

A Multi-Wavelength Access Network featuring WiMAX Transmission over GPON Links

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Abstract An IEEE802.16e compliant PON architecture with wavelength band overlay has been demonstrated. Transparent transmission of mobile-WiMAX RF channels over multi-wavelength GPON links, based on FDM, has demonstrated at remote receivers standard WiMAX EVM figures with $1E^{-11}$ GPON bit-error-rates.

Introduction

Following the escalating demand of end-users for bandwidth, the last-mile infrastructure upgrade is imminent. Next generation access networks are also expected to provide greater scalability and mobility than the existing broadband channels. In that direction the convergence of optical topologies and the ubiquitous wireless medium can uniquely provide high bandwidth, low infrastructure deployment costs and network redundancy¹.

In view of these impending requirements, a novel architectural platform has been demonstrated to implement the transparent transmission of WiMAX and GPON signals in conjunction with extended wavelength band

overlay over legacy PONs. Frequency division multiplexing (FDM) was used to address individual base stations sharing a single wavelength to avoid interference with GPON while achieving high spectral efficiency.

Network Architecture

A comprehensive diagram of the proposed network architecture, incorporating the developed experimental setup, is shown in Fig. 1. The key feature of this expandable topology is the attainable dynamicity, through the application of extended wavelength band overlay². For each ONU/BS, the frequency shifted downstream WiMAX channels can be actively multiplexed on different wavelengths, therefore, relaxing the bandwidth requirements on the network components. The resulting

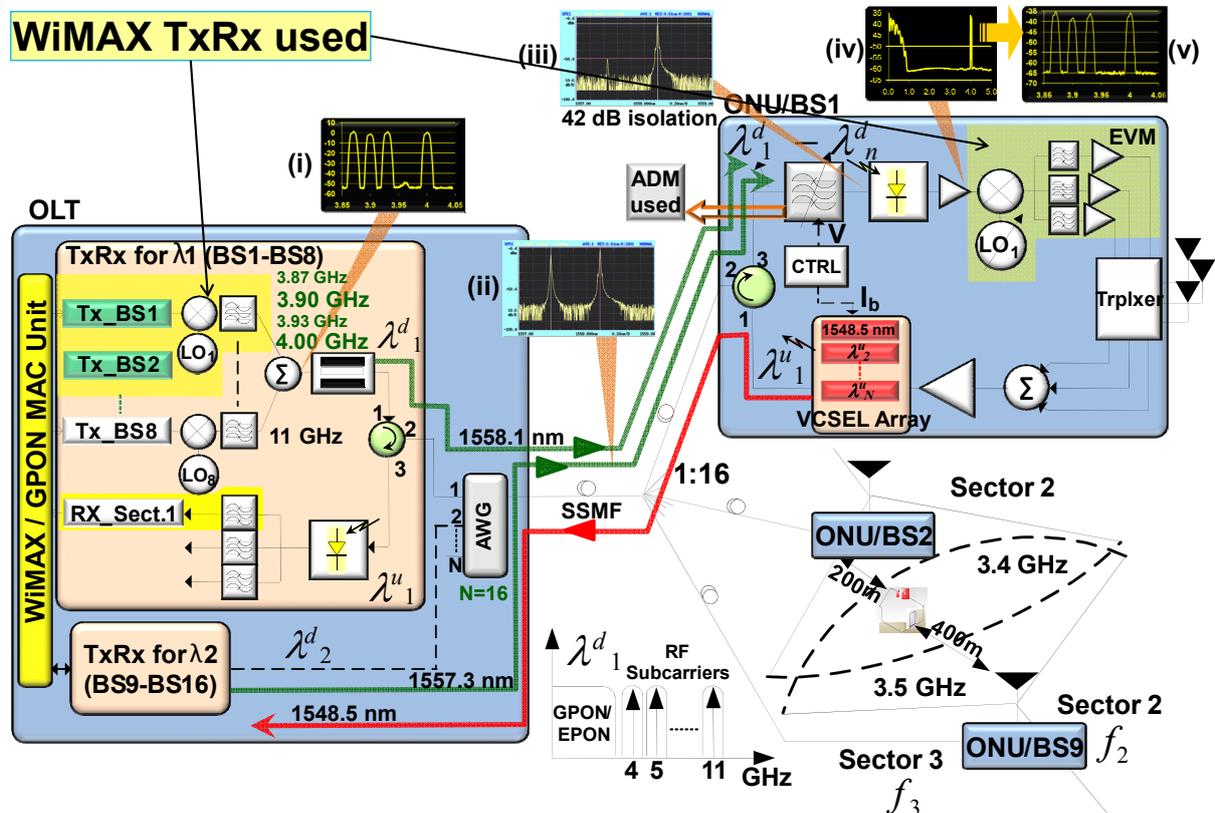


Fig. 1: WiMAX over multi-wavelength, power splitting PONs

reduction in total FDM bandwidth minimizes the effects of fibre dispersion. This has been demonstrated in the network by the successful transmission of WiMAX channels over 40 km fibre without any dispersion compensation. In addition, any wavelength of the selected operating spectrum can be partly or exclusively assigned to different ONU/BSs, achieving service levels, similar to WDM-PONs. In hardware, this is implemented by the addition of a dense array waveguide grating (AWG) in the optical line terminal (OLT) and tuneable optical filters in ONU/BSs². The centre frequency of the latter can be adjusted by the OLT by means of a control circuit.

Another significant feature of the proposed topology lays in the use of low-cost long-wavelength VCSEL arrays³ for upstream, to demonstrate colourless terminations with simple coupling optics, which are not limited by the non-linear effects of the optical fibre. Although RSOAs could possibly be investigated⁴, the Rayleigh backscattering is known to potentially degrade performance. VCSEL wavelength selection can be managed by implementing controls similar to tuning the ONU/BS filters. The VCSEL array approach in combination with TDMA⁵, when multiple ONU/BSs are sharing a single wavelength, could also be applied.

Experimental Setup

To establish accurate signal routing to and from an ONU/BS, received error vector magnitudes (EVMs) for the WiMAX channels and bit error rates (BERs) for the GPON signals were investigated. Three IEEE802.16e channels, with the specification given in Tab. 1, at 3.5 GHz and 30 MHz channel spacing were generated by transmitter for ONU/BS2 (Tx_BS2) using an Aeroflex PXI WiMAX transceiver. The fourth 3.5 GHz WiMAX channel was generated by Tx_BS2 for transmission measurements. The downstream WiMAX channel transmitter relative constellation error (RCE) was -50 dB that is lower than the minimum standards⁶ requirement for 64-QAM modulation. This was due to the low RF powers fed to drive the Mach-Zehnder modulator (MZM).

Subsequently, the WiMAX channels were frequency shifted to 3.9 GHz (3 channels) and 4 GHz (measurement channel) spectrum to address individual ONU/BSs. The four frequency shifted WiMAX channels are displayed as inset (i) in Fig. 1. The combined WiMax channels were then used to externally modulate the optical carrier. Having added the

various optical component losses, including 7.75 dB for the MZM, 1 dB for the polarisation controller and 3.76 dB for the AWG; +0.9 dBm optical power was launched into the fibre. To demonstrate the fixed to mobile convergence, a baseband GPON channel at 1.25 Gbit/s was introduced. The combined spectrum was transmitted on $\lambda_{d1}=1558.1$ nm, through a 16x1 AWG to an ONU/BS of the corresponding PON, using various lengths of standard single-mode fibre (SSMF).

Tab. 1: IEEE802.16e WiMAX transceivers parameters

	Downstream	Upstream
FFT size	FFT=1024	
Modulation	64-QAM	16-QAM
Coding	2/3	3/4
BW	10MHz	
RCE	-50dB	-25.8dB
Data rate	25.2Mbps	18.9Mbps

An additional un-modulated wavelength at 1557.3 nm was employed to accommodate interference at the ONU/BS. The resulting optical spectrum is given in Fig. 1 as inset (ii). To account for various splitter losses an optical attenuator was used after the fibre. At the ONU/BS, 50 GHz optical band pass filter, was utilised prior to PIN detection with signal to interference ratio of 42 dB (inset (iii) in Fig. 1). The resulting WiMAX electrical spectrum was then down shifted in frequency to get the original WiMAX channels.

A single IEEE802.16e, 3.5 GHz channel was generated upstream to directly modulate a VCSEL biased at 8.3 mA, $\lambda_{u1}=1548.5$ nm and output power level of -0.94 dBm prior to being transmitted over the SSMF. The upstream WiMAX transmission assumes a noiseless radio channel and therefore the RCE at the ONU/BS1 was -25.8 dB. Also is this the same as RCE defined earlier. The optical signal was then routed through the corresponding AWG output port to the destination receivers (Rx_Sect.X) in the OLT.

Results and Discussions

For the received GPON signal, shown as inset (iv) in Fig. 1, transmitted over 23.2km fibre, BER of 1×10^{-11} was noted, with the fixed optical received power, demonstrating error-free transmission for the wired users. For WiMAX channels, as the nonlinear optical modulator could significantly degrade network performance, EVM characteristics as a function of the MZM RF drive power in the OLT downstream were measured.

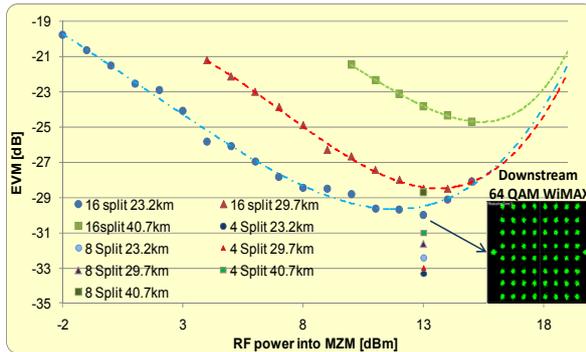


Fig. 2: Obtained EVM for 3.5 GHz WiMAX channel at remote antenna downstream

As illustrated in Fig. 2, at low RF drive powers the signal is mainly impaired by noise, while at high powers, EVMs are dominated by the nonlinearity of the modulator. However, an EVM figure of higher than -29 dB for 23.2 km fibre was achieved with +13 dBm RF fed to the MZM, matching the WiMAX requirements⁶ for 64-QAM 2/3. The measurements were repeated for fibre lengths of 29.7 km and 40.7 km. As displayed in Fig. 3, for lower split ratios, EVM below -29 dB can be achieved for all fibre lengths without any dispersion compensation techniques. Therefore, the power penalty on longer fibres can be compensated by increasing the launch power.

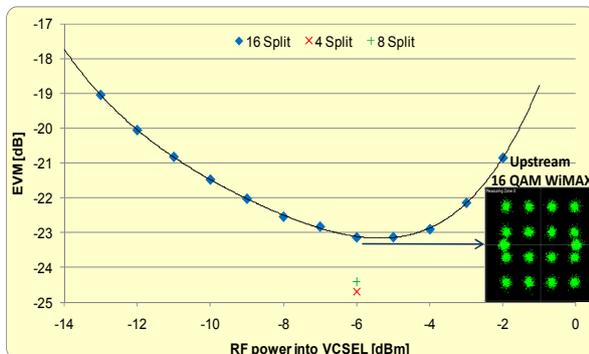


Fig. 3: Obtained EVM at the WiMAX OLT receiver for 3.5 GHz channel

The upstream EVM at the OLT receiver against the RF power into the VCSEL is shown in Fig. 3. EVM of -23 dB was noted for 23.2 km fibre and 16 split, matching the WiMAX standard⁶ for 16-QAM 3/4 modulation. The interaction of VCSEL laser chirp and fibre dispersion in analog optical modulation upstream had negligible effect on the received WiMAX channels in the OLT. Longer fibre lengths were not considered due to the VCSEL output power limitation. Similarly for downstream, at 4 and 8 splits, corresponding to higher received optical power, an EVM below -24 dB was measured. This demonstrates that

higher output power VCSEL arrays³ can significantly reduce the EVM penalties. Hence, it can be concluded, that the proposed optical network provides transparent channel for standard wireless signal formats transmitted over multi-wavelength power-splitting.

Consequently, modelling results for the WiMAX downstream multipath transmission demonstrated a maximum BER of 10^{-4} without any channel coding, to represent the worst-case scenario, over 400m overlapping cell circumference.

Finally, the constellation diagrams obtained at the WiMAX receivers after the phase and amplitude corrections are displayed in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 as insets. The two outermost points on the constellations represent the pilot tones used for estimation purposes.

Conclusions

A highly-scalable network topology is described featuring transparent WiMAX and error-free GPON transmission by means of FDM over multi-wavelength power-splitting, using low-cost long-wavelength VCSEL arrays in ONU/BS. IEEE802.16e WiMAX standards compliance was demonstrated with EVM figures below -29 and -23 dB for 25.2 and 18.9 Mbps, down/up-stream respectively. 40km downstream transmission without any dispersion compensation was readily achieved.

Acknowledgments

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