

Effects of Crosstalk in WDM Optical Label Switching Networks due to Wavelength Switching of a Tunable Laser

F. Smyth, E. Connolly, A.K. Mishra, A.D. Ellis, D. Cotter, A. Kaszubowska, and L.P. Barry

Abstract— Crosstalk caused by switching events in fast tunable lasers in an Optical Label Switching system is investigated for the first time. A WDM Optical Label Switching system based on SCM labels is presented which employs a 40Gbit/s duobinary payload and a 155Mbit/s label on a 40GHz subcarrier. Degradation in system performance as the transmitters switch between different channels is then characterized in terms of the frequency drift of the tunable laser.

Index Terms— Optical Packet Switching, Optical Label Switching, Subcarrier Multiplexed Label, Fast Tunable Laser

I. INTRODUCTION

Optical packet switching (OPS) networks employing optical label switching (OLS) techniques can offer high bandwidth efficiency, good scalability, and fast reconfigurability [1,2]. In an OPS network, when electrical data packets from the client networks arrive at the ‘ingress’ node, the IP header is examined and a label and wavelength are computed based on the destination of the packet. The packet has its newly computed label attached and is transmitted using a fast tunable laser into the network on the appropriate optical wavelength. At each node, a routing decision is made based on the label, and by switching another fast tunable laser, the packet can be shifted to a new wavelength using, for example, a semiconductor optical amplifier (SOA) based wavelength converter [3,4]. On reaching the other side of the core network, the label is removed at the ‘egress’ node and the original packet is routed as normal using electrical routing hardware.

Optical subcarrier multiplexed (SCM) labels are one of the possible solutions for label coding [5-7]. The label data is placed on a radio frequency (RF) subcarrier and used to intensity modulate the laser resulting in two side bands

Manuscript received August 1, 2006. This work was supported by Science Foundation Ireland through the Investigator program and the Centre for Telecommunications Value Chain Driven Research.

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containing the label information, centred on the optical carrier, which contains the payload data. The SCM label can be read by detecting the entire multi-wavelength signal and then downconverting the label [8], or by extracting the label using an optical band pass filter and detecting it directly [9]. The advantages of SCM labels over the other methods are that they are very easily generated and detection is simple. Also, there are no strict timing and synchronisation requirements. However, the technique is less spectrally efficient than other methods and SCM labels suffer both from dispersion induced fading, and from intermodulation distortion, which can lead to degradation of the labels.

In this paper we investigate interference in a 2-channel optical label switching system caused by the wavelength drift of the tunable laser in the packet transmitter as it tunes between different output wavelengths. These effects are examined and characterised as a function of the wavelength drift of the tunable laser.

II. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

The experimental setup is shown in figure 1. The two laser transmitters used were fast tunable lasers based on Sampled Grating Distributed Bragg Reflector (SGDBR) technology [10] that can switch between every C-band channel on the 50 GHz spacing ITU grid.

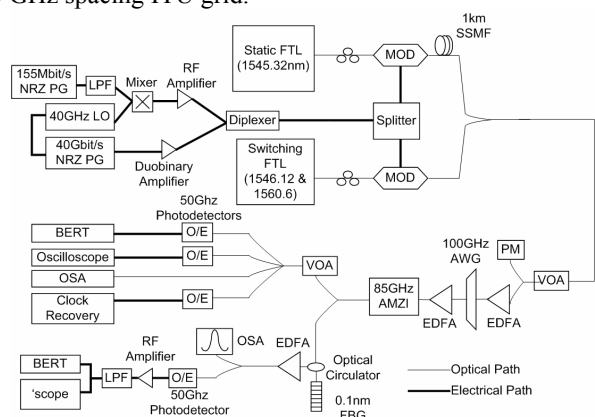


Fig. 1. Experimental setup employing two fast tunable lasers (FTLs)

An SOA at the output of the lasers allowed the light to be “blanked” to prevent spurious output as the laser transitions from one channel to another. The laser transmitters were both modulated with a data signal which consisted of 40Gbit/s duobinary baseband data combined with a 40GHz carrier

modulated with 155 Mbit/s data. The payload drive voltage to each modulator was approximately $0.9 V\pi$. The peak to peak drive amplitude of the subcarrier was less than $0.5 V\pi$. The use of the duobinary coding for the payload, previously used to increase the spectral efficiency of a packet routing system [11], ensured minimal spectral overlap between payload and label. Whilst the use of independent modulators in series for label and payload modulation would require a compromised payload extinction ratio to avoid degradation of the label, the use of a single modulator ensures that a subcarrier signal is always present, albeit somewhat amplitude modulated by the payload data.

Before coupling the two channels together, one of them was passed through 1km of optical fiber in order to decorrelate the data patterns. This corresponded to 6 word lengths for the label and 15,625 word lengths for the payload.

Figure 2a shows the input spectrum to the receiver, with both lasers operating in continuous wave (CW) mode. The signal was pre-amplified and the 194 THz channel was selected using a 100 GHz Gaussian profiled arrayed waveguide grating (AWG) with a 3dB bandwidth of 65GHz. Another EDFA was then used to boost the signal before filtering it with an Asymmetric Mach-Zehnder Interferometer (AMZI) with an FSR of 85 GHz. The signals at the output ports of the AMZI are shown in figure 2b and 2c. In figure 2b approximately 30dB suppression is shown on the extracted channel's labels at the payload port and in figure 2c, a suppression of approximately 10dB of the payload is shown at the labels port.

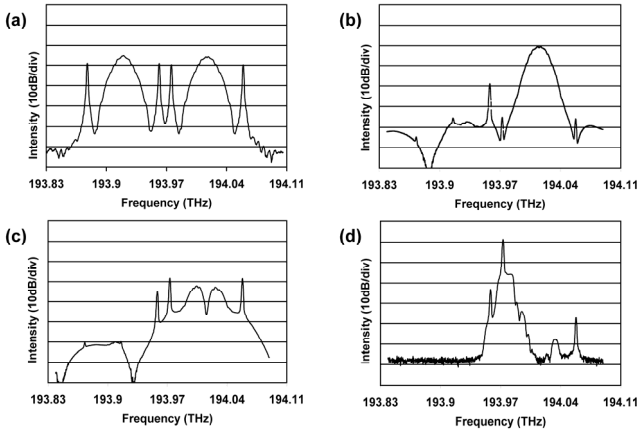


Fig. 2. Spectra at different stages of the system. (a) Two channels 100GHz apart, (b) suppressed labels at one port of AMZI, (c) suppressed payload at second port of AMZI, (d) Extracted Label

In the label receiver, the input arm of a circulator was connected to a tunable Fiber Bragg Grating (FBG) with a 3 dB reflection bandwidth of approximately 12 GHz. This bandwidth is wide enough to ensure correct detection of the label even in the case of wavelength drift of the tunable laser. The filter was tuned to reflect the left hand label of the extracted channel. The reflected label (figure 2d) was directly detected, electrically amplified and low pass filtered. The output of the receiver was split electrically and passed into the Bit Error Rate Tester (BERT) and Oscilloscope.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Initially we looked at the effects that the label and payload have on each other in a simple single channel system. The pattern length of both the payload and label was 2^7-1 . In figure 3a (○ and △) it is shown that the presence of the label barely affected the payload at all. However, the presence of the duobinary payload had a detrimental effect on the label introducing a power penalty of approximately 13dB. This can be seen in figure 3b (○ and △). Of this label penalty, 11.4 dB was attributable to the power distribution between the payload (93%) and label (7%). The remaining 1.6 dB penalty was attributed to the aggregate modulation of the bias position of the 40 GHz sub carrier by the payload data (averaged over 258 bits). Owing to the low label signal amplitude, this pattern dependant penalty increased by 5dB when the payload pattern length was increased to $2^{15}-1$. To overcome this limitation it may be feasible to use Manchester encoding on the payload as this ensures that there are never more than five zeros in a row [12].

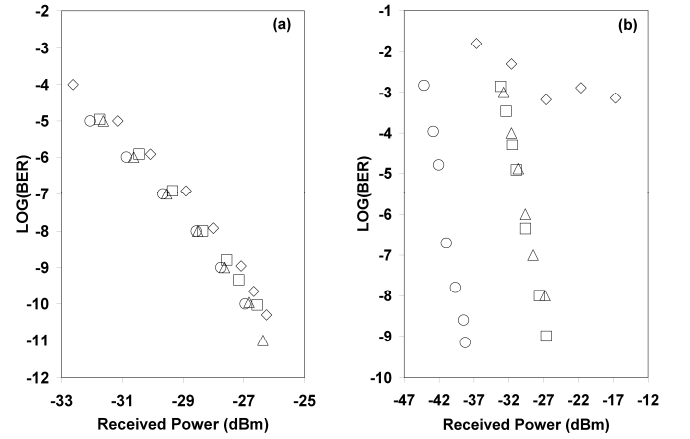


Fig.3. (a) Bit error rate of the 194 THz channel **payload** versus received power in one channel for 4 cases: single channel without label (○); single labelled channel (△); two static labelled channels (□); two switching labelled channels (◇). (b) Bit error rate of the 194 THz channel **label** versus received power in one channel for 4 cases: single label without payload (○); single channel label with payload (△); two static channels (□); two switching channels (◇).

We then demonstrated the performance (BER vs. received power) of the payload and label respectively, in 3 different circumstances. The first case is with just a single labelled channel. The second case is with two channels 100GHz apart but without any switching of the fast tunable laser. The final case is when the channel being measured is static and the other is switching from the adjacent channel to a distant channel every 260ns. The laser output is blanked for the first 60ns of this time. The 60ns ensures that after coming out of blanking the laser is always within ± 12.5 GHz of its target frequency for all channel combinations. A wavelength locking circuit is then activated which holds the output within ± 2.5 GHz of the target channel after a maximum delay of 200ns after blanking.

It can be seen that for the payload (fig 3a: △, □, ◇), by simply having two channels adjacent to each other, a power penalty of approximately 0.5 dB is introduced due to crosstalk from the label of the adjacent channel. This could be reduced

or even eliminated by optimizing the profile of the AWG which is used to select the channels. Further degradation due to the switching of the adjacent channel is negligible. This is the expected behaviour because of the wide spacing between the payloads in comparison to any drift of the tunable laser that may occur. For the label (fig 3b: $\triangle, \square, \diamond$), again the presence of an adjacent channel introduces very little penalty. However, when one of the lasers is switching, an error floor around 5×10^{-4} is introduced due to the label of the switching laser, entering the filter pass band of the measured label. This is caused by the wavelength drift of the tunable laser around its target wavelength. The main cause of this drift after blanking is attributed to the wavelength locking circuit. When this is disabled, although tuning takes longer, the wavelength drift is greatly reduced.

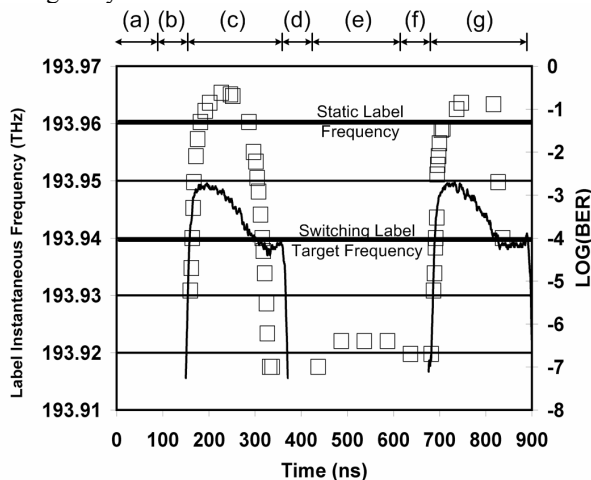


Fig. 4 Time Resolved Bit error rate measurements for the extracted label (\square) and instantaneous frequency of the switching laser's label. The received power was approximately -28.5 dBm (a) laser at freq 192.1 THz, (b) laser blanked for 60ns, (c) laser settling into freq 193.94 THz for 200ns, (d) laser blanked for 60ns, (e) laser at freq 192.1 THz for 200ns, (f) laser blanked for 60ns, (g) laser settling into freq 193.94 THz for 200ns

This effect is further illustrated in figure 4, which shows time resolved bit error rate measurements (8ns gating interval) with a received power of -28.5 dBm along with the instantaneous frequency of the label of the switching laser (extracted from complimentary outputs of the 85GHz AMZI biased at quadrature for the target frequency) It can clearly be seen that the switching events in the tunable laser correspond to the time intervals when there are significant errors on the received label data. While the laser is blanked and also while it sits at the distant channel, the error rate drops considerably. However as the laser tunes towards and begins settling on the 193.94 THz channel the error rate increases dramatically.

While the results presented in this paper are specific to our experiment there are a number of ways in which the performance of our system and other similar systems can be improved. Clearly the error floor could be minimised by increasing the blanking time and/or channel spacing. However both of these solutions will reduce network throughput.

More attractive solutions would include optimised channel and label filter profiles, the use of single side band sub carrier generation to eliminate interference between labels of adjacent channels, and optimisation of the transient laser

dynamics including operation of wavelength locking technique during the existing blanking period.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

We have looked at the interference between adjacent wavelength channels in an optical label switched system that employs subcarrier multiplexed labels and a duobinary payload. Such a system offers good spectral efficiency, but requires coding to reduce the sensitivity to pattern length. To date, most of the literature on Optical Label Switching has looked primarily at single channel systems. We have shown error free transmission for both payload and label in a 2 channel system with 0.4b/s/Hz spectral efficiency. In addition, we have shown that in WDM systems, severe interference between channels can be caused by wavelength switching effects in tunable lasers that would be used in optical packet transmitters.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to thank the Centre for Integrated Photonics for the loan of the diplexer.

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