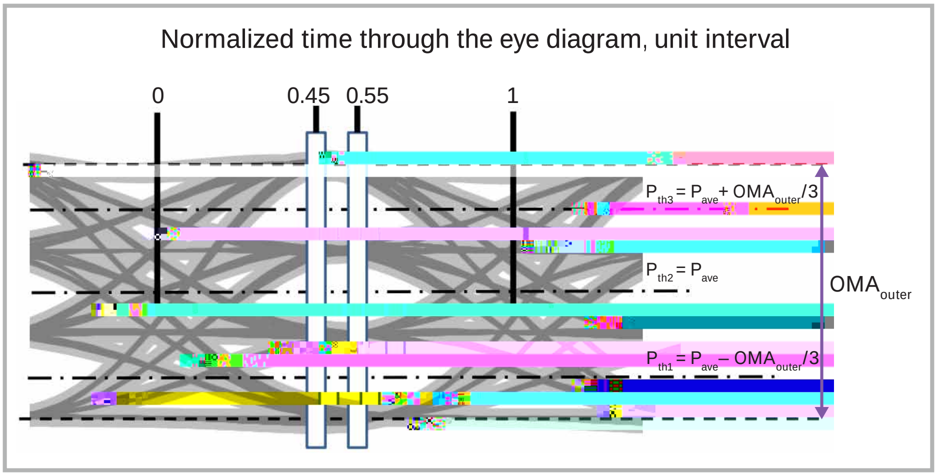


Figure 1: Illustration of transmitter eye measurements for calculating TDECQ [9]

For the specified value of symbol error rate (SER), the TDECQ algorithm seeks to determine the maximum amount of noise that can be added to the input signal while still meeting the target symbol error rate, and then compare this to the amount of noise that can be added if the signal were ideal. The TDECQ formula is:

$$\text{TDECQ} = 10 \quad \log_{10}\left(\frac{\text{ideal}}{\sqrt{{}^{2}_{g} + {}^{2}_{s}}}\right)$$

where σ_{ideal} is the amount of noise that can be added to an ideal signal, σ_g is the amount of noise that can be added to the actual TDECQ input signal, and σ_s is the amount of noise in the input signal. Furthermore, σ_{ideal} can be calculated as [7-8]:

$$\text{OMA}_{outer}$$

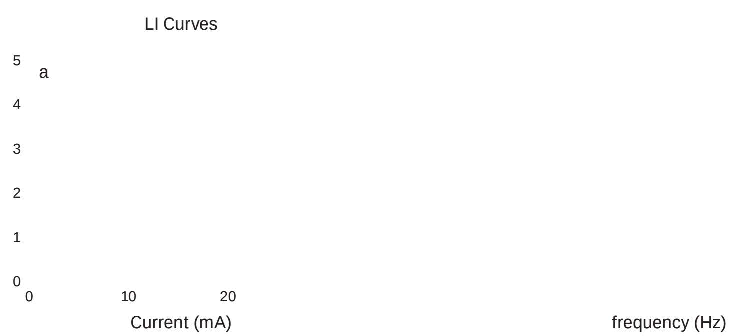
Figure 2: Schematic of a high-speed PAM4 transmitter and MMF-based interconnect in OptoCompiler

Since OptSim has its own graphical user interface (GUI), the schematic can also be created directly in OptSim.

A Gray-encoded, 25GBd PAM4 signal generated from a pseudo-random binary sequence of degree 13 quaternary (PRBS13Q) [12] directly drives an O-band VCSEL. The modulated signal propagates through an MMF whose length is varied during simulation. A photodetector converts received optical signal into a current waveform that includes detection noise. The waveform then passes to a transimpedance amplifier that convers a current signal into voltage (with gain and additional receiver noise). Since Synopsys OptoCompiler and PrimeWave are ideally suited for native domain E-O cosimulation, we implemented a 4th-order Bessel filter in electrical domain using analogLib components. The filter extracts the signal and limits the amount of noise in the filtered signal entering the TDECQ block that has target SER set to 4.8E-4, and the number of feed-forward equalizer (FFE) taps set to 5.

VCSEL Transmitter Waveforms

The center wavelength of the VCSEL is 1310nm and emits light in the Laguerre-Gaussian (0,0) mode with a beam radius of 1µm in X-and Y-polarizations. The average power launched into the fiber is -1.2dBm. Figure 3 summarizes the transmitter characteristics.



Multimode Fiber

The MMF has parabolic refractive index profile. At 1310 nm, there are 66 fiber modes. Figure 4 summarizes the MMF properties.

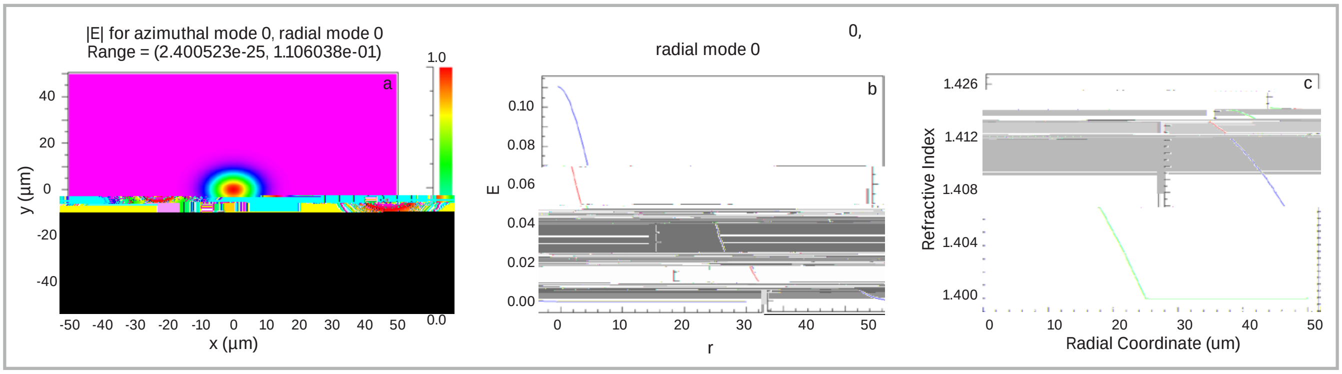


Figure 4: Properties of MMF at 1310nm (a) fiber mode plot (b) radial field plot (c) refractive index profile

A parameter scan is set to vary the fiber length from 0 m to 300 m in steps of 20 m. It is possible to obtain detailed transmission properties for every mode after the simulation. For example, the model produces tabulated data for coupling coefficients for all modes and degenerate mode groups (DMG). It also produces plots of modal delays and delay vs. DMG for each value of the parameter scan, thereby giving a detailed insight into the guided modes of the MMF.

Simulation Setup

The Synopsys OptoCompiler PrimeWave environment is used to set up testbench simulations. Since the schematic involves photonics and electronics, Synopsys OptSim and HSPICE were used as photonic and electronic circuit simulators to co-simulate the setup. The baud rate is set to 25GBd, with each symbol sampled in 32 uniform intervals; 8,192 symbols were transmitted.

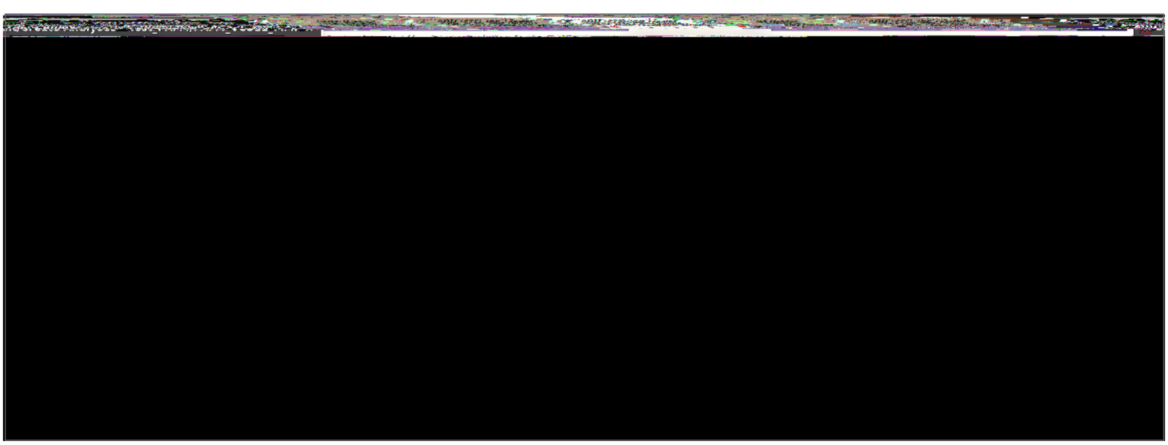


Figure 5: Testbench setup in the Synopsys OptoCompiler PrimeWave design environment

A parameter scan was performed for MMF length to vary from 0m to 300m in steps of 10m. TDECQ and associated plots were obtained after the scan (Figures 6, 8).

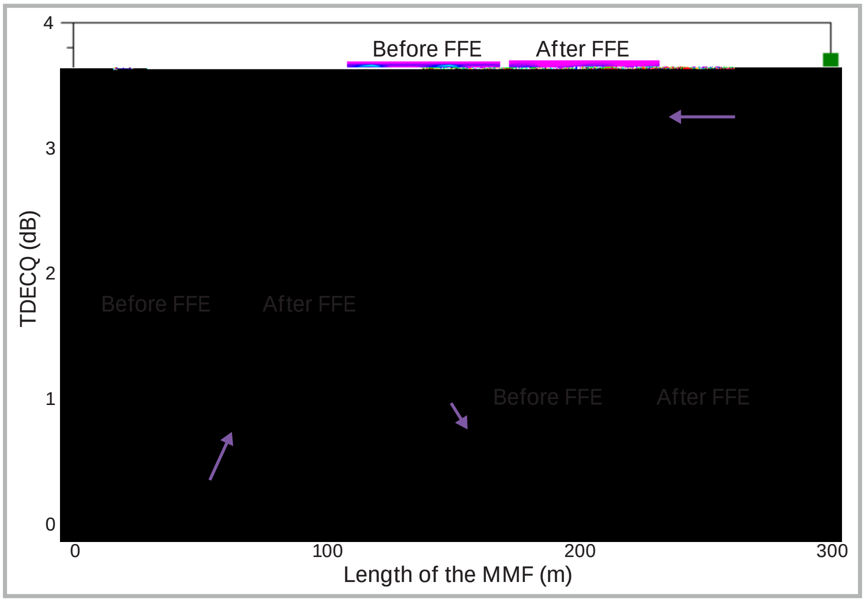


Figure 6: TDECQ as function of MMF length, with pre- and post-FFE eye diagrams

As can be seen in Figure 6, increasing fiber length results in stronger modal dispersion and bigger penalties on performance.

As mentioned previously, the TDECQ block in Synopsys OptSim produces plots of a number of quantities of interest, in addition to the TDECQ, to help with a detailed assessment of the transmitter compliance and equalizer performance.

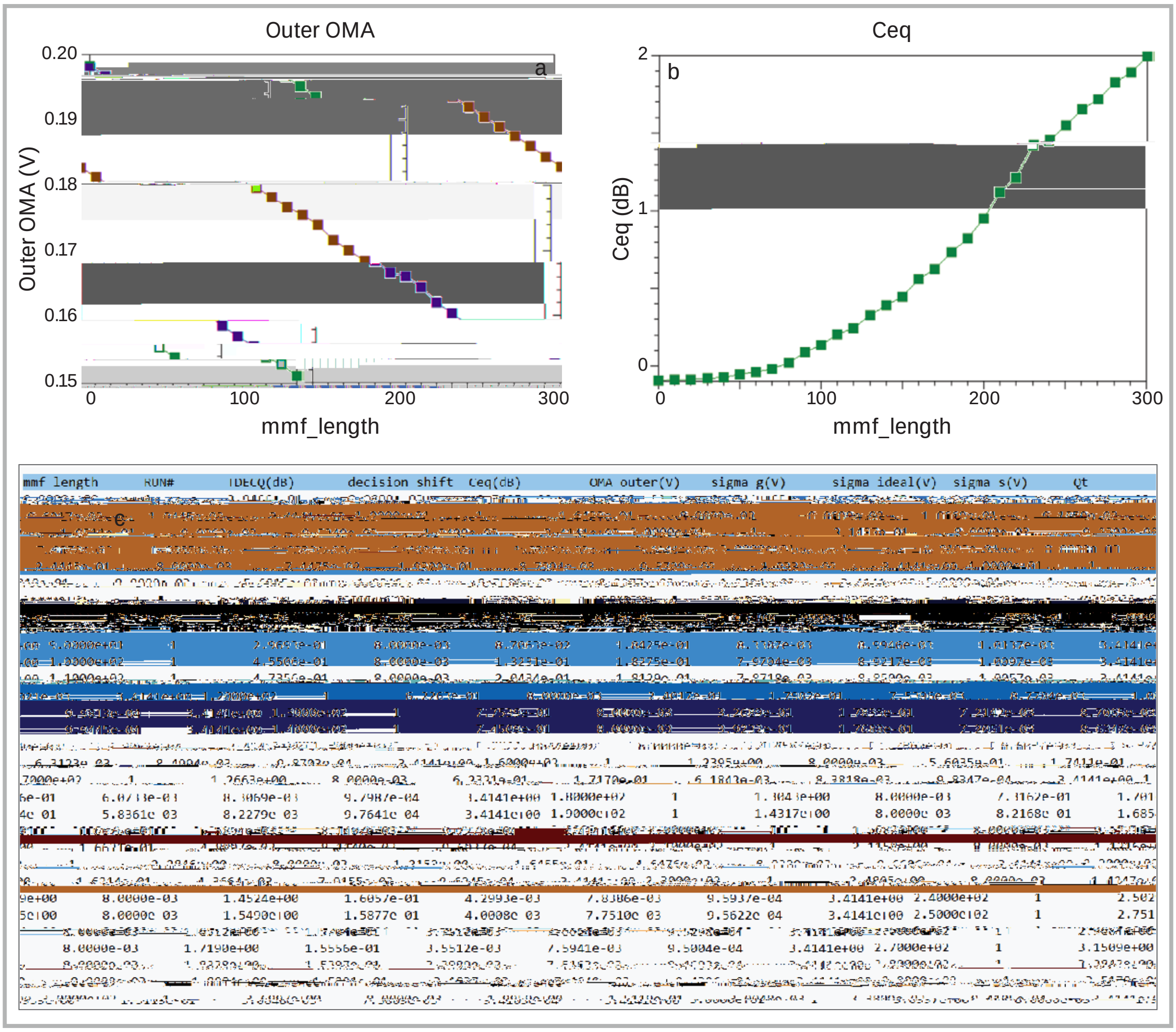


Figure 8: (a) Outer optical modulation amplitude and (b) reference equalizer noise enhancement as function of MMF length, with (c) tabulated details on signal and noise for every parametric scan

The plots in Figure 8 are consistent with the TDECQ plot of Figure 6 and confirm increasing penalties from higher modal dispersion as the length of the MMF is increased.

Summary

TDECQ is a commonly accepted measure of PAM4 transmitter quality. Synopsys OptoCompiler and OptSim provide extensive simulation and compliance testing capabilities for high-speed PAM4 transmitters. OptSim's rich library of circuit and system design components, together with the native signal domain E-O cosimulation capabilities of OptoCompiler, provide a powerful functional verification platform for wide-ranging photonic integrated circuit (PIC) and fiber-optic system applications.

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