

# Extract High Bit Rate Modulated Channels from DWDM Networks

## XTRACT

### Optical Channel Drop Unit

#### Introduction

On WDM links, several channels are transmitted on one fiber. These channels have different optical frequencies, centered on the ITU-T grid. Each channel, characterized by its central frequency (or wavelength), carries a modulated signal, with high bit rate, representing the transmitted data.

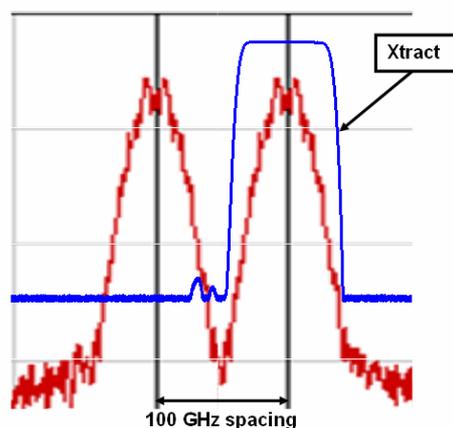
The challenge in communication networks is still to increase bandwidth, to fulfill the demanding needs for triple and quadruple play services. Therefore, Network Equipment Manufacturers now commercialize DWDM solutions, with high numbers of narrow-spaced channels, modulated at high bit rates, up to 40 Gbps.

To test the transmission quality, it may be necessary to isolate a single channel, to run Bit Error Rate Testing (BERT), SONET/SDH analysis... on individual channels. Because of the high traffic density on networks, this operation is not straightforward.

The objective of this application note is to help in selecting the best filter for a clean extraction of DWDM modulated channels.

#### Isolate one channel

The first characteristic of a filter is its spectral profile. The ideal spectral shape of a band-pass filter is a rectangular function, providing a perfect transmission, without distortion, of the whole signal within the filter bandwidth, and cutting undesired signals out of the band.



*Fig 1. typical 40 Gbps duobinary channels optical spectrum and Xtract filter shape*

With flat top and sharp edges, Anritsu Xtract tunable filter is very close to the ideal rectangular shape and allows a clean extraction of DWDM channels without any corruption of data.

Also, as we can deduce from the figure 1 above, the filter must have a large enough bandwidth to transmit the whole signal of the modulated channel. On figure 1, the spectral width of the modulated signal is about 600 pm at -20 dB. But this width depends on the modulation format. See, on figures 2, examples of different modulation types, and, superimposed, the spectral profile of a Xtract at 3 different bandwidths (250 pm, 560 pm and 750 pm at -3 dB).

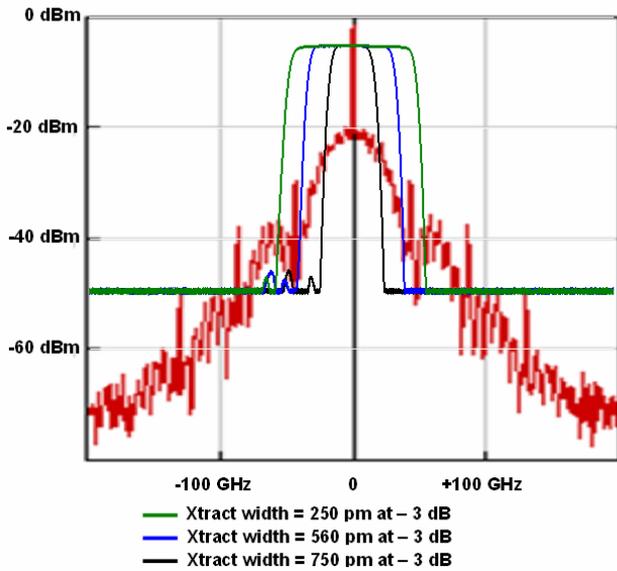


Fig 2a. typical 40 Gbps NRZ channel optical spectrum and Xtract filter shape

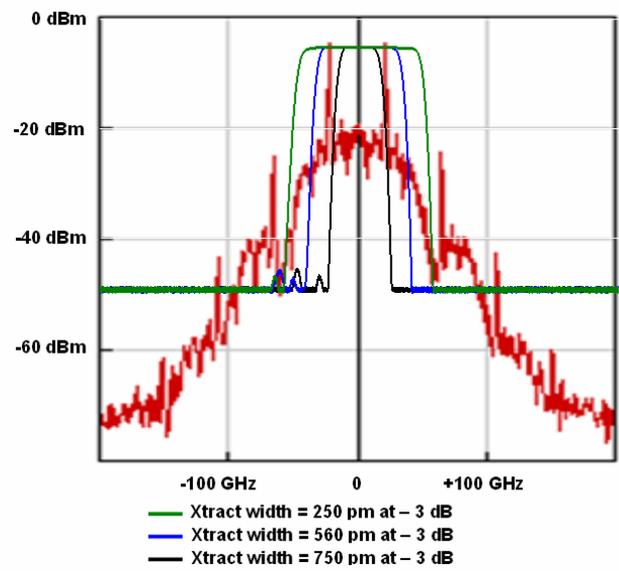


Fig 2b. typical 40 Gbps CS-RZ channel optical spectrum and Xtract filter shape

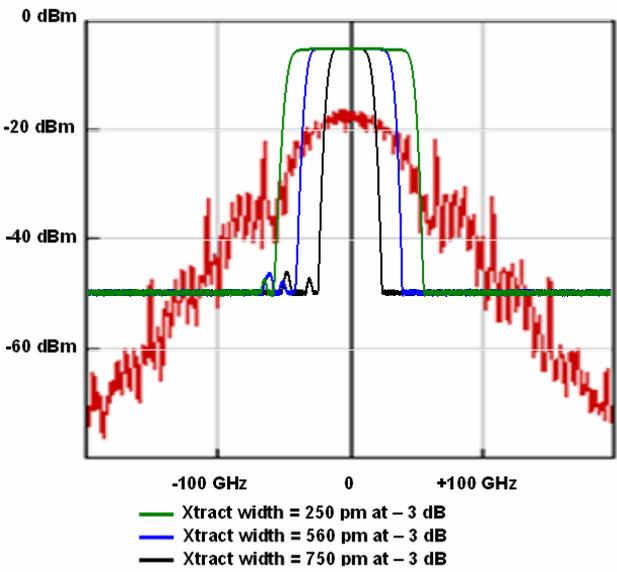


Fig 2c. typical 40 Gbps RZ-DPSK channel optical spectrum and Xtract filter shape

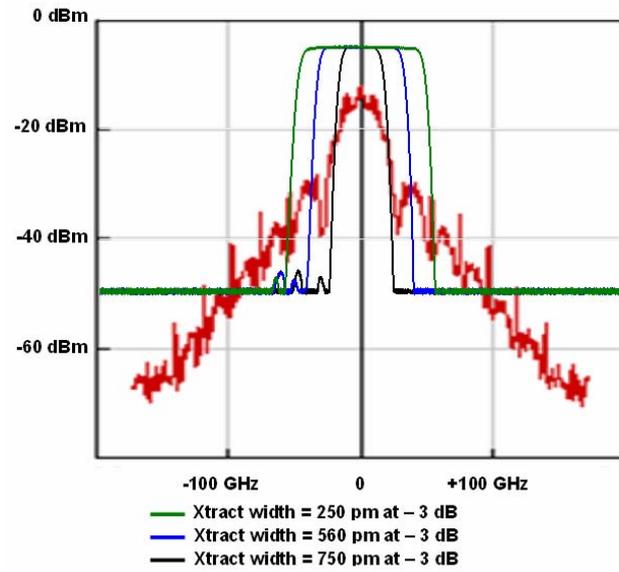


Fig 2d. typical 40 Gbps RZ-DQPSK channel optical spectrum and Xtract filter shape

Consequently, a filter with an adjustable bandwidth is mandatory when testing different modulation formats. The Xtract has a continuously variable bandwidth option, which allows a perfect adaptation to any kind of modulation, from 2.5 to 40 Gbps, and beyond.

This adjustable bandwidth of Xtract can also be used to simulate OADM concatenation. In a WDM network, the data pass through multiple OADMs. Due to the uncertainties and tolerances on the central wavelength and bandwidth of these components, the cumulative transmission window, seen by modulated signals, becomes narrower when the number of crossed OADM increases. By slightly changing the Xtract spectral width, the effect of the accumulation of OADMs can be tested accurately.

Even if it is important to have a large bandwidth for the integrity of the transmitted channel, the filter bandwidth should not be too large in order to stop the other channels. In the example shown on figure 1, a filter width superior to 600 pm (around 75 GHz) at -20 dB is necessary to extract a channel on two 40 Gbps channels with a 100 GHz spacing. But to stop the other channel, a good isolation is needed for wavelengths at + or - 400 pm (about 50 GHz) from the center of the filter. The sharp edges of the Xtract are perfect for that purpose: typically on the Xtract, when the width at -3 dB is 550 pm, the width at -20 dB is around 650 pm and the width at -40 dB is around 700 pm. In comparison, a Gaussian filter with a 500 pm width at -3 dB will have a 950 pm width at -20 dB, providing a far less efficient isolation than the Xtract, as we can see on figure 3.

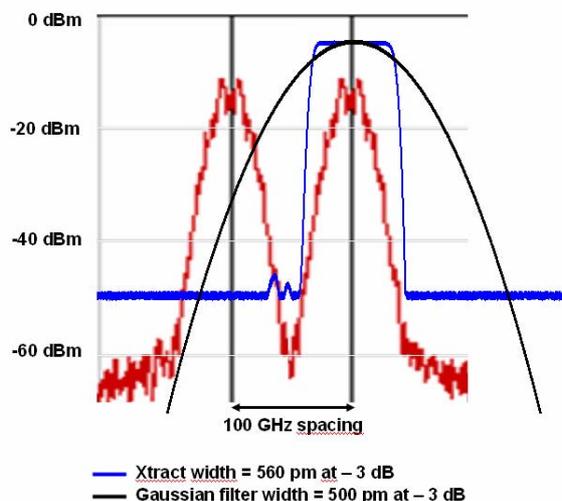


Fig 3. typical 40 Gbps duobinary channel optical spectrum with Xtract and Gaussian filter shapes

Besides, the spectral shape of a Gaussian filter may degrade the transmitted signal, altering results on tests performed after the filter, while the wide flat top profile of the Xtract on its pass-band region prevents distortions of the extracted channel.

Another essential parameter of a filter is its centering on the signal to be extracted. The position of the filter has to be adjusted regarding the signal harmonics. A high accuracy is required. The Auto-positioning feature of the Xtract allows a centering accuracy better than 15 pm (< 2 GHz), sufficient to dramatically minimize the influence of the filter in test results on the extracted channel.

## Conclusion

To test DWDM systems, during the design phase, the manufacturing, the final qualification or the commissioning, it is necessary to use an optical band-pass filter, to extract a single channel and test the transmission quality on this individual carrier. Because the trend in DWDM networks is to tighten the channel spacing and to increase the modulation rate, isolating one channel without altering data is not straightforward.

Thanks to its patented squared spectral shape, with flat top and sharp edges, the Xtract Optical Channel Drop Unit provides a clean extraction of DWDM signal, without degradation of the transmitted data.

With a continuously adjustable bandwidth, it can be adapted to any high bit rate modulation format, from 2.5 Gbps to 40 Gbps, and beyond.

The automatic channel detection, allowing a fast and accurate centering on the channel to extract, enriches the Xtract features and makes it the ideal filter to isolate high bit rate modulated channels from a DWDM networks.

## More Information

Visit the Xtract Product Page at [www.anritsu.com](http://www.anritsu.com)



Specifications are subject to change without notice.

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