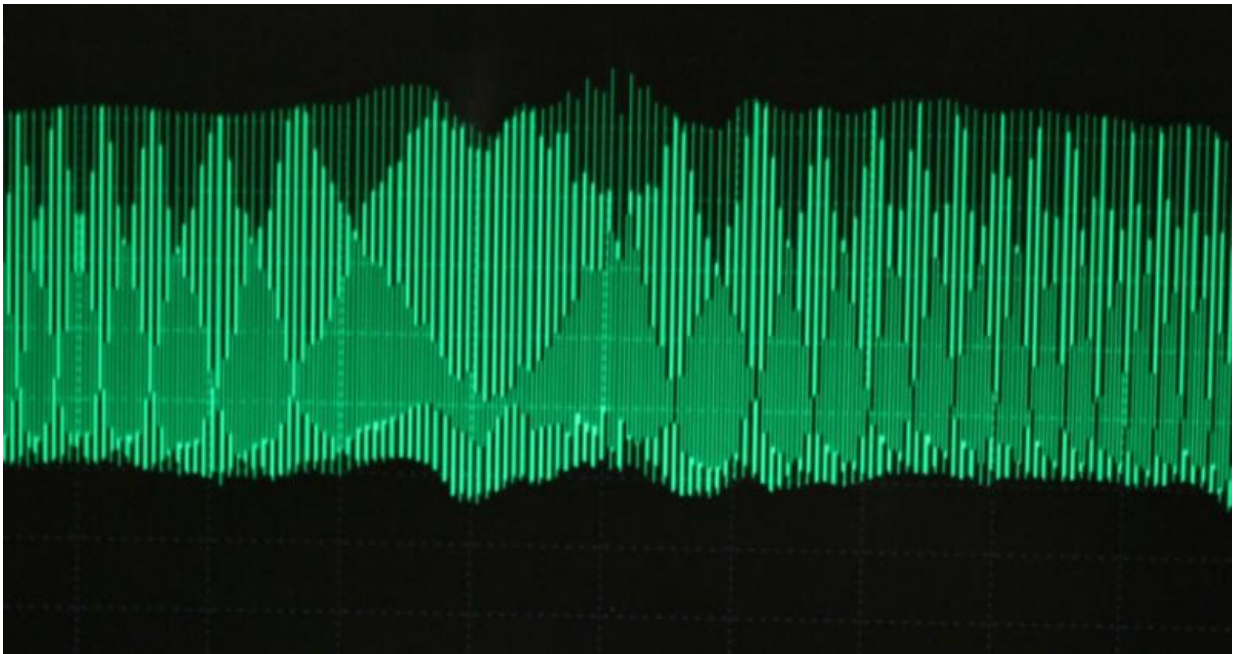


Engineers break power and distance barriers for fiber optic communication

June 25 2015



A wideband frequency comb ensures that the crosstalk between multiple communication channels within the same optical fiber is reversible. Credit: UC San Diego Photonics Systems Group

Electrical engineers have broken key barriers that limit the distance information can travel in fiber optic cables and still be accurately deciphered by a receiver. Photonics researchers at the University of California, San Diego have increased the maximum power—and therefore distance—at which optical signals can be sent through optical

fibers. This advance has the potential to increase the data transmission rates for the fiber optic cables that serve as the backbone of the internet, cable, wireless and landline networks. The research is published in the June 26 issue of the journal *Science*.

The new study presents a solution to a long-standing roadblock to increasing data transmission rates in optical fiber: beyond a threshold power level, additional power increases irreparably distort the information travelling in the fiber optic cable.

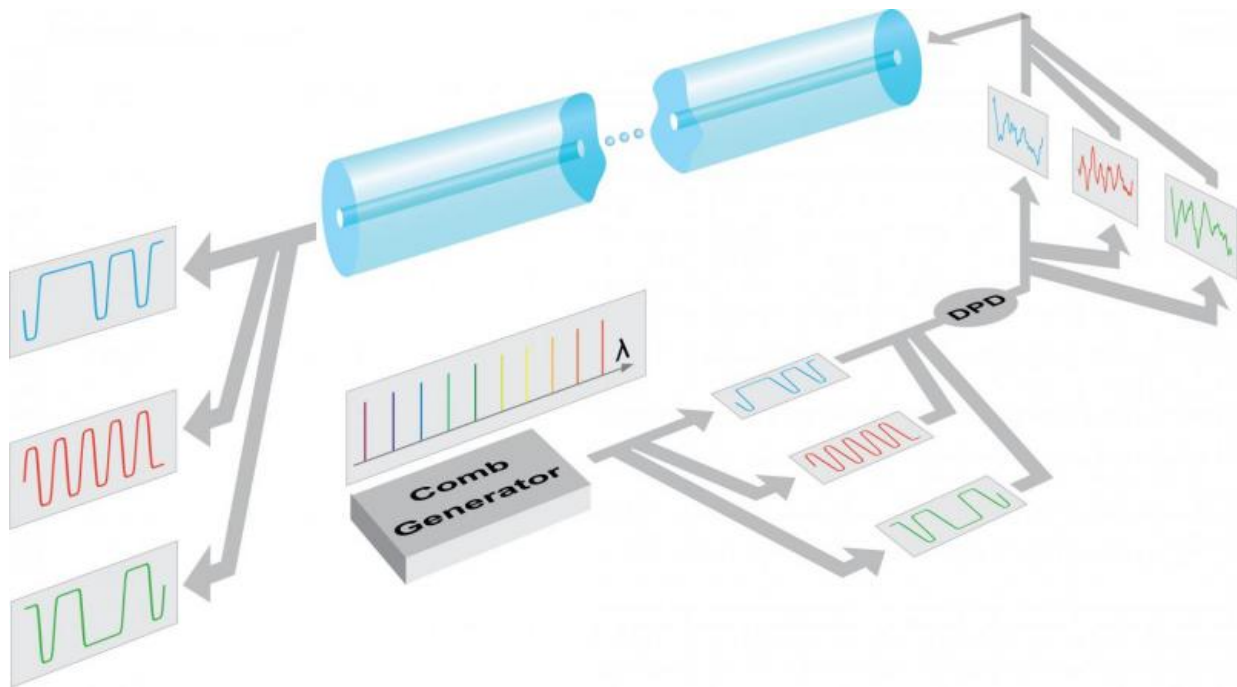
"Today's fiber optic systems are a little like quicksand. With quicksand, the more you struggle, the faster you sink. With [fiber optics](#), after a certain point, the more power you add to the signal, the more distortion you get, in effect preventing a longer reach. Our approach removes this power limit, which in turn extends how far signals can travel in optical fiber without needing a repeater," said Nikola Alic, a research scientist from the Qualcomm Institute, the corresponding author on the Science paper and a principal of the experimental effort.

In lab experiments, the researchers at UC San Diego successfully deciphered information after it travelled a record-breaking 12,000 kilometers through fiber optic cables with standard amplifiers and no repeaters, which are electronic regenerators.

The new findings effectively eliminate the need for electronic regenerators placed periodically along the fiber link. These regenerators are effectively supercomputers and must be applied to each channel in the transmission. The electronic regeneration in modern lightwave transmission that carries between 80 to 200 channels also dictates the cost and, more importantly, prevents the construction of a transparent optical network. As a result, eliminating periodic electronic regeneration will drastically change the economy of the network infrastructure, ultimately leading to cheaper and more efficient transmission of

information.

The breakthrough in this study relies on wideband "frequency combs" that the researchers developed. The [frequency comb](#) described in this paper ensures that the signal distortions—called the "crosstalk"—that arises between bundled streams of information travelling long distances through the optical fiber are predictable, and therefore, reversible at the receiving end of the fiber.



Pre-distorted waveforms are imprinted on frequency-comb-originating carriers in the Data Pre-Distortion (DPD) block. The information is fully restored at the output of the optical fiber, which is free from the nonlinear cross-talk. Credit: UC San Diego Photonics Systems Group

"Crosstalk between communication channels within a fiber optic cable

obeys fixed physical laws. It's not random. We now have a better understanding of the physics of the crosstalk. In this study, we present a method for leveraging the crosstalk to remove the power barrier for optical fiber," explained Stojan Radic, a professor in the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering at UC San Diego and the senior author on the *Science* paper. "Our approach conditions the information before it is even sent, so the receiver is free of crosstalk caused by the Kerr effect."

The photonics experiments were performed at UC San Diego's Qualcomm Institute by researchers from the Photonics Systems Group led by Radic.

Pitch Perfect Data Transmission

The UC San Diego researchers' approach is akin to a concert master who tunes multiple instruments in an orchestra to the same pitch at the beginning of a concert. In an optical fiber, information is transmitted through multiple communication channels that operate at different frequencies. The electrical engineers used their frequency comb to synchronize the frequency variations of the different streams of optical information, called the "optical carriers" propagating through an optical fiber. This approach compensates in advance for the crosstalk that occurs between the multiple communication channels within the same optical fiber. The frequency comb also ensures that the crosstalk between the communication channels is reversible.

"After increasing the power of the optical signals we sent by 20 fold, we could still restore the original information when we used frequency combs at the outset," said UC San Diego electrical engineering Ph.D. student Eduardo Temprana, the first author on the paper. The frequency comb ensured that the system did not accumulate the random distortions that make it impossible to reassemble the original content at the receiver.



Eduardo Temprana, electrical and computer engineering Ph.D. student and first author of the *Science* paper (left) and Nikola Alic, research scientist from the Qualcomm Institute and principal of the study (right). Credit: Jacobs School of Engineering/UC San Diego

The laboratory experiments involved setups with both three and five optical channels, which interact with each other within the silica fiber optic cables. The researchers note that this approach could be used in systems with far more communication channels. Most of today's fiber optic cables include more than 32 of these channels, which all interact with one another.

In the *Science* paper, the researchers describe their frequency referencing

approach to pre-compensate for nonlinear effects that occur between communication channels within the [fiber optic cable](#). The information is initially pre-distorted in a predictable and reversible way when it is sent through the optical fiber. With the frequency comb, the information can be unscrambled and fully restored at the receiving end of the optical fiber.

"We are pre-empting the distortion effects that will happen in the [optical fiber](#)," said Bill Kuo, a research scientist at the Qualcomm Institute, who was responsible for the comb development in the group.

The same research group published a [theoretical paper](#) last year outlining the fact that the experimental results they are now publishing were theoretically possible.

More information: "Overcoming Kerr-induced capacity limit in optical fiber transmission," by E. Temprana, E. Myslivets, B.P.-P. Kuo, L. Liu, V. Ataie, N. Alic and S. Radic from the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering at the UC San Diego Jacobs School of Engineering. N. Alic and S. Radic are also affiliated with the Qualcomm Institute at the University of California, San Diego. This paper appears in the 26 June 2015 issue of the journal *Science*.

[www.sciencemag.org/lookup/doi/ ... 1126/science.aab1781](http://www.sciencemag.org/lookup/doi/.../1126/science.aab1781)

Provided by University of California - San Diego

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