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Linewidth tolerance of digital coherent receiver using Viterbi & Viterbi RF carrier recovery for radio-over-fibre links

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Introduction: Transport and distribution of wireless signals over fibre, so called Radio-over-Fibre (RoF), is an important technology in order to realize converged fibre-optic and wireless networks [1]. Recently, we have proposed and experimentally demonstrated a novel DSP based digital coherent receiver for phase-modulated RoF optical links [2]. The RF signal processing in [2] is performed using maximum likelihood RF carrier phase estimation [2]. In this paper, we investigate the performance of the proposed digital coherent receiver in [2] using feedforward Viterbi & Viterbi RF carrier recovery algorithm in combination with squaring synchronizer. The advantage of the proposed scheme is simplicity since the RF carrier recovery is performed on only one sample per bit due to prior squaring synchronizer which performs timing recovery. We investigate the tolerance of the proposed scheme with respect to laser linewidth using numerical simulations and compare the results to traditional approach using feedforward maximum likelihood RF carrier phase recovery (MLCPE).

Digital coherent receiver and numerical results: The digital coherent receiver is shown in Fig. 1. Once the signal after photodetectors is digitalized, the carrier-recovery digital phase-locked loop removes the difference in frequency and phase between the transmitter and LO lasers from the complex signal. Next, we linearly demodulate the phase encoded RF signal. A quadrature demodulator is used to move the spectrum to baseband and a squaring synchronizer is applied to perform timing recovery. Finally, the Viterbi-Viterbi algorithm is used to estimate RF carrier phase and make subsequent demodulation.

Numerical simulations are performed using VPI software for 1.25 Gbaud QPSK data signal modulating 10 GHz RF carrier. In Fig. 2(a), the BER curves of the demodulated signal are computed as a function of OSNR for laser linewidths increasing from 0 to 10 MHz. Figure 2(a) shows that there is only a penalty of app. 2 dB when increasing the linewidth from 0 to 10 MHz in order to obtain BER at 10^-4, demonstrating the tolerance of our scheme. In Figure 2(b), we compare the proposed RF carrier recovery scheme with the MLCPE in terms of penalty as a function of laser linewidth. It is observed that the proposed scheme in this paper is more tolerant to laser linewidth.

Conclusion: We have shown that the proposed scheme improves the linewidth tolerance by app. 1 dB and reduces the number of samples per bit required for the RF carrier recovery to one, compared to the traditional MLCPE.

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