

# Modelling and Reporting Parameters of Optical OFDM System Using Different Modulation Techniques

Harsimran Jit Kaur<sup>1,2</sup>, Maninder Lal Singh<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Electronics and Communication Engineering, Chitkara University, Mohali, India

<sup>2</sup>Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, India

Email: Harsimran.kaur@chitkara.edu.in, mlsingh7@gmail.com

Received December 5, 2012; revised April 1, 2013; accepted April 10, 2013

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## ABSTRACT

OFDM (Optical Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing) in the optical domain is a promising technology which provides solutions to problems of today's optical networks. In the present research an optical OFDM system is designed using different modulation techniques QPSK (quadrature phase shift keying), QAM (quadrature amplitude Modulation). Various signal conditioning parameters, like OSNR (optical signal to noise ratio), BER (bit error rate), chromatic dispersion and electrical SNR (signal to noise ratio) have been reported in present research. These parameters could be used for identifying the fault. On the basis of conclusion drawn for values of these parameters, the system may dynamically adapt and reconfigure itself for better transmission. In present research OPTSIM and MATLAB has been used as Simulation tools.

**Keywords:** OFDM; OSNR; BER; QPSK

## 1. Introduction

Recently, Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) is emerging as leading technology for high data rates. It has evolved to be leading communication standard in almost every major standard (Wi-Max, IEEE 802.11a, DVB) [1,2]. OFDM is based on Multi carrier transmission which transforms a wide-band channel into a group of narrowband channels [3]. OFDM offers two fundamental advantages. One is its robustness against channel dispersion and second is ease of phase and channel estimation in a time-varying environment. OFDM is benefited from the fact that it is using digital signal processing of fast-Fourier transforms (FFTs) to obtain high sub-carrier density and computationally-efficient phase and amplitude equalization [4].

Even though OFDM technology is having a number of important advantages and is widely accepted standard in wireless communications, but it is only very few years back that it has been considered for optical communications [5]. This was because few years back the silicon signal processing technology was not capable of dealing with sophisticated OFDM signal processing in a CMOS integrated circuit. It is also very recent that demand for such high data rates for long distances has occurred.

It has been proposed that the concept of software-defined radio (SDR) is a practical solution, for software implementation of the radio transceiver which is capable of adapting itself dynamically to the user environment instead of relying on dedicated hardware [6,7]. There should be software-defined optical transmission in which the system is capable of reconfiguring itself for various parameters [1]. This system should be capable of various signal conditioning parameters, like OSNR, chromatic dispersion, and electrical Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR). We can use these parameters for identifying the fault. On the basis of conclusion drawn for values of these parameters system may dynamically adapts and reconfigure itself for better transmission.

In the present research a system is demonstrated by using the simulative environment for optical fiber in OPTSIM software, which allows the design of many configurations regarding optical communications. In this work, an optical OFDM transmission is simulated. The programming of the OFDM coder and decoder has been done with MATLAB software.

## 2. Optical OFDM System

OFDM transmits information on high speed data channel

by dividing it into blocks of data. An optical OFDM transmitter could be altered for different fiber types, different network ranges varying from short to long-haul for different types of detection including direct or coherent detection. System would be designed for providing bit-rate flexibility by using different modulation depth. A block diagram of optical OFDM transmitter diagram is shown in **Figure 1**. The system uses Fourier transform techniques to encode the data in which the data information is carried over many lower rate subcarriers [8]. System transmits OFDM modulated data over optical channel. Transmission system is divided into three parts; transmitter, channel, receiver. Transmitter section involves presenting data into  $N$  parallel paths where data at each path could be modulated using various digital modulation techniques including QPSK (Quadrature phase shift keying), 16QPSK, QAM (Quadrature amplitude modulation) etc. Basic requirement of OFDM technique for multiple microwave mixers producing various sub-carriers frequencies could be fulfilled by using an inverse-FFT (IFFT) for generating dense comb of OFDM sub-carrier frequencies [9]. Serial to parallel and parallel to serial conversions are performed for converting random generated data with high rate into low data rate and vice versa.

### 3. Performance Monitoring Parameters

Performance monitoring is very important feature for optical systems. Though there exists number of criteria for monitoring performance of optical transmission systems but their correct choice is an important issue for an effective design of future long-haul optical systems. Various important parameters which are reported through present research include BER (Bit error rate), OSNR (Optical signal to noise ratio), jitter, eye opening, distortion, dispersion etc.

Performance of channel could be directly determined by the BER, which is depending upon OSNR, dispersion and non linear effects. OSNR is very important and dominant performance parameter which could help in link

optimization by limiting dispersion and non linearity [10,11].

### 4. Simulation Model

In the present research the programming of the OFDM coder and decoder has been done with MATLAB software. For monitoring and analysing various parameters, the optical OFDM transmission system is modelled using OPTSIM. OFDM modulated data is interfaced with OPTSIM to carry the transmission over fiber.

In the generation of OFDM signal binary data from random generator is obtained. Interleaving is performed on these binary data to spread the errors out in the bit-stream. These binary data values are mapped to symbols, using QPSK or one of the M-ary QAM techniques. A training frame of pilot sub-carriers of length 96 samples is inserted which is sent prior to sending information. This could be used at receiver to carry out channel estimation for compensating the effect of channel on transmitted signal. To generate OFDM symbol data containing complex words frame and pilots frame are passed through 64-bit IFFT. The frame is extended by insertion of zeros to reduce the effect of Inter-carrier Interference. Cyclic prefix of 16 bits is added which consists of the end of the OFDM symbol to be copied into the guard interval, and the guard interval is transmitted followed by the OFDM symbol. This would help the receiver to integrate over an integer number of sinusoid cycles during performing OFDM demodulation with the FFT.

OFDM data is then converted to serial from parallel by using Parallel-to-Serial (P/S) converter. OFDM modulated data is interfaced with OPTSIM to carry over optical transmission.

Simulation model of an optical communication system at 10 Gb/s around 1550 nm central wavelength is shown in **Figure 2**. The simulation is using OPTSIM to carry transmission over fiber. Simulation is done for 100 km length of standard single-mode (SM) fiber. Standard SM fiber has attenuation of 0.2 dB/km, and dispersion 16

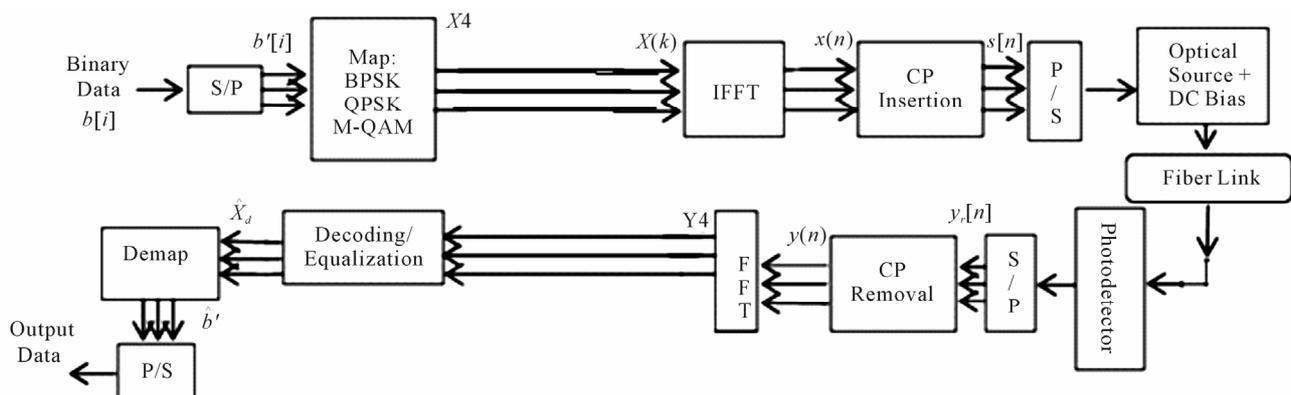


Figure 1. Optical OFDM system block diagram.

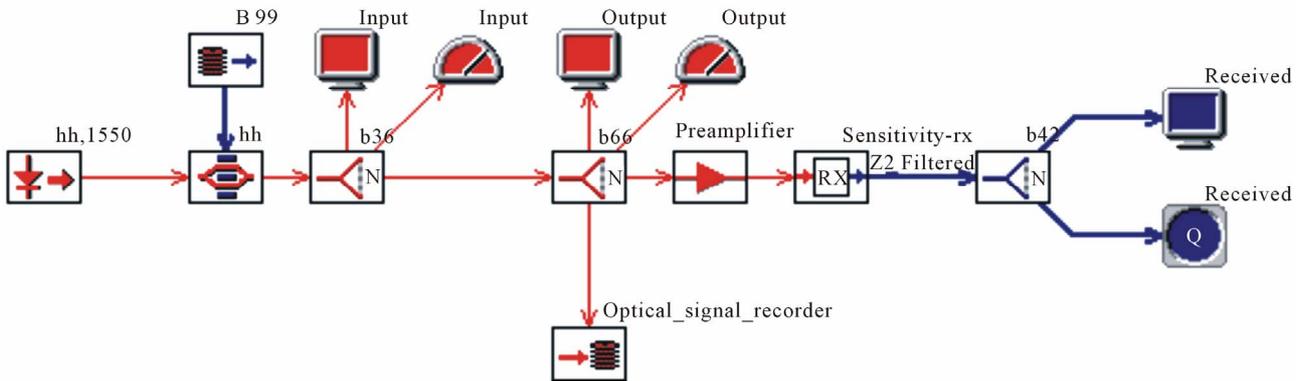


Figure 2. System model for optical transmission.

ps/nm/km at reference frequency. It has zero dispersion at 1391.53354633 nm wavelength, fiber average beat length 5 m. CW Lorentzian Laser used was having center emission wavelength 1550 nm, CW power 1mW and FWHM linewidth 10 MHz as main characteristics was used as the optical source. Amplitude dual-arm Mach Zehnder modulator is used here to modulate the optical signal of desired format having the following parameters: excess loss 0 dB, offset voltage corresponding to the phase retardation in the absence of any (on both arms) electric field 0.5 V, extinction ratio 20 dB, chirp factor 0 and average power reduction due to modulation 3 dB. At the receiver section reverse operations are employed by doing serial to parallel conversion, removing cyclic prefix. FFT operations are performed to recover sub-carriers and finally de-mapping of M-ary QAM, QPSK is done to binary values.

5. Simulation Results

This section is reporting simulation results for various parameters of optical OFDM system. Various important parameters values used during simulation are listed in Table 1.

Figure 3 is depicting the eye diagram for the simulated system. In the present system the transmitter generates QPSK modulated OFDM signal which passes through transmission link SMF and at receiver demodulated back to carry over various evaluations. Table 2 represents set of certain evaluation parameters obtain for this simulated system.

In the present research QAM is other modulation technique which is selected for transmitting signal through fiber link. Figure 4 is representing the eye diagram for QAM modulated optical OFDM system. It is representing quite good eye opening of 0.150e-06 with very small BER of 6.564e-013.

Evaluation parameters for QAM modulated system is tabulated in Table 3.

On comparing the results of BER of QPSK and QAM

Table 1. Optical OFDM simulation parameters.

Parameter	Value
Data rate	10 Gbps
Wavelength	1550 nm
Fiber length	100 km
CW laser frequency	193.1 THz
Gain	35 dB
Cyclic prefix	16 bit
FFT	64 bits

Table 2. Simulation results for QPSK modulated system.

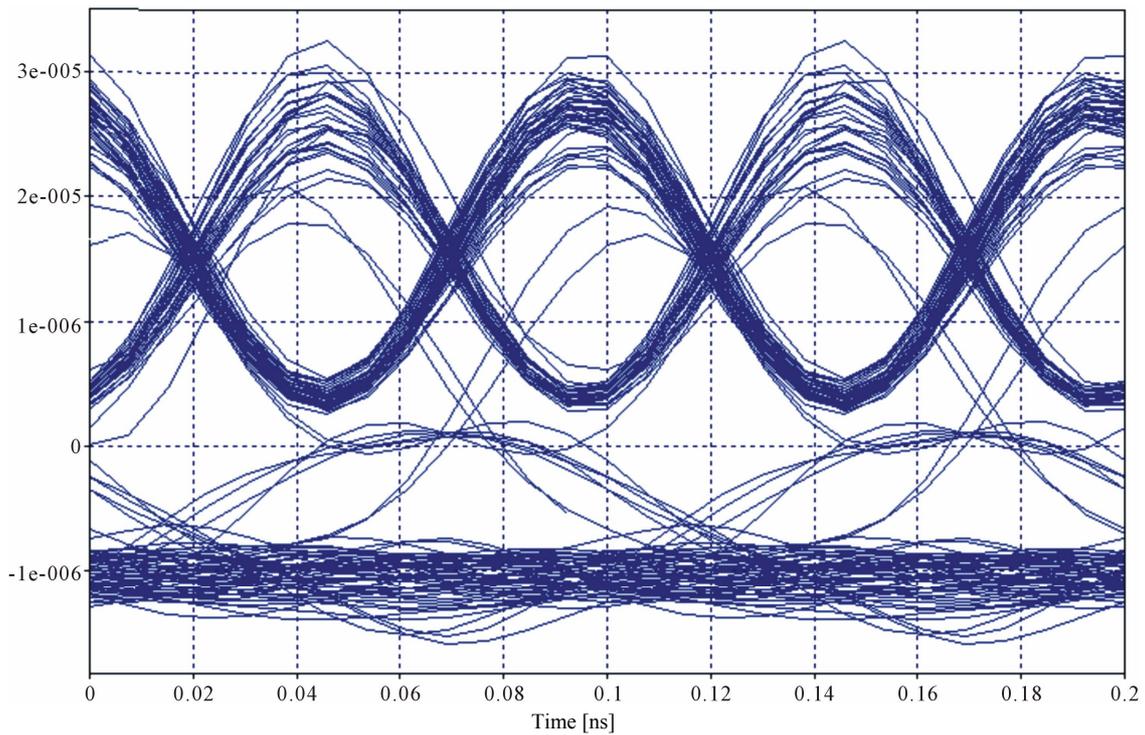
Parameter	Value
BER	7.06425e-012
Eye opening	0.0723e-006
Jitter	0.0201543
Q factor	19.98 dB

Table 3. Simulation results for QAM modulated system.

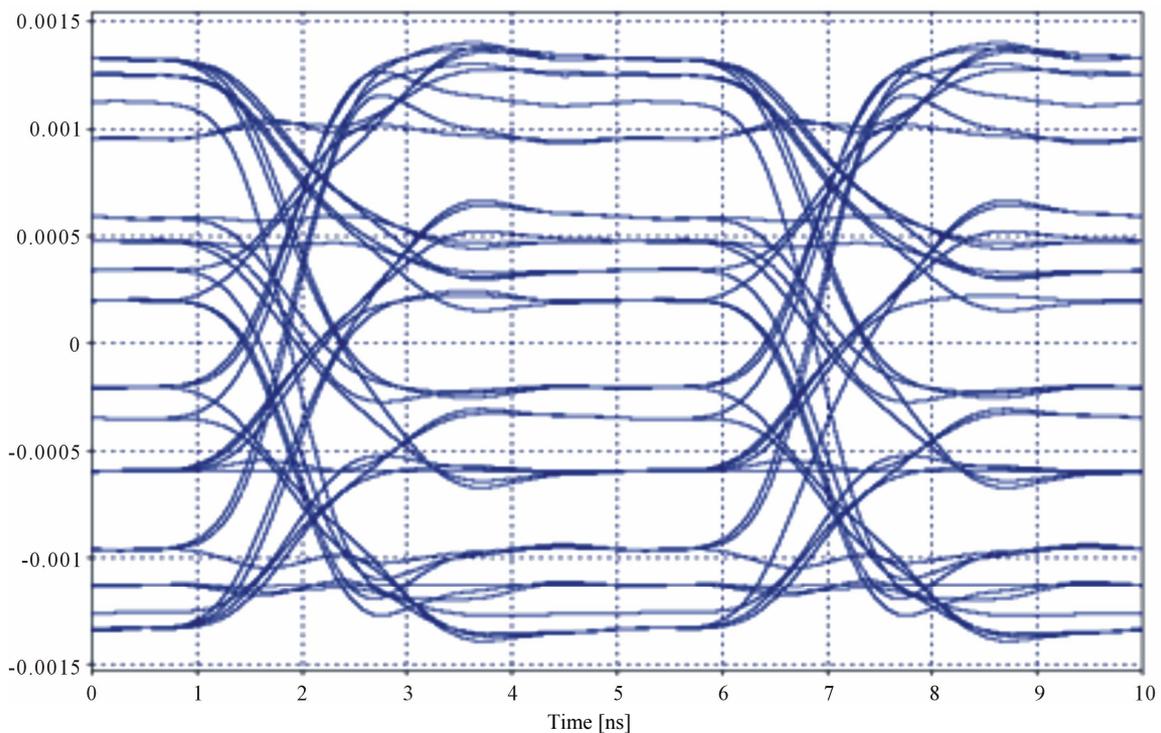
Parameter	Value
BER	6.5624e-013
Eye opening	0.158919e-06
Jitter	22.24 dB
Q factor	18.99 dB

modulated systems we can find out that BER for QAM modulated system is better than QPSK system. The eye diagram of QPSK is showing closer then QAM system.

OSNR is one very important parameter for estimating the quality of transmission. It is defined as ratio of signal power and noise power. We can increase OSNR by increasing the output optical power. Among the various



**Figure 3. Eye diagram for QPSK transmission.**



**Figure 4. Eye diagram for QAM Transmission.**

analog performances monitoring techniques of optical spectrum analysis OSNR measurement is very common.

It has been stated that to achieve a minimum BER of  $e^{-03}$  OSNR of 11 dB/0.1 nm is required [1]. **Figure 5** is

showing the BER performance for optical OFDM transmission over 100 km. OSNR value for BER  $e^{-012}$  is 17.7 dB/0.1 nm. It could be clearly concluded from **Figure 5** that OSNR value required for BER  $e^{-03}$  is 11.9

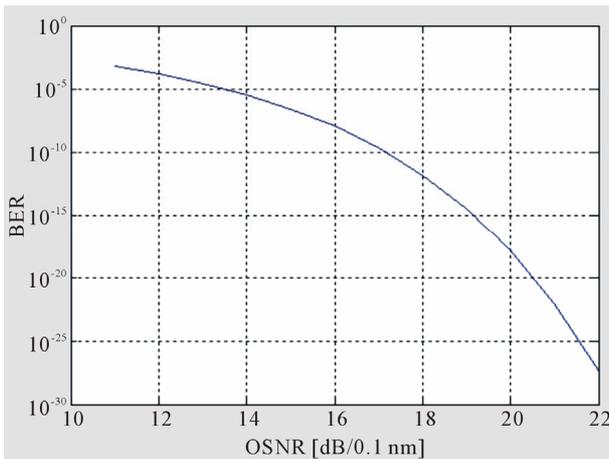
dB/0.1 nm.

For channel estimation among the various performances monitoring parameters includes, chromatic dispersion. The cause of occurrence of chromatic dispersion is difference in group velocities among the different spectral components. In the present research chromatic dispersion has been analyzed with reference to wavelength. **Figure 6** is depicting the curve which shows the chromatic dispersion change as function of frequencies.

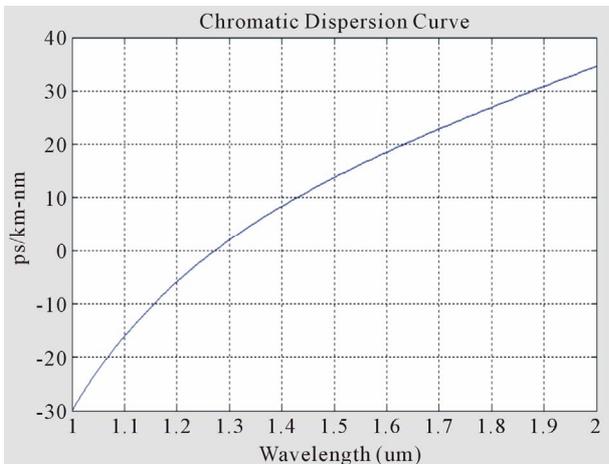
It has been stated that chromatic dispersion varies in the range 15 - 18 ps/(km-nm) near 1.5 μm - 1.55 μm [12]. The fiber loss is minimum near 1.55 μm so this region is of significant interest [12]. From **Figure 6** it is clearly concluded that in the present simulated system dispersion is varying between 12 - 17 ps/(km-nm) near 1.5 μm - 1.55 μm. Present simulated system is giving quite smaller dispersion in range 1.5 μm - 1.55 μm.

**Table 4** is summarizing Chromatic dispersion (ps/km-nm) at different wavelengths.

It is very important to analyze the pulse broadening



**Figure 5. BER performance vs OSNR of optical OFDM system.**



**Figure 6. Chromatic dispersion versus wavelength.**

produced with distance. In the present research the effect of dispersion for different chirp factors has been analyzed. **Figure 7** is showing the performance analysis curve for comparing pulse broadening produced for different chirp factors. From the **Figure 7** it is clear that the broadening increases linearly for positive and negative values of chirp factor. The broadening is minimum when chirp factor is zero.

SNR is another very important figure of merit for monitoring the performance of transmission quality. **Figure 8** is showing performance comparison curve for BER and signal to noise ratio for QAM optical OFDM system. This curve is comparing the performance for theoretical and present optical OFDM system. Simulation is conducted for a QAM modulated OFDM system and compare the numerical simulation result with that obtained theoretically using the analytical expression of Equation (1) [13].

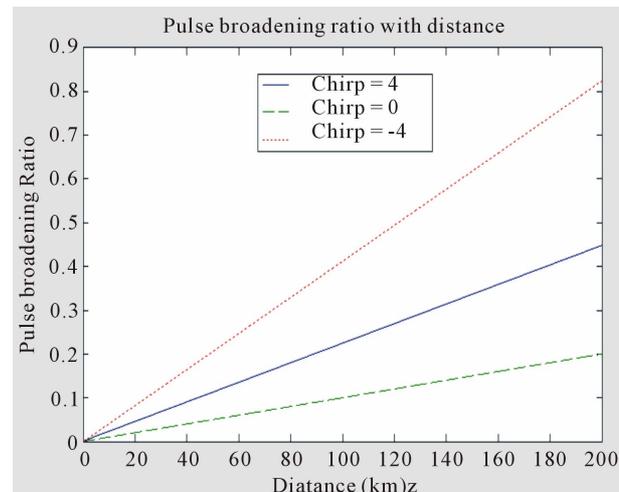
$$BER = 1 - \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\log_2 M} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \right) Q \left( \sqrt{\frac{3 S}{M-1 N_0}} \right) \right) \quad (1)$$

$\frac{S}{N_0}$  is signal to noise ratio, M is number of constellation points, BER is bit error rate.

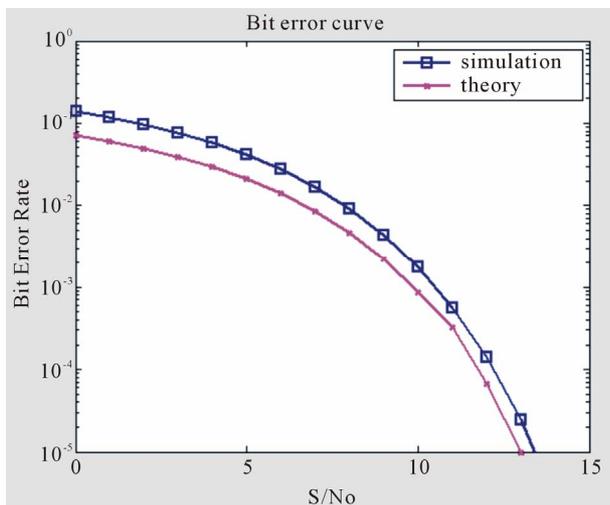
The result is shown in **Figure 8**. It is observed from this that the theoretical BER predicts a gain of almost

**Table 4. Chromatic dispersion versus wavelength.**

Wavelength (nm)	Chromatic dispersion (ps/km-nm)
1.3	7
1.5	17
1.7	21
1.8	25



**Figure 7. Pulse broadening ratio with distance.**



**Figure 8. BER performance of QAM system both the results of numerical simulation and analytical calculation are shown.**

11.5 dB at a BER of  $10^{-4}$ . Note that the experimental results suggest a gain of about 13 dB at same BER, which is not far from the theoretical prediction, but may suggest additional noises and losses in fiber channel during transmission. Simulated Optical OFDM system is performing 1.5 - 2 dB worse than the theoretical formula. Theoretical formulas do not consider synchronization errors and quantization of received samples which degrade the performance of system [14].

## 6. Validation of Simulated Results

It has been proposed that OFDM is a best suited technique for high speed applications as in this method, transmission of data blocks is done using parallel processing. This technique uses FFT which is implemented very efficiently using digital signal processors [1]. Q factor 16.9 dB corresponds to BER value of  $10^{-12}$ , whereas Q factor 18.06 dB correspond to BER value of  $10^{-15}$  [1]. This simulation test bed designed for optical OFDM transmission is reporting Q factor of 18.99 dB with BER value  $6.5624 \times 10^{-13}$  at eye opening of  $0.158919 \times 10^{-6}$  for QAM modulated system whereas for QPSK modulated system Q factor values are 19.98 dB with BER  $7.06425 \times 10^{-12}$  at eye opening of  $0.0723 \times 10^{-6}$ . The simulation results for BER performance for optical OFDM system has reported BER value  $e^{-05}$  at OSNR of 13 dB [1]. Present simulated system is reporting BER  $e^{-05}$  at OSNR 13.9 dB/0.1 nm.

Typical values of dispersion varies in the range 15 - 18 ps/(km-nm) near  $1.5 \mu\text{m}$  -  $1.55 \mu\text{m}$  [12]. The fiber loss is minimum near  $1.55 \mu\text{m}$  so this region is of significant interest [12]. In the present simulated system dispersion is varying between 12 - 17 ps/(km-nm) near  $1.5 \mu\text{m}$  -  $1.55 \mu\text{m}$ . It has been reported that the broadening increases linearly for positive value of chirp factor. Minimum broad-

ening is obtained when chirp factor is zero [15].

## 7. Conclusions

Modelling and comprehensive analysis of optical OFDM transmission has been carried out in the present research. The main conclusions drawn during the present research are that the BER value of the QAM modulator is better than QPSK modulator. QPSK OFDM transmission shows good eye opening of  $0.0723 \times 10^{-6}$  with BER of  $7.06425 \times 10^{-12}$ .

BER performance with OSNR has been presented which reports OSNR value of 13.9 dB/0.1 nm for BER of  $e^{-005}$ . It has been observed that dispersion is varying between 12 - 17 ps/(km-nm) near  $1.5 \mu\text{m}$  -  $1.55 \mu\text{m}$ . On comparison of the performance for theoretical and present optical OFDM system it is observed that simulated Optical OFDM system is performing 1.5 - 2 dB worse than the theoretical formula. The reason for this difference is that theoretical formulas do not consider synchronization errors and quantization of received samples which degrade the performance of the system.

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