

# ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION  
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR  
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## G.698.4

### Corrigendum 1

(11/2018)

SERIES G: TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS AND MEDIA,  
DIGITAL SYSTEMS AND NETWORKS

Transmission media and optical systems characteristics –  
Characteristics of optical systems

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Multichannel bidirectional DWDM applications with  
port agnostic single-channel optical interfaces

### Corrigendum 1

Recommendation ITU-T G.698.4 (2018) –  
Corrigendum 1

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# Recommendation ITU-T G.698.4

## Multichannel bidirectional DWDM applications with port agnostic single-channel optical interfaces

### Corrigendum 1

#### Summary

Recommendation ITU-T G.698.4 provides optical parameter values for physical layer interfaces of dense wavelength division multiplexing (DWDM) systems primarily intended for metro applications, where the tail-end transmitters have the capability to automatically adapt their DWDM channel frequency to the optical demultiplexer/optical multiplexer (OD/OM) or optical add-drop multiplexer (OADM) port. Applications are defined using optical interface parameters and values for single-channel and multichannel interfaces of multichannel DWDM optical systems in point-to-point applications. This Recommendation uses a system architecture comprising a head-end, connecting to the tail-end equipment (TEE) through a black link. The head end houses a set of transmitters and receivers and an OD/OM. A single bidirectional fibre is used to connect the head-end to the black link OD/OM or OADM. The connection between the OD/OM/OADM and the TEE is also bidirectional. The initial version of this Recommendation includes DWDM applications up to 10 Gbit/s with channel frequency spacing of 50 GHz and 100 GHz.

Corrigendum 1 fixes the following three errors:

- It changes the value of maximum loss difference between HE-to-TE and TE-to-HE in Table 8-1 from NA to 2;
- In clause 11.1.3, it changes the text defining the timers, replacing timer T0 with timer T1;
- It fixes a formatting error in Table 9-4, moving two rows below the dividing line between two table sections.

#### History

Edition	Recommendation	Approval	Study Group	Unique ID*
1.0	ITU-T G.698.4	2018-03-16	15	<a href="http://handle.itu.int/11.1002/1000/13519">11.1002/1000/13519</a>
1.1	ITU-T G.698.4 (2018) Cor. 1	2018-11-29	15	<a href="http://handle.itu.int/11.1002/1000/13741">11.1002/1000/13741</a>

#### Keywords

Application codes, bidirectional, DWDM, black link, head-end, message channel, metro, multi-vendor, OADM, optical, pilot tone, port agnostic, tail-end.

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\* To access the Recommendation, type the URL <http://handle.itu.int/> in the address field of your web browser, followed by the Recommendation's unique ID. For example, <http://handle.itu.int/11.1002/1000/11830-en>.

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The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

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In some areas of information technology which fall within ITU-T's purview, the necessary standards are prepared on a collaborative basis with ISO and IEC.

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# Recommendation ITU-T G.698.4

## Multichannel bidirectional DWDM applications with port agnostic single-channel optical interfaces

*Editorial note: This is a complete-text publication. Modifications introduced by this corrigendum are shown in revision marks relative to Recommendation ITU-T G.698.4 (2018).*

### 1 Scope

The purpose of this Recommendation is to provide optical interface specifications towards the realization of transversely compatible bidirectional dense wavelength division multiplexing (DWDM) systems, primarily intended for metro applications. The tail-end equipment (TEE) transmitters have the capability to automatically adapt their DWDM channel frequency to the optical demultiplexer/optical multiplexer (OD/OM) or optical add/drop multiplexer (OADM) port they are connected to using feedback from the head-end equipment (HEE) via the head-to-tail message channel (HTMC).

This Recommendation defines and provides values for optical interface parameters of point-to-point DWDM applications on single-mode optical fibres through the use of the "black link" approach with both of the propagation directions sharing the same optical fibre end-to-end.

For the applications in this version of the Recommendation, the black-link does not contain optical amplifiers.

This Recommendation describes bidirectional DWDM systems that include the following features:

- channel frequency spacing: 50 GHz and 100 GHz;
- bit rate of signal channel: Up to 10 Gbit/s;
- transmission distance: Up to 20 km;
- capacity: Up to 40 bidirectional channels.

Specifications are organized according to application codes.

### 2 References

The following ITU-T Recommendations and other references contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Recommendation. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All Recommendations and other references are subject to revision; users of this Recommendation are therefore encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the Recommendations and other references listed below. A list of the currently valid ITU-T Recommendations is regularly published. The reference to a document within this Recommendation does not give it, as a stand-alone document, the status of a Recommendation.

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| [ITU-T G.652]   | Recommendation ITU-T G.652 (2016), <i>Characteristics of a single-mode optical fibre and cable.</i>                    |
| [ITU-T G.664]   | Recommendation ITU-T G.664 (2012), <i>Optical safety procedures and requirements for optical transmission systems.</i> |
| [ITU-T G.671]   | Recommendation ITU-T G.671 (2012), <i>Transmission characteristics of optical components and subsystems.</i>           |
| [ITU-T G.694.1] | Recommendation ITU-T G.694.1 (2012), <i>Spectral grids for WDM applications: DWDM frequency grid.</i>                  |
| [ITU-T G.698.1] | Recommendation ITU-T G.698.1 (2009), <i>Multichannel DWDM applications with single-channel optical interfaces.</i>     |

- [ITU-T G.957] Recommendation ITU-T G.957 (2006), *Optical interfaces for equipments and systems relating to the synchronous digital hierarchy*.
- [ITU-T G.959.1] Recommendation ITU-T G.959.1 (2016), *Optical transport network physical layer interfaces*.
- [IEC 60825-1] IEC 60825-1:2014, *Safety of laser products – Part 1: Equipment classification and requirements*.
- [IEC 60825-2] IEC 60825-2:2010, *Safety of laser products – Part 2: Safety of optical fibre communication systems (OFCS)*.
- [IEEE 802.3] IEEE 802.3-2015, *IEEE Standard for Ethernet*.

### **3 Definitions**

#### **3.1 Terms defined elsewhere**

This Recommendation uses the following terms defined elsewhere:

##### **3.1.1** Terms defined in [ITU-T G.671]:

- channel insertion loss;
- channel spacing;
- dense wavelength division multiplexing (DWDM);
- differential group delay;
- reflectance;
- ripple.

##### **3.1.2** Term defined in [ITU-T G.694.1]:

- frequency grid.

##### **3.1.3** Terms defined in [ITU-T G.957]:

- receiver sensitivity;
- transverse compatibility.

##### **3.1.4** Terms defined in [ITU-T G.959.1]:

- optical tributary signal;
- optical tributary signal class NRZ 10G.

#### **3.2 Terms defined in this Recommendation**

None.

### **4 Abbreviations and acronyms**

This Recommendation uses the following abbreviations and acronyms:

BER	Bit Error Ratio
DWDM	Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing
HEE	Head-End Equipment
HTMC	Head-to-Tail Message Channel
LOS	Loss of Signal
MPI-R <sub>M</sub>	Multichannel reference point at the head-end aggregate input

MPI-S <sub>M</sub>	Multichannel reference point at the head-end aggregate output
NRZ	Non-Return to Zero
OADM	Optical Add-Drop Multiplexer
OD	Optical Demultiplexer
OM	Optical Multiplexer
R <sub>S</sub>	Single-channel reference point at the DWDM network element tributary output
S <sub>S</sub>	Single-channel reference point at the DWDM network element tributary input
TEE	Tail-End Equipment
THMC	Tail to Head Message Channel
TOM	Type of Message

## **5 Conventions**

None.

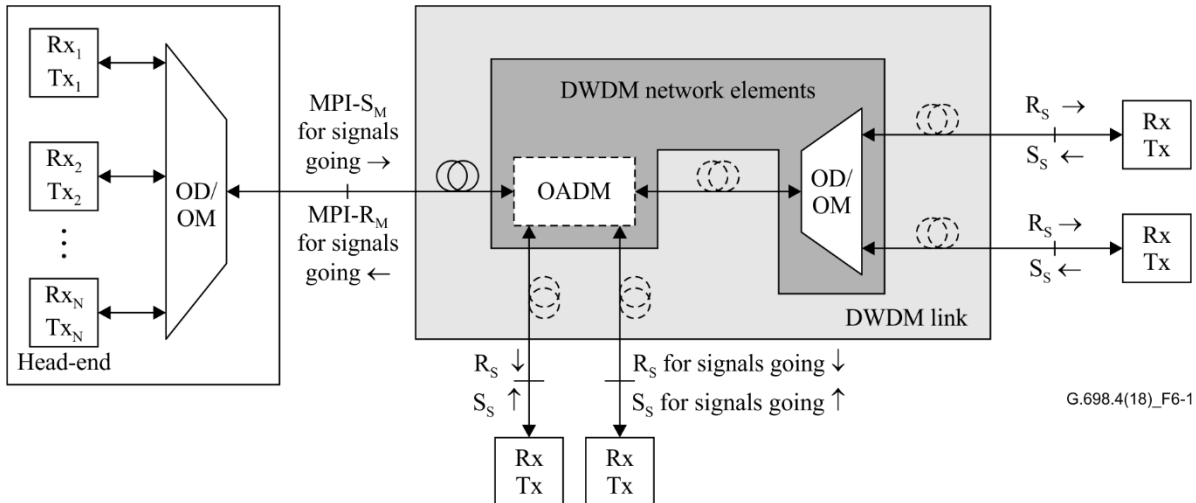
## **6 Classification of optical interfaces**

### **6.1 Applications**

This Recommendation provides the physical layer parameters and values for single-channel and multichannel interfaces of DWDM multichannel optical systems in physical point-to-point single fibre applications where the tail-end transmitters have the capability to automatically adapt their DWDM channel frequency. These DWDM systems are primarily intended to be used in metropolitan area networks for a variety of clients, services and protocols.

The specification method in this Recommendation uses a "black link" approach which means that optical interface parameters for only (single-channel) optical tributary signals are specified at the tail-end equipment (TEE). Additional specifications are provided for the black link parameters such as maximum attenuation, chromatic dispersion, ripple and polarization mode dispersion. This approach enables transverse compatibility at the single-channel point using a direct wavelength-multiplexing configuration and also transverse compatibility at the head-end multichannel point as shown in Figure 6-1.

## 6.2 Reference points



**Figure 6-1 – Linear "black link" approach**

The system architecture comprises a head-end, connecting to the TEE through a black link. The head-end houses a set of transmitters and receivers and an OD/OM. A single bidirectional fibre is used to connect the head-end to the passive OD/OM as well as optional OADMs. Connection between OD/OM or OADMs and TEE is also bidirectional. The OD/OM is considered to be part of the black link. The TEE transmitters have the capability to automatically adapt their DWDM channel frequency to the OD/OM or OADM port they are connected to.

The reference points in Figure 6-1 are defined as follows:

- MPI-S<sub>M</sub> is a multichannel reference point at the head-end aggregate output;
- MPI-R<sub>M</sub> is a multichannel reference point at the head-end aggregate input;
- S<sub>s</sub> is a single-channel reference point at the TEE output;
- R<sub>s</sub> is a single-channel reference point at the TEE input.

At the MPI-S<sub>M</sub> interface, multichannel data signals are transmitted by the head-end.

At the R<sub>s</sub> interface a single channel data signal passes through towards the TEE.

At the S<sub>s</sub> interface, a single channel signal is transmitted by the TEE whose wavelength is appropriate to that of the connected OD/OM or OADM port.

At the MPI-R<sub>M</sub> interface, a multichannel signal is received by the head-end.

## 6.3 Nomenclature

The application code notation is constructed as follows:

ADcW-y-tz

where:

- AD: is the indicator of metro DWDM applications with port agnostic TEE.
- c: is the channel spacing in GHz.
- W: is a letter indicating the span distance, such as:
  - S indicating short-haul;
- y: indicates the highest class of optical tributary signal supported:
  - 2 indicating NRZ 10G;

- t: indicates the configuration supported by the application code. In the current version of this Recommendation, the only value used is:
  - D indicating that the black link does not contain any optical amplifiers.
- z: indicates the fibre types. In the current version of this Recommendation, the only value used is:
  - 2 indicating ITU-T G.652 fibre.

## 7 Transverse compatibility

This Recommendation specifies parameters in order to enable transverse (i.e., multivendor) compatible line systems for point-to-point applications at single-channel reference points  $S_S$  and  $R_S$  and multichannel reference points  $MPI-S_M$  and  $MPI-R_M$  of the black link.

The single-channel reference points  $S_S$  and  $R_S$  are intended to make multiple tributary interfaces of tunable DWDM TEEs transversely compatible with the head-end. In this case, tributary signal transmitter ( $T_x \lambda_i$ ) and receiver ( $R_x \lambda_j$ ) pairs may be from different vendors. Similarly, multichannel reference points  $MPI-S_M$  and  $MPI-R_M$  are intended to make black link and head-end equipment transversely compatible. Thus, TEE, black link and head-end equipment suppliers are not necessarily the same.

Transverse (multivendor) compatibility is enabled for reference points  $MPI-S_M$  to  $R_S$  and  $S_S$  to  $MPI-R_M$  of black link having exactly the same application code.

## 8 Parameter definitions

The parameters in Table 8-1 are defined at the interface points and the definitions are provided in the clauses below.

**Table 8-1 – Physical layer parameters for multichannel bidirectional DWDM applications**

Parameter	Units	For HEE to TEE defined in:	For TEE to HEE defined in:
<b>General information</b>			
Minimum channel spacing	GHz	8.1.1	8.1.1
Bit-rate/line coding of optical tributary signals	–	8.1.2	8.1.2
Maximum bit-error ratio	–	8.1.3	8.1.3
Fibre type	–	8.1.4	8.1.4
<b>Interface at point <math>S_S</math> or <math>MPI-S_M</math></b>			
Maximum mean channel output power	dBm	8.2.1	8.2.1
Minimum mean channel output power	dBm	8.2.1	8.2.1
Maximum mean total output power	dBm	8.2.2	NA
Minimum central frequency	THz	8.2.3	8.2.3
Maximum central frequency	THz	8.2.3	8.2.3
Maximum spectral excursion	GHz	8.2.4	8.2.4
Maximum laser drift	GHz/10 min	8.2.5	8.2.5
Minimum channel extinction ratio	dB	8.2.6	8.2.6
Eye mask	–	8.2.7	8.2.7
Bit rate of message channel	kbit/s	8.2.8	8.2.8

**Table 8-1 – Physical layer parameters for multichannel bidirectional DWDM applications**

Parameter	Units	For HEE to TEE defined in:	For TEE to HEE defined in:
Maximum frequency tolerance of message channel	ppm	8.2.8	8.2.8
Maximum modulation depth of message channel	%	8.2.9	8.2.9
Minimum modulation depth of message channel	%	8.2.9	8.2.9
Maximum modulation depth of pilot tone during operation	%	NA	8.2.10
Minimum modulation depth of pilot tone during operation	%	NA	8.2.10
Minimum modulation depth of pilot tone during tuning	%	NA	8.2.10
Maximum frequency of pilot tone	Hz	NA	8.2.11
Minimum frequency of pilot tone	Hz	NA	8.2.11
Maximum frequency tolerance of pilot tone	ppm	NA	8.2.11
Minimum frequency spacing of pilot tones	Hz	NA	8.2.11
Maximum combined tolerance of Rx power measurement and Tx power setting at TEE ( $\pm$ )	dB	NA	8.2.12
<b>Optical path from point MPI-S<sub>M</sub> to R<sub>S</sub> or S<sub>S</sub> to MPI-R<sub>M</sub></b>			
Maximum channel insertion loss	dB	8.3.1	8.3.1
Minimum channel insertion loss	dB	8.3.1	8.3.1
Maximum ripple	dB	8.3.2	8.3.2
Maximum chromatic dispersion	ps/nm	8.3.3	8.3.3
Minimum optical return loss at MPI-S <sub>M</sub> or S <sub>S</sub>	dB	8.3.4	8.3.4
Maximum discrete reflectance between MPI-S <sub>M</sub> and R <sub>S</sub> or between S <sub>S</sub> and MPI-R <sub>M</sub>	dB	8.3.5	8.3.5
Maximum differential group delay	ps	8.3.6	8.3.6
Maximum inter-channel crosstalk at R <sub>S</sub>	dB	8.3.7	8.3.7
Maximum loss difference between HE-to-TE and TE-to-HE direction	dB	8.3.8	8.3.8
<b>Interface at point R<sub>S</sub> or MPI-R<sub>M</sub></b>			
Maximum mean channel input power	dBm	8.4.1	8.4.1
Minimum mean channel input power	dBm	8.4.1	8.4.1
Maximum mean total input power	dBm	NA	8.4.2
Receiver sensitivity	dBm	8.4.3	NA
Minimum equivalent sensitivity	dBm	NA	8.4.4
Maximum optical path penalty	dB	8.4.5	8.4.5
Maximum reflectance of receiver or optical network element	dB	8.4.6	8.4.6
Maximum mean channel input power during tuning	dBm	NA	8.4.7
Minimum mean channel input power during tuning	dBm	NA	8.4.7

## 8.1 General information

### 8.1.1 Minimum channel spacing

The minimum channel spacing is defined as in [ITU-T G.698.1].

### 8.1.2 Bit-rate/line coding of optical tributary signals

The bit-rate/line coding of optical tributary signals is defined as in [ITU-T G.959.1].

### 8.1.3 Maximum bit-error ratio

The maximum bit-error ratio is defined as in [ITU-T G.698.1].

### 8.1.4 Fibre type

Currently, the only single-mode optical fibre type is that defined in [ITU-T G.652].

## 8.2 Interface at point S<sub>S</sub> or MPI-S<sub>M</sub>

### 8.2.1 Maximum and minimum mean channel output power

The mean channel output power is defined as in [ITU-T G.959.1].

### 8.2.2 Maximum mean total output power

The maximum mean total output power is defined as in [ITU-T G.959.1].

### 8.2.3 Minimum and maximum central frequency

The central frequency is defined as in [ITU-T G.698.1].

For each optical channel, different ranges of frequencies are used in the HE-to-TE and TE-to-HE directions. The channel frequencies in the two directions are paired so that their difference is equal to the minimum value compatible with the frequency ranges.

In application code AD100S-2-D2 the optical channel frequencies are paired according to Table 8-2.

**Table 8-2 – Frequency pairing for AD100S-2-D2**

HE-to-TE	TE-to-HE
194.1	191.5
194.2	191.6
...	...
196	193.4

In application code AD50S-2-D2 the optical channel frequencies are paired according to Table 8-3.

**Table 8-3 – Frequency pairing for AD50S-2-D2**

HE-to-TE	TE-to-HE
194.05	191.45
194.1	191.5
...	...
196	193.4

### 8.2.4 Maximum spectral excursion

The maximum spectral excursion is defined as in [ITU-T G.698.1].

### 8.2.5 Maximum laser drift

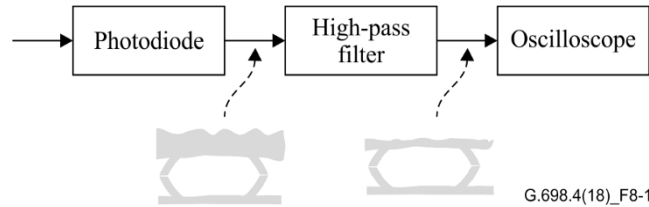
The maximum variation, within a time window of 10 minutes, of the centroid of the TEE transmitter frequency averaged over 200 ms. The drift is measured without the frequency control feedback from the HEE.

### 8.2.6 Minimum channel extinction ratio

The minimum channel extinction ratio is defined as in [ITU-T G.698.1].

### 8.2.7 Eye mask

The eye mask can be measured by means of the setup in Figure 8-1. The eye mask and limits for this parameter are found in [ITU-T G.959.1].



**Figure 8-1 – Measurement setup for the eye mask**

NOTE – the cut-off frequency of the high-pass filter is 280 kHz.

### 8.2.8 Bit rate of message channel

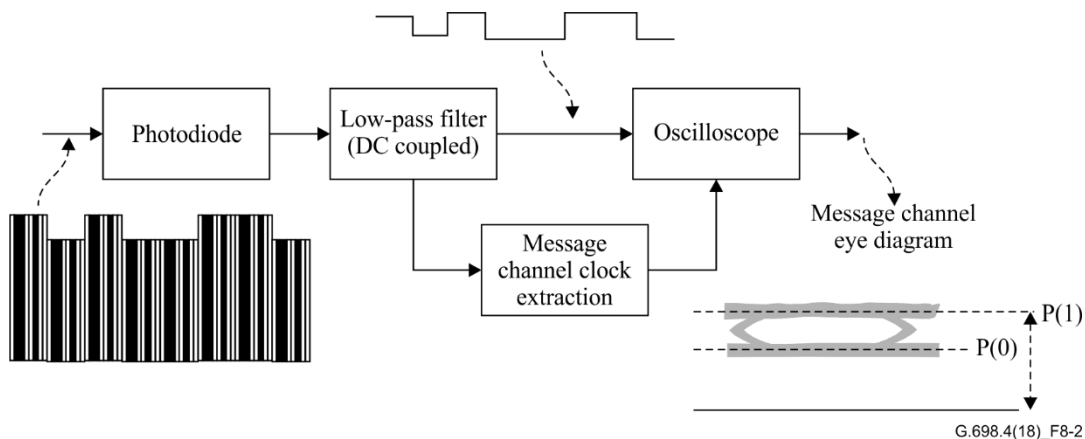
The bit rate of the message channel that is used to transmit information from the HEE to the TEE or from the TEE to the HEE via envelope modulation of the optical signal.

### 8.2.9 Minimum and maximum modulation depth of message channel

The modulation depth of the message channel is the difference between the average optical power in the "ones" of the message channel and the average optical power in the "zeros", divided by twice the average optical power.

$$m_{MC} = \frac{P(1) - P(0)}{P(1) + P(0)}$$

The average optical powers can be measured by means of the setup in Figure 8-2.



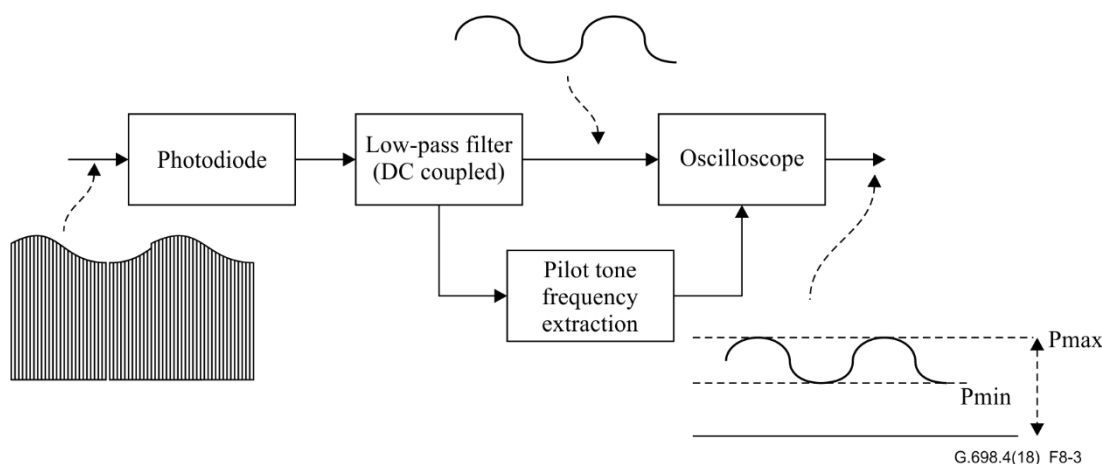
**Figure 8-2 – Measurement setup for the modulation depth of the message channel**

### 8.2.10 Minimum and maximum modulation depth of pilot tone

The modulation depth of the pilot tone is the peak-to-peak power excursion of the optical signal at the pilot tone frequency, divided by twice the average optical power.

$$m_{PT} = \frac{P_{max} - P_{min}}{P_{max} + P_{min}}$$

The average optical powers can be measured by means of the setup in Figure 8-3.



**Figure 8-3 – Measurement setup for the modulation depth of pilot tone**

Note that the cut-off frequency of the low-pass filter is different for maximum and minimum modulation depth. To measure the modulation depth against the minimum modulation depth parameter value, the low-pass filter cut-off frequency is 60 kHz. To measure the modulation depth against the maximum modulation depth parameter value the low-pass filter cut-off frequency is 280 kHz.

#### **8.2.11 Minimum and maximum frequency and minimum frequency spacing of pilot tones**

Each pilot tone frequency is the minimum pilot tone frequency plus an integer multiple of the minimum frequency spacing and lies in a range between the minimum and maximum pilot tone frequency.

#### **8.2.12 Maximum combined tolerance of Rx power measurement and Tx power setting at TEE**

This is the sum of the tolerances for the receive power measurement at the  $R_S$  interface and the transmit power setting at the  $S_S$  interface.

The combined tolerance of Rx power measurement and Tx power setting,  $\Delta P_{RXTx}$ , is determined from the reference power communicated to the TEE,  $P_{ref}$ , the received mean channel input power,  $P_{RS}$  and the actual output power during tuning,  $P_{SS,tune}$ , as:

$$\Delta P_{RXTx} = |P_{SS,tune} + P_{RS} - P_{ref}|$$

Where  $|\dots|$  indicates the absolute value and the power values are given in dBm.

### **8.3 Optical path from point MPI-S<sub>M</sub> to R<sub>S</sub> or S<sub>S</sub> to MPI-R<sub>M</sub>**

#### **8.3.1 Maximum and minimum channel insertion loss**

The channel insertion loss is defined as in [ITU-T G.698.1].

#### **8.3.2 Maximum ripple**

The ripple is defined as in [ITU-T G.698.1].

#### **8.3.3 Maximum chromatic dispersion**

The maximum chromatic dispersion is defined as in [ITU-T G.698.1]

#### **8.3.4 Minimum optical return loss at MPI-S<sub>M</sub> or S<sub>S</sub>**

The minimum optical return loss is defined as in [ITU-T G.959.1].

### **8.3.5 Maximum discrete reflectance between MPI-S<sub>M</sub> and R<sub>S</sub> or between S<sub>S</sub> and MPI-R<sub>M</sub>**

The maximum discrete reflectance is defined as in [ITU-T G.959.1].

### **8.3.6 Maximum differential group delay**

The maximum differential group delay is defined as in [ITU-T G.698.1]

### **8.3.7 Maximum inter-channel crosstalk at R<sub>S</sub>**

The inter-channel crosstalk is defined as in [ITU-T G.698.1].

### **8.3.8 Maximum loss difference between HE-to-TE and TE-to-HE direction**

This parameter defines the maximum absolute difference between the insertion loss of the optical path from point MPI-S<sub>M</sub> to R<sub>S</sub> for the HEE to TEE wavelength of a channel and the insertion loss of the optical path from point S<sub>S</sub> to MPI-R<sub>M</sub> for the TEE to HEE wavelength of the corresponding channel.

## **8.4 Interface at point R<sub>S</sub> or MPI-R<sub>M</sub>**

### **8.4.1 Maximum and minimum mean channel input power**

The mean channel input power is defined as in [ITU-T G.959.1].

### **8.4.2 Maximum mean total input power**

The maximum mean total input power is defined as in [ITU-T G.959.1].

### **8.4.3 Receiver sensitivity**

The receiver sensitivity is defined as in [ITU-T G.698.1].

### **8.4.4 Minimum equivalent sensitivity**

The minimum equivalent sensitivity is defined as in [ITU-T G.959.1].

### **8.4.5 Maximum optical path penalty**

The maximum optical path penalty is defined as in [ITU-T G.698.1].

### **8.4.6 Maximum reflectance of receiver or optical network element**

The maximum reflectance of receiver is defined as in [ITU-T G.698.1]

### **8.4.7 Minimum and maximum mean channel input power during tuning**

The mean channel input power during tuning is the input power of a tuning channel at interface MPI-R<sub>M</sub>, when the wavelength of this channel has tuned to the central frequency of the target channel.

## **9 Parameter values**

Table 9-1 shows parameter values from HEE to TEE for 100 GHz spaced applications

**Table 9-1 – From HEE to TEE for 100 GHz spaced applications**

Parameter	Units	AD100S-2-D2
<b>General information</b>		
Minimum channel spacing	GHz	100
Bit rate/line coding of optical tributary signals	–	NRZ 10G
Maximum bit-error ratio	–	$10^{-12}$
Fibre type	–	G.652
<b>Interface at point MPI-S<sub>M</sub></b>		
Maximum mean channel output power	dBm	–2
Minimum mean channel output power	dBm	–5
Maximum mean total output power	dBm	11
Minimum central frequency	THz	194.1
Maximum central frequency	THz	196
Maximum spectral excursion	GHz	±12.5
Minimum channel extinction ratio	dB	8.2
Eye mask	–	NRZ 10G ratio small
Bit rate of message channel	kbit/s	50
Maximum frequency tolerance of message channel	ppm	100
Maximum modulation depth of message channel	%	8
Minimum modulation depth of message channel	%	6.5
<b>Optical path from point MPI-S<sub>M</sub> to R<sub>S</sub></b>		
Maximum channel insertion loss	dB	14
Minimum channel insertion loss	dB	8
Maximum ripple	dB	2
Maximum chromatic dispersion	ps/nm	400
Minimum optical return loss at MPI-S <sub>M</sub>	dB	24
Maximum discrete reflectance between MPI-S <sub>M</sub> and R <sub>S</sub>	dB	–27
Maximum differential group delay	ps	30
Maximum inter-channel crosstalk at R <sub>S</sub>	dB	–16
Maximum loss difference between HE-to-TE and TE-to-HE direction	dB	NA <sub>2</sub>
<b>Interface at point R<sub>S</sub></b>		
Maximum mean channel input power	dBm	–10
Minimum mean channel input power	dBm	–19
Receiver sensitivity	dBm	–21.5
Maximum optical path penalty	dB	2.5
Maximum reflectance of receiver or optical network element	dB	–27

Table 9-2 shows parameter values from TEE to HEE for 100 GHz spaced applications.

**Table 9-2 – From TEE to HEE for 100 GHz spaced applications**

Parameter	Units	AD100S-2-D2
<b>General information</b>		
Minimum channel spacing	GHz	100
Bit rate/line coding of optical tributary signals	–	NRZ 10G
Maximum bit-error ratio	–	$10^{-12}$
Fibre type	–	G.652
<b>Interface at point S<sub>s</sub></b>		
Maximum mean channel output power	dBm	+2
Minimum mean channel output power	dBm	–2
Minimum central frequency	THz	191.5
Maximum central frequency	THz	193.4
Maximum spectral excursion	GHz	±12.5
Maximum laser drift	GHz/10 min	1
Minimum channel extinction ratio	dB	8.2
Eye mask	–	NRZ 10G ratio small
Bit rate of message channel	kbit/s	50
Maximum frequency tolerance of message channel	ppm	100
Maximum modulation depth of message channel	%	8
Minimum modulation depth of message channel	%	6.5
Maximum modulation depth of pilot tone during operation	%	8
Minimum modulation depth of pilot tone during operation	%	5
Minimum modulation depth of pilot tone during tuning	%	40
Maximum frequency of pilot tone	Hz	52 500
Minimum frequency of pilot tone	Hz	47 500
Maximum frequency tolerance of pilot tone	ppm	100
Minimum frequency spacing of pilot tones	Hz	50
Maximum combined tolerance of Rx power measurement and Tx power setting at TEE (±)	dB	2
<b>Optical path from point S<sub>s</sub> to MPI-R<sub>M</sub></b>		
Maximum channel insertion loss	dB	14
Minimum channel insertion loss	dB	8
Maximum ripple	dB	2
Maximum chromatic dispersion	ps/nm	400
Minimum optical return loss at S <sub>s</sub>	dB	24
Maximum discrete reflectance between S <sub>s</sub> and MPI-R <sub>M</sub>	dB	–27
Maximum differential group delay	ps	30
Maximum loss difference between HE-to-TE and TE-to-HE direction	dB	2
<b>Interface at point MPI-R<sub>M</sub></b>		
Maximum mean channel input power	dBm	–6
Minimum mean channel input power	dBm	–16
Maximum mean total input power	dBm	7
Minimum equivalent sensitivity	dBm	–18.5

**Table 9-2 – From TEE to HEE for 100 GHz spaced applications**

Parameter	Units	AD100S-2-D2
Maximum optical path penalty	dB	2.5
Maximum reflectance of receiver or optical network element	dB	−27
Maximum mean channel input power during tuning	dBm	−19
Minimum mean channel input power during tuning	dBm	−30

Table 9-3 shows parameter values from HEE to TEE for 50 GHz spaced applications.

**Table 9-3 – From HEE to TEE for 50 GHz spaced applications**

Parameter	Units	AD50S-2-D2
<b>General information</b>		
Minimum channel spacing	GHz	50
Bit rate/line coding of optical tributary signals	–	NRZ 10G
Maximum bit-error ratio	–	$10^{-12}$
Fibre type	–	G.652
<b>Interface at point MPI-S<sub>M</sub></b>		
Maximum mean channel output power	dBm	−2
Minimum mean channel output power	dBm	−5
Maximum mean total output power	dBm	14
Minimum central frequency	THz	194.05
Maximum central frequency	THz	196
Maximum spectral excursion	GHz	±12.5
Minimum channel extinction ratio	dB	8.2
Eye mask	–	NRZ 10G ratio small
Bit rate of message channel	kbit/s	50
Maximum frequency tolerance of message channel	ppm	100
Maximum modulation depth of message channel	%	8
Minimum modulation depth of message channel	%	6.5
<b>Optical path from point MPI-S<sub>M</sub> to R<sub>S</sub></b>		
Maximum channel insertion loss	dB	14
Minimum channel insertion loss	dB	8
Maximum ripple	dB	2
Maximum chromatic dispersion	ps/nm	400
Minimum optical return loss at MPI-S <sub>M</sub>	dB	24
Maximum discrete reflectance between MPI-S <sub>M</sub> and R <sub>S</sub>	dB	−27
Maximum differential group delay	ps	30
Maximum inter-channel crosstalk at R <sub>S</sub>	dB	−16
Maximum loss difference between HE-to-TE and TE-to-HE direction	dB	2

**Table 9-3 – From HEE to TEE for 50 GHz spaced applications**

Parameter	Units	AD50S-2-D2
<b>Interface at point R<sub>s</sub></b>		
Maximum mean channel input power	dBm	−10
Minimum mean channel input power	dBm	−19
Receiver sensitivity	dBm	−21.5
Maximum optical path penalty	dB	2.5
Maximum reflectance of receiver or optical network element	dB	−27

Table 9-4 shows parameter values from TEE to HEE for 50 GHz spaced applications.

**Table 9-4 – From TEE to HEE for 50 GHz spaced applications**

Parameter	Units	AD50S-2-D2
<b>General information</b>		
Minimum channel spacing	GHz	50
Bit rate/line coding of optical tributary signals	–	NRZ 10G
Maximum bit-error ratio	–	10 <sup>−12</sup>
Fibre type	–	G.652
<b>Interface at point S<sub>s</sub></b>		
Maximum mean channel output power	dBm	+2
Minimum mean channel output power	dBm	−2
Minimum central frequency	THz	191.45
Maximum central frequency	THz	193.4
Maximum spectral excursion	GHz	±12.5
Maximum laser drift	GHz/10 min	1
Minimum channel extinction ratio	dB	8.2
Eye mask	–	NRZ 10G ratio small
Bit rate of message channel	kbit/s	50
Maximum frequency tolerance of message channel	ppm	100
Maximum modulation depth of message channel	%	8
Minimum modulation depth of message channel	%	6.5
Maximum modulation depth of pilot tone during operation	%	8
Minimum modulation depth of pilot tone during operation	%	5
Minimum modulation depth of pilot tone during tuning	%	40
Maximum frequency of pilot tone	Hz	52 500
Minimum frequency of pilot tone	Hz	47 500
Maximum frequency tolerance of pilot tone	ppm	100
Minimum frequency spacing of pilot tones	Hz	50
Maximum combined tolerance of Rx power measurement and Tx power setting at TEE (±)	dB	2

**Table 9-4 – From TEE to HEE for 50 GHz spaced applications**

Parameter	Units	AD50S-2-D2
<b>Optical path from point S<sub>S</sub> to MPI-R<sub>M</sub></b>		
Maximum channel insertion loss	dB	14
Minimum channel insertion loss	dB	8
Maximum ripple	dB	2
Maximum chromatic dispersion	ps/nm	400
Minimum optical return loss at S <sub>S</sub>	dB	24
Maximum discrete reflectance between S <sub>S</sub> and MPI-R <sub>M</sub>	dB	−27
Maximum differential group delay	ps	30
Maximum loss difference between HE-to-TE and TE-to-HE direction	dB	2
<u>Interface at point MPI-R<sub>M</sub></u>		
<u>Maximum mean channel input power</u>	<u>dBm</u>	<u>−6</u>
<b><u>Interface at point MPI-R<sub>M</sub></u></b>		
<u>Maximum mean channel input power</u>	<u>dBm</u>	<u>−6</u>
Minimum mean channel input power	dBm	−16
Maximum mean total input power	dBm	10
Minimum equivalent sensitivity	dBm	−18.5
Maximum optical path penalty	dB	2.5
Maximum reflectance of receiver or optical network element	dB	−27
Maximum mean channel input power during tuning	dBm	−19
Minimum mean channel input power during tuning	dBm	−30

## 10 Optical safety considerations

See [ITU-T G.664], [IEC 60825-1] and [IEC 60825-2] for optical safety considerations.

## 11 Method of operation

### 11.1 Optical frequency setting during tuning

#### 11.1.1 Introduction

This Recommendation assumes a tunable TEE which does not have the ability to tune to the required central frequency on its own. This clause describes the means that are provided to enable the TEE to tune to an appropriate central frequency.

The tuning mechanism relies on a low modulation index<sup>1</sup> amplitude modulation of the HEE to TEE channels (HTMC, head-to-tail message channel).

The HTMC is used to provide the information necessary to allow the HEE to automatically set the TEE central frequency and output power while avoiding traffic disruption on other working channels, due to interferometric or interchannel crosstalk.

To assist the tuning mechanism, the HEE can command the TEE to transmit a pilot tone at a frequency selected by the HEE.

<sup>1</sup> A low modulation index is used in order to limit the sensitivity penalty at the TEE receiver.

This Recommendation also specifies the framing and information elements used on the HTMC.

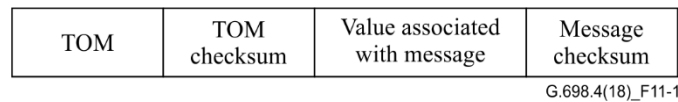
A low modulation index amplitude modulation of the TEE to HEE channels (THMC, tail-to-head message channel) can be used to transmit proprietary information. This Recommendation does not specify the structure or content of this information.

### 11.1.2 HTMC frame structure

The HTMC frame includes

- An 11-bit field indicating the type of message (TOM);
- A 5-bit checksum field for the TOM;
- A 24-bit field communicating the message content;
- An 8-bit checksum field for the message content.

The frame structure is illustrated in Figure 11-1.



**Figure 11-1 – HTMC frame structure**

The TOM checksum and the message checksum are generated based on (16,11) and (32,26) Hamming codes, respectively.

The Hamming check bits of the TOM and message value fields are arranged as follows: the bits are ordered from 15 for the TOM, or 31 for the value field, down to 0, to designate the position number of each bit. Positions with power of 2 position number are occupied by Hamming check bits. Position 0 is occupied by the parity bit. The remaining 11 positions for the TOM or 26 positions for the value field are used for data. In the case of the message value field, two "1" bits are appended to the 24 value bits as the two least significant data bits to complete the 26 data bits.

The Hamming check bits are calculated by bit-wise modulo-2 addition of the position numbers of all data bits with value "1". Hamming check bit 0 is located in position 1, Hamming check bit 1 in position 2, Hamming check bit 2 in position 4, Hamming check bit 3 in position 8 and Hamming check bit 4 in position 16 (only for the value field). Finally, to form the parity bit, the modulo-2 sum of all 15 or 31 Hamming codeword bits is calculated, its value is logically inverted and the result is assigned to position 0.

Subsequently, the 16 or 32 bits are ordered such that first the 11 or 24 data bits (most significant to least significant) are transmitted and then the 5 or 8 check bits, fixed bits and parity bit.

An example for the TOM field is shown in Table 11-1.

**Table 11-1 – Example of TOM field**

Position	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Position, binary	1111	1110	1101	1100	1011	1010	1001	1000	0111	0110	0101	0100	0011	0010	0001	0000
Content	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	C3	D3	D2	D1	C2	D0	C1	C0	P
Example	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0

In Table 11-1, the checksum bits are calculated by bit-wise modulo-2 addition (denoted by the symbol " $\oplus$ ") of the position numbers containing data bits with value "1":

$$\begin{aligned}
 &1100 \text{ (D7)} \\
 &\oplus 1011 \text{ (D6)}
 \end{aligned}$$

⊕ 1010 (D5)

⊕ 0111 (D3)

⊕ 0011 (D0)

$\overline{1001}$  (C3 | C2 | C1 | C0)

After re-ordering, the 16 TOM and checksum bits are transmitted as

0001 1101 001 1001 0

An example for the Value field is shown in Table 11-2.

**Table 11-2 – Example of Value field**

Position	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Position, binary	11111	11110	11101	11100	11011	11010	11001	11000	10111	10110	10101	10100	10011	10010	10001	10000
Content	D23	D22	D21	D20	D19	D18	D17	D16	D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	C4
Example	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Position	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Position, binary	01111	01110	01101	01100	01011	01010	01001	01000	00111	00110	00101	00100	00011	00010	00001	00000
Value	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	C3	D1	D0	1	C2	1	C1	C0	P
Example	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0

After re-ordering, the 32 value and checksum bits are transmitted as

1001 1100 1001 1101 0110 0011 0110 1010

The HTMC is based on continuous messaging.

Both the HTMC and the THMC are Manchester encoded as specified in clause 7.3.1.1 of [IEEE 802.3].

The HTMC frame is detected by calculating the checksum bits from the received bit stream and comparing them to the bits in the assumed checksum positions. If they do not match, the assumed frame clock is shifted by one bit and a new message channel frame is received. If the expected and the received bits in the checksum fields are identical, the frame clock is maintained. For a successful frame lock, the checksums of 2 consecutive frames must match the calculated values.

After frame lock is achieved, the frame synchronization is monitored by comparing the checksums of the received frames to the calculated checksums. In the locked state, observing only the checksum of the header and requiring 6 consecutive checksum mismatches is sufficient to avoid accidental loss-of-lock and to ensure a fast detection of actual loss-of-lock.

The TOM field allows a maximum number of 2048 different types of messages. The currently defined messages are listed in Table 11-3.

**Table 11-3 – TOM values, message types and content**

<b>TOM value</b>	<b>Message type</b>	<b>Message content</b>
0	Idle	
1	Frequency	Nominal optical frequency
2	Tuning power	Tuning power relationship to received power
3	Pilot tone frequency	Frequency to be used for TEE to HEE label pilot tone
4	Start sweep	
5	Turn off	
6	Stop sweep	
7	Change power	New optical power level
8	Change frequency	Change in optical frequency
9	Send traffic	
10	Send pilot tone	
11	Stop sending pilot tone	

Central frequencies are encoded in the Message Content field as a 2's complement signed integer, as the offset from 193.1 THz with a resolution of 10 MHz<sup>2</sup>.

For example, a wavelength value of 1260 nm is first converted in frequency units, namely 237.93052 THz, with an accuracy of 10 MHz. This value is 44.83052 THz ( $4483052 \times 10$  MHz) above 193.1 THz, corresponding to 0x4467EC in hexadecimal notation. As a second example, 1560 nm is equivalent to 192.17465 THz, which is 0.92535 THz ( $92535 \times 10$  MHz) below 193.1 THz and is encoded as 0xFE9689.

TEE transmitter power is encoded as a 2's complement signed integer representing power values from –30 to 30 dBm with 0.1 dB resolution.

For example, +3 dBm is encoded as +30 which is 0x1E in hexadecimal while –3 dBm is encoded as 0xFFFFE2.

Pilot tone frequencies are encoded in the Message Content field as unsigned integers representing tone frequency values, with 10 Hz resolution.

For example, 50 kHz is encoded as 5000, which is 0x001388 in hexadecimal and 47.5 kHz is 4750, which is encoded as 0x00128E.

Idle messages (TOM=0) are transmitted, when the control of the tail-end equipment does not require the transmission of any other message type over the HTMC. For idle messages, the message content field is not specified, but it can be used to transmit proprietary information between the head-end and the tail-end. This Recommendation does not specify the structure or content of this information.

### **11.1.3 TEE state machine**

The behaviour of the TEE is defined as a state machine operating on the values of the TOM field in the HTMC.

The state machine has six states:

S0: TEE transmitter switched off in standby mode;

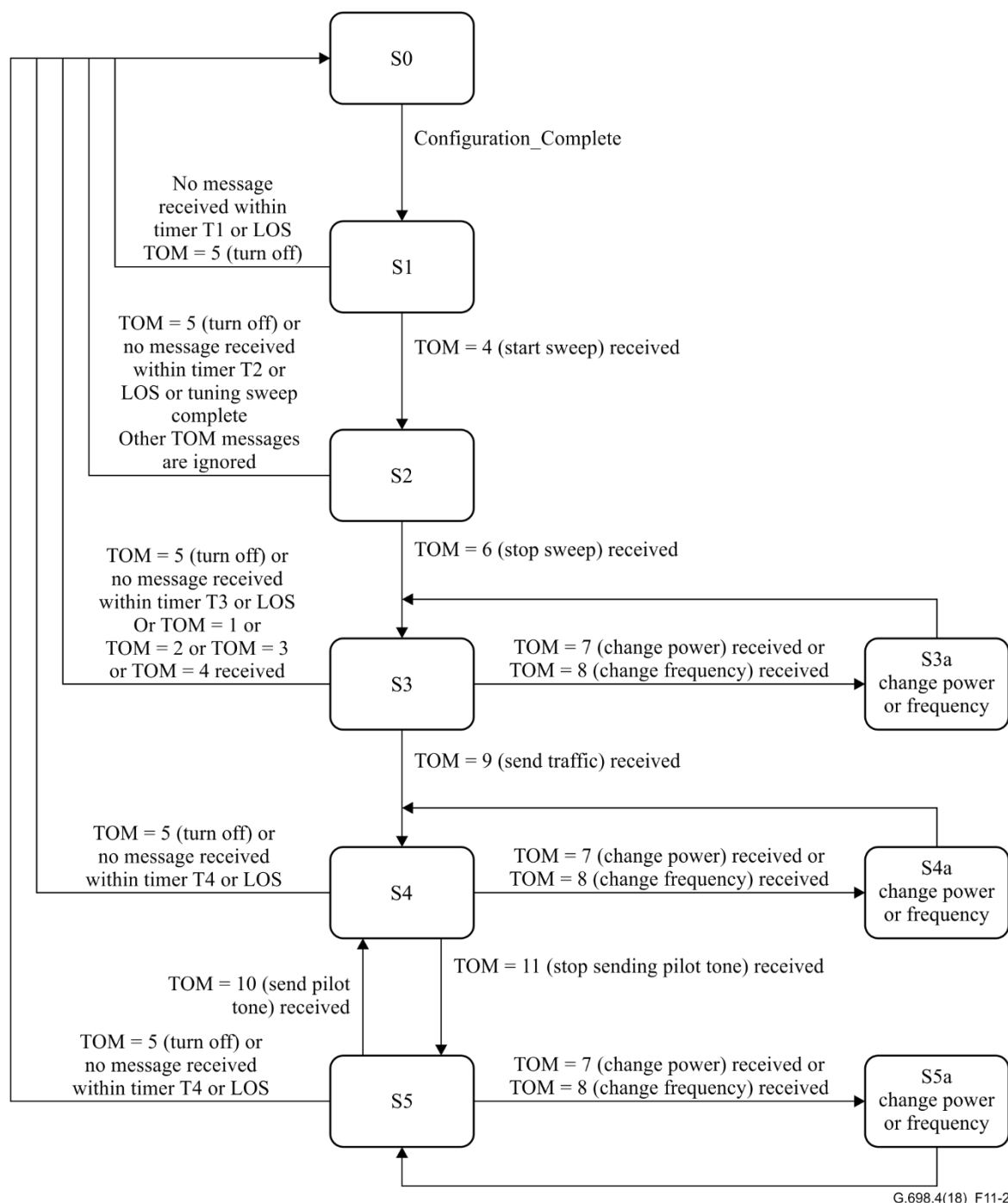
S1: TEE transmitter switched off but ready to start the tuning procedure;

---

<sup>2</sup> This makes it possible to encode frequencies with the granularity of 6.25 GHz.

- S2: TEE transmitter sweeping frequency, transmitting at the required tuning power and sending the pilot tone at the tuning modulation depth;
- S3: TEE transmitter transmitting within required channel, sending the pilot tone at the operational modulation depth and adjusting output power and frequency;
- S4: TEE transmitting at the required power and central frequency, sending the pilot tone at the operational modulation depth and sending traffic (i.e., regular operation);
- S5: TEE transmitting at the required power and central frequency, sending the THMC and sending traffic (i.e., regular operation).

The state machine behaviour is illustrated in Figure 11-2.



**Figure 11-2 – TEE state machine**

Configuration\_Complete becomes true after at least one of each of the messages TOM=1, TOM=2 and TOM=3 have been received. Configuration\_Complete is initialised as false when state S0 is re-entered.

Timers T<sub>1</sub> – T<sub>4</sub> are used to avoid the TEE operating for an excessive amount of time without receiving control messages from the HEE. The timers T<sub>1</sub>–T<sub>4</sub> are reset, when the TEE enters a respective state according to Figure 11-2 (S1 for T1, S2 for T2, S3 for T3, S4 or S5 for T4) or receives a message with any message type while in the respective state. The timer is reset to the start value of 1 minute for all timers and counts down with time.

An example sequence of messages sent from the HEE to the TEE might be:

TOM=0 (Idle)  
TOM=0 (Idle)  
TOM=0 (Idle)  
TOM=1 (Frequency)  
TOM=2 (Tuning power)  
TOM=3 (Pilot tone frequency)  
TOM=4 (Start sweep)  
TOM=0 (Idle)  
TOM=0 (Idle)  
TOM=0 (Idle)  
TOM=0 (Idle)  
...  
TOM=0 (Idle)  
TOM=6 (Stop sweep)  
TOM=0 (Idle)  
TOM=0 (Idle)  
TOM=8 (Change frequency)  
TOM=0 (Idle)  
TOM=0 (Idle)  
TOM=8 (Change frequency)  
TOM=0 (Idle)  
TOM=0 (Idle)  
TOM=7 (Change power)  
TOM=0 (Idle)  
TOM=0 (Idle)  
TOM=9 (Send traffic)  
TOM=0 (Idle)  
TOM=0 (Idle)  
TOM=11 (Stop sending pilot tone)  
TOM=0 (Idle)  
TOM=0 (Idle)  
TOM=10 (Send pilot tone)  
TOM=0 (Idle)  
TOM=0 (Idle)  
TOM=8 (Change frequency)  
TOM=0 (Idle)  
TOM=0 (Idle)  
TOM=7 (Change power)  
TOM=0 (Idle)  
TOM=0 (Idle)  
TOM=0 (Idle)  
TOM=0 (Idle)  
TOM=11 (Stop sending pilot tone)  
TOM=0 (Idle)  
TOM=0 (Idle)  
TOM=0 (Idle)  
...

When there is no active TEE connected to a particular R<sub>S</sub>/S<sub>S</sub> port, the message sequence: TOM = 1, 2, 3, 4 is sent periodically to allow a newly connected TEE to start the tuning process.

## 11.2 Output power setting during tuning

To reduce the crosstalk on working channels during the TEE tuning process, the TEE transmitter output power is reduced with respect to normal operation.

The TEE output power during tuning is determined from the estimated optical path loss between the TEE and the HEE, which is derived from the mean channel input power at point R<sub>S</sub>.

A reference power value, depending on the application code, is communicated from the HEE to the TEE via the HTMC. This reference power level is calculated from the physical layer parameters (Table 8-1) for the application code as:

$$P_{ref} = \frac{(P_{RM,tune,max} + P_{RM,tune,min})}{2} + \frac{(P_{SM,max} + P_{SM,min})}{2}.$$

In this Equation, the parameters have the following meaning and are defined in clause 8.

- $P_{SM,min}$  : Minimum mean channel output power at MPI-S<sub>M</sub> (in dBm)
- $P_{SM,max}$  : Maximum mean channel output power at MPI-S<sub>M</sub> (in dBm)
- $P_{RM,tune,min}$  : Minimum mean channel input power during tuning at MPI-R<sub>M</sub> (in dBm)
- $P_{RM,tune,max}$  : Maximum mean channel input power during tuning at MPI-R<sub>M</sub> (in dBm)

The TEE output power during tuning,  $P_{SS,tune}$ , is set, based on the communicated reference power,  $P_{ref}$  and the measured mean channel input power,  $P_{RS}$ :

$$P_{SS,tune} = P_{ref} - P_{RS}.$$

(All values in dBm).

To maintain the estimated and measured loss and power values close to the actual values, the maximum combined tolerance of Rx power measurement and Tx power setting at the TEE ( $\Delta P_{RXTX}$ , clause 8.2.12) is specified, as well as the maximum loss difference of a channel between HEE to TEE and TEE to HEE directions ( $\Delta L$ , clause 8.3.8).

## Appendix I

### Output power setting during tuning

(This appendix does not form an integral part of this Recommendation.)

In order to set the output power during tuning (as in clause 11.2), the application code parameters are chosen to meet the following relation:

$$P_{RM,tune,max} - P_{RM,tune,min} \geq (P_{SM,max} - P_{SM,min}) + 2\Delta L + 2\Delta P_{RXTX}$$

Where:

- $P_{RM,tune,max}$  is the maximum mean channel input power during tuning at MPI- $R_M$  (in dBm), as defined in clause 8.4.8;
- $P_{RM,tune,min}$  is the minimum mean channel input power during tuning at MPI- $R_M$  (in dBm), as defined in clause 8.4.8;
- $P_{SM,max}$  is the maximum mean channel output power at MPI- $S_M$  (in dBm), as defined in clause 8.2.1;
- $P_{SM,min}$  is the minimum mean channel output power at MPI- $S_M$  (in dBm), as defined in clause 8.2.1;
- $\Delta L$  is the maximum loss difference of a channel between HE-to-TE and TE-to-HE directions, as defined in clause 8.3.8;
- $\Delta P_{RXTX}$  is the maximum combined tolerance of Rx power measurement and Tx power setting at the TEE.



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