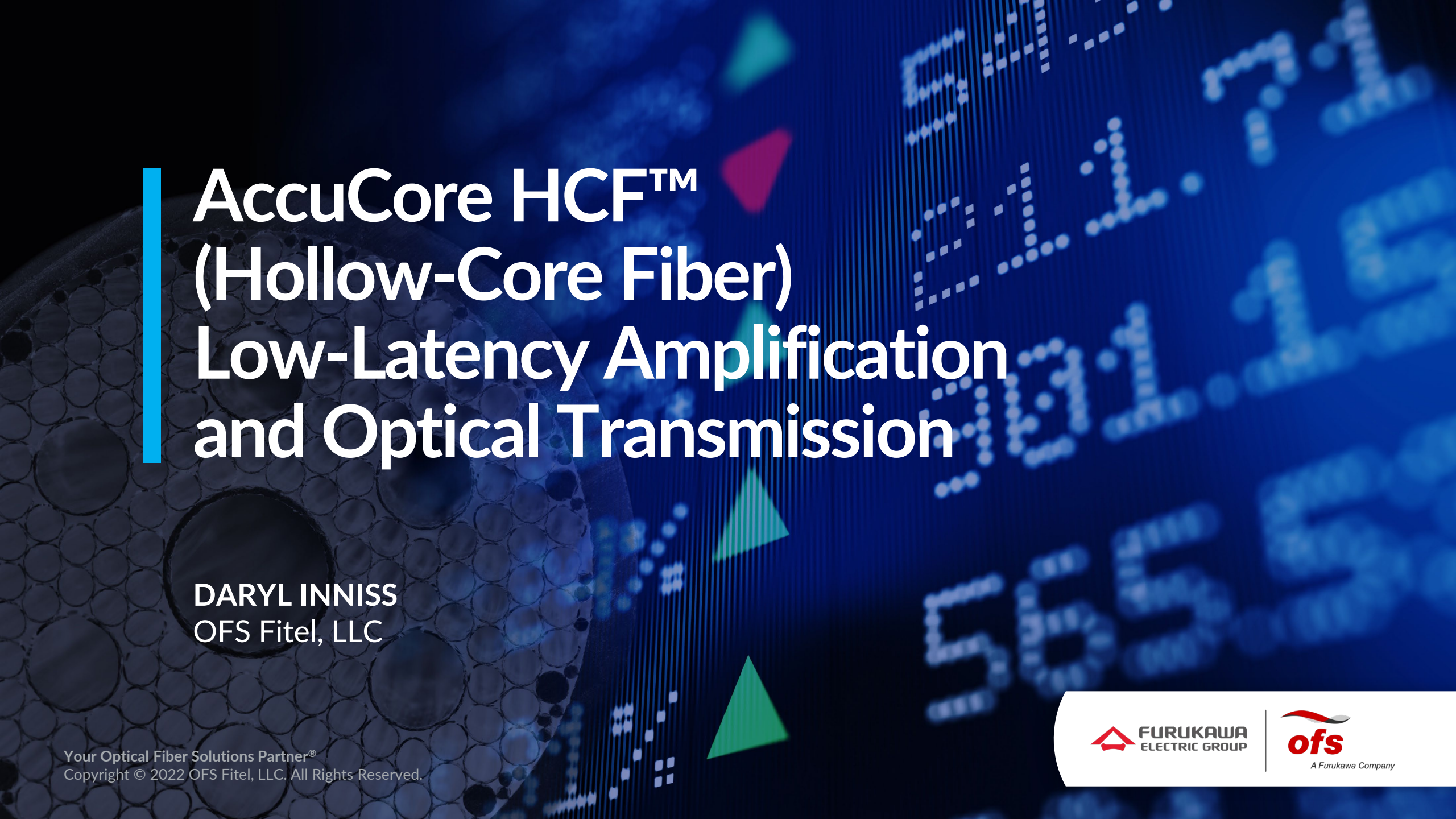




AccuCore HCF™ (Hollow-Core Fiber) Low-Latency Amplification and Optical Transmission

DARYL INNISS
OFS Fitel, LLC

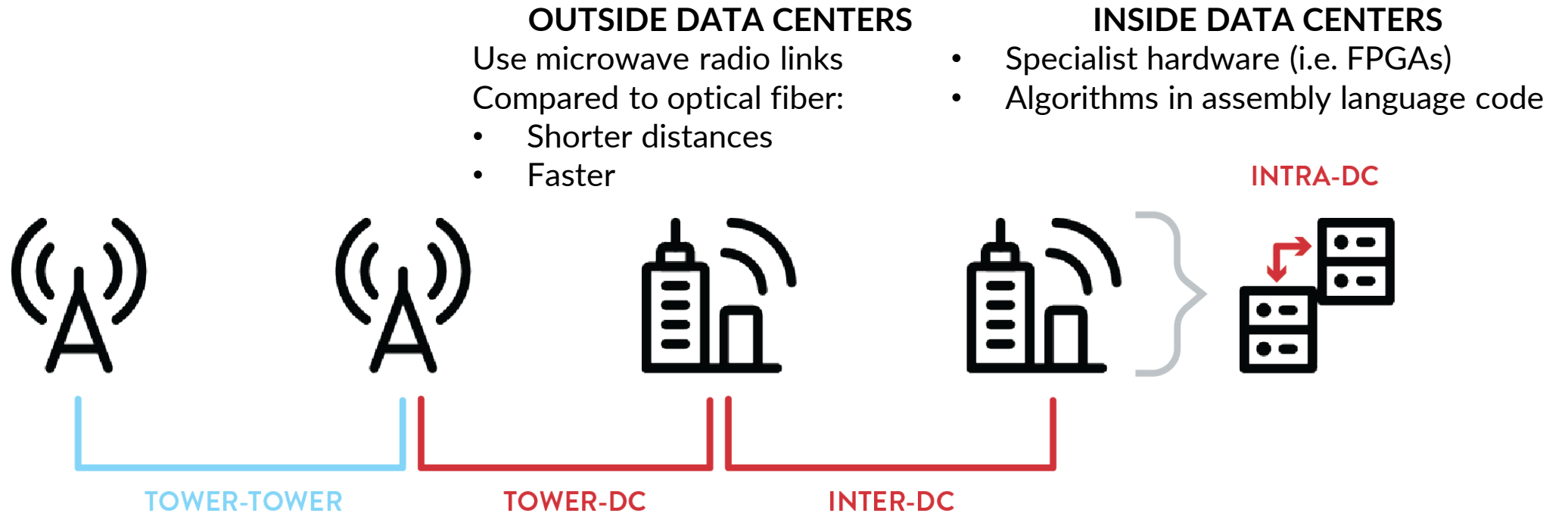
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Hollow-Core Fiber can Trim Time by Replacing Glass-Core Fiber

Shaving Fractions of a Second can Deliver Substantive Advantages and Monetary Gains

2



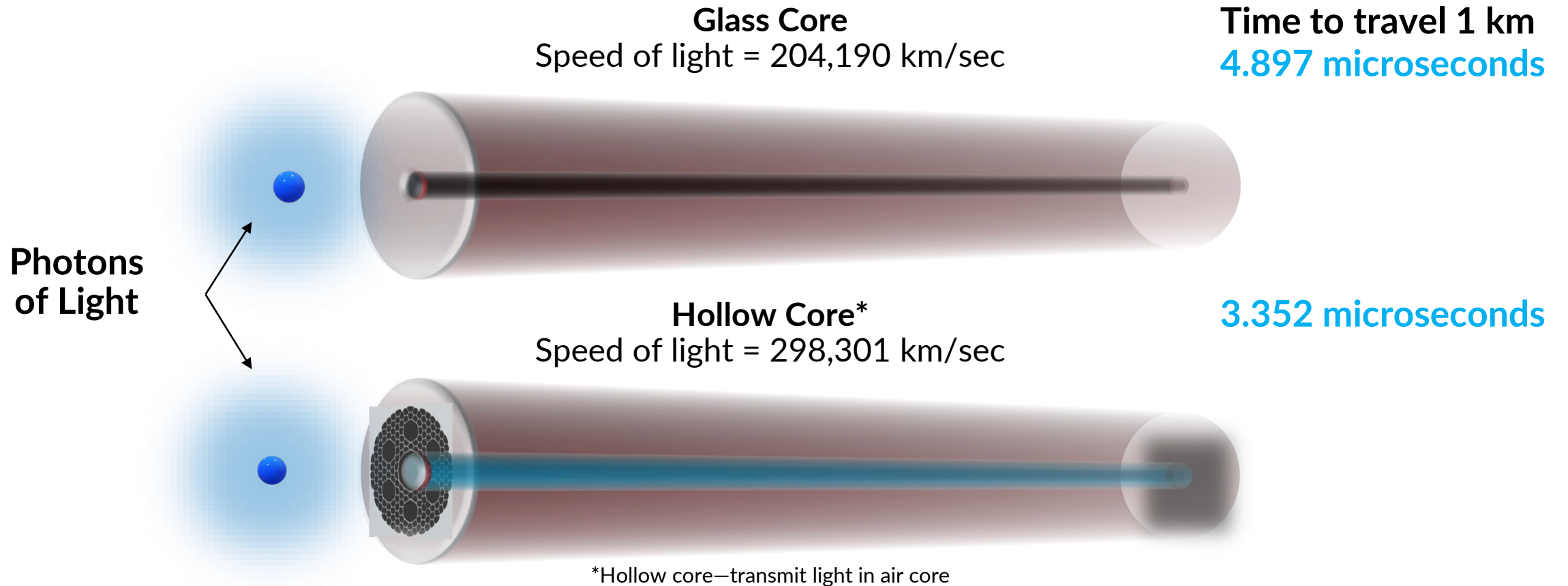
But Tower to DC and Intra-DC use glass-core fiber

Acronyms: DC = data center, FPGA = field-programmable gate array

Light Travels Faster in Hollow-Core Fiber than in a Conventional Glass Fiber

1.5 Microseconds per Kilometer (km) Latency Improvement

3



The Challenge: to realize the latency improvement in field deployed networks because the fiber (i.e., hollow core) is intrinsically sensitive to external stress.

AccuCore HCF (Hollow-Core Fiber) Cables Operational Today in Real Networks

*STAC Benchmark: 1.6 ns per meter latency improvement

Period Air/Silica

Cladding

Photonic Bandgap
Fiber: For Low-Loss
Confinement at
Desired Wavelength

Hollow (air) Core

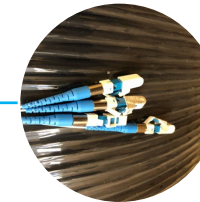
Shunt

OFS technology to
improve signal purity

5 μm



Cable
Indoor/Outdoor



Termination
Factory and Field

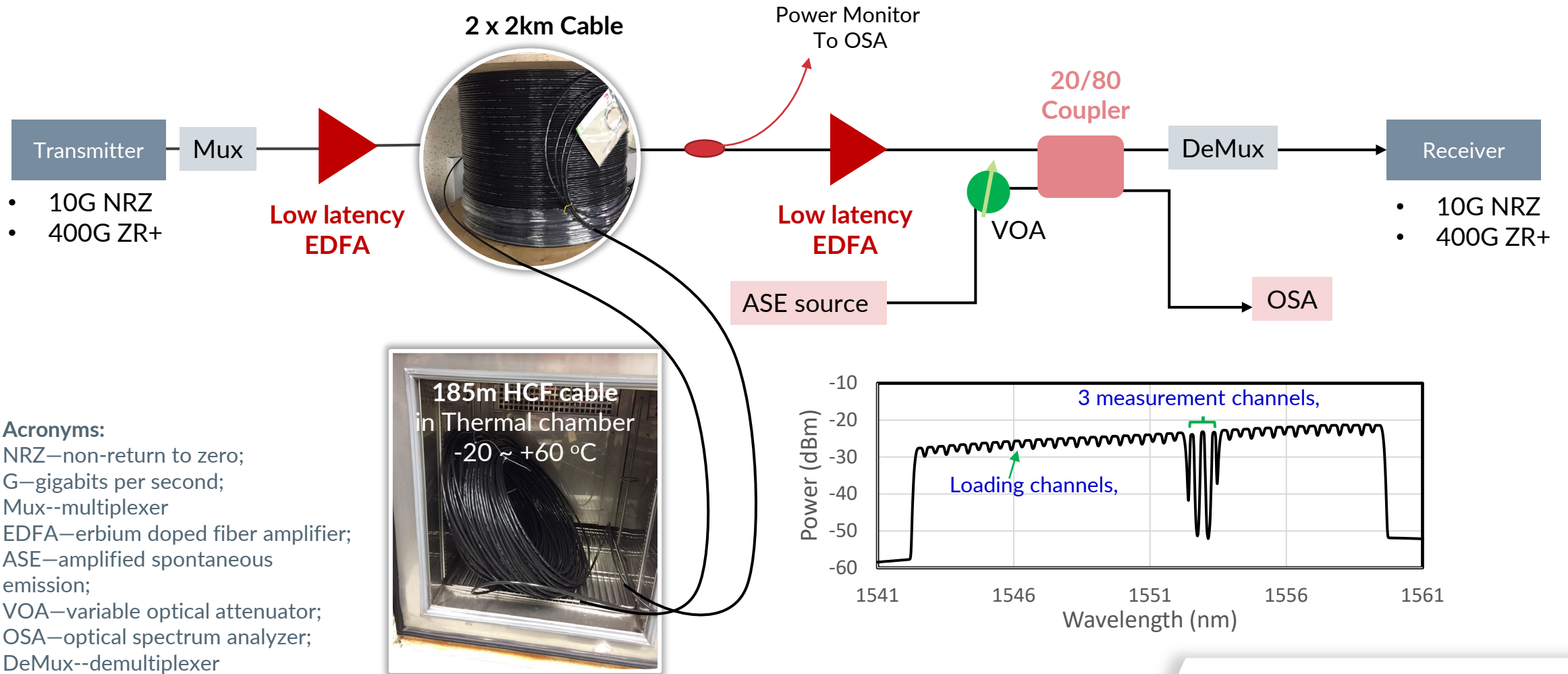


Installation
OFS Service



Component Selection
Passive and Active

Experimental Setup for 4km System Evaluation

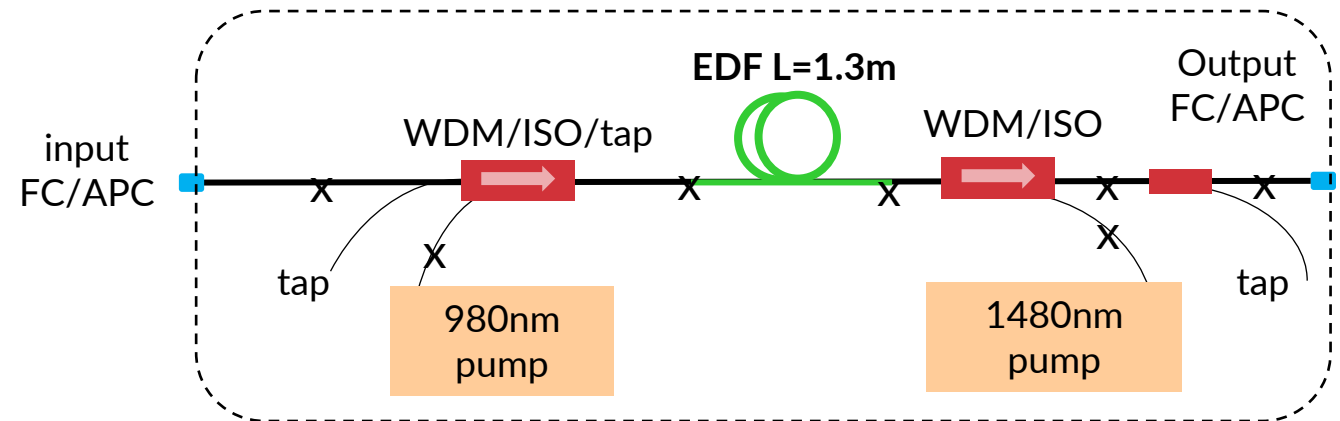


Low-Latency Erbium Doped Fiber Amplifier (EDFA)

- **High gain**
 - 30 dB; $P_{\text{out}} > 25 \text{ dBm}$; $\text{NF} < 5 \text{ dB}$
- **Low Latency**
 - 1.9 m amplifier length
- **10 times amplifier length reduction**
 - ~88 ns time savings per amplifier

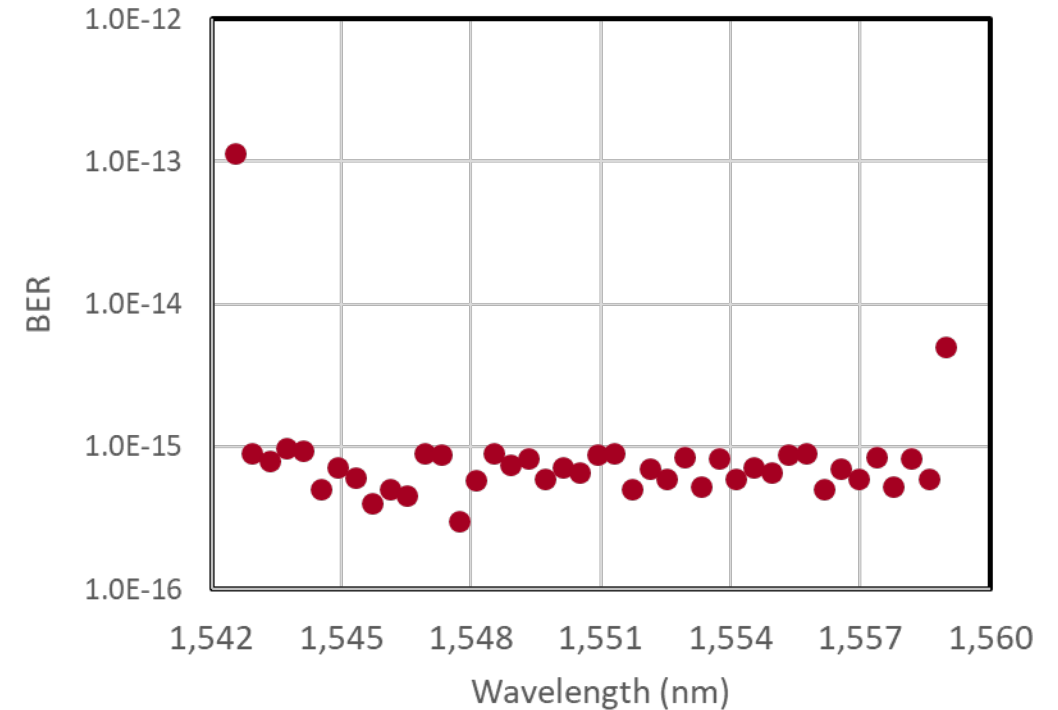
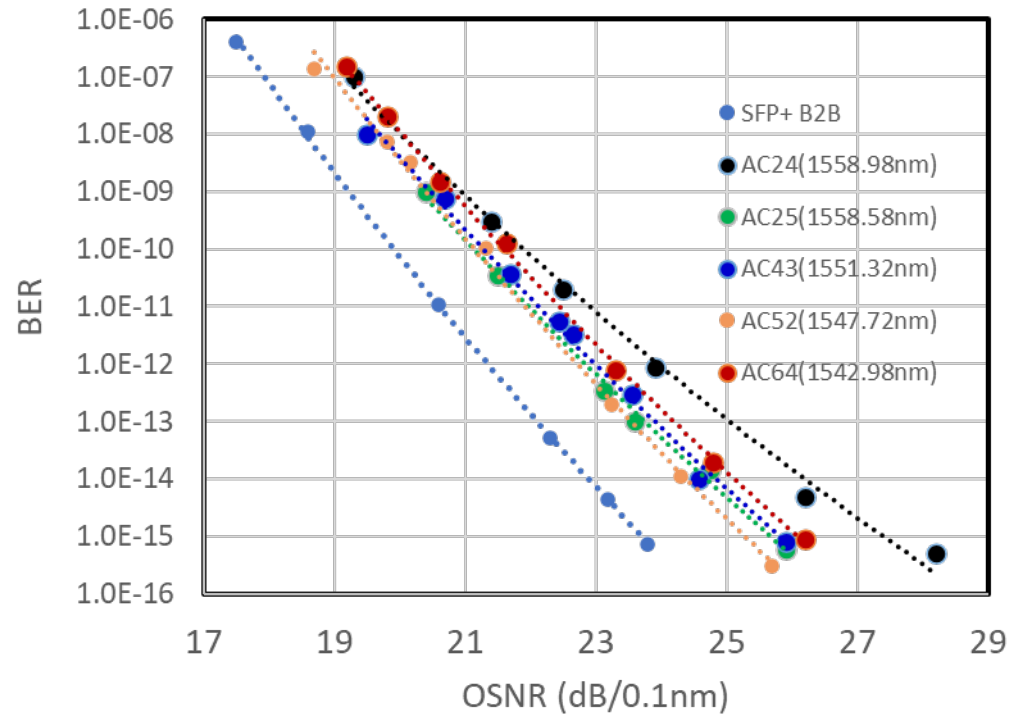
Beneficial for long-length HCF systems

Configuration of Low Latency Booster EDF



Acronyms: NF is noise figure; m is meter; nm is nanometer; L is length; WDM is wavelength division multiplexing; EDF is erbium doped fiber; ISO is isolator

10Gbps NRZ transmission over 4km HCF cable

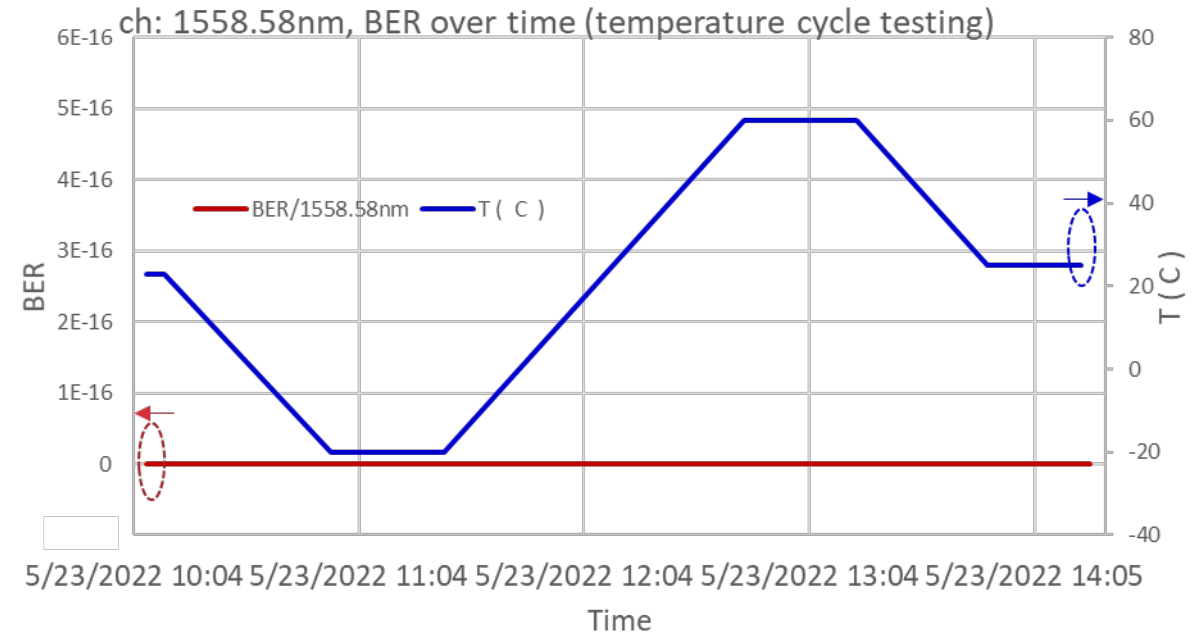
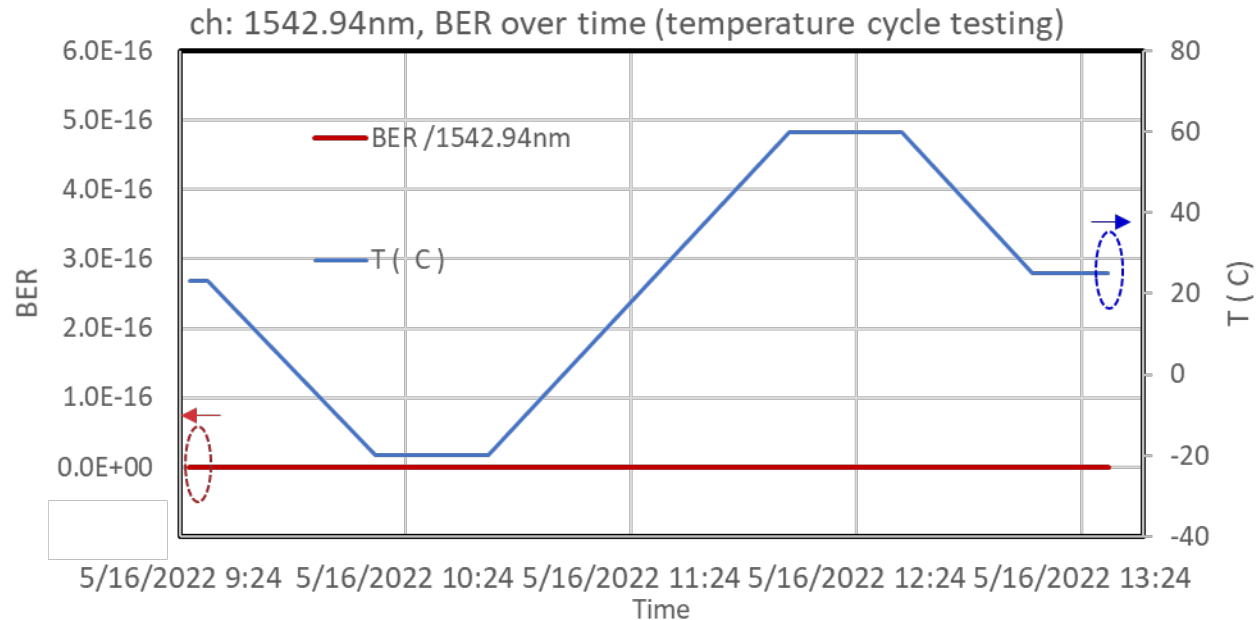


Forty 10 Gbps channels at 50 GHz spacing

- $\text{BER} < 1 \times 10^{-15}$ at OSNR of around 26 dB/0.1 nm
- Typical OSNR penalty < 2.2 dB/0.1 nm (compared to B2B)

Not STAC Benchmarks

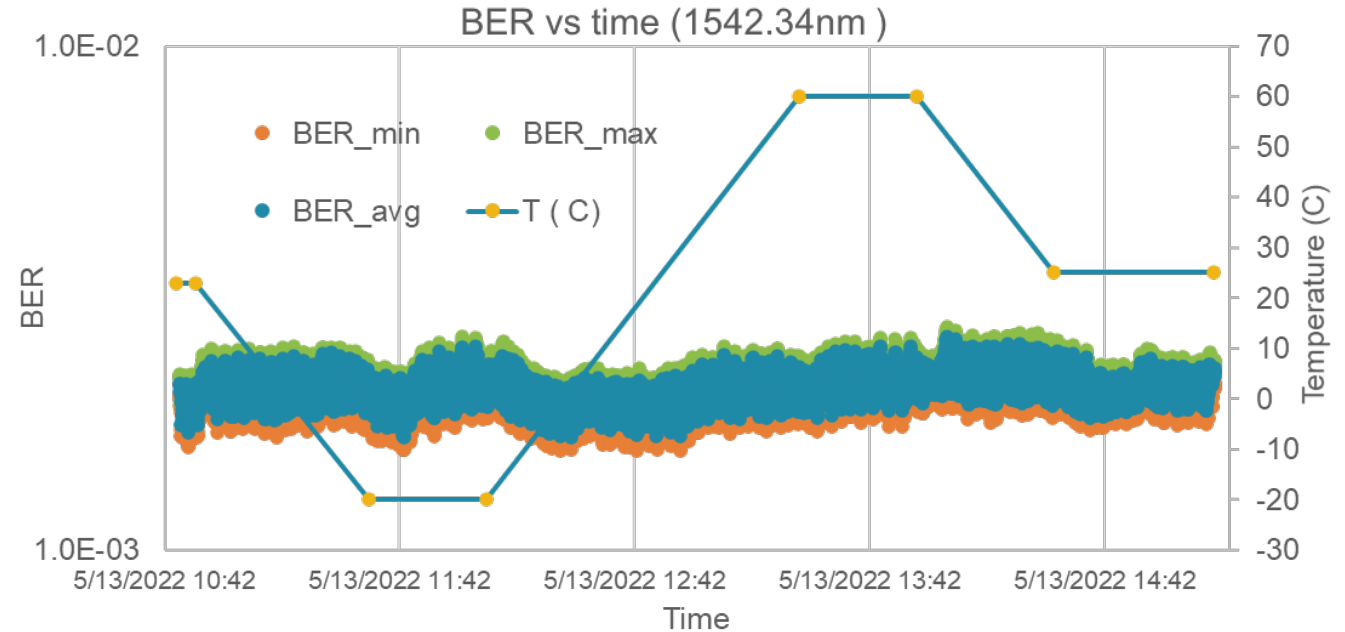
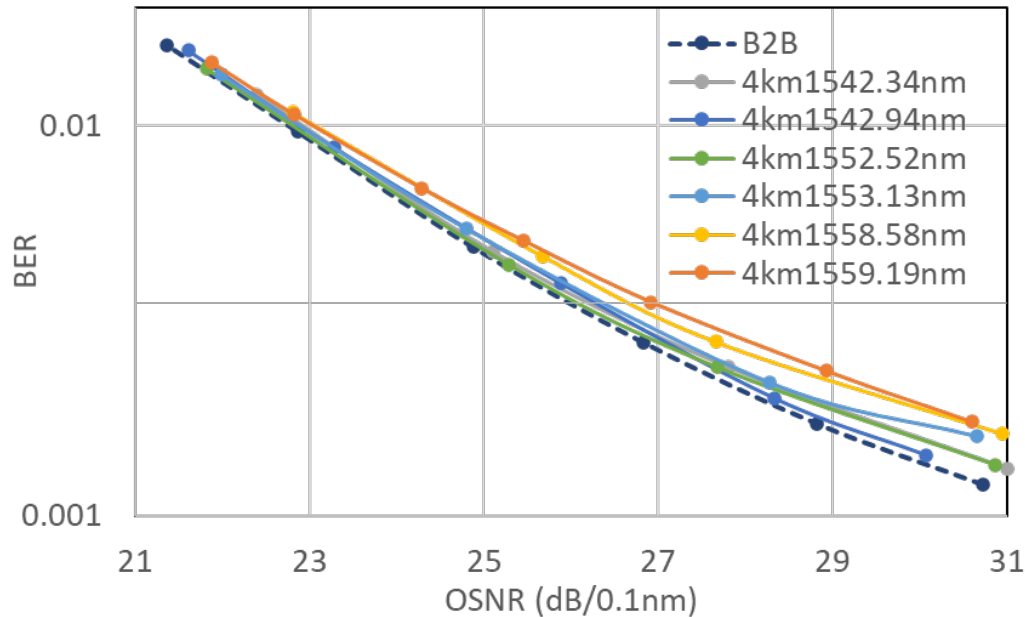
10Gbps NRZ temperature cycle (-20 to 60 °C) testing



- BER of 3 channels recorded every 5 seconds during temperature cycle
- Received OSNR set to 27.5 dB/0.1 nm
- No error recorded during the temperature cycling
 - Implications: the impact of CD, DGD, MPI, and loss is small due to temperature change

Not STAC Benchmarks

400Gbps DWDM test results using ZR+ transceivers

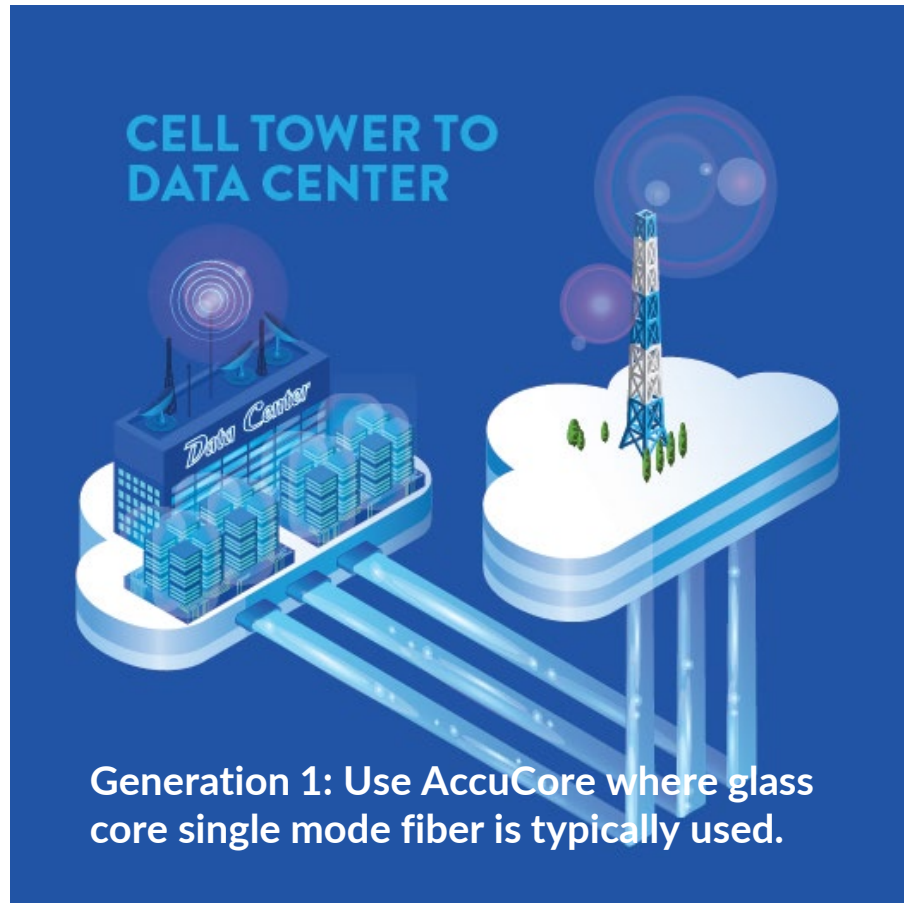


- 29 channels at 400 Gbps with 75 GHz channel spacing at room temperature
 - $BER < 3.5 \times 10^{-3}$ at OSNR of ~ 27 dB/0.1nm; OSNR penalty < 1.5 dB/0.1 nm at BER of 3.5×10^{-3} (compared to B2B)
- BER are stable over the time during temperature cycling
 - 28 channels at 400 Gbps can be transmitted during temperature cycling
 - Impact on MPI and attenuation are small

Not STAC Benchmarks

AccuCore Low-Latency Amplified Signals to Trim Transmission Time

9



Key Transmission Accomplishments for 4 km

- Low-latency erbium amplifier developed
- 40 channels of 10 Gbps transmitted
- 28 channels of 400 Gbps transmitted
- Preliminary temperature cycling show good performance

Generation 2 Under Development
1310 nm transmission window

OFS is happy to discuss user needs

Not STAC Benchmarks

Thank You

Any Questions?

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