



TURNING  
INTO REALITY

# Architecture and FPGA Implementation of a 10.7 Gbit/s OTN Regenerator for Optical Communication Systems

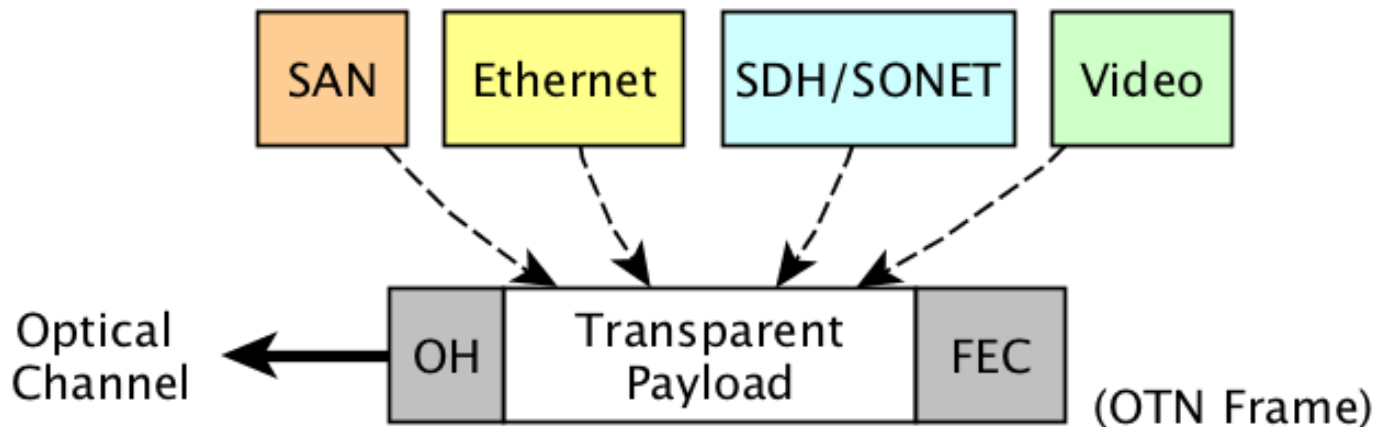
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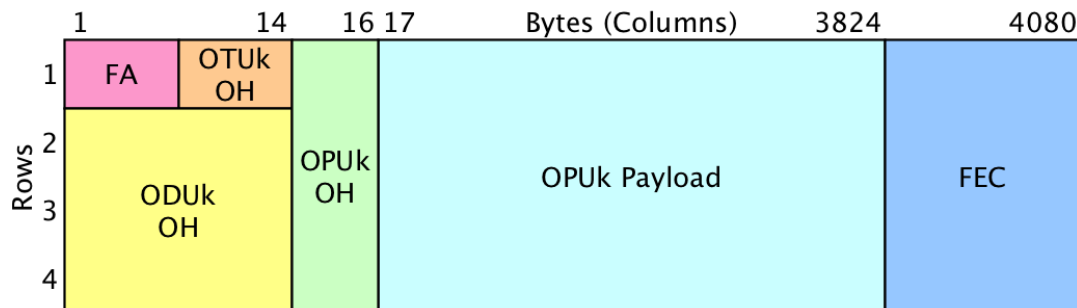
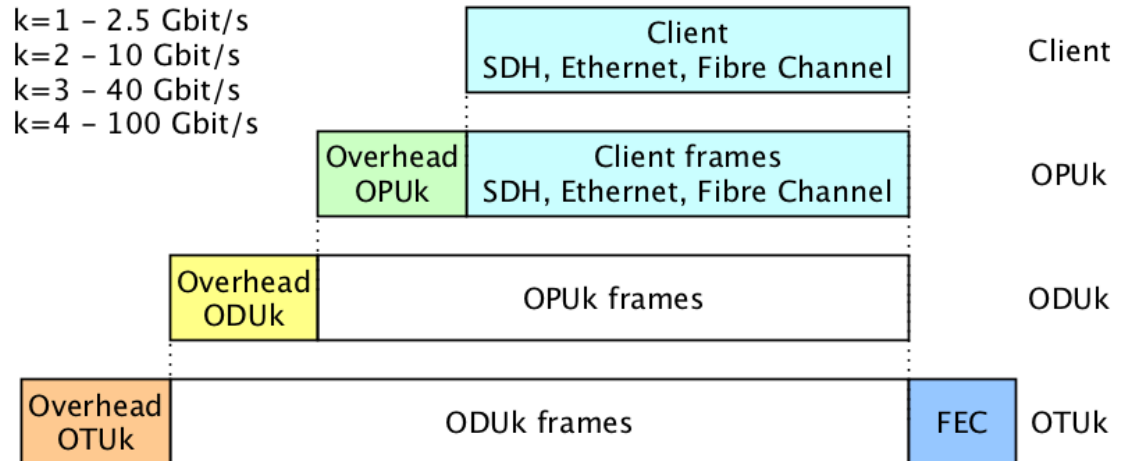
# Motivation

- OTN (Optical Transport Network)?
  - Refers to networks using the ITU-T G.709 standard for WDM signals
  - Provides transparent transport of different signals



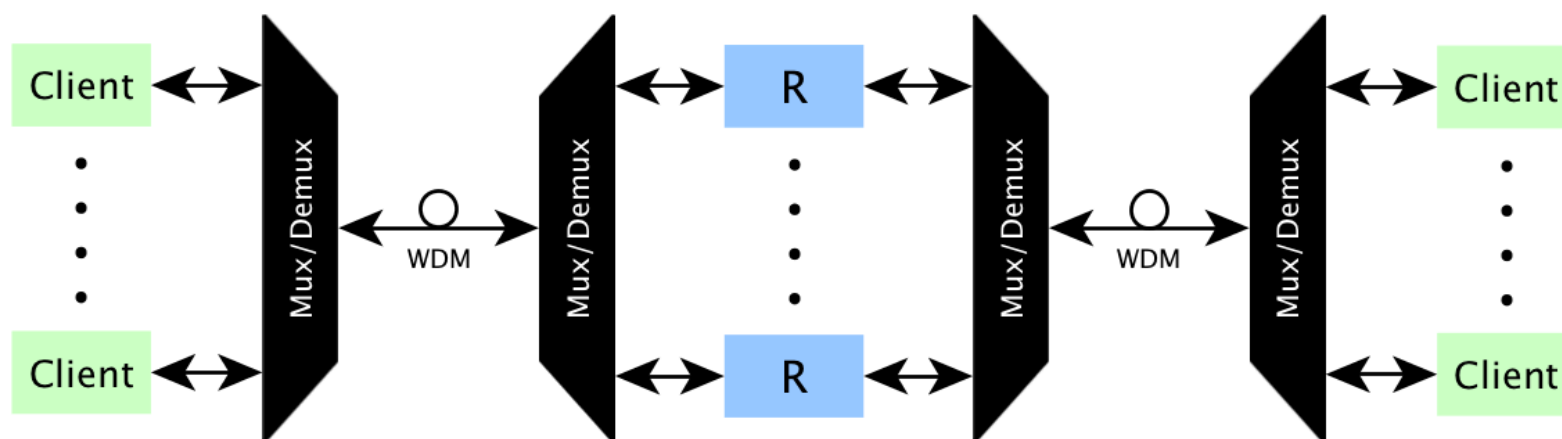
# Motivation

- OTN structure
  - Hierarchically organized protocol



# Motivation

- Signal regeneration



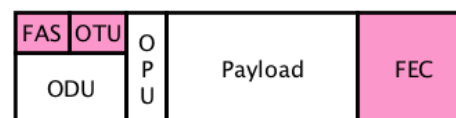
Client

Encapsulated into  
OTN frames

R

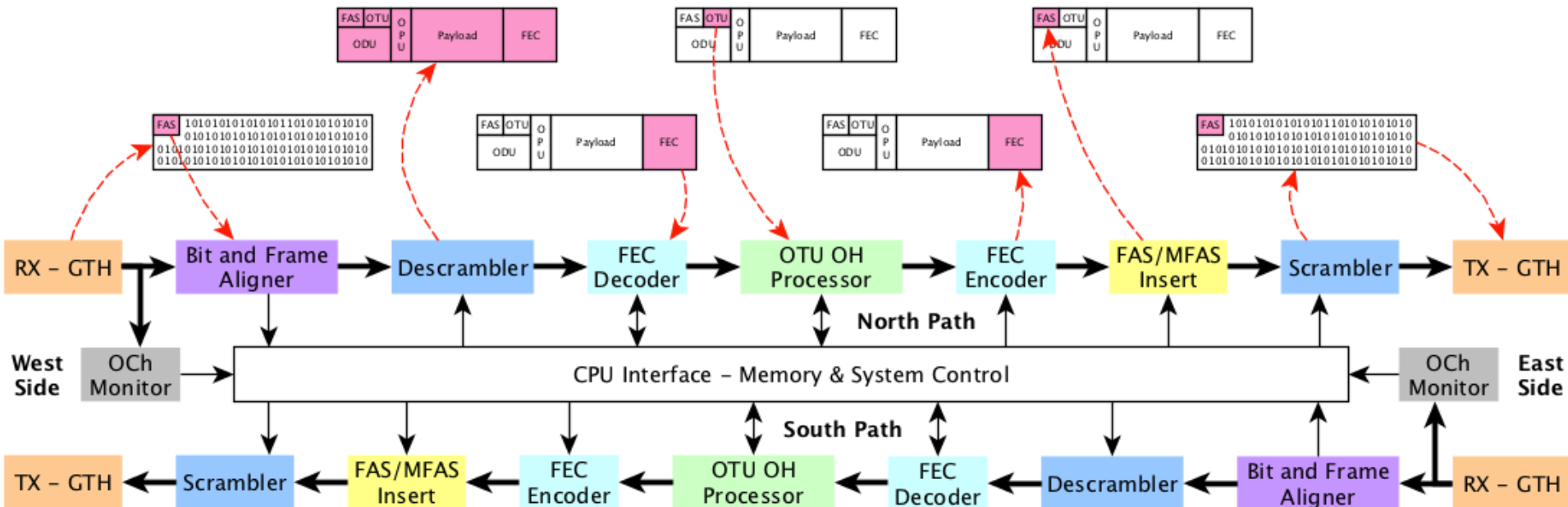
3R Regeneration + FEC

Re-amplification  
Re-shaping  
Re-timing (O/E/O)  
OTU layer  
FEC (error correction)



# Design Architecture

- OTU2 Regenerator block diagram
  - ITU-T G.709/G.798 standards
  - Implemented in Xilinx Virtex-6 FPGA devices

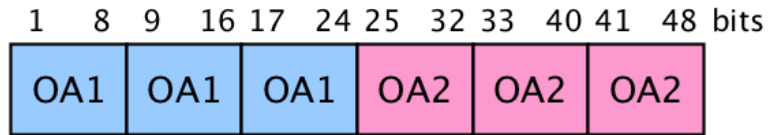


# Design Architecture

- High Speed Transceivers
  - They consist of Serializer/Deserializer devices that convert a high data rate serial signal into a parallel bus operating at lower speed
  - They provide pre-emphasis, automatic gain control, loopback test, etc...
  - In our design, the 10.7 Gbit/s OTN serial data stream (OTU2) is converted in a 64-bit bus, allowing data to be processed by the functional blocks at a much lower frequency of 167.33 MHz
  - Transceivers + Optical Modules are responsible for the 3R regeneration (O/E/O)

# Design Architecture

## • Bit and Frame Aligner

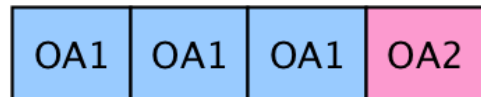


OA1 = 0xF6

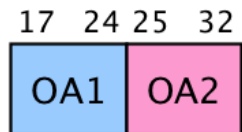
OA2 = 0x28

- It searches the frame alignment pattern and aligns the 64-bit data word

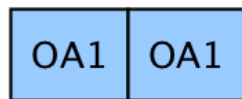
## • 02 operation modes: **in-frame** & **out-of-frame**



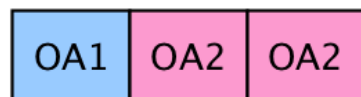
- In **out-of-frame** mode, an FSM searches the elected 4-byte sequence in two steps:



- In the first one, the transition is searched and it is aligned so that they occupy the 17<sup>th</sup> to 32<sup>nd</sup> position of the alignment pattern



- The second step evaluates if the first two bytes of the pattern match the sequence

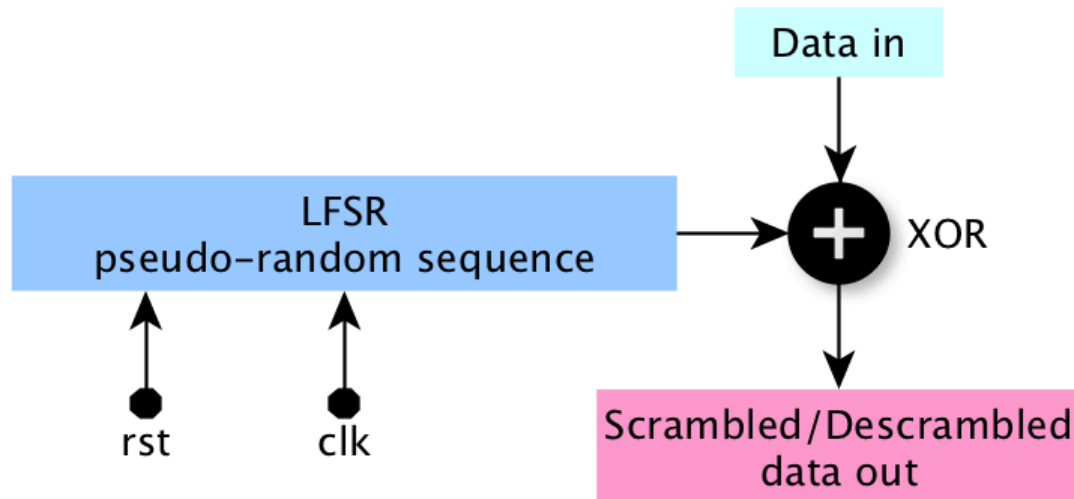


- In **in-frame** mode the aligner must confirm the sequence



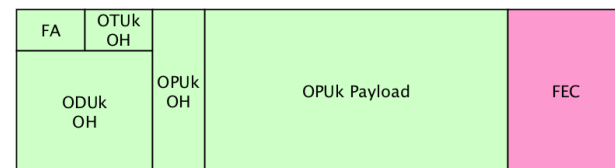
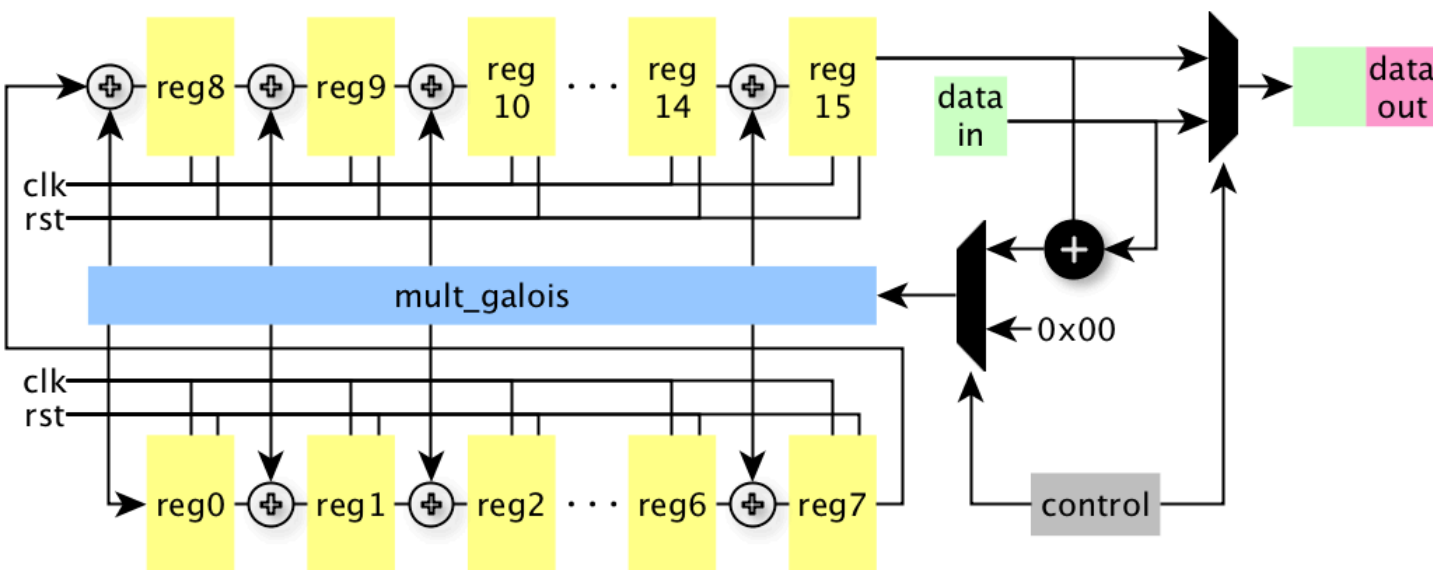
# Design Architecture

- Scrambler/Descrambler
  - Linear Feedback Shift Register circuit
  - Pseudo-random polynomial ( $1 + x^1 + x^3 + x^{12} + x^{16}$ ) with a known sequence of 65,535 bits
  - XOR operation



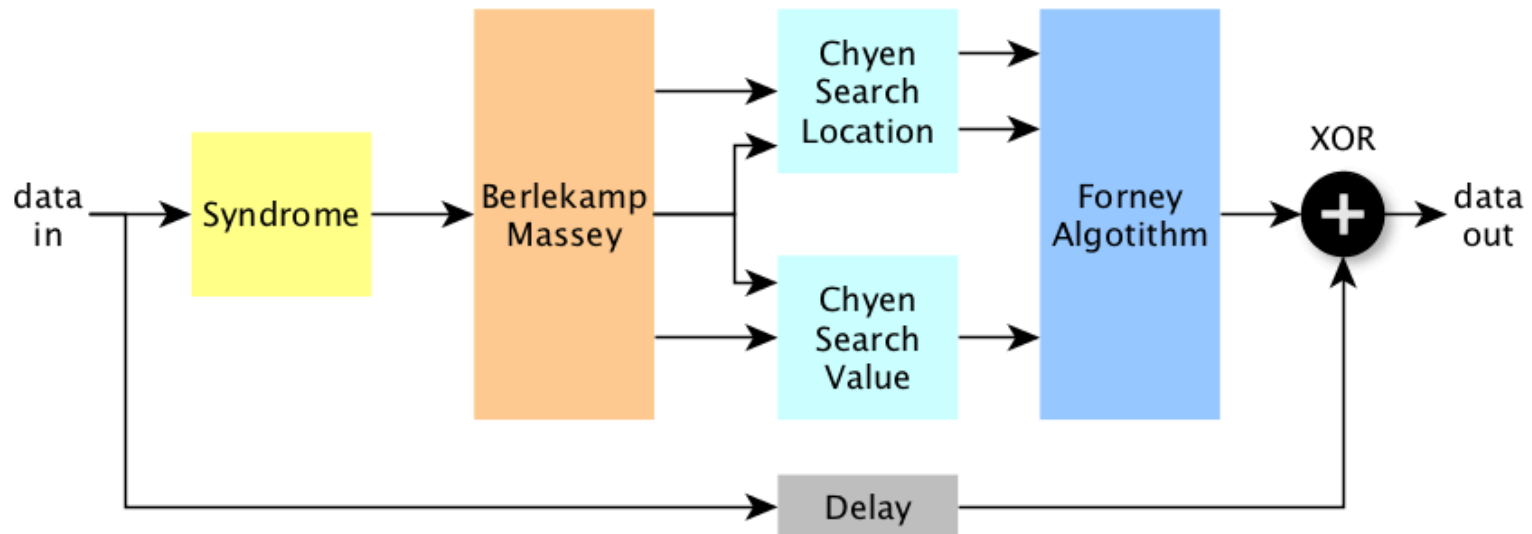
# Design Architecture

- Forward Error Correction RS(255,239)
  - The **Encoder** uses feedback shift registers for calculation and insertion of parity symbols, and also includes adders and multipliers that perform operations in accordance with the Galois algebra



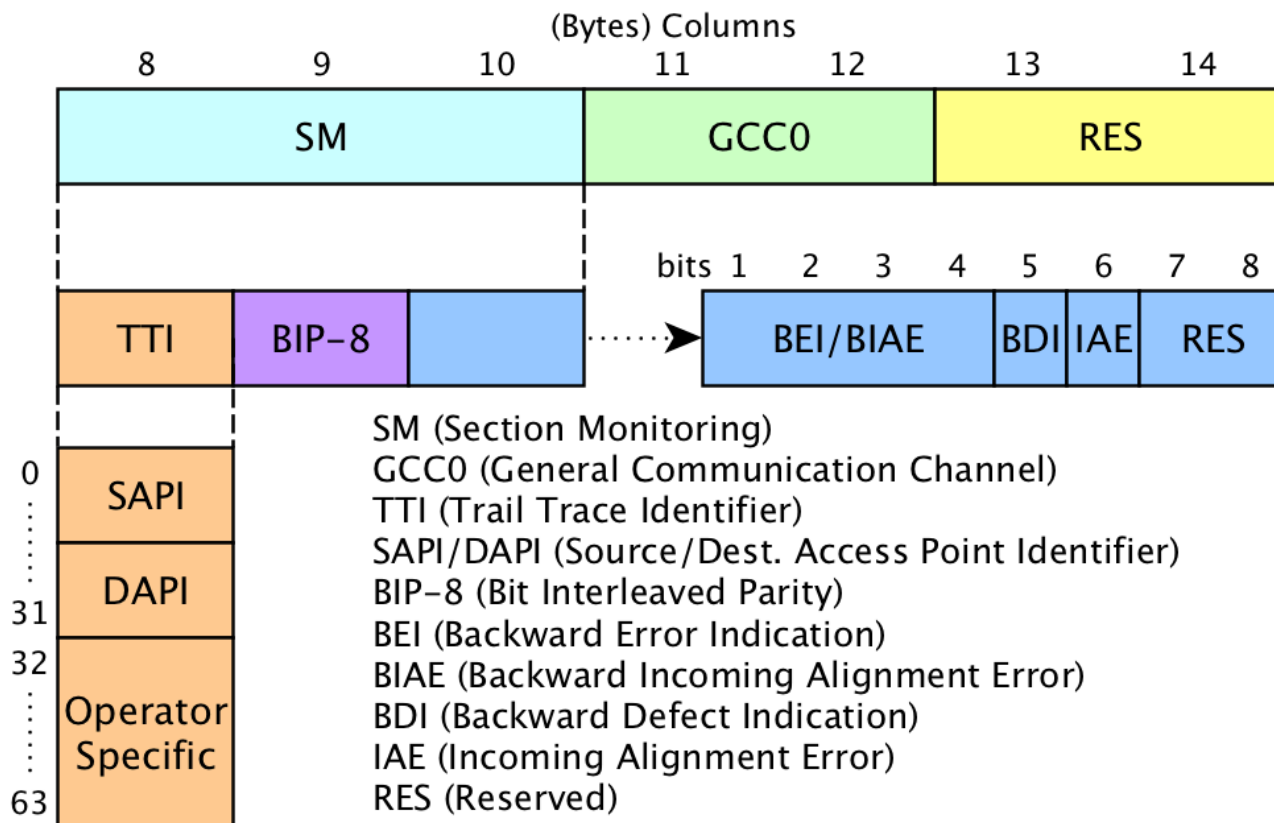
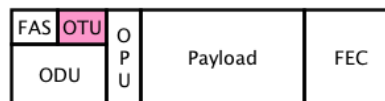
# Design Architecture

- Forward Error Correction RS(255,239)
  - The **Decoder** has four functional blocks: Syndrome, Berlekamp Massey Algorithm, Chyen Search and Forney Algorithm
  - The block also provides corrected bit counters for use in statistical analysis of the transmission path



# Design Architecture

- OTU OH Processor
- OTU Layer monitoring



# Design Architecture

- System control
  - To emulate the CPU Interface, we have used Xilinx ChipScope as an I/O controller to manage the blocks

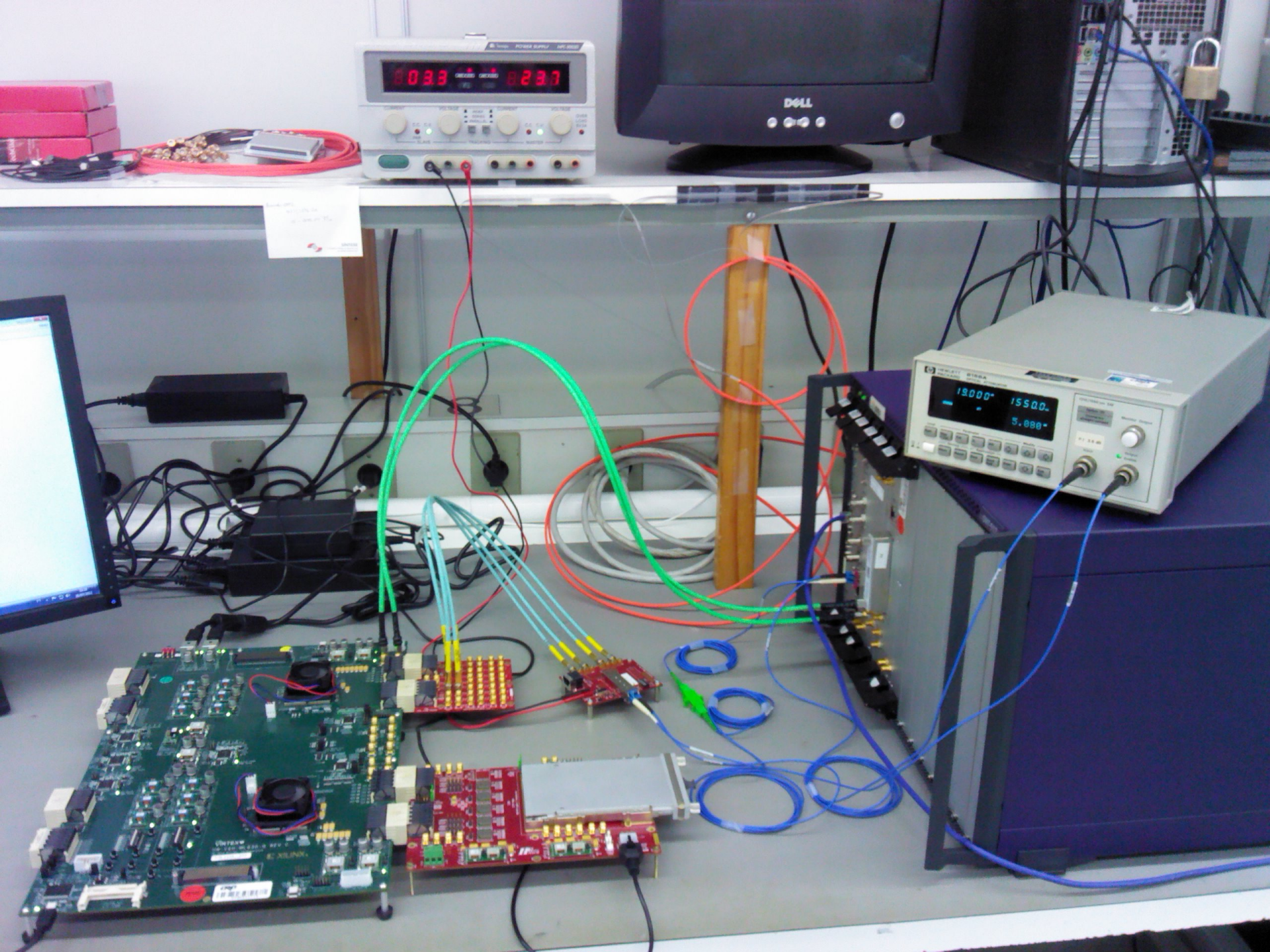
Bus/Signal	Value
- descra_en	1
- scra_en	1
- rst_logic	0
- loop_sel	0
- enc_fec_en	1
- dec_fec_en	1
◉ degm >>>>>>>>>>DEFRAMER<<<<<<<<<<<<	0
◉ bei	0
- bdi	
- biae	
- piae	
- pbiae	
- pn_ds	
◉ pf_ebc	0
- pf_ds	

# Design Prototyping

- Resource usage
  - The FEC Decoder block represents about 80% of the overall resource utilization of the complete design

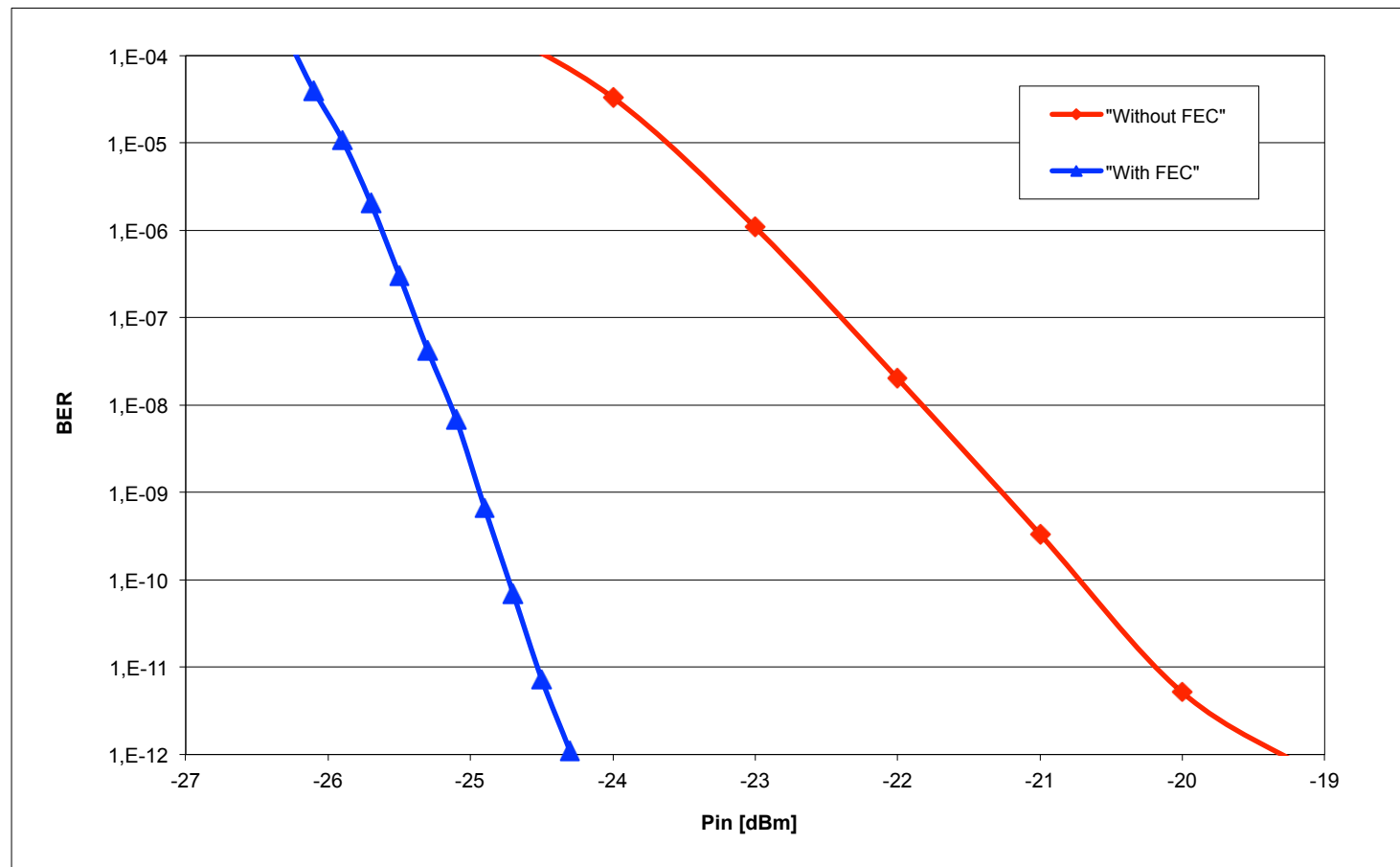
Blocks	Number of Slice Registers			Number of Slice LUTs		
	Used	Available	Utilization	Used	Available	Utilization
Bit & Frame Aligner	268	708480	0.04%	892	354240	0.25%
Scrambler/Descrambler	131		0.02%	164		0.04%
FEC Encoder	2872		0.40%	2848		0.80%
FEC Decoder	16458		2.32%	27693		7.82%
Deframer function	626		0.09%	587		0.16%
Framer function	468		0.07%	198		0.05%
FAS/MFAS Insert	65		0.01%	56		0.01%
Complete OTN Regenerator	53869	708480	7.60%	81607	354240	23.04%





# Design Prototyping

- Sensibility @  $1.E-12$  = **-19.60 dBm** / **-24.55 dBm** (FEC)
- Gain = **4.95 dB**



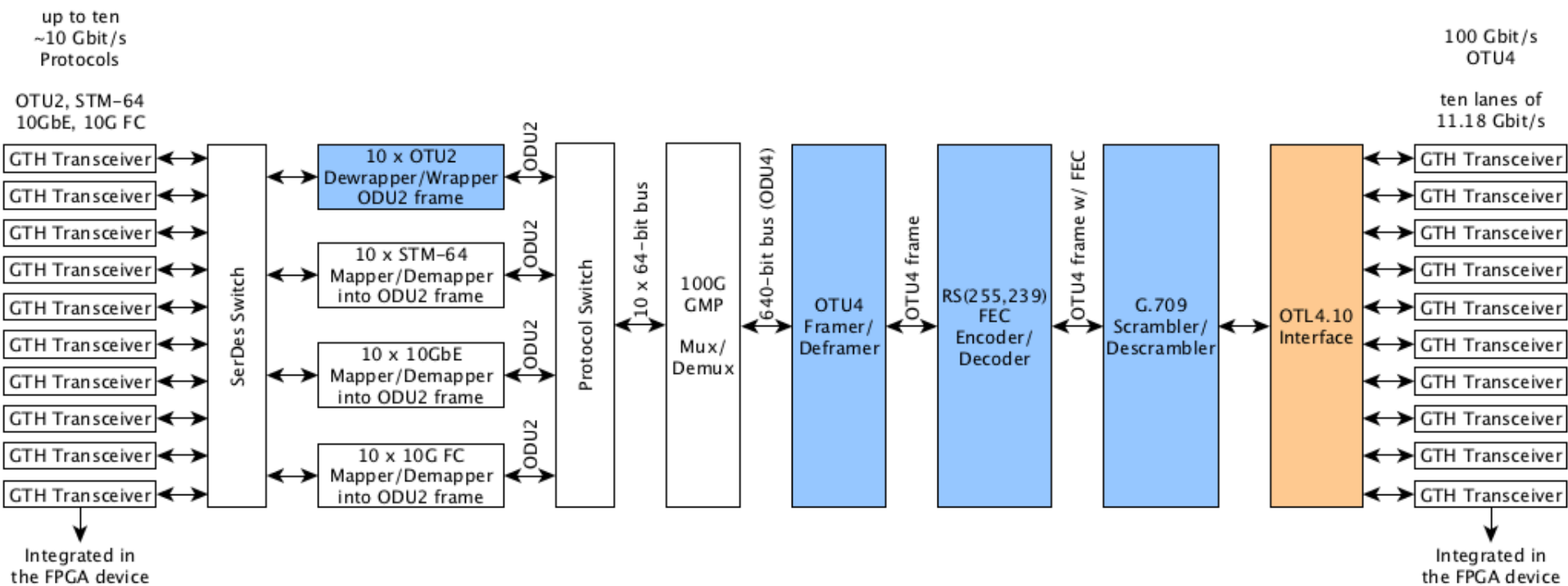


## Conclusion

- Newest transceivers enable the implementation of high-speed telecommunication systems in a single FPGA, not requiring critical external components such as SerDes devices
- Even working with the state of the art in high operating frequency FPGAs, pipeline stages were necessary in the logic implementation to allow the timing requirements to be achieved
- Experimental results showed that the design is compliant with the standards

# Ongoing Work

- 100G Muxponder
  - The colored blocks are ready





# Thank You!

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