

The Design of Optical Fiber Transmission System Based on DCDM

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Abstract - In this paper, we introduce a new technology named Duty Cycle Division Multiplexing (DCDM) which realizes multiplexing by assigning each user a different RZ duty cycle. Multiplexing and demultiplexing principle of DCDM are analyzed. And we design demultiplexer of DCDM system using Matlab. In order to verify the feasibility of DCDM, here we have designed an optical fiber transmission system which is based on DCDM of three users by joint simulation with Optisystem and Matlab. And simulation result shows the feasibility of the system.

Index Terms - DCDM, Multiplexing, demultiplexer, MATLAB.

I. Introduction

Multiplexing technology is a technology that allows multiple users to share one signal transmission channel to improve the transmission performance of optical fiber communication system. In existing systems, the most commonly used multiplexing technique in practice are Wavelength Division Multiplexing (WDM), Time-Division Multiplexing (TDM), or code-division multiplexing (CDM).

Even though WDM contributes to high efficiency, it is still quite far to get the electrical communication systems efficiency. In WDM systems, only one user can transmit data over a single carrier. In TDM systems, different users share a single optical carrier by signing each user at different time slot, resulting in shorter pulse width. Thus, a high speed multiplexer and demultiplexer is required for TDM systems. And very high speed electronic component is required for multiplexer circuits, which results in a complicated and costly system.^[1]

Realizing these problems, a new multiplexing technique is proposed in this paper named duty cycle division multiplexing (DCDM). It is based on Return-to-Zero (RZ) duty cycles and realized by different users assigned different RZ duty cycles. In this communication system where multiple data streams are transmitted simultaneously through a single fiber. This technique can be implemented in both wireless and wired communication systems, and it allows for better clock recovery. Here we have designed an optical fiber transmission system which is based on DCDM of three users by joint simulation of Optisystem and Matlab. And simulation result shows the feasibility of the DCDM system.

II. Working Principle

In DCDM, different users can share communication media and transmit data simultaneously using the same frequency band while each user is signed with a different duty cycle. Here we analyze the multiplexing and demultiplexing principle of DCDM by a three-user optical fiber transmission system. 0.25, 0.5, 0.75 are the RZ duty cycles assigned to the three users

respectively, as shown in Figure 1 (a), (b), (c). Eight possible combinations of bits for 3 users are 10101010, 11001100, 00001111, and they are all period signals. These signals can be multiplexed by adding them up in the time axis as shown in Figure 1-(d). The system can be extended to n users, $1/n, 2/n, \dots, (n-1)/n$ can be the RZ duty cycles made to n users in a system of N user signals, the principle of multiplexing and demultiplexing is just the same with the three-user system.

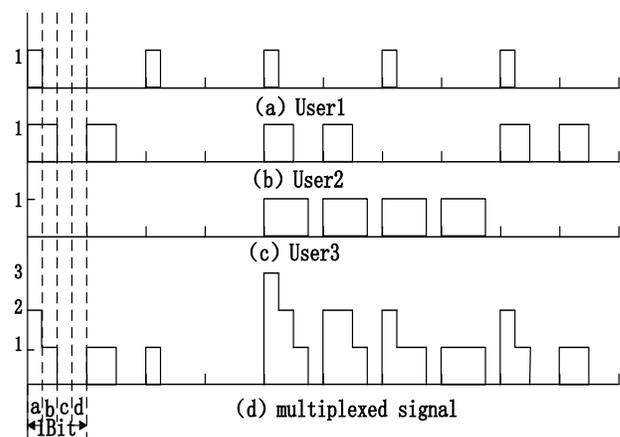


Fig 1 principle of DCDM

We demultiplex the DCDM system by the different duty cycles of each user. Here we designed the demultiplexer of DCDM by Matlab. At the receiver side, the optical signal is detected by a PIN photodiode and developed into an electrical signal, then input the electrical signal to the demultiplexer and sampling. Because the duty cycles of user signals in this simulation experiment are 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, so every bit of sampling signal can be divided into four segments for analysis, as shown in a, b, c, d of Table 1. Because the maximum duty cycle is 0.75, so the fourth section d is always 0. So there are eight cases for judgment. Also we can consider from the information source, only three user signals need to be separated. According to the permutation and combination, there are eight cases for judgment too. The decision is performed based on the operations shown in Table 1.

Table1 The theory of demultiplexing

a	b	c	Output1	Output2	Output3
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	0	1	0
2	2	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	0
2	1	1	1	0	1
2	1	0	1	1	0
3	2	1	1	1	1

We can get a sequence of binary signals when the input signal is sampled,each bit signal is composed of a lot of sampling signals. The simulation is sampled 64 times per bit,but the resulting sampling signals too much to decision. So one bit sampling signals according to the above needs to be divided into four groups,and each group has 16 sampling points, for the transmission loss and distortion, only kept the eight sampling points in the middle and removed the first and the last four sampling points in each group,it get the average value of each group by divide eight,so each bit signal only has four signal values.Then the signals had been normalized according to the actual situation,So each bit signals have the corresponding four values a, b, c, d.then the output signals can be decision by according to the principle of table1.

Demultiplexing will be relatively complex for a system with n users , but the principle of demultiplexing is the same.First we should sampling to the input signals, and the multiplexed signal should be sampled more than 5n times per bit in system of N users. The sampling points of each bit is divided into n group,then get the average value of each group ,there are 2^n possible combinations of bits for n users,and it can be demultiplexed by the same theory.

III. Simulation Study

A . The demultiplexer design of DCDM

The core of DCDM system is the design of demultiplexer,we designed the demultiplexer of DCDM by Matlab,The flow chart of the design is shown in Figure2

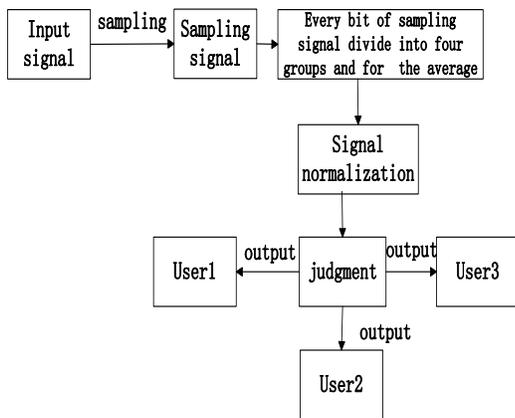


Fig 2 The flow chart of demultiplexing

In the simulation, the number of the total sampling points is set to be 8192.The sampling points of one bit is 64, the number of the total sampling bits is 128, and the bit rate is 1000bit/s.Every 64 sampling points are divided into four groups and each groups are averaged. Because the corresponding average value is not always the same, so them need to be normalized.For example, assign the signal values which near "0" to "0" ,assign the signal values which near "1" to "1" ,assign the signal values which near "2" to "2".In actual situation,the amplitude of the signal received by the end will be decayed,in this simulation, the received multiplexed signal is shown in Figure 3:

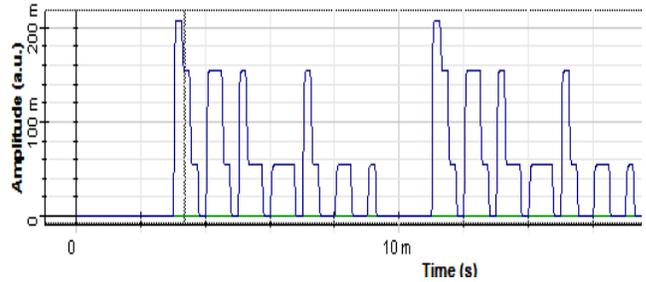
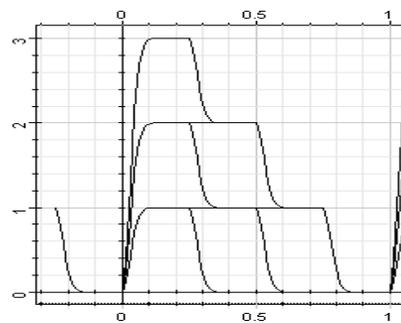
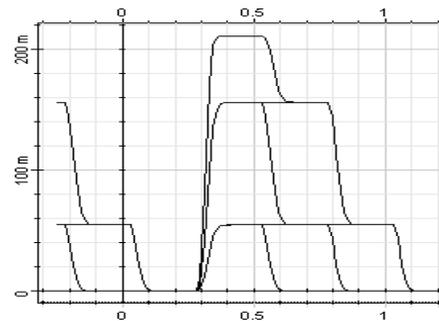


Fig 3 the received multiplexed signal

Through the experiment we can see the eye diagram of the input multiplexed signal and the eye diagram of the multiplexed signal transmitted by the optical fiber and received at the end as shown in Figure 4-1 and Figure 4-2,the two eye is just distorted in the amplitude



(1) the eye diagram of the input multiplexed signal



(2) the eye diagram of the received multiplexed signal

Fig 4 the eye diagram

So the signal averages are in the vicinity of the 0,0.054, 0.156, 0.21 and not greater than 0.01 are normalized into 0,1,2,3 which are corresponding to the above a,b, c, d.According to the decision principle table1, the signal can be separated,the separated signal is the binary signal,through the zero signal generator we can get original signal before multiplexed ,Compare the signals shown in Figure 5-2 and Figure 5-1,we can see that they are the same,which shows the feasibility of the DCDM system.

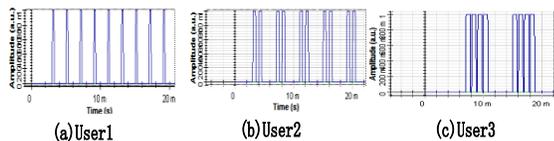


Figure 5-1 The original signal

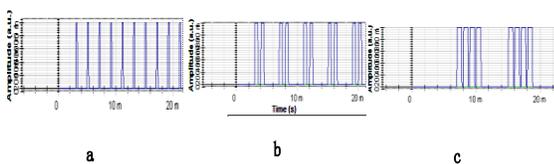


Figure 5-2 The demultiplexed signal

B . Design of simulation system

The simulation diagram as shown in Figure 6

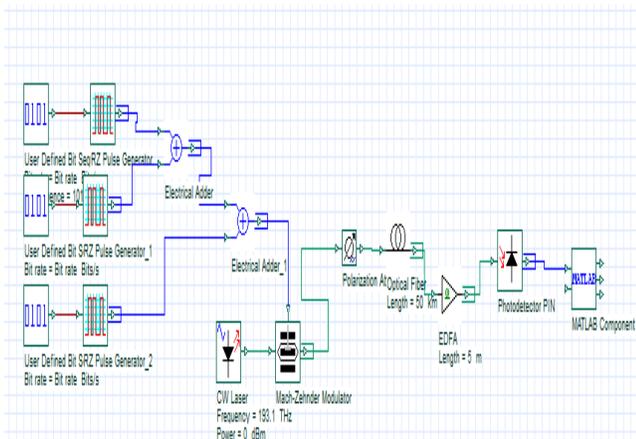


Fig 6 The simulation diagram

IV . Conclusion

In this paper, we introduce a new technology named Duty Cycle Division Multiplexing (DCDM) ,and designed a optical fiber transmission system which is based on DCDM of three users by Joint simulation with Optisystem and Matlab.In the simulation,the obtained demultiplexed signals and the original signals are consistent,so it verified the feasibility of DCDM in optical fiber transmission system.This technique can be implemented in both wireless and wired communication systems,and it allows for better clock recovery,and it can also increase the dispersion tolerance.The multiplexing technology is only suitable for the RZ signal,and this is the limitation of the DCDM, so the technology still needs further research before being used in practical applications.

References

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