What data matters for optical communications

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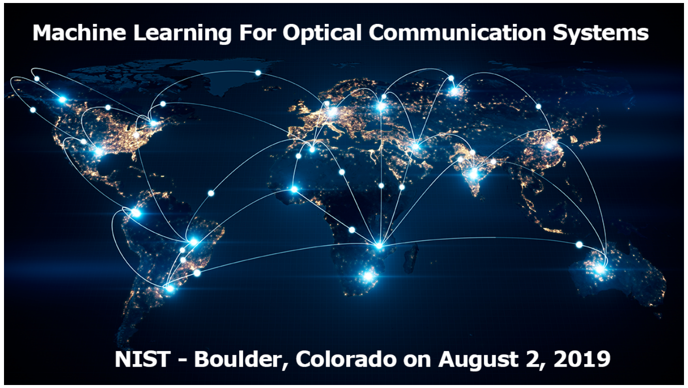
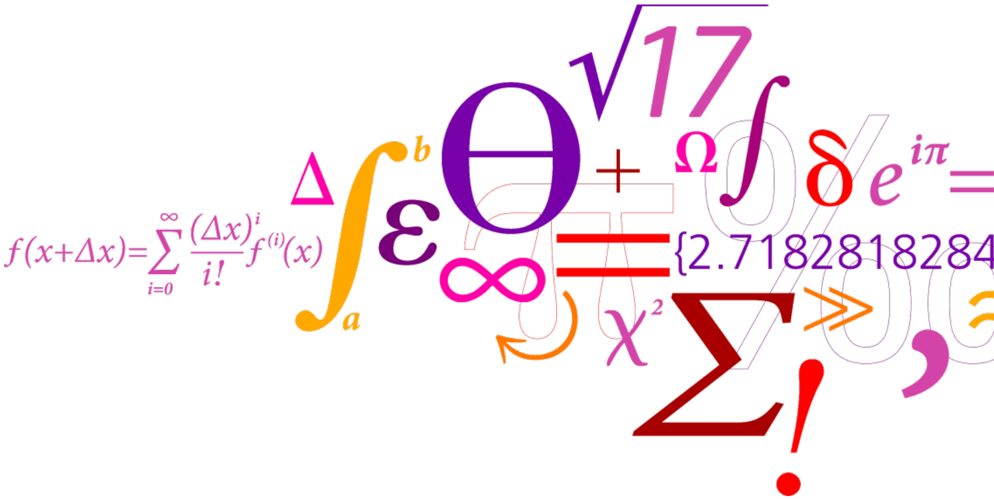
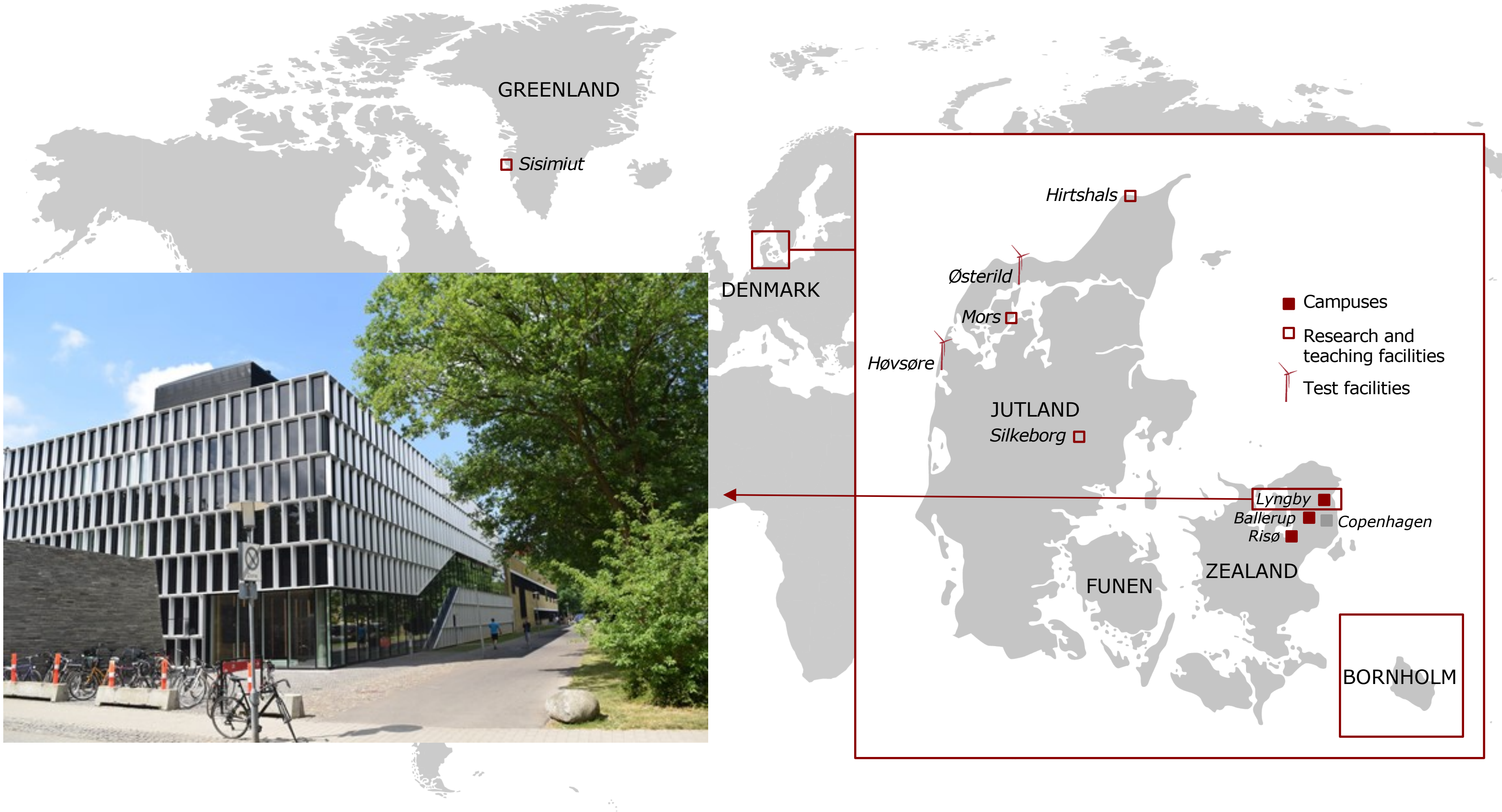




Outline

- Introduction to DTU and M-LiPS group
- Machine learning in optical communications
  - Relevant problems for machine learning
  - State-of-the-art
- **What data matters for optical communications**
- Summary

Technical University of Denmark (DTU)



Machine Learning in Photonic Systems (M-LiPS)

Group leader:

Darko Zibar

Senior Staff:

Francesco Da Ros
Simone Gaiarin
Hou-Man Chin
Uiara Celine Moura

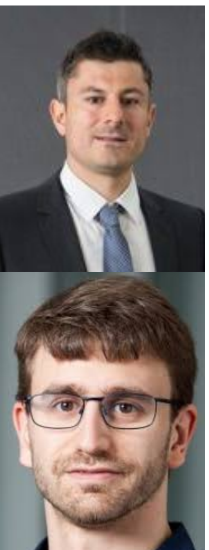
PhD students:

Martin Djurhuus
Nicola De Renzis
Stenio Magalhaes Ranzini
Ognjen Jovanovic
Thyago Monteiro

Research assistant:

Giovanni Brajato

- In 2019, 11 group members
- 5 Ph.D. candidates
- 5 nationalities



Research activities

Machine learning
(and signal processing)
for Photonics Systems

Nonlinear Fourier transform

Wide-band systems

Phase noise characterization

Niels Bohr Institutet

Prof. T W. Hansch group

MenloSystems

Jesper Mørk

End-to-End Learning

Quantum phase tracking

DTU Fysik
Institut for Fysik

Fiber impairment compensation

Fiber sensing

infinera

AIPT
Aston Institute of Photonic Technologies

NICT

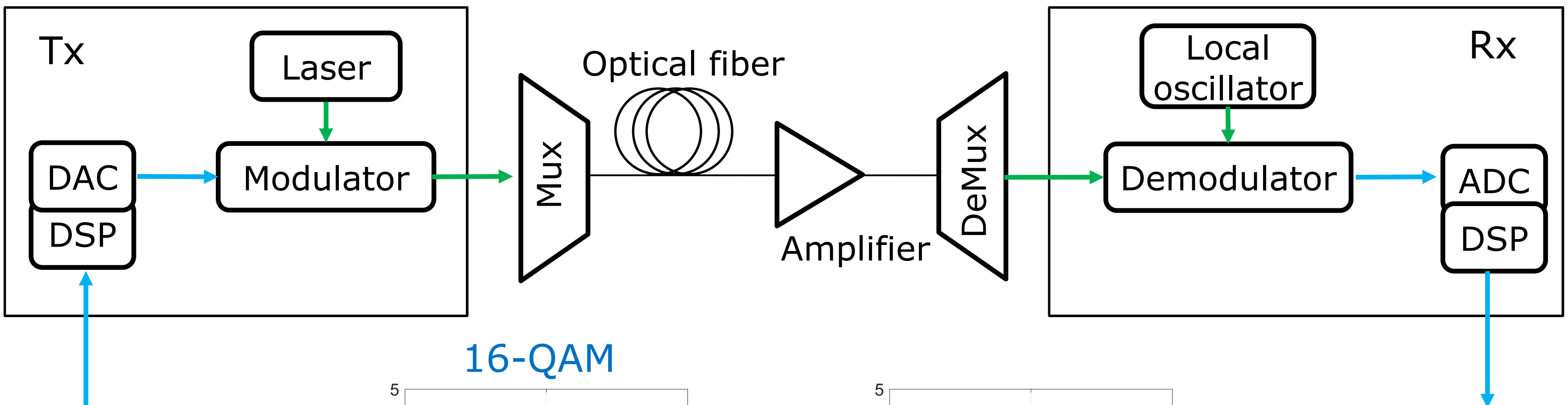
KEYSIGHT TECHNOLOGIES

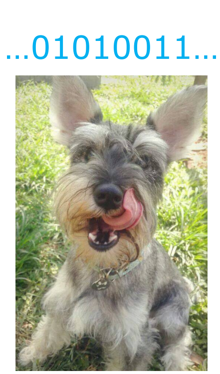
NOKIA Bell Labs

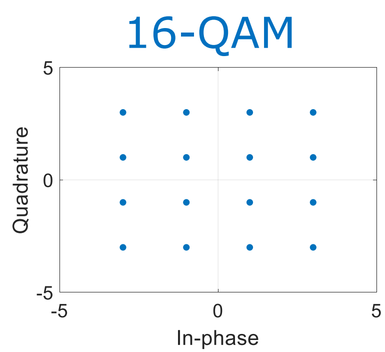
FAU
FRIEDRICH-ALEXANDER UNIVERSITÄT ERLANGEN-NÜRNBERG

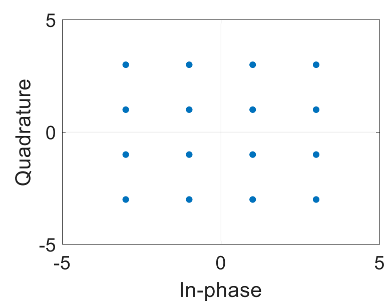
Optical communication systems

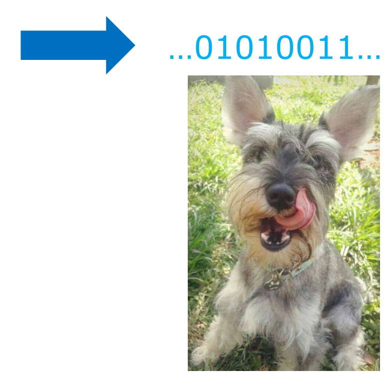
Optical coherent transmission illustration





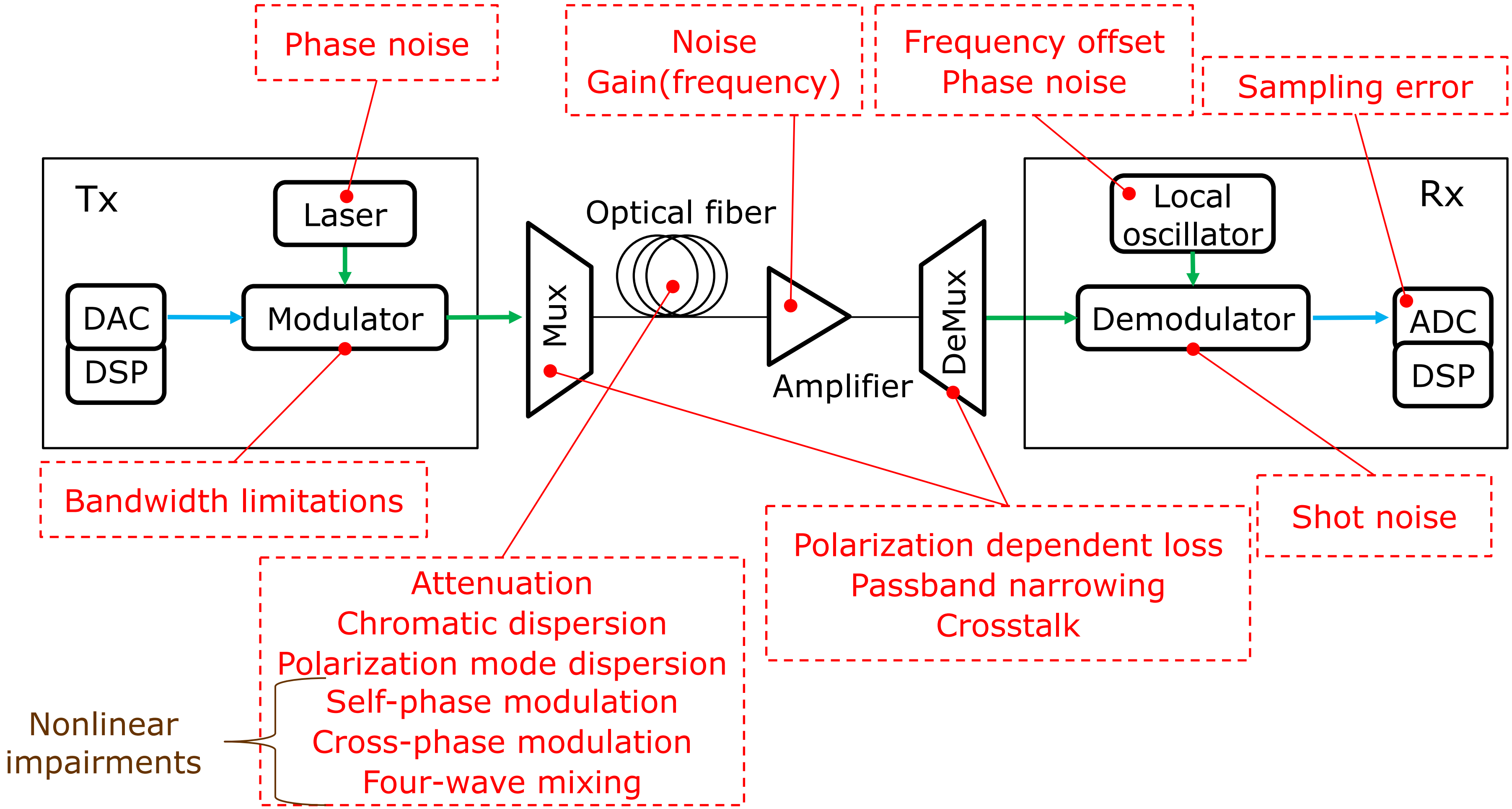






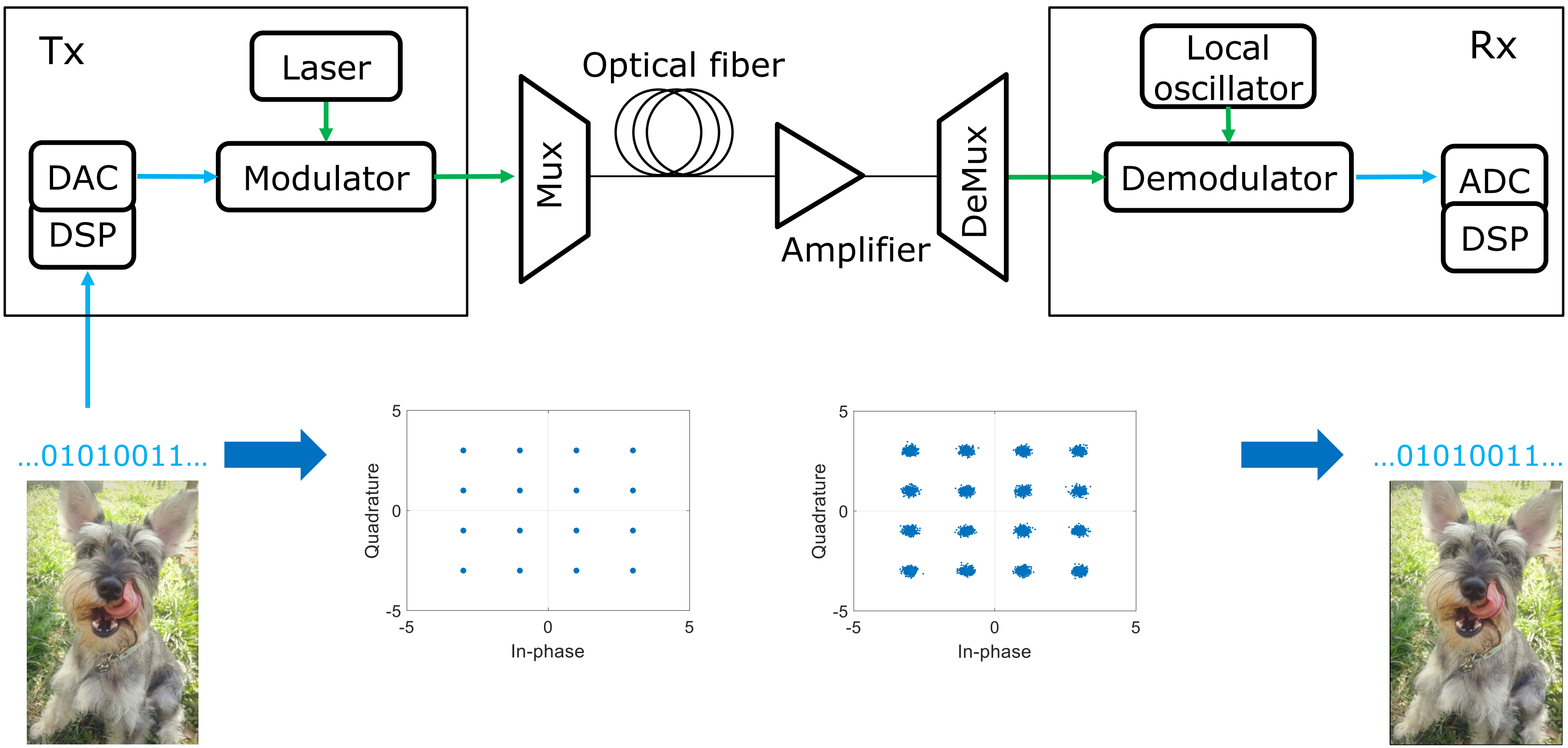
DSP: digital signal processing
DAC: digital-to-analog converter
ADC: analog-to-digital converter

Optical communication systems

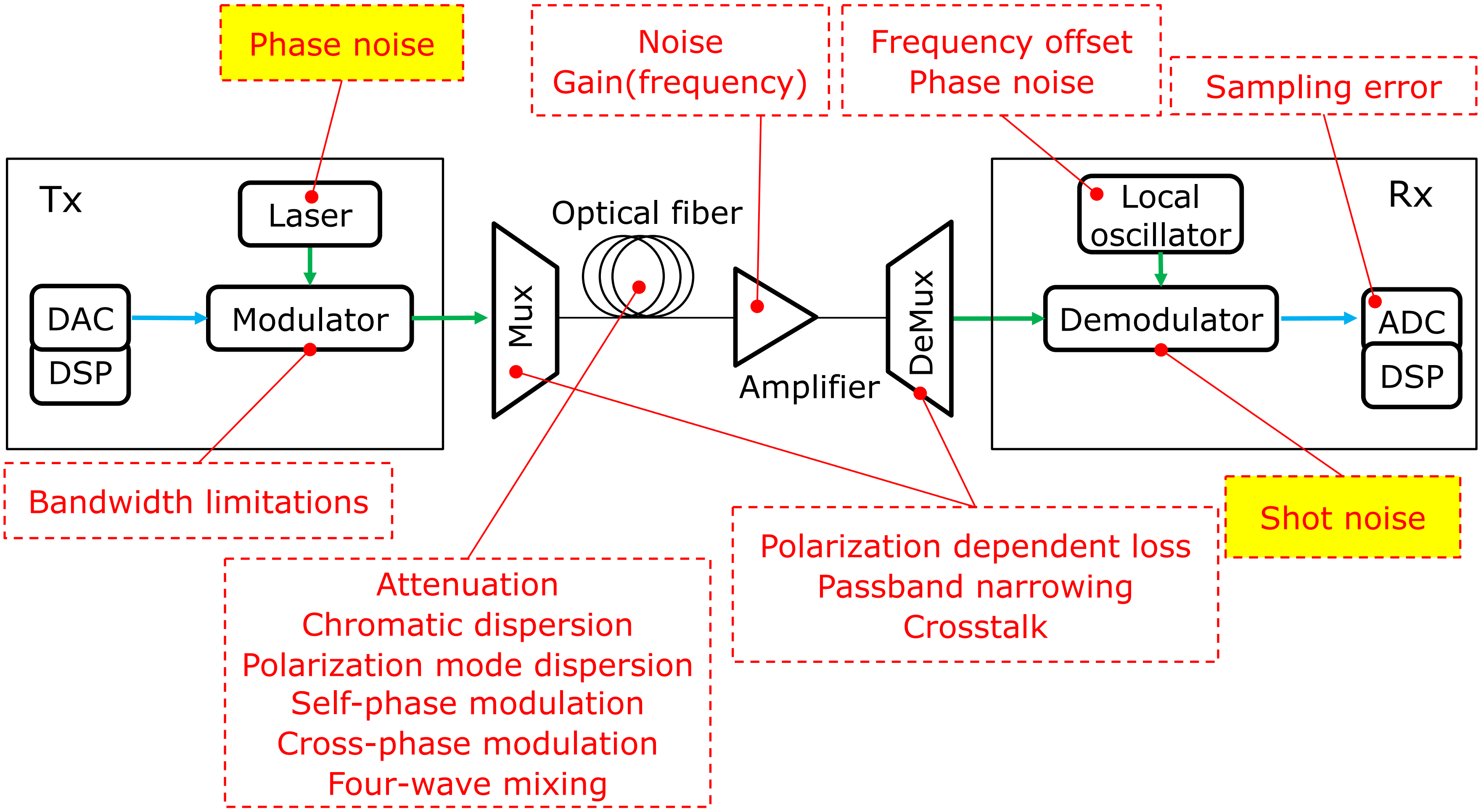


Optical communication systems

Optical coherent transmission illustration



M-LiPS works

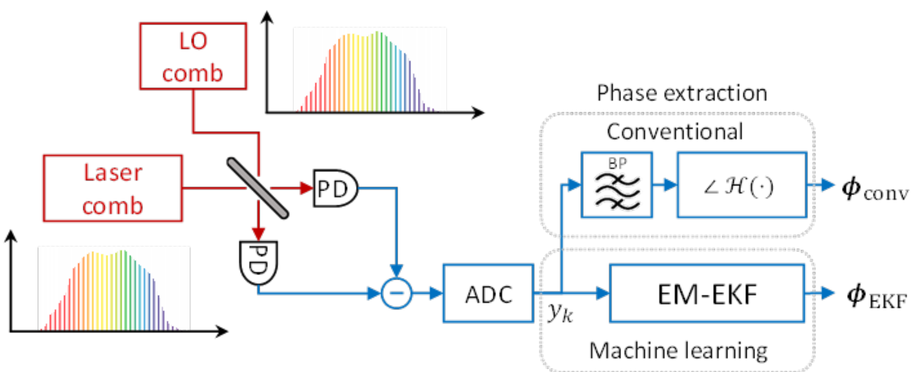


Phase noise
Noise
Gain(frequency)
Frequency offset
Phase noise
Sampling error
Tx
Laser
DAC
DSP
Modulator
Mux
Optical fiber
Amplifier
DeMux
Rx
Local
oscillator
Demodulator
ADC
DSP
Bandwidth limitations
Shot noise
Polarization dependent loss
Passband narrowing
Crosstalk
Attenuation
Chromatic dispersion
Polarization mode dispersion
Self-phase modulation
Cross-phase modulation
Four-wave mixing

Frequency combs noise characterization

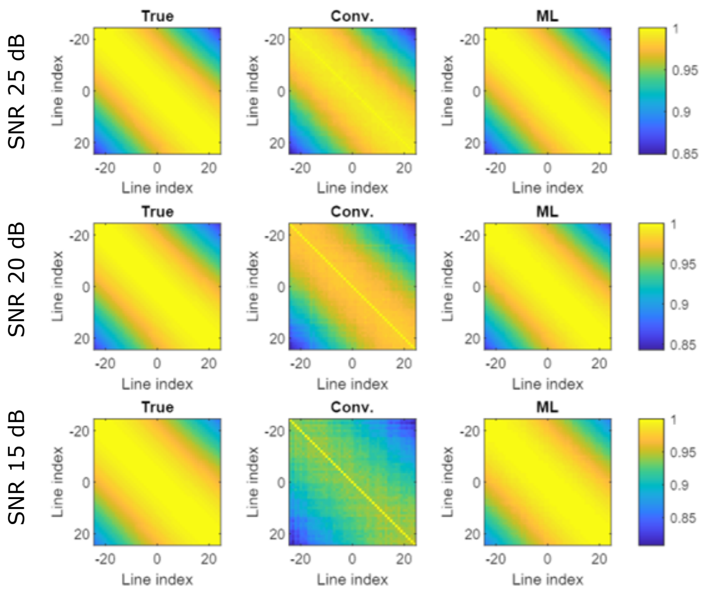
- *potential for becoming a reference tool*

Joint phase noise tracking



EM-EKF = expectation maximization algorithm with extended Kalman filter

Extracted correlation matrix for different SNR scenarios

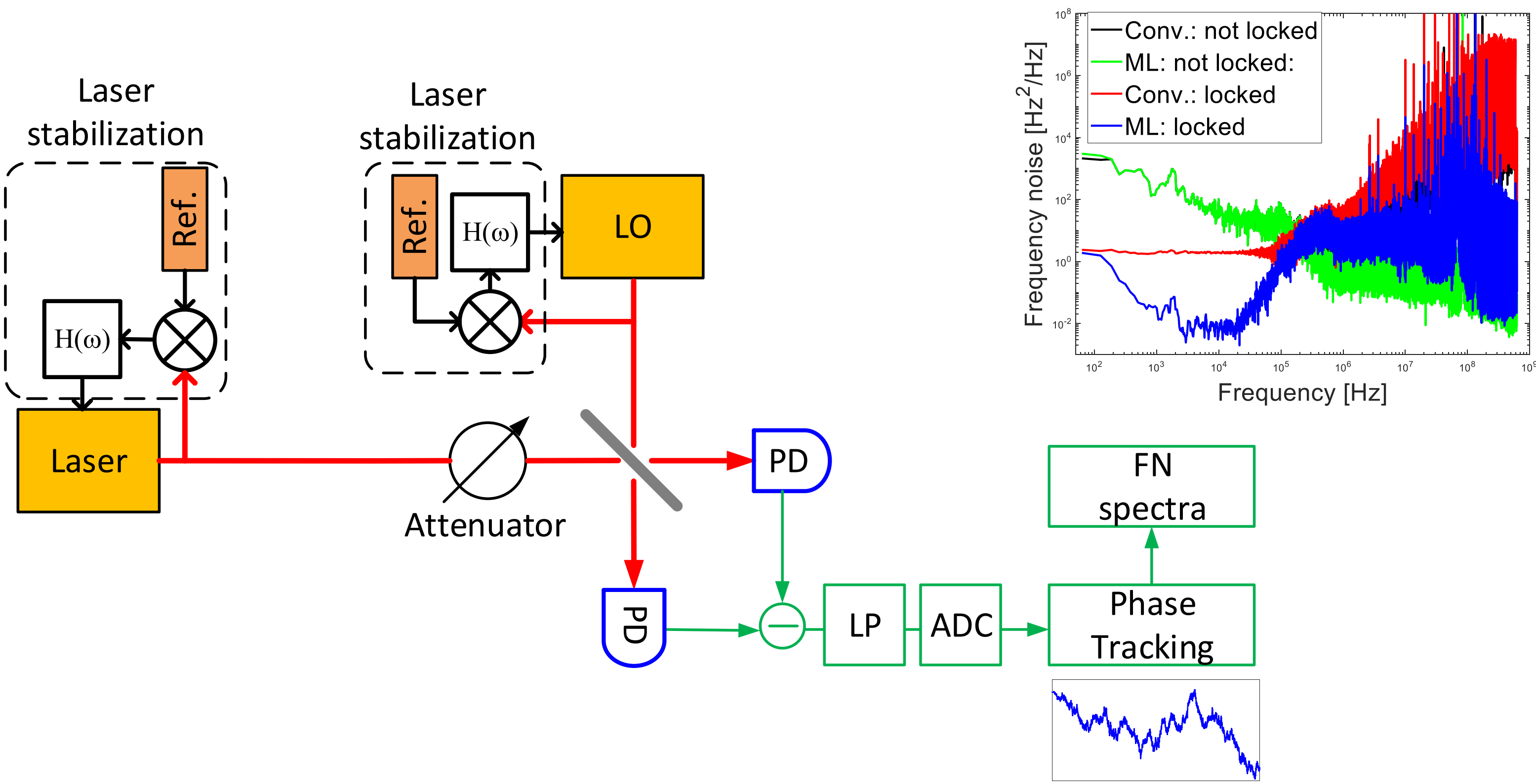


[1] B. Giovanni et al., Optical Frequency Comb Noise Characterization Using Machine Learning, accepted ECOC 2019.

Laser noise characterization

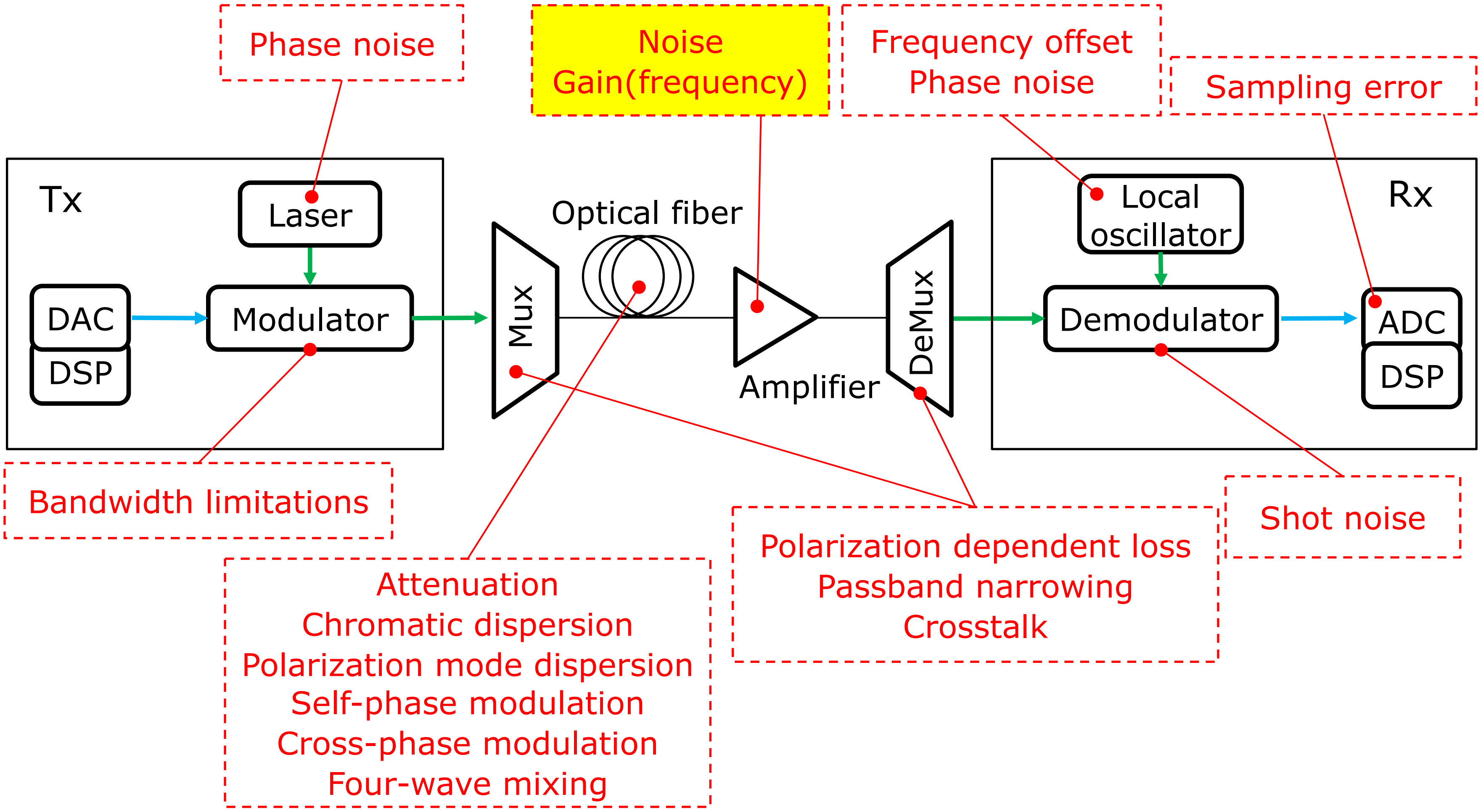
- *potential for becoming a reference tool*

Use Bayesian inference to remove measurement noise (shot noise)



[1] H. Chin, D. Zibar, N. Jain, T. Gehring, and U. L. Andersen, Phase Compensation for Continuous Variable Quantum Key Distribution, in *CLEO* 2019.

M-LiPS works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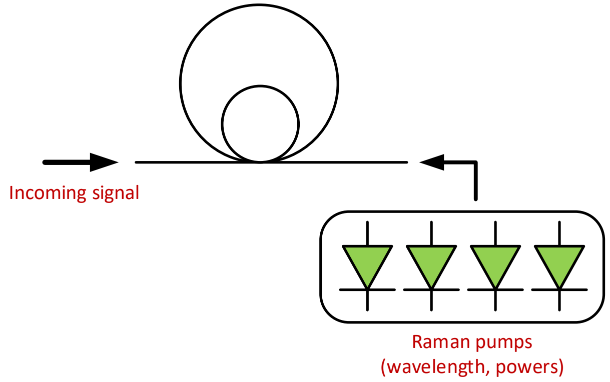
Raman amplifier for optical communication

Name	O-Band	E-Band	S-Band	C-band	L-Band
Wavelength range (nm)	1260-1360	1360-1460	1460-1530	1530-1565	1565-1625
C-band system				35 nm	
C+L-band system				95 nm	
WON	365 nm				

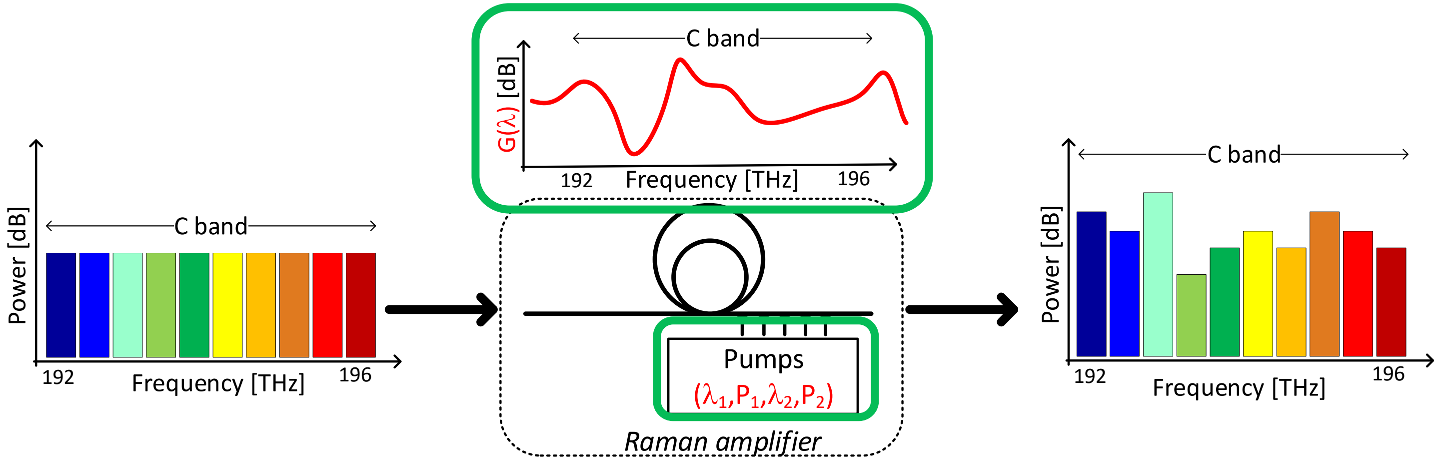
Fig. 1: Optical wavelength bands in the low-loss window of single-mode fibres. Wideband optical networks (WON) offer more than 10× increased optical bandwidth compared to C-band systems.

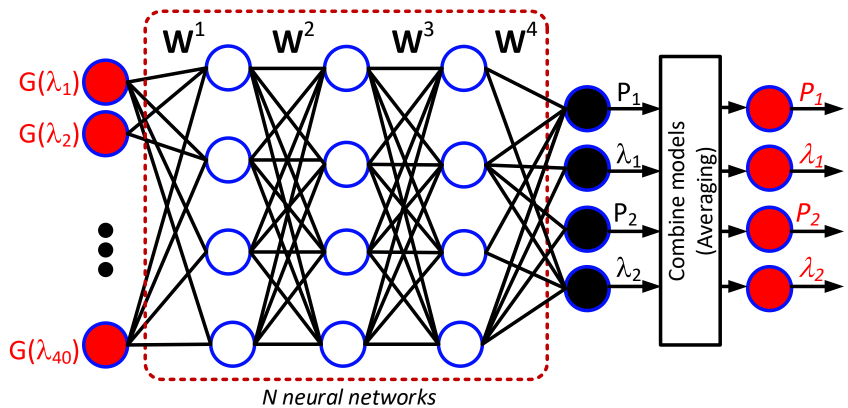


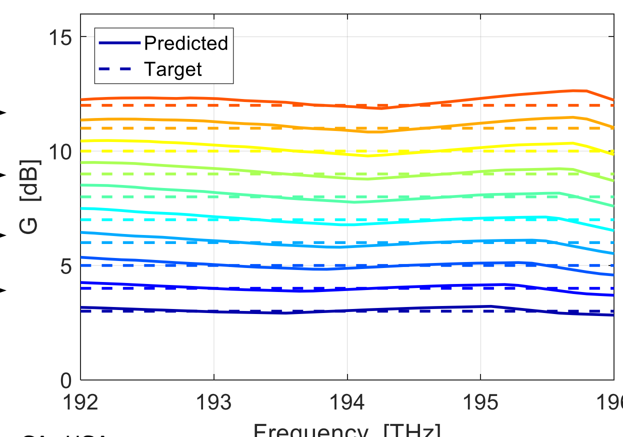
Employing O, E, S and L band requires rethinking optical amplification design

Raman amplifier inverse design

Objective: given a Raman gain profile determine pump powers and wavelengths



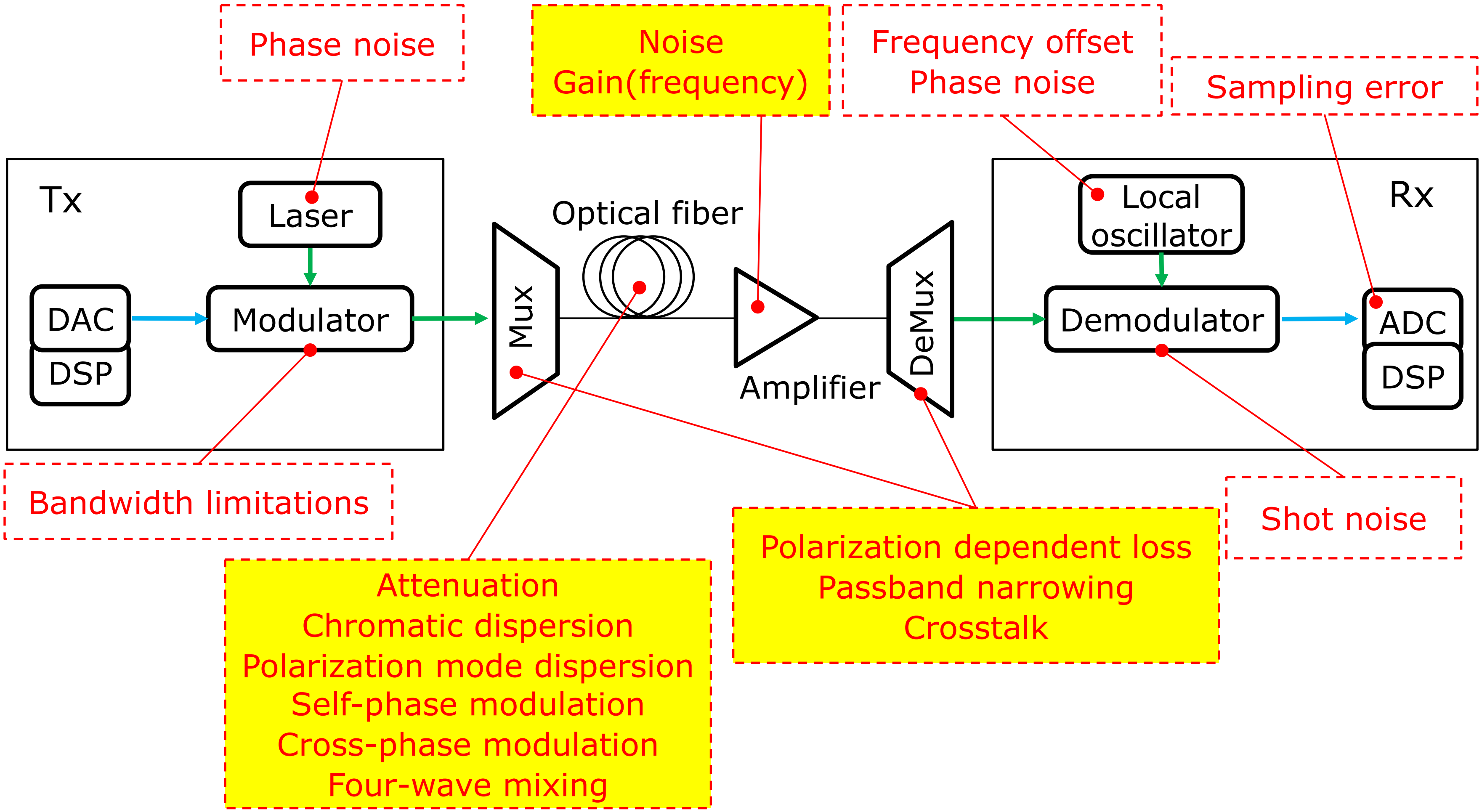




[1] D. Zibar et. al., Machine Learning-Based Raman Amplifier Design, OFC *2019*, San Diego, CA, USA.

[2] D. Zibar et. al., Inverse System Design using Machine Learning: the Raman Amplifier Case, submitted JLT.

M-LiPS works



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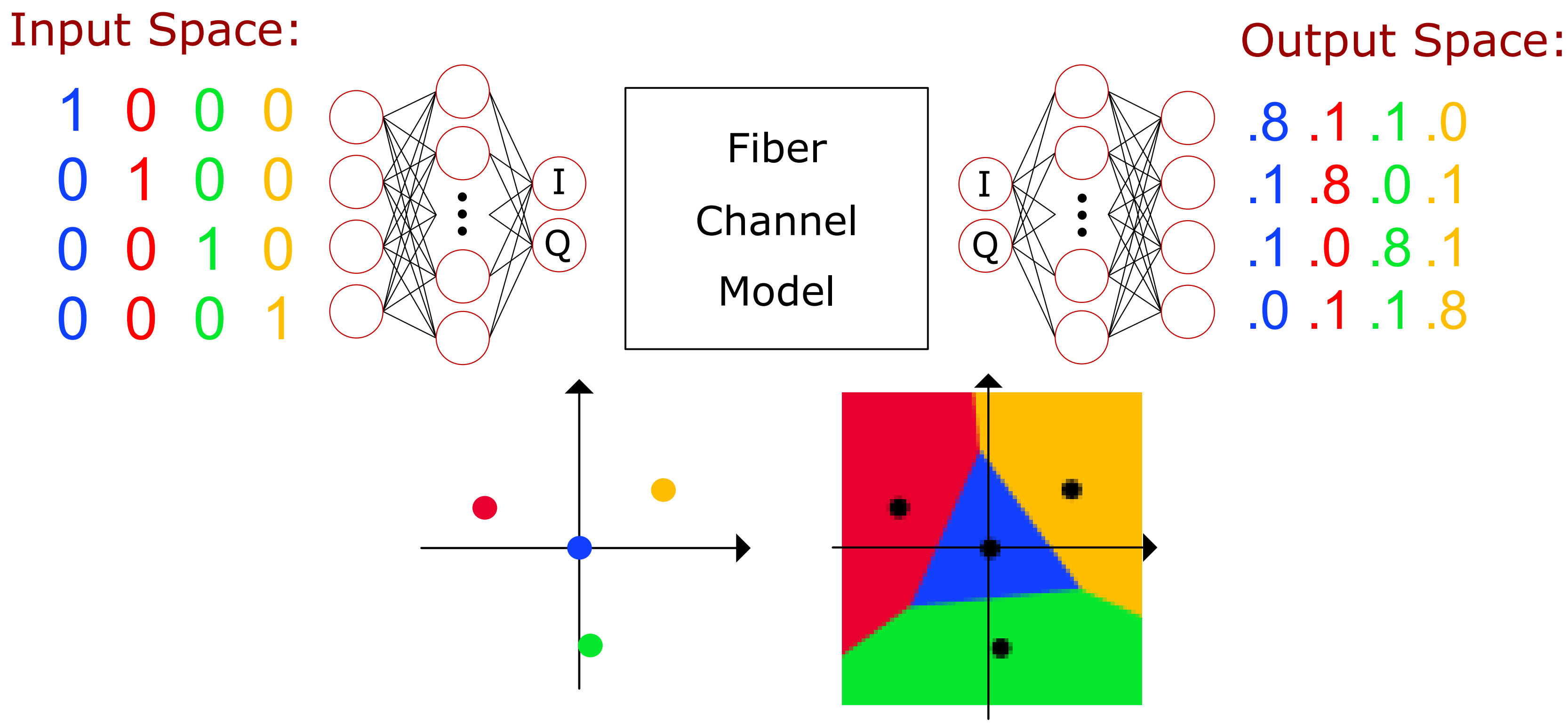
Four-wave mixing
Polarization dependent loss
Passband narrowing
Crosstalk

Learning to communicate using auto-encoders



Objective: increase the transmitted information over a nonlinear channel

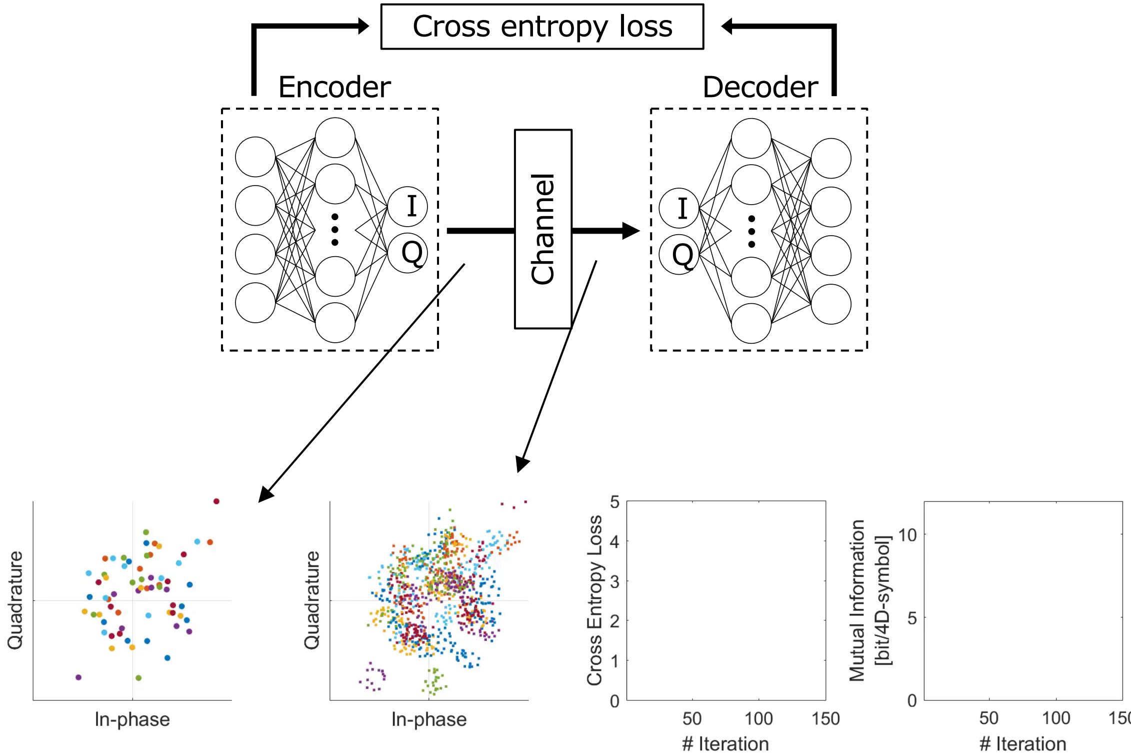
[1] R. Jones et al., Deep Learning of Geometric Constellation Shaping including Fiber Nonlinearities, in Proceedings of ECOC 2018.

[2] R. Jones et al., Geometric Constellation Shaping for Fiber Optic Communication Systems via End-to-end Learning, submitted to JLT

[3] R. Jones et al., End-to-end Learning for GMI Optimized Geometric Constellation Shape, accepted ECOC 2019.

Learning to communicate using auto-encoders

Auto-encoder learning constellation robust to channel impairments



[1] R. Jones et al., Deep Learning of Geometric Constellation Shaping including Fiber Nonlinearities, in Proceedings of ECOC 2018.

[2] R. Jones et al., Geometric Constellation Shaping for Fiber Optic Communication Systems via End-to-end Learning, submitted to JLT

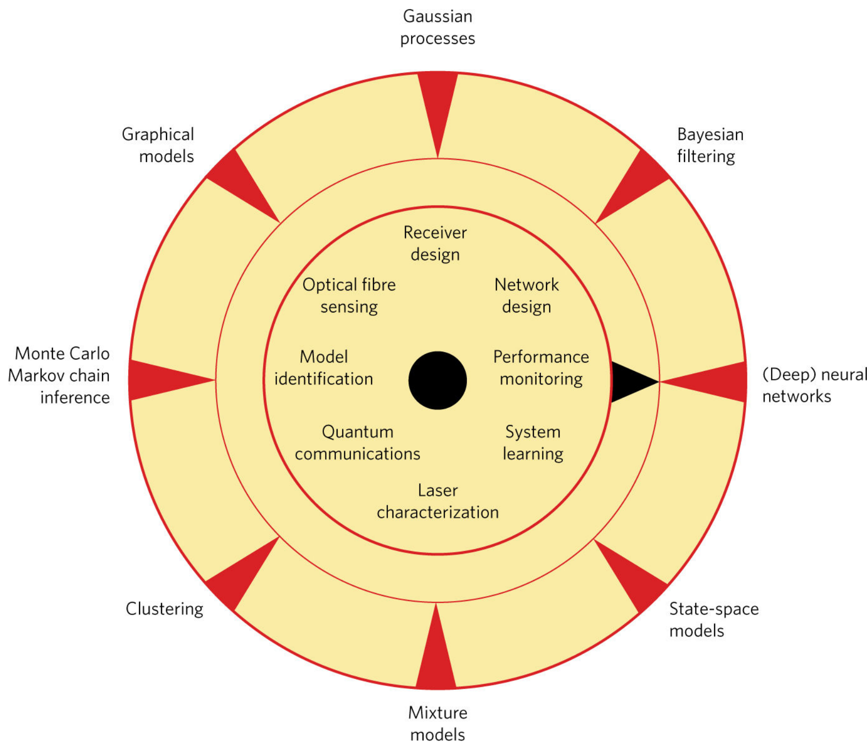
Group mission statement: research with impact

- Unifying framework for noise characterization of lasers, frequency combs and mode-locked lasers - move all functionalities into digital domain

- Nonlinear distortion-free communication over the nonlinear optical fibre channel

- Orders of magnitude improvements in accuracy of optical fibre sensor and quantum measurements using machine learning

Machine learning in optical communication



[1] D. Zibar et al., Machine learning under the spotlight, Nature Photonics, (11) 749-751, 2017

New topics 2019:

- **Photonic neural network**
- **Optical Amplifier design**
- **End-to-end learning**
- **Back-propagation learning**

[2] F. Musumeci, C. Rottondi, A. Nag, I. Macaluso, D. Zibar, M. Ruffini, M. Tornatore, "An Overview on Application of Machine Learning Techniques in Optical Networks," in IEEE Communications Surveys & Tutorials, vol. 21, no. 2, pp. 1383-1408, 2019.

Problems that will benefit from ML

- Noise characterization of lasers and frequency combs:
  - Optical phase tracking at the quantum limit
  - Noise correlation matrix of frequency combs lines
- Design of optical components (inverse system design):
  - Given laser linewidth and noise find the physical parameters
  - Given modulator bandwidth find the physical parameters
  - Instead of running time-consuming simulation build fast ML based models
- Optical amplifiers for multiband-wavelength and SDM systems:
  - Complex relation between pumps and gain
  - Pump power and wavelength allocation for specific gain profile challenging
  - Minimization of mode dependent loss
- Communication over the nonlinear fiber-optic channel:
  - Channel highly complex
  - Capacity **unknown**?
  - Optimum receiver architecture **unknown**
  - Optimum modulation and pulse-shapes **unknown**

SDM: spatial division multiplexing

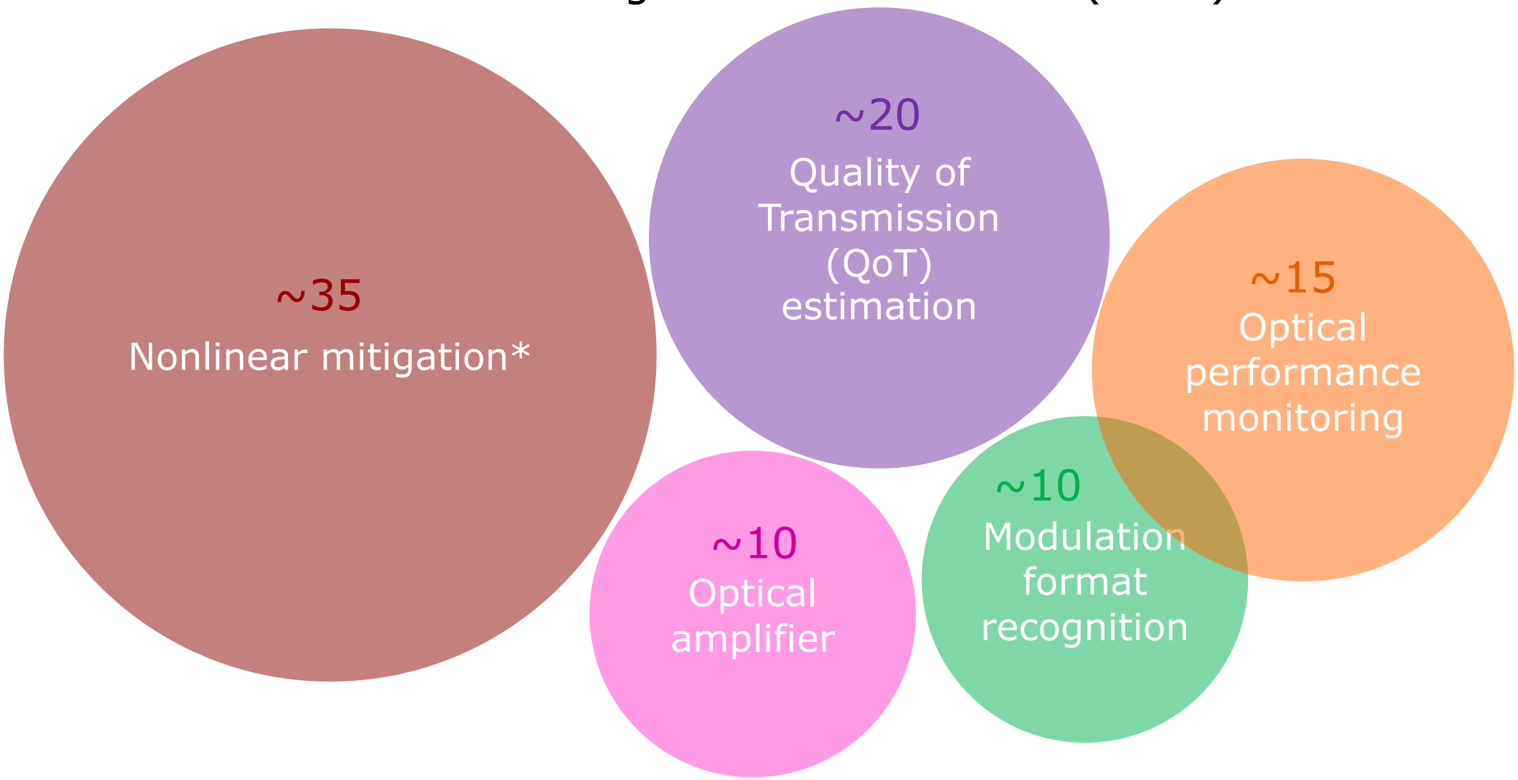
Problems that will not benefit from ML

- Problems that we have a good knowledge, (low cost) models and analytical solutions such as:
  - Linear impairment compensation (chromatic dispersion) in coherent systems
  - EDFA design*

* Possible in an SDM scenario

State-of-the-art (physical layer)

- Number of solutions according to the use case[1-3] (2019)

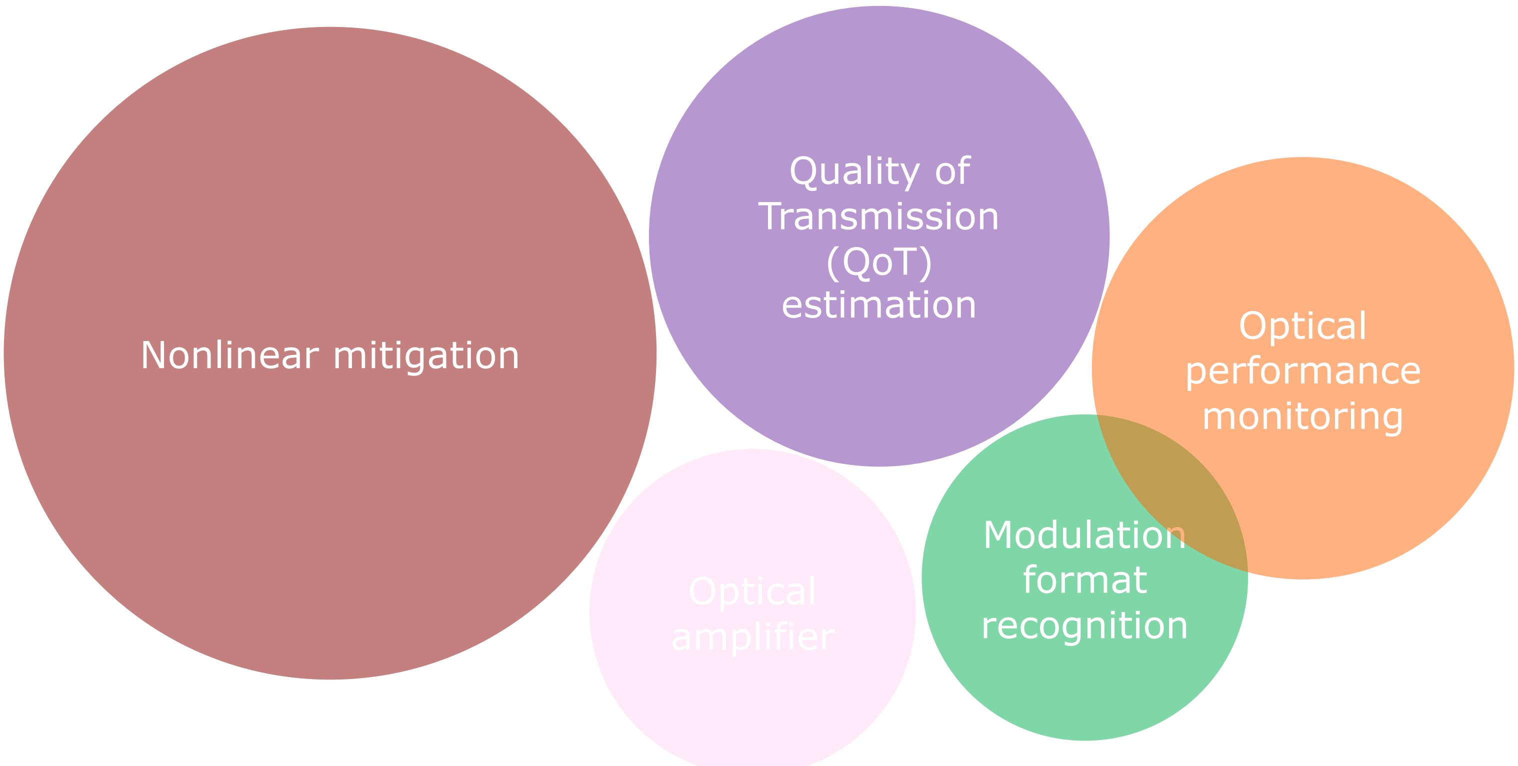


* Including receiver/transmitter design and end-to-end learning

[1] J. Mata, I. de Miguel, R. J. Durán, N. Merayo, S. K. Singh, A. Jukan, M. Chamania, Artificial intelligence (AI) methods in optical networks: A comprehensive survey, Optical Switching and Networking, 2018.
[2] F. Musumeci, C. Rottondi, A. Nag, I. Macaluso, D. Zibar, M. Ruffini, M. Tornatore, "An Overview on Application of Machine Learning Techniques in Optical Networks," in IEEE Communications Surveys & Tutorials, vol. 21, no. 2, pp. 1383-1408, 2019.
[3] F. N. Khan, Q. Fan, C. Lu and A. P. T. Lau, "An Optical Communication's Perspective on Machine Learning and Its Applications," in JLT, vol. 37, no. 2, pp. 493-516, 2019.

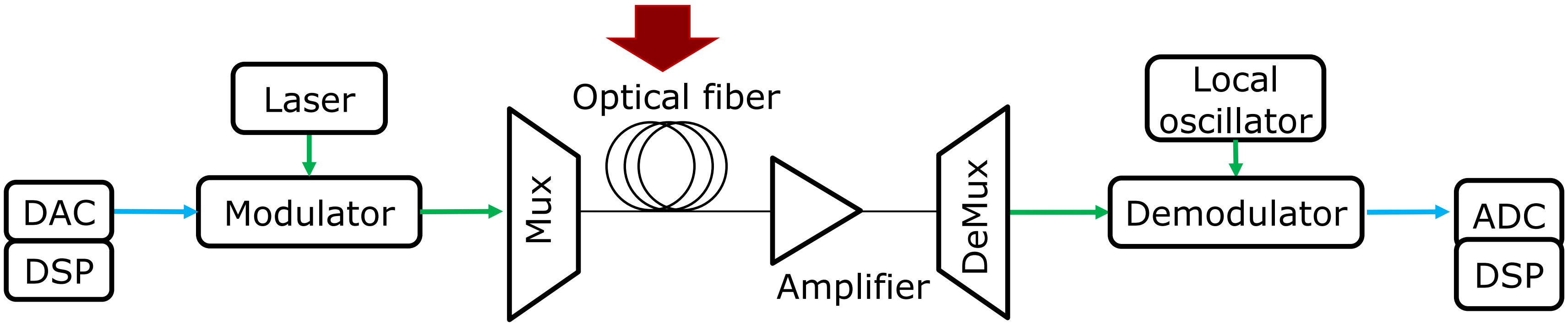
What data matters (M-LiPS view)

Does it depend on the use case?



What data maters for **nonlinear mitigation**

Self-phase modulation (SPM)
Cross-phase modulation (XPM)
Four-wave mixing (FWM)



Aid/replace: DSP

- Received constellation
- Received symbols

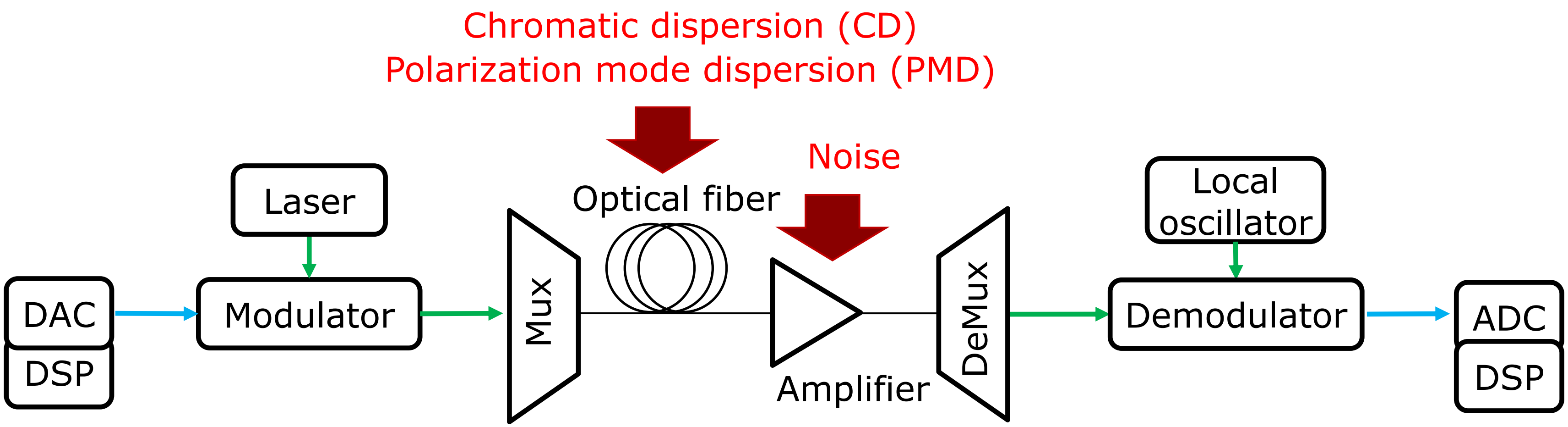
→ Machine learning model →

- Decoded symbols with impairment estimated or mitigated
- Nonlinearity mitigated constellation points
- Symbol decision boundaries

Data generation: random sequence of bits

[1] F. Musumeci, et. al, in IEEE Communications Surveys & Tutorials, vol. 21, no. 2, pp. 1383-1408, 2019.

What data maters for optical performance monitoring



It will trigger actions depending on the current performance

- Amplitude histogram
- Constellation
- Eye diagram

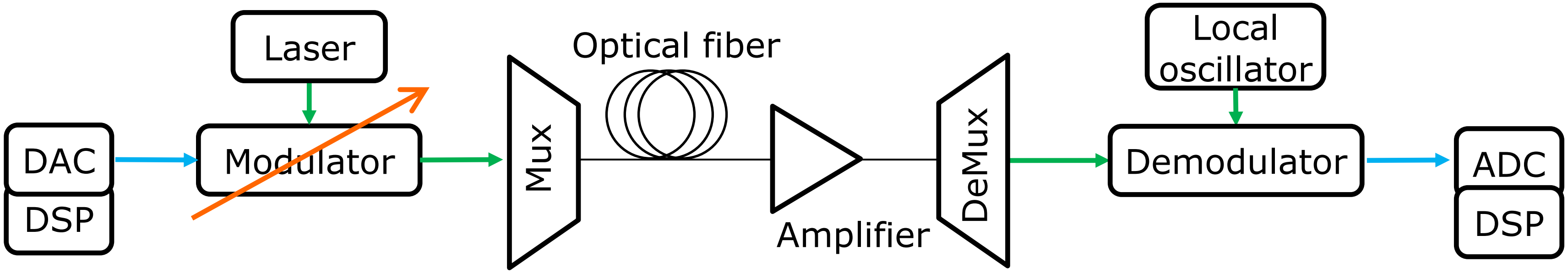
→ Machine learning model →

- OSNR
- PMD
- CD
- Q-factor

Data generation: vary the interested parameter (CD, PMD, noise) or a combination + random sequence of bits

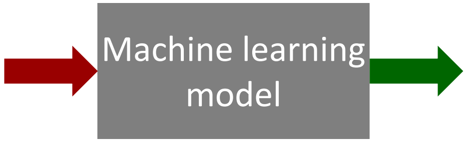
[1] F. Musumeci, et. al, in IEEE Communications Surveys & Tutorials, vol. 21, no. 2, pp. 1383-1408, 2019.

What data maters for modulation format recognition



Flexible transmitters/receivers

- Stokes space parameter
- Received symbols
- Amplitude histogram

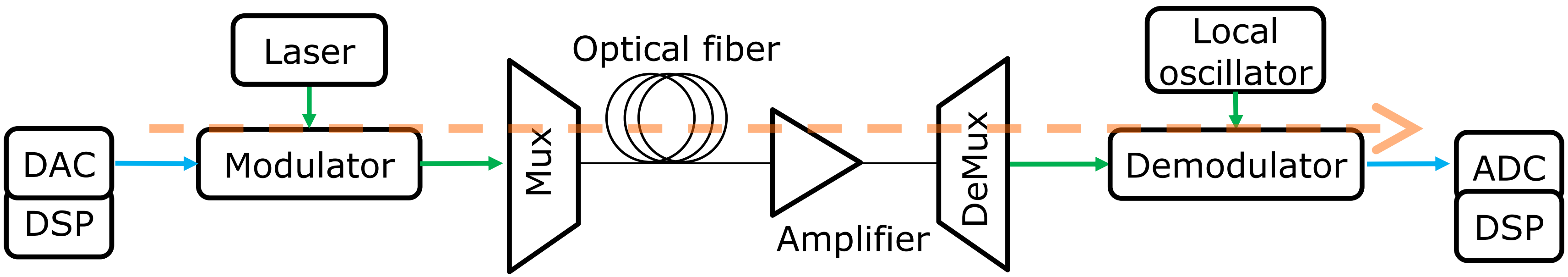


- modulation format

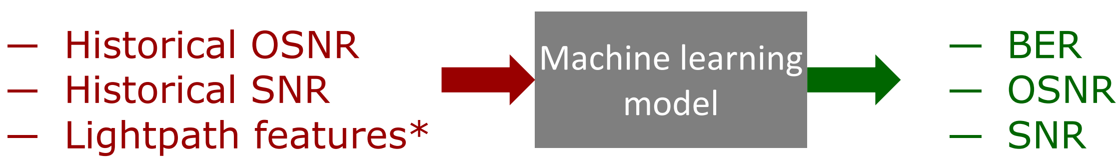
<u>Data generation:</u> vary the modulation format + random sequence of bits

[1] F. Musumeci, et. al, in IEEE Communications Surveys & Tutorials, vol. 21, no. 2, pp. 1383-1408, 2019.

What data maters for <u>quality of transmition estimation</u>



Estimation before connection deployment



<u>Data generation:</u> historical data collected from monitors or generate different connections with different lightpath features with the real QoT measured.

*Lightpath features: number of links, links' lengths, number of amplifiers along the link, modulation format, baud rate, channel launch power, …

[1] F. Musumeci, et. al, in IEEE Communications Surveys & Tutorials, vol. 21, no. 2, pp. 1383-1408, 2019.

What data matters (M-LiPS view)

Does it depend on the use case?

Yes

But for most of the cases on the literature, the **input data** can be represented by the received waveforms (after ADC)

And the **output data** will depend on the application

Summarizing

Parameters

Tx

Modulation format
Baud rate
Pulse shaping
Constellation shaping
…

Optical channel

Fiber type
Fiber length
Fiber attenuation
Fiber CD/PMD
Number of channels
Fiber nonlinear param.
Channel input power
Amplifier noise figure
Amplifier gain
Channel allocation
….

Signal representation

Tx/Rx

Digital samples
Symbols
Constellation (I/Q)
Stokes space
Amplitude histogram
Eye diagram
…
= Waveforms

Signal parameters

Rx

Modulation format
Baud rate
…

Penalties

Rx

CD
PMD
PDL
SPM
XPM
FWM
…

Figure of merit

Rx

BER
Q-factor
SNR
AIR
OSNR
…

Thank you for your attention.

Acknowledgements

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