

## Spectrum sharing for

# elastic transmission parameter adaptation



N. Sambo<sup>1</sup>, K. Christodoulopoulos<sup>2</sup>, P. Castoldi<sup>1</sup>, E. Varvarigos<sup>2</sup> 1: Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna, Pisa, Italy

2: Computer Technology Institute and Press, and National Technical University of Athens, Greece

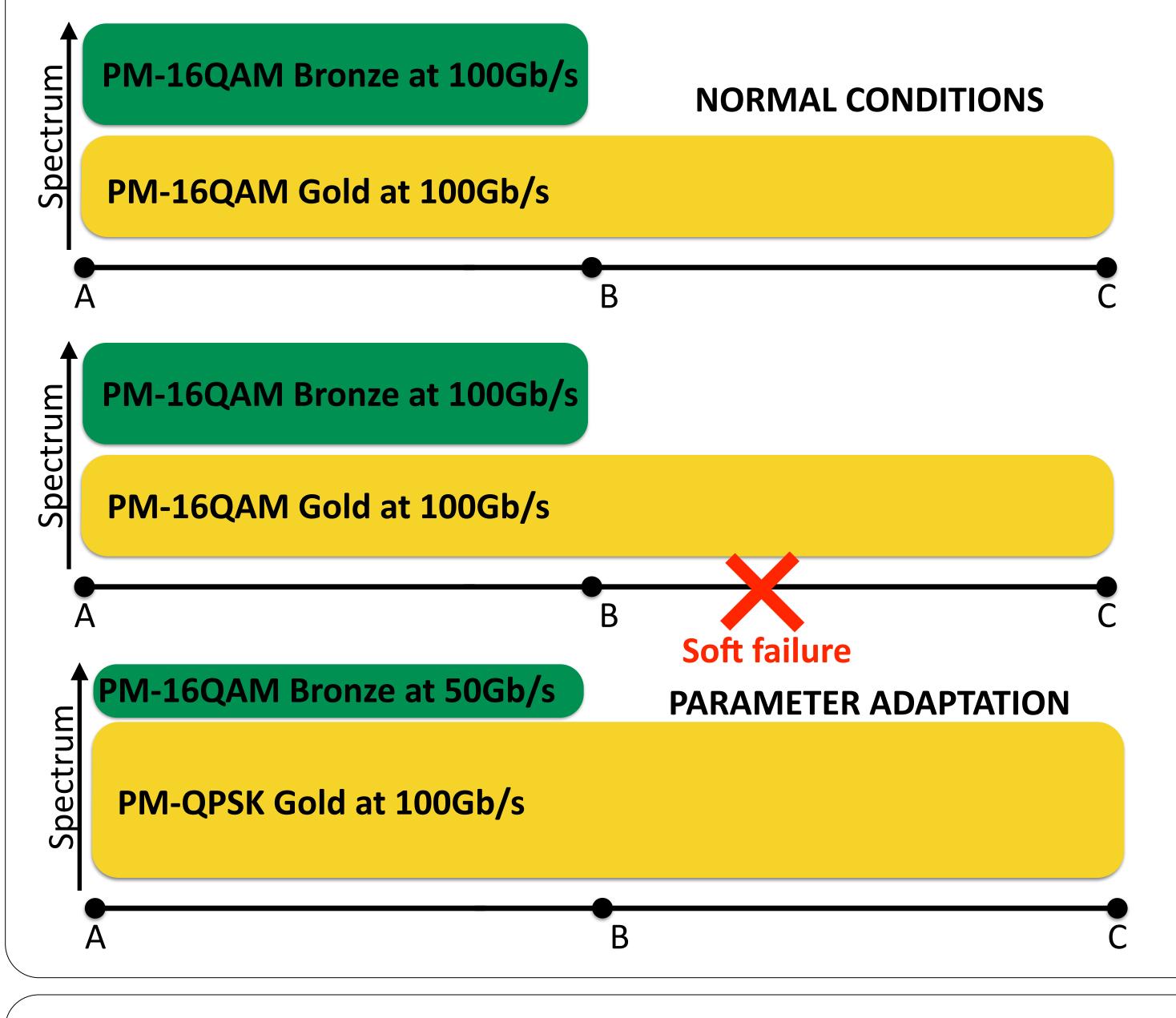
### SCENARIO

- Elastic optical network (EON)
- Transmission parameter optimization (e.g., modulation format, forward error correction – FEC) depending on the path
- Soft failures can occur: i.e., change of physical parameter conditions (implying bit error rate BER increase)
- Transmission parameter adaptation upon soft failure: e.g., readapt FEC or modulation format to make more robust the transmission
- Different service classes:
  - 1. gold traffic: overall bit rate has to be maintained upon failure
  - 2. bronze traffic: overall bit rate can be downgraded upon soft failure

### ISSUES

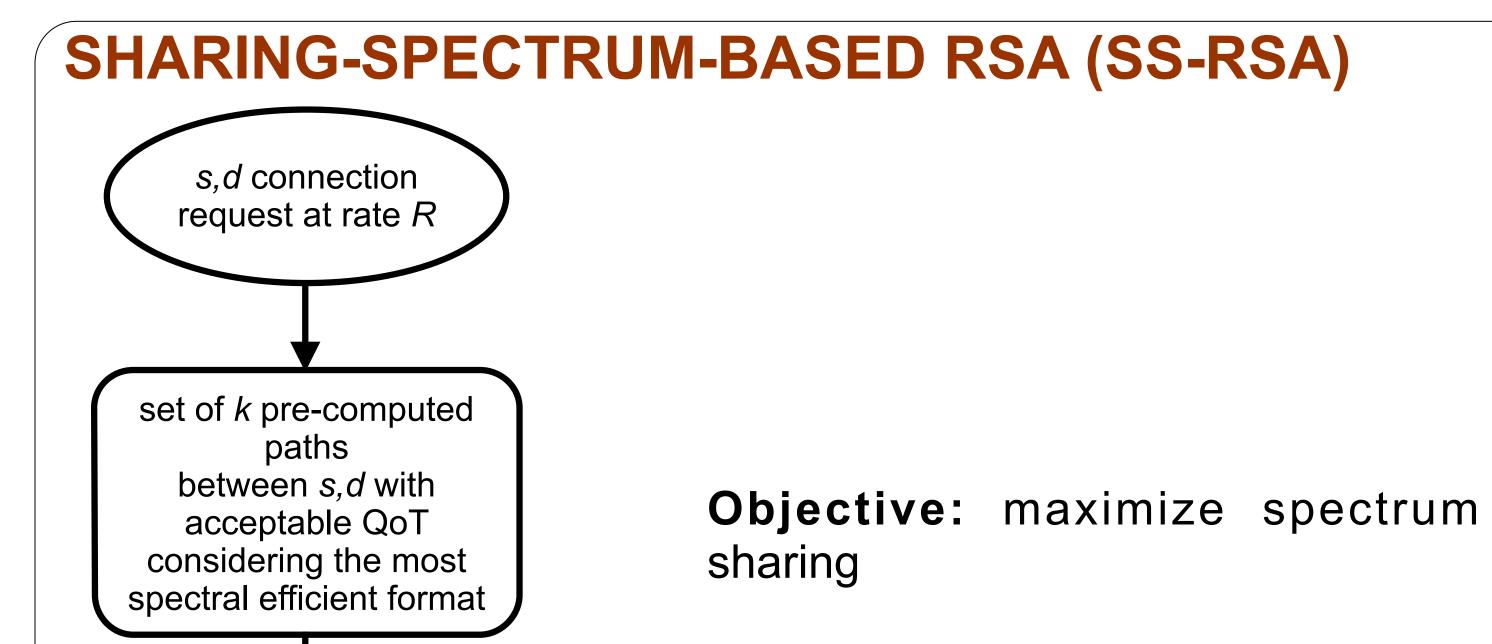
- Modulation format and FEC adaptations are limited by bandwidth constraints
- e.g., fixing the baudrate, adapting from PM-16QAM to PM-QPSK, bit rate is reduced → new sub-carrier/lightpath (more bandwidth) to keep initial bit rate
- → Adaptation to a more robust transmission requires the availability of extra bandwidth to maintain a given bit rate

## **SPECTRUM SHARING**

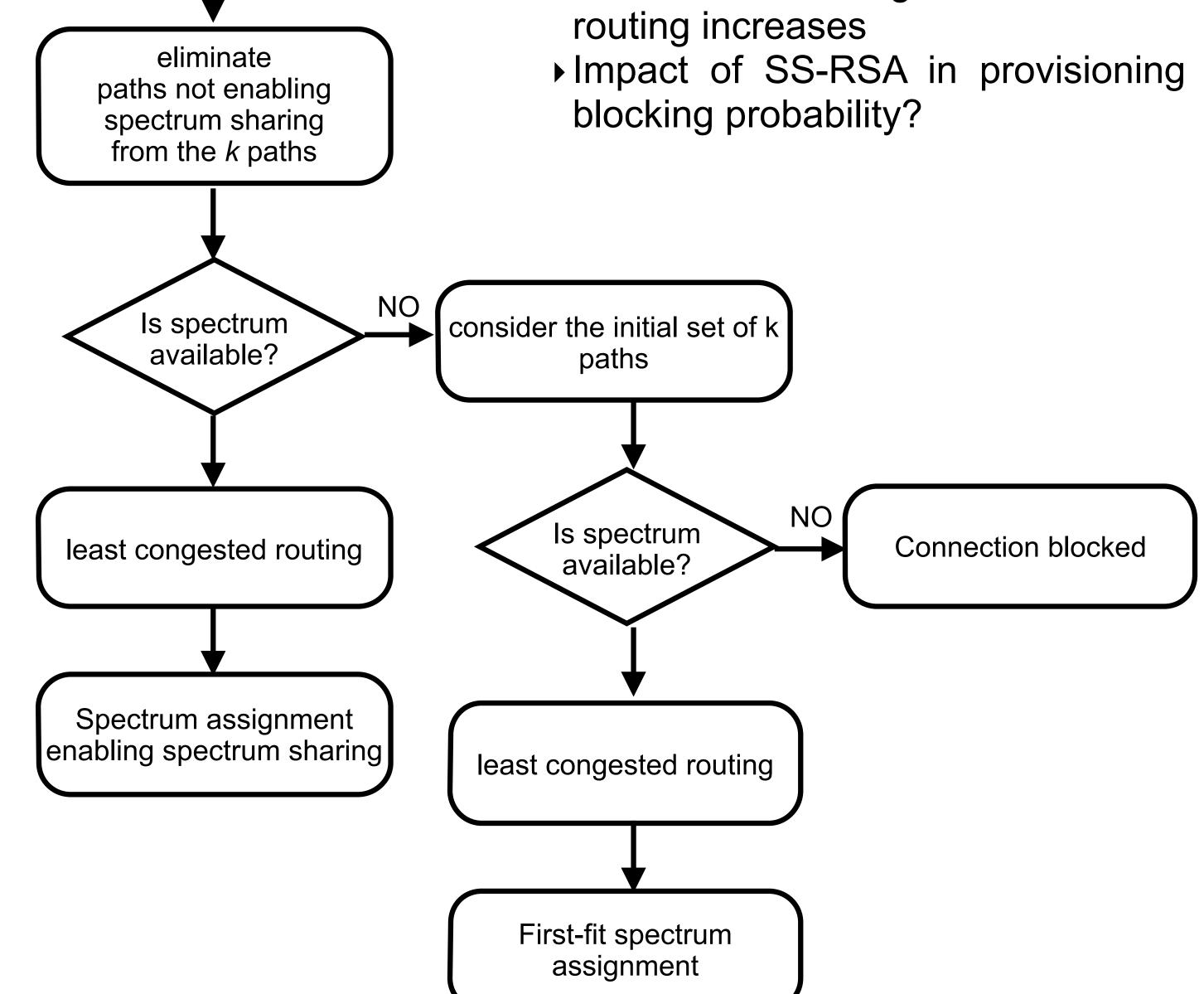


#### CONTRIBUTIONS

- Proposal of spectrum sharing between gold and bronze adjacent lightpaths
- Normal conditions: full bit rate for both gold and bronze; shared spectrum used by bronze
- Soft failure: shared spectrum reconfigured for the gold
- → gold kept at full bit rate, bronze downgraded to lower bit rate
- Proposal of a routing and spectrum assignment (RSA) algorithm to maximize the spectrum sharing

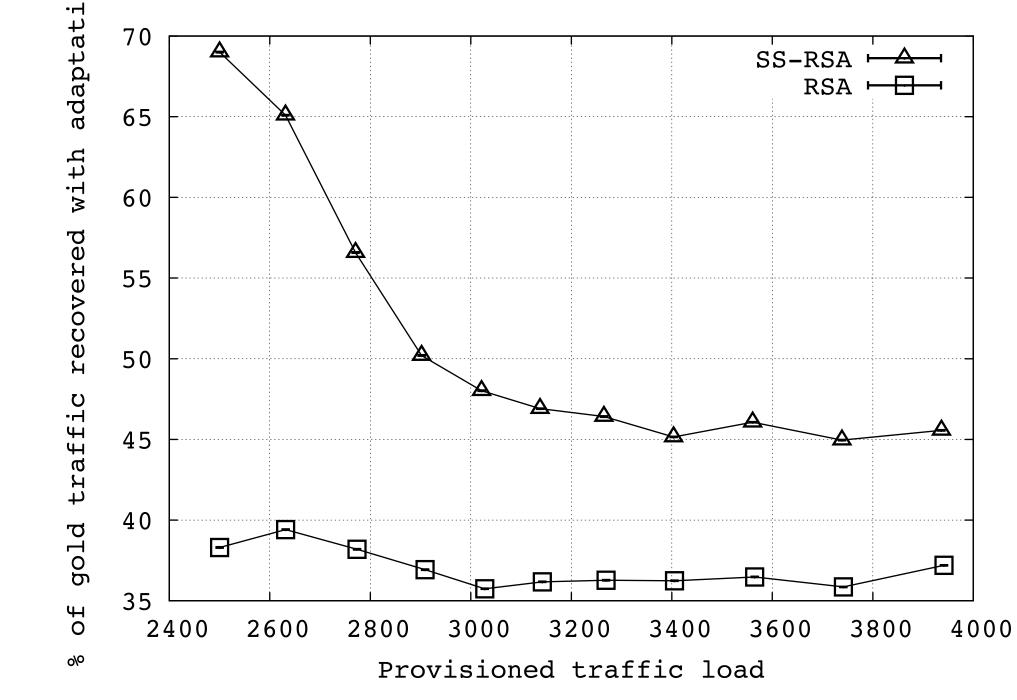


▶% of recovered gold without re-



#### SIMULATIONS

- Spanish network
- Transceivers supporting PM-16QAM, PM-QPSK, and PM-BPSK
- 100Gb/s gold and bronze
- Poisson process
- k paths composed of all the paths within one hop from the shortest hop path



- Even with simple RSA up to 40% of gold traffic recovered by adapting transmission parameters
- With SS-RSA up to 70% of gold traffic recovered through adaptation

#### CONCLUSIONS

- Spectrum sharing permits to recover [35,75]% of high-priority (gold) traffic without re-routing
- The proposed SS-RSA maximizes spectrum sharing, thus the number of recovered high-priority (gold) lightpaths without re-routing (75%) and without affecting provisioning blocking probability

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