

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



**Transmitting and receiving equipment for radiocommunication – Frequency
response of optical-to-electric conversion device in high-frequency radio-over-
fibre systems –
Part 3: Measurement method of non-linear response of optical-to-electric
converter**



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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references	7
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms	7
3.1 Terms and definitions.....	7
3.2 Abbreviated terms.....	8
4 Optical-to-electric converters	8
4.1 Photodiode (PD)	8
4.1.1 General	8
4.1.2 Component parts	8
4.1.3 Structure	8
4.1.4 Specification of PD	9
4.2 DFG device.....	9
4.2.1 General	9
4.2.2 Component parts	9
4.2.3 Structure	9
4.2.4 Specification of DFG device.....	9
5 Sampling for quality control	10
5.1 Sampling.....	10
5.2 Sampling frequency	10
6 Measurement method of non-linear response	10
6.1 Circuit diagram	10
6.2 Circuit description and requirements	11
6.3 Measurement conditions	12
6.3.1 Temperature and environment.....	12
6.3.2 Warming-up of measurement equipment.....	12
6.4 Principle of measurement method	12
6.4.1 General	12
6.4.2 Mathematical expressions of basic measurement principle	12
6.4.3 Principle of non-linear response in optical-to-electric converters.....	14
6.5 Measurement procedure	15
6.6 Presentation of the results	16
Annex A (informative) Example of measurement results in a photodiode.....	17
A.1 Overview.....	17
A.2 Example of results in the measurement procedure	17
Bibliography.....	19
Figure 1 – Optical-to-electrical conversion by photo diode	9
Figure 2 – DFG device	9
Figure 3 – Circuit diagram.....	11
Figure 4 – Schematic illustrations of optical input, electrical output, and their relationships to determine IIP3 and OIP3	15

Figure 5 – Example of frequency response of IIP3 (black) and OIP3 (red).....	16
Figure A.1 – Optical spectrum of optical signals input into the photodiode	17
Figure A.2 – IIP3 spectrum obtained at a frequency of 6 GHz	18
Figure A.3 – Frequency response of IIP3	18

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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RADIOCOMMUNICATION – FREQUENCY RESPONSE OF
OPTICAL-TO-ELECTRIC CONVERSION DEVICE IN
HIGH-FREQUENCY RADIO-OVER-FIBRE SYSTEMS –****Part 3: Measurement method of non-linear response
of optical-to-electric converter**

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Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62803 series, published under the general title *Transmitting and receiving equipment for radiocommunication – Frequency response of optical-to-electric conversion device in high-frequency radio-over-fibre systems*, can be found on the IEC website.

Future documents in this series will carry the new general title as cited above. Titles of existing documents in this series will be updated at the time of the next edition.

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- withdrawn, or
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INTRODUCTION

A variety of photonic devices operated in microwave, millimetre-wave, and terahertz-wave bands are useful for an optical fibre transport system as well as for wireless communication and broadcasting systems. An optical-to-electric conversion device plays as an interface, which converts an optical signal into an electrical signal directly.

Microwave, millimetre-wave and terahertz-wave radio-over-fibre (RoF) systems are comprised of two parts: an electric-to-optical converter (E/O), and an optical-to-electric converter (O/E). Radio waves are converted into an optical signal at the E/O, and the signal is transferred through the optical fibre, and then the radio waves are regenerated at the O/E.

A variety of photonic devices which carry microwave, millimetre-wave, and terahertz-wave signals at subcarrier frequencies are used for high-frequency RoF systems. In advanced radio wireless communication systems, orthogonal frequency domain multiplexing and multi-level modulation techniques have been implemented for the enhancement of spectral efficiency. Even in high-frequency wireless systems in the millimetre-wave and terahertz-wave bands, high spectral efficiency modulation and demodulation formats are indispensable. These advanced modulation formats require a high linearity in devices and transmission lines, and therefore, the high-frequency RoF system should also have high linearity to transfer these radio signals. Particularly in optical-to-electric converters, non-linear distortions directly affect the quality of regenerated radio signals, to be compliant with radio regulations. Therefore, the non-linear response of the optical-to-electric converter is a key characteristic to specify result signal quality. This document defines the measurement method of a non-linear response, which has a significant impact on the performance of RoF systems.

TRANSMITTING AND RECEIVING EQUIPMENT FOR RADIOCOMMUNICATION – FREQUENCY RESPONSE OF OPTICAL-TO-ELECTRIC CONVERSION DEVICE IN HIGH-FREQUENCY RADIO-OVER-FIBRE SYSTEMS –

Part 3: Measurement method of non-linear response of optical-to-electric converter

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62803 specifies the measurement method of the non-linear response of optical-to-electric converters in both optical signal transport systems and RoF systems. The method applies for the following:

- frequency range: up to 170 GHz;
- wavelength band: 0,8 μm to 2,0 μm .

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1.1

3rd order intercept point

IP3

crossing point of output powers, which depend on the input optical signal power, at a frequency which is the same as the input frequency and at a frequency which is triple the input frequency