

Linearity Improvement of VCSELs based Radio over Fiber Systems utilizing Digital Predistortion

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ARTICLE

Article history:

Received: 30 April, 2019

Accepted: 18 May, 2019

Online: 10 June, 2019

Keywords:

Digital Predistortion

Generalized Memory Polynomial
VCSELs

Radio-over-Fiber

ABSTRACT

The article proposes a Digital Predistortion (DPD) methodology that substantially meliorates the linearity of limited range Mobile Front Haul links for the extant Long-Term Evolution (LTE) and future (5G) networks. Specifically, the DPD is employed to Radio over Fiber links that contrive of Vertical Cavity Surface Emitting Lasers (VCSELs) working at 850 nm. Both, Memory and Generalized Memory Polynomial models are implied to Single Mode (SM) and Multi-Mode (MM) VCSELs respectively. The effectiveness of the proposed DPD methodology is analyzed in terms of Normalized Mean Square Error, Normalized Magnitude, Normalized phase and Adjacent Channel Power Ratio. The demonstration has been carried out with a complete (Long Term Evolution) LTE frame of 10 ms having 5 MHz bandwidth with 64-QAM modulation configuration. Additionally, the effectuality of the proposed DPD technique is evaluated for varying levels of input power and link lengths. The experimental outcomes signify the novel capability of the implied DPD methodology for different link lengths to achieve higher system linearization.

1. Introduction

This paper is extension of the work originally presented in 2018 IEEE International Topical Meeting on Microwave Photonics (MWP) titled “Experimental evaluation of digital predistortion for VCSEL-SSMF-based Radio-over-Fiber link” [1]. The fifth generation (5G) technology is envisaged to provide faster internet access with low latency, cost effectiveness and pervasive mobile coverage [2-3]. Radio over Fiber (RoF) is a pertinent technology to deal with exorbitant requirement of bandwidth multivariate wireless services both for outdoor and indoor scenarios [4-6], and is regarded as a significant technology for the next generation networks [7].

In particular, RoF technology can provide an essential platform for building centralized/cloud radio access network (C-RAN) which should be able to control the centralized base band units (BBU) coming from different base stations and remote radio heads (RRHs) [8].

The interconnectivity of these BBUs with RRHs is economically viable with the distribution network known as the ‘fronthaul’ [9-10]. The RoF technology is then a suitable candidate

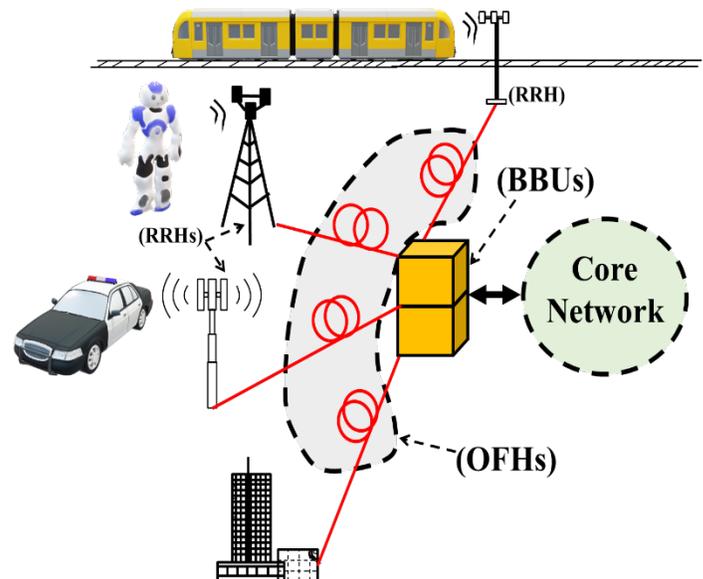


Figure 1: Basic C-RAN architecture showing optical fronthauls (OFHs)

for the fronthauling due to its inherent capillary properties. Figure 1 shows the C-RAN utilizing optical fronthauls (OFHs).

Within these short-medium reach networks, OFHs based on the RoF technology can be realized utilizing Standard Single mode

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Fiber (SSMF) or also Multimode Fiber (MMF) [11]. In both cases, a possible solution which keeps low levels cost and power consumption can be obtained utilizing Vertical Cavity Surface Emitting Lasers also known as VCSELs which emit in the first optical window (wavelength $\lambda=850$ nm) as the optical source.

While the use of VCSELs operating at short wavelengths is a relatively consolidated choice finding application e.g. in combinations with Plastic Optical Fibers within in-building networks [12-13] or in combination with MMFs within data centers [14], care must be taken in front of the possible impairments due to the multimodal behavior of SSMFs that operate at the 850 nm [15]. The presence of multimodal behavior would indeed be absent if expensive VCSELs operating at 1.3 μm and 1.55 μm were utilized, in which the major SSMF-related impairments could just be ascribed to optical nonlinear effects and/or to chromatic dispersion [16-17]. However, appropriate countermeasures have been proposed, which can prevent this last impairment cause to be critical [18-19].

Besides the cited OFH, VCSEL-based RoF systems can be found in multivariate scenarios, being utilized for radio astronomic signal transmission [20], multi service indoor wireless signal distribution [21], or machine learning detection [22].

In all these cases, a cardinal issue is represented by the impairments of the opto-electronic devices and particularly the whole VCSEL based Radio over Fiber system. Such nonlinearities, that arise due to relatively stable causes like nonlinear attributes coming from laser diode and perhaps from photodiode [23]. These nonlinearities can also arise due to little dynamics of VCSELs [24], e.g., when high Peak-to-Average Power Ratio (PAPR) signals are transmitted and can have an important role especially for multi-channel transmission. They indeed can cause high in and out of band distortion, which leads to higher interference among near channels.

In order to minimize the nonlinearities in RoF transmission, different methodologies have been proposed that comprises of digital and analog electrical techniques [25-27]. Among them, Digital Predistortion (DPD) has been regarded to be effectual method that leads to reduction in nonlinearities of RoF systems. The primary intension behind this method exploits a digital predistorter (PD) which has inverse and nonlinear profile as that of the Radio over Fiber system. Consequently, when cascaded with the RoF system, it will lead to linearization of the overall cascaded system. DPD linearization technique using memory polynomials based on Volterra series has been applied to Non linear RoF link [26-28]. Similarly, the Digital Predistortion technique based on canonical piecewise-linear (CPWL) function was proposed for intensity modulated/direct detection RoF system [29]. All the aforementioned techniques apply the distortion compensation considering the RoF systems as “black box”.

In our previous work reported in [1,30], we demonstrated the novel implementation of DPD implied to considered radio over fiber link which was based on single mode (SM) based VCSEL for LTE applications utilizing Memory Polynomial (MP) architecture. The highlighted results were obtained in back-to-back (B2B) configuration, i.e. utilizing a SSMF fiber patch-cord of a few meters length.

In this paper, the novelty of the current work is summarized as follows: (1) for the first time, the evaluation that was performed in [1] is extended by considering the same SM VCSEL-based RoF

system, not in B2B configuration, but equipped with SSMF spans of different lengths; (2) Moreover, also Multimode (MM) VCSEL-based RoF systems are analyzed, utilizing different lengths of MMFs, (3) in addition, to the DPD technique based on Memory Polynomials (MP) utilized in [1], another architecture named as Generalized Memory Polynomial (GMP), is utilized as well, which in general shows an improved effectiveness with respect to MP; (4) the DPD is trained and tested near to threshold to check the efficacy of the proposed technique.

As a performance index evaluation, the link linearity improvements are observed by calculating the Adjacent Channel Power Ratio (ACPR), Normalized Mean Square Error (NMSE), spectral regrowth, Normalized Magnitude (AM/AM) and Normalized phase (AM/PM). The paper is arranged as follows. In Section 2, modeling methodology is highlighted while Section 3 outlines the predistortion learning architecture. Section 4 discusses the estimation algorithm while Section 5 explains briefly the characterization and experimental setup. Section 6 presents the results in detail. Finally, conclusions are drawn in Section 7.

2. Modeling Methodology

The architecture of the predistortion technique is shown in Figure 2 which utilizes Indirect Learning Architecture for the estimation of PD training coefficients [31-34]. Since the statistic of the waveform will remain the same over time, therefore, it can be assumed that system nonlinearity is not time varying and the training of the predistortion can be applied in an off-line practice. This will not only reduce the expenditures and over heads of the predistorter but also avoids the need of an identification algorithm. The identification of DPD is performed in one step. Hence, a linear estimation of PD coefficients result in straightforward identification.

At first, the training phase calculates the predistorter coefficients. At this point, the RoF system output $y(n)$, becomes input $z(n)$ to the Pre-Distorter Training block which is defined as $z(n) = \frac{y(n)}{G}$ where G denotes the gain of the system. The coefficients appraisal can be made using least-squares-based algorithm and is described in Sec. 3. The convergence point of the training is achieved by minimizing the error function. Eventually, the computed training coefficients are employed to the predistorter referred as Digital Pre-Distorter in Figure 2. The predistorter models utilized are derived from the classical Volterra series.

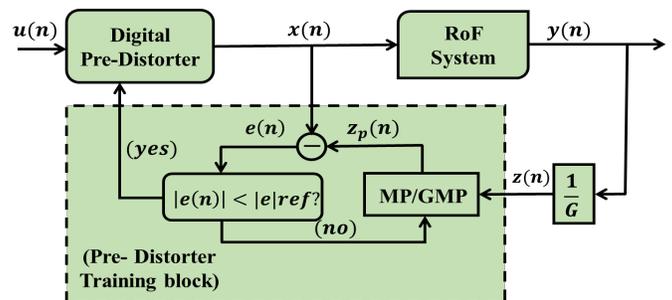


Figure 2. DPD identification for RoF utilizing ILA

3. Digital Predistortion Model

A. Memory Polynomial (MP) Model

Memory Polynomial (MP) model is referred as an inverse non-linear model that has been exploited previously as a powerful model for both, inverse and direct modeling of power amplifier

(PA) nonlinearities. Applying this model for RoF has an additional advantage since memory less model might have problems to characterize the electro-optical (EO) conversion phenomena accurately [34]. The MP model is generally referred as a compromise between memoryless nonlinearity and full Volterra series due to presence of diagonal memory. The output in this case is referred as:

$$z_p(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \sum_{q=0}^{Q-1} c_{kq} z(n-q) |z(n-q)|^k$$

Here K represents order of non-linearity, Q is referred as the memory depth, z represents the predistorter input sequence and c_{kq} denotes the model coefficients.

B. Generalized Memory Polynomial (GMP) Model

The use of Generalized Memory Polynomial (GMP) model has been widely utilized for the linearization of PAs [35]. However, GMP has not been yet evaluated for RoF with varying lengths. The GMP model basis functions possess memory for both, for the diagonal terms as well as for the crossing terms i.e., $x(n-q)|x(n-r)|^{k-1}$, where $q \neq r$. The output of the post inverse block $z_p(n)$ modeled with GMP can be expressed as:

$$\begin{aligned} z_p(n) = & \sum_{k=0}^{K_a-1} \sum_{q=0}^{Q_a-1} c_{kq} z(n-q) |z(n-q)|^k \\ & + \sum_{k=1}^{K_b} \sum_{q=0}^{Q_b-1} \sum_{r=1}^{R_b} d_{kqr} z(n-q) |z(n-q-r)|^k \\ & + \sum_{k=1}^{K_c} \sum_{q=0}^{Q_c-1} \sum_{r=1}^{R_c} e_{kqr} z(n-q) |z(n-q+r)|^k \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

where $z_p(n)$ and $z(n)$ represents the DPD output and input respectively. Similarly, c_{kq} ; d_{kqr} and e_{kqr} denotes the complex coefficients for the signal and the envelope; signal and lagging envelope and signal and leading envelope respectively. k represents the index of nonlinearity, and q, r represents the indices of the memory. While K_a, K_b, K_c are the maximum orders of nonlinearity, Q_a, Q_b, Q_c are the memory depths, while R_b and R_c exhibits the lagging and leading delay tap lengths, respectively. GMP has been applied choosing $K_a=K_b=K_c=K$, $Q_a=Q_b=Q_c=Q$ and $R_b=R_c=R$.

The main objective of the predistorter is to minimize the error ($e(n) = z_p(n) - x(n)$) between the $z_p(n)$ and the input x of the RoF system.

4. Estimation Algorithm

There are number of least squares (LS) algorithm for estimation of model coefficients that take the linear weighting of nonlinear signals [36]. The formulation of the estimation initiates with collecting the coefficients e.g., c_{kq} , d_{kqr} and e_{kqr} in to a $R \times 1$ vector \mathbf{v} . R represents the total number of coefficients. \mathbf{v} means a signal whose time will sample over the same period. Considering (2), coefficients c_{21} denotes the signal $x(n-1)|x(n-1)|^2$. \mathbf{Z} characterizes the collection of all such vectors into a $N \times R$ matrix.

Once the convergence condition is obtained, the output of the predistorter training block becomes: $z_p(n) = x(n)$ and hence $z(n) = u(n)$. For total samples N , the output can be written in the following way:

$$\mathbf{z}_p = \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{v}$$

Where $\mathbf{z} = [z(1), \dots, z(N)]^T$, $\mathbf{z}_p = [z_p(1), \dots, z_p(N)]^T$, while \mathbf{v} displays a $R \times 1$ vector that contains the coefficients c_{kq} , d_{kqr} and e_{kqr} . The LS solution will then become a solution for the equation expressed as:

$$[\mathbf{Z}^H \mathbf{Z}] \hat{\mathbf{v}} = \mathbf{Z}^H \mathbf{x} \quad (4)$$

The LS solution in (4) should minimize the cost function

$$C = \sum_{n=1}^N |z_p(n) - x(n)|^2 \quad (5)$$

The advanced variations to Volterra series in form of MP, GMP and others increases the effectiveness of predistortion. However, this advanced variation can come in to existence by increasing the memory depth and nonlinearity order. However, this will extortionate the computational complexity and this has to be weighed against other simpler expediencies. Moreover, the performance would generally be more efficient if the predistortion model has higher number of coefficients. This means that while selecting the model and its complexity, a smart tradeoff between complexity and performance can be made accordingly. The effect of increase in complexity will be shown in Sec. 7.

5. Experimental Setup

The experimental test bed utilized for demonstrating and validating the proposed DPD technique is shown in Figure 3. The baseband LTE signal of 5-MHz with 64 QAM modulation format is emulated through a domestic software on MATLAB compliant with 3GPP release TS 36.104 V15.2.0 [37]. The signal is oversampled at 38.4 MSa/s. After this, the sampled sequence of signals passes through the DPD block, which is then RF-transformed at 800 MHz by a Vector Signal Generator (VSG) (see Figure 3) and is then sent to the optical link.

There are two different optical links that are considered for testing DPD sequentially. In the first, a Single Mode VCSEL (Optowell), that operate at 850-nm, which is followed by a fiber span (SSMF) and a PIN photodiode, having 2.5 GHz bandwidth and responsivity factor of 0.6 A/W. The SSMF for varying lengths has been utilized so that the effect of length on the DPD technique can be observed. In the second a 850-nm MM VCSELs in combination with MMFs was tested, maintaining the same photodetector of the other link.

The reason performing the test with reference to the two RoF configurations is related to the fact that each one of them presents aspects that, according to the particular applicative context, may make it preferable with respect to the other. The SM-VCSEL-SSMF based link can indeed feature convenience in terms of cost and flexibility, because of the lower cost per meter of SSMF with respect to MMF, and because of the huge transmission bandwidth of the SSMF. The MM-VCSEL-MMF based link can take advantage of a typically higher dynamic range and

emitted/coupled power of the MM-VCSEL over MMF with respect to the SM-VCSEL over SSMF case.

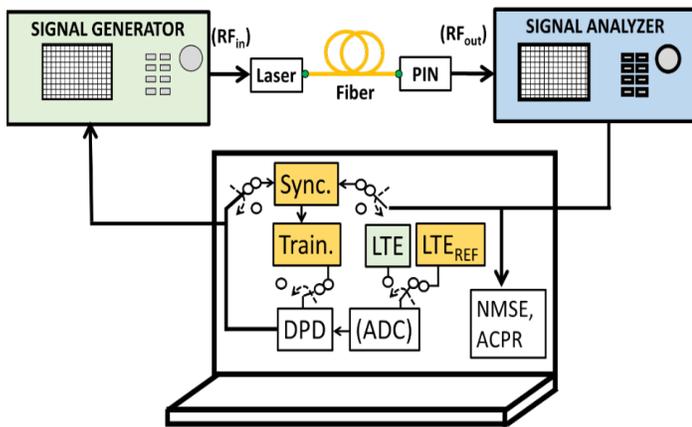


Figure 3. Experimental evaluation comprising of DPD training and application phase.

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The process of predistortion is carried out in two steps. The first step is referred as a training phase. In training phase, the parameter identification for predistorter is carried out as referred in Figure 2. During the training phase, reference LTE frames are utilized (see LTE_{REF} block in Figure 3). Primarily, input and output signals are synchronized i.e. time aligned (see Sync. in Figure 3). This block finds the time delay estimation by utilizing the Synchronization Signals (Primary and Secondary) accessible in the LTE framework. Then, the predistorter coefficients are procured through the PD models utilized (see Train. in Figure 3).

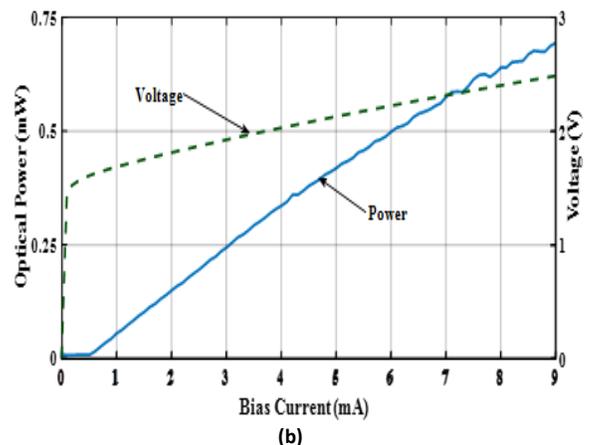
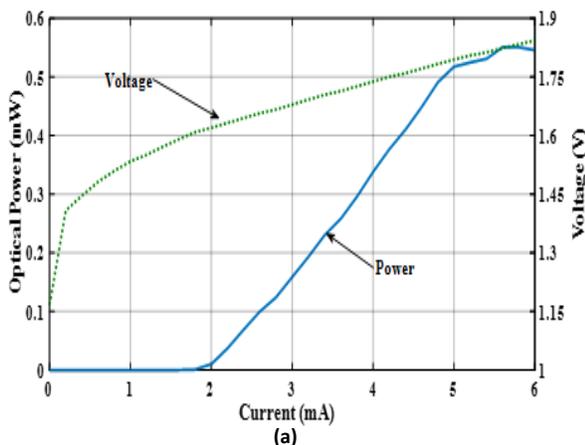


Figure 4. L-I-V characterization utilized in the evaluation of DPD experiments for (a) SM-VCSEL and (b) MM-VCSEL.

In the second step i.e. the testing phase, the training coefficients obtained in previous step are utilized to apply DPD in MATLAB. This means that all switches are turned to opposite position in Figure 3 and the testing is done for LTE frames followed by sampling, pre-distortion, and then uploaded to the Vector Signal Generator (VSG). Finally, they are channelized through the optical link and performance metrics are compared with the one without predistortion. It must be noted that the DPD testing and validation is not only evaluated for the reference LTE signals that were used not only for training, but also for generalized LTE frames.

As mentioned, the quantities utilized to evaluate the effects of the DPD introduced are ACPR and the NMSE. At first, the efficiency of the proposed methods are presented by the ACPR that computes the distortion components outside the useful bandwidth. It is expressed as [1]:

$$ACPR_{dBc} = 10 \log_{10} \left[\frac{\int_{ab_l}^{ab_u} S(f) df}{\int_{ub_l}^{ub_u} S(f) df} \right]$$

where ab_l and ab_u are the lower and upper frequency limits of the adjacent channel; ub_l and ub_u are the frequency bounds of useful bands. $S(f)$ denotes Power Spectral Density (PSD) of the output signal $y(n)$.

NMSE is defined as follows [27]:

$$NMSE_{dB} = 10 \log_{10} \left[\frac{\sum_{n=1}^N |x(n) - z_p(n)|^2}{\sum_{n=1}^N |x(n)|^2} \right] \quad (7)$$

The NMSE value is estimated between $z_p(n)$ and $x(n)$ of the RoF where N embodies the total signal length.

Exploiting these definitions, ACPR and NMSE are calculated for the predistorted and without predistortion output signals. The comparison of the evaluated quantities is presented in the next section. The description of the specifications utilized are given in Table 1.

6. Results and Discussion

The efficacy of the linearization method is appraised and brought into discussion in this section. A primary attention should be given while selecting the parameters of the predistorter such as

memory depth (Q) and nonlinearity order (K) (see Sec. 5 for the details).

Table 1: System Parameters

Optical Link Component	Parameters Values
Laser	SM-VCSEL Wavelength= 850 nm $I_{Bias} = 4 \text{ mA}$ $I_{Threshold} = 2 \text{ mA}$ RIN = -130 dB/Hz
	MM-VCSEL Wavelength= 850 nm $I_{Bias} = 4 \text{ mA}$ $I_{Threshold} = 0.8 \text{ mA}$ RIN = -125 dB/Hz
Fiber	SSMF Maximum Length = 1.5 Km Attenuation = 2.5 dB/km
	MMF Maximum Length = 1 Km Attenuation = 2.5 dB/km
Photo-detector	Responsivity = 0.6 A/W Bandwidth = 2.5 GHz

The L-I-V characteristic curve of SM-VCSEL and MM-VCSEL utilized are illustrated in Figure 4 (a) and (b) respectively. In SM-VCSEL, the maximum saturation current (I_s) is 5 mA while threshold current (I_{th}) is 2 mA. The bias point (I_{bias}) is chosen at 4 mA.

Similarly, In case of MM-VCSEL, the (I_s) is 8 mA and threshold current (I_{th}) is 0.8 mA. The bias point (I_{bias}) is chosen to be 4 mA. The signals having higher PAPR will give rise to higher distortions owing to small dynamics. The PAPR of signal utilized is 9.1 dB.

As explained in Sec. 5, the predistorter complexity is dependent upon the model and order of Q and K chosen. In order to show the trend of this fact, Figure 5 elaborates the experimental NMSE results for different choices of Q and K using both models.

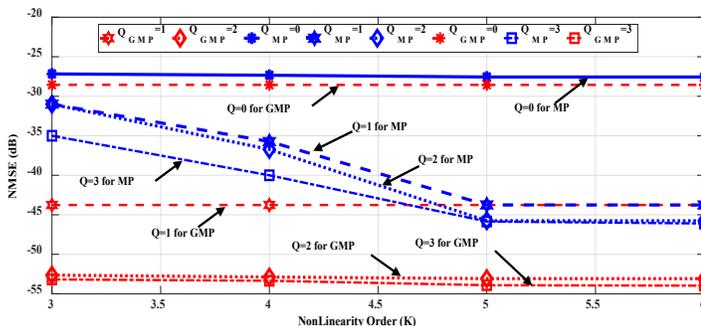


Figure 5. Normalized Mean Square Error results with varying values of memory depth Q and Nonlinearity Order K .

The evaluation in Figure 5 has been done for varying orders of Q (0, 1, 2 & 3) and non-linearity K (3, 4, 5 & 6) by applying a higher RF input power (0 dBm). It can be perceived that GMP results in higher reduction of NMSE in comparison to MP at lower orders of K . From this initial finding, the optimal values $Q = 1, 2$ and $K = 3$ are chosen, resulting from a tradeoff between performance achieved and complexity required to the system.

In addition to NMSE, to show the effect of increasing complexity of the proposed distorter, keeping the value of $R = 1$ fixed, Figure 6 represents the ACPR for MP ($Q = 1, 2$ and $K = 3$) and GMP ($Q = 1, 2$ and $K = 3$) for 1 Km of SSMF. It is perceived that ACPR for MP model doesn't satisfies 3GPP ACPR requirement for MP (both $Q = 1, 2$ and $K = 3$) after -5 dBm of input power. While, GMP with $Q = 1$ and $K = 3$ satisfies the requirement, however, it is exactly on the borderline at 0 dBm of RF input power.

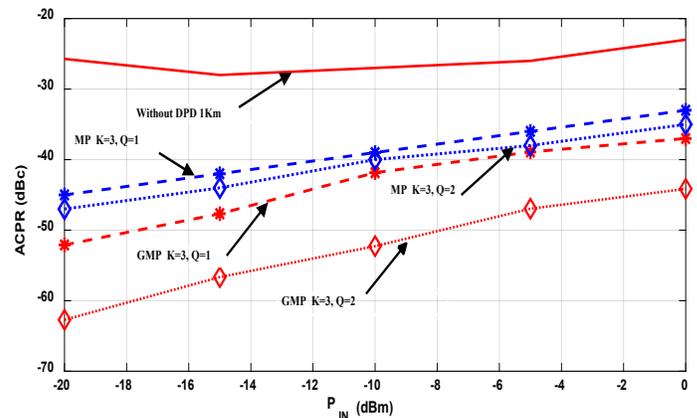


Figure 6. ACPR outcomes vs. input RF power. ($Q=1, 2$, $R=1$ and $K=3$ for MP & GMP).

Considering GMP with $Q = 2$ and $K = 3$, the ACPR is well below the requirement set by 3GPP, hence the higher complexity enhances the performance. This demonstration shows that the performance can be enhanced at the cost of higher complexity of the PD model.

Similarly, the Power Spectral Density (PSD) of the received sequence is analyzed when both models are implemented. The length is fixed to 1 Km and RF input power is 0 dBm. The results have been arranged for comparison of MP and GMP with same order of K and Q .

Consider Figure 7(a), the DPD for received output signal is demonstrated for both models by fixing $K=3$ and $Q=1$. It is noticeable that GMP has higher reduction in spectral regrowth reduction as compared to MP. Then, in order to highlight the effect of increasing the complexity order, the PSD of GMP and MP are compared for $K=3$ and $Q=2$ in Figure 7 (b). This shows that DPD for $K=3$ and $Q=2$ is stronger as compared to $K=3$ and $Q=1$ due to which spectral regrowth reduction in latter case is higher. Similarly, GMP for $K=3$ and $Q=2$ results in ACPR of -44 dBc as compared to -37 dBc when GMP is utilized for ($K=3$ and $Q=1$). This substantiates that GMP has better ACPR reduction than MP. This conclusion seems justified due to the fact that GMP carries memory not only in the diagonal but also in the crossing terms.

In light of this discussion and results in the Figure 5, 6 and 7, GMP with optimal values $Q = 2$ and $K = 3$ keeping $R = 1$ fixed have been selected from a tradeoff between performance achieved and complexity required to the system.

In Figure 8 (a) and (b), the ACPR experimental outcomes for several RF input powers (P_{in}) are reported for SM-VCSEL with SSMF and MM-VCSEL with MMF respectively. First consider Figure 8 (a), there are three different cases discussed: Patch cord (Back to back), 1 Km fiber length and 1.5 Km fiber length case. By increasing the length of the fiber, the leakages in adjacent channels rise and therefore the worsening occurs with higher lengths. By employing linearization, it can be seen that fiber length with different lengths have different linearization profiles. For instance, let's consider 1.5 Km length case, the ACPR without linearization at 0 dBm is -18 dBc, and with linearization employed, it is reduced by 22 dBc to -40 dBc.

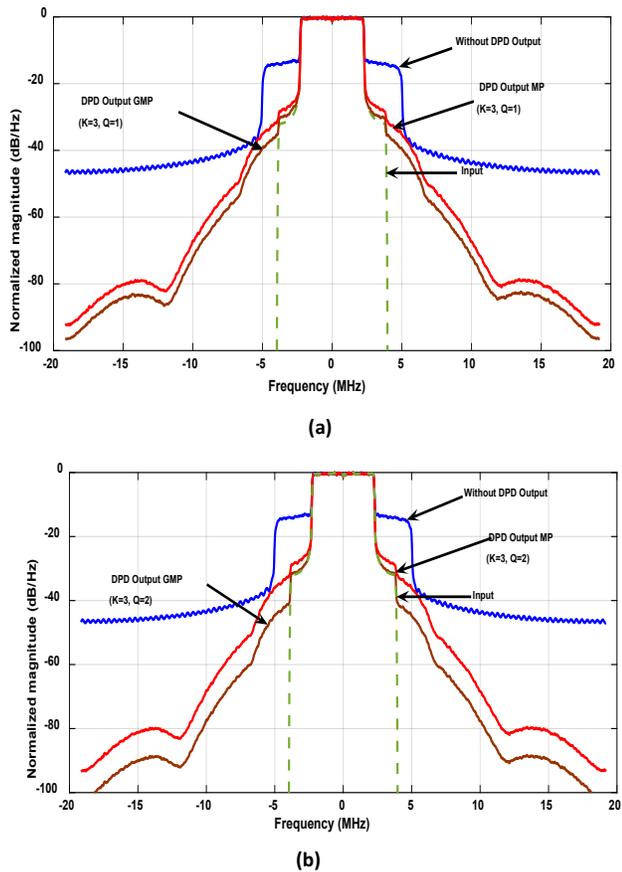


Figure 7. PSD evaluation of output signal without and with DPD (MP/GMP) 0 dBm for 1 Km SSMF with SM-VCSEL having: (a) $Q=1$, $R=1$, $K=3$ and (b) $Q=2$, $R=1$, $K=3$.

In case of Figure 8 (b), four different lengths have been shown up to 1 Km. For 1 Km length, the uncorrected ACPR at 0 dBm is around -22 dBc while the linearization results in a significant reduction to -36 dBc.

It can be deduced from the trend in Figure 8 (a) and (b) that the proposed DPD technique linearizes the length cases as well. Indeed, linearizing the laser nonlinearity is primary aim of the short link lengths, however, in addition to an optical channel

consisting in a fiber patch cord (few meters of length), the proposed technique works efficiently for longer fiber lengths.

It must be put into evidence that linearization method has been evaluated for conditions which are very critical such as high PAPR and I_{bias} close to the threshold with optimal values of K and Q . If these critical conditions are relaxed, this will lead to better linearization performance of the predistorter.

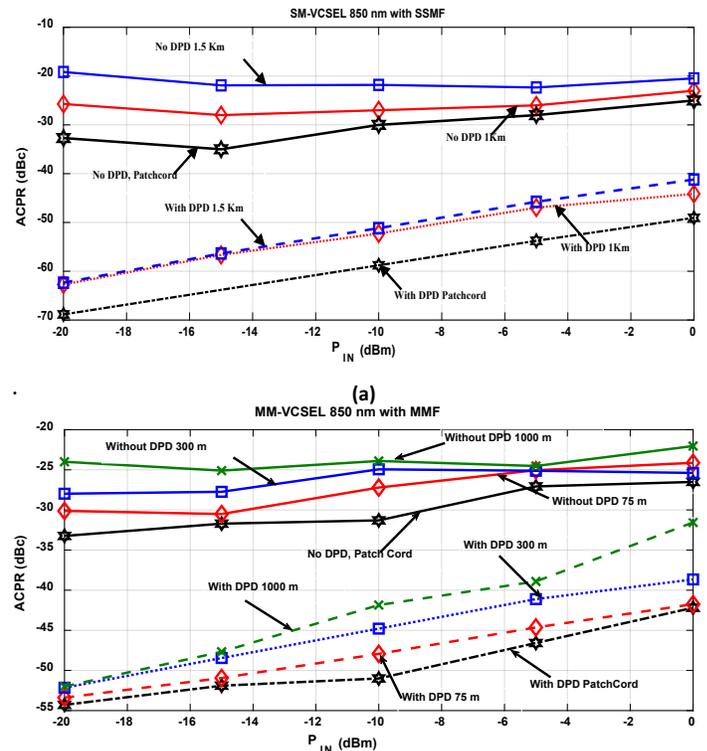
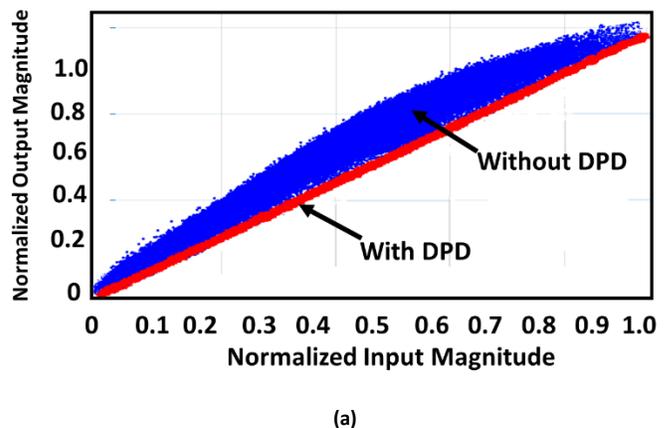


Figure 8. ACPR results vs. varying input signal power using ($Q=2$ and $K=3$ for GMP) for (a) SM-VCSEL with SSMF and (b) MM-VCSEL with MMF.

Figure 9 represents the AM-AM and AM-PM statistics with and without the linearization employed for the RoF link consisting of 1 Km SSMF and SM-VCSEL. It can be seen that after DPD, the AM/AM is now a straight line and the phase difference is reduced to within 2 degrees.



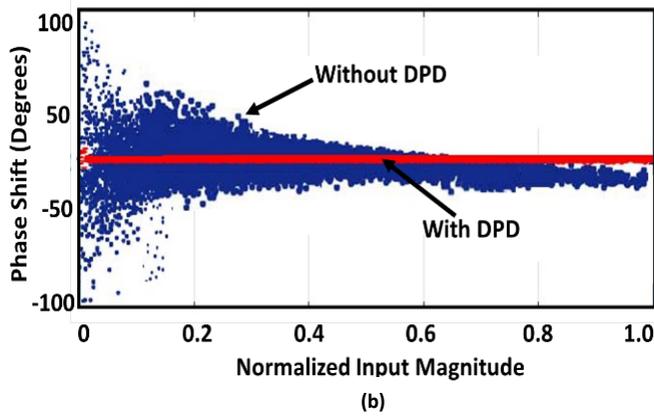


Figure 9. (a) AM-AM and (b) AM-PM plots for SM-VCSEL at 1 Km of SSMF for 0 dBm of input RF power with and without DPD.

Table 2 reports the results of the proposed technique, referred to 1 Km of link length with 0 dBm. The results are summarized for MP and GMP with $K=3$ and $Q=2$ in terms of ACPR and NMSE. The suggested technique linearizes the SM-VCSEL link and MM-VCSEL.

Table 2. Linearization performance for proposed DPD ($P_{IN}=0$ dBm, Link length= 1 Km)

Model	SM-VCSEL		MM-VCSEL	
	NMSE (dB)	ACPR (dBc)	NMSE (dB)	ACPR (dBc)
Without DPD	-19.86	-20	-17.63	-22.04
With GMP ($K=3, Q=2$)	-41.548	-44	-33.18	-36
With MP ($K=3, Q=2$)	-31.25	-35	-30.14	-29

Indeed, Table 2 suggests that linearization with GMP is better than MP for link length of 1 Km (SM for SM-VCSEL and MM for MM-VCSEL). The reduction in ACPR and NMSE for SM-VCSEL is 22 and 20 dB respectively. While, for MM-VCSEL the improvement in ACPR and NMSE is 14 and 16 dB respectively. This suggests that for SM-VCSEL, the linearization is better than MM-VCSEL for same parameters of data. The improvement for MM-VCSEL is different from SM-VCSEL because the nonlinearities of two lasers are different. It should be noted that MM-VCSEL can achieve higher linearization by selecting appropriate sets of coefficients.

Note that in an applicative scenario, the process of DPD may be positioned at the Central Office (CO), e.g. where BBUs are placed (see Fig. 1) and compensate the RoF Downlink nonlinearities. A periodical re-training of the Digital Predistortion system is in this case necessary, requiring however a negligible time with respect to the time of normal operation of the RoF system. Various methods can be validated for enforcing the periodical training phase. Namely, if a RoF Uplink is applied, the nonlinearities in this case be compensated by a digital post distorter block located at a

correspondent CO [38]. By utilizing this method, the RoF downlink nonlinearities can be accumulated at BBU which will decrease the cost and complexity of remote antenna unit.

The time devoted to the periodical re-training of the Digital Predistortion system would in any case remain negligible with respect to the time of normal operation of the RoF system, still allowing its adoption in real applicative scenarios. Similarly, it is possible to utilize an additional photodiode in a base station and feedback the laser nonlinearities and approximating that laser is the main cause of nonlinearity in the RoF link.

Note also that the proposed predistortion method can be applied also to LTE signals of larger bandwidth. The polynomial models nonetheless would require higher values of K & Q with respect to the case presented in the submitted work.

Considering the LTE signal bandwidth and higher modulation format, they would result in a higher PAPR of the transmitted RF signal [39]. At the same time, the increase in bandwidth also determines a correspondent increase in the overall base-band memory of the system to be taken into account by the model.

The polynomial models proposed can still be applied in these operating conditions. They nonetheless would require higher values of the K & Q with respect to the case presented in the submitted work.

These requirements would impact the cost of the DPD implementation, which would be higher due to the higher sampling rate of ADCs, and higher computing capabilities of FPGAs.

7. Conclusions

This article proposes a Digital Pre-Distortion mechanism for linearizing VCSEL based RoF links with different characteristics specifically link lengths. The proposed technique demonstrates a digital predistorter based on MP and GMP. The experiments have been prosecuted for systems based on SM-VCSEL followed by SSMF and on MM-VCSEL followed by MMF. The signal transmitted was a 5-MHz Bandwidth 64 QAM LTE signals and different link lengths have been considered. The performance has been explored in terms of ACPR and NMSE showing that for a link length up to 1 Km, both SM-VCSEL and MM-VCSEL can be linearized in good proportion. Particularly, utilizing SM-VCSEL, GMP results in 22 dBs of reduction in ACPR while MM-VCSEL results in 14 dBs of reduction in spectral regrowth. The results testify an encouraging link performance with low complexity of the predistorter model. It has been demonstrated for the first time that GMPs achieves superior linearization as compared to MP for link lengths up to 1.5 Km.

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