



**2-D Extended EDW: The New Scheme of Two
Dimensional Wavelength-Time Coding for Optical
Code Division Multiple Access System**

by

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2016

A thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Science in Communication Engineering

**School of Computer and Communication Engineering
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA PERLIS**

2016

**GRADUATE SCHOOL
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of ALLAH, The Most Gracious and The Most Merciful.

First and the foremost I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my late understanding supervisor, Allahyarham Dr. Amir Razif Arief (Al Fatihah), May Allah bless his soul. This work would not have come to fruition without the support of many people, to whom I am sincerely indebted and thankful. My deepest gratitude is also dedicated to my new and co-supervisors, Associate Prof. Dr. Anuar Mat Safar and Dr. Mohd. Rashidi Che Beson, for their continuous guidance, fruitful feedback, moral support and sharing of all their research experiences throughout these challenging years. Special thanks to my friend Nui, Fadzilah and my graduate friends especially from the COE group members, for eagerly provided a surplus of advices and constructive comments as well as optimism and encouragement at times when things were not looking rosy. Their detailed and constructive comments have helped me to better shape my research ideas. I am also very thankful for the insight full recommendation from the following wonderful people; Professor Dr. Syed Alwee Aljunid Syed Junid and Associate Prof Dr Angela Amphawan. Besides them, I am also want to express my gratitude to Mr. Sushank Chaudhary, an Optisys software expert from Gigasoft India (Optiwave Corporation), Dr. Abd. Rahman Kram and Mr. Ir. Rosdisham for providing valuable information and suggestions on issues related to simulation of the circuit network, also eagerly responding to my questions. Finally, special thanks for my family, especially my beloved husband, for his patience and support throughout my two years plus of difficult endeavor. I guess they are the most who suffered throughout this period.

For Allah, Alhamdulillah. For others, Jazakumullahu khairan katsiraan.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION OF THESIS	i
PERMISSION TO USE	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	x
LIST OF FIGURES	xii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xv
ABSTRAK	xvii
ABSTRACT	xviii
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Overview	1
1.2 Introduction to OCDMA	2
1.3 Motivation	4
1.4 Scope of Research	7
1.5 Objectives of The Study	8
1.6 Thesis Organization	9
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Introduction	10
2.2 Multiples Access in Optical Communication	10
2.2.1 Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA)	11
2.2.2 Wavelength Division Multiple Access (WDMA)	11
2.2.3 Optical Code Division Multiple Access (OCDMA)	12

2.3	Classification of OCDMA System	12
2.3.1	Coherent vs Incoherent OCDMA	12
2.4	OCDMA Coding Approaches	13
2.4.1	Temporal OCDMA/Direct Sequence	13
2.4.2	Spectral OCDMA	14
2.4.2.1	Spectral Amplitude Coding (SAC)	14
2.5	One Dimensional (1-D) coding	16
2.5.1	Modified Double Weight (MDW)	16
2.5.2	Enhanced Double Weight (EDW)	19
2.5.3	Zero Cross-correlation (ZCC)	22
2.6	Two Dimensional (2-D) Coding	22
2.6.1	2-D Maximal-area Matrices (2-D M Matrices)	24
2.6.2	2-D Perfect Difference (2-D PD)	25
2.6.3	2-D Diluted Perfect Difference (2-D DPD)	26
2.6.4	2-D Hybrid	27
2.6.5	2-D Wavelength-Time Modified Quadratic Congruence Code (2-D W/T MQC/MQCs)	27
2.6.6	2-D Modified Double Weight (2-D MDW)	28
2.6.7	2-D Enhanced Double Weight (2-D EDW)	31
2.7	Summary	31

CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY

3.1	Introduction	32
3.1.1	Construction and Formulation of 2-D Extended EDW coding	32
3.1.2	Extensive Numerical Analysis and Performance Evaluation	33
3.1.3	Design and Implementation of the Code in Simulation Environment	34

3.2	Code Construction of 2-D Extended Enhanced Double Weight	34
3.2.1	1-D EDW Basic Code Structure	35
3.2.2	The Creation of 2-D Extended EDW Code Structure	36
3.2.3	Code Sequences of 2-D Extended EDW	39
3.2.4	The Cross-correlation of 2-D Extended EDW	41
3.3	The 2-D Extended EDW Structure Network	48
3.4	The Simplification of Code 2-D Extended EDW	48
3.5	Wavelength Assignment for 2-D Extended EDW	52
3.6	BER Formulation of 2-D Extended EDW Code	53
3.6.1	Noise Power/Photocurrent Noise	54
3.6.2	Power Spectral Density (PSD) of The Received Optical Signal	55
3.6.3	Phase Induced Intensity (PIIN), Shot and Thermal Noise of 2-D Extended EDW Code	57
3.6.4	Signal Noise Ratio (SNR) and BER of 2-D Extended EDW	62
3.7	Summary	63
CHAPTER 4 NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OF 2-D EXTENDED EDW CODE		
4.1	Introduction	64
4.2	The Impact Number of Simultaneous Users on System Performance	64
4.2.1	Performance Comparison Between 1-D EDW and 2-D Extended EDW	65
4.2.2	Performance Comparison Between 2-D Extended EDW and other Existing 2-D Codes	66
4.2.3	The Relationship of Same Code Size with Different Wavelengths and Number of Temporal Lengths to the System Performance	68
4.2.4	Effect of Different Temporal Lengths on System Performance	70

4.3	Effect of Different Effective Power, P_{sr} on System Performance	71
4.3.1	The Impact of Effective Power Values to 2-D Extended EDW Code	72
4.3.2	The Comparison of Different Effective Power to several 2-D OCDMA Codes	72
4.3.3	The Effect of Effective Power to a Similar Code Sequences 2-D Extended EDW Code with Different Combinations of Wavelengths and Temporal Lengths	74
4.3.4	The Effect of Effective Power to Different Values of Spectral Code Lengths of 2-D Extended EDW on the Performance of the System	75
4.3.5	The Effect of Different Values of Temporal lengths to the 2-D Extended EDW Code on the Performance of the System	76
4.4	The Impact of Different Values of Effective Source Power on PIIN and Shot Noises	77
4.4.1	Effect of P_{sr} on PIIN of Different 2-D Codes	78
4.4.2	Effect of P_{sr} on PIIN of Different Bit Rates	79
4.4.3	Effect of P_{sr} on PIIN & Shot Noise of Different 2-D codes	80
4.5	Summary	81

CHAPTER 5 DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF 2-D EXTENDED EDW WAVELENGTH-TIME FOR OCDMA SYSTEM IN OPTISYS SIMULATION SOFTWARE

5.1	Introduction	83
5.2	The Proposed Design of Encoder for 2-D Extended EDW	83
5.2.1	The Block Diagram for Encoder in 2-D OCDMA System	84
5.2.2	Basic Circuit Design of Encoder for 2-D Extended EDW	86
5.2.3	Discussion on LED and DEMUX Settings	89
5.2.4	Three Users Circuit Design for 2-D Extended EDW	92
5.3	The Proposed Design of Decoder for 2-D Extended EDW	93

5.3.1	The Block Diagram for Decoder in 2-D OCDMA System	94
5.3.2	Circuit Design of Decoder for 2-D Extended EDW	95
5.4	Simulation Setup	96
5.5	Simulation Results and Discussion	97
5.5.1	Performance of BER versus Distance and Different Speed Rates for Three Simultaneous Users	100
5.5.2	Performance of BER versus Distance and Different Speed Rates for Six Simultaneous Users	101
5.5.3	Comparison Performance Between 1-D EDW and 2-D Extended EDW	104
5.5.4	Performance of BER versus Effective Power of 2-D Extended EDW	105
5.6	Summary	106
CHAPTER 6 CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RESEARCH WORK		
6.1	Introduction	107
6.2	Conclusion of the Presented Work	108
6.3	Future Work	112
REFERENCES		114
PAPERS PUBLICATIONS		120

LIST OF TABLES

NO.		PAGE
2.1	2-D MDW code projection, for $k_1=2, k_2=2$	29
2.2	2-D MDW cross-correlation	29
3.1	1-D EDW code sequences, $w=3$	35
3.2	1-D EDW code sequences, $w=5$	36
3.3	Transformation of 1-D EDW, $w=3$, code sequences	37
3.4	The basic 2-D Extended EDW code sequences	38
3.5	Code sequence for user 1, ($A_{0,0}$)	39
3.6	Code sequence for user 2, ($A_{1,0}$)	39
3.7	Code sequence for user 3, ($A_{2,0}$)	40
3.8	Code sequence for, user 4, ($A_{3,0}$)	40
3.9	Code sequence for, user 5, ($A_{4,0}$)	40
3.10	Code sequences of Characteristic Matrix, for $d=1$, $A^{(1)} = Y^T \bar{X}$	41
3.11	Code sequences of Characteristic Matrix, for $d=2$, $A^{(2)} = \bar{Y}^T X$	42
3.12	Code sequences for, A_{gh}	42
3.13	Possible condition of cross-correlation between code sequences 2-Extended EDW and Characteristic Matrix	43
3.14	Sample of cross-correlation between 2-D extended EDW and Characteristic Matrix code sequences for $d=1$	44
3.15	Sample of cross-correlation between 2-D extended EDW and Characteristic Matrix code sequences for $d=2$	45
3.16	Cross-correlation table of 2-D Extended EDW code	46
3.17	Simplification code for 10 users	52

3.18	Wavelength assignment for 10 users	53
4.1	Parameters used in the numerical calculation	65
4.2	Result summary for different temporal lengths	71
4.3	Summary of P_{sr} for multiples value M and N	77
4.4	PIIN and Shot noise performance at -10 dBm	81

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LIST OF FIGURES

NO.		PAGE
1.1	Layout scope of the research	7
2.1	WDMA, TDMA and OCDMA multiple access system	11
2.2	Example of two code sequences for temporal spreading	13
2.3	Spectral Amplitude Coding using diffraction grating and spatial masks	15
2.4	General form of MDW	17
2.5	Basic matrix of (X_3)	17
2.6	Structure of MDW code with $(9,4,1)$	18
2.7	Basic EDW code	19
2.8	Mapping technique to enhance the users	19
2.9	Basic Matrix of EDW	20
2.10	New code structure of EDW, $w=5$	21
2.11	The view of 2-D wavelength-time codes compared to WDMA and TDMA	23
2.12	Schematic of encoding 2-D wavelength-time codes	24
3.1	2-D Wavelength-Time network structure	48
3.2	Simplification code for user 1	49
3.3	Simplification code for user 2	49
3.4	Simplification code for user 3	49
3.5	Simplification code for user 4	50
3.6	Simplification code for user 5	50
3.7	Simplification code for user 6	50
3.8	Simplification code for user 7	50

3.9	Simplification code for user 8	51
3.10	Simplification code for user 9	51
3.11	Simplification code for user 10	51
4.1	BER versus number of simultaneous users for 1-D EDW and 2-D Extended- EDW	66
4.2	BER versus number of simultaneous users for 2-D extended EDW and 2-D MQC codes	67
4.3	BER versus number of simultaneous users for 2-D extended EDW and 2-D M Matrices codes	68
4.4	BER versus number of simultaneous users with different spectral code length and temporal length for 2-D Extended-EDW codes	69
4.5	BER versus number of simultaneous users with similar spectral code lengths and different temporal lengths for 2-D Extended- EDW	70
4.6	BER versus number of simultaneous users with different values of P_{sr}	72
4.7	BER versus effective power, P_{sr} , of different 2-D Codes	73
4.8	BER versus effective power, P_{sr} of 2-D Extended Edw codes	74
4.9	BER versus P_{sr} of 2-D Extended EDW code with different values of spectral code length	75
4.10	BER versus effective power, P_{sr} of 2-D Extended EDW codes with different value of temporal length	76
4.11	PIIN noise versus effective power, P_{sr} of different 2-D codes	79
4.12	PIIN Noise versus effective power, P_{sr} of 2-D Extended EDW Code ($M=28, N=15$) with different speed	80
4.13	PIIN & Shot noise versus effective power, P_{sr} of different 2-D codes	81
5.1	Basic block diagram of encoder for 2-D wavelength-time OCDMA coding system	84
5.2	Block diagram of 2-D W/T MQC/MQC	86

5.3	2-D Extended EDW encoder circuit with delay	88
5.4	Spectrum of LED source 1	90
5.5	Output signal from WDM Multiplexer 1	90
5.6	Spectrum of LED source 2	91
5.7	Output signal from WDM Multiplexer 2	91
5.8	2-D Extended EDW encoder circuit for three users	93
5.9	Basic block diagram of decoder for 2-D wavelength-time OCDMA coding system	95
5.10	2-D Extended EDW decoder circuit using Rectangular Filter	96
5.11	2-D Extended EDW Decoder circuit using Fibre Bragg Gratings	96
5.12	The circuit of 2-D Extended EDW OCDMA network for three users	98
5.13	The circuit of 2-D Extended EDW network for six users	99
5.14	Eye diagram for 3 users at speed 622 Mbps	100
5.15	Eye diagram for 3 users at speed 1 Gbps	101
5.16	Eye diagram for 6 users at speed 622 Mbps	102
5.17	Eye diagram for 6 users at speed 1 Gbps	103
5.18	Simulation performance of BER versus distance for different number of users and data rates	104
5.19	BER versus distance (km) for 1-D EDW and 2-D Extended EDW	105
5.20	Performance theoretical-simulation of BER versus effective power, P_{sr} for 2-D Extended EDW, six number of users	105

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

1-D	One Dimensional
2-D	Two Dimensional
2-D DPD	2-D Diluted Difference Code
2-D EDW	2-D Enhanced Double Weight
2-D MDW	2-D Modified Double Weight
2-D PD	2-D Perfect Different
BER	Bit Error Rate
BLS	Bandwidth Light Source
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
DW	Double Weight
EDW	Enhanced Double Weight
FBG	Fibre Bragg Grating
FCC	Flexible Cross Correlation
LED	Light Emitting Diode
M Matrices	Maximal-area Matrices
MAI	Multiple Access Interference
MDW	Modified Double Weight
MFH	Modified Frequency Hoping
MQC	Modified Quadratic Congruence
MUI	Multiple User Interference
MUX/DEMUX	Multiplexer/Demultiplexer
NRZ	Non Return to Zero
OCDMA	Optical Code Division Multiple Access

PIIN	Phase Induced Intensity Noise
PSD	Power Spectral Density
SAC	Spectral Amplitude Coding
SLDs	Super luminescence diodes
SNR	Signal Noise Ratio
TDMA	Time Division Multiple Access
TOFDLs	Tuneable Fibre Delay Line
WDMA	Wavelength Division Multiple Access
ZCC	Zero Cross- correlation

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2-D Extended EDW: Skim Baru Sistem Dua Dimensi Pembahagian Kod Optik Berbilang Capaian (OCDMA)

ABSTRAK

Beberapa tahun kebelakangan ini, terdapat peningkatan minat yang tinggi terhadap penyelidikan dalam sistem Pembahagian Kod Optik Berbilang Capaian (OCDMA), terutama pada sistem pengekodan dua dimensi (2-D) OCDMA. Ini disebabkan oleh keupayaannya untuk menampung perkhidmatan jalur lebar bersepadu yang membolehkan capaian yang pantas kepada web maklumat yang mega dengan kebolehpercayaan yang tinggi. Walau bagaimanapun, dengan pelbagai sumbangan yang sangat besar, penyelesaian pengekodan 2-D OCDMA masih terhad. Penyelidikan ini bertujuan untuk mempersembahkan formulasi baru kod panjang gelombang masa untuk sistem Spektrum Amplitud Kod (SAC), yang dirujuk sebagai *2-D Extended EDW*. Kod 2-D ini telah diasaskan daripada kod satu dimensi pemberat berganda tertingkat (1-D EDW). Sistem ini direka secara berkesan untuk meningkatkan bilangan maksima pengguna secara serentak dan mengurangkan hingar dengan nilai kadar ralat bit (BER) yang lebih rendah, dan mencapai penggunaan kuasa efektif yang rendah. Penyelidikan ini melibatkan tiga fasa utama, iaitu mereka bentuk kod, analisis numerik dan pelaksanaan kod litar dalam persekitaran simulasi. Dalam mereka bentuk kod, sifat korelasi silang (cross-correlation) yang baik nilainya dirumuskan, dapatan ini telah memberikan kesan yang amat efektif untuk penindasan hingar yang dominan dalam sistem OCDMA iaitu hingar keamatan fasa teraruh (PIIN) dan gangguan berbilang capaian (MAI). Hasil analisis secara numerik telah menunjukkan bahawa kod *2-D Extended EDW* memperoleh prestasi yang lebih baik pada aspek BER dan kekardinalan, apabila dibandingkan dengan kod 1-D EDW dan kod 2-D yang lain, seperti 2-D M Matrices dan 2-D MQC. Pencapaian peningkatan kekardinalan (bilangan pengguna maksimum di bawah $BER=10^{-9}$) adalah kira-kira 200% dan 36% telah direkodkan apabila dibandingkan dengan kod 1-D EDW dan kod 2-D MQC. Tambahan pula, sistem kod baru 2-D ini juga menggunakan kuasa efektif sistem yang lebih rendah berbanding dengan kod 2-D yang lain, iaitu -19dBm. Dalam menilai prestasi litar kod *2-D Extended EDW* secara simulasi dengan menggunakan perisian Optisys, dapatan menunjukkan bahawa data dapat dihantar secara berkesan dalam rangkaian optik.

2-D Extended EDW: The New Scheme of Two Dimensional Wavelength-Time Coding for Optical Code Division Multiple Access System

ABSTRACT

In recent years, there has been growing research interest in Optical Code Division Multiple Access (OCDMA) system especially in term of two dimensional (2-D) OCDMA coding. This is due to its ability to serve as an integrated broadband service that enables instant accesses to huge web of information with high reliability transmission system. However, with the enormous contributions, there are still limited solution for 2-D OCDMA coding. This work is aimed at presenting a new formulation of 2-D wavelength-time code for Spectral Amplitude Code (SAC) OCDMA system which has been referred as 2-D Extended EDW. This 2-D code has been based from one-dimensional Enhanced Double Weight (1-D EDW). The system is designed to effectively increase simultaneous users and reduce noise with lower Bit Error Rate (BER) value to attain lower transmitted effective power consumption. This research work involved three main phases, that are designing of the code, extensive numerical analysis and implementation of the code in simulation environment. In designing the code, a good property of cross-correlation is formulated, which has resulted in effective Phase Induced Intensity noise (PIIN) and multiple access interference (MAI) suppression. The outcomes of the extensive numerical analysis have shown that 2-D Extended EDW code had significantly gained a better performance in terms of BER and cardinality when compared with 1-D EDW code and other 2-D codes, such as 2-D M Matrices and 2-D MQC. The achievement of the cardinality (maximum users under $BER = 10^{-9}$) is about 200% and 36%, has been recorded in comparison with 1-D EDW and 2-D MQC respectively. Furthermore, the 2-D Extended EDW code also consumes lower power effectiveness for the system when compared with others 2-D codes, which is -19 dBm. In evaluating its performance in the simulation environment by using Optisys software system, the results revealed that the data can be transmitted efficiently in the optical network.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

For the last three decades, research on Optical Code Division Multiple Access (OCDMA) has attracted great interest in the optical studies and is anticipated as a promising realization of OCDMA in future technology (Salehi, 1989; Wei, 2001; Hmud, Hasoon & Shaari, 2008) . This is due to the special characteristics of OCDMA system in many aspects such as enhancing information security, simplified and decentralized network, improve network control, improve spectral efficiency and increase flexibility in the granularity of bandwidth offered (Yin, Ma, Li & Zhu, 2009; Norazimah, Al-Khafaji, Aljunid & Fadhil, 2012).

OCDMA mimics the concept of multiplexing, which is adapted from the successful deployment of Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) and the implementation in the wireless network (Aljunid, Zan, Anas, & Abdullah, 2004; Hasoon , Aljunid , Abdullah & Shaari, 2006, Zahid, Hasoon & Shaari, 2006; Ahmed, Faye, Saad & Aljunid, 2009). Uniquely, the OCDMA technique utilizes code sequences to distinguish the channel which supports multiple simultaneous transmissions on the same time slot and the same frequency (Yin & Richardson, 2007; Rashidi, Aljunid, Ghani, Anuar & Fadhil, 2012; Din Keraf, Aljunid, Arief, Anuar, Rashidi, Ehkan et. al., 2012).

This chapter is aimed at providing a full introduction and relating the study in the right context. It highlights the importance of OCDMA concept and its great potential for future communication system. Research motivation of the OCDMA study is deliberated in Section 1.3. The scope and objectives of the research are discussed in

Section 1.4 and 1.5 respectively. Finally, the organisation of the thesis is presented in Section 1.6.

1.2 Introduction to OCDMA

It is obvious nowadays that people are demanding an integrated broadband service to accommodate various types of information to be transmitted across the network. It implies the quest and aspiration to have a network that can transmit various types of data in a very high speed, very high bandwidth and capable to perform parallel transmissions effectively and efficiently is of the essence. In addition, the technology should maintain a secured and error-free transmission system.

Interestingly, communication technology nowadays has opened the flood gates of information dissemination and enables instant access to a very huge web of information (Morelle, Julien, Cances, & Dumas, 2008). The optical network system offers huge bandwidth for multiple access operation and has gained lot of attention. Traditionally, multiple access in optical fibre can be can be classified as Time Division Multiple Access, (TDMA) and Wavelength Division Multiple Access (WDMA). TDMA is an access system that distinguishes each channel using different time slots, whereas WDMA uses different wavelength for each channel. Currently the deployment of TDMA and WDMA as a multiple access technique in optical network have been extensively explore and utilized.

CDMA is another form of multiple access technique that has been used by various radio communication technologies. It is a form of multiplexing, which allows numerous signals to occupy a single transmission channel. In order to realize this property, it optimizes the use of available bandwidth using different pseudo-random

code sequences for each user (Zhang, M., 2012). This novel idea is implemented without the interference between the users. Consequently, CDMA employs spread spectrum technology (Jyoti, V., 2009). This technology modulates the coded signal with a higher bandwidth than the data being communicated (Shiraz & Karbassian, 2012; Rashidi, Aljunid, Ghani, Fadhil, & Anuar, 2012). This technique decreases the potential interference to other receivers while at the same time, interestingly achieving privacy. These are attributed to the application of the spread spectrum technology. The technology multiplexes the sending signal guarantying the received signal at any receiving end only through de-multiplexing when the code sequences are strictly matched. Users do not have to worry about privacy, trust, security, and reliability anymore. Issues about data ownership, systems vulnerability, information manipulation, false propaganda, plagiarism and malware can be tackled effectively by employing this communication technology.

Spread spectrum generally makes use of a sequential noise-like signal structure to spread the normally narrowband information signal over a relatively wideband (radio) band of frequencies. In particular, a CDMA user inserts its code or address in each data bit asynchronously. CDMA consistently provides better capacity for voice and data communications than other commercial mobile technologies, allowing more subscribers to connect at any given time. This multiplexing technique has become a common platform on which 3G and advanced technologies are built.

Recent technology in optical networks that combine large bandwidth of fibre medium with the flexibility and successful CDMA multiplexing is called Optical Code Division Multiple Access (OCDMA). It is receiving great attention due to its potential of serving large bandwidth, secure data transmission to the internet users and also achieving high-speed connectivity (Stok & Sargent, 2002; Din Keraf, Aljunid, Arief,

Nurol, Anuar, Rashidi, et. al., 2014). In encoding process, each user will be recognized by a unique code, as an address that spreads over a relatively wide bandwidth. At the receiver side, the decoding process will extract the original data. Encoding process involves multiplying the data bit by a code sequence either in the time domain, wavelength domain, or combination of both, which is considered as two dimensional coding (Fouli & Maier, 2007).

OCDMA is potentially envisioned to offer various attractive solutions for next-generation of broadband communication. The OCDMA can support a large number of users than other multiplexing techniques, especially when the two dimensional of coding is used. OCDMA allows an asynchronous transmissions between transmitter and receiver. The transmission can be operated without any synchronization algorithm, with efficient access and high level of information security in the network. Furthermore, the less cost and less complexity configuration can be implemented based on employing incoherent sources (Ashour, Shaari, Menon & Bakarman, 2012; Al-Khafaji, Aljunid, Amphawan & Fadhil, 2012; Kayehad & Zaccarin, 1995).

1.3 Motivation

Establishing the code to improve the system performance is one of the most popular studies in the OCDMA system. Therefore, its is crucial to design a proper code sequence that can make the major source of noise in OCDMA system, multiple access interference (MAI) mitigated (Wei & Shiraz, 2002; Anuar, Aljunid, Saad, Mohammad & Babekir, 2006; Rashidi, Aljunid, Ghani, Hilal, Fadhil & Anuar, 2013). MAI is the interference resulting from other users transmitting at the same time, which will arise when the cardinality increases (Salehi, 1989; Anuar, Aljunid, Saad & Hamzah, 2009). The cardinality of the system is also proportional to the length of the code (Yin &

Richardson, 2007). Larger code length will improve correlation properties among code sequences, thus upgrading the system performance, in terms of lower bit error rate (BER) and reduce multiples access interference (MAI). However in 1-D coding, in order to improve the performance in term of number of users results in code length and bandwidth expansion respectively (Kadhim, Fadhil, Aljunid & Razalli, 2014).

Most of the previous 1-D codes were designed with the good property ties, such as an ideal cross-correlation and simple encoder/decoder design (Anuar et. al., 2009; Hason et. al., 2006; Aljunid et. al., 2004). However the 1-D code system is relatively unsupportive to many active users, due to the limited allowable code length it offers. Therefore, the increment of cardinality will result in more serious MAI (Yin et. al. 2007; Nurol, Arief, Anuar, Aljunid, Din Keraf & Arif, 2014). Thus, in order to overcome the shortcoming of one-dimensional codes, where the number of codewords is very small, the 2-D OCDMA system is introduced (Aishah, Anuar, Aljunid & Arief, 2013). It would be a very good approach to enhance cardinality, with less MAI to achieve better BER.

Phase induced intensity noise (PIIN) is another dominant noise that need to be resolved. This noise can severely influence the performance of SAC-OCDMA system, which rises due to the usage of non coherent broadband light sources (Wei, 2001; Junita, Aljunid, Anuar, Arief, Rahim, Ahmad, et. al., 2012). PIIN is strongly related to the MAI due to the overlapping chips or spectrum among the simultaneous users. Zou Wei and Ghafouri-Shiraz in (Wei et. al., 2002) have introduced spectral coding with a fix in phase spectral cross correlation equal to one in order to suppress PIIN and remove the MAI. PIIN can be suppressed, by lowering as small as possible the value of cross-correlation (Anuar et. al., 2009; Hmud et. al., 2008).

In recent years, there have been an obvious increment number amount of literatures on 2-D incoherent spectral temporal OCDMA system. The literatures have revealed that the 2-D systems enhance the performance of 1-D codes, in terms of the cardinality, BER and low effective power consumed. Most of the 2-D codes portrayed the constant result which are high ability to suppress PIIN and eliminate MAI. Furthermore the codes system also has great impact on improving the channels' transmission signal quality. Although the system of 2-D OCDMA system become more complex, as compared with 1-D system, there exist a tradeoff between the complexity of the system and the achievement of the performance.

While it is acknowledged that the advantages of 2-D coding systems are enormous, it is believed that there are a lot of further improvements that can be suggested. Most 2-D coding systems are derived based on 1-D systems. Enhance Double weight (EDW) is among the best performance of one dimensional code in OCDMA system. The code had been proposed by F.N. Hasoon (Hasoon et. al., 2006). It is one of the double weight family codes, and has good properties such as ideal cross-correlation, simple encoder/decoder design, and existence for every natural number (Menon, Zahid, Mandeep & Shaari, 2011).

However the 1-D EDW code still need to be improved in terms of its performance of BER, cardinality and the ability to suppress PIIN and eliminate MAI. Thus the researcher believe that the system gain better performance by developing 2-D EDW coding. To the best of researcher knowledge, there are no other works on formulating this coding yet. Likewise, this thesis also proposes to develop and explore the enhancement performance of 2-D EDW code in term of BER, cardinality, effective power and the ability to reduce MAI and PIIN in OCDMA system.

1.4 Scope of Research

In OCDMA system, designing a successful code for isolating the users is one of the main issues that has to be tackled, due to its importance to mitigate the deleterious effect of MAI. The research presented in this thesis focuses on the code design of incoherent 2-D spectral temporal, SAC OCDMA system, namely 2-D Extended EDW code. Fig. 1.1 illustrates the scope of the research, it is shown that the research will be focus on the family of Spectral Amplitude Coding (SAC) codes, and used wavelength-time or spectral-temporal technique to perform 2-D coding in OCDMA system.

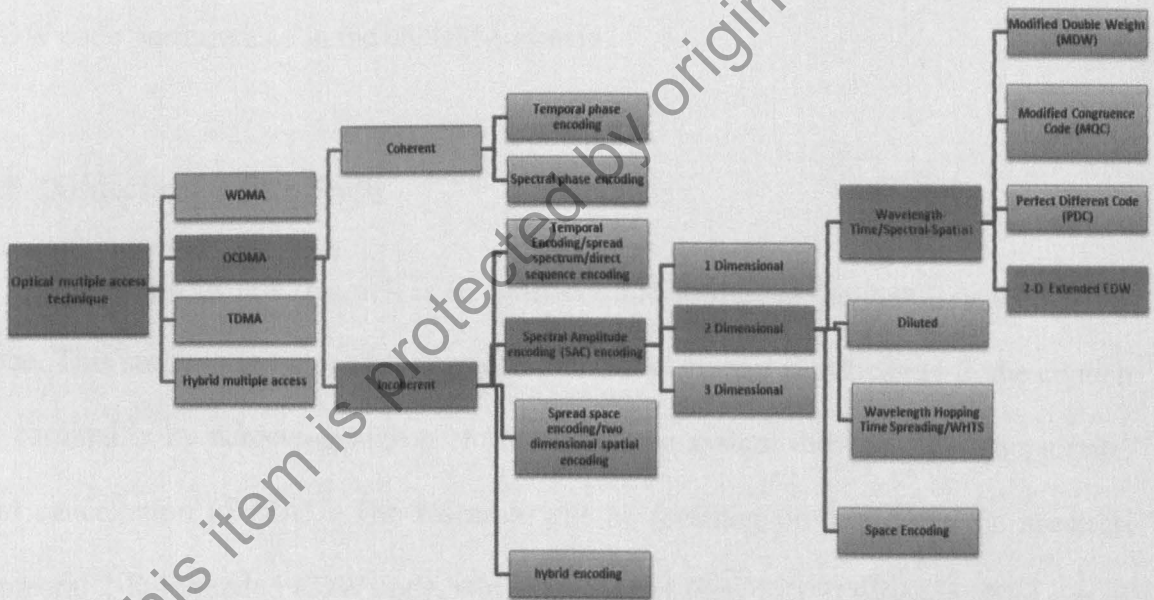


Figure 1.1: Layout scope of the research

The code is developed by merging two difference weight of 1-D EDW code sequences into 2-D spectral temporal scheme. The utilization of the wideband incoherent source, in encoding and decoding techniques are more practical due to low complexity and cost effectiveness. However in SAC-OCDMA coding system, the usage of broadband sources, will introduce PIIN, and degrades the performance. PIIN can be suppressed through code construction by lowering the constant in phase cross