

Crosstalk Noise Aware System For WDM-Based Optical Network on Chip

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Abstract—Network on chip (NoC) is presented as a promising solution to face off the growing up of the data exchange in the multiprocessor system-on-chip (MPSoC). However, the traditional NoC faces two main problems: the bandwidth and the energy consumption. To face off these problems, a new technology in MPSoC, namely, optical network-on-chip (ONoC) has been introduced which it uses the optical communication to guaranty a high performance in communication between cores. In addition, wavelength division multiplexing (WDM) is exploited in ONoC to reach a high rate of bandwidth. Nevertheless, the transparency nature of the ONoC components induce crosstalk noise to the optical signals, which it has a direct effect to the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) then decrease the performance of the ONoC. In this paper, we proposed a new system to control these impairments in the network in order to detect and monitor crosstalk noise in WDM-based ONoC. Furthermore, the crosstalk monitoring system is a distributed hardware system designed and test with the different optical components according the various network topology used in ONoC. The register-transfer level (RTL) hardware design and implementation of this system can result in high reliability, scalability and efficiency with running time less than 20 ms.

Keywords—Optical Network on Chip, Wavelength Division Multiplexing, Crosstalk Noise, Detection Crosstalk, Waveguide, Optical Router.

I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, modern applications are very greedy in terms of memories, execution time, latency time etc. To satisfy these requirements, Multiprocessor system on chip (MPSoC) is presented as a promising solution in which it offers a large variety of resources as high numbers of processor cores, memories etc. However, MPSoC has to face serious challenges in terms of energy consumption, execution time, heat dissipation and data flow [1]. Particularly, the data transfer between cores in MPSoC becomes the major challenge. Consequently, the function of the on-chip communication is essential to guarantee performance and scalability, which the network on chip (NoC) is an indispensable solution. With the growing up of data flow, the traditional network on chip (NoC) becomes a bottleneck for the scalability, the power consumption and the temperature dissipation in the MPSoC. The electrical interconnects are not able to achieve a high rate transmission and low power consumption, making it highly desirable to replace them [2]. In this context, finding a technology that offers a high bandwidth and a large scalability while keeping a low energy consumption and low temperature dissipation is the target, optical communication can be an ultimate solution. The optical communication has a potential capacity of

several tens of terabits/s per channel. Likewise, wavelength division multiplexing (WDM) consists of the multiplex optical signal in the same optical guide [1]. Consequently, the optical communication imposes as a promising solution for NoC. Therefore, optical network on chip (ONoC) is proposed to replace the traditional NoC [3]. Currently, several ONoCs employing WDM have been proposed in which mesh, torus and fat tree topologies [3], [4]. However, the optical devices and waveguides in ONoC provide transparency capabilities and new features allowing switching of traffic without any examination or modification of signals within the network. One of the typical problems with transparency is the fact that optical crosstalk is additive, and thus the aggregate effect of crosstalk over a whole ONoC may be more nefarious than a single point of crosstalk [5]. Moreover, optical crosstalk degrades the quality of signals and increases their Bit Error Rate (BER) performance. As a result, crosstalk is one of the major problems arising in ONoC and it is the first challenge facing the evolution of this technology in MPSoC. Consequently, detect, localize and monitor crosstalk in ONoC will be indispensable. In this paper, we propose a new system to detect, localize, evaluate and monitor the crosstalk noise in WDM-based ONoC. Principally, the proposed system has the capacity to detect and localize crosstalk noise in the optical components. A distributed hardware system has the responsibility to achieve these functions. Monitoring impairments in the whole network has running continuously to ensure and keep a healthy function of the MPSoC. In addition to this introductory section, this paper is organized as follows: the second section presents a brief overview of the related works, which it presents the least studies of the crosstalk noises in ONoC. While, the third section presents the inner architecture of the various devices in WDM-based ONoC in addition to the different network models. In addition, it illustrates the analytic model of the crosstalk noise induced in optical components. The fourth section describes the main key of the proposed system. It focus on the hardware designing and implementing the proposed system which consisting of three operations: detection, localization and monitoring the crosstalk noise in WDM-based ONoC. The fifth section provides the experimental results with the discussion in order to examine the feasibility of the proposed system. Finally, section six presents the conclusion and achievements; in addition, it covers the future works.

II. RELATED WORKS

Optical network on chip provides a promising solution to increase the requirements in ultra-high bandwidth and lower

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power consumption in the MPSoC. Accordingly, the progress of technology, nanophotonic waveguide and optical switch are presented in the chip, which they are the key components for ONoC [5]. In the literature review, many works propose an analytic model to evaluate crosstalk in ONoC. In particular, the evaluation of the crosstalk noise and SNR are achieved in the devices level and also for the network level. Fabrizio Gambini and al. proposed a photonic multi-micro-ring NoC, which its theoretical model based on the transfer matrix method, has been validated through experimental results in terms of transmission spectra [6]. Transmissions at 10 GB/s have been assessed in terms of BER for both single-wavelength and multi-wavelength configurations. The integrated NoC consists of 8 thermally tuned micro-rings coupled to a central ring, where the BER measurements show performance up to 109 at 10 Gb/s with limited crosstalk and penalty (below 0.5 dB) induced by an interfering transmission [6]. Many works which are deal with the crosstalk in the whole ONoC. Mainly, it is how the crosstalk noises affect the performance of the network. Particularly, these studies analyse and model, of the crosstalk progress in the different parts of the network, and present their effect to BER and SNR of the network. Mahdi and Al. systematically studied and compared the worst case as well as the average crosstalk noise and SNR for the three types of network topologies, mesh-based, folded-torus-based, and fat-tree-based ONoCs using WDM [3], [4]. These works present the analytic models for the crosstalk noise power and SNR particularly for the worst case. Furthermore, based on these studies the authors proposed crosstalk noise and loss analysis platform (CLAP) to analyse the crosstalk noise and SNR in WDM-based ONoCs [4]. As we presented above the research works in the optical network on a chip has limited to analyse and to model crosstalk noise in both optical components and the whole network. However, Edoardo Fusella and Alessandro Cilardo present different study in ONoC which they proposed a new mapping system for ONoC where it considers the direct effect of the crosstalk noise to the architecture of NoC [7]. Moreover, they propose a class of algorithms which map the application tasks onto a generic mesh-based ONoC architecture. This mapping class algorithm minimizes the worst-case crosstalk. As a result, the crosstalk noise can be expressively reduced by adopting the aware-crosstalk mapping system, thus allowing higher network scalability, and shows inspiring improvements over application-oblivious architectures [7], [8]. ZHE and al. presented a new method based on learning system to optimize the Thermal-Sensitive Power in optical network on chip [9]. Further, this approach is designed to found a routing system for the mesh- or torus-based optical NoCs in the presence of on-chip temperature variations and takes advantage of the Q-learning technique [9].

III. OPTICAL NETWORK ON CHIP

ONoC is proposed as an excellent solution to face off the growing demand of the data flow exchange in MPSoC. Further, the higher performance can be reached by using the WDM technology, which it has been rapidly gaining acceptance as an important means employed for taking advantage of the

enormous bandwidth in optical communication. This section presents the different structures of the optical components in WDM-based ONoC. In addition, it depicts the different network models used in WDM-based ONoC. Finally, crosstalk noise analytic models present in components and network levels.

A. Optical components in ONoC

Waveguides and micro-resonator (MRs) are two basic optical elements and extensively used to construct fundamental optical switching elements and optical routers. Particularly, two types of optical switches are presented: the parallel switching element (PSE) and the crossing switching element (CSE). These elements are 1×2 optical switching based on MRs and waveguide crossing [10]. Furthermore, the inner structure of PSE and CSE shown in figure 1. Indeed, the first one composes by two parallel waveguides and specific numbers of MRs according the number of the wavelengths used in the proposed system. The second one has the same structure, as the PSE with one difference is to integrate a waveguide crossing in one of the side of the CSE [7].

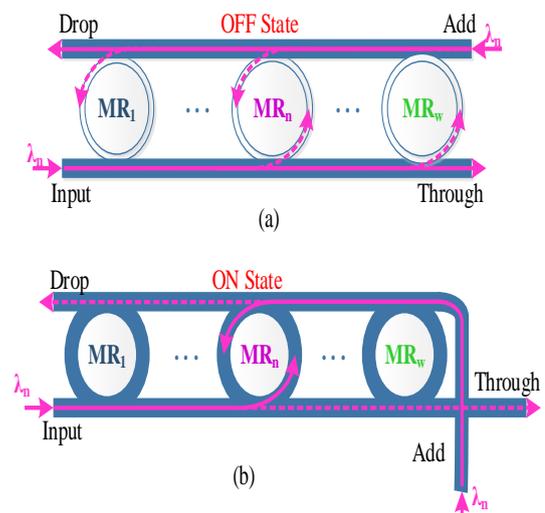


Fig. 1. Optical Switch elements:(a)PSE in OFF state, (b)CSE in ON state

Currently, the silicon photonics technology proposes many types of switches and routers for the WDM-based ONoC. In general, the optical router has five *inputs/outputs* ports, the first four ports (West, East, North and South) used to connect with the different elements of network and the fifth port serves to *inject/eject* optical signal to processor core. Figure 2 presents the basic structure of the 5×5 optical router, which most of these routers using CSE and PSE in his inner architecture. In literature reviews, most of works proposed essential two types of optical router: the optical turnaround router (OTAR) and Crux router (Cr). First, figure 3 shows the structure of the OTAR router as proposed by [11]. OTAR is an 4×4 optical router adopting the turnaround routing algorithm. It consists of four optical switches each one contains W RMs

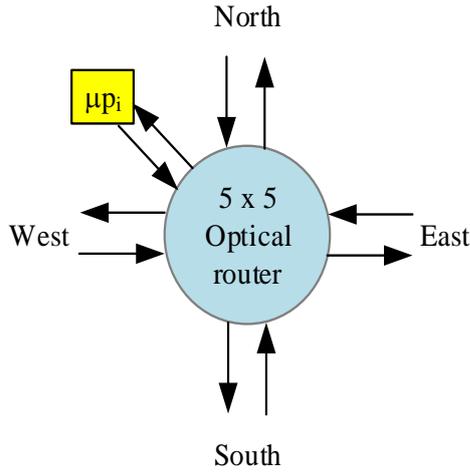


Fig. 2. The main structure of the 5x5 optical router

i.e. W is the number of wavelength travelling through the ONoC. The OTAR router has four bi-directional ports, which are called upper-right, upper-left, lower-left and lower-right. We assigned port 1 for the upper-right, port 2 for the upper-left and port 3, 4 for lower-left and lower-right respectively.

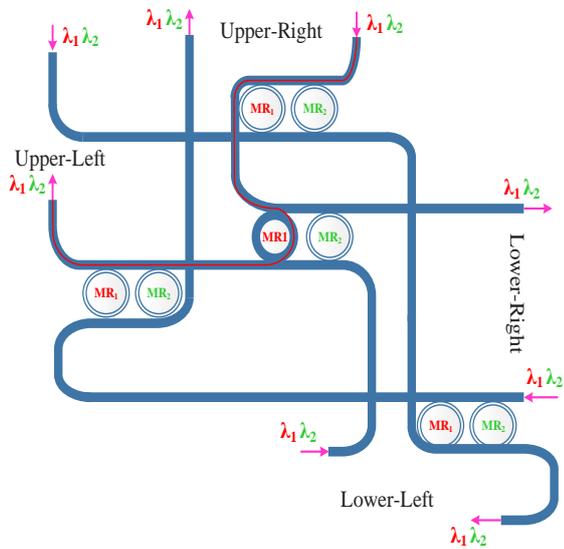


Fig. 3. The structure of the 44 OTAR router for WDM-based ONoCs using W optical wavelengths

Considering the scenario presented in figure 3, the optical signal of the wavelength λ_1 (red colour) is selected to be switching from upper-right to upper-left. First, the signal λ_1 enter form upper-right, when it reaches the first MR_1 the status of this one is OFF then λ_1 continues its route in the same waveguide until the second MR_1 . The status of the second MR_1 is ON, so the signal λ_1 switch from the

current waveguide to the other and continues its route to reach the upper-left out port. Second, figure 4 describes the inner structure of 5x5 Crux router, which it has five input and five output ports (West, East, Nort, South and Injection /Ejection). In addition, Cr composed by eight CSE and four PSE. It used the dimension-ordered routing algorithm, also known as the XY routing algorithm.

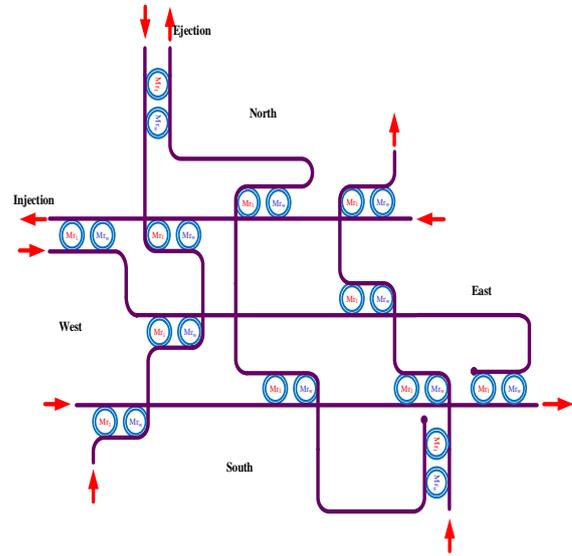


Fig. 4. The inner structure of the 5x5 Crux router for WDM-based ONoCs using W optical wavelengths.

B. Network models

Typically, in ONoC, they have three network models: mesh, torus and fat-tree topologies [12], [13]. For the mesh and torus topologies, they used 5x5 Crux optical routers other hand, the fat-tree network used OTAR routers. Figure 5 shows the mesh and torus topologies respectively. To connect $M \times N$ processor cores they use $M \times N$ crux routers. The XY routing algorithm used to establish paths between cores in mesh and torus networks. Furthermore, the worst-case to establish routes used XY routing algorithm requires going through $M+N-2$ hope for both topologies.

Based on the OTAR router, [11] proposed the fat-tree-based ONoC (FONoC) as shown in figure 6. The floorplan of the FONoC allows connecting multiple MPSoCs with low cost and save energy consumption. To connect k processor cores we required l -level in the fat tree network noted FONoC(l, k), where $l = \log_2(k) - 1$. There k processor cores at level 0 and $k/2$ OTARs for each other levels. However, the total number of OTARs is:

$$l * k/2 = (\log_2(k) - 1) * k/2 \tag{1}$$

In FONoC, usually, we adopt the traditional turnaround routing algorithm (TRA), but [11] proposes to optimize this algorithm to improve energy efficiency and called energy-efficient turnaround routing (EETAR). EETAR uses an adaptive and distributed routing algorithm in objective to establish

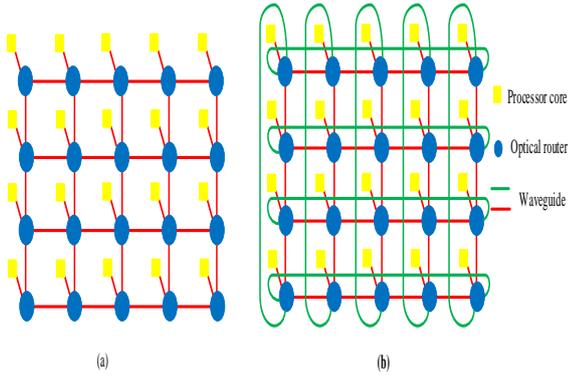


Fig. 5. The ONoC network topologies: (a) Mesh , (b) Torus

a route between source core and destination core, which improves the energy efficiency [14].

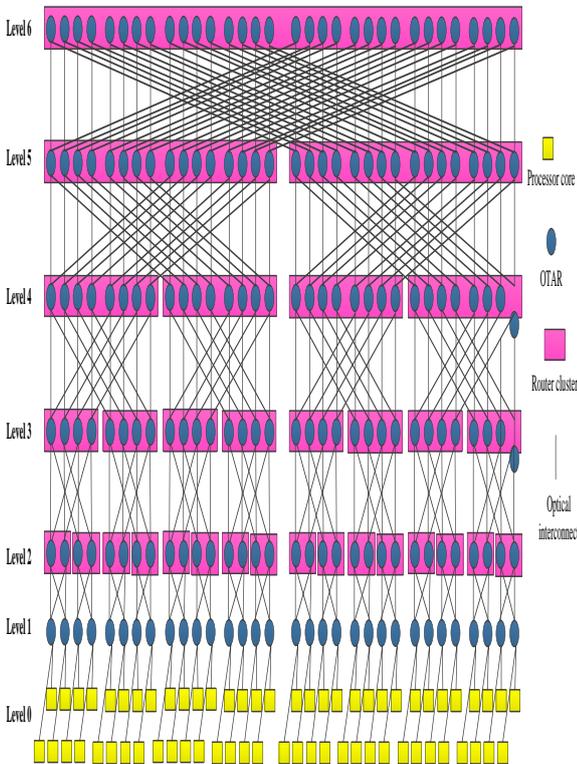


Fig. 6. The fat-tree-based optical NoC

C. Crosstalk noise in ONoC

Optical crosstalk noise arise as crossing two optical signals reach the same PSE or CSE in the router simultaneously [15], [16]. As a result, the crosstalk noise degrades the quality of signals, increasing their BER and the SNR is decreased [17]. On these grounds model and analyse the optical crosstalk noise should be a high priority for the researches. In fact, both

forms of optical crosstalk noise can occur in ONOC routers: inter-channel crosstalk and intra-channel crosstalk [6], [18]. The both the intra-channel and inter-channel crosstalk will be treated as a priority in this work and we call it crosstalk noise. [3], [19] presented an analytical model of the worst-case crosstalk noise and SNR for the different optical devices and network topologies. Furthermore, the crosstalk noise power $n_{i,j}^{\lambda_n}$ added to the considered optical signal λ_n traveling from the i^{th} input port toward the j^{th} output port in the optical router is present in Eq2. For more details, the complete studies of the analytic model for the different optical devices are presented in [3], [19].

$$n_{i,j}^{\lambda_n} = \sum_{m=0}^{portnum} ((P_m^{\lambda_n} * L_{m,j}^{\lambda_n} * X_{i,j,m}^{\lambda_n} + \sum_{e=1, e \neq n}^w (P_m^{\lambda_n} L_{m,j}^{\lambda_n} Y_{i,j,m}^e)) \quad (2)$$

Where, $X_{i,j,m}^{\lambda_n}$ is presented as the crosstalk noise coefcient introduced by the interfering optical signals of the wavelength λ_n enters from the input port m through the waveguide crossing the corresponding MRs. further, $Y_{i,j,m}^e$ is the crosstalk noise coefcient added by the interfering optical signal through the rest of MRs and MRe. $L_{m,j}^{\lambda_n}$ is the power supplement loss from the m^{th} input port to the j^{th} output port. Finally, $P_m^{\lambda_n}$ is the power of the interfering optical signal at the input port m.

Otherwise, in general the evaluation of the SNR of the optical signal from source processor core to the destination core can be defined as the ratio of the signal power to the power of the crosstalk noise, as depict by Eq3 in which P_S is the optical signal power and the P_N is the crosstalk noise power [4]. Particularly, [19] present the SNR for the mesh topology, [6] describe the SNR for the torus network and [20] propose the SNR evaluation for the fat-tree network.

$$SNR = 10 \log(P_S/P_N) \quad (3)$$

Using the CLAP simulator [6], figure 7 presents the crosstalk power and the SNR for the different network topologies according the wavelength number. It is assumed that the injection laser power P is equal to 0 dBm [3]. We notice that the SNR increase with the number of wavelength. In addition, the effect of the crosstalk noise affect all types of topologies without exception. As a result, crosstalk noise presents a really menace for the performance of the ONoC.

IV. CROSSTALK AWARE SYSTEM

The optical crosstalk noise introduced by the optical components based on the transparency characteristics of these devices, which is a serious barrier for the development of the ONoC. Furthermore, the crosstalk noise is the first responsible to limited the reliability, the scalability and the performance of the MPSoC. Consequently, find a system to assist and monitor the crosstalk noise in the different levels in depth and breadth of the ONoC has a high priority. The Crosstalk Aware System (CAS) proposes a performed system to detect and localize the crosstalk noises in the optical devices then monitor and assist these impairments and be aware about the different damages in the network level. The mean idea of CAS

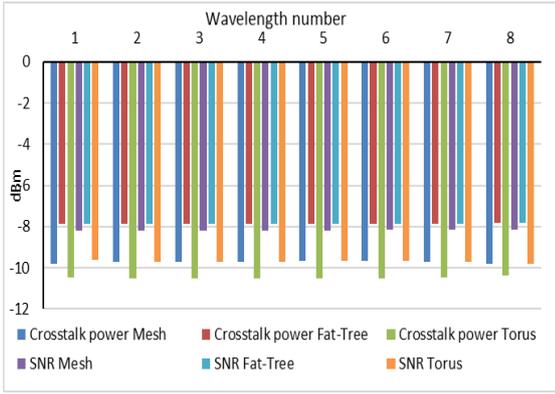


Fig. 7. Crosstalk noise power and SNR as function the number of wavelengths

is to detect and monitor the different crosstalk noises occurred in the ONoC with a high accuracy. In this way, the CAS has a mission to aware and avoid the different impairments that cause limitation of the ONoC performance. To complete this mission CAS pass through two principal steps. First, the proposed system should detects and localizes the crosstalk noise in the optical components level which Device Crosstalk Detection (DCD) is the responsible. Second CAS monitors and assists the impairments in the network level according the Monitor and Assist Crosstalk system (MAC). The proposed CAS should satisfies these different features:

- Accuracy: the detection and the evaluation of the crosstalk noise require a high precision.
- Scalability: the CAS should has the capability to function with the same performance for the ONoC scale size.
- Efficiency: the performance of the CAS should be running in real time execution.

A. Device crosstalk detection

Optical communication offers a high data rate bandwidth, particularly when we appalling the WDM technology. The major problem of the optical communication is the transparency of the optical devices that is the source of the crosstalk noise. The crosstalk noise in both types Intra-channel and Inter-channel are introduced inside the optical devices mostly with the presence of various optical signals that had different wavelengths. Consequently, the detection of the crosstalk noises should to be done in the optical device level in which we propose Device Crosstalk Detection (DCD). The DCD is a hardware component; his mission is to detect the crosstalk noise introduced by crossing signals inside the optical router. The main idea of the DCD is to check the different optical signals passed through optical devices, and then begin the process of detection and evaluation of the crosstalk noise as shown in figure 8. The impact of the Crosstalk noise to the optical signal depends with the crosstalk power level, in this way detection crosstalk is not sufficient and the evaluation of the occurred impairment should to be done.

The inner architecture of DCD depict in figure 9 First, DCD splits the different optical signals from the input/output

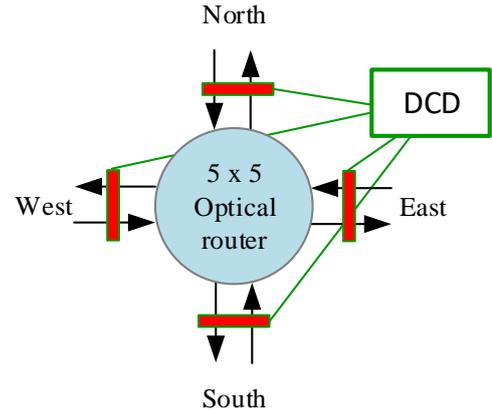


Fig. 8. The Device Crosstalk Detection (DCD) in optical router

of the optical router, which the complexity of this operation depends, from the number of wavelengths used in the network. Furthermore, it using an appropriate MRs to switch the desired wavelength λ_i , and a photodetector module is employed to convert the optical signals in digital information. The crosstalk detection process initiate using a sequential comparison steps. If a crosstalk is detected the system of evaluation and classification will be launched. The evaluation of the crosstalk noise is based on his power, which DCD measures the crosstalk power and according this value it establishes a classification process as shown in Table I. Further, the crosstalk power is compared to a crosstalk threshold X_{th} in which the user fixes it.

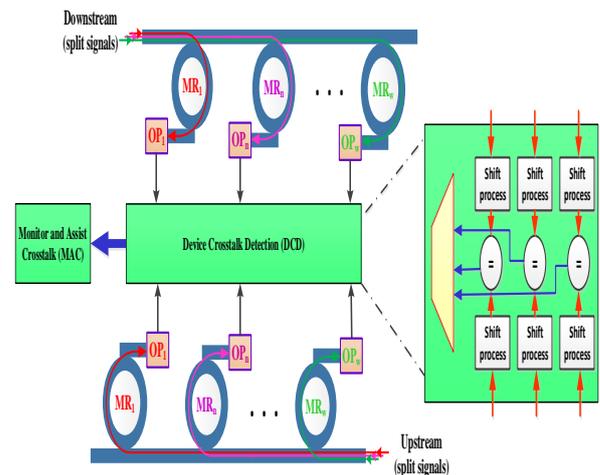


Fig. 9. The inner structure of the Crosstalk Detection (DCD)

The total crosstalk noise power in the Router N for the optical signal λ_i is presented by:

$$CrP_N^{\lambda_i} = CrP_{waveguide}^{\lambda_i} + CrP_{node}^{\lambda_i} \quad (4)$$

Which $CrP_{waveguide}^{\lambda_i}$ is the crosstalk power introduced by the waveguide and $CrP_{node}^{\lambda_i}$ is the crosstalk power injected by the router.

The classification of the crosstalk noise is essential to monitor and assist the impact of the impairments in the whole route for the optical signal. We notice independent for the types of optical routers or switchers the DCD is employed correctly because it using the optical signals on the input-output ports.

TABLE I
CLASSIFICATION OF THE CROSSTALK NOISE TYPES

	Description
No Crosstalk	No crosstalk detection
Acceptable Crosstalk	$CrP^{\lambda_i} < 20\%$ of Xth
Dangerous Crosstalk	$CrP^{\lambda_i} > 40\%$ of Xth

B. Monitor and assist crosstalk system

The dangerous aspect of the crosstalk noise is not because it arises in single point and affect the appropriate signal but it propagates and affects the different optical signals crossing this signal through all optical routers. The additive nature of the crosstalk noise makes it this impairs the first problems and to improve the ONoC performance. As a result, monitor and assist the crosstalk noise for the whole network is moderator, which we propose a general system to Monitor and Assist Crosstalk (MAC). MAC using a distributed number of DCDs which are employed according the appropriate architecture of the network. Furthermore, the type of ONoC architecture forced the numbers and the disposition of these DCDs. First, for the fat-tree-based network MAC uses DCD placed between two OTAR routes in the same level as shown in figure 10. Moreover, the number of DCD placed in fat tree network is calculated in Eq.5. Particularly, $k/4$ of DCD are employed for each level of the network.

$$DCDsnumber = (\log_2(k) + 1) * k/4 \quad (5)$$

Where, k is the number of the cores processor.

Each DCD detects and evaluates the different optical signals pass through two OTARs and forwards the outcomes for the MAC. To insure the correct process of the different wavelengths, we inject signals with the same power 0 dBm. Further, the split signals process consists to duplicate signals from input / output of the router in objective to conserve the same amount of the power signal. Second, the mesh architecture using M number of DCDs blocs, which M is the number of routers as shown in figure 11. Additionally, each DCD is placed beside each optical router which controls the different optical signals passing through this device. DCD manages the different input/output ports of the optical component that generates the outcomes forward to the MAC. For the torus network has the same distribution of DCDs as mesh network.

MAC uses the different outcomes of Z number of the DCD blocs, which distributed according the network architecture types. These DCD outcomes are the crosstalk detection and the crosstalk evaluation if exist. The complexity and the feasibility

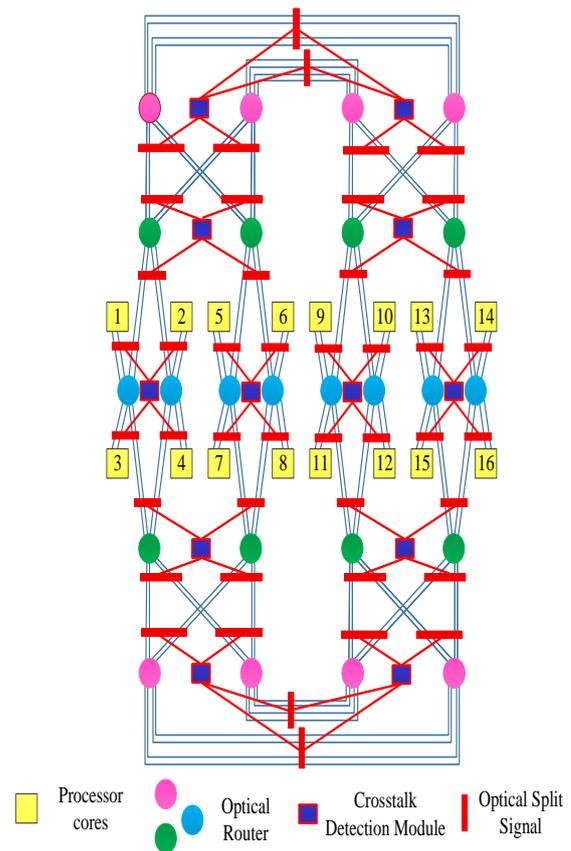


Fig. 10. Device Crosstalk Detection in FOnoC

of CAS depend for the size of the network as shown in figure 12. The number of DCDs increase with the number of processor cores particular for the Fat-tree based network, which has the high number, compare to the others topologies (mesh and torus).

The monitoring and assisting of the crosstalk noises in the whole ONoC begin by collecting the different outcomes from the various DCDs. Furthermore, MAC assists the optical signal from the source core to the destination core based on the path description that signal taken and the diverse outcomes information from the DCDs composing this route. Particularly, MAC examines the crosstalk noise in the optical signal λ_i along the path if it exist and generates an appropriate alarm according the danger that introducing by this impairment. The algorithm 1 presents the operation of the MAC. When a Processor core m (source: SC_m) requests to communicate with the processor core n (destination: DC_n), $SC_m \Rightarrow DC_n$, the MAC begin to collect the different crosstalk values from DCDs for the appropriate wavelength λ_s . Second, it examines all these information to detect and localize the source of this impairment. Finally, MAC generates alarms according the danger causing by the crosstalk noise to network. Besides, the operation of the MAC uses the following parameters as inputs:

- The path definition between core source and core destination $P_{SC_m \Leftrightarrow DC_n}$.
- Wavelength assigned to the optical signal λ_s .

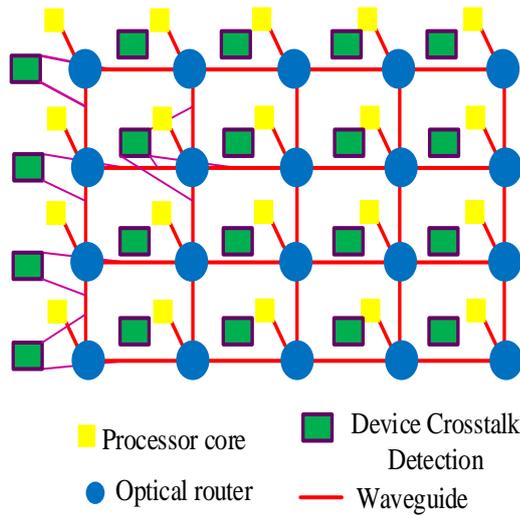


Fig. 11. Device Crosstalk Detection in mesh topology

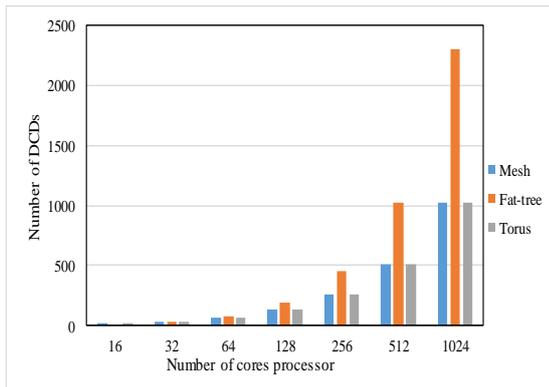


Fig. 12. Complexity of the Crosstalk Aware System

- Optical router $OR_{i,j} \subseteq P_{SC_m \Leftrightarrow DC_n}$.
- Crosstalk value $Crv_{i,j}$

For a specific optical signal λ_s assigned to connect SC_m to DC_n , the MAC collects the different crosstalk values from the various DCDs which defines the Path $P_{SC_m \Leftrightarrow DC_n}$. Then it examines these values to localize the crosstalk noise and to generate alarms. Furthermore, a crosstalk threshold is defined to manage the performance of the CAS. Two levels of the crosstalk thresholds are presented to monitor and assist the crosstalk noise in his propagation to the overall network.

Algorithm 1 Monitor and Assist Crosstalk System

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1: Input: Source Core  $m(SC_m)$ , Destination Core  $n(DC_n)$ , Wavelength  $\lambda_s$ , W number of wavelength in ONoC, Path  $SC_m \Leftrightarrow DC_n$ ,  $P_{SC_m \Leftrightarrow DC_n}$ , Crosstalk value  $Crv_{i,j}$ , optical router  $OR_{i,j} \subseteq P_{SC_m \Leftrightarrow DC_n}$ 
2: Output: localize crosstalk and generate alarms
3: for  $m, n \leftarrow 1$  to  $MM$  do  $\triangleright M \times M$  are the total number of processor cores
4:    $SC_m \leftarrow SC(m)$ 
5:    $DC_n \leftarrow DC(n)$ 
6:    $Path \leftarrow P_{SC_m \Leftrightarrow DC_n}$   $\triangleright$  path between  $SC_m$  and  $DC_n$ 
7:   for  $i, j \leftarrow 1$  to  $Z, Y \subseteq Path$  do  $\triangleright Z, Y$  are the total number of optical router define the path  $P_{SC_m \Leftrightarrow DC_n}$ 
8:     if  $Crv_{i,j}(\lambda_s) > X_{max}^{th}$  then
9:        $Alarm(s) \leftarrow Highlevel$ 
10:       $Location(s) \leftarrow OR_{i,j}$ 
11:      for  $t \leftarrow 1$  to  $W \subseteq OR_{i,j}$  do  $\triangleright W$  are the number of wavelength passed through the  $OR_{i,j}$ 
12:        if  $Crv_{i,j}(\lambda_t) > X_{max}^{th}$  then
13:           $Alarm(t) \leftarrow Highlevel$ 
14:           $Location(t) \leftarrow OR_{i,j}$ 
15:        else if  $X_{min}^{th} < Crv_{i,j}(\lambda_t) < X_{max}^{th}$  then
16:           $Alarm(t) \leftarrow Lowlevel$ 
17:           $Location(t) \leftarrow OR_{i,j}$ 
18:        else
19:           $Alarm(t) \leftarrow Safelevel$ 
20:        end if
21:      end for
22:    else if  $X_{min}^{th} < Crv_{i,j}(\lambda_s) < X_{max}^{th}$  then
23:       $Alarm(s) \leftarrow Lowlevel$ 
24:       $Location(s) \leftarrow OR_{i,j}$ 
25:       $CrT(\lambda_s) = CrT(\lambda_s) + Crv_{i,j}(\lambda_s)$ 
26:    else
27:       $Alarm(s) \leftarrow Safelevel$ 
28:    end if
29:  end for
30:  if  $CrT(\lambda_s) > X_{min}^{th}$  and  $OR_{i,j} \subseteq Path_{upper}^{1/4}$  then
31:     $Alarm(s) \leftarrow Highlevel$ 
32:     $Location(s) \leftarrow OR_{i,j}$ 
33:  else if  $CrT(\lambda_s) < X_{min}^{th}$  and  $OR_{i,j} \subseteq Path_{upper}^{1/2}$  then
34:     $Alarm(s) \leftarrow Lowlevel$ 
35:     $Location(s) \leftarrow OR_{i,j}$ 
36:  else
37:     $Alarm(s) \leftarrow Highlevel$ 
38:  end if
39: end for

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First, the X_{max}^{th} presents the maximum power value allowed to the crosstalk noise that can reach. Second, the of crosstalk noise power is acceptable but need to be monitor noted by X_{min}^{th} . In the case, when the crosstalk noise exceeds the X_{max}^{th} a high priority alarm is generated with the ID of the corresponding optical router as the location of the impairment. In addition, the MAC activates the process of examination of the crosstalk noises in the different optical signals passing through this optical router. This operation investigates the

TABLE II
 IMPAIRMENTS ALARMS

Alarms	Definition
High level	Detect one or more impairments. The crosstalk noise power has a critical level that direct damage the signals then the network performance.
Low Level	Detect one or more impairments. The crosstalk noise power has an acceptable level but need to be supervised. In addition, it damages the signals but not has a serious effect to the network performance.
Safe level	No Crosstalk detected

effect of the crosstalk noise to the others wavelengths in objective to be aware about the different crosstalk noises inserted to the others optical signals in this level of the network. Moreover, three alarms types defined according the level of the crosstalk noise power add to the corresponding optical signal. Table II defines the three alarms types.

Otherwise, if the crosstalk noise power are between X_{min}^{th} and X_{max}^{th} a low priority level of alarm is created with the location of the router and an accumulation of crosstalk power calculated $CrT(\lambda_s)$ for the according wavelength λ_s . The accumulate crosstalk noise $CrT(\lambda_s)$ used to monitor the optical signal λ_s in association with the position of the optical router $OR_{i,j}$.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this section, we test, evaluate and discuss the correctness function, features and the feasibility of the crosstalk aware system CAS. Furthermore, we define various crosstalk noise scenarios to test the correctness function of our system in which we insert crosstalk noise with different power values with in various wavelengths. Table III describes the various scenarios applied, where the first one presents a dangerous crosstalk noise introduced in the last quarter of the network. In addition, the second scenario injects two different types of crosstalk noise one in λ_1 with power value is less than X_{min}^{th} placed in the beginning of the path and the other one in λ_2 with the same power value placed in the end of the path. Moreover, we create an input test file in which we insert the different values in our system. Beside, we recover the different outputs and compare with the test file. ModelSim PE used to simulate the different scenarios. Figure 13 depicts the functional simulation and the result of the different scenarios in which it shows the various alarms generated according the features of the each scenario. According the functional simulation it is clear that CAS running with a high performance and correctness operation.

Figure 14 shows the cost, the complexity and the scalability of CAS. We evaluate these parameters with the surface of implementation in FPGA. Indeed, we calculate the total number of the lookup table (LUT) with the simulation tool (Project Navigator of Xilinx and ModelSim). Moreover, LUT reflects the occupation area of CAS modules in a chip. In this context, we select STARTER Kit of Xilinx to design and implement our system. Particularly we use SPARTAN-3E. Particularly, Fig. 14 presents the features of the CAS according the number of

 TABLE III
 CROSSTALK NOISES SCENARIOS SIMULATION

Scenario	Definition	Alarms generated
Scenario 1	The crosstalk noise (λ_1) has a power value great than X_{max}^{th}	High Level alarm plus the location of the source router of the impairment
Scenario 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First crosstalk in λ_1 with power value is less than X_{min}^{th} placed in the beginning of the path Second crosstalk in λ_2 with power value is less than X_{min}^{th} placed in the end of the path 	Two alarms are generated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> high level for the λ_1 signal safe level for the λ_2 signal
Scenario 3	Introduces two crosstalk noises which the power between X_{min}^{th} and X_{max}^{th} the first λ_1 in the beginning of the path and the second λ_2 in the end of the path.	High level Alarms are generated for the first one crosstalk noises and a low level alarm for the second one.
Scenario 4	Inserts crosstalk noise with a power value great than X_{max}^{th} in the beginning of the path.	High level alarm generated

wavelength, the number of processor cores used according the various network topologies. We note that the total number of

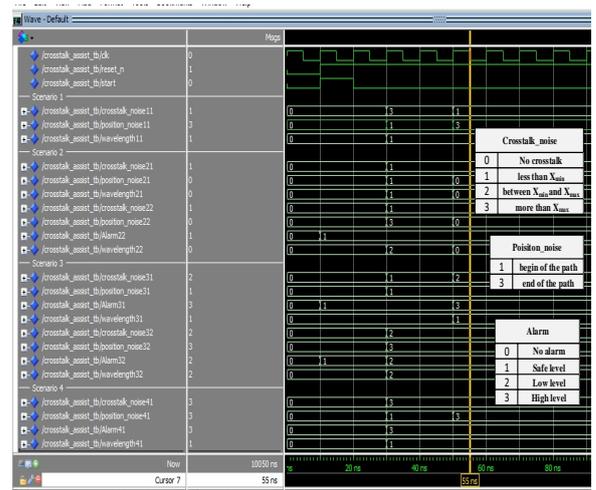


Fig. 13. Simulation Functional of CAS with various Crosstalk noises

LUTs increases exponentially as the number of processor cores scales. Indeed, this evolution explained by the increase in the number of DCD according the size of the network. In addition, we remark that the execution time increases smoothly as a function the number of cores. In particular, the average of the exactions time is around 20 microseconds. As a result, CAS reaches a real-time function with a high scalability. Indeed, with a network, having 2048 processor cores, CAS need less than 4000 LUTs and this value is 0.01% of the size of the chip.

VI. CONCLUSION

Network on Chip is a great solution to solve the problem of communication between cores in MPSoC, but is limited by the

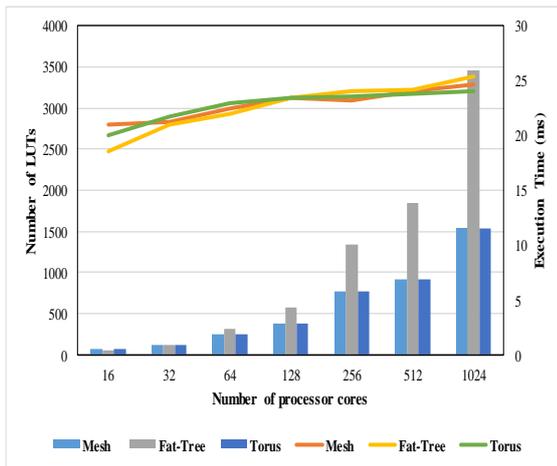


Fig. 14. Time execution and Area occupation of the MAC

increased number of cores implemented in one chip. Beside, optical communication presents itself as a trend solution for this technology. Indeed, Optical Network on Chip is a promotional solution that solves the problem of high rate of data exchange between cores with less energy consumption. Nevertheless, ONoC is affected by crosstalk noise, which is a major problem that hinders the achievement and maintenance of high performance. Consequently, this paper presented a whole solution to monitor the crosstalk noise in ONoC. First, we described the various optical devices and network topology used in ONoC. In addition, analytical crosstalk models presented for each device. Second, we proposed a new system to detect and monitor crosstalk noise in ONoC. The crosstalk aware system (CAS) is based on the collection of the different information from disturbed devices DCD located in the whole network. Finally, we implemented and simulated our system to evaluate performance, scalability and real-time function. The results have demonstrated that our system offers a high scalability with a low rate of occupation in the areas of the chip as well as a real-time function with 20 microseconds as execution time.

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