

# Testing Optical Fibre Infrastructures

Prepared and delivered for



Bisham Abbey  
20th March 2001

## AGENDA

Introduction

OF: Testing Philosophies  
Test Methods

Break

Quality Planning

Close

# Mike Gilmore

## The Cabling Partnership

[www.it-cabling.com](http://www.it-cabling.com)

**e-Ready Building**

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## Mike Gilmore



**ISO/IEC JTC1 SC25**

**Secretary: WG3: Generic Cabling**

**Member: Project Team: SOHO**



**BSI**

**Chairman TCT7/-/1: IT Cabling**

**Chairman TCT7/-/3: IT Cabling**



**CENELEC**

**50173 Ed.2 (2002)**

**Convenor: TC215 WG1: IT Cabling**

**Fibreoptic Industry Association**

**Standards Director**

**Technical Director**

# FIA

The Fibreoptic Industry Association

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# FIA Documentation Update

DESIGN		
FIA-TSD-2000-1-1	OPTICAL FIBRE CABLING: LAN APPLICATION SUPPORT GUIDE	JANUARY 2001
	Revision to include mode conditioning cords and 10GBASE-xyz	JANUARY 2002
INSTALLATION		
FIA-TSD-2000-4-2-1	TESTING OF INSTALLED CABLING: ATTENUATION USING LSPM EQUIPMENT	JANUARY 2002
SAFETY		
FIA-TSD-2000-5-1	OPTICAL POWER: SAFETY LEVELS	DECEMBER 2001
FIA-TSD-2000-5-2	OPTICAL FIBRE: HANDLING OF PROCESSING CHEMICALS	
FIA-TSD-2000-5-3	OPTICAL FIBRE: DISPOSAL OF WASTE	

MODELLING TOOLS	
CABLING STRUCTURES COST MODEL	DECEMBER 2001

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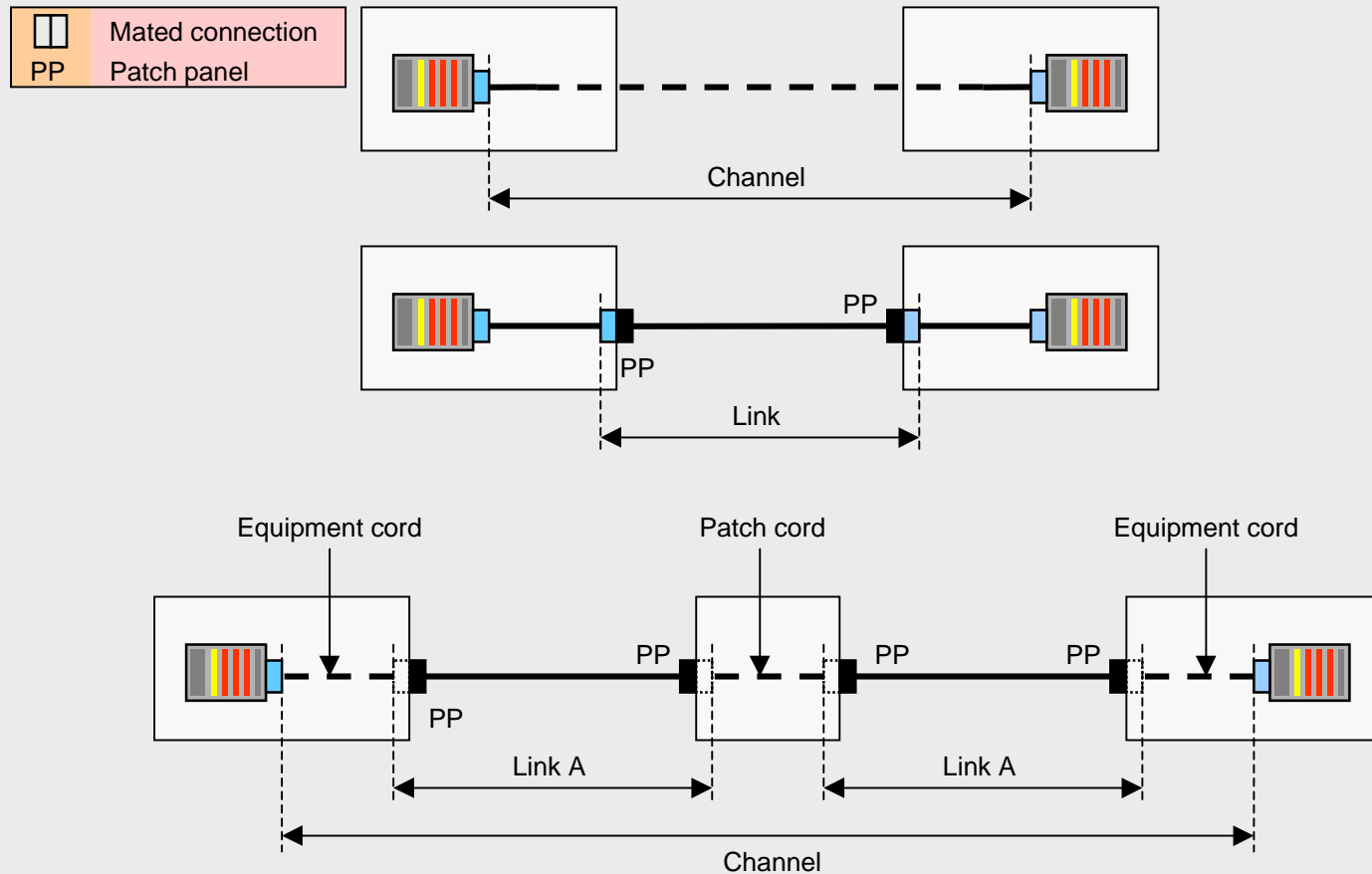
# OF - Testing Philosophies

- Reference Points
- General Implementations
- The Alternative Approaches
- Testing Regimes
- Light Source - Power Meters
- Equipment Grades (FIA)
- Test Cords
  - Launch conditions
  - MMF Mandrel Wrap
  - The Importance of Cords
- LSPM Measurement Accuracy
- Measurement Error
- Typical Results
- Cabling Configurations
- Impact of Incorrect Methods

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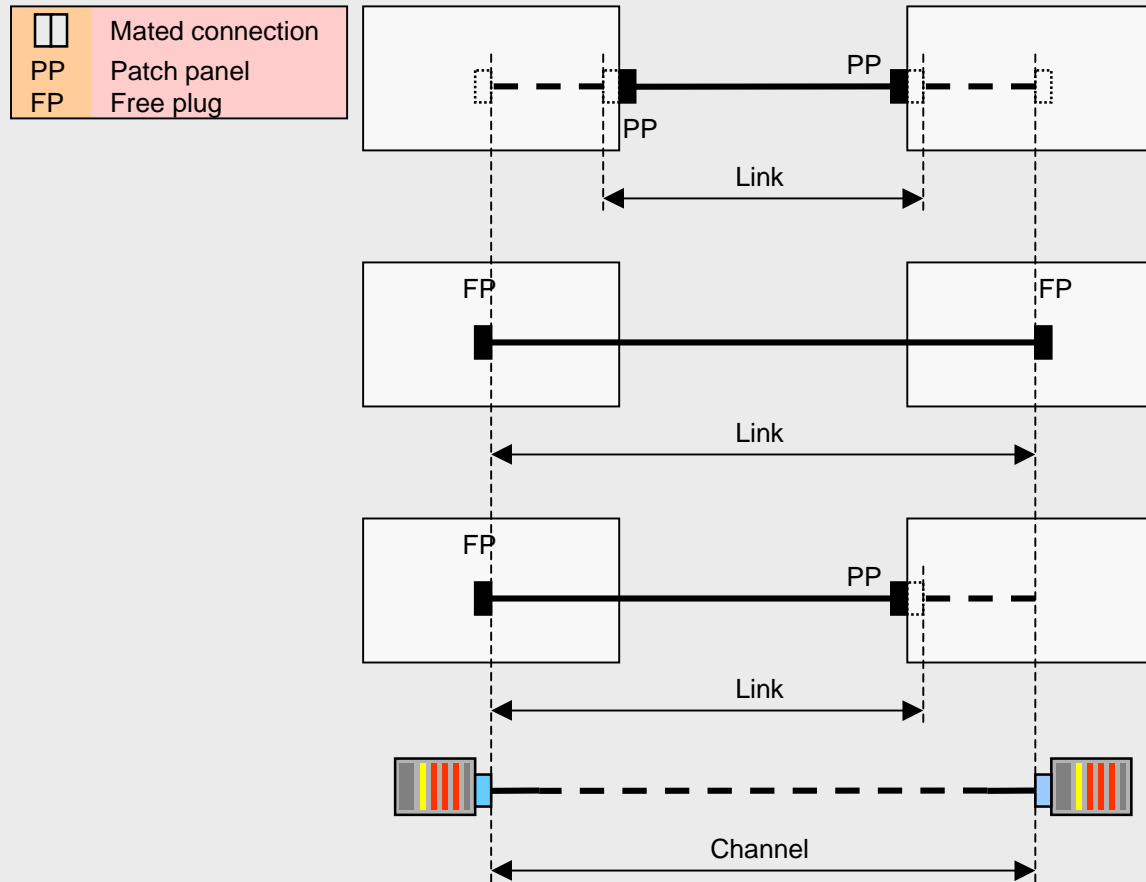
# Reference Points



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# General Implementations



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# The Alternative Approaches

	Optical power budget (dB)			
	MMF		SMF	
	850nm	1300nm	1310nm	
"Channel" approach	<b>APPLICATION</b>			
	ISO/IEC 8802-3: 10BASE-FL/FB	12,5 (6,8)		
	ISO/IEC 8802-5: TR 4/16 Mbit/s	13,0 (8,0)		
	ISO/IEC 9314-3 FDDI		11,0 (6,0)	
	ISO/IEC DIS 9314-4 FDDI		10,0	
	ISO/IEC 8802-3: 100BASE-FX		11,0 (6,0)	
	TR 100 Mbit/s		11,0 (6,0)	
	CD 14165-1: Fibre Channel-1062	4,0		6,0
	IEEE 802-3: 1000BASE-SX	2,6 (3,56)		
	IEEE 802-3: 1000BASE-LX		2,35	5,0
"Overall loss" approach	Maximum values   x dB   y dB   z dB			
	Actual value   Link < (x + y + z) dB			
"Component loss" approach	Maximum values   x dB   y dB   z dB			
	Actual values   < x dB   < y dB   < z dB			



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# Testing Regimes

TEST REGIME	ITEMS UNDER TEST	TESTING APPROACH	TEST TOOL
Component Acceptance	Cables	Component loss	OTDR
	Cords	Overall loss	LSPM
		Component loss	LSPM
Legacy Cabling Acceptance	Links and channels	Overall loss	LSPM
		Component loss	OTDR
Partial Completion Tests	Links	Component loss	OTDR
Installed Cabling Acceptance	Links and channels	Overall loss	LSPM
		Component loss	OTDR
Fault Diagnosis	Links and channels	Component loss	OTDR



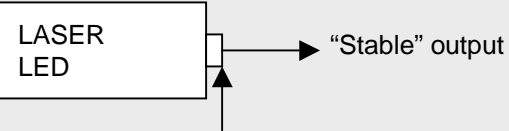
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# Light Source - Power Meters

## LSPM = Light Source - Power Meter

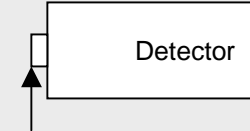
### Light Source



Connector independent of cabling under test

Multimode	
$\lambda$ (nm)	$\Delta\lambda$ (nm)
820-880	30-60
1280-1320	30-60

### Power Meter



Connector dependent on cabling under test  
• interchangeable

- Measurement
- absolute power (W or dBm)
  - relative power (dB)

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# Equipment Grades (FIA)

Grade 1 • simplex • single wavelength		Component- based
Grade 2 • simplex • dual wavelength		Component- based
Grade 3 • simplex • auto dual wavelength		System-based
Grade 4 • duplex • dual wavelength		System-based
Grade 5 • duplex • auto dual wavelength		System-based

Includes single location Grade 3



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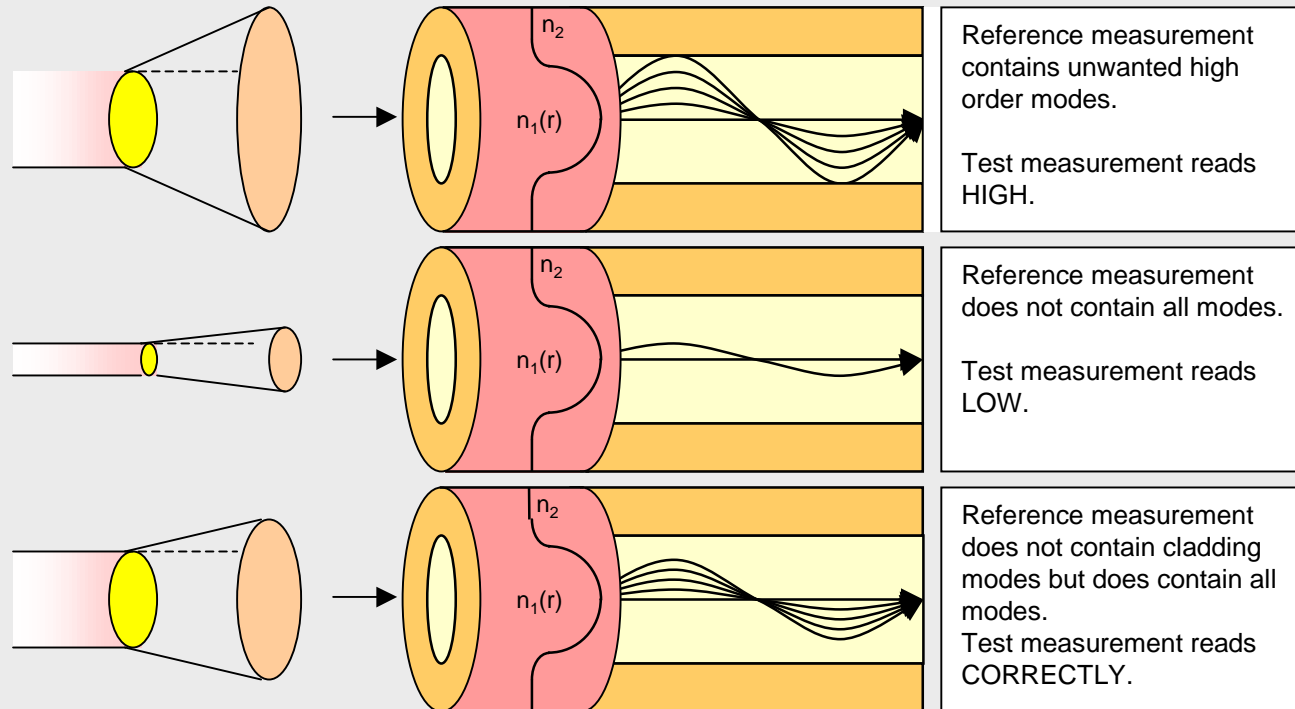
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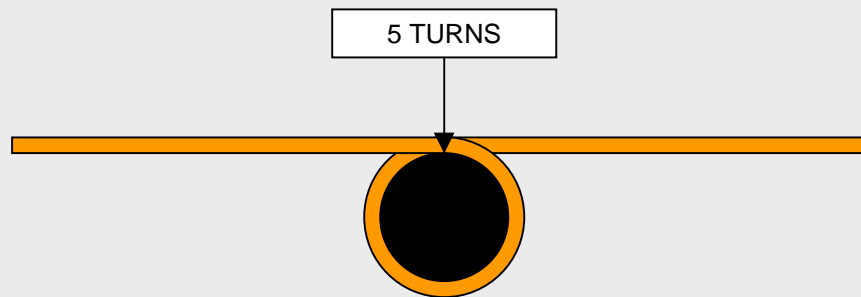
# Test Cord Launch Conditions



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# MMF Mandrel Wrap



	MMF: not applicable		MMF: EN 50346 6MP				MMF: ANSI/TIA/EIA B.1		
					Mandrel Diameter				Mandrel Diameter
			50/125	Cable	18		50/125	Cable	25
			50/125	SCOF	15		50/125	SCOF	22
			62.5/125	Cable	20		62.5/125	Cable	20
			62.5/125	SCOF	17		62.5/125	SCOF	17



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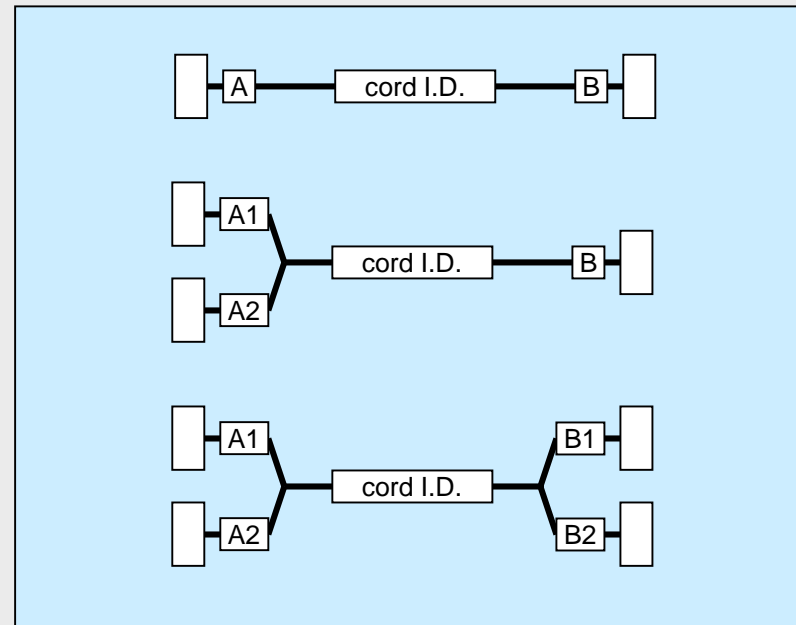
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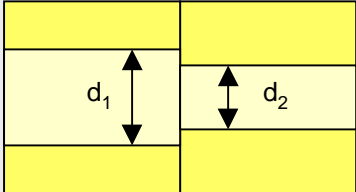
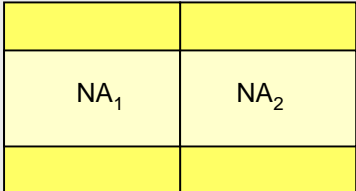
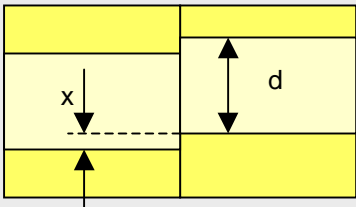
# The Importance of Cords



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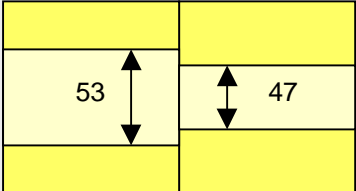
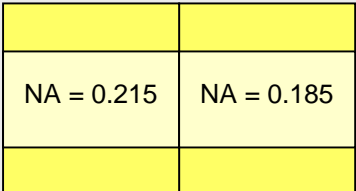
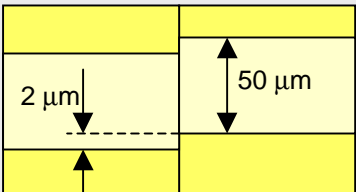
# LSPM Measurement Accuracy

CORE		$Loss = -10 \log_{10} \left[ \left( \frac{d_2}{d_1} \right)^2 \right]$ <p style="text-align: right;">dB from large core to small core (0 dB from small to large)</p>
CORE		$Loss = -10 \log_{10} \left[ \left( \frac{NA_2}{NA_1} \right)^2 \right]$ <p style="text-align: right;">dB from large NA to small NA (0 dB from small to large)</p>
CORE		$Loss = -10 \log_{10} \left[ \frac{1}{90} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{de}{x} \right) - \frac{2xe}{\pi d} \right]$ <p style="text-align: right;">dB in both directions</p> $e = \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{x}{d} \right)^2 \right]^{0.5}$

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# LSPM Measurement Accuracy

CORE		$Loss = -10 \log_{10} \left[ \left( \frac{47}{53} \right)^2 \right]$	= -1.04 dB	Applied statistics and real manufacturing tolerances suggest combined value < -0.35 dB per joint
CORE		$Loss = -10 \log_{10} \left[ \left( \frac{0.185}{0.215} \right)^2 \right]$	= -1.30 dB	
CORE		<i>Loss</i>	= -0.47 dB	

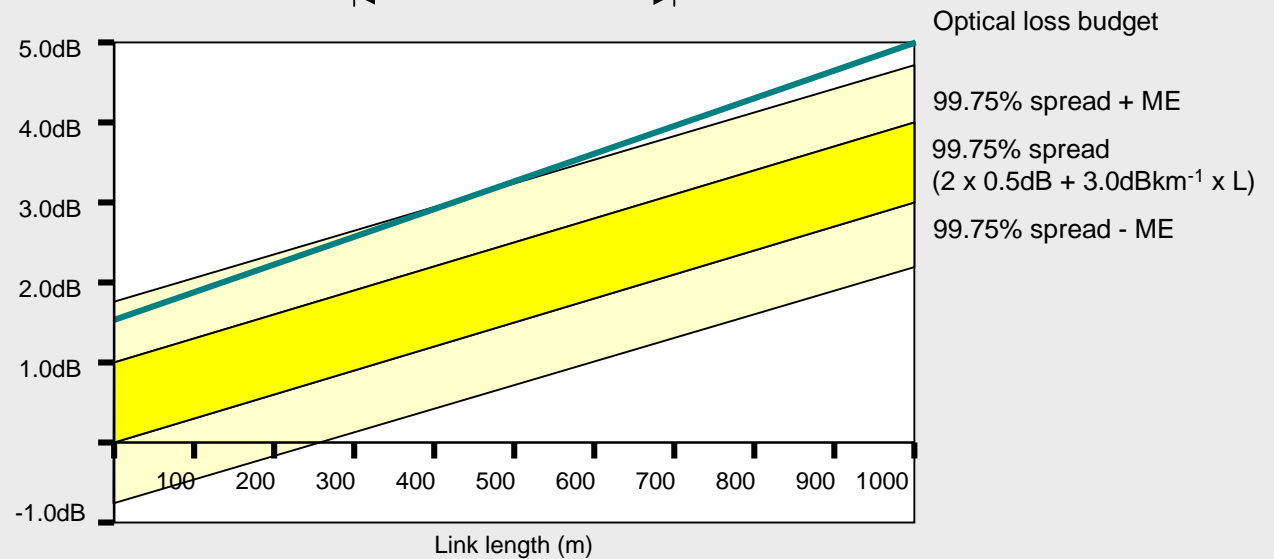
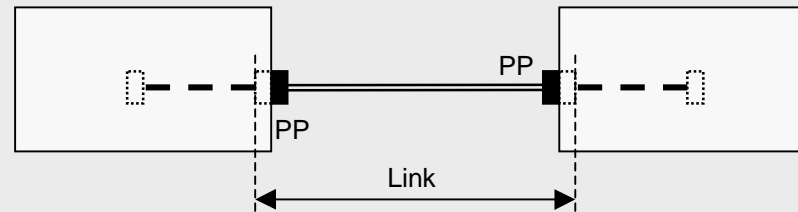
Measurement accuracy of LSPM systems = 0.7 dB plus other mismatches



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# Measurement Error



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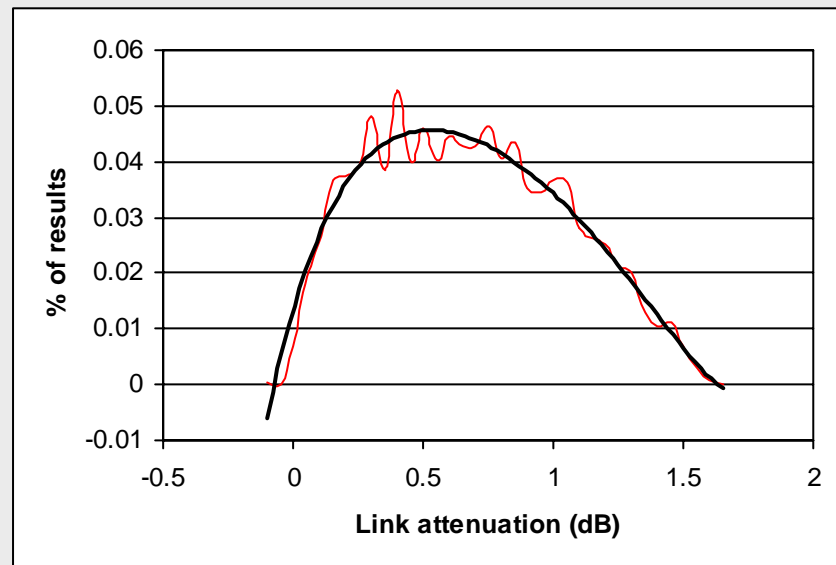
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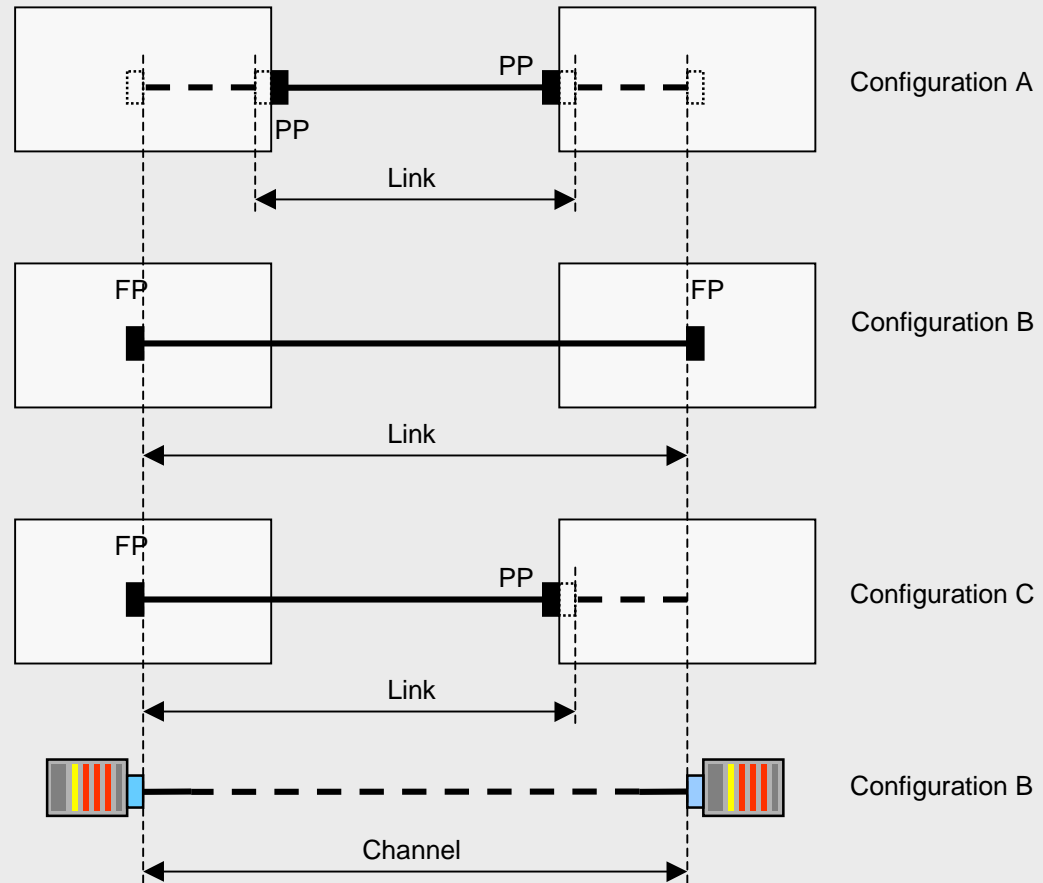
# Typical Results



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# Cabling Configurations



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# Impact of Incorrect Methods

INSTALLED LINK	METHOD APPLIED	RESULT
CONFIGURATION A	CONFIGURATION A	CORRECT
	CONFIGURATION B	LOW BY 2 CONNECTIONS
	CONFIGURATION C	LOW BY 1 CONNECTION
CONFIGURATION B	CONFIGURATION A	HIGH BY 2 CONNECTIONS
	CONFIGURATION B	CORRECT
	CONFIGURATION C	HIGH BY 1 CONNECTION
CONFIGURATION C	CONFIGURATION A	HIGH BY 1 CONNECTION
	CONFIGURATION B	LOW BY 1 CONNECTION
	CONFIGURATION C	CORRECT
INSTALLED CHANNEL	METHOD APPLIED	RESULT
CONFIGURATION B	CONFIGURATION A	HIGH BY 2 CONNECTIONS
	CONFIGURATION B	CORRECT
	CONFIGURATION C	HIGH BY 1 CONNECTION

All measurements are subject to the fundamental accuracy of the technique



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# Test Methods

LSPM Test Methods

Configuration A

Configuration B

Configuration C

Duplex Cabling

Link Configuration A

Equipment Grade 2

Equipment Grades 4,5

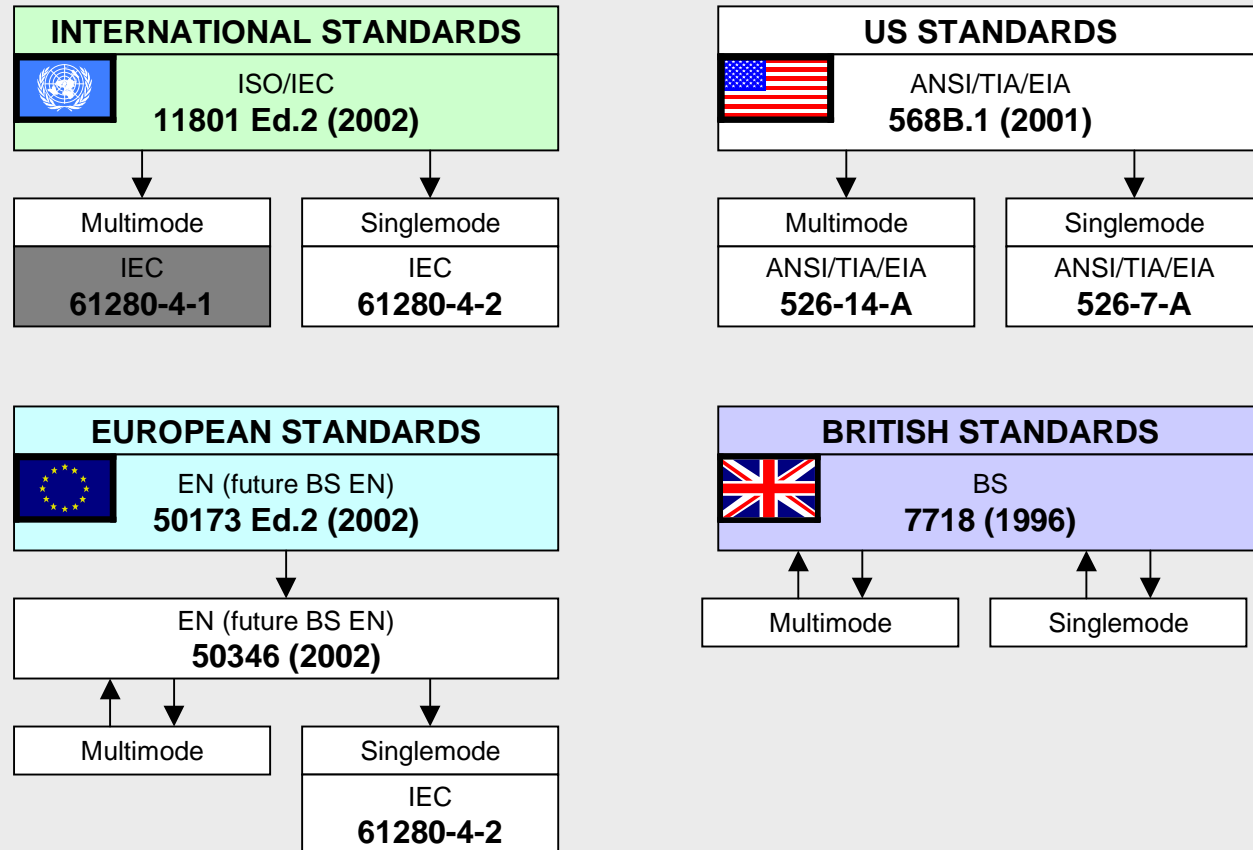
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# LSPM Test Methods



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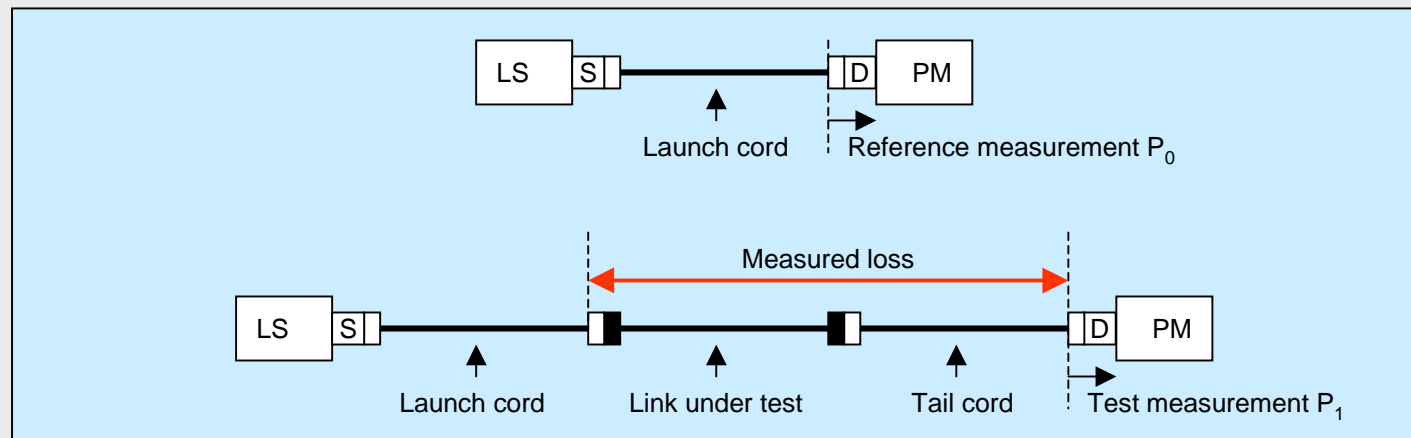
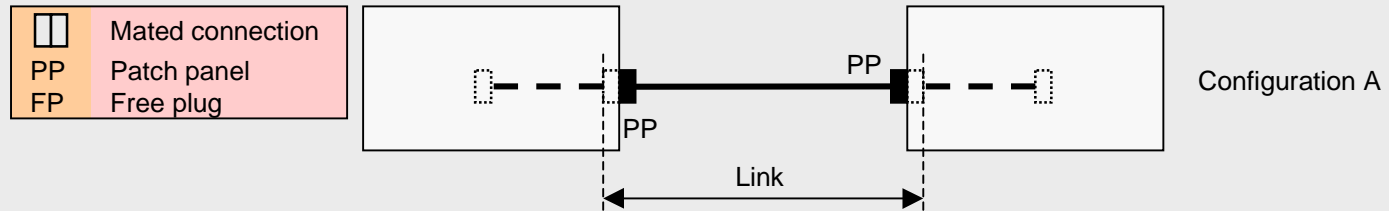
# LSPM Test Method Glossary

ARENA	REFERENCE	TITLE
IEC	61280-4-1	Fibre optic communication subsystem basic test procedures - Part 4-1: Fibre optic cable plant - Multimode fibre optic cable plant attenuation
IEC	61280-4-2	Fibre optic communication subsystem basic test procedures - Part 4-2: Fibre optic cable plant - Single-mode fibre optic cable plant attenuation
EN	50346	Information Technology - Testing of installed cabling
TIA/EIA	526-14-A	OFSTP-14A Optical Power Loss Measurement of Installed Multimode Fiber Cable Plant (ANSI/TIA/EIA-526-14A-98)
TIA/EIA	526-7	OFSTP-7 Measurement of Optical Power Loss of Installed Single-Mode Fiber Cable Plant (ANSI/TIA/EIA-526-7-98)





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# Configuration A Test Method



Loss =  $P_1 - P_0$  (dB)

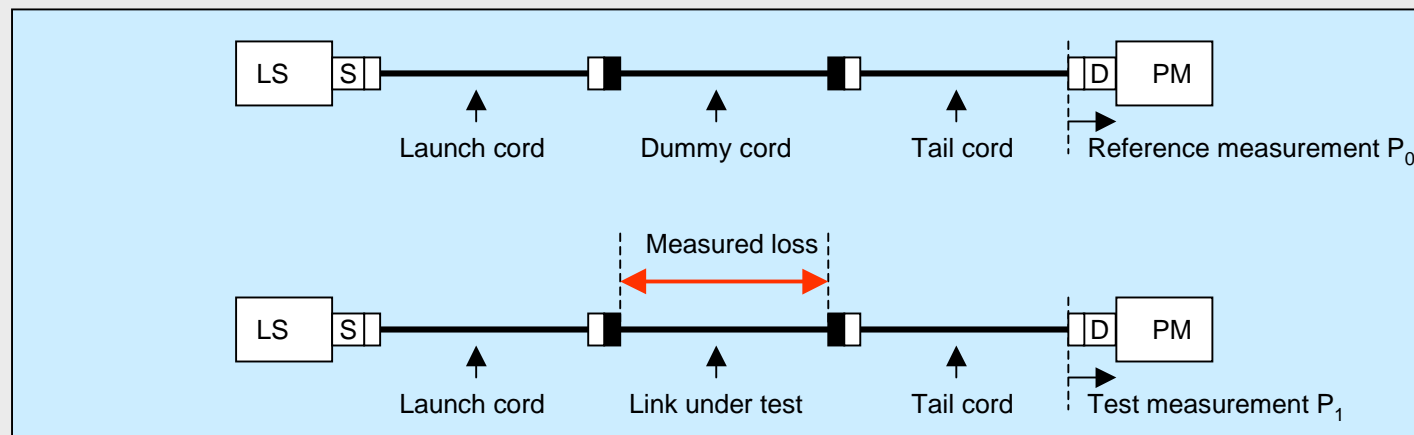
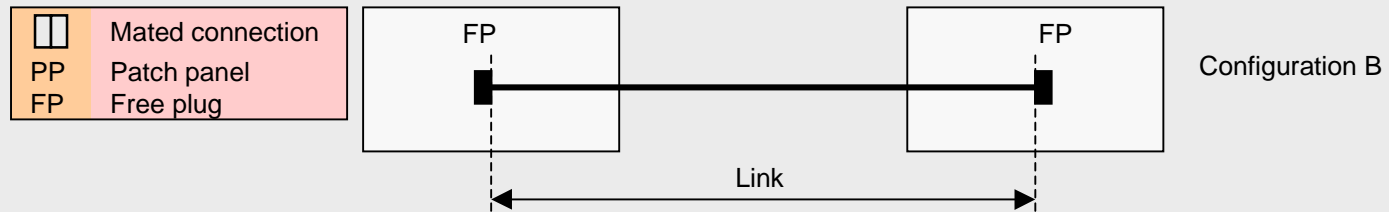
	MMF: not applicable		MMF: EN 50346 Method 1		MMF: ....-526-14-A Method B
	SMF: IEC 61280-4-2 Method 1.A		SMF: IEC 61280-4-2 Method 1.A		SMF: ....-526-7 Method A.1
			BS 7718: Configuration A		







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# Configuration B Test Method



Loss =  $P_1 - P_0$  (dB)

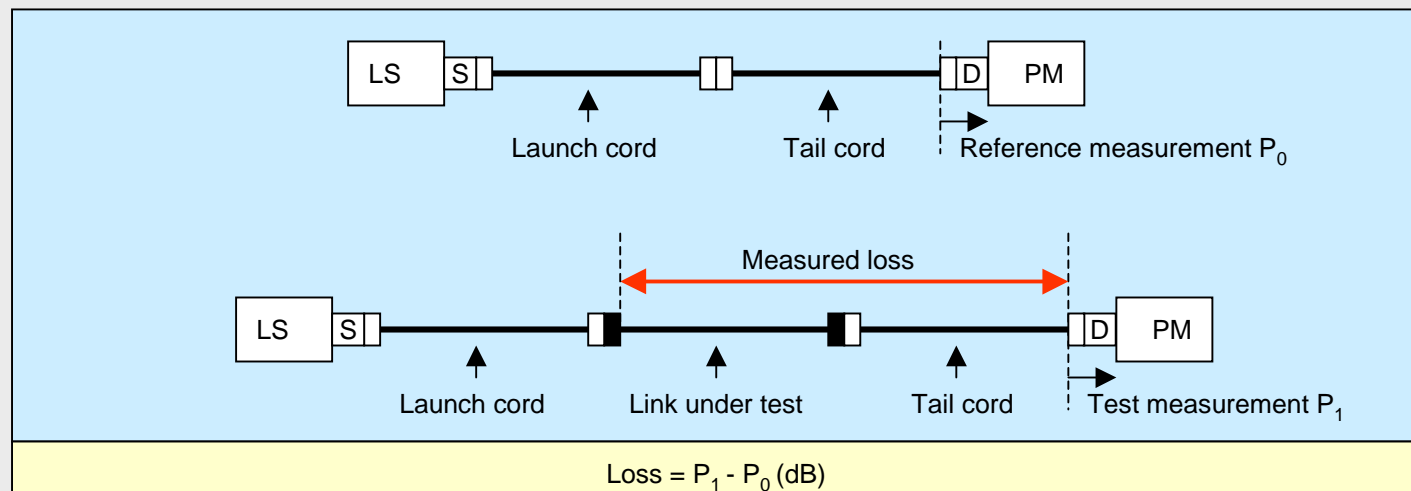
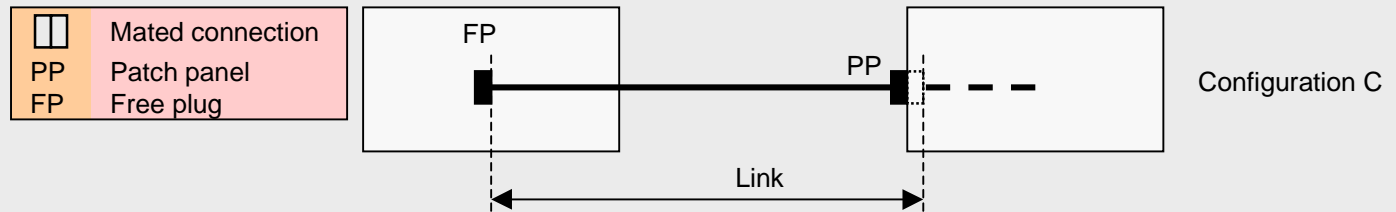
	MMF: not applicable		MMF: EN 50346 Method 2		MMF: ....-526-14-A Method C
	SMF: IEC 61280-4-2 Method 1.C		SMF: IEC 61280-4-2 Method 1.C		SMF: ....-526-7 Method A.3
			BS 7718: Configuration B		



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# Configuration C Test Method



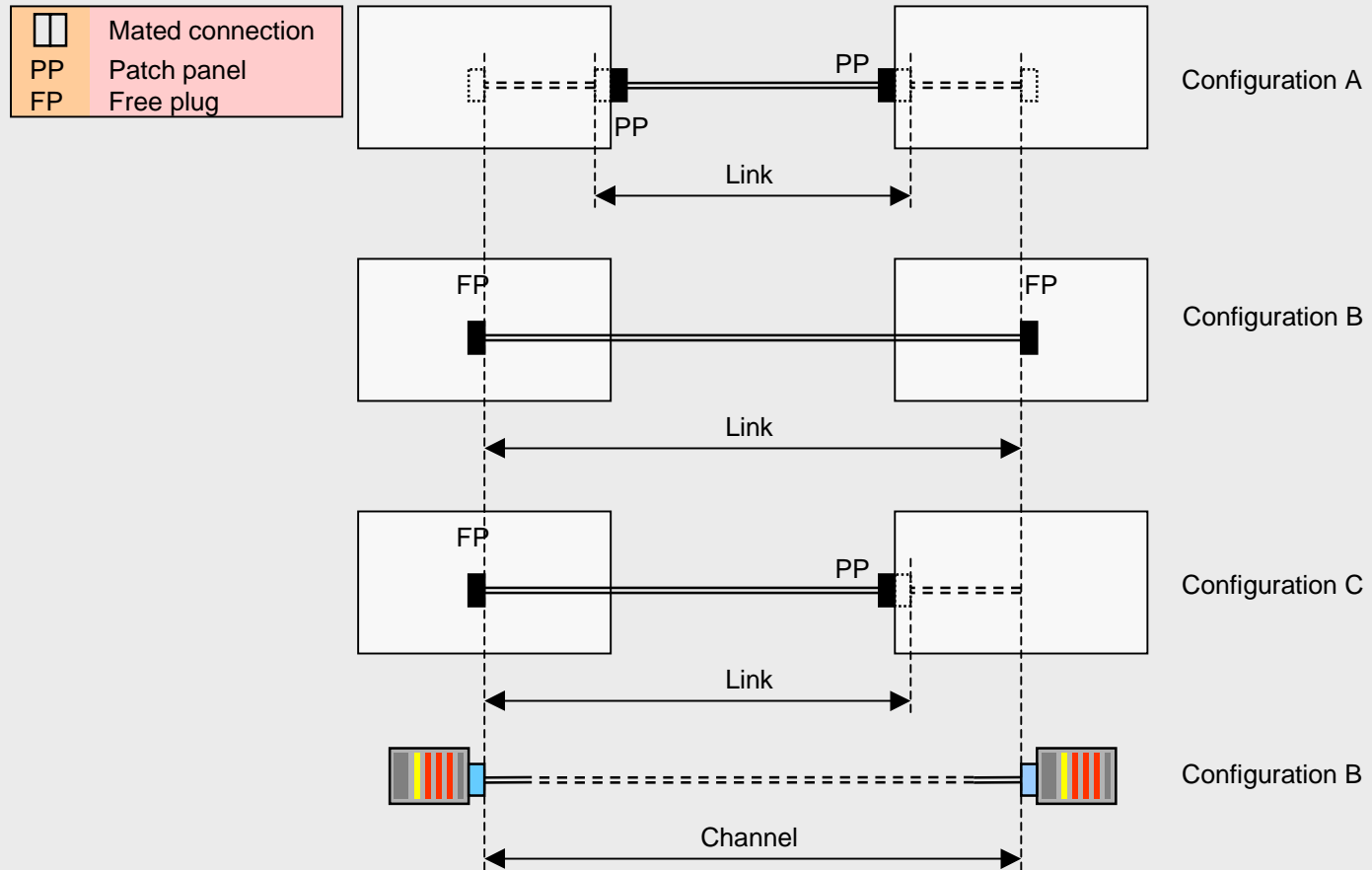
	MMF: not applicable		MMF: ....-526-14-A Method A
	SMF: IEC 61280-4-2 Method 1.B		SMF: ....-526-7 Method A.2
	BS 7718: Configuration C		



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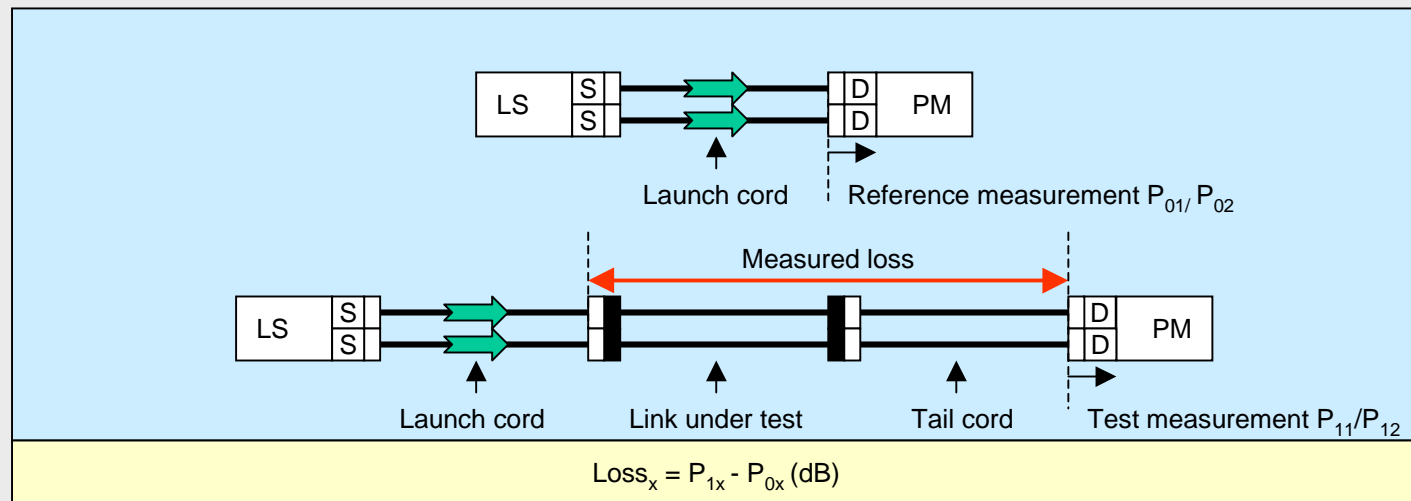
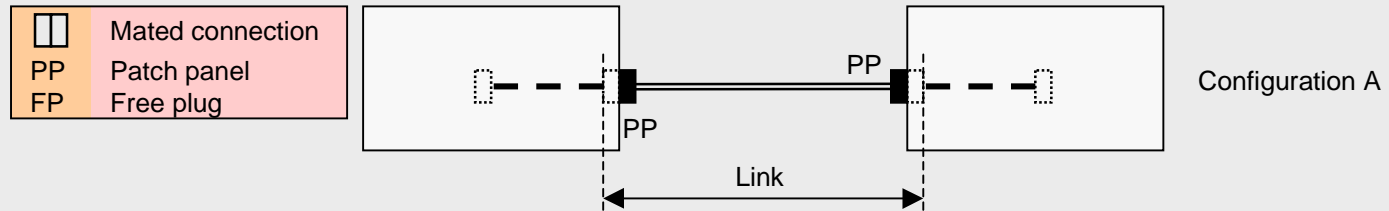
# Duplex Cabling



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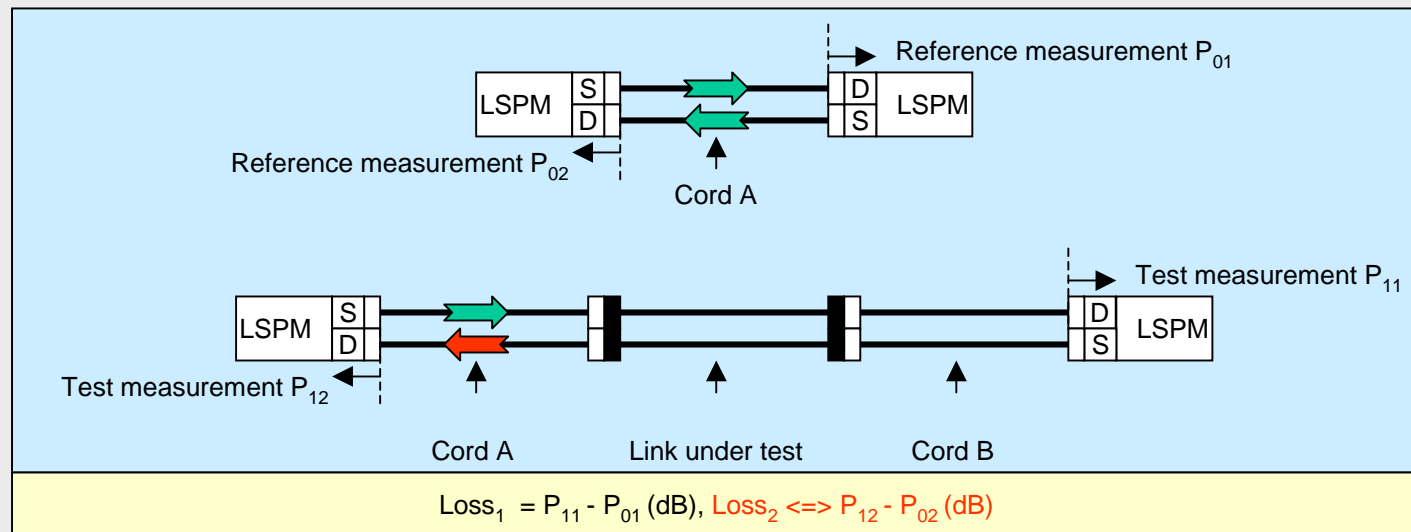
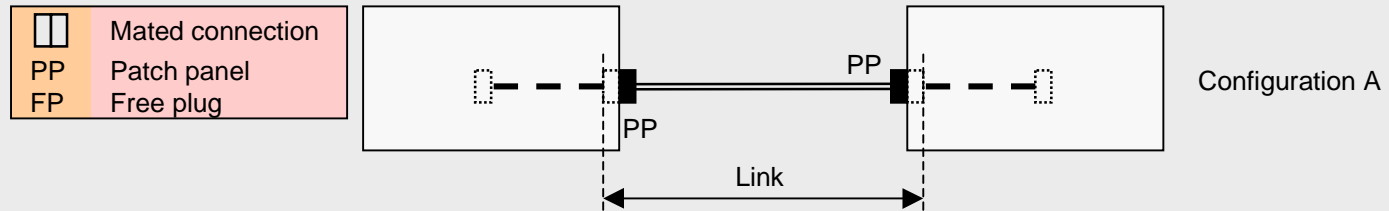
# Link Configuration A - Grade 2



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# Link Configuration A - Grade 4,5

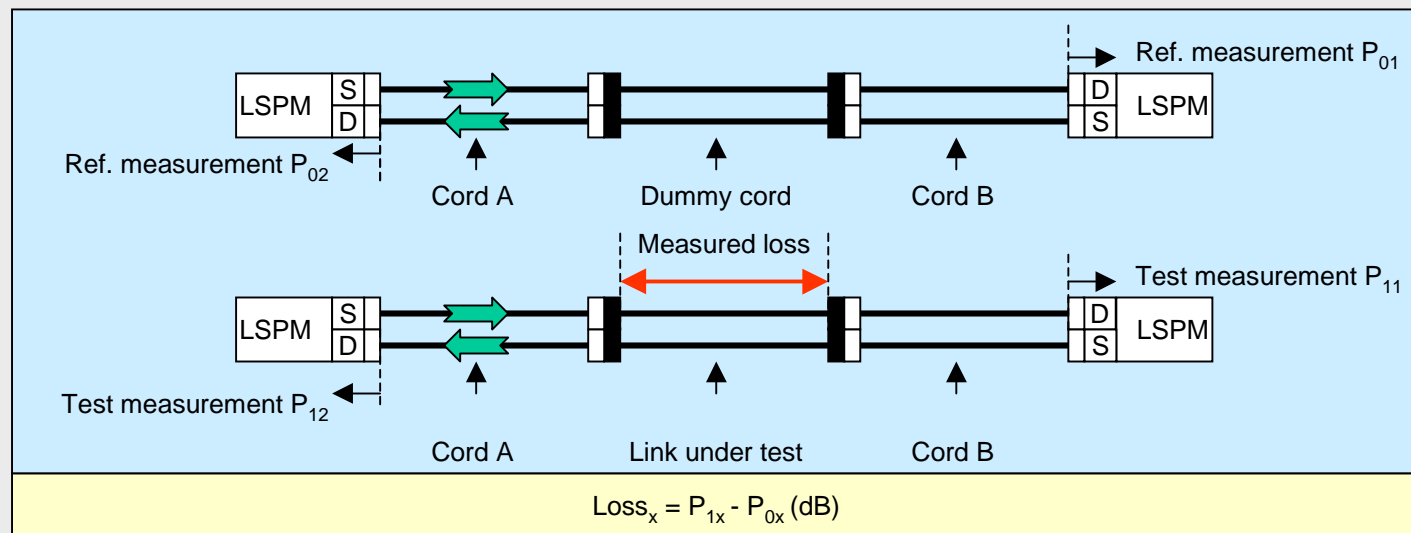
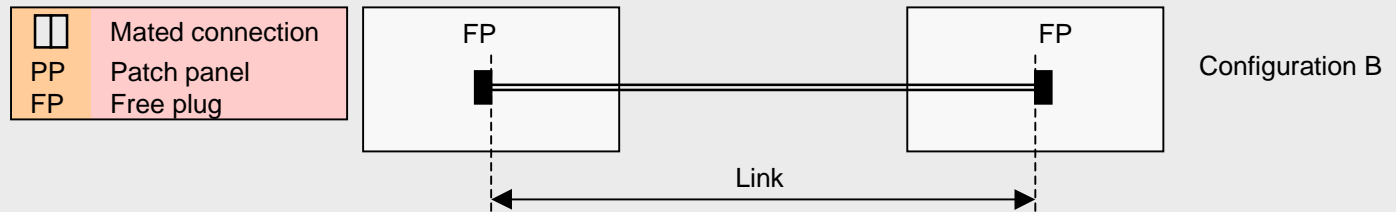


Test measurement  $P_{12}$  will be influenced by removal of Cord A from RH LSPM  
Unless LSPM guarantees that coupled power into Cord B is the same as Cord A, measurement error may occur

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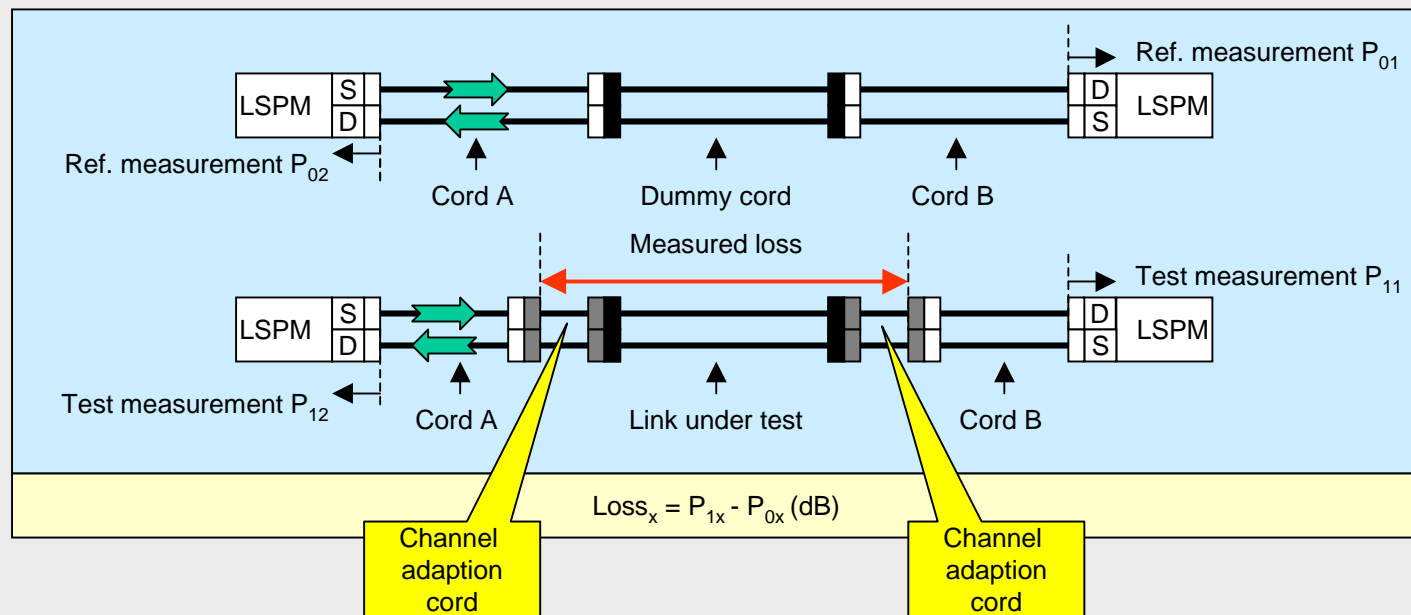
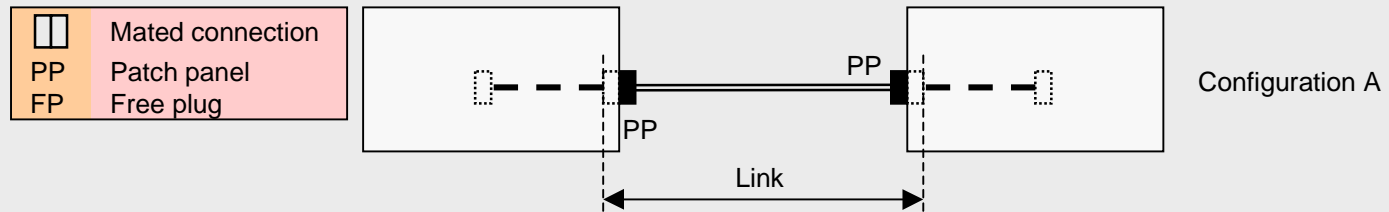
# Channel Test - Grade 4,5



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# Link Configuration A - Grade 4,5



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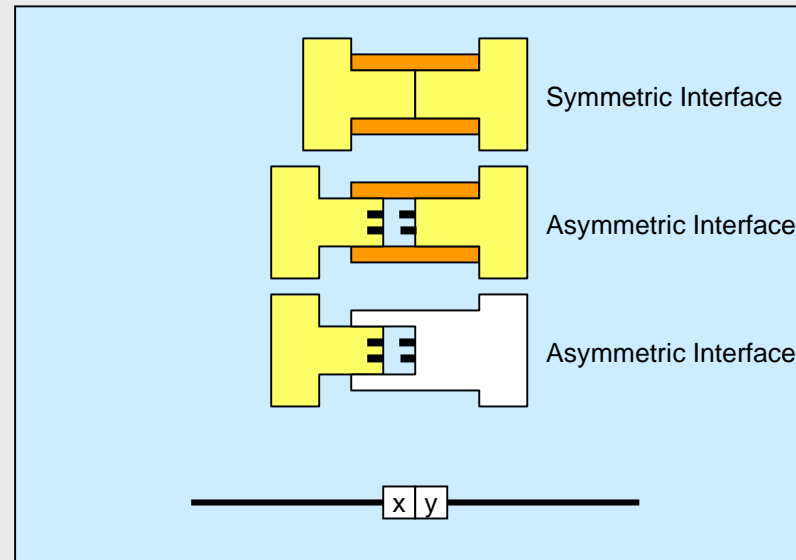
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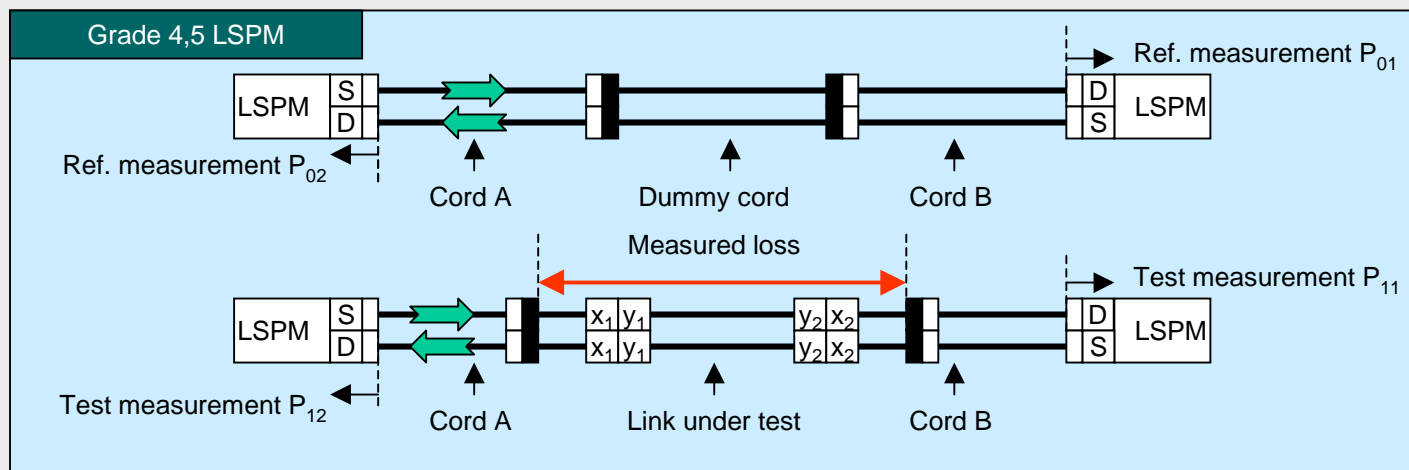
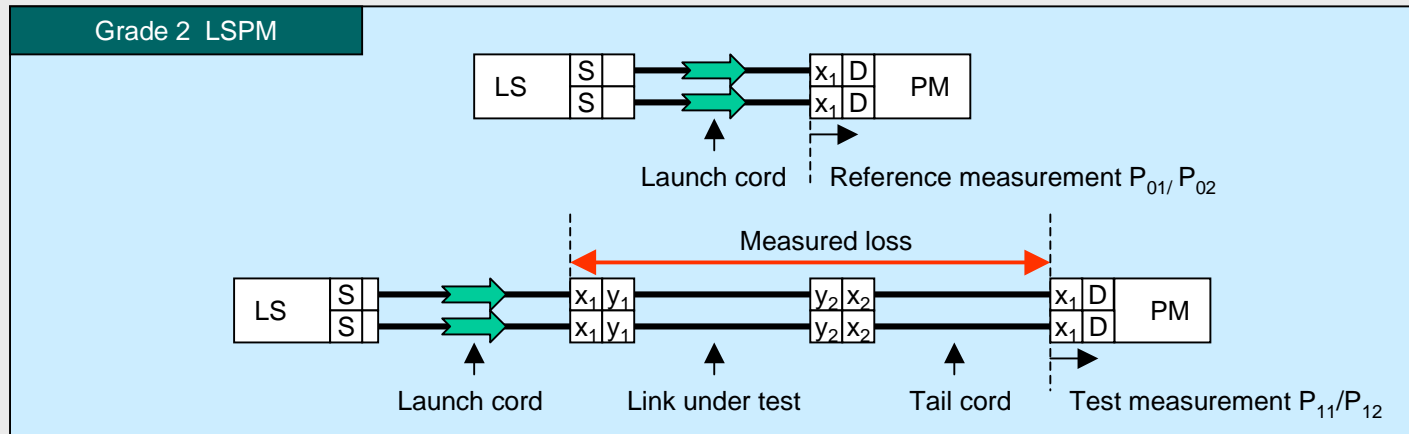
# Symmetric and Asymmetric



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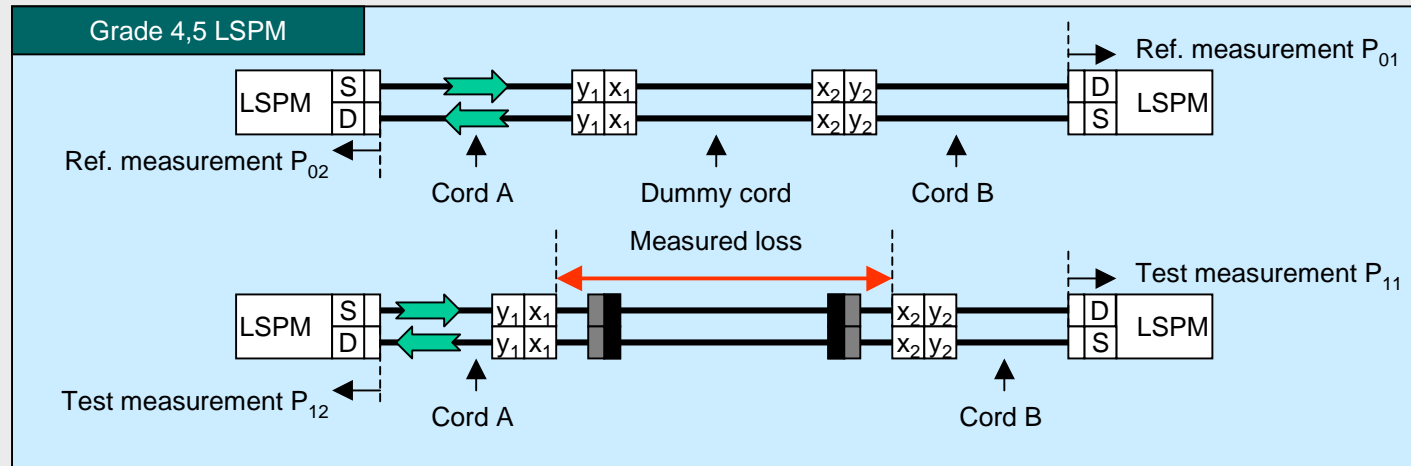
# Configuration A Link Testing



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# Channel Testing



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Optical Power Budget/CIL  
Optical Fibre Cabling Classes  
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Pass/Fail Indicators  
LASER LSPM Equipment  
OTDR vs. LSPM

# Quality Planning

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# Optical Power Budget/CIL

Application			Optical Fibre			
			50/125 (OM2)		62.5/125 (OM1)	
Mb/s	Network	$\lambda$	Max. length (m)	OPB max. (dB)	Max. length (m)	OPB max. (dB)
4	Token Ring	850 nm	1857 <sup>1</sup>	8.0	2000	13.0
10	Ethernet		1514 <sup>1</sup>	6.8	2000	12.5
16	Token Ring		1857 <sup>1</sup>	8.0	2000	13.0
100	Ethernet	1300 nm	2000	6.0	2000	11.0
1000	Ethernet	850 nm	550	3.56	275	2.6
1000	Ethernet	1300 nm	550	2.35	550	2.35
10000	Ethernet	850 nm	82	1.80	33	1.60
10000	Ethernet	CWDM/850	300	1.96	300	1.96
			50/125 (OM3)			
10000	Ethernet	850 nm	300	2.59		

<sup>1</sup> Calculated values using 1.5dB of connecting hardware losses

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# Optical Fibre Cabling Classes

		Optical fibre channel class			
		OF-300	OF-500	OF-2000	
Parameter					
Attenuation		CLC/IS	CLC/IS	CLC/IS	

		Maximum attenuation (dB)			
		Multimode		Singlemode	
		850nm	1300nm	1310nm	1550nm
Class	OF-300	2,55	1,95	1,80	1,80
	OF-500	3,25	2,25	2,00	2,00
	OF-2000	8,50	4,50	3,50	3,50



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# Quality Plan

The Quality Plan details the:

- test procedures to be used
- actions to be taken in the event of marginal results  
(i.e. results that lie within the measurement accuracy but outside the expected values).

Specifically the Quality Plan shall contain information about the following:

- the test equipment and test cords to be used;
- the need for bi-directional testing:  
This may be a specific customer requirement but there is no need for bi-directional testing providing that the correct methods and cords are used
- transmission wavelength:  
The Installation Specification defines the wavelength(s) at which the cabling is to be tested. If the Installation Specification refers to external standards such as ISO/IEC 11801, EN 50173 or ANSI/TIA/EIA-568B then these standards shall be consulted to determine their requirements;
- the administration of the test;
  - detailing how each test is to be referenced/identified;
  - detailing how the test configuration is to be recorded;
- the treatment of marginal results;
  - proposals for re-testing with different test leads and the use of a statistical approach;
  - if the result continues to be marginal then it may be necessary to investigate the cause of the loss by means of an OTDR (see FIA-TSD-2000-4-2-2) to determine if the problem lies within the cable or the connections.

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# Pass/Fail Indicators

Test equipment that  
not only  
measures  
but also  
ADJUDICATES

Application support based upon:

- length (requiring the modal bandwidth of the optical fibre to be input);
- measured link/channel loss.

Cabling performance against calculation of optical loss budget based upon:

- number and type of joints
- length;
- measured link/channel loss.

PASS/FAIL INDICATORS ARE VERY SUSCEPTIBLE  
TO SHORT LENGTH SYNDROME  
(measurement error)

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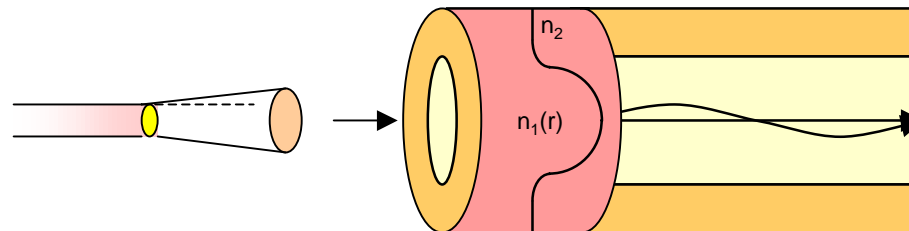
Break

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# LASER LSPM Equipment

There is an argument to suggest that MMF cabling to support LASER-based applications should be tested with LASER sources



Reference measurement does not contain all modes.

Test measurement reads LOW.

Test results can vary with test lead handling.

Unless explicitly allowed and documented such equipment should not be used

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# OTDR vs. LSPM

SHORT LENGTH SYNDROME  
calls LSPM measurements into question

(unless measurement error is "allowed for" in adjudication)

OTDRs can be used to assess and measure individual components  
(subject to appropriate techniques)

COMPONENT UP VERIFICATION MAY BECOME MORE COMMON

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# Conclusions

READ THE CABLING SPECIFICATION

KNOW YOUR LIMITS

- which standard?
- which issue?

UNDERSTAND THE MARGINS

- undertake a channel design review
- make sure the client understands it

PLAN FOR FAILURE

- can "FAIL"s be expected?
- under which conditions?
  - what happens next?
- agree process with client

TEST CORDS - TEST CORDS  
TEST CORDS - TEST CORDS

# FIA

The Fibreoptic Industry Association

# Testing Multimode Optical Fibre Infrastructures

Prepared and delivered for



Bisham Abbey  
20th March 2002