The Road to Single-Mode:

Direction for choosing, installing, and testing single-mode fiber

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Single-Mode Applications/Design

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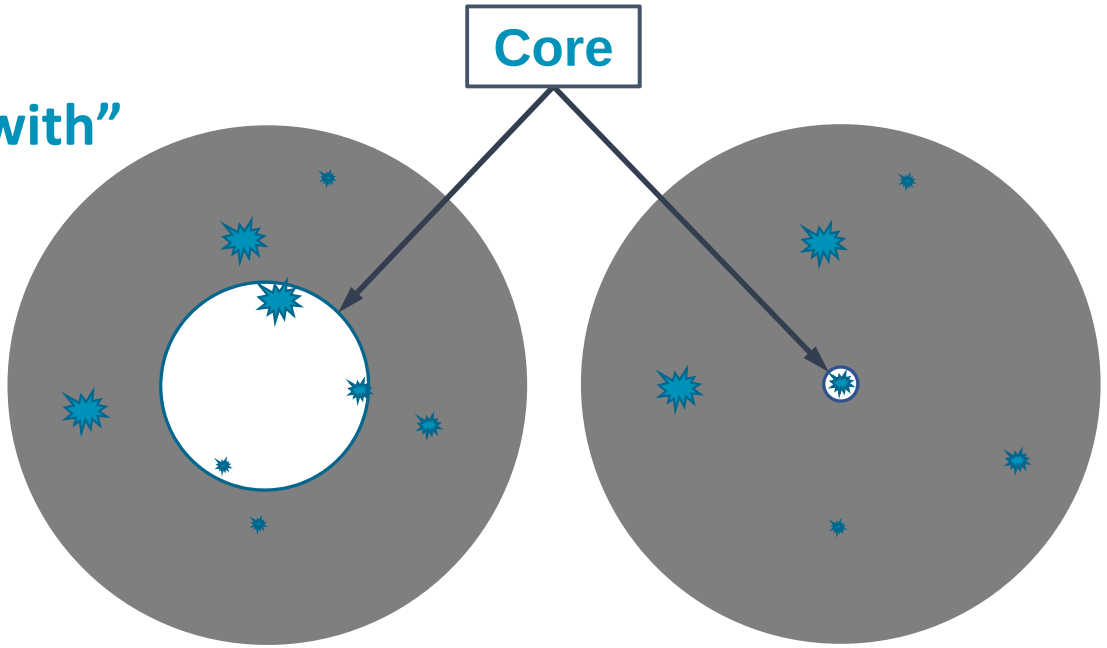
Traditional thoughts on single-mode

- **More challenging** to keep clean
- **Less generations** of fiber to deal with
- Transceivers are **more expensive**
- **Applications are duplex**, no need for MPOs to achieve higher speeds
- **Greater distance** with single-mode transceivers
- **Greater insertion loss allowed** (≈ 6.7 dB) compared to multimode
- **Reflectance** (return loss/back reflection) concerns
- **Uses high power lasers** – safety concerns
- May have to use an **attenuator on shorter links**

Multimode vs. single-mode

"Multimode is easier to deal with"

- Dust in an office
  - 2.5 to 10 µm
- Human hair
  - ≈ 100 µm
- It is a great deal easier to block all the light in a single-mode end face



Multimode
OM2, OM3, OM4, OM5

Single-mode
OS1a, OS2

Less generations of fiber to deal with

Multimode Cable Type	100GBASE-SR4
OM1	Not supported
OM2	Not supported
OM3	70 m
OM4	100 m
OM5	100 m

Single-Mode Cable Type	100GBASE-DR
OS1a	500 m
—	—
—	—
—	—
OS2	500 m

- If you installed OS1a back in 1999 or OS2 today in 2018, the distance reach is the same for 100GBASE-DR
- The connectors may need replacing, but no pulling new cable
- Decision to install multimode driven by transceiver cost

Transceivers are more expensive

- Single-mode transceivers have certainly come down in cost
- There was a time when you could say 7.5 x cost of multimode
- Large (hyper-scale) data centers driving the demand for low cost single-mode transceivers have changed the enterprise and data center markets

100GBASE-SR4 (multimode) ≈ 100GBASE-PSM4 (single-mode)

Single-mode options to 400 Gb/s (duplex)

1 Gb/s	Distance (m)
1000BASE-LX	5,000
1000BASE-LX10	10,000
1000BASE-EX	40,000
1000BASE-ZX	70,000

10 Gb/s	Distance (m)
10GBASE-LR	10,000
10GBASE-LX4	10,000
10GBASE-ER	40,000
10GBASE-ZR	80,000

40 Gb/s	Distance (m)
40GBASE-LRL4	1,000
40GBASE-FR	2,000
40GBASE-LR4	10,000
40GBASE-ER4	40,000

100 Gb/s	Distance (m)
100GBASE-DR	500
100GBASE-CWDM4	2,000
100GBASE-LR4	10,000
100GBASE-ER4	40,000

200 Gb/s	Distance (m)
200GBASE-FR4	2,000
200GBASE-LR4	10,000

400 Gb/s	Distance (m)
400GBASE-FR8	2,000
400GBASE-LR8	10,000

Single-mode options to 400 Gb/s (Parallel)

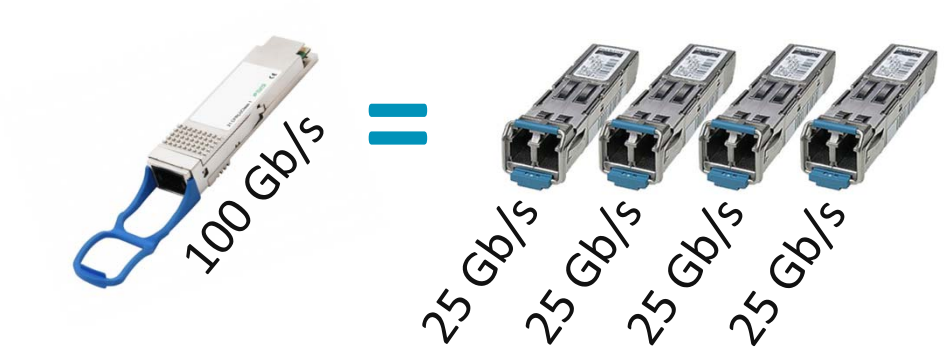
40 Gb/s	Distance (m)
40GBASE-PLR4	1,000

100 Gb/s	Distance (m)
100GBASE-PSM4	500

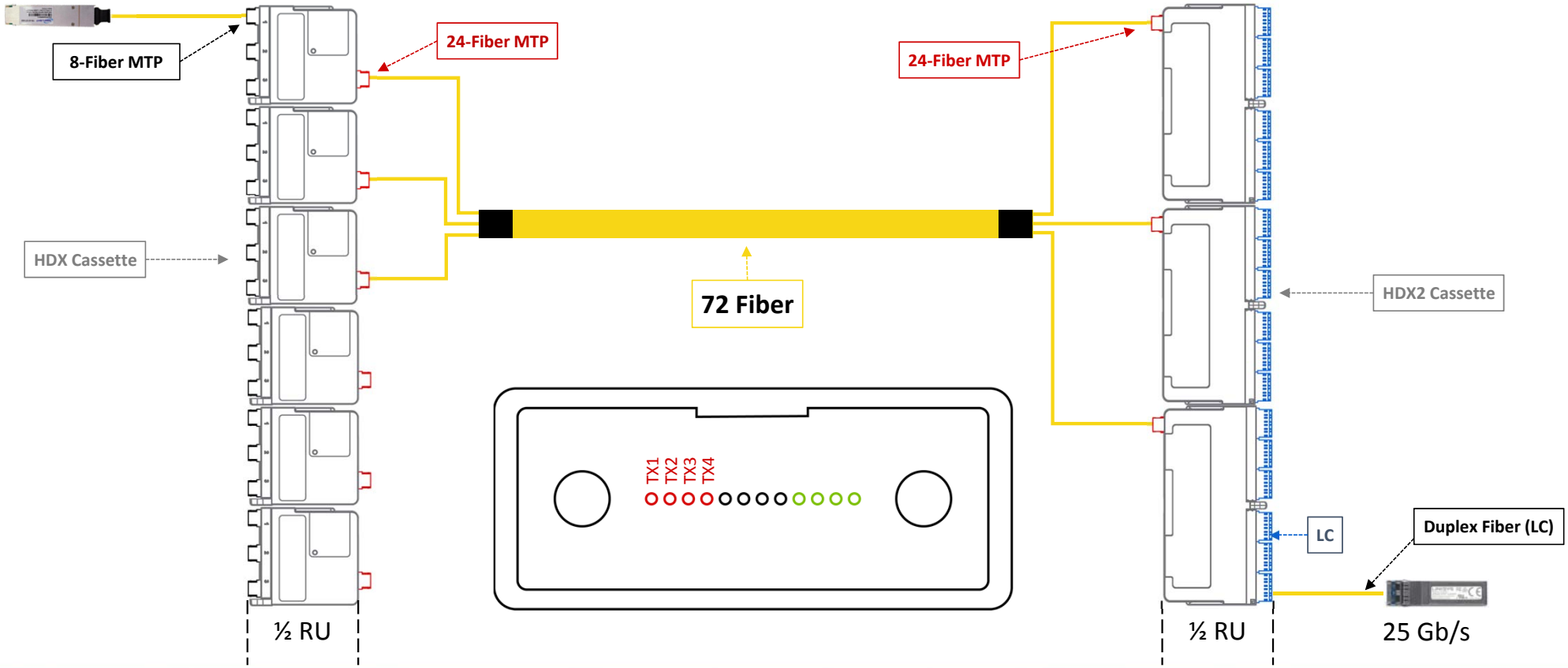
200 Gb/s	Distance (m)
200GBASE-DR4	500

400 Gb/s	Distance (m)
400GBASE-DR4	500

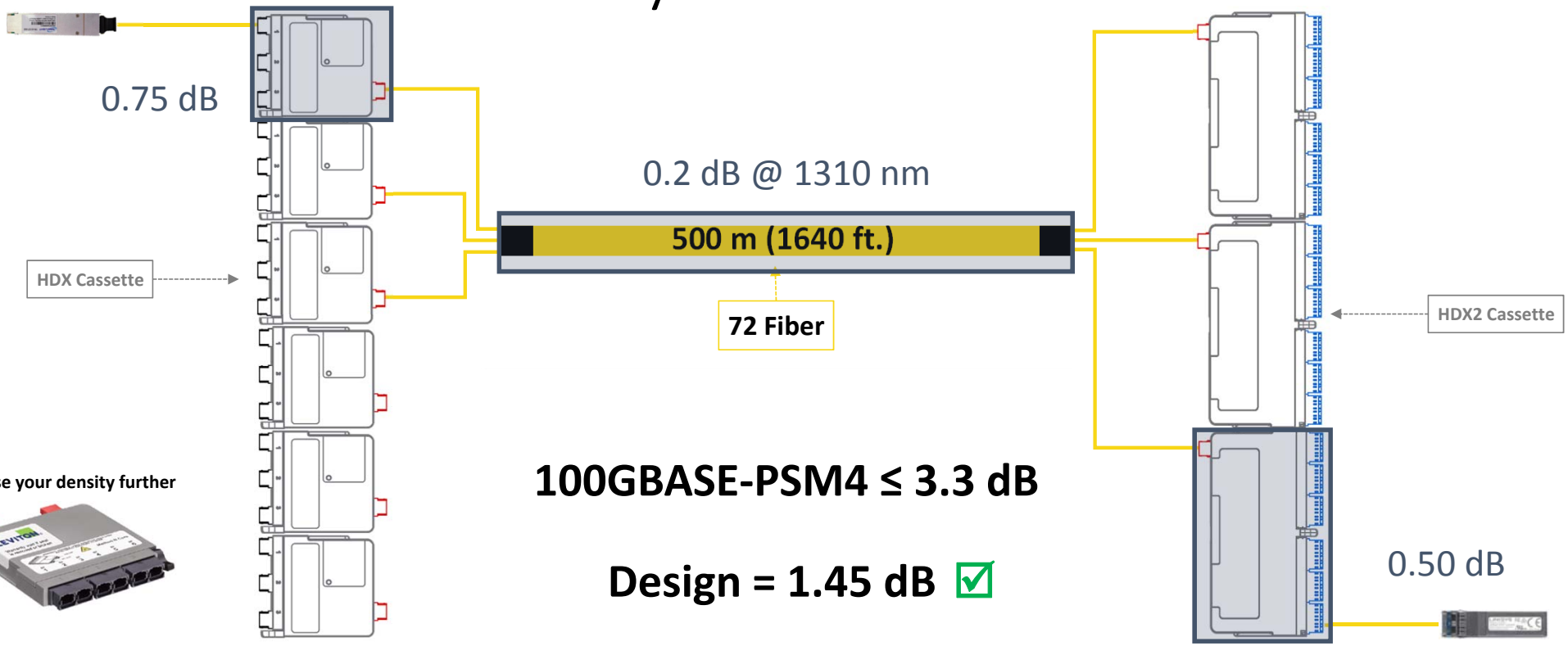
- Transceiver cost reduced
- These options allow breakout
  - Increases port density



100GBASE-PSM4 breakout



100GBASE-PSM4 by the numbers



Increase your density further

100GBASE-PSM4 ≤ 3.3 dB

Design = 1.45 dB ☑

Greater insertion loss allowed

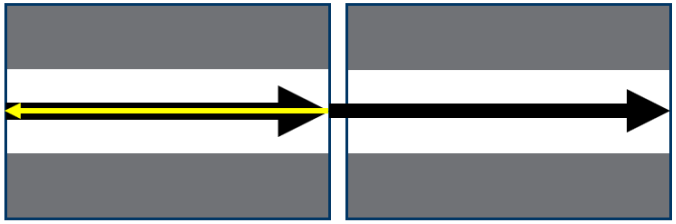
- No longer a true statement
- With cheaper transceivers comes a reduced allowance for insertion loss
- Designers need to be aware of the reduced loss budget for the newer transceivers targeted at data centers

100 Gb/s Ethernet	Channel Loss
100GBASE-ER4	15.0 dB
100GBASE-LR4	6.3 dB
100GBASE-CWDM4	5.0 dB
100GBASE-PSM4	3.3 dB
100GBASE-DR	3.0 dB

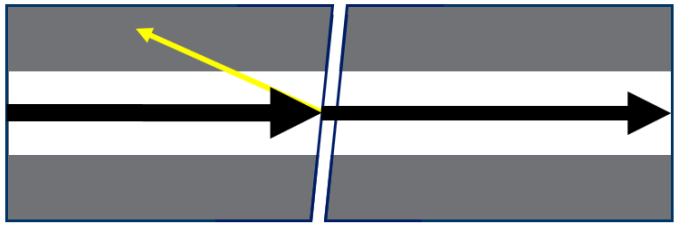
- If your design has multiple connections, you can run into trouble

Return loss (reflectance)

- What is return loss?
- It's light reflected back into the transceiver
- Caused by a change in refractive index (glass – air – glass)
- At higher data rates, errors are generated if too much light is received back



Physical Contact (PC)



Angled Physical Contact (APC)

- Putting an 8° angle on the end face results in the mode of light being forced back into the cladding rather than the transceiver

Return loss (reflectance) concerns

- ANSI/TIA-568.3-D calls out connector return loss
- IEEE 802.3 (Ethernet) calls out reflectance for connections
- Measured using Optical Time Domain Reflectometers (OTDRs)
  - Call out reflective events as reflectance
- Return loss or reflectance?
  - Practically speaking, they're the same thing
  - Return loss is a positive number (45 dB)
  - Reflectance is a negative number (-45 dB)

Sensitive to reflectance (return loss)

100GBASE-DR

Maximum channel insertion loss (dB)

Number of connections where the reflectance is between -35 and -45 dB	Number of connections where the reflectance is between -45 and -55 dB								
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	**3.0**
1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
3	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	—
4	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	—	—
5	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	—	—	—
6	2.6	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

- Let's take an example link containing four LC/MTP cassettes
  - Single-mode MTPs are APC, so there will be four of those (typically > -55 dB)
  - The four LCs are factory polished (typically >= -50 dB)
  - We have no connections between -35 dB and -45 dB
  - So our allowable loss will be 3.0 dB

Sensitive to reflectance (return loss)

100GBASE-DR

Maximum channel insertion loss (dB)

Number of connections where the reflectance is between -35 and -45 dB	Number of connections where the reflectance is between -45 and -55 dB								
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
3	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	—
4	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	**2.7**	2.7	2.7	—	—
5	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	—	—	—
6	2.6	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

- Let's take another example of a link containing four LC/MTP cassettes
  - Single-mode MTPs are APC, so there will be four of those (typically > -55 dB)
  - The four LCs are factory polished (typically >= -50 dB)
  - Future performance could be less than -45 dB
  - So our allowable loss would be 2.7 dB

Uses higher powered lasers

- Long haul versions only
- Class 1M lasers for
  - 100GBASE-DR
  - 100GBASE-PSM4
  - 100GBASE-CWDM4

Fiber Scope
(Built in filter)

A Class 1M laser is safe for all conditions of use except when passed through magnifying optics such as microscopes and telescopes.

LASER RADIATION

DO NOT VIEW DIRECTLY WITH OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS CLASS 1M LASER PRODUCT

Attenuators

- If the link is too short, the transmitted light could saturate the receiver
- This is typically an issue associated with high power lasers only
  - The sort of lasers you find in outside plant such as cable tv
  - If the link is short, the designer will add an attenuator
  - Alternatively, a quick fix is to put a bend in the fiber and tape it in the cabinet/tray

- In the Data Center, low power Fabry–Pérot (FP) lasers are used
  - These lasers have a nominal output of -3 dBm
  - Distributed Feedback Lasers can be found in CWDM4 transceivers
  - These laser have a nominal output of 2.5 dBm
  - IEEE typically specifies a minimum distance of 2.0 m (6.6 ft.)

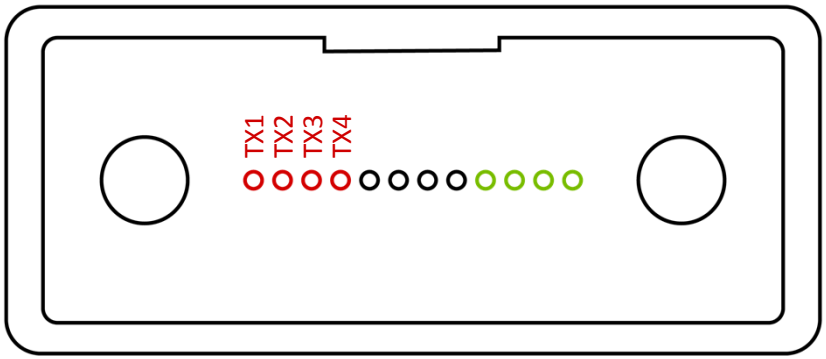
Your Design

100GBASE-PSM4 in a switch to switch environment

8, 12, or 24 fiber MPO?

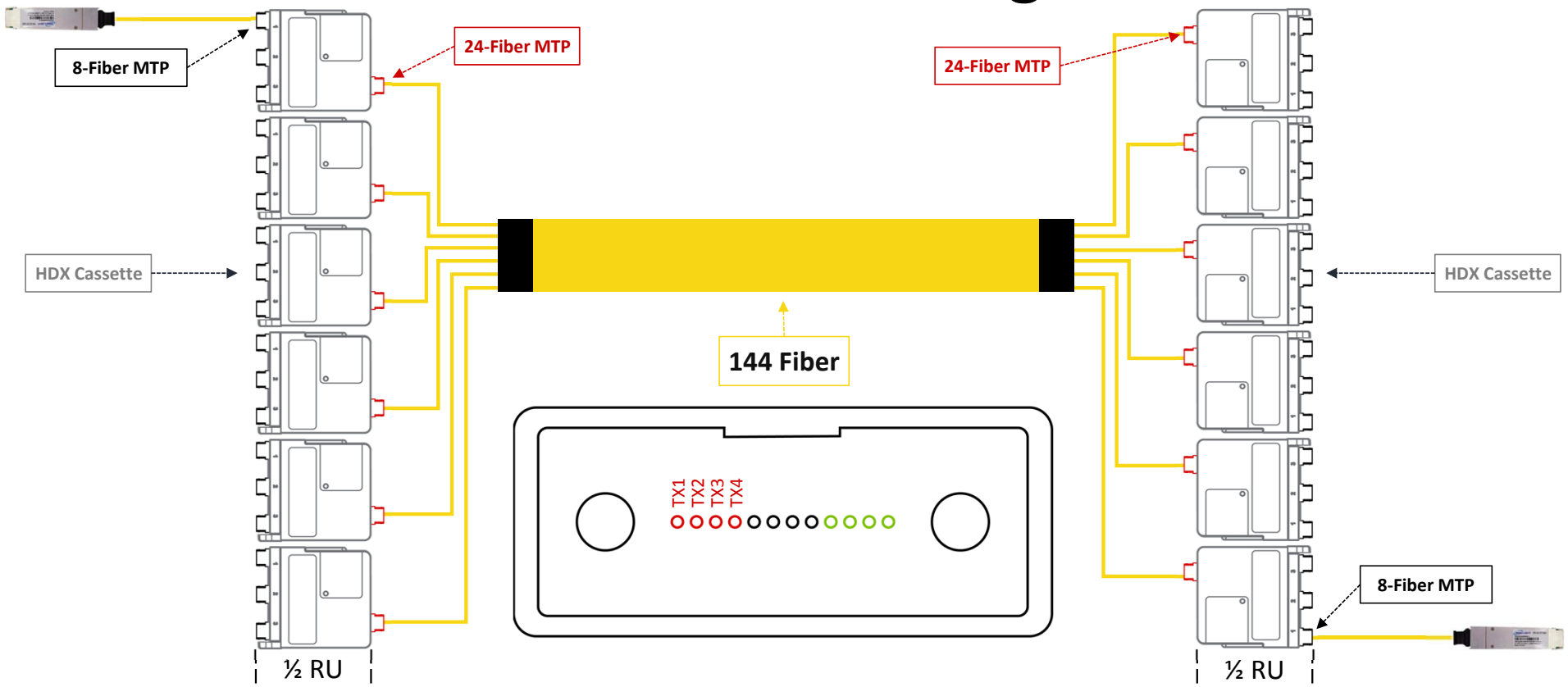
These applications use 8 fibers:

- 40GBASE-PLR4
- 100GBASE-PSM4
- 200GBASE-DR4
- 400GBASE-DR4

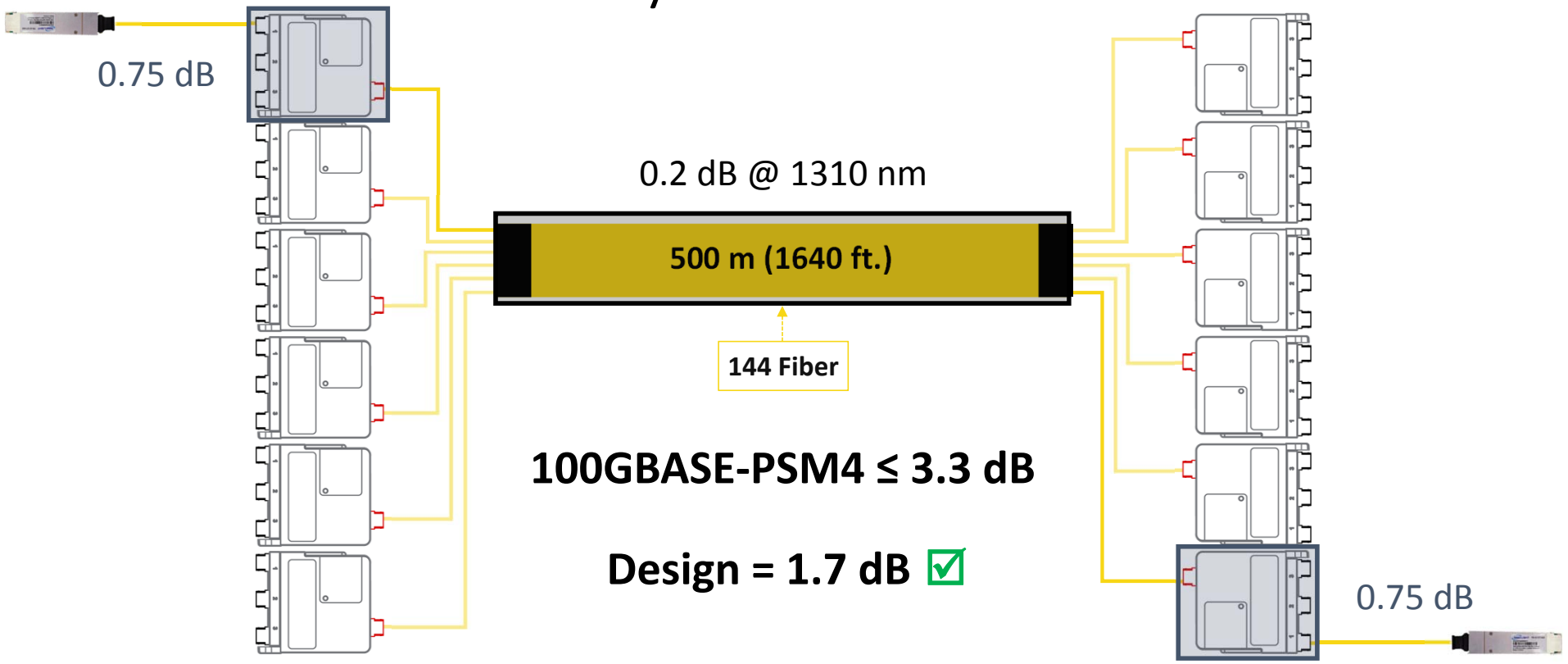


- There is no such thing as an 8 fiber MPO
- The transceiver vendors use a 12 fiber MPO
- The 4 fibers in the middle are left unused
- Can lead to an inefficient cabling system

100GBASE-PSM4 efficient design



100GBASE-PSM4 by the Numbers



Take-aways

- Cost of **data center single-mode transceivers** are being driven down
- **PSM4 over MPO links** allows breakout to LCs for increased density
- **Conversion cassettes** provide an efficient design
- **Single-mode distances** low as 500 m, transceiver dependent
- **Loss budgets** on single-mode have been reduced
- **Return loss** (reflectance) can impact your loss budget further

Single-Mode Testing

Jim Davis, Regional Marketing Engineer
Fluke Networks

Agenda

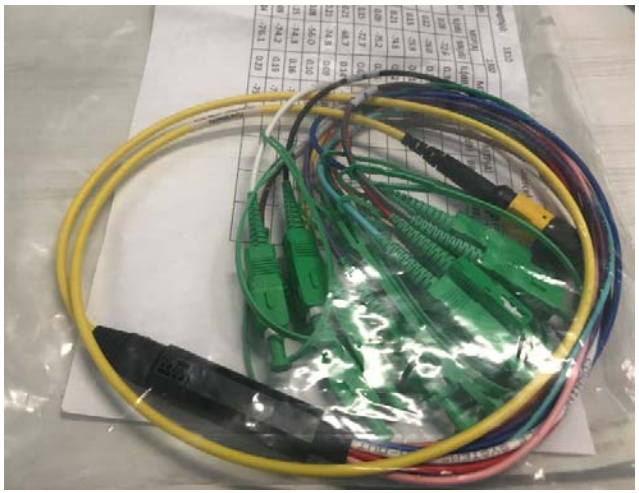
- Inspection and Cleaning
- Loss Testing
  - Set reference – find the difference
- Reflectance Testing
  - How to measure with an OTDR

Inspection and Cleaning

Repeat as needed

Inspect, Clean, Repeat

Video Microscope

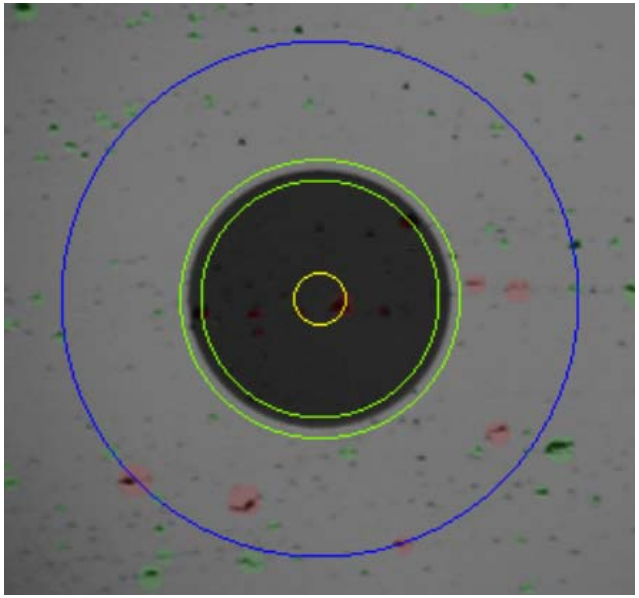


Brand new out of bag

🙄

Inspect, Clean, Repeat

Video Microscope



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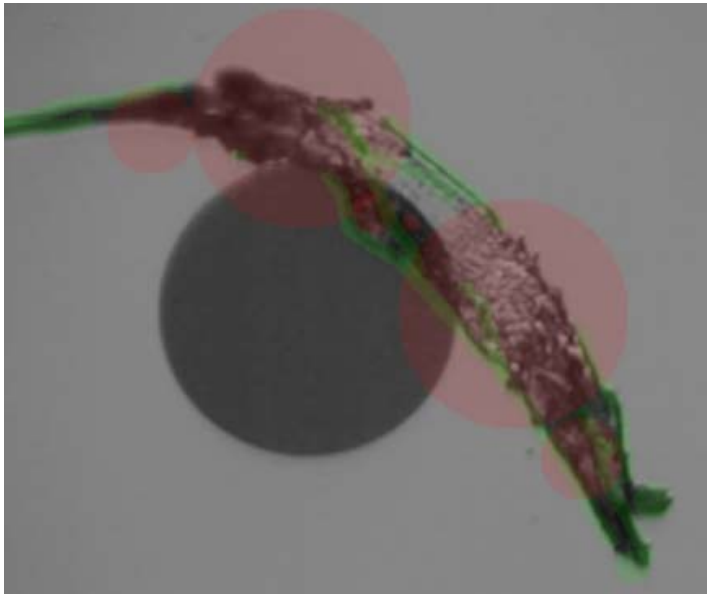
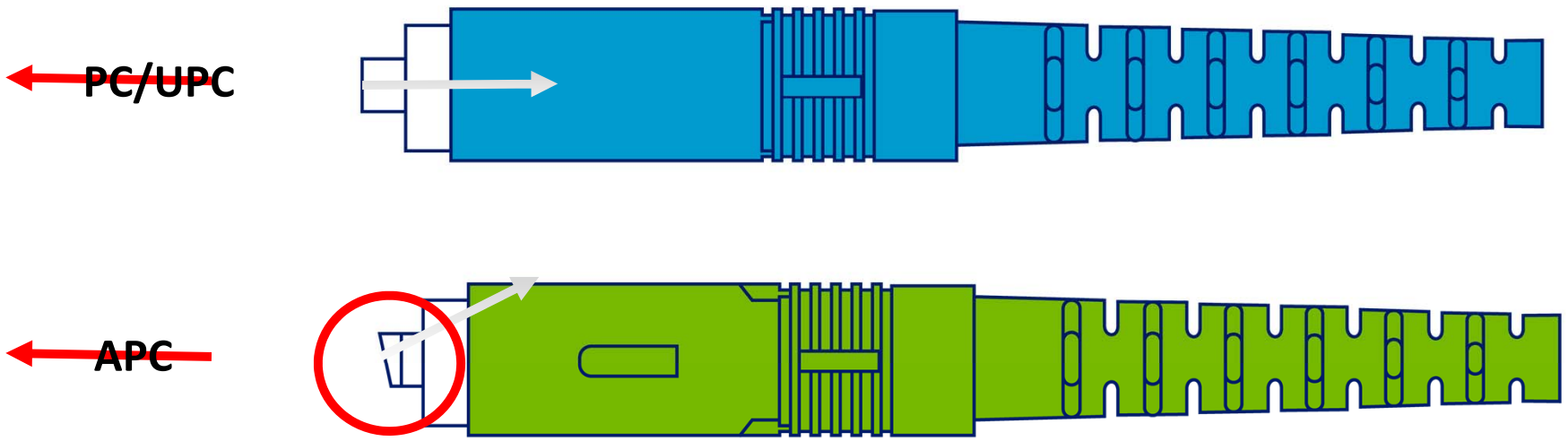


After Cleaning 🙄

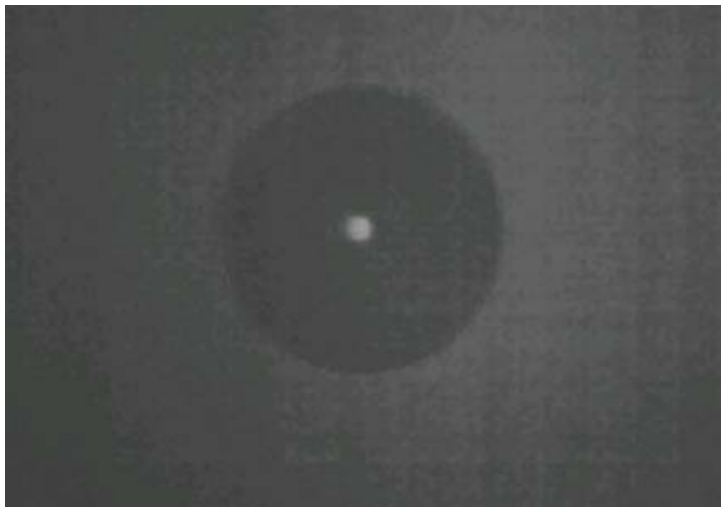
Inspecting APC Connectors — Compensate for Angle

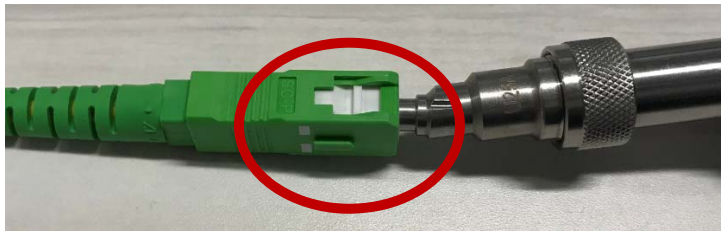
- Especially important with high-power transmissions to avoid damage to equipment

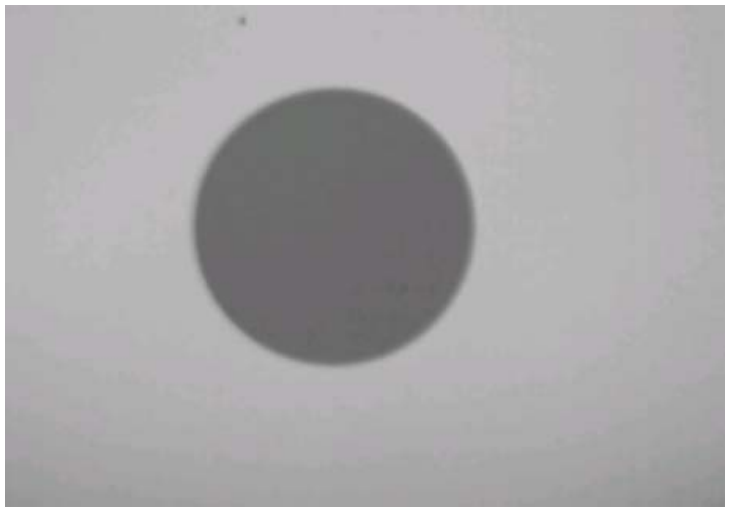


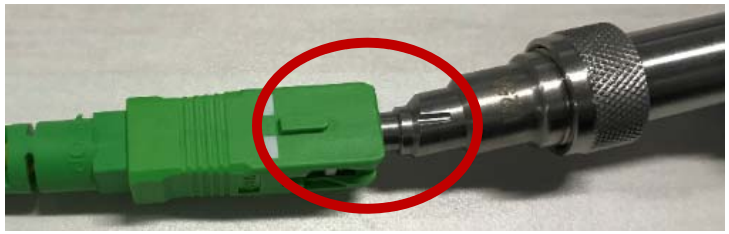
APC Camera Tips Have a Slight Bend — These are SC

APC Connectors May Need a “Twist” to Show Up









Single-mode MPO connectors also need an adapter

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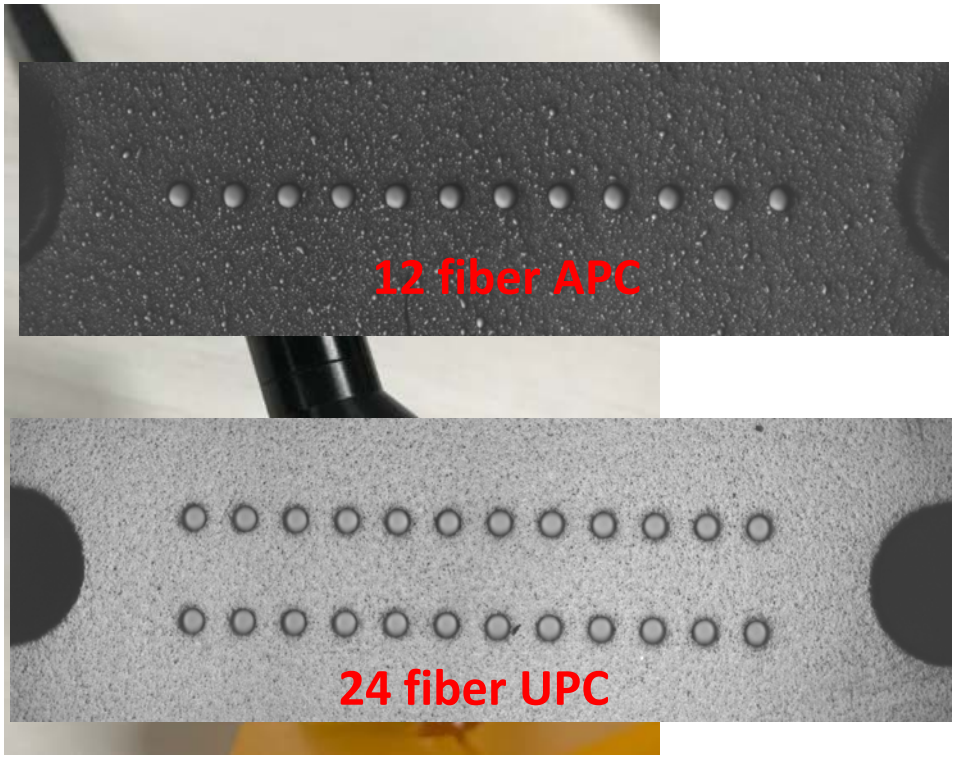
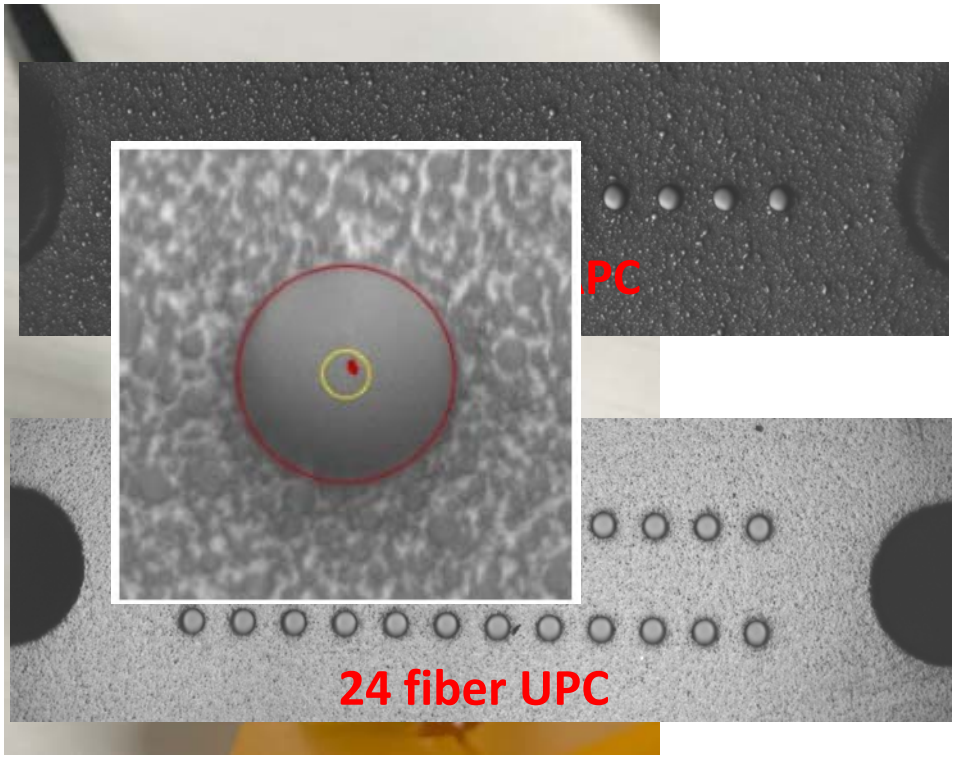
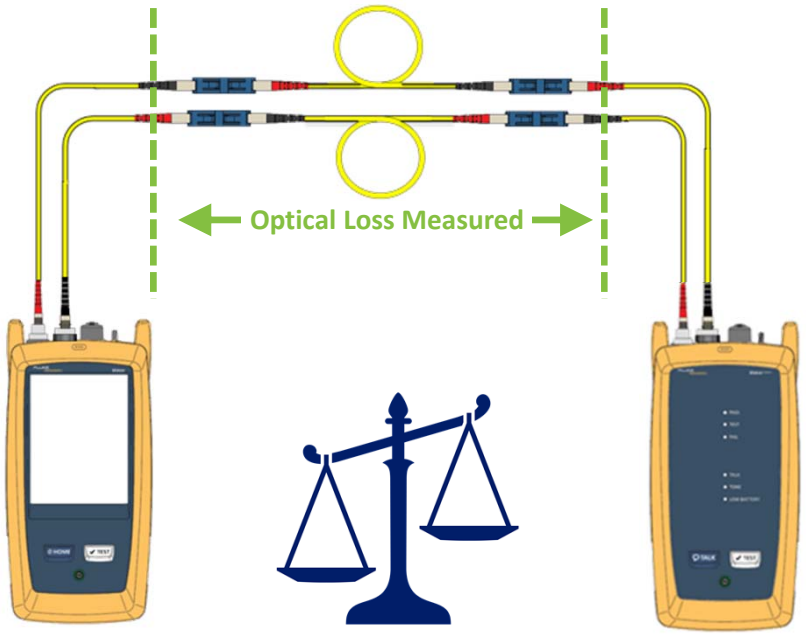


Single-mode MPO connectors also need an adapter



Loss Testing

First Set a Reference > Then Find the Difference



All connections are included in the loss measurement

Tier 1 (OLTS) Certification

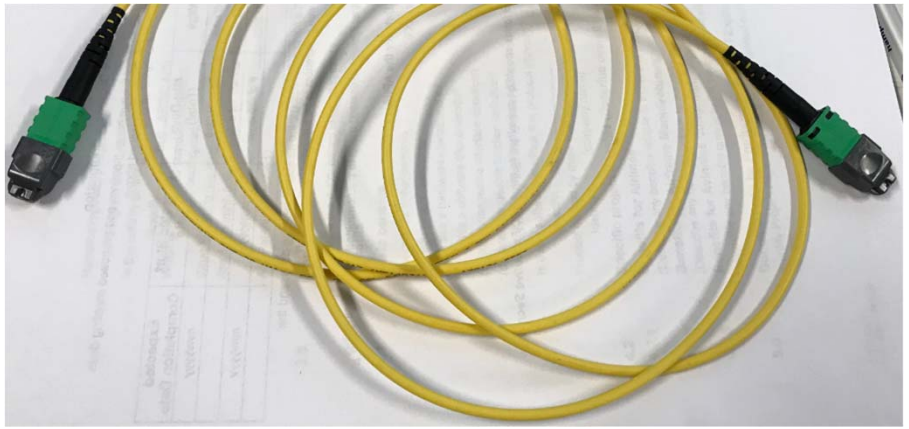
- Test Reference Cords (TRCs) are a requirement in ANSI/TIA and ISO/IEC
- Patch cords from a distributor are specified with a loss of up to 0.50 dB

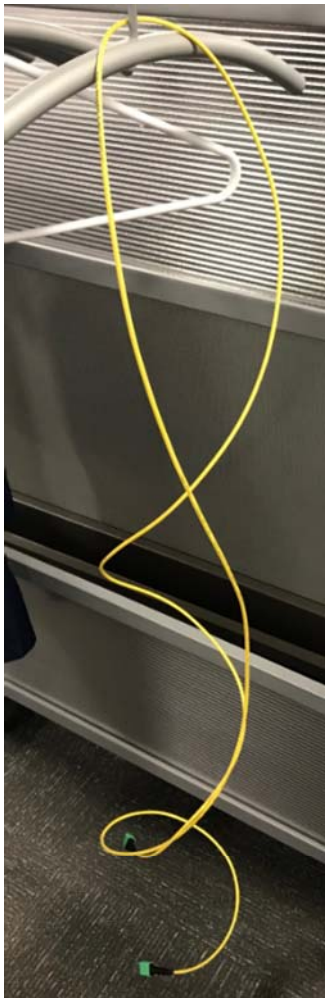
- Test Reference Cords per ANSI/TIA and ISO/IEC
  - Multimode Loss ≤ 0.10 dB
  - Single-mode Loss ≤ 0.20 dB

Tech Tip

Before setting a reference, allow cords to relax

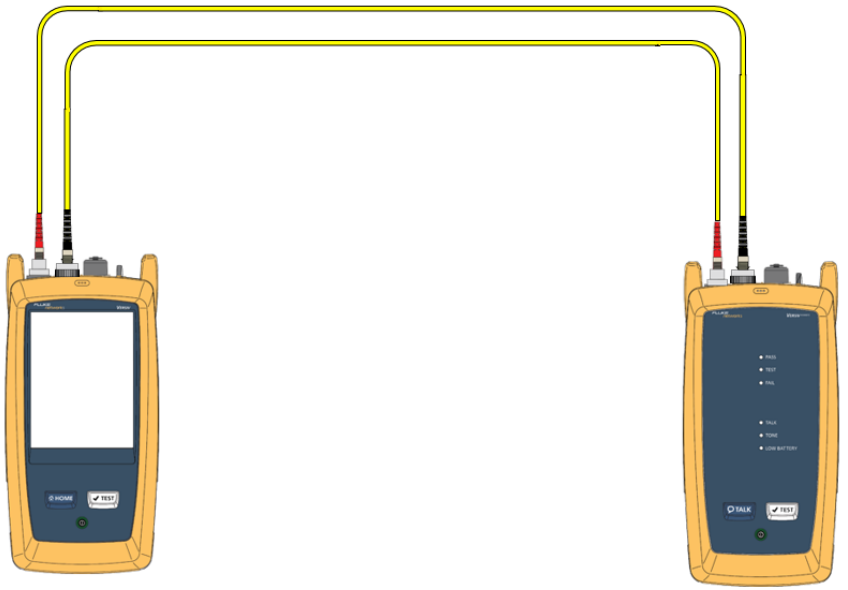
- Helps remove the bend from the cords
- Keeping them straight when setting a reference is more accurate



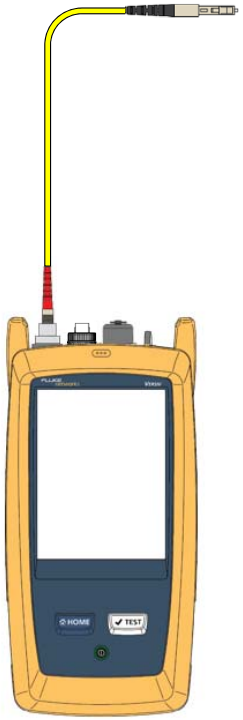


For Most Accurate Measurement, Use 1 Jumper Reference (This Provides the Least Uncertainty)

- Power meter requires a variable adapter to match port on fiber patch panel
- Check your manufacturers specification for valid reference values
- Reference Grade Test Reference Cords (TRC)



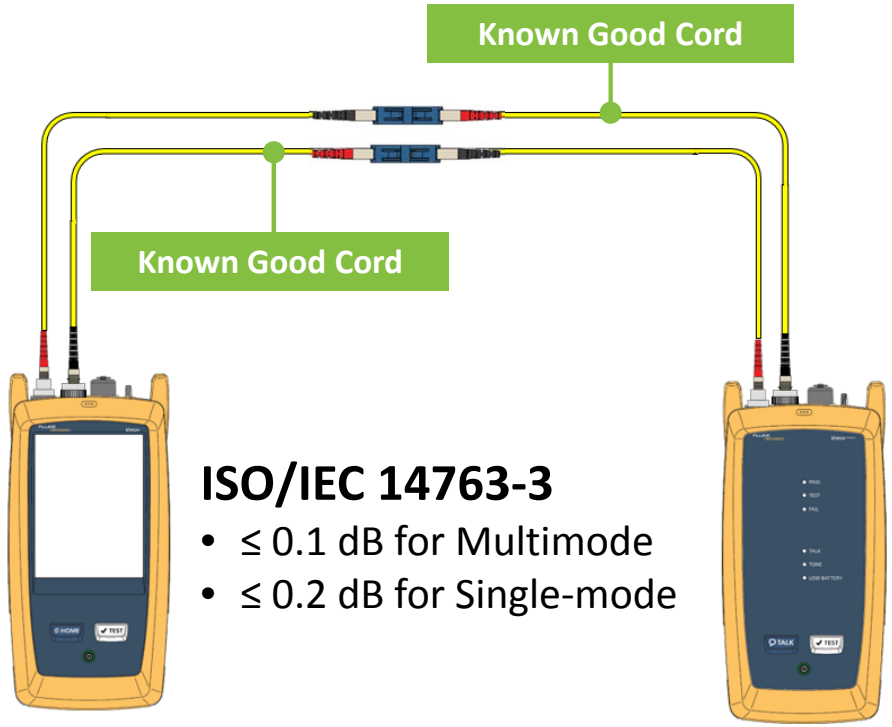
Then Remove Cords from Power Meter



- There is no physical contact/ alignment at the power meter – APC Connector can also be used

TRC Verification

- Connect the “Known Good” leg using a single-mode adapter and measure the loss
- Loss should be ≤ 0.25 dB
- **Save this test**

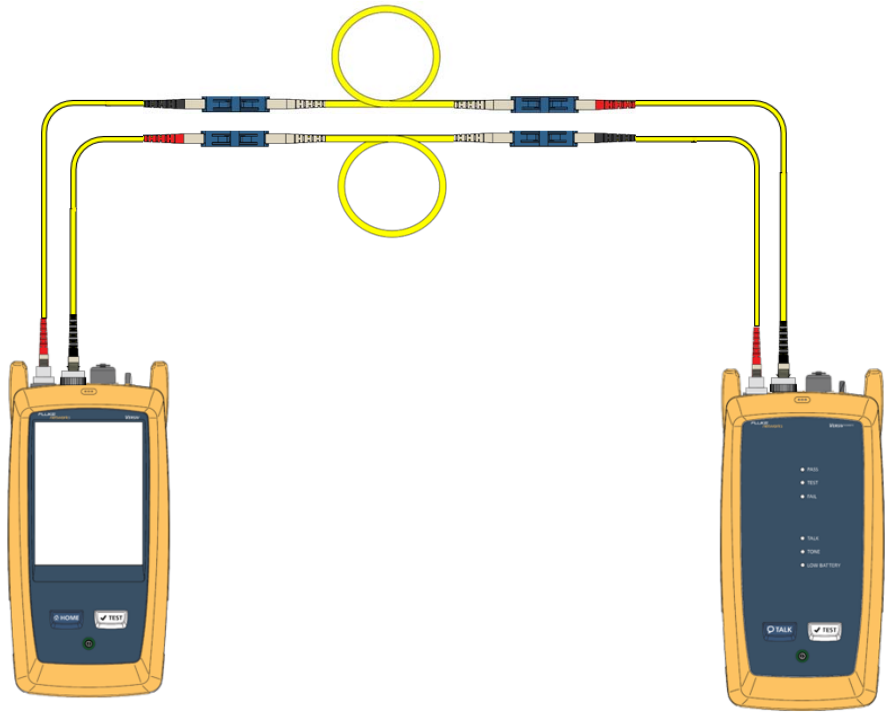


ISO/IEC 14763-3

- ≤ 0.1 dB for Multimode
- ≤ 0.2 dB for Single-mode

Insert the Link to be Tested

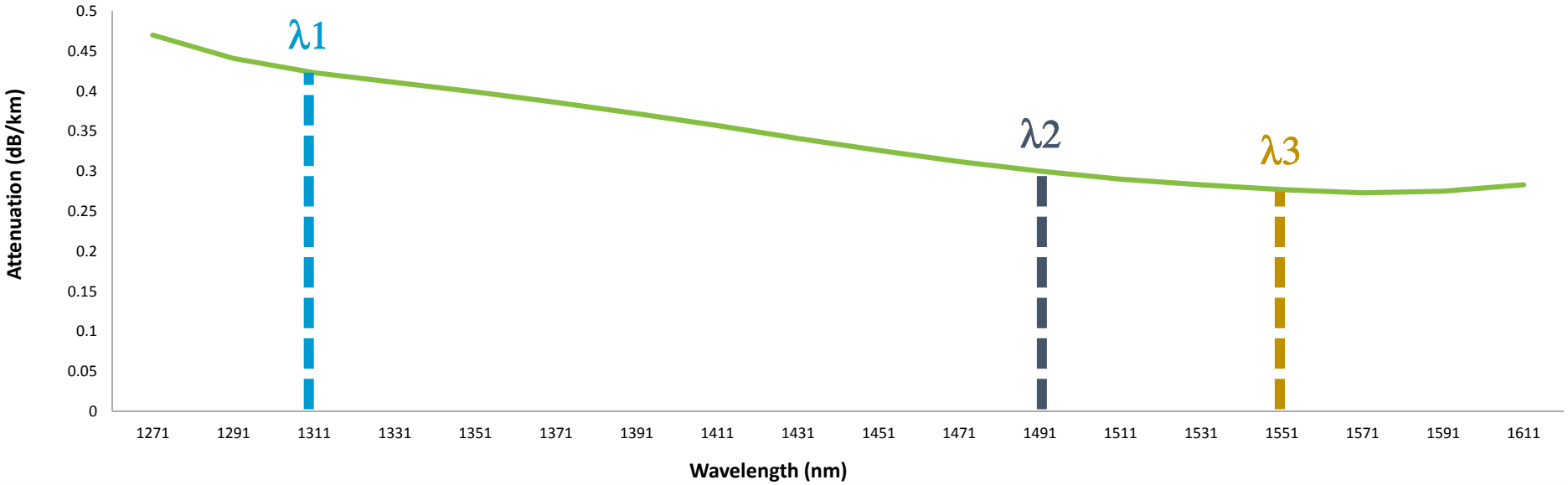
- Pass or Fail results depend on the limit selected
- Test at two wavelengths 1310 nm and 1550 nm



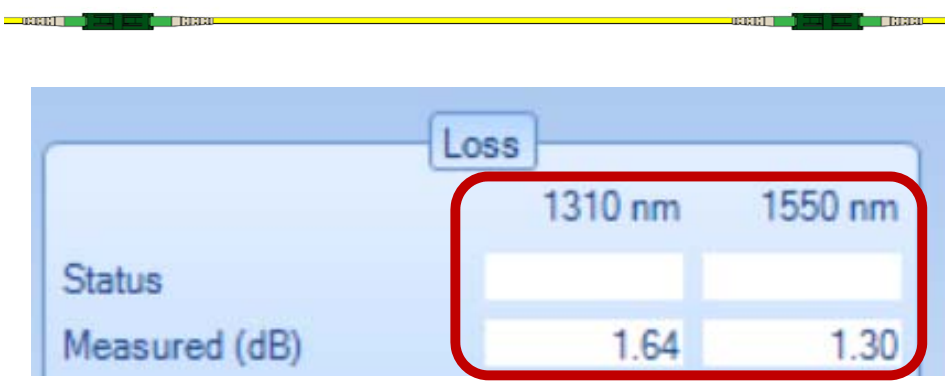
Bend Detection and Future Proofing

Wavelengths are “bound”

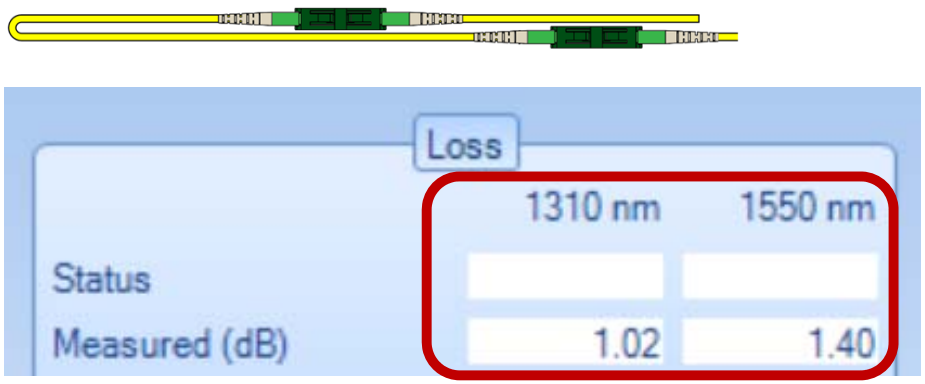
- If 1310 nm and 1550 nm pass, the others wavelengths will pass



A Quick Study of Testing at Two Wavelengths

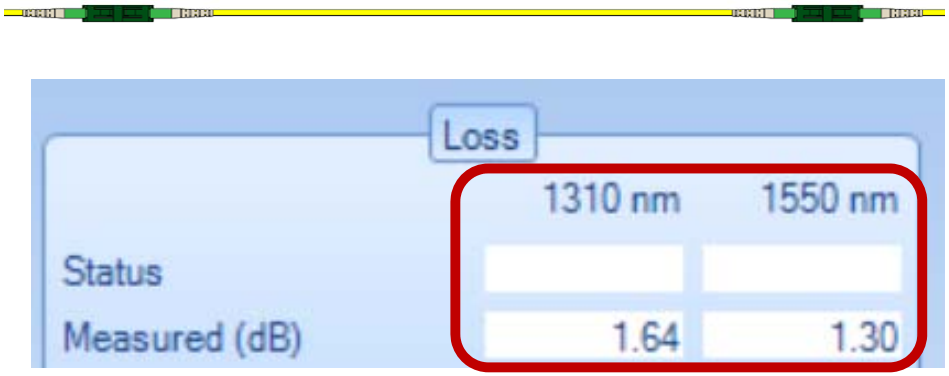


A Single Fiber Link
More Loss at 1310 than 1550



A Single Fiber Link with a Bend
More Loss at 1550 than 1310

A Quick Study of Testing at Two Wavelengths



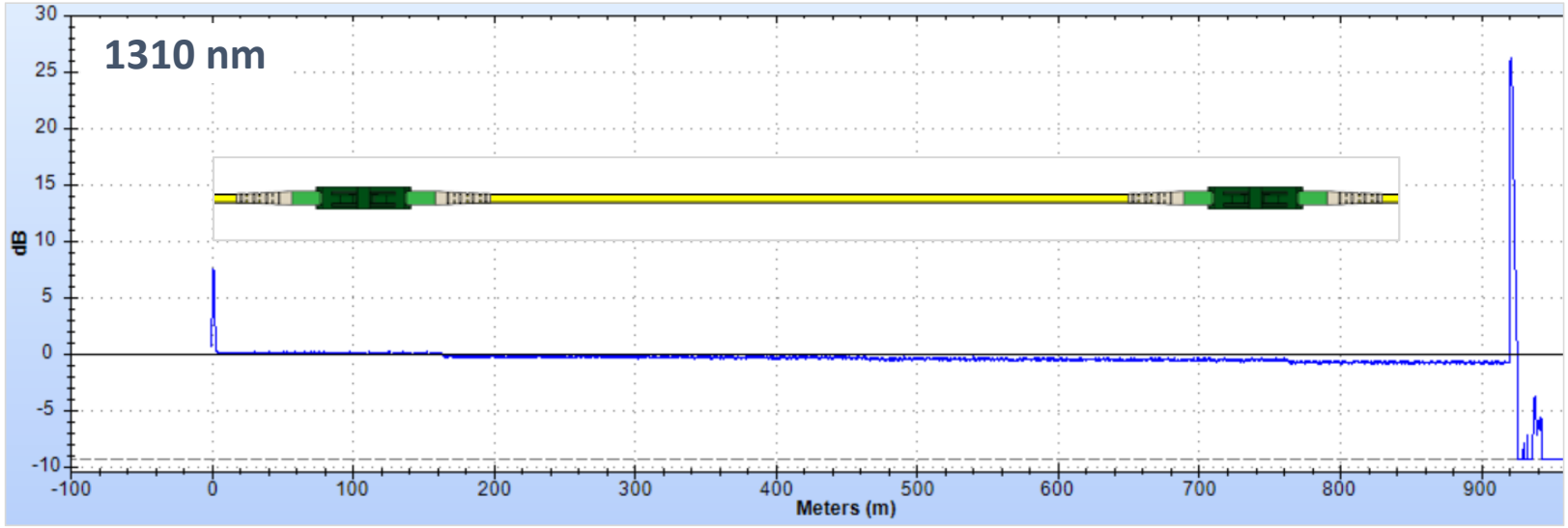
Loss	1310 nm	1550 nm
Status		
Measured (dB)	1.64	1.30

A Single Fiber Link
More Loss at 1310 than 1550

A Single
More Lo

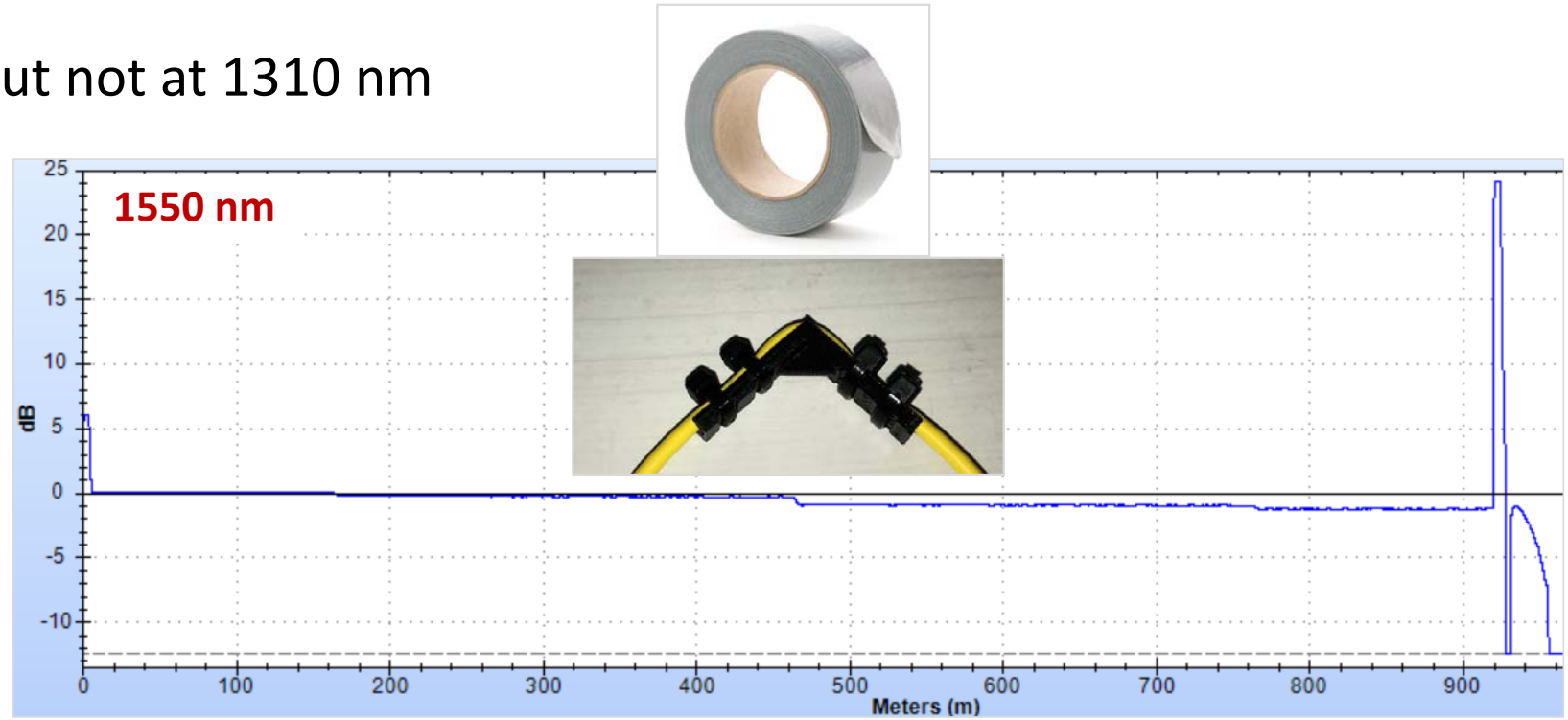
OTDR Trace Shows Location of Bend

- But not at 1310 nm

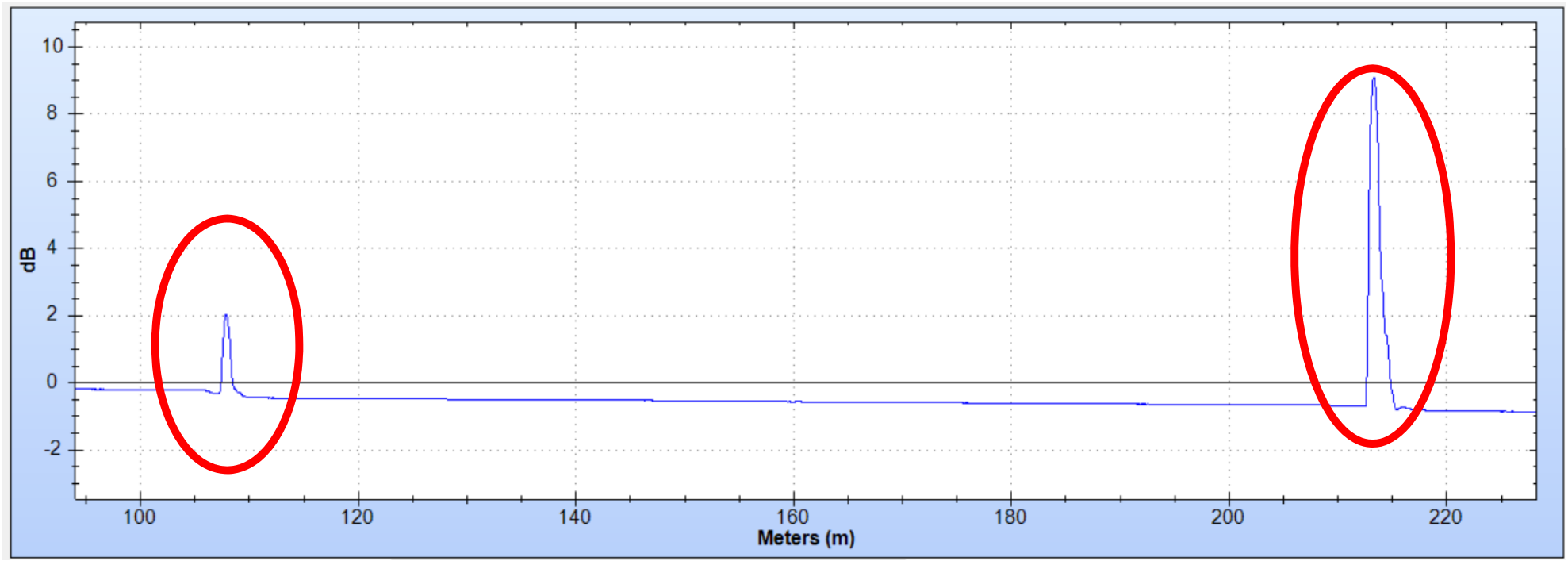


OTDR Trace Shows Location of Bend

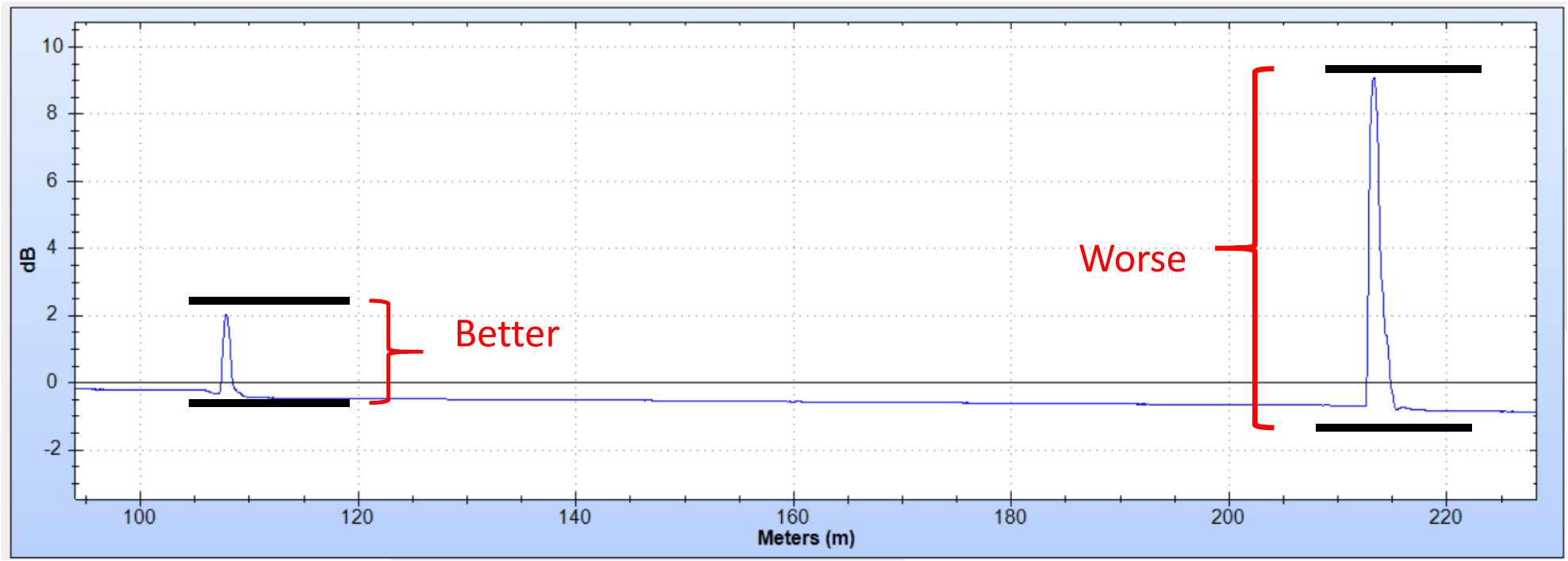
- But not at 1310 nm



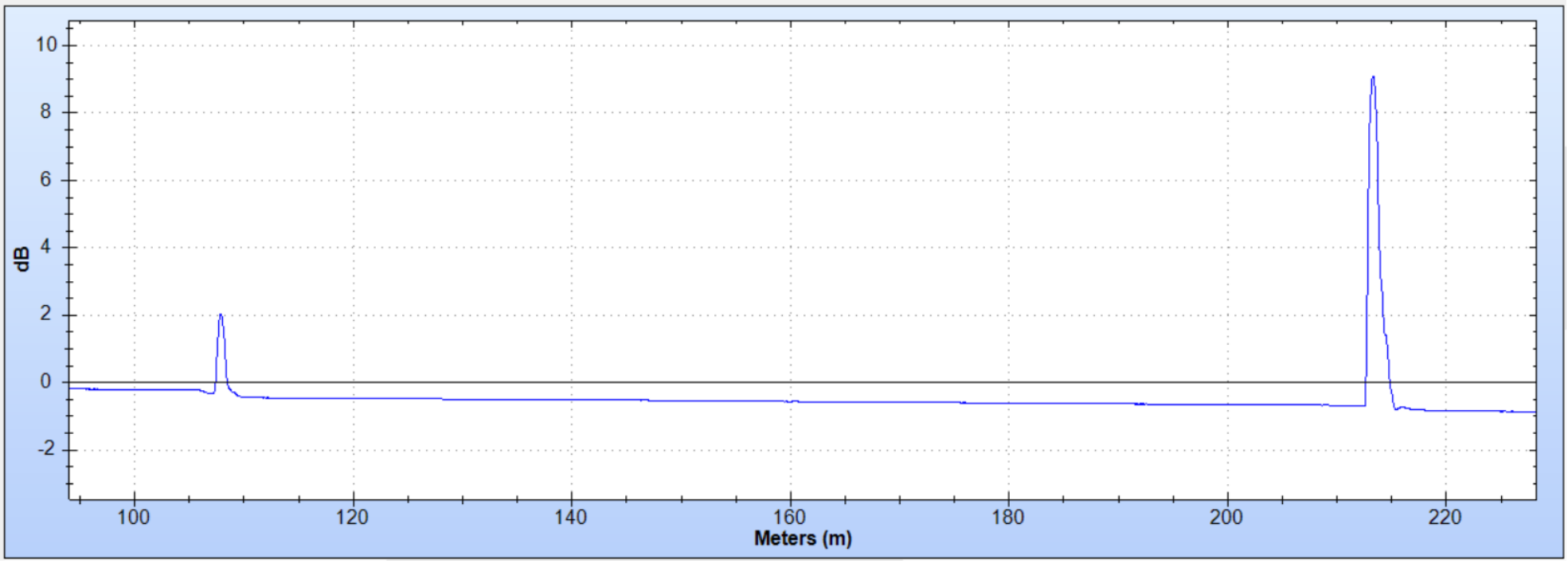
Measuring Reflectance with OTDR



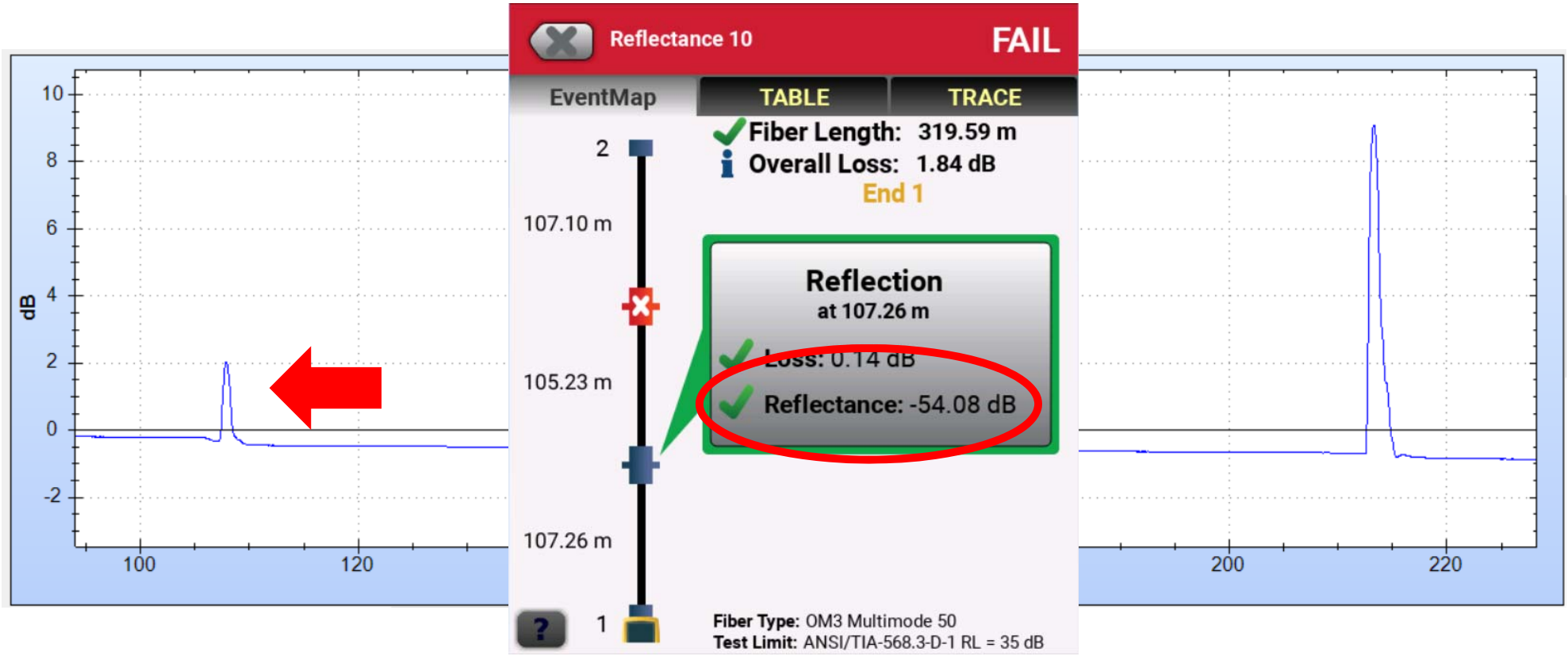
Reflectance Measurement with OTDR



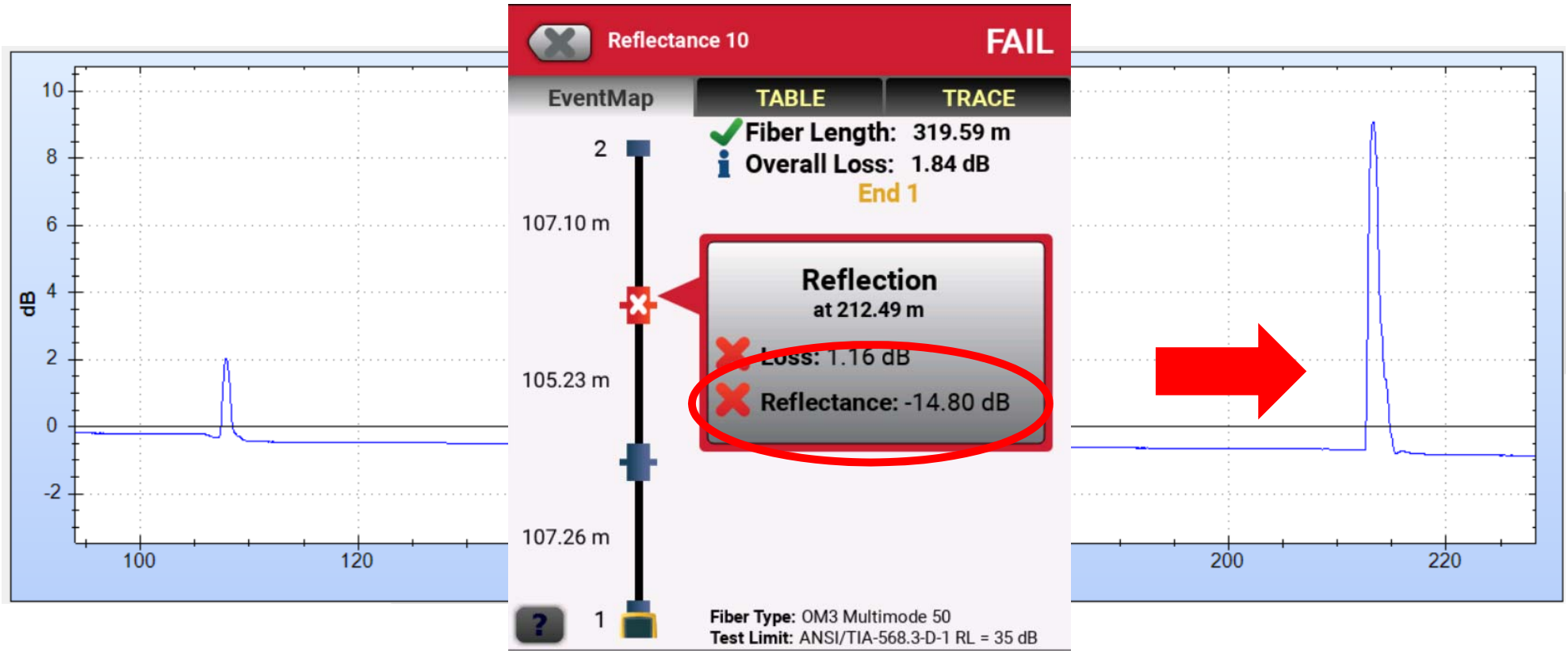
The OTDR ‘Expert Module’ helps to interpret



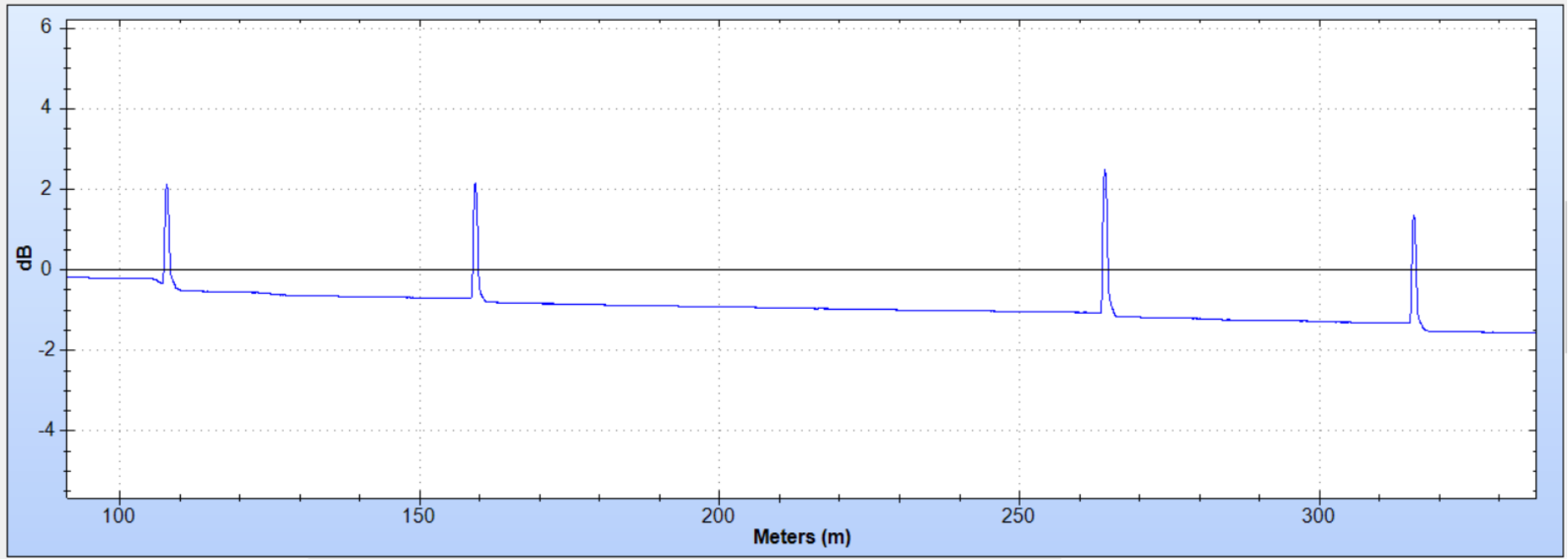
The OTDR ‘Expert Module’ helps to interpret



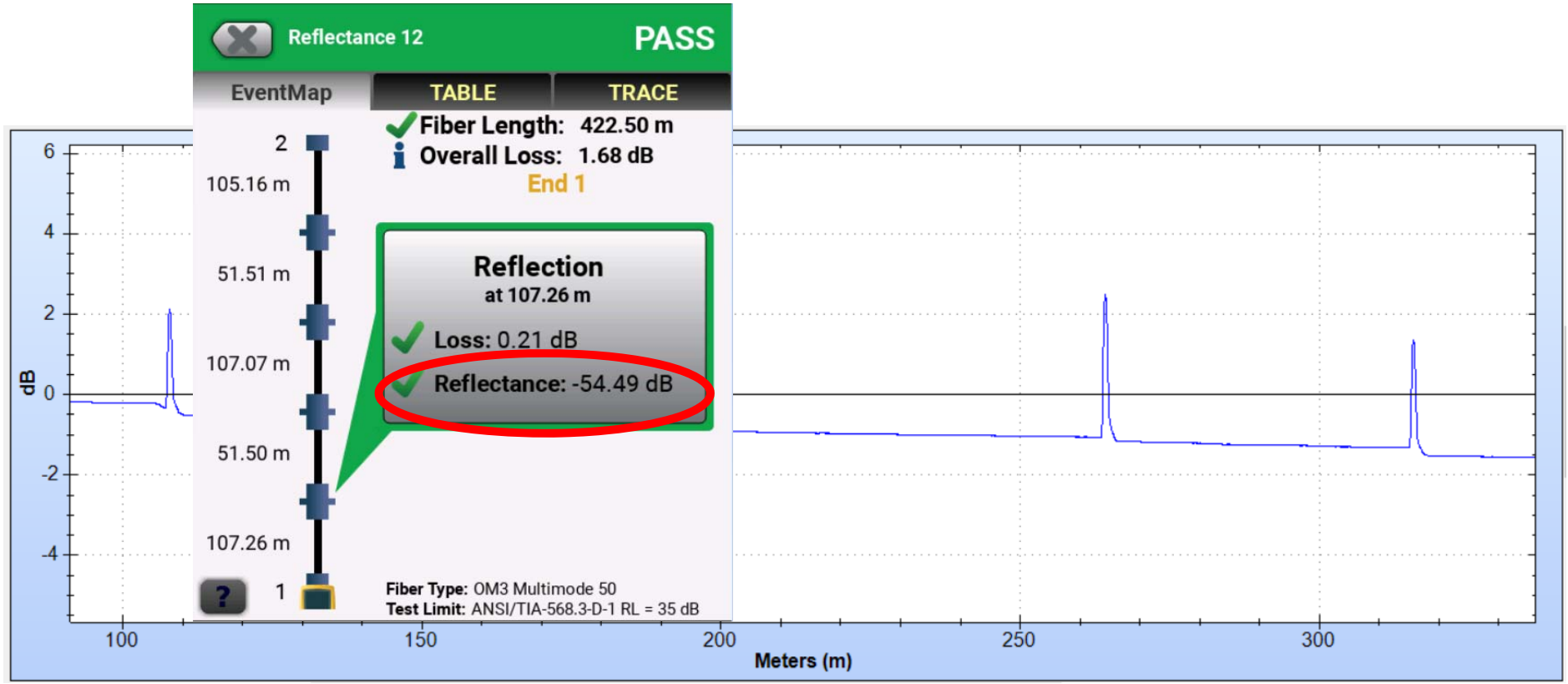
The OTDR ‘Expert Module’ helps to interpret



Will these reflectance values support 50 and 100G?



Will these reflectance values support 50 and 100G?



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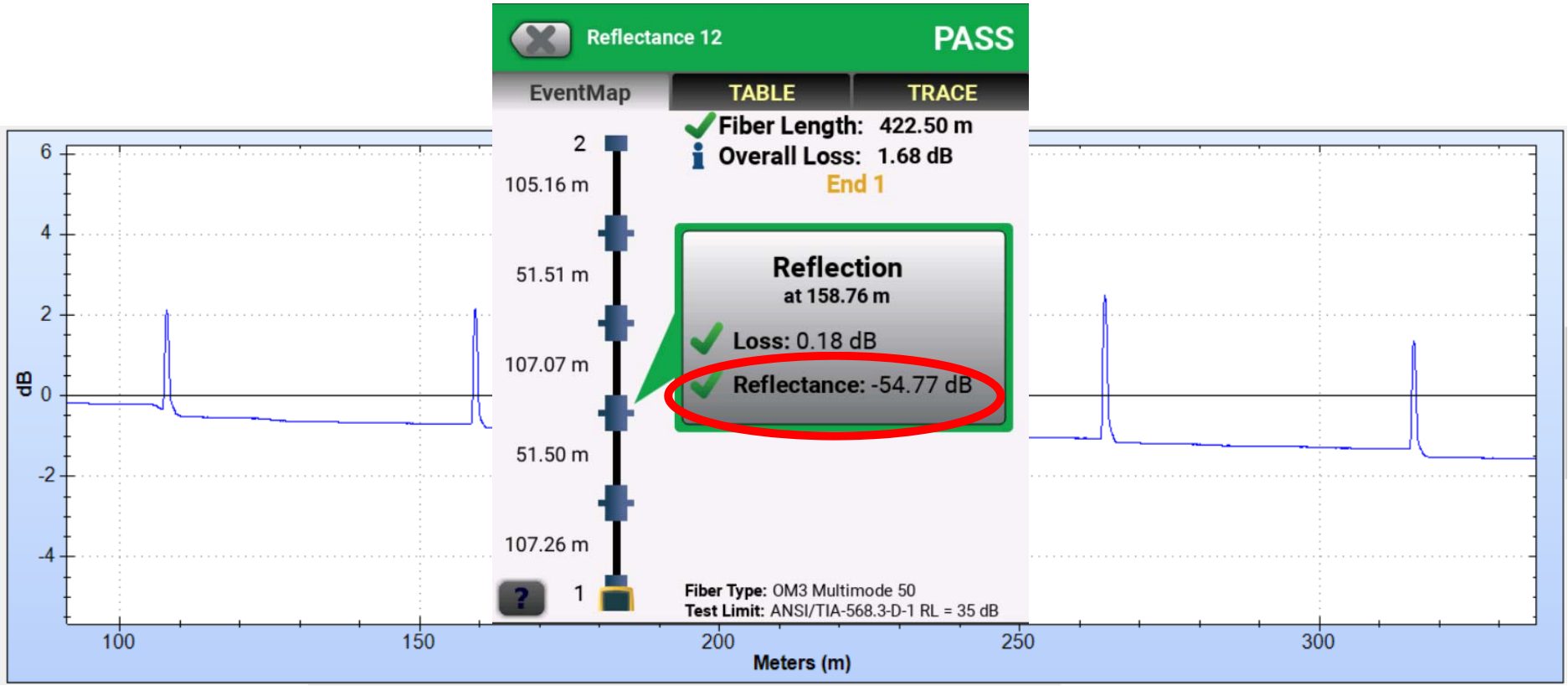
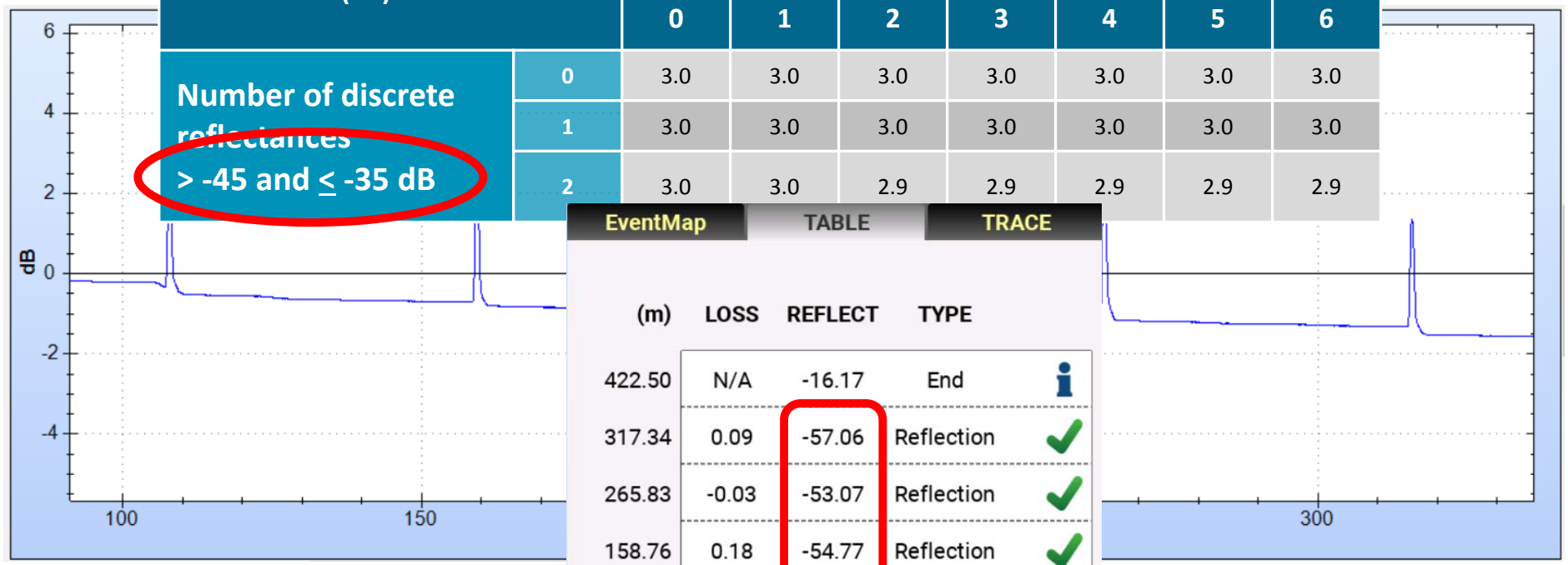


Will these reflectance values support 50 and 100G?

Will these reflectance values support 50 and 100G?

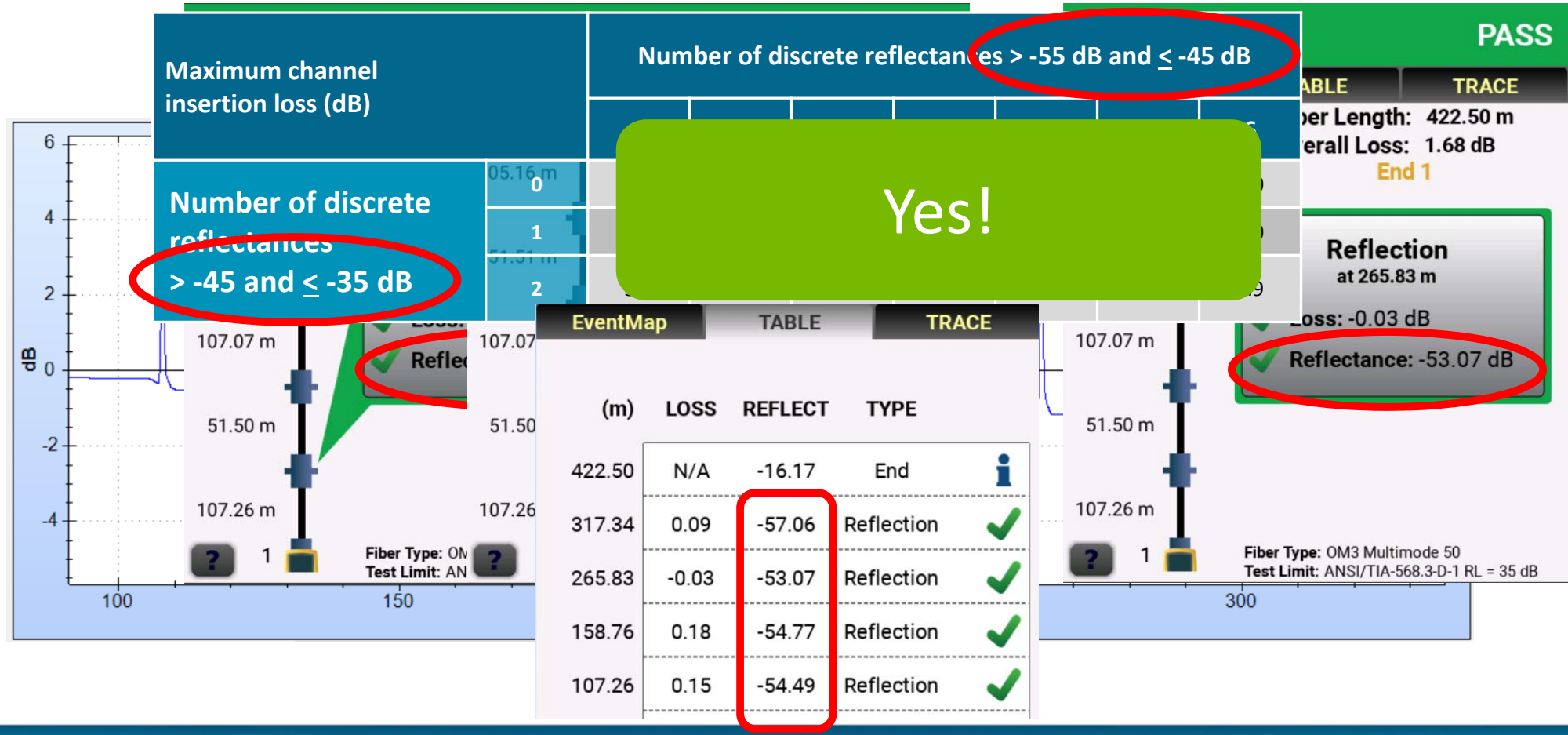
Maximum channel insertion loss (dB)		Number of discrete reflectances > -55 dB and ≤ -45 dB						
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of discrete reflectances > -45 and ≤ -35 dB	0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
	1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
	2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9



EventMap | TABLE | TRACE

(m)	LOSS	REFLECT	TYPE	
422.50	N/A	-16.17	End	ℹ
317.34	0.09	-57.06	Reflection	✓
265.83	-0.03	-53.07	Reflection	✓
158.76	0.18	-54.77	Reflection	✓
107.26	0.15	-54.49	Reflection	✓

Will these reflectance values support 50 and 100G?



Conclusions for Single-Mode Testing

- Inspect and clean if necessary – repeat as needed
- Loss testing assures the amount of light coming out of the fiber
- Consider TIA or a custom limit based on application
- Measure two wavelengths for bend detection
- Set a one jumper reference
- Look for results of “known good” TRC
- Use OTDR testing to measure reflectance

Thank you