

"PMD Testing in modern networks"

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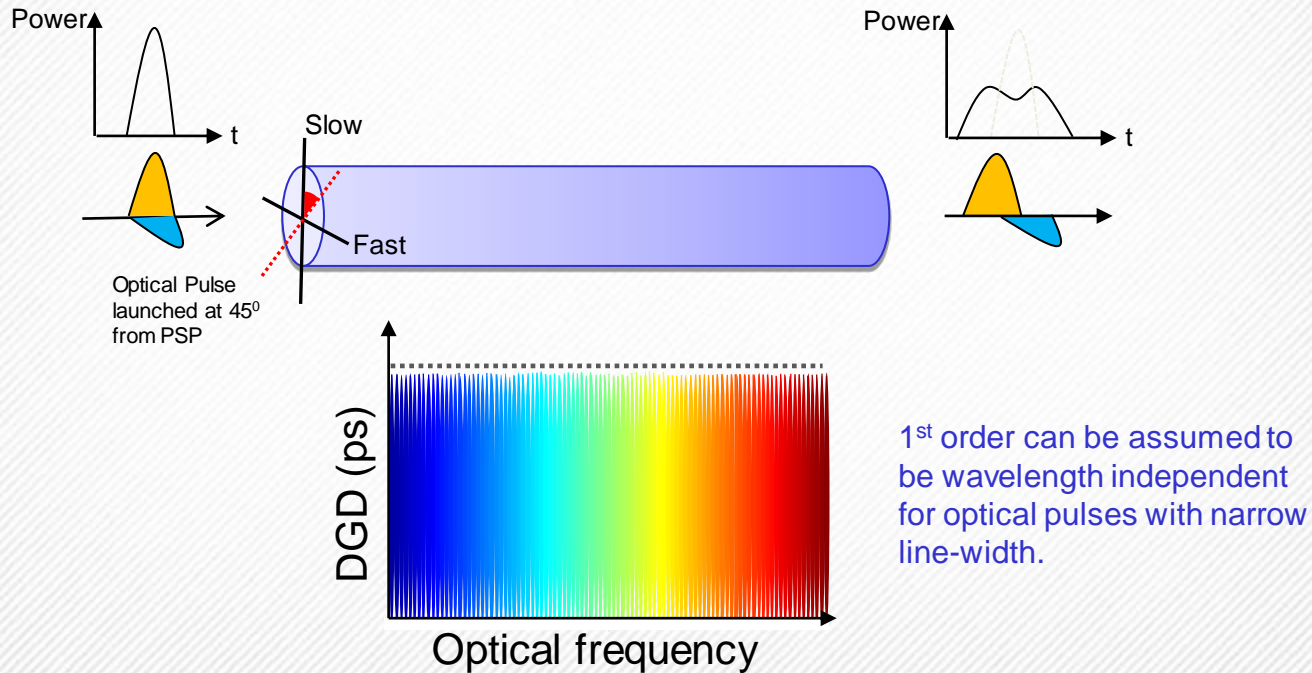


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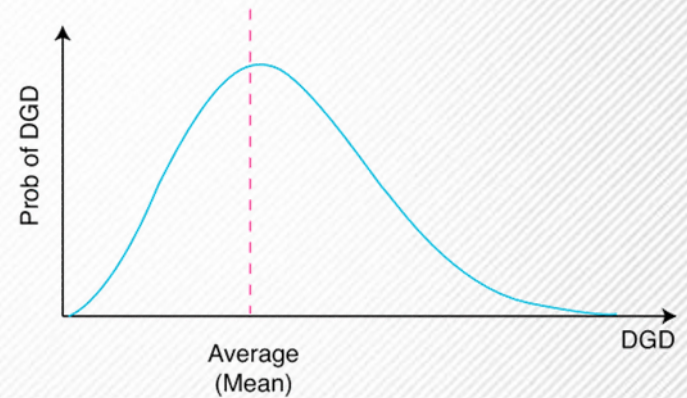
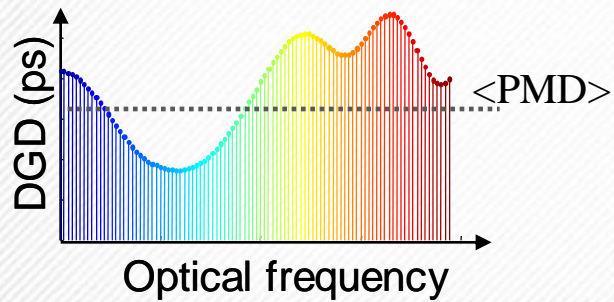
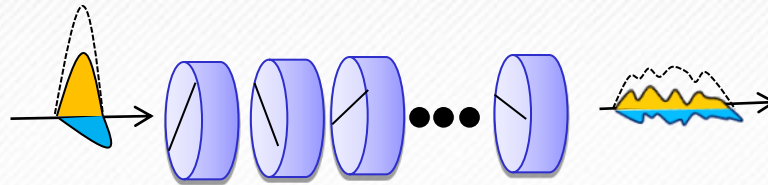
- 1 Quick review of PMD
- 2 Impacts & limits
- 3 Impact of coherent systems
- 4 Challenges/Reducing the risk
- 5 Solutions

Polarization Mode Dispersion Basics: DGD (1st order PMD)

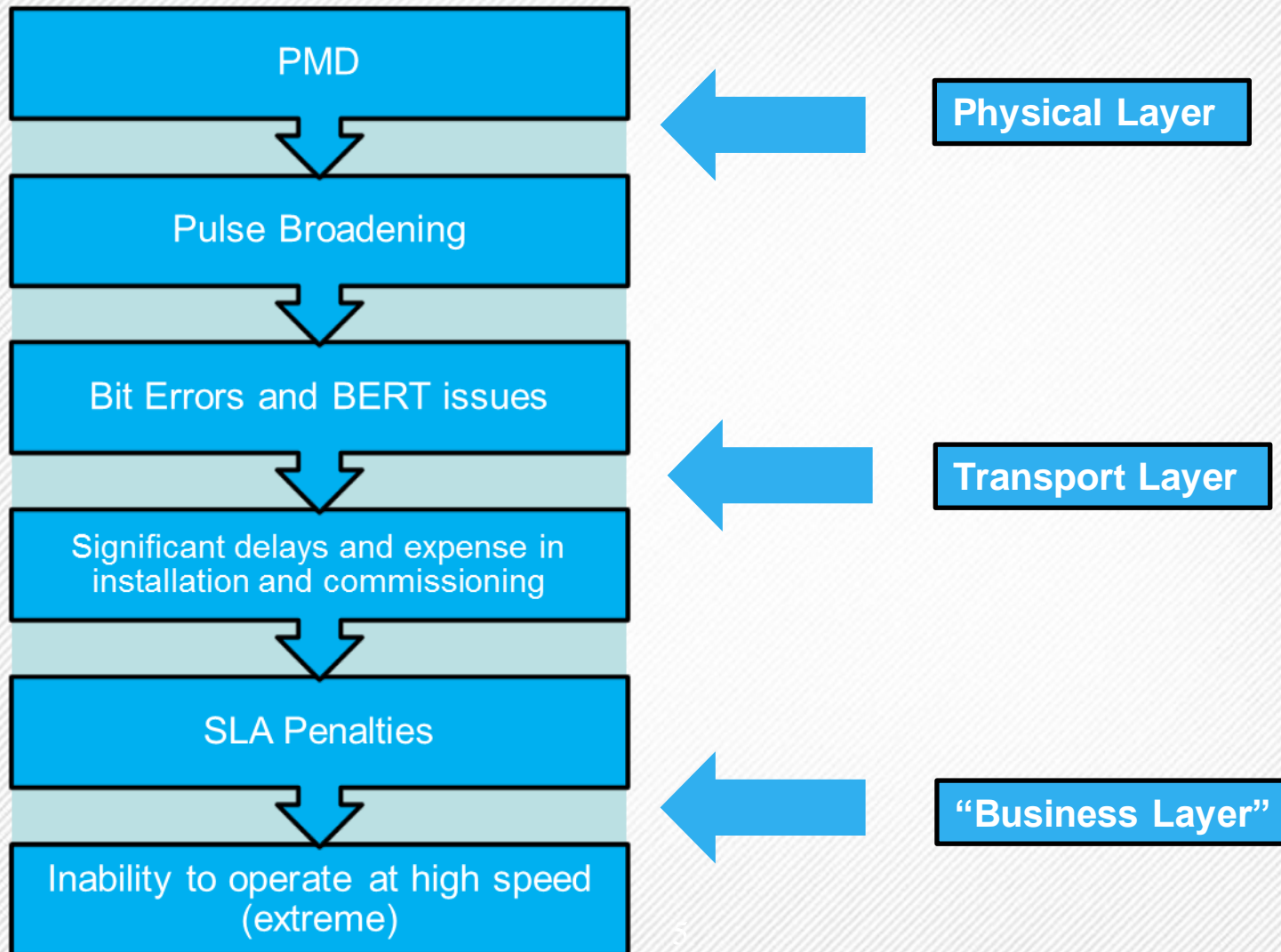
When an optical pulse with two equal polarization components propagates through a fiber, the birefringence causes differential group delay (DGD) between the polarization states which results in pulse distortion/broadening.



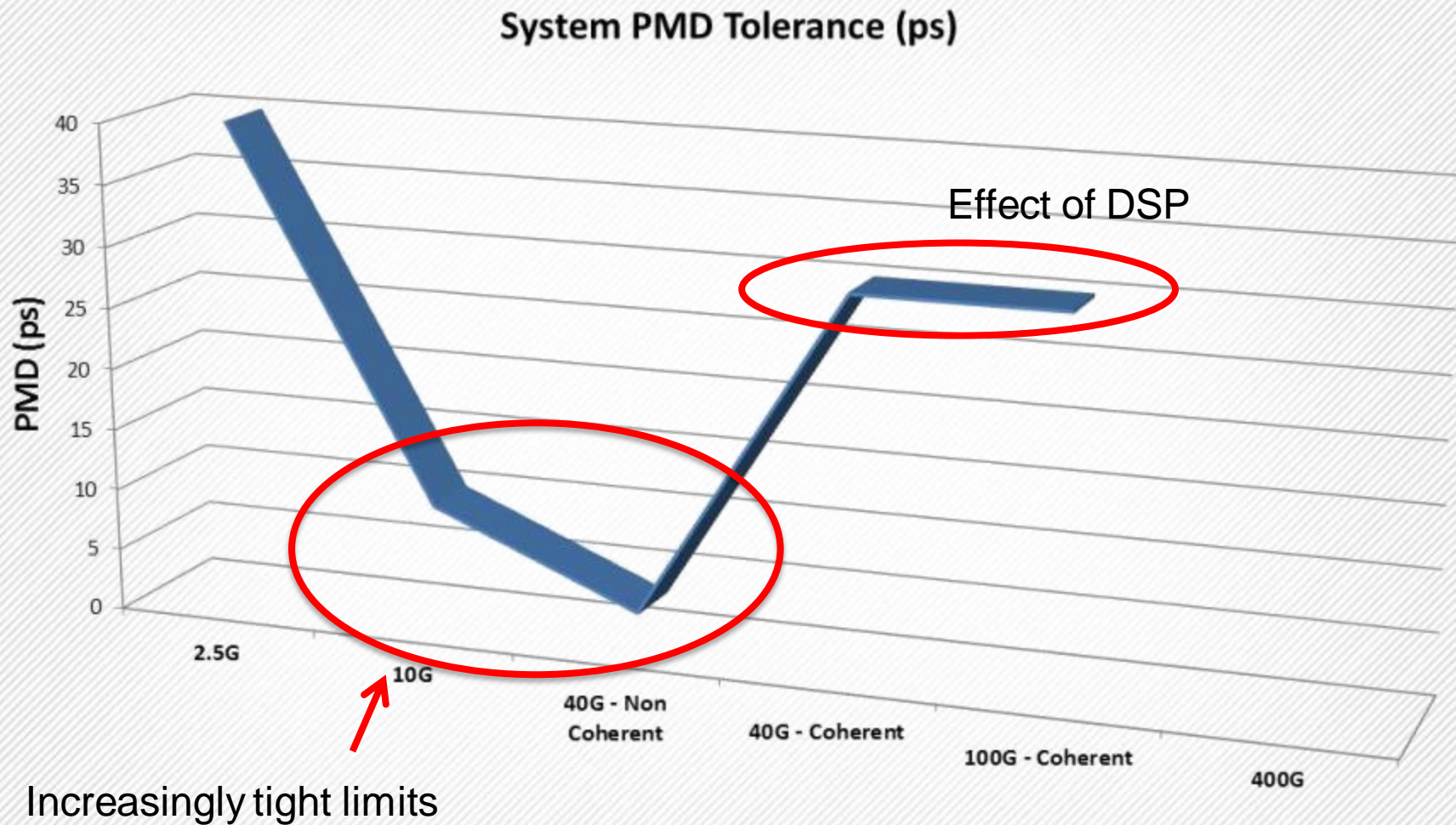
Polarization Mode Dispersion Basics: 2nd order PMD



Impact of PMD on BER



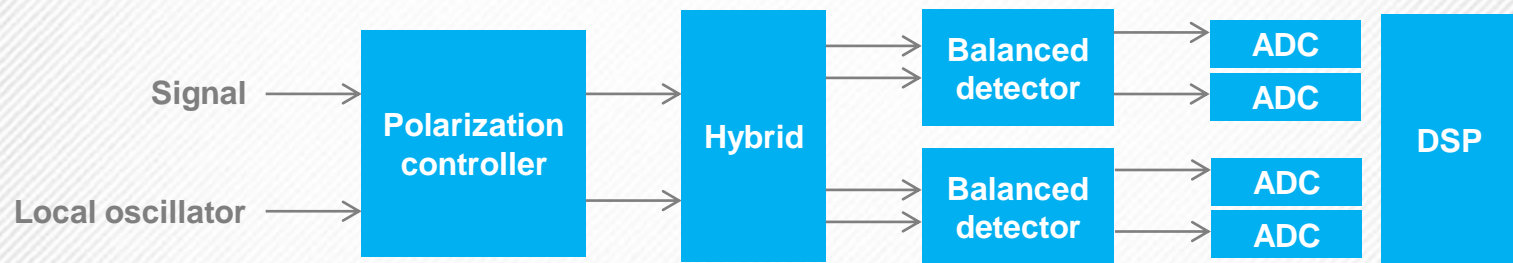
System Limits



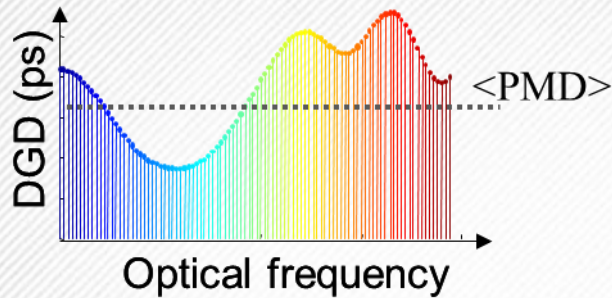
Coherent v/s Noncoherent

Direct detection (noncoherent): contains a photodiode for on-off keying signals

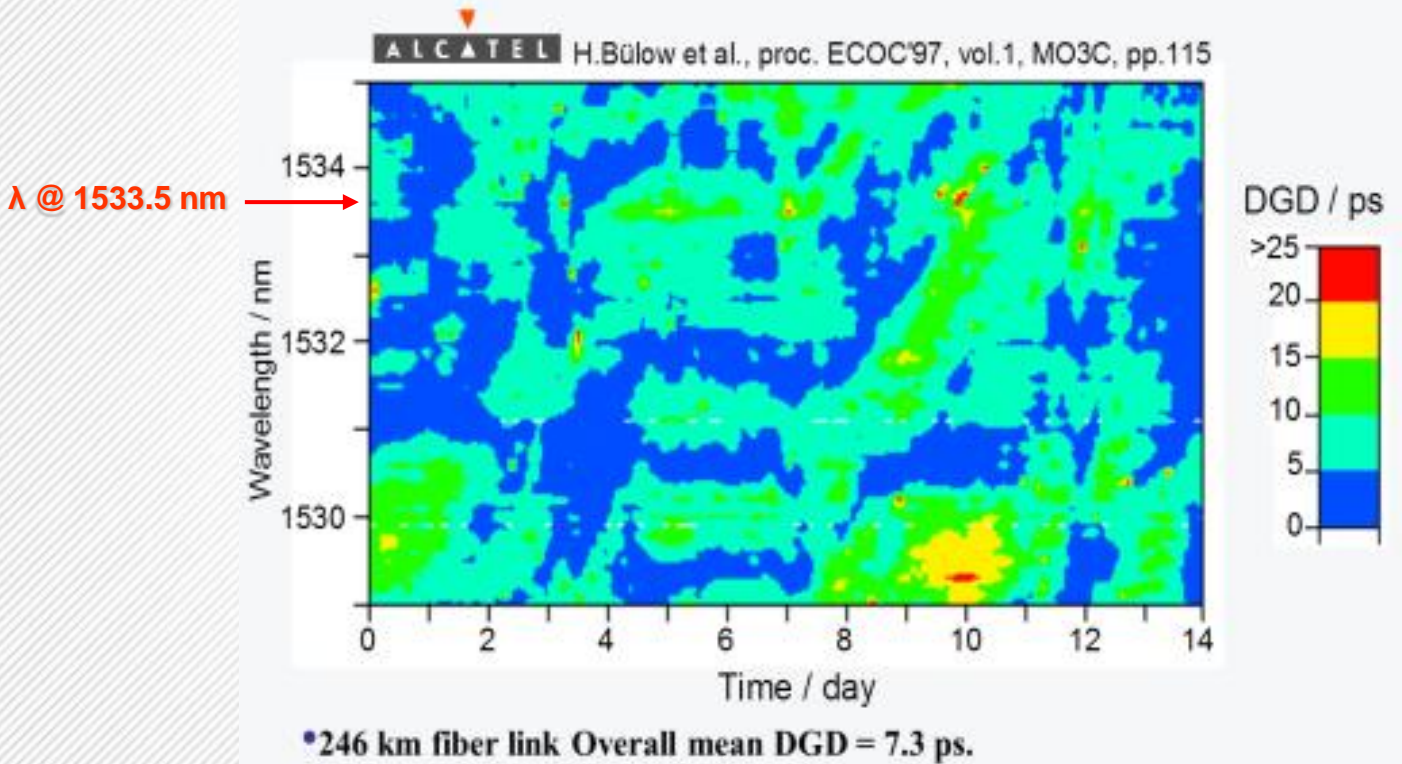
Coherent Receiver: contains a local oscillator (laser) for phase modulated signals (like DP-QPSK)



PMD is also Random and not Deterministic in Real Fibers



Because of the dynamic nature of PMD, it doesn't have a single fixed value for a given section of fiber.



Polarization Varies with Time in Fiber-Optic Systems

Free space: Polarization does not change with time

Fiber: Stresses \rightarrow fiber birefringence variation \rightarrow State of polarization variations



Sources of fiber stress

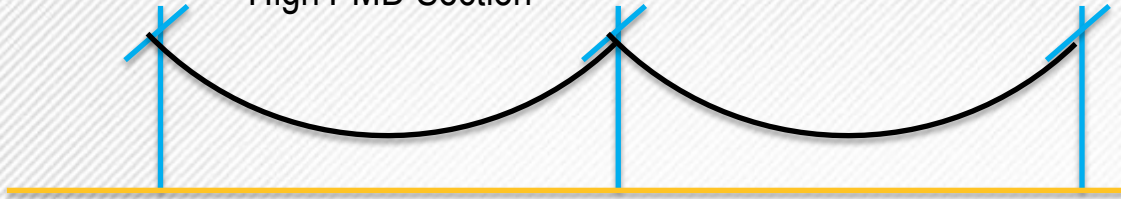
- › Inherent asymmetry from manufacturing
- › Temperature (Slow)
- › Pressure (Slow)
- › Macro/Micro bending (Slow)
- › Wind-caused vibration (Fast)
- › Mechanically induced acoustic vibration (Fastest)

Fairly
constant

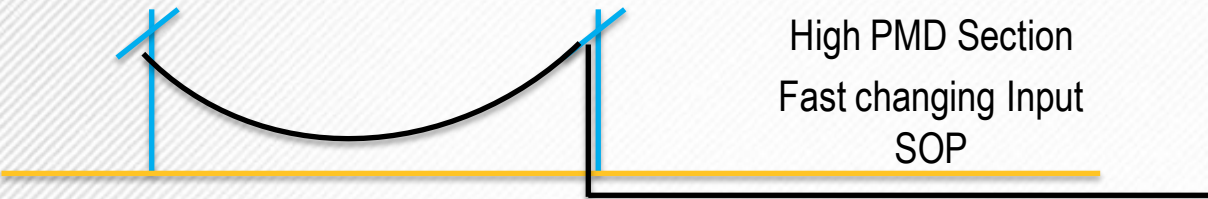
Dynamic
and random

Vibration examples

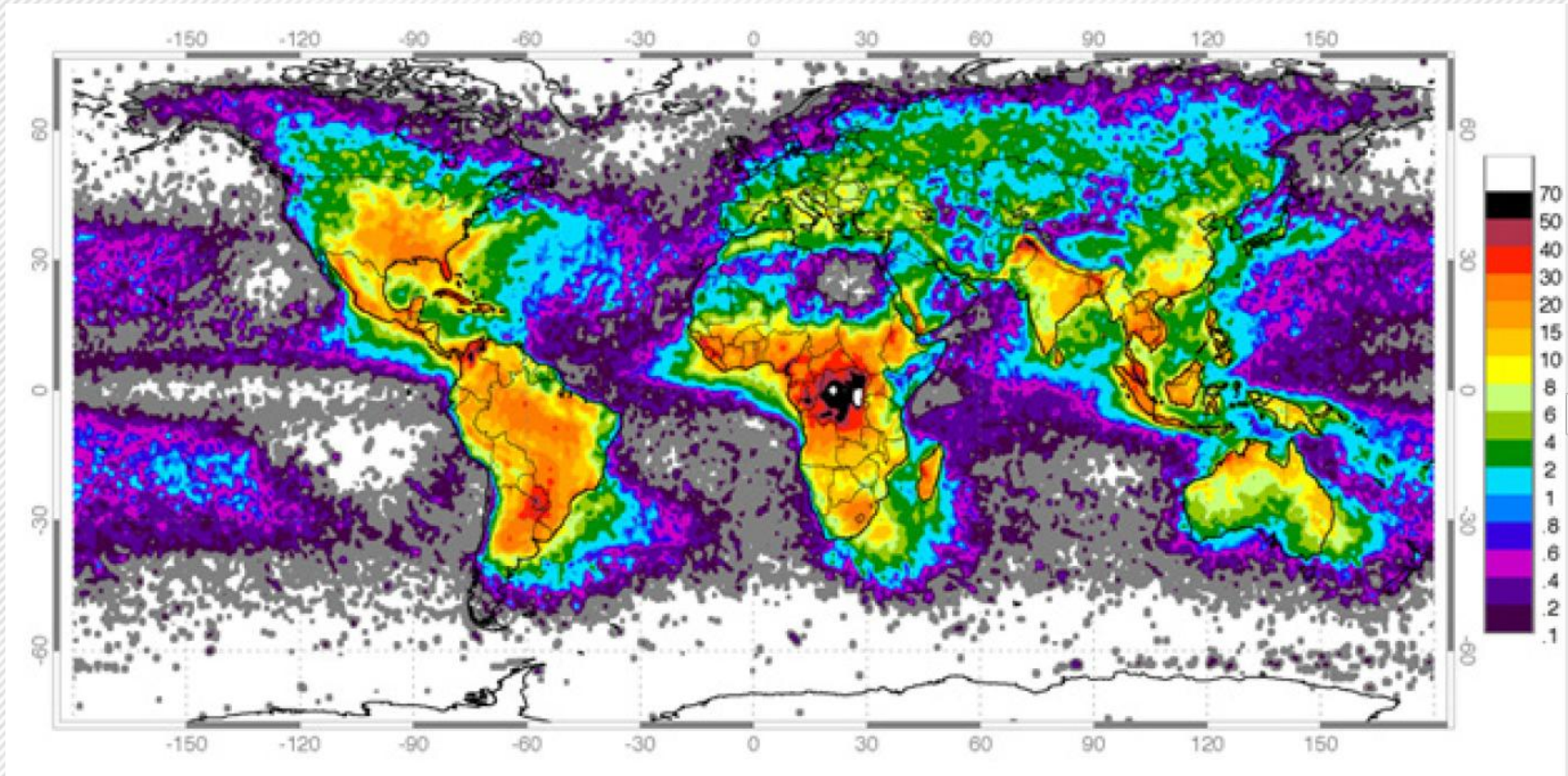
High PMD Section



High PMD Section
Fast changing Input
SOP



Vibration examples



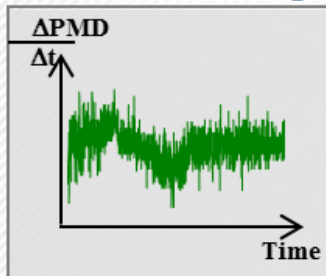
In central Europe ~30 strikes/100



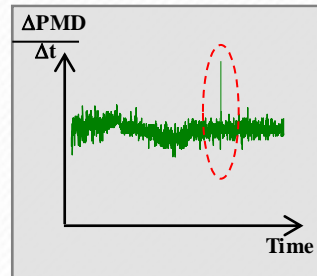
Effect of vibration & shock

- › Vibrations, thermal & mechanical shock may induce
 - › A very fast rate of change of PMD which the PMD tracking is unable to keep up with.

Fast PMD Change

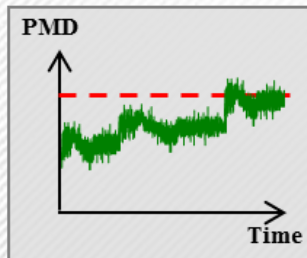


Sudden PMD Jump



- › A PMD greater than the system can tolerate.

PMD > PMDC range



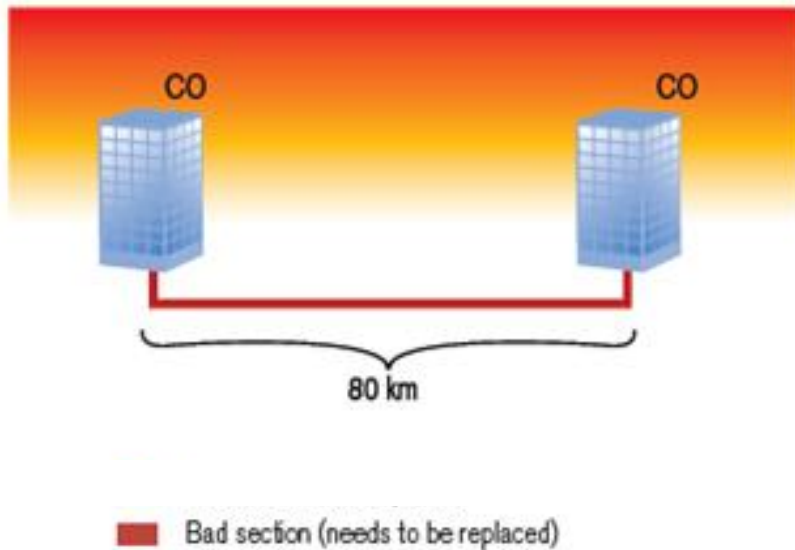
Reducing the risk

- › Plenty of 10G still being used and also now being used in new application spaces (mobile back haul & Front haul, Metro, Broadband access)
- › Even coherent systems are susceptible to fast PMD (changes) & very high PMD.

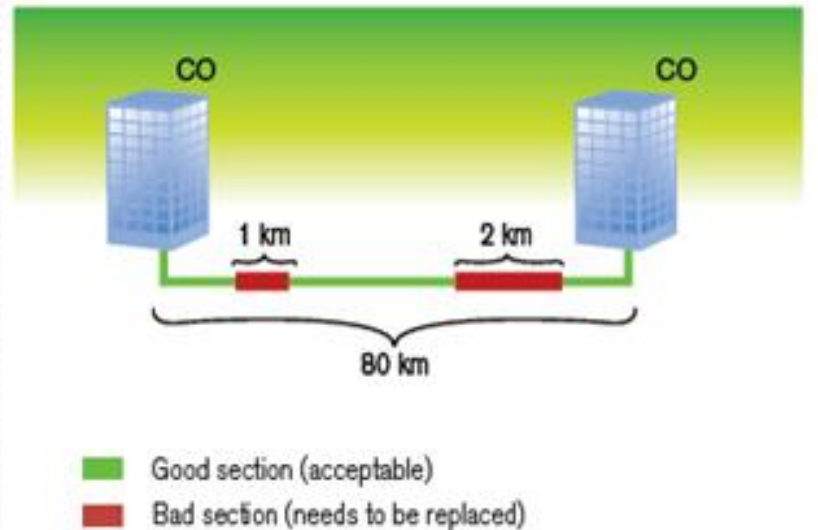
Start with a low PMD network the probability of a PMD related impact is much reduced.

Testing PMD is still vital as part of a links characterization.

The Situation



Traditional PMD measurement techniques provide a total link PMD value but do not enable locating which spans are causing the link to fail the test.

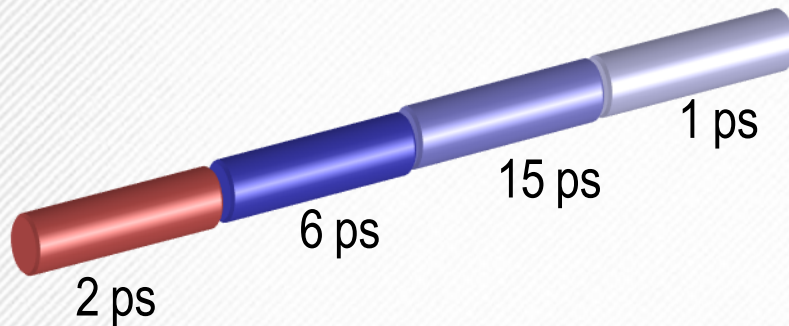


Contrary to the traditional approach, distributed PMD analysis breaks down the measurement results, effectively pinpointing the high-contributing sections of the link.

PMD Accumulation

Example: link built from concatenation of 4 fiber sections.

PMD for each section is: 15ps, 2ps, 1ps and 6ps.



$$PMD_{total} = \sqrt{\sum_i PMD_i^2}$$

$$PMD_{total}^2 = 225ps^2 + 4ps^2 + 1ps^2 + 36ps^2 = 266ps^2$$

$$PMD_{total} = \text{sqrt}(266) = 16.3ps$$

Remove 6 ps section ... PMD = 15.2 ps **(BAD)**

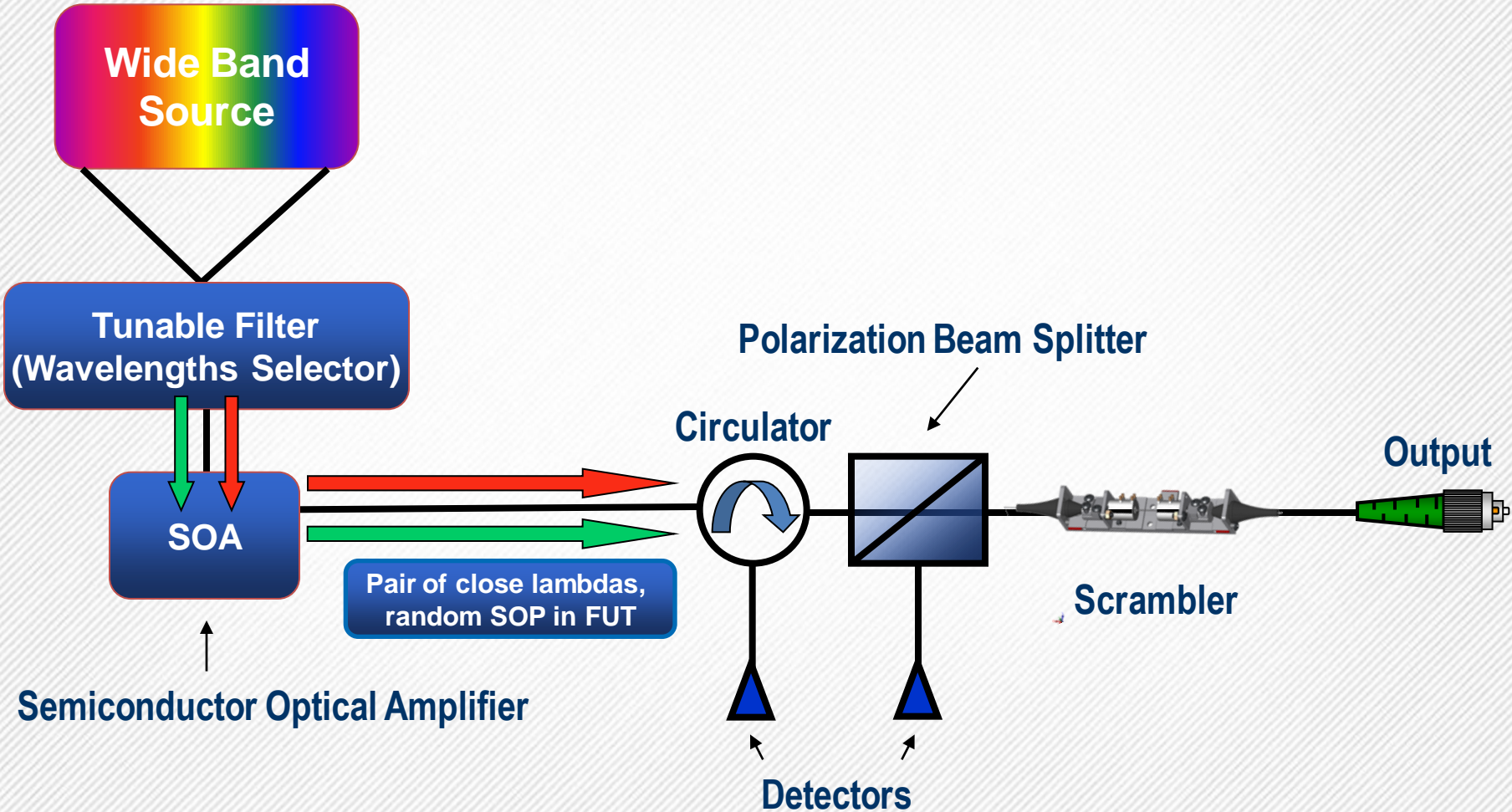
vs.

Remove 15ps section ... PMD = 6.4 ps **(GOOD)**

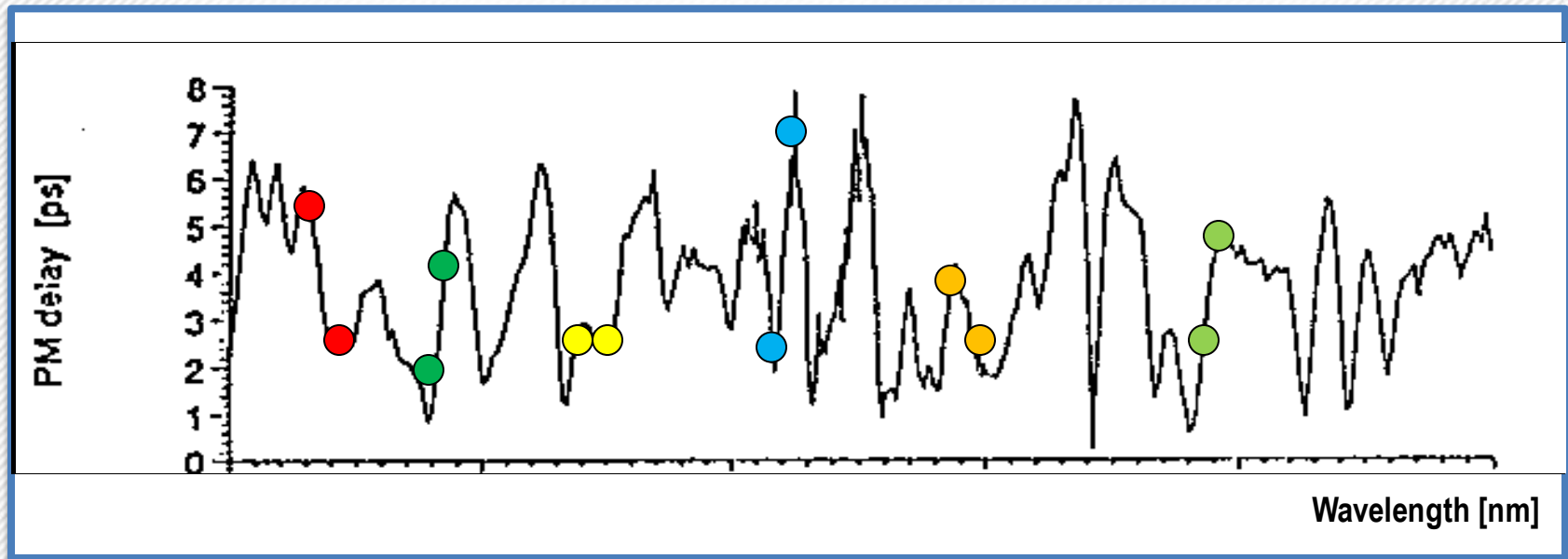
Distributed PMD: Inside The Equipment

PMD by SOP Analysis

1520 nm to 1580 nm

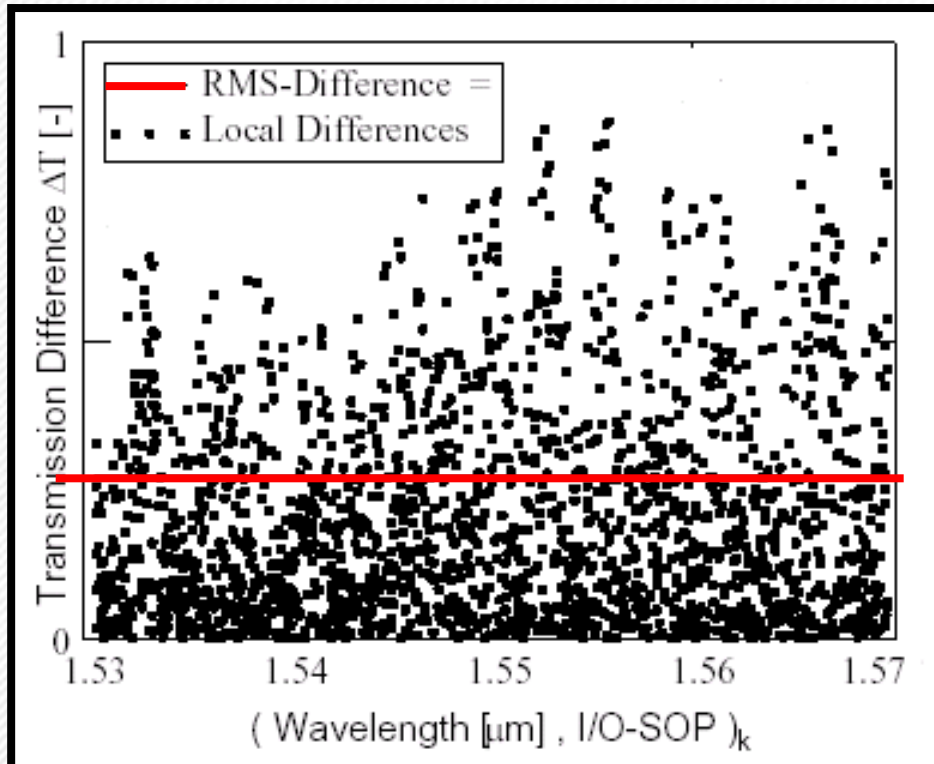


Inside The Equipment



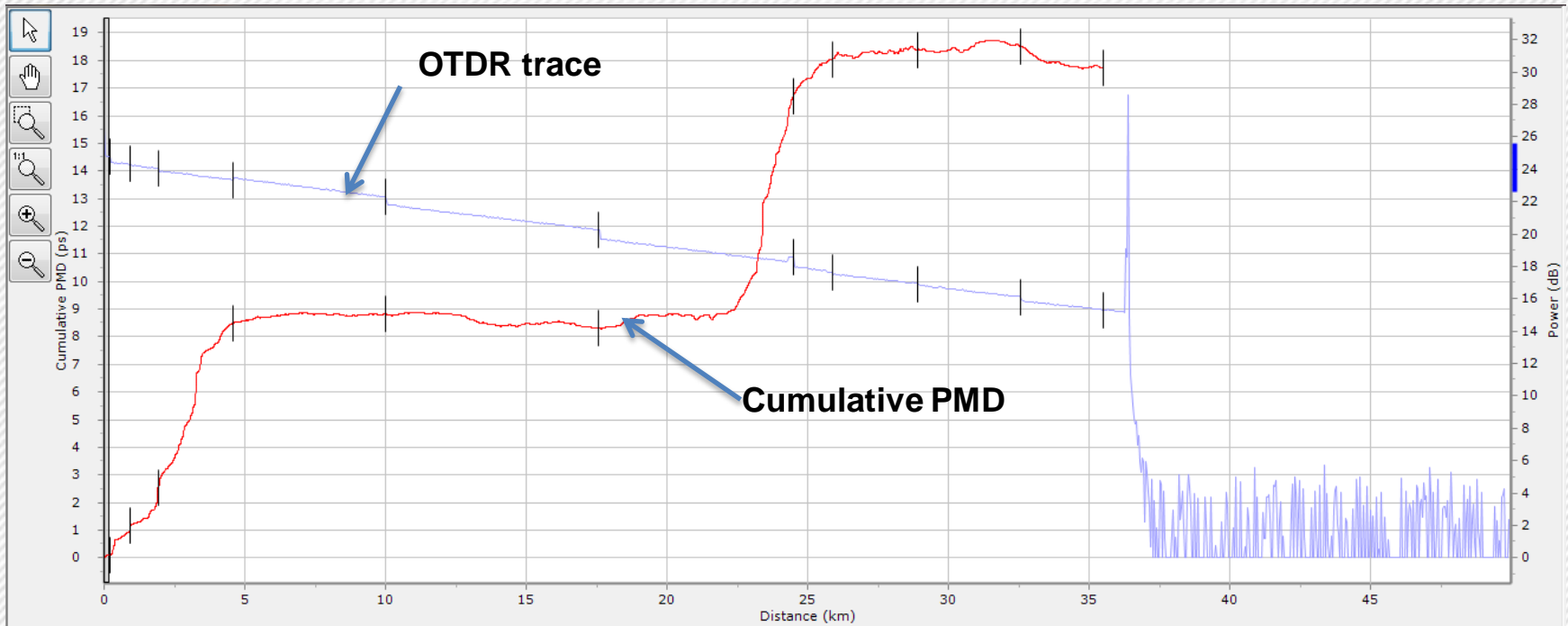
Inside The Equipment

- Repeat process at other Lambda Pairs & SOP's
- Compute RMS Difference



- Uses Rayleigh Backscattering instead of end reflection
- And LOTS of data processing...!

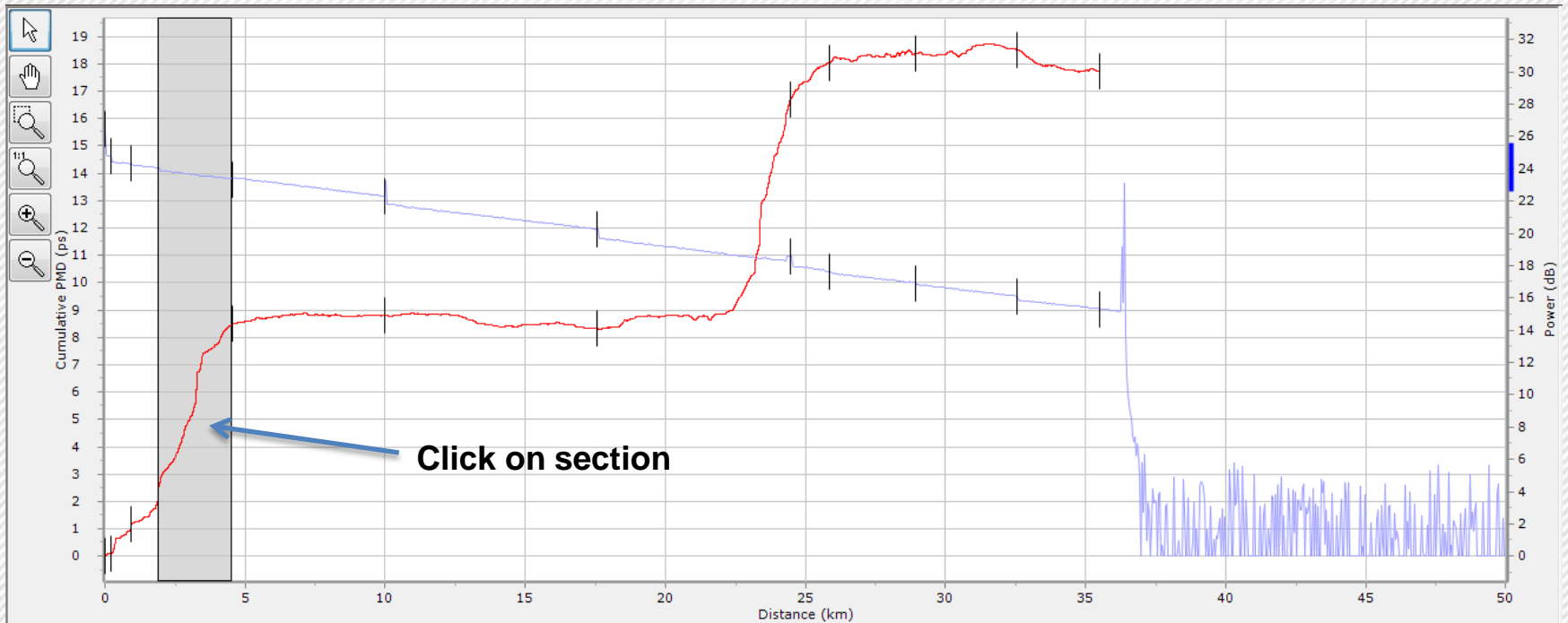
Output - Graph



Section Edition	No.	Loc. (km)	Len. (km)	PMD (ps)	PMD (ps ²)	Cumul. PMD (ps)	Cumul. PMD (ps ²)	PMD Coef. (ps/√km)	Contr. (%)	Status
Estimation	1	0.0000	0.2118	0.100	0.010	0.100	0.010	0.218	0.00	Valid
	2	0.2118	0.7274	1.173	1.376	1.177	1.386	1.375	0.44	Valid
Δ PMD	3	0.9392	0.9749	2.256	5.088	2.544	6.474	2.285	1.62	Valid
	4	1.9141	2.6440	8.098	65.571	8.488	72.045	4.980	20.83	Valid
Trace Info.	5	4.5582	5.4285	2.365	5.594	8.811	77.639	1.015	1.78	Valid

Cumulative PMD: 17.741 ps

Output - Graph

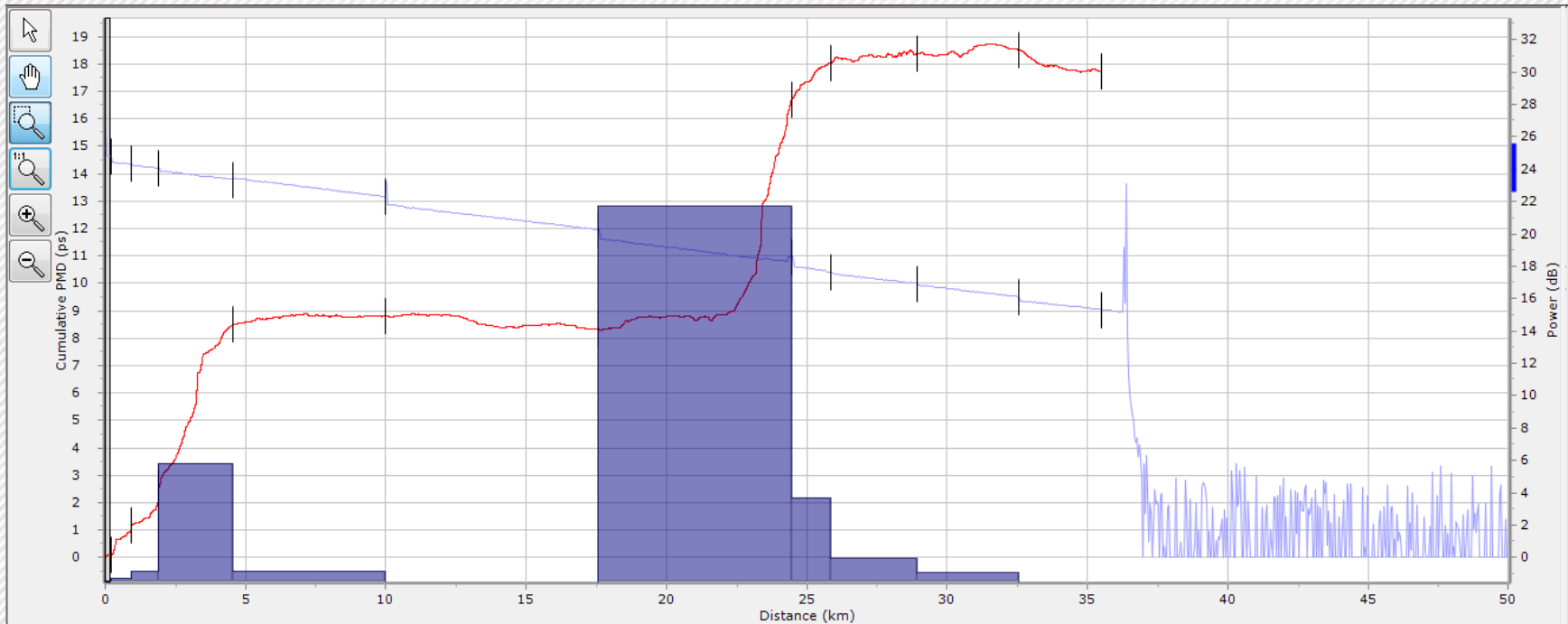


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Details for that section

Output – Contribution Histogram



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Cumulative PMD: 17.741 ps

Conclusion

- Modern coherent systems are very tolerant of PMD, but fast changing or large abrupt changes may still cause problems.
- Plenty of 10G being used and still being deployed.
- Start with a low PMD network the probability of a PMD related impact is much reduced.
- Several tests in field can help identify PMD issues before they happen and therefore reduce outage probability
- Using standard PMD test equipment gives total PMD but no indication where high PMD may be
- Using distributed PMD equipment will help pinpoint any problems.



Thank You

Plattegrond

