

EVOLUCE SYSTÉMŮ DOHLEDU OPTICKÝCH VLÁKEN

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EXFO

Obsah:

1 architektura monitorovacích systémů

co se změnilo za posledních 25let

2 kam se dostaly systémy dohledu

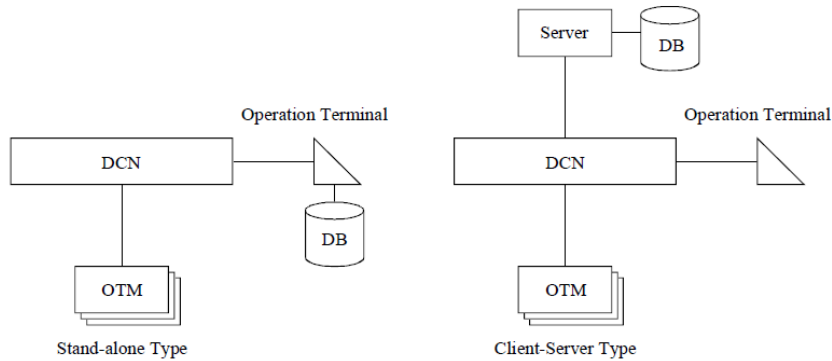
od pouze monitorovacího systému” k efektivnímu řešení při výstavbě optických sítí

3 kam dál rozvíjet,

které další parametry sledovat a jak

RFTS /FMS architecture

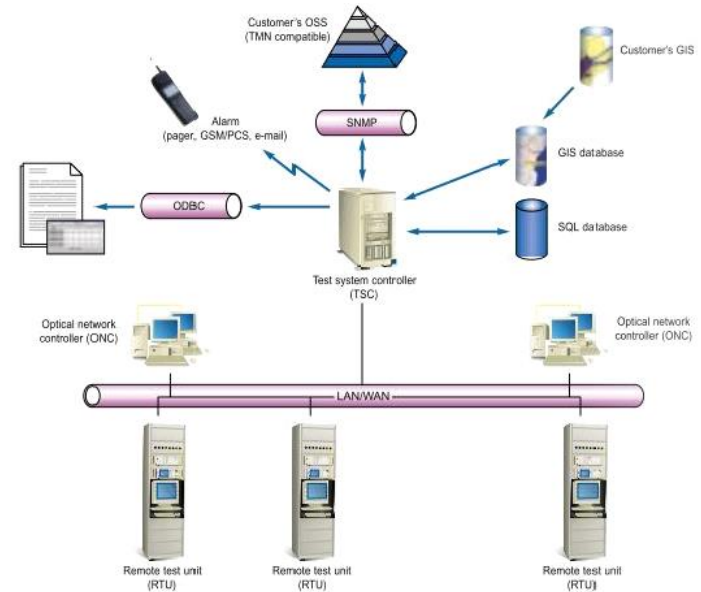
BellCore/Telcordia GR-1295-CORE
ITU-T L.40 10/2000 =>L.302 2016



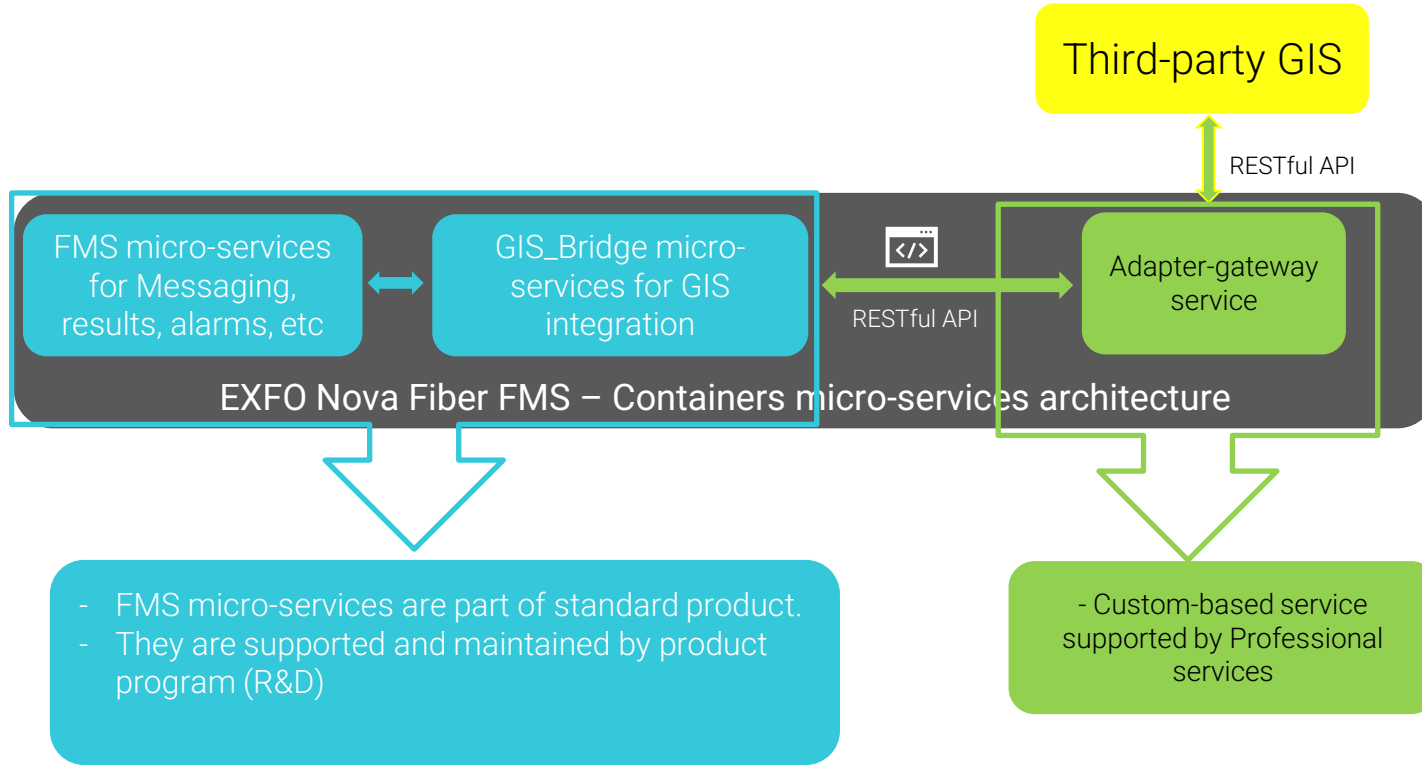
DB Database

T0604740-00

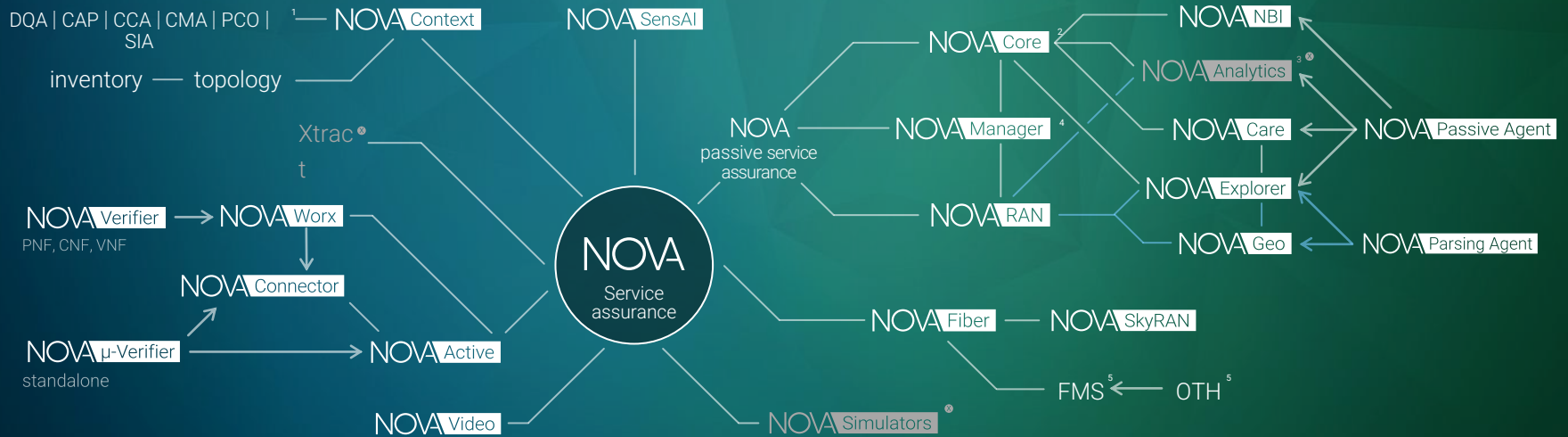
Figure 1/L.40 – System architectures



RFTS /FMS architecture

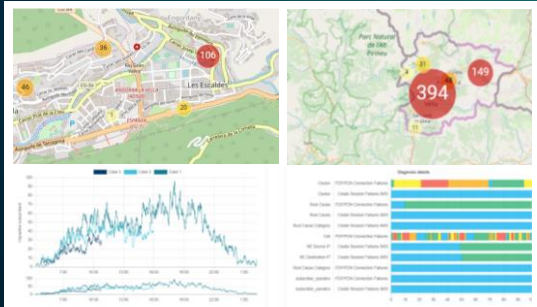


NOVA service assurance > solution components





NOVA SensAI



Automated AI-troubleshooting

Detect / predict and diagnose customer-impacting events



Cloud



Core



Transport



Edge



Customer



Service



Network



Fiber

Analyzes diverse data streams in near real-time



Autonomously identifies QoE-impacting events



Classifies, correlates and groups events



Rapidly reports customer impact



Performs automated root cause analysis



Extracts insight and value from existing systems



Only EXFO



Continuous physical layer monitoring

The fastest, most precise fiber optic network benchmarking, analytics and reporting.

Most automated fiber monitoring available

Automated thresholding

Fastest fiber scanning (3 sec)

Segmented loss monitoring

Most precise fault localization

Anomaly detection / prediction: SensAI integration



Home



Remote testing



Previous



Next

Fiber Guardian FG-750

Remote Fiber Testing System – P2P

Up to 46 dB dynamic range on dark fiber and 43 dB on lit fiber

Narrow-band CWDM OTDRs

Redundant and hot-swappable power supply modules

Scalable from one to 96 ports in **2U** height

Local storage on solid-state disks

IPV4- and IPV6-compliant



Specification Sheet



Product video





Home

Remote
testing

Previous



Next

OTH-7000

Remote Fiber Testing System – P2P

Smallest footprint in the market (Up to 16 ports in $\frac{1}{2}$ U)

Scalable (up to 1024 ports)

Ease to integration with third party SDN controllers, and OSS solutions

Multi-vendor capability

Complete REST API to be integrated as remote OTDR

iOLM-ready: intelligent and dynamic application for simple OTDR use



Specification
Sheet





Home



Remote testing



Previous



Next

RTU-2

Remote Fiber Testing System – P2P & PON

Smaller and denser. RTU : **1U**; Optical switch (256ports) : **½ U**

Recognized EXFO quality: FTBx-735C high-end OTDR module

Optional 1x4 FTBx-9160 optical switch for dual-stage scaling of test ports

MPO connectors: Less connectors, less issues. 16x less connections than other vendors

Scalable up to 1024 ports per RTU-2

iOLM-ready: intelligent and dynamic application for simple OTDR use



Specification
Sheet



Product
video



How it works
(Build)



How it works
(Monitor)

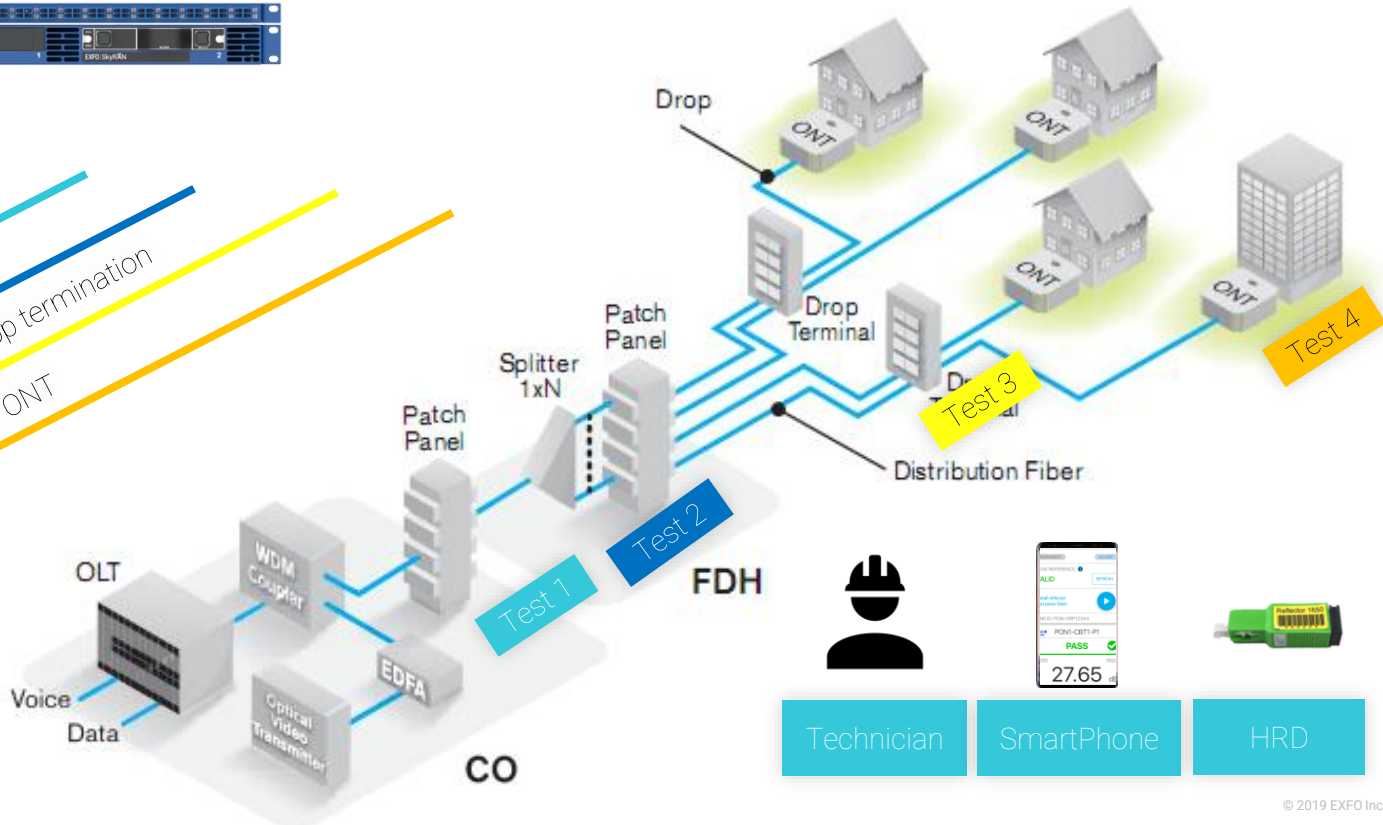


Build & Connect - Solution Flow

RTU-2

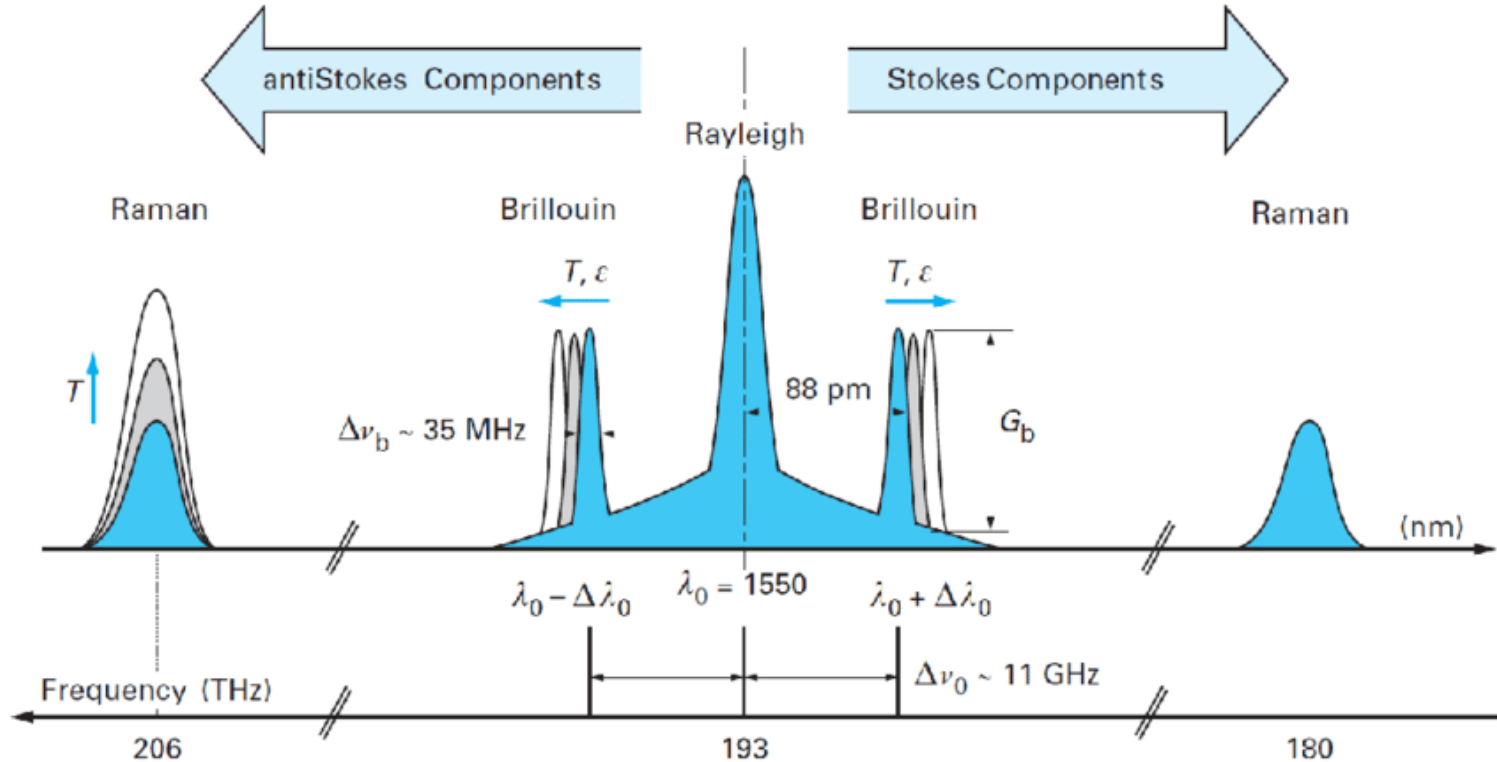


- Test 1 F1
- Test 2 Splitter splice
- Test 3 Distribution to Drop termination
- Test 4 Drop cables to ONT

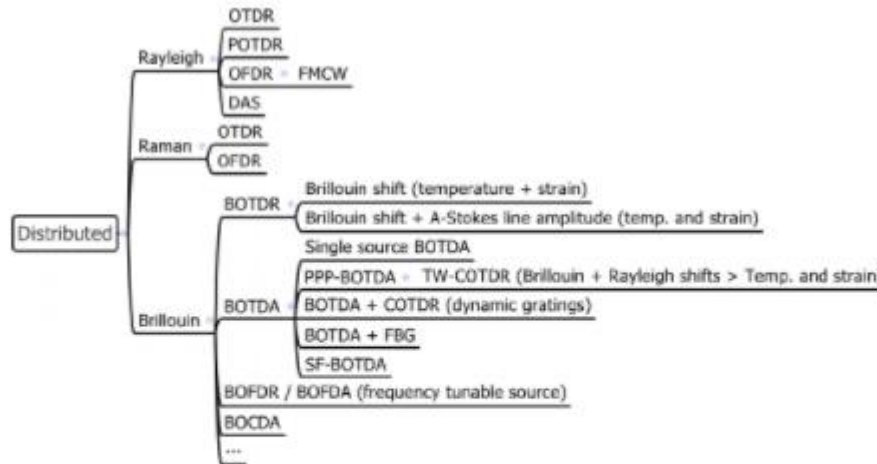


Technician | SmartPhone | HRD

Rayleigh, Raman and Brillouin scattering



Distributed optical fiber sensors



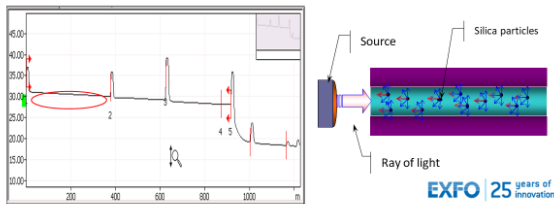
OTDR: Optical Time Domain Reflectometry; POTDR: Polarization OTDR; DAS: Distributed Acoustic Sensor;
OFDR: Optical Frequency Domain Reflectometry; FMCW: Frequency Modulated Continuous Waves;
BOTDR: Brillouin OTDR; BOTDA: Brillouin Optical Time Domain Analyzer; PPP-BOTDA: Pre-Pulse-Pumping-
BOTDA; COTDR: Coherent OTDR; TW-COTDR: Tunable Wavelength-COTDR; SF-BOTDA: Sweep Frequency-
BOTDA; BOFDR: Brillouin OFDR; BOFDA: Brillouin Optical Frequency Domain Analyzer;
BOCDA: Brillouin Optical Correlation-Domain Analyzer.

Rayleigh, Raman and Brillouin scattering

Reflectometry Theory

Rayleigh Backscattering – How an OTDR Works

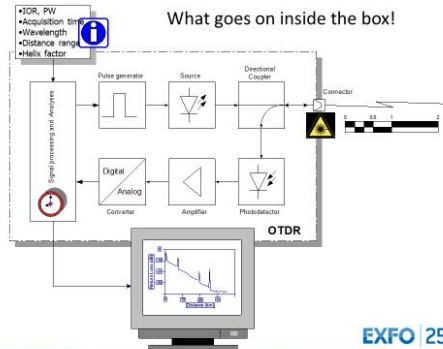
- When light enters a fiber it scatters in all directions – including back towards source
- Comes from the “Natural” reflection of the fiber
- The OTDR will use the Rayleigh backreflection to measure fiber attenuation in dB/km
- Back reflection level is around -75 dB
- Higher wavelength will be less attenuated by the Rayleigh Backscatter
 - 1310nm = 0.35dB/km, 1550nm = 0.20dB/km typically
- Therefore, an OTDR measures Backscatter and calculates Loss.



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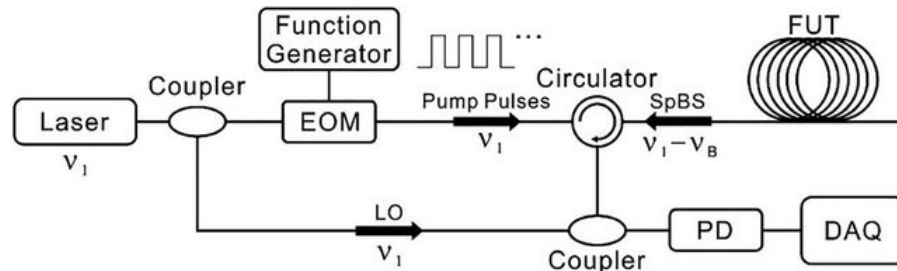
Reflectometry Theory

What goes on inside the box!

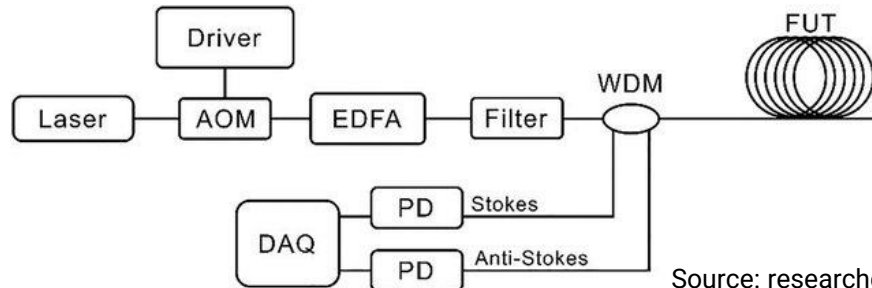


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Brillouin OTDR

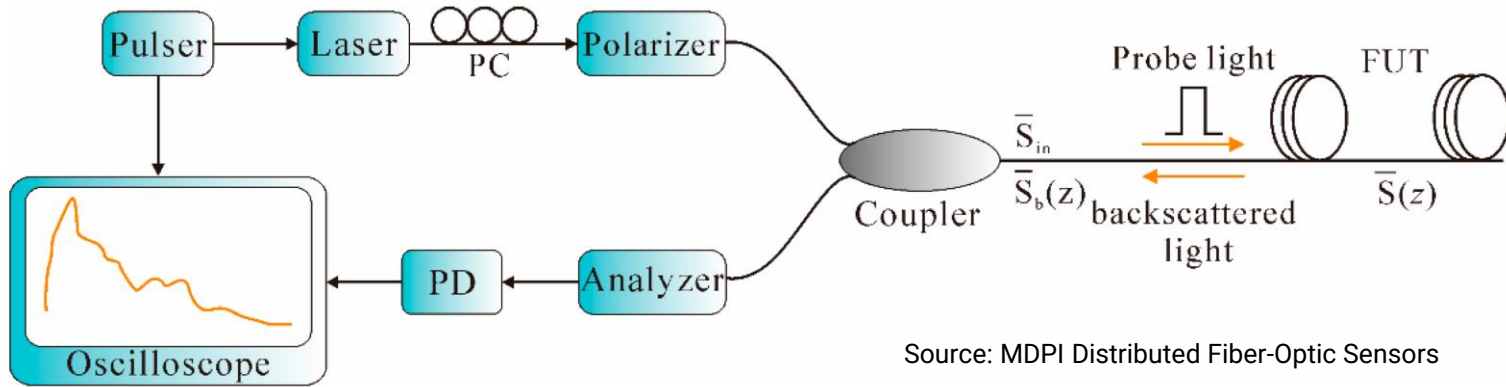


Raman OTDR

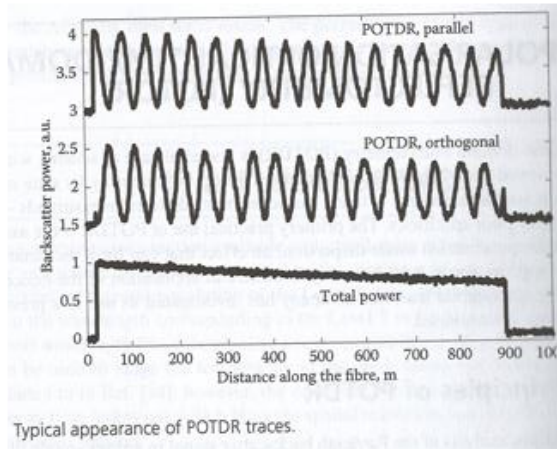


Source: researchgate.net 14

Polarized OTDR (Rayleigh scattering)



Source: MDPI Distributed Fiber-Optic Sensors

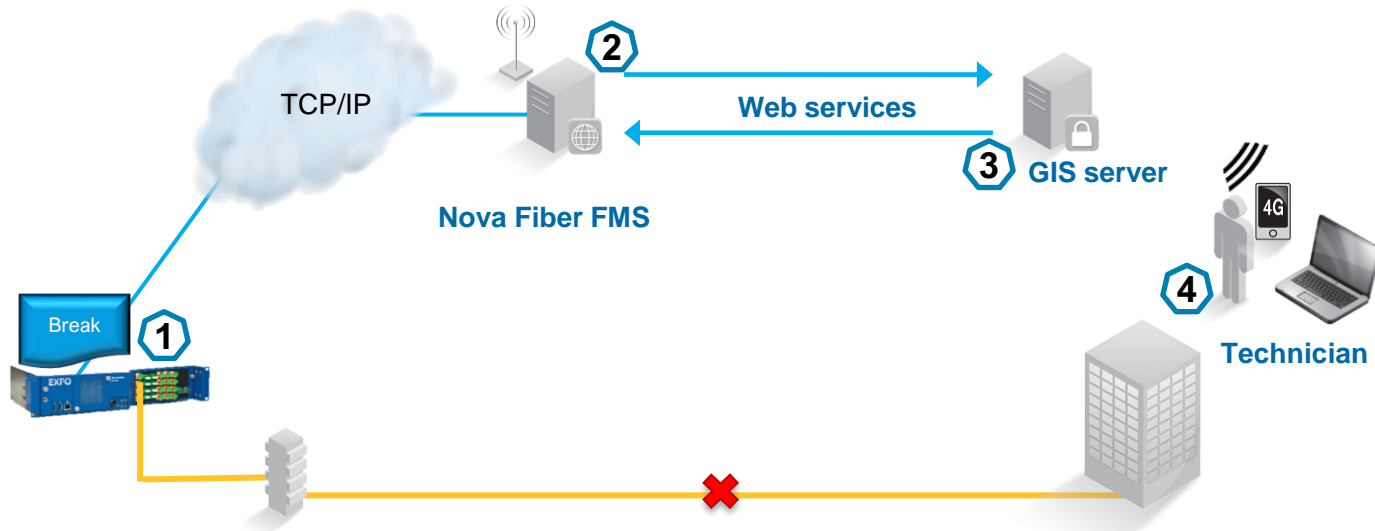


Typical appearance of POTDR traces.

Source: Distributed Optical Fiber Sensors / A.Hartog

How it works - Get Fault Position web service

1. RTU sends a break or degradation alert to Nova Fiber FMS
2. Nova Fiber FMS calls GIS application sending Optical Route ID and OTDR Length – GET FAULT POSITION web service
3. GIS application sends back GPS coordinates.
4. sends notifications including fault coordinates from the beginning



Závěr

1. RFTS se nestaví na 5let
2. Nechte si popsat architekturu systému od dodavatele včetně bezpečnosti systému
3. Kde jsou v telekomunikačních sítích peníze, businesscase
4. Dohled provozovaných vláken!
5. Které další parametry kromě útlumu sledovat a jak

Děkuji za pozornost!

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