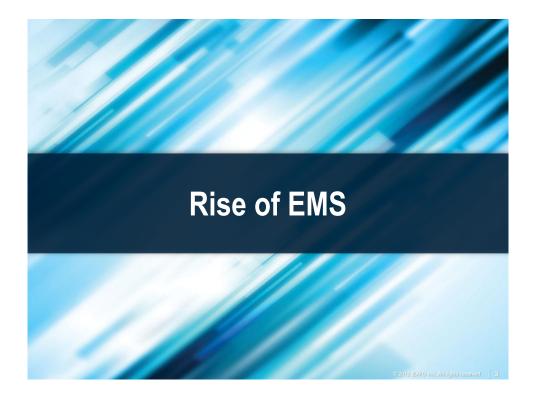


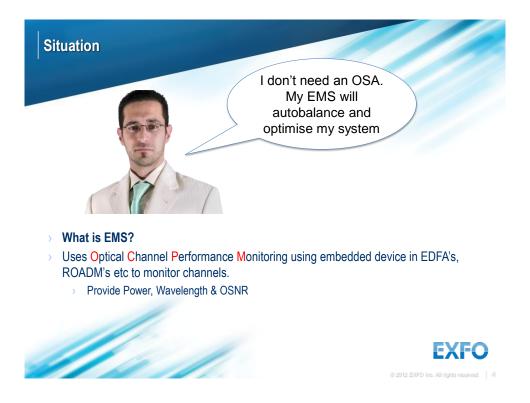


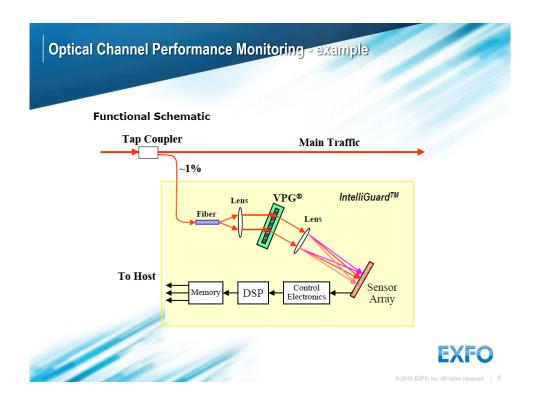
- > What your Equipment Measurement system limitations
- > Challenges with 100G
- > Other impairments in optical systems

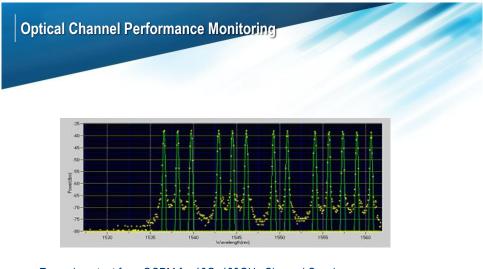








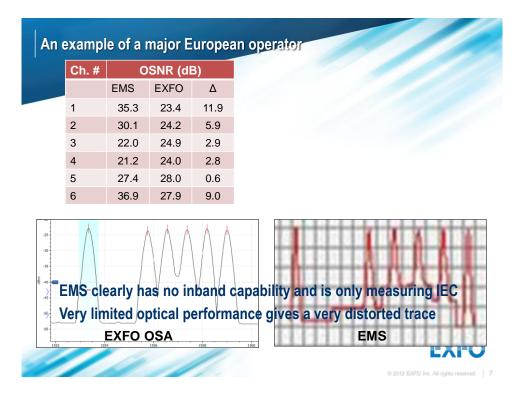


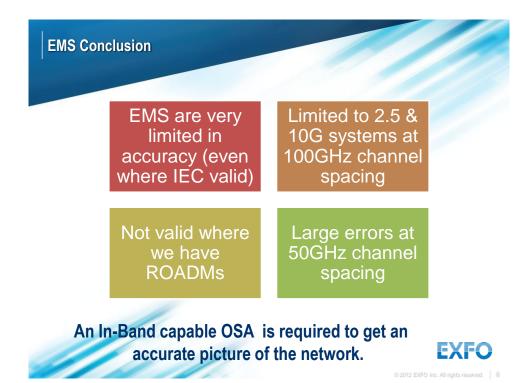


> Example output from OCPM for 10G, 100GHz Channel Spacing

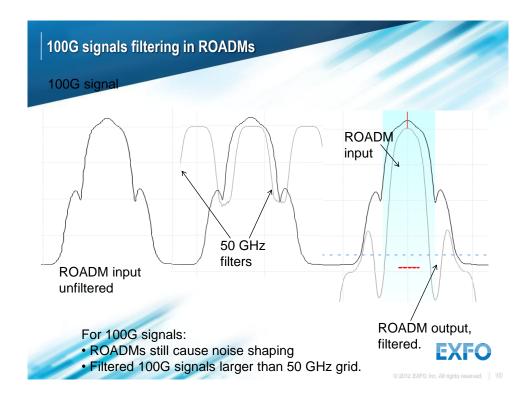










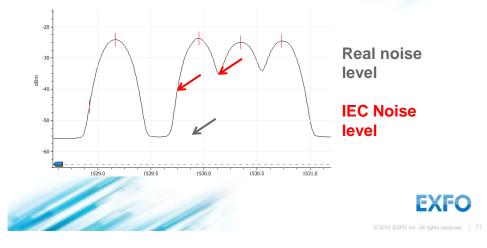


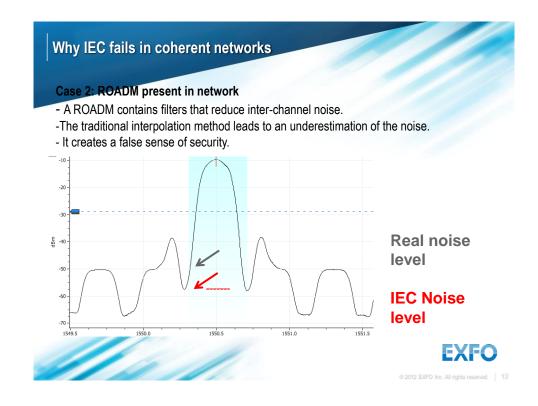
Why IEC fails in coherent networks

Case 1: Network operates at 40 Gb/s or 100 Gb/s

- Coherent 40G and 100G signals are closely spaced and overlap.

- -The IEC interpolation method leads to an over-estimation of the noise level.
- It creates a false sense of problem.





Why OSA's fail in coherent networks

- Same limitations apply for 100G
 - ROADM's
 - > Spectrally wide
 - Filtering

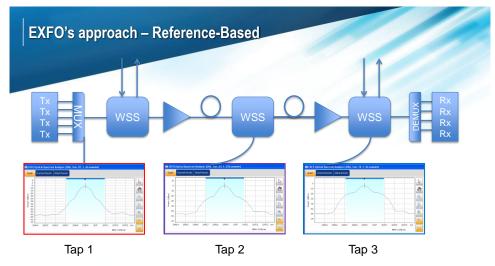


- Polarization-based in-band OSNR does not work because signal looks unpolarized (two orthogonal pol's).
 - WDM-aware does not work
 - pol. nulling does not work

Need coherent OSNR (reference-based!)

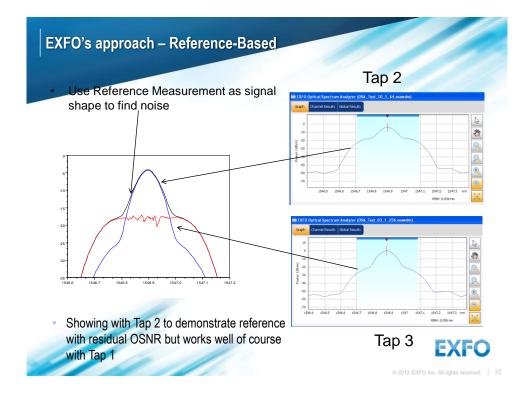






- Can measure via Taps -> No service interruption
- Rely on same Maths as WDM-aware
- Use reference-acquired shape (Tap 1)
- Find noise contribution

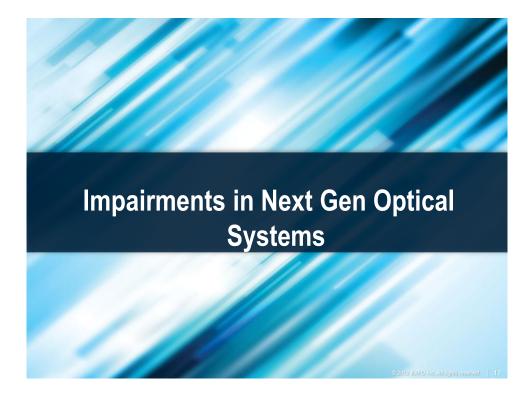


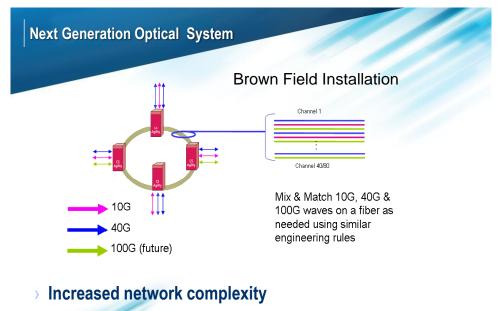






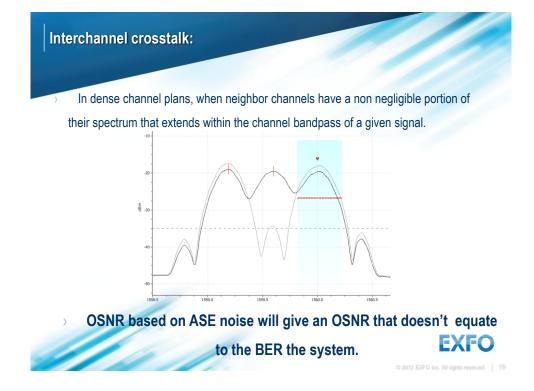


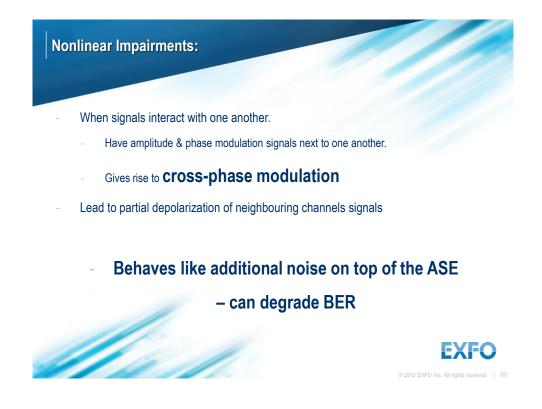


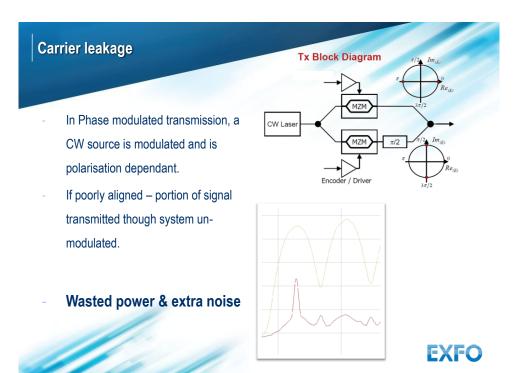


> New impairments to consider









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Conclusion

- > Challenges in measuring OSNR in ROADM based networks
- > Challenges to overcome in measuring 100G OSNR

Other contributors include, non-linear impairments, X-talk, misaligned modulators. These will add to the noise and will effect BER.

Network operators want more visibility of their network

EXFO adding ability to measure; PMD, X-Talk, Nonlinear impairments & much more to its OSA portfolio

