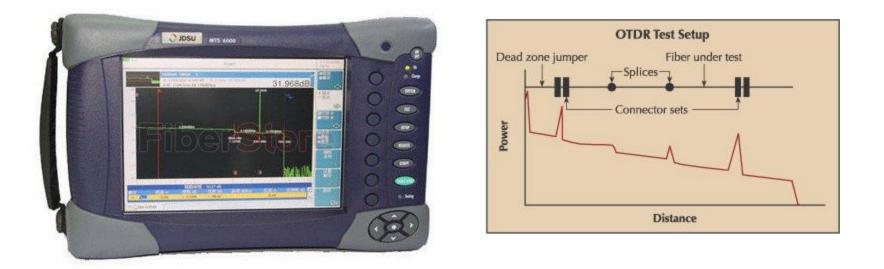
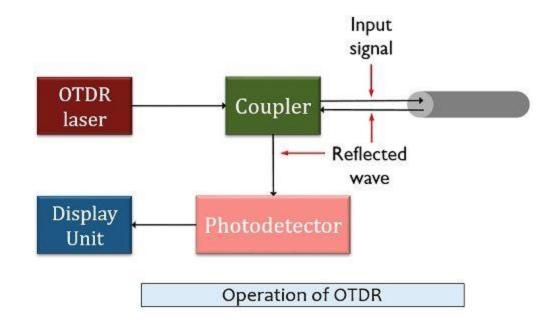
## **Optical Time Domain Reflectometer (OTDR)**



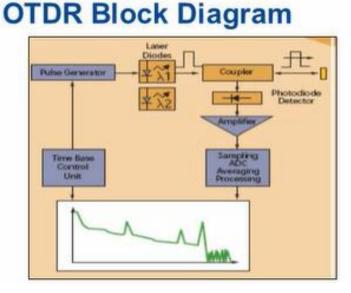
#### Ajeet Kumar Srivastava <u>Assistant professor</u> <u>Deartment of Electronics & Communication Engg.</u>

# OTDR

- It is a fiber optic instrument used to characterize, troubleshoot and maintain optical telecommunication networks.
- OTDR testing is performed by transmitting and analyzing pulsed laser light traveling through an optical fiber.
- The measurement is said to be unidirectional as the light is insert at extremity of a fiber optic cable link.



- OTDR injects light pulse & analyzes the backscatter and reflected signal
- Received signal is plotted into a backscatter X/Y display in dB vs. distance
- Analyzes events to populate table of results







# Most important fiber tester for installation, maintenance & troubleshooting

T-BERD/MTS 2000 indoor/outdoor screen





- Locate event / impairments:
  - Physical distance in m, Km, Ft, KFt, Mi
- Detect impairments:
  - Splice, bends, connectors, breaks

## Measure loss:

- · Fiber attenuation
- · Loss of connector, splice
- Return loss & Reflectance

### Trigger alarms:

- User defined thresholds
- Easily generate report:
  - Simplified pdf report
     generation

## What does an OTDR Measure ?



## Distance

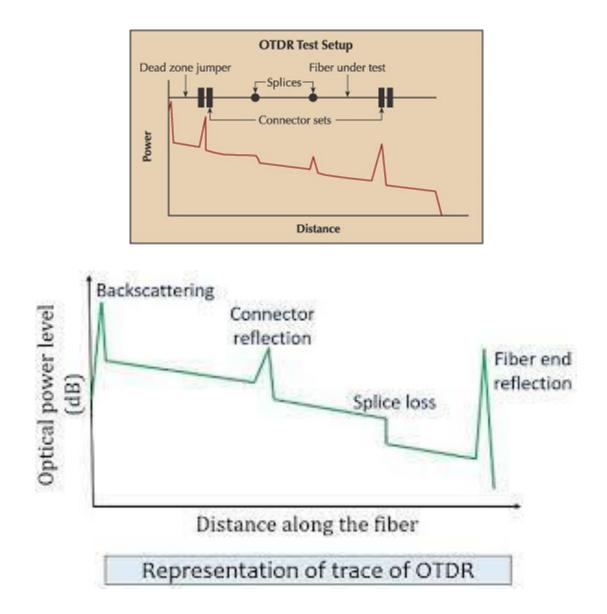
- The OTDR measurement is based on "Time":
- Measure round trip time of pulse
- Known:
  - Speed of light in Vacuum
  - Index of Refraction of Fiber
- Calculate distance

## Fiber distance = Speed of light (vacuum) X time

2	Х	10	R

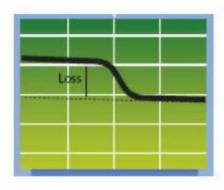
0	500	100	0	1500	2000	2500
NE	Evts : 4	Link Orl	: 30.11 dB			-
Event	Distance m	Loss dB	Reflect. dB	Slope dB/km	Length m	T. Loss dB
1 2	484.73	0.069			484.73	1.007
2 2	502.64	0.200	-66.12		17.91	1.074
3 2	508.39		-58.66		5.76	1.076
4 2	2008.64		-27.95	0.231	1500.24	1.624



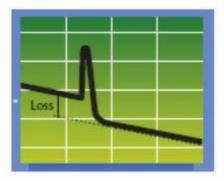


#### Event Loss

Difference in optical power level before and after an event, expressed in dB



Fusion Splice or Macrobend



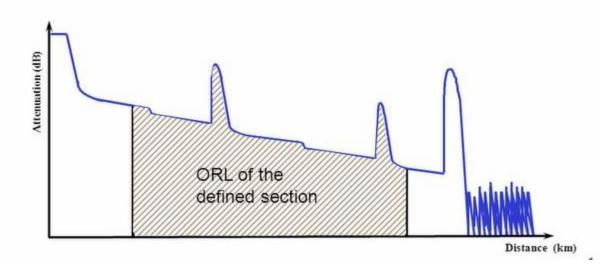
Connector or Mechanical Splice

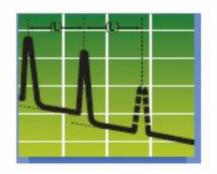


#### Optical Return Loss (ORL)

Amount of light reflected back from a feature

OTDR is able to measure not only the total ORL of the link but also section ORL

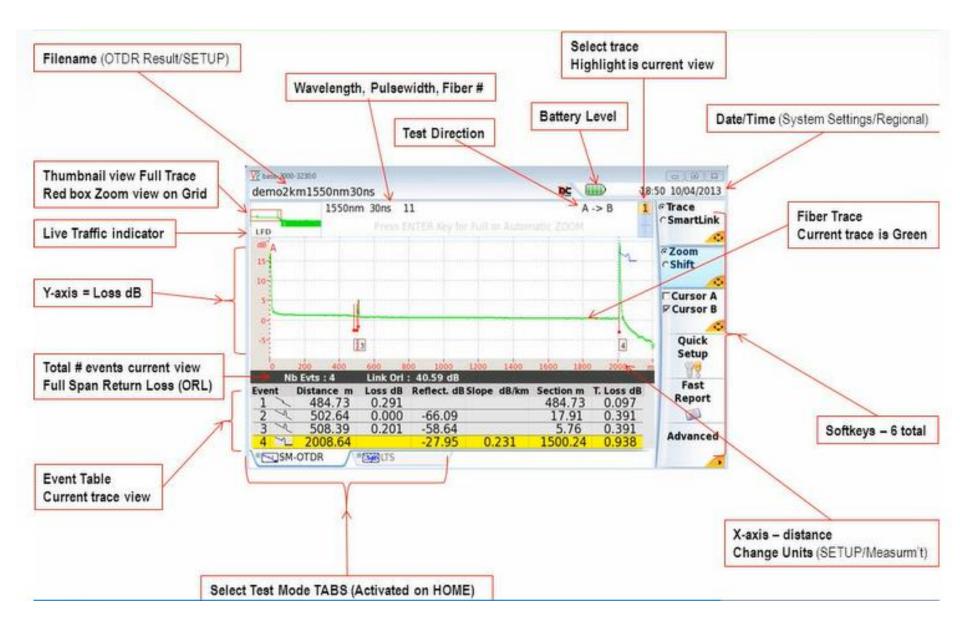




A **Ghost** is an unexpected event resulting from a strong reflection causing "echoes" on the trace When it appears it often occurs after the fiber end. It is always an exact duplicate distance from the incident reflection.

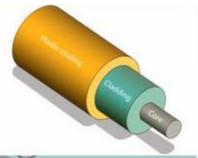
Normally seen after the end of fiber.

# Reflectance: Lower than echo source Insertion Loss: None



2 types:

- · Singlemode
- Multimode



Main type	Characteristics	Typical dimensions	Lightwave propagation	Index Profile
Singlemode	- Low attenuation - 1260 to 1040 nm transmission wavelengths - Access/medium/long haul networks (>200km) - Nearly infinite bandwidth	8μm to 12μm 1 1 1 1 250 to 900μm	n1≈ 1.457 n2≈ 1.471	2
Multimode (graded index)	<ul> <li>High attenuation</li> <li>850 to 1300 nm transmission wavelengths</li> <li>Local networks (&lt;2 km)</li> <li>Limited bandwidth</li> </ul>	50μm 62.5μm 1 1 1 1 1 1 250 to 900μm	n1 ≈ 1.540 n2 ≈ 1.540 to 1.562	2

🔿 JDSU

# **Common Connector Type**



FC Commonly referred to as Frank Charlie

LC Commonly referred to as Lima Charlie

## **Contamination and Signal performance**

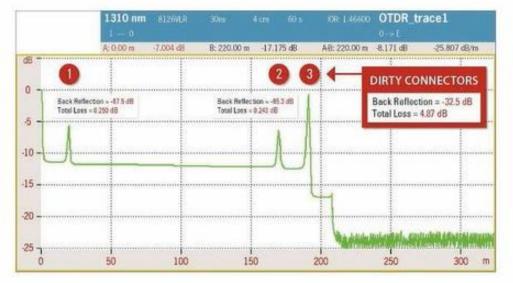


Back Reflection = -67.5 dB Total Loss = 0.250 dB



Back Reflection = -32.5 dB Total Loss = 4.87 dB

#### Fiber Contamination and Its Affect on Signal Performance



#### **Clean Connection vs. Dirty Connection**

This OTDR trace illustrates a significant decrease in signal performance when dirty connectors are mated.

# THANK U