DIY CWDM

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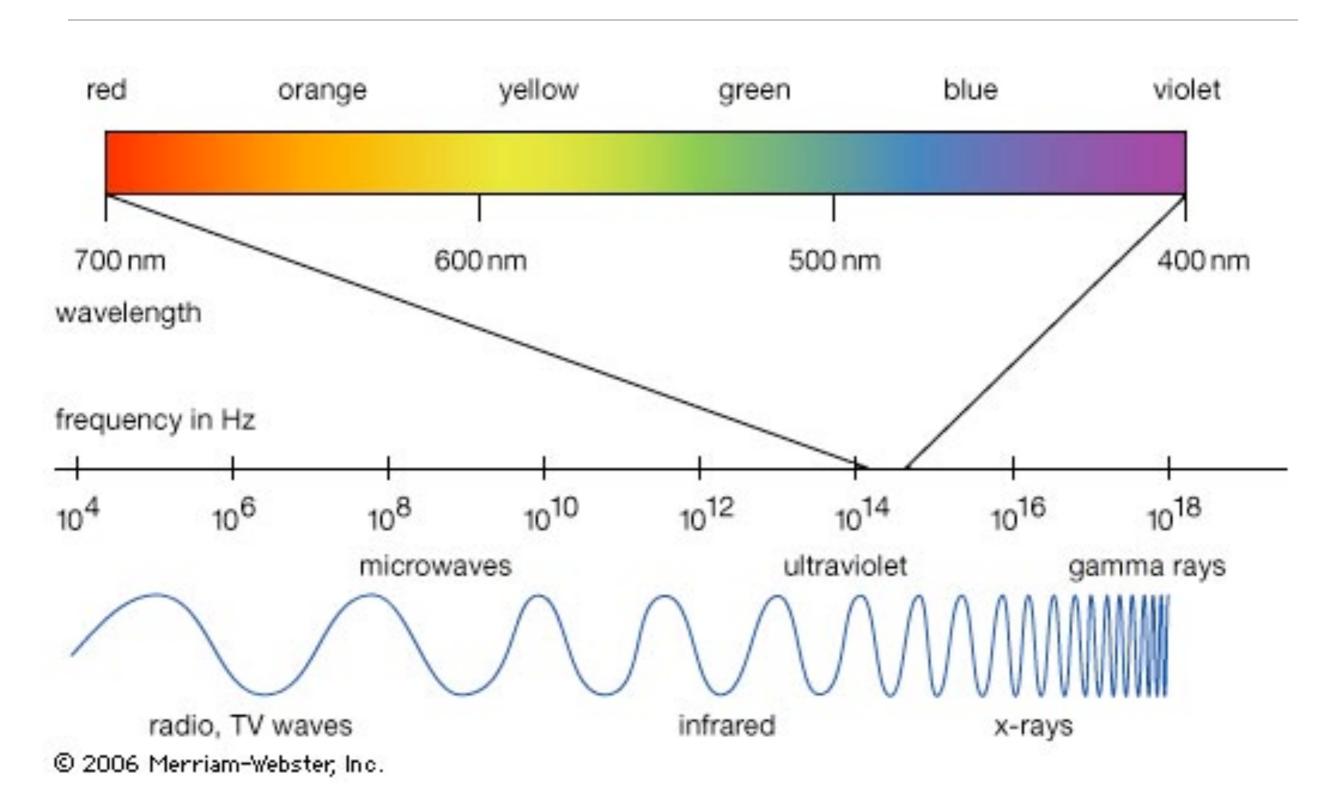
What is light?

- Electromagnetic radiation
 - Requires no medium through which to transport it's energy
 - Covers a large spectrum all the way from subsonic audible RF visible x-ray and gamma rays
- Sometimes behaves like a wave, sometimes like a particle
- Waves have a wavelength and corresponding frequency

frequency=
$$\frac{c}{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{\text{frequency}}$$

Electromagnetic Spectrum

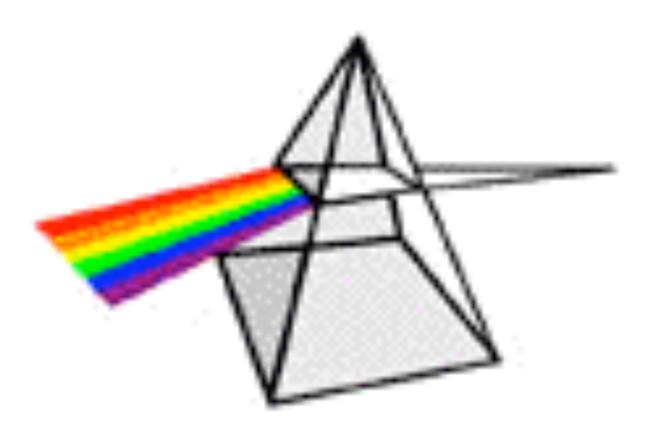


Optical Multiplexers

- Fibre optic cables can carry a very large bandwidth
- Mux techniques
 - Directional i.e. Rx and Tx on the same fibre
 - Wavelength Division Multiplexing (WDM) multiple different frequencies on the same fibre
 - Coarse WDM (CWDM) provides up to 8 channels with simple optics
 - Dense WDM (DWDM) provides up to 128 channels with advanced optics

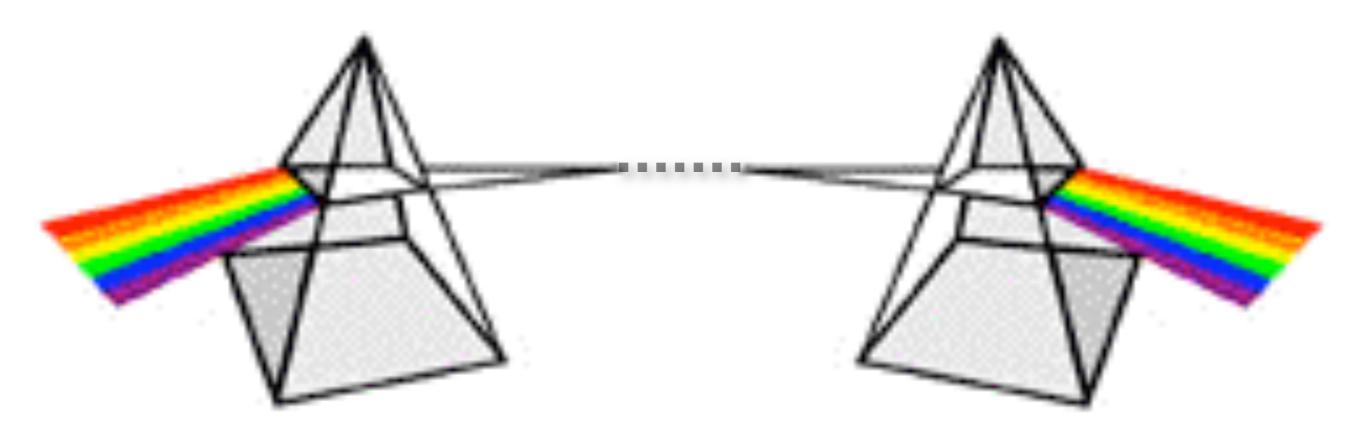
WDM mux

- Uses prisms to mux and demux multiple wavelengths onto one fibre
- Heart of CWDM and DWDM systems

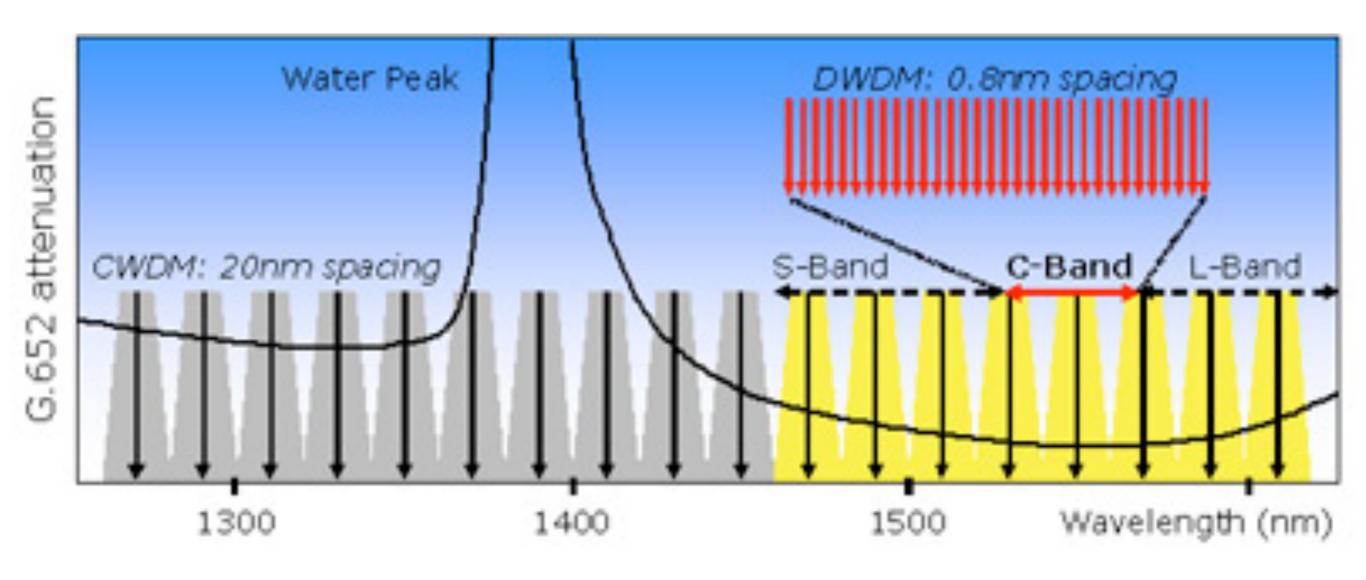


WDM mux + demux

- Uses prisms to mux and demux multiple wavelengths onto one fibre
- Heart of CWDM and DWDM systems



Channel spacing



CWDM

- Basic WDM mux, completely passive
- May have monitor ports for checking power levels
- Uses 'coloured' optics which must be plugged into the corresponding 'colour' on the WDM mux or demux
- Manual physical configuration
- May require attenuators to reduce signal levels
- Wide (20nm) spacing between adjacent channels





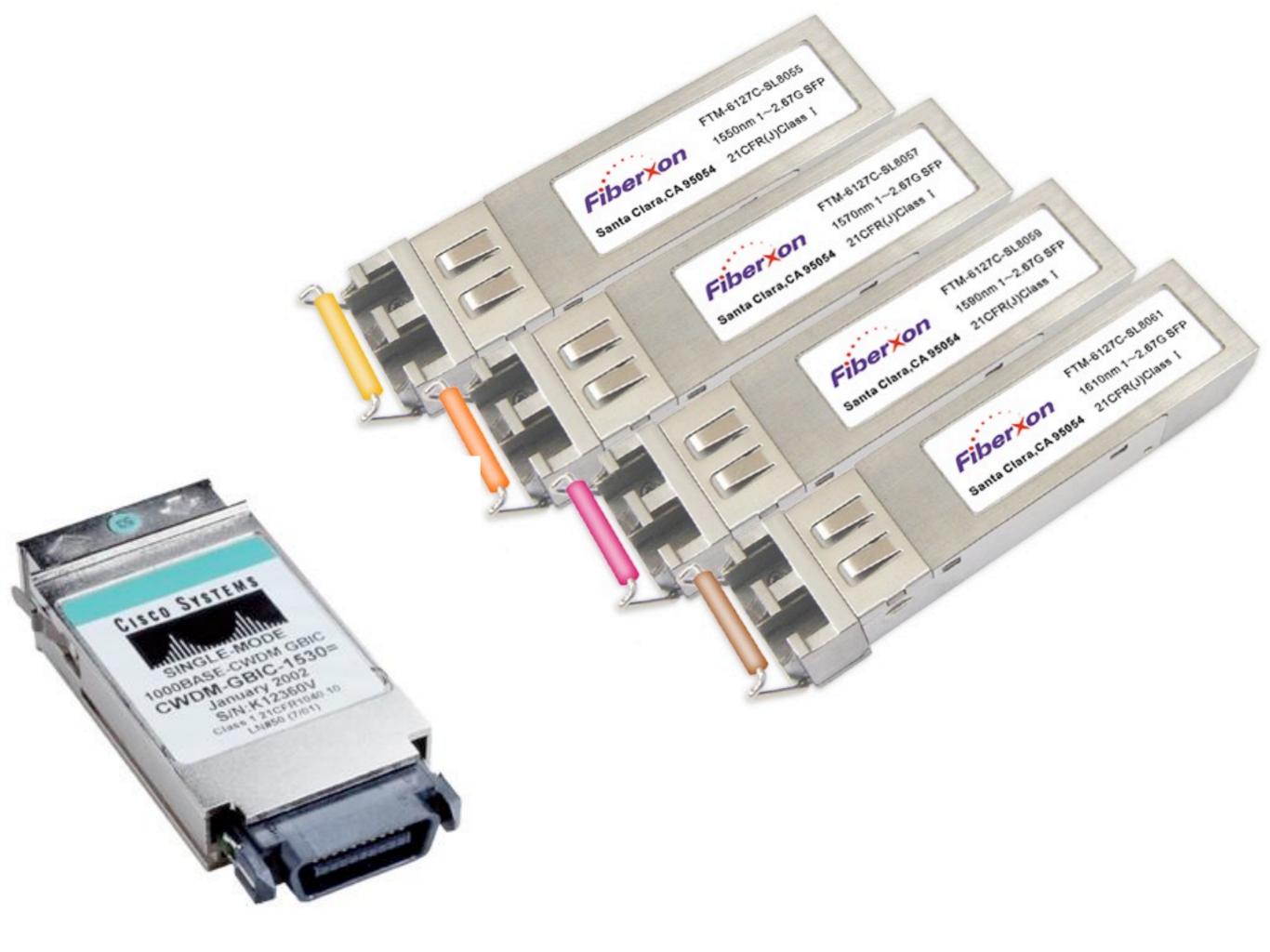
DIY CWDM

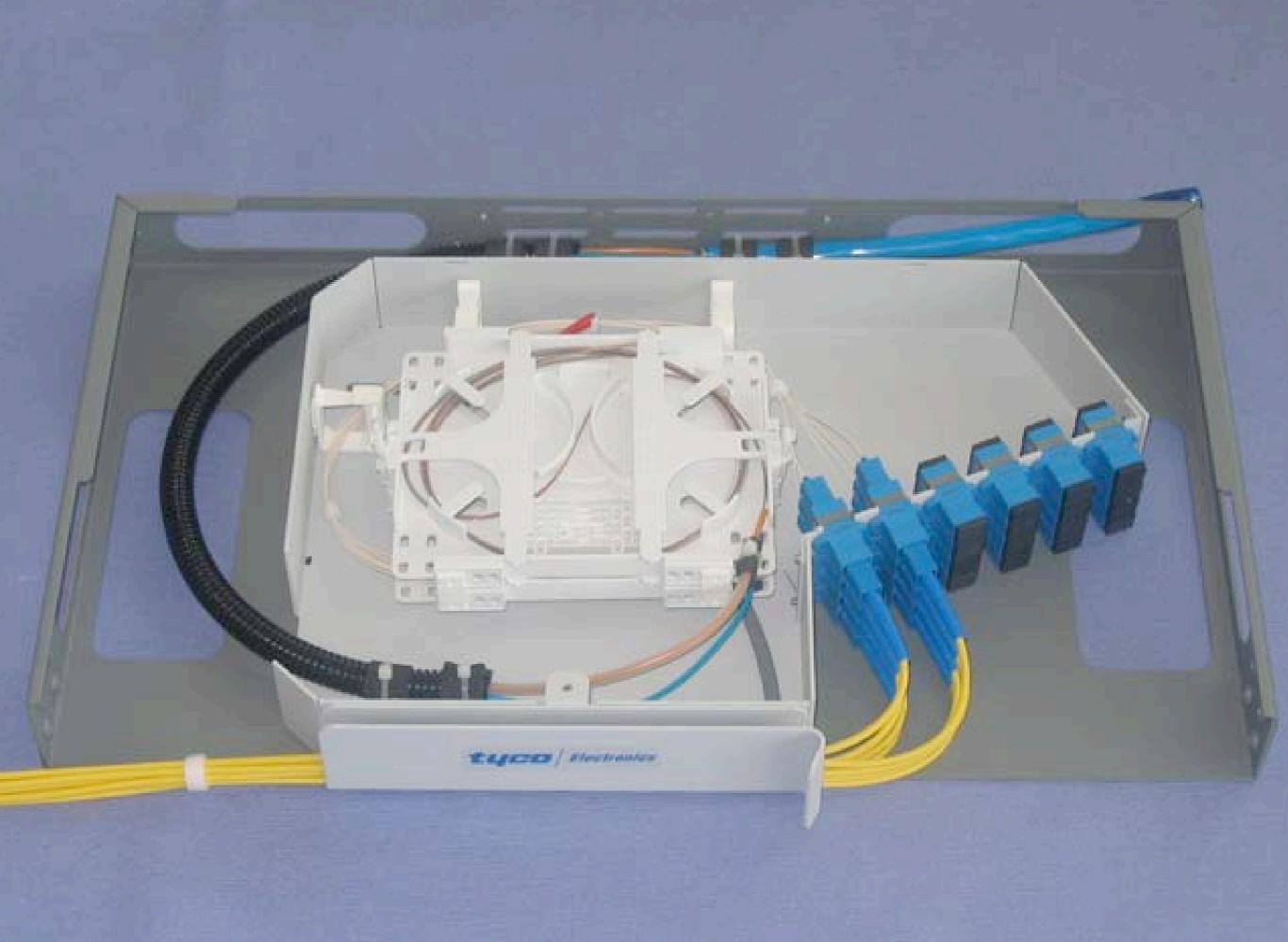
- All you need:
- A CWDM mux and demux
- Coloured Optics
 - 1gig optics readily avilable
 - 10gig optics available but still expensive

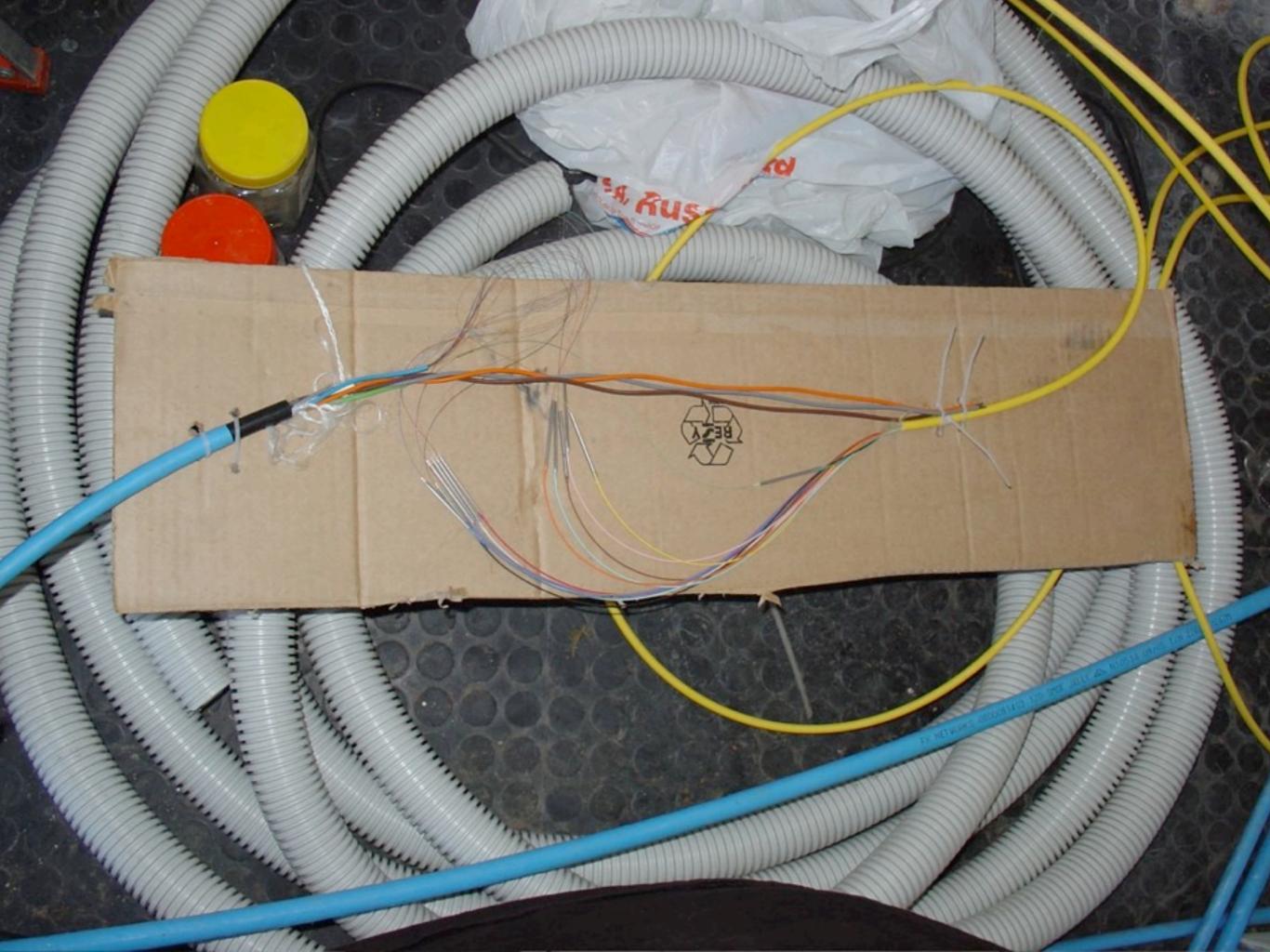








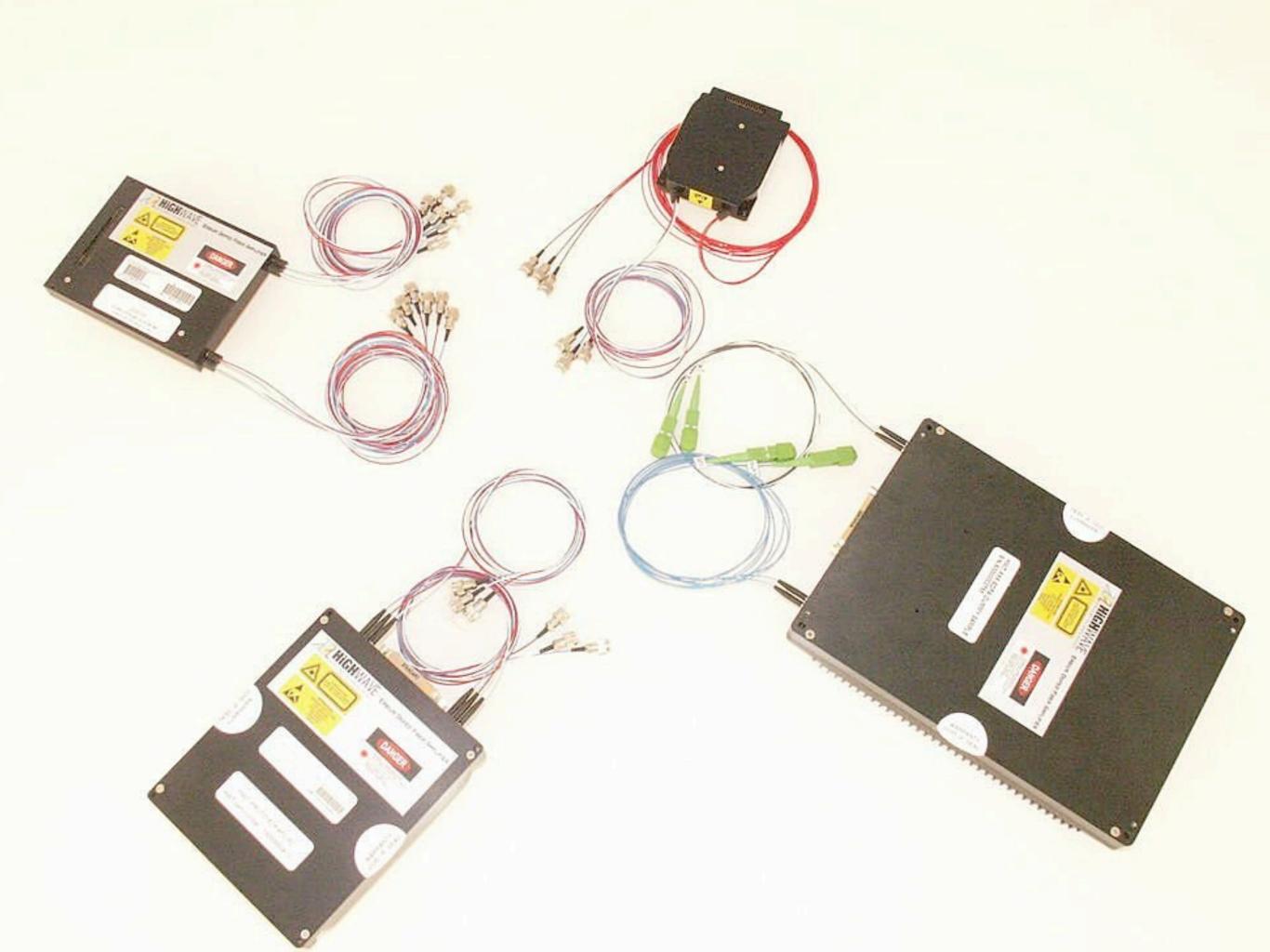






Taking it further...

- CWDM optics typically rated at '80km'
 - Based on optical budget
 - Need to subtract CWDM mux losses
- Can use optical amplifiers
 - EDFA Erbium Doped Fibre Amplifier
 - Need to pay attention to channel levels to keep them all similar
 - Just another piece of optical kit...



DIY DWDM

- Same principle as CWDM
- Typically 32 -> 128 x 1 / 2.5 / 10Gbit/s channels
- Same idea as CWDM
- Much finer tolerances
- Need to pay much more attention to channel levels