# **T-BERD®/MTS-8000** In-Service Polarization Mode Dispersion (I-PMD<sup>™</sup>) Test Solution



#### **Key Benefits**

- Measure PMD anytime, anywhere
- Lessen engineering planning, advanced customer notifications, nightmaintenance windows and technical-crew deployments
- Benefit from a single-ended, single-tech, and simultaneous-test solution
- Halve the number of technicians you need; deploy one instrument instead of three
- · Reduce time-to-identify and repair issues
- Isolate faulty channels and get all relevant data in a single snapshot with five optical measurements including PMD and I-OSNR

#### Applications

- Upgrading high-speed networks up to 100 G
- Maintenance and troubleshooting of 10/40 G transmission systems

#### **Test Features**

- Measure PMD on live traffic
- Analyze live transmission signals with a highresolution optical spectrum analyzer (OSA)
- Test in-band optical signal-to-noise ratios (I-OSNR) in DWDM/ROADM systems

Triple-play services, HDTV, smart phones, and tablets demand enormous bandwidth and create huge traffic spikes in the core network. To assure a high-quality customer experience, network service providers are increasing DWDM bandwidth capacity to prevent service degradations and minimize network downtime.

The I-PMD analyzer, deployed on the JDSU T-BERD/MTS-8000 test platform, is the industry's first solution to troubleshoot faulty DWDM channels and qualify fiber networks for future upgrade plans without turning the entire network down. This significantly reduces operating expenses for network service providers dealing with high-speed transmission or migrating to 10/40/100 G.

The I-PMD analyzer delivers:

- reduced system-upgrade costs
- optimized resource planning
- a fast return on investment
- increased profitability.



#### T-BERD/MTS-8000 platform

The T-BERD/MTS-8000 is the world's most scalable test platform for next-generation highspeed network deployment (40/100 G). It's a multi-application platform with comprehensive physical, optical, and transport/Ethernet testing capabilities.



#### I-PMD reduces high-speed DWDM system-upgrade costs

- Quantify the PMD of fiber links without turning transmission down
- Monitor DWDM channels and maintain remote access to an on-site tester for long-term analysis
- Pre-qualify running DWDM systems for upgrade paths



### Upgrade your network in three steps

I-PMD has no impact on network operation, eliminates several planning steps, and minimizes the resources needed to perform verification tests.

Step	Conventional network upgrade path	Step		
1	Advanced customer notice	1		
2	Detailed planning-phase definition	2		
3	Find temporary route	3		
4	Re-route traffic during night maintenance window			
5	Find and plan night maintenance window			
6	Send two technicians onsite during night maintenance window			
7	Perform PMD and power-level (loss) testing			
8	If route is confirmed good, upgrade system			

Step	Network upgrade path with I-PMD				
1	Send a technician onsite				
2	Perform PMD and power-level (loss) testing				
3	If route is confirmed good, upgrade system				

## How does PMD affect 10/40/100 G transmission?

PMD, the average of differential group delay (DGD) values, causes temporal spreading of transmission signal pulses. This impacts high-transmission speeds such as 10 G with an increased bit error rate (BER). It is more severe for 40 G transmissions that tolerate 4x less PMD than 10 G signals.

DGD varies with time and optical frequency. Therefore, signals transmitted over different DWDM channels on a given fiber route usually experience different amounts of DGD. The resulting PMD in high-speed (10/40/100 G) networks reduces transmission reach.

### I-PMD minimizes DWDM network downtime

- Isolate PMD or spectral issues on faulty DWDM channels
- Fully characterize DWDM channels by performing five optical measurements in one test sequence (total PMD, DGD per channel, power level, frequency, and I-OSNR)
- Test from any access point



### One snapshot, five optical measurements



#### Total link PMD and DGD per channel (DGD $_{\rm eff}$ )

### What is in-band OSNR (I-OSNR)?

Optical signal-to-noise ratio (OSNR) is defined as the relationship between optical signal channel power and noise power. In high-speed 40 G and 100 G networks and in ROADM networks, noise power outside the optical channel is different to noise power inside an optical channel. The measurement of noise power inside an optical channel is defined as the in-band noise measurement. Based on the in-band noise, the in-band OSNR (I-OSNR) can be calculated for the "true-OSNR" of the optical channel.

# I-PMD optimizes field dispatch

- Requires only one technician with a single-ended test solution
- Tests can be performed by any novice or expert technician
- Reduces the number of instruments to carry/turn-on/maintain/clean with three instruments combined into one (PMD • analyzer, in-band OSA, and high-resolution OSA)



#### One test solution, one technician

### JDSU dispersion and OSA test solutions

JDSU offers a complete range of out-of-service and in-service fiber-characterization and system-verification testers.

<b>Fiber Installation</b>	Syste	System Turn-up Mainten		ce Speed Upgrade		
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Fiber Characterizatio	on St	Standard and ROADM OSA		I-PMD Analyzer		
	North America	Latin America	Asia Pacific	EMEA	www.jdsu.com/test	

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