ANALYSIS AND MEASUREMENT OF FIBER TO THE HOME (FTTH) AS AN ACCESS TECHNOLOGY IN FIBER-OPTIC COMMUNICATION LINK

LOH MUN YEE

This report is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Electronic Engineering (Telecommunication) With Honours

> Faculty of Electronic and Computer Engineering Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka

> > May 2011

C Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka

UNIVERSTI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA FAKULTI KEJURUTERAAN ELEKTRONIK DAN KEJURUTERAAN KOMPUTER BORANG PENGESAHAN STATUS LAPORAN PROJEK SARJANA MUDA II
ANALYSIS AND MEASUREMENT OF FIBER TO THE HOME Tajuk Projek : (FTTH) AS AN ACCESS TECHNOLOGY IN FIBER-OPTIC COMMUNICATION LINK Sesi : Pengajian :
Saya LOH MUN YEE mengaku membenarkan Laporan Projek Sarjana Muda ini disimpan di Perpustakaan dengan syarat- syarat kegunaan seperti berikut:
1. Laporan adalah hakmilik Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka.
2. Perpustakaan dibenarkan membuat salinan untuk tujuan pengajian sahaja.
3. Perpustakaan dibenarkan membuat salinan laporan ini sebagai bahan pertukaran antara institusi
pengajian tinggi.
4. Sila tandakan ($$):
SULIT**(Mengandungi maklumat yang berdarjah keselamatan atau kepentingan Malaysia seperti yang termaktub di dalam AKTA RAHSIA RASMI 1972)TERHAD****(Mengandungi maklumat terhad yang telah ditentukan oleh
TIDAK TERHAD
Disahkan oleh:
(TANDATANGAN PENULIS) (COP DAN TANDATANGAN PENYELIA)
Tarikh: Tarikh:

DECLARATION

I declare that this project entitle "Analysis and Measurement of Fiber To The Home (FTTH) as An Access Technology in Fiber-Optic Communication Link" is the result of my own research except as cited in the references. The report has not been accepted for any degree and is not concurrently submitted in candidature of any other degree.

Signature	:	
Name	:	LOH MUN YEE
Date	:	

"I hereby declare that I have read through this report entitle "Analysis and Measurement of Fiber To The Home (FTTH) as An Access Technology in Fiber-Optic Communication Link" and found that it has comply the partial fulfillment for awarding the degree of Bachelor of Electronic Engineering (Telecommunication) with Honours"

Signature	:	
Supervisor's Name	:	En. Chairulsyah bin Abdul Wasli
Date	:	

DEDICATION

To my beloved mother and father

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my supervisor, En. Chairulsyah bin Abdul Wasli for his knowledge, valuable guidance, and encouragement that have influenced this project to a success.

Apart of that, I would like to express my warm and sincere thanks to my parent for their supports throughout this project. I would like to warmly thank my friends for valuable advice and friendly helps. A special dedication to Mr. Bernard from Kumpulan Abex Sdn. Bhd who has shares his knowledge and experience in completing this project.

Also, I would like to give earnest thank you to Mr. Rodisham from Significant Technology Sdn. Bhd who provides equipments in measurement for completing this project.

ABSTRACT

This project proposes the design, analysis and measurement of Fiber to the Home (FTTH) then compare the result of calculation, simulation and measurement. The basic principle to design FTTH is Passive Optical Network (PON). The design is deploying an entirely passive point-to-multipoint (P2MP) FTTH design which consists of optical line terminal (OLT) and optical network unit (ONU) with a fixed distance. The project is mainly focus on the difference of FTTH's parameter between calculation, simulation and measurement. The project outcome is to overcome the lack of knowledge about FTTH in UTeM.

Keyword: Fiber to the Home; Passive Optical Network; passive point-to-multipoint; optical line terminal; optical network unit

ABSTRAK

Projek ini mencadangkan reka, analisis dan pengukuran tentang Fiber to the Home (FTTH) dan kemudianya membandingkan hasil perhitungan, simulasi dan pengukuran. Prinsip rekaan FTTH ini adalah berdasarkan Passive Optical Network (PON). Rekaan ini menlibatkan passive point-to-multipoint (P2MP) FTTH sepenuhnya dan rekeaan ini terdiri daripada optical line terminal (OLT) dan optical network unit (ONU) dengan jarak yang ditetapkan. Terutamanya, projek ini adalah fokus pada perbezaan parameter FTTH di antara perhitungan, simulasi dan pengukuran. Keputusan projek untuk mengatasi kurangnya pengetahuan tentang FTTH di UTeM.

Kata Kunci: Fiber to the Home; Passive Optical Network; passive point-to-multipoint; optical line terminal; optical network unit

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	TITLE	PAGE
	TITLE	i
	DECLARATION	iii
	DEDICATION	V
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
	ABSTRACT	vii
	ABSTRAK	viii
	TABLE OF CONTENTS	ix
	LIST OF FIGURE	xii
	LIST OF TABLE	XV
	LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS	xvii
	LIST OF APPENDICES	XX
1	INTRODUCTION	1
1	1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 OBJECTIVE	1
	1.2 SCOPE OF WORKS	2
	1.3 PROBLEMS STATEMENT	2
	1.4 METHODOLOGY	3
	1.5 THESIS OUTLINE	4
2	LITERATURE REVIEW	5
_	2.0 INTRODUCTION OF FIBER OPTIC	5
	2.1 HISTORICAL OF FIBER OPTIC	5
	2.2 BASICS OF FIBER OPTIC	6
	2.2 DASICS OF FIDER OF HU	0

	2.2.1	Refraction and Reflection	10
	2.2.2	Dispersion	11
	2.2.3	Advantages of fiber	12
2.3	FIBEF	R OPTIC TRANSMISSION SYSTEM	13
2.4	FTTH	in MALAYSIA	14
2.5	FIBEF	R-TO-THE-x (FTTx)	19
	2.5.1	Passive Optical Network (PON)	20
	2.5.2	FTTx architecture	23
	2.5.3	FTTx component	28
		2.5.3.1 Erbium Doped Fiber Amplifier	28
		(EDFA)	
		2.5.3.2 Optical line terminal (OLT)	28
		2.5.3.3 Optical Network Terminal	29
		2.5.3.4 Outside plant	29
		2.5.3.5 Splitter	30
		2.5.3.6 Patch Panel	31
		2.5.3.7 Connector	31
		2.5.3.8 WDM Coupler	31
2.6	PON (OSP INSTALLATION	32
	2.6.1	Fiber	32
	2.6.2	Splitter, Patch Panels and Fiber-Management	33
		System	
	2.6.3	Splices and Enclosures	33
	2.6.4	Drop Terminals	33
ME	THOD	OLOGY	34
3.0	INTR	ODUCTION	34
3.1	FTTH	ANIMATION	36
3.2	FTTH	DESIGN	37
3.3	FTTH	CALCULATION	37
	3.3.1	Loss budget System	38

3

3.3.2 Power Loss	42
3.3.3 Coupler Performance	44
3.3.4 Splitter loss	46
3.4 FTTH SIMULATION	46
3.4.1 FTTH Layout in OptiSystem	48
3.5 FTTH MEASUREMENT	51
3.5.1 Splitter Characteristic	51
3.5.2 Physical Link Characteristic of FTTH	51
3.5.3 BER test of FTTH	52
RESULT ANALYSIS	53
4.0 CALCULATION RESULT	53
4.2 SIMULATION RESULTS	55
4.2 MEASUREMENT RESULTS	61
4.2.1 Splitter Characteristic	61
4.2.2 Physical Link Characteristic of FTTH	64
4.2.3 BER test of FTTH	68
CONCLUSIONS	71
5.0 DISCUSSION	71
5.1 CONCLUSION	74
5.2 RECOMMENDATION FOR NEXT PROJECT	75
REFERENCE	77
APPENDIX A-I	79
	 3.3. Coupler Performance 3.4. Splitter loss 3.4. FTTH SIMULATION 3.4.1 FTTH Layout in OptiSystem 3.5 FTTH MEASUREMENT 3.5.1 Splitter Characteristic 3.5.2 Physical Link Characteristic of FTTH 3.5.3 BER test of FTTH 3.5.3 BER test of FTTH 4.0 CALCULATION RESULT 4.2 SIMULATION RESULTS 4.2.1 Splitter Characteristic 4.2.2 Physical Link Characteristic of FTTH 4.2.3 BER test of FTTH 4.2.3 BER test of FTTH 5.0 DISCUSSION 5.1 CONCLUSION 5.2 RECOMMENDATION FOR NEXT PROJECT

LIST OF FIGURE

Figure	Title	Page
1 - 1	Overall project work flow	3
2 - 1	Light source travel to photodetector	7
2 - 2	Front view of optical fiber.	7
2 - 3	Side view of optical fiber.	8
2 - 4	Light ray traveling through fiber optic.	8
2 - 5	Singlemode Fiber ^[2]	9
2 - 6	Step Multimode fiber ^[2]	9
2 - 7	Graded Multimode Fiber ^[2]	9
2 - 8	Illustrating refraction	10
2 - 9	Illustrating reflection	10
2 - 10	Multimode step index with dispersion, different path lengths in	
	the fiber.	11
2 - 11	Multimode graded index corrects the dispersion in step index.	11
2 - 12	Chromatic dispersion occurs in singlemode fiber due to the	
	different color or wavelength of light travels at different speeds in	
	the core of the fiber.	12
2 - 13	Basic Fiber Optic Transmission System	13
2 - 14	Graph of internet user in Malaysia	15
2 - 15	The deployment of broadband in Malaysia [17]	15
2 - 16	HSBB project scope ^[17]	17
2 - 17	Benefit of HSBB	18



2 - 18	Topology of point-to-point (P2P) star	21
2 - 19	Topology of passive point-to-multipoint (P2MP)	22
2 - 20	FTTx general architecture	24
2 - 21	Wavelength and services in an FTTx network	25
2 - 22	FTTH architecture	25
2 - 23	Each type of FTTx architecture	26
2 - 24	Planar Lightwave Circuit (PLC) and Planar Waveguide	31
2 - 25	FBT splitter	31
3 - 1	Project methodology	36
3 - 2	FTTH OSP Design	38
3 - 3	Spectral attenuation	42
3 - 4	Cross-sectional view of a fused-fiber coupler and its operation	
	concept	44
3 - 5	FTTH layout	48
3 - 6	Power Signal transmit at OLT	49
3 - 7	Signal go through splitter and split to 16 ONUs	49
3 - 8	Signal receives from ONU	50
3 - 9	FOT 930 connected to 1 x 16 splitter	51
3 - 10	Basic FTTH system	52
3 - 11	BER test of FTTH system	52
4 - 1	Power versus Pout Rx 0dBm	57
4 - 2	Wavelength versus Pout Rx	57
4 - 3	Power versus Max. Q. Factor	58
4 - 4	Power versus Min. BER	59
4 - 5	Power versus Threshold Voltage	59
4 - 6	Eye Diagram of 1550nm at 0dBm Pin	60
4 - 7	Eye Diagram of 1490nm at 0dBm Pin	60
4 - 8	Eye Diagram of 1310nm at 0dBm Pin	61
4 - 9	Attenuation versus Power level for 155Mbps	70
4 - 10	Attenuation versus Power level for 622Mbps	70
4 - 11	Attenuation versus Power level for 2488Mb	71



5 - 1	PON topologies (a) ring topology and (b) bus topologies	77
5 - 2	Multisplitter topology network	78

LIST OF TABLE

Table	Title	Page
2 - 1	Chronology of optical fiber ^[1]	5
2 - 2	Package UniFi Home User ^[15]	18
2 - 3	Package UniFi Business Users ^[15]	19
2 - 4	Available PON architectures	22
3 - 1	PON Loss Budget	39
3 - 2	Class B+ Loss Budget	40
3 - 3	Loss budget of optical fiber 1310nm	40
3 - 4	Loss Budget of optical fiber 1490nm	41
3 - 5	Loss Budget of optical finer 1550m	41
3 - 6	Splitter loss	46
4 - 1	Loss Budget of optical finer 1310nm	53
4 - 2	Loss Budget of optical finer 1490nm	54
4 - 3	Loss Budget of optical finer 1550nm	54
4 - 4	Power output of Tx and Rx with varied Power input for 1550nm	56
4 - 5	Power output of Tx and Rx with varied Power input for 1490nm	56
4 - 6	Power output of Tx and Rx with varied Power input for 1310nm	56
4 - 7	Max. Q-Factor, Min. BER, and Threshold of ONU with Pin -2dBm	
	to 2dBm for 1550nm	57
4 - 8	Max. Q-Factor, Min. BER, and Threshold of ONU with Pin -2dBm	
	to 2dBm for 1490nm	58

4 - 9	Max. Q-Factor, Min. BER, and Threshold of ONU with Pin -2dBm		
	to 2dBm for 1310nm	58	
4 - 10	References Losses of the optical fiber	61	
4 - 11	Insertion Loss of splitter	62	
4 - 12	Return Loss of splitter	63	
4 - 13	Reference losses of optical fiber in 15km	64	
4 - 14	Insertion loss of FTTH	65	
4 - 15	Return Loss of FTTH	66	
4 - 16	Observation of OTDR by varied attenuation for 155Mbps	68	
4 - 18	Observation of OTDR by varied attenuation for 622Mbps	68	
4 - 19	Observation of OTDR by varied attenuation for 2488Mbps	69	
5 - 1	Variation length of fiber (km) and number port of splitter for P Rx		
	(dBm)	72	
5 - 2	Comparison of cable loss between calculation and Measurement	74	
5 - 3	Output power of calculation, simulation and measurement.	74	
5 - 4	Comparison of output power between calculation and simulation	75	
5 - 5	Comparison of output power between calculation and measurement	75	
5 - 6	Comparison of output power between simulation and measurement	75	
5 - 7	Comparison of splitter loss between calculation and measurement	76	

xvi

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

θi	-	Incident angle
θr	-	Reflection angle
ADS	-	Additional digital services
ATM	-	Asynchronous transfer mode
APC	-	Angled physical contact/ angled polished connector
APD	-	Avalanche photodiode - type of optical detector
APON	-	ATM-based passive optical network
ARPU	-	Average Revenues per User
BBGP	-	Broadband to the General Population
BER	-	Bit error rate
BPON	-	Broadband passive optical network
CAPEX	-	Capital Expenditures
CATV	-	Cable Television
СО	-	Central Office
dB	-	Decibel
DLC	-	Digital loop carrier
DSL	-	Digital Subscriber Line
DSLAM	-	DSL Access Multiplexer
EDFA	-	Erbium Doped Fiber Amplifier
EMI	-	Electromagnetic Interference
ETTH	-	Ethernet-to-the-Home
EPON	-	Ethernet based passive optical network
Gbps	-	Gigabit per second
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GPON	-	Gigabit passive optical network

HDTV	-	High Definition Television
IEC	-	International Electrotechnical Commission
IEEE	-	Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (www.ieee.org)
IP	-	Internet Protocol
IPTA	-	Institut Pengajian Tinggi Awam
IPTS	-	Institut Pengajian Tinggi Swasta
IPTV	-	Internet Protocol Television
ITU	-	International Telecommunication Union (www.itu.int)
ITU-T	-	ITU- Telecommunication standardization sector
ISO	-	International Standards Organization
Kbps	-	Kilobits per second
LED	-	Light Emitting Diode
FBT	-	Fused-biconic taper
FDH	-	Fiber distribution hubs
FDI	-	Feeder Distribution Interface
FTB	-	Fiber Termination Box
FTTB	-	Fiber to the Building
FTTC	-	Fiber to the Curb
FTTCab	-	Fiber to the Cabinet
FTTH	-	Fiber-to-the-Home or Fiber-to-the-House
FTTN	-	Fiber to the Node
FTTP	-	Fiber to the Premises
FTTx	-	Fiber-to-the-x
FWS	-	Fiber Wall Socker
HSBB	-	High Speed Broadband
Hz	-	Hertz
MAC	-	Media access control
Mbit/s or Mbps	-	Megabit per second
MDU	-	Multidwelling units
MSM	-	Metal-Semiconductor-Metal
n1	-	Refractive index of cladding
n2	-	Refractive index of core
ODN	-	Optical distribution network
ODF	-	Optical Distribution Frame

OLT	-	Optical Line Terminal
ONT	-	Optical Network Terminal
ONU	-	Optical Network Unit
OSP	-	OutSide Plant
P2P	-	Point-to-Point
P2MP	-	Point-to-Multipoint
PIN	-	Positive-insulator-negative- type of optical detector
PLOAM	-	Physical layer operations administration and maintenance
PON	-	Passive Optical Network
PSTN	-	Public switched telephone network
Q-Factor	-	Quality factor
QoS	-	Quality of Service
OPEX	-	Operating Expense
RBOC	-	Regional Bell Operating Company
RFI	-	Radio frequency Interference
Rx	-	Receiver
SC	-	Subscription channel
SDH	-	Synchronous digital hierarchy
SONET	-	Synchronous optical network
SOP	-	Standard operating procedure
SMP	-	Significant market power
TIA	-	Telecommunications Industries Association
TDM	-	Time-division Multiplexing
Tx	-	Transmitter
TM	-	Telekom Malaysia
TV	-	Television
VoD	-	Video on Demand
VSDL2	-	Very High Speed Digital Subscriber Line 2
W	-	Watt
WDM	-	Wavelength-division multiplexing

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX Title

Page

А	Each component of FTTH network in for practical use	80
В	Measurement of FTTH for this project	82
С	OLT specification	83
D	ONT or ONU specification	86
E	Cable Optical fiber specification	89
F	Optical splitter specification	91
G	3-Port Fiber Optic Circulator specification	93
Н	FOT-930 specification	95
Ι	FTB-200 specification	98



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Generally, the Fiber-Optic cable is recognized as an excellent transmission medium in telecommunication especially in connection between exchanges. Nowadays, the access links still use copper cable where this hybrid technology would not give optimum performance especially in bit rate. The Fiber to the House (FTTH) is a new technology that covers Fiber-Optic cable from exchanger to user home. With this method, it will give many advantages to the user and provider. This project will analyze the FTTH from the theoretical, design, and measurement aspect. Also, including the analysis of area that is suitable for development of FTTH. The measurements presents including power loss, Bit-rate, and other parameter that play a main role in this project. The measurement will be taken in SIGTECH Sdn. Bhd. Also, advantage and disadvantage will be discovered. The task is study literature of FTTH, design consideration of FTTH, animation of FTTH, simulation and measurement of FTTH.

1.1 OBJECTIVE

- 1. To gain more knowledge about FTTH through animation, calculation, design, simulation and measurement.
- 2. Able to design FTTH network for specific area given.
- 3. Able to make comparison between calculation, simulation, and measurement parameter as well as analyze it.

1.2 SCOPE OF WORKS

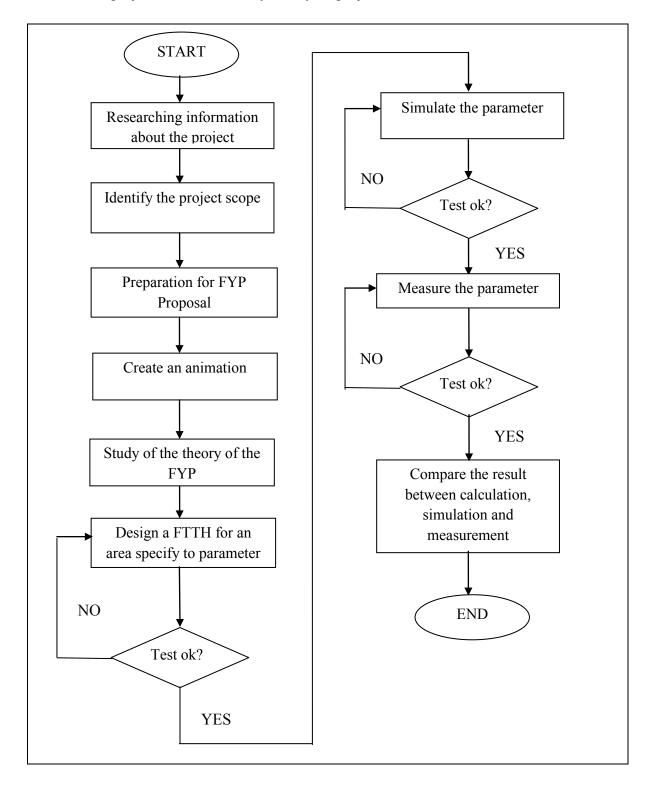
- 1. Animation is being made to demonstrate FTTH in order to explain the FTTH as an access Technology in Fiber-Optic Communication Link.
- 2. Design a FTTH with an area specify to parameter by calculation.
- 3. Simulation of FTTH using OptiSystem software.
- 4. Measure the performance of FTTH at Sigtech Sdn. Bhd.

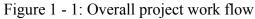
1.3 PROBLEMS STATEMENT

- 1. In Malaysia, nowadays, optical fiber is not fully developed in the communication link. Still, copper cable is being used between the central office and subscribers.
- 2. In UTeM, there is not much knowledge of FTTH.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

Below is the project work flow of my final year project:





1.5 THESIS OUTLINE

- 1. An attractive animation is created.
- 2. A model of FTTH is designed.
- 3. The SOP and SMP of FTTH are analyzed.
- 4. Conference technical paper is created.