

# Tools to Investigate MPDV Component Characteristics

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**Nevada National Security Site**

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# Thanks to the MPDV Gen I Team!

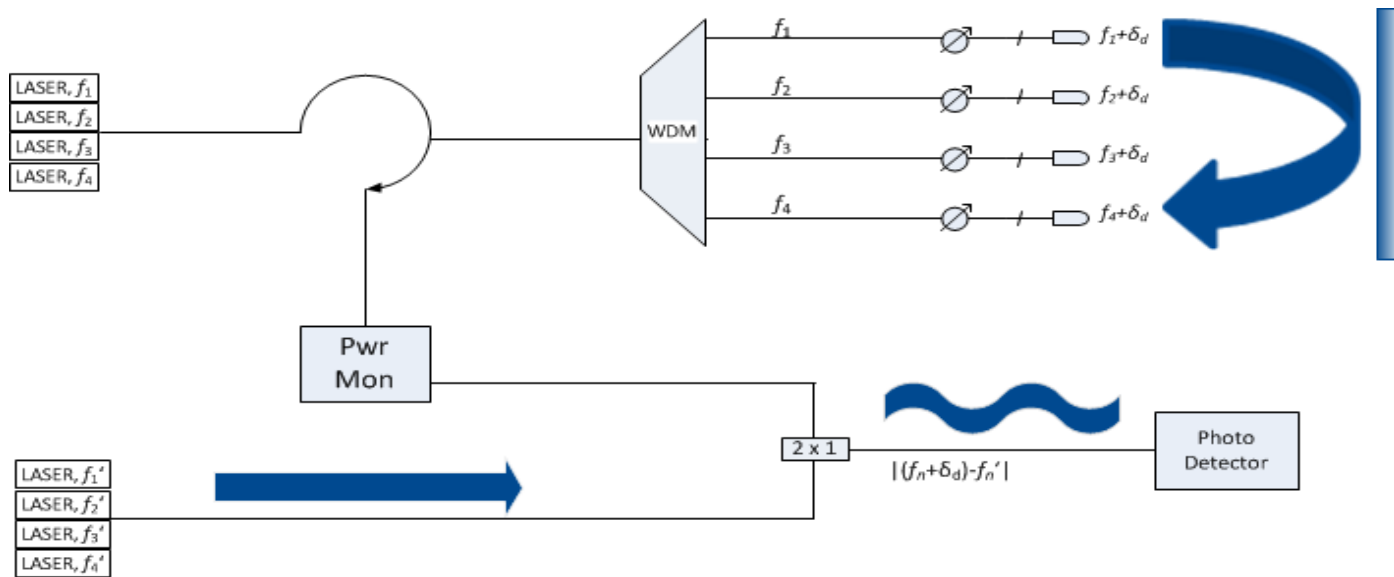


# Motivation

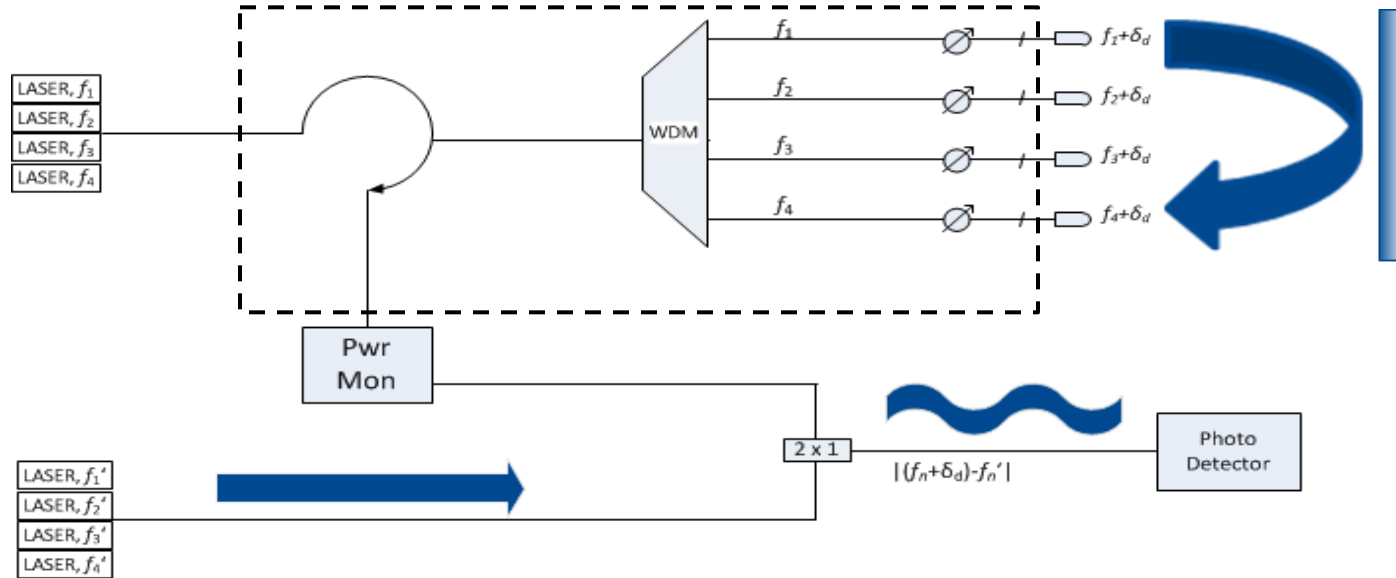


- 128 channel system
  - Each 32 channel chassis contains 278 components
  - 4 systems = 1112 components!
  - Statistics will and does catch up
- Similarities with telecommunication systems
  - Insertion Loss                      Coherence
  - Back reflectance                      Frequency Dependence
- Explain what's in the “black box” of our test equipment

# Simplified Schematic of MPDV Channel

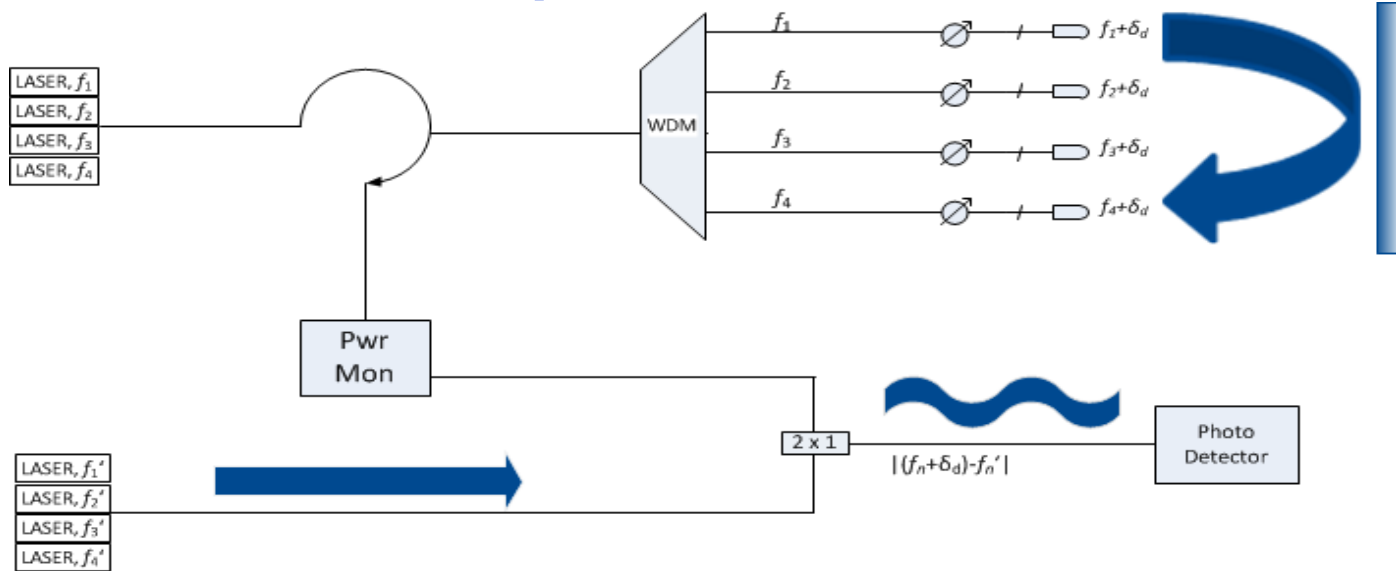


# Simplified Schematic of a MPDV Channel



- Grouped passive components into modules
- Fusion spliced components to reduce insertion losses and back reflections.
- Signal is passed two ways.
- QA tests required before splicing signal path
- Summed individual losses and compared with combined losses of along path

# Requirements for Components Tested



## Circulators

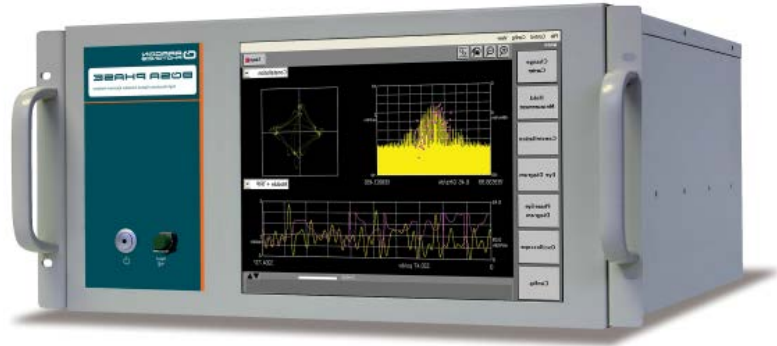
Power levels <50 dBm (cut off of in-line EigenLight)

## Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexer

Passbands of 200GHz

Minimize back reflections to <40 dBm

# BOSA PHASE® Complex OSA by Aragon Photonics



## Specifications:

Resolution (@3dB) : 80fm / 10MHz  
Dynamic Range: >80dB  
>40dB @  $\pm 0.3\text{pm}$

## Option 210: External Tunable Laser

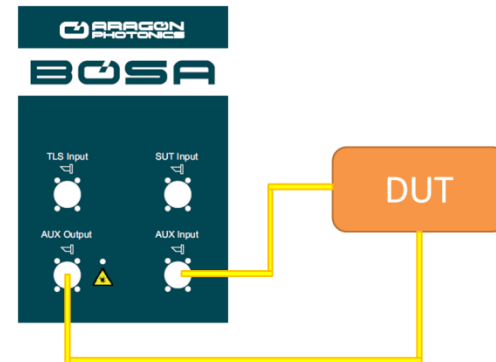
Wavelength Range: 1515-1565nm

Accuracy:  $\pm 1.5\text{pm}$

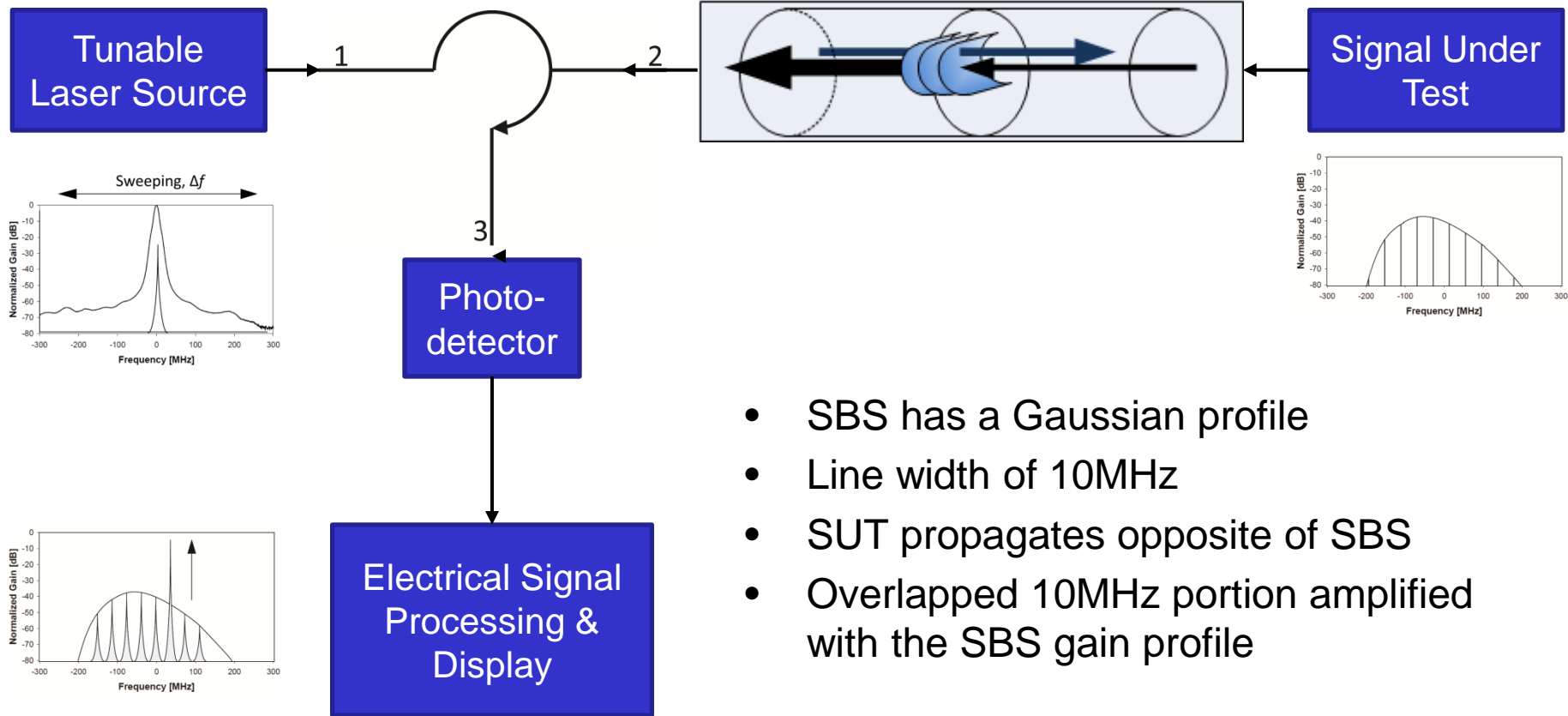
Output Power: 4-8 dBm

Linewidth:  $< 1\text{MHz}$

## Option 220: Component Analyzer Application



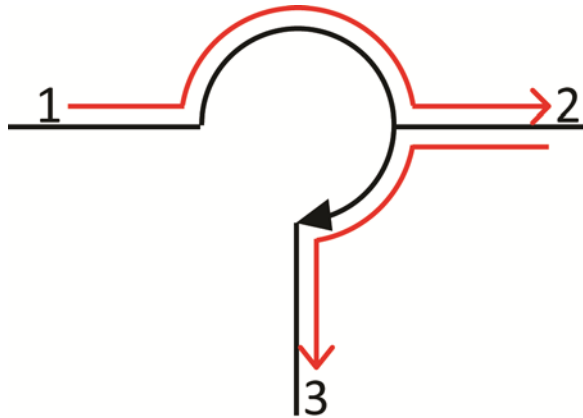
# BOSA Measurement Technique



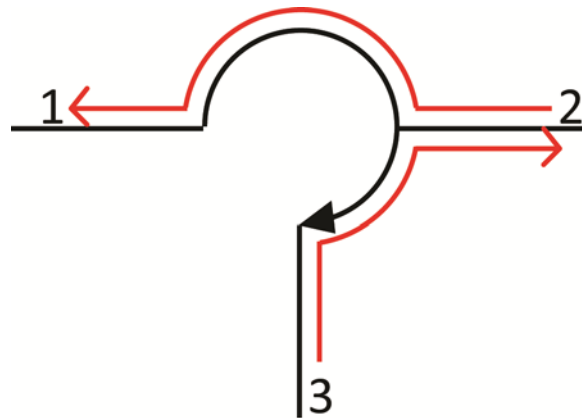
- SBS has a Gaussian profile
- Line width of 10MHz
- SUT propagates opposite of SBS
- Overlapped 10MHz portion amplified with the SBS gain profile



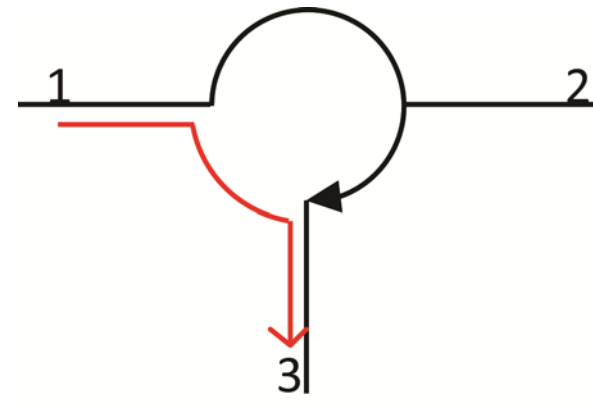
# Optical Spectrum Analyzer: Circulator Leakage



Insertion Loss( $\sim 0.8\text{dB}$ )

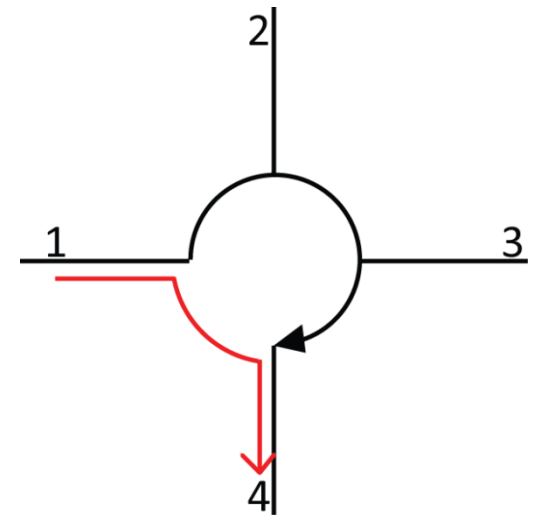


Isolation( $\sim 40\text{dB}$ )



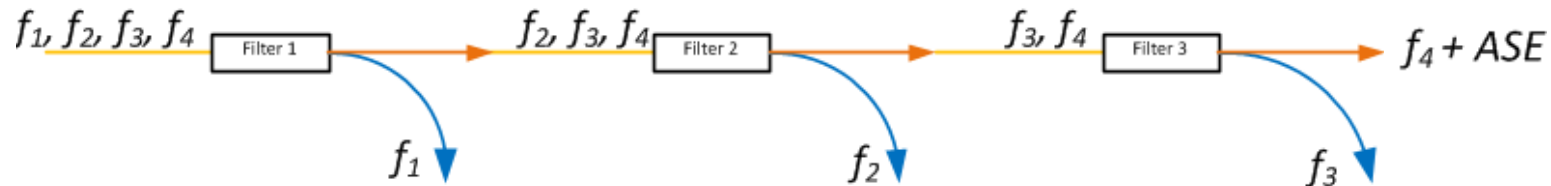
Directivity( $\sim 50\text{dB}$ )

OSA sensitivity  $-70\text{dBm}$



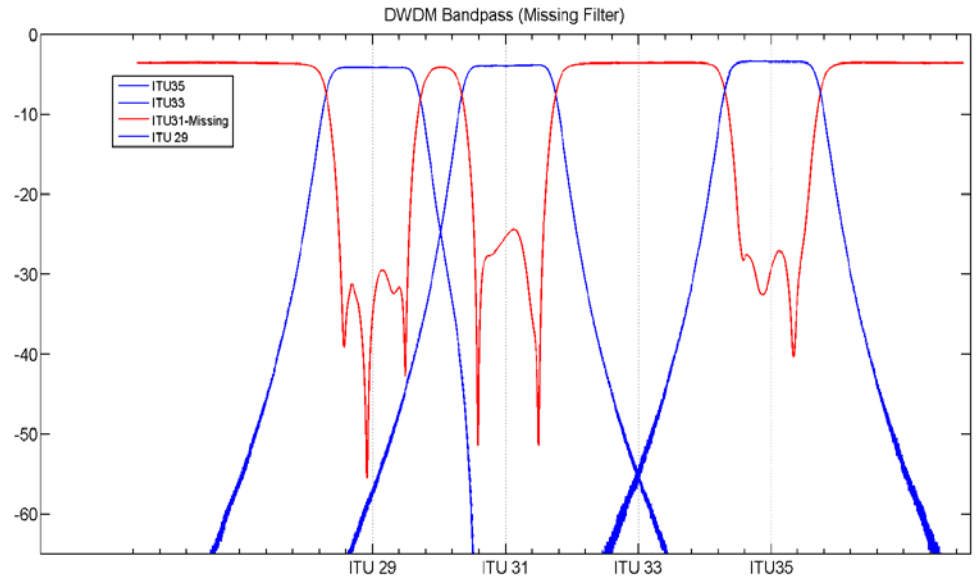
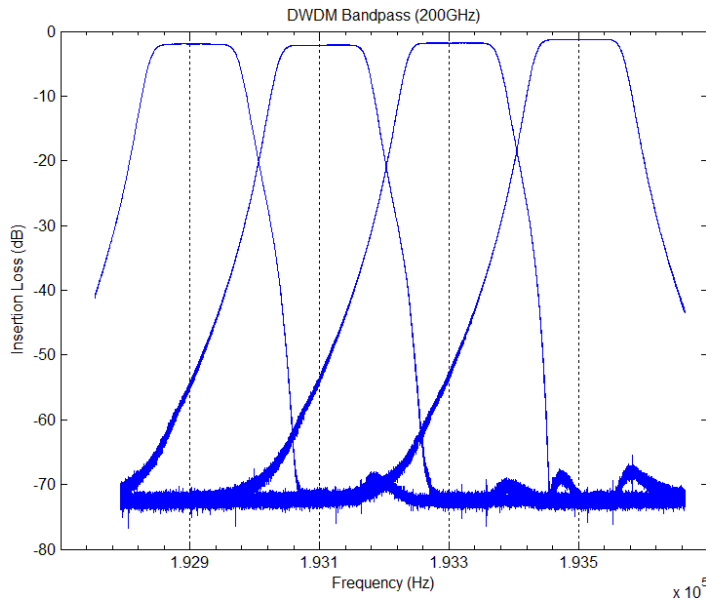
Future work: Look to 4-port circulators for better directivity.

# Optical Spectrum Analyzer: DWDM



## Important Parameters:

- Channel Gain
- Channel Noise figure
- All filters Present



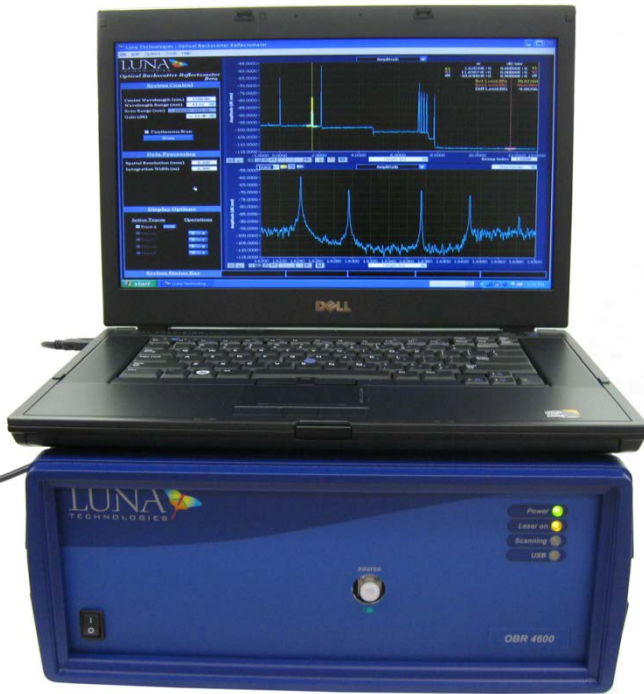
Missing Filter!

ITU33 is routed to ITU 31 rejection leg  
(output + ASE)

Spectral holes due to previous filtering



# Optical Backscatter Reflectometer by Luna Technologies®



## Specifications:

- -130 dB sensitivity
- 70 dB dynamic range
- High spatial resolution

$$\delta x = \frac{\lambda_0^2}{(2n\Delta\lambda)}$$

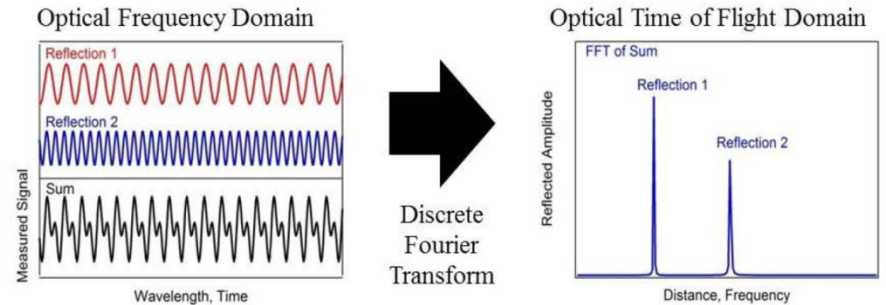
<u>Highest Resolution (<math>\mu\text{m}</math>)</u>	<u>Max Scan Length</u>
10	30
20	70
1000	2000*

\*Upgrade option: Extended Range Measurements

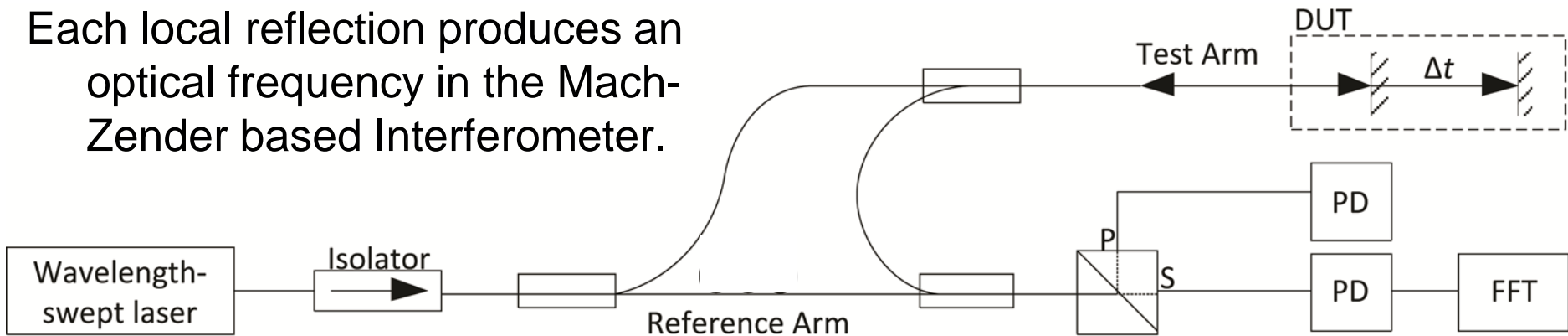
# OBR 4600 Measurement Technique

Swept-wavelength coherent interferometry

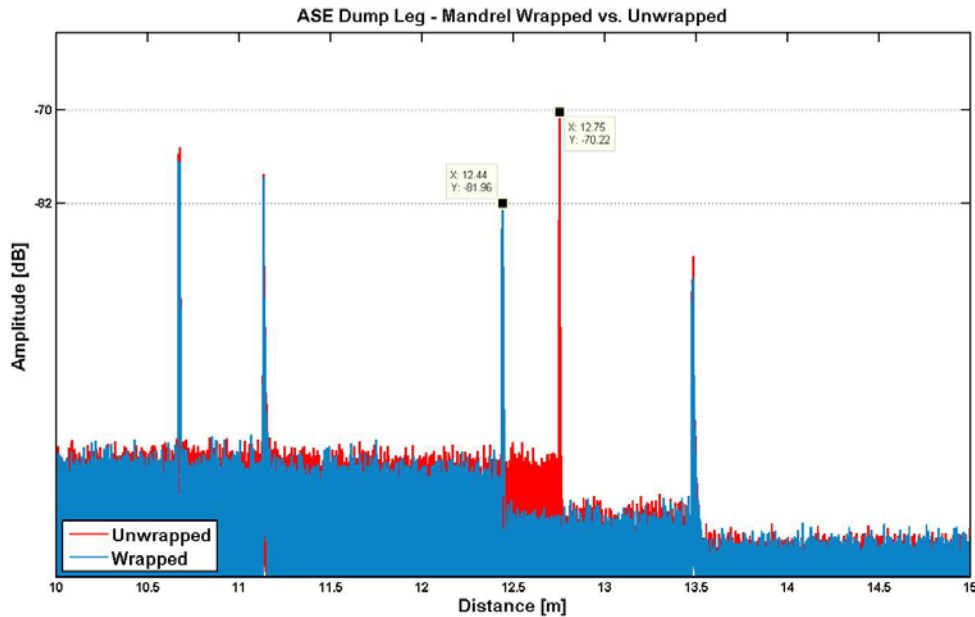
A visual representation of DFT from optical frequency domain to the optical time of flight.



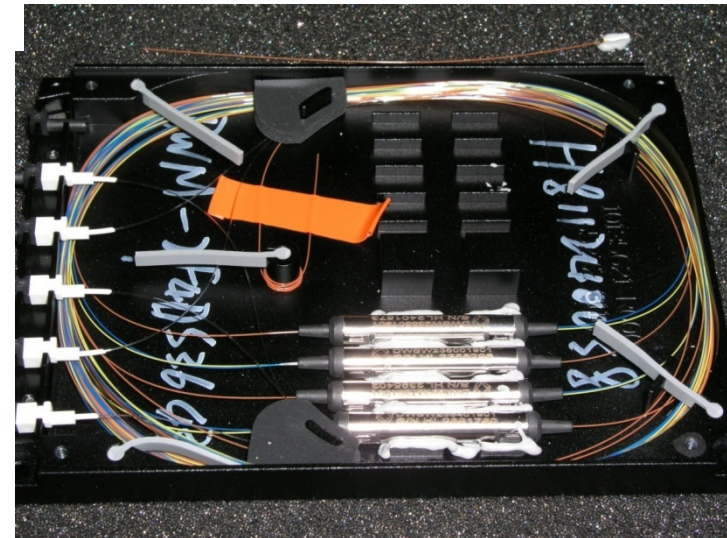
Each local reflection produces an optical frequency in the Mach-Zender based Interferometer.



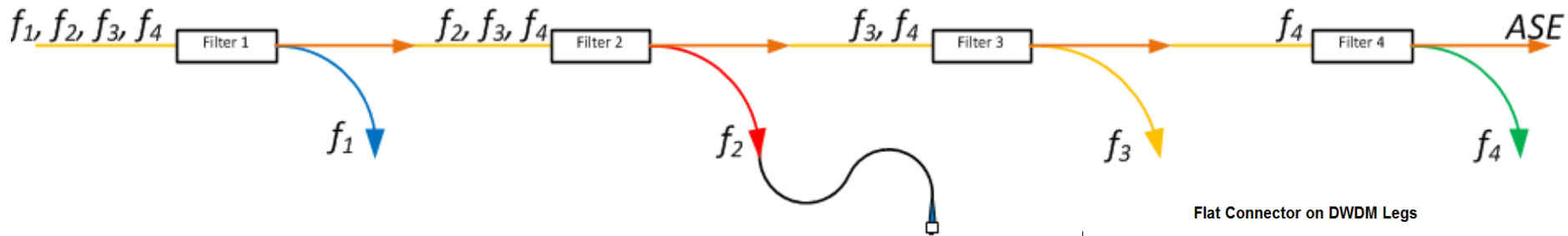
# Decision – Mandrel Wrap ASE Dump Leg of DWDM



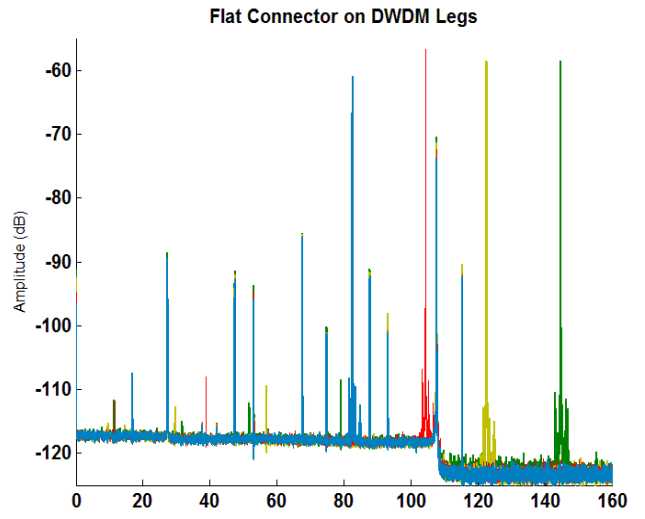
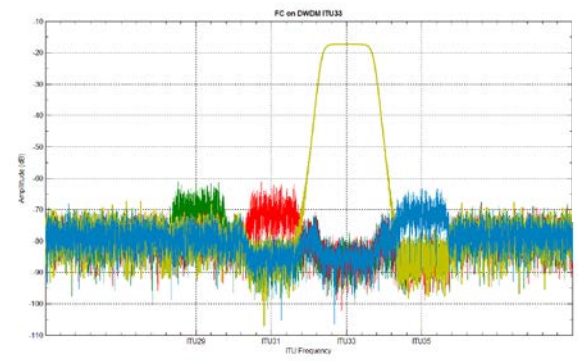
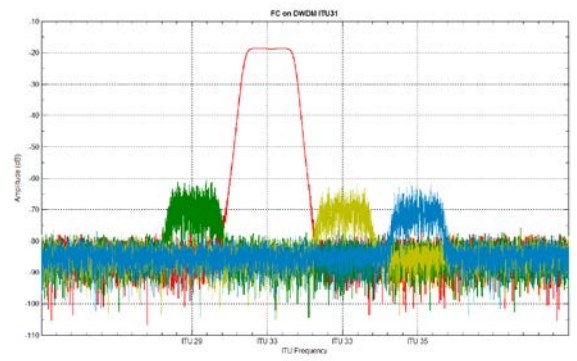
- Decreases back reflectance by ~10dB
- Requires small bend radius to reduce BR
- Weigh the risk of mandrel wrap



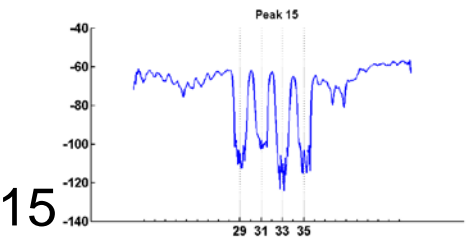
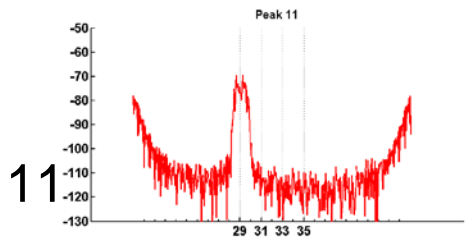
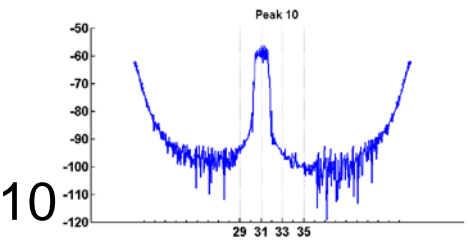
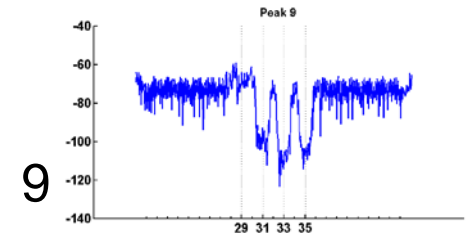
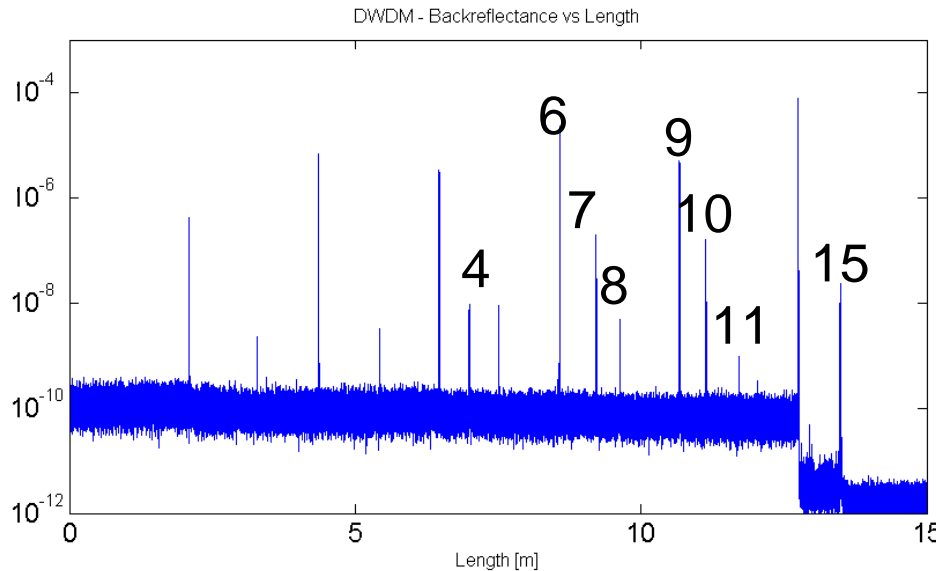
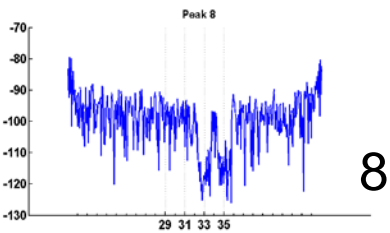
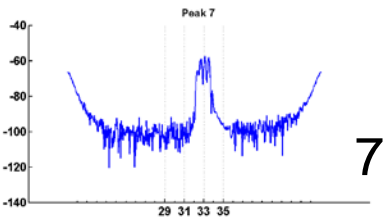
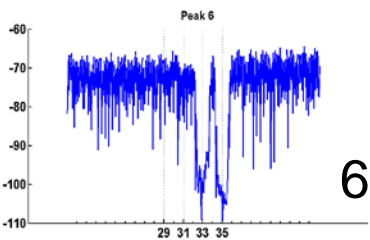
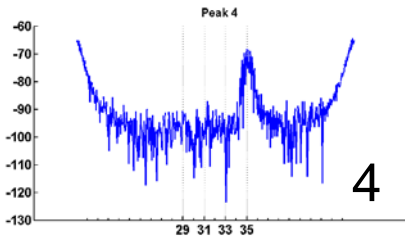
# Identifying Paths in Multiplexed System



- Filters are operate in series
- Signal paths run in parallel
- Able to differentiate by frequency response



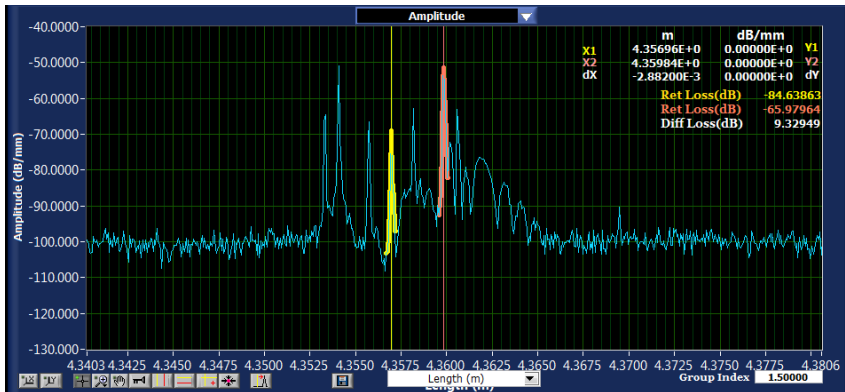
# Finding faults in DWDM



- Correlating reflections with components may be difficult in a complex systems
- Using frequency response aides in identifying bad splices
- A bad splice was found along a



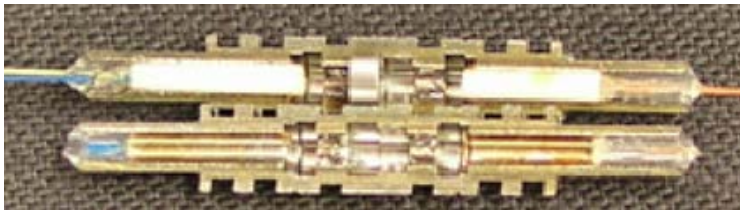
# OFDR to Investigate Components



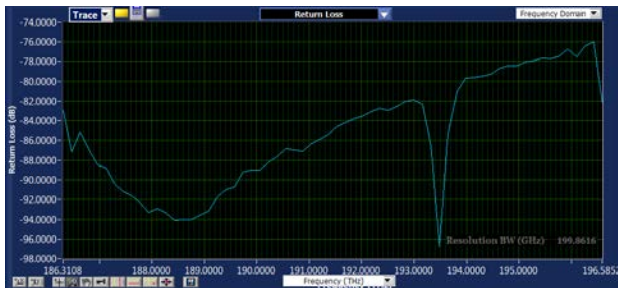
Amplitude vs Length

High spatial resolution allows sub-component interrogation

Spectral response provides a more complete picture



ITU35 filter



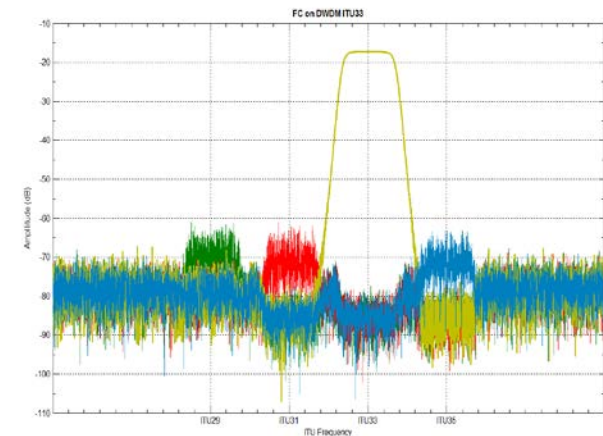
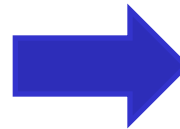
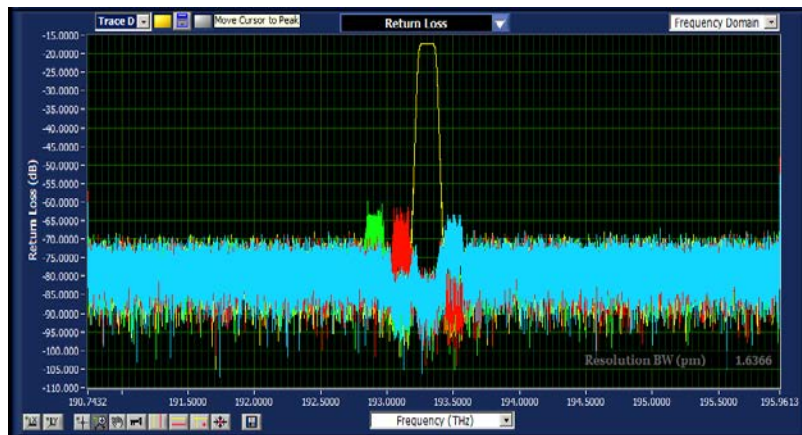
Return Loss vs. Frequency





## Native Files versus .TXT Files

- BOSA PHASE and LUNA OBR4600 have the option to save files in either .bdr or .obr files
  - Binary data files
  - Need to know file structure beforehand (ie header lines, date stamp)
  - Smaller size
  - More information
  - Manipulate data in another program (MATLAB, Igor)



## Conclusions

- QA measurements of components before assembly is worth the time!
- Supplement time domain checks with frequency domain measurements to help troubleshoot
- Looked at BOSA PHASE and LUNA OBR4600
- Writing GUI to

## On Going / Future Work

- Noise measurements (ASE-ASE, ASE-Signal, ASE
- Characterize Lasers (Temperature, Current)
- Characterize EDFA (
- Photo-detector Response

