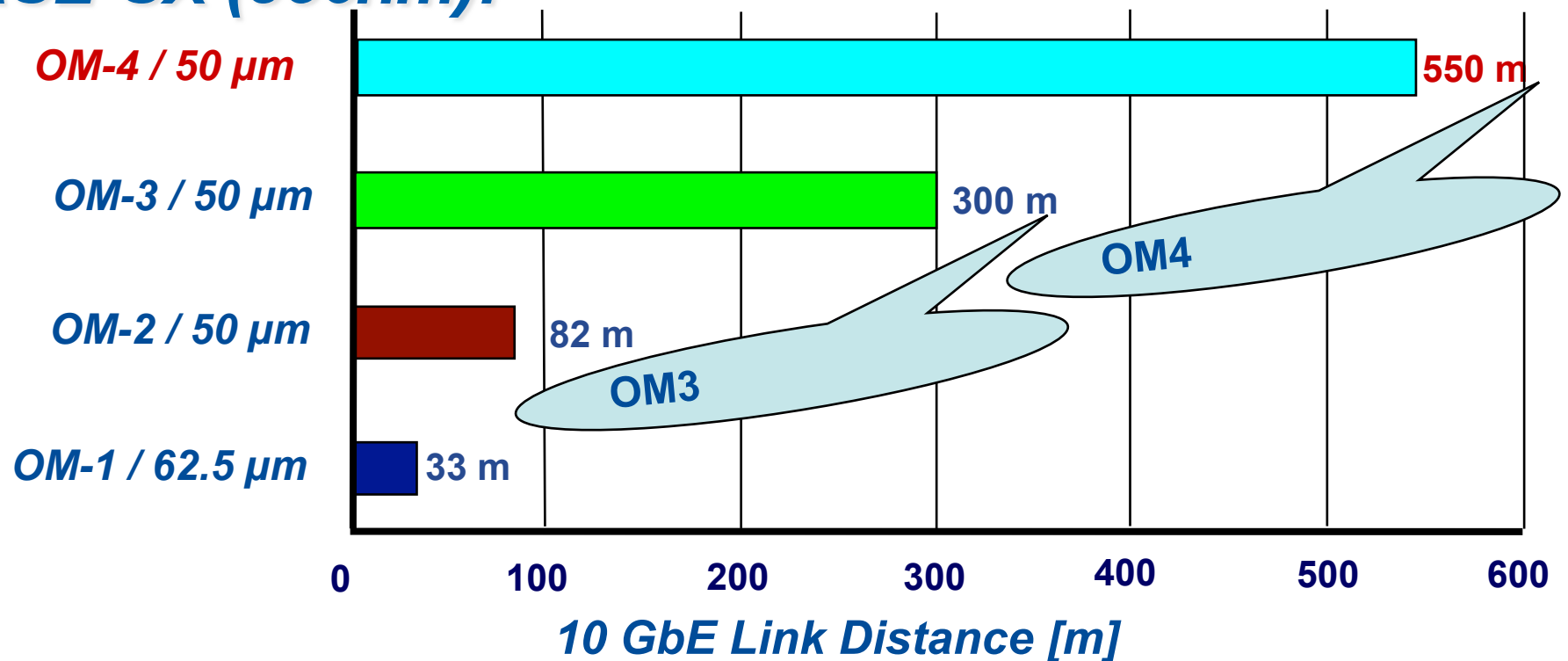
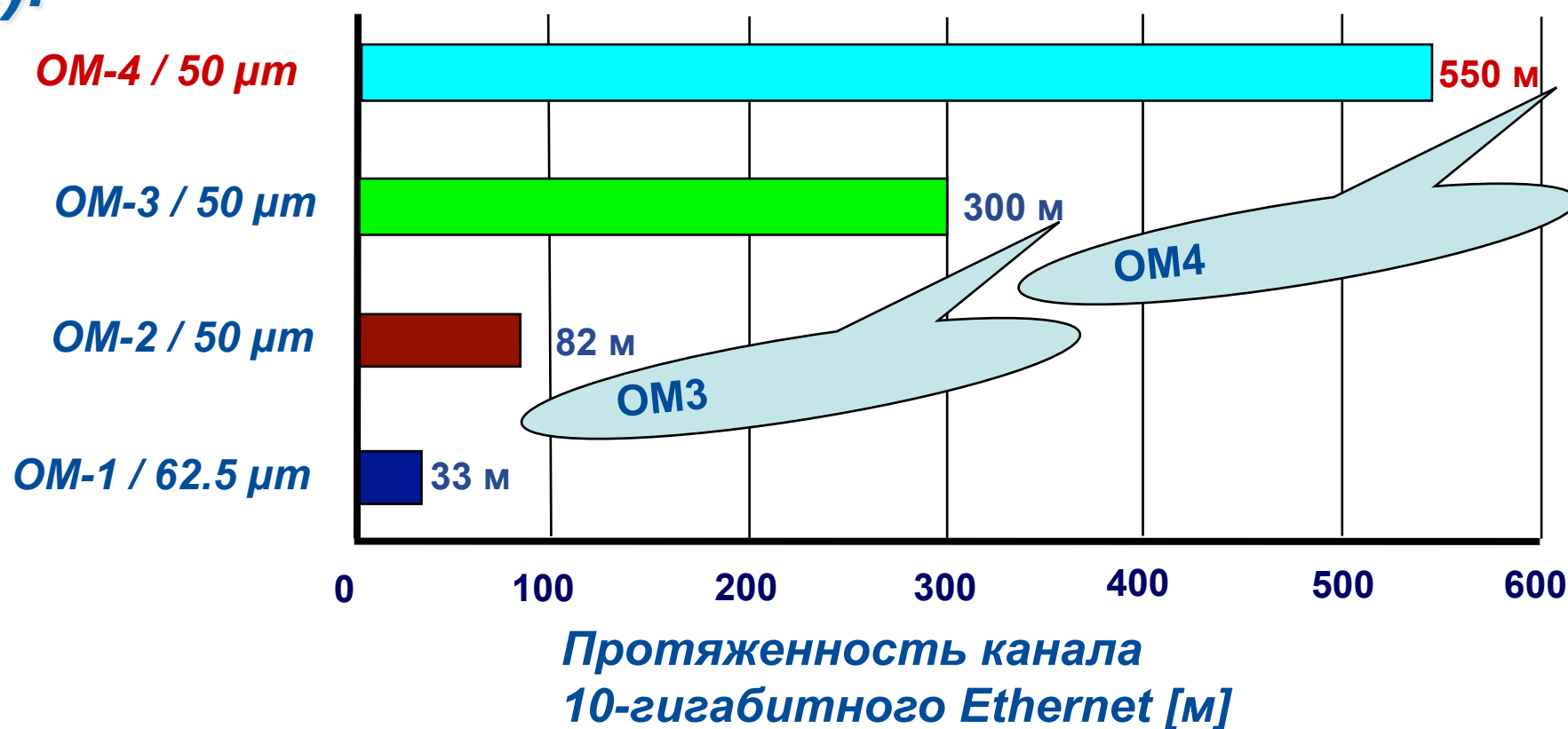


MMF OM4

Multimode fibre solutions in IEEE 802.3 10GBASE-SX (850nm):



*Решения по многомодовому волокну,
предусмотренные в IEEE 802.3 10GBASE-SX
(850нм):*

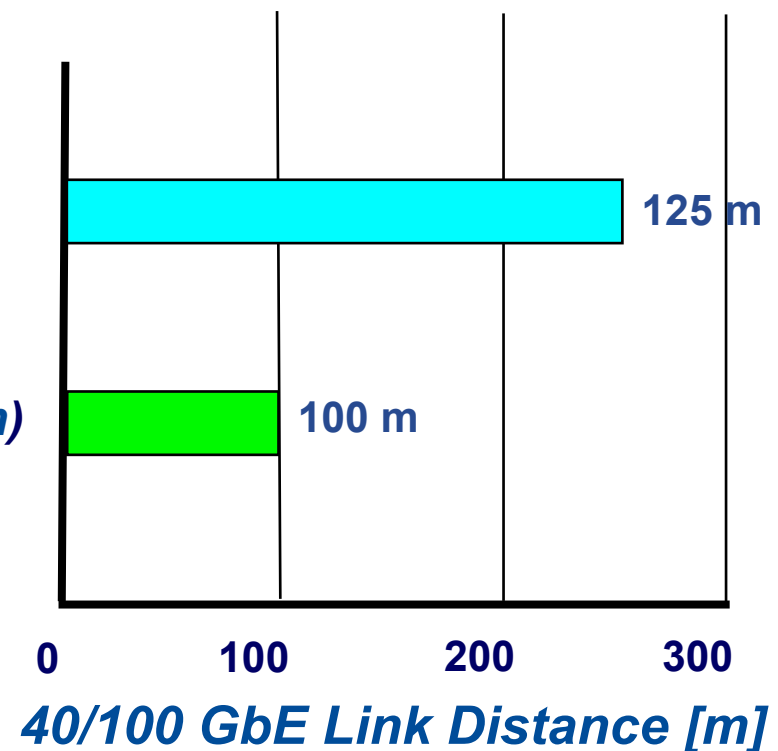


Multimode fibre solutions in IEEE 802.3ba 40GBASE and 100GBASE:

Extended reach in discussion: OM-4 / (850 nm)

Agreed: OM-3 / (850 nm)

**In 40/100 GBASE more relaxed
transceivers are used with wider
spectral width → shorter distances**



Datacom/LAN Market Outlook

- Migration to high bit rates (10-100 Gigabit Base Ethernet) forces high grade MMF.
- Therefore the demand of high grade MMF is strongly increasing.
- High grade MMF is available only by the big 5 players, essential is a very high **Effective Modal Bandwidth (EMB)** and a very tight **Dispersion Mode Delay (DMD)**.
- Draka is market leader in this field



High quality testing OM4 MaxCap550

All MaxCap300 (OM3) and MaxCap550 (OM4) fiber are checked under the best practice known, including:

Many precautions & tight internal specifications applied to DMD test benches

All OM3 and OM4 fiber fulfill both DMD and EMBc specs

Ti:Sapp laser DMD testing for MaxCap550 fiber

***All Draka OM3 and OM4 products are characterised
by tightened inner DMD mask:***

0 – 18 μm

instead of 5 – 18 μm (TIA / IEC)

→ Reduced Low Order DMD

→ Improved system margin for center-launch lasers



Actual OM4 specs

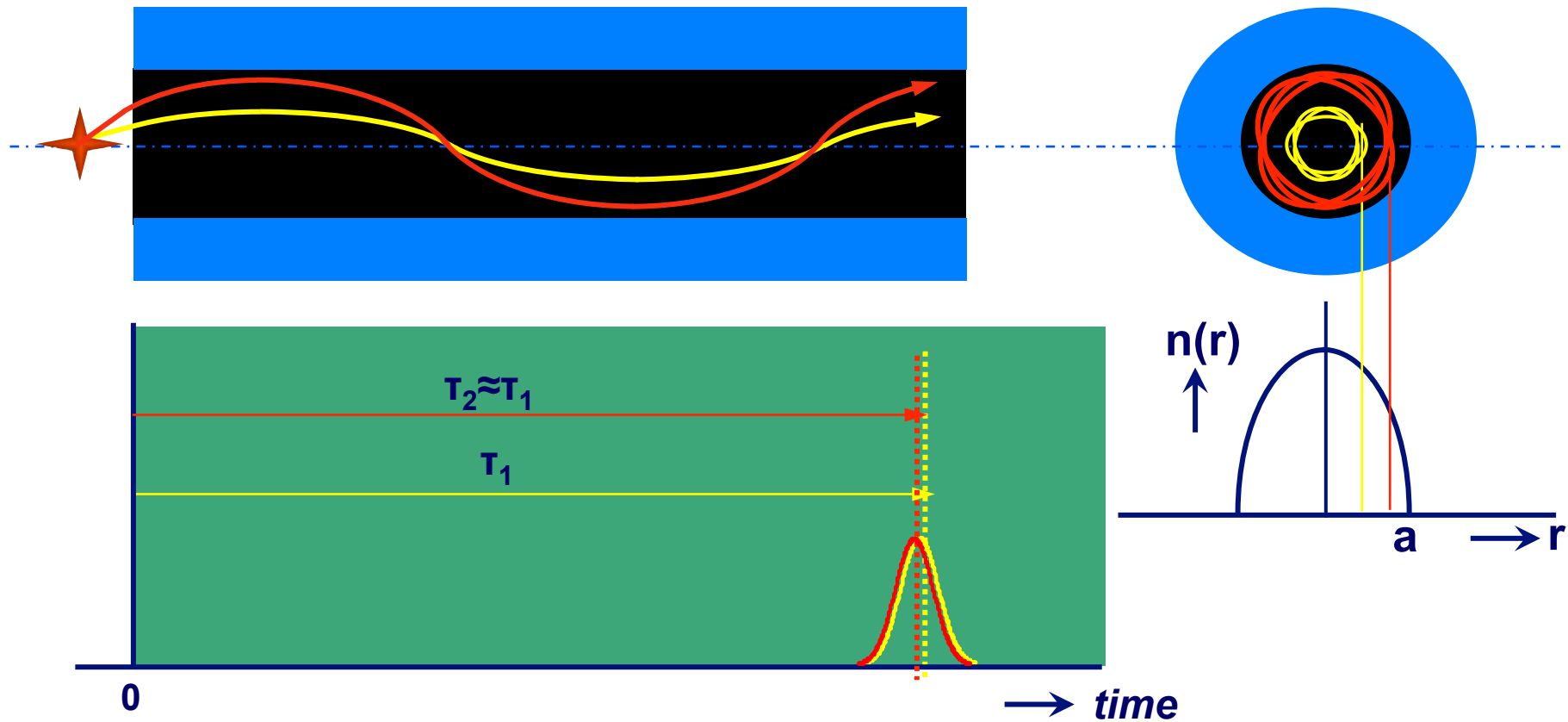
EMBc > 4700 MHz.km (plus DMD specs)

OFL BW850nm > 3500 MHz.km

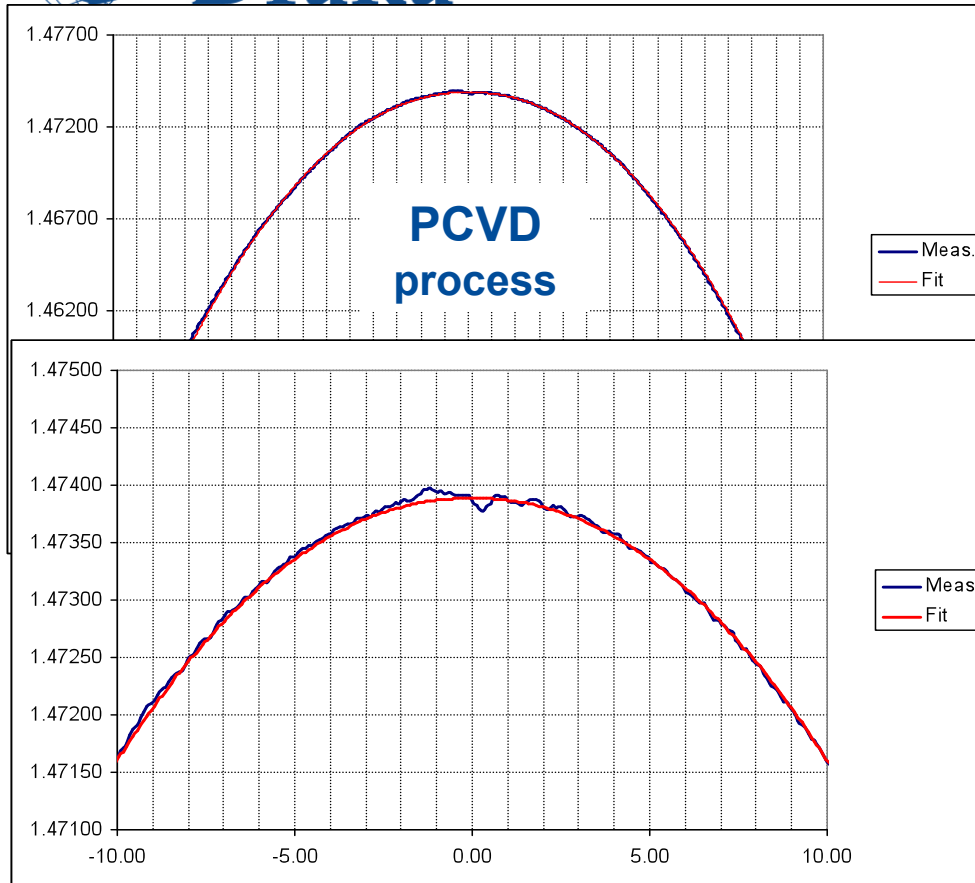
OFL BW1300nm > 500 MHz.km

Note: VAD is not appropriate for MMF production

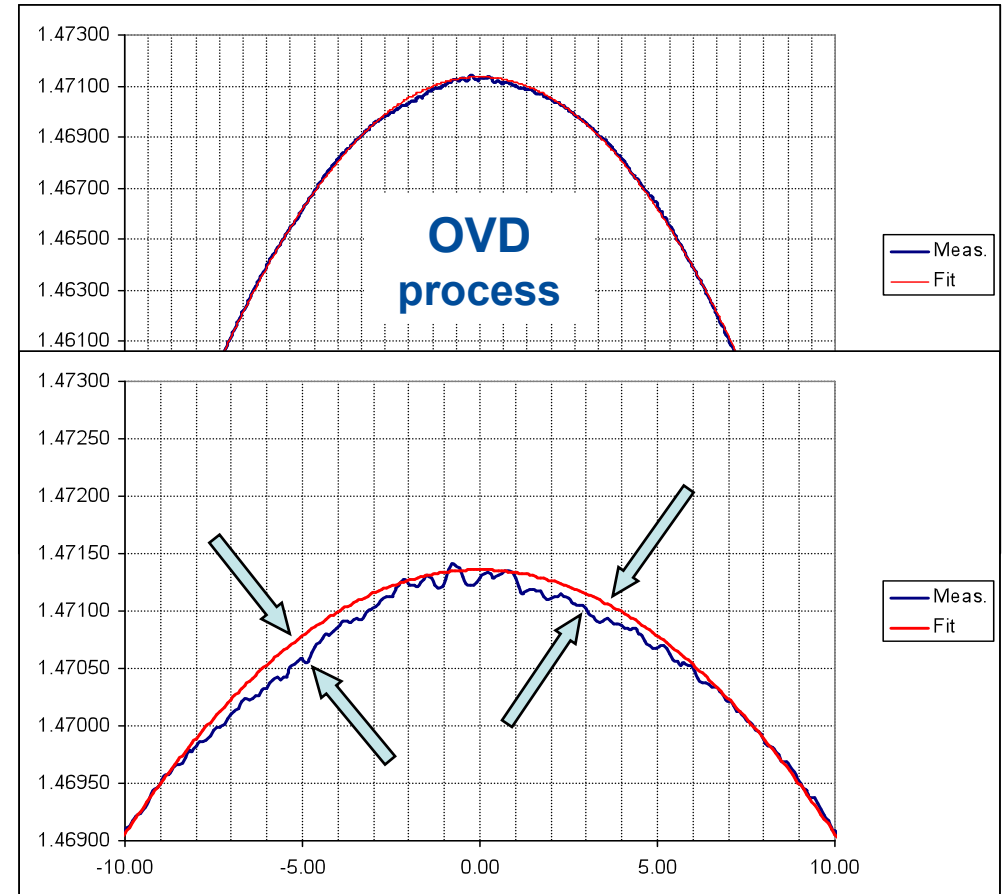
Optimize the refractive index



Reduce Differential Mode Delay (DMD)
→ Increase bandwidth



Collapsing Process

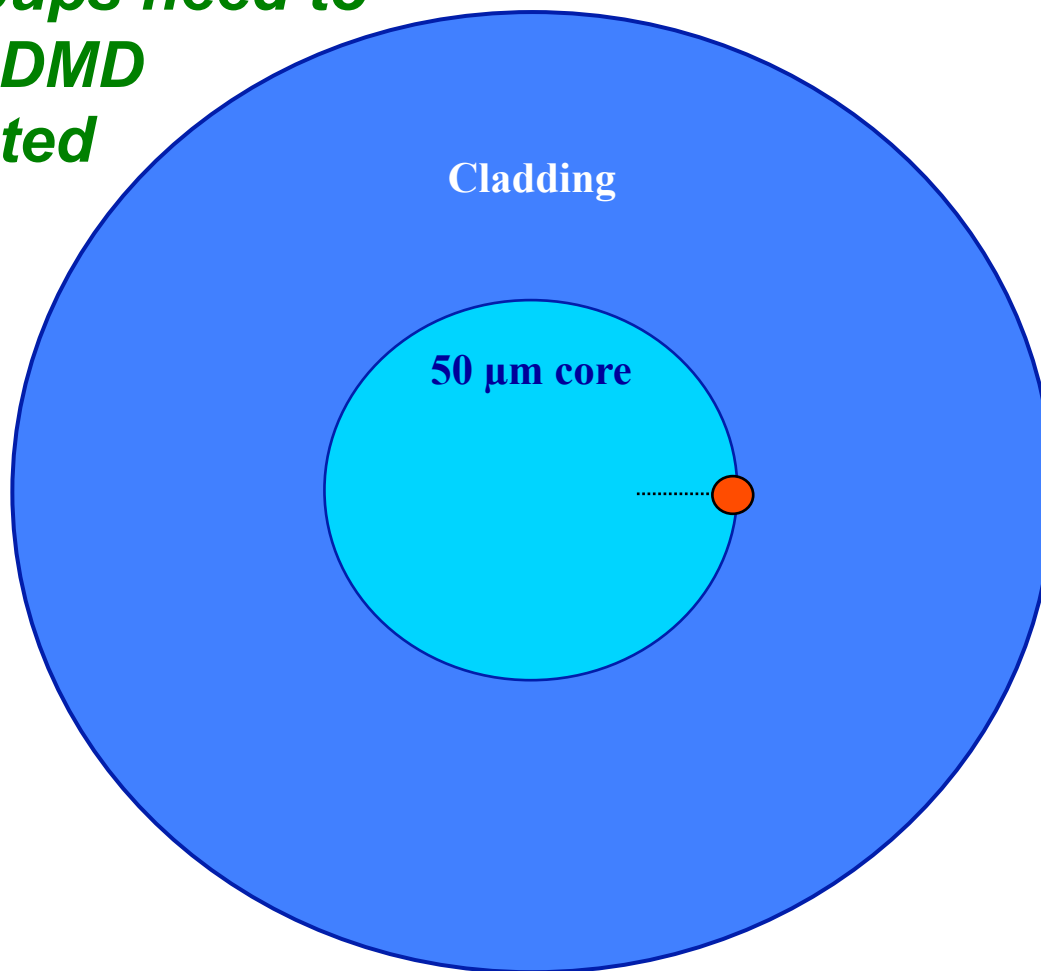


PCVD process shows excellent core refractive index profiles

OVD process shows systematic core refractive index profile distortions near core center due to consolidation of soot preform

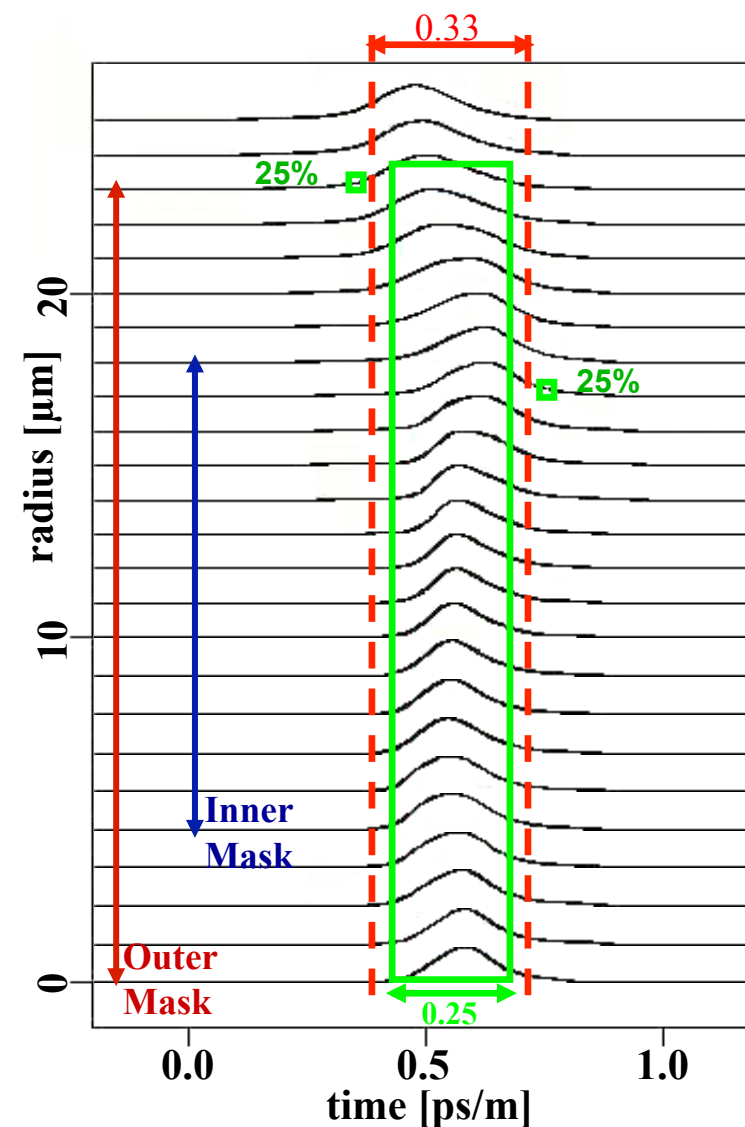
This profile distortion is not visible as sharp center dip, but more as an extended profile deviation, causing larger DMD (double pulses) and lower bandwidth

For 10 GbE individual mode groups need to be DMD tested



Diff. Mode Delay testing

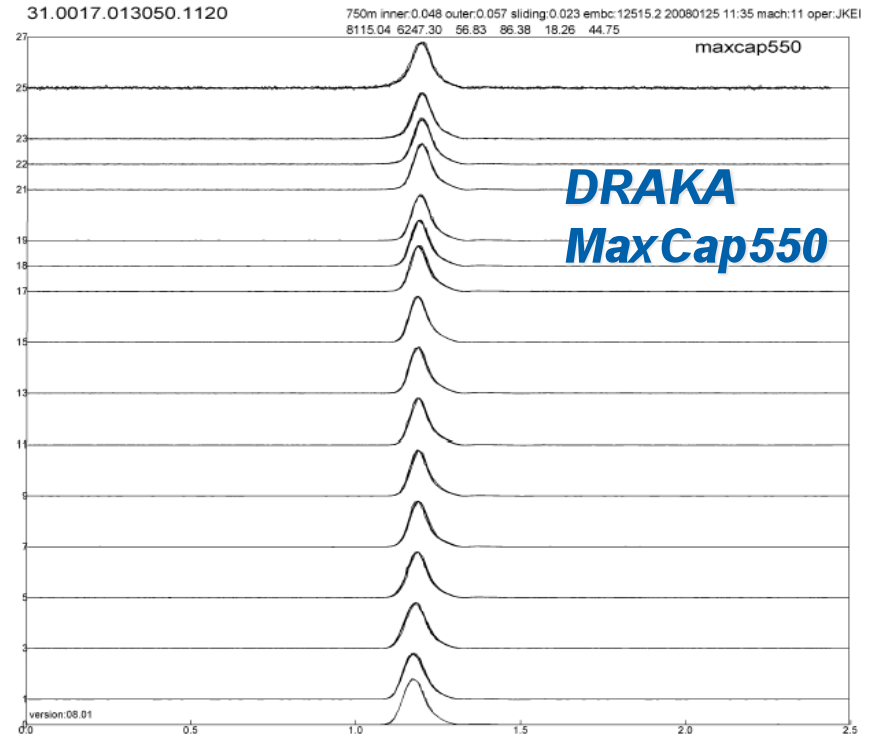
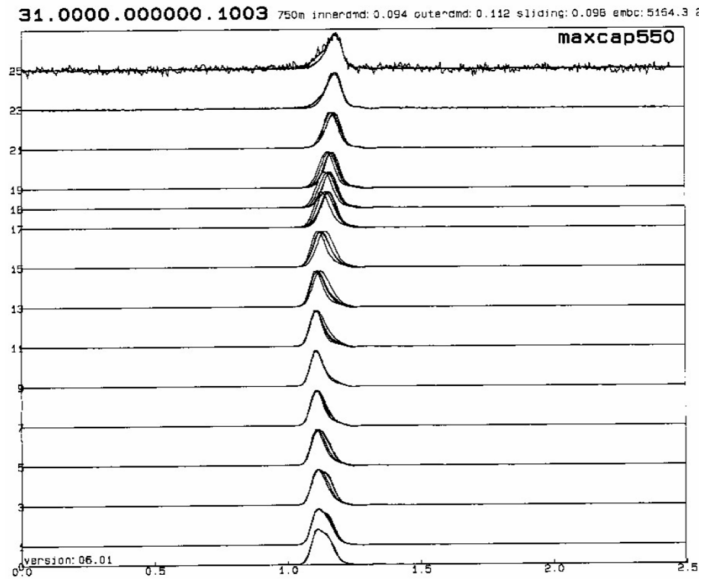
850 nm



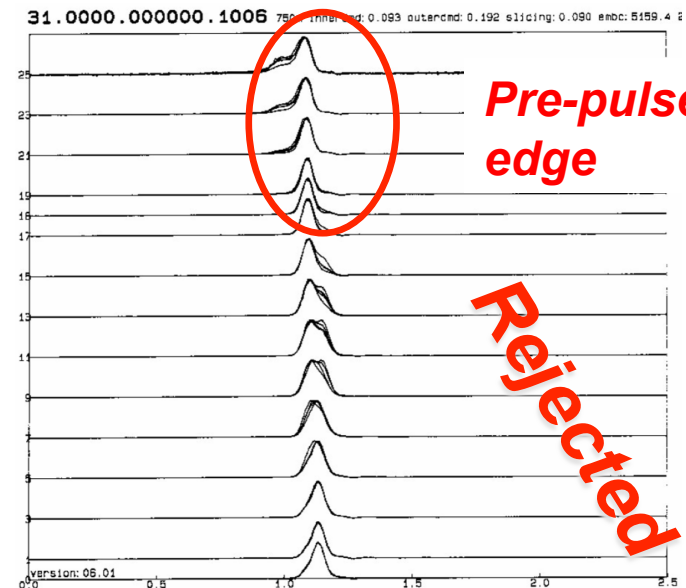
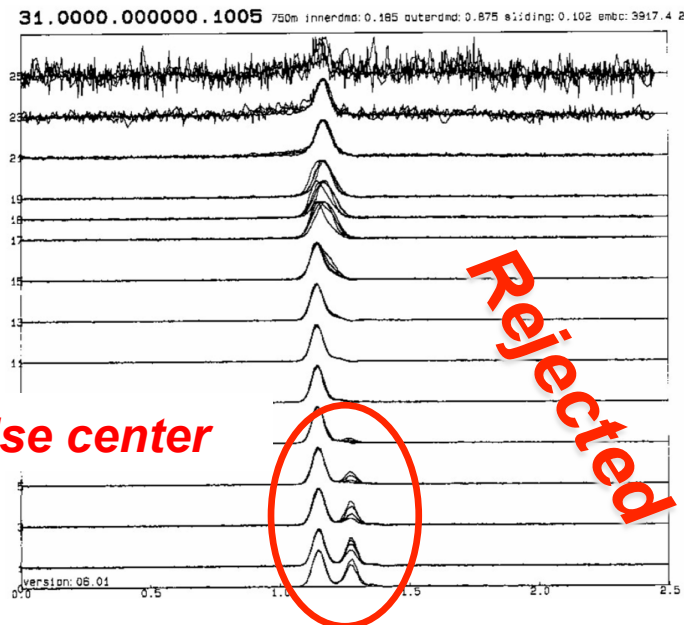


Draka

Competition DMD testing



DRAKA
MaxCap550



MMF BIF



MaxCap-BB-OM3/4

Macrobending specification

Macrobending specification of regular 50 μ m multimode fibers is still based on very old applications:

100 turns R = 37.5mm $\rightarrow \leq 0.5$ dB (850nm + 1300nm)

MaxCap-BB-OM3 / OM4 macrobending specification is defined on much smaller bend radii, as can be found in practical Datacenter and LAN environment:

Macrobend loss: 2 turns	850nm	1300nm
R = 7.5mm	≤ 0.2 dB	≤ 0.5 dB
R = 15mm	≤ 0.1 dB	≤ 0.3 dB

Note: MaxCap-BB-OM3 / OM4 offers lower bend loss than regular MaxCap fibers and up to 10 times lower bend loss than regular 50 μ m MMF: ITU-T Rec. G.651.1 (MMF: 2007) states:

2 turns R=15mm $\rightarrow \leq 1$ dB (850nm + 1300nm)

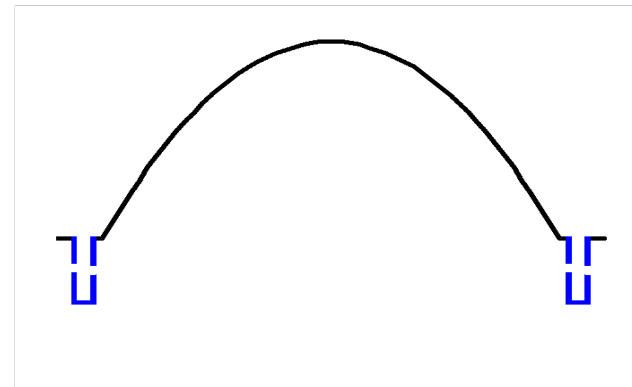


MaxCap-BB-OM3/4

Introduction

Draka combined 2009 MaxCap and BendBright technology, bringing Bend-Insensitivity to the multimode fiber world !!!

→ MaxCap-BB-OM3 / OM4: combining high bandwidth with low bend loss



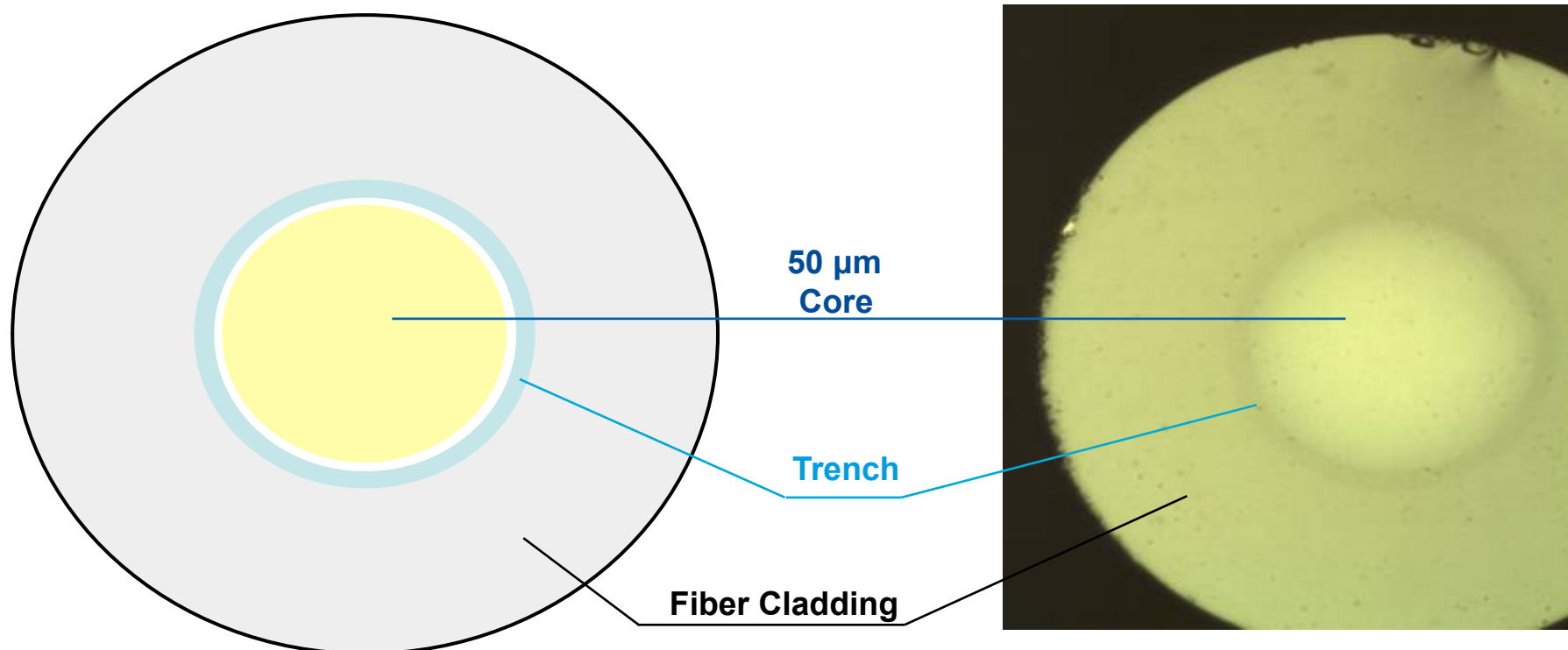
- → using special refractive index profile control
- only feasible with Draka PCVD process
- Without sacrifice or trade-off on bandwidth or other performance specifications

MaxCap-BB-OM3/4

Principle

MaxCap-BB-OM3 / OM4 is based on similar Trench-Assisted technology as highly successful BendBright-XS SMF

- *Trench* (reduced refractive index ring) just outside core/cladding interface *confines* especially *higher order modes* (in the outer core region) *to the core*, preventing them from escaping in strong bends
→ higher order modes normally most sensitive for bending !!



MaxCap-BB-OM3/4

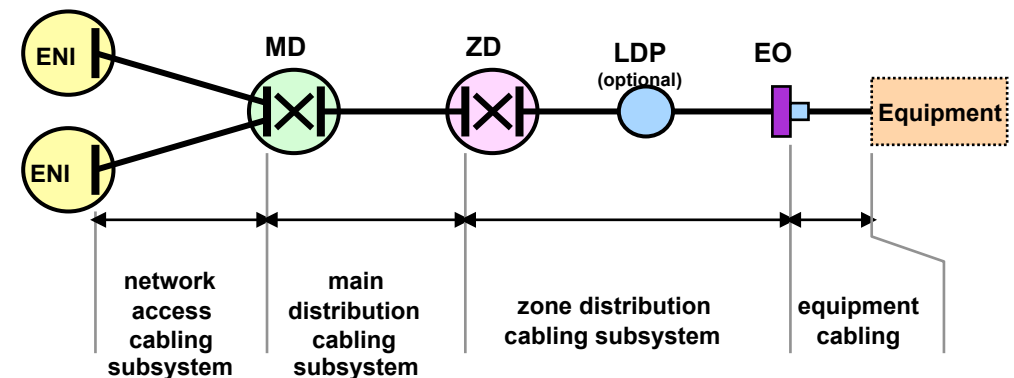
Need for BI-MMF

All 850nm data systems show reduced system margins with increasing system speeds

→ Bend-Insensitive **MaxCap-BB-OM3 / OM4** fibers can relax such reduced system margins in current and future networks:

- In practical Datacenter designs often **more connectors** are applied than foreseen in basic lay outs (e.g. in local distribution points), putting pressure on the **total connection insertion loss**

→ **MaxCap-BB-OM4** offers additional system margin on top of extra margin by high OM4 bandwidth



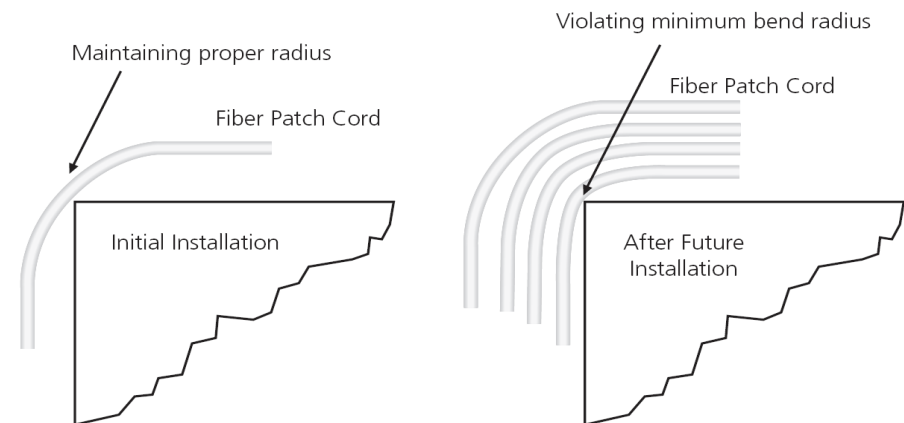
ENI = Equipment Network Interface
MD = Main Distributor
ZD = Zone Distributor

LDP = Local Distribution Point
EO = Equipment Outlet

MaxCap-BB-OM3/4 *Need for BI-MMF*

Bend-Insensitive MaxCap-BB-OM3 / OM4 fibers can relax limited margins in current and future high speed Datacom links:

- **Massive optical cabling in Datacenters set pressure on installation practices with inherent chance of increasing macro- and microbending loss**
- **Bend-insensitive multimode fibers offer reduced size cable cabinets, reducing ownership costs**



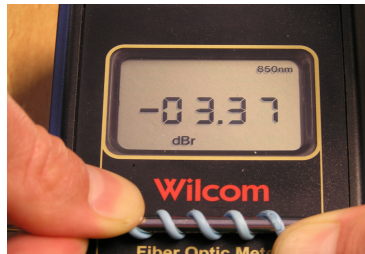
Photos: Brand-Rex

MaxCap-BB-OM3/4

Bend test examples

MaxCap-BB-OM3 / OM4 fiber compared in practical bend testing to regular OM3 / OM 4 multimode fiber:

4 turns on 4mm
diam. mandrel



Regular OM3
→ 3.37 dB



MaxCap-BB-OM3
→ 0.14dB

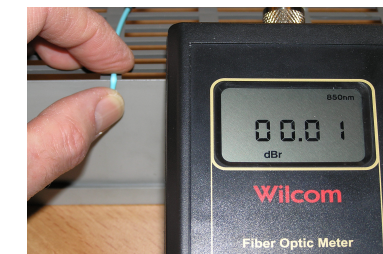
← 4 turns around
4mm mandrel

Sharp 90 degree kink
test (pinched fiber) →

2mm indoor cable
tested in sharp
90 degree angle



Regular OM3:
→ 2.75dB



BI-OM3:
→ 0.01dB



MaxCap-BB-OM3/4

Applications at network level

MaxCap-BB-OM3 / OM4 is recommended for:

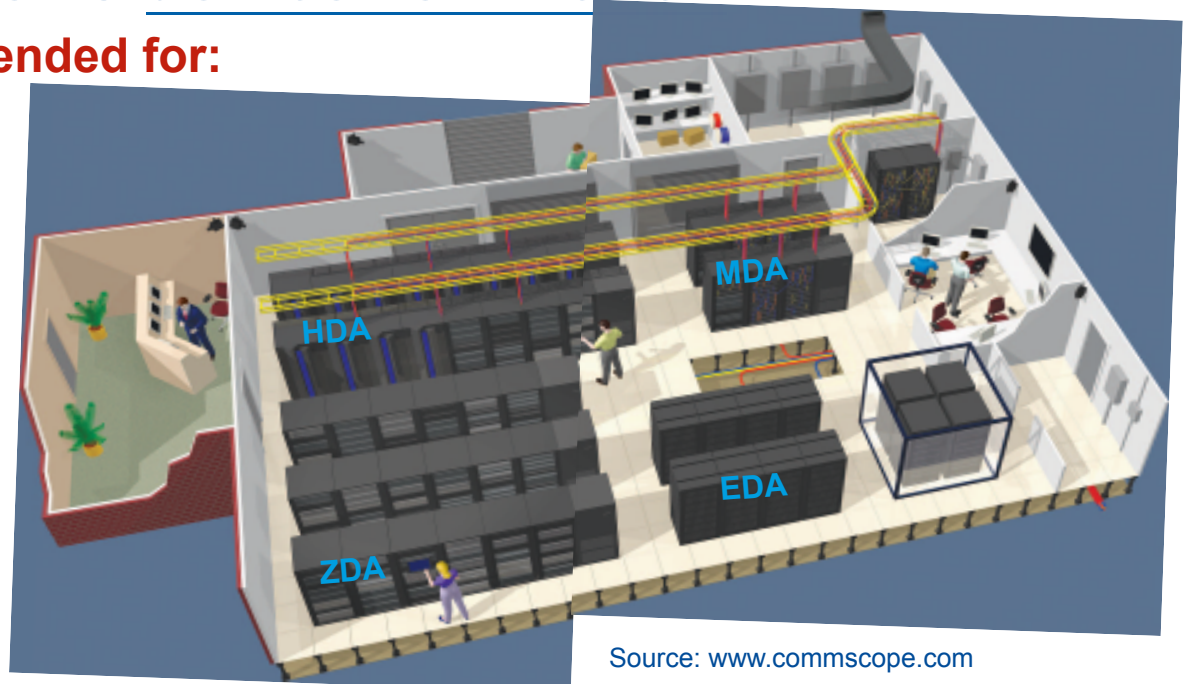
Dense cabling of Datacenter backbone and horizontal cabling (10G – 40G – 100G)

Many bends in racks

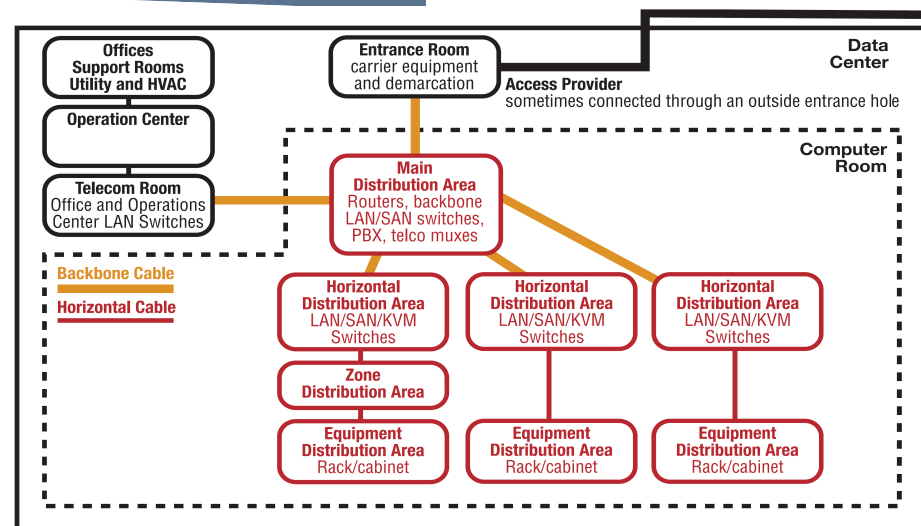
Future proof

→ Moves, adds and changes (MACs) can disturb over time an initially well installed structured cabling system; yet no problem using Draka's new BI-OM3 / OM4 MMF

→ Max. lifecycle & reduced CAPEX + OPEX



Source: www.commscope.com





MaxCap-BB-OM3/4

Applications at product level

MaxCap-BB-OM3 / OM4 is recommended for:

Compact high fiber count cables

Flexible cable designs

Example:

Parallel Active Optical Cable in a variety of data capacities





*Thank you for your
attention*