

# LEVERAGING HIGH-FIBER COUNT DOCUMENTATION TO AUTOMATE TIER 1-2 TESTING AND REPORTING

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**CABLING**  
Installation & Maintenance

 **ElectroRent**

**EXFO**

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# Standards

## ANSI/TIA 568.3: OPTICAL FIBER CABLING AND COMPONENTS STANDARD

This American standard covers premise optical fiber cabling, components and test procedures. It specifies cable, connectors, connecting hardware, patch cords and test and measurement. Tier 1 and tier 2 fiber cabling certification and inspection is described alongside recommended test equipment.

## ISO/IEC 11801-5: GENERIC CABLING FOR CUSTOMER PREMISES PART 5: DATA CENTERS

This international standard specifies generic cabling within and to the computer room spaces of data center premises, or computer room spaces within other types of building. Additionally, those premises can include office spaces (for which generic cabling is specified in ISO/IEC 11801-2) or industrial spaces (for which generic cabling is specified in ISO/IEC 11801-3).

## ANSI/TIA 942: TELECOMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE STANDARD FOR DATA CENTERS

The American standard specifies minimum requirements and guidelines for the design and installation of a data center or computer room. It provides a comprehensive understanding of power systems, mechanical systems, architecture, security, cabling systems and network design.

## ANSI/BISCI 002: DATA CENTER DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION BEST PRACTICES

This American standard features 17 chapters and 9 appendices spread over 550 pages. It covers design methodology and site selection right the way through to network maintenance. The content can be applied to modular, containerized, edge and hyperscale data centers.



# Abstract

While multi-fiber connectors are gaining in popularity, they also come with their share of challenges. Especially in a data center context. Ensuring link performance and getting it right the first time is critical.

This session will cover what you need to do to ensure the quality of your links.



# Things are getting tight.

- MPO, MMC, SN-MT, and VSFF connectors support ultra-dense patch panels
- One cable may support thousands of services—testing must be precise and complete
- MPO, MMC, SN-MT, and VSFF connectors support ultra-dense patch panels
- One cable may support thousands of services—testing must be precise and complete



**Base 8/12**  
MPO/MTP® -8/12

## 1U Rack Density

12 fibers/connector = 864 fibers per 1 RU



**Base 16/24 Fiber**  
MPO/MTP® -24

24 fibers/connector = 1,728 fibers per 1 RU



**Base 16/24**  
MMC-16/24

24 fibers/connector = 6,336 fibers per 1 RU

Source: BICSI Seminar: Changes in structure cabling influenced by AI deployments  
– USConec & EXFO



# Fiber and Connector Basics

# Color Coding

## Connectors

### Multimode

- UPC (flat connectors)
- Connector outer housing is aqua blue (OM3)
- Other connector housing color exist depending on the fiber type



### Singlemode

- APC (angled connectors)
- Connector outer housing is green or yellow



Multimode = aqua blue

Multimode fiber type	Colors	
OM1		
OM2		
OM3		
OM4		
OM5		

Singlemode = Yellow

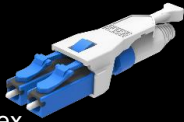


# OPTICAL FIBER CONNECTIVITY

## Duplex

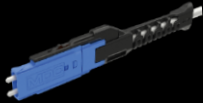
### LC

- Lucent connector
- 1.25 mm ferrule
- Also available in simplex



### MDC

- VSFF
- 1.25 mm ferrule
- Native duplex



### SN

- VSFF
- 1.25 mm ferrule
- Native duplex



### CS

- VSFF
- 1.25 mm ferrule
- Native duplex



## Base-8/12

### MPO-8

- Multi-fiber push on
- Single row 8 fibers
- Alignment pins



### MPO-12

- Multi-fiber push on
- Single row 12 fibers
- Alignment pins



### MMC-12

- VSFF
- Single row 12 fibers
- Alignment pins



## Base-16

### MPO-16

- Multi-fiber push on
- Single row 16 fibers
- Alignment pins



### SN-MT-16

- VSFF
- Single row 16 fibers
- Alignment pins



### MMC-16

- VSFF
- Single row 16 fibers
- Alignment pins



## Base-24

### MPO-24

- Multi-fiber push on
- Double row 12 fibers
- Alignment pins



### SN-MT-24

- VSFF
- Double row 12 fibers
- Alignment pins



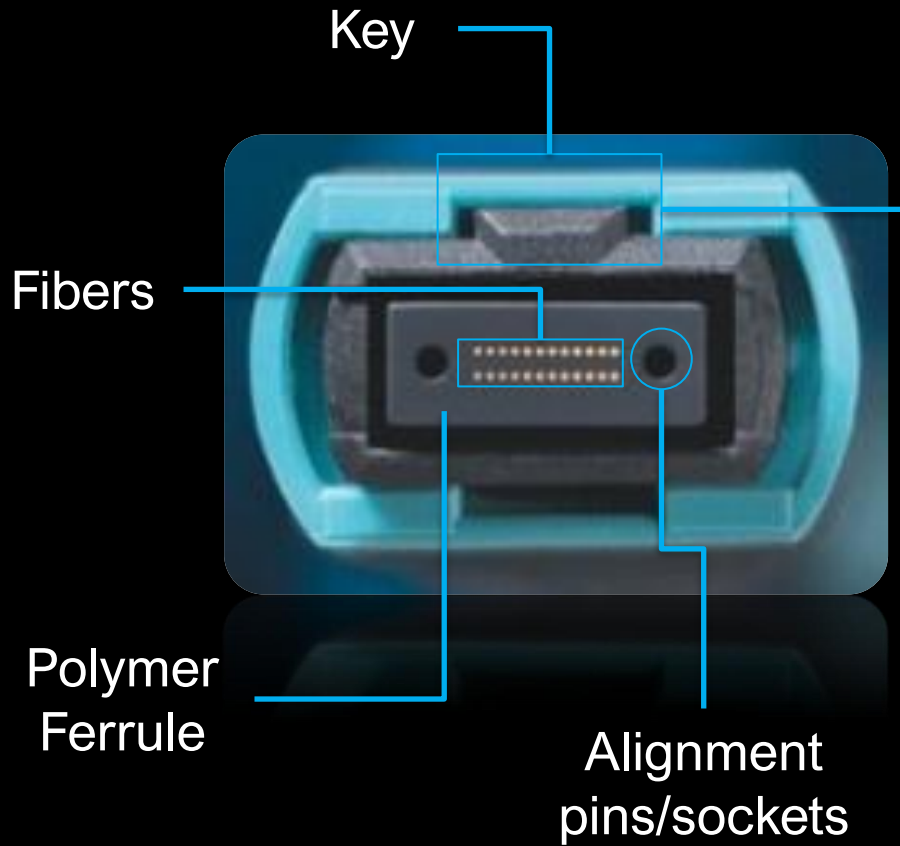
### MMC-24

- VSFF
- Double row 12 fibers
- Alignment pins





# MPO Connector



MPO 8, 12 & 24 connectors



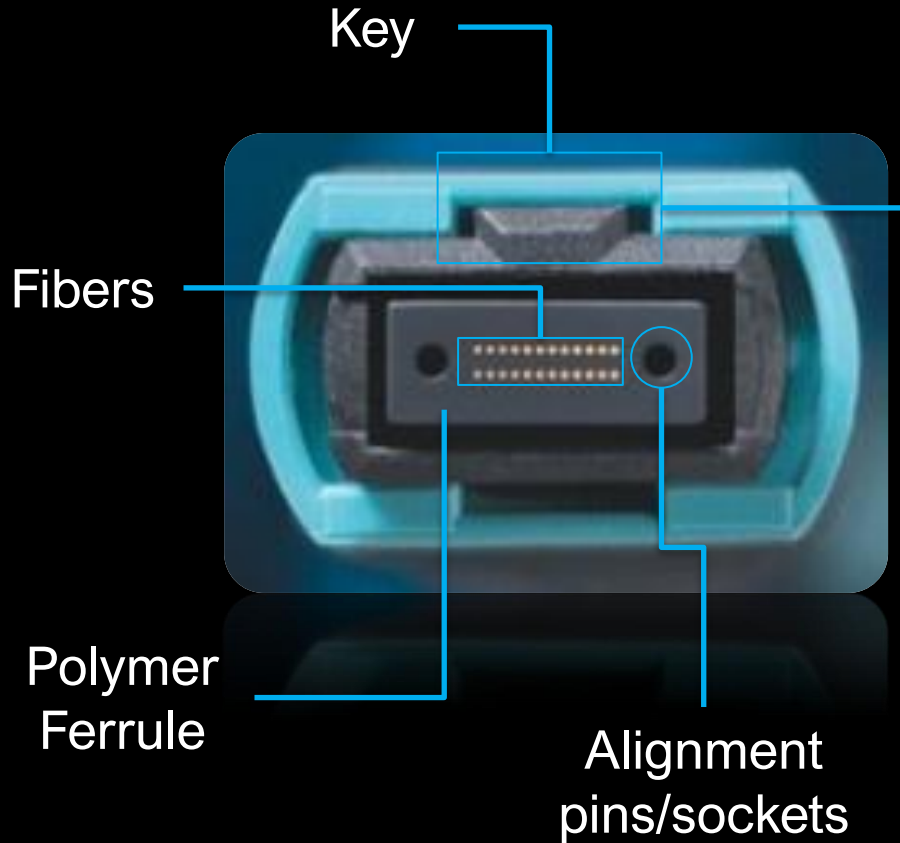
Key is centered

MPO 16 & 32 connectors



Key is on the side

# MPO Connector



MPO 8, 12 & 24  
connectors



Key is centered

MPO 16 & 32  
connectors



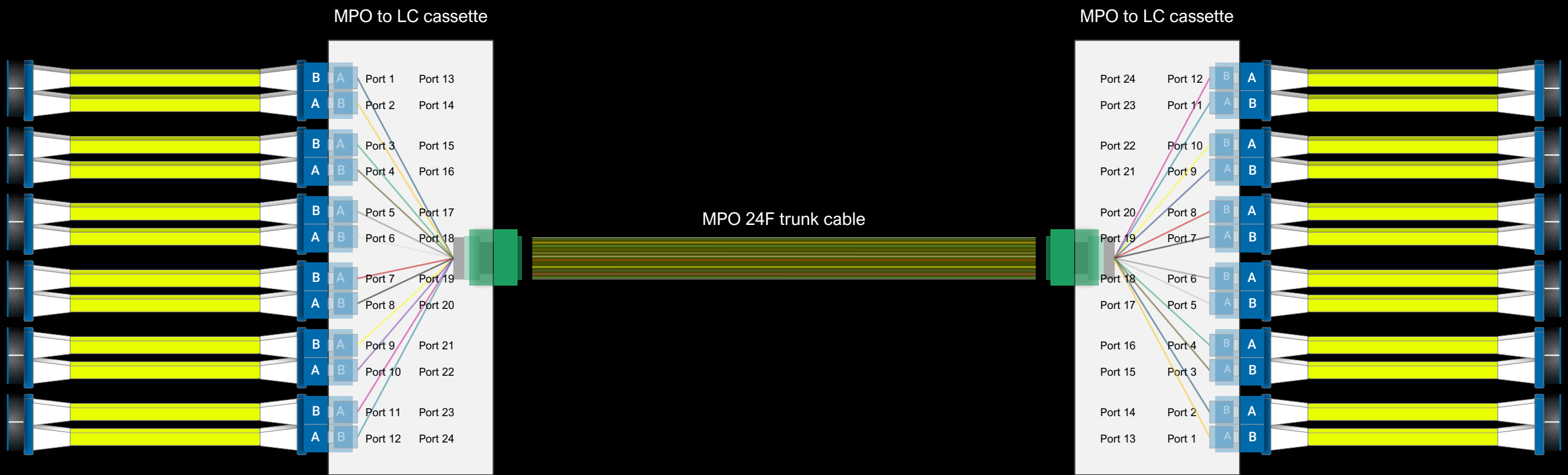
Key is on the side

# Migration to Parellel Optics

# High Parallel Speed Optics

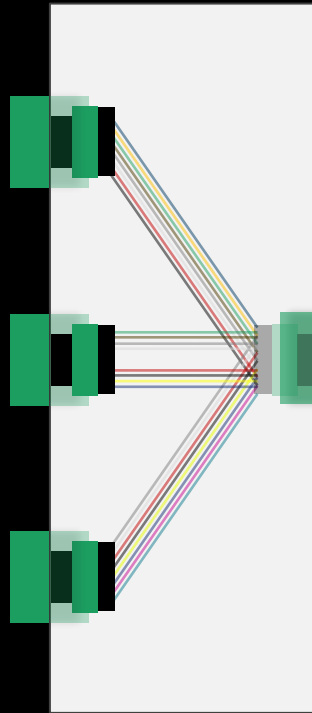
Name	Standard	Release	Form Factor	Wavelengths (nm)	Transmission Type	Fiber Type	Max Distance (m)	Max Loss (dB)	Fiber Count	Connector Type
100GBASE-SR2	IEEE 802.3cd	2018	QSFP56	850	Parallel	OM3	70	1.8	4	MF Base-4
100GBASE-SR2	IEEE 802.3cd	2018	QSFP56	850	Parallel	OM4	100	1.9	4	MF Base-4
100GBASE-PSM4	PSM4 MSA	2015	QSFP28	1310	Parallel	OS2	500	3.5	8	MF Base-8
200GBASE-DR4	IEEE 802.3bs	2017	QSFP56	1310	Parallel	OS2	500	3	8	MF Base-8
200GBASE-SR4	IEEE 802.3cd	2018	QSFP56	850	Parallel	OM3	70	1.8	8	MF Base-8
200GBASE-SR4	IEEE 802.3cd	2018	QSFP56	850	Parallel	OM4	100	1.9	8	MF Base-8
400GBASE-DR4	IEEE 802.3bs	2017	QSFP-DD	1310	Parallel	OS2	500	3	8	MF Base-8
400GBASE-SR8	IEEE 802.3cm	2020	QSFP-DD	850	Parallel	OM3	70	1.8	16	MF Base-16
400GBASE-SR8	IEEE 802.3cm	2020	QSFP-DD	850	Parallel	OM4	100	1.9	16	MF Base-16
800GBASE-DR8	IEEE 802.3df	2024	OSFP/QSFP-DD800	1310	Parallel	OS2	500	3	16	MF Base-16
800GBASE-DR8-2	IEEE 802.3df	2024	OSFP/QSFP-DD800	1310	Parallel	OS2	2000	3.5	16	MF Base-16
800GBASE-SR8	IEEE 802.3df	2024	OSFP/QSFP-DD800	850	Parallel	OM3	70	1.7	16	MPO-16
800GBASE-SR8	IEEE 802.3df	2024	OSFP/QSFP-DD800	850	Parallel	OM4	100	1.8	16	MF Base-16
800GBASE-VR8	IEEE 802.3df	2024	OSFP/QSFP-DD800	850	Parallel	OM3	30	1.6	16	MF Base-16
800GBASE-VR8	IEEE 802.3df	2024	OSFP/QSFP-DD800	850	Parallel	OM4	50	1.7	16	MF Base-16
1.6TBASE-DR8 (future)	IEEE 802.3dj (draft)	2025	OSFP-XD	1310	Parallel	OS2	500	3.5	16–32	MF Base-16/32

# Migration to parallel optics



# Migration to parallel optics

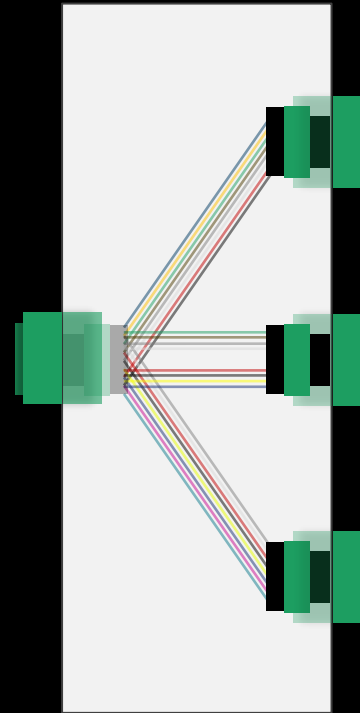
MPO 24F to MPO 8F cassette



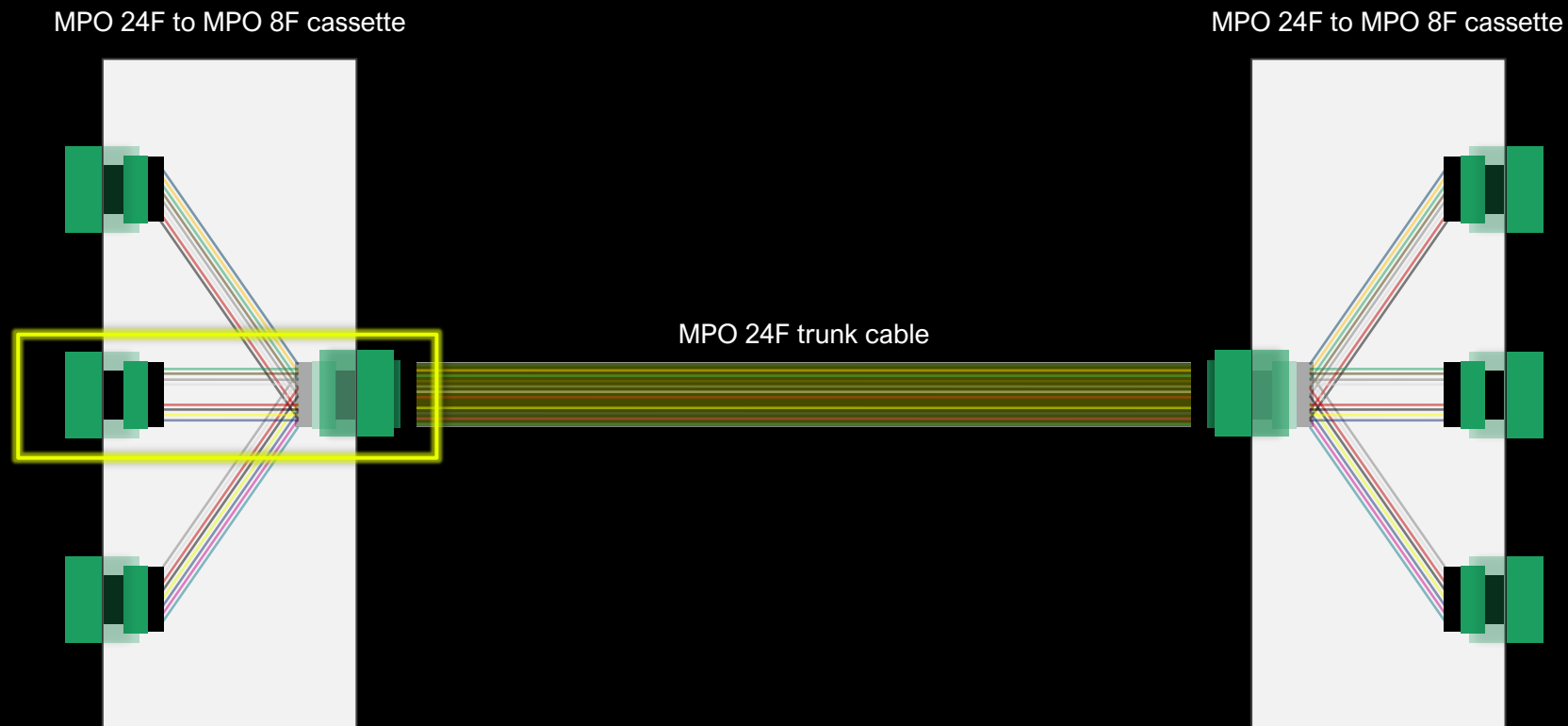
MPO 24F trunk cable



MPO 24F to MPO 8F cassette



# Migration to parallel optics





# Fiber Inspection

# *Why is inspecting multi-fiber connectors even more important?*

**#1**



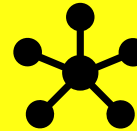
cause of network failures is contaminated connectors

**80%**

of networks have connector issues



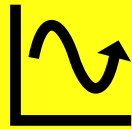
Disposing and replacing MPO jump cables is expensive



Multi-fiber connectors have greater impact as a single bad connector impacts multiple links



Cleaning an MPO connector when not needed can make it worse



BER, performance and reliability of networks are directly impacted by bad connectors



High speed networks are more sensitive to contamination



Inspecting guarantees quality and avoids plug and pray

# What is a Fiber Inspection Probe ?

**FIP = Fiber Inspection Probe**

Also called Fiber Inspection Scope

## **Definition:**

A FIP is a specialized microscope that :

1. Takes a picture of the small connector end-face,
2. Locates and measures all defect and scratches found on the connector end-face
3. Applies industry standard thresholds
4. Gives a clear Pass/Fail status on the quality of the connector end-face

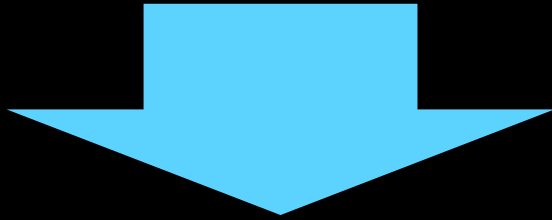


*FIP-500 Probe*

# MPO Inspection results

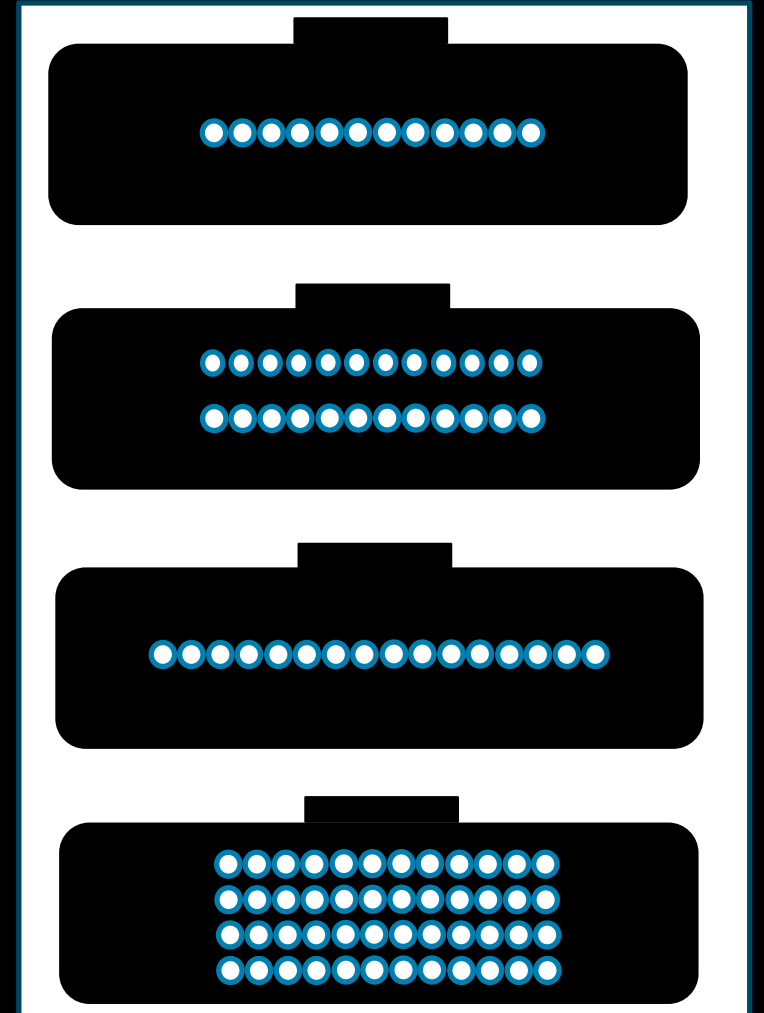
## MPO connectors

- Come in various fiber configurations
- Various fiber count in rows: 8, 12, 16, etc
- Single or multiple rows: 1, 2, 4



Multiplies the  
occurrence  
of damaged or  
dirty fibers

Multiplies  
possibilities of a  
failing  
link/channel



# Connector Inspection

1

LC



CS SN MDC



The screen displays 'FIP-000' and two circular inspection views. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'DF' and 'SM', and a status bar showing '1' and '2' with checkmarks.

2

MPO-8/12



The screen displays 'Inspection' and a grid of 12 green dots. At the bottom, there are buttons for '1x12' and 'SM APC'.

3

MPO-16



SN-MT MMC



The screen displays 'FIP-000' and a grid of 16 green dots. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'MF' and 'MM', and a status bar showing 'Row:1'.

4

MPO-24



SN-MT MMC



The screen displays 'FIP-002' and a grid of 24 green dots. At the bottom, there are buttons for '2x12' and 'SM APC', and a status bar showing 'Row:1'.

# Tier 1 Testing OLTS

# Tier-1 testing definition



## TIA-568 : Optical Fiber Cabling and Components Standard

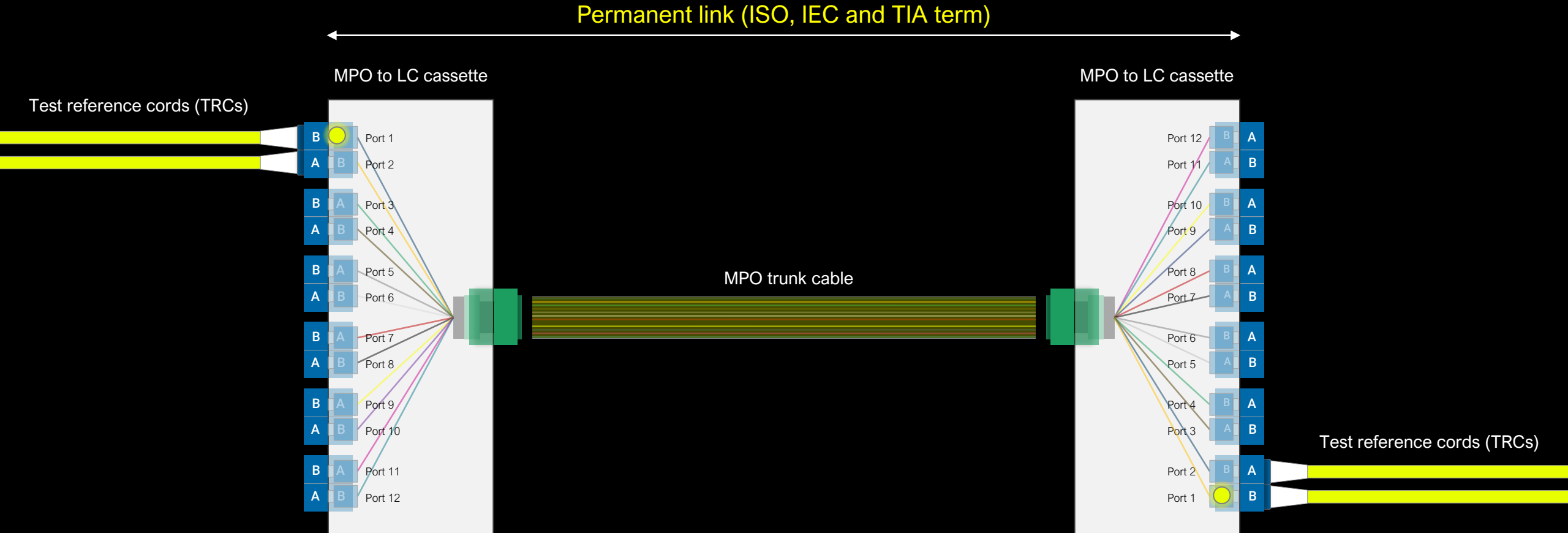
- Testing installed optical fiber cabling for attenuation with an optical loss test set (OLTS), as described in cabling standards, and verifying the cabling length and polarity constitutes Tier 1 testing.
- An OLTS includes an optical power meter to measure received optical power and a light source that closely resembles a system transmitter (e.g., an LED for multimode optical links, a laser for single-mode optical links). An OLTS may be a single instrument or separable optical power meter and light source.



PXM-LXM MF OLTS



# Tier 1 certification testing on LC ports



# Tier 1 certification testing on LC

Fiber type

Cabling standard

Link details

CONNECTORS, SPLICES



Source: ANSI/TIA (2016) TIA-568.3 Optical fiber cabling and components standard

# Tier 1 certification testing on LC

SET REFERENCE  
USING  
**1 CORD RTM**



**STEP 1**

**STEP 2**

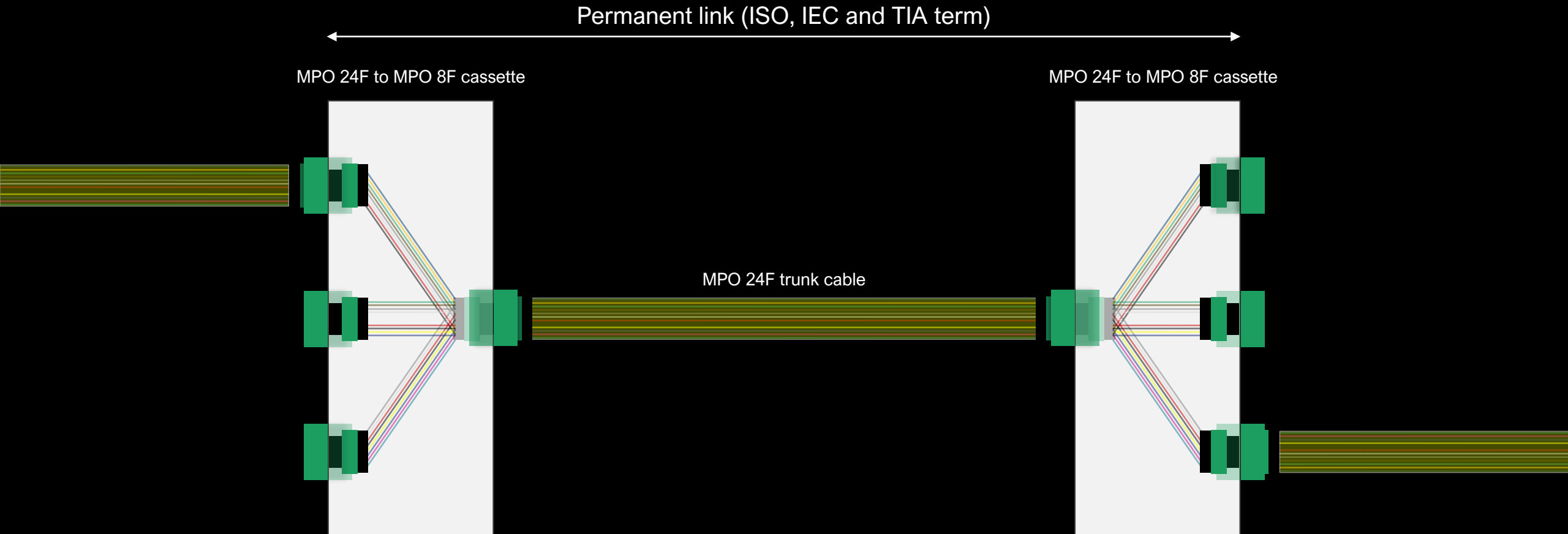
# Tier 1 certification testing on LC

LOW LOSS  
**PASS**



WILL SUPPORT  
HIGH SPEED  
**100/200/400G**

# Tier 1 certification testing on MPO 8/12F



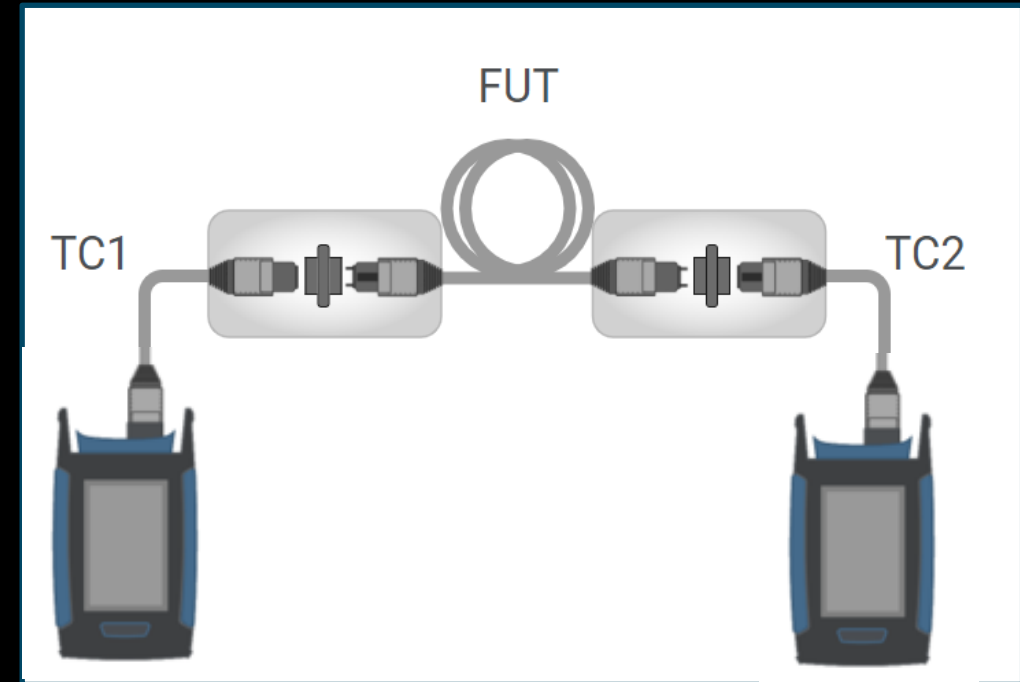
# Tier 1 certification testing on Multi-Fiber



# MPO power meter and light source for Tier-1 testing

## Testing with a MPO power meter and light source provides:

1. Insertion loss per channel
2. Continuity validation
3. Polarity type confirmation
4. Fiber length



MPO Light Source

MPO power meter



# MPO Polarity Validation

30%

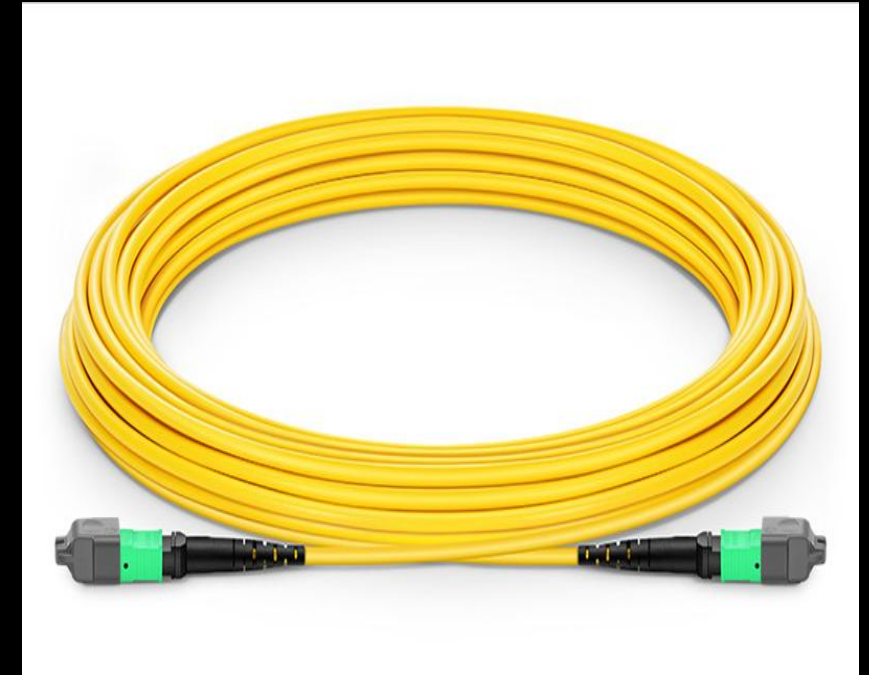
of MPO-cable users report  
that determining polarity  
type is confusing

- Navigating MPO waters: 2018 survey

# Polarity validation

## Considerations

- Polarity type refers to different possible fiber paths within multifiber cables
- Critical to ensure proper connectivity
- Polarity validation can change within the optical path
- Good practice: validate MPO jumper polarity as well as the fiber link itself



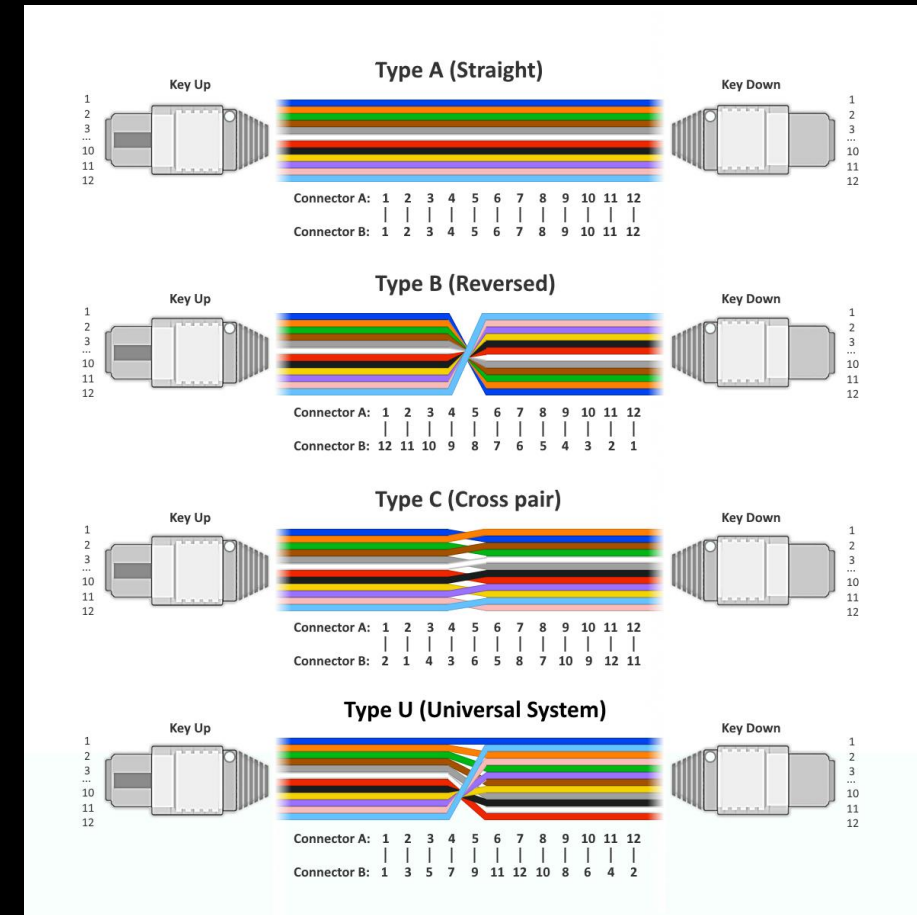
Regardless of polarity type, they may all look the same !

# Polarity validation

**Polarity is often referred to as “mapping” or “routing”**

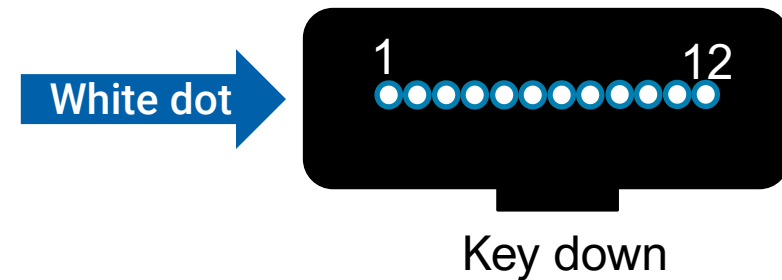
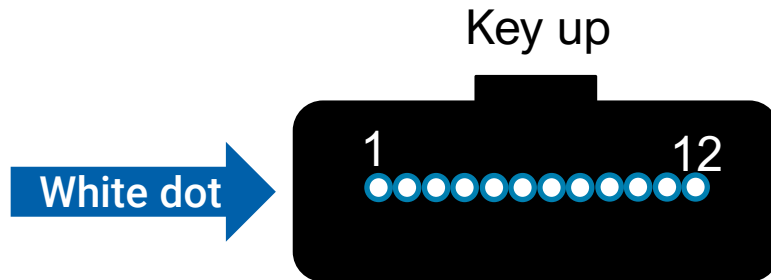
**Types found in the industry:**

- Type A (straight Through)
- Type B (Reversed or Rollover)
- Type C (Twisted Pair, Reversed Pair, Crossover)
- Type U (universal system)

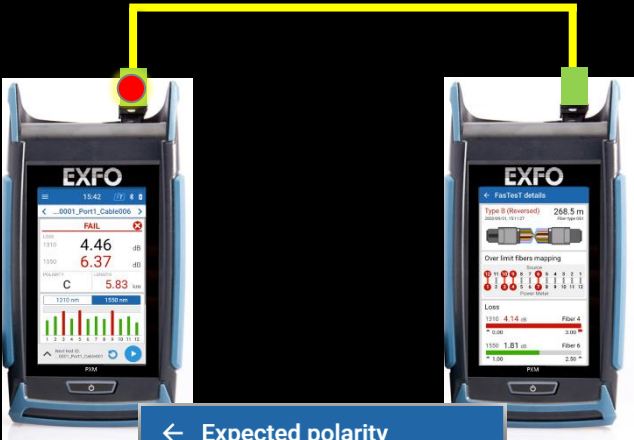


# Polarity validation

- Fiber 1 is usually aligned with the dotted side of the connector.
- Will also determine the “key up” and “key down” type



# Polarity validation



← Expected polarity

Unspecified

Type A (Straight)

Type B (Reversed)

Type C (Cross pair)

Type U (Universal System)

← FasTest details

Type A (Straight)  
2022-07-05, 00:00:30

Over limit fibers mapping

Source

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Power Meter

Loss

1310 2.65 dB

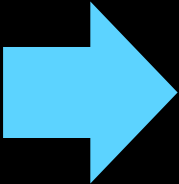
0.00 2.00

Fiber 4

1550 3.12 dB

0.00 2.00

Fiber 4



← Fibers details

Loss (dB)

Fibers	1310	1550
1	0.22	1.88
2	0.70	1.61
3	0.00	1.37
4	2.65	3.12
5	0.05	0.74
6	0.55	1.40
7	0.08	0.95
8	0.43	1.62
9	0.89	1.69
10	0.07	0.72
11	0.59	1.66
12	0.10	1.24

Show reference values

Thresholds

Expected polarity: Type A (Straight)

Fibers layout: 1x12 12 fibers

1310 nm

Minimum link loss: None

Maximum link loss: 2.00 dB

1550 nm

Minimum link loss: None

Maximum link loss: 2.00 dB

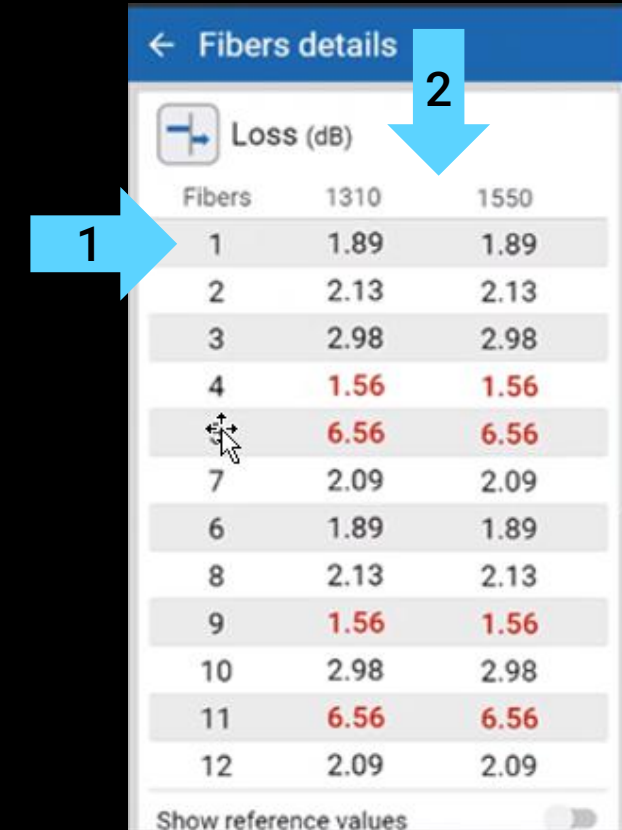
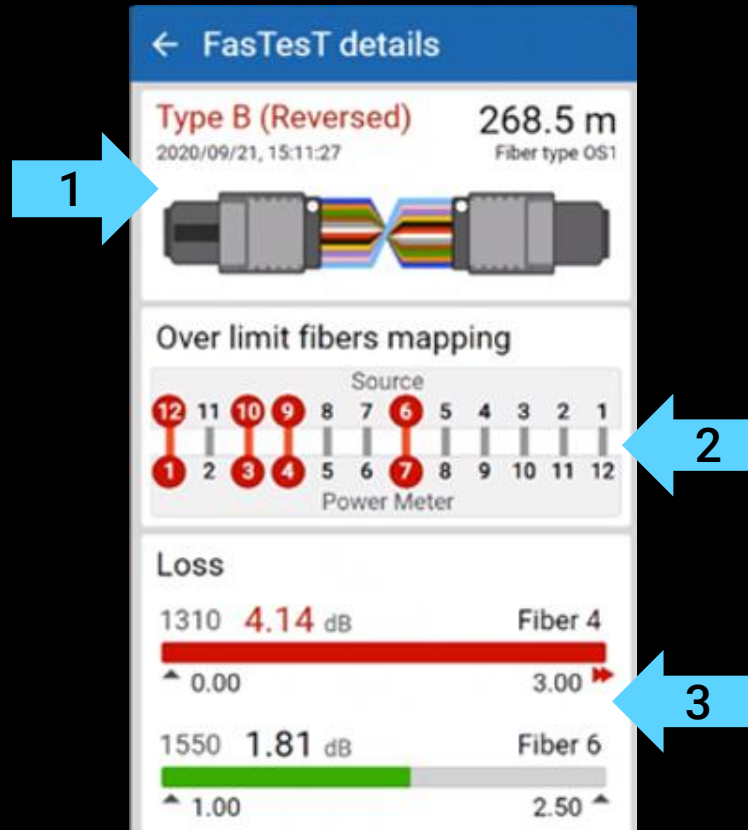
Reference details

2022-07-04 23:56:22

Adapter-cord

Polarity A

# MPO OLTS test results example



1. P/F global status
2. Worst fiber loss
3. Length
4. 12-Fiber bar graph

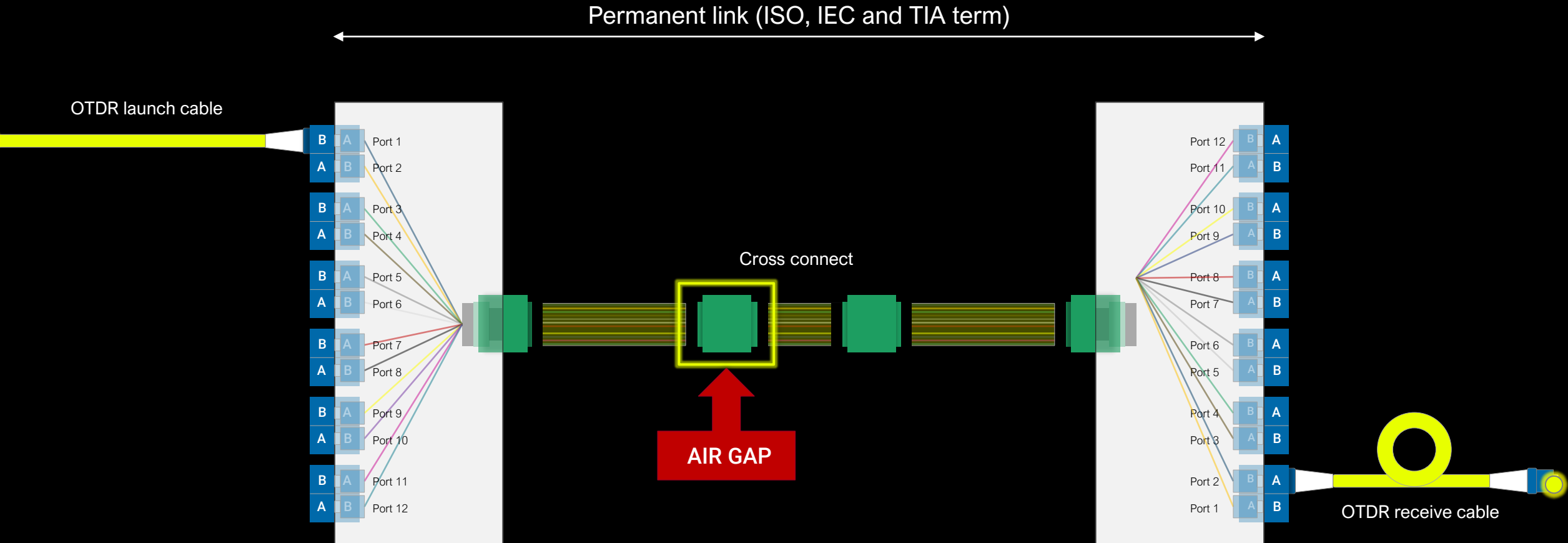
1. Polarity validation
2. Fiber mapping
3. Loss thresholds

1. Individual fiber results
2. Loss/lambda/fiber



# Tier 2 Testing OTDR

# Troubleshooting using an OTDR



# Troubleshooting using an OTDR

**FAILURE**

IN CROSS  
CONNECTION



# Troubleshooting using an OTDR

**HIGH  
REFLECTANCE**



# Troubleshooting using an OTDR

**GOOD  
REFLECTANCE  
BOTH CONNECTIONS  
VISIBLE**



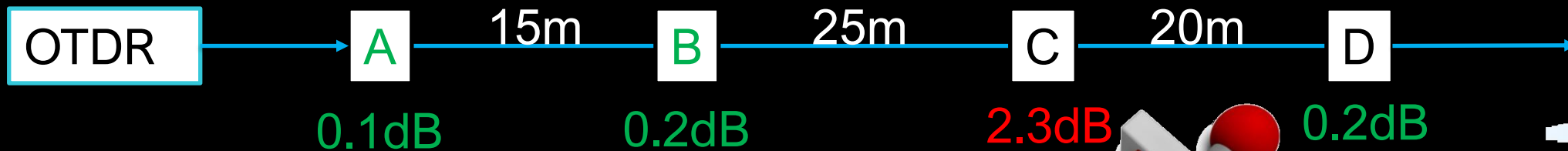
# Self-reflections on the “certification” concept

Let's assume a link with 4 connections (3 segments)



Total loss tolerance: 4 connections ( $0.75\text{dB} \times 4$ ) +  $60\text{m} \times 1\text{dB/Km} = 3.06\text{dB}$

OLTS E2E loss measured: 2.9dB





# Tier 1 vs Tier 2



# OLTS pros/cons

## Strengths

- Automated IL+ORL+Length
- Very fast
- Reference validation
- E2E Loss measurement + Polarity + continuity
- Bidirectional or unidirectional



**Ideal for certification**

## Weaknesses

- Needs referencing
- Cannot pinpoint faults
- No distributed loss

# OTDR/iOLM pros/cons

## Strengths

- No reference
- Accurate (E2E and events)
- Distributed loss measurement
- Mapping of event
- Full automation via iOLM
- E2E loss measurement + continuity using LF and RF
- Bidir or unidirectional



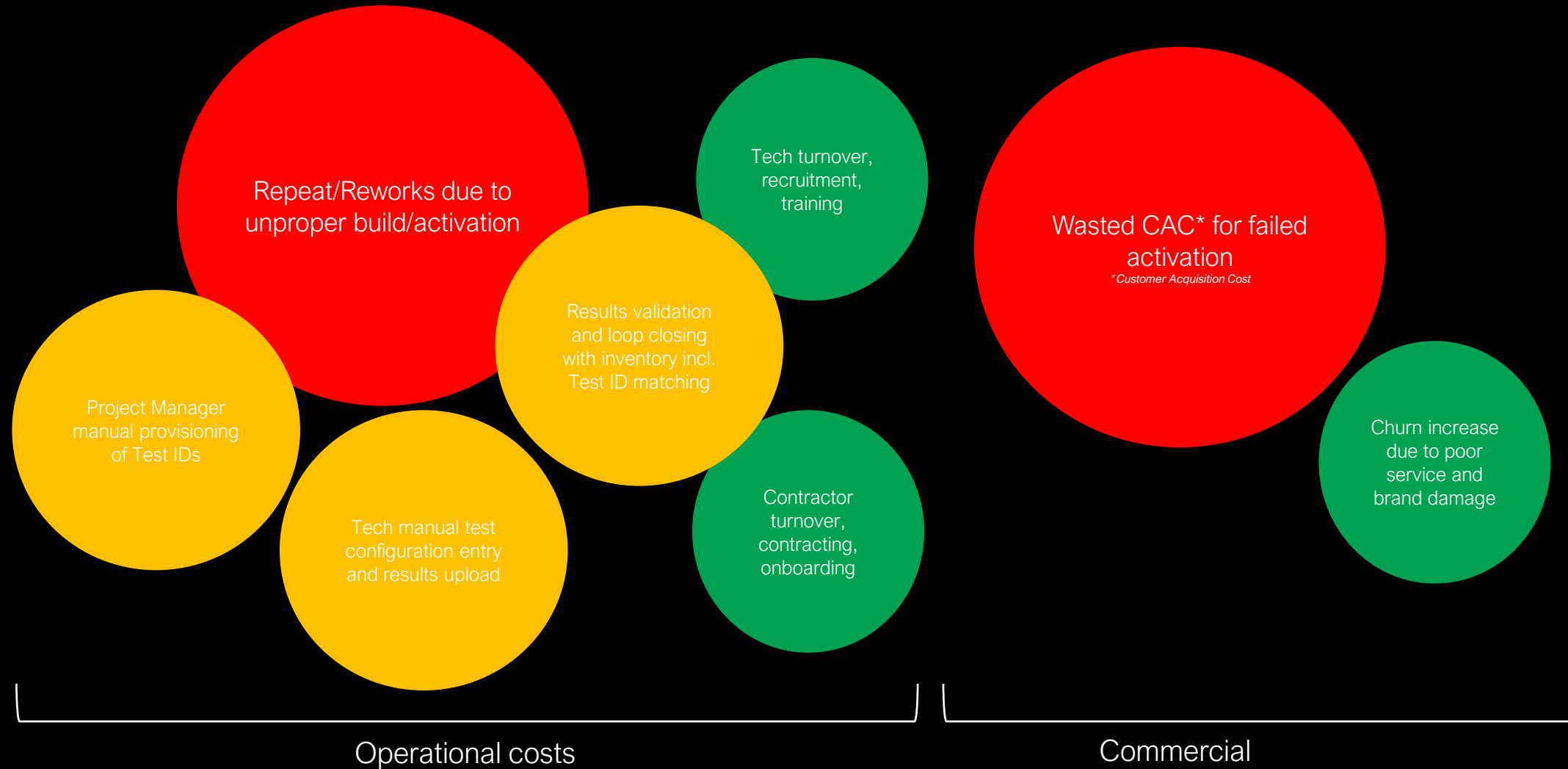
## Weaknesses

- Test time longer than OLTS
- Not Tier 1
- Traditional OTDR complexity

**Ideal for characterization and Tier 2 certification**

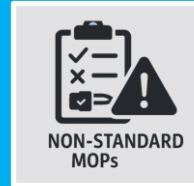
# Test Automation

# Network lifecycle testing – Potential Savings



# Field Challenges

Non-standard MOPs and inconsistent procedures



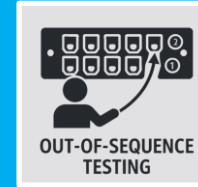
Point-to-Multipoint testing: multiple far-end test points



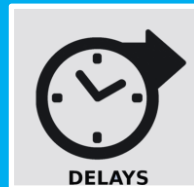
Manual data transfers (USB, SD cards, screenshots)



Out-of-sequence testing: flexibility to skip test points



Delays in approval, reporting, and payments



Congested close-out packages: allot of data, hard to interpret



# Scaling -Traditional Method

Manual processes involve Excel, paper, email chains, and USB transfers.

Naming conventions and test parameters must be entered by hand — and often re-entered.

Common issues: test result mismatches, delayed approvals, and time-consuming rework.

Sorting, validating, and digesting large trace datasets is time-consuming

Human error in test data saving or location labeling causes rework and confusion





# Revisit - Data Analysis and Reporting

As fiber networks scale to accommodate the demands of AI, 5G, and FTTH, traditional manual methods for processing and reporting test data are increasingly inadequate. Utilizing advanced reporting and analysis tools to revisit your manual test results methodology is a critical stop-gap on the road to full test automation and reporting.

## Challenges with Manual Methods:

- Time-Consuming Processes:** Manually handling large volumes of test data is labor-intensive and prone to delays.
- Error-Prone Data Handling:** Human errors in naming conventions, labeling, and data entry can lead to significant issues in network performance and reliability.
- Inefficient Report Generation:** Creating close-out packages using spreadsheets or paper-based methods is cumbersome and slows down project completion.

## Advantages of Advanced Reporting and Analysis:

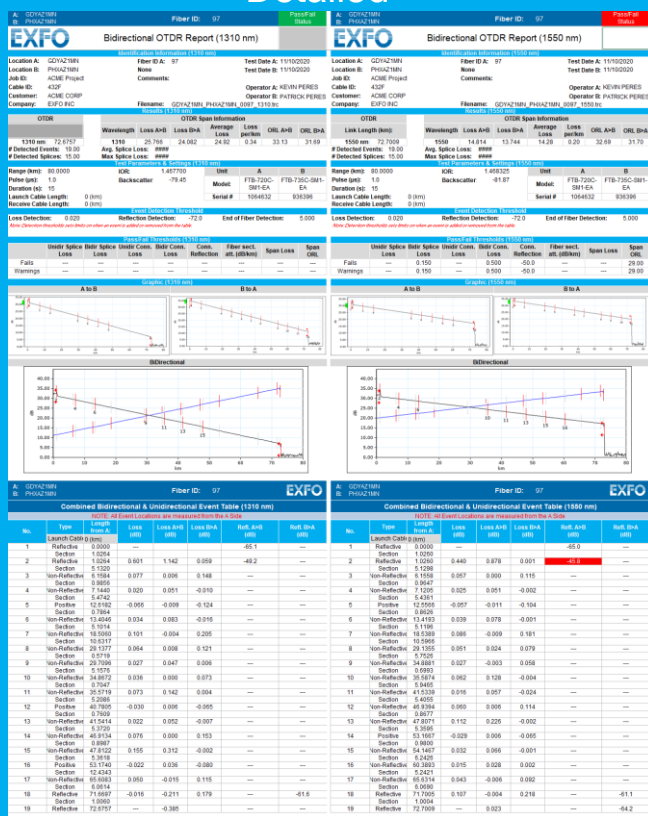
- Automated Batch Processing:** Quickly process and analyze multiple test results simultaneously, reducing manual workload.
- Customizable Reporting:** Generate tailored reports in various formats (PDF, Excel) to meet specific project needs.
- Error Detection and Validation:** Built-in tools automatically identify and flag inconsistencies or errors in test data.



# Examples of Custom Close Out Packages

Customizing test reports enable you to create targeted deliverables for customer facing and internal use.

## Detailed



## Analysis

EXFO Fail Report					A: GDYAZ1MN B: PHXAZ1MN
Failed Connector Loss					
Fiber ID	Wavelength (nm)	Direction	Distance from A: (km)	Loss (dB)	
102	1550	Average	1.0260	0.531	
Failed Splice Loss					
Fiber ID	Wavelength (nm)	Direction	Distance from A: (km)	Loss (dB)	
99	1550	Average	54.1161	0.156	
103	1550	Average	71.6188	0.164	
104	1550	Average	71.6648	0.233	
105	1550	Average	71.6341	0.259	
106	1550	Average	71.6494	0.364	
107	1550	Average	71.6392	0.243	
108	1550	Average	71.6443	0.256	
Failed Reflection					
Fiber ID	Wavelength (nm)	Direction	Distance from A: (km)	Reflectance (dB)	
97	1550	A->B	1.0260	-45.8	
98	1550	A->B	1.0260	-45.2	
99	1550	A->B	1.0260	-45.8	
100	1550	A->B	1.0260	-45.9	
101	1550	A->B	1.0260	-45.9	
102	1550	A->B	1.0260	-45.8	
103	1550	A->B	1.0260	-45.9	
104	1550	A->B	1.0260	-45.9	
105	1550	A->B	1.0260	-45.9	
106	1550	A->B	1.0260	-45.9	
107	1550	A->B	1.0260	-45.9	
108	1550	A->B	1.0260	-45.8	

# Automation

"Manual reporting doesn't scale — but our networks do. Let automation do the heavy lifting."

What Automation and Advanced Reporting Unlocks :

- ✓ **Accuracy** — Lock-in correct test parameters and naming via job presets.
- ✓ **Compliance** — Ensure everything meets SOW/SLA requirements before the tech leaves the site.
- ✓ **Consolidation** — Merge multiple test types into unified packages.
- ✓ **Scalability** — Bulk job creation and auto-validation cut job setup from hours to minutes.
- ✓ **Efficiency** — Auto-process, validate, and generate close-out packages in minutes minutes.

# Field test management solution

EXFO | EXchange



Automate  
testing  
workflows

Create & assign  
jobs to field techs



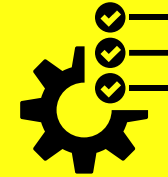
Ensure  
field  
compliance

Pre-defined &  
controlled info



Instant  
test results  
sharing

Real-time &  
centralized upload



Automate  
reporting &  
auditing

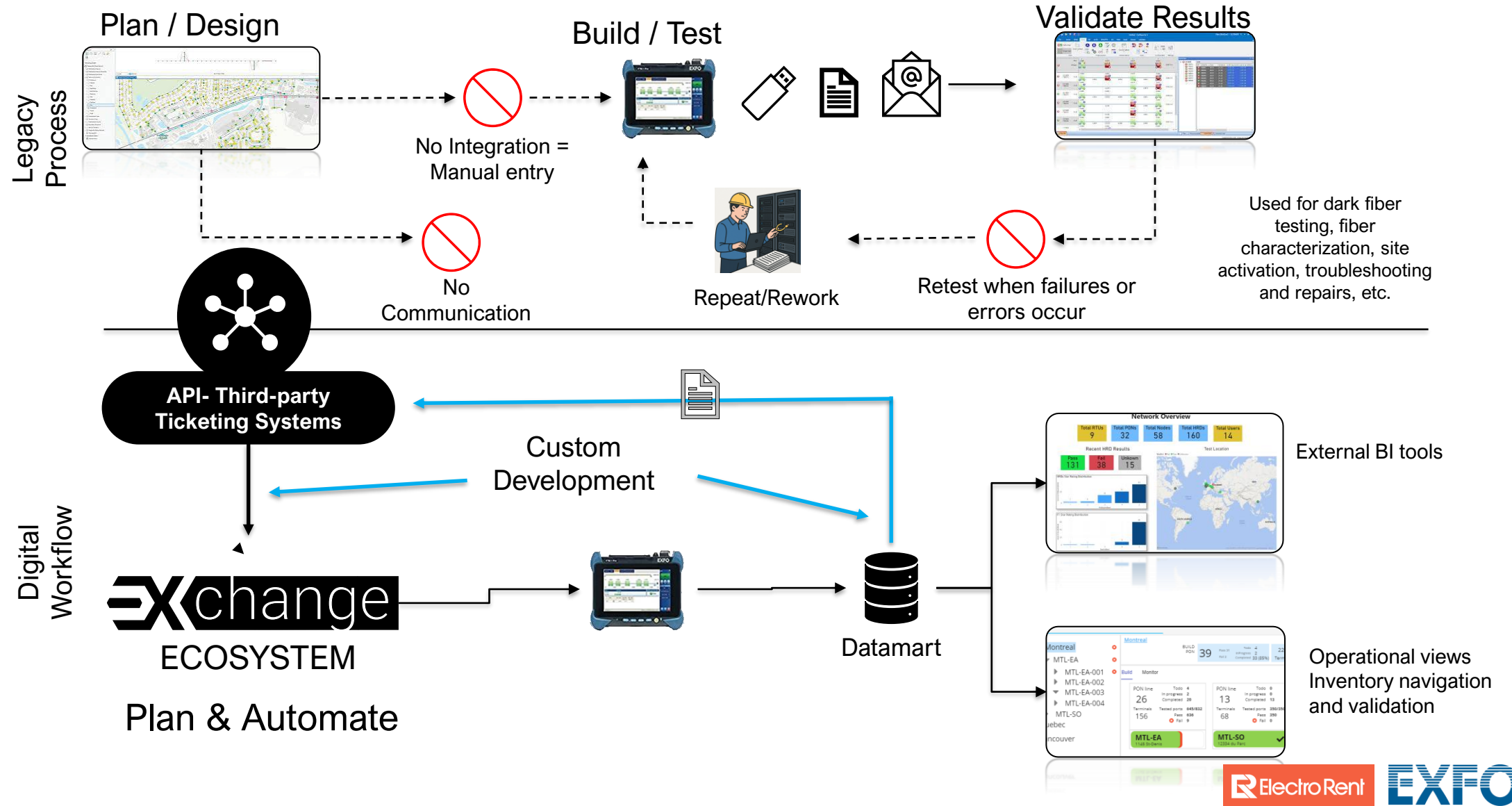
Online reporting  
& progress view



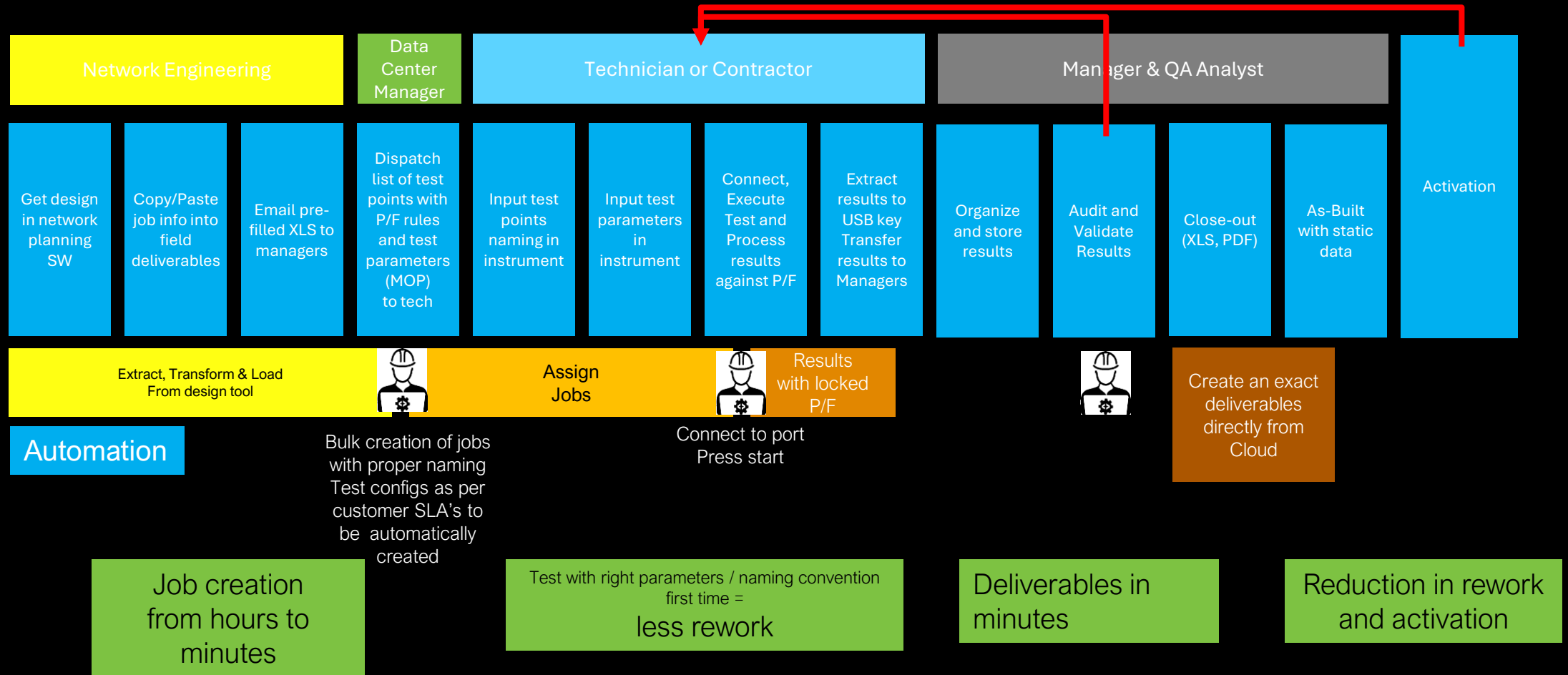
Optimize  
operations

Comprehensive  
analytics & BI

# Automation Ecosystem



# Use Case Process



# Digitized MOP

HFX Activation  
Acme Inc.

15:58

Overview

Jobs

Results

Account

Settings

← DA147/A211/KHN/D258\_Splice1

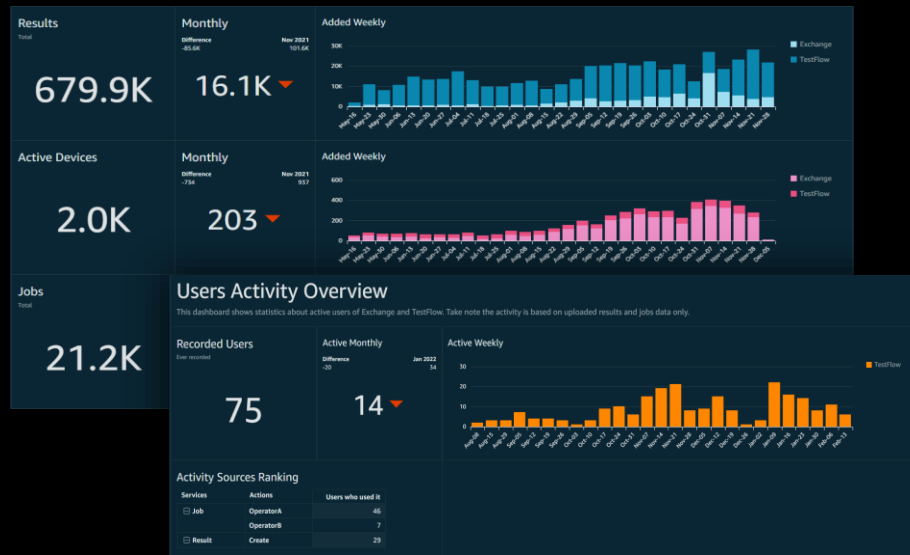
Start Job

24/144

	<div> FIP</div>	<div> OTDR Press to start</div>			<div> OPM Press to start</div>	
	Endface A	Endface B	A > B	B > A	Bidir	Endface A
C1-F1-P01						
C1-F1-P01						
C1-F1-P01						
C1-F1-P01						
C1-F1-P01						
C1-F1-P01						

# Analytics and insights ready for BI tools

EXFO | **Exchange**



+ a b | e a u

snowflake

MicroStrategy

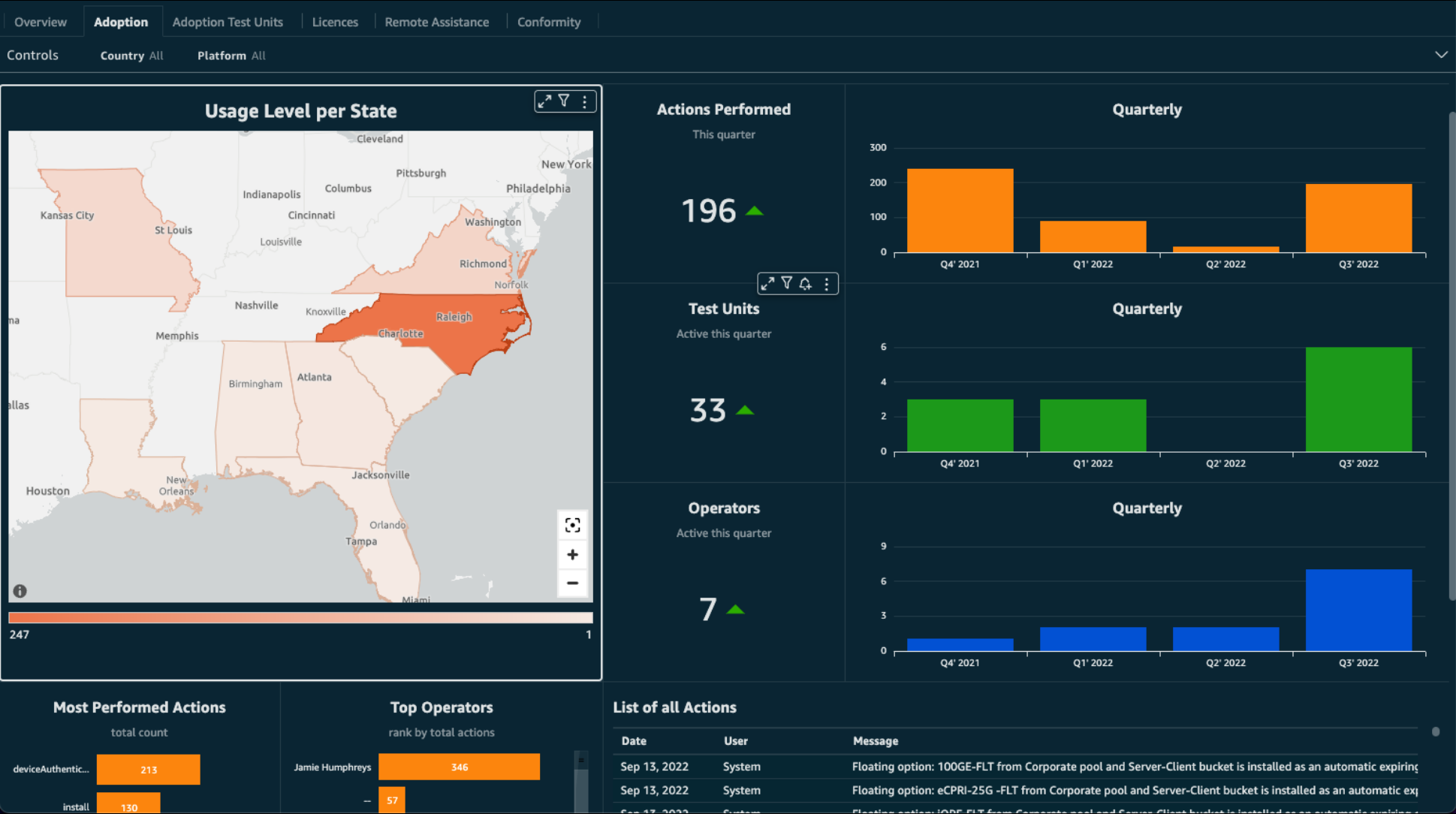
Power BI

Qlik

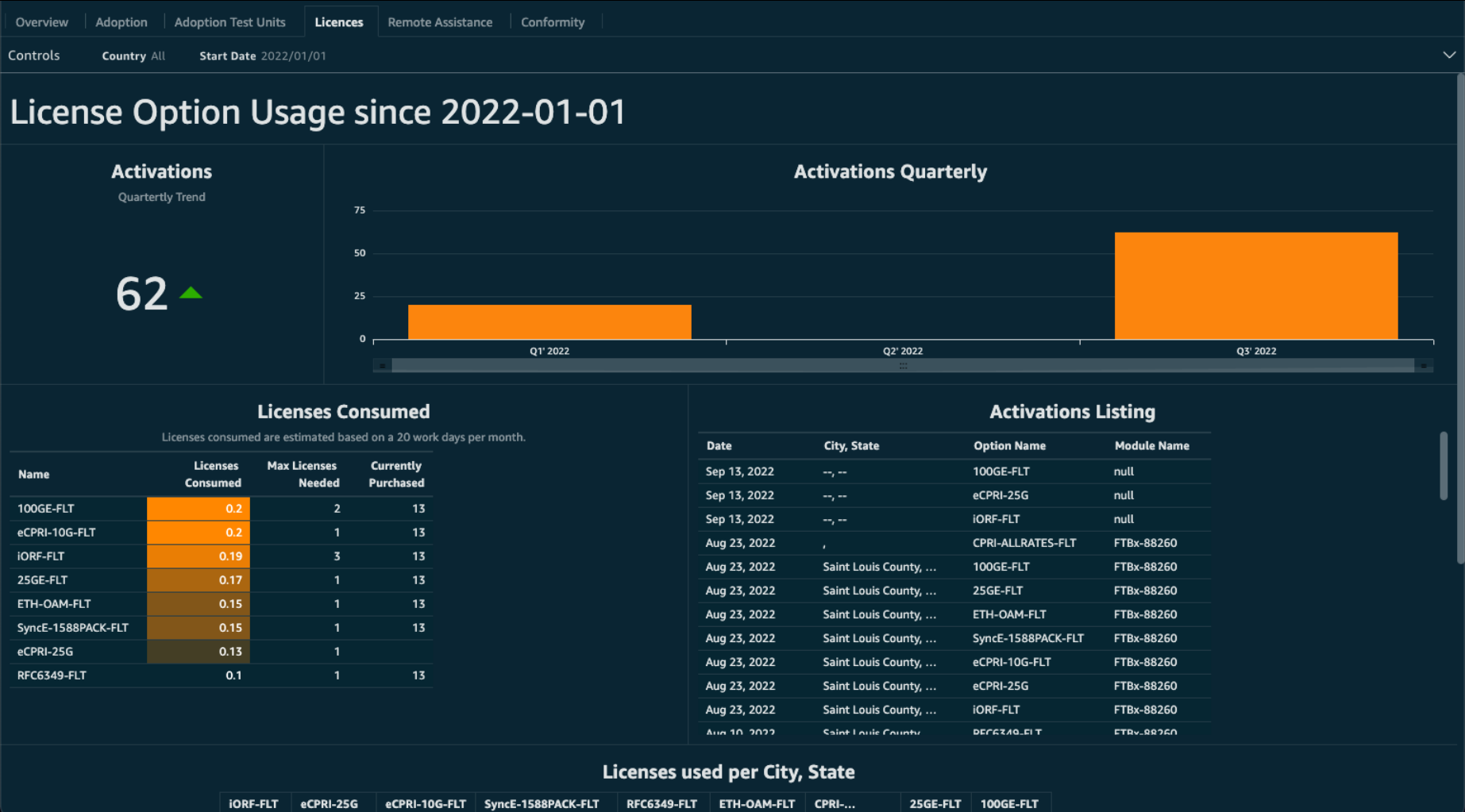




# Analytics - Filtering



# Manage Fleet - Inventory



# Easy close out package

## Cloud, Mobile & FR3



- ✓ Validate compliance
- ✓ Analyze measurements
- ✓ Edit traces
- ✓ Documentation
- ✓ Combine different types of jobs
- ✓ Generate report

Key functionalities from  
FastReporter



- ✓ Auto-documentation
- ✓ Duplicated files detection
- ✓ Template mode
- ✓ Batch process
- ✓ Auto-validation

Automated test results acceptance  
process for  
**faster test acceptance**

# Recap

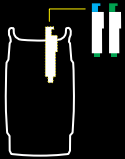
# PXM/LXM PRO

## DUPLEX AND MULTI-FIBER OLTS



### THE FASTEST

Measure loss, length, and polarity on duplex and multi-fiber links at two wavelengths to industry standards



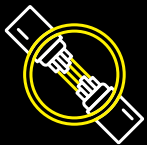
### 1-CORD REFERENCING

Unique patented Click-out design enables 1-cord referencing to accurately certify **LC, SN, MDC, MPO-8, MPO-12 and CommScope MTP** cabling systems



### LOWER COST OF OWNERSHIP

Click out connector design, 3-year warranty and calibration keeps testers in the field not the factory



### FIRST-TIME-RIGHT POLARITY

Only tester on the market to detect duplex and base-8/12 polarity issues hidden in trunk cabling





# FIP-500

## Fiber Inspection Probe



### Accurate & repeatable

High Resolution dual detectors, improved field of view, with no compromise to image quality.



### Zero-Button Automation

Auto: Focus, Center, capture and analysis. Detects new fiber on insert for a zero button experience.



### Large Capacitive Screen

Bright backlit 2.4 inch color touchscreen for easy navigation at your finger tips.



### Fast tip swap

Automatic threshold adjustment using smart RF tip scan. Quick change from Single Fiber to MultiFiber inspection



# Physical-layer field testing



Optical fiber multimeters



OLTS and fiber certifiers



OTDR and iOLM



Optical spectrum analyzers (OSA)



Dispersion



Automation and reporting



Fiber inspection



Multifiber MPO/MTP®



Light sources, power meters and VFL



xDSL/Copper



# Thank You for Attending!

## EXFO

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 Electro Rent

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