

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

Speaker: Kevin Peres (kevin.peres@exfo.com)

Sr. Applications Engineer - EXFO

CABLING
Installation & Maintenance

 **Electro Rent**

EXFO

Table of contents

1. Fiber and connector basics
2. Inspection
3. Tier 1 OLTS testing
4. MPO Polarity validation
5. Tier 2 End-to-end certification
6. OLTS and OTDR pros and cons
7. Automation and Reporting
8. Recap

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



Base 16/24 Fiber
MPO/MTP® -24



Base 16/24
MMC-16/24

1U Rack Density

12 fibers/connector = 864 fibers per 1 RU

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

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



Multimode = **aqua blue**

Multimode fiber type	Colors
OM1	Orange
OM2	Orange, Grey
OM3	Blue, Grey
OM4	Pink, Blue
OM5	Green

Singlemode

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



Singlemode = **Yellow**

OPTICAL FIBER CONNECTIVITY

Duplex

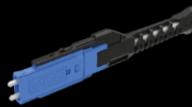
LC

- 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

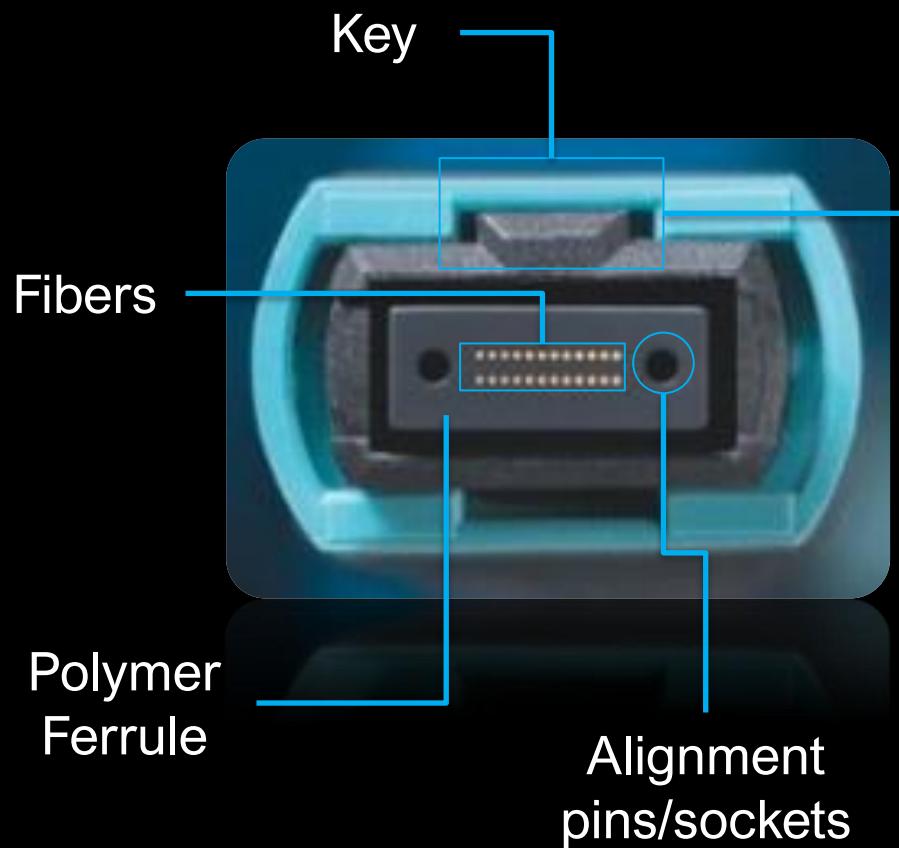


MMC-24

- VSFF
- Double row 12 fibers
- Alignment pins



MPO Connector



MPO 8, 12 & 24
connectors



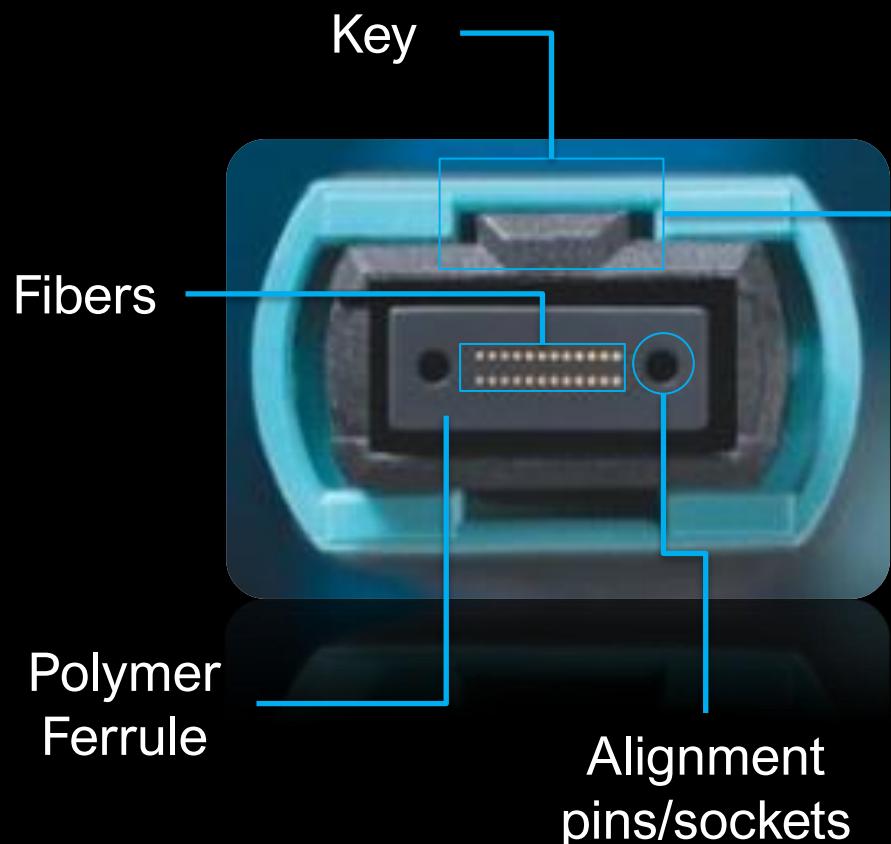
MPO 16 & 32
connectors



Key is centered

Key is on the side

MPO Connector



MPO 8, 12 & 24
connectors



MPO 16 & 32
connectors



Key is centered

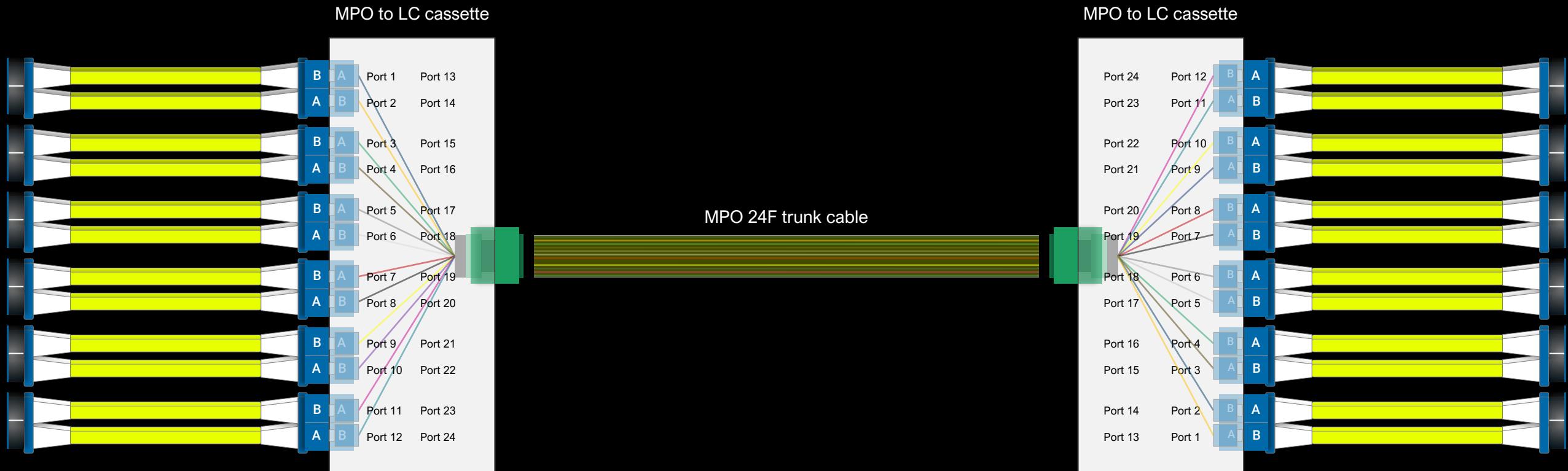
Key is on the side

Migration to Parallel Optics

High Parallel Speed Optics

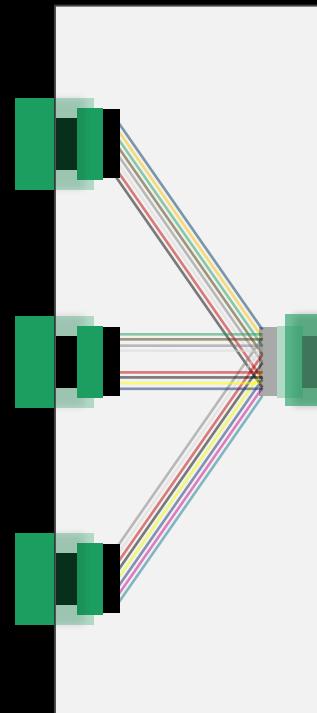
Name	Standard	Release	Form Factor	Wavelengths (nm)	Transmission Type	Fiber Type	Max Distance (m)	Max Loss (dB)	Fiber Count	Connector Type
100GBASE-SR2	IEEE 802.3cd	2018	QSFP56	850	Parallel	OM3	70	1.8	4	MF Base-4
100GBASE-SR2	IEEE 802.3cd	2018	QSFP56	850	Parallel	OM4	100	1.9	4	MF Base-4
100GBASE-PSM4	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

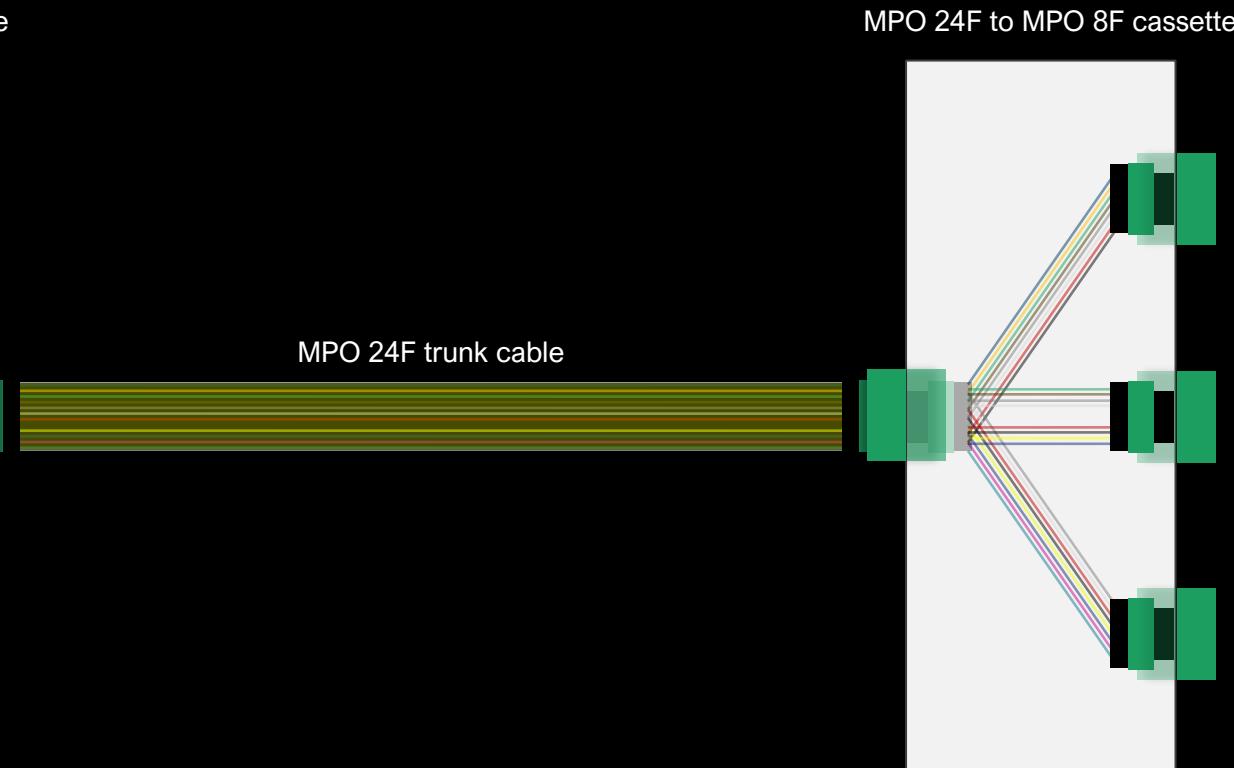


Migration to parallel optics

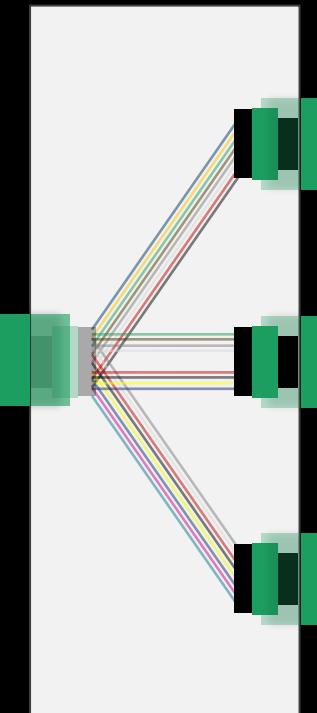
MPO 24F to MPO 8F cassette



MPO 24F trunk cable

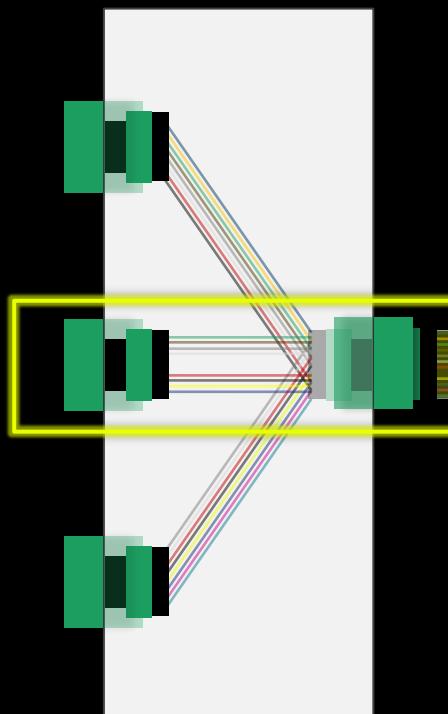


MPO 24F to MPO 8F cassette



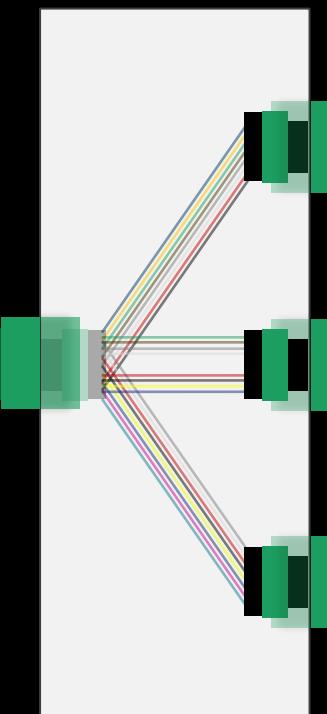
Migration to parallel optics

MPO 24F to MPO 8F cassette



MPO 24F trunk cable

MPO 24F to MPO 8F cassette



Fiber Inspection

Why is inspecting multi-fiber connectors even more important?

#1

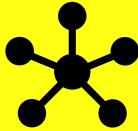
cause of network failures is contaminated connectors

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

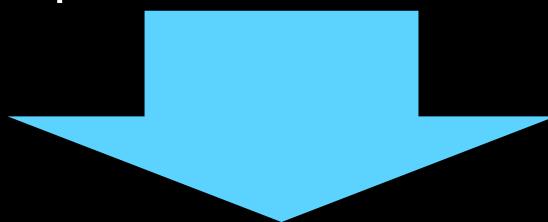


FIP-500 Probe

MPO Inspection results

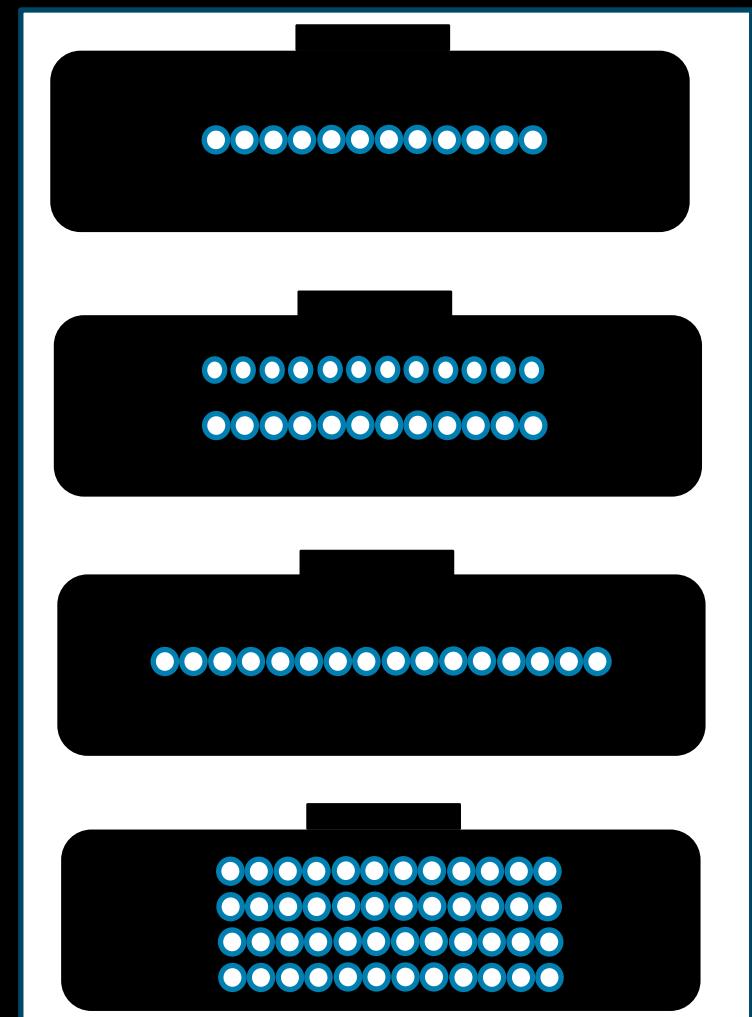
MPO connectors

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

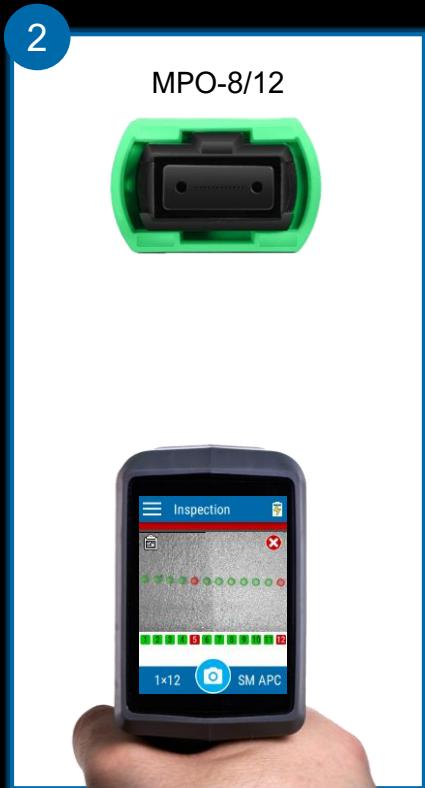


Multiplies the occurrence of damaged or dirty fibers

Multiplies possibilities of a failing link/channel



Connector Inspection



Tier 1 Testing OLTS

Tier-1 testing definition



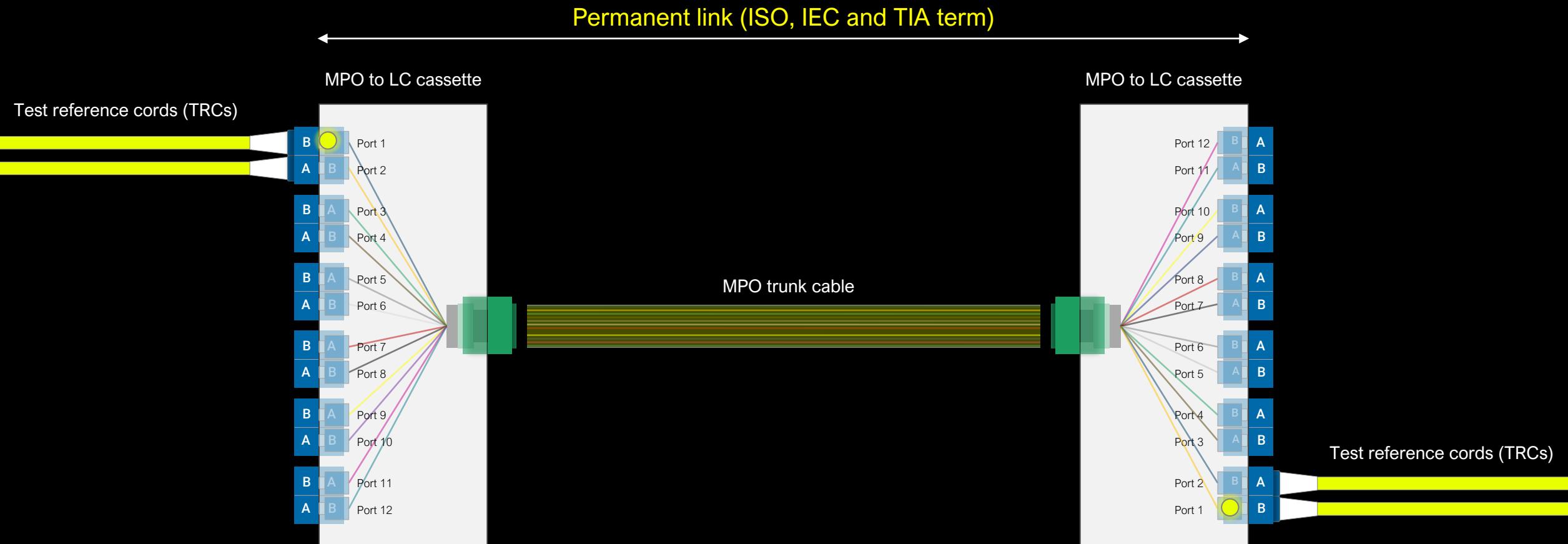
TIA-568 : Optical Fiber Cabling and Components Standard

- 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



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

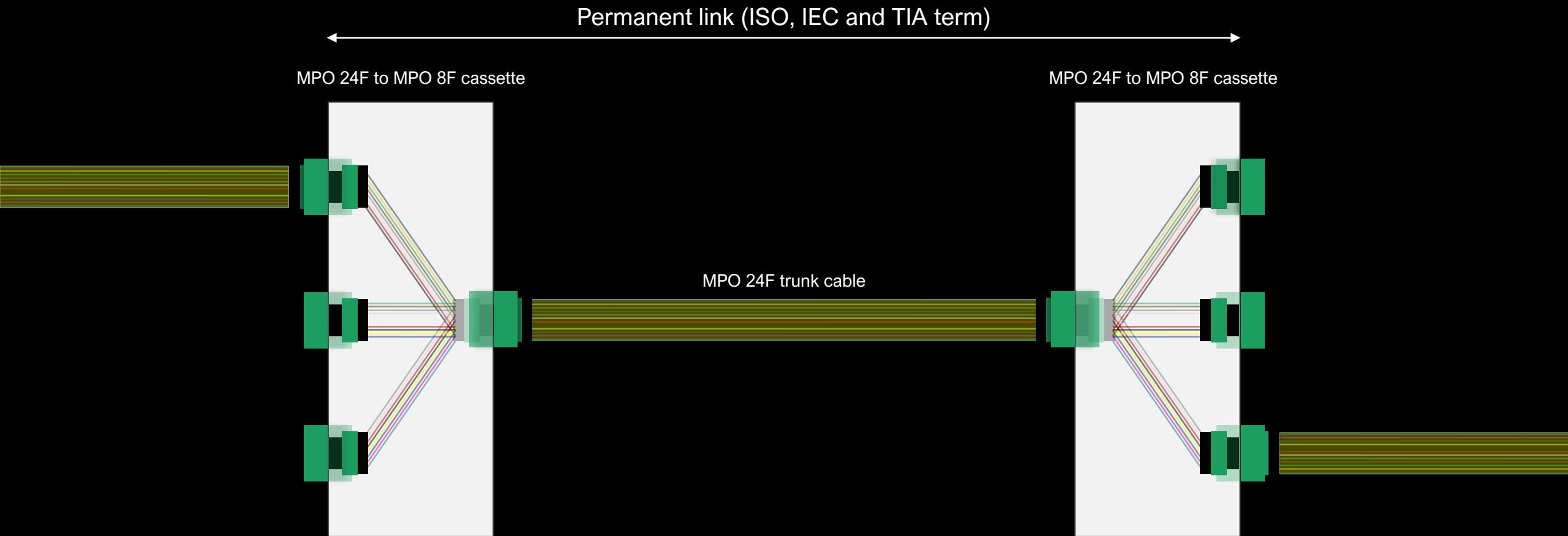
Tier 1 certification testing on LC

LOW LOSS
PASS



WILL SUPPORT
HIGH SPEED
100/200/400G

Tier 1 certification testing on MPO 8/12F



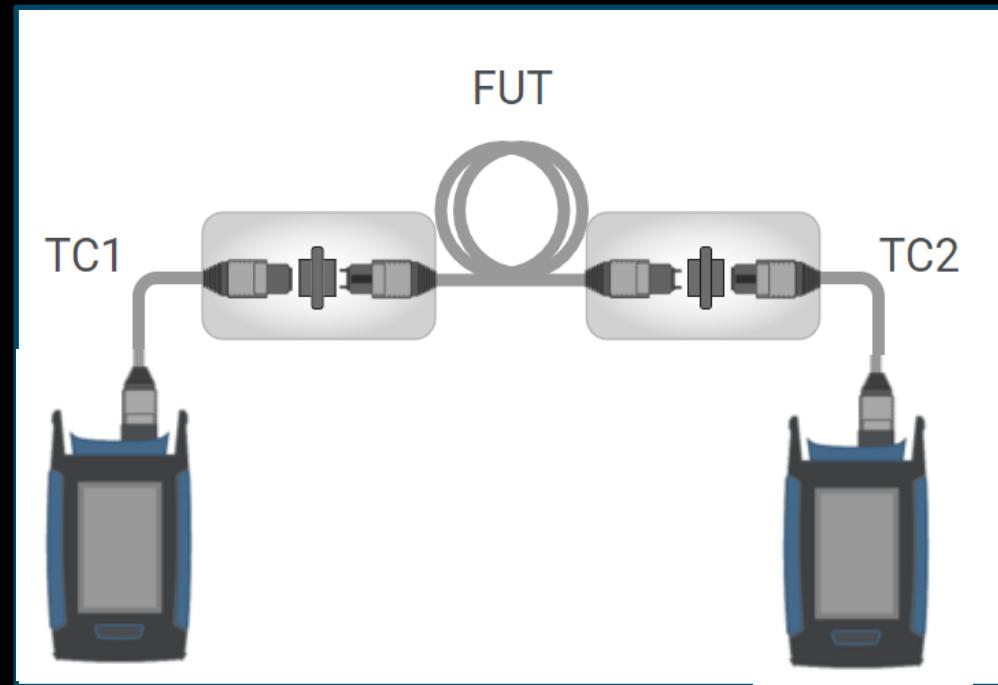
Tier 1 certification testing on Multi-Fiber



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%

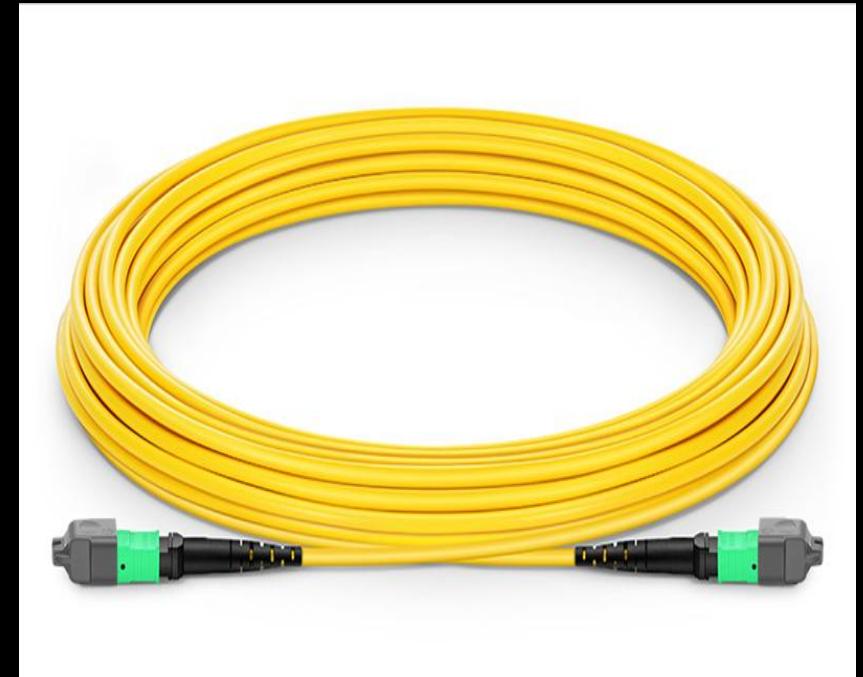
of MPO-cable users report
that determining polarity
type is confusing

- 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



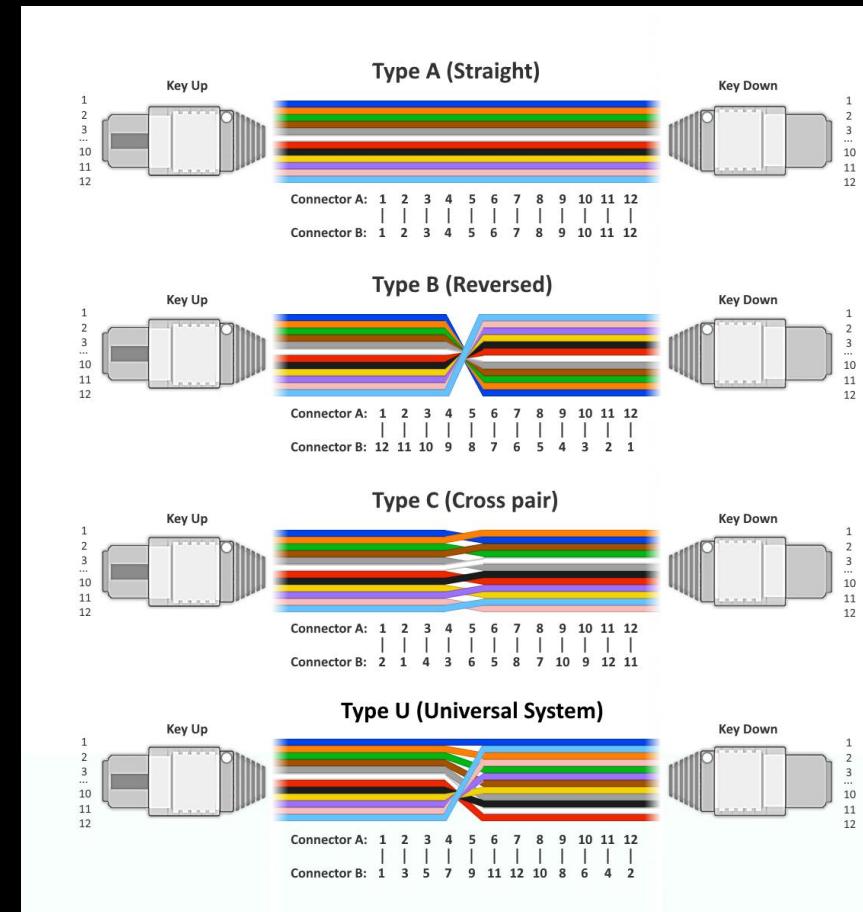
Regardless of polarity type, they may all look the same !

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)

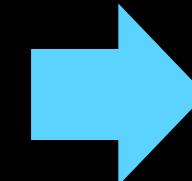
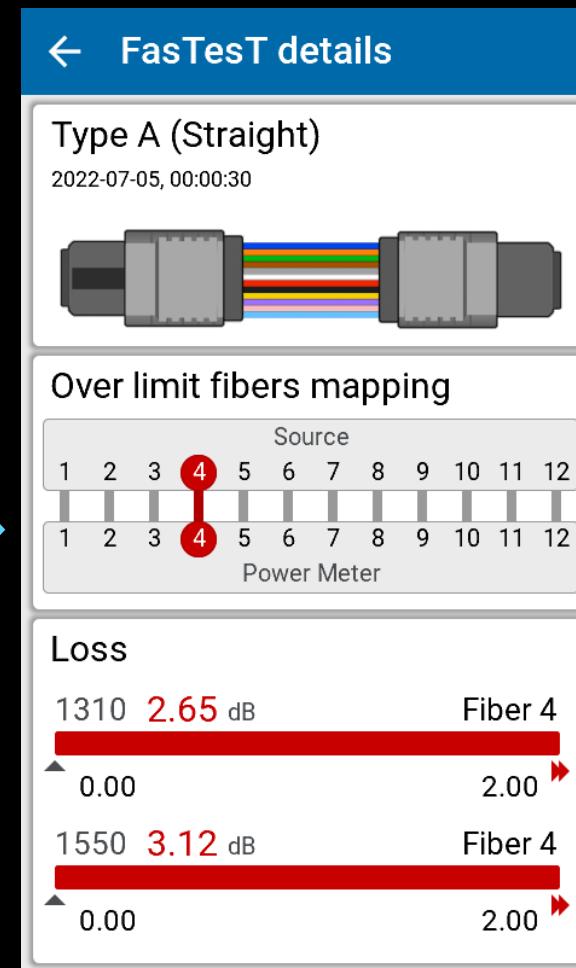
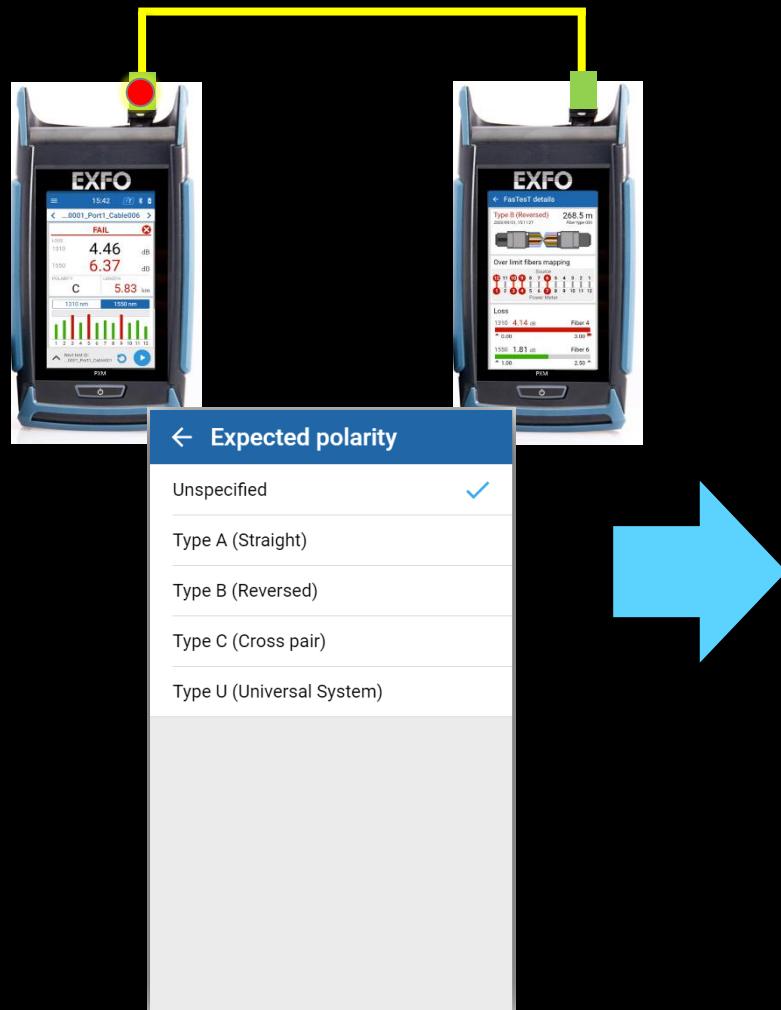


Polarity validation

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



Polarity validation



← Fibers details

Loss (dB)

Fibers	1310 nm	1550 nm
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

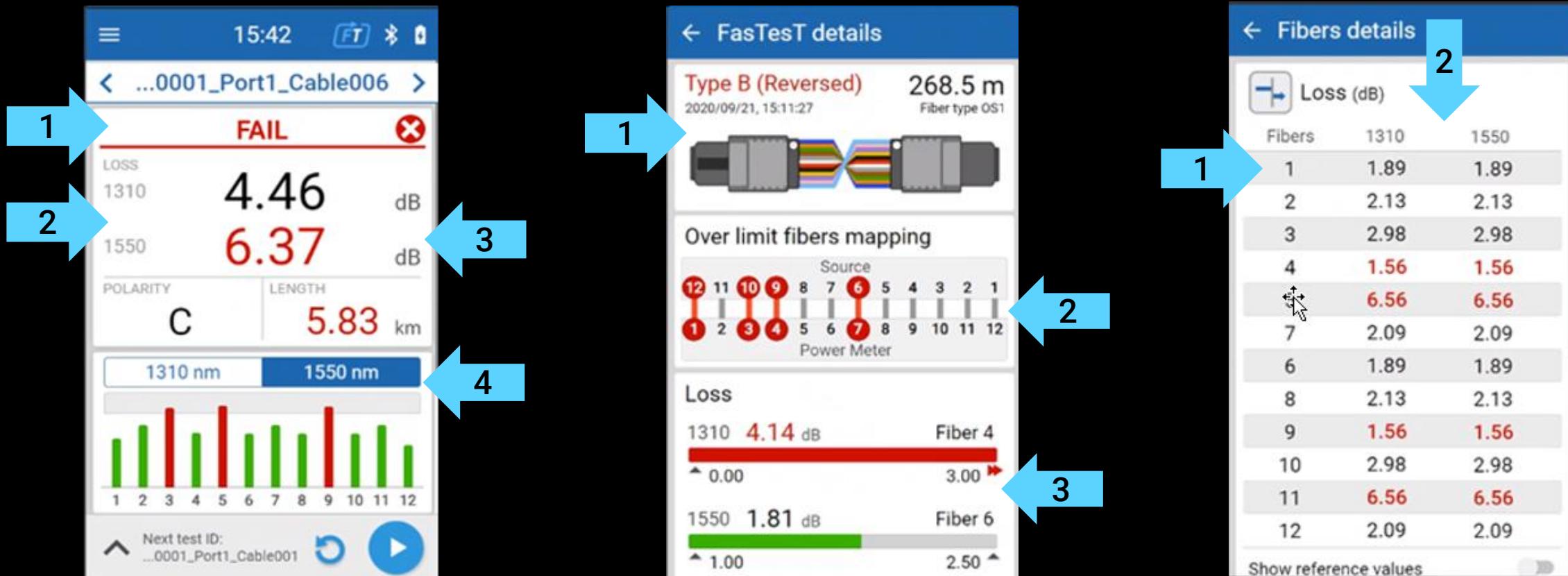
Reference details

2022-07-04 23:56:22

Adapter-cord

Polarity A

MPO OLTS test results example



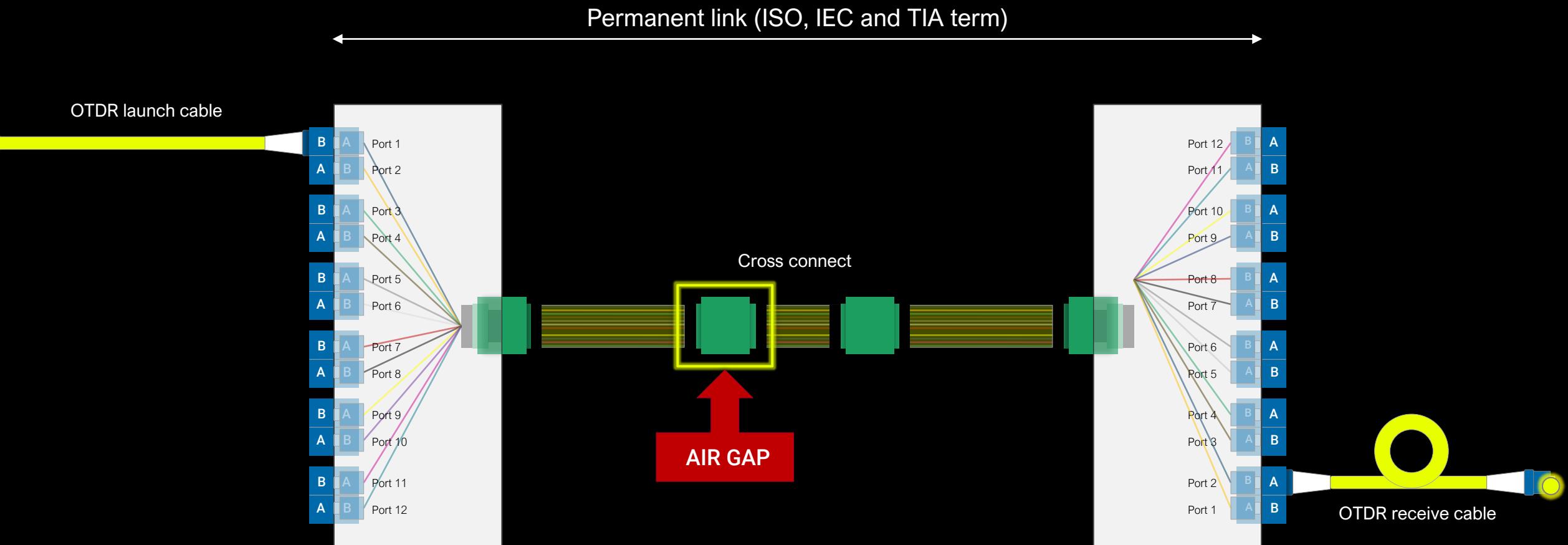
1. P/F global status
2. Worst fiber loss
3. Length
4. 12-Fiber bar graph

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

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

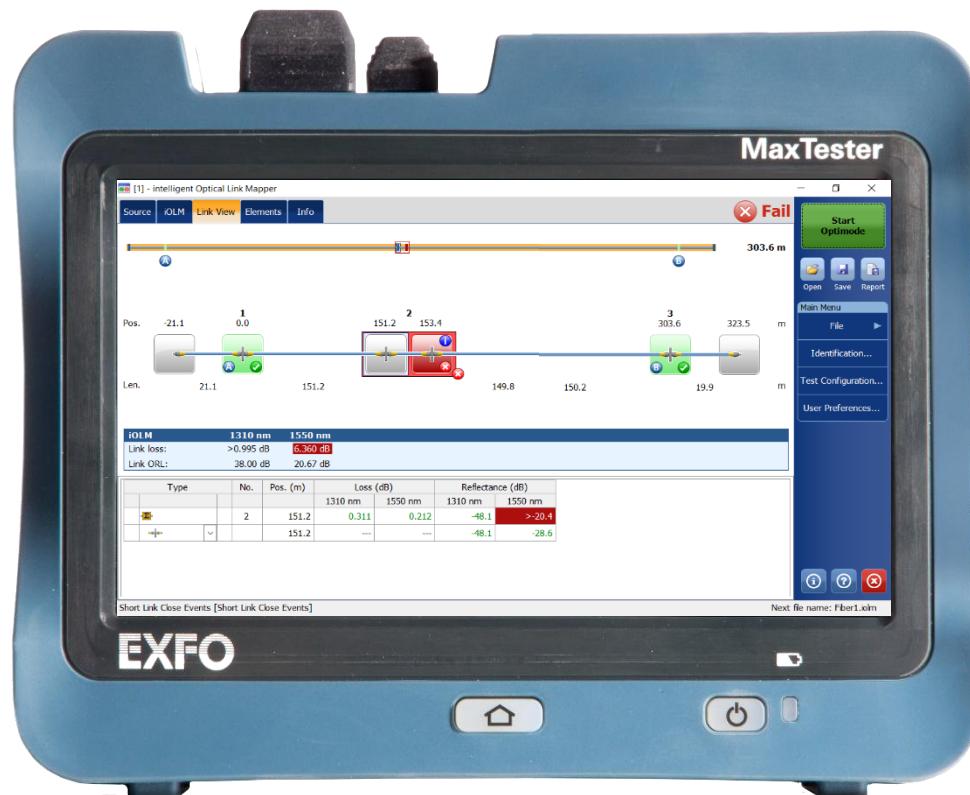
Tier 2 Testing OTDR

Troubleshooting using an OTDR



Troubleshooting using an OTDR

**FAILURE
IN CROSS
CONNECTION**



Troubleshooting using an OTDR



Troubleshooting using an OTDR



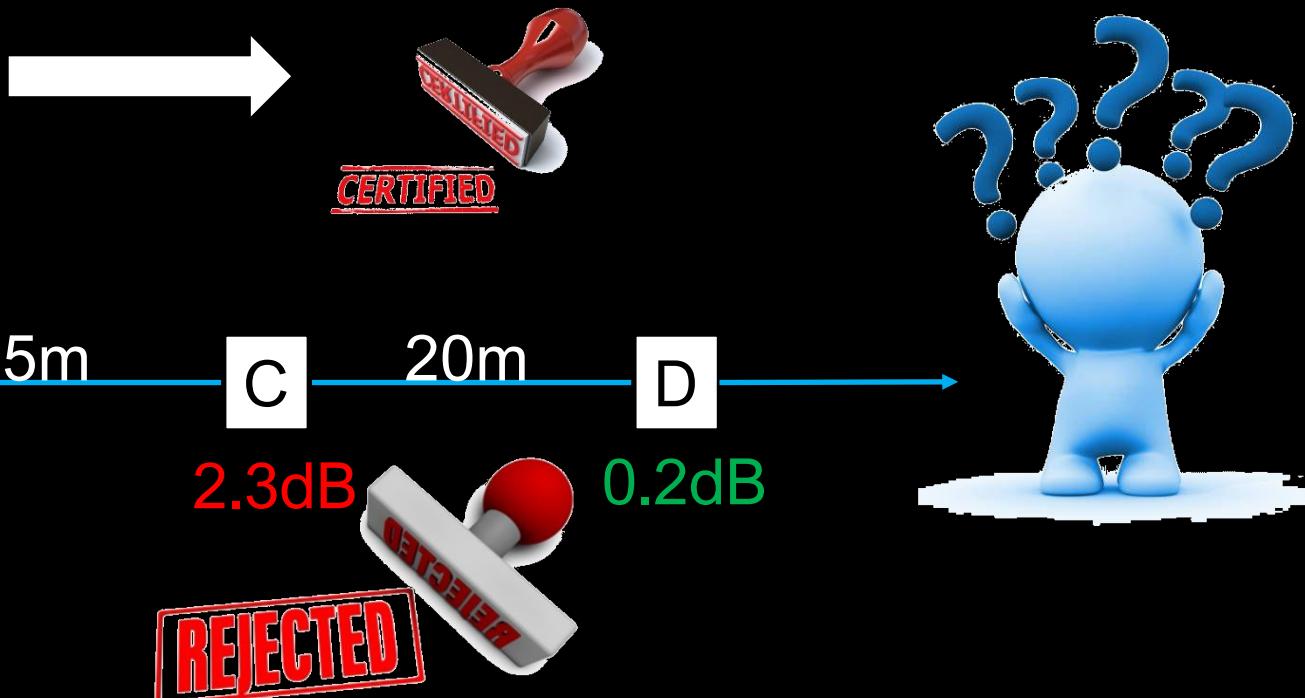
Self-reflections on the “certification” concept

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

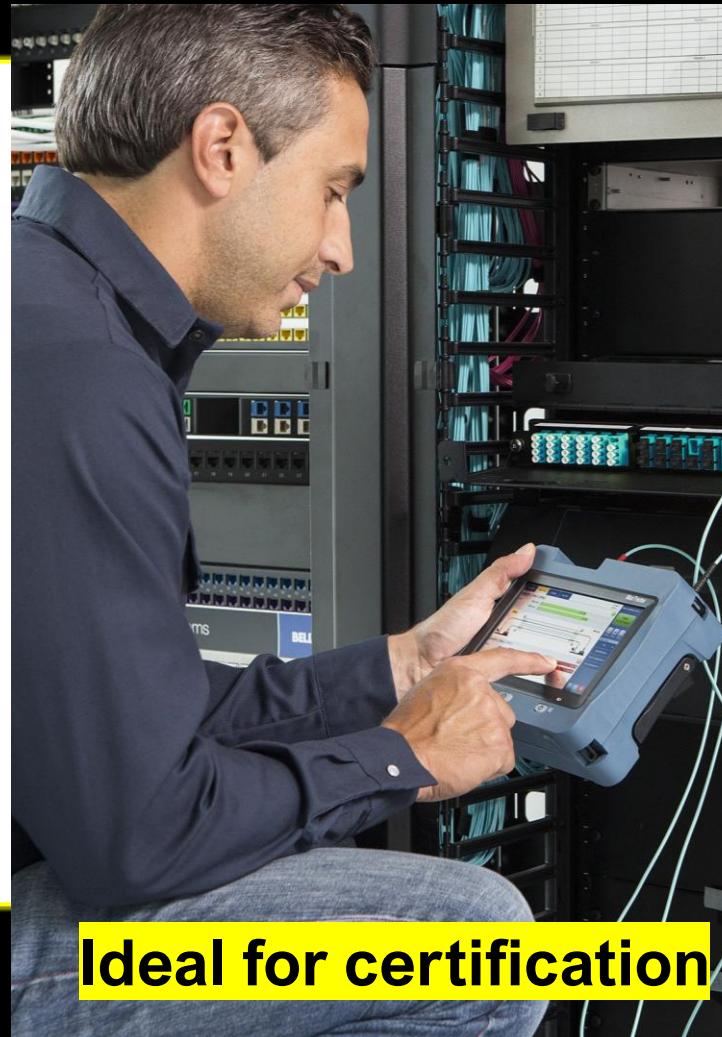
Automated IL+ORL+Length

Very fast

Reference validation

E2E Loss measurement + Polarity + continuity

Bidirectional or unidirectional



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



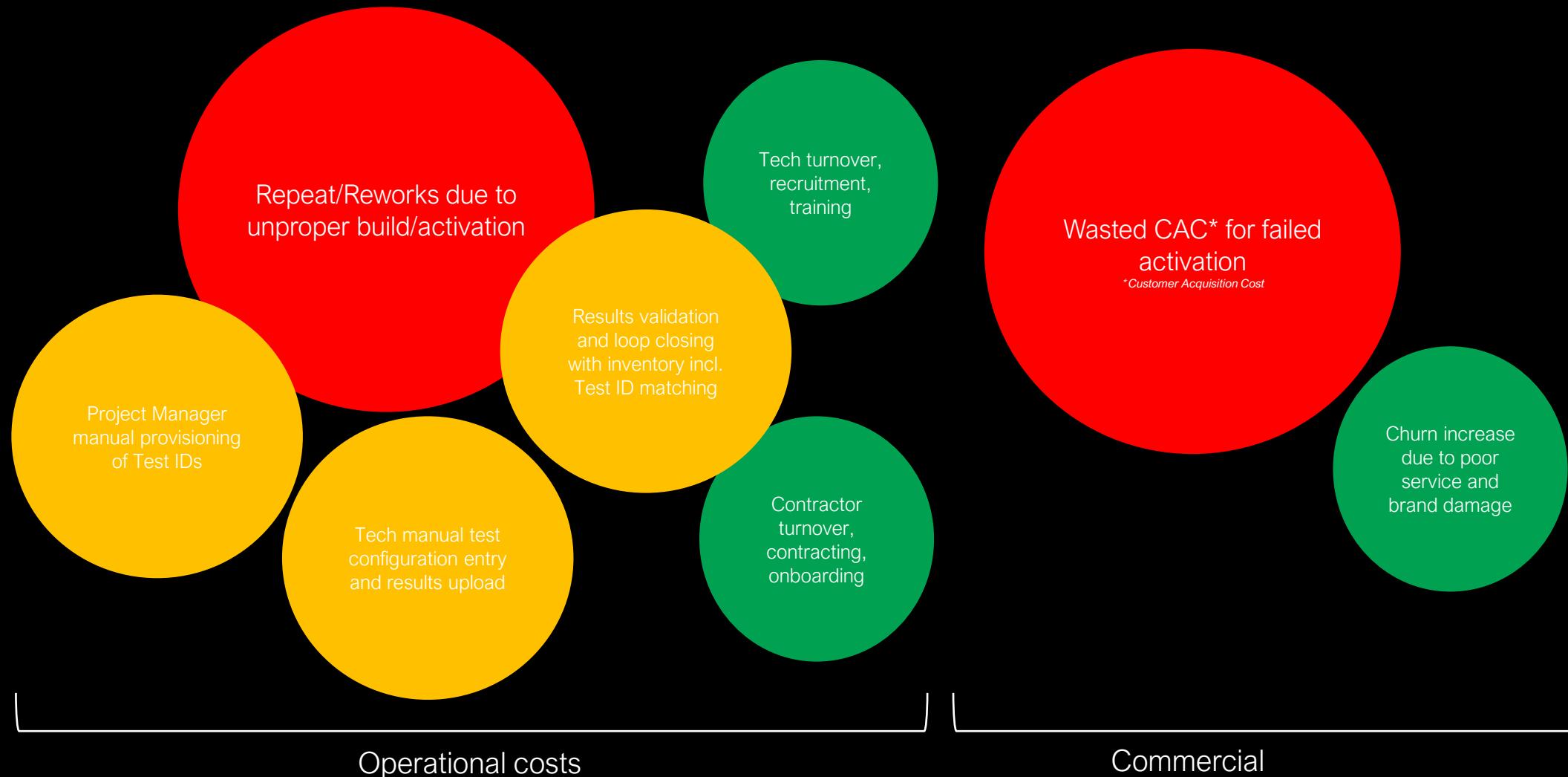
Ideal for characterization and Tier 2 certification

Weaknesses

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

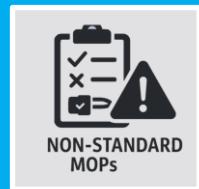
Test Automation

Network lifecycle testing – Potential Savings



Field Challenges

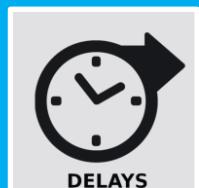
Non-standard MOPs and inconsistent procedures



Manual data transfers (USB, SD cards, screenshots)



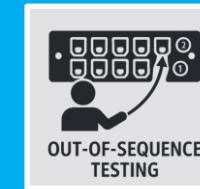
Delays in approval, reporting, and payments



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



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



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.



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.

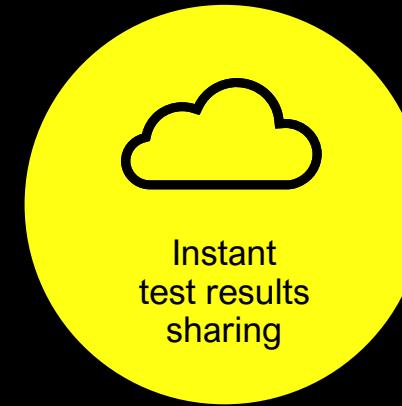
Field test management solution



Create & assign
jobs to field techs



Pre-defined &
controlled info



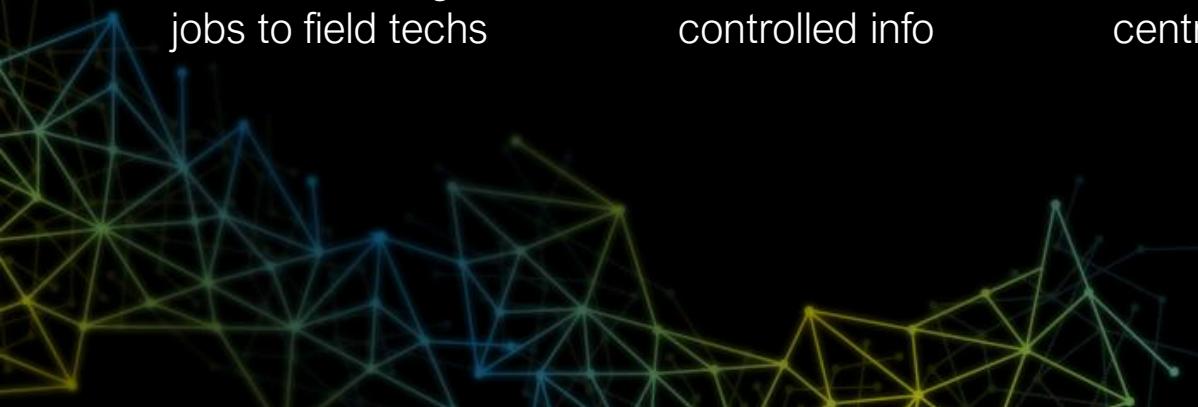
Real-time &
centralized upload



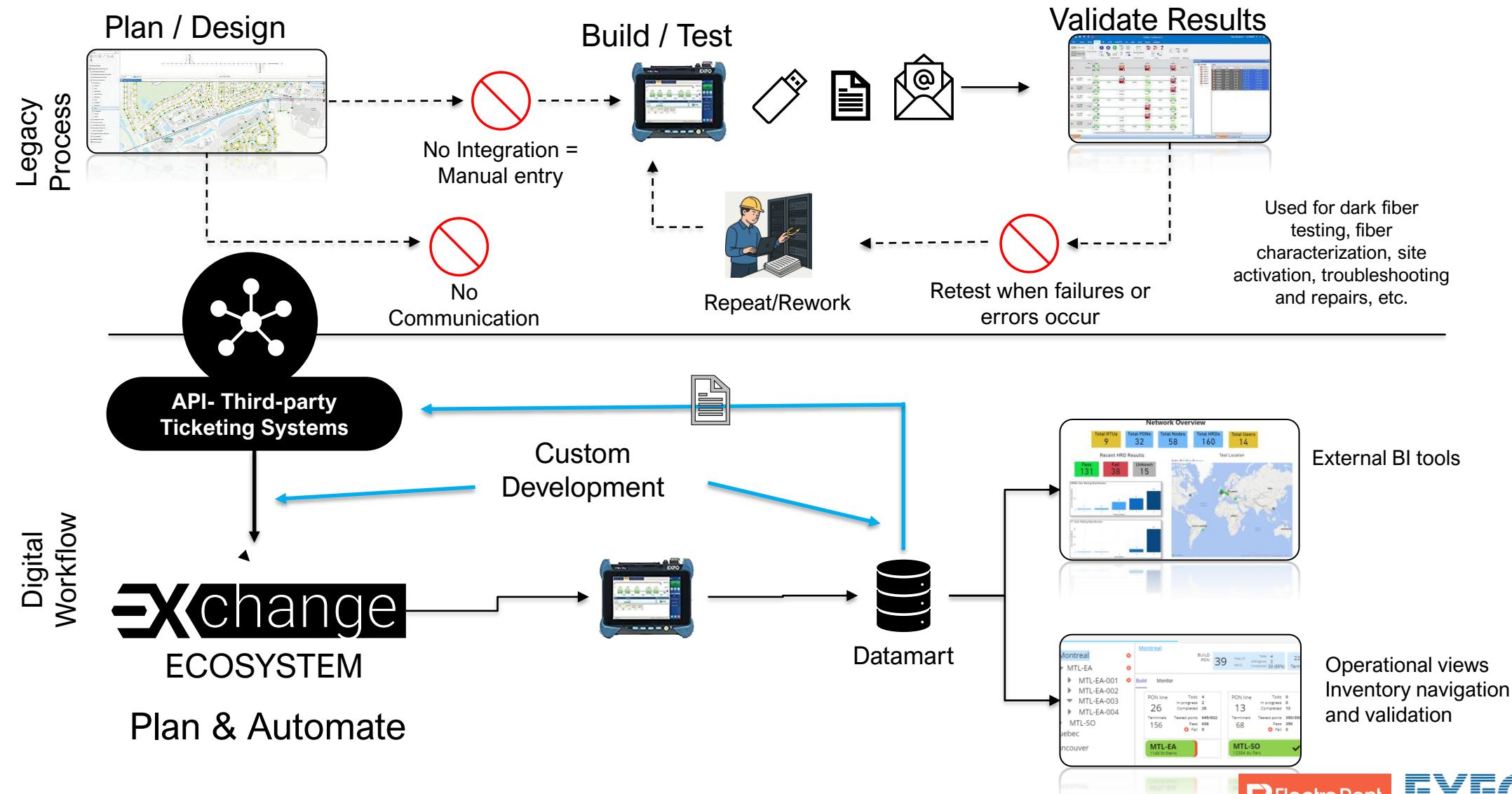
Online reporting
& progress view



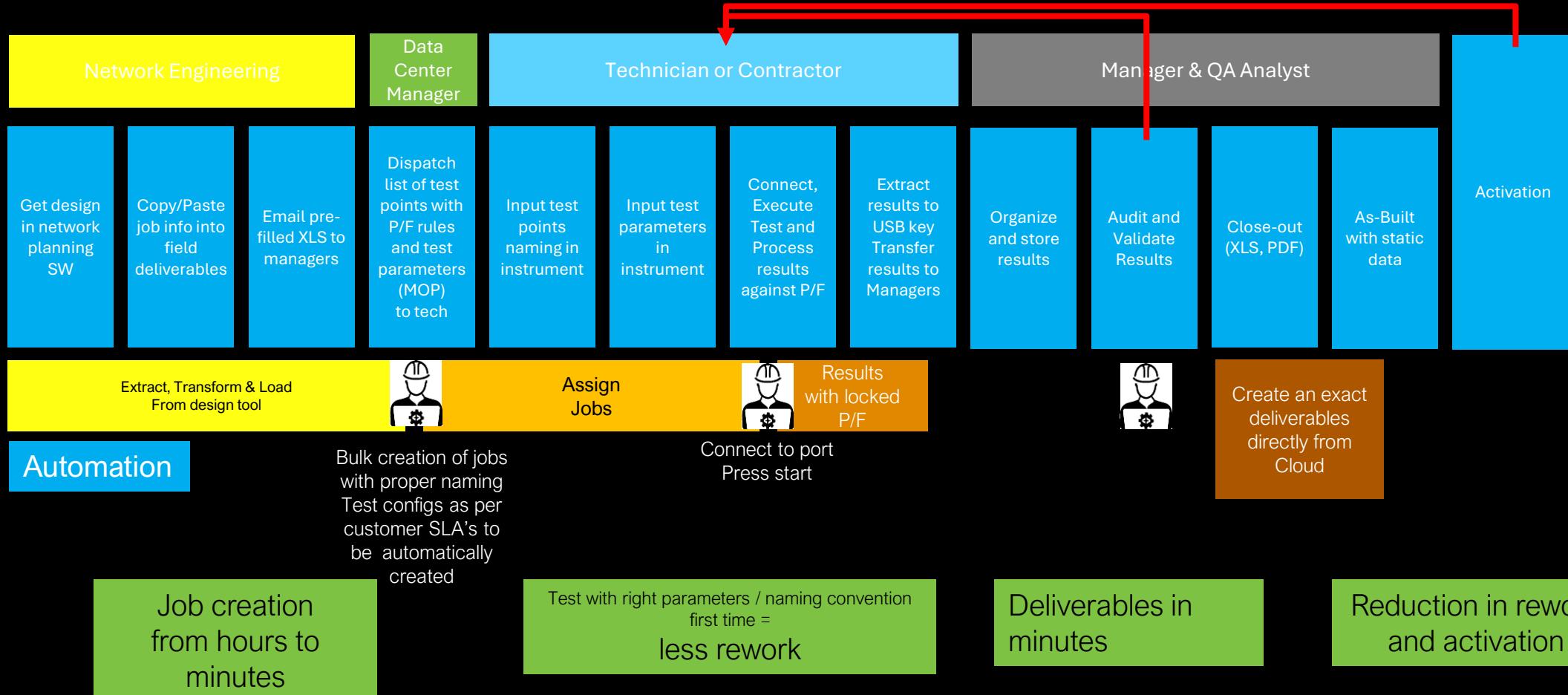
Comprehensive
analytics & BI



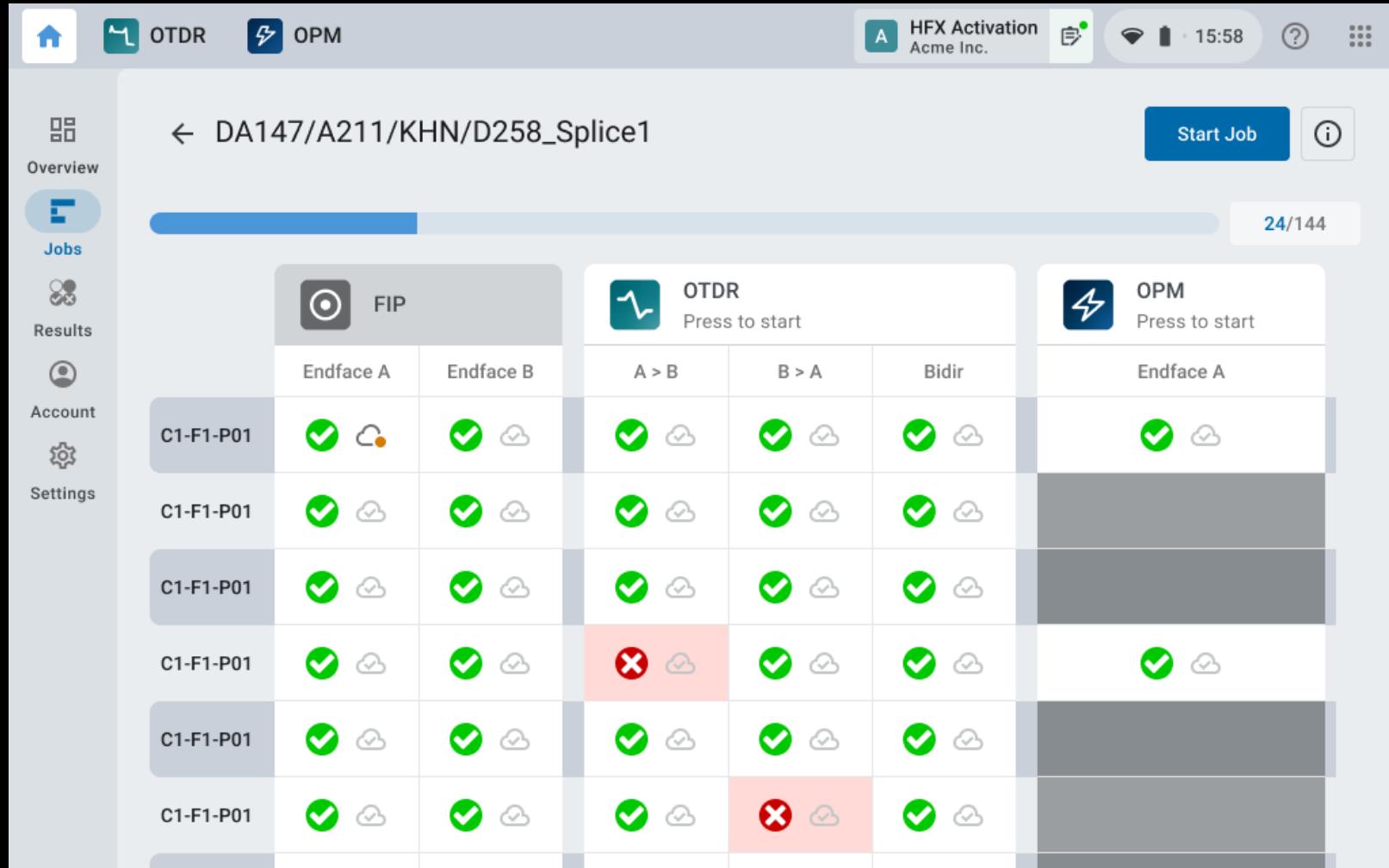
Automation Ecosystem



Use Case Process



Digitized MOP



The screenshot shows the Digitized MOP software interface. The top navigation bar includes icons for Home, OTDR, and OPM, along with a battery level of 15:58 and a question mark icon. The main title is "DA147/A211/KHN/D258_Splice1". The left sidebar has tabs for Overview, Jobs (selected), Results, Account, and Settings. The main content area displays a table of test results for six fiber splices (C1-F1-P01). The table has columns for FIP (Endface A and Endface B), OTDR (A > B, B > A, Bidir), and OPM (Endface A). Icons indicate test status: green checkmark for successful, red X for failed, and a cloud with a dot for pending or incomplete. A progress bar at the top shows 24/144 completed.

Splice ID	FIP		OTDR			OPM
	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 | **Ex**change



tableau

snowflake

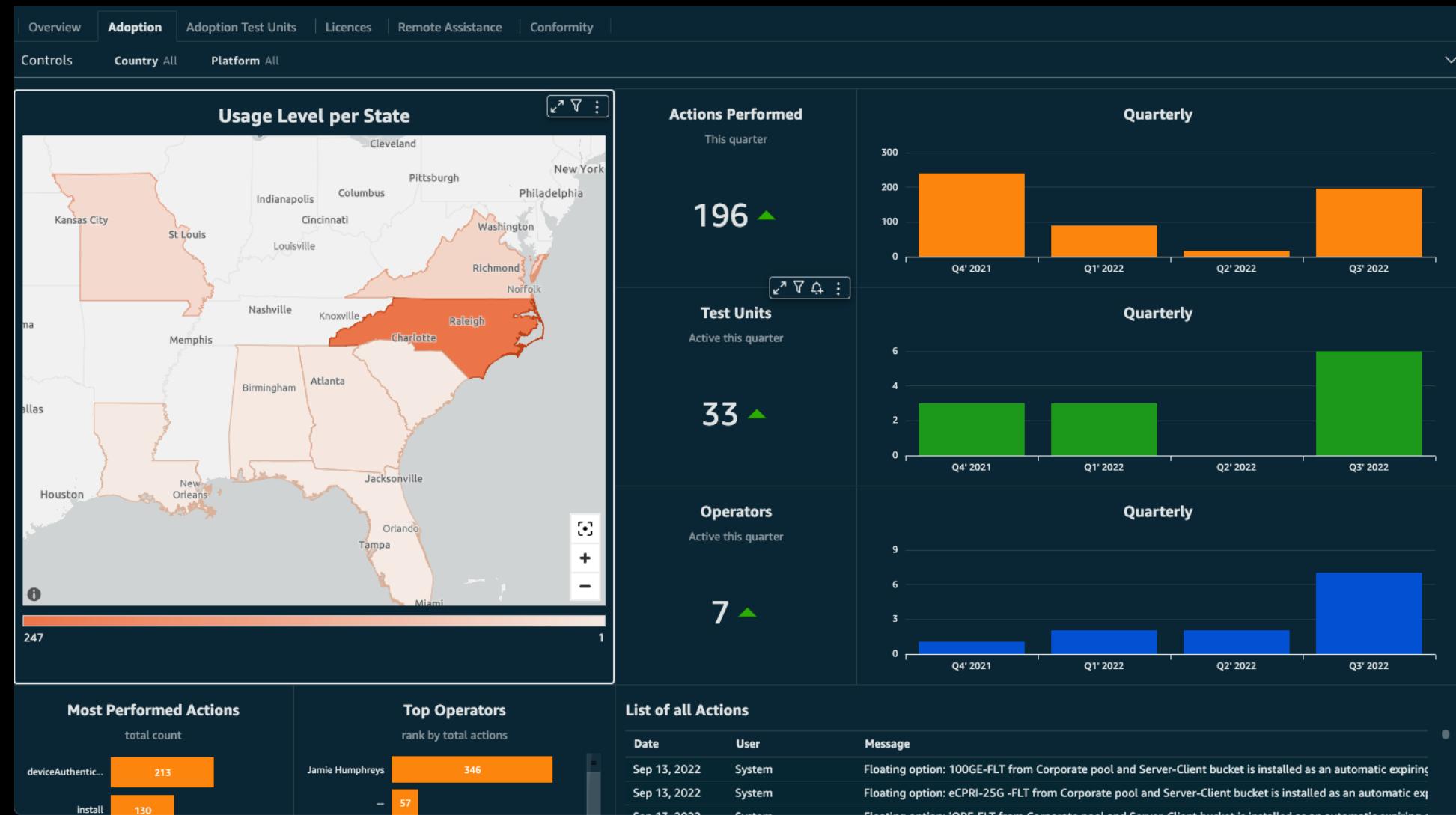
MicroStrategy

Power BI

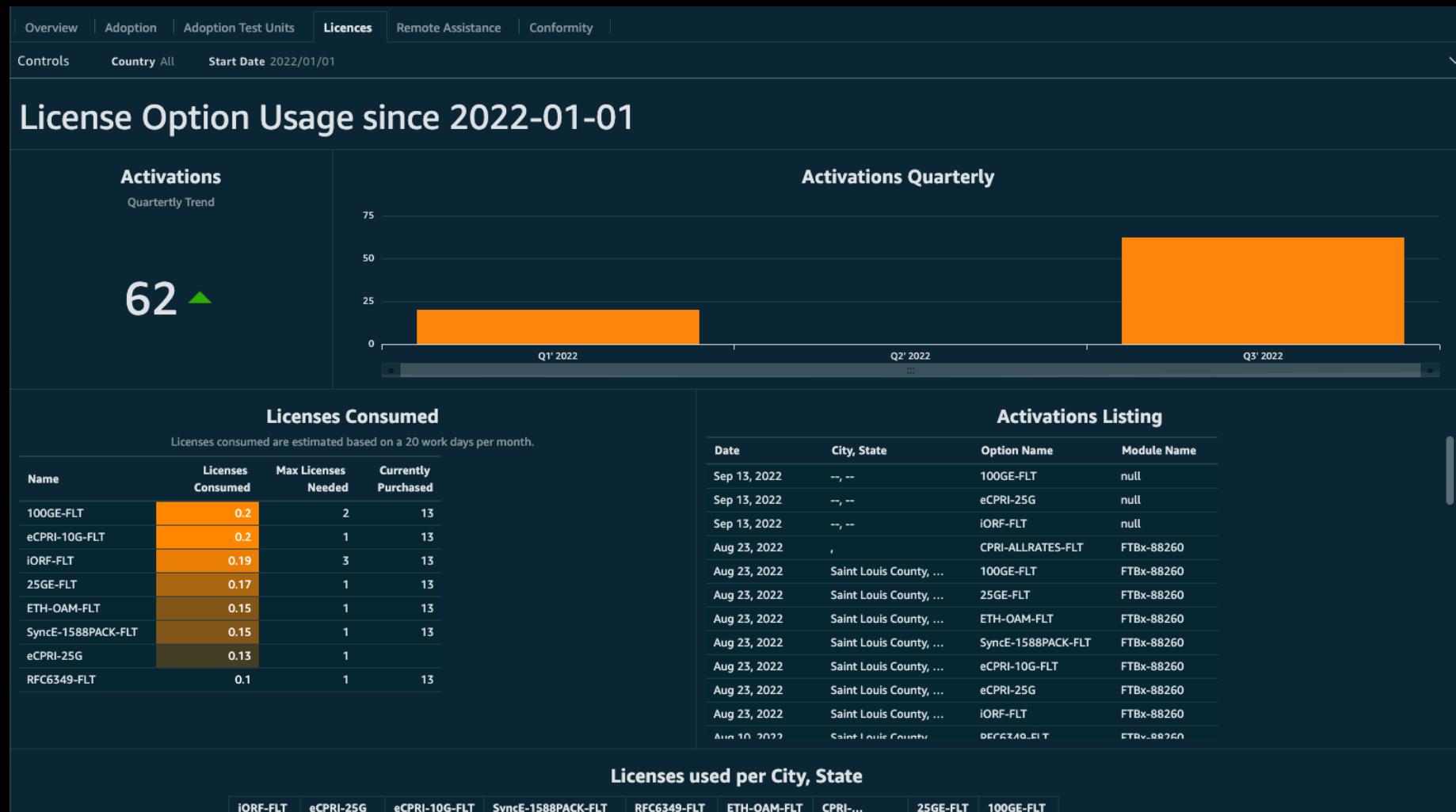
Qlik

Excel

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



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

Key functionalities from
FastReporter

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!



Kevin.Peres@EXFO.com



For more information:

800.553.2255

<https://www.electrorent.com/>