

Lecture 1- Introduction to Fiber Optics

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Projected IP Growth

Courtesy G. Epps, Cisco



Its Raining Data Slide Courtesy Intel



Ave. Files on HD
54GBRetail Customer DB
600 TBClinical Image DB HD video projection
12 EB/yrPhysics (LHC)
300 EB/yr



Billions of New Sources to Come Slide Courtesy Intel 1222 Routing Enterprise **IP** Services Thin Client Point of Sale Enterprise dustrial PC insportatio Enerav actorv

50+ billion devices. <1% connected as of 2009

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Example: Advanced Video Technology

Slide Courtesy Intel





	24Hz		48Hz		60	Hz	120Hz (3D)	
HDR Increase (color depth)	24	48	24	48	24	48	24	48
Today: Full HD	1.19	2.39	2.39	4.78	2.99	5.97	5.97	11.94
1080p	Gbps	Gbps	Gbps	Gbps	Gbps	Gbps	Gbps	Gbps
Tomorrow : Quad HD	4.78	9.56	9.56	19.11	11.94	23.89	23.89	47.78
2160p	Gbps	Gbps	Gbps	Gbps	Gbps	Gbps	Gbps	Gbps

Photonic links could facilitate better TV experiences

Data Center Ethernet Demands



Rationale for Terabit Optical Ethernet

 Commercial Ethernet is rapidly moving to 100Gbps deployment using optical coherent technologies – Slow for future Terabyte Applications !!!



Historical Fiber Capacity



Capacity Limits of Optical Fiber Networks, René-Jean Essiambre et. al., JOURNAL OF LIGHTWAVE TECHNOLOGY, VOL. 28, NO. 4, FEBRUARY 15, 2010

Carbon Footprint Contributions of Information Technologies



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Network Classification



Public Networks



Enterprise Networks



Granularity Driven Function and Node Design



	Line	Waveband	Wavelength
Amplification (IR)	*		
Eye Shaping		*	
Routing/Connectivity/Blocking			*
Switching			*
3R			*
Transport quality management		*	*
Muxing	*	*	*
Service Level			*
Performance Monitoring	*	*	*
Resiliance	*	*	*

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Evolution of Fiber-Optic Point-to-Point Transmission

Multimode fiber-optic waveguides >5dB/km attenuation	Multimode fiber-optic waveguides >5dB/km attenuation Low loss Single mode optical fibers 1 dB/km @ 1310 nm Early 80s		Operation in the low loss window of 0.2 dB/km @ 1550 nm but high dispersion @ 1550 nm Mid to L	Multichannel erbium doped fiber amplifiers (EDFAs) @ 1550 nm deployed. Late 80s to Early 90s		AT&T True Wave Fiber and Corning Large Optical Core Fiber reduce fiber FWM		
Early 70s Room temperature GaAs LEDs and multimode FP Lasers @ 830 nm	1	Multimode Fabry-Perot 1310 nm lasers	Development of single frequency DFB 1310 nm and 1550 nm lasers	New disp shifted fil yields Ze dispersion 1550 nm dB/km lo 1310 nm	New dispersion shifted fiber yields Zero dispersion @ 1550 nm and 0.5 dB/km loss @ 1310 nm		d 90s ltichannel DM @1550 nm. nber of nnels and nnel spacing ited by fiber r-wave mixing VM)	Mid 90s Optical Solitons, dispersion compensation
Ist Generation	2	► 2nd Generation	 3rd Generati 	on	4th G	Generat	tion	5th Generation

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