

# Next-generation PON testing

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**EXFO**

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With gigabit broadband now becoming a bare essential, as well as the opportunities presented by business services and 5G small cell support, service providers are starting to consider upgrading their current fiber architectures with next-generation PON equipment. This paper will look at what operators should know to ensure their infrastructures can support such an evolution.

In today's FTTH networks, there usually is a feeder fiber (called F1) leaving the central office (CO). This link can sometimes be as long as 30 kilometers. This fiber will feed a splitter that will typically feed 32 fibers, each one connected to an individual house. These are called the F2 fibers.

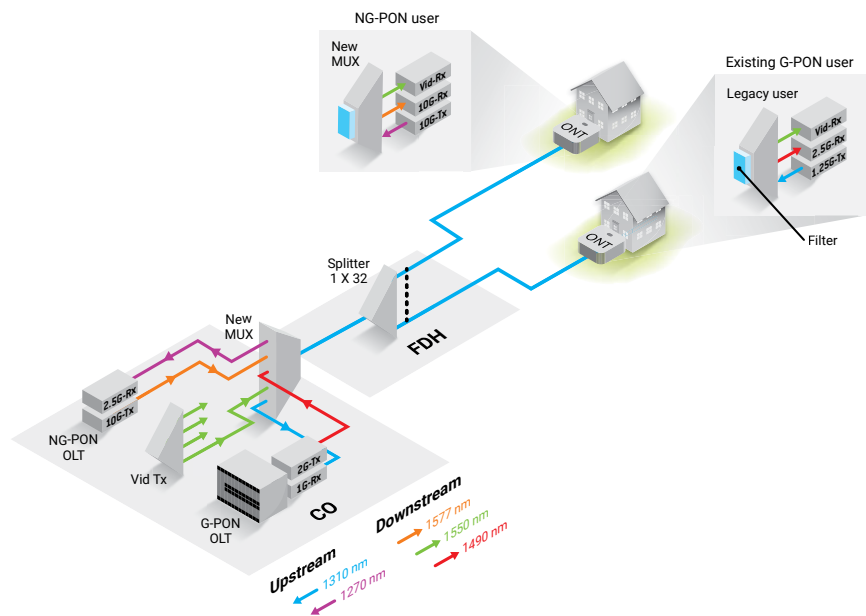


Figure 1. Typical PON network technology

Whether it is next generation PON, legacy or slower speed FTTH, the number one fiber-related issue found in the field involves dirty or damaged connectors. Contaminated connectors may induce loss/or reflectance and so connector quality is critical. The second major type of problem involves physical issues with the fiber itself, for example stress on the fiber (such as a tie wrap used to attach fibers, a tube that is kinked, etc.). Many industry white papers discuss the importance performing these basic validations (connector cleanliness and fiber characterization) regardless of network topology (i.e. not specific to FTTH and PON). For the purpose of this discussion, let's focus primarily on PON, and by extension, next generation PON challenges and solutions.



Next generation PON introduces advantages such as higher bandwidth and higher split ratio but complicates things by adding several possible wavelengths, both upstream and downstream.

## The introduction of pass-through PON-specific power meters (PPM)

Data from the house, typically called the optical network termination (ONT), features two characteristics that make it complicated to measure and validate:

1. At the installation phase, an ONT is typically in keep-alive mode and emits in short bursts, meaning that the upstream transmission is not continuous. As such, standard power meters are not capable of measuring the power coming from an ONT.
2. An ONT transmits upstream only if it receives a downstream signal from the CO (typically called the optical line termination or OLT). To measure the power in both directions, the ONT has to receive enough power and emit properly. A regular power meter (not pass-through) would not be able to measure power issuing from the ONT as it would no longer be receiving the downstream signal from the OLT and consequently would not be emitting.

For such reasons, in the early 2000's, the test and measurement industry developed pass-through PON-specific power meters (PPM) that can measure burst (i.e. fine-tuned to detect the specific burst mode of available PON technologies). Consequently, there are two fiber connections on the unit so that, when a PON power meter is inserted into the network, most of the signal continues to go through, enabling the network to still be operational, yet filtering out a given portion of the signal to conduct power measurements. Since transmission is bi-directional (from the CO to the house in continuous mode, and from the house to the CO in burst mode) such PON power meters can, with the proper set of internal tap and filters, simultaneously measure power in both directions (see Figure 2).

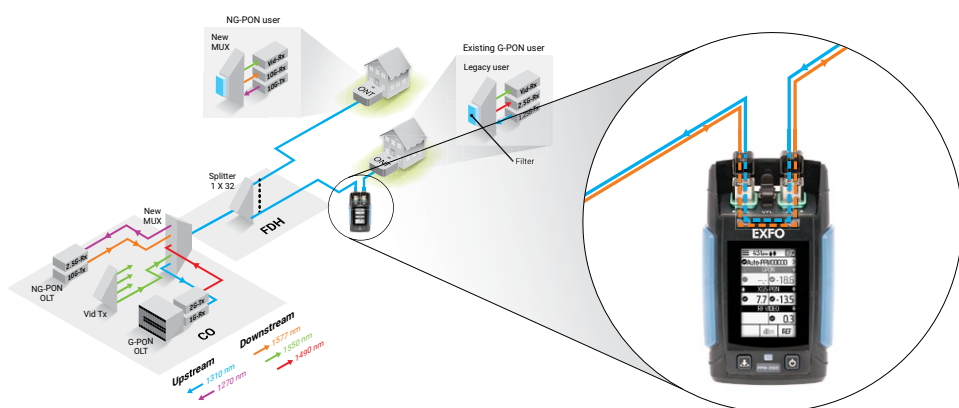


Figure 2. Pass-through mode in PON power meter

In legacy GPON this is quite simple, as there is only one wavelength (1310 nm) coming from the house, and one (1490 nm), sometimes two when the 1550 nm wavelength for RF is added, coming from the OLT. Wavelength filtering is therefore not required upstream, and minimally required downstream to separate the two wavelengths.

Next generation PON introduces advantages such as higher bandwidth and higher split ratio but complicates things by adding several possible wavelengths, both upstream and downstream, as seen in Figure 3.



A test tool that can discriminate between all these wavelengths and technologies is now required—one that can still detect several burst modes as well as offer pass-through capability.

	Legacy and current				Next generation		
	GPON	1G-EPON1	XG-PON1	XGS-PON	10G/1G-EPON	10G/10G-EPON	NG-PON
PON rate (down/up)	2.5G/1.25G	1.25G/1.25G	10G/2.5G	10G/10G	10G/1.25G	10G/10G	10G/10G
Downstream $\lambda$ (nm)	1480-1500	1480-1500	1575-1580	1575-1580	1575-1580	1575-1580	1596-1603
Upstream $\lambda$ (nm)	1310 $\pm$ 20	1310 $\pm$ 50 or 1310 $\pm$ 20	1260-1280	1260-1280	1310 $\pm$ 50 or 1310 $\pm$ 20	1270 $\pm$ 10	1524-1544 (wide) 1524-1540 (narrow)
Split ratio	1:128	1:64	1:128	1:256	1:64	1:64	1:256

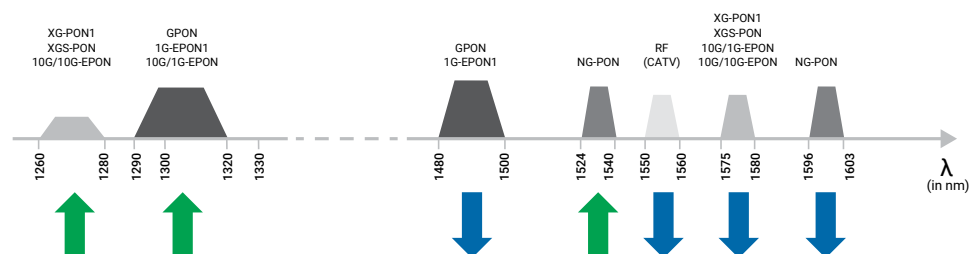


Figure 3. Legacy, current and next-generation PON details

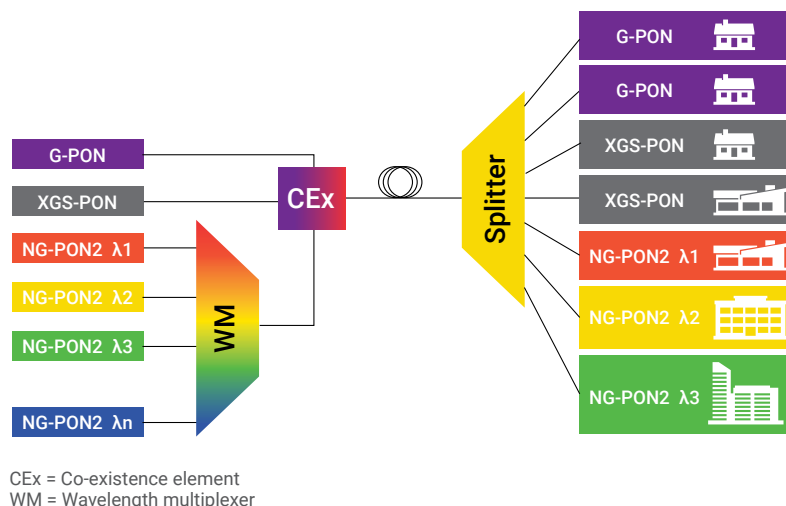
The wavelength filtering offered in standard PPMs is limited. In that case, if more than one wavelength or signal reaches a detector, either up- or downstream, that detector provides the total of both—giving the user no way of knowing if one or the other wavelength, therefore the service, is working properly.

Each technology has its own set of upstream and downstream wavelengths (see Figure 3). But since multiple technologies can co-exist, a test tool that can discriminate between all these wavelengths and technologies is now required—one that can still detect several burst modes as well as offer pass-through capability.



EXFO's PPM-350D next-generation PON power meter is specially designed to test both legacy and next-generation PON technologies.

Furthermore, NG-PON2, a next-generation PON technology, while having a specific wavelength band uses bandwidth to send multiple wavelength-dependent signals (see Figure 4). This is called wavelength division multiplexing PON (WDM-PON) in a very narrow transmission band. This process can significantly increase the number of wavelengths downstream. And again, each one needs to be measured individually with a pass-through device and at reasonable cost to the operator. Cost reduction is made easier since not all the capabilities of a full-blown optical signal analyzer (OSA) are required for FTTH deployments.



**Figure 4. NG-PON2 a next-generation PON technology uses bandwidth to send multiple wavelength-dependent signals.**

## EXFO's next-generation PON power meter

EXFO's PPM-350D next-generation PON power meter is specially designed to test both legacy and next-generation PON technologies (EPON, GPON, XG-PON, XGS-PON, 10G-EPON, NG-POM2). It's a pass-through unit optimized for the keep-alive burst signal on the ONT side in order to provide power/loss measurement both for downstream and upstream signals.

With this solution, EXFO introduces the patented PON-aware™ technology that automatically detects the PON technology in use, either legacy or next-generation, and applies the related thresholds eliminating the confusion multiple coexisting wavelengths can cause in order to deliver error-free testing.

The PPM-350D can be connected via Bluetooth® to a smart app for advanced settings and one-click report generation.

## Conclusion

Next-generation PON technologies are an advantageous evolution of current PON technologies as they support more customers delivering more bandwidth. PON power meters optimized for next-generation technologies, such as EXFO's PPM-350D, are required to ensure proper testing at the activation stage in order to avoid bad surprises and expensive troubleshooting after the fact.