



**UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA**

**A PASSIVE OPTICAL ADD/DROP MULTIPLEXER (P\_OADM) FOR  
WAVELENGTH DIVISION MULTIPLEXING (WDM) SYSTEM**

**RUZITA ABU BAKAR**

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**BY**

**RUZITA ABU BAKAR**

**Thesis Submitted in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of  
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Universiti Putra Malaysia**

**February 2001**



**To my dearest Mom, Husband and Children**

**Shafizal Maarof**

**Nuratiqah**

**Mohd Haikal Fakhrollah**

**Uzair Ikram**

**Mohammad Farhan Syazwan**

**With Lot of Love**

Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science.

**A PASSIVE OPTICAL ADD/DROP MULTIPLEXER (P\_OADM)  
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**February 2001**

**Chairman: Dr. Borhanuddin Mohd Ali**

**Faculty: Engineering**

The revolutionary of optical networks is linked to Wavelength Division Multiplexing (WDM) to provide additional capacity on existing fibre. This creates a vision of an all-optical network where all management is carried out in the photonic layer. Optical Add/Drop Multiplexer (OADM) is one of the important components to realize the WDM technology for optical fibre communication systems. OADM functions as the optical sub-system to facilitate the evolution of the single wavelength point-to-point optical network to the WDM networks by selectively removing and reinserting individual channels, without having to regenerate all WDM channels. This thesis presents prototyping of a novel passive OADM called as Passive Optical Add/Drop Multiplexer (P\_OADM). This thesis describes the development, characterisation and analysis of P\_OADM to be used in WDM system. Two types of P\_OADM have been studied; a P\_OADM with single channel drop system and a P\_OADM with dual channel drop system. The advantages of P\_OADM are lower losses, lower cost of production and easier to customise the

channels to customers' demand. In this study thorough characterisation on the components has been performed prior to system development and characterisation. The most important parameters explored are functional test, insertion losses, crosstalk, return loss, and wavelength flexibility. The results testified that P\_OADM could be used for WDM system by dropping and adding the intended channel. The test result showed that the P\_OADM performed within the acceptable range. The insertion loss measured was at 8.28 dB for single channel input test and 10.30 dB for two channels input test. The crosstalk measured at the drop port was 19.90 dB and 20.32 dB at the output port and the return loss was 4.93 dB. The P\_OADM can be improved in term of insertion loss using circulator, or combiner but with slightly higher cost.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Master Sains.

**PENGELUARAN / PENYISIPAN MASUK PEMULTIPLEKS (P\_OADM)  
PASIF UNTUK SISTEM PEMBAHAGIAN PEMULTIPLEKS PANJANG  
GELOMBANG (WDM)**

Oleh

**RUZITA ABU BAKAR**

**Februari 2001**

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Revolusi gentian optik telah dikaitkan kepada sistem Pembahagian Pemultipleks Panjang Gelombang (WDM) untuk menyediakan keupayaan tambahan keatas gentian optik yang sedia ada. Kaedah ini menawarkan satu lagi visi bagi rangkaian gentian optik keseluruhan di mana semua penyelenggaraan dilakukan pada lapisan gentian optik. Untuk merealisasikan teknologi WDM pada sistem komunikasi gentian optik, beberapa komponen-komponen optik telah dibangunkan. Pengeluaran / Penyisipan Masuk Pemultipleks (OADM) telah menjadi satu komponen yang penting. Ianya berfungsi sebagai satu subsistem optikal untuk mendorong evolusi satu panjang gelombang rangkaian optik titik-ke-titik kepada rangkaian WDM dengan memilih sesalur-sesalur individu untuk di keluarkan dan di sisip semula tanpa perlu untuk menjana semula semua sesalur-sesalur WDM. Tesis ini membentangkan satu rekaan contoh ulong pasif "OADM" yang terunggul dikenali sebagai P\_OADM. Penyelidikan yang di jalankan ini berfokuskan kepada pembangunan, pencirian dan

analisis P\_OADM untuk di gunakan pada sistem WDM. Dua jenis P\_OADM telah diselidiki: P\_OADM dengan satu sistem sesalur pengeluaran dan P\_OADM dengan dua sistem sesalur pengeluaran. Kebaikan yang ditawarkan oleh P\_OADM adalah mempunyai kadar kehilangan kuasa yang rendah, kos pembuatan yang murah dan menawarkan kemudahan melanggan sesalur-sesalur menurut permintaan pelanggan. Dalam penyelidikan ini ujian pencirian yang terperinci telah di kemukakan ke atas komponen-komponen yang digunakan, diikuti kepada pembangunan sistem dan penyelidikan keatas P\_OADM secara keseluruhannya. Parameter yang penting dipelopori adalah seperti ujian berfungsi, kehilangan sesipan, cakap silang, “return loss” kehilangan kembali dan kebolehlenturan panjang gelombang. Keputusan keputusan ujian ini telah menunjukkan bahawa P\_OADM berjaya digunakan pada sistem WDM dengan pengeluaran dan pensisipan masuk sesalur yang dikehendaki. Semua keputusan ujian didapati dalam lingkungan julat yang boleh diterima. Ujian kehilangan sesipan didapati pada 8.28 dB untuk ujian satu saluran masukan dan pada 10.30 dB pada dua saluran masukan. Ujian bagi cakap silang pada bahagian penurunan didapati pada 19.90 dB dan pada bahagian keluaran adalah 20.32 dB. Ujian bagi kehilangan kembali pula adalah sangat rendah iaitu sebanyak 4.93 dB. P\_OADM boleh di perbaiki dari segi kehilangan sesipan dengan menggunakan “circulator” atau “combiner” tetapi dengan kadar harga yang lebih tinggi.



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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT	iii
ABSTRAK	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vii
APPROVAL SHEETS	viii
DECLARATION FORM	x
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
LIST OF TABLES	xvi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xvii
 <b>CHAPTER</b>	
<b>I</b>	
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	1
1.1. Revolution of Optical Communication System and Devices	1
1.2. Thesis Overview	4
<b>II</b>	
<b>OVERVIEW OF OADM AND NETWORK ARCHITECTURE</b>	7
2.1. TDM and WDM System	7
2.1.1. TDM	8
2.1.2. WDM	8
2.2. Elements for WDM System and Devices	9
2.2.1. Multiplexer and Demultiplexer	10
2.2.2. Tunable Optical Filter	10
2.2.3. Broadcast Star Coupler	10
2.2.4. Wavelength Routers	11
2.2.5. Optical Cross-Connect	11
2.2.6. Wavelength Converters	11
2.2.7. Optical Add/Drop Multiplexer	11
2.3. Optical Add Drop Multiplexer	12
2.3.1. Market Survey	12
2.3.2. Advantages	13
2.3.3. Types of OADM	14
2.3.3.1. Preplanned OADM	15
2.3.3.2. Dynamic Reconfiguration OADM	15
2.4. Current Designs of OADM	16
2.4.1. OADM with Intrinsic Bragg Grating	16
2.4.2. Double Bragg Grating OADM	17
2.4.3. Provisionable Optical ADM	19
2.5. Application of OADM	20
2.5.1. Linear Network	20
2.5.2. Ring Network	21

	2.5.2.1. Uni-directional Patch Switched Ring	22
	2.5.2.2. Bi-directional Lined Switched Ring	22
	2.5.3. Mesh Network	23
2.6.	Conclusion	24
<b>III</b>	<b>THEORY AND WORKING PRINCIPLE OF OADM</b>	<b>25</b>
3.1.	Components of the OADM	25
3.1.1.	Bragg Grating	25
3.1.2.	Isolator	27
3.1.3.	Directional Coupler	30
3.1.4.	Variable Coupler	31
3.1.5.	Pigtail/Patchcord	32
3.1.6.	Connectors	32
3.2.	Performance Characteristics of OADM	33
3.2.1.	Interchannel Crosstalk	33
3.2.2.	Insertion Loss	36
3.2.3.	Return Loss	37
3.3.	Fibre Loss Measurement	38
3.3.1.	Attenuation Coefficient	38
	3.3.1.1. Material Absorption	49
	3.3.1.2. Rayleigh Scattering	40
3.3.2.	Waveguide Imperfections	41
3.4.	Conclusion	43
<b>IV</b>	<b>LOSS DEPENDENCY ON VARIOUS COUPLING RATIOS OF OADM</b>	<b>43</b>
4.1.	Theoretical Evaluation of Varying the Coupling Ratios to the P_OADM	43
4.2.	Test Evaluation of Varying the Coupling Ratios to the P_OADM	46
4.3.	Conclusion	48
<b>V</b>	<b>CHARACTERIZATION OF COMPONENTS AND SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT OF P_OADM</b>	<b>49</b>
5.1.	Characterization of Components	49
5.1.1.	Bragg Grating	49
	5.1.1.1. Back-Reflection Testing	50
	5.1.1.2. Insertion Loss	52
5.1.2.	Isolator	53
	5.1.2.1. Insertion Loss of Isolator	54
5.1.3.	Coupler	55
	5.1.3.1. Coupling Ratio and Insertion Lost Test	55

	5.1.3.2.	Excess Loss Test	58
	5.1.3.3.	Uniformity Test	60
5.2.		System Development	61
	5.2.1.	Connector Insertion Loss Splice	62
	5.2.2.	The Effect of Cleaning a Connector	64
	5.2.3.	Patchcord Insertion Loss	67
	5.2.4.	Splice Loss Measurement	68
5.3.		Conclusion	70
<b>VI</b>		<b>CHARACTERIZATION OF THE NOVEL PASSIVE OPTICAL ADD/DROP MULTIPLEXER (P_OADM) SYSTEM</b>	<b>73</b>
	6.1.	P_OADM with a Single Channel Dropped (P_OADM 1)	73
	6.1.1.	A Single Input Channel Testing	74
		6.1.1.1. Functional Test	75
		6.1.1.2. Insertion Loss of Drop and Output Port of the P_OADM 1	76
		6.1.1.3. Insertion Loss of the P_OADM 1	78
	6.1.2.	Two Input Channels with a Different Power Input Test	79
		6.1.2.1. Functional and Insertion Lost Test	80
		6.1.2.2. Crosstalk Test	82
	6.1.3.	Two Input Channels with the Same Power Input Test	84
		6.1.3.1. Functional and Insertion Loss Test	85
		6.1.3.2. Return Lost	87
	6.1.4.	Three Different Input Channels Test	88
		6.1.4.1. Functional and Insertion Loss test	89
	6.1.5.	Add Channel Test	91
	6.2.	Passive P_OADM with Dual Channel Dropped (P_OADM 2)	93
		6.2.1. Functional and Insertion Lost Testing	95
		6.2.2. Crosstalk	96
	6.3.	Conclusion	98
<b>VII</b>		<b>CONCLUSION &amp; RECOMMENDATION FOR FURTHER WORKS</b>	<b>101</b>
		<b>REFERENCE</b>	<b>105</b>
		<b>APPENDICES</b>	
I		Theory of Distributed Feedback	110
II		OADM A Paper for Patent Filling	116



<b>III</b>	<b>Patent and Publication</b>	<b>120</b>
	<b>BIODATA OF AUTHOR</b>	<b>121</b>

## LIST OF FIGURES

<b>Figure</b>		<b>Page</b>
1.1	The evolution of optical communication networks	2
1.2	A wavelength division multiplexed (WDM) fibre optic link	3
1.3	Block diagram of OADM	3
2.1	Schematic Diagram of Wavelength Division Multiplexer	9
2.2	Graph of the estimates in U.S OADM Market 1998 – 2002	13
2.3	Generic add/drop multiplexer using optical switches	14
2.4	Schematic Diagram Preplanned OADM	15
2.5	Schematic Diagram of Dynamic Reconfiguration OADM	16
2.6	OADM making use of intrinsically written Bragg grating on a fibre coupler	17
2.7	Schematic Diagram of Double Bragg grating OADM	18
2.8	Schematic Diagram of a Provisionable Optical ADMs	20
2.9	WADM Requirements in Linear Homing Network	21
2.10	Ring Topology Connecting Nodes A and Nodes B	23
3.1	The working principle of an isolator	28
3.2	Examples of optical couplers : (a) Splitter (b) directional coupler and (c)multiplexer and demultiplexer	30
3.3	Illustrate the cross section of the tunable Optical Fibre Coupler	32
3.4	Crosstalk measured path of OADM	33
3.5	A schematic diagram of the OADM to mitigate the crosstalk due to Fresnel reflection	35

3.6	Block Diagram of an OADM defining insertion loss parameters	37
4.1	Schematic diagram of OADM showing the coupling ratio of the directional couplers	44
4.2	Theoretical results of $P_{\text{drop}}$ vs coupling ratio for power level at the drop port	45
4.3	Theoretical results of Pout Coupling ratio Vs; for $Y_6$ not equal to $Y_3$ and $Y_6$ equal to $Y_3$	45
4.4	Experimental set-up for OADM loss dependency on various coupling ratios	46
4.5	Experimental results on power drop vs coupling ratio measured at the drop port of the OADM	47
4.6	Experimental results on power output vs coupling ratios measured at the output port of the OADM	47
5.1	Measurement for back-reflected wavelength comprising of a tunable laser source, an optical spectrum analyzer, connectors, patchcords, couplers, isolator and the Bragg grating.	50
5.2	The spectra measured by Optical Spectrum Analyzer (OSA) at the back reflection port of the Bragg grating of the NP_OADM	51
5.3:	Measurement set up for the insertion loss of Isolator; (a) Measurement of $P_1$ consisting of power source, patchcord 1 and power meter. (b) Measurement of $P_2$ consisting of power source, patchcord 1 and 2 as well as power meter and the isolator	54
5.4:	Measurement of insertion loss of the directional coupler consist of light source at 1550 and 1320 nm, optical power meter at leg 1, directional coupler and index matching gel at leg 2	56
5.5	The experimental result of coupling ratio coupler versus insertion loss of the coupler at 1550 nm and 1310 nm showing exact match	57
5.6	The positioning of the directional coupler legs	57

5.7	Measurement of excess loss for directional coupler consisting of light source at 1550 nm and 1320 nm, optical power meter, directional coupler and index matching gel	58
5.8	The experimental result on the excess loss versus coupling ratio at 1330 nm and 1550 nm	59
5.9	The percentage of coupling ratio against uniformity for couplers at 1550 nm and 1310 nm	61
5.10	Insertion loss measurement of a connector pair. (a) Measurement of $P_1$ consisting of power source, PC1 and power meter. (b) Measurement of $P_2$ consisting of power source, PC1, PC2, connector and power meter	63
5.11	Variation of connector loss with input power level at 1303.2 nm and 1533.3 nm wavelength, respectively	64
5.12	Effect of insertion loss with numerous times of cleaning	66
5.13	Measurement set-up to determine the insertion loss of connectors consist of light source, patchcord, coupled module and optical power meter	67
5.14	The measurement of actual splice loss (a) Measurement for $P_1$ consist of power source, two pigtails, two splices and optical power meter (b) Measurement of $P_2$ consisting of power source, two pigtails, three splices and optical power meter	69
5.15	Splice loss versus attenuation for machine loss of 0.01dB compare with actual loss	70
5.16	Splice loss versus attenuation for machine loss of 0.4 dB compared with actual loss	70
6.1	The schematic diagram of Passive NP_OADM with a single channel dropped	74
6.2	Superimposed trace of power input, powers drop and power out with wavelength for functional test of NP_OADM	75
6.3	Insertion-loss vs wavelength for Path 1 and Path 2 of the NP_OADM 1	77



6.4	Power versus wavelength for power add, power out and insertion loss measured at the add port of NP_OADM 1	78
6.5	The two channels used for the Two Input Channels with a different Power Input Test of NP_OADM#1 are at 1538.75 nm (Channel 1) and 1541.80 nm (Channel 2) with the input power of -28.27 dBm and -13.43 dBm, respectively	79
6.6	Hybrid Brillouin-Erbium fibre laser (HBFL) system configuration in a ring used to originate multi-channel for NP_OADM test.	80
6.7	Power measured at the drop port Channel 1 at -5.45 dBm and Channel 2 at -23.73 dBm of NP_OADM 1	81
6.8	Power measured at the output port with Channel 1 at -37.84 dBm and Channel 2 at -71.10 dBm of NP_OADM 1	82
6.9	The power spectrum of the two input channels with the same power input test at - 11.80 dBm	85
6.10	The power spectrum measured at the drop port of two channels; Channel 1 at -40.01 dBm and Channel 2 at -21.10 dBm, at equal power	86
6.11:	Power spectrum measured at the output port for Channel 1 is -18.08 dBm and Channel 2 is zero	86
6.12	Measurement for return loss of OADM system consisting of a laser source, detector, tapper and OADM	87
6.13	Power spectrum of three different input channels test for NP_OADM; Channel 1 at -0.009 dBm, Channel 2 at 1.25 dBm and Channel 3 at -1.22 dBm	88
6.14	The superimposition channels of input power, output power and dropped power. Input power for Channel 1,2 and 3 are -0.009 dBm, 1.25 dBm and -1.22 dBm. Output power for Channel 1,2 and 3 are -5.0 dBm, -77.55 dBm and -8.00 dBm. Drop power for Channel 1,2,and 3 are -26.00 dBm, -8.13 dBm and -30 dBm.	90
6.15	Power spectrum of NP_OADM 1 measured at the output port indicating a decrease of power at Channel 2	91
6.16	Power spectrum for NP_OADM 1 at Channel 1,2 and 3 measured at the drop port at -8.50 dBm, -8.0 dBm and -38.3 dBm, respectively	92

6.17	Power spectrum of NP_OADM 1 for Channel 1, 2, and 3 measure at the output port at $-3.65$ dBm, $-59.3$ dBm and $-19.93$ dBm	93
6.18	The schematic diagram of NP_OADM 2	93
6.19	Test set-up for functional and insertion loss test for NP_OADM 2	98

## LIST OF TABLE

Table	Page
3.1 Typical specification for Bragg grating with the centre wavelength at 1460nm – 1490nm	27
3.2 The typical specifications of the isolators used in this study	28
3.3 The typical specification of 3dB couplers	30
3.4 The typical specifications of the connectors used in the experiments	33
5.1 Test result of the power taken for the power input, power reflected and power out	53
5.2 Test result of $P_1$ and $P_o$	55
5.3 Excess loss test result at 1320 nm and 1550 nm	59
5.4 Uniformity test result at 1320 nm and 1550 nm	61
5.5 Test result of power measurement of $P_1$ and $P_2$ at 1310 nm and 1550 nm for connector lost	64
5.6 Four set of result for connector lost	65
5.7 The test result measuring the pathcord insertion lost for the power input and power output	68
6.1 The average value of crosstalk for path 1 determined during the test	83
6.2 The average value of crosstalk for path 2	84
6.3 The average value of return loss of NP_OADM 1	88
6.4 Dropped channel detected at the drop port of the NP_OADM 2	95
6.5 Crosstalk measured at Path 1 with four different conditions	98

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BS	Beam Splitters
BLSR	Bi-Directional Line Switched Ring
DEMUX	Demultiplexer
EDFA	Erbium Doped Fibre Amplifiers
E-ADM	Electronic Add Drop Multiplexer
EXC	Electrical Cross Connect of Electrical Terminal
FBG	Fibre Bragg Grating
FTTH	Fibre To The Home
FDM	Frequency Division Multiplexing
PMD	Polarization Mode Dispersion
PC	Polarization Controllers
MUX	Multiplexer
P_OADM	Passive Optical Add/Drop Multiplexer
OADM	Optical Add/Drop Multiplexers
OXC	Optical Cross Connect
OSNR	Optical Signal Noise Ratio
TDM	Time Domain Multiplexer
TSA	Time Slot Assignment
TSI	Time Slot Interchange
WDM	Wavelength Division Multiplexer
WP	Wavelength Paths
UPSR	Uni-directional Path Switched Ring



# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

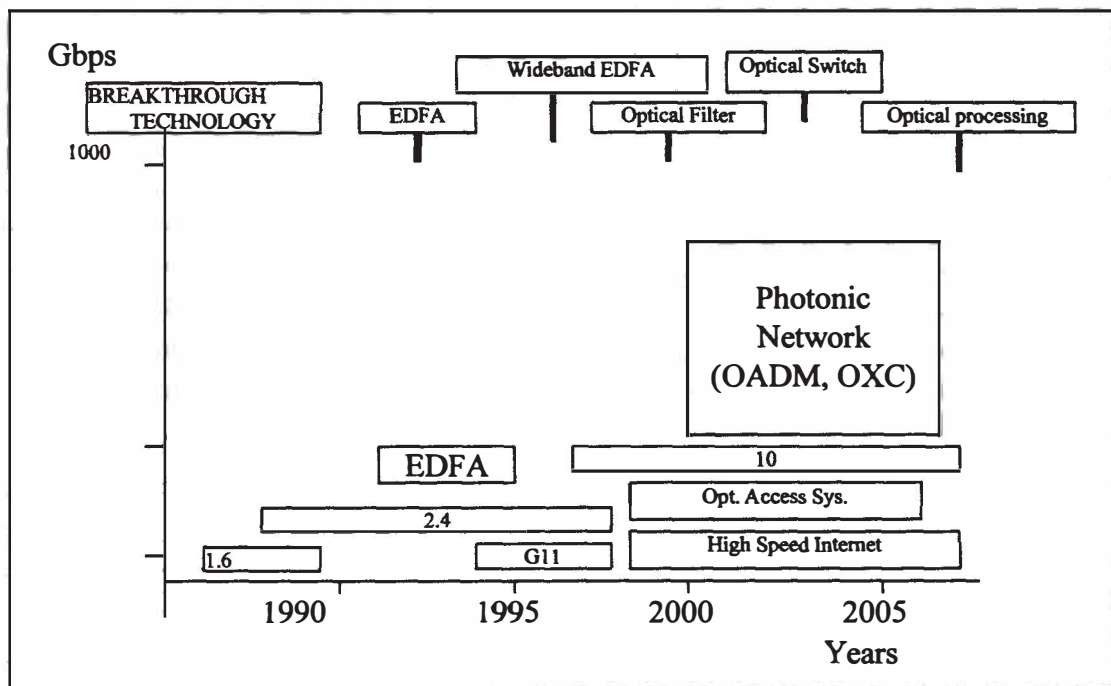
### 1.1 Revolution of Optical Communication System and Devices

Optical networks are high-capacity telecommunications systems based on optical technologies and components that provide routing, grooming and restoration at the wavelength level as well as wavelength-based services. The system can be improved further by use of system, which provide additional capacity on existing fibers. In the modern day world, the optical layer has been supplemented with more functionality, which were once in the higher layers. The optical network is proposed to provide end-to-end services completely in the optical domain, without having to convert the signal to the electrical domain. Transmitting IP directly over WDM has become a reality and is able to support bit-rates of OC-192. It holds the key to the bandwidth surplus and opens the frontier of high-speed telecommunication in the new century.

Optical communication systems have reached its sixth generation, with the employment of optical amplifiers [1]. The evolution of optical communications networks is as shown in Figure 1.1. From 1990 to 1997 the data rates have increased four-fold with each upgrade from 155 to 622 Mb/s; then from 622 Mb/s to 2.48 Gb/s. From 1995 to 2005, the transmission capacity has and is expected to increase to 10Gb/s to cover the boom in the network traffic. Carriers can choose whether to transmit 10 Gb/s in a single fibre using Time Domain Multiplexer (TDM) or

alternatively using Wavelength Division Multiplexer (WDM) to transmit four 2.5 Gb/s channels on a single fibre [2].

WDM is currently gaining popular supports all over the world as it offers many advantages over traditional TDM systems that transmit only a single channel [3]. Among others, the advantages include a much higher channel capacity, less fibres to be installed, and channel management flexibility. To implement and realize the WDM technology for fibre-optic communication systems, several new optical components are also being researched and developed extensively [4]. Among the important components in the WDM system are multiplexers and demultiplexers, tunable optical filters, wavelength routers, optical cross-connects, wavelength converters, WDM transmitter and receiver and Optical Add/Drop Multiplexers(OADM).



**Figure 1.1: The evolution of optical communication networks**