

POWER BUDGET ANALYSIS FOR FIBER OPTICS LINK PART 2

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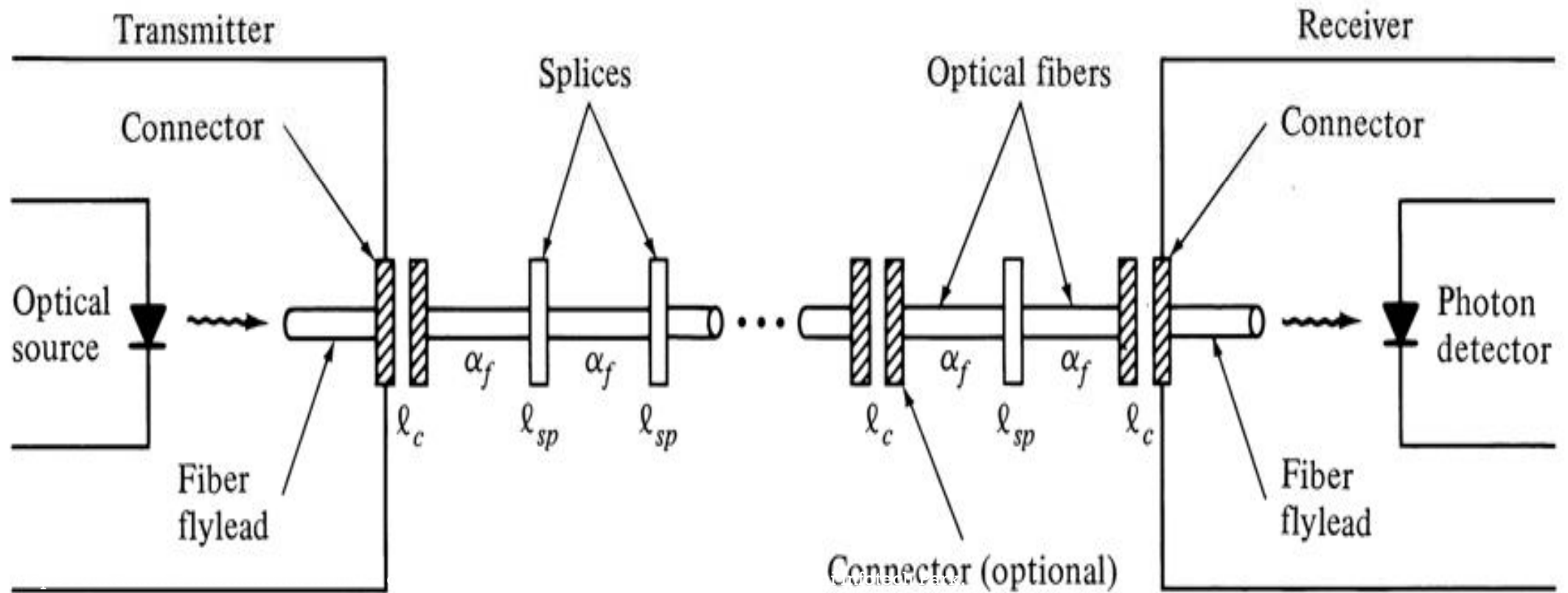
Electronics & Telecommunication

OPTICAL POWER LOSS MODEL

A typical optical power loss model for a point- to- point link considered

- one transmitter,
- one receiver
- two connectors & splices as shown in figure

Optical power-loss model



- The total optical power received at photodetector is equal to losses occurring in fiber, connector, splices & loss of light coupled into fiber from transmitter.
- The loss budget is nothing but summation of above losses mentioned. Each of these loss elements is expressed in decibels (dB) as,

$$\bullet \text{ loss} = 10 \log \frac{P_{out}}{P_{in}}$$

- Where,
P_{in} = power entering into fiber (coupled power from LED or Laser to Fiber)
- *P_{out}* = power leaving the loss elements (power measured at photodetector)

- The total link loss budget is equal to difference between P_S optical power emerging from the end of a fiber flylead attached to the light source and receiver sensitivity P_R .

$$\begin{aligned} P_T &= P_S - P_R \\ &= 2l_C + \alpha_f L + \text{system margin} \end{aligned}$$

- $l_C = \text{connector loss}$
- $\alpha_f = \text{attenuation constant of fiber}$
- $L = \text{length of fiber}$
- *system margin usually 3 to 6 dB if not given assume 6 dB.*

LINK POWER MARGIN OR SYSTEM MARGIN

- Link Power analysis is capable to provide analysis which gives component aging, temperature fluctuations and losses arising from components that are going to add in future.
- This addition in link budget is called link power margin, normally its between range 3 to 6 dB.

Thank You

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