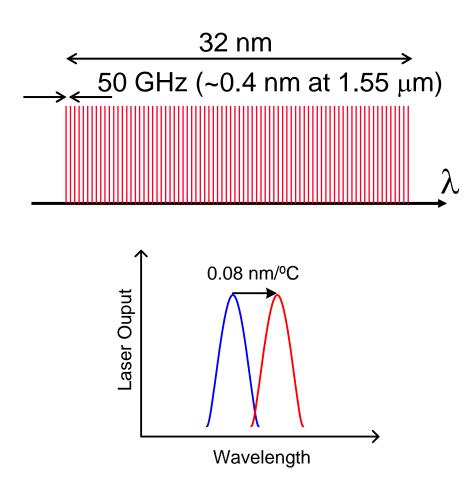
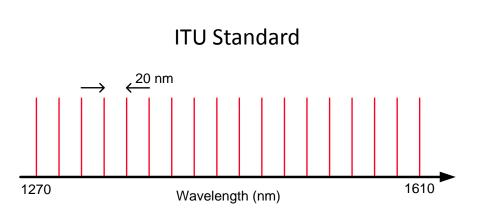
# Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing



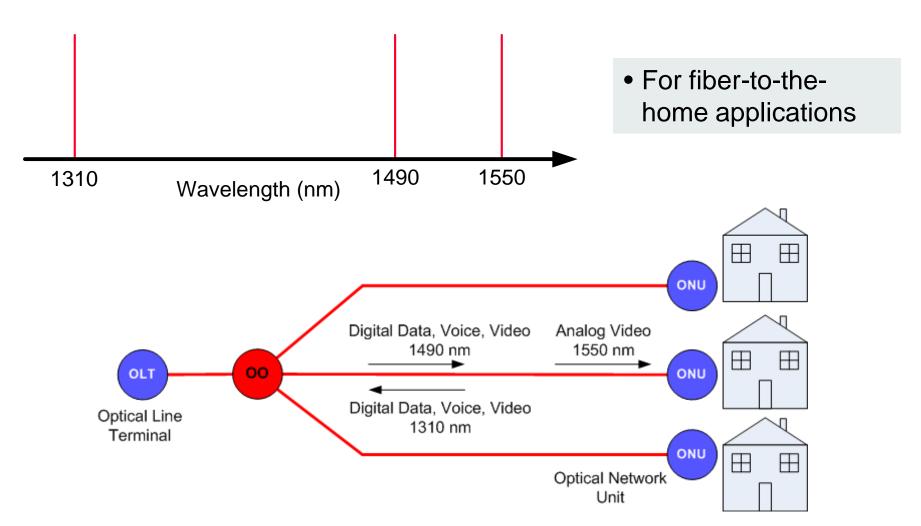
- Very high throughput (80 channels over C-Band from 1530 to 1565 nm)
- Stabilized lasers and narrowband filters required
- For use in metro and wide area networks

# Coarse Wavelength Division Multiplexing



- Smaller number of channels and correspondingly smaller throughput
- Compatible with less expensive, un-stabilized lasers and broadband filters
- For use in local area and metropolitan networks

## Very Coarse Wavelength Division Multiplexing



## Synchronous Optical Network (SONET) Link Protocol

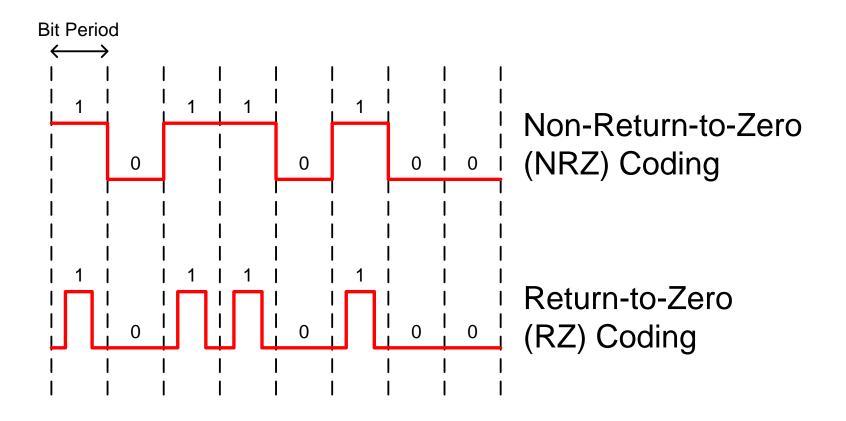
#### **Transmission Link**

Signal Designation	Data Rate (Mbps)	Phone Call Capacity
OC-1	51.84	672
OC-3	155.82	2016
OC-12	622.08	8064
OC-48	2488.32	32256
OC-192	9953.28	129024
OC-768	39,813.12	516096

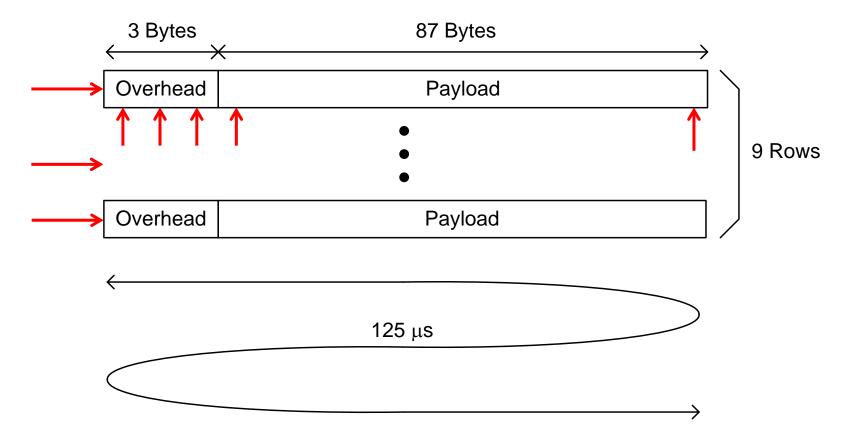
### SONET versus SDH

- SONET is used in North America
- In the rest of the world the optical protocol is called Synchronous Digital Hierarchy or SDH
- SONET and SDH are the same with a some relatively minor exceptions

## SONET Uses Binary, Amplitude Modulated, Non-Return-to-Zero Coding

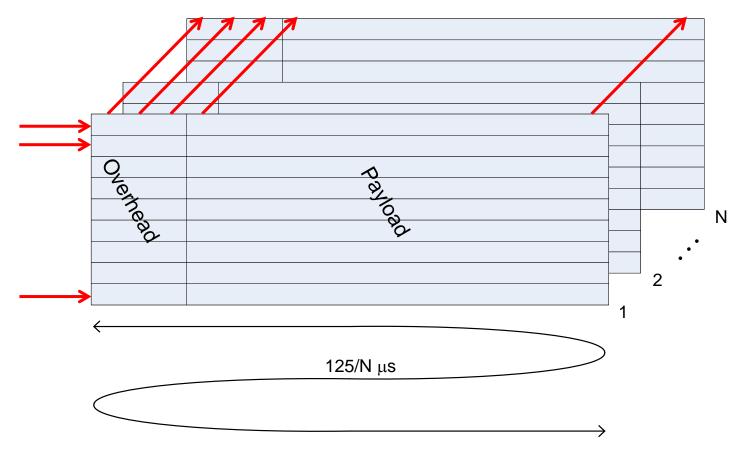


### The Basic STS-1(OC-1) Frame



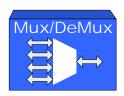
Data is transmitted and read row by row from left to right

## An STS-N (OC-N) Frame



- An STS-N frame is made by interleaving N STS-1 frames, each 125/N μs in length, byte by byte.
- An STS-N frame is also 125 μs in length.

## SONET Node (Network) Equipment



### Terminal Multiplexer/ Demultiplexer

- Combines electrical signals into optical signal
- Separates optical signal into electrical signals



#### Add/Drop Multiplexer

 Removes or adds a portion of the TDM signal.



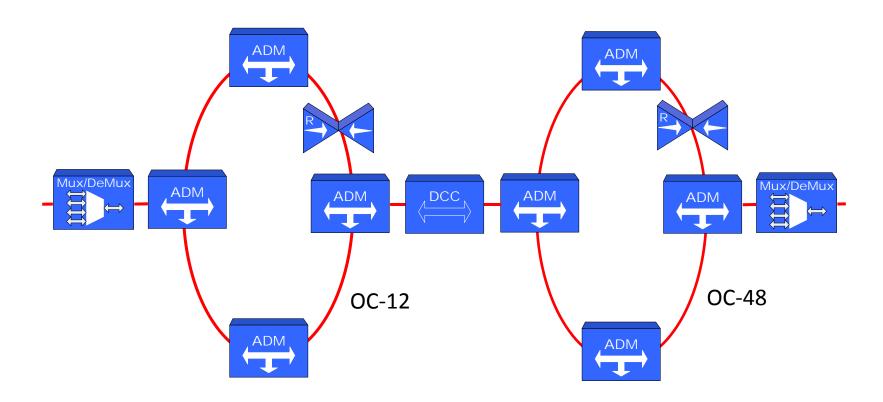
#### Optical-to-Electricalto Optical (OEO) Regenerator

 Re-amplifies, reshapes, and retimes optical signals

#### Digital Cross Connect

 Connects traffic on SONET Rings

### A SONET Network



 SONET networks can be a combination of rings and linear point-to-point connections