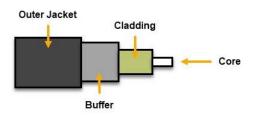


# Fiber Optic Cabling

- Glass or plastic fiber that carries light (photons)
  - High Bandwidth: Photons travel faster than electrons.
  - Long Distances: Less attenuation.
  - Immune to Electromagnetic Interference (EMI)
  - Doesn't Emanate Signals
- Two Types
  - Multi-mode Fiber (MMF)
    - Shorter Distances (LAN / Building-to-Building)
    - Up to 2 Kilometers
  - Single-mode Fiber (SMF)
    - More expensive than multi-mode
    - Longer Distances (WAN / Across Town)
    - Up to 200 Kilometers





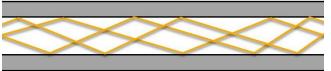
**Informational Note**: 9-micron Single-Mode Fiber can travel 75 miles at 400 Gbps



### MMF versus SMF

#### Multi-Mode Fiber (MMF)

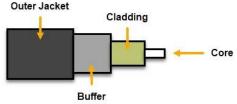
- Many photons of light travel through the cable at once, and bounce off the walls, which reduces the distance and speed.
- Larger Core: 50 to 62.5 microns



#### Single-Mode Fiber (SMF)

- A single direct photon of light travels through the cable, which allows greater distances and speed.
- **Smaller Core**: 8 to 10 microns







## Fiber Optic Cable Connectors

#### Lucent Connector (LC)

- Small form-factor design that has a flange on the top, similar to an RJ-45 connector.
- Commonly used in MMF & SMF gigabit and 10-gigabit Ethernet networks.

### Straight Tip (ST)

- BNC style connector with a half-twist bayonet locking mechanism.
- Was used in MMF networks but not commonly used anymore.

#### Subscriber Connector (SC)

- Square connector that uses a push-pull connector similar to A/V equipment.
- Commonly used in MMF & SMF gigabit Ethernet networks.



### Mech. Transfer Register Jack (MTRJ)

- Similar to the RJ-45 connector, and houses two fiber optics cables.
- Designed for MMF networks.





# Why use Fiber?

- Fiber cable is more expensive than twisted pair, as is the equipment
- But you can perform much longer network cable runs with fiber.
  - o 100m versus up to 200 Kilometers
- So you have decreased network equipment costs
  - o Switches, routers, etc.
- Plus fiber is:
  - Immune to EMI and signal emanations
  - Has lower signal attenuation
  - Making it more reliable and secure
- Costs are steadily decreasing as more people adopt fiber