## Nesting DWDM within CWDM

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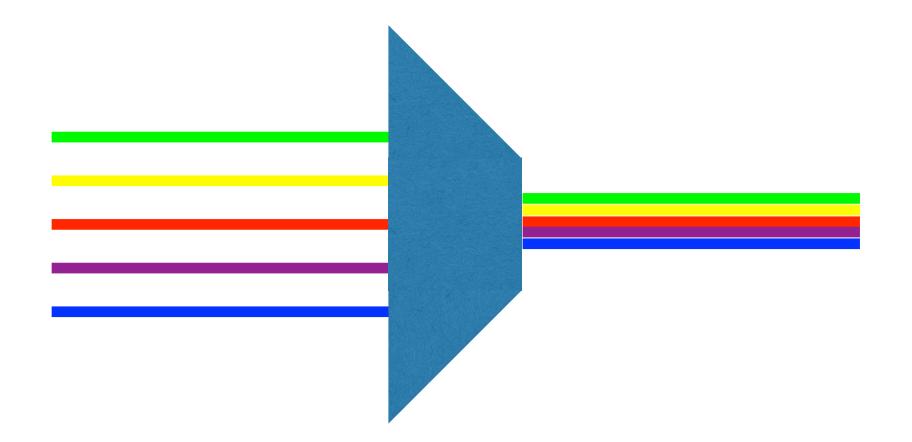
#### Basics

"Wavelength Dimension Multiplexing is a technology which multiplexes a number of optical carrier signals onto a single optical fiber by using different wavelengths of laser light"

-Wikipedia

## Basics (for humans)

- light can have multiple "colors" (wavelengths)
- you can "join" (multiplex) them
- this allows you to carry multiple signals on 1 fiber



## Coarse WDM

- ITU-T G.694.2
- Center Wavelength Range from 1271nm to 1611nm
- Channel Spacing of 20nm
- typical filter passband width of 13nm

## Coarse WDM

#### Example:

channel start: 1501nm

passband start: 1504.5nm

center wavelength: 1511nm

passband end: 1517.5nm

channel end: 1521nm

### Coarse WDM

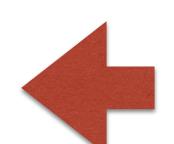
#### Example:

channel start: 1501nm

passband start: 1504.5nm

passband end: 1517.5nm

channel end: 1521nm



center wavelength: 1511nm • We can put our signal in here!

#### Dense WDM

- ITU-T G.694.1
- Frequency grid, centred at 193.1THz (1552.52nm)
- allows multiple channel spacings
  - most commonly 100GHz(~0.8nm) and 50GHz (~0.4nm)
  - we'll use 100GHz here
- typical filter passband of 0.11nm

#### DWDM 100GHz Channels

- Channel 1: 190.1THz, 1557.03nm
- Channel 73: 197.3THz, 1519.48nm
- Most Common Range:
  - Channel 20: 192.0THz, 1561.42nm
  - Channel 59: 195.9THz, 1530.33nm

## Picking CWDM Channels

1271 1291 1311 1331 1351 1371 1391 1411 1431 1451 1471 1491 1511 1531 1551 1571 1591 1611

DWDM 100GHz C59: 1530.33nm

DWDM 100GHz C20: 1561.42nm



## Picking CWDM Channels

1271 1291 1311 1331 1351 1371 1391 1411 1431 1451 1471 1491 1511 1531 1551 1571 1591 1611

DWDM 100GHz C59: 1530.33nm

DWDM 100GHz C20: 1561.42nm

## How many channels can we fit?

• 1531nm CWDM, Passband from 1524.5nm to 1537.5nm

| Channel | Wavelength(nm) |  |
|---------|----------------|--|
|         |                |  |
| 59      | 1530.33        |  |
| 58      | 1531.12        |  |
| 57      | 1531.9         |  |
| 56      | 1532.68        |  |
| 55      | 1533.47        |  |
| 54      | 1534.25        |  |
| 53      | 1535.04        |  |
| 52      | 1535.82        |  |
| 51      | 1536.61        |  |
| 50      | 1537.4         |  |
| 49      | 1538.19        |  |

## Picking CWDM Channels

1271 1291 1311 1331 1351 1371 1391 1411 1431 1451 1471 1491 1511 1531 1551 1571 1591 1611

DWDM 100GHz C59: 1530.33nm

DWDM 100GHz C20: 1561.42nm

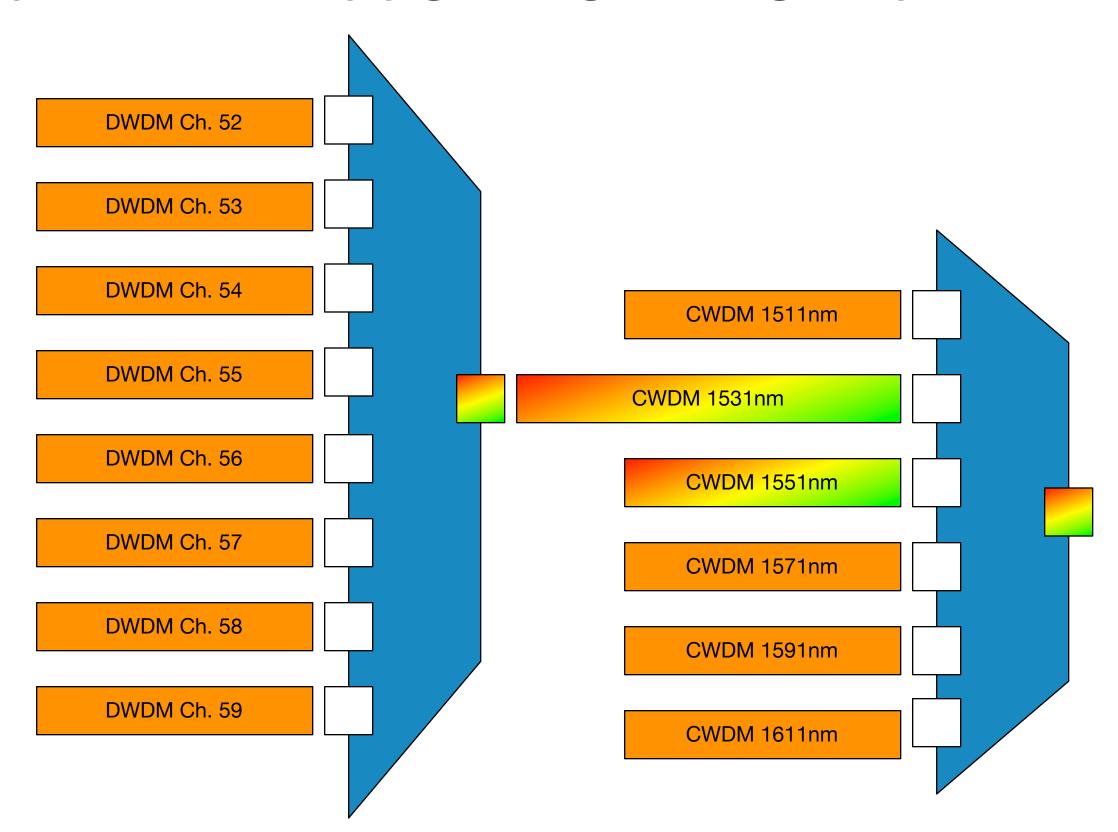
## How many channels can we fit?

• 1551nm CWDM, Passband from 1544.5nm to 1557.5nm

| Channel | Wavelength(nm) | Channel | Wavelength(nm) |
|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|
| 41      | 1544.53        | 30      | 1553.33        |
| 40      | 1545.32        | 29      | 1554.13        |
| 39      | 1546.12        | 28      | 1554.94        |
| 38      | 1546.92        | 27      | 1555.75        |
| 37      | 1547.72        | 26      | 1556.55        |
| 36      | 1548.51        | 25      | 1557.36        |
| 35      | 1549.32        | 24      | 1558.17        |
| 34      | 1550.12        |         |                |
| 33      | 1550.92        |         |                |
| 32      | 1551.72        |         |                |
| 31      | 1552.52        |         |                |

## Conclusion

- CWDM 1531 fits DWDM 100GHz Ch59-Ch51
- CWDM 1551 fits DWDM 100GHz Ch41-Ch25



#### Considerations

- Obviously stacking multiplexers adds attenuation
- CWDM Filter passbands may vary, talk to your manufacturer
- power meters may misguide you when measuring, use an OSA
- think before using amplifiers

# Thank you!

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## Questions?

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