

# Assuring data center interconnectivity with the OTH-7000

use  
case

**EXFO**

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use case

## Benefits

Manage fiber SLAs with 24x7 monitoring of critical links

Automated segment-by-segment baselining and threshold setting

Automated alerting upon deviations from baseline

Reduced MTTR with rapid detection and fault on map localization

## Use case description

EXFO RFTM meets a wide variety of fiber monitoring needs. When used with the OTH-7000 optical test head, it is ideal for applications such as ensuring data center interconnectivity.

This use case describes a typical data center monitoring scenario where the customer owns both the optics and the line system over which more than three links are carried, but the fiber is leased from a dark fiber provider.

The illustration below shows where the OTH-7000 would be placed to perform monitoring.

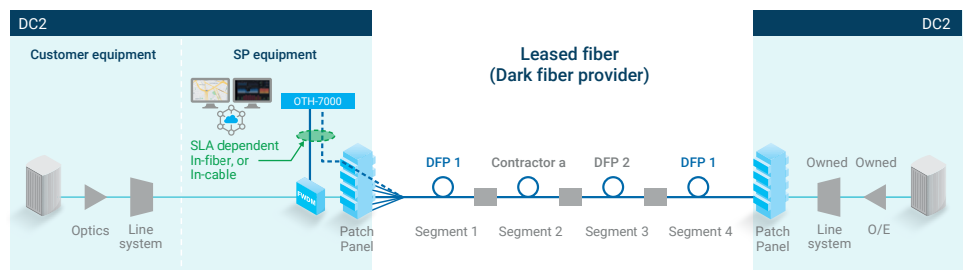


Figure 1. Leased fiber

## End-to-end monitoring options

There are two main methods for end-to-end fiber monitoring in this application:

### 1. Monitoring one or more unassigned fibers within the cable, without providing customer-specific KPIs

This method is likely used for leased fiber opportunities that don't have stringent SLA requirements since it does not provide specific (unique) KPIs per customer service.

### 2. Managing an SLA on each fiber

In this case, the dark fiber provider (DFP) would need to monitor each of the fibers by multiplexing (FWD) a test wavelength with the customer's own wavelength(s).

This method would be used for leased fibers with stringent SLAs in order to provide the required KPIs to SLA management.

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## What to look for

- Changes in end-to-end loss, including breaks and degradations
- Location and identification of the loss (i.e., which segment, fiber, splice, connector and distance from OTDR)
- Who to assign the issue to (i.e., contractor, DFP 2 or own maintenance group)
- Geo-location of fault: pinpoint where along the route or identify physical landmarks to help locate fault
- Source of loss: macro-bend, disconnect, misconnect, damaged cable (natural cause, accidental or malicious)

## Dimensioning for SLA considerations

### Scan time

1 fiber	8 fibers	16 fibers
3 s	24 s	48 s
5 s	40 s	80 s (i.e., 1 min 20 s)
50 s (~iOLM)	400 s (i.e., 6 min 40 s)	800 s (i.e., 13 min 20 s)
60 s	640 s (i.e., 10 min 40 s)	1280 s (i.e., 21 min 20 s)