

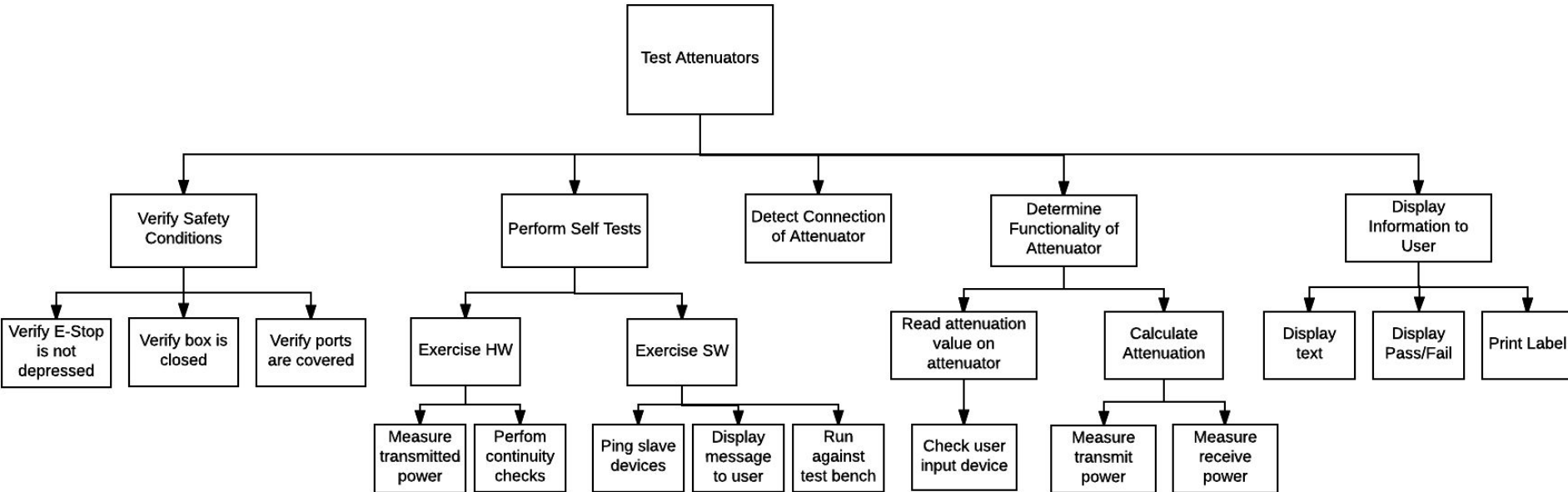


Systems Design Review

By Team P.O.T.A.T.O.



Functional Decomposition



Engineering Metrics

RGMT#	Importance	Function	Engineering Metric	Unit of Measure	Marginal Value	Ideal Value
S1	9	Speed of attenuation test per unit	Time	sec	120	60
S2	3	Size of test fixture	Dimensions	inches	15 X 17 X 3.5	8 X 17 X3.5
S3	9	Measurement Accuracy vs calibration equipment	Percentage	%	10	5
S4	3	Test frequency per unit	Frequency	Tests/Day	3	1
S5	3	Amount of coverage for failure cases	Percentage	%	50	80
S6	9	Wavelength supported by test fixture	Wavelength range	nm	1310, 1550	850, 1310, 1550
S7	3	Laser Power	Power	mW	50	100
S8	9	Optical SNR	Ratio	dB/dB	10	20
S9	9	Resolution of measurement	Power	dB	0.1	0.05
S10	9	Number of attenuator uses	Quality	#	100	128

Test Plan (how are we going to test that requirements are met)

Accuracy test: Test POTATO attenuation measurement vs reference attenuation measurement systems.

Failure mode test: Perform failure tests on attenuators for most failure modes and record the POTATO system's test results for each failure mode.

SNR test: Probe each optical sensor's output with oscilloscope to measure signal and noise levels.

Pugh Chart

Criteria	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
<i>User input</i>	External Keyboard	Touch Screen	Number pad, push buttons
<i>User display</i>	LCD screen	Touch Screen	7 Seg display, 3 LEDs
<i>Measure attenuation</i>	Light Source, Power Meter, OCWR	Light Source, Power Meter, OTDR	Light Source, Power Meter
<i>Hardware self test</i>	Output power of laser, Temperature monitor, Interlock monitoring	Cleanliness with camera, Interlock monitoring, BIST, Output power of laser	Interlock monitoring, Output of laser
<i>Software self test</i>	Testbench	Ping, Testbench	Testbench
<i>Safety(laser)</i>	All interlocks	All interlocks	All interlocks
<i>Calibration</i>	Adjust laser feedback	Adjust laser feedback, Clean port	Adjust laser feedback
<i>Detect Connection</i>	Push button	Light Sensor	Mechanical click
<i>Optical Path</i>	Fibers	Free Space	Fibers

Design Selection Criteria

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Importance</i>
Time to develop	9
Cost	9
Accuracy	9
Safety	9
Complexity of implementation	9
Test speed	6
Ease of use	6
Serviceability (Design for test)	6
Manufacturability (feasibility)	3
Throughput	3
Form factor	1

Design Selection

User input: Touch screen, ON/OFF button, E-stop button

User display: Touch Screen

Measurement methods: Insertion loss & Return Loss (OCWR)

Self test method: Measure laser power

Laser safety: Interlock system connected to E-stop, box lid, and optical port

1.0 Power Management

1.1 Wall Connector

1.2 LRS-50 Power Supply

1.3 Wall Protection

1.4 Step down voltage circuits

2.0 User Input/ Emergency Sensors

2.1 LCD Screen
- Max height of 3"

2.2 Emergency Stop
Relay

3.0 Fiber Optic Sensors and Components

3.1 Lasers
-850, 1310, and 1550 nm.

3.2 Fiber Optical Paths
-850 multi-mode, 1310 &
1550 Single mode

3.3 Optical Diodes

4.0 Systems Processing Microprocessor : I2C Communications

4.1 LCD Input SW

4.2 Emergency Stop SW

4.3 Laser control feedback
SW

4.4 Optical Power SW

4.5 Pass/ Fail SW

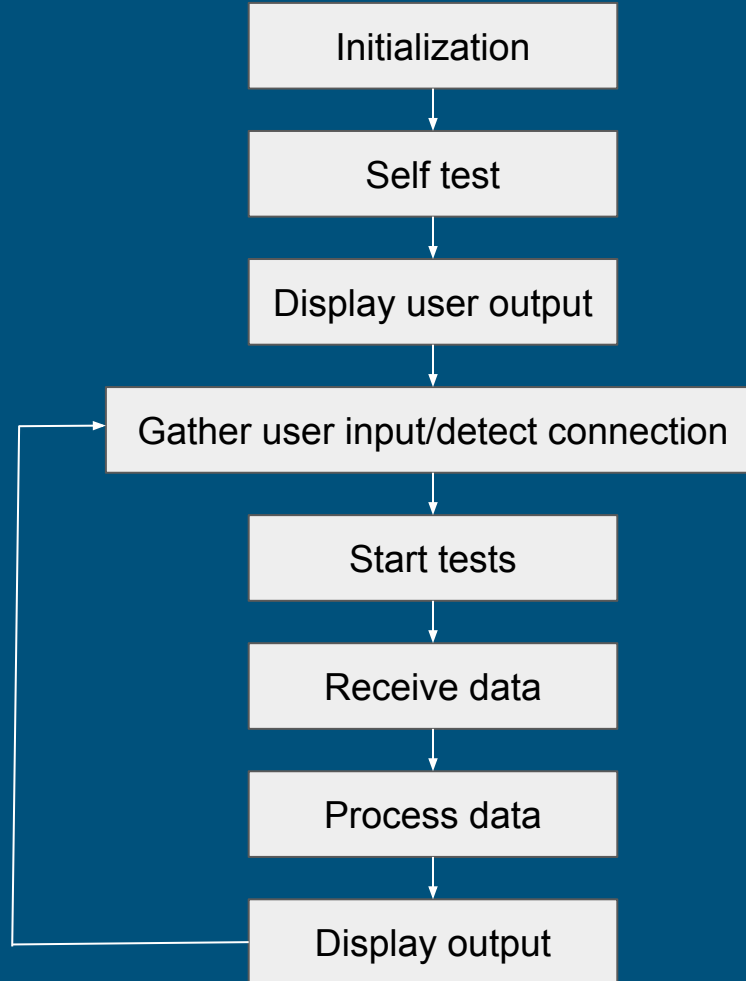
5.0 User Communications

5.1 LCD Screen Display SW

5.2 Possible Printer
Output

Functional Block Diagram

High Level Software Flowchart

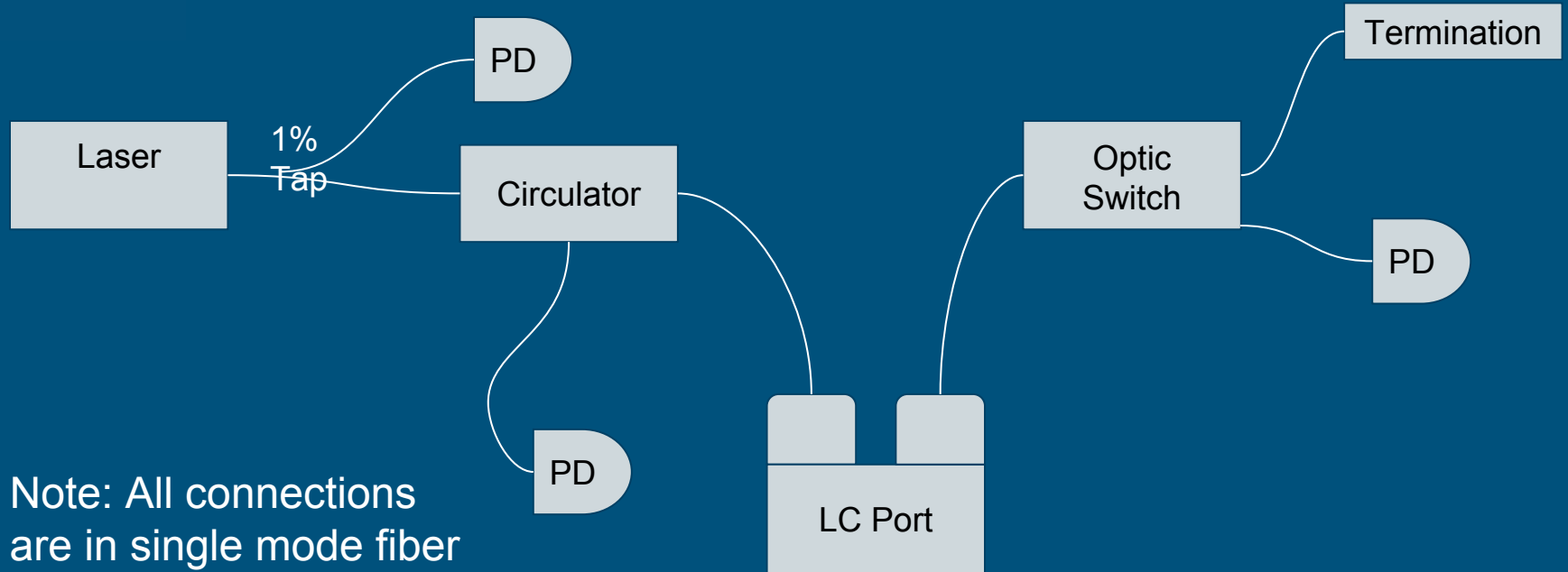


Results of Initial Attenuation Testing

Measurement #	Column1	Device Under Test	Conditions	Labelled Attenuation [dB]	Pin [mW]	Pout [mW]	Loss [dB]
1	a	1 Jumper Fiber	As is		1.25	0.84	1.726307269
1	b	2 Jumper Fibers	As is		1.25	0.82	1.830961606
1	c	2 Jumpers w/ LC adapter	As is		1.25	0.65	2.839966564
2	a	Loopback	As is	0.11	0.65	0.494	1.191864077
3	a	Loopback	Cleaned	0.11	0.65	0.575	0.53245512
3	b	Loopback	Cleaned	0.11	0.65	0.59	0.42061345
3	c	Loopback	Cleaned	0.11	0.65	0.591	0.413258758

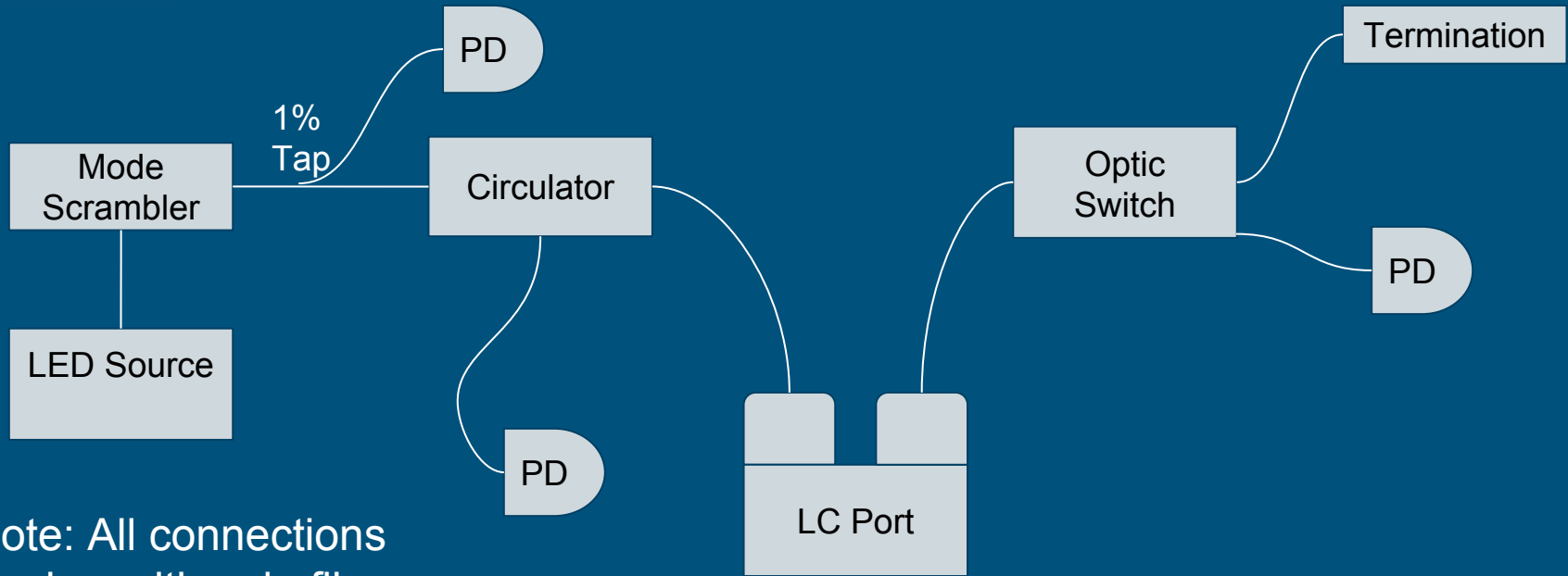
Optical Path Configuration 1

1310 & 1550 nm (IL & RL)



Optical Path Configuration 1

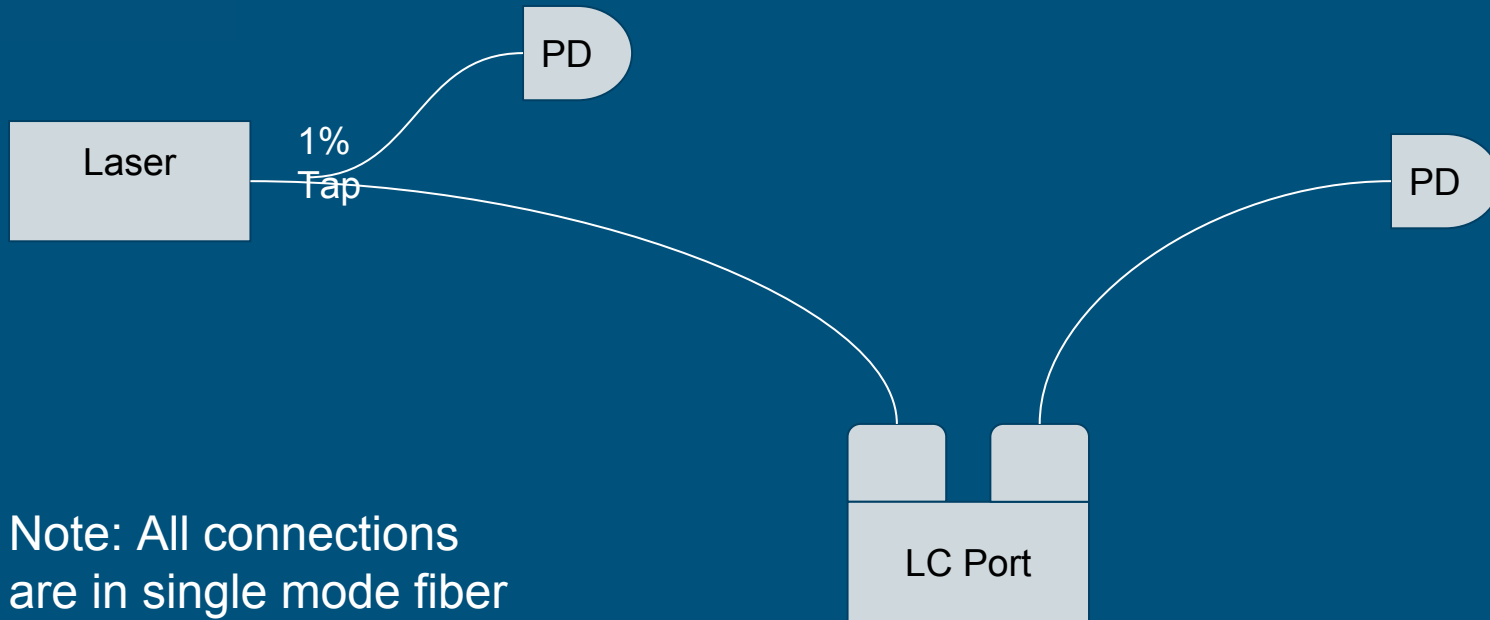
850 nm (IL & RL)



Note: All connections are in multimode fiber

Optical Path Configuration 2

1310 & 1550 nm (IL Only)

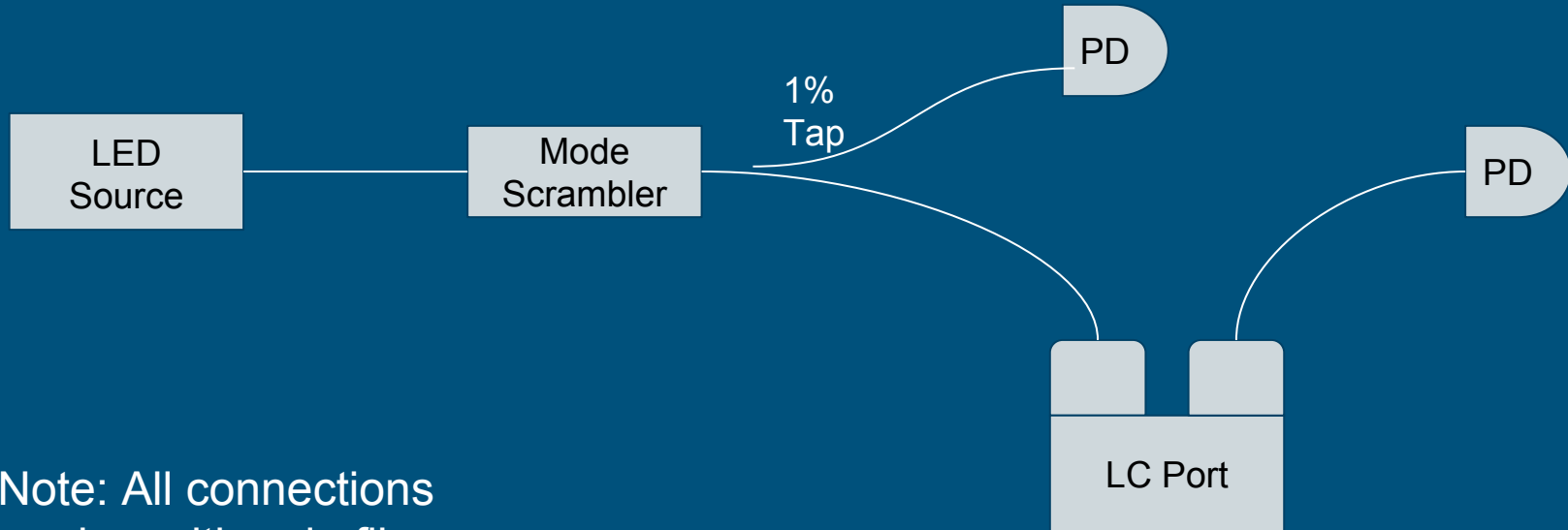


Note: All connections are in single mode fiber

$$\text{Insertion Loss [db]} = -10\log_{10}(\text{Pout}/\text{Pin})$$

Optical Path Configuration 2

850 nm (IL Only)



Note: All connections are in multimode fiber

$$\text{Insertion Loss [db]} = -10\log_{10}(\text{Pout}/\text{Pin})$$

Optics Cost Breakdown

Configuration 1

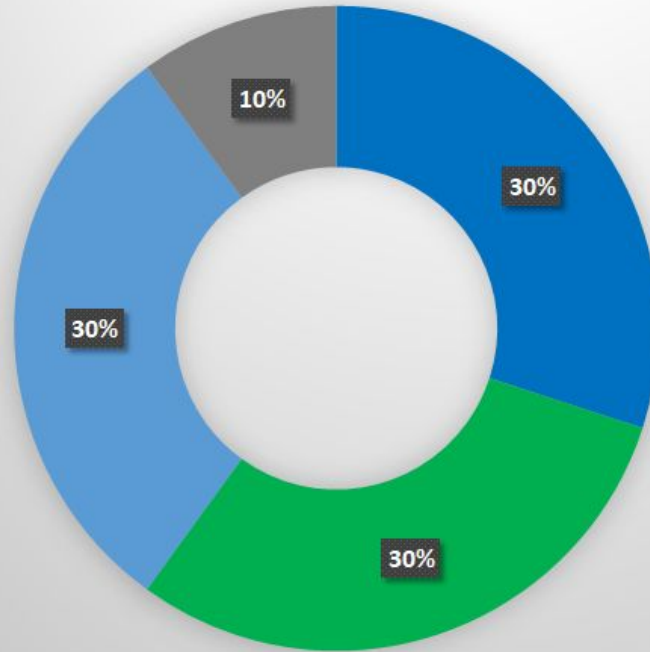
Component	Quantity	Cost
1m Single mode fiber	7	\$184
Circulator	2	\$530
Photodiode	6	\$69
1m multimode fiber	8	\$160
IR LED	1	\$0.6
Single mode fiber optic laser	1	\$344
	Total Cost	\$1287

Configuration 2

Component	Quantity	Cost
1m Single mode fiber	3	\$78
Photodiode	4	\$46
1m multimode fiber	5	\$100
IR LED	1	\$0.6
Single mode fiber optic laser	1	\$344
	Total Cost	\$569

Risk Assessment

Risk Breakdown



- Optics
- Software
- Budget
- Surrounding Hardware

Mitigation Plan

Software: Choose MCU Platform With Libraries
Software Block Diagram
Initial Testing / Programming of User Interface

Optics: OCWR Testing
Multimode Insertion Loss Measurements

Budget: Optics Cost Analysis
MCU Cost Analysis
Cost Breakdown of Supporting Subsystems

Surrounding Hardware: Purchase Fixture
Thermal Management Analysis
Prototype Signal Conditioning Circuits

Next Steps

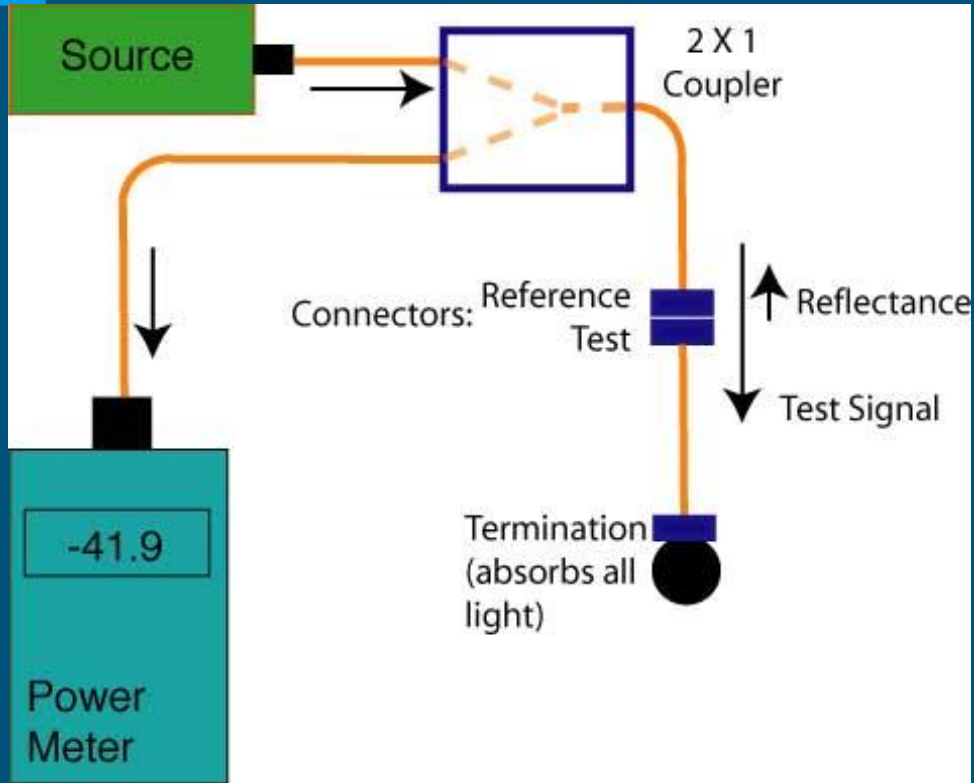
Preliminary Detailed Design:

- Further Optical Testing
- Subsystems Specifications
- Signal Processing Circuit Prototyping
- Software Development
- Lean Implementation Plan
- BOM
- CAD Design Simulation & Prototyping

Questions?

Back-up Slides

OCWR



<http://www.thefoa.org/tech/ref/testing/test/reflectance.html>

Multimode fiber LED vs Laser

