

# PENDAHULUAN

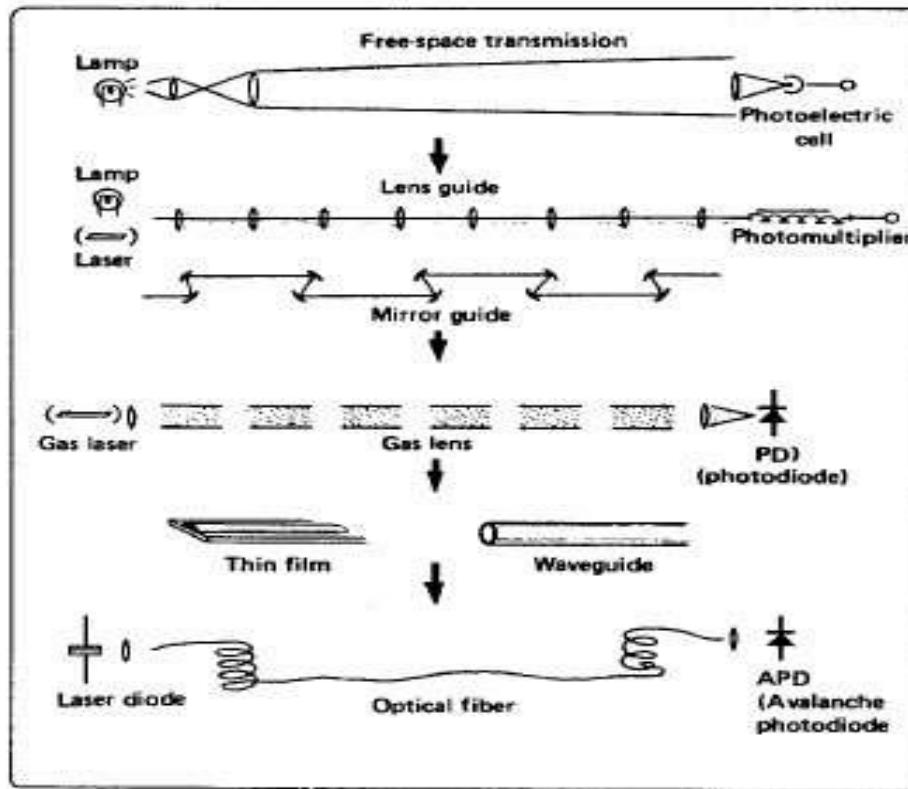
Ref : Berbagai sumber

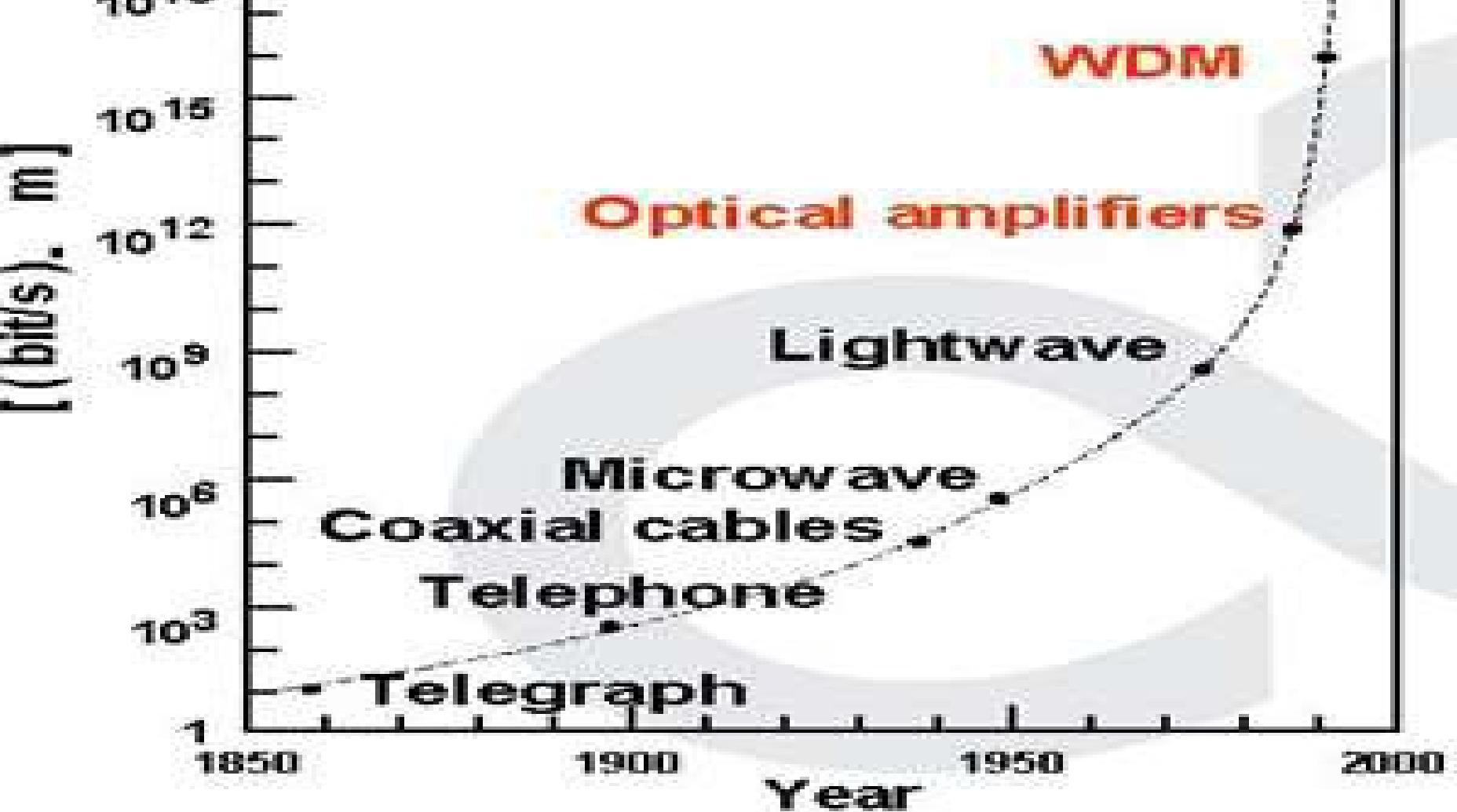
# Sejarah siskom optik

- Komunikasi gerakan tangan, mata sebagai detektor dan otak sebagai prosesor
- Komunikasi dengan menggunakan asap
- Lampu → mengedip-kedipkan sesuai informasi yang dikirim
- 1880, Graham Bell menemukan sistem komunikasi cahaya disebut photophone → menggunakan cahaya matahari yang terpantul dari sebuah cermin tipis termodulasi voice. Di penerima cahaya matahari termodulasi itu jatuh pada cell selenium photoconducting yang langsung mengubahnya menjadi arus listrik



# EVOLUSI KOMUNIKASI OPTIK

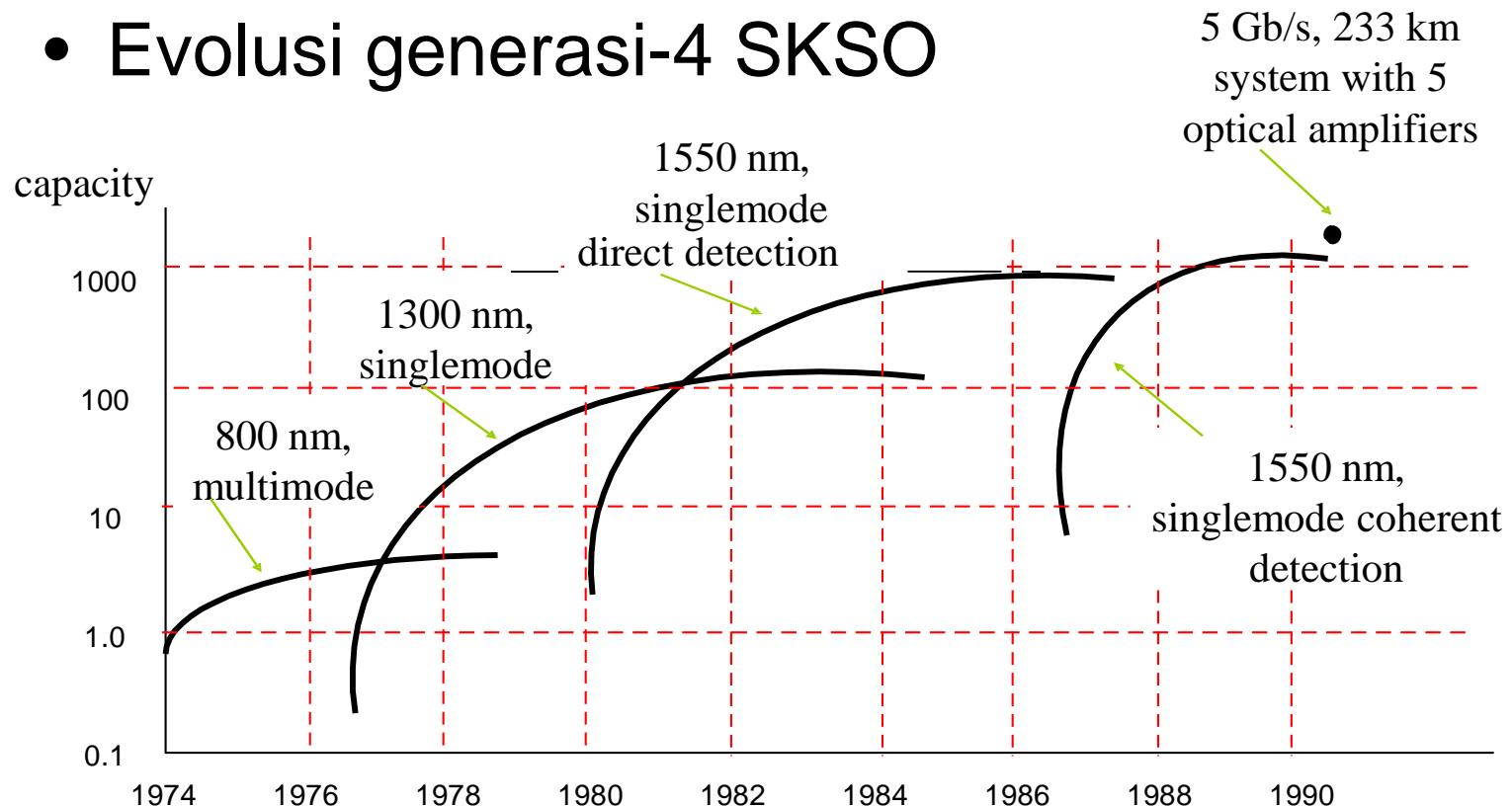


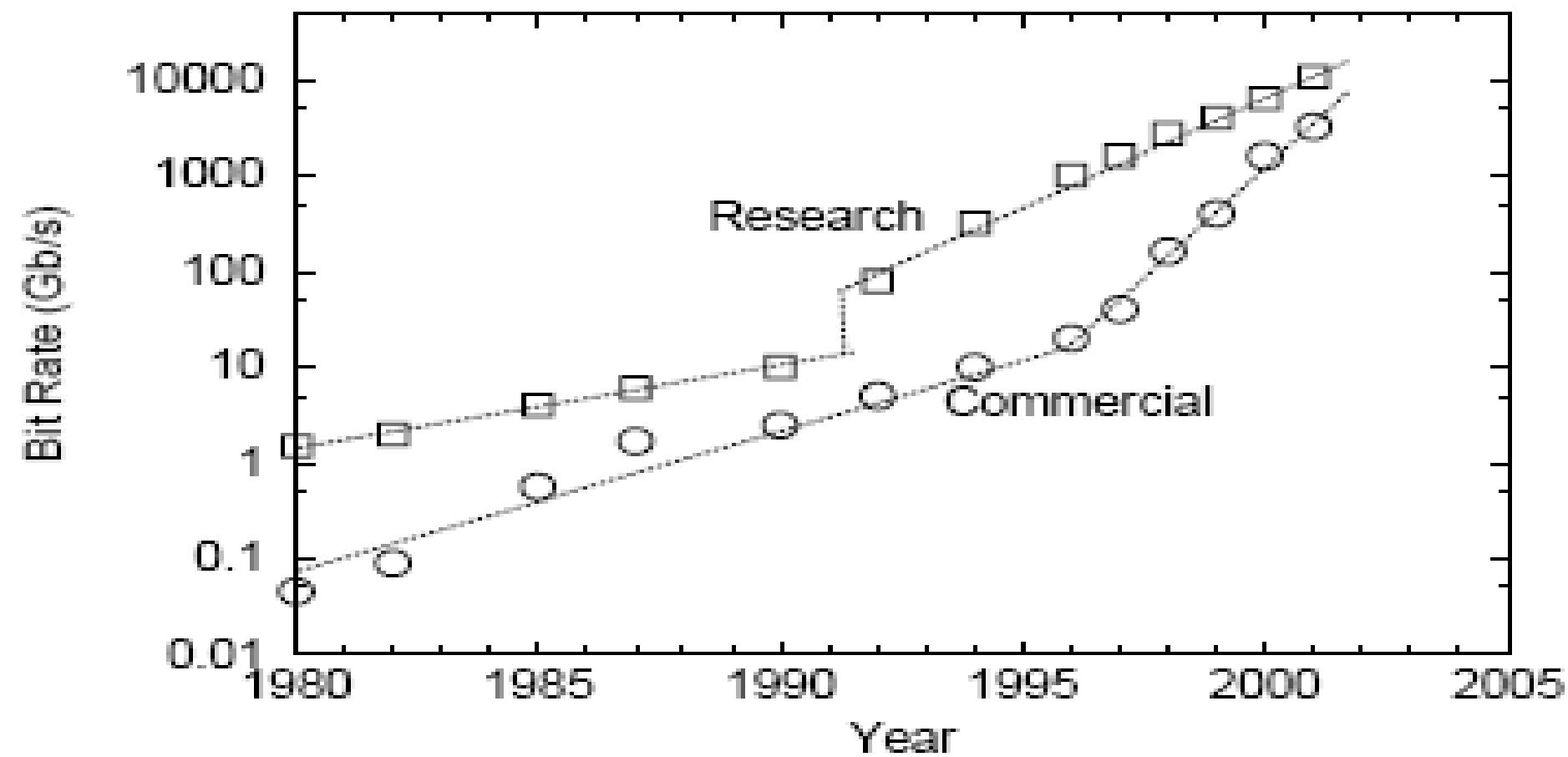


Peningkatan Bit rate – Distance Product

# Perkembangan SKSO

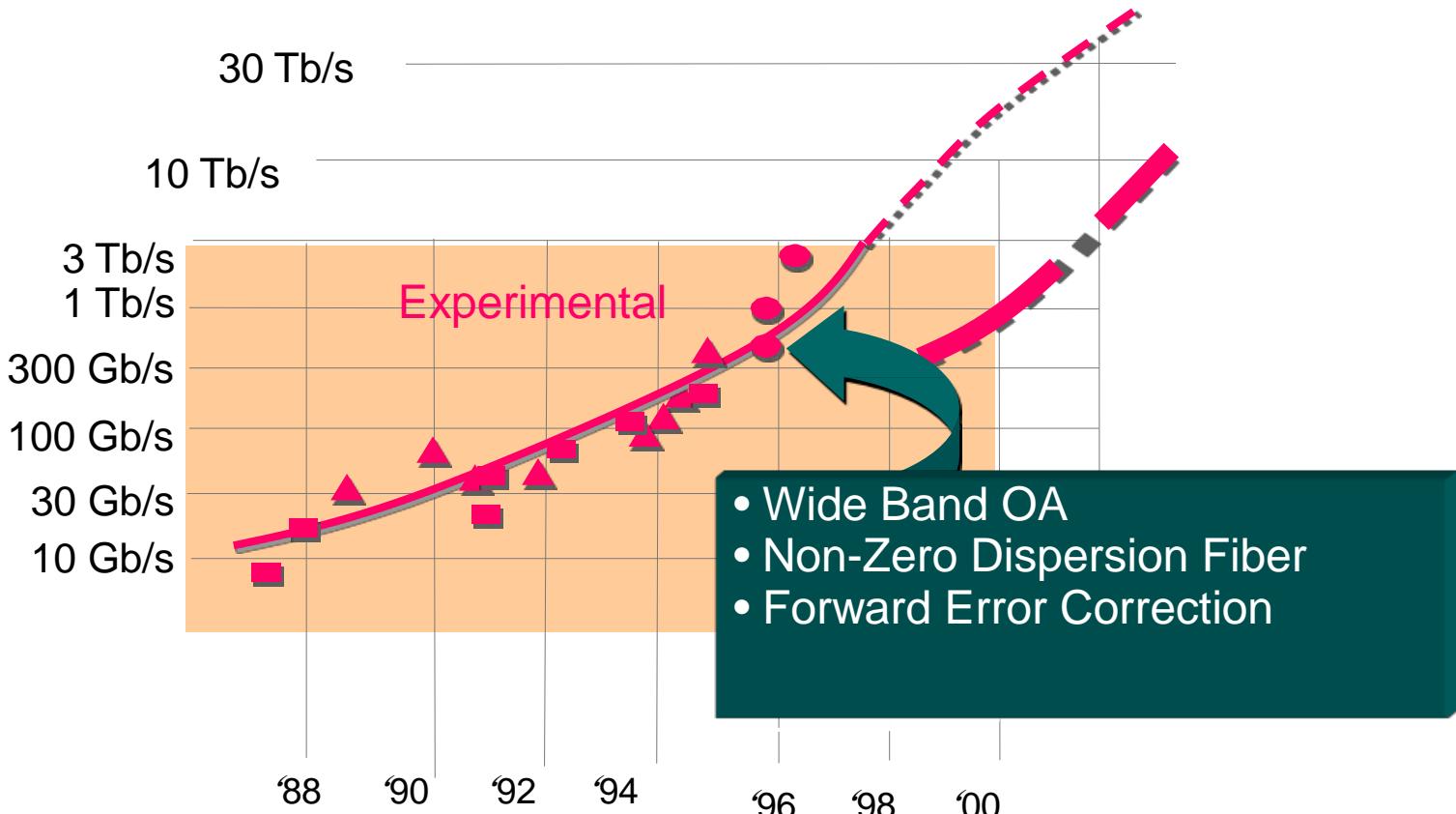
- Evolusi generasi-4 SKSO





Peningkatan kapasitas gel cahaya, perubahan kemiringan setelah digunakan WDM

# Increasing Transmission Capacity per Fiber



Lease bandwidth not fiber

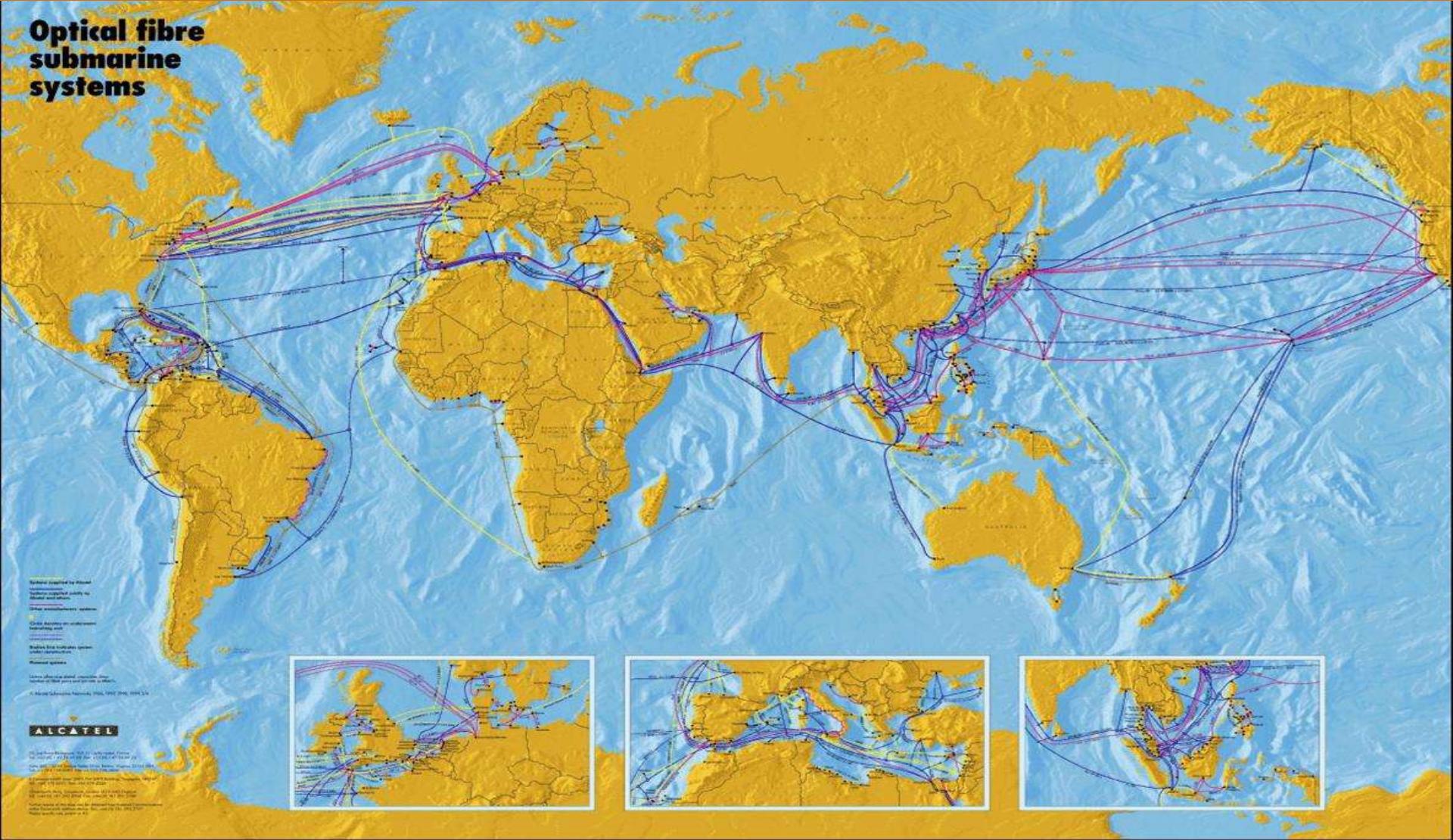
10

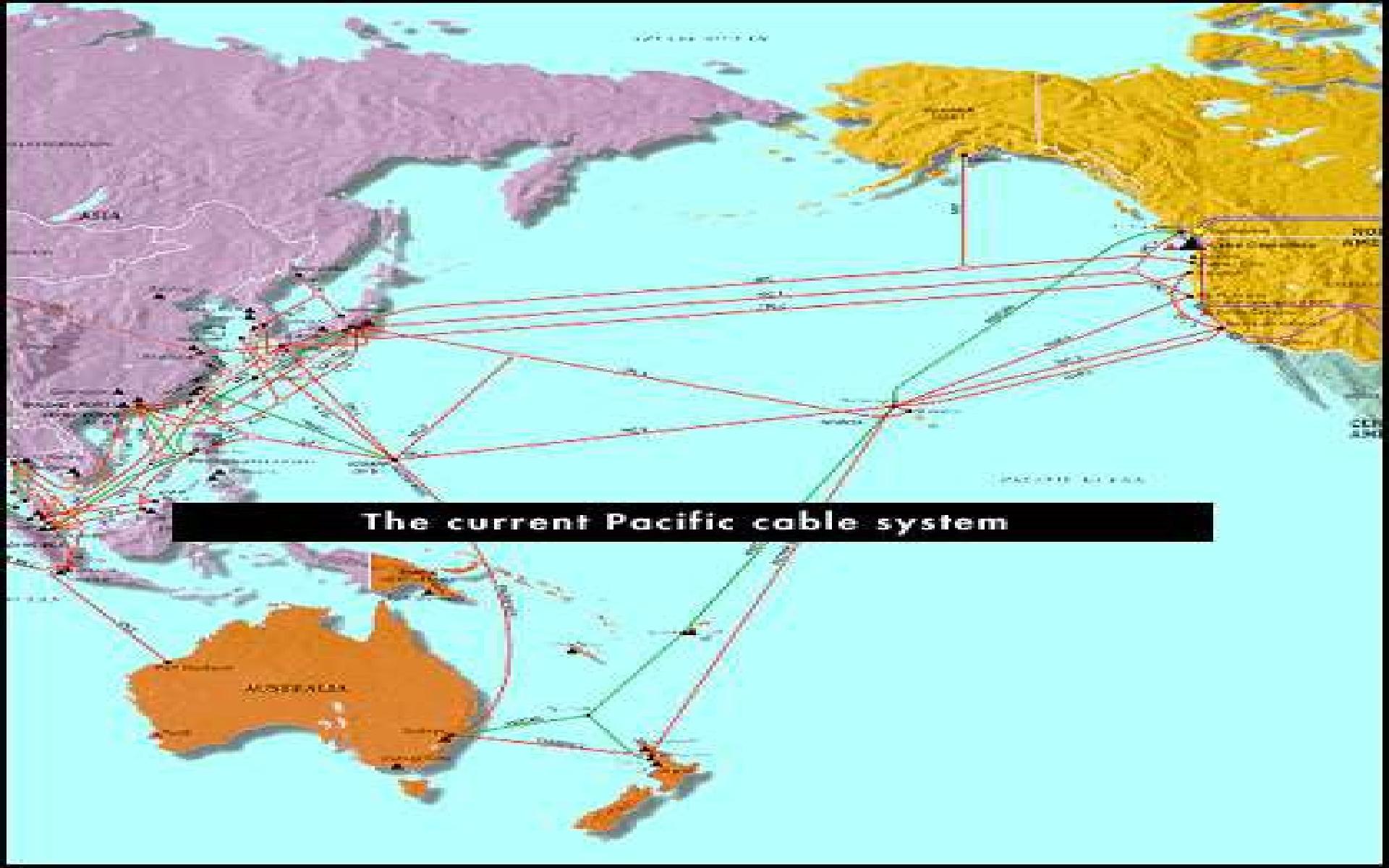
Source: Lucent Technologies

NTT was able to achieve 69.1 Tbit/s transmission by applying wavelength division multiplex (WDM) of 432 wavelengths with a capacity of 171 Gbit/s over a single 240 km-long optical fiber on March 25, 2010.

# World Wide Submarine FO Networks

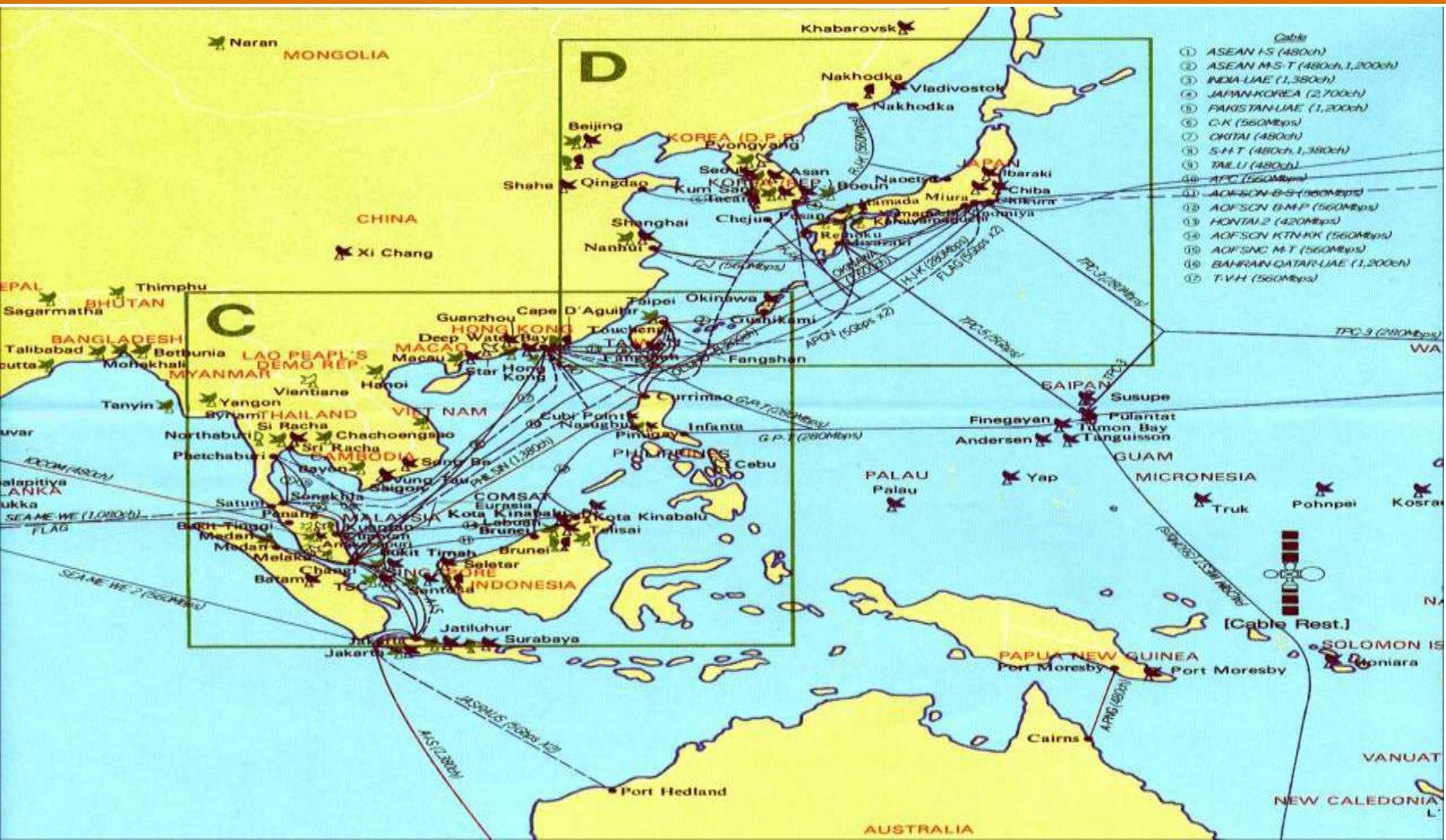
## **Optical fibre submarine systems**





The current Pacific cable system

# South-East Asia and the Far-East



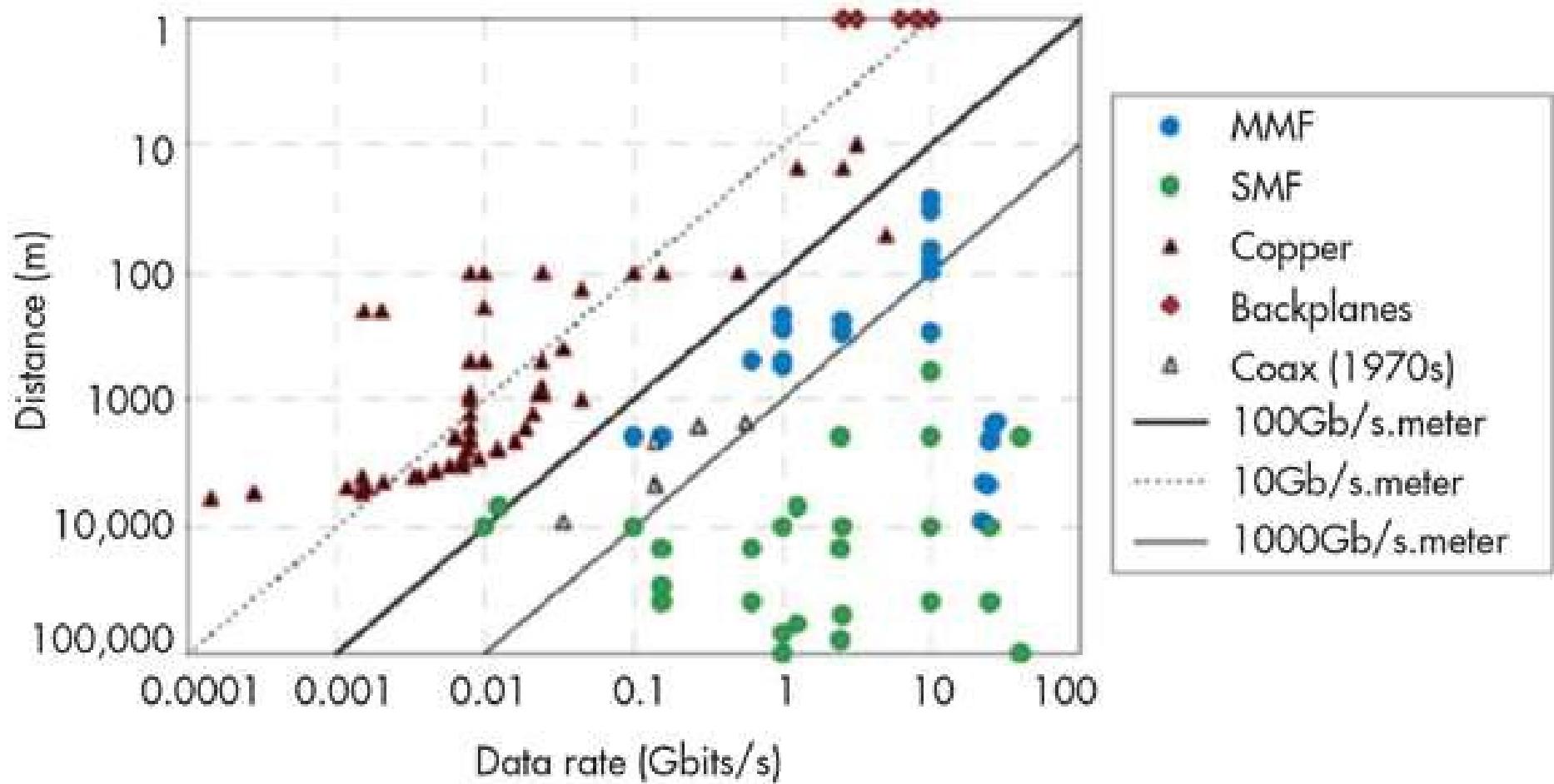
## **Kenapa memilih Fiber ?**

- Wide bandwidth
  - Fiber bandwidth & losses independent of diameter
- Lower costs than copper
  - For high bandwidth signals
  - Cost-bandwidth crossover point constantly decreasing
- Light weight & low volume
  - “50 miles per gallon”
- Immunity from electromagnetic interference (EMI)
  - No EM pickup
  - Elimination of crosstalk
- Elimination of sparking
- Compatibility with modern solid state devices

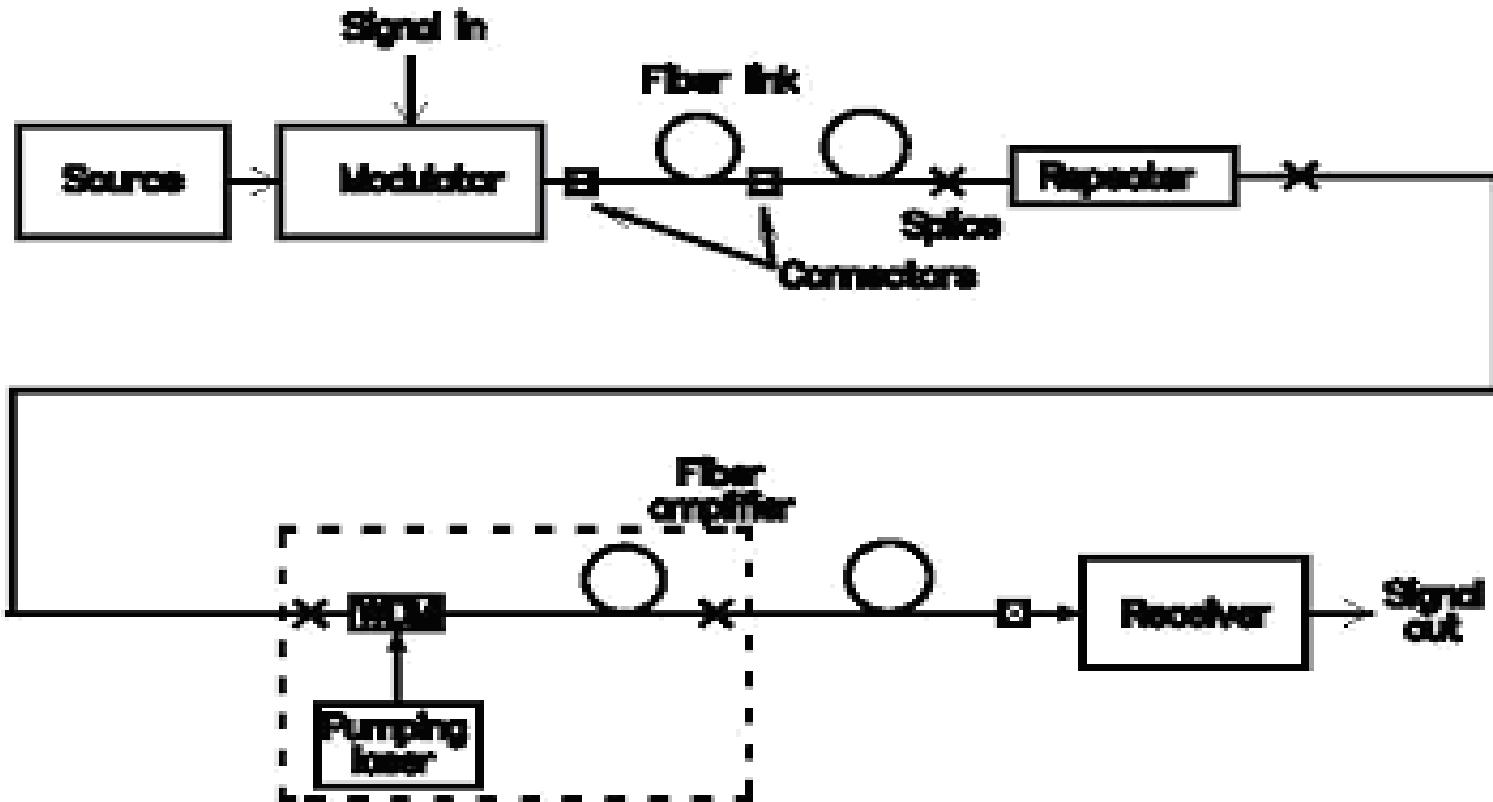
## **Pilihan selain Fiber ?**

- Lack of bandwidth demand
  - HDTV requires high bandwidth
- Lack of standards
  - Standards being set by
    - » DoD
    - » Telecomm industry
    - » Computer industry
- Radiation darkening
  - Depends on dose, exposure, glass materials, impurity types and levels
  - Clears with time

# Throughput vs distance

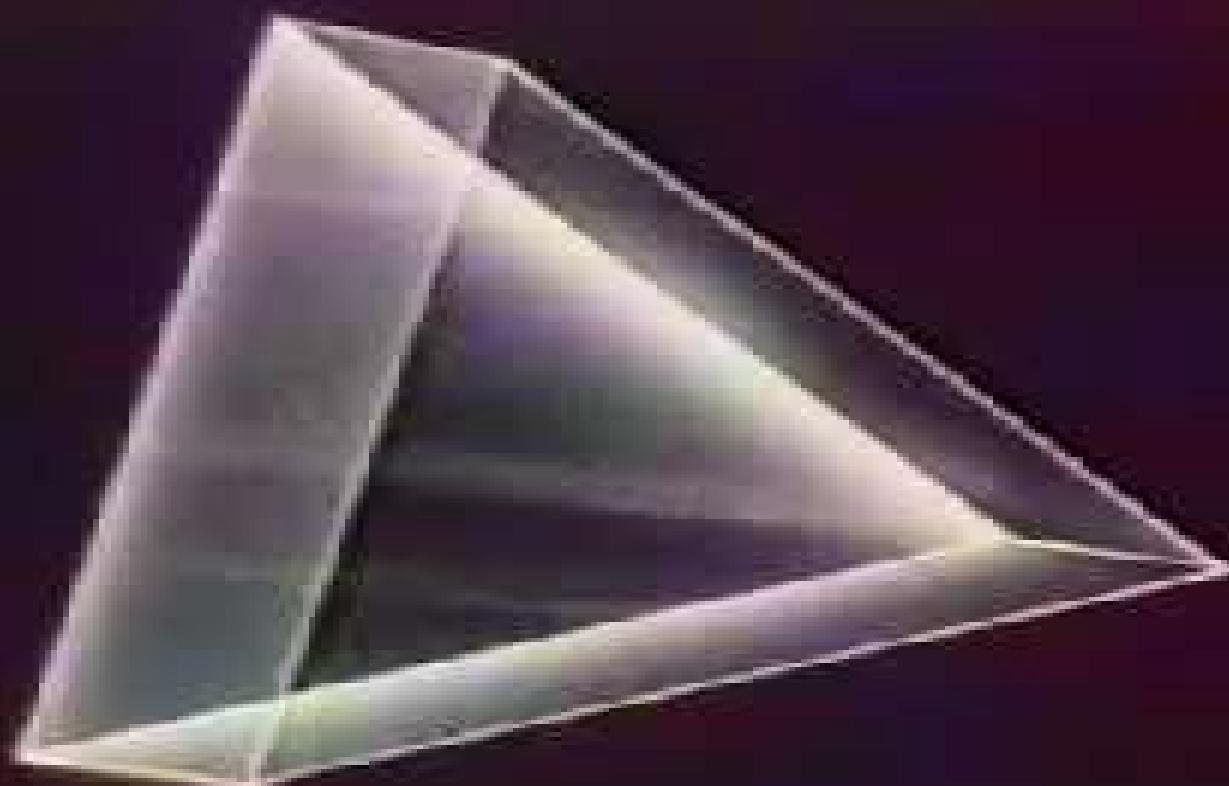


# Sistem Komunikasi Optik

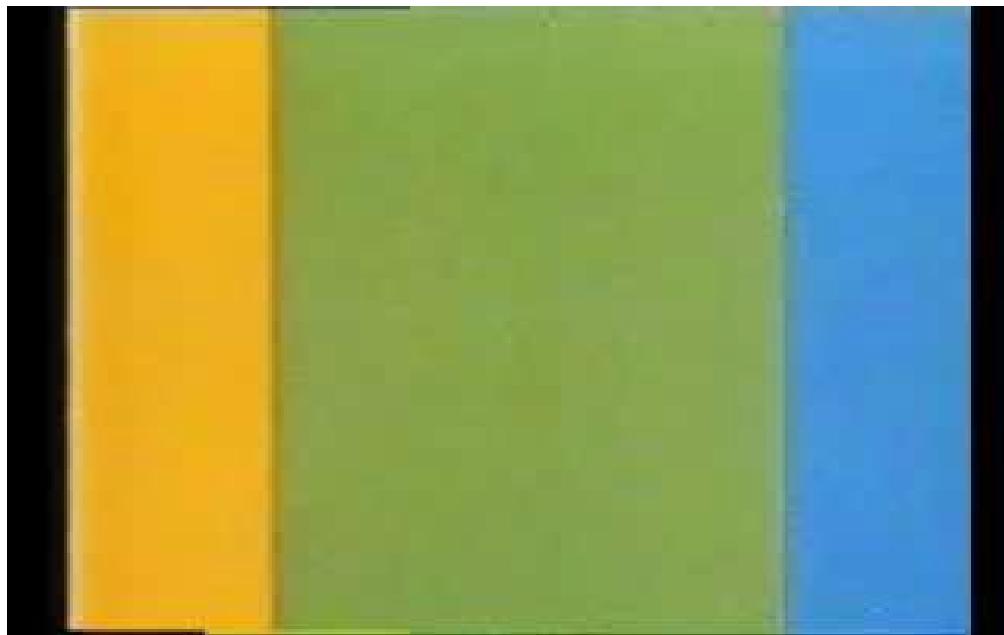


- **Optical source**
  - Semiconductor laser or LED
- **Modulator**
  - Analog or digital
  - Direct modulated source or external modulator
- **Set of connectors or permanent fiber splice**
  - Join fiber lengths
- **Repeater**
  - Electronically detect and regenerate signal
- **Optical amplifier** Amplify signal power
- **Optical receiver (detector, preamp, logic circuits)**
  - Recover transmitted signal

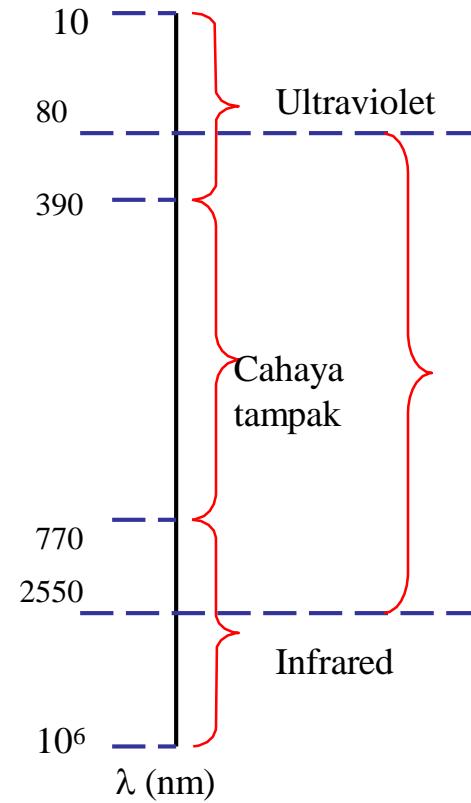
# Spektrum Frekuensi Optik



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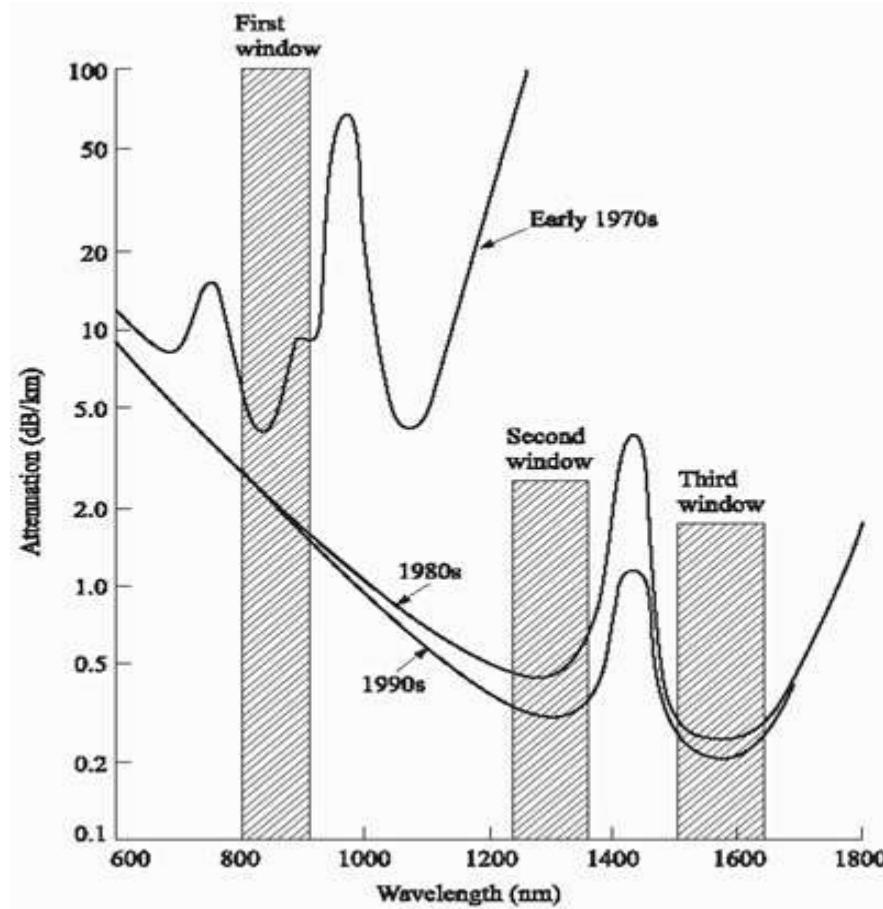


- Optik adalah gelombang elektromagnetik dengan frekuensi yang tinggi
- Ordenya  $10^{14}$  Hz

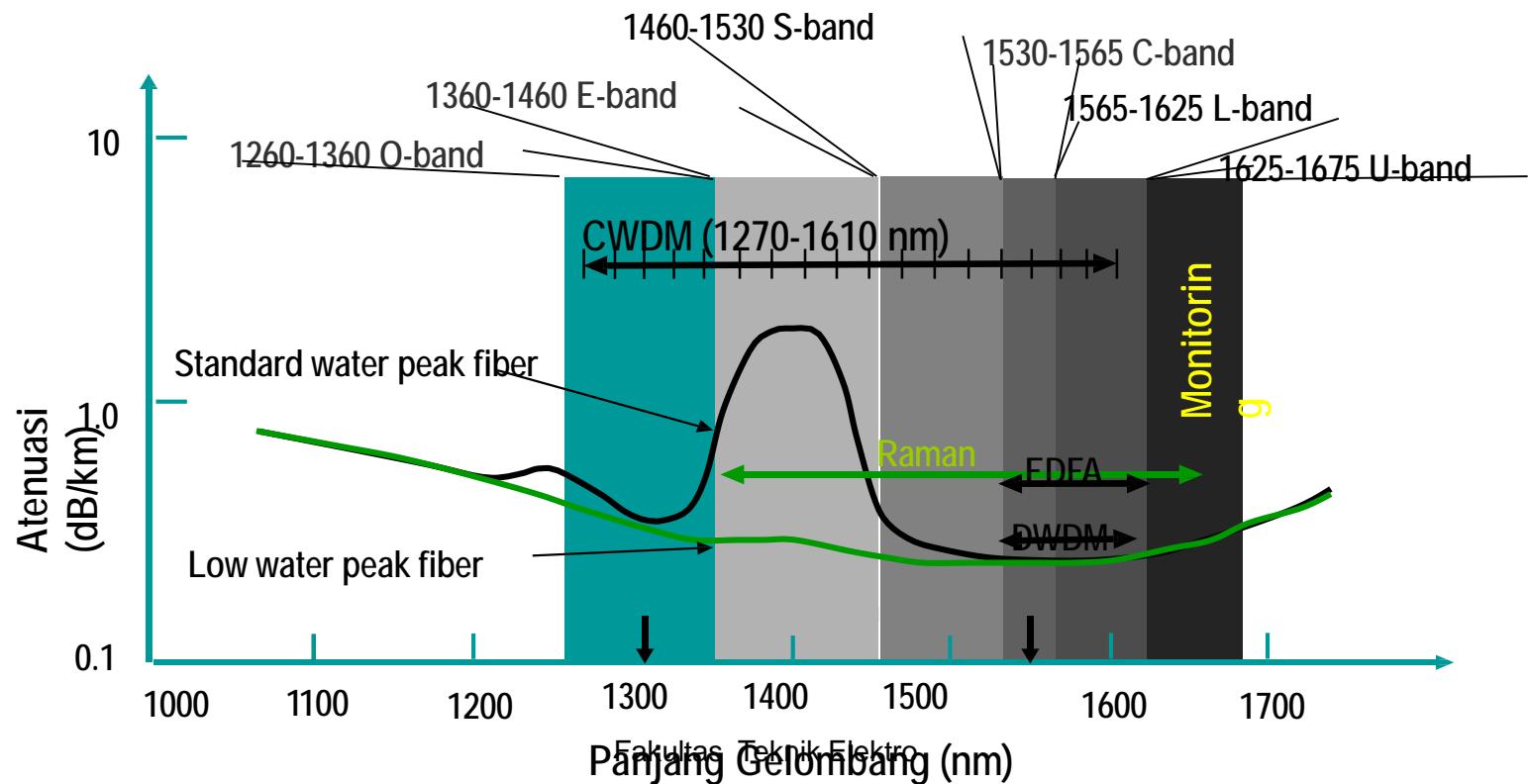


# Spektrum Frekuensi Optik

- Window Optik – range frekuensi optik dimana redaman serat optik paling rendah → range frekuensi in yang digunakan sebagai carrier
  - Window Pertama **800**  
- **900 nm**
  - Window Kedua  
**1300 nm**
  - Window Ketiga  
**1550 nm**



# Spektrum frekuensi Optik



**DAFTAR NILAI  
SEMESTER GENAP REGULER TAHUN 2019/2020**

Program Studi : Teknik Elektro S1  
 Matakuliah : Sistem Komunikasi Serat Optik  
 Kelas / Peserta : A  
 Perkuliahannya : Kampus ISTN Bumi Sriengseng Indah  
 Dosen : Djoko Suprijatmono, Ir., MT.

Hal. 1/1

No	NIM	N A M A	ABSEN	TUGAS	UTS	UAS	MODEL	PRESENTASI	NA	HURUF
			0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%		
1	15220009	<b>Fajar Ahmaddillah</b>	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	16220008	<b>Ratna Febri Yanti</b>	100	0	70	70	0	0	70	<b>B</b>
3	16220016	<b>Lukman Haris</b>	100	0	70	70	0	0	70	<b>B</b>

Rekapitulasi Nilai			
A 0	B+ 0	C+ 0	D+ 0
A- 0	B 2	C 0	D 0
	B- 0	C- 0	E 0

Jakarta, 5 September 2020

Dosen Pengajar

**Djoko Suprijatmono, Ir., MT.**