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COURSE BROCHURE

Fibre Optic Communication Systems Training Course

6 – 10 September 2027
Paris

Fibre Optic Communication Systems Training Course

Ref: 3274_124738 **Date:** 6 – 10 September 2027 **Location:** Paris **Fees:** 6900 GBP

Fibre Optic Communication Systems is a 1-week training course for telecom technicians, network engineers and field supervisors who install, test and maintain optical links, and it builds a fibre link acceptance and fault response pack. Operators are extending fibre deeper into access, mobile backhaul and building networks, so every poorly made splice or untested route now costs service hours. Jupiter Prime Training presents fibre optic communication systems as a field discipline.

Why Fibre Optic Communication Systems Matter Now

Three forces shape fibre work today. Densifying access and mobile sites multiply the number of splice points, closures and patch panels that crews must handle. Customers and service owners expect faster restoration after cable cuts, which puts pressure on fault location and records. Field crews are also changing, with newer technicians working alongside contractors on the same routes. Disciplined splicing, measured loss and accurate route records mean quick restoration and clean handovers; guesswork leaves hidden attenuation, intermittent faults and disputed acceptance between installers and network owners.

Who Gains Most from Fibre Optic Communication Systems

- Technicians responsible for fusion splicing, connector termination and cleaning on live and new routes
- Engineers accountable for link design checks, loss budgets and acceptance of contractor work
- Supervisors who schedule field crews, enforce safe handling and sign off installation quality
- Maintenance staff who respond to outages and locate breaks, bends and faulty joints
- Planners who keep route records, splice schedules and spare fibre counts accurate

Mixed field crews gain most when a technician, an engineer and their supervisor attend together, so acceptance criteria match at handover.

Fibre Optic Communication Systems Capabilities

Participants move from how light travels in glass to the measurements and records that decide whether a link is accepted, repaired or rebuilt.

- Select single-mode or multimode fibre and cable construction for a route — network owner design approval
- Apply fusion splicing and connector termination with consistent inspection — installation quality sign-off
- Calculate an end-to-end link loss budget with margins — acceptance of new or extended links
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Interpret reflectometer traces and power meter readings — fault location and repair dispatch
- Plan safe installation in ducts, aerial spans and buildings — crew supervisors and site owners
- Build test records and route documentation — maintenance teams and future upgrades

Key Fibre Optic Communication Systems Terms

- Attenuation — the loss of optical power along a fibre in decibels per kilometre.
- Fusion splice — a permanent joint made by aligning two cleaved fibre ends and melting them together.
- Link loss budget — the calculated total of fibre, splice and connector losses compared with the power available.
- Optical time-domain reflectometer — a test instrument that sends light pulses into a fibre and plots reflections to locate events and breaks.
- Return loss — the ratio of light reflected back towards the source at a connector or joint.
- Macrobend — a visible curve in a fibre or cable tighter than its permitted bending limit, which causes light to escape.

Fibre Optic Communication Systems Day by Day

Day 1: Light, Glass and Cable Construction

- Total Internal Reflection and Numerical Aperture — Choosing Fibre for Distance
- Single-Mode Versus Multimode Fibre — Matching Core Type to Link Length
- Attenuation and Dispersion Behaviour — Limits on Reach and Capacity
- Loose Tube, Ribbon and Drop Cable Designs — Selecting Cable for Each Route
- Colour Codes and Fibre Identification — Avoiding Misrouted Cores at Splice Points

Day 2: Splicing and Connectorisation

- Fibre Stripping, Cleaning and Cleaving Practice — Repeatable Joint Quality
- Fusion Splicer Alignment and Arc Settings Checks — Lowering Splice Loss
- Mechanical Splices and Field-Installable Connectors — Speed Versus Long-Term Loss
- Connector End-Face Inspection and Cleaning — Preventing Reflection and Damage
- Splice Closure and Tray Organisation — Protecting Joints and Easing Re-Entry

Day 3: Loss Budgets and Optical Power Testing

- Link Loss Budget Calculation With Margins — Accepting or Rejecting a Route
- Light Source and Power Meter Measurement — Confirming End-to-End Insertion Loss
- Reference Methods and Test Cords — Trustworthy and Comparable Readings
- Return Loss and Reflectance Checks — Protecting Transmitters and Signal Quality
- Bidirectional Testing and Averaging — Fair Results for Splice Acceptance

Day 4: Reflectometer Testing and Fault Location

- Reflectometer Pulse Width, Range and Launch Fibre Setup — Resolving Close Events
- Trace Reading of Splices, Connectors and Ends — Classifying Each Event
- Break, Bend and Crush Signatures — Directing Crews to the Fault
- Distance-to-Fault Correlation With Route Records — Digging in the Right Place
- Restoration Sequencing After Cable Cuts — Prioritising Customers and Critical Circuits

Day 5: Practising the Fibre Link Acceptance and Fault Response Pack

- Duct, Aerial and In-Building Installation Practice — Safe Pulling and Bend Control
- Laser Safety and Fibre Shard Handling — Protecting Crews on Site
- Combined Splice, Power and Trace Test Exercise — Applying Earlier Methods to One Route
- Preventive Maintenance and Spare Fibre Records — Planning Future Capacity
- Fibre Link Acceptance and Fault Response Pack — Handover to Network Owners

Applying Fibre Optic Communication Systems After the Course

- Lead a re-test of one existing route with power meter and reflectometer against a fresh link loss budget.
- Run a crew briefing on end-face inspection and cleaning, then audit patch panel connections.

Fibre Optic Communication Systems Questions FAQ

What are fibre optic communication systems and why do they matter now?

Fibre optic communication systems carry data as light through glass cables between transmitters and receivers. They matter now because access and mobile networks depend on fibre, and weak splices show up as outages.

Which roles gain most from a fibre optic communication systems course?

Splicing technicians, network engineers, field supervisors and maintenance crews gain most. Shared methods remove disputes at handover.

How does fibre optic communication systems training differ from optical transport design courses?

This course stays with physical-layer field practice: fibre types, splicing, testing, fault location and installation. Optical transport design courses focus on multiplexing many wavelengths, amplifier chains and channel planning.

What do you bring back from fibre optic communication systems training?

You bring back a link acceptance and fault response pack: loss budget worksheets, test records and a restoration checklist.

Fibre Optic Communication Systems: The Way Forward

The fibre link acceptance and fault response pack first informs whether a newly built or repaired route is accepted. Engineers, technicians and supervisors each use its loss budgets, test steps and restoration checklist. After its first use, revisit the acceptance margins and trace thresholds against real field results, so the pack reflects how the network actually behaves.