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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

colour inside

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures –
Part 3-4: Examinations and measurements – Attenuation

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FOREWORD

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This redline version of the official IEC Standard allows the user to identify the changes made to the previous edition IEC 61300-3-4:2012. A vertical bar appears in the margin wherever a change has been made. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text.

IEC 61300-3-4 has been prepared by subcommittee 86B: Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components, of IEC technical committee 86: Fibre optics. It is an International Standard.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 2012. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

a) addition of Clause 3 containing terms, definitions and abbreviated terms;
b) addition of a new LSPM measurement method, insertion method (D);
c) addition of Annex A describing attenuation measurement of multicore fibre;
d) changed reference test method to insertion C and alternative test method to substitution or insertion D for power meter and type 4 DUT.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
86B/4656/FDIS	86B/4675/RVD

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications.

A list of all the parts in IEC 61300 series, published under the general title, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

IMPORTANT – The "colour inside" logo on the cover page of this document indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

The contents of the corrigendum 1 (2023-06) have been included in this copy.

FIBRE OPTIC INTERCONNECTING DEVICES AND PASSIVE COMPONENTS – BASIC TEST AND MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES –

Part 3-4: Examinations and measurements – Attenuation

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61300 describes the various methods available to measure the attenuation of optical components. ~~It is not, however, applicable to dense wavelength division multiplexing (DWDM) components, for which IEC 61300-3-29 should be used.~~ It is not, however, applicable to random mate attenuation measurements as described in IEC 61300-3-34 and IEC 61300-3-45 nor for attenuation measurements of dense wavelength division multiplexing (DWDM) devices as described in IEC 61300-3-29.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

~~IEC 60793-2, *Optical fibres – Part 2: Product specifications – General*~~

IEC 60793-2-10, *Optical fibres – Part 2-10: Product specifications – Sectional specification for category A1 multimode fibres*

IEC 60793-2-50, *Optical fibres – Part 2-50: Product specifications – Sectional specification for class B single-mode fibres*

IEC 60825-1, *Safety of laser products – Part 1: Equipment classification and requirements*

IEC 61300-1~~:2011~~, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 1: General and guidance*

~~IEC 61300-3-1, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 3-1: Examinations and measurements – Visual examination*~~

~~IEC 61300-3-2, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 3-2: Examinations and measurements – Polarization dependent loss in a single-mode Fibre optic device*~~

IEC 61300-3-35, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 3-35: Examinations and measurements – Visual inspection of fibre optic connectors and fibre-stub transceivers*

IEC 61755 (all parts), *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Connector optical interfaces for single-mode fibres*

~~IEC/TR 62316, *Guidance for the interpretation of OTDR backscattering traces*~~

IEC 63267 (all parts), *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Connector optical interfaces for enhanced macro bend loss multimode fibres*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 61300-1 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

3.2 Abbreviated terms

ATM	alternative test method
C	passive optical component
CWDM	coarse wavelength division multiplexing
D	optical detector
DUT	device under test
FIFO	fan-in/fan-out device
LED	light emitting diode
LS	optical light source
LSPM	optical light source and power meter
MCF	multicore fibre
OSW	optical switch
OTDR	optical time domain reflectometer
PDL	polarization dependent loss
PM	optical power meter
RA	reference adaptor
RP	reference plug
RTM	reference test method
SCF	single core fibre
TJ	temporary joint

4 General description

4.1 General

Attenuation is intended to give a value for the decrease of ~~useful~~ optical power, expressed in decibels, resulting from the insertion of a DUT, within ~~a length of optical fibre cable~~ an optical link. The term "insertion loss" is sometimes used in place of "attenuation".

The DUT may have more than two optical ports. However, since an attenuation measurement is made across only two ports, the DUT in this document shall be described as having two ports. ~~Eight different DUT configurations are described. The differences between these configurations are primarily in the terminations of the optical ports. Terminations may consist of bare fibre, a connector plug, or a receptacle.~~

~~The reference method for measuring attenuation is with an optical power meter. Optical time domain reflectometry (OTDR) measurements are presented as an alternative method. Three variations in the measurement of attenuation with a power meter are presented. The reference and alternative methods to be used for each DUT configuration are defined in Table 3. Different test configurations and methods will result in different accuracies of the attenuation being measured. In cases of dispute, the reference test method should be used.~~

The reference method for measuring attenuation is with an LSPM. OTDR measurements are presented as an alternative method. Three variations in the measurement of attenuation with a LSPM are presented.

4.2 Precautions

The power in the fibre and DUT shall not be at a level high enough to generate non-linear scattering or DUT overloading effects.

The position of the fibres in the test should be fixed between the measurement without the DUT, P_0, and with the DUT inserted, P_1, to avoid changes in attenuation due to bending loss.

In multimode measurements, a change in modal distribution in the measurement system due to fibre disturbance~~, will~~ can affect the attenuation measurement.

Components with PDL will show different attenuation depending on the input state of polarization from the source. If the component PDL can exceed the acceptable uncertainty in the attenuation measurement, then either an unpolarized or polarization scrambled source ~~can~~ should be used to measure the polarization averaged attenuation, or the methods of IEC 61300-3-2 should be used to measure PDL and attenuation together.

The laser safety recommendations in IEC 60825-1~~, Safety of laser products, should~~ shall be followed.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Launch conditions and light source (~~S~~LS)

The launch condition for LSPM and OTDR shall be ~~specified~~ in accordance with IEC 61300-1~~:2011~~ and shall be measured at the output of the launch reference connector.

The source unit consists of an optical emitter, the associated drive electronics and fibre pigtail (if any). Preferred source conditions are given in Table 1. The stability of the single-mode fibre source at 23 °C shall be ±0,01 dB from the initial value over the duration of the measurement. The stability of the multimode fibre source at 23 °C shall be ±0,05 dB from the initial value over the duration of the measurement. The source output power shall be greater than or equal to 20 dB above the minimum measurable power level.

Table 1 – Preferred source conditions

No.	Type	Central wavelength nm	Spectral width RMS nm	Source type
S1	Multimode	660 ± 30	~~≥30~~ ≥ 10	Monochromator or LED
S2	Multimode	780 ± 30	~~≥30~~ ≥ 10	Monochromator or LED
S3	Multimode	850 ± 30	~~≥30~~ ≥ 10	Monochromator or LED
S4	Multimode	1 300 ± 30	~~≥30~~ ≥ 10	Monochromator or LED
S5	Single-mode	1 310 ± 30	To be reported	Laser diode monochromator or LED
S6	Single-mode	1 550 ± 30	To be reported	Laser diode monochromator or LED
S7	Single-mode	1 625 ± 30	To be reported	Laser diode monochromator or LED
~~NOTE 1~~ It is recognized that some components, for example for CWDM, ~~may~~ can require the use of other source types such as tunable lasers. It is therefore recommended, in these cases, that the preferred source characteristics are specified on the basis of the component to be measured. NOTE ~~2~~ Central wavelength (centroidal wavelength) and spectral width are defined in IEC 61280-1-3.				

5.2 Optical power meter (~~D~~PM)

The power meter unit consists of an optical detector (D), the mechanism for connecting to it and associated detection electronics. The connection to the detector ~~will~~ should either be with an adaptor that accepts a bare fibre, or a connector plug of the appropriate design.

The measurement system shall be stable within specified limits over the period of time required to measure P_0 and P_1. For measurements where the connection to the detector ~~must~~ shall be ~~broken~~ disconnected between the measurement of P_0 and P_1, the measurement repeatability shall be ~~within~~ less than or equal to 0,02 dB. A detector with a large sensitive area ~~may~~ should be used to achieve this.

~~The precise characteristics of the detector shall be compatible with the measurement requirements.~~ The dynamic range of the power meter shall be capable of measuring the power level exiting from the DUT at the wavelength being measured.

The preferred power meter parameters are given below in Table 2. The power meter ~~shall~~ should be calibrated for the ~~operational~~ wavelength range and power level to be measured. The power meter stability should be less than or equal to 0,01 dB over the measurement time and ~~operational~~ temperature range. The stability and validity of dark current corrections from zeroing calibration can influence this.

Table 2 – Preferred power meter parameters

Number	Type	Maximum nonlinearity dB	Relative uncertainty dB
D1	Multimode	±0,05 (–60 dBm < input power < –5 dBm)	≤ 0,05
D2	Single-mode	±0,01 (attenuation < 10 dB) ±0,05 (10 dB < attenuation < 60 dB)	≤ 0,02
~~NOTE 1~~ In order to ensure that all light exiting the fibre is detected by the power meter, the sensitive area of the detector and the relative position between it and the fibre should be compatible with the numerical aperture of the fibre. NOTE ~~2~~ Common sources of relative uncertainty are polarization dependence and interference with reflections from the power meter and fibre connector surfaces. The sensitivity of the power meter to such reflections can be characterized by the parameter spectra ripple, determined as the periodic change in responsivity vs. the wavelength of a coherent light source.			

5.3 Temporary joint (TJ)

A temporary joint is a method, device or mechanical fixture for temporarily aligning two fibre ends into a stable, reproducible, low-loss joint. It is used when direct connection of the DUT to the measurement system is not achievable by a standard connector. It may, for example, be a precision V-groove, vacuum chuck, a micromanipulator or a fusion or mechanical splice. The temporary joint shall be stable to within ±10 % of the required measurement ~~accuracy~~ uncertainty in dB over the time taken to measure P_0 and P_1. A suitable refractive index matching material may be used to improve the stability of the TJ.

5.4 Fibre

The fibre in the lead from the source to the TJ, in the test patchcord, and in the substitute patchcord, shall belong to the same category as that used in the DUT.

Fibres ~~should~~ shall be in accordance with IEC 60793-2-10 or IEC 60793-2-50.

5.5 Reference plug (RP)

Where a RP is required to form complete connector assemblies in any of the test methods, the RP becomes, in effect, a part of the DUT during the measurement of attenuation. The RP shall ~~be specified in~~ meet the requirements of the relevant ~~specification~~ optical interface standard found in the IEC 61755 series or IEC 63267 series.

5.6 Reference adaptor (RA)

Where a RA is required to form complete connector assemblies in any of the test methods, the RA becomes, in effect, a part of the DUT during the measurement of attenuation. The RA shall ~~be specified in~~ meet the requirements of the relevant ~~specification~~ optical interface standard found in the IEC 61755 series or IEC 63267 series.

5.7 Termination

A termination may consist of a bare fibre, a connector plug, or a receptacle. When a bare fibre is used as a termination, a TJ or bare fibre adaptor is used depending on the configuration of the test and the location of the bare fibre end. When a DUT has multiple connector plugs or receptacles, they can consist of the same or different types. If the DUT has different connector plugs or receptacles on either end of the DUT, the ATM may be necessary.

6 Procedure

6.1 Preconditioning

The optical interfaces of the DUT shall be clean and free from any debris likely to affect the performance of the test and any resultant measurements. The manufacturer's cleaning procedure shall be followed.

The DUT shall be allowed to stabilize at ~~room temperature~~ standard atmospheric conditions according to IEC 61300-1 for at least 1 h prior to testing.

Care should be exercised throughout the test to ensure that mating surfaces are not contaminated with oil or grease. It is recognized that bare fingers can deposit a film of grease.

6.2 Visual inspection

~~The optical interfaces shall be free from defects or damage which may affect the performance of the test and any resultant measurements. It is recommended that a visual inspection of the optical interfaces of the DUT is made in accordance with IEC 61300-3-1 prior to the start of the test.~~

All connector end faces shall be inspected for cleanliness according to IEC 61300-3-35 and cleaned as needed. Recommended cleaning methods for connector end faces are described in IEC TR 62627-01.

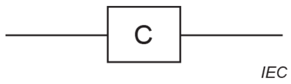
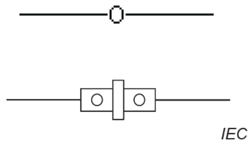
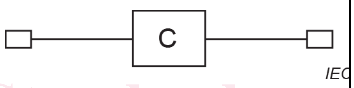
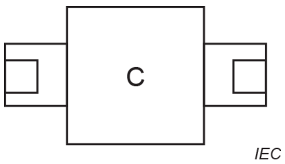
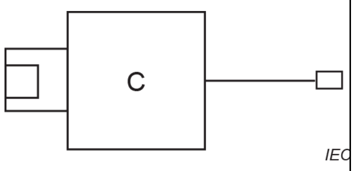
6.3 DUT configuration types and test methods

Eight different DUT configuration types are described in Table 3. The differences between these configuration types are primarily in the terminations of the optical ports. Terminations may consist of bare fibre, a connector plug, or a receptacle.

The RTM and ATM to be used for each DUT configuration type are defined in Table 3. Different test configurations and methods can result in different uncertainties of the attenuation being measured. In cases of dispute, the RTM should be used.

Consideration for devices with multicore fibre can be found in Annex A.

Table 3 – DUT configuration types

Type	Description	DUT	Test methods	
			Reference test method RTM	**Alternative test method** ATM
1	Fibre to fibre (component)		Power meter (cutback)	OTDR
2	Fibre to fibre (splice or field-mountable connector set)		Power meter (insertion A)	Power meter (cutback) Or OTDR
3	Fibre to plug		Power meter (cutback)	OTDR
4	Plug to plug (component)		Power meter (insertion ~~B~~C)	Power meter (substitution or insertion ~~C~~D) or OTDR
5	Plug to plug (patchcord)		Power meter (insertion B)	Power meter (insertion C or insertion D) or OTDR
6	Single plug (pigtail)		Power meter (insertion B)	OTDR
7	Receptacle to receptacle (component)		Power meter (insertion C)	Power meter (substitution or insertion D) or OTDR
8	Receptacle to plug (component)		Power meter (insertion C)	Power meter (substitution or insertion D) or OTDR

An OTDR can be used on components with more than two ports, but in this case the reflected power from the ports not being measured should be suppressed in the attenuation zone.

NOTE 1 C is a passive optical component which ~~may~~ can have more than the two ports indicated.

NOTE 2 Insertion measurements and cutback measurements ~~may~~ can be expected to give equivalent measurements for type 2 DUTs.

NOTE 3 Due to measurement considerations, the OTDR method ~~may be less accurate~~ can have more uncertainty than other measurement methods but ~~may~~ can be the only test applicable.