

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Dynamic modules – General and guidance

Modules dynamiques – Généralités et lignes directrices

IEC 62343-1-13

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Dynamic modules – General and guidance

Modules dynamiques – Généralités et lignes directrices

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**DYNAMIC MODULES –
GENERAL AND GUIDANCE**
FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 62343 has been prepared by subcommittee 86C: Fibre optic systems and active devices, of IEC technical committee 86: Fibre optics.

This bilingual version (2015-06) corresponds to the English version, published in 2013-06.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

CDV	Report on voting
86C/1055/CDV	86C/1088/RVC

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

The French version of this standard has not been voted upon.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all the parts in the IEC 62343 series, published under the general title *Dynamic modules*, can be found on the IEC website.

The structure of the IEC 62343 series, under the general title *Dynamic modules*, is as follows:

- 62343-1 series Part 1: Performance standards
- 62343-2 Part 2: Reliability qualification
- 62343-3 Performance specification templates
- 62343-4 series Software and hardware interface standards
- 62343-5 series Test methods
- 62343-6 series Technical reports

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
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INTRODUCTION

This International Standard applies to dynamic devices as defined in IEC/TS 62538. It contains general guidance for the IEC 62343 series related to dynamic devices, and definitions which apply to dynamic devices. The dynamic module, or device, has two distinguishing characteristics: dynamic and module.

“Dynamic” highlights the functions of the products to include “tuning, varying, switching, configuring, and other continuous optimization,” often accomplished by electronics, firmware, software or their combinations. The dynamic device usually has a certain level of intelligence to monitor or measure the situation and make decisions for necessary (optimization) actions. The behaviour of dynamic modules may be characterized by transient characteristics as the dynamic module undergoes tuning, switching, configuring and other continuous optimization. Characterization of transient characteristics will be considered in individual dynamic module standards.

“Module” defines that the products covered by the standard are the integration of active and passive components (either or both), through interconnecting materials or devices. The controlling electronics can be inside or outside the optical package (that contains all or most of the optical components and interconnection). The product can look like a small printed wiring board (PWB or child-board with mounted optical module) or a small box (housing) with optical components and electronics enclosed. In the former case, it is more like an assembly (generally not packaged in a box or housing) than a module (generally packaged in a box or housing).

For historical reasons and convenience, a dynamic module or device is referred to as a dynamic module in the IEC 62343-X series.

The number of dynamic modules and devices is rapidly growing as optical communications networks evolve. The following list provides some examples of the products covered by the IEC 62343-X series. It should be noted that the list is not exhaustive and the products to be covered are not limited by the listed examples:

- channel gain equalizer;
- dynamic channel equalizer;
- dynamic gain tilt equalizer;
- dynamic slope equalizer;
- tuneable chromatic dispersion compensator;
- polarization mode dispersion compensator;
- reconfigurable optical add-drop multiplexer;
- switch with monitoring and controls;
- variable optical attenuator with monitoring and controls.

The IEC 62343 series will cover performance templates, performance standards, reliability qualification requirements, hardware and software interfaces, and related testing methods.

A complete set of standards related to a dynamic module or device should include the following:

- optical performance standards;
- reliability qualification standards;
- optical performance specification templates;
- hardware and software interface standards;
- test methods;

- technical reports.

The safety standards related to dynamic modules are mostly optical power considerations, which are covered by IEC TC 76: Optical radiation safety and laser equipment.

Only those dynamic modules for which standards are complete or in preparation are included in Clause 3. To reflect the rapidly growing market for dynamic modules, additional terms and definitions will be added in subsequent revisions as the series expands.

It should be noted that optical amplifiers could be regarded as dynamic modules. They are not included in the IEC 62343-X series, but are covered in their own series of IEC standards.



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DYNAMIC MODULES – GENERAL AND GUIDANCE

1 Scope and object

This International Standard applies to all commercially available optical dynamic modules and devices. It describes the products covered by the IEC 62343-X series, defines terminology, fundamental considerations and basic approaches.

The object of this standard is to

- establish uniform requirements for operation, reliability and environmental properties of DMs to be implemented in the appropriate DM standard,
- provide assistance to the purchaser in the selection of consistently high-quality DM products for his particular applications, as well as in the consultation of the appropriate specific DM standard(s).

This standard covers performance templates, performance standards, reliability qualification requirements, hardware and software interfaces and related testing methods.

Since a dynamic module integrates an optical module/device, printed wiring board, and software/firmware, the standards developed in the series will mimic appropriate existing standards. On the other hand, since "dynamic module" is a relatively new product category, the dynamic module standards series will not be bounded by the existing practices where requirements differ.

The safety standards as related to dynamic modules are mostly optical power considerations, which is covered by IEC TC 76: Optical radiation safety and laser equipment.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60050-731, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Chapter 731: Optical fibre communication*

IEC/TR 61931, *Fibre optic – Terminology*

IEC 62343-1 (all parts), *Dynamic modules – Optical performance standards*

IEC 62343-3 (all parts), *Dynamic modules – Optical performance specification templates*

IEC Guide 107, *Electromagnetic compatibility – Guide to the drafting of electromagnetic compatibility publications*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

The definitions listed in this clause refer to the meaning of the terms used in the specifications of DMs. Only those parameters listed in the appropriate performance standard in the IEC 62343-1 series and performance specification templates in the IEC 62343-3 series are intended to be specified.

The list of parameter definitions of DMs, given in this clause, is divided into subclauses by the type of DM. See also IEC 60050-731 and IEC/TR 61931.

3.1 General terms

3.1.1

optical dynamic device

optical device which is designed to monitor and control dynamically some characteristics of one or more optical signals, by means of suitable electronic controls, in order to improve or to maintain definite performances of the system in which it is intended to be inserted

Note 1 to entry: Said characteristics may include optical paths, optical intensities, spectral characteristics, polarization states, dispersion, etc.

Note 2 to entry: Optical dynamic devices may comprise optical active and optical passive elements or components.

Note 3 to entry: The control/response time of optical dynamic devices is much larger than the signal time characteristics and typically may range from few microseconds to tens of seconds.

[SOURCE: IEC/TS 62538:2008, definition 2.1.1]

3.1.2

optical module

packaged integration of optical components and/or elements, accomplishing defined functionality, typically repairable and re-workable

[SOURCE: IEC/TS 62538:2008, definition 2.2.5, modified – the Notes to entry in the source have been omitted]

3.2 Dynamic module terms

The following definitions apply to all dynamic modules

3.2.1

operating wavelength range

specified range of wavelengths from λ_{imin} to λ_{imax} about a nominal operating wavelength λ_1 , within which a dynamic optical module is designed to operate with a specified performance

3.2.2

channel frequency range

frequency range within which a device is expected to operate with a specified performance

Note 1 to entry: For a particular nominal channel central frequency, f_{nomi} , this frequency range is from $f_{imin} = (f_{nomi} - \Delta f_{max})$ to $f_{imax} = (f_{nomi} + \Delta f_{max})$, where Δf_{max} is the maximum channel central frequency deviation.

3.2.3

channel spacing

centre-to-centre difference in frequency (or wavelength) between adjacent channels in a device

3.3 Dynamic channel equalizer (DCE) terms

The following definitions apply to the dynamic channel equalizer

3.3.1 dynamic channel equalizer

DCE

device capable of transforming, by internal or external automatic control, a multichannel input signal with time-varying averaged powers into an output signal in which all working channel powers are nominally equal or are set for a required level of pre-emphasis

Note 1 to entry: This device may also provide the extinction of one or more of the input channels.

[SOURCE: IEC 62343-3-1:2010, definition 3.5]

3.3.2 channel non-uniformity

difference between the powers of the channel with the most power (in dBm) and the channel with the least power (in dBm)

Note 1 to entry: This applies to a multichannel signal across the operating wavelength range.

Note 2 to entry: Channel non-uniformity is expressed in dB.

[SOURCE: IEC 62343-3-1:2010, definition 3.2, modified – Additional information with respect to applicability has been transferred to Note 1 to entry; Note 2 to entry is additional]

3.3.3 in-band extinction ratio

within the operating wavelength range, the difference between the minimum power of the non-extinguished channels (in dBm) and the maximum power of the extinguished channels (in dBm)

Note 1 to entry: In-band extinction ratio is expressed in dB.

[SOURCE: IEC 62343-3-1:2010, definition 3.6, modified – Information relating to the units (dBm) now appears in the form of Note 1 to entry]

3.3.4 out-of-band attenuation

attenuation of channels that fall outside of the operating wavelength range

Note 1 to entry: Out-of-band attenuation is expressed in dB.

[SOURCE: IEC 62343-3-1:2010, definition 3.8, modified – Information relating to the units (dB) now appears in the form of Note 1 to entry]

3.3.5 ripple

peak-to-peak difference in insertion loss within a channel frequency (or wavelength) range

[SOURCE: IEC 62343-3-1:2010, definition 3.9]

3.3.6 channel response time

elapsed time it takes a device to transform a channel from a specified initial power level to a specified final power level desired state, when the resulting output channel non-uniformity tolerance is met, measured from the time the actuation energy is applied or removed

[SOURCE: IEC 62343-3-1:2010, definition 3.3]

3.4 Tuneable dispersion compensator (TDC) or dynamic chromatic dispersion compensator (DCDC) terms

The following definitions apply to the tuneable dispersion compensator (TDC) or dynamic chromatic dispersion compensator (DCDC)

3.4.1

tuneable dispersion compensator

dynamic chromatic dispersion compensator

TDC (DCDC)

two-port in-line device that is capable of transforming, by internal or external automatic control, an input signal with time-varying dispersion into an output signal in which an output channel dispersion value is set for a required level of value

3.4.2

insertion loss ripple

maximum peak-to-peak variation of the insertion loss within a channel frequency (or wavelength) range

3.4.3

dispersion tuning time

longest elapsed time it takes a module to change a dispersion setting from an arbitrary initial dispersion value to a desired final dispersion value, when the resulting dispersion target tolerance is met

3.5 Dynamic gain tilt equalizer (DGTE) terms

The following definitions apply to the dynamic gain tilt equalizer (DGTE)

3.5.1

dynamic spectral equalizer

DSE

two port in-line dynamic module that converts an input signal with time-varying spectral shape into an output signal in which spectral shape is nominally flat, or is set for a required spectral shape for pre-emphasis

3.5.2

dynamic gain tilt equalizer

DGTE

dynamic spectral equalizer used in an optical amplifier that converts input signals with time-varying gain tilt into output signals in which gain tilt is nominally flat, or is set for a required gain tilt

3.5.3

dynamic gain tilt range

difference between the maximum and minimum deviation of attenuation over operating wavelength range, to which the dynamic gain tilt equalizer can be set

3.5.4

positive slope type

type of DGTE for which dynamic gain tilt range can be set for positive gain tilt

3.5.5

negative slope type

type of DGTE for which dynamic gain tilt range can be set for negative gain tilt