IEC 60793-2-50

Edition 5.0 2015-11

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

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

Fibres optiques –
Partie 2-50: Spécifications de produits – Spécification intermédiaire pour les fibres unimodales de classe B

IEC 60793-2-50:2015-11(en-fr)

IEC Central Office
3, rue de Varembé
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11
Fax: +41 22 919 03 00
info@iec.ch
www.iec.ch

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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ICS 33.180.10

ISBN 978-2-8322-3739-7

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FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 60793-2-50 has been prepared by subcommittee 86A: Fibres and cables, of IEC technical committee 86: Fibre optics.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth 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) aligns the requirements with the ITU-T Recommendations G.654 (2012-10) and G.657 (2012-10);
b) adds a new sub-category B1.2_d;
c) modifies B6 sub-categories in terms of attenuation and chromatic dispersion coefficient.

This bilingual version (2016-11) corresponds to the English version, published in 2015-11.

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

CDV	Report on voting
86A/1571/CDV	86A/1614/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 parts in the IEC 60793 series published under the general title *Optical fibres*, can be found on the IEC website.

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- withdrawn,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
- amended.

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OPTICAL FIBRES –

Part 2-50: Product specifications – Sectional specification for class B single-mode fibres

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60793 is applicable to optical fibre categories B1.1, B1.2, B1.3, B2, B4, B5 and B6. A map illustrating the connection of IEC designations to ITU-T designations is shown in Annex I. These fibres are used or can be incorporated in information transmission equipment and optical fibre cables.

Three types of requirements apply to these fibres:

– general requirements, as defined in IEC 60793-2;

– specific requirements common to the class B single-mode fibres covered in this standard and which are given in Clause 5;

– particular requirements applicable to individual fibre categories or specific applications, which are defined in Annexes A to G.

For some fibre categories (shown in the relevant family specifications), there are sub-categories that are distinguished on the basis of difference in transmission attribute specifications. The designations for these sub-categories are documented in the individual family specifications.

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 60793-1 (all parts), *Optical fibres – Measurement methods and test procedures*

IEC 60793-1-1, *Optical fibres – Measurement methods and test procedures – Part 1-1: General and guidance*

IEC 60793-1-20, *Optical fibres – Part 1-20: Measurement methods and test procedures – Fibre geometry*

IEC 60793-1-21, *Optical fibres – Part 1-21: Measurement methods and test procedures – Coating geometry*

IEC 60793-1-22, *Optical fibres – Part 1-22: Measurement methods and test procedures – Length measurement*

IEC 60793-1-30, *Optical fibres – Part 1-30: Measurement methods and test procedures – Fibre proof test*

IEC 60793-1-31, *Optical fibres – Part 1-31: Measurement methods and test procedures – Tensile strength*

IEC 60793-1-32, *Optical fibres – Part 1-32: Measurement methods and test procedures – Coating strippability*

IEC 60793-1-33, *Optical fibres – Part 1-33: Measurement methods and test procedures – Stress corrosion susceptibility*

IEC 60793-1-34, *Optical fibres – Part 1-34: Measurement methods and test procedures – Fibre curl*

IEC 60793-1-40:2001, *Optical fibres – Part 1-40: Measurement methods and test procedures – Attenuation*

IEC 60793-1-42, *Optical fibres – Part 1-42: Measurement methods and test procedures – Chromatic dispersion*

IEC 60793-1-44, *Optical fibres – Part 1-44: Measurement methods and test procedures – Cut-off wavelength*

IEC 60793-1-45, *Optical fibres – Part 1-45: Measurement methods and test procedures – Mode field diameter*

IEC 60793-1-46, *Optical fibres – Part 1-46: Measurement methods and test procedures – Monitoring of changes in optical transmittance*

IEC 60793-1-47, *Optical fibres – Part 1-47: Measurement methods and test procedures – Macrobending loss*

IEC 60793-1-48, *Optical fibres – Part 1-48: Measurement methods and test procedures – Polarization mode dispersion*

IEC 60793-1-50, *Optical fibres – Part 1-50: Measurement methods and test procedures – Damp heat (steady state) tests*

IEC 60793-1-51, *Optical fibres – Part 1-51: Measurement methods and test procedures – Dry heat (steady state) tests*

IEC 60793-1-52, *Optical fibres – Part 1-52: Measurement methods and test procedures – Change of temperature tests*

IEC 60793-1-53, *Optical fibres – Part 1-53: Measurement methods and test procedures – Water immersion tests*

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

IEC 60794-3, *Optical fibre cables – Part 3: Outdoor cables – Sectional specification*

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

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60793-2 and the IEC 60793-1 series apply.

NOTE General definitions for fibres are provided in IEC 60793-2. The definitions of the specified attributes are contained in the relevant test methods standard of the IEC 60793-1 series, while general definitions for testing are provided in IEC 60793-1-1.

4 Abbreviations and symbols

For the purposes of this document, the following abbreviations and symbols apply:

λ_0 zero dispersion wavelength

F_{avg} average strip force

F_{peak} peak strip force

MFD mode field diameter

n_d stress corrosion parameter – dynamic

PMD polarization mode dispersion

PMD_Q PMD link design value

5 Specifications

5.1 General

The fibre shall consist of a glass core and glass cladding in accordance with the construction of optical fibre class B – single-mode fibre – as given in IEC 60793-2.

The term “glass” usually refers to material consisting of non-metallic oxides. The composition of some fibres may be all glass, or glass and glass/hard polymeric composites.

5.2 Dimensional requirements

Relevant dimensional attributes and measurement methods are given in Table 1.

Requirements common to all categories of class B single-mode fibres are given in Table 2.

Cladding diameter, cladding non-circularity, and core concentricity error shall be specified in the family specifications

Table 1 – Dimensional attributes and measurement methods

Attribute	Measurement method
Cladding diameter	IEC 60793-1-20
Cladding non-circularity	IEC 60793-1-20
Core-cladding concentricity error	IEC 60793-1-20
Primary coating diameter	IEC 60793-1-21
Primary coating non-circularity	IEC 60793-1-21
Primary coating-cladding concentricity error	IEC 60793-1-21
Fibre length	IEC 60793-1-22

Table 2 – Dimensional requirements common to all category B fibres

Attribute	Unit	Limit
Primary coating diameter – uncoloured	µm	235 to 255 [a]
Primary coating diameter – coloured	µm	235 to 265 [a]
Primary coating-cladding concentricity error	µm	≤ 12,5
Fibre length	km	[b]

[a] The above limits on primary coating diameter are most commonly used in telecommunications cables. There are other applications, such as fibre for use within optical sub-systems, pigtails, or specialty applications such as for submarines cables or for compact FTTH cables, which use other primary coating diameters, several of which are listed below.

Alternative nominal primary coating diameters and ranges:

200 µm ± 10 µm (uncoloured; 190 µm to 220 µm coloured)

400 µm ± 40 µm

500 µm ± 30 µm

700 µm ± 100 µm

900 µm ± 100 µm

The primary coating cladding concentricity error should be limited to a maximum 10 µm for 200 µm.

Alternative coating diameters may impact fibre connectivity such as ribbons, multi-fibre connectors, mechanical splices, and fusion splice protectors; they may also need adjustments to connectivity tools.

[b] Length requirements vary and should be agreed between supplier and customer.

5.3 Mechanical requirements

Relevant mechanical attributes and test methods are given in Table 3. The relationship between some of these attributes and mechanical reliability are described in IEC TR 62048.

Requirements common to all categories of class B single-mode fibres are given in Table 4.

Table 3 – Mechanical attributes and test methods

Attribute	Test method
Proof test	IEC 60793-1-30
Tensile strength	IEC 60793-1-31
Coating strippability	IEC 60793-1-32
Stress corrosion susceptibility	IEC 60793-1-33
Fibre curl	IEC 60793-1-34

Table 4 – Mechanical requirements common to all class B fibres

Attribute	Unit	Limit
Proof stress level	GPa	≥ 0,69 [a]
Coating strip force (average) [b, c]	N	$1,0 \leq F_{ave} \leq 5,0$
Coating strip force (peak) [b, c]	N	$1,0 \leq F_{peak} \leq 8,9$
Fibre curl radius	m	≥ 2 [d]
Tensile strength (median) for 0,5 m specimen length	GPa	≥ 3,8
Stress corrosion susceptibility parameter, n_d	–	≥ 18

[a] The proof test value of 0,69 GPa equals about 1 % strain or about 8,8 N force. For the relation between these different units, see IEC TR 62048:2014, 7.4.

[b] Either average strip force or peak strip force, which are defined in the test procedure, may be specified with agreement between supplier and customer.

[c] In case of alternative nominal primary coating diameters (see Table 2), associated alternative coating strip force values need to be agreed between supplier and customer.

[d] Depending on splicing methods, a minimum of 4 m may be specified for fibre intended to be used in some cable constructions – such as ribbon cable.

5.4 Transmission requirements

Relevant transmission attributes and measurement methods are given in Table 5.

Requirements common to all categories of class B single-mode fibres are shown in Table 6.

Requirements that shall be specified in the family specifications are listed in Table 7.

Table 5 – Transmission attributes and measurement methods

Attribute	Measurement method
Attenuation coefficient	IEC 60793-1-40 [a]
Chromatic dispersion	IEC 60793-1-42
Cut-off wavelength [b]	IEC 60793-1-44
Mode field diameter	IEC 60793-1-45
Change of optical transmission	IEC 60793-1-46
Macrobending loss	IEC 60793-1-47
Polarization mode dispersion	IEC 60793-1-48

NOTE The indicated maximum attenuation values apply to uncabled optical fibres; for the maximum cabled attenuation values, reference is made to IEC 60794-2, which can be used in conjunction with this standard.
[a] The attenuation coefficient at various wavelengths can be calculated using the measured values at a few wavelengths using a spectral model such as that given in IEC 60793-1-40. For example, the attenuation at 1 480 nm can be calculated and used for design of systems that employ remote pumping of optical amplifiers. When using Method C, OTDR, additional guidance information in IEC TR 62316 shall be taken into account. As reported in IEC 60793-1-40, the spectral attenuation model, to date, has only been demonstrated on B1 and B2 fibres
[b] There are two ways to measure cut-off wavelength, leading to: fibre cut-off wavelength λ_c and to cable cut-off wavelength λ_{cc}, respectively. The correlation of the measured values of λ_c and λ_{cc} depends on the specific fibre and cable design and the test conditions. While in general $\lambda_{cc} < \lambda_c$ a general quantitative relationship cannot be easily established, the importance of ensuring single-mode transmission in the minimum cable length between joints at the minimum operating wavelength is paramount. This may be performed by recommending the maximum cable cut-off wavelength λ_{cc} of a cabled single-mode fibre to be 1 260 nm or for worst case length and bends by recommending a maximum fibre cut-off wavelength λ_c to be 1 250 nm.

Table 6 – Transmission, requirements common to all class B fibres

Attribute	Unit	Limit
Polarization mode dispersion (PMD) coefficient link design value (PMD_Q)	ps/√km	[a]
[a] A maximum value of PMD_Q on uncabled fibre shall be agreed between supplier and customer to satisfy the primary requirement of cable PMD, given in IEC 60794-3.		

Table 7 – Additional transmission attributes required in the family specifications

Attribute
Attenuation coefficient and wavelengths
Chromatic dispersion characteristics
Nominal mode field diameter (MFD) range and wavelength
Mode field diameter tolerance
Cable cut-off wavelength
Macrobending loss including: wavelength, mandrel size, and number of turns
Cladding diameter
Cladding non-circularity
Core concentricity error

For category B4 fibre, information for system design is given in Annex H.

5.5 Environmental requirements

5.5.1 General

Environmental exposure tests and measurement methods are documented in two forms:

– relevant environmental attributes and test methods are given in Table 8;

– measurements of a particular mechanical or transmission attributes that may change on the application of the environment are listed in Table 9.

Table 8 – Environmental exposure tests

Attribute	Test method
Damp heat tests	IEC 60793-1-50
Dry heat tests	IEC 60793-1-51
Change of temperature tests	IEC 60793-1-52

Water immersion tests	IEC 60793-1-53

Table 9 – Attributes measured in environmental exposure tests

Attribute	Test method
Change in optical transmission	IEC 60793-1-46
Attenuation	IEC 60793-1-40
Coating strip force	IEC 60793-1-32
Tensile strength	IEC 60793-1-31
Stress corrosion susceptibility	IEC 60793-1-33

These tests are normally conducted periodically as type-tests for a fibre and coating design. Unless otherwise indicated, the recovery period allowed between the completion of the environmental exposure and performing the attribute measurements shall be as stated in the particular environmental test method.

5.5.2 Optical environmental requirements – Attenuation

Change in attenuation from the initial value shall be less than the values in Table 10. Attenuation shall be measured periodically during the entire exposure to each environment and after removal.

Table 10 – Change in attenuation for environmental tests

Environment	Wavelength nm	Maximum attenuation increase dB/km
Damp heat	1 550, 1 625	≤ 0,05
Dry heat	1 550, 1 625	≤ 0,05
Change of temperature	1 550, 1 625	≤ 0,05
Water immersion	1 550, 1 625	≤ 0,05
NOTE Attenuation changes at wavelengths lower than the test wavelength are smaller than the attenuation change at the test wavelength.		

5.5.3 Mechanical environmental requirements

5.5.3.1 General

These tests are, in practice, the most severe requirements amongst the environments defined in Table 8.

5.5.3.2 Coating strip force

The attributes given in Table 11 shall be verified following removal of the fibre from the particular environment.

Table 11 – Coating strip force for environmental tests

Environment	Average strip force N	Peak strip force N
Damp heat	$1,0 \leq F_{avg} \leq 5,0$	$1,0 \leq F_{peak} \leq 8,9$
Water immersion	$1,0 \leq F_{avg} \leq 5,0$	$1,0 \leq F_{peak} \leq 8,9$
In case of alternative nominal primary coating diameters (see Table 2), associated alternative coating strip force values need to be agreed between supplier and customer.		