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Fibre optic communication subsystem test procedures - Part 1-4: General communication subsystems - Light source encircled flux measurement method (IEC 61280-1-4:2009)

Lichtwellenleiter-Kommunikationsuntersysteme - Grundlegende Prüfverfahren - Teil 1-4: Allgemeine Kommunikationsuntersysteme - Verfahren zur Messung des begrenzten Lichtstroms einer Strahlungsquelle (IEC 61280-1-4:2009)

Procédures d'essai des sous-systèmes de télécommunication à fibres optiques - - Partie 1-4: Sous-systèmes généraux de télécommunication - Méthode de mesure du flux inscrit de la source lumineuse (CEI 61280-1-4:2009)

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(IEC 61280-1-4:2009)

Procédures d'essai des sous-systèmes de télécommunication à fibres optiques - Partie 1-4: Sous-systèmes généraux de télécommunication - Méthode de mesure du flux inscrit de la source lumineuse (CEI 61280-1-4:2009)

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This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2010-02-01. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

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Foreword

The text of document 86C/920/FDIS, future edition 2 of IEC 61280-1-4, prepared by SC 86C, Fibre optic systems and active devices, of IEC TC 86, Fibre optics, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 61280-1-4 on 2010-02-01.

This European Standard supersedes EN 61280-1-4:2003.

The significant technical changes with respect to EN 61280-1-4:2003 are described in the introduction.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN and CENELEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

The following dates were fixed:

– latest date by which the EN has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement	(dop)	2010-11-01
– latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn	(dow)	2013-02-01

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61280-1-4:2009 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

IEC 60793-1-20	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60793-1-20.
IEC 60793-1-41	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60793-1-41.

Annex ZA
(normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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.

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
IEC 60793-2-10	-	Optical fibres - Part 2-10: Product specifications - Sectional specification for category A1 multimode fibres	EN 60793-2-10	-
IEC 60825-1	-	Safety of laser products - Part 1: Equipment classification and requirements	EN 60825-1	-
IEC 61745	1988	End-face image analysis procedure for the calibration of optical fibre geometry test sets	-	-

IEC 61280-1-4

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colour inside

Fibre optic communication subsystem test procedures – Part 1-4: General communication subsystems – Light source encircled flux measurement method

Procédures d'essai des sous-systèmes de télécommunication à fibres optiques – Partie 1-4: Sous-systèmes généraux de télécommunication – Méthode de mesure du flux inscrit de la source lumineuse

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

FIBRE OPTIC COMMUNICATION SUBSYSTEM TEST PROCEDURES –

Part 1-4: General communication subsystems – Light source encircled flux measurement method

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 61280-1-4 has been prepared by subcommittee 86C: Fibre optic systems and active devices, of IEC technical committee 86: Fibre optics.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2003. This second edition constitutes a technical revision. The significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition are described in the introduction.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
86C/920/FDIS	86C/932/RVD

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

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

A list of all parts of the IEC 61280 series can be found, under the general title *Fibre optic communication subsystem test procedures*, on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result 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.

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

0 Introduction

0.1 General

This part of IEC 61280 is used to measure the encircled flux of a multimode light source. Encircled flux is a measure, as a function of radius, of the fraction of the total power radiating from a multimode optical fibre's core.

The basic approach is to collect 2D nearfield data using a calibrated camera, and to mathematically convert the 2D data into three normalized functions of radial distance from the fibre's optical centre. The three functions are *intensity*, *incremental flux* and *encircled flux*. Intensity has dimension optical power per area; incremental flux has dimension power per differential of radius; and encircled flux has dimension total optical power, all three being functions of radius.

These three radial functions are intended to characterize fibre optic laser sources either for use in mathematical models predicting the minimum guaranteed length of a communications link, or to qualify a light source to measure insertion loss in multimode links.

0.2 Changes from previous edition

This edition of the standard differs from its predecessor in both scope and content. Many of the content changes improve the measurement precision. Several changes have been made to the computation procedure:

- the integration methodology of the radial functions was simple summation, and is now specified to use trapezoidal integration or other higher-order techniques (see 9.3);
- a baseline subtraction step is specified to improve immunity to DC drifts (see 9.2.2 and 9.2.3);
- the ring width parameter is explicitly specified (see 9.2.1);
- the integration limit is specified (see 9.3).

The geometric calibration of the apparatus microscope now specifies either (depending on the application) the methodology of IEC 61745 or the original technique using the micropositioning stage (see Clause 7). Pixel sensitivity uniformity correction is now optional.

0.3 Assumptions applicable to the characterization of data sources

The 50-µm or 62,5-µm core near-parabolic graded-index multimode fibre used as the "test jumper assembly" is treated as if it possessed perfect circular symmetry about its optical centre, as asymmetries in the launched optical flux distributions will dominate any lopsidedness of the test jumper assembly. It is further assumed that all cladding modes will be stripped by passage through the specified ten metres or more of fibre. The modes of a mode group need not carry equal flux. (In fact, with such short fibres, one thousand metres or less, unequal distribution of flux in the modes of a group is the norm, not the exception.)

0.4 Assumptions applicable to the characterization of measurement sources

Measurement sources are assumed to be sufficiently broadband and incoherent that speckle is not a problem, and to have a sufficiently symmetrical nearfield distribution that the truncated centroid of that nearfield indicates the location of the optical centre of the fibre with sufficient accuracy for the purposes of this standard.

FIBRE OPTIC COMMUNICATION SUBSYSTEM TEST PROCEDURES –

Part 1-4: General communication subsystems – Light source encircled flux measurement method

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61280 is intended to characterize the encircled flux of two types of light sources: transmission light sources, which are usually coherent and substantially under-excite the mode volume of a multimode fibre, and measurement light sources, which are incoherent and excite most of the mode volume of a multimode fibre.

This part of IEC 61280 sets forth a standard procedure for the collection of two-dimensional fibre optic nearfield greyscale data and subsequent reduction to one-dimensional data expressed as a set of three sampled parametric functions of radius from the fibre's optical centre. This revision of IEC 61280-1-4 continues to fulfil its original purpose, characterization of transmission light sources, which enables the accurate mathematical prediction of minimum guaranteed link length in 1 gigabit per second or greater fibre optic data communication systems. New to this revision is support for improved measurement precision of insertion loss in multimode fibre optic links through the characterization of measurement light sources.

Estimation of the fibre core diameter is not an objective of this standard.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 60793-2-10, *Optical fibres – Part 2-10: Product specifications – Sectional specification for category A1 multimode fibres*

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

IEC 61745:1988, *End-face image analysis procedure for the calibration of optical fibre geometry test sets*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1
calibration light source
light source used to find the optical centre of a multimode fibre

3.2
centroid image
image used to determine the optical centre of the multimode fibre core