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Integrated optics — **Vocabulary** —

Part 2: **Terms used in classification**

Optique intégrée — Vocabulaire — Partie 2: Termes utilisés pour la classification

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Foreword

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 172 *Optics and photonics*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Laser and electro optical systems*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 123, *Lasers and photonics*, in accordance with the agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 11807-2:2001), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- Terminologies that have not been frequently used over the last 5 to 10 years are revised to those matching to current trends.
- In particular, in 3.1 types of component configuration, configuration is revised by adding a new configuration, component, while "chip" is replaced for "component" and "module."
- In 3.2 "controllable" is replaced by "dynamic," which is placed between passive and active.
- In the revision process, terminologies and definitions are compared to similar terminology definition in IEC and harmonized.

A list of all parts in the ISO 11807 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

Integrated optical devices are classified using three major fields based on user-oriented criteria. In the following text, the attribute "integrated optical" will usually be omitted.

The first criterion for classification is that the devices may be single-mode or multi-mode components.

Secondly, integrated optical devices are classified according to complexity of the configuration (see <u>Clause 3</u> and <u>Figure 1</u>: elements, components, modules and devices).

The third criterion for classification is the function of the component. In 3.2, components are classified according to a general definition of the function, (passive, dynamic, active). In 3.3, more specific subclassification is made according to functional criteria. The functional classification is defined for integrated optical elements, but can also be used in a similar manner for components, modules and devices. In the latter cases, the classification refers to the element of highest functional complexity (i.e. passive, dynamic, active).

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