

© Copyright SEK Svensk Elstandard. Reproduction in any form without permission is prohibited.

Optofibrer – Del 1-40: Mätning och provning – Dämpning

*Optical fibres –
Part 1-40: Attenuation measurement methods*

Som svensk standard gäller europastandarden EN IEC 60793-1-40:2019. Den svenska standarden innehåller den officiella engelska språkversionen av EN IEC 60793-1-40:2019.

Nationellt förord

Europastandarden EN IEC 60793-1-40:2019

består av:

- **europastandardens ikraftsättningsdokument**, utarbetat inom CENELEC
- **IEC 60793-1-40, Second edition, 2019 - Optical fibres - Part 1-40: Attenuation measurement methods**

utarbetad inom International Electrotechnical Commission, IEC.

Tidigare fastställd svensk standard SS-EN 60793-1-40, utgåva 1, 2004, gäller ej fr o m 2022-05-01.

ICS 33.180.10

Standarder underlättar utvecklingen och höjer elsäkerheten

Det finns många fördelar med att ha gemensamma tekniska regler för bl a mätning, säkerhet och provning och för utförande, skötsel och dokumentation av elprodukter och elanläggningar.

Genom att utforma sådana standarder blir säkerhetsfordringar tydliga och utvecklingskostnaderna rimliga samtidigt som marknadens acceptans för produkten eller tjänsten ökar.

Många standarder inom elområdet beskriver tekniska lösningar och metoder som åstadkommer den elsäkerhet som föreskrivs av svenska myndigheter och av EU.

SEK är Sveriges röst i standardiseringsarbetet inom elområdet

SEK Svensk Elstandard svarar för standardiseringen inom elområdet i Sverige och samordnar svensk medverkan i internationell och europeisk standardisering. SEK är en ideell organisation med frivilligt deltagande från svenska myndigheter, företag och organisationer som vill medverka till och påverka utformningen av tekniska regler inom elektrotekniken.

SEK samordnar svenska intressenters medverkan i SEKs tekniska kommittéer och stödjer svenska experters medverkan i internationella och europeiska projekt.

Stora delar av arbetet sker internationellt

Utformningen av standarder sker i allt väsentligt i internationellt och europeiskt samarbete. SEK är svensk nationalkommitté av International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) och Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique (CENELEC).

Standardiseringsarbetet inom SEK är organiserat i referensgrupper bestående av ett antal tekniska kommittéer som speglar hur arbetet inom IEC och CENELEC är organiserat.

Arbetet i de tekniska kommittéerna är öppet för alla svenska organisationer, företag, institutioner, myndigheter och statliga verk. Den årliga avgiften för deltagandet och intäkter från försäljning finansierar SEKs standardiseringsverksamhet och medlemsavgift till IEC och CENELEC.

Var med och påverka!

Den som deltar i SEKs tekniska kommittéarbete har möjlighet att påverka framtida standarder och får tidig tillgång till information och dokumentation om utvecklingen inom sitt teknikområde. Arbetet och kontakterna med kollegor, kunder och konkurrenter kan gynnsamt påverka enskilda företags affärsutveckling och bidrar till deltagarnas egen kompetensutveckling.

Du som vill dra nytta av dessa möjligheter är välkommen att kontakta SEKs kansli för mer information.

SEK Svensk Elstandard

Box 1284
164 29 Kista
Tel 08-444 14 00
www.elstandard.se

EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN IEC 60793-1-40

May 2019

ICS 33.180.10

Supersedes EN 60793-1-40:2003

English Version

Optical fibres - Part 1-40: Attenuation measurement methods
(IEC 60793-1-40:2019)

Fibres optiques - Partie 1-40: Méthodes de mesure
d'affaiblissement
(IEC 60793-1-40:2019)

Lichtwellenleiter - Teil 1-40: Messmethoden und
Prüfverfahren - Dämpfung
(IEC 60793-1-40:2019)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2019-05-01. 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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre 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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre 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, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.



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

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

© 2019 CENELEC All rights of exploitation in any form and by any means reserved worldwide for CENELEC Members.

Ref. No. EN IEC 60793-1-40:2019 E

European foreword

The text of document 86A/1909/FDIS, future edition 2 of IEC 60793-1-40, prepared by SC 86A "Fibres and cables" of IEC/TC 86 "Fibre optics" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN IEC 60793-1-40:2019.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2020-02-01
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2022-05-01

This document supersedes EN 60793-1-40:2003.

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

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 60793-1-40:2019 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

Annex ZA
(normative)

**Normative references to international publications
with their corresponding European publications**

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.

NOTE 1 Where an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: www.cenelec.eu.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60793-1-1	-	Optical fibres - Part 1-1: Measurement methods and test procedures - General and guidance	EN 60793-1-1	-
IEC 60793-1-22	-	Optical fibres - Part 1-22: Measurement methods and test procedures - Length measurement	EN 60793-1-22	-
IEC 60793-1-43	-	Optical fibres - Part 1-43: Measurement methods and test procedures - Numerical aperture measurement	EN 60793-1-43	-
IEC 61746-1	-	Calibration of optical time-domain reflectometers (OTDR) - Part 1: OTDR for single mode fibres	EN 61746-1	-
IEC 61746-2	-	Calibration of optical time-domain reflectometers (OTDR) - Part 2: OTDR for multimode fibres	EN 61746-2	-

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	5
1 Scope	7
2 Normative references	7
3 Terms and definitions	8
4 Calibration requirements	9
5 Reference test method	9
6 Apparatus	9
7 Sampling and specimens	9
7.1 Specimen length	9
7.2 Specimen end face	9
8 Procedure	9
9 Calculations	9
9.1 Methods A and B	9
9.2 Method C	9
9.3 Method D	9
10 Results	9
10.1 Information available with each measurement	9
10.2 Information available upon request	10
10.3 Method-specific additional information	10
11 Specification information	10
Annex A (normative) Requirements specific to method A – Cut-back	11
A.1 General	11
A.2 Apparatus	11
A.2.1 General apparatus for all fibres	11
A.2.2 Launch apparatus for all single-mode fibres	13
A.2.3 Launch apparatus for A1 multimode fibres	14
A.2.4 Launch apparatus for A2 to A4 multimode fibres	16
A.2.5 Calibration requirements	17
A.3 Procedure	18
A.4 Calculations	18
Annex B (normative) Requirements specific to method B – Insertion loss	19
B.1 General	19
B.2 Apparatus	19
B.2.1 General set-ups	19
B.2.2 Apparatus common to method A (cut-back)	19
B.2.3 Additional apparatus specific to method B (insertion-loss)	19
B.2.4 Calibration requirements	19
B.3 Procedure	19
B.4 Calculations	20
Annex C (normative) Requirements specific to method C – Backscattering	21
C.1 General	21
C.2 Apparatus	21
C.2.1 General	21
C.2.2 Optical transmitter	22
C.2.3 Launch conditions	22

C.2.4	Optical splitter	22
C.2.5	Optical receiver	22
C.2.6	Pulse duration and repetition rate	22
C.2.7	Signal processor.....	22
C.2.8	Display	23
C.2.9	Data interface (optional)	23
C.2.10	Reflection controller (optional)	23
C.2.11	Splices and connectors.....	23
C.3	Sampling and specimens	23
C.4	Procedure	23
C.4.1	General	23
C.4.2	Further steps for measuring attenuation.....	25
C.4.3	Further steps for measuring point discontinuities	25
C.4.4	Calibration.....	27
C.5	Calculations	27
C.6	Results	27
Annex D (normative)	Requirements specific to method D – Spectral attenuation modelling	28
D.1	General.....	28
D.2	Apparatus	28
D.3	Sampling and specimens	28
D.4	Procedure	28
D.5	Calculations	29
D.6	Results	29
Annex E (informative)	Examples of short cable test results on A1 multimode fibres	31
Bibliography.....		33

Figure A.1 – Arrangement of equipment for loss measurement at a specified wavelength	11
Figure A.2 – Arrangement of equipment used to obtain loss spectrum	12
Figure A.3 – General launch arrangement.....	12
Figure A.4 – Limited phase space launch optics.....	15
Figure A.5 – Two examples of optical fibre scramblers.....	16
Figure A.6 – Lens system	16
Figure A.7 – Launch fibre.....	17
Figure A.8 – Mode scrambler (for A.4 fibre)	17
Figure A.9 – A wide-spectrum source (line "b") could lead to attenuation measurement errors due to sharp variations on spectral attenuation of polymer-core fibres (line "a").....	18
Figure B.1 – Calibration of insertion loss measurement set	20
Figure B.2 – Measurement of insertion loss	20
Figure C.1 – Block diagram of an OTDR	21
Figure C.2 – Schematic OTDR trace for a "uniform" specimen preceded by a dead-zone fibre	24
Figure C.3 – Schematic OTDR trace for a "uniform" specimen not preceded by a dead-zone fibre	24
Figure C.4 – Schematic OTDR trace showing apparent loss due to point discontinuities, one reflective and one non-reflective	26

Figure C.5 – Schematic of an expanded OTDR trace showing two point discontinuities, one with apparent gain, and another with no apparent loss or gain	26
Figure E.1 – Example of attenuation coefficient tests on A1a.1 fibre	31
Figure E.2 – Example of attenuation coefficient tests on A1a.3 fibre	31
Figure E.3 – Example of attenuation coefficient tests on A1b fibre	32
Table A.1 – Size examples	15
Table A.2 – Launch conditions for A2 to A4 fibres	16

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION**OPTICAL FIBRES –****Part 1-40: Attenuation measurement methods****FOREWORD**

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 60793-1-40 has been prepared by subcommittee 86A: Fibres and cables, of IEC technical committee 86: Fibre optics.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2001. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) Improvement of the description of measurement details for B6 fibre;
- b) Improvement of the calibration requirements for A4 fibre;
- c) Introduction of Annex E describing examples of short cable test results on A1 multimode fibres.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
86A/1909/FDIS	86A/1927/RVD

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

This document 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 document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "<http://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 publication 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.

OPTICAL FIBRES –

Part 1-40: Attenuation measurement methods

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60793 establishes uniform requirements for measuring the attenuation of optical fibre, thereby assisting in the inspection of fibres and cables for commercial purposes.

Four methods are described for measuring attenuation, one being that for modelling spectral attenuation:

- method A: cut-back;
- method B: insertion loss;
- method C: backscattering;
- method D: modelling spectral attenuation.

Methods A to C apply to the measurement of attenuation for all categories of the following fibres:

- class A multimode fibres;
- class B single-mode fibres.

Method C, backscattering, also covers the location, losses and characterization of point discontinuities.

Method D is applicable only to class B fibres.

Information common to all four methods appears in Clauses 1 to 11, and information pertaining to each individual method appears in Annexes A, B, C, and D, respectively.

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

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

IEC 60793-1-43, *Optical fibres – Part 1-43: Measurement methods and test procedures – Numerical aperture measurement*

IEC 61746-1, *Calibration of optical time-domain reflectometers (OTDR) – Part 1: OTDR for single mode fibres*

IEC 61746-2, *Calibration of optical time-domain reflectometers (OTDR) – Part 2: OTDR for multimode fibres*