Calibration of fibre-optic power meters



EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN IEC 61315:2019 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN IEC 61315:2019 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN IEC 61315:2019 consists of the English text of the European standard EN IEC 61315:2019.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 17.05.2019.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 17.05.2019.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.	The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

Tagasisidet standardi sisu kohta on võimalik edastada, kasutades EVS-i veebilehel asuvat tagasiside vormi või saates e-kirja meiliaadressile <u>standardiosakond@evs.ee</u>.

ICS 33.140, 33.180.10

Standardite reprodutseerimise ja levitamise õigus kuulub Eesti Standardikeskusele

Andmete paljundamine, taastekitamine, kopeerimine, salvestamine elektroonsesse süsteemi või edastamine ükskõik millises vormis või millisel teel ilma Eesti Standardikeskuse kirjaliku loata on keelatud.

Kui Teil on küsimusi standardite autorikaitse kohta, võtke palun ühendust Eesti Standardikeskusega: Koduleht www.evs.ee; telefon 605 5050; e-post info@evs.ee

The right to reproduce and distribute standards belongs to the Estonian Centre for Standardisation

No part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, without a written permission from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

If you have any questions about copyright, please contact Estonian Centre for Standardisation:

Homepage www.evs.ee; phone +372 605 5050; e-mail info@evs.ee

EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN IEC 61315

May 2019

ICS 33.140; 33.180.10

Supersedes EN 61315:2006

English Version

Calibration of fibre-optic power meters (IEC 61315:2019)

Étalonnage de wattmètres pour dispositifs à fibres optiques (IEC 61315:2019)

Kalibrierung von Lichtwellenleiter-Leistungsmessgeräten (IEC 61315:2019)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2019-05-03. 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

European foreword

The text of document 86/533/CDV, future edition 3 of IEC 61315, prepared by IEC/TC 86 "Fibre optics" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN IEC 61315:2019.

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
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2022-05-03

This document supersedes EN 61315:2006.

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 61315:2019 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 61040:1990	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61040:1992 (not modified)
IEC 60793-1-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60793-1-1
IEC 60793-1-43:2015	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60793-1-43:2015 (not modified)
IEC 60825-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60825-1
IEC 60825-2	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60825-2
IEC 61280-4-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61280-4-1
IEC 61300-3-2:2009	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61300-3-2:2009 (not modified)
IEC 60359:2001	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60359:2002 (not modified)
ISO/IEC 17025	NOTE	Harmonized as EN ISO/IEC 17025

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>	EN/HD	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60793-2	-	Optical fibres - Part 2: Product specifications - General	EN 60793-2	-
IEC/TR 61931	1998	Fibre optic - Terminology	-	-
IEC/TR 61931 ISO/IEC Guide 98-		Fibre optic - Terminology Uncertainty of measurement - Part 3: Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM:1995)		

CONTENTS

F	OREWO	RD	4
IN	TRODU	CTION	6
1	Scop	e	7
2	Norm	ative references	7
3		s and definitions	
4		aration for <i>calibration</i>	
4	•		
	4.1	Organization	
	4.2	Traceability	
	4.3	Advice for measurements and <i>calibrations</i>	
_	4.4	Recommendations to users	
5		lute power <i>calibration</i>	
	5.1	Calibration methods	
	5.2	Establishing the calibration conditions	
	5.3	Calibration procedure	
	5.4	Calibration uncertainty	
	5.4.1	General	
	5.4.2		
	5.4.3	Uncertainty of the reference meter	
	5.4.4	Correction factors and uncertainty caused by the change of conditions	
	5.4.5		
6	5.5	Reporting the results	
O		urement uncertainty of a calibrated power meter	
	6.1	Overview	
	6.2	Uncertainty at reference conditions	
	6.3	Uncertainty at operating conditions	
	6.3.1		
	6.3.2 6.3.3	Determination of dependences on conditions	
	6.3.4	Dependence on temperature	
	6.3.5	Dependence on the power level (nonlinearity)	
	6.3.6	Dependence on the type of fibre or on the beam geometry	
	6.3.7	Dependence on the connector-adapter combination	
	6.3.8	Dependence on wavelength	
	6.3.9	Dependence on spectral bandwidth	
	6.3.1		
	6.3.1		
7		nearity calibration	
•	7.1	General	
	7.1	Nonlinearity calibration based on superposition	
	7.2.1	General	
	7.2.1	Procedure	
	7.2.3	Uncertainties	
	7.3	Nonlinearity calibration based on comparison with a calibrated power meter	
	7.3.1	General	
	7.3.2	Procedure	
			_

7.4		37
	Nonlinearity calibration based on comparison with an attenuator	37
7.5	Calibration of power meter for high power measurement	37
Annex A (normative) Mathematical basis for measurement uncertainty calculations	38
A.1	General	38
A.2	Type A evaluation of uncertainty	38
A.3	Type B evaluation of uncertainty	39
A.4	Determining the combined standard uncertainty	39
A.5	Reporting	
Annex B (informative) Linear to dB scale conversion of uncertainties	41
B.1	Definition of decibel	41
B.2	Conversion of relative uncertainties	
Bibliograp	hy	42
Figure 1 -	Typical spectral responsivity of photoelectric detectors	13
	Example of a traceability chain	
_	Measurement setup for sequential, fibre-based <i>calibration</i>	
•	Change of conditions and uncertainty	
•		
•	Determining and recording an extension uncertainty	21
	Possible subdivision of the optical reference plane into 10 \times 10 squares, for urement of the spatial $response$	29
Figure 7 –	Wavelength dependence of <i>response</i> due to Fabry-Perot type interference	32
Figure 8 -	Measurement setup of polarization dependent response	32
J		
Figure 9 -	Nonlinearity calibration based on superposition	34
•	Nonlinearity <i>calibration</i> based on superposition	
•	Nonlinearity <i>calibration</i> based on superposition	
Figure 10	Measurement setup for nonlinearity <i>calibration</i> by comparison	36
Figure 10	- Measurement setup for nonlinearity <i>calibration</i> by comparison Calibration methods and correspondent typical power	16
Figure 10	- Measurement setup for nonlinearity calibration by comparison Calibration methods and correspondent typical power	16

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

CALIBRATION OF FIBRE-OPTIC POWER METERS

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.
- 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 61315 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 86: Fibre optics.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2005. It constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) update of terms and definitions;
- b) update of 5.1, including Table 1 (new type of source);
- c) update of Annex A;
- d) addition of Annex B on dB conversion.

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

CDV	Report on voting
86/533/CDV	86/540A/RVC

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.

In this document, the following print types are used:

- terms defined in the document: in italic type.

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.

INTRODUCTION

Fibre-optic power meters are designed to measure optical power from fibre-optic sources as accurately as possible. This capability depends largely on the quality of the *calibration* process. In contrast to other types of measuring equipment, the *measurement results* of *fibre-optic power meters* usually depend on many conditions of measurement. The conditions of measurement during the *calibration* process are called *calibration conditions*. Their precise description is therefore an integral part of the *calibration*.

This document defines all of the steps involved in the *calibration* process: establishing the *calibration conditions*, carrying out the *calibration*, calculating the uncertainty, and reporting the uncertainty, the *calibration conditions* and the *traceability*.

The absolute power *calibration* describes how to determine the ratio between the value of the input power and the power meter's result. This ratio is called *correction factor*. The measurement uncertainty of the *correction factor* is combined following Annex A from uncertainty contributions from the *reference meter*, the *test meter*, the setup and the procedure.

The calculations go through detailed characterizations of individual uncertainties. It is important to know that

- a) some uncertainties are type B estimations, experience-based,
- b) a detailed uncertainty analysis is usually only done once for each power meter type under test, and all subsequent *calibrations* are usually based on this one-time analysis, using the appropriate type A measurement contributions evaluated at the time of the *calibration*, and
- c) some of the individual uncertainties are simply considered to be part of a checklist, with an actual value which can be neglected.

Clause 5 defines absolute power *calibration*, which is mandatory for *calibration* reports referring to this document.

Clause 6 describes the evaluation of the measurement uncertainty of a calibrated power meter operated within *reference conditions* or within *operating conditions*. It depends on the *calibration* uncertainty of the power meter as calculated in 5.4, the conditions and its dependence on the conditions. It is usually performed by manufacturers in order to establish specifications and is not mandatory for reports referring to this document. One of these dependences, the *nonlinearity*, is determined in a separate *calibration* (Clause 7).