

Fibre optic communication subsystem test procedures -
Part 4-3: Installed passive optical networks -
Attenuation and optical return loss measurements

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

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Installed passive optical networks - Attenuation and optical
return loss measurements
(IEC 61280-4-3:2022)**

Procédures d'essai des sous-systèmes de
télécommunications fibroniques - Partie 4-3: Installations de
réseau optique passif - Mesures de l'affaiblissement et de
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European foreword

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IEC 61280-1-1 NOTE Harmonized as EN 61280-1-1

IEC 61746-2 NOTE Harmonized as EN 61746-2

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IEC 61755-3-2³ NOTE Harmonized as EN 61755-3-2⁴

IEC 62074-1:2014 NOTE Harmonized as EN 62074-1:2014 (not modified)

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³ Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: IEC 61755-3-2/CD:2022.

⁴ Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: prEN IEC 61755-3-2:2020.

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NORME INTERNATIONALE



**Fibre optic communication subsystem test procedures –
Part 4-3: Installed passive optical networks – Attenuation and optical return loss
measurements**

**Procédures d'essai des sous-systèmes de télécommunications fibroniques –
Partie 4-3: Installations de réseau optique passif – Mesures de l'affaiblissement
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et de l'affaiblissement de réflexion optique**

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FIBRE OPTIC COMMUNICATION SUBSYSTEM TEST PROCEDURES –

Part 4-3: Installed passive optical networks – Attenuation and optical return loss measurements

FOREWORD

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IEC 61280-4-3 has been prepared by subcommittee 86C: Fibre optic systems and active devices, of IEC technical committee 86: Fibre optics. It is an International Standard.

This publication contains an attached file titled "Supplemental Data" in the form of an Excel spread sheet. This file is intended to be used as a complement and does not form an integral part of the standard.

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

Draft	Report on voting
86C/1749A/CDV	86C/1787/RVC

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

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

A list of all parts in the IEC 61280 series, published under the general title *Fibre optic communication subsystem test procedures*, 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 webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

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INTRODUCTION

IEC has developed a large set of standards for measurement of fibre optic cable plants. These standards are applicable to passive optical networks (PONs) if specifics of these networks are known and understood. This document provides dedicated procedures for attenuation measurements in PONs as well as additional information.

For the purpose of this document, a PON is a point-to-multipoint network that includes optical line terminals (OLTs), optical network terminals (ONTs), and an optical fibre infrastructure that is entirely passive and is represented by a single-rooted point-to-multipoint tree of optical fibres with splitters, combiners, filters, and other passive components.

PONs are commonly used in fibre-to-the-home (FTTH) and fibre-to-the-building (FTTB) optical access networks (OAN). In addition, the measurement principles described in this document may also apply to PONs used in other applications, like passive optical local area networks (PO-LANs).

FIBRE OPTIC COMMUNICATION SUBSYSTEM TEST PROCEDURES –

Part 4-3: Installed passive optical networks – Attenuation and optical return loss measurements

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61280 describes the measurement of attenuation, optical return loss and optical power in installed passive optical networks (PONs) using single-mode fibre.

This document specifies two methods for measuring the attenuation before activation of the PON:

- method A: one-cord method using a light source and a power meter (LSPM);
- method B: optical time-domain reflectometer (OTDR) method in upstream direction only, with reduction of uncertainties due to the variation of backscatter coefficient.

In addition, method C, which is described in informative Annex C, provides an estimate of the attenuation after partial activation of the PON by using a U band filtered optical time-domain reflectometer (FOTDR) in an upstream direction.

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 60793-2-50, *Optical fibres – Part 2-50: Product specifications – Sectional specification for class B single-mode fibres*

IEC 61280-1-3, *Fibre-optic communication subsystem test procedures – Part 1-3: General communication subsystems – Measurement of central wavelength, spectral width and additional spectral characteristics*

IEC 61280-4-2, *Fibre-optic communication subsystem test procedures – Part 4-2: Installed cable plant – Single-mode attenuation and optical return loss measurement*

IEC TR 61282-14:2019, *Fibre optic communication system design guidelines – Part 14: Determination of the uncertainties of attenuation measurements in fibre plants*

IEC 61300-3-35, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 3-35: Examinations and measurements – Visual inspection of fibre optic connectors and fibre-stub transceivers*

IEC 61315, *Calibration of fibre-optic power meters*

IEC 61746-1:2009, *Calibration of optical time-domain reflectometers (OTDR) – Part 1: OTDR for single-mode fibres*

IEC 61753-031-2, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Performance standard – Part 031-2: Non-connectorized single-mode $1 \times N$ and $2 \times N$ non-wavelength-selective branching devices for Category C – Controlled environment*

IEC 61753-031-3, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Performance standard – Part 031-3: Non-connectorized single-mode 1 × N and 2 × N non-wavelength-selective branching devices for Category U – Uncontrolled environment*

IEC 61753-031-6, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Performance standard – Part 031-6: Non-connectorized single-mode 1 × N and 2 × N non-wavelength-selective branching devices for Category O – Uncontrolled environment*

IEC 61753-1, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Performance standard – Part 1: General and guidance*

IEC TR 62627-01, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Part 01: Fibre optic connector cleaning methods*

3 Terms, definitions, and abbreviated terms

3.1 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1.1

attenuation

L

reduction of optical power induced by transmission through a medium such as cabling

$$L_{\text{dB}} = 10 \log_{10}(P_{\text{in}}/P_{\text{out}})$$

where

P_{in} and P_{out} are the power, typically measured in mW, into and out of the cabling

Note 1 to entry: Attenuation is expressed in dB.

Note 2 to entry: Loss and attenuation are equivalent

3.1.2

coexistence element

CoEx

bidirectional functional element used to connect different PON systems, as defined in different ITU-T Recommendation series, to the same ODN

[SOURCE: ITU-T G.989:2015, clause 3.2.1.6, modified for use in this document]

3.1.3

light source power meter

LSPM

test system consisting of a light source (LS), power meter (PM) and associated test cords used to measure the attenuation of installed cable plant