Indian Standard

OPTICAL FIBRES

PART 1 MEASUREMENT METHODS AND TEST PROCEDURES

Section 49 Differential Mode Delay

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60793 applies only to multimode, graded-index glass-core (category A1) fibres. The test method is commonly used in production and research facilities, but is not easily accomplished in the field.

This standard describes a method for characterizing the modal structure of a graded-index multimode fibre. This information is useful for assessing the bandwidth performance of a fibre especially when the fibre is intended to support a variety of launch conditions such as those produced by standardized laser transmitters.

With this method, the output from a fibre that is single-mode at the test wavelength excites the multimode fibre under test. The probe spot is scanned across the endface of the fibre under test, and the optical pulse delay is determined at specified offset positions.

Two results can be produced from the same data. First, the difference in optical pulse delay time between the fastest and slowest mode groups of the fibre under test can be determined. The user specifies the upper and lower limits of radial offset positions over which the probe fibre is scanned in order to specify desired limits of modal structure. The DMD data is then compared to DMD specifications that have been determined by modeling and experimentation to correspond to a minimum EMB for a range of transmitters. Second, the optical pulse shapes can be combined using specific weights to determine a calculated effective modal bandwidth (EMBc), and by calculating a sequence of EMBc values with different sets of weights, a minimum EMBc can be calculated, corresponding to a range of transmitters.

The test quantifies the effects of interactions of the fibre modal structure and the source modal characteristics excluding the source spectral interactions with fibre chromatic dispersion. Adding the effects of chromatic dispersion and source spectral width will reduce the overall transmission bandwidth, but this is a separate calculation in most transmission models. In this test, the effects of non-zero spectral width are minimized but any residual effects will tend to increase the DMD value and decrease the EMBc value.

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 60793-1-1: *Optical fibres – Part 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 60793-1-41: *Optical fibres – Part 1-41: Measurement methods and test procedures – Bandwidth.*

IEC 60793-1-42 : *Optical fibres – Part 1-42: Measurement methods and test procedures – Chromatic dispersion*

IEC 60793-1-45 : *Optical fibres – Part 1-45: Measurement methods and test procedures - Mode field diameter*

IEC 60793-2-10: *Optical fibres – Part 2-10: Product specifications – Sectional specification for category A1 multimode fibres*

IEC 61280-1-4: *Fibre optic communication subsystem test procedures – Part 1-4: General communication subsystems – Collection and reduction of two-dimensional nearfield data for multimode fibre laser transmitters*