



BSI Standards Publication

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components — Performance standard

Part 058-2: Single mode fibre pigtailed style optical power limiter for category C — Controlled environment

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 61753-058-2:2013. It is identical to IEC 61753-058-2:2013.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted by Technical Committee GEL/86, Fibre optics, to Subcommittee GEL/86/2, Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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Published by BSI Standards Limited 2013

ISBN 978 0 580 70068 2

ICS 33.180.20

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This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 31 July 2013.

Amendments issued since publication

Amd. No.	Date	Text affected
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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 61753-058-2

June 2013

ICS 33.180.20

English version

**Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components -
Performance standard -
Part 058-2: Single mode fibre pigtailed style optical power limiter
for category C - Controlled environment
(IEC 61753-058-2:2013)**

Dispositifs d'interconnexion et composants
passifs à fibres optiques -
Norme de performance -
Partie 058-2: Limiteur de puissance
optique de type fibre amorce, à fibre
unimodale pour catégorie C -
Environnement contrôlé
(CEI 61753-058-2:2013)

Lichtwellenleiter -
Verbindungselemente und passive
Bauteile -
Betriebsverhalten -
Teil 058-2: Optischer Leistungsbegrenzer
mit Anschlussfaser für Einmodenfasern
der Kategorie C -
Kontrollierte Umgebung
(IEC 61753-058-2:2013)

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CENELEC

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

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Ref. No. EN 61753-058-2:2013 E

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Foreword

The text of document 86B/3552/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 61753-058-2, prepared by SC 86B "Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components" of IEC/TC 86 "Fibre optics" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 61753-058-2:2013.

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) 2014-01-22
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2016-04-22

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Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61753-058-2:2013 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, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60869-1	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Fibre optic passive power control devices - Part 1: Generic specification	EN 60869-1	-
IEC 61300	Series	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures	EN 61300	Series
IEC 61300-1	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 1: General and guidance	EN 61300-1	-
IEC 61300-2-1	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 2-1: Tests - Vibration (sinusoidal)	EN 61300-2-1	-
IEC 61300-2-4	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 2-4: Tests - Fibre/cable retention	EN 61300-2-4	-
IEC 61300-2-9	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 2-9: Tests - Shock	EN 61300-2-9	-
IEC 61300-2-14	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 2-14: Tests - High optical power	EN 61300-2-14	-
IEC 61300-2-17	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 2-17: Tests - Cold	EN 61300-2-17	-
IEC 61300-2-18	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 2-18: Tests - Dry heat - High temperature endurance	EN 61300-2-18	-
IEC 61300-2-19	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 2-19: Tests - Damp heat (steady state)	EN 61300-2-19	-

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 61300-2-22	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 2-22: Tests - Change of temperature	EN 61300-2-22	-
IEC 61300-2-42	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 2-42: Tests - Static side load for connectors	EN 61300-2-42	-
IEC 61300-3-2	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 3-2: Examinations and measurements - Polarization dependent loss in a single-mode fibre optic device	EN 61300-3-2	-
IEC 61300-3-3	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 3-3: Examinations and measurements - Active monitoring of changes in attenuation and return loss	EN 61300-3-3	-
IEC 61300-3-4	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 3-4: Examinations and measurements - Attenuation	EN 61300-3-4	-
IEC 61300-3-6	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 3-6: Examinations and measurements - Return loss	EN 61300-3-6	-
IEC 61300-3-7	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 3-7: Examinations and measurements - Wavelength dependence of attenuation and return loss of single mode components	EN 61300-3-7	-
IEC 61300-3-32	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 3-32: Examinations and measurements - Polarisation mode dispersion measurement for passive optical components	EN 61300-3-32	-

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	5
1 Scope.....	6
2 Normative references	6
3 Tests	7
4 Test reports	7
5 Performance requirements	7
5.1 Sample size, sequencing and grouping.....	7
5.2 Dimensions	7
5.3 Test details and requirements	8
Annex A (normative) Sample size and product sourcing requirements	14
Annex B (normative) P_{limit} definition.....	15
Annex C (normative) Response time definition.....	16
Annex D (normative) Maximum allowed power input for optical limiters, single-mode	17
Annex E (informative) Example of dimensions for optical limiters	18
Annex F (normative) Testing of optical limiters.....	19
 Figure B.1 – Measurements of P_{out} as a function of P_{in}	15
Figure C.1 – Definition of response time	16
Figure E.1 – Optical limiter, in-line configuration, regularly without connectors	18
Figure F.1 – P_{limit} Test set-up schematics.....	19
Figure F.2 – Response time testing set-up.....	20
 Table 1 – Performance requirements for optical power limitersn (1 of 6)	8
Table A.1 – Sample size and product sourcing requirements	14
Table D.1 – Maximum allowed power input for optical limiters, single-mode	17

INTRODUCTION

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) draws attention to the fact that it is claimed that compliance with this document may involve the use of a patent concerning power limiters, registered as follows:

Country	Patent number
Israel	147554
European Union	EP 1467239 A2
USA	USP110/398'859
Japan	4587695
Canada	24649043

IEC takes no position concerning the evidence, validity and scope of this patent right.

The holder of this patent right has assured the IEC that he/she is willing to negotiate licences under reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions with applicants throughout the world. In this respect, the statement of the holder of this patent right is registered with IEC. Information may be obtained from:

KiloLambda technologies, Ltd.
22a Raoul Wallenberg street,
Tel-Aviv 69719, Israel

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ISO (www.iso.org/patents) and IEC (<http://patents.iec.ch>) maintain on-line data bases of patents relevant to their standards. Users are encouraged to consult the data bases for the most up to date information concerning patents.

- 2) The optical power limiter is a passive device that regulates the optical power in fibres, producing a controlled, constant output power P_{limit} , as a result of varying input power higher than P_{limit} , and has no influence at powers below P_{limit} . Under normal operation, when the input power is low, the optical power limiter has no effect on the system. However, when the input power is high, the optical output power is limited to a predetermined level (P_{limit}). The optical limiter is wavelength independent over its entire specified spectral range. IEC 60869-1 contains the generic information of the optical power limiter. The optical power limiter is used at the input of power-sensitive equipment and at the output of high power devices, such as amplifiers, or wherever power regulation is required. The optical power limiter can serve as an eye safety device. The optical power limiter has a maximal allowed optical power $P_{\text{in max}}$. Above this power the optical limiter can melt down and open a through path for light. Numerical values for $P_{\text{in max}}$ are given in Annex D.