



BSI Standards Publication

Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services

Part 106: Optical equipment for systems loaded with digital channels only

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN IEC 60728-106:2023. It is identical to IEC 60728-106:2023.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee EPL/100, Audio-visual equipment.

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

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Date	Text affected
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English Version

Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and
interactive services - Part 106: Optical equipment for systems
loaded with digital channels only
(IEC 60728-106:2023)

Réseaux de distribution par câbles pour signaux de
télévision, signaux de radiodiffusion sonore et services
interactifs - Partie 106: Matériel optique pour systèmes
soumis à une charge de porteuses exclusivement
numériques
(IEC 60728-106:2023)

Kabelnetze für Fernsehsignale, Tonsignale und interaktive
Dienste - Teil 106: Optische Geräte für Systeme bei
Vollbelegung mit digitalen Kanälen
(IEC 60728-106:2023)

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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 100/3899/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 60728-106, prepared by IEC/TC 100 "Audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN IEC 60728-106:2023.

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) 2024-07-04
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2026-07-04

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The text of the International Standard IEC 60728-106:2023 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 standard indicated:

IEC 60068-1 NOTE Approved as EN 60068-1
IEC 60728-1:2014 NOTE Approved as EN 60728-1:2014 (not modified)
IEC 60728-113 NOTE Approved as EN IEC 60728-113
IEC 60728-6:2011 NOTE Approved as EN 60728-6:2011 (not modified)
IEC 60825-2 NOTE Approved as EN 60825-2
IEC 61280-4-2 NOTE Approved as EN 61280-4-2
IEC 61281-1:2017 NOTE Approved as EN IEC 61281-1:2018 (not modified)
IEC 61291-1:2018 NOTE Approved as EN IEC 61291-1:2018 (not modified)

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 60068-2	series	Environmental testing	EN 60068-2	series
IEC 60529	-	Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)	EN 60529	-
IEC 60728-3	2017	Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services - Part 3: Active wideband equipment for cable networks	EN IEC 60728-3	2018
IEC 60728-11	-	Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services - Part 11: Safety	EN IEC 60728-11	-
IEC 60728-101	-	Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services - Part 101: System performance of forward paths loaded with digital channels only	EN 60728-101	-
IEC 60793-2-50	-	Optical fibres - Part 2-50: Product specifications - Sectional specification for class B single-mode fibres	EN IEC 60793-2-50	-
IEC 60825-1	-	Safety of laser products - Part 1: Equipment classification and requirements	EN 60825-1	-
IEC 61280-1-1	-	Fibre optic communication subsystem basic test procedures - Part 1-1: Test procedures for general communication subsystems - Transmitter output optical power measurement for single-mode optical fibre cable	EN 61280-1-1	-
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	EN IEC 61280-1-3	-
IEC 61290-1	series	Optical amplifiers - Test methods - Part 1-1: Power and gain parameters	EN IEC 61290-1	series

EN IEC 60728-106:2023 (E)

IEC 61290-3-2	2008	Optical amplifiers - Test methods - Part 3-2: Noise figure parameters - Electrical spectrum analyser method	EN 61290-3-2	2008
IEC 61290-5	series	Optical amplifiers - Test methods - Part 5: Reflectance parameters	EN 61290-5	series
IEC 61290-6-1	-	Optical fibre amplifiers - Basic specification - Part 6-1: Test methods for pump leakage parameters - Optical demultiplexer	EN 61290-6-1	-
IEC 61290-11	series	Optical amplifiers - Test methods - Part 11: Polarization mode dispersion parameter	EN 61290-11	series
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	-

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	5
INTRODUCTION.....	7
1 Scope.....	8
2 Normative references	8
3 Terms, definitions, graphical symbols and abbreviated terms.....	9
3.1 Terms and definitions.....	9
3.2 Graphical symbols	16
3.3 Abbreviated terms.....	18
4 Methods of measurement	19
4.1 Measurement requirements.....	19
4.1.1 General	19
4.1.2 Input specification.....	19
4.1.3 Measurement conditions	19
4.2 Optical power.....	19
4.3 Loss, isolation, directivity and coupling ratio	19
4.3.1 General	19
4.3.2 Measurement requirements	19
4.3.3 Measurement procedure	20
4.4 Return loss	20
4.5 Saturation output power of an optical amplifier.....	20
4.5.1 Purpose.....	20
4.5.2 Measurement procedure	21
4.6 Centroidal wavelength and spectral width under modulation.....	21
4.7 Linewidth and chirping of transmitters with single mode lasers.....	21
4.7.1 Purpose	21
4.7.2 Equipment required	21
4.7.3 General measurement requirements	22
4.7.4 Measurement procedure	22
4.7.5 Potential sources of error	23
4.8 Optical modulation index.....	23
4.8.1 Purpose.....	23
4.8.2 Equipment required	23
4.8.3 Measurement procedure	23
4.8.4 Potential sources of error	24
4.9 Reference output level of an optical receiver.....	24
4.9.1 Purpose.....	24
4.9.2 Equipment required	25
4.9.3 General measurement requirements	25
4.9.4 Measurement procedure	25
4.9.5 Potential sources of error	25
4.10 Slope and flatness	26
4.10.1 Purpose.....	26
4.10.2 Equipment required	26
4.10.3 Measurement procedure	26
4.10.4 Potential sources of error	27
4.11 Transmitter non-linearity	27
4.11.1 Purpose.....	27

4.11.2	Equipment required	28
4.11.3	Measurement procedure	28
4.11.4	Potential sources of error	28
4.12	Receiver intermodulation	29
4.12.1	Purpose	29
4.12.2	Equipment required	29
4.12.3	General measurement requirements	29
4.12.4	Measurement procedure	29
4.12.5	Potential sources of error	31
4.13	Microscopic gain tilt of optical amplifiers	31
4.13.1	Purpose	31
4.13.2	Equipment required	31
4.13.3	Measurement procedure	31
4.13.4	Potential sources of error	32
4.14	Noise parameters of optical transmitters and optical receivers	32
4.14.1	Purpose	32
4.14.2	Equipment required	33
4.14.3	General measurement requirements	34
4.14.4	Measurement procedure	34
4.14.5	Relative intensity noise	37
4.14.6	Equivalent input noise current density	37
4.14.7	Potential sources of error	38
4.15	Method for combined measurement of relative intensity noise (RIN), optical modulation index and equivalent input noise current	38
4.15.1	Purpose	38
4.15.2	Equipment required	38
4.15.3	General measurement conditions	39
4.15.4	Measurement procedure	39
4.15.5	Potential sources of error	40
4.16	Noise figure of optical amplifiers	40
4.17	Influence of fibre	40
4.17.1	Purpose	40
4.17.2	Equipment required	40
4.17.3	Measurement procedure	40
4.17.4	Potential sources of error	40
4.18	SBS threshold	40
4.18.1	Purpose	40
4.18.2	Equipment required	41
4.18.3	Measurement procedure	41
4.18.4	Potential sources of error	41
4.19	Signal-to-crosstalk ratio (SCR)	41
4.19.1	Purpose	41
4.19.2	Equipment required	42
4.19.3	Measurement procedure	42
4.19.4	Potential sources of error	43
5	Universal performance requirements and recommendations	43
5.1	Safety	43
5.2	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)	43
5.3	Environmental	

5.4	Marking.....	43
6	Active equipment.....	43
6.1	Optical transmitters.....	43
6.1.1	Data publication requirement.....	43
6.1.2	Recommendations.....	44
6.2	Optical receivers.....	44
6.2.1	Data publication requirements.....	44
6.2.2	Recommendations.....	44
6.3	Optical amplifiers.....	45
6.3.1	Data publication requirements.....	45
6.3.2	Recommendations for optical amplifiers.....	45
7	Passive equipment.....	46
	Bibliography.....	47
	Figure 1 – Tilt and microscopic gain tilt of optical amplifiers.....	12
	Figure 2 – Measurement of optical loss, directivity, isolation and coupling ratio.....	20
	Figure 3 – Saturation output power of an optical amplifier.....	21
	Figure 4 – Measurement of the chirping and the linewidth of transmitters.....	22
	Figure 5 – Measurement of the optical modulation index.....	24
	Figure 6 – Measurement of the reference output level of an optical receiver.....	25
	Figure 7 – Measurement of the slope and flatness.....	26
	Figure 8 – Evaluation of the slope.....	27
	Figure 9 – Evaluating the flatness.....	27
	Figure 10 – Equipment under test (EUT) for measuring non-linearity of optical transmitters.....	28
	Figure 11 – Arrangement of test equipment for measuring receiver intermodulation.....	30
	Figure 12 – Arrangement of test equipment for measuring microscopic gain tilt.....	31
	Figure 13 – System with internal noise sources.....	32
	Figure 14 – PIN diode receiver.....	33
	Figure 15 – Optical transmission system under test.....	34
	Figure 16 – Arrangement of test equipment for RF signal-to-noise ratio measurement.....	35
	Figure 17 – Measurement set-up for determination of the noise parameters and the optical modulation index.....	39
	Figure 18 – Arrangement for measuring the SBS threshold.....	41
	Figure 19 – Arrangement for measuring the SCR.....	42
	Table 1 – Noise correction factors C_n for different noise level differences D	36
	Table 2 – Recommendations for optical forward path transmitters.....	44
	Table 3 – Recommendations for optical return path transmitters.....	44
	Table 4 – Recommendations for optical receivers.....	45
	Table 5 – Parameters of optical amplifiers.....	45
	Table 6 – Recommendations for optical amplifiers.....	46

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**CABLE NETWORKS FOR TELEVISION SIGNALS,
SOUND SIGNALS AND INTERACTIVE SERVICES –****Part 106: Optical equipment for systems loaded with digital channels only****FOREWORD**

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IEC 60728-106 has been prepared by technical area 5: Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services, of IEC technical committee 100: Audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment. It is an International Standard.

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

Draft	Report on voting
100/3899/FDIS	100/3923/RVD

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 60728 series, published under the general title *Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services*, 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

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

INTRODUCTION

International Standards and other deliverables of the IEC 60728 series deal with cable networks, including equipment and associated methods of measurement for headend reception, processing and distribution of television and sound signals and for processing, interfacing and transmitting all kinds of data signals for interactive services using all applicable transmission media. These signals are typically transmitted in networks by frequency-multiplexing techniques.

This includes, for instance:

- regional and local broadband cable networks,
- extended satellite and terrestrial television distribution systems,
- individual satellite and terrestrial television receiving systems,

and all kinds of equipment, systems and installations used in such cable networks, distribution and receiving systems.

The extent of this standardization work ranges from antennas and/or special interfaces to headends, or other interface points on the network up to any terminal interface of the equipment on the customer's premises.

The standardization work will consider coexistence with users of the RF spectrum in wired and wireless transmission systems.

The standardization of any user terminals (i.e. tuners, receivers, decoders, multimedia terminals) as well as of any coaxial, balanced and optical cables and accessories thereof is excluded.

CABLE NETWORKS FOR TELEVISION SIGNALS, SOUND SIGNALS AND INTERACTIVE SERVICES –

Part 106: Optical equipment for systems loaded with digital channels only

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60728 lays down the measuring methods, performance requirements and data publication requirements of optical equipment of cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services loaded with digital channels only.

This document

- applies to all optical transmitters, receivers, amplifiers, directional couplers, isolators, multiplexing devices, connectors and splices used in cable networks;
- covers the frequency range 5 MHz to 3 300 MHz;

NOTE The upper limit of 3 300 MHz is an example, but not a strict value.

- identifies guaranteed performance requirements for certain parameters;
- lays down data publication requirements with guaranteed performance;
- describes methods of measurement for compliance testing.

All requirements and published data relate to minimum performance levels within the specified frequency range and in well-matched conditions as might be applicable to cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services.

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 60068-2 (all parts), *Environmental testing*

IEC 60529, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

IEC 60728-101, *Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services – Part 101: System performance of forward paths loaded with digital channels only*

IEC 60728-3:2017, *Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services – Part 3: Active wideband equipment for cable networks*

IEC 60728-11, *Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services – Part 11: Safety*

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

IEC 60825-1, *Safety of laser products – Part 1: Equipment classification and requirements*

IEC 61280-1-1, *Fibre optic communication subsystem basic test procedures – Part 1-1: Test procedures for general communication subsystems – Transmitter output optical power measurement for single-mode optical fibre cable*

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 61290-1 (all parts), *Optical amplifiers – Test methods – Part 1: Power and gain parameters*

IEC 61290-3-2:2008, *Optical amplifiers – Test methods – Part 3-2: Noise figure parameters – Electrical spectrum analyser method*

IEC 61290-5 (all parts), *Optical amplifiers – Test methods – Part 5: Reflectance parameters*

IEC 61290-6-1, *Optical fibre amplifiers – Basic specification – Part 6-1: Test methods for pump leakage parameters – Optical demultiplexer*

IEC 61290-11 (all parts), *Optical amplifiers – Test methods – Part 11: Polarization mode dispersion parameter*

IEC 61300-3-6, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 3-6: Examinations and measurements – Return loss*

3 Terms, definitions, graphical symbols 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

amplified spontaneous emission

ASE

optical power associated to spontaneously emitted photons amplified by an active medium in an optical amplifier

[SOURCE: IEC TR 61931:1998, 2.7.87]

3.1.2

stimulated Brillouin scattering

SBS

non-linear scattering of optical radiation characterized by a frequency shift as for the Raman scattering, but accompanied by a lower frequency (acoustical) vibration of the medium lattice

Note 1 to entry: The light is scattered backward with respect to the incident radiation.

Note 2 to entry: In silica fibres, the frequency shift is typically around 10 GHz.

[SOURCE: IEC TR 61931:1998, 2.1.88, modified – The term and definition have been altered to comply with the latest version of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.]

3.1.3

centroidal wavelength

mean or average wavelength of an optical spectrum

Note 1 to entry: Other spectral wavelengths are central wavelengths, half-power wavelengths, and peak wavelengths

3.1.4

chirping

rapid change of the emission wavelengths of a directly intensity-modulated optical source as a function of the intensity of the modulating signal

Note 1 to entry: Chirping should not be confused with long-term wavelength drift.

Note 2 to entry: Due to the fibre chromatic dispersion, using a single-mode laser, chirping can cause either degradation or improvement of the total bandwidth.

[SOURCE: IEC TR 61931:1998, 2.7.44]

3.1.5

chromatic dispersion

DEPRECATED: total dispersion

spreading of a light pulse per unit source spectrum width in an optical fibre caused by different group velocities of the different wavelengths composing the source spectrum

Note 1 to entry: The chromatic dispersion may be due to the following contributions: material dispersion, waveguide dispersion, profile dispersion.

[SOURCE: IEC TR 61931:1998, 2.4.54]

3.1.6

cladding mode

mode in which the electromagnetic field is confined in the cladding and the core by virtue of there being a lower refractive index medium surrounding the outermost cladding

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-731:1991, 731-03-60]

3.1.7

coherence time

time over which a propagating light can be considered to be coherent radiation

Note 1 to entry: The coherence time is equal to coherence length divided by the phase velocity of light in a medium.

Note 2 to entry: The coherence time is given approximately $\lambda_0^2/(c \cdot \Delta\lambda)$ where λ_0 is the central wavelength, $\Delta\lambda$ is the spectral linewidth and c is the velocity of light in vacuum.

3.1.8

directional coupler

directional branching device

device which distributes an optical signal among the output ports in a predetermined fashion only when light is launched into one preselected input port

Note 1 to entry: For the purposes of this document, directional coupler is the preferred term because this is also the term for its electrical equivalent.

[SOURCE: IEC TR 61931:1998, 2.6.22, modified – "directional coupler" given preferred term status instead of deprecated status, and Note 1 to entry has been added.]

3.1.9**directivity**

the ratio, usually expressed in decibels, of the power output measured at the appropriate port of one of the transmission lines of a directional coupler, when power is fed into the other transmission line in the preferred direction, to the power output measured at the same place when the same power is fed into the same line in the opposite direction, matched terminations being connected to all ports

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-726:1982, 726-14-03]

3.1.10**equivalent input noise current density**

notional input noise current density which, when applied to the input of an ideal noiseless device, produces an output noise current density equal in value to that observed at the output of the actual device under consideration

Note 1 to entry: It can be calculated from the RF signal-to-noise ratio (see 4.14).

3.1.11**fibre optic branching device**

optical fibre branching device

DEPRECATED: optical fibre coupler

optical fibre device, possessing three or more optical ports, which shares optical power among its ports in a predetermined fashion, at the same wavelength or wavelengths, without wavelength conversion

Note 1 to entry: The ports may be connected to fibres, sources, detectors, etc.

[SOURCE: IEC TR 61931:1998, 2.6.21]

3.1.12**flatness**

difference between the maximum and the minimum gain or attenuation reduced by the slope within the specified modulation frequency range of a device or system

3.1.13**optical isolator**

isolator

two port non-reciprocal optical device intended to suppress backward reflection, while having minimum insertion loss in the forward direction, based on the Faraday effect

Note 1 to entry: An isolator is commonly used to prevent return reflections along a transmission path.

Note 2 to entry: An isolator is generally polarization dependent; however, fibre optic polarization-independent isolators exist.

[SOURCE: IEC TR 61931:1998, 2.6.30]

3.1.14**microscopic gain tilt**

slope due to ripples in sub-nanometre intervals in the gain-versus-wavelength characteristic in the specified wavelength range of optical amplifiers (see Figure 1)

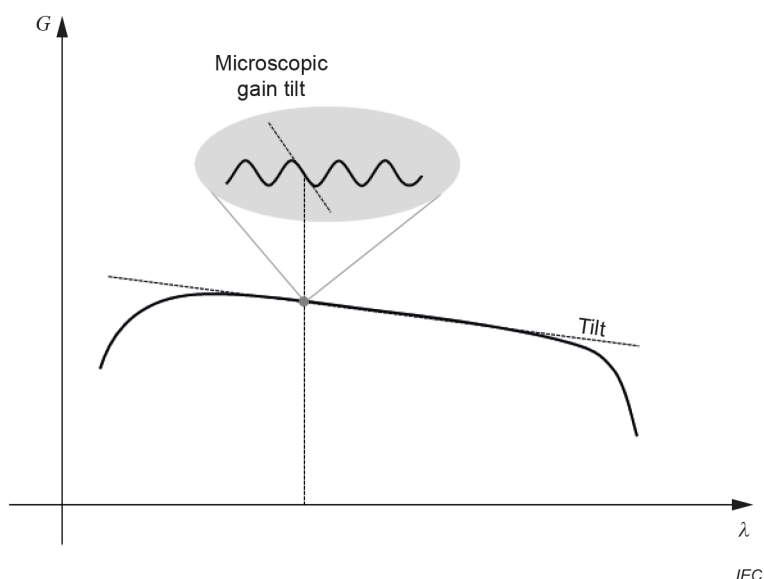


Figure 1 – Tilt and microscopic gain tilt of optical amplifiers

3.1.15

multiplexing device

WDM device

wavelength selective branching device (used in WDM transmission systems) in which optical signals can be transferred between two predetermined ports, depending on the wavelength of the signal

[SOURCE: IEC TR 61931:1998, 2.6.51]

3.1.16

noise figure

NF

decrease of the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR), at the output of an optical detector with unitary quantum efficiency and zero excess noise, due to the propagation of a shot noise-limited signal through the optical amplifier (OA)

Note 1 to entry: The operating conditions at which the noise figure is specified should be stated, especially since it depends on the optical input power and on the wavelength used.

Note 2 to entry: This property can be described as a discrete wavelength or as a function of wavelength.

Note 3 to entry: The noise degradation due to the OA, is attributable to different factors, for example signal-spontaneous beat noise, spontaneous-spontaneous beat noise, internal reflections noise, signal shot noise, spontaneous shot noise. Each of these factors depends on various conditions which should be specified for a correct evaluation of the noise figure.

Note 4 to entry: By convention, this noise figure is a positive number.

Note 5 to entry: In the case of OAs for analogue applications, the noise figure also represents the ratio between input and the output RF signal-to-noise ratios.

Note 6 to entry: Noise figure is expressed in dB.

3.1.17

optical amplifier

OA

optical waveguide device containing a suitably pumped, active medium which is able to amplify an optical signal

[SOURCE: IEC TR 61931:1998, 2.7.75]