



Edition 1.0 2016-10

# TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Vocabulary for passive optical devices

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ICS 33.180.20 ISBN 978-2-8322-3698-7

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.

# CONTENTS

FOREWORD	
INTRODUCTION	5
1 Scope	
2 Normative references	
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms	
3.1 General	
3.2 Basic terms and definitions	6
3.3 Component terms and definitions	8
3.4 Performance parameter terms and definitions	11
3.5 Abbreviated terms	15
Annex A (informative) Generic specifications for passive optical devices	16
Bibliography	

#### INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

\_\_\_\_\_

# FIBRE OPTIC INTERCONNECTING DEVICES AND PASSIVE COMPONENTS –

## Vocabulary for passive optical devices

#### **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.
- 2) 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.

The main task of IEC technical committees is to prepare International Standards. In exceptional circumstances, a technical committee may propose the publication of a technical specification when

- the required support cannot be obtained for the publication of an International Standard, despite repeated efforts, or
- the subject is still under technical development or where, for any other reason, there is the future but no immediate possibility of an agreement on an International Standard.

Technical specifications are subject to review within three years of publication to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards.

IEC TS 62627-09, which is a Technical Specification, has been prepared by subcommittee SC 86B: Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components, of IEC technical committee 86: Fibre optics.

**-4** -

The text of this technical specification is based on the following documents:

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
86B/3993/DTS	86B/4016/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this technical specification 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.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62627 series, published under the general title *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- transformed into an International standard,
- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- · replaced by a revised edition, or
- · amended.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

## INTRODUCTION

SC 86B, Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components, specifies several passive optical devices. Each passive optical device has generic specification and performance specifications. Generic specifications define terms, definitions and requirements (classifications, documentations, standardization systems and so on). Some basic terms and definitions are defined and used in two or more generic specifications. In order to harmonize terms and definitions in generic specifications, this technical specification defines terms and definitions commonly used in multiple generic specifications.

# FIBRE OPTIC INTERCONNECTING DEVICES AND PASSIVE COMPONENTS –

# Vocabulary for passive optical devices

### 1 Scope

This part of IEC 62627, which is a Technical Specification, applies to passive optical devices (components). It provides the definitions which are commonly used in the generic specifications, performance standards and tests and measurement standards for passive optical devices (components) prepared by SC 86B. It has the following three types of terms and definitions:

- basic terms and definitions;
- · component terms and definitions;
- performance parameter terms and definitions.

The generic specifications for passive optical devices (components) are listed in Annex A.

#### 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.

This document contains no normative references.