

## IEC/TR 62627-03-03

Edition 1.0 2013-05

# TECHNICAL REPORT



Fibre optic interconecting devices and passive components –
Part 03-03: Reliability – Report on high-power reliability for metal-doped optical fibre plug-style optical attenuators

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

PRICE CODE

S

ICS 33.180.20

ISBN 978-2-83220-762-8

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

### CONTENTS

FΟ	REWO	DRD		4		
INT	RODI	JCTION	V	6		
1	Scope					
2	Normative references					
3	Outline of high-power test for optical attenuators in IEC/TR 62627-03-02					
4	Accuracy of the internal temperature estimated by the thermal simulation					
5	Return loss decreasing test for plug-style optical attenuators					
	5.1					
	5.2 Test set-up and test conditions					
	5.3	Test results and the analysis				
		5.3.1	The degradation on high-power condition	12		
		5.3.2	The result of permanent fibre withdrawals before and after the test	13		
		5.3.3	Stabilization time of return loss decreasing	15		
		5.3.4	Relation of optical input power, test temperature and stabilized return loss	15		
6	Mech	nanism	of fibre withdrawal on high-power condition			
	6.1	Estima	ate of the mechanism of fibre withdrawal	17		
	6.2	Fibre v	withdrawal after application of high-power test three times	18		
7	Long-term reliability test					
	7.1	Test c	onditions	19		
	7.2	Test re	esults	20		
		7.2.1	Return loss changing during the test	20		
		7.2.2	The performance deviation after the test			
	7.3	•	sis of long-term, high-power reliability test			
8	Conclusion					
Bib	liogra	phy		22		
			sleeve surface temperature measurement system on high-power input	_		
			SC plug style attenuators by Yamaguchi et al	8		
			sleeve out-surface temperature measurement results on high-power or the SC plug style attenuators by Yamaguchi et al	9		
			power dependency of split sleeve outer surface temperature of the SC	40		
•	•		I attenuator without housing			
			ole of design – Worst-case endface conditions	11		
			set-up of return loss monitor at high-power input into the optical	11		
Fig	ure 6	– High-	power input test results of optical attenuator	12		
Fig	ure 7	– Resul	It of high-power input test of the optical attenuator	12		
_			ionship between the gap and the return loss			
Fig	ure 9	– Distri	bution diagram of the optical fibre withdrawal of both the optical ne optical connector			
Fig	ure 10	) – Tem	perature distribution along the central axis derived from thermal			
		•	B optical attenuator)	14		
_			e dependence of the maximum temperature in thermal simulation of the	15		

Figure 12 – Return loss decreasing curve in the tests with various test temperatures and input powers (sample no. ATT44/JC35)	16
Figure 13 – Relationship between the maximum internal temperature and return loss stabilization point of the sample tested with various test temperatures and input powers (sample no. ATT44/JC35)	16
Figure 14 – Relationship between the maximum internal temperature and the gap at stabilization of return loss of the sample tested with various test temperature and input powers (sample no. ATT44/JC35)	17
Figure 15 – Thermal stress simulation model for three layers of zirconia, epoxy and silica	17
Figure 16 – Result of thermal distortion simulation and relationship between the sample maximum internal temperature and the gap	18
Figure 17 – Optical fibre withdrawal alternation under repeated power input to the optical fixed attenuation (70 °C, 1 W, 30 min, repeated inputs)	19
Figure 18 – High-power, long-term test results of the optical attenuator	20
Table 1 – Test conditions of optical attenuators	12
Table 2 – Conditions for high-power, long-term test of the optical attenuator	19

#### INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

## FIBRE OPTIC INTERCONECTING DEVICES AND PASSIVE COMPONENTS –

Part 03-03: Reliability –
Report on high-power reliability for metal-doped optical fibre plug-style optical attenuators

#### **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.
- 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. However, a technical committee may propose the publication of a technical report when it has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard, for example "state of the art".

IEC 62627-03-03, which is a technical report, has been prepared by subcommittee 86B: Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components, of IEC technical committee 86: Fibre optics.

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

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
86B/3458/DTR	86B/3506/RVC

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

This publication 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 web site under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

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

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

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

#### INTRODUCTION

Since 2000, the optical power in transmission systems has increased in conjunction with the increase in the number of channels for DWDM systems, with the help of deployment of RAMAN amplifiers and application of optical amplifiers. It is pointed out, however, that the transmission media of the optical transmission system such as the optical fibre, optical connector and optical passive components may sometimes be hazardous because of possible leakage of high-power light that results in personal injury, melting, or a damage possibly causing a fire.

IEC Japan National Committee (JPNC) and Optoelectronics Industry and Technology Development Association (OITDA) carried out the research on the high-power reliability and safety of optical passive components. The result was summarized in the OITDA Technical paper, TP04/SP-PD-2008 "Study on the High-Power Reliability of Optical Passive Parts for Communications." IEC/TR 62627-03-02 was published based on the above report. According to that report, deterioration of optical passive components at high-power input is caused by temperature rise due to absorption of light as well as consequential thermal distortion. It was decided to undertake additional research whilst utilizing these findings, specifically on the plug style optical attenuator, whose resistance against high-power is relatively small. The study result was summarized in OITDA TP, TP09/SP-PD-2010.

This technical report was prepared on the basis of OITDA TP, TP09/SP-PD-2010, "Technical paper of investigation of high-power reliability for plug-style fixed optical attenuators".

## FIBRE OPTIC INTERCONECTING DEVICES AND PASSIVE COMPONENTS –

Part 03-03: Reliability –
Report on high-power reliability for metal-doped optical fibre plug-style optical attenuators

#### 1 Scope

IEC/TR 62627-03-03, which is a technical report, describes the investigation results of high-power reliability for metal-doped optical fibre plug-style attenuators.

This report contains the high-power test results for metal-doped optical fibre SC plug-style optical attenuators, the thermal simulation results and the analysis of degradation modes, long-term reliability test results under high-power conditions and the derivation of maximum limit of optical power for guaranteeing long-term operation.

#### 2 Normative references

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.

IEC/TR 62627-03-02, Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Part 03-02: Reliability – Report of high-power transmission test of specified passive optical components