

This is a preview - click here to buy the full publication



IEC 62150-4

Edition 1.0 2009-11

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



**Fibre optic active components and devices – Test and measurement
procedures –
Part 4: Relative intensity noise using a time-domain optical detection system**

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

PRICE CODE

N

ICS 33.180.20

ISBN 978-2-88910-635-6

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	3
INTRODUCTION.....	5
1 Scope.....	6
2 Normative references.....	6
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations.....	7
3.1 Terms and definitions.....	7
3.2 Abbreviations.....	7
4 Apparatus.....	8
4.1 General.....	8
4.2 Time-domain detection system.....	8
4.3 Polarization controller.....	8
4.4 Optical coupler.....	9
4.5 Variable optical attenuator.....	9
4.6 Fixed reflector.....	9
4.7 Modulation source.....	9
4.8 Low-pass filter.....	9
5 Test procedure.....	9
5.1 Return loss calibration (optional).....	9
5.2 RIN measurement – Direct method.....	9
5.2.1 General.....	9
5.2.2 Procedure.....	10
5.3 RIN_{OMA} measurement – Direct method.....	11
5.3.1 General.....	11
5.3.2 Procedure.....	11
5.4 RIN and RIN_{OMA} measurement – Using signal processing.....	11
5.4.1 General.....	11
5.4.2 Procedure.....	11
6 Test results.....	12
Annex A (informative) Background on laser intensity noise.....	13
Bibliography.....	14
Figure 1 – Equipment setup for RIN measurement.....	8
Figure 2 – Diagram for measuring RIN and RIN_{OMA}	10

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**FIBRE OPTIC ACTIVE COMPONENTS AND DEVICES –
TEST AND MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES –**

**Part 4: Relative intensity noise using a time-domain
optical detection system**

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.

International Standard IEC 62150-4 has been prepared by subcommittee 86C: Fibre optic systems and active devices, of IEC technical committee 86: Fibre optics.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
86C/918/FDIS	86C/931/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard 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 the parts in the IEC 62150 series, under the general title *Fibre optic active components and devices – Test and measurement procedures*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result 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.

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 publication using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

Laser intensity noise can be one of the limiting factors in the transmission of analogue or digital signals. It can reduce the signal-to-noise ratio and increase the bit error rate, therefore degrading system performance. Laser intensity noise can vary significantly depending on the properties of the laser and back reflections. In order to optimize communication links, it is essential to accurately characterize the laser intensity noise, compare it with the signal strength, and if necessary allow an appropriate power budget.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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 the FFT method for separating noise and deterministic signals given in 5.4.2.

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:

Agilent Technologies
1400 Fountain Grove Parkway
Santa Rosa, CA 95404

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights other than those identified above. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

FIBRE OPTIC ACTIVE COMPONENTS AND DEVICES – TEST AND MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES –

Part 4: Relative intensity noise using a time-domain optical detection system

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62150 specifies test and measurement procedures for relative intensity noise (RIN). It applies to lasers, laser transmitters, and the transmitter portion of transceivers. This procedure examines whether the device or module satisfies the appropriate performance specification. The procedure is applicable to single longitudinal mode (SLM). An optional section of the procedure presents a controlled return loss to the device-under-test, but is only applicable to devices coupled to SMF.

The method described in this standard, using a time-domain detection system, provides a single value for RIN that averages the noise over the transmission bandwidth. The measurement is made on a modulated laser capturing the RIN value under normal operating conditions. It also measures RIN_{OMA} , an alternative definition, as described in IEEE 802.3-2005.

An alternative RIN measurement method uses a photoreceiver and electrical spectrum analyzer and provides RIN vs. electrical frequency. This method provides a RIN value averaged over particular electrical band determined by a filter. For a filter bandwidth and characteristic that duplicates the filtering in a transmission system, this technique provides a result that is appropriate to determine the noise for such a system.

This method is based on the measurement of total intensity noise including and does attempt to subtract the effects of thermal and shot noise.

Background on laser intensity noise is given in Annex A.

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 61280-2-2, *Fibre optic communication subsystem test procedures – Part 2-2: Digital systems – Optical eye pattern, waveform and extinction ratio measurement*

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

IEC 62007-2, *Semiconductor optoelectronic devices for fibre optic system applications – Part 2: Measuring methods*

IEEE 802.3TM-2005, *Carrier sense multiple access with collision detection (CSMA/CD) access method and physical layer specifications*

ITU-T Recommendation G.957, *Optical interfaces for equipments and systems relating to the synchronous digital hierarchy*