

Table 4 * ITU-T G.652.D attributes

Fibre attributes		
Attribute	Detail	Value
Mode field diameter	Wavelength	1310 nm
	Range of nominal values	8.6-9.5 μm
	Tolerance	$\pm 0.6 \mu\text{m}$
Cladding diameter	Nominal	125.0 μm
	Tolerance	$\pm 1 \mu\text{m}$
Core concentricity error	Maximum	0.6 μm
Cladding noncircularity	Maximum	1.0%
Cable cut-off wavelength	Maximum	1260 nm
Macrobend loss	Radius	30 mm
	Number of turns	100
	Maximum at 1625 nm	0.1 dB
Proof stress	Minimum	0.69 GPa
Chromatic dispersion coefficient	$\lambda_{0\text{min}}$	1300 nm
	$\lambda_{0\text{max}}$	1324 nm
	$S_{0\text{max}}$	0.092 ps/nm ² \times km
Cable attributes		
Attribute	Detail	Value
Attenuation coefficient (Note 1)	Maximum from 1310 nm to 1625 nm (Note 2)	0.4 dB/km
	Maximum at 1383 nm ± 3 nm (Note 3)	0.4 dB/km
	Maximum at 1550 nm	0.3 dB/km
PMD coefficient (Note 4)	M	20 cables
	Q	0.01%
	Maximum PMD _Q	0.20 ps/ $\sqrt{\text{km}}$
<p>NOTE 1 – The attenuation coefficient values listed in this table should not be applied to short cables such as jumper cables, indoor cables and drop cables. For example, [IEC 60794-2-11] specifies the attenuation coefficient of indoor cable as 1.0 dB/km or less at both 1310 and 1550 nm.</p> <p>NOTE 2 – This wavelength region can be extended to 1260 nm by adding 0.07 dB/km induced Rayleigh scattering loss to the attenuation value at 1310 nm. In this case, the cable cut-off wavelength should not exceed 1250 nm.</p> <p>NOTE 3 – The average attenuation coefficient at this wavelength shall be less than or equal to the maximum value specified for the range of 1310 nm to 1625 nm, after hydrogen ageing. The hydrogen ageing is a type test that shall be done to a sampled fibre, according to [IEC 60793-2-50] regarding the B1.3 fibre category.</p> <p>NOTE 4 – According to clause 6.2, a maximum PMD_Q value on uncabled fibre is specified in order to support the primary requirement on cable PMD_Q.</p>		