# IEC 62572-3

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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

## Fibre optic active components and devices – Reliability standards – Part 3: Laser modules used for telecommunication

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# CONTENTS

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# FIBRE OPTIC ACTIVE COMPONENTS AND DEVICES – RELIABILITY STANDARDS –

## Part 3: Laser modules used for telecommunication

## FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 62572-3 has been prepared by subcommittee 86C: Fibre optic systems and active devices of IEC technical committee 86: Fibre optics.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2014. This third edition constitutes a technical revision in which errors in Table 1 and Table 2 have been corrected.

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

| CDV | Report on voting |
|---|---|
| 86C/1302/CDV | 86C/1345/RVC |

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 parts in the IEC 62572 series, published under the general title *Fibre optic active components and devices – Reliability standards*, 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

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- withdrawn,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

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

# INTRODUCTION

The laser modules covered by this International Standard are purchased by system suppliers (SS) to be inserted in equipment, which in turn are supplied/sold to a system operator (SO) or a network operator (see definitions in Clause 3).

For the system operator to act as an informed buyer, he/she should have knowledge of the potential risks posed by the use of critical components.

Optoelectronic component technology is continuing to develop. Consequently, during product development phases, many failure mechanisms in laser modules have been identified. These failure mechanisms, if undetected, could result in very short laser lifetime in system use.

# FIBRE OPTIC ACTIVE COMPONENTS AND DEVICES – RELIABILITY STANDARDS –

## Part 3: Laser modules used for telecommunication

## 1 Scope

This part of IEC 62572 deals with reliability assessment of laser modules used for telecommunication.

The aim of this standard is

– to establish a standard method of assessing the reliability of laser modules in order to minimize risks and to promote product development and reliability;

– to establish means by which the distribution of failures with time can be determined. This should enable the determination of equipment failure rates for specified end of life criteria.

In addition, guidance is given in IEC TR 62572-2.

## 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 60068-2-1, *Environmental testing – Part 2-1: Tests – Test A: Cold*

IEC 60068-2-14, *Environmental testing – Part 2-14: Tests – Test N: Change of temperature*

IEC 60749-6, *Semiconductor devices – Mechanical and climatic test methods – Part 6: Storage at high temperature*

IEC 60749-8, *Semiconductor devices – Mechanical and climatic test methods – Part 8: Sealing*

IEC 60749-10, *Semiconductor devices – Mechanical and climatic test methods – Part 10: Mechanical shock*

IEC 60749-11, *Semiconductor devices – Mechanical and climatic test methods – Part 11: Rapid change of temperature – Two-fluid-bath method*

IEC 60749-12, *Semiconductor devices – Mechanical and climatic test methods – Part 12: Vibration, variable frequency*

IEC 60749-25, *Semiconductor devices – Mechanical and climatic test methods – Part 25: Temperature cycling*

IEC 60749-26, *Semiconductor devices – Mechanical and climatic test methods – Part 26: Electrostatic discharge (ESD) sensitivity testing – Human body model (HBM)*