

**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

YC/T 246-2008

**Tobacco and tobacco products. Determination of nicotine. Gas
chromatographic method
(English Translation)**

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Foreword

This standard refers to the relevant chapters of GB/T 13713-92 "Optic branching devices - Part 1. Generic specification", IEC875-2 (1992) "Optical fiber branching devices - Part 2. Non-wavelength selective branching device specification", IEC 875-3 (1992) "Optical fiber branching devices - Part 3. Wavelength selective branching device specification", (TC86B/1246/CD) IEC 61753-2-3 "Performance specifications - Part 2-3. Non-connectorised single mode 1 x N and 2 x N non-wavelength-selective branching devices for category U - Uncontrolled environment", and Bellcore GR-1209-CORE (1998) "General technical specifications for optical fiber branching device", AND in accordance with the actual conditions of China, combine the wavelength selection and non-wavelength selection all optical fiber branching devices together.

This standard was proposed by AND shall be under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Information Industry Telecommunications Research Institute.

This standard was drafted by Wuhan Institute of Posts and

Telecommunications Science.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the technical requirements, test methods, quality assessment procedures and marking, packaging, storage and other conditions of the "optical fiber broadband coupler" and "optical fiber wavelength division multiplexing coupler" series products of all optical fiber branching devices.

This standard is applicable to the design, production, inspection and use of single-mode optical fiber broadband coupler AND the optical fiber wavelength division multiplexing coupler.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, by reference in this standard, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the versions shown are valid. All standards will be revised and the parties using this standard shall explore the possibility of using the latest version of the following standards.

GB 2828-1987 Counting and sampling procedures and sampling tables for batch-by-batch inspection (for continuous batch inspection)

GB 2421-1989 Test specification for the basic environment of electric and electronic products - General principles

YD/T 826-1996 Technical requirements for FC-PC single-mode optical fiber cable connectors

YD/T 893- 1997 Technical requirements for optical fiber couplers

YD/T 895-1997 Technical requirements for SC/PC single-mode optical fiber connectors

YD/T 964-1998 Technical requirements and test methods for 1310nm/1550nm wavelength division multiplexers

IEC 61300-3-2 (1999) Optical fiber interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 3-2.

Inspection and Measurement - Polarization dependent loss of single-mode optical fiber devices

3 Definition

This standard adopts the following definitions.

3.1 Port

An optical signal input or output port belonging to an optical passive device.

3.2 Optical fiber branching devices

It refers to the optical passive device which is used to realize the optical signal coupling and re-distribution between two or more optical fibers.

3.3 Optical fiber coupler

It is also known as "non-wavelength selective optical branching device", which is an optical fiber device used to realize the power coupling and re-distribution functions of the optical signal of certain band.

3.4 Optical fiber wavelength division multiplexing coupler

It is also known as "wavelength selective optical branching device", which is used to realize the multiplexing and demultiplexing function of two optical signals of different wavelengths.

3.5 Working bandwidth

It refers to the optical wavelength range to which the optical performance indicators of the devices as specified in this standard are applicable, expressed in nm.

3.6 Optical fiber standard coupler

It refers to the optical fiber coupler for which the working bandwidth $\leq$ "nominal center wavelength $\pm$ 20nm".

3.7 Optical fiber broadband coupler

It refers to the optical fiber coupler for which the working bandwidth $\geq$ "nominal center wavelength $\pm$ 40nm".

3.8 Optical fiber single window broadband coupler

It refers to, under a single optical communication window (such as 1310nm or 1550nm), the optical fiber coupler complying with the requirements that the working bandwidth $\geq$ "nominal center wavelength $\pm$ 40nm".

3.9 Optical fiber dual window broadband coupler

It is the measurement of the input optical power as caused by the optical fiber branching device which is returned along the input path. It is expressed in decibels (dB) AND calculated in accordance with the formula (8).

Where.

P_j - The optical power incident on the input end, in mW;

P_r - The returned optical power as received at the same input end, in mW.

4.1.1 Classification

- It is divided into single window broadband coupler and the dual window broadband coupler based on the working window which is covered by the device performance;
- It is divided into tree broadband coupler (1 x N) and star broadband coupler (N x N) based on the device working state;
- It is divided into the pigtail type and connector type based on the configuration of the device leading out port.

4.1.2 Optical fiber for optical fiber broadband couplers

The optical fiber used is generally single-mode optical fiber.

4.2.1 Classification

Fused tapered optical fiber wavelength division multiplexers are typically two