



# HiCap Graded-Index Multimode Optical Fibre.

## Type: 50 / 125 $\mu\text{m}$ or 62.5 / 125 $\mu\text{m}$

Dual Layer Primary Coating (DLPC9)

Issue date: 11/04

Supersedes: 06/03

### Enhanced Gigabit Ethernet quality performance.

The HiCap multimode fibres of Draka Comteq are developed and characterised for enhanced link performance in laser-based Gigabit Ethernet applications, in particular the backbone and riser. These fibres are produced by the proprietary Plasma-activated Chemical Vapour Deposition process (PCVD), acknowledged world-wide as offering the best core profile accuracy in multimode fibre. HiCap quality is available in 50  $\mu\text{m}$  and 62.5  $\mu\text{m}$  core diameter fibres.

### Features of HiCap multimode fibres.

- In Gigabit Ethernet (1000BASE-LX/SX) systems, HiCap multimode fibres can operate at significantly longer distances than the conservative distances described in the Gigabit Ethernet Standard (IEEE 802.3:2002), see table 1. This development offers users major economic and operational benefits, both now and in the longer term.
- HiCap multimode fibres eliminate the need to use expensive LX (1300 nm) mode-conditioning patch cords, as prescribed in the Gigabit Ethernet standard.

Table 1. Gigabit Ethernet and HiCap MMF maximum link distances

	SX (850 nm)	LX (1300 nm)
Gigabit Ethernet 62.5 $\mu\text{m}$	220 m	550 m
50 $\mu\text{m}$	550 m	550 m
HiCap 62.5 $\mu\text{m}$	500 m	1000 m
HiCap 50 $\mu\text{m}$	750 m	2000 m

- HiCap multimode fibres offer the major advantage of upgradeability to future higher bit-rate systems over hundreds of metres.
- All HiCap multimode fibre types are designed to be used in laser-based systems at Gb/s-speeds in all segments of local area networks from the fibre-to-the-desk, the riser cabling up to the campus backbone.

### Application in other LAN systems.

HiCap multimode fibres are selected for the highest overfilled bandwidth classes, well above values stated in premises cabling standards, such as IEC/ISO 11801, EN 50173 and EIA/TIA 568-B.

As well, HiCap multimode fibres exceed the requirements specified in 10 - 100 Mb/s datacom standards, including Ethernet, Token Ring, FDDI, Fast Ethernet, ATM and Fibre Channel. A wide variety of light sources can be used in combination with HiCap fibres, such as LEDs, 850 nm VCSELs, 780 nm CD laser diodes and 1300 nm Fabry Perot laser diodes. Needless to say, HiCap multimode fibres comply with all international standards and are perfectly compatible with installed base standard 50  $\mu\text{m}$  and 62.5  $\mu\text{m}$  fibre.

### Long length 17,6 km.

Further product optimisation resulted in the availability of 17,6 km lengths. This extended bare fibre length offers more efficient cabling.

# Specifications

## HiCap Graded-Index Multimode Optical Fibre.

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Characteristics	Conditions	Specified Values			Units									
		50 $\mu\text{m}$	62.5 $\mu\text{m}$	50 and 62.5 $\mu\text{m}$										
<b>Optical Characteristics</b>														
Attenuation Coefficient	850 nm 1300 nm	$\leq 2.5$ $\leq 0.7$	$\leq 3.0$ $\leq 0.7$		[dB/km] [dB/km]									
Fibre Capacity	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Gigabit Ethernet Maximum Link Distance</th> <th>SX (850 nm)</th> <th>LX (1300 nm)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>HiCap 62.5 <math>\mu\text{m}</math></td> <td>500 m</td> <td>1000 m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HiCap 50 <math>\mu\text{m}</math></td> <td>750 m</td> <td>2000 m</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Gigabit Ethernet Maximum Link Distance	SX (850 nm)	LX (1300 nm)	HiCap 62.5 $\mu\text{m}$	500 m	1000 m	HiCap 50 $\mu\text{m}$	750 m	2000 m
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HiCap 62.5 $\mu\text{m}$	500 m	1000 m												
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Numerical Aperture		$0.200 \pm 0.015$	$0.275 \pm 0.015$											
Chromatic Dispersion					FDDI Spec									
Backscatter Characteristics [1] Step [2] Irregularities over fibre length Reflections	1300 nm			$\leq 0.1$ $\leq 0.1$ Not allowed	[dB] [dB]									
Group Index of Refraction (Typical)	850 nm 1300 nm	1.482 1.477	1.496 1.491											
<b>Geometrical Characteristics</b>														
Core Diameter		$50 \pm 2.5$	$62.5 \pm 2.5$		[ $\mu\text{m}$ ]									
Core Non-Circularity				$\leq 5$	[%]									
Core / Cladding Concentricity Error				$\leq 1.5$	[ $\mu\text{m}$ ]									
Cladding Diameter				$125.0 \pm 1.0$	[ $\mu\text{m}$ ]									
Cladding Non-Circularity				$\leq 1.0$	[%]									
Coating Diameter				$242 \pm 7$	[ $\mu\text{m}$ ]									
Coating Non-Circularity				$\leq 5$	[%]									
Coating Concentricity Error				$\leq 10$	[ $\mu\text{m}$ ]									
Length		Standard lengths up to			17.6 [km]									
<b>Environmental Characteristics</b>														
Temperature Dependence Induced Attenuation	850 nm, 1300 nm -60°C to +85°C			$\leq 0.1$	[dB/km]									
Temperature and Humidity Cycling Induced Attenuation	850 nm, 1300 nm -10°C to +85°C, 90% R.H.			$\leq 0.2$	[dB/km]									
Watersoak Dependence Induced Attenuation	850 nm, 1300 nm 20°C for 30 days			$\leq 0.2$	[dB/km]									
Damp Heat Dependence Induced Attenuation	850 nm, 1300 nm 85°C, 85% R.H., 30 days			$\leq 0.2$	[dB/km]									
<b>Mechanical Characteristics</b>														
Proof Test	off line			$\geq 8.8$ $\geq 1.0$ $\geq 100$ $\geq 0.7$	[N] [%] [KPSI] [GPa]									
Bending Dependence Induced Attenuation	850 nm, 1300 nm 100 turns, 75 mm diameter			$\leq 0.5$	[dB]									
Dynamic Stress Corrosion Susceptibility Parameter (Typical)				$\geq 27$										
Coating Strip Force	Typical average force Peak force			1.7 $1.3 \leq F \leq 8.9$	[N] [N]									

1. OTDR measurement with 0.5  $\mu\text{s}$  pulse width.  
 2. Mean of bi-directional measurement.