



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

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Aeronavtika - Električni in optični spojni elementi - Preskusne metode - 100. del: Splošno

Aerospace series - Elements of electrical and optical connection - Test methods - Part
100: General

Luft- und Raumfahrt - Elektrische und optische Verbindungselemente - Prüfverfahren -
Teil 100: Allgemeines

Série aérospatiale - Organes de connexion électrique et optique - Méthodes d'essais -
Partie 100 : Généralités

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Letalska in vesoljska
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Aerospace electric
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**Aerospace series - Elements of electrical and optical
connection - Test methods - Part 100: General**

Série aérospatiale - Organes de connexion électrique et
optique - Méthodes d'essais - Partie 100 : Généralités

Luft- und Raumfahrt - Elektrische und optische
Verbindungselemente - Prüfverfahren - Teil 100:
Allgemeines

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 3 June 2024.

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[SIST EN 2591-100:2024](https://standards.iteh.ai/SIST/EN/2591-100/2024)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/a2c18045-78f0-44ee-8d1a-f4b9b8138fb3/sist-en-2591-100-2024>



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European foreword

This document (EN 2591-100:2024) has been prepared by ASD-STAN.

After enquiries and votes carried out in accordance with the rules of this Association, this document has received the approval of the National Associations and the Official Services of the member countries of ASD-STAN, prior to its presentation to CEN.

This document shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2025, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2025.

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

This document supersedes EN 2591-100:2018.

The main changes with respect to the previous edition are as follows:

— EN 2591-100 (P2), 08/2018:

- o update of the test requirements for fibre end preparation and light launch conditions for various sizes and types of fibres;
- o addition of new test requirements for light detection systems.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this document: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

EN 2591-100:2024 (E)**1 Scope**

This document specifies the general requirements for the methods of testing elements of electrical, optical and data transmission system connections used in aerospace applications.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

EN 2083, *Aerospace series — Copper or copper alloys conductors for electrical cables — Product standard*

EN 2084, *Aerospace series — Cables, electrical, general purpose, with conductors in copper or copper alloy — Technical specification*

EN 2234, *Aerospace series — Cables, electrical, fire-resistant — Technical specification*

EN 2346,¹ *Aerospace series — Fire resistant electrical cables — Dimensions, conductor resistance and mass*

EN 3745-100, *Aerospace series — Fibres and cables, optical, aircraft use — Test methods — Part 100: General*

EN 3745-201, *Aerospace series — Fibres and cables, optical, aircraft use — Test methods — Part 201: Visual examination*

EN 4641-100, *Aerospace series — Cables, optical 125 μm diameter cladding — Part 100: Tight structure 62,5/125 μm core GI fibre 1,8 mm outside diameter — Product standard*

EN 4641-301, *Aerospace series — Cables, optical 125 μm diameter cladding — Part 301: Tight structure 50/125 μm GI fibre nominal 1,8 mm outside diameter — Product standard*

EN 60793-1-43, *Optical fibres — Part 1-43: Measurement methods and test procedures — Numerical aperture measurement* (IEC 60793-1-43)

EN IEC 60512-1, *Connectors for electronic equipment — Tests and measurements — Part 1: General* (IEC 60512-1:2001)

EN IEC 60793-1-45, *Optical fibres — Part 1-45: Measurement methods and test procedures — Mode field diameter* (IEC 60793-1-45)

IEC 60050-581, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary — Part 581: Electromechanical components for electronic equipment*

¹ Published as ASD-STAN prEN at the date of publication of this document, available at: <https://www.asd-stan.org/>.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60050-581, EN IEC 60512-1 and EN 3745-100 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp/>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

NOTE For the following terms, see EN 3745-100: optical fibre – core – cladding – fibre coating – refractive index profile – core diameter – cladding diameter – concentricity error core/cladding – non circularity of core – non circularity of cladding – attenuation – numerical aperture – bandwidth

3.1

element of electrical or optical connection

component the purpose of which is to ensure the connection of circuits

EXAMPLE Connector, module.

Note 1 to entry: In test standards, the term “element of connection” shall be used.

3.2

flight cover

protective cover

accessory designed to ensure, in flight, mechanical protection and sealing of front face of a non-coupled connector

3.3

connector with built-in protection of contacts

connector with characteristics such that male or female contacts, mounted in a plug or receptacle, cannot come into contact with the front of the connector to which it is coupled (scoop-proof) and in which, in the event of accidental coupling of two parts or the connector equipped with male contacts, no electrical contact can take place

3.4

contact pressure point

point at which a square ended gauge pin of the same basic diameter as the mating contact first engages the female contact spring member

3.5

initial measurement

examination or measurement of characteristics carried out to determine the magnitude of the variations produced by the stress or stresses applied

Note 1 to entry: This examination or measurement is carried out at the end of pre-conditioning and under normal atmospheric conditions for measuring.

3.6

final measurement

examination or measurement of characteristics carried out at the end of the recovery to assess the condition of the specimen after testing and to determine the magnitude of the variations in characteristics in relation to the values recorded at initial measuring

EN 2591-100:2024 (E)**3.7****flammability**

characteristic of a product which shows resistance when exposed for a given duration to a standard external flame, combustion remains localized and stops spontaneously after withdrawal of the flame

3.8**fire resistance**

characteristic of a product which, when subjected to a standard flame:

- retains its electrical role for six minutes;
- the flame does not propagate to the other side of the support in the first twenty minutes

3.9**values of alternating voltage and current**

unless otherwise indicated, alternating voltage and current are indicated in root mean square values

3.10**data bus line**

pair of twisted wires, shielded, having a specified impedance, a matched impedance at its two ends and used for data transport

3.11**branch line**

section of twisted wires, shielded, with a specified impedance, which connects equipment to a bus line

3.12**line coupler**

element of electrical or optical connection the purpose of which is to shunt the transmission signals from a bus line to equipment

3.13**line coupler, single**

coupler consisting of one line and one branch

3.14**line coupler, double**

coupler consisting of one line and two branches

3.15**in-line splice**

permanent element of electrical or optical connection for two-wire cables

3.16**line termination**

end line component the purpose of which is to match the bus line to its characteristic impedance

3.17**branch termination**

end branch termination the purpose of which is to eventually replace equipment

3.18**recovery**

treatment of a specimen, after conditioning, so that the properties of the specimen may be stabilized before measuring

3.19**optical fibre cable**

certain number of optical fibres or bundles, coated separately and joined inside a common sheath

3.20**beam splitter**

device for dividing an optical beam into two separate beams

3.21**insertion loss**

<of an optical element> extra optical attenuation caused by the insertion of an extra optical element into an optical system

3.22**launch angle**

angle between the wave propagation vector of the incoming light and the normal vector of an optic fibre end face

3.23**mode conditioner**

device for adapting the light output from a source to produce a defined launch condition for testing an optical system

3.24**multimode fibre**

optical fibre having a large core diameter dimension in relation to the wavelength of the light, and in which a large number of modes can propagate

3.25**optical port**

port which radiates or accepts optical power at the interface

3.26**fibre optic branching device**

device possessing three or more optical ports which shares optical power among its ports in a predetermined fashion

3.27**patch cord**

assembly where the cable or fibre is terminated at each end with either a plug or socket connector

3.28**pigtail**

short length of fibre between a component and a transmission fibre

Note 1 to entry: It is often permanently secured to the component.

EXAMPLE LED, coupler, connection elements.

EN 2591-100:2024 (E)**3.29****power meter**

device for measuring the optical power in a fibre optic system

Note 1 to entry: Power measurements are usually made in Watts or dBm. Relative power measurements are made in dB.

3.30**single mode fibre**

optical fibre in which only one mode can propagate

3.31**passive coupler**

passive branching device in which power from one or more incoming optical ports is distributed to one or more outgoing optical ports

3.32**tee coupler**

passive coupler or combiner with three optical ports

3.33**return loss**

light energy reflected back from discontinuities in a fibre optic link

3.34**light launch system****LLS**

device designed to create defined and repeatable light coupling conditions in a test setup

3.35**light detection system****LDS**

device designed to take repeatable measurements of light transmitted by a test setup

3.36**temporary joint**

non-permanent optical fibre connecting device for use on equipment

3.37**terminator**

non-reflective termination of an optical fibre

3.38**test cord**

terminated optical fibre cord used to connect the test equipment to the optical span, or to provide suitable interfaces to the cabling under test

4 Standard test conditions

4.1 The test methods are written so that the test may be carried out either individually or included in a test sequence.

4.2 Unless otherwise indicated in the test method, technical specification or product standard, the test conditions shall be as follows:

- temperature: $(23 \pm 5) ^\circ\text{C}$;
- atmospheric pressure: 86 kPa to 106 kPa (860 mbar to 1 060 mbar);
- relative humidity: 45 % to 75 %.

The temperature and humidity shall remain constant throughout a series of measurements.

Unless otherwise indicated in the technical specification, the cables used for tests shall be in accordance with EN 2083 and EN 2084 or EN 2234 and EN 2346.

5 Test main requirements

5.1 Fibre end preparation

5.1.1 General

The aim of this subclause is to give recommendations on the acceptable end condition of fibres, whether terminated or not. It is not intended to describe a precise method for fibre end preparation; instead, it gives the information necessary to describe and quantify fibre end quality.

This paragraph is applicable therefore to all tests which require the use of at least one optical interface of this type. It applies to all types of fibre, silica, plastic or a combination of these and other materials, generally up to a diameter of 125 μm . Comments are made for some other fibre sizes. -en-2591-100-2024

5.1.2 Parameters

5.1.2.1 General

The quality of a fibre end can be described in terms of the end face profile and the surface condition. These terms are now described in more detail.

5.1.2.2 End face profile

If terminated in a connector ferrule or contact, the fibre/ferrule end-face will be required to have a particular profile depending on the application.

The most common connector profiles are listed below.

The connector end face profile will determine the connector insertion loss and return loss (back reflection). Minimizing back reflection is of great importance in certain high-speed and analogue fibre optic links to prevent instability at the source.

Flat Polish — As the name suggests the fibre interface is essentially flat. Usually produced with a very hard backing material during polishing. A flat polish of the connector surface will result in a back reflection of about -16 dB (4 %).