

# Corning® LEAF® Optical Fiber

## Product Information



In the race to satisfy the global demand for bandwidth, Corning® LEAF® optical fiber is the clear winner as the world’s most widely deployed non-zero dispersion-shifted fiber (NZDSF). Optimized for long-haul and metro networks, LEAF fiber is a technically advanced product that provides high capacity, broad system flexibility, and superior performance. Additionally LEAF fiber is the industry leader in polarization mode dispersion (PMD) specifications and has the lowest attenuation of any NZDSF on the market today, enabling networks to evolve from the current 10G and 40G and 100G systems of the future.

### Optical Specifications

#### Maximum Attenuation

Wavelength (nm)	Maximum Value (dB/km)
1383	≤ 0.4
1410	≤ 0.32
1450	≤ 0.26
1550	≤ 0.19
1625	≤ 0.21

#### Attenuation vs. Wavelength

Range (nm)	Ref. λ (nm)	Max. α Difference (dB/km)
1525 – 1575	1550	0.02
1550 – 1625	1550	0.03

The attenuation in a given wavelength range does not exceed the attenuation of the reference wavelength (λ) by more than the value α.

#### Macrobend Loss

Mandrel Diameter (mm)	Number of Turns	Wavelength (nm)	Induced Attenuation* (dB)
32	1	1550 & 1625	≤ 0.50
60	100	1550 & 1625	≤ 0.05

\*The induced attenuation due to fiber wrapped around a mandrel of a specified diameter.

#### Point Discontinuity

Wavelength (nm)	Point Discontinuity (dB)
1550	≤ 0.05

#### Mode-Field Diameter

Wavelength (nm)	MFD (μm)
1550	9.6 ± 0.4

#### Dispersion

Wavelength (nm)	Dispersion Value [ps/(nm·km)]
1530	2.0–5.5
1565	4.5–6.0
1625	5.8–11.2

#### Polarization Mode Dispersion (PMD)

	Value (ps/√km)
PMD Link Design Value	≤ 0.04*
Maximum Individual Fiber PMD	≤ 0.1

\*Complies with IEC 60794-3: 2001, Section 5.5, Method 1, (m = 20, Q = 0.01%), September 2001.

The PMD link design value is a term used to describe the PMD of concatenated lengths of fiber (also known as PMD<sub>0</sub>). This value represents a statistical upper limit for total link PMD. Individual PMD values may change when fiber is cabled.

#### Standards Compliance

- ITU-T G.655 (Tables A, B, C, D)
- IEC Specifications 60793-2-50 Type B4
- TIA/EIA 492-EA00
- Telcordia’s GR-20

#### How to Order

Contact your sales representative, or call the Optical Fiber Customer Service Department:

Ph: 1-607-248-2000 (U.S. and Canada)  
+44-1244-525-320 (Europe)

Email: cofic@corning.com  
Please specify the fiber type, attenuation, and quantity when ordering.



## Dimensional Specifications

### Glass Geometry

Fiber Curl	≥ 4.0 m radius of curvature
Cladding Diameter	125.0 ± 0.7 μm
Core-Clad Concentricity	≤ 0.5 μm
Cladding Non-Circularity	≤ 0.7%

### Coating Geometry

Coating Diameter	242 ± 5 μm
Coating-Cladding Concentricity	< 12 μm

## Environmental Specifications

Environmental Test	Test Condition	Induced Attenuation 1550 nm and 1625 nm (dB/km)
Temperature Dependence	-60°C to +85°C*	≤ 0.05
Temperature Humidity Cycling	-10°C to +85°C up to 98% RH	≤ 0.05
Water Immersion	23°C ± 2°C	≤ 0.05
Heat Aging	85°C ± 2°C	≤ 0.05
Damp Heat	85°C at 85% RH	≤ 0.05

\*Reference temperature = +23°C

Operating Temperature Range: -60°C to +85°C

## Mechanical Specifications

### Proof Test

The entire fiber length is subjected to a tensile stress ≥ 100 kpsi (0.69 GPa).\*

\*Higher proof test levels available

### Length

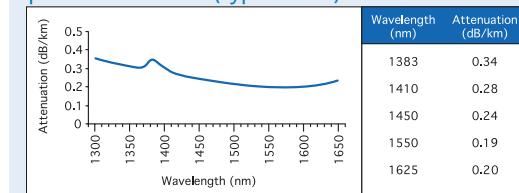
Fiber lengths available up to 25.2 km/spool.

## Performance Characterizations

Characterized parameters are typical values.

Numerical Aperture	0.14 NA is measured at the one percent power level of a one-dimensional far-field scan at 1550 nm.
Effective Area (A <sub>eff</sub> )	1550 nm: 72 μm <sup>2</sup>
Effective Group Index of Refraction (N <sub>eff</sub> )	1550 nm: 1.4693
Fatigue Resistance Parameter (N <sub>d</sub> )	20
Coating Strip Force	Dry: 0.6 lbs. (3N) Wet, 14-day room temperature: 0.6 lbs. (3N)
Rayleigh Backscatter Coefficient (for 1 ns Pulse Width)	1550 nm: -81 dB 1625 nm: -82 dB
Chromatic Dispersion	1550 nm at 4 ps/(nm•km) 1625 nm at 10 ps/(nm•km)

### Spectral Attenuation (Typical Fiber)



## Formulas

### Dispersion

$$\text{Dispersion} = D(\lambda) = \left( \frac{D(1565 \text{ nm}) - D(1530 \text{ nm})}{35} \right) (\lambda - 1565) + D(1565 \text{ nm})$$

λ = Operating Wavelength up to 1565 nm

$$\text{Dispersion} = D(\lambda) = \left( \frac{D(1625 \text{ nm}) - D(1565 \text{ nm})}{60} \right) (\lambda - 1625) + D(1625 \text{ nm})$$

λ = Operating Wavelength from 1565 nm – 1625 nm

### Cladding Non-Circularity

$$\text{Cladding Non-Circularity} = \left[ 1 - \frac{\text{Min. Cladding Diameter}}{\text{Max. Cladding Diameter}} \right] \times 100$$