

The commonly used models of fiber optic patch cords are



Overview

Patch cords are classified by transmission medium, connector construction, and construction of the connector's inserted core cover. Single-mode fiber is generally yellow, with a blue connector, and a longer transmission distance. Multi-mode fiber is generally orange or grey, with a cream or black connector, and a shorter transmission distance.

Key Takeaways

Fiber optic patch cords come in various types based on connector style, fiber mode, and cable configuration, including SC, LC, FC, ST, MPO, single-mode, multimode, simplex, and duplex models.

Fiber optic patch cords are primarily classified by the connector types at each end, which determine compatibility with network devices:

- SC (Subscriber Connector): Push-pull design, widely used in data centers and telecom networks .
- LC (Lucent Connector): Small form factor, duplex capable, common in high-density applications .
- FC (Ferrule Connector): Screw-on type, often used in test equipment and high-vibration environments .
- ST (Straight Tip): Bayonet-style, used in legacy networks and campus installations .

- MPO/MTP: Multi-fiber connectors for high-density, high-speed data center applications .
- MU, MT-RJ, E2000, DIN: Specialized connectors for specific telecom or industrial applications .

Fiber Modes

Patch cords are also categorized by the type of optical fiber:

- Single-Mode Fiber (SM): Yellow jacket, small core ($\sim 9\mu\text{m}$), supports long-distance, low-attenuation transmission. Common standards include OS1, OS2, and bend-insensitive G.657A1/A2 fibers .
- Multimode Fiber (MM): Larger core ($50\text{--}62.5\mu\text{m}$), supports multiple light modes, suitable for short-distance, high-bandwidth applications. Variants include OM1 (orange), OM2 (orange), OM3 (aqua), OM4 (violet), and OM5 (lime green) .

Cable Configurations

Patch cords can be simplex or duplex:

- Simplex: Single fiber, used for one-way transmission .
- Duplex: Two fibers, typically used for bidirectional communication, often paired with LC or SC connectors .

Jacket Types and Applications

The outer jacket material affects installation and safety:

- PVC: Standard indoor use, basic protection .
- Plenum (OFNP): Fire-resistant, suitable for air ducts .
- Riser (OFNR): For vertical shafts between floors .
- LSZH (Low Smoke Zero Halogen): Emits minimal smoke/toxic gas, common in Europe and high-safety areas .

Specialized Models

- Bend-Insensitive Fiber: Reduces signal loss in tight bends, ideal for FTTH and high-density racks .
- Indoor/Outdoor Hybrid Cables: Designed for transitions between outside plant and indoor equipment .
- High-Density Breakout Cables: MPO/MTP to LC/SC breakouts for 40G/100G/400G data center links .

Summary

When selecting a fiber optic patch cord, consider:

- Connector type (LC, SC, MPO, etc.) for device compatibility.

- Fiber mode (single-mode for long distance, multimode for short distance).
- Cable configuration (simplex vs duplex).
- Jacket type for installation environment and safety.
- Special features like bend-insensitive fibers or high-density breakouts for data centers. Choosing the right combination ensures optimal performance, minimal signal loss, and reliable network operation across various applications .

Article Content

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