

How many meters of outdoor multimode optical cable are typically used



Overview

How Far Can a Fiber Optic Cable Be Run?

Distance Guide Fiber optic cable can be run anywhere from 300 meters up to 80 kilometers (roughly 50 miles) dependin.

Key Takeaways

Outdoor multimode optical cables are designed for durability and high-speed data transmission, with parameters defined by fiber type (OM1-OM5), core size, modal bandwidth, attenuation, and environmental construction.

Fiber Types and Core Specifications

Multimode fibers (MMF) are categorized as OM1, OM2, OM3, OM4, and OM5 according to ISO/IEC 11801 standards. OM1 has a 62.5 μm core, while OM2, OM3, OM4, and OM5 have 50 μm cores.

OM3 and OM4 are laser-optimized multimode fibers (LOMMF) suitable for 850 nm VCSELs, supporting 10 GbE up to 300 m (OM3) and 550 m (OM4). OM5, also called Wide Band MMF, supports short-wavelength division multiplexing (SWDM) with modal bandwidths of 4700 MHz·km at 850 nm and 2470 MHz·km at 953 nm, enabling 40G and 100G SWDM applications. Modal Bandwidth and Attenuation
OM1: ~200 MHz·km at 850 nm, ~500 MHz·km at 1300 nm
OM2: ~500 MHz·km at 850 nm, ~500 MHz·km at 1300 nm
OM3: 2000 MHz·km at 850 nm
OM4: 4700 MHz·km at 850 nm
OM5: 4700 MHz·km at 850 nm, 2470 MHz·km at 953 nm
Attenuation for outdoor MMF typically ranges from 2.

5 dB/km at 850 nm to 0.8 dB/km at 1300 nm, depending on fiber type and environmental conditions.

Wavelength Compatibility

Outdoor multimode fibers operate primarily at 850 nm and 1300 nm, compatible with LEDs and VCSELs. OM3-OM5 fibers are optimized for VCSELs to achieve high-speed transmission, while OM1 and OM2 are compatible with LED sources for shorter distances.

Outdoor Cable Construction

Outdoor multimode cables are designed to withstand environmental stress, including UV exposure, moisture, temperature fluctuations, and mechanical stress. Common constructions include: Loose Tube: Fibers are housed in gel-filled or dry tubes for water resistance and flexibility. Armored: Steel or aluminum layers protect fibers from rodents and physical damage.

Aerial: Designed for suspension on poles with strength members to handle tension. Direct Burial: UV-resistant jackets and water-blocking materials allow installation underground.

Transmission Distance Guidelines

Transmission distance depends on fiber type, data rate, and launch conditions: OM1: 10 GbE up to 33 m OM2: 10 GbE up to 82 m OM3: 10 GbE up to 300 m, 40 GbE up to 100 m OM4: 10 GbE up to 550 m, 40 GbE up to 150 m OM5: Similar to OM4 but optimized for SWDM applications.

Standards Compliance

Outdoor multimode cables comply with ISO/IEC 11801, TIA/EIA-568, and ITU-T G. 651.1 standards.

OM/OS nomenclature specifies cable transmission performance, while construction standards (tight-buffered, loose tube, armored) ensure environmental resilience.

Summary

When selecting outdoor multimode optical cables, consider: Fiber type (OM1-OM5) for bandwidth and distance requirements Core size for light-gathering capacity and source compatibility Modal bandwidth and attenuation for signal integrity Wavelength compatibility with LEDs or VCSELs Cable construction for environmental durability Standards compliance for interoperability and performance assurance These parameters ensure reliable, high-speed data transmission in outdoor environments while maintaining long-term stability and signal integrity.

Article Content

How Far Can a Fiber Optic Cable Be Run? Distance Guide

Fiber optic cable can be run anywhere from 300 meters up to 80 kilometers (roughly 50 miles) depending on the cable type, transceiver used, and network standard. For most enterprise or

Fiber Optic Cable Distance: A Comprehensive Guide

Learn all about fiber optic cable distance and the key factors that affect it. Find out how to select the appropriate cables for your network and

Fiber Optic Cable Range: Comprehensive Guide

What Are The Main Advantages of Using Fiber Optic Cabling?What Fiber Optic Cable Range Do You Need?How Does Fiber Optic Cable Range Work?What Is The Maximum Distance of Fiber Optic Cable?Is Fiber-Optic Good For Long distances?What Is The Maximum Distance of Single-Mode vs. Multimode Fiber Optic?What Is The Maximum Transmission Distance of Copper?How Can You Get The Most Out of Your Fiber Optic Cable range?Contact The Network Installers TodayThere are two main different types of fiber optic cable: single-mode fiber and multimode fiber cable. Single-mode is typically used for long-distance applications, while multimode is typically used for short distances. The maximum distance for single-mode fiber optic cable can extend up to several hundred kilometers, making it ideal for long-distan...See more on thenetworkinstallers FibreSales

Fibre Optic Distance Limits Explained – OM3, OM4 & OS2

The answer depends on several interrelated factors — fibre type, cable standard, the light wavelength in use, and the optical transceivers connected to it. Even details like connector quality, splicing, and

How Far Can Multimode Fiber Optic Cables Transmit?

It operates at a wavelength of 850 nm and is optimized for short-range data transmission. These distances are sufficient for most LAN and data center applications, where the physical

Assessing Network Requirements to Determine Fiber Optic Needs

Multimode fiber comes in OM1 (legacy), OM3, OM4, and OM5 (OM2 is obsolete) and supports much shorter distances. The table below highlights the maximum distances supported by

Fiber Optic Transmission Distance: Single Mode vs. Multimode Guide

Fiber optic transmission distance is influenced by the operating wavelength, with common options being 850nm, 1300nm, and 1550nm. Multimode fiber typically operates at 850nm

Fiber Optic Selection Guide

Singlemode fiber optic cables are best suited for high bandwidth and long-distance applications, while multimode is used for shorter cable runs, typically under 550 meters.

What Is the Maximum Distance for A Fiber Optic Cable?

For 40-100 Gbps: At these very high speeds, distances are generally limited to 100-150 meters (330-490 feet) for multimode fiber, even with the latest high-performance cable types (e.g., OM4, OM5).

Fiber Selection Guide

- Singlemode fiber optic cables are ideal for high bandwidth and long-distance applications, while multimode cables, also suitable for high bandwidth, are typically used for cable runs under 550 meters.

All Kinds of Fiber Optic Patch Cords – SC, LC, FC, ST Explained

Learn about SC, LC, FC, and ST fiber optic patch cords, their uses in FTTH, telecom, and data centers, and how to choose the right type.

Fiber Patch Cable Selection Guide 2026: How to Choose the Right

Which fiber patch cable fits your network? Compare OS2, OM3 & OM4 specs, match fiber to distance and speed, avoid costly mistakes. Expert guide for data centers.

Fiber Optic Patch Panel: 10 Best Options for 2025 Success

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Fiber Optic Cable Types – Multimode and Single Mode

Single Mode cable has a much smaller core (8-9um) than multimode cable and uses a single path (mode) to carry the light. The main difference between single mode OS1 and OS2 is cable

Multi-mode optical fiber

Multi-mode optical fiber is a type of optical fiber mostly used for communication over short distances, such as within a building or on a campus. Multi-mode links can be used for data rates up to 800 Gbit/s.

Everything You Need to Know About Multimode Fiber

Explore multimode fiber optic cables for enterprise, campus, and data center networks. Learn about OM1-OM5 types, transmission ranges,

How Far Can Multimode Fiber Optic Cables Transmit?

Fiber optic technology is the backbone of modern high-speed communication networks, enabling the transmission of data over vast distances

The FOA Reference For Fiber Optics

Fiber Optic Network Design Jump To: The Communications System Cabling Design
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