ISO/IEC SC25/WG3 Meeting Kista, Sweden: 30 Sep - 03 Oct 2013

- Customer Premises Cabling -



1

Key Items:

- 1. ISO/IEC 11801-99-1 40GBASE-T Cabling progresses
- 2. 40G Cable & Connector Standards evolving in IEC
- 3. ISO/IEC 14763-3 Optical Fibre Testing DIS approved
- 4. ISO/IEC 11801 Edition 3 NWIP is being launched
- 5. CENELEC assessment of cable heating reported
- 6. Liaison to IEEE 802.3 on 40GBASE-T Cabling
- 7. Liaison to IEEE 802.3 on PSM standardisation
- 8. Liaison to IEEE 802.3 on cable EM qualification



ISO/IEC 11801-99-1 40GBASE-T Cabling Guidelines

- ➢ ISO/IEC TR 11801-99-1 2nd PDTR had a positive vote
- 350 national comments received, mostly technical
- > all comments resolved, resolutions being implemented
- significant technical change, with reduced differences between Class I, Class II and TIA Cat 8 specifications
- **SC25 WG3 sec. to judge whether to issue DTR by 15 Dec**
- > IEEE 802.3bq also invited to participate in next review
- response to be addressed at Feb 2014 SC25 WG3 meeting

ISO/IEC 11801-99-1 Deliverables



* Upper Frequency of 2 GHz For Further Study

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ISO/IEC 11801-99-1 Deliverables



* Upper Frequency of 2 GHz For Further Study

Cable Standardisation in IEC SC46

- > NWIPs approved for cables for 40G Class I & II channels
- CDs for IEC 61156-9/10 for Cat 8.1/Cat 8.2 cables to 2GHz
- > data being gathered to support field testing up to 2GHz :
 - 1. channel and PL configurations
 - 2. supported connector types
 - 3. pass/fail limits

7

- 4. test accuracy requirements
- IEC stds to characterise electromagnetic performance of cable forwarded to IEEE 802.3bp RTPGE group

Connector Standardisation in IEC SC48B

- NWIP approved to define Cat 8.1 RJ45 connector with upper freq. of 2GHz (IEC 60607-3-81 CD circulated)
- NWIP circulated to define Cat 8.2 GG45 connector with upper freq. of 2GHz (to be IEC 60607-3-82)
- IEC 61076-3-104 Ed.3 (*Tera*) connector being revised with upper freq. increased to 2GHz
- NWIP being prepared to revise IEC 61076-3-110 (ARJ45) connector to increased upper freq. to at least 2GHz
- IEC 60512-28-100 Measurement & Test Procedures upper freq. being increased from 1GHz to 2GHz

ISO/IEC 14763-3 Testing of Optical Fibre Cabling

- ISO/IEC 14763-2 2nd Edition DIS was approved
- > 200 national comments received, mostly editorial
- comments resolved at meeting, resolutions to be implemented in new draft to be circulated as FDAM
- resolutions relating to measurement uncertainty to be implemented ffs due to lack of maturity
- ISO/IEC 14763-3 Am. planned once measurement uncertainty topic has been fully characterised

Standards Support for Parallel SMF

Iiaison forwarded to IEEE 802.3 re: existing/emerging stds:

- 1. ISO/IEC 24764 specifies MPO connector for >2 SMF/MMF fibres
- 2. ISO/IEC 14763-2 defines admin & polarity mgmt for PSM & PMM
- 3. IEC SC86B is developing product specs on behalf of SC25 WG3 to ensure intermateability of 12 fibre and 24 fibre MPO connectors
- 4. IEC SC86A has published recommendations for colour coding SMF and MMF optical fibre ribbon

ISO/IEC TR 17979-1-1 Twinax Cable Assemblies

- intended to support IEEE 802.3 "CR" twinax links
- IEC SC46 initiated NP to specify twinax cables
- IEC SC48B lack of interest to specify connectors
- this project is therefore at risk of cancellation
- relevant parties are being informed of situation

ISO/IEC 11801 Edition 3

> NWIP being circulated for ISO/IEC 11801 3rd Edition

> ISO/IEC 11801-99-1 Class I & Class II channels in scope

Ist of proposed changes being compiled for Ed.3:

- > withdraw generic OF classification scheme (OF-300, etc)
- update POF fibre types (for ISO/IEC 15018)
- introduce new cabling architectures for data centre
- > introduce matrix model to relate components, links, channels
- introduce MICE requirements
- introduce Healthcare cabling

Incoming Report from CENELEC TC215

- European cable heating study indicates higher increases than previously reported for same bundle size & current
 - still within 10deg.C cable temp rise assumed by 802.11at
- existing DC loop resistance and current carrying capacity specifications are *inadequate*:
 - need to modify DC loop resistance requirements to address the cable conductors rather than the channel
 - need for ohms/m requirement for the cable
 - current carrying capacity requirements also need to take account of the installation environment

