Proposed subclause of 999.9 on 100G BiDi fiber optic cabling model

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Subclauses 140.9 and 160.9

- 140.9 specifies fiber optic cabling model for 100GBASE PMDs
 - It includes the fiber optic cabling model diagram and the fiber optic cabling (channel) characteristics table
- 160.9 from 802.3cp is another reference of this specification
 - 160.9 is for 50G BiDi
- It is proposed to reuse these subclauses for 100G BiDi
- Following slides show content reuse and suggested minor changes
 - Black text: reused content from 140.9/160.9
 - Blue text: difference between 140.9 and 160.9
 - Red text: discussion point

Proposed subclause 999.9 (references: subclause 140.9 and 160.9)

999.9 Fiber optic cabling model

The fiber optic cabling model is shown in Figure 999–8.

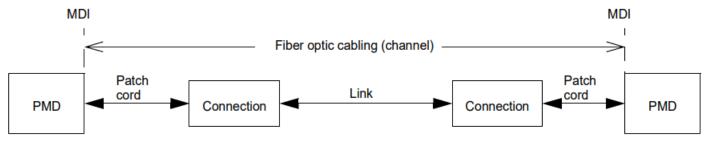


Figure 999–8—Fiber optic cabling model

The channel insertion loss is given in Table 999–12. A channel may contain additional connectors as long as the optical characteristics of the channel, such as attenuation, dispersion, reflections, and polarization mode dispersion meet the specifications. Insertion loss measurements of installed fiber cables are made in accordance with ANSI/TIA/EIA-526-7/method A-1. The fiber optic cabling model (channel) defined here is the same as a simplex fiber optic link segment. The term channel is used here for consistency with generic cabling standards.

Reference: Clause 160

Proposed subclause 999.9 (references: subclause 160.9)

Table 999–12—Fiber optic cabling (channel) characteristics

	100GBASE-BR10	100GBASE-BR20	100GBASE-BR40	Unit
Operating distance (max)	10			km
Channel insertion loss a, b(max)	6.3			dB
Channel insertion loss (min)	0			dB
Positive dispersion ^b (max)	TBD/3.3			ps/nm
Negative dispersion ^b (min)	TBD/-12.1			ps/nm
DGD_max ^c	5			ps
Optical return loss (min)	22			dB

a These channel insertion loss values include cable, connectors, and splices.

b Over the wavelength range 1260 nm to 1340 nm for 100GBASE-BR10 and 1281 nm to 1322 nm for 100GBASE-BR20 and 100GBASE-BR40.

c Differential Group Delay (DGD) is the time difference at reception between the fractions of a pulse that were transmitted in the two principal states of polarization of an optical signal. DGD_max is the maximum differential group delay that the system must tolerate.

Thank you

Any questions?