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channel —**

Part 147:
Physical interfaces - 7 (FC-PI-7)

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Contents

1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
2.1	General	1
2.2	Normative references	1
2.2.1	Approved references	1
2.2.2	References under development	2
3	Definitions and conventions	3
3.1	Definitions	3
3.2	Editorial conventions	7
3.2.1	Conventions	7
3.2.2	Keywords	8
3.2.3	Abbreviations, acronyms, and symbols	8
3.2.3.1	Acronyms and other abbreviations	9
3.2.3.2	Signaling rate abbreviations	10
4	FC-PI-7 functional characteristics	11
4.1	General characteristics	11
4.2	Compliance test points	11
4.3	FC-0 functions	13
4.3.1	Transmitter functions	13
4.3.2	Receiver functions	13
4.4	Limitations on invalid code	14
4.5	Receiver stabilization time	14
4.6	Loss of signal (Rx_LOS) function	14
4.7	Speed agile ports that support speed negotiation and training	14
4.8	Transmission codes	14
4.9	Frame scrambling and emission lowering protocol	14
4.10	Forward error correction (FEC)	15
4.11	Bit error ratio per link locations and segments	15
4.12	FC-PI-7 variants	16
5	Optical interface specification	17
5.1	TxRx connections	17
5.2	Laser safety issues	17
5.3	Optical signal modulation format	17
5.4	SM data links	18
5.4.1	SM general information	18
5.4.2	SM optical output interface	18
5.4.3	SM optical input interface	18
5.4.4	Transmitter transition time	18
5.4.5	TDECQ Test	18
5.4.6	SECQ Measurement	18
5.4.7	SRS Test	18
5.5	MM data links	20
5.5.1	MM general information	20
5.5.2	MM optical output interface	20
5.5.3	MM optical input interface	20
5.5.4	Transmitter transition time	20
5.5.5	TDECQ Test	21

5.5.6	SECQ Measurement	21
5.5.7	SRS Test	21
5.6	SM Cable Plant	23
5.6.1	Cable plant overview	23
5.6.2	Optical Return Loss	23
5.6.3	Connector and Splices	24
5.7	MM Cable Plant	24
5.7.1	Cable plant overview	24
5.7.2	Optical Return Loss	24
5.7.3	Connector and Splices	24
6	Electrical interface specification - single lane segments	25
6.1	General electrical characteristics	25
6.2	Compliance test point definitions	25
6.2.1	Test method	25
6.2.2	Host test points	26
6.2.3	Module test points	26
6.2.4	Host input calibration point	27
6.2.5	Module input calibration point	28
6.3	Transmitted signal characteristics	29
6.4	Receive signal characteristics	30
6.5	Differential return loss and mode conversion requirements	31
6.5.1	Differential return loss	31
6.5.2	Common to differential-mode and differential to common-mode conversion	31
7	Backplane variant, 64GFC-EA	33
7.1	TxRx Connections	33
7.2	Test Fixtures	33
7.3	Transmitter specification	35
7.4	Receiver specification	37
7.4.1	Receiver input return loss	37
7.4.2	Receiver interference tolerance	38
7.4.3	Receiver jitter tolerance	39
7.5	Channel Specification	39
7.5.1	Channel Operating Margin	39
7.5.2	Channel Return Loss	41
7.5.3	Channel AC coupling	41
Annex A (informative)	Optical cable plant usage	42
Annex B (informative)	Structured cabling environment	44
B.1	Specification of operating distances	44
B.2	Alternate connection loss operating distances	44
Annex C (informative)	Electrical channel	45

List of Tables

Table 1 - ISO convention	7
Table 2 - Acronyms and other abbreviations	9
Table 3 - Signaling rate abbreviations	10
Table 4 - BER per link Location / Segment	15
Table 5 - Fibre Channel Variants in FC-PI-7	16
Table 6 - Single-mode link parameters (OS2)	19
Table 7 - Multimode link parameters	22
Table 8 - Maximum value of each discrete reflectance	23
Table 9 - General electrical characteristics	25
Table 10 - Transmitter compliance requirements at nominal signal rate of 28 900 MBd	29
Table 11 - Receiver compliance requirements	30
Table 12 - Transmitter electrical specifications at A	35
Table 13 - Summary of receiver characteristics at test point D	37
Table 14 - Receiver interference tolerance parameters	39
Table 15 - Receiver jitter tolerance parameters	39
Table 16 - Channel Operating Margin (COM) parameters	40
Table A.1 - Worst case (nominal bandwidth) multimode cable link power budget	42
Table A.2 - Worst-case single mode cable link power budget	43
Table B.1 - 64GFC-SW (MM) and 64GFC-LW (SM) max operating distance & loss budget for different connection losses	44
Table C.1 - Informative host to module channel characteristics, high loss channel	45

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List of Figures

Figure 1 - Fibre Channel hierarchy 12

Figure 2 - Compliance points for 64GFC PMDs 13

Figure 3 - BER per Section 15

Figure 4 - Optical Eye Diagram of a PAM4 Signal 17

Figure 5 - Host Compliance Board 26

Figure 6 - Module Compliance Board 27

Figure 7 - Host input calibration point C" 27

Figure 8 - Module input calibration point B" 28

Figure 9 - SDD11 and SDD22 for all compliance points 31

Figure 10 - SDC22 for transmitter output and SCD11 for receiver input 32

Figure 11 - Test fixture and test points 33

Figure 12 - Test fixture reference insertion loss 34

Figure 13 - Test fixture differential return loss 34

Figure 14 - Transmitter and receiver differential return loss limit 36

Figure 15 - Transmitter common-mode return loss 37

Figure 16 - Receiver differential to common-mode return loss limit 38

Figure 17 - Channel return loss limit 41

Figure C.1 - Typical FC-PI-7 electrical channel construction 45

Figure C.2 - FC-PI-7 full channel electrical reference model, high loss channel 45

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Foreword (This foreword is not part of American National Standard INCITS 543-2019.)

This standard was developed by Task Group T11.2 of Accredited Standards Committee INCITS during 2016, 2017, and 2018. The standards approval process will be started in 2018. This document includes annexes that are informative and are not considered part of the standard.

Requests for interpretation, suggestions for improvements or addenda, or defect reports are welcomed. They should be sent to the INCITS Secretariat, Information Technology Industry Council, 700 K Street NW, Suite 600, Washington DC 20001.

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Fibre Channel – Physical Interface-7 (FC-PI-7)

1 Scope

This standard describes the physical interface portions of high performance optical link variants that support the higher level Fibre Channel protocols including FC-FS-4 (reference [1]) and FC-FS-5 (reference [2]).

FC-PI-7 specifies 64GFC. 32GFC and 128GFC are described in FC-PI-6 (reference [3]) and FC-PI-6P (reference [4]), respectively. 16GFC, 8GFC and 4GFC are described in FC-PI-5 (reference [5]).

2 Normative references

2.1 General

The following standards contain provisions that, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. Standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the following list of standards. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

Copies of the following documents can be obtained from ANSI: Approved ANSI standards, approved and draft international and regional standards (ISO, IEC), and other approved standards (including JIS and DIN).

2.2 Normative references

2.2.1 Approved references

- [1] INCITS 488-2016, FC-FS-4, Fibre Channel Framing and Signaling - 4
- [2] INCITS 545-2018, FC-FS-5, Fibre Channel Framing and Signaling - 5
- [3] INCITS 512-2015, FC-PI-6, Fibre Channel Physical Interfaces - 6
- [4] INCITS 533-2016, FC-PI-6P, Fibre Channel Physical Interfaces - 6P
- [5] INCITS 479-2011, FC-PI-5, Fibre Channel Physical Interfaces - 5
- [6] INCITS TR-46-2011, FC-MSQS, Fibre Channel Methodologies for Signal Quality Specification
- [7] INCITS TR-50-2014, FC-MSQS-2, Fibre Channel Methodologies for Signal Quality Specification 2
- [8] IEC 61280-1-3, Fiber optic communication subsystem basic test procedures - Part 1-3: Test procedures for general communication subsystems - Central wavelength and spectral width measurement

- [9] **IEC 60793-2-10**, Optical fibers - Part 2-10: Product specifications - Sectional specification for category A1 multimode fibers
- [10] **IEC 60793-2-50**, Optical fibers - Part 2-50: Product specifications - Sectional specification for class B single-mode fibers
- [11] **IEC 60825-1**, Safety of laser products - Part 1: Equipment classification and requirements, latest edition.
- [12] **IEC 60825-2**, Safety of laser products - Part 2: Safety of optical fiber communication systems, latest edition.
- [13] **TIA-492AAAC**, Detail Specification for 850-nm Laser-Optimized, 50- μm Core Diameter/125- μm Cladding Diameter Class Ia Graded-Index Multimode Optical Fibers
- [14] **TIA-492AAD**, Detail Specification for 850-nm Laser-Optimized, 50- μm Core Diameter/125- μm Cladding Diameter Class Ia Graded-Index Multimode Optical Fibers Suitable for Manufacturing OM4 Cabled Optical Fiber
- [15] **TIA-492AAAE**, Detail Specification for 50- μm Core Diameter/125- μm Cladding Diameter Class 1a Graded-Index Multimode Optical Fibers with Laser-Optimized Bandwidth Characteristics Specified for Wavelength Division Multiplexing
- [16] **IEEE 802.3™-2018**, IEEE Standard for Ethernet
- [17] **OIF-CEI-04.0**, Clause 21 CEI-56G-LR PAM4 Long Reach Interface

2.2.2 References under development

At the time of publication, the following referenced standards were still under development. For information on the current status of the documents, or regarding availability, contact the relevant standards body or other organization as indicated.

- [18] **IEEE 802.3cd** 50Gb/s and 200 Gb/s Ethernet Task Force

3 Definitions and conventions

For the purposes of this standard, the following definitions, conventions, abbreviations, acronyms, and symbols apply.

3.1 Definitions

- 3.1.1** α_T , α_R : alpha T, alpha R; reference points used for establishing signal budgets at the chip contacts of the transmitter and receiver in an FC device or retiming element.
- 3.1.2** γ_T , γ_R : gamma T, gamma R; interoperability points used for establishing signal budgets. Gamma T is the optical transmitter interface compliant point defined as the output of a 0.5 m to 2 m patchcord connected to the external enclosure connector.
- 3.1.3** δ_T , δ_R : delta T, delta R; interoperability points used for establishing signal budget at the internal connector of a removable PMD element.
- 3.1.4** **alpha T, alpha R:** See α_T , α_R (3.1.1).
- 3.1.5** **attenuation:** The transmission medium power or amplitude loss expressed in units of dB.
- 3.1.6** **average power:** The optical power measured using an average-reading power meter when transmitting valid transmission characters.
- 3.1.7** **bandwidth:** The difference between the upper -3 dB frequency and the lower -3 dB frequency of the amplitude response of a Fibre Channel component.
- 3.1.8** **baud:** A unit of signaling speed, expressed as the maximum number of times per second the signal may change the state of the transmission line or other medium. (Units of baud are symbols/sec.)
- 3.1.9** **bit error ratio (BER):** The probability of a correct transmitted bit being erroneously received in a communication system. For purposes of this standard, BER is the number of bits output from a receiver that differ from the correct transmitted bits, divided by the number of transmitted bits.
- 3.1.10** **bit synchronization:** The condition that a receiver is delivering retimed serial data at the required BER.
- 3.1.11** **byte:** An eight-bit entity prior to encoding, or after decoding, with its least significant bit denoted as bit 0 and most significant bit as bit 7. The most significant bit is shown on the left side unless specifically indicated otherwise.
- 3.1.12** **cable plant:** All passive communications elements (e.g., optical fiber, cable, connectors, splices, etc.) between a transmitter and a receiver.
- 3.1.13** **center wavelength (laser):** The value of the central wavelength of the operating, modulated laser. This is the wavelength where the effective optical power resides. See IEC 61280-1-3 (reference [8]).
- 3.1.14** **character:** A defined set of n contiguous bits where n is determined by the encoding scheme.
- 3.1.15** **component:** Entities that make up the link. Examples are connectors, cable assemblies, transceivers, port bypass circuits, and hubs.
- 3.1.16** **connector:** Electro-mechanical or opto-mechanical components consisting of a receptacle and a plug that provide a separable interface between two transmission media segments. Connectors may introduce physical disturbances to the transmission path due to impedance mismatch, crosstalk, and the like. These disturbances may introduce jitter under certain conditions.

- 3.1.17 delta T, delta R:** See δ_T , δ_R (3.1.3).
- 3.1.18 device:** See FC device.
- 3.1.19 dispersion:** A term in this document used to denote pulse broadening and distortion from optical causes. The causes of dispersion in optical transmissions are modal, chromatic and polarization mode dispersion. Modal dispersion is caused by the difference in the propagation velocity of the guided modes in a multimode fiber. Chromatic dispersion, due to the difference in propagation of the various spectral components, of the signal and optical source. Polarization mode dispersion is caused by fiber defects, that makes the propagation velocity dependent of the light polarization state.
- 3.1.20 external connector:** A bulkhead connector, whose purpose is to carry the FC signals into and out of an enclosure, that exits the enclosure with only minor compromise to the shield effectiveness of the enclosure.
- 3.1.21 extinction ratio outer:** The ratio of the highest optical power to the lowest optical power in the presence of a PAM4 signal (i.e., levels 3 and 0 in Figure 4(B), clause 5). See IEEE 802.3™-2018,(reference [16]), clause 121.8.6.
- 3.1.22 FC-0 level:** The level in the Fibre Channel architecture and standards that defines transmission media, transmitters and receivers, and their interfaces. See Figure 1 (clause 4.1) and FC-FS-4 (reference [1]) clause 4.
- 3.1.23 FC-1 level:** The level in the Fibre Channel architecture and standards that defines the transmission protocol that includes the serial encoding, decoding, and error control. See FC-FS-4 (reference [1]).
- 3.1.24 FC device:** An entity that contains the FC protocol functions and that has one or more of the connectors defined in this document. Examples are, host bus adapters, disk drives, and switches. Devices may have internal and external connectors.
- 3.1.25 FC device connector:** A connector defined in this document that carries the FC serial data signals into and out of the FC device.
- 3.1.26 fiber optic cable:** A jacketed optical fiber or fibers.
- 3.1.27 gamma T, gamma R:** See γ_T , γ_R (3.1.2).
- 3.1.28 insertion loss:** The ratio (expressed in dB) of incident power at one port to transmitted power at a different port, when a component or assembly with defined ports is introduced into a link or system. May refer to optical power or to electrical power in a specified frequency range. Note the dB magnitude of S12 or S21 is the negative of insertion loss in dB.
- 3.1.29 interoperability point:** Points in a link or TxRx connection for which this standard defines signal requirements to enable interoperability. This includes both compliance points and reference points. See α_T , α_R , γ_T , γ_R , δ_T , δ_R .
- 3.1.30 level:**
1. A document artifice, e.g., FC-0, used to group related architectural functions. No specific correspondence is intended between levels and actual implementations.
 2. In FC-PI-7 context, a specific value of voltage or optical power (e.g., voltage level).
 3. The type of measurement: level 1 is a measurement intended for compliance, level 2 is a measurement intended for characterization/diagnosis.
- 3.1.31 link:** A duplex or parallel optics TxRx Connection, using two or more fibers to transport optical signals.
- 3.1.32 MB/s:** An abbreviation for megabytes (10^6 bytes) per second.

- 3.1.33 OM3:** Cabled optical fiber containing 50/125 μm laser optimized multimode fiber with a minimum overfilled launch bandwidth of 1500 MHz-km at 850 nm and 500 MHz-km at 1300 nm as well as an effective laser launch bandwidth of 2000 MHz-km at 850 nm in accordance with IEC 60793-2-10 Type A1a.2 fiber. See reference [9] and reference [13].
- 3.1.34 OM4:** Cabled optical fiber containing 50/125 μm laser optimized multimode fiber with a minimum overfilled launch bandwidth of 3500 MHz-km at 850 nm and 500 MHz-km at 1300 nm as well as an effective laser launch bandwidth of 4700 MHz-km at 850 nm in accordance with IEC 60793-2-10 Type A1a.3 fiber. See reference [9] and reference [14].
- 3.1.35 OM5:** Cabled optical fiber containing 50/125 μm laser optimized multimode fiber with a minimum overfilled launch bandwidth of 3500 MHz-km at 850 nm, 1850 MHz-km at 953 nm and 500 MHz-km at 1300 nm as well as an effective laser launch bandwidth of 4700 MHz-km at 850 nm and 2470 MHz-km at 953 nm in accordance with IEC 60793-2-10 Type A1a.4 fiber. See reference [9] and reference [15].
- 3.1.36 optical fiber:** Any filament or fiber, made of dielectric material, that guides light.
- 3.1.37 optical modulation amplitude, (OMA_{outer}):** The difference in optical power between settled and averaged values of the highest and the lowest optical levels of a PAM4 signal (i.e., levels 3 and 0 in Figure 4(B), clause 5). OMA is typically expressed in mW or dBm. See IEEE 802.3™-2018 (reference [16]).
- 3.1.38 optical receiver sensitivity:** The minimum acceptable value of received signal at point gamma R to achieve a defined level of BER. For 64GFC, this level is for a BER = 1.09×10^{-4} . See also the definitions for stressed receiver sensitivity and unstressed receiver sensitivity. See IEEE 802.3™-2018 (reference [16]).
- 3.1.39 optical path penalty:** A link optical power penalty to account for signal degradation other than attenuation.
- 3.1.40 optical return loss (ORL):** see return loss.
- 3.1.41 OS2:** cabled optical fiber containing dispersion unshifted, low water peak, single-mode fiber in accordance with IEC 60793-2-50 Type B1.3 fiber or bend-insensitive fiber in accordance with IEC 60793-2-50 Type B6 fiber specified at 0.4 dB/0.4 dB/0.4 dB at 1310 nm/1383 nm/1550 nm, respectively. See reference [10].
- 3.1.42 pulse amplitude modulation, four levels, PAM4:** A modulation scheme where two bits are mapped into four signal amplitude levels to enable transmission of two bits per symbol.
- 3.1.43 port (or FC Port):** A generic reference to a Fibre Channel Port. In this document, the components that together form or contain the following: the FC protocol function with elasticity buffers to re-time data to a local clock, the SERDES function, the transmit and receive network, and the ability to detect and report errors using the FC protocol.
- 3.1.44 receiver (Rx):** An electronic component (Rx) that converts an analog serial input signal (optical or electrical) to an electrical (retimed or non-retimed) output signal.
- 3.1.45 receiver device:** The device containing the circuitry accepting the signal from the TxRx Connection.
- 3.1.46 reclocker:** A type of repeater specifically designed to modify data edge timing such that the data edges have a defined timing relation with respect to a bit clock recovered from the (FC) signal at its input.
- 3.1.47 reference points:** Points in a TxRx Connection that may be described by informative specifications. These specifications establish the base values for the interoperability points. See α_T and α_R .

3.1.48 reflectance: The ratio of reflected power to incident power for given conditions of spectral composition, polarization and geometrical distribution. In optics, the reflectance is frequently expressed as "reflectance density" or in percent; in communications applications it is generally expressed as:

$$10 \log \frac{P_r}{P_i} (dB)$$

where P_r is the reflected power and P_i is the incident power.

3.1.49 reflections: Power returned by discontinuities in the physical link.

3.1.50 repeater: An active circuit designed to modify the (FC) signals that pass through it by changing any or all of the following parameters of that signal: amplitude, skew rate, and edge to edge timing. Repeaters have jitter transfer characteristics. Types of repeaters include retimers, reclockers, and amplifiers.

3.1.51 retimer (RT): A type of repeater specifically designed to modify data edge timing such that the output data edges have a defined timing relation with respect to a bit clock derived from a timing reference other than the (FC) data at its input. A retimer shall be capable of inserting and removing words from the (FC) data passing through it. In the context of jitter methodology, a retimer resets the accumulation of jitter such that the output of a retimer has the jitter budget of alpha T.

3.1.52 return loss: The ratio (expressed in dB) of incident power to reflected power at the same port. May refer to optical power or to electrical power in a specified frequency range. Note the dB magnitude of S11 or S22 is the negative of return loss in dB.

3.1.53 signal: The entire voltage or optical power waveforms within a data pattern during transmission.

3.1.54 signal level: The instantaneous magnitude of the signal measured in the units appropriate for the type of transmission used at the point of the measurement. The most common signal level unit for electrical transmissions is voltage while for optical signals the signal level or magnitude is usually given in units of power: dBm or microwatts.

3.1.55 side-mode suppression ratio: Ratio of the power in the dominant spectral mode to the power in the strongest side mode.

3.1.56 signal tolerance: The ability of the link downstream from the receive interoperability point (γ_R or δ_R) to recover transmitted bits in an incoming data stream in the presence of a specified signal. Signal tolerance is defined at specified signal amplitude(s). Since detection of bit errors is required to determine the signal tolerance, receivers embedded in an FC Port require that the Port be capable of reporting bit errors. For receivers that are not embedded in an FC Port the bit error detection and reporting may be accomplished by instrumentation attached to the output of the receiver.

3.1.57 spectral width (RMS): The weighted root mean square width of the optical spectrum. See IEC 61280-1-3 (reference [8]).

3.1.58 stressed eye closure for PAM4 (SECQ): SECQ is a measure of the test signal applied to an optical receiver to measure its stressed receiver sensitivity (see 5.4.6 and 5.5.6).

3.1.59 stressed receiver sensitivity: The amplitude of optical modulation in the stressed receiver test at which the receiver supports the BER requirement.

- 3.1.60 synchronization:** Bit synchronization, defined above, and/or Transmission-Word synchronization, defined in FC-FS-4 (reference [1]). An FC-1 receiver enters the state “Synchronization-Acquired” when it has achieved both kinds of synchronization.
- 3.1.61 transceiver:** A transmitter and receiver combined in one package.
- 3.1.62 transmission symbol:** A symbol of duration one unit interval that represents one or more logical values..
- 3.1.63 transmitter (Tx):** A circuit (Tx) that converts a logic signal to a signal suitable for the communications media (optical or electrical).
- 3.1.64 transmitter device:** The device containing the circuitry on the upstream side of a TxRx connection.
- 3.1.65 transmitter and dispersion eye closure for PAM4 (TDECQ):** TDECQ is a measure of an optical transmitter’s vertical eye closure through a real or simulated worst case optical channel (see 5.4.5 and 5.5.5).
- 3.1.66 TxRx connection:** The complete signal path between a transmitter in one FC device and a receiver in another FC device.
- 3.1.67 TxRx connection segment:** That portion of a TxRx connection delimited by separable connectors or changes in media.
- 3.1.68 unit interval (UI):** The nominal duration of a single transmission symbol.
- 3.1.69 unstressed receiver sensitivity:** The amplitude of optical modulation in the unstressed receiver test at which the receiver supports the BER requirement.

3.2 Editorial conventions

3.2.1 Conventions

In this standard, a number of conditions, mechanisms, parameters, states, or similar terms are printed with the first letter of each word in upper-case and the rest lower-case (e.g., TxRx connection). Any lower-case uses of these words have the normal technical English meanings.

Numbered items in this standard do not represent any priority. Any priority is explicitly indicated.

In case of any conflict between figure, table, and text, the text takes precedence. Exceptions to this convention are indicated in the appropriate clauses.

In the figures, tables, and text of this document, the most significant bit of a binary quantity is shown on the left side. Exceptions to this convention are indicated in the appropriate clauses.

The ISO convention of numbering is used, i.e. the ten-thousands and higher multiples are separated by a space. A period is used as the decimal demarcation. A comparison of the American and ISO conventions are shown in table 1.

Table 1 – ISO convention

Alternative ISO	ISO as used in this document	American
2 048	2 048	2048
10 000	10 000	10,000
1 323 462,9	1 323 462.9	1,323,462.9

3.2.2 Keywords

- 3.2.2.1 **invalid:** Used to describe an illegal or unsupported bit, byte, word, field or code value. Receipt of an invalid bit, byte, word, field or code value shall be reported as an error.
- 3.2.2.2 **ignored:** Used to describe a bit, byte, word, field or code value that shall not be examined by the receiving port. The bit, byte, word, field or code value has no meaning in the specified context.
- 3.2.2.3 **mandatory:** A keyword indicating an item that is required to be implemented as defined in this standard.
- 3.2.2.4 **may:** A keyword that indicates flexibility of choice with no implied preference (equivalent to “may or may not”).
- 3.2.2.5 **NA:** A keyword indicating that this field is not applicable.
- 3.2.2.6 **obsolete:** A keyword indicating that an item was defined in a prior Fibre Channel standard but has been removed from this standard.
- 3.2.2.7 **optional:** Characteristics that are not required by FC-PI-7. However, if any optional characteristic is implemented, it shall be implemented as defined in FC-PI-7.
- 3.2.2.8 **reserved:** A keyword referring to bits, bytes, words, fields, contacts and code values that are set aside for future standardization.
- 3.2.2.9 **shall:** A keyword indicating a mandatory requirement. Designers are required to implement all such mandatory requirements to ensure interoperability with other products that conform to this standard.
- 3.2.2.10 **should:** A keyword indicating flexibility of choice with a strongly preferred alternative; equivalent to the phrase “it is strongly recommended”.
- 3.2.2.11 **should not:** A keyword indicating flexibility of choice with a strongly preferred alternative; equivalent to the phrase “it is strongly recommended not to”.
- 3.2.2.12 **vendor specific:** Functions, code values, and bits not defined by this standard and set aside for private usage between parties using this standard.

3.2.3 Abbreviations, acronyms, and symbols

Abbreviations, acronyms and symbols applicable to this standard are listed in Table 2. Definitions of several of these items are included in 3.1.

3.2.3.1 Acronyms and other abbreviations

Table 2 – Acronyms and other abbreviations

Bd	baud
BER	Bit Error Ratio
dB	Decibel
dBm	Decibel (relative to 1 mW)
DUT	Device Under Test
EIA	Electronic Industries Association
EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility
EMI	Electromagnetic interference
FC	Fibre Channel
FEC	Forward Error Correction
FFE	Feed Forward Equalizer
GBd	Gigabaud
hex	Hexadecimal notation
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
ITU-T	International Telecommunication Union - Telecommunication Standardization (formerly CCITT)
LOS	Loss Of Signal
LW	Long Wavelength
MB	Megabyte = 10^6 bytes
MBd	Megabaud
MM	Multimode
NA	Not Applicable
NEXT	Near-End Crosstalk
O/E	Optical to electrical conversion
OMA	Optical Modulation Amplitude
PAM4	Pulse Amplitude Modulation, four levels
PMD	Physical Medium Dependent
ppm	Parts per million
RJ	Random Jitter
RLM	Level separation mismatch ratio
RMS	Root mean square
RN	Relative Noise
Rx	Receiver
SECQ	Stressed eye closure for PAM4 signals
SER	Symbol Error Ratio
SERDES	Serializer/Deserializer
SM	Single-Mode
SNDR	Signal-to-Noise and Distortion Ratio
S/N(SNR)	Signal-to-Noise Ratio
SW	Short Wavelength
TDECQ	Transmitter and dispersion eye closure for PAM4
TIA	Telecommunication Industry Association
TJ	Total Jitter
Tx	Transmitter
TxRx	A combination of transmitter and receiver
VEC	Vertical Eye Closure
UI	Unit Interval = 1 symbol period

3.2.3.2 Signaling rate abbreviations

Abbreviations for the signaling rates are frequently used in this document. Table 3 shows the abbreviations that are used and the corresponding signaling rates.

Table 3 – Signaling rate abbreviations

Abbreviation	Signaling rate	Number of Lanes	Data rate
1GFC	1 062.5 MBd	1	100 MB/s
2GFC	2 125 MBd	1	200 MB/s
4GFC	4 250 MBd	1	400 MB/s
8GFC	8 500 MBd	1	800 MB/s
16GFC	14 025 MBd	1	1 600 MB/s
32GFC	28 050 MBd	1	3 200 MB/s
64GFC	28 900 MBd	1	6 400 MB/s
128GFC	112 200 MBd	4	12 800 MB/s
256GFC	115 600 MBd	4	25 600 MB/s

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4 FC-PI-7 functional characteristics

4.1 General characteristics

Fibre Channel is structured as a set of hierarchical functions as illustrated in Figure 1. The FC-PI-x standards define the physical link, the lowest level denoted FC-0, in the Fibre Channel system. The physical layer interface is designed for flexibility and allows the use of several physical interconnect technologies to meet a wide variety of system application requirements.

The FC-FS-x standards define the signaling protocol and services at the next higher levels. Transmission codes and Forward Error Correction (FEC), where applicable, are defined in the FC-FS-x standards. Reed Solomon (544,514) Forward Error Correction (FEC) is required to achieve the 64GFC link BER objectives. It is expected that the link BER after correction will be better than 10^{-15} .

FC-PI-7 describes the physical link for single data streams supporting a signaling rate of 64GFC. The 64GFC variants include 64GFC-SW for MM variant, 64GFC-LW for SM variant and 64GFC-EA for backplane variant. It is the responsibility of the component suppliers and the system integrator to ensure that this level of service is provided at every port in a given Fibre Channel installation. FC-PI-7 defines optical and electrical interoperability points at specific physical locations in the FC system. No interoperability points are required for closed or integrated links and FC-PI-7 is not required for such applications. For closed or integrated links the system designer shall ensure that a BER as observed prior to error correction is better than the values specified in FC-PI-7. The BER for the electrical and optical sections of a FC-PI-7 link shall meet requirements shown in 4.11.

4.2 Compliance test points

The requirements specified in FC-PI-7 shall be satisfied at separable connectors where interoperability and component level interchangeability within the link are expected. A compliance point is a physical position where the specification requirements are defined and can be measured. The compliance points are defined at separable connectors, since these are the points where different components can easily be added, changed, or removed. The description and physical location of the specified interoperability points are detailed in 5.13 of FC-PI-5 (reference [5]). All specifications are at the interoperability points in a fully assembled system as if measured with a non-invasive probe except where otherwise described. Figure 2 shows the compliance points for 64GFC multimode and single-mode variants.

It is the responsibility of the component (the separable hardware containing the connector portion associated with an interoperability point) supplier and the system integrator to ensure that intended interoperability points are identified to the users of the components and system. This is required because not all connectors in a link are interoperability points and similar connectors and connector positions in different applications may not satisfy the FC-PI-7 requirements.

The signal and return loss requirements in this document apply under specified test conditions that simulate some parts of the conditions existing in service. This simulation includes, for example, duplex traffic on all Ports and under all applicable environmental conditions. Effects caused by other features existing in service such as non-ideal return loss in parts of the link that are not present when measuring signals in the specified test conditions are included in the specifications themselves. This methodology is required to give each side of the interoperability point requirements that do not depend on knowing the properties of the other side. In addition, it allows measurements to be performed under conditions that are accessible with practical instruments and that are transportable between measurement sites.

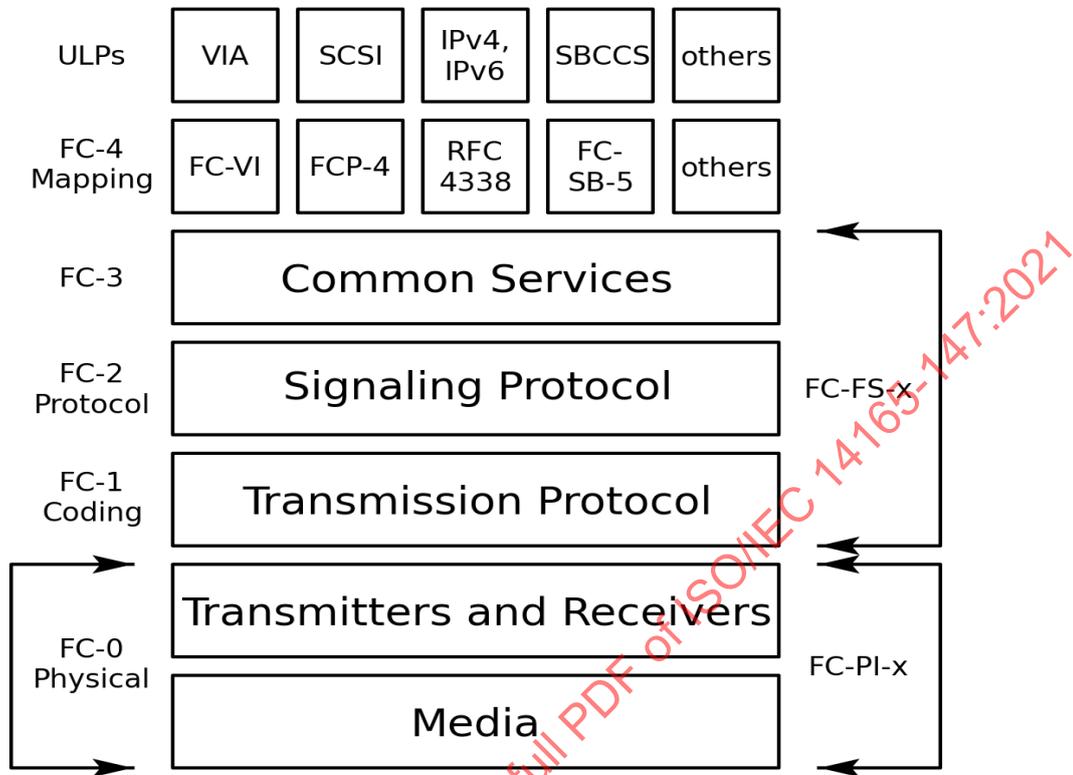


Figure 1 – Fibre Channel hierarchy

Measuring signals in an actual functioning system at an interoperability point does not verify compliance for the components on either side of the interoperability point although it does verify that the specific combination of components in the system at the time of the measurement produces compliant signals. Interaction between components on either side of the interoperability point may allow the signal measured to be compliant but this compliance may have resulted because one component is out of specification while the other is better than required.

The interface to FC-FS-4 and FC-FS-5 occur at the logical encoded data interfaces. As these are logical data constructs, no physical implementation is implied by FC-FS-4 and FC-FS-5. FC-PI-7 is written assuming that the same single serial data stream exists throughout the link as viewed from the interoperability points. Other possible schemes for transmitting data, for example using parallel paths, are not defined in FC-PI-7 but could occur at intermediate places between interoperability points.

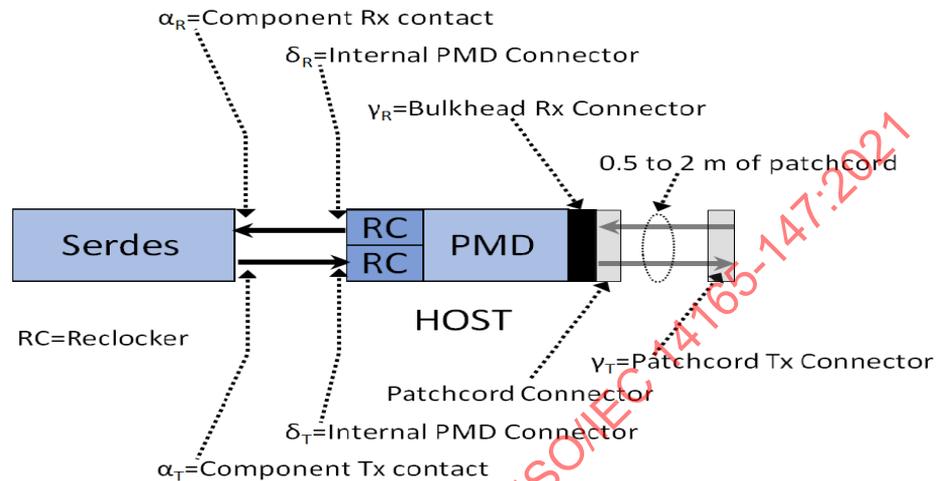


Figure 2 – Compliance points for 64GFC PMDs

Physical links have the following general requirements:

- Physical point-to-point data links.
- Signal requirements shall be met under the most extreme specified conditions of system noise and with the minimum compliant quality signal launched at upstream interoperability points.
- All users are cautioned that detailed specifications shall take into account end-of-life worst case values (e.g., manufacturing, temperature, power supply).

The interface between FC-PI-7 and protocols defined in FC-FS-4 and FC-FS-5 are intentionally structured to be technology and implementation independent. That is, the same set of commands and services may be used for all signal sources and communication schemes applicable to the technology of a particular implementation. As a result of this, all safety or other operational considerations that may be required for a specific communications technology are to be handled by the FC-PI-7 clauses associated with that technology. An example of this would be ensuring that optical power levels associated with eye safety are maintained.

4.3 FC-0 functions

4.3.1 Transmitter functions

The transmitter function is to convert the signal received from the FC-1 level into the proper signal for the transmission media.

4.3.2 Receiver functions

The function of the receiver is to recover and retime the incoming signal from the transmission media, convert into the proper signal for the FC-1 level and present the signal to the FC-1 level.

4.4 Limitations on invalid code

FC-0 does not detect transmit code violations, invalid ordered sets, or any other alterations of the encoded bit stream. However, it is recognized that individual implementations may wish to transmit such invalid bit streams to provide diagnostic capability at the higher levels. Any transmission violation, such as invalid ordered sets, that follow valid character encoding rules shall be transparent to FC-0. Invalid character encoding could possibly cause a degradation in receiver sensitivity and increased jitter resulting in increased BER or loss of bit synchronization.

4.5 Receiver stabilization time

The time interval required by the receiver from the initial receipt of a valid input to the time that the receiver is synchronized to the bit stream and delivering valid retimed data within the BER requirement, shall not exceed 20 ms. Should the retiming function be implemented in a manner that requires direction from a higher level to start the initialization process, the time interval shall start at the receipt of the initialization request.

4.6 Loss of signal (Rx_LOS) function

The FC-0 may optionally have a loss of signal function. If implemented, this function shall indicate when a signal is absent at the input to the receiver. The activation level shall lie in a range whose upper bound is the minimum specified sensitivity of the receiver and whose lower bound is defined by a complete removal of the input connector. While there is no defined hysteresis for this function there shall be a single transition between output logic functions for any monotonic increase or decrease in the input signal power occurring within the reaction time of the signal detect circuitry.

4.7 Speed agile ports that support speed negotiation and training

This subclause specifies the requirements on speed agile ports that support speed negotiation.

- a) The transmitter or the repeater shall be capable of switching from compliant operation at one speed to compliant operation at a new speed within the time periods determined in clause 8 of FC-FS-5 (reference [2]). The FC-1 level shall attain Transmission_Word synchronization within the receiver stabilization time (subclause 4.5) when presented with a valid input stream or from the time the algorithm asks for a receiver speed change if the input stream is at the new receive rate set by the port implementing the algorithm
- b) The transmitter and receiver shall be capable of operating at different speeds at the same time during speed negotiation.
- c) The transmit training signal used for speed negotiation for 64GFC is defined in FC-FS-5 (reference [2]).

4.8 Transmission codes

64GFC variants rely on the implementation of FEC, transcoding, and scrambling as defined in FC-FS-5 (reference [2]). The actual FEC, transcoding, and scrambling hardware is at the FC-1 layer and is not defined in FC-PI-7.

4.9 Frame scrambling and emission lowering protocol

64GFC variants use coding and scrambling that is inherent in the code as defined in FC-FS-5 (reference [2]).

4.10 Forward error correction (FEC)

64GFC variants rely on the implementation of FEC as defined in FC-FS-5 (reference [2]) The actual FEC hardware is at the FC-1 layer and is not defined in FC-PI-7.

4.11 Bit error ratio per link locations and segments

FC links may be divided in optical and electrical segments as illustrated in Figure 3. The value of the maximum BER at those locations shall meet the specified limits defined in Table 4.

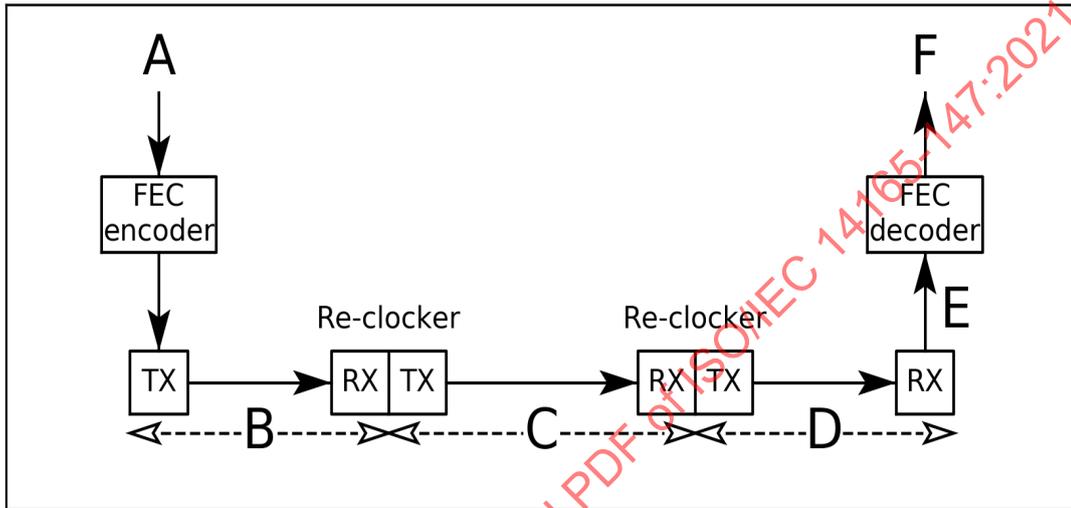


Figure 3 – BER per Section

Table 4 – BER per link Location / Segment

Location / Segment	Description	BER Segment	BER Cumulative
A	Initial Signal	0	0
B	Host Tx to Module electrical link	1.09×10^{-5}	
C	Optical Link	1.09×10^{-4}	
D	Module to Host Rx electrical link	1.09×10^{-5}	
E	Cumulative uncorrected BER for A-E		1.31×10^{-4}
F	Final FEC BER for A-F		1.0×10^{-15}

Notes:

- 1 Location / Segments refer to Figure 3.
- 2 For segment A-D the BER limits are defined prior FEC.
- 3 Cumulative uncorrected BER prior FEC is shown in location E.
- 4 This assumes the optical link has an error propagation probability of 0.1 and the electrical links both have an error propagation probability of 0.5.
- 5 BER limits in segments A to D ensure final BER at location F.

4.12 FC-PI-7 variants

Table 5 lists the FC-PI-7 variants, their nomenclature, a reference to the clause containing the detailed requirements, and some key parameters that characterize them. The lengths specified in Table 5 are the minimum ranges supported with transmitters, media, and receivers all simultaneously operating under the most degraded conditions allowed.

SM OS2	64GFC-LW 1 300 nm 0.5 m-10 km subclause 5.4
MM 50 μm OM3	64GFC-SW 850 nm 0.5 m-70 m subclause 5.5
MM 50 μm OM4, OM5	64GFC-SW 850 nm 0.5 m-100 m subclause 5.5
Backplane	64GFC-EA clause 7

Table 5 – Fibre Channel Variants in FC-PI-7

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5 Optical interface specification

5.1 TxRx connections

This clause defines the optical signal characteristics at the external enclosure connector. Each conforming optical FC port shall comply with the requirements specified in clause 5 and other applicable clauses. Fibre Channel 64GFC optical links require forward error correction (FEC) to achieve link BER objectives. Fibre Channel 64GFC optical links shall not exceed an uncorrected BER of 1.09×10^{-4} under any compliant conditions. The parameters specified in this clause support meeting that requirement.

A link, or TxRx connection, may be divided into TxRx connection segments; see Figure 10 in FC-PI-5 (reference [5]). In a single TxRx connection individual TxRx connection segments may be formed from differing media and materials, including traces on printed wiring boards and optical fibers. This clause applies only to TxRx connection segments that are formed from optical fiber.

If electrically conducting TxRx connection segments are required to implement these optical variants, they shall meet the specifications of the appropriate electrical segment defined in clause 6.

5.2 Laser safety issues

The optical output of the laser transceiver shall not exceed Class 1 maximum permissible exposure limits under any condition of operation per IEC 60825-1 (reference [11]), and the optical output for the fiber optic system shall not exceed Hazard 1M maximum permissible exposure limits under any condition of operation per IEC 60825-2 (reference [12]).

5.3 Optical signal modulation format

A four level pulse amplitude modulation (PAM4) is the modulation format utilized in all the optical variants defined in FC-PI-7. To generate a PAM4 signal, two logical bits are mapped to a Gray-coded symbol described in IEEE 802.3™-2018, (reference [16]) and FC-FS-5 (reference [2]). A non-corrupted PAM4 signal is depicted in Figure 4(A). The PAM4 levels 0 and 3 represent the lowest and maximum steady state optical power. Additionally, the levels 0 and 3 can represent the most negative or most positive voltage when evaluated after the O/E conversion.

PAM4 signal generates three eye diagrams: top, middle and bottom, as shown in Figure 4(B). These eyes can present different height and width. Moreover, signals produced by direct modulated lasers can produce eye skew, which penalize the optimum sampling of the signals.

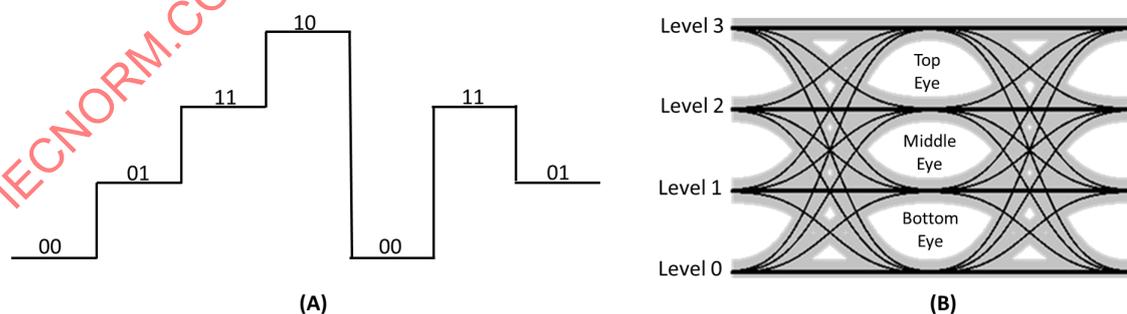


Figure 4 – Optical Eye Diagram of a PAM4 Signal

5.4 SM data links

5.4.1 SM general information

Operating distance and gamma compliance specifications for 64GFC-LW are defined in Table 6. The 64GFC-LW transmitter and the 64GFC-LW receiver shall meet the gamma T and gamma R specifications, respectively.

5.4.2 SM optical output interface

The optical transmit signal is defined at the output end of a patch cord between one half and two meters in length.

5.4.3 SM optical input interface

The receiver shall operate within the uncorrected BER requirement of 1.09×10^{-4} for an input signal that meets the stressed receiver sensitivity OMA_{outer} and conditions shown in Table 6.

5.4.4 Transmitter transition time

Transmitter transition time is the slower of the time interval of the transition from 20% of OMA_{outer} to 80% of OMA_{outer} , or from 80% of OMA_{outer} to 20% of OMA_{outer} for the rising and falling edges respectively, as measured through an optical to electrical converter (O/E) and oscilloscope with a combined frequency response of a fourth-order Bessel-Thomson filter response with a bandwidth of approximately 13.28125 GHz. Compensation may be made for any deviation from an ideal fourth-order Bessel-Thomson filter.

The 0% level and the 100% level are P_0 and P_3 as defined by the OMA_{outer} measurement procedure in IEEE 802.3™-2018, (reference [16]) subclause 121.8.4, with the exception that the square pattern is used.

5.4.5 TDECQ Test

TDECQ is a measure of the optical transmitter's vertical eye closure for PAM4 signals as measured through a worst case optical channel and O/E converter with a bandwidth equivalent to the reference receiver. TDECQ uses a 5 tap, T-spaced feed forward equalizer, where T is the symbol period. The sum of the equalizer tap coefficients is equal to 1. The main (largest) tap is one of the least three delayed taps and is constrained to be at least 0.8.

TDECQ shall be within the limits given in Table 6 if measured using the methods specified in IEEE 802.3cd, (reference [18]) subclause 139.7.5, with the following exceptions:

- The combination of the O/E and the oscilloscope used to measure the optical waveform has a fourth-order Bessel-Thomson filter response with a bandwidth of 14.45 GHz.
- In calculating TDECQ, the target SER is 2.18×10^{-4} .
- The value of Q_t used in equation 121-12 for 64GFC is 3.623.

5.4.6 SECQ Measurement

SECQ is a measure of the optical eye closure of a test PAM4 signal applied to an optical receiver to measure its stressed receiver sensitivity. SECQ measurement is identical to TDECQ (see 5.4.5) except that the optical test fiber is not used.

5.4.7 SRS Test

Stressed receiver sensitivity shall be within the limits given in Table 6 if measured using the method defined in IEEE 802.3cd, (reference [18]) subclause 139.7.10, with the conformance test signal at γ_R as described in Table 6.

Table 6 – Single-mode link parameters (OS2)

Single-mode link parameters	Unit	64GFC-LW	Note
Nominal signaling rate	MBd	28 900	1
Operating distance	m	0.5 -10 000	2,3
Modulation Format		PAM4	
Transmitter (gamma-T)			
Center wavelength, max.	nm	1317.5	
Center wavelength, min.	nm	1304.5	
Side-mode suppression ratio, min.	dB	30	
TDECQ, max.	dB	4	4
TDECQ-10log10(Ceq), max.	dB	4	5
Optical modulation amplitude outer, max.	dBm	4	6
Optical modulation amplitude outer, min.	dBm	-1.5	6,7
OMA _{outer} extinction ratio, min.	dB	3.5	8
Launched power in OMA _{outer} minus TDECQ, min.	dBm	-2.9	
Average launched power, max.	dBm	4.2	9
Average launched power, min.	dBm	4.5	10
Average launched power of OFF transmitter, max.	dBm	-16	
RIN _{15,6} OMA, max.	dB/Hz	-134	11
Transition time 20%-80%, max.	ps	34	
Optical return loss tolerance, max.	dB	15.6	
Transmitter reflectance, max.	dB	-26	
Receiver (gamma-R)			
Damage threshold (min)	dBm	5.2	12
Average received power, max.	dBm	4.2	
Average received power, min.	dBm	-10.8	
Receive power, in OMA _{outer} , max.	dBm	4	
Receiver reflectance, max.	dB	-26	
Receiver sensitivity in OMA _{outer} , max.	dBm	-8.9	13
Stressed receiver sensitivity, OMA _{outer}	dBm	-5.8	
Conditions of stressed receiver sensitivity test			14
Stressed eye closure (SECQ)	dB	4	
SECQ-10log10(Ceq), max.	dB	4	

Table 6 – Single-mode link parameters (OS2)

Notes:
1 The signaling rate shall not deviate by more than ± 100 ppm from the nominal data rate over all periods equal to 200 000 transmitted bits (~ 10 max length frames).
2 The operating range shown here is based on 1310 nm OS2 fiber and a 2.0 dB total connector loss.
3 See Table B.1 in Annex B for operating ranges using connector loss values different than 2.0 dB.
4 Transmitter and Dispersion Eye Closure for PAM4 signals, TDECQ, see IEEE 802.3cd (reference [18]). For FC-PI-7, TDECQ must be computed using a SER of 2.18×10^{-4} .
5 C_{eq} is a coefficient defined in IEEE 802.3™-2018, (reference [16]) subclause 121.8.5.3, which accounts for the reference equalizer noise enhancement
6 For definition of OMA_{outer} , see IEEE 802.3™-2018, (reference [16]).
7 Even if TDECQ < 1.4 dB, the OMA_{outer} must exceed this value.
8 For definition of OMA_{outer} extinction ratio see IEEE 802.3™-2018, (reference [16]).
9 Defined by average received power, max.
10 The value is calculated using an infinite extinction ratio at the lowest allowed transmit OMA_{outer} . A launched power below this value cannot be compliant; however, a value above this does not ensure interoperation with compliant receivers.
11 RIN shall be measured according to the conditions described in IEEE 802.3cd (reference [18]) clause 139, with the exception that the nominal signaling rate is as described in this table.
12 The receivers should be able to tolerate, without damage, continuous exposure to an optical input signal having this average power level. The receiver does not have to operate correctly at this received power.
13 Receiver sensitivity, OMA_{outer} , is defined for SECQ= 0.9 dB and is only an informative parameter.
14 These test conditions are for measuring stressed receiver sensitivity. They are not characteristics of the receiver.

5.5 MM data links

5.5.1 MM general information

Operating distance and gamma compliance specifications for 64GFC-SW are defined in Table 7. The 64GFC-SW transmitter and the 64GFC-SW receiver shall meet the gamma T and gamma R specifications, respectively.

5.5.2 MM optical output interface

The optical transmit signal is defined at the output end of a patch cord between 1/2 and 2 meters in length.

5.5.3 MM optical input interface

The receiver shall operate within the uncorrected BER requirement of 1.09×10^{-4} for an input signal that meets the stressed receiver sensitivity OMA_{outer} and conditions shown in Table 7.

5.5.4 Transmitter transition time

Transmitter transition time is the slower of the time interval of the transition from 20% of OMA_{outer} to 80% of OMA_{outer} , or from 80% of OMA_{outer} to 20% of OMA_{outer} for the rising and falling edges respectively, as measured through and optical to electrical converter (O/E) and oscilloscope with a combined frequency response of a fourth-order Bessel-Thomson filter response with a bandwidth of approximately 13.28125 GHz. Compensation may be made for any deviation from an ideal fourth-order Bessel-Thomson filter.

The 0% level and the 100% level are P_0 and P_3 as defined by the OMA_{outer} measurement procedure in IEEE 802.3™-2018, (reference [16]) subclause 121.8.4, with the exception that the square pattern is used.

5.5.5 TDECQ Test

TDECQ is a measure of the optical transmitter's vertical eye closure for PAM4 signals as measured through an O/E converter with a bandwidth equivalent to the combined reference receiver and worst case optical channel. TDECQ uses a 5 tap, T-spaced feed forward equalizer, where T is the symbol period. The sum of the equalizer tap coefficients is equal to 1. The main (largest) tap is one of the least three delayed taps and is constrained to be at least 0.8.

TDECQ shall be within the limits given in Table 7 if measured using the methods specified in IEEE 802.3™-2018, (reference [16]) subclause 121.8.5, with the following exceptions:

- The polarization rotator and test fiber shown in Figure 121-4 are not used
- The optical channel requirements in 121.8.5.2 do not apply
- The combination of the O/E and the oscilloscope used to measure the optical waveform has a fourth-order Bessel-Thomson filter response with a bandwidth of 11.2 GHz.
- In calculating TDECQ, the target SER is 2.18×10^{-4} .
- The value of Q_t used in equation 121-12 for 64GFC is 3.623.
- Pth1, Pth2, and Pth3 are varied from their nominal values by up to $\pm 1\%$ of OMA_{outer} in order to optimize TDECQ. The same three thresholds are used for both the left and the right histogram.

5.5.6 SECQ Measurement

SECQ is a measure of the optical eye closure of a test PAM4 signal applied to an optical receiver to measure its stressed receiver sensitivity. SECQ measurement is identical to TDECQ (see 5.5.5) except that the combination of the O/E and the oscilloscope used to measure the optical waveform has a fourth-order Bessel-Thomson filter response with a bandwidth of 14.45 GHz.

5.5.7 SRS Test

Stressed receiver sensitivity shall be within the limits given in Table 7 if measured using the method defined in IEEE 802.3cd (reference [18]) subclause 138.8.10, with the conformance test signal at γ_R as described in Table 7.

Table 7 – Multimode link parameters

Multimode link parameters	Unit	64GFC-SW	Note
Nominal signaling rate	MBd	28 900	1
Operating distance (OM3)	m	0.5 - 70	2,3
Operating distance (OM4 / OM5)	m	0.5 - 100	
Modulation Format		PAM4	
Transmitter (gamma-T)			
Center wavelength, min.	nm	840	
Center wavelength, max.	nm	860	
RMS spectral width, max.	nm	0.6	
TDECQ, max.	dB	5.5	4
TDECQ-10log10(Ceq), max.	dB	5.5	5
OMA _{outer} , max.	dBm	3	6
OMA _{outer} , min.	dBm	-4.5	6,7
OMA _{outer} extinction ratio, min.	dB	3	8
Launched power in OMA _{outer} minus TDECQ (min)	dBm	-5.9	
Average launched power, max.	dBm	4	9
Average launched power, min.	dBm	-7.5	10
RIN ₁₂ OMA, max	dB/Hz	-128	11
Transition Time 20%-80%, max.	ps	34	
Encircled flux		≥86% at 19 μm ≤30% at 4.5 μm	3
Receiver (gamma-R)			
Damage Threshold, min.	dBm	5	12
Average received power, max.	dBm	4	
Average received power, min.	dBm	-9.4	
Receive power (OMA _{outer}), max.	dBm	3	
Return Loss of Receiver, min.	dB	12	
Receiver sensitivity, OMA _{outer} , max.	dBm	-7	13
Stressed receiver sensitivity, OMA _{outer} , max.	dBm	-2.4	
Conditions of stressed receiver sensitivity test			14
Stressed eye closure (SECQ)	dB	5.5	
SECQ-10log10(Ceq), max.	dB	5.5	

Table 7 – Multimode link parameters

Notes:	
1	The signaling rate shall not deviate by more than ± 100 ppm from the nominal signaling rate over all periods equal to 200 000 transmitted bits (~ 10 max length frames).
2	The operating range shown here is based on 850 nm MM fiber bandwidths given in Table A.1 in Annex A and a 1.5 dB total connector loss.
3	Encircled flux specifications are in accordance with reference standards in Table A.1, Footnotes 4 and 5 in Annex A.
4	Transmitter and Dispersion Eye Closure for PAM4 signals, TDECQ, see IEEE 802.3cd (reference [18]). For FC-PI-7, TDECQ must be computed using a SER of 2.18×10^{-4} .
5	Ceq is a coefficient defined in IEEE 802.3™-2018, (reference [16]) subclause 121.8.5.3, which accounts for the reference equalizer noise enhancement
6	For definition of OMA_{outer} , see IEEE 802.3™-2018 (reference [16]).
7	Even if TDECQ < 1.4 dB, OMA_{outer} must exceed this value.
8	For definition of OMA_{outer} extinction ratio see IEEE 802.3™-2018 (reference [16]).
9	Defined by average received power, max.
10	The value is calculated using an infinite extinction ratio at the lowest allowed transmit OMA_{outer} . A launched power below this value cannot be compliant; however, a value above this does not ensure inter-operation with compliant receivers.
11	RIN_{12} OMA should be measured according to the conditions described in IEEE 802.3cd (reference [18]) clause 138, with the exception that the nominal signaling rate is as described in this table.
12	The receivers should be able to tolerate, without damage, continuous exposure to an optical input signal having this average power level. The receiver does not have to operate correctly at this received power.
13	Receiver sensitivity, OMA_{outer} , is defined for SECQ = 0.9 dB and is only an informative parameter.
14	These test conditions are for measuring stressed receiver sensitivity. They are not characteristics of the receiver.

5.6 SM Cable Plant

5.6.1 Cable plant overview

The maximum link distances for single-mode fiber cable plant are calculated based on an allocation of 2.0 dB total connection and splice loss. For example, this allocation supports four connections with typical insertion loss equal to 0.5 dB (or less) per connection.

5.6.2 Optical Return Loss

The maximum value for each discrete connector and splice reflectance shall be less than or equal to the value shown in Table 8 corresponding to the number of discrete reflectances above -55 dB within the channel. For numbers of discrete reflectances in between two numbers shown in the table, the lower of the two corresponding maximum discrete reflectance values applies.

Table 8 – Maximum value of each discrete reflectance

Number of discrete reflectances above -55 dB	Maximum value for each discrete reflectance in (dB)
1	-22
2	-29
4	-33
6	-35
8	-37
10	-39

5.6.3 Connector and Splices

Connectors and splices are allowed inside the cable plant as long as the resulting loss conforms to the optical budget of this standard. The number and quality of connectors and splices represent a design trade-off. The loss of any single connection shall not exceed 0.75 dB. See Annex B for total connector losses different than 2.0 dB.

5.7 MM Cable Plant

5.7.1 Cable plant overview

The maximum link distances for multimode fiber are calculated based on an allocation of 1.5 dB total connection and splice loss. For example, this allocation supports three connections with typical insertion loss equal to 0.5 dB (or less) per connection, or two connections with insertion loss of 0.75 dB.

5.7.2 Optical Return Loss

Connectors and splices shall each have a return loss greater than 20 dB.

5.7.3 Connector and Splices

Connectors and splices are allowed inside the cable plant as long as the resulting loss conforms to the optical budget of this standard. The number and quality of connectors and splices represent a design trade-off. The loss of any single connection shall not exceed 0.75 dB. See Annex B for total connector losses different than 1.5 dB.

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6 Electrical interface specification - single lane segments

This clause defines the electrical Tx and Rx parameters for the channel between a host ASIC and a transceiver module plugged into a separable connector at the Fibre Channel delta-T/delta-R compliance points. The existence of a compliance point is determined by the existence of a connector at that point in a TxRx connection.

6.1 General electrical characteristics

Each conforming electrical FC device shall be compatible with this serial electrical interface to allow interoperability within an FC environment. Fibre Channel 64GFC links use the 256B/257B transmission code and Forward Error Correction which is required to achieve the link BER objective; see FC-FS-5 (reference [2]). Prior to error correction, each Fibre Channel 64GFC TxRx electrical segment shall not exceed a BER of 1.09×10^{-5} under any compliant conditions. The parameters in this clause support meeting that requirement.

TxRx connections operating at these maximum distances may require some form of equalization to enable the signal requirements to be met. Greater distances may be obtained by specifically engineering a TxRx connection based on knowledge of the technology characteristics and the conditions under which the TxRx connection is installed and operated. However, such distance extensions are outside the scope of this standard. The general electrical characteristics are described in Table 9.

Table 9 – General electrical characteristics

	Units	6400-DF-EA-S
Data rate (note 1)	MB/s	6 400
Nominal symbol rate	MBd	28 900
Tolerance	ppm	±100
Differential Impedance	Ω (nom)	100
Notes:		
1 The data rate may be verified by determining the time to transmit at least 200 000 transmission bits (10 max length FC frames).		

6.2 Compliance test point definitions

6.2.1 Test method

The interoperability points are generally defined for Fibre Channel systems as being immediately after the mated connector. For the delta points this is not an easy measurement point, particularly at high frequencies, as test probes cannot be applied to these points without affecting the signals being measured, and de-embedding the effects of test fixtures is difficult. For delta point measurements reference test points are defined with a set of defined test boards for measurement consistency. The delta point specifications in FC-PI-7 are to be interpreted as being at the RF connector outputs and inputs of the reference compliance boards as observed by defined measurement instrumentation.

In order to provide test results that are reproducible and easily measured, this document defines two test boards that have RF connector interfaces for easy connection to test equipment. One is designed for insertion into a host, and one for inserting modules. The reference test boards' objectives are:

- Satisfy the need for interoperability at the electrical level.
- Allow for independent validation of host and module.

Testing compliance to specifications in a high-speed system is delicate and requires thorough consideration. Using common test boards that allow predictable, repeatable, and consistent results among vendors will help to ensure consistency and true compliance in the testing.

The reference test boards, which provide a set of overlapping measurements for module and host validation to ensure system interoperability, should meet requirements specified in IEEE 802.3™-2018, Annex 120E.4.1 (reference [16]).

6.2.2 Host test points

Host system transmitter and receiver compliance are defined by tests in which a Host Compliance Board is inserted, as shown in Figure 5, in place of the module. The test points are B and C.

Host compliance points are defined as the following:

- B: host output at the output of the Host Compliance Board. Electrical output and host return loss specifications shall be met at this point.
- C: host input at the input of the Host Compliance Board. Host return loss specifications shall be met at this point.

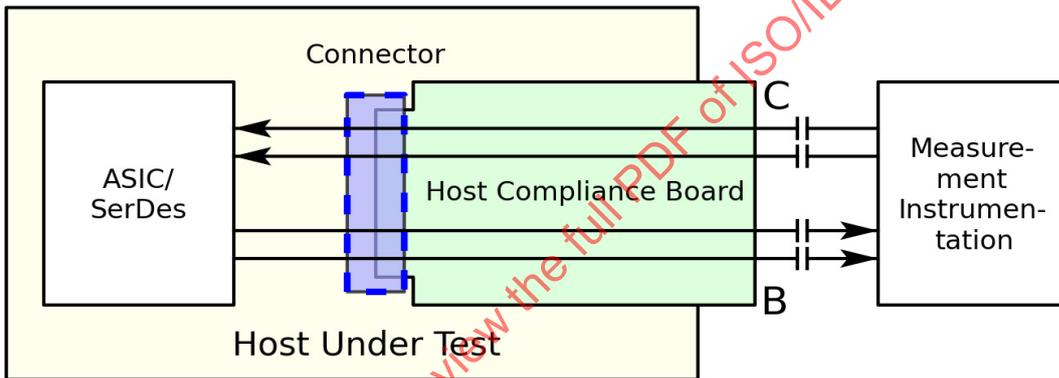


Figure 5 – Host Compliance Board

6.2.3 Module test points

Module transmitter and receiver compliance are defined by tests in which the module is inserted into the Module Compliance Board as shown in Figure 6.

Module test points are defined as the following:

- B': Module electrical input at the input of the Module Compliance Board. Module return loss specifications shall be met at this point.
- C': Module electrical output at the output of the Module Compliance Board. Module output and module return loss specifications shall be met at this point.

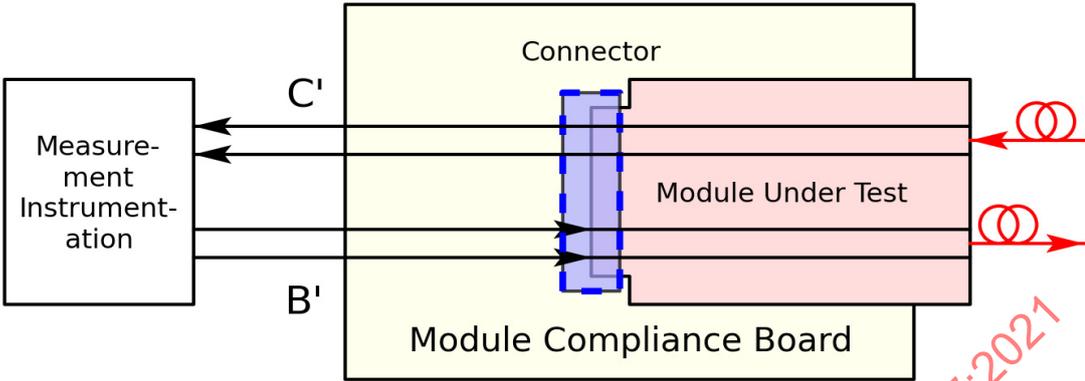


Figure 6 – Module Compliance Board

6.2.4 Host input calibration point

The host receiver input tolerance signal is calibrated through the Host Compliance Board at the output of the Module Compliance Board as shown in Figure 7. The opposite data path is excited with an asynchronous test source with PRBS31Q or 64GFC IDLE. See Table 11 for electrical characteristics. The host input calibration point is at C'' with specifications for input signals being calibrated at C''. Note that the point C'' has additional trace loss beyond the edge connector.

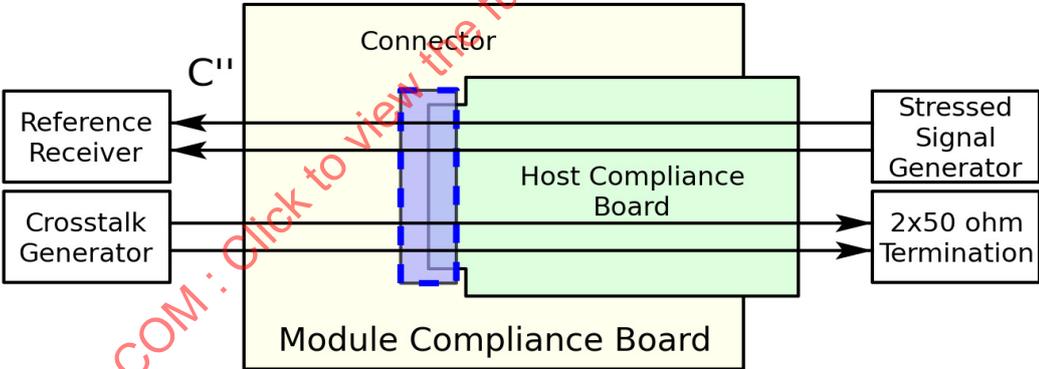


Figure 7 – Host input calibration point C''

6.2.5 Module input calibration point

The module electrical input tolerance signal is calibrated through the Module Compliance Board at the output of the Host Compliance Board as shown in Figure 8. The opposite data path is excited with an asynchronous test source with PRBS31Q or 64GFC IDLE. See Table 11 for electrical characteristics. The module input calibration point is at B'' with specifications for input signals being calibrated at B''. Note that point B'' has additional trace loss beyond the module contacts.

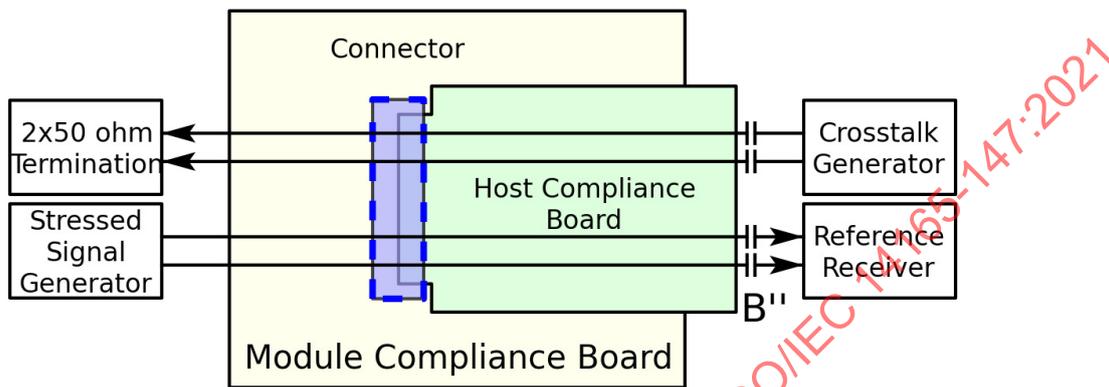


Figure 8 – Module input calibration point B''

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6.3 Transmitted signal characteristics

This subclause defines the interoperability requirements of the transmitted signal at the driver end of a TxRx connection. Details for the measurement process are specified in IEEE 802.3™-2018 Annex 120E (reference [16]).

Hosts and modules shall meet the appropriate specifications defined in Table 10 at the nominal signal rate of 28900 MBd.

Table 10 – Transmitter compliance requirements at nominal signal rate of 28 900 MBd

Parameter	Host output		Module electrical output		Units	Notes
	Min	Max	Min	Max		
Compliance point	B (Figure 5)		C' (Figure 6)			1
Differential voltage pk-pk Transmitter disabled Transmitter enabled	-	35 880	-	35 900	mV	2
common-mode noise rms	-	17.5	-	17.5	mV	
Differential termination resistance mismatch	-	10	-	10	%	3
Differential return loss SDD22	-	Eq. (1) Figure 9	-	Eq. (1) Figure 9	dB	4
common-mode to differential conversion SDC22	-	Eq. (2) Figure 10	-	Eq. (2) Figure 10	dB	5
Source transition time 20%-80%	10	-	9.5	-	ps	
common-mode voltage	-0.3	2.8	-	-	V	6
Eye width at 10 ⁻⁵ probability EW5	0.23		0.265		UI	7
Eye height at 10 ⁻⁵ probability EH5	34		70		mV	7
Vertical Eye Closure VEC	-	12	-	12	dB	8
Crosstalk parameters						
Signal calibration point	C" (Figure 7)		B" (Figure 8)			1,
Signal application point	C (Figure 5)		B' (Figure 6)			9
Crosstalk amplitude differential voltage pk-pk	900		900		mV	7
Crosstalk source slew time between +/- 270mV	12		12		ps	7
Notes:						
1 See compliance test point definitions in 6.2.						
2 Voltage measured with a test pattern PRBS13Q.						
3 At 1 MHz.						
4 See 6.5.1 for differential return loss SDD22.						
5 See 6.5.2 for common-mode to differential conversion SDC22.						
6 Referred to host ground.						
7 See IEEE 802.3™-2018, Annex 120E (reference [16]) for test configurations and test methods. The module output eye and host stressed receiver eye specifications use the near end eye test methods.						
8 Vertical eye closure is determined according to Annex 120E in IEEE Std 802.3™-2018 (reference [16]).						
9 Host crosstalk calibration is specified in 3.2.1 and module crosstalk calibration is specified in 3.2.3 of FC-MSQS-2 (reference [7]).						

6.4 Receive signal characteristics

This subclause defines the interoperability requirements of the delivered signal at the receive device end of a TxRx connection. Details for the measurement process are specified in IEEE 802.3™-2018, (reference [16]).

Hosts and modules shall meet the appropriate specifications defined in Table 11.

Table 11 – Receiver compliance requirements

Parameter	Host input		Module electrical input		Units	Notes
	Min	Max	Min	Max		
Return loss, mode conversion, and common-mode voltage requirements						
Compliance point	C (Figure 5)		B' (Figure 6)			1
Differential input voltage tolerance	900		900		mV	
Differential termination resistance mismatch	-	10		10	%	
Differential return loss SDD11	-	Eq. (1) Figure 9	-	Eq. (1) Figure 9	dB	2
differential-mode to common conversion SCD11		Eq. (2) Figure 10		Eq. (2) Figure 10		3
common-mode voltage	-0.3	2.8		-	V	4
Crosstalk signal requirements						
Signal calibration point	B" (Figure 8)		C" (Figure 7)			1, 5
Signal application point	B (Figure 5)		C' (Figure 6)			
Crosstalk amplitude differential voltage pk-pk	900		900		mV	
Crosstalk source slew time between +/- 270mV	12		12		ps	6
Stressed receiver test requirements						
Signal calibration point	C" (Figure 7)		B" (Figure 8)			1
Signal application point	C (Figure 5)		B' (Figure 6)			
Eye width at 10 ⁻⁵ probability EW5	0.265		0.230		UI	6
Eye height at 10 ⁻⁵ probability EH5	70		34		mV	6,7
Vertical Eye Closure VEC	-	12	-	12	dB	8
Notes:						
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 See compliance test point definitions in 6.2. 2 See 6.5.1 for differential return loss SDD22. 3 See 6.5.2 for differential-mode to common-mode conversion SCD11. 4 Referred to host ground. common-mode voltage is generated by the host. 5 During the module electrical input test, the crosstalk signal is generated by the module from an incoming optical signal. For purposes of calibrating the module stress signal, a worst-case crosstalk signal is required to be produced by an electronic signal generator. See IEEE 802.3™-2018, (reference [16]). 6 See IEEE 802.3™-2018, Annex 120E (reference [16]) for test configurations and test methods. The module output eye and host stressed receiver eye specifications use the near end eye test methods. Achieving target eye width and eye height may not be possible in test setups which do not meet differential insertion loss requirements. 7 See FC-MSQS-2 (reference [7]) for the host crosstalk calibration (3.2.2) and module crosstalk calibration (3.2.4). 8 Vertical eye closure is determined according to Annex 120E in IEEE Std 802.3™-2018 (reference [16]). 						

6.5 Differential return loss and mode conversion requirements

6.5.1 Differential return loss

When measured at the respective test point, return loss shall not exceed the limits given in Eq. (1) as illustrated in Figure 9.

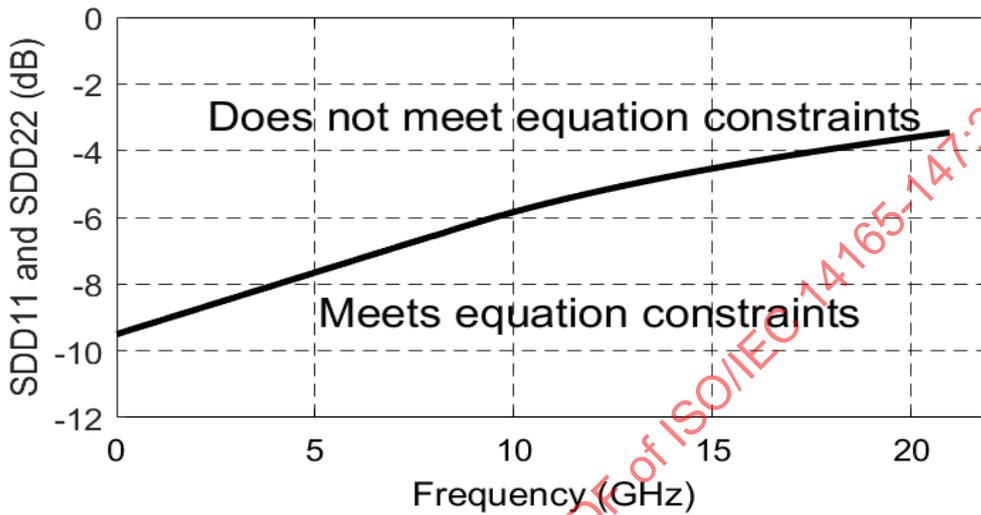


Figure 9 – SDD11 and SDD22 for all compliance points

Return loss equation at the appropriate test points:

$$SDD11, SDD22 \text{ (dB)} < \begin{cases} -9.5 + 0.368 \cdot f & 0.01 < f < 8 \text{ GHz} \\ -4.75 + 7.4 \cdot \log_{10}(f/14.025 \text{ GHz}) & 8 < f < 21 \text{ GHz} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

6.5.2 Common to differential-mode and differential to common-mode conversion

The common to differential-mode and differential to common-mode conversion specifications are intended to limit the amount of unwanted signal energy that is allowed to be generated due to conversion of common-mode voltage to differential-mode voltage or vice-versa.

When measured at the respective test point, common to differential-mode or differential to common-mode conversion, SDC22 and SCD11 shall not exceed the limits given in Eq. (2) as shown in Figure 10.

$$SDC22, SCD11 \text{ (dB)} < \begin{cases} -22 + 20 \cdot f/25.78 \text{ GHz} & 0.01 < f < 12.89 \text{ GHz} \\ -15 + 6 \cdot f/25.78 \text{ GHz} & 12.89 < f < 21 \text{ GHz} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

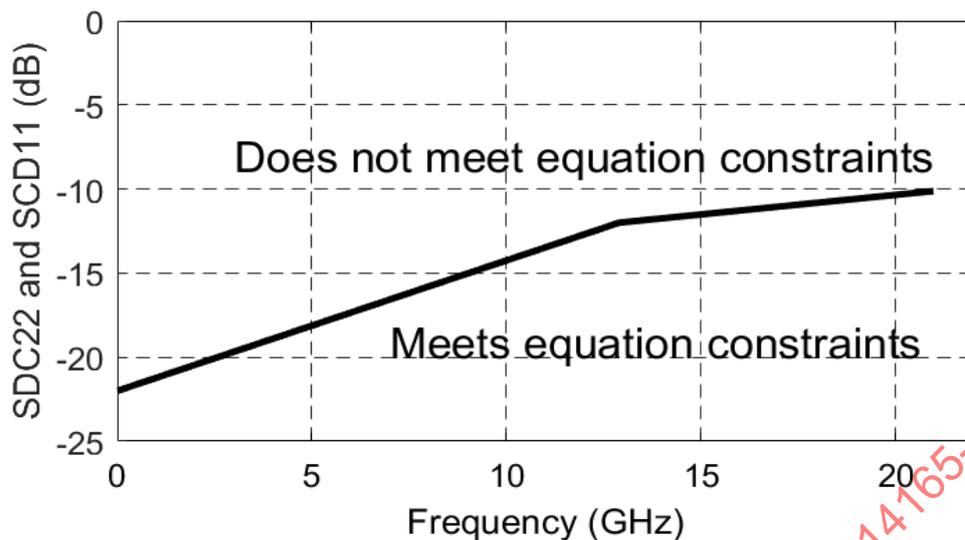


Figure 10 – SDC22 for transmitter output and SCD11 for receiver input

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7 Backplane variant, 64GFC-EA

This clause defines the electrical requirements at the reference point α for TxRx connections using a passive electrical medium that meets the requirements of 7.5. The reference points α_T and α_R are brought to observable compliance points A and D, respectively, using the test fixtures defined in sub-clause 7.2. This clause closely follows OIF CEI-56G-LR-PAM4 (reference [17]) and IEEE 802.3cd (reference [18]).

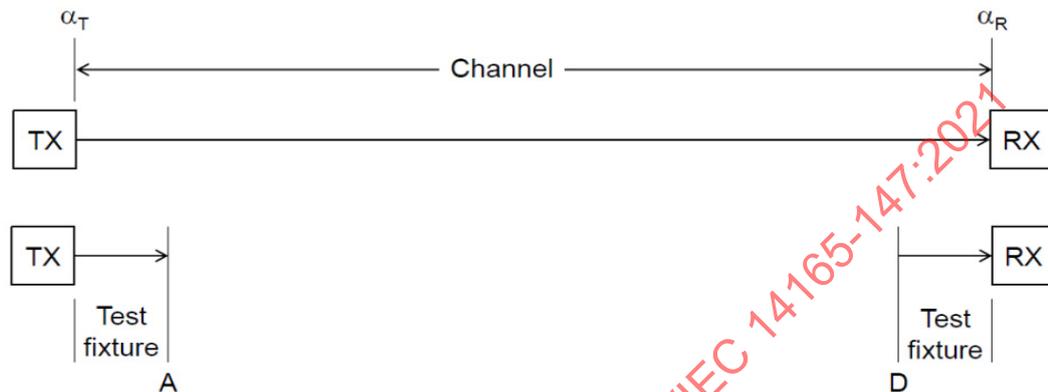


Figure 11 – Test fixture and test points

7.1 TxRx Connections

Fibre Channel 64GFC links use the 256B/257B transmission code; see FC-FS-5 (reference [2]). 64GFC links also require Forward Error Correction to achieve the link BER objective. Prior to error correction, Fibre Channel 64GFC electrical TxRx connections shall not exceed a BER of 1.09×10^{-4} under any compliant conditions. The parameters in this clause support meeting that requirement. BER after error correction is less than 1.0×10^{-15} .

7.2 Test Fixtures

Unless noted otherwise, measurements of the transmitter are made at test point A as shown in Figure 11. Unless noted otherwise, measurements of the receiver are made at test point D as shown in Figure 11.

The test fixture insertion loss shall meet Eq. (3).

$$1.3 \leq IL(f) \leq 1.7 \text{ dB} \quad f = 14 \text{ GHz} \quad (3)$$

The reference insertion loss of the test fixture shall meet Eq. (4); see Figure 12.

$$IL_{ref}(f) = -0.0015 + 0.144 \cdot \sqrt{f} + 0.069 \cdot f \quad 0.05 \leq f \leq 28.9 \text{ GHz} \quad (4)$$

The effects of differences between the insertion loss of an actual test fixture and the reference insertion loss are to be accounted for in the measurements.

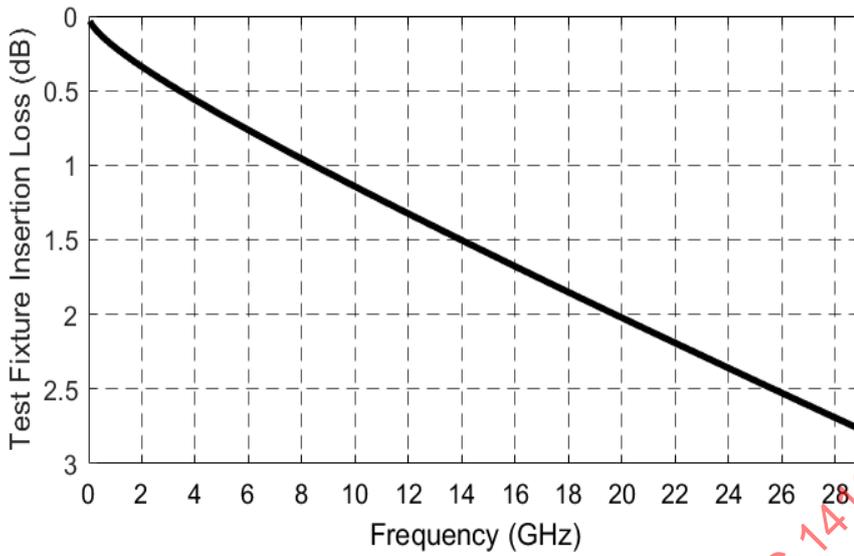


Figure 12 – Test fixture reference insertion loss

The test fixture insertion loss deviation (see IEEE Std 802.3™-2018 (reference [16])) shall meet Eq. (5).

$$|ILD(f)| \leq 0.1 \text{ dB} \quad 0.05 \leq f \leq 15 \text{ GHz} \tag{5}$$

The test fixture differential return loss shall meet Eq. (6); see Figure 13.

$$RL_d(f) \geq \begin{cases} 20 - f & 0.05 \leq f \leq 5 \text{ GHz} \\ 15 & 5 < f \leq 13 \text{ GHz} \\ 20.57 - 0.4286f & 13 < f \leq 29 \text{ GHz} \end{cases} \tag{6}$$

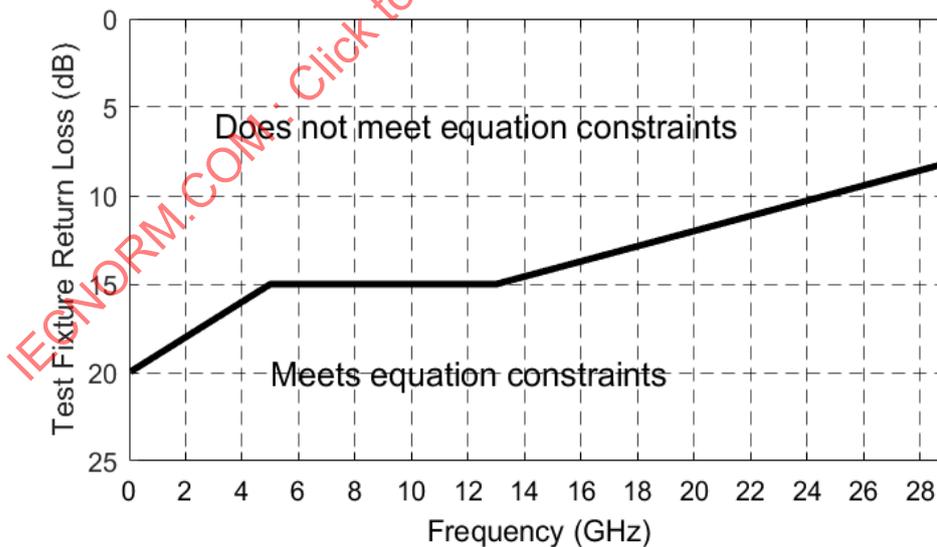


Figure 13 – Test fixture differential return loss

The test fixture common-mode return loss shall meet Eq. (7).