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This document was prepared by the InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards (INCITS) (as INCITS 543-2019) and drafted in accordance with its editorial rules. It was assigned to Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, and adopted under the "fast-track procedure".

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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

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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

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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

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[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-492AAAD,** 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

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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.

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