TECHNICAL REPORT - TYPE 2 TR 24750

ISO/IEC

First edition 2007-07

Information technology -Assessment and mitigation of installed balanced cabling channels in order to support 10GBASE-T



M

CONTENTS

FOF	REWO)RD		4	
INT	INTRODUCTION				
1	Scope			7	
2	Normative references				
3	Terms, definitions and abbreviations				
	3.1 Terms and definitions				
	3.2 Abbreviations				
4	New	New parameters needed for generic cabling for the support of 10GBASE-T			
5	Channel requirements				
	5.1 General				
	5.2				
	5.3				
	5.4	Near-end crosstalk loss (NEXT)			
		5.4.1	Pair-to-pair NEXT	13	
		5.4.2	Power sum NEXT (PS NEXT)	13	
	5.5	Attenu	ation to crosstalk loss ratio near-end (ACR-N)	14	
		5.5.1	Pair-to-pair ACR-N	14	
		5.5.2	Power sum ACR-N (PS ACR-N)	15	
	5.6		ation to crosstalk loss ratio far-end (ACR-F)		
		5.6.1	Pair-to-pair ACR-F	15	
		5.6.2	Power sum ACR-F (PS ACR-F)		
	5.7	Alien crosstalk			
		5.7.1	General		
		5.7.2	Power sum alien NEXT (PS ANEXT)		
		5.7.3	Power sum attenuation to alien crosstalk ratio far-end (PS AACR-F)		
		5.7.4	Alien crosstalk margin computation		
		5.7.5	Examples of implementations at key insertion loss at 250 MHz		
	5.8	1 0			
^	5.9 Delay skew				
6	Guidance for mitigation				
	6.1		cation, measurement and documentation	22	
	6.2		ion techniques if in-channel parameters of the channel from clause 5 t met	22	
	6.3	Mitigation techniques in case external parameters of the channel (alien noise) from 5.7 are not met		23	
		6.3.1	General	23	
		6.3.2	Screened cabling	23	
		6.3.3	Unscreened cabling	23	
		6.3.4	Grouped connectors	24	
		6.3.5	Example of a step by step mitigation procedure	24	
Ann	ative) Permanent link performance guidelines	26			
A.1	Gene	ral		26	
A.2	A.2 Return loss				
A.3	A.3 Insertion loss				
Α 4	NFX	Г		26	

A.4.1 Pair-to-pair NEXT	
A.4.2 Power sum NEXT (PS NEXT)	
A.5 ACR-F	
A.5.1 Pair-to-pair ACR-F	
A.5.2 Power sum ACR-F (PS ACR-F)	
Annex B (normative) Alien crosstalk margin computation	
B.1 General	
B.2 Terms, definitions and abbreviations	
B.3 Requirements of 10GBASE-T	
Bibliography	32
Table 1 – Changes and additions to definitions in ISO/IEC 11801:2002	
Table 2 – Equations for return loss limits for a channel	12
Table 3 – Informative return loss limits for a channel at key frequencies	12
Table 4 – Equation for insertion loss limits for a channel	12
Table 5 – Informative insertion loss limits for a channel at key frequencies	13
Table 6 – Equations for NEXT limits for a channel	13
Table 7 – Informative NEXT limits for a channel at key frequencies	13
Table 8 – Equations for PS NEXT limits for a channel	14
Table 9 – Informative PS NEXT limits for a channel at key frequencies	14
Table 10 – Informative ACR-N limits for a channel at key frequencies	15
Table 11 – Informative PS ACR-N limits for a channel at key frequencies	15
Table 12 – Equation for ACR-F limits for a channel	16
Table 13 – Informative ACR-F limits for a channel at key frequencies	16
Table 14 – Equation for PS ACR-F limits for a channel	17
Table 15 – Informative PS ACR-F limits for a channel at key frequencies	17
Table 16 – Equations for PS ANEXT limits for a channel	18
Table 17 – Informative PS ANEXT limits for a channel at key frequencies	19
Table 18 – Equations for PS AACR-F limits for a channel	20
Table 19 – Informative PS AACR-F limits for a channel at key frequencies and lengths	21
Table 20 – Examples of implementations at key insertion loss	21
Table 21 – Equations for propagation delay limits for a channel	22
Table 22 – Propagation delay limits for a channel at key frequencies	22
Table 23 – Delay skew limits for a channel	22
Table A.1 – Return loss for permanent link	26
Table A.2 – Insertion loss for permanent link	26
Table A.3 – NEXT for permanent link	27
Table A.4 – PS NEXT for permanent link	27
Table A.5 – ACR-F for permanent link	27
Table A.6 – PS ACR-F for permanent link	27
Table B.1 – Power backoff schedule from main body 10GBASE-T	28

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY – ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION OF INSTALLED BALANCED CABLING CHANNELS IN ORDER TO SUPPORT 10GBASE-T

FOREWORD

- 1) ISO (International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards. Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any ISO and IEC member body interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with ISO and IEC also participate in this preparation.
- 2) In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.
- 3) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC and ISO on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC and ISO member bodies.
- 4) IEC, ISO and ISO/IEC publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC and ISO member bodies in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC, ISO and ISO/IEC publications is accurate, IEC or ISO cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 5) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC and ISO member bodies undertake to apply IEC, ISO and ISO/IEC publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any ISO/IEC publication and the corresponding national or regional publication should be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 6) ISO and IEC provide no marking procedure to indicate their approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with an ISO/IEC publication.
- 7) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 8) No liability shall attach to IEC or ISO or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of their technical committees and IEC or ISO member bodies for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication of, use of, or reliance upon, this ISO/IEC publication or any other IEC, ISO or ISO/IEC publications.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 10) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this Technical Report, type XX may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

The main task of IEC and ISO technical committees is to prepare International Standards. In exceptional circumstances, ISO/IEC JTC 1 or a subcommittee may propose the publication of a technical report of one of the following types:

- type 1, when the required support cannot be obtained for the publication of an International Standard, despite repeated efforts;
- type 2, when the subject is still under technical development or where, for any other reason, there is the future but not immediate possibility of an agreement on an International Standard:
- type 3, when the technical committee has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard, for example 'state of the art'.

Technical reports of types 1 and 2 are subject to review within three years of publication to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards. Technical reports of type 3 do not necessarily have to be reviewed until the data they provide are considered to be no longer valid or useful.

ISO/IEC 24750, which is a technical report of type 2, was prepared by subcommittee 25: Interconnection of information technology equipment, of ISO/IEC joint technical committee 1: Information technology.

This document is issued in the type 2 technical report series of publications (according to 16.2.2 of the Procedures for the technical work of ISO/IEC JTC 1 (5th edition, 2004)) as a prospective standard for provisional application in the field of balanced cabling channels, because there is an urgent requirement for guidance on how standards in this field should be used.

This document is not to be regarded as an International Standard. It is proposed for provisional application so that information and experience of its use in practice may be gathered. Comments on the content of this document should be sent to IEC Central Office.

A review of this type 2 technical report will be carried out not later than three years after its publication with the option of extension for a further three years, conversion into an International Standard or withdrawal.

ISO/IEC TR 24750 should be read in conjuction with IEEE802.3AN.

This Technical Report has been approved by vote of the member bodies, and the voting results may be obtained from the address given on the second title page.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

INTRODUCTION

This Technical Report provides guidance whether an installed Class E channel will support 10GBASE-T. The Technical Report also provides mitigation procedures to improve the performance of Class E channels to the point where the application is supported. Class F according to ISO/IEC 11801:2002 will support 10GBASE-T without mitigation up to 100 m.

The support of 10GBASE-T includes additional parameters and an extended frequency range beyond Class E. Conformance of installed cabling beyond the original cabling specifications should be determined on a case-by-case basis, and is primarily needed due to new external noise requirements. Whether these requirements are met by a specific channel is influenced by the components and installation practices used. As 10GBASE-T uses frequencies above those specified for Class E of ISO/IEC 11801, input from supplier and installer may be helpful to evaluate the performance of installed Class E channels.

This Technical Report takes into account the design goals for 10GBASE-T equipment such as:

- 1) frequency signal range up to 500 MHz;
- 2) meet EMC limits specified for CISPR/FCC Class A;

NOTE While ISO/IEC 8802-3 (see bibliography) will specify an application to meet Class A on unshielded cabling, meeting Class B may require application specific equipment and/or cabling that exceeds the requirements of ISO/IEC 8802-3 and this TR respectively.

- 3) support a bit error rate of 10^{-12} ;
- 4) support operation over 4-connector, four-pair balanced cabling.

It is expected that 10GBASE-T will be supported by the following cabling channels specified in ISO/IEC 11801:2002.

- Class F channels will support 10GBASE-T to distances of at least 100 m.
- Class E channels using screened Category 6 components and assessed and mitigated according to the guidelines in this Technical Report will support 10GBASE-T to distances up to 100 m.
- Class E channels assessed and mitigated according to the guidelines in this Technical Report are expected to support 10GBASE-T to distances from 55 m to 100 m using unscreened Category 6 components.

In order to provide normative cabling specifications in explicit support of 10GBASE-T, work on an amendment to ISO/IEC 11801:2002 has been started. This amendment will provide new channel specifications that will include all characteristics needed to meet and/or exceed the 10GBASE-T requirements.

NOTE (Class E_A and Class F_A). Completion is expected in 2007.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY – ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION OF INSTALLED BALANCED CABLING CHANNELS IN ORDER TO SUPPORT 10GBASE-T

1 Scope

This Technical Report

- specifies the transmission performance for channels to support 10GBASE-T,
- specifies the methods to assess whether installed Class E and Class F channels meet 10GBASE-T requirements,
- provides mitigation techniques to improve the performance of an existing installation to meet the 10GBASE-T requirements.

NOTE 1 The channel transmission performance specified in this TR is derived from IEEE 802.3AN.

NOTE 2 IEEE 802.3AN specifies requirements beyond the frequency range specified for Class E of ISO/IEC 11801:2002 and additional parameters to those specified for Class E and Class F cabling in ISO/IEC 11801:2002.

NOTE 3 This Technical Report does not re-specify Class E and Class F cabling of ISO/IEC 11801:2002.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 61935-1, Testing of balanced communication cabling in accordance with ISO/IEC 11801 – Part 1: Installed cabling¹

ISO/IEC 11801:2002, Information technology – Generic cabling systems

IEEE802.3AN-2006, IEEE Standard for information technology – Telecommunications and information exchange between systems – Local and metropolitan area networks – Specific requirements – Part 3: Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection (CSMA/CD) Access Method and Physical Layer Specifications

Amendment 1, Physical Layer and Management Parameters for 10 Gb/s Operation, Type 10GBASE-T (IEEE802.3 10GBASE_Tan)

NOTE 10GBASE-T refers to IEEE802.3AN, including its amendment.

_

¹ Third edition under consideration.