

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

---

**Optical circuit boards -**

**Part 4-3: Interface standards - Terminated waveguide OCB assembly using a single-row thirty-two-channel PMT connector intermateable with a 250- $\mu$ m pitch MPO 16**

## CONTENTS

FOREWORD .....	2
INTRODUCTION .....	4
1 Scope .....	5
2 Normative references .....	5
3 Terms and definitions .....	5
4 Description .....	5
5 Interface dimensions of a thirty-two-channel PMT connector for the assembly, guide pins and clamp spring .....	6
Annex A (informative) Dimensions of an example of components for the assembly .....	10
A.1 PMT connector .....	10
A.2 Waveguide OCB .....	11
Annex B (informative) Dimensions of a single-row thirty-two-channel MT ferrule .....	13
Annex C (informative) Channel positions of a waveguide OCB intermateable with a 250 µm pitch MPO 16 single-row ferrule .....	15
Figure 1 – Interconnection between the PMT connector and the ferrule of the MPO 16 connector .....	6
Figure 2 – Interface dimensions of a thirty-two-channel PMT connector for the assembly .....	6
Figure 3 – Interface view of a thirty-two-channel PMT connector for the assembly .....	7
Figure 4 – Interface view of a guide pin .....	7
Figure 5 – Interface views of a clamp spring .....	8
Figure A.1 – Example of components of a PMT connector .....	10
Figure A.2 – Expanded view of the end-face of a single-row thirty-two-channel PMT body .....	11
Figure A.3 – Positions of the OCB thirty-two-channel ports .....	12
Figure B.1 – Interface dimensions of a single-row thirty-two-channel MT ferrule .....	13
Figure B.2 – Interface view of a single-row thirty-two-channel MT ferrule .....	13
Figure C.1 – Channel positions of waveguide OCB intermateable with 250 µm pitch MPO 16 single-row ferrule .....	15
Table 1 – Interface dimensions of a thirty-two-channel PMT connector for the assembly .....	8
Table 2 – Positions of cores of a thirty-two-channel PMT connector for the assembly .....	9
Table 3 – Interface dimensions of a guide pin .....	9
Table 4 – Interface dimensions of a clamp spring .....	9
Table A.1 – Interface dimensions of a single-row thirty-two-channel PMT body .....	11
Table A.2 – Positions of the cores for the OCB thirty-two-channel ports .....	12
Table B.1 – Interface dimensions of a single-row thirty-two-channel MT ferrule .....	14
Table B.2 – Fibre hole positions of a single-row thirty-two-channel MT ferrule .....	14

## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**Optical circuit boards -**  
**Part 4-3: Interface standards - Terminated waveguide**  
**OCB assembly using a single-row thirty-two-channel PMT**  
**connector intermateable with a 250 µm pitch MPO 16**

## FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC 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 National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees 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, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) 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.
- 9) IEC draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). IEC takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, IEC had received notice of (a) patent(s), which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at <https://patents.iec.ch>. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

IEC 62496-4-3 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 86: Fibre optics. It is an International Standard.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
86/641/CDV	86/649/RVC

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at [www.iec.ch/members\\_experts/refdocs](http://www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs). The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at [www.iec.ch/publications](http://www.iec.ch/publications).

A list of all parts in the IEC 62496 series, published under the general title *Optical circuit boards*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under [webstore.iec.ch](http://webstore.iec.ch) in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn, or
- revised.

## INTRODUCTION

This document relates to the field of communications technologies and, in particular, to a high-density optical connector.

With the rapid development of the communications industry, the system capacity increasingly grows, resulting in a dramatic increase of the number of links between the backplane and the daughter cards. Therefore, the number of links for the next generation cards are greater than the current cards. One of the best ways to cut cost is to make the current cards work well in the next generation system, which means the connector of the next generation backplane should be intermateable with the connector of the current cards.

This document defines the standard interface dimensions for a terminated waveguide optical circuit board (OCB) assembly (referred to simply as "assembly") with a single-row thirty-two-channel polymer MT (PMT) connector, such a PMT connector being intermateable with the rectangular ferrule of a single-row type MPO 16 connector. The interconnection of the backplane is one of the potential applications of this PMT connector. The small pitch waveguides will enable new applications.

## **1 Scope**

This part of IEC 62496 defines the standard interface dimensions for a terminated waveguide optical circuit board (OCB) assembly (referred to simply as "assembly") with a single-row thirty-two-channel polymer MT (PMT) connector, such a PMT being intermateable with the rectangular ferrule of a single-row type MPO 16 connector.

## **2 Normative references**

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 61754-5, *Fibre optic connector interfaces - Part 5: Type MT connector family*

IEC 62496-1, *Optical circuit boards - Part 1: General*

IEC 62496-4, *Optical circuit boards - Part 4: Interface standards - General and guidance*