



BSI Standards Publication

## Roadmap of optical circuit boards and their related packaging technologies

**National foreword**

This Published Document is the UK implementation of IEC/TR 62658:2013.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee GEL/86, Fibre optics.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

© The British Standards Institution 2013.  
Published by BSI Standards Limited 2013

ISBN 978 0 580 79775 0  
ICS 33.180.01; 33.180.99

**Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.**

This Published Document was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 10 September 2013.

**Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication**

Date	Text affected
------	---------------

---



# TECHNICAL REPORT



---

**Roadmap of optical circuit boards and their related packaging technologies**

INTERNATIONAL  
ELECTROTECHNICAL  
COMMISSION

PRICE CODE

**R**

ICS 33.180.01; 33.180.99

ISBN 978-2-8322-0915-8

**Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.**

## CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	3
1 Scope.....	5
2 General.....	5
2.1 Background of optical packaging technology road map.....	5
2.2 Advantages of optical interconnects.....	7
2.3 Planar embedded optical waveguides.....	9
3 Standardization of board-level optical packaging.....	9
3.1 Role of IEC TC86/JWG9 (with TC91).....	9
3.2 Optical circuit boards [20].....	10
3.3 Optical backplanes [22].....	11
3.4 Optical circuit board connectors [23].....	13
3.5 Opto-electronic modules on boards.....	14
3.6 Originating standards.....	15
4 Standardization road map.....	16
4.1 Performance trends for optical circuit boards.....	16
5 Standardization road map of optical circuit boards.....	17
Bibliography.....	18
Figure 1 – Data transmission speed and capability trends for network traffic and server systems [2].....	6
Figure 2 – Internet traffic and router power consumption in Japan [5].....	7
Figure 3 – Increase of power consumption in future network.....	8
Figure 4 – Comparison of power consumption of 10 Tbps electrical and optical routers.....	9
Figure 5 – Discussion field in IEC TC86/JWG9 (with TC91).....	10
Figure 6 – Classification of optical circuit boards.....	11
Figure 7 – Four types of optical backplane applications.....	13
Figure 8 – Classification of optical circuit board connectors.....	14
Figure 9 – Classification of optical modules on boards.....	15
Figure 10 – De facto-standards in Japan [24].....	15
Figure 11 – Performance trends for optical circuit boards.....	16
Figure 12 – Standardization roadmap of optical circuit board and its related optical packaging.....	17

## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

### ROADMAP OF OPTICAL CIRCUIT BOARDS AND THEIR RELATED PACKAGING TECHNOLOGIES

#### 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) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

The main task of IEC technical committees is to prepare International Standards. However, a technical committee may propose the publication of a technical report when it has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard, for example "state of the art".

IEC 62658, which is a technical report, has been prepared by IEC technical committee 86: Fibre optics.

The text of this technical report is based on the following documents:

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
86/442/DTR	86/453/RVC

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

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

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

**IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.**

## ROADMAP OF OPTICAL CIRCUIT BOARDS AND THEIR RELATED PACKAGING TECHNOLOGIES

### 1 Scope

This Technical Report covers the roadmap of optical circuit boards, and its related packaging technologies including optical circuit board connectors and optical modules on boards.

### 2 General

#### 2.1 Background of optical packaging technology road map

The volume of network traffic is dramatically increasing due to the amount of data being captured, processed, conveyed and stored as digital information. This information is generated from many sources, including critical business applications, email communications, the Internet and multimedia applications which have collectively fuelled an increase in demand for data networking and storage capacity. In addition, the proliferation of media rich applications, such as digital music and video sharing services is fuelling a concurrent increase in data processing in data centres [1]<sup>1</sup>. The growth in network traffic attributed to personalized content is 20 % per month, giving rise to a doubling of network traffic every 1,5 years. However, this is out of step with the input/output (I/O) performance or I/O throughput of servers, which doubles every 2 years. Therefore, there is an increasing gap between the performance evolution of network equipment such as servers, and the growth in network traffic (Figure 1) [2].

---

<sup>1</sup> Figures in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.