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S T A N D A R D S

Energy Management Subcommittee

SCTE STANDARD

SCTE 203 2019

**Product Environmental Requirements for Cable
Telecommunications Facilities – Test Methods**

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The specification purpose is to define test methods to evaluate equipment compliance with criteria specified in ANSI/SCTE 186 2012.

1.2 Scope

This document is identical to SCTE 203 2014 except for informative components which may have been updated such as the title page, NOTICE text, headers and footers. No normative changes have been made to this document.

This document specifies physical, environmental, electrical, and sustainability test procedures to evaluate equipment compliance with requirements defined in ANSI/SCTE 186 2012.

1.3 Requirements Syntax

Throughout this document, specific words are used to define the requirements significance. These words are:

"shall"	This word means that the item is an absolute requirement of this specification.
"shall not"	This phrase means that the item is an absolute prohibition of this specification.
"should"	This word means that there may be valid reasons in particular circumstances to ignore this item, but the full implications should be understood and the case carefully weighed before choosing a different course.
"should not"	This phrase means that there may exist valid reasons in particular circumstances when the listed behavior is acceptable or even useful, but the full implications should be understood and the case carefully weighed before implementing any behavior described with this label.
"may"	This word means that this item is truly optional. One vendor may choose to include the item because a particular marketplace requires it or because it enhances the product, for example; another vendor may omit the same item.

1.4 Acronyms

Table 1-1: Acronyms

AC	Alternating Current
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ASD	Acceleration Spectral Density
ASHRAE	American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-conditioning
ATIS	Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions
CENELEC	European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations (US)
CO	Central Office
DC	Direct Current
DOCSIS™	Data Over Cable Service Interface Specification
eCFR	Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (US)
EC	European Community
ECMA	Ecma International® <i>(formally European Computer Manufacturers Association)</i>
EFT	Electronic Fast Transient
EIA	Electronic Industries Alliance
EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility
EMI	Electromagnetic Interference
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards Institute
EUT	Equipment Under Test
FRU	Field Replaceable Unit
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
NRTL	Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (US Dept. of Labor)
OSP	Outside Plant
PacketCable™	A CableLabs® led initiative to develop interoperable interface specifications for delivering advanced, real-time multimedia services over two-way cable plant
RoHS	Restriction of Hazardous Substances
SPEC	Standard Performance Evaluation Corporation
TCG	Telecommunications Carrier Group
TIA	Telecommunications Industry Association
U	Unit, Short for Rack-Unit, Measure of vertical rack space, 1U=1.75" (44.45mm)
UPS	Uninterruptible Power Supply
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment

2 Physical Requirements

2.1 Frame and Cabinet

Refer to *ANSI T1.336-2009* for test procedures.

2.2 Equipment Static Load (chassis static force test)

No mechanical damages or visible deformation, exposure to shock hazard or sharp edges shall occur when the equipment housing is subjected to a static force of 25lbf (111N) applied via a 1.2 inch diameter steel hemisphere for a period of one (1) minute. The equipment shall withstand the static load when applied to various locations on the top, bottom, right side, and left side of the equipment both when it is free standing and when it is housed or mounted using the vendor supplied mounting brackets.

2.3 Impact Force Resistance

The external metal enclosure of the device / product (intended for use in a controlled environment) shall be subjected to an impact generated by a free-falling smooth, solid steel sphere 2 inches (5.08cm) in diameter and weighing approximately 1.18 lbs (0.535Kg).

- The sphere is to fall freely from a height of 51 inches (129.54cm) at various locations on the outside of the enclosure.
- The tests shall not result in permanent distortion to the extent that wire to ground or chassis spacing is reduced below the following values:
For 0 to 50 Vrms peak: 1/16"
For >50 to 150 Vrms peak: 1/4"
For 150 to 600 Vrms peak: 1/2"
- The tests shall not result in any distortion that produces contact of the enclosure with un-insulated electrically active parts other than those connected in a low voltage circuit.
- The tests shall not result in the unit developing any opening(s) that expose electrically active un-insulated parts that create a risk of electrical shock or high energy current levels.

2.4 Microphonics Emissions

- The device / product shall withstand minimum impact energy of 0.7 Newton-meters (Nm) applied to the device / product at various chassis locations without harmful or detrimental effect to any functional service provided by the test specimen (i.e., bit errors, spurious emissions, macro-blocking, interruption, lock-up or any other signal flow impairment).
- Microphonics impacts should be made with a calibrated impact hammer such as the E D & D Models 5110 or F22.50 (or equivalent).
- Information on the models listed above may be reviewed at <http://www.productsafet.com>.
- Specification reference for the type of impact hammer to be used is IEC 68-2-63 / 1991 (or latest version).
- Impacts shall be imparted to each of the six operational planes of the device / product to be tested.
- Depending upon the size of the product each operational plane should be divided into one or more areas and multiple impacts should be imparted to each area.
- Appropriate notations shall be made as to the location where the microphonics impact force is applied when any and all signal flow impairments are seen.
- Documentation should include written notes, diagrams, pictures, etc.
- Measurements shall be made while any and all signal flow(s) is (are) monitored for discontinuities and / or interruptions

2.5 Dissimilar Metals

Inspect and determine compliance by analysis using the following method:

- Galvanic Compatibility is defined as the differential in Anodic Index Voltage between the various metals at the junction. The maximum Anodic Index (V) differential limit for equipment shall not be greater than +/- 0.50 Volt. Galvanic compatibility

The compatibility of two different metals may be predicted by consideration of their "Anodic Index". This parameter is a measure of the electrochemical voltage that will be developed between the metal and gold. To find the relative voltage of a pair of metals it is only required to subtract their Anodic Indexes.[9]

For normal environments, such as storage in warehouses or non-temperature and humidity controlled environments, there should not be more than 0.25 V difference in the "Anodic Index". For controlled environments, in which temperature and humidity are controlled, 0.50 V can be tolerated. For harsh environments, such as outdoors, high humidity, and salt environments, there should be not more than 0.15 V difference in the "Anodic Index". For example; gold - silver would have a difference of 0.15V being acceptable [10]

Often when design requires that dissimilar metals come in contact, the galvanic compatibility is managed by finishes and plating. The finishing and plating selected facilitates the dissimilar materials being in contact and protect the base materials from corrosion.[10]

Table 2-1: Anodic Index Table

Anodic index[10]	
Metal	Index (V)
Most Cathodic	
Gold, solid and plated, Gold-platinum alloy	-0.00
Rhodium plated on silver-plated copper	-0.05
Silver, solid or plated; monel metal. High nickel-copper alloys	-0.15
Nickel, solid or plated, titanium an s alloys, Monel	-0.30
Copper, solid or plated; low brasses or bronzes; silver solder; German silvery high copper-nickel alloys; nickel-chromium alloys	-0.35
Brass and bronzes	-0.40
High brasses and bronzes	-0.45
18% chromium type corrosion-resistant steels	-0.50
Chromium plated; tin plated; 12% chromium type corrosion-resistant steels	-0.60
Tin-plate; tin-lead solder	-0.65
Lead, solid or plated; high lead alloys	-0.70
2000 series wrought aluminum	-0.75
Iron, wrought, gray or malleable, plain carbon and low alloy steels	-0.85
Aluminum, wrought alloys other than 2000 series aluminum, cast alloys of the silicon type	-0.90
Aluminum, cast alloys other than silicon type, cadmium, plated and chromate	-0.95

Hot-dip-zinc plate; galvanized steel	-1.20
Zinc, wrought; zinc-base die-casting alloys; zinc plated	-1.25
Magnesium & magnesium-base alloys, cast or wrought	-1.75
Beryllium	-1.85

2.6 Equipment labels and markings

Evaluate by inspection

1. Equipment vendor and product identification shall be visible when the unit is installed.
2. Labels for equipment user panels, connectors, controls, and power connections shall be visible when unit is installed and shall be located near their intended function.
3. Equipment certifications, compliances, approvals, and warning labels shall be visible when the unit is installed and shall be provided in the equipment user documentation.
4. Labels that display serial numbers, MAC addresses and similar information shall be visible when the equipment is installed and shall be implemented in light text on a dark background to assure legibility in non-optimum lighting.
5. Labels shall not peel, wear, crack, fade or blister under the environmental conditions in which the equipment will operate. Compliance may be evidenced by any of the following methods:
 - a. Using a permanent ink/typing ribbon meeting the requirements of ANSI/UL 969 or CAN/CSA No. 0.15
 - b. Use of a combination of materials and printing method accepted as a UL PGJ12 label system
 - c. Shelf level equipment labels shall not be placed on the top, bottom, or side, e.g., shelf level equipment labels shall be visible when the equipment is installed.
 - d. Equipment should provide an area to affix a MSO placed equipment barcode or equivalent label.
6. Laser light emitting ports shall be capped and include a yellow warning label warning of the presence of laser light emissions.

2.6.1 Packaging and Shipping Labels

Evaluate by inspection

1. Equipment package device bar code shall be placed such that it can be read and/or scanned without removing the equipment from its package or wrapping material.
2. Equipment shipping package shall have bar codes indicating its contents placed on the front upright surface.
3. Equipment packaging shall comply with Outer Shipping Container Bar Code Label Standard CEA556C and Product Package Bar Code Label Standard for Non-Retail Applications CEA624A.

2.6.2 ESD Labels and Documentation

Evaluate by inspection

1. Equipment shall be labeled in compliance with EIA-471-1996, Symbol and Label for Electrostatic Sensitive Devices.
2. The ESD label should be located on the equipment front. Alternative locations are acceptable if there is no room for a front of equipment label.
3. Equipment documentation shall specify any ESD sensitivity issues.
4. Instructions and procedures to prevent ESD problems shall be provided in the equipment user documentation

3 Environmental Requirements

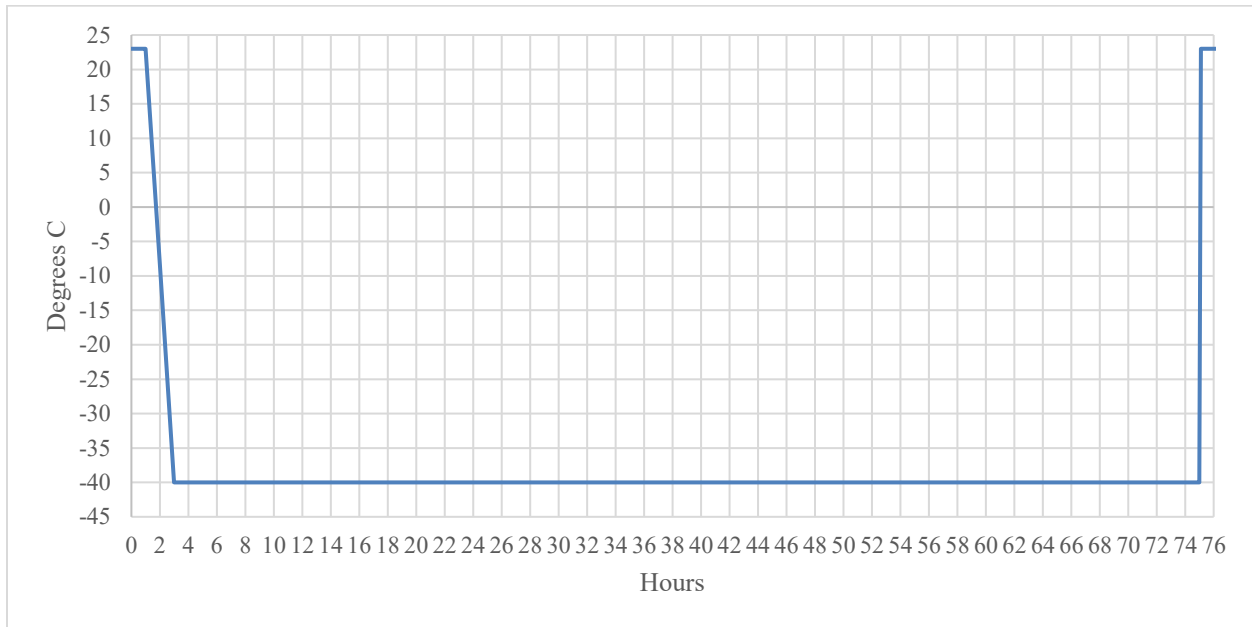
This section documents equipment transportation, storage, and operating environmental test methods.

3.1 Climate

3.1.1 Transportation/Storage Temperature and Humidity

Low Temperature Exposure and Thermal Shock Test Description

Transportation/Storage low temperature exposure compliance shall be implemented and documented as specified in IEC 60068-2-1, Test Method Ab.



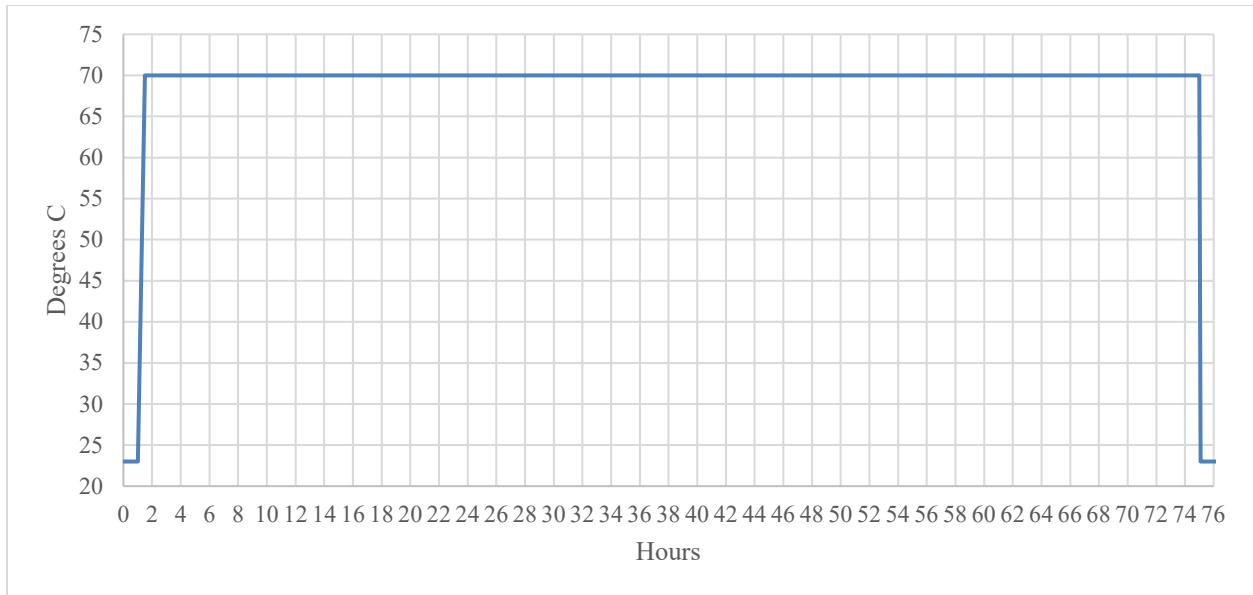
The following test sequence shall be executed:

1. Confirm EUT functions normally
2. Place the packaged and non-powered EUT in a test chamber and achieve EUT stability at 23°C.
3. Transition the EUT to -40°C at a 30°C/Hr rate. Relative humidity is not controlled.
4. Maintain the EUT at -40°C for 72 hours. Relative humidity is not controlled.
5. Transition the EUT to ambient room temperature and relative humidity in ≤ 5 minutes.
6. Remove the EUT from its package and allow time for the EUT to thermally stabilize to room temperature.
7. Power on the EUT and confirm normal operation without impairment.

The test procedure specified in *GR-63-CORE, Issue 3, March 2006*; Section 5.1.1.1 may be used as an alternative method to assure compliance with transportation/storage high temperature exposure and thermal shock. The test sequence is the same as described above.

3.1.1.1 High Temperature Exposure and Thermal Shock Test Description

Transportation/Storage high temperature exposure compliance shall be confirmed and documented as specified in IEC 60068-2-2 Test Method Bb: Dry Heat.



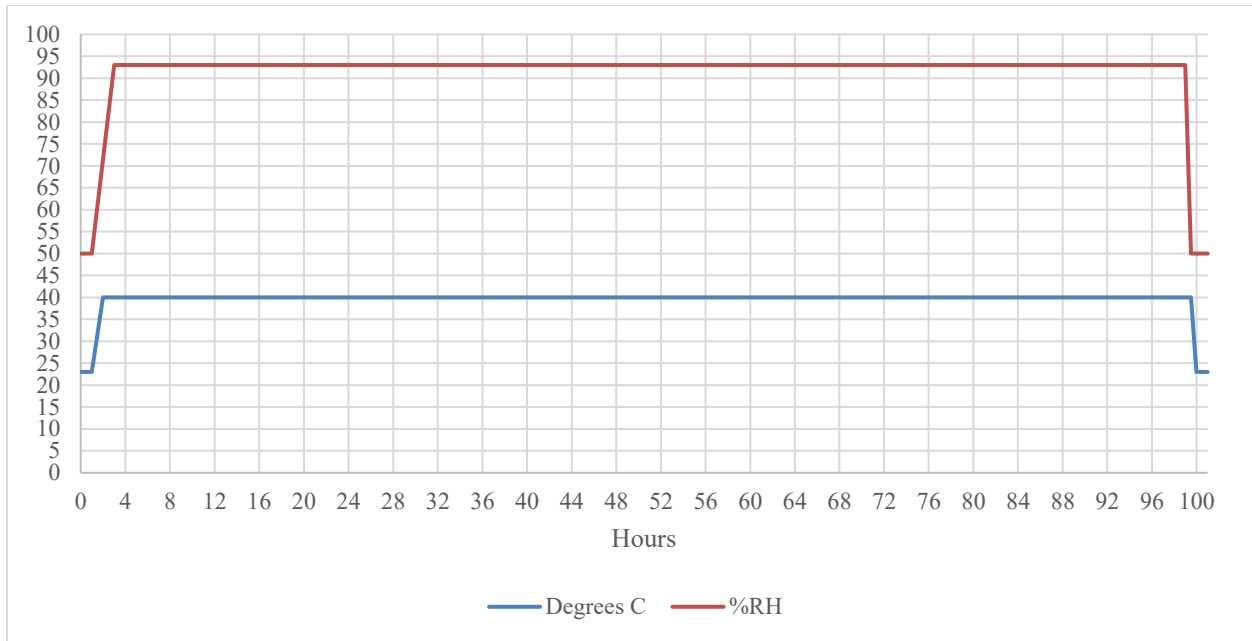
The following test sequence shall be executed:

1. Confirm EUT functions normally
2. Place the packaged and non-powered EUT in a test chamber and achieve EUT stability at 23⁰C.
3. Transition the EUT to 70⁰C at a 30⁰C/Hr rate. Relative humidity is not controlled.
4. Maintain the EUT at 70⁰C for 72 hours. Relative humidity is not controlled.
5. Transition the EUT to ambient room temperature and relative humidity in ≤ 5 minutes.
6. Remove the EUT from its package and allow time for the EUT to thermally stabilize to room temperature.
7. Power on the EUT and confirm normal operation without impairment.

The test procedure specified in **GR-63-CORE, Issue 3, March 2006**; Section 5.1.1.3 may be used as an alternative method to assure compliance transportation/Storage high temperature exposure and thermal shock. The test sequence is the same as described above with the exception that relative humidity is controlled.

3.1.1.2 High Relative Humidity Exposure Test Description

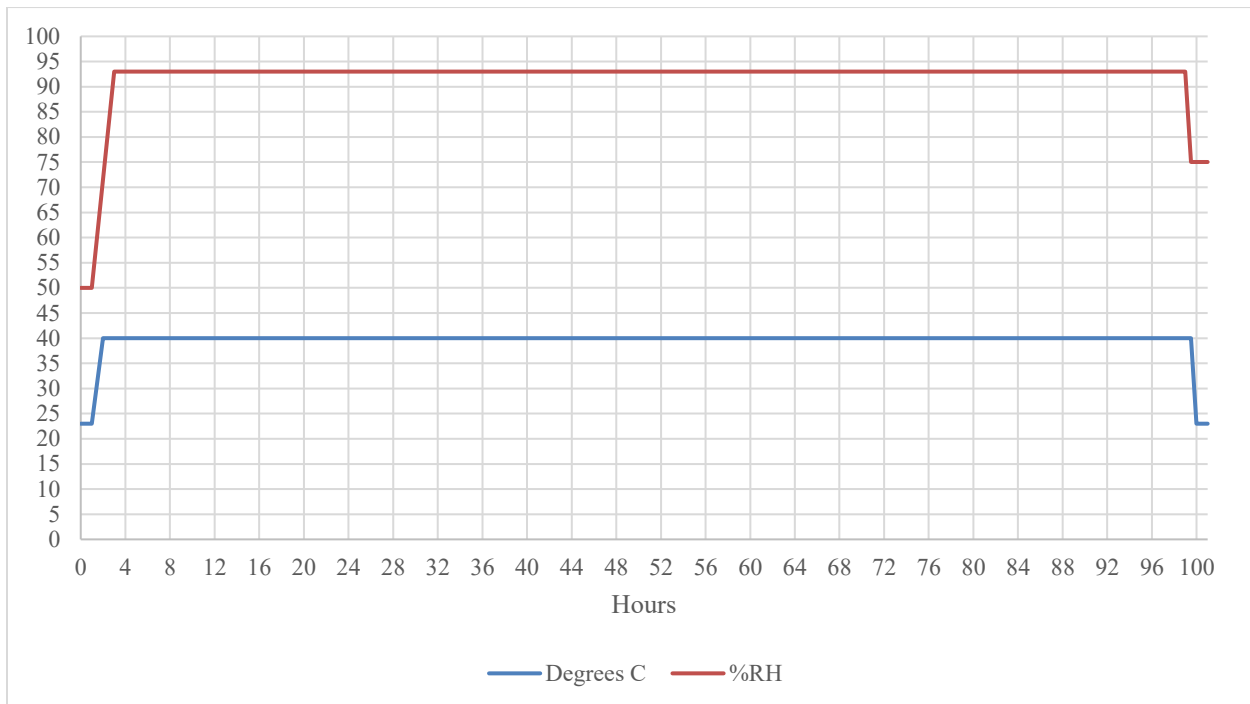
Transportation/Storage high relative humidity exposure shall be confirmed and documented as specified in **GR-63-CORE, Issue 3, March 2006**; Section 5.1.1.2.



The following test sequence shall be executed:

1. Confirm the EUT functions normally at ambient room temperature and relative humidity.
2. Package the EUT for normal transportation and place it in a test chamber and achieve stability at 23⁰C / 50% RH.
3. Monitor the chamber temperature and RH continuously during the test
4. Transition the EUT to +40⁰C at a 30⁰C/Hr rate.
5. Maintain the EUT at +40⁰C and transition to 93% RH within a time of no more than 2 hours.
6. Maintain the EUT at +40⁰C and 93% RH for 96 hours.
7. Maintain the EUT at +40⁰C and transition to 50% RH within a time of no more than 30 minutes.
8. Transition the EUT to +23⁰C at a 30⁰C/Hr rate while maintaining a 50% RH.
9. Remove the unit from test chamber and confirm normal operation without impairment.

Transportation/Storage relative humidity using a slow temperature change may be confirmed and documented using the alternative test method specified in Test Method IEC 60068-2-78. For the alternate test method, the following test sequence shall be executed:

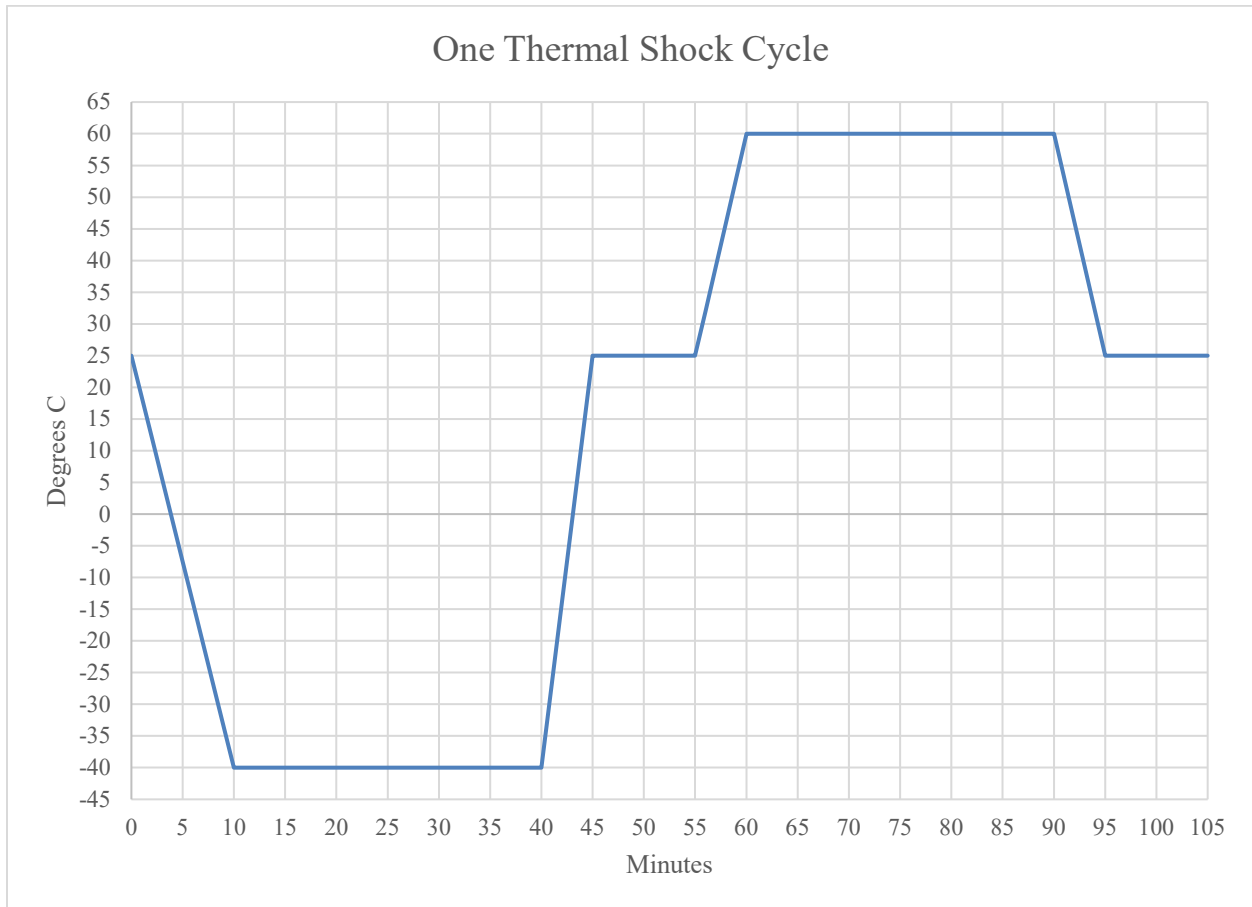


1. Confirm the EUT functions normally.
2. Package the EUT for normal transportation and place it in a test chamber and achieve stability at 23⁰C / 50% RH. (Temperature and RH tolerances are specified in IEC 60068-2-78.).
3. Monitor the chamber temperature and RH continuously during the test
4. Transition the EUT to +40⁰C / 50% RH at a 30⁰C/Hr rate.
5. Transition the EUT to +40⁰C / 93% RH within a time of no more than 2 hours.
6. Maintain the EUT at +40⁰C / 93% RH for 96 hours.
7. Transition the EUT to +40⁰C at 73% to 77 % RH within a time of no more than 30 minutes.
8. Transition the EUT to +23⁰C in less than 30 minutes.
9. Achieve EUT temperature and relative humidity stability.
10. Remove the unit from test chamber (if necessary), apply power, and confirm normal operation without impairment.

Thermal Shock Test Description

Thermal shock compliance shall be confirmed using the test procedure described in this section. The general test method is to execute 3 test cycles of soaking and rapidly transitioning a packaged and non-powered EUT between

transportation and storage high/low temperature limits. The EUT is then allowed to temperature stabilize at ambient room temperature and tested to confirm operation without impairment.



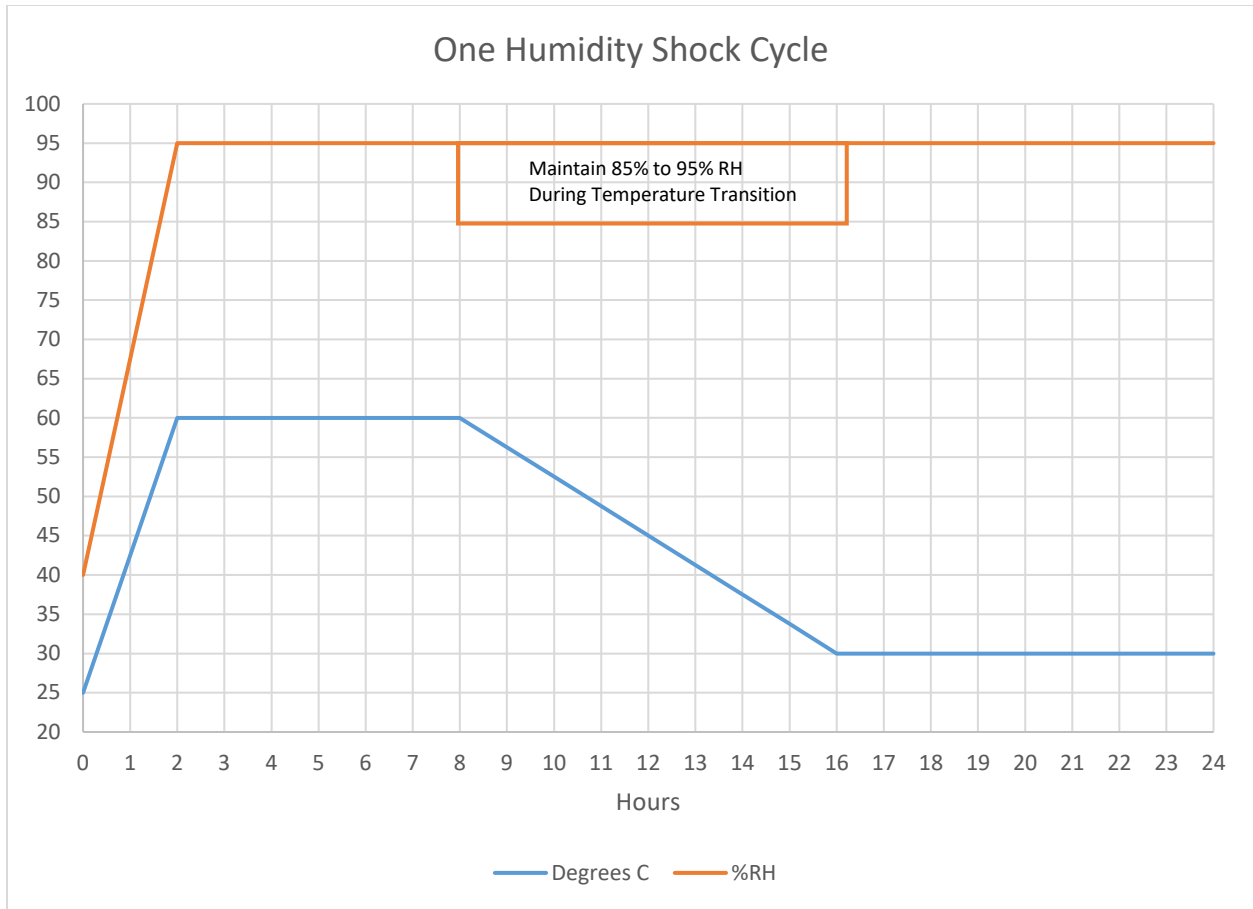
The following test sequence shall be executed:

Confirm the EUT functions normally.

1. Place the EUT in a test chamber and achieve stabilization at 25⁰C. Relative Humidity is not controlled during this test.
2. Test Cycle:
 - a. Maintain the EUT at -40⁰C for 30 minutes.
 - b. Transition the EUT to 25⁰C in ≤ 5 minutes.
 - c. Maintain the EUT at 25⁰C for 10 minutes.
 - d. Transition the EUT to 60⁰C in ≤ 5 minutes.
 - e. Maintain the EUT at 60⁰C for 30 minutes.
 - f. Transition the EUT to 25⁰C in ≤ 5 minutes.
 - g. Maintain the EUT at 25⁰C for 10 minutes.
3. Repeat the Test Cycle 2 additional times.
4. Allow the EUT temperature to stabilize at 25⁰C.
Remove EUT from test chamber, unpack it, apply power, and confirm EUT operates properly without performance degradation.

Humidity Shock (non-powered) Test Description

Cable telecommunications equipment shall be fully operational and meet all electrical specifications after testing to MIL-STD-810D, *method 507.2, Procedure III-Aggravated*.



The test sequence is:

1. Prepare the equipment under test in accordance to MIL-STD-810D, 19July1983 General Requirements, Section 4.5.2 and perform the pretest standard ambient checkout
2. Gradually raise the chamber internal temperature to +60° C and target 95% relative humidity over a 2 hour interval
3. Maintain +60° C (+140° F) and 95% relative humidity for a minimum of 6 hours
4. Maintain 85% or greater relative humidity while gradually reducing the internal chamber temperature over an 8 hour interval to +30° C (+86° F)
5. Maintain +30° C (+86° F) at 95% relative humidity for 8 hours soaking/baking period
6. Repeat steps 2, 3, and 4 for a total of 10 cycles (not less than 240 hours)

3.1.2 Operating Temperature, Humidity, and Test Description

The test procedure specified in *GR-63-CORE, Issue 3, March 2006*; Section 5.1.2 shall be used to confirm compliance with equipment normal operating temperature and relative humidity.

3.1.3 Operating Altitude Test Description

The test procedure specified in *GR-63-CORE, Issue 3, March 2006*; Section 5.1.3 shall be used to confirm compliance with equipment normal operating temperature and relative humidity.

For consistency with GR-63 procedure, operating altitude/temp break points should be 50C up to 6000 ft & 40C from 6000 ft to 13000 ft.

3.1.4 Operating Internal Temperature Margin Test Description

The test procedure specified in *GR-63-CORE, Issue 3, March 2006*; Section 5.1.4 should be used to evaluate equipment operation when exposed to temperatures exceeding the normal operating range.

3.1.5 Equipment Cooling Fans

Refer to SCTE 186 3.1.5 and test or inspect for compliance.

3.1.6 Equipment Surface Temperatures

The test procedures specified in *GR-63-CORE, Issue 3, March 2006*; Section 5.1.6 shall be used to evaluate equipment surfaces temperatures comply with limits specified in SCTE 186 section 3.1.6.

3.2 Shock and Vibration

3.2.1 Packaged Equipment Free Fall Drop

The test procedure specified in IEC 60068-2-31: *Free fall – Procedure 1* shall be used to evaluate packaged equipment tolerance to free fall drops.

The test procedure specified in *GR-63-CORE, Issue 3, March 2006*; Section 5.3.1 may be used as an alternate procedure to evaluate packaged equipment tolerance to free fall drops.

3.2.2 Unpacked Equipment Free Fall Drop

The test procedure specified in *GR-63-CORE, Issue 3, March 2006*; Section 5.3.2 shall be used to evaluate unpackaged equipment tolerance to free fall drops.

3.2.3 Transportation Mechanical Shock

The test requirements are specified in Table 6 of ETSI EN 300 019-2-2 V2.2.1, referencing the test procedure specified in IEC 60068-2-27: *Test Eb: Bump* shall be used to evaluate packaged equipment tolerance to transportation mechanical shock.

3.2.4 Transportation Mechanical Vibration

Compliance with equipment transportation and storage random vibration limits shall be tested using IEC 60068-2-64; *Test Fh: Vibration, broadband random and guidance*. This is the test method specified in *EN 300 019-2-2, V 2.1.2, 1999-09* for testing equipment to transportation mechanical vibration.

Note: GR-63-CORE, Issue 3, March 2006; Section 5.4.3 defers to EN 300 019-2-2, V 2.1.2, 1999-09 for its vibration test method and may be used as an alternate for testing equipment tolerance to transportation mechanical vibration.

Alternate method: GR-63-CORE Issue 4, 2012 may be used as an alternate test standard.

3.2.5 Operating Mechanical Vibration

Equipment operating mechanical vibration tests shall be tested according to GR-63-CORE Issue 3, March 2006 5.4.2 using the swept sine method subjected to vibration while securely mounted to the shaker to the applicable levels below.

Rack or frame mounted equipment.

- 0.1g from 5hz to 100hz and back to 5hz at a rate of 0.1 octave per minute, repeated in each of 3 mutually perpendicular axis. The test duration is approximately 90 minutes per axis.

Unmounted assemblies or subassembly equipment

- 1g from 5hz to 100hz and back to 5hz at a rate of 0.25 octaves per minute, repeated in each of 3 mutually perpendicular axis. The test duration is approximately 35 minutes per axis.

Alternate Test method for rack or frame mounted equipment:

- GR-63-CORE Issue 4, 2012 5.4.2.1 Option 2 random vibration test method. Subject the equipment to the random vibration levels while securely mounted to the shaker. Repeat in each of 3 mutually perpendicular axis. The test duration is approximately 30 minutes per axis.

Table 3-1: Random Vibration Test Method

Frequency Range (Hz)	Test Severity PSD Level
5-10	+12 dB/octave
10-50	0.00042 g ² /Hz (0.04 m ² /sec ³)
50-100	-12 dB/octave

3.2.6 Operating Mechanical Shock

Equipment <25kg (50lbs) shall continue to operate without manual intervention when subjected to a maximum mechanical shock to the equipment chassis of 63g based on a half-sine shock pulse of 2 milliseconds duration applied to the equipment surface front, back, top, bottom, left side and right side using the test method and apparatus described in IEC 60068-2-27.

Equipment >25kg (55lbs) shall continue to operate without manual intervention when subjected to drop test specified in GR-63-CORE Issue 3, section 5.3.2.

3.2.7 Earthquake resistance

Earthquake resistance tests shall be as specified in *ATIS 0600329, Edition 8 2008, Network Equipment – Earthquake Resistance*.

Alternate test: GR-63-CORE Issue 3, 2006 5.4.1 Earthquake Test Methods

3.3 Contaminant Resistance

Equipment contamination sources include outdoor pollutions and facility generated contaminants. Contaminants come in the form of gases, solids, and liquids and are influenced by equipment location, weather, outdoor pollutant levels, facility construction, facility/equipment filtration, and facility/equipment maintenance practices.

3.3.1 Equipment Airborne Contaminant Resistance

Recommended methods to evaluate equipment resistance to airborne contaminants are provided in GR-63-CORE, Issue 3, March 2006; NEBS Requirements: Physical Protection; Section 5.5.

3.3.2 Solvent Resistance¹

Dampen a clean cotton cloth with each solvent listed below in turn (do not mix solvents). Rub each contactable surface that is a unique material type or covered with a unique coating, including labels, for 30 seconds. Inspect for deformation, wear or blemish.

- Alcohol
- Ammonia
- Baking Soda and water (slurry)
- Dish Soap
- Detergent
- Vinegar
- Lemon

¹ NGAA Converged Multiservice Access Platform Product Specification, August 2010, Section 8.7.6

Powdered Borax and water (slurry)
Bleach

3.4 Equipment Safety

3.4.1 Safety of Information Technology equipment

Equipment shall comply with ANSI/UL60950-1-2007, "Information Technology Equipment-Safety-Part2: General Requirements.

3.4.2 Laser safety

No test required.

3.4.3 Fire safety

No test required.

3.4.4 Equipment Alarms and Automatic Shut Down

No test required.

4 Electrical Requirements

4.1 Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)

This section addresses electromagnetic emission and immunity requirements test methods for cable telecommunications products deployed in mission critical cable facilities.

4.1.1 Radiated Emissions

This specification uses FCC Parts 15 Subpart B criteria for equipment radiated and conducted emissions. Allowable radiated emissions criteria vary based on whether the equipment is designed to meet Class-A or Class-B limits. The less strict Class-A limits have traditionally been used in telecommunications facilities. Some operators are emphasizing the need to further reduce equipment radiated emissions by requiring equipment meet the Class-B limits. Others still accept Class-A limits.

This specification addresses the difference between operator practices by noting equipment meeting Class-A limits are acceptable to **some** operators but equipment targeted for **all** operators must meet Class-B limits. This specification encourages vendors to recognize the transition toward Class-B limits and develop their equipment accordingly.

4.1.1.1 Radiated Emissions FCC Limits – Unintentional Radiators

- Measurement procedures shall be as specified in ANSI C63.4:2009 (or current edition)

4.1.1.2 Radiated Emissions CISPR 22 Limits – Unintentional Radiators

- Measurement procedures shall be as specified in IEC CISPR 22 Edition 6, 2008 (or current edition)

4.1.2 Conducted Emissions

4.1.2.1 Power-On Spurious Emissions

- Conducted emissions measurements 4.1.2.2, 4.1.2.3 and 4.1.2.4 shall also be measured during AC power-on and equipment power-up cycle.

4.1.2.2 Conducted Emissions

4.1.2.3 The test method to be used is specified in IEC CISPR 22 Edition 6, 2008 (or current edition) DC ports Conducted Emissions

The test method to be used is specified in IEC CISPR 22 Edition 6, 2008 (or current edition)

4.1.2.4 Conducted Emissions – Telecommunications/Network Ports

The test method to be used is specified in IEC CISPR 22 Edition 6, 2008 (or current edition)

4.1.3 Immunity Criteria

4.1.3.1 Enclosure

4.1.3.1.1 Radiated Immunity

Equipment shall be tested for continuous radiated immunity as specified in **IEC 61000-4-3, Ed 3.2, 2010-04; Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques – radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test**

4.1.3.1.2 Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)

1. Electrostatic discharge tests shall be executed according to clauses 7 and 8 of **IEC 61000-4-2, Edition 1.2, 2001-04; Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-2**. Positive and negative polarity voltage tests are required.
2. Tests shall be performed on all accessible equipment points accessible when the equipment is operating, is being installed, or while under maintenance.
3. Contact discharge method tests shall be applied to conductive surfaces and conductive planes. Air discharge method tests shall be applied to insulating surfaces.
4. Test points for both normal operating, storage, and maintenance type ESD testing shall be selected based on recommendations in IEC 61000-4-2, Clause 8.

4.1.3.2 AC Power Port

4.1.3.2.1 Conducted RF Immunity – AC Power Port

The AC power port continuous conducted immunity test shall be implemented as specified in **IEC 61000-4-6 ed 3.0, 2008; Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-6: Testing and Measurement Techniques-Immunity to Conducted Disturbances, Induced by Radio Frequency Fields**

4.1.3.2.2 Surge Immunity – AC Power Port

The AC power port surge immunity test shall be implemented in accordance with IEC 61000-4-5.

4.1.3.2.3 Electronic Fast Transients – AC Power Port

Electrical Fast Transient testing is to be performed according to **IEC 61000-4-4, Second Edition, 2004-07; Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test**

4.1.3.2.4 Voltage Dips – AC Power Port

IEC 61000-4-11, Second Edition, 2004-03; Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-11 shall be used to test compliance with SCTE 186 AC power port immunity to voltage dips.

4.1.3.2.5 Voltage Interruptions – AC Power Port

IEC 61000-4-11, Second Edition, 2004-03; Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-11 shall be used to test compliance with SCTE 186 AC power port immunity to voltage interruptions.

4.1.3.3 DC Power Port

4.1.3.3.1 Conducted RF Immunity – DC Power Port

IEC 61000-4-6 ed 3.0, 2008; Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-6: Testing and Measurement Techniques-Immunity to Conducted Disturbances, Induced by Radio Frequency Fields shall be used to test compliance with SCTE 186 DC power port conducted RF immunity.

4.1.3.3.2 Electronic Fast Transients – DC Power Port

IEC 61000-4-4, Second Edition, 2004-07; Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test. 2004 shall be used to test compliance with SCTE 186 DC power port immunity to electronic fast transients.

4.1.3.3.3 DC Voltage Fluctuation – DC Power Port

Test to the requirements of SCTE 186 section 4.1.3.3.3

4.1.3.4 Telecommunications/Network Port

4.1.3.4.1 Conducted RF Immunity – Telecommunications/Network Port

IEC 61000-4-6 ed 3.0, 2008; Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-6: Testing and Measurement Techniques-Immunity to Conducted Disturbances, Induced by Radio Frequency Fields shall be used to test compliance with SCTE 186 telecommunications/network port conducted RF immunity.

4.1.3.4.2 Surge Immunity – Telecommunications/Network Ports²

IEC 61000-4-5, Second Edition, 2005-11; Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-5: Testing and measurement techniques – Surge immunity test shall be used to test compliance with SCTE 186 telecommunications/network port surge immunity.

4.1.3.4.3 Electronic Fast Transients - Telecommunications/Network Ports

IEC 61000-4-4, Second Edition, 2004-07; Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test. 2004 shall be used to test compliance with SCTE 186 telecommunications/network port immunity to electronic fast transients.

4.2 Grounding and Bonding³

Inspect to requirements of SCTE 186 for compliance

²Criteria is from **NGAA Converged Multiservice Access Platform Product Specification, August 2010**, Section 8.6.6

³Reference Section 8.6.7 of **NGAA Converged Multiservice Access Platform Product Specification, August 2010**

5 Sustainability Requirements

5.1 Product Development

No need for test procedures for this section and its sub-sections.

5.1.1 Life Cycle Thinking⁴

5.1.2 Material Efficiency

5.1.3 Energy Efficiency

5.1.4 Consumables and Batteries

5.2 Product Operation

No need to define tests here as test would be product specific.

5.2.1 Airflow

5.2.2 Air filters

5.2.3 Heat Release

5.2.4 Energy Efficiency

5.2.4.1 *General Requirements for Equipment Energy Efficiency*

1. Equipment shall measure and report energy/internal power supply efficiency in accordance with *Generalized Test Protocol for Calculating the Energy Efficiency of Internal AC-DC and DC-DC Power Supplies, Revision 6.5*.
2. Equipment AC-to-DC power supply performance shall be characterized in accordance with **ANSI/SCTE 46 2007, Test Methods for AC to DC Power Supplies**.
3. Equipment DC-to-DC power supply performance shall be characterized in accordance with **ANSI/SCTE 46 2007, Test Methods for AC to DC Power Supplies**, modified as needed to cover DC rather than AC input.⁵
4. Equipment providers shall identify the specific energy modes in which the product operates and shall document the energy consumption for each operating mode.

5.2.4.2 *Computer Energy Efficiency*

5.2.4.3 *Computer Server Energy Efficiency*

⁴Includes information from *ECMA-341, 4th edition December 2010, Environmental Design Consideration for ICT and CE Products*, Section 5: Life Cycle Thinking and Section 4: Terms and Definitions

⁵ NGAA Converged Multiservice Access Platform Product Specification, August 2010, section 8.6.4

5.2.4.3.1 ATIS Server TEER⁶

5.2.4.4 *Transport Equipment Energy Efficiency*

5.2.4.4.1 ATIS Transport TEER⁷

5.2.4.5 *Router and Ethernet Switch Efficiency*

5.2.4.5.1 ATIS Router and Ethernet Switch TEER⁸

5.2.5 Emissions

5.2.5.1 *Chemical Emission*

5.2.5.2 *Acoustic emissions*

Reference ATIS-0600005.2006 for test methods.

5.3 Product Lifetime

No need for test method.

5.4 Product Disposal

No need for test method.

⁶ Reference *ATIS 060015.01.2009, Energy Efficiency for Telecommunication Equipment: Methodology for Measurement and Reporting - Server Requirements* for complete details to calculate, test, and report server TEER.

⁷ Reference *ATIS 060015.02.2009, Energy Efficiency for Telecommunication Equipment: Methodology for Measurement and Reporting - Transport Requirements* for complete details to calculate, test and report transport equipment TEER

⁸ Reference *ATIS 0600014.03; 2009, Energy Efficiency for Telecommunication Equipment: Methodology for Measurement and Reporting for Router and Ethernet Switch Products* for complete details to calculate, test, and report Router and Ethernet Switch TEER

6 Quality Requirements

6.1 Reliability

No test methods needed.

6.2 Highly Accelerated Life Testing (HALT)

No way to define this as it would be product specific.

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