



כנס יועצי מערכות תקשורת

22-24 אוקטובר - מלון דניאל ים המלח

Cables for modern new Applications and Data Centers

Presenter
Jacob Ben Ary

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- **Project leader and editor of IEC balanced pair cable standards IEC 61156-2 to 8**
- **Editor of IEC cable specification 1200 MHz IEC 61156-7 and 8**
- **Israel Expert representative in IEC-46C/WG7**
- **Israel Expert representative in IEC-46A/WG3**
- **Member IEEE-SA**
- **Member IEEE-EMC**
- **Member ISA**

LAN/cabling Applications

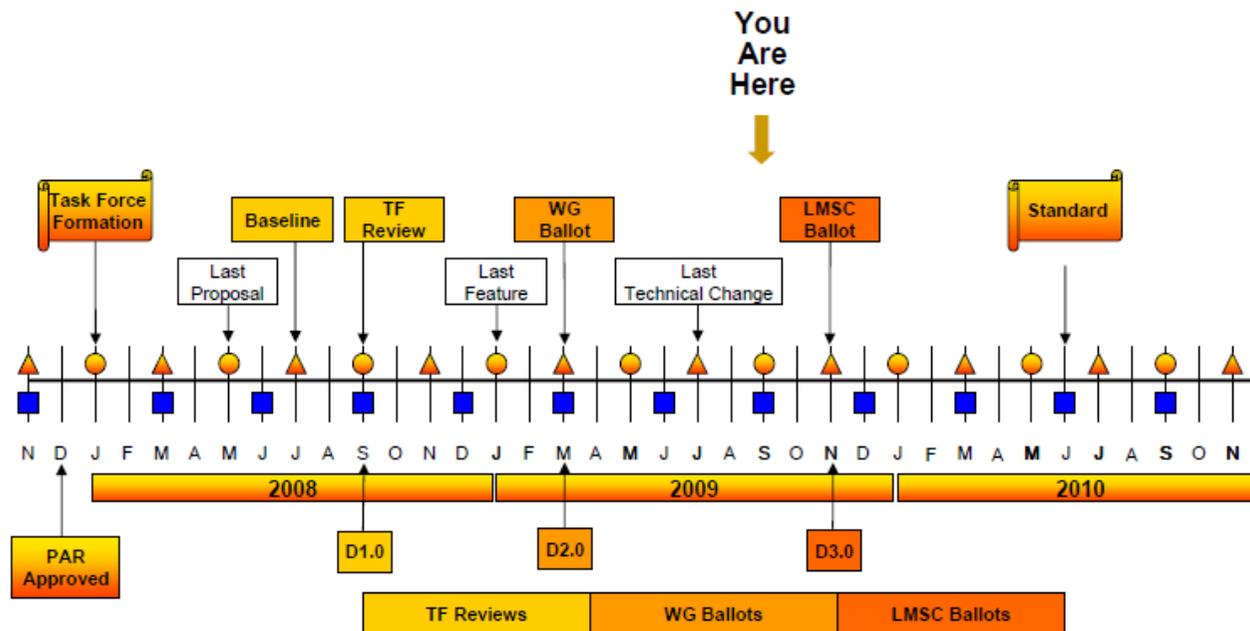
LAN Protocols	1 Mbps	10 Mbps	100 Mbps	1 Gbps	10 Gbps	40/100 Gbps
Cabling Category		3 (4)	5	5e, 6	6 _A , 7, 7 _A	7 _A , 8?
Bandwidth (MHz)		16	100	100	500, 600 1000	<u>IEEE 802.3ba</u> >1000 ?

IEEE P802.3ba
40Gb/s and 100Gb/s Ethernet
Task Force

Agenda and General Information

Chicago, IL
September, 2009

IEEE P802.3ba Task Force Timeline



* Adopted by IEEE P802.3ba TF at March 08 Plenary

Legend	
▲	IEEE 802 Plenary
●	IEEE 802.3 Interim
■	IEEE-SA Standards Board

Standards

<u>Bandwidth</u> <u>(MHz)</u>	<u>Application</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Notes</u>
100	100 BASE-T 1 GBASE-T	5e	IEC 61156-5/6	Published
	100 BASE-T 1 GBASE-T	5e	TIA 568B	Published
250	100 BASE-T 1 GBASE-T	6	IEC 61156-5/6	Published 1 GBASE-T only
	100 BASE-T 1 GBASE-T	6	TIA 568B.2-1	Published 1 GBASE-T only

Standards

<u>Bandwidth</u> <u>(MHz)</u>	<u>Application</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Notes</u>
500	10 GBASE-T	6 _A	IEC 61156-5/6	Published
	10 GBASE-T	6 _A	TIA 568B.2-10	(TIA 568C)
600	10 GBASE-T	7	IEC 61156-5/6	Published
1000	10 GBASE-T	7 _A	IEC 61156-5/6	Published
1200	10 GBASE-T Multiservice	Exceeds 7 _A	IEC 61156-7/8	7 – Published 8 - FDIS

Common Transmission Terms

- Primary parameters

- *Resistance* (Resistance unbalance)
- *Capacitance* (Capacitance Unbalance)
- *Inductance* (Self, Circuit)

Note: the Unbalance issues bring the unbalance transmission characteristics (TCL, common mode noise) and a poor EMC.

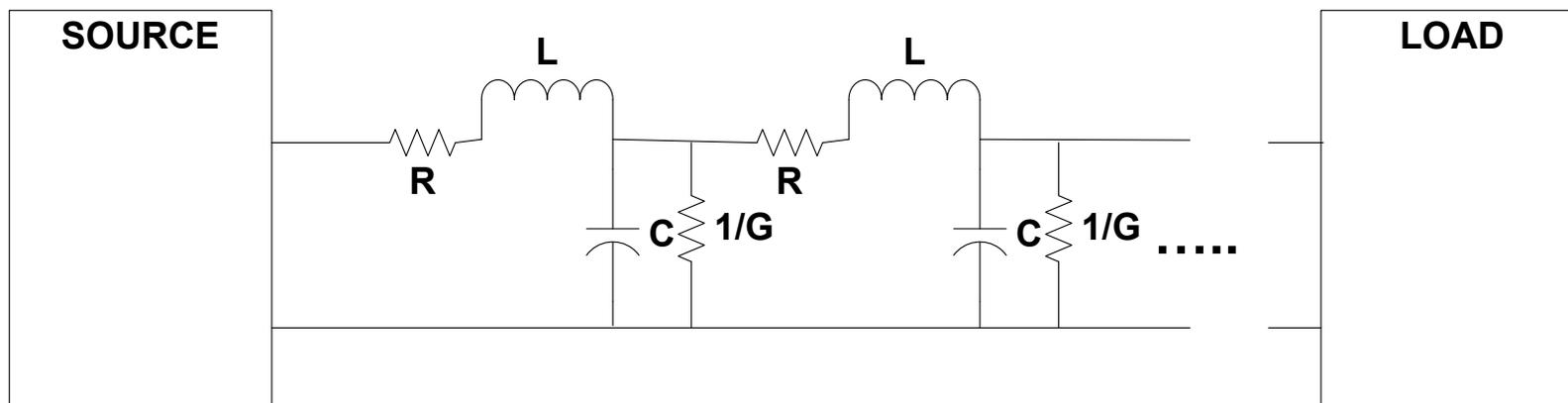
- Secondary parameters

- *Attenuation*
- *Impedance*
- *Return Loss*

- Electrical noise
 - *Cross Talk* (Near end, Far end)
 - *EMI/RFI*
 - *Alien Cross Talk*

Transmission line Model

TRANSMISSION LINE



Return Loss RL

Return Loss (RL)

- Whenever an electromagnetic wave encounters a change in impedance, some of the signal is reflected
- The difference between the impedances determines the amplitude of the reflected and the transmitted waves
- RL is the amount of reflection due to impedance changes relative to the characteristic value expressed in dB

$$RL = 20 \log \frac{Z_{in} - Z_0}{Z_{in} + Z_0}$$

Impedance Z

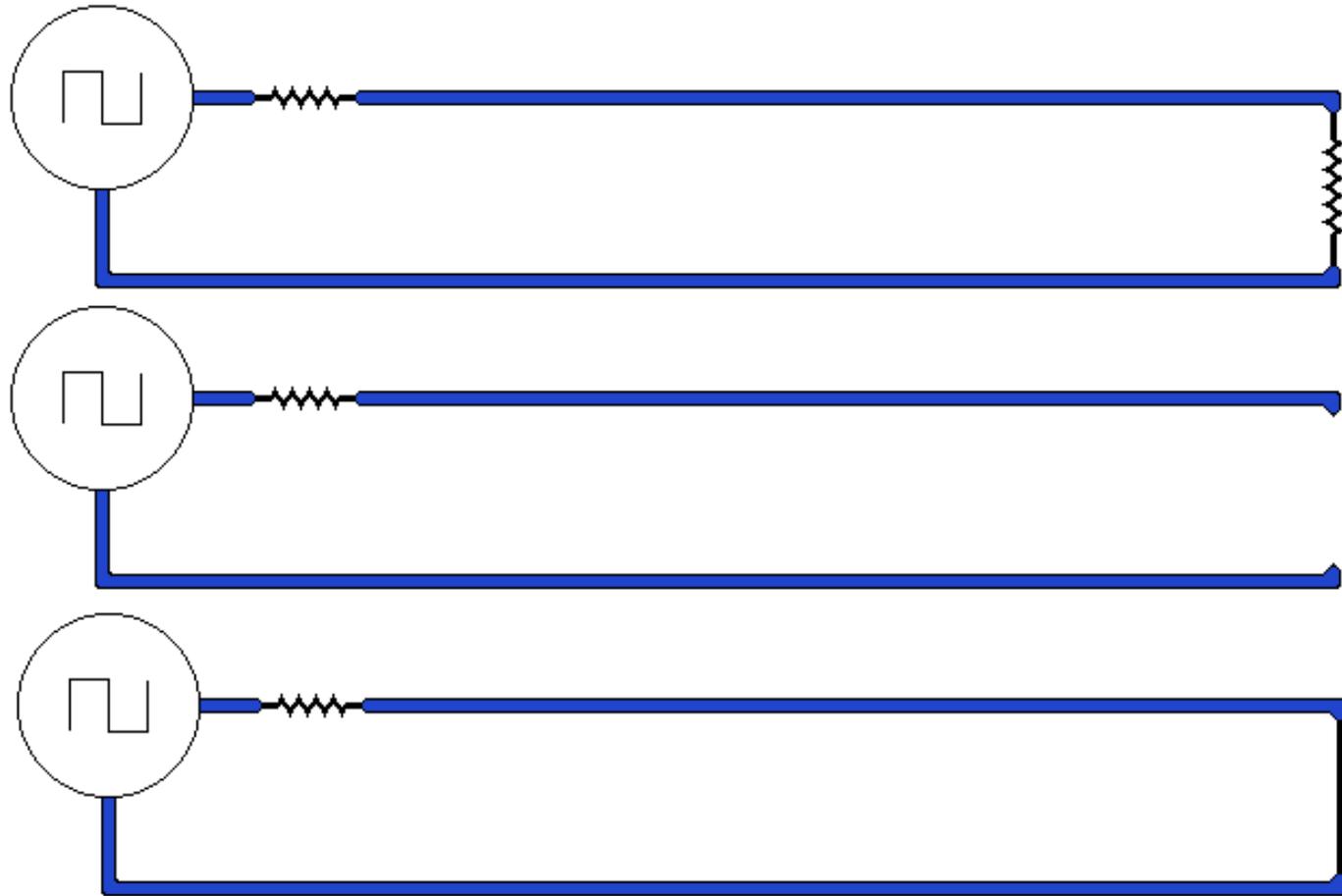
- The characteristic impedance is defined by the line primary parameters and the geometry of the wires.
- The common approximation equation of Characteristic impedance is:

$$Z = \sqrt{\frac{R + jWL}{G + jWC}}$$

RL (impedance mismatch) effects

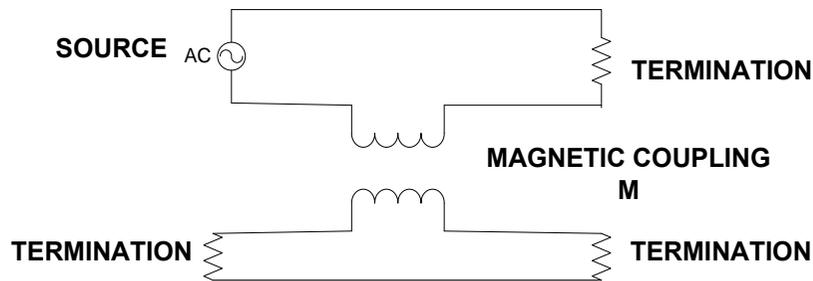
- Reflection can cause over-shots
- Reflections occur at any point within the line where the impedance has mismatch values
- The reflected wave can be sensed as signal at the source
- In short lengths, reflections may affect CrossTalk (phantom CrossTalk)

Visual RL effects

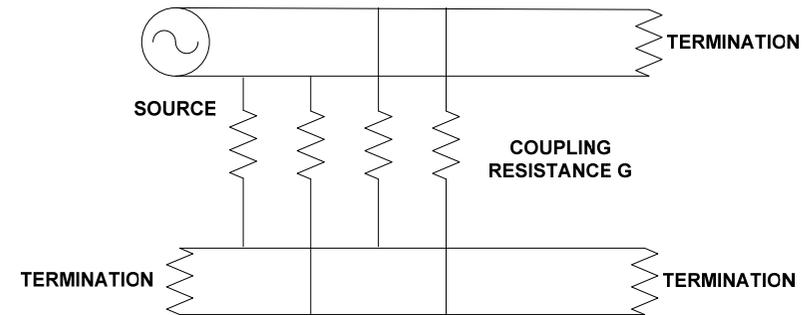


Magnetic, Resistive and Magnetic Coupling

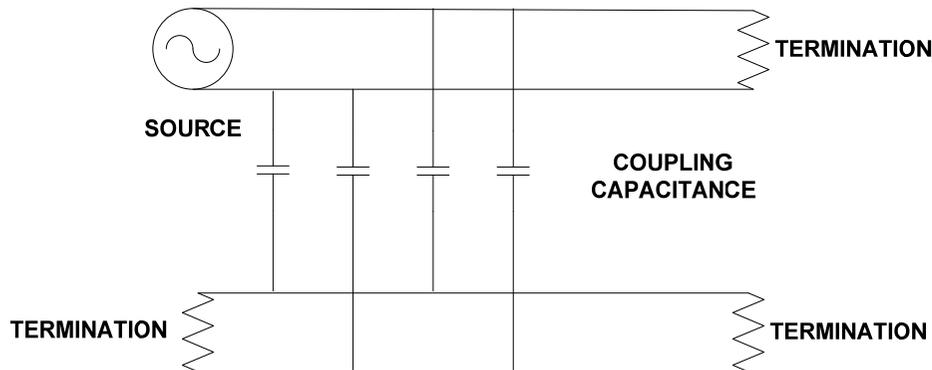
MAGNETIC COUPLING



RESISTANCE COUPLING

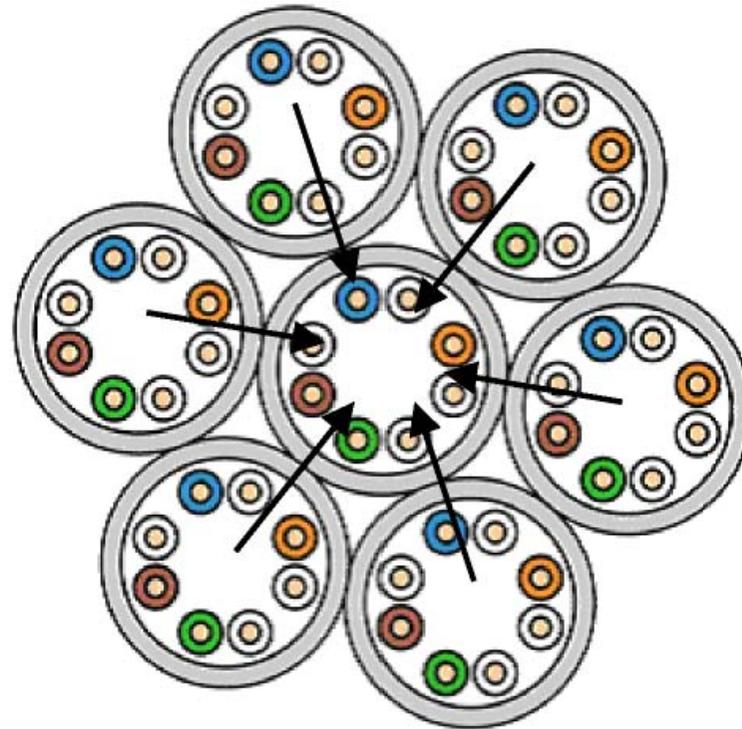


CAPACITANCE COUPLING



AXT (Alien Cross Talk)

Each cable must be certified for AXT
Horizontal and Work-area cables



Power over Ethernet (Plus)

- IEEE 802.3at defines an option of power over the data pairs
- The new definitions may define a supply voltage of 65 Vdc and higher
- The new voltage level may not be called low-voltage use, it may require a ground and earth connections as “mains”
- “Mains” earth and ground connections requires low impedance connection
- Usually aluminum-foil has higher impedance to ground than the “mains” ground requires
- **The “best” cable structure for the “mains” ground is the S/FTP**
- PoEP when activated will allow powering of end units (i.e. NICs, Routers, HUBs, Switches)
- Two main issues must be considered
 - Connecting hardware (hot plug, spikes)
 - Cabling heating due to the conductor current

Temperature rise effect on attenuation

- The affect is proportional to cable length
- δ is the temperature coefficient of attenuation increase of the horizontal cable (average values are 0.2% for screened cables, 0.4% for unscreened)

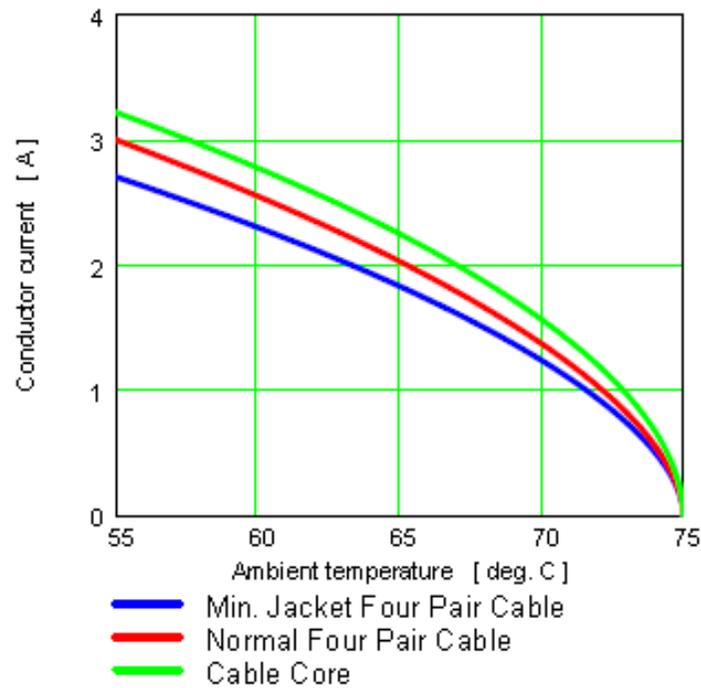
$$A(T) = l \cdot A(20^{\circ}) [1 + (T - 20) \cdot \delta]$$

Heating of cables due to PoEP

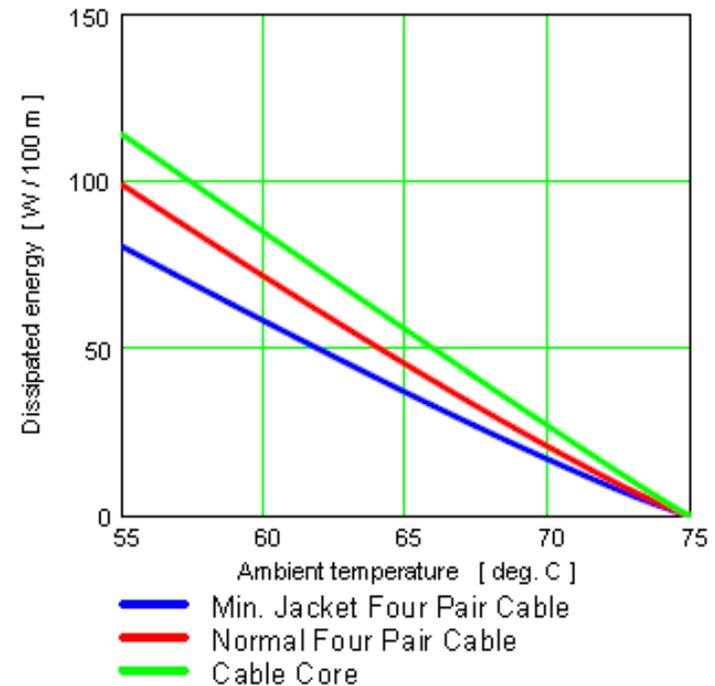
- The maximum operational temperature is the conductor surface temperature. It is NOT THE AMBIENT TEMPERATURE
- A “heating due to current” model was developed for standardization activities
- For copper conductors and common known insulation and jacketing materials, the maximum temperature is 75°C

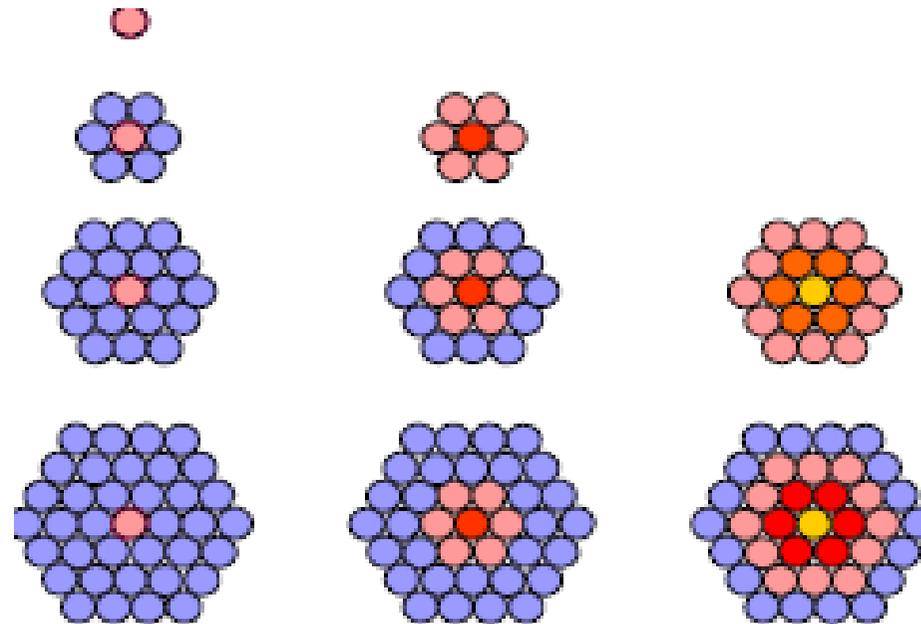
Heating

Maximum current per conductor vs. ambient Temp.
(model result)



Energy to be dissipated per conductor
(model result)

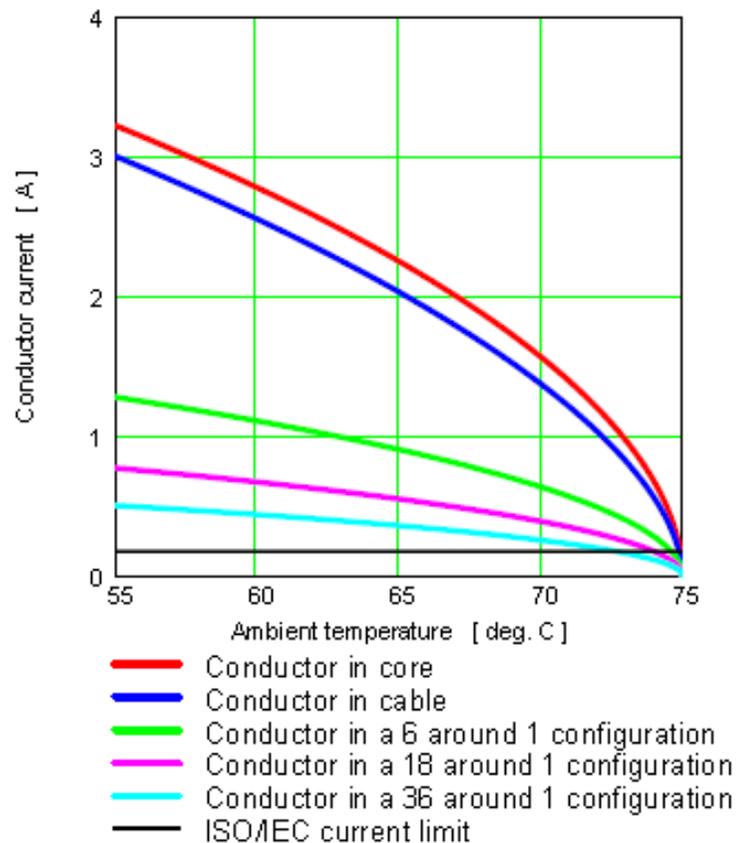




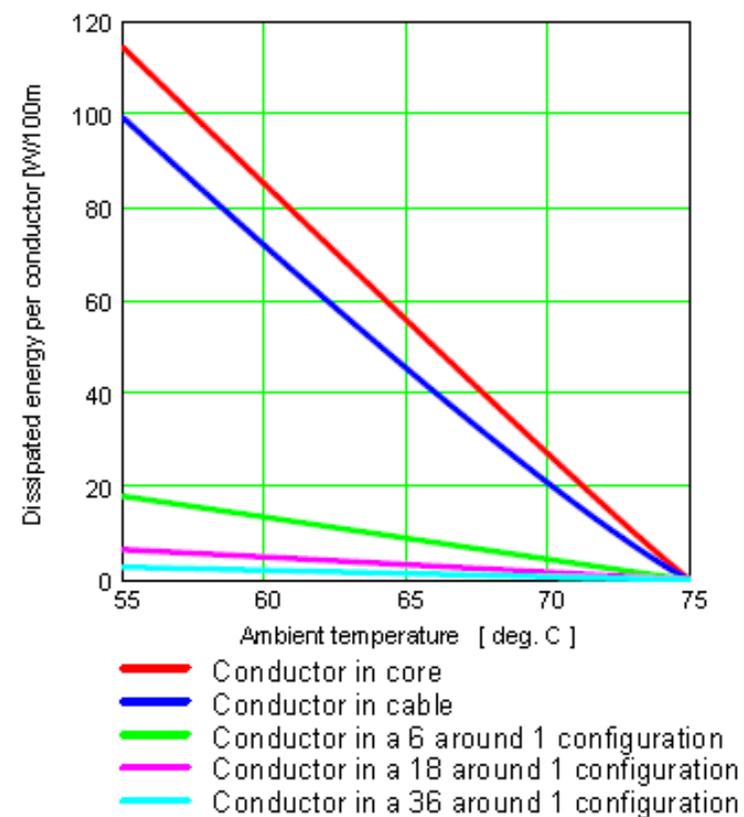
For bundled configurations the “ambient” temperature is not constant for all the cables
Every bundle may be simulated as a layer of cables
Internal layers are located in hotter “ambient”

Model result of current capacity in a bundle configuration

Current



Power dissipation



What is a “Data Center”?

- A collection of active units, power-supplies, **very high bandwidth cabling**, equipped cabinets and cooling units
- Key consideration is a very high power dissipation in a small volume
- For high reliability, transmission cables are one of the main items to cool (hot installed length in bundles)

Data Center Standards

- **TIA 942**: Telecommunication Infrastructure Standard,
- **EN 50173-5**: Information technology
 - Data Centers
 - Smaller scope, European perspective
- **ISO/IEC Draft 24764**: Information technology Global Generic Cabling for Data Centers
- **ISO/IEC 11801**: Information technology generic cabling for customer premises

Data Center Applications & Technologies Today & Tomorrow

GigaBit Ethernet

- OM1/OM2/OM3/OM4 for fiber (1000Base-SX/LX)
- Cat.5e for copper (1000Base-T)

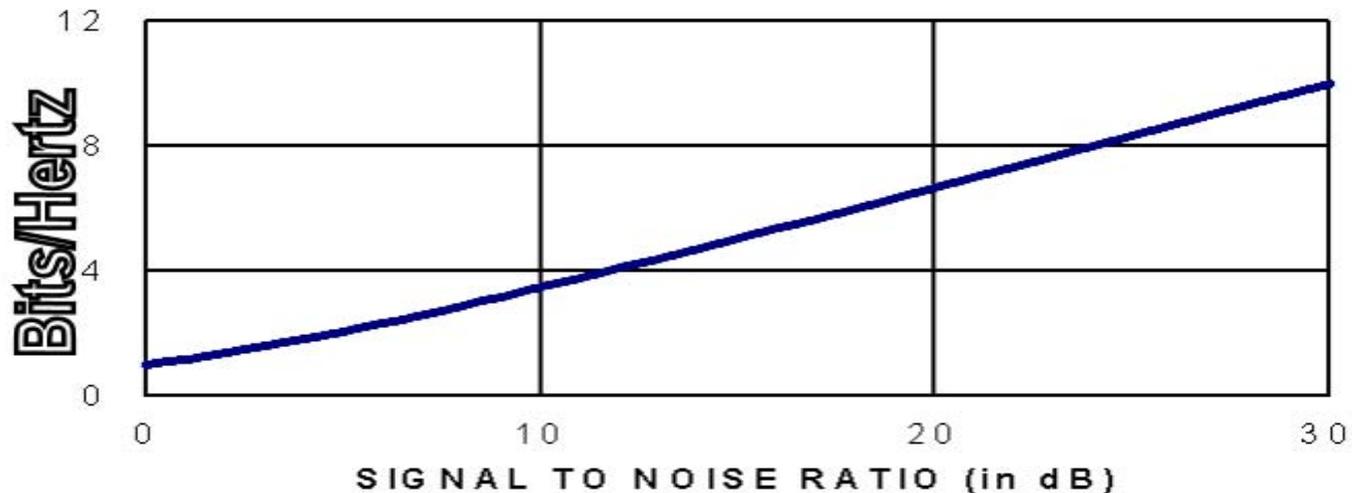
10GigaBit Ethernet

- OM3/OM4 recommended for fiber (10GBase-SR)
- Cat.6_A/Cat.7/Cat.7_A /IEC 61156-7/8 for copper (10GBase-T)
- **Note:** Cat 7 is the recommended level per IEEE 802.3 for 100m use.

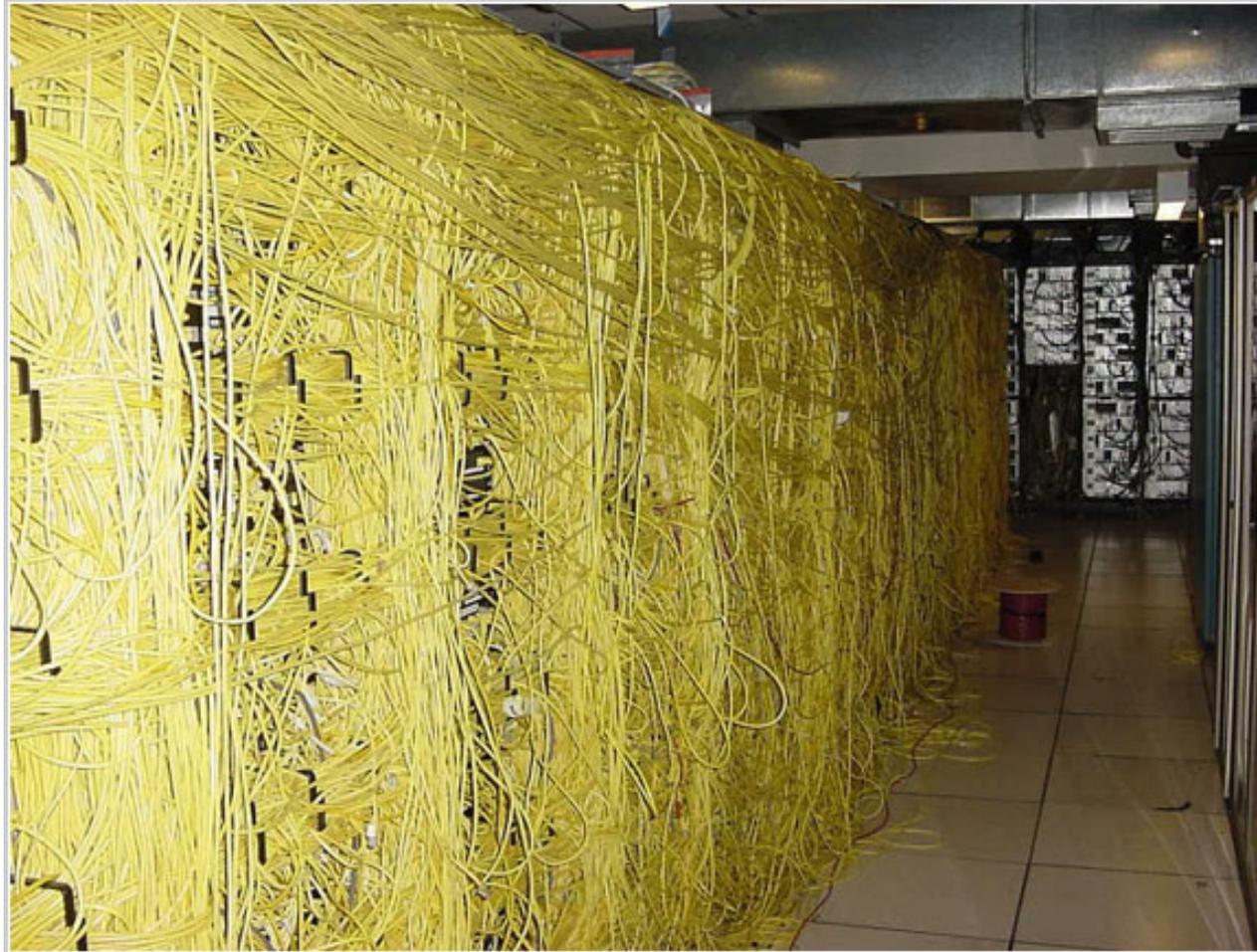
Shannon's law

$$\underline{C} = \underline{BW} \text{LOG}_2 (1 + \underline{S} / \underline{N})$$

- **C** maximum data rate
- **BW** bandwidth
- **S** signal power
- **N** noise power



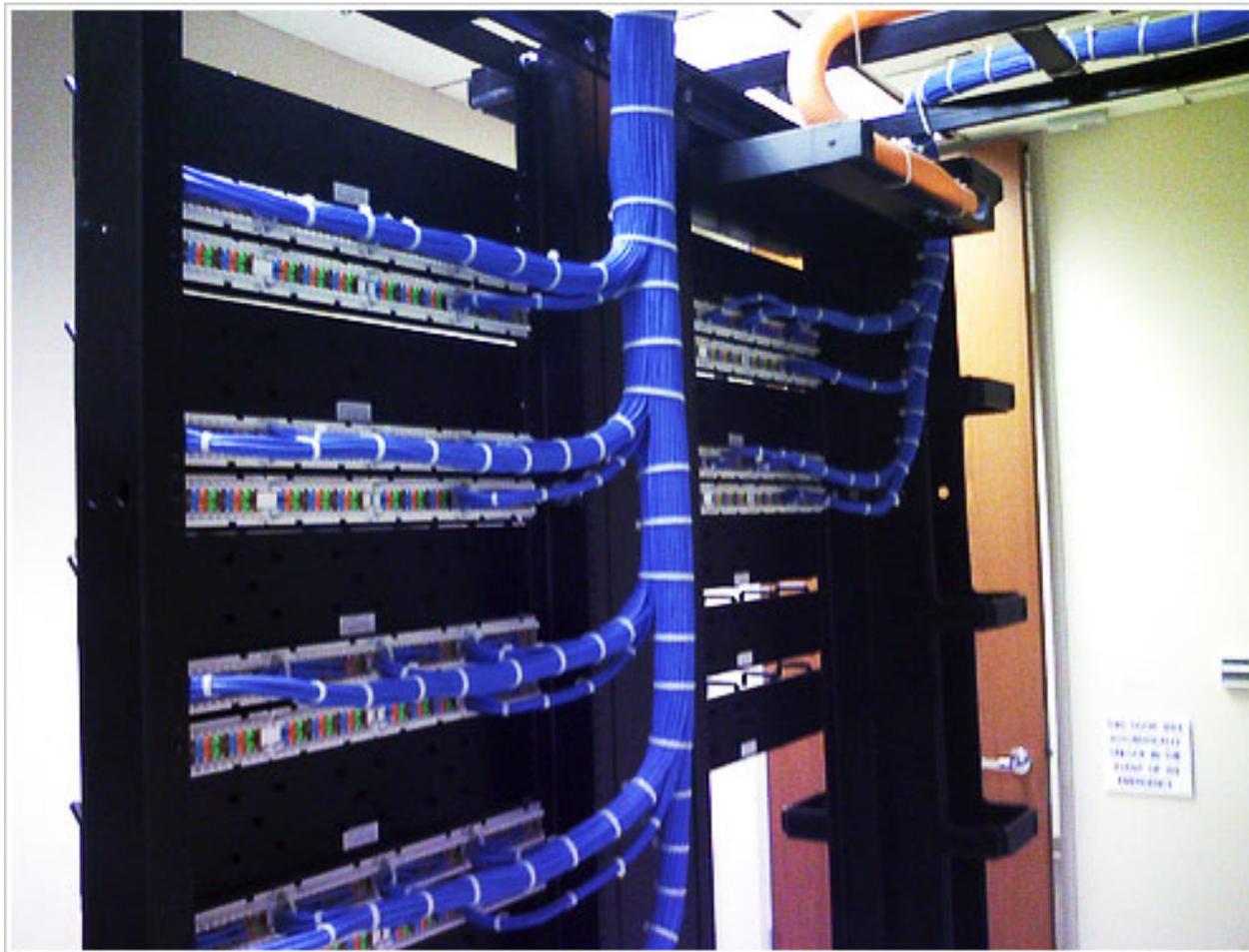
A sample of cabling (a bad one)

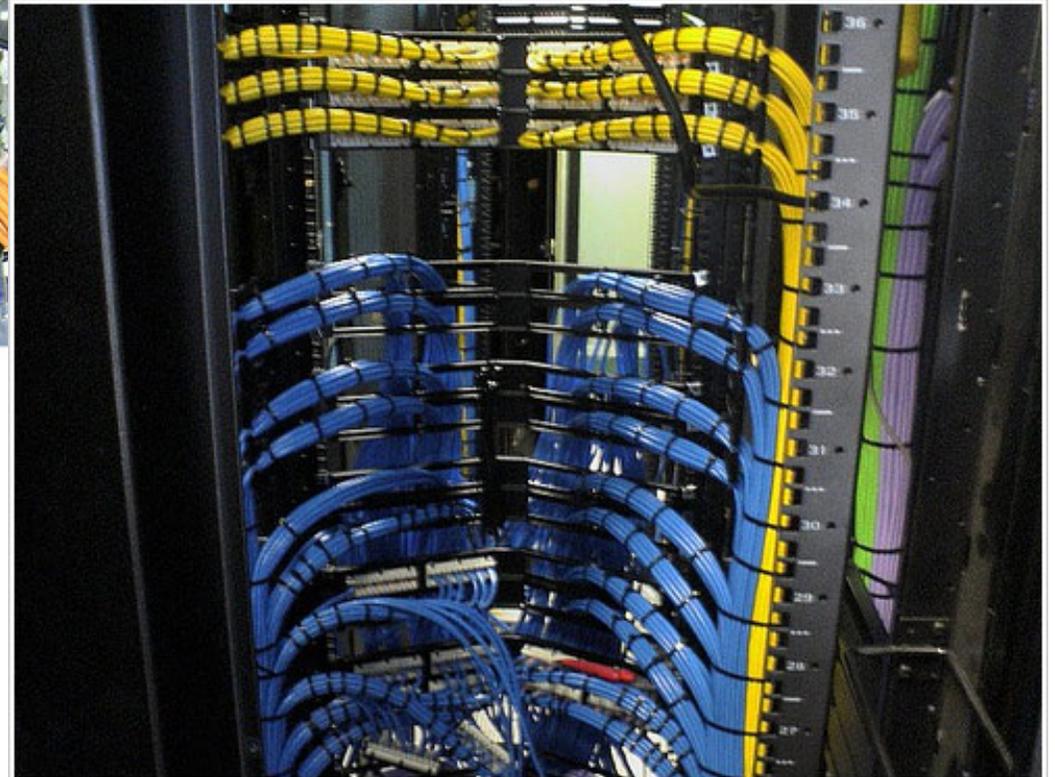


What is bad.....from thermal point of view

- No free space for air cooling
- No preferred direction to allow natural heat flow (heat goes up)

A sample of cabling (a good one)





Premium Data Center Cabling Solutions

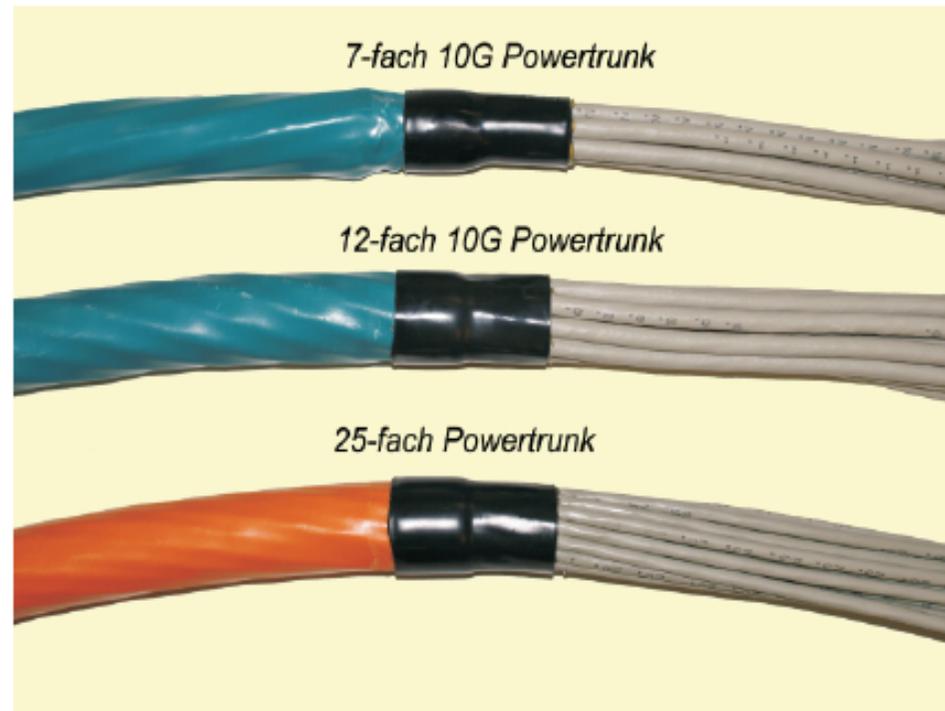
Premium Data Center Cabling Systems have to meet or exceed

- The Data Center Cabling Standard Definitions
- The Data Center specific Cabling Requirements
- Technology & Application Requirements (today & tomorrow)

Recommended cable type

- For high bandwidth use a higher Category cable available which complies with the earthing and ground regularity
- The higher Category cable is Cat.7_A 1000 MHz
- The higher bandwidth specified cable is 1200 MHz (IEC 61156-7/8)
- Alien cross-talk is proven by design (x/FTP)
- Covered by IEC 61156-5, 7, 8 (ISO/IEC 11801 class F_A)
- Attenuation thermal coefficient 0.2%/°C max
- Work area cable to comply with RJ45 connectivity

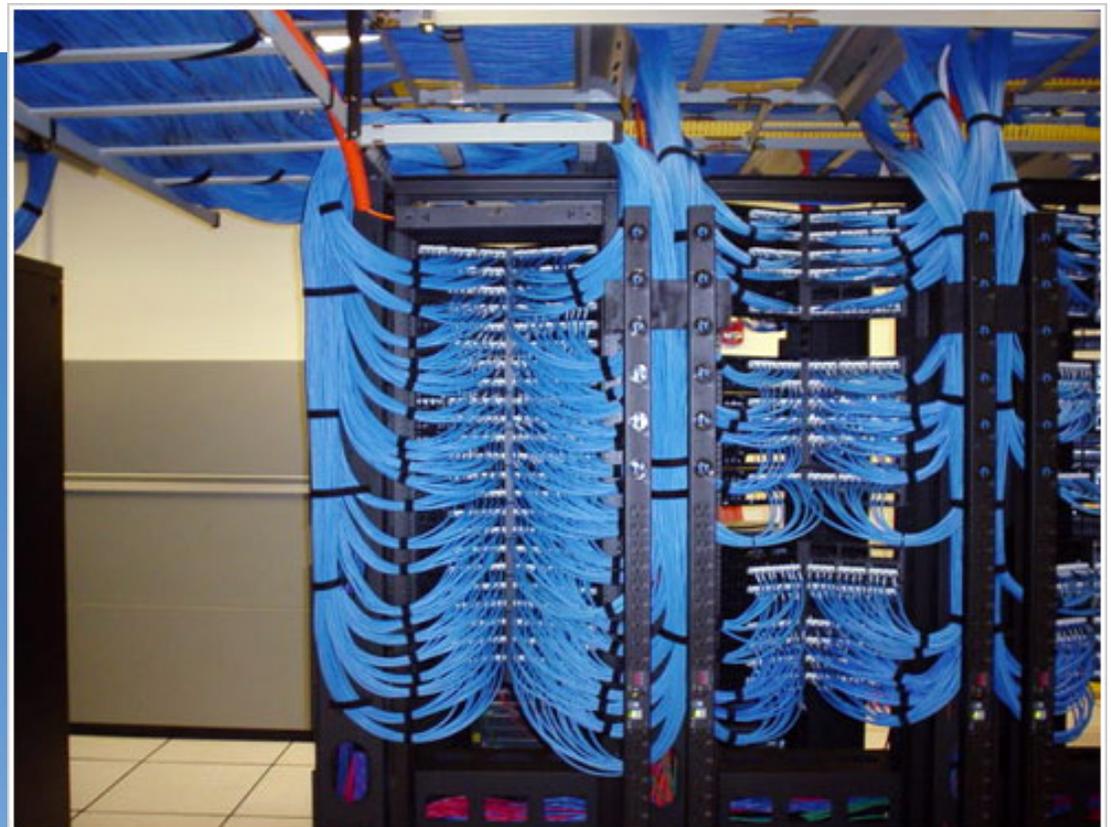
Bundled cables - a modern solution



Cat.7_A Bundle cables - a modern solution

Use these “bundles” and then.....

This nice installation will be easy to achieve



Thank you for your time

