

Ethernet 301: 40/100GbE Fiber Cabling and Migration Practices

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(Panduit)

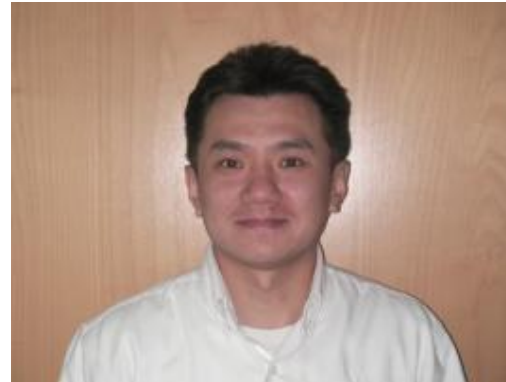
Frank Yang
(CommScope, Inc)

The Presenters



Robert Reid

- Sr. Product Development Manager at Panduit



Frank Yang

- Marketing Chair of Next Generation Ethernet Cabling
- Technical Marketing Manager at CommScope, Inc.



THE VIEWS WE ARE EXPRESSING IN THIS PRESENTATION ARE OUR OWN PERSONAL VIEWS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED THE VIEWS OR POSITIONS OF THE ETHERNET ALLIANCE.



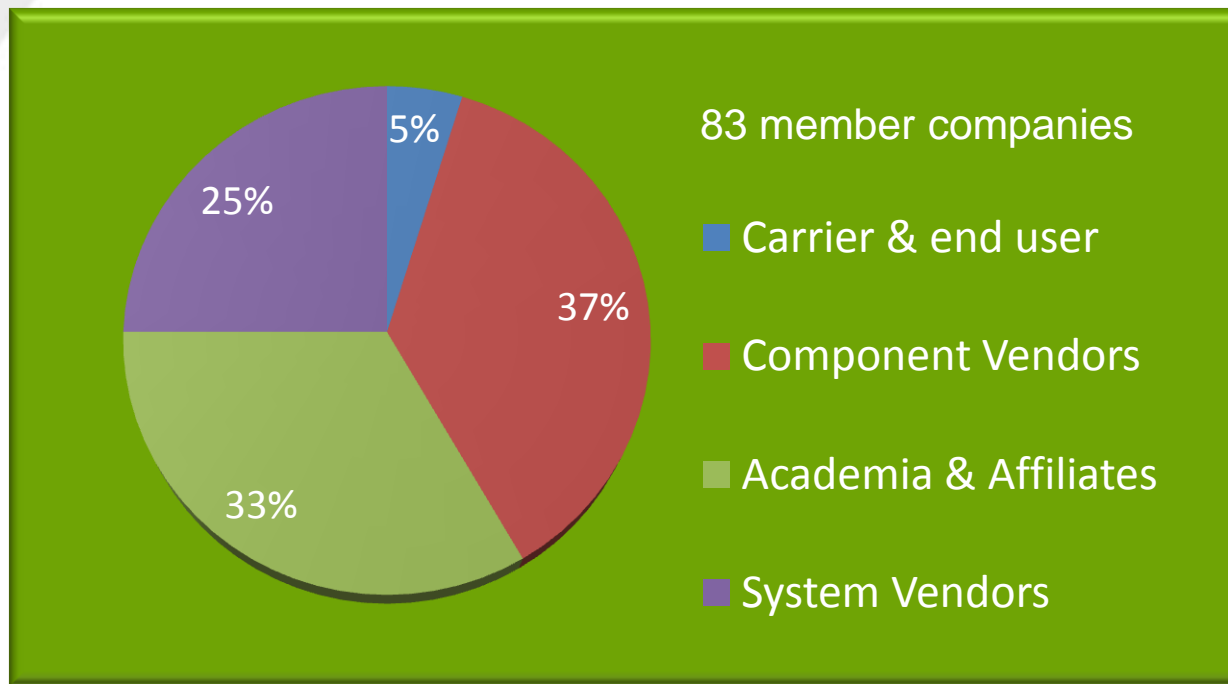
Agenda

- Introduction of the Ethernet Alliance
- Data Center Trends and Their Impact on Cabling Infrastructure
- Fiber Cabling Migrations to 40/100GbE
- Link Power Budgets
- Design Considerations
- Conclusions



Who is the Ethernet Alliance?

- A global community of end users, system vendors, component suppliers and academia
- Representing the spectrum of the Ethernet industry



The Ethernet Alliance Strategic Vision

Expand Ethernet Ecosystem

- Facilitate interop testing
- Expand the market
- Go global

Support Ethernet Development

- Support consensus building
- Host Technology Exploration Forums (TEFs)
- Team with other orgs

Promote Ethernet

Marketing

Education



University of Ethernet Curriculum

- Completed and available online
- Planned
- Concept

Ethernet 101:
Introduction to
Ethernet

Physical Layer
x00 Series

Ethernet 102:
The Physical
Layer Of Ethernet

Ethernet 202:
10GBASE-T
Revamped

Ethernet 301:
40/100GbE Fiber
Cabling and
Migration Practices

Protocols
x10 Series

Ethernet 111:
802.1:Protocols
Of Ethernet

Ethernet 211:
Data Center
Convergence

Ethernet 311:
Congestion
Notification

Applications
x20 Series

Ethernet 121:
The Applications
Of Ethernet

Ethernet 221:
Data Center
Applications

Ethernet 321:
Industrial
Applications

Products
x30 Series

Ethernet 131:
Ethernet
Products

Ethernet 231:
Ethernet
Switches

Ethernet 331:
Ethernet Server
Adapters



Market Drivers for 40/100GbE



IDC

The number of deployed virtual servers has outnumbered deployed physical ones since 2009



Gartner

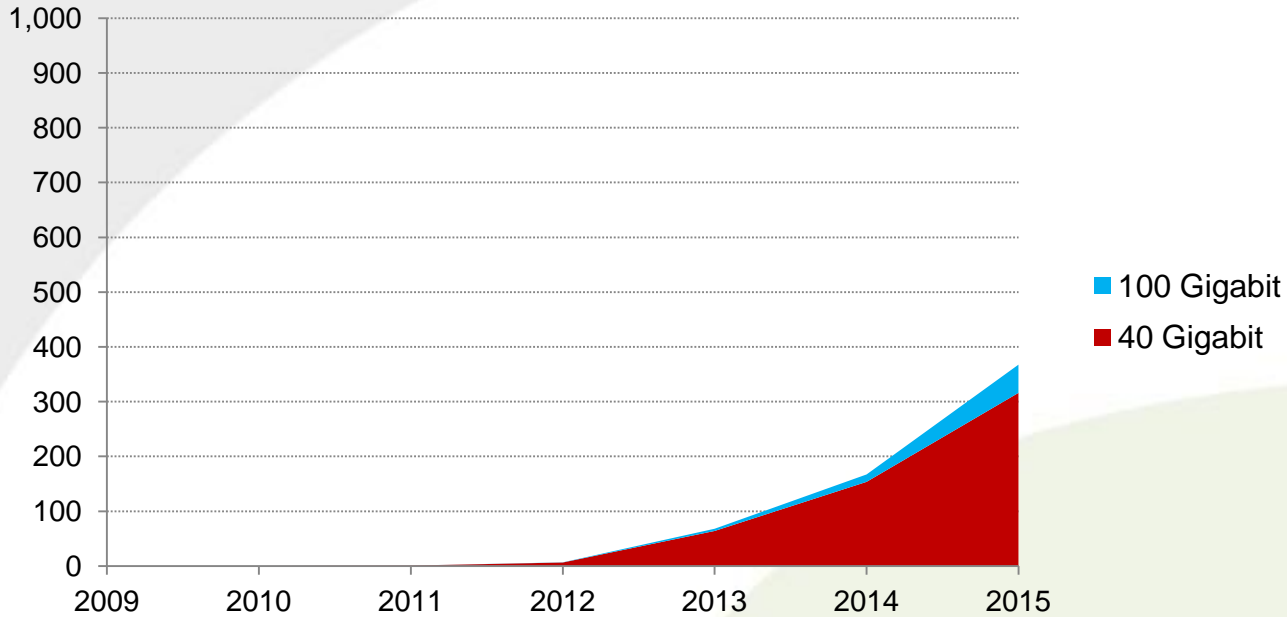
Currently 28% of x86 workloads are running on virtual machines. That will jump to 50% by the end of 2012



CIO Magazine

70% of enterprises will use cloud technology by 2012

40 and 100 Gigabit Ethernet Switch Port Shipments (000s)





Source: Dell'Oro January, 2011

- **40 and 100 Gigabit Ethernet will be niche applications**
Fiber solutions just starting to be commercialized
Multimode solutions for intermediate reach & Twinax copper for short reach

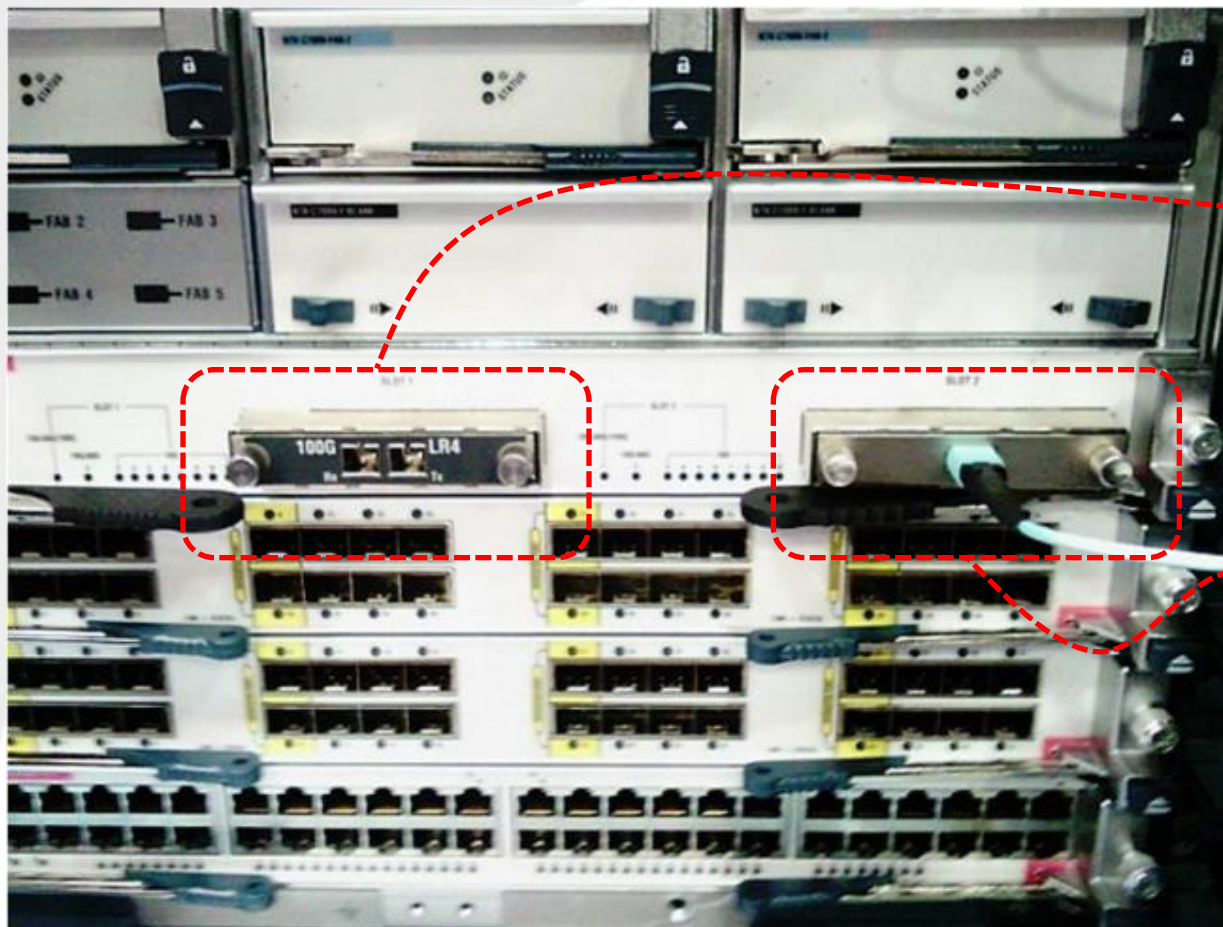


The Big Picture: 40/100GbE Cabling Media and Reach

		 Planned for 1 st Generation		 Not Planned for 1 st Generation	
Media	Reach	Data Rate	<u>CFP</u>	<u>QSFP/QSFP+</u>	<u>CXP</u>
Single-mode	10Km	100G			
		40G			
	40Km	100G			
Multimode (OM3)	100m	100G		<u>Future?</u>	
		40G			
Multimode (OM4)	150m	100G		<u>Future?</u>	
		40G			
Copper	3-7m	100G		<u>Future?</u>	
		40G			



100G CFP Transceiver Solutions



100GBASE-LR4 CFP modules support 10 km links over duplex single-mode fiber

100GBASE-SR10 CFP modules support 100 meters of dual-ribbon Optical Multimode (OM3) fiber



40G QSFP Transceiver and Cable Solutions



40GBASE-SR4 QSFP+ Module and Fiber Cables



40GBASE QSFP+ to
Four 10GBASE SFP+ Breakout Cable



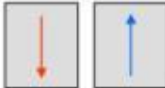

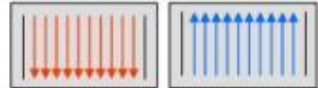
40GBASE QSFP+ to
QSFP+ direct-attach Cable

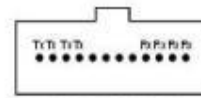


Big Impact on Cabling Infrastructure

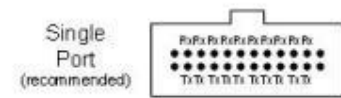
- From Duplex to Parallel

IEEE 802.3 Ethernet Channel Layout

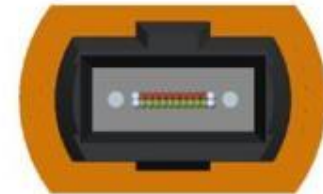
Data Rate	10Gb/s	40Gb/s	100Gb/s
Laser Type	VCSEL	VCSEL Array	VCSEL Array
Fiber Type	OM3	OM3/OM4	OM3/OM4
Connector	LC x 2	12-fiber MPO	2x12f MPO or 1x24f MPO
# of Fibers	2	12	24
Schematic			



40GBASE-SR4



100GBASE-SR10



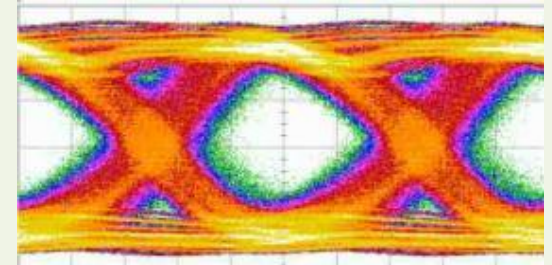
or

Side-by-Side Ports
(alternative)



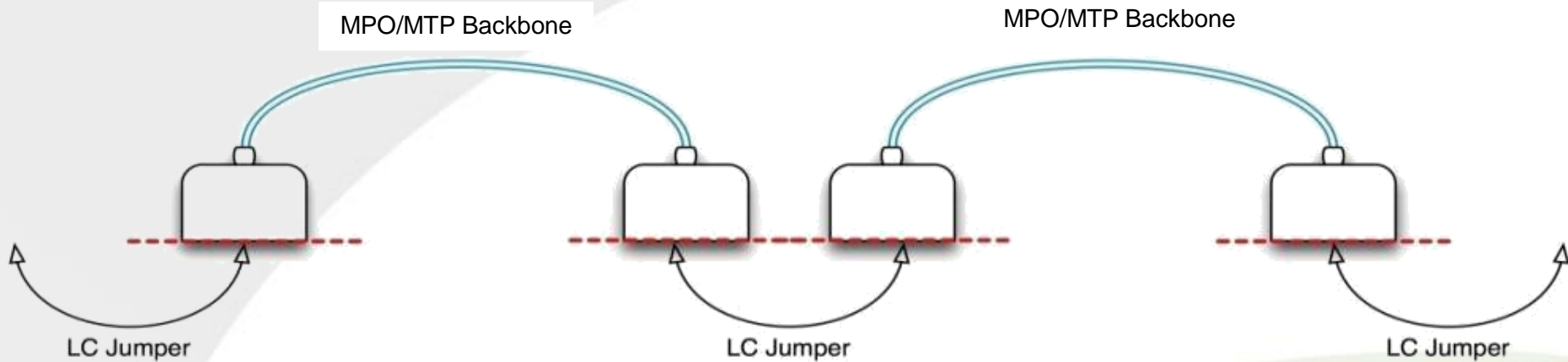
New 100G IEEE 802.3 Study Group

- Next Generation 100Gb/s Optical Ethernet Study Group
- New work impacts direction of future 100G MM PMDs
 - 4x25G instead of (10x10G)
 - Good for customers – reuse 40G cable plant
 - Research focused on direct modulation of VCSEL @ >25 G
- 100G SR4 will use 8 lanes (4 Tx/4 Rx), QSFP MSA & MPO
 - Preserves SR4 installations with OMx ribbon cable plant
- OIF group is developing CEI-28G-VSR common electrical interfaces for ANSI, IBTA & IEEE
- Fiber will have to be EXCELLENT to support upcoming 25Gb/s

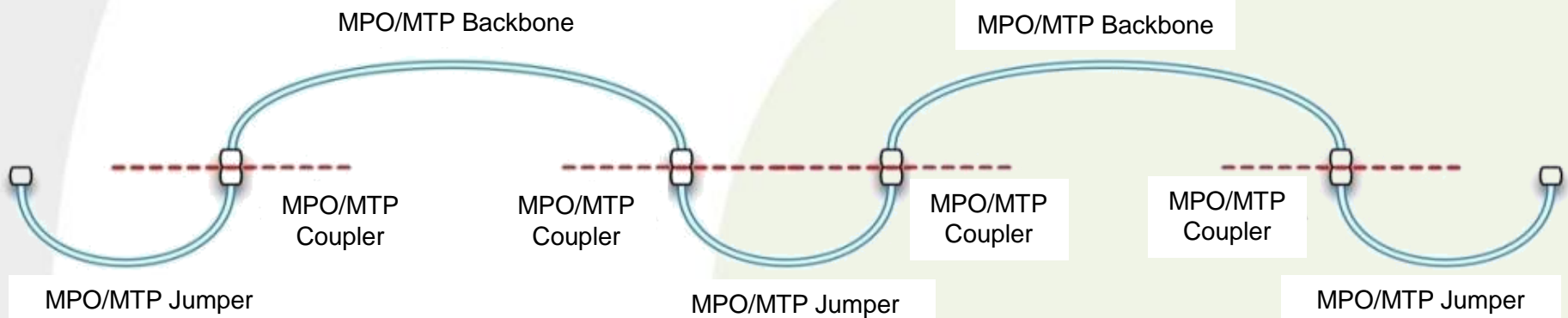


10G Ethernet – Conversion to 40G Cable Plant

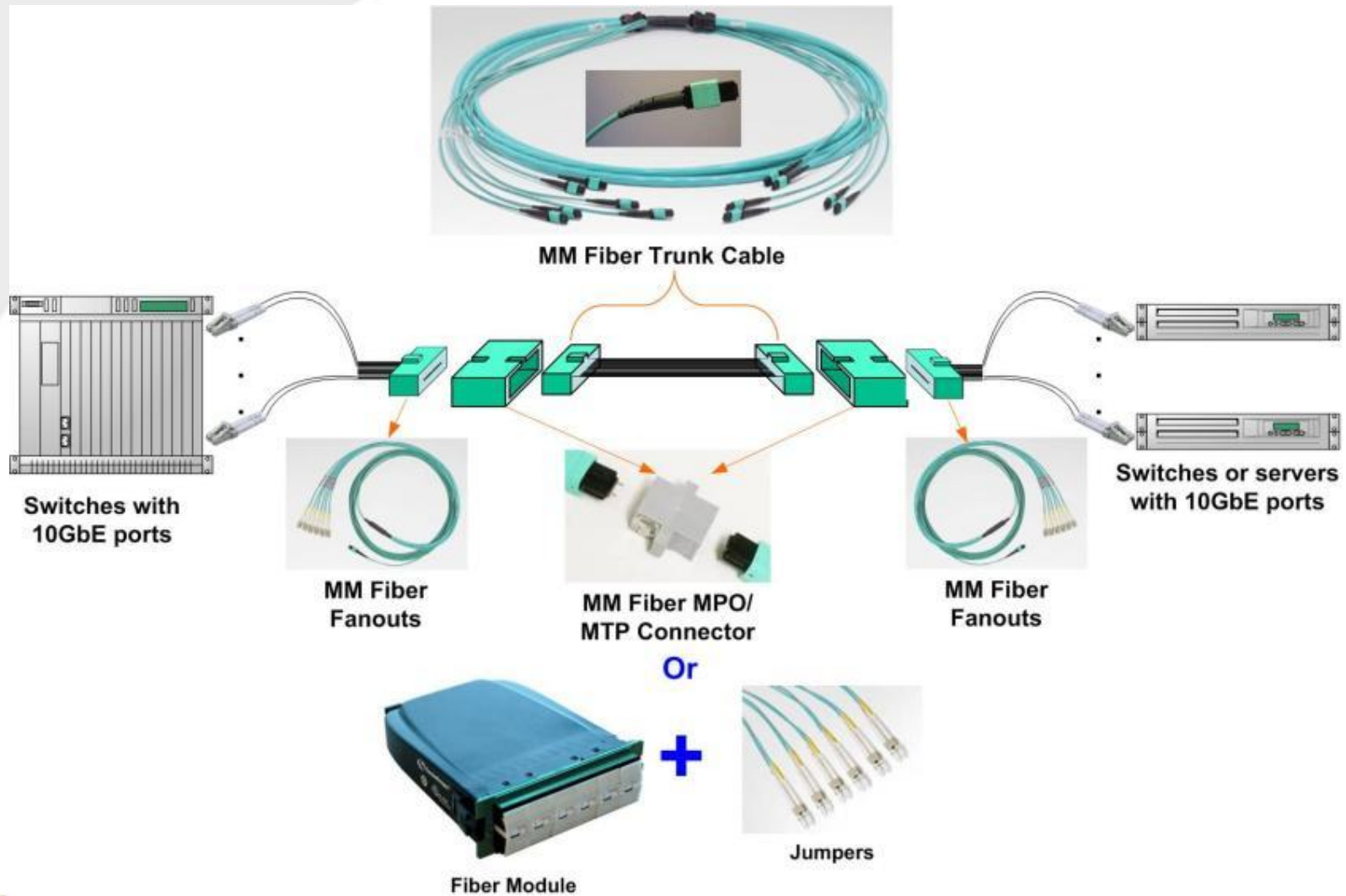
10G Links *Cassette-based equipment area distribution & cassette-based cross connect system for 10GBASE-SR channels*



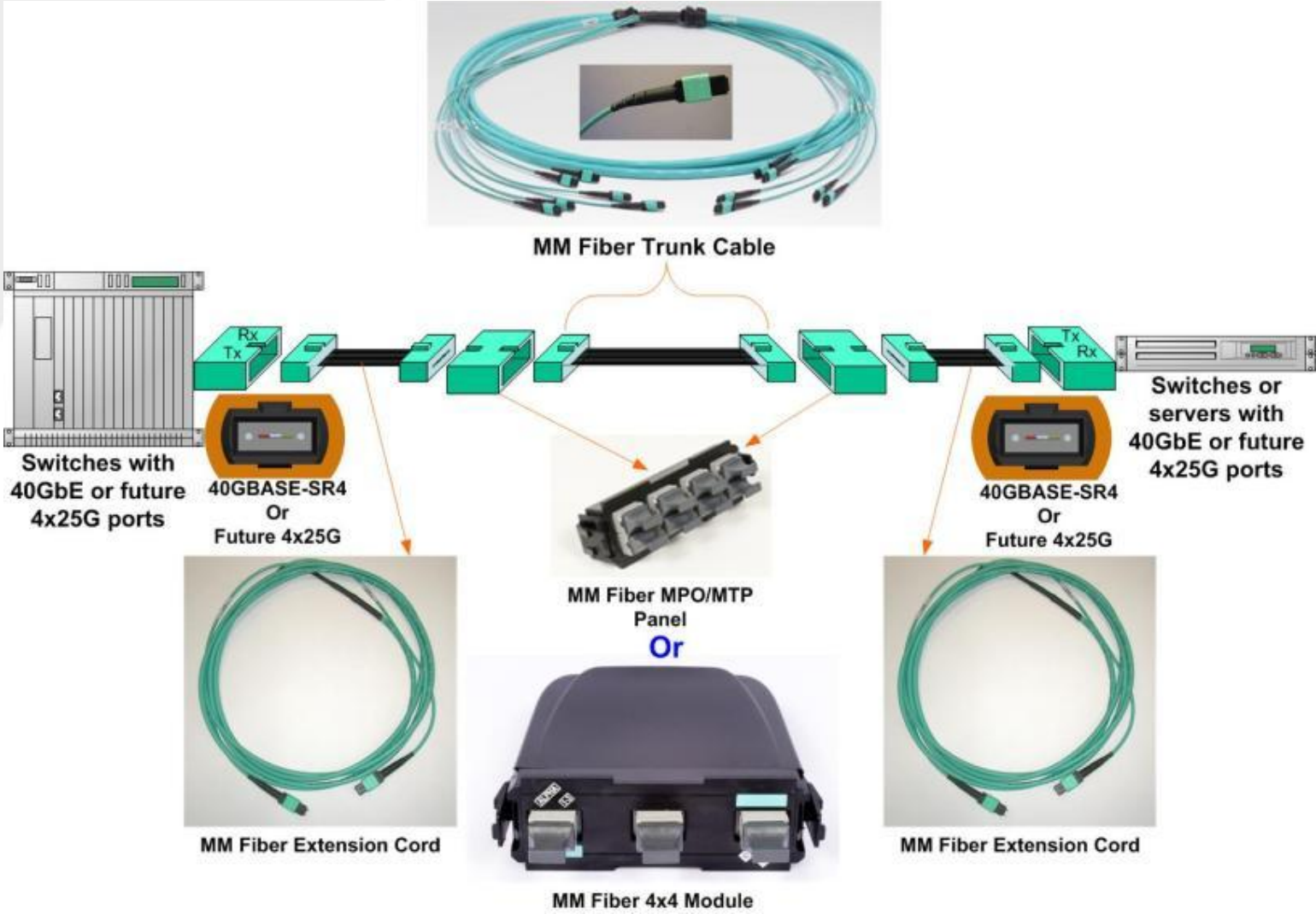
40/100G Links *System above converted to 40GBASE-SR4 channels*



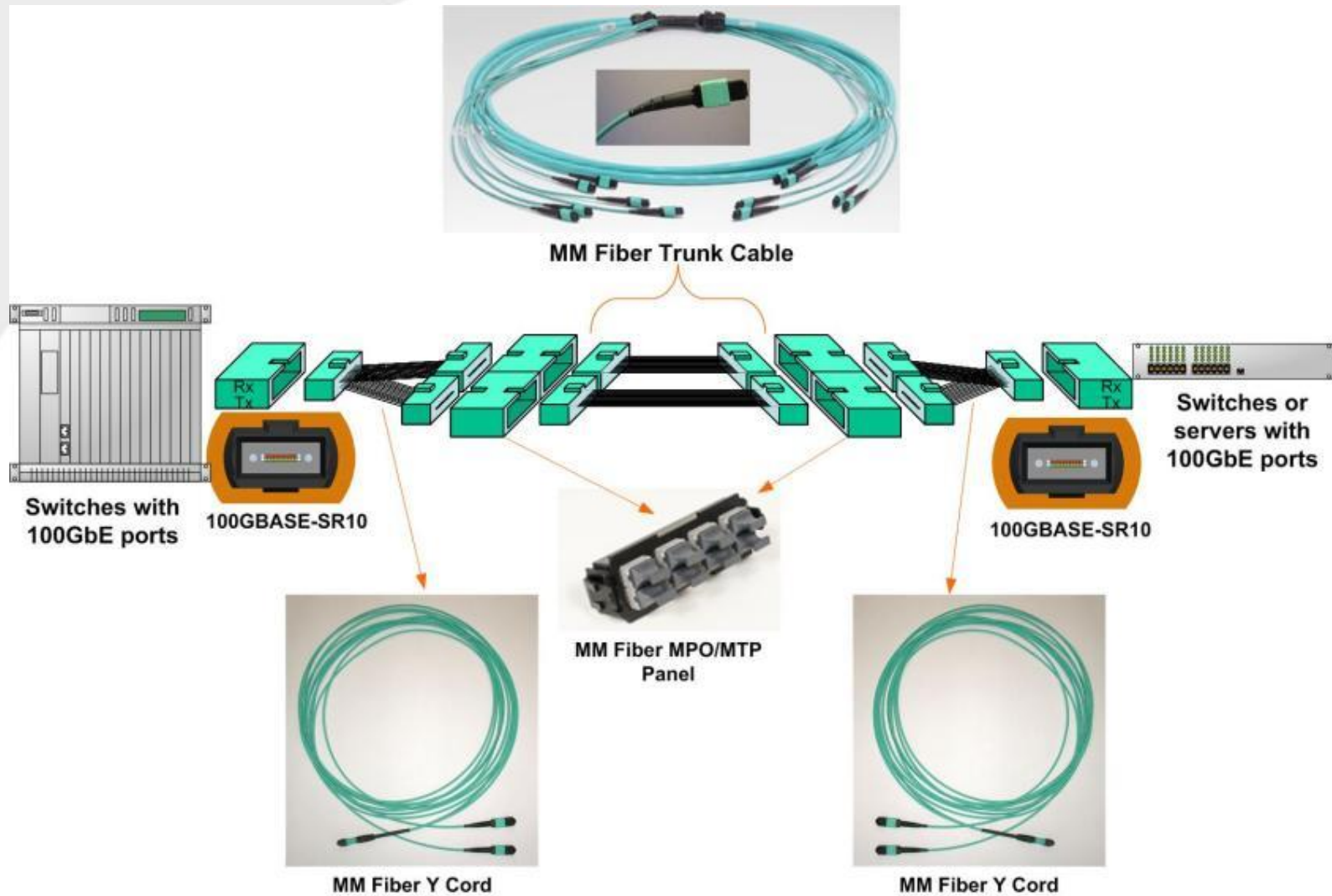
Design 1/10GbE Networks Today with the Standard Method Based Polarity Scheme



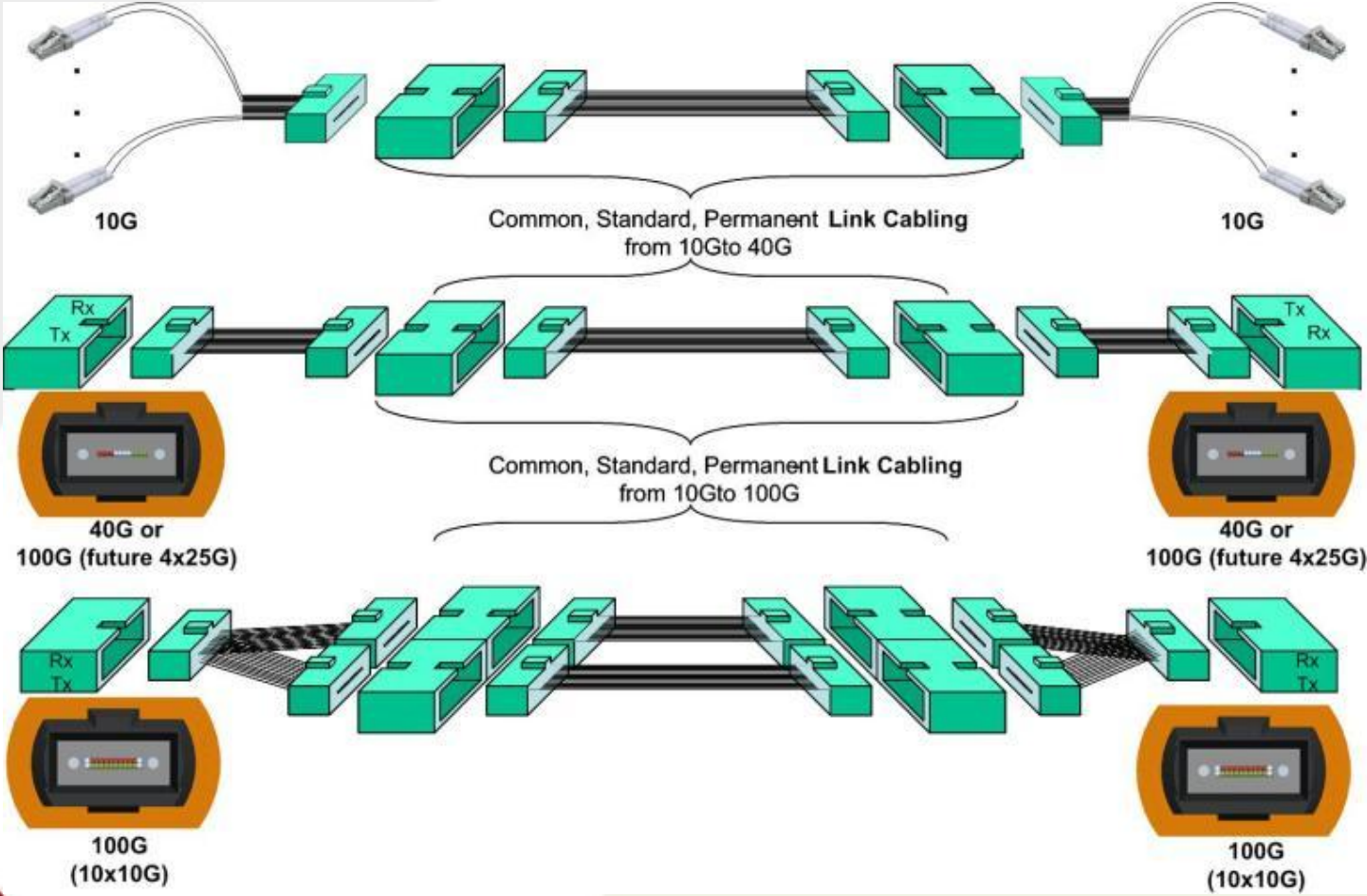
Investment Preservation: Reuse the Fiber Trunks for 40GbE or Next Gen 100GbE (4x25G) Networks Tomorrow



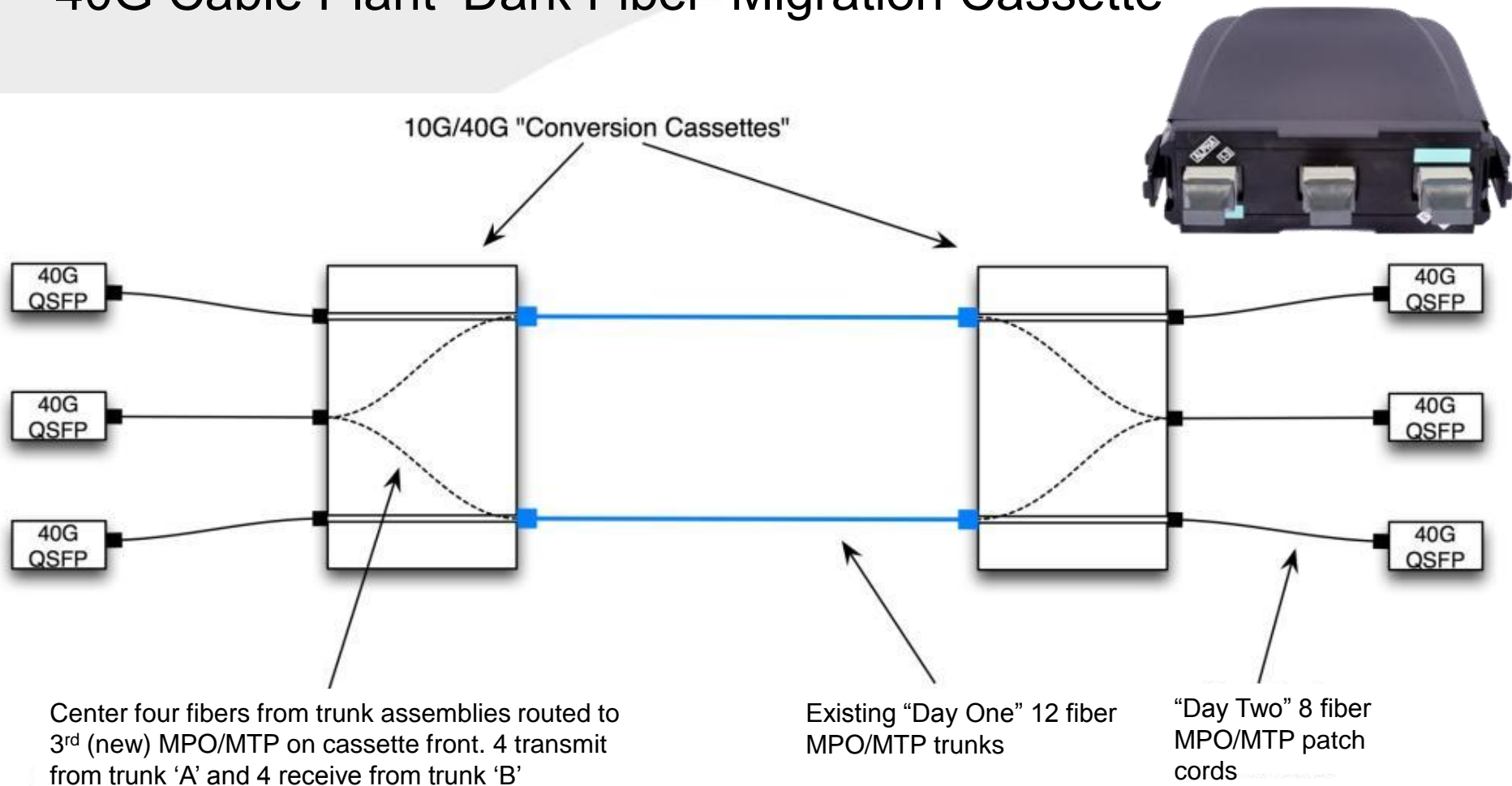
Investment Preservation: Reuse the Fiber Trunks for 100GbE Networks Tomorrow



Peace of Mind: With the Standard Based Polarity Scheme, Cabling Infrastructure Can be 40/100GbE Ready



40G Cable Plant 'Dark Fiber' Migration Cassette



40/100G Cable Plant Design/ Link Power Budgets

- Data Centers are architected on the basis of 100m (minimum) channels
- Designers value the structured cabling model (flexibility, troubleshooting, modularity) - many different designs!!!
- The use of a structured cabling system (SCS) is strongly recommended (even for small installations) – many designers prefer the flexibility offered by an “any to any” cross connect (Centralized Patching Location)
- A SCS provides a protected solution that serves current requirements as well as allows for easy expansion
- 10G systems meant to be “future-proofed” for 40/100G must be carefully designed not to exceed power budgets



40GBASE-SR4/100GBASE-SR10 Channel Budget

Power
Budget
(8.3dB)

100 meter
Channel

Channel Insertion Loss (CIL) = 1.9dB

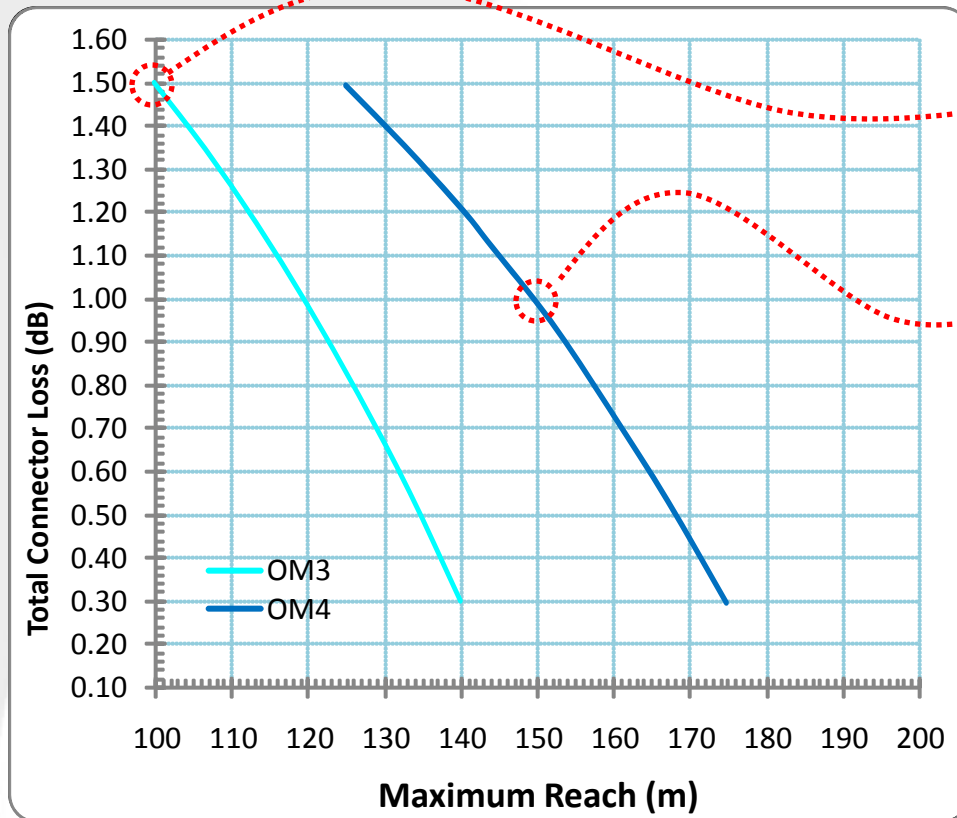
= 1.5dB (connectors) + 0.4dB (fiber)

Parameter	OM3	OM4	Unit
Effective modal bandwidth at 850 nm	2000 ^a	4700 ^b	MHz•km
Power budget (for maximum TDP)	8.3		dB
Operating distance	0.5 to 100	0.5 to 150	m
Channel insertion loss ^c	1.9	1.5	dB
Allocation for penalties (for maximum TDP) ^d	6.4	6.5	dB
Unallocated margin	0	0.3 ^e	dB
Additional insertion loss allowed	0		dB

Source: IEEE



Link Power Budgeting for Cabling



100 meter OM3 channel with two 0.75dB (Max.) connectors (1.5dB connector insertion loss total)

150 meter OM4 channel with two 0.50dB (Max.) connectors (1.0dB connector insertion loss total)

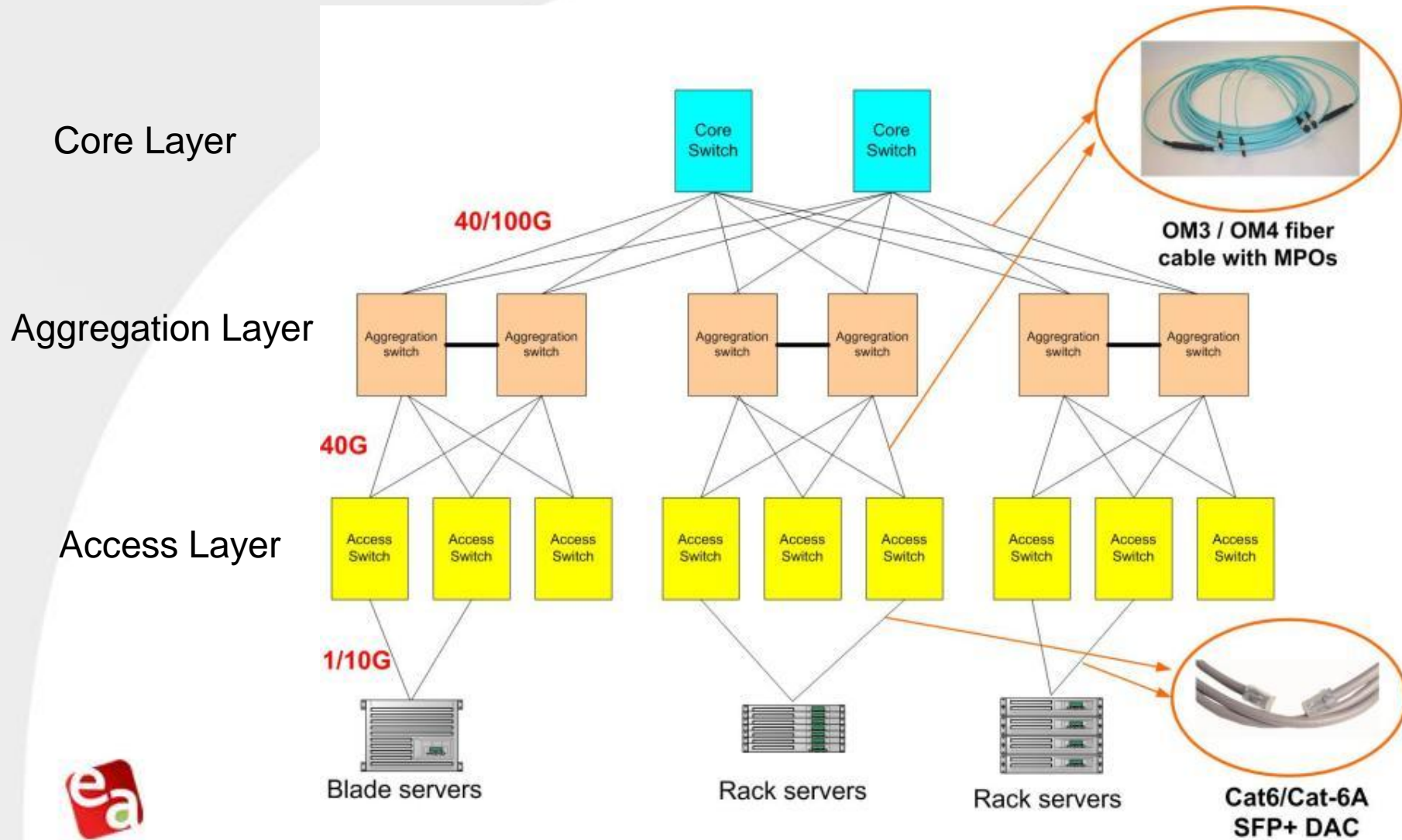
“Engineered Link” (explain this a little bit more what it means)

Source: Panduit extrapolation from IEEE model

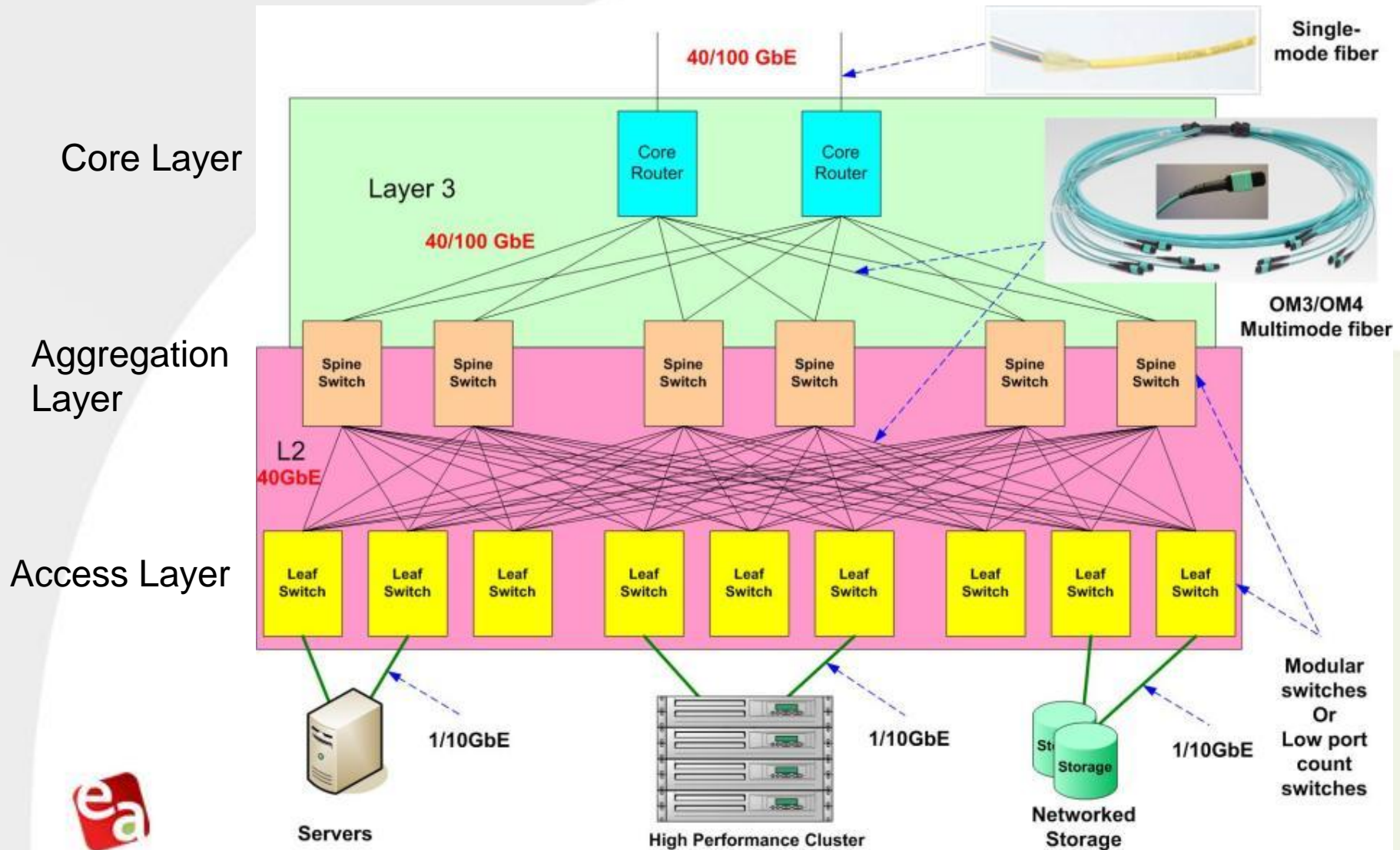
Trade-off between SCS ‘wants’ and IEEE requirements



Deploy 40/100GbE in the Traditional Data Center Multi-tier Architecture

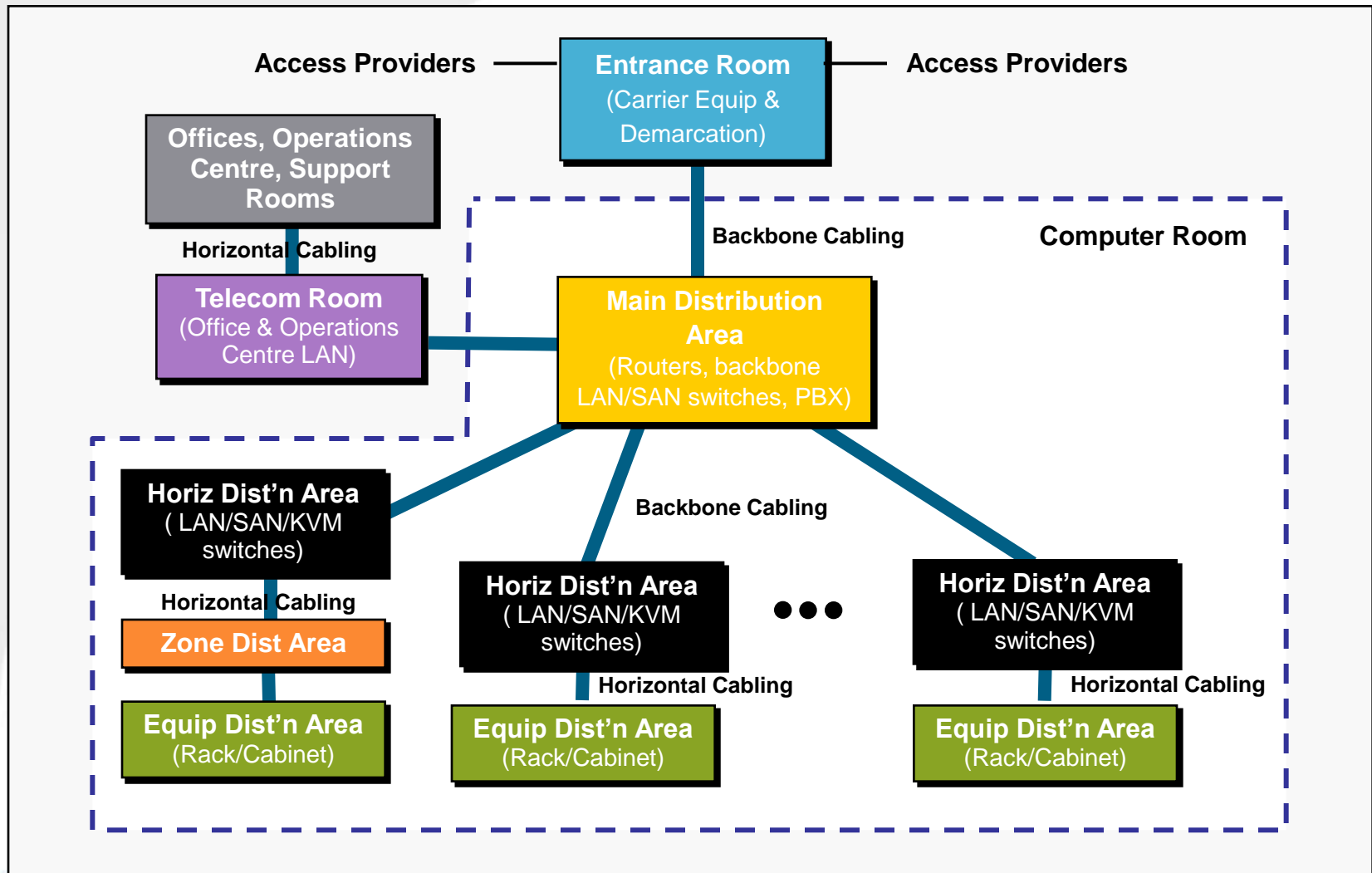


Deploy 40/100GbE in the Emerging Data Center Fabric Architecture



Basic Data Center Topology

Source - TIA-942



Server Row Aggregation Switching Design

- Laser Optimized MM Structured Cabling
- Category Copper Cabling
- SFP+ Twin-Ax Copper

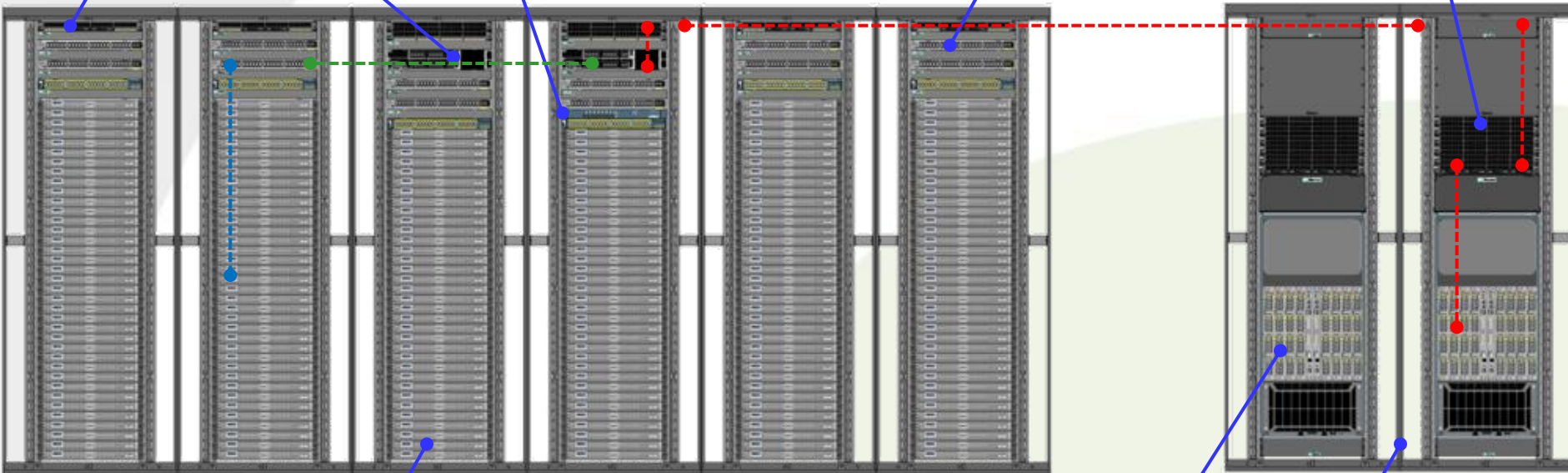
Fiber/Copper Patching
(includes FC network)

Aggregation Switch

Console Server

Access Switch

Fiber Patching



Server Row Equipment Distribution Area

Core Switch

Core Switch
Main Distribution Area



Server Row Aggregation Switching 40G Cabling Migration

Cabling Segment	Day "One" (10G delivered to access, 10G @ Core)	Day "Two" (More 10G delivered to access, 40G @ Core)
Aggregation to Core	SFP+ 10GbE fiber module transceivers & OM3/4 fiber cable	QSFP+ 40GbE fiber modular transceivers & OM3/4 fiber cable
Access to Aggregation	SFP+ fiber or TwinAx	More SFP+ fiber or TwinAx
Server to Access	CAT-5e thru CAT-6A for 1000BASE-T	SFP+ Direct attach 10G copper or Cat-6a for 10GBASE-T



Core Aggregation Co-location Design Layout

- - ● Laser Optimized MM Structured Cabling
- - ● Category Copper Cabling
- - ● SFP+ Twin-Ax Copper

Fiber/Copper Patching
(includes FC network)

Access Switch

Console Server
Fiber & Copper Patching

Aggregation Switch

Core Switch

Core Switch
Main Distribution Area

Server Row Equipment Distribution Area



Core Aggregation Co-location 40G Cabling Migration

Cabling Segment	Day "One" (10G delivered to access, 10G @ Core)	Day "Two" (More 10G delivered to access, 40G @ Core)
Aggregation to Core	SFP+ TwinAx or SFP+ 10GbE fiber module transceivers & OM3/4 fiber cable	QSFP+ 40GbE direct attach copper
Access to Aggregation	SFP+ 10GbE fiber modular transceivers & OM3/4 fiber cable	More SFP+ 10GbE fiber modular transceivers & OM3/4 fiber cable
Server to Access	CAT-5e thru CAT-6A for 1000BASE-T	SFP+ Direct attach 10G copper or Cat-6a for 10GBASE-T



Summary

- High bandwidth demanding applications are driving 40/100 GbE networks
- 40/100 GbE technologies have big impact on fiber cabling infrastructure – from duplex to parallel
- The polarity, gender and power budgets of Fiber cabling for 40/100 GbE must be carefully considered in order to migrate the infrastructure smoothly



Ways to Get Involved In EA

- Become A Member
- Attend A Plugfest
 - **Data Center Bridging**
 - **High Speed Ethernet**
 - **Higher Speed Modular IO**
 - **Energy Efficient Ethernet**

Join A Subcommittee

- Participate In An EA Booth At Trade Shows
 - **OFC/NFOEC**
 - **Carrier Ethernet Congress**
 - **Interop**
 - **Supercomputing**
 - **European Conference on Optical Communication (ECOC)**
- Participate In EA Sponsored Webinars



Discussion and Q&A



Thank you

