

# Which networks do we need in the 2020s`? Selection criteria for structured copper cabling

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# Agenda

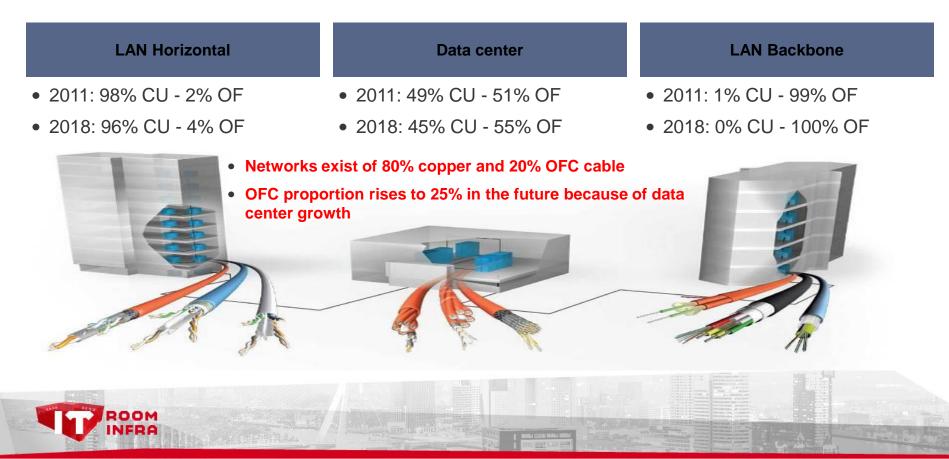
### • Development of the Datacom market

- WLAN, the 10GBase-T application
- Influence of Power over Ethernet (PoE)
- 25GBase-T via Cat.7A
- Comparing copper technologies & Conclusion





# Coexistence of copper and fibre cabling



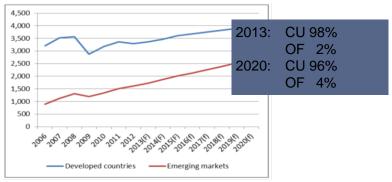


# Worldwide cabling 2020

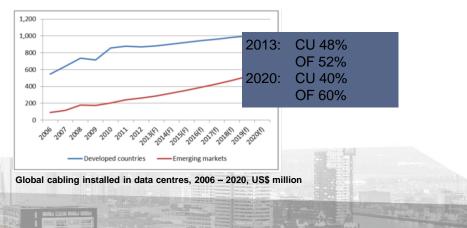
Source: BSRIA

- The global structured cabling market is expected to grow from \$ 6 billion in 2012 to \$ 8.3 billion in 2020, with an annual growth rate of 4%.
- Cabling in data centers in 2012 at approximately \$ 1.1 billion or 19% market share and is expected to increase to \$ 1.6 billion by 2020 (19% market share). Wiring in LAN will grow from \$ 4.9 billion to 6.7 billion in 2020.

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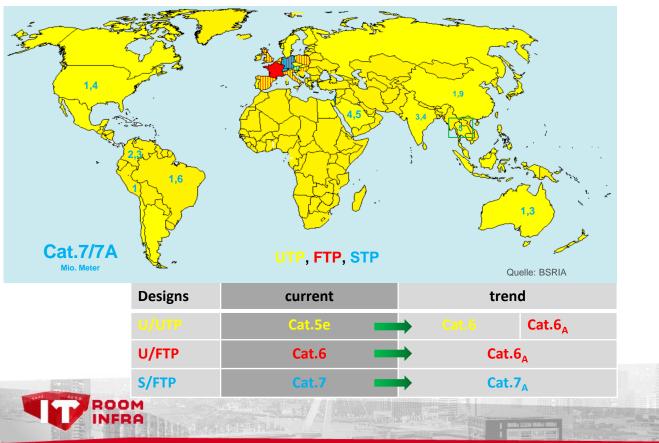


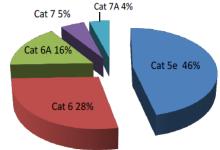
Global cabling installed in LAN, 2006 - 2020, US\$ million





### Design Preferences Cu Data

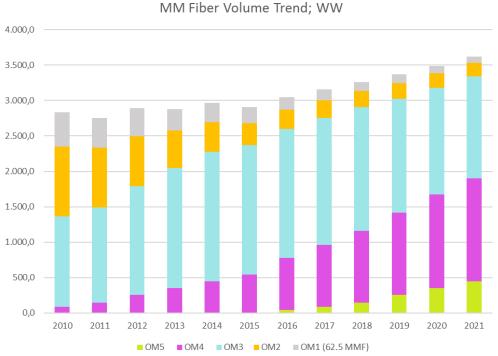




**Source:** Cabling Installation & Maintenance survey of readers (Feb 2014) for installed outlets in USA enterprises and data centres



# Multimode Market Development Global





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### WLAN – Growth



Watch a short YouTube video 50 hotel guests look over Sky Go Champions League 500 passengers Check in 50,000 football fans download the latest results >>> 50 Megabit traffic
>>> 280,000 megabits of traffic
>>> 20,000 megabit traffic
>>> 2,800,000 megabit traffic





#### Free Wi-Fi in the hotel area

Over 90 percent of European hotels now offer free Wi-Fi.



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#### Growth for Wi-Fi

One study comes to 60 percent growth per year.

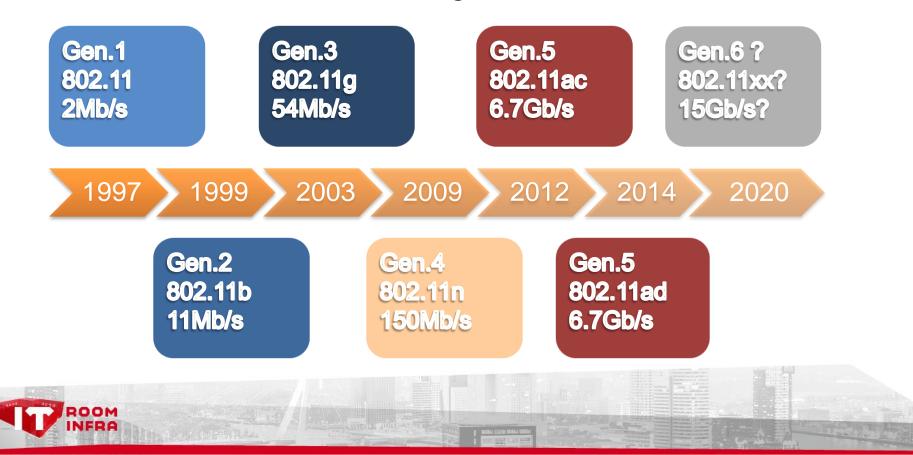


#### Mobility

Never before have so many mobile data been sent back and forth. "An end to the growth rates in mobile data traffic is not in sight.



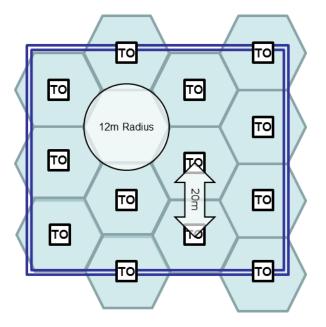
### Wi-Fi 802.11 generations





# Integration of WLAN in LANs according to EN50173

- ISO / IEC TR 24704 (2004)
- Recommendations for the minimal configuration and topology of WLAN structures in a LAN according to ISO / IEC 11801.
- TR 24704 recommends a dense cell structure similar to a honeycomb. Each cell has a working radius of 12 m and is connected to at least one class D terminal (TO) in the center of the cell. The recommended distance of the connections is 20 m.
- TIA TSB-162-A (2014) advises Cat6A cabling.!





# Integration of WLAN in LANs according to EN50173

#### Summary

- Both standards recommend a close-coupled radio cell structure with a range of no more than 12m (also 3-dimensional)
- Both standards require a multiple 10GBit-capable connection to the LAN
- This makes WLAN 802.11ac the first volume application for 10GBase-T in a desktop environment!





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### Basics PoE

Power over Ethernet (PoE) is a technology for remote powering network devices via an existing data cable.

#### At PoE there are:

- Energy supplier PSE = Power Supply Equipment
- Energy consumer PD = Powered Device

#### Variants of the energy supply:

- Spare pair procedure (only the free pairs 4/5 and 7/8 are used for the power supply)
- Phantom power (all wire pairs are used for power supply)

#### Standards:

- IEEE 802.3af-2003 (PoE) / IEEE 802.3at-2009 (PoE Plus) over 2 pairs
- IEEE 802.3bt (PoE) over 4 pairs (Standard, 27.09.2018)



### IEEE 802.3bt – 4Paar PoE

#### PoE Types & Classes

Standard	Туре	Class	V <sub>PSE (min)</sub> Supply voltage	Max. current / pair	P <sub>PSE</sub> max. power of the supplier	P <sub>PD</sub> Max. Power to the device	Pairs
802.3af	Type 1	Class 1	44V	350mA	4W	3.84W	2
		Class 2	44V	350mA	7W	6.5W	2
802.3at	Type 2	Class 3	50V	600mA	15.4W	12.95W	2
		Class 4	50V	600mA	30W	25.5W	2
802.3bt	Type 3	Class 5	50V	500mA	45W	40W	4
		Class 6	50V	500mA	60W	51W	4
	Type 4	Class 7	52V	720mA	75W	62W	4
		Class 8	52V	860mA	90W	72W	4

PSE = Power Supply Equipment

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nt PD = Powered Device



### PoE markets

Markt	Applikation	Leistung	
WLAN	Dual-band Aps, 802.11n Aps, Outdoor APs	20-30W	
Security	Netzwerkkameras	15-20W	
IP Telefonie	Videotelefonie	15-25W	
Neue Märkte	RFID readers/access control	up to 25W	
	802.16base stations	15-60W	
	Workgroup switches	up to 50W	
	Residential gateways	20W	
	Industrial sensors	1-30W	
	Thin clients	up to 70W	



### Draka study on cable heating





- Conducted in accordance with IEC / PAS 61156-1-4
- Thermal insulation of the cables has great influence

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• Conductor diameter and cable shield are strongly correlated with the maximum temperature increase



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### IEEE 802.3bq 25GBase-T

- Up to min. 30m
- Limit frequency 1.25 GHz
- Data rate 2,000 Mbaud
- Backwards compatible with 10GBase-T
- Supported Cabling: Class I / Category 8.1, Class II / Category 8.2 according to ISO / IEC 11801 3rd Edition
- Alternative: 30 m / class  $F_{\text{A}}$  / category  $7_{\text{A}}$





# ISO/IEC TR 11801-9905

- 25GBase-T via symmetrical copper cabling
- Provides guidelines for using installed cabling to support 25GBase-T
- Channel requirements defined up to 1,250 MHz
- 30m channel with Cat.7<sub>A</sub> components
- Backwards compatible with 10GBase-T
- GHMT certified channel according to DTR 11801-9905
  - Certified UC1500 SS22 Cat.7A 25GbE Cable
  - Certified METZ CONNECT 25Gmodul
- "Cat.7<sub>A</sub> S / FTP AWG22 cables have the technical potential for distances up to 100m (Shannon-Hartley law)"



# Information theory: Shannon-Hartley law

#### Channel capacity as a measure of the upper limit of the achievable transmission rate

Creates correlation between capacity, bandwidth and signal-to-noise ratio

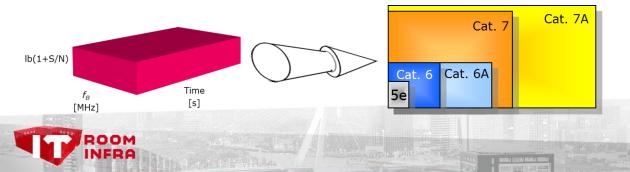
#### Higher channel capacity can be achieved

With more bandwidth B

• Strikes physical limits in cable systems

By more signal  ${\boldsymbol{S}}$ 

- Is counterproductive in cable systems, because at the same time the N is raised
   Due to less noise N
- High-quality interference suppression forms cost / benefit optimum in cable systems



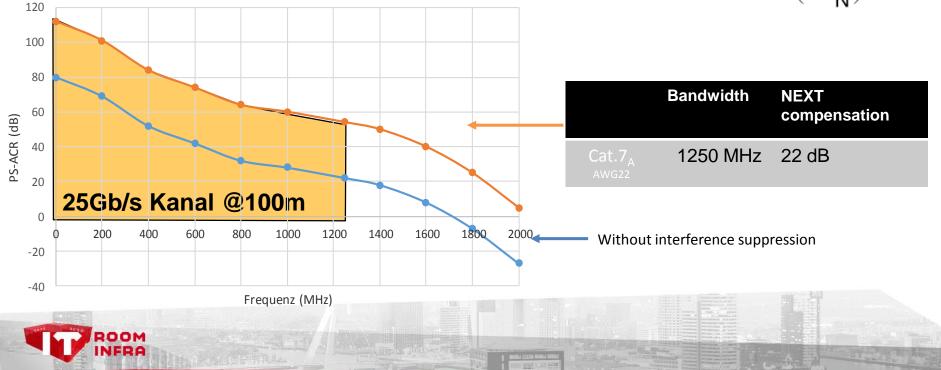
Channel capacity is like a hole in the wall through which the information cuboid has to be conveyed



# Cat.7<sub>A</sub> channel capacity at 25GBase-T

Shannon Kanalkapazität

 $C = B \log_2(1 + \frac{S}{N})$  [bit/s]





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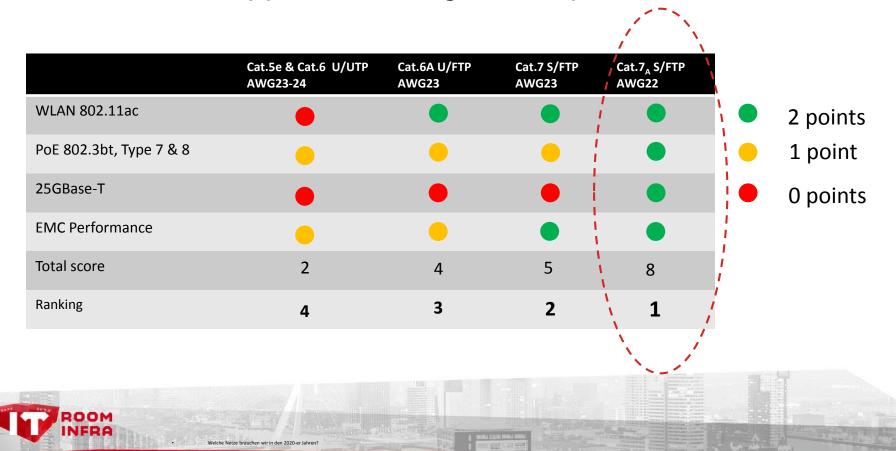
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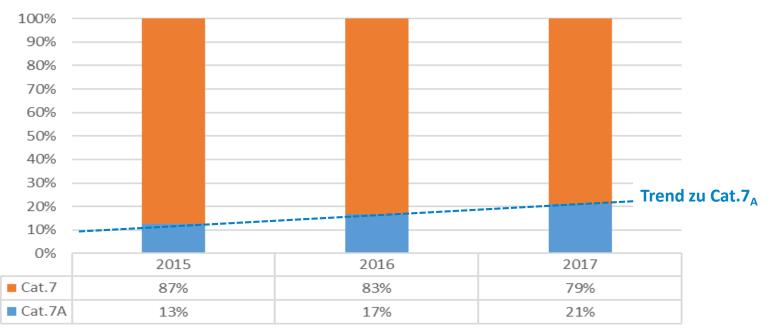


### Copper technologies compared





# Cabling in the DACH region



Quelle: PrysmianGroup

Cat.7A Cat.7

Welche Netze brauchen wir in den 2020-er Jahren?

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# Information theory: Shannon-Hartley law

- Cabling should always be considered as a long-term investment, regardless of its short-term use
- Cat.6<sub>A</sub> & Cat.7 offers no reserves and covers the current demand up to 10Gbit
- Use of Cat.7<sub>A</sub> provides future-proof and investment protection, with the coverage of:
  - WIRELESS INTERNET ACCESS
  - PoE
  - 25GBase-T applications in the classic LAN



### Contactgegevens

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