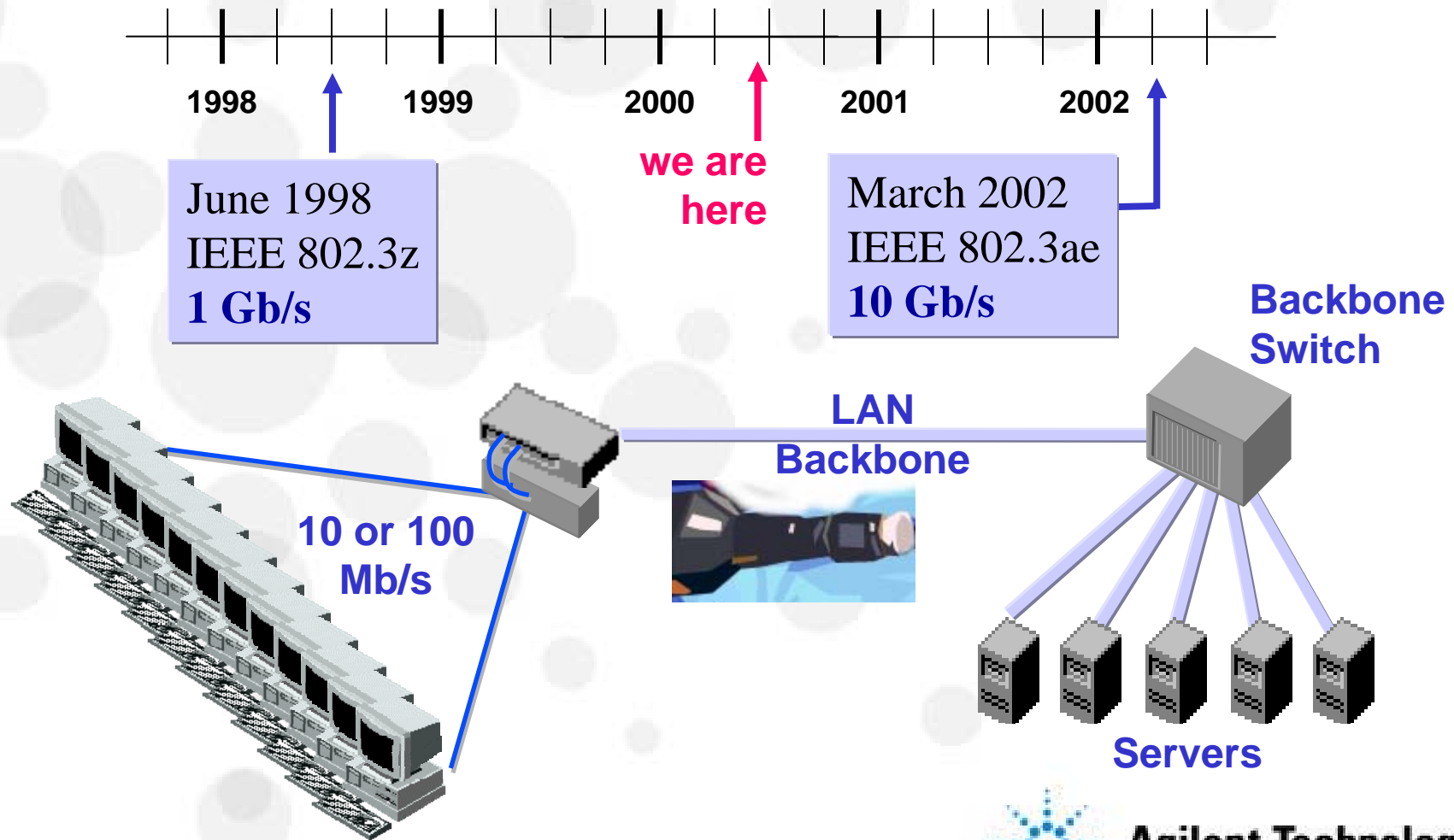


# 10 Gigabit Ethernet Transmission and Field Testing

BICSI May, 2000

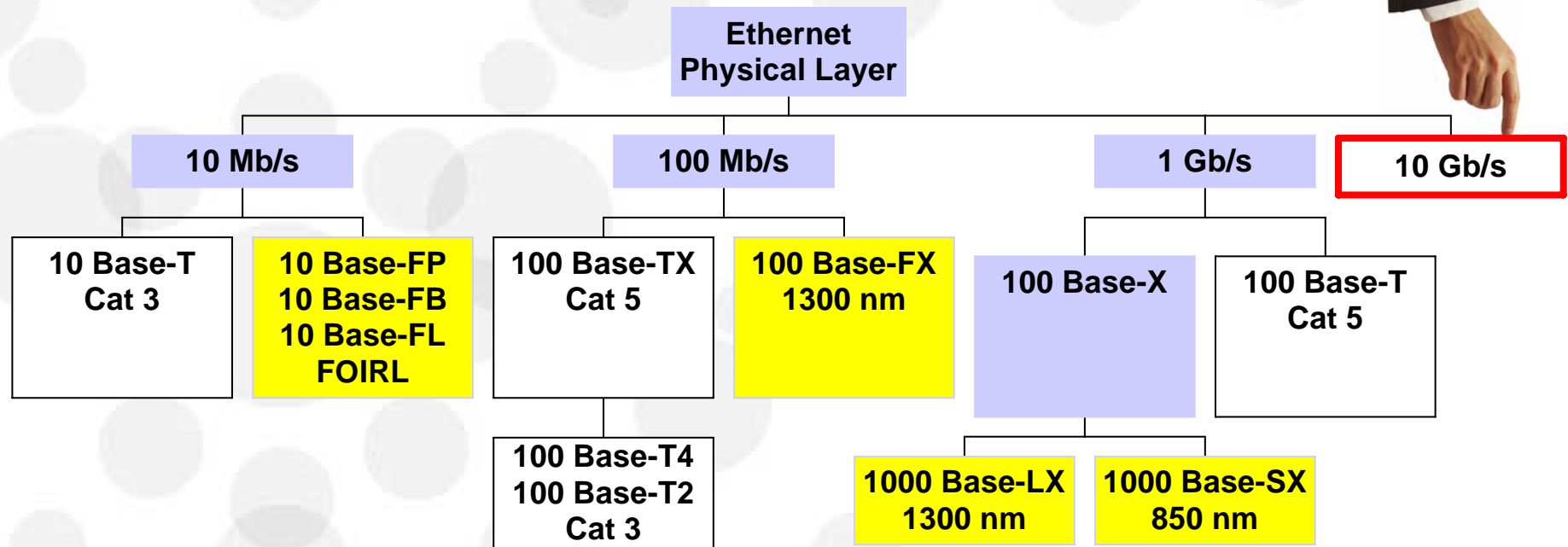
Fanny Mlinarsky

# The Need for Speed

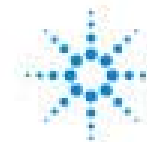


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# Ethernet Physical Layer (PHY) Interfaces



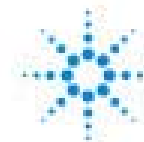
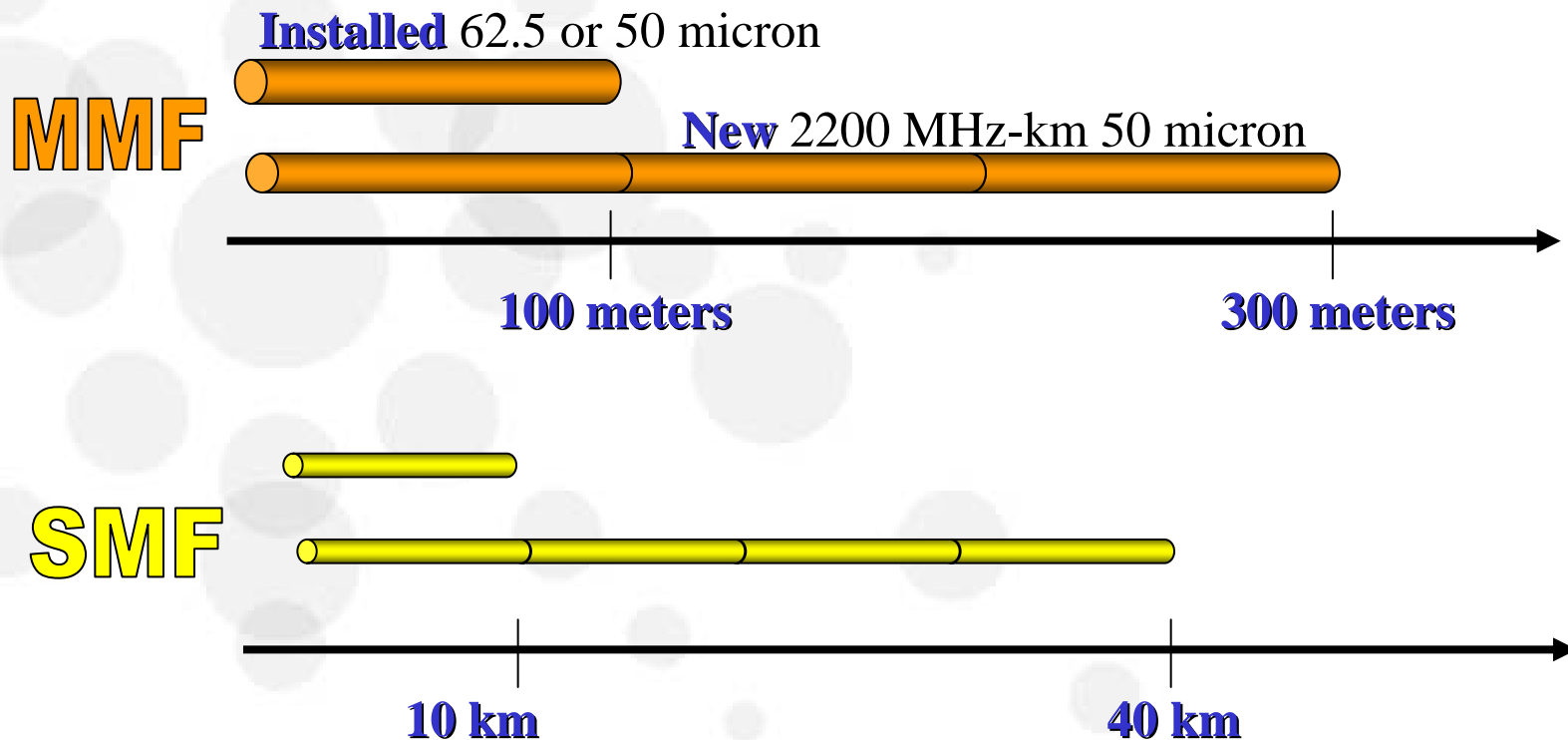
⑦ Data rates increase as a power of 10



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# Objectives of IEEE 802.3ae 10 Gb/s Ethernet Working Group

## ⑦ Link distances



# Objectives of IEEE 802.3ae 10 Gb/s Ethernet Working Group

- ⑦ Support fiber media selected from the second edition of ISO/IEC 11801

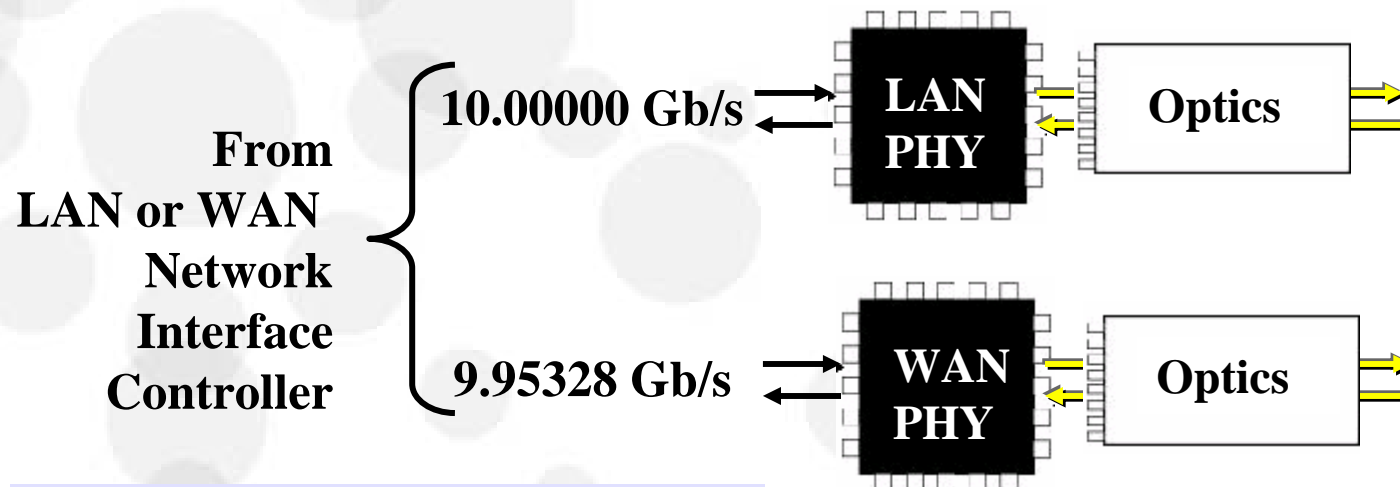
	Bandwidth	
	At 850 nm	At 1300 nm
MMF 62.5 $\mu\text{m}$	160 MHz•km	500 MHz•km
MMF 62.5 $\mu\text{m}$	200 MHz•km	500 MHz•km
MMF 50 $\mu\text{m}$	500 MHz•km	500 MHz•km
MMF 50 $\mu\text{m}$	2200 MHz•km	500 MHz•km
SMF		



# Objectives of IEEE 802.3ae 10 Gb/s Ethernet Working Group

## ⑦ Define two families of PHYs

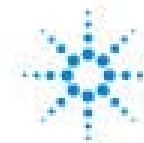
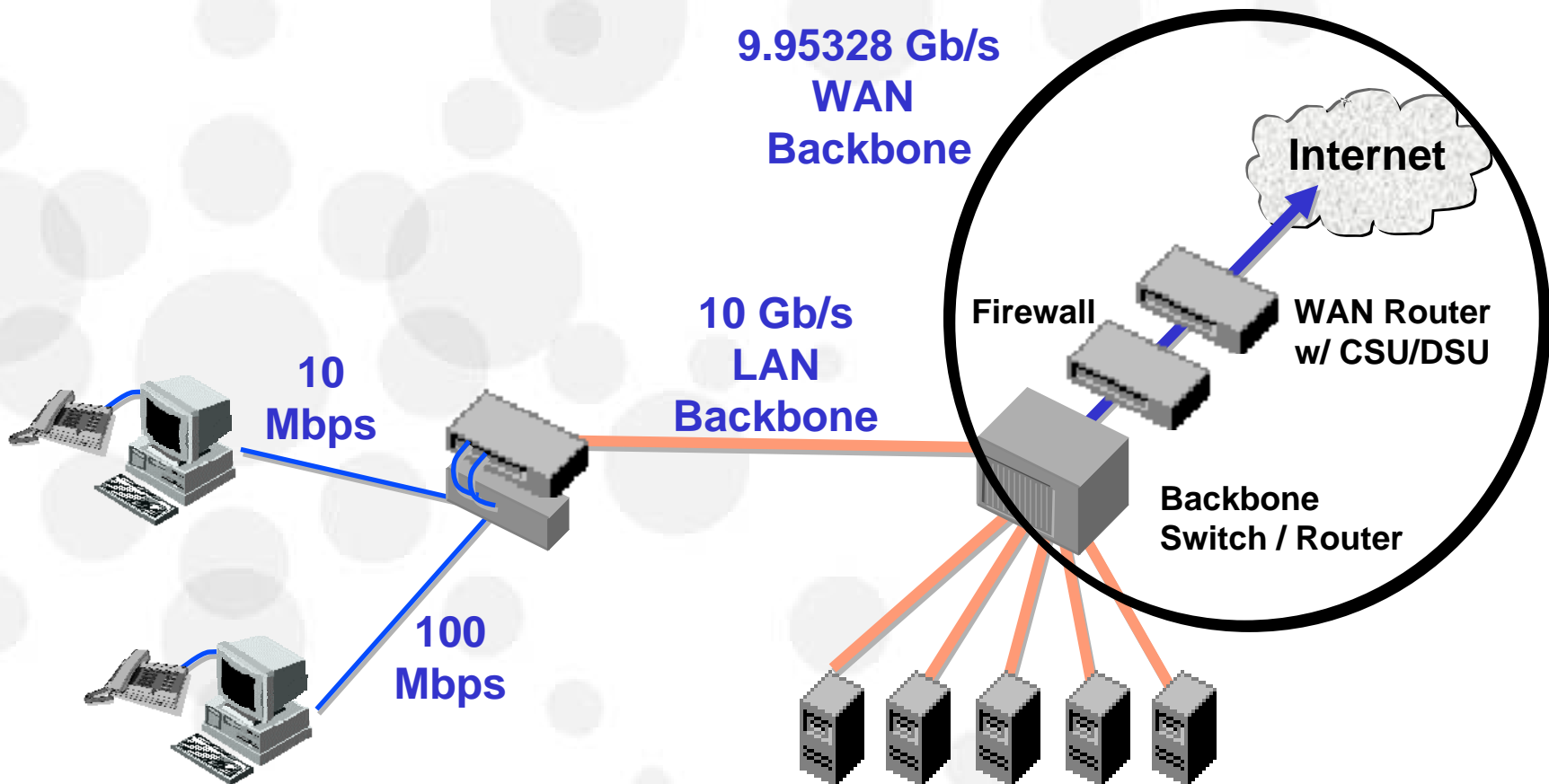
- ◆ A LAN PHY operating at a data rate of 10 Gb/s
- ◆ A WAN PHY operating at the OC-192 data rate of 9.95328 Gb/s



OC-192 rate = OC-1 x 192  
or  
51.84 Mb/s \* 192 = 9.95328 Gb/s



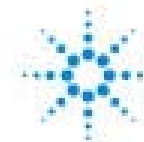
# World-Wide Ethernet ?



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# Three Notable Schemes Under Consideration

- ⑦ **1310 nm WWDM (Wide Wavelength Division Multiplexing)**
  - ◆ Supports 300 m over installed 62.5  $\mu\text{m}$  and 50  $\mu\text{m}$  fiber
  - ◆ Supports at least 10 km over SMF
  - ◆ Requires the use of an offset patch cord just like 1000Base-LX
- ⑦ **850 nm VCSEL (Vertical Cavity Surface Emitting Laser)**
  - ◆ Supports 300 m over new 2200 MHz-km 50  $\mu\text{m}$  fiber but less than 100 m over installed 62.5  $\mu\text{m}$  fiber
  - ◆ No SMF support
- ⑦ **1310 nm DFB (distributed feedback) laser**
  - ◆ Cooled version supports 40 km
  - ◆ Uncooled version supports 10 km
  - ◆ Candidate for supporting dual data rate communications - 10 Gb/s for the LAN environment and OC-192 data rates for the WAN environment

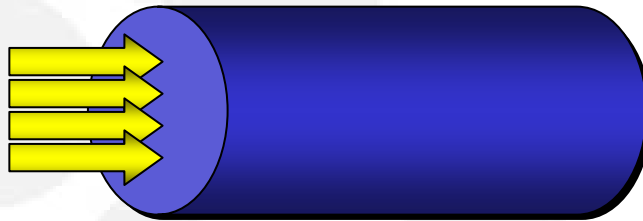




# WWDM Transmission

*Use 4 wavelengths  
around 1310 nm*

1280  
1300  
1320  
1340  
nm



*Each Wavelength  
carries 1/4 of the data  
rate*

$$4 \times 3.125 \text{ Gbd} = 12.5 \text{ Gbd}$$

⑦ Wide  
Wavelength  
Division  
Multiplexing

- ◆ 300 meters over MMF
- ◆ 10 km over SMF

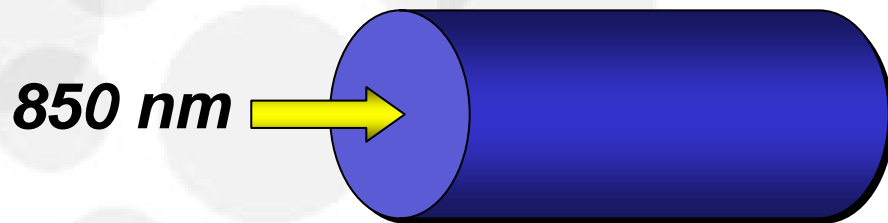
⑦ Widely  
applicable



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# 850 nm VCSEL Transmission

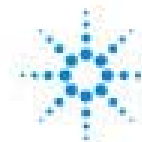
*Uses serial transmission*



**850 nm**

*Requires 2200 MHz-km 50 micron fiber*

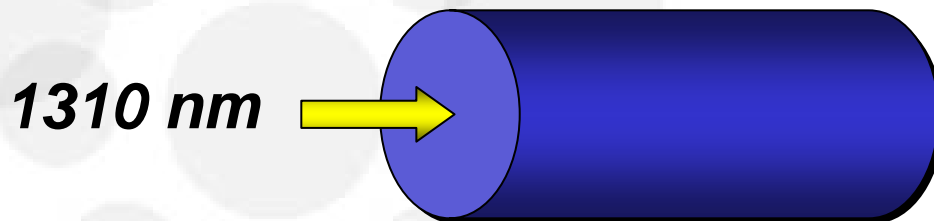
- ⑦ 300 meters over new 2200 MHz-km MMF
- ⑦ Less than 100 meters over installed MMF
- ⑦ No SMF support
- ⑦ New installations



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# 1310 DFB Laser Transmission

*Uses serial transmission*

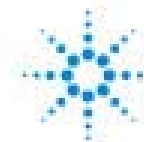


*Distributed Feedback Laser LAN or WAN*

## ⑦ 1310 nm DFB (distributed feedback) laser

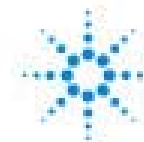
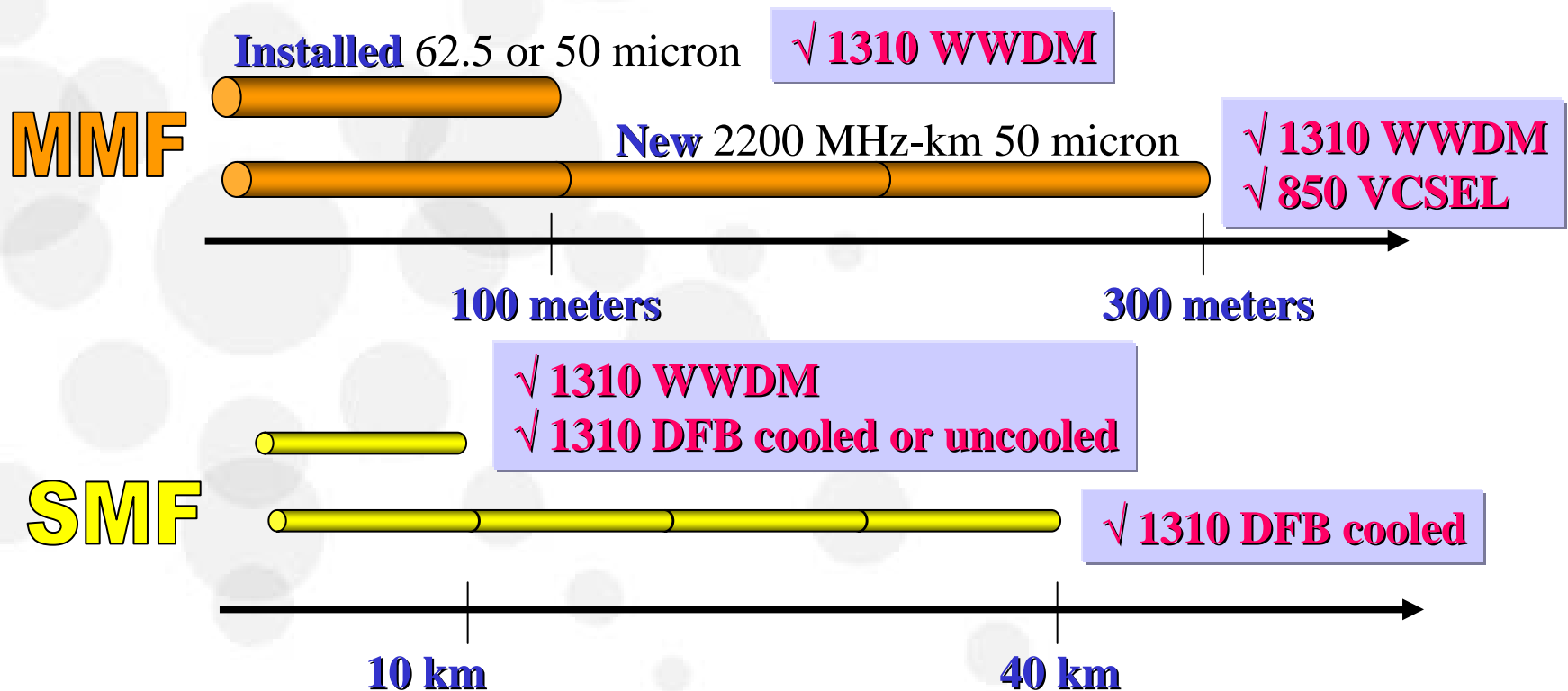
- ◆ Cooled version supports 40 km
- ◆ Uncooled version supports 10 km

## ⑦ Optimized for SMF long distance transmission



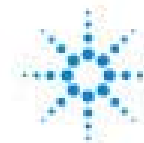
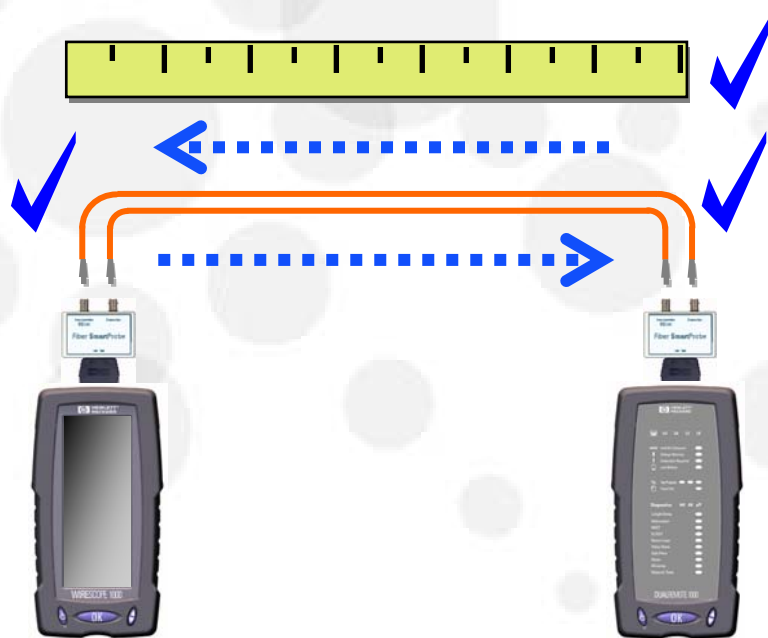
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# Possible 10 Gb/s Ethernet PHYs to be Standardized



# Field testing

⑦ What guidance do generic cabling standards provide?



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# Fiber Loss Limits



<i>Optical fiber cable type</i>	<i>Wavelength (nm)</i>	<i>Maximum attenuation (dB/km)</i>
50/125 $\mu\text{m}$	850	3.5
	1300	1.5
62.5/125 $\mu\text{m}$	850	3.5
	1300	1.5
Singlemode inside plant cable	1310	1.0
	1550	1.0
Singlemode outside plant cable	1310	0.5
	1550	0.5



# Connection Loss Limits



	Attenuation (dB)
Splice	0.3
Connection, TIA	0.75
Connection, ISO	0.5

Connectors

2

Loss per Connector

0.75 dB

Splices

1

Loss per Splice

0.30 dB

Cable Losses

Loss 850nm 3.25 dB/Km

Loss 1300nm 3.25 dB/Km

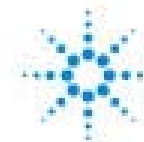
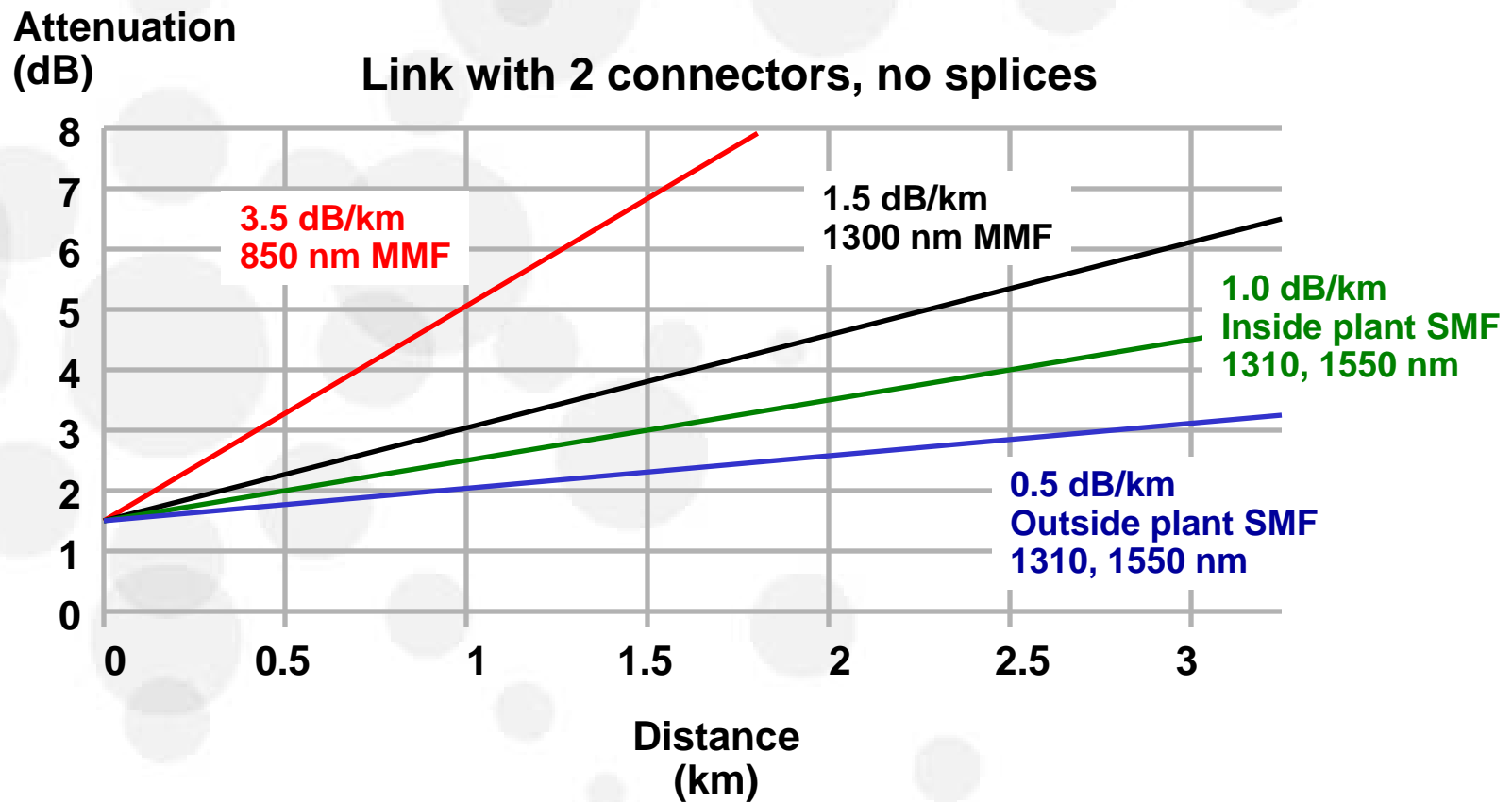
◀ Previous  OK

Cancel



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# TIA 568-A Link Budget

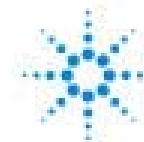


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# Generic Cabling Limits for Fiber

- ⑦ How are generic fiber limits used to verify whether high speed Ethernet will work?



# Length and Attenuation Limits for 1 Gb/s Ethernet

Gigabit Ethernet Specification	Type of Fiber	Wave-length (nm)	Fiber Core Size (microns)	Modal Bandwidth (MHz * km)	Maximum Distance (m)	Attenuation (dB)
1000Base-SX	MMF	850	50	400	<b>500</b>	<b>3.37</b>
				500	<b>550</b>	<b>3.56</b>
			62.5	160	<b>220</b>	<b>2.38</b>
				200	<b>275</b>	<b>2.60</b>
1000Base-LX	MMF	1310	50	400, 500	<b>550</b>	<b>2.35</b>
				500	<b>550</b>	<b>2.35</b>
	SMF	1310	10		5,000	4.57



# Automated Field Testing

Cable: 3-1-1-2 -- [Test: Fiber Certify Networks]

Summary

- ✓ Networks
- Loss at 850nm
- Loss at 1300nm
- ✓ Length

Overview | Test Settings | Cable Information | Test Probes

← 0 ft →

**PASS**

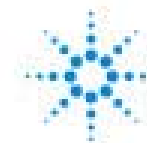
**WS 350**  
US4004011B  
SmartProbe+ 850 nm

**DR 350**  
US4004011A  
SmartProbe+ 1300 nm

Multi Mode Networks

Certified Network	Result
1000 Base-SX	PASS
1000 Base-LX	PASS
10 Base-FL	PASS
10 Base-FB	PASS

Comments



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# Automated Field Testing

Cable: 3-1-1-6 -- [Test: Fiber Certify Networks]

Summary  
✓ Networks  
Loss at 850nm  
✓ Length

Certified Networks | Test Limits

Highlight desired network to view certification results below.

Certified Network	Result
1000 Base-SX	✓
10 Base-FL	✓
10 Base-FB	✓
ATM-155 SWL	✓
Fibre CHSX	✓
...	✓

Certification results:

Test	Value	Margin	Limit
Loss at 850 nm (dB)	1.1	2.1	3.2
Cable length (m)	255.7	19.3	275.0

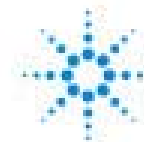


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# Field Testing Complexity

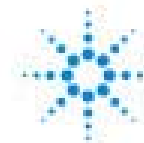


- ⑦ 7 different limits for 1 Gb/s Ethernet
- ⑦ Probably more limits for 10 Gb/s Ethernet
  - ◆ 4 distance targets
  - ◆ 5 different fiber types
  - ◆ ? 3 transceiver schemes
- ⑦ Important to automate due to increased complexity



For more information...

[www.wirescope.com](http://www.wirescope.com)



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