



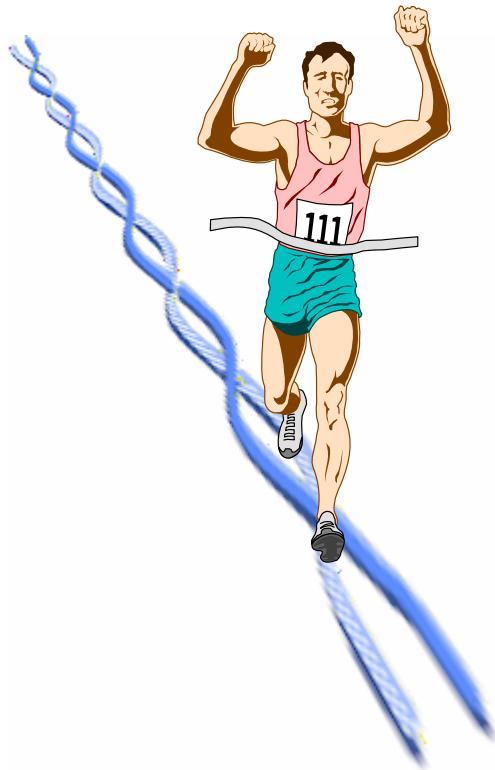
Gigabit Transmission

What's the Limit?

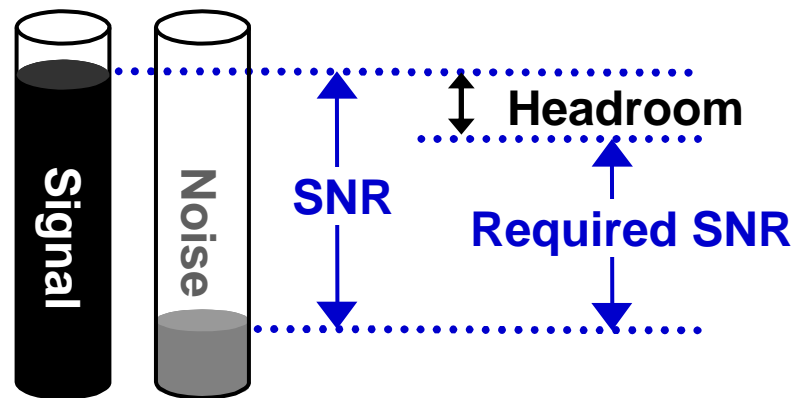
Fanny Mlinarsky



What's the Limit?

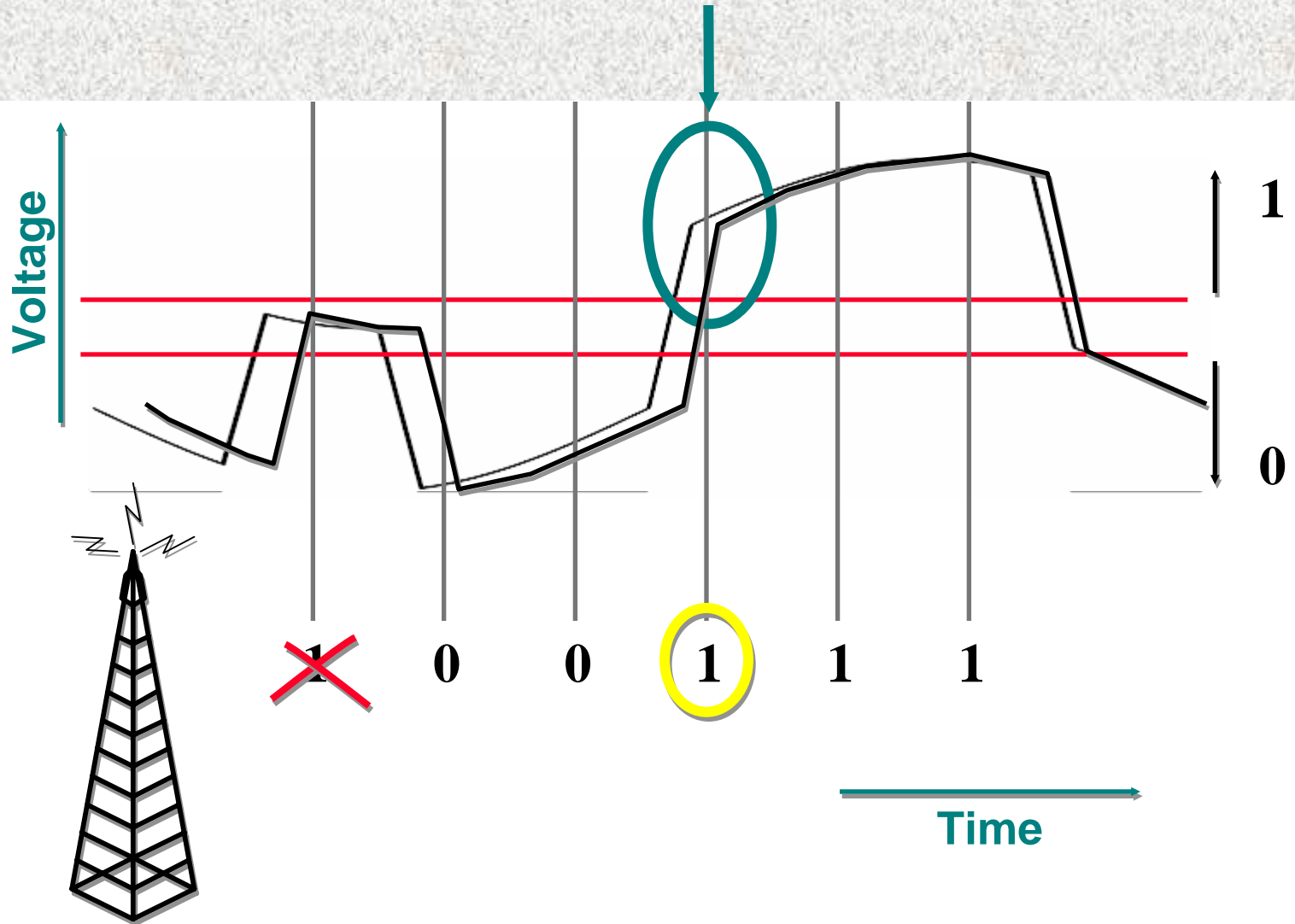


- **Speed**
 - Faster → higher frequency → higher attenuation → less headroom
- **Distance**
 - Longer → higher attenuation → more jitter → less headroom
- **Headroom**
 - How close to collapse?



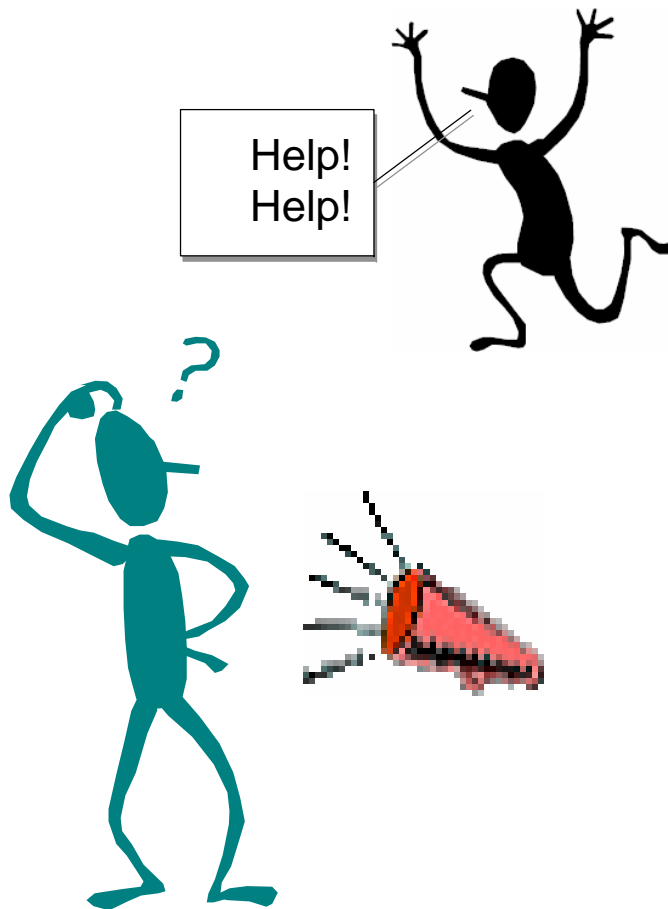


Noise+Jitter → Headroom





Effect of Low Headroom -- Slow Network Response



- A single bit error can cause re-transmission of the entire message
- Re-transmission cuts throughput to less than half due to ...
- ... overhead of detecting corrupt data and arranging the re-transmission

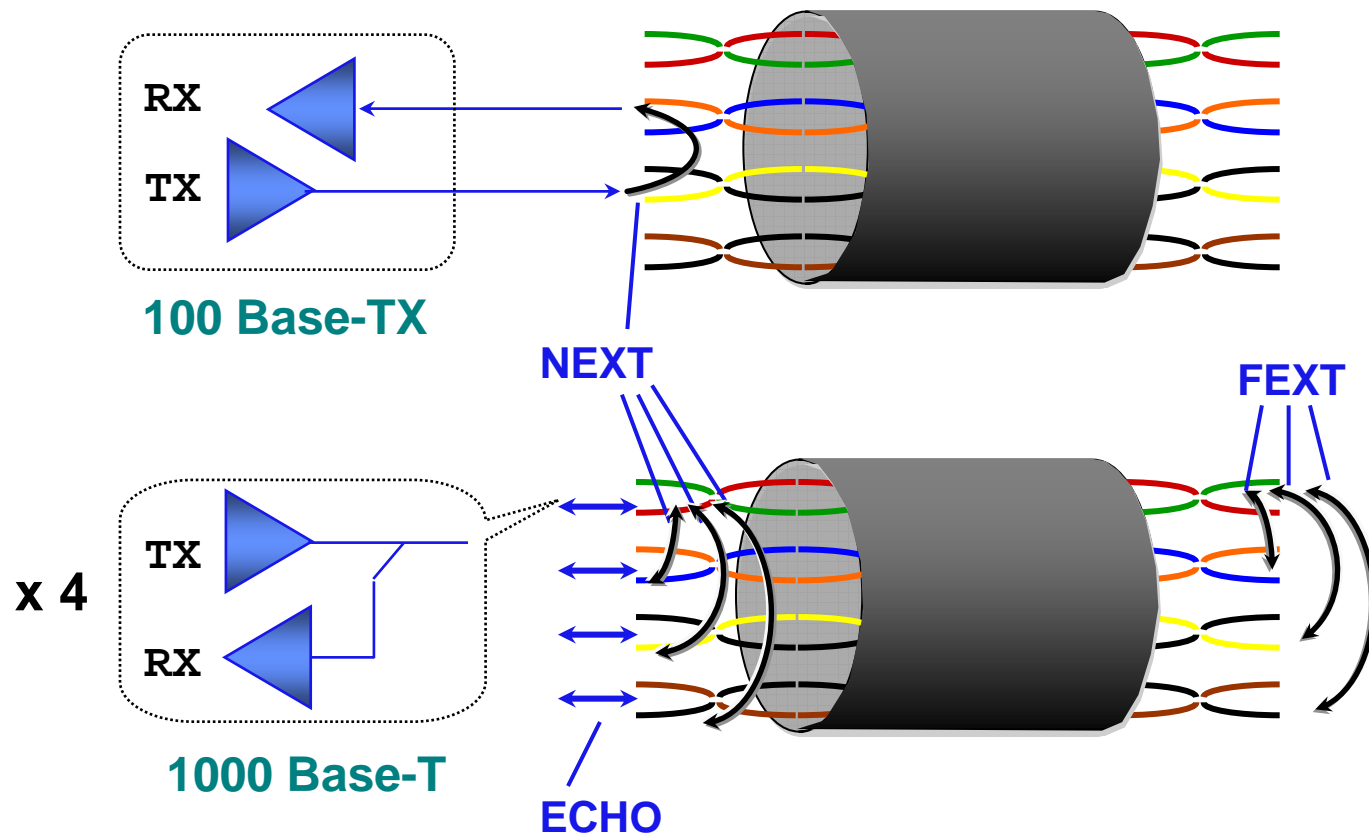


Headroom Guarantees Expected Throughput

- **Bit errors can significantly slow down throughput**
- **Headroom is needed to withstand**
 - Ambient noise
 - Build-up of jitter over distance
- **On twisted-pair the major cause of errors is inadequate SNR**
- **On fiber the major cause of errors is excessive jitter**

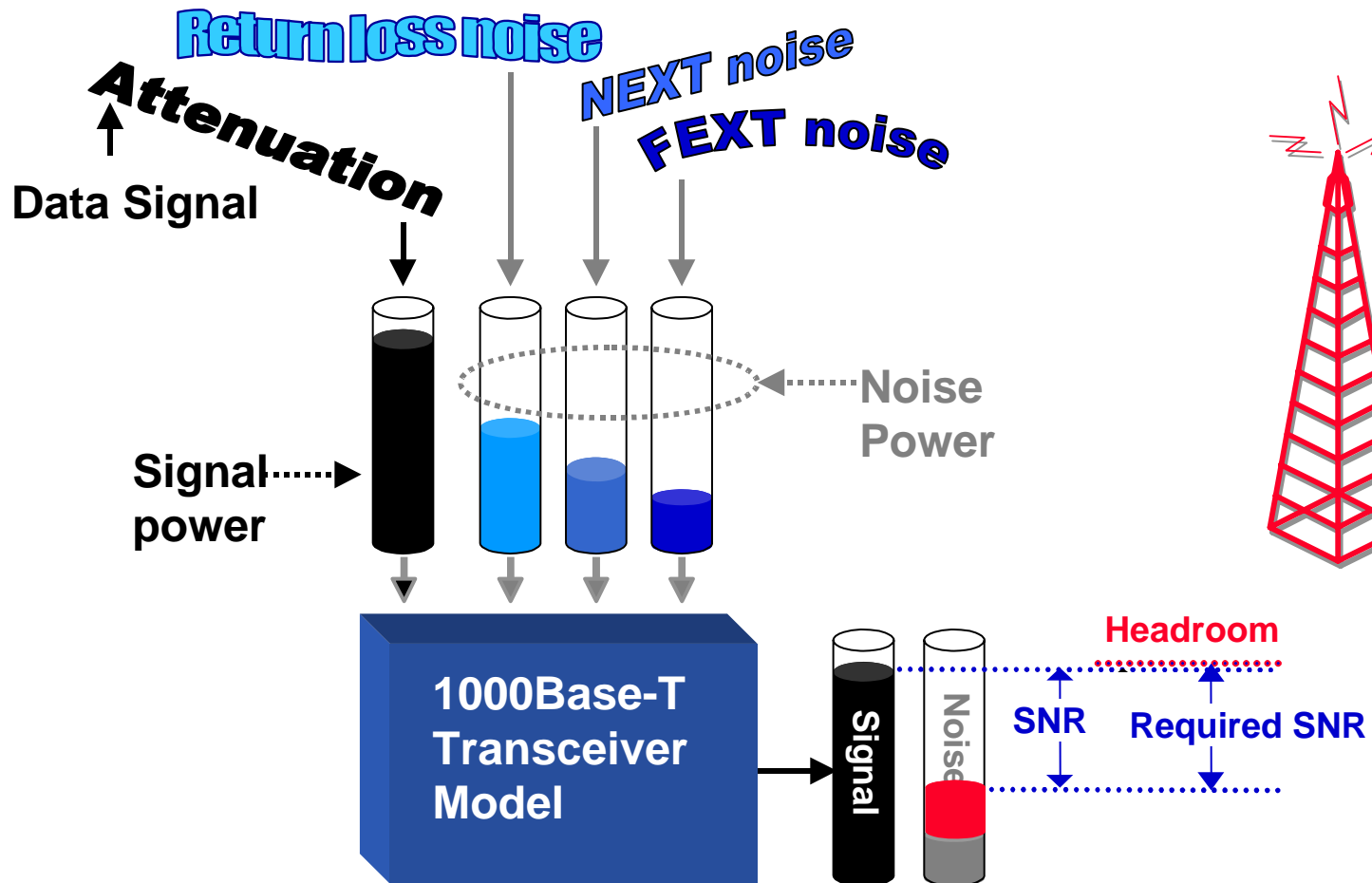


Noise Environment is Application-Dependent



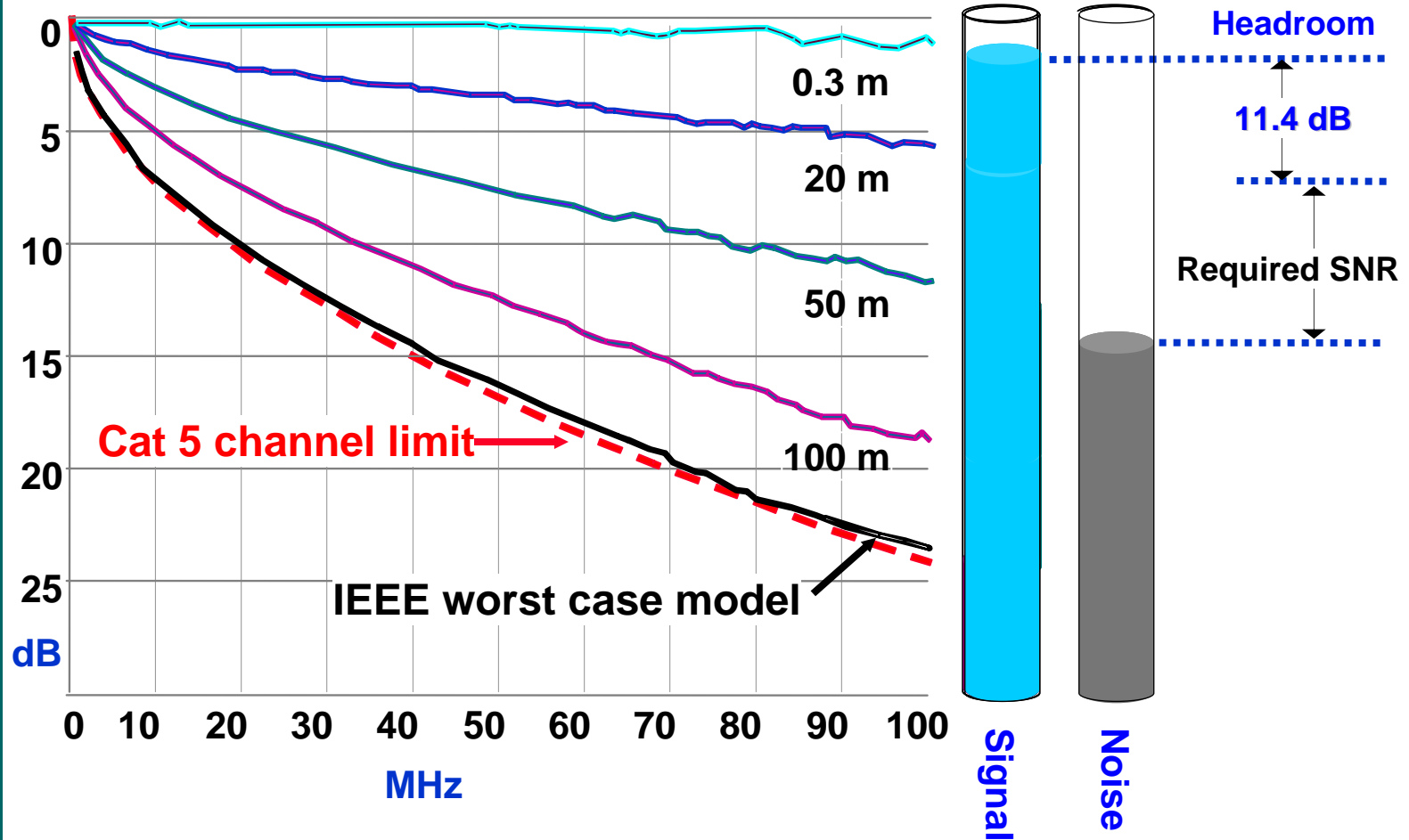


Gigabit Ethernet SNR Environment



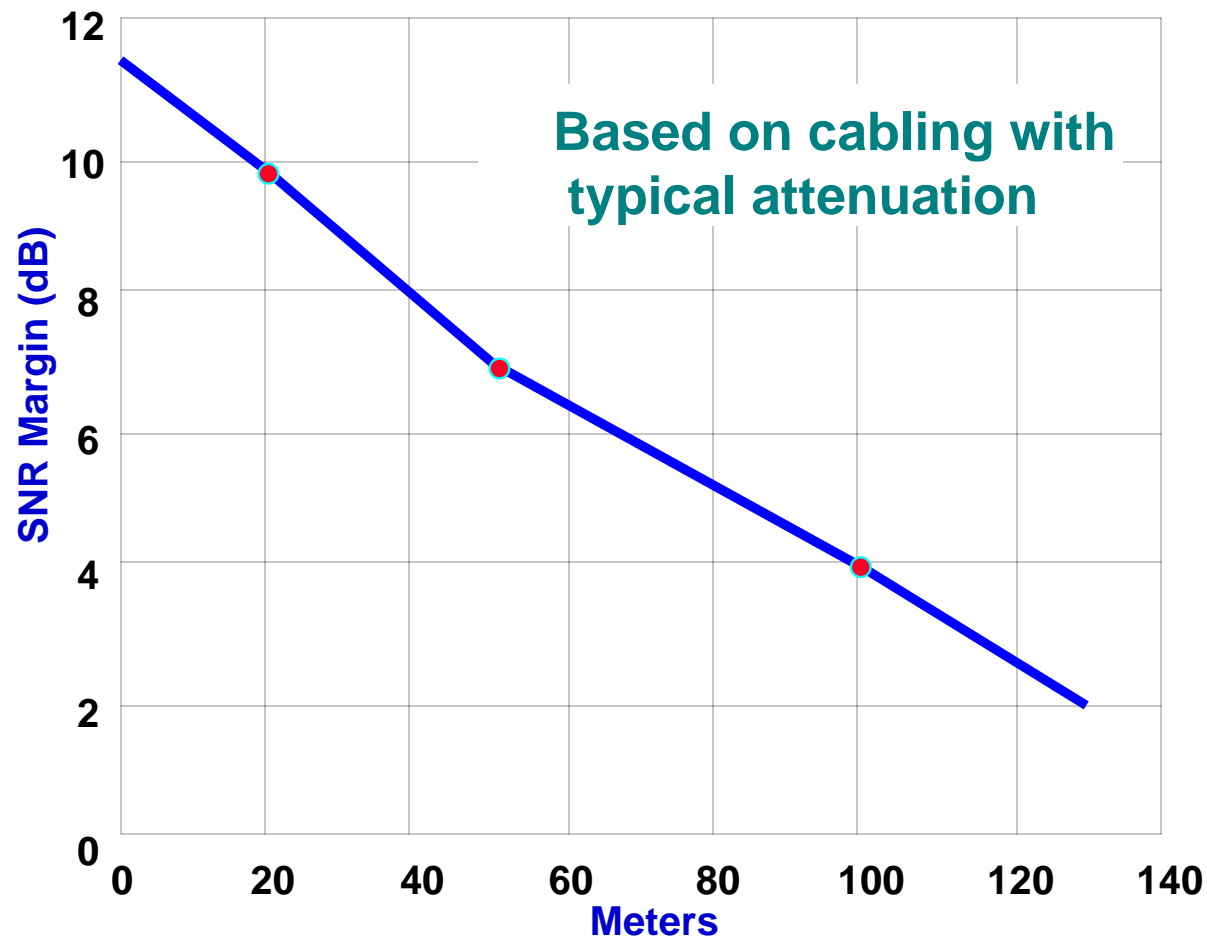


Gigabit Ethernet Headroom vs. Distance





Gigabit Ethernet Headroom vs. Distance



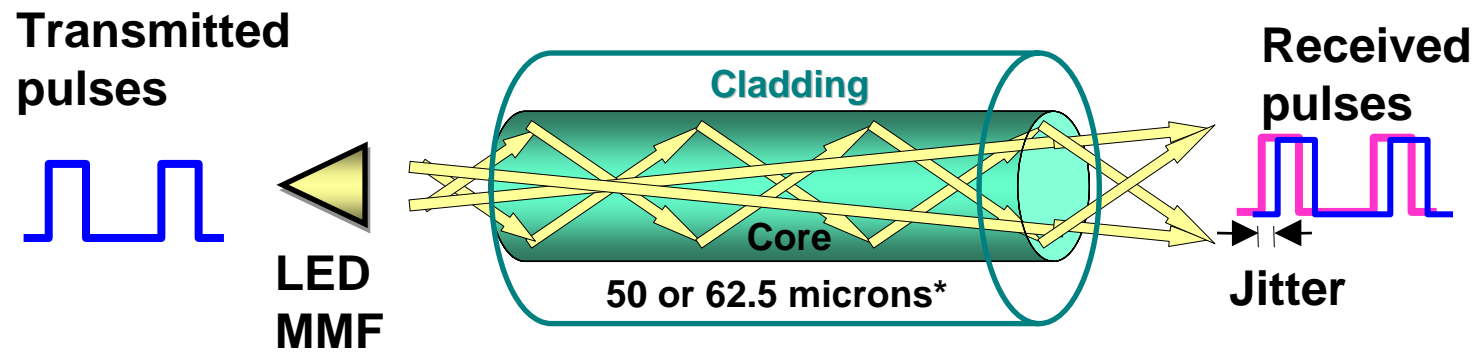


Cabling Requirements of 1000Base-T

- **1000Base-T is expected to work on category 5 installations that meet draft TSB95**
 - Attenuation, NEXT, ELFEXT, return loss, delay and skew
- **Will existing installations meet the requirements of TSB95?**
 - Some parameters, such as return loss and ELFEXT, might not meet TSB95 limits, but ...
 - ... 1000Base-T might still have sufficient headroom
- **Category 5E will have sufficient headroom by design**
 - > 3 dB
- **Category 6 will offer more headroom**



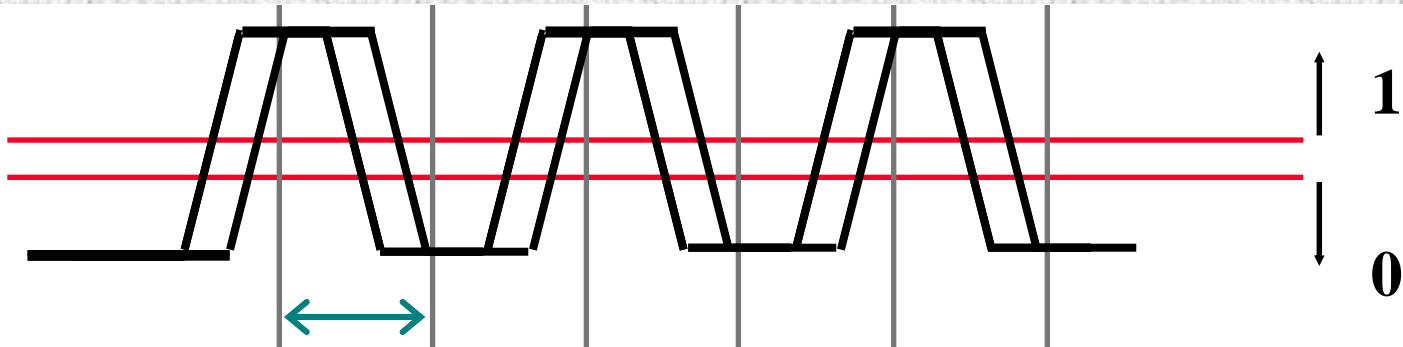
Fiber Optic Transmission



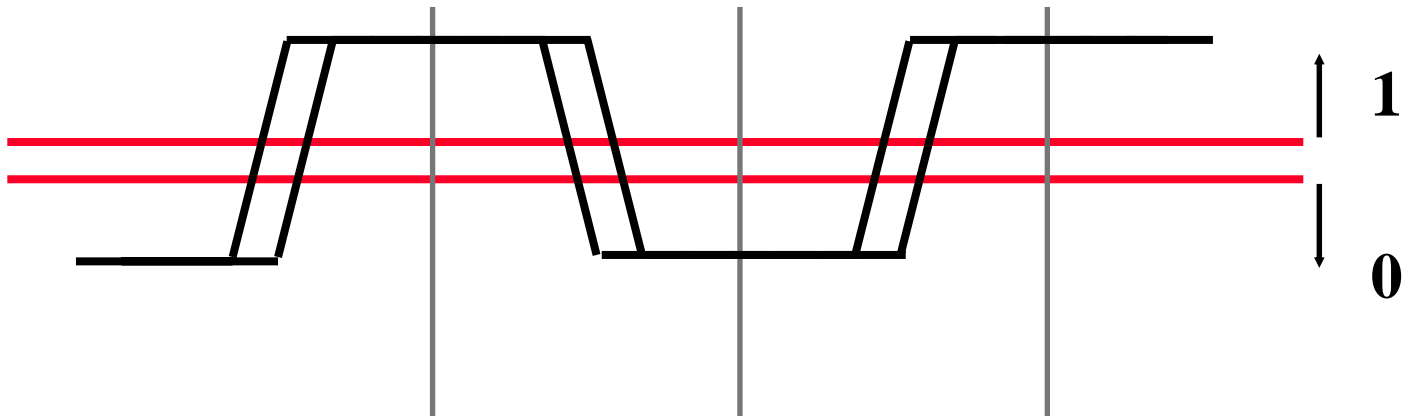
* Micron = 10^{-6} meter



Jitter Tolerance vs. Data Rate



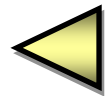
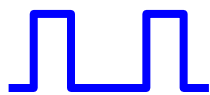
Clock period = 800 ps for gigabit Ethernet



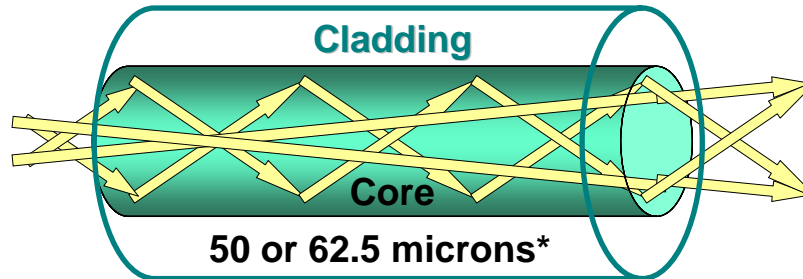


Fiber Optic Transmission

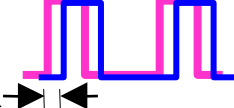
Transmitted pulses



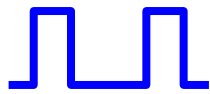
LED
MMF



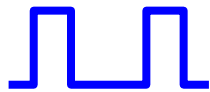
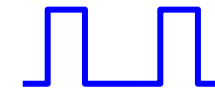
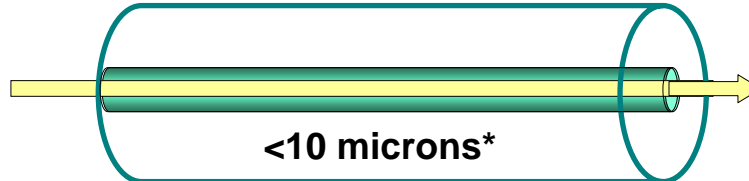
Received pulses



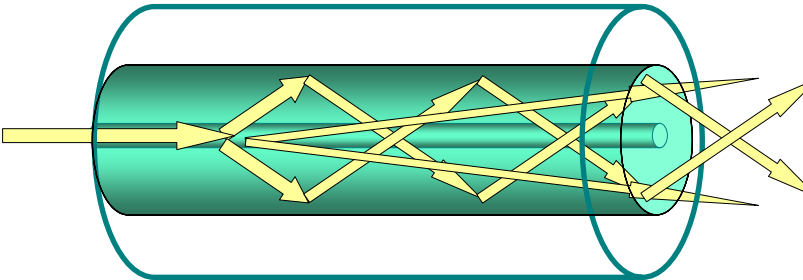
Dispersion



Laser
SMF



Laser
MMF

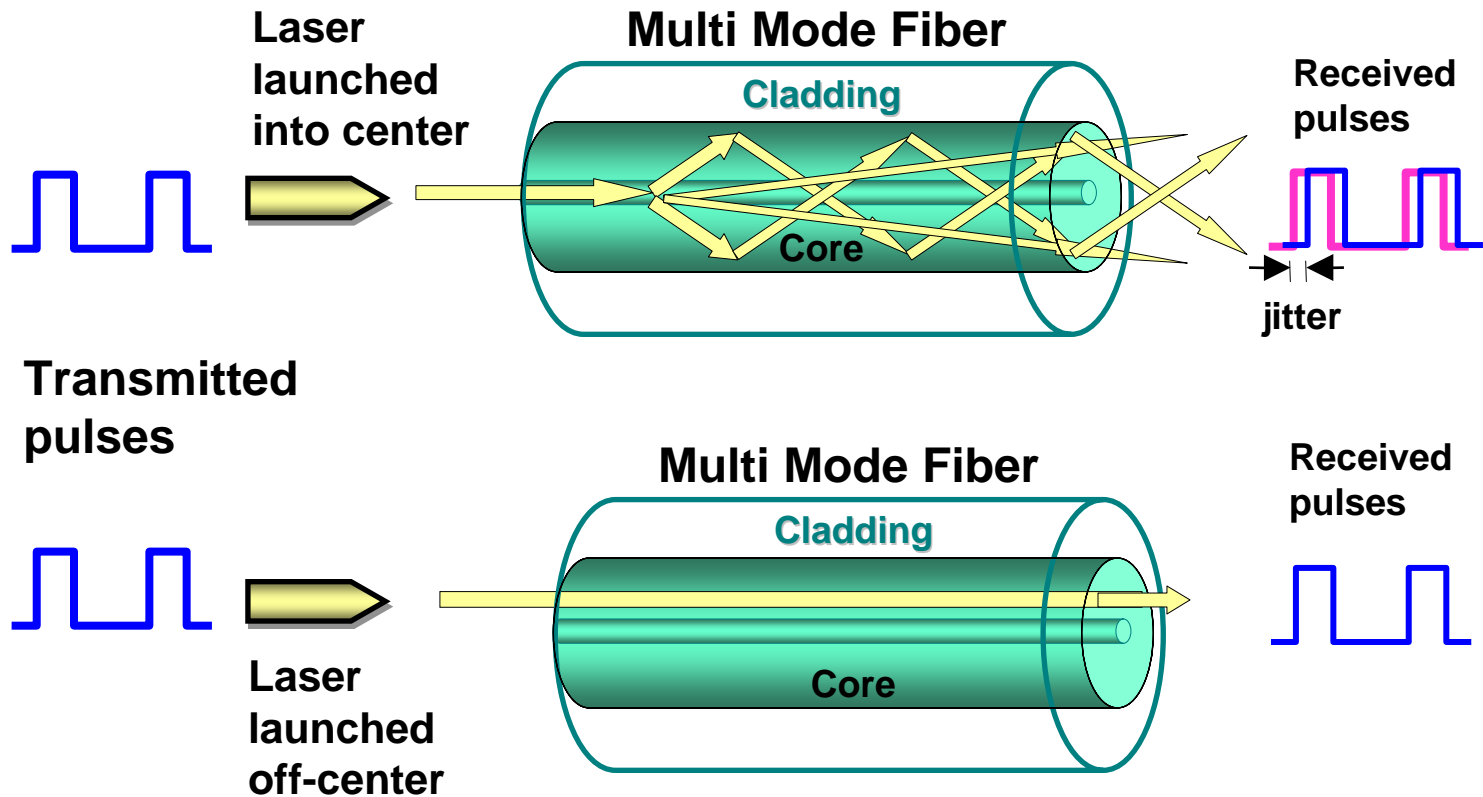


Differential
Mode Delay

* Micron = 10^{-6} meter

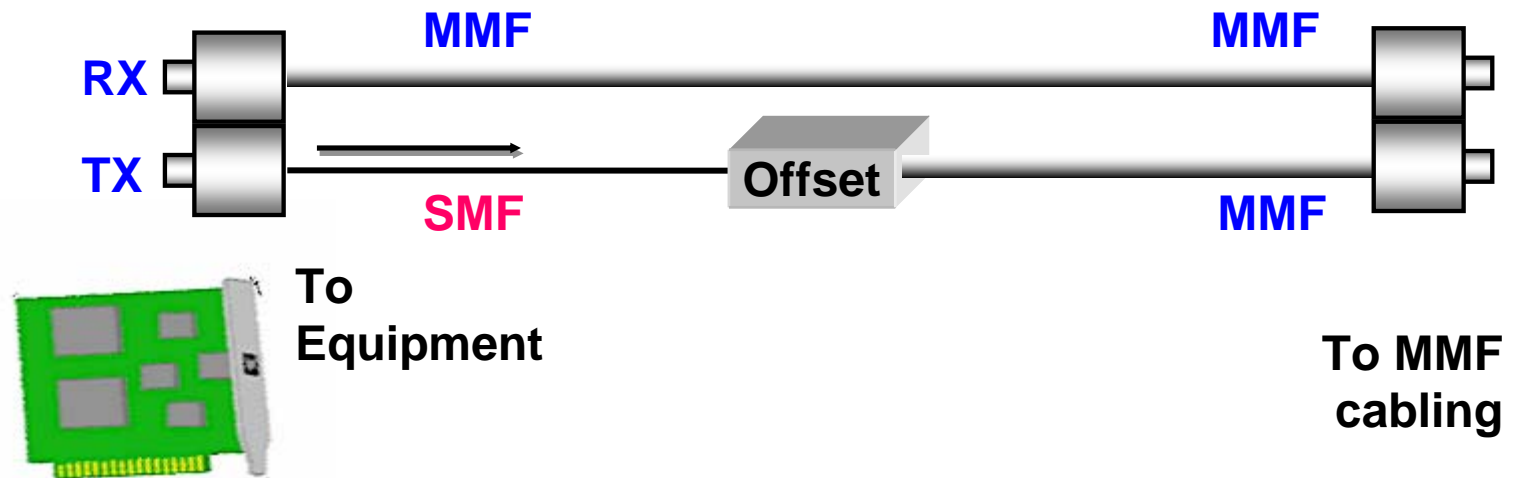


Differential Mode Delay (DMD)





Offset Patch-cord



- Offset patch-cord can be used with 1000Base-LX (1310 nm) gigabit Ethernet devices to address the DMD problem



IEEE 802.3z Gigabit Ethernet Limits

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	500	3.37	
				500	550	3.56	
				62.5	160	220	2.38
				200	275	2.60	
1000Base-LX	MMF	1310	50	400, 500	550	2.35	
			62.5	500	550	2.35	
	SMF	1310	10		5,000	4.57	

Attenuation budget is based on length restrictions.

Link power budget, based on transmitter launch power and receiver sensitivity, is 7.5 dB for multi-mode fiber.



1000Base-X Loss Budget -- LED vs. Laser

	LED Source	Laser Source
Approximate measured loss of one connection	0.5 dB	0.2 dB

- **When LED source is used for field testing...**
 - ... a link with 4 connections can easily fail the tight attenuation limits for 1000Base-X
- **When a laser source is used ...**
 - ... the same link might pass



IEEE 802.3z Fiber Field Testing Issue

- **Issue**
 - IEEE 802.3z channel loss limits cannot be met by some installations when measured with an LED source but may be within limits when measured with a laser source
- **802.3z references for channel insertion loss measurement (sec 38.10)**
 - ANSI/TIA/EIA-526-14A/method B (MMF)
 - ANSI/TIA/EIA-526-7/method A-1 (SMF)
 - IEC1280, IEC 1280-4-1 and IEC 1280-4-2
 - » Based on above TIA standards
- **TIA-526-14A specifies the use of an LED source**
- **No guidance from the IEEE 802.3z standard as to the required source for channel loss measurement**



Liaison Letter Regarding Fiber Loss Measurements

Liaison letter of May 13, 1998 from TIA TR41.8.1 states:

"We are concerned that users may reject acceptable systems because of attenuation based on LED test sets as established in TIA-526-14-A"

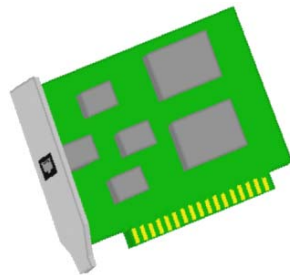


Cabling Requirements for 802.3z

- **Several different length and loss limits depending on type of fiber and type of equipment (1000Base-LX, 1000Base-SX)**
 - Not defined by any generic cabling standard
- **Issues with the designated TIA loss measurement method**
 - Possible false failures due to the use of LED sources
- **Clearly, 802.3z calls for an application-specific cable test**
- **Fiber length measurement is very important because jitter -- the major disturber in the optical systems -- builds-up as a function of length**



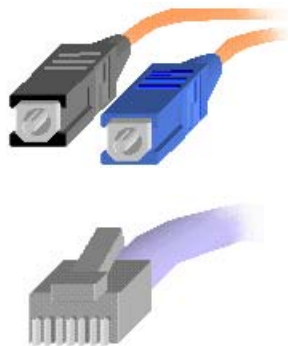
Standards Chain Reaction



*New LAN
Equipment
Standards*



*Structured
Cabling
Standards*



- **IEEE 802.3 Gigabit Ethernet Standards**
 - 1000 Base-SX, 1000Base-LX (Optical Fiber)
 - 1000 Base-T (Category 5, Category 5E)
- **TIA Cabling Standards**
 - TSB95
 - TIA-568-A Addendum 4
- **ISO/IEC Cabling Standards**
 - Proposed Draft Amendment 3 to ISO/IEC 11801



Conclusion

- **Characterization of application-specific headroom is not just a good idea**
- **It is practically a “must” for some applications due to the lack of generic cabling standards**
 - For example, 802.3z gigabit Ethernet over fiber
- **Noise and jitter environments are application-dependent**
- **Application headroom carries information about network robustness and its ability to deliver the expected throughput**



Announcement

For more discussion on related topics ...

You are cordially invited to join Mohawk/CDT for a **lunch and a presentation of “Next Generation of High Performance Fiber Optic and Copper Cables”** in the Grand Ballroom of The Mirage Convention Center...

... starting right now