



Everything you wanted to know about cabling, but were afraid to ask

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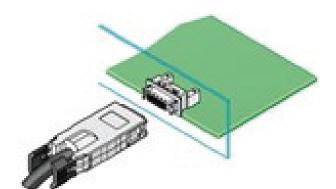


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Welcome!







Everything you wanted to know about cabling, but were afraid to ask

June 2012





Agenda

Demartek Background

10GbE Cables

Connectors

General Recommendations and Futures

Q & A

Demartek

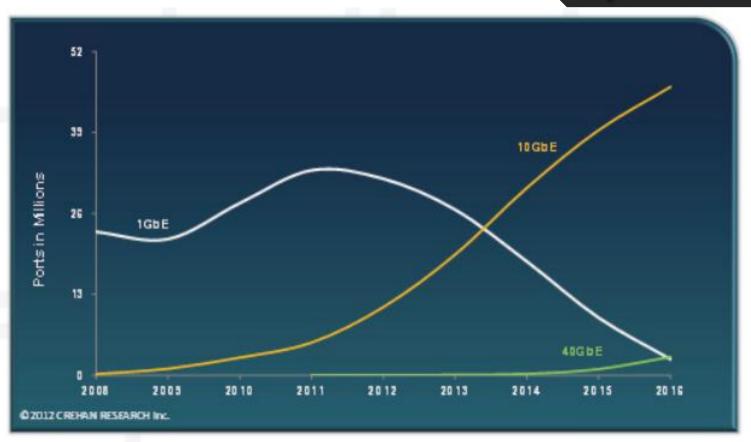
- Industry analysis with on-site test lab
- Lab includes servers, networking and storage infrastructure
 - Fibre Channel 4, 8 & 16 Gbps
 - Ethernet 1 & 10 Gbps
 - NFS, CIFS, iSCSI & FCoE
 - Servers 8+ cores, large RAM
 - Virtualization VMware, Hyper-V, Xen
- We run real-world applications to test server and storage solutions
 - Currently testing with SSD, 10GbE, 16 GFC and more
- **■** More information:
 - www.demartek.com/Newsletter
 - www.youtube.com/Demartek





10Gb Ethernet (10GbE)

10GbE By the numbers





10GbE Background

- Specification Ratifications
 - 10GbE specification ratified in 2002
 - 10GBASE-T specification ratified in 2006
- Adoption of 10GbE has been noticeably increasing over the last 2-3 years
- New servers announced in 2012 now include 10GbE on the motherboard as an option



Cable Options

Fiber-optic

- Good for short, medium and long distances
- Light weight
- Thin
- Use optical transceivers, separate from the cable
- Generally lower latency than copper cables

Copper

- Good for short distances
- Heavier than fiber-optic cables
- Less expensive than fiber-optic cables

Fiber-optic

10GBASE-LR – Single-mode fiber (SMF)

- Optical core of 9 microns (μm)
- Very long distances: 10Km (6.2 miles) up to 80-100Km, depending on transceivers, switches, buffer credits, etc.
- Known as OS1
- Single frequency of laser light

10GBASE-SR – Multi-mode fiber (MMF)

- Optical core of 50 or 62.5 μm
- Moderate distances, up to 600m, depending on transmission speed
- Less expensive solution than single-mode
- Four grades of MMF today: OM1, OM2, OM3, OM4 (see upcoming chart)

Bend-optimized

 Newer OM2, OM3, OM4 and OS1 have a very small turn or bend radius with minimal signal loss (bending loss)



Fiber-optic cables: Indoor and Outdoor

Indoor

Suitable for indoor applications

Outdoor

- Also known as Outside Plant (OSP)
- Water resistant (liquid and frozen)
- Ultraviolet light resistant

Indoor/Outdoor

- Similar to Outdoor
- Added fire-retardant jacket, allowing deployment inside building entrance beyond the OSP maximum distance



Fiber-optic Cable Information

	Mode	Core Diameter	Wavelength	Modal Bandwidth	Cable jacket color
OM1	multi- mode	62.5 μm	850 nm 1300 nm	200 MHz	Orange
OM2	multi- mode	50 μm	850 nm 1300 nm	500 MHz	Orange
ОМЗ	multi- mode	50 μm	850 nm 1300 nm	2000 MHz	Aqua
OM4	multi- mode	50 μm	850 nm 1300 nm	4700 MHz	Aqua
OS1	single- mode	9 μm	1310 nm 1550 nm	_	Yellow



Fiber-optic Cable Speed and Distance for Ethernet

	OM1	OM2	ОМЗ	OM4
1 Gb/s	300m	500m	860m	-
10 Gb/s	33m	82m	Up to 300m	Up to 400m

Recommendations

- For 10 Gb/s and faster data rates, OM3 and OM4 are recommended
- OM3 and OM4 are the only multi-mode fibers included in the 40G/100G
 Ethernet standard ratified in June 2010 (IEEE 802.3ba)
- OM4 is the preferred cable for long-term datacenter cabling

Copper



Direct Attached Copper (DAC)

- Good for short distances, such as within a rack or to a nearby rack
 - Common lengths are 3m and 5m
- Are generally less expensive than fiber-optic cables for short distances
- Copper cables usually include the connector
- Passive copper cables require no additional power
- Active copper cables require additional power but can transmit data over longer distances (> 7 meters) than passive copper cables

10GBASE-T

- Uses the familiar RJ45-style connector
- The specification calls for cables certified to at least 500 MHz
- Cat6 (Category 6) can be used up to 55m
- Cat6a (Cat6 augmented) or Cat7 can be used up to 100m

Connector Speeds



Connector speeds: Today

- For Ethernet, the fastest generally available connector speeds supported today are 10 Gbps per channel (or "lane")
- Higher speeds are achieved by bundling multiple lanes together in parallel, such as 4x10 (40 Gbps), 10x10 (100 Gbps) and 12x10 (120 Gbps)
 - These are known as "channel bonded" solutions
 - 40GbE uses 4x10
 - 100GbE uses 10x10

Connector speeds: Future

- The next speed increase for Ethernet connectors will be 25 Gbps per channel
- When 25 Gbps is available, then 100GbE can use 4x25
- Timeframe:
 - Expected in test labs and components in 2012 or 2013
 - Expected in end-user products in 2013 or 2014



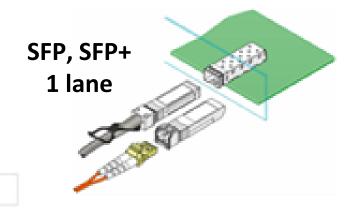
Connector Types for Ethernet

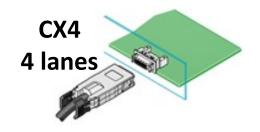
	Lanes	Max. Speed per lane (Gbps)	Max. Speed total (Gbps)	Cable Type	Usage
CX4	4	2.5, 5	10, 20	Copper	10GbE
RJ45	1	1, 10	1, 10	Copper	1GbE, 10GbE
SFP	1	1	1	Copper, Optical	1GbE
SFP+	1	10	10	Copper, Optical	10GbE
QSFP	4	5	20	Copper, Optical	Various
QSFP+	4	10	40	Copper, Optical	40GbE
СХР	10, 12	10	100, 120	Copper	100GbE
CFP	10	10	100	Optical	100GbE

Some of these connector types can be used for other interfaces such as Fibre Channel or Infiniband. In those cases, the maximum speed per lane may be different.

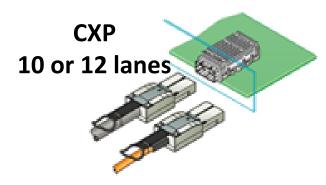


Connector Diagrams for Ethernet



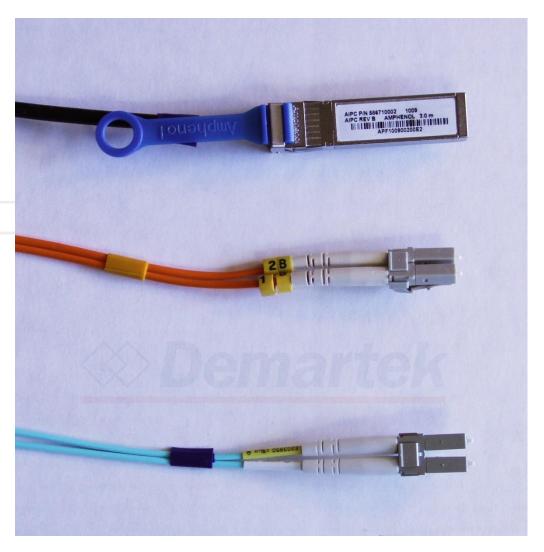








10GbE SFP-style Cable Comparison



10GbE Copper DAC

OM1 with LC connector

OM3 with LC connector

Port Type Combinations

- Different port types are available on 10GbE switches and 10GbE adapters
 - SFP-style (the most common)
 - Without transceivers for 10GbE copper DAC
 - With transceivers for 10GBASE-SR or 10GBASE-LR
 - RJ45-style
 - For Cat6/Cat6a/Cat7 cables for 10GBASE-T
 - CX4-style
 - Older style connector for twinax cables for 10GBASE-CR
- Network Interface Cards (NICs) typically have one port type on a card, even if multiple ports
- Some 10GbE switches support multiple port types on the same switch
 - For example: SFP-style and RJ45-style



General Recommendations and Futures

Cabling can have very long life

- Fiber-optic cables can remain in place as long as 15 or 20 years
 - Planning should consider legacy, current and future needs
- Laying (and removing) lots of cable is labor-intensive

Some jurisdictions have cable-related ordinances

Often related to fire prevention

Future speeds

- As interface speeds increase, expect increased usage of fiber-optic cables and connectors
- At higher gigabit speeds (10Gb/s +), copper cables and interconnects generally lose too much amplitude (signal) as the distance increases



Learning More ...

- Demartek Cabling Web Pages
 - http://www.demartek.com/Demartek Interface Comparison.html
- Emulex Cabling Guide
 - http://www.emulex.com/blogs/labs/
- Call Emulex:
 - North America: 877-359-3263
 - United Kingdom: 44 (0) 118 977 2929
 - Germany: 49 (0) 89 97007 177
 - France: 33 (0) 158 580 022

Questions ...









Thank you!



