

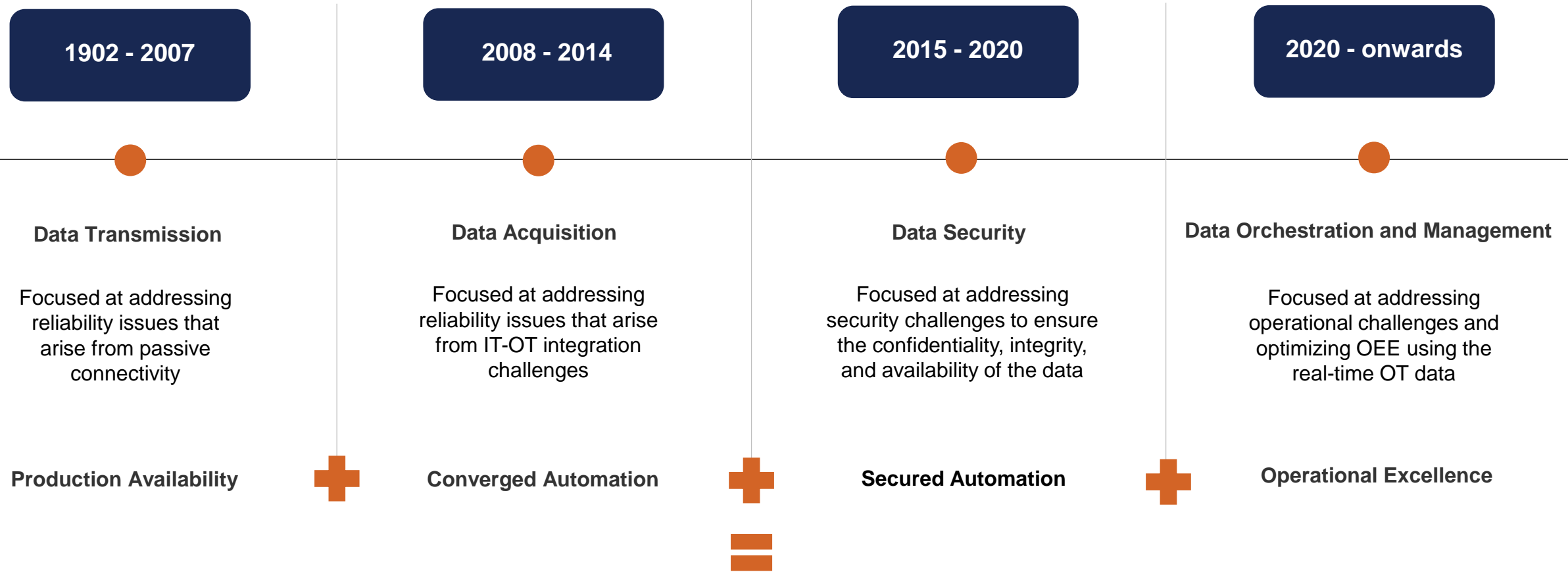


Emerging Trends in Data Center Networking and Fiber Technology

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Solutions Sales Manager-MEA, BELDEN



Belden's Journey as Solution Provider





Trusted Brands

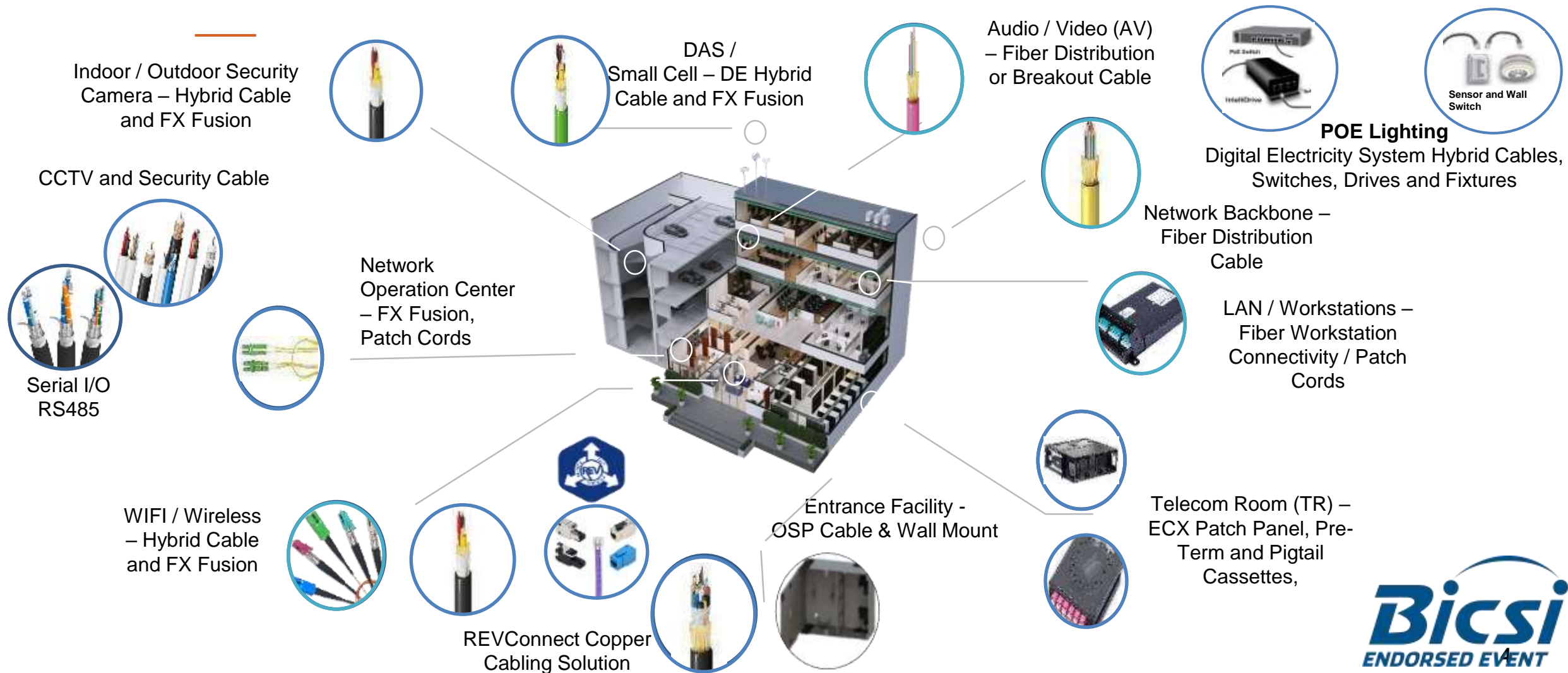
Data Acquisition & Transmission



Data Orchestration & Management



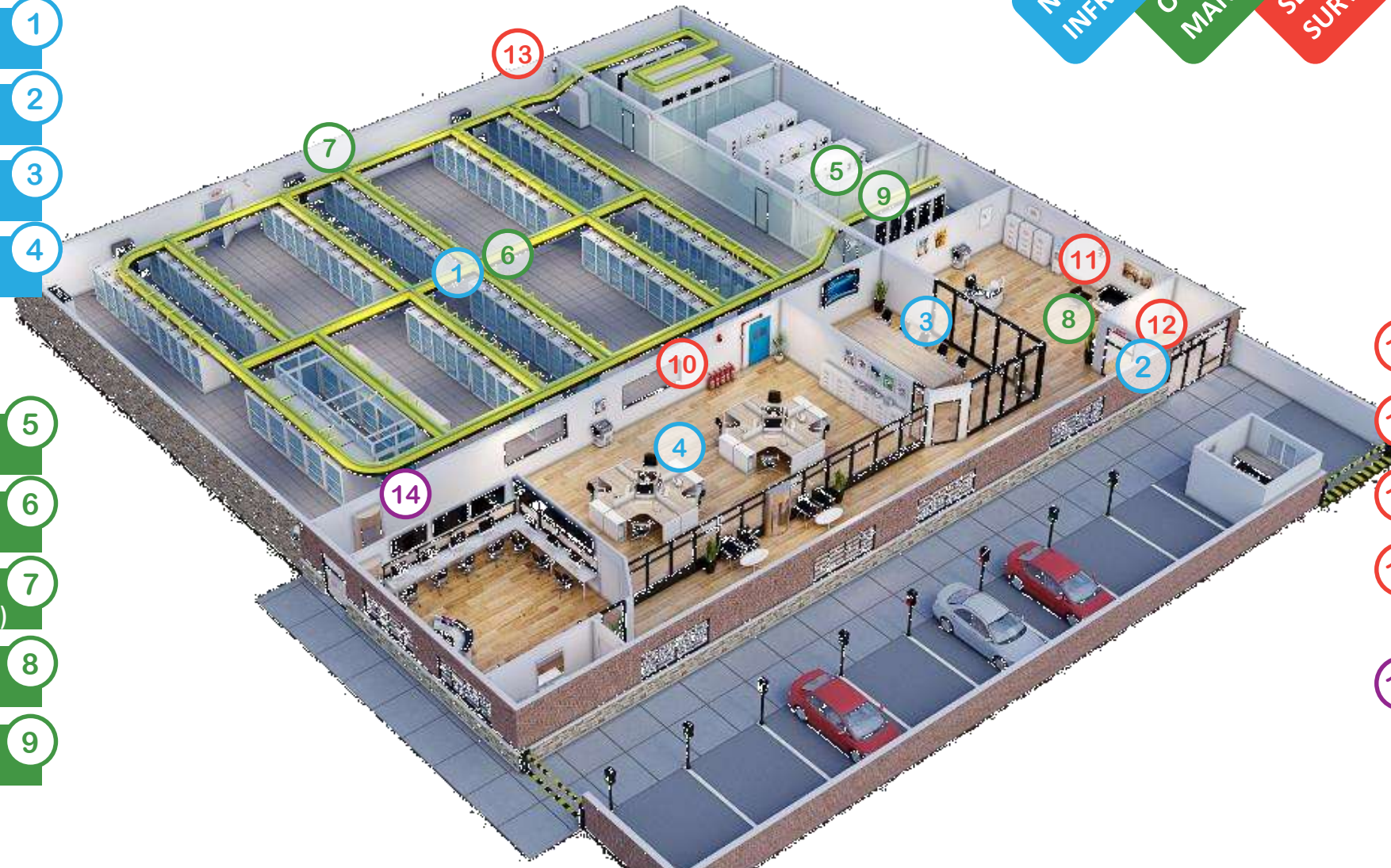
LAN/RAN/AV End-to End-Solution



Rack Space to Parking Space



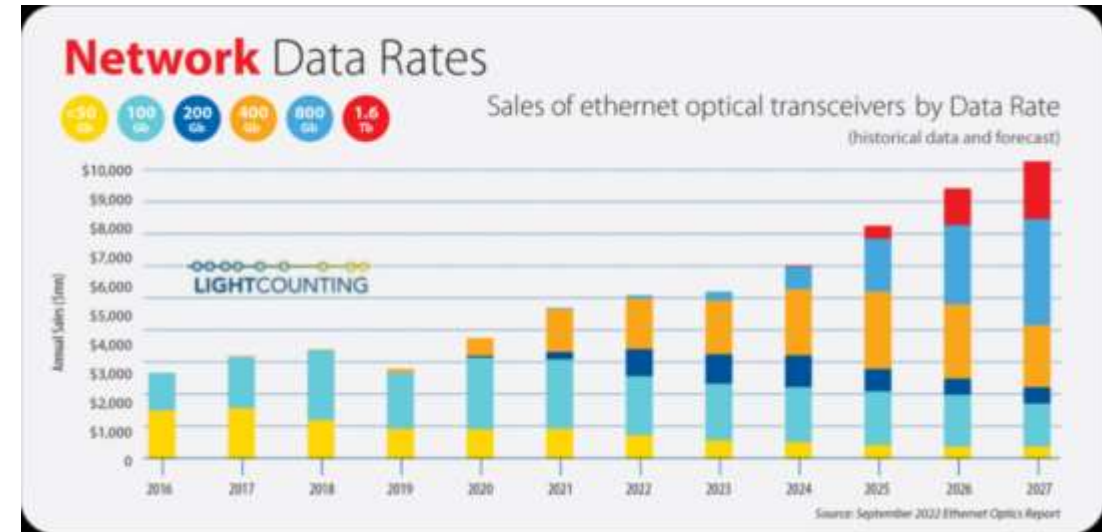
- 1 Data Networking
- 2 Car Park Management
- 3 IP & Traditional TV
- 4 IP & Traditional Telephony System
- 5 Building Management System (BMS)
- 6 Data Center Infrastructure Management
- 7 Heating, Ventilation and Air-Conditioning System (HVAC)
- 8 Intelligent Lighting Control
- 9 Power Management System (PMS)



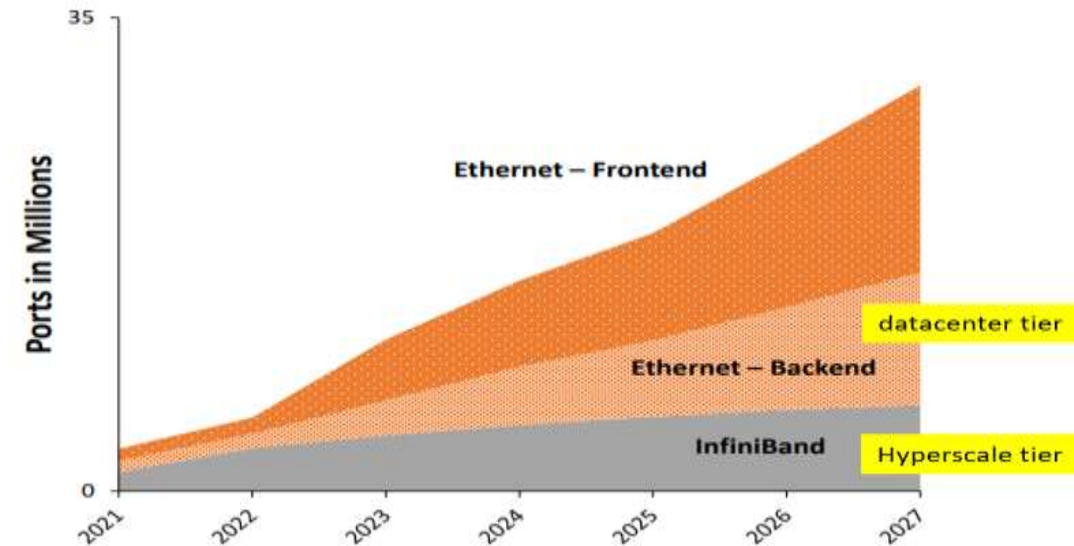
- 10 Fire Alarm
- 11 Public Address & General Alarm (PAGA)
- 12 Access Control
- 13 CCTV – Indoor & Outdoor
- 14 Digital Signage

Industry Overview

- Data Center bandwidth needs continue increasing: driving the need for parallel Tx with increased fiber-pairs per link as lane-rate per lambda plateauing
- Networking architectures are transforming, especially with server to switch, and we will see migration from ToR to MoR, EoR switches with optical switch to server interconnects
- AI/ML typically operated as a cluster in the “backend” of large data centers at higher rates than the “frontend”. Choices vary between high-speed Ethernet or InfiniBand
- Multimode fiber Ethernet roadmap projecting to keep pace with SMF options to 1.6 Tb/s.
- Future networking technologies will continue driving the importance of high-density optical cable and connectivity
 - Multifiber connectors (including next generation VSFF)
 - Ribbon cable
 - MMF or SMF vs DAC



Total AI/ML Market



Ethernet Roadmap

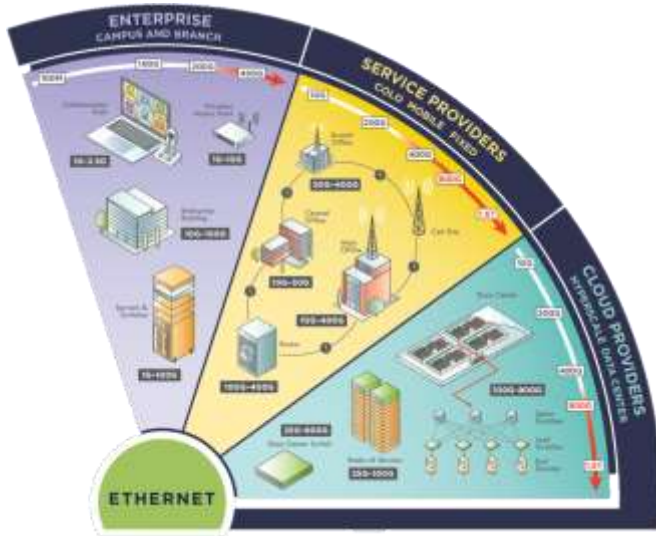


Figure 5-6: Shares of high speed (100G and above) MMF and SMF transceivers in terms of units



Source: LightCounting



| Port data rate | MMF PMD | Lane Rate | #pairs | lambda | OM3 | OM4 | OM5 |
|----------------|----------------|-----------|--------|--------|------|------|------|
| 40G | 40GBASE-SR4 | 10G | 4 | 1 | 100m | 150m | 150m |
| 100G | 100GBASE-SR4 | 25G | 4 | 1 | 70m | 100m | 100m |
| 200G | 200GBASE-SR4 | 50G | 4 | 1 | 70m | 100m | 100m |
| 400G | 400GBASE-SR4.2 | 50G | 4 | 2 | 70m | 100m | 100m |
| 400G | 400GBASE-SR4 | 100G | 4 | 1 | 60m | 100m | 100m |
| 800G | 800GBASE-SR4.2 | 100G | 4 | 1 | 45m | 70m | 100m |

| Port data rate | MMF PMD | Lane Rate | #pairs | lambda | OM3 | OM4 | OM5 |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|--------|--------|-----|------|------|
| 800G | 800GBASE-SR8 | 100G | 8 | 1 | 70m | 100m | 100m |
| 1600G | 1600G-SR8.2 | 100G | 8 | 2 | 45m | 70m | 100m |

| Port Data Rate | SMF PMD | lane rate | #pairs | lambda | Reach (m) | Module | Conn |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|-------------|
| 100G | 100G-PSM4 | 25G | 4 | 1 | 500 | QSFP | MPO |
| 200G | 200GBASE-DR4 | 50G | 4 | 1 | 500 | QSFP | MPO |
| 400G | 400GBASE-DR4 | 100G | 4 | 1 | 500, 2000 | QSFP | MPO |
| 800G | 800GBASE-DR4 | 200G | 4 | 1 | 500, 2000 | QSFP | Quad SN/MDC |

| Port Data Rate | SMF PMD | lane rate | #pairs | lambda | reach (m) | Module | Conn |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------------------|
| 800G | 800GBASE-DR8 | 100 | 8 | 1 | 500, 2000 | OSFP | MPO-16 or Dual MPO-12 |
| 1600G | 1.6TBASE-DR8 | 200 | 8 | 1 | 500, 2000 | OSFP | TBD |

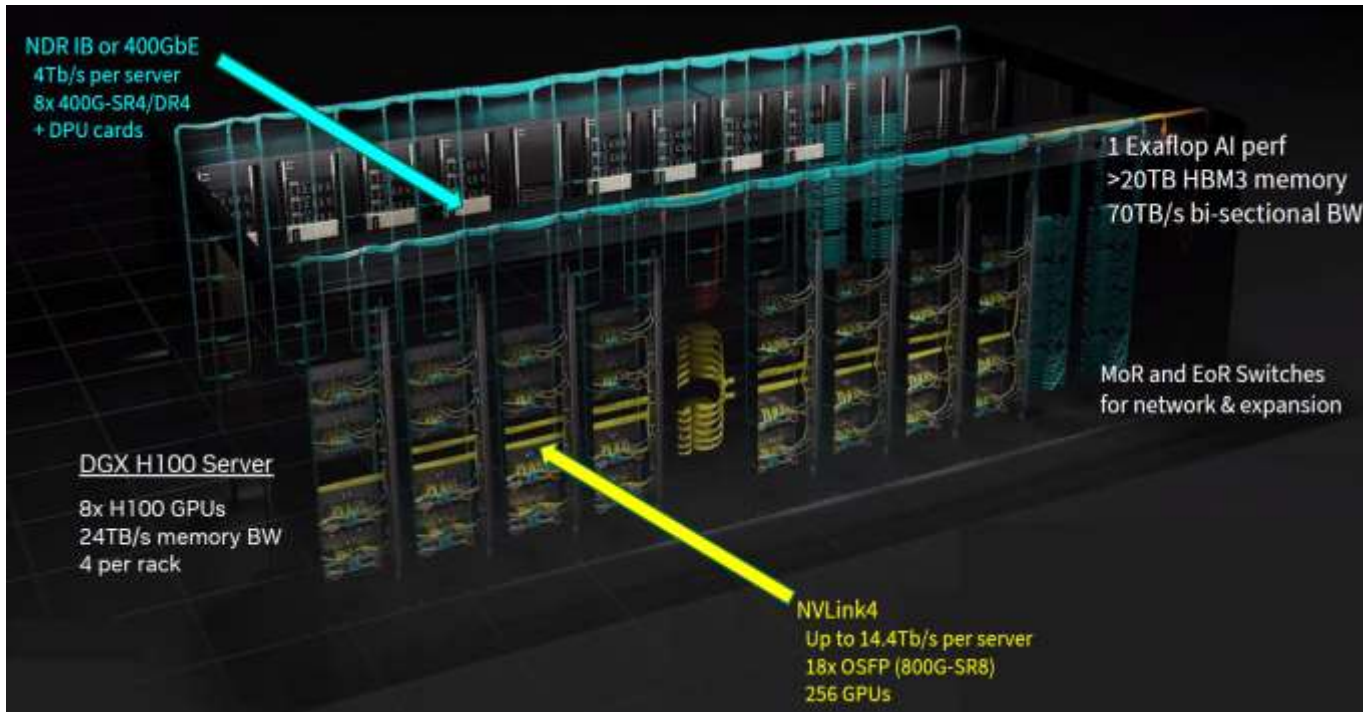
| Port Data Rate | SMF PMD | lane rate | #pairs | lambda | reach (m) | Module | Conn |
|----------------|---------|--------------|--------|--------|-----------|---------|---------|
| SMF WDM | 100 | 100GBASE-LR4 | 25 | 1 | 10000 | QSFP | dual LC |
| | 100 | 100G-CWDM4 | 25 | 1 | 2000 | QSFP | dual LC |
| | 200 | 200GBASE-FR4 | 50 | 1 | 2000 | QSFP | dual LC |
| | 400 | 400GBASE-FR8 | 100 | 1 | 2000 | QSFP-DD | dual LC |
| | 800 | 800GBASE-FR4 | 200 | 1 | 2000 | OSFP | dual LC |



² 200G VCSEL in development

AI/ML

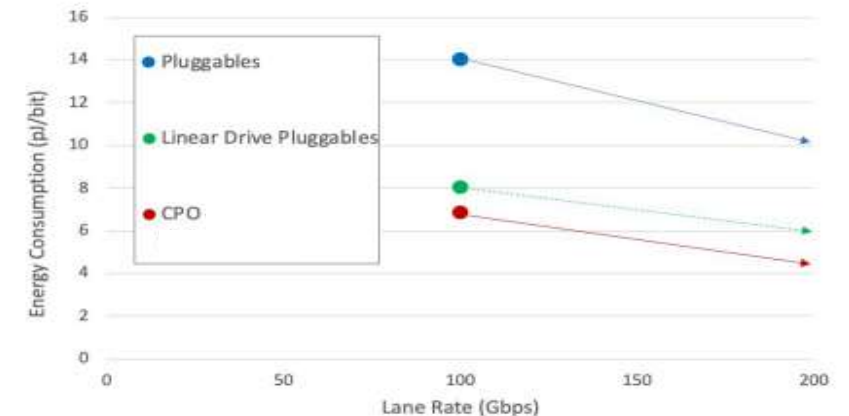
In AI/ML cluster, the network IS the computer



Source : NVidia



- The challenge for AI/ML clusters is to move the data out the GPUs as fast the data is moving inside the GPUs.
- The current optical transceiver solution creates a 50x to 100x bandwidth taper across the system.
- To leverage higher data rate (1.6Tb/s) or higher number of ports, energy efficiency (pJ/bit) must be improved significantly to mitigate impact on cost and energy consumption.
- Industry is seeking high energy efficiency optical technology targeting 5-7 pJ/bit to lower 1-2 pJ/bit for future



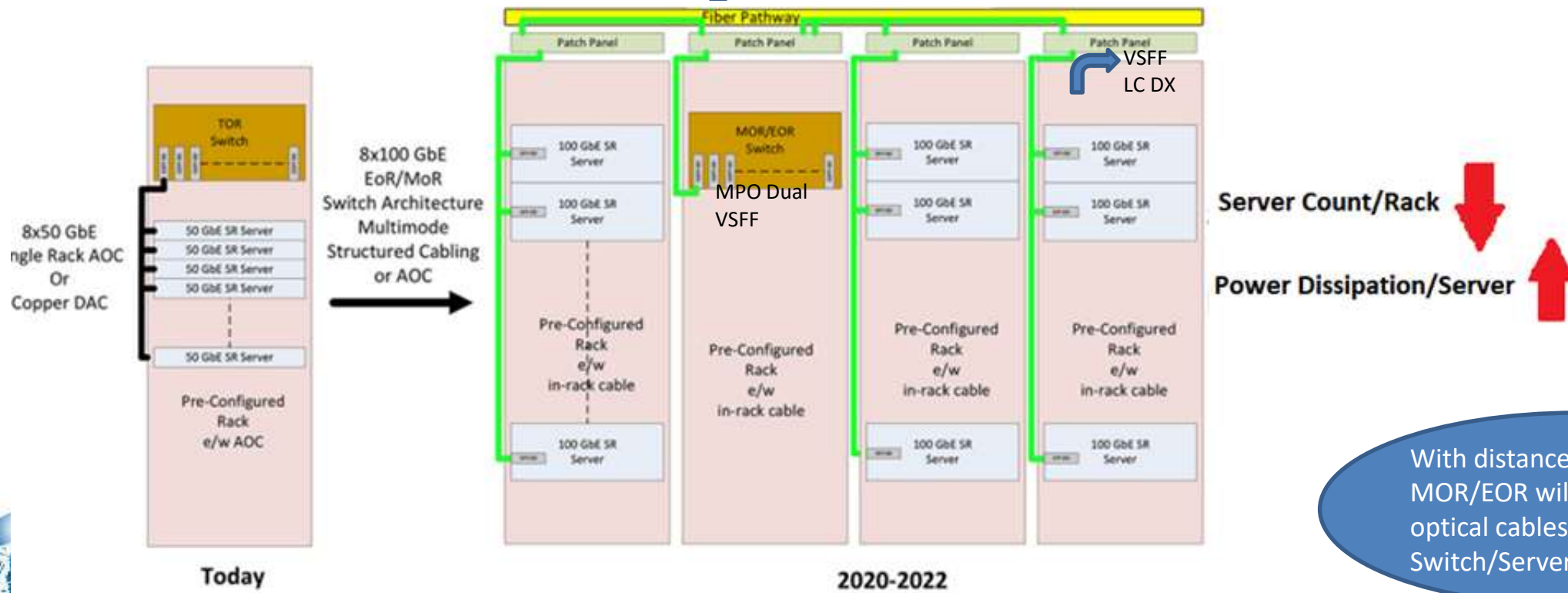
Mid-of-Row/End-of-Row Switches → Optical Interconnect Technology

Actual - MPO-12 (864f/1U)

Future - VSFF SN/MDC (432f/1U)

VSFF SN-MT (3456f/1U) or MMC (4224f/1U) – 16F

Row 20-30m



With distances >3m, MOR/EOR will require fiber optical cables between Switch/Server.



Route to 1.6T and AI/ML – Fiber Product Trends

- As transmission lanes and data rate increase, there is a need for...
... Smaller and modular connectors (VSFF = Very Small Form Factor)



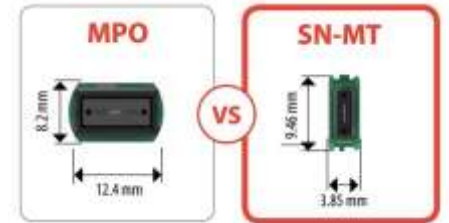
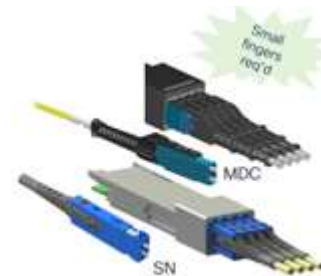
Servers
100G NIC



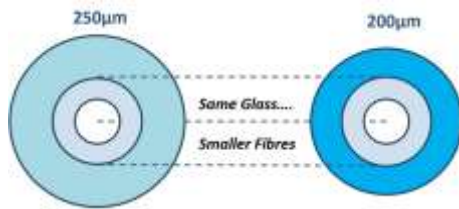
LC Duplex Connector



VSFF Connector



... Smaller cables and smaller fibers



16f ribbon

... Denser Cross Connect, Patch Panels

...Future-Proof/Upgradeable Modules

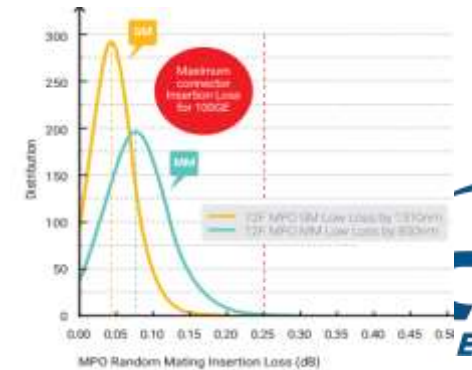


1,112 Fibers in 1RU using MPO-16 adapters



1,112 Fibers in 1RU using MMC adapters

...better Assemblies performance (lower loss). More pre-terminated assemblies for quick installation.



How to Simplify the Complexity

- User focus
- Define your benchmarks
- Agnostic strategy
- Holistic empathy
- Understanding the eco-system
- Awareness of the possibilities
- Understanding change is constant
- Having the right partners that are aligned with your goals
- Understanding risks and benefits



Industry & Standards Leadership



IEEE

ITU

5G

Application Standards

Protocol standards

Digital Interface

Promotes network and equipment interoperability



TIA Telecommunications Industry Association

ISO International Organization for Standardization

IEC International Electrotechnical Commission

Product Standards

Component standards

Link and Channel standards

Promotes Manufacturer Interoperability



70 **NEC**

CTIC Connected Technology Industry Consortium

Bicsi

Installation Methods

Training

Government Compliance

Legislative Governance



AHLA AMERICAN HOTEL & LODGING ASSOCIATION

association for **passive optical LAN**

CCCA Communications Cable & Connectivity Association

SPEC Single Pair Ethernet Consortium

SPE

7x24 Change The end-to-end reliability forum.

Marketing

Belden Corporate

Consortiums

Organizations

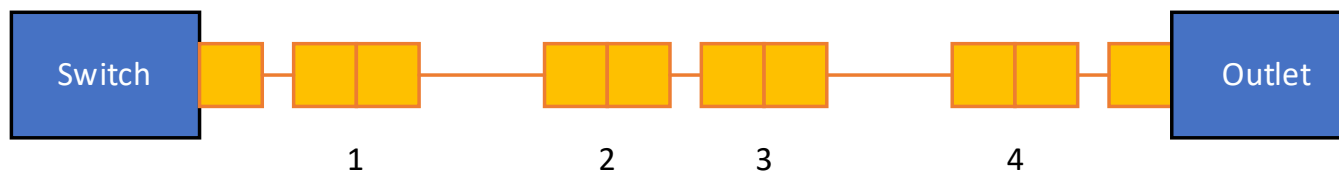
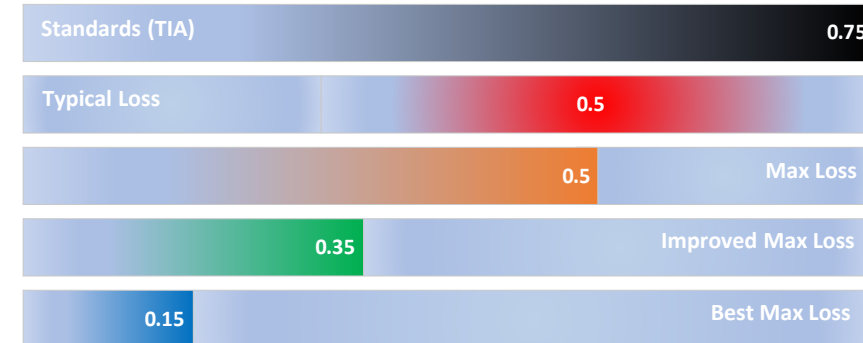
- What's in standards (ANSI/TIA-568.0)?
 - Nothing but application tables for length and loss?
 - We often just look at cable and connector loss
- What contributes to these values in a practical sense?
 - Facilities, layout, size, and network architecture, etc..
 - Infrastructure layout/architecture, topology, etc..
- Speeds are getting higher what does it mean?
 - Distances and budgets continue to shrink
 - This affects both multimode and singlemode

| Application | Loss (dB) | Length (m) |
|---------------|-----------|------------|
| 10GBASE-S | 2.9 | 400 |
| 25GBASE-SR | 1.9 | 100 |
| 100GBASE-SR10 | 1.5 | 100 |
| 10GBASE-L | 6.2 | 10km |
| 40GBASE-FR | 4.0 | 2km |
| 400GBASE-XDR4 | 4.0 | 2km |



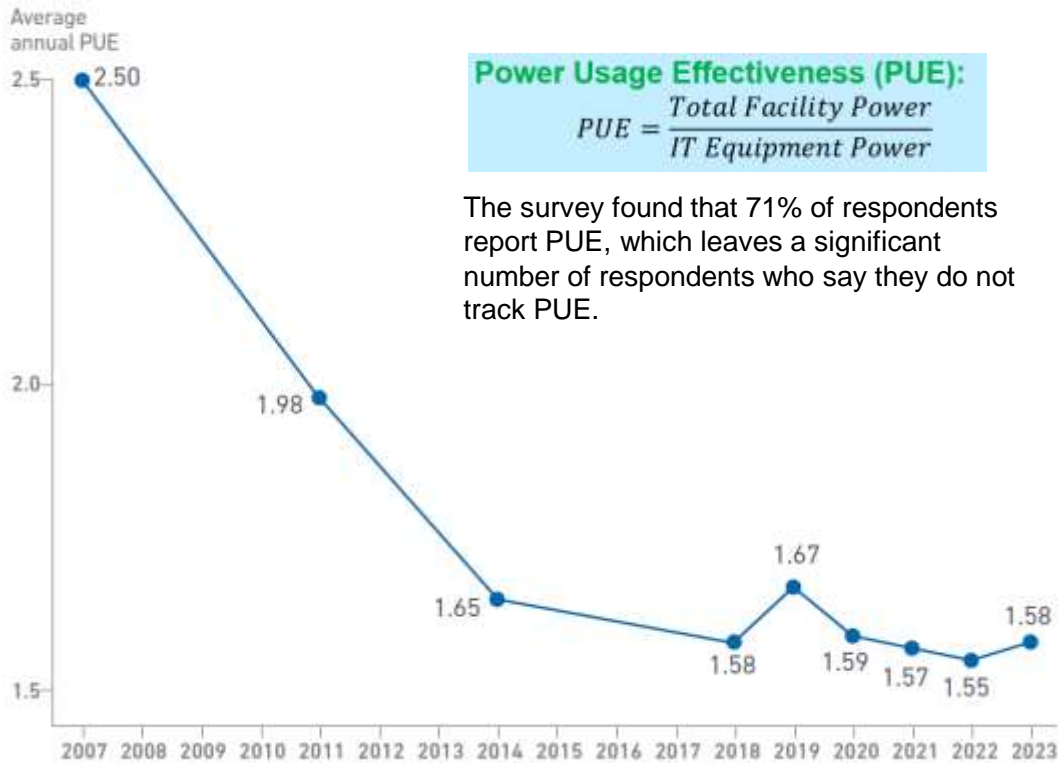
Planning Challenges

- Loss, performance, complex channels, multiple use cases etc..
- Understand your needs!
- Beware 'typical' loss, only use maximum loss, and go much better than standards
- Beware focusing on the wrong challenge (e.g. connector loss is more important than glass/fiber performance)
- Danger of false positives in testing
- Even a simple two-level hierarchy with simple connectivity may fail application testing
 - Using the above example even 'improved' max loss may be at the edge of certainty
 - Using the best possible loss profile, planned on maximum values is critical



Industry-wide PUE improvement slows, then stops

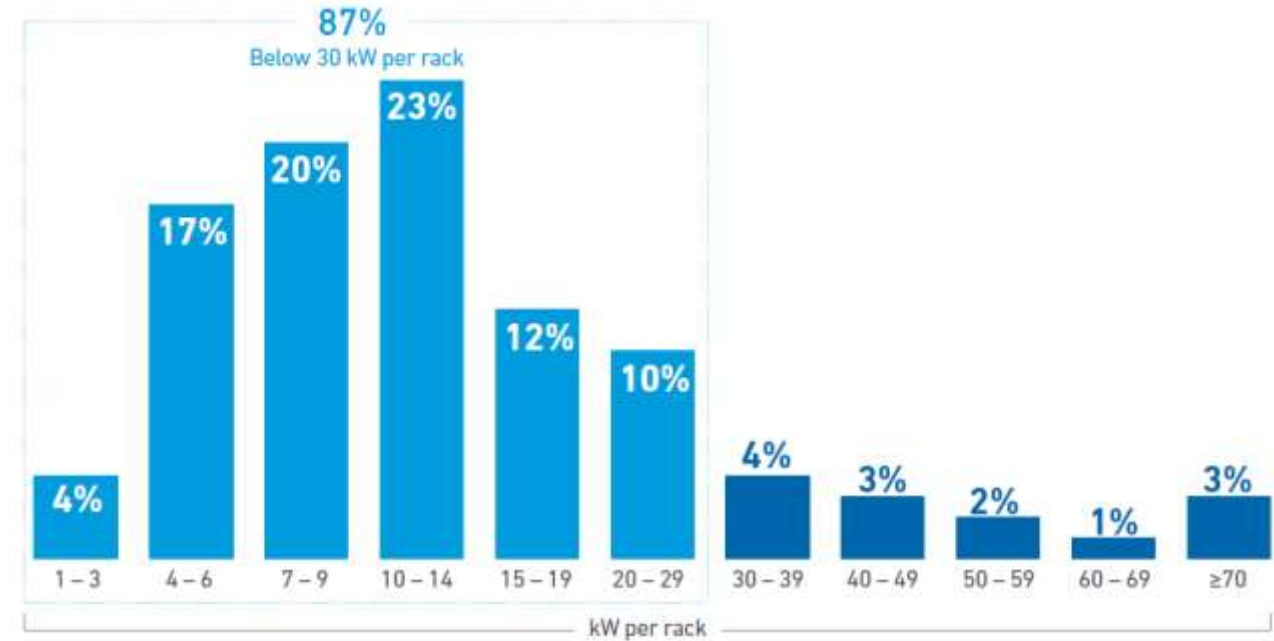
What is the average annual PUE for your data center? (n=567)



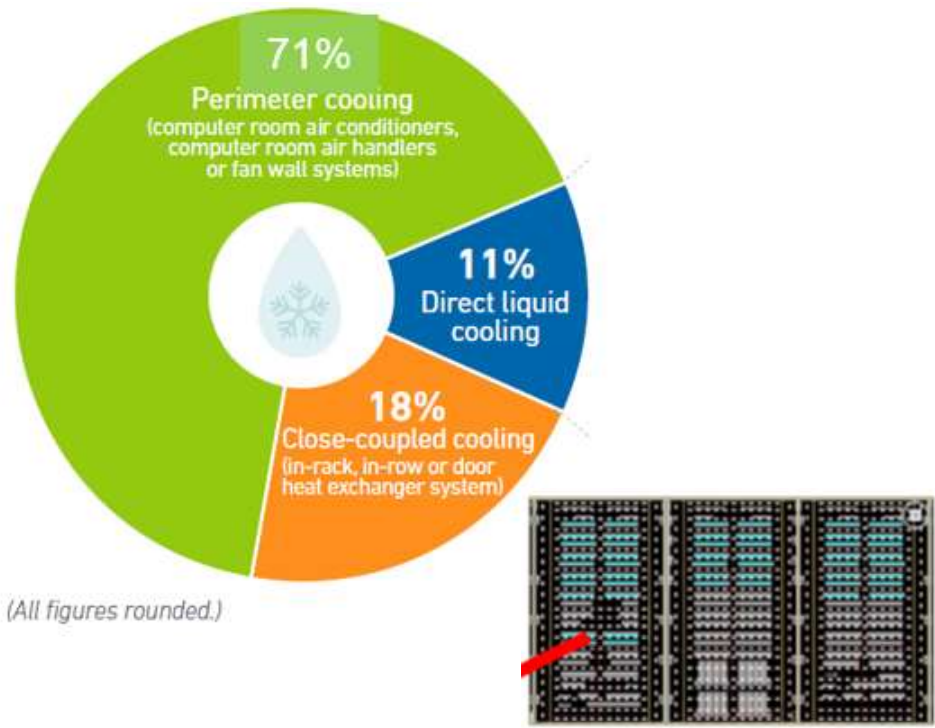
- Compared with the previous study, fewer operators reported fast-paced increases in rack power, while a much larger group reported relatively stable densities year on year.
- Operators specify many new generic enterprise and colocation data centers to have design power density still in the region of 200 watts (W) per square foot (2.15 kW per square meter). **This translates to 5 kW to 6 kW average rack design power**, offering balance in accommodating a rich mix of densities..

Few have rack over 30kW, but extreme densities are emerging

What is the highest server rack density deployed in your site? (n=687)

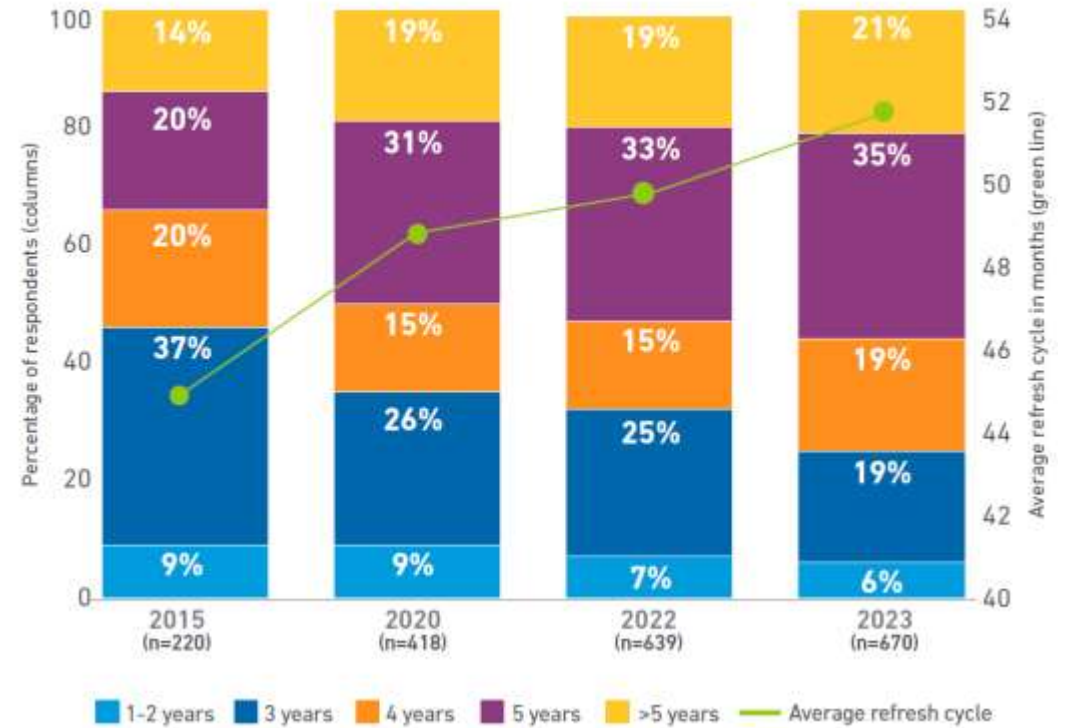


Even on the densest racks, perimeter cooling dominates
How do you currently cool your highest density cabinets? (n=572)



Server refresh cycles continue to slow

Operators are extending refresh cycles
How often does your organization typically refresh its servers?



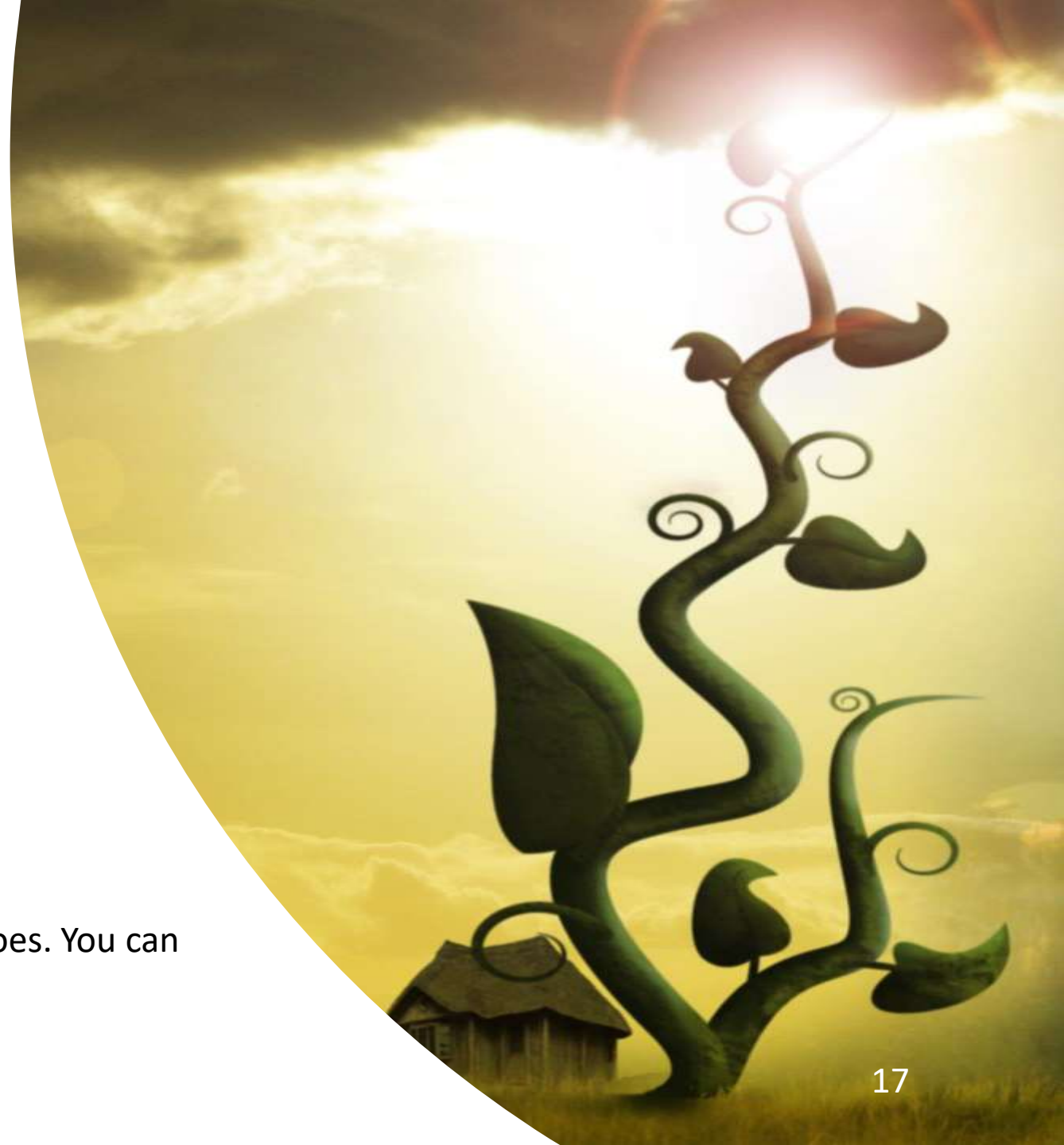
Lesson Learned from Childhood

“Fairy tales do not tell children dragons exist. Children already know the dragons exist. Fairy tales tell children the dragons can be killed.” GK Chesterton

One Size does not fit all (there are no magic beans)

- Bigger isn't always better
- Less can be more
- Things don't always get faster
- Future proofing may be a waste

“You have brains in your head. You have feet in your shoes. You can steer yourself, in any direction you choose.” Dr. Seuss





Thank you

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