

RTPGE

Cable and Channel Considerations

CommScope

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- Insertion Loss in Cable
 - Solid vs. Stranded Cable
- Thermal De-rating of Insertion Loss in Cable
- Effects of Cable Flexing
- Channel Parameters Proposal

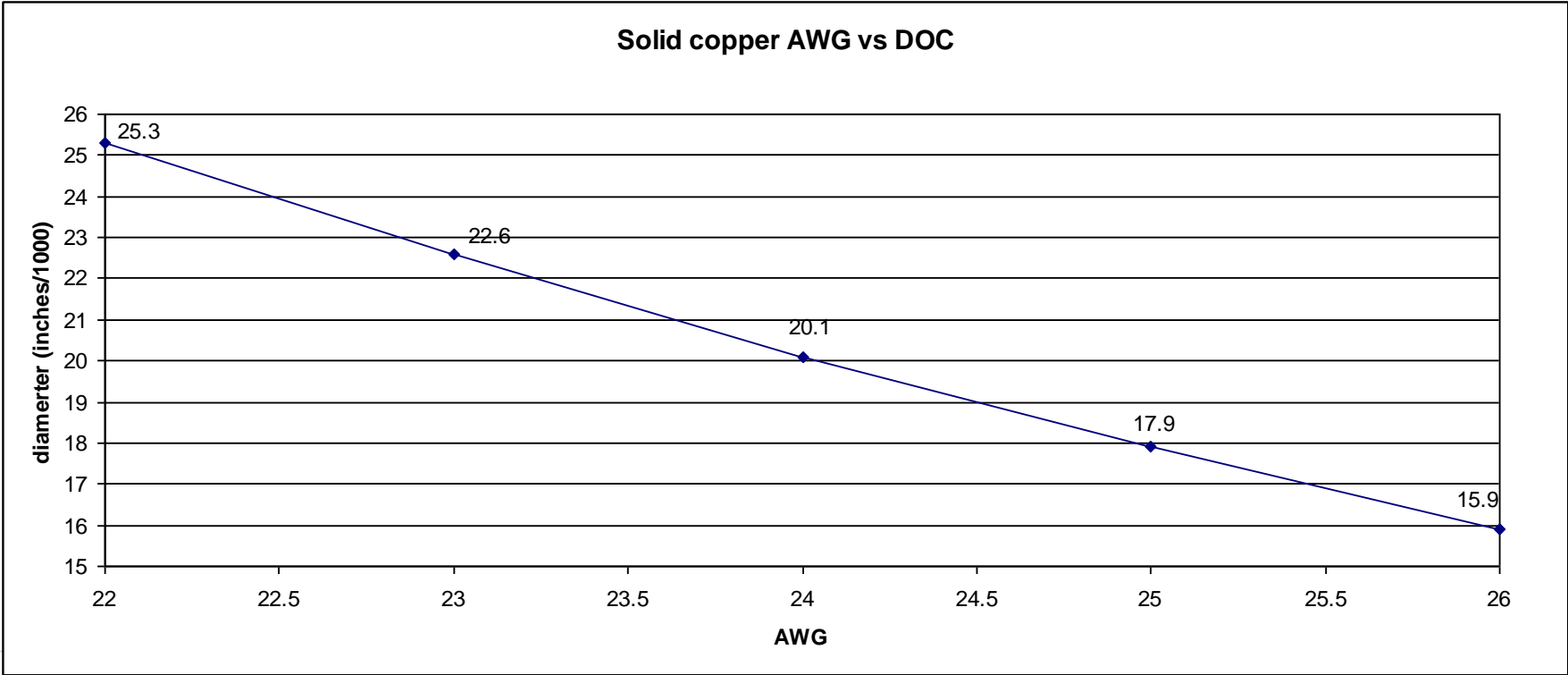
$$IL(f) \leq k1 \cdot \sqrt{f} + k2 \cdot f + \frac{k3}{\sqrt{f}}$$

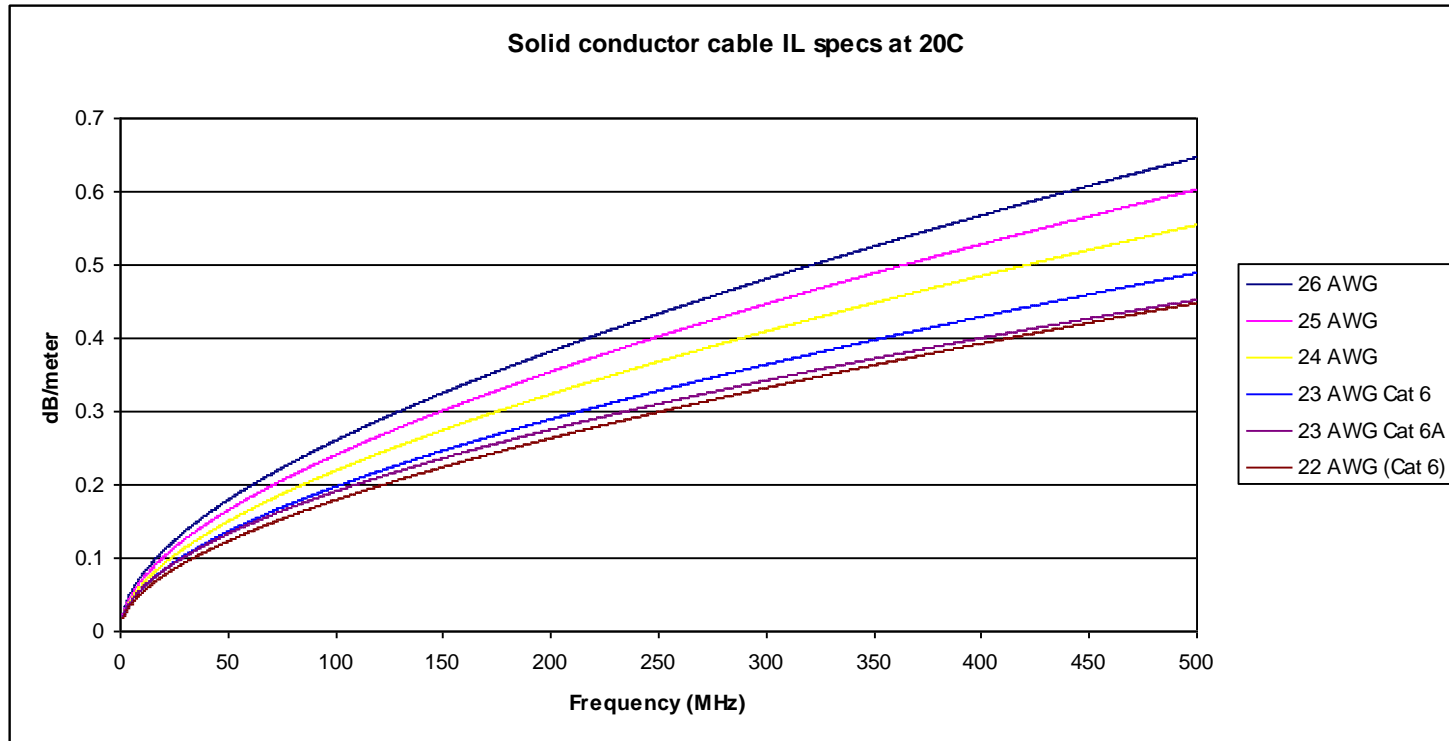
- Constants $k1$, $k2$, $k3$ proportional to copper loss, dielectric loss, and shield loss respectively
- Copper loss scales with copper diameter (approximately 12% per AWG)
- $k2$ is sensitive to insulation and jacket properties
- $k3$ is small for UTP cables
- Stranded conductors generally observed to have 20% greater IL than solid conductors for a given AWG

Solid Conductor Cable IL Coefficients (dB/100 meters) Commonly used Copper Size



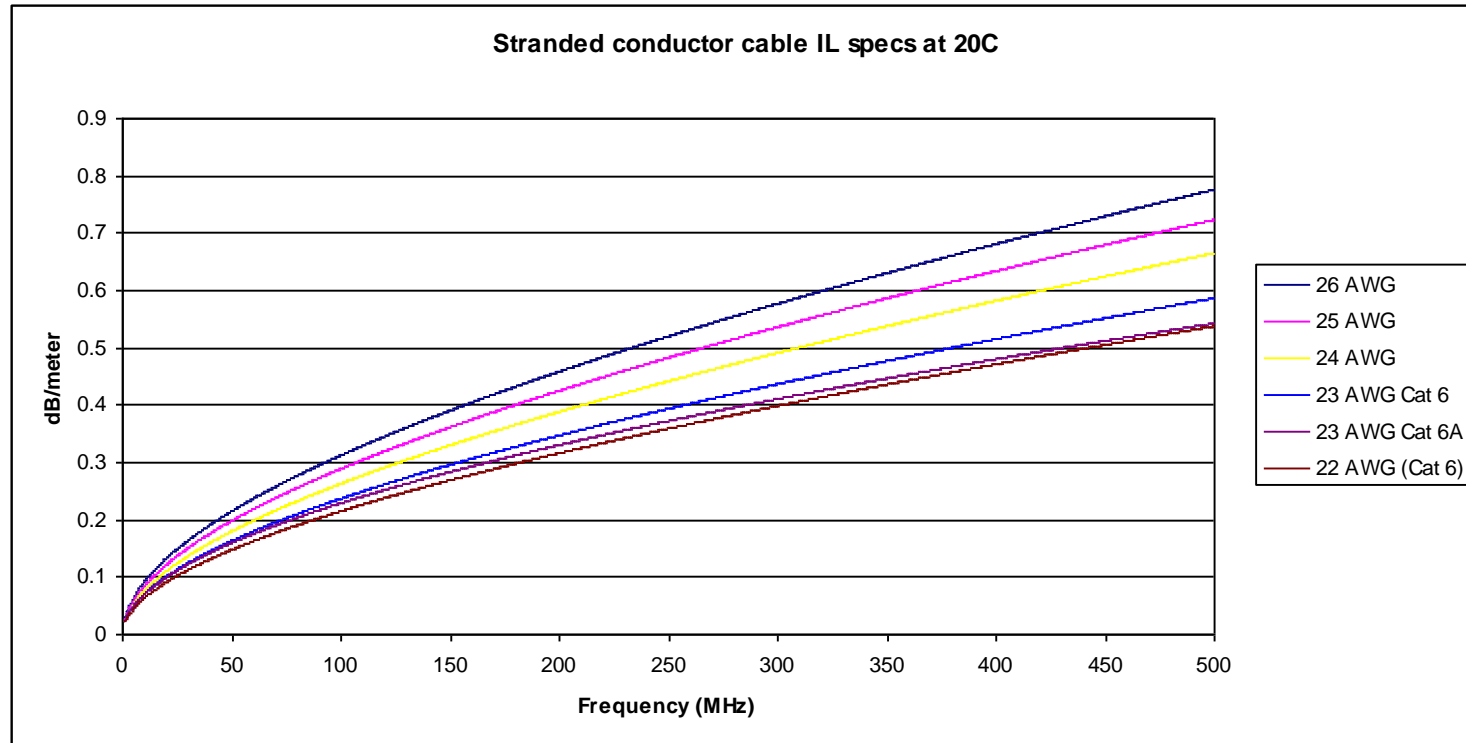
	Cat 3	Cat 5e	Cat 6	Cat 6A
k_1	2.32	1.967	1.808	1.82
k_2	0.238	0.023	0.017	0.0091
k_3	na	0.05	0.2	0.25
nominal Cu AWG	small 24	24	23	23





Frequency (MHz)	26 AWG	25 AWG	24 AWG Cat 5e	23 AWG Cat 6	23 AWG Cat 6A	22 AWG Cat 6
1	0.025	0.023	0.020	0.020	0.021	0.018
100	0.261	0.241	0.220	0.198	0.191	0.180
200	0.383	0.355	0.324	0.290	0.276	0.264
300	0.481	0.447	0.410	0.364	0.343	0.333
400	0.568	0.529	0.485	0.430	0.401	0.393
500	0.647	0.603	0.555	0.489	0.453	0.448

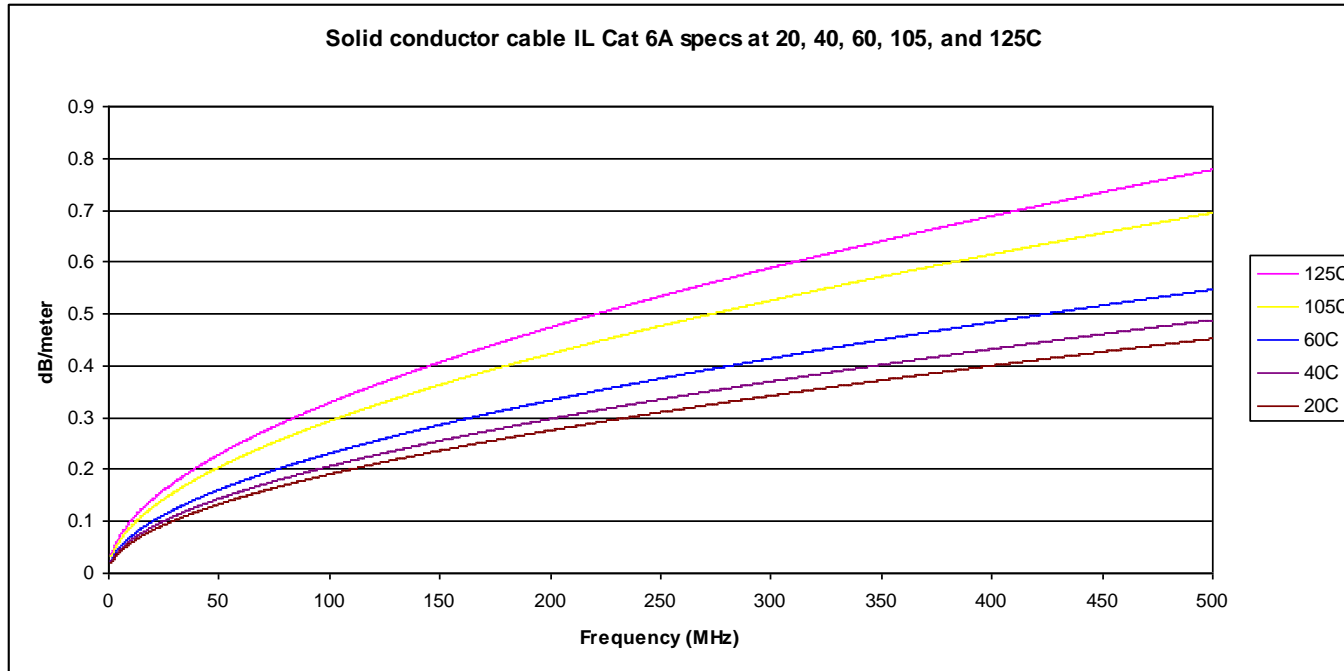
Predicted Stranded Cu Cable Loss vs AWG



Stranded conductor cable IL @ 20C (dB/meter)						
Frequency (MHz)	26 AWG	25 AWG	24 AWG	23 AWG	23 AWG	22 AWG
			Cat 5e	Cat 6	Cat 6A	Cat 6
1	0.029	0.027	0.024	0.024	0.025	0.022
100	0.313	0.290	0.264	0.238	0.230	0.216
200	0.459	0.426	0.389	0.348	0.331	0.317
300	0.578	0.537	0.492	0.437	0.411	0.399
400	0.682	0.634	0.583	0.516	0.481	0.472
500	0.777	0.724	0.666	0.587	0.543	0.538

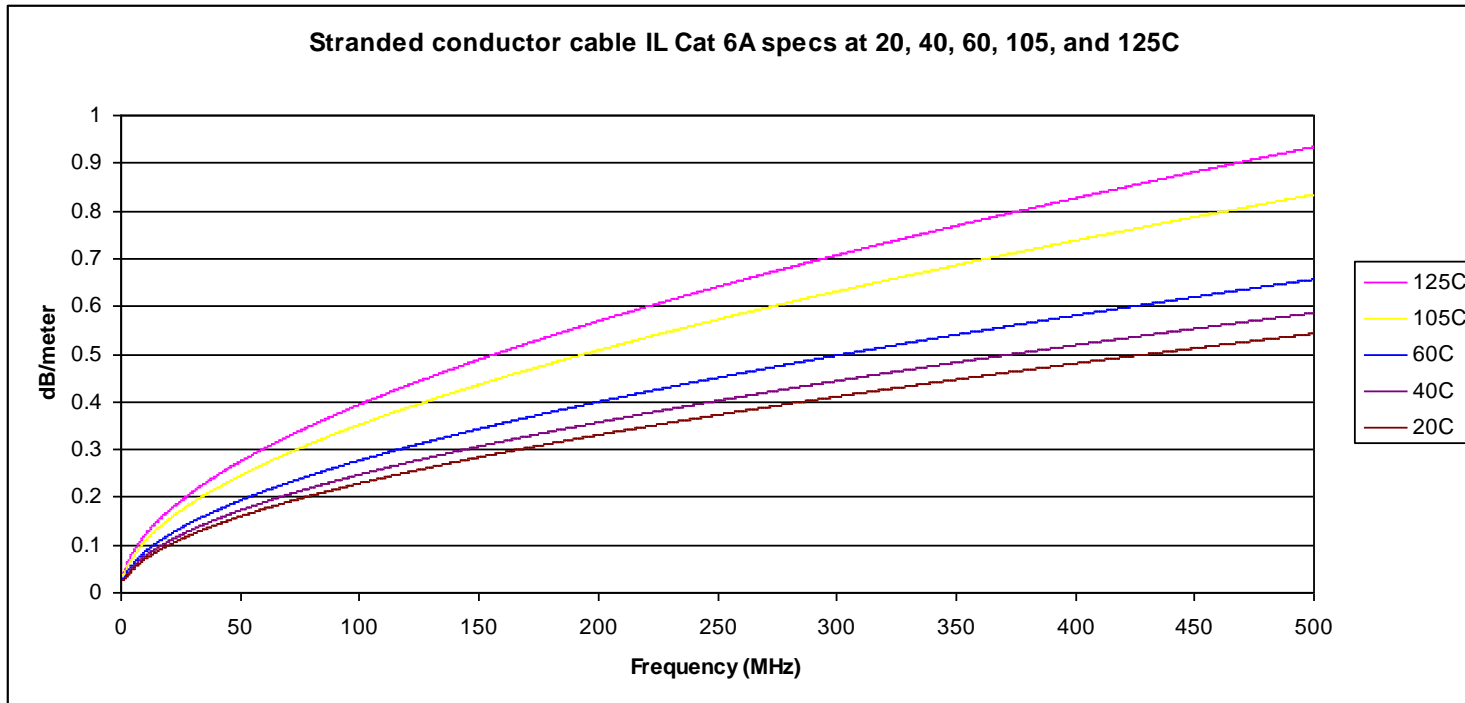
TEMPERATURE ANALYSIS INSERTION LOSS

Predicted Cat 6A Solid Cu Cable Loss vs Temperature



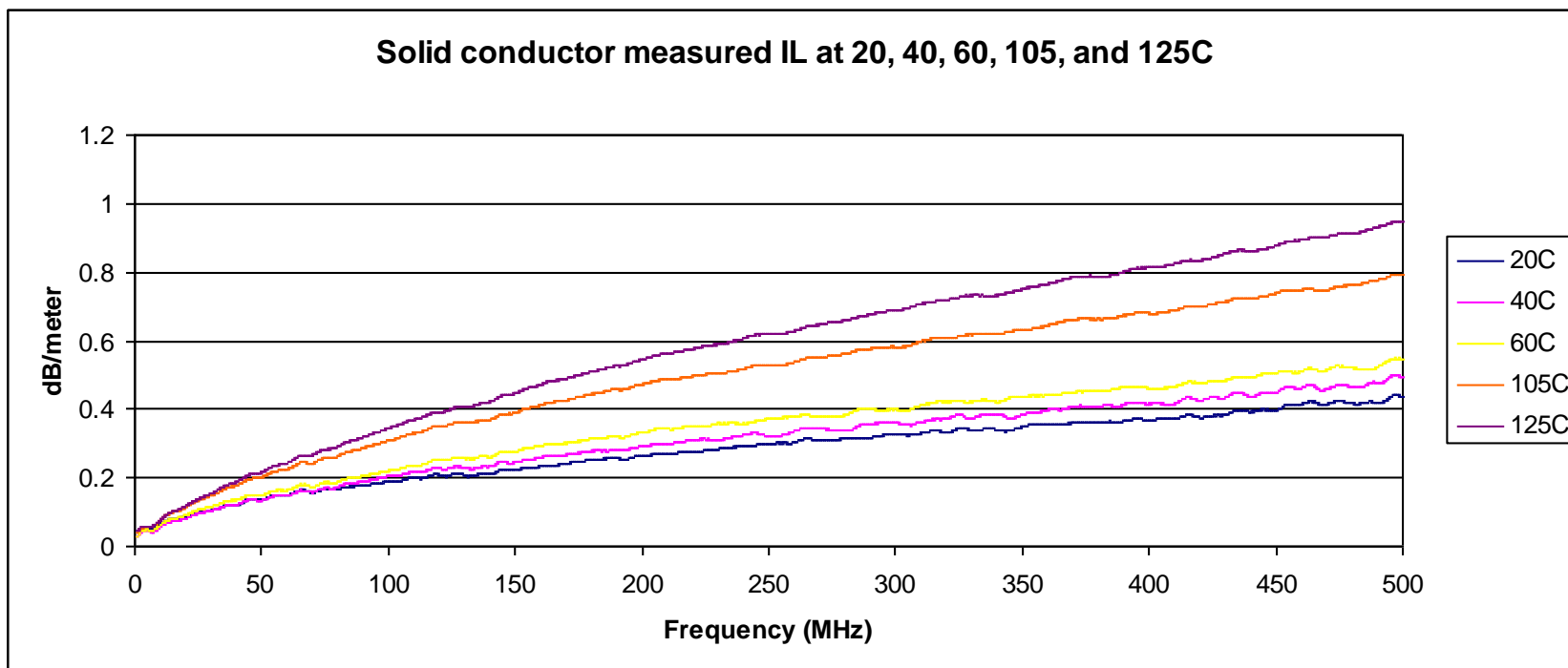
Solid conductor Cat 6A cable IL @ 20, 40, 60, 105 and 125C (dB/meter)					
Frequency (MHz)	20C	40C	60C	105C	125C
1	0.021	0.022	0.025	0.032	0.036
100	0.191	0.207	0.231	0.294	0.329
200	0.276	0.298	0.334	0.424	0.474
300	0.343	0.370	0.415	0.526	0.590
400	0.401	0.433	0.484	0.615	0.689
500	0.453	0.489	0.547	0.695	0.779

Predicted Cat 6A Stranded Cu Cable Loss vs Temperature



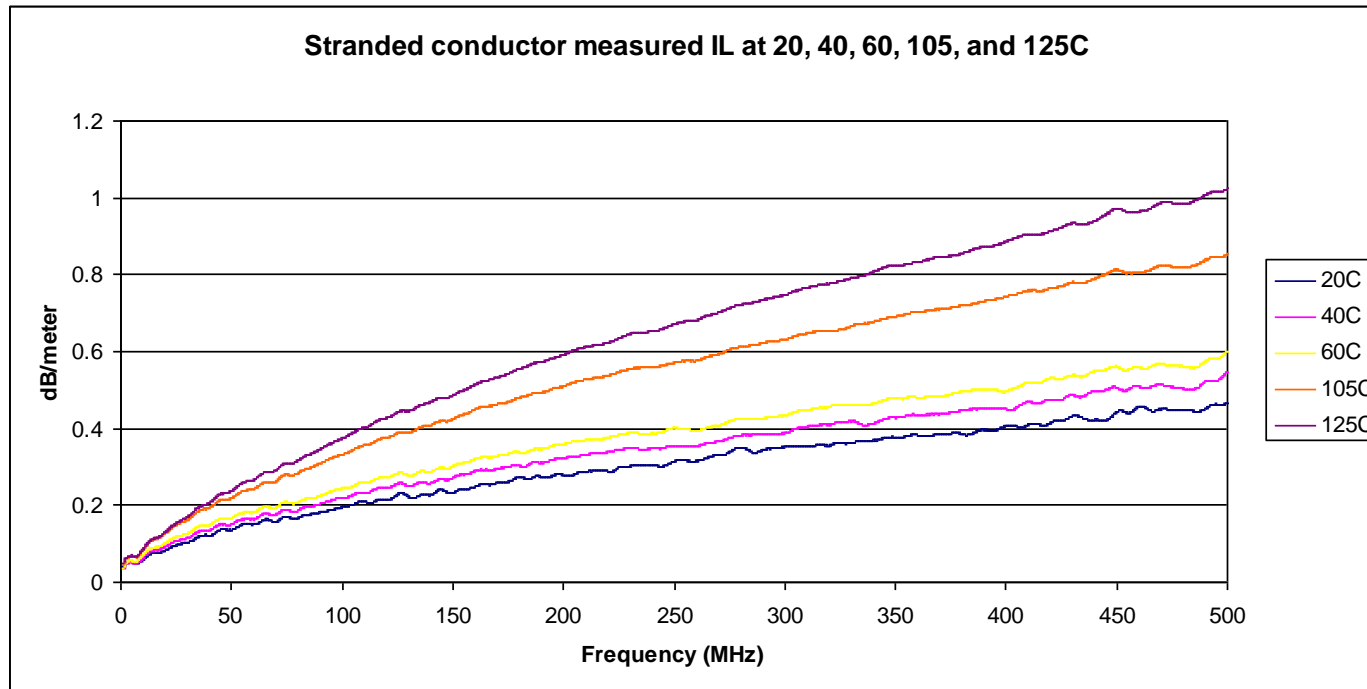
Stranded conductor Cat 6A cable IL @ 20, 40, 60, 105 and 125C (dB/meter)					
Frequency (MHz)	20C	40C	60C	105C	125C
1	0.025	0.027	0.030	0.038	0.043
100	0.230	0.248	0.278	0.353	0.395
200	0.331	0.357	0.400	0.508	0.569
300	0.411	0.444	0.497	0.632	0.708
400	0.481	0.519	0.581	0.738	0.827
500	0.543	0.587	0.657	0.834	0.934

Measured Cat 6A Solid Cu Cable Loss vs Temperature



Solid conductor Cat 6A cable IL @ 20, 40, 60, 105 and 125C (dB/meter)					
Frequency (MHz)	20C	40C	60C	105C	125C
1	0.045	0.029	0.031	0.041	0.044
100	0.190	0.206	0.221	0.309	0.345
200	0.264	0.291	0.332	0.473	0.544
300	0.326	0.360	0.399	0.582	0.689
400	0.368	0.416	0.460	0.679	0.813
500	0.434	0.492	0.546	0.794	0.948

Measured Cat 6A Stranded Cu Cable Loss vs Temperature



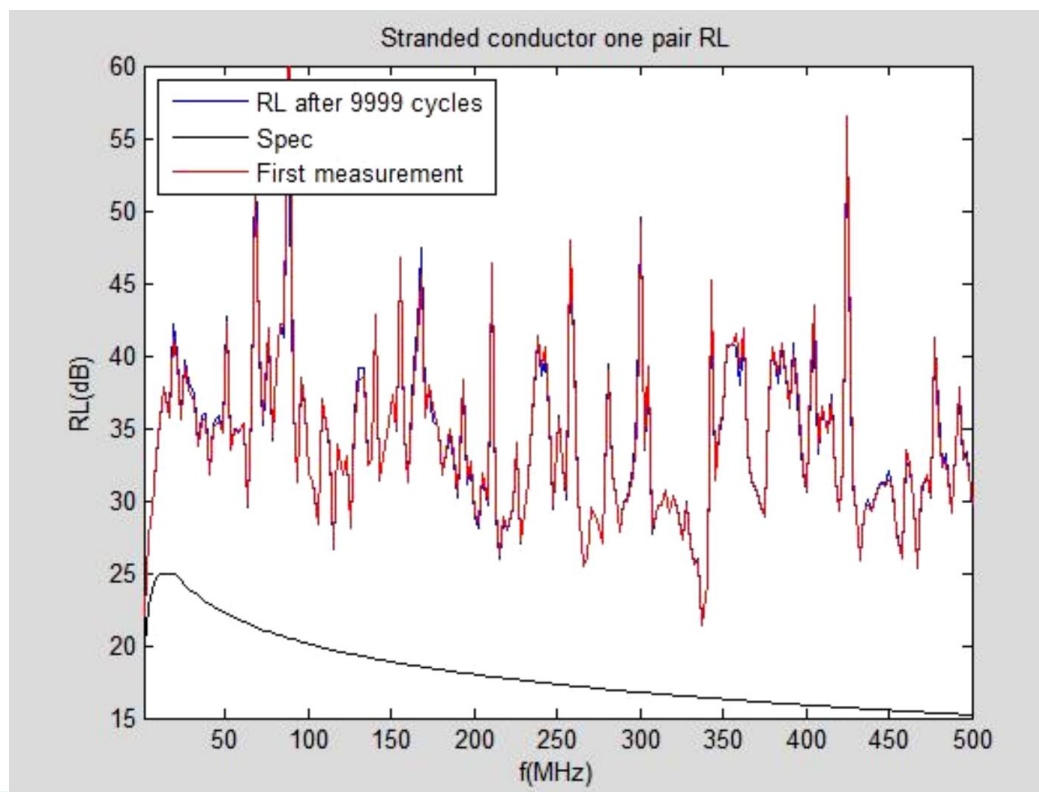
Stranded conductor Cat 6A cable IL @ 20, 40, 60, 105 and 125C (dB/meter)					
Frequency (MHz)	20C	40C	60C	105C	125C
1	0.040	0.034	0.037	0.046	0.050
100	0.196	0.221	0.244	0.333	0.375
200	0.279	0.323	0.360	0.510	0.592
300	0.352	0.388	0.435	0.632	0.749
400	0.408	0.449	0.496	0.744	0.887
500	0.468	0.548	0.602	0.854	1.025

- TIA 568-C.2 Cable IL adjustment factor
 - 0.4% increase per °C from 20°C to 40°C
 - 0.6% increase per °C from 40°C to 60°C
- The percent difference from 20C was computed for each frequency point
- The average percent difference was then measured
- There were observed differences from standard 4 pair cable and the 1 pair cable with automotive materials

IL temperature adjustment factor (% per degree C)			
	predicted	observed	
temperature range C	TIA 568	solid Cu	stranded Cu
20 - 40	0.4	0.46	0.665
40 - 60	0.6	0.64	0.623
60 - 105	?	1.15	1.164
105 - 125	?	1.38	1.442

- Use 20% de-rated Cat 6A IL requirement for RTPGE cable with stranded conductors
- Assume temperature dependence shown on Slide 12
- More data is needed from other vendors with different cable constructions to finalize this cable performance calculation

- Cable Flexure Testing with a one pound load was conducted on 23 AWG stranded cable
- RL was measured continuously during the flexing cycles across the full frequency range



- Adopt the ISO Class Ea Channel Specifications

Minimum return loss dB	$1 \leq f < 10$	19,0
	$10 \leq f < 40$	$24 - 5 \lg(f)$
	$40 \leq f < 398.1$	$32 - 10 \lg(f)$
	$398.1 \leq f \leq 500$	6,0

NEXT

$$-20 \lg \left(10^{\frac{74,3 - 15 \lg(f)}{-20}} + 2 \times 10^{\frac{94 - 20 \lg(f)}{-20}} \right)^{b, d}$$

$$PS \text{ NEXT} \quad -20 \lg \left(10^{\frac{72,3 - 15 \lg(f)}{-20}} + 2 \times 10^{\frac{90 - 20 \lg(f)}{-20}} \right)$$

Whenever the Class E_A channel insertion loss at 450 MHz is less than 12 dB, subtract the term $1,4((f - 450)/50)$ to the equation stated above for the range of 450 MHz to 500 MHz.

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Frequency MHz	Minimum PS ANEXT dB
$1 \leq f < 100$	$80 - 10 \lg(f)$
$100 \leq f \leq 500$	$90 - 15 \lg(f)$

If the average insertion loss of all disturbed pairs at 100 MHz, $IL_{100\text{MHz, avg}}$, is less than 7 dB, then subtract the following for $f \geq 100$ MHz:

$$\text{minimum} \left\{ 7 \cdot \frac{f - 100}{400} \cdot \frac{7 - IL_{100\text{MHz, avg}}}{IL_{100\text{MHz, avg}}}, 6 \cdot \frac{f - 100}{400} \right\}$$

Several other parameter specifications should also be adopted, but may need scaling

- Cable, connecting hardware, link and channel performance (internal and external parameters) are well defined in ISO Class EA and TIA Cat-6A standards. It is the foundation for 10GBASE-T transmission
- Propose to adopt ISO Class EA specs for non-length dependent parameters such as RL, NEXT, PSNEXT, PSANEXT and PSAACR-F
- Length scaling is required for the following parameters: IL, ACR-F, PSACR-F, Delay and Skew.
- LCL, LCTL, TCL, TCTL should be specified based on EMC modeling study

Thank You

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