

IEEE 802.3 Greater than 10 Mb/s long-reach  
point-to-point Single-Pair Ethernet PHY  
Call for Interest  
Consensus Building Meeting

George Zimmerman / CME Consulting  
affil: ADI, APL Group, Cisco, CommScope, Marvell, SenTekSe  
7/21/21

# Supporters & Contributors

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Tim Baggett – Microchip

David Brandt – Rockwell Automation

Theo Brillhart – Fluke

Rory Buchanan – ON Semi

Steve Carlson – High Speed Design

John D'Ambrosia - Futurewei

Chris DiMinico – MC Communications

Peter Fischer – BKS Kabel-Service AG

Matthias Fritsche – HARTING

Steffen Graber – Pepperl+Fuchs

Gergely Huszak - Kone

Peter Jones – Cisco Systems

Jon Lewis – Dell EMC

CONFIRMED LIST (page 1 of 2) AS OF 7/22/2021 7:44AM PT. Please email chair if you wish to be added (or deleted)

# Supporters & Contributors

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Valerie Maguire – Siemon Company

Mick McCarthy – ADI

Brett McClellan – Marvell

Geet Modi – Texas Instruments

Harald Mueller – Endress+Hauser

Jason Potterf – Cisco Systems

Dieter Schicketanz – Reutlingen University

Laura Schweitz – Turck

Bob Voss – Panduit

James Withey – Fluke Networks

Peter Wu - Marvell

Dayin Xu – Rockwell Automation

George Zimmerman – CME Consulting

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# Agenda

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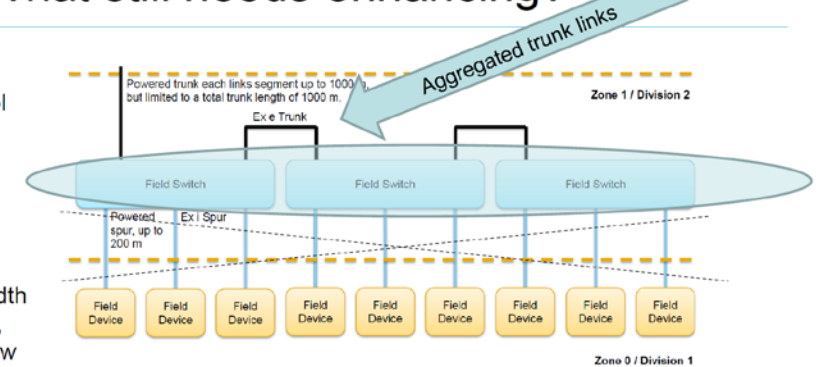
- Use Cases for Higher Speed Long Reach pt-to-pt SPE
- Issues to work still from First Phase
- Why now?
- Wrap-up and Q&A

# Why are we here?

- To:
  - ~~Initiate~~ Continue discussion on the uses of Single-Pair Ethernet in Operational Technology Networks
  - ~~Enhance anything left out of point-to-point Single Pair Ethernet necessary for deployments in Operational Technology~~
  - Continue discussions on the next steps and future roadmap of point-to-point Single-Pair Ethernet for Operational Technology
  - Resolve the rates, reaches, and essential features of the next step in pt-to-pt SPE

## What still needs enhancing?

- Long:
  - Process control trunks (1km)
  - Building automation trunks (500m)
- Medium
  - Higher bandwidth devices (spurs, 200m) will follow trunks



*This has two parts: Near-term (initial 10BASE-T1L deployments), and Long-term (providing for growth 4-5 years from now)*

3/9/2021

IEEE 802.3 Call for Interest Consensus Building

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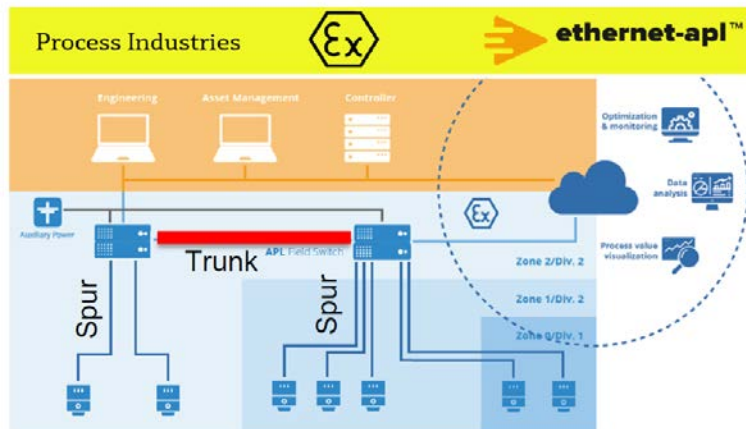
Source: Markup from: [https://www.ieee802.org/3/cfi/0321\\_1/CFI\\_01\\_0321.pdf](https://www.ieee802.org/3/cfi/0321_1/CFI_01_0321.pdf)

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# **USE CASES FOR NEXT-GEN PT-TO-PT SPE**

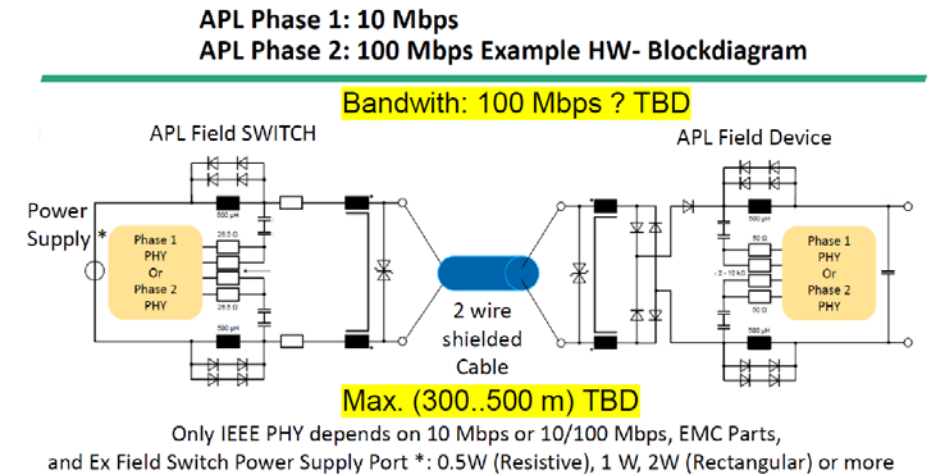
# Next-Gen Use Case: Bandwidth Growth in Process Control

- Next step in speed for networks using 10BASE-T1L APL
- 300 to 500m reach
- Does not preclude intrinsic safety
- Remote powering required
- Likely an installation upgrade
  - Potential reuse of existing cabling
    - e.g., fieldbus type A (IEC 61158-2)



Source: [mueller\\_3SPEP2P\\_01\\_0428\\_2021.pdf](#)

## IEEE SPE Bandwidth Enhancement



**Bandwidth Enhancement use Case in Standard and EX-area !**  
=> External termination resistor, limited voltage transmit level,  
DC free modulation, Auto negotiation (similar to IEEE802.2cg: 10BASE-T1L PHY)

Harad Mueller, Endress + Hauser

# Next-Gen Use Case: Servo Motor Control

- Up to at least 100m reach, 100 Mbps or greater
- Industrial noise environment
  - 3-phase AC w/motor switching
- 10usec feedback data acquisition requirement
- Power over SPE pair
- Volumes of > 10M units per year

## General Motion Control Market Size

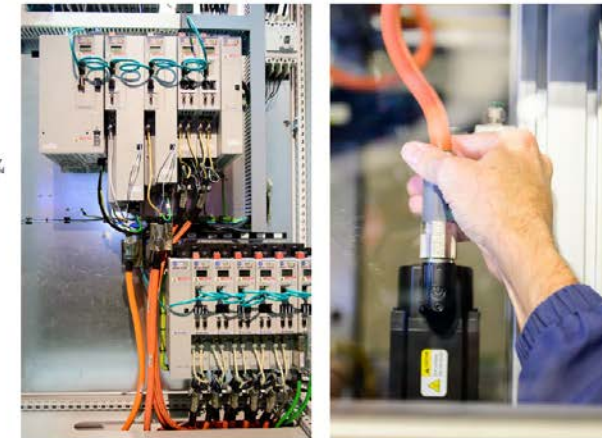
- By Volume
  - General motion control servo drive: 2021 forecast unit shipment: 11,128,000
  - General motion control servo motor: 2021 forecast unit shipment: 14,054,000
- By Revenue
  - General motion control servo drive: 2021 forecast \$4.1B
  - General motion control servo motor: 2021 forecast \$4.5B

Src: IHS Markit, Motion Control Report - 2019

Source: [xu\\_3SPEP2P\\_01a\\_04282021.pdf](#)

## Servo Drive Motor Communication Requirement

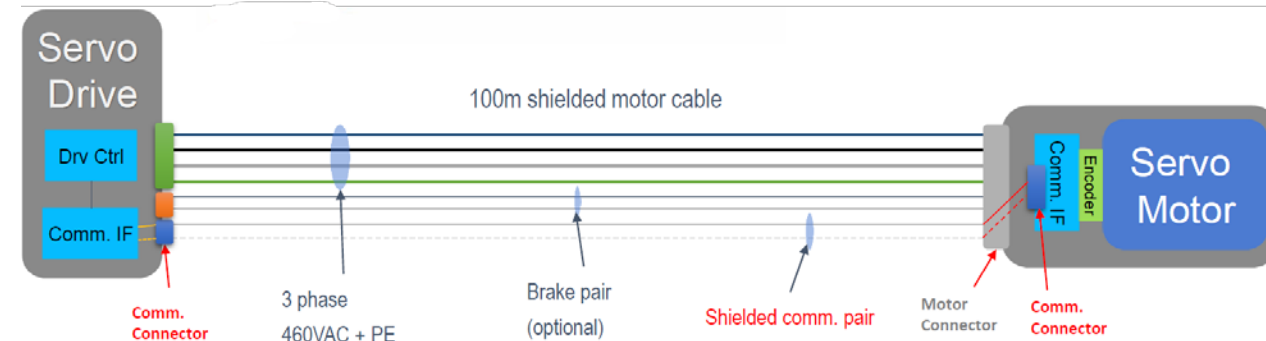
- Hybrid motor cable
  - Single shielded twisted pair for SPE communication
  - 460VAC power wires
  - Outer shield
- Minimum cycle time: 31.25us
- Minimum speed: 100Mb/s
- Maximum length: 100m
- Full duplex
- Power delivery over SPE pair
- 12VDC desirable, 24VDC acceptable
- Minimum 500mA
- Use the PHY chip that is used for other industries (e.g. automotive, building)
- Operate under very noisy servo drive-motor operation environment



April 28, 2021 - D. XU

IEEE 802.3 Pt-to-Pt SPE Enhancements Study Group

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# Next-Gen Use Case: Renewable Energy Farms

- 100-500m reach, trunk & spur similar to process control, 100Mb/s or greater
- May have existing cabling, likely greenfield installations
- Volumes of 100k (trunks) + 2-3 million spur ports per year

## Wind mills and wind parks

- Big wind turbines have towers higher than 100m and because of this fact Ethernet based on 4-pair copper is not possible.
- With 100BASE-T1L up to 500m link segment length a market potential about 100.000 ports for connections from ground to the top of the tower and between wind mills (wind parks) per year is possible.
- In addition for shorter link segments up to 50m SPE can be used inside the wind mills to and a potential of approx. 2-3 million p.a. ports is possible

→ **Advantage for this use case:** More robust and cost effective connections (just one cable for data and power)

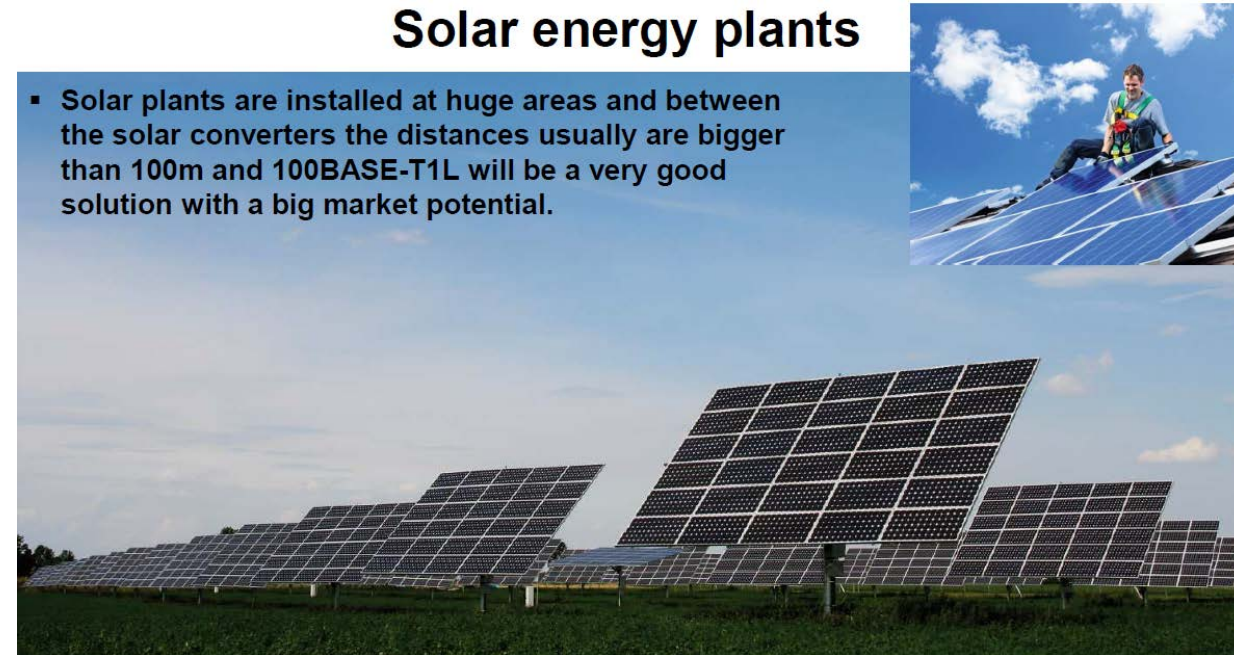


IEEE 802.3 SPEP2P SG: 2021-05-12 – SPE use cases – Matthias Fritsche / HARTING Technology Group

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## Solar energy plants

- Solar plants are installed at huge areas and between the solar converters the distances usually are bigger than 100m and 100BASE-T1L will be a very good solution with a big market potential.



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Source: [Fritsche\\_3SPEP2P\\_01\\_05122021.pdf](#)

# Next-Gen Use Case: Large Mobile Machinery

- 40m+ reach (longer than automotive)
- Applications include video for control
  - (100 Mb/s, 1 Gb/s, and higher rate)
- Low latency
- Specialized cabling may be used
- Potential volumes in millions of ports/yr

## Railway transportation

### Global yearly produced volume of rolling stock:

- HighSpeed trains: 250 sets/a
- Trams / Metro: 6.500 sets/a
- DMU / EMU: 1.800 sets/a
- Loco: 5.000 sets/a

### Technical requirements:

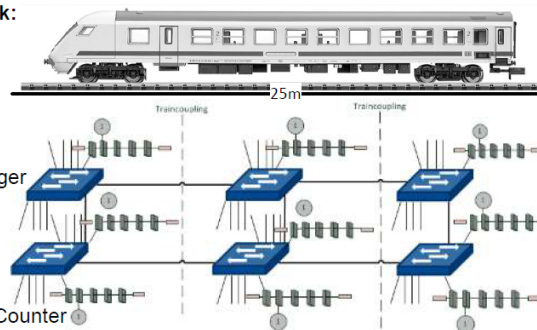
- Link length: minimum 40m (one wagon) and longer
- 100Mbps and 1Gbps; future also up to 5/10Gbps
- low latency  $\leq 1\text{ms}$

### Typical applications:

- PtP 1000Base-T1/100Base-T1 w/o PoDL
- up to 50W for IP Cameras, Displays, Passenger Counter

### Market estimation

Depending on the train type different speed and number of ports are needed and also today Ethernet is used in trains. An estimation see a potential of new 1.5 – 0,9 million SPE ports per year.



source: HIRSCHMANN/Belden

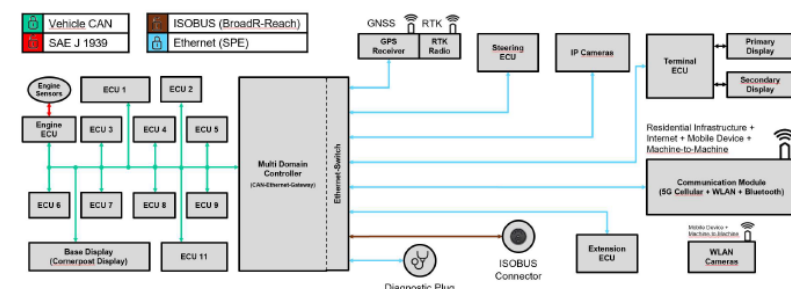
## SPE for Mobile working machines

### Global yearly produced volume of Off-Highway Machinery approx. 3,5 million vehicles

- Agriculture: 1,36 million tractors, harvester, various implements and so on..
- construction machinery: 840.000 vehicles
- material transport mining etc.: 1,3 million

### Technical requirements:

- The new SPE based High Speed Iso BUS based on 1000BASE-T1
- Link length: minimum 40m and longer
- 100Mbps and 1Gbps; future also up to 5Gbps
- low latency  $\leq 1\text{ms}$



source: HARTING

### Market estimation

- A typical network for mobile working machine show a lot of CAN bus for the basis driving functions and new SPE based communication additional application like vision sensors, terminals, communication
- Across this various vehicles we expect in average 5-10 additional SPE based applications.
- If we calculate as average with 7 SPE applications we need 14 ports per vehicle (switch and device side)

- In this way the world market is could be in 2030: 40 -50 million ports

- More info at AEF page: [High Speed ISOBUS - AEF Online \(aef-online.org\)](https://www.aef-online.org)

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G. Zimmerman

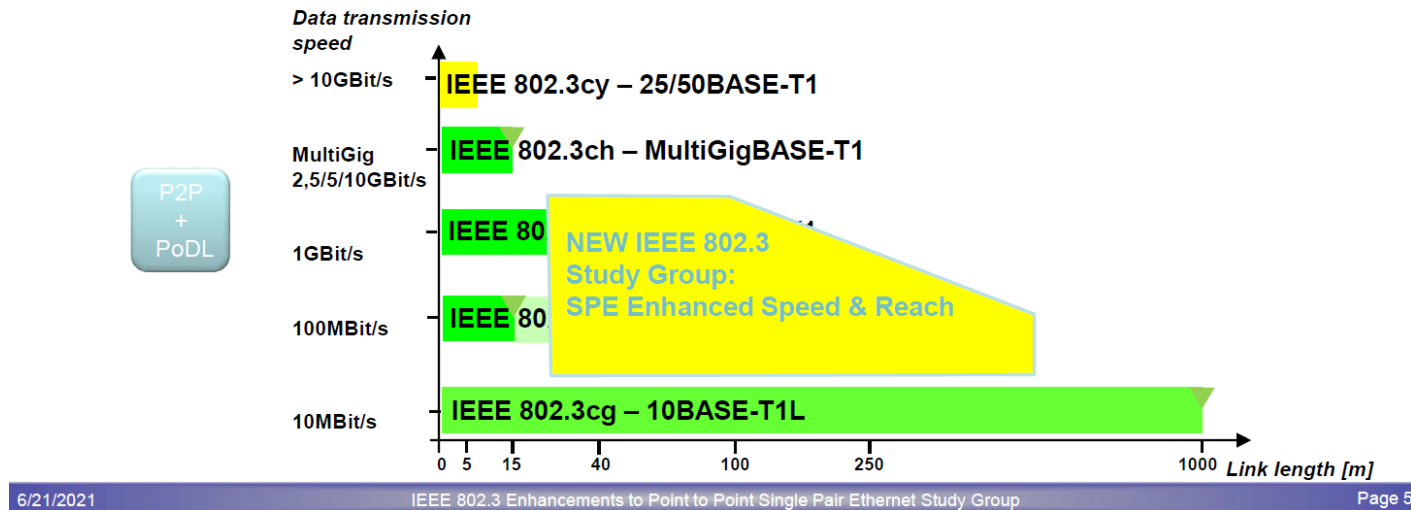
# **ISSUES TO WORK STILL FROM FIRST PHASE**

# The next speed, or the next speedS?

- Desire to fill out the SPE ecosystem
  - Traditionally, Ethernet has provided a higher speed
- One speed or multiple speeds at once?
  - 100 Mb/s
  - 1 Gb/s too?
- Auto-negotiation between speeds is important

## Long-reach P2P SPE

- Idea behind this proposal: Close the gap for 100MBit/s and 1GBit/s SPE and create a complete SPE ecosystem



Source:

[Fritsche\\_draft\\_objectives\\_longterm\\_3SPEP2P\\_06232021.pdf](#)

## Differentiate from BASE-T1 and BASE-T

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- Clause 96: 100BASE-T1
  - Defined link segment described as 15m, IL specified for 15m 26 AWG
  - No delay specification, Does it go far enough on less lossy wiring?
- Clause 97: 1000BASE-T1/Option B – 40m...
  - Is this distinct for Gbps at < 100m reach
- Clause 25 (100BASE-TX), Clause 40 (1000BASE-T) both 100m
- Study Group needs to explore these

# Reach and Cabling

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- Process Control:
  - Very long reach (300m, 500m to 1 km)
  - Reuse of Fieldbus type A desired
- Building / Industrial Automation:
  - ISO/IEC 11801-1 Amd. 1
    - T1A channels (100m, 250m, 400m, 1000m) with frequency extension?
    - T1B channels (100m) possibly with length extension?
  - Any reuse requirements?
- Mobile Machines, Rail, etc.
  - Custom channels? What gauge? Other special requirements?



# Need time to finish long term

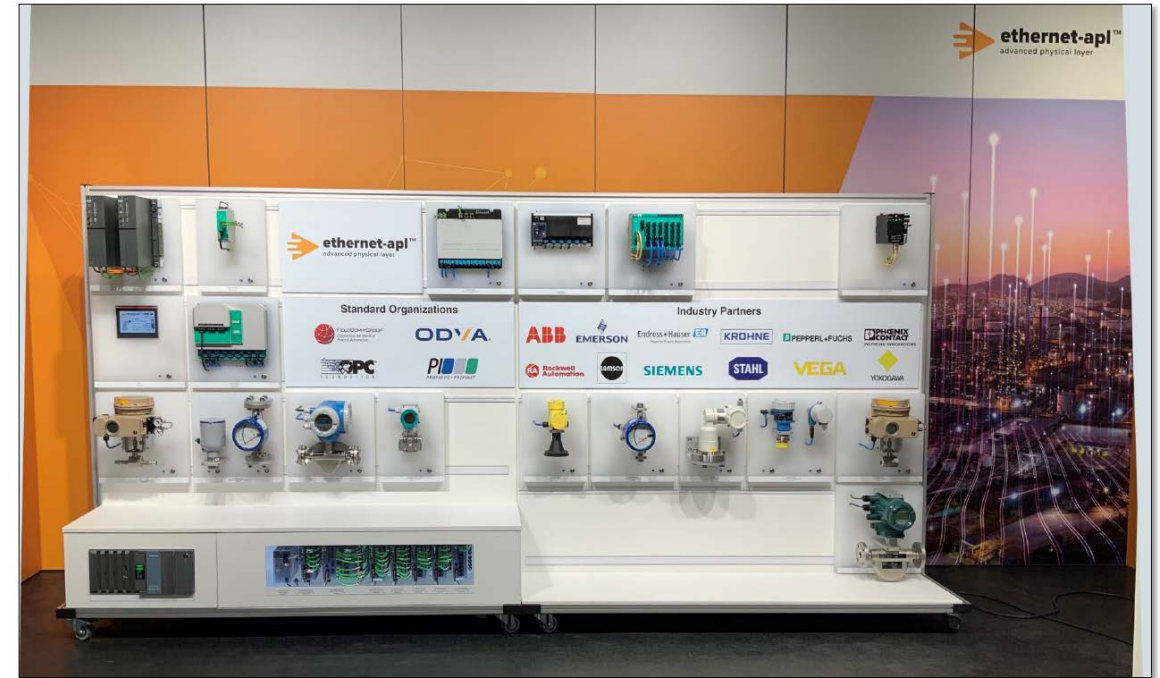
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- Desire not to preclude re-use of existing cable/topologies  
e.g., fieldbus type A (IEC-61158-2), (35 MHz, 16-18 AWG (1.5-0.75mm<sup>2</sup>)
  - MUCH less insertion loss/meter than automotive cabling
- Differing views – building consensus
  - Rate: 100 Mbps? 1 Gbps?
  - Reach: 100m, 200m, 500m, 1km
- Varying complexity solutions

*GETTING CONSENSUS ON THIS IS WHAT A STUDY GROUP IS ABOUT*

# Why Now

- 10BASE-T1L rolling out
- Standards timeline is longer for next generations
  - More options, learning feedback
    - Next generation needed 2025-2026
- “Near-term” PAR for MACMERGE/TSSI submitted
  - Rules could end SG before long term study is completed



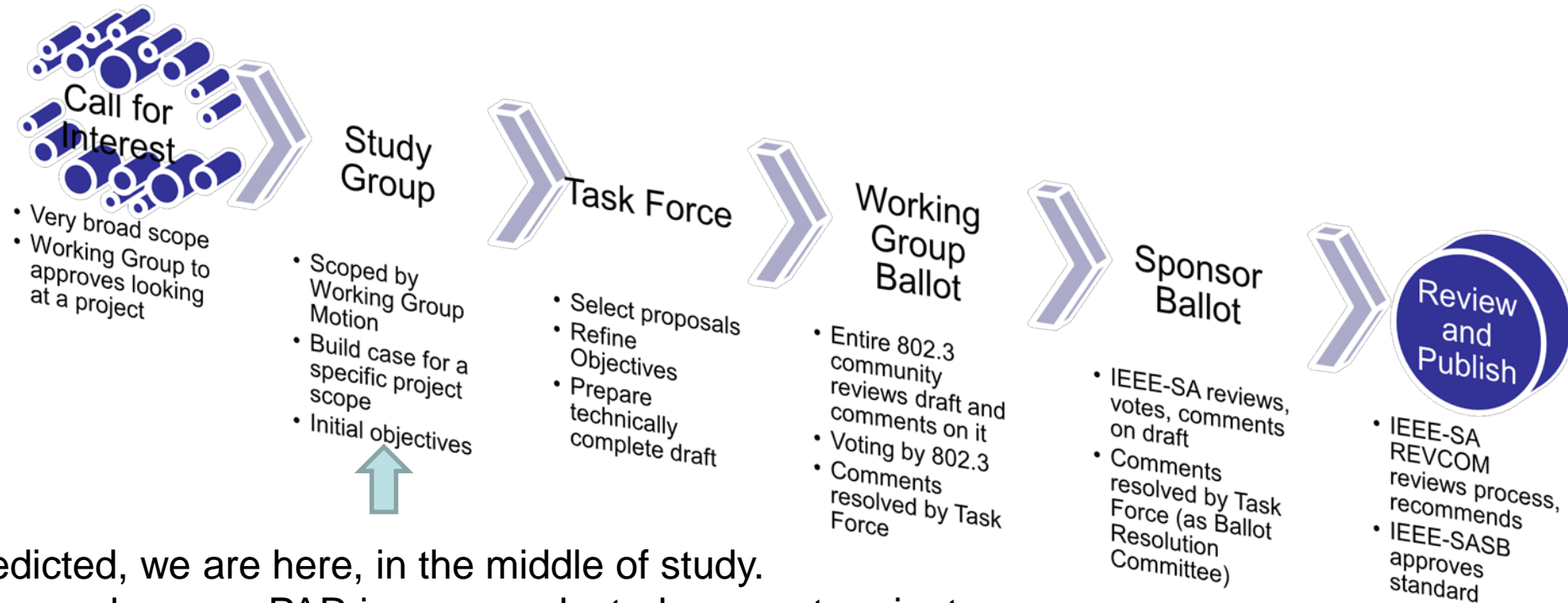
Source: The APL Project

10BASE-T1L / APL demonstration atACHEMA Pulse 2021  
Source: [graber\\_3SPEP2P\\_01a\\_06232021.pdf](https://www.graber.com/3SPEP2P_01a_06232021.pdf)



# For Next-Gen products in 2H 2025

802.3cg:	Start: July 2016	(Sept 2016)	(Jan 2017)	Approved Nov 6, 2019	Products 2021
Possible next-gen:	Start: March 2021	(May 2021)	(Jan 2022)	Nov 2023?	2025?



As predicted, we are here, in the middle of study.

Rules say when one PAR is approved, study group terminates

“Near-term” PAR is submitted.... Need approval to complete “long-term” work

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# WRAP UP

# What are we planning

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- Single PAR
  - Next generation point-to-point SPE (T1L) PHYs and associated powering

# Study Group Question...

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- Should a study group be formed to study Greater than 10 Mb/s long-reach point-to-point Single-Pair Ethernet PHYs and Associated Powering?
  - Y: 31
  - N: 1
  - A: 2
  - Call Count: 44

Results as of 10:00 AM PT

# Straw Polls

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- I would participate in the “Greater than 10 Mb/s long-reach point-to-point Single-Pair Ethernet PHYs and Associated Powering” Study Group in IEEE 802.3
  - Tally: 26
- I believe my affiliation would support my participation in the “Greater than 10 Mb/s long-reach point-to-point Single-Pair Ethernet PHYs and Associated Powering” Study Group in IEEE 802.3
  - Tally: 24

Results as of 10:00 AM PT

# Future work

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- Ask 802.3 WG for approval at July 2021 Closing Meeting
- If approved, request formation of the Study Group by IEEE 802 EC
- Continue to use the SPEP2P SG reflector and web page
- Anticipated SPE P2P Study Group meetings will continue and now be exclusively on the long-term PAR, transitioning to the new SG