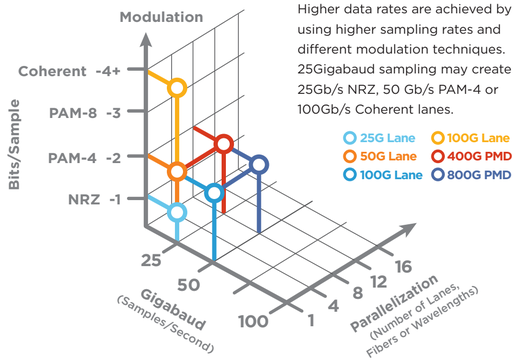
EthernetRoadmap 2020 Side2-FINAL.pdf 1 2/14/20 4:19 PM

LATEST INTERFACES AND NOMENCLATURE

	Backplane	Twinax Cable	Twisted Pair (1 Pair)	Twisted Pair (4 Pair)	MMF	500m PSM4	2km SMF	10km SMF	20km SMF	40km SMF	80km SMF	Electrical Interface
10BASE-	T1S		T1S/T1L									
100BASE-			T1									
1000BASE-			T1	T								
2.5GBASE-	KX		T1	T								
5GBASE-	KR		T1	T								
10GBASE-			T1	T				BIDI Access	BIDI Access	BIDI Access		
25GBASE-	KR	CR/CR-S		T	SR			LR/ EPON/ BIDI Access	EPON/ BIDI Access	ER/ BIDI Access		25GAUI
40GBASE-	KR4	CR4		T	SR4/eSR4	PSM4	FR	LR4				XLAUI XLPPI
50GBASE-	KR	CR			SR		FR	EPON/ BIDI Access LxR	EPON/ BIDI Access	BIDI Access ER		LAUI-2/50GAUI-2 50GAUI-1
100GBASE-	KR4 KR2 KR1	CR10 CR4 CR2 CR1			SR10 SR4 SR2 SR1	PSM4 DR	10X10-2km CWDM4/ FR1 100G-FR	10X10-10km LR4/ 4WDM-10 LR1 100G-LR	4WDM-20	ER4/ 4WDM-40	ZR	CAUI-10 CPPI CAUI-4/100GAUI-4 100GAUI-2 100GAUI-1
200GBASE-	KR4 KR2	CR4 CR2			SR4 SR2	DR4	FR4	LR4		ER4		200GAUI-4 200GAUI-2
400GBASE-	KR4	CR4			SR16 SR8/SR4.2 SR4	DR4	FR8 FR4 400G-FR4	LR8 LR4-6 400G-LR4-10		ER8	ZR	400GAUI-16 400GAUI-8 400GAUI-4

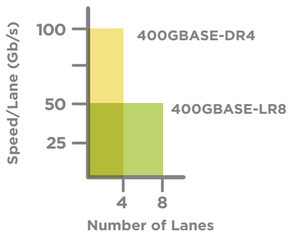
Gray Text = IEEE Standard Red Text = In Standardization Green Text = In Study Group
Blue Text = Non-IEEE standard but complies to IEEE electrical interfaces

FATTER PIPES



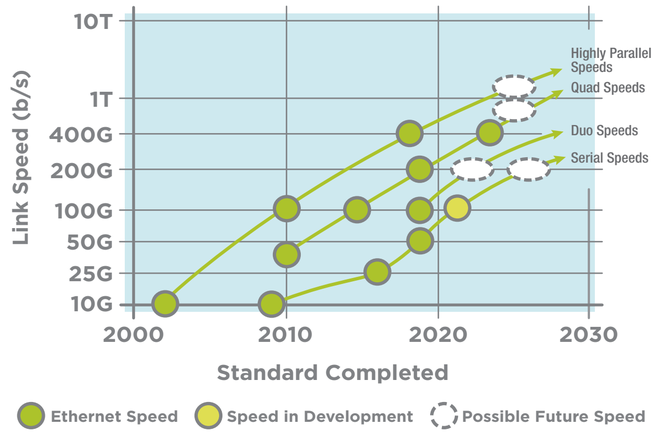
Higher data rates are achieved by using higher sampling rates and different modulation techniques. 25Gigabaud sampling may create 25Gb/s NRZ, 50 Gb/s PAM-4 or 100Gb/s Coherent lanes.

25G Lane 100G Lane
50G Lane 400G PMD
100G Lane 800G PMD



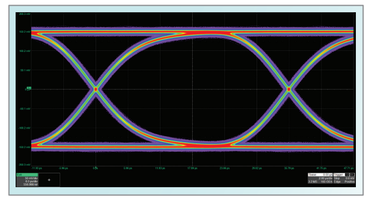
After the data rate/lane is chosen, the number of lanes in a link determines the speed. This chart shows how 4 or 8 lanes can be used to generate 400GbE links.

PATH TO SINGLE LANE

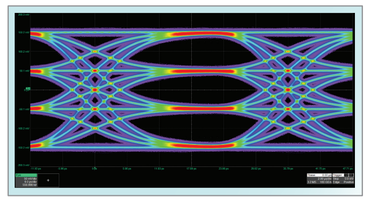


SIGNALING METHODS

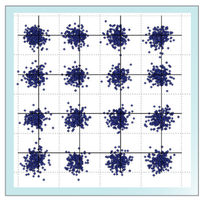
Signaling for higher lane rates is transitioning from non-return-to-zero (NRZ) for 25Gb/s per lane to four level Pulse-amplitude modulation (PAM-4) for 50Gb/s per lane, and Coherent Modulation for 100Gb/s per lane.



NRZ



PAM-4

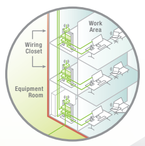


Coherent

ETHERNET ECOSYSTEM

As streams turn into rivers and flow into the ocean, small Ethernet links flow into large Ethernet links and flow into the Internet. The Internet is formed at Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) that are spread around the world. The IXPs connect Telecommunications Companies, Cable companies, Providers and Content Delivery Networks over Ethernet in their data centers.

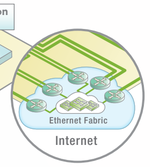
Homes use Ethernet to connect personal computers, printers, wireless access points, security cameras and many more devices. Power over Ethernet enables data and power to be delivered over one cable.



Enterprises use Ethernet to connect hundreds or thousands of devices together over Local Area Networks (LANs). Most LANs use BASE-T connectivity, but large buildings and campuses use multi-mode and singlemode fiber too.

Enterprise Data Centers deploy heterogeneous servers with various service level agreements and requirements.

Hyperscale Data Centers deploy tens or hundreds of thousands of homogeneous servers across warehouse scale data centers in pods.



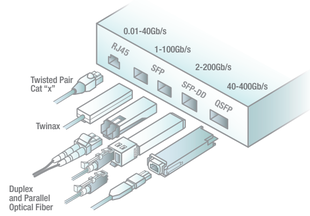
The Internet Exchange Point (IXP) is where the Internet is made when various networks are interconnected via Ethernet. Co-location facilities are usually near the IXP so that they have excellent access to the Internet and long haul connections.

FORM FACTORS

This diagram shows the most common form factors used in Ethernet ports. Hundreds of millions of RJ45 ports are sold a year while tens of millions of SFP and millions of QSFP ports ship a year.

This diagram shows new form factors initially designed for 100GbE and 400GbE Ethernet ports.

1–4 Lane Interfaces



4+ Lane Interfaces