

# Remote Powering - The Good, the Bad and the CCA







# Mike Gilmore



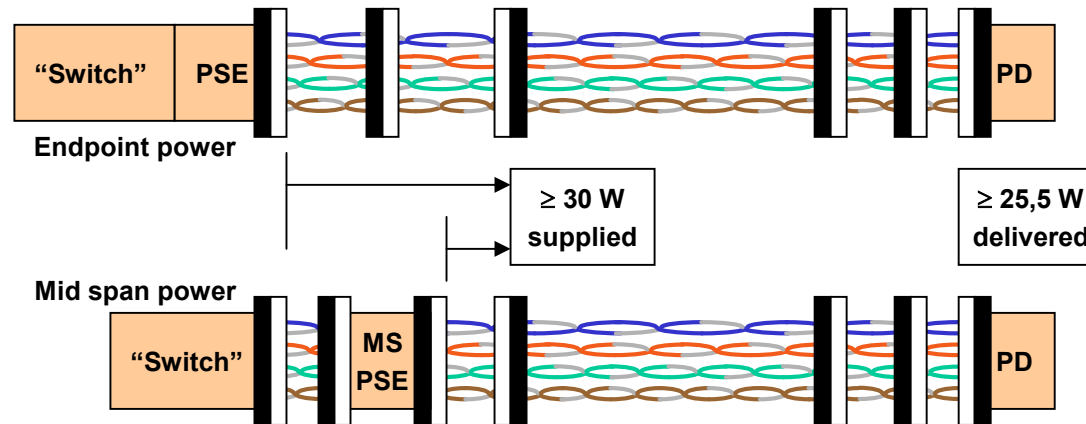
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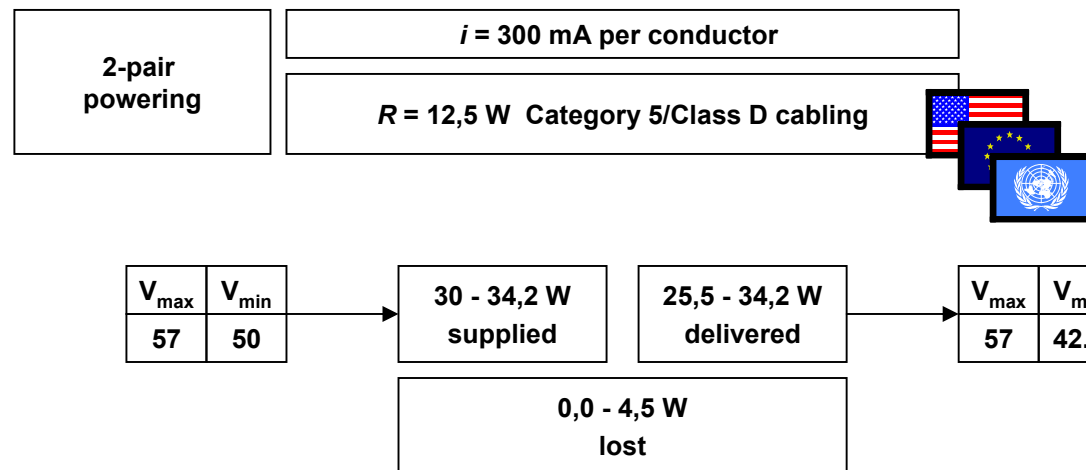
FIA e-mail:  
[standards@fia-online.co.uk](mailto:standards@fia-online.co.uk)

Standards Activities		
	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Member</i>                      JTC1 SC25 WG3: Generic Cabling  <i>Leader</i>                      JTC1 SC25 WG3 Cabling Implementation Task Group: ISO/IEC 14763-2                      JTC1 SC25 WG3 Ad-hoc: Bonding - ISO/IEC 30129  <i>Meeting Secretary</i>                      JTC1 SC25 WG3 Ad-hoc: AIM - ISO/IEC 18598</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Member</i>                      JTC1 SC39 WG1: Resource Efficient Data Centres</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Convenor</i>                      TC215 WG1: Cabling design  <i>Secretary</i>                      TC215 WG2: Cabling installation - QA and installation practices  <i>Member</i>                      TC215 WG3: Facilities and infrastructures (data centres)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Member</i>                      CEN/CLC/ETSI CG Green Data Centres</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Past-Chairman</i>                      TCT7: Telecommunications - Installation Requirements  <i>Chairman</i>                      TCT7/1: Cabling: Infrastructure design, planning and commissioning  <i>Meeting Secretary</i>                      TCT7/2: Cabling; Installation and UK implementation                      TCT7/3: Facilities and infrastructures</p>	
<p>Fibreoptic Industry Association  <a href="http://www.fia-online.co.uk">www.fia-online.co.uk</a></p>		<p>Director  <a href="mailto:standards@fia">standards@fia</a></p>

# IEEE 802.3at:2009 Type 2

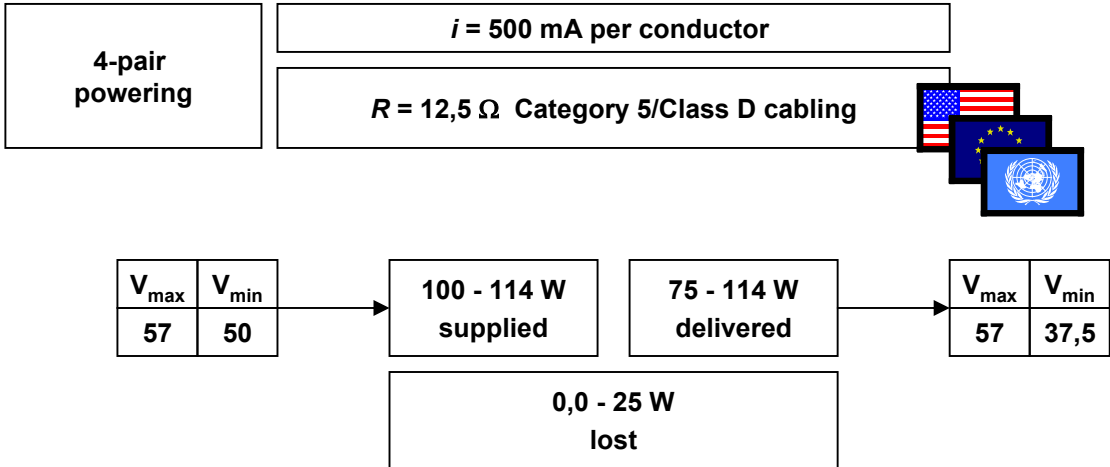
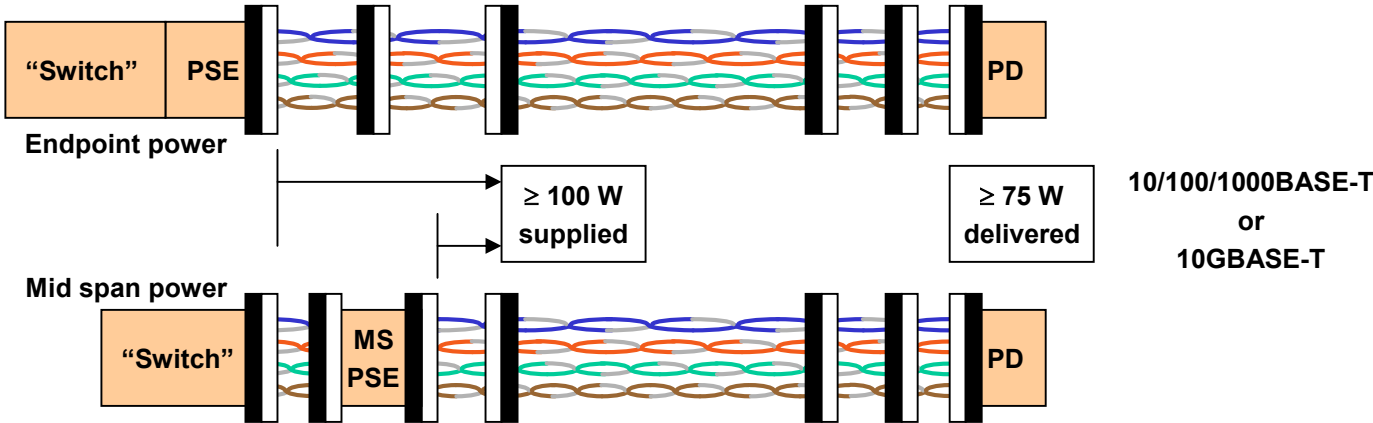


10/100BASE-T  
or  
1000BASE-T  
which supports  
10/100BASE-T



# IEEE 802.3bt in Development

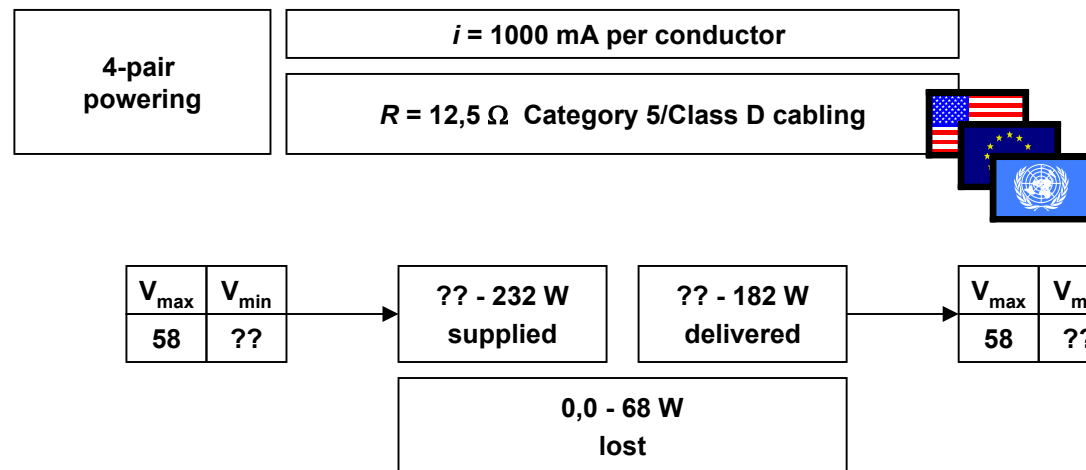
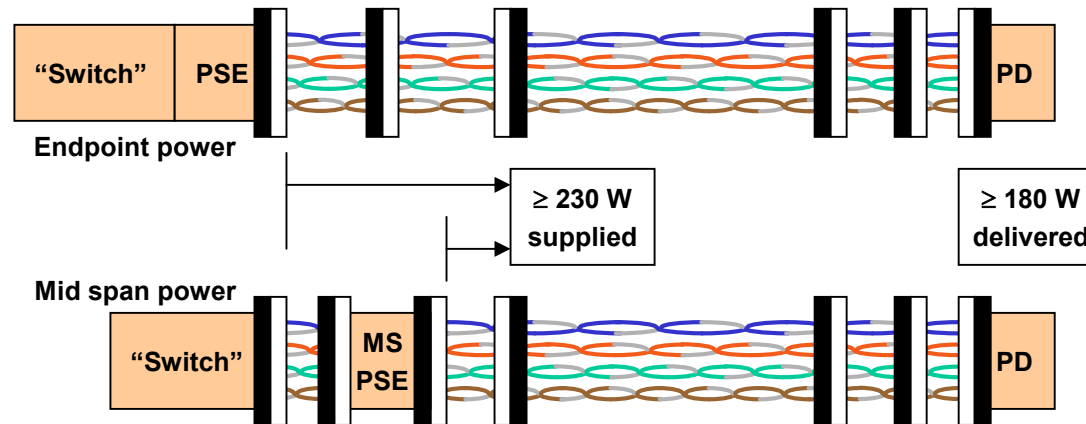
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10/100/1000BASE-T  
or  
10GBASE-T

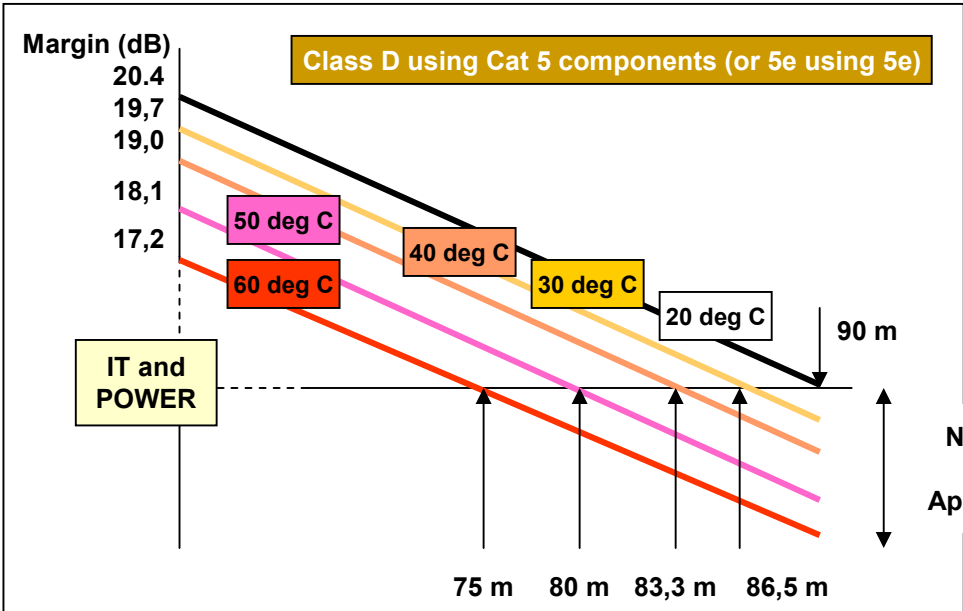
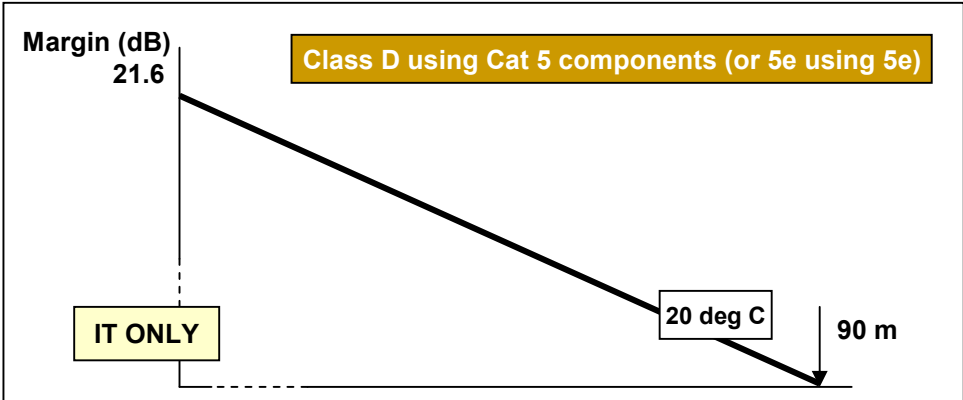


# 232 W Delivery

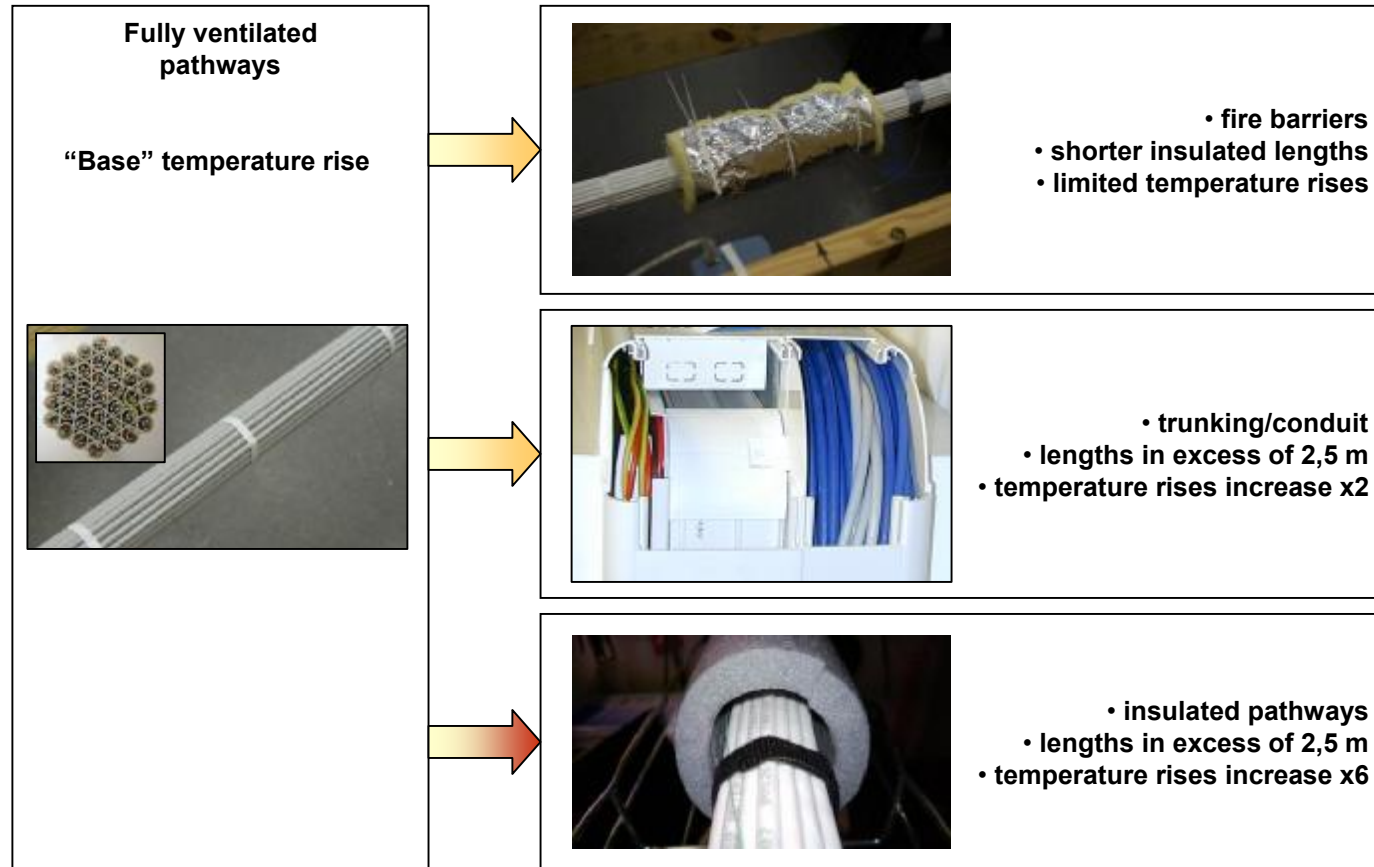


# Global Impact

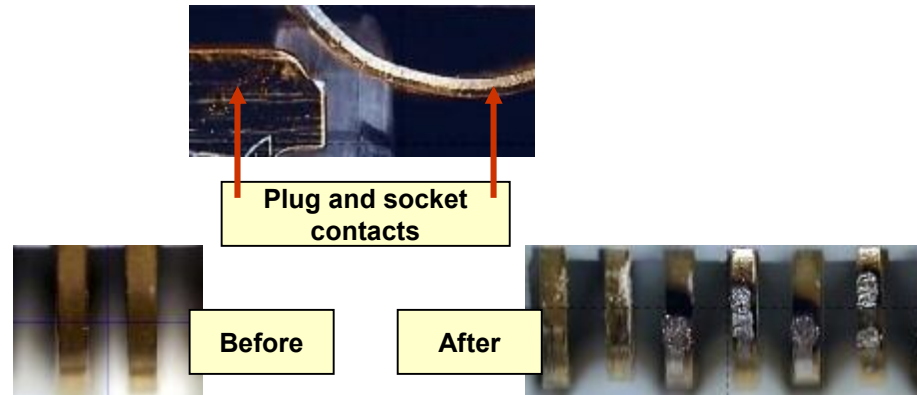
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# Localised Impacts



# De-mating Under Load



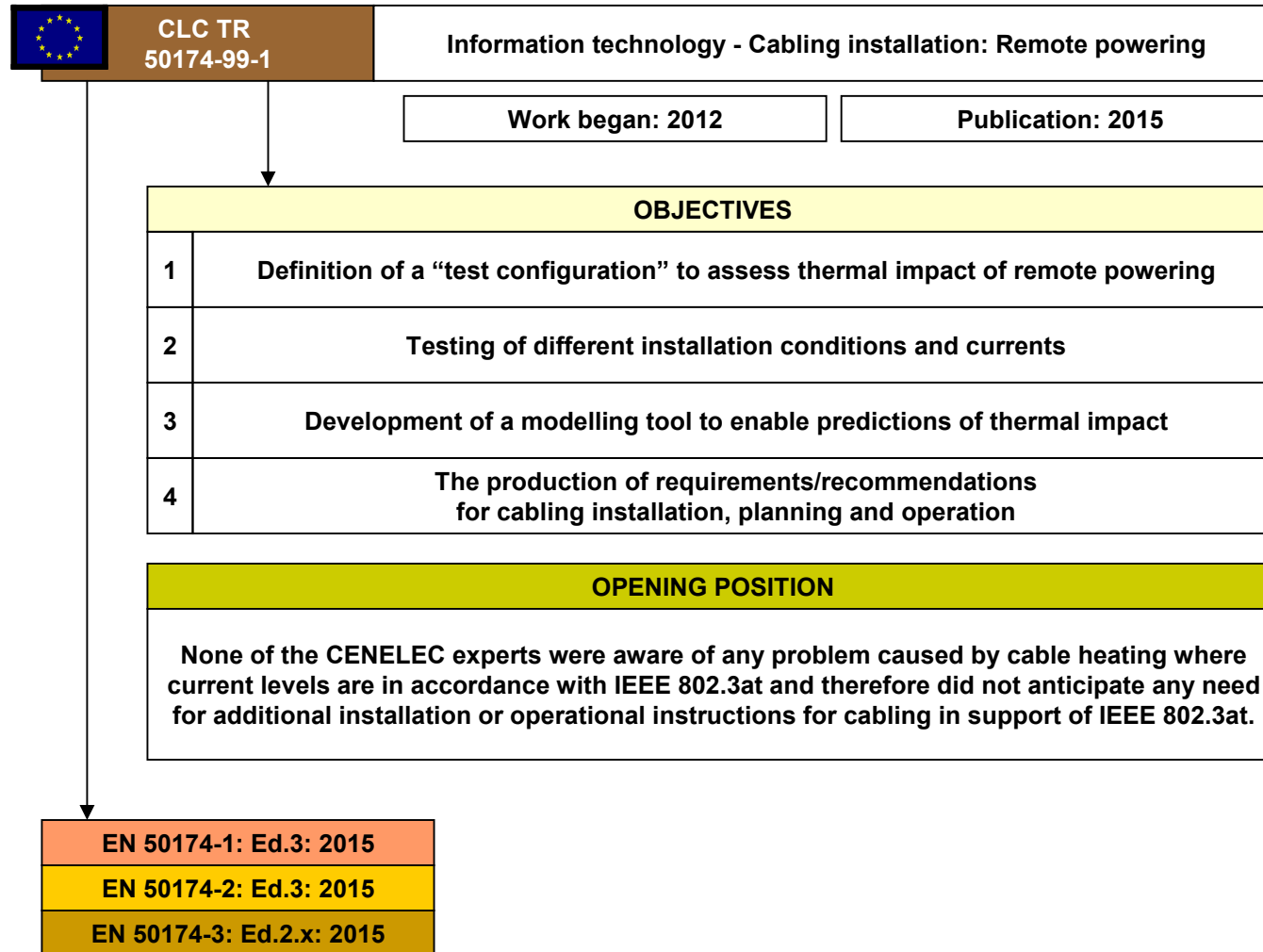
Variations in socket contact design and resulting damage



Sample images courtesy of Nexans



# CLC TR 50174-99-1



# Measured Values

INITIAL RESULTS USING CENELEC TEST CONFIGURATION and CATEGORY 6 U/UTP CABLES				Predicted	
				7,1 Ω/100 m	9,5 Ω/100 m
				$T_{2a} - T_{ambient}$	
37 cables	Fully ventilated	300 mA per conductor	Steady state	Steady state	
		450 mA per conductor	1.2 °C	1.6 °C	
		900 mA per conductor	4.3 °C	5.8 °C	
			20 °C	26.8 °C	
37 cables	Fully insulated	300 mA per conductor	5 °C	7 °C	9,4 °C
		450 mA per conductor	11 °C	17 °C	22.8 °C
		900 mA per conductor	49 °C	75 °C	100,5 °C
			After 120 minutes	After 425 minutes	
				Steady state	
				$\Delta T \propto R$	



# Modelling Thermal Impact

We have to control the temperature of the channel by:

- controlling the space ambient
- limiting the power supplied



## CLC TR 50174-99-1 Model

### Cable bundle heating spreadsheet

8th May 2014

ONLY CHANGE THE FIGURES IN THE WHITE CELLS

Number of cables in bundle	37	p bundle	1.5
Number of loaded conductors	8	p ambient	0.1
Conductor resistance	0.071 ohms		
Cable diameter	0.0075 m		

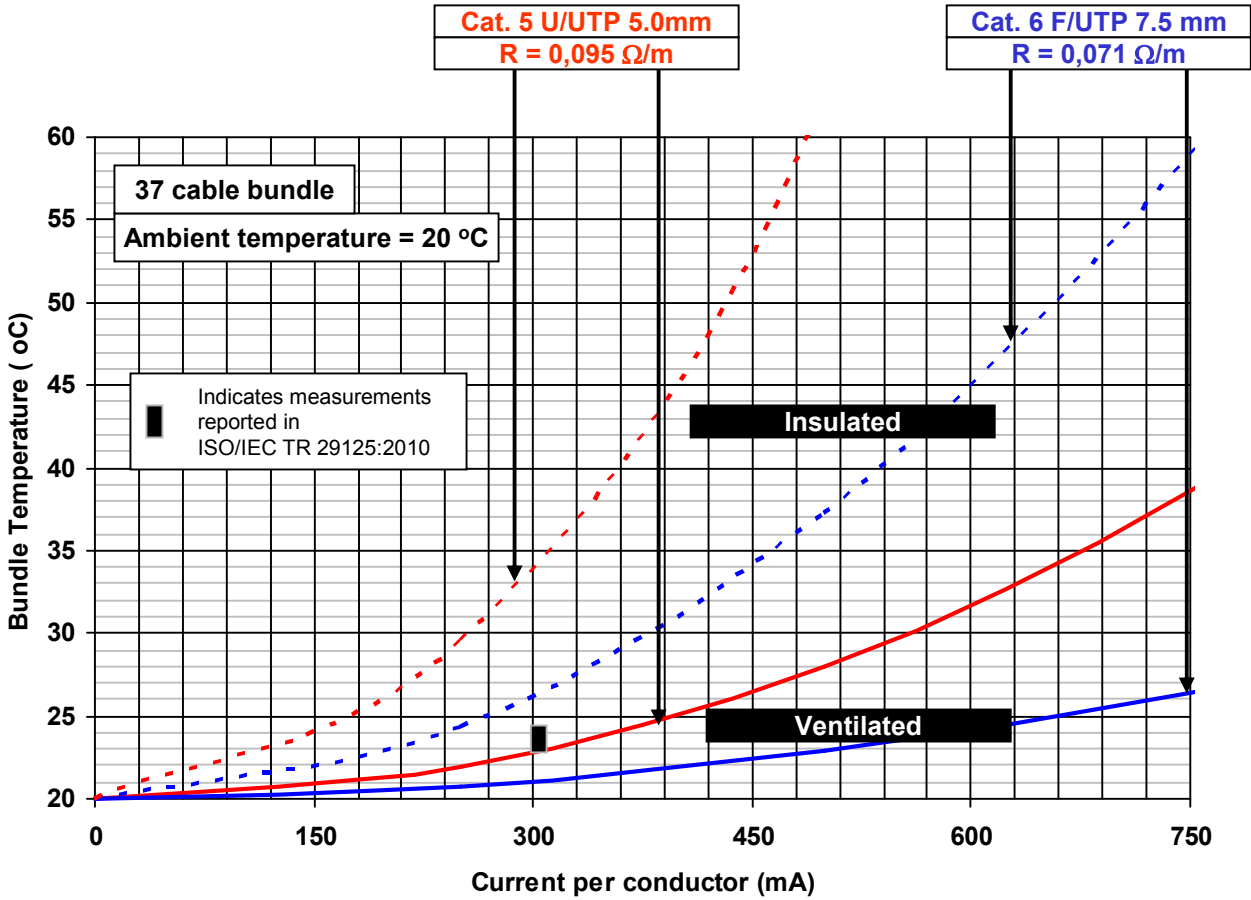
### CLC TR 50174-99-1 MODEL

		Delta TOTAL	Delta Surface-Ambient	Delta Surface-Core
Load current per conductor	A			
	0.1	0.11	0.09	0.03
	0.15	0.26	0.20	0.06
	0.2	0.46	0.36	0.10
	0.25	0.71	0.56	0.16
	0.3	1.03	0.80	0.23
	0.35	1.40	1.09	0.31
	0.4	1.82	1.42	0.40
	0.45	2.31	1.80	0.51
	0.5	2.85	2.22	0.63
	0.6	4.10	3.20	0.90
	0.7	5.59	4.36	1.23
	0.75	6.41	5.00	1.41
	1	11.40	8.89	2.51
	1.2	16.41	12.80	3.61

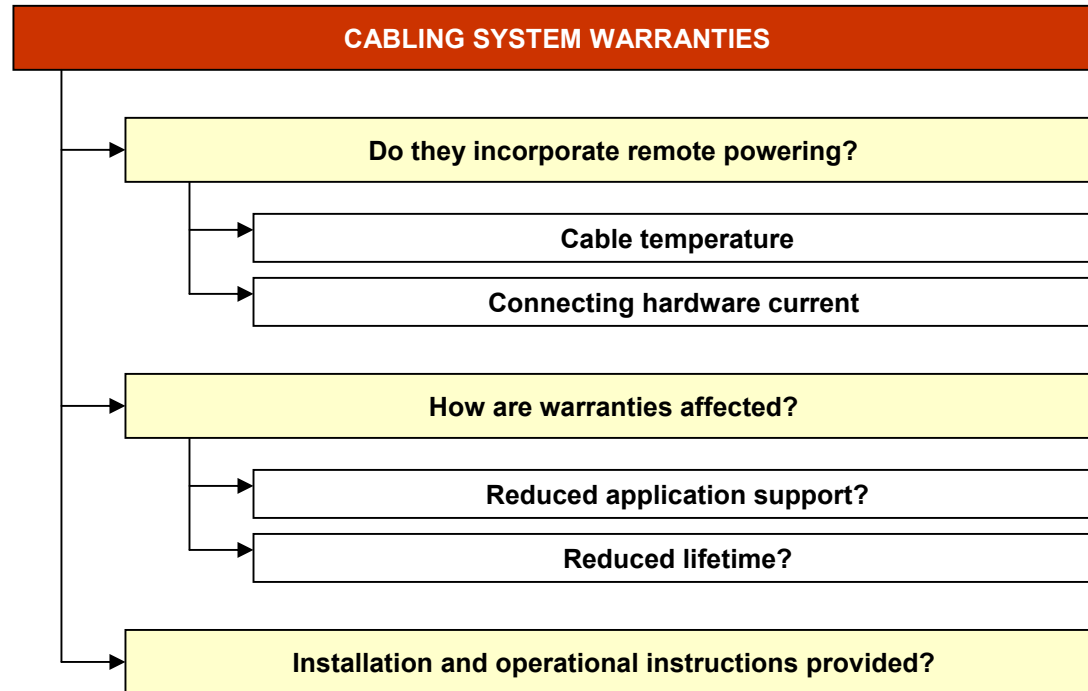
- current affects thermal impact ( $I^2$ )
- resistance affects thermal impact (linear with  $R$ )
- cable diameter affects thermal impact (non-linear)
- cable type affects thermal impact (non-linear with  $\rho_{\text{bundle}}$ )
- installation environment affects thermal impact (non-linear with  $\rho_{\text{ambient}}$ )

# Modelling Thermal Impact

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# Application Warranties



# Copper Coated Aluminium (et al)

EN 50173-1:2011 - ISO/IEC 11801 Ed.2.2

DC loop resistance requirements

Channel at $T \leq 60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	
Class D	$25\ \Omega$
Class E	
Class E <sub>A</sub>	
Class F	
Class F <sub>A</sub>	

PL at $T \leq 60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$		
	Requirement	Limit
Class D	$0,22 \times L$ + $0,4 \times n$	$21\ \Omega$
Class E		
Class E <sub>A</sub>		
Class F		
Class F <sub>A</sub>		

EN 50173-1:2016 - ISO/IEC 11801-1:2016

DC loop resistance requirements

Channel at $T \leq 60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$		Fixed cable at $T = 20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
Class D	$25\ \Omega$	$19,0\ \Omega$
Class E	$23,8\text{ (ffs)}\ \Omega$	$18,0\text{ (ffs)}\ \Omega$
Class E <sub>A</sub>	$21,3\text{ (ffs)}\ \Omega$	$16,0\text{ (ffs)}\ \Omega$
Class F	$21,1\text{ (ffs)}\ \Omega$	$15,0\text{ (ffs)}\ \Omega$
Class F <sub>A</sub>	$18,9\text{ (ffs)}\ \Omega$	$14,0\text{ (ffs)}\ \Omega$
Class I/II	$17,6\text{ (ffs)}\ \Omega$	$13,0\text{ (ffs)}\ \Omega$
<b>Met by design</b>		

PL at, or corrected to, $T = 20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$		
	$LR \times L + 0,4 \times n$	
	Requirement	Limit
Class D	$LR = 0,19\text{ (ffs)}$	$18,3\ \Omega$
Class E	$LR = 0,18\text{ (ffs)}$	$17,4\ \Omega$
Class E <sub>A</sub>	$LR = 0,16\text{ (ffs)}$	$15,6\ \Omega$
Class F	$LR = 0,15\text{ (ffs)}$	$14,7\ \Omega$
Class F <sub>A</sub>	$LR = 0,14\text{ (ffs)}$	$13,8\ \Omega$
Class I/II	$LR = 0,13\text{ (ffs)}$	$12,9\ \Omega$

# System Limits

EN 50173-1:2011 - ISO/IEC 11801 Ed.2.2

Current carrying capacity

Table 20 – Minimum current carrying capacity

Minimum current carrying capacity A	Operating temperature $t$ °C
0,300	$t \leq (T_R - 10)$
0,175	$(T_R - 10) < t \leq T_R$

$T_R$  The lowest specified operating temperature (maximum) of the components comprising the cabling subsystem.

Built around IEEE 802.3 at Type 2

Relevant application standards and manufacturers' instructions shall be consulted with reference to safety aspects of power feeding.

NOTE See ISO/IEC TR 29125 for information on current carrying capacity in respect of applications using remote power supplied over balanced cabling.

Care shall be taken when using multi-unit or bundled cables due to the possible rise of temperature within the cabling components that may degrade channel performance.

EN 50173-1:2016 - ISO/IEC 11801-1:2016

Current carrying capacity

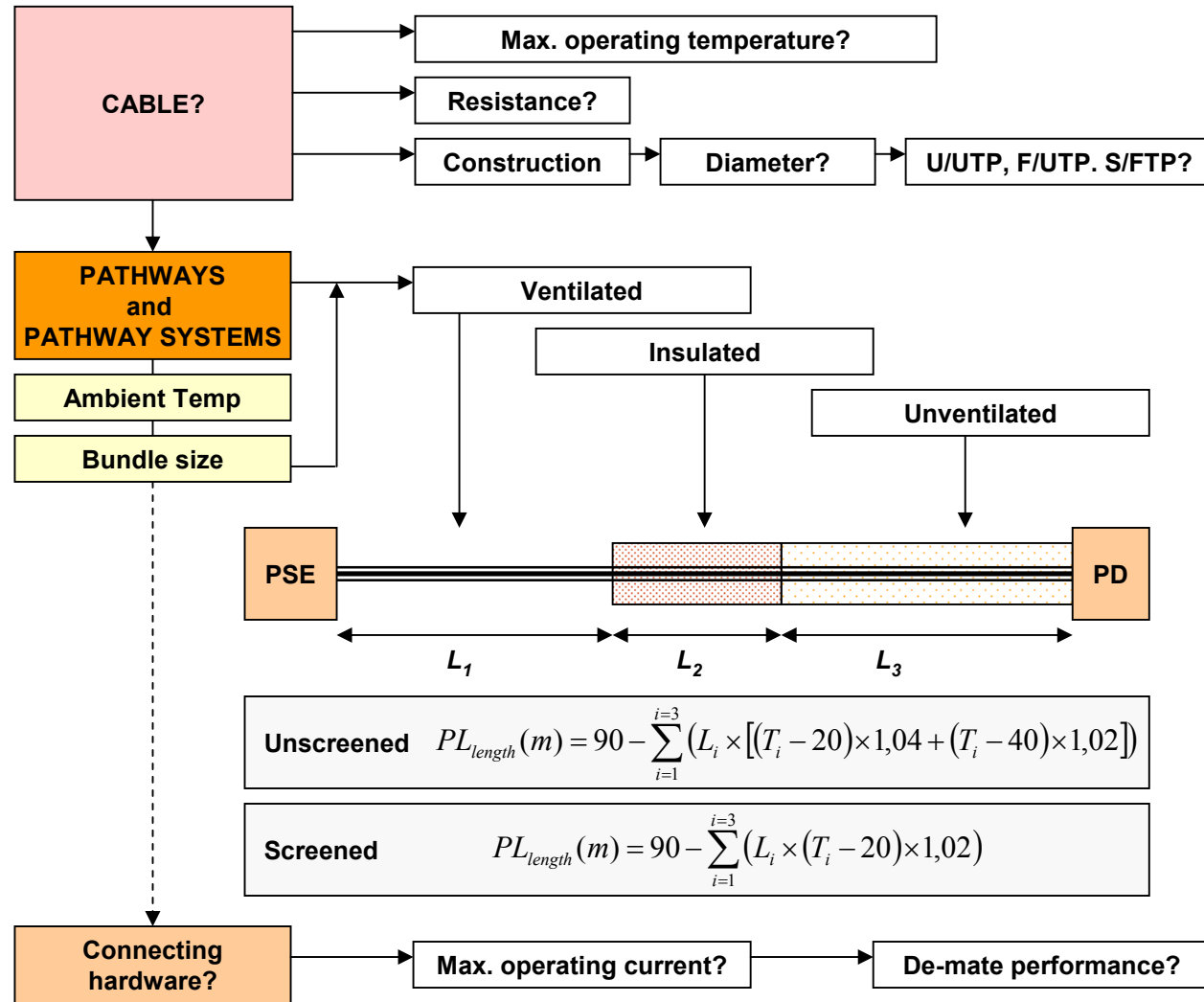
EN 50173-1 will be amended by removing Table 20.

Further consideration of the remaining content may require additional changes:

- to indicate the restriction of current carrying capacity to 0,75 A per conductor under continuous operation;
- to highlight that this is not the capacity if mating or de-mating under load;
- to point out that this current is not a guide for application support;
- any equipment connected to the channels or applications operating over them shall be fitted with overcurrent protection at this current level.

# Cabling Capability Assessment

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# Power Management

**Table 3 - Temperature rise and injected power (Category 5 U/UTP cables)**

$\Delta T(^{\circ}\text{C})$	Ventilated conditions			Insulated conditions		
	$i_c(\text{A})$	Total bundle current (A) <sup>(1)</sup>	Injected bundle power (kW) <sup>(2)</sup>	$i_c(\text{A})$	Total bundle current (A) <sup>(1)</sup>	Injected bundle power (kW) <sup>(2)</sup>
5	0,46	88,3	2,6	0,20	38,4	1,1
10	0,66	126,7	3,8	0,29	55,7	1,67
15	> 0,75 (see <sup>3</sup> )	> 144,0 (see <sup>3</sup> )	> 4,3 (see <sup>3</sup> )	0,35	67,2	2,0
20				0,40	76,8	2,3
25				0,44	84,5	2,5
30				0,48	92,1	2,7
35				0,51	97,9	2,9
40				0,54	103,6	3,1



<sup>(1)</sup> =  $8 \times N \times i_c$   
<sup>(2)</sup> =  $60 \times 4 \times i_c \times N$   
<sup>(3)</sup>  $i_c$  would exceed 0,75A and would be outside the limit specified by standards

NOTE: the above values assume the following modelling conditions

- U/UTP cables
- $R = 0.095 \Omega/\text{m}$
- $d = 0.005 \text{ m}$

# On-going Work

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	<b>CLC TR 50174-99-1</b>	<b>Information technology - Cabling installation: Remote powering</b>
		<b>Work began: 2012</b>
		<b>Publication: 2015</b>
	<b>The Institution of Engineering and Technology</b>	<b>Code of Practice for LOW VOLTAGE DIRECT CURRENT POWER DISTRIBUTION IN BUILDINGS</b>
		<b>Work began: 2014</b>
		<b>Publication: 2015</b>

