# DATA CENTERS

A holistic view of the data center and the opportunities to enhance its infrastructure to meet current and future demands



## Chapter 9 Designing for fiber TAPs

#### Chapter 9

## Designing for fiber TAPs

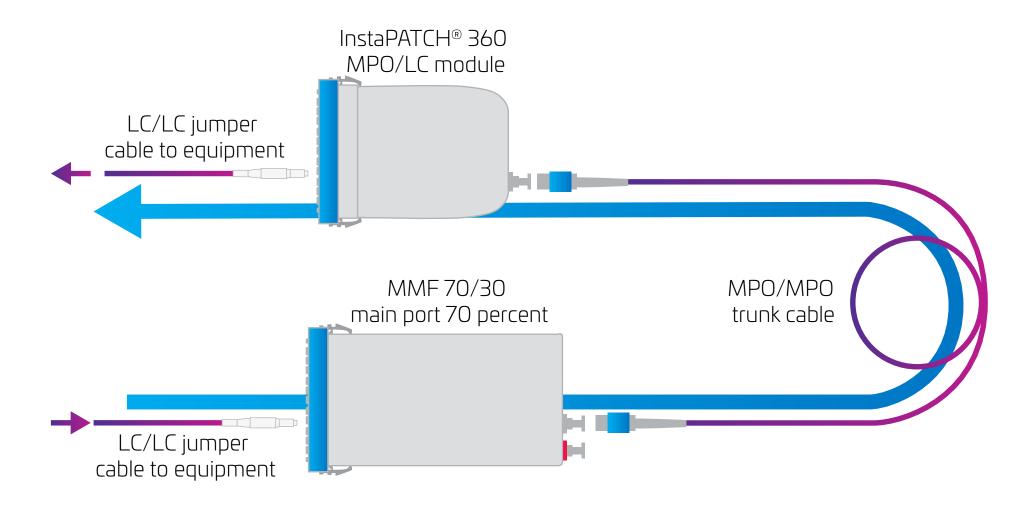
#### Real-time network monitoring with no service interruptions

The need for real-time network traffic monitoring in today's data center has become compelling. Data center network administrators need to gain better visibility of their networks to optimize the performance of mission-critical applications and keep their networks secure.

In fiber-optic data center networks, a traffic access point (TAP) is a critical tool for data center monitoring and management. A TAP module can be integrated into the fiber cabling infrastructure to enable network traffic monitoring from the physical layer (layer 1) and above in real time—without interrupting network service.

A TAP module is a compact package of fiber-optic couplers or splitters that passively diverts a fixed percentage of light energy away from main transportation channels to monitor the traffic status or content without disrupting the main channel traffic. The optical couplers or splitters inside a TAP module split the light energy from the input port into two output ports according to a designed split percentage—usually diverting from 10 to 50 percent to the TAP. Because TAPs continuously pass all traffic running between the endpoint network devices with zero latency—while duplicating that exact same traffic to the monitor ports simultaneously—they are one of the most efficient ways to monitor traffic and network link quality in data center networks.

TAP modules help improve managers' understanding of how applications perform and how to measure their performance, and ensure that it meets the required standard. They are also being used to meet compliance or legal requirements that require a business to deploy reasonable tools to secure the data center network.



Fiber TAP with 70/30 split

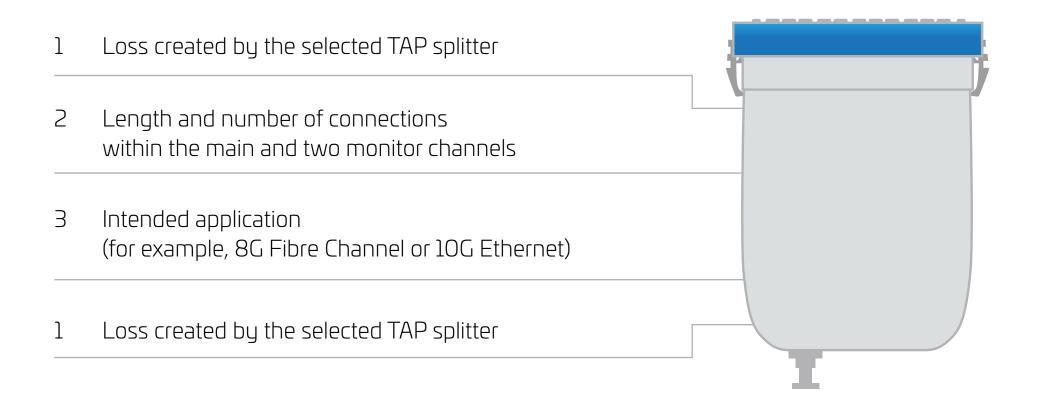
#### Designing a TAP solution to mitigate insertion loss

By diverting network traffic for monitoring, traffic access points (TAPs) can introduce additional insertion loss into the network. While industry standards for Ethernet and Fibre Channel are not expressly designed to support the added loss of TAPs, with preengineering and the use of high-performance cabling systems it is possible to deploy TAPs and retain useful channel topologies.

As shown below, the evolution of higher-speed applications includes reduced loss budgets—underscoring the need for low-loss components and engineering guidelines.

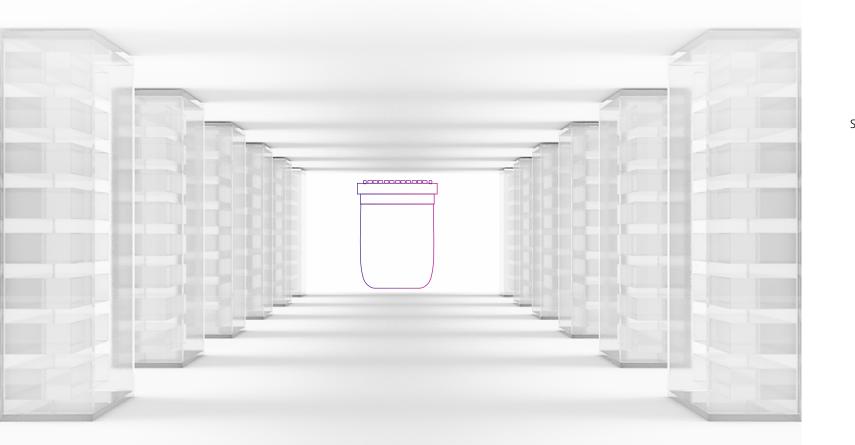
db link loss for transmission				
Year	Application	Data rate	Standard	Loss budget (dB)
1982	Ethernet	10 Mbps	IEEE 802.3	12.5
1991	Fast Ethernet	100 Mbps	IEEE 802.3	11.0
1998	Short wavelength fast Ethernet	10/100 Mbps	TIA/EIA-785	4.0
2000	1G Ethernet	1,000 Mbps	IEEE 802.3z	3.56
2004	8 FC and 10 G Ethernet	10,000 Mbps	IEEE 802.3ae	2.60
2010	16 GFC and 40 G Ethernet	40,000 Mbps	IEEE 802.3ba	1.9
2010	100 G Ethernet	100,000 Mbps	IEEE 802.3ba	1.5
2015	32 GFC	28.800 Mbps	INCITS BSR 512-2015	1.86 OM4

When designing a traffic access point (TAP) solution for a particular application, many factors need to be taken into consideration, including:



#### **9** | Designing for fiber TAPs

#### RESOURCES





Calculator: Fiber performance (link loss) calculator

Using TAPs in high-speed fiber links can be complicated especially in a do-it-yourself retrofit application.

Instead of trial and error, today's best practice is to design and deploy an engineered solution in the data center. Designing TAPs into the data center from the start enables the addition of monitoring capability when it is needed in the future, while proving the operational links to be reliable and solid on day one.

#### Return back to full Data Center eBook

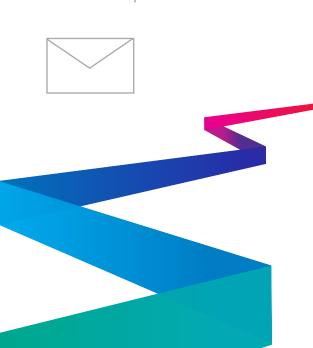
Dala Center Best Practices Arboret by Lommcopes data center experts, this edook in interded to advect brose responsible with building an enterprise data center on how to best evaluate important data center devaluate aluer infrastructure. Since al the upper layers in the OSI model (StadOr)-from the networks to the applications memory-experts on the network to the applications memory-expect to meet the needs of the data center both now and in the future.

Explore the chapters below to find out tips, answers and insights to demystify the technology, untangle the com plexity and accelerate time to market so you can identify the challenges —and opportunities—in your own data center.

For more information on enhancing your data center, reach out to one of our experts now.

### COMMSCOPE<sup>®</sup>

CommScope pushes the boundaries of communications technology with game-changing ideas and ground-breaking discoveries that spark profound human achievement. We collaborate with our customers and partners to design, create and build the world's most advanced networks. It is our passion and commitment to identify the next opportunity and realize a better tomorrow. Discover more at commscope.com



www.commscope.com

Visit our website or contact your local CommScope representative for more information.

© 2018 CommScope, Inc. All rights reserve

All trademarks identified by ® or ™ are registered trademarks or trademarks, respectively, of CommScope, Inc.

This document is for planning purposes only and is not intended to modify or supplement any specifications or warranties relating to CommScope products or services.

CO-110101.3-EN (08/18) CHAPTER 9