**IEEE P802.15**

**Wireless Personal Area Networks**

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| Source | Rick RobertsIntel[address] | Voice: [ ]Fax: [ ]E-mail: Richard.d.roberts@intel.com  |
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# Data Center

## Description of the operational environment

The following information is taken from [2].

In order to apply wireless links in data centers beamforming capabilities are required, as shown in Fig. 6-1, and includes the following features:

* Beamforming capabilities both in azimuth and elevation
* Ceiling reflectors (aluminum plates or other good reflecting materials)
* Electromagnetic absorbers on top of the racks to prevent local reflection/scattering around the antenna

**ceiling**

**Reflector**

**LOS**

**Multi Hop**

**Indirect LOS**

**(3D Beamforming)**

**Fig. 8-1 LOS and Indirect LOS Paths [4,5]**

Traditional DCN architectures are based on layered 2-tier (3tier-) architectures with core, (aggregation) and access layers [3] A couple of specific arrangements of the servers racks exploring the possibilities to introduce wireless links are proposed as well.

In Fig. 8-2 to 8-4 some of these proposals are presented.

**Fig. 8-2 Node Arrangements – Two Parallel Rows [3]**

**Fig. 8-3: Node Arrangements – Hexagonal Shape [3]**

**Intra-Rack Links**

**Inter-Rack Links**

**Fig. 8-4: Node Arrangements in a Cayley Data Center [4]**

### Data center infrastructure [1]



### 3-Tier Data center Infrastructure [1]

#### Core Layer

The data center core is a Layer 3 domain built with high-bandwidth links (10 GE or a bunch of 10GE)

#### Aggregation Layer

Supports Layer 2 and Layer 3 functionality; using 10 Gbps links.

#### Access Layer/ToR

A Layer 2 domain

ToR using 1Gbps links

#### Topology is tradeoffs

Emerging 40G Ethernet , performance bottlenecks



## Definition of a typical transmission range

Over the last two decades, data centers have become increasingly larger. Today data centers can be the size of an indoor sports field; however, the size of the data center alone does not dictate the transmission range. The transmission range is a function of the antenna gain and the transmit power, neither of which are severely constrained in the data center environment. Depending upon the switch configuration, ranges of 10 meters to 100 meters would be in order. Keep in mind that fiber optics is still the preferred alternative to wireless switching.

## Description of the conditions to achive the Target data rate

It is anticipated that the data center channel will be line-of-sight, which includes reflecting the signal off an RF mirror.

## Specific issues with respect to regulation

The data center environment is an industrial environment and it is not clear at this time as to regulatory constraints. Clearly, if a human is exposed to the RF (in the line-of-sight path) then there are health concerns. But one must not assume that the data center wireless channel is easily accessible by humans. For example, the RF switch path can be an enclosed plenum area near the ceiling that would require a deliberate action by a human to be exposed to RF.

## Specific requirements with respect to the MAC

The MAC should support switched beam line-of-sight.

## Required BER

The wireless switch should be competitive to fiber optics in regards to bit errors. A bit error rate of 10e-12 would not be unreasonable. Obviously this will require the appropriate coding.

## Multi-user Access

It is felt that the data center environment would be better served by spatial division multiplexing than by frequency division multiplexing. One reason is it is desirable to maintain as high of data as possible with the lowest Eb/No possible, which requires adequate bandwidth to accomplish. It is also conceivable that some CDMA (code division multiple access) could be utilized to improve multiple user access capability.

## References

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[6] “On the feasibility of Completely Wireless Data Centers“, http://www.cs.cornell.edu/courses/cs6452/2012sp/papers/cayley.pdf