

# MTCA / ATCA Technology

Brief Introduction



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# AGENDA

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## XTCA Technology Evolution

- Parallel to Serial data transmission
- Why is xTCA ?

## AdvancedTCA

- Basic form-factor
- Key features (brief introduction)

## MicroTCA

- Basic form-factor
- MTCA Technology Evolution
- Key features
  - Backplane topology
  - Rear data transmission
  - Shelf Management (remote control)
  - Thermal Management
  - EMC Shielding
  - LLRF Support

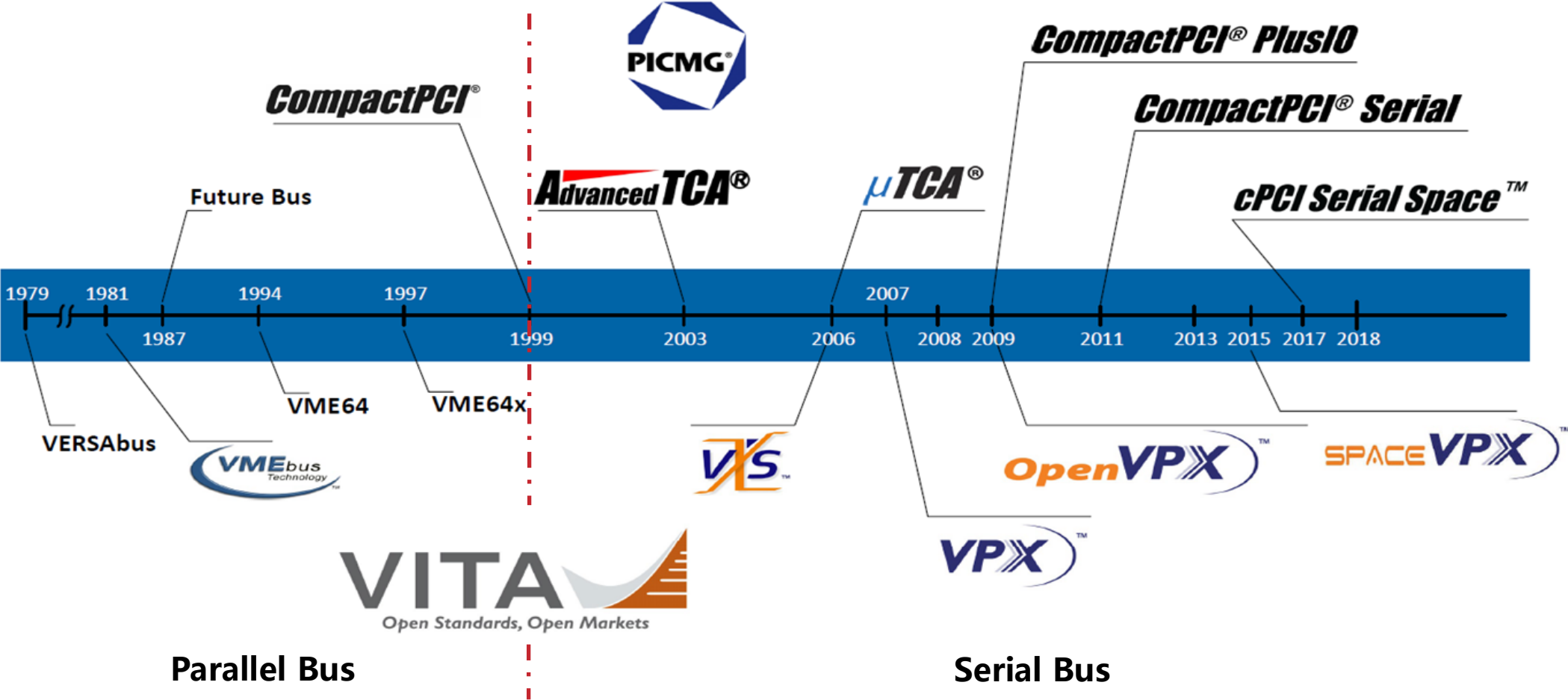
# xTCA Technology Evolution

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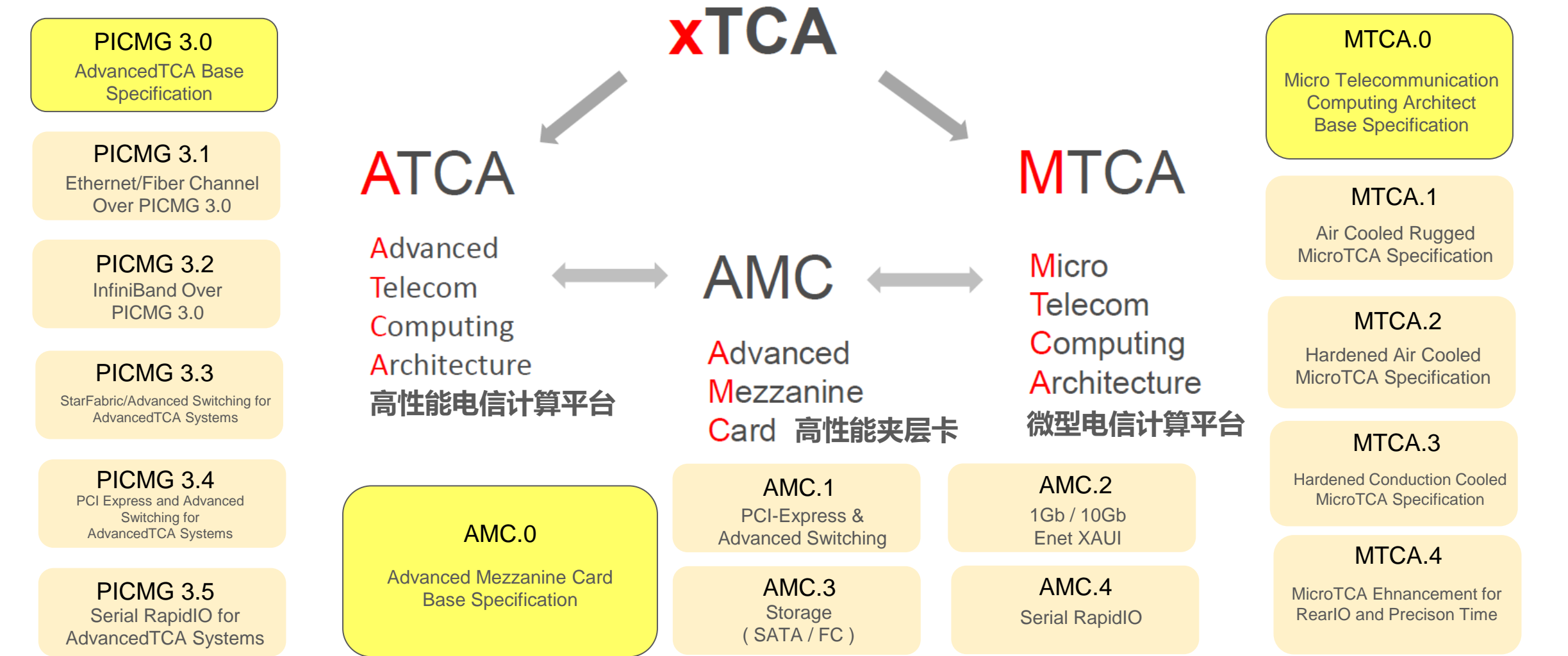
# Parallel to Serial data transmission

PCIE, Ethernet, USB, SATA... all belong to serial data transmission



Serial data transmission is deployed since 2000's

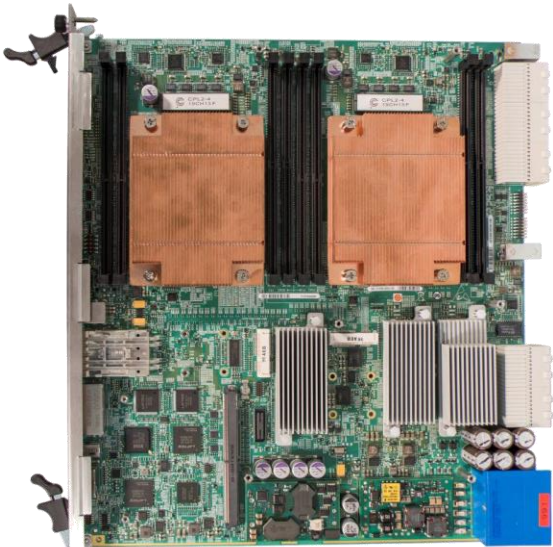
# What is xTCA ?



xTCA has a big set of standard Matrix

# Why is xTCA ?

	Activities
Market Condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Product/market is getting mature, ECO system is established, customers have more choices in the market</li> </ul>
Major Application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Telecom</b> : Small-scale and decentralized deployment, it is mostly located at switching node or edge of the network (such as firewall, load balancing).</li> <li><b>A&amp;D</b>: Battlefield command/communications systems</li> <li><b>Video conference and surveillance</b>: High-definition video transcoding and real-time processing</li> <li><b>Advanced Physics</b>: Beam Control, Timing, LLRF, Data acquisition</li> </ul>
Characteristic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>System standards in accordance with telecom grade, rigorous and comprehensive</li> <li>Small form-factor but complete functional</li> <li><b>Reliability</b> : Up to 99.999%, all key components support HW redundant</li> <li><b>Availability</b>: Most of component are COTS in market</li> <li><b>Maintainability</b>: Most components are FRU, support remote HW management</li> </ul>



ATCA Computing Blade



MTCA MCH



MTCA MCH

xTCA is most appropriate for the application requiring high reliability / performance and small form-factor

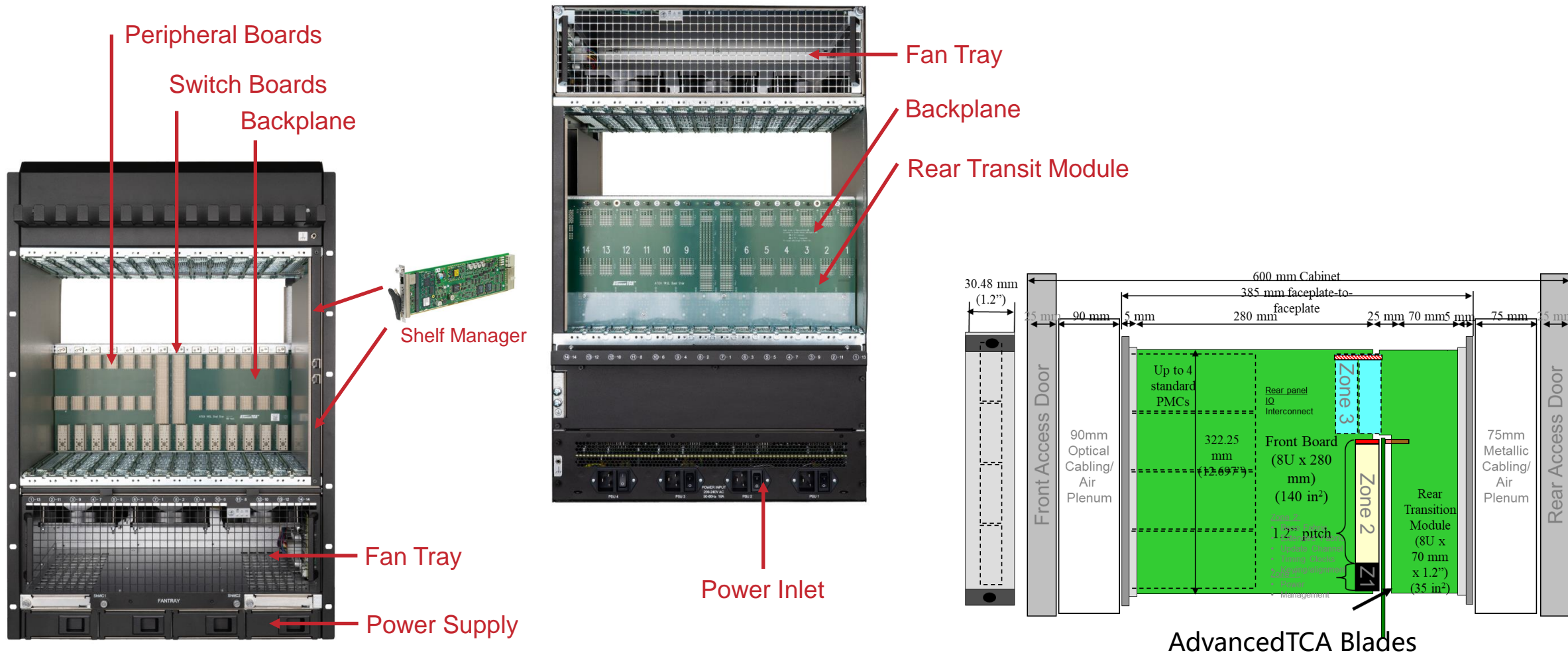


# AdvancedTCA

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# AdvancedTCA Form-Factor and Components



Mandatory Redundant Design



# Key Features

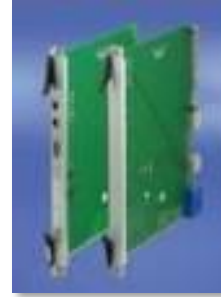
- **ADVANCEDTCA ...RELEASED IN 2002, ESPECIALLY FOR TELECOM CENTRAL OFFICE (PICMG 3.0)**



Shelf Manager



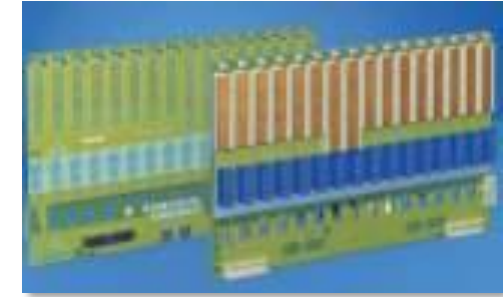
AdvancedTCA Chassis



ATCA Front Blades



AMC Carrier



ATCA Backplane

- Serial data communication ★
- Multi protocol capability (PCI Express, Ethernet, Rapid I/O, Infiniband, Star Fabric) ★
- Multi processor capability with operating system Linux & Windows ★
- Dual-Star, Dual-dual Star, Full-Mesh Topology ★
- High availability (95 = 99,999 %) with redundancy and full hot swap ★
- Powerful shelf management, support remote monitoring and automatic failure correction ★
- 400 W / 50 W, 100G backplane (between 2 boards per direction)
- Larger board dimensions (>2x size) compared to all 6U open standards (eg. CPCI & VME)

★ MTCA also support

**High reliability,**

# MicroTCA

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# MicroTCA Form-Factor and Components

## MTCA basic idea

- MTCA is to have a shelf that contains just AMC modules
- Backplane directly accepts AMC modules
- AMCs are interchangeable between ATCA and MTCA
- The infrastructure of a ATCA Carrier was adapted into the MTCA shelf (power management switching)
- **No rear I/O**
- power input and all outputs to the front

**AdvancedTCA®**



Advanced Mezzanine Card



AMC Carrier

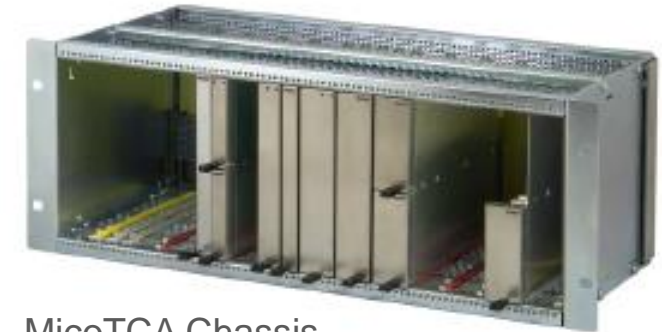


AdvancedTCA Chassis

**μTCA™**



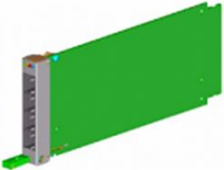
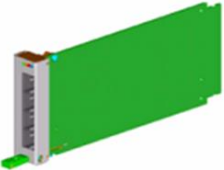
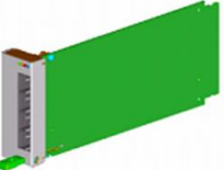
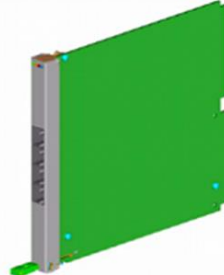


Advanced Mezzanine Card



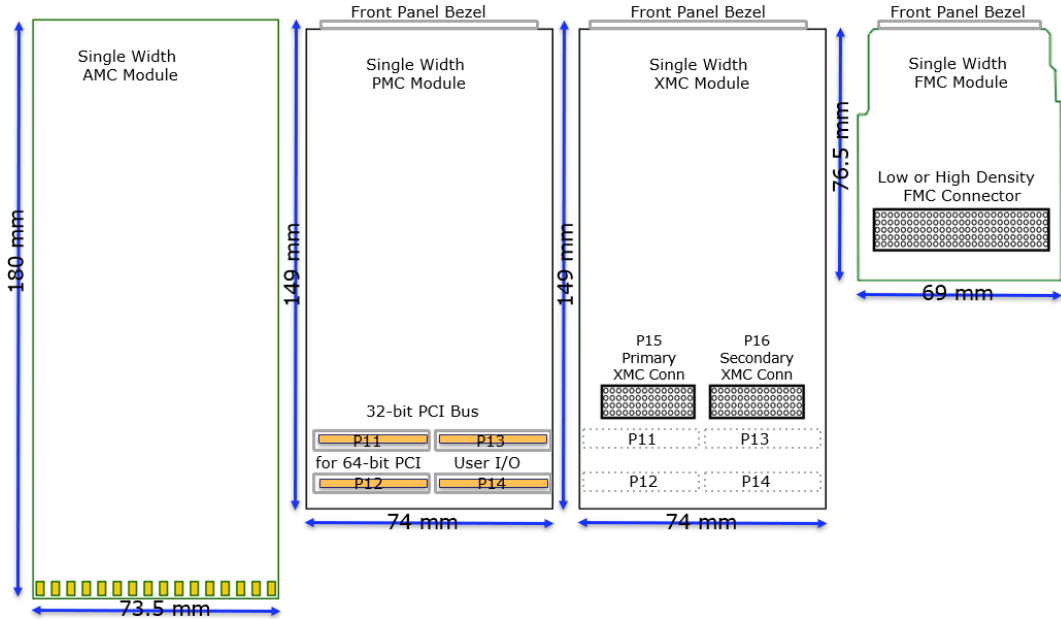
MicroTCA Chassis

**AMC is core components, MicroTCA is chassis platform**

# MicroTCA Form-Factor and Components

	Compact-Size (3HP)	Mid-Size (4HP)	Full-Size (6HP)
Single modules	 73.8x13.88x181.5mm	 73.8x18.96x181.5mm	 73.8x28.95x181.5mm
Double modules	 148.8x13.88x181.5mm	 148.8x18.96x181.5mm	 148.8x28.95x181.5mm

AMC has 6 Sizes

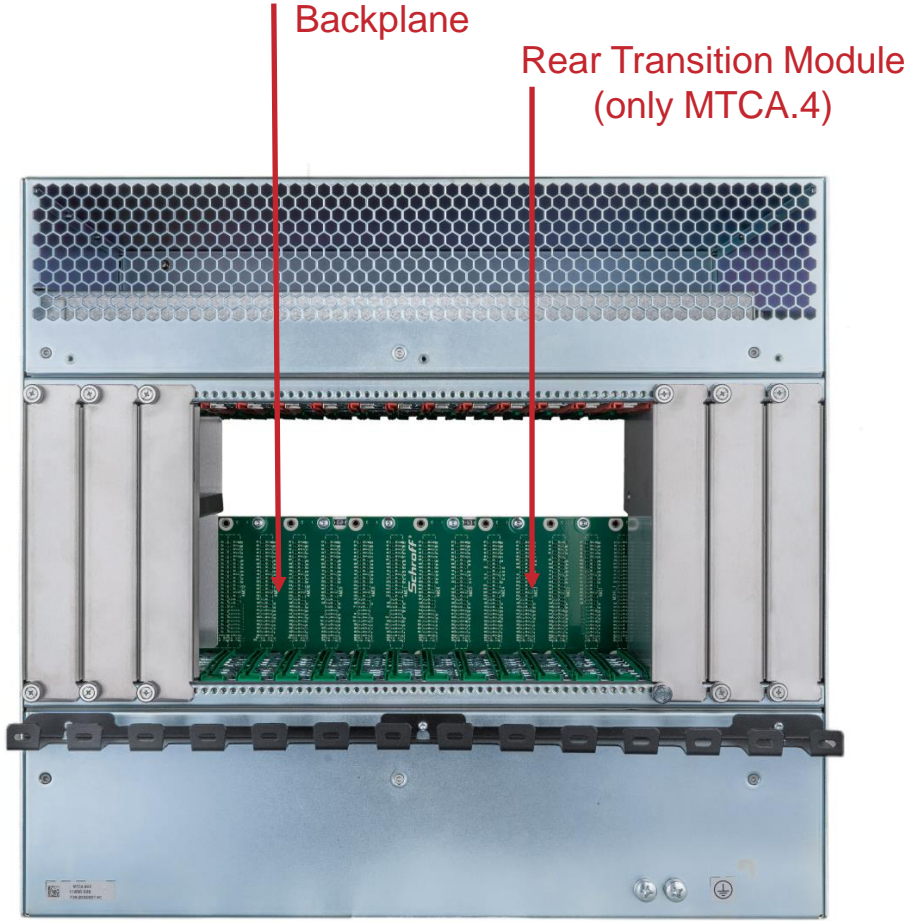
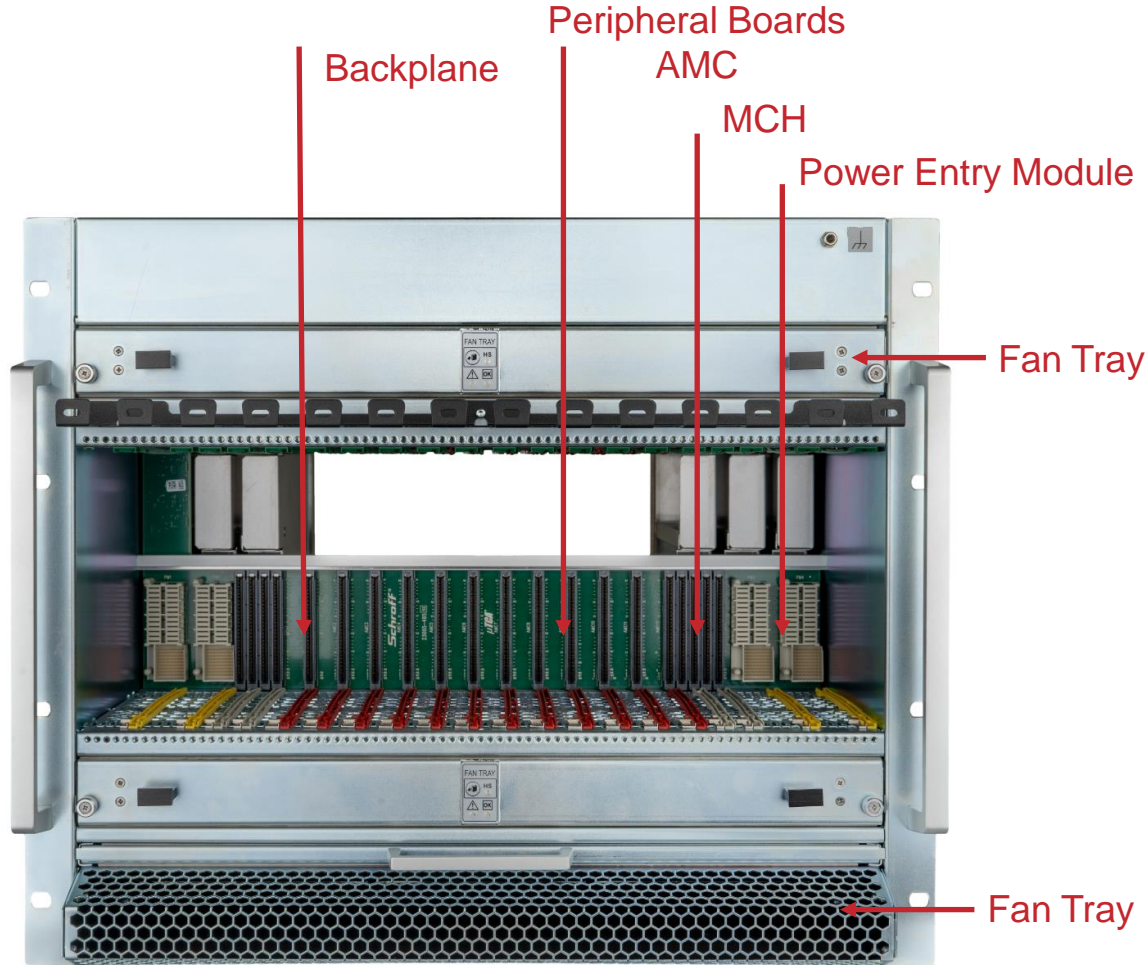


AMC vs PMC / XMC / FMC

AMC support 6 different sizes



# MicroTCA Form-Factor and Components



Mandatory Redundant Design



# MTCA Technology Evolution

## MTCA consists of .0 / .1 / .2 / .3 / .4 standard

- MTCA.0 released in 2006
  - Design for Telecom edge / access network
  - New standard platform, new board form factor (75/150 mm x 180 mm)
  - AdvancedMC interchangeable between AdvancedTCA and MicroTCA
  - No rear I/O, power input and all modules will be inserted from the front side
  - Topologies: Single-Star, Dual-Star
  - 40 G Backplane (40 Gb/s between 2 boards per direction)
  - High availability (99.999 %) with full redundancy
  - Defines a powerful Carrier- and Shelf management
  - Defines 80 W per slot (in NEBS environment)



MTCA.0

- MTCA.1 released in 2009
  - Design for industrial use
  - MicroTCA for higher shock and vibration levels (IEC 61587-1 DL3, ANSI/VITA 47 V2)
  - Extended temperature ranges

MicroTCA.0:        5 °C        to +55 °C  
 MicroTCA.1 XT1L: -40 °C    to +55 °C,  
 XT1:                -40 °C    to +70 °C



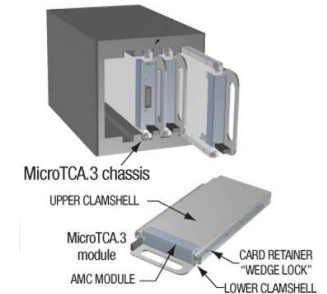
MTCA.1

- MTCA.2 released in 2012
  - Design for Telecom Outdoor and Military Air, Land and Sea application
  - Hardened MicroTCA
  - Clamshell System similar to MicroTCA.3
  - Conduction Cooling, Heat path: From the hot spots though thermal paste to clamshell and through Card-LOK to the chassis



MTCA.2

- MTCA.3 released in 2010
  - Design for Telecom Outdoor and Military Air, Land and Sea application
  - Support harden conduction cooling
  - Adds a clamshell around a standard AMC board
  - Conduction Cooling: , heat path: From the hot spots though thermal paste to clamshell and through Card-LOK to the chassis



MTCA.3

**.0 Basic Standard / .1 .2 .3 support rugged application**

# MTCA Technology Evolution

## MTCA.4 is released on 2011



AD / DA Blade



AMC Carrier



Power Module



19" MTCA.4  
Chassis



Desk-Top MTCA.4  
chassis

- Originally created for the High Energy Physics community
  - The Physics community has made the decision to use ATCA and MicroTCA (Today is using VME)
- Additional rear I/O area for specialized AdvancedMC devices and a rear transition module, called a MicroRTM
- Precision timing and synchronization (PS level)
- Allow swapping of front modules while rear modules are engaged



Tritium-Neutrino-Experiment KATRIN

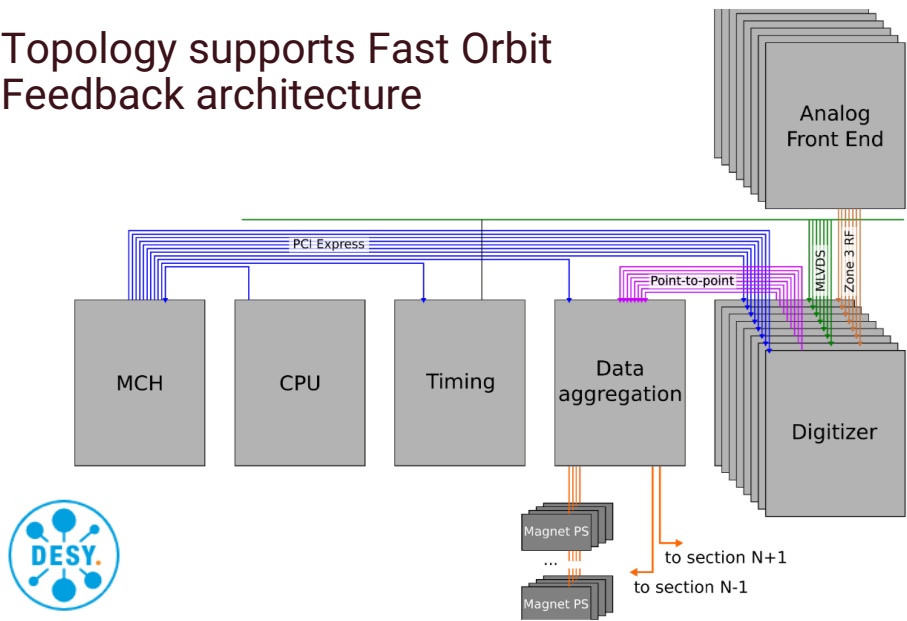
# MICROTCA.4 KEY FEATURES – BPL topology

Several types of data protocols (formats) that are transmitted over the platform, each defined by its own specification

- AMC.1 PCI Express / Advanced Switching
- AMC.2 Ethernet
- AMC.3 Storage (SATA... )
- AMC.4 Serial Rapid I/O

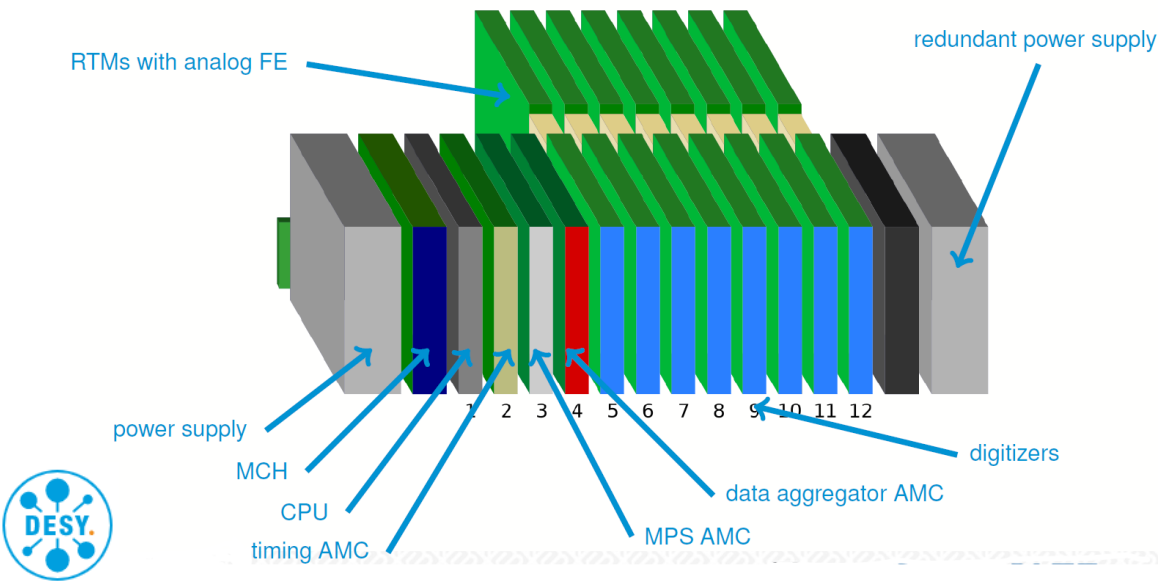
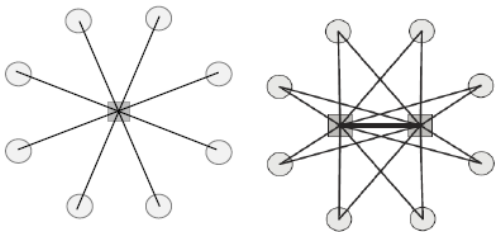
Each MTCA.4 BPL is a combination of AMC specs and topologies.

Topology supports Fast Orbit Feedback architecture



## BPL topology

- Single Star
- Dual Star ... ..



Each MTCA.4 BPL is a combination of AMC specs and topologies

# MICROTCA.4 KEY FEATURES – BPL topology

## Crate 11850-026

- Standard MTCA.4 Backplane Topology

## Crate 11850-027

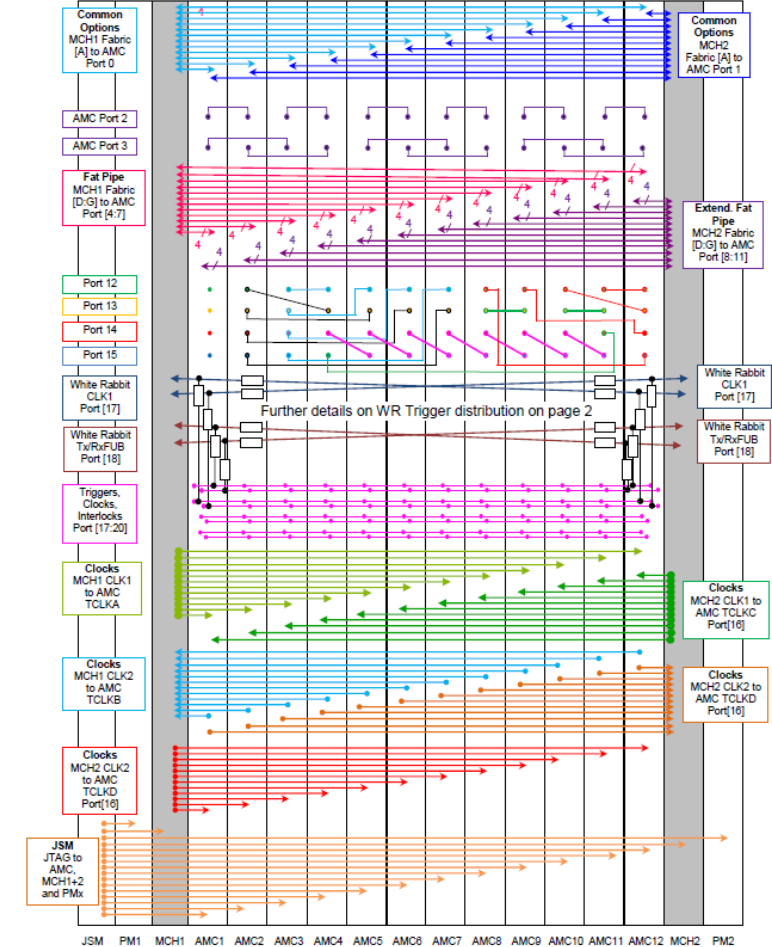
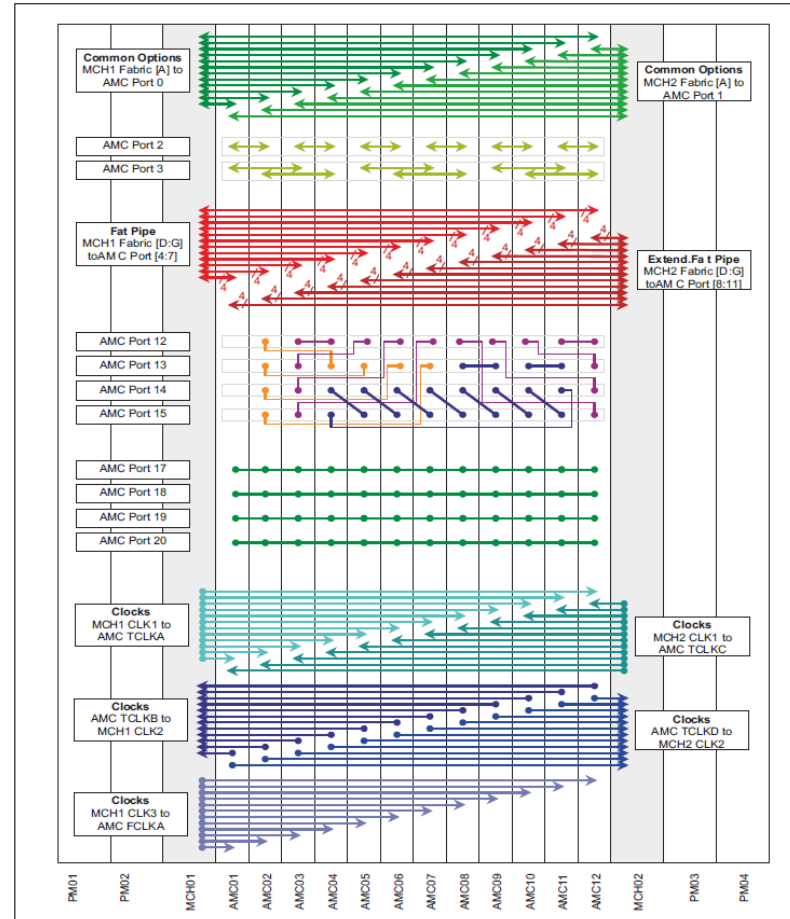
- Standard MTCA.4 Backplane Topology + JSM + White Rabbit support

## Crate 11850-028

- Standard MTCA.4 Backplane Topology + JSM without White Rabbit

## Crate 11850-030

- Dual-Star Topology on port 8 to 15 + JSM + White Rabbit support



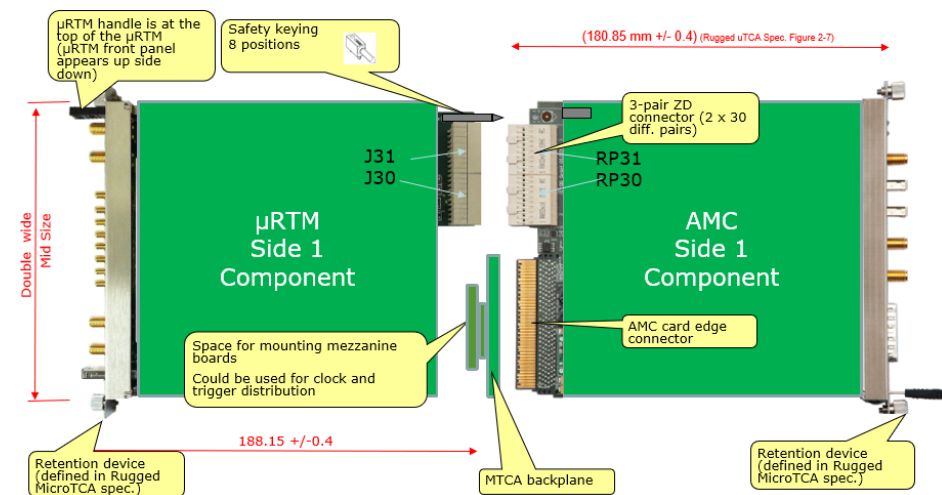
Each MTCA.4 BPL is a combination of AMC specs and topologies

# MICROTCA.4 KEY FEATURES – Rear data transition

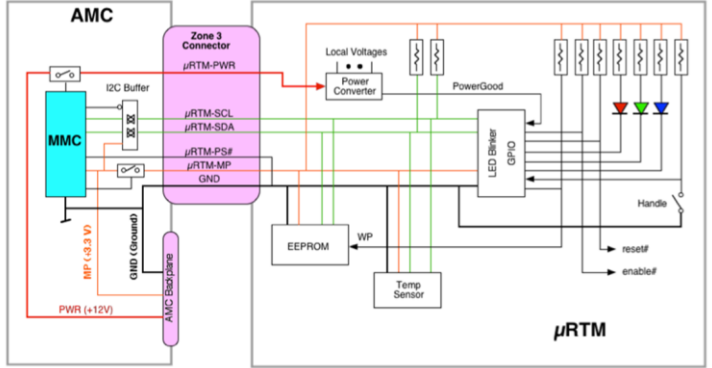
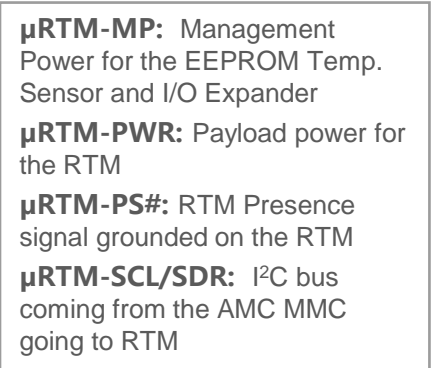
## RTM ... REAR TRANSITION MODULE

- Used to provide e.g. connectivity to input/output devices (I/O).
- Advantages:
  - All the cabling can typically remain the same for years, while active boards in the front can be changed over the years due to changed requirements or newer technology, e.g.:
  - faster or more powerful processors
  - larger storage capabilities
- In  $\mu$ TCA.4, RTM boards get directly connected with its corresponding front Board ( $\mu$ TCA.4 or ATCA). Direct mating with the front Board give the board designer the opportunity to chose the most appropriate connector for his purpose without influencing the Backplane design.

$\mu$ TCA.4 RTM concept



Traditionally, MTCA.4 RTM unable to communicate directly, but this signal / data block is removed by MTCA.4 .1



$\mu$ TCA.4 RTM Management

RTM – Expand and Enable constant I/O connection



# MICROTCA.4 KEY FEATURES – Hardware management

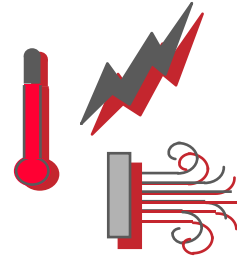
## WHAT IS THE HARDWARE MANAGEMENT ?

Delivering some or all of the functionality below: locally and remotely, uniformly, across heterogeneous HW/SW platforms, even when their main CPUs are down, in support of the primary computing and other applications on those platforms

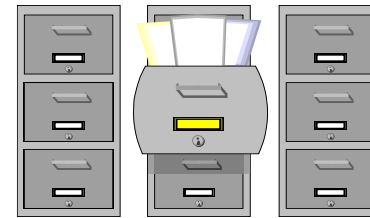
### Advantages

- Guarantee 7x24hrs remote monitoring / record, automatic failure correction **by MMC**
- Precise power control to up to 16 channels **by EMMC**
- Precise fan speed control, ensure lower crate vibration, acoustic, power consumption, radiation and longer fan life **by EMMC**

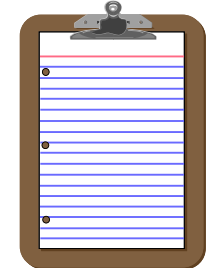
### Monitoring



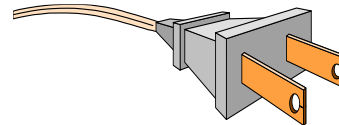
### Logging



### Inventory



### Power Control



### Recovery



7x24hrs remote monitoring / record, automatic failure correction

# MICROTCA.4 KEY FEATURES – Hardware management

## Terms and Acronyms

### **MCH** MicroTCA Carrier Hub

- This is the complete module you can buy from a vendor

### **MCMC** MicroTCA Carrier Management Controller

- This is the physical IPMI controller on the MCH

### **MMC** Module Management Controller

- This is the physical IPMI controller on an AMC

### **EMMC** Enhanced MicroTCA Carrier Management Controller

- This is the physical IPMI controller on a Cooling Unit and on Power Module

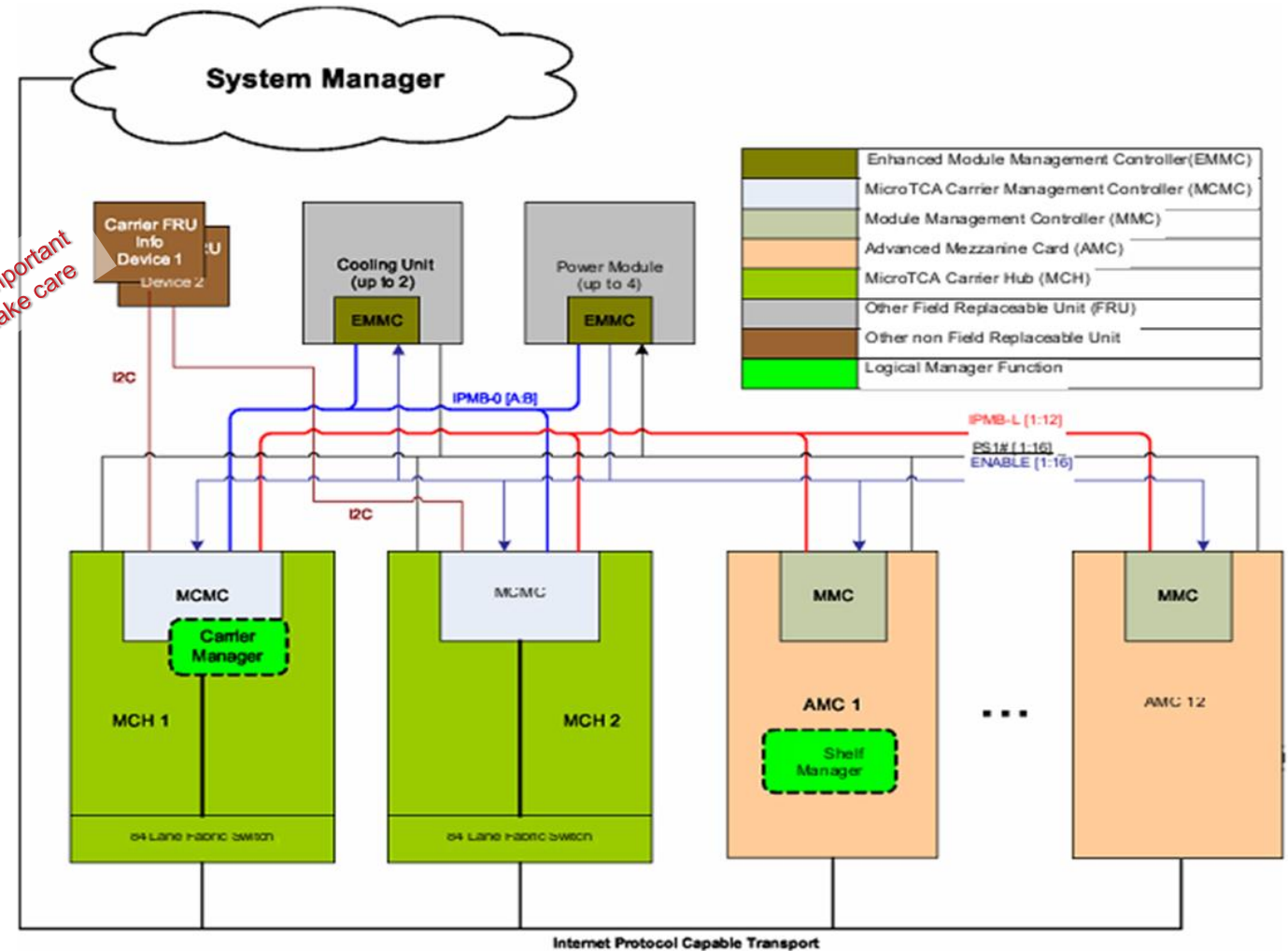
### **IPMB-0** Intelligent Platform Management Bus 0

- Logical IPMB, physically divided into redundant IPMB-A and IPMB-B

### **•IPMB-L** IPMB-Local

- IPMI link between MCH and AMCs

*MMC is the most important part you have to take care*

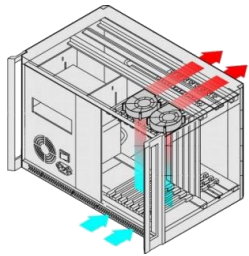


# MICROTCA.4 KEY FEATURES – Cooling

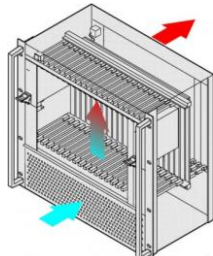
## MTCA.4 apply forced air-cooling

- Forced air cooling will be realized differently depending on the system:
  - very cost sensitive systems with small power consumption may just use a bottom to top cooling
  - In a lot of environments bottom front to top rear cooling is preferred as with that there are clearly defined cold and warm areas in the cabinet.
  - Side to Side cooling is very common for Systems with a horizontal board arrangement.
  - Push-Pull Cooling concepts are very common for High Power / High Availability Systems

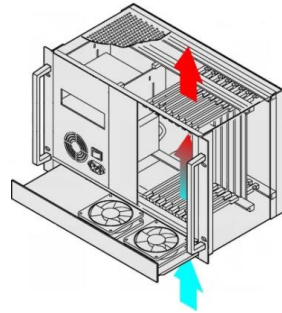
Most of full-config MTCA.4 crates use push/pull cooling concept



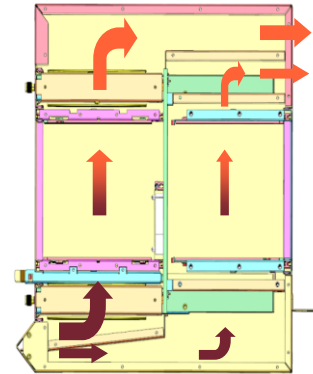
Pull Concept



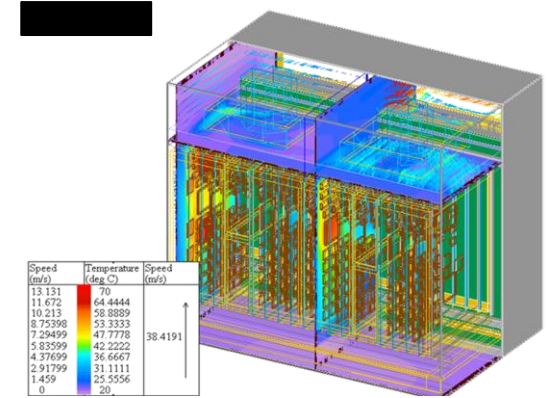
Push Concept



Bottom to Top forced cooling: Very common for cost sensitive systems



Systems with a cooling concept “Bottom Front to Top Rear” guarantee clearly defined areas in the cabinet and avoid headaches due to chaotic airflow.



Schroff MTCA.4 Crates with push/pull cooling

# MICROTCA.4 KEY FEATURES – Cooling

## How to make sure you system working properly in desired operation temperature ?

- Determine AMC power consumption, environment temperature and  $\Delta T$
- Determine operation scenario ( Normal,
- Determine crate desired MTBF

— The cooling capability of a crate is very much dependent on the environmental temperature

- AMC slot 1: 24.3 m3/h
  - cooling capability (at  $\Delta T=12k$ ) ~ 88 Watts
  - cooling capability (at  $\Delta T=25k$ ) ~ 184 Watts
- RTM slot 7: 12.1 m3/h
  - cooling capability (at  $\Delta T=12k$ ) ~ 44 Watts
  - cooling capability (at  $\Delta T=25k$ ) ~ 92 Watts

MTCA.4 Power Measurement Result

Device: 11850-026 MTCA 9U 84HP 12SL REAR IO

General calculation informations:

Telcordia SR-332 Issue 2, September 2006

Ground Benign

25°C mean component environment temperature

continuous operation 8760 hours a year

Methode „parts count“

Quality Level = Level II

mean stress values

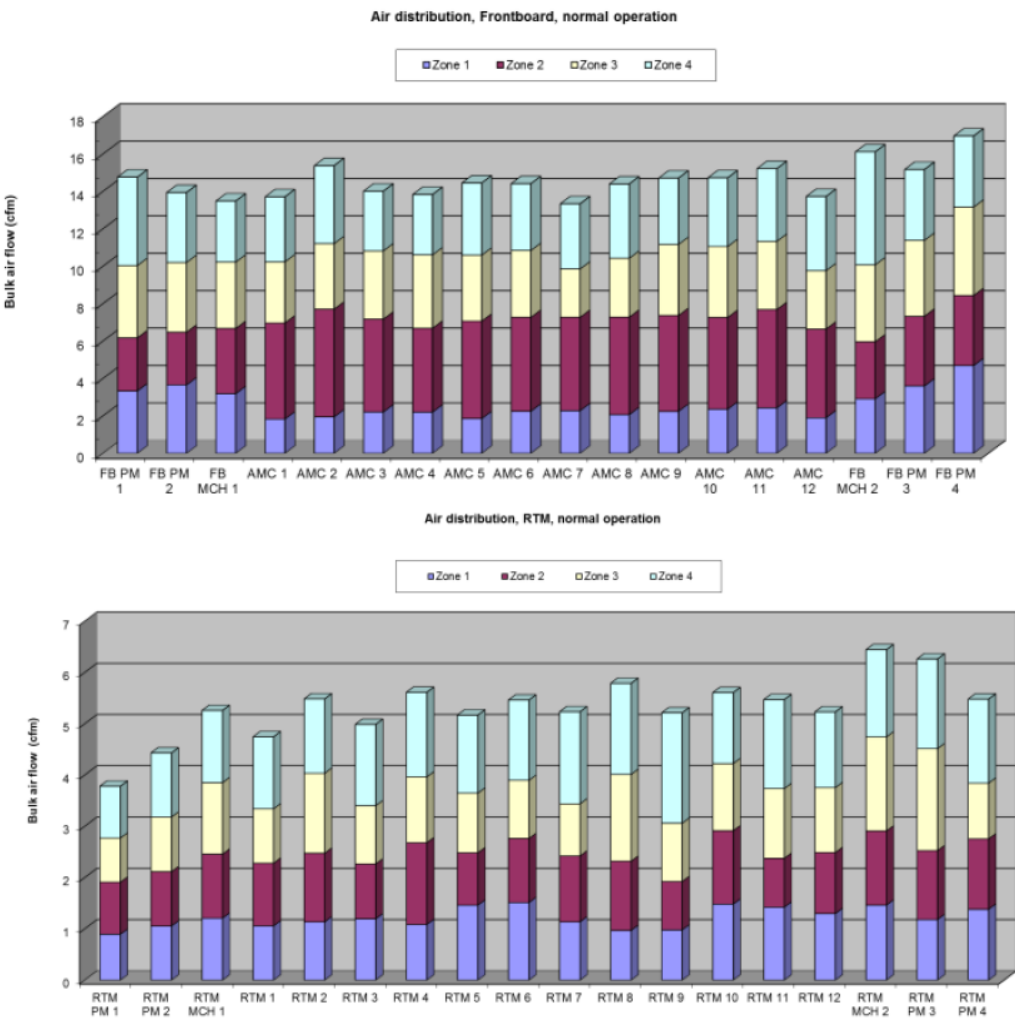
failure rate of mechanical components is negligible

Results at K:\PDSAS\R\_and\_D\1\_Daten\MTBF\

Results:

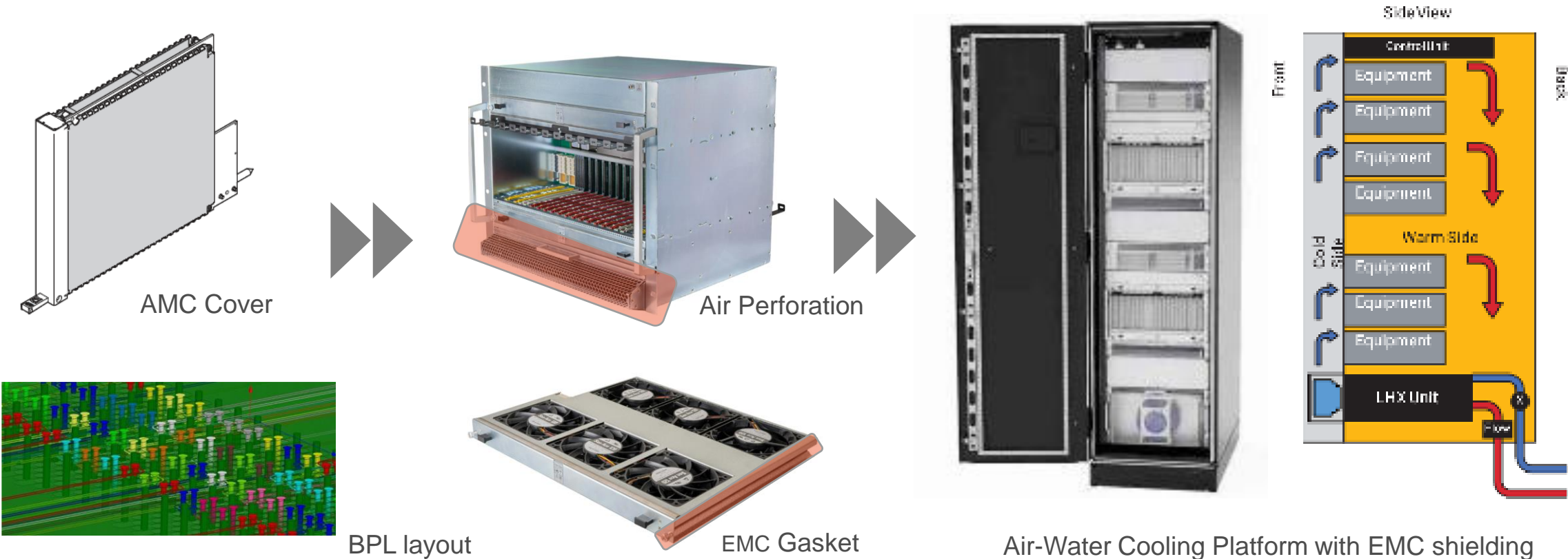
Failure rate	
parts count	17569,7
Failure rate[FIT]:	56916,2
MTBF [hours]:	6,5
MTBF [years]:	
Availability	
MDT = 100h	
Failure rate[FIT]:	1055,73
MTBF [hours]:	947 211
MTBF [years]:	108

MTCA.4 Crates MTBF



# MICROTCA.4 KEY FEATURES – EMC shielding

System EMC shielding depends on product design from cards to cabinets,  
It is three layers of protection



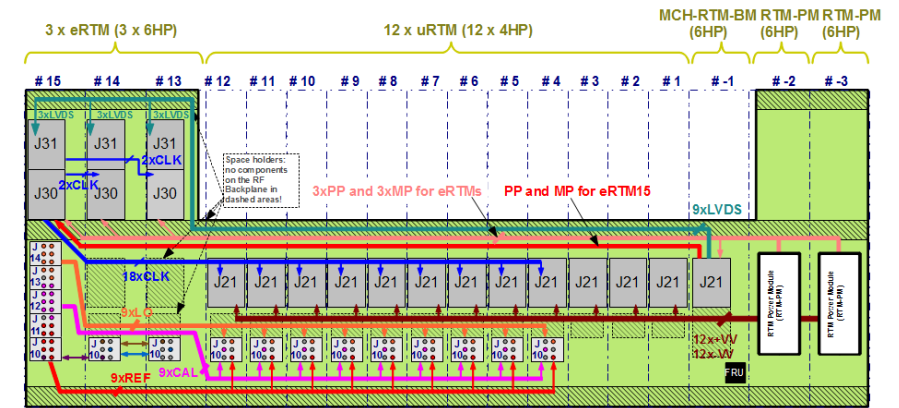
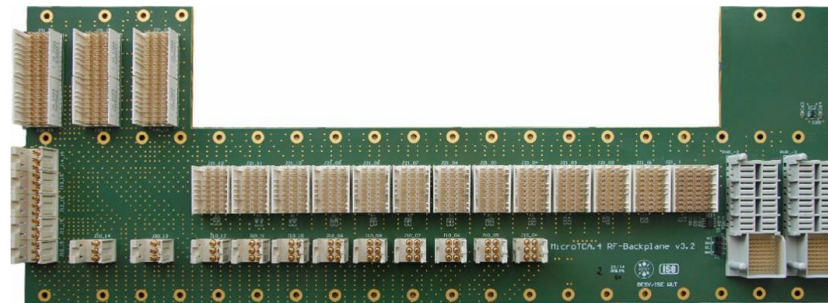
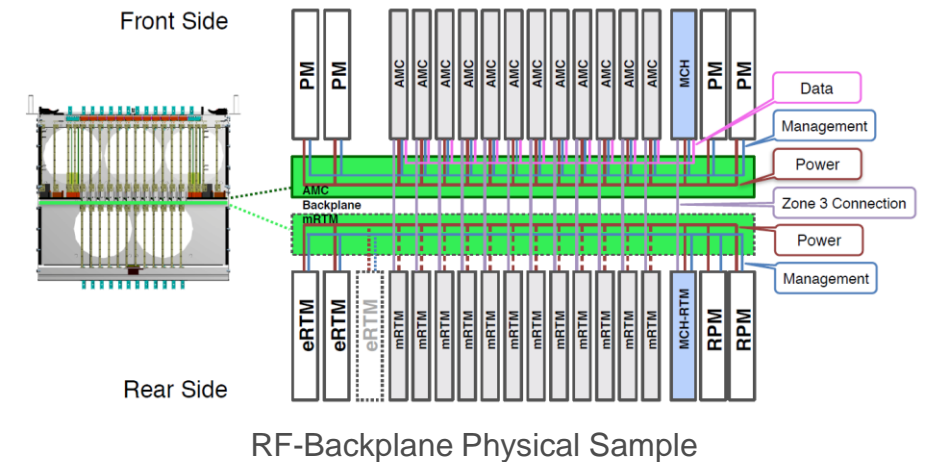
Three layers of EMC protection



# MICROTCA.4 KEY FEATURES – RF-Backplane

## RF backplane realize RTM direct data communication regardless of MTCA BPL

- Radio Frequency Backplane (RF-backplane) offer optional capability extension for MTCA.4 chassis
- Interconnection of **high-precision RF and clock signals** among RTMs and newly defined eRTMs
- Support up to 12 RTMs, 3 eRTMs, 1 MCH-RTMs and 2 RTM-PMs
- High-frequency signals distribution in range of DC to 6GHz (27 signal ended channels, star topology)
- Can be mounted in selected commercially 9U 12 Slots chassis (e.g. Schroff..)



Three layers of EMC protection

# Thank You

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[schroff.nvent.com](https://schroff.nvent.com)

