M12 versus RJ45 Ethernet connection systems

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Abstract

When it comes to survivability in a hostile plant environment, few people would argue against the superiority of the M12 connector system over the traditional RJ45 connector and socket, a combination originally designed to do no more than hook up a telephone instrument. Industrial Ethernet cabling requires connection solutions that are sturdy and reliable.

Introduction

Ethernet has become a viable alternative to fieldbus systems in industrial networks. Ethernet can also be combined with existing fieldbus systems through its standardized IEEE 802.3 format. This compatibility allows for full vertical integration in systems – from sensors to the controller level and higher. Many network infrastructure components, such as switches, have been adapted for use in the industrial environment. However, when the discussion focuses on active components, the importance of the associated connection technology is often neglected.

The network plugs and sockets used so effectively and cheaply in the office are often not suitable in industrial systems, where the connections are frequently subjected to humidity, drastic temperature changes, vibration and shock. So which type of plug connector is suited best to Industrial Ethernet networks? Unfortunately, there is no definitive answer to this question. Rather, the cabling concept needs to be adapted to the system’s requirements according to the individual advantages offered by the different types of plugs and connectors.
RJ45 or M12?

RJ45 plug connectors are the most widely established connection technology for Ethernet systems and conform to the IEC 60603-7 standard. These eight-pin components are widely used and are available for both Cat5 and Cat6 (IEC 11801:2002). As a company, we offer an extensive product range for RJ45-based Industrial Ethernet connections, compliant with protection class IP20 for cabling inside switching cabinets as well as IP67 for cabling in-field systems — so we feel that we can offer an unbiased view of the relative merits. Products include Quickon plug connectors, pre-assembled cables, patch panels, and terminal outlets.

In 2002, the Profibus User Organization (PNO) specified a new RJ45 push–pull locking connector for Profinet systems, which was then jointly designed for production by Phoenix Contact and Harting (see Fig. 1). This push–pull plug connector is available with a plastic or metal housing and complies with protection class IP67. Since then, the Automation Initiative of Domestic Automobile Manufacturers (AIDA), Germany has also approved this plug connector for use in Profinet systems.

For Ethernet networks that have to comply with protection class IP67, M12 plug connectors represent an attractive alternative to RJ45 and are frequently more suitable.

The M12 four-pin plug connector with D-coding has already been defined as an Industrial Ethernet standard according to IEC 61067–2–101 Amendment 1 (see Fig. 2). PNO also supports the use of this connector type and has included it within its Profinet cabling specifications alongside the RJ45 push-pull connector. M12 connection technology is well established in sensor-actuator and fieldbus cabling and provides several advantages in industrial environments.

Even though they are IP67 compliant, M12 connectors have a compact design. In keeping with the growing trend toward miniaturization, this makes them particularly attractive to equipment manufacturers that develop small-scale products. M12 connectors are very sturdy despite their small size, and they provide a reliable connection even when subjected to shock or vibration.

However, not every M12 connector is suitable for Ethernet systems. Ethernet transmission has to comply with Cat5 (IEC 11801:2002), and the contact geometry of standard M12 connectors is only partially compatible with this. Connection mechanisms such as spring cages, for example, may cause an electrical imbalance and adversely affect transmission properties, such as return loss. In order to ensure full Cat5 compliance, these negative side effects need to be compensated for. Properly designed Industrial Ethernet M12 components are specifically designed to overcome this kind of shortcoming and consequently provide faultless transmission.
Ethernet connection systems

Both RJ45 and M12 plug connectors are available with IEC 11801:2002 Cat5 compliance (see Fig. 3). This further simplifies the concurrent use of both connector types within a single system. Assembly consists of three easy steps, none of which require specialist tools. The plug connectors, compliant with all standards and fully shielded against EMC interference, are available in four-pin and eight-pin configurations. They can be connected to flexible or rigid wires, with sizes ranging from AWG 26 to AWG 22. This makes the connectors suitable for all Industrial Ethernet transmission systems, Ethernet-based fieldbus systems such as Profinet, and EtherNet/IP up to gigabit speeds.

The M12 Quickon connector provides a sturdy metal housing with a plug-and-turn mechanism. A 360 degree shielding connection with an iris spring means the connector is well suited to system environments with large amounts of EMC interference. The compact design of the RJ45 Quickon connector, on the other hand, makes it suitable for horizontal or vertical multi-port connection (as is frequently required by switches, for example). Connector ID rings are available in eight colors to visually aid patch-bay layout.

Four-pin or eight-pin M12?

Fast Ethernet (100Base-T) employs one data pair for sending and one data pair for receiving, both at a transmission rate of 100 Mbps. Four-pin M12 connectors with D-coding are perfectly adequate for Fast Ethernet transmission. Eight-pin connectors are only necessary for higher transmission rates such as Gigabit Ethernet (1000Base-T), which transmits at 1000 Mbps. For Gigabit Ethernet, all four-wire pairs are used to send and receive in full-duplex mode. The transmission properties specified in IEC 11801:2002 Cat5 also cover Gigabit Ethernet.

As yet, there is no standard eight-pin-connector footprint coded specifically for Ethernet. Ethernet cabling with eight-pin M12 connectors usually employs the same A-coding that is used for sensor–actuator cabling. This approach eliminates any confusion with B-coded eight-pin connectors, which are designed for fieldbus systems.

For Power-over-Ethernet applications according to IEEE 802.3af, there are two main types of transmission: supply voltage and data are either transmitted together (type 1) or separately (type 2). Four-pin M12 connectors are only suitable for type 1 transmission; the supply voltage has to be superimposed upon the two data pairs. In Fast Ethernet systems constructed with eight-pin connectors, the two spare wire pairs can be used to transmit the supply voltage separately.
Conclusion

So which type of plug connector is best suited to Industrial Ethernet? This is a question customers need to address on a case-by-case basis, as neither M12 nor RJ45 represent a connection solution that will suit all Ethernet systems. In the future, industrial Ethernet networks will increasingly be combining RJ45 and M12 connection technologies to suit the requirements at hand.