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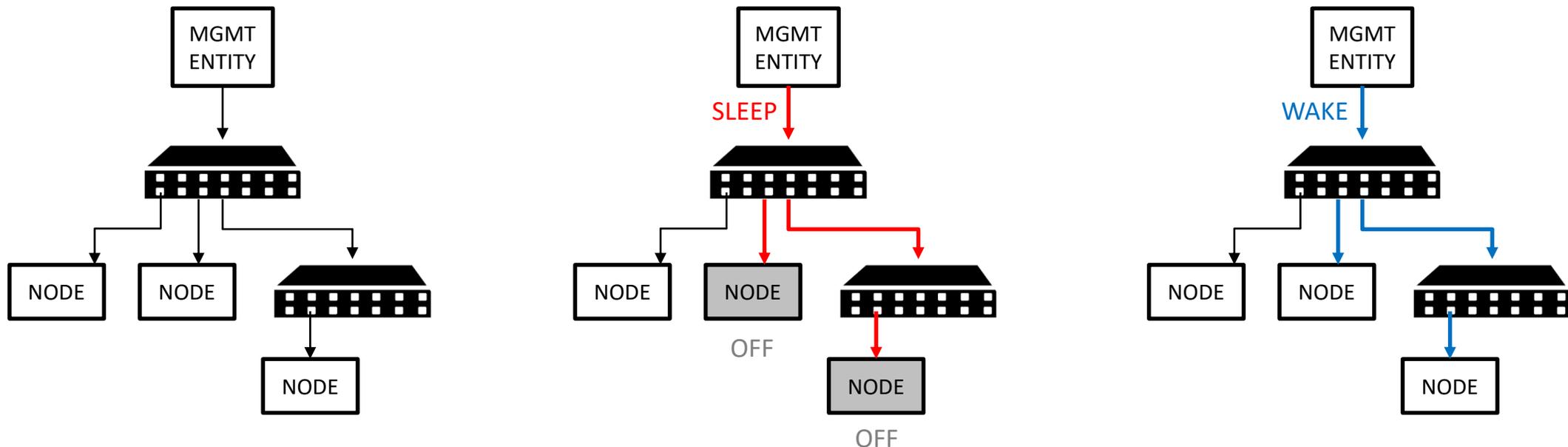
Partial Networking on a Mixing-Segment

IEEE 802.3 SPMD Study Group

Geneva - January 20th, 2020

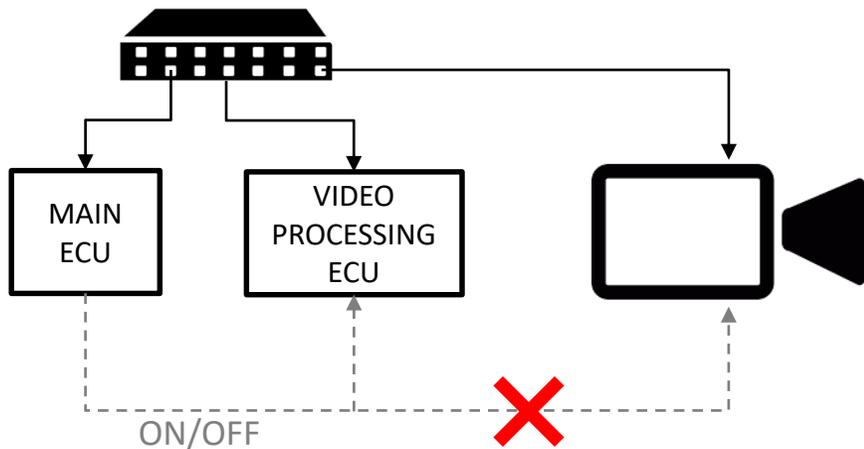


- What is partial networking?
 - Partial networking is the ability to shutdown individual nodes (when they are not needed) for the purpose of saving power.
 - The inactive (sleeping) nodes shall then be able to resume normal operation when a remote management entity propagates a global or individual wakeup request





Automotive Example



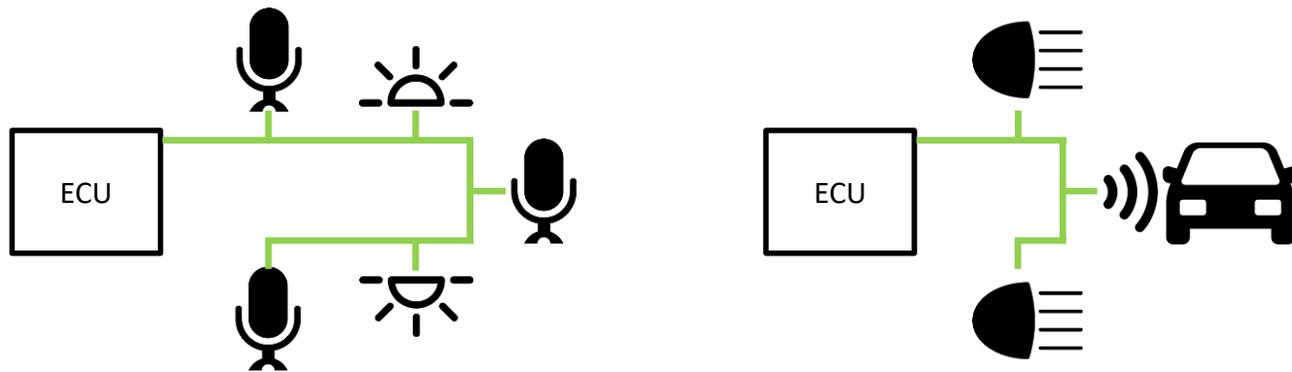
- The rear camera of a car is needed only when the reverse gear is engaged
- The camera itself and any related video processing control unit should be switched off otherwise
- Having a dedicated wire for ON/OFF would add weight and costs
- Partial networking helps!



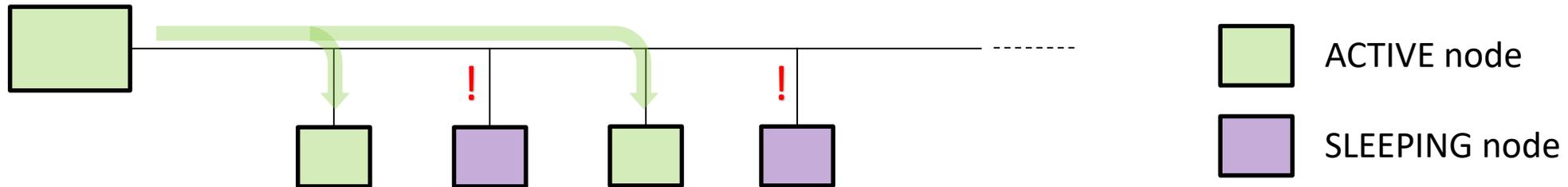
Automotive Example (multidrop)



- A radar may share the media with the lights, or other sensors
- Microphones may share the media with internal lightning, user controls or similar ...



- Partial networking is **not** Low-Power-Idle (as defined in EEE)
 - Nodes are meant to be switched off entirely
 - Target power consumption in OFF state is typically very limited
 - OPEN Alliance TC10 defines a 35 μ A limit to be able to detect the wakeup signal
 - PHY is therefore supposed to use energy detection for waking up
- On a mixing-segment the nodes are connected to the same media



- Traffic generated by the active nodes may wake-up the sleeping nodes!



- **CONFLICTING REQUIREMENTS:**
 - Sleeping nodes shall be awakened by some specific wakeup signal on the line (but decoding is precluded)
 - Sleeping nodes should NOT be awakened by normal traffic / alien Xtalk noise from active nodes
- How to convey individual sleep requests?
- Individual wakeup requests appears not to be possible on a mixing-segment (nodes can only detect energy)
 - Only individual sleep / global wake seems feasible (is this acceptable?)



- There's a sweet-spot in the frequency range between 500 KHz and 1 MHz where a signal could be distinguished (by analog means) from the DME (Differential Manchester Encoding) which is used for normal 10BASE-T1S data.
 - This could be used for the wakeup signal!
- Define the wakeup signal to be a “square” wave of $1.6\mu\text{s}$ period (625 KHz).
Duration: ~ 10 ms
 - Can be generated by currently specified 10BASE-T1S transmitter with no architectural changes
 - May affect droop specifications



- This idea has been verified by designing the analog energy detection block and simulating the worst case conditions with a typical MDI (100 nF line caps, 100 Ohm terminations).
- Scenario #1: Node is asleep and shall always wake in presence of a wakeup signal.
 - Transmitter of wakeup signal at the edge of a 25m worst-case IL/RL cable
 - All other nodes (7) located at the other edge of the cable (lumped config)
 - Transmitting a signal with the lowest PSD allowed by 802.3cg specs (~ 0.8 Vpp)
 - PASS criteria: no nodes remain in sleep mode in presence of the wakeup signal
- Scenario #2: Node is asleep and shall NOT wake in presence of normal communication
 - Transmitter of normal traffic connected to a single sleeping node with a 0-len cable
 - Transmitting with the highest PSD allowed by 802.3cg specs (~ 1.3 Vpp)
 - Transmitting a sequence of DME 'zeroes' (lowest frequency, i.e. 6.25 MHz) for 10 ms
 - PASS criteria: the sleeping node does not detect energy and remains in sleep mode
- Results: tests passed with reasonable margin on the currently specified upper PSD



- **OPEN Alliance TC10 specifies add-ons to existing IEEE PHYs to support partial networking**
 - E.g. the 100BASE-T1 (802.3bw) specs are extended to convey sleep/wakeup commands to/from the link partner
 - Work for 10BASE-T1S is in progress
- **But partial networking is not just for automotive, it's a common problem**
 - Why not start addressing this problem in SPMD, at least for 10BASE-T1S?
- **Supporting partial networking on a mixing-segment looks technically feasible**

THANK YOU!