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A Proposed Specification for Master Transmit Jitter in 802.3ch

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Transmit Jitter Requirement for Multi-Gbaud BASE-T

- Earlier BASE-T PHYs always ran sub 1GBaud, so Jitter components (RMS, Deterministic, Even-Odd) were either a none issue and/or could easily be met
 - Symbols times were $<1\text{ns}$ → Help relax the RMS requirement
 - Transmitter could easily be clocked at baud rate frequency → No Even-Odd & Minimal Deterministic
 - 10GBASE-T1 operating PAM4 at 5.6GBaud:
 - Symbols times are $<200\text{ps}$
 - Transmitter cannot easily be clocked at baud rate frequency → Even-Odd & Deterministic Jitter
- All Jitter components start to be important and need to be specified

Existing 802.3 PAM4 Standard Specifications

- There are already different 802.3 standards that define PHY specification with PAM4 signaling at Multi-Gbaud rates
 - 802.3bj defines specifications for 25Gbps PAM4 signaling at 13.25GBaud
 - 802.3cd defines specifications for 50Gbps PAM4 signaling at 26.5GBaud
- We can adopt the transmit jitter specification of either of the PAM4 Multi-Gbaud standards.
 - Select 802.3bj-KP4:
 - Simpler jitter test setup and closer in baud rates to 10GBASE-T1
 - Can refer to the same standard in future for potentially 25GBASE-T1 as well

Proposed RJ_{RMS} & DJ Master Tx Measurement Procedure

- Use the following procedure for RJ_{RMS} & DJ jitter measurement:
 1. Transmit JP03A pattern continuously
 2. Using a CDR with a corner frequency of X and a slope of 20dB/decade, capture the zero-crossing times, $T_{ZC}(i)$, of N symbols with $N > 10^7$ (10G: $X=1$ MHz, 5G: $X=0.5$ MHz, 2.5G: $X=0.25$ MHz)
 3. Determine the average pulse width T_{Avg} :
$$T_{Avg} = \frac{T_{ZC}(N) - T_{ZC}(1)}{N - 1}$$
 4. Determine the jitter series, $\tau(j)$, $j=2$ to N :
$$\tau(j) = T_{ZC}(j) - (j - 1) \cdot \Delta T_{Avg} - T_{ZC}(1)$$
 5. Create a Cumulative Density Function (CDF) of $\tau(j)$.
 6. Calculate J5 as the difference between CDF of $\tau(j)$ at the $(1-0.5 \times 10^{-5})$ and 0.5×10^{-5} .
 7. Calculate J6 as the difference between CDF of $\tau(j)$ at the $(1-0.5 \times 10^{-6})$ and 0.5×10^{-6} .

→ RJ_{RMS} = 1.0538×(J6-J5) → DJ = J5 - 9.3098×(J6-J5)

Proposed EOJ Master Tx Measurement Procedure

- Use the following procedure for Even-Odd jitter measurement:
 1. Transmit JP03B pattern continuously
 2. Capture the time for 60 consecutive zero-crossing transitions with averaging to reduce noise/jitter effects
 3. Determine the average zero-crossing times, $T_{ZC}(i)$ with $i=1$ to 60, where $i=1$ designates the transition from 3 to 0 after the consecutive pair of symbols {3,3}.
 4. The set of 40 pulse widths, $\Delta T(j)$, isolated from the double-width pulses are determined by

$$\Delta T(j) = \begin{cases} T_{ZC}(j+10) - T_{ZC}(j+9) & 1 \leq j \leq 20 \\ T_{ZC}(j+19) - T_{ZC}(j+18) & 21 \leq j \leq 40 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Even-Odd Jitter} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{20} \Delta T(2 \cdot j) - \sum_{j=1}^{20} \Delta T(2 \cdot j - 1)}{40}$$

802.3ch Proposed RJ_{RMS} , DJ, EOJ Master Tx Jitter Specifications

- Define jitter values, measured according to the specified procedures, relative to the symbol period so they are independent of baud rate
- Proposed Master Transmit jitter specification targets:
 - $RJ_{RMS} = 0.005UI$
 - $DJ = 0.05UI$
 - $EOJ = 0.02UI$

Thank you.

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