

Proposed Comment against 802.3ck D3.0

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Section: 163.9.3.5 Receiver interference tolerance

NOTE 2—Calculation of A_{DD} requires that $(Q_{3d}^2 + 1) \times J_{RMS}^2 \geq \left(\frac{J_{3u}}{2}\right)^2$. If this does not hold, a different transmitter should be used in the test setup.

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Users of BERTS today regularly encounter this condition, and is a source of ongoing questions and support issues. There is an existence proof that the Rx calibration can be suitably achieved even when this discriminant is negative. Reference presentation by Yasuo, in April 2021

https://www.ieee802.org/3/ck/public/adhoc/apr14_21/hidaka_3ck_adhoc_01_041421.pdf

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Revised Equations

Based on only the closer gaussian distribution in dual dirac.

- Ignore the further gaussian distribution in dual dirac, because it is negligible.
- $Q_{3d} \equiv 3.0902 (\approx Q^{-1}(1 \times 10^{-3}))$; Q at **double** probability of J_{3u}
- $D_{3d} = (Q_{3d}^2 + 1) \times J_{RMS}^2 - \left(\frac{J_{3u}}{2}\right)^2$
- If $D_{3d} \geq 0$
 - $A_{DD} = \left(\frac{J_{3u}}{2} + Q_{3d} \sqrt{D_{3d}}\right) / (Q_{3d}^2 + 1)$
 - $\sigma_{RJ} = \left(\frac{J_{3u}}{2} - A_{DD}\right) / Q_{3d}$
- If $D_{3d} < 0$
 - $Q_x = \sqrt{\left(\frac{J_{3u}}{2J_{RMS}}\right)^2 - 1}$; A solution of $D_{3d} = 0$ in terms of Q_{3d}
 - $A_{DD} = \left(\frac{J_{3u}}{2}\right) / (Q_x^2 + 1)$
 - $\sigma_{RJ} = \sqrt{J_{RMS}^2 - A_{DD}^2}$

If DJ component is small, this condition can arise. Increasing DJ is a method of solving this negative discriminant as it has a first order effect on ADD.

Proposed alternate wording of Note 2 as follows..

The Calculation of ADD may under certain conditions pose a negative discriminant. If this condition occurs, the recommended solution is to increase DJ to increase the ADD parameter. (as is illustrated on page 5 of [Conversion of measured J3u and JRMS to ADD and RJ](#) by Yasuo/Junqing of Credo