

ERL for .3ck

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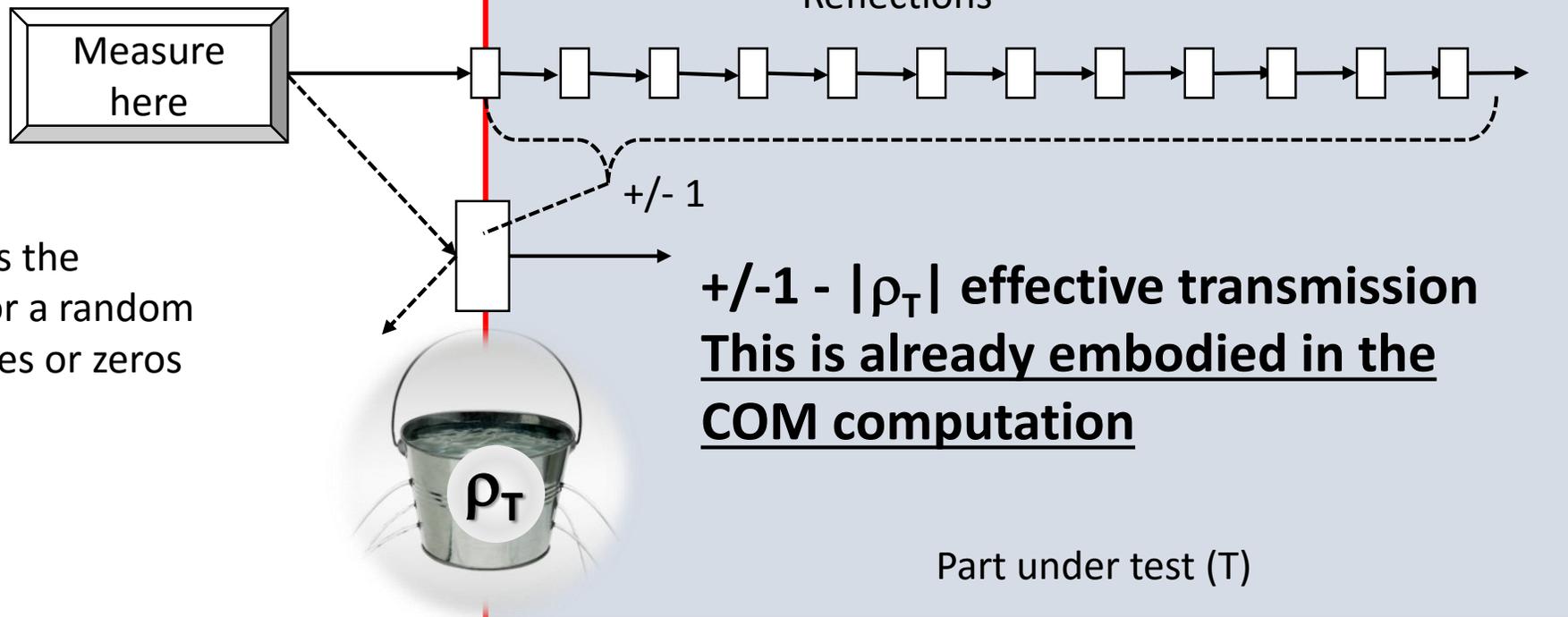
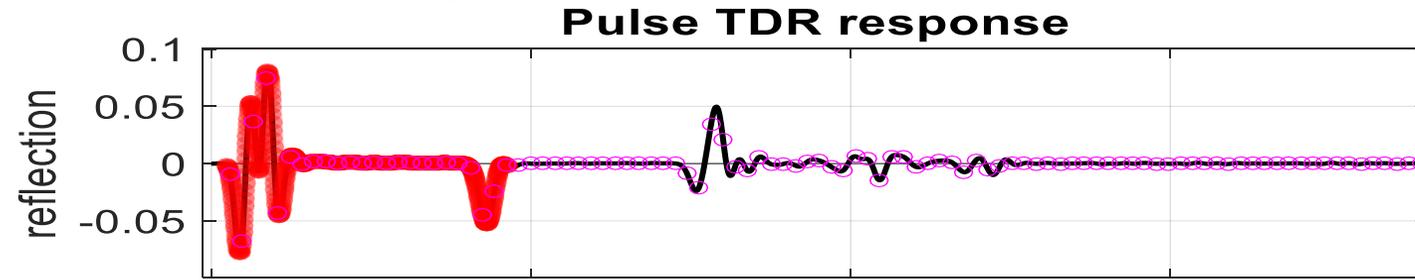
03/27/2019 IEEE 802.3 100 Gb/s, 200 Gb/s, and 400 Gb/s Electrical ad hoc meeting

Agenda

- Review ERL
- Proposal

ERL reduces all reflections to single bucket, ρ_T , at the measurement (test) point

- Every circle to the right is a UI reflection
- The red represent 24 UI or time



ERL evaluates the reflections for a random stream of ones or zeros (i.e. ± 1)

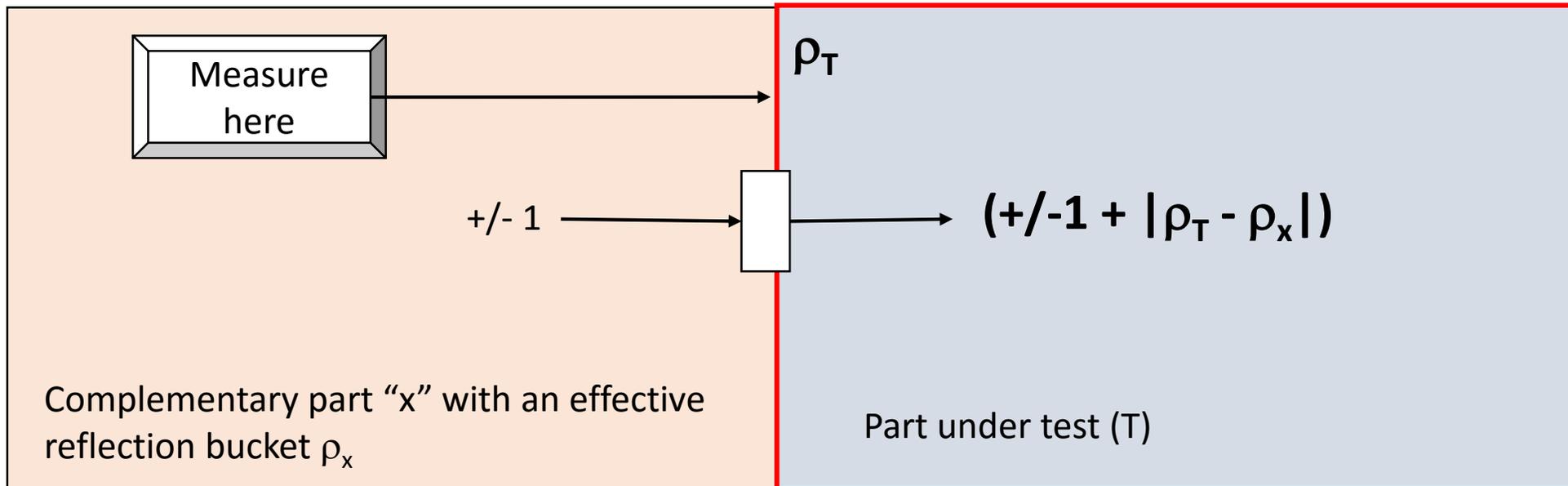
RL or ERL addresses interoperability

Between

- ❑ At part “T” under test

and

- ❑ Any complementary part “x” connecting to “T”



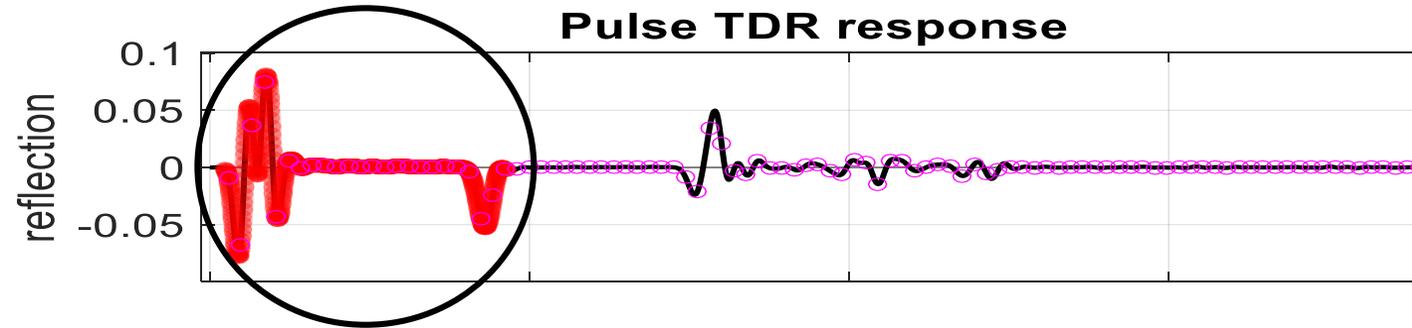
- ❑ The control is specifying the limits on the reflection bucket ρ

- Such that $\rho = 10^{-ERL/20}$

ERL/COM Caveats

- ❑ The ERL test limit is relative to the variations of COM computation for different parts excepted to pass
- ❑ A loss dominated system is sort of like a “self-fulfilling prophecy”
 - Reflection can't be very great for system to work
 - So we would see little ERL correlation to COM
- ❑ In a reflection dominated system ERL should be better correlated to COM
- ❑ Reflections in the middle of channel don't tend to re-reflect at the ports
- ❑ Reflections at the end tend to re-reflect with the complementary part “x”

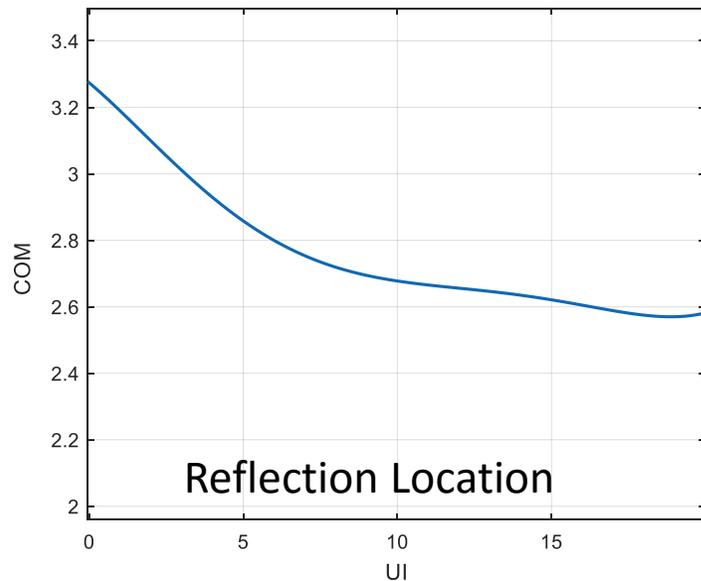
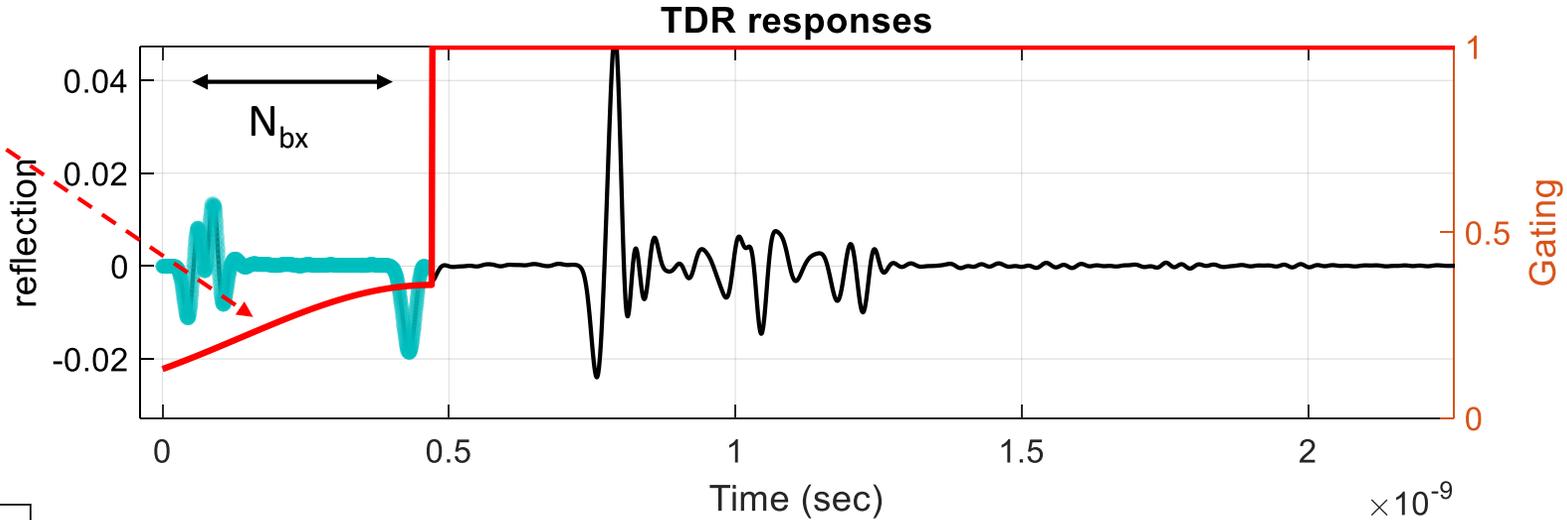
The Complication: DFE (or equivalent)



- ❑ The DFE is like a leaky bucket
- ❑ Ideally the DFE should remove this reflection at the receiver
- ❑ The problem gets complicated by the fact that even if “DFE” reflections are removed
 - They will be re-reflected and become part of the reflection bucket
- ❑ We overcame this by applying a time domain gating filter for span of the DFE
- ❑ This filter was somewhat complicated
 - It was intend to be model scattering near the interface

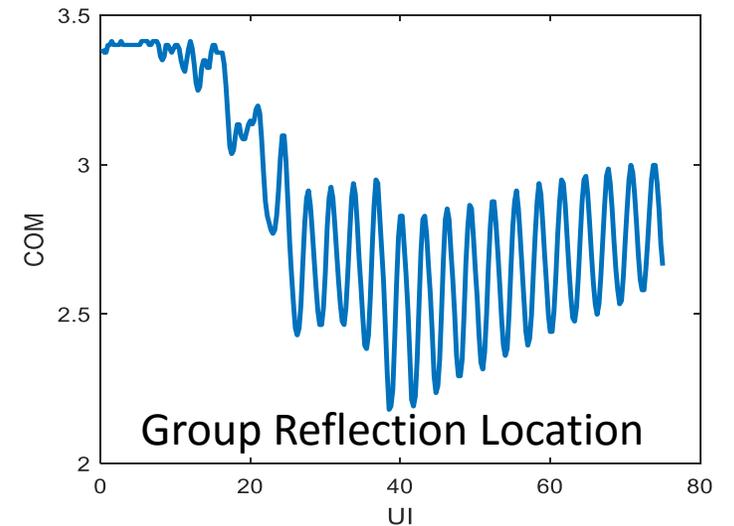
The Grr “DFE” reflection filter

$$\rho_x (1 + \rho_x) e^{-\left(\frac{t - T_{fx}}{T_b} - (N_{bx} + 1)\right)^2}$$



This filter is somewhat more complicated

- It was intend to be model scattering near the interface
- The left represented the one set of results of COM vs reflection placement for a KR channel with a 14 tap DFE and 30 mm pkg for 50Gb/s PAM4 with 2 UI precision
- When more reflection and more precision are added the impact of reflection are smeared
- The proposal is to use single average value, ρ_x for Grr in this DFE region



Changes to Annex 93A

... a simplification

Change 93A-61 to

$$TG_{rr}(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < T_{fx} \\ \rho_x G_x, & T_{fx} \leq t < T_{fx} + \frac{N_{bx}+1}{f_b} \\ 1, & t \geq T_{fx} + \frac{N_{bx}+1}{f_b} \end{cases} \leftarrow G_{rr}(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < T_{fx} \\ \rho_x(1 + \rho_x) \exp\left(-\frac{[(t - T_{fx})f_b - (N_{bx} + 1)]^2}{(N_{bx} + 1)^2}\right) & T_{fx} \leq t < T_{fx} + \frac{N_{bx} + 1}{f_b} \\ 1 & t \geq T_{fx} + \frac{N_{bx} + 1}{f_b} \end{cases} \quad \text{Annex 93A} \quad (93A-61)$$

Where

G_x = is defined in the calling clause

Normally set $G_x = 1$ in .3ck

If not set in the calling clause G_x is defined as such

$$G_x = (1 + \rho_x) e^{-\frac{\left(\frac{t - T_{fx}}{T_b} - (N_b + 1)\right)^2}{(N_b + 1)^2}}$$

i.e the case for .3cd

IEEE 802.3 100 Gb/s, 200 Gb/s, and 400 Gb/s Electrical Interfaces Task Force

Determine the Loss Weighting for a Signaling Architecture in Relation to Expected Packages

- ❑ Assuming a package context for signaling of a short and long package
- ❑ $T_p\delta$ is the timing difference between pulse responses
 - $T_p\delta = 1.2180e-10$ for .3ck
- ❑ ΔIL is the loss difference at the Nyquist frequency
 - $\Delta IL = 1.85$ dB for .3ck
- ❑ Define IL_{ref} as a required insertion loss
 - $IL_{ref} = 28$ dB for .3ck
- ❑ Define the loss weight, β_x , as:

$$\beta_x = \frac{10^{\frac{-(IL_{ref}-\Delta IL)}{20}} - 10^{\frac{-(IL_{ref})}{20}}}{TP\delta \cdot 10^{\frac{-(IL_{ref})}{20}}}$$

- $\beta_x = 1.95$ GHz

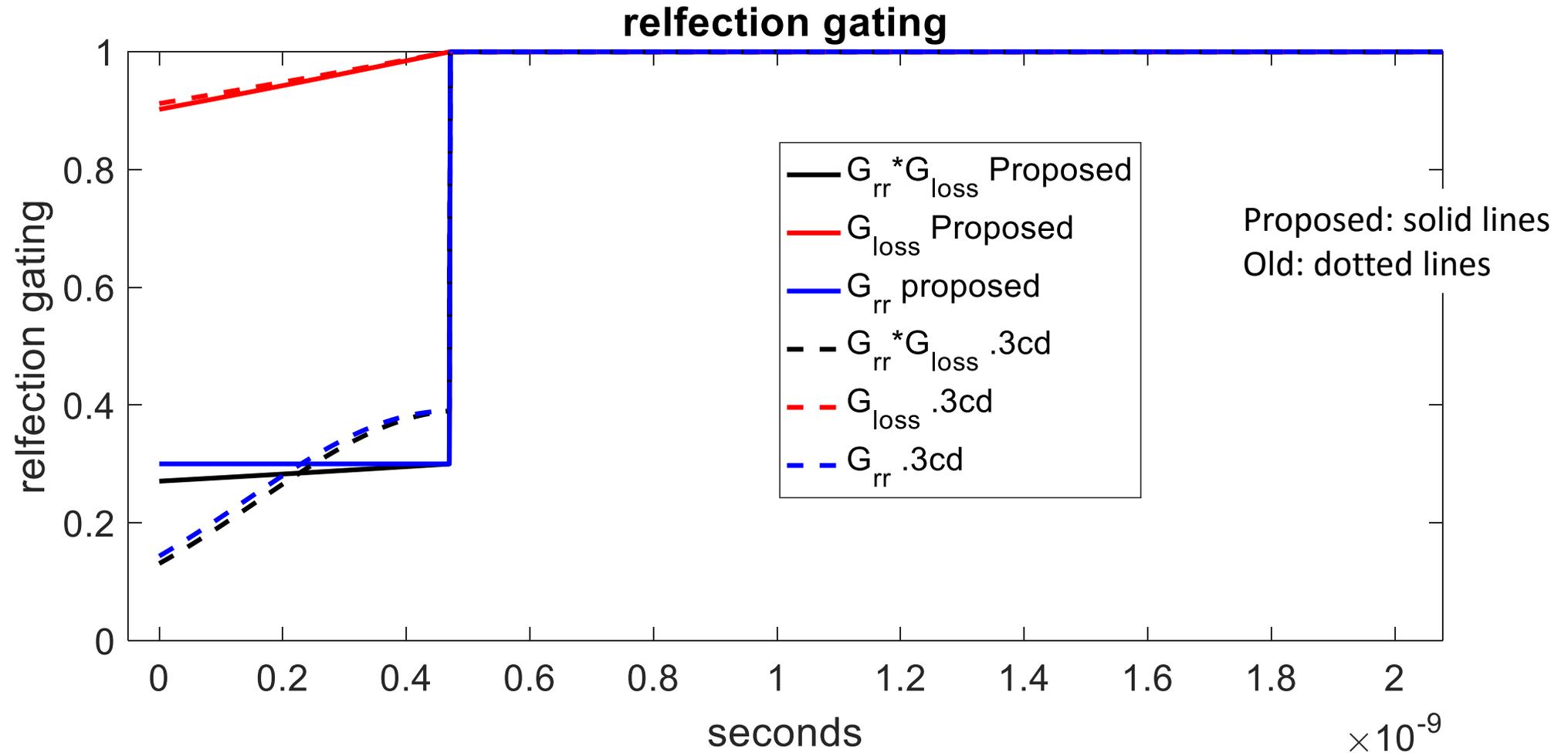
β_x only for packages

- ❑ Package loss should only be use for package testing
- ❑ It is to compensate for short packages
- ❑ For channel, cable assemblies, and hosts $\beta_x = 0$

Ties Between Package and Channel ERL: ρ_x

- ❑ Define either ERL for a channel or package
- ❑ The parameter, ρ_x , uses the ERL of the other side at the test point in the computation of ERL
 - $\rho_x = 10^{\frac{-ERL}{20}}$
 - This caps the re-reflection at the test point

Proposal Looks Like Averaging in the Gated Region



Parameters for KR

KR Tx and Rx device

- ❑ $\rho_x = 0.32$
- ❑ $G_x = 1$
- ❑ $\beta_x = 1.95$ GHz
- ❑ $T_r = 10$ ps
- ❑ $N = 200$
- ❑ $N_{bx} = N_b$ (unless rxFFE)
- ❑ ERL limit - TBD

KR channel

- ❑ $\rho_x = 0.15$
- ❑ $G_x = 1$
- ❑ $\beta_x = 0$
- ❑ $T_r = 10$ ps
- ❑ $N = 2000$
- ❑ $N_{bx} = N_b$ (unless rxFFE)
- ❑ ERL limit - TBD

Parameters for CR

CR host

- $\rho_x = 0.3$
- $G_x = 1$
- $\beta_x = 0$
- $T_r = 10$ ps
- $N = 600$
- $N_{bx} = N_b$ (unless rxFFE)
- ERL limit - TBD

Cable assembly

- $\rho_x = 0.25$
- $G_x = 1$
- $\beta_x = 0$
- $T_r = 10$ ps
- $N = 2000$
- $N_{bx} = N_b$ (unless rxFFE)
- ERL limit - TBD

Parameters for AUI

AUI Host

- $\rho_x = 0.15$
- $G_x = 1$
- $\beta_x = 0$
- $T_r = 10 \text{ ps}$
- $N = 800$
- $N_{bx} = 4$
- ERL limit - TBD

AUI module

- $\rho_x = 0.3$
- $G_x = 1$
- $\beta_x = 0$
- $T_r = 10 \text{ ps}$
- $N = 200$
- $N_{bx} = 4$
- ERL limit - TBD

Moving forward

□ Discussion