

Feasibility Framework for 10SPE Automotive

Fort Worth
September, 2016

Jay Cordaro, Mehdi Kilani, Ahmad Chini
Broadcom Limited

Contributors and Supporters

Contributors

Mehmet Tazebay, Broadcom Limited

Mark Berman, Broadcom Limited

Supporters

Bernd Körber, FTZ Zwickau

John Hess, Bel Fuse

Dinh Thuyen, Pulse

Kirsten Matheus, BMW

Dongok Kim, Hyundai

Nobukatsu Kitajima, Renesas

Hideki Goto, Toyota

Stefan Buntz, Daimler

Farid Hamidy, Pulse

Sterling Vaden, Surtec Industries

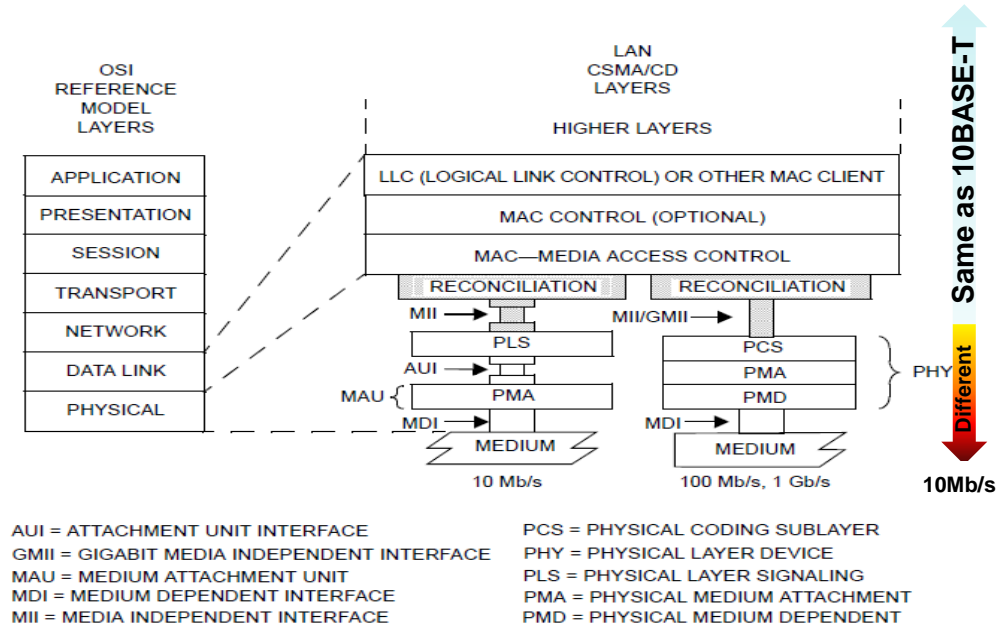
Jinhwa Yun, Hyundai

Purpose of this presentation

- Establish and agree on a framework to discuss Economic and Technical Feasibility
- Show an initial analysis for various technical options for the given cost constraint
- To that effect this presentation will propose terms and a framework. This presentation will not propose a specific solution
- *Goal is to show the feasibility and agree on a framework that allows for an “apples-to-apples” comparison across the various technology choices*

Where do we start with the system?

- Start with 10BASE-T & 100BASE-T1 as baseline
- What is really different for 10SPE
 - Above the PHY: Same as 10BASE-T from RS to MAC & above (e.g. switch)
 - PHY: A portion will be different. A portion the same
 - E.g. PCS will be different
 - E.g. PMA will be different due to the definition of a new channel and cost constraint
 - TX/RX-AFE will change
 - DSP may be optional
 - Below the PHY: Different
 - MDI and medium (channel)
 - MII is optional



Thus, consider from the PHY downwards

Framework: Methodology

- **Economic feasibility**
 - List of all components and number of components per link partner pair
 - Cost relative to a baseline of 10BASE-T & 100BASE-T1
 - Complexity can be assigned a percentage over a baseline subsystem
 - Savings (e.g. weight) can be assigned a percentage over baseline
- **Technical feasibility**
 - Line signaling (baud rate, modulation, PCS encoding/decoding, error correction, etc.)
 - Margin with respect to immunity
 - Emission properties
 - Receiver complexity
- **Other factors**
 - **Cable**
 - Size: If a constraint can be considered separately (distance supported vs. IL vs. wire diameter)
 - Jacketed vs. unjacketed: Unjacketed cable is preferred from an economic feasibility point of view
 - **EMC properties** (radiated & conducted emissions / immunity)
 - **Application assumptions**
 - If underlying application requirements change the channel or the constraints, more than one set of comparisons may be needed. E.g. if industrial requirements differ from automotive.

Economic Feasibility Framework: Sample Relative Comparison to 100BASE-T1 & 10BASE-T Baseline

- **Components**
 - **PHY**
 - PCS
 - PMA
 - TX
 - » AFE
 - » Digital
 - RX
 - » AFE
 - » DSP
 - Packaging
 - **MDI / Channel**
 - Magnetics
 - Connectors
 - Cable
 - PCB
- **Other drivers**
 - Cable harness weight
 - Latency, Link Acquisition Time
 - EMC properties

	100BASE-T1		10BASE-T		10SPE	
	Quantity	Complexity	Quantity	Complexity	Quantity	Complexity
PHY						
PCS	1	1	1	0.25	1	0.25
PMA	1	1	1	0.25	1	0.25
TX	1	1	1	0.25	1	0.25
AFE	1	1	1	0.25	1	0.25
Digital	1	1	1	0.25	1	0.25
RX	1	1	1	0.1	1	0.25
AFE	1	1	1	0.1	1	0.1
Digital & DSP	1	1	1	0.1	1	0.25
MDI/Channel						
Magnetics	1	1	2	1	1	1
Connectors	1	1	2	2	1	0.5
Cable	1	1	2	2	1	0.5
PCB	1	1	1	0.5	1	0.5
Weight		1		2		1
TOTAL COMPLEXITY		1		1 * x% > 1		1 * z% < 0.5

- **It is economically feasible to attain a 10SPE PHY with less than 50% cost of 100BASE-T1 PHY**

Technical Feasibility Framework:

- **Baseband FDX, TDD, FDD**
- **Line Signaling**
- **PCS Encoding/Decoding**
- **EMC Properties**
 - Radiated & conducted emissions
 - Margin with respect to immunity
- **Receiver Complexity** → low-pin-count, low-power is desired
- **Other factors**
 - Existing cables & connectors
 - PoDL
 - Application assumptions
 - If underlying application requirements change the channel or the constraints, more than one set of comparisons may be needed. E.g. if industrial requirements differ from automotive.

Line Signaling Options

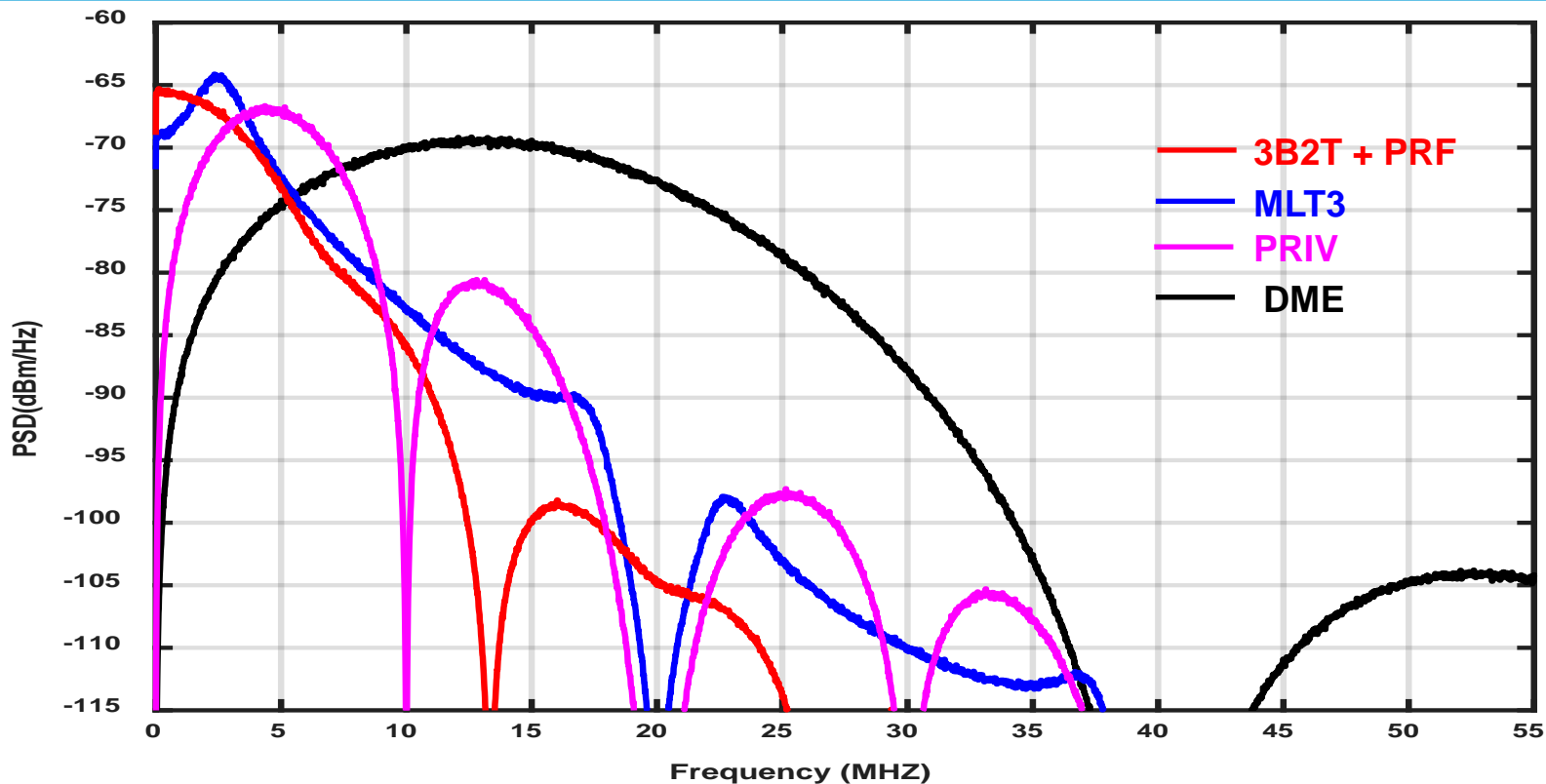
- Baseband Time Division Duplexing (TDD) amenable from cost objective perspective.
- Echo cancelled full-duplex baseband transmission makes
 - PHY MDI design more complicated both for the analog front end and the DSP → Cost-constraint cannot be achievable.
 - BOM more costly through tighter specification requirement of return loss for cabling connectors, and chokes → Economic feasibility may not be possible.
- For this feasibility study, Full Duplex 10Mbps at MAC layer for point-to-point links achieved by transmitting MDI data at 20MBps with “Ping-Pong” TDD.
 - Ergo, the cost constrain can be attained!
- Point-to-Multipoint is not precluded by Baseband TDD.

Line Signaling Options (cntd.)

	PAM-3 (3B2T) [1]	MLT-3 [2]	DME [3]	PR-IV [4]
Bits Per Baud	1.5	1	0.5	1
$T_{\text{symbol, nsec}}$	75	50	25	50
Vpk-pk, TX (next slide)	1	1	1	1
DAC Levels	9	3	2	3
Peak to Average Power Ratio	1.65	1.57	1.42	1.77
Self-Synchronizing	No	No	✓	No
Error Detection?	No	Possible	Possible	✓
DC Free?	No	No	Yes	Yes
Compatibility with PoDL	Difficult	Difficult	Very Good	Good
Compatibility with extended reach	Good	Ok	Difficult	Good

References [1] 802.3 Clause 96 [2] 802.3 Clause 25 [3] 802.3 Clause 98 [4] [Signalling Terminology: PAM-M and Partial Response Precoders](#)

Line Signaling Options (cntd.)



Conclusions

- **Framework to discuss feasibility has been established**
 - Consider deltas from 10BASE-T & 100BASE-T1 → Portions of PHY and below vs. MAC and above.
 - Overall system cost and feasibility has to be considered → PHY, channel, relative cost, EMC.
- **Economic feasibility**
 - As shown in sample comparison chart, it is economically feasible to build 10SPE PHYs with relative cost 50% less than 100BASE-T1.
 - There may be further cost reductions in the channel components (E.g., magnetics).
- **Technical Feasibility**
 - In part dependent on the channel definition. Need to agree on some basic parameters of the channel (**Chini et al**).
 - There exist low-pin-count, low power media independent interface options (**Cordaro et al**).
 - There exist line signaling techniques to achieve 10Mbit/s over single twisted pair channels within the given performance, cost and power constraints. Therefore, 10SPE is technically feasible.

Thank You!