IEEE 802.3 25G Ethernet SG – Arch Ad Hoc Layering and Gaps

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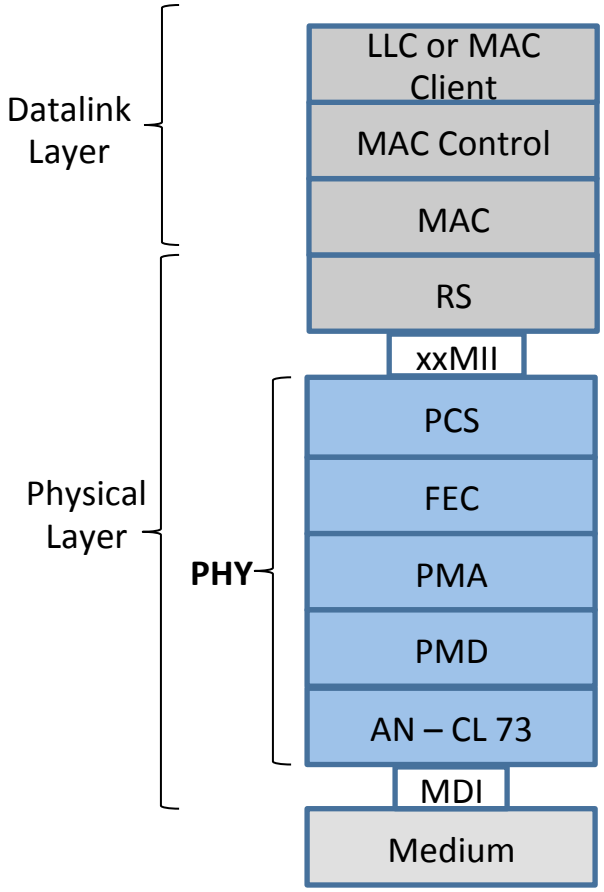
25G PCS Thoughts - recap

- Recap from Sept Interim (not to revisit)
  - Both 3m and 5m reach adopted as objectives (implicit ToR and InterR)
  - FEC/no FEC (implicit sub-set objectives of latency, cost, compatibilities
- Views
  - 10G speed up
  - 100G (.3 bj) quarter lane use
- Desires
  - NICs – implementations for 10G/25G and 40G
  - Switches – implementations for 100G/40G/25G and 10G

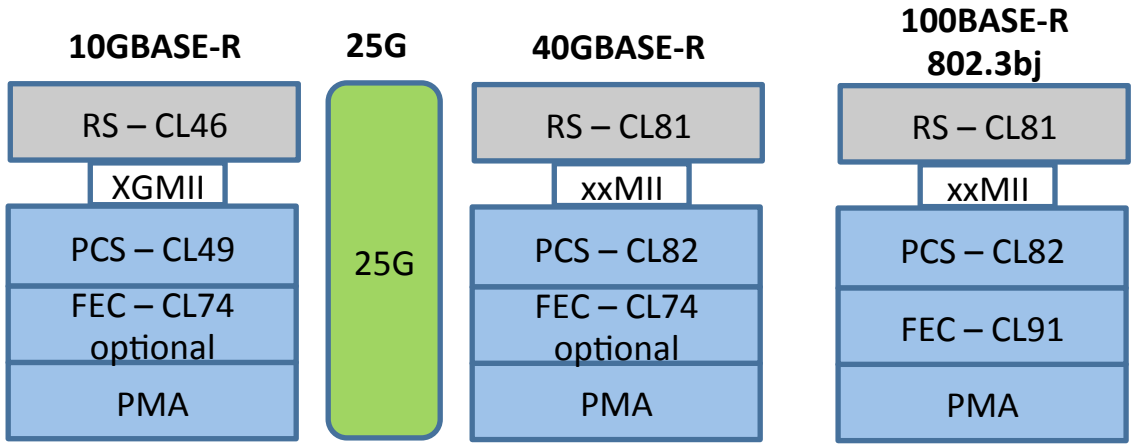
General and Common Ideas - Recap

- 64/66B.
- Lane rate of 25.78125G
- Alignment Marker eases the use of FEC (not FEC capability).
  - BIP has benefits. Bug-fix category or nice to have?
- Optional Auto-negotiation determines use of FEC and training, among other things.

[Sub-]Layering



- 25G RS/PCS/FEC considerations.

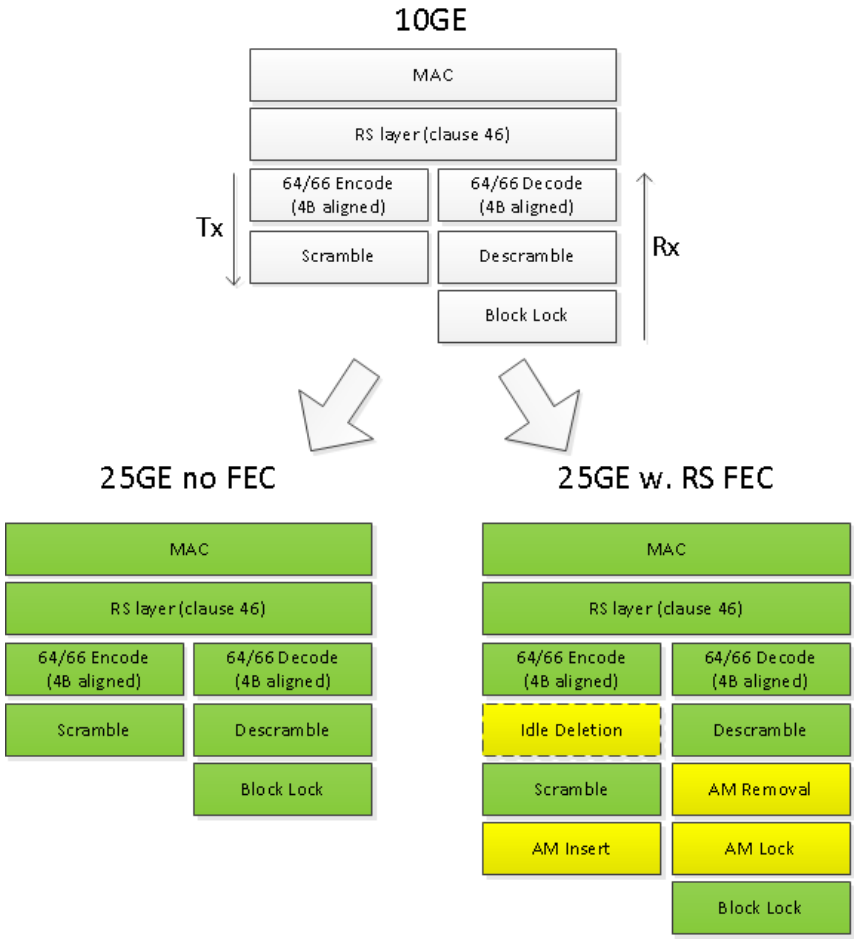


[Sub-]Layer Elements

- Closer look at the data path elements of 10GBASE-R, 40G/100G BASE-R, and recent . 3bj work.
  - Examine RS/PCS/FEC datapath elements adopted for 25G Ethernet use, individual clause basis and also together.
  - Evaluate the choices for relevancy, technical merits, and ease of implementation.

Details of 25G Sub-Sub-Layering considerations

25GE PCS using 10GE (CL49) building blocks

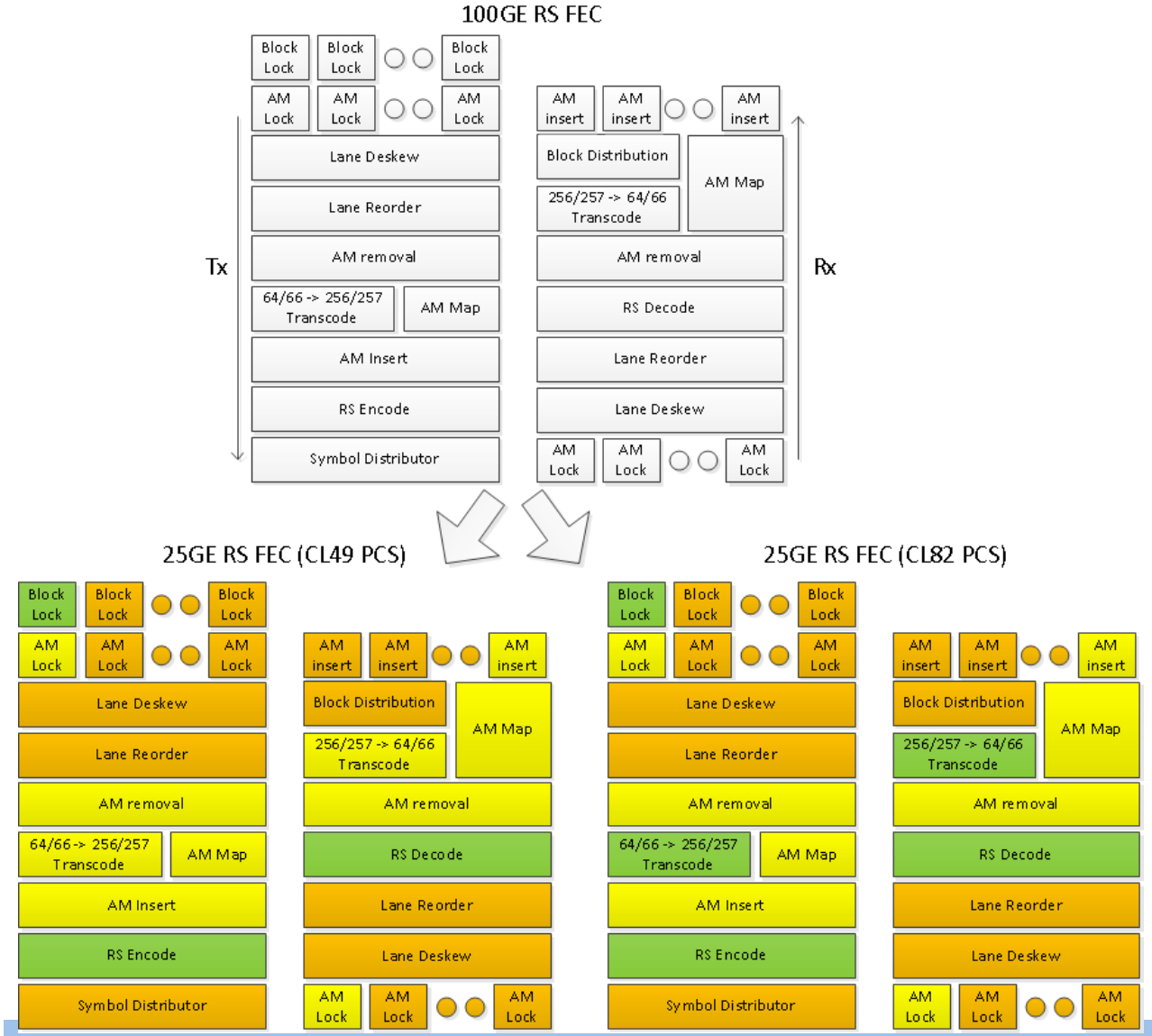


- 4 byte MII (CL46)
- For a 25GE without FEC can use 10GE function as is, i.e. complete reuse (simply run 2.5x faster).
- To aid RS FEC, would add alignment marker insertion and removal in the 25GE PCS. (yellow blocks)

25GE PCS using 40/100GE (CL82) building blocks

- 8 byte MII (CL81).
- Some function reuse, however would remove (orange blocks):
  - multiple per lane logic
  - block distribution and reorder/deskew.
- AM insertion/removal logic would need to change (yellow blocks) in order to reflect different rates of AM insertion/ removal

Changes to RS FEC (CL91) for 25GE (8B vs. 4B)



- For both options would remove (orange):
  - Per lane logic
  - Block distribution and deskew logic.
- For both options would need to change AM related logic to reflect difference in number of AMs and periodicity (yellow).
- Only difference between the two options is that the clause 49 based option would need the transcoders to not restrict the transcoding of its additional block codes.

Summary

- Clause 49 is the better starting point for a 25GE PCS.
  - Even in the case where an alignment marker is inserted to aid the RS FEC
- Changes are required to clause 91 FEC, whether or not the 25GE PCS is based on clause 49 or clause 82
  - Magnitude of changes are equivalent.

25G directions with optional FEC

RS/PCS/FEC	10G	25G without FEC	25G with FEC	40G	100G
Block Coding			64/66B		
Lanes	1	1	1	4	4
RS	CL46 (4B)	CL46 (4B)	CL46 (4B)	XLGMII (8B)	CGMII (8B)
PCS	CL49	CL49	CL49	CL82	CL82
Align M	-	-	Y	Y	Y
Trans Code	-	-	256/257B	N/A	256/257B
Reach		3+ m	5+ m		
Latency		Low	High		
Optional CL74 FEC Use (TBD)	Y	Y	Y	Y	CR10

ALIGNMENT MARKERS (AMS) - REVIEW

- Used by MLD PCS to De-skew across lanes
  - Inserted into data stream in groups, based on the number of PCS lanes.
  - IDLEs are deleted to offset bandwidth increase.
- One AM per PCS Lane
  - Four PCS lanes in 40G. Twenty PCS lanes in100G.
  - AMs in 40G are different from AMs in 100G.
- DC Balanced (same number of 1's as 0's)
  - 'Many' transitions for CDR maintenance.
- Spaced 16383 * Number of PCS lanes apart.
  - The 'space is the number of 66 bit blocks between the end of one group of AMs and the beginning of the next group of AMs.
  - 40G: AMs are inserted every 16384Blocks*66bits/Block***4**PCS Lanes/(4*10.3125G) =~ 105us
  - 100G: AMs are inserted every 16384Blocks*66bits/Block*20PCS Lanes/(10*10.3125G) =~ 210us
- Used with CL91 FEC to determine Code Word (CW) boundaries
  - A CW is 5280 bits. Equivalent to 80 – 66 bit blocks.
  - 100G: 16384*66*20/5280 = 4096.
    - For 100G with CL91, AMs appear every 4096 CWs
- BIPs provide some link quality checking on per PCS Lane basis.
  - Parity doesn't always work in the presence of multiple bit errors.

ALIGNMENT MARKERS (AMS) – 25G PROPOSAL

- **Only when CL91 is enabled, periodically insert 4 AMs**
  - **Required** for use with CL91 FEC to determine Code Word (CW) boundaries
  - **Required** for use with CL91 FEC transcoding
  - *Simplifies implementations not requiring CL91 FEC*
  - Delete IDLEs to offset bandwidth increase
- **Space AMs to match 100G spacing, and meet CL91 needs**
  - 25G: 16384***5***66/5280 = 1024.
    - AMs appear every 1024 CWs
    - 16384Blocks*66bits/Block*5/(2.5*10.3125G) =~ 210us
- **Re-use** AM0, AM1, AM2, AM3 from **40G** CL82 PCS
  - *Known, simple, good properties (see previous slide)*
  - *Different from **100G** AMs (avoids any ambiguity)*
- BIPs not needed with CL91
  - Replace with fixed values?

THANK YOU!