

Geneva, July 2013

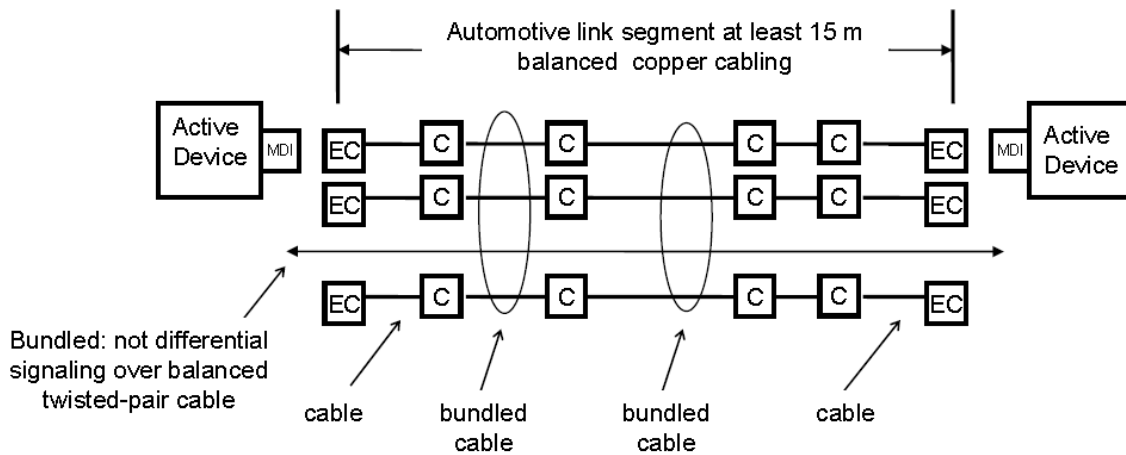
DOCUMENT SUBMITTED TO: *IEEE 802.3bp channel definitions adhoc*

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<b>TITLE:</b>	Preliminary Cat8 channel models	
<b>PROJECT NUMBER (PN):</b>	IEEE 802.3bp RTPGE	
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<b>ABSTRACT:</b> Single pair channel Return Loss model
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# Automotive link segment



The IEEE 802.3 nomenclature is bracketed to identify relationship to the IEEE 802.3 definitions.

Length objective [EC] to [EC] at least 15 m  
Number of inline connectors [C] = 4

- C** = inline connector
- EC** = connection to equipment
- MDI** = Active electronics connector [Medium dependent interface (MDI)]

Figure 1 Link segment topology

For this model I have chosen a connector model that yields Cat6A compliant connector return loss and a cable model that yields Cat6A compliant cable return loss. For the link segment topology, I chose a symmetrical construction with 1m, 2m, 9m, 2m, 1m cable segment lengths. Other topologies could easily be chosen. The 1m and 2m cable segments are modeled with a single impedance offset. The 9m cable segment is modeled with structure.

First we will look at the connector return loss result

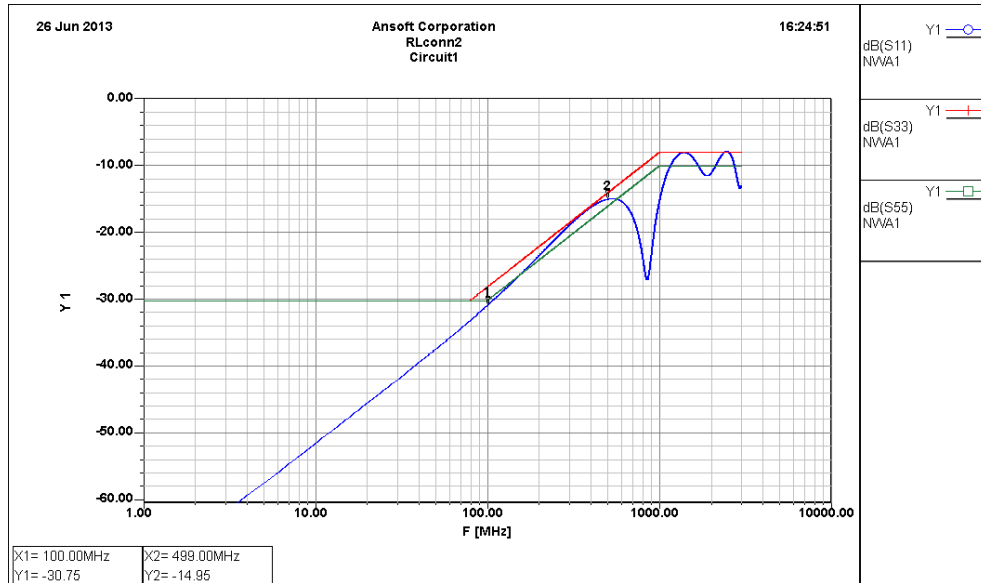


Figure 2 Cat6A compliant connector return loss modeled to 3 GHz

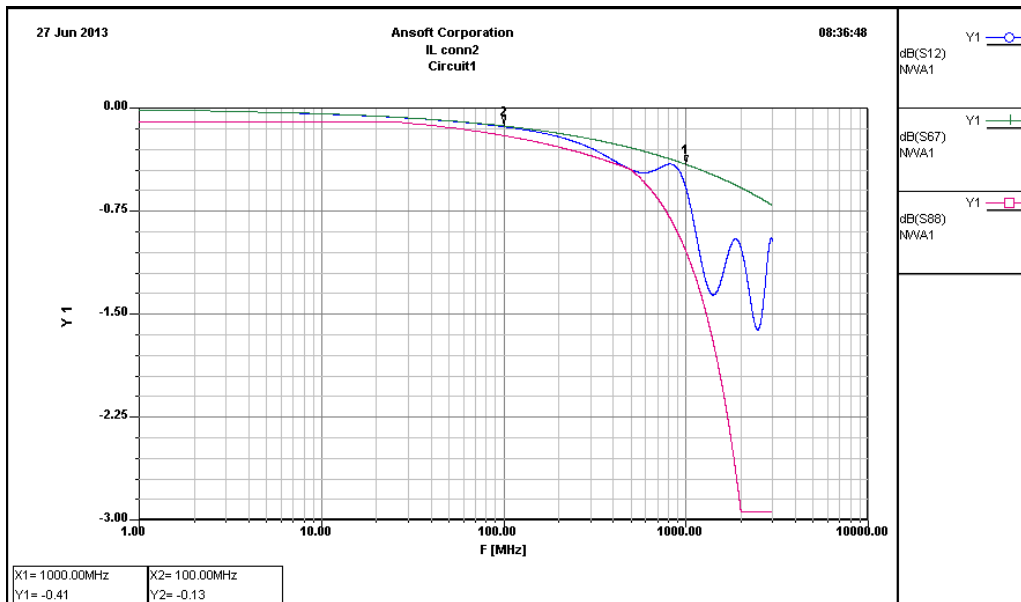


Figure 3 Connector insertion loss

Next we will look at the cable return loss profile (cable with structure)

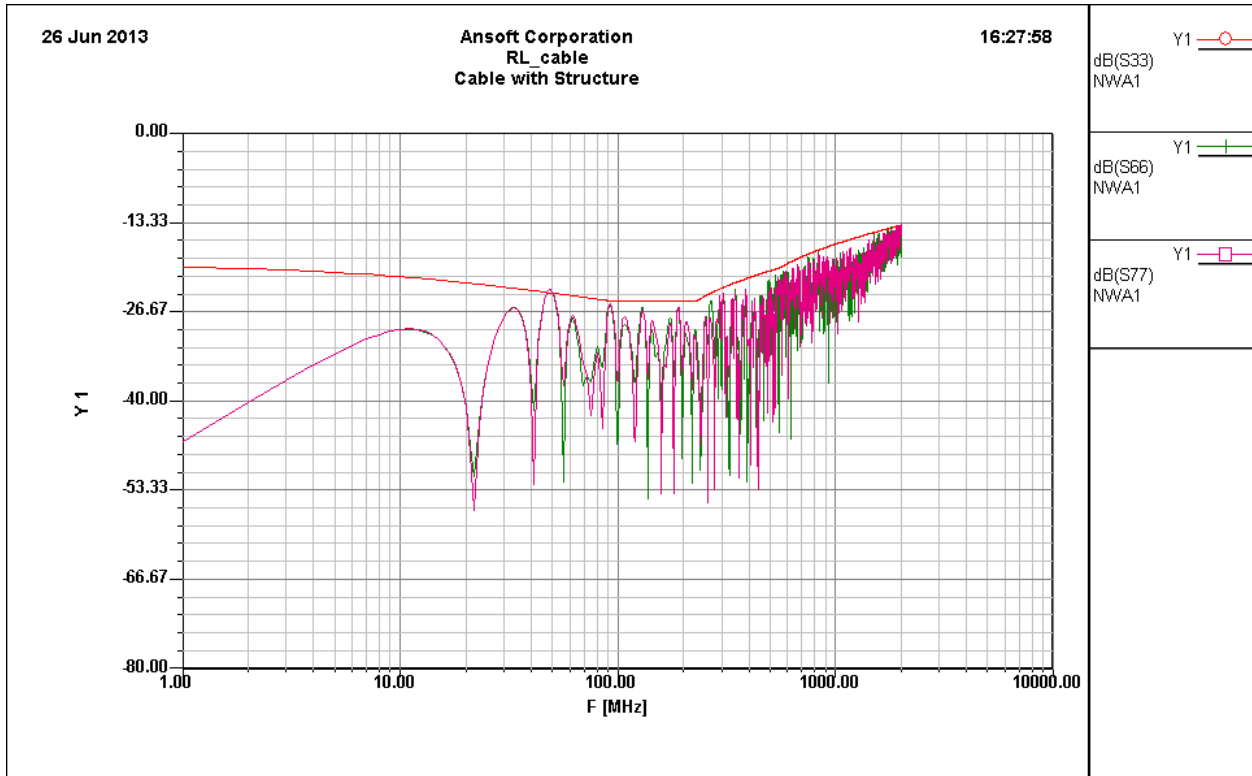


Figure 4 Return loss model result for cable with structure

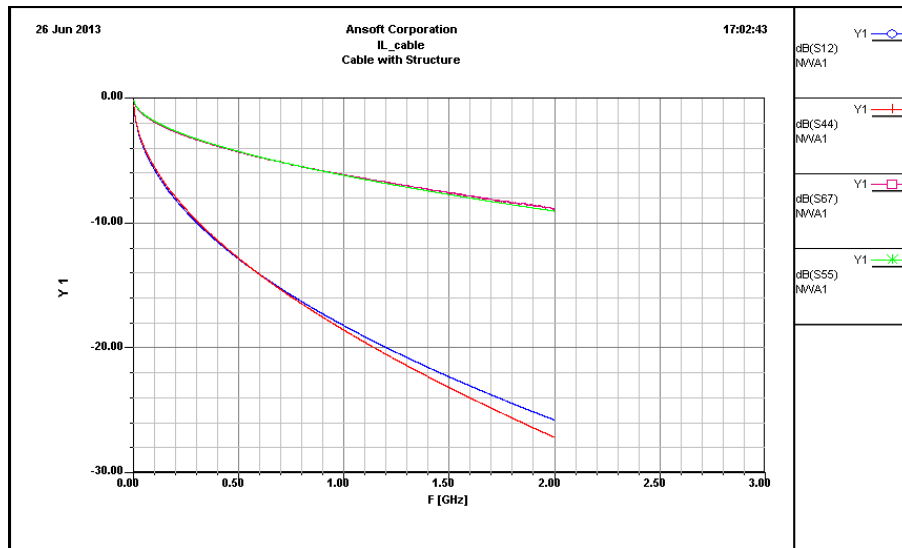


Figure 5 30m and 10m cable insertion loss

These combine in the model to yield the link segment result. The results shown represent three different selections of cable impedance offsets.

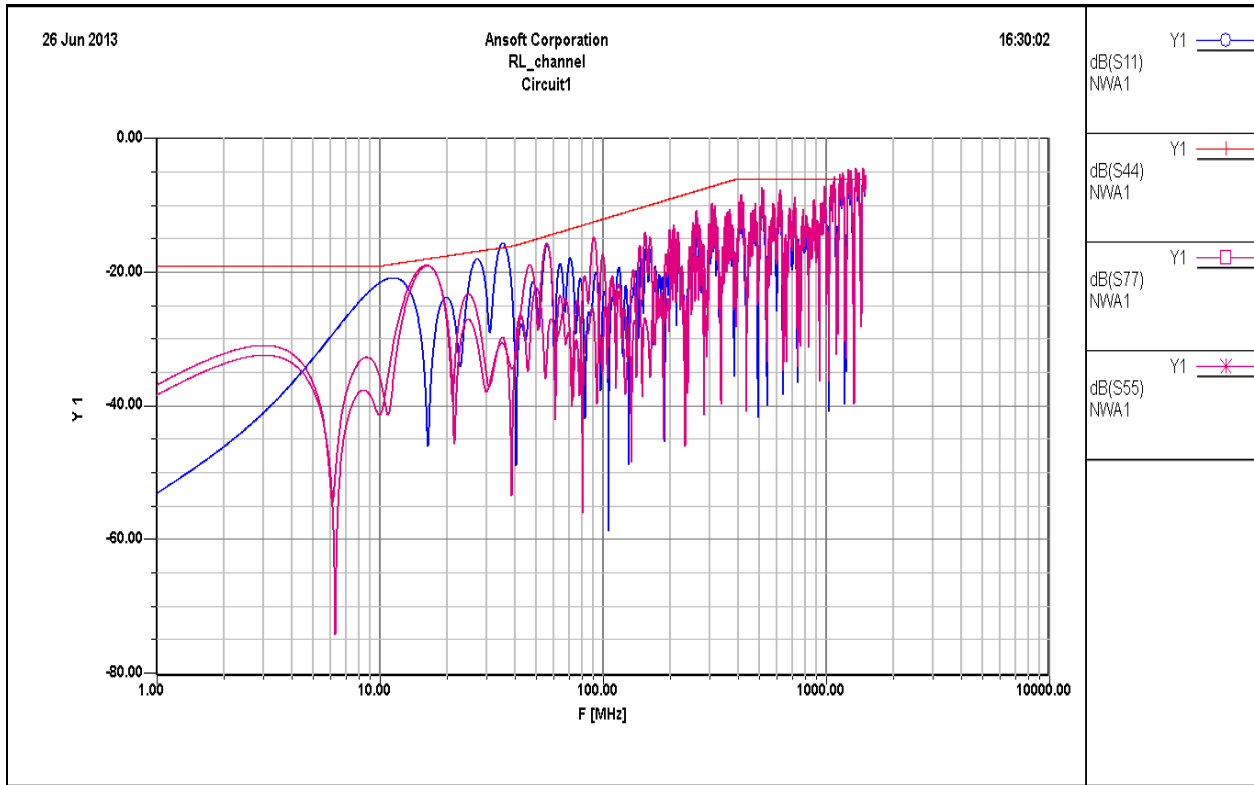


Figure 6 Link segment return loss result, 1-2-9-2-1 channel

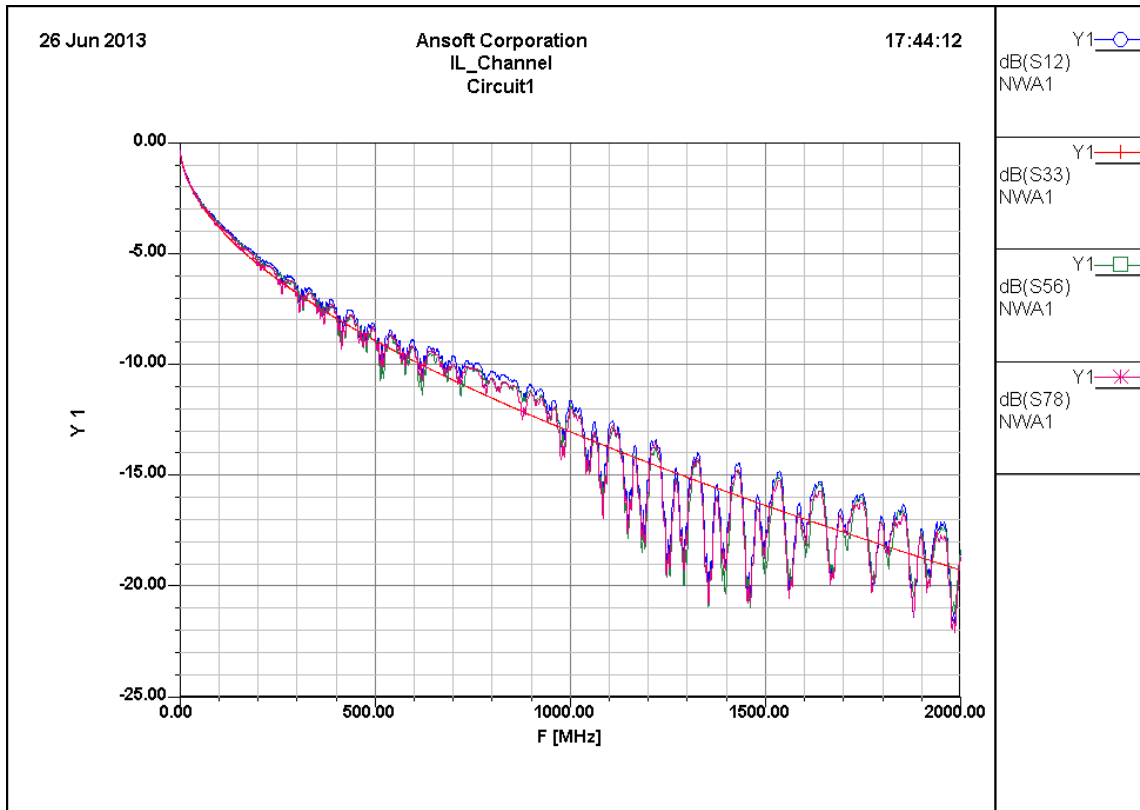


Figure 7 15m link segment insertion loss

Well how about that. This points out (in my estimation) a failing of the Category 6A specification that did not include insertion loss deviation in the calculation of the channel insertion loss. Also, for a 15m channel, the return loss is going to play a larger part in the overall insertion loss profile than for a 100m channel. This would require some modeling and curve fitting, as neither the Category 6 nor Category 8 ILD estimates are accurate for this channel. Category 8 ILD =  $-0.0324 \cdot \sqrt{f}$

Table 6 - Channel insertion loss

	Frequency (MHz)	Insertion loss (dB)
<b>Category 3</b>	$1 \leq f \leq 16$	$1.02(2.32\sqrt{f} + 0.238f) + 4 \cdot 0.1\sqrt{f}$
<b>Category 5e</b>	$1 \leq f \leq 100$	$1.02(1.967\sqrt{f} + 0.023f + \frac{0.05}{\sqrt{f}}) + 4 \cdot 0.04\sqrt{f}$
<b>Category 6</b>	$1 \leq f \leq 250$	$1.02(1.808\sqrt{f} + 0.017f + \frac{0.2}{\sqrt{f}}) + 4 \cdot 0.02\sqrt{f} + 0.0003 \cdot f^{1.5}$
<b>Category 6A</b>	$1 \leq f \leq 500$	$1.05(1.82\sqrt{f} + 0.0091f + \frac{0.25}{\sqrt{f}}) + 4 \cdot 0.02\sqrt{f}$