

# 10GBASE-R Test Patterns

John Ewen

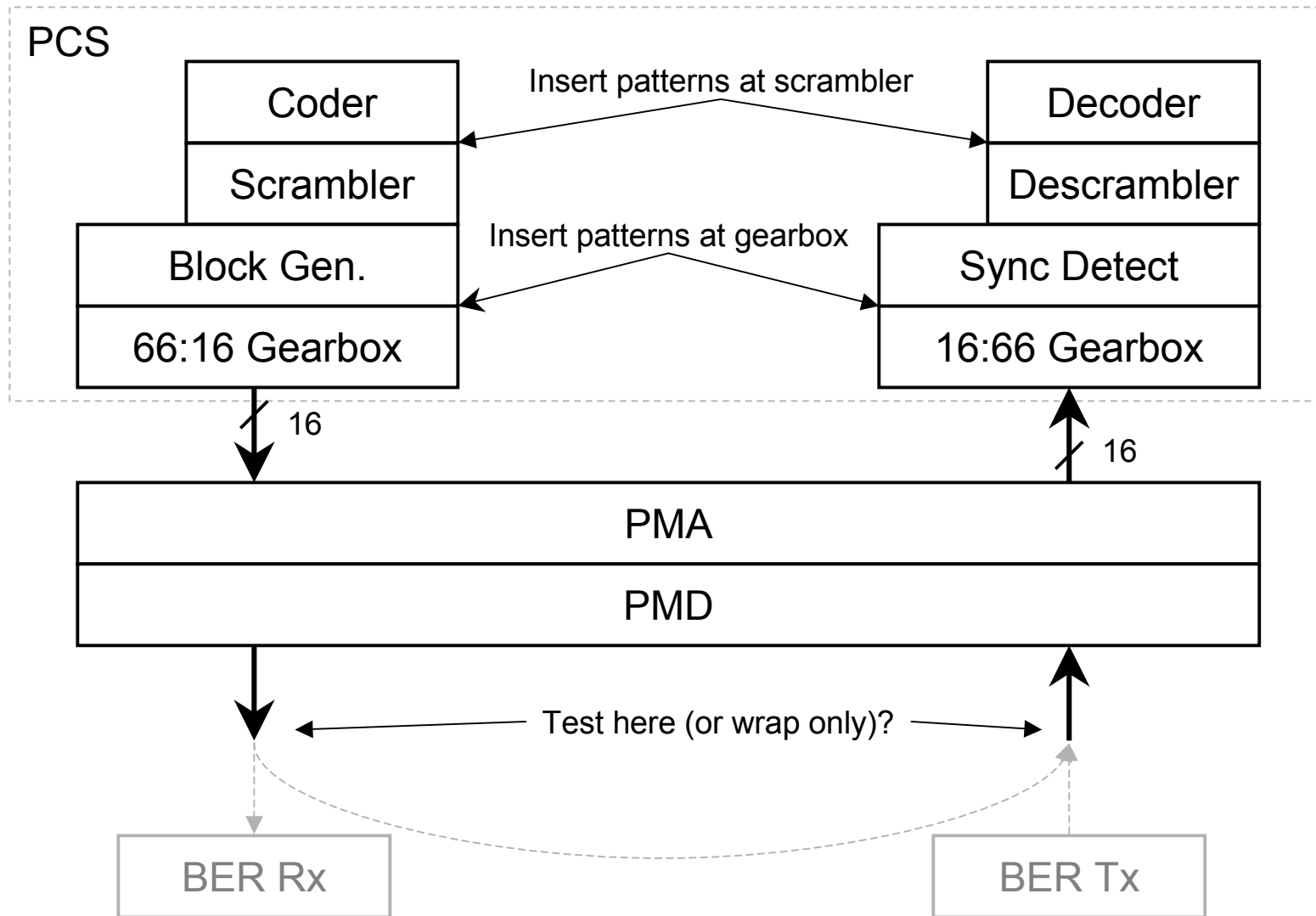
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# Test Pattern

- Want to evaluate “pathological” events that occur on average once per day
- At 10Gb/s “once per day” is equivalent to a probability of  $1.1 \times 10^{-15} \sim 1/2^{50}$ 
  - Equivalent to  $7.9\sigma$  for a Gaussian distribution
- $2^{31} - 1$  PRBS repeats  $\sim 200\text{ms}$ 
  - Sufficient to meet worst case criteria of once per day?
- $2^{58} - 1$  PRBS repeats in  $\sim 1$  year
  - Too long for practical testing

# Test Pattern Function

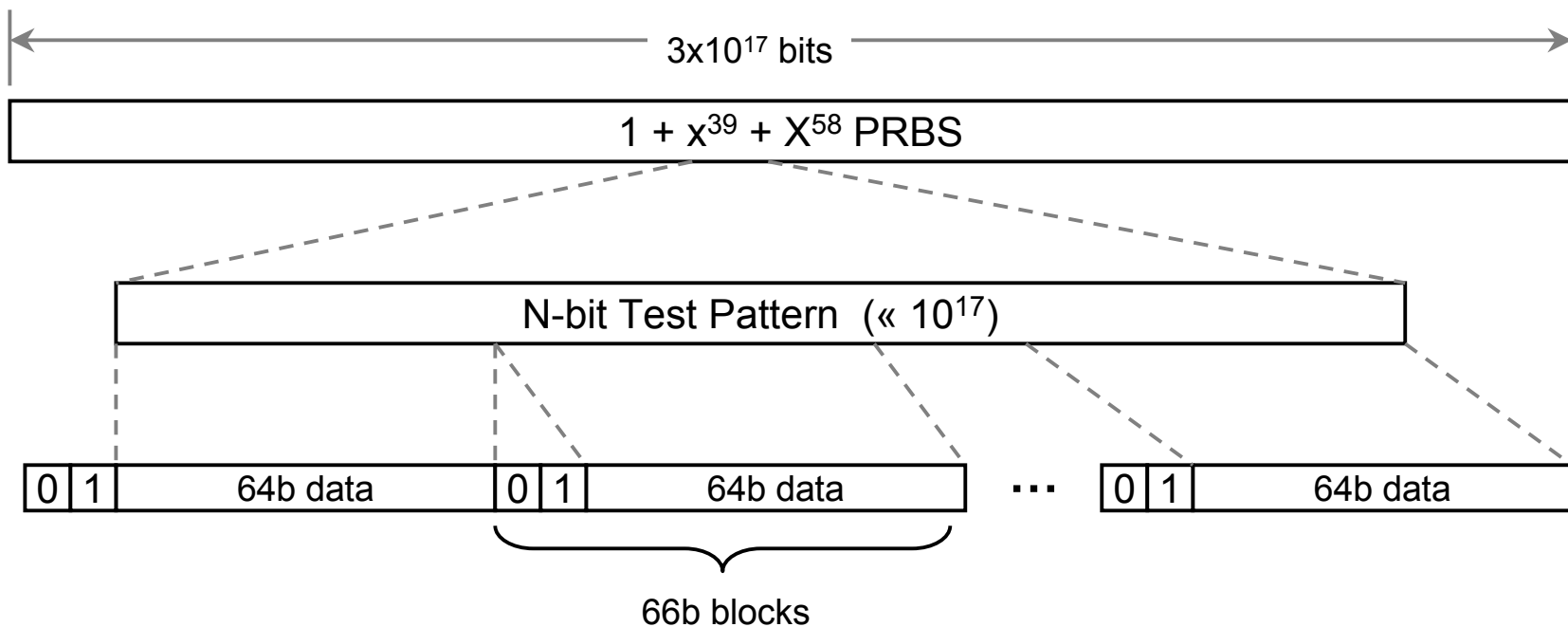


# Proposed Test Sequence

- Use existing  $1 + x^{39} + x^{58}$  scrambler
  - Seed register with defined value
  - Run for N bits (propose  $N = 2^{16}$ )
    - Allow non-zero scrambler data inputs for additional flexibility
  - Reset scrambler & repeat
    - Can use scrambler data input to reset its state (pseudo-seed)
    - Seed can be set via management registers
- Seed chosen to stress:
  - Maximum run-length
  - Minimum transition density
  - Maximum baseline wander
- N arbitrary, but ...
  - Choose power of 2 for easy implementation
  - Choose  $N <$  memory depth of typical BERT
- Periodically resetting the scrambler implies the pattern is no longer “random”

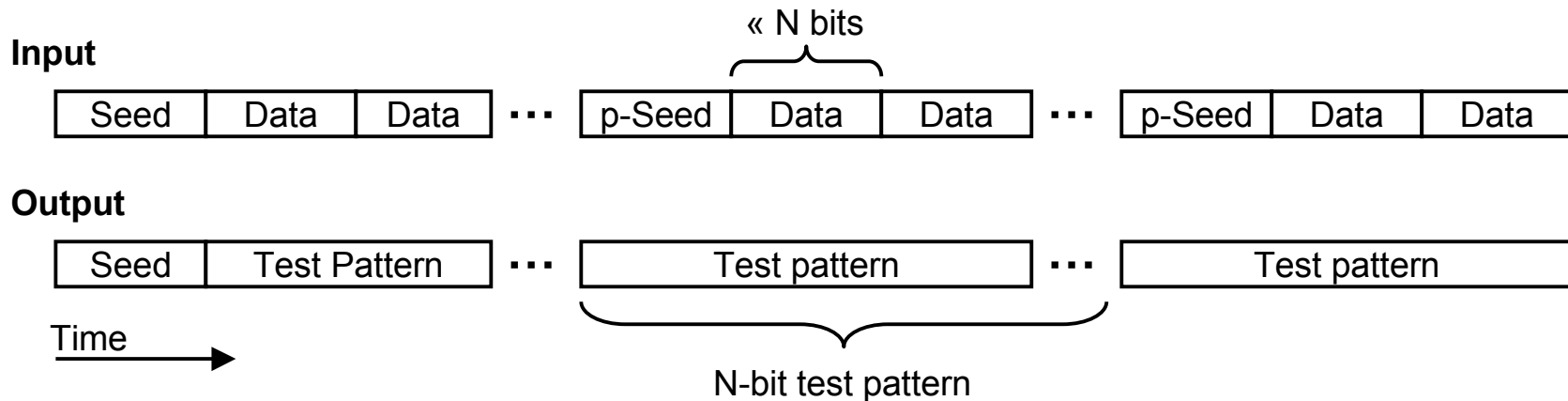
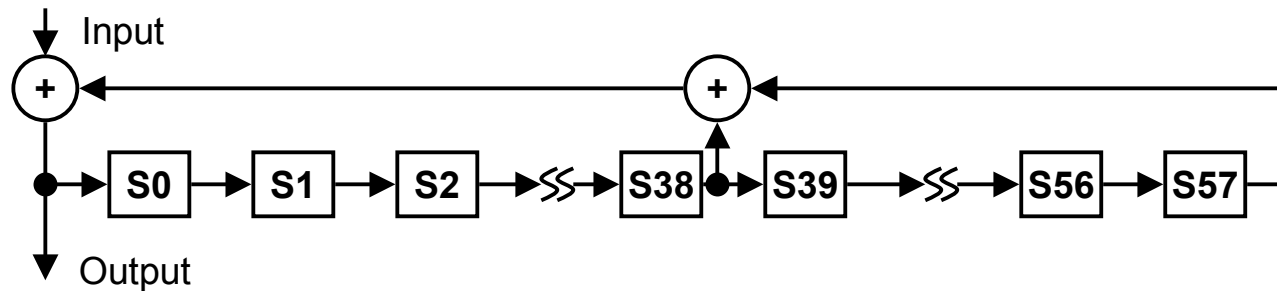
# Test Pattern Structure

- Select a subset of the  $2^{58}-1$  PRBS using appropriate seed
- Map the test pattern into the payload of the 66-bit blocks
- Repeat the test pattern



# Test Pattern Generation

- Seed the scrambler
- Apply, short, repetitive data pattern (e.g. all zero's)
- Apply pseudo-seed after N bits to transition to pattern beginning
- Repeat



# Example

- Choose  $1 + x^6 + x^7$  PRBS,
  - N= 16-bits
  - Pattern = 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 (longest run-length)
- Initial Seed = 1 0 1 0 1 0 0
- To force scrambler to repeat the 16-bit pattern:
  - “Data” =  $\underbrace{0\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 1}_{7\text{bits reset the scrambler}}\ \underbrace{0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0}_{\text{All zeros otherwise}}$
- $\therefore$  Seed= 1010100, Pseudo-seed= 0111001
- For  $M^{\text{th}}$ -order scrambler, need M-bits to reset the scrambler

# Error Detection

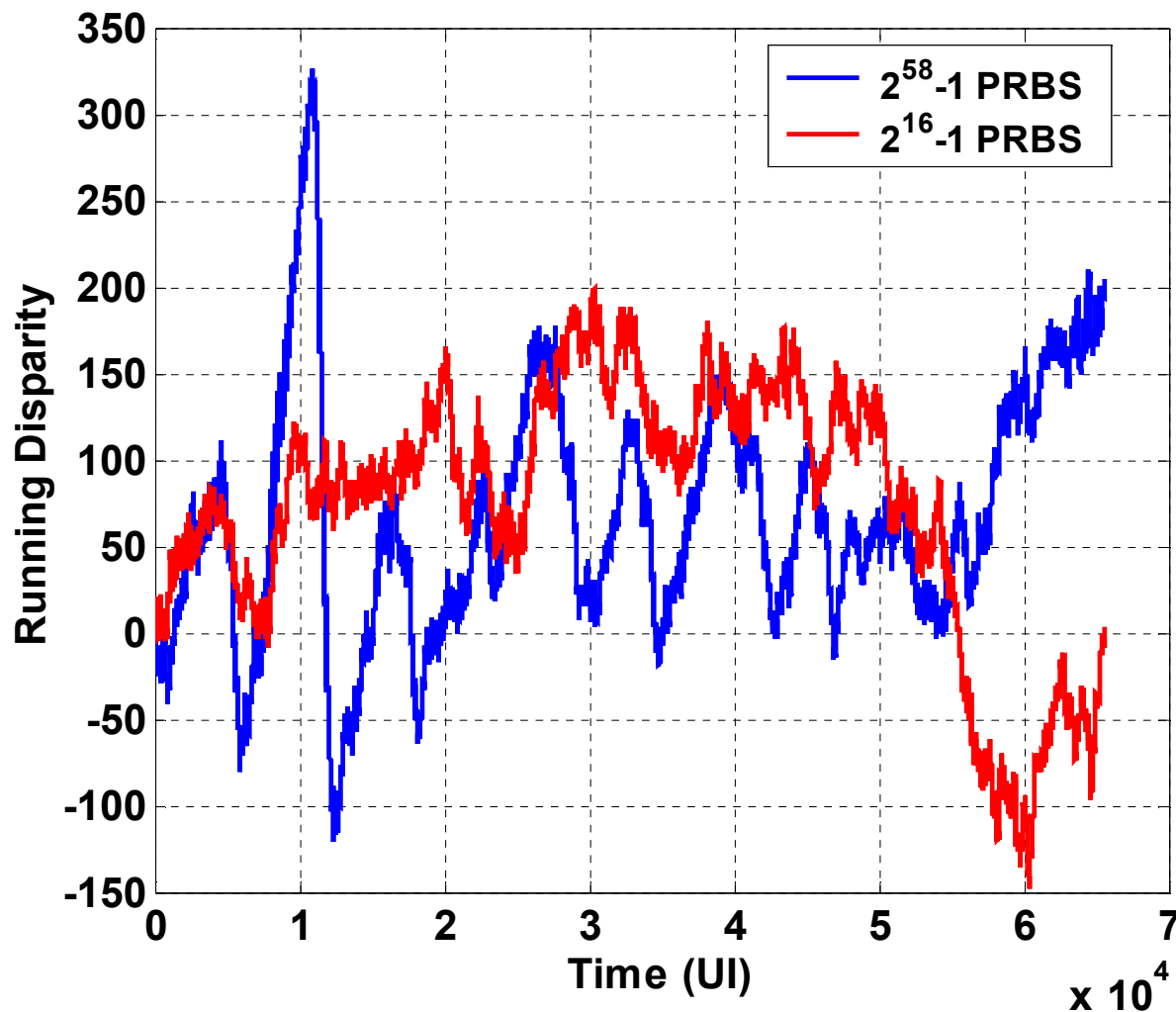
- Only using a subset of the full  $2^{58}-1$  sequence
- Self-synchronous descrambler will generate “errors” at pattern boundary
  - “Errors” are deterministic due to pattern mismatch
    - The “error” pattern at the descrambler equals the “data” pattern used to reset the scrambler to generate the test pattern
  - Can be taken into account to compute real error rate
  - Increases somewhat the complexity at the error detector



# Pattern Characteristics

- Compare proposed pattern with a  $2^{16} - 1$  PRBS
  - PRBS choice is arbitrary
  - Want “random” pattern of  $\sim 2^{16}$  length for comparison
  - $1 + x + x^3 + x^{12} + x^{16}$  is convenient choice
- Evaluate
  - Running disparity
  - Transition density
  - Autocorrelation
  - Power spectral density
  - Baseline wander

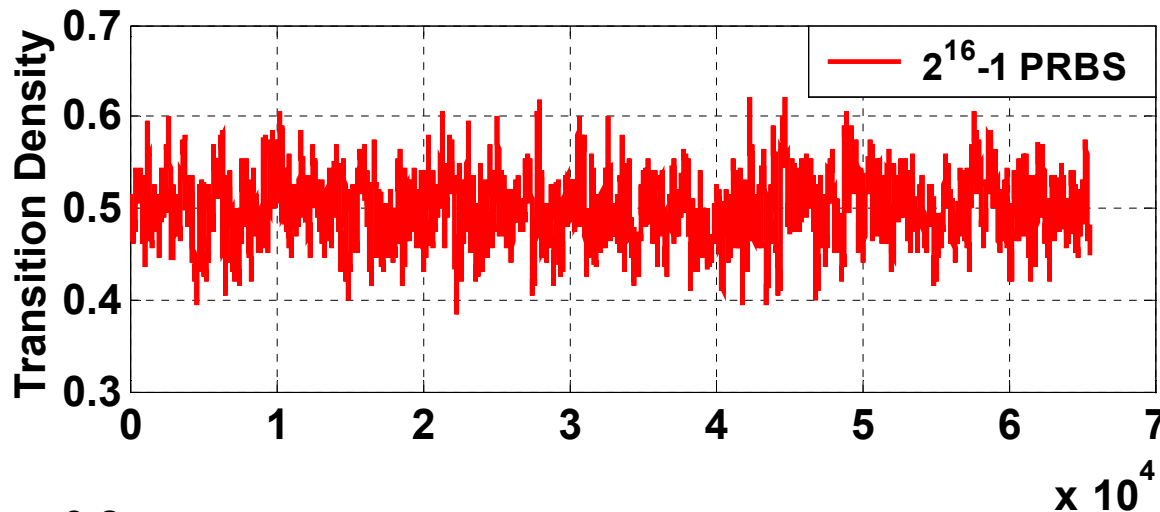
# Running Disparity



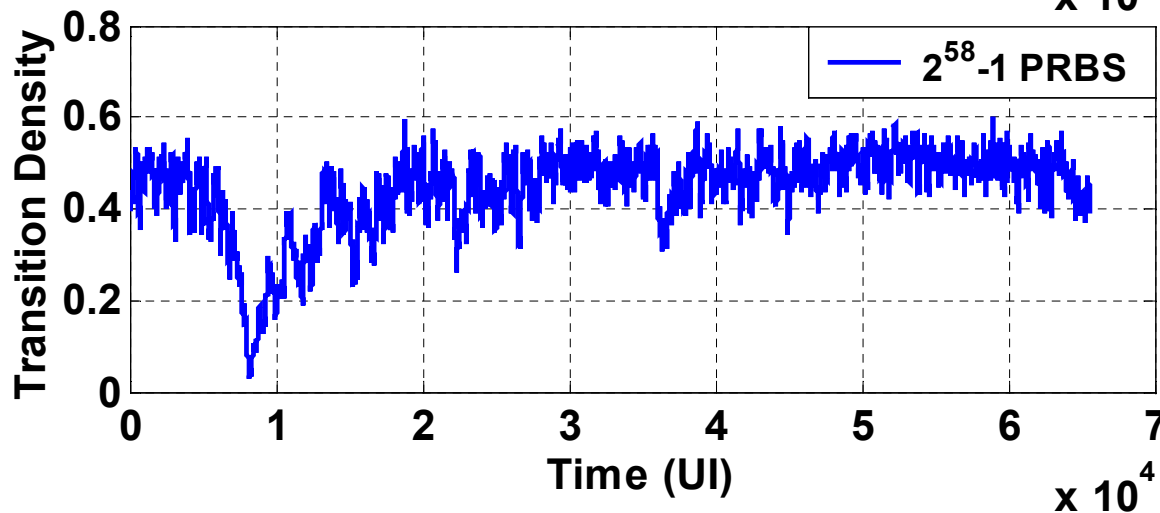
## Nomenclature

- “2<sup>16</sup>-1 PRBS”:
  - 2<sup>16</sup> bits long (one cycle + 1 bit)
  - $1 + x + x^3 + x^{12} + x^{16}$
- “2<sup>58</sup>-1 PRBS”:
  - 2<sup>16</sup> bits long (≪ one cycle)
  - $1 + x^{39} + x^{58}$
  - Seed chosen for max run-length ~8kb from pattern beginning

# Transition Density

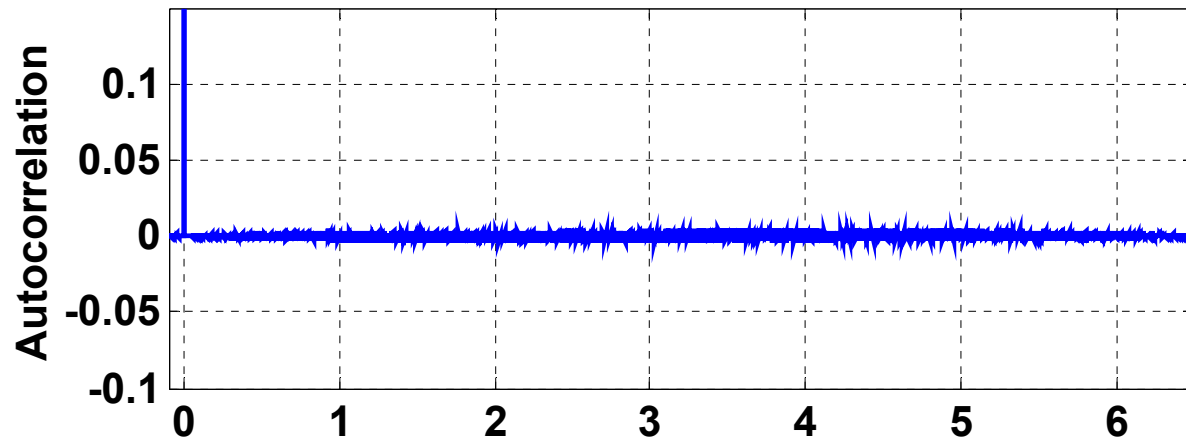


- Transition density averaged over 200 UI
- $2^{16}-1$ 
  - 16 UI max run-length
  - 50% average density
  - 38% minimum density
- $2^{58}-1$ 
  - 58 UI max run-length
  - 44% average density
  - 3% minimum density



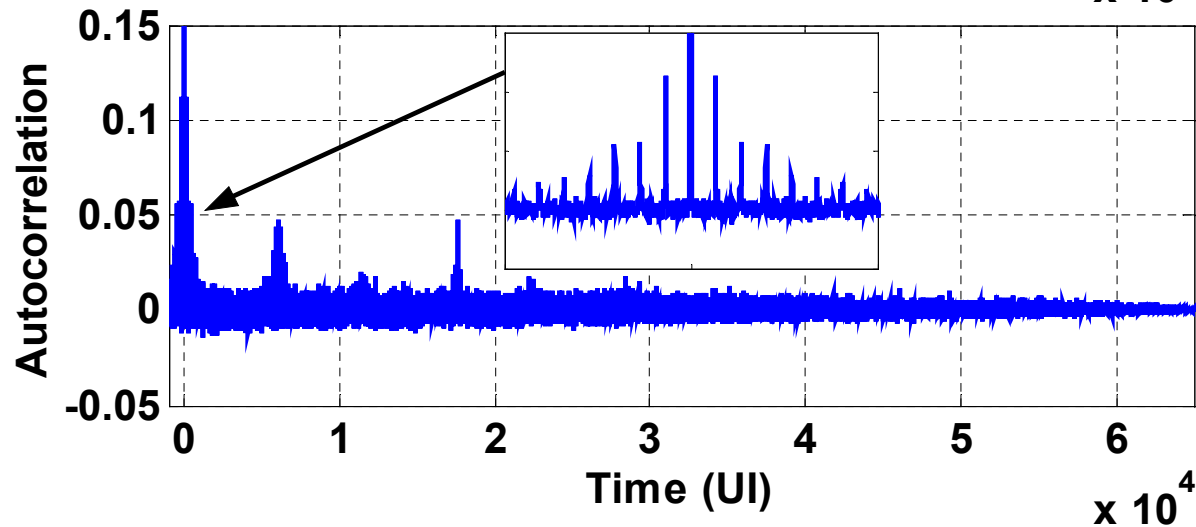
# Autocorrelation

$2^{16} - 1$  PRBS

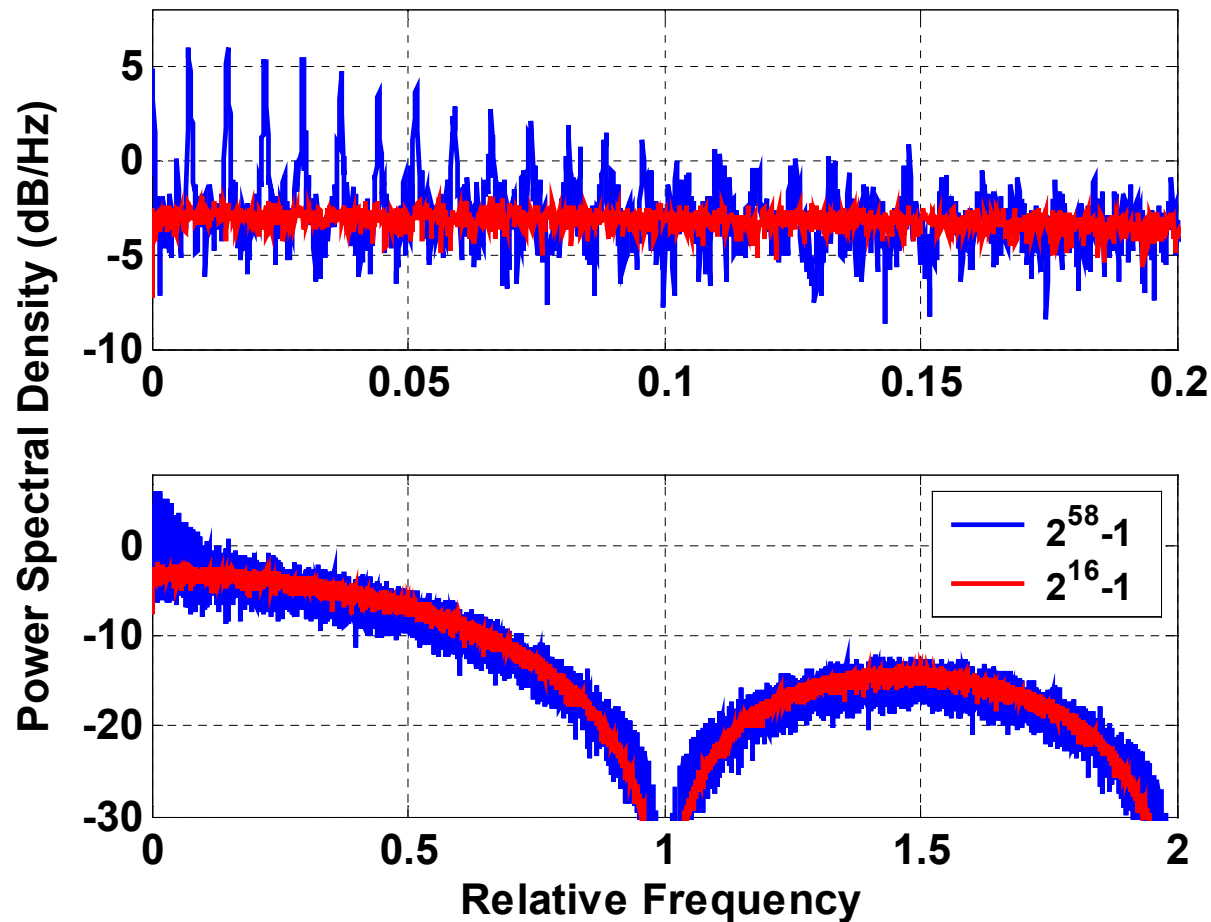


- Random data = delta function
- Full PRBS closely approximates random data
- Partial PRBS more correlated than random data

$2^{58} - 1$  PRBS  $\times 10^4$



# Power Spectral Density

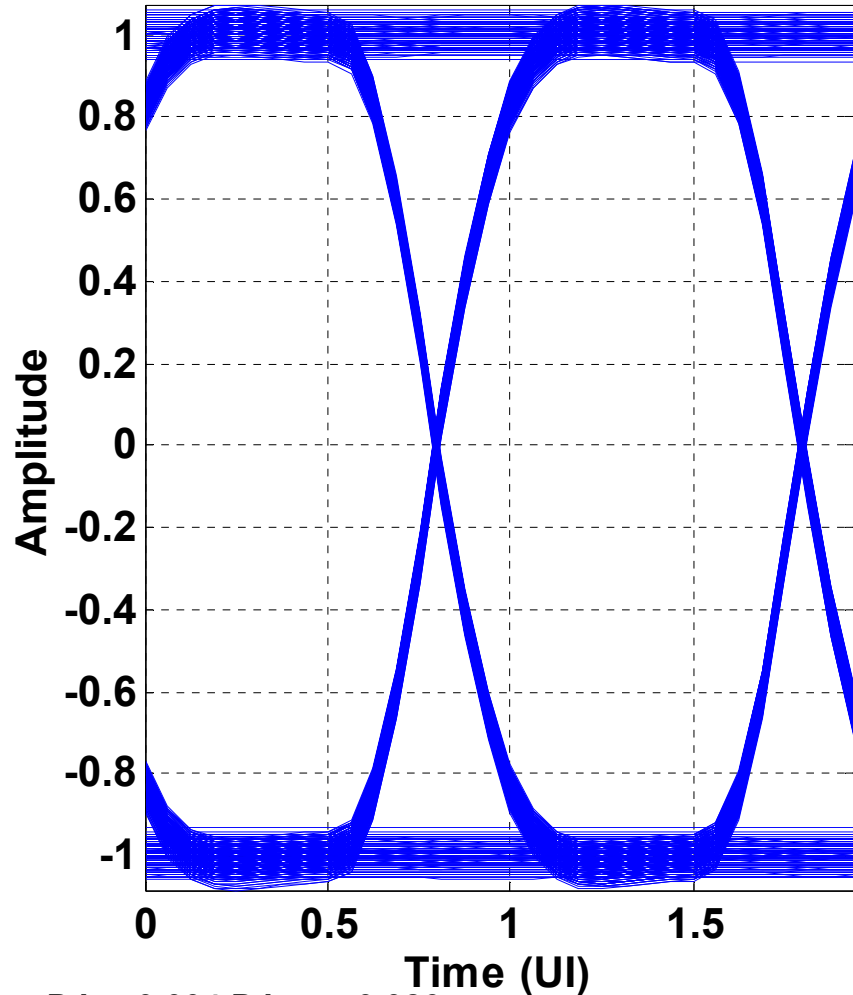


- Increased low frequency content in partial PRBS pattern
- Tones due to correlation in sequence

# Baseline Wander

$2^{16}-1$  PRBS

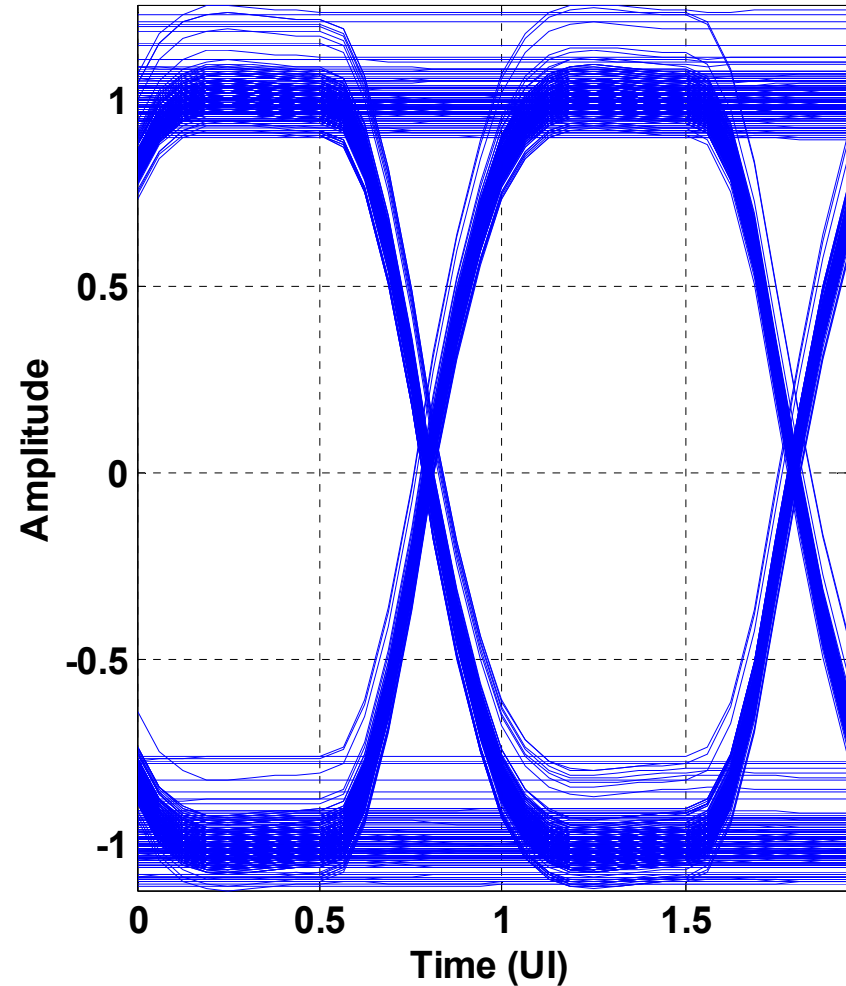
$2^{58}-1$  PRBS



$DJ_{\sigma} = 0.004, DJ_{pp} = 0.026$

Total ISI = -0.33 dB, Penalty = -0.03 dB,  $BLW_{\sigma} = 0.02442$

IEEE 802.3ae  
3/12/2001



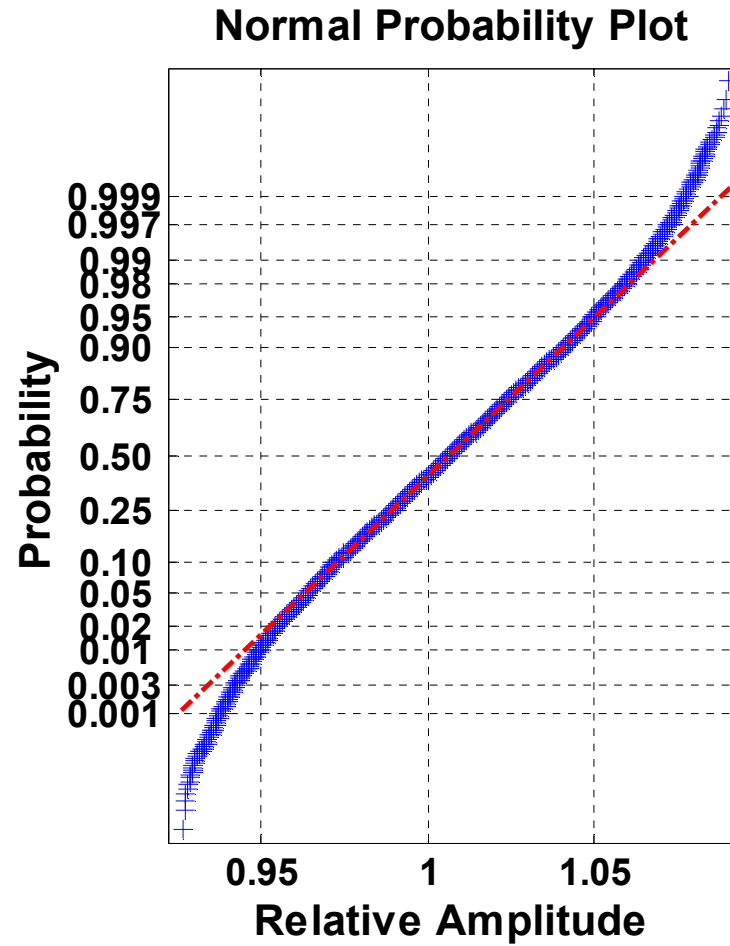
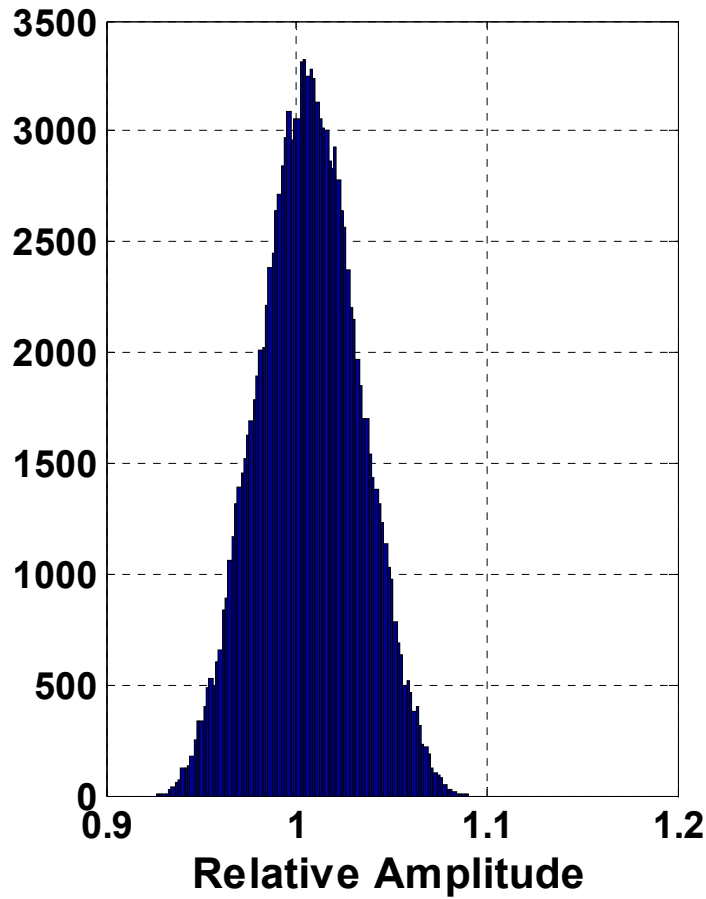
$DJ_{\sigma} = 0.007, DJ_{pp} = 0.089, \text{Min. PW} = 0.911$

Total ISI = -0.88 dB, Penalty = -0.62 dB,  $BLW_{\sigma} = 0.04551$

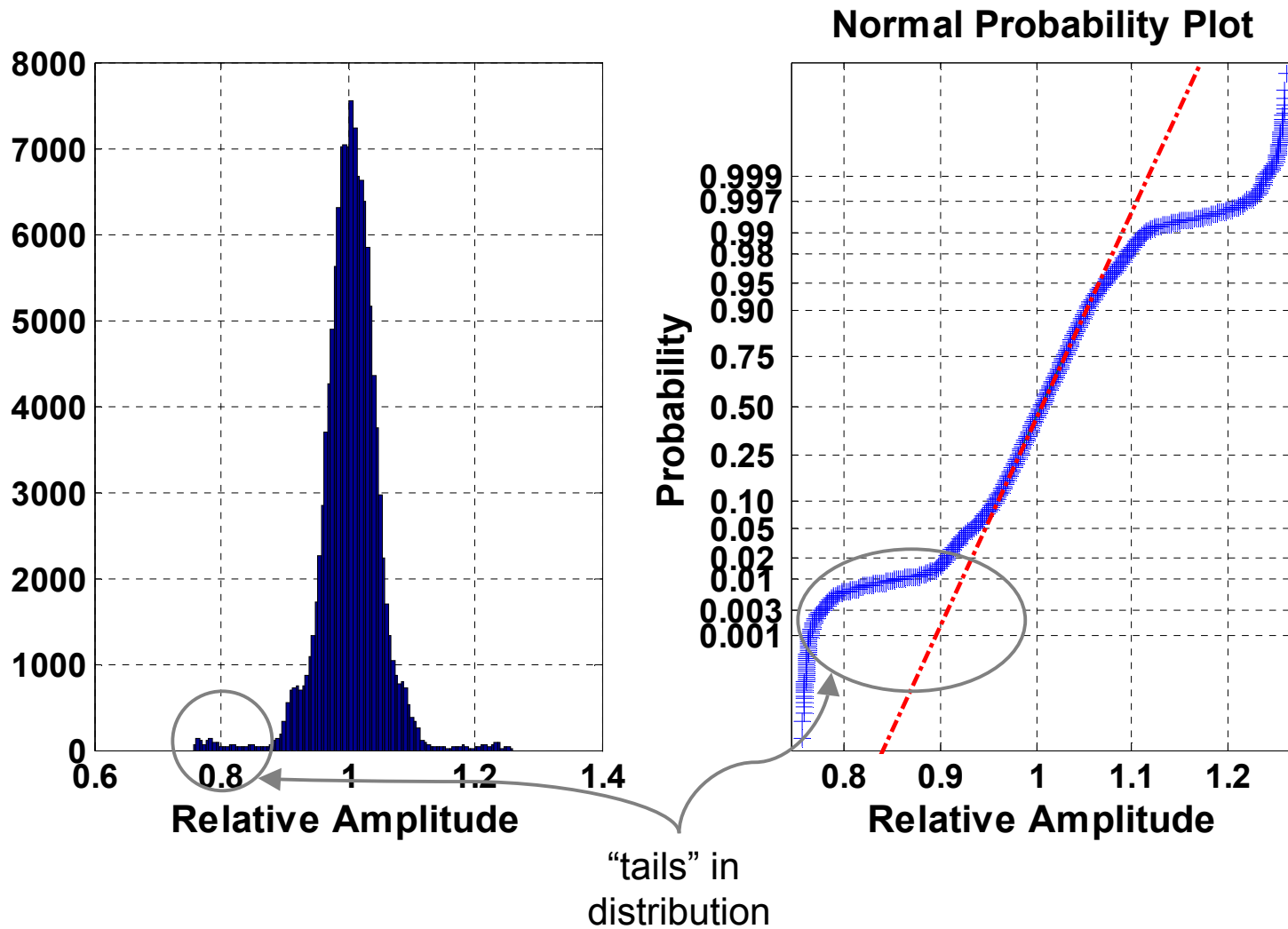
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# |Amplitude| Histogram ( $2^{16}-1$ PRBS)

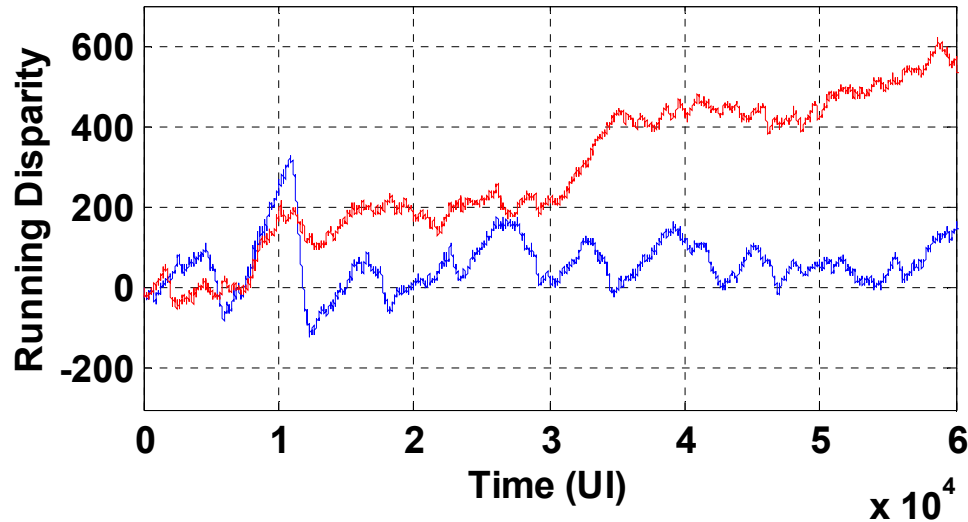


# |Amplitude| Histogram ( $2^{58}-1$ PRBS)

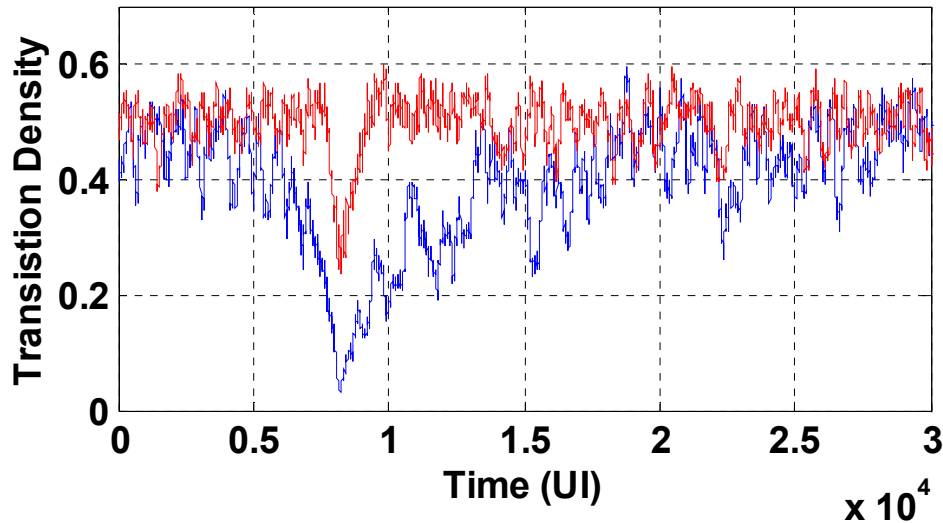




# Alternate $2^{58}-1$ PRBS Segments



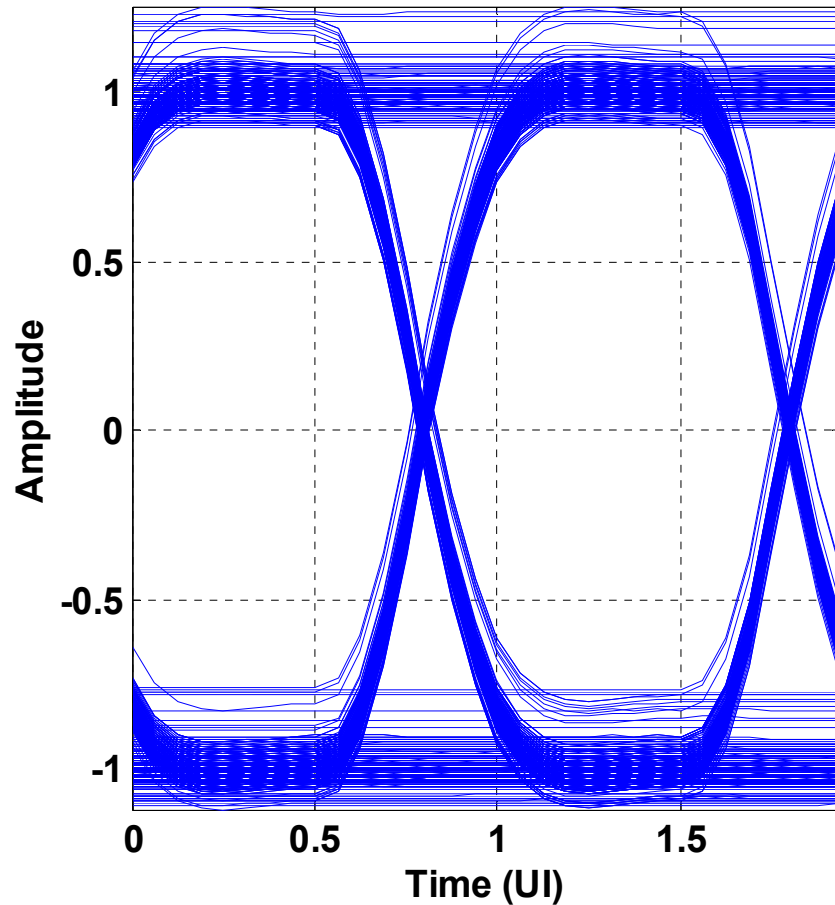
- “ $2^{58}-1$  PRBS”:
  - $2^{16}$  bits long (≪ one cycle)
  - $1 + x^{39} + x^{58}$
  - Seed chosen for run-length of 58 ~8kb from pattern start



- “ $2^{58}-1$  Alternate”
  - $2^{16}$  bits long (≪ one cycle)
  - $1 + x^{39} + x^{58}$
  - Seed chosen for run-length of 50 ~8kb from pattern start

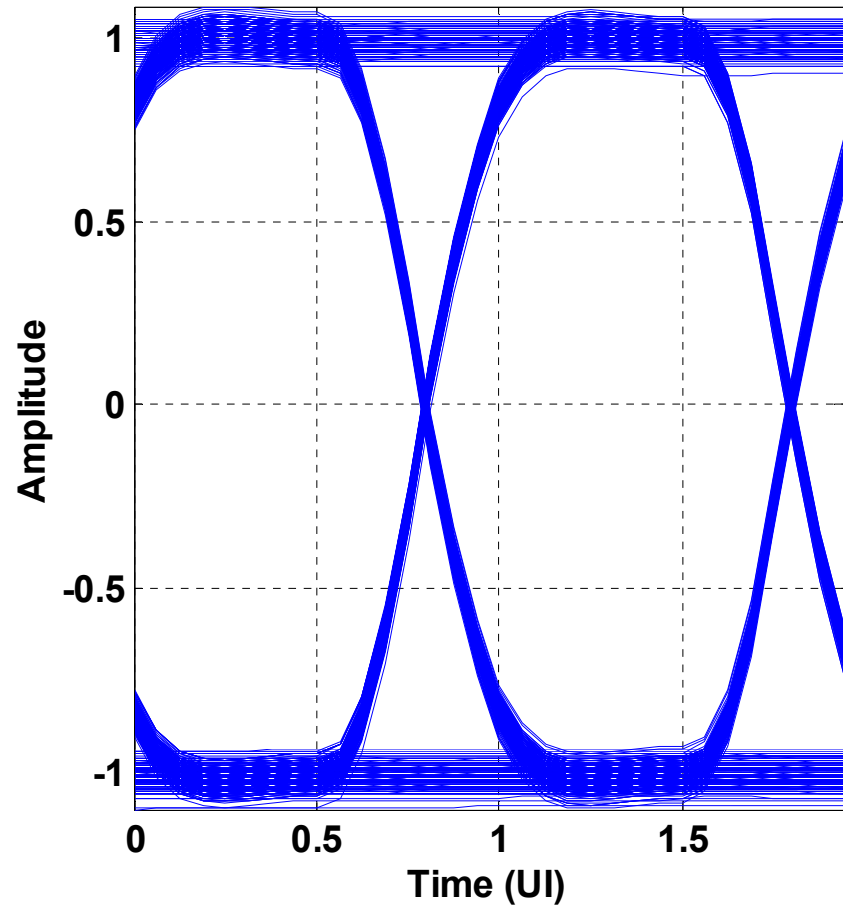
# Baseline Wander

$2^{58}-1$  PRBS



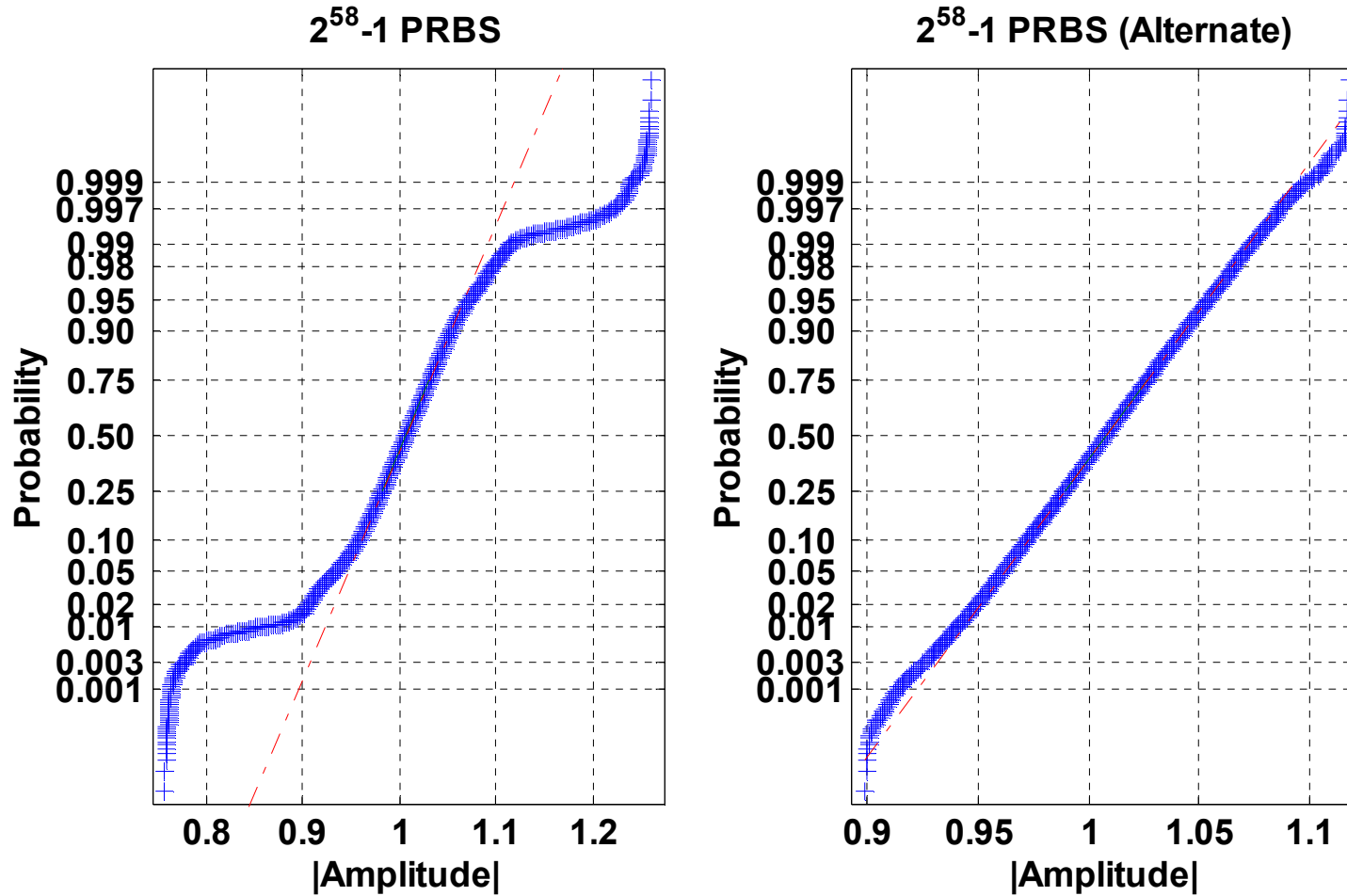
$DJ_{\sigma} = 0.007, DJ_{pp} = 0.089, \text{Min. PW} = 0.911$   
Total ISI = -0.88 dB, Penalty = -0.62 dB  
 $BLW_{\sigma} = 0.0455, BLW_{pp} = 0.365$

$2^{58}-1$  PRBS (Alternate)

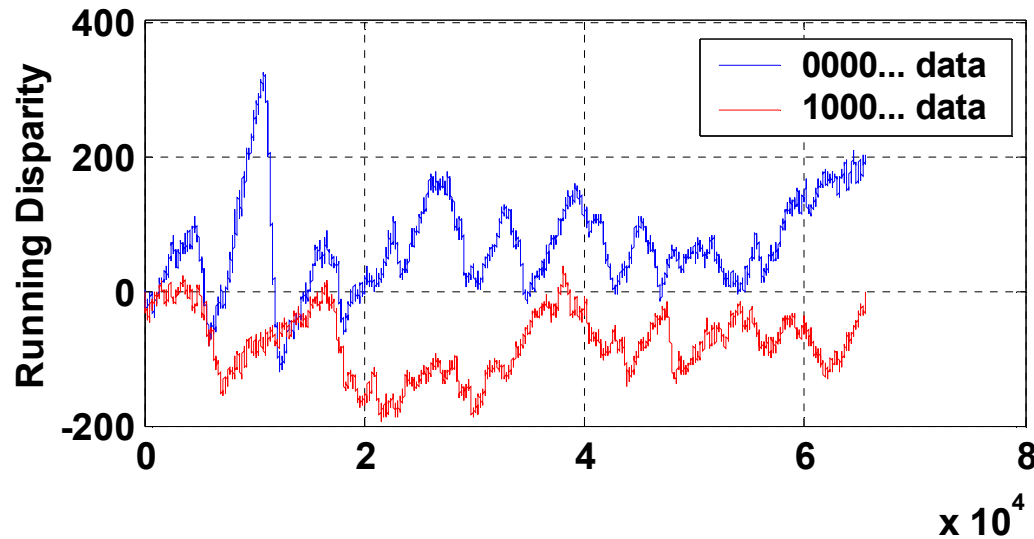


$DJ_{\sigma} = 0.005, DJ_{pp} = 0.036, \text{Min. PW} = 0.964$   
Total ISI = -0.39 dB, Penalty = -0.05 dB  
 $BLW_{\sigma} = 0.0255, BLW_{pp} = 0.17$

# Baseline Wander

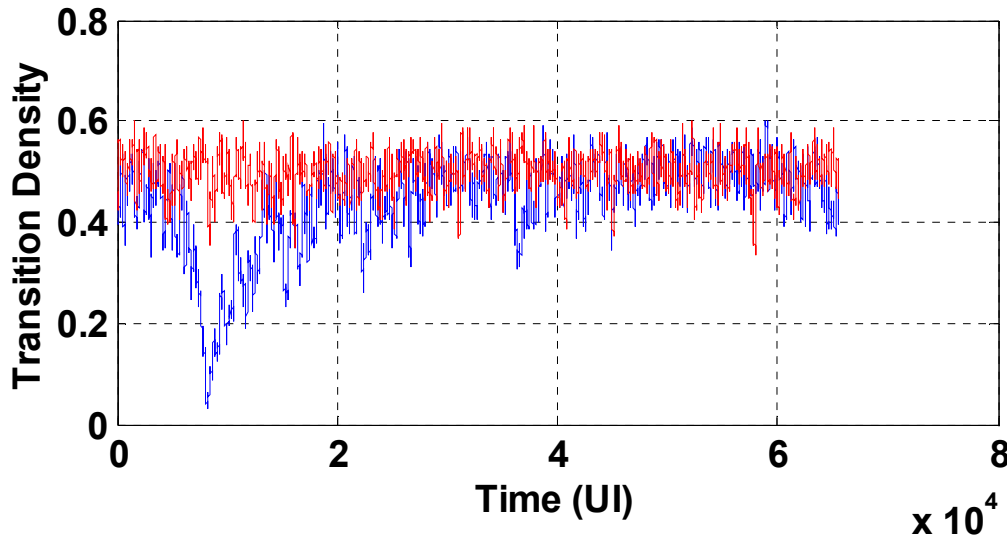


# Alternate “Data” Inputs



- “0000... data”
  - Seed chosen for max run-length  $\sim 8$ kb from pattern start
  - Data input to scrambler all zeros

- “1000... data”
  - Seed chosen for max run-length
  - Data input to scrambler = 1 + 63 zeros
  - 64-bit data pattern repeats



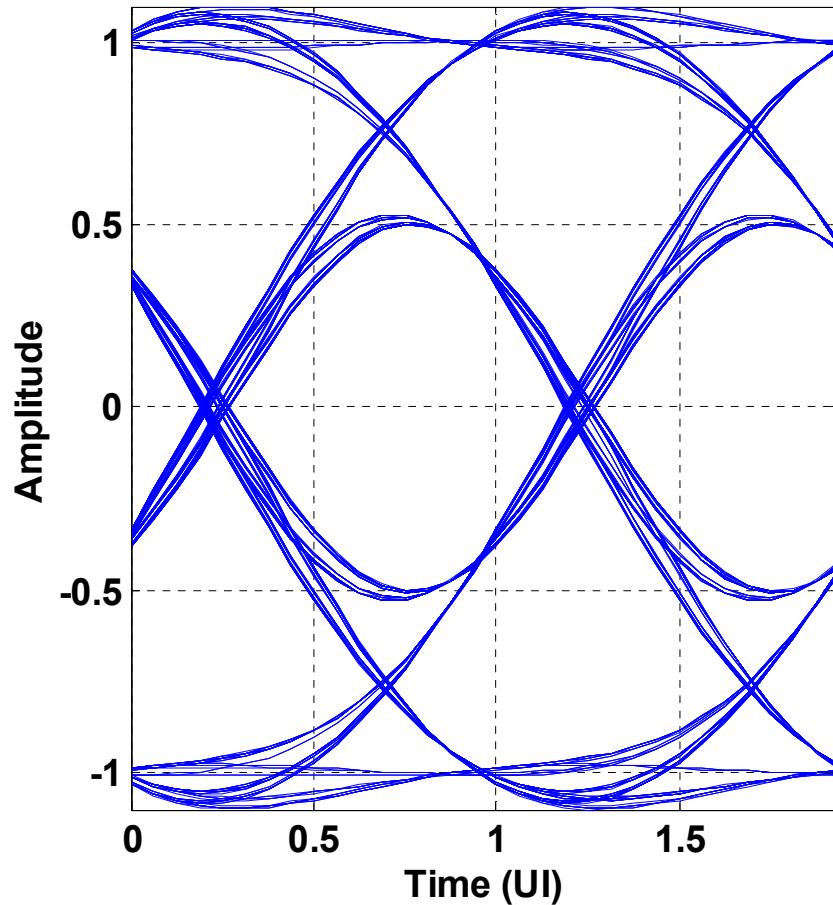
# Summary

- Use existing scrambler / descrambler to generate and check test patterns
- Wide variety of pattern characteristics available
  - Select long PRBS segments using short seed values
- Pattern can be set via management registers
  - New patterns can be defined in the future without modifying hardware
- Cost: increased complexity in the pattern checker

# Backup Material

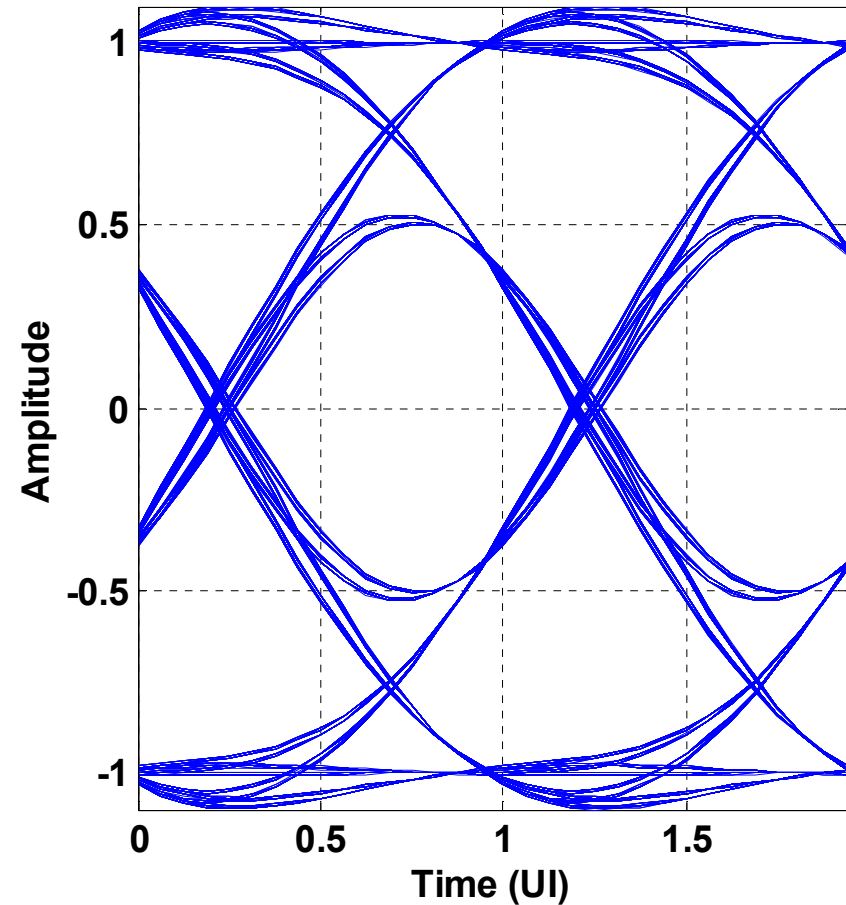
# Stressed Eye

K28.5 + Random 8B/10B Data



$DJ_{\sigma} = 0.030, DJ_{pp} = 0.084, \text{Min. PW} = 0.986$   
Total ISI = 3.01 dB, Penalty = -2.84 dB

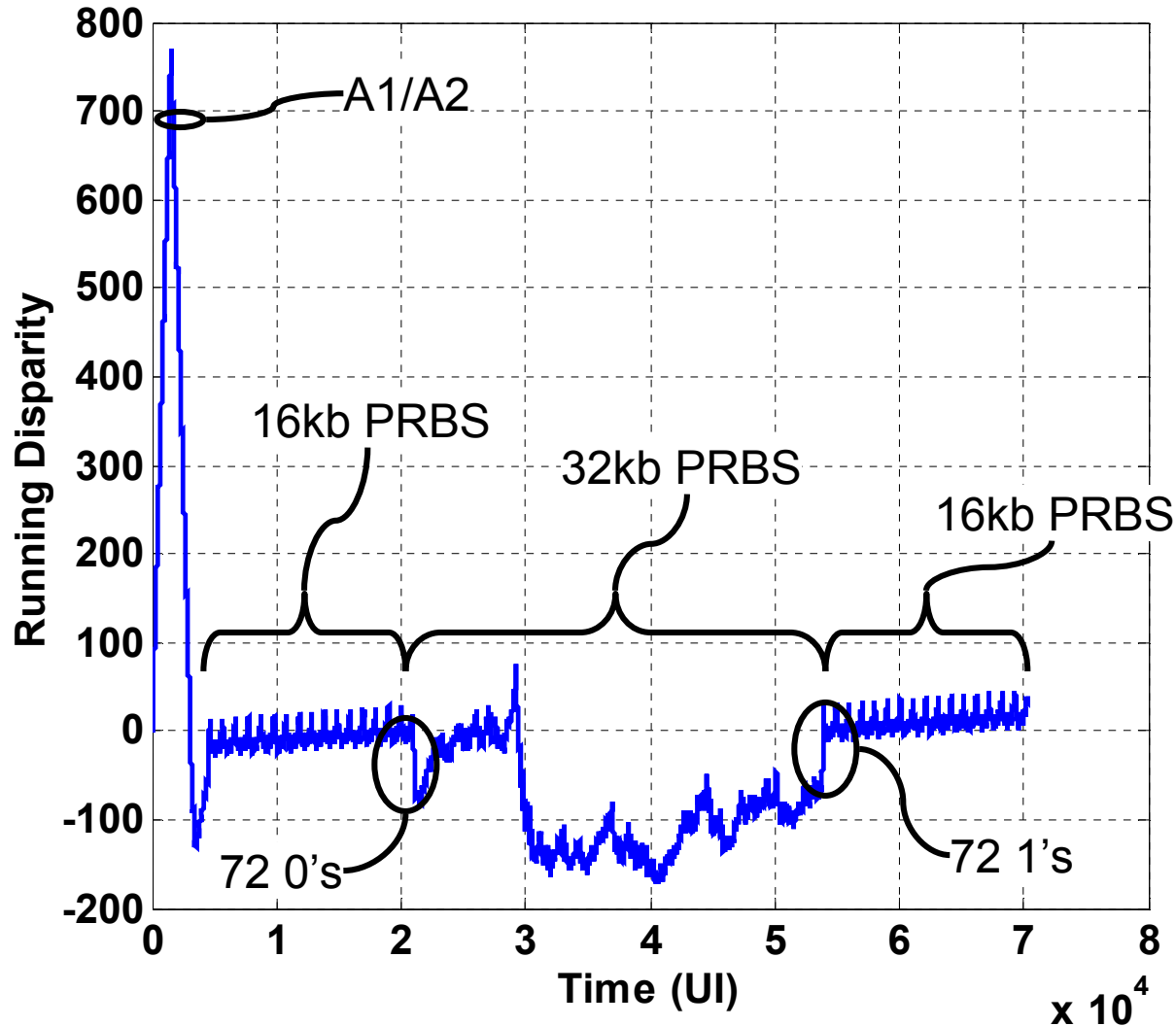
$2^{58}-1$  PRBS



$DJ_{\sigma} = 0.028, DJ_{pp} = 0.089, \text{Min. PW} = 0.981$   
Total ISI = -2.99 dB, Penalty = -2.76 dB

# OC-192 "CID" Pattern

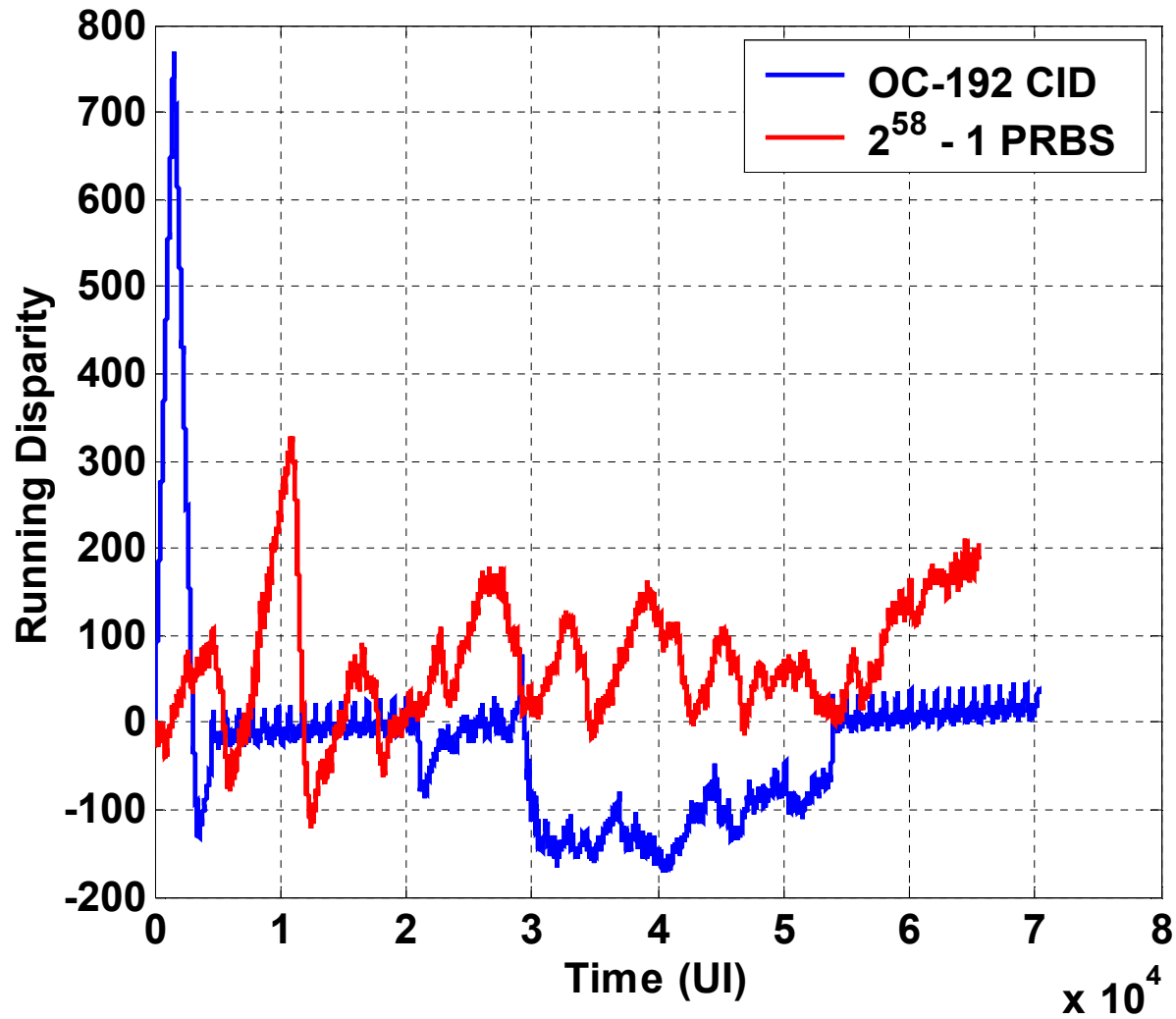
## OC-192 CID Pattern



- 192 bytes A1
- 192 bytes A2
- 64 bytes C1
- 128 bytes of "stuff" (return disparity to 0 with 50% transition density)
- 16kb PRBS ( $x^{10} + x^7 + 1$ )
- 72 zeros
- 32kb PRBS ( $x^{15} + x^{14} + 1$ )
- 72 ones
- 16kb PRBS ( $x^{10} + x^7 + 1$ )

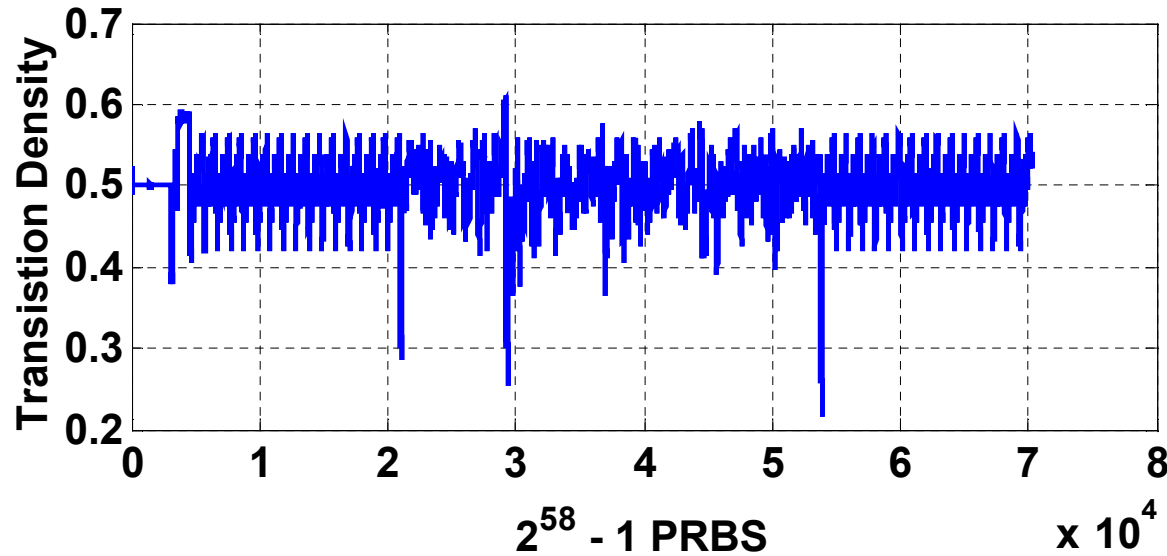


# Running Disparity

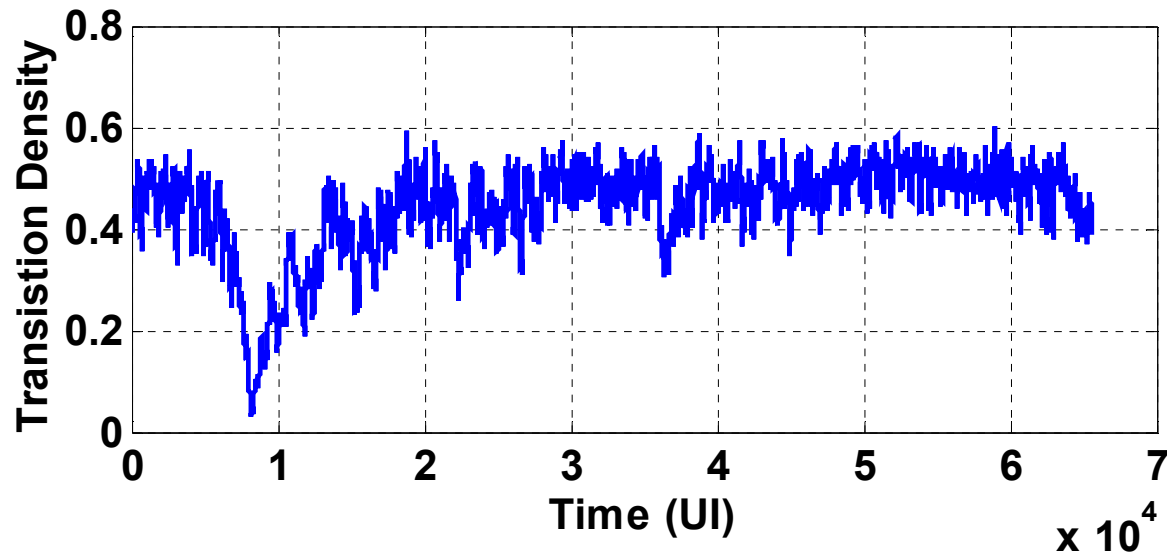


# Transition Density

## OC-192 CID Pattern

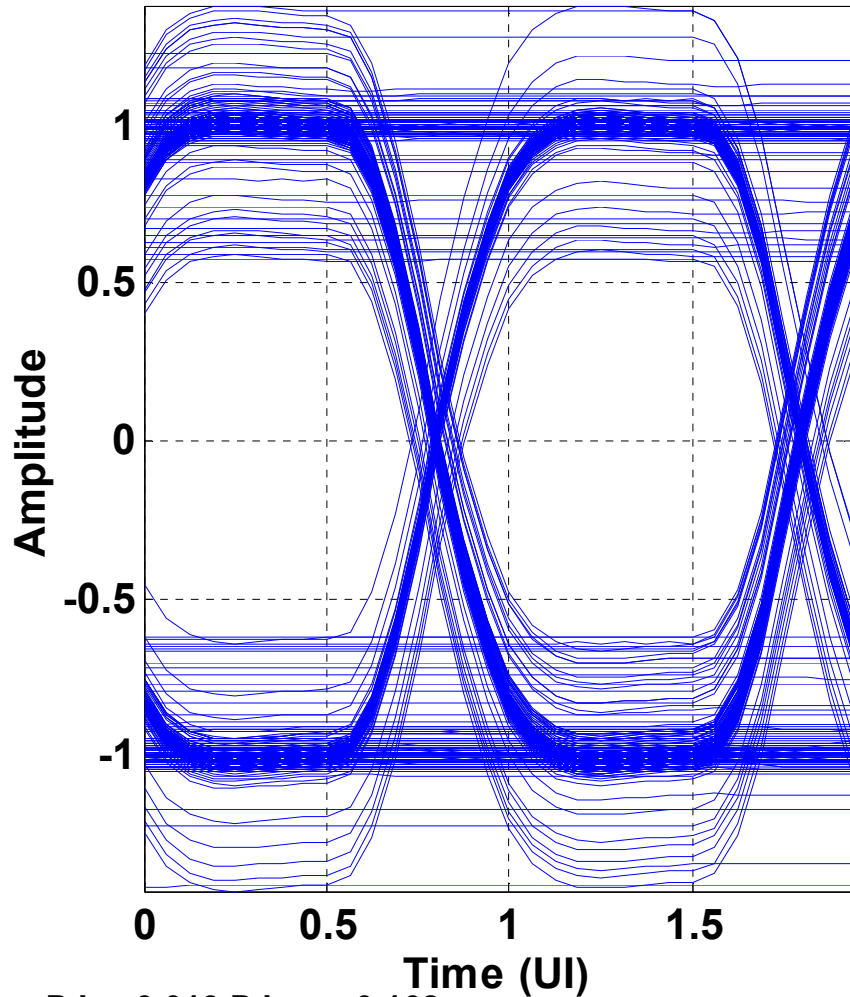


- Transition density averaged over 200 UI
- OC-192 CID
  - 72 UI max run-length
  - 50% average density
  - 21% minimum density
- $2^{58}-1$ 
  - 58 UI max run-length
  - 44% average density
  - 3% minimum density



# Baseline Wander

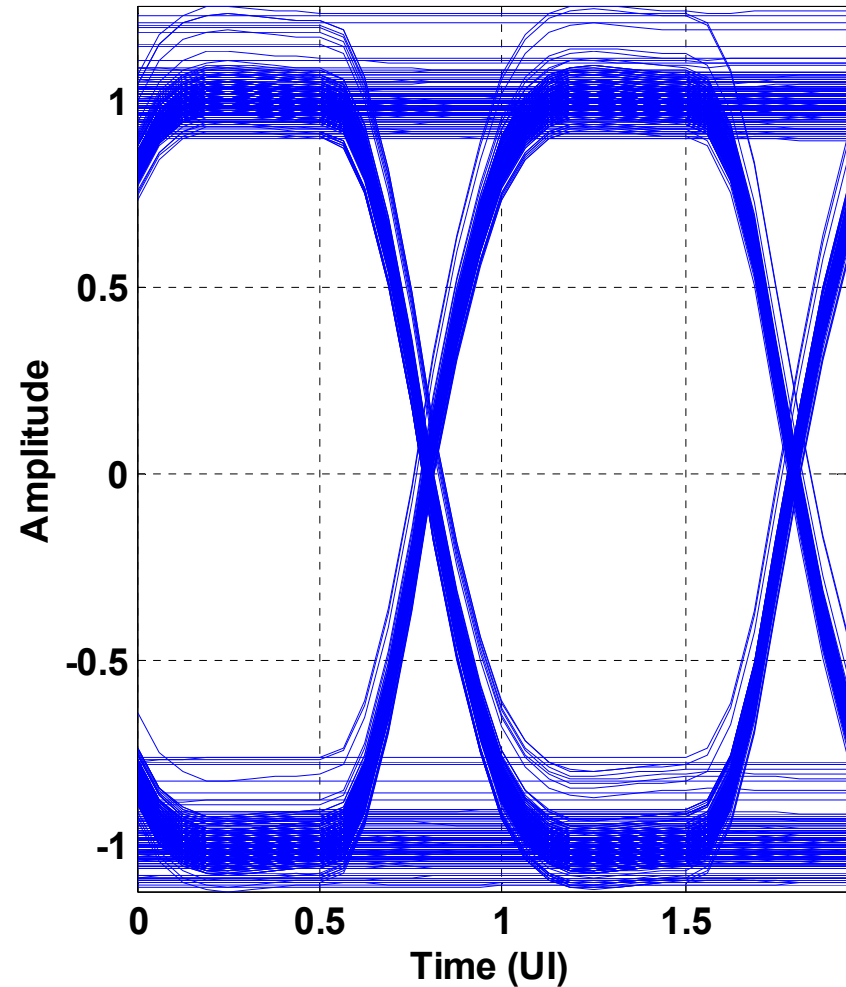
OC-192 CID Pattern



DJ $\sigma$  = 0.013, DJ-pp = 0.162  
Total ISI = -2.25 dB, Penalty = -1.76 dB, BLW $\sigma$  = 0.06953

IEEE 802.3ae  
3/12/2001

2<sup>58</sup>-1 PRBS



DJ $\sigma$  = 0.007, DJ-pp = 0.089, Min. PW = 0.911  
Total ISI = -0.88 dB, Penalty = -0.62 dB, BLW $\sigma$  = 0.04551

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# Baseline Wander (OC-192 CID)

