

IEEE P802.3az Proposed Wake Shrinkage Values

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IEEE P802.3az Task Force Wake Shrinkage Ad Hoc

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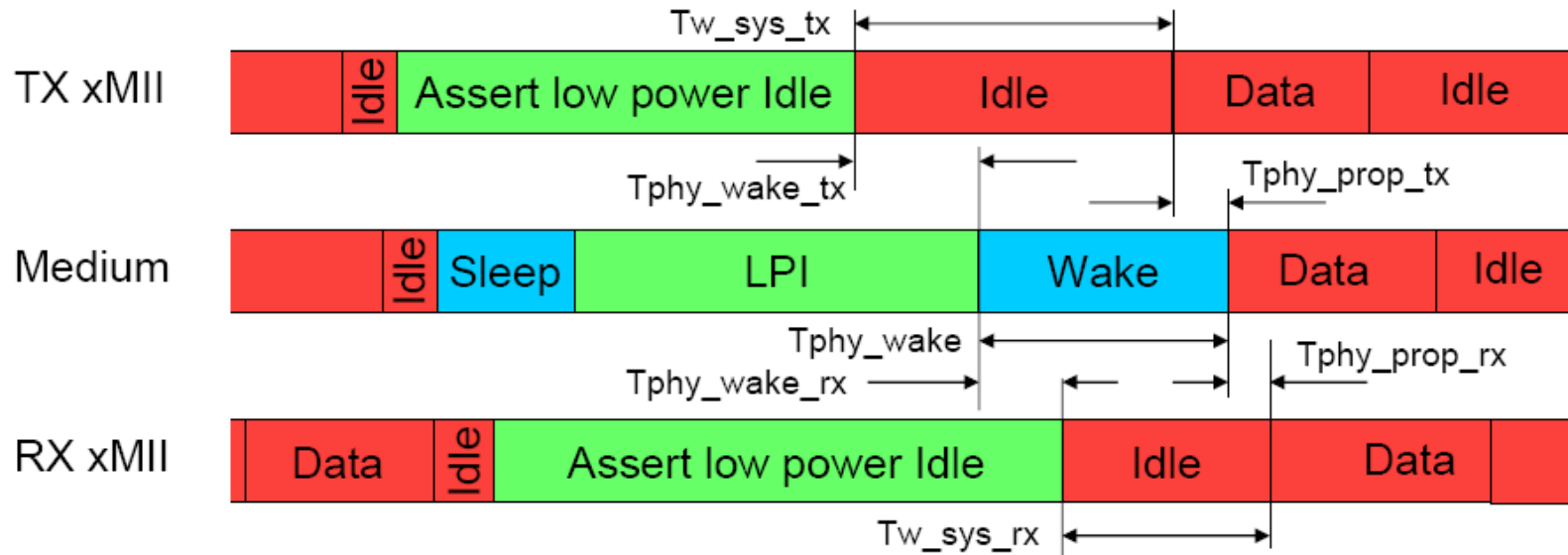
Overview

- Wake shrinkage values are proposed and a summary is presented.
- 100BASE-TX parameters are the same as presented in law_1_0109_V3_0.pdf.
- New 1000BASE-T calculations and parameters are presented.
- 10GBASE-T parameters for Wake during SLEEP are the same as presented in law_1_0109_V3_0.pdf.
- New 10GBASE-T calculations and parameters for Wake after SLEEP are presented.



Wake Time Parameters Review

(From law_1_0109_V3_0.pdf, slide 8)



$$T_{w_sys_tx}(\min) = T_{w_sys_rx}(\min) + T_{phy_shrink_tx}(\max) + T_{phy_shrink_rx}(\max)$$

$$T_{w_phy}(\min) = T_{phy_wake}(\min) + T_{phy_shrink_tx}$$

$T_{w_sys_res}(\min)$ is greater of $T_{w_sys_tx}(\min)$ and $T_{w_phy}(\min)$

$$T_{phy_shrink_tx}(\max) = (T_{phy_wake_tx}(\max) - T_{phy_prop_tx}(\min))$$

$$T_{phy_shrink_rx}(\max) = (T_{phy_wake_rx}(\max) - T_{phy_prop_rx}(\min))$$

Where:

- $T_{phy_wake_tx}$: xMII start of wake to MDI start of wake delay
- $T_{phy_prop_tx}$: xMII to MDI data propagation delay
- $T_{phy_wake_rx}$: MDI start of wake to xMII start of wake delay
- $T_{phy_prop_rx}$: MDI to xMII data propagation delay
- T_{phy_wake} : Minimum wake duration required by PHY



1000BASE-T Tphy_wake_* Definitions

- Tphy_wake_tx
 - The time from the LPI/IDLE transition on the GMII interface to the time that the PHY outputs a detectable wake signal on the MDI interface.
- Tphy_wake_rx
 - The time from when a detectable signal is received on the MDI interface to when the PHY sends IDLE on the GMII interface.



1000BASE-T T_{phy_wake_rx}

- Worst-case T_{phy_wake_rx} is given by (Slave wakes first):

$$T_{\text{phy_wake_rx}} = T_{\text{sa}} + T_{\text{mz}} + T_{\text{p}} + T_{\text{scr}} + T_{\text{p}} + T_{\text{rcvr}}$$

| | Symbol | Timing Parameter | Value (nsec) |
|---|-------------------|---|--------------|
| 1 | T _{sa} | Signal detect assertion time (max) | 500 |
| 2 | T _{mz} | lpi_wakemz_timer (max) | 5000 |
| 3 | T _p | Tx latency + Cable prop delay+ Rx latency (max) | 878 |
| 4 | T _{scr} | Scrambler acquisition time (max) | 3500 |
| 5 | T _p | Tx latency + Cable prop delay+ Rx latency (max) | 878 |
| 6 | T _{rcvr} | Receive status O.K. (max) | 2500 |
| | Total: | T_{phy_wake_rx} | 13256 |

Maximum values for 2 through 6 from healey_02_0508.pdf and grimwood_02_0708.pdf



Example 1000BASE-T Calculations

- T_{sa} is the maximum receiver signal assertion time = 0.5 us
- $T_{phy_wake_tx} = T_{phy_prop_tx} + lpi_waketx_timer(max) - T_{sa}$
- $T_{phy_shrink_tx} = T_{phy_wake_tx} - T_{phy_prop_tx} - T_{sa}$
= $lpi_waketx_timer(max)$
= 0.8 us

- $T_{phy_wake_rx} = 13.3$ us
- $T_{phy_shrink_rx} = T_{phy_wake_rx} - T_{phy_prop_rx}$
= 13.3 us - $T_{phy_prop_rx}$
= 14 us (rounding up to provide a small margin)

- $T_{w_phy} = 16.0$ us
- $T_{phy_wake} = T_{w_phy} - T_{phy_shrink_tx}$
= 15.2 us



Example 10GBASE-T Calculation for Wake during SLEEP Condition – Case 1

(From law_1_0109_V3_0.pdf, slide 15)

$$\begin{aligned}T_{\text{phy_wake_tx}} &= T_{\text{phy_prop_tx}} + l_{\text{pi_tx_sleep_timer}} + l_{\text{pi_tx_alert_timer}} \\ &= T_{\text{phy_prop_tx}} + 10 \text{ LDPC frames} + 4 \text{ LDPC frames} \\ &= T_{\text{phy_prop_tx}} + 3.20 \mu\text{s} + 1.28 \mu\text{s} \\ &= T_{\text{phy_prop_tx}} + 4.48 \mu\text{s}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}T_{\text{phy_shrink_tx}} &= T_{\text{phy_wake_tx}} - T_{\text{phy_prop_tx}} \\ &= T_{\text{phy_prop_tx}} + 4.48 \mu\text{s} - T_{\text{phy_prop_tx}} \\ &= 4.48 \mu\text{s}\end{aligned}$$

$$T_{\text{phy_wake_rx}} = T_{\text{phy_prop_rx}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}T_{\text{phy_shrink_rx}} &= T_{\text{phy_wake_rx}} - T_{\text{phy_prop_rx}} \\ &= 0 \mu\text{s}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}T_{\text{w_phy}} &= T_{\text{phy_wake}} + T_{\text{phy_shrink_tx}} \\ &= 2.88 \mu\text{s} + 4.48 \mu\text{s} \text{ (} l_{\text{pi_tx_wake_timer}} \text{ 9 LDPC frames max)} \\ &= 7.36 \mu\text{s}\end{aligned}$$



NOTE: $T_{\text{phy_shrink_rx}}$ computation assumes that the receive PHY begins to send IDLE as soon as Wake is received.
Otherwise $T_{\text{phy_shrink_rx}} = l_{\text{pi_tx_wake_timer}} = 2.88 \mu\text{s}$



Example 10GBASE-T Calculation for Wake after SLEEP Condition – Case 2

- $T_{\text{phy_wake_tx}} = T_{\text{phy_prop_tx}} + l_{\text{pi_tx_alert_timer}} + 1 \text{ LDPC frame}$
 $= T_{\text{phy_prop_tx}} + 4 \text{ LDPC frames} + 1 \text{ LDPC frame}$
 $= T_{\text{phy_prop_tx}} + 1.6 \text{ us}$
- $T_{\text{phy_shrink_tx}} = T_{\text{phy_wake_tx}} - T_{\text{phy_prop_tx}}$
 $= 1.6 \text{ us}$
- $T_{\text{phy_wake_rx}} = T_{\text{phy_prop_rx}}$
- $T_{\text{phy_shrink_rx}} = T_{\text{phy_wake_rx}} - T_{\text{phy_prop_rx}}$
 $= 0 \text{ usec}$
- $T_{\text{w_phy}} = T_{\text{phy_wake}} + T_{\text{phy_shrink_tx}}$
 $= 9 \text{ LDPC frames} + 1.6 \text{ us}$
 $= 4.48 \text{ us}$



NOTE: $T_{\text{phy_shrink_rx}}$ computation assumes that the receive PHY begins to send IDLE as soon as Wake is received.
Otherwise $T_{\text{phy_shrink_rx}} = l_{\text{pi_tx_wake_timer}} = 2.88 \text{ us}$



Proposed PHY Timer Values

| PHY | Tw_sys_res default (min) | Tw_phy (min) | Tphy_shrink_tx (max) | Tphy_shrink_rx (max) | Tw_sys_rx default (min) | Assert LPI (min) |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| 100 BASE-TX | 30 us | 20.5 us | 5 us | 15 us | 10 us | 0 |
| 1000 BASE-T | 16 us | 16 us | 0.8 us | 14.0 us | 1.2 us | 0 |
| 10G BASE-T <i>Case 1</i> | 7.36 us | 7.36 us | 4.48 us | 2.88 us 0 us ¹ | 0 us 2.88 us ¹ | 0 |
| 10G BASE-T <i>Case 2</i> | 4.48 us | 4.48 us | 1.6 us | 2.88 us 0 us ¹ | 0 us 2.88 us ¹ | 0 |



¹Requires changes for 10GBASE-T early IDLE detection in Wake.



Thank you

