nAUI Ad Hoc

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Agenda

- 1. Call for patents
 - 1. (<u>http://standards.ieee.org/board/pat/pat-slideset.ppt</u>)
- Agenda
 - XLAUI/CAUI Transmit Compliance Testing Ali Ghiasi
 - De-emphasis Specification & Channel Specification Ryan Latchman
 - Plan Forward

De-emphasis Proposal

Add row to Transmitter Characteristics Table 83A-1

Parameter	Value	Units
Minimum De- emphasis	3.5	dB

83A.3.3.1 Output amplitude

- Driver differential output amplitude shall be less than 760 mVp-p and greater than 380mVppd including transmit equalization. DC referenced logic levels are not defined since the receiver is AC-coupled. Singleended output voltage range shall be between –0.4 V and 4.0 V with respect to ground.
- De-emphasis shall be the ratio between the amplitude following a transition and the amplitude during a non-transition bit as seen in equation EEE. Amplitude measurements are taken using an averaged waveform and taken at the center of the respective UI.
- See Figure 83A–3 for an illustration of absolute driver output voltage limits, definition of differential peak-to-peak amplitude, and definition of pre-emphasis.



Rise / Fall Time

 Rise and fall times are measured from the 20% to the 80% levels of the differential voltage level. Note that, with de-emphasis, the voltage thresholds corresponding to 20% and 80% vary depending on the voltage level of the previous UI. Only those transitions crossing the zero threshold need to meet TR/TF limits defined in Table 83A-1. In Figure YYY, there are three distinct thresholds corresponding to deemphasized transitions from high to low, low to high, and full swing transitions in either direction. Rise / Fall Time must be validated for all four possible cases.



83A.3.3.5 Transmitter eye mask definition

 The eye templates are given in Figure 83A–6 and Table 83A–1. The template measurement requirements are specified in 83A.5.1. The jitter requirements at the transmitter are for a maximum total jitter of 0.32 UI peak-to-peak and a maximum deterministic component of 0.17 UI peak-to-peak. The maximum random jitter is equal to the maximum total jitter minus the actual deterministic jitter. Jitter measurement requirements are described in 83A.5.2, and are conducted with de-emphasis off.



Channel Definition

• See

http://www.ieee802.org/3/ba/public/AdHoc/nAUI/latchman xl c 03 1008.pdf for introduction

- Leverage KR Insertion-loss definition
 - See figure 69B-5
 - Table 69B-1
- -10dB at 5.5GHz
 - Gennum 15inch trace board
 - Least squares fit for eqn



Insertion Loss Definition (83A.4 Table YYY)

Parameter	40/100G XLAUI/CAUI	Units
b_1	-6.52e-006	
b_2	-9.55e-011	
b_3	-8.17e-021	
b_4	6.06e-031	
f_{l}	0.05	GHz
f_2	6	GHz
f_{max}	11.1	GHz

$$S21(f) \le S21_{\max}(f) = 20\log_{10}(e) \times \left(b_1\sqrt{f} + b_2f + b_3f^2 + b_4f^3\right)$$

for $f_1 \le f \le f_2$

 $S21(f) \le S21_{\max}(f) = S21(f_2) - 1.7 \times 10^{-8}(f - f_2)$ for $f_2 \le f \le f_{\max}$

Graph of Interconnect Characteristics (83A.4)



Figure xx – Insertion loss limit

Interconnect Characteristics Text (83A.4)

- This section describes informative characteristics which are used to describe an XLAUI / CAUI channel.
- The informative values for insertion loss are summarized in table YYY and equation ZZZ. Other impairments such as crosstalk can have a material impact on the link performance and should be minimized

Combining Interconnect Definition with De-emphasis Specification



Plan Forward

- Joint proposals to resolve comments
 - Group common comments within Adhoc
- Next Telecons:
 - Stressed Receiver Test
 - Joint Proposals