

XLAUI/CAUI Electrical Specifications

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**Ali Ghiasi
Broadcom Corporation
aghiasi@broadcom.com**

**Ryan Latchman
Gennum Corporation
ryan.latchman@gennum.com**

List of Supporters and Contributors

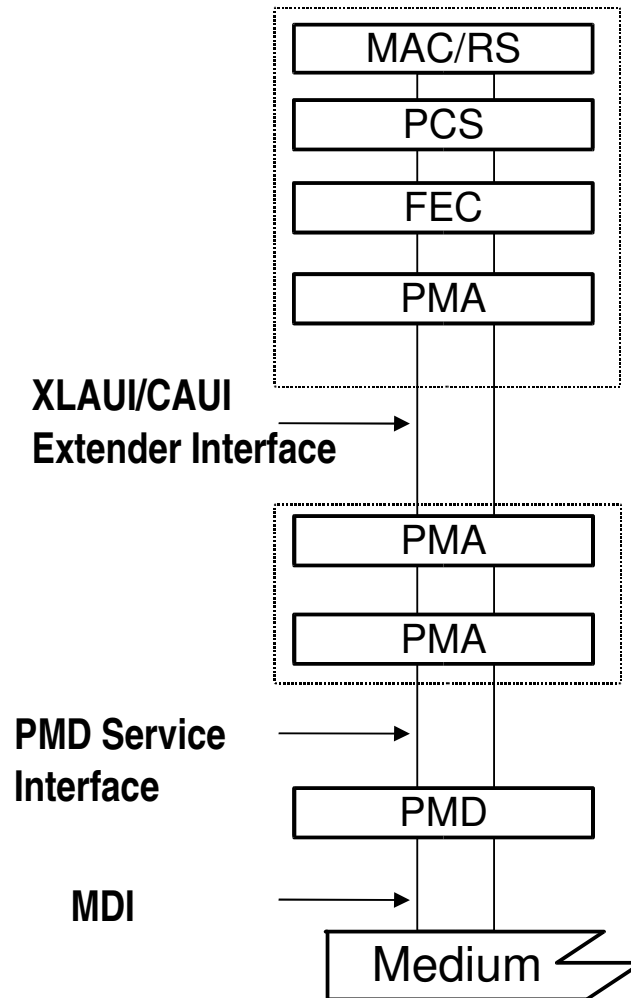
- **John Petrilla – Avago**
- **Petar Pepeljugoski - IBM**
- **Tom Palkert – Luxtera**
- **Jim Tavecchi - Santur**
- **Frank Chang - Vitesse**

Overview

- **XLAUI/CAUI interface**
- **Application of XLAUI/CAUI**
- **Learning form XFP and SFP+**
- **Optimized electrical interface for XLAUI/CAUI**
- **Channel data for Fr4-8 and Fr4-13**
- **Channel simulation**

XLAUI/CAUI Interface

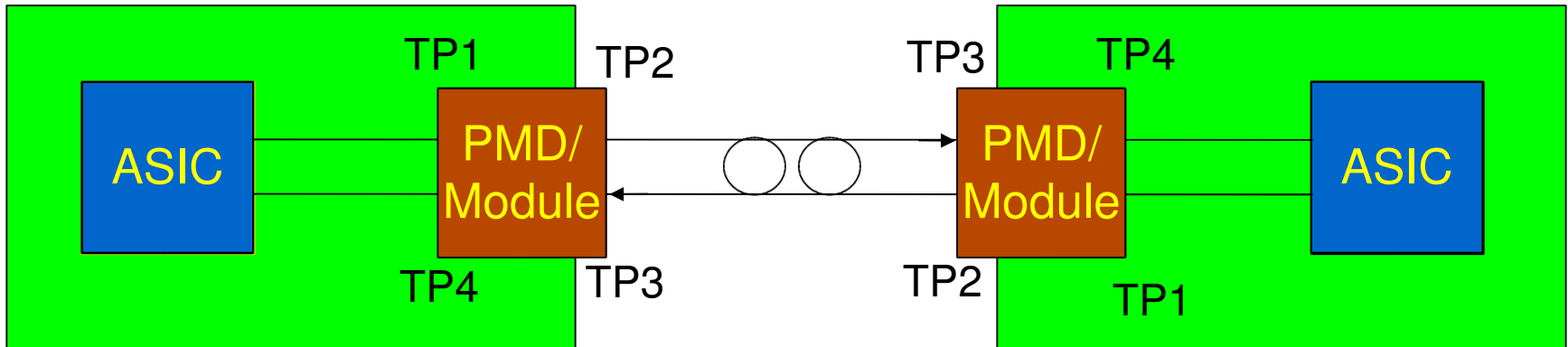
- Simple, low power chip to chip or chip to module interface.
 - Simplifies ASIC SerDes by not requiring to support TP1/TP4 requirements for all PMD's.
- Retimed interface with relax jitter budget and ASIC friendly.
- Take advantage of pre-emphasis to increase PCB loss with simple CDR receiver.
- Operate over ~8" FR4-8 stripline or ~12" FR4-13 stripline.
- XLAUI/CAUI will be the bolting point for future PMDs based on 25 GbD.



see [ganga_01_0508.pdf](#) for XLAUI and CAUI layer definition

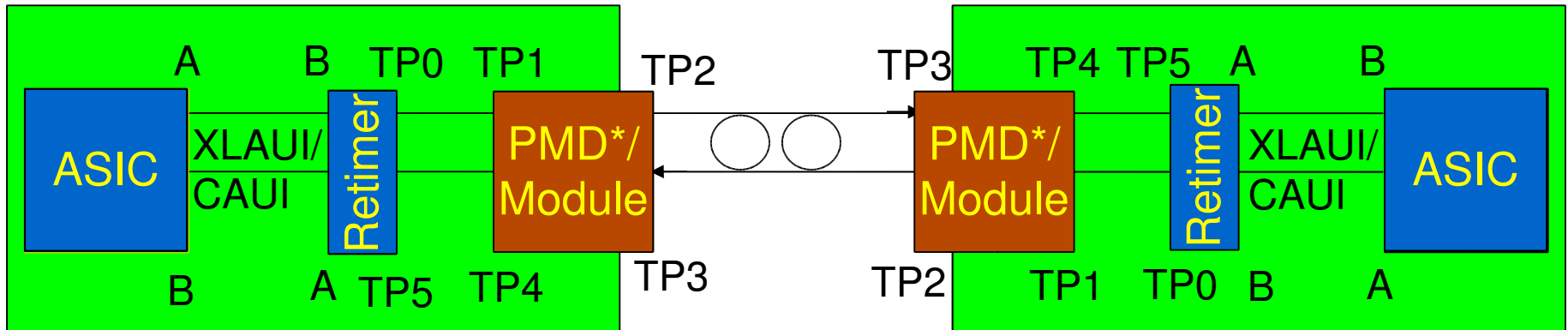
Application Not Using XLAUI/CAUI

- ASIC capable of interfacing with the PMD are not required to use the XLAUI/CAUI retimer, see petrilla_01_0508.pdf.
- Likely scenario are:
 - A simplified ASIC supporting single PMD type
 - ASIC SerDes support all PMDs when the technology is mature and there is little power penalty (i.e. SFP+ now).

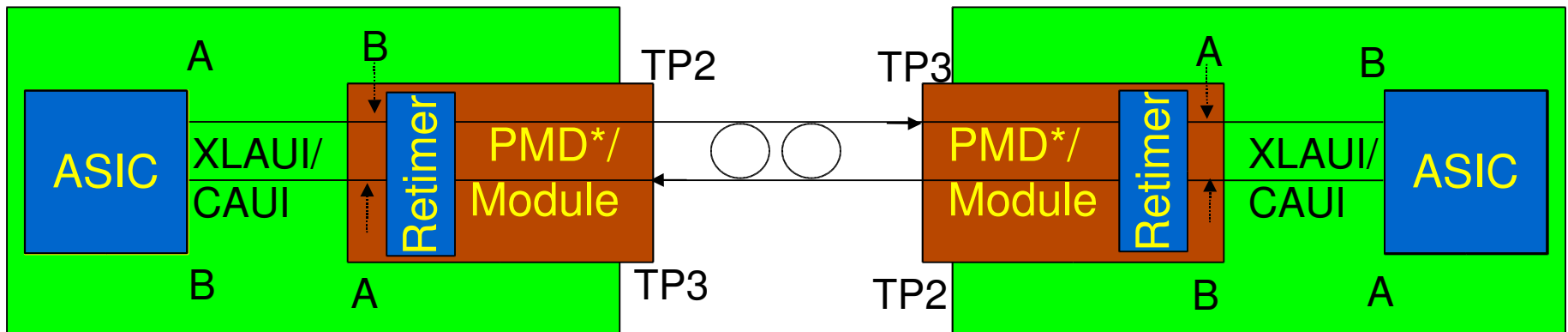


Application XLAUI/CAUI Extender for Front Ports

- Application with Retimer on the host PCB (QSFP/CSFP)

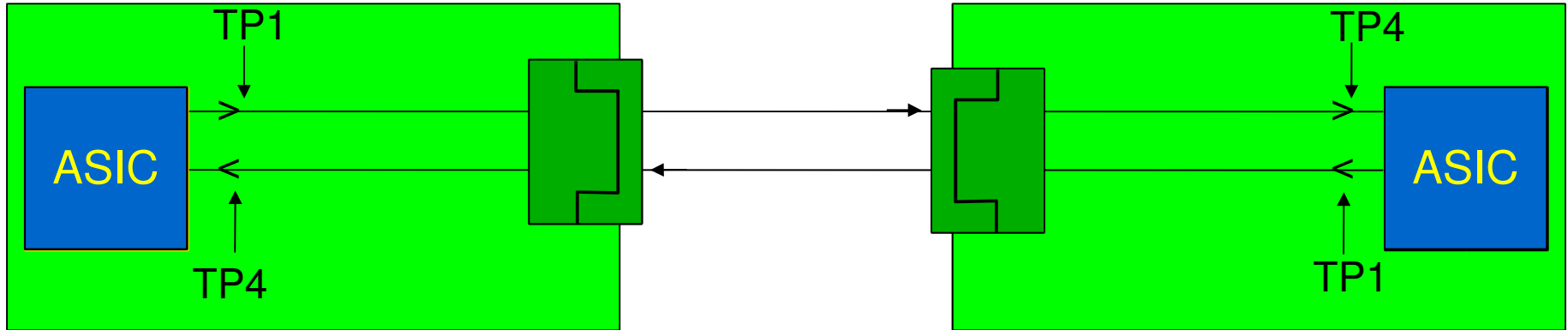


- Application with Retimer in the module (QFP/CFP)

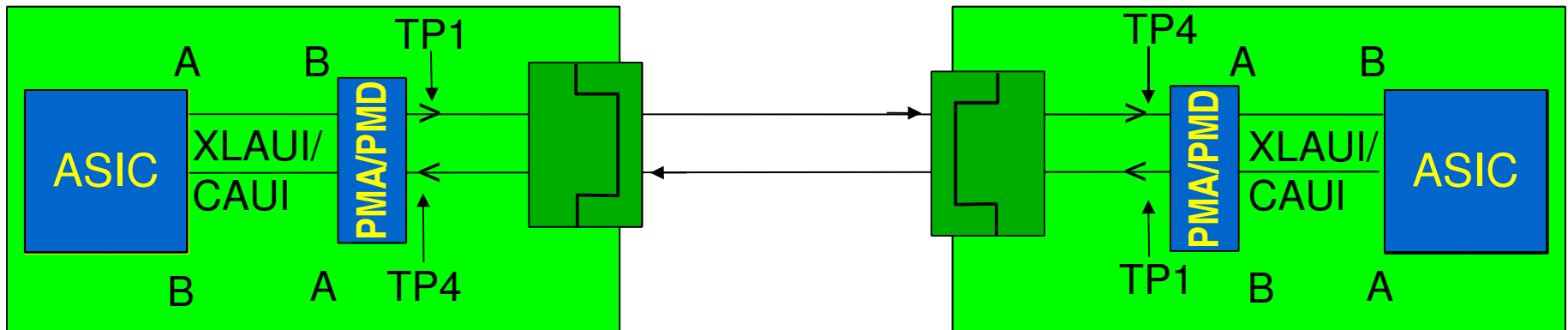


Application XLAUI/CAUI Extender for Backplane Ports

- Backplane application without XLAUI/CAUI Retimer



- Backplane application with XLAUI/CAUI Retimer



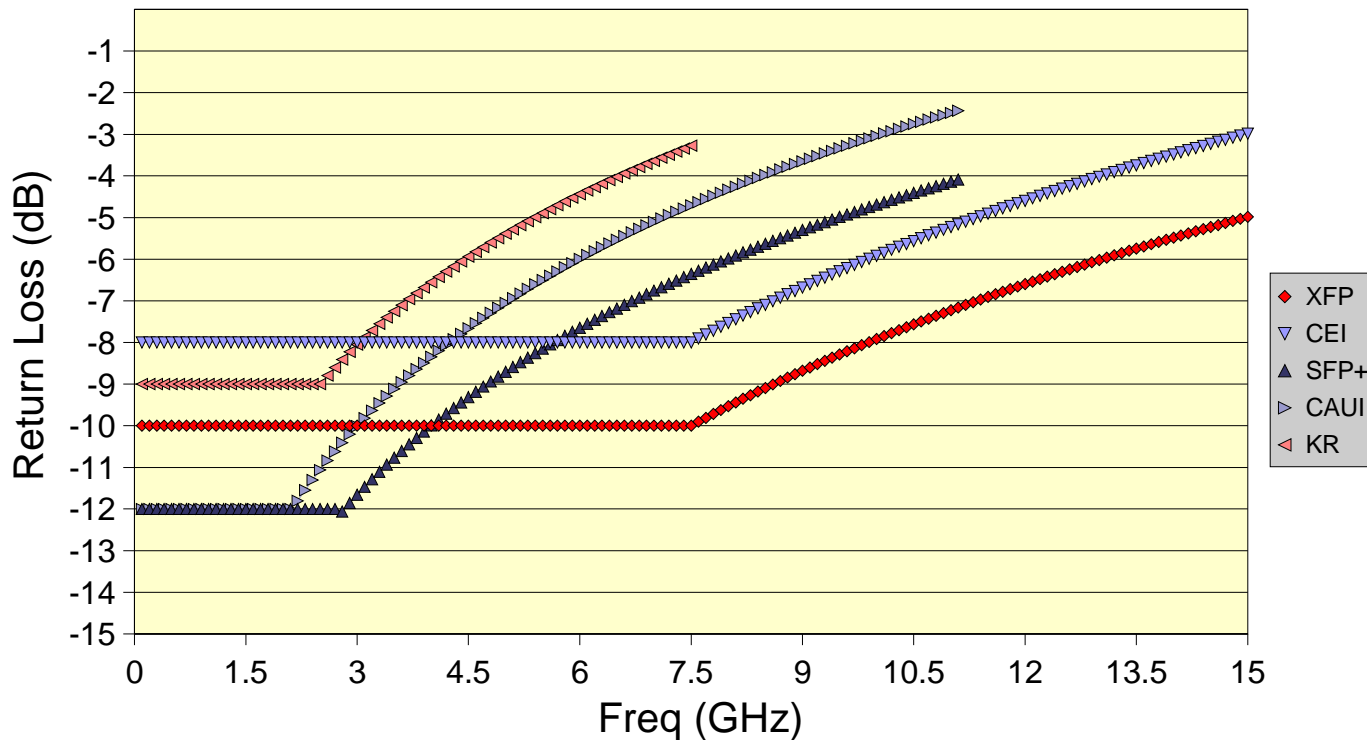
XLAUI/CAUI Electrical Interface

- **XFI has very stringent SDD return loss -10 dB up to 7.5 GHz up to 7.5 GHz, CEI more relax with -8 dB up to 7.5 GHz.**
 - Flat return loss up to 7.5 GHz is not physical, too tight at high frequency, but too loose at the low frequency!
 - The proposed XLAUI/CAUI specifications is based on SFF-8431 with corner frequency pulled back to 2.125 GHz from 7.5 GHz but with improved return loss up to 2.125 GHz.
- **XFI/CEI have very stringent common mode return loss -6 dB up to 15 GHz.**
 - The proposal here is for SCC to follow SDDxx – 3 dB.
 - SCC for the receiver is not required as it limits the implementation.
- **XFI and SFI allocate only 6 dB of channel loss at $\frac{1}{2}$ the baudrate which has either limited the host PCB and/or material**
 - The proposed channel increases the loss at $\frac{1}{2}$ the Baudrate to 8 dB for more flexible PCB design.

XFI, CEI, SFP+, CAUI Return Losses

- Physical limitation of the IC parasitics makes it difficult to meet XFI return loss, CEI is too loose at low frequency.
 - This proposal uses 8.5 SFP+ Host return loss s4p available as T11-838v0.
 - -12 dB up to 2.125 GHz, -6.5 + 13.33LOG10(f/5.5) from 2.125 GHz to 11.1 GHz.

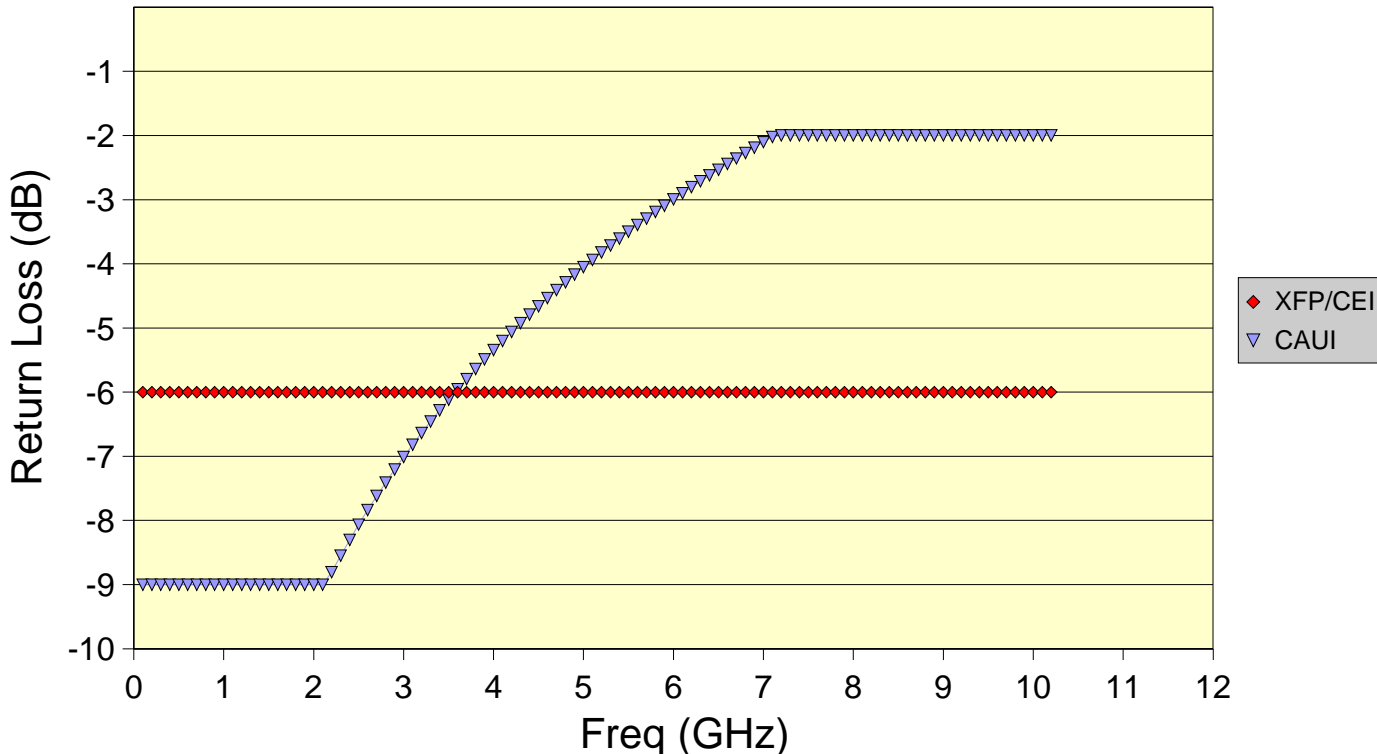
SDD11/SDD22



XFI, CEI, and CAUI/XLAUI RL

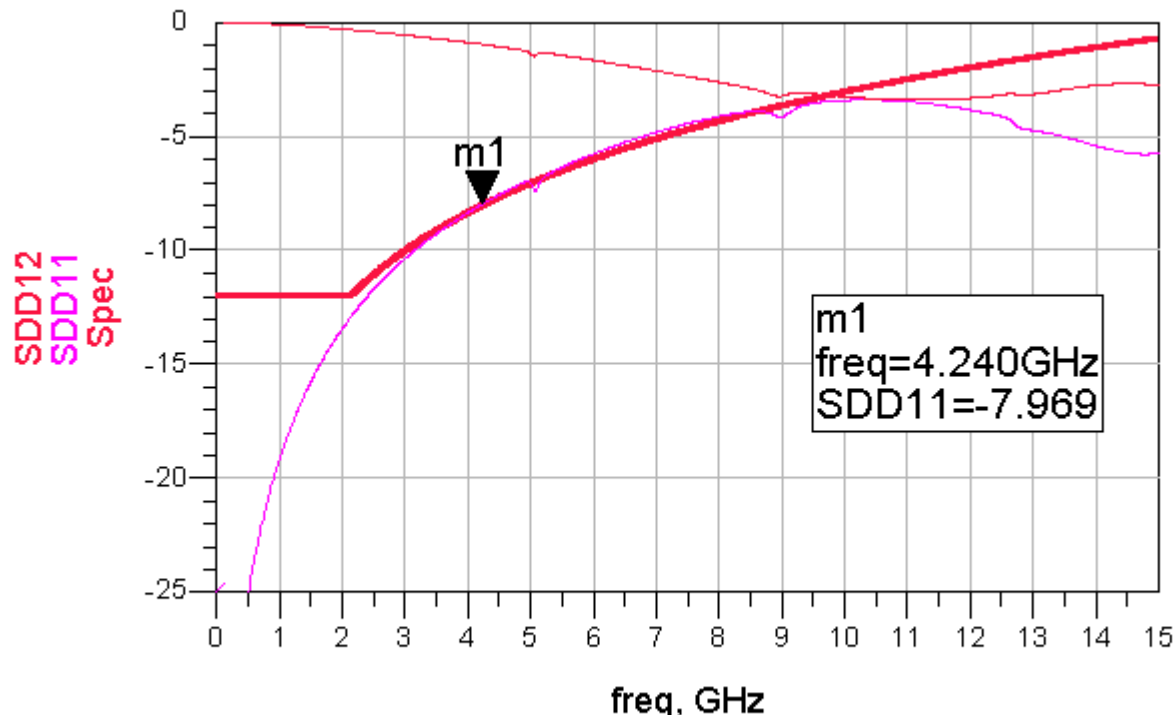
- XFP/CEI common mode more difficult than SDD and not practical!
- SFP+ defines SCC to follow the SDD mask but 3 dB worse:
 - -9 dB from 0.1 to 2.125 GHz, $(-3.5 + 13.333\text{LOG}_{10}(f/5.5))$ from 2.125 to 7.1 GHz, -2 from 7 to 11.1 GHz.

SCC22



RX/TX Chip Return Loss

- CAUI SDDxx mask overlayed on top of the 8.5Gig SFP+ Host return loss, s4p file is available from T11 website as T11-838v0.



SDD Mask=-12 if <2.125 GHz else $-6.5 + 13.33 \cdot \text{LOG}_{10}(f/5.5)$, where f is in GHz

XLAUI/CAUI Channel Loss Budget

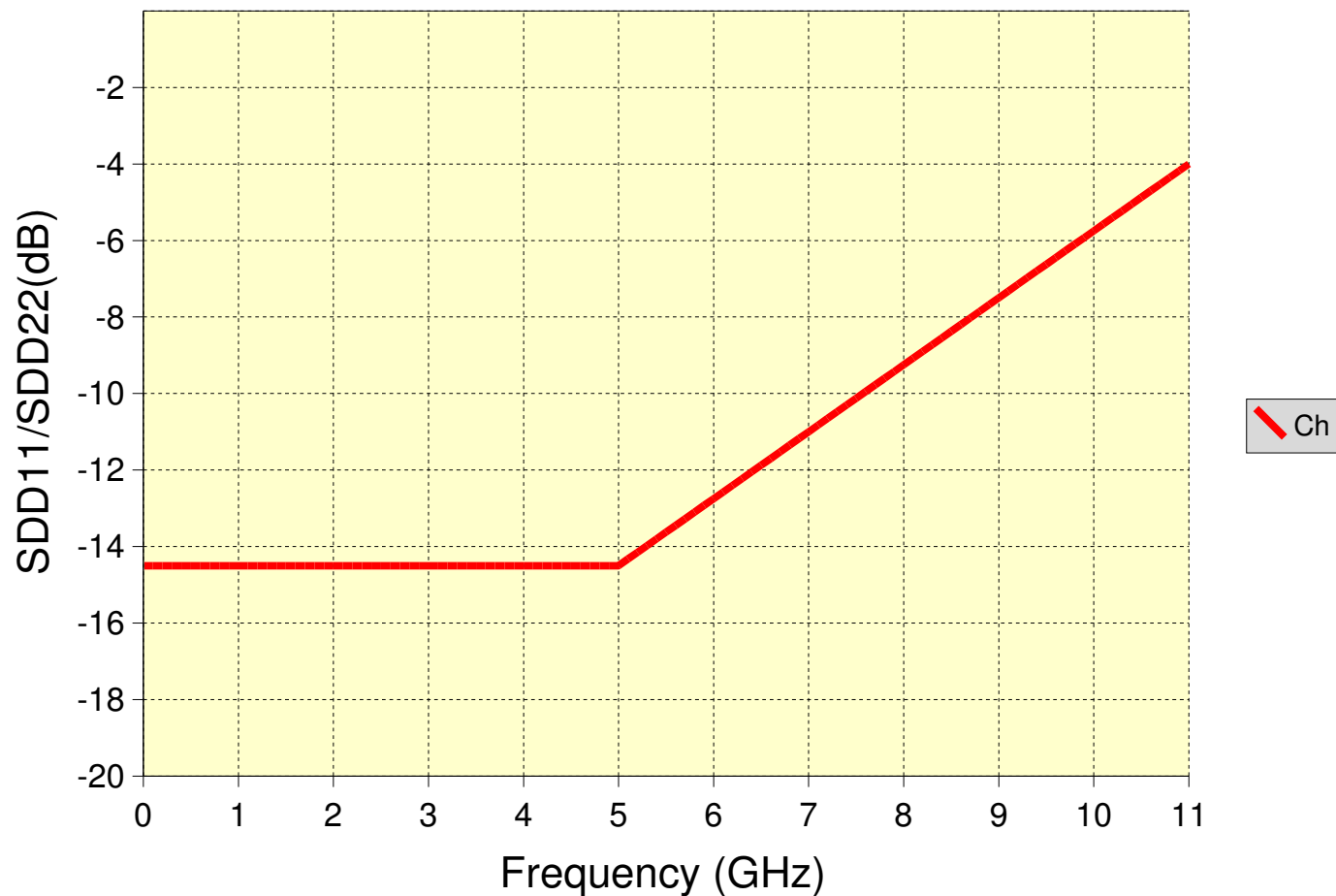
- XFI, SFP+, and CEI 11G-SR operate only over ~6” of FR4-8 stripline
- The proposed channel loss for XLAUI/CAUI increases the loss to 8 dB at ½ the baudrate to allow up to 8” of FR4-8 stripline traces with one connector for more flexible host design.
 - Use of transmit pre-emphasis and more relaxed jitter allows increasing the channel loss budget.

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Ch Loss @5.5 Gig</i>	<i>Units</i>
Channel Loss SDD21 Including Up to One Connector	8 ¹	dB
Penalty for Reflections and Other Penalty	3	dB
Total Loss	11	dB

1. $SDD21 = -0.137 - 1.073 * \sqrt{f} - 1.08 * f$, f unit is in Ghz.

XLAUI/CAUI Channel Return Loss Requirement

- $Ch = -14.5$ from 0.01 to 5 GHz and $-23.25 * 8.75 * (f/5)$, where f is in GHz.



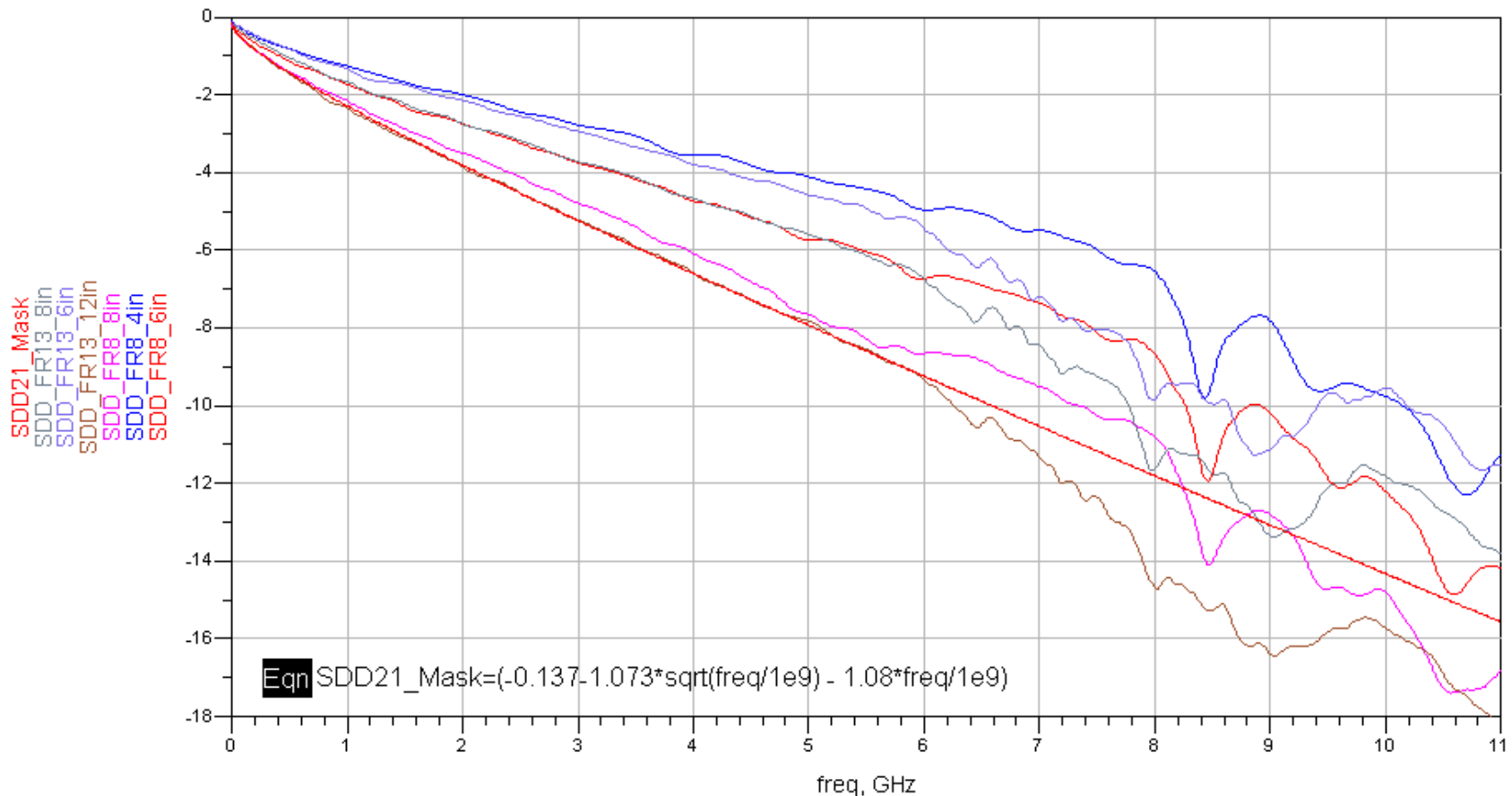
Channel Description

- All channels were measured with SFF-8083 connector.
- FR4-13 channels have two 15 mils via stubs.
- FR4-8 channels has one 13 mils via stub plus the SMA stub.

Legend	Description
SDD21_Mask	Proposed XLAUI/CAUI Channel
SDD_FR13_6in	FR4-13 Stripline with 5 mil wide traces 150 mm long
SDD_FR13_8in	FR4-13 Stripline with 5 mil wide traces 200 mm long
SDD_FR13_12in	FR4-13 Stripline with 5 mil wide traces 250 mm long
SDD_FR8_4in	FR4-8 Stripline with 5 mil wide traces 100 mm long
SDD_FR8_6in	FR4-8 Stripline with 5 mil wide traces 150 mm long
SDD_FR8_8in	FR4-8 Stripline with 5 mil wide traces 200 mm long

XLAUI/CAUI Channel Model

- Channel model based on 8" of 5.5 mils FR4-8 striplines or about 12" of 5.5 mils FR4-13 striplines



XLAUI/CAUI Transmitter Electrical Specifications (Point A)

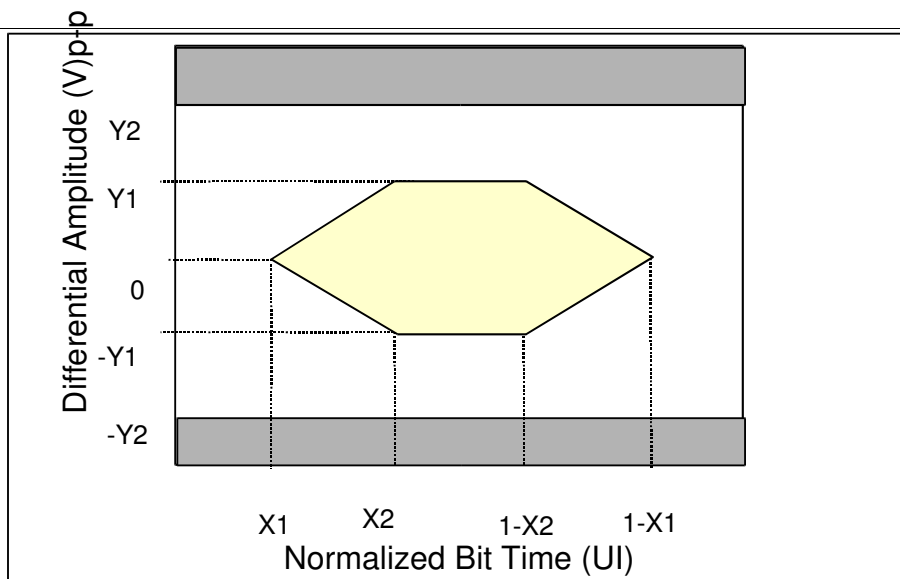
- Starting with SEE-8431 specification at A

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Conditions</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Typ</i>	<i>Max</i>	<i>Units</i>
Differential Output Voltage, p-p	Vdiff				see ¹	mV
Termination Mismatch		at 1 MHz			5	%
Output AC Common Mode Voltage (RMS)	Vcm				15	mV
Output Rise and Fall time (20% to 80%)	t _{RH} , t _{FH}		24			ps
Differential output S-parameters for	SDD22	0.01 to 2.125 GHz			-12	dB
		2.125-11.1 GHz			* ²	dB
Common Mode Output S-parameters	SCC22	.01-2.125 GHz			-9	dB
		2.125-7.1 GHz			* ³	dB
		7.1-11.1 GHz			-2	dB

1. Must meet eye mask parameter Y1 and Y2.
2. $SDD22(dB) = -6.5 + 13.33 * \text{LOG}_{10}(f/5.5)$, f is given in GHz
3. $SCC22(dB) = -3.5 + 13.33 * \text{LOG}_{10}(f/5.5)$, f is given in GHz

XLAUI/CAUI Transmit Eye Mask (Point A)

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Conditions</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Typ</i>	<i>Max</i>	<i>Units</i>
Deterministic Jitter					0.17	UI
Total Jitter	TJ				0.32	UI
Eye Mask	X1				0.16	UI
Eye Mask	X2				0.38	UI
Eye Mask	Y1				180	mV
Eye Mask	Y2				350	mV



XLAUI/CAUI Receiver Electrical Specifications (Point B)

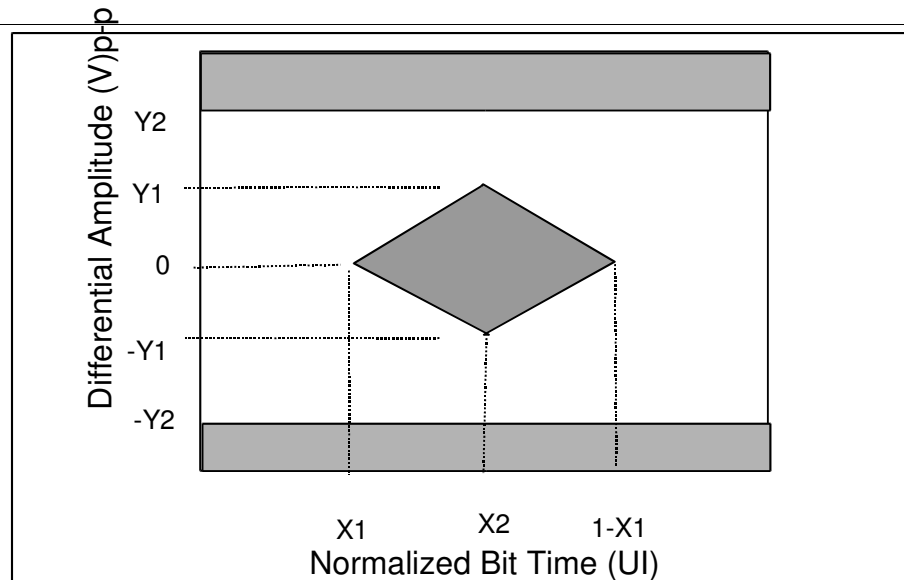
- Starting with SFF-8431 Receiver specification

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Conditions</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Typ</i>	<i>Max</i>	<i>Units</i>
Differential Input Voltage , Differential p-p	V _{diff}	see 1	110		850	mV
Output AC Common Mode Voltage (RMS)	V _{cm}		20			mV
Output Rise and Fall time (20% to 80%)	t _{RH} , t _{FH}		24			ps
Differential output S-parameters	SDD11	0.05 to 2.125 GHz			-12	dB
		2.125-11.1 GHz			*2	dB
Differential to Common Mode Input Conversion S-parameters	SCD11	0.01-11.1 GHz			-15	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Max value is 850 mV for compatibility with TP4 see petrila_01_0508.pdf 2. $SDD22(dB) = -6.5 + 13.33 * \text{LOG}_{10}(f/5.5)$, f is given in GHz. 						

XLAUI/CAUI Receive Eye Mask Specifications

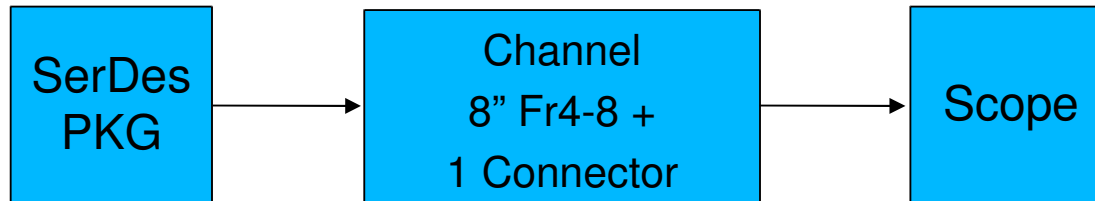
<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Conditions</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Max</i>	<i>Units</i>
non-FOJ Jitter (TJ – ISI)	DJ	Corner Frequency > 4 MHz			0.42	UI
Total Jitter	TJ	Corner Frequency > 4 MHz			0.62	UI
Eye Mask	X1				0.31	UI
Eye Mask	X2			0.5		UI
Eye Mask	Y1		55			mV
Eye Mask	Y2				425*	mV

* same as SFP+

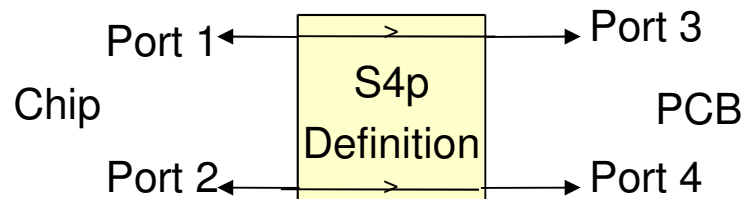


Link Simulation Setup

- Host SerDes package model was cascaded with the channel
 - SerDes random jitter, SerDes DJ, and connector crosstalk are not included in the simulation.

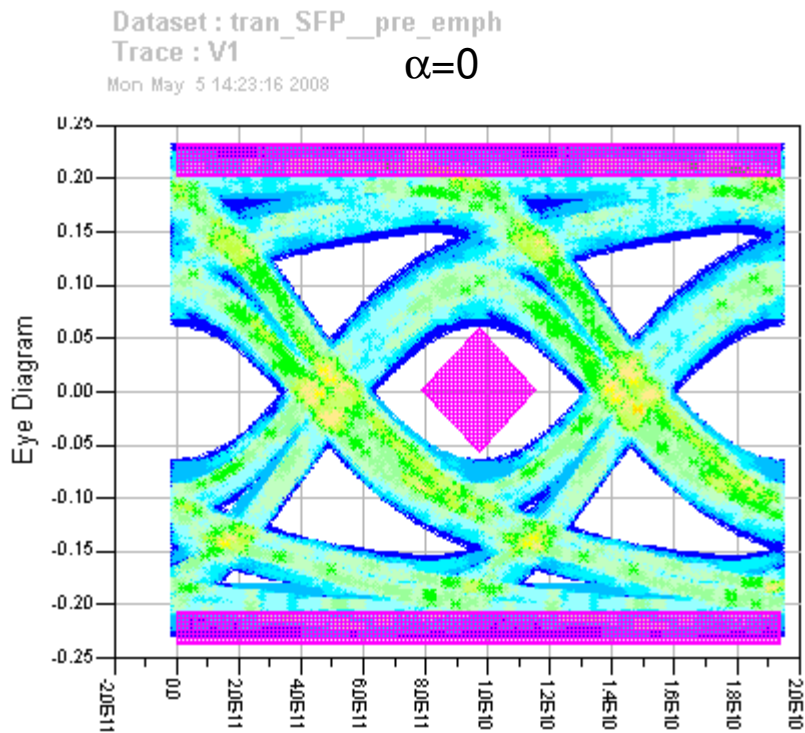


S4P File Definition for Host and Module S-parameters

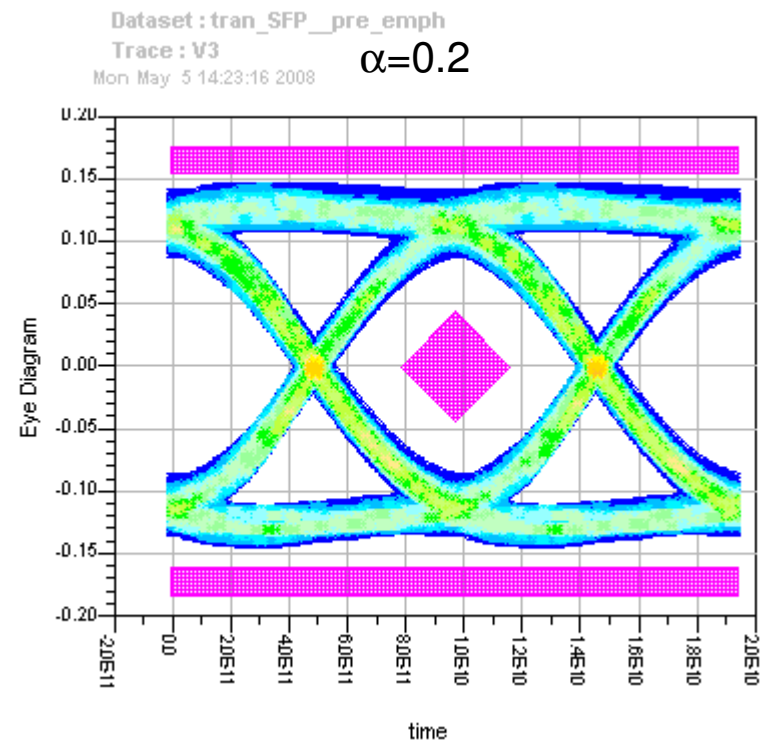


Channel Simulation

- Output eye diagram for the 8 in Fr4-8 stripline with and without pre-emphasis.
 - Does not include crosstalk, phase noise, etc.



DJ~28 ps



DJ~10 ps

Conclusion

- **Based on the ASIC power dissipation concern of supporting all PMDs, this proposal use a simple SerDes interface like XFI on the ASIC for “Media Extender”.**
 - **Lowest power dissipation for the ASIC and flexible.**
 - **ASIC may choose to support the PMD interface.**
- **XALUI/CAUI electrical interface leverage XFI and SFI works, but with several key improvements:**
 - **Channel length increased to 8” of FR4-8 or 12” of Fr4-13 by leveraging pre-emphasis**
 - **Return loss based on SFI which is more ASIC friendly than XFI.**
- **Assuming the PMD interface will use the same return loss and electrical level, then OEM may decide to use a retimer only if they can't meet the jitter requirement at TP1/TP4.**