

Error Propagation Effect on FEC Performance

Dariush Dabiri, AppliedMicro

Matt Brown, AppliedMicro

Rich Mellitz, Intel Corporation

IEEE P802.3bj 100 Gb/s Backplane and
Copper Cable Task Force
September 2013, Geneva, Switzerland

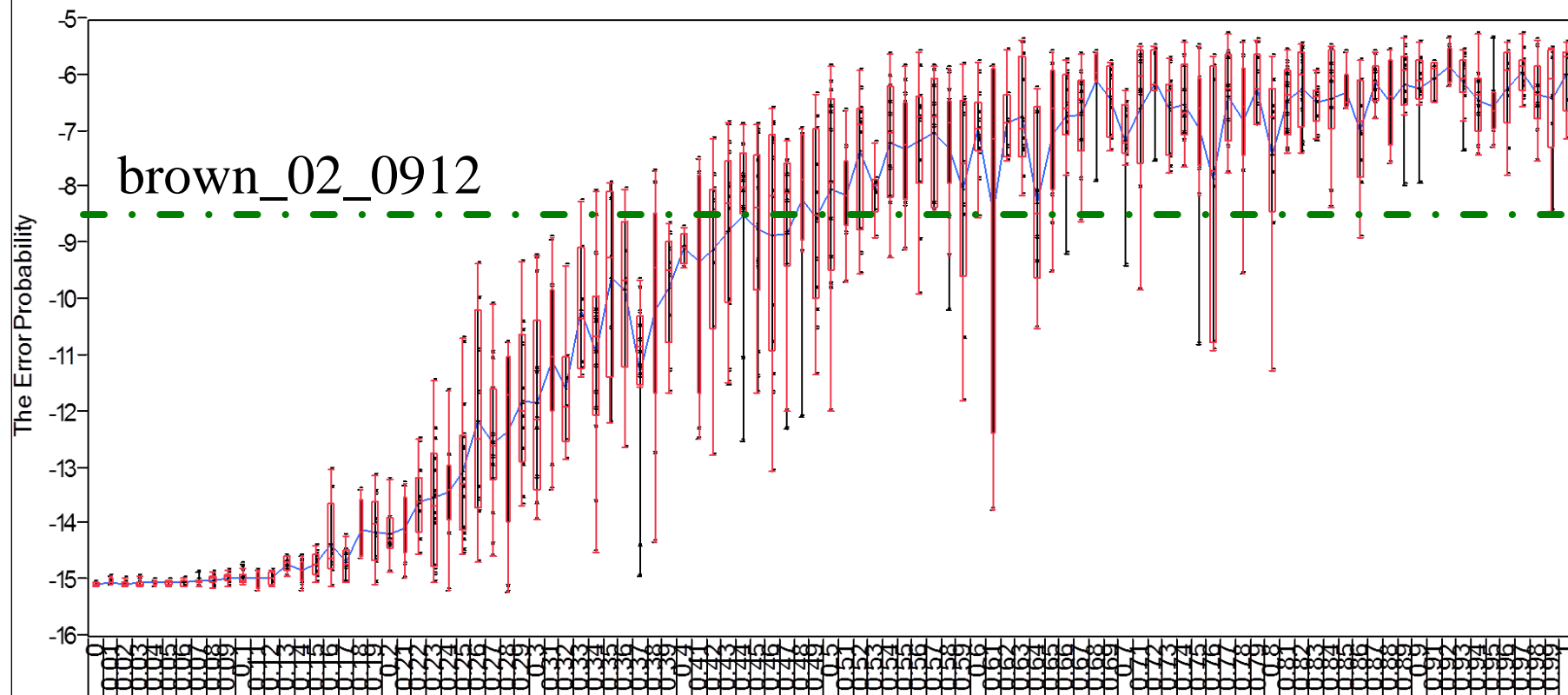
Introduction

- The effects of error propagation in DFE must be taken into consideration when calculating COM.
- Suggestion is to constrain the DFE tap weights to retain an acceptable uncorrectable codeword ratio (UCR).

Methodology Summary

- A DFE is in error state if there exists at least one erroneous decision in the state of the feedback filter.
- An error event occurs when the DFE transitions from the non-error state to the error state.
- The error event manifests as error propagation or an error burst.
- This transition happens only if noise at the slicer input exceeds the minimum distance of the constellation.
- The uncorrectable codeword ratio (UCR) as a function of tap weights can thus be calculated.
 - A more detailed description of the methodology is provided in the backup slides.
- The tap weights must be constrained such that resulting $UCR \ll 2.81E-9$ (see brown_02_0912).

The Error Probability vs. Constrained DFE Tap Weights (in the Excluded Window)



Constrained DFE Tap Weights

Recommendation

- The constrained tap weights are called 'wtx' in comments 133, 138, and 145
- Setting 'wtx' 0.2 is safe

CI 93	SC 93.9.2	P165	L3	# 145
Mellitz, Richard		Intel Corporation		
Comment Type	TR	Comment Status	X	
If wtx is accepted, add entry in table 93-8				
<i>Suggested Remedy</i>				
wtx = 0.1				
<i>Proposed Response</i>		<i>Response Status</i> 0		

CI 94	SC 94.4.2	P197	L3	# 138
Mellitz, Richard		Intel Corporation		
Comment Type	TR	Comment Status	X	
If wtx is accepted, add entry in table 94-8				
<i>Suggested Remedy</i>				
wtx = 0.1				
<i>Proposed Response</i>		<i>Response Status</i> 0		

CI 93A	SC 93A.1.5	P217	L1	# 133
Mellitz, Richard		Intel Corporation		
Comment Type	TR	Comment Status	X	
There is need to limit channels that might promote error propagation. In equation 93a-12 line 14, a region is define between t_z and t_z+Wt_b Limit the maximum of $h_0(x)$ between $t_z + 2^*U$ to t_z+Wt_b will limit error propagation and frame errors.				
<i>Suggested Remedy</i>				
Add parameter something like "maximum exclusion region excursion" as "wtx" table 93a-1 add entry to list on page 217 somewhere after line 4 indicating that only the FOM are considered when the amplitude, normalized to signal amplitude, anywhere between " $t_z + 2^*U$ to t_z+Wt_b " does not exceed wtx.				
<i>Proposed Response</i>		<i>Response Status</i> 0		

Backup

Methodology

- Start the DFE from a non-error state.
- In order to introduce the first error in an error event, artificially fix the amount noise to the first symbol of the error event n_0 .
- Sweep the values of $n_0 > \frac{d_{min}}{2}$
- Minimum PAM4 distance is d_{min} and is $2/3$
- All other random samples of transmit symbols are created by the Monte Carlo approach. All other sources of noise are random.

Post-Processing

- Adjust the results by conditionally multiplying the collected statistics by $P_{noise}(n_0)$, probability of noise

Post Processing

- Compute the weight distribution of the error events:
- Probability distribution of the number of PAM4 symbol errors per error event.
- Compute the number of PAM4 symbol errors in one frame using the union bound.
- Assume at most one PAM4 symbol in error per RS (Reed-Solomon) symbol.
- Compute PDF of each number of symbols in error in the RS codeword.
- PDF per codeword
- **What is the probability that the number of symbol errors is greater than the capability of the RS codeword?**

Multiple DFE taps, b , set to a maximum value 'wtx' for the DFE16 Monte Carlo data presented

$$b = [2*(0.5-\text{rand()}*wtx), 2*(0.5-\text{rand()}*wtx), \dots]$$

“wtx” is the largest value allowed for a DFE tap

