

# SNDR:

Suggested resolution to comments: #64, #84, #121, #**122**, #123, #124, #136, #139, #147, and #153.

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We consider the transmitter to have 3 impairments:

1. Jitter
2. Linear fit error
3. Noise

We will not deal with jitter, it seems to be well covered in draft 2.2.

We will specify how to measure Linear fit error and Noise then sum them RSS as a single specified parameter.

# Linear fit error

Averaged data will be used for the Linear fitting. For Clauses 92 and 93 this means going back to the methods called out in Draft 2.1 but for Clause 94 the method in Draft 2.2 is more appropriate. Change  $N_p$  the range of linear fit, to be the same as  $N_b$  the PMD dependent length of the reference receiver DFE. No separate spec on linear fit error.

Note:

Increasing  $N_p$  will substantially reduce linear fit error and should eliminate equalizable ISI leaving only unequalizable ISI, and nonlinearities which will be treated as noise.

# Noise

Transmitter noise excludes effects due to jitter and unequalizable ISI but include everything else including power supply noise, crosstalk and other stuff. It is made on a run of at least 8 consecutive identical transmitted values. The measurement is the RMS value of a histogram made at the flattest portion of the run. The measurement is made on each possible transmitted value (2 for NRZ, 4 for PAM4) and averaged.

Any waveform which provides a run of at least 8 consecutive identical transmitted values can be used for making the measurement.

There is no independent spec on noise.

Previous specs for transmitter output noise and distortion are no longer needed.

# Transmitter output noise and distortion

The actual spec is SNDR which is defined as

$$\text{SNDR} = -10 \log \left( \frac{\text{noise}^2 + \text{linear fit error}^2}{\text{Linear fit pulse peak}^2} \right)$$

The spec is  $\text{SNDR} \geq 27$  dB

The COM parameter  $\text{SNR}_{\text{TX}}$  is set to the specified SNDR

Note:

Rich Mellitz reports that changing  $\text{SNR}_{\text{TX}}$  from 29 dB as in D2.2 to 27 dB produces ~0.3 dB or less change in COM for all channels in his COM regression test suite with the amount of change much smaller for channels near the 3dB limit.

# COM for Different Tx\_SNR values

