

#### Issue with 50G PAM4 C2M Specification

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### Background

- The IEEE 802.3bs C2M simulations have not demonstrated operation over 10.2 dB channel with max FEXT/NEXT
- The base simulations have consisted of
  - 6 TE hypothetical channels with crosstalk ~1/6 of MDI definition of clause 92 and referenced by CL 120.E
  - 2 Cisco channels with no crosstalk

#### History of comments on this issue

- This issue was first raised with Comment 128 against P802.3bs draft 1.4 that mated board of CL92 crosstalk is excessive in support of 50G Cu cabling
- Comments 83 and 86 are submitted against D2.0 related to excessive crosstalk not considered in the baseline C2M
- Comments 135 against D2.1 related to excessive crosstalk not considered in the baseline C2M
- Several times have requested representative clause 92 MDI data for more accurate simulation but no new data has been provided
- Clause 92 MDI data without crosstalk show just about passes vertical eye opening
  - There is very strong indication that clause 120.e fails badly far end eye opening
  - Having MDI data which include crosstalk data will improve the simulation results and accuracy.

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## 50G Mated Board References Legacy CL92 MCB/HCB Specifications

#### **Currently CL 120E.4.1 MCB/HCB specifications references**

- CL 92.11.1 for HCB specifications
- CL 92.11.2 for the MCB specifications
- CL 92.11.3.6 defines mated text fixture ICN
  - MDFEXT of 4.8 mV is excessive for 50G PAM4 link!

#### Table 92–13—Mated test fixtures integrated crosstalk noise

Parameter	100GBASE-CR4	Units	
MDNEXT integrated crosstalk noise voltage	Less than 1.8	mV	
MDFEXT integrated crosstalk noise voltage	Less than 4.8	mV	

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## Bases for the Mated MCB/HCB MDFEXT/MDNEXT in CL92



#### QSFP+ connector provided bases for the CL92 MDFEXT and MDNEXT

- QSFP28 does provide slight improvement but in 802.3cd decided to stay with these legacy limits
- http://www.ieee802.org/3/bj/public/sep12/ghiasi\_3bj\_01a\_0912.pdf

MCB-HCB Crosstalk	10.3125 GBd ICN (mV)	25.78 GBd ICN (mV)	28.0 GBd ICN (mV)
Rise Time 20-80% (ps)	24.000	9.600	8.840
MDNEXT	0.323	1.390	1.612
MDFEXT	3.593	4.562	4.673
ICN	3.607	4.769	4.943



#### Hypothetical Channel Used for C2M Analysis Has Significantly Lower NEXT/FEXT

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#### **CDAUI-8/CCAUI-4** base channels

- http://www.ieee802.org/3/bs/public/adhoc/elect/24Aug\_15/dallaire\_01\_082415\_elect.pdf

CHANNEL	FEXT	NEXT	IL @ 13.28125 GHz (dB)	ILD (dBrms)					
From IEEE 802.3bs shanbhag_3bs_14_0623:									
(1) Nelco 4000-13SI Host PCB + next gen 28Gb/s high density SMT IO	5	0	8.7	0.110					
(2) EM-888 Host PCB + next gen 28Gb/s press-fit stacked IO	7	0	8.9	0.051					
From IEEE 802.3bs shanbhag_3bs_01_1014:									
(3) 4in Megtron6 Host PCB + next gen 28Gb/s high density SMT IO	5	0	4.3	0.110					
(4) 10in Megtron6 Host PCB + next gen 28Gb/s high density SMT IO	5	0	8.8	0.106					
(5) 4in Megtron6 Host PCB + next gen 28Gb/s press-fit stacked IO	7	0	4.5	0.051					
(6) 10in Megtron6 Host PCB + next gen 28Gb/s press-fit stacked IO	7	0	9.0	0.052					
Cisco Channels:									
(7) Cisco 2in Stacked	0	0	8.5	0.237					
(8) Cisco 5in Stacked	0	0	11.3	0.245					

Test case 3 and 5 Having a loss similar to mated board are Used for Crosstalk Analysis

## Crosstalk for C2M Test Case 3 and 5



#### Mated board had no NEXT and with excellent FEXT

- <u>http://www.ieee802.org/3/bs/public/channel/TEC/shanbhag\_3bs\_01\_1014.pdf</u>
- C2M are based on channels with 5-7x lower crosstalk than mated board referenced currently!



## **Baseline C2M Simulation Summary**



Baseline C2M simulation COM analysis for the hypothetical channels with 5-7x lower crosstalk doesn't even have margin even with CTLE+TXFIR+LFEQ at 1E-5 BER!

- Increasing crosstalk by 5-7x on channels below with current link configuration and equalizer will be detrimental!
- Summary results from

http://www.ieee802.org/3/bs/public/adhoc/elect/24Aug\_15/dallaire\_01\_082415\_elect.pdf

Channel	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CTLE	-0.07	-0.04	1.01	-0.45	1.24	-0.13	-1.37	-2.65
CTLE + TXFIR	1.47	1.53	1.43	0.84	2.08	1.35	0.84	0.55
CTLE + TXFIR + LFEQ (1E-6)	2.26	2.50	1.99	1.28	2.95	2.14	1.43	0.84
CTLE + TXFIR + LFEQ (1E-5)	3.15	3.39	2.89	2.15	3.87	3.03	2.33	1.72

#### **IEEE COM Rev 165 Parameters**

	Table 93A-1 parameter	rs			I/O control				Table 93A–3 parameters			
Parameter	Setting	Units	Information		DIAGNOSTICS	1	logical		Parameter	Setting	Units	
f_b	26.5625	GBd			DISPLAY_WINDOW	1	logical		package_tl_gamma0_a1_a2	[0 1.734e-3 1.455e-4]		
f_min	0.05	GHz			Display frequency domain	1	logical		package_tl_tau	6.141E-03	ns/mm	
Delta_f	0.01	GHz			CSV_REPORT	1	logical		package_Z_c	85	Ohm	
C_d	[1.8e-4 0]	nF	[TX RX]		RESULT_DIR	.\results\C2C_{date}\						
z_p select	[2]		[test cases to run]		SAVE_FIGURES	0	logical		Table	92–12 parameters		
z_p (TX)	[6 12]	mm	[test cases]		Port Order	[1 3 2 4]			Parameter	Setting		
z_p (NEXT)	[ 6 30 ]	mm	[test cases]		RUNTAG	c2m_MTF			board_tl_gamma0_a1_a2	[0 4.114e-4 2.547e-4]		
z_p (FEXT)	[ 12 0]	mm	[test cases]		Rec	eiver testing			board_tl_tau	6.191E-03	ns/mm	
z_p (RX)	[0 0 ]	mm	[test cases]		RX_CALIBRATION	0	logical		board_Z_c	109.8	Ohm	
C_p	[0.9e-4 0]	nF	[TX RX]		Sigma BBN step	5.00E-03	V		z_bp (TX)	150	mm	
R_0	50	Ohm			IDEAL_TX_TERM	0	logical		z_bp (NEXT)	0	mm	
R_d	[55 50]	Ohm	[TX RX]		T_r	1.30E-02	ns		z_bp (FEXT)	0	mm	
f_r	0.75	*fb			FORCE_TR	1	logical		z_bp (RX)	0	mm	
c(0)	0.6		min									
c(-1)	[-0.15:0.05:0]		[min:step:max]		Non stand	ard control options						
c(-2)	[0:0.025:0.1]				INC_PACKAGE	1	logical					
c(1)	[-0.25:0.05:0]		[min:step:max]		IDEAL_RX_TERM	0	logical					
g_DC	5 3 3.5 4 4.5 5 5.5 6 6.5 7	dB	[min:step:max]		INCLUDE_CTLE	1	logical					
f_z	5.155 5.733 5.353 5.007 4	GHz			INCLUDE_TX_RX_FILTER	1	logical					
f_p1	15.6 15.6 15.6 15.6 15.6	GHz			COM_CONTRIBUTION	0	logical					
f_p2	14.1 14.1 14.1 14.1 14.1	GHz										
A_v	0.45	V										
A_fe	4.14	V										
A_ne	0.63	V										
L	4											
М	32											
N_b	0	UI										
b_max(1)	0.5											
b_max(2N_b)	0.2											
sigma_RJ	0.01	UI										
A_DD	0.02	UI										
eta_0	0.00E+00	V^2/GHz										
SNR_TX	31	dB										
R_LM	0.95											
DER_0	1.00E-05											
Operational control		1										
COM Pass threshold	3	dB					the D	CD				
Include PCB	(1)	Value	0, 1	→ 1 A	aas 150 mm o	TPCB, U NO EX	tra P	CR				
PHY_type	C2M											
EH_min	32	Value	EH limit									
EH_max	1000	Value	EH limit									
f_HP_P	<u>1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2</u>	GHz										
f_HP_Z	1.075 1.05 1.025 1 1 1 1	GHz										

http://www.ieee802.org/3/cd/public/channel/mellitz\_3cd\_01\_1116\_COM.zip

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## Results with MTF Test Board

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#### TP1a response of the MTF test board + 150 mm trace has output VEO=32.2 mV without any crosstalk just passes the limit in CL 120.E!





## 4" TE Stacked 50G Channel Meeting MTF



#### Based on TE hypothetical connector with IL\_Fit of 4.3 dB but having MDFEXT p-p=2.37 mV (MDFEXT RMS for BER 1E-5=2.37/4.26=0.56 mV)

- To account for worst case MDFEXT=4.8 mV and MDNEXT=1.8 mV (PSXT=5.13 mV RMS) A\_fe in in COM was adjusted from 0.45 to 4.12 in order to get MDFEXT p-p of 21.84 mV equivalent to PSXT of 5.13 mV RMS per table 92-13
- http://www.ieee802.org/3/bs/public/channel/TEC/shanbhag\_3bs\_01\_1014.pdf



Using COM version 165 Results for MTF like channel with IL\_fit=4.3 dB Results for A\_fe=0.45: VEO=58 mV, ICN=1.237 mV, Peak ISI=21.5 mV, MDFEXT Peak=2.37 mV COM=5.01 dB Results with A\_fe=4.12: VEO=42.5 mV, ICN=1.237 mV, Peak ISI=21.5 mV, MDFEXT Peak=21.88 mV COM=3.36 dB

## 10" TE Stacked 50G Channel



#### Based on TE hypothetical connector with IL\_Fit of 8.8 dB shy of clause 120.E loss of 10.2 dB

- Since the 4" and 10" TE stack boards have similar construction with exception of one with longer trace, the calibrated A\_fe crosstalk of the 4" board is used for the 10" board
- http://www.ieee802.org/3/bs/public/channel/TEC/shanbhag\_3bs\_01\_1014.pdf



Using COM version 165 Results for MTF like channel with IL\_fit=4.3 dB Results for A\_Fe=0.45: VEO=37.5 mV, ICN=0.759 mV, Peak ISI=11.55 mV, MDFEXT Peak=1.39 mV COM=5.28 dB Results with A\_Fe=4.14: VEO=28.2 mV (failing), ICN=0.759 mV, Peak ISI=11.55 mV, MDFEXT Peak=12.89 mV COM=3.65 dB

## 10" TE Stacked 50G Channel



## Based on TE hypothetical connector with IL\_Fit of 8.8 dB shy of clause 120.E loss of 10.2 dB, to increase the loss to 31 mm of PCB trace per clause 120 is added

Since the 4" and 10" board are similar with exception of the longer trace, calibrated A\_fe crosstalk is kept at 4.14 for the 10" board+31 mm PCB trace



Using COM version 165 Results with A\_fe=4.14: VEO=21.2 mV (failing), ICN=0.759 mV, Peak ISI=11.38 mV, MDFEXT Peak=12.84 mV, COM=3.03 dB

## QSFP MTF + Crosstalk from TE 4" Stacked

□ QSFP MTF (diminico\_3bs\_01\_0516.s4p) does not have any crosstalk data

- TE 4" stacked with IL\_Fit of  $\simeq$ 4.3 is used as the crosstalk source
- 150 mm of PCB trace is added per clause 92 to increase the loss to 10.2 dB
- The calibrated crosstalk source is A\_fe=4.14



Using COM version 165 Results with A\_fe=4.14: VEO=10.9 mV (failing), ICN=1.237 mV, Peak ISI=10.7 mV, MDFEXT Peak=20.87 mV COM=1.43 dB

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## Summary



- P802.3bs clause 120.E which reference CL92 has excessive amount of MDFEXT (4.8 mV) and MDNEXT (1.8 mV)
- 802.3bs C2M simulation in support of 50G/lane PAM4 were based on a TE hypothetical connector with ~6x lower FEXT and NEXT and does not provided technical feasibility with current MDI definition
- IEEE P802.3bs and cd need to collectively work together to resolve this issue sooner than later to minimize the impact
  - Having representative clause 92 MDI data with crosstalk will be very helpful
- Potential area need to be considered in order to close the major hole in clause 120.E specification
  - Clause 92 MDI crosstalk was based on the data I presented in 802.3bj over 5 years ago need to be tighten by ~3x for robust PAM4 operation
  - TE hypothetical connector is proof that improved connector can be developed, could TE or other possibly develop an improved connector compatible with CL 92 MDI
  - Current far end eye opening of EW1E-5=0.22 and EH1E-5=32 mV has very little room for further tightening
  - Tighten transmitter parameters such as jitter and rise time can provided some relief but not enough to close the link budget
  - Use COM as the tool to trade off loss, crosstalk, and ISI now that there are several MDI's each with somewhat different characteristics are targeted for 802.3bs/cd implementation
  - Define a more powerful equalizer for the chip-to-module.