## Skew Variation for 50G/100G PMDs and PMAs

## IEEE P802.3cd Task Force

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## Introduction

- Draft (D1.1) skew variation values are not yet defined (TBDs).
- Multiple comments were submitted on the topic (\#33, \#34, \#74, \#80)
- 50G / 100G PMDs include both single and multi-lane PMDs that multiplex 2/4 FEC lanes.
- The multiplexing of $2 x 26.5$ GBd lanes to $1 \times 53 G B d$ is done in the module
- The Skew variation was analyzed in 802.3ba for 40G/100G. (anslow 01 0508)
- The 802.3ba analysis was used as the basis for the protocols that followed.
- SFI-5.2 specifies 1.5 UI of relative wander, poll of three vendors: ~ $1 \mathrm{UI}-1.5 \mathrm{UI}$
- 1.5UI was rounded up to 2UI / 200ps for 10G lanes.
- PMAs that mux multiple lanes $(\mathrm{n}!=\mathrm{m})$ are required to handle the skew variation (dynamic skew).
- The presentation provides a skew variation proposal for 802.3cd
- Based on the work that was done for 10GBd per lane.
- Maintaining the defined skew variation for the existing 802.3bm CAUI-4 interfaces and similar 50G LAUI-2 I/F.
- Separates the analysis between Parallel PMDs and Serial PMDs.


## Skew Variation Contributors

## - SP0 / SP1 / SP2 / SP6 / SP7

- Skew variation contribution originates from PMA + AUI / PPI
- PMA logic (accounts for $\sim 75 \%$ of the skew variation at 10GBd)
- Results from logic / clock schemes - proportional to UI
- AUI / PPI
- Results from channel / temperature variations - not dependent on the signaling rate
- 802.3ba allowed 1 ns skew mismatch for PCB traces and $\sim 50$ ps for skew variation
- SP3 / SP5
- Skew variation contribution from the PMD - not dependent on the signaling rate
- SP4
- Skew variation contribution from the fiber / copper channel
- Results from laser temperature / wavelength variations - not dependent on the signaling rate
- Transition from 10.3GBd per lane to 26.5GBd/53GBd per lane PMDs
- SP0 Contribution - 0.2 ns/ 5 UI (Based on legacy PMA/CAUI-4)
- SP1/2/6/7 Contribution - 1.5UI + 50ps = $0.11 \mathrm{~ns} / \sim 3 \mathrm{UI}$ (@26.5625GBd)
- SP3/5 Contribution - Similar to $10 \mathrm{G}=0.2 \mathrm{~ns} / 5 \mathrm{UI}$
- SP4 Contribution - Similar to 10G value in ns / Based on the PMD/MEDUIM



## Dynamic Skew and PMA gearbox (m != n)

- For designs with a PMA gearbox (m != n), the gearbox has a wander buffer per input lane
- Size is $2 x$ the max dynamic skew for that corresponding path (in bits)
- High speed FIFO in the optical module, which cost power and area.
- Start reading out of the wander buffers when they are half full


## Example 100GAUI-4 4x26.5Gbs $\Leftrightarrow$ 53GBd gearbox



All buffers half full

Some time later


$\rightarrow$ Шᅦ| $\rightarrow$


Dynamic skew

## 100G 10:4 MLD and 100GBASE-DR 2:1 Muxing

- The skew variation buffer accounts for most of the 2:1 Mux area and power
- 100GBASE-DR modules are expected to fit in small / low power form factors
- The skew variation should be defined based on the interface requirements.
- Unnecessary requirement $\rightarrow$ unnecessary power consumption, cost.


## 10:4 100G MLD



100GBASE-DR 2:1 MUX


Buffer size: $2 \times$ Skew
Variation x 2 (PAM4)

## Skew Variation for 50G/100G Single Lane PMDs

| Skew points | Maximum Skew Variation Contribution [ns] | Maximum Skew Variation (ns) | Maximum Skew Variation for 26.5625GBd PMD lane (UI) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SP0 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 5 | Similar to CAUI-4 |
| CL91/134 RS-FEC resets the skew variation |  |  |  |  |
| SP1 (50GAUI-2) | 0.11 | 0.11 | 3 | $1.5 \mathrm{UI}+50 \mathrm{psec}$ |
| SP2 | 0.00 | 0.11 | 3 (6@ 53GBd) | Single lane PMD |
| SP3 | 0.00 | 0.11 | 3 (6@ 53GBd) | Single lane PMD |
| SP4 | 0.00 | 0.11 | 3 (6@ 53GBd) | Single lane PMD |
| SP5 | 0.00 | 0.11 | 3 (6@ 53GBd) | Single lane PMD |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { SP6 } \\ \text { (50GAUI-2) } \end{gathered}$ | 0.11 | 0.22 | 6 | $1.5 \mathrm{UI}+50 \mathrm{psec}$ |
| CL91/134 RS-FEC resets the skew variation |  |  |  |  |
| SP7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 5 | Similar to CAUI-4 |
| At FEC transmit |  | 0.31 | 8 | SP0+PMA |
| At FEC receive |  | 0.33 | 9 | SP6+PMA |
| At PCS receive |  | 0.4 | 10 | SP7+ CAUI-4 PMA |

## Skew Variation for 100G PMDs with 26.5625GBd PMD lanes

| Skew points | Maximum Skew Variation Contribution [ns] | Maximum Skew <br> Variation (ns) | Maximum Skew Variation for 26.5625GBd PMD lane (UI) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SP0 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 5 | CAUI-4 |
| CL91/134 RS-FEC resets the skew variation |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { SP1 } \\ (100 \text { GAUI-4) } \end{gathered}$ | 0.11 | 0.11 | 3 | $1.5 \mathrm{UI}+50 \mathrm{psec}$ |
| SP2 | 0.11 | 0.22 | 6 | Single lane PMD |
| SP3 | 0.20 | 0.42 | 11 | 200psec |
| SP4 | 2.80 | 3.22 | 86 | 2.8 nsec - TBD |
| SP5 | 0.20 | 3.42 | 91 | Single lane PMD |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { SP6 } \\ \text { (100GAUI-4) } \end{gathered}$ | 0.11 | 3.55 | 94 | $1.5 \mathrm{UI}+50 \mathrm{psec}$ |
| CL91/134 RS-FEC resets the skew variation |  |  |  |  |
| SP7 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 5 | CAUI-4 |
| At FEC transmit |  | 0.32 | 8 | SP0+PMA |
| At FEC receive |  | 3.66 | 97 | SP6+PMA |
| At PCS receive |  | 0.40 | 10 | SP7+ CAUI-4 PMA |

## Thank You

Connect. Accelerate. Outperform.'

