

IEEE 802.3 10Mb/s Backplane Ethernet Call For Interest Consensus Presentation

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Today's presentation

Presenters and Contributors:

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Agenda

- Overview Discussion
Jon Lewis, Dell EMC
- Presentations
 - 10BP in Servers
Jon Lewis, Dell EMC
 - 10BP in Switches
Amrik Bains, Cisco
 - 10BP Technical Feasibility
Mandeep Chadha, Microsemi
 - 10BP Why Now?
George Zimmerman, CME
- Q&A
- Straw Polls

CFI Objectives

- To gauge the interest in studying 10Mb/s Backplane Ethernet
- We do not need to:
 - Fully explore the problem
 - Debate strengths and weaknesses of solutions
 - Choose a solution
 - Create a PAR or 5 Criteria
 - Create a standard
- Anyone in the room may vote or speak

Overview: About 802.3cg/10SPE

- Single pair connection
- Low cost/data rate suitable for sensors
- Supports power and data
- Supports multiple reaches (e.g. 15m, 1000m, etc.)
- Targets Automobiles, Industrial and Building Automation
 - Targets installed cable base in Industrial and Building Automation

Overview: Intra-system Management Interface

- Internal serial control interfaces are common in server and switches.
- Existing serial interfaces form a high percentage of design/debug/support issues.
- 10SPE could replace a number of these (e.g., I2C/SMBus, MDIO).
- Systems shipping in 10s of millions annually contain high 10s to low 100s of these links.
- Implementations using FPGAs or micro controllers could support a “faster & richer” interface than existing interfaces and be easier to debug using standard Ethernet tools.

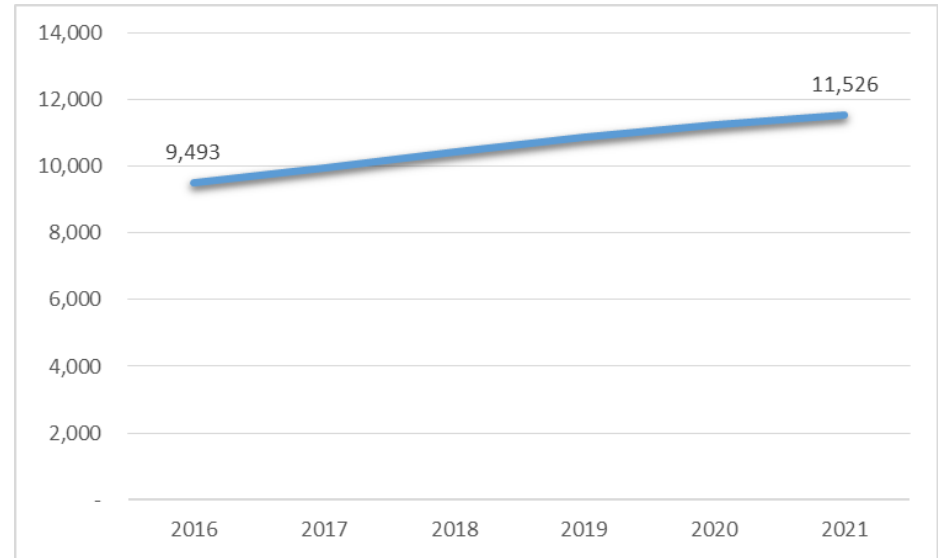
10BP in Servers

Jon Lewis, Dell EMC

Server market size info

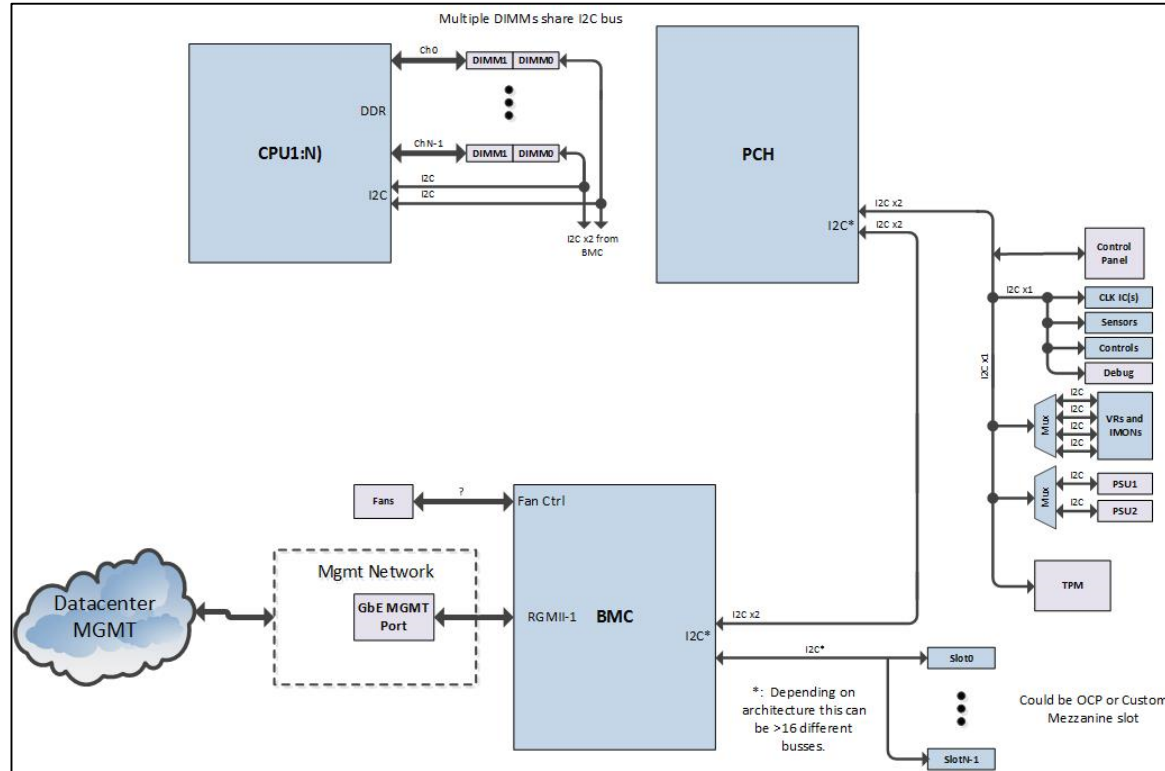
WW 2017Q2 x86 Server Annual Unit Forecast
(units in thousands)

- *Total endpoint device >200 million parts per year*
 - *>20 endpoints per Server*
- *Total switch device >10 million per year*
 - *~1 switch per Server*
- *200 million endpoints*
- *10 million switches*



IDC WW Server Forecast Tracker - September 20, 2017

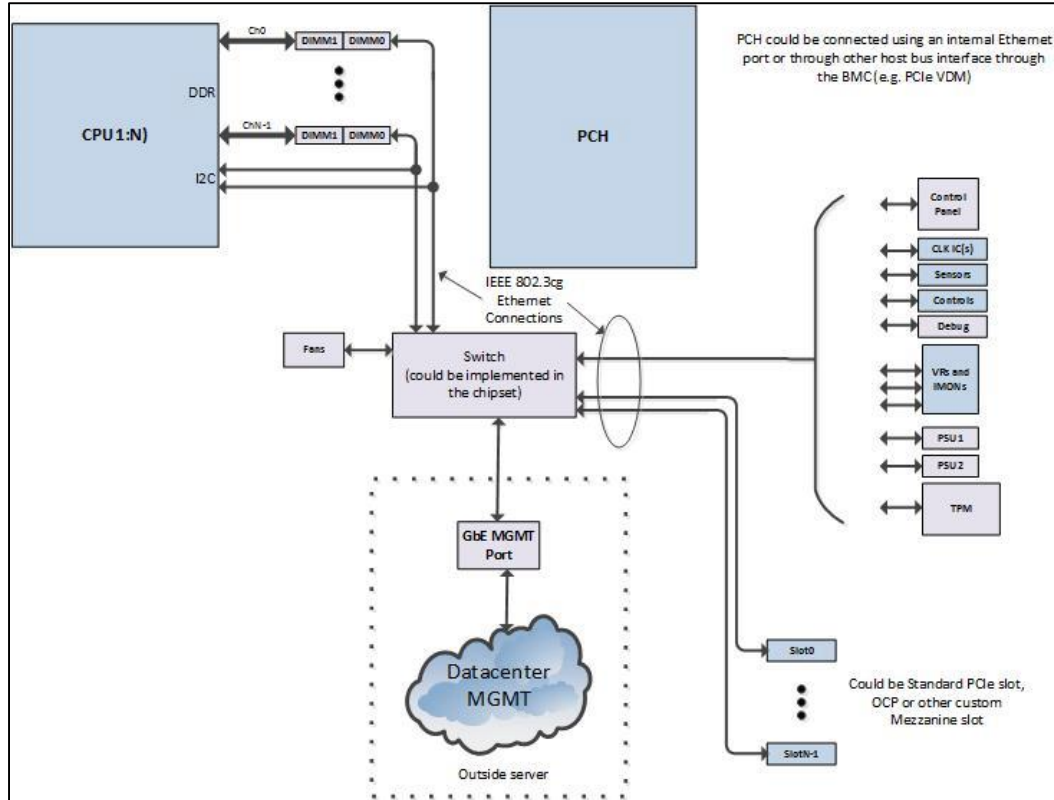
Current Architecture



Why 10BP?

- Ethernet provides a standard ubiquitous management communication path.
- Same number of pins as existing interfaces maintaining current pin count while increasing functionality.
- Ethernet allows for discovery of devices using a common driver.
 - Going from many custom drivers to a standard Ethernet driver greatly reduces coding complexity and validation time.
- As compute and network nodes “converge” there is a fine line between the server and the network
 - Bus Expanders
 - Chassis servers
 - Modular server implementations.
- Automated alert support is more robust than multi-master SMBus.
 - Using SMBus multiplexers makes multi-master difficult/impossible, requiring continuous bus scanning.

Desired Architecture



10BP in Switches & Other Backplanes

Amrik Bains, Cisco

Switch market size info

- *Switch Market units per year*
 - *fixed switches* ~x1 million units per year
 - *modular switches* ~y1 million units per year
- *Average number of devices in*
 - *fixed switches* ~x2 endpoints, ~x3 switches
 - *modular switches* ~y2 endpoints, ~y3 switches
- *Total devices per year*
 - *endpoints* >z1 million
 - *switches* >z2 million

Current Switch Architecture

- Internal control plane is used to perform configuration/monitoring of components in switch
- Many different components with various control plane interfaces

➤ I2C/SMB Bus

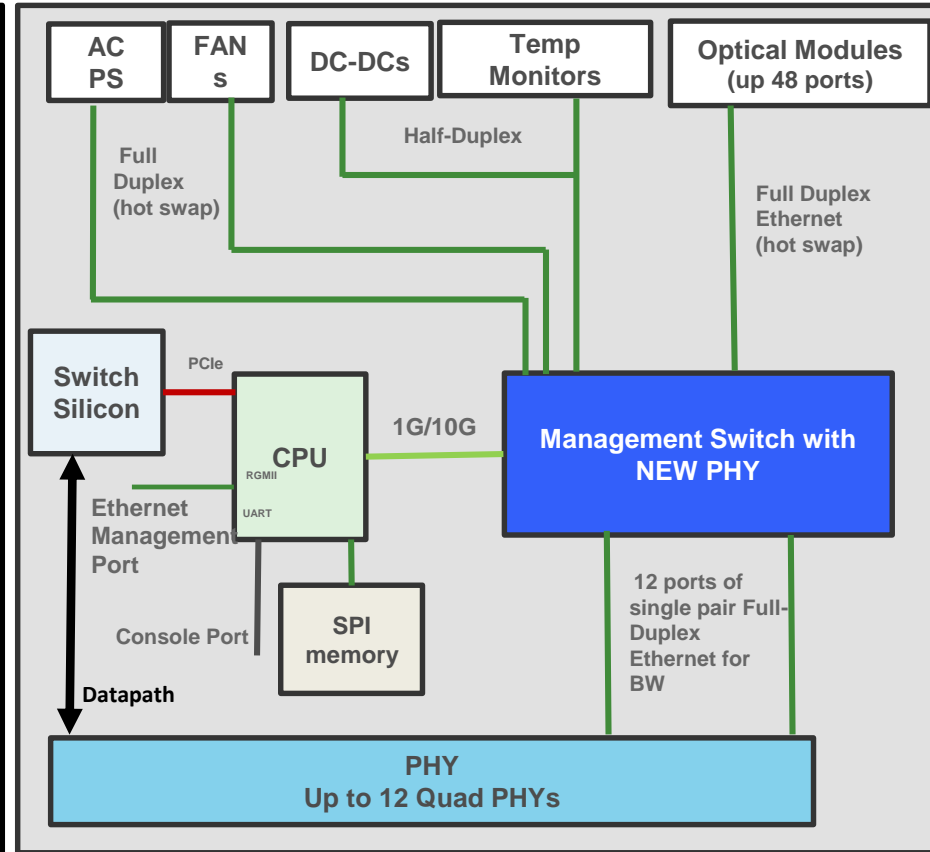
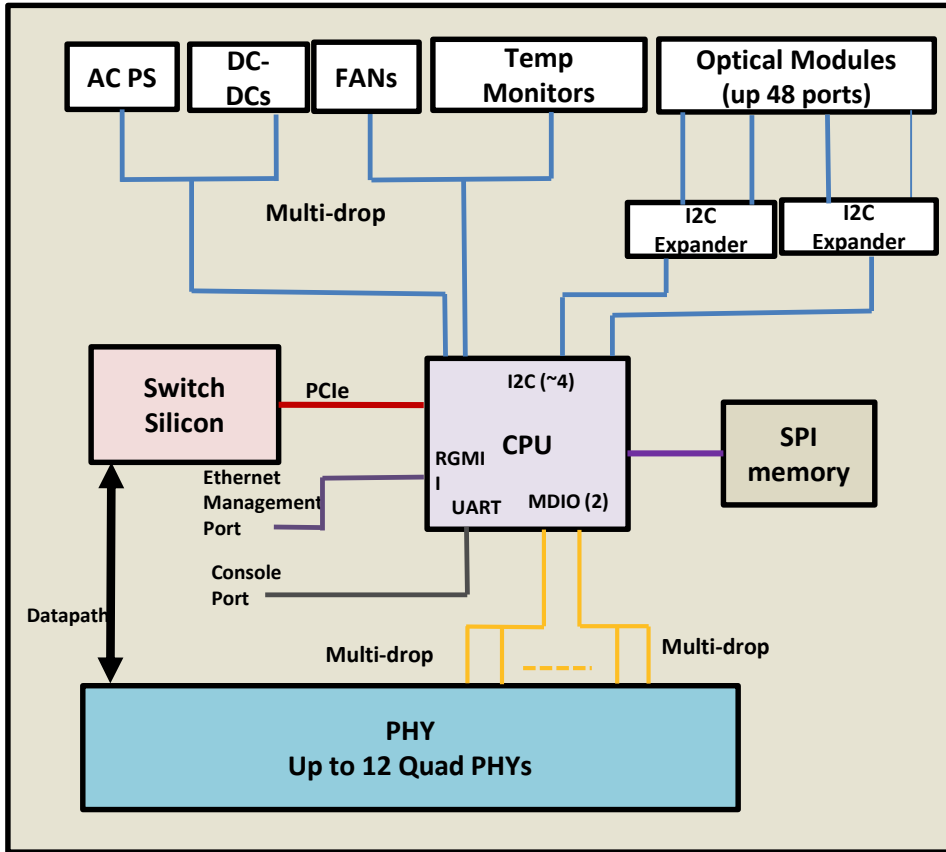
- Optical Module, AC/DC Power Supplies, FAN Control, DC-DC Converters, Temp monitors, EPROM etc....
- 2 wire – Clock + Shared Data (Tx/Rx)
- Clock speed 100KHz, data BW (25 to 30Kb/s) limited due half-duplex and protocol overhead
- UART: Universal Asynchronous Rx/Tx
 - Micro-controllers/CPU: Console port
 - 2 wire – Rx/Tx
 - 9.6Kb/s

➤ MDIO (IEEE 802.3 Clause 22/45): Copper PHYs and Fiber PHYs

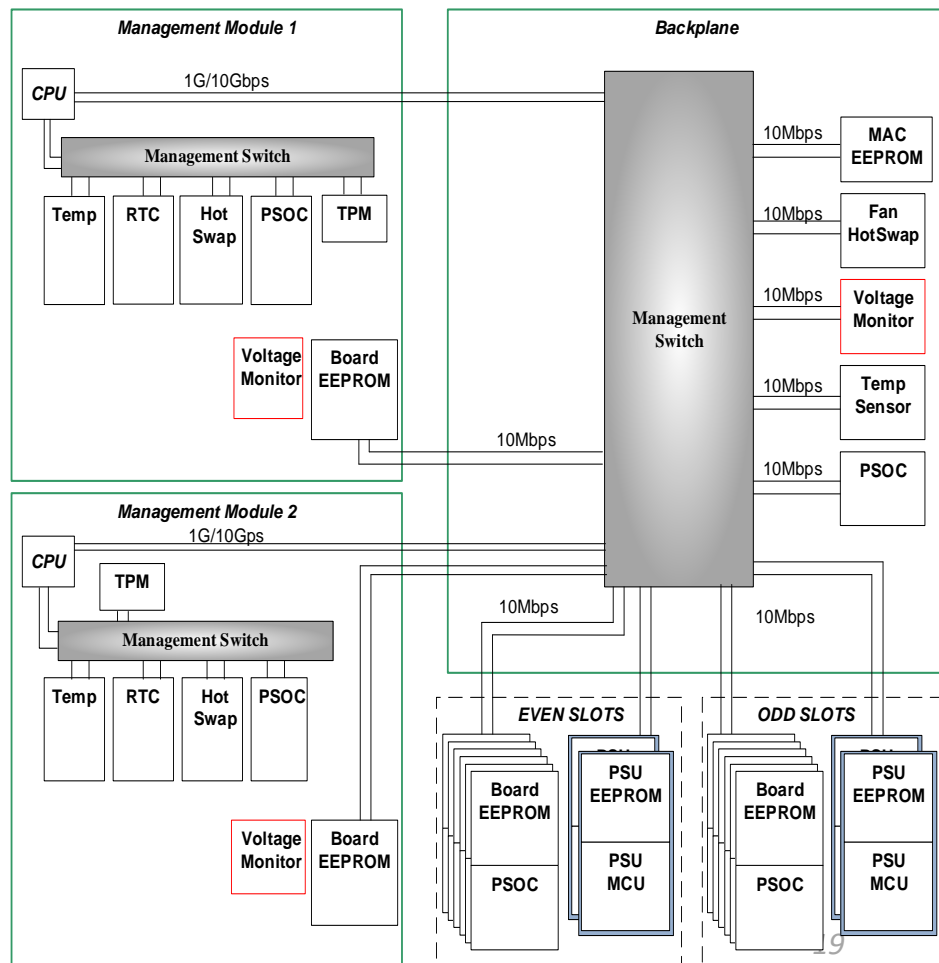
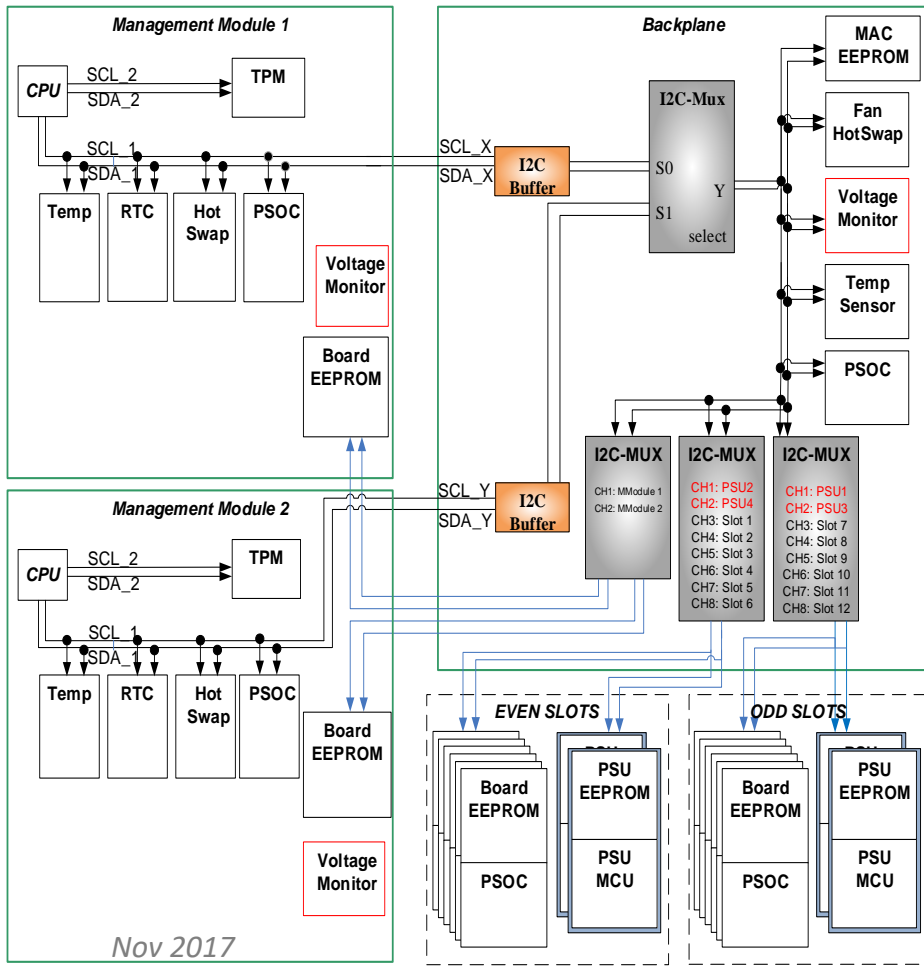
- 2 wire
- Tx/Rx shared (half-duplex)
- Max specified MDC clock of 2.5MHz (avg. BW 1Mb/s)
- SPI :
 - SD card, Sensors, eMMC
 - Minimum of 4 wire – Clock, Rx, Tx and Slave Select (when multiple devices connected to same data pins)
 - Typically 12 to 25Mb/s
 - More data wires can be used for higher bandwidth

Management Interfaces have not kept up with BW requirements
Different Software Drivers for each interface type

Fixed Switch: Current and Future



Modular Switch: Current and Future



Industrial Backplane

Applications

- Application areas are Factory Automation and Machine Control**
- Programmable Logic Controllers (PLC) backplane**
 - PCB backplane that is connectorized, usually mounted on metal plate
 - Power Supply
 - CPU / Controller is master of the PLC backplane
 - Local PLC rack IO: E.g. Analog In, Analog Out, Digital In, Digital Out, Relay, speciality, ..
- Remote I/O Islands**
 - Two Flavors: Remote IO and Distributed IO
 - Remote – IO Controller by main PLC
 - Distributed – local “Comm Head” module controls the IO

Current Solutions

- Custom – ASICs / Legacy Systems**
 - such as Modicon Quantum, or Premium
 - Dual Port RAM
 - Token based
 - CAN** at 1 Mbit/Sec
- 100 MbE and 1GbE Ethernet**
 - such as Schneider’s Modicon M580 ePAC
 - Higher End PLCs – Not 10BP candidate**

Future Solutions with 10BPE

- 10BPE could enable migration from custom/CAN based backplane for lower cost PLC and IO islands
- Low cost IO modules both in PLC rack and IO islands need to use very low cost microprocessors in the \$1-\$2 range that have 10Meg MACs

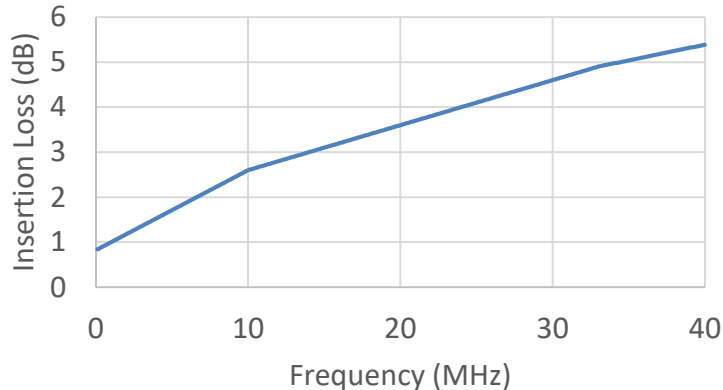
10BP Technology Feasibility

Mandeep Chadha, Microsemi

Lengths/link segment

- IEEE 802.3cg has a short reach link segment adopted
 - Based on cabling and connector measurements
- Consistent with needs of backplane channels

IEEE P802.3cg 15m Link Segment



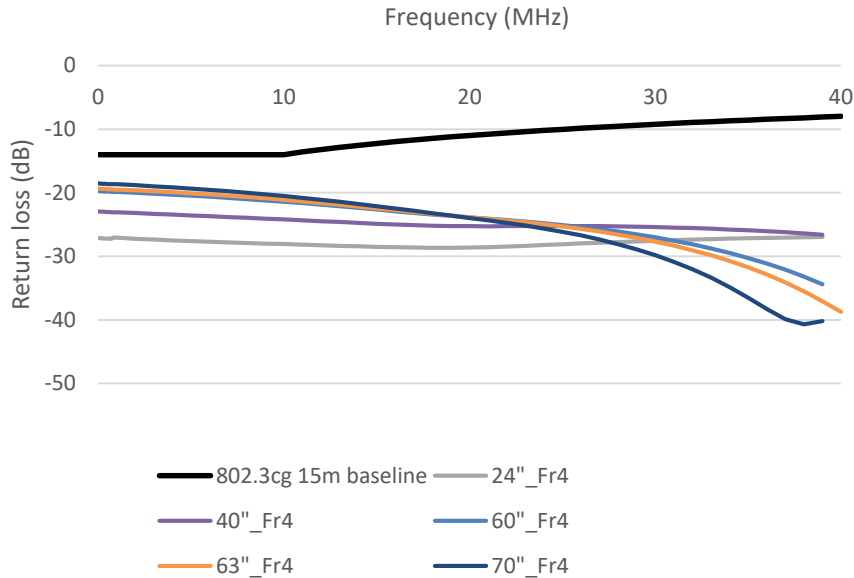
- Adopt the equations on slide 18 of [http://www.ieee802.3.org/3/cg/public/Sept2017/DiBi aso Bergner 01c 0917.pdf](http://www.ieee802.3.org/3/cg/public/Sept2017/DiBi%20aso%20Bergner%2001c%200917.pdf) as a baseline for the 10SPE short reach link segment.

IL <	$1+1.6(f-1)/9$ dB	f=0.3 ... 10 MHz
	$2.6+2.3(f-10)/23$ dB	f=10 ... 33 MHz
	$4.9+2.3(f-33)/33$ dB	f=33 ... 40 MHz

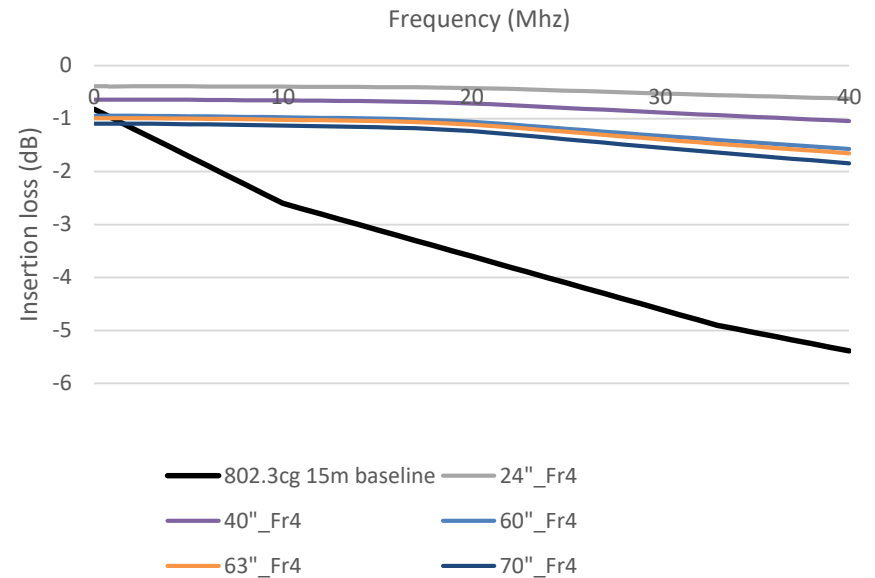
RL >	14 dB	f=0.3 ... 10 MHz
	$14-10*\log_{10}(f/10)$ dB	f=10 ... 40 MHz

MC >	30 dB	f=0.3 ... 20 MHz
	$30-20\log_{10}(f/20)$ dB	f=20 ... 200 MHz

Backplane channel characteristics



No issues with meeting proposed 10SPE
Return Loss specifications



Insertion Loss spec proposed for 10SPE
can be met for channels up to 40" FR4

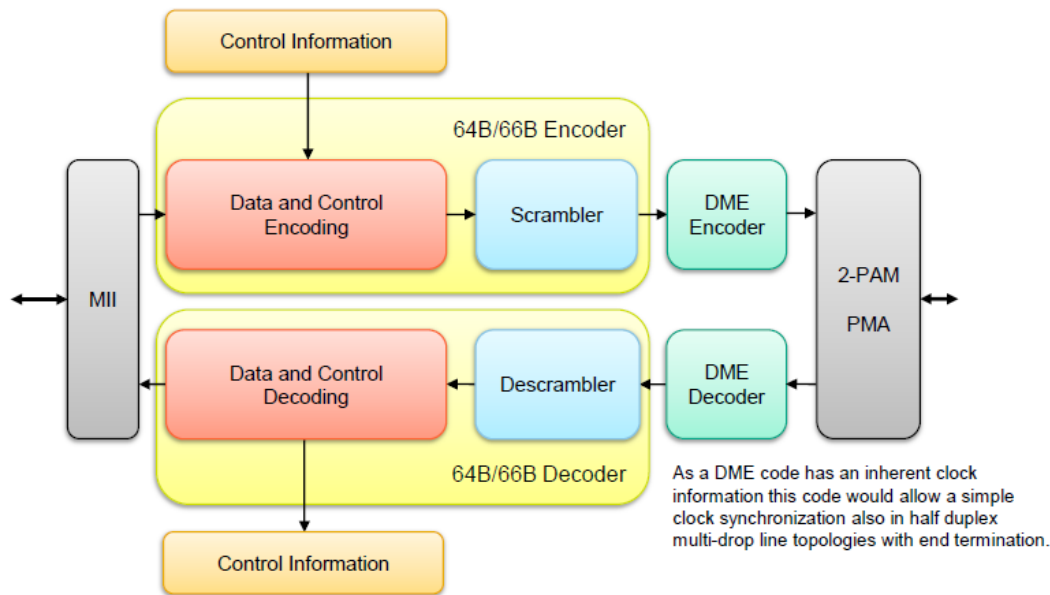
10Mb/s Ethernet in Micros/FPGAs

- Low insertion loss of channel gives lots of choices
- Many encoding types available
 - Differential Manchester, NRZ, etc.
 - All are low-complexity and have been implemented in FPGA format
- Duplexing method is new for micros/FPGAs
 - E.g., echo-cancelled full-duplex or half-duplex on medium
 - Already under study in 802.3cg for short-reach channel

10BP Complexity Estimate

- Proposals under consideration for PHY implementations of short-reach 10SPE use easily realizable analog and digital circuits using standard logic processes
- PMA
 - Differential line driver, analog hybrid/EC, clock sync
- Digital
 - TX – PCS, Scrambler, Encoder
 - RX – Decoder, Descrambler, PCS
- Construct as a macro that can be instantiated in ASIC or FPGA

10SPE short reach PHY proposal in slide 16 of Graber_3cg_12_0717.pdf



10BP - Why Now?

George Zimmerman, CME

Why Now?

- Interest from Network Equipment and Computer OEMs has created the potential for large volume short-reach interconnects
- Leverage investment in standardization of 10Mbps single-pair technology
 - Relevant PHY experts are gathered in IEEE 802.3cg
 - While 10Mbps Ethernet systems are old hat, there aren't any single-pair versions standardized
 - Open and common interoperable specifications simplify the market
 - Requirements and needs are consistent with 802.3cg short-reach objective
- Every time I turn around, there's a new application being proposed
- BUT: Existing 802.3cg project documentation is specific to “single balanced twisted pair copper cabling”

The Rub: 802.3cg PAR Scope, very specific

5.2.b. Scope of the project: Specify additions to and appropriate modifications of IEEE Std 802.3 to add 10 Mb/s Physical Layer (PHY) specifications and management parameters for operation, and associated optional provision of power, on single balanced twisted-pair copper cabling.

- Limitations: PHY & optional powering project, Rate = 10Mbps
- The medium is single balanced twisted-pair copper cabling
 - 2-pair, 4-pair, PCB backplane, parallel pairs, single ended are out of scope
- The Physics: addressing backplane applications is a natural
 - Including PCB “pairs”: The electrons don’t care about twisting the wires or read PAR documents...
- A standard can fill a broader need with 802.3cg solutions, avoiding proprietary extensions

Process

- Call for Interest on 10Mbps Backplane Ethernet to be held in November
- Study group meets to propose PAR/CSD modifications for 802.3cg
 - Expect most work will be done quickly, by close of January meeting
 - Study group can pre-discuss modifications of 802.3cg objectives
 - Target approval of modified P802.3cg project documentation March 2018
- Meanwhile, 802.3cg continues its work on short-reach and long reach PHYs
 - Contributors work offline to prepare and build consensus for any necessary text
 - Time to fold in anything necessary for backplane before May WG ballot milestone
- P802.3cg motion showed unanimous support: [P802.3cg Sept'17 motion #15](#)
- We've seen this before - adding 25GBASE-T to 40GBASE-T IEEE P802.3bq
 - Smaller scope of change than in 802.3bq – no new PHYs expected, no speed change (MAC interface, registers, or frequency translations)

Q&A

Presenters

Amrik Bains

George Zimmerman

Jon Lewis

Mandeep Chadha

Cisco

CME Consulting

Dell EMC

Microsemi

Straw Polls

Call-for-Interest Consensus

- Should a study group be formed for “10Mb/s Backplane Ethernet”?
- Y: N: A:
- Room count:

Participation

- I would participate in a “10Mb/s Backplane Ethernet” study group in IEEE 802.3
 - Tally:

- My company would support participation in a “10Mb/s Backplane Ethernet” study group
 - Tally:

Future Work

- Ask 802.3 at Thursday's closing meeting to form study group
- If approved:
 - 802 EC votes on Friday to approve the formation of the study group
 - First study group meeting would be during the January 2018 802.3 interim meeting (in Geneva)

End