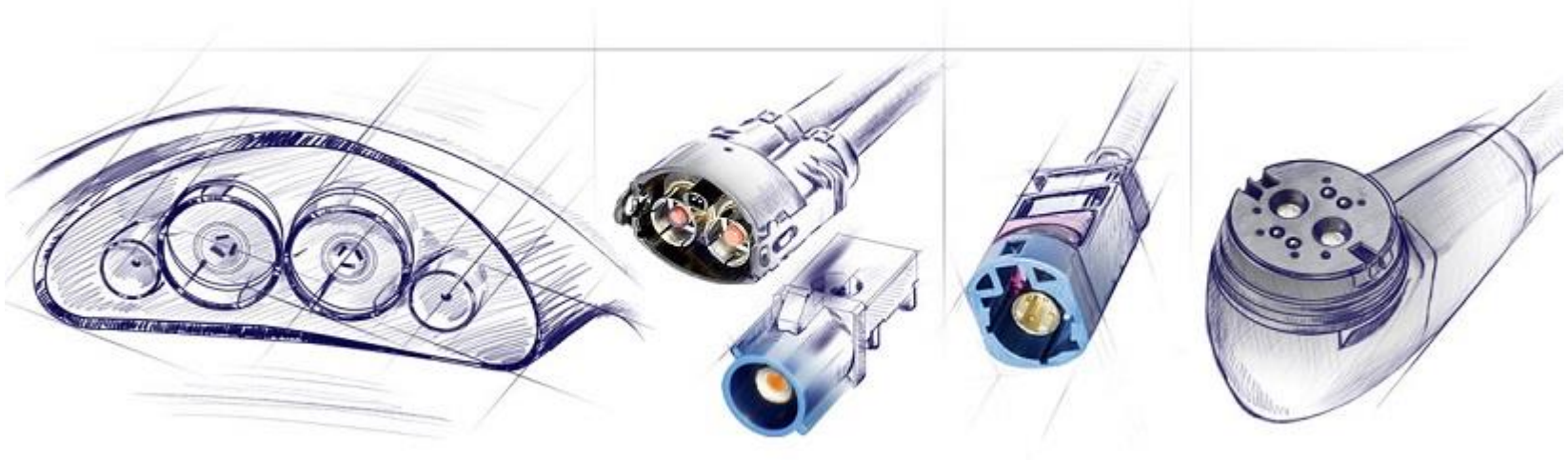

Rosenberger

802.3ch channel options

Thomas Müller

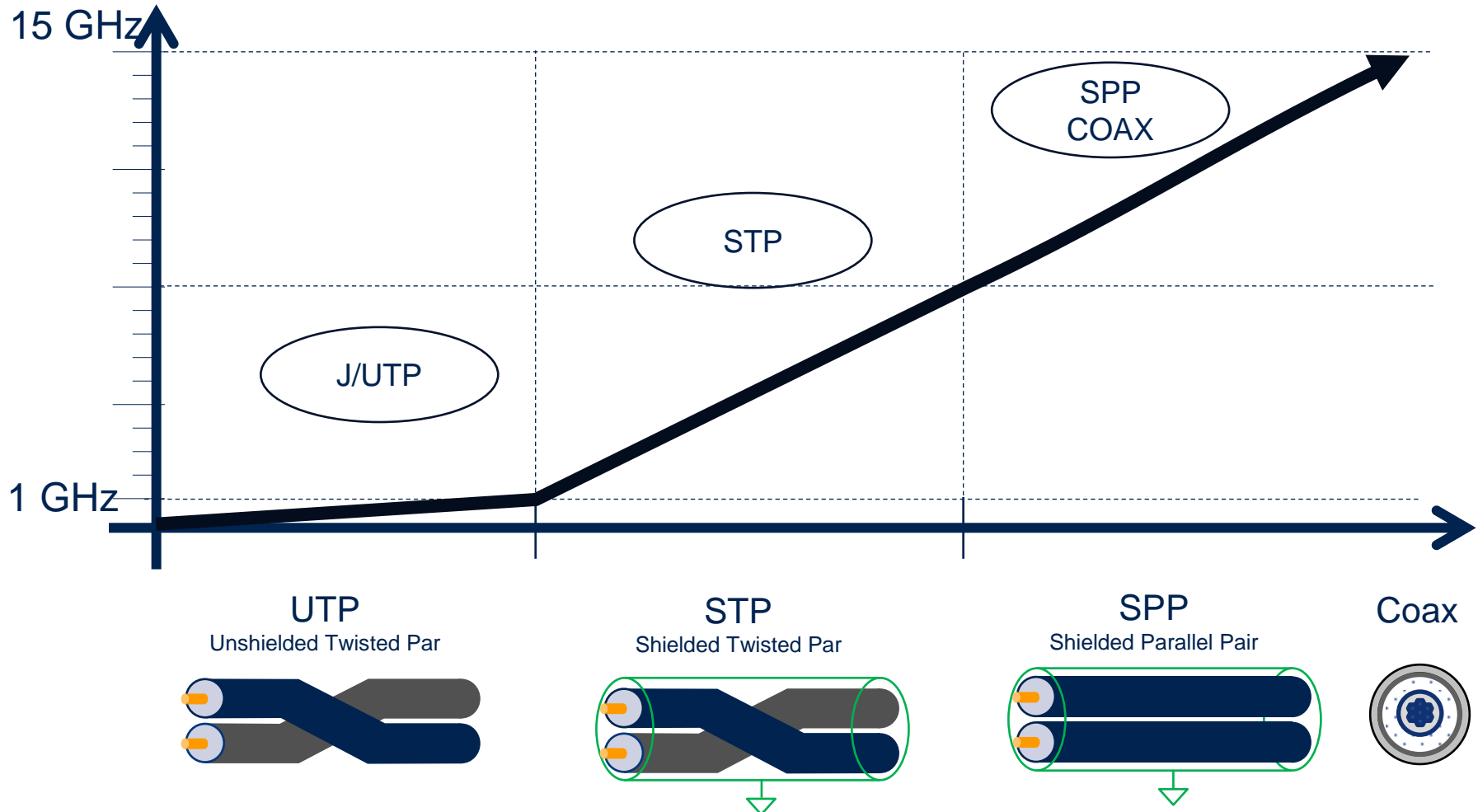


- Estimated worst case bandwidth assumption for 10 Gbps (NRZ coding)

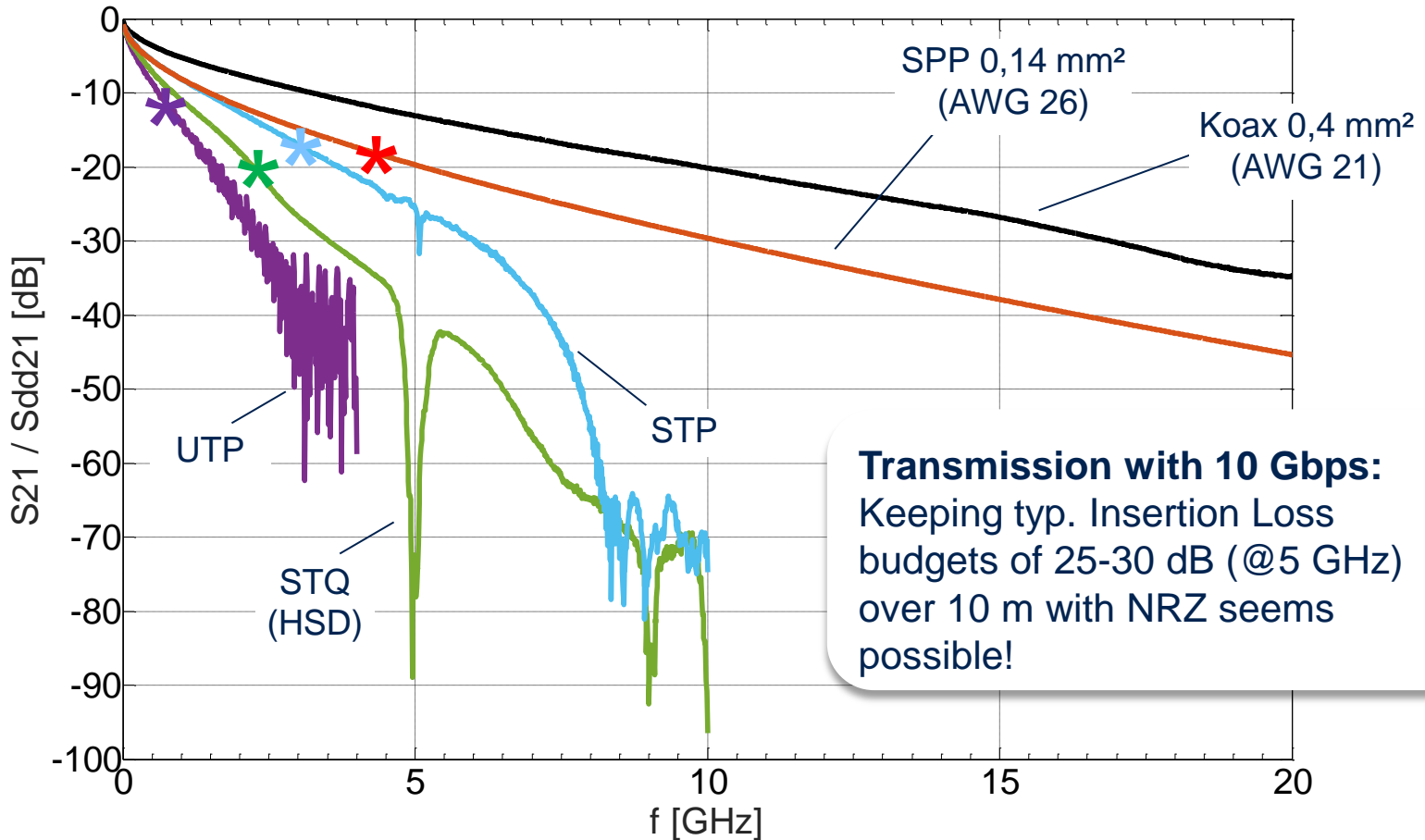
$$0.75 \times \text{bit rate}_{[\text{in bps}]} = \text{bandwidth}_{[\text{in Hz}]}$$

- 10 Gbps requires a bandwidth of 7.5 GHz maximum
- With more advanced modulation (e.g. PAMx*) the required bandwidth can be reduced (*x ≥ 3)

- Channel options for 802.3ch

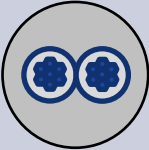
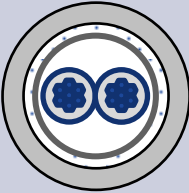
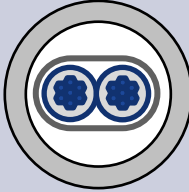

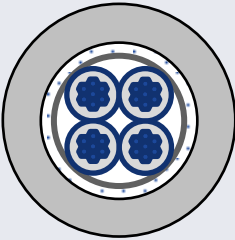
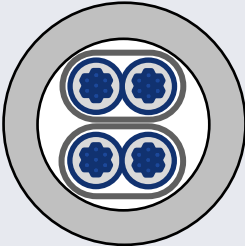


- Insertion loss of 10 m cable length at room temperature



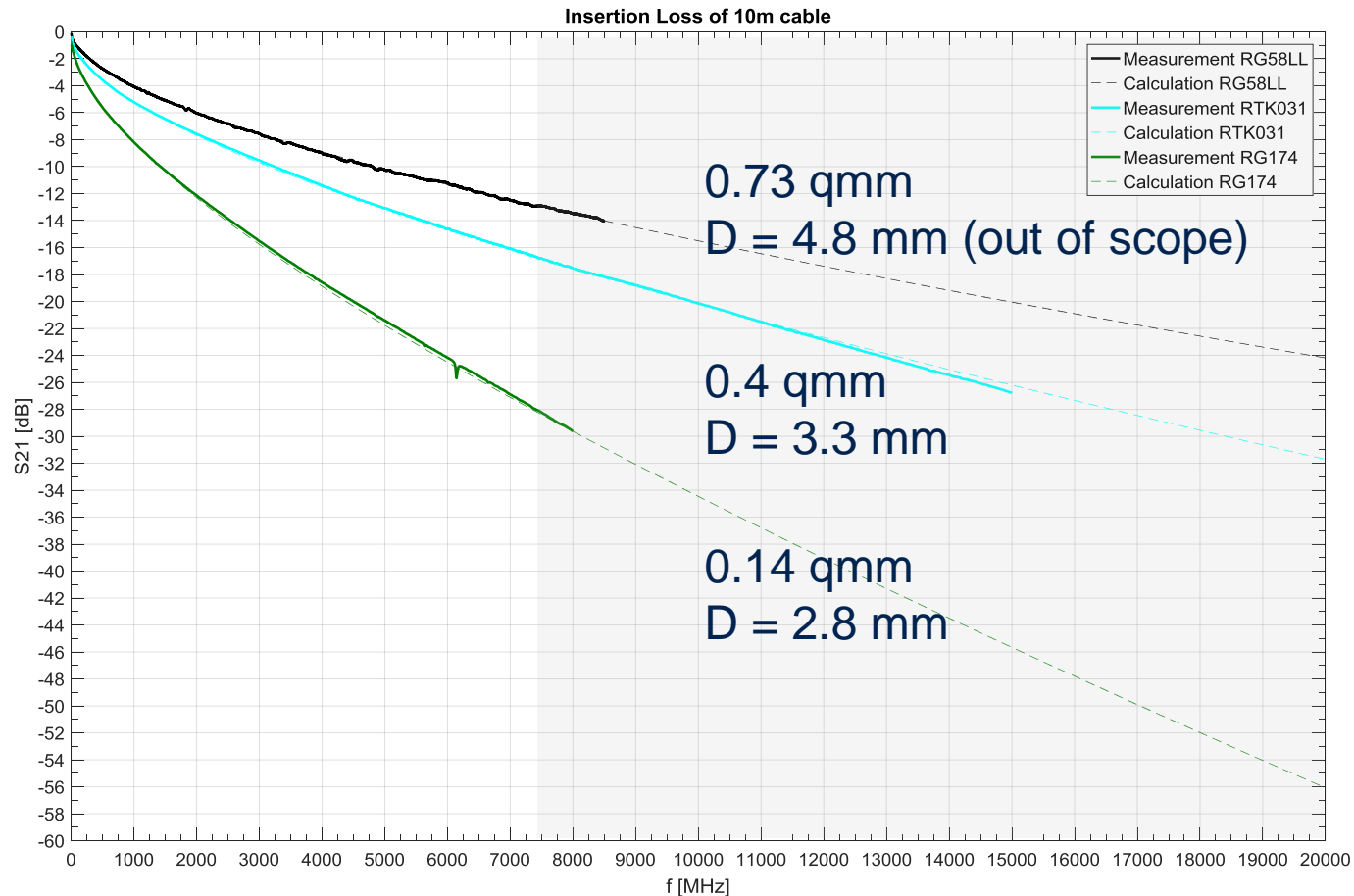
* Highest frequency according to data sheet for each cable type

- Cabling options for 802.3ch

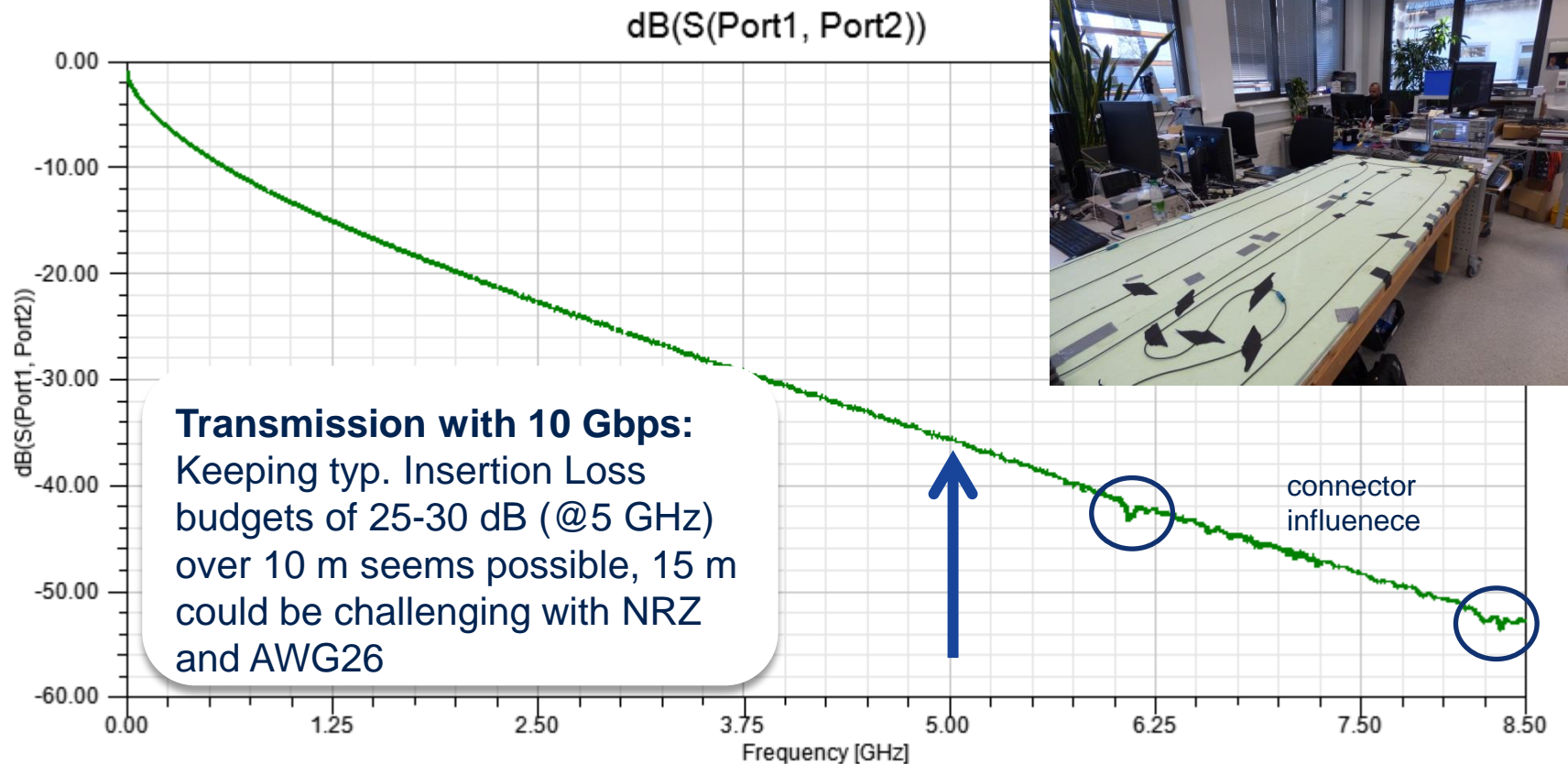
Lanes	UTP	STP STQ	SPP (Parallel Pair)	Coaxial
One				
Two				

- Automotive cables to support 10 Gbps (≥ 7.5 GHz BW) are available for differential 1 pair, 2 pairs and coax

- Insertion loss of 10 m coaxial cable with different wire gauges at room temperature

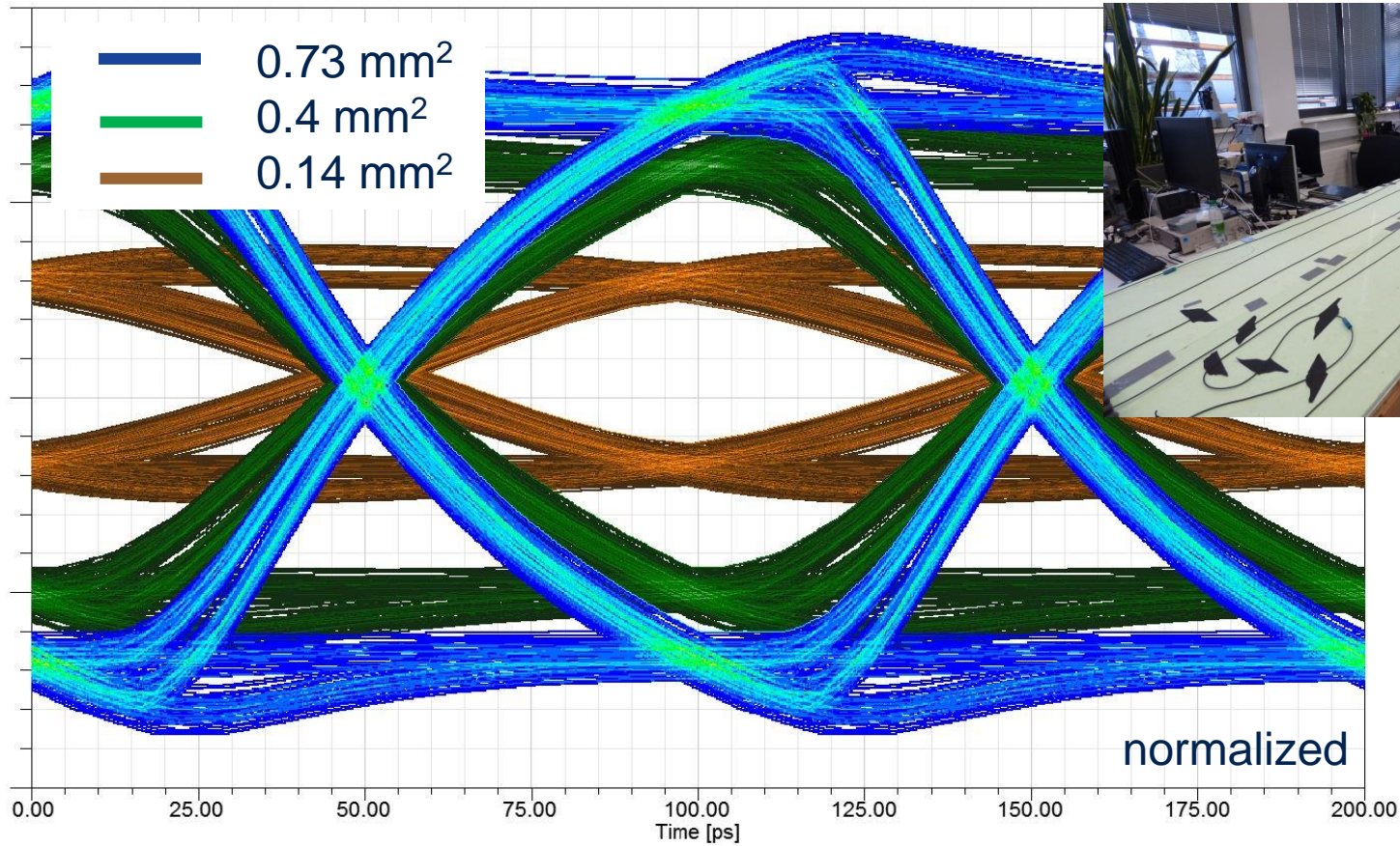


- Channel insertion loss at room temperature
- 15 m coax channel with 4 Inlines (5 x 3m, AWG26)



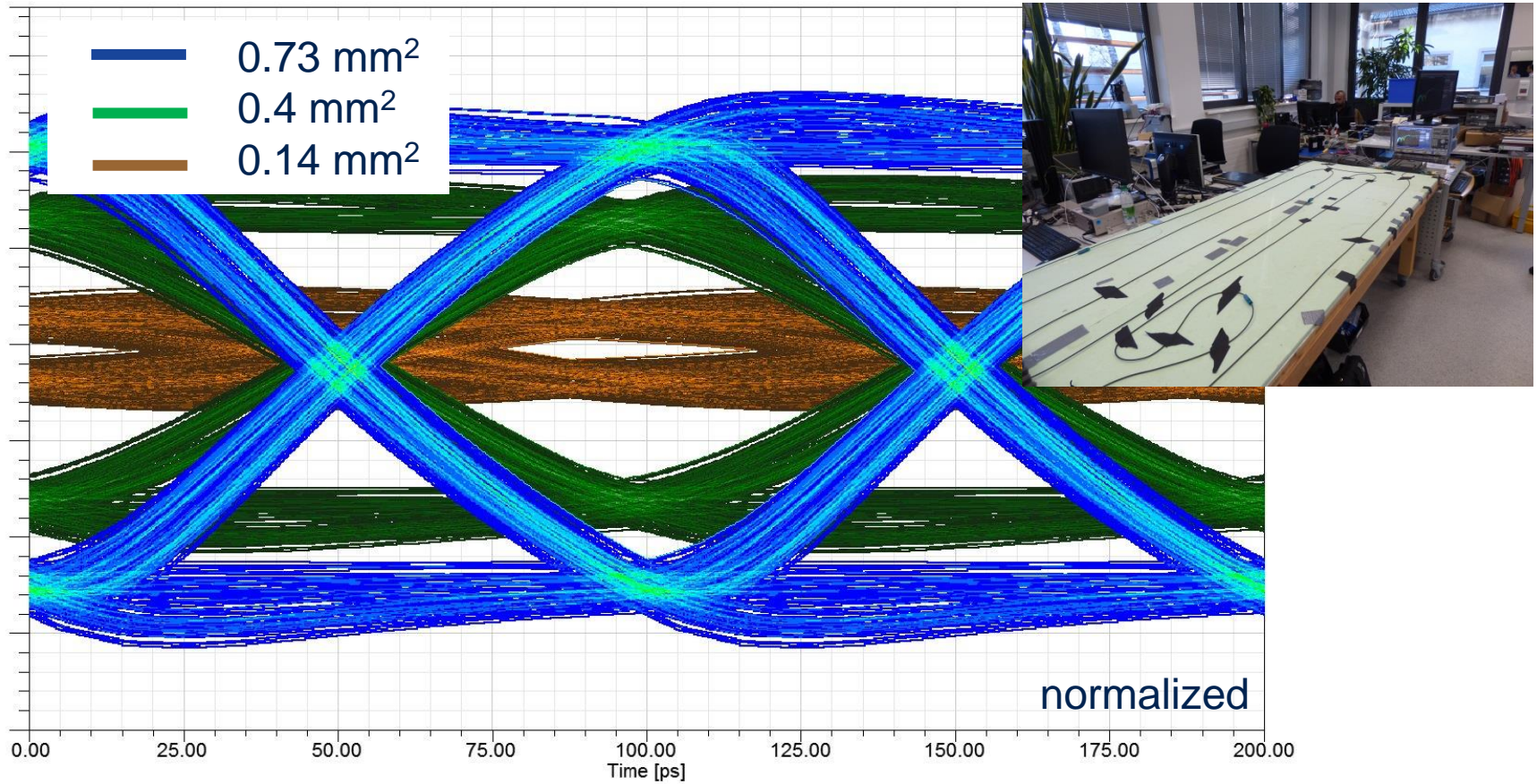
- Smooth slope with low reflections (dips)

- Eye diagram 10 Gpbs with preemphasis and equalization
- 10 m coax channel with different wire gauges



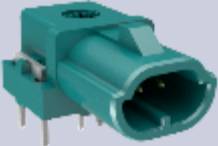


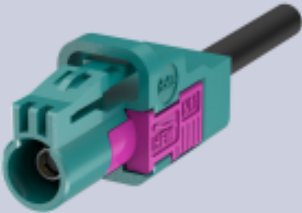


- Transmission should be possible

- Eye diagram 10 Gpbs with preemphasis and equalization
- 15 m coax channel with different wire gauges



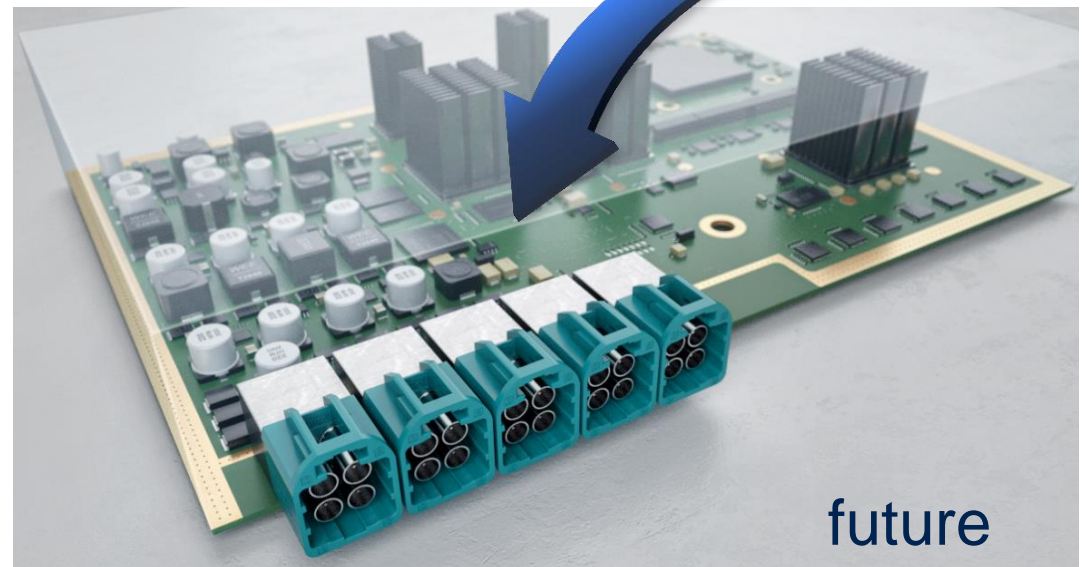
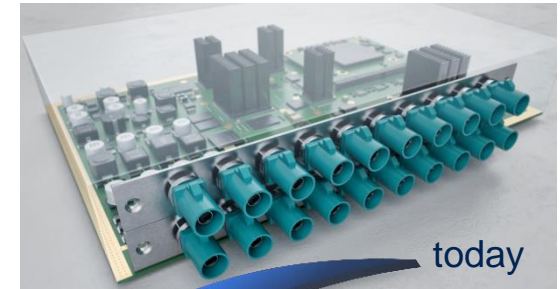
- Achievable link length depends on the cable attenuation

- Connector options for 802.3ch (examples)

Lanes	UTP	STP STQ	SPP (Parallel Pair)	Coaxial
One				
Two				

- Automotive connector interfaces to support 10 Gbps (≥ 7.5 GHz BW) are available for differential 1 pair, 2 pairs and coax

- Miniaturization of connector is the second driving force apart from improving bandwidth
- Miniaturization leads to limitations on the physical dimensions of the cables



- 802.3ch should target cables with $D = 4.6$ mm max. for differential links and $D = 3.6$ mm max. for coaxial links

- Measuring transfer impedance and screening attenuation
- Differential and coaxial components

Component
Tests

IEC 62153-4-4

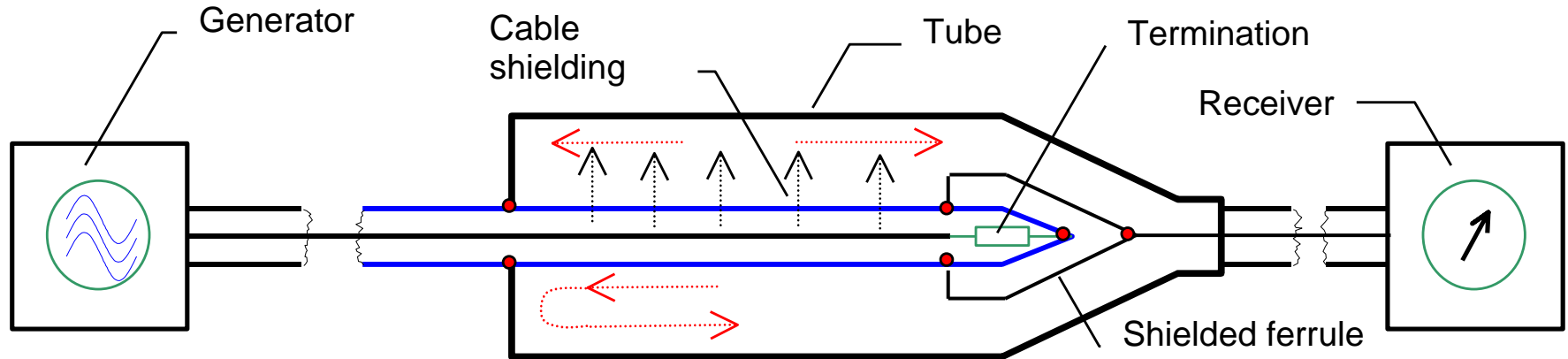
Cable

IEC 62153-4-7

Inline connections

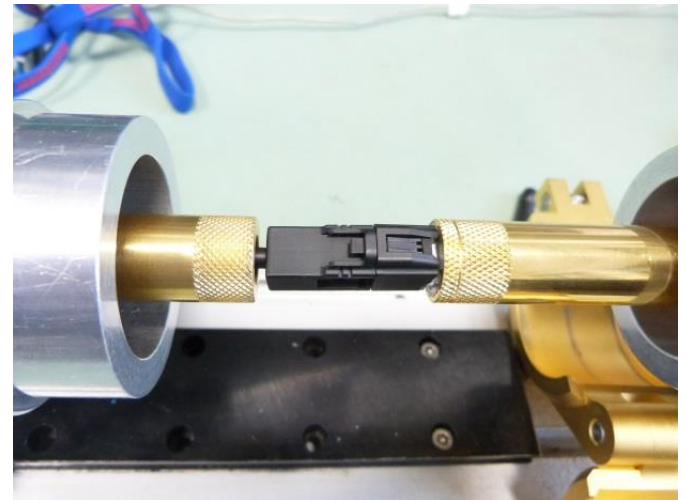
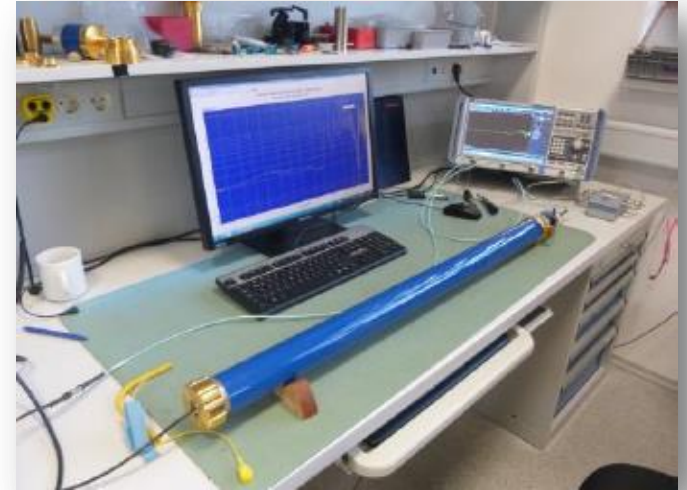
IEC 62153-4-10

Feedthroughs

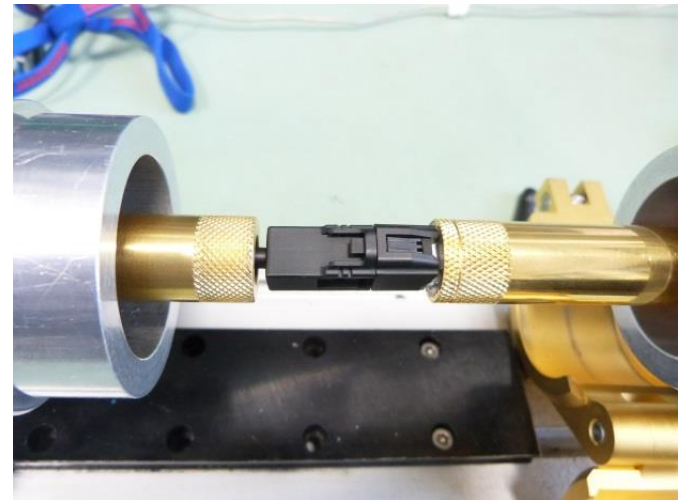
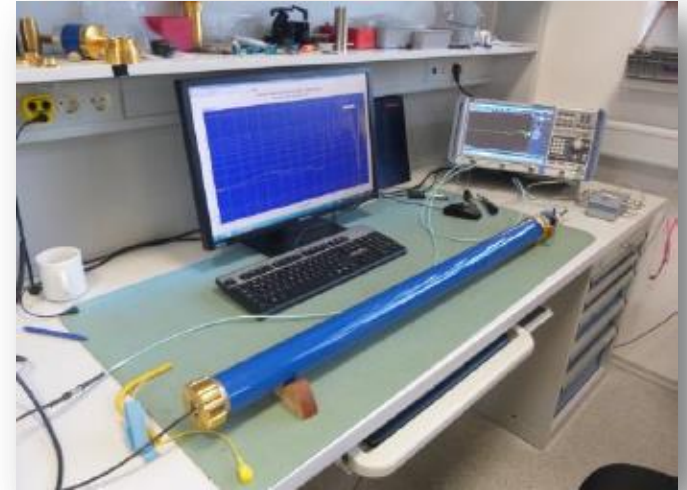


- Coupling attenuation measurement also possible with precise differential feed and termination (more challenging)

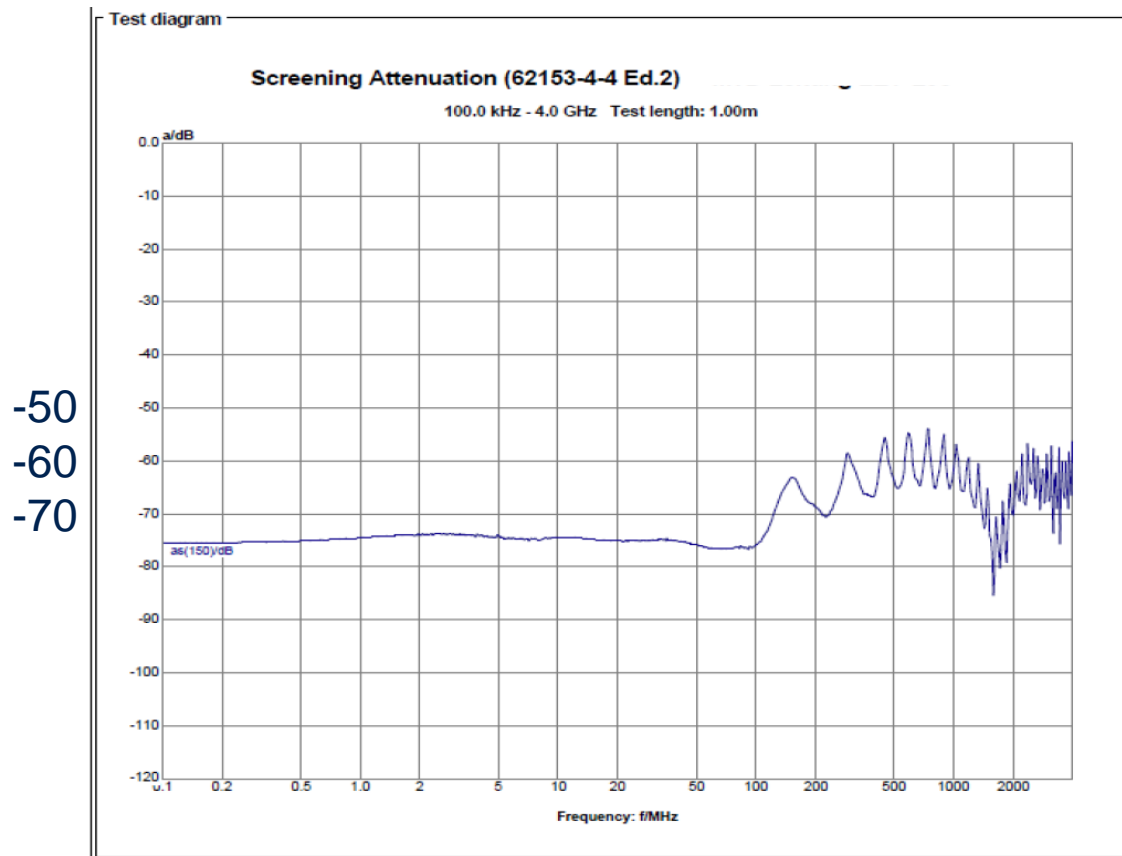
- Screening and coupling attenuation measurement with triaxial tube on component level
- Cable acc. to IEC 62153-4-4
- DUT cable length 1 m
length exposed inside tube
- Connector acc. to IEC 62153-4-7
(tube-in-tube)



- Screening and coupling attenuation measurement with triaxial tube on component level
- Cable acc. to IEC 62153-4-4
- DUT cable length 1 m
length exposed inside tube
- Connector acc. to IEC 62153-4-7
(tube-in-tube)



- Shielding attenuation of typical STP cable (AWG26)
- Foil and braid shield



- Can be measured up to 9 GHz depending on setup

-
- Automotive connector and cables up to ≥ 7.5 GHz RF bandwidth are under development for differential 1 pair, 2 pairs and coax
 - 10 Gbps are supported from cable and connector side
 - Wire gauge for differential cables should not exceed 0.21 mm to keep cable diameter ≤ 4.6 mm. Preferred wire gauge is 0.14 mm. 0.35 mm cables should be out of scope as the cable diameter is ≥ 5.4 mm
 - Wire gauge for coaxial cables should not exceed 0.4 mm to keep cable diameter ≤ 3.6 mm
-