

Conversion of measured J_{3u} and J_{RMS} to A_{DD} and σ_{RJ}

Yasuo Hidaka, Credo
Junqing (Phil) Sun, Credo

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Abstract

- ❖ Equation (163-2) and (163-3) convert measured J_{3u} and J_{RMS} to A_{DD} and σ_{RJ} for COM calibration in RX interference tolerance test.
- ❖ Re-constructed dual-dirac distribution with A_{DD} and σ_{RJ} by these equations does not match with the measured jitter distribution.

e.g. J_{3u} is different from the measured value.

- ❖ We revised these equations.

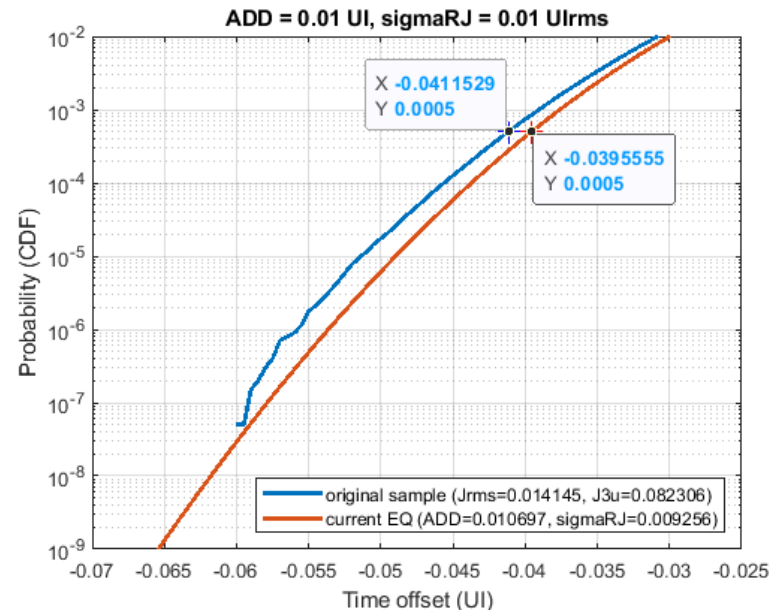
Equation (163-2) and (163-3)

- $Q_3 \equiv 3.2905 (\approx Q^{-1}(0.5 \times 10^{-3}))$
- $D_3 = (Q_3^2 + 1) \times J_{RMS}^2 - \left(\frac{J_{3u}}{2}\right)^2$
- $A_{DD} = \left(\frac{J_{3u}}{2} + Q_3 \sqrt{D_3}\right) / (Q_3^2 + 1)$
- $\sigma_{RJ} = \left(\frac{J_{3u}}{2} - A_{DD}\right) / Q_3$

; Q at probability of J_{3u}

; Implicit in Equation (163-2)

Re-constructed dual-dirac distribution does not match with original distribution. (e.g. does not have the same J_{3u} .)



Revised Equations

Based on only the closer gaussian distribution in dual dirac.

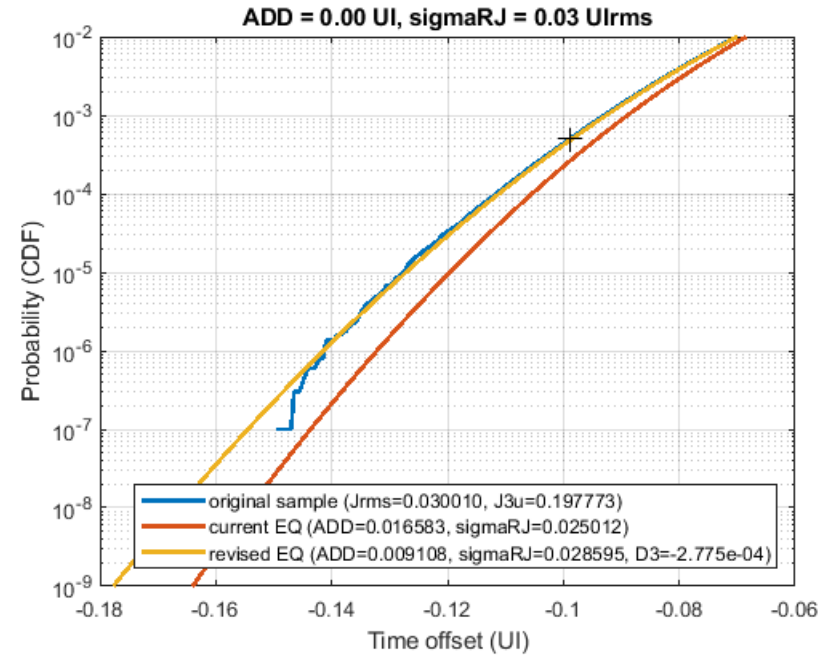
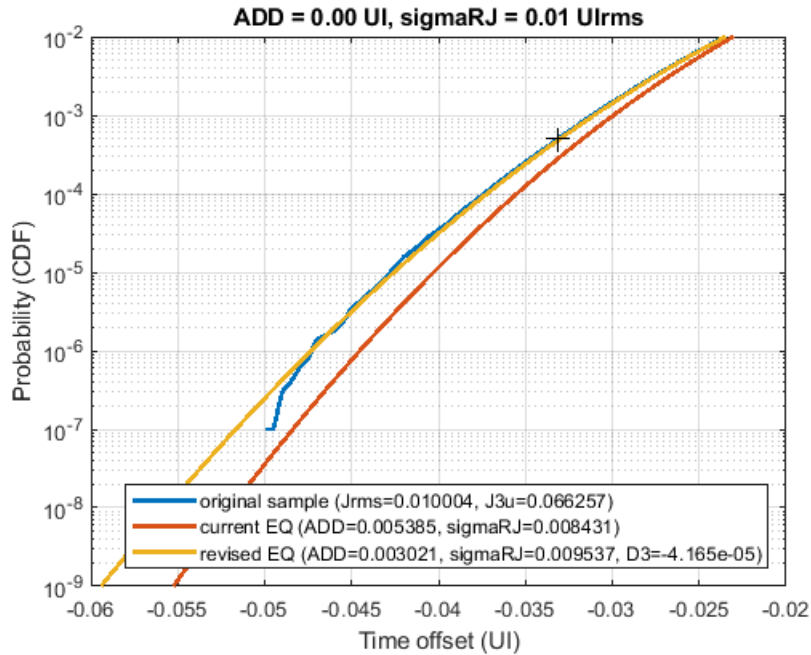
- Ignore the further gaussian distribution in dual dirac, because it is negligible.
- $Q_{3d} \equiv 3.0902 (\approx Q^{-1}(1 \times 10^{-3}))$; Q at **double** probability of J_{3u}
- $D_{3d} = (Q_{3d}^2 + 1) \times J_{RMS}^2 - \left(\frac{J_{3u}}{2}\right)^2$
- If $D_{3d} \geq 0$
 - $A_{DD} = \left(\frac{J_{3u}}{2} + Q_{3d}\sqrt{D_{3d}}\right) / (Q_{3d}^2 + 1)$
 - $\sigma_{RJ} = \left(\frac{J_{3u}}{2} - A_{DD}\right) / Q_{3d}$
- If $D_{3d} < 0$
 - $Q_x = \sqrt{\left(\frac{J_{3u}}{2J_{RMS}}\right)^2 - 1}$; A solution of $D_{3d} = 0$ in terms of Q_{3d}
 - $A_{DD} = \left(\frac{J_{3u}}{2}\right) / (Q_x^2 + 1)$
 - $\sigma_{RJ} = \sqrt{J_{RMS}^2 - A_{DD}^2}$

Evaluation: Current EQ vs Revised EQ

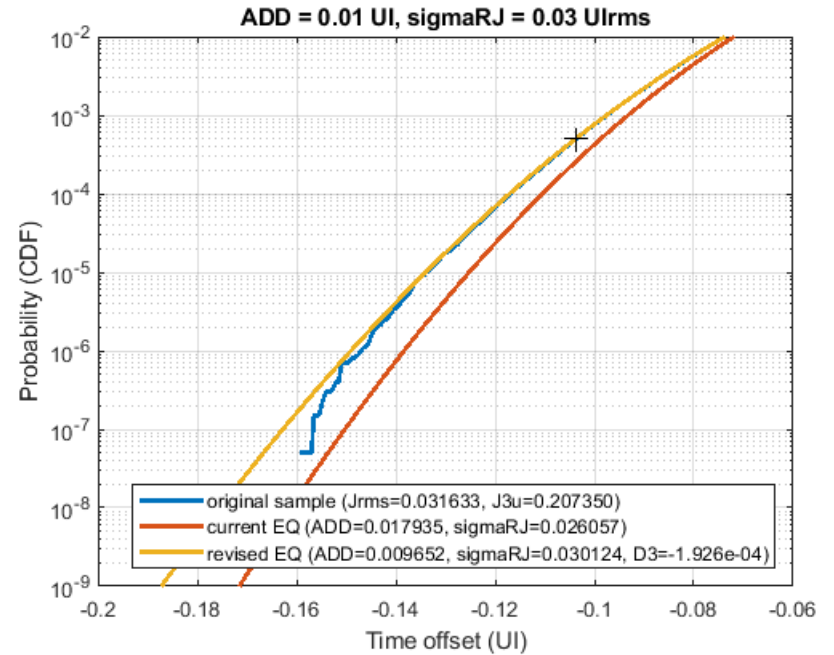
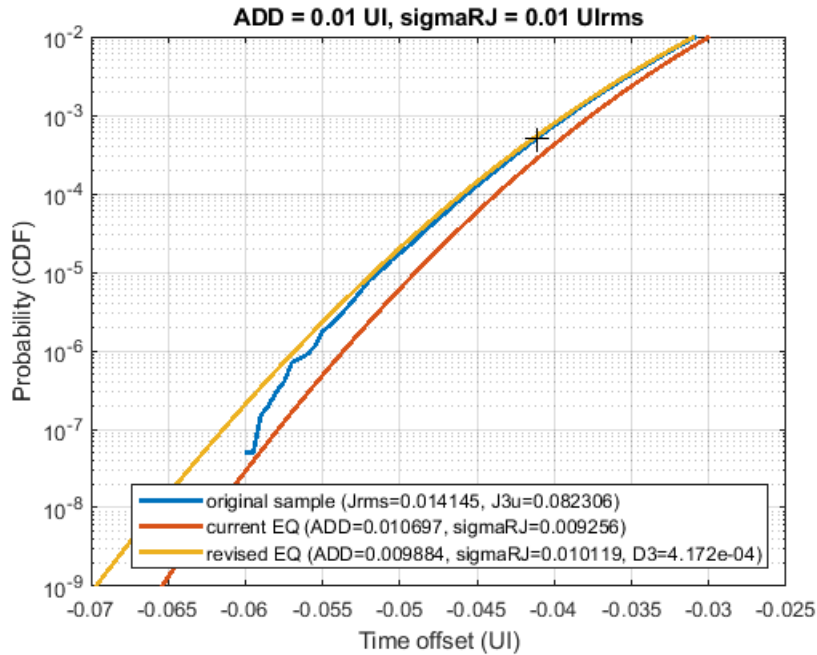
1. For given A_{DD} and σ_{RJ} , generate an original dual-dirac distribution ($N=10^7$ samples).
2. Measure J_{3u} and J_{RMS} .
3. Convert J_{3u} and J_{RMS} to A_{DD} and σ_{RJ} .
4. For converted A_{DD} and σ_{RJ} , re-generate a dual-dirac distribution.
5. Re-measure J_{3u} and J_{RMS} .

Original Dual Dirac ($N=10^7$)				Dual Dirac converted by Current Equation				Dual Dirac converted by Revised Equation				
A_{DD}	σ_{RJ}	J_{3u}	J_{RMS}	A_{DD}	σ_{RJ}	J_{3u}	J_{RMS}	D_{3d}	A_{DD}	σ_{RJ}	J_{3u}	J_{RMS}
0.00	0.01	0.066257	0.010004	0.005385	0.008431	0.063418	0.010007	-4.165E-5	0.003021	0.009537	0.066004	0.010005
0.00	0.02	0.132011	0.020007	0.010987	0.016720	0.125863	0.020007	-1.339E-4	0.006064	0.019066	0.131495	0.020008
0.00	0.03	0.197773	0.030010	0.016583	0.025012	0.188330	0.030011	-2.775E-4	0.009108	0.028595	0.196987	0.030011
0.01	0.01	0.082306	0.014145	0.010697	0.009256	0.079111	0.014147	4.172E-4	0.009884	0.010119	0.082814	0.014147
0.01	0.02	0.144376	0.022367	0.013496	0.017837	0.137750	0.022367	6.657E-5	0.009233	0.020373	0.145263	0.022369
0.01	0.03	0.207350	0.031633	0.017935	0.026057	0.197475	0.031633	-1.926E-4	0.009652	0.030124	0.207587	0.030124
0.10	0.01	0.262306	0.100499	0.100054	0.009451	0.259021	0.100499	8.935E-2	0.099992	0.010084	0.262800	0.100499
0.10	0.02	0.324120	0.101982	0.100236	0.018789	0.317101	0.101982	8.345E-2	0.099984	0.020088	0.324618	0.101982
0.10	0.03	0.385887	0.104406	0.100560	0.028076	0.375142	0.104406	7.777E-2	0.099978	0.030084	0.386388	0.104406

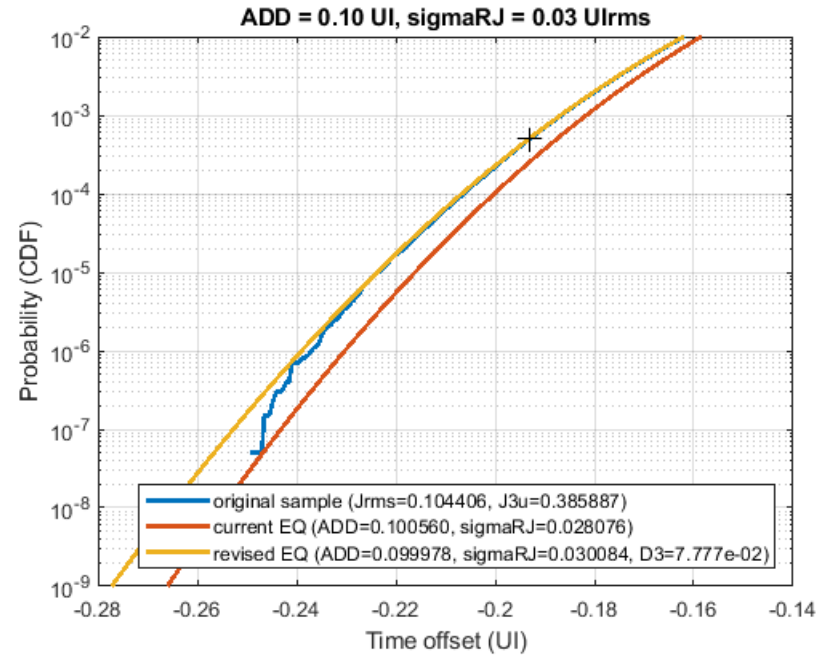
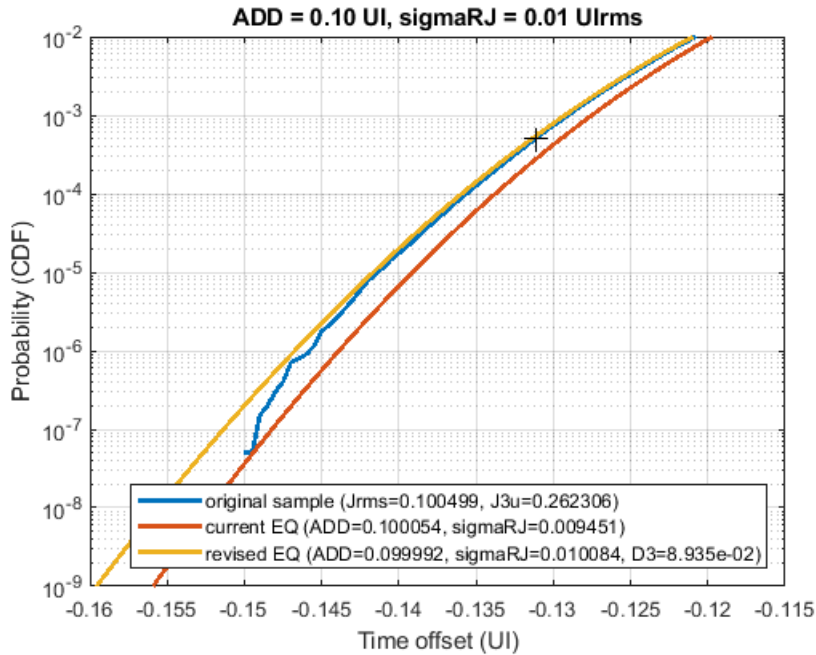
Zero DJ Cases ($A_{DD} = 0.00$ UI)



Small DJ Cases ($A_{DD} = 0.01$ UI)



Large DJ Cases ($A_{DD} = 0.10 \text{ UI}$)



Proposals

- ❖ Change Equation (163-2) and (163-3) with equations in slide 4.
- ❖ Same change for Equation (162-7) and (162-8).
- ❖ Change Annex 120F.3.2.3 to use a variant of equations in slide 4 but for J_{4u} .