

# Proposed CR ISI\_RES Spec Change

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**For IEEE 802.3ck Ad-Hoc**

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# Outlines

- Background
- Options
- Experiments
- Proposal

# Background

- In [li\\_3ck\\_adhoc\\_01\\_030922](#), the issue of CR ISI\_RES spec in D3.1 was raised & possible solutions were discussed
  - No consensus on solutions during the meeting, email off-line discussions followed
- Several options were proposed & discussed
  - ~~Option 1: change CR ISI\_RES = -29 dB with Np = 18~~
  - Option 2: Including CTLE for CR ISI\_RES calculation
  - Option 3: by different TX FIR setting to minimize ISI\_RES
    - Option 3A: minimizing ISI\_RES by one specific TX EQ & CR ISI\_RES = -29 dB
    - Option 3B: p(k) with TX EQ off, minimizing e(k) by one specific TX EQ
- Compare these options

$$ISI\_RES = 20\log_{10}\left(\frac{\sigma_e}{p_{max}}\right)$$

where

$ISI\_RES$

$\sigma_e$

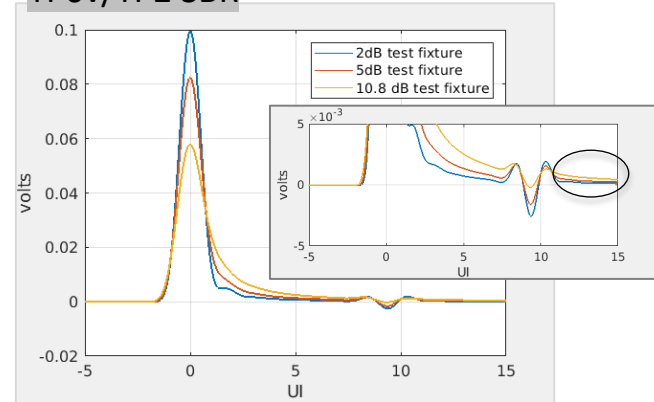
$p_{max}$

is the residual intersymbol interference in dB

is the standard deviation of linear fit error  $e(k)$

is the maximum value of linear fit pulse response  $p(k)$

TPOv/TP2 SBR



## Current spec in D3.1

	TX SNDR spec (Np = 200)	RES_ISI spec (Np = 11)
KR	32.5	-31
CR	31.5	-30

# Option 2: Including CTLE for CR ISI\_RES calculation

- The concept that 802.3 has already adopted in 120D.3.1.7, Transmitter output residual ISI

## 120D.3.1.7 Transmitter output residual ISI

$SNR_{ISI}$  is defined by Equation (120D-9) computed from  $p_{max}$  and  $ISI_{cursors}$  after these have been re-calculated with the continuous time filter described in 93A.1.4.3 using the parameters in Table 120D-8 applied and optimized for maximum  $SNR_{ISI}$ . The  $SNR_{ISI}$  specification shall be met for all transmit equalization settings.

$$ISI_{cursors} = [p(t_p + M \times (N_b + 1)), p(t_p + M \times (N_b + 2)), \dots, p(t_p + M \times (N_p - D_p - 1))] \quad (120D-8)$$

$$SNR_{ISI} = 20 \log_{10} \left( \frac{P_{max}}{\sqrt{\sum (ISI_{cursors}^2)}} \right) \quad (120D-9)$$

$ISI_{cursors}$  are computed from the linear fit pulse response,  $p(k)$  in accordance with 120D.3.1.3, using Equation (120D-8), where

- $t_p$  is the index of the linear fit pulse where  $p(t_p)$  equals  $p_{max}$
- $M$  is the oversampling ratio of the measured waveform and linear fit pulse as defined in 85.8.3.3.4
- $N_p$  is the linear fit pulse length given in 120D.3.1.3
- $N_b$  is given in Table 120D-8

# Option 3: by different TX FIR setting to minimize ISI\_RES

- TX EQ can flatten the “long tail” due to dispersion in the TP0-TP2 channel
- Option 3: by different TX FIR setting to minimize ISI\_RES
  - Option 3A: minimizing ISI\_RES by one specific TX EQ & CR ISI\_RES = -29 dB
  - Option 3B:  $p(k)$  with TX EQ off, minimizing  $e(k)$  by one specific TX EQ
- Option 3A vs. Option 3B
  - Option 3A makes more sense, while option 3B is too optimistic
- Proposed Option 3A → evaluate the ISI\_RES limit next

# Comparison of KR (TP0-TP0v) vs. CR (TP0-TP2) ERL

## 163.9.2.1.2 Test fixture effective return loss (ERL)

ERL of the test fixture at TP0v is computed using the procedure in 93A.5 with the values in Table 163-6. Parameters that do not appear in Table 163-6 take values from Table 163-11.

Table 163-6—Test fixture ERL parameter values

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Units
Transition time associated with a pulse	$T_r$	0.01	ns
Incremental available signal loss factor	$\beta_x$	0	GHz
Permitted reflection from a transmission line external to the device under test	$\rho_x$	0.618	—
Length of the reflection signal	$N$	200	UI
Equalizer length associated with reflection signal	$N_{bx}$	0	UI
Time-gated propagation delay	$T_{fx}$	0	ns
Tukey window flag	$nw$	1	—

The ERL at TP0v shall be greater than or equal to 15 dB.

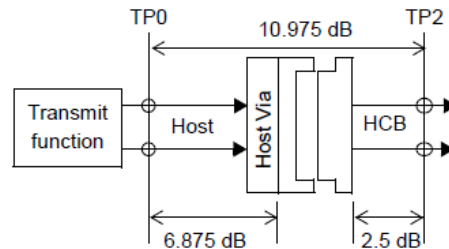
- TPO-TP2 ERL (based on Table 162-13 except  $T_{fx} = 0$ )
  - $T_{fx} = 0$ : same as TPO-TP0v test fixture ERL calculation (163.9.2.1.2)

## 162.9.4.5 Transmitter effective return loss (ERL)

ERL of the transmitter at TP2 is defined by the procedure in 93A.5 with the values in Table 162-13. The value of  $T_{fx}$  is twice the delay between the test fixture test connector and the test fixture host-facing connection minus 0.2 ns. Parameters that do not appear in Table 162-13 take values from Table 162-19.

Table 162-13—Transmitter and receiver ERL parameter values

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Units
Transition time associated with a pulse	$T_r$	0.01	ns
Incremental available signal loss factor	$\beta_x$	0	GHz
Permitted reflection from a transmission line external to the device under test	$\rho_x$	0.618	—
Length of the reflection signal	$N$	800	UI
Equalizer length associated with reflection signal	$N_{bx}$	0	UI
Tukey window flag	$nw$	1	—



# The Proposed CR ISI\_RES Spec

- One TP0-TP2 channel that marginally passes TX ERL spec at TP2 was checked
  - TP0-TP2 ERL = 13.95 dB, ~1dB smaller than KR (15 dB)

Source	Company	S4p	TX ERL (min 7.3 dB)	TP0-TP2 ERL
<a href="#">C2M channels and xtalk (all lengths and variations)</a>	Samtec	C2M__Z100_IL12_WC-BOR_H_L_H_THRU	7.44 dB	13.95 dB

- The ISI\_RES spec limits between KR & CR should be adjusted based on
  - 1dB difference in TX SNDR → 1 dB smaller ISI\_RES (-31 → -30 dB)
  - Different impedance discontinuity nature between TP0-TP0v & TP0-TP2 → 1 dB smaller ISI\_RES (-30 → -29 dB)

	TX SNDR	Test fixture ERL (min.)	ISI_RES (D3.1)	Proposal
KR	32.5 dB	15 dB (163.9.2.1.2)	-31 dB	-31 dB
CR	31.5 dB	13.95 dB (TP0-TP2)	-30 dB	-29 dB



# Example of Spec Methodology and Spec Limit

- TX FIR spec (Table 162–10)
  - Max. TX FIR peaking gain: ~11 dB

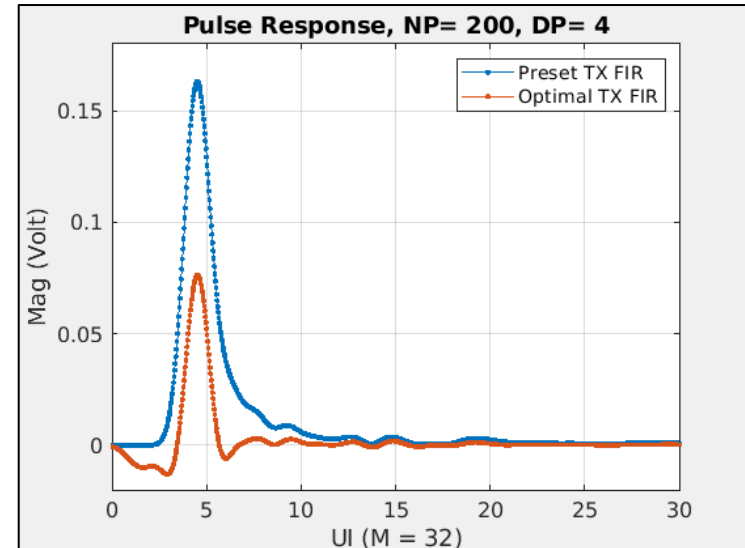
Transmitter output waveform			
absolute value of step size for all taps (min)	162.9.3.1.4	0.005	—
absolute value of step size for all taps (max)	162.9.3.1.4	0.025	—
value at minimum state for $c(-3)$ (max)	162.9.3.1.5	-0.06	—
value at maximum state for $c(-2)$ (min)	162.9.3.1.5	0.12	—
value at minimum state for $c(-1)$ (max)	162.9.3.1.5	-0.34	—
value at minimum state for $c(0)$ (max)	162.9.3.1.5	0.5	—
value at minimum state for $c(1)$ (max)	162.9.3.1.5	-0.2	—

- TX compliance results

	TX FIR Setting	ISI_RES (Np = 11)
Preset 1	[0 0 0 1 0]	-27.10 dB
Optional 3A	[-0.06 0 -0.14 0.6 -0.2]	<b>-29.15 dB</b>

- TX FIR can flatten the “long tail” due to dispersion, although it may cause undershoot just before and after main cursor

\* Take “C2M\_Z100\_IL12\_WC-BOR\_H\_L\_H\_THRU” as example



# Proposed Modifications to D3.1

- Add the following paragraph after the 1st sentence of 163.9.2.6 [Thanks to Adee's contribution]
  - ISI\_RES is calculated from measurements with a single transmit equalizer setting to compensate for the loss of the transmitter package and host channel. The equalizer setting is chosen to minimize ISI\_RES.
- In Table 162-10, change
  - ISI\_RES (max) from -30 dB to -29 dB