A wireframe model of a car, rendered in a glowing blue color, is positioned on a road with dashed white lines. The car is viewed from a slightly elevated rear-quarter perspective. The background is dark with some faint, glowing blue lines and a bright blue light source on the horizon, creating a futuristic, digital atmosphere. The entire scene is framed within a semi-circular arc.

Evaluation of different Shielded Differential Pair (SDP) raw cables AWG26

Contribution to IEEE 802.3cy

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LEONI

October 2020

Supporter

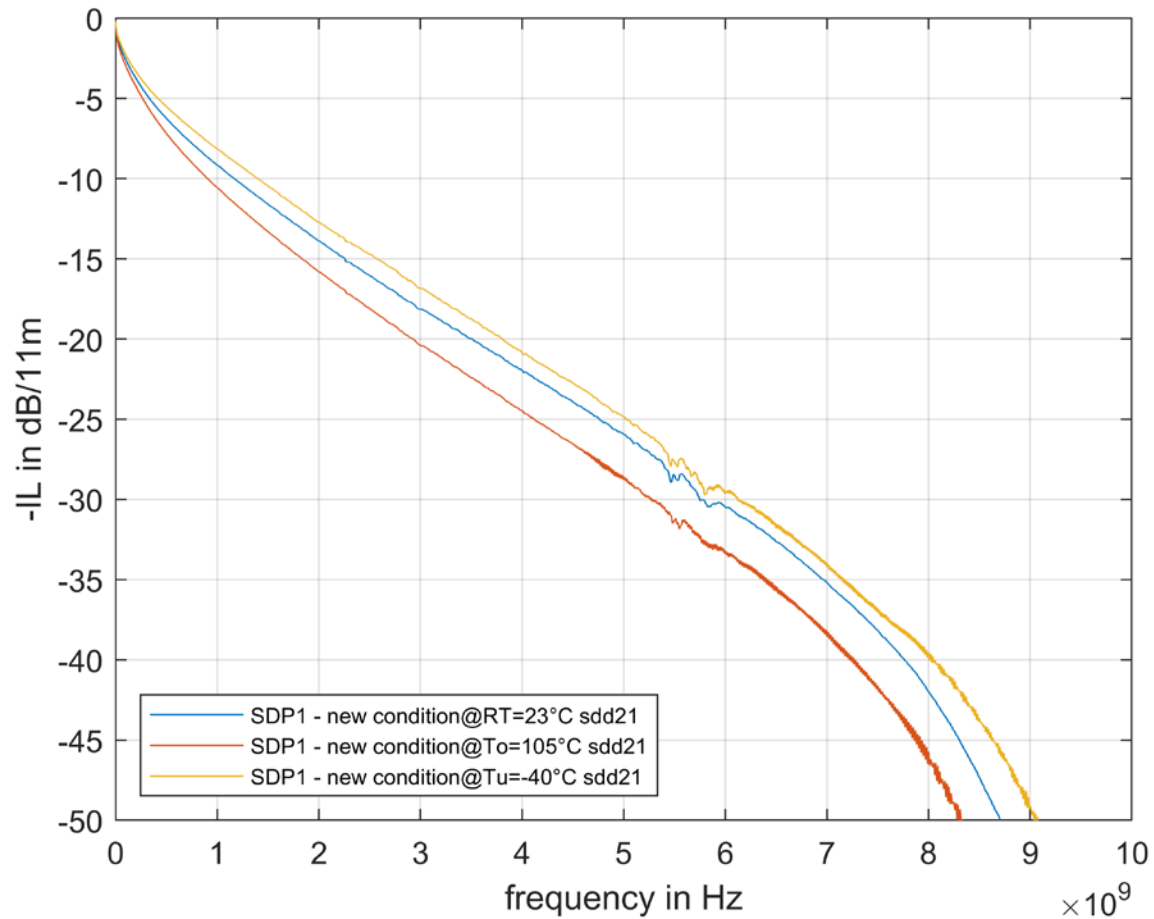
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Evaluation overview

- › Comparison of three AWG26 (0,14mm²) shielded differential pair (SDP) concepts with operating temperature $T = 105^{\circ}\text{C}$ and a differential impedance of $100\Omega \pm 5\Omega$
 - › SDP1: Designed for frequency range up to 5,5 GHz
 - › SDP2: Designed for frequency range up to 6,5 GHz
 - › SDP3: Designed for frequency range up to 9 GHz
- › Investigation on different temperature conditions and ageing behavior
 - › Temperatures $R_T = 23^{\circ}\text{C}$, $T_u = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$, $T_o = 105^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - › Short term ageing (STA) 240h@130°C and measurement at $R_T = 23^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - › Sample ends ~10cm outside of the oven
- › Measurement setup
 - › Cable length 10m
 - › $f_{start} = 300\text{ kHz}$, $f_{stop} = 10\text{ GHz}$, linear sweep
 - › Measurement fixture losses not eliminated (<0,1dB@7GHz)

RF results including temperature drift

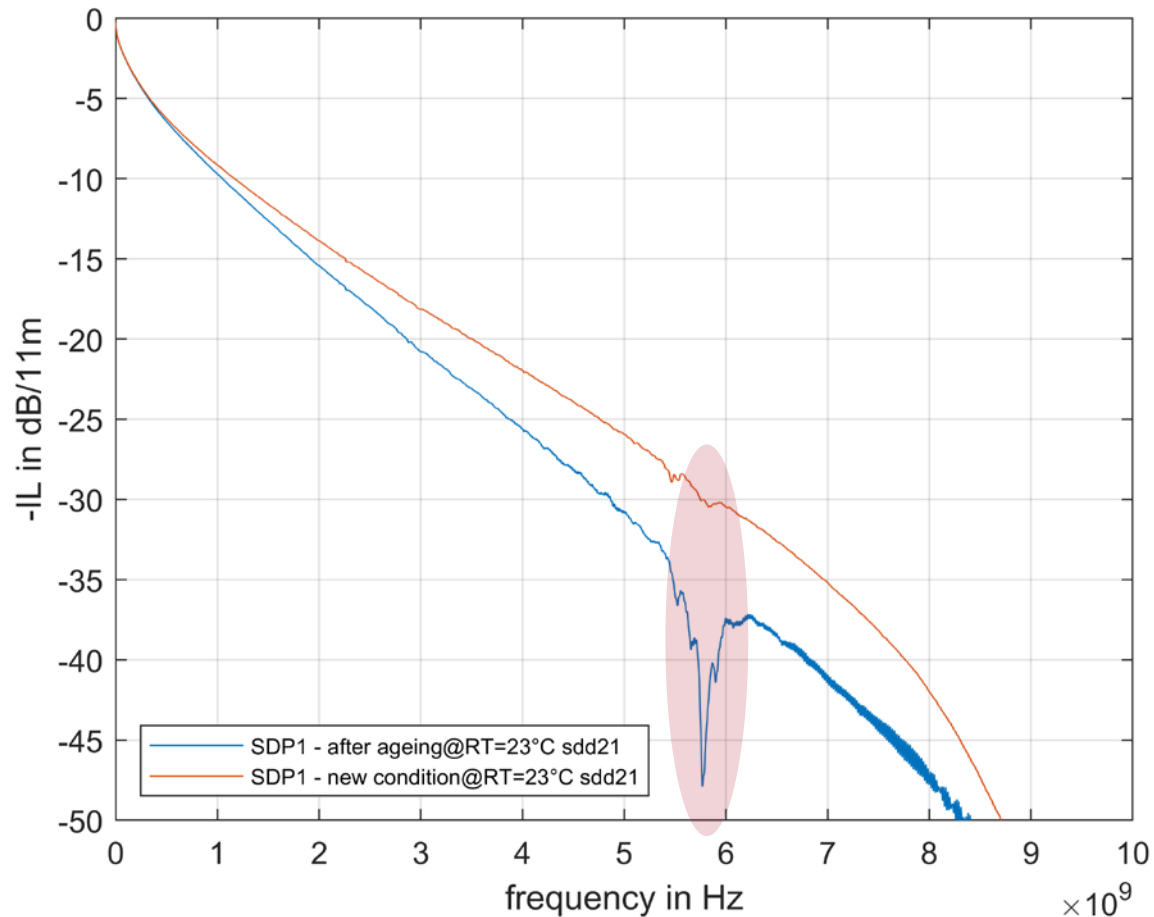
SDP1 concept



- › Even if the dip doesn't occur for some conditions, the dip-free frequency range can be ensured only up to 5,5 GHz for all conditions

RF results aging behavior

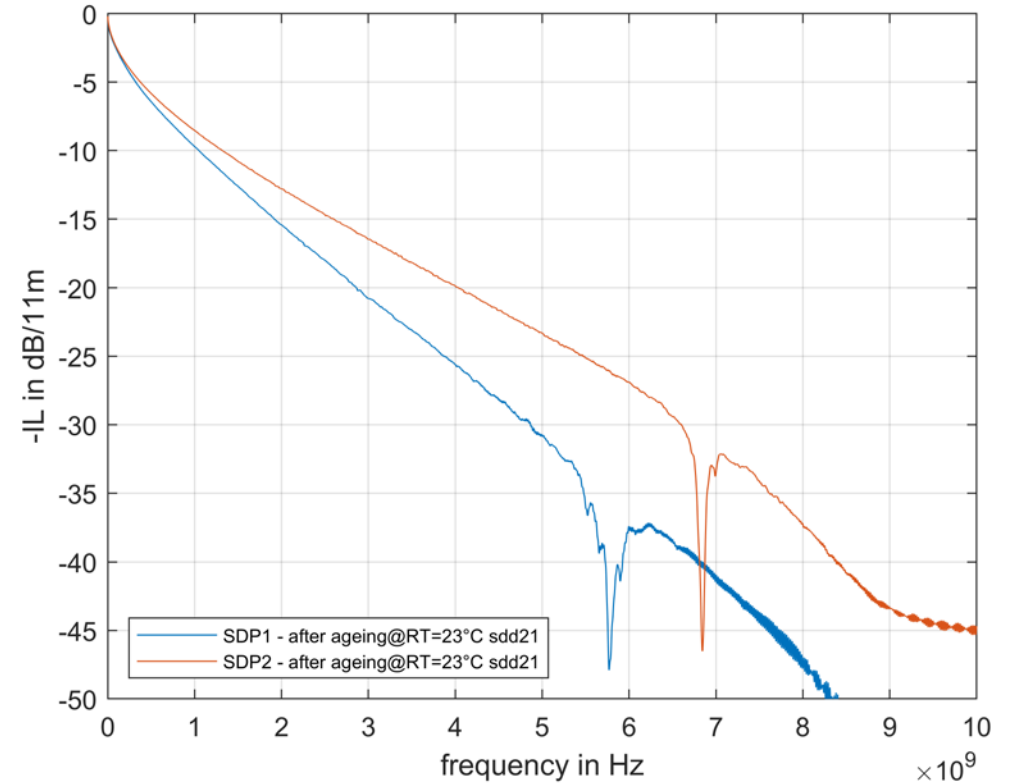
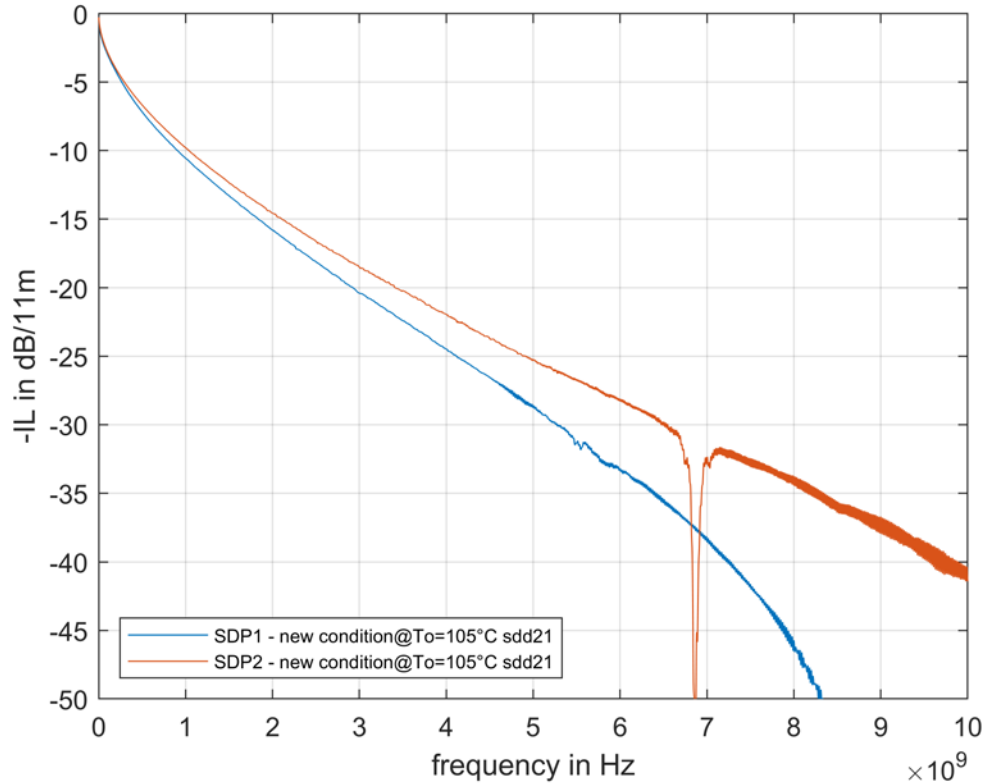
SDP1 concept



- › The insertion loss increases after short term aging approx.
- › **Even if the dip doesn't occur for some conditions, the dip-free frequency range for concept SDP1 can be ensured only up to 5,5GHz for all conditions!**

RF results including temperature and aging behavior

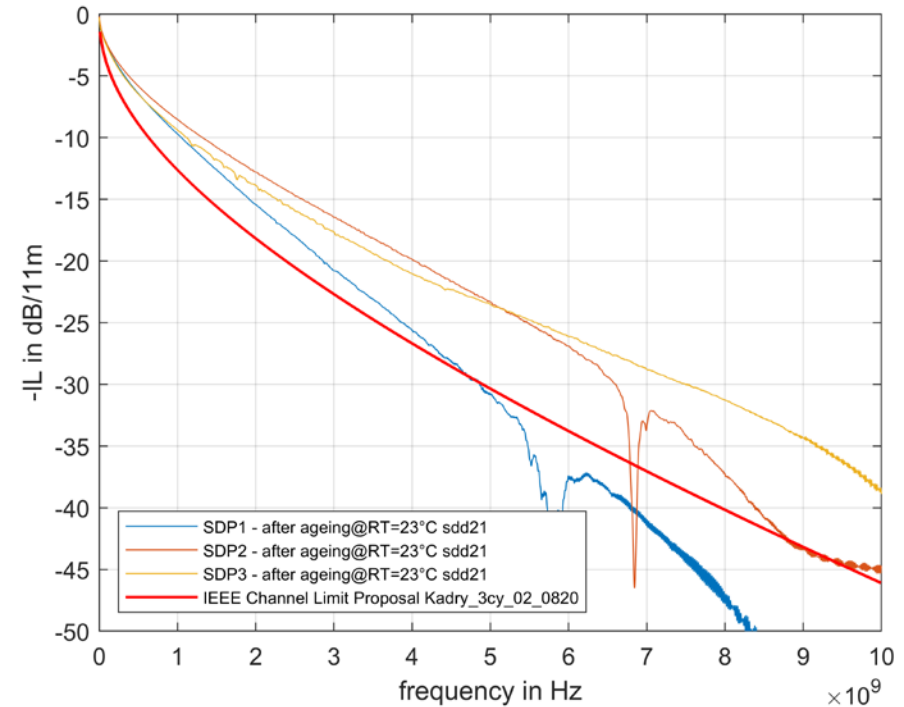
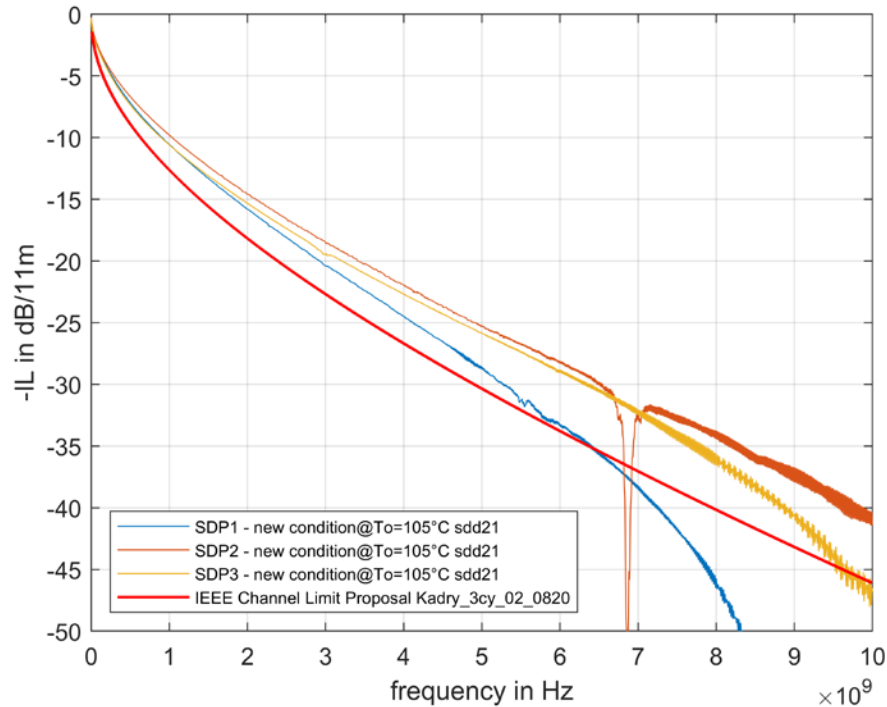
Comparison SDP1 concept vs. SDP2 concept



- › The frequency range of the SDP2 concept is currently limited by the dip @ ~6,7 GHz
- › The temperature and aging behavior of SDP2 is much better than SDP1

RF results including temperature and aging behavior

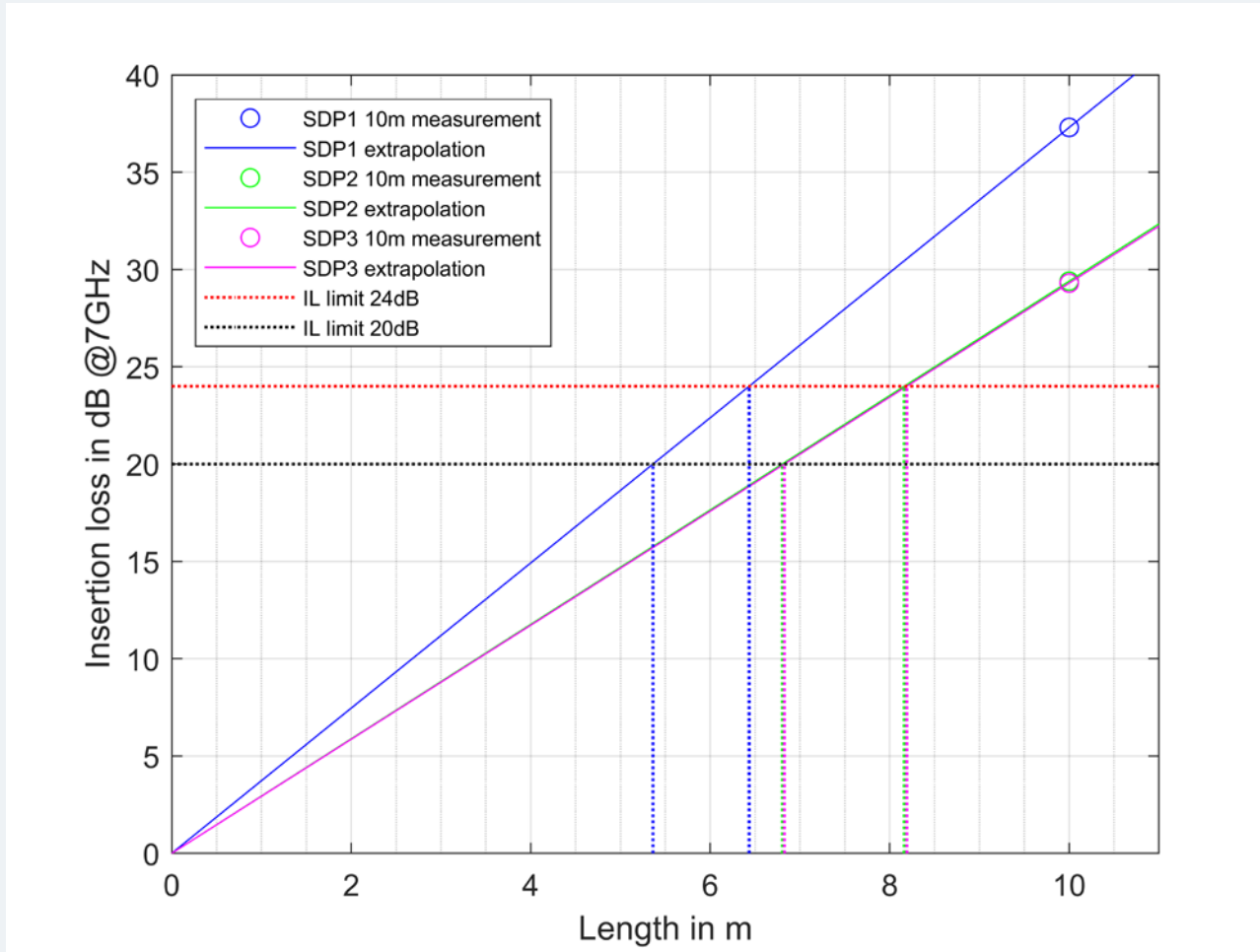
Comparison SDP1 concept vs. SDP2 concept vs. SDP3 concept



	SDP 1	SDP 2	SDP 3
Evaluation acc. Kadry_3cy_02_0820.pdf regarding IL bandwidth	✘ (suck-out @ 5,8GHz)	✘ (suck-out @ 6,8GHz)	✓
Evaluation acc. Kadry_3cy_02_0820.pdf regarding IL limit proposal	✘ (exceed limit @ 6GHz)	✓	✓

Insertion Loss Budget vs. length calculation

Comparison SDP1 concept vs. SDP2 concept vs. SDP3 concept



- › The suggested IL limit of sedarat_3cy_01_10_14_20.pdf is 24dB@Nyquist to limit the PHY complexity
- › The expected Nyquist frequency is 7GHz acc. Kadry_3cy_02_0820.pdf
- › Expected budget for MDI, PCB and connector is 4dB@7GHz
- › The IL budget for the cable only (without any connector) is 20dB@7GHz!
- › **The length for the whole channel should be limited to approximately 7m to achieve the IL budget target acc. sedarat_3cy_01_10_14_20!**

Conclusion

- Different cable concepts allow different bandwidths
- Concept of SDP2 could be extended to a maximum frequency of about 7GHz if required
- Concept of SDP2 can fulfill proposal Kadry_3cy_02_0820.pdf up to 7GHz
- Concept of SDP3 fulfills bandwidth and IL requirement for limit proposal Kadry_3cy_02_0820.pdf even after STA
- Concept SDP2 and SDP3 also fulfill the requirements regarding the microreflections described in jonsson_3cy_01a_10_14_20(1).pdf
- **Common SDP concepts (SDP2 and SDP3) have a Insertion Loss of 3,0dB/m @ 7GHz (cable only; with temperature and aging)**
- **If a stronger IL limit is required, the maximum length of the link segment should be limited.**