

# Technical Considerations and Possible Solution Sets for EEE

**IEEE 802.3 Energy Efficient Ethernet Study Group  
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Scott Powell, Broadcom  
Howard Frazier, Broadcom**

Supporter: Bill Woodruff, Aquantia



# Switching PHYs and Start-up

- **Autonegotiation**: 802.3 defines a standard compliant mechanism to switch between copper PHY types
  - Clause 28 autonegotiation
- **PHY Control**: 802.3 defines standard control actions, timing, and sequencing necessary to establish a link between two PHYs
  - Clause 40.4.2.4 (1000BT), 50.4.2.5 (10GBT)
- Any other means for switching between speeds and establishing a link will require a *enhancements to the standard*



# Enhancing the Standard

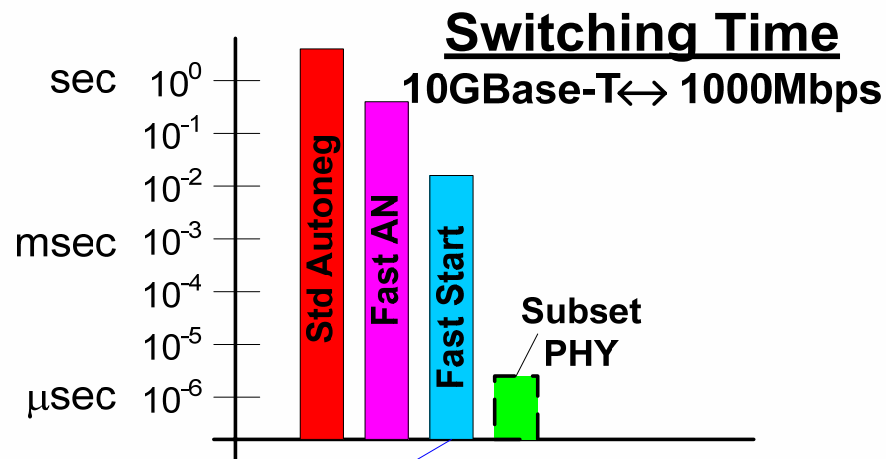
- **General agreement that standard autonegotiation + phy control requires too much switching time to be useful**
  - This is the main reason for the existence of EEE
- **To what extent is EEE willing to enhance the current standard to save power and reduce switching time ?**
  - The answer most likely depends on “how much power” and “how much time”
  - Extent of modifications to the standard does not necessarily relate to extent of modifications to standard compliant PHYs
    - Ex: Reduce transmit voltage – simple tweak to PHY, big change to standard
  - The Task Force needs to solicit presentations which explore the relationship between power, switching time, and extent of enhancements to standard
  - The study group should not create objectives that unnecessarily limit the potential solution space

# Possible Categories of Solutions

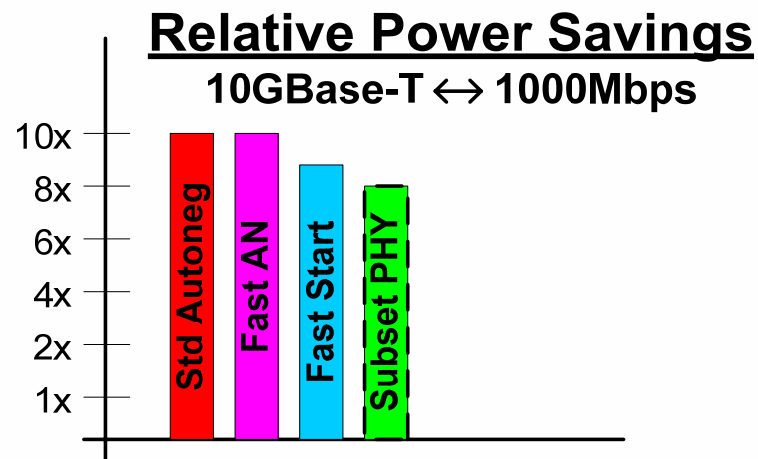
- 1. Standard Autoneg + startup (“Std Autoneg”)**
  - aka, reset and re-establish at the new speed
- 2. Skip unnecessary autoneg steps (“Fast AN”)**
  - Speed, duplex, M/S resolution, etc are all established on first link up
  - No need to re-negotiate after an EEE speed change
- 3. Skip unnecessary start-up steps (“Fast Start”)**
  - Power backoff, precoder coefficient exchange, etc (10G)
  - Initialize filters, cancellers, control loops from last known state
- 4. Switch between 802.3 PHY and subset PHY (“Subset PHY”)**
  - Define lower power PHY as a subset of the higher speed standard PHY

# Comparison of Possible Solutions

- Assume 10GBase-T is the highest negotiated speed
- Speed and power of subset PHY are an early estimate of what's possible



20ms suggested in  
[zimmerman\\_01\\_0307.pdf](#)



10GBase-T ~ 10W

([www.linleygroup.com/npu/Newsletter/wire070517.html](http://www.linleygroup.com/npu/Newsletter/wire070517.html))

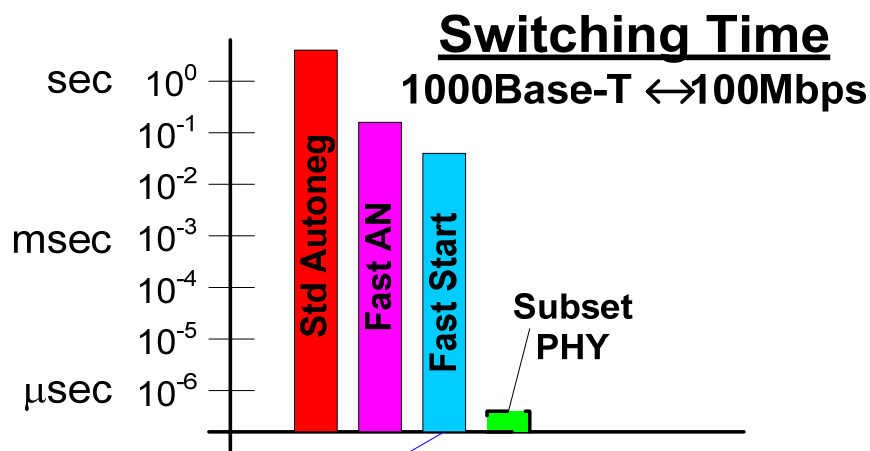
1GBase-T ~ 500mW

([www.broadcom.com/collateral/pb/54980-PB201-R.pdf](http://www.broadcom.com/collateral/pb/54980-PB201-R.pdf))

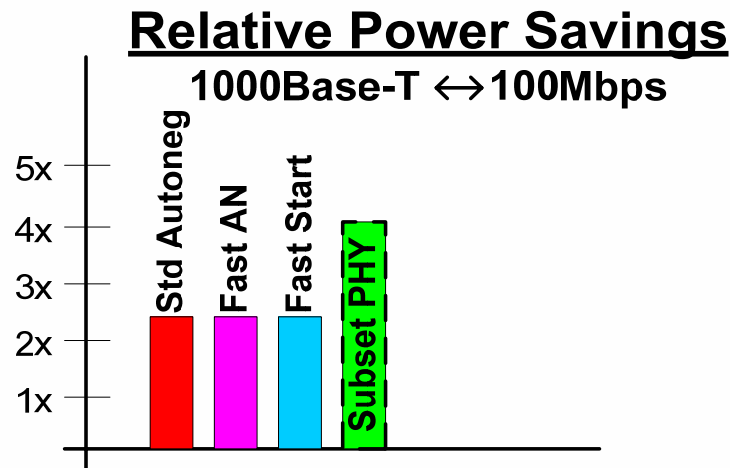
- Power savings for various options is comparable
- Subset PHY offers potential to improve transition time by over 3 orders of magnitude
  - $\mu$ S instead of mS

# Comparison of Possible Solutions

- Assume 1000Base-T is the highest negotiated speed
- Speed and power of subset PHY are an early estimate of what's possible



40ms suggested in  
[chadha\\_1\\_0407\[1\].pdf](#)



100Base-TX ~ 200mW

([www.broadcom.com/collateral/pb/5241-PB01-R.pdf](http://www.broadcom.com/collateral/pb/5241-PB01-R.pdf))

- Subset PHY is ~2x lower power
- Subset PHY offers potential to improve transition time by over 4 orders of magnitude
  - nS instead of mS

# Summary

- **The currently defined standard method for changing data rates is too slow to be useful for EEE**
  - The standard must be enhanced to allow for a more rapid change
- **The best solution for EEE *may* be Rapid PHY Selection but ...**
  - The study group is not tasked with finding the best solution
  - RPS is only a subset of a larger potential solution space
    - At least three dimensional: speed, power, change
- **The EEE objectives should be robust enough to encourage innovative solutions to be presented to the task force**
  - Task force can always choose to reject proposals that are too far “out of the box”