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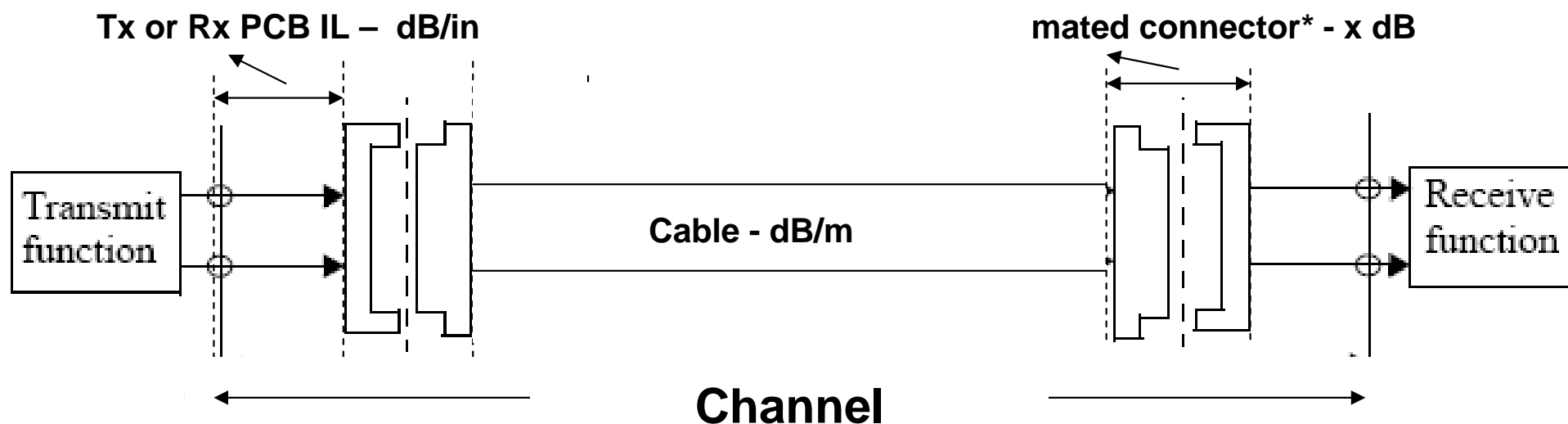
# **IEEE 802.3 Electrical Backplane/ Twinax Cu Cable SG Objectives**

**Lake Tahoe, NV  
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# Summary

- Cable assembly and transmit/receive PCB lengths and *loss basis* critical to establishing channel insertion loss budget and implementation options e.g., signaling rate, line code...etc..



- Tx or Rx PCB IL and cable scale ~with length
- Loss basis dB/length

\*mated connector loss including paddle card and wire termination

# Purpose

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## •Goals

- Provide information to consider minimum reach recommendations for passive cable assembly and host channel presented in “System Vendors View on 100 Gb/s Backplane and Copper Study Group Issues” -Gustlin\_01\_0311.pdf.
  - 5 m minimum target length for a passive cable specifications
  - 4 inch host channel (per side) of improved FR4 PCB material

## •Non-goals

- Provide noise (crosstalk) recommendations for channel or components e.g., host receptacle, test fixtures, etc....

# Supporters

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- **Dan Dove – HP**
- **Galen Fromm, Jay Neer, Mark Bugg – Molex**
- **Vittal Balasubramanian – FCI**
- **Tom Palkert – Luxtera**
- **Mark Gustlin, Marco Mazzini, Lin Shen – Cisco**
- **Megha Shanbhag, Marc Dupuis, Nathan Tracy – TE Connectivity**
- **Bernd Jansen, Cattalen Pelard – LEONI Cables & Systems**
- **Rick Rabinovich – Alcatel-Lucent**

# Cable assembly and transmit/receive PCB lengths

“System Vendors View on 100 Gb/s Backplane and Copper Study Group Issues” - Gustlin\_01\_0311.pdf

## Twinax Interface Desired Properties

- We believe that 5m should be used as our initial minimum target length for a passive cable specification
- Possible objective (from dambrosia\_01\_0311):

Define a 4-lane 100 Gb/s PHY for operation over copper twin-axial cables for links consistent with lengths up to at least 5m

- Improved FR4 PCB material + 4” per side is a good starting point for the host channel
- A cable with a reasonable diameter and bend radius should be considered for the channel, for example, a twinax cable gauge of AWG24 might fulfill this requirement

- **Loss basis dB/length required for Channel IL budget**

# 40GBASE-CR4 and 100GBASE-CR10 channel insertion loss budget

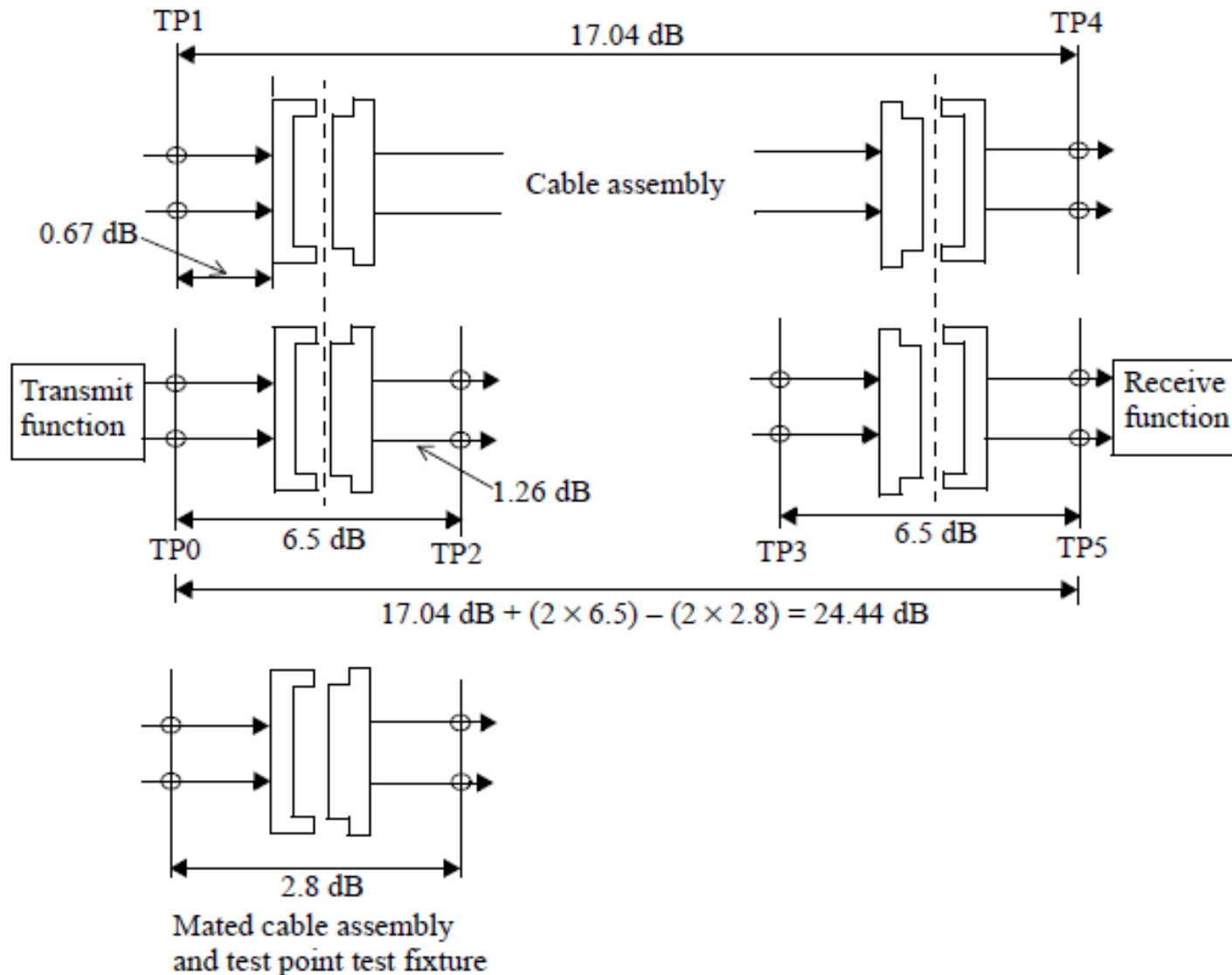
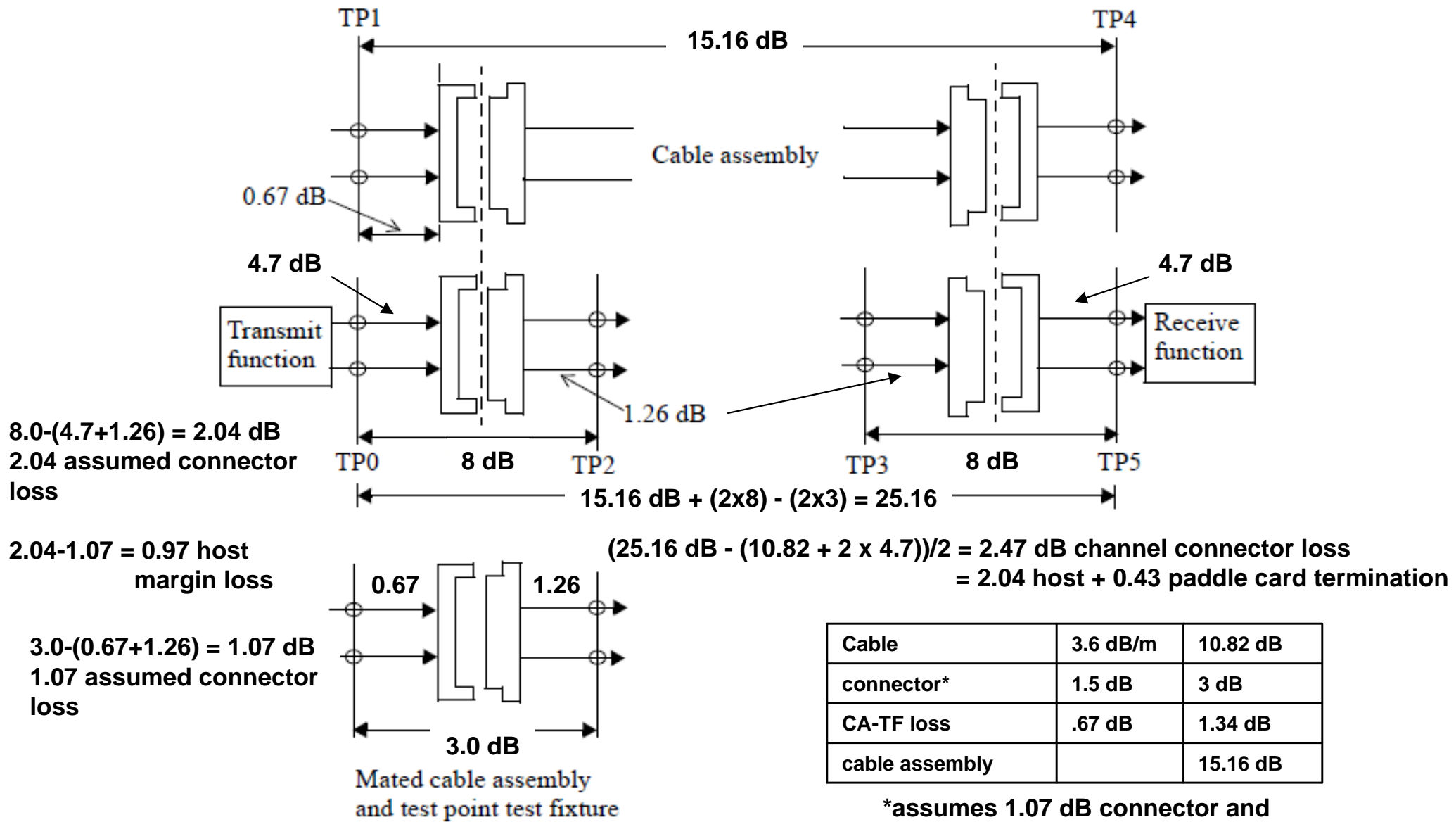


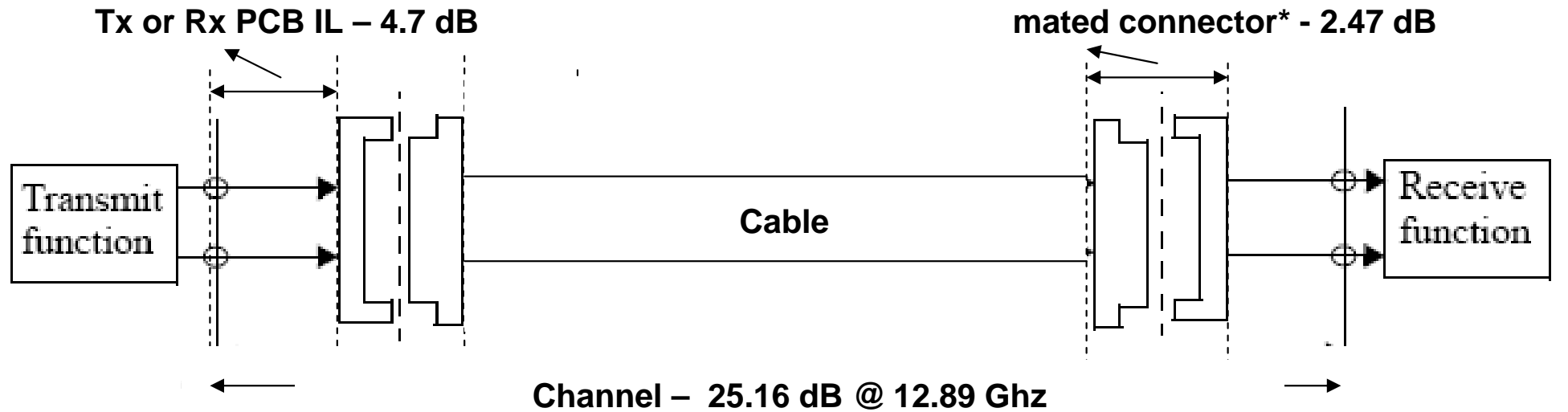
Figure 85A-1—Illustration of channel insertion loss budget at 5.15625 GHz

# Channel insertion loss – 3 m cable length – 26 AWG

## Illustration of channel insertion loss budget at 12.89 GHz



# Channel insertion loss - 12.89 GHz – 3 m assembly



\*mated connector loss including paddle card and wire termination

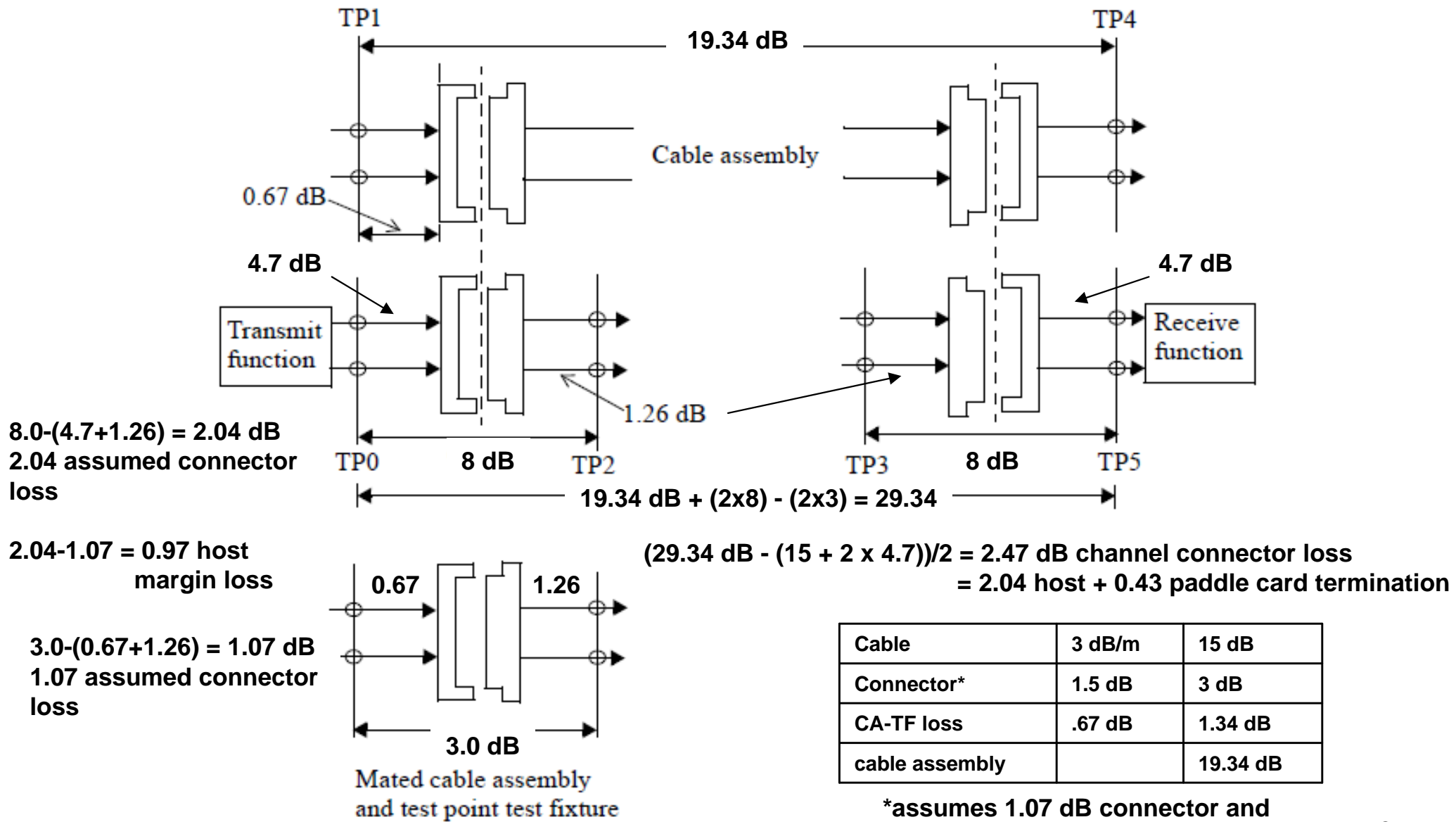
$$\text{Channel IL} = 2 \times 4.70 \text{ dB (PCB)} + 2 \times 2.47 \text{ dB mated connector} + 10.82 \text{ dB cable} = 25.16 \text{ dB}$$

Channel components	Total 25.16 dB @ 12.89
Tx PCB-4" from Megtron4 measurements (1.175 dB/in)	$\text{OIF2010.132.01.pdf} = 4 \times (0.0838 \times f\text{GHz} + 0.0944) = 4.7 \text{ dB}$
Host connector loss including paddle card termination	$0.688 \times \sqrt{f\text{GHz}} = 2.47 \text{ dB}$
Cable 3 m 26 AWG measured (~3.6 dB/m)	10.82 dB
Host connector loss including paddle card termination	$0.688 \times \sqrt{f\text{GHz}} = 2.47 \text{ dB}$
Rx PCB-4" from Megtron4 measurements (1.175 dB/in)	$\text{OIF2010.132.01.pdf} = 4 \times (0.0838 \times f\text{GHz} + 0.0944) = 4.7 \text{ dB}$

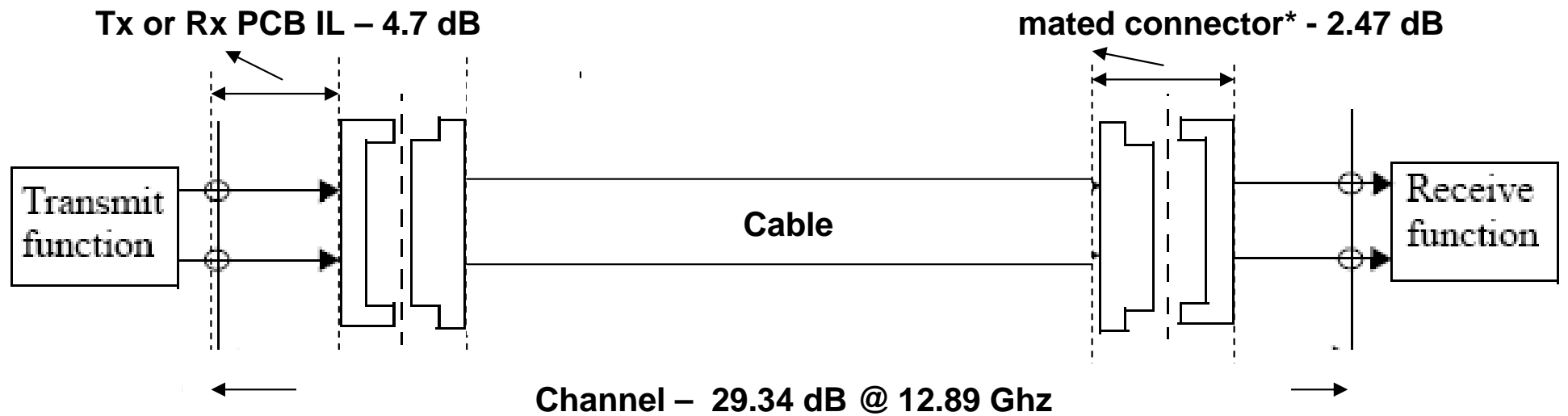


# Channel insertion loss – 5 m cable length – 24 AWG

## Illustration of channel insertion loss budget at 12.89 GHz



# Channel insertion loss - 12.89 GHz – 5 m assembly



\*mated connector loss including paddle card and wire termination

$$\text{Channel IL} = 2 \times 4.70 \text{ dB (PCB)} + 2 \times 2.47 \text{ dB mated connector} + 15.00 \text{ dB cable} = 29.34 \text{ dB}$$

Channel components	Total 29.34 dB @ 12.89
Tx PCB-4" from Megtron4 measurements (1.175 dB/in)	$\text{OIF2010.132.01.pdf} = 4 \times (0.0838 \times \text{fGHz} + 0.0944) = 4.7 \text{ dB}$
Connector loss including paddle card termination	$0.688 \times \sqrt{\text{fGHz}} = 2.47 \text{ dB}$
Cable 5 m 24 AWG scaled from 26 AWG + 10%	$9.82 \times 0.83 \times 5/3 \times 1.1 = \sim 15 \text{ dB}$
Connector loss including paddle card termination	$0.688 \times \sqrt{\text{fGHz}} = 2.47 \text{ dB}$
Rx PCB-4" from Megtron4 measurements (1.175 dB/in)	$\text{OIF2010.132.01.pdf} = 4 \times (0.0838 \times \text{fGHz} + 0.0944) = 4.7 \text{ dB}$

# 100GbE Electrical Backplane / Cu Cabling Call-For-Interest

## Loss budget examples

	40GBASE-CR4 signal integrity		“Next generation” signal integrity	
Uncoded rate, Gb/s	10.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Line code	NRZ	4-PAM	4-PAM	NRZ
Signaling rate, GBd	10.3125	12.8913	12.8913	25.7813
SNR for BER $\leq 10^{-12}$ , dB [1]	17.0	26.6	26.6	17.0
Cable length, m	7	7	7	3
Host TX PCB (4”) [2], dB	3.50	4.33	2.54	4.70
TX Connector, dB	2.07	2.31 [3]	1.41 [4]	2.00
Bulk cable, dB	13.30	16.42	13.68 [5]	10.82
RX Connector, dB	2.07	2.31 [3]	1.41 [4]	2.00
Host RX PCB (4”), dB	3.50	4.33	2.54	4.70
<b>Total insertion loss, dB</b>	<b>24.44</b>	<b>29.70</b>	<b>21.58</b>	<b>24.22</b>

[1] Assumes fixed transmitter peak-to-peak differential output voltage.

[2] Losses are defined at the fundamental frequency for the cited signaling rate.

[3] Derived as  $2.07 \times \sqrt{6.4453/5.1563}$

[4] Derived as  $2.00 \times \sqrt{6.4453/12.8913}$

[5] Derived as  $(7/3) \times 7.06 \times 0.83$  where 0.83 is the reduction in loss for 24AWG cabling relative to 26AWG

# Loss budget examples

	<i>Next generation signal integrity</i>		
Uncoded rate, Gb/s	25.0	25.0	25.0
Line code	NRZ	NRZ	4-PAM
Signaling rate, GBd	25.7813	25.7813	12.8913
SNR for BER $\leq 10^{-12}$ , dB [1]	17.0	17.0	26.6
Cable length, m	3	5	7
Host TX PCB (4") [2], dB	4.70 [3]	4.70 [3]	2.54 [3]
TX Connector, dB	2.47	2.47	1.75 [6]
Bulk cable, dB	10.82 [4]	15.00 [5]	13.68 [7]
RX Connector, dB	2.47	2.47	1.75 [6]
Host RX PCB (4"), dB	4.70 [3]	4.70 [3]	2.54 [3]
Total insertion loss, dB	25.16	29.34	22.26

[1] Assumes fixed transmitter peak-to-peak differential output voltage.

[2] Losses are defined at the fundamental frequency for the cited signaling rate.

[3] Tx PCB-4" from Megtron4 measurements-OIF2010.132.01.pdf  $=4 \cdot (0.0838 \cdot f_{\text{GHz}} + 0.0944)$

[4] Cable 3 m 26 AWG measured includes ~1 dB fixture insertion loss

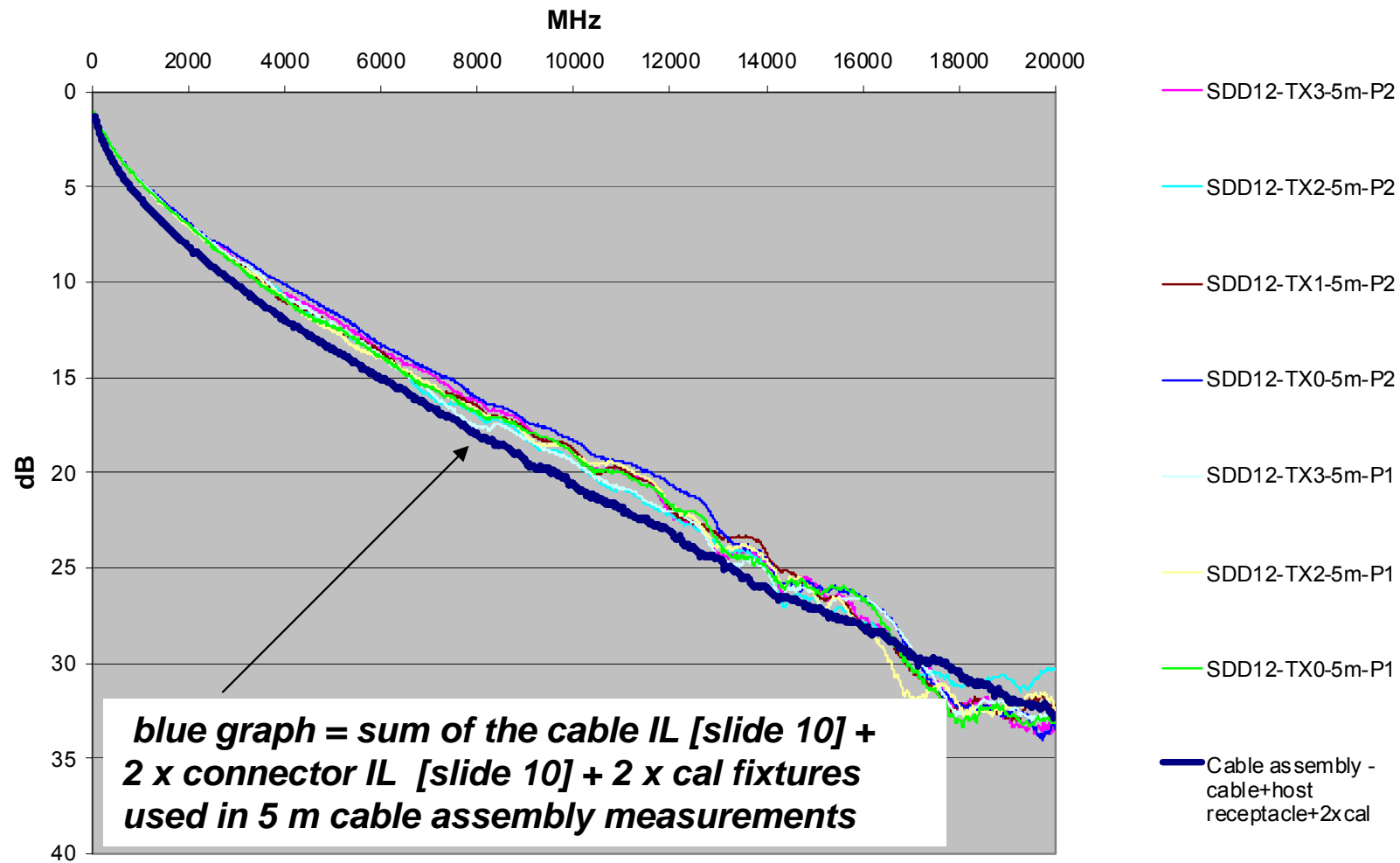
[5] Cable 5 m 24 AWG scaled from 3 m 26 AWG measurements

[6] Derived as  $2.47 \times \sqrt{6.4453/12.8913}$

[7] Derived as  $(7/3) \times 0.83$  where 0.83 is the reduction in loss for 24 AWG cabling relative to 26 AWG

# Measurements vs loss budget - 5 m cable assembly

QSFP - 5 m Cable assembly measurements vs loss budget example



5 m cable assembly measurements from “bugg\_01\_0111.pdf”

# Conclusions

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- Information provided to consider minimum reach recommendations for passive cable assembly and host channel presented in “System Vendors View on 100 Gb/s Backplane and Copper Study Group Issues” -Gustlin\_01\_0311.pdf.
  - 5 m minimum target length for a passive cable specifications
  - 4 inch host channel (per side) of improved FR4 PCB material