



Channel Model Ad Hoc Report

IEEE P802.3ap Task Force Meeting
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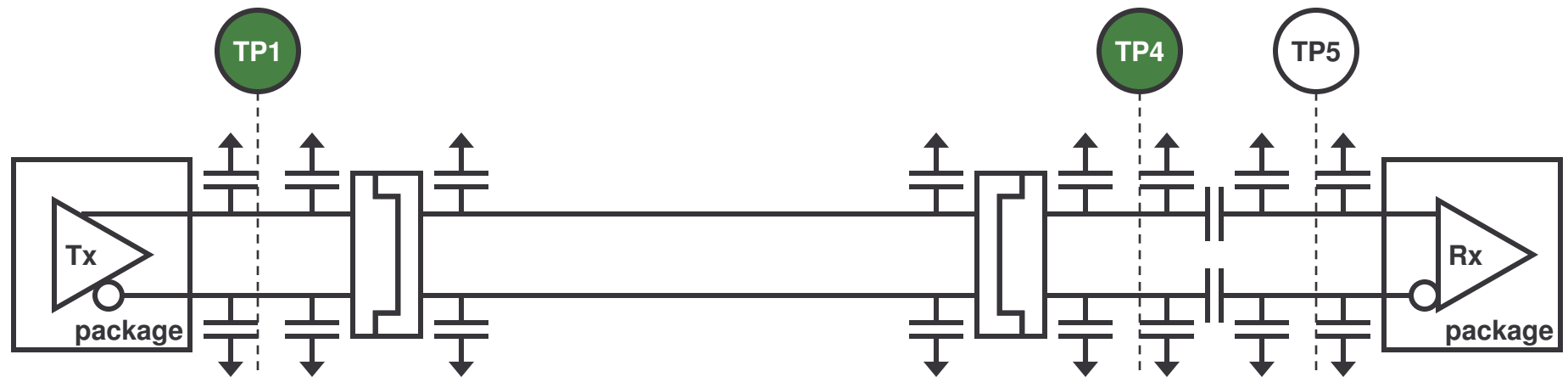


Meetings

- Teleconference: Wednesday, December 15
 - Mellitz, “Exploring Data for Modifications of Proposed SDD21 Channel Model”
- Teleconference: Tuesday, January 11
 - Mellitz, Hendrick, et al, “Status Update - SDD21 & SDD11/22 Model Development”
 - Sawyer, “S-Parameter Cascading for Channel Model”

Thanks to all who participated!

IEEE P802.3ap Link Model



ⓧ = Normative
Ⓨ = Informative

Note 1: This definition is consistent with conventions adopted in XAUI, OIF TFI-5 and CEI, and PICMG 3.1

Note 2: While only two connectors are shown, a three connector topology may also reside between TP1 and TP4, so long as the channel requirements are met.

Definition adopted via TF Motion
July 2004 (32/2/21)



Where are we?

- Which came first... [chicken-and-egg problem]
 - Channel and signaling decisions are linked.
 - Take a stab at the channel, study signaling performance over that channel, and then iterate the channel?
 - Take a stab at the signaling, study signaling performance over candidate channels, and iterate the signaling?
- Specification Methodology
 - Define a parameter set in the frequency-domain or time-domain.
 - Figure of merit: Do these parameters reliably predict link performance? By bounding these parameters, can interoperability be guaranteed?
 - Channel Ad Hoc looking toward Signaling Ad Hoc output (e.g. the table of margins) for “Figure of Merit”.
 - Influence of TP4-to-TP5 link segment and package should be considered in the methodology.



‘Thru’ Specification Methodology (1/2)

- Mellitz and company working with “pulse settling time” as a signaling-independent figure of merit.
 - Premise: ↑ settling time, ↑ equalizer complexity
 - Correlation between various frequency- and time-domain parameters studied.
 - Over 200 simulated and measured channels studied:
 - ↑ margin above SDD21 limit at 1GHz, ↓ settling time
 - ↑ excursion below SDD21 over 1 to 6GHz, ↑ settling time
 - ↑ pulse peak, ↓ settling time
 - ↑ 1st pre-cursor, ↑ settling time
 - No correlation to SDD11/SDD22 observed. This is likely the result of the influence of TP4 to TP5 and package.
 - No correlation to group delay observed.



'Thru' Specification Methodology (2/2)

- Frequency-Domain

- Some correlation to frequency-domain parameters and settling time observed.
- Relationship between settling time and link performance is unclear.
- Influence of TP4 to TP5 link and package needs to be considered in the methodology and parameter bounds.

- Time-Domain

- Both proposed time-domain methodologies consider the influence of imperfect terminations on channel response.
- Challenges associated with accessing time-domain data:
 - Lower SNR with direct measurement.
 - Care must be taken when extrapolating frequency-domain data to DC prior to inverse-FFT.



Crosstalk Specification Methodology

- Frequency-Domain Methodology.
 - No time-domain alternative presented.
- Multi-Disturber Crosstalk Definition issues:
 - Power sum or voltage sum?
 - How many aggressors to sum (not fixed as in a cabling environment)?
- Plan of Record:
 - Define single-aggressor NEXT and FEXT curves to limit the correlated noise.
 - Define power-sum MDNEXT and MDFEXT specifications to limit the total noise.
 - Consider only “dominant” aggressors?
 - Attenuation-to-Crosstalk Ratio (ACR) still being considered.



Additional Issues Identified

- Definition of Receiver Return Loss:
 - Define Receiver Return Loss at TP5?
 - Define Receiver Return Loss at TP4, with appropriate allowances made for the TP4 to TP5 segment?
 - Force DC coupling, TP4 to TP5 segment irrelevant?
 - AC coupling to be done on-chip.



Summary

- Chicken-and-egg problem must be solved before any real progress can be made.
- Decision yet to be made on normative methodology.
 - Waiting for signaling ad hoc “table of margins” to properly judge merit of various approaches.
 - Do frequency-domain requirements remain in an informative capacity if not normative?
- Package and TP4 to TP5 exhibits strong influence.
 - How it is factored in will influence how receiver return loss is defined.
 - Best articulated in the proposed time-domain methodologies, but perhaps not completely.
- Perhaps this meeting will provide some catalysts...



Thank you!