



*Penalty sensitivities due to Rx
impairments vs. TP2 waveforms*

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Objectives

- Compare the penalty sensitivities of a variety of Rx non-idealities against a variety of TP2 waveforms
 - As a measure of waveform “equalizability”
- Rx settings summary
 - Sampling offsets at slicer input
 - Timing $+1/16, 0, -1/16$ UI
 - Threshold $0.05, 0, -0.05$ relative OMA
 - EQ lengths
 - 14,5 and 10,3
 - Rx BW (anti-aliasing filter)
 - 7.5 GHz, 5 GHz

Penalty reference

- Sensitivities are defined around a reference operating point
 - MMSE-optimized sample timing = 0
 - Linearized-mid (very close to mean) sample threshold = 0
 - 14,5 EQ length (T/2 FF, T FB)
 - Anti-aliasing filter BW = 7.5 GHz
- All analysis done with Ewen pre-cursor stressor
 - #23, 4.57 dB

Rx sample offsets

- EQ length and BW at reference settings
- Grid of 3x3 penalty results from timing offset and threshold offset
 - $[-1/16, 0, 1/16] \times [-0.05, 0, 0.05]$
- Pick the worst result from the grid of nine values
- Sensitivity is penalty difference from the optimum
 - Optimum result is in the middle of the grid

Rx EQ length and filter BW

- EQ length
 - Sample offsets and BW at reference settings
 - Determine penalties at 14,5, 10,3 (and 100,50)
 - Sensitivity is difference between 10,3 and 14,5
- Rx bandwidth
 - Sample offsets and EQ length at reference settings
 - Determine penalties at 7.5 GHz and 5 GHz
 - Sensitivity is difference between 5 GHz and 7.5 GHz

1207-01

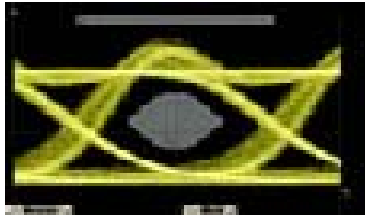


115-01c



**Measured waveforms
for following analyses**

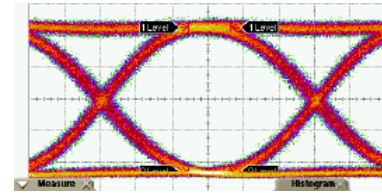
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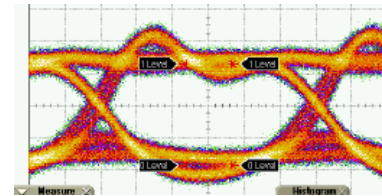
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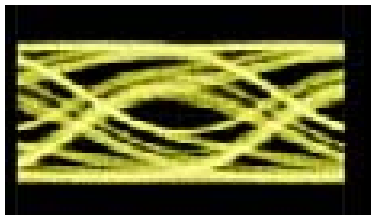
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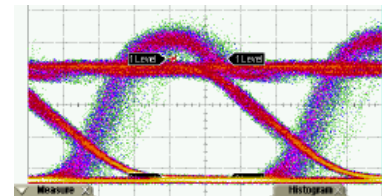
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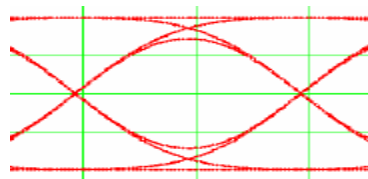
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47.1 psec Gaussian

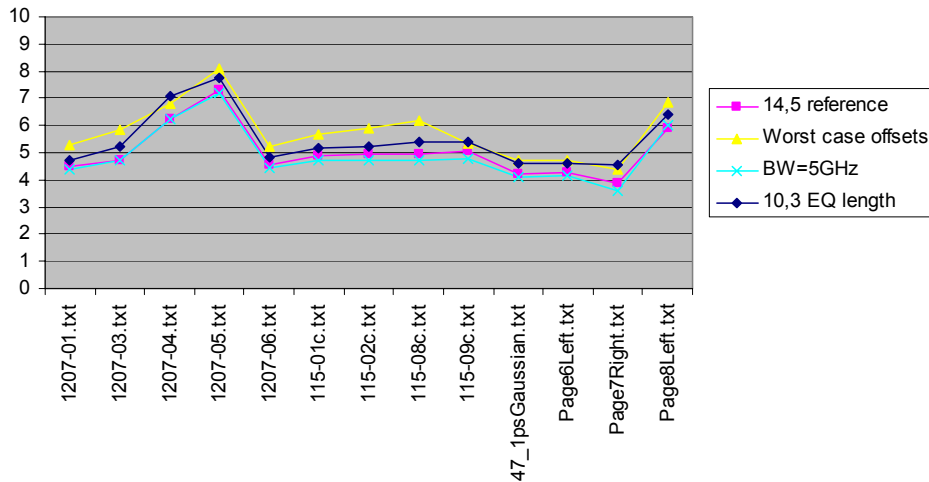




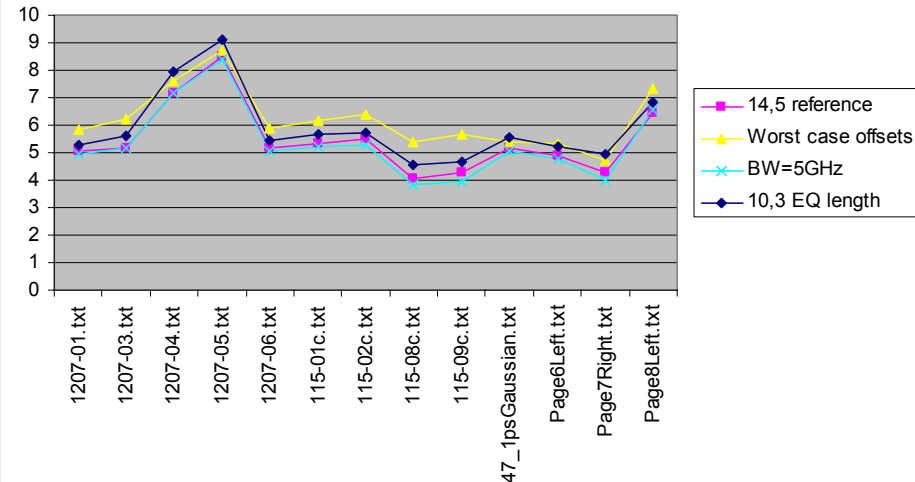
Results

Overall penalties

OMSD referenced penalties



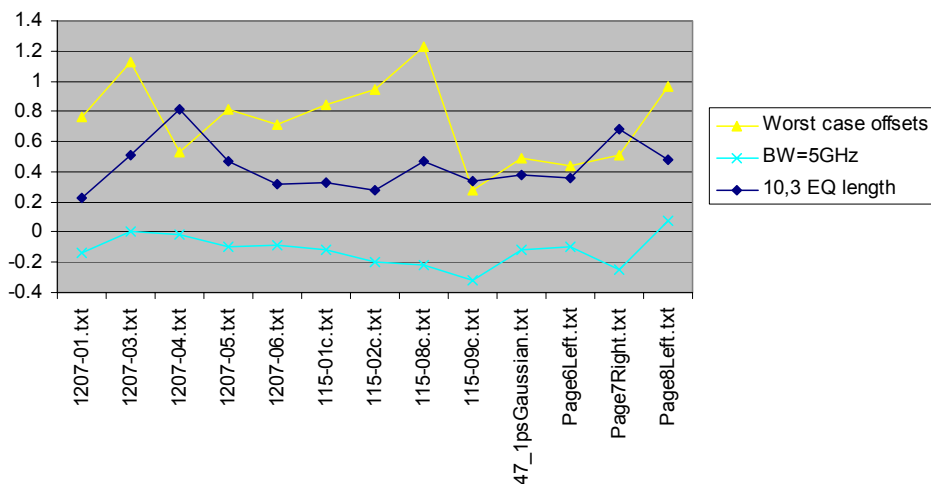
OMA referenced penalties



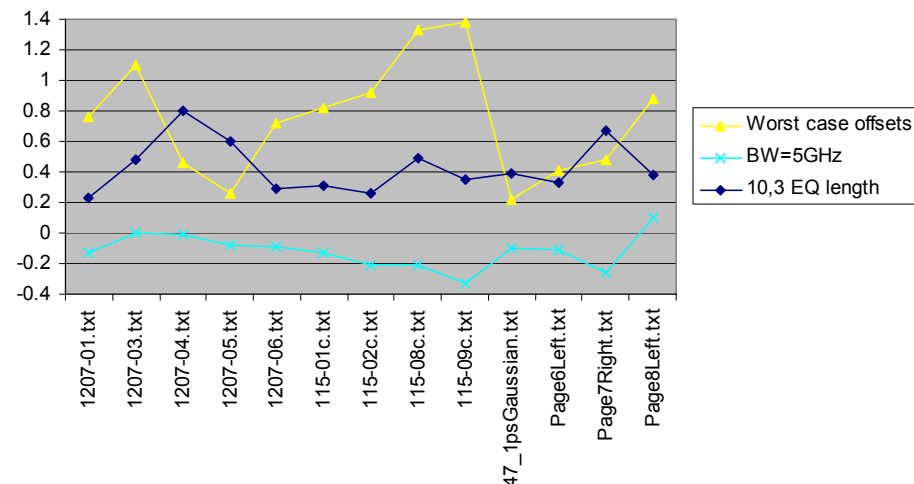
- Note penalty decrease with OMA referencing for 2 pre-emphasized waveforms

Summary of sensitivities

OMSD referenced sensitivities



OMA referenced sensitivities

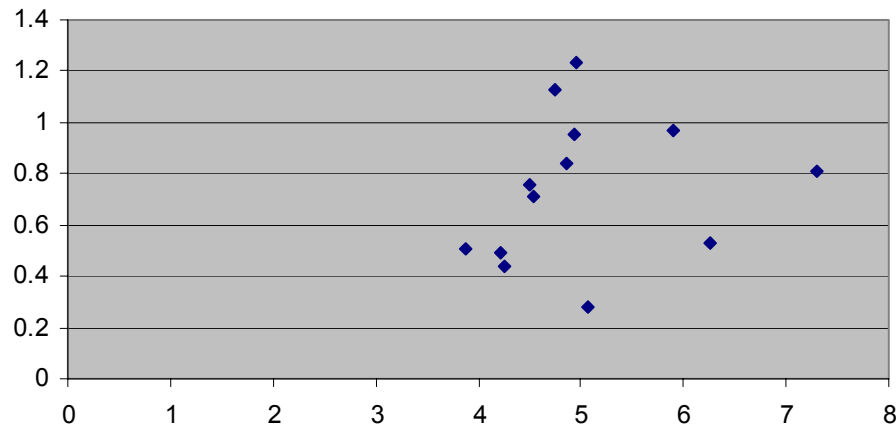


- Note that for offsets, worst case sensitivities align with lowest penalties and vice versa
 - Somewhat better with OMSD referencing?

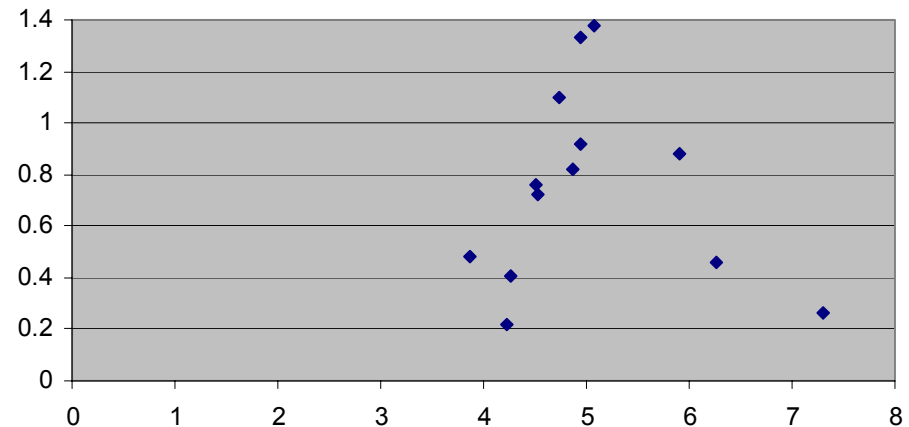
Sample offset scatter plots

- X axis is reference penalty value
- Y axis is Δ due to change from centered to worst-case sample offset
- Correlation is weak

Sample offset sensitivity, OMSD referenced



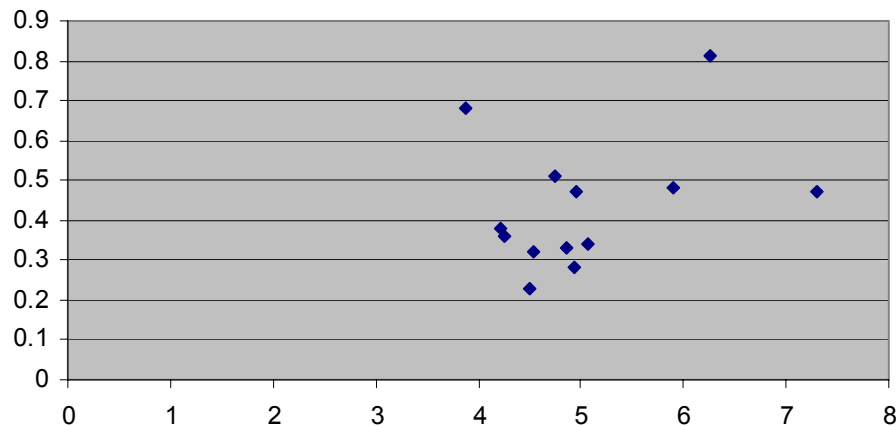
Sample offset sensitivity, OMA referenced



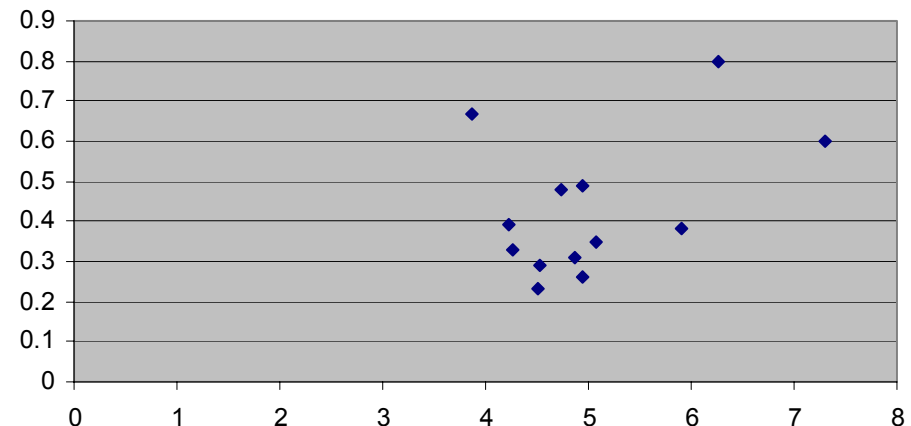
EQ length scatter plots

- X axis is reference penalty value
- Y axis is Δ due to change from 14,5 to 10,3
- Correlation is weak

EQ length sensitivity, OMSD referenced



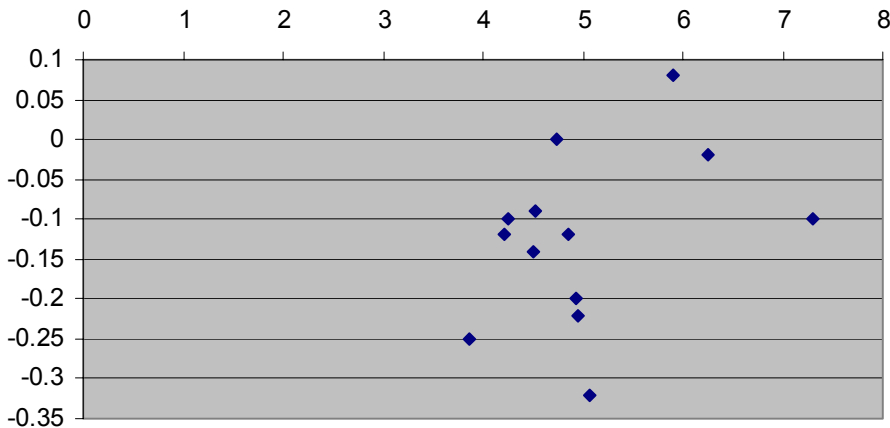
EQ length sensitivity, OMA referenced



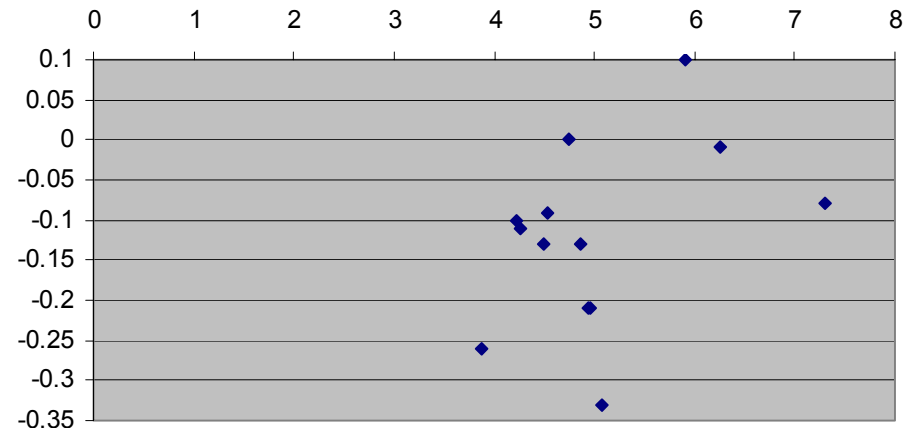
Rx filter BW scatter plots

- X axis is reference penalty value
- Y axis is Δ due to change from 7.5 GHz to 5 GHz
- Correlation is weak

BW sensitivity, OMSD referenced



BW sensitivity, OMA referenced



Observations

- Relatively poor ability to predict implementation sensitivities (equalizability) from reference penalty result
- Penalties resulting from timing offset and threshold offset are almost orthogonal
 - They add up to the combined offset penalty
- $BW = 5\text{GHz}$ typically has better performance than 7.5GHz
 - Noise power is less with $BW = 5\text{GHz}$
 - Filter has less effect on combined ISI than rest of channel