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Introduction



- In D3.2 we have set the SRS OMA lower than (min. Tx OMA at max. TDEC) losses
 - We thought TDEC would account for most but not all of the penalties, like TDP
 - Min. Tx OMA at max TDEC = -3 dBm
- TDEC appears to predict more penalties than link simulations do under investigation
 - TDEC includes all penalties, measured or estimated, with a reference Rx compare TDP which omits some
- The target SEC for stressed sensitivity is the same as the transmitter max. TDEC
- We need to make these three consistent
- We can test receivers with all the penalties, or with most of them, or a hybrid
 - If testing with all, we set the SRS OMA to (min. Tx OMA at max. TDEC) losses
 - This risks over-stressing receivers unless we get it right
 - If testing with some, we could set the target SEC lower than the penalties expected from worst Tx and channel
 - And set the SRS OMA lower than (min. Tx OMA at max. TDEC) losses by the same difference
 - This seems less thorough but less draconian
 - We could put more penalties (e.g. M) into the SEC calculation so that the SEC target is consistent for an equal TDEC number

Example scenario



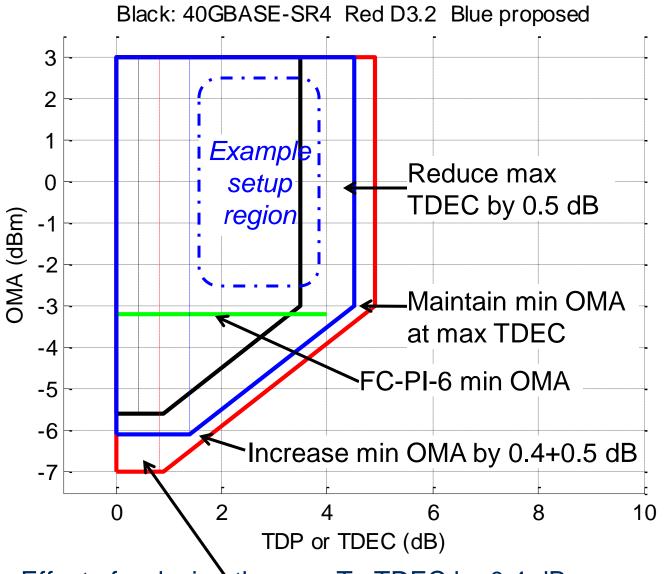
Reduce max TDEC from 4.9 dB to 4.5 dB

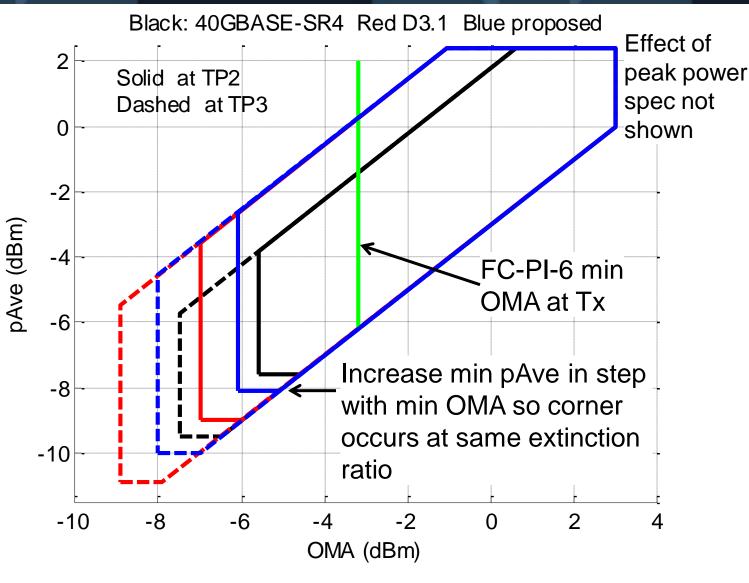
Down 0.4 dB

- Include all predicted penalties in stressed eye, set SRS OMA accordingly Up 0.7 dB
- Reduce SEC for worst transmitter and channel from 4.9 dB to 4.3 dB
 Down 0.6 dB
- Ideal transmitter has TDEC of 1.4 dB do not give more credit for emphasising transmitters with lower TDEC (presently 0.9 dB)
- Predicted penalties 4.3 dB

Changes to the draft - illustrated







- Effect of reducing the max Tx TDEC by 0.4 dB
- Thin lines on the left show the TDP or TDEC of a fast noiseless signal without jitter or emphasis
- Transmitters with less than 1.4 dB TDEC have more emphasis than back-to-back penalty. We don't need to outlaw
 them but we should not give any such transmitters of the future an OMA credit

Changes to the draft 1/3



- Table 95–6, 100GBASE-SR4 transmit characteristics
- Average launch power, each lane (min)
 Increase in step with min OMA by 0.9 dB to
 Optical Modulation Amplitude (OMA), each lane (min)
 -7 dBm
- In any and the O A AD for all and the most TDEO and O E for all and the TDEO of ide
- Increase by 0.4 dB for change in max TDEC and 0.5 for change in TDEC of ideal Tx to
 - -6.1 dBm
- Launch power in OMA minus TDEC (min)
 -7.9 dBm
- Increase by decrease in max TDEC, 0.4 dB, to -7.5 dBm
- Transmitter vertical eye closure (TDEC), each lane (max)
 4.9
 dB
- Too high, decrease by 0.4 dB to 4.5 dB

Changes to the draft 2/3



■ Table 95-7, 100GBASE-SR4 receive characteristics

- Average receive power, each lane (min) -10.9 dBm Increase in step with min OMA by 0.5 dB to -10.4 dBm Stressed receiver sensitivity (OMA), each lane^c (max) -5.6 dBm Set to (min OMA at max TDEC) – (max loss) = -3 -1.9, an increase of 0.7 dB to -4.9 dBm or set to (min OMA at max TDEC) – (max loss) – (max penalties) + target SEC ex. M = -3 - 1.9 - 4.3 + 4?, an increase of 0.4 dB to -5.2? dBm Stressed eye J2 Jitter, lane under test 0.39 UI "No M" and "with M" Stressed eye J4 Jitter, lane under test 0.53 UI SEC options SEC of conformance signal 4.9 dB Exclude M as present, decrease by 0.6 dB to 4.3 dB
- or include M, change to match TDEC: decrease to 4.5 dB
 - These are higher than for any previous PMD and still seem very high

Changes to the draft 3/3



8.2

dB

- Table 95-8, 100GBASE-SR4 illustrative link power budget
- Power budget (for max TDEC)
 - Change to max loss + modelled penalties + allocation for other penalties e.g. 1.9 + 4.3 + ? + 6.2+? dB
- Allocation for penalties^c (for max TDEC)
 6.3 dB
- Tx TDEC correction factor + other penalties e.g. 4.5-0.2+? = 4.3 + ? dB

Conclusion



- This presentation shows a set of numbers based on changing transmit TDEC from 5 dB to 4.5 dB
- Further experience with transmit TDEC may suggest a better optimised limit
- Decisions on the definition of SEC for stressed receiver conformance signal calibration may affect some numbers

Thank You

