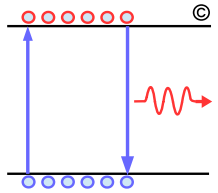


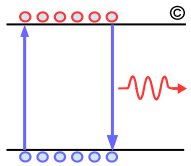
Issue with 50G PAM4 C2M Specification

Ali Ghiasi
Ghiasi Quantum LLC

IEEE 802.3cd Task Force Meeting

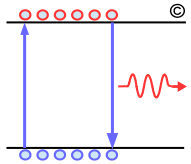
Jan 11th, 2017

Contributor/Supporter



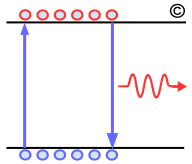
- **Rich Mellitz – Samtec**
- **Yasuo Hidaka – Fujitsu**

Background



- **In support of comment 116 against P802.3cd D1.1**
- **The IEEE 802.3bs C2M simulations have not demonstrated operation over 10.2 dB channel with max FEXT/NEXT**
- **The base simulations have consisted of**
  - 6 TE hypothetical channels with crosstalk ~1/6 of MDI definition of clause 92 and referenced by CL 120.E
  - 2 Cisco channels with no crosstalk
- **History of comments on this issue**
  - This issue was first raised with Comment 128 against P802.3bs draft 1.4 that mated board of CL92 crosstalk is excessive in support of 50G Cu cabling
  - Comments 83 and 86 are submitted against D2.0 related to excessive crosstalk not considered in the baseline C2M
  - Comments 135 against D2.1 related to excessive crosstalk not considered in the baseline C2M
- **Several times have requested representative clause 92 MDI data for more accurate simulation but no new data has been provided**
- **Clause 92 MDI data without crosstalk show just about passes vertical eye opening**
  - There is very strong indication that clause 120.e fails badly far end eye opening
  - Having MDI data which include crosstalk data will improve the simulation results and accuracy.

50G Mated Board References Legacy CL92 MCB/HCB Specifications

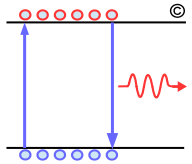


- **Currently CL 120E.4.1 MCB/HCB specifications references**
  - CL 92.11.1 for HCB specifications
  - CL 92.11.2 for the MCB specifications
  - CL 92.11.3.6 defines mated text fixture ICN
    - MDFEXT of 4.8 mV is excessive for 50G PAM4 link!

Table 92–13—Mated test fixtures integrated crosstalk noise

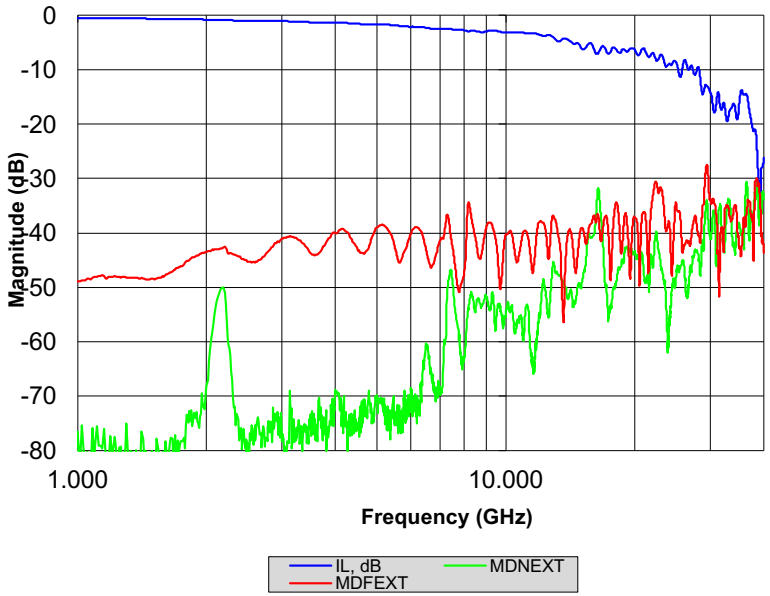
Parameter	100GBASE-CR4	Units
MDNEXT integrated crosstalk noise voltage	Less than 1.8	mV
MDFEXT integrated crosstalk noise voltage	Less than 4.8	mV

Bases for the Mated MCB/HCB MDFEXT/MDNEXT in CL92

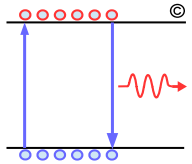


- **QSFP+ connector provided bases for the CL92 MDFEXT and MDNEXT**
  - QSFP28 does provide slight improvement but in 802.3cd decided to stay with these legacy limits
  - http://www.ieee802.org/3/bj/public/sep12/ghiasi_3bj_01a_0912.pdf

MCB-HCB Crosstalk	10.3125 GBd ICN (mV)	25.78 GBd ICN (mV)	28.0 GBd ICN (mV)
Rise Time 20-80% (ps)	24.000	9.600	8.840
MDNEXT	0.323	1.390	1.612
MDFEXT	3.593	4.562	4.673
ICN	3.607	4.769	4.943



Hypothetical Channel Used for C2M Analysis Has Significantly Lower NEXT/FEXT

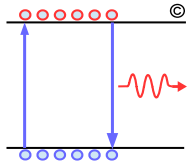


- **CDAUI-8/CCAUI-4 base channels**
  - http://www.ieee802.org/3/bs/public/adhoc/elect/24Aug_15/dallaire_01_082415_elect.pdf

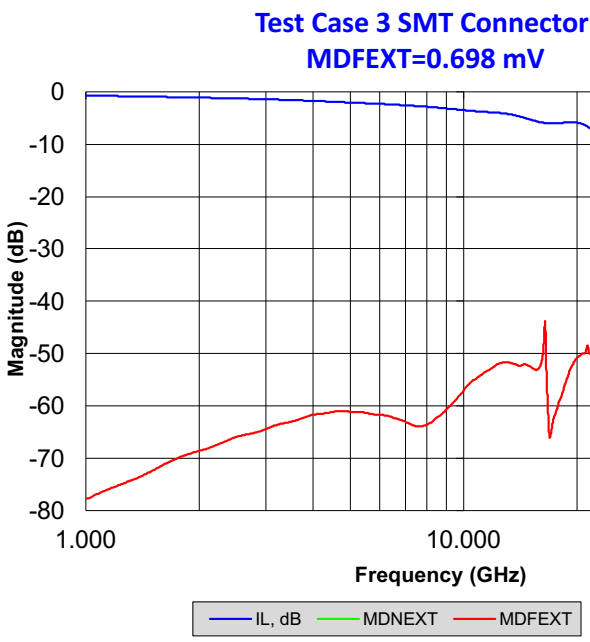
CHANNEL	FEXT	NEXT	IL @ 13.28125 GHz (dB)	ILD (dBrms)
From IEEE 802.3bs shanbhag_3bs_14_0623:				
(1) Nelco 4000-13SI Host PCB + next gen 28Gb/s high density SMT IO	5	0	8.7	0.110
(2) EM-888 Host PCB + next gen 28Gb/s press-fit stacked IO	7	0	8.9	0.051
From IEEE 802.3bs shanbhag_3bs_01_1014:				
(3) 4in Megtron6 Host PCB + next gen 28Gb/s high density SMT IO	5	0	4.3	0.110
(4) 10in Megtron6 Host PCB + next gen 28Gb/s high density SMT IO	5	0	8.8	0.106
(5) 4in Megtron6 Host PCB + next gen 28Gb/s press-fit stacked IO	7	0	4.5	0.051
(6) 10in Megtron6 Host PCB + next gen 28Gb/s press-fit stacked IO	7	0	9.0	0.052
Cisco Channels:				
(7) Cisco 2in Stacked	0	0	8.5	0.237
(8) Cisco 5in Stacked	0	0	11.3	0.245

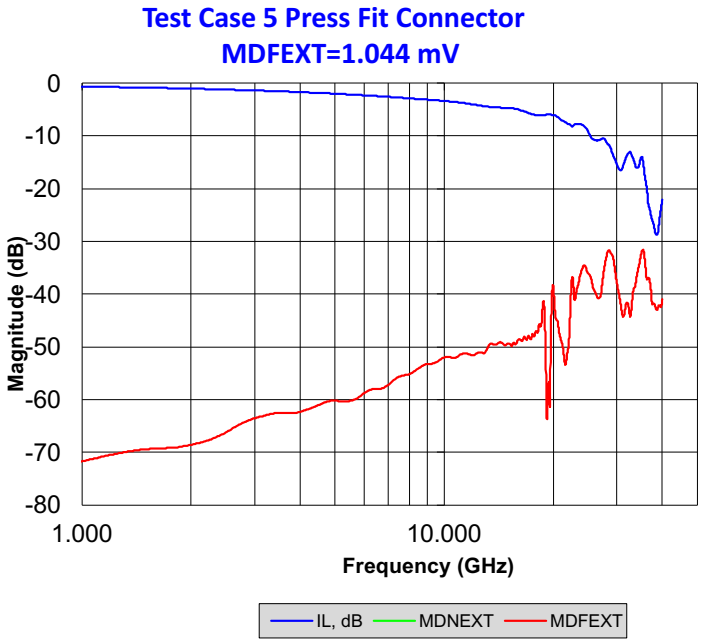
Test case 3 and 5 Having a loss similar to mated board are Used for Crosstalk Analysis

Crosstalk for C2M Test Case 3 and 5

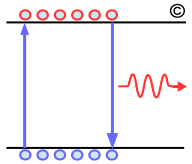


- **Mated board had no NEXT and with excellent FEXT**
  - http://www.ieee802.org/3/bs/public/channel/TEC/shanbhag_3bs_01_1014.pdf
  - C2M are based on channels with 5-7x lower crosstalk than mated board referenced currently!





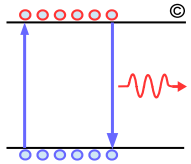
Baseline C2M Simulation Summary



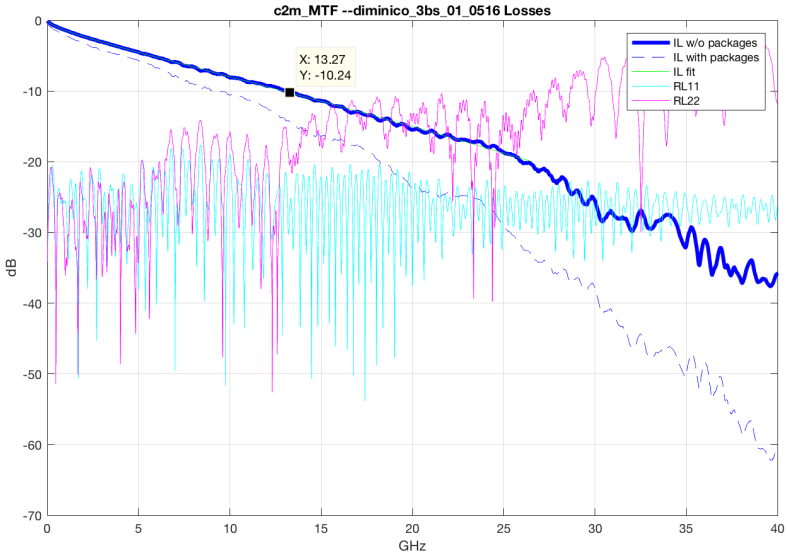
- **Baseline C2M simulation COM analysis for the hypothetical channels with 5-7x lower crosstalk doesn't even have margin even with CTLE+TXFIR+LFEQ at 1E-5 BER!**
  - Increasing crosstalk by 5-7x on channels below with current link configuration and equalizer will be detrimental!
  - Summary results from http://www.ieee802.org/3/bs/public/adhoc/elect/24Aug_15/dallaire_01_082415_elect.pdf

Channel	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CTLE	-0.07	-0.04	1.01	-0.45	1.24	-0.13	-1.37	-2.65
CTLE + TXFIR	1.47	1.53	1.43	0.84	2.08	1.35	0.84	0.55
CTLE + TXFIR + LFEQ (1E-6)	2.26	2.50	1.99	1.28	2.95	2.14	1.43	0.84
CTLE + TXFIR + LFEQ (1E-5)	3.15	3.39	2.89	2.15	3.87	3.03	2.33	1.72

Results with MTF Test Board

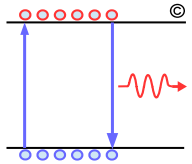


- **TP1a response of the MTF test board + 150 mm trace has output VEO=32.2 mV without any crosstalk just passes the limit in CL 120.E!**
  - MTF board http://www.ieee802.org/3/bs/public/channel/mccom/diminico_3bs_01_0516.s4p

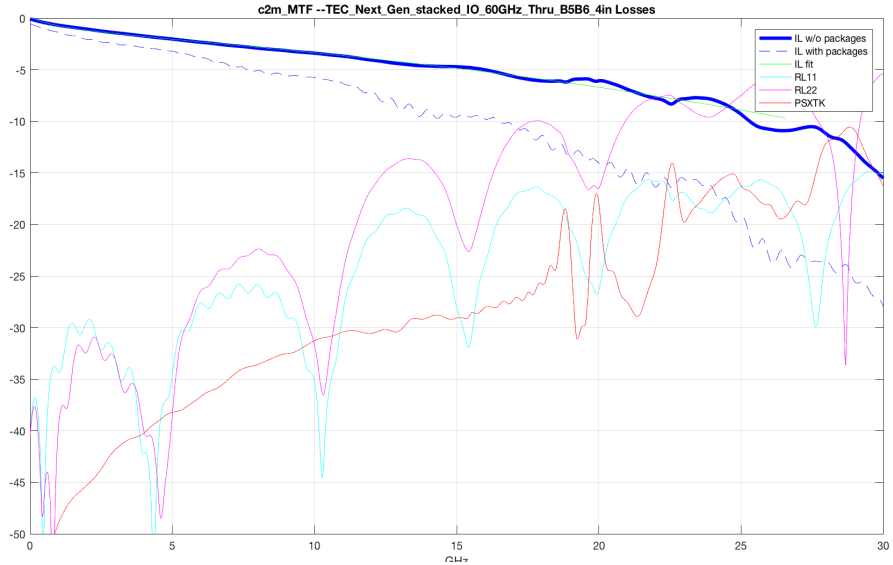


Using COM version 165
Results for MTF like channel with IL_fit=10.25 dB
VEO=32.2 mV, ICN=0 mV, Peak ISI=10.8 mV, MDFEXT Peak=0 mV
COM=5.13 dB

4” TE Stacked 50G Channel Meeting MTF

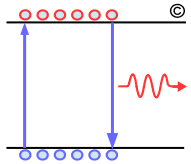


- **Based on TE hypothetical connector with IL_Fit of 4.3 dB but having MDFEXT p-p=2.37 mV (MDFEXT RMS for BER 1E-5=2.37/4.26=0.56 mV)**
  - To account for worst case MDFEXT=4.8 mV and MDNEXT=1.8 mV (PSXT=5.13 mV RMS) A_fe in in COM was adjusted from 0.45 to 4.12 in order to get MDFEXT p-p of 21.84 mV equivalent to PSXT of 5.13 mV RMS per table 92-13
  - http://www.ieee802.org/3/bs/public/channel/TEC/shanbhag_3bs_01_1014.pdf

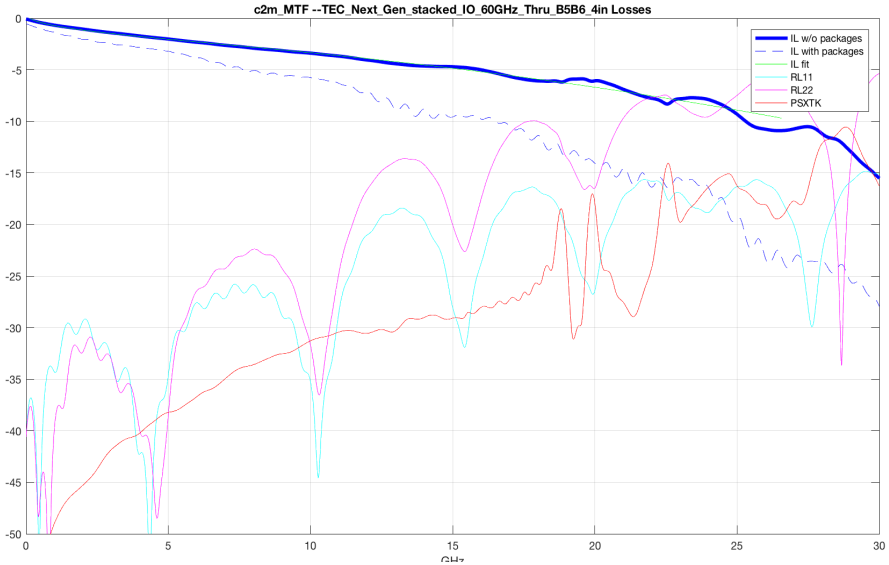


Using COM version 165
Results for MTF like channel with IL_fit=4.3 dB
Results for A_fe=0.45:
VEO=58 mV, ICN=1.237 mV, Peak ISI=21.5 mV, MDFEXT Peak=2.37 mV COM=5.01 dB
Results with A_fe=4.12:
VEO=42.5 mV, ICN=1.237 mV, Peak ISI=21.5 mV, MDFEXT Peak=21.88 mV COM=3.36 dB

10” TE Stacked 50G Channel

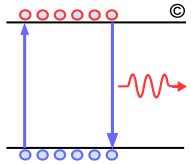


- **Based on TE hypothetical connector with IL_Fit of 8.8 dB shy of clause 120.E loss of 10.2 dB**
  - Since the 4” and 10” TE stack boards have similar construction with exception of one with longer trace, the calibrated A_fe crosstalk of the 4” board is used for the 10” board
  - http://www.ieee802.org/3/bs/public/channel/TEC/shanbhag_3bs_01_1014.pdf

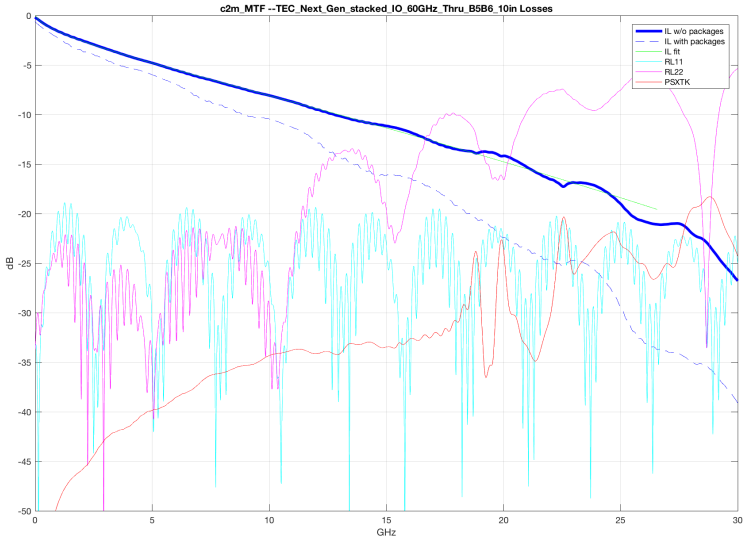


Using COM version 165
Results for MTF like channel with IL_fit=4.3 dB
Results for A_Fe=0.45:
VEO=37.5 mV, ICN=0.759 mV, Peak ISI=11.55 mV, MDFEXT Peak=1.39 mV COM=5.28 dB
Results with A_Fe=4.14:
VEO=28.2 mV (failing), ICN=0.759 mV, Peak ISI=11.55 mV, MDFEXT Peak=12.89 mV COM=3.65 dB

10” TE Stacked 50G Channel

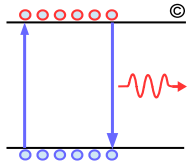


- **Based on TE hypothetical connector with IL_Fit of 8.8 dB shy of clause 120.E loss of 10.2 dB, to increase the loss to 31 mm of PCB trace per clause 120 is added**
  - Since the 4” and 10” board are similar with exception of the longer trace, calibrated A_fe crosstalk is kept at 4.14 for the 10” board+31 mm PCB trace

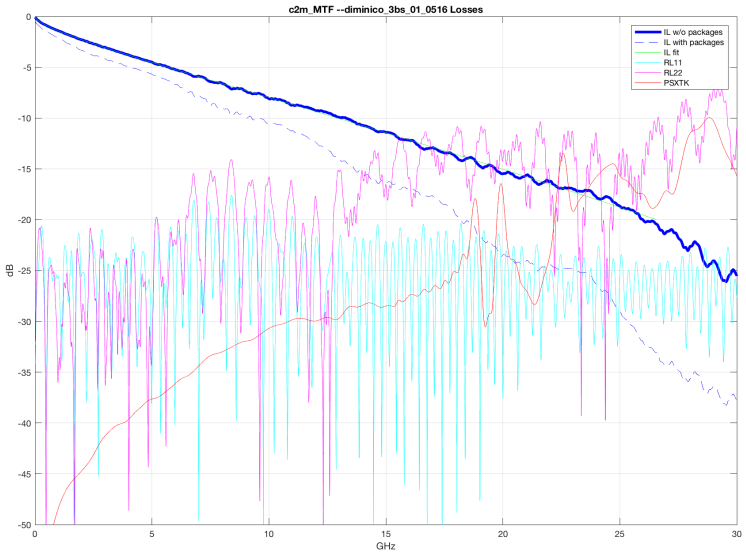


Using COM version 165
Results with A_fe=4.14:
VEO=21.2 mV (failing), ICN=0.759 mV, Peak ISI=11.38 mV, MDFEXT Peak=12.84 mV, COM=3.03 dB

QSFP MTF + Crosstalk from TE 4” Stacked

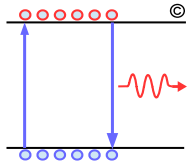


- QSFP MTF (diminico_3bs_01_0516.s4p) does not have any crosstalk data
  - TE 4” stacked with IL_Fit of ≃4.3 is used as the crosstalk source
  - 150 mm of PCB trace is added per clause 92 to increase the loss to 10.2 dB
  - The calibrated crosstalk source is A_fe=4.14



Using COM version 165
Results with A_fe=4.14:
VEO=10.9 mV (failing), ICN=1.237 mV, Peak ISI=10.7 mV, MDFEXT Peak=20.87 mV COM=1.43 dB

Summary



- **P802.3cd clause 135G 50GAUI-1 and 100GAUI-2 are referencing P802.3bs clause 120.E which reference CL92 having very large amount of MDFEXT (4.8 mV) and MDNEXT (1.8 mV)**
- **802.3bs C2M simulation in support of 50G/lane PAM4 were based on a TE hypothetical connector with ~6x lower FEXT and NEXT and does not provided technical feasibility with current MDI definition**
- **IEEE P802.3bs and cd need to collectively work together to resolve this issue sooner than later to minimize the impact**
  - Having representative clause 92 MDI data with crosstalk will be very helpful
- **Potential area need to be considered in order to close the major hole in clause 120.E specification**
  - Clause 92 MDI crosstalk was based on the data I presented in 802.3bj over 5 years ago need to be tighten by ~3x for robust PAM4 operation
  - TE hypothetical connector is proof that improved connector can be developed, could TE or other possibly develop an improved connector compatible with CL 92 MDI
  - Current far end eye opening of EW1E-5=0.22 and EH1E-5=32 mV has very little room for further tightening
  - Tighten transmitter parameters such as jitter and rise time can provided some relief but not enough to close the link budget
  - Use COM as the tool to trade off loss, crosstalk, and ISI now that there are several MDI's each with somewhat different characteristics are targeted for 802.3bs/cd implementation
  - Define a more powerful equalizer for the chip-to-module.