

# Refining SNDR and COM Computations

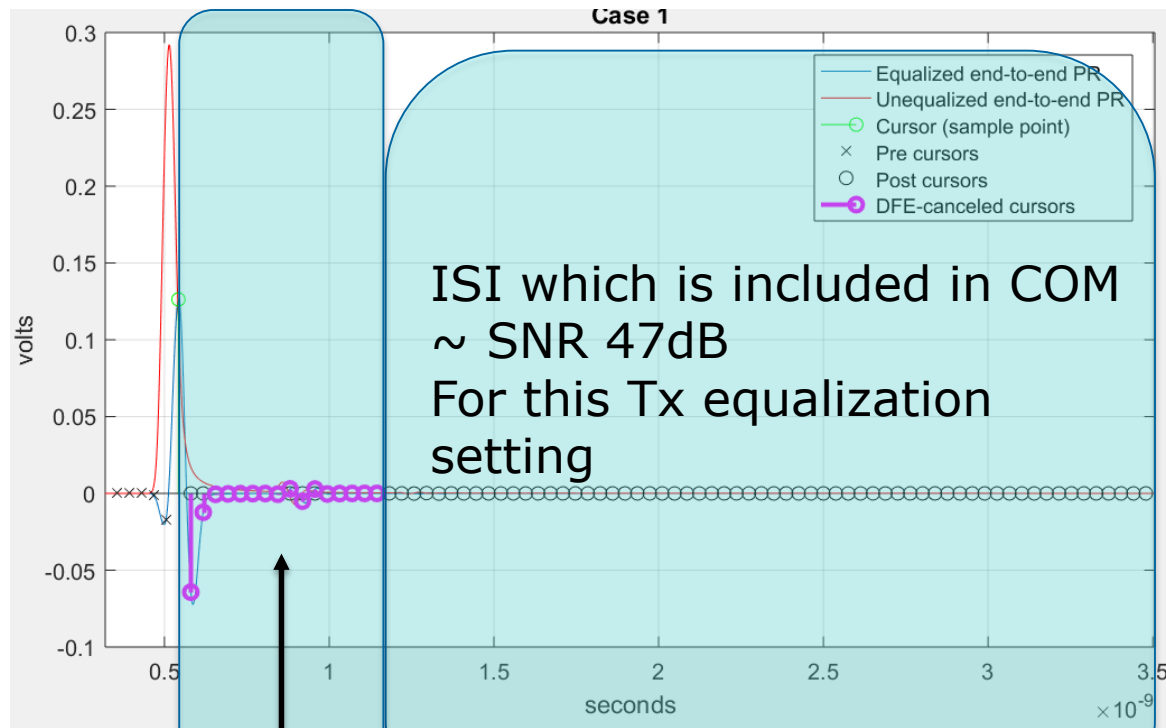
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**IEEEp 802.3 50 Gb/s, 100 Gb/s, and 200 Gb/s Ethernet Task Force Ad Hoc,**  
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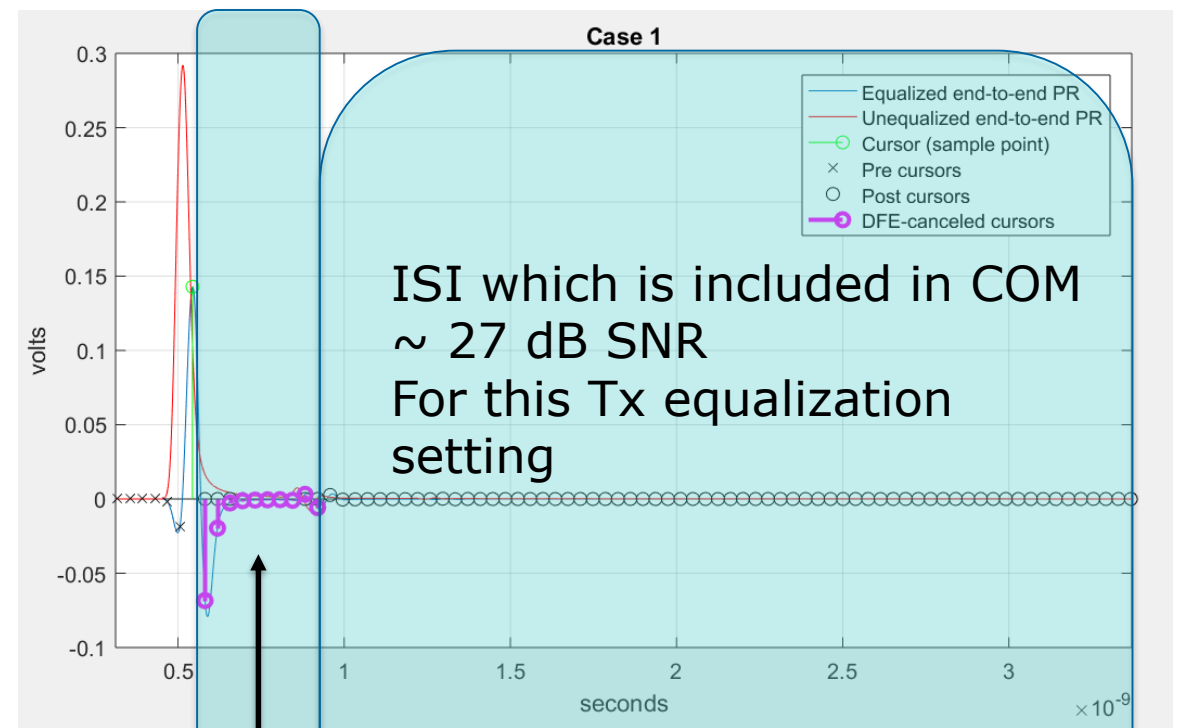
# Background

- ▶ Original SNDR controlled: (healey\_3bs\_02\_0916.pdf)
  - Correlated (e.g., inter-symbol) interference
  - Non-linear distortion
  - Uncorrelated noise and interference
- ▶ The last two are likely to be controlled with the proposed method in healey\_3bs\_02\_0916.pdf
- ▶ There first not so much
- ▶ The measurement also control signal loss
- ▶ It was shown is kareti\_3cd\_01\_0916.pdf and other prior presentations that that SNDR on if the primary limiting factor for 50G PAM4
  - Correlated (e.g., inter-symbol) interference
- ▶ “mellitz\_3bs\_01\_0916\_adhoc.pdf” suggested that “Correlated (e.g., inter-symbol) interference” in  $\overline{T_x\_SNR}$  is already counted in the COM computation.

# Some SNR from ISI is already comprehended in COM computation



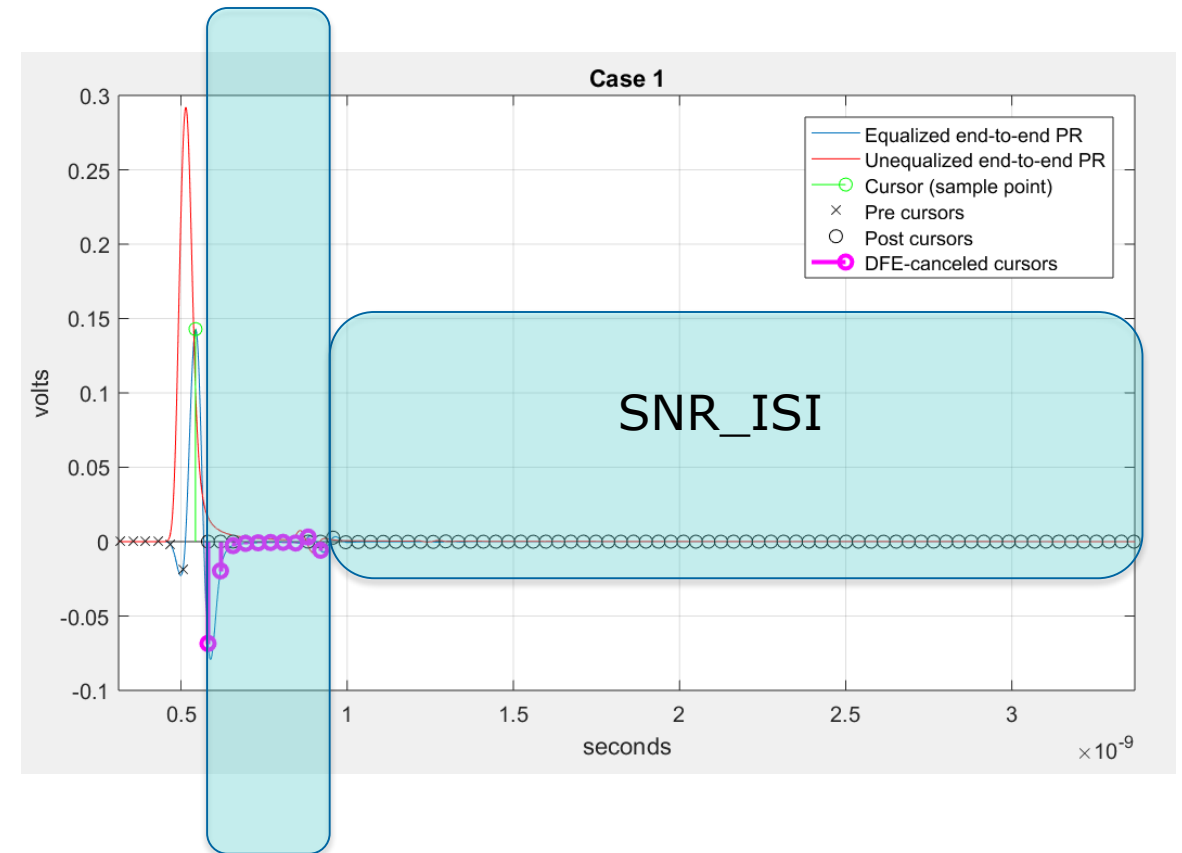
ISI Removed in COM  
DFE16



ISI Removed in COM  
DFE10

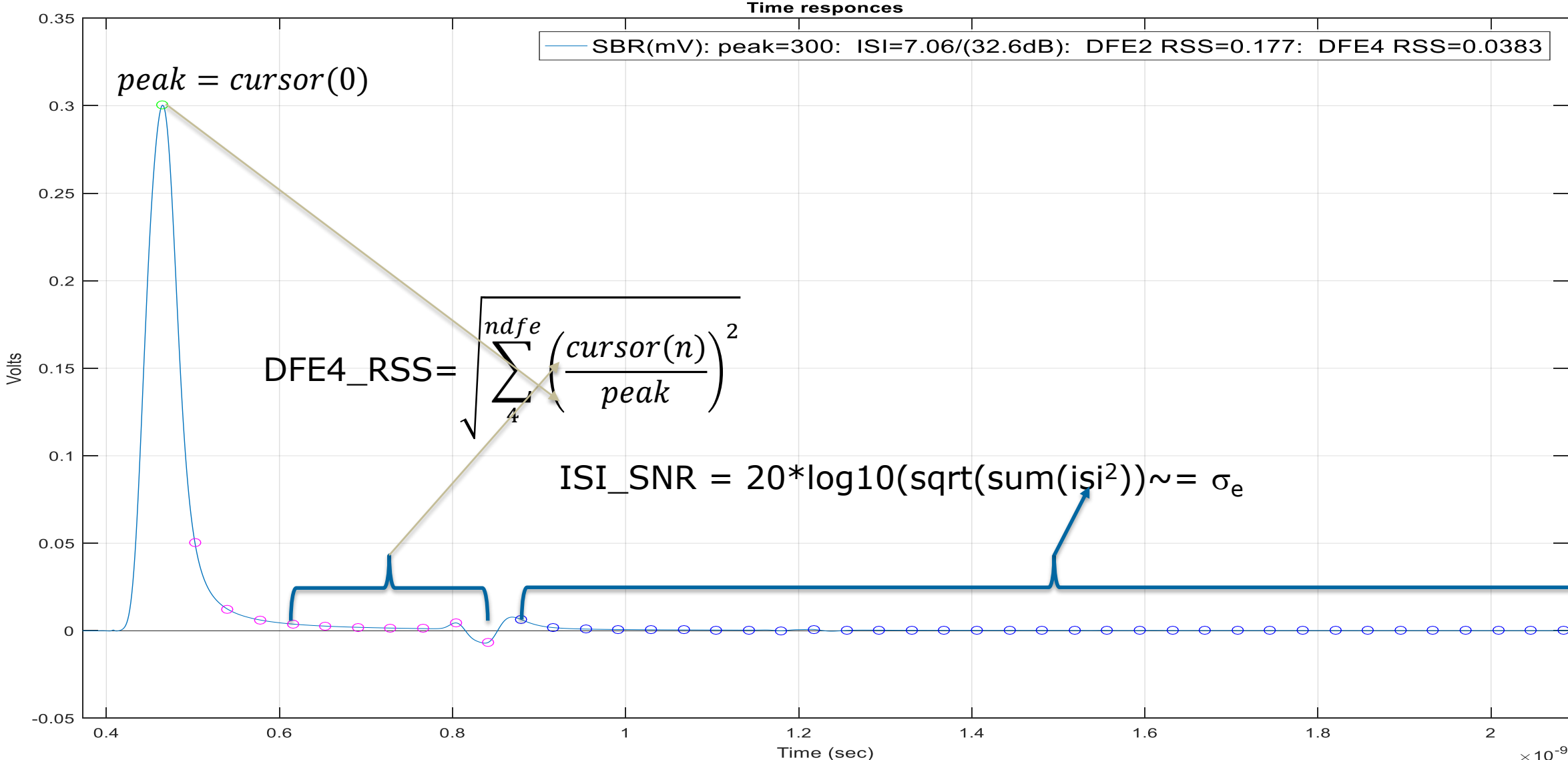
# Limit ISI by Specifying Reflections Limits

- ▶ Specify DFE4\_RSS to limit re-reflections for  $p(k)$ 
  - Eq 93A.59
- ▶ Specify SNR\_ISI to be no more than the reference package introduces.
  - For expected impedance load ranges
  - From equation 93A-27 and 93a-31
  - $p(k)$  replaces  $h_0(t)$



DFE2\_RSS and  
DFE4\_RSS

# Define terms: ISI\_SNR and DFE\_RSS



# Use the CTLE and CTF settings which have the best ISI\_SNR results using the linear fit

- ▶ Determine  $V_f$  and  $V_f/(\text{Linear fit pulse peak})$  with a large number for  $N_p$  as in healey\_3bs\_02\_0916.pdf or mellitz\_cb\_01\_0516.pdf
- ▶ Acquire  $p(k)$ , the signal bit response with  $N_p=N_b$  (number of DFE taps)
- ▶ Replace  $h(0)$  equation 93A-25, 25, and 27 with  $p(k)$  found with the large value of  $N_p$  (200)
- ▶ Base on equation 93A-27 find  $p_{isi}(n)$  and  $\sigma_{isi}^2$ 
  - $p_{isi}(n) = \begin{cases} 0 & n \leq 0 \\ p(t_s + nT_b) - p(t_s)b_n & 1 \leq n \leq N_b \\ p(t_s + nT_b) & n > N_b \end{cases}$
  - $\sigma_{isi}^2 = \sigma_x^2 \sum_n p_{isi}^2(n)$

And find the best FOM for all CTLE and CTF settings using

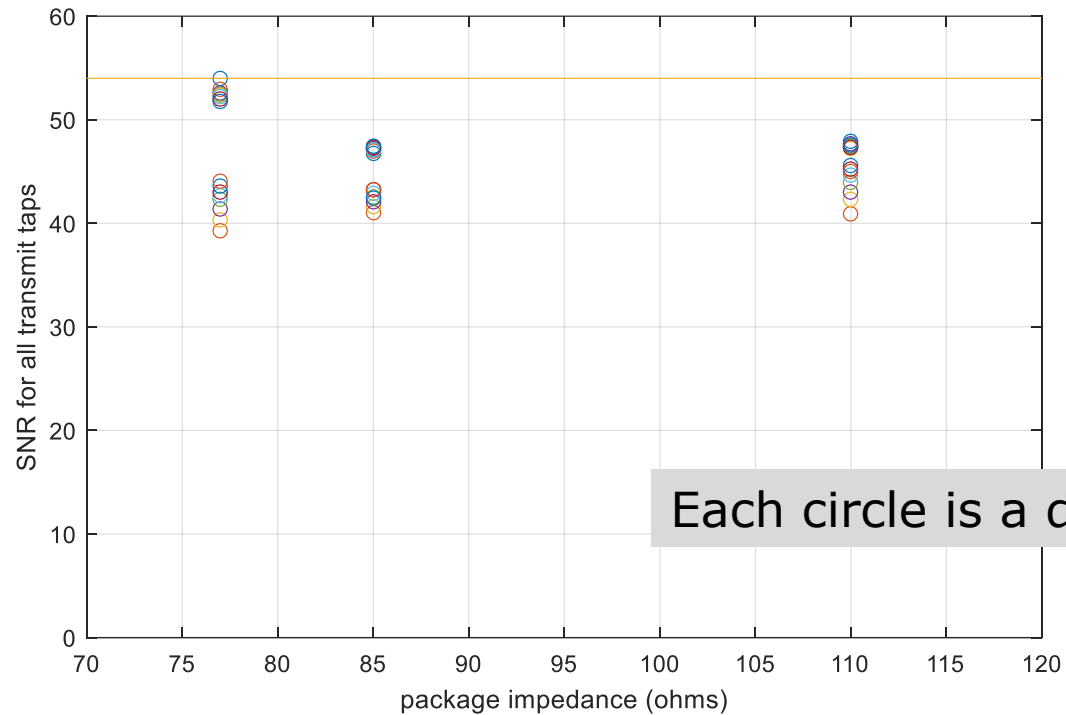
- $FOM_p = 10 * \log_{10} \left( \frac{A_s}{\sigma_{isi}^2} \right)$

# Suggestion: Do not include ISI in SNDR

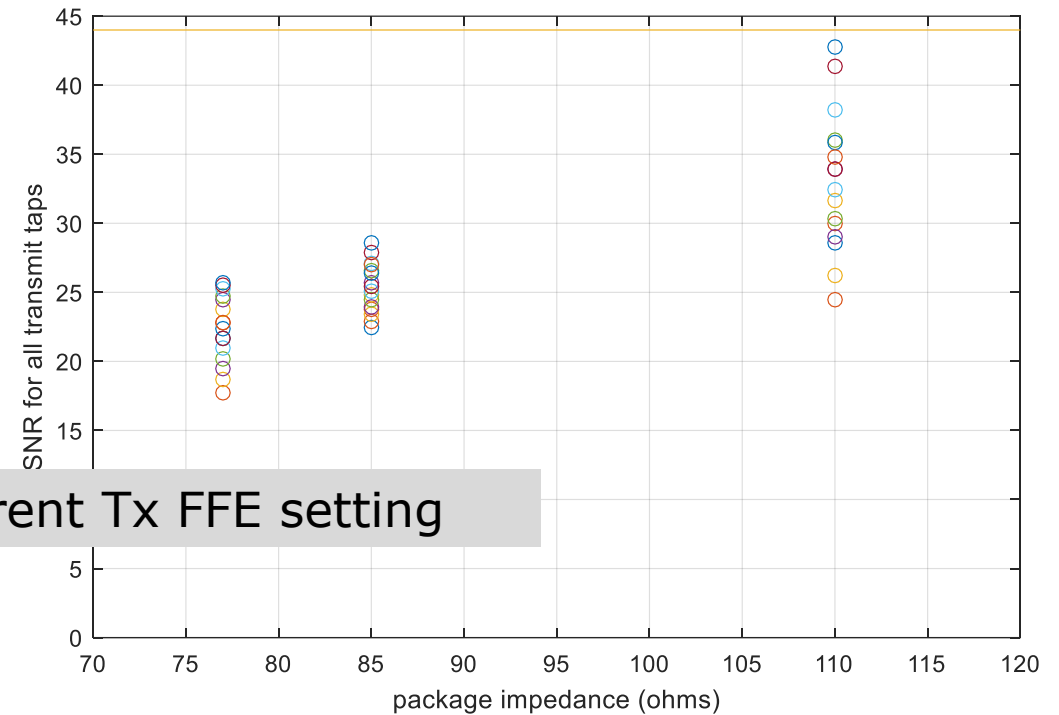
- ▶ Instead specify max SNR\_ISI for all legal transmitter equalization settings.
- ▶ Replaces return loss mask.
  - E.g. a time domain context sensitive return loss specification
- ▶ Data for impedance variation explored next
- ▶ Experiment demonstrate package impedances of 77 ohms, 85 ohms, and 110 ohms

# Data for specifying ISI\_SNR depending on DFE for all Tx FFE settings

## DFE16



## DFE10

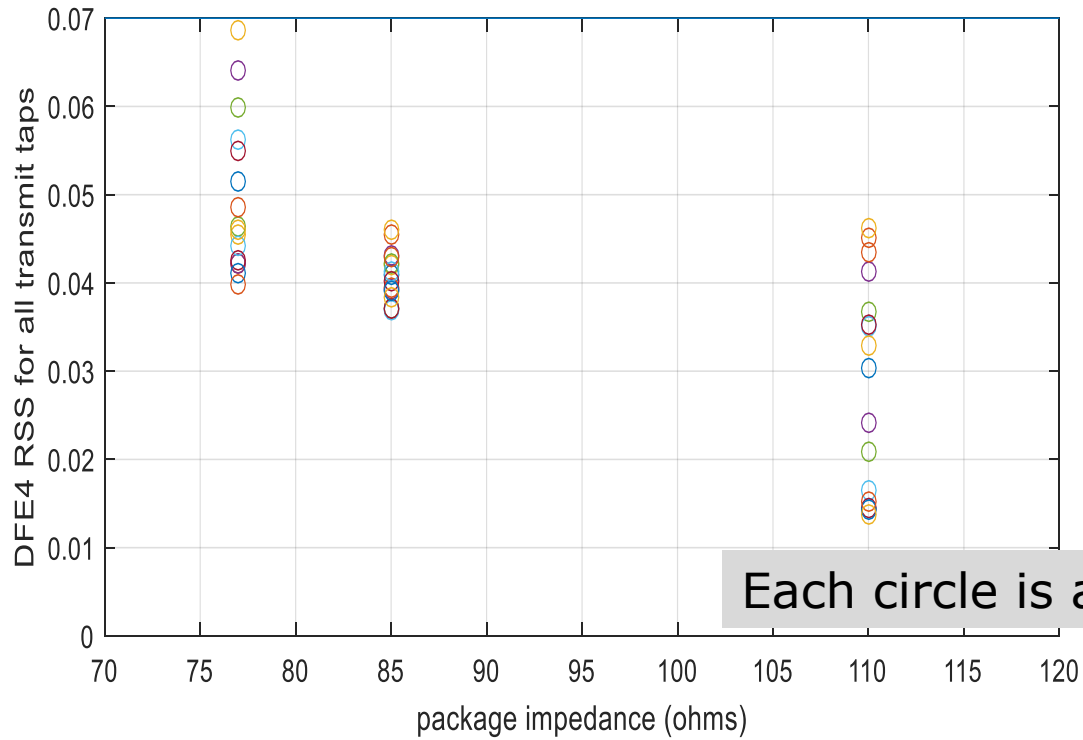


Each circle is a different Tx FFE setting

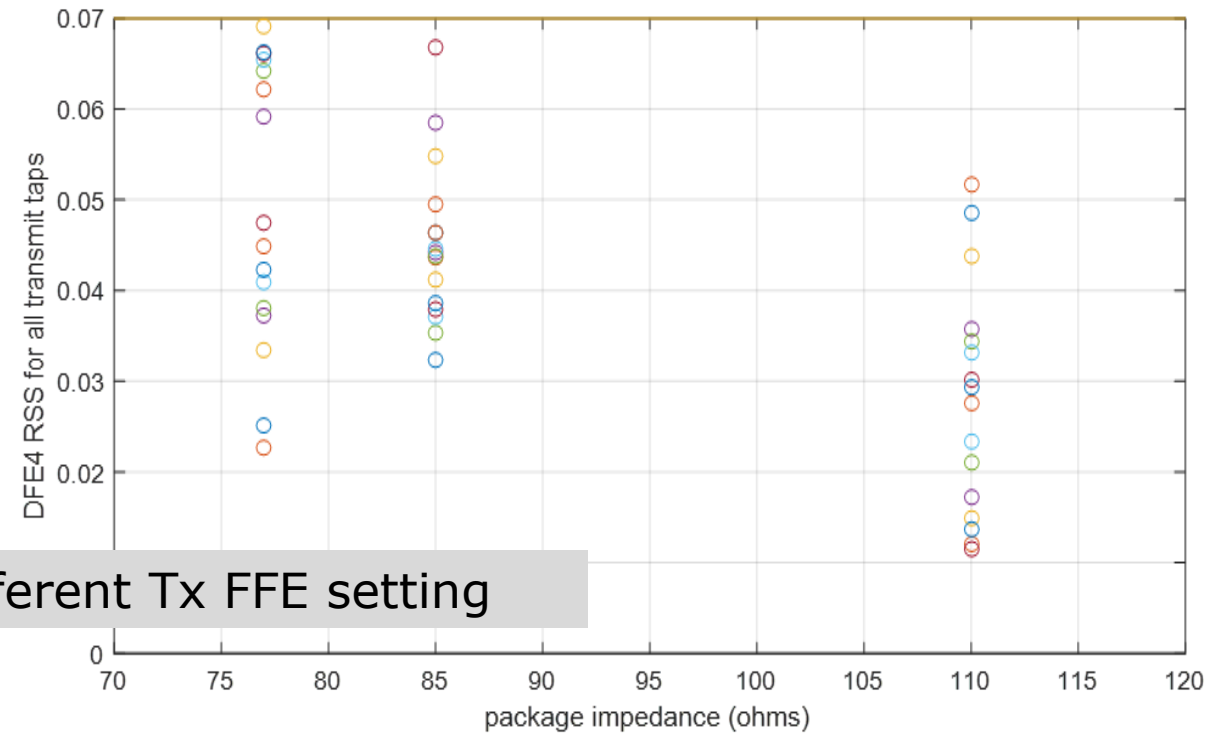


# Data for specifying DFE4\_RSS

## DFE16



## DFE10



Each circle is a different Tx FFE setting

# Recommendations

- ▶ TX\_SNR could be  $\geq 34$  dB
  - budgeting for 2 mv RMS of crosstalk and no ISI
- ▶ We could keep package impedance at 78.2 ohms
  - Comprehends board a worst case condition
- ▶ Specify ISI\_SNR and DFE4\_RSS for any legal Tx equalization setting
  - for DFE16
  - for DFE10
- ▶ A little more work needed with channel data and measured fits.
- ▶ Use ISI\_SNR and DFE\_RSS to specify test fixture reflections