

# Alert Detect for 802.3ch

Saied Benyamin Dragan Labalo

- Objective
  - Analyze if 10GBaseT style alert detect can be used in automotive environment.
- Methodology
  - Simulate full environment in presence of noise and EMI with a correlator for detection
- Assumptions
  - Alert sequence in10GBase-T is as follows
    - PAM2 64 bit sequence, every bit repeated, resulting in 128 bits
    - The 128-bit sequence is repeated 7 times followed by 128 bits of quiet
  - Proposal for 10GBase-T1
    - PAM2 same 64 bit sequence, every bit repeated 16 times resulting in 1024 bits,
    - The 1024 bit sequence is repeated 7 times followed by 1024 bits of quiet
  - A correlator is used to detect presence of Alert
  - 10nf-100nF coupling cap used for A/C coupling, no magnetics



# **Simulation Environment**



- Remote transmitter generates PAM2 sequence with Alert embedded at a random point
- Channel model with insertion and return loss based on DeBiaso and Rosenberger cable models and realistic analog front end models
- White noise of 10dB is added (compared to the Rx signal level)
- EMI injection from ingress measurements with BCI test based on JLR test level severity 2, probe distance of 450mm with a Leoni STP cable and a Rosenberger HMTD connector resulted in 4.5mV rms
- The resulting signal is then passed through a correlator
- Local echo canceller is turned off
- For successful detection, the alert detect correlator should have high peak value at the symbol number where alert is inserted and small value otherwise.



Correlator summation output with and without echo canceller



• Detection peak to average ratio is greater than 40dB





### **BACKUP – Channel Models**



### Backup - Noise model



AQUANTIA 7

## BACKUP – EMI Model



