

IEEE 802.3db D1.1 100G, 200G, 400G Short Reach Fiber Task Force 2nd Task Force review comments

Cl 45 SC 45.2.1.6 P9 L21 # 1

Dawe, Piers Nvidia  
 Comment Type T Comment Status A General

For PMA/PMD type selection bits:

*SuggestedRemedy*

For PMA/PMD type selection:  
 Are 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 and 1 1 1 1 1 0 taken? By what? It would be neater if the P802.3db set were moved up or down 1 so each VRn and SRn pair differed by a single bit.  
 Please show the sub-rows before and after so we can see the context.  
 Please revise the rubric to mention 802.3cp, 802.3ct, P802.3cw and any others that use this register.  
 Preferably, please show all the changes that all active projects that are not already in the 802.3dc roll-up have made (802.3cp, 802.3ct, P802.3cw, any more). If all projects show each other's concurrent changes, any clashes will be more obvious.  
 In future, we may have 8-lane and maybe 16-lane variants of these PMD families. If this is expected, should we plan for a block of 8 or 10 PMDs, using the next (7th, bit 6) bit?

Response Response Status C

ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.

1 1 1 1 0 0 0 is 50GBASE-BR40-U from 802.3cp  
 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 is 400GBASE-SR4 in 802.3db

Moving the P802.3db set up by 1 (there is no room to go down by 1) would leave 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 unallocated and it may remain that way.

There is no significant advantage to having VRn and SRn pairs differ by 1 bit.

The sub-rows before and after the P802.3db set will be added in the next draft.

Cl 80 SC 80.1.1 P16 L3 # 22

Nicholl, Gary Cisco  
 Comment Type ER Comment Status D General

The editing instruction is incorrect. 802.3cu-2021 did not touch "Table 80-5". 802.3cu made a change to "Table 80-4a", as inserted by 802.3cd-2018. The table table on line 6 is also incorrect, and it should be "Table 80-4a and not Table 80-5". There is already a "Table 80-5" in section 80.4.

*SuggestedRemedy*

Change the editing instruction to reference "Table 80-4a" and not "Table 80-5". Also change the table title on line 6 from "Table 80-5" to "Table 80-4a".

Proposed Response Response Status W

PROPOSED ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.

IEEE Std 802.3db will be an amendment to IEEE Std 802.3-202x. The editors will ensure that the editing instructions and table numbers follow IEEE Std 802.3-202x by working closely with P802.3dc and other groups as needed.

Cl 116 SC 116.1.4 P24 L24 # 32

Nicholl, Gary Cisco  
 Comment Type ER Comment Status D General

There appears to be something wrong with the editing instruction and the table title that follows (Table 116-4). This table is actually Table 116-3 in 802.3-2018, 802.3cd-2018 and 802.3cn.

*SuggestedRemedy*

Change editing instruction and table title to "Table 116-3" and not "Table 116-4".

Proposed Response Response Status W

PROPOSED ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.

IEEE Std 802.3db will be an amendment to IEEE Std 802.3-202x. The editors will ensure that the editing instructions and table numbers follow IEEE Std 802.3-202x by working closely with P802.3dc and other groups as needed.

IEEE 802.3db D1.1 100G, 200G, 400G Short Reach Fiber Task Force 2nd Task Force review comments

CI 116 SC 116.1.4 P25 L14 # 33

Nicholl, Gary

Cisco

Comment Type ER Comment Status D General

There appears to be something wrong with the editing instruction and the table title that follows (Table 116-5). This table is actually Table 116-3 in 802.3-2018, 802.3cd-2018 and 802.3cn.

*SuggestedRemedy*

Change editing instruction and table title to "Table 116-4" and not "Table 116-5".

Proposed Response Response Status W

PROPOSED ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.

IEEE Std 802.3db will be an amendment to IEEE Std 802.3-202x. The editors will ensure that the editing instructions and table numbers follow IEEE Std 802.3-202x by working closely with P802.3dc and other groups as needed.

CI 167 SC 167.7.2 P40 L10 # 15

Lewis, David

Lumentum

Comment Type TR Comment Status A Center wavelength for VR

The center wavelength (range) for -VRn should allow for nominal wavelengths between 850 nm and 940 nm with tolerance around those wavelengths. This will increase market potential by enabling receivers to work with different transmitters operating at different wavelengths.

*SuggestedRemedy*

Change "TBD" to "844 to 948".

Response Response Status C

ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.

Center wavelength (range) will be changed to 842 - 948 nm.

CI 167 SC 167.7.2 P40 L26 # 16

Lewis, David

Lumentum

Comment Type T Comment Status D TDECQ for VR

The receiver characteristics for -VRn should match those for -SRn in order to support interoperability over -VR reaches.

*SuggestedRemedy*

Change SECQ value from TBD to match the value in the corresponding -SRn column.

Proposed Response Response Status W

PROPOSED ACCEPT.

As the center wavelength range for VR has been expanded to 948 nm, using the same value (4.4 dB) as SR for SECQ is reasonable.

CI 167 SC 167.1 P29 L45 # 35

Nicholl, Gary

Cisco

Comment Type TR Comment Status A General

Table 167-2, 3db precedes 3ck in the amendment order according to the project timeline as indicated in the 802.3-2018 editorial database. 3ck does not exist as far as 3db is concerned, and so AUI interfaces being defined by 3ck (i.e 100GAUI-1 C2C and 100GAUI-1 C2M) should not be referenced.

*SuggestedRemedy*

Delete rows for 120F and 120G from Table 167-1.

Response Response Status C

ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.

These interfaces were added after a comment was received on Draft 0.1.

Add an editors' note stating that these rows will be removed if .3db is published before .3ck.

The editors will coordinate with the .3ck editors.

IEEE 802.3db D1.1 100G, 200G, 400G Short Reach Fiber Task Force 2nd Task Force review comments

CI 167 SC 167.1 P30 L20 # 36  
 Nicholl, Gary Cisco  
 Comment Type TR Comment Status A General  
 Table 167-2. 3db precedes 3ck in the amendment order according to the project timeline as indicated in the 802.3-2018 editorial database . 3ck does not exist as far as 3db is concerned, and so AUI interfaces being defined by 3ck (i.e. 200GAUI-2 C2C, 200GAUI-2 C2M, 400GAUI-4 C2C and 400GAUI-4 C2M ) should not be referenced.  
 SuggestedRemedy  
 Delete rows for 120F and 120G from Table 167-2.  
 Response Response Status C  
 ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.  
 These interfaces were added after a comment was received on Draft 0.1.  
 Add an editors' note stating that these rows will be removed if .3db is published before .3ck.  
 The editors will coordinate with the .3ck editors.

CI 167 SC 167.5.4 P36 L25 # 39  
 Nicholl, Gary Cisco  
 Comment Type TR Comment Status R General  
 The text is inconsistent with previous ammendments, e.g. clause 122 in 802.3-2018 and clause 151 in 802.3cu-2021.  
 SuggestedRemedy  
 Change:  
 "compliant 100GBASE-VR1, 200GBASE-VR2, 400GBASE-VR4, 100GBASE-SR1, 200GBASE-SR2, or 400GBASE-SR4 signal input"  
 to:  
 "compliant 100GBASE-R, 200GBASE-R, or 400GBASE-4 signal input"

Response Response Status C  
 REJECT.  
 The suggested remedy would not provide the appropriate signal as 100GBASE-R includes single mode PMDs.

CI 167 SC 167.7.1 P39 L15 # 13  
 Lewis, David Lumentum  
 Comment Type TR Comment Status A Center wavelength for VR  
 The center wavelength (range) for -VRn should allow for nominal wavelengths between 850 nm and 940 nm with tolerance around those wavelengths. This will increase market potential and leverage the high volume manufacturing infrastructure currently supplying 3D sensing applications.  
 SuggestedRemedy  
 Change "TBD" to "844 to 948".  
 Response Response Status C  
 ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.  
 Center wavelength range for VR is 842 to 948 nm.

CI 167 SC 167.7.1 P39 L15 # 2  
 Dawe, Piers Nvidia  
 Comment Type T Comment Status A Center wavelength for VR  
 We should consider a wavelength range that allows the best laser bandwidth.  
 SuggestedRemedy  
 Consider a wider range of wavelengths for VR than the draft range for SR. This doesn't necessarily mean that the SRS signal need be slower, as laser speed and fibre bandwidth will net off.  
 Response Response Status C  
 ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.  
 The center wavelength range has been expanded to 842 - 948 nm.

CI 167 SC 167.7.1 P39 L26 # 66  
 Palkert, Tom Macom  
 Comment Type TR Comment Status D Overshoot  
 Need value for TBD for VR Overshoot  
 SuggestedRemedy  
 Replace TBD with 12%  
 Proposed Response Response Status W  
 PROPOSED REJECT.  
 Proposed value should be validated. Currently, overshoot/undershoot (max) is 22% (of outer OMA with 1E-2 hit ratio) in 802.3cu.

IEEE 802.3db D1.1 100G, 200G, 400G Short Reach Fiber Task Force 2nd Task Force review comments

Cl 167 SC 167.7.1 P39 L26 # 14  
 Lewis, David Lumentum  
 Comment Type T Comment Status D TDECQ for VR  
 The transmitter characteristics for -VRn should match those for -SRn in order to support interoperability over -VR reaches.  
**SuggestedRemedy**  
 Change OMAouter minus TDECQ (min), TDECQ (max), and TECQ (max) values from TBD to match the values in the corresponding -SRn column.  
**Proposed Response** Response Status W  
 PROPOSED ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.  
 As the center wavelength range for VR has been expanded to 948 nm, using the same values as SR for TECQ(max), TDECQ (max) and OMAouter minus TDECQ (min) is reasonable [though strictly not required for interoperability].

Cl 167 SC 167.7.1 P39 L28 # 11  
 Tang, Yi Cisco Systems, Inc.  
 Comment Type T Comment Status A TDECQ other  
 Currently, the minimum launch power in OMA is constrained by TDECQ, but independent of TECQ. This allows for a transmitter with a TECQ of 4.4dB operating at -3dBm OMA while a transmitter with a TDECQ of 4.4dB can only operating at 0dBm and above. To address the spec gap, OMA-TECQ shall be specified as well as OMA-TDECQ.  
**SuggestedRemedy**  
 "Launch power in OMAouter minus TDECQ (min)" shall be changed to  
 "Launch power in OMAouter minus T(D)ECQ (min)"  
**Response** Response Status C  
 ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.  
 Add the specification  
 Launch power in OMAouter minus TECQ (min)  
 and give it the same value as  
 Launch power in OMAouter minus TDECQ (min).

Cl 167 SC 167.7.1 P39 L28 # 40  
 Nicholl, Gary Cisco  
 Comment Type ER Comment Status A General  
 Change the way OMA (min) requirements are captured in the "transmit characteristic" table (Table 167-7, to be consistent with the change that was made by 802.3cu. For example see 802.3cu-2018 Table 151-7 and [https://www.ieee802.org/3/cu/public/May20/nicholl\\_3cu\\_03\\_051920.pdf](https://www.ieee802.org/3/cu/public/May20/nicholl_3cu_03_051920.pdf).  
**SuggestedRemedy**  
 Make the following changes to Table 167-7:  
 - Change row "Outer Optical Modulation Amplitude (OMAouter), each lane (min)" to be consistent with the format used in 802.3cu-2021 and [https://www.ieee802.org/3/cu/public/May20/nicholl\\_3cu\\_03\\_051920.pdf](https://www.ieee802.org/3/cu/public/May20/nicholl_3cu_03_051920.pdf).  
 - Delete the row "Launch power in OMAouter minus TDECQ (min)"  
 - Delete footnote c.

**Response** Response Status C  
 ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.  
 This helps remove a footnote, but is otherwise a matter of style. Adopt 802.3cu format for OMA (min) with separate lines for TDECQ and TECQ.  
 P802.3db D1.1 follows 50GBASE-SR (Clause 138), 100GBASE-DR (Clause 140), and 400GBASE-SR4.2 (Clause 150) in using two lines:  
 Outer optical modulation amplitude, each lane (min) -3.0 dBm  
 Launch power in OMAouter minus TDECQ (min) -4.4 dBm  
 (Example of 100GBASE-SR1)  
 802.3cu combines the two:  
 Outer optical modulation amplitude (OMAouter), each lane (min)  
 for TDECQ < 1.4 dB -0.2 dBm  
 for 1.4 < TDECQ < 3.4 dB (-1.6 + TDECQ) dBm  
 (Example of 400GBASE-FR4)

IEEE 802.3db D1.1 100G, 200G, 400G Short Reach Fiber Task Force 2nd Task Force review comments

Cl 167 SC 167.7.1 P39 L30 # 63  
 Palkert, Tom Macom  
 Comment Type TR Comment Status D TDECQ for VR  
 Need value for TBD for TDECQ  
 SuggestedRemedy  
 Replace TBD for TDECQ with 3.4 dB  
 Proposed Response Response Status W  
 PROPOSED REJECT.  
 A value of 4.4 dB (same as SR) is reasonable for VR given the expanded center wavelength range (see comment #16).

Cl 167 SC 167.7.1 P39 L33 # 3  
 Dawe, Piers Nvidia  
 Comment Type T Comment Status D TDECQ other  
 As the channel is relatively slower than for any other optical PMDs so far, we should re-optimize the spec for this, encouraging good equalisable signals both after and before the fibre, not over-emphasised flaky ones. Overshoot/undershoot should be a useful protection eventually but it's still evolving, and the K limit can catch some bad transmitters that it misses - and K is a free by-product of TDECQ, K' is a free by-product of TECQ. The K limit is similar to VEC in C2M: a screen for signals that are bad after equalisation.  
 SuggestedRemedy  
 Insert rows for  $K'=TECQ-10.\log_{10}(Ceq)$  and/or  $K=TDECQ-10.\log_{10}(Ceq)$ , limit TBD between 3.4 and 4 dB. Consider if TDECQ max (and SECQ) should be increased (but see another comment recommending an improved reference equalizer).  
 Proposed Response Response Status W  
 PROPOSED REJECT.  
 This comment is similar to the comment #23 made against D1.0.  
 The subject has been discussed in 802.3cu. See, for example, nicholl\_3cu\_03a\_031720.pdf.  
 An example of a Tx waveform that passes Table 167-7 specifications but fails a link test because of K/K' would be useful in promoting a limit on T(D)ECQ -  $10*\log_{10}(Ceq)$ .

Cl 167 SC 167.7.1 P39 L41 # 43  
 Nicholl, Gary Cisco  
 Comment Type TR Comment Status R General  
 Should "Encircled Flux" be defined in sub-clause 167.8 ?  
 SuggestedRemedy  
 Add a definition and measurement method (which can be a reference) for "encircled flux" in sub-clause 167.8  
 Response Response Status C  
 REJECT.  
 Encircled flux is defined in Clause 167 the same way as other multimode clauses such as Clause 86, 138 and 150.  
 This can be taken up in maintenance.

Cl 167 SC 167.7.1 P39 L48 # 44  
 Nicholl, Gary Cisco  
 Comment Type TR Comment Status D TDECQ other  
 802.3cu added a Figure to illustrate "OMAouter each lane (max) and OMAouter each lane (min) versus TDECQ"  
 SuggestedRemedy  
 Add a figure (and associated text) following Table 167-7 to illustrate "OMAouter each lane (max) and OMAouter each lane (min) versus TDECQ" for the different PMDs. See 802.3cu-2021 Figure 151-3 as an example.  
 Proposed Response Response Status W  
 PROPOSED ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.  
 Implement suggested remedy with editorial license after TDECQ (max) for VR is set.

IEEE 802.3db D1.1 100G, 200G, 400G Short Reach Fiber Task Force 2nd Task Force review comments

Cl 167 SC 167.7.2 P40 L19 # 10

Tang, Yi Cisco Systems, Inc.

Comment Type TR Comment Status A Receiver sensitivity

Raise minimum SECQ from 1.4dB to 1.8dB to allow additional margin for RX. Supporting presentation "tang\_3db\_adhoc\_01a\_062421.pdf" was reviewed by task force on 06/24.

*SuggestedRemedy*

All changes proposed are listed in the supporting presentation "tang\_3db\_adhoc\_01a\_062421.pdf".

Page 40, 167.7.2 Table 167-8:  
Average receiver power, each lane (min): -6.4dBm  
Stressed receiver sensitivity (OMAouter), each lane (max): -2dBm  
Receiver sensitivity (OMAouter), each lane (max): max(-4.6, SECQ - 6.4) dBm.  
Remove Editors' note c

Page 39, 167.7.1 Table 167-7:  
Average launch power, each lane (min): -4.6dBm  
Outer Optical Modulation Amplitude (OMAouter), each lane (min): -2.6dBm  
Remove Editors' note b  
Change note c to "Even if the TDECQ < 1.8dB"

Page 45, 167.8.12, Equation 167-1:  
RS = Max(-4.6, SECQ-6.4) (dBm)  
Change Figure 167-4 accordingly to match modified equation 167-1

Response Response Status C

ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.  
Implement suggested remedy with editorial license.

Cl 167 SC 167.7.2 P40 L20 # 45

Nicholl, Gary Cisco

Comment Type TR Comment Status A Receiver sensitivity

In 802.3cu we made "receiver sensitivity" normative and changed the way it is represented in the table (see 802.3cu-2021, Table 151-8 as an example).

*SuggestedRemedy*

Make the following changes to Table 167-8:

- Change the row "Receiver sensitivity (OMAouter), each lane (max)" to use the same format adopted by 802.3cu-2021. See 802.3cu-2021, Table 151-8 as an example.

- Delete footnote e

Response Response Status C

ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.

(a) Implement suggested remedy with editorial license. In section 167.8.12, refer to the Table 167-8 for receiver sensitivity and remove the equation.

(b) Footnote e ("Receiver sensitivity is informative ...") in Table 167-8 will be removed. Receiver sensitivity is made normative (see comments 48 and 56).

Cl 167 SC 167.7.2 P40 L24 # 67

Palkert, Tom Macom

Comment Type TR Comment Status D TDECQ for VR

Need value for TBD for SECQ for VR

*SuggestedRemedy*

Replace TBD with value of 3.4 dB

Proposed Response Response Status W

PROPOSED REJECT.

SECQ of 4.4 dB is reasonable given the expanded center wavelength range for VR. See comment #16.

IEEE 802.3db D1.1 100G, 200G, 400G Short Reach Fiber Task Force 2nd Task Force review comments

CI 167 SC 167.7.2 P40 L38 # 46

Nicholl, Gary

Cisco

Comment Type TR Comment Status A Receiver sensitivity

802.3cu added a Figure to illustrate "Receiver sensitivity (OMAouter), each lane (max) versus TECQ" for the different PMDs. Note in defining receiver sensitivity 802.3cu switched to using TECQ rather than SECQ. I have submitted a separate comment against the 167.8.12 proposing to make the same change for 802.3db.

SuggestedRemedy

Add a figure (and associated text) following Table 167-8 to illustrate "Receiver sensitivity (OMAouter), each lane (max) versus TECQ" for the different PMDs. See 802.3cu-2021 Figure 151-4 as an example.

Response Response Status C

ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.  
Implement suggested remedy but leave TBDs where appropriate for VR with editorial license.

CI 167 SC 167.7.2 P40 L40 # 70

Ghiasi, Ali

Ghiasi Quantum/Marvell

Comment Type TR Comment Status R Center wavelength for VR

We have not seen compelling enough advantage with 940 nm VCSELs, not to mention these high speed VCSELs are very different designs than 940 nm VCSELs from 3D sensing, the 940 nm VCSELs require InGaAs detector and not backward compatible with 200GBASE-SR4.

SuggestedRemedy

Change TBD with center wavelength of 840-860 nm

Response Response Status C

REJECT.

Center wavelength range set to 842 - 948 nm. See response to comment #13.

CI 167 SC 167.7.2 P51 L33 # 56

Dudek, Mike

Marvell

Comment Type TR Comment Status A Receiver sensitivity

With equalizing receivers it is possible to pass stressed receiver sensitivity while not being able to pass sensitivity and such a receiver would not be inter-operable with some Tx's and channel combinations. For this reason 802.3cu made the sensitivity specification normative

SuggestedRemedy

Delete footnote "e". Also on page 56 line 44 delete "is informative and" and delete "The normative requirement for receivers is stressed receiver sensitivity." line 1 page 57. on line 45 page 45 change "should" to "shall".

Response Response Status C

ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.  
Comment 48 (Gary Nicholl) also recommends making receiver sensitivity normative. Implement suggested remedy with editorial license.

CI 167 SC 167.7.3 P41 L16 # 17

Lewis, David

Lumentum

Comment Type T Comment Status D Link budget

Replace the TBDs for -VRn in Table 167-9 to include the same penalties as -SRn.

SuggestedRemedy

Change power budget (for max TDECQ) from TBD to 6.4 dB. Change allocation for penalties (for max TDECQ) from TBD to 4.6 dB. Change additional insertion loss allowed from TBD to 0.2 for OM3, and 0.1 for OM4 and OM5.

Proposed Response Response Status W

PROPOSED ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.

The additional insertion loss for VR will be changed to 0.1 dB for OM3, and 0.0 dB for OM4 and OM5.

IEEE 802.3db D1.1 100G, 200G, 400G Short Reach Fiber Task Force 2nd Task Force review comments

Cl 167 SC 167.7.3 P41 L27 # 47  
 Nicholl, Gary Cisco  
 Comment Type TR Comment Status A Receiver sensitivity  
 802.3cu added several figures following the illustrative link budget table to illustrate the "Transmitter OMAouter each lane versus TDECQ and receiver sensitivity (OMAouter) each lane versus TECQ" for each PMD.  
 SuggestedRemedy  
 Add figures (and associated text) following Table 167-9 to illustrate "Transmitter OMAouter each lane versus TDECQ and receiver sensitivity (OMAouter) each lane versus TECQ" for the different PMDs. See 802.3cu-2021 Figure 151-5 as an example.  
 Response Response Status C  
 ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.  
 Implement suggested remedy but leave TBDs where appropriate for VR with editorial license.

Cl 167 SC 167.7.3 P52 L22 # 57  
 Dudek, Mike Marvell  
 Comment Type TR Comment Status A Link budget  
 The minimum OMA given for VR in table 167-7 is -3dBm The OMA sensitivity for VR in table 167-8 is -5dBm Therefore the additional insertion loss allowed can be calculated. However providing additional insertion loss for VR may not be the best use of the optical budget.  
 SuggestedRemedy  
 Either put 0.2dB for OM3 and 0.1dB for OM4 and OM5 for additional insertion loss allowed or put 0.1dB for OM3 and 0dB for OM4 and OM5 and make the minimum Tx specs 0.1dB lower for VR than for SR.  
 Response Response Status C  
 ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.  
 For VR, the additional insertion loss will be changed to 0.1 dB for OM3, and 0.0 dB for OM4 and OM5.  
 Make the SRS and receiver sensitivity differ by 0.1 dB between VR and SR.

Cl 167 SC 167.8.5 P43 L19 # 4  
 Dawe, Piers Nvidia  
 Comment Type T Comment Status A TDECQ other  
 The rules for threshold adjust should be improved because they make xECQ measurements inaccurate, because they rely on the OMAouter levels being found to an accuracy better than 1% of the OMA, and the measurement method we use for OMA isn't that good. Also we will need better xECQ technique if we move to MMSE optimization.  
 SuggestedRemedy  
 Proposal to follow.  
 Response Response Status C  
 ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.  
 Change threshold adjustment for TDECQ and TECQ calculation as well as SECQ from +/- 1% to +/- 2%.

Cl 167 SC 167.8.5 P43 L21 # 72  
 Ghiasi, Ali Ghiasi Quantum/Marvell  
 Comment Type TR Comment Status A TDECQ other  
 TDECQ procedure allow up to +/- 1% threshold adjustment given that VCSEL have larger waveform excursion where OMA (1/6, 1/2, 2/3) levels deviates from signal mean crossing this end up increasing TDECQ  
 SuggestedRemedy  
 Most CDR use statistical mean to set the slicer level and there is further adjustment capability as it has been suggested there is no issue to increase the TDECQ threshold adjustment from 1% to 2%  
 Response Response Status C  
 ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.  
 Change threshold adjustment for TDECQ and TECQ calculation as well as SECQ from +/- 1% to +/- 2%.

IEEE 802.3db D1.1 100G, 200G, 400G Short Reach Fiber Task Force 2nd Task Force review comments

CI 167 SC 167.8.5 P43 L29 # 65

Palkert, Tom Macom  
 Comment Type TR Comment Status D Center wavelength for VR

Need value for the bandwidth of the 2nd filter for VR

*SuggestedRemedy*

Replace TBD with value of 22 GHz

Proposed Response Response Status W

PROPOSED ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.

The filter bandwidth to represent the fiber will be calculated based on the expanded wavelength range (842 - 948 nm).

Center wavelength (range) (nm)	Fiber emulation (-3dBe BW) (GHz)
--------------------------------	----------------------------------

842 - 868	33.6
842 - 888	29.6
842 - 918	24.5
842 - 948	20.7

Note that the receiver response for TDECQ measurement is the equivalent of two cascaded filters. The first filter represents the system receiver with a -3 dBe bandwidth of approximately 26.5625 GHz. The second filter represents the fiber dispersion and is shown in the table above for each wavelength band.

CI 167 SC 167.8.5 P43 L40 # 5

Dawe, Piers Nvidia  
 Comment Type T Comment Status A Reference equalizer other

Per D1.0 comment 30, "Add editors' note: The noise handling in the fiber emulation and the fiber response is under further study".

*SuggestedRemedy*

Does the draft need to say more about this?

Response Response Status C

ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.

Add editors' note with editorial license: "The noise handling in the fiber emulation and the fiber response is under further study".

CI 167 SC 167.8.5.1 P43 L50 # 71

Ghiasi, Ali Ghiasi Quantum/Marvell  
 Comment Type ER Comment Status A Reference equalizer for VR

The debate between 5T vs 9T FFE need to consider VCSEL BW, improvement in packaging, compatability between VR and SR, and potentially lower cost and power

*SuggestedRemedy*

Given that VCSELs BW and packaging are improving and compatability between VR and SR transmitters are essential, a 5T FFE satisfies the above and longer term will have lower cost and power. Replace TBD tap with 5, Tap 1, tap 2, or tap 3, has the largest magnitude tap coefficient, which is constrained to be at least 0.8.

Response Response Status C

ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.

Based on accompanying presentation, decision is to go with the same reference equalizer for VR as SR.

CI 167 SC 167.8.5.1 P43 L50 # 64

Palkert, Tom Macom  
 Comment Type TR Comment Status A Reference equalizer for VR

Need value for Ref equalizer tap length TBD

*SuggestedRemedy*

Replace TBD with value of 9

Response Response Status C

ACCEPT.

Define the length of reference equalizer for VR as 9 taps. Also see response to comment 71.

IEEE 802.3db D1.1 100G, 200G, 400G Short Reach Fiber Task Force 2nd Task Force review comments

Cl 167 SC 167.8.5.1 P44 L1 # 6

Dawe, Piers Nvidia  
 Comment Type T Comment Status D Reference equalizer other

As both the transmitter and the channel are slow as compared with SMF, we have a 9-tap FFE in the draft. But that isn't the best way to address a slow signal. Using this sub-optimum reference receiver forces us to choose high xECQ which burdens real receivers with very nasty signals that may be nasty for even a very smart receiver. A reference equalizer slightly more like the 120G C2M one (which is intended for even slower channels) would be better.

Also, with 9 taps and 3 cursor positions, we have 3, 8-dimensional optimizations, which is time-consuming.

*SuggestedRemedy*

Change from FFE to CTLE, FFE, 1-tap DFE. Simple CTLE with single pole-zero pair as these channels are not as slow as 120G C2M. Remove unnecessary FFE taps that duplicate the CTLE function and/or if feasible, reduce the number of cursor positions.

Proposed Response Response Status W

PROPOSED REJECT.

This represents a significant change from the current definition of the reference equalizer. A presentation supporting the suggested approach is requested.

Cl 167 SC 167.8.5.1 P44 L4 # 7

Dawe, Piers Nvidia  
 Comment Type T Comment Status A Reference equalizer other

We have 9 taps rather than the usual 5 because the channel is relatively slower than for other optical PMDs. So the last few taps should be correcting the tail of the response and should be quite small: actually much smaller than these proposed limits, but we can tighten them later as we learn more.

*SuggestedRemedy*

Impose limits on the absolute values of tap coefficients 7, 8 and 9: 0.4 0.3 0.2 for now. Also for the last taps for VR, depending how long that reference equalizer is.

Response Response Status C

ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.

The suggested remedy will be implemented for the SR and VR link.

Tap	Max absolute value
7	0.4
8	0.3
9	0.2

Cl 167 SC 167.8.6 P55 L33 # 60

Dudek, Mike Marvell  
 Comment Type TR Comment Status A Reference equalizer other

Section 167.8.5.1 specifies the reference equalizer including which taps have the largest magnitude and what that value is. Rows 33 to 37 are contradicting that information. Also as the same receiver is used to receive the signal from both short fibers and long fibers there should not be a difference in the reference receiver for TECQ and TDECQ

*SuggestedRemedy*

Delete rows 33 to 37. If appropriate adjust the parameters in section 167.8.5.1

Response Response Status C

ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.

The constraints on the tap coefficients were written separately for TDECQ and TECQ to allow for different reference equalizer definitions for VR and SR.

Now that the reference equalizer is defined to be same for SR and VR (see comment 71), the text will be consolidated to the extent possible.

Make the limits the same for TECQ and TDECQ.

Cl 167 SC 167.8.12 P45 L42 # 48

Nicholl, Gary Cisco  
 Comment Type TR Comment Status A Receiver sensitivity

In 802.3cu we made "receiver sensitivity" a normative parameter and defined it based on TECQ rather than SECQ. We should make the same change 802.3db.

*SuggestedRemedy*

Update section 167.8.12 to make "receiver sensitivity" a normative paramter and defined based on TECQ rather than SECQ. Propose using the text of 802.3cu-2021, sub-clause 151.8.12 as a template.

Response Response Status C

ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.

Comment 56 (Mike Dudek) also recommends making receiver sensitivity normative.

Implement with editorial license.

IEEE 802.3db D1.1 100G, 200G, 400G Short Reach Fiber Task Force 2nd Task Force review comments

Cl 167 SC 167.10.1 P49 L28 # 12

Tang, Yi Cisco Systems, Inc.

Comment Type T Comment Status A General

The wavelength range in footnote "c" of table 167-13 is not in line with the center wavelength range defined in table 167-7-Transmit characteristics for the SRx variants.

*SuggestedRemedy*

remove wavelength range from footnote "c" of table 167-13

Response Response Status C

ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.

Change footnote c to read:

"These channel insertion loss values include cable loss plus 1.5 dB allocated for connection and splice loss, over the wavelength range 842 nm to 948 nm for VR and over the wavelength range 844 nm to 863 nm for SR."

Cl 167 SC 167.10.3.3 P52 L17 # 74

Ghiasi, Ali Ghiasi Quantum/Marvell

Comment Type TR Comment Status A MDI

Most customers have spoken in support of angled MPO connector due to performance issue which can be difficult to meet with PC MPO, introducing option B PC finish MPO MDI unlikely to have broad market potential and will fragment the market. There is also concern with plugging type A into Type B or vis versa.

*SuggestedRemedy*

Remove option B, but define the cable plant where both PC and APC are supported.

Response Response Status C

ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.

Option B was included in case non-angled connectors are needed by large enterprise end users in the future.

Add an editors' note that a recommendation concerning distinguishing features to inform the user if the MDI is angled or not should be considered.