

224 Gbps-PAM4 Chip-to-Module Link Simulation and Analysis with a High-Loss 92 Ohm Impedance Channel

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Background and Introduction

- Update to Q4'22 presentation “224 Gbps-PAM4 Chip-to-Module Link Simulation and Analysis with a High-Loss Channel” (oif2022.499.01), with
 - Updated chip-to-module analysis and the latest channel design with 92-ohm characteristics impedance
- Progress history
 - Update to Q3'22 presentation “224 Gbps Chip-to-Module Link Simulation and Analysis Update 2” (oif2022.355.00), with an updated chip-to-module channel which is based on a real/practical high-density/radix switch device and board design

C2M Channel Characteristics

- See *“A 224 Gbps-PAM4 High-Loss Chip-to-Module Channel with 92 Ohm Impedance and Its Characteristics”* (oif2023.032.00)

Preliminary 224Gbps PAM4 COM Analysis

for C2M Channel TP1a Test

- Based on 802.3ck chip-to-module COM with the following changes
 - TP1a COM Test Configuration:
 - Proposed CEI-224G-VSR-PAM4 reference TX
 - RLM = 0.95, $\text{SNR}_{\text{TX}}=33\text{dB}$, $\text{BUJ} = 0.02\text{UI}_{\text{pk}}$, $\text{RJ} = 0.01\text{UI}_{\text{RMS}}$
 - 20%-80% Rise/Fall Time (T_r): $\sim 2.85\text{ps}$ (*i.e.* $0.31875x \text{UI}$)
 - TX FIR: 4-pre, 1-post
 - TX Die: No change (see oif2022.065.02)
 - TX Package:
 - » $Z_p = 33\text{mm}$, $Z_{p2} = 2.1\text{mm}$ (to support high-density switch)
 - » Γ_0 , a_2 , and C_p also updated (see COM table)
 - TP1a Reference Receiver (Scope)
 - Based on scaled 802.3ck CR/C2M reference RX with DFE (8 fixed, 6 groups of 3 consecutive floating taps up to 80 UI), and Input Referred Noise = $5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ V}^2/\text{GHz}$
 - Measurement Window: +/-50mUI
 - DER: 10^{-6} , 10^{-5} , and 10^{-4}

Preliminary 224Gbps PAM4 COM Analysis (cont.)

for C2M Channel TP1a Test

- Preliminary COM analysis results

85-ohm Channels*

DER = 10⁻⁶

Channel	EH	VEC	COM
CH11a(8")	5.09 mV	14.13 dB	1.90 dB
CH12a(10")	3.23 mV	15.37 dB	1.62 dB

DER

Channel	EH	VEC	COM
CH11a(8")	7.36 mV	10.93 dB	2.90 dB
CH12a(10")	4.94 mV	11.67 dB	2.63 dB

DER

Channel	EH	VEC	COM
CH11a(8")	9.90 mV	8.36 dB	4.18 dB
CH12a(10")	6.85 mV	8.83 dB	3.90 dB

92-ohm Channels

Channel	EH	VEC	COM
CH13(8")	4.94 mV	14.13 dB	1.90 dB
CH14(10")	2.97 mV	15.76 dB	1.55 dB

Channel	EH	VEC	COM
CH13(8")	7.15 mV	10.92 dB	2.91 dB
CH14(10")	4.63 mV	11.92 dB	2.54 dB

Channel	EH	VEC	COM
CH13(8")	9.60 mV	8.36 dB	4.18 dB
CH14(10")	6.48 mV	9.00 dB	3.81 dB

Note: *: COM analysis results were with updated 85-ohm channels and COM parameters shown in slide 6.

Proposed COM Configuration

Table 93A-1 parameters			
Parameter	Setting	Units	Information
f_b	112	GBd	
f_min	0.05	GHz	
Delta f	0.01	GHz	
C_d	[0.4e-4 0.9e-4 1.1e-4;0 0 0]	nF	[TX RX]
L_s	[.13 .15 .14; 0 0 0]	nH	[TX RX]
C_b	[0.3e-4, 0e-4]	nF	[TX RX]
z_p select	[2]		[test cases to run]
z_p (TX)	[15 33; 2.1 2.1]	mm	[test cases]
z_p (NEXT)	[0 0 ; 0 0]	mm	[test cases]
z_p (FEXT)	[15 33; 2.1 2.1]	mm	[test cases]
z_p (RX)	[0 0 ; 0 0]	mm	[test cases]
C_p	[0.6e-4 0e-4]	nF	[TX RX]
R_o	50	Ohm	
R_d	[50 50]	Ohm	[TX RX]
A_v	0.413	V	vp/vf=.694
A_fe	0.413	V	vp/vf=.694
A_ne	0.608	V	
L	4		
M	32	Samp/UI	
samples_for_C2M	100	Samp/UI	
T_o	50	mUI	
AC_CM_RMS	0	V	[test cases]
filter and Eq			
f_r	0.5	*fb	
c(0)	0.5		min
c(-1)	[-0.4:0.02:0]		[min:step:max]
c(-2)	[0:0.02:0.16]		[min:step:max]
c(-3)	[-0.1:0.02:0]		[min:step:max]
c(-4)	[0]		
c(1)	[-0.1:0.02:0]		[min:step:max]
N_b	8	UI	
b_max(1)	0.85		As/dffe1
b_max(2..N_b)	[0.3 0.2*ones(1,6)]		As/dfe2..N_b
b_min(1)	0.3		As/dffe1
b_min(2..N_b)	[-0.3 -0.2*ones(1,6)]		As/dfe2..N_b
g_DC	[-20:1:0]	dB	[min:step:max]
f_z	25.16	GHz	
f_p1	40	GHz	
f_p2	56	GHz	
g_DC_HP	[-6:1:0]		[min:step:max]
f_HP_PZ	1.4	GHz	
G_Qual	[]	dB	ranges
G2_Qual	[]	dB	ranges
GDC_Min	0	dB	0 disables check.

maybe different for each interface.

I/O control		
DIAGNOSTICS	1	logical
DISPLAY_WINDOW	1	logical
CSV_REPORT	1	logical
RESULT_DIR	\\results\100GEL_C2M_host {date}	
SAVE_FIGURES	0	logical
Port Order	[1 3 2 4]	
RUNTAG	C2M_eval_	
COM CONTRIBUTION	0	logical
Local Search	2	
Operational		
VEC Pass threshold	12	db
EH_min	8	mV
ERL Pass threshold	7.3	dB
Min_VEO_Test	5	mV
DER_o	1.00E-06	
T_r	0.002845982	ns
FORCE_TR	1	5
PMD_type	C2M	
BREAD_CRUMBS	0	logical
SAVE_CONFIG2MAT	1	logical
PLOT_CM	0	logical
TDR and ERL options		
TDR	1	logical
ERL	0	logical
ERL_ONLY	0	logical
TR_TDR	0.01	ns
N	800	
beta_x	0	
rho_x	0.618	
fixture delay time	[0 0.2e-9]	[port1 port2]
TDR_W_TXPKG	1	
N_bx	20	UI
Tukey_Window	1	
Receiver testing		
RX_CALIBRATION	0	logical
Sigma BBN step	5.00E-03	V
Noise_jitter		
sigma_RJ	0.01	UI
A_DD	0.02	UI
eta_o	5.00E-09	V^2/GHz
SNR_TX	33	dB
R_LM	0.95	

Table 93A-3 parameters		
Parameter	Setting	Units
package_tl_gammaa0_a1_a2	[0.0005 0.00089 0.0002]	
package_tl_tau	0.006141	ns/mm
package_Z_c	[87.5 87.5 ; 92.5 92.5]	Ohm
ICN & FOM_ILD parameters		
f_v	0.742	*Fb
f_f	0.742	GHz f_r specified in first column
f_n	0.742	GHz
f_2	40	GHz
A_ft	0.600	V
A_nt	0.600	V
Histogram_Window_Weight	Gaussian	gaussian, triangle, rectangle
sigma_r	0.02	sigma in UI fo or gaus.. Wind

Table 92-12 parameters		
Parameter	Setting	
board_tl_gammaa0_a1_a2	[0 3.8206e-04 9.5909e-05]	
board_tl_tau	0.00579	ns/mm
board_Z_c	100	Ohm
z_bp (TX)	407	mm
z_bp (NEXT)	407	mm
z_bp (FEXT)	407	mm
z_bp (RX)	407	mm
C_o	0	nF
C_1	0	nF
Include PCB	0	logical

different for each test fixture

updated for D3.1

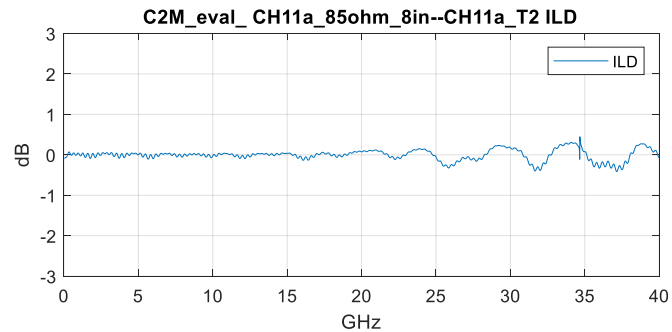
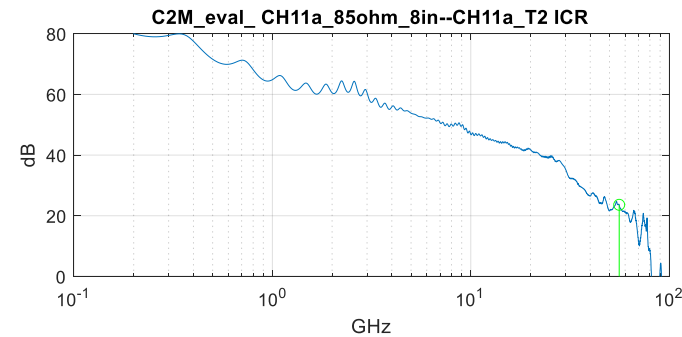
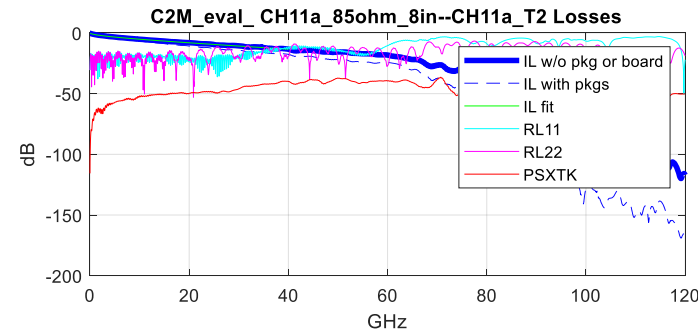
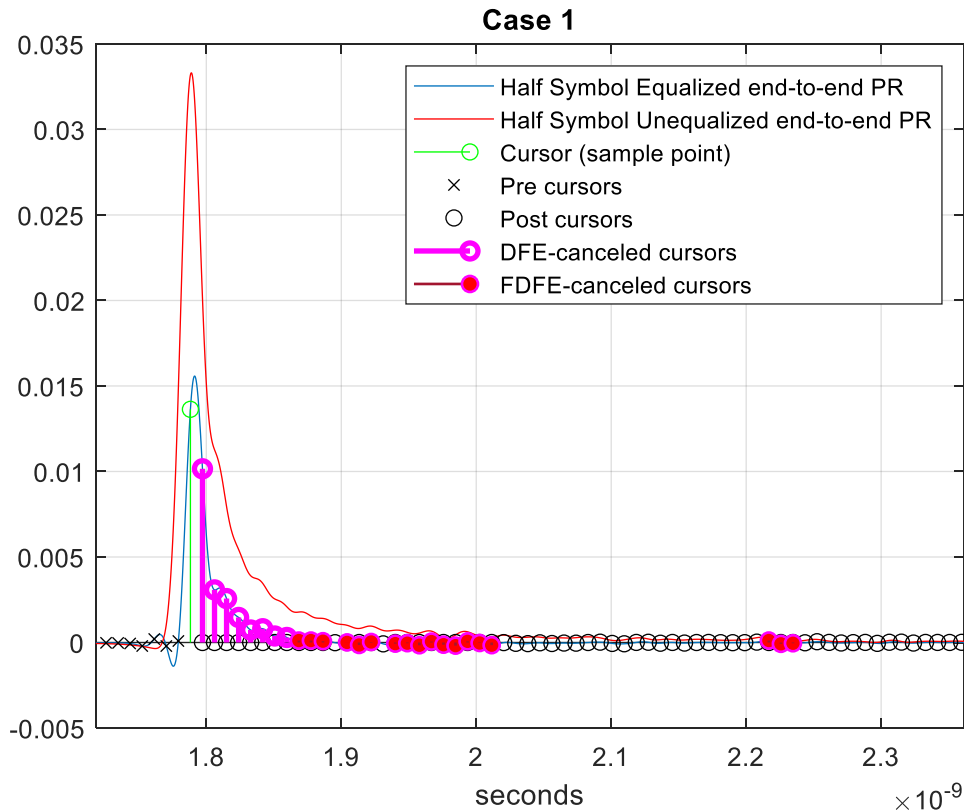
Floating Tap Control		
N_bg	6	0 1 2 or 3 groups
N_bf	3	taps per group
N_f	80	UI span for floating taps
bmaxg	0.2	max DFE value for floating taps

Notes:

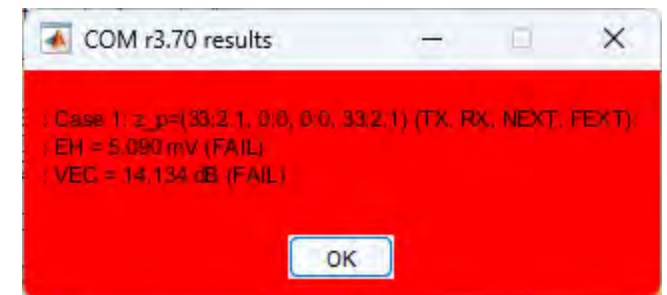
- C_d and L_s parameter inputs were corrected to match COM v3.7 (and later) format.
- COM v3.70 was used in this study.

Preliminary 224Gbps PAM4 COM Analysis (CH11a, 85Ω)

TP1a

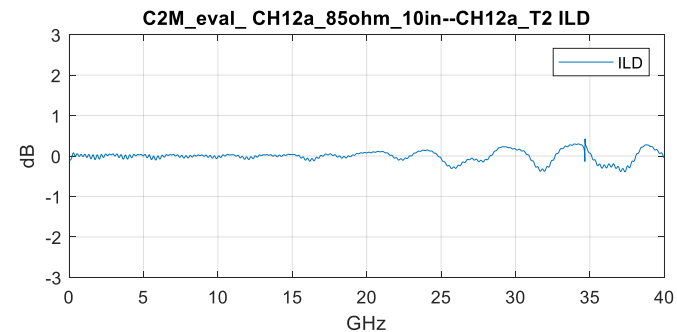
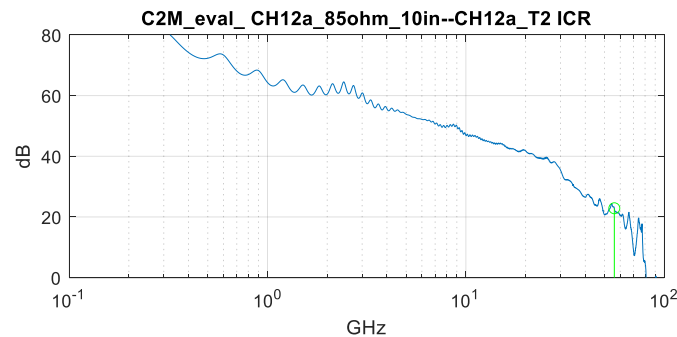
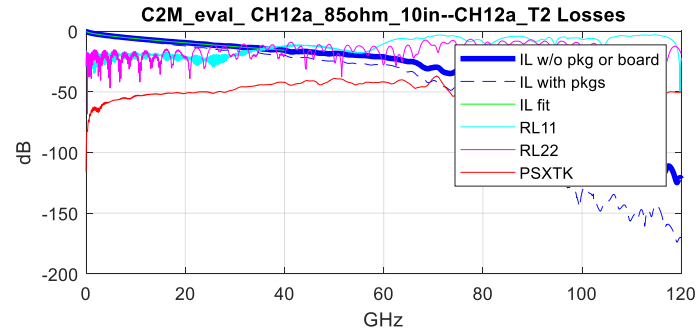
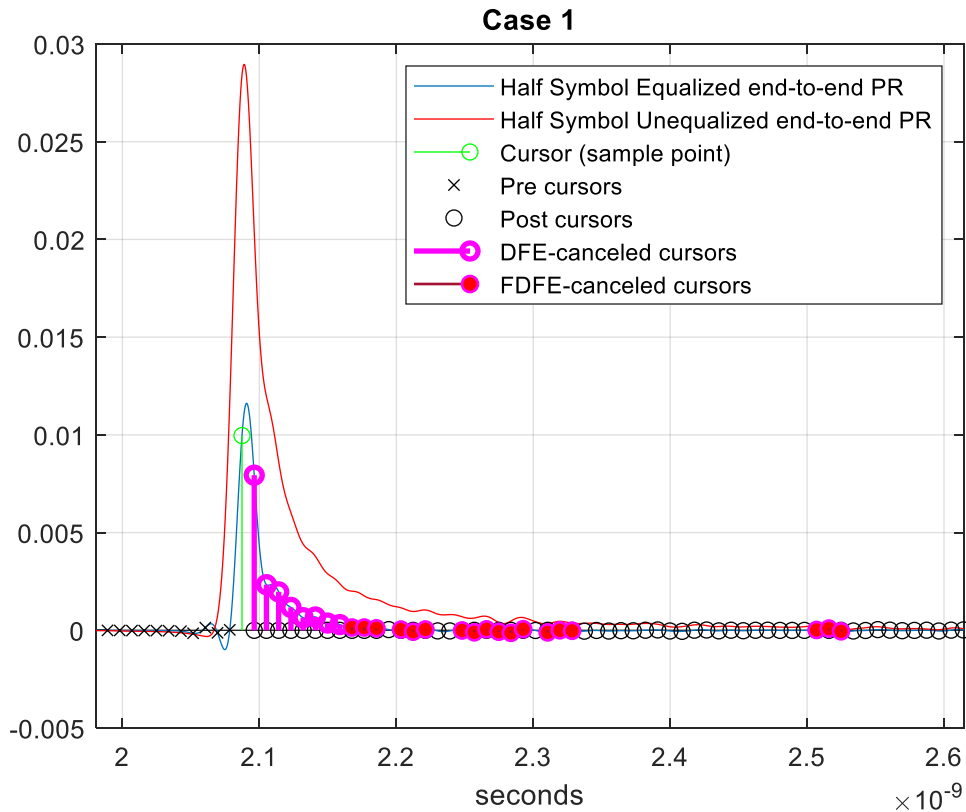


- DFE Taps = 8 + 6x3
- EH = 5.09 mV
- VEC = 14.13dB
- DER = 1e-6
- COM = 1.90dB

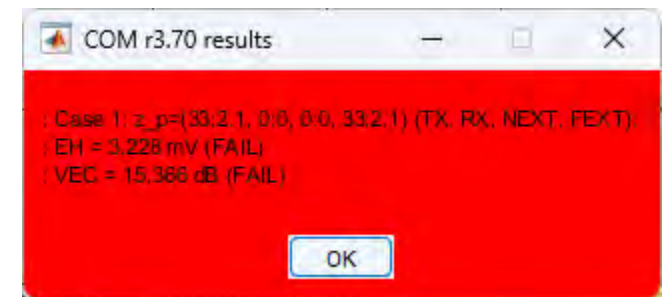


Preliminary 224Gbps PAM4 COM Analysis (CH12a, 85Ω)

TP1a

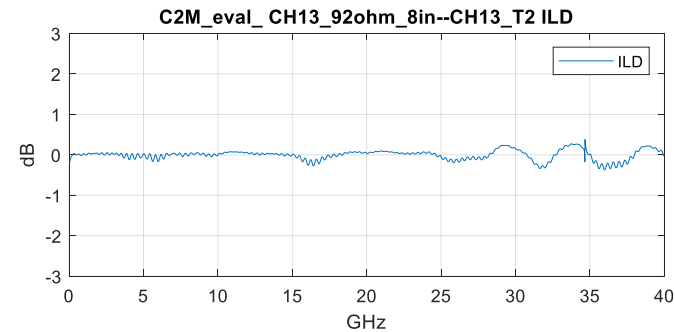
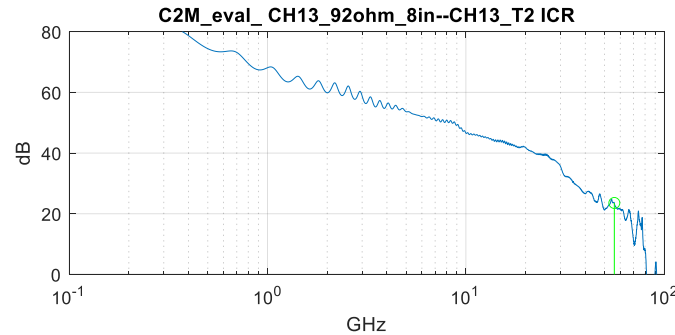
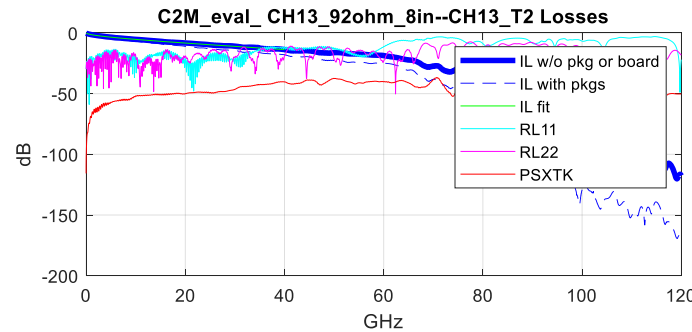
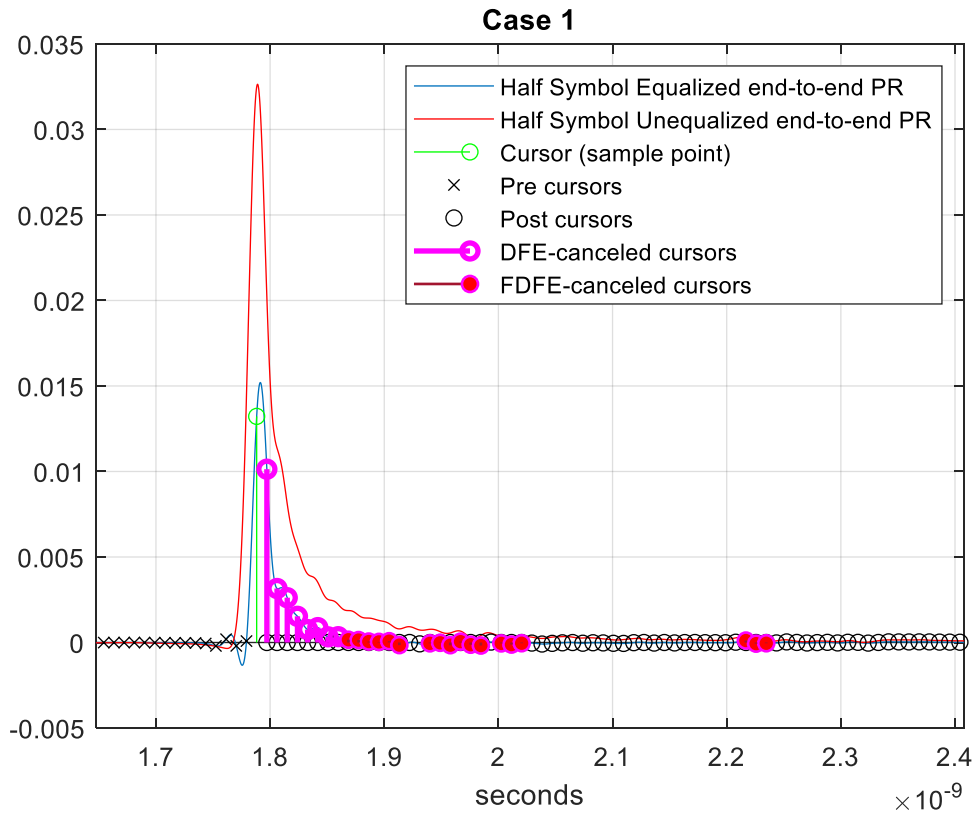


- DFE Taps = 8 + 6x3
- EH = 3.23 mV
- VEC = 15.37 dB
- DER = 1e-6
- COM = 1.62dB

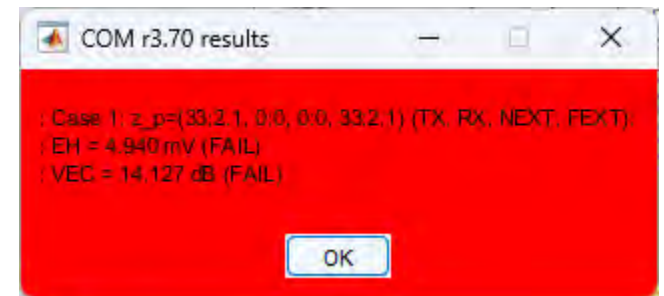


Preliminary 224Gbps PAM4 COM Analysis (CH13, 92Ω)

TP1a

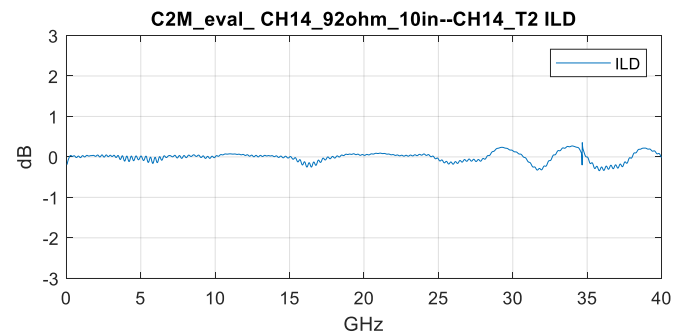
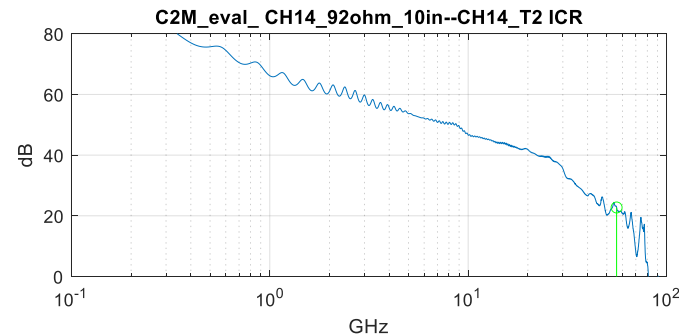
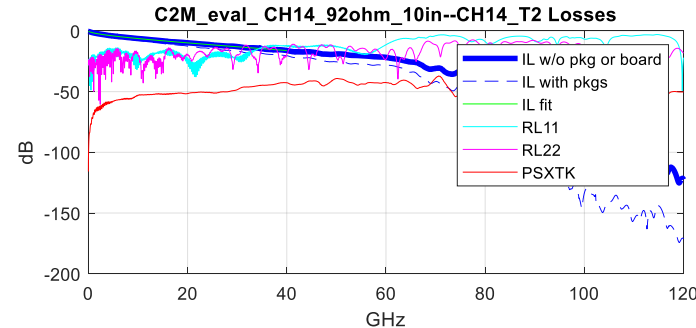
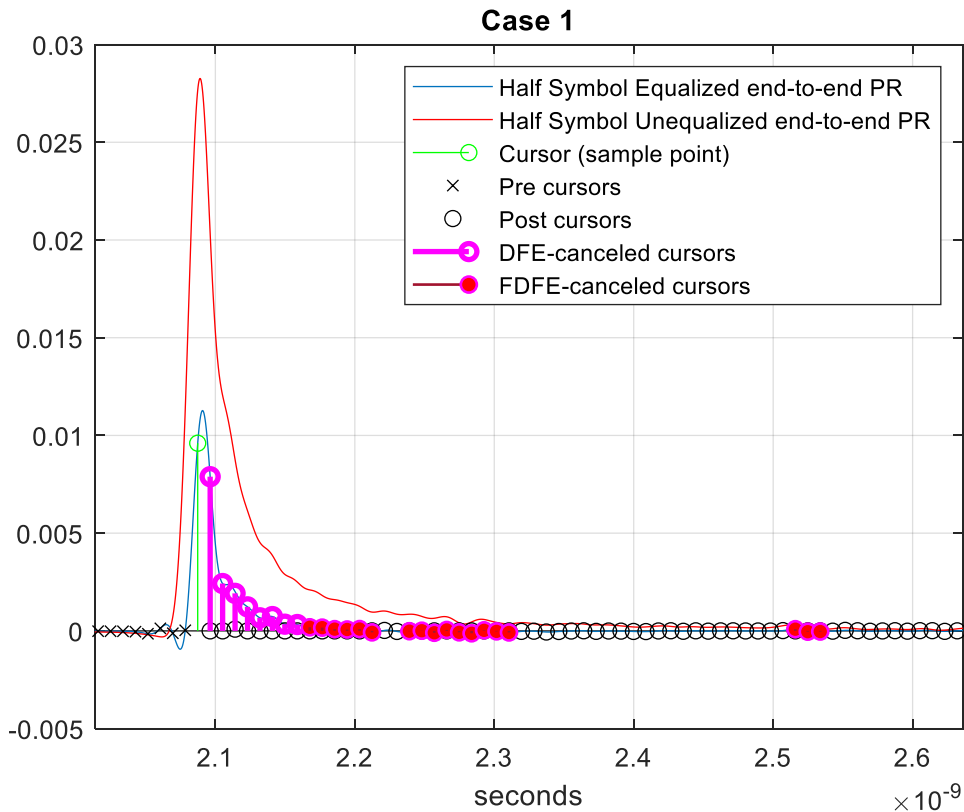


- DFE Taps = 8 + 6x3
- EH = 4.94 mV
- VEC = 14.13dB
- DER = 1e-6
- COM = 1.90dB

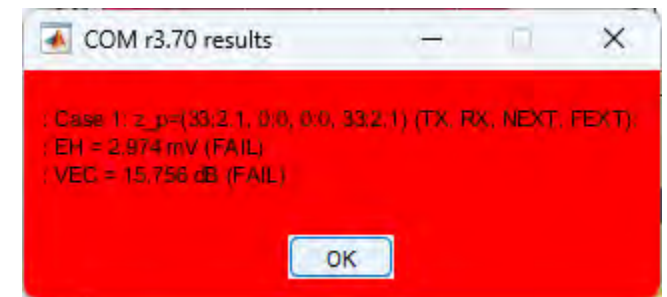


Preliminary 224Gbps PAM4 COM Analysis (CH14, 92Ω)

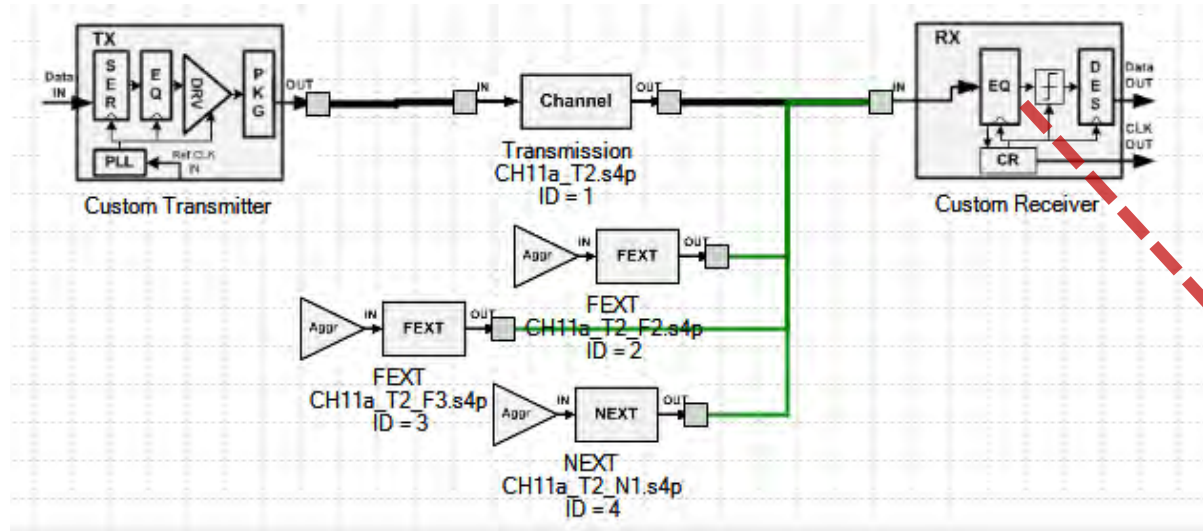
TP1a



- DFE Taps = 8 + 6x3
- EH = 2.97 mV
- VEC = 15.76 dB
- DER = 1e-6
- COM = 1.55dB



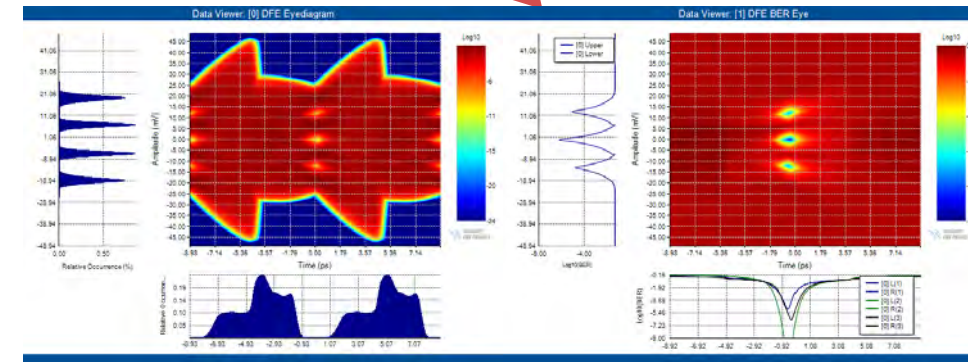
224Gbps PAM4 C2M TP1a Simulation (CH11a)



Simulation Configuration

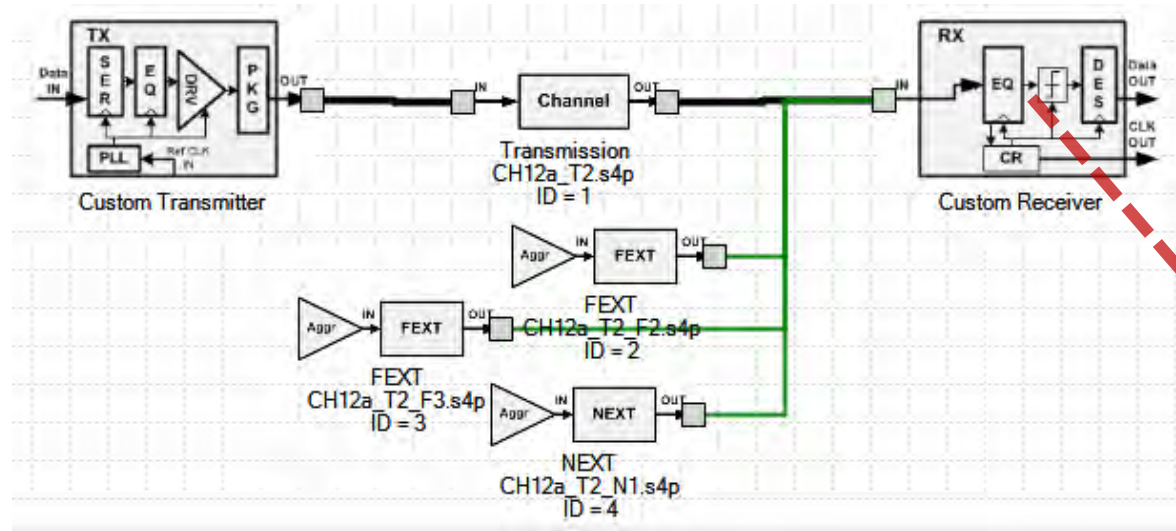
- Test Pattern: QPRBS13-CEI
- Transmitter: Proposed CEI-224G-VSR-PAM4 reference TX, die, and package
 - RLM = 0.95, $SNR_{TX}=33\text{dB}$, $BUJ = 0.02UI_{pk}$, $RJ = 0.01UI_{RMS}$
 - 20%-80% Rise/Fall Time (T_r): $\sim 2.85\text{ps}$ (i.e. $0.31875x UI$)
 - TX Package:
 - $Z_p = 33\text{mm}$, $Z_{p2} = 2.1\text{mm}$ (to support high-density switch)
 - Γ_0 a2, and C_p also updated (see COM table)
- TP1a Reference Receiver (Scope)
 - Based on scaled 802.3ck CR/C2M reference RX with DFE (8 fixed and 6 groups of 3 consecutive floating taps up to 80 UI), and Input Referred Noise = $5x10^{-9} \text{V}^2/\text{GHz}^*$
- Channel: C2M channel with 2 FEXTs and 1 NEXT
- $DER = 10^{-6}$

Notes: *: RX optimizes signal-to-noise-and-distortion ratio for CDR and EQ.



TP1a RX output
EH = 1.77mV, EW = 0.07UI VEC = 13.71dB
@ DER=1e-6

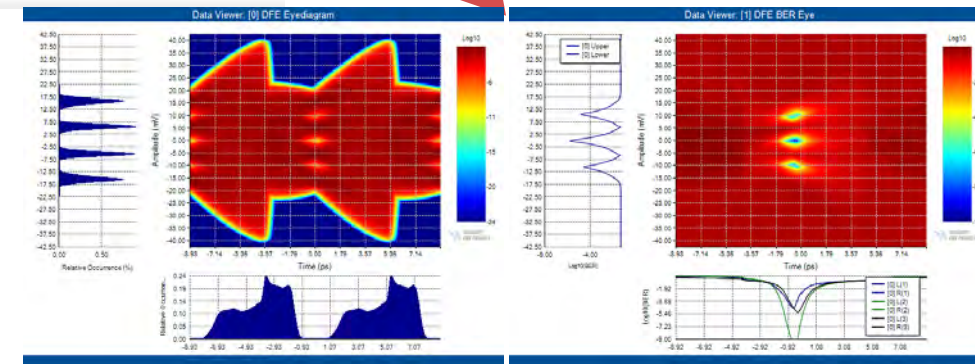
224Gbps PAM4 C2M TP1a Simulation (CH12a)



Simulation Configuration

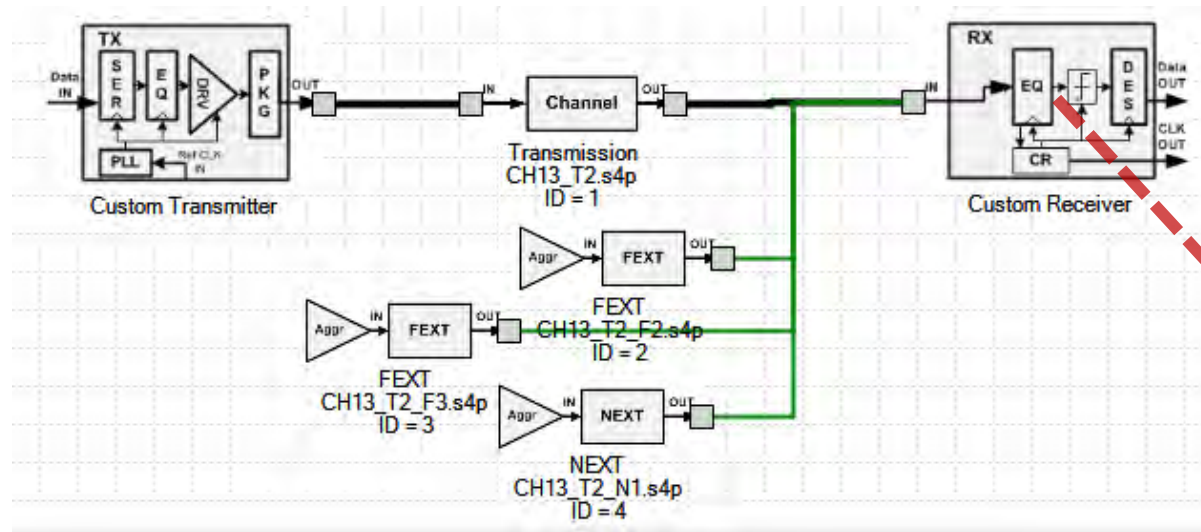
- Test Pattern: QPRBS13-CEI
- Transmitter: Proposed CEI-224G-VSR-PAM4 reference TX, die, and package
 - RLM = 0.95, $SNR_{TX} = 33\text{dB}$, $BUJ = 0.02U_{pk}$, $RJ = 0.01U_{RMS}$
 - 20%-80% Rise/Fall Time (T_r): $\sim 2.85\text{ps}$ (i.e. $0.31875x U_I$)
 - TX Package:
 - $Z_p = 33\text{mm}$, $Z_{p2} = 2.1\text{mm}$ (to support high-density switch)
 - Γ_0 a2, and C_p also updated (see COM table)
- TP1a Reference Receiver (Scope)
 - Based on scaled 802.3ck CR/C2M reference RX with DFE (8 fixed and 6 groups of 3 consecutive floating taps up to 80 UI), and Input Referred Noise = $5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ V}^2/\text{GHz}^*$
- Channel: C2M channel with 2 FEXTs and 1 NEXT
- $DER = 10^{-6}$

Notes: *: RX optimizes signal-to-noise-and-distortion ratio for CDR and EQ.



TP1a RX output
EH = 0.98mV, EW = 0.04UI VEC = 14.98dB
@ DER=1e-6

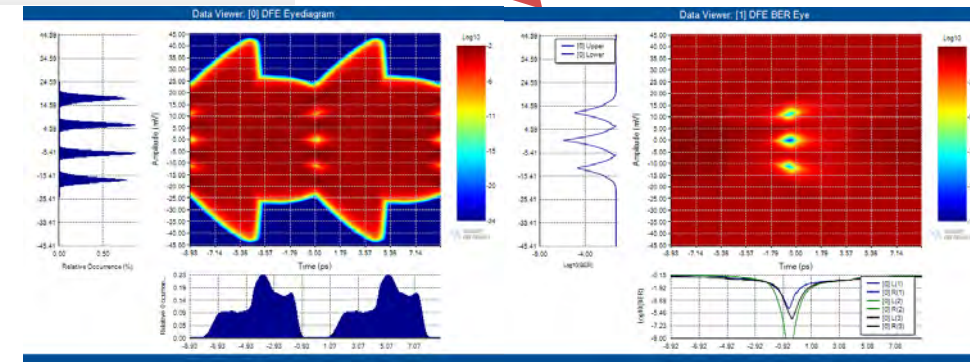
224Gbps PAM4 C2M TP1a Simulation (CH13)



Simulation Configuration

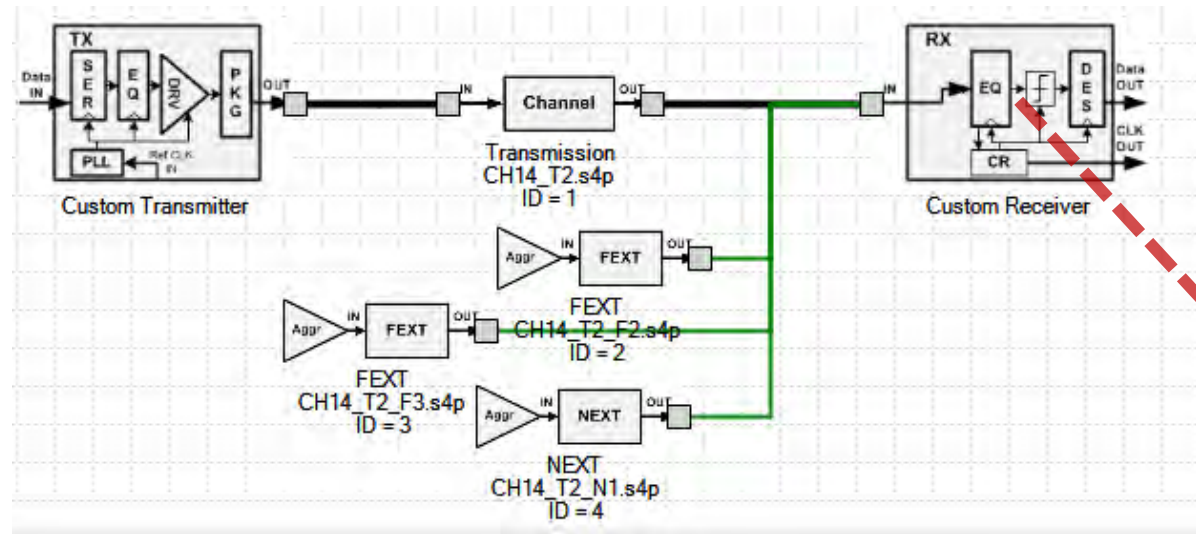
- Test Pattern: QPRBS13-CEI
- Transmitter: Proposed CEI-224G-VSR-PAM4 reference TX, die, and package
 - RLM = 0.95, $SNR_{TX} = 33\text{dB}$, BUJ = $0.02U_{pk}$, RJ = $0.01U_{RMS}$
 - 20%-80% Rise/Fall Time (T_r): $\sim 2.85\text{ps}$ (i.e. $0.31875x UI$)
 - TX Package:
 - $Z_p = 33\text{mm}$, $Z_{p2} = 2.1\text{mm}$ (to support high-density switch)
 - Γ_0 , a_2 , and C_p also updated (see COM table)
- TP1a Reference Receiver (Scope)
 - Based on scaled 802.3ck CR/C2M reference RX with DFE (8 fixed and 6 groups of 3 consecutive floating taps up to 80 UI), and Input Referred Noise = $5 \times 10^{-9} \text{V}^2/\text{GHz}^*$
- Channel: C2M channel with 2 FEXTs and 1 NEXT
- DER = 10^{-6}

Notes: *: RX optimizes signal-to-noise-and-distortion ratio for CDR and EQ.



TP1a RX output
EH = 1.61mV, EW = 0.06UI VEC = 13.53dB
@ DER=1e-6

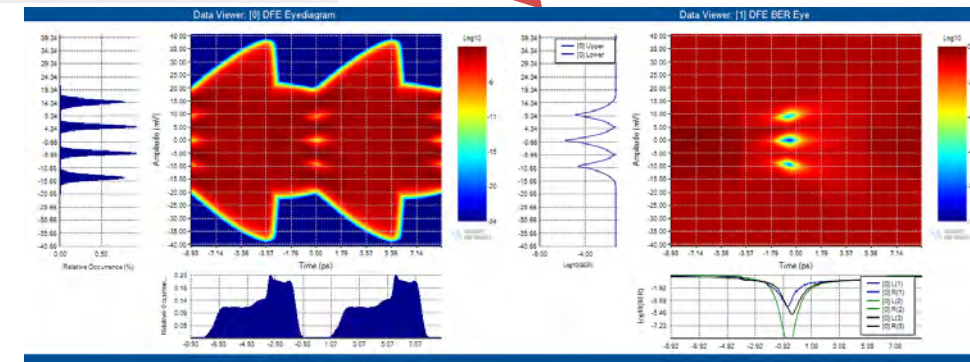
224Gbps PAM4 C2M TP1a Simulation (CH14)



Simulation Configuration

- Test Pattern: QPRBS13-CEI
- Transmitter: Proposed CEI-224G-VSR-PAM4 reference TX, die, and package
 - RLM = 0.95, $SNR_{TX} = 33\text{dB}$, $BUJ = 0.02U_{pk}$, $RJ = 0.01U_{RMS}$
 - 20%-80% Rise/Fall Time (T_r): $\sim 2.85\text{ps}$ (i.e. $0.31875x U_I$)
 - TX Package:
 - $Z_p = 33\text{mm}$, $Z_{p2} = 2.1\text{mm}$ (to support high-density switch)
 - Γ_0 a2, and C_p also updated (see COM table)
- TP1a Reference Receiver (Scope)
 - Based on scaled 802.3ck CR/C2M reference RX with DFE (8 fixed and 6 groups of 3 consecutive floating taps up to 80 UI), and Input Referred Noise = $5x10^{-9} \text{V}^2/\text{GHz}^*$
- Channel: C2M channel with 2 FEXTs and 1 NEXT
- $DER = 10^{-6}$

Notes: *: RX optimizes signal-to-noise-and-distortion ratio for CDR and EQ.



TP1a RX output
EH = 1.20mV, EW = 0.06UI VEC = 14.37dB
@ DER=1e-6

COM Analysis and Link Simulation Results Summary & Observations

85-ohm Channels*

DER	Channel	COM EH	COM VEC	Simulation Eye Opening Height	Simulation VEC
10 ⁻⁶	CH11a(8")	5.09 mV	14.13 dB	1.77 mV	13.71 dB
	CH12a(10")	3.23 mV	15.37 dB	0.98 mV	14.98 dB
10 ⁻⁵	CH11a(8")	7.36 mV	10.93 dB	2.76 mV	10.98 dB
	CH12a(10")	4.94 mV	11.67 dB	1.92 mV	12.23 dB
10 ⁻⁴	CH11a(8")	9.90 mV	8.36 dB	3.99 mV	8.43 dB
	CH12a(10")	6.85 mV	8.83 dB	3.01 mV	9.47 dB

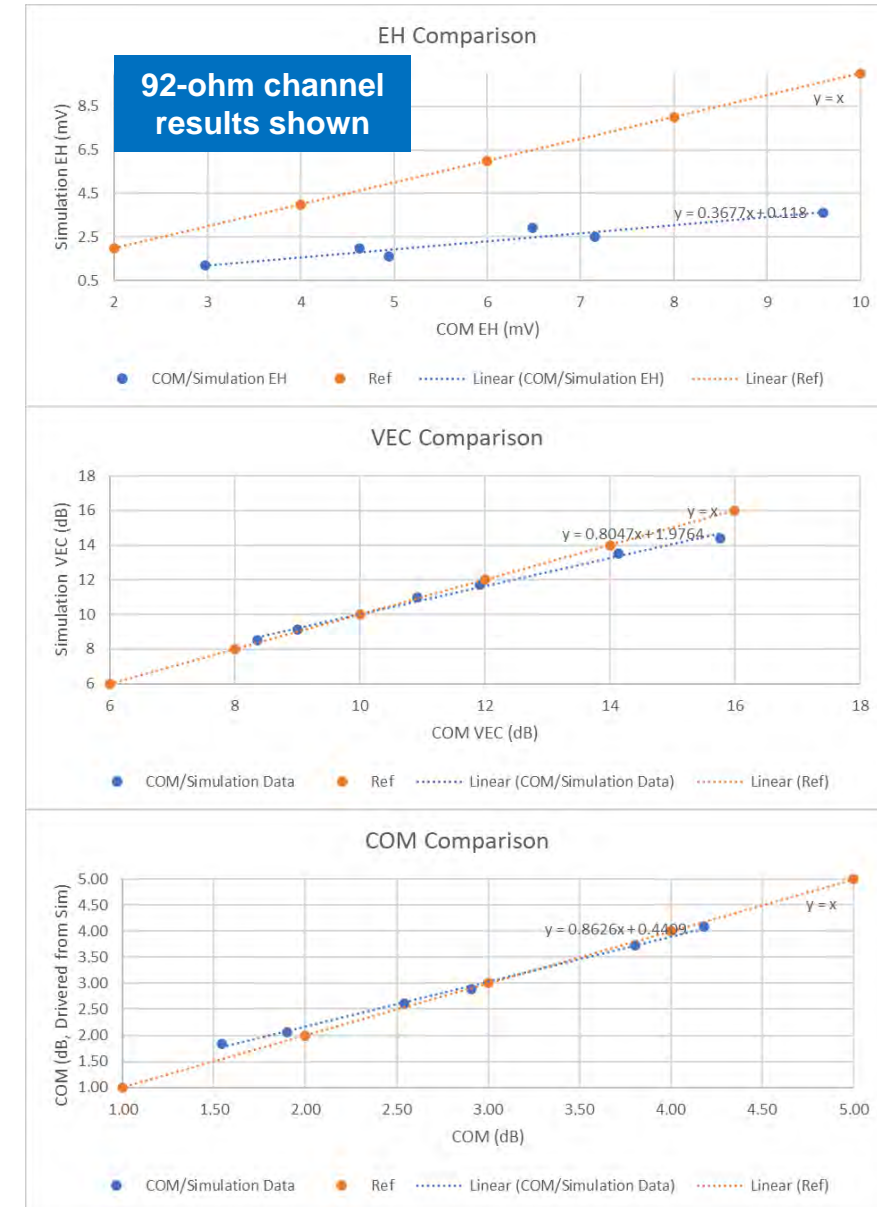
92-ohm Channels

DER	Channel	COM EH	COM VEC	Simulation Eye Opening Height	Simulation VEC
10 ⁻⁶	CH13(8")	4.94 mV	14.13 dB	1.61 mV	13.53 dB
	CH14(10")	2.97 mV	15.76 dB	1.20 mV	14.37 dB
10 ⁻⁵	CH13(8")	7.15 mV	10.92 dB	2.50 mV	10.98 dB
	CH14(10")	4.63 mV	11.92 dB	1.99 mV	11.73 dB
10 ⁻⁴	CH13(8")	9.60 mV	8.36 dB	3.63 mV	8.51 dB
	CH14(10")	6.48 mV	9.00 dB	2.93 mV	9.14 dB

- 92-ohm channels' results are worse slightly than 85-ohm channels likely due to more lossy 92-ohm channels
- Further optimizations on 92-ohm channels are underway

Correlations between COM and Link Simulations

- Link simulations and COM analysis shown to choose different EQ settings, which led to EH and VEC results differences, due to:
 - Optimization method
 - COM is SBR-based and mostly LTI while link simulations include nonlinear effects such as level mismatch, jitter amplifications, burst errors, ... etc.
 - COM assumes constant noise SNR across the link while noises are shaped by channel/device in link simulations.
- However, when comparing the COM values from COM analysis and link simulation results*, good correlations were observed.



Note: *: COM value can be derived from link simulation's VEC values through OIF CEI Eq. 23-20:

$$VEC = -20 \log_{10} \left(1 - 10^{\frac{-COM}{20}} \right)$$

Summary and Next Steps

- 92 Ohm 224 Gbps-PAM4 C2M channel results-in slightly worse performance compared with a 85 ohm channel at TP1a
 - -0.26 mv/-0.37 mV EH delta at DER of 1e-6/1e-4 respectively (from COM)
 - 0.39 dB/0.17 dB VEC delta at DER of 1e-6/1e-4 respectively (from COM)
- Correlations between COM and time-domain simulations are conducted, and good correlations were found in VEC and COM values from both methods.
 - However, EH from COM is systematically better than that from the time-domain simulator.
- Future correlation DOEs using COM, time-domain simulator, and oscilloscope measurements could reveal optimal method and specification in estimating EH.