Transmitter Functional Symbol Error Mask Test Proposal

(formerly Optical Tx Specification Proposal

Functional Receiver & FEC Code Word Mask)

IEEE P802.3dj Task Force

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Chris Cole, et al.

Comment 392

Author Team

- Fabio Bottoni, Cisco
- Matt Brown, Alphawave
- Chris Cole, Coherent
- Mike Dudek, Marvell
- Ali Ghiasi, Ghiasi Quantum
- Michael He, Terahop
- Tom Issenhuth, Huawei
- John Johnson, Broadcom
- Dirk Lutz, Eoptolink
- Marco Mazzini, Cisco
- Guangcan Mi, Huawei
- Karl Muth, Broadcom
- Mark Nowell, Cisco
- Vasudevan Parthasarathy, Broadcom
- Roberto Rodes, Coherent
- Fred Tang, Broadcom
- Pengyue Wen, Meta
- Rang-Chen Yu, Terahop
- Xiang Zhou, Google

Supporters of cole_3dj_01b_2507

- Bill Simms, NVIDIA
- Paul Brooks, Viavi
- Mabud Choudhury, Lightera
- Joshua Kim, Hirose
- Zuliang Ruan, H3C Technologies
- Mingwang Mao, Meituan
- Jeff Maki, Juniper/HPE
- Jeff Hutchins, Ranovus
- Christian Reimer, Hyperlight
- Vivek Ragahurman, MixxTech
- Terry Little, FIT
- Shimon Muller, Enfabrica
- Eric Maniloff, Ciena
- Phil Sun, Credo
- Haojie Wang, China Mobile
- Helen Xu, Huawei
- Vipul Bhatt, Coherent
- Jose Galán, Maxlinear
- Tiger Ninomiya, Accelink
- Ed Nakamoto, Spirent
- Haifeng Liu, HG Genuine
- Frank Chang, SourcePhotonics
- David Chen, AOI
- Jim Weaver, Arista
- Antonio Tartaglia, Ericsson
- Jinxin Fu, AMAT
- Alan Liu, Quintessent
- Hideki Isono, Fujitsu
- Yuxin Zhou, Lumentum
- Ernest Muhigana, Lumentum
- David Piehler, Dell

# of cole_3dj_01c_2507

- Pavel Zivny, Multilane
- Ahmad El-Chayeb, Keysight
- Gary Landry, Texas Instruments
- Adee Ran, Cisco

Outline

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Introduction

- 100G/lane optics with compliant TDECQ have interoperability issues in deployment
- 200G/lane optics have poor if any TDECQ correlation to link performance
- Optimizing for link performance often increases TDECQ
- Some optimum link settings result in TDECQ exceeding compliance limits
- Relying only on TDECQ for interoperable Tx deployment is like a chef serving dishes without ever tasting them.

- End users require their own HW Rx / FEC code masks to qualify 200G/lane optical Tx
- Optical module vendors must test with varied HW Rx / FEC code word masks
- This proposal specifies HW Rx / FEC code masks to standardize functional Tx testing
- All cooking shows have the same mantra: taste, taste, taste.

Introduction: Jonathan King Observations

- Jonathan King invented TDECQ during 802.3bs: example contribution
  - https://www.ieee802.org/3/bs/public/15_09/king_3bs_01_0915.pdf
  - Relevant quote from above, cited by Ali Ghiasi on the reflector:

    “Tx quality metric should include Ref Rx and Ref EQ
    - most repeatable in software
    - hardware Rx and Eq capture long pattern effects and allows a 'real' BER test.”
- TDECQ was never intended to be the only Tx compliance test
  - It was supposed to be complemented by a functional test
- Unfortunately, during 802.3bs there was almost no hardware available to define and validate a functional receiver
- Recently, production grade hardware, including multiple DSPs, has become avaiable

Transmitter Functional Symbol Error Mask Test

- The transmitter functional symbol error mask test is a transmitter test which supplements the existing transmitter tests. No existing tests are removed.
- The transmitter functional symbol error mask test is designed to identify transmitter problems that are not screened by existing tests.
- This is a transmitter test, not a link test.
    - The BER used to calculate the symbol error mask is specific to this test and does not constitute a link requirement.
- The test normalizes differences in sensitivity and equalizer performance of the optical receivers used in this test. This is to ensure consistency of the measurement between different test setups.
    - The intention is that pass/fail results are consistent regardless of the hardware used for the functional receiver.

Test Methodology Steps: Functional Receiver

1. Attenuate the optical receiver input by the difference between measured sensitivity and the IEEE spec @ Tx DUT TECQ. This normalizes out performance differences in the optical receiver for the test:
   - sensitivity
   - equalization
2. Attenuate the optical receiver input by the PMD's worst case channel penalties
   - dispersion estimate from Tx DUT TDECQ
   - channel loss
   - MPI, DGD
3. Reduce the attenuation by Tx_test_FEC_margin = 1.5dB per rodes_3dj_01b_2507
   - Reduces the variability and increases the consistency of the test by moving away from the noise limit
4. This becomes a "functional receiver" for transmitter functional symbol error mask test

Test Methodology Steps: Transmitter

4. Connect the transmitter under test to the functional receiver
5. Measure symbol error statistics and compare to transmitter functional error mask
   - Extrapolation can be utilized to limit test time

Transmitter Functional Error Mask

S_{01}	S_{02}	S_{03}	S_{04}	S_{05}	S_{06}	S_{07}	S_{08}
1.15E-01	7.47E-03	3.24E-04	1.05E-05	2.73E-07	5.88E-09	1.08E-10	1.75E-12

S_{09}	S_{10}	S_{11}	S_{12}	S_{13}	S_{14}	S_{15}	S_{16}
2.50E-14	3.21E-16	3.74E-18	3.98E-20	3.91E-22	3.56E-24	3.02E-26	2.40E-28

- Calculated based on Annex 174A.8.1.5 with BER = 2.40E-05
- FEC code bin (S_n) limits are the maximum probability of having exactly n symbol errors in a single codeword
- Extrapolation permitted (see test time presentation, "he_m_3dj_01c_2507")
- These values may be revised in future drafts after further testing and validation of the methodology

Functional Receiver: Definition

- The functional receiver (FRx) is defined to be a fully compliant receiver to 802.3dj
- The functional receiver is an optical receiver that meets the requirements of Table 180-9, 181-6, 182-8 or 183-7 with a variable optical attenuator (VOA) placed before the input which is set to achieve FRx OMA as defined in Equation on next slide.
    - This normalizes the differences in sensitivities between the optical receivers used in this test

Functional Receiver: OMA Input Definition

- FRx_OMA is the Tx test functional receiver (FRx) input operating point OMA in dB:
  - *FRx_OMA = Tx_DUT_OMA - max(TDECQ - TECQ, 0) - RxS_TECQ_correction*
    - Channel_Insertion_Loss - MPI_DGD_penalty_alloc + Tx_test_FEC_margin
  - *Tx_DUT_OMA complies with Table 180-7, 181-5, 182-7 or 183-6*
  - *RxS_TECQ_correction is for* FRx RxS deviation from RxS OMA (max) at TECQ of TX DUT specified in Figure 180-4, 181-4, 182-4 or 183-4:
    - *RxS_TECQ_correction = RxS_OMA(max)_spec - FRx_RxS (@ Tx DUT TECQ)*
  - *Tx_test_FEC_margin* increases *FRx_OMA* away from noise limit
    - *Tx_test_FEC_margin = 1.5dB*
- Transmitter performance relative to the symbol error mask is measured at a margin (Tx_test_FEC_margin) above the functional receiver's RxS

Transmitter Functional Symbol Error Mask Proposed Wording

- Following slides are the proposed wording to be adopted into Clauses 180, 181, 182, 183.
- Only Clause 180 version is shown
- With Editorial license

Table 180–7—200GBASE-DR1, 400GBASE-DR2, 800GBASE-DR4, and 1.6TBASE-DR8 transmit characteristics

Description	200GBASE-DR1	400GBASE-DR2 800GBASE-DR4 1.6TBASE-DR8	Unit
Signaling rate, each lane (range)	106.25 ± 50 ppm		GBd
Modulation format	PAM4		—
Lane wavelength (range)	1304.5 to 1317.5		nm
Side-mode suppression ratio (SMSR), each lane (min)	30		dB
Average launch power, each lane (max)	4		dBm
Average launch power, each lane[a] (min)	–3.3[b]		dBm
Outer Optical Modulation Amplitude (OMA_{outer}), each lane (max)	4.2		dBm
Outer Optical Modulation Amplitude (OMA_{outer}), each lane (min) for max(TECQ, TDECQ) < 0.9 dB for 0.9 dB ≤ max(TECQ, TDECQ) ≤ 3.4 dB	 –0.3 –1.2 + max(TECQ, TDECQ)		 dBm dBm
Transmitter and dispersion eye closure for PAM4 (TDECQ), each lane (max)	3.4		dB
Transmitter eye closure for PAM4 (TECQ), each lane (max)	3.4		dB
|TDECQ – TECQ|, each lane (max)	2.5		dB
Transmitter functional symbol error mask	See Table 180–8		
Transmitter overshoot and undershoot, each lane (max)	22		%
Transmitter power excursion, each lane (max)	2.3		dBm
Extinction ratio, each lane (min)	3.5		dB

The transmitter functional error mask is the maximum probability of having exactly n symbol errors in a single codeword. The error mask is calculated based on Annex 174.8.1.5 assuming a BER of 2.4×10^{-5} and is listed in Table 180–8.

All new

Table 180–8—Transmitter functional error mask

Functional receiver symbol errors per FEC code word	Probability (max)
S_{01}	1.15×10^{-1}
S_{02}	7.47×10^{-3}
S_{03}	3.24×10^{-4}
S_{04}	1.05×10^{-5}
S_{05}	2.73×10^{-7}
S_{06}	5.88×10^{-9}
S_{07}	1.08×10^{-10}
S_{08}	1.75×10^{-12}
S_{09}	2.5×10^{-14}
S_{10}	3.21×10^{-16}
S_{11}	3.74×10^{-18}
S_{12}	3.98×10^{-20}
S_{13}	3.91×10^{-22}

Functional receiver symbol errors per FEC code word	Probability (max)
S_{14}	3.56×10^{-24}
S_{15}	3.02×10^{-26}
S_{16}	2.4×10^{-28}

Table 180–15—Mapping of parameters to test patterns and related subclauses

Parameter	Pattern	Related subclause
Wavelength	Square wave, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7	180.9.2
Side mode suppression ratio	3, 5, 6 or 7	180.9.2
Average optical power	3, 5, 6 or 7	180.9.3
Outer Optical Modulation Amplitude (OMA_{outer})	4 or 6	180.9.4
Transmitter and dispersion eye closure for PAM4 (TDECQ)	6	180.9.5
Transmitter functional symbol error mask	3 or 5	180.9.6
Transmitter eye closure for PAM4 (TECQ)	6	180.9.7
Transmitter overshoot and undershoot	6	180.9.8
Transmitter power excursion	6	180.9.9
Extinction ratio	4 or 6	180.9.10
Transmitter transition time	Square wave or 6	180.9.11
$RIN_{xx}OMA$	4 or 6	180.9.12
Receiver sensitivity	3 or 5	180.9.13
Stressed receiver conformance test signal calibration	6	180.9.14
Stressed receiver sensitivity	3 or 5	180.9.14

All new

180.9.6 Transmitter functional symbol error mask

The transmitter functional symbol error histogram shall be below the limits given in Table 180–9 if measured using the method defined in 180.9.6.1. The transmitter functional symbol error histogram is measured using the test pattern defined in Table 180–15.

180.9.6.1 Functional receiver (FRx) definition

The functional receiver is an optical receiver that meets the requirements of Table 180–9 with a variable optical attenuator (VOA) placed before the input which is set to achieve functional receiver (FRx) OMA as defined in Equation (180–1).

$$\text{FRx OMA} = \text{Tx DUT OMA} - \max(\text{TDECQ} - \text{TECQ}, 0) - \text{RxS TECQ correction} - \text{channel insertion loss} - \text{MPI DGD penalty allocation} + \text{Tx test FEC margin} \quad (180\text{–}1)$$

where:

- Tx DUT OMA is the outer optical modulation amplitude (OMAouter) of the transmitter under test,
- RxS TECQ correction is the deviation between the optical receiver sensitivity and the minimally compliant receiver sensitivity specified in Figure 180–4, at TECQ of the transmitter under test,
- Channel insertion loss is as given in Table 180–10,
- MPI DGD penalty allocation is as given in Table 180–10,
- Tx test FEC margin = 1.5dB,

All new

$$\text{RxS TECQ}_{\text{correction}} = \text{RxS OMA(max) spec} - \text{FRx RxS} \qquad (180\text{–}2)$$

where:

— RxS OMA(max) is the receiver sensitivity (OMAouter), each lane (max) is as given in Table 180–9,

— FRx RxS is the receiver sensitivity (OMAouter), each lane for the optical receiver used in the functional receiver,

180.9.6.2 FEC symbol error measurement

The FEC symbols errors are measured using the method described in 174A.8.1.3.

Transmitter Functional Symbol Error Mask Test Proposal

Thank you