

802.3dj D3.0

Comment Resolution

Electrical Topics

Adee Ran (Cisco), 802.3dj Electrical Track Lead Editor
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Introduction

- This slide package was assembled by the 802.3dj editorial team to provide background and detailed resolutions to aid in comment resolution.
- Specifically, these slides are for the various **electrical-track** comments.

Management variables

Comment #300

Management variables

Comment #300

CI 178 SC 178.13 P405 L53 # 300

Dudek, Michael

Marvell

Comment Type T

Comment Status D

PMD variables (E)

The notes to the tables 179-23 and 179-24 correctly apply to CR, but these tables are normatively referenced by clause 178 where these CR PMD references do not apply but should be replaced by other references.

Suggested Remedy

In 178.13 Change the PMD control and status variables are identical to those defined in 179.14. The PMD control and status variables are identical to those defined in 179.14, with the exception that references to CR PMD/Es are replaced by references to the equivalent KR PMD/Es.

178.13 Management variables

The PMD control and status variables are identical to those defined in 179.14.

In 179.14, Table 179-23 and Table 179-22 have footnotes that are specific to CR. Table 179-23—PMD control variables and MDIO mapping

Control variable	Variable reference	MDIO register/bit number	MDIO register/bit reference
PMD_reset	179.8.10	1.0.15	45.2.1.1
Global_PMD_transmit_disable	179.8.6	1.9.0	45.2.1.8
PMD_transmit_disable_7, PMD_transmit_disable_6, PMD_transmit_disable_5, PMD_transmit_disable_4 ^a	179.8.7	1.9.8:5	45.2.1.8
PMD_transmit_disable_3, PMD_transmit_disable_2 ^b	179.8.7	1.9.4:3	45.2.1.8
PMD_transmit_disable_1 ^c	179.8.7	1.9.2	45.2.1.8
PMD_transmit_disable_0	179.8.7	1.9.1	45.2.1.8

^a Available only in 1.6TBASE-CR8.

^b Available only in 800GBASE-CR4 and 1.6TBASE-CR8.

^c Available only in 400GBASE-CR2, 800GBASE-CR4, and 1.6TBASE-CR8.

Suggested remedy is to insert “, with the exception that references to CR PMDs are replaced by references to the equivalent KR PMDs”.

C2M specs

Comments #174, 175, 12, 298, 245, 276, 277, 313

C2M specs related to module “device package model”

Comments #174, 175, 12, 298

CI 176D SC 176D.8.13.2 P834 L9 # 174

Healey, Adam Broadcom Inc.

Comment Type TR Comment Status D Test channel calibration (E)

For the module receiver interference tolerance test, item b) states that "COM is calculated using the module device package and device termination models". However, the module test channel shown in Figure 176D-8b includes the host compliance board (HCB). The reference loss of the HCB equals the module loss allocation to TP1d illustrated in Figure 176D-6. Therefore, the addition of the module device package model results in the interference tolerance test being calibrated with approximately 2.1 dB more loss than a module has been allocated.

SuggestedRemedy

Replace 176D.8.13.2 item b) with the following. "For the module test, the test channel is measured between the Tx and Rx test references shown in Figure 176D-8b, and COM is calculated using device termination model in Table 176D-6 for the receiver S-parameter model."

Proposed Response Response Status W

PROPOSED ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.

The suggested remedy removes the only mention of the module device package model in Annex 176D. As a result, the "Device package model, module" row in Table 176D-6 becomes irrelevant.

Implement the suggested remedy, and in addition, delete the "Device package model, module" row in Table 176D-6.
Implement with editorial license.

Background for these comments is [healey_3dj_01_2601](#).

CI 176D SC 176D.6.5 P824 L25 # 175

Healey, Adam Broadcom Inc.

Comment Type TR Comment Status D C2M specs (E)

Slide 7 of <https://www.ieee802.org/3/dj/public/25_11/healey_3dj_01a_2511.pdf> highlighted that there is some ambiguity in the loss that has been allocated to the module. The value computed on slide 12 for module output Rpeak was based on the more generous interpretation i.e., 5.9 dB from the TP4d to the mating point of the connector. If the loss from TP4d to the mating point of the connector is limited to 3.8 dB as shown in Figure 176D-6, then the Rpeak limit in Table 176D-3 needs to be adjusted.

SuggestedRemedy

If the module loss allocation is limited to 3.8 dB, then in Table 176D-3 change Rpeak (min) to 0.51 and change the lower value of the vf range to 0.392.

Proposed Response Response Status W

PROPOSED ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.

In Table 176D-3, change Rpeak (min) to 0.51 and change the lower value of the vf range to 0.392.

Case		R_{max}, ν	ν_f, ν	R_{peak}
	TP4d-to-TP4			
C2M module, D2.3	10.82	0.179	0.389	0.46
C2M module, proposed	8.75	0.2	0.392	0.51

Corrected specification limits

C2M specs related to module “device package model”

Comments #174, 175, 12, 298

CI 176D SC 176D.6.5 P 821 L 22 # 298

Dudek, Michael Marvell
 Comment Type TR Comment Status D C2M specs (E)

As discussed in healey_3dj_01_2601 the module loss allocated in the budget does not align with Rpeak and Vf specifications and the module input interference and jitter tolerance calibration

SuggestedRemedy

Implement the changes proposed in healey_3dj_01_2601

Proposed Response Response Status W

PROPOSED ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.

Resolve using the responses to comments #174 and #175.

CI 176D SC 176D.8.13.2 P 834 L 8 # 12

Lusted, Kent Synopsys, Inc.
 Comment Type TR Comment Status D C2M specs (E)

Repeating comment #58 from D2.3: For the module receiver interference tolerance test, item b) states that "COM is calculated using the module device package and device termination models". However, the module test channel shown in Figure 176D-8b includes the host compliance board (HCB). The reference loss of the HCB equals the module loss allocation to TP1d illustrated in Figure 176D-6. Therefore, the addition of the module device package model results in the interference tolerance test being calibrated with approximately 2.1 dB more loss than a module has been allocated.

SuggestedRemedy

Replace 176D.8.13.2 item b) with the following. "For the module test, the test channel is measured between the Tx and Rx test references shown in Figure 176D-8b, and COM is calculated using device termination model in Table 176D06 for the receiver S-parameter model."

Same as #174

implement the changes per
https://www.ieee802.org/3/dj/public/26_01/healey_3dj_01_2601.pdf

Slide #7 is the change suggested in #175

Proposed Response Response Status W

PROPOSED ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.

Resolve using the responses to comments #174 and #175.

Background for these comments is [healey_3dj_01_2601](#).

C2M specs related to module “device package model”

Comment #245

CI 176D SC 176D.7.2 P825 L49 # 245

Ghiasi, Ali Ghiasi Quantum LLC, Marvell Semiconductor, Inc.

Comment Type TR Comment Status D C2M reference channel (E)

Module packages if exist are core-less

Suggested Remedy

In case of core-less package you just have stack via through the ABF layers, suggest replacing 1.8 mm with 0.25 mm.

Proposed Response Response Status W

PROPOSED ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.

The proposed response to comment #174 removes the module's device package model altogether.

Resolve using the response to comment #174.

This whole row from Table 176D-6 should be deleted if the suggested remedy to #174 is accepted.

Device package model, module			
Transmission line parameter γ_0	γ_0	5×10^{-4}	1/mm
Transmission line parameter a_1	a_1	8.9×10^{-4}	ns ^{1/2} /mm
Transmission line parameter a_2	a_2	2×10^{-4}	ns/mm
Transmission line parameter τ	τ	6.141×10^{-3}	ns/mm
Transmission line 1 length, case 1	$z_p^{(1)}$	4	mm
Transmission line 1 length, case 2	$z_p^{(1)}$	10	mm
Transmission line 1 characteristic impedance	$Z_c^{(1)}$	87.5	Ω
Transmission line 2 length	$z_p^{(2)}$	1.8	mm
Transmission line 2 characteristic impedance	$Z_c^{(2)}$	92.5	Ω
Single-ended package capacitance at package-to-board interface	C_p	40×10^{-6}	nF

CI 176D SC 176D.8.13.2 P834 L9 # 174

Healey, Adam Broadcom Inc.

Comment Type TR Comment Status D Test channel calibration (E)

For the module receiver interference tolerance test, item b) states that "COM is calculated using the module device package and device termination models". However, the module test channel shown in Figure 176D-8b includes the host compliance board (HCB). The reference loss of the HCB equals the module loss allocation to TP1d illustrated in Figure 176D-6. Therefore, the addition of the module device package model results in the interference tolerance test being calibrated with approximately 2.1 dB more loss than a module has been allocated.

Suggested Remedy

Replace 176D.8.13.2 item b) with the following. "For the module test, the test channel is measured between the Tx and Rx test references shown in Figure 176D-8b, and COM is calculated using device termination model in Table 176D06 for the receiver S-parameter model."

Proposed Response Response Status W

PROPOSED ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE

The suggested remedy removes the only mention of the module device package model in Annex 176D. As a result, the "Device package model, module" row in Table 176D-6 becomes irrelevant.

Implement the suggested remedy, and in addition, delete the "Device package model, module" row in Table 176D-6.
Implement with editorial license.

C2M specs related to module “device package model”

Comments #276, 277

Cl 176D SC 176D.6.4 P 821 L 22 # 276

Calvin, John Keysight Technologies
 Comment Type TR Comment Status D C2M specs (E)

Vf minimum value of .372 still fails the majority of early designs.

SuggestedRemedy **Minimum v_f of host output**

The interop report out:
https://www.ieee802.org/3/dj/public/26_01/calvin_3dj_01a_2601.pdf Page 23 shows 9 out of 12 modules failing Vf. We either need to review the measurement methodology in Vf (which is not new) or consider further reduction of the Vf values to 350mV.

Proposed Response Response Status W

PROPOSED REJECT.
 The comment refers to host output v_f (based on the value 0.372) but the data in the presentation referred to in the suggested remedy is for module output (subject of comment #277).
 The comment does not provide sufficient justification to support the suggested remedy.
 [Editor's note: changed Clause/Subclause from 179D/179D.6.4 to 176D/176D.6.4]

Cl 176D SC 176D.6.5 P 822 L 23 # 277

Calvin, John Keysight Technologies
 Comment Type TR Comment Status D C2M specs (E)

Vf minimum value of .389V still fails the majority of early designs.

SuggestedRemedy

The interop report out:
https://www.ieee802.org/3/dj/public/26_01/calvin_3dj_01a_2601.pdf Page 23 shows 9 out of 12 modules failing Vf. We either need to review the measurement methodology in Vf (which is not new) or consider further reduction of the Vf values to 350mV.

Proposed Response Response Status W

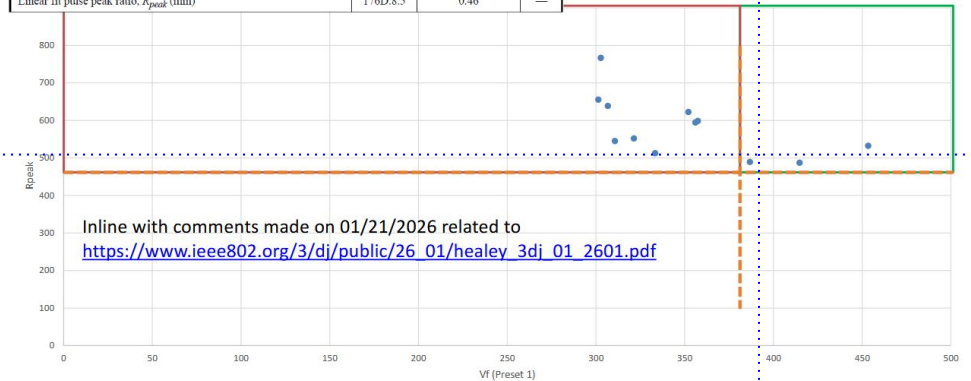
PROPOSED REJECT.
 The v_f specification is an important component of the COM analysis that supports the loss budget of 32 dB for C2M applications. Reducing the minimum v_f would undermine this analysis and prevent interoperability with worst-case hosts.
 The information in the referenced presentation does not justify reducing the v_f limits. It shows that some of the tested modules met the requirements. Devices that failed the requirements might have not been configured correctly or might be non-compliant.
 [Editor's note: changed clause/subclause/page from 179D/179D.6.3/821 to 176D/176D.6.5/822]

Referenced presentation is [calvin_3dj_01a_2601](#).
 Slide 23 (below) shows *module* output parameters.

Vf (Preset 1) –vs- Rpeak

Steady-state voltage (v_f) and linear fit pulse peak ratio (R_{peak})

Transmitter steady-state voltage, v_f (range)	176D.8.5	0.389 to 0.5	V
Linear fit pulse peak ratio, R_{peak} (min)	176D.8.5	0.46	—



Inline with comments made on 01/21/2026 related to
https://www.ieee802.org/3/dj/public/26_01/healey_3dj_01_2601.pdf



Blue dotted overlay lines show (approximately) the new limit values proposed by comment #175.

C2M specs related to module “device package model”

Comments ##174, 175, 12, 298, 245, 276, 277

Editor’s recommendation:

- AIP #174 and #175 using the proposed responses, and AIP the related #12 and #298.
- AIP #245, since the text is being changed.
- Reject #276 due to lack of supporting data (host output).
- Reject #277 because:
 - The suggested changes invalidate all the COM analysis that led to the adopted C2M loss budget.
 - It is unclear whether the tested modules represent the state of the art, and what equalization was used (modules may have used the default “preset 6” or some initial setting other than “preset 1”).
 - One result is well within the specification limits, showing feasibility.

C2M specs

Comment #313

CI 176D SC 176D.8.13.1 P833 L39 # 313

Dudek, Michael Marvell

Comment Type TR Comment Status D Test channel calibration (E)

The test channel for both Host test and Module test L is just a mated test board. The loss value in Table 176D-11 is 9+/-2dB but the Mated test board loss given in 179B does not match this. (The value wasn't changed here when the MCB loss was changed).

Suggested Remedy

Change "9+/-2" dB to "8+/-2" dB, or better delete the numbers and replace with "note a" rewording note a to "The test channel consists of mated MCB and HCB with no frequency-dependent attenuator."

Proposed Response Response Status W

PROPOSED ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.

Notes within tables are informative. Table footnotes are normative but need something to be attached to.

It is preferable to require that the actual pair of mated test fixtures used in the test is subject to some IL requirement.

Change "9+/-2" dB to "8+/-2" dB.

Table 176D-11—Interference tolerance test parameters

Parameter	Host test	Module test L (low loss) ^a	Module test H (high loss)	Units
Test channel insertion loss at 53.125 GHz	9 ± 2	9 ± 2	32 ± 0.5	dB
Host channel parameters	Table 176D-6	N/A	N/A	
Test pattern	PRBS31Q			
COM ^b	3			dB

^a The low loss test channel consists of mated MCB and HCB with no frequency-dependent attenuator.

^b COM is calculated as defined in 176D.8.13.2. Meeting the test requirements with a lower value of COM demonstrates margin to the specification but is not required for compliance.

The reference insertion loss of the mated test fixtures is determined using Equation (179B-5).

$$ILdd_{MTRef}(f) = 0.0912 + 0.6175\sqrt{f} + 0.0203f + 0.001091f^2 \quad (179B-5)$$

This yields 8.75 dB at 53.125 GHz (matching Figure 179A-1, which is informative). (Before D2.3 it was 9.75 dB)

Editor's recommendation: AIP, change both to 8.75±2.

SCMR_CH

Comments #171, 170

SCMR_CH

Comment #171

CI 178 SC 178.10 P 400 L 43 # 171

Mellitz, Richard Samtec, Inc.

Comment Type TR Comment Status D SCMR_CH (E)

Prior posted computations for SCMR_CH where computed using DER_0 for P_Peak. The current draft specifies P_peak as 1e-7. This reduces SCMR_CH by 3 dB.

Suggested Remedy

Lower SCMR_CH (min) as follows:

178.10
Page 400
Line 43
Change
Minimum channel signal to common-mode ratio, SCMR_CH from 20 dB to 17 dB

179.11
Page 443
Line 21
Channel signal to common-mode ratio, SCMR_CH (min) from 12 dB to 9 dB

Page 807
Line 35
Change
Minimum channel signal to common-mode ratio, SCMR_CH from 20 dB to 17 dB

Proposed Response Response Status W

PROPOSED ACCEPT.

Table 178-13—Channel characteristics summary

Description	Reference	Value	Unit
Minimum COM	178.10.1	3	dB
Maximum insertion loss from TP0d to TP5d, <i>ILdd</i> , at 53.125 GHz (recommended)	178.10.2	40	dB
Minimum channel ERL	178.10.3	11	dB
Differential-mode to common-mode return loss, <i>RLcd</i>	178.10.4	Equation (178-6)	dB
Maximum AC-coupling 3 dB corner frequency	178.10.5	250	kHz
Minimum channel signal to common-mode ratio, <i>SCMR_{CH}</i>	178.10.6	20	dB

Table 179-16—Cable assembly characteristics summary

Description	Reference	Value	Unit
Insertion loss at 53.125 GHz, <i>ILdd</i> (max)	179.11.2		
CA-A		19	dB
CA-B		24	dB
CA-C		29	dB
CA-D		34	dB
Insertion loss at 53.125 GHz, <i>ILdd</i> (min)	179.11.2	16	dB
Minimum cable assembly ERL ^a	179.11.3	8.25	dB
Differential-mode to common-mode return loss, <i>RLcd</i>	179.11.4	Equation (179-23)	dB
Common-mode to common-mode return loss, <i>RLcc</i>	179.11.5	Equation (179-15)	dB
Minimum COM	179.11.6	3	dB
Channel signal to common-mode ratio, <i>SCMR_{CH}</i> (min)	179.11.7	12	dB

NOTE—The expected cable assembly reach is 0.5 m for CA-A, 1 m for CA-B, 1.5 m for CA-C, and 2 m for CA-D. Compliant cable assemblies may be longer. The length of a cable assembly does not imply compliance to specifications.

Table 176C-8—Channel characteristics summary

Description	Reference	Value	Unit
Minimum COM	176C.7.1	3	dB
Maximum insertion loss from TP0d to TP5d, <i>ILdd</i> , at 53.125 GHz (recommended)	176C.7.2	32	dB
Minimum ERL	176C.7.3	9.7	dB
Differential-mode to common-mode return loss, <i>RLcd</i>	178.10.4	Equation (178-6)	dB
Minimum channel signal to common-mode ratio, <i>SCMR_{CH}</i>	176C.7.4	20	dB
Maximum AC-coupling 3 dB corner frequency	178.10.5	250	kHz

SCMR_CH for MTF

Comment #170

CI 179B SC 179B.4.3 P912 L5 # 170
Mellitz, Richard Samtec, Inc.
Comment Type TR Comment Status D MTF Requirements (E)

Intrapair skew has not been directly considered for the MTF. Although intrapair skew is included in the computed differential mode to differential mode insertion loss, the effect of skew has not been explicitly specified. Common mode to differential mode insertion loss does contain elements of skew. An either or specification for SCMR_CH should be added to control MTF intrapair skew.

Suggested Remedy

Replace line 3 with:

The common-mode to differential-mode insertion loss of the mated test fixtures measured in both directions shall meet Equation (179B-6) as illustrated in Figure 179B-3. or the channel signal to common-mode ratio (SCMR_CH) shall exceed 12 dB using the procedure described in 179.11.7.

Proposed Response Response Status W

PROPOSED ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.

SCMR_CH is a specification of cable assemblies. The specifications of test fixtures cannot rely on the cable assemblies they are used to measure.

Note also that the mated test fixture includes an HCB which has no other specification of mismatch.

The text of the suggested remedy is unclear.

The minimum SCMR_CH specification of cable assemblies is 12 dB, and it seems that the mated test fixtures should be significantly better than that (cable assembly measurement includes two MCBs).

Replace line 3 with:

"The mated test fixture shall comply with at least one of the following conditions:

- The common-mode to differential-mode insertion loss of the mated test fixtures measured in both directions meets Equation (179B-6) as illustrated in Figure 179B-3.
- The channel signal to common-mode ratio (SCMR_CH) is greater than <x> dB using the procedure described in 179.11.7."

For CRG discussion, to determine if there is consensus to make a change to D3p0 and what value of <x> is acceptable.

179B.4.3 Mated test fixtures common-mode to differential-mode insertion loss

The common-mode to differential-mode insertion loss of the mated test fixtures measured in both directions shall meet Equation (179B-6) as illustrated in Figure 179B-3.

$$ILdc(f) \geq \begin{cases} 30 - 3\frac{f}{7} & 0.01 \leq f < 35 \\ 15 & 35 \leq f < 67 \end{cases} \quad (179B-6)$$

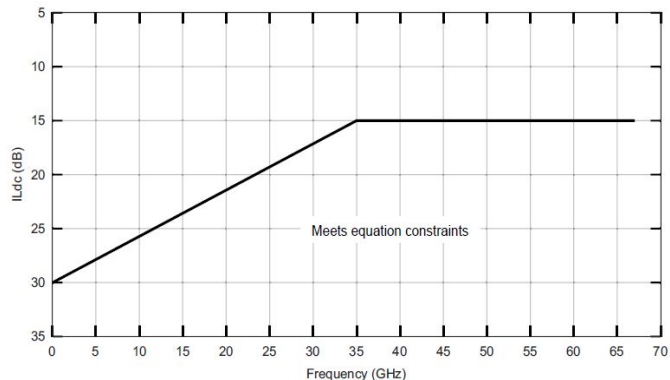


Figure 179B-3—Mated test fixtures common-mode to differential-mode insertion loss requirements

The comment suggests adding a minimum SCMR_CH of 12 dB as an alternative to the frequency mask of Equation 179B-6.

SCMR_{CH} for MTF

Comment #170

Table 179-16—Cable assembly characteristics summary

Description	Reference	Value	Unit
Insertion loss at 53.125 GHz, <i>IL_{dd}</i> (max)	179.11.2		
CA-A		19	dB
CA-B		24	dB
CA-C		29	dB
CA-D		34	dB
Insertion loss at 53.125 GHz, <i>IL_{dd}</i> (min)	179.11.2	16	dB
Minimum cable assembly ERL ³	179.11.3	8.25	dB
Differential-mode to common-mode return loss, <i>RL_{cd}</i>	179.11.4	Equation (179-23)	dB
Common-mode to common-mode return loss, <i>RL_{cc}</i>	179.11.5	Equation (179-15)	dB
Minimum COM	179.11.6	3	dB
Channel signal to common-mode ratio, <i>SCMR_{CH}</i> (min)	179.11.7	12	dB
NOTE—The expected cable assembly reach is 0.5 m for CA-A, 1 m for CA-B, 1.5 m for CA-C, and 2 m for CA-D. Compliant cable assemblies may be longer. The length of a cable assembly does not imply compliance to specifications.			

³ Cable assemblies with a COM greater than 4 dB are not required to meet minimum ERL.

Note that the minimum SCMR_{CH} of a cable assembly is 12 dB. Comment #171 suggests changing this value to 9 dB.

Cable assemblies are measured with two MCBs, not MTF. It seems that the specifications for MTF should be tighter. Is 12 dB the right number?

Possible wording (if the CRG supports this direction)

The mated test fixture shall comply with at least one of the following conditions:

- The common-mode to differential-mode insertion loss of the mated test fixtures measured in both directions meets Equation (179B-6) as illustrated in Figure 179B-3.
- The channel signal to common-mode ratio (SCMR_{CH}) as defined in 179.11.7 is greater than <x> dB.

Jitter

Comments #309, 310,311, 297

Jitter

Comments #309, 310, 311

CI 179 SC 179.9.4 P424 L24 # 309

Dudek, Michael

Marvell

Comment Type T Comment Status D Jitter (E)

With the change from J4U to JH4u this jitter parameter is no longer expected to be dependent on channel loss and therefore there shouldn't be different values for different host classes and should match the value allocated to the die.

SuggestedRemedy

Remove the different host classes and have a single value of 0.118

Proposed Response Response Status W

PROPOSED ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.

Note that 0.118 is the JH4u limit for module output in Table 176D-3 which assumes the lowest insertion loss to the measurement point (approx. 9 dB).

CR host channels assume (approx.) 12, 17, and 22 dB.

Comment #311 suggests applying the same limit for C2M host output, which assumes 32 dB loss before the measurement point.

Comment #310 suggests applying the same limit for C2C and KR transmitters, with a variable TP0v that can have a range from 3.4 to 8.5 dB (excluding the package).

For CRG discussion with comments #311 and #310.

CI 178 SC 178.9.2 P389 L43 # 310

Dudek, Michael

Marvell

Comment Type T Comment Status D Jitter (E)

With the change from J4U to JH4u this jitter parameter is no longer expected to be dependent on channel loss and therefore there shouldn't be different values for different package classes and should match the value allocated to the die

SuggestedRemedy

Remove the different package classes and have a single value of 0.118 Make the same change in 176C

Proposed Response Response Status W

PROPOSED ACCEPT.

[Editor's note: CC: 178, 176C]

CI 176D SC 176D.6.4 P821 L38 # 311

Dudek, Michael

Marvell

Comment Type T Comment Status D jitter (E)

With the change from J4U to JH4u this jitter parameter is no longer expected to be dependent on channel loss and therefore there shouldn't be different values for the host and module and the value should match the value allocated to the die

SuggestedRemedy

In table 176D-2 change JH4U value to 0.118

Proposed Response Response Status W

PROPOSED REJECT.

The adopted JH4u measurement is intended to reduce the effect of channel loss on the measurement.

However, data provided with the JH4u proposal (see

<https://www.ieee802.org/3/dj/public/25_11/calvin_3dj_01a_2511.pdf#page=8>) suggests that in some cases there is still a higher JH3u in measurements after 31 dB compared to the same transmitter after 12 dB.

Therefore, keeping a relaxed limit for host output JH4u after 32 dB, as in D3.0, may be justified.

Comment #297 is related and suggests that transmitters on other lanes should be active in JH4u measurement. JH4u is likely sensitive to additive noise too and results would likely degrade even if the phase jitter is the same. Data supporting the proposed change has not been provided.

For CRG discussion.

Jitter

Comment #297

CI 179 SC 179.9.4.7 P 430 L 11 # 297

Dudek, Michael Marvell

Comment Type TR Comment Status D Jitter (E)

This comment is a re-submission of comment #105 on D2.3. With the change to using JH4u, amplitude noise is no longer creating jitter therefore disabling the other lanes should not be done as any true phase noise introduced by the other lanes should be included.

SuggestedRemedy

Delete "JH4u and"

Proposed Response Response Status W

PROPOSED REJECT.
Resolve using the response to comment #311.

Jitter

Comments #309, 310, 311, 297

Lab Instrument based test results

JH3U

- These results are for live data, PRBS9Q. JNU03 is included for comparison. With no channel, both JH3U and JNU03 are reasonably accurate. However, as the channel gets longer, JNU03 grows because it includes noise-to-jitter conversion, while JH3U does not (note that the last set of data has different impairments).
- The true values were estimated through modeling, by creating an ideal Gaussian histogram for RJ, an ideal histogram for PJ (sinusoidal jitter), convolving the two, and measuring J3U.

Latest JHNU results: 106.25 Gbd, PRBS9Q, BERT

Channel	Rjrms True	Pjpp True	JH3U True	JH3U	JNU 03
0 dB	0	0	0	22	51
0 dB	30	0	198	192	188
0 dB	0	50	50	85	87
0 dB	30	50	223	218	219
12 dB	0	0	0	25	56
12 dB	30	0	197	193	202
12 dB	0	50	50	57	90
12 dB	30	50	222	219	232
31 dB	0	0	0	49	150
31 dB	30	0	198	190	241
31 dB	0	50	50	104	184
31 dB	30	50	223	230	368
31 dB	0	0	0	42	123
31 dB	50	0	330	317	331
31 dB	0	50	50	97	151
31 dB	50	50	347	333	394

Data provided with the JH4u proposal showed little increase after 12 dB but a large increase after 31 dB with SJ (and no RJ).

Crosstalk was not included.

Comments 309, 310, 311 suggest a changing the JH4U max to 0.118 UI for all interfaces.

Comment 297 suggests requiring other lanes to be active (adding NEXT).

Source: [calvin_3dj_01a_2511](#)

Package class

Comments #17

Package class

Comment #17

CI 178	SC 178.1	P 381	L 14	# 17
Brown, Matthew		Qualcomm		
Comment Type	TR	Comment Status	D	Ref pkg (E)

Relating to the following text: "The package is either class A or class B. PMD transmitters and PMD receivers conform to electrical specifications of either class A or class B." It is not possible to determine if a package is of class A or class B. It is only possible to determine if a device meets the class A or class B requirements. Also, these are not mutually exclusive; a device could possibly meet both the class A and class B requirements. Instead reword this to indicate that two classes, class A and class B, are defined for transmitters and receivers to allow for a range of package characteristics.

Suggested Remedy

Change the paragraph to the following:

"This clause defines specifications for two classes of transmitters and two classes of receivers, class A and class B, to allow for a range of package characteristics. A transmitter or receiver is classified as class A or class B if it meets all the specifications for class A or class B, respectively. The required characteristics of the electrical interconnect between two PMDs depend on the intended transmitter class on one PMD and the receiver class on the other PMD."

Further changes elsewhere may be required to align with this restatement.

Proposed Response Response Status **W**

PROPOSED ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.

Implement the suggested remedy, and in addition, make the corresponding changes in 176C.1.

Implement with editorial license.

[CC 178, 176C]

Change in 178.1:

This clause defines specifications for two classes of transmitters and two classes of receivers, ~~identified by transmitter package class and receiver package class, respectively. The package is either~~ class A or class B, to allow for a range of package characteristics. A transmitter or receiver is classified as class A or class B if it meets all the specifications for class A or class B, respectively. ~~PMD transmitters and PMD receivers conform to electrical specifications of either class A or class B.~~ The required characteristics of the electrical interconnect between two PMDs depend on the intended transmitter ~~package~~ class on one PMD and the receiver ~~package~~ class on the other PMD.

Change in 176C.1:

This annex defines specifications for two classes of C2C transmitters and two classes of C2C receivers, ~~identified by transmitter package class and receiver package class, respectively. The package is either~~ class A or class B, to allow for a range of package characteristics. A transmitter or receiver is classified as class A or class B if it meets all the specifications for class A or class B, respectively. ~~Devices conform to electrical specifications of either class A or class B.~~ The required characteristics of the electrical interconnect between two devices depend on the intended transmitter ~~package~~ class on one device and the receiver ~~package~~ class on the other device.

Package class

Comment #17

178.9.2.3 Transmitter difference ERL

The difference ERL, d_{ERL} , of the transmitter at TP0v is computed using the procedure in 163A.3.2.2 with the values in Table 178–8 and Table 178–14, with differential reference impedance equal to 92.5Ω , and with the value of T_A equal to twice the delay from TP0 to TP0v. The reference value, $ERL^{(ref)}$, is calculated based on the transmitter package class to which the PMD adheres.

Change to “using the device package model of the transmitter class to which the PMD adheres”.

Make corresponding changes in 178.9.2.5

(dvf/dRpeak), 178.9.3.7 (Rx dERL), 176C.6.3.7 (Tx dERL), 176C.6.4.2 (.).

In 178 and 176C, change all remaining instances of “package class” to “class”.
(total 28 instances, all with “transmitter”, “receiver”, “Tx”, or “Rx”, except in Table 179-20 above)

Table 179–20—Partial host channel model parameters per Host class

Parameter	Host class			Units
	HL	HN	HH	
Package class Device package model class	A	B	B	—
Package transmission line 1 length, $z_p^{(1)}$	8	15	45	mm
Partial host PCB transmission line length, $z_p^{(h)}$	22	83	74	mm

Modal ERL

Comments #46, #153 to #165, and #239

Modal ERL definition

Comment #154

- Comment #154 proposes to define the modal ERL calculation in Annex 178A
- [mellitz_3dj_02_2605](#) was provided as a sample implementation
- However, this proposed implementation is essentially a copy of 93A.5 with variable substitutions for the modal ERL variants
- To avoid unnecessary duplication of content, instead reference 93A.5 and state the required variable substitutions (we do this regularly)
- This approach is used in the subsequent slides
- No change to Annex 178A to add modal ERL definitions

Mixed-mode S parameters definition

Comment #153

- [I need to work on this part]

Modal ERL for Clause 178

Comments #46 and #155

Insert new subclause to define channel modal effective return loss.

178.11.x Channel modal effective return loss

Channel modal effective return loss (ERLCD) is the effective return loss computed according to 93A.5 with the following exceptions.

-- For channel input ERLCD, $s_{ii}(f)$ is replaced with the channel $s_{CD11}(f)$.

-- For channel output ERLCD, $s_{ii}(f)$ is replaced with the channel $s_{CD22}(f)$.

The values of $s_{CD11}(f)$ and $s_{CD22}(f)$ are defined <somewhere>. [I need to work on this part]

Modal effective return loss is computed using the values in Table 178-15 and Table 178-16. The differential reference impedance is 92.5Ω and the common-mode reference impedance is 23.125Ω .

Modal ERL for Clause 179

Comments #156, #157, #158, and #239

Insert new subclauses to define transmitter and receiver modal effective return loss.

179.9.4.x Transmitter modal effective return loss

Transmitter modal effective return loss (ERLCC or ERLDC) is the effective return loss computed according to 93A.5 with the following exceptions.

- For transmitter ERLCC, $s_{ii}(f)$ (see 93A.5.1) is replaced with the transmitter $s_{CC22}(f)$.
- For transmitter ERLDC, $s_{ii}(f)$ is replaced with the transmitter $s_{DC22}(f)$.

The values of $s_{CC22}(f)$ and $s_{DC22}(f)$ are defined <somewhere>. [I need to work on this part]

Modal effective return loss is computed using the values in Table 179-10 and Table 179-21. The differential reference impedance is 92.5Ω and the common-mode reference impedance is 23.125Ω . T_{fx} is defined in 179.9.4.8.

179.9.5.x Receiver modal effective return loss

Receiver modal effective return loss (ERLCD) is the effective return loss computed according to 93A.5 with the exceptions that $s_{ii}(f)$ (see 93A.5.1) is replaced with the receiver $s_{CD11}(f)$.

The value of $s_{CD11}(f)$ is defined <somewhere>. [I need to work on this part]

Modal effective return loss is computed using the values in Table 179-10 and Table 179-21. The differential reference impedance is 92.5Ω and the common-mode reference impedance is 23.125Ω . T_{fx} is defined in 179.9.4.8.

Modal ERL for Clause 179, continued

Comments #156, #157, #158, and #239

Insert new subclause to define cable assembly modal effective return loss.

179.11.x Cable assembly modal effective return loss

Cable assembly modal effective return loss (ERLCD) is the effective return loss computed according to 93A.5 with the following exceptions.

- For cable assembly input ERLCC, $s_{ii}(f)$ is replaced with the channel $s_{CC11}(f)$.
- For cable assembly input ERLCD, $s_{ii}(f)$ is replaced with the channel $s_{CD11}(f)$.
- For cable assembly output ERLCC, $s_{ii}(f)$ is replaced with the channel $s_{CC22}(f)$.
- For cable assembly output ERLCD, $s_{ii}(f)$ is replaced with the channel $s_{CD22}(f)$.

The values of $s_{CC11}(f)$, $s_{CD11}(f)$, $s_{CC22}(f)$, and $s_{CD22}(f)$ are defined <somewhere>. [I need to work on this part]

Modal effective return loss is computed using the values in Table 179-17 and Table 179-21. The differential reference impedance is 92.5Ω and the common-mode reference impedance is 23.125Ω . Tfx is defined in 179.9.4.8.

Modal ERL for Annex 176C

Comments #159

Annex 176C refers to Clause 178 for the existing differential-mode to common-mode return loss specifications. The same approach can be used for modal ERL specifications.

Modal ERL for Annex 176D

Comments #160 to #163

Insert new subclauses to define host and module modal effective return loss.

176D.8.x Modal effective return loss

Modal effective return loss (ERLCC, ERLCD, or ERLDC) is the effective return loss computed according to 93A.5 with the following exceptions.

- For host output ERLCC, $s_{ii}(f)$ (see 93A.5.1) is replaced with the host output $s_{CC22}(f)$.
- For host output ERLDC, $s_{ii}(f)$ is replaced with the host output $s_{DC22}(f)$.
- For host input ERLCD, $s_{ii}(f)$ is replaced with the host input $s_{CD11}(f)$.
- For module output ERLCC, $s_{ii}(f)$ (see 93A.5.1) is replaced with the module output $s_{CC22}(f)$.
- For module output ERLDC, $s_{ii}(f)$ is replaced with the module output $s_{DC22}(f)$.
- For module input ERLCD, $s_{ii}(f)$ is replaced with the module input $s_{CD11}(f)$.

The values of $s_{CC22}(f)$, $s_{DC22}(f)$, and $s_{CD11}(f)$ are defined <somewhere>. [I need to work on this part]

Modal effective return loss is computed using the values in Table 176D-7 and Table 176D-8. The differential reference impedance is 92.5Ω and the common-mode reference impedance is 23.125Ω . T_{fx} is defined in 176D.8.3.

Modal ERL for Annex 179B

Comments #164 and #165

Insert new subclauses to define mated test fixtures modal effective return loss.

179B.4.x Mated test fixtures modal effective return loss

Mated test fixtures modal effective return loss (ERLCC, ERLCD) is the effective return loss computed according to 93A.5 with the following exceptions.

- For mated test fixtures input ERLCC, $s_{ii}(f)$ is replaced with the mated test fixtures $s_{CC11}(f)$.
- For mated test fixtures input ERLDC, $s_{ii}(f)$ is replaced with the mated test fixtures $s_{DC11}(f)$.
- For mated test fixtures output ERLCC, $s_{ii}(f)$ is replaced with the mated test fixtures $s_{CC22}(f)$.
- For mated test fixtures output ERLDC, $s_{ii}(f)$ is replaced with the mated test fixtures $s_{DC22}(f)$.

The values of $s_{CC11}(f)$, $s_{DC11}(f)$, $s_{CC22}(f)$, and $s_{DC22}(f)$ are defined <somewhere>. [I need to work on this part]

Modal effective return loss is computed using the values in Table 179B-1 and Table 179-21. The differential reference impedance is 92.5Ω and the common-mode reference impedance is 23.125Ω . Tfx is defined in 179B.4.2.

Modal ERL

Comments #46, #153 to #165, and #239

Editors' recommendation:
Resolve comments using slides xx to xx in this presentation with editorial license.