

# FEC and Line Coding for EFM

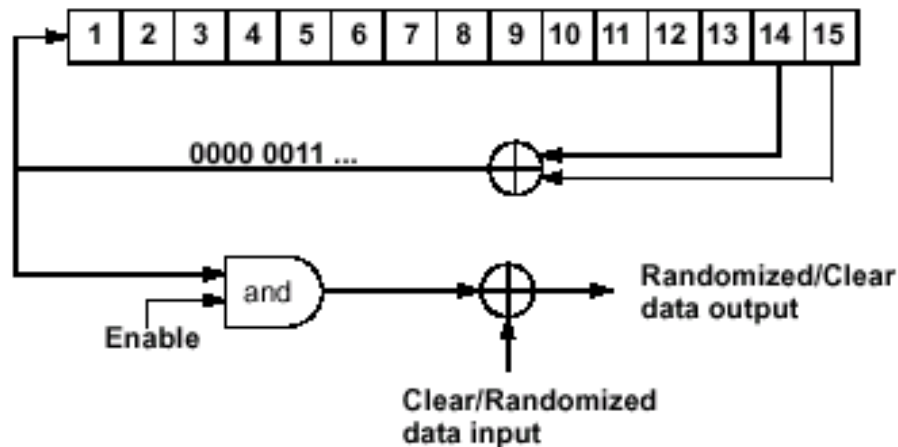
Raanan Ivry

## Outline

- Introduction – Line coding and FEC
- Objectives for EFM coding
- Some coding schemes
- Performance
- Summary

## Introduction - Scrambling

- Line Coding Methods
  - Scrambling (Randomization)
    - Ensures randomness of received data stream
    - Advantage: No overhead
    - Disadvantage: Finite probability of “bad” sequences (1s or 0s)



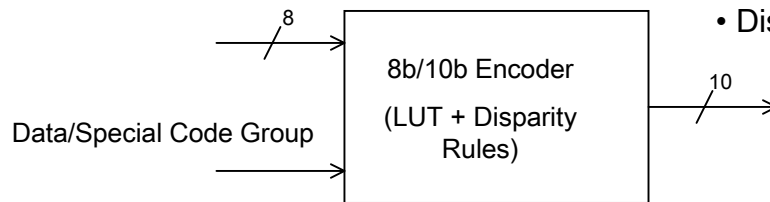
## Introduction - 8b/10b coding

### – 8B/10B coding

- High transition density (3-8 transitions per symbol)
- DC-balanced
- Special code groups
- Advantage: No “bad” sequences
- Disadvantage: High overhead (25%)

#### 8b/10b highlights:

- Input: 1 of 256 data octets and 12 special code groups
- For each input there are 2 possible outputs
- Disparity rules determines which of the 2 outputs to choose



## Introduction – Reed-Solomon FEC

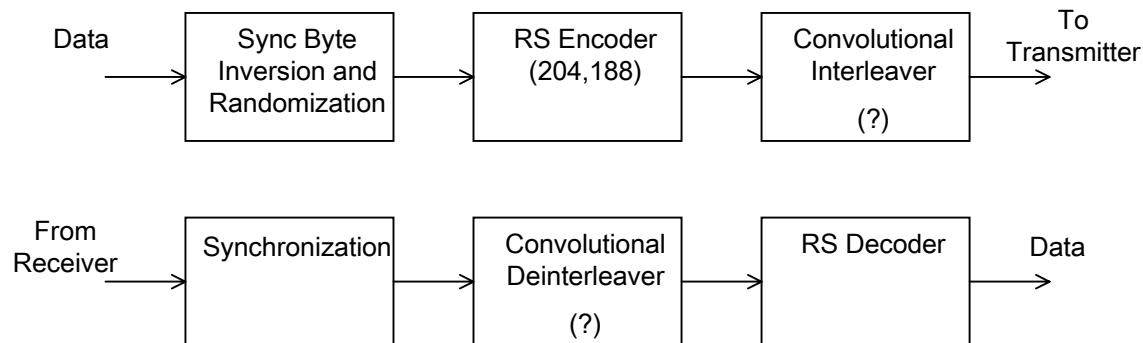
- FEC
  - A shortened, systematic Reed-Solomon code, GF(256)
    - K - information block lengths up to 255 bytes
    - T - error correction capability (1 to 16 bytes)
    - R = 2\*T - redundancy bytes (2 to 32 bytes)
    - N – Codeword length
    - If shortened, preceded by (255-N) zero symbols (which are not transmitted)
    - *Code Generator Polynomial:*  $g(x) = (x+\mu^0)(x+\mu^1)(x+\mu^2) \dots (x+\mu^{2T-1})$
    - *Field Generator Polynomial:*  $p(x) = x^8+x^4+x^3+x^2+1$

## EFM Coding - Objectives

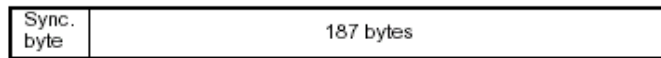
- To improve the transmission characteristics of information to be transferred: Coding Gain
- To ensure sufficient transitions in the PHY bit stream to make clock recovery possible at the receiver
- To give special code-groups for easy recognition bit pattern which assists a receiver in achieving code-group alignment (?)

## Coding Schemes – RS and Scrambling

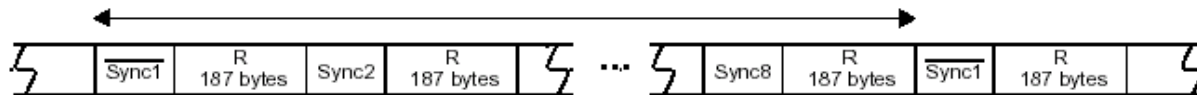
- Reed-Solomon and Scrambling
  - Overhead:
    - FEC – 16 bytes
    - Sync – 1 byte
  - Data rate:  $1.25\text{Gbps} \times 0.916 = 1.146\text{Gbps}$



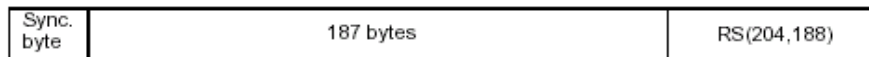
# Coding Schemes – RS and Scrambling (cont'd)



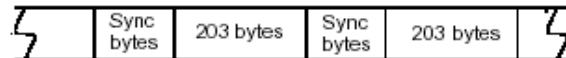
(a) Transmission convergence sublayer packet



(b) Randomized transport packets: Sync bytes and Randomized sequence R



(c) Reed-Solomon RS (204, 188, t=8) error protected packet



(d) Interleaved frames maintaining sync. byte periodicity

Sync1 = not randomized complemented sync byte

Sync n = not randomized sync byte, n = 2..8

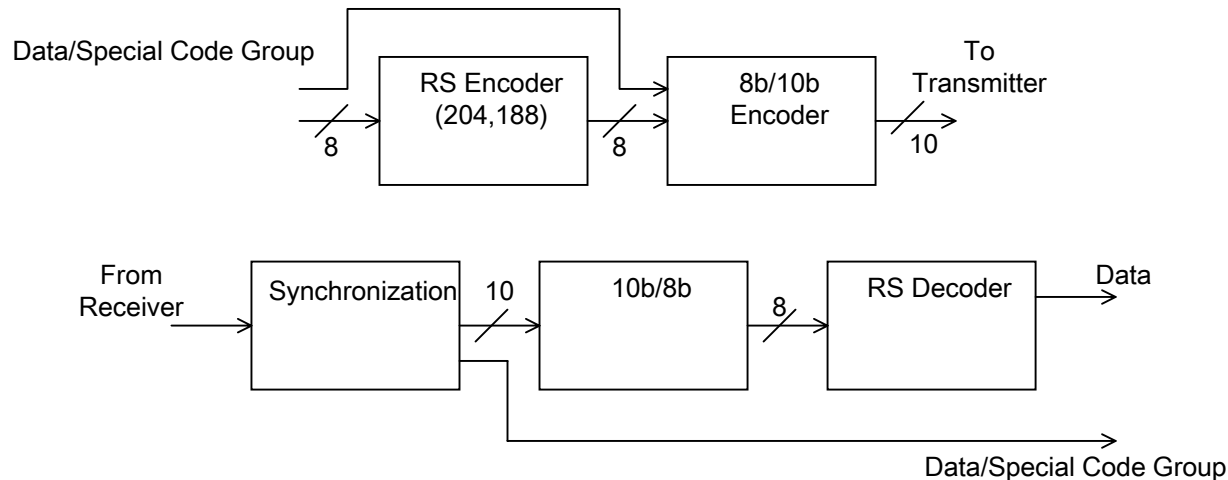


## Coding Schemes – RS and Scrambling (cont'd)

- Advantages:
  - Efficient – minimum overhead
  - Good coding gain
- Disadvantages:
  - Probability for large sequences of 0's and 1's
  - High probability of less transitions
  - No special code groups
  
- Comment: The FEC overhead bytes can be randomized

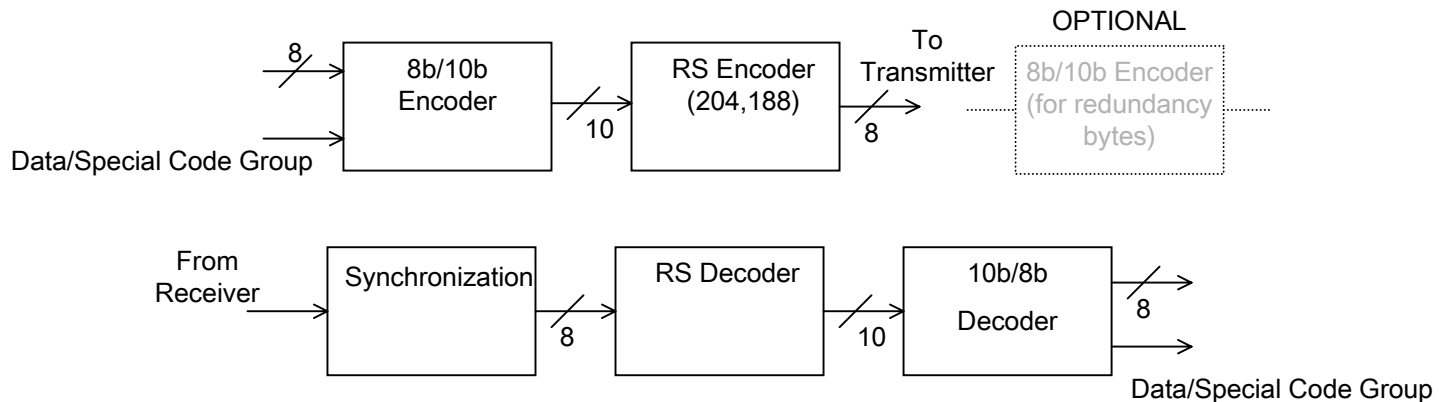
# Coding Schemes – Concatenated RS and 8b/10b

- Concatenated RS and 8B/10B
  - Can't work this way – The special code groups are not FEC protected
  - Problem – There are more than 256 bytes so there is a problem with GF(256) Reed-Solomon codes



# Coding Schemes – Concatenated 8b/10b and RS

- Concatenated 8B/10B and RS
  - $188 \times 8 = 150 \times 10 (+4)$
  - Overhead:
    - 8b/10b – 2 bits for each byte
    - FEC – 16 bytes
    - Sync – 10 bits (special code group)
  - Data rate:  $1.25\text{Gbps} \times 0.73 = 917\text{Mbps}$



## Coding Schemes – Concatenated 8b/10b and RS (cont'd)

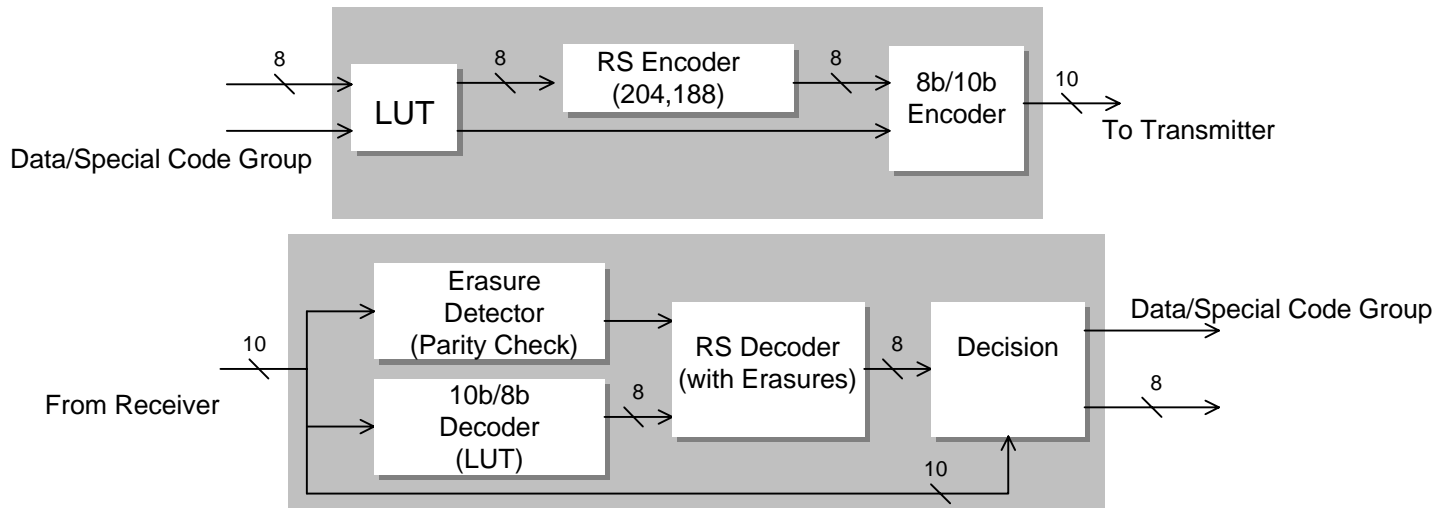
- Meets the 8B/10B requirements
  - High transition density (3-8 transitions per symbol)
  - DC-balanced
  - Special code groups

### but not at the overhead bytes

- 8b/10 encoding of the redundancy bytes (see the optional block)
  - Small performance degradation
- Coding gain is less than the RS and scrambler

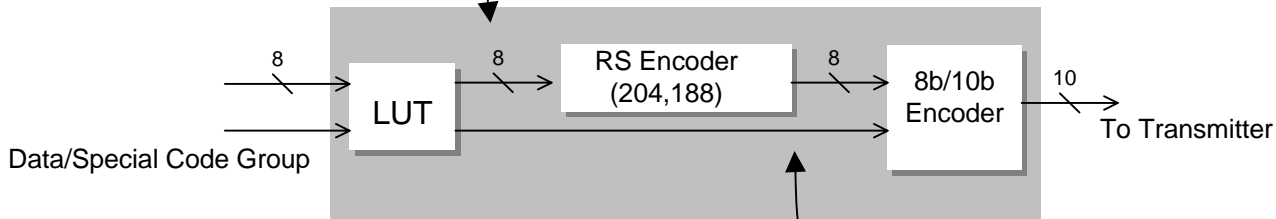
# Coding Schemes – Concatenated RS and Modified 8b/10b

- Concatenated RS and Modified 8B/10B
  - Overhead:
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    - FEC – 16 bytes
    - Sync – 10 bits (special code group)
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# Coding Schemes – Concatenated RS and Modified 8b/10b - Explanation

2 different inputs can generate the same 8-bit output

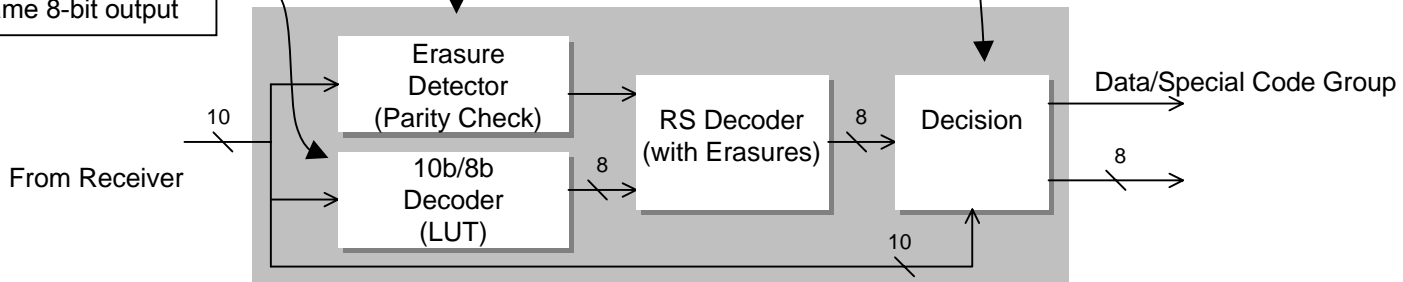


The control bit chooses if the codeword is C or C~

If the received codeword is not equal to one of the code words the codeword is erased

The corrected 8-bit output points to 2 10-bit code words (C and C~). The one which is closer to the input is chosen.

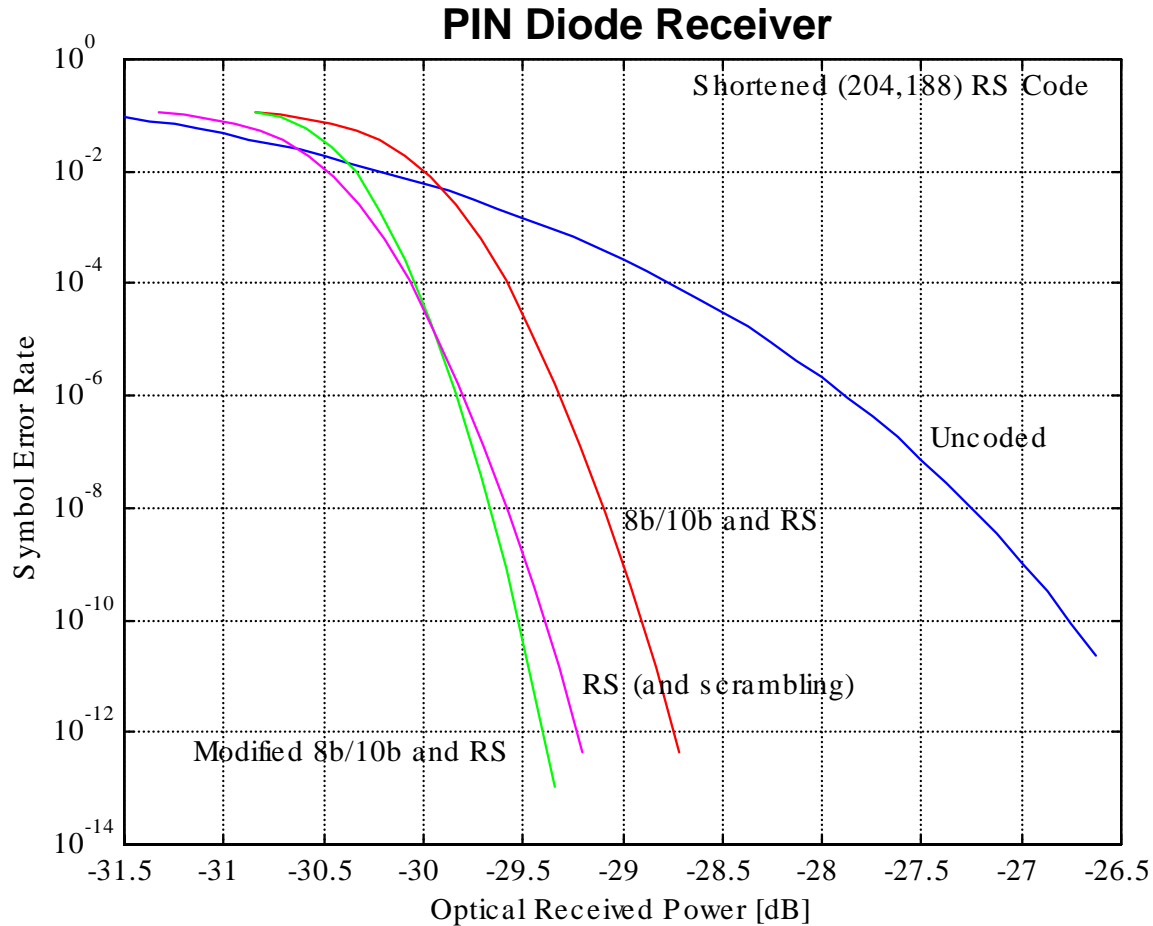
2 10-bit code words (C and C~) generates the same 8-bit output



## Coding Schemes – Concatenated RS and Modified 8b/10b (cont'd)

- Modified 8b/10b code
  - Properties:
    - 340 10-bit code words (data and special code groups)
    - Minimum distance between any 2 code words – 2 bits
    - 4 or 6 1's in each codeword
    - At least 4 transitions in each codeword
    - The 340 code words can be divided into 170 complementary pairs (C and C~) (distance=10)
  - 8b/10b is also used for error detection
- Advantages:
  - Improved coding gain because of the erasure algorithm (almost no cost)
  - Meets 8b/10b requirements also for the overhead bytes
- Disadvantages:
  - The DC balance is achieved statistically over larger period

# FEC and Line Code Performance



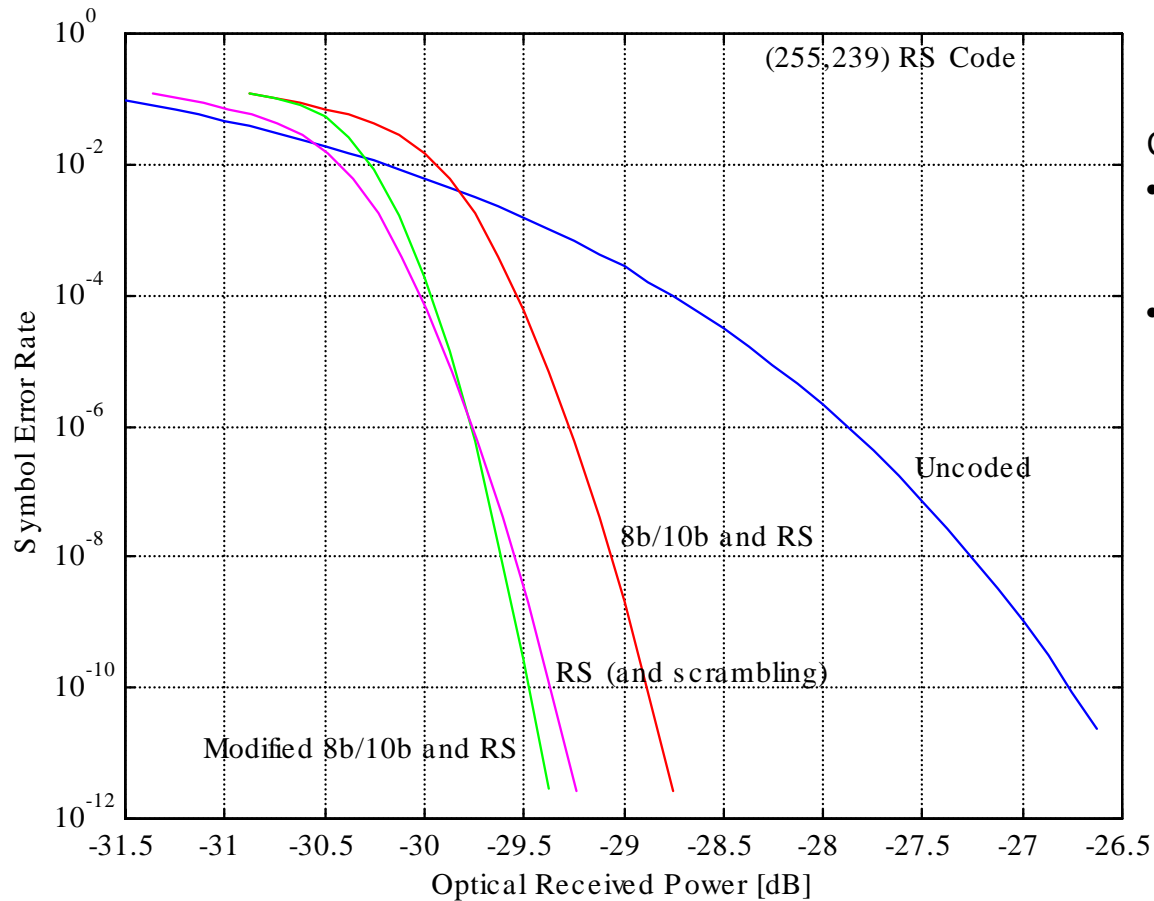
**Comments:**

- The same data rate is assumed for all the coding schemes
- The optical received power is proportional to  $E_b/N_0$



# FEC and Line Code Performance

## PIN Diode Receiver



### Comments:

- The same data rate is assumed for all the coding schemes
- The optical received power is proportional to  $E_b/N_0$

## Summary

- 3 coding schemes were presented:
  1. RS and Scrambler – No overhead for line coding
  2. Concatenated 8b/10b and RS – Makes use of the traditional 8b/10b line code which causes 25% overhead
  3. Concatenated RS and Modified 8b/10b – Modification for the traditional 8b/10b code that enables error detection to improve the achieved coding gain

## Summary (cont'd)

Coding Scheme	Advantages	Disadvantages	Coding Gain [dB] BER= $10^{-10}$
RS Only (and scrambling)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efficient</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of transitions not guaranteed</li> <li>• Large sequences of 1's and 0's</li> <li>• No special code groups</li> </ul>	2.45
Concatenated 8b/10b and RS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efficient (but less than the others)</li> <li>• Supports special code groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transitions density not guaranteed in FEC overhead bytes</li> </ul>	2
Concatenated RS and Modified 8b/10b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efficient</li> <li>• Supports special code groups</li> <li>• Transitions density guaranteed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DC balance guaranteed over larger period</li> </ul>	2.55

