# Preamble Replacement 

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## Pending Issue to be resolved

How does PCS handle the case when the MAC asserts
tx_en on the PCS odd byte boundary?

- The PCS sends two character idle ordered sets, the first character on an even byte boundary.
$\bullet$ Over the GMII, tx_en can arrive on an even or odd byte boundary.
- If tx_en arrives on an odd byte boundary, PCS must first finish sending the idle before it sends the Start of Frame.
- Packet data can be delayed by one cycle or the preamble can be reduced by one cycle.


## EVEN BOUNDARY CASE - same for Solution 1 and Solution 2



ODD BOUNDARY CASE - Solution 1
txd_10b (PCS) d_idl k28.5 d_idl SOP P3 \P4 P5 P P6 P7 SFD data data
txd_10b (PCS) d_idl k28.5 d_idl SOP P3 \P4 P5 P P6 P7 SFD data data

ODD BOUNDARY CASE - Solution 2


## Legend

$\boldsymbol{d}_{\mathbf{-}}$ idl $=$ D16.2
$\mathbf{S O P}=K 27.7$
$\boldsymbol{P 2 - P 7}=$ preamble
SFD = encoded
start of frame delimiter data $=$ encoded packet data
microsystems

## Tradeoffs

- Solution 1
$\Delta$ does not delay packet data (+)
$\Delta$ does not affect bit budget (+)
- Solution 2
© data will be aligned on even boundaries which allows 16 bit implementations to cut corners (+)
$\Delta$ packet data is delayed one cycle (-)
$\triangle$ adds to the Tx PCS complexity for 8 bit solutions (-)
$\Delta$ negatively affects big budget by one byte (-)
Recommendation : Solution 1


## Concluding Remarks

- In general, receivers should be made flexible rather than putting restrictions on transmitters to format data on even boundaries. (e.g. SERDES which do word synchronization on positive comma only may not have a market in Gbit Ethernet)
- Flexibility allows for more elegant solutions for future proposals. (e.g. packet bursting)
- 16 bit solutions will migrate to 8 bit solutions in order to reduce gate count in the future. Solution 1 is the better choice for future.

