### On Cable Length Objectives

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Thanks to Kirsten Matheus for very valuable feedback on this presentation.

### Introduction

- This presentation discussed some options for cable length objectives for the ISAAC project
- The objectives should state the longest links segments that the PHY must support, and this statement should be based on the needs of the automotive market
- Three possible cable length objectives are reviewed:
  - Up to 5m
  - Up to 11m
  - Up to 15m
- Based on a short analysis, the recommendation is to adopt an objective of "link segment supporting up to 2 inline connectors for at least 11 m"

### **Differential Pair and Coax Cables**

- There is general agreement within the study group to support both differential pair and coax cables in the ISAAC project
- The task force may decide to define different performance characteristics for the differential pair and the coax cable
- The objectives should state the longest links segments that the PHY must support, and this statement should be based on the needs of the automotive market

### Shorter Cable = Simpler PHY



# Up to 5m link segment

- Limiting the cable length to about 5m would make equalization simpler than for longer cables
- This would be good choice if the camera were always connected to zonal controllers only (i.e., always deployed within zonal-architecture)
- This is too short for cameras connected directly to the central processing ECU (in legacy or transition architectures)
- Limiting the ISAAC objective to **5m** is probably too restrictive

# Up to 15m link segment

- IEEE 802.3ch supports up to 15m cables, for 2.5Gbps, 5Gbps, and 10Gbps data rates
- ISAAC discusses similar data rates, so 15m is technically feasible, but this requires advanced signal processing
- For most camera applications, the **15m** reach is probably more than what is needed, so some savings can be achieved by choosing shorter reach limit

# Up to 11m link segment

- IEEE 802.3cy supports up to **11m** cables for 25Gbps data rate
- Limiting the objectives to 11m may simplify PHY design and reduce the power consumption, compared with 15m
- The 802.3cy project had 11m objective, based on consolidated information from multiple OEMs:
  - See "OEM CONSOLIDATED GREATER THAN 10GB/S ETHERNET TOPOLOGIES" <u>https://www.ieee802.org/3/B10GAUTO/public/may19/wienckowski\_3+10G\_01a\_0519.pdf</u>

### **Inline Connectors**

- The 802.3cy project had up to 2 inline connectors in the objectives
- This was based on consolidated information from multiple OEMs:
  - See "OEM CONSOLIDATED GREATER THAN 10GB/S ETHERNET TOPOLOGIES" <u>https://www.ieee802.org/3/B10GAUTO/public/may19/wienckowski\_3+10G\_01a\_0519.pdf</u>

#### CAMERAS

- Contain 0, 1 or 2 in-line connections
- Are 0.2 m to 11.0 m in total length (not all combinations of the below lengths are possible)
  - Note: Segment lengths will vary by at least 10%

#### CAMERAS



# Modify text from 802.3cy Objectives

#### Text from 802.3cy:

Define the performance characteristics of an automotive link segment and an electrical PHY to support 25 Gb/s point-to-point operation over this link segment supporting up to 2 inline connectors for at least 11 m on at least one type of automotive cabling.

#### Modified text for ISAAC:

Define the performance characteristics of an automotive link segments for automotive balanced pair and automotive coax cables. Define and an electrical PHY to support 25 Gb/s point-to-point operation over this such link segment supporting up to 2 inline connectors for at least 11 m on at least one type of automotive cabling.

# Suggested Objectives

Define the performance characteristics of link segments for automotive balanced pair and automotive coax cables. Define an electrical PHY to support point-to-point operation over such link segment supporting up to **2 inline** connectors for at least **11 m** on at least one type of automotive cabling.

Note: There should probably be a statement about data rates in the text above, when the study group is ready to add such statement

# Discussion

What is missing? Is anything controversial in this presentation? What needs more presentations?