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# Baseline proposal for Receiver noise model in COM for KR/CR

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# Outline

- Motivations
- System noise – model & impact
- Receiver noise – model & impact
- Appropriate levels of RX noise
- Baseline proposal for noise model in COM

# Motivation

- Currently, 'Eta\_0' is applied in COM 2.60 for modeling system noise and/or receiver noise
- The following questions were raised
  - Which model is appropriate for system & receiver noise?
  - What's the impact to  $COM_{min}$  budget?
- In [1], the authors highlighted COM is sensitive to wideband 'Eta\_0'
  - 1.0 dB COM loss comparing  $\eta_0 = 16e-9$  to  $8e-9$
- In [2], Richard proposed new "Bandlimited" model for system noise
- In [3], Adam reviewed all implementation allowance "bucket"
- In [5], Mau-Lin shared the following information
  - Impact to COM from 'band-limited' system noise modeled by [2] is small
  - 3 dB  $COM_{min}$  budget may not cover impact from input-referred RX noise
- We tried to address the following topics here – by publication search
  - What's the appropriate level of RX noise?
- Observations
  - Bandlimited system noise has small impact to COM, may be ignorable
  - Most publications show RX noise with larger than  $\eta_0 = 1.64e-8$

# System & Receiver Noise Models

- We model system & receiver noises in COM as below
- System noise
  - by Richard's 'Bandlimited' model [with  $0.5 \text{ mV}_{\text{rms}}$ ]
- Receiver noise
  - by input-referred noise spectral density,  $\eta_0$

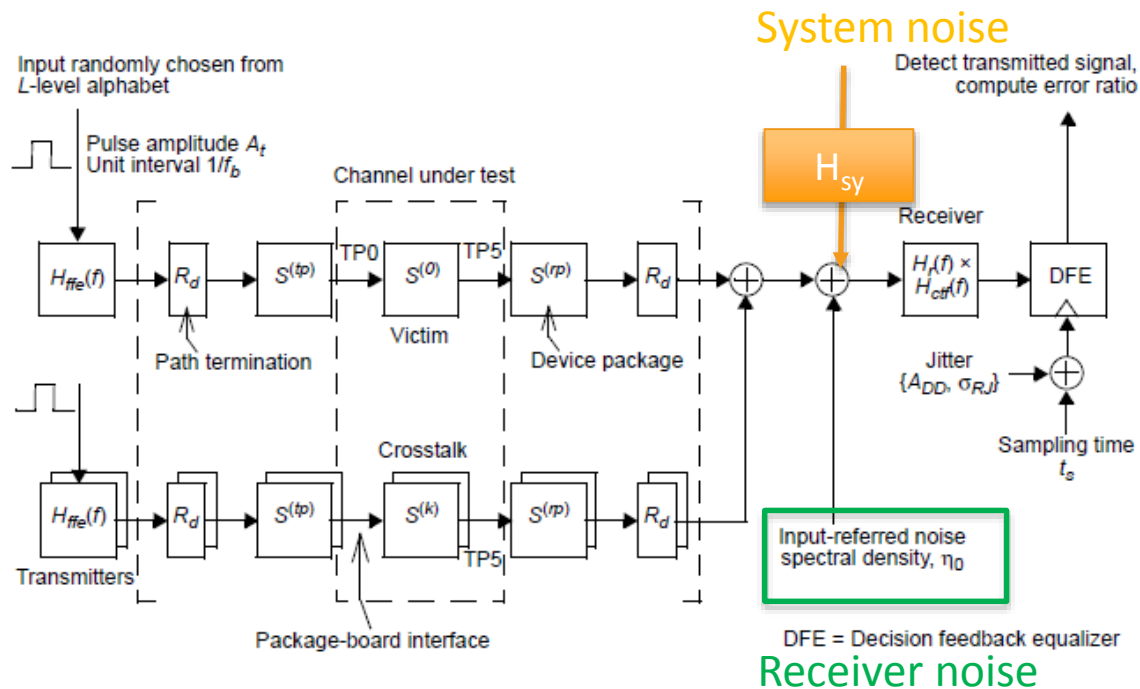
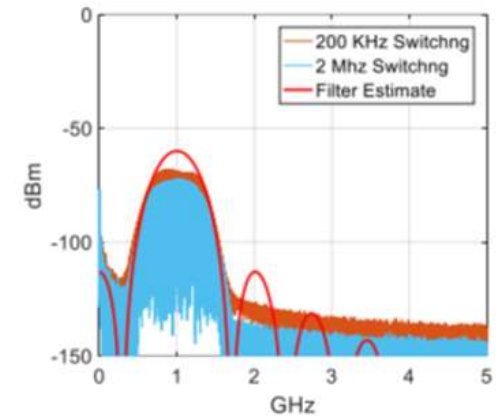


Figure 93A-1—COM reference model

# Bandlimited System Noise – Impact

- In [2], Richard proposed to adopt new model for system noise
- Analysis of 42 channels as [1]
- By COM 2.60
  - By enabling Richard’s new system noise model by ‘Bandlimited’ style [2]
  - $C_d = 120 \text{ fF}$
  - $b_{\text{max}}[1] = 0.85, b_{\text{max}}[2..N_b] = 0.3$
- We tried to evaluate performance impact by this new bandlimited system noise model
  - Case 1: 1mV system noise: use  $\eta_0 = 2.1238e-06 \text{ V}^2/\text{GHz}$
  - Case 2: 0.5mV system noise: use  $\eta_0 = 5.3096e-07 \text{ V}^2/\text{GHz}$
- We compared the COM loss by inc. system noise



- “Bandlimited” noise from external is NOT so critical to COM performance

Noise (mV <sub>rms</sub> )	COM LOSS (dB, comparing to NO system noise)			
	Mean	Min	Max	Std
1	<b>0.58</b>	0.22	0.93	0.15
0.5	<b>0.21</b>	0.06	0.36	0.07

# Receiver Noise – Impact to $COM_{min}$

Conf.	Sys. Noise	RX Noise	COM loss in dB (to Conf. 1, which is w.o. RX noise)			
			Mean	Min	Max	Std
0	Off	Off	-0.21	-0.36	-0.06	0.07
1	On	Off	0	0	0	0
2	On	$\eta_0 = 0.82e-8 \text{ V}^2/\text{GHz}$	1.52	0.18	3.61	0.83
3	On	$\eta_0 = 1.23e-8 \text{ V}^2/\text{GHz}$	2.03	0.25	4.55	1.05
4	On	$\eta_0 = 1.64e-8 \text{ V}^2/\text{GHz}$	<b>2.46</b>	0.32	<b>5.29</b>	<b>1.21</b>

- COM losses are quite different among different channels
  - Some are sensitive, while others are not
  - Would be better to include RX noise model in COM
- Take  $\eta_0 = 1.64e-8$  as reasonable level
  - ~2.5 dB COM loss contribute a lot to COM budget, if we don't include RX noise in COM
  - Can we take 2.5 dB from 3 dB  $COM_{min}$  bucket just for two noise terms? → definitely not!
- Detailed analysis in [5]

# RX Noise Model – Noise Floor vs. Eta\_0

- Boltzmann noise floor per Hz for a resistor is
  - $N_p = 10 \log_{10}(k_b * T_k) + 30$
  - -172.88 dBm/Hz at 100° C (~= -173 dBm/Hz)
- Implementation noise figure (NF) : 10 ~ 20 dB
- Noise ( $N_{RX}$  , dBm/Hz) = Thermal noise floor (-173) + receiver noise figure (NF)

- $$N_{RX} = 10 \log_{10} \left( \frac{\eta_0}{R} / 1e9 * 1e3 \right)$$

- What's the appropriate level?
  - ~15 dB NF? This is what we adopted in 802.3cd
    - Shall be independent of symbol rate!!
  - 0.5mV? It's critical to achieve this due to higher  $f_b$ !
- Action: tried to collect information from publications

$\eta_0$ (V <sup>2</sup> /GHz)	$N_{RX}$ (dB m/Hz)	NF (dB)	$V_{rms}$ (mV @ 0.75 $f_b$ )
5.0119e-10	-173.00	0.00	0.14
0.627e-8	-162.03	10.97	0.50
0.82e-8	-160.86	12.14	0.57
1.23e-8	-159.10	13.90	0.70
1.64e-8	-157.85	15.15	0.81
2.51e-8	-156.00	17.00	1.00

# Values for RX Noise – Publications

- Compare RX noise (@ input of ADC/Slicer) from different publications

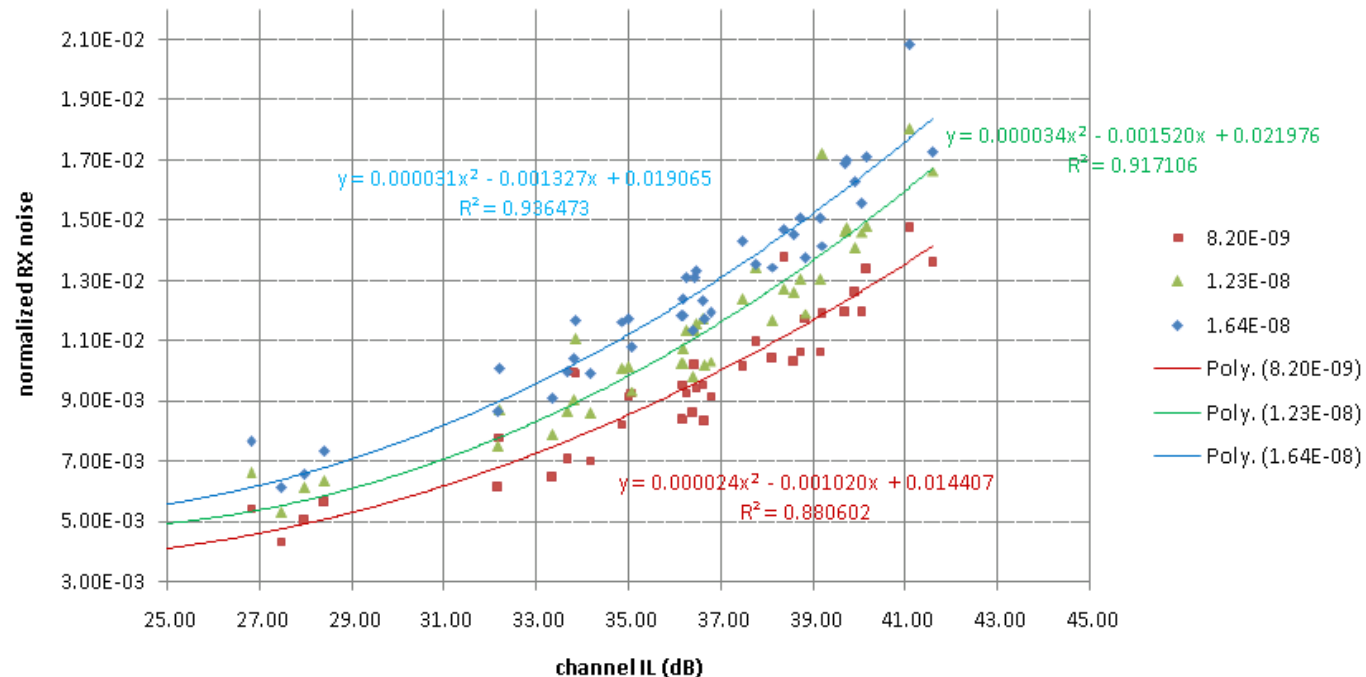
Pub. ID		1	2	3 [8]	4 [7]	5 [6]	6 [9]
Title/Affiliation		802.3cd	802.3ck	Esilicon	IBM	IBM	Huawei
Publisher / Year		IEEE 2018	IEEE	ISSCC 2019	SVLSIC 2018	ISSCC 2019	2019 JSSC
Rate (GHz)		50	100	50	50	100	64
Modulation		PAM4	PAM4	PAM4	NRZ	PAM4/NRZ	PAM4
Channel IL (dB) – bump2bump		30+5	28+8	42.5	32.5	19.2/37	29.5
Process (nm)		–	–	7	14	14	16
<u>Input-referred RX noise</u>	<u>Level (mV<sub>RMS</sub>)</u>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b> (TBD)	–	<b>1.8</b>	–	<b>1.2</b>
	$\eta_0$ (V <sup>2</sup> /GHz)	1.64e-8	8.2e-9 (TBD)	–	8.64e-8	–	6.00e-8
	NF (dB)	<b>15.15</b>	<b>12.14</b> (TBD)	–	<b>22.37</b>	–	<b>20.78</b>
<u>RX Noise @ ADC/Slicer</u>	<u>Level (mV<sub>RMS</sub>)</u>	–	–	<b>2.2 (3.1 for 100G)</b>	–	<b>4.5</b>	–

- Input-referred noise/NF: all are larger than 802.3cd
- RX noise @ ADC/Slicer: can't compare apple-to-apple
  - Esilicon has quit small value



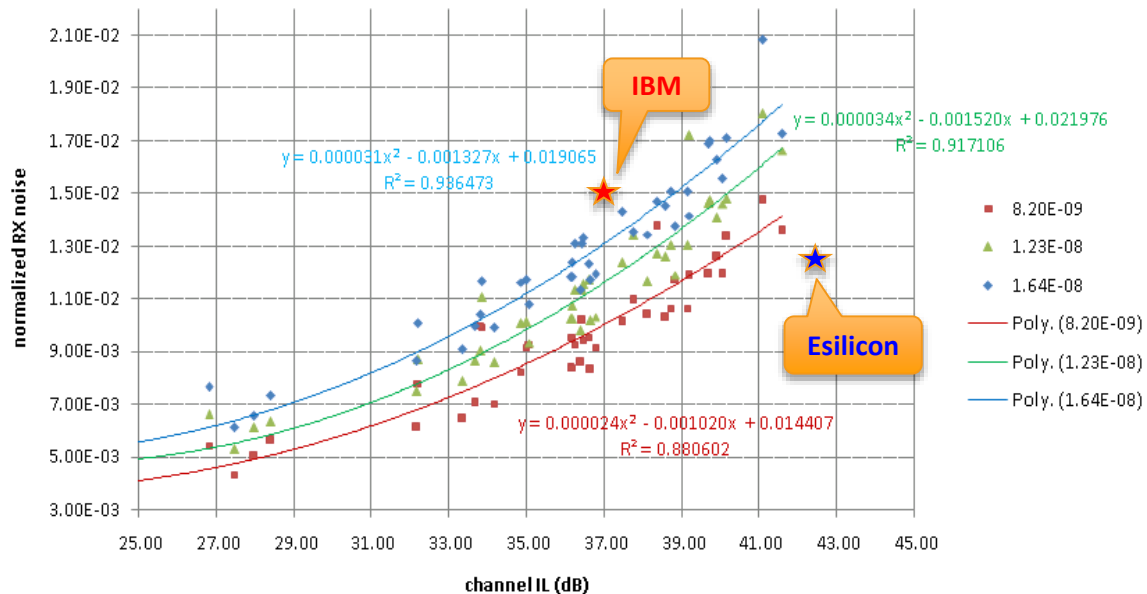
# RX noise @ input of ADC/Slicer

- RX noise @ input of ADC/slicer depends on
  - CTLE & VGA setting, input swing
- Applied COM analysis of 42 channels in [1] to calculate
  - Channel IL, CTLE setting
  - Set VGA gain as signal peak = (input swing / 2)
  - Derive 'normalized RX noise' = RX noise @ input of ADC/slicer divided by signal peak
- Three cases analyzed, with  $\eta_0 =$ 
  - 8.2e-9
  - 1.23e-8
  - 1.64e-8
- Normalized RX noise correlates to IL well in quadrature form



# RX noise – correlation

Pub. ID	3 [8]	5 [6]	
Author/Affiliation	Esilicon	IBM	
Rate (GHz)	50	100	
Channel IL (dB)	42.5	37	
Input swing (mVpdd)	500	600	
RX Noise @ ADC/Slicer	Level (mV <sub>RMS</sub> )	2.2 (3.1 for 100G)	4.5
	Normalized RX noise	1.24e-02	1.5e-02
Derived $\eta_0$ (V <sup>2</sup> /GHz)			



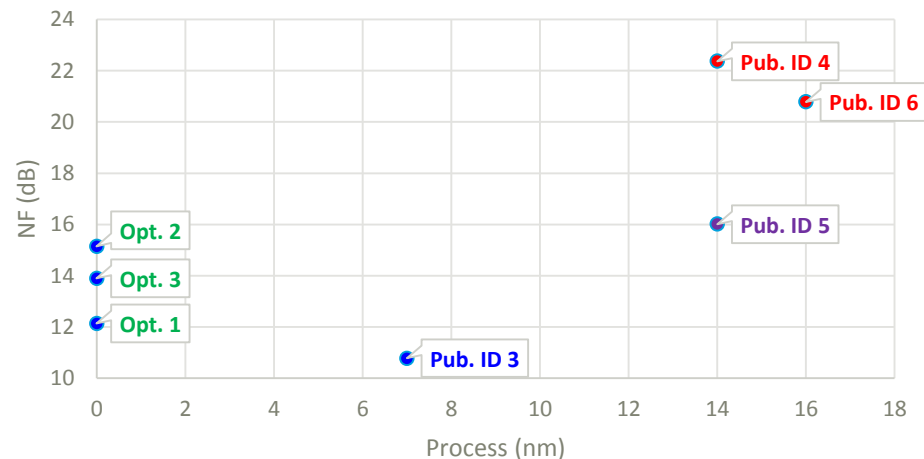
- By calculating ‘normalized RX noise’ of Esilicon and IBM & plot on the figure from COM analysis, we can derive  $\eta_0$  as below
  - Pub. ID 3:  $\eta_0 \approx 6.0e-9$
  - Pub. ID 5:  $\eta_0 \approx 2.0e-8$
- From the above analysis, there are two groups by ‘RX noise’ viewpoint
  - Very ‘small’ RX noise ( $\eta_0 < 8.2e-9$ ) : Pub ID. 3
  - Larger RX noise ( $\eta_0 > 1.64e-8$ ) : Pub ID. 4, 5, 6

# RX Noise Level – Publications Compare

Pub. ID		Opt. 1	Opt. 2	Opt. 3	3 [8]	4 [7]	5 [6]	6 [9]
Title/Affiliation		802.3ck			Esilicon	IBM	IBM	Huawei
Publisher / Year		IEEE			ISSCC 2019	SVLSIC 2018	ISSCC 2019	2019 JSSC
Rate (GHz)		100			50	50	100	64
Channel IL (dB) – bump2bump		28+8			42.5	32.5	37	29.5
Process (nm)		–			7	14	14	16
<u>Input-referred RX noise</u>	$\eta_0$ (V <sup>2</sup> /GHz)	0.82e-8	1.64e-8	1.23e-8	<u>6.0e-9</u>	8.64e-8	<u>2.0e-8</u>	6.00e-8
	NF (dB)	<b>12.14</b>	<b>15.15</b>	<b>13.90</b>	<u>10.78</u>	<b>22.37</b>	<u>16.01</u>	<b>20.78</b>
<u>RX Noise @ ADC/Slicer</u>	<u>Level (mV<sub>RMS</sub>)</u>	–	–	–	<u>2.2 (3.1 for 100G)</u>	–	<u>4.5</u>	–

- RX noise variation among vendors are large
  - NF from 11 dB to 22 dB
  - NF from 16 ~ 22 dB even in 14 or 16nm
- Analog design doesn't benefit a lot from advanced process
- NF of Pub. ID 3 is very good

NF vs. Process



# Conclusions

- Bandlimited system noise model
  - Impact to COM is small & may be ignorable
- Receiver noise impacts to  $\text{COM}_{\min}$  bucket
  - Average of 2.46dB by  $\eta_0 = 1.64\text{e-}8 \text{ V}^2/\text{GHz}$
  - Variation is large, may require model for COM accuracy
- Appropriate RX noise level
  - Most publications show value larger than  $\eta_0 = 1.64\text{e-}8$

# Proposal Options

- Based on the above analysis, we proposed the following proposal options for discussion

Option	RX noise		Sys. noise	COM <sub>min</sub> (dB)	Comments for consensus discussion
	$\eta_0$ (V <sup>2</sup> /GHz) – “input referred”	Noise Factor, (dB)	$\eta_0$ (V <sup>2</sup> /GHz) – bandlimited *1		
Option 1	0.82e-8	12.14	NA	3.0	Present working spreadsheets
Option 2	1.64e-8	15.15	5.3096e-07	2.5	Balanced missing/false alarm
Option 3	1.23e-8	13.90	NA	3.0	Model only RX noise with more appropriate level
Option 4	5.0119e-10	0	5.3096e-07	3.0 or TBD	Only consider resistor thermal noise and system noise. NF included in COM <sub>min</sub> budget
Option 5	1.64e-8	15.15	NA	3.0	No system noise & 3.0dB margin
Option 6					Something else

- \*1 The bandlimited “system” noise is modeled as proposed by Richard [2]

# References

- [1] Mau-Lin Wu, et al., “**COM Parameters Proposal for KR**”, IEEE 802.3ck 2019 March Plenary Meeting [[wu\\_3ck\\_01b\\_0319.pdf](#)]
- [2] Richard Mellitz, “**Exploring System Noise,  $\eta_0$  , for Usage in COM**”, IEEE 802.3ck 2019 March Plenary Meeting [[mellitz\\_3ck\\_01\\_0319.pdf](#)]
- [3] Adam Healey, “**Considerations for the minimum COM limit**”, IEEE 802.3ck 2019 March Plenary Meeting [[healey\\_3ck\\_01\\_0319.pdf](#)]
- [4] Beth Kochuparambil, “**Summary of System Discussion of Backplane Channels**”, IEEE 802.3ck 2019 January interim Meeting [[kochuparambil\\_3ck\\_01c\\_0119.pdf](#)]
- [5] Mau-Lin Wu, et al., “**Discussion of System Noise & Receiver Noise in COM**”, IEEE 802.3ck May 8<sup>th</sup>, 2019 ad-hoc meeting [[wu\\_3ck\\_adhoc\\_01a\\_050819.pdf](#)]
- [6] A. Cevrero, et al., “**6.1 A 100Gb/s 1.1pJ/b PAM-4 RX with Dual-Mode 1-Tap PAM-4 / 3-Tap NRZ Speculative DFE in 14nm CMOS FinFET**”, IEEE ISSCC, p. 112-114, 2019.
- [7] P.A. Francese, et al., “**A 50GB/S 1.6PJ/B RX Data-Path with Quarter-Rate 3-Tap Speculative DFE**”, IEEE Symp. VLSI Circuits, pp. 267-268, June 2018.
- [8] M. Pisati, et al., “**6.3 A Sub-250mW 1-to-56Gb/s Continuous-Range PAM-4 42.5dB IL ADC/DAC-Based Transceiver in 7nm FinFET**”, IEEE ISSCC, p. 116-118, 2019
- [9] P. A. Francese, et al., “**A 50GB/S 1.6PJ/B RX Data-Path with Quarter-Rate 3-Tap Speculative DFE**”, IEEE Symposium on VLSI Circuits, pp. 267-268, 2018



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