# Signaling rate range

Adam Healey Broadcom Inc. March 2020 (r0)

## Assertions

- While ±100 ppm is the "traditional" range for signaling rate, ±50 ppm frequency references could be used without meaningful impact to cost
- Multiple Ethernet PHYs already specify higher precision references, e.g.,

| PHY(s)                            | Reference            | Tolerance |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| nGBASE-T (n = 2.5, 5, 10, 25, 40) | IEEE Std 802.3-2018  | ±50 ppm   |
| nGBASE-T1 (n = 2.5, 5, 10)        | IEEE P802.3ch / D3.2 | ±50 ppm   |
| 100GBASE-ZR                       | IEEE P802.3ct / D1.2 | ±20 ppm   |

- A smaller signaling rate range may be leveraged to improve performance margin (implementation-dependent)
- This presentation considers migration to a higher precision reference and compatibility with "legacy" designs

## **Compatibility considerations**



## **Migration considerations**



Consider addition of a gearbox to adapt a wider "legacy" interface to a new narrower interface or PHY

Tighter signaling range for new interface or PHY implies the frequency reference for original interface must also be updated

Extender sublayer (or inverse FEC) presents opportunity to reconcile clock frequencies



#### Proposal

- Propose to tighten signaling rate range to ±50 ppm to exploit favorable cost-benefit trade-off
- Specification for chip-to-module interface must account for the fact that signaling rate range for the module output is set by the link partner
- Leave module output and host input signaling rate ranges unchanged but consider adding a note to explain why
- Set host output and module input signaling rate ranges to ±50 ppm to encourage transition to higher precision references over time (there is no impact on PMD compliance)
- Change all other signaling rate ranges to ±50 ppm