

Link Synchronization for ACT

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Overview

- Link Synchronization (LS) signalling is a simple and robust mechanism defined in IEEE 802.3ch and 802.3bp for link-partner discovery and to synchronize the start of training
- It consists of a burst of PRBS PAM2 signal with a duration of 1.25 microsecond (or 1.0 us for
- LS, as specified in 802.3ch, provides the same simplicity and robustness for the high-speed direction in ACT
- This presentation proposes a LS signal for low-speed direction of ACT

Link Synchronization Signal

- PRBS length: 255
- Clock
 - 802.3ch: 5625/8 MHz
 - 802.3pb: 750 MHz
- Burst duration
 - 802.3ch = 1.25 us
 - 802.3pb = 1.0 us
- Period (Master) = 5 us

97.1.2.4 Link Synchronization

The Link Synchronization function is used when Auto-Negotiation is disabled to synchronize between the MASTER PHY and SLAVE PHY before training starts. Link Synchronization provides a fast and reliable mechanism for the link partner to detect the presence of the other, validate link, and start the timers used by the link monitor. Link Synchronization operates in a half-duplex fashion. Based on timers, the MASTER PHY sends a synchronization sequence for 1 μ s. If there is no response from the SLAVE, the MASTER repeats by sending a synchronization sequence every 5 μ s. If the slave detects the sequence, it responds with a synchronization sequence for 1 μ s (after the MASTER has stopped transmitting). If no other detection happens after the SLAVE response for 4 μ s then Link Synchronization is successfully complete, link monitor timers are started, and the PHY Control state machine starts Training. Link synchronization is defined in 97.4.2.6.

Link Synchronization employs the SEND_S signal to achieve synchronization prior to link training. If the PHY is configured as MASTER, Link Synchronization shall employ Equation (149–10) as the PN sequence generator.

$$P_M(x) = x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 1 \quad (149-10)$$

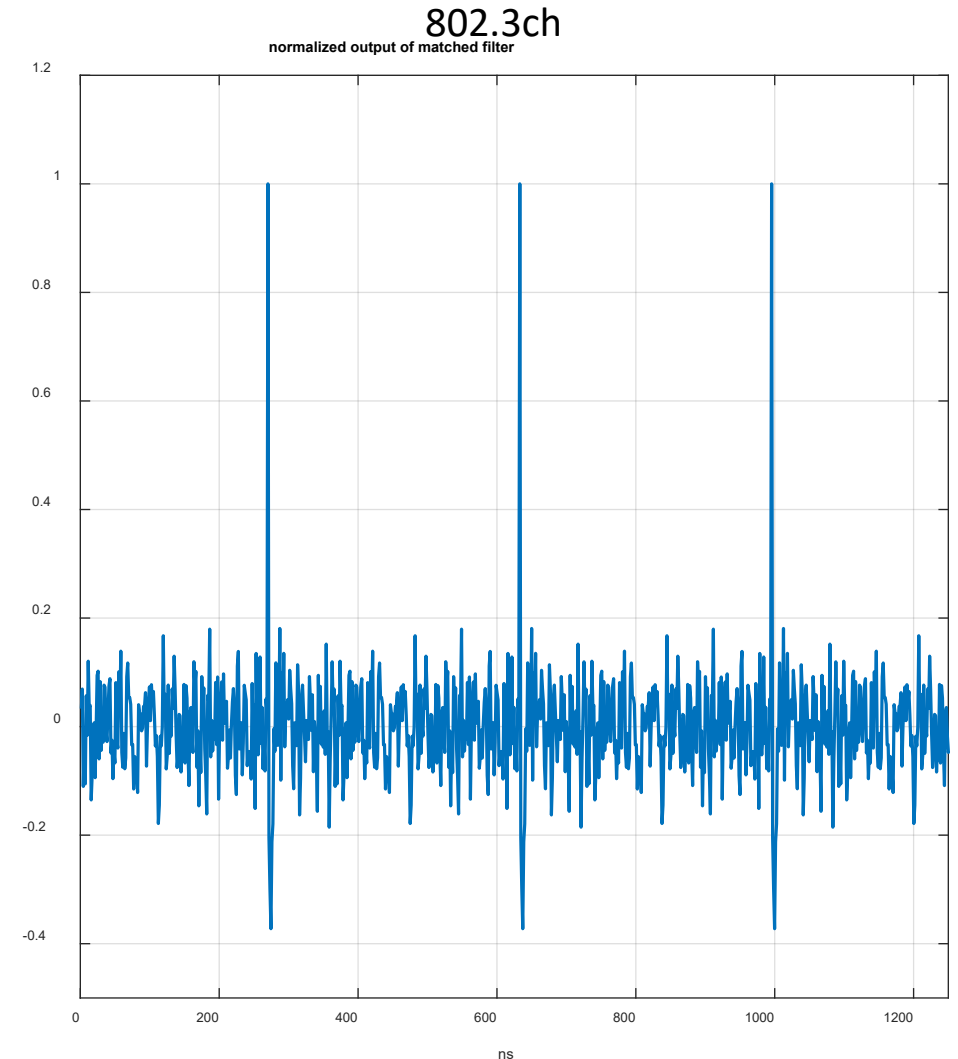
If the PHY is configured as SLAVE, Link Synchronization shall employ Equation (149–11) as PN sequence generator.

$$P_{MS}(x) = x^8 + x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + 1 \quad (149-11)$$

The period of both PN sequences is 255.

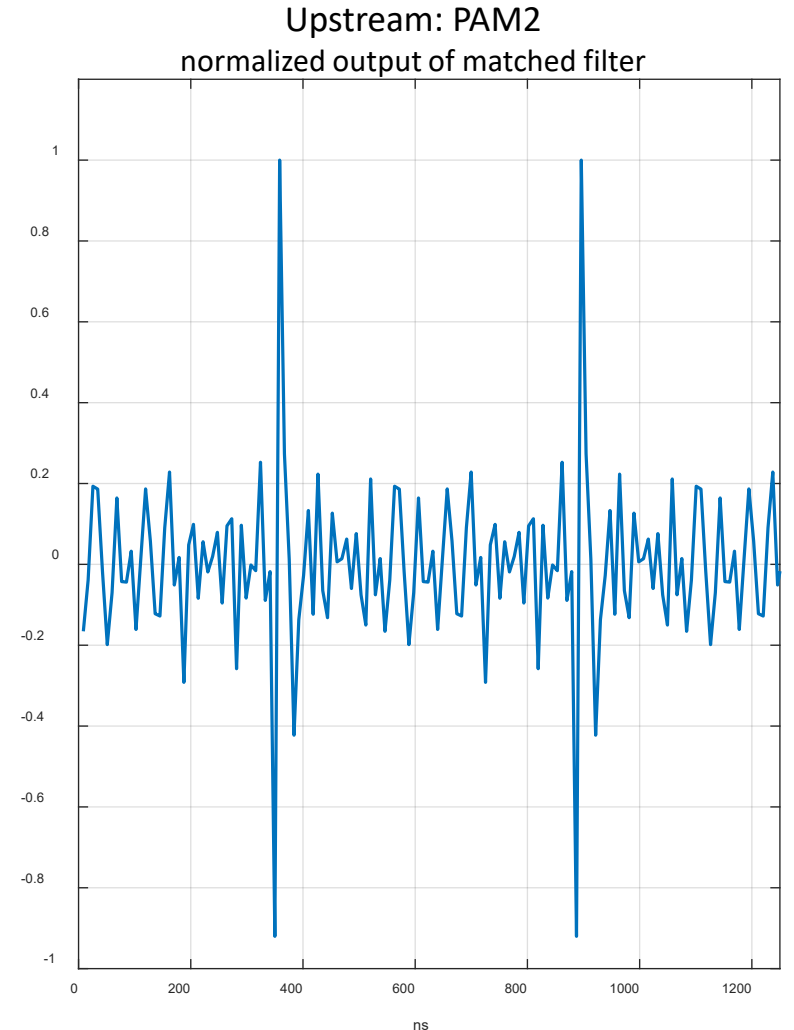
LS Signal Detection

- A robust method to detect LS signal is through matched filtering
- The high peak of the filter output (comparing to the RMS) is the signature of LS signal
- Peak-to-RMS ratio (PRR) may be used as the figure of merit of the LS signal and the detector
- $\text{PRR} \approx 20 \text{ dB}$ in 802.3ch



Upstream Direction: LS with PAM2

- With symbol rate of 5625/48 MHz in upstream direction, there is room for 146 symbols with 1.25 us burst
- Allow 2 peaks to accommodate a large frequency offset
- Considering PRBS of length 63 with PAM2 modulation with no spreading
 - PRR \approx 13 dB
- Cross-correlator power is diffused over multiple samples due to PoC filter

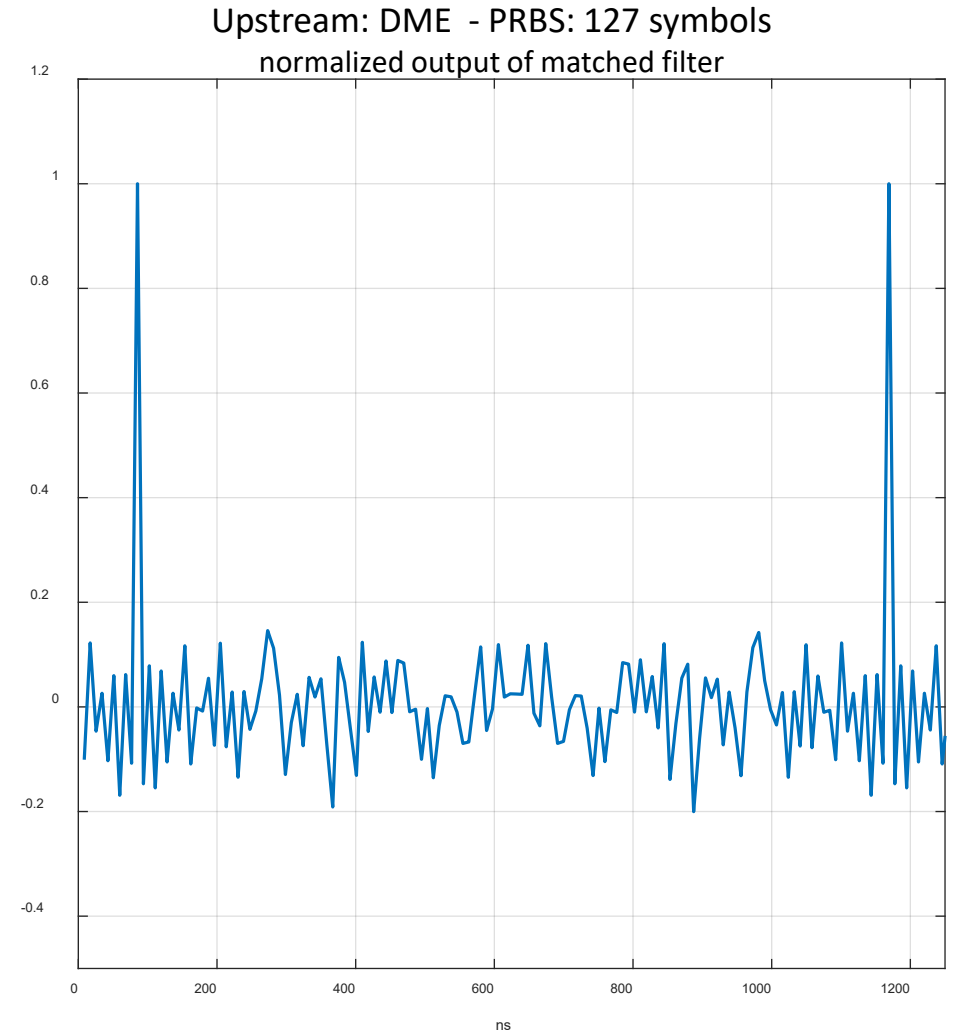


Upstream Direction: LS with DME

Using DME to spread signal content to higher frequency and away from PoC pole, upstream receiver consists of:

1. DME matched filter, and
2. LS matched filter

➔ PRR \approx 18.6 dB



Upstream Options

- Link Synchronization detection starts with no timing lock between link-partners
- A crystal-less scenario may have to accommodate for up to 25% frequency offset
- Following options allows at least one peak within a LS burst

PRBS Length		Burst Length (us)	Number of Peaks	PRR (dB)
symbols	us			
113	1.0	1.25	1	18.4
233	2.0	2.50	1	20.4
63	0.5	1.25	2	16.5

Summary

- Link Synchronization signal as specified in 802.3ch offers a robust and simple method to synchronize the training for link-partners
- It can be use as specified in 802.3ch in downstream direction
- ACT can use similar signalling in upstream direction once combined with Differential Manchester Encoding
- A PRBS length of 127 provide sufficiently high PRR for robust detection
- Options for longer PRBS and longer burst may also be considered for even higher PRR



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Thank You