

The Joint Link Synchronization and Training For ACT/GMSLE Solution

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05/15/2025

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Objective and Summary

Objective:

use the same hardware for data mode, training, and link synchronization

- Training a 100M receiver is relatively straightforward
- Even the most basic hardware used for training, or link synchronization appears significantly impactful in comparison
- This has been done in 802.3 family
- This is achieved for training through:
 - jonsson_razavi_3dm_01_05_01_25pdf, Lo_3dm_01_050125pdf
- In this presentation, I try to bring the same philosophy into link synchronization

Continuous Signal for Link Synchronization: Recap



Steps

- 1. 100M TX transmits the 100M SEND_S
- 2. Multi-Gig TX sends LYNK_SYNC after detecting 100M SEND_S
- 3. 100M TX moves to training when detects Multi-Gig SEND_S
- 4. Multi-Gig TX moves to training after LINK_SYNC was sent
- Signaling
 - 100M SEND_S consists of a series of zeros scrambled by the data-mode's scrambler send by differential Manchester encoding
 - Multi-Gig LINK_SYNC signal replicates the LINK_SYNC signal sent in 8023cy
- · In this presentation, Follower is the camera module

SEND_T is Very Similar to SEND_S



 SEND_T consists of a prolonged series of zeros, making it a viable substitute for SEND_S

SEND_T Instead of SEND_S



Combined Link Synchronization and Training



- · Link sync and training can be combined
- 100M TX side is the Leader
- LINK_SYNC is the key signal from the camera side for link synchronization
- After LINK_SYNC the training will be similar to 8023ch



Combined Link Synchronization and Training II



There is an option to avoid SEND_Z



Conclusion

- A new approach for link synchronization is introduced
- This method employs identical signal framing for link synchronization, training, and data modes
- We appreciate your continuous feedback and comments