



# Simulating Noise Environment

Contribution to 802.3dm Task Force

February 24, 2025

**Ragnar Jonsson - Marvell**



# Environmental Noise

The presentation [jonsson\\_3dm\\_01\\_07\\_15\\_24.pdf](https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0724/jonsson_3dm_01_07_15_24.pdf) focused on four kinds of environmental noise:

- Narrow-Band RFI
- Transient Noise
- Radar Noise
- Cross Talk

## Narrow-Band RF Immunity

### Standards:

- ISO 11452-4: Road vehicles – Component test methods for electrical disturbances from narrowband radiated electromagnetic energy – Part 4: Bulk current injection (BCI).

### Test Parameters:

- Frequency: 1 – 400 MHz
- Current Level: up to 106 dBuA
- Dwell Time: minimum 1 seconds
- Modulation:
  - CW (1 – 400 MHz),
  - AM (1 kHz, 80%; 1 – 400 MHz)

IEEE 802.3dm Task Force

## Cross-Talk Noise

- Cross-Talk from adjacent PHYs can be a significant source of interference, and should not be ignored
- The crosstalk coupling functions can be approximated by the PSANEXT and PSAACRF functions from 802.3ch (see plots on the right)
- The nature of the crosstalk will depend heavily on the transmit spectrum and other characteristics of the adjacent PHYs

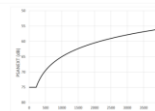


Figure 108-66.—PSANEXT calculated using Equation (108-26)

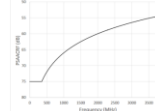
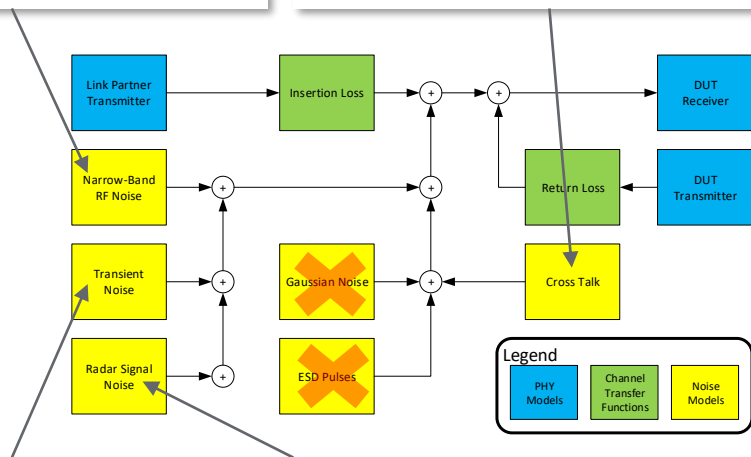


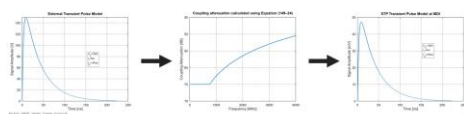
Figure 108-67.—PSAACRF calculated using Equation (108-26)



## Transient Noise Model

The transient noise can be modeled by adjusting the voltage of the envelope and then pass it through the coupling attenuation to generate the noise at the MDI

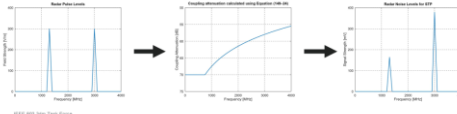
Note that this model does not account for any filtering that may take place after the MDI (inside the PHY).



IEEE 802.3dm Task Force

## Radar Noise Levels

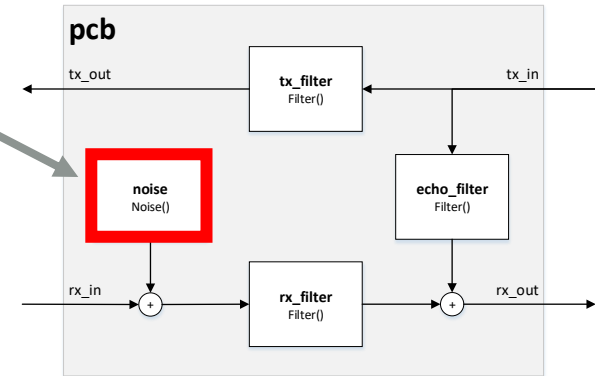
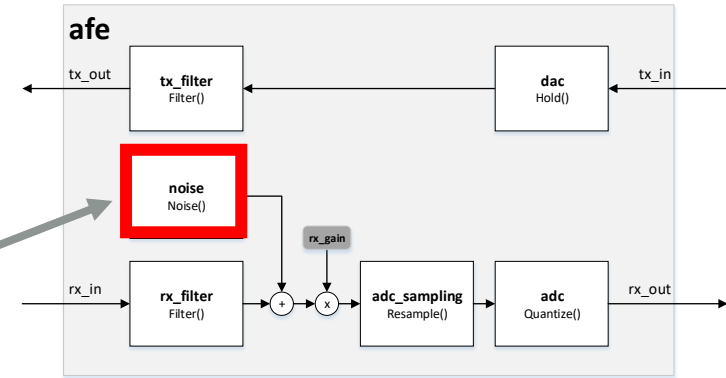
- The radar pulse will be converted to differential signal at the MDI
- The conversion of the external field strength to signal at the MDI can be approximated by the Coupling Attenuation Limit



IEEE 802.3dm Task Force

# Hooks for Noise Injection in simDM

- The simDM simulation code has hooks to inject noise at the PCB input and in the AFE (see block diagrams)
- The noise injection point in the AFE is intended to model the AFE internal noise (e.g. Gaussian noise)
- The noise injection point in the PCB is intended to inject the environmental noise:
  - Narrow-Band RF Noise
  - Transient Noise
  - Radar Signal Noise
  - Cross Talk



# Noise Hooks in Test Code

```
99> %%% Configure the PCB impairments %%%  
100> pcb_config.hybrid_echo = h_hybrid_echo; % Set hybrid echo for PCB  
101> pcb_config.cutoff = pcb_cutoff; % Set PCB cutoff frequency  
102> pcb_config.noise = '0;'; % Set PCB noise to zero
```

- The Test1.m function in the simDM V1.1 code [1] shared in the January meeting has hooks for configuring the PCB noise
- In the Test1.m code the PCB noise is explicitly set to zero (see line 102 above)
- All that is needed to enable the environmental noise models is to add MATLAB code to generate the noise

# Transient Pulse Envelope

It was suggested in [2] to use transient pulse envelope to shape a modulated tone to model Transient Noise

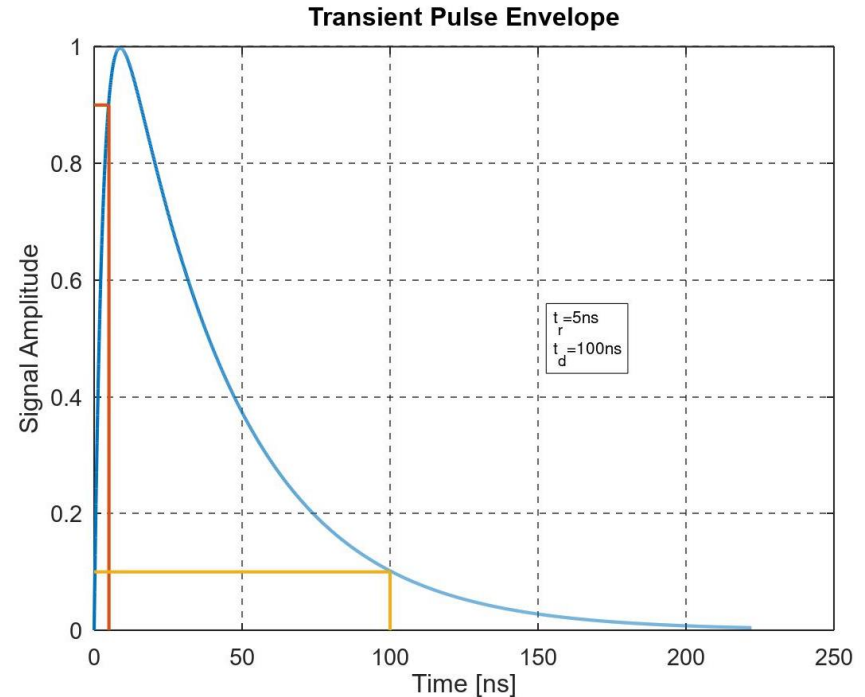
Such pulse envelope can be modeled with

$$f(t) = K \times (e^{-at} - e^{-bt})$$

where a, b, and K are chosen based on the desired rise and decay times.

In some cases, it is desirable to modulate the tone with a square wave

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq t < t_d \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$



**New function was added to simDM to support such modulated pulse**

```

function h = simDM_modulated_pulse(t, t_r, t_d, A, f_1, t_interval)
% Function to generate modulated pulse (transient noise) signal
% Arguments:
% t - time vector
% t_r - rise time constant in ns
% t_d - decay time constant in ns
% A - amplitude of the transient noise in mV
% f_1 - frequency of the tone in MHz (default is 0)
% t_interval - time interval for modulation in ms (default is new transient every call)
% Returns:
% h - modulated pulse signal
% Zero t_r means that the pulse becomes a square pulse
% If t_interval is not provided, a new transient is generated every call
% Usage:
% h = simDM_modulated_pulse(t, t_r, t_d, A, f_1, t_interval)
% Example:
% t = [0:1000]*1e9; % Time vector in ns
% h = simDM_modulated_pulse(t, 10, 100, 100, 10);
% plot(t, h);
% xlabel('Time [ns]');
% ylabel('Amplitude [mV]');
% title('Modulated Pulse Signal');
% grid on;
% This will plot modulated pulse with rise time of 10ns, decay time of 100ns,
% amplitude of 100mV, and tone frequency of 10MHz.
%
% This is simulation code provided to help with the development of
% IEEE 802.3dm.
%
% This code is provided for reference to allow independent evaluation
% of the accuracy and applicability of the simulation results shared in
% IEEE 802.3dm presentations by the author.
%
% Written by Ragnar Jonsson, affiliated with Marvell Technology, Inc.
% Version 1.1.1, February 24th, 2025
%
% THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS
% OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY,
% FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL
% THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER
% LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING
% FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER
% DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

% Set default frequency if not provided
if ((nargin < 5) || isempty(f_1))
    f_1 = 0;
end

% Set default time interval if not provided
if ((nargin < 6) || isempty(t_interval))
    t_interval = t(1)*1e9 + 100; % Default to new transient 100ns into every call
end

% change argument units
t_r = t_r * 1e-9; % Convert rise time to seconds
t_d = t_d * 1e-9; % Convert decay time to seconds
t_interval = t_interval * 1e-9; % Convert time interval to seconds
A = A * 1e-3; % Convert amplitude to V
f_1 = f_1 * 1e6; % Convert frequency to MHz

% Modulate time vector by the time interval
t = mod(t, t_interval);

% Generate the pulse shape
if(t_r == 0)
    pulse = (t <= t_d); % Generate a square pulse
else
    % Calculate rise and decay constants
    a_r = log(0.1 * 2.45) / t_r;
    a_d = log(0.1 / 1.35) / t_d;

    % Generate the rising and decaying pulse shape
    h = ((1 - exp(a_r * t)) .* exp(a_d * t));
    pulse = h ./ max(h(:)); % Normalize the pulse
end

% Generate the tone
tone = cos(2 * pi * t * f_1);

% Combine pulse and tone to create transient noise
transient = A * (pulse .* tone);
h = transient; % Output the transient noise signal
end

```

# Test4.m

- New test function Test4.m was added to the simDM code, that takes the environmental noise as an argument
- The new Test4.m function is identical to Test1.m, except for the addition of the new noise argument

```
function Test4(hdr_rate,pam_levels,cable_name,env_noise,pcb_cutoff,print_plot)
% Simulation of ACT transmit and receive signals - Test 4
% Test4(hdr_rate,pam_levels,cable_name,env_noise,pcb_cutoff,print_plot)
% Function arguments:
%   hdr_rate   - Data rate in Gbps (default: 2.5)
%   pam_levels - Number of PAM levels (default: 4)
%   cable_name - Cable model name (default: 'good')
%   env_noise  - Environmental noise (default: '0')
%   pcb_cutoff - PCB cutoff frequency in MHz (default: 10)
%   print_plot - Flag to save plots (default: 0)
```

New argument



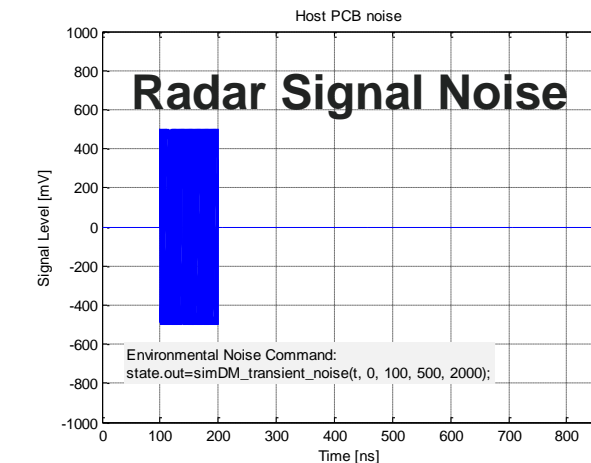
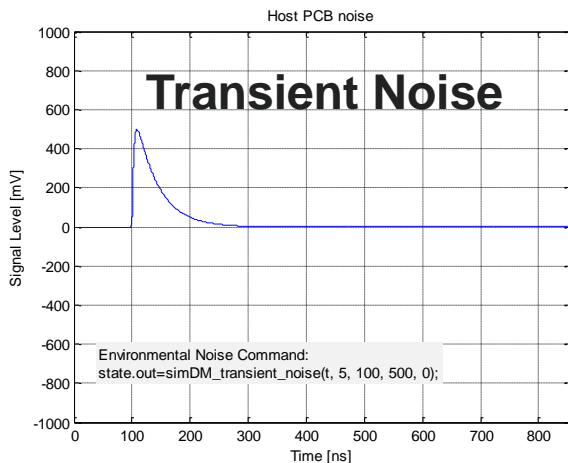
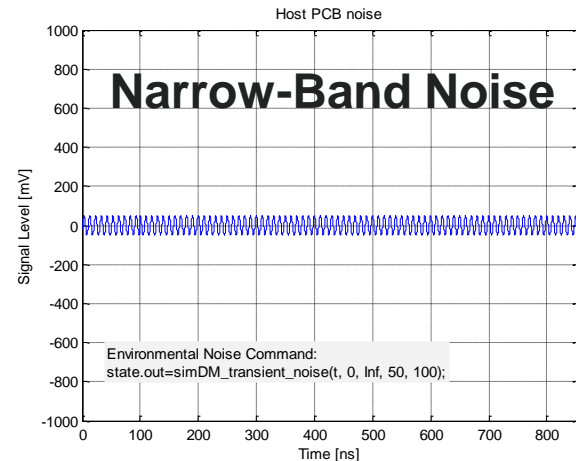
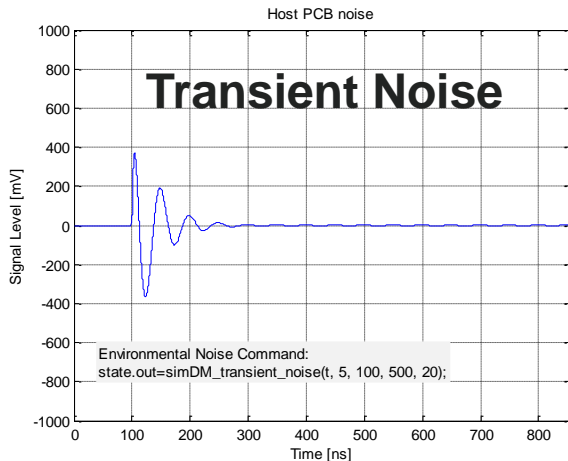


# Examples

The new functions can now be used to generate three different kinds of noise:

- Narrow-Band RF Noise
- Transient Noise
- Radar Signal Noise

Cros-talk noise is not yet supported in the simDM



# Summary

- The simDM simulation code has been updated to more easily support environmental noise
- The supported environmental noise types are
  - Narrow-Band RF Noise
  - Transient Noise
  - Radar Signal Noise
- Cross-talk noise has not yet been added to the simDM
- Separate presentations will use the new noise models to evaluate the performance of different PHY candidates in the presence of environmental noise

**The updated MATLAB code will be made available to the 802.3dm Task Force**



Essential technology, done right™