



# Channel Discussion Summary

Contribution to 802.3dm Task Force Cabling Ad Hoc

August 1, 2024

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# Introduction

- This slide deck is intended to summarize the channel characteristics discussion in the 802.3dm task force so far
- Key things that have been discussed
  - Insertion loss limits
  - Return loss limits
  - Noise models
  - MDI return loss requirements
- This slide deck also has a short summary of key points from each presentation on channel characteristics

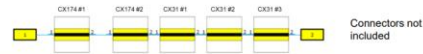
**All comments and corrections are greatly appreciated**

# Insertion Loss Limits

From “IL & RL limits for STP and Coax cable harnesses” by Bert Bergner, David Cliber, Jonathan Silvano de Sousa, and Conrad Zerna  
[https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0724/Zerna\\_802.3dm\\_01\\_b\\_240717\\_IL\\_RL\\_Limits.pdf](https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0724/Zerna_802.3dm_01_b_240717_IL_RL_Limits.pdf)

## From cable to harness

- Example for Coax – cable only, no connectors:  
Possible IL link segment performance based on cable measurements at 105°C (no ageing)
  - Cable models based on measurements @ 105°C
  - Lengths and impedance variations for simulation according to table



	CX174 #1	CX174 #2	CX31 #1	CX31 #2	CX31 #3
Length variation (m)	0.3 ; 1 ; 3.5	0.36 ; 1 ; 1.5	1 ; 2 ; 4	1 ; 4	1 ; 4
Impedance variation (ohm)	47 ; 50 ; 53	47 ; 50 ; 53	47 ; 50 ; 53	47 ; 50 ; 53	47 ; 50 ; 53

→ max. 15m

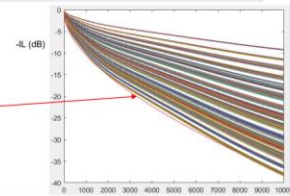
Possible IL requirement with mixed cable grades (CX174, CX31):

$$IL \leq 15 \left( 0.000055f + 0.023\sqrt{f} + \frac{0.032}{\sqrt{f}} + 0.02 \right) - 0.05\sqrt{f}$$

*f* in MHz, *f* ≥ 10 MHz

Possible Link Segment Limit

5 connectors deducted



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From “On Insertion and Return Loss” by Ragnar Jonsson and TJ Houck  
[https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0724/jonsson\\_houck\\_3dm\\_01\\_07\\_15\\_24.pdf](https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0724/jonsson_houck_3dm_01_07_15_24.pdf)

## Link Segment Insertion Loss Limit for 802.3dm

The proposed Insertion Loss Limit is

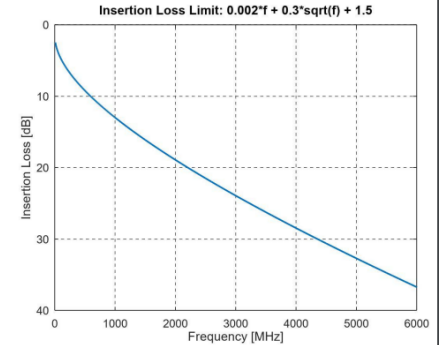
$$IL(f) < 0.002 \cdot f + 0.3 \cdot \sqrt{f} + 1.5$$

where *f* is in MHz and the limit is defined in the frequency range

$$10\text{MHz} < f < F_{\text{max}}$$

This limit should apply to both coax cables and balanced pairs\*

NOTE:  $F_{\text{max}}$  is expected to be few GHz



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\* It may be appropriate to multiply the limit by 1.1 for balanced pairs

# Return Loss Limits

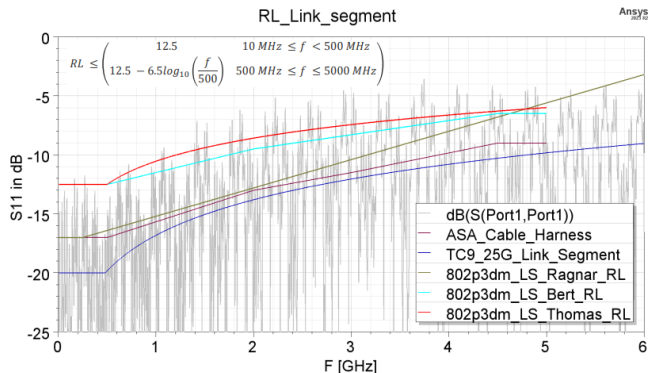
From "Return loss of automotive coaxial link segments" by Thomas Müller, Stephan Kunz and Philipp Grimm  
[https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0724/mueller\\_3dm\\_01a\\_07\\_01\\_24.pdf](https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0724/mueller_3dm_01a_07_01_24.pdf)

## Backup

Rosenberger

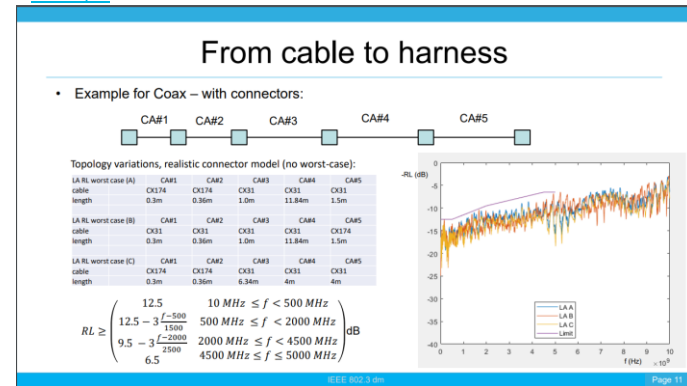
Link segment RL proposal

- Comparison of current link segment RL proposals and additional proposal for further discussion



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From "IL & RL limits for STP and Coax cable harnesses" by Bert Bergner, David Cliber, Jonathan Silvano de Sousa, and Conrad Zerna  
[https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0724/Zerna\\_802.3dm\\_01b\\_240717\\_IL\\_RL\\_Limits.pdf](https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0724/Zerna_802.3dm_01b_240717_IL_RL_Limits.pdf)



From "On Insertion and Return Loss" by Ragnar Jonsson and TJ Houck  
[https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0724/jonsson\\_houck\\_3dm\\_01\\_07\\_15\\_24.pdf](https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0724/jonsson_houck_3dm_01_07_15_24.pdf)

## Link Segment Return Loss Limit for 802.3dm

The proposed Return Loss Limit is

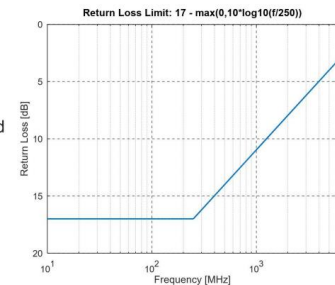
$$RL(f) > \begin{cases} 17 & f \leq 250 \\ 17 - 10 \log_{10} \left( \frac{f}{250} \right) & f > 250 \end{cases}$$

where  $f$  is in MHz and the limit is defined in the frequency range

$$10 \text{ MHz} < f < F_{max}$$

This limit should apply to both coax cables and balanced pairs

NOTE:  $F_{max}$  is expected to be few GHz



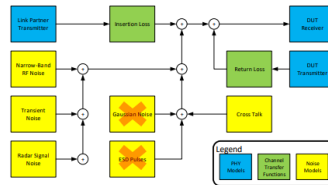
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# Noise Models

From "Noise Environment Characteristics" by Ragnar Jonsson  
[https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0724/jonsson\\_3dm\\_01\\_07\\_15\\_24.pdf](https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0724/jonsson_3dm_01_07_15_24.pdf)

## Summary

- This presentation describes model of the environmental noise that may impact 802.3dm line code evaluation
- Specific models have been proposed to describe the environmental noise
- The model is intended to be comprehensive enough to describe the relevant noise sources, without over complicating the model
- Noise modeling may require dedicated ad hoc meeting



All feedback and suggested improvements are greatly appreciated

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## Final Message

- The relative intensity of received noise in automotive applications varies significantly by many factors including the cable length, thermal and mechanical aging of cables, installation choices and board design.
- Transient noises are mostly in lower frequency band and are attenuated using a high pass receiver.
- Given all the known and unknown noise types and intensity, the 802.3dm project should allow for highest practical ingress noise for each target data rate while observing complexity and power limitations.
- It is not sufficient to optimize the link based on **AWGN noise** when dominant noise type is narrowband noise. While some CW noises may be rejected by a good receiver design, not all noise types can be rejected by the receiver and need to be considered in 802.3 spec development.

Version 1.0

IEEE 802.3dm Task Force, May 2024

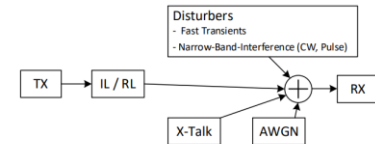
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From "IL & RL limits for STP and Coax cable harnesses" by Bert Bergner, David Cliber, Jonathan Silvano de Sousa, and Conrad Zerna  
[https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0724/Zerna\\_802.3dm\\_01b\\_240717\\_IL\\_RL\\_Limits.pdf](https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0724/Zerna_802.3dm_01b_240717_IL_RL_Limits.pdf)

## System and Physical Layer perspective

- Channel / System perspective

- Beyond IL / RL, other channel parameters are also different
  - X-Talk
  - Disturber Fast Transient
  - Disturber NBI



- Comparison is for signal component
  - STP has also common mode signal, which will show higher X-Talk and disturber levels
  - Coax is single-ended system
- For most cost-efficient system, the PHY should not be over-/under-specified for one cable type (or the other)

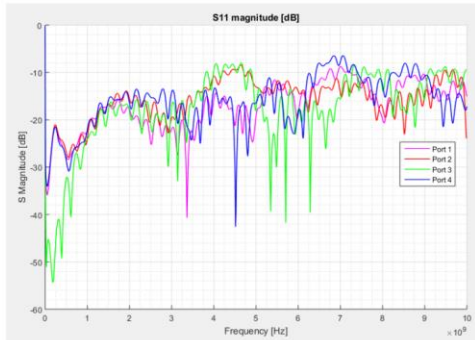
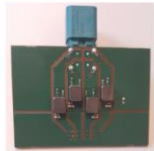
	X-Talk	Fast Transients	NBI
Coax	LF higher HF lower	Larger amp Longer tail	LF higher HF similar
STP	LF lower HF higher	Lower amp Shorter tail	LF lower HF similar

# MDI Return Loss Requirements

From "4-Port MATE-AX PCB; Near End Receiver Crosstalk Measurement Results" by Zjef Van de Poel and Akos Felso  
[https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0524/felso\\_3dm\\_01\\_2405.pdf](https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0524/felso_3dm_01_2405.pdf)

## Return Loss – Board RL

The S11 results contain the 0.5m coax cable that is connected to the MATE-AX connector.



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From "On MDI Return Loss and Power Delivery" by Ragnar Jonsson and TJ Houck  
[https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0724/jonsson\\_houck\\_3dm\\_02\\_07\\_15\\_24.pdf](https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0724/jonsson_houck_3dm_02_07_15_24.pdf)

## Proposed MDI Return Loss Limit for 802.3dm

The proposed MDI Return Loss Limit is

$$RL(f) > \begin{cases} 17 + 20 \log_{10}\left(\frac{f}{50}\right) & f \leq 50 \\ 17 & 50 < f \leq 250 \\ 17 - 10 \log_{10}\left(\frac{f}{250}\right) & f > 250 \end{cases}$$

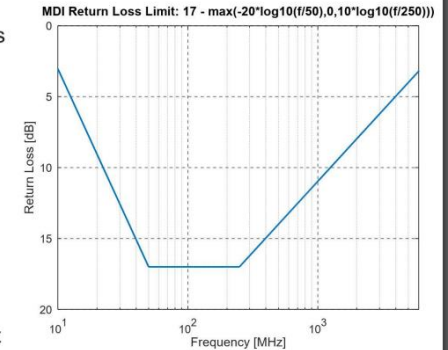
where  $f$  is in MHz and the limit is defined in the frequency range

$$10\text{MHz} < f < F_{max}$$

This limit should apply to both coax cables and balanced pairs

NOTE:  $F_{max}$  is expected to be few GHz

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# High-level summary of channel characteristics presentations

# Annapolis Presentations on Channel Characteristics

<b>Title</b>	<b>Presenter(s)</b>	<b>Affiliation(s)</b>
<a href="#">Coaxial Cables Performance</a>	Jonathan Silvano de Sousa	Gebauer & Griller Kabelwerke Gesellschaft m.b
<a href="#">Coaxial Unbalanced Media for Automotive Applications</a>	David Cliber	TE Connectivity
<a href="#">4-Port MATEX-AX PCB: Near End Receiver Crosstalk Measurement Results</a>	Akos Felso	Microchip
<a href="#">Automotive Noise Consideration for IEEE 802.3dm</a>	Ahmad Chini Mehmet Tazebay	Broadcom



# Coaxial Cables Performance

The presentation “Coaxial Cables Performance” by Jonathan Silvano de Sousa (see [https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0524/Coax\\_Cables\\_Silvano\\_de\\_Sousa\\_ISA\\_AC\\_Interim\\_may\\_2024\(002\).pdf](https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0524/Coax_Cables_Silvano_de_Sousa_ISA_AC_Interim_may_2024(002).pdf)) discusses Coax cable insertion loss, screening attenuation, and impedance

The key points in this presentation are:

1. Data for 2 types of cables: Standard RTK 031 (CX31a) and Flexible Case RG 174 (CX174d)
2. Long term ageing effects and performance decay after bending stresses are discussed

# Coaxial Unbalanced Media for Automotive Applications

The presentation “Coaxial Unbalanced Media for Automotive Applications” by David Cliber and Bert Bergner (see [https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0524/03May24\\_802.3dm\\_Cliber.pdf](https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0524/03May24_802.3dm_Cliber.pdf)) discusses Coax cable topology and insertion loss

The key points in this presentation are:

1. Use 3 m flexible cable (CX174d/e) and 12 m low loss (CX31a) cable for link segment insertion loss analysis
2. Consider USCAR 17 and USCAR 49 connectors for calculation of return loss requirements (link segment and MDI)

# 4-Port MATE-AX PCB; Near End Receiver Crosstalk Measurement Results

The presentation “4-Port MATE-AX PCB; Near End Receiver Crosstalk Measurement Results” by Zjef Van de Poel and Akos Felso (see [https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0524/felso\\_3dm\\_01\\_2405.pdf](https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0524/felso_3dm_01_2405.pdf)) discusses PCB return loss and crosstalk measurements

The key points in this presentation are:

1. Measurements of reference PCB boards with PoC
2. Measurements results for PCB insertion loss, MDI return loss, and PCB crosstalk

# Automotive Noise Consideration for IEEE 802.3dm

The presentation “Automotive Noise Consideration for IEEE 802.3dm” by Ahmad Chini and Mehmet Tazebay (see [https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0524/Chini\\_Tazebay\\_3dm\\_01a\\_0524.pdf](https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0524/Chini_Tazebay_3dm_01a_0524.pdf)) discusses automotive noise

The key points in this presentation are:

1. It is important to consider EMC when evaluating 802.3dm solutions
2. Things to consider include radiated emission, transient noise immunity, and radiated noise immunity

# Montreal Presentations on Channel Characteristics

<b>Title</b>	<b>Presenter(s)</b>	<b>Affiliation(s)</b>
<a href="#">IL &amp; RL limits for STP and Coax cable harnesses (01b)</a>	Conrad Zerna Bert Bergner David Cliber Jonathan Silvano de Sousa	Aviva Links TE TE G&G
<a href="#">On Insertion and Return Loss</a>	Ragnar Jonsson TJ Houck	Marvell Marvell
<a href="#">On MDI Return Loss and Power Delivery</a>	Ragnar Jonsson TJ Houck	Marvell Marvell
<a href="#">Noise Environment Characteristics</a>	Ragnar Jonsson	Marvell
<a href="#">Return loss of automotive coaxial link segments (01a) (late)</a>	Thomas Mueller	Rosenberger

# [802.3\_ISAAC] Insertion Loss Limits for 802.3dm

There was email exchange on the 802.3\_ISAAC reflector in late May and early June, that was prompted by email from Ragnar on “[802.3\_ISAAC] Insertion Loss Limits for 802.3dm” (see <https://ieee802.org/3/ISAAC/email/msg00104.html>)

The initial email in this thread raised two main questions:

1. Should the insertion loss limit be based of combinations of CX174d/e (flexible) and CX31a (low loss) cable grades
2. Should there be single insertion loss limit for Coax and Differential Pair or should these have two separate insertion loss limits

The following email exchange reflected more than one view on these questions

# IL & RL limits for STP and Coax cable harnesses

The presentation “IL & RL limits for STP and Coax cable harnesses” by Bert Bergner, David Cliber, Jonathan Silvano de Sousa, and Conrad Zerna (see [https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0724/Zerna\\_802.3dm\\_01b\\_240717\\_IL\\_RL\\_Limits.pdf](https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0724/Zerna_802.3dm_01b_240717_IL_RL_Limits.pdf)) discusses link insertion loss and return loss

The key points in this presentation are:

1. There is need for separate insertion loss limit for Coax vs STP
2. Possible Coax insertion loss requirement is identified (see slide 10)
3. Possible Coax return loss limit is suggested (see slide 11)
4. It is suggested to take differential pair reference data from Open Alliance (TC9) and ASA and take Coax reference data from ASA and ISO

# On Insertion and Return Loss

The presentation “On Insertion and Return Loss” by Ragnar Jonsson and TJ Houck (see

[https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0724/jonsson\\_houck\\_3dm\\_01\\_07\\_15\\_24.pdf](https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0724/jonsson_houck_3dm_01_07_15_24.pdf)) discusses link insertion loss and return loss

The key points in this presentation are:

1. Single insertion loss limit is proposed for both Coax and differential pair (see slide 4)
2. Single return loss limit is proposed for both Coax and differential pair (see slide 11)



# On MDI Return Loss and Power Delivery

The presentation “On MDI Return Loss and Power Delivery” by Ragnar Jonsson and TJ Houck (see [https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0724/jonsson\\_houck\\_3dm\\_02\\_07\\_15\\_24.pdf](https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0724/jonsson_houck_3dm_02_07_15_24.pdf)) discusses MDI return loss

The key points in this presentation are:

1. The MDI return loss limits should not be too constrictive for PoC design
2. MDI return loss limit is proposed (see slide 6)

# Noise Environment Characteristics

The presentation “Noise Environment Characteristics” by Ragnar Jonsson (see [https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0724/jonsson\\_3dm\\_01\\_07\\_15\\_24.pdf](https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0724/jonsson_3dm_01_07_15_24.pdf)) discusses noise environment for modulation evaluation

The key points in this presentation are:

1. The automotive noise environment should be considered when evaluating modulation and coding candidates
2. Specific noise models as suggested as starting points for further discussion

# Return loss of automotive coaxial link segments

The presentation “Return loss of automotive coaxial link segments” by Thomas Müller, Stephan Kunz and Philipp Grimm (see [https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0724/mueller\\_3dm\\_01a\\_07\\_01\\_24.pdf](https://www.ieee802.org/3/dm/public/0724/mueller_3dm_01a_07_01_24.pdf)) discusses link return loss

The key points in this presentation are:

1. Share simulation results on automotive coaxial link segment return loss (RL) to support defining appropriate RL requirements
2. The Coax link segment return loss is significantly lower (worse) than what was defined in previous projects



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