

Ultra320 SCSI vs Ultra160 SCSI Eye Diagram Data

**Russ Brown
Quantum Corporation**

SCSI Physical Working Group Meeting

09 Feb 2000

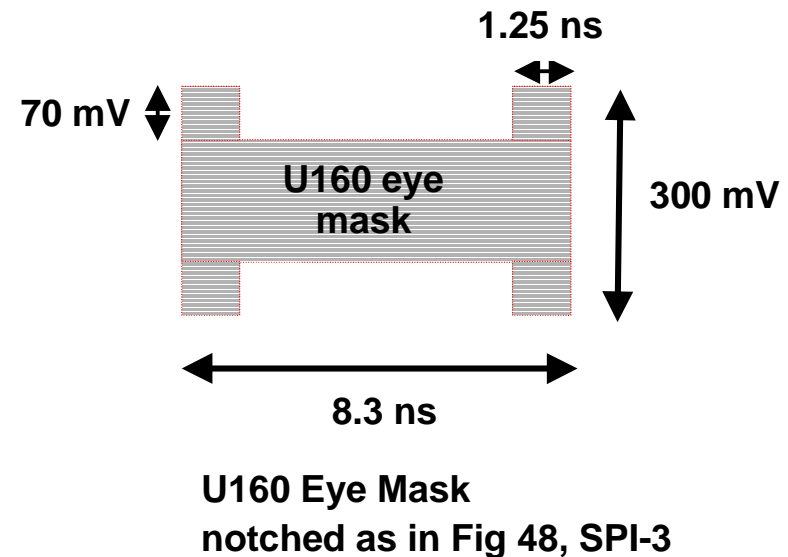
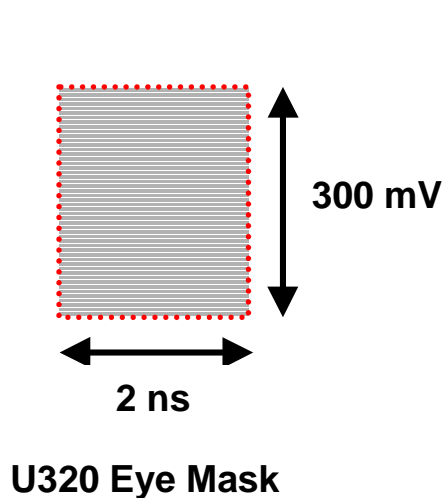
Huntington Beach, CA

- **Evaluate Ultra160 margins with the same techniques as used for our Ultra320 data**
 - Ultra160 transmitter drive level used for evaluation was 400mV peak-to-peak differential
 - Ultra320 data was taken from presentation (00-104r0)
 - 400mV peak-to-peak differential for No Comp and Rx Equalized
 - 400mV / 720mV peak-to-peak differential for Tx Precomp
- **Measure the signal degradations to find eye opening with ISI, reflections and crosstalk for typical configurations, including:**
 - Amplitude errors;
 - Timing shift errors;
 - Miscellaneous noise.

			U-320	U-160
Random amplitude (0-to-pk)	Terminator voltage mismatch	(SPI-3: Tab20)	13mV	13mV
	Terminator resistance mismatch	(SPI-3: Tab20)	5mV	5mV
	Driver error	(SPI-3: TabA2)	40mV	40mV
	Receiver comparator	(SPI-3: TabA5)	30mV	30mV
	Root sum squares of random amplitude			52mV
Deterministic Amplitude: (0-to-pk)	Cable + back-plane resistance (cable spec + meas)		28mV	28mV
	Comparator overdrive requirement	(SPI-3: Fig48)	70mV	70mV
	Total amplitude 0-to-pk factors:			150mV
Timing factors (0-to-pk)	Low Vt vs substrate noise	(99-261r1)	100ps	50ps
	Receiver clock jitter	(99-261r1)	125ps	250ps
	Residual de-skew	(99-261r1)	125ps	3.3ns
	De-skew stability	(temperature)	100ps	N/A
	Input slew rate dependent skew	(99-261r1)	100ps	100ps
	Receiver amp dependent delay	(99-261r1*)	150ps	150ps
	Receiver FF rise/fall prop delay difference		300ps	300ps
	Total 0-to-pk timing factors:			1.0ns

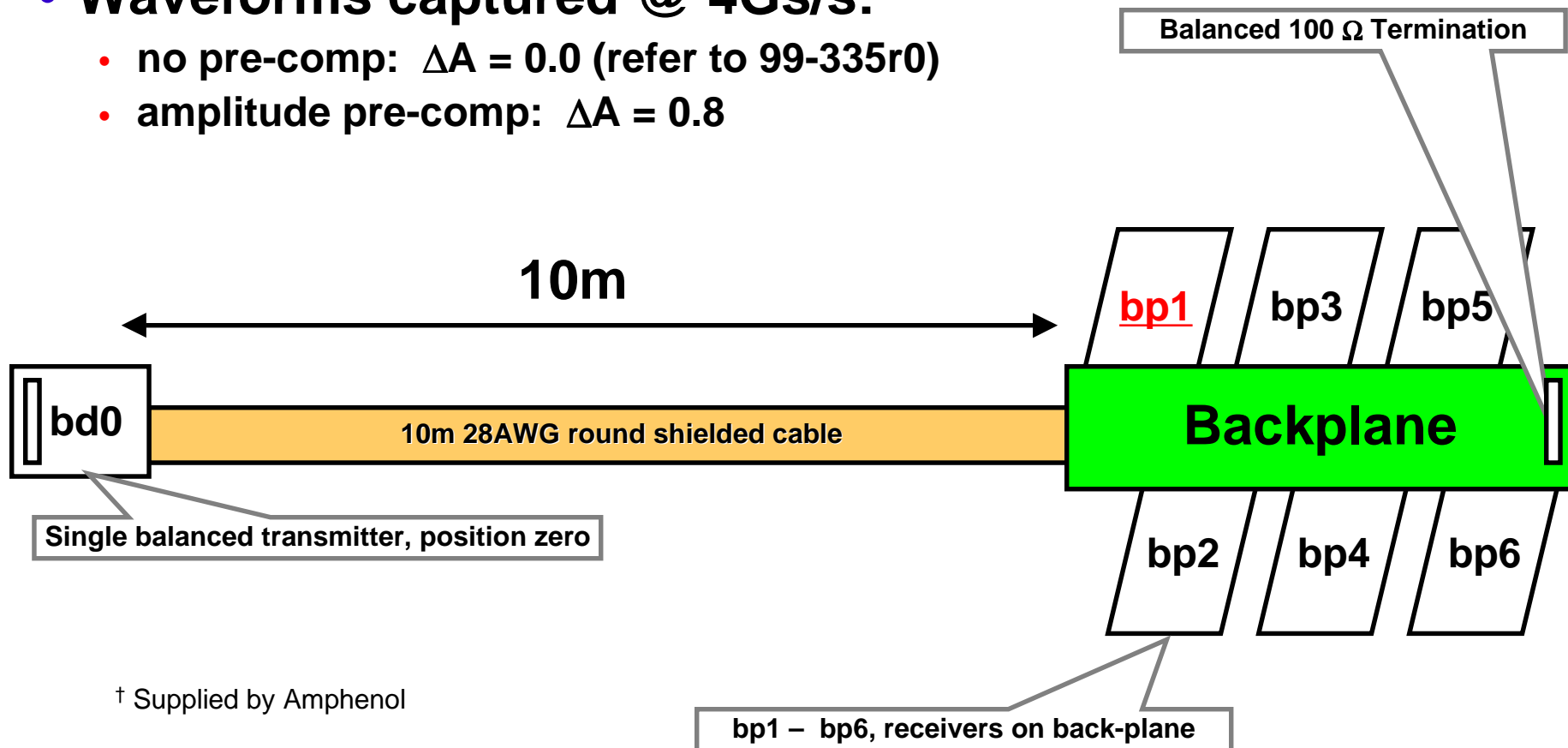
These are the error sources that are not accounted for by our test setup as well as those in the SPI-3 budget. 0-to-peak values converted from peak-to-peak numbers by a factor of 1/2.

- Error sources are used to define the range over which a receiver characteristic may typically vary from the ideal sample point, i.e., the actual sample point may lie anywhere within a box defined by 2 times 0-to-peak height and 2 times 0-to-peak width of the errors.



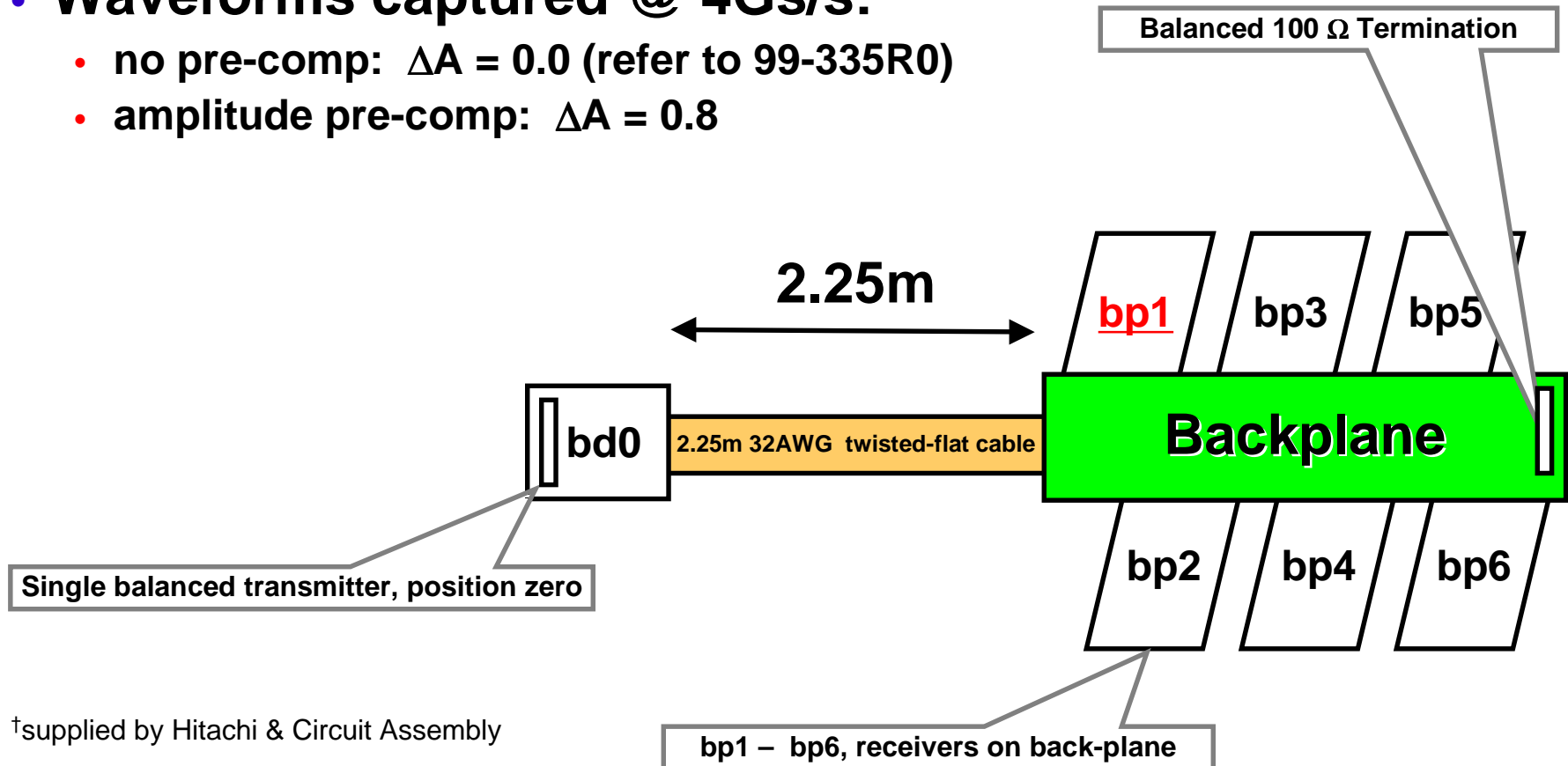
- Amplitude error sources define height, and timing error sources define width, e.g., set-up time margin is measured as the distance from the eye diagram waveform to the box.

- 10 meter Madison 28AWG[†] round shielded cable plus 6-slot backplane.
- Waveforms captured @ 4Gs/s:
 - no pre-comp: $\Delta A = 0.0$ (refer to 99-335r0)
 - amplitude pre-comp: $\Delta A = 0.8$



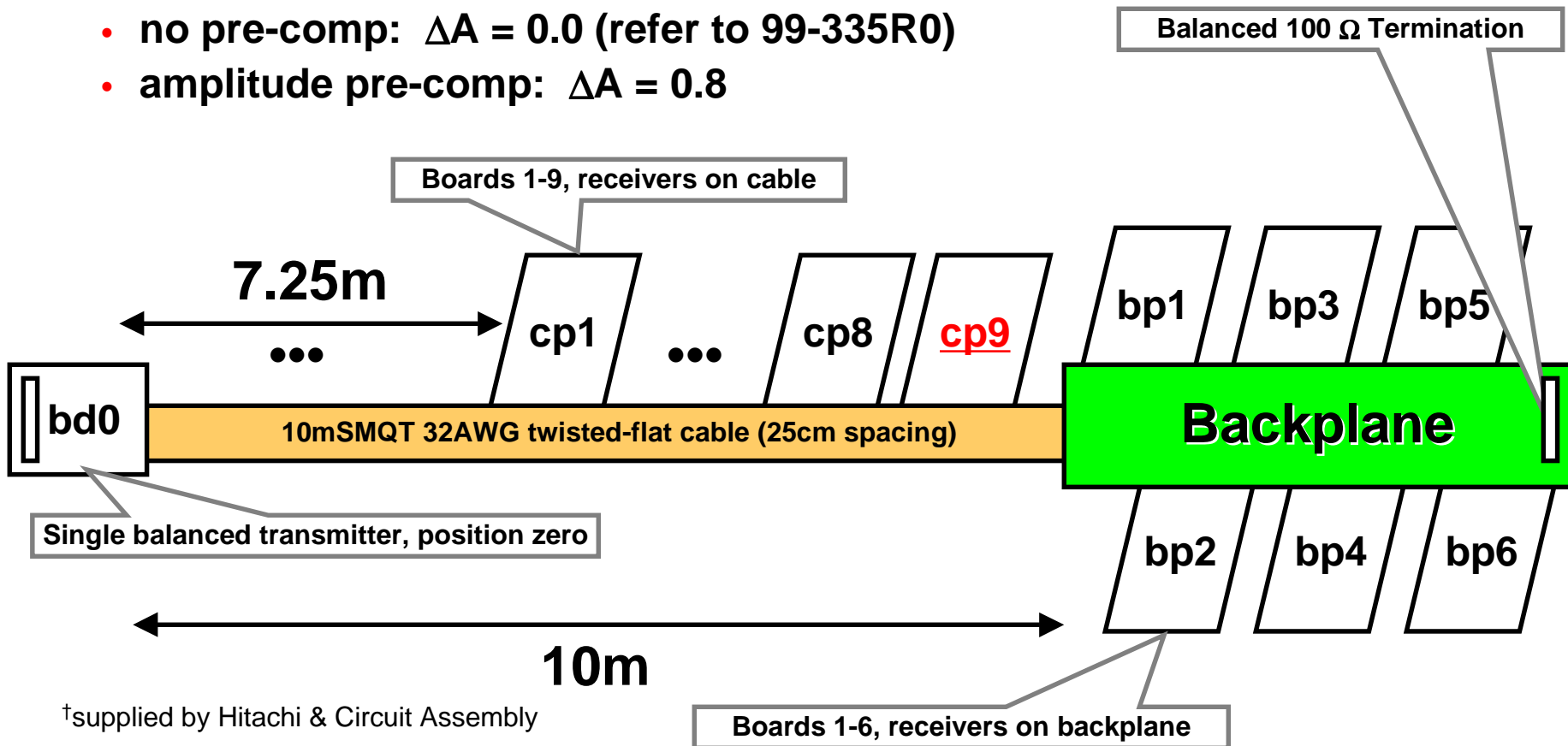
[†] Supplied by Amphenol

- 2.25 meter Hitachi 32AWG twisted-flat cable† plus 6-slot backplane.
- Waveforms captured @ 4Gs/s:
 - no pre-comp: $\Delta A = 0.0$ (refer to 99-335R0)
 - amplitude pre-comp: $\Delta A = 0.8$

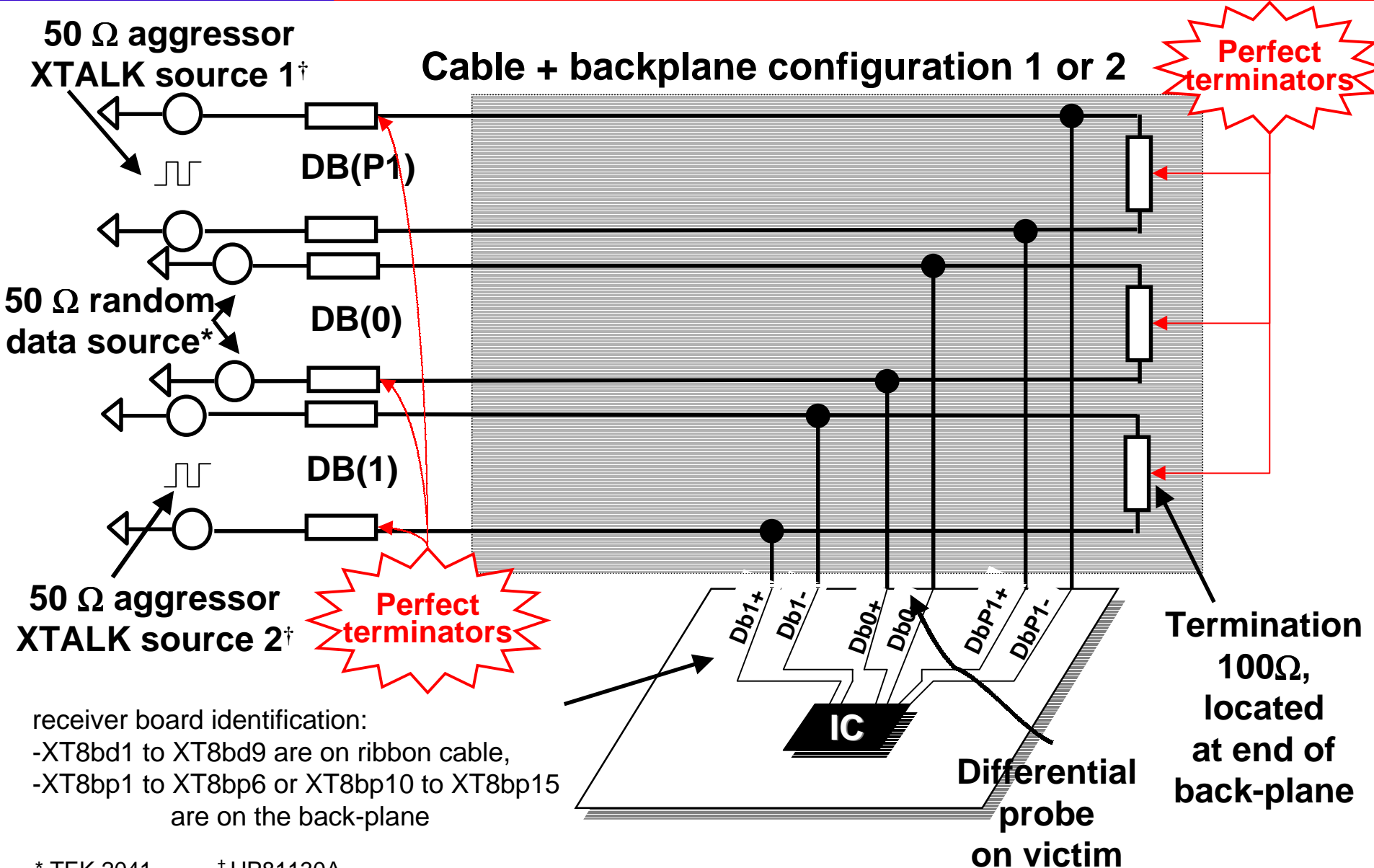


†supplied by Hitachi & Circuit Assembly

- Hitachi 10 meter 32AWG twisted-flat ribbon cable[†] with 25cm load spacing plus 6-slot backplane.
- Waveforms captured @ 4Gs/s:
 - no pre-comp: $\Delta A = 0.0$ (refer to 99-335R0)
 - amplitude pre-comp: $\Delta A = 0.8$

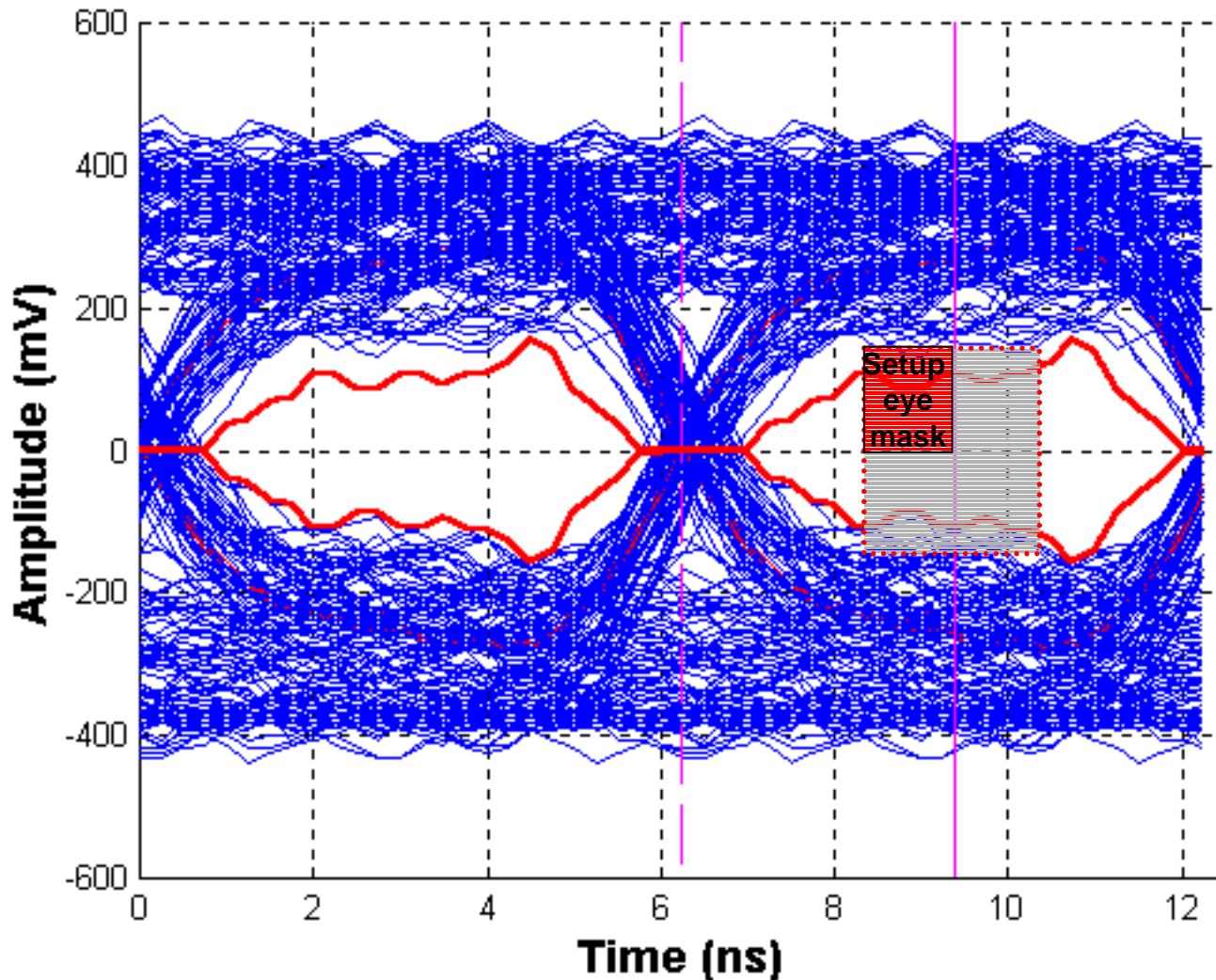


[†]supplied by Hitachi & Circuit Assembly



* TEK 2041 † HP81130A

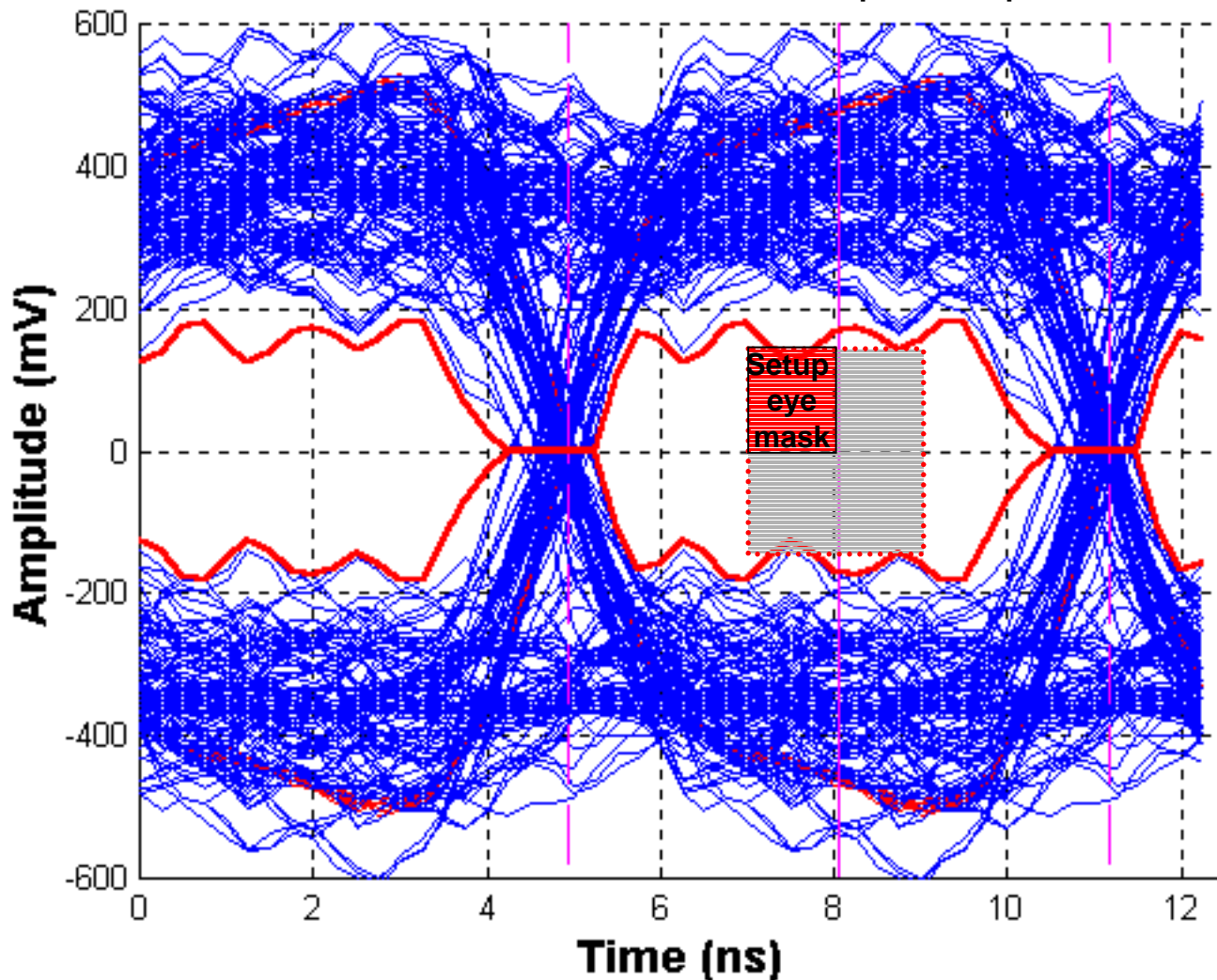
*10m round cable + loaded 6-slot backplane @ bp1



Conclusion: Failing Margin

(Increasing amplitude would still fail)

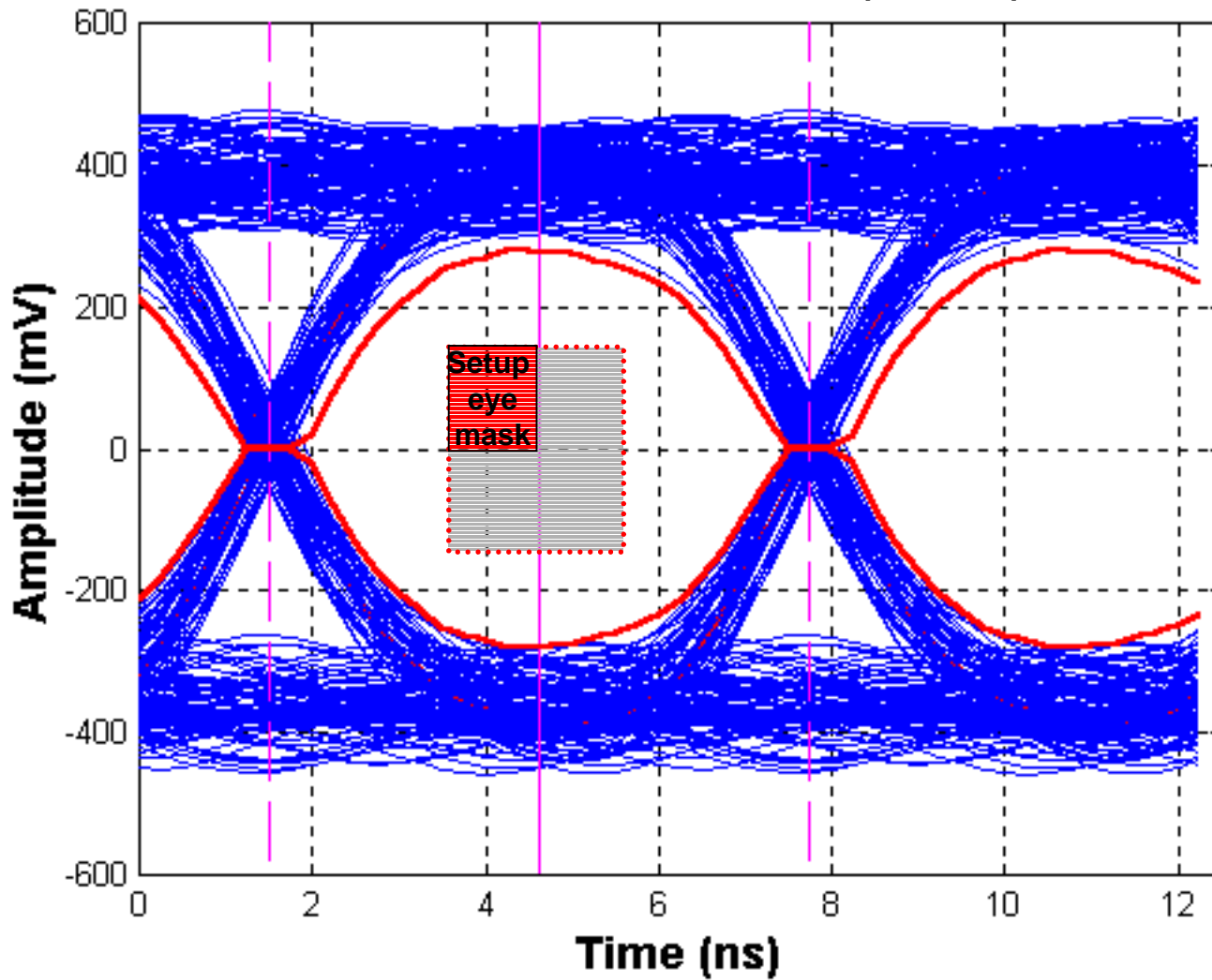
*10m round cable + loaded 6-slot backplane @ bp1



Conclusion: Failing Margin

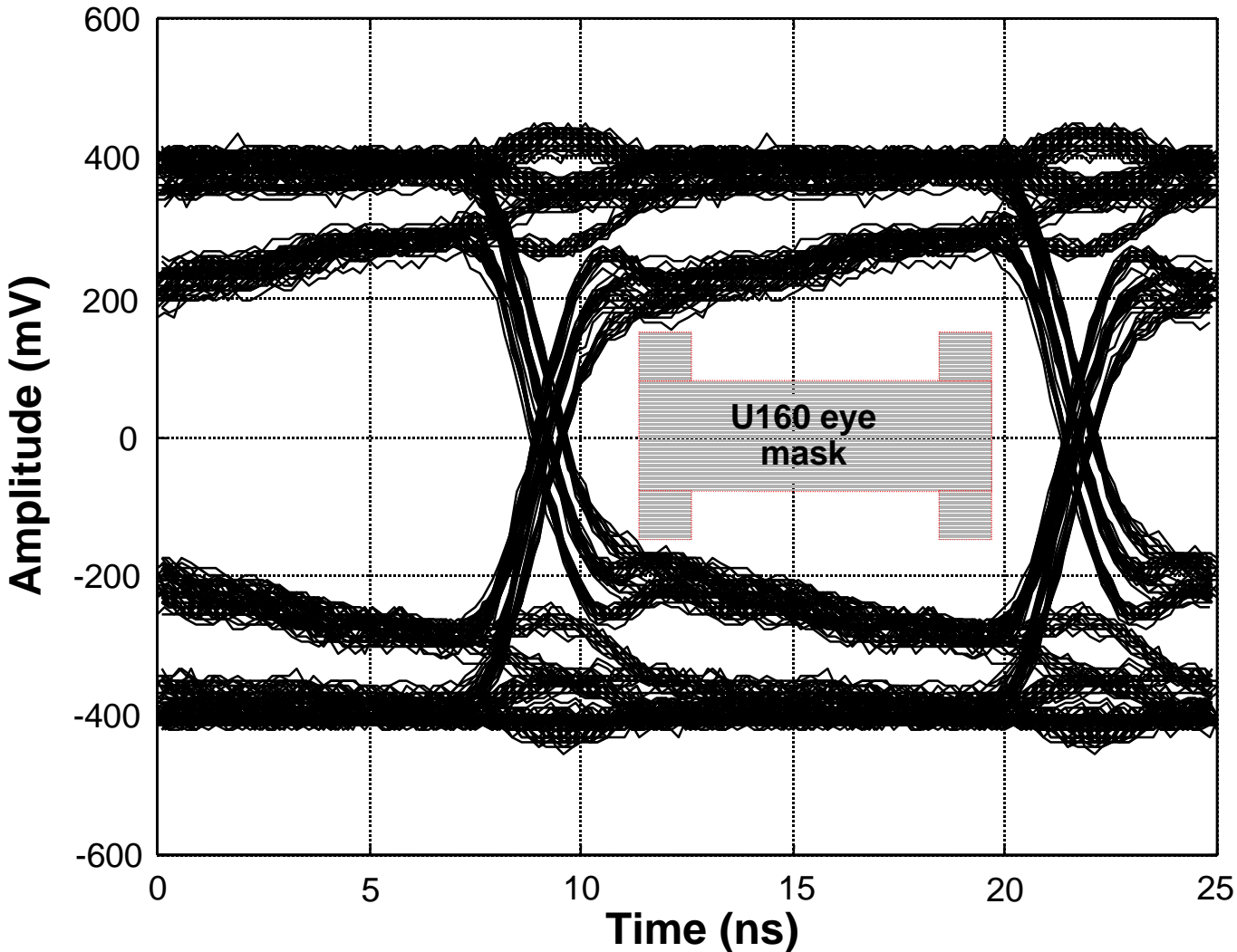
(Can't increase amplitude to improve margin)

*10m round cable + loaded 6-slot backplane @ bp1



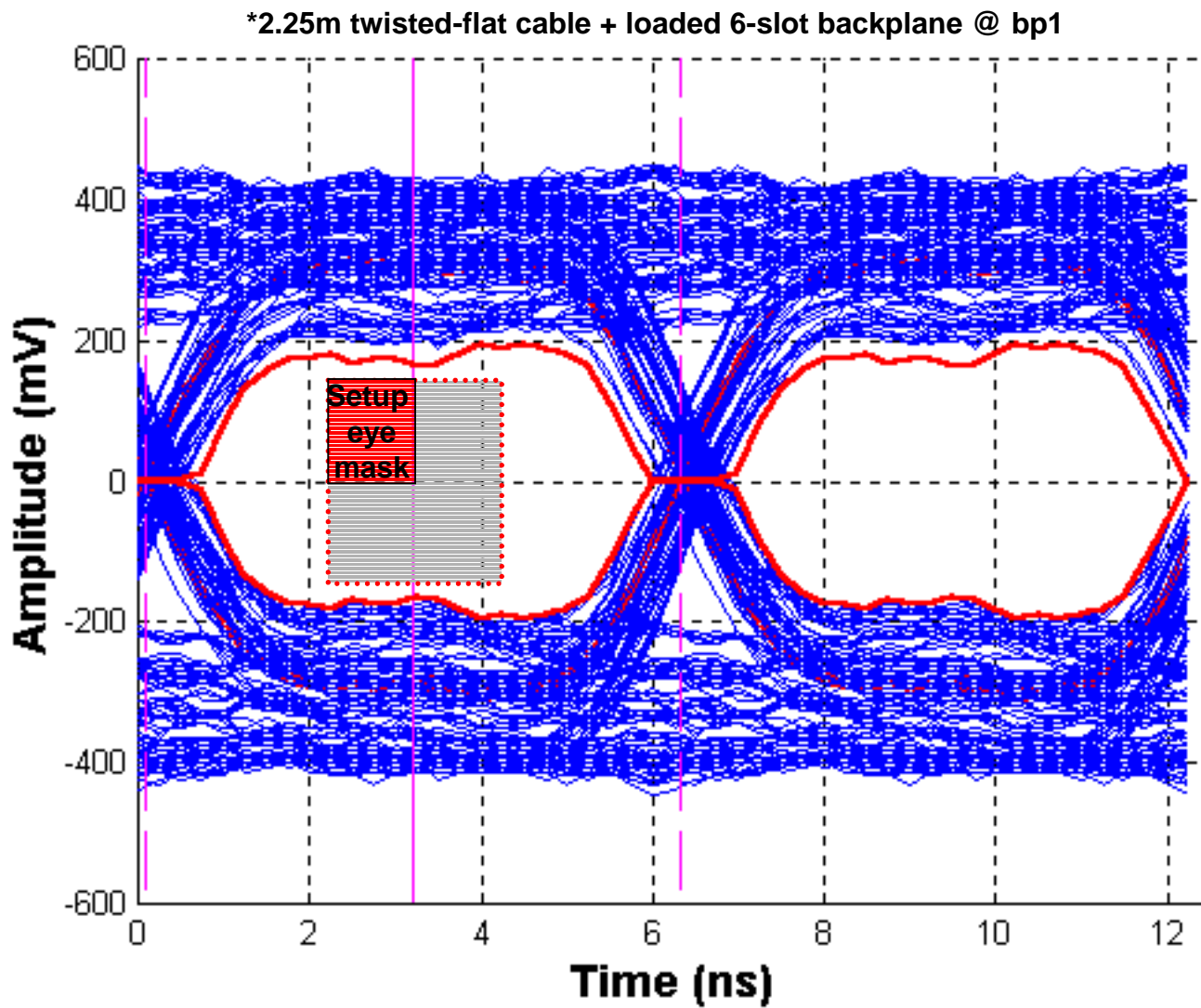
Conclusion: Excellent Margin

*10m round cable + loaded 6-slot backplane @ bp1

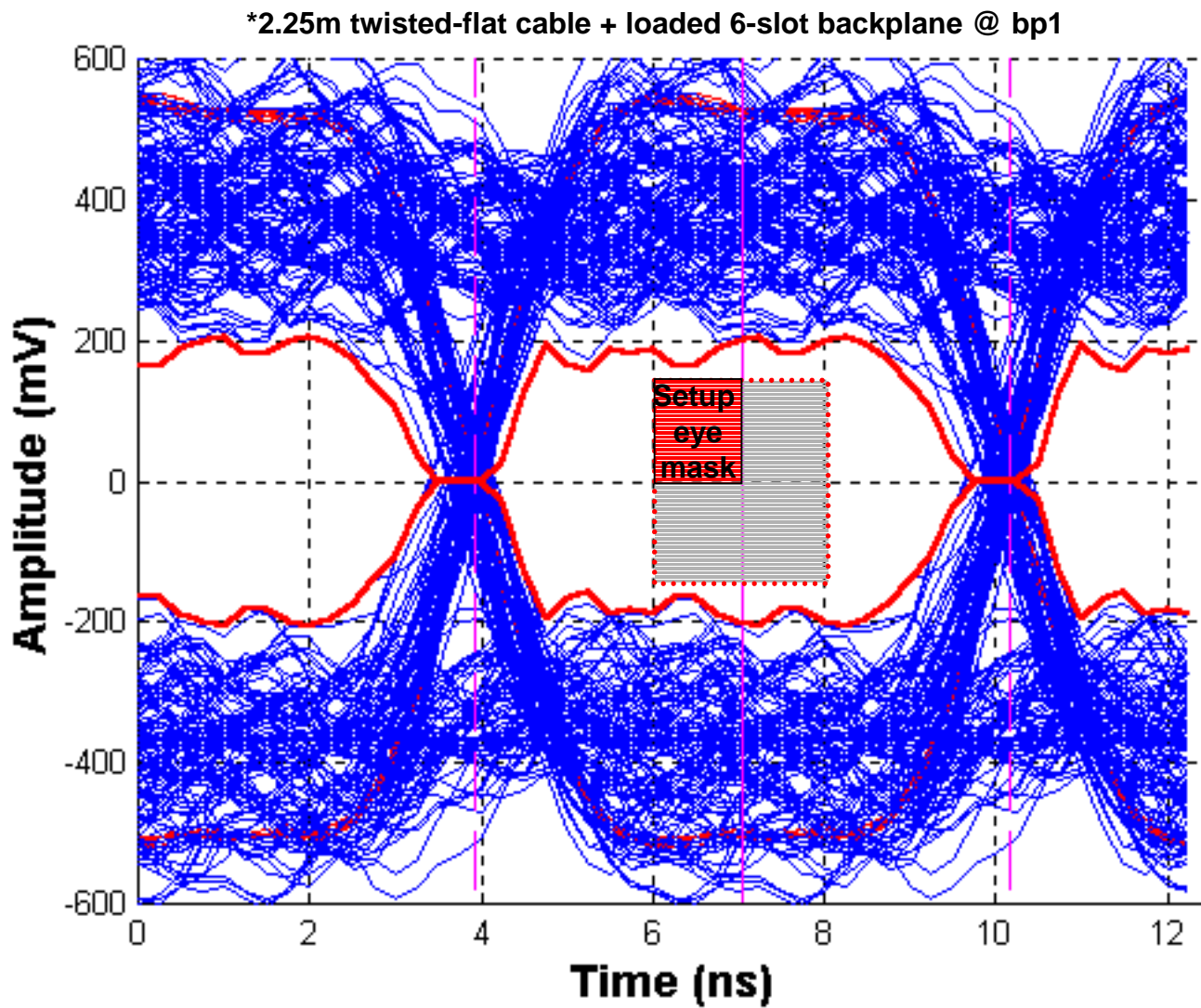


Conclusion: Failing Margin*

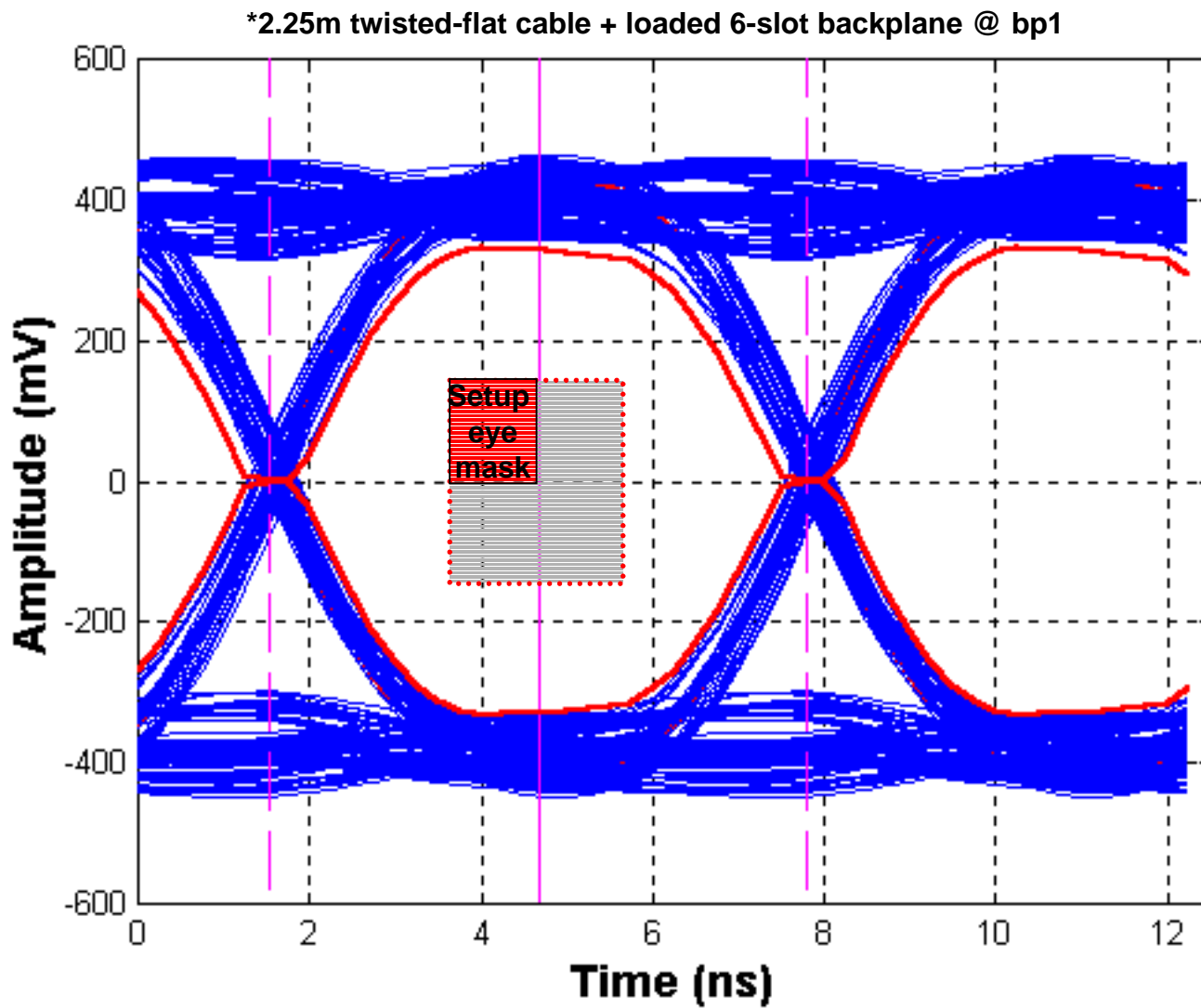
(*Increasing amplitude would make margin adequate)



Conclusion: Adequate Margin

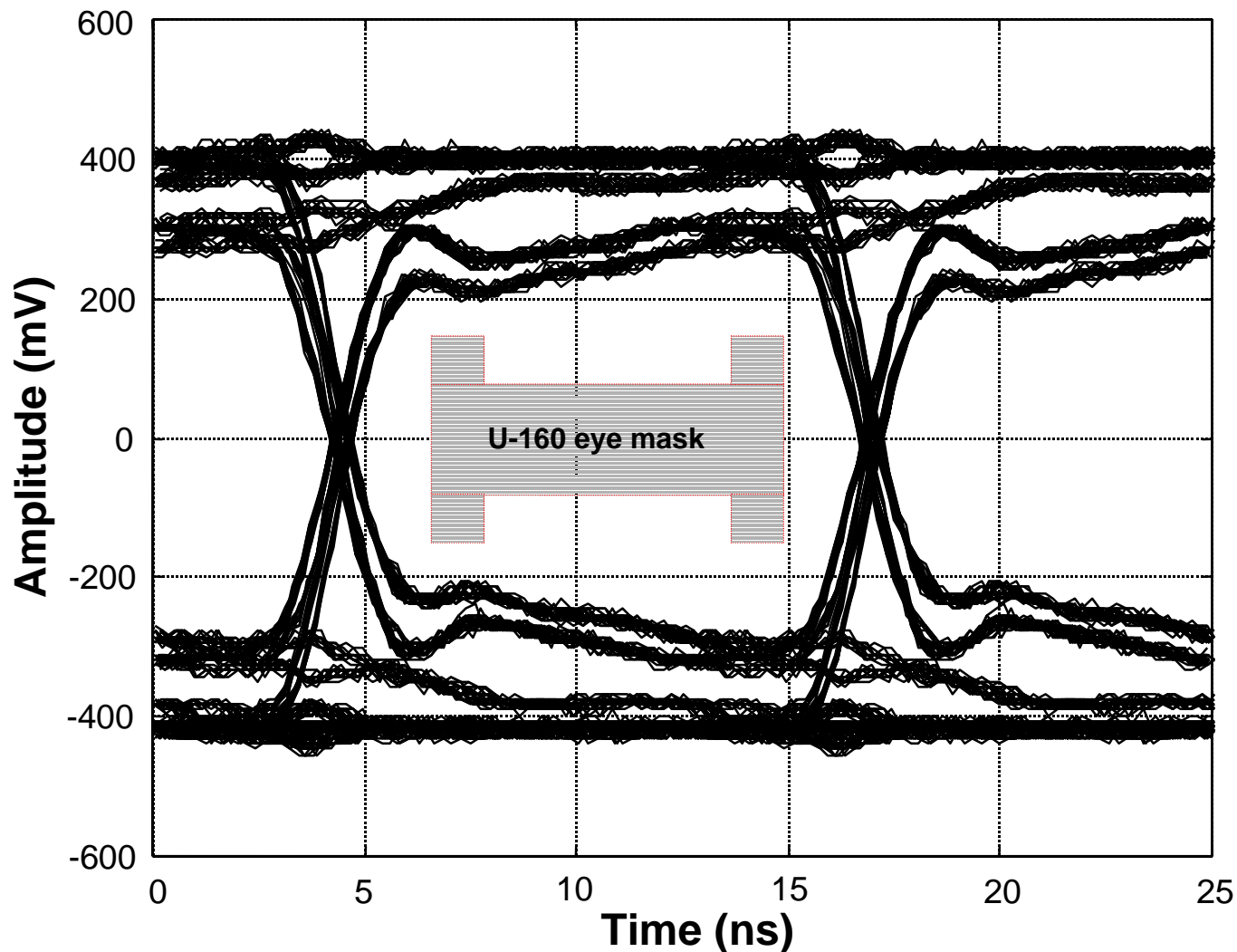


Conclusion: Adequate Margin

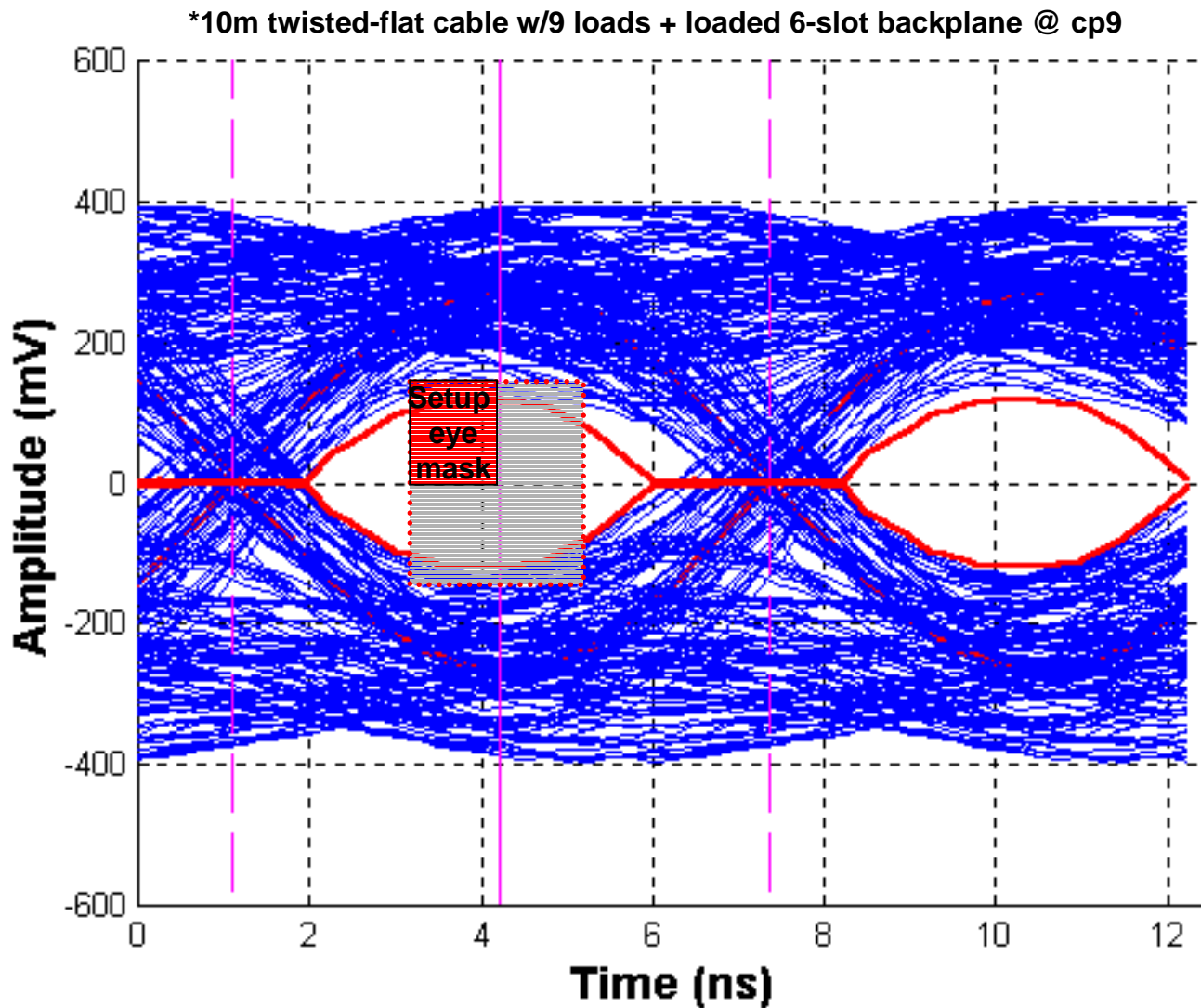


Conclusion: Excellent Margin

*2.25m twisted-flat cable + loaded 6-slot backplane @ bp1

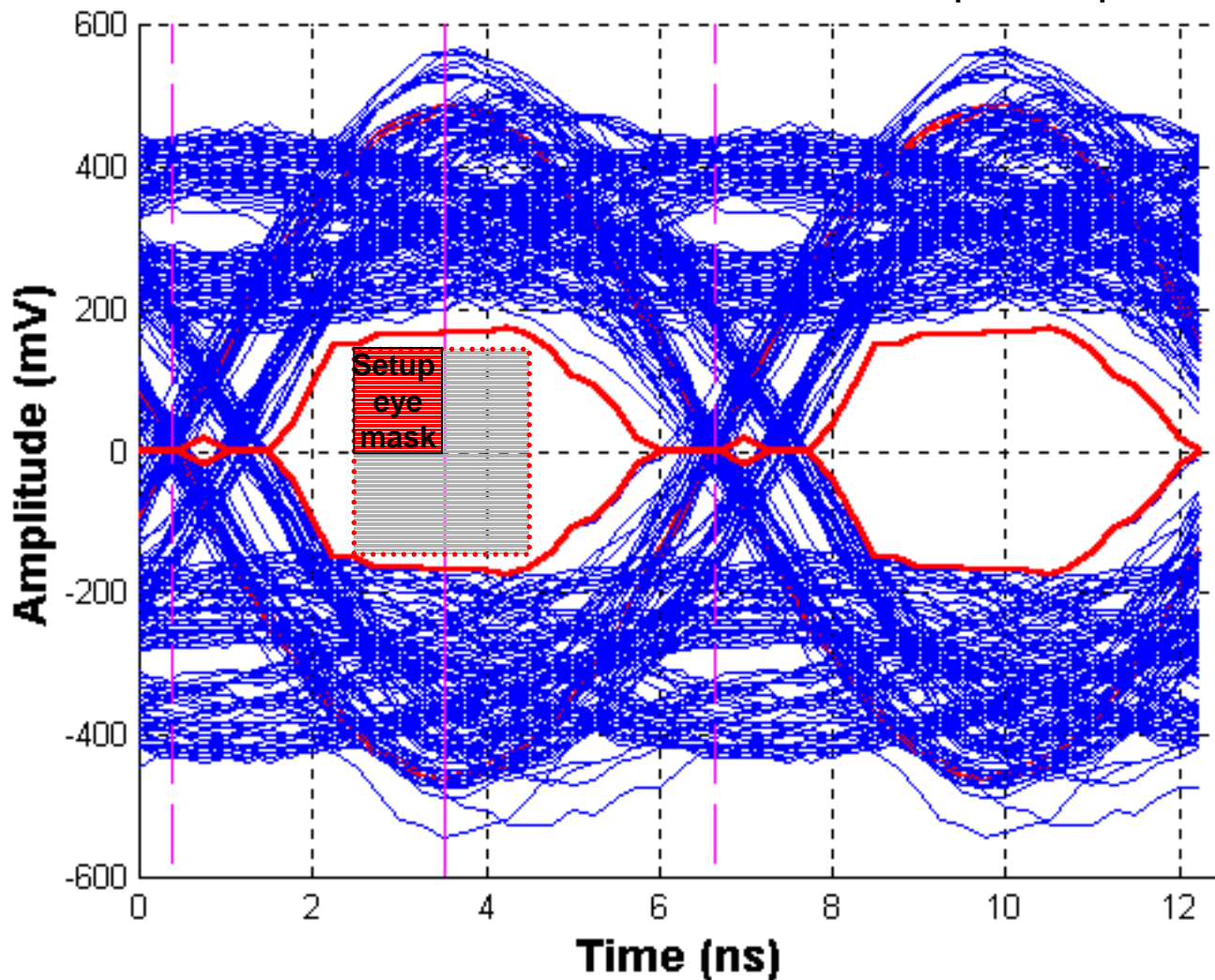


Conclusion: Excellent Margin



Conclusion: Failing Margin

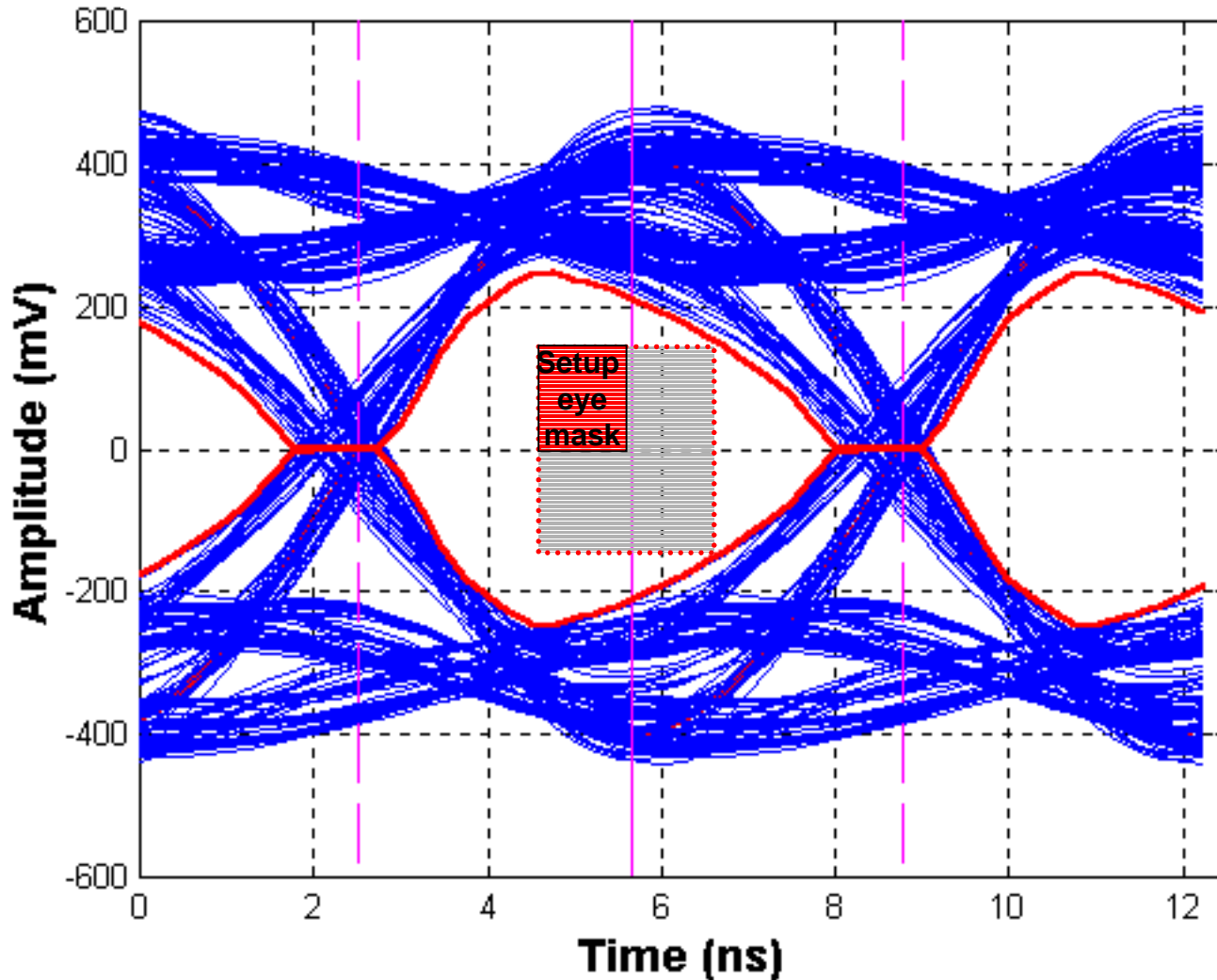
*10m twisted-flat cable w/9 loads + loaded 6-slot backplane @ cp9



Conclusion: Insufficient Margin

(Can't increase amplitude to improve margin)

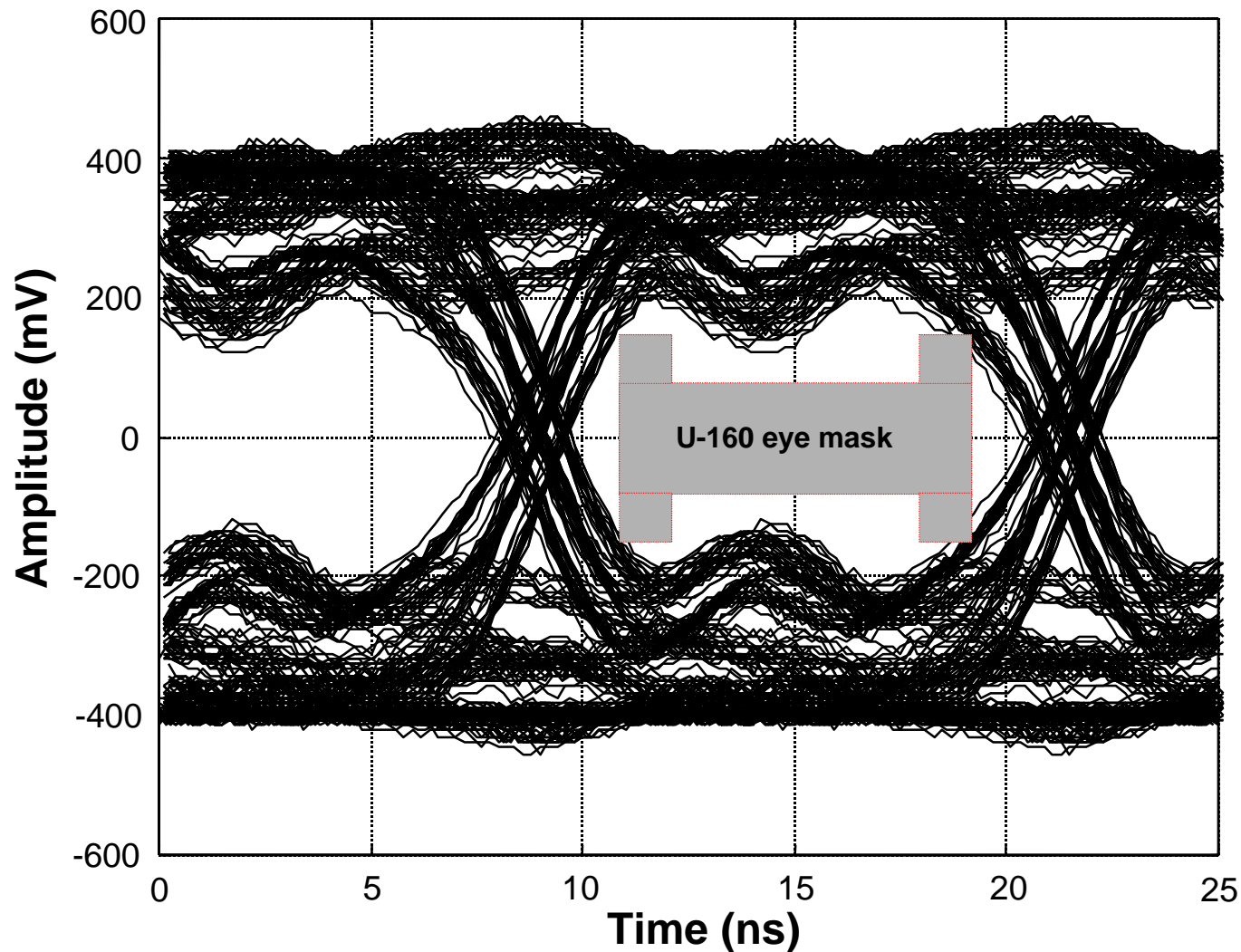
*10m twisted-flat cable w/9 loads + loaded 6-slot backplane @ cp9



Conclusion: Excellent Set-up Margin*

(*Increased amplitude would make Hold margin adequate)

*10m twisted-flat cable w/9 loads + loaded 6-slot backplane @ cp9



Conclusion: Failing Margin*

(*Increasing amplitude would make margin adequate))

Configuration (description)		Ultra320			Ultra160
		No Comp	w/Tx Pre-comp	w/Rx Equalizer	
1	(10m round cable + loaded 6-slot backplane @ bp1)	Failing margin	Failing margin	Excellent margin	Failing margin *
2	(2.25m flat cable + loaded 6-slot backplane @ bp1)	Adequate margin	Adequate margin	Excellent margin	Excellent margin
3	(10m twisted-flat cable w/9 loads + loaded 6-slot backplane @ cp9)	Failing margin	Insufficient margin	Excellent Set-up margin	Failing margin *

* Increasing amplitude would make margin adequate.

- 1 U160 eye diagrams show adequate margin with all configurations (though getting close with 10m cable with 16 loads)**
- 2 U320 provides adequate margin without precomp or equalization with a short cable (2.5m) configuration**
- 3 U320 using transmitter precomp provides insufficient margin with typical configurations**
- 4 U320 using receiver equalization provides excellent margins with all configurations**