



# VITESSE

## *1000BT 10GBT Technology Review and Application to SAS*

Vitesse - Ethernet Products Division

Houston SAS-2 Meeting

Doc # 05-215r0

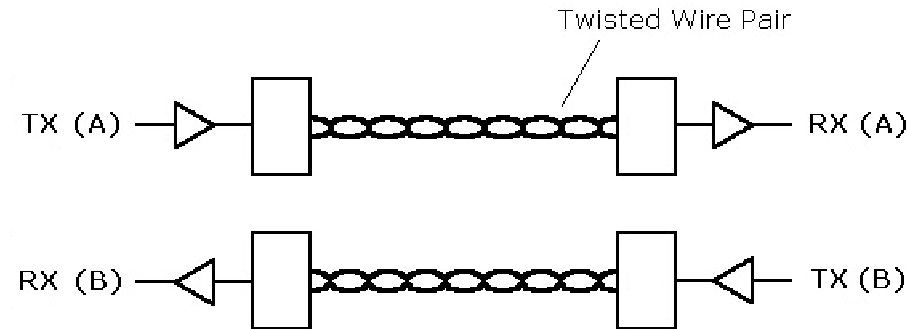
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YOUR PARTNER FOR SUCCESS

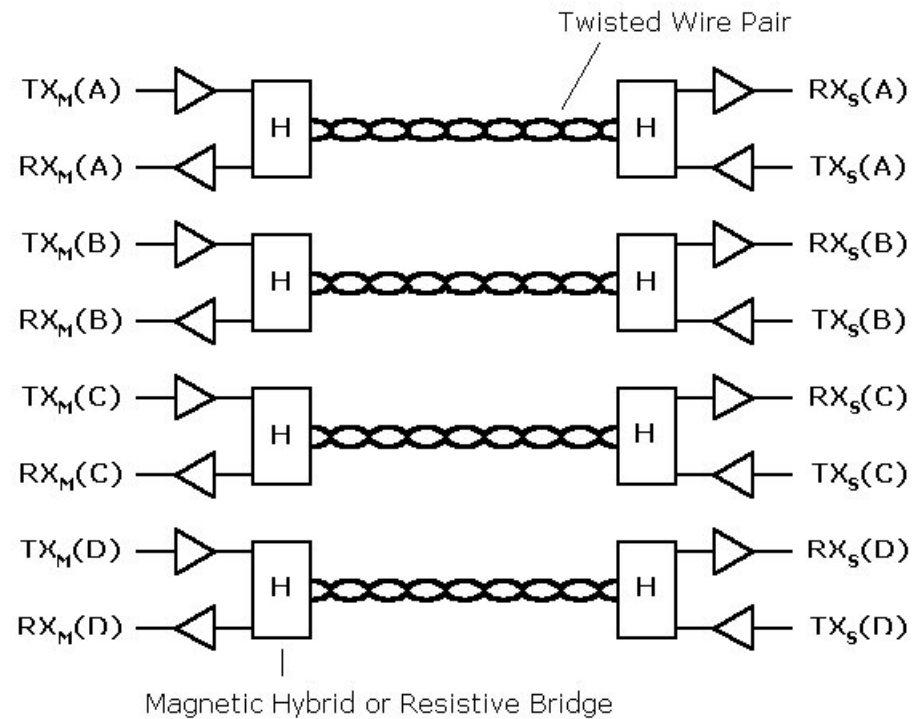
- ▶ Review of 100B-T
- ▶ Review of 1000B-T
- ▶ Review of 10GB-T
- ▶ Application of 10GB-T Technology to SAS



- ▶ Target Media: 100m of Cat5
- ▶ Pair Usage: 2 Pairs Half-Duplex
- ▶ Line Code: MLT3
  - ▶ Tri-Level (-1,0,+1) with Redundancy for Spectrum Control
  - ▶ 1 Bit per Symbol
- ▶ Line Rate: 125 MHz
- ▶ Encoding: 4B/5B
  - ▶ Run-length Limiting to Aid in Timing Recovery
  - ▶ Adds 25% Time Redundancy

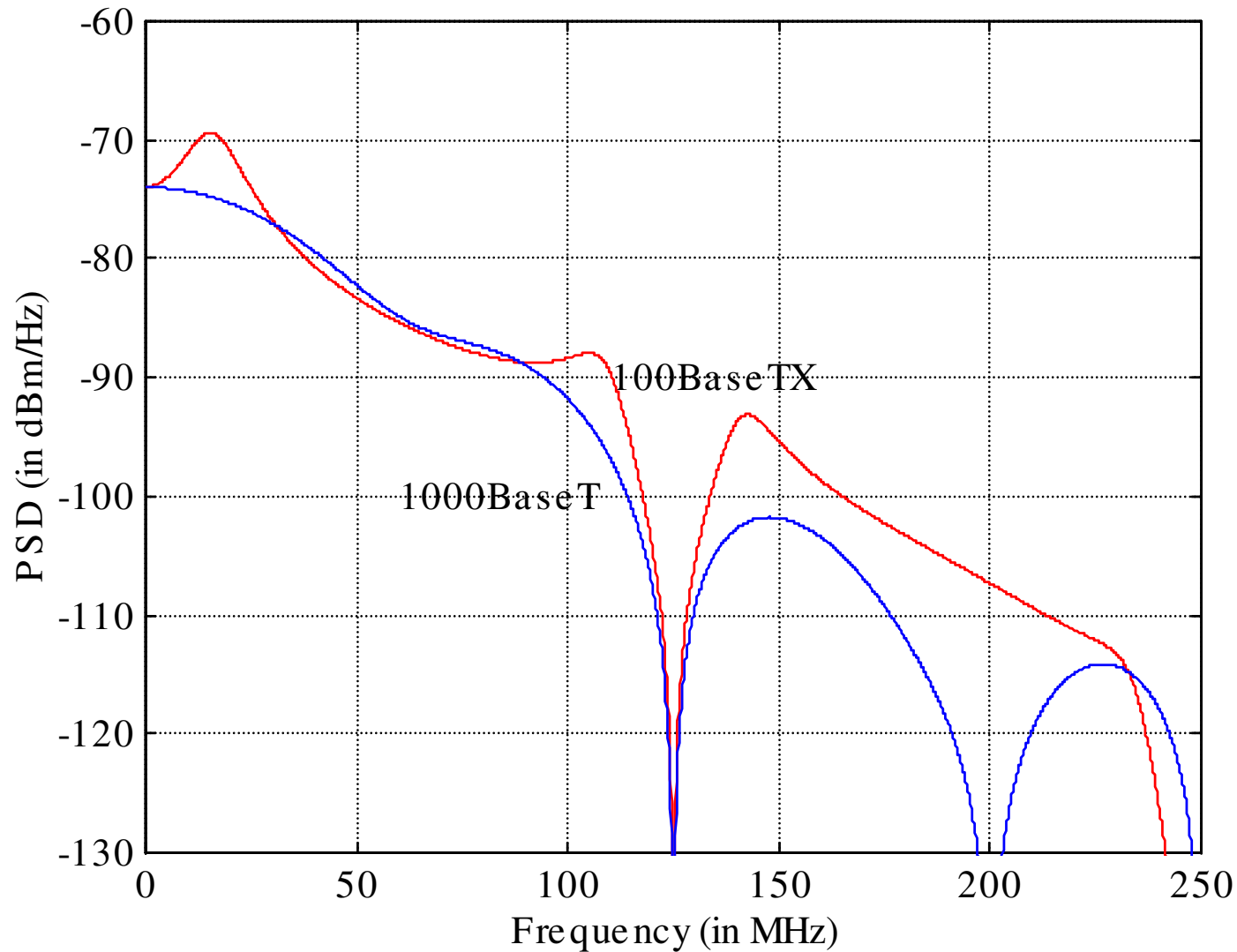
# 1000B-T System Topology

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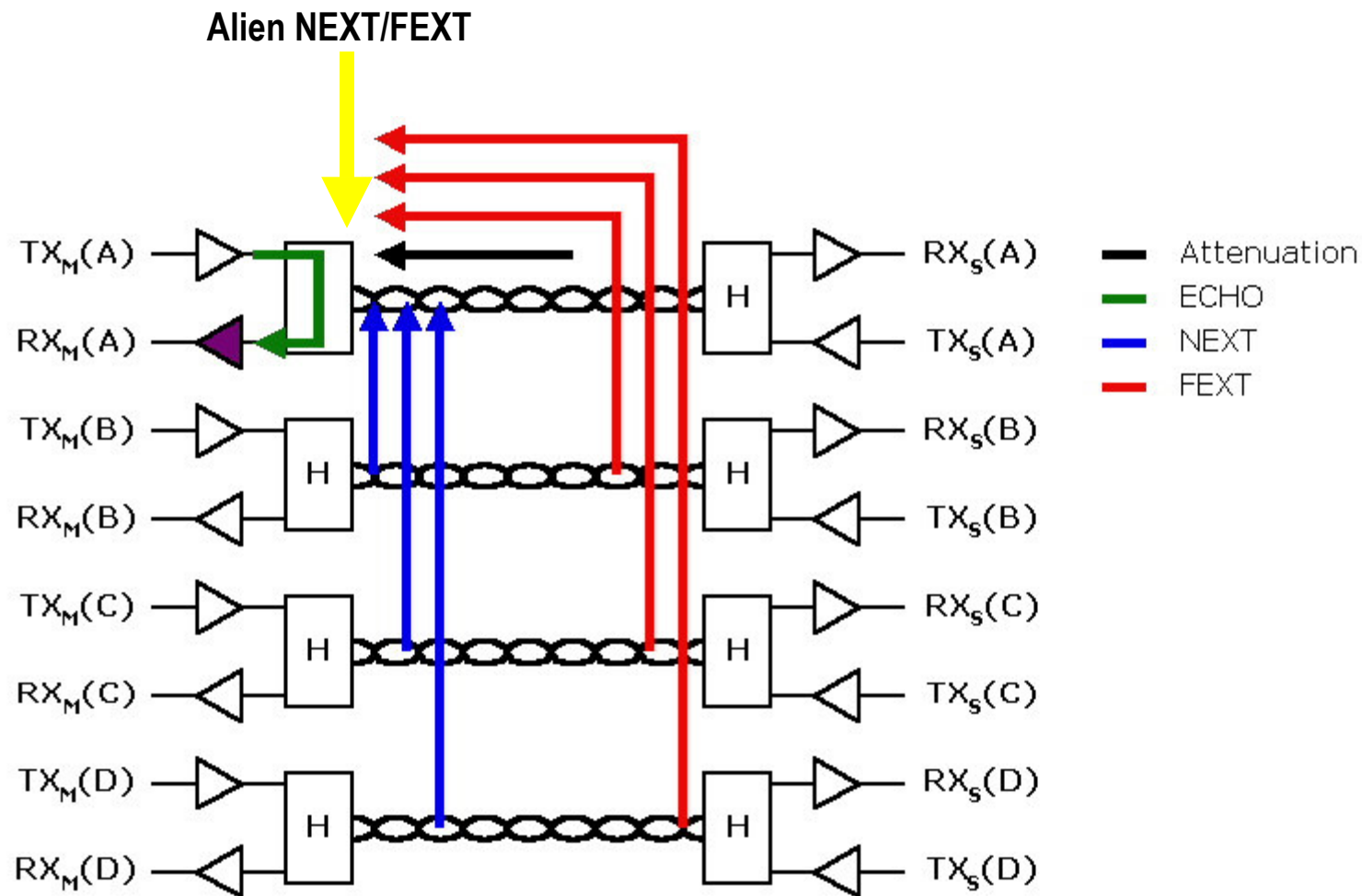


- ▶ Target Media: 100m of Cat5e (Cat5e specs FEXT)
- ▶ Pair Usage: 4 Pairs Full-Duplex (2x Pairs, 2x Duplex)
- ▶ Line Code: PAM-5 (2x Bits/Symbol)
  - ▶ Five-Level (-2,-1,0,+1,+2)
  - ▶ 2 Bits per Symbol
  - ▶ Requires Higher SNR!
- ▶ Line Rate: 125 MHz (Same)
- ▶ Encoding: 4-D Viterbi Code (Gains 1.25x)
  - ▶ No Time Redundancy = > Low Bandwidth PLL for Timing Recovery
  - ▶ Takes Advantage of Amplitude Redundancy over 4 Pairs
  - ▶  $(5^4) > 2 \times (2^2)^4$  gives Coset Separation
  - ▶ 6 dB of Coding Gain

Transmit Spectra of 100BaseTX and 1000BaseT



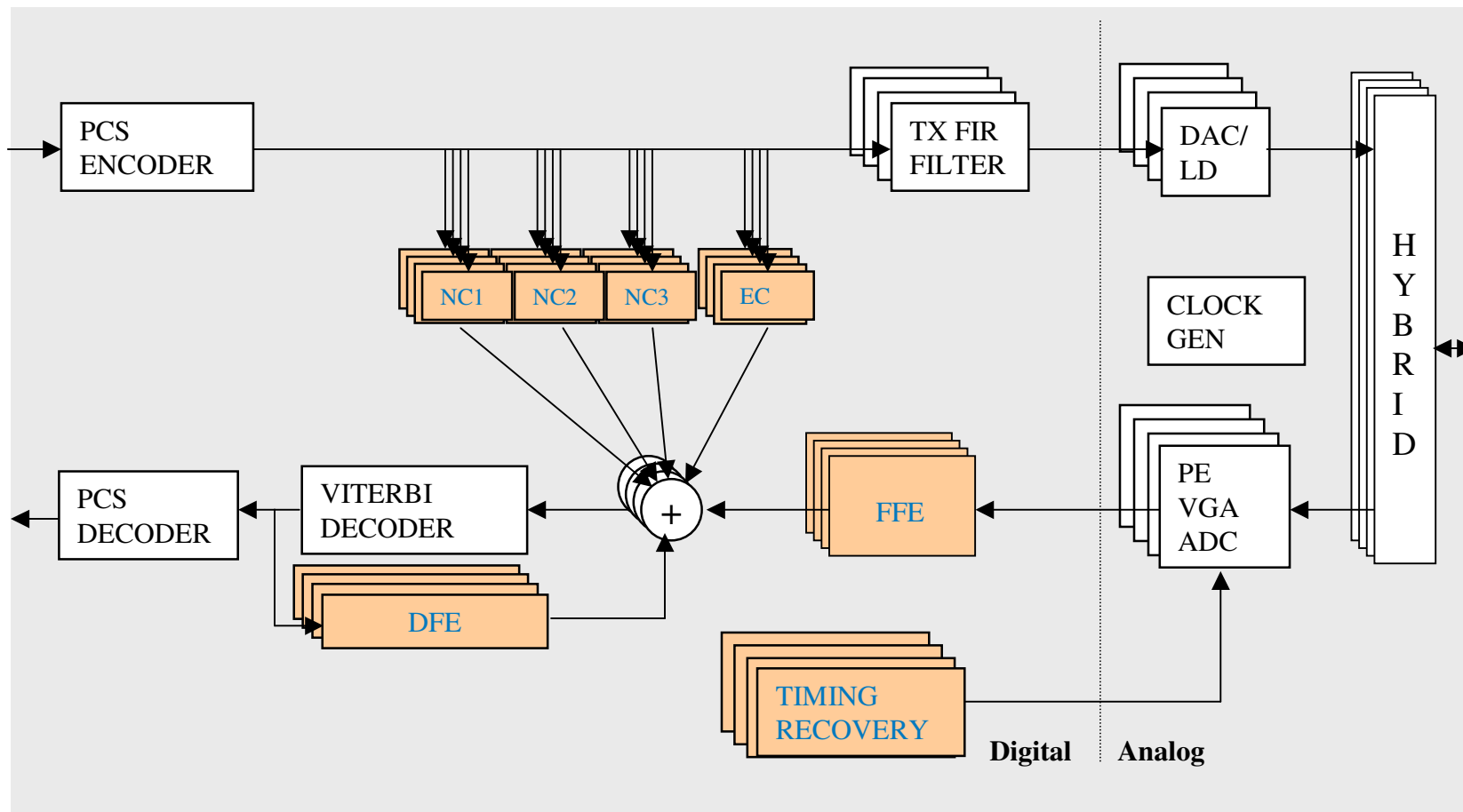
- ▶ Cable Attenuation: 24dB @ 100MHz
- ▶ Reflections due to Impedance Mismatch (Echo)
- ▶ Near-End CrossTalk (NEXT)
- ▶ Far-End CrossTalk (FEXT)
- ▶ Noise Ingress from adjoining cabling (Alien NEXT/FEXT)





# 1000B-T Data Pump

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 = Adaptive Filter

03/16/04

- ▶ Target Media: 100m of Cat7  
55m – 100m of Cat6 Augmented
- ▶ Pair Usage: 4 Pairs Full-Duplex (Same)
- ▶ Line Code: DSQ-128 + LDPC (1.5625x)
  - ▶ Two-Dimensional 128 Points (Equiv ~11 PAM)
  - ▶ 3.125 Bits per Symbol per Pair
  - ▶ Requires Higher SNR!
- ▶ Line Rate: 800 MHz (6.4x)
  - ▶ Increases Signal Attenuation by >30 dB
- ▶ Encoding: (2048,1723) Block LDPC (Same)
  - ▶ No Time Redundancy = > Low Bandwidth PLL for Timing Recovery
  - ▶ Requires THP (Tomlinson-Harashima Precoding)
  - ▶ Provides 9 dB of Coding Gain

# 10GB-T vs 1000B-T Implementation Complexity

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## ▶ DSP

- ▶ 7-10x Number of Adaptive Filter Taps
- ▶ Must Have FEXT Cancellation
- ▶ Running at Equivalent of 6.4x Speed
- ▶ Necessitates Block Signal Processing
  - FFT's vs Trivial Time Domain Filters
  - Latency of LDPC Decoder plus Block Processing
  - Latency Spec'd at max 10usec

## ▶ AFE

- ▶ 10B ENOB ADC at 800MHz vs. 8B at 125MHz
- ▶ 6B DAC at 800MHz vs. 2B at 125MHz
- ▶ Bandwidth of Hybrid, Analog Equalizer, AGC increased by 6.4x
- ▶ Required TX and RX Jitter is 3-5ps rms vs 100-200ps

# 10GB-T vs 1000B-T Implementation Cost

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	100B-T	1000B-T	10GB-T
▶ Digital/DSP Gate Count	50k (1x)	500k (10x)	10M (200x)
▶ Digital Power (90nm)	20 mW	150 mW	7.0 W
▶ AFE Area	1x	2x	5x
▶ AFE Power	150 mW	350 mW	7.5 W
▶ Total Power (90nm)	170 mW	500 mW	14.5 W *

\* Note: Power numbers are typical only, and are optimistic: other vendors estimates run as high as 20W in 90nm

# SAS on UTP?

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4x Infiniband Cables and Connectors are:

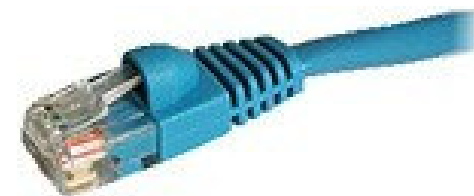
- ▶ Expensive (e.g., 8m is > \$200 retail)
- ▶ Bulky & Cumbersome
- ▶ Limited Reach  
(10m max without integrated equalization)



Solution:

Define a new PHY for external SAS connections

- ▶ Leverage Cat6 Ethernet Cables and Connectors:
- ▶ Cheap (e.g., 8m is <\$10.00 retail)
- ▶ Flexible & Lightweight
- ▶ Reach of 25m at 10G



## ▶ Problems for SAS

- ▶ 15w power dissipation probably unacceptable
- ▶ 10usec latency probably unacceptable
- ▶ Cost of 10M gates probably too high

## ▶ However 100m Reach is Overkill

## ▶ Can We Leverage 10GB-T Technology for Shorter Reach?

## ▶ Target New Specs

- ▶ Less Than 4W Power Dissipation
- ▶ 25m reach
- ▶ Sub 500 nsec latency
- ▶ Assume still have to be spectrally compatible with 10GB-T

- ▶ Performance gain
  - ▶ SNR only 4dB better than 55m CAT6 or 100m CAT6 Screened UTP due to
    - Power Back off to coexist in the same bundle as 10GB-T long reach
    - Cross talk from higher power 10GB-T 55m links
  
- ▶ Complexity and Cost savings
  - ▶ 4dB SNR can be used for
    - 7-bit ADC and full power LDPC decoder (from 9-bit))
    - 8 bit ADC and power/area optimized LDPC decoder
  - ▶ 10dB Power Back Off saves transmitter power
  - ▶ Overall AFE power reduced by factor of 2
  - ▶ Reduced DSP filter taps by factor of 2
  
- ▶ Latency
  - ▶ Latency gets reduced to 1.5us – 2usec

- ▶ Long Reach Power = ~14.5W (Typical, not worst-case)
- ▶ Short Reach Power = ~ 7.0W (Typical, not worst-case)
- ▶ Did not meet power target of 4W
- ▶ Latency Reduced but still above target
- ▶ Cost is still prohibitive (10x 1000B-T)



- ▶ What if targeted 25m of screened Cat6?
  - ▶ Reduces Alien NEXT/FEXT, SNR margin improves by another 6.5 dB
  - ▶ Still can't get rid of the LDPC decoder (b/c of the noise averaging on four pairs)
  - ▶ But could further reduce power by ~2W; still not there
- ▶ What if the PHY architecture was optimized for 25m on UTP Cat6?
  - ▶ Constrained to be spectrally compatible with 10GB-T
  - ▶ May be able to transmit at higher baud rate
  - ▶ Definitely could further reduce power/latency; merits investigation
- ▶ What if the PHY architecture was optimized, but also targets 25m of screened Cat6?
  - ▶ Definitely opens design space to very low-power, low-latency solutions

- ▶ Conclusion:
- ▶ 10GB-T is not a PHY readily adapted for SAS applications
- ▶ The architecture is not optimized for short reach
- ▶ Other architectures optimized for short reach on UTP/STP may be able to hit cost/power/latency specifications for SAS

Comments / Questions ?