08-027r2
Toward SSC Modulation Specs and Link Budget

(Spreading the Pain)

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Overview

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- The JTF as a model of CDR performance
- Using the JTF to qualify SSC modulation
- Simulation Methodology
- Frequency Modulation and Jitter
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  - Hershey Kiss
  - Square Wave
- Limitation of the JTF as CDR model
- Residual SSC Jitter Summary
- Value of Residual Jitter From SSC Slope
- Tentative Link Budget For Discussion
- Tentative SSC Specifications

Note: additions or changes vs. previous versions are marked in blue.

The JTF as a model of CDR performance

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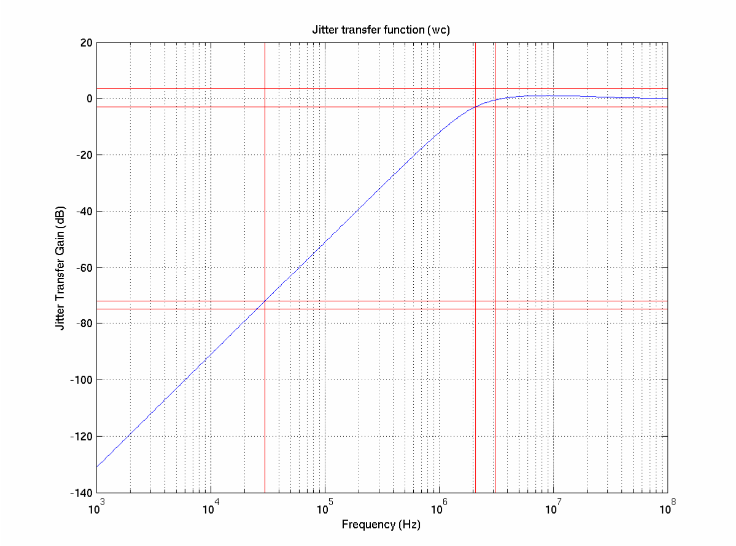
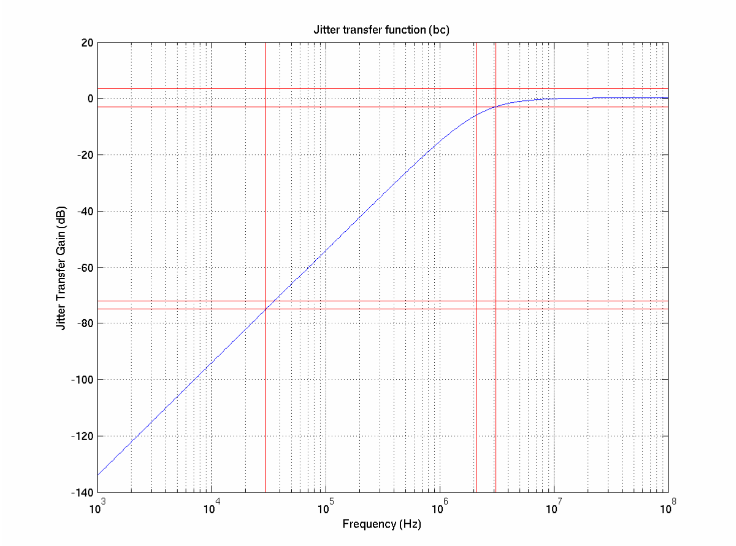
- When measuring jitter on the transmitter signal, the main objective should be to verify that this jitter is low enough to guarantee a robust link.
- Applying the jitter transfer function (JTF) on the transmitter jitter removes jitter components.
- The underlying assumption is that the jitter components that are removed do not impact link robustness
  - In other words, *the JTF represents the assumed performance of a CDR in a SAS-2 system*.

Using the JTF to qualify SSC modulation

- Use the JTF to calculate the residual SSC jitter seen by a baseline SAS-2 CDR
- Simulate with worst-case and best-case matlab models of the JTF



Worst-case JTF (-72dB @30kHz)



Best-case JTF (-75dB @30kHz)

Simulation Methodology

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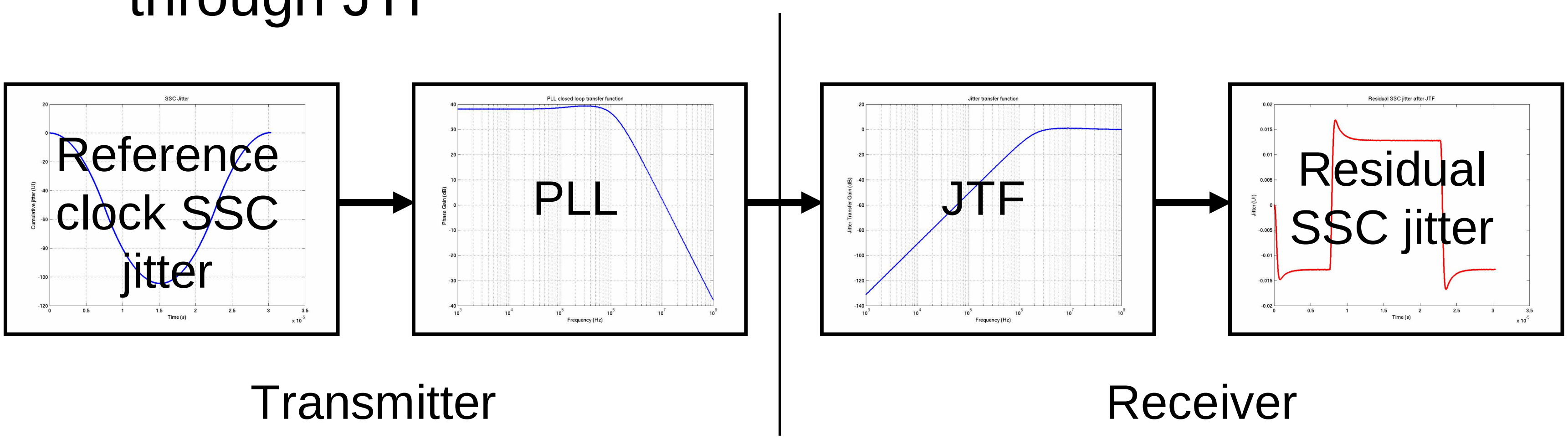
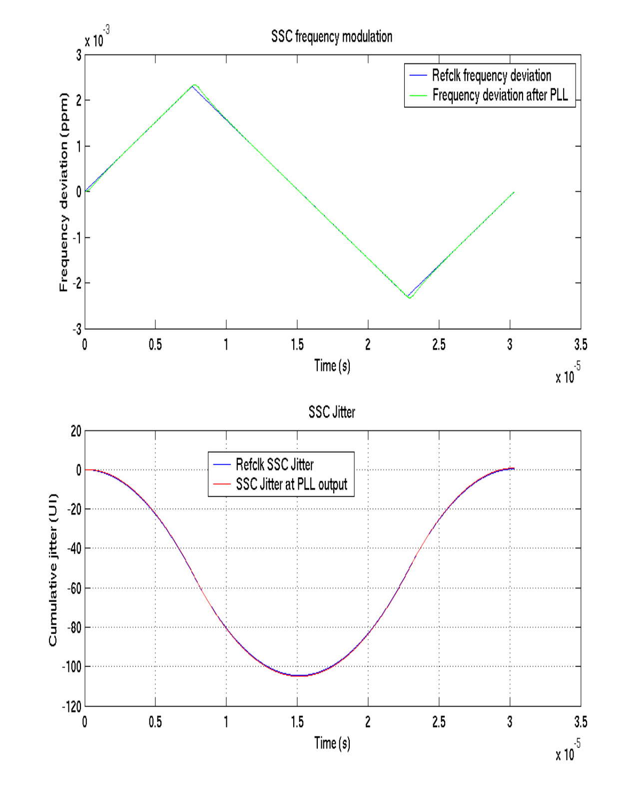
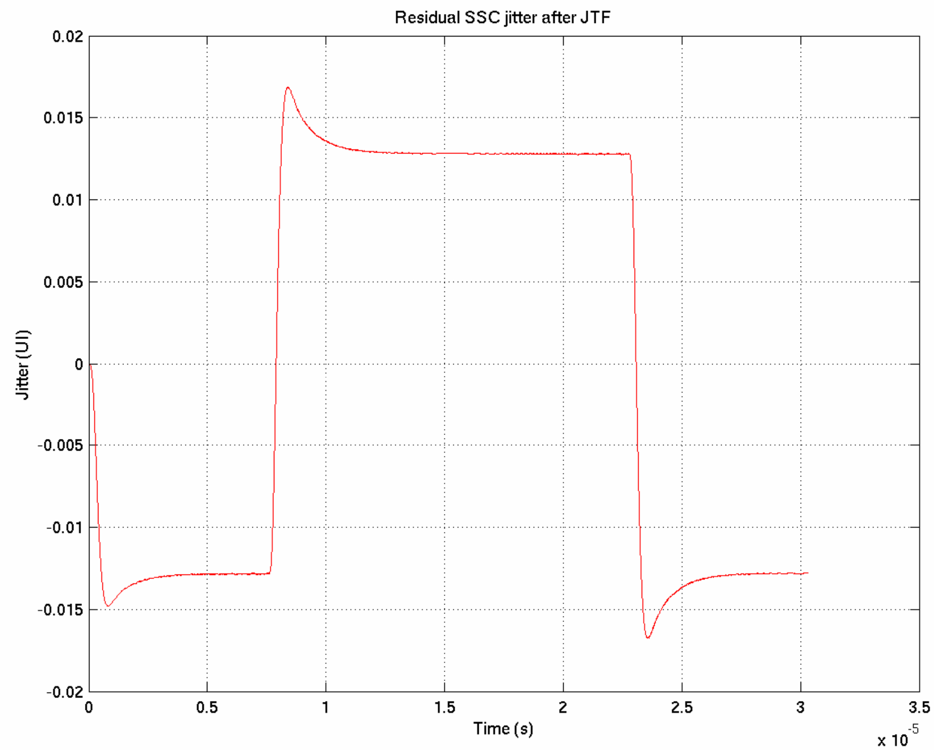
- Created SSC jitter profiles for Triangular, Hershey Kiss and Square Wave modulations.
- SSC-modulated 75MHz reference clock is passed through PLL with ~1.2MHz bandwidth, 40dB/decade roll-off and ~1.3dB peaking.
- Residual jitter is obtained by passing SSC jitter through JTF



Triangular SSC
Frequency Modulation and Jitter

- Results for worst-case JTF with triangular modulation





Hershey Kiss SSC
Frequency Modulation and Jitter

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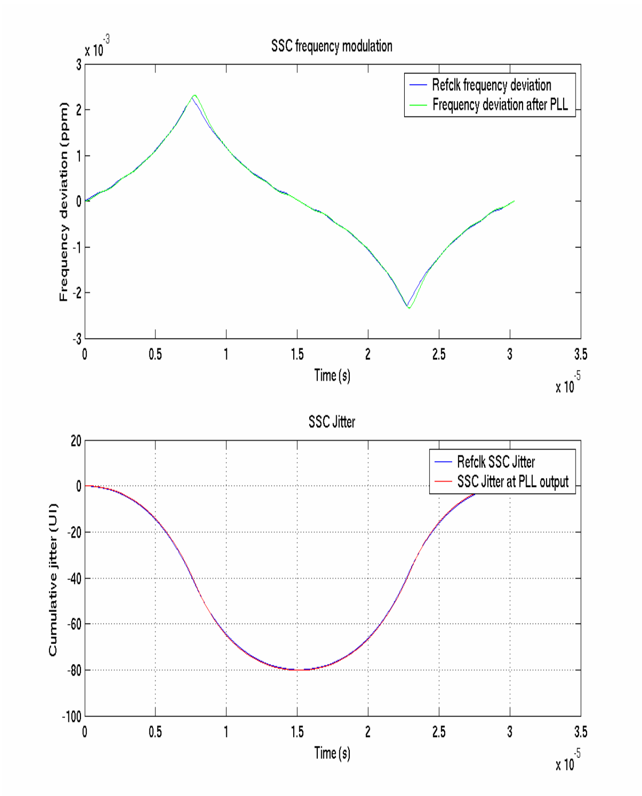
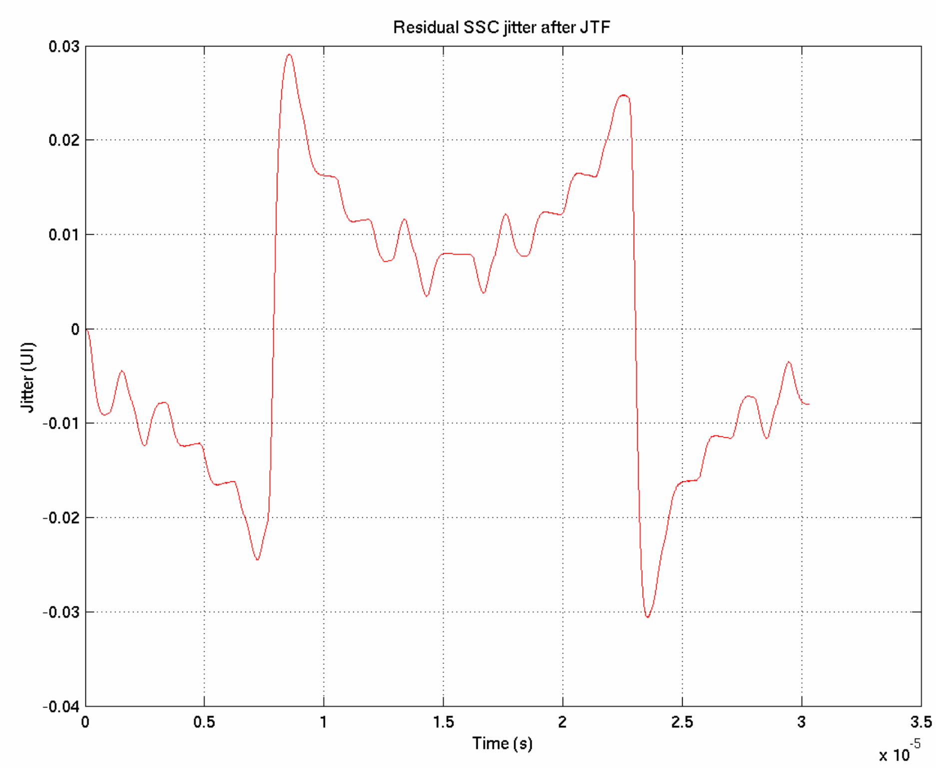
- Results for worst-case JTF with HK modulation





Square Wave SSC
Frequency Modulation and Jitter

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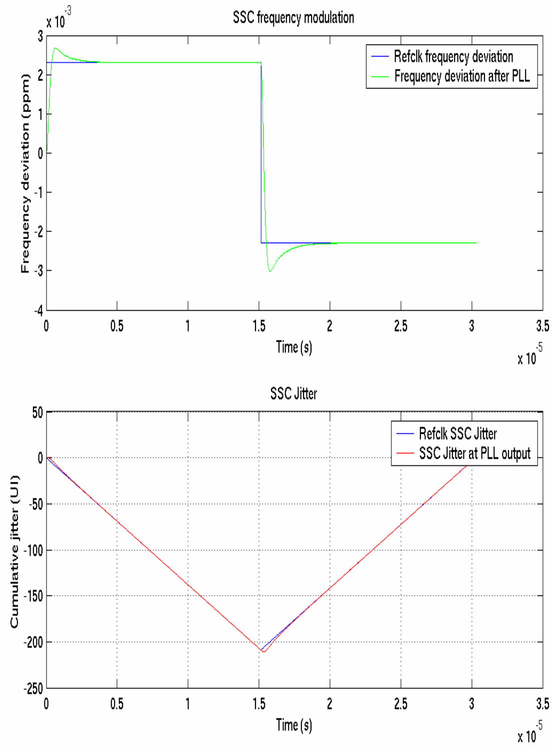
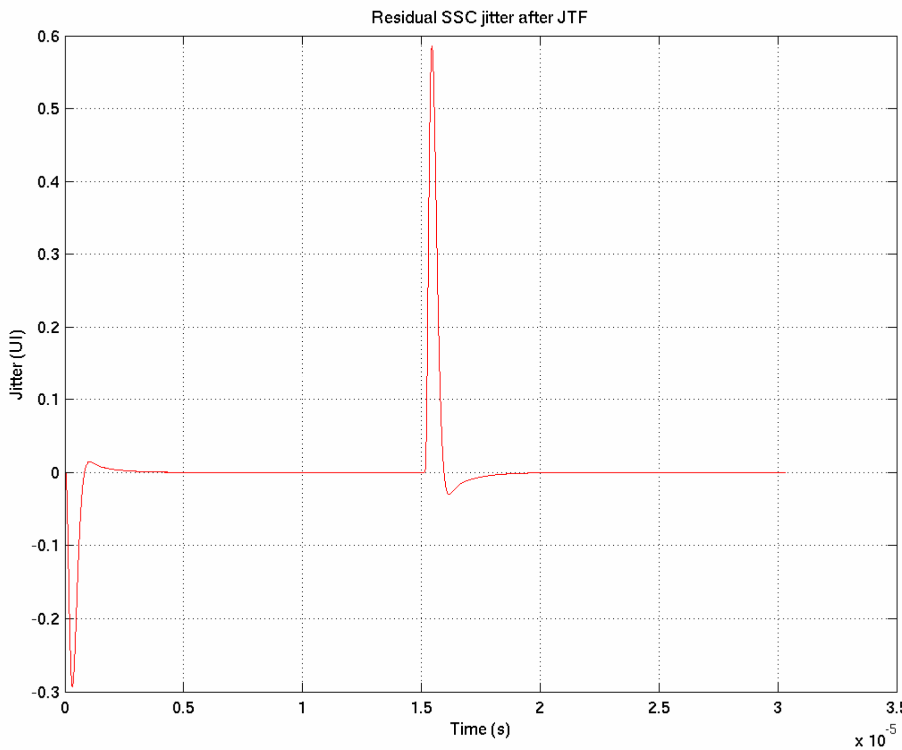
- Results for worst-case JTF with square modulation



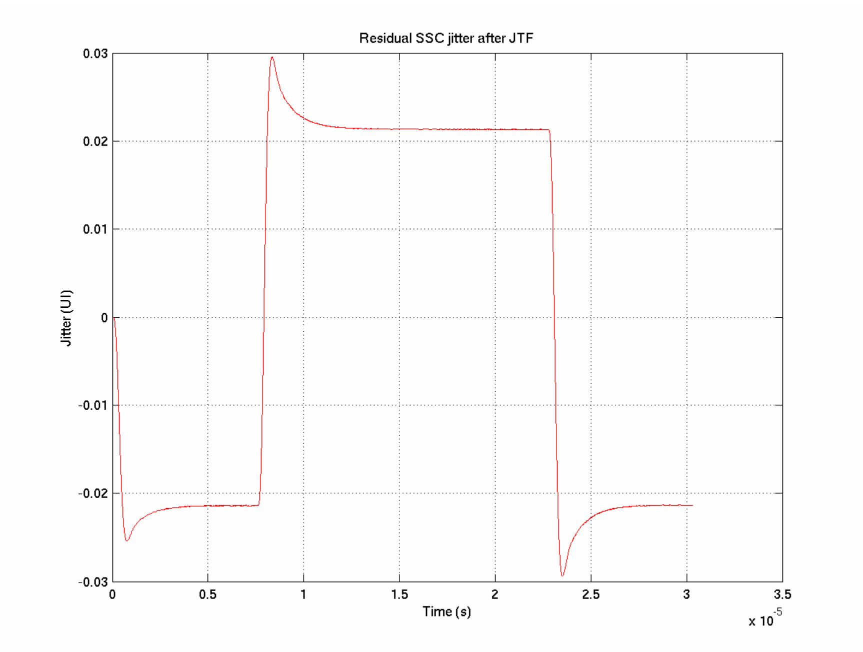


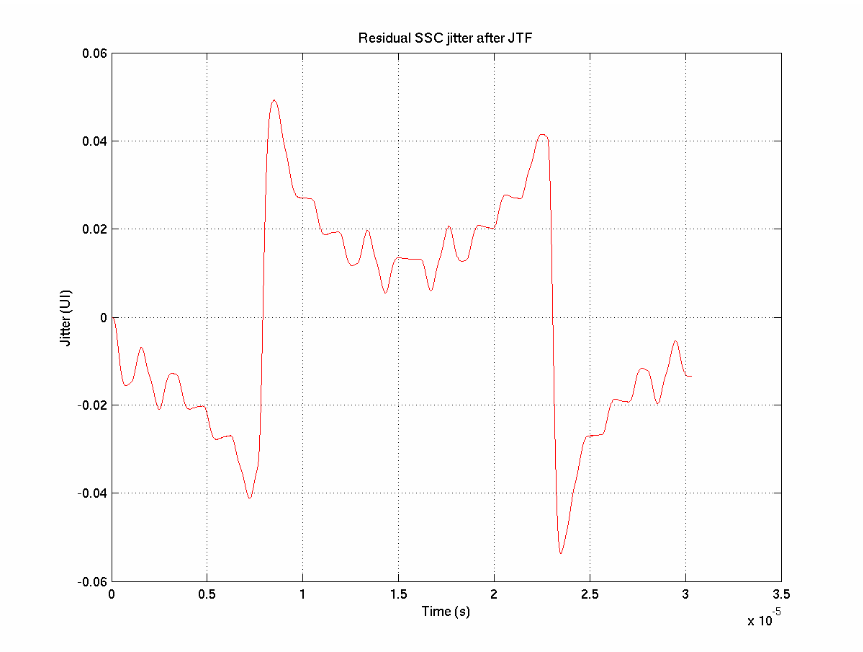
Limitation of the JTF as CDR model

- According to the 6G PHY spec (07-339r7), the JTF must be calibrated using D24.3 pattern (110011…). This corresponds to a transition density of 0.5.
- When testing with CJTPAT, the transition density drops to 0.3 in the long low frequency sequences (repeated D30.3)
- In most CDR architectures, gain is proportional to the transition density
  - A CDR that matches the JTF response with D24.3 will have its gain reduced by 40% when receiving D30.3
  - SSC residual jitter will increase by ~70% for CJTPAT

Limitations of the JTF as model of CDR

- Impact of reduced gain on CDR residual jitter
  - Residual jitter increases by 70% pattern density of 0.3
  - Illustrated for triangular and Hershey Kiss modulations





Residual SSC Jitter Summary

- Summary of SSC residual jitter results
  - When taking transition density into account, residual jitter from Hershey Kiss modulation eats up a fair part of the link jitter budget

Pattern	Peak-to-Peak Residual SSC Jitter (UI)		
	Best-case JTF	Worst-case JTF	Worst-case JTF with transition density = 0.3 (to emulate CDR with CJTPAT)
Triangular	0.024	0.034	0.059
Hershey Kiss	0.043	0.061	0.107
Square Wave	0.82	1.17	2.02

Should we change the JTF to reflect CDR performance with a worst-case pattern?

Value of Residual Jitter From SSC Slope (1)

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- Final value of the residual jitter when the jitter produced by a frequency ramp is filtered by the JTF

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} Jitter(t) = \lim_{s\to 0} s \frac{1}{s} \frac{frequency\_deviation\_rate}{s^2} \left(\frac{s^3 \cdot Tb + s^2}{s^3 \cdot Tb + s^2 + s \cdot K \cdot Ta + K} \right) = \frac{frequency\_deviation\_rate}{K}$$

Phase is integral of frequency

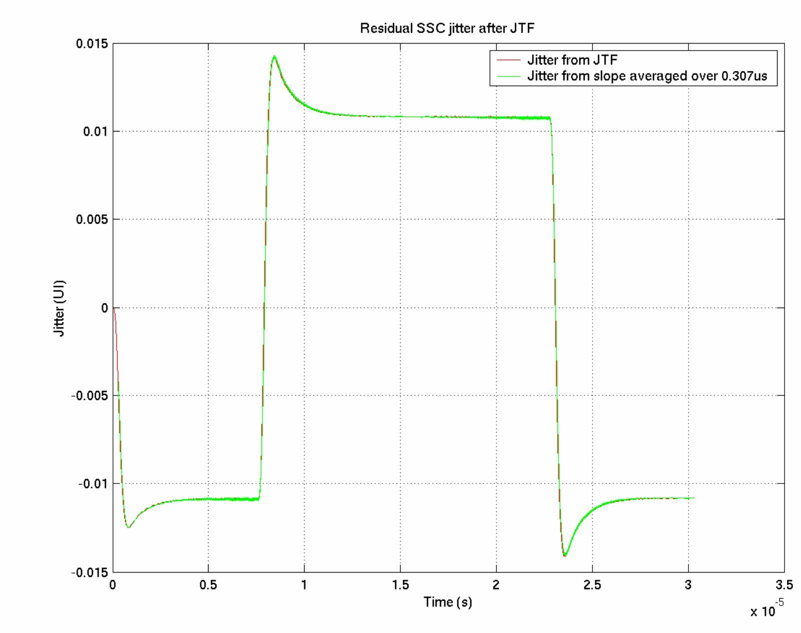
Frequency ramp (triangular modulation)

JTF

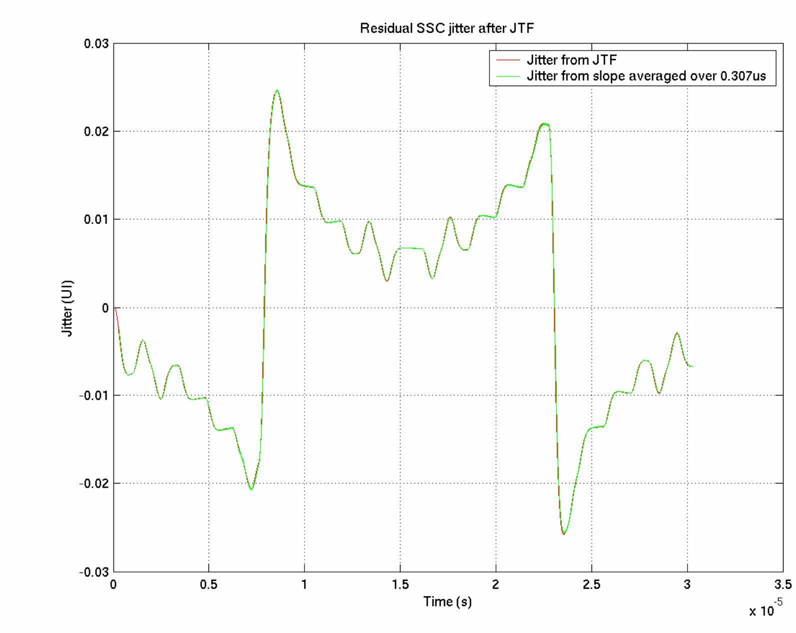
- For the clean SSC profiles used in this analysis, a very good match is obtained between the residual jitter predicted by a typical JTF *without peaking* and the residual jitter obtained using the frequency deviation rate averaged over a 0.3 µs window
  - The 0.3 µs window matches roughly the 1/fc of the JTF (3.3MHz vs 2.6MHz). The difference can be attributed to the pole/zeros of the JTF that don't match those of the slope averaging method
- A maximum frequency deviation rate specification is a necessary but non-sufficient condition to guarantee link robustness
  - Averaging the slope over 0.3 µs window removes high frequency jitter in a very similar way to the JTF

Value of Residual Jitter From SSC Slope (2)

- Comparing residual jitter for Triangular and Hershey Kiss SSC profiles
  - Response from typical JTF with fc=2.6MHz and -73.5dB gain at 30kHz (red)
  - Response from frequency deviation rate (slope) averaged over 0.307µs (green)



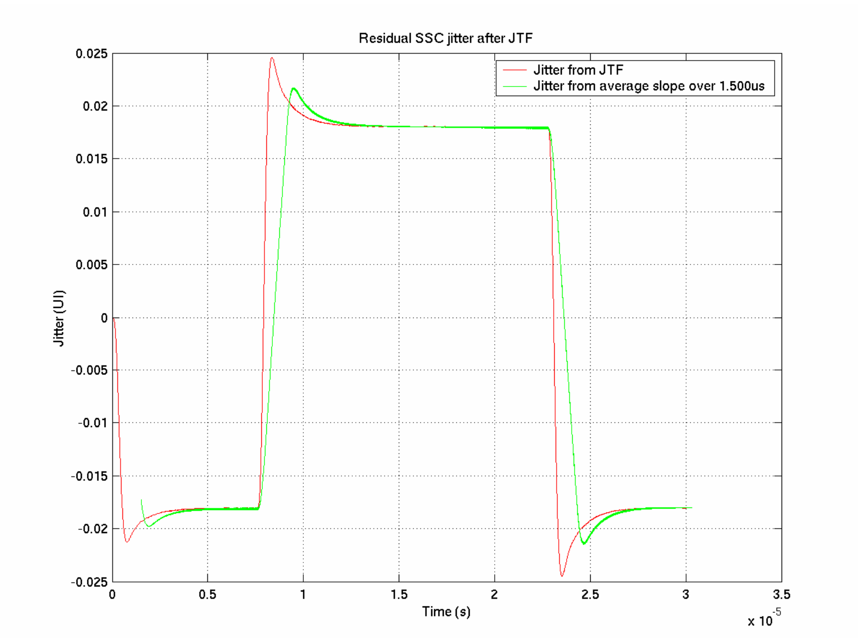
Residual Jitter from Triangular SSC Profile



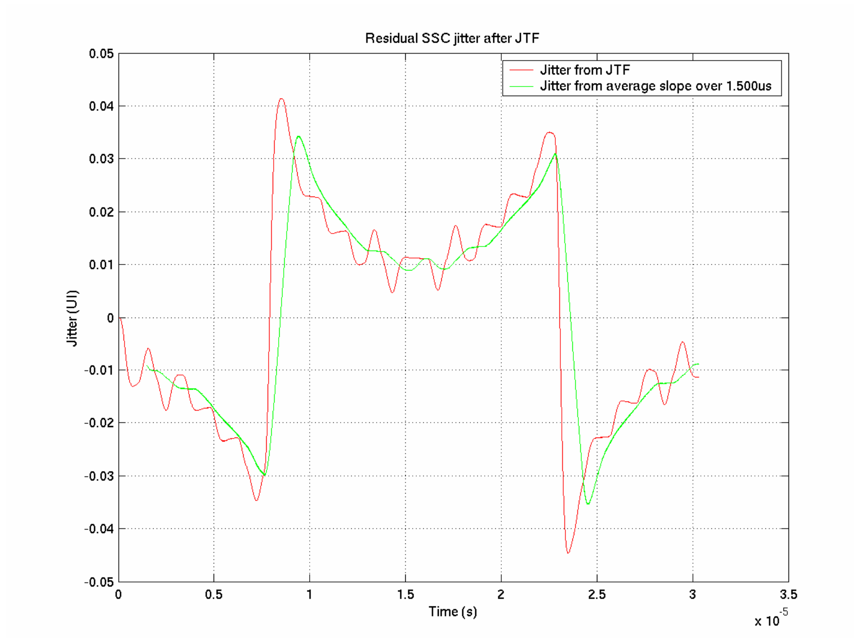
Residual Jitter from Hershey Kiss SSC Profile

Value of Residual Jitter From SSC Slope (3)

- Using the average slope over 1.5us underestimates residual jitter by 10% to 20% for triangular and Hershey Kiss patterns
  - Response from typical JTF with fc=2.6MHz and -73.5dB gain at 30kHz (red)
  - Response from frequency deviation rate (slope) averaged over 1.5µs (green)



Residual Jitter from Triangular SSC Profile



Residual Jitter from Hershey Kiss SSC Profile

Tentative Link Budget For Discussion (1)

- Definition of Terms
  - Data Dependent Jitter (DDJ): Inter-Symbol Interference
  - Non-Compensable Jitter (NCJ): jitter that cannot be corrected by the receiver
  - Data Dependent Non Compensable Jitter: in this link budget, this is specifically the ISI that cannot be corrected by the SAS-2 reference receiver.
    - Since the SAS-2 reference receiver is a 3-taps DFE, this corresponds to ISI from the pre-cursor taps as well as all post-cursors taps after and including the 4th.
    - It is split from the rest of the non-compensable jitter since it can be controlled by changing tx pre-emphasis.

Tentative Link Budget For Discussion (2)

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- How much SSC jitter is too much jitter?

	Source Transmitter & PLL	Reference Channel	Target Receiver & PLL	Total	Comments
Random Jitter (RJ)	0.15		0.15	0.21	Total calculated as root sum of squares
Bounded Non-Compensable Jitter (BNCJ)	0.15	0.05		0.2	Includes: - Residual SSC jitter - Duty-cycle distortion - Periodic Jitter (from supply noise, etc.) - Crosstalk - Common-mode to differential conversion *Excludes:* *- Data Dependent Jitter, which is accounted for on the next line*
Data-Dependent Non-Compensable Jitter (DDNCJ)		0.3		0.3	ISI and reflections that can't be corrected by 3-taps DFE Simulated with stateye v5: - SAS-2 reference channel - 2dB pre-emphasis - No DJ or RJ - 8b10b encoding
Receiver Margin (RMJ)			0.3	0.3	Includes: - Samplers sensitivity - Quantization effects - Device mismatches
Total Jitter	*0.3*	*0.35*	*0.45*	***1.01***	

Note: Transmitter jitter measured at near end

Tentative link budget considerations

- Is 0.05 UI (8 ps) a good number for channel non-compensable jitter (BNCJ)?
  - Crosstalk
  - Common-mode to differential conversion
  - Reflections
- Is 0.30 UI (50 ps) a sufficient margin for the receiver?
  - Should we tighten other specs for more receiver margin?
- Are the stateye results reliable (071210 version)?
  - With 0.2UI DJ and 0.21UI/17 RJ, total far end jitter only adds up to 0.64UI instead of 0.71UI (for 2dB and 3 taps)
- Can we gain margin by increasing pre-emphasis?

Tx Pre-Emphasis (dB)	DDNCJ for 3 taps DFE (UI)
0	0.3
2	0.3
3	0.29
6	0.29
9	0.22

Tentative SSC Specifications

- CDR considerations
  - SSC modulation shall not exceed the +/-2300ppm range
  - The slope of the frequency deviation shall not exceed 610ppm/µs when averaged over any 0.3 µs (±0.01 µs) window of the SSC modulation profile
    - This limit is based on a maximum residual jitter of 0.075UI for a nominal JTF (fc=2.6MHz, gain(30kHz)=-73.5dB) that has its gain scaled by 60% to emulate the effect of a pattern density of 0.3 on a typical CDR
    - This limit excludes the Hershey Kiss profile for modulation magnitudes in excess of ±2000ppm
  - SSC modulation shall not cause the transmit jitter to exceed the jitter spec when filtered through the JTF
  - Activation or deactivation of SSC on an active link shall be done when the instantaneous frequency of the SSC profile is within 100ppm of the non-SSC modulated frequency. The jitter introduced by this transition shall meet the transmit jitter specifications when filtered through the JTF.
- Average frequency deviation due to asymmetry in the SSC profile shall be within 288 ppm
  - Based on max ALIGNs insertions/deletions in previous versions of SAS (1/2048) minus the max frequency offset between the local and far end crystals (200ppm)
- Average frequency deviation over any 16.67us period is not an issue
  - FIFO depth larger than 14 D-Words (~5600ppm)