# Fast-160 Simplified timing

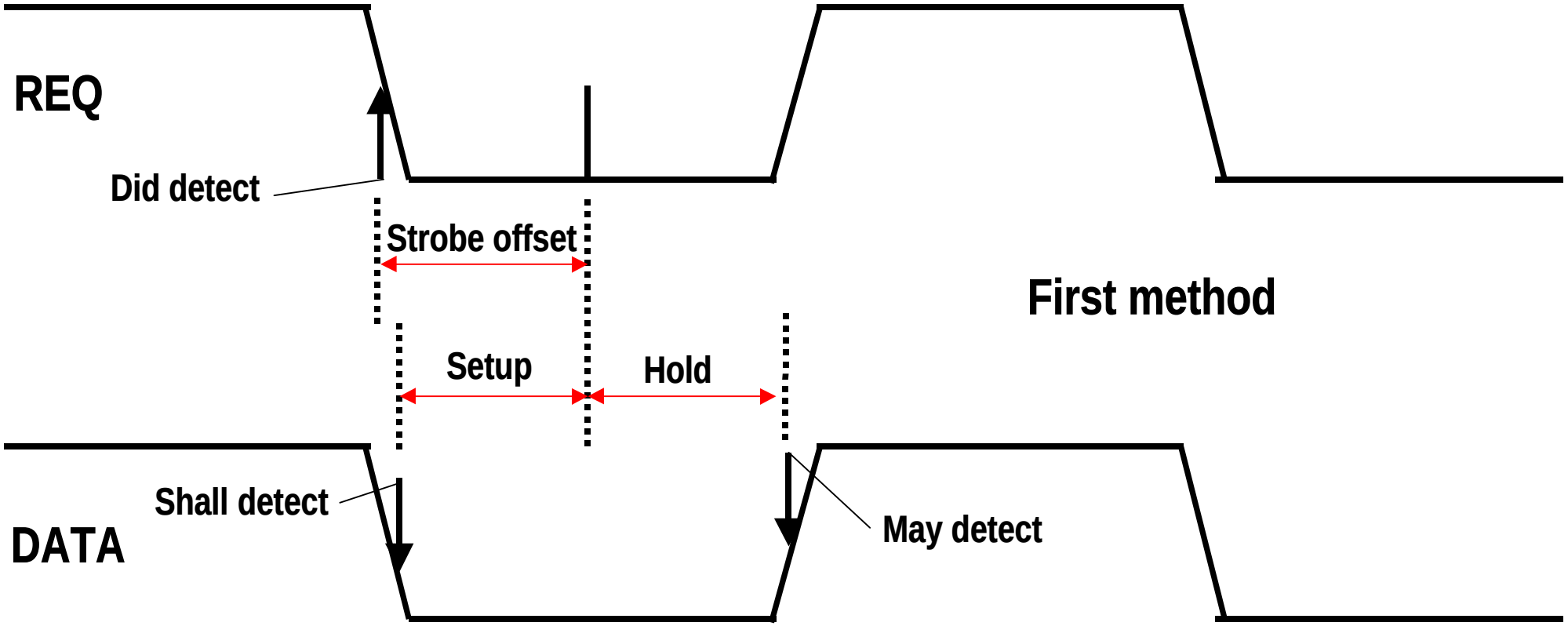


- These diagrams do not include analog artifacts to focus on the timing budget elements.
- Two methods of timing budget are practical
  - The first method allocates timing following the methods used with Fast-80 as if the REQ/ACK were nominally transmitted in the center of the data cell (although it is transmitted nominally on the leading edge of the data cell). Setup and hold are calculated relative to a nominal offset time (center of data cell). Except for ISI, all times are measured with an alternating 10 pattern in each bit cell. ISI is measured with a TBD pattern. This method results in a nominal transmitted setup time of 3.125 ns and hold time of 3.125 ns.

# Fast-160 Simplified timing

• The second method allocates timing per the Fast-160 transmission method with REQ/ACK nominally transmitted on the leading edge of the data cell. Setup and hold are calculated as directly observed on the signal lines. Except for ISI, all times are measured with an alternating 10 pattern in each bit cell. ISI is measured with a TBD pattern. This method results in a nominal transmitted setup time of 0 ns and hold time of 6.25 ns.

# Fast-160 Simplified timing



# Fast-160 Simplified timing