# Retimer Functions in PCIe Protocol Interface

**TI Precision Labs - PCle** 

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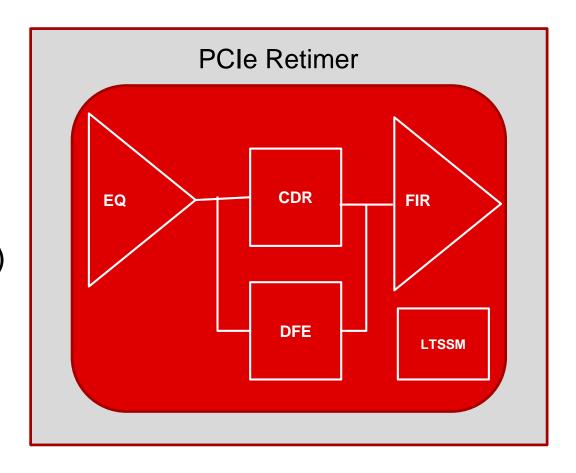


## What are retimer tasks in a PCIe protocol application?

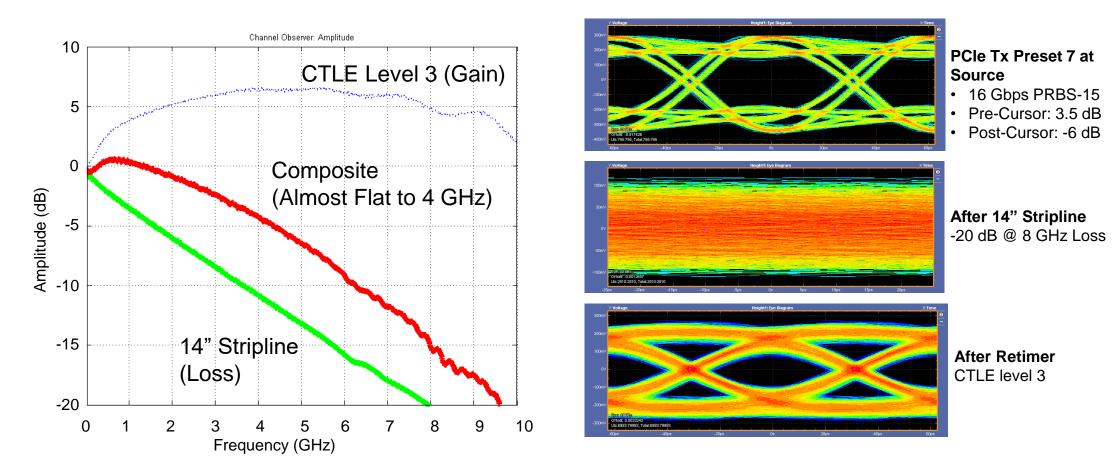
Analog Signal Conditioning:

Adaptive EQ + DFE + FIR

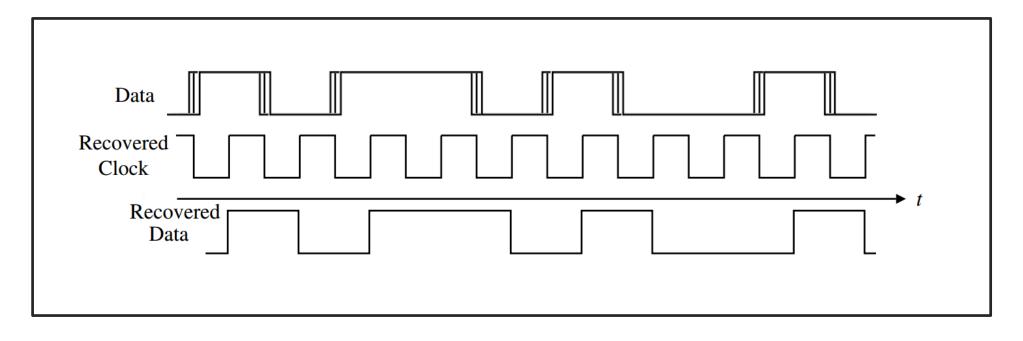
- Clock and Data Recovery(CDR)
- Protocol Aware: LTSSM

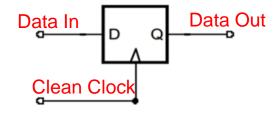


### PCle retimer task 1: analog signal conditioning



#### PCle retimer task 2: CDR

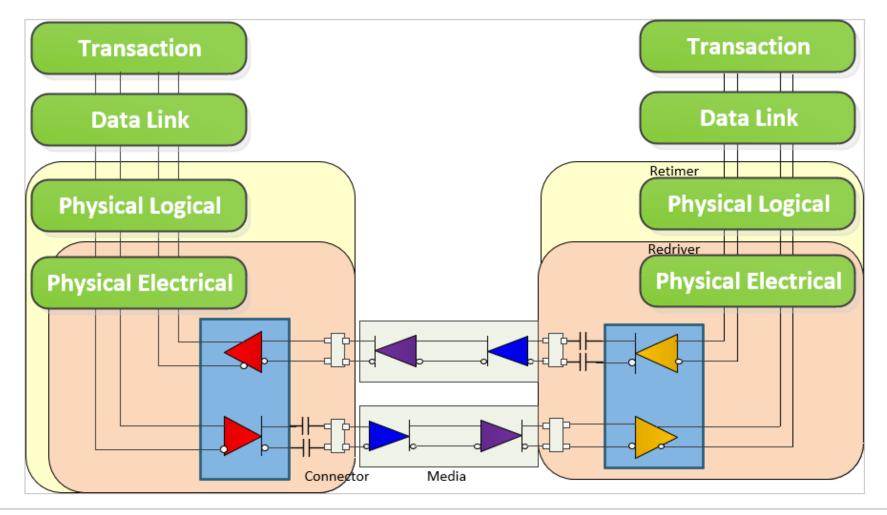




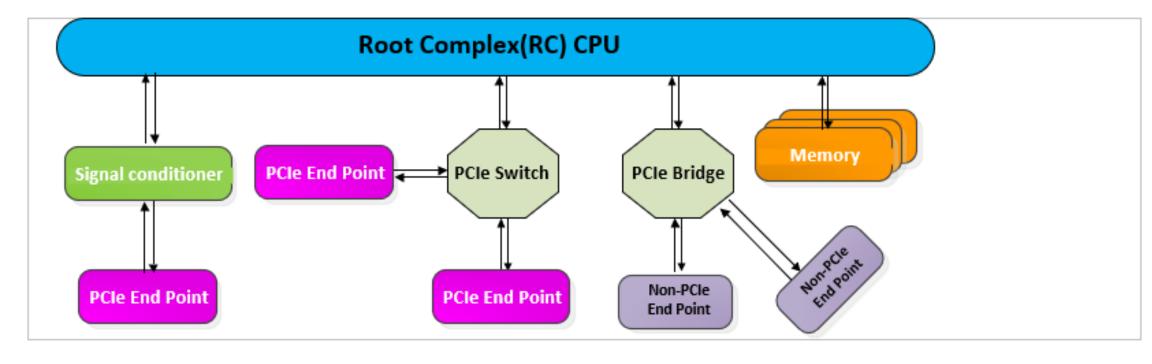


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### PCIe retimer task 3: LTSSM overall protocol stack



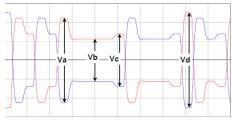
### PCIe retimer task: LTSSM overall PCIe topology



#### What is LTSSM used for?

- Negotiate link speeds:
  - Gen1: 2.5Gbps, Gen2: 5Gbps, Gen3: 8Gbps, Gen4: 16Gbps, Gen5: 32Gbps
- Adapt RX/TX signal conditioning parameters
  - RX Signal conditioning parameters: CTLE, multi-tap DFE
  - Pre/Post shoot settings
- Enter compliance mode at different data rates and presets
  - It is intended to make sure there is same electrical performance across different equipment
- Link recovery:
  - At certain bit error rate threshold, a lower data rate is automatically negotiated for reliable performance
- Enter L0, L1, L2, L3, and L0s power save mode

#### LTSSM negotiates Tx Presets



De-emphasis = 20 log<sub>10</sub>Vb/Va Preshoot = 20log<sub>10</sub>Vc/Vb Boost = 20log<sub>10</sub>Vd/Vb

Figure 8-5: Definition of Tx Voltage Levels and Equalization Ratios

Table 8-1 lists the values for presets; at 8.0~GT/s and 16.0~GT/s all preset values must be supported for full swing signaling.

Table 8-1. Tx Preset Ratios and Corresponding Coefficient Values

Preset #	Preshoot (dB)	De-emphasis (dB)	c-1	c+1	Va/Vd	Vb/Vd	Vc/Vd
P4	0.0	0.0	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
P1	0.0	-3.5 ± 1 dB	0.000	-0.167	1.000	0.668	0.668
P0	0.0	-6.0 ± 1.5 dB	0.000	-0.250	1.000	0.500	0.500
P9	3.5 ± 1 dB	0.0	-0.166	0.000	0.668	0.668	1.000
P8	3.5 ± 1 dB	-3.5 ± 1 dB	-0.125	-0.125	0.750	0.500	0.750
P7	3.5 ± 1 dB	-6.0 ± 1.5 dB	-0.100	-0.200	0.800	0.400	0.600
P5	1.9 ± 1 dB	0.0	-0.100	0.000	0.800	0.800	1.000
P6	2.5 ± 1 dB	0.0	-0.125	0.000	0.750	0.750	1.000
P3	0.0	-2.5 ± 1 dB	0.000	-0.125	1.000	0.750	0.750
P2	0.0	-4.4 ± 1.5 dB	0.000	-0.200	1.000	0.600	0.600
P10	0.0	Note 2.	0.000	Note 2.	1.000	Note 2.	Note 2.

#### Notes:

- Reduced swing signaling must implement presets P4, P1, P9, P5, P6, and P3. Full swing signaling must implement all the above presets.
- P10 boost limits are not fixed, since its de-emphasis level is a function of the LF level that the Tx advertises during training. P10 is used for testing the boost limit of Transmitter at full swing. P1 is used for testing the boost limit of Transmitter at reduced swing.

#### What are Tx Presets used for?

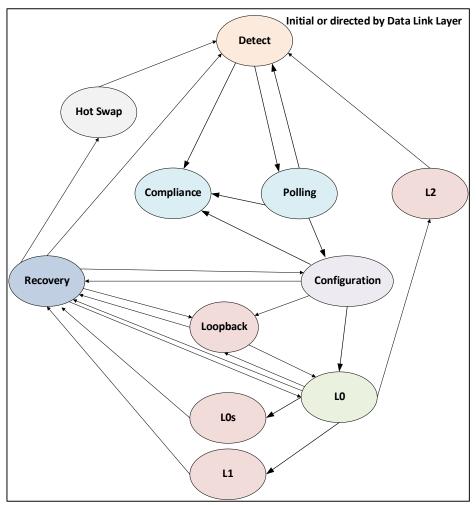
- Presets limited to 11 known combination of preshoot and de-emphasis values (P0 to P10)
- Source Tx Preset and Sink Rx EQ used together to improve overall signal integrity for optimal BER

#### **How do Tx Presets affect SigCon?**

- **Retimer:** Retimer is expected to respond to Preset requests from far end Rx RC or EP and drive outputs with Tx presets compliant to Tx Preset specifications.
- **Redriver:** Redriver linearity and CTLE gain performance is critical to maintain preshoot and de-emphasis characteristics at driver output.

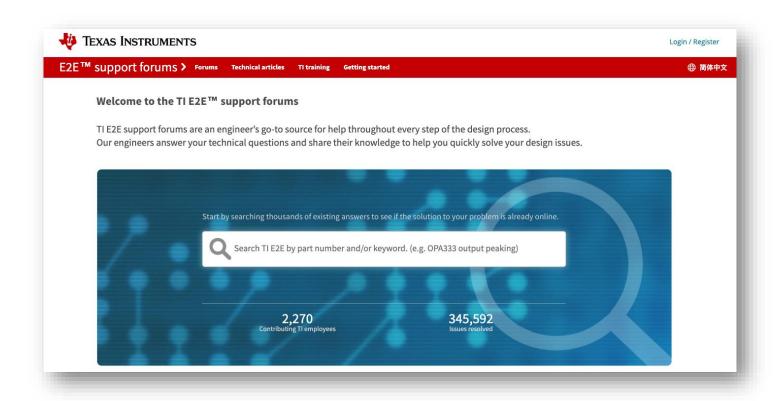
#### LTSSM State machines details

- Negotiation starts with RX detection
- Gen1 training sequence exchanges capabilities and perform basic link configuration such as assigning lane numbers
- Gen3 starts after link goes idle
- Gen4 starts after Gen3 link goes idle



## Thank you

TI Precision Labs – PCIe Solving Signal Integrity Challenges





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