



Co-Packaging Interoperability Demo ECOC 2023



Co-Packaging Interoperability Demonstration

- ❑ Co-Packaging Framework Document
- ❑ 3.2T Optical Module for Co-Packaging Project
- ❑ ELSFP Project
- ❑ Electrical Interfaces for Co-Packaging
- ❑ Interoperability Demonstrations

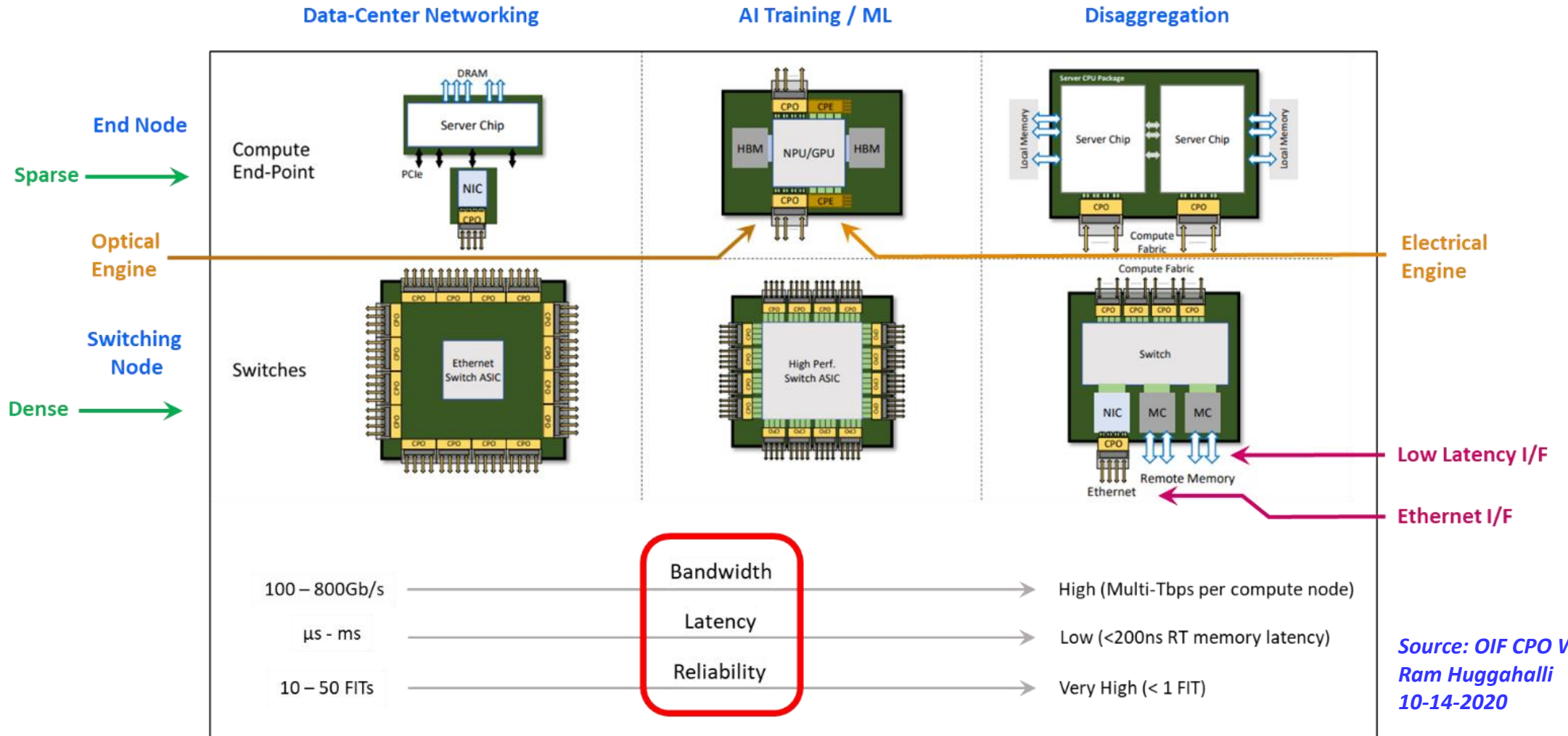
What is a Framework Document?

Framework Project

- A framework project has been a successful vehicle for the OIF.
- It enables the OIF membership to explore next generation industry needs and to forge an industry consensus, particularly with respect to interoperable solutions by:
 - Identifying the various application needs (application spaces)
 - Identifying points where interoperability is important
 - Identifying what kinds of parameters should be interoperable
 - Identifying additional projects which can nail down specifics for interoperability
- It results in a framework document detailing how the OIF can address next generation industry needs through follow on implementation agreements.

Co-Packaging Application Spaces

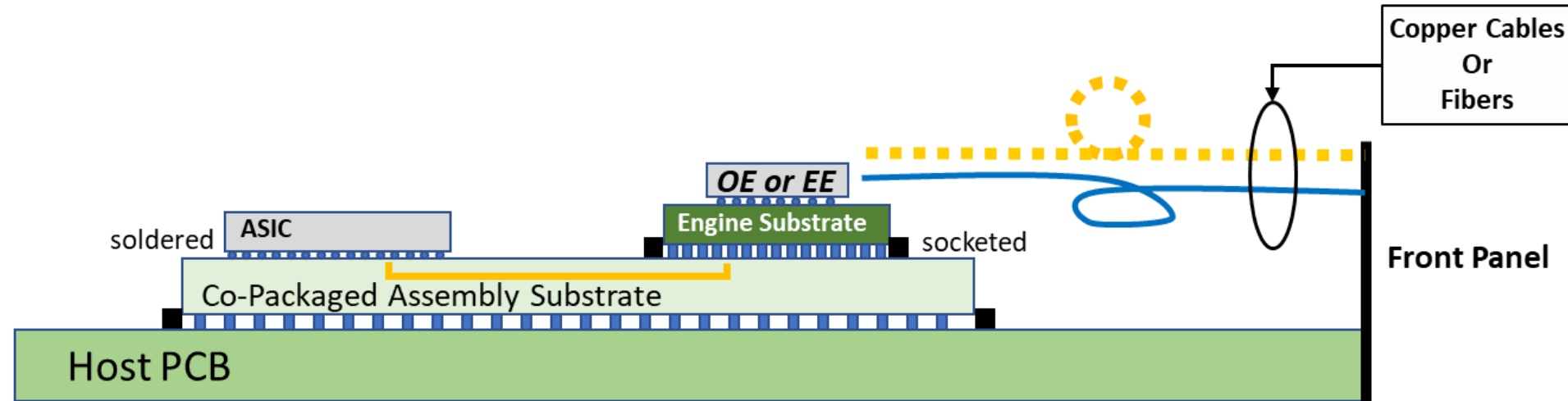
Framework Project



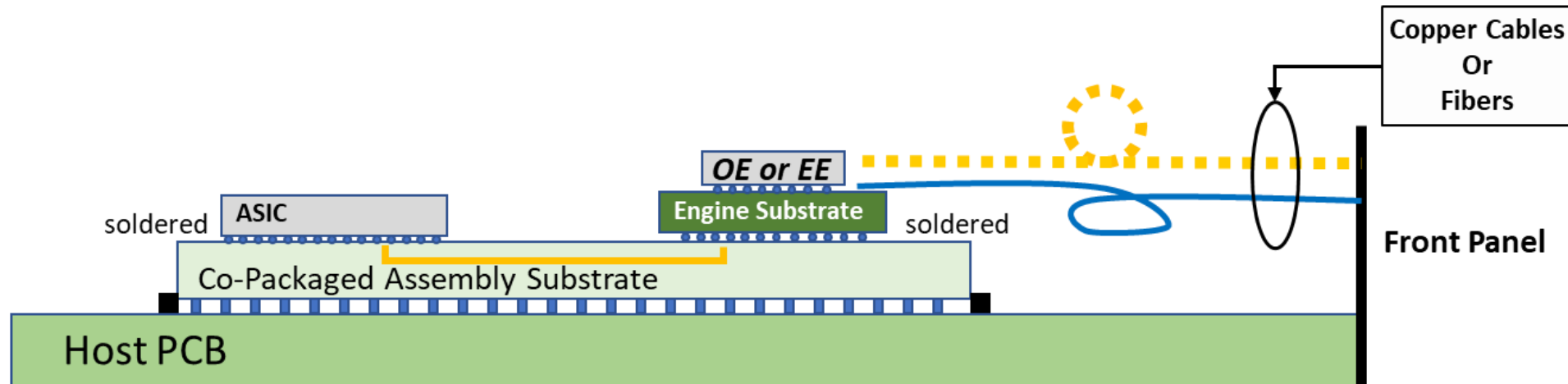
Co-Packaging Architectures (1)

Framework Project

Co-Packaged
using socket for
engine



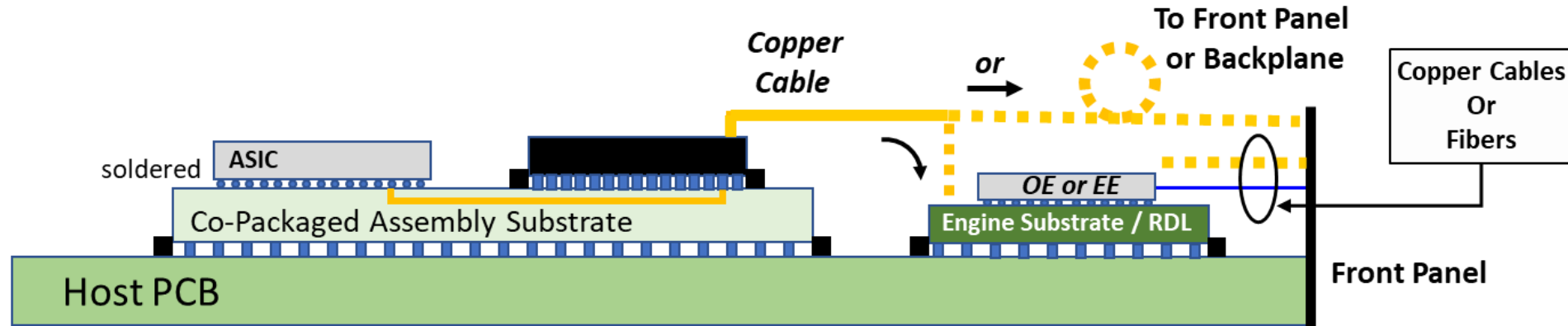
Co-Packaged
with soldered
engine



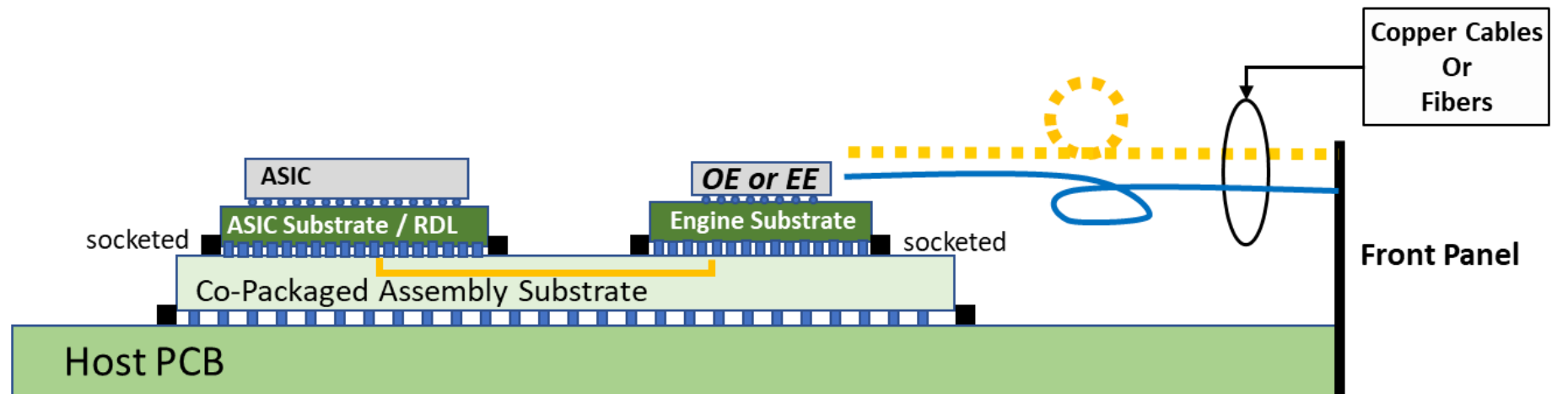
Co-Packaging Architectures (2)

Framework Project

Co-Packaged
using copper
cable assembly

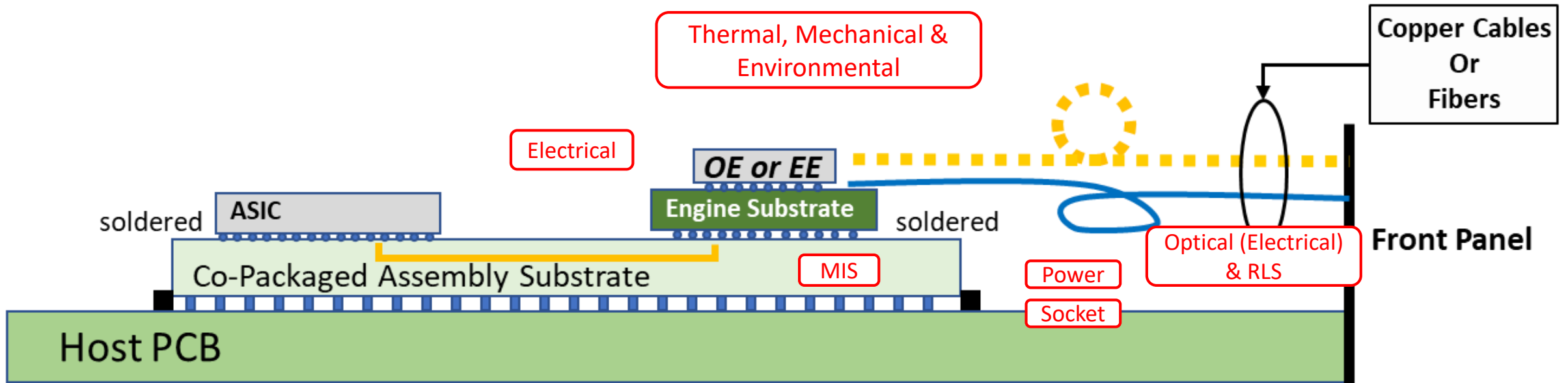


Near-Packaged
using socketed
engine



Interfaces Studied for Interoperability

Framework Project



Application Example

- **Switch Generation:** 51.2Tb/s
- **Lane Speed:** 106 Gb/s
- **Interface Architecture:** XSR based AUI, 400G-FR4 PMD
- **Motivation:** System power reduction, ecosystem & operational readiness

Reliability and Repairability

Table of Contents (high-level)

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Overview

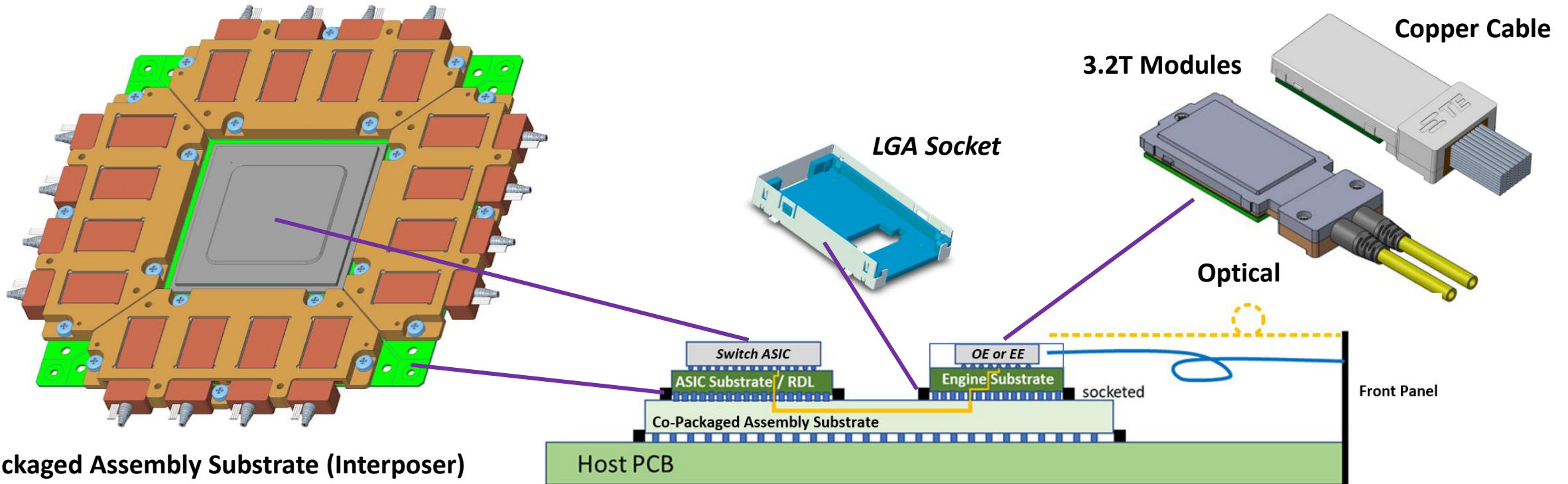
3.2T Optical Module

- The OIF started the 3.2T Module Project Feb 2021
 - Project proposed by Facebook (now Meta), Microsoft, Ranovus, Intel, with a large industry backing
- The initial goal was to create:
 - A 3.2T Optical Co-Packaged Module IA for 51T data-center switch applications
- This presentation aims to update the industry on our progress so far...
- Contributions and collaboration from many members are included in here, with sincere appreciation from the Editor

Example System Attachment

3.2T Optical Module

- 16 x 3.2T Modules = 51.2T Switch Capacity



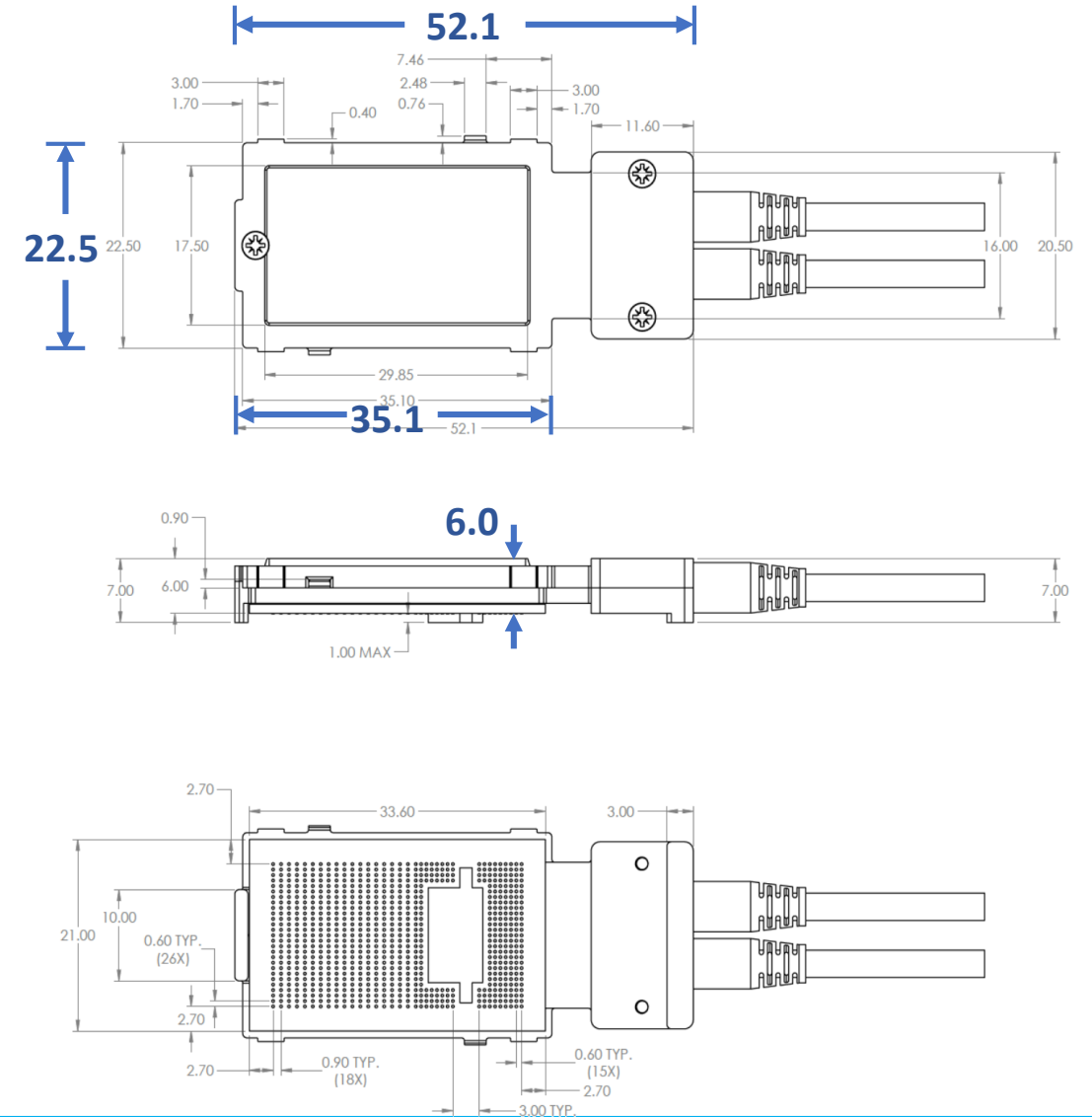
Co-Packaged Assembly Substrate (Interposer)

Channel components cross-section

3.2T Module Dimensions

3.2T Optical Module

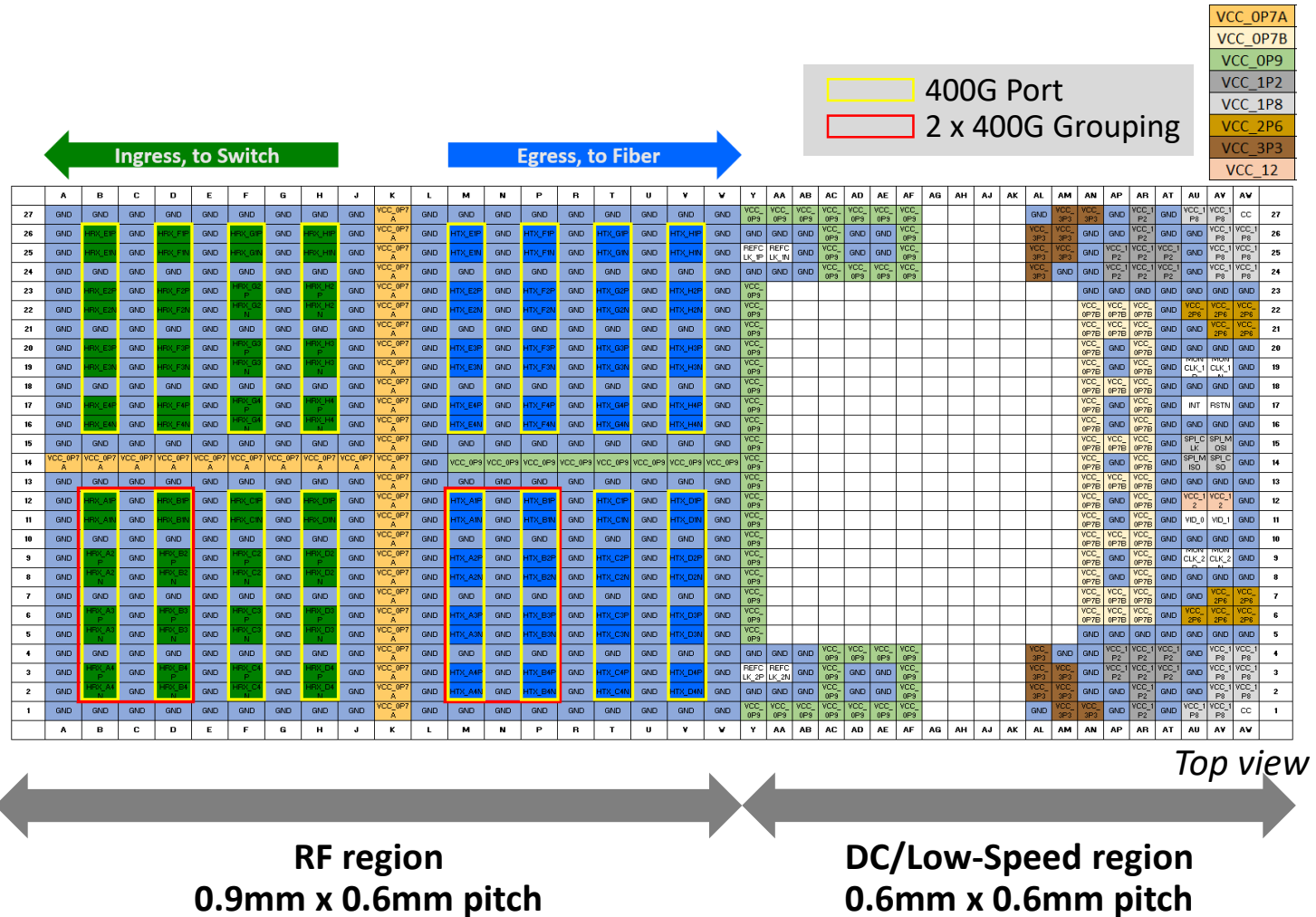
- 32 x 112G XSR to Standard Optics:
 - 8 x 400G DR4
 - 8 x 400G FR4 (incl. 200G mode)
- Copper Cable Assembly compatible
- Power capability:
 - 56W (Internal Laser option)
 - 48W (External Laser option)



LGA Pin Map

3.2T Optical Module

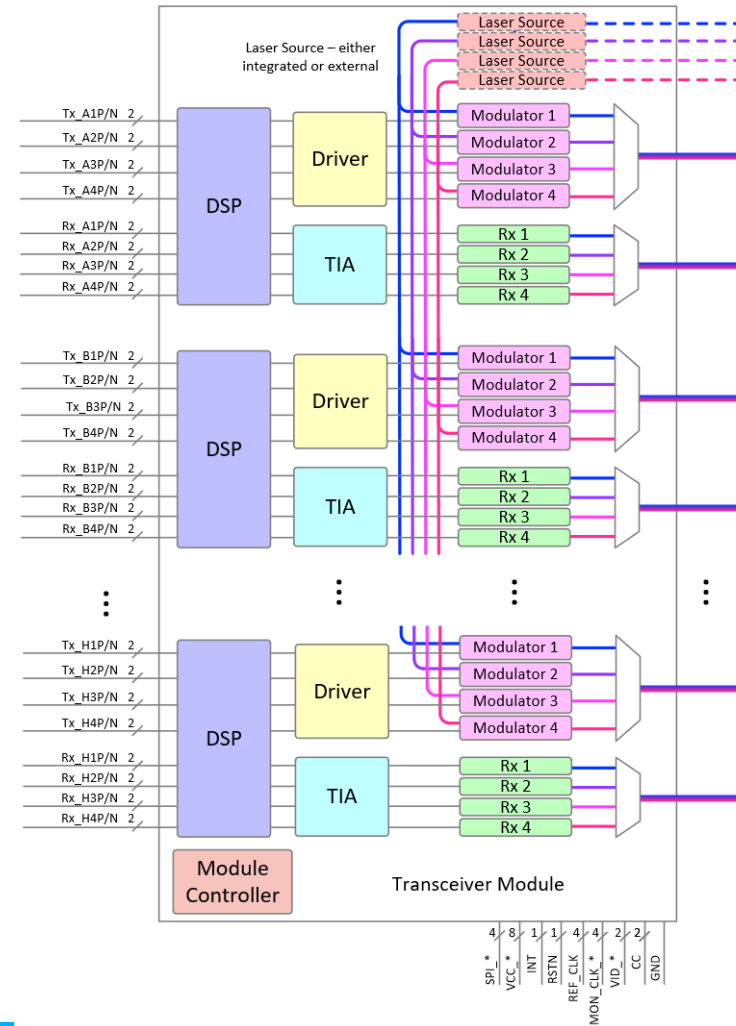
- Supply rails: 12V, 3.3V, 2.6V, 1.8V, 1.2V, 0.9V, 0.7V
- Comms Electrical: 1.2V SPI
- Comms protocol: CMIS
- 400G and 800G (2x400G) port grouping defined
 - For low power modes and 2x400G-FR4 cable assignment



3.2T Optical Module Functionality

3.2T Optical Module

- FR Module example ->
- *How does this all fit in?*
 - 3D integration
 - Die/functionality integration
 - Optics (Laser + Modulator + PD)
 - EIC (Driver/TIA/Control)



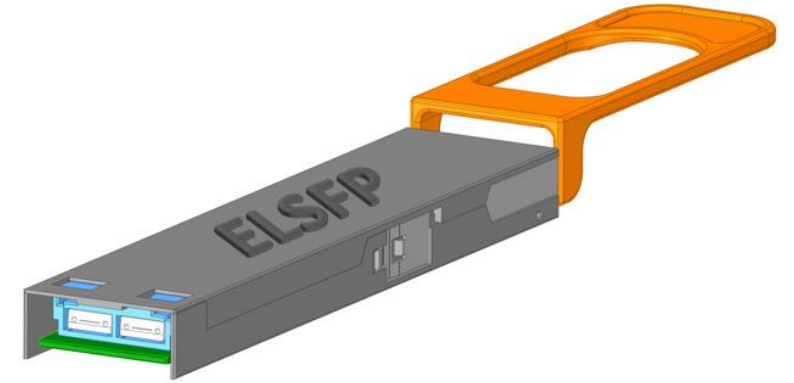
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Why ELSFP?

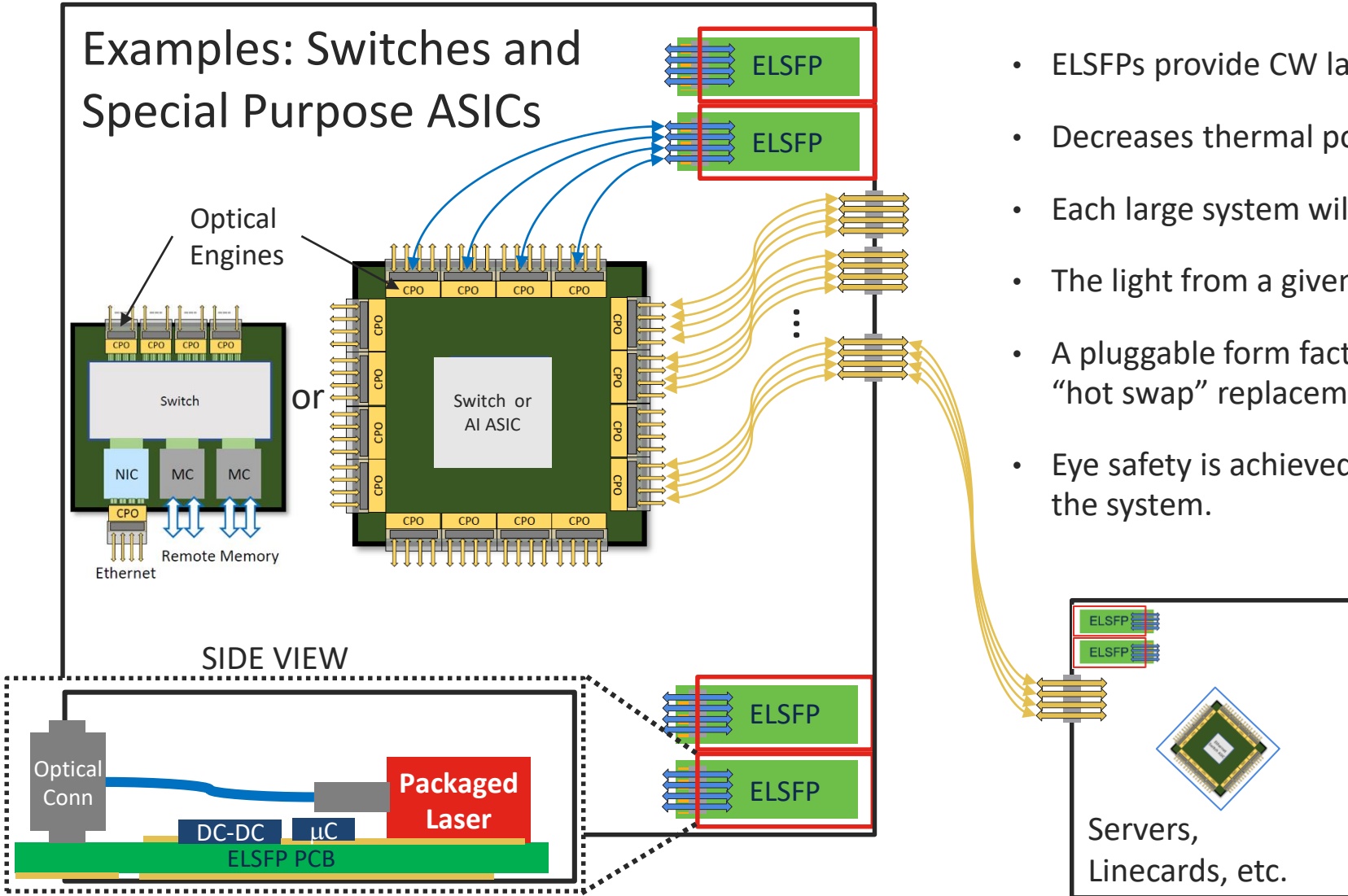
ELSFP Project

- OIF defining common External Laser Pluggable
- Industry need for co-packaged and near-packaged systems
 - Systems need faceplate density
 - External laser modules need common specification for economies of scale
- Form factor to span multiple system generations
 - Plan for optical & thermal scaling



External Laser Small Form Factor Pluggable (ELSFP)

Examples: Switches and Special Purpose ASICs



- ELSFPs provide CW laser power for optical engines (OEs).
- Decreases thermal power density in the system
- Each large system will likely need multiple (i.e. 8 or 16) ELSFPs
- The light from a given ELSFP can feed more than a single OE.
- A pluggable form factor helps to ensure total system reliability and a “hot swap” replacement if a single laser or ELSFP module fails.
- Eye safety is achieved by a blind mate optical connector internal to the system.



Initial Technical Concept

ELSFP Project

Density

- Blind mate pluggable
- Width similar to OSFP (16 modules wide with standard management I/O)

Commonality

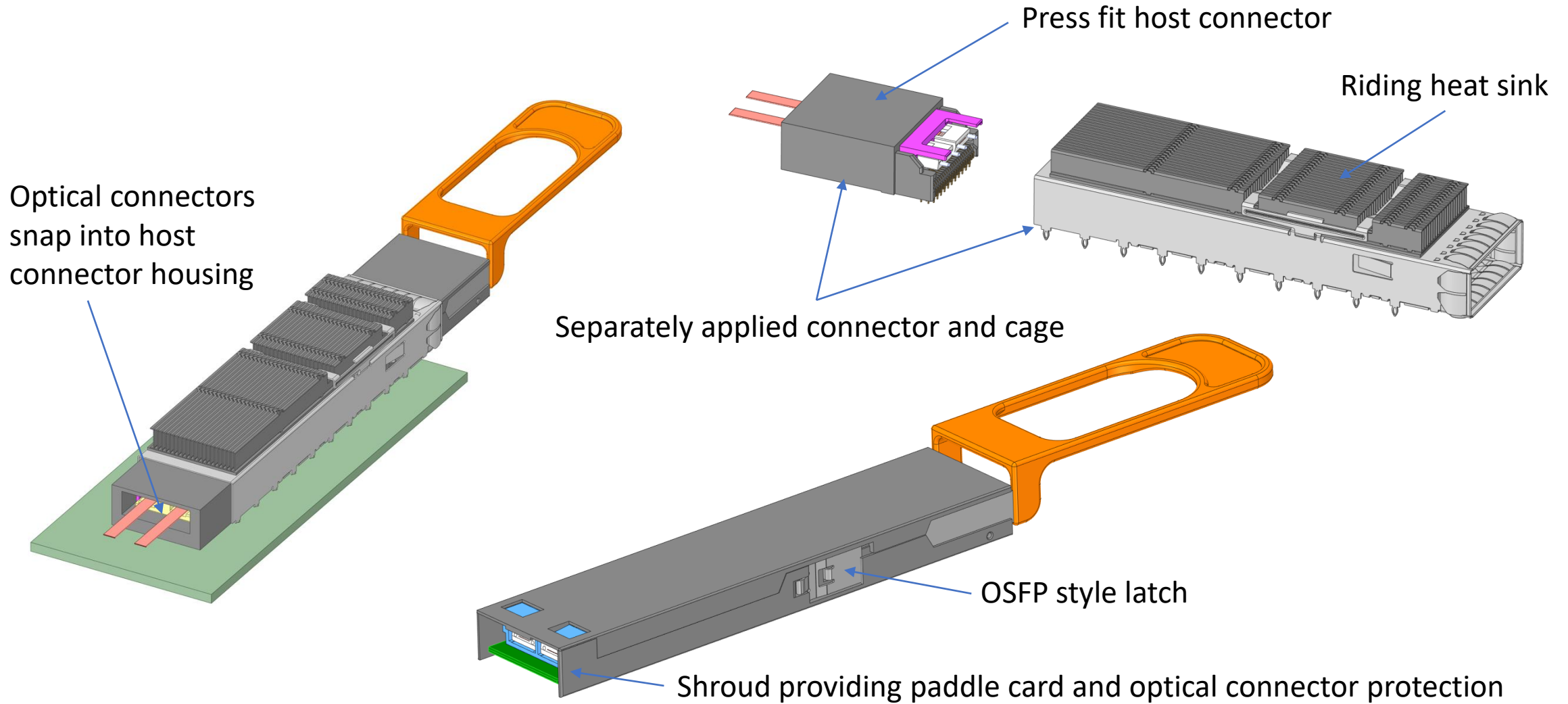
- Industry standard 3.3V Supply
- CMIS (Common Management Interface Specification)

Scaling

- Optical Power Classes
- Thermal Power Classes
- Belly-to-belly configurations
- Riding heat sink for system flexibility
- 2 “MT like” ferrules for future proofing
 - Support for 8 PM fibers per MT
 - Support for multiple OE modules

Single Port ELSFP Design

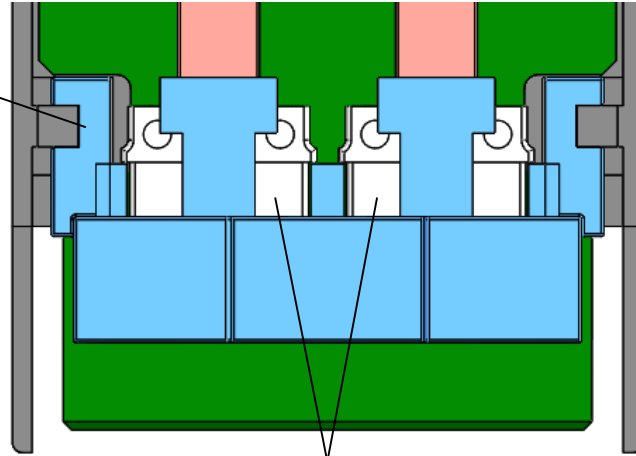
ELSFP Project



ELSFP Module-Side Optical Connector

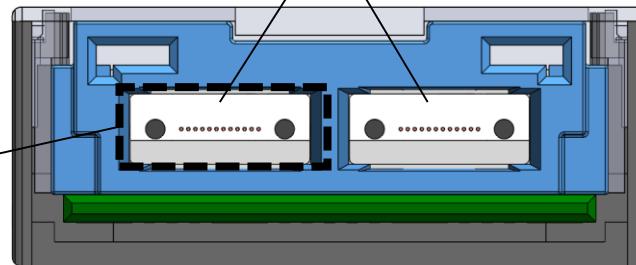
ELSFP Project

Connector-to-Module
Attachment
(Optional)

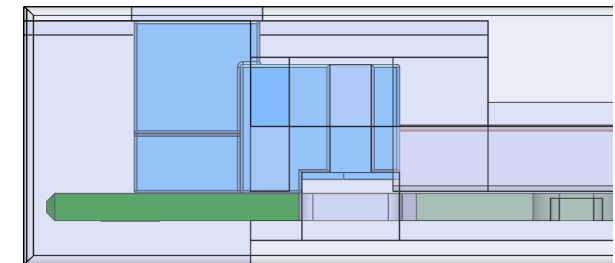
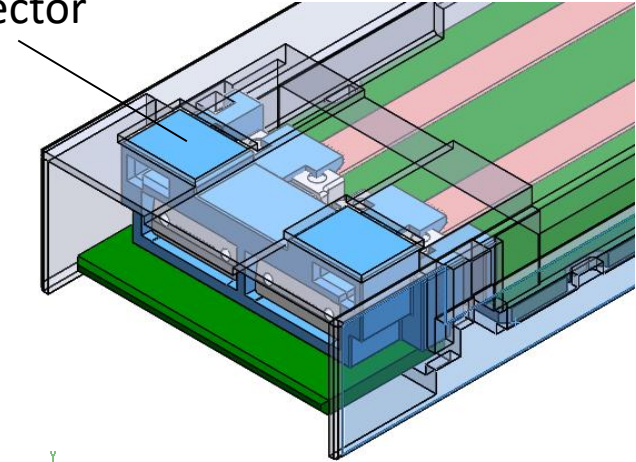


1 or 2 MT-like Ferrules

Optional 2nd
MT-like Ferrule

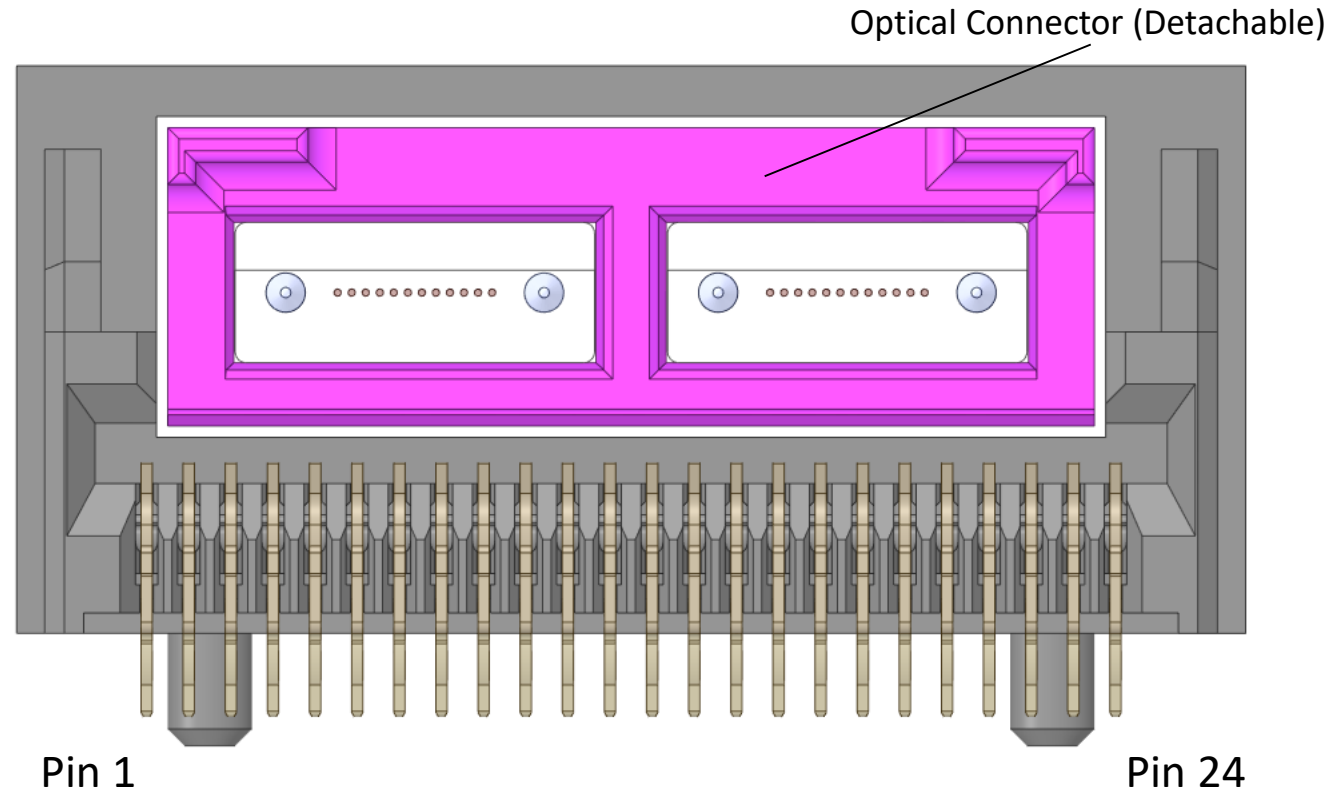


Robust anchoring for
optical connector



ELSFP Electro-Optical Connector

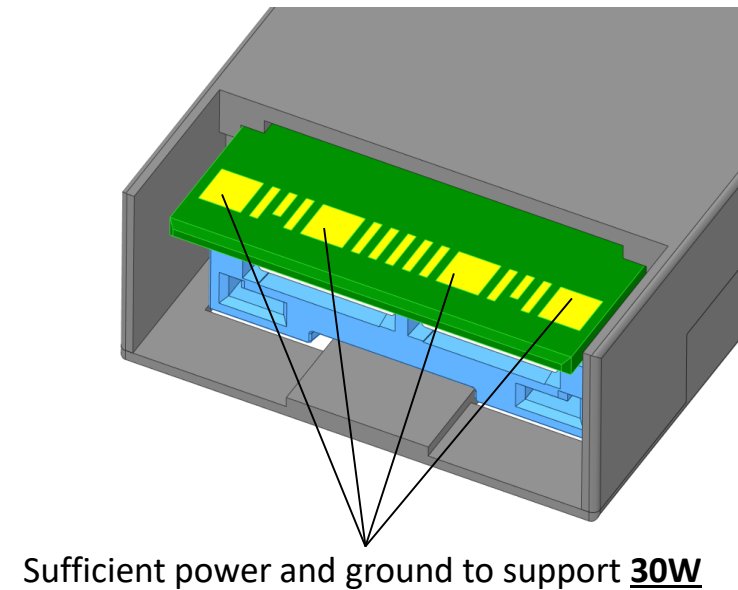
ELSFP Project



Host side Electro-Optical Connector

Additional pins for control/management, laser safety (i.e. presence pin), and spares for future proofing
Optical connector sub-assembly (pink) is separable from the board mounted electrical connector sub assembly

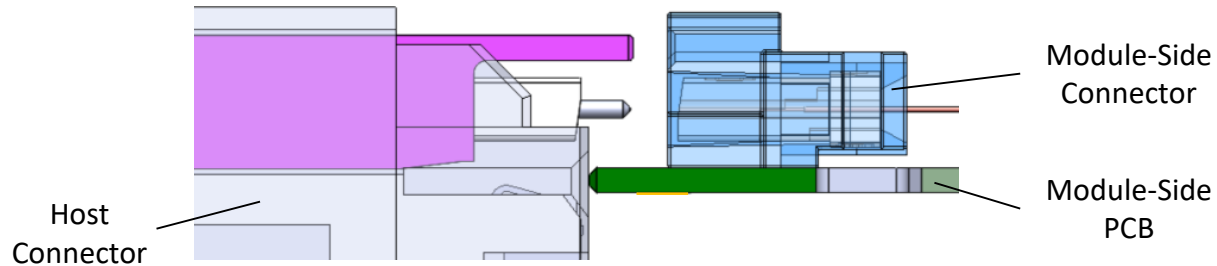
Module Bottom side Electrical Contacts



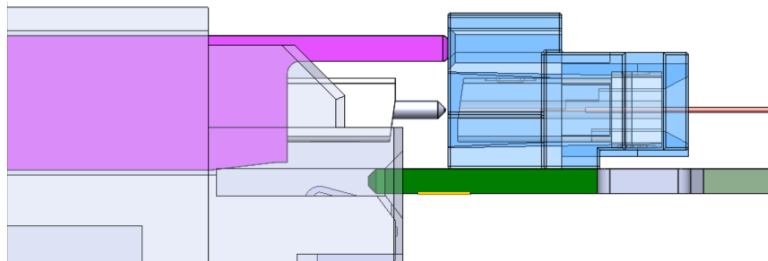
ELSFP Mating Sequence

ELSFP Project

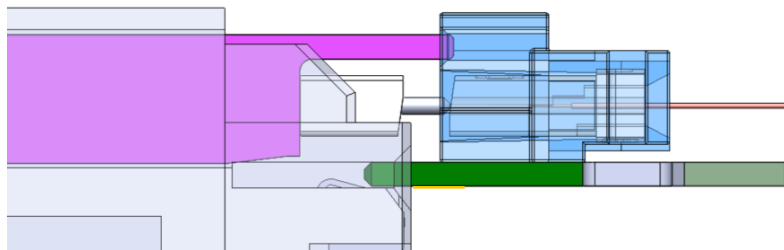
STEP 1: Coarse alignment (PCB-to-host receptacle)



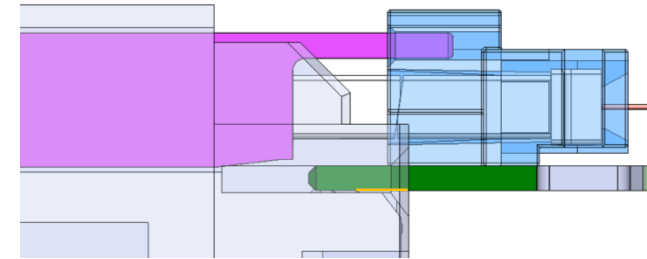
STEP 2: Coarse alignment (Optical coarse alignment pins)



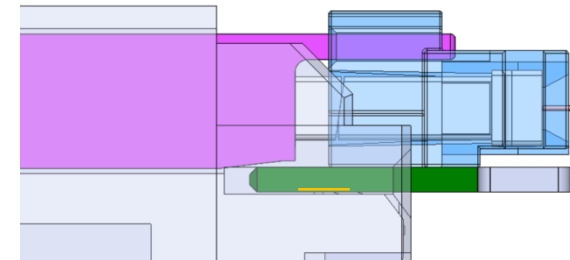
STEP 3: Fine alignment (ferrule guide pins)



STEP 4: Ferrule end-faces in contact



STEP 5: Electrical contact (presence pin)



- Host side optical connector sub assembly has float to enable fine optical alignment.
- PCB and optical coarse alignment pins mate prior to fine alignment of optical ferrule guide pins .
- Ferrule end-faces to contact prior to electrical contact.

ELSFP Optical Power Classes

ELSFP Project

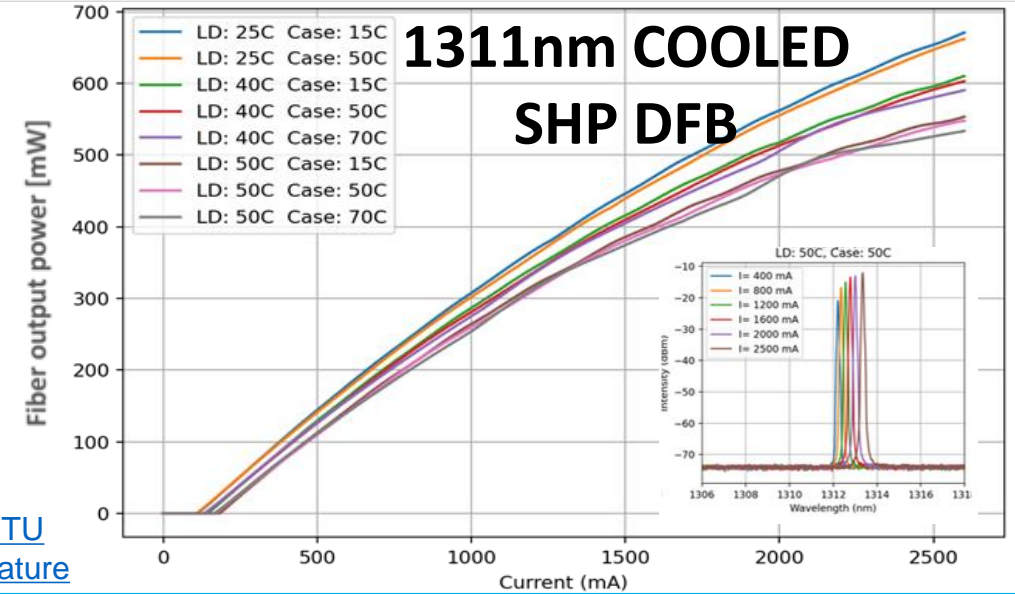
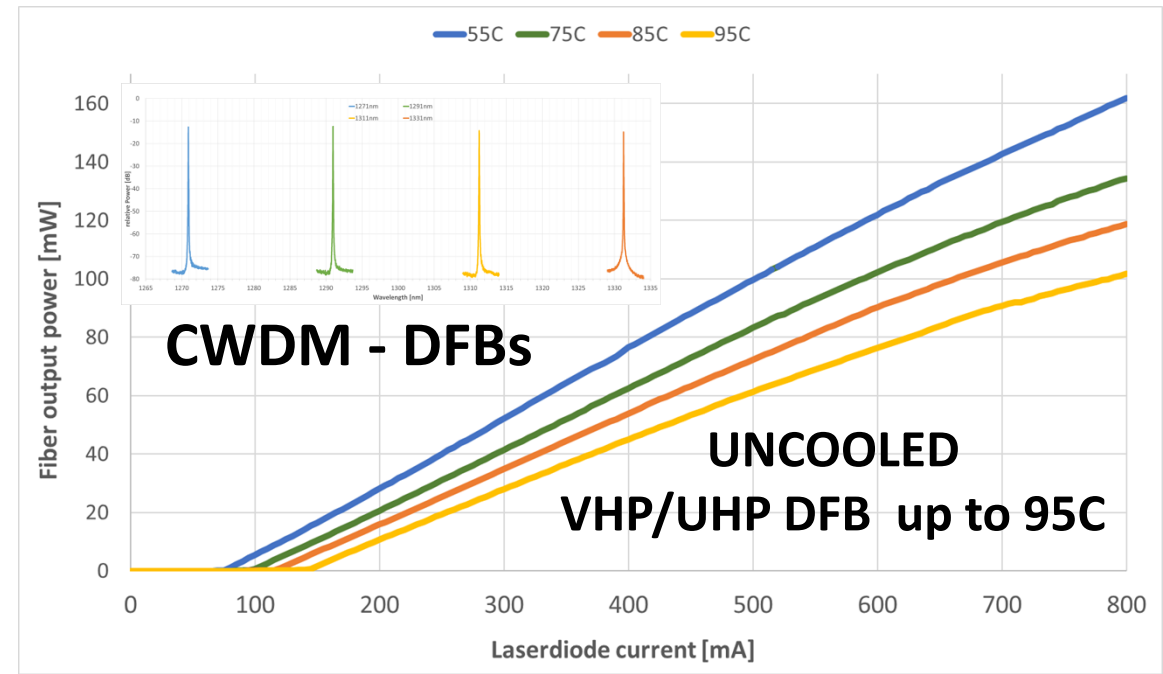
ELSFP Optical Power Classes	Power/ λ /Core +/- 1.5dB
Super Low Power - SLP	2dBm
Ultra Low Power - ULP	5dBm
Very Low Power - VLP	8dBm
Low Power - LP	11dBm
Medium Power - MP	14dBm
High Power - HP	17dBm
Very High Power - VHP	20dBm
Ultra High Power - UHP	23dBm
Super High Power - SHP	26dBm

Combs

Single-Channel

Multi-Channel

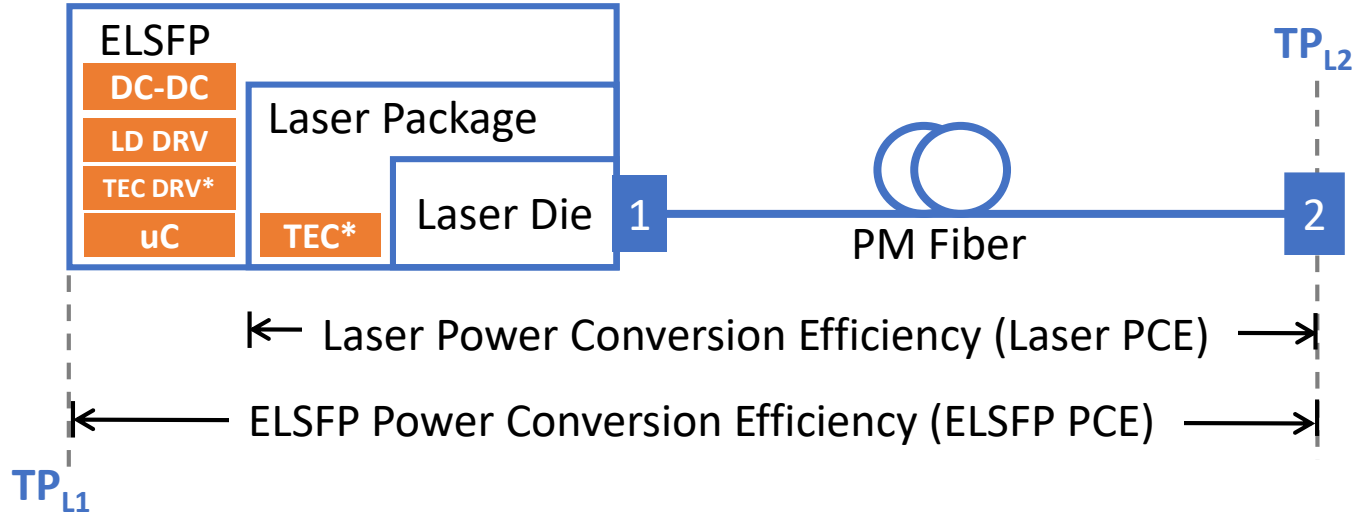
[*Naming convention inspired by ITU Radio Frequency Band Nomenclature](#)



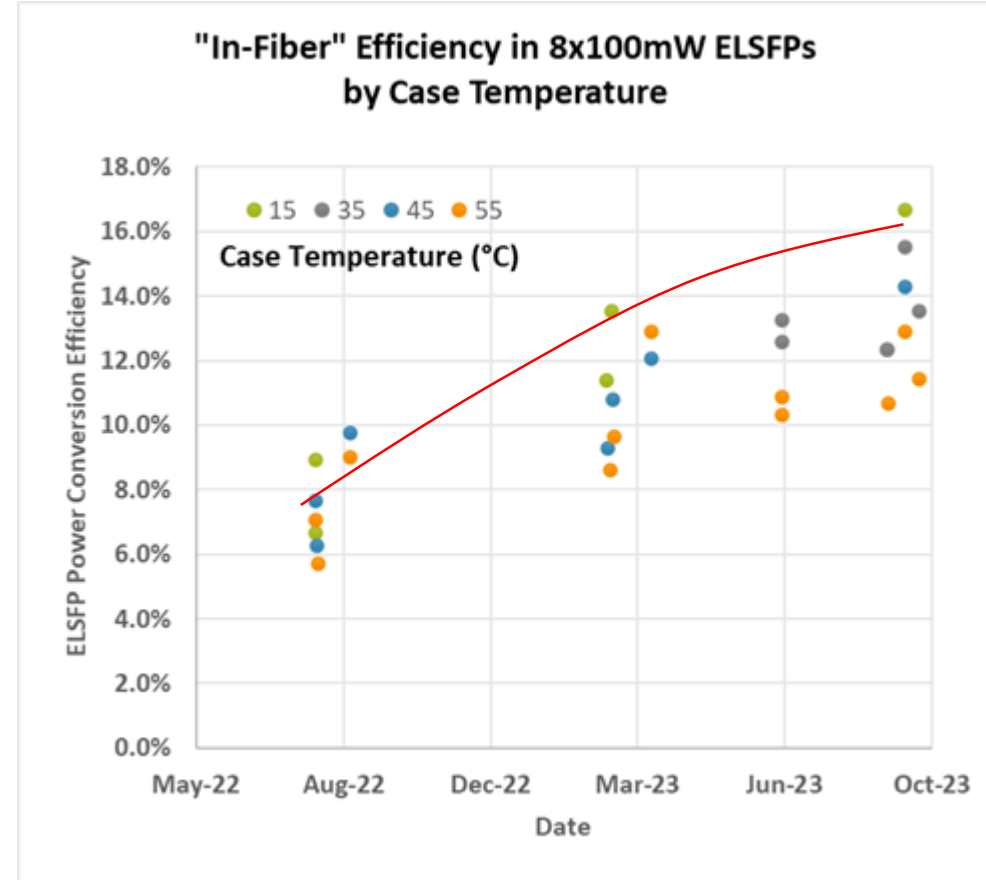
ELSFP's eco-system drives innovation



DOWNLOAD NOW



The ELSFP's eco-system continues to innovate and has yielded impressive improvements in energy efficiency (PCE), a key component of next generation energy efficient interfaces

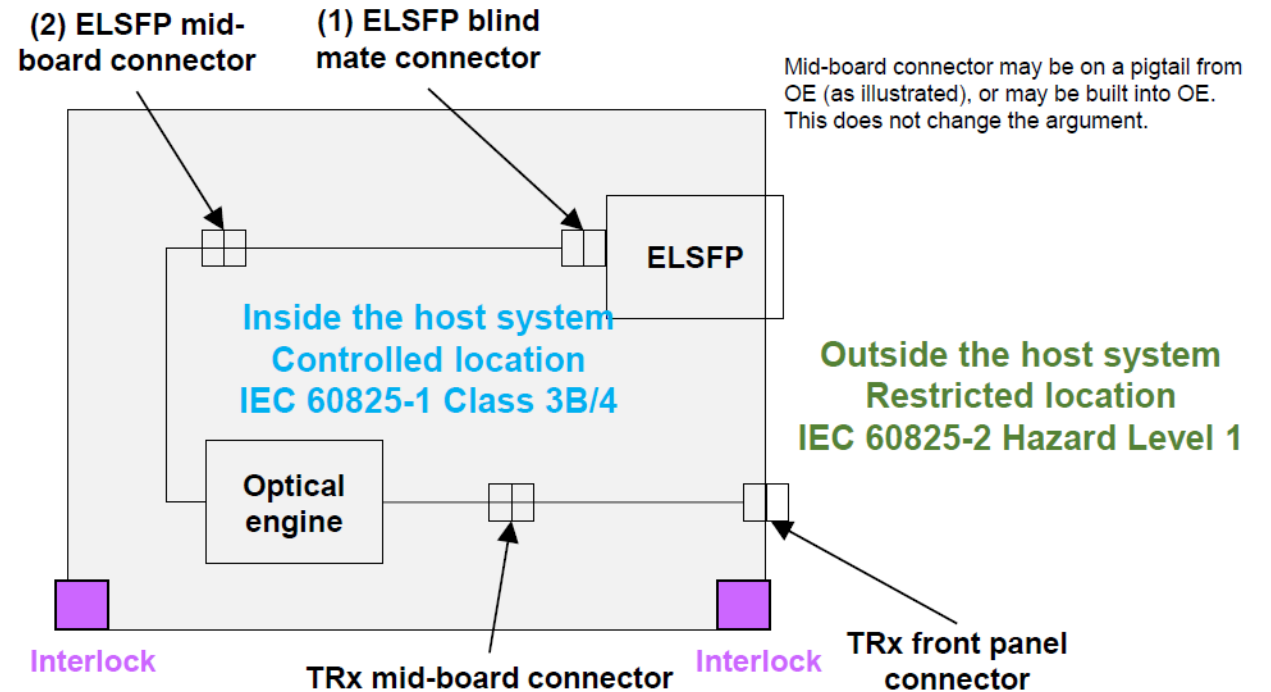


Eye Safety

ELSFP Project

ELSFP's blind mate optical connector paired with a system interlock enables a safer co-packaged system implementation for users.

Similar to EDFAs with powerful CW lasers, Class 3B and 4 lasers can be used inside ELSFP and systems can be deployed in unrestricted locations.

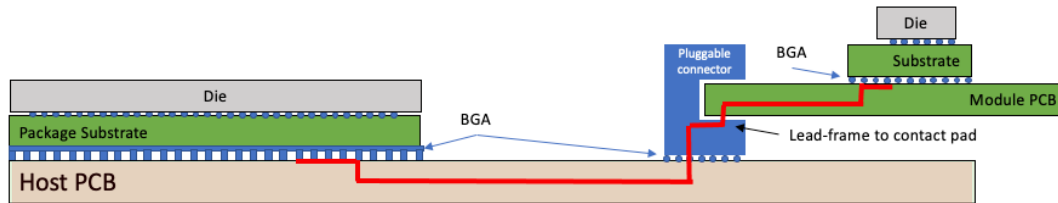


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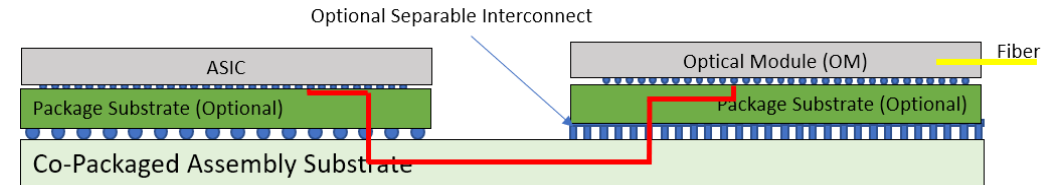
CEI – An Essential Building Block for Co-packaging

Pluggable Module Channel Example Illustration



- Channel loss: 16dB ball to ball (22-24dB bump to bump)
- Typical pluggable connectors: IL of ~1dB with RL of -10dB @26.5GHz

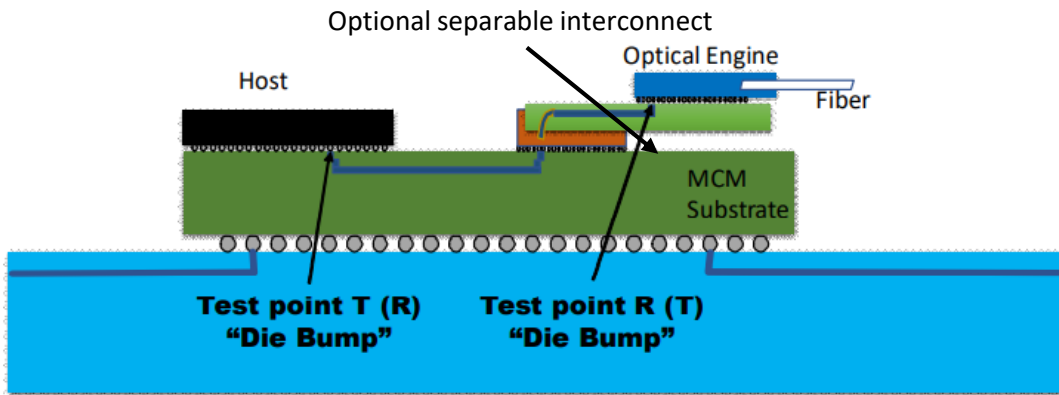
CPO/NPO Channel Example Illustration



- Channel loss: CPO – 10dB bump to bump; NPO – 13dB bump to bump
- Optional separable interconnect performance example: LGA socket: IL of ~0.05dB with RL of -40dB @26.5GHz (*oif2020.341.01, Nathan Tracy*)
- Avoids/reduces major discontinuities.
- Optical modules are not end user pluggable.

- Significant power saving opportunity over VSR to be captured.
- A broad interoperable ecosystem is the key to success and can only be achieved through standardization.

CEI-112G-XSR-PAM4 for Co-packaging



Category	IL at Nyquist (Max, dB)	BER (Max)
CAT1	10	1e-6
CAT2	10	1e-8
CAT3	8	1e-9

- Baud rates supported: 36 Gsyms/s to 58 Gsyms/s
- Based on loss and jitter budgets between TX and RX using copper signal traces in a SIP(System in a Package) to enable low power consumption
- Three channel categories are defined, allowing optimization for various applications.
- Timeline
 - Project started in April 2018.
 - Draft specification is becoming technically stable. Few pending items to be addressed.

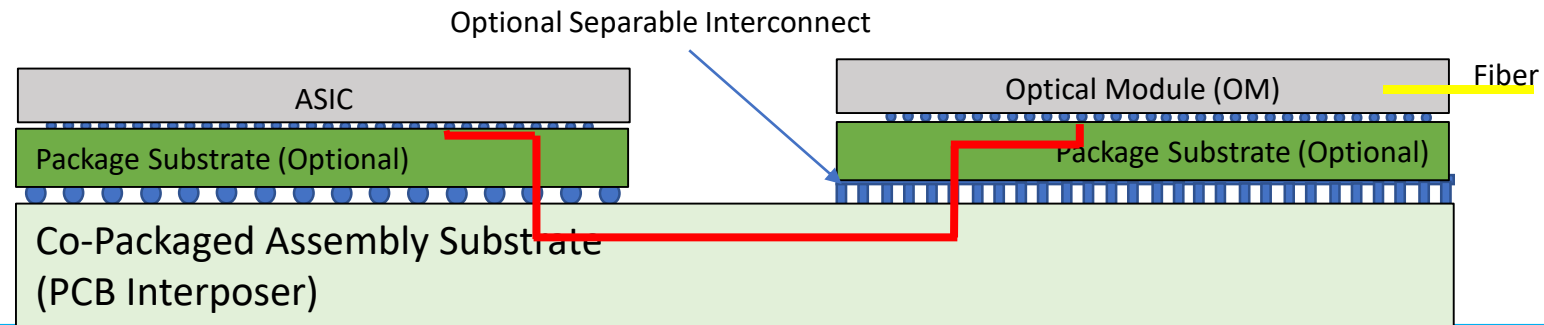
CEI-112G-XSR+ -PAM4 for Near Packaging

- The emergence of Near Package Optics (NPO) Architecture

- Co-packaging requires significant package substrate size increase and technology advancement, which adds risk to goals of availability, cost and multi-vendor support.
- Instead of a monolithic package approach, Near Packaging relies on advanced PCB technology for dense high-speed routing without significant power penalty.
- Near Packaging architecture takes advantage of existing technologies and more robustly enables an open ecosystem implementation.

- Additional margin also strengthens a broader supply base for co-packaging implementation and adoption.

- Baud rates supported: 36 Gsyms/s to 58 Gsyms/s
 - Optimize for Ethernet rate @ 106.25Gbps – the key application for CPO/NPO
 - Insertion loss < 13dB @ 26.5625GHz Nyquist bump to bump with up to 1 separable interconnect.
- Enable the lowest practical energy consumption (pJ/b) implementation.
- Leverage specification methodology and other work from existing CEI 112 projects.

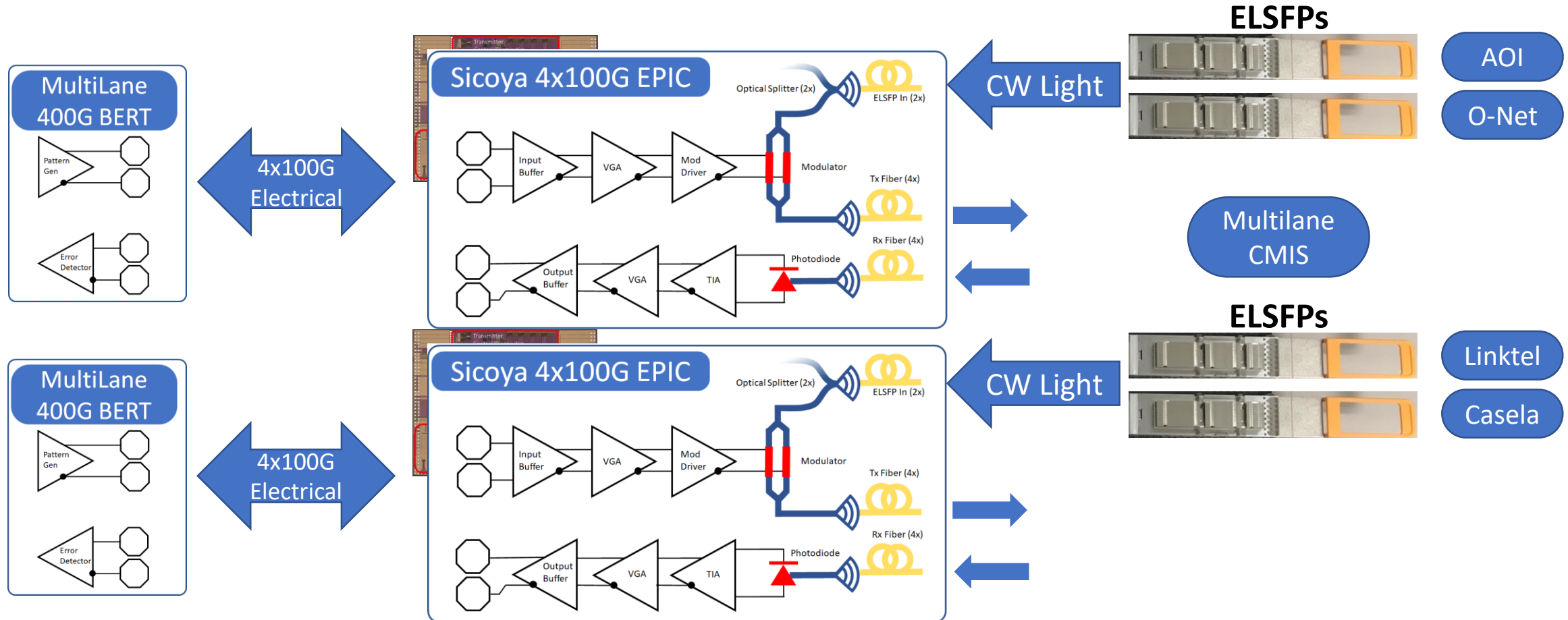


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Joint Co-Packaging ELSFP & CEI Linear Interface

Interoperability Demonstrations

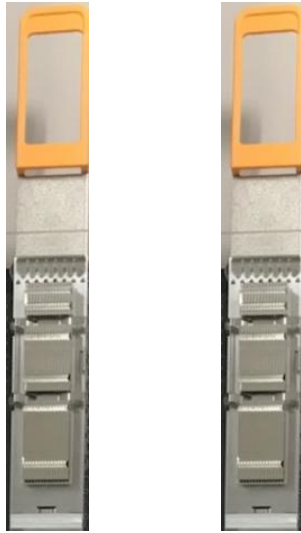


Tx Optical Path: ELSFP → PM Fiber → 1:2 Optical Splitter → MZ Modulator → SM Fiber
Tx Data Path: 100G PAM4 BERT → 10dB Loss → Linear MZ Driver → MZ Modulator
Rx Data Path: SMF → Photodiode/Linear TIA → 10dB Loss → 100G PAM4 Error Detector

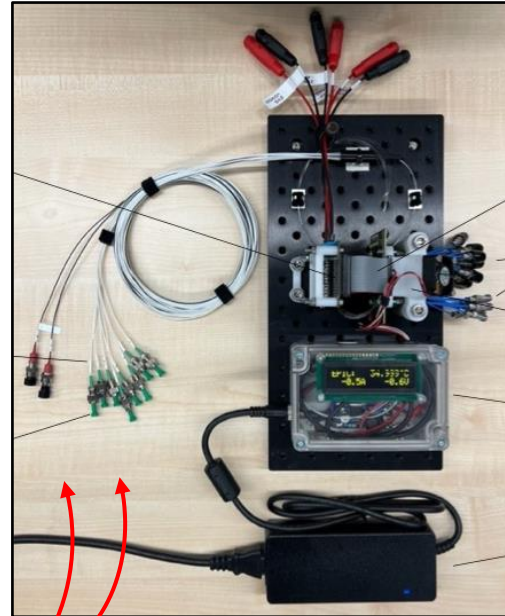
Joint Co-Packaging ELSFP, CMIS Interface, & Linear Interoperability Demonstrations

ELSFPs

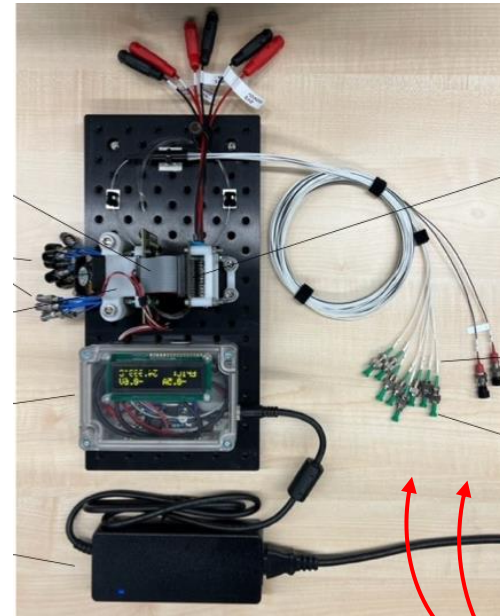
AOI, O-Net



CEI-Linear
Sicoya

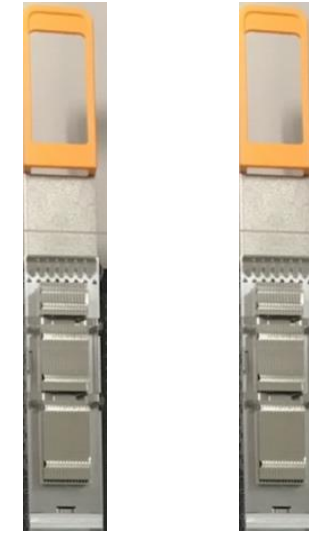


CEI-Linear
Sicoya



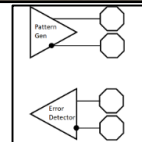
ELSFPs

Linktel, Casela

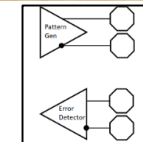


Management I/F
CMIS

Management I/F
CMIS

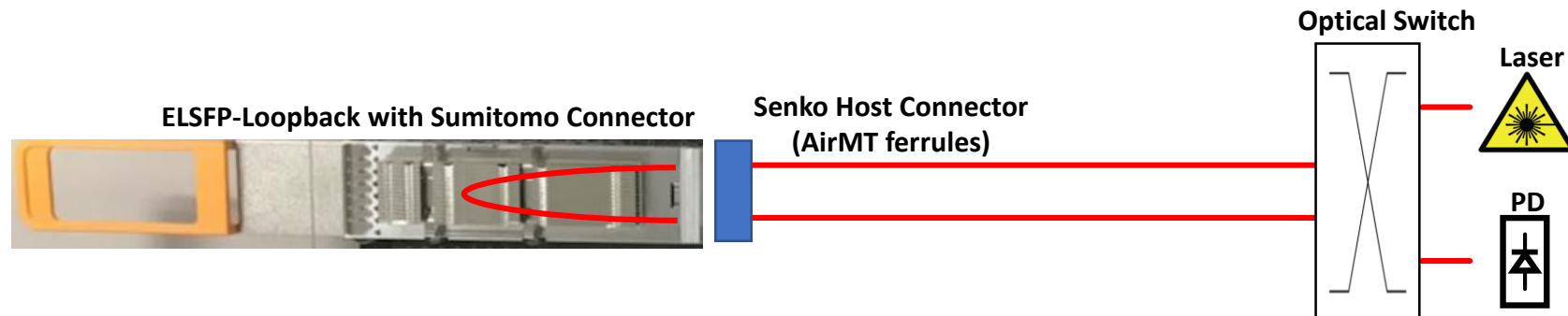


Multilane
400G BERTs



Blind Mate Connector Interop with Loop-back ELSFP

- Senko connector mated with Sumitomo connector, and vice versa
- AirMT ferrules in the blind-mate connectors
- Measurement shows insertion loss through two blind-mate connectors







www.oiforum.com