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数字系统Jitter测试分析技术

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目录

- ▶ 抖动的概念
- ▶ 抖动的成因
- ▶ 常见的抖动术语
- ▶ 抖动的分解以及新的抖动术语
- ▶ 抖动测试分析方案



时钟/数据抖动影响了数字系统的性能和可靠性

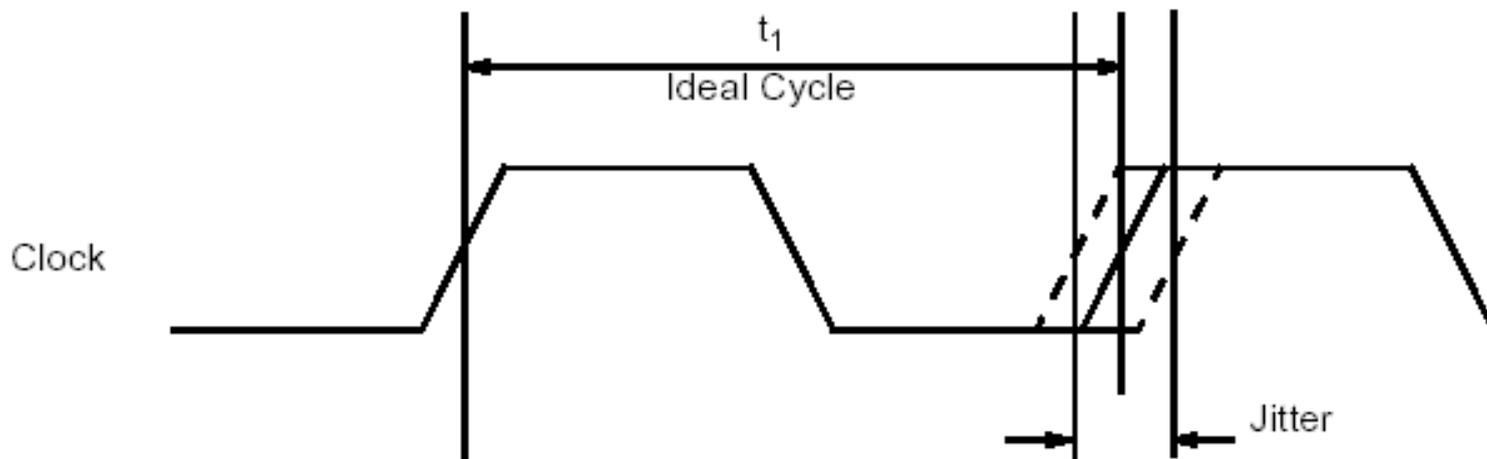
- ▶ 在同步系统如**SDH**, 传输时钟的抖动影响子系统的同步, **过大的抖动直接造成误码**, 或减低了信号的消光比**ER** (等同电信号的信噪比**SNR**)。所以**ITU-T, Bellcore, ANSI**都制定模板**Mask**来检定眼图是否拥有过大的抖动, 以及测量传输时钟的抖动漂移。
- ▶ 传统的并行式数据通信, 即多通道数据与时钟分别传送, 往往因为**PCB**阻抗不匹配, 传输路径不一致而产生建立与保持时间违反。当速度增加的时候, 准确控制传输时延显得异常的困难, 今天新颖的数据通信都已经是串行了, 不单只使用一对差分线来传送数据, 以减低信号**EMI**的干扰, 更往往将时钟嵌入在数据中, 而接收端则使用**CDR**从数据中恢复时钟出来。所以, **若数据的抖动过大, 频率过高, 接收端的CDR将无法恢复时钟而导致误码**。所以需要控制系统的时钟与输出的数据抖动。
- ▶ **抖动直接减小了逻辑数字系统的建立保持时间的余量**, 严重的影响逻辑运作。
- ▶ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○



什么是抖动?

- ▶ 定义: “信号的某特定时刻相对于其理想时间位置上的短期偏离为抖动”

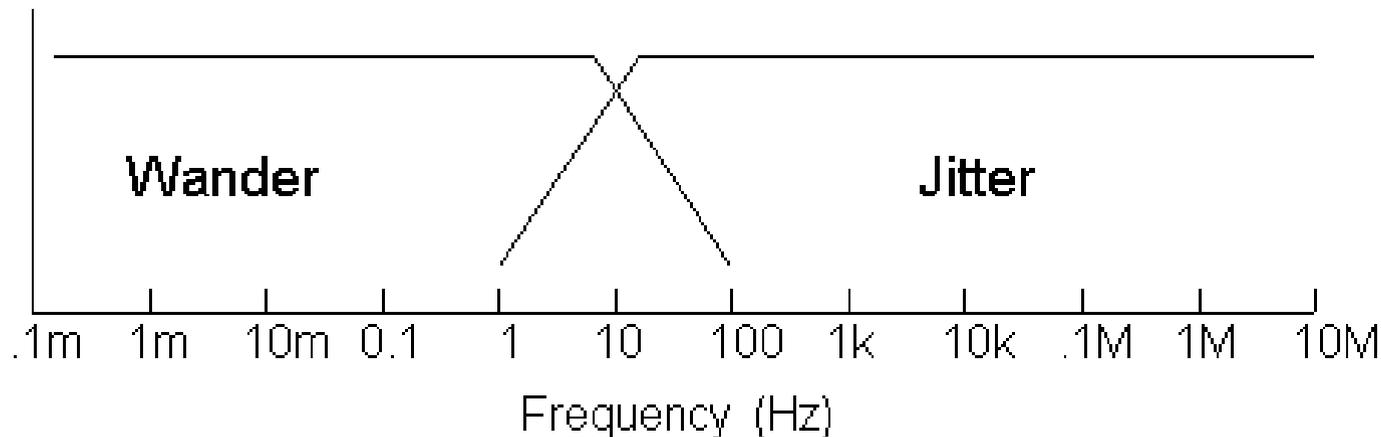
- ▶ 参考: Bell Communications Research, Inc (Bellcore), “*Synchronous Optical Network (SONET) Transport Systems: Common Generic Criteria, TR-253-CORE*”, Issue 2, Rev No. 1, December 1997



抖动 vs 漂移

- ▶ 快过**10Hz**的偏离为：抖动 **Jitter**
- ▶ 慢过**10Hz**的偏离为：漂移 **Wander**

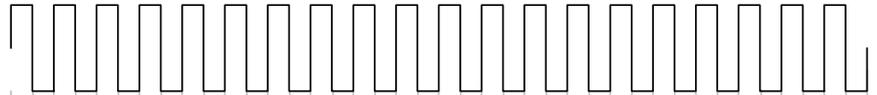
- ▶ 参考: ITU-T Recommendation G.810 (08/96) “*Definitions and Terminology for Synchronization Networks*”



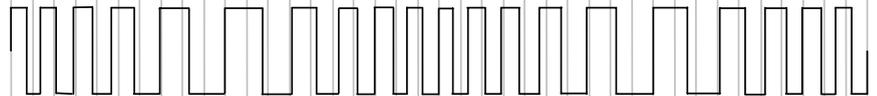
抖动 vs 相位噪声 vs 频率噪声

- ▶ 假设: $W(t) = W(2\pi f_d t + \varphi(t))$
- ▶ $W(t)$ = 带有相位调制的波形函数
- ▶ f_d = 波形函数的频率
- ▶ $\varphi(t)$ = 相位调制函数

Ideal clock: $\sin(2\pi f_c t)$

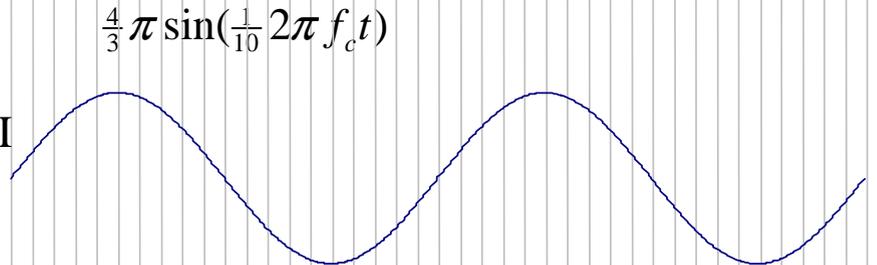


Jittered clock: $\sin(2\pi f_c t + \frac{4}{3}\pi \sin(\frac{1}{10} 2\pi f_c t))$



Jitter: $\frac{4}{3}\pi \sin(\frac{1}{10} 2\pi f_c t)$

$\frac{2}{3} UI$



- ▶ 抖动波形函数 $J(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi}\varphi(t)$
- ▶ 抖动 $J = \frac{1}{2\pi}\Delta\varphi$, $\Delta\varphi =$ 相位噪声
- ▶ 相位 $\Phi(t) = 2\pi f_d t + \varphi(t)$
- ▶ 频率 $f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d}{dt}\Phi(t) = f_d + \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d}{dt}\varphi(t)$
- ▶ 频率噪声 $\Delta f = f(t) - f_d = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d}{dt}\varphi(t) = \frac{d}{dt}J(t)$
- ▶ 所以抖动的变化与相位的变化成正比，而抖动的变化率在频谱上以频率噪声的方式显现出来。



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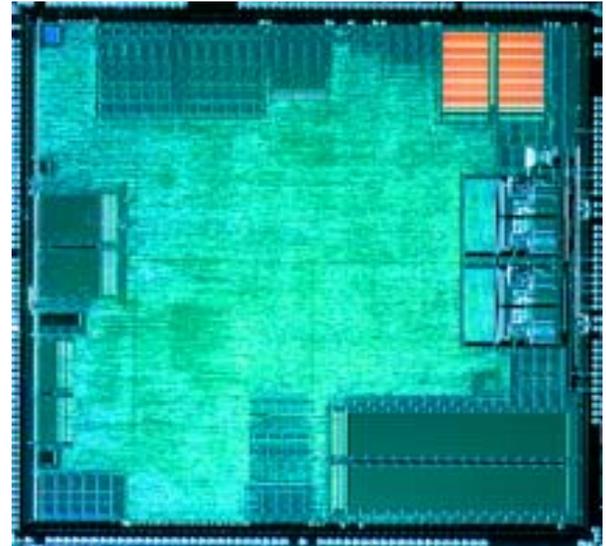
抖动的成因

- ▶ 热噪声
- ▶ 注入噪声 (**EMI/RFI**)
- ▶ 线路不稳定性
- ▶ 上游时钟
- ▶ (其它)



热噪声

- ▶ 随机性的, 是多个随机抖动源的组合性现象
- ▶ 因为
 - ▶ 内部热能现象
 - ▶ **Flicker Noise, Shot Noise**
 - ▶ 热能的原子与分子振动
 - ▶ 分子的解体
 - ▶ 外部的宇宙射线
- ▶ 因热噪声所导致的抖动的分布是高斯与无边际的



注入噪声

▶ 确定性的, 能被确认为一些固有的成因

▶ 例如: 电源

- 地噪声

- V_{dd} 噪声

▶ 例如: 晶振 - 热能的与机器性的噪声

▶ 例如: 由相邻通道的时钟或数据跳变所造成的电磁性串扰

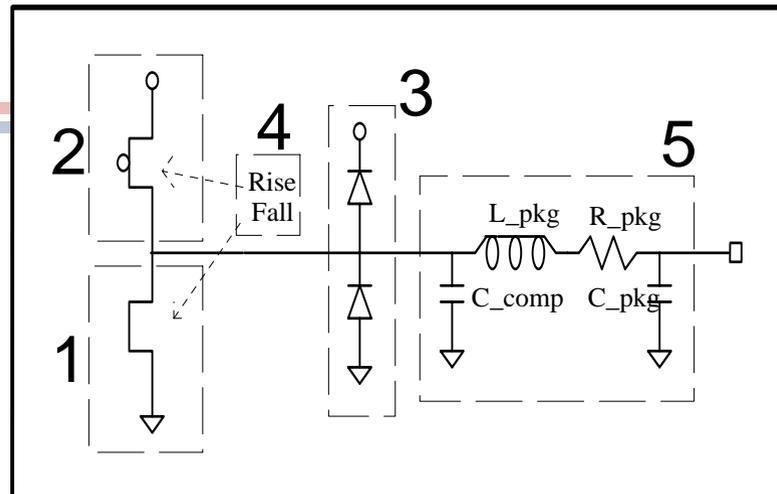
▶ 码间干扰**ISI**: 不同长度的连续“1”与“0”在带宽有限的系统中受到不同的衰减, 导致长连续的“1”或“0”到达比短“1”与短“0”更高的电平, 在接续这些长“1”或长“0”后的跳变, 信号需要比短“1”与短“0”更多的时间才能到达门限电平, 这些时间上的偏离就导致信号的抖动, 不同长短“1”与“0”之间的干扰导致数据相关抖动即**ISI**。

▶ 占空比失真**DCD**: 因上升沿速率与下降沿速率的不对称性所造成的时钟周期上的偏离, 即占空比失真。

▶ 确定性抖动分布是有边际的, 其频谱通常呈现抖动源的各个谐波

▶ 例如: 电源干扰所造成的周期性抖动**Pj**, 在频谱上通常呈现其基频的多次谐波

▶ 例如: 通常使用重复的码形来检验系统的**ISI**, 因为码形是周期性重复的, 在频谱将呈现为固定间距的多次谐波



电路的不稳定性

▶ PLL问题

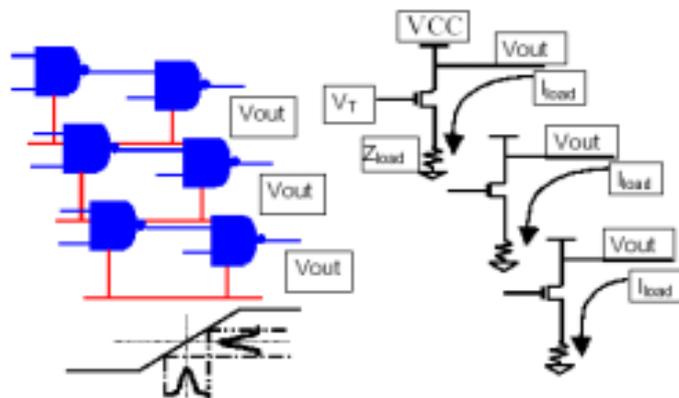
- ▶ 有限的锁相环带宽- 锁相环只能跟踪在其带宽以下的低频抖动，一般不能承受高频的抖动
- ▶ 检定器的死区振动- 连续相同的NRZ码不造成任何的信号跳变, 在此情况下, PLL的VCO频率会向其自然的晶体频率而漂移

▶ 同步开关噪声

- ▶ 当多个输出端同时开关至同一的状态时，往往会产生电流上的毛刺，继而导致Vcc与GND的毛刺，与判断门限电压的偏移

▶ 互连阻抗不连续，互连损耗

▶ (其他)

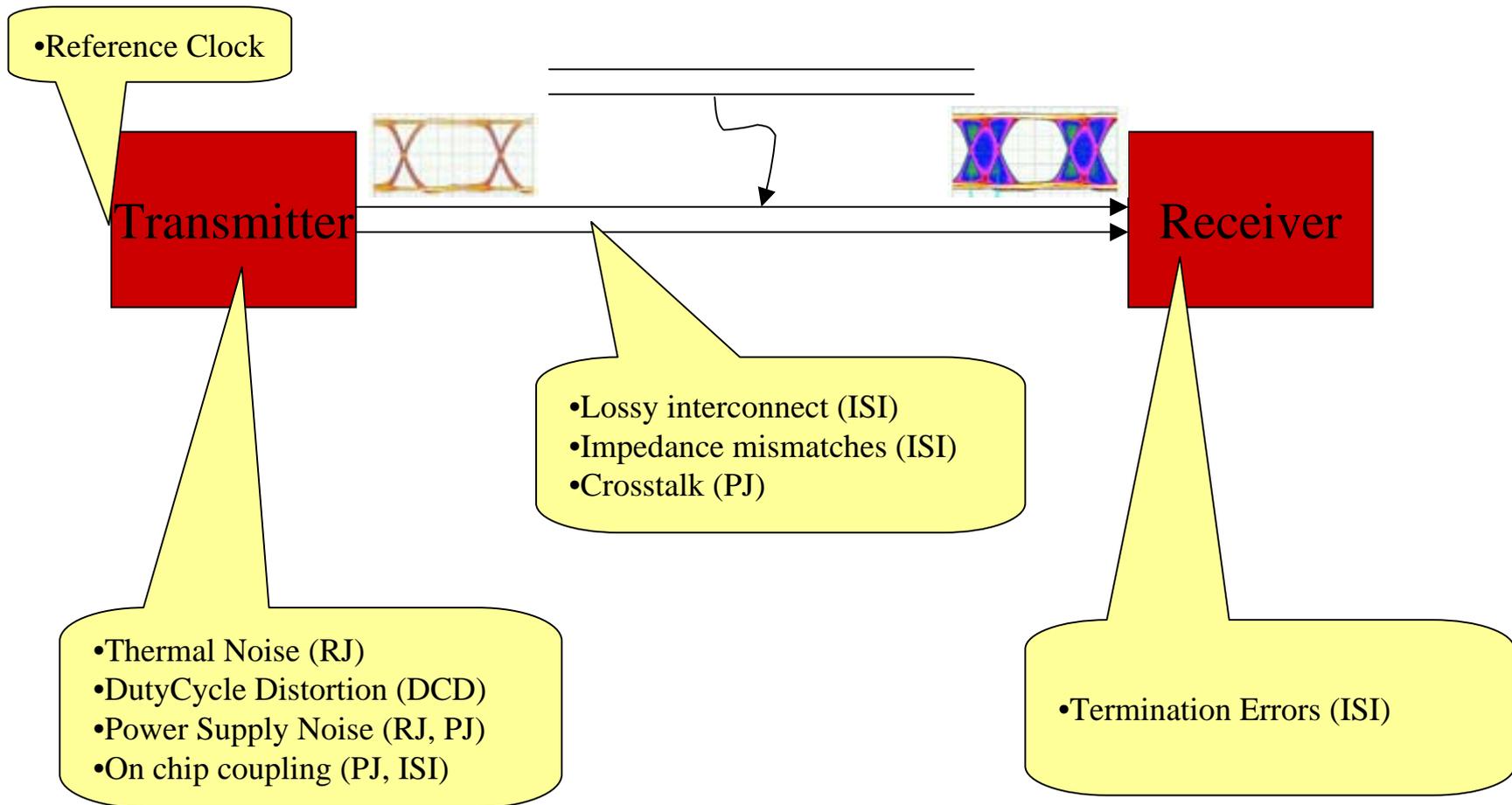


上游的参考时钟

- ▶ 收发器发送的数据是以参考时钟为基准的，如果参考时钟抖动过大。。。
- ▶ **Makes keeping your jitter budget difficult**
 - Not so random and always changing
 - Multiple sources possible
 - Reason for clock recovery circuits
 - Defines range of circuit operation
 - Distribution errors and delays
- ▶ **Contributes to system jitter**



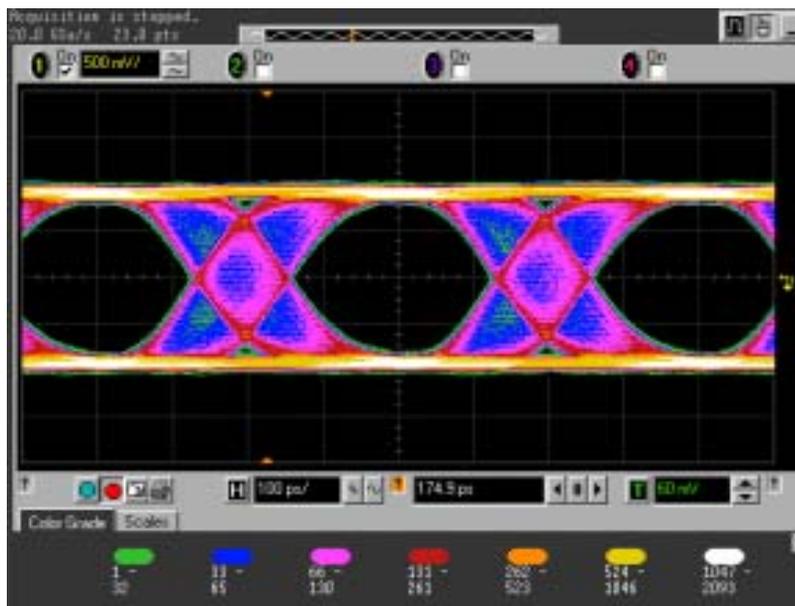
小结：抖动的成因



小问题

- ▶ 测量一个**2.5Gbps**的通过长互连传输后的信号，眼图如右图。

如何查找到抖动的源泉？



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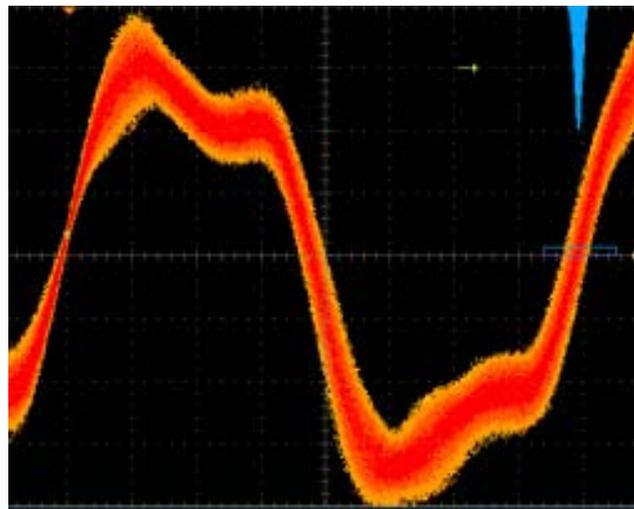
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周期抖动 **Period Jitter**

- ▶ 周期抖动是测量信号周期(**Period**)在多个周期(**cycles**)**Period**间的变化
- ▶ 平均值
 - (所有测得的信号周期的平均值)
- ▶ 标准偏差
 - (所有测得的信号周期的RMS值)
- ▶ 峰-峰值
 - (测得的信号周期的最大与最小值之差)



周期到周期抖动 Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter

- ▶ 周期到周期抖动是测量信号相邻周期之间的变化
- ▶ 平均值
 - (所有测得的信号相邻周期差的平均值)
- ▶ 标准偏差
 - (所有测得的信号相邻周期差的RMS值)
- ▶ 峰-峰值
 - (测得的信号相邻周期差的最大与最小值之差)
- ▶ 这是周期抖动的差分测量!



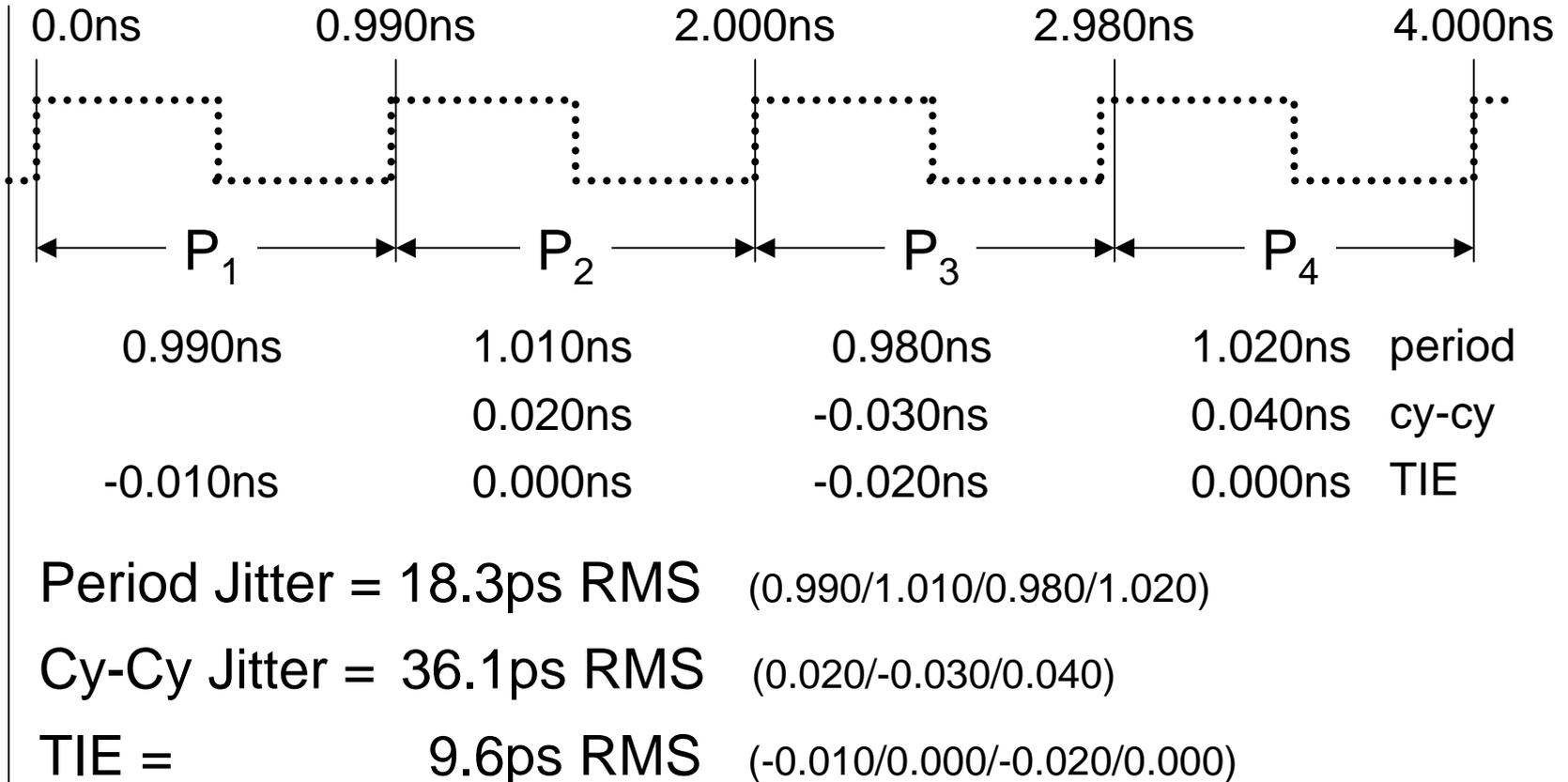
时间间隔误差 **Time Interval Error**

- ▶ **TIE**是被测信号相对于一个已知的或内嵌的时钟的定时错误。
 - ▶ 平均值。
 - (所有测得的定时错误的平均值).
 - ▶ 标准偏差。
 - (所有测得的定时错误的RMS值).
 - ▶ 峰-峰值。
 - (测得的定时错误的最大与最小值之差).

- ▶ **TIE**的测量需要参考时钟.



常见的抖动术语小结



TIE测量涉及时钟恢复

- ▶ 许多串行总线，我们很难找到被恢复的时钟，这时我们可以采用软件的方式恢复时钟，最常用有两种方法：
 - ▶ **Linear Least Means Squared Fitted**（最小二乘法）
 - A clock is constructed using the available data. The frequency of the clock is set to the mean frequency of the data. The phase of the clock is adjusted to minimize TIE.
 - ▶ **Golden PLL**（黄金PLL）
 - A clock is constructed using the available data as above. But as the TIE measurement walks through the data. The PLL tracks the data adjusting frequency and phase up to a preset bandwidth limit. Much like a HW PLL tracks.

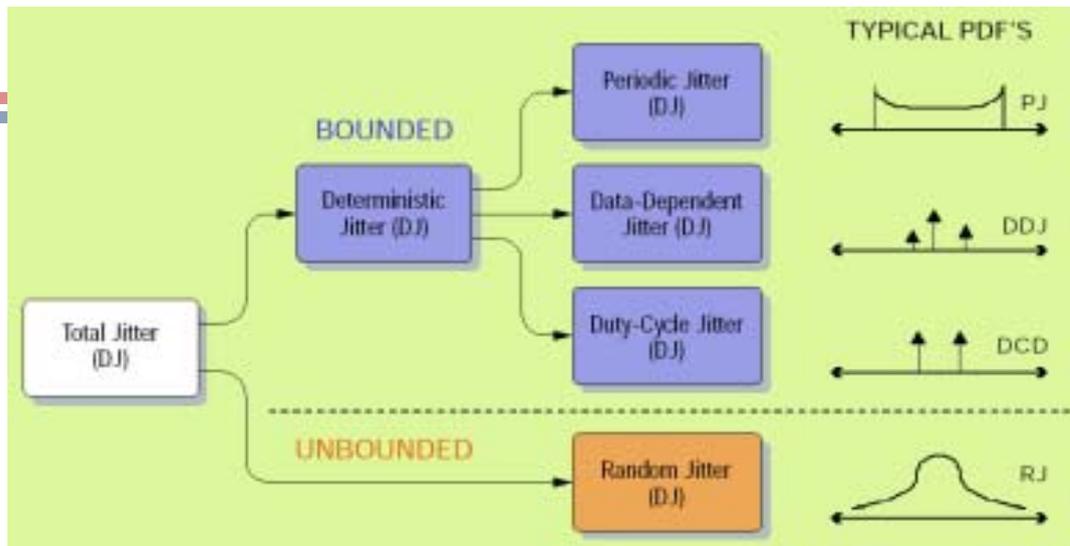


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抖动的组成结构



- ▶ **Total Jitter (Tj)** 总体抖动
- ▶ **Random Jitter (Rj)** 随机抖动
- ▶ **Deterministic Jitter (Dj)** 确定性抖动
 - **Periodic Jitter (Pj)** 周期性抖动 (注意: 与周期抖动Period Jitter不同)
 - **Duty Cycle Distortion (DCD)** 占空比失真
 - **Inter-Symbol Interference (ISI or DDJ)** 码间干扰, 数据相关抖动



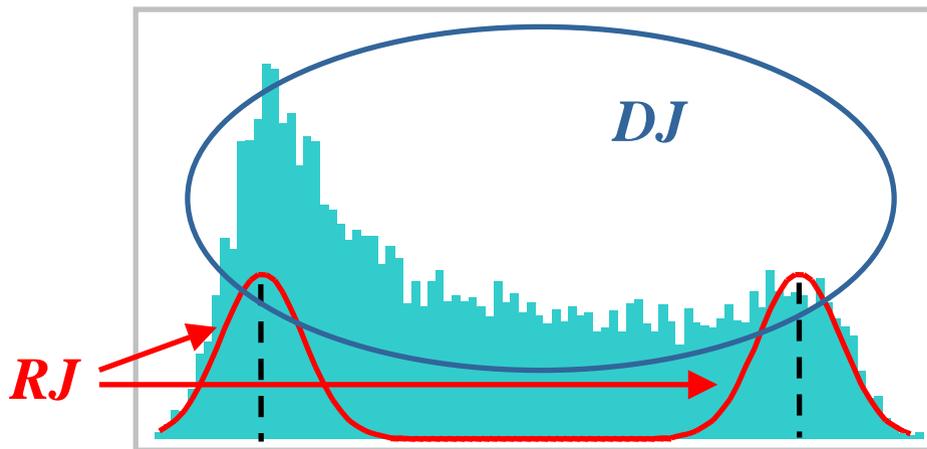
随机抖动RJ

- ▶ 随机抖动的统计分布是正态高斯分布
- ▶ 直方图 (有限的采样数) ↔ 概率密度函数pdf呈现高斯分布(数学的模型)
- ▶ 因为随机抖动是高斯分布，所以是无边界的。按理论，随机抖动的峰峰值随测量时间变长而增加。
- ▶ 所以随机抖动的衡量参数是均方差**RMS**（即 σ ）。



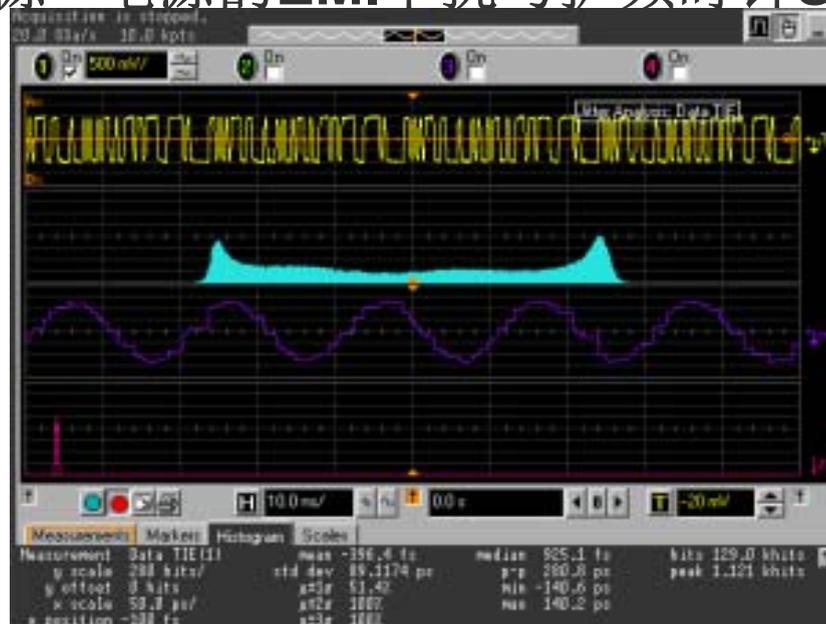
确定性抖动DJ

- ▶ 确定性抖动不是高斯分布，通常是有边界的。
- ▶ 直方图 = pdf概率密度函数。
- ▶ 确定性抖动的衡量参数用峰峰值PK-PK。



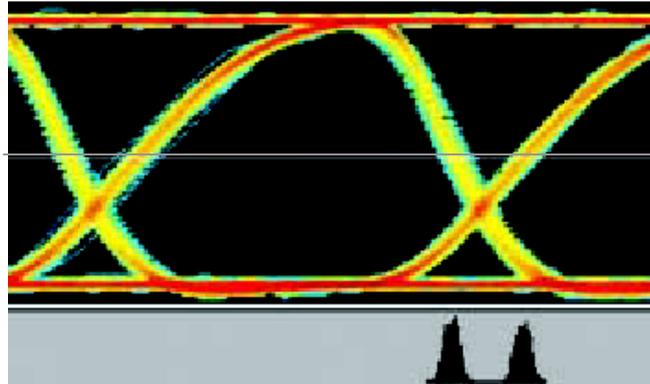
周期性抖动PJ

- ▶ **TIE vs. time** 时间间距误差随时间的变化是一重复的，周期性波形
- ▶ 效果等同于频率调制**FM**
- ▶ 可能的抖动源— 电源的**EMI**干扰与扩频时钟**SSC**的调制信号

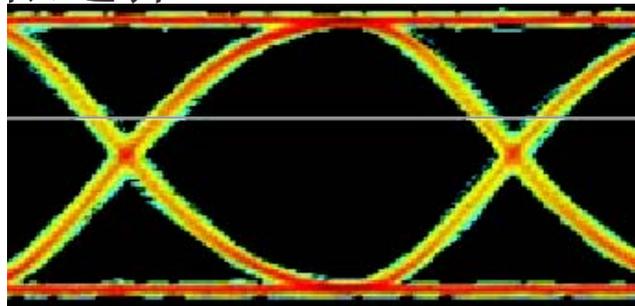


占空比失真DCD

- ▶ 不对称的上升边沿速率与下降边沿速率



- ▶ 不适当的判断门限选择

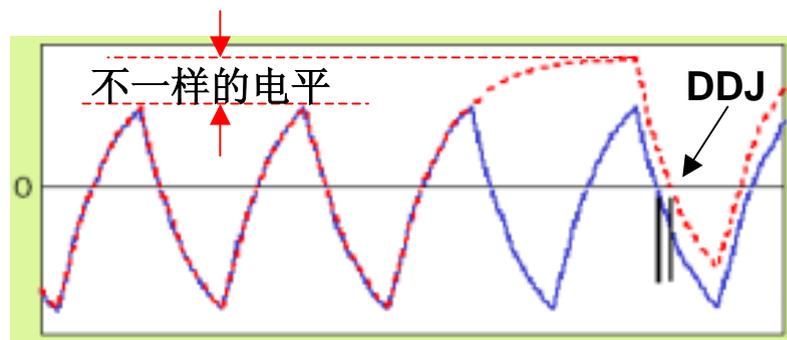
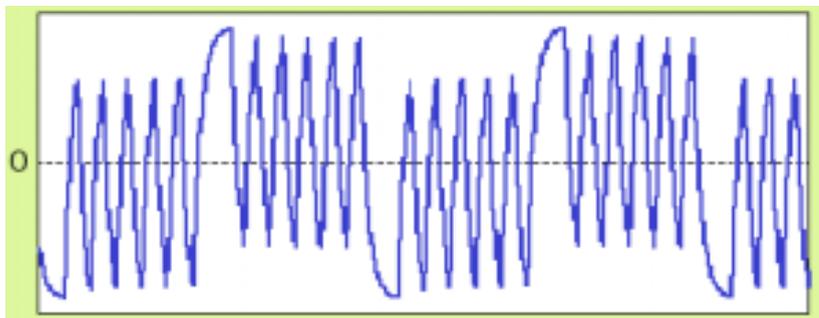


码间干扰ISI

- ▶ **ISI**又称为**DDJ**数据相关抖动或**PDJ**码型相关抖动
- ▶ 因为有限的带宽限制
 - ▶ 驱动器 **Driver**
 - ▶ 对比器**Comparator**
 - ▶ **PCB**线路与电缆的散射（衰减、损耗、阻抗不连续性导致的反射）

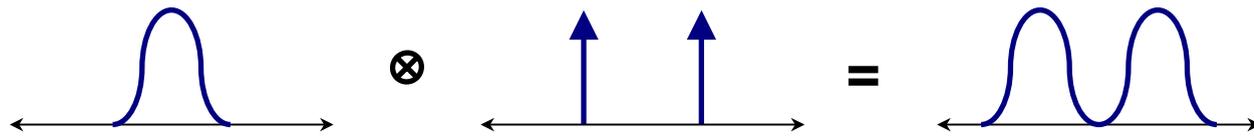
对经常切换的“1,0,1,0,...”的高频信号，衰减比连续的“1,1,1,1,0,0,0,0,...”的低频信号要来得厉害。所以长的连续不变码到达更高的电平，在跳变时需要更多的时间才能到达门限电平，导致信号抖动。因为这个抖动的幅度与码型相关，所以又称码型相关抖动。

- ▶ 因为阻抗不匹配导致信号反射。反射的信号叠加在原来的信号导致幅度增加而最终使转换电平所耗费的时间更多，从而产生抖动。

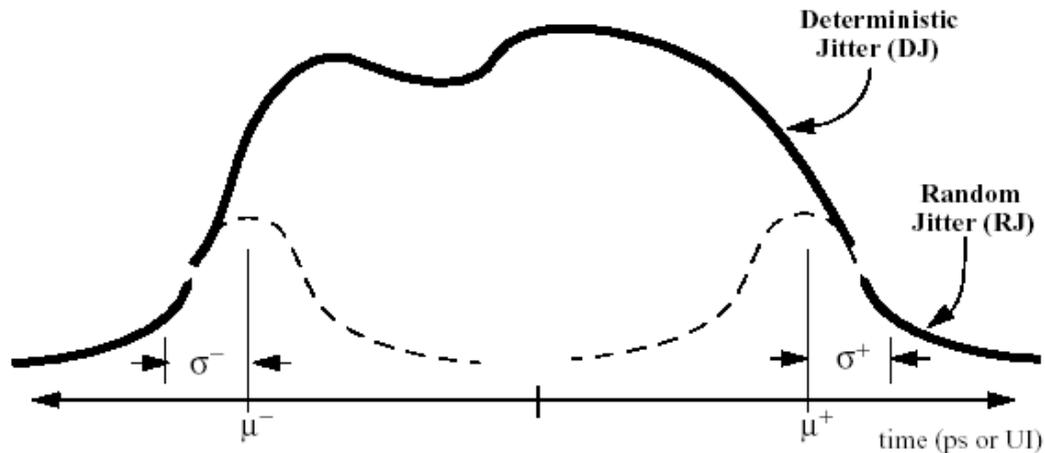


总体抖动TJ

- ▶ 若两个变量是独立的, 两个独立变量之和的概率密度函数pdf是两者的概率密度函数的卷积



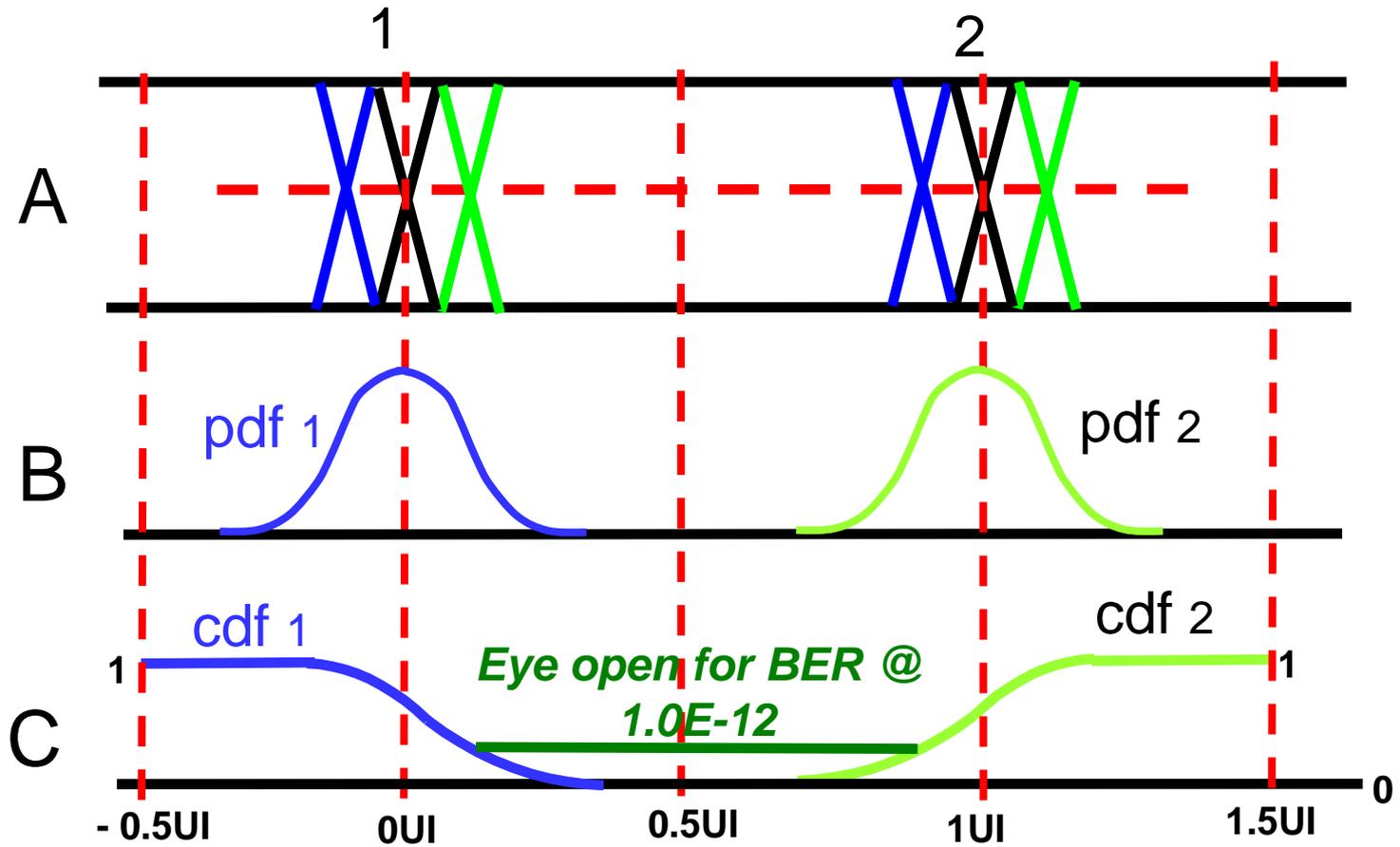
$$\text{pdf: } T_j = D_j \otimes R_j \quad (\text{convolution})$$



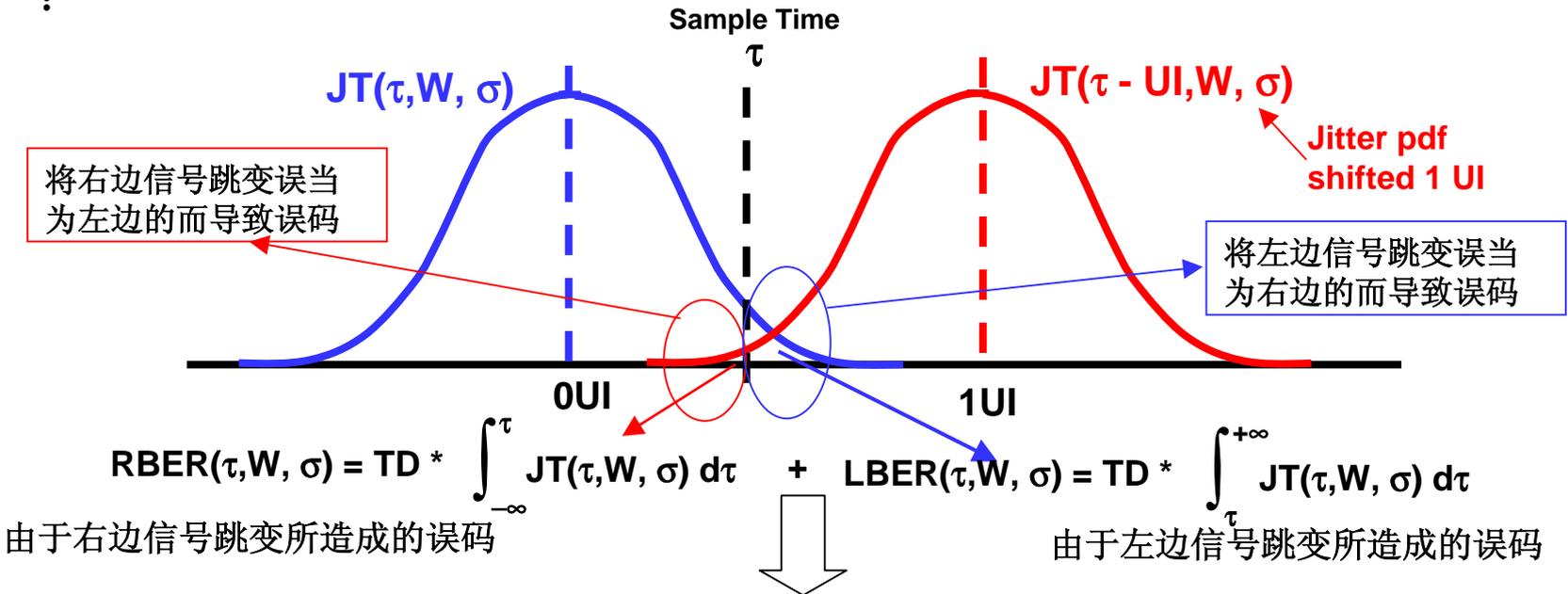
$$D_j = \mu^+ - \mu^-$$



眼睛张开度 vs 误码率



考虑一接收器在某一时刻 τ , 进行信号取样, 错误地读取一个bit而产生误码的概率为:



$$TBER(\tau, W, \sigma) = LBER(\tau, W, \sigma) + RBER(\tau, W, \sigma)$$

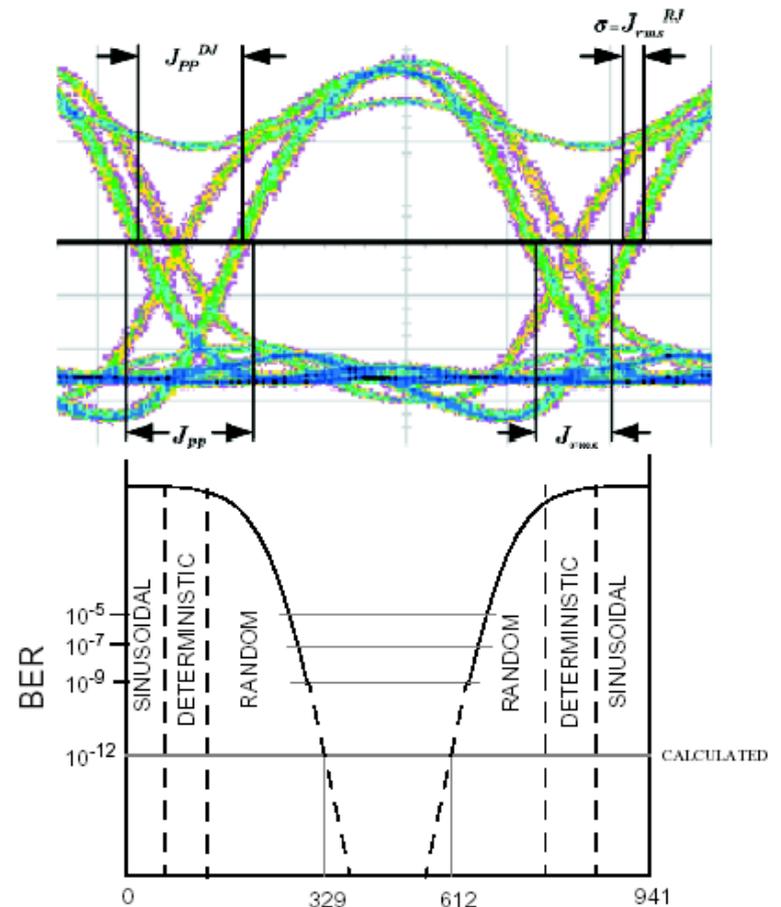
τ = Sample Time; W = Pk-Pk of D_j ; σ = RMS of R_j , TD = Transition Density of a bit



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Bathtub曲线

- ▶ **Bathtub**曲线的中部大部分地受到Rj的影响
- ▶ 靠向眼睛交叉点较大地受到Dj影响
- ▶ 在既定的BER水平下，Dj的Pk-Pk值与Rj的标准偏差值影响眼睛的张开度



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常用的抖动测试方法和工具

- ▶ 采样示波器方法 (**DCA-J 86100C**)
- ▶ 实时示波器方法 (**Infiniium 54850/30+E2681A or E2690A**)
- ▶ **BERT方法**
 - (**86130A, OmniBER, ParBERT 81250, Serial BERT N4900**)
- ▶ 其他: **Time Interval Analyzer, Phase Noise Analysis (JS-1000)**, **Microwave Transition Analyzer (71501D)**
- ▶ 带抖动的数字信号产生: **81133A/34A 3.35GHz**脉冲/码型发生器
 - 比如进行接收器灵敏度测试



采样示波器方法：DCA-J 86100C

- ▶ 抖动分析从**50MHz**到**40GHz**
- ▶ 能够进行抖动成分的分解（**Rj/Dj/Pj/ISI/DCD**）和**BER**的评估，打印各种抖动分布图形
- ▶ 精度**0.8ps_{RMS}**,可以到**0.2ps_{RMS}**（**86107A**）
- ▶ 一键完成抖动测量





Separates jitter into constituent components *at the push of a button!!*

Graphs: TJ, RJ/PJ, DDJ Histogram, DDJ vs Bit Position

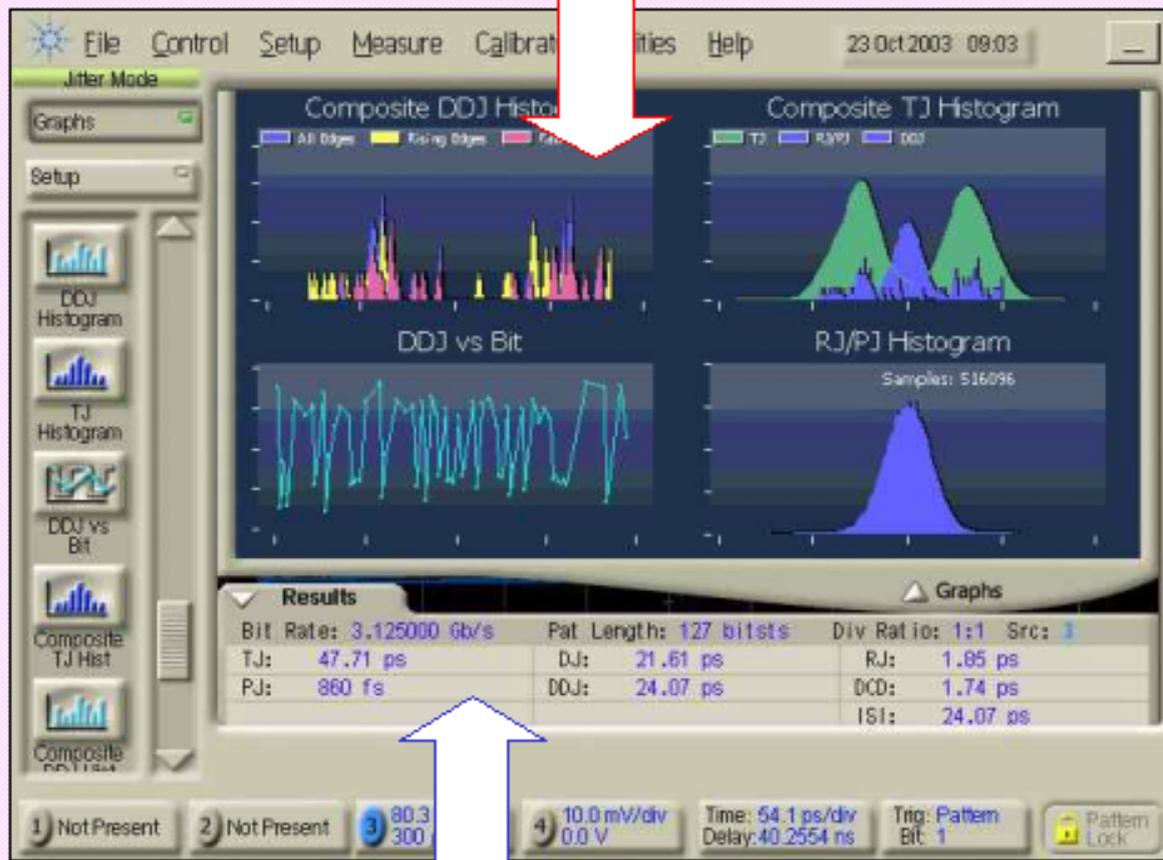


Table: TJ, RJ, DJ, PJ, DDJ, DCD, ISI

chnologies

Key DCA-J Features & Benefits

Lowest Intrinsic TJ

Lowest Jitter Timebase

- Lowest Intrinsic RJ
- 800fs rms standard
- 200fs rms with 86107A

Means you measure
your device, not the
jitter of your test
equipment

Widest Bandwidth (By Far)

- Lowest Intrinsic DDJ
- Supports wide range of bit rates

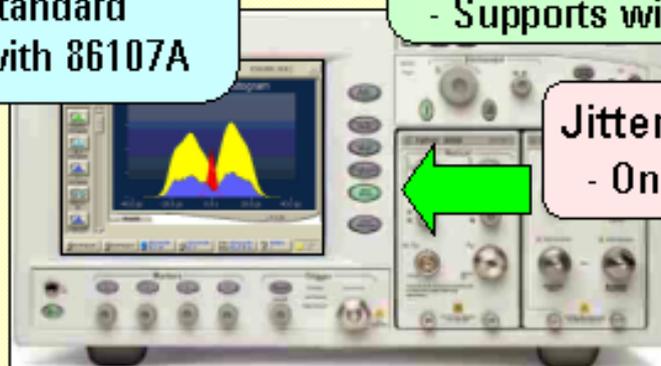
Jitter Mode

- One Button Simplicity

Helps you troubleshoot
the causes of jitter –
fast!

Scaleable

- Supports all existing plug-ins
- Electrical and Optical Jitter Measurements
- Multi- Function Platform (Eye, TDR, Scope, Jitter)



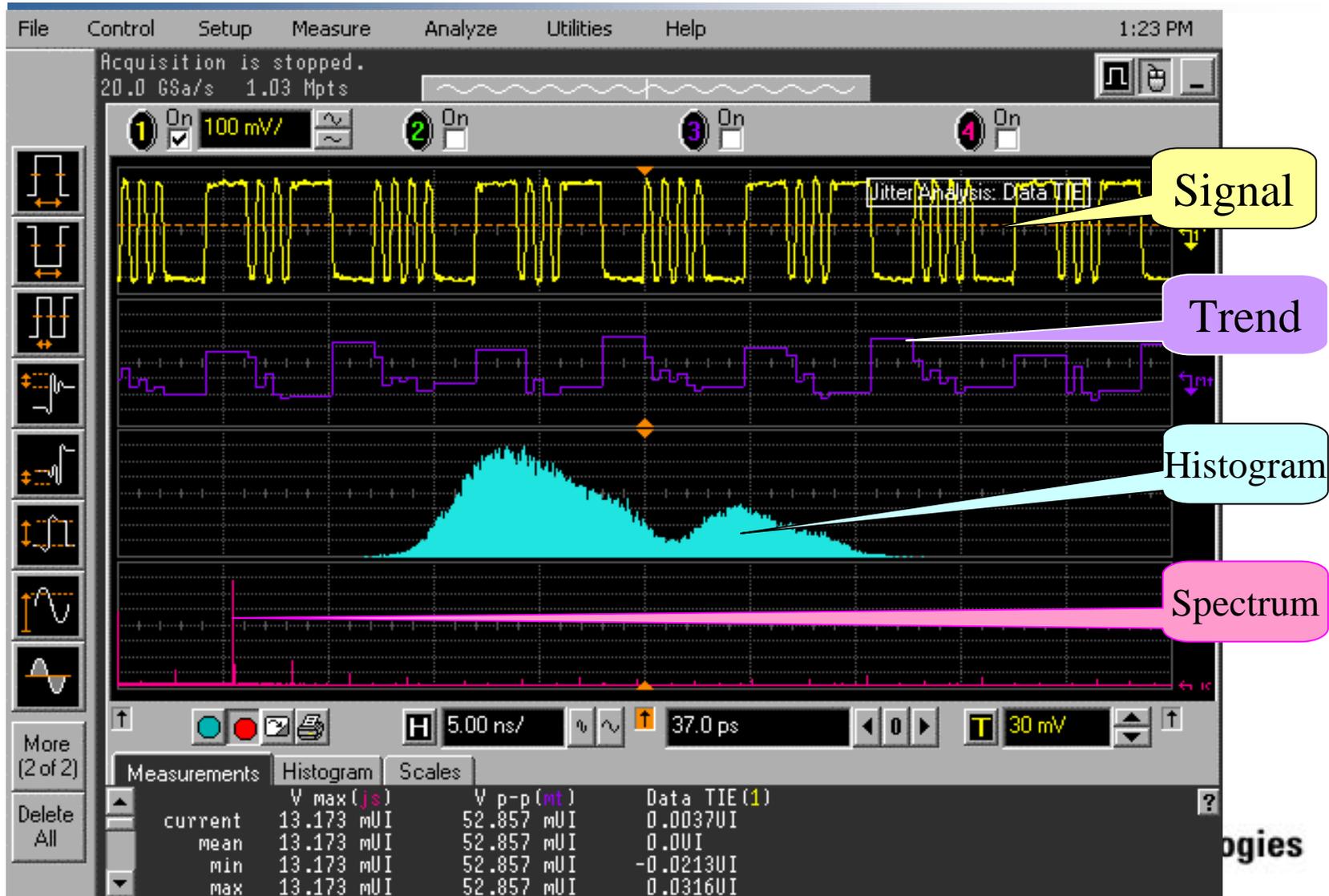
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实时示波器方法54850A/30

- ▶ **E2681A EZJIT**是在**3.2G**以内满足大部分测试要求的实时抖动测试工具
- ▶ 非常容易使用的抖动测试工具
- ▶ **E2690A Time Interval and Jitter Analysis**是在**3.2G**以内进行抖动成分分解，**BER**评估的高级抖动分析工具。



EZJIT抖动测试示例



EZJIT抖动Wizard简化抖动测量设置

The image displays the EZJIT Jitter Wizard software interface, which is used for simplifying jitter measurement settings. The main window shows a waveform and a Jitter Analysis plot. Three wizard windows are overlaid, each showing a different step in the measurement process:

- Jitter Wizard: Measurement Trend:** This window shows a checklist with the following items: General Setup (checked), Measurement Selection (checked), Thresholds (checked), Measurement Histogram (checked), Measurement Trend (selected with a red arrow), and Jitter Spectrum (checked). The description states: "The Measurement Trend plots Data TIE measurements time correlated to the waveform being measured. Use the Measurement Trend to see how Data TIE measurements change throughout the acquired waveform." A waveform plot shows two periods of a signal.
- Jitter Wizard: Measurement Histogram:** This window shows a checklist with the following items: General Setup (checked), Measurement Selection (checked), Thresholds (checked), Measurement Histogram (selected with a red arrow), Measurement Trend (checked), and Jitter Spectrum (checked). The description states: "The Measurement Histogram histogram of all Data TIE. Use the Measurement Histogram to see the overall shape of the jitter." A plot shows a waveform and a histogram below it.
- Jitter Wizard: Jitter Spectrum:** This window shows a checklist with the following items: General Setup (checked), Measurement Selection (checked), Thresholds (checked), Measurement Histogram (checked), Measurement Trend (checked), Jitter Spectrum (selected with a red arrow), and Jitter Spectrum (checked). The description states: "The Jitter Spectrum plots the frequency content of the Measurement Trend. Use the Jitter Spectrum to see the spectral content of the Data TIE measurements." A plot shows a waveform and a spectrum plot below it.

The background window shows the main EZJIT interface with a menu bar (File, Control, Setup, Measure, Analyze, Utilities, Help) and a toolbar. The Jitter Wizard: General Setup window is also visible, showing a checklist with the following items: General Setup (selected with a red arrow), Measurement Selection (checked), Thresholds (checked), Measurement Histogram (checked), Measurement Trend (checked), and Jitter Spectrum (checked). The description states: "To optimize the performance of the jitter measurements, several options should be set up prior to making a measurement. If you prefer not to have an option set for you, please uncheck the appropriate items below." The options are: Get Maximum Sample Rate (checked), Turn off Averaging (checked), Turn off Voltage Measurements to Increase Throughput (checked), and Set Time Range to Maximum Memory Depth (checked). The Autoscope Vertical button is also visible.

测试内容和各种图形显示内容

Single-source

- Period
- Frequency
- Positive pulse width
- Negative pulse width
- Duty cycle
- Rise time
- Fall time

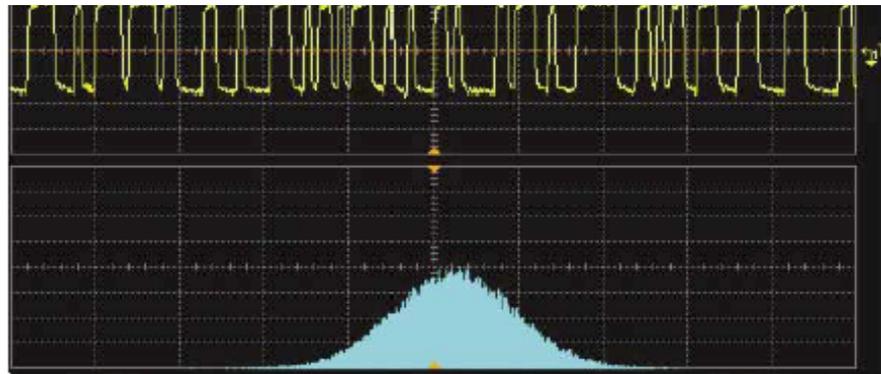


Waveform data

Jitter trend display, time-correlated to waveform data

Dual-source

- Setup time
- Hold time
- Phase

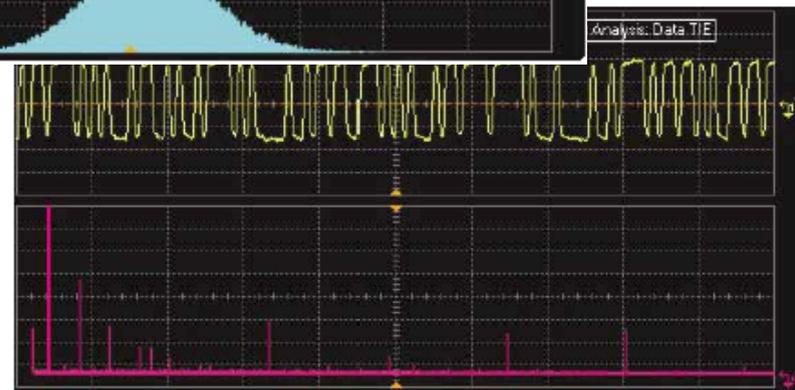


Clock

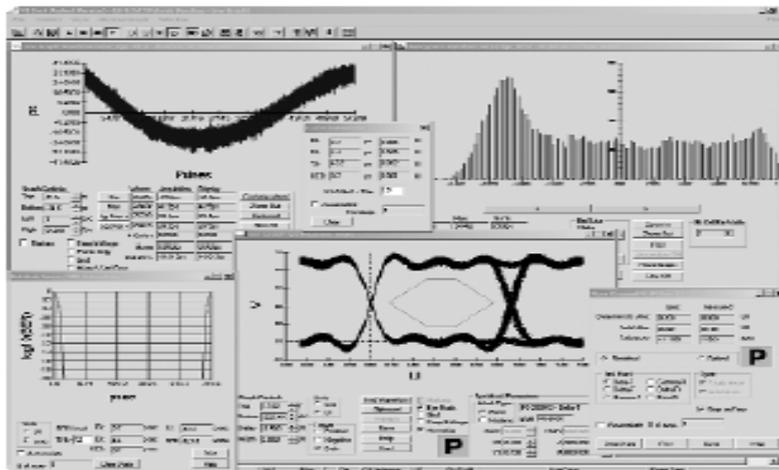
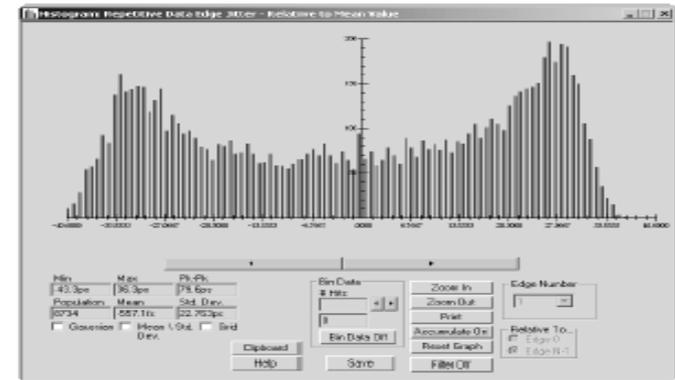
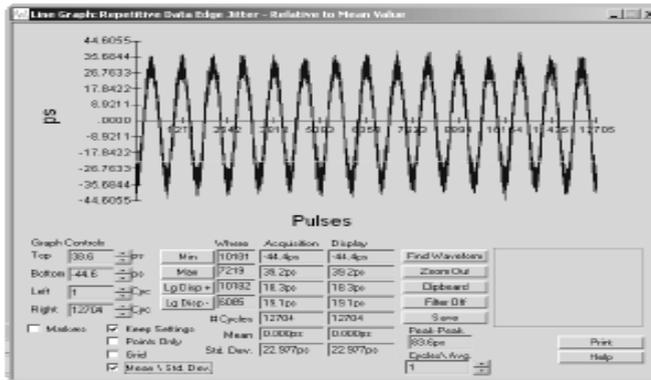
- Time-interval error (TIE)
- Cycle-to-cycle jitter
- N-cycle jitter
- Cycle-to-cycle positive width
- Cycle-to-cycle negative width
- Cycle-to-cycle duty cycle

Data

- Time interval error (TIE)
- Data rate
- Unit interval



E2690A进行复杂的抖动分析



Application Specific Measurements

Serial Data Measurements

- RJ, DJ, TJ Extraction
- BER estimation with bathtub curve
- Fibre Channel, Gigabit Ethernet, SATA, and InfiniBand measurements

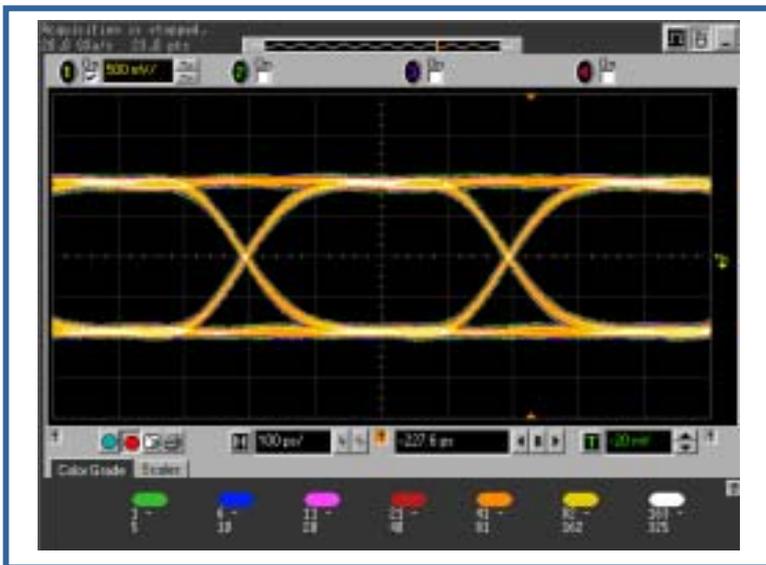
Clock Measurements

- DDR, DRCC

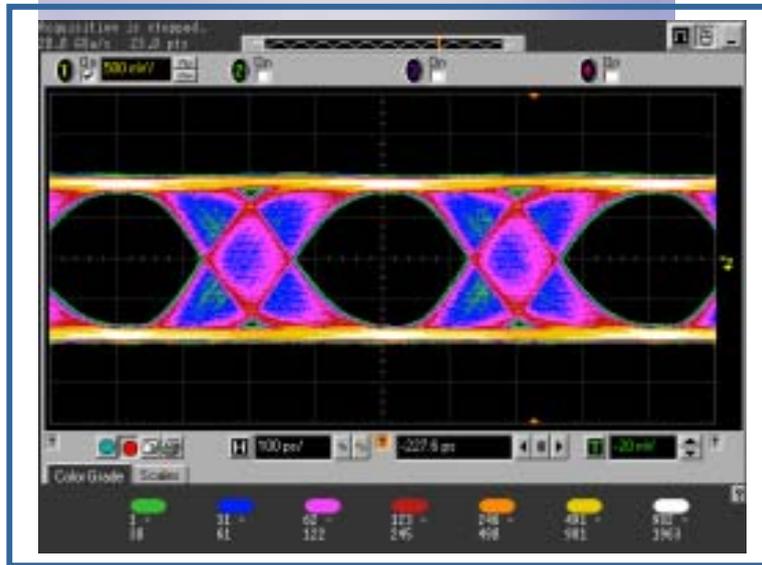
带抖动的数字信号的产生

81133A/34A 脉冲码型发生器可以
精确产生带抖动的数字信号

81133A/34A输出标准信号的抖动 $<1.5\text{ps}_{\text{RMS}}$



'original' Datastream



Jitter modulated with Sine-Wave

The difference between a clean signal and a signal with additional jitter



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Any Question?

谢谢！



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