



**IEEE Standard for
Information technology—
Telecommunications and information
exchange between systems—
Local and metropolitan area networks—
Specific requirements**

**Part 3: Carrier Sense Multiple Access with
Collision Detection (CSMA/CD) Access Method
and Physical Layer Specifications**

**Amendment 4: Media Access Control Parameters, Physical
Layers and Management Parameters for 40 Gb/s and
100 Gb/s Operation**

IEEE Computer Society

Sponsored by the
LAN/MAN Standards Committee

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IEEE Std 802.3ba™-2010
(Amendment to
IEEE Std 802.3™-2008)

802.3baTM

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Information technology—
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**LAN/MAN Standards Committee
of the
IEEE Computer Society**

Approved 17 June 2010
IEEE-SA Standards Board

Abstract: This amendment to IEEE Std 802.3-2008 includes changes to IEEE Std 802.3-2008 and adds Clause 80 through Clause 88, Annex 83A through Annex 83C, Annex 85A, and Annex 86A. This amendment includes IEEE 802.3 Media Access Control (MAC) parameters, Physical Layer specifications, and management parameters for the transfer of IEEE 802.3 format frames at 40 Gb/s and 100 Gb/s.

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Introduction

This introduction is not part of IEEE Std 802.3ba-2010, IEEE Standard for Information technology—Telecommunications and information exchange between systems—Local and metropolitan area networks—Specific requirements, Part 3: CSMA/CD Access Method and Physical Layer Specifications, Amendment 4: Media Access Control Parameters, Physical Layers and Management Parameters for 40 Gb/s and 100 Gb/s Operation.

IEEE Std 802.3™ was first published in 1985. Since the initial publication, many projects have added functionality or provided maintenance updates to the specifications and text included in the standard. Each IEEE 802.3 project/amendment is identified with a suffix (e.g., IEEE Std 802.3ba-2010).

The Media Access Control (MAC) protocol specified in IEEE Std 802.3 is Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection (CSMA/CD). This MAC protocol was included in the experimental Ethernet developed at Xerox Palo Alto Research Center. While the experimental Ethernet had a 2.94 Mb/s data rate, IEEE Std 802.3-1985 specified operation at 10 Mb/s. Since 1985 new media options, new speeds of operation, and new capabilities have been added to IEEE Std 802.3.

Some of the major additions to IEEE Std 802.3 are identified in the marketplace with their project number. This is most common for projects adding higher speeds of operation or new protocols. For example, IEEE Std 802.3u™ added 100 Mb/s operation (also called Fast Ethernet), IEEE Std 802.3x™ specified full duplex operation and a flow control protocol, IEEE Std 802.3z™ added 1000 Mb/s operation (also called Gigabit Ethernet), IEEE Std 802.3ae™ added 10 Gb/s operation (also called 10 Gigabit Ethernet) and IEEE Std 802.3ah™ specified access network Ethernet (also called Ethernet in the First Mile). These major additions are all now included in, and are superseded by, IEEE Std 802.3-2008 and are not maintained as separate documents.

At the date of IEEE Std 802.3ba-2010 publication, IEEE Std 802.3 is comprised of the following documents:

IEEE Std 802.3-2008

Section One—Includes Clause 1 through Clause 20 and Annex A through Annex H and Annex 4A. Section One includes the specifications for 10 Mb/s operation and the MAC, frame formats and service interfaces used for all speeds of operation.

Section Two—Includes Clause 21 through Clause 33 and Annex 22A through Annex 33E. Section Two includes management attributes for multiple protocols and speed of operation as well as specifications for providing power over twisted pair cabling for multiple operational speeds. It also includes general information on 100 Mb/s operation as well as most of the 100 Mb/s Physical Layer specifications.

Section Three—Includes Clause 34 through Clause 43 and Annex 36A through Annex 43C. Section Three includes general information on 1000 Mb/s operation as well as most of the 1000 Mb/s Physical Layer specifications.

Section Four—Includes Clause 44 through Clause 55 and Annex 44A through Annex 55B. Section Four includes general information on 10 Gb/s operation as well as most of the 10 Gb/s Physical Layer specifications.

Section Five—Includes Clause 56 through Clause 74 and Annex 57A through Annex 74A. Clause 56 through Clause 67 and associated annexes specify subscriber access and other Physical Layers and sublayers for operation from 512 kb/s to 1000 Mb/s, and defines services and protocol elements that enable the exchange of IEEE Std 802.3 format frames between stations in a subscriber access network.

Clause 68 specifies a 10 Gb/s Physical Layer specification. Clause 69 through Clause 74 and associated annexes specify Ethernet operation over electrical backplanes at speeds of 1000 Mb/s and 10 Gb/s.

IEEE Std 802.3av™-2009

This amendment includes changes to IEEE Std 802.3-2008 and adds Clause 75 through Clause 77 and Annex 75A through Annex 76A. This amendment adds new Physical Layers for 10 Gb/s operation on point-to-multipoint passive optical networks.

IEEE Std 802.3bc™-2009

This amendment includes changes to IEEE Std 802.3-2008 and adds Clause 79. This amendment moves the Ethernet Organizationally Specific Type, Length, Value (TLV) information elements that were specified in IEEE Std 802.1AB™ to IEEE Std 802.3.

IEEE Std 802.3at™-2009

This amendment includes changes to IEEE Std 802.3-2008. This amendment augments the capabilities of IEEE Std 802.3-2008 with higher power levels and improved power management information.

IEEE Std 802.3-2008™/Cor 1-2009

This corrigendum corrects the PAUSE reaction timing delay value for the 10GBASE-T PHY type.

IEEE Std 802.3ba™-2010

This amendment includes changes to IEEE Std 802.3-2008 and adds Clause 80 through Clause 88 and Annex 83A through Annex 83C, Annex 85A, and Annex 86A. This amendment adds MAC parameters, Physical Layers, and management parameters for the transfer of IEEE 802.3 format frames at 40 Gb/s and 100 Gb/s.

IEEE Std 802.3 will continue to evolve. New Ethernet capabilities are anticipated to be added within the next few years as amendments to this standard.

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Special symbols and operators

Printed character	Meaning	Font
*	Boolean AND	Symbol
+	Boolean OR, arithmetic addition	Symbol
^	Boolean XOR	Times New Roman
!	Boolean NOT	Symbol
×	Multiplication	Symbol
<	Less than	Symbol
≤	Less than or equal to	Symbol
>	Greater than	Symbol
≥	Greater than or equal to	Symbol
=	Equal to	Symbol
≈	Approximately equal to	Symbol
≠	Not equal to	Symbol
←	Assignment operator	Symbol
∈	Indicates membership	Symbol
∉	Indicates nonmembership	Symbol
±	Plus or minus (a tolerance)	Symbol
°	Degrees	Symbol
∑	Summation	Symbol
√	Square root	Symbol
—	Big dash (em dash)	Times New Roman
-	Little dash (en dash), subtraction	Times New Roman
	Vertical bar	Times New Roman
†	Dagger	Times New Roman
‡	Double dagger	Times New Roman
α	Lower case alpha	Symbol
β	Lower case beta	Symbol
γ	Lower case gamma	Symbol
δ	Lower case delta	Symbol
ε	Lower case epsilon	Symbol
λ	Lambda	Symbol
μ	Micro	Times New Roman
Ω	Omega	Symbol

Contents

1.	Introduction.....	2
	1.2.3 Physical Layer and media notation.....	2
	1.3 Normative references.....	3
	1.4 Definitions.....	4
	1.5 Abbreviations.....	5
4.	Media Access Control.....	7
	4.4.2 MAC parameters.....	7
30.	Management.....	9
45.	Management Data Input/Output (MDIO) Interface.....	17
	45.2 MDIO Interface Registers.....	17
	45.2.1 PMA/PMD registers.....	17
	45.2.3 PCS registers.....	44
	45.2.7 Auto-Negotiation registers.....	62
	45.5 Protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS) proforma for Clause 45, MDIO interface.....	64
52.	Physical Medium Dependent (PMD) sublayer and baseband medium, type 10GBASE-S (short wavelength serial), 10GBASE-L (long wavelength serial), and 10GBASE-E (extra long wavelength serial).....	71
	52.9.10 Transmitter and dispersion penalty measurement.....	71
69.	Introduction to Ethernet operation over electrical backplanes.....	73
	69.1 Overview.....	73
	69.1.1 Scope.....	73
	69.1.2 Objectives.....	73
	69.1.3 Relationship of Backplane Ethernet to the ISO OSI reference model.....	73
	69.2 Summary of Backplane Ethernet Sublayers.....	74
	69.2.1 Reconciliation Sublayer and media independent interfaces.....	74
	69.2.3 Physical Layer signaling systems.....	75
	69.2.5 Management.....	75
	69.3 Delay constraints.....	75
73.	Auto-Negotiation for backplane and copper cable assembly.....	77
	73.2 Relationship to the ISO/IEC Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) reference model.....	77
	73.3 Functional specifications.....	77
	73.5.1 DME electrical specifications.....	78
	73.6.4 Technology Ability Field.....	79
	73.6.5 FEC capability.....	79
	73.7 Receive function requirements.....	80
	73.7.1 DME page reception.....	80
	73.7.2 Receive Switch function.....	80
	73.7.6 Priority Resolution function.....	81

73.10.1	State diagram variables.....	81
73.10.2	State diagram timers.....	82
73.11	Protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS) proforma for Clause 73, Auto-Negotiation for backplane and copper cable assembly.....	84
73.11.1	Introduction.....	84
73.11.4	PICS proforma tables for Auto-Negotiation for backplane and copper cable assembly.....	84
74.	Forward Error Correction (FEC) sublayer for BASE-R PHYs.....	87
74.1	Overview.....	87
74.2	Objectives.....	87
74.3	Relationship to other sublayers.....	87
74.4	Inter-sublayer interfaces.....	88
74.4.1	Functional block diagram for 10GBASE-R PHYs.....	89
74.4.2	Functional block diagram for 40GBASE-R PHYs.....	89
74.4.3	Functional block diagram for 100GBASE-R PHYs.....	90
74.5	FEC service interface.....	91
74.5.1	10GBASE-R service primitives.....	92
74.5.2	40GBASE-R and 100GBASE-R service primitives.....	93
74.6	Delay constraints.....	94
74.7	FEC principle of operation.....	94
74.7.3	Composition of the FEC block.....	95
74.8	FEC MDIO function mapping.....	102
74.8.1	FEC capability.....	102
74.8.2	FEC enable.....	103
74.8.3	FEC Enable Error Indication.....	103
74.9	BASE-R PHY test-pattern mode.....	104
74.11	Protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS) proforma for Clause 74, Forward Error Correction (FEC) sublayer for 10GBASE-R PHYs.....	105
74.11.1	Introduction.....	105
74.11.3	Major capabilities/options.....	106
74.11.5	FEC requirements.....	106
80.	Introduction to 40 Gb/s and 100 Gb/s networks.....	107
80.1	Overview.....	107
80.1.1	Scope.....	107
80.1.2	Objectives.....	107
80.1.3	Relationship of 40 Gigabit and 100 Gigabit Ethernet to the ISO OSI reference model.....	107
80.1.4	Nomenclature.....	109
80.1.5	Physical Layer signaling systems.....	109
80.2	Summary of 40 Gigabit and 100 Gigabit Ethernet sublayers.....	110
80.2.1	Reconciliation Sublayer (RS) and Media Independent Interface.....	110
80.2.2	Physical Coding Sublayer (PCS).....	110
80.2.3	Forward Error Correction (FEC) sublayer.....	111
80.2.4	Physical Medium Attachment (PMA) sublayer.....	111
80.2.5	Physical Medium Dependent (PMD) sublayer.....	111
80.2.6	Auto-Negotiation.....	111
80.2.7	Management interface (MDIO/MDC).....	111
80.2.8	Management.....	111
80.3	Service interface specification method and notation.....	112
80.3.1	Inter-sublayer service interface.....	112
80.3.2	Instances of the Inter-sublayer service interface.....	112

80.3.3	Semantics of inter-sublayer service interface primitives.....	115
80.4	Delay constraints.....	116
80.5	Skew constraints	117
80.6	State diagrams.....	121
80.7	Protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS) proforma.....	121
81.	Reconciliation Sublayer (RS) and Media Independent Interface for 40 Gb/s and 100 Gb/s operation (XLGMII and CGMII).....	123
81.1	Overview.....	123
81.1.1	Summary of major concepts	124
81.1.2	Application.....	124
81.1.3	Rate of operation.....	124
81.1.4	Delay constraints.....	124
81.1.5	Allocation of functions	125
81.1.6	XLGMII/CGMII structure	125
81.1.7	Mapping of XLGMII/CGMII signals to PLS service primitives.....	126
81.2	XLGMII/CGMII data stream.....	128
81.2.1	Inter-frame <inter-frame>.....	129
81.2.2	Preamble <preamble> and start of frame delimiter <sfd>.....	129
81.2.3	Data <data>.....	130
81.2.4	End of frame delimiter <efd>	130
81.2.5	Definition of Start of Packet and End of Packet Delimiters	130
81.3	XLGMII/CGMII functional specifications.....	130
81.3.1	Transmit	130
81.3.2	Receive.....	134
81.3.3	Error and fault handling.....	137
81.3.4	Link fault signaling.....	138
81.4	Protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS) proforma for Clause 81, Reconciliation Sublayer (RS) and Media Independent Interface for 40 Gb/s and 100 Gb/s operation	141
81.4.1	Introduction.....	141
81.4.2	Identification.....	141
81.4.3	PICS proforma tables for Reconciliation Sublayer and Media Independent Interface for 40 Gb/s and 100 Gb/s operation.....	142
82.	Physical Coding Sublayer (PCS) for 64B/66B, type 40GBASE-R and 100GBASE-R	147
82.1	Overview.....	147
82.1.1	Scope.....	147
82.1.2	Relationship of 40GBASE-R and 100GBASE-R to other standards	147
82.1.3	Summary of 40GBASE-R and 100GBASE-R sublayers	148
82.1.4	Inter-sublayer interfaces	149
82.1.5	Functional block diagram	149
82.2	Physical Coding Sublayer (PCS).....	150
82.2.1	Functions within the PCS	150
82.2.2	Use of blocks	151
82.2.3	64B/66B transmission code	152
82.2.4	Transmit process	158
82.2.5	Scrambler.....	158
82.2.6	Block distribution	158
82.2.7	Alignment marker insertion	159
82.2.8	BIP calculations	161
82.2.9	PMA or FEC Interface.....	162
82.2.10	Test-pattern generators	163

82.2.11	Block synchronization	163
82.2.12	PCS lane deskew	163
82.2.13	PCS lane reorder	163
82.2.14	Alignment marker removal	164
82.2.15	Descrambler	164
82.2.16	Receive process	164
82.2.17	Test-pattern checker	164
82.2.18	Detailed functions and state diagrams	165
82.3	PCS Management	170
82.3.1	PMD MDIO function mapping	170
82.4	Loopback	171
82.5	Delay constraints	171
82.6	Auto-Negotiation	172
82.7	Protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS) proforma for Clause 82, Physical Coding Sublayer (PCS) for 64B/66B, type 40GBASE-R and 100GBASE-R	178
82.7.1	Introduction	178
82.7.2	Identification	178
82.7.3	Major capabilities/options	179
82.7.4	PICS Proforma Tables for PCS, type 40GBASE-R and 100GBASE-R	180
82.7.5	Test-pattern modes	181
82.7.6	Management	182
83.	Physical Medium Attachment (PMA) sublayer, type 40GBASE-R and 100GBASE-R	185
83.1	Overview	185
83.1.1	Scope	185
83.1.2	Position of the PMA in the 40GBASE-R or 100GBASE-R sublayers	185
83.1.3	Summary of functions	185
83.1.4	PMA sublayer positioning	185
83.2	PMA interfaces	188
83.3	PMA service interface	188
83.4	Service interface below PMA	190
83.5	Functions within the PMA	191
83.5.1	Per input-lane clock and data recovery	191
83.5.2	Bit-level multiplexing	191
83.5.3	Skew and Skew Variation	194
83.5.4	Delay constraints	195
83.5.5	Clocking architecture	195
83.5.6	Signal drivers	195
83.5.7	Link status	196
83.5.8	PMA local loopback mode	196
83.5.9	PMA remote loopback mode (optional)	196
83.5.10	PMA test patterns (optional)	197
83.6	PMA MDIO function mapping	198
83.7	Protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS) proforma for Clause 83, Physical Medium Attachment (PMA) sublayer, type 40GBASE-R and 100GBASE-R	203
83.7.1	Introduction	203
83.7.2	Identification	203
83.7.3	Major capabilities/options	204
83.7.4	Skew generation and tolerance	206
83.7.5	Test patterns	206
83.7.6	Loopback modes	207
84.	Physical Medium Dependent sublayer and baseband medium, type 40GBASE-KR4	209

84.1	Overview	209
84.2	Physical Medium Dependent (PMD) service interface	209
84.3	PCS requirements for Auto-Negotiation (AN) service interface	210
84.4	Delay constraints	211
84.5	Skew constraints	211
84.6	PMD MDIO function mapping	211
84.7	PMD functional specifications	211
84.7.1	Link block diagram	211
84.7.2	PMD transmit function	211
84.7.3	PMD receive function	213
84.7.4	Global PMD signal detect function	213
84.7.5	PMD lane-by-lane signal detect function	213
84.7.6	Global PMD transmit disable function	213
84.7.7	PMD lane-by-lane transmit disable function	214
84.7.8	Loopback mode	214
84.7.9	PMD_fault function	214
84.7.10	PMD transmit fault function	214
84.7.11	PMD receive fault function	214
84.7.12	PMD control function	215
84.8	40GBASE-KR4 electrical characteristics	215
84.8.1	Transmitter characteristics	215
84.8.2	Receiver characteristics	215
84.9	Interconnect characteristics	215
84.10	Environmental specifications	215
84.10.1	General safety	215
84.10.2	Network safety	216
84.10.3	Installation and maintenance guidelines	216
84.10.4	Electromagnetic compatibility	216
84.10.5	Temperature and humidity	216
84.11	Protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS) proforma for Clause 84, Physical Medium Dependent sublayer and baseband medium, type 40GBASE-KR4	217
84.11.1	Introduction	217
84.11.2	Identification	217
84.11.3	Major capabilities/options	218
84.11.4	PICS proforma tables for Clause 84, Physical Medium Dependent (PMD) sublayer and baseband medium, type 40GBASE-KR4	219
85.	Physical Medium Dependent sublayer and baseband medium, type 40GBASE-CR4 and 100GBASE-CR10	223
85.1	Overview	223
85.2	Physical Medium Dependent (PMD) service interface	224
85.3	PCS requirements for Auto-Negotiation (AN) service interface	225
85.4	Delay constraints	225
85.5	Skew constraints	225
85.6	PMD MDIO function mapping	226
85.7	PMD functional specifications	228
85.7.1	Link block diagram	228
85.7.2	PMD Transmit function	229
85.7.3	PMD Receive function	229
85.7.4	Global PMD signal detect function	229
85.7.5	PMD lane-by-lane signal detect function	230
85.7.6	Global PMD transmit disable function	230
85.7.7	PMD lane-by-lane transmit disable function	230

85.7.8	Loopback mode.....	230
85.7.9	PMD_fault function	231
85.7.10	PMD transmit fault function	231
85.7.11	PMD receive fault function.....	231
85.7.12	PMD control function	231
85.8	MDI Electrical specifications for 40GBASE-CR4 and 100GBASE-CR10	231
85.8.1	Signal levels	231
85.8.2	Signal paths	232
85.8.3	Transmitter characteristics	232
85.8.4	Receiver characteristics at TP3 summary	241
85.9	Channel characteristics	245
85.10	Cable assembly characteristics	245
85.10.1	Characteristic impedance and reference impedance	245
85.10.2	Cable assembly insertion loss	245
85.10.3	Cable assembly insertion loss deviation (ILD).....	247
85.10.4	Cable assembly return loss	248
85.10.5	Cable assembly multiple disturber near-end crosstalk (MDNEXT) loss	249
85.10.6	Cable assembly multiple disturber far-end crosstalk (MDFEXT) loss.....	249
85.10.7	Cable assembly integrated crosstalk noise (ICN)	250
85.10.8	Cable assembly test fixture	252
85.10.9	Mated test fixtures	252
85.10.10	Shielding	256
85.10.11	Crossover function	256
85.11	MDI specification	257
85.11.1	40GBASE-CR4 MDI connectors.....	257
85.11.2	100GBASE-CR10 MDI connectors.....	260
85.11.3	Electronic keying	262
85.12	Environmental specifications.....	262
85.13	Protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS) proforma for Clause 85, Physical Medium Dependent (PMD) sublayer and baseband medium, type 40GBASE-CR4 and 100GBASE-CR10.....	263
85.13.1	Introduction.....	263
85.13.2	Identification	263
85.13.3	PICS proforma tables for 40GBASE-CR4 and 100GBASE-CR10 PMDs and baseband medium	264
85.13.4	Major capabilities/options.....	264
86.	Physical Medium Dependent (PMD) sublayer and medium, type 40GBASE-SR4 and 100GBASE-SR10	271
86.1	Overview.....	271
86.2	Physical Medium Dependent (PMD) service interface	273
86.3	Delay and Skew	274
86.3.1	Delay constraints.....	274
86.3.2	Skew and Skew Variation constraints	274
86.4	PMD MDIO function mapping.....	274
86.5	PMD functional specifications.....	275
86.5.1	PMD block diagram.....	275
86.5.2	PMD transmit function	276
86.5.3	PMD receive function.....	276
86.5.4	PMD global signal detect function	276
86.5.5	PMD lane-by-lane signal detect function	277
86.5.6	PMD reset function.....	277
86.5.7	PMD global transmit disable function (optional)	277

86.5.8	PMD lane-by-lane transmit disable function (optional)	278
86.5.9	PMD fault function (optional)	278
86.5.10	PMD transmit fault function (optional)	278
86.5.11	PMD receive fault function (optional)	278
86.6	Lane assignments	278
86.7	PMD to MDI specifications for 40GBASE-SR4 or 100GBASE-SR10	278
86.7.1	Transmitter optical specifications	279
86.7.2	Characteristics of signal within, and at the receiving end of, a compliant optical channel	280
86.7.3	40GBASE-SR4 or 100GBASE-SR10 receiver optical specifications	281
86.7.4	40GBASE-SR4 or 100GBASE-SR10 illustrative link power budget	282
86.8	Definitions of optical and dual-use parameters and measurement methods	282
86.8.1	Test points and compliance boards	282
86.8.2	Test patterns and related subclauses	284
86.8.3	Parameters applicable to both electrical and optical signals	285
86.8.4	Optical parameter definitions	287
86.9	Safety, installation, environment, and labeling	290
86.9.1	General safety	290
86.9.2	Laser safety	290
86.9.3	Installation	290
86.9.4	Environment	290
86.9.5	PMD labeling	290
86.10	Optical channel	290
86.10.1	Fiber optic cabling model	290
86.10.2	Characteristics of the fiber optic cabling (channel)	291
86.10.3	Medium Dependent Interface (MDI)	292
86.11	Protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS) proforma for Clause 86, Physical Medium Dependent (PMD) sublayer and medium, type 40GBASE-SR4 and 100GBASE-SR10	295
86.11.1	Introduction	295
86.11.2	Identification	295
86.11.3	Major capabilities/options	296
86.11.4	PICS proforma tables for Physical Medium Dependent (PMD) sublayer and medium, types 40GBASE-SR4 and 100GBASE-SR10	297
87.	Physical Medium Dependent (PMD) sublayer and medium, type 40GBASE-LR4	301
87.1	Overview	301
87.2	Physical Medium Dependent (PMD) service interface	301
87.3	Delay and Skew	303
87.3.1	Delay constraints	303
87.3.2	Skew constraints	303
87.4	PMD MDIO function mapping	303
87.5	PMD functional specifications	303
87.5.1	PMD block diagram	303
87.5.2	PMD transmit function	304
87.5.3	PMD receive function	305
87.5.4	PMD global signal detect function	305
87.5.5	PMD lane-by-lane signal detect function	306
87.5.6	PMD reset function	306
87.5.7	PMD global transmit disable function (optional)	306
87.5.8	PMD lane-by-lane transmit disable function	306
87.5.9	PMD fault function (optional)	307
87.5.10	PMD transmit fault function (optional)	307

87.5.11	PMD receive fault function (optional)	307
87.6	Wavelength-division-multiplexed lane assignments	307
87.7	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 40GBASE-LR4	307
87.7.1	40GBASE-LR4 transmitter optical specifications	308
87.7.2	40GBASE-LR4 receive optical specifications	309
87.7.3	40GBASE-LR4 illustrative link power budget	309
87.8	Definition of optical parameters and measurement methods	310
87.8.1	Test patterns for optical parameters	310
87.8.2	Skew and Skew Variation	310
87.8.3	Wavelength	311
87.8.4	Average optical power	311
87.8.5	Optical Modulation Amplitude (OMA)	311
87.8.6	Transmitter and dispersion penalty	312
87.8.7	Extinction ratio	313
87.8.8	Relative Intensity Noise (RIN _{20OMA})	313
87.8.9	Transmitter optical waveform (transmit eye)	313
87.8.10	Receiver sensitivity	314
87.8.11	Stressed receiver sensitivity	314
87.8.12	Receiver 3 dB electrical upper cutoff frequency	319
87.9	Safety, installation, environment, and labeling	319
87.9.1	General safety	319
87.9.2	Laser safety	319
87.9.3	Installation	320
87.9.4	Environment	320
87.9.5	PMD labeling requirements	320
87.10	Fiber optic cabling model	321
87.11	Characteristics of the fiber optic cabling (channel)	321
87.11.1	Optical fiber cable	322
87.11.2	Optical fiber connection	322
87.11.3	Medium Dependent Interface (MDI) requirements	322
87.12	Protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS) proforma for Clause 87, Physical Medium Dependent (PMD) sublayer and medium, type 40GBASE-LR4	323
87.12.1	Introduction	323
87.12.2	Identification	323
87.12.3	Major capabilities/options	324
87.12.4	PICS proforma tables for Physical Medium Dependent (PMD) sublayer and medium, type 40GBASE-LR4	325
88.	Physical Medium Dependent (PMD) sublayer and medium, type 100GBASE-LR4 and 100GBASE-ER4	329
88.1	Overview	329
88.2	Physical Medium Dependent (PMD) service interface	329
88.3	Delay and Skew	331
88.3.1	Delay constraints	331
88.3.2	Skew constraints	331
88.4	PMD MDIO function mapping	331
88.5	PMD functional specifications	331
88.5.1	PMD block diagram	331
88.5.2	PMD transmit function	333
88.5.3	PMD receive function	333
88.5.4	PMD global signal detect function	333
88.5.5	PMD lane-by-lane signal detect function	334
88.5.6	PMD reset function	334

88.5.7	PMD global transmit disable function (optional)	334
88.5.8	PMD lane-by-lane transmit disable function	334
88.5.9	PMD fault function (optional)	335
88.5.10	PMD transmit fault function (optional)	335
88.5.11	PMD receive fault function (optional)	335
88.6	Wavelength-division-multiplexed lane assignments	335
88.7	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 100GBASE-LR4 and 100GBASE-ER4	335
88.7.1	100GBASE-LR4 and 100GBASE-ER4 transmitter optical specifications	336
88.7.2	100GBASE-LR4 and 100GBASE-ER4 receive optical specifications	338
88.7.3	100GBASE-LR4 and 100GBASE-ER4 illustrative link power budgets	339
88.8	Definition of optical parameters and measurement methods	339
88.8.1	Test patterns for optical parameters	339
88.8.2	Wavelength	339
88.8.3	Average optical power	340
88.8.4	Optical Modulation Amplitude (OMA)	340
88.8.5	Transmitter and dispersion penalty (TDP)	341
88.8.6	Extinction ratio	342
88.8.7	Relative Intensity Noise (RIN _{20OMA})	342
88.8.8	Transmitter optical waveform (transmit eye)	342
88.8.9	Receiver sensitivity	343
88.8.10	Stressed receiver sensitivity	343
88.8.11	Receiver 3 dB electrical upper cutoff frequency	343
88.9	Safety, installation, environment, and labeling	343
88.9.1	General safety	343
88.9.2	Laser safety	343
88.9.3	Installation	344
88.9.4	Environment	344
88.9.5	Electromagnetic emission	344
88.9.6	Temperature, humidity, and handling	344
88.9.7	PMD labeling requirements	344
88.10	Fiber optic cabling model	345
88.11	Characteristics of the fiber optic cabling (channel)	345
88.11.1	Optical fiber cable	346
88.11.2	Optical fiber connection	346
88.11.3	Medium Dependent Interface (MDI) requirements	346
88.12	Protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS) proforma for Clause 88, Physical Medium Dependent (PMD) sublayer and medium, type 100GBASE-LR4 and 100GBASE-ER4	347
88.12.1	Introduction	347
88.12.2	Identification	347
88.12.3	Major capabilities/options	348
88.12.4	PICS proforma tables for Physical Medium Dependent (PMD) sublayer and medium, types 100GBASE-LR4 and 100GBASE-ER4	349
Annex A (informative) Bibliography		353
Annex 4A (normative) Simplified full duplex media access control		355
Annex 31B (normative) MAC Control PAUSE operation		357
31B.4	Protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS) proforma for MAC Control PAUSE operation	358
Annex 69A. (normative). Interference tolerance testing		361

Annex 69B (informative) Interconnect characteristics	363
Annex 83A (normative) 40 Gb/s Attachment Unit Interface (XLAUI) and 100 Gb/s Attachment Unit Interface (CAUI)	367
83A.1 Overview	367
83A.2 XLAUI/CAUI link block diagram	368
83A.3 XLAUI/CAUI electrical characteristics	370
83A.4 Interconnect characteristics	379
83A.5 Electrical parameter measurement methods	381
83A.6 Environmental specifications	382
83A.7 Protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS) proforma for Annex 83A, 40 Gb/s Attachment Unit Interface (XLAUI) and 100 Gb/s Attachment Unit Interface (CAUI)	383
Annex 83B (normative) Chip-module 40 Gb/s Attachment Unit Interface (XLAUI) and 100 Gb/s Attachment Unit Interface (CAUI)	387
83B.1 Overview	387
83B.2 Compliance point specifications for chip-module XLAUI/CAUI	389
83B.3 Environmental specifications	395
83B.4 Protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS) proforma for Annex 83B, Chip- module 40 Gb/s Attachment Unit Interface (XLAUI) and 100 Gb/s Attachment Unit Interface (CAUI)	397
Annex 83C (informative) PMA sublayer partitioning examples	401
83C.1 Partitioning examples with FEC	401
83C.2 Partitioning examples without FEC	402
Annex 85A (informative) 40GBASE-CR4 and 100GBASE-CR10 TP0 and TP5 test point parameters ...	405
85A.1 Overview	405
85A.2 Transmitter characteristics at TP0	405
85A.3 Receiver characteristics at TP5	406
85A.4 Transmitter and receiver differential printed circuit board trace loss	406
85A.5 Channel insertion loss	407
85A.6 Channel return loss	408
85A.7 Channel insertion loss deviation (ILD)	408
85A.8 Channel integrated crosstalk noise (ICN)	409
Annex 86A (normative) Parallel Physical Interface (nPPI) for 40GBASE-SR4 and 40GBASE-LR4 (XLPPPI) and 100GBASE-SR10 (CPPI)	411
86A.1 Overview	411
86A.2 Block diagram and test points	411
86A.3 Lane assignments	411
86A.4 Electrical specifications for nPPI	412
86A.5 Definitions of electrical parameters and measurement methods	415
86A.6 Recommended electrical channel	428
86A.7 Safety, installation, environment, and labeling	429
86A.8 Protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS) proforma for Annex 86A, Parallel Physical Interface (nPPI) for 40GBASE-SR4 and 40GBASE-LR4 (XLPPPI) and 100GBASE-SR10 (CPPI)	430

IEEE Standard for Information technology— Telecommunications and information exchange between systems— Local and metropolitan area networks— Specific requirements

Part 3: Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection (CSMA/CD) Access Method and Physical Layer Specifications

Amendment 4: Media Access Control Parameters, Physical Layers, and Management Parameters for 40 Gb/s and 100 Gb/s Operation

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[This amendment is based on IEEE Std 802.3-2008.]

NOTE—The editing instructions contained in this amendment define how to merge the material contained therein into the existing base standard and its amendments to form the comprehensive standard.

The editing instructions are shown in ***bold italic***. Four editing instructions are used: change, delete, insert, and replace. ***Change*** is used to make corrections in existing text or tables. The editing instruction specifies the location of the change and describes what is being changed by using ~~strikethrough~~ (to remove old material) and underline (to add new material). ***Delete*** removes existing material. ***Insert*** adds new material without disturbing the existing material. Insertions may require renumbering. If so, renumbering instructions are given in the editing instruction. ***Replace*** is used to make changes in figures or equations by removing the existing figure or equation and replacing it with a new one. Editing instructions, change markings, and this NOTE will not be carried over into future editions because the changes will be incorporated into the base standard.¹

¹NOTES in text, tables, and figures are given for information only and do not contain requirements needed to implement the standard.

1. Introduction

1.1.3.2 Compatibility interfaces

Insert the following new compatibility interfaces to the end of the list as follows:

- i) *40 Gigabit Media Independent Interface (XLGMII)*. The XLGMII is designed to connect a 40 Gb/s capable MAC to a 40 Gb/s PHY. While conformance with implementation of this interface is not necessary to ensure communication, it allows flexibility in intermixing PHYs and DTEs at 40 Gb/s speeds. The XLGMII is a logical interconnection intended for use as an intra-chip interface. No mechanical connector is specified for use with the XLGMII. The XLGMII is optional.
- j) *40 Gigabit Attachment Unit Interface (XLAUI)*. The XLAUI is a physical instantiation of the PMA service interface to extend the connection between 40 Gb/s capable PMAs. While conformance with implementation of this interface is not necessary to ensure communication, it is recommended, since it allows maximum flexibility in intermixing PHYs and DTEs at 40 Gb/s speeds. The XLAUI is intended for use as a chip-to-chip or a chip-to-module interface. No mechanical connector is specified for use with the XLAUI. The XLAUI is optional.
- k) *40 Gigabit Parallel Physical Interface (XLPPPI)*. The XLPPPI is provided as a physical instantiation of the PMD service interface for 40GBASE-SR4 and 40GBASE-LR4 PMDs. The XLPPPI has four lanes. While conformance with implementation of this interface is not necessary to ensure communication, it allows flexibility in connecting the 40GBASE-SR4 or 40GBASE-LR4 PMDs. The XLPPPI is intended for use as a chip-to-module interface. No mechanical connector is specified for use with the XLPPPI. The XLPPPI is optional.
- l) *100 Gigabit Media Independent Interface (CGMII)*. The CGMII is designed to connect a 100 Gb/s capable MAC to a 100 Gb/s PHY. While conformance with implementation of this interface is not necessary to ensure communication, it allows flexibility in intermixing PHYs and DTEs at 100 Gb/s speeds. The CGMII is a logical interconnection intended for use as an intra-chip interface. No mechanical connector is specified for use with the CGMII. The CGMII is optional.
- m) *100 Gigabit Attachment Unit Interface (CAUI)*. The CAUI is a physical instantiation of the PMA service interface to extend the connection between 100 Gb/s capable PMAs. While conformance with implementation of this interface is not necessary to ensure communication, it is recommended, since it allows maximum flexibility in intermixing PHYs and DTEs at 100 Gb/s speeds. The CAUI is intended for use as a chip-to-chip or a chip-to-module interface. No mechanical connector is specified for use with the CAUI. The CAUI is optional.
- n) *100 Gigabit Parallel Physical Interface (CPPI)*. The CPPI is provided as a physical instantiation of the PMD service interface for 100GBASE-SR10 PMDs. The CPPI has ten lanes. While conformance with implementation of this interface is not necessary to ensure communication, it allows flexibility in connecting the 100GBASE-SR10 PMDs. The CPPI is intended for use as a chip-to-module interface. No mechanical connector is specified for use with the CPPI. The CPPI is optional.

1.2.3 Physical Layer and media notation

Change the example in last paragraph of 1.2.3 as follows:

The data rate, if only a number, is in Mb/s, and if suffixed by a “G”, is in Gb/s. The modulation type (e.g., BASE) indicates how encoded data is transmitted on the medium. The additional distinction may identify characteristics of transmission or medium and, in some cases, the type of PCS encoding used (~~e.g., examples of additional distinctions are~~ “T” for twisted pair, “S” “B” for ~~short wavelength bidirectional~~ optics, and “X” for a block PCS coding used for that speed of operation). Expansions for defined Physical Layer types are included in 1.4.