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Information processing systems — Fibre distributed Data Interface (FDDI) —

Part 3: Physical Layer Medium Dependent (PMD)

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) together form a system for worldwide standardization as a whole. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards. They are approved in accordance with procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the national bodies voting.

International Standard ISO/IEC 9314-3 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology.*

ISO/IEC 9314-3 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information processing systems — Fibre distributed Data Interface (FDDI)*

- *Part 1: Token Ring Physical Layer Protocol (PHY)*
- *Part 2: Token Ring Media Access Control MAC*
- *Part 3: Token Ring Physical Layer Medium Dependent (PMD)*

Annexes A to G are for information only.

Introduction

This part of ISO/IEC 9314 on the FDDI token ring physical layer, medium dependent is intended for use in a high-performance multistation network. This protocol is designed to be effective at 100 Mbit/s using a token ring architecture and fibre optics as the transmission medium over distances of several kilometres in extent.

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Information processing systems — Fibre distributed Data Interface (FDDI) —

Part 3:
Physical Layer Medium Dependent (PMD)

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 9314 specifies Physical Layer, Medium Dependent (PMD) requirements for the Fibre Distributed Data Interface (FDDI).

The FDDI provides a high-bandwidth (100 Mbit/s) general-purpose interconnection among computers and peripheral equipment using fibre optics as the transmission medium. The FDDI may be configured to support a sustained transfer rate of approximately 80 Mbit/s (10 Mbyte/s). It may not meet the response time requirements of all unbuffered high-speed devices. The FDDI establishes the connection among many FDDI nodes (stations) distributed over distances of several kilometres in extent. Default values for FDDI were calculated on the basis of 1 000 physical connections and a total fibre path length of 200 km.

The FDDI consists of

(a) A Physical Layer (PL) which is divided into two sublayers:

(1) A Physical Layer, Medium Dependent (PMD), which provides the digital baseband point-to-point communication between nodes in the FDDI network. PMD shall provide all services necessary to transport a suitably coded digital bit stream from node to node. PMD specifies the point of interconnection requirements for conforming FDDI stations and cable plants at both sides of the Media Interface Connector (MIC). PMD includes the following:

- The optical power budgets for cable plants using 62,5/125 μm fibre optic cables and optical bypass switches.
- The MIC receptacle mechanical mating requirements including the keying features.
- The 62,5/125 μm fibre optic cable requirements.
- The services provided by PMD to PHY and SMT.

(2) A Physical Layer Protocol (PHY), which provides connection between PMD and the Data Link Layer (DLL). PHY establishes clock synchronization with the upstream code-bit data stream and decodes this incoming code-bit stream into an equivalent symbol stream for use by the higher layers. PHY provides encoding and decoding between data and control indicator symbols and code bits, medium conditioning and initializing, the synchronization of incoming and outgoing code-bit clocks, and the delineation of octet boundaries as required for the transmission of information to or

from higher layers. Information to be transmitted on the interface medium is encoded by the PHY into a grouped transmission code.

(b) A Data Link Layer (DLL), which controls the accessing of the medium and the generation and verification of frame check sequences to ensure the proper delivery of valid data to the other layers. DLL also concerns itself with the generation and recognition of device addresses and the peer-to-peer associations within the FDDI network. For the purposes of this part of ISO/IEC 9314, references to DLL are made in terms of the Media Access Control (MAC) entity, which is the lowest sublayer of DLL.

(c) A Station Management (SMT)[1] which provides the control necessary at the node level to manage the processes underway in the various FDDI layers such that a node may work co-operatively on a ring. SMT provides services such as control of configuration management, fault isolation and recovery, and scheduling procedures.

This part of ISO/IEC 9314 is a supporting document to ISO/IEC 9314-1 which should be read in conjunction with it.

The SMT document should be consulted for information pertaining to supported FDDI node and network configurations.

ISO/IEC 9314 specifies the interfaces, functions, and operations necessary to insure interoperability between conforming FDDI implementations. This part of ISO/IEC 9314 is a functional description. Conforming implementations may employ any design technique which does not violate interoperability.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO/IEC 9314. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO/IEC 9314 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards listed below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 9314-1: 1989, *Information processing systems - Fibre Distributed Data Interface (FDDI) - Part 1: Token Ring Physical Layer Protocol (PHY).*

ISO 9314-2: 1989, *Information processing systems - Fibre Distributed Data Interface (FDDI) - Part 2: Token Ring Media Access Control (MAC).*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO/IEC 9314, the following definitions apply. Other parts of ISO/IEC 9314, e.g., MAC and PHY, may contain additional definitions of interest.

3.1 attenuation: Level of optical power loss, expressed in decibels.

3.2 average power: The optical power measured using an average reading power meter when the FDDI station is transmitting a stream of Halt symbols.

[1] SMT will form the subject of a future part of ISO/IEC 9314.

3.3 bypass: The ability of a station to isolate itself optically from the FDDI network while maintaining the continuity of the cable plant.

3.4 centre wavelength: The average of the two wavelengths measured at the half amplitude points of the power spectrum.

3.5 code bit: The smallest signalling element used by the Physical Layer for transmission on the medium.

3.6 concentrator: An FDDI node that has additional PHY/PMD entities beyond those required for its own attachment to an FDDI network. These additional PHY/PMD entities are for the attachment of other FDDI nodes (including other concentrators) in a tree topology.

3.7 connector plug: A device used to terminate an optical conductor(s) cable.

3.8 connector receptacle: The fixed or stationary half of a connection that is mounted on a panel/bulkhead. Receptacles mate with plugs.

3.9 counter-rotating: An arrangement whereby two signal paths, one in each direction, exist in a ring topology.

3.10 dual attachment concentrator: A concentrator that offers two attachments to the FDDI network which are capable of accommodating a dual (counter-rotating) ring.

3.11 dual attachment station: A station that offers two attachments to the FDDI network which are capable of accommodating a dual (counter-rotating) ring.

3.12 dual ring (FDDI dual ring): A pair of counter-rotating logical rings.

3.13 entity: An active service or management element within an Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) layer, or sublayer.

3.14 extinction ratio: The ratio of the low, or off optical power level (P_L) to the high, or on optical power level (P_H) when the station is transmitting a stream of Halt symbols.

$$\text{Extinction ratio (\%)} = (P_L/P_H) \times 100$$

3.15 fibre: Dielectric material that guides light; waveguide.

3.16 fibre optic cable: A cable containing one or more optical fibres.

3.17 interchannel isolation: The ability to prevent undesired optical energy from appearing in one signal path as a result of coupling from another signal path; cross talk.

3.18 jitter, data dependent (DDJ): Jitter that is related to the transmitted symbol sequence. DDJ is caused by the limited bandwidth characteristics and imperfections in the optical channel components. DDJ results from non-ideal individual pulse responses and from variation in the average value of the encoded pulse sequence which may cause base-line wander and may change the sampling threshold level in the receiver.

3.19 jitter, duty cycle distortion (DCD): Distortion usually caused by propagation delay differences between low-to-high and high-to-low transitions. DCD is manifested as a pulse width distortion of the nominal baud time.

3.20 jitter, random (RJ): RJ is due to thermal noise and may be modelled as a Gaussian process. The peak-peak value of RJ is of a probabilistic nature and thus any specific value requires an associated probability.

3.21 logical ring: The set of MACs serially connected to form a single ring.

3.22 media interface connector (MIC): A mated connector pair that provides an attachment between an FDDI node and a fibre optic cable plant. The MIC consists of two parts; a MIC plug and a MIC receptacle.

3.23 MIC plug: The male part of the MIC which terminates a fibre optical cable.

3.24 MIC receptacle: The female part of the MIC which is contained in an FDDI node.

3.25 network (FDDI network): A collection of FDDI nodes interconnected to form a trunk, or a tree, or a trunk with multiple trees. This topology is sometimes called a dual ring of trees.

3.26 node: A generic term applying to any FDDI ring attachment (station or concentrator).

3.27 numerical aperture (NA): The sine of the radiation or acceptance half angle of an optical fibre, multiplied by the refractive index of the material in contact with the exit or entrance face.

3.28 optical fall time: The time interval for the falling edge of an optical pulse to transition from 90 % to 10 % of the pulse amplitude.

3.29 optical reference plane: The plane that defines the optical boundary between the MIC Plug and the MIC Receptacle.

3.30 optical rise time: The time interval for the rising edge of an optical pulse to transition from 10 % to 90 % of the pulse amplitude.

3.31 physical connection: The full-duplex physical layer association between adjacent PHY entities (in concentrators or stations) in an FDDI network, i.e., a pair of Physical Links.

3.32 physical link: The simplex path (via PMD and attached medium) from the transmit function of one PHY entity to the receive function of an adjacent PHY entity (in concentrators or stations) in an FDDI network.

3.33 primitive: An element of the services provided by one entity to another.

3.34 receiver (optical): An opto-electronic circuit that converts an optical signal to an electrical logic signal.

3.35 ring: A set of stations wherein information is passed sequentially between stations, each station in turn examining or copying the information, finally returning it to the originating station. In FDDI usage, the term "ring" or "FDDI ring" refers to the a dual (counter-rotating) ring.

3.36 services: The services provided by one entity to another. Data services are provided to a higher layer entity; management services are provided to a management entity in the same or another layer.

3.37 single attachment concentrator: A concentrator that offers one attachment to the FDDI network.

3.38 single attachment station: A station that offers one attachment to the FDDI network.

3.39 spectral width, full width half maximum (FWHM): The absolute difference between the wavelengths at which the spectral radiant intensity is 50,0 % of the maximum power.

3.40 station: An addressable node on an FDDI network capable of transmitting, repeating, and receiving information. A station has exactly one SMT and at least one MAC, one PHY, and one PMD.

3.41 transmitter (optical): An opto-electronic circuit that converts an electrical logic signal to an optical signal.

3.42 trunk: A physical loop topology, either open or closed, employing two optical fibre signal paths, one in each direction (i.e., counter-rotating), forming a sequence of peer connections between FDDI nodes. When the trunk forms a closed loop it is sometimes called a trunk ring.

3.43 tree: A physical topology consisting of a hierarchy of master-slave connections between a concentrator and other FDDI nodes (including subordinate concentrators).

4 Conventions and abbreviations

4.1 Conventions

The terms SMT, MAC, PHY, and PMD, when used without modifiers, refer specifically to the local instances of these entities.

Low lines (e.g., control_action) are used as a convenience to mark the name of signals, functions, and the like, which might otherwise be misinterpreted as independent individual words if they were to appear in text.

The use of a period (e.g., PM_UNITDATA.request) is equivalent to the use of low lines except that a period is used as an aid to distinguish modifier words appended to an antecedent expression.

The use of a colon (e.g., N:PM_UNITDATA.request) distinguishes between two or more instances of the same signal where N designates the other source/destination entity.

4.2 Abbreviations

AII	Active Input Interface
AOI	Active Output Interface
ANS_Max	Maximum acquisition time (no signal)
AS_Max	Maximum acquisition time (signal)
BER	Bit Error Rate
BERT	Bit Error Rate Tester
DCD	Duty Cycle Distortion (jitter)
DDJ	Data Dependent Jitter
FOTP	Fibre Optic Test Procedure
FWHM	Full Width Half Maximum
I_Max	Maximum switching insertion/deinsertion time
LS_Max	Maximum line state change time
MIC	Media Interface Connector
MI_Max	Maximum media interruption time
NA	Numerical Aperture
NRZI	Non Return to Zero, Invert on ones

RJ	Random Jitter
SAE	Static Alignment Error (clock offset error)
T_{DD}	Difference delay time
T_{MI}	Media interruption time
T_{OS}	Optical switching speed
T_{SI}	Switching insertion/deinsertion time

5 General description

5.1 Ring Overview

A ring consists of a set of stations logically connected as a serial string of stations and transmission media to form a closed loop. Information is transmitted sequentially, as a stream of suitably encoded symbols, from one station to the next. Each station generally regenerates and repeats each symbol and serves as the means for attaching one or more devices to the ring for the purpose of communicating with other devices on the ring. The method of actual physical attachment to the FDDI ring may vary and is dependent on specific application requirements as described in subsequent paragraphs.

The basic building block of an FDDI ring is a physical connection as shown in figure 1. A physical connection consists of the Physical Layers (each composed of a PMD and a PHY entity) of two stations that are connected over the transmission medium by a Primary Link and a Secondary Link. A Primary Link consists of an output, called Primary Out, of a Physical Layer, communicating over a Primary medium to the input, called Primary In, of a second Physical Layer. The Secondary Link consists of the output, called Secondary Out, of the second Physical Layer communicating over a Secondary medium to the input, called Secondary In, of the first Physical Layer. Physical connections may be subsequently logically connected within stations, via attached MACs or other means, to create the network. As such, the function of each station is implementer-defined and is determined by the specific application or site requirements.

Two classes of stations are defined: dual (attachment) and single (attachment). FDDI trunk rings may be composed only of dual attachment stations which have two PMD entities (and associated PHY entities) to accommodate the dual ring. Concentrators provide additional PMD entities beyond those required for their own attachment to the FDDI network, for the attachment of single attachment stations which have only one PMD and thus cannot directly attach to the FDDI trunk ring. A dual attachment station, or one-half of it, may be substituted for a single attachment station in attaching to a concentrator. The FDDI network consists of all attached stations.

The example of figure 2 shows the concept of multiple physical connections used to create logical rings. As shown, the logical sequence of MAC connections is stations 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, and 11. Stations 2, 3, 4, and 6 form an FDDI trunk ring. Stations 1, 5, 7, 10, and 11 are attached to this ring by lobes branching out from the stations that form it. Stations 8 and 9 are in turn attached by lobes branching out from station 7. Stations 2, 4, 6, and 7 are concentrators, serving as the means for attaching multiple stations to the FDDI ring. Concentrators may or may not have MAC entities and station functionality. The concentrator examples of figure 2 do not show any MACs although their presence is implied by the designation of these concentrators as stations.

Connection to the physical medium as established by PMD is controlled by the station insertion and removal algorithms of Station Management (SMT) which are beyond the scope of this part of ISO/IEC 9314.

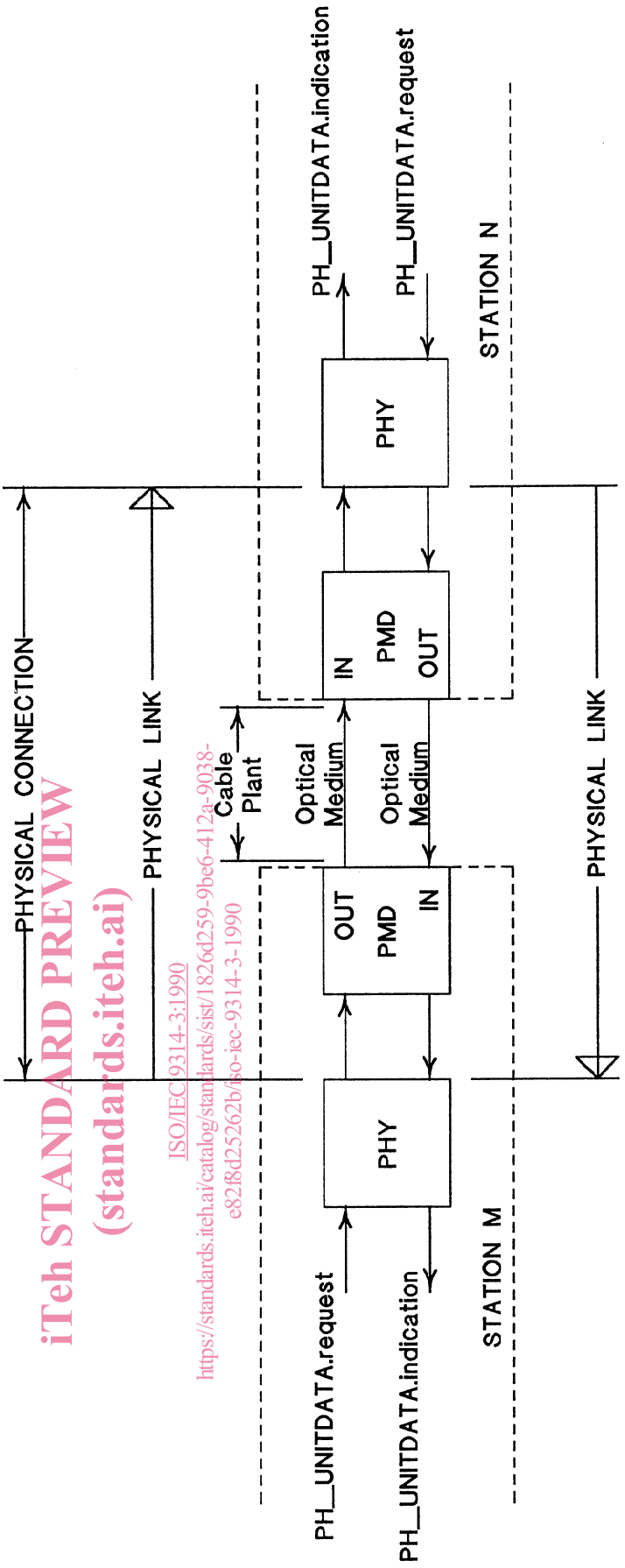

Figure 1 - FDDI links and connections