



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST ETS 300 299 E2:2003

01-december-2003

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Broadband Integrated Services Digital Network (B-ISDN); Cell based user network access for 155 520 kbit/s and 622 080 kbit/s; Physical layer interfaces for B-ISDN applications

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **ETS 300 299 Edition 2**

ICS:

33.080	Digitalno omrežje z integriranimi storitvami (ISDN)	Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN)
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**EUROPEAN
TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARD**

ETS 300 299

June 1997

Second Edition

Source: ETSI TC-TM

Reference: RE/TM-03030

ICS: 33.020

Key words: B-ISDN, ISDN, UNI, ATM, interface, access, transmission

**Broadband Integrated Services Digital Network (B-ISDN);
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Cell based user network access
for 155 520 kbit/s and 622 080 kbit/s;
<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/3ba04e73-71ba-4d5f-a9dd-5770c344e2a9>
Physical layer interfaces for B-ISDN applications**

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Contents

Foreword	7
1 Scope	9
2 Normative references.....	9
3 Definitions and abbreviations	10
3.1 Definitions	10
3.2 Abbreviations	10
4 Reference configuration at the user-network interface	11
4.1 Functional groups and reference points	11
4.2 Examples of physical realizations	12
4.3 Basic characteristics of the interfaces at T_B and S_B reference points	16
4.3.1 Characteristics of the interfaces at 155 520 kbit/s	16
4.3.1.1 Interface at the T_B reference point	16
4.3.1.2 Interface at the S_B reference point	16
4.3.1.3 Relationship between interfaces at S_B and T_B	16
4.3.2 Characteristics of the interfaces at 622 080 kbit/s	16
4.3.2.1 Interface at T_B reference point	16
4.4 Relationship between ISDN interfaces	16
4.5 Functional groups characteristics	16
4.5.1 Network termination 1 for B-ISDN	16
4.5.2 Network termination 2 for B-ISDN (B-NT2)	17
4.5.3 Terminal equipment for B-ISDN (B-TE)	17
4.5.3.1 Terminal equipment type 1 for B-ISDN (B-TE1)	17
4.5.3.2 Terminal equipment type 2 for B-ISDN (B-TE2)	17
4.5.4 Terminal adapter for B-ISDN (B-TA)	17
2121b72764cb/sist-ets-300-299-e2-2003	
5 User network interface specifications.....	18
5.1 Interface location with respect to reference configuration	18
5.2 Interface location with respect to the wiring configuration	18
6 Service and layering aspects of the physical layer.....	18
6.1 Services provided to the ATM-layer.....	18
6.2 Service primitives exchanged with the ATM layer	18
6.3 Sublayering of the physical layer	19
7 Physical medium characteristics of the UNI at 155 520 kbit/s	19
7.1 Characteristics of the interface at the T_B and S_B reference points	19
7.1.1 Bit rate and interface symmetry.....	19
7.1.2 Physical characteristics	19
7.1.2.1 Electrical interface	19
7.1.2.1.1 Interface range.....	19
7.1.2.1.2 Transmission medium	19
7.1.2.1.3 Electrical parameters at interface points I_a and I_b	19
7.1.2.1.4 Electrical connectors.....	19
7.1.2.1.5 Line coding.....	20
7.1.2.1.6 Electromagnetic Compatibility/Interference (EMC/EMI) requirements	20
7.1.2.2 Optical interface.....	21
7.1.2.2.1 Attenuation range.....	21
7.1.2.2.2 Transmission medium	21
7.1.2.2.3 Optical parameters	22
7.1.2.2.3.1 Line coding.....	22

	7.1.2.2.3.2	Operating wavelength	22
	7.1.2.2.3.3	Input and output port characteristics	22
	7.1.2.2.4	Optical connectors	22
	7.1.2.2.5	Safety requirements	22
	7.1.2.3	Jitter and wander.....	22
8	Physical medium characteristics of the UNI at 622 080 kbit/s.....		23
8.1	Characteristics of the interface at the T _B and S _B reference points		23
8.1.1	Bit rate and interface symmetry		23
8.1.2	Physical characteristics		23
8.1.2.1	Attenuation range.....		23
8.1.2.2	Transmission medium.....		23
8.1.2.3	Optical parameters.....		23
8.1.2.3.1	Line coding.....		23
8.1.2.3.2	Operating wavelength		23
8.1.2.3.3	Input and output port characteristics		23
8.1.2.4	Optical connectors		24
8.1.2.5	Safety requirements.....		24
8.1.2.6	Jitter and wander.....		24
9	Power feeding.....		24
9.1	Provision of power.....		24
9.2	Power available at B-NT1.....		24
9.3	Feeding voltage.....		24
9.4	Safety requirements		25
10	Functions provided by the transmission convergence sublayer		25
10.1	Transfer capability.....		25
10.1.1	Interface at 155 520 kbit/s		25
10.1.2	Interface at 622 080 kbit/s		25
10.2	Physical layer aspects		25
10.2.1	Timing		25
10.2.2	Interface structure for 155 520 kbit/s and 622 080 kbit/s		25
10.3	Header Error Control (HEC)		26
10.3.1	HEC functions		26
10.3.2	HEC sequence generation.....		28
10.4	Idle cells		28
10.5	Cell delineation and scrambling		29
10.5.1	Cell delineation and scrambling objectives.....		29
10.5.1.1	Cell delineation algorithm.....		29
10.5.2	Cell delineation performance		30
10.5.3	Scrambler operation		30
10.5.3.1	Distributed sample scrambler (31 st order).....		30
10.5.3.2	Transmitter operation.....		30
10.5.3.3	Receiver operation		31
10.5.3.4	State transition diagram and mechanism		32
11	UNI related OAM functions		33
11.1	Transmission overhead allocation.....		33
11.2	OAM cell identification.....		34
11.3	Allocation of OAM functions in information field.....		34
11.4	Maintenance signals.....		38
11.5	Transmission performance monitoring.....		38
11.6	Control communication		38
12	Operational functions.....		38
12.1	Description of signals at the interface		38
12.1.1	Signals defined in ITU-T Recommendation I.610.....		38
12.1.2	Cell delineation signals		39

12.2	Definitions of state tables at network and user sides.....	39
12.2.1	Layer 1 states on the user side of the interface	40
12.2.2	Layer 1 states at the network side of the interface.....	41
12.2.3	Definition of primitives	42
12.2.4	State tables	43
Annex A (informative):	Impact of random bit errors on cell delineation performance	46
Annex B (informative):	Distributed sample scrambler descrambler implementation example.....	47
History.....		49

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Foreword

This second edition European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) has been produced by the Transmission and Multiplexing (TM) Technical Committee of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).

This ETS defines the cell based user network access physical layer interfaces to be applied to the T_B , S_B reference points of the reference configurations of the Broadband Integrated Services Digital Network (B-ISDN) User-Network Interface (UNI) at 155 520 kbit/s and 622 080 kbit/s, for B-ISDN applications. It addresses separately the Physical Media Dependant (PMD) and Transmission Convergence (TC) sublayers used at these interfaces and addresses also the implementation of UNI related physical layer Operations And Maintenance (OAM) functions.

This ETS takes into account the recommendations given in ITU-T Recommendations I.413 [7], I.432.1 and I.432.2 [8].

Transposition dates	
Date of adoption:	2 May 1997
Date of latest announcement of this ETS (doa):	30 September 1997
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this ETS (dop/e):	31 March 1998
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	31 March 1998

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1 Scope

This second edition European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) defines the physical layer interface to be applied to the S_B and T_B reference points of the reference configurations of the Broadband Integrated Services Digital Network (B-ISDN) cell based User-Network Interface (UNI) at 155 520 kbit/s and 622 080 kbit/s. It addresses separately the Physical Media Dependant (PMD) and Transmission Convergence (TC) sublayers used at these interfaces, and address also the implementation of UNI related physical layer OAM functions.

The selection of the physical medium for the interfaces at the S_B and T_B reference points should take into account that optical fibre is agreed as the preferred medium to be used to cable customer equipment. However, in order to allow the use of existing cabling of customer equipment, other transmission media (e.g. twisted pairs and coaxial cables) should not be precluded. Also, implementations should allow terminal interchangeability.

This ETS reflects in its structure and content the desire to take care of such early configurations and introduces a degree of freedom when choosing a physical medium at the physical layer.

2 Normative references

This ETS incorporates by dated and undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this ETS only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

- [1] ITU-T Recommendation G.652: "Characteristics of a single-mode optical fibre cable".
- [2] ETS 300 166: "Transmission and Multiplexing (TM); Physical and electrical characteristics of hierarchical digital interfaces for equipment using the 2048 kbit/s - based plesiochronous or synchronous digital hierarchies".
- [3] https://standards.itech.ai/italy/standards/sist/3ba04e73_71ba-4d5f-a91d-2121b72764cb/sist-ets-300-299-e2-2003. ETS 300 232: "Transmission and Multiplexing (TM); Optical interfaces for equipments and systems relating to the Synchronous Digital Hierarchy [ITU-T Recommendation G.957 (1993) modified]".
- [4] ITU-T Recommendation I.113: "Vocabulary of terms for broadband aspects of ISDN".
- [5] ITU-T Recommendation I.321: "B-ISDN protocol reference model and its application".
- [6] ITU-T Recommendation I.361 (1995): "B-ISDN ATM layer specification".
- [7] ITU-T Recommendation I.413 (1993): "B-ISDN user-network interface".
- [8] ITU-T Recommendation I.432.1 (1996): "B-ISDN user network interface - Physical layer specification for 155 520 kbit/s and 622 680 kbit/s - General characteristics".
ITU-T Recommendation I.432.2 (1996): "B-ISDN user network interface - Physical layer specification for 155 520 kbit/s and 622 680 kbit/s".
- [9] ITU-T Recommendation I.610 (1995): "B-ISDN operation and maintenance principles and functions".
- [10] ITU-T Recommendation X.200: "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic reference model: The basic model".
- [11] I-ETS 300 404: "Broadband Integrated Services Digital Network (B-ISDN); B-ISDN Operation And Maintenance (OAM) principles and functions".

- [12] IEC Publication 825-1: "Safety of laser products: Part 1: Equipment classification requirements and user's guide".
- [13] IEC Publication 950: "Safety of information technology equipment, including electrical business equipment".
- [14] ITU-T Recommendation G.825: "The control of jitter and wander within digital networks which are based on the synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH)".
- [15] ITU-T Recommendation G.958: "Digital line systems based on the synchronous digital hierarchy for use on optical fibre cables".
- [16] ITU-T Recommendation G.826: "Error performance parameters and objectives for international, constant bit rate digital paths at or above the primary rate".

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of this ETS, the definitions given in ITU-T Recommendation I.113 [4] apply, in particular for the definitions of **idle cell**, **valid cell** and **invalid cell**. In addition, the following definition applies:

to be defined: These items or values are not yet specified.

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of this ETS, the following abbreviations apply:

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AIS	Alarm Indication Signal
ATM	Asynchronous Transfer Mode
BER	Bit Error Ratio
B-ISDN	Broadband Integrated Services Digital Network
B-NT	B-ISDN Network Termination
B-TA	B-ISDN Terminal Adaptor
B-TE	B-ISDN Terminal Equipment
BIP	Bit Interleaved Parity
B-UNI	Broadband UNI
CATV	Cable TeleVision
CEC	Cell Error Control
CLP	Cell Loss Priority
CMI	Coded Mark Inversion
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check
DSS	Distributed Sample Scrambler
EDC	Error Detection Code
EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility
EMI	ElectroMagnetic Interference
HEC	Header Error Control
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
LAN	Local Area Network
LCD	Loss of Cell Delineation
LOM	Loss Of Maintenance cell
LOS	Loss Of Signal
LSB	Least Significant Bit
NMB	Number of Monitored Blocks
NNI	Network Node Interface
MA	Medium Adaptor
MBS	Monitoring Block Size
MPH	Management Physical Header
MSB	Most Significant Bit
NIC	Number of Included Cells
NRZ	Non Return to Zero
OAM	Operation And Maintenance

OCD	Out of Cell Delineation
OSI	Open Systems Interconnection
P-AIS	Path Alarm Indication Signal
PH	Physical Header
PM	Physical Medium
ppm	parts per million
PRBS	Pseudo-Random Binary Sequence
P-REI	Path Remote Error Indication
PSN	Physical layer Sequence Number
RDI	Remode Defect Indication
SDH	Synchronous Digital Hierarchy
STI	Surface Transfer Impedance
TC	Transmission Convergence
TFV	Terminal Failure Voltage
UNA	User-Network Access
UNI	User-Network Interface
VCI	Virtual Channel Identifier
VPI	Virtual Path Identifier

4 Reference configuration at the user-network interface

4.1 Functional groups and reference points

The reference configurations defined for Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) basic access and primary access are considered general enough to be applicable to all aspects of the B-ISDN accesses.

Figure 1 shows the B-ISDN reference configurations which contain the following:

- functional groups: B-NT1, B-NT2, B-TE1, TE2, B-TE2, and B-TA;
- reference points: T_B, S_B and R.

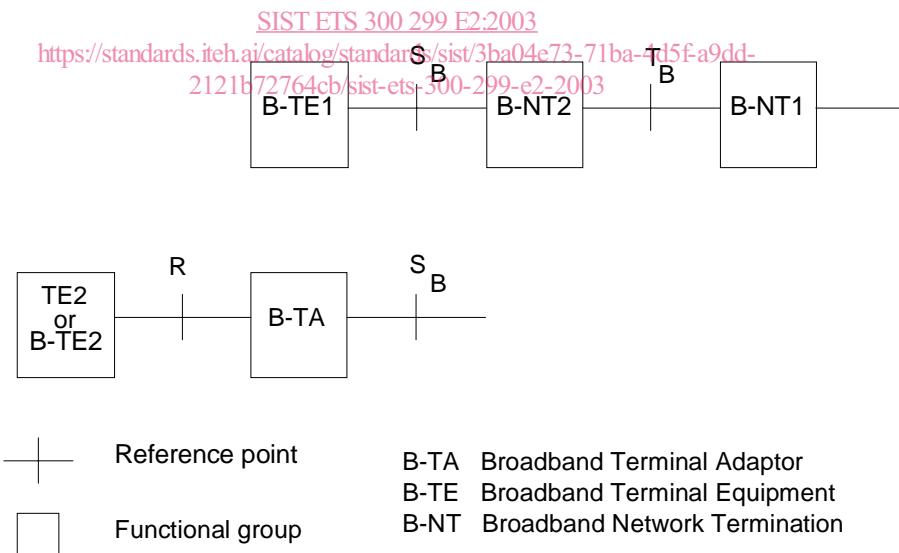


Figure 1: B-ISDN reference configurations

In order to clearly illustrate the broadband aspects, the notations for reference points and for functional groups with broadband capabilities are appended with the letter B (e.g. B-NT1, T_B). The broadband functional groups are equivalent to the functional groups defined in ISDN. Interfaces at the R reference point may or may not have broadband capabilities.

Interfaces at reference points S_B and T_B will be standardized. These interfaces will support all ISDN services.

4.2 Examples of physical realizations

Figure 2 gives examples of physical configurations illustrating combinations of physical interfaces at various reference points. The examples cover configurations that could be supported by standardized interfaces at reference points S_B and T_B . Other configurations may also exist. For example, physical configurations of B-NT2 may be distributed, or use shared medium, to support Local Area Network (LAN) emulation and other applications.

Figure 3 illustrates possible physical configurations, but does not preclude alternative configurations. Whether a single interface at the S_B reference point can cover different configurations, as illustrated in figure 3, is for further study.

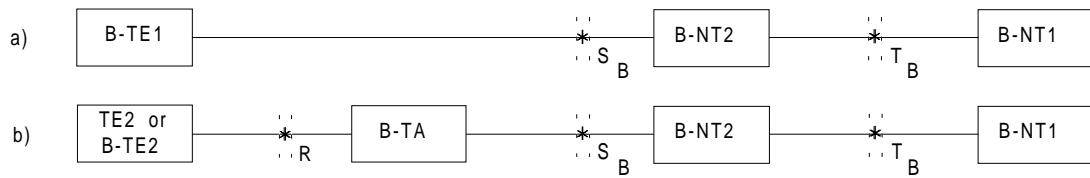
Figure 2 is subdivided into separate items as follows:

- figures 2a) and 2b) show separate interfaces at the S_B and T_B reference points;
- figures 2c) and 2d) show an interface at S_B but not at T_B ;
- figures 2e) and 2f) show an interface at T_B but not at S_B ;
- figures 2g) and 2h) show separate interfaces at S , S_B and T_B ;
- figures 2i) and 2j) show interfaces at S_B and T_B which are coincident.

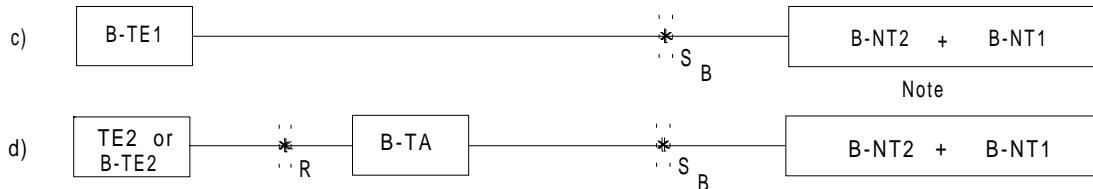
Additionally, figures 2b), 2d), 2f), 2h) and 2j) show an interface at reference point R.

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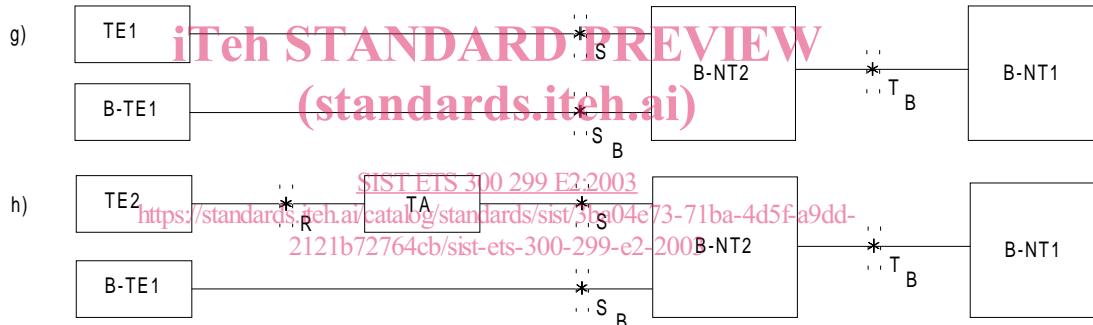
Configurations where B-ISDN physical interfaces occur at reference points S_B and T_B



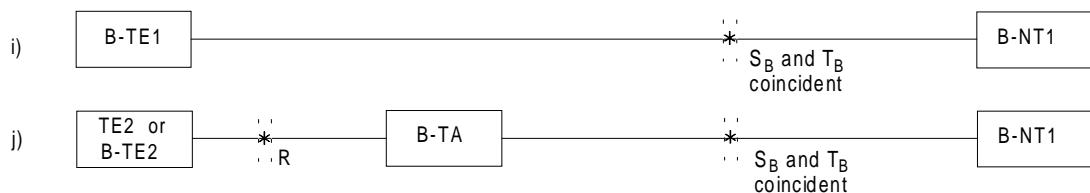
Configurations where B-ISDN physical interfaces occur at reference point S_B only



Configurations where B-ISDN physical interfaces occur at reference point T_B only



Configurations where B-ISDN and ISDN physical interfaces occur at reference points S, S_B and T_B



Configurations where a single B-ISDN physical interface occurs at a location where both reference points S_B and T_B coincide

* Physical interface at the designated reference point

Equipment implementing functional groups

NOTE: The need for an access to a T_B reference point between B-NT1 and B-NT2 is for further study.

Figure 2: Examples of physical configurations for broadband user applications