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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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ETSI EN 300 299 V1.3.1 (1999-08)

European Standard (Telecommunications series)

**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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Foreword

This European Standard (Telecommunications series) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Transmission and Multiplexing (TM).

The present document 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.

The present document takes into account the recommendations given in ITU-T Recommendations I.413 [7], I.432.1 [8] and I.432.2 [8a].

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Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	31 May 2000

1 Scope

The present document 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.

The present document 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 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies.

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A non-specific reference to an ETS shall also be taken to refer to later versions published as an EN with the same number.

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- [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 2 048 kbit/s - based plesiochronous or synchronous digital hierarchies".
- [3] 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".
- [8a] 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 60825-1: "Safety of laser products: Part 1: Equipment classification requirements and user's guide".
- [13] IEC 60950: "Safety of information technology 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 the present document, 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

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3.2 Abbreviations (standards.iteh.ai)

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

AI	Activation Indication
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
CI	Correction Indication
CLP	Cell Loss Priority
CMI	Coded Mark Inversion
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check
DI	Deactivate Indication
DSS	Distributed Sample Scrambler
EDC	Error Detection Code
EI	Error Indication
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
MA	Medium Adaptor
MBS	Monitoring Block Size
MPH	Management Physical Header
MSB	Most Significant Bit
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-SAP	Physical layer Service Access Point
PH	Physical Header
PM	Physical Medium
ppm	parts per million
PRBS	Pseudo-Random Binary Sequence
PSN	Physical layer Sequence Number
RDI	Remote Defect Indication
REB	Remote Errored Blocks
SDH	Synchronous Digital Hierarchy
STI	Surface Transfer Impedance
TC	Transmission Convergence
TFV	Terminal Failure Voltage
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.

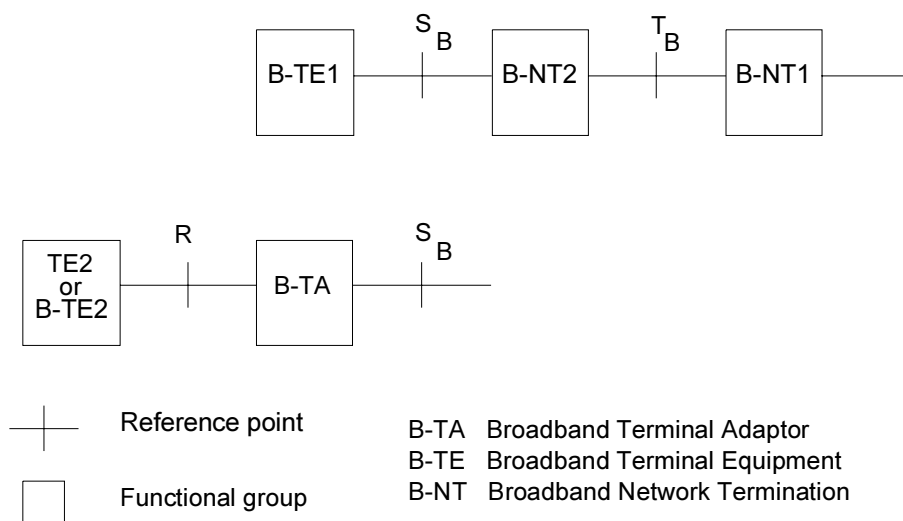


Figure 1: B-ISDN reference configurations

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.

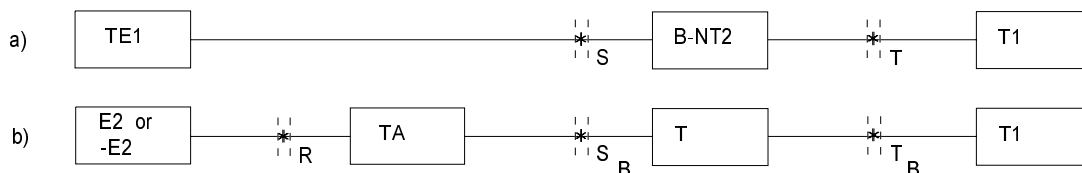
Figure 2 is subdivided into separate items as follows:

- 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.

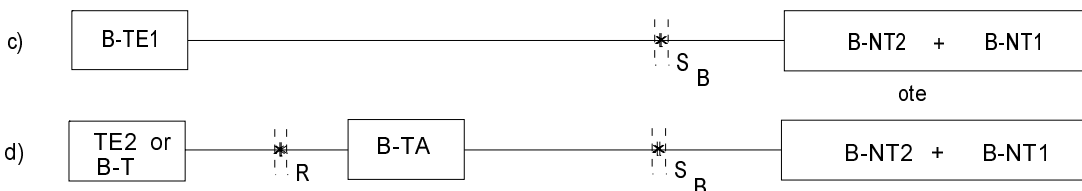
Additionally, figures 2b), 2d), 2f), 2h) and 2j) show an interface at reference point R.

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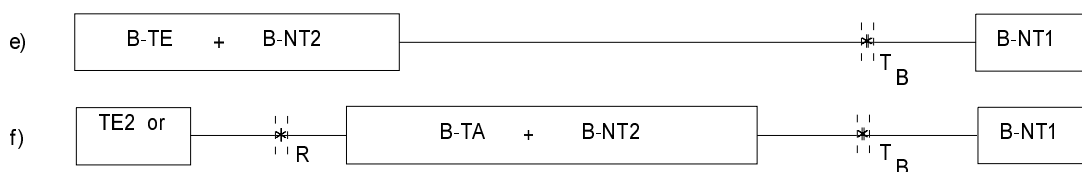
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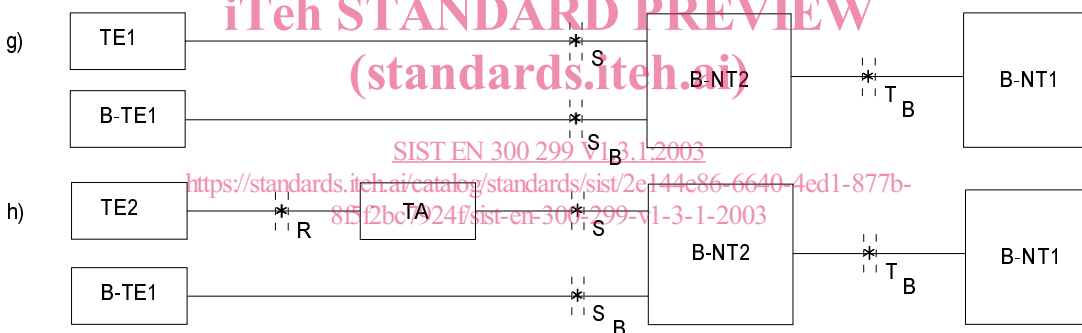
Configurations where B-ISDN physical interfaces occur at reference points S_B and T_B



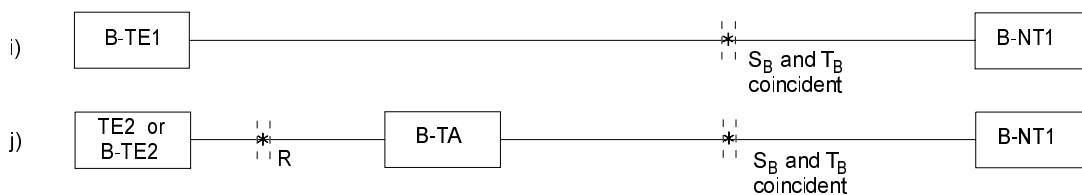
Configurations where B-ISDN physical interfaces occur at reference point S_B only




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

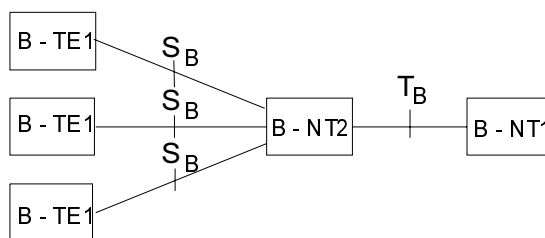
 Physical interface at the designated reference point

 Equipment implementing functional groups

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

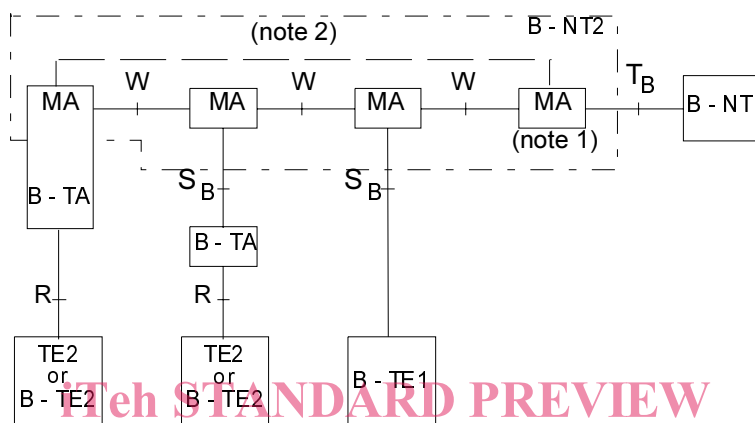
Figure 2: Examples of physical configurations for broadband user applications

a) centralized B-NT2 configuration:



b) distributed B-NT2 configurations:

b1) generic configuration



b2) physical configurations

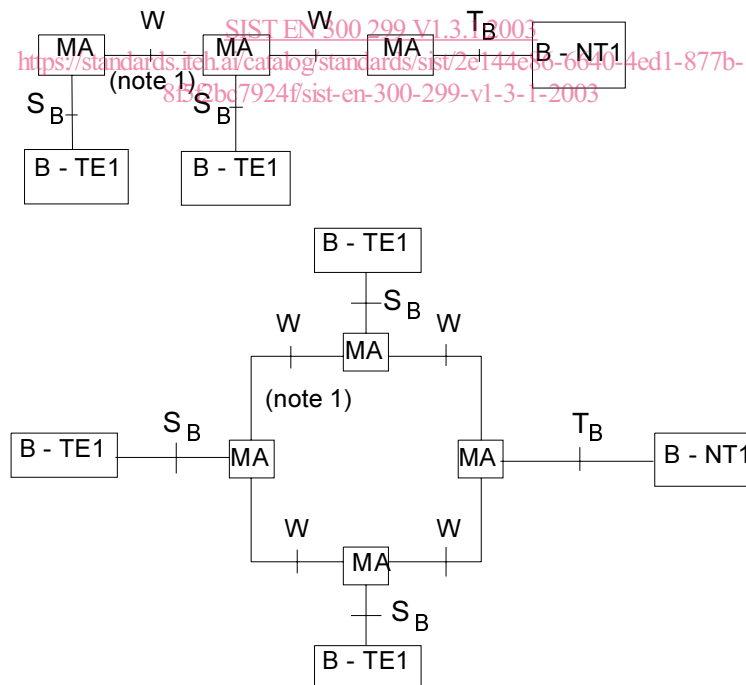
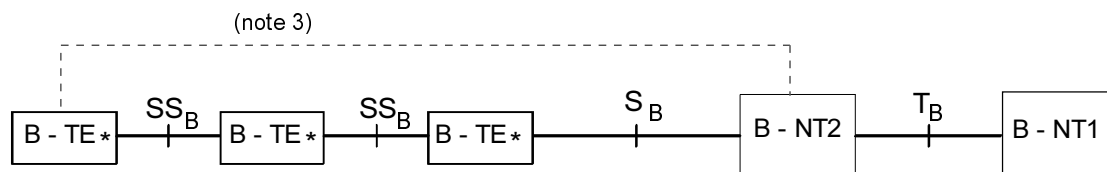


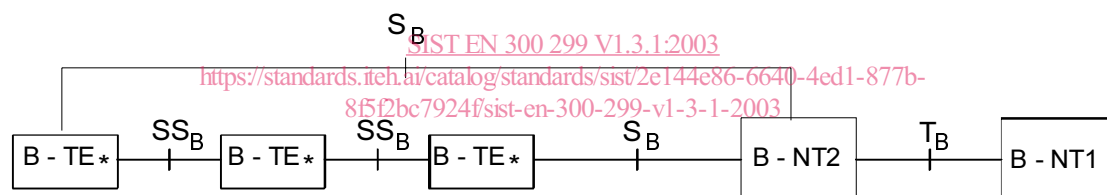
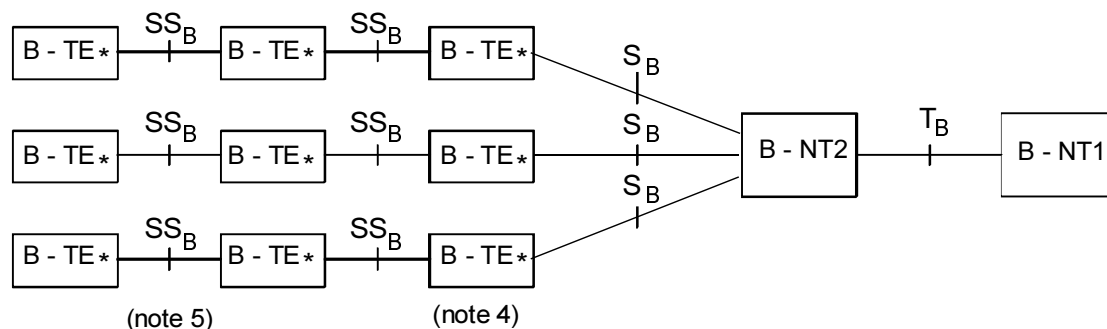
Figure 3 (sheet 1/2): Examples of physical configurations for multipoint applications

c) multi-access B-TE configurations:

c1) generic configurations (note 7)



c2) physical configurations



NOTE 1: Medium Adaptor (MA): accommodates the specific topology of the distributed B-NT2. The interface at W may include topology dependant elements and may be a non-standardized interface.

NOTE 2: There will be a physical link between these two MAs in the case of ring configurations.

NOTE 3: There will be a physical link between B-TE* and B-NT2 in the case of ring configurations.

NOTE 4: The B-TE* includes shared medium access functions.

NOTE 5: The measurable physical characteristics of the SS_B interface are identical to those of the S_B interface. The functional characteristics of the interface, however, may be a superset of those at the S_B interface.

NOTE 6: The B-NT2 may be null in the case of commonality between S_B and T_B.

NOTE 7: Additional termination functions (e.g. for loopback in bus configuration) and OAM functions may be necessary for multi-access B-TE configurations. Requirements and implementations of these functions are for further study.

Figure 3 (sheet 2/2): Examples of physical configurations for multipoint applications