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

**Part 3:
Standard for Ethernet**

**AMENDMENT 1: Physical layer
specifications and management
parameters for 100 Mb/s operation
over a single balanced twisted pair cable
(100BASE-T1)**

*Technologies de l'information — Télécommunications et échange
d'information entre systèmes — Réseaux locaux et métropolitains —
Prescriptions spécifiques —*

Partie 3: Norme pour Ethernet

*AMENDEMENT 1: Spécifications de la couche physique et paramètres
de management pour une opération de 100 Mb/s sur un câble unique
équilibré à paire torsadée (100BASE-T1)*



Reference number
ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3:2017/Amd 1:2017(E)

© IEEE 2016

iTeh Standards
(<https://standards.iteh.ai>)
Document Preview

[ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3:2017/Amd 1:2017](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso/27087c36-3eb2-4ecb-a688-bcflae5ff41c/iso-iec-ieee-8802-3-2017-amd-1-2017)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso/27087c36-3eb2-4ecb-a688-bcflae5ff41c/iso-iec-ieee-8802-3-2017-amd-1-2017>



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© IEEE 2016

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO or IEEE at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11
Fax +41 22 749 09 47
copyright@iso.org
www.iso.org

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc
3 Park Avenue, New York
NY 10016-5997, USA

stds.ipr@ieee.org
www.ieee.org

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. 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.

IEEE Standards documents are developed within the IEEE Societies and the Standards Coordinating Committees of the IEEE Standards Association (IEEE-SA) Standards Board. The IEEE develops its standards through a consensus development process, approved by the American National Standards Institute, which brings together volunteers representing varied viewpoints and interests to achieve the final product. Volunteers are not necessarily members of the Institute and serve without compensation. While the IEEE administers the process and establishes rules to promote fairness in the consensus development process, the IEEE does not independently evaluate, test, or verify the accuracy of any of the information contained in its standards.

The main task of ISO/IEC JTC 1 is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

Attention is called to the possibility that implementation of this standard may require the use of subject matter covered by patent rights. By publication of this standard, no position is taken with respect to the existence or validity of any patent rights in connection therewith. ISO/IEEE is not responsible for identifying essential patents or patent claims for which a license may be required, for conducting inquiries into the legal validity or scope of patents or patent claims or determining whether any licensing terms or conditions provided in connection with submission of a Letter of Assurance or a Patent Statement and Licensing Declaration Form, if any, or in any licensing agreements are reasonable or non-discriminatory. Users of this standard are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any patent rights, and the risk of infringement of such rights, is entirely their own responsibility. Further information may be obtained from ISO or the IEEE Standards Association.

ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3:2017/Amd 1:2017 was prepared by the LAN/MAN of the IEEE Computer Society (as IEEE 802.3bw-2015). It was adopted by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Telecommunications and information exchange between systems*, in parallel with its approval by the ISO/IEC national bodies, under the “fast-track procedure” defined in the Partner Standards Development Organization cooperation agreement between ISO and IEEE. IEEE is responsible for the maintenance of this document with participation and input from ISO/IEC national bodies.

IEEE Std 802.3bw™-2015

(Amendment to
IEEE Std 802.3™-2015)

IEEE Standard for Ethernet

Amendment 1: Physical Layer Specifications and Management Parameters for 100 Mb/s Operation over a Single Balanced Twisted Pair Cable (100BASE-T1)

**LAN/MAN Standards Committee
of the
IEEE Computer Society**

Approved 26 October 2015

IEEE-SA Standards Board

iTeh Standards

(<https://standards.iteh.ai>)

Document Preview

ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3:2017/Amd 1:2017

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso/27087c36-3eb2-4ecb-a688-bcflae5ff41c/iso-iec-ieee-8802-3-2017-amd-1-2017>

Grateful acknowledgment is made for portions of this standard reprinted with permission from Broadcom Corporation, OPEN Alliance BroadR-Reach® (OABR) Physical Layer Transceiver Specification For Automotive Applications V3.2, June 24, 2014, © 2014.

Abstract: The 100BASE-T1 Physical Layer (PHY) specifications and management parameters for point-to-point full duplex 100 Mb/s operation over single twisted pair balanced cabling is defined in this amendment.

This specification provides fully functional and electrical specifications for the type 100BASE-T1 PHY. This specification also specifies the baseband medium used with 100BASE-T1.

Keywords: 100BASE-T1; copper; Ethernet; IEEE 802.3bw™; MASTER-SLAVE; Medium Dependent Interface; Physical Coding Sublayer; physical layer; Physical Medium Attachment

iTeh Standards (<https://standards.itih.ai>) Document Preview

[ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3:2017/Amd 1:2017](https://standards.itih.ai/catalog/standards/iso/27087c36-3eb2-4ecb-a688-bcf1ae5ff41c/iso-iec-ieee-8802-3-2017-amd-1-2017)

<https://standards.itih.ai/catalog/standards/iso/27087c36-3eb2-4ecb-a688-bcf1ae5ff41c/iso-iec-ieee-8802-3-2017-amd-1-2017>

The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.
3 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5997, USA

Copyright © 2016 by The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.
All rights reserved. Published 8 March 2016. Printed in the United States of America.

IEEE and 802 are registered trademarks in the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office, owned by The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Incorporated.

Print: ISBN 978-1-5044-0137-1 STD20531
PDF: ISBN 978-1-5044-0138-8 STDPD20531

IEEE prohibits discrimination, harassment, and bullying.

For more information, visit <http://www.ieee.org/web/aboutus/whatis/policies/p9-26.html>.

No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form, in an electronic retrieval system or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

Important Notices and Disclaimers Concerning IEEE Standards Documents

IEEE documents are made available for use subject to important notices and legal disclaimers. These notices and disclaimers, or a reference to this page, appear in all standards and may be found under the heading “Important Notice” or “Important Notices and Disclaimers Concerning IEEE Standards Documents.”

Notice and Disclaimer of Liability Concerning the Use of IEEE Standards Documents

IEEE Standards documents (standards, recommended practices, and guides), both full-use and trial-use, are developed within IEEE Societies and the Standards Coordinating Committees of the IEEE Standards Association (“IEEE-SA”) Standards Board. IEEE (“the Institute”) develops its standards through a consensus development process, approved by the American National Standards Institute (“ANSI”), which brings together volunteers representing varied viewpoints and interests to achieve the final product. Volunteers are not necessarily members of the Institute and participate without compensation from IEEE. While IEEE administers the process and establishes rules to promote fairness in the consensus development process, IEEE does not independently evaluate, test, or verify the accuracy of any of the information or the soundness of any judgments contained in its standards.

IEEE does not warrant or represent the accuracy or content of the material contained in its standards, and expressly disclaims all warranties (express, implied and statutory) not included in this or any other document relating to the standard, including, but not limited to, the warranties of: merchantability; fitness for a particular purpose; non-infringement; and quality, accuracy, effectiveness, currency, or completeness of material. In addition, IEEE disclaims any and all conditions relating to: results; and workmanlike effort. IEEE standards documents are supplied “AS IS” and “WITH ALL FAULTS.”

Use of an IEEE standard is wholly voluntary. The existence of an IEEE standard does not imply that there are no other ways to produce, test, measure, purchase, market, or provide other goods and services related to the scope of the IEEE standard. Furthermore, the viewpoint expressed at the time a standard is approved and issued is subject to change brought about through developments in the state of the art and comments received from users of the standard.

In publishing and making its standards available, IEEE is not suggesting or rendering professional or other services for, or on behalf of, any person or entity nor is IEEE undertaking to perform any duty owed by any other person or entity to another. Any person utilizing any IEEE Standards document, should rely upon his or her own independent judgment in the exercise of reasonable care in any given circumstances or, as appropriate, seek the advice of a competent professional in determining the appropriateness of a given IEEE standard.

IN NO EVENT SHALL IEEE BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO: PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE PUBLICATION, USE OF, OR RELIANCE UPON ANY STANDARD, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE AND REGARDLESS OF WHETHER SUCH DAMAGE WAS FORESEEABLE.

Translations

The IEEE consensus development process involves the review of documents in English only. In the event that an IEEE standard is translated, only the English version published by IEEE should be considered the approved IEEE standard.

Official statements

A statement, written or oral, that is not processed in accordance with the IEEE-SA Standards Board Operations Manual shall not be considered or inferred to be the official position of IEEE or any of its committees and shall not be considered to be, or be relied upon as, a formal position of IEEE. At lectures, symposia, seminars, or educational courses, an individual presenting information on IEEE standards shall make it clear that his or her views should be considered the personal views of that individual rather than the formal position of IEEE.

Comments on standards

Comments for revision of IEEE Standards documents are welcome from any interested party, regardless of membership affiliation with IEEE. However, IEEE does not provide consulting information or advice pertaining to IEEE Standards documents. Suggestions for changes in documents should be in the form of a proposed change of text, together with appropriate supporting comments. Since IEEE standards represent a consensus of concerned interests, it is important that any responses to comments and questions also receive the concurrence of a balance of interests. For this reason, IEEE and the members of its societies and Standards Coordinating Committees are not able to provide an instant response to comments or questions except in those cases where the matter has previously been addressed. For the same reason, IEEE does not respond to interpretation requests. Any person who would like to participate in revisions to an IEEE standard is welcome to join the relevant IEEE working group.

Comments on standards should be submitted to the following address:

Secretary, IEEE-SA Standards Board
445 Hoes Lane
Piscataway, NJ 08854 USA

Laws and regulations

Users of IEEE Standards documents should consult all applicable laws and regulations. Compliance with the provisions of any IEEE Standards document does not imply compliance to any applicable regulatory requirements. Implementers of the standard are responsible for observing or referring to the applicable regulatory requirements. IEEE does not, by the publication of its standards, intend to urge action that is not in compliance with applicable laws, and these documents may not be construed as doing so.

Copyrights

IEEE draft and approved standards are copyrighted by IEEE under U.S. and international copyright laws. They are made available by IEEE and are adopted for a wide variety of both public and private uses. These include both use, by reference, in laws and regulations, and use in private self-regulation, standardization, and the promotion of engineering practices and methods. By making these documents available for use and adoption by public authorities and private users, IEEE does not waive any rights in copyright to the documents.

Photocopies

Subject to payment of the appropriate fee, IEEE will grant users a limited, non-exclusive license to photocopy portions of any individual standard for company or organizational internal use or individual, non-commercial use only. To arrange for payment of licensing fees, please contact Copyright Clearance Center, Customer Service, 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, MA 01923 USA; +1 978 750 8400. Permission to photocopy portions of any individual standard for educational classroom use can also be obtained through the Copyright Clearance Center.

Updating of IEEE Standards documents

Users of IEEE Standards documents should be aware that these documents may be superseded at any time by the issuance of new editions or may be amended from time to time through the issuance of amendments, corrigenda, or errata. An official IEEE document at any point in time consists of the current edition of the document together with any amendments, corrigenda, or errata then in effect.

Every IEEE standard is subjected to review at least every ten years. When a document is more than ten years old and has not undergone a revision process, it is reasonable to conclude that its contents, although still of some value, do not wholly reflect the present state of the art. Users are cautioned to check to determine that they have the latest edition of any IEEE standard.

In order to determine whether a given document is the current edition and whether it has been amended through the issuance of amendments, corrigenda, or errata, visit the IEEE-SA Website at <http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/standards.jsp> or contact IEEE at the address listed previously. For more information about the IEEE SA or IEEE's standards development process, visit the IEEE-SA Website at <http://standards.ieee.org>.

Errata

Errata, if any, for all IEEE standards can be accessed on the IEEE-SA Website at the following URL: <http://standards.ieee.org/findstds/errata/index.html>. Users are encouraged to check this URL for errata periodically.

Patents

Attention is called to the possibility that implementation of this standard may require use of subject matter covered by patent rights. By publication of this standard, no position is taken by the IEEE with respect to the existence or validity of any patent rights in connection therewith. If a patent holder or patent applicant has filed a statement of assurance via an Accepted Letter of Assurance, then the statement is listed on the IEEE-SA Website at <http://standards.ieee.org/about/sasb/patcom/patents.html>. Letters of Assurance may indicate whether the Submitter is willing or unwilling to grant licenses under patent rights without compensation or under reasonable rates, with reasonable terms and conditions that are demonstrably free of any unfair discrimination to applicants desiring to obtain such licenses.

Essential Patent Claims may exist for which a Letter of Assurance has not been received. The IEEE is not responsible for identifying Essential Patent Claims for which a license may be required, for conducting inquiries into the legal validity or scope of Patents Claims, or determining whether any licensing terms or conditions provided in connection with submission of a Letter of Assurance, if any, or in any licensing agreements are reasonable or non-discriminatory. Users of this standard are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any patent rights, and the risk of infringement of such rights, is entirely their own responsibility. Further information may be obtained from the IEEE Standards Association.

Participants

The following individuals were officers and members of the IEEE 802.3 working group at the beginning of the IEEE P802.3bw working group ballot. Individuals may have not voted, voted for approval, disapproval or abstained on this standard.

David J. Law, IEEE 802.3 Working Group Chair
Adam Healey, IEEE 802.3 Working Group Vice-Chair
Pete Anslow, IEEE 802.3 Working Group Secretary
Steven B. Carlson, IEEE 802.3 Working Group Executive Secretary
Valerie Maguire, IEEE 802.3 Working Group Treasurer

Thomas Hogenmüller, IEEE P802.3bw 100BASE-T1 Task Force Chair, Phase 1
Steven B. Carlson, IEEE P802.3bw 100BASE-T1 Task Force Chair, Phase 2
Mehmet Tazebay, IEEE P802.3bw 100BASE-T1 Task Force Vice-Chair
Curtis Donahue, IEEE P802.3bw 100BASE-T1 Task Force Editor-in-Chief

Ghani Abbas	Christopher R. Cole	Riu Hirai
John Abbott	Keith Conroy	Brian Holden
David Abramson	Eugene Dai	Rita Horner
Shadi Abughazaleh	Shaoan Dai	Bernd Horrmeyer
Faisal Ahmad	John D'Ambrosia	Victor Hou
Michel Allard	Mike Darling	Rui Hua
Dale Amason	Yair Darshan	Liang-wei Huang
Oleksandr Babenko	Piers Dawe	Scott Irwin
Koussalya Balasubramanian	Fred Dawson	Kazuhiko Ishibe
Thananya Baldwin	William Delveaux	Hideki Isono
Denis Beaudoin	John Dickinson	Tom Issenhuth
Christian Beia	Chris Diminico	Mitsuru Iwaoka
Yakov Belopolsky	Thuyen Dinh	Kenneth Jackson
Michael Bennett	Dan Dove	Jack Jewell
Gary Bernstein	Mike Dudek	Wenbin Jiang
Vipul Bhatt	David Dwelley	Andrew Jimenez
William Bliss	Hesham Elbakoury	Chad Jones
Brad Booth	David Estes	Antony Joseph
Martin Bouda	John Ewen	Yasuaki Kawatsu
Edward Boyd	Josef Faller	Michael Kelsen
David Brandt	Arash Farhoodfar	Yong Kim
Ralf-Peter Braun	Shahar Feldman	Jonathan King
Theodore Brillhart	Alan Flatman	Scott Kipp
Paul Brooks	Howard Frazier	Michael Klempa
Alan Brown	Richard Frosch	Avi Kliger
David Brown	Michael Furlong	Curtis Knittle
Matthew Brown	Mike Gardner	Shigeru Kobayashi
Thomas Brown	Ali Ghiasi	Keisuke Kojima
Phillip Brownlee	Joel Goergen	Paul Kolesar
Mark Bugg	Zhigang Gong	Tom Kolze
Juan-Carlos Calderon	James Graba	Glen Kramer
J. Martin Carroll	Robert Grow	Albert Kuo
Mandeep Chadha	Mark Gustlin	Hans Lackner
David Chalupsky	Marek Hajduczenia	Efstathios Larios
Xin Chang	Bernie Hammond	Wayne Larsen
Wheling Cheng	Jeffrey Heath	Ryan Latchman
Ahmad Chini	Carl Herman	Mark Laubach
Golam Choudhury	David Hess	Greg Le Cheminant
Peter Cibula	Yasuo Hidaka	Andre Lessard

David Lewis
Lei Li
Mike Peng Li
Shaohua Li
Thomas Lichtenegger
Ru Jian Lin
Robert Lingle
JamesLiu
Zhenyu Liu
William Lo
Miklos Lukacs
Kent Lusted
Jeffery Maki
James Malkemus
Yonatan Malkiman
Edwin Mallette
Arthur Marris
Chris Mash
Kirsten Matheus
Erdem Matoglu
Laurence Matola
Thomas McDermott
John McDonough
Richard Mei
Richard Mellitz
Leo Montreuil
Paul Mooney
Charles Moore
Andy Moorwood
Thomas Mueller
Ron Muir
Dale Murray
Henry Muyshondt
Edward Nakamoto
Gary Nicholl
Paul Nikolich
John Nolan
Kevin Noll
Ronald Nordin
Mark Nowell
David Ofelt
Ichiro Ogura
Tom Palkert
Sujan Pandey
Sesha Panguluri
Carlos Pardo

Moon Park
Pravin Patel
Petar Pepeljugoski
Gerald Pepper
Ruben Perez De Aranda
Alonso
Michael Peters
John Petrilla
Rick Pimpinella
Rainer Poehmerer
William Powell
Richard Prodan
Rick Rabinovich
Saifur Rahman
Adee Ran
Ram Rao
Duane Remein
Victor Renteria
Michael Ressler
Poldi (Pavlick) Rimboim
Salvatore Rotolo
Hisaya Sakamoto
Vineet Salunke
Sam Sambasivan
Yasuo Sasaki
Fred Schindler
Stefan Schneelee
Peter Scruton
Alexander Seiger
Naoshi Serizawa
Megha Shanbhag
Stephen Shellhammer
Bazhong Shen
Mizuki Shirao
Kapil Shrikhande
Jeff Slavick
Scott Sommers
Yoshiaki Sone
Xiaolu Song
Bryan Sparrowhawk
Edward Sprague
Peter Stassar
Leonard Stencil
Ken-Ichi Suzuki
Steve Swanson
Andre Szczepanek
William Szeto

Bharat Tailor
Akio Tajima
Takayuki Tajima
Tomoo Takahara
Satoshi Takahashi
Kiyoto Takahata
Alexander Tan
Toshiki Tanaka
Brian Teipen
Geoffrey Thompson
Alan Tipper
Nathan Tracy
David Tremblay
Albert Tretter
Stephen Trowbridge
Wen-Cheng Tseng
Yoshihiro Tsukamoto
Mike Tu
Alan Ugolini
John Ulm
Ed Ulrichs
Musa Unmehopa
Sterling A. Vaden
Stefano Valle
Paul Vanderlaan
Robert Wagner
Robert Wang
Tongtong Wang
Xiaofeng Wang
Xinyuan Wang
Zhong Feng Wang
David Warren
Brian Welch
Matthias Wendt
Oded Wertheim
Ludwig Winkel
Peter Wu
Yu Xu
Lennart Yseboodt
Liquan Yuan
Hayato Yuki
Garold Yurko
Andrew Zambell
Jin Zhang
Yan Zhuang
George Zimmerman

The following members of the individual balloting committee voted on this standard. Balloters may have voted for approval, disapproval, or abstention.

Iwan Adhicandra	Werner Hoelzl	Arumugam Paventhan
Thomas Alexander	Noriyuki Ikeuchi	Adee Ran
Richard Alfvén	Atsushi Ito	R. K. Rannow
Dale Amason	Raj Jain	Alon Regev
Peter Anslow	Michael Johas Teener	Maximilian Riegel
Oleksandr Babenko	Adri Jovin	Robert Robinson
Leslie Baxter	Shinkyō Kaku	Benjamin Rolfe
Tuncer Baykas	Stuart Kerry	Dan Romascanu
Christian Boiger	Yongbum Kim	Bartien Sayogo
Ralf-Peter Braun	Scott Kipp	Nicola Scantamburlo
Nancy Bravin	Bruce Kraemer	David Solomon
Theodore Brillhart	Mark Laubach	Thomas Starai
William Byrd	David J. Law	Eugene Stoudenmire
Steven B. Carlson	Hyeong Ho Lee	Walter Struppler
Juan Carreon	David Lewis	Steven Swanson
Clark Carty	Jon Lewis	Michael Swearingen
Mandeep Chadha	Arthur H Light	William Szeto
Keith Chow	William Lumpkins	Patricia Thaler
Charles Cook	Michael Lynch	James Theodoras
Rodney Cummings	Elvis Maculuba	Geoffrey Thompson
Yezid Donoso	Valerie Maguire	Mark-Rene Uchida
Daniel Dove	Jeffery Maki	Alexander Umnov
Sourav Dutta	Arthur Marris	Sterling Vaden
Richard Edgar	Edward McCall	Lorenzo Vangelista
Yukihiro Fujimoto	Brett McClellan	Dmitri Varsanofiev
James Graba	Richard Mellitz	Prabodh Varshney
Eric W. Gray	Tremont Miao	Balasubramanian Vittal
David Gregson	Charles Moorwood	George Vlantis
Randall Groves	Matthew Mora	Khurram Waheed
Robert Grow	Jose Morales	Karl Weber
Chris Guy	Henry Muyshondt	Hung-Yu Wei
Stephen Haddock	Michael Newman	Natalie Wienckowski
Marek Hajduczenia	Nick S.A. Nikjoo	Andreas Wolf
Adam Healey	Satoshi Obara	Peter Wu
Jerome Henry	Stephen Palm	Oren Yuen
Marco Hernandez		Jin Zhang
		Zhen Zhou

When the IEEE-SA Standards Board approved this standard on 26 October 2015, it had the following membership:

John D. Kulick, *Chair*
Jon Walter Rosdahl, *Vice Chair*
Richard H. Hulett, *Past Chair*
Konstantinos Karachalios, *Secretary*

Masayuki Ariyoshi
Ted Burse
Stephen Dukes
Jean-Philippe Faure
J. Travis Griffith
Gary Hoffman
Michael Janezic

Joseph L. Koepfinger*
David J. Law
Hung Ling
Andrew Myles
T. W. Olsen
Glenn Parsons
Ronald C. Petersen
Annette D. Reilly

Stephen J. Shellhammer
Adrian P. Stephens
Yatin Trivedi
Philip Winston
Don Wright
Yu Yuan
Daidi Zhon

*Member Emeritus

iTeh Standards
(<https://standards.iteh.ai>)
Document Preview

[ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3:2017/Amd 1:2017](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso/27087c36-3eb2-4ecb-a688-bcflae5ff41c/iso-iec-ieee-8802-3-2017-amd-1-2017)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso/27087c36-3eb2-4ecb-a688-bcflae5ff41c/iso-iec-ieee-8802-3-2017-amd-1-2017>

Introduction

This introduction is not part of IEEE Std 802.3bw™-2015, IEEE Standard for Ethernet—Amendment 1: Physical Layer Specifications and Management Parameters for 100 Mb/s Operation over a Single Balanced Twisted Pair

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 half duplex Media Access Control (MAC) protocol specified in IEEE Std 802.3-1985 is Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection (CSMA/CD). This MAC protocol was key to the experimental Ethernet developed at Xerox Palo Alto Research Center, which had a 2.94 Mb/s data rate. Ethernet at 10 Mb/s was jointly released as a public specification by Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC), Intel and Xerox in 1980. Ethernet at 10 Mb/s was approved as an IEEE standard by the IEEE Standards Board in 1983 and subsequently published in 1985 as IEEE Std 802.3-1985. Since 1985, new media options, new speeds of operation, and new capabilities have been added to IEEE Std 802.3. A full duplex MAC protocol was added in 1997.

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 802.3z added 1000 Mb/s operation (also called Gigabit Ethernet), IEEE Std 802.3ae added 10 Gb/s operation (also called 10 Gigabit Ethernet), IEEE Std 802.3ah™ specified access network Ethernet (also called Ethernet in the First Mile) and IEEE Std 802.3ba added 40 Gb/s operation (also called 40 Gigabit Ethernet) and 100 Gb/s operation (also called 100 Gigabit Ethernet). These major additions are all now included in and are superseded by IEEE Std 802.3-2012 and are not maintained as separate documents.

At the date of IEEE Std 802.3-2015 publication, IEEE Std 802.3 is composed of the following documents:

IEEE Std 802.3-2012

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 77 and Annex 57A through Annex 76A. Clause 56 through Clause 67 and Clause 75 through Clause 77, as well as associated annexes, specify subscriber access and other Physical Layers and sublayers for operation from 512 kb/s to 10 Gb/s, and defines