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SPECIFICATION

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**Information technology — Local and metropolitan
area networks —**

Part 3:

**Carrier sense multiple access with collision detection
(CSMA/CD) access method and physical layer
specifications**

Technologie de l'information — Réseaux locaux et métropolitains —

*Partie 3: Accès multiple par surveillance du signal et détection de collision et
spécifications pour la couche physique*



Reference number
ISO/IEC 8802-3:1993 (E)
ANSI/IEEE
Std 802.3, 1993 Edition

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**International Standard ISO/IEC 8802-3 : 1993
ANSI/IEEE Std 802.3, 1993 Edition**

(This edition contains ANSI/IEEE Std 802.3-1988,
ANSI/IEEE Std 802.3c-1985, ANSI/IEEE Std 802.3d-1987,
ANSI/IEEE Std 802.3b-1985, ANSI/IEEE Std 802.3e-1987,
ANSI/IEEE Std 802.3h-1990, ANSI/IEEE Std 802.3i-1990, and
corrections resulting from Maintenance Ballot #1)

**Information technology—
Local and metropolitan area networks—
Part 3:
Carrier sense multiple access with
collision detection (CSMA/CD)
access method and
physical layer specifications**

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Abstract: This Local and Metropolitan Area Network standard, ISO/IEC 8802-3 : 1993 [ANSI/IEEE Std 802.3, 1993 Edition], specifies the media access control characteristics for the Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection (CSMA/CD) access method. It also specifies the media, Medium Attachment Unit (MAU) and physical layer repeater unit for 10 Mb/s baseband and broadband systems, and it provides a 1 Mb/s baseband implementation. Specifications for MAU types 10BASE5, 10BASE2, FOIRL (fiber optic inter-repeater link), 10BROAD36, 1BASE5, and 10BASE-T are included. System considerations for multisegment 10 Mb/s baseband networks are provided. Layer and sublayer interface specifications are aligned to the ISO Open Systems Interconnection Basic Reference Model and 8802 models. The 8802-3 internal model is defined and used.

Keywords: data processing, information interchange, local area networks, mode of data transmission, network interconnection, models



Adopted as an International Standard by the
International Organization for Standardization
and by the
International Electrotechnical Commission



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International Standard ISO/IEC 8802-3 : 1993

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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 voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75% of the national bodies casting a vote.

In 1985, IEEE Standard 802.3-1985 was adopted by ISO Technical Committee 97, *Information processing systems*, as draft International Standard ISO/DIS 8802-3. Following the procedures described above, the Standard was subsequently approved by ISO and published as ISO 8802-3 : 1989, incorporating ISO 8802-3/DAD 1 which had resulted from the adoption by ISO in 1987 of ANSI/IEEE Std 802.3a.

A further revision was subsequently approved by ISO/IEC JTC 1 in 1990, incorporating ISO/IEC 8802-3/Amendments 2 and 5.

A third edition, published in 1992, incorporated ISO/IEC 8802-3/Amendments 3 and 4.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces ISO/IEC 8802-3 : 1992 and incorporates ISO/IEC 8802-3/Amendment 6, *Maintenance Ballot*; Amendment 7, *Layer management*; and Amendment 9, *System considerations for multisegment 10 Mb/s baseband networks and Twisted-pair medium attachment unit (MAU) and baseband medium, type 10BASE-T*. These amendments were approved in 1992.

For the purpose of assigning organizationally unique identifiers, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., USA, has been designated by the ISO Council as the Registration Authority. Communications on this subject should be addressed to

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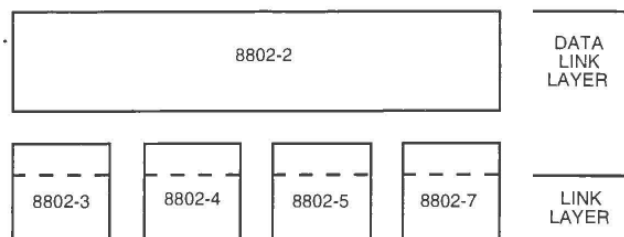
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Foreword to International Standard ISO/IEC 8802-3 : 1993

This standard is part of a family of standards for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks. The relationship between this standard and the other members of the family is shown below. (The numbers in the figure refer to ISO standard numbers.)



This family of standards deals with the Physical and Data Link layers as defined by the ISO Open Systems Interconnection Basic Reference Model (ISO 7498 : 1984). The access standards define four types of medium access technologies and associated physical media, each appropriate for particular applications or system objectives. Other types are under investigation.

The standards defining these technologies are as follows:

- (1) ISO/IEC 8802-3 [ANSI/IEEE Std 802.3, 1993 Edition], a bus utilizing CSMA/CD as the access method,
- (2) ISO/IEC 8802-4 [ANSI/IEEE Std 802.4-1990], a bus utilizing token passing as the access method,
- (3) ISO/IEC 8802-5 [ANSI/IEEE Std 802.5-1992], a ring utilizing token passing as the access method,
- (4) ISO 8802-7, a ring utilizing slotted ring as the access method.

ISO 8802-2 [ANSI/IEEE Std 802.2-1989], *Logical Link Control protocol*, is used in conjunction with the medium access standards.

ISO/IEC 10038 [ANSI/IEEE Std 802.1D, 1993 Edition], *Media access control (MAC) bridges*, specifies an architecture and protocol for the interconnection of IEEE 802 LANs below the MAC service boundary.

The reader of this document is urged to become familiar with the complete family of standards.

The main body of this standard serves for both the ISO/IEC 8802-3 and ANSI/IEEE Std 802.3 standards. ISO/IEC and IEEE each have unique foreword sections. The Annex applies to the IEEE standard only. The Appendixes serve as useful reference material to both standards.

ANSI/IEEE Std 802.3, 1993 Edition

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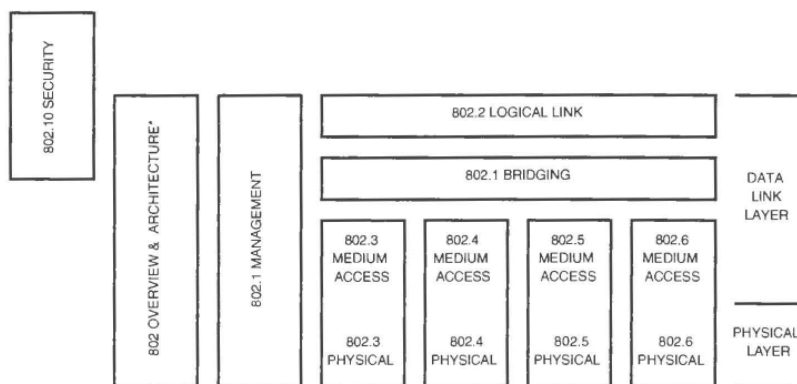
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Foreword to ANSI/IEEE Std 802.3, 1993 Edition

(This Foreword is not a part of this International Standard or of ANSI/IEEE 802.3, 1993 Edition.)

This standard is part of a family of standards for local and metropolitan area networks. The relationship between the standard and other members of the family is shown below. (The numbers in the figure refer to IEEE standard numbers.)



* Formerly IEEE Std 802.1A.

This family of standards deals with the Physical and Data Link layers as defined by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Open Systems Interconnection Basic Reference Model (ISO 7498 : 1984). The access standards define several types of medium access technologies and associated physical media, each appropriate for particular applications or system objectives. Other types are under investigation.

The standards defining these technologies are as follows:

- IEEE Std 802[†]: Overview and Architecture. This standard provides an overview to the family of IEEE 802 standards. This document forms part of the 802.1 scope of work.
- IEEE Std 802.1B: LAN/MAN Management. Defines an Open System Interconnection (OSI) management-compatible architecture, and services and protocol elements for use in a LAN/MAN environment for performing remote management.
- ISO/IEC 10038 : 1993 [ANSI/IEEE Std 802.1D] MAC Bridging. Specifies an architecture and protocol for the interconnection of IEEE 802 LANs below the MAC service boundary.
- IEEE Std 802.1E: System Load Protocol. Specifies a set of services and protocol for those aspects of management concerned with the loading of systems on IEEE 802 LANs.
- ISO 8802-2 [ANSI/IEEE Std 802.2]: Logical Link Control
- ISO/IEC 8802-3 [ANSI/IEEE Std 802.3]: CSMA/CD Access Method and Physical Layer Specifications

[†]The 802 Architecture and Overview Specification, originally known as IEEE Std 802.1A, has been renumbered as IEEE Std 802. This has been done to accommodate recognition of the base standard in a family of standards. References to IEEE Std 802.1A should be considered as references to IEEE Std 802.

- ISO/IEC 8802-4 [ANSI/IEEE Std 802.4]: Token Bus Access Method and Physical Layer Specifications
- ISO/IEC 8802-5 [ANSI/IEEE Std 802.5]: Token Ring Access Method and Physical Layer Specifications
- IEEE Std 802.6: Metropolitan Area Network Access Method and Physical Layer Specifications
- IEEE Std 802.10: Interoperable Local Area Network Security, *Currently Contains Secure Data Exchange (SDE)*

In addition to the family of standards the following is a recommended practice for a common technology:

- IEEE Std 802.7: IEEE Recommended Practice for Broadband Local Area Networks

The reader of this document is urged to become familiar with the complete family of standards.

Conformance Test Methodology

Another standards series, identified by the number 1802, has been established to identify the conformance test methodology documents for the 802 family of standards. This makes the correspondence between the various 802 standards and their applicable conformance test requirements readily apparent. Thus the conformance test documents for 802.3 are numbered 1802.3, the conformance test documents for 802.5 will be 1802.5, and so on. Similarly, ISO will use 18802 to number conformance test standards for 8802 standards.

ISO/IEC 8802-3 : 1993 (ANSI/IEEE Std 802.3, 1993 Edition)

This edition of the standard defines 10 Mb/s baseband and broadband implementations and a 1 Mb/s baseband implementation of the Physical Layer using the CSMA/CD access method. It is anticipated that future editions of the standard may provide additional implementations of the physical layer to support different needs (for example, media, and data rates).

This standard contains state-of-the-art material. The area covered by this standard is undergoing evolution. Revisions are anticipated to this standard within the next few years to clarify existing material, to correct possible errors, and to incorporate new related material.

Readers wishing to know the state of revisions should contact

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The IEEE 802.3 Working Group acknowledges and appreciates that many concepts embodied in this standard are based largely upon the CSMA/CD access method earlier described in *The Ethernet* specification as written jointly by individuals from Xerox Corporation, Digital Equipment Corporation, and Intel Corporation. Appreciation is also expressed to Robert M. Metcalfe and David R. Boggs for their pioneering work in establishing the original concepts.

Participants

When the IEEE 802.3 Working Group approved the original standard (ANSI/IEEE Std 802.3-1985) in 1983, it had the following membership:

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Additional individuals who contributed actively in the development of the original standard (ANSI/IEEE Std 802.3-1985) throughout its elaboration were

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The ECMA TC24 Committee on Communication Protocols also provided helpful input in the development of this standard.

When the IEEE 802.3 Working Group approved ANSI/IEEE Std 802.3a-1988 (Section 10) in November 1984, it had the following membership:

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ANSI/IEEE Std 802.3-1988 and ANSI/IEEE Std 802.3a-1988 were approved by the American National Standards Institute on January 12, 1989.

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The IEC TC83 Committee on Information Technology Equipment also provided very helpful input to the development of the FOIRL Standard (9.9).

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ANSI/IEEE Std 802.3d-1987 was approved by the American National Standards Institute on February 9, 1989.

When the IEEE 802.3 Working Group approved ANSI/IEEE Std 802.3b-1985 (Section 11), it had the following membership:

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When the IEEE 802.3 Working Group approved ANSI/IEEE Std 802.3e-1987 (Section 12) in November 1986, it had the following membership:

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Contents

SECTION	PAGE
1. Introduction.....	31
1.1 Overview.....	31
1.1.1 Basic Concepts.....	31
1.1.2 Architectural Perspectives.....	31
1.1.3 Layer Interfaces.....	32
1.1.4 Application Areas.....	33
1.2 Notation.....	33
1.2.1 State Diagram Conventions.....	33
1.2.2 Service Specification Method and Notation.....	34
1.2.3 Physical Layer and Media Notation.....	35
1.2.4 Physical Layer Message Notation.....	35
1.3 References.....	35
1.4 Definitions.....	36
2. MAC Service Specification.....	37
2.1 Scope and Field of Application.....	37
2.2 Overview of the Service.....	37
2.2.1 General Description of Services Provided by the Layer.....	37
2.2.2 Model Used for the Service Specification.....	37
2.2.3 Overview of Interactions.....	37
2.2.4 Basic Services and Options.....	37
2.3 Detailed Service Specification.....	38
2.3.1 MA_DATA.request.....	38
2.3.2 MA_DATA.indication.....	38
3. Media Access Control Frame Structure.....	41
3.1 Overview.....	41
3.1.1 MAC Frame Format.....	41
3.2 Elements of the MAC Frame.....	41
3.2.1 Preamble Field.....	41
3.2.2 Start Frame Delimiter (SFD) Field.....	42
3.2.3 Address Fields.....	42
3.2.4 Destination Address Field.....	43
3.2.5 Source Address Field.....	43
3.2.6 Length Field.....	43
3.2.7 Data and PAD Fields.....	43
3.2.8 Frame Check Sequence Field.....	43
3.3 Order of Bit Transmission.....	44
3.4 Invalid MAC Frame.....	44
4. Media Access Control.....	45
4.1 Functional Model of the Media Access Control Method.....	45
4.1.1 Overview.....	45
4.1.2 CSMA/CD Operation.....	45
4.1.3 Relationships to LLC Sublayer and Physical Layer.....	47
4.1.4 CSMA/CD Access Method Functional Capabilities.....	47
4.2 CSMA/CD Media Access Control Method (MAC): Precise Specification.....	48
4.2.1 Introduction.....	48
4.2.2 Overview of the Procedural Model.....	48
4.2.3 Frame Transmission Model.....	54
4.2.4 Frame Reception Model.....	55
4.2.5 Preamble Generation.....	56
4.2.6 Start Frame Sequence.....	57
4.2.7 Global Declarations.....	57
4.2.8 Frame Transmission.....	59
4.2.9 Frame Reception.....	63
4.2.10 Common Procedures.....	65
4.3 Interfaces to/from Adjacent Layers.....	66

SECTION	PAGE
4.3.1	Overview 66
4.3.2	Services Provided by the MAC Sublayer..... 66
4.3.3	Services Required from the Physical Layer 67
4.4	Specific Implementations 68
4.4.1	Compatibility Overview 68
4.4.2	Allowable Implementations 69
5.	Layer Management 71
5.1	Introduction..... 71
5.1.1	Systems Management Overview 71
5.1.2	Layer Management Model 72
5.2	Management Facilities 73
5.2.1	Introduction 73
5.2.2	MAC Sublayer Management Facilities 73
5.2.3	Physical Layer Management Facilities 77
5.2.4	Layer Management Model 77
6.	PLS Service Specifications..... 83
6.1	Scope and Field of Application 83
6.2	Overview of the Service 83
6.2.1	General Description of Services Provided by the Layer 83
6.2.2	Model Used for the Service Specification 83
6.2.3	Overview of Interactions 83
6.2.4	Basic Services and Options 84
6.3	Detailed Service Specification 84
6.3.1	Peer-to-Peer Service Primitives..... 84
6.3.2	Sublayer-to-Sublayer Service Primitives 85
7.	Physical Signaling (PLS) and Attachment Unit Interface (AUI) Specifications 87
7.1	Scope 87
7.1.1	Definitions 87
7.1.2	Summary of Major Concepts..... 88
7.1.3	Application 88
7.1.4	Modes of Operation 88
7.1.5	Allocation of Function 88
7.2	Functional Specification 88
7.2.1	PLS-PMA (DTE-MAU) Interface Protocol..... 89
7.2.2	PLS Interface to MAC and Management Entities..... 94
7.2.3	Frame Structure 95
7.2.4	PLS Functions 96
7.3	Signal Characteristics..... 98
7.3.1	Signal Encoding 98
7.3.2	Signaling Rate 102
7.3.3	Signaling Levels 102
7.4	Electrical Characteristics 103
7.4.1	Driver Characteristics..... 103
7.4.2	Receiver Characteristics 104
7.4.3	AUI Cable Characteristics 108
7.5	Functional Description of Interchange Circuits..... 108
7.5.1	General..... 108
7.5.2	Definition of Interchange Circuits..... 109
7.6	Mechanical Characteristics 111
7.6.1	Definition of Mechanical Interface..... 111
7.6.2	Line Interface Connector 111
7.6.3	Contact Assignments 113
8.	Medium Attachment Unit and Baseband Medium Specifications, Type 10BASE5 115
8.1	Scope 115
8.1.1	Overview 115
8.1.2	Definitions 116

SECTION	PAGE
8.1.3	Application Perspective: MAU and MEDIUM Objectives..... 116
8.2	MAU Functional Specifications..... 117
8.2.1	MAU Physical Layer Functions..... 118
8.2.2	MAU Interface Messages..... 120
8.2.3	MAU State Diagrams..... 121
8.3	MAU-Medium Electrical Characteristics..... 121
8.3.1	MAU-to-Coaxial Cable Interface..... 121
8.3.2	MAU Electrical Characteristics..... 125
8.3.3	MAU-DTE Electrical Characteristics..... 126
8.3.4	MAU-DTE Mechanical Connection..... 126
8.4	Characteristics of the Coaxial Cable..... 126
8.4.1	Coaxial Cable Electrical Parameters..... 126
8.4.2	Coaxial Cable Properties..... 127
8.4.3	Total Segment DC Loop Resistance..... 128
8.5	Coaxial Trunk Cable Connectors..... 128
8.5.1	Inline Coaxial Extension Connector..... 129
8.5.2	Coaxial Cable Terminator..... 129
8.5.3	MAU-to-Coaxial Cable Connector..... 129
8.6	System Considerations..... 130
8.6.1	Transmission System Model..... 130
8.6.2	Transmission System Requirements..... 131
8.6.3	Labeling..... 134
8.7	Environmental Specifications..... 134
8.7.1	General Safety Requirements..... 134
8.7.2	Network Safety Requirements..... 134
8.7.3	Electromagnetic Environment..... 135
8.7.4	Temperature and Humidity..... 136
8.7.5	Regulatory Requirements..... 136
9.	Repeater Unit for 10 Mb/s Baseband Networks..... 137
9.1	Overview..... 137
9.2	Definitions..... 137
9.3	References..... 138
9.4	Compatibility Interface..... 138
9.4.1	AUI Compatibility..... 139
9.4.2	Direct Cable Compatibility..... 139
9.4.3	Link Segment Compatibility..... 139
9.5	Basic Functions..... 139
9.5.1	Repeater Set Network Properties..... 139
9.5.2	Signal Amplification..... 140
9.5.3	Signal Symmetry..... 140
9.5.4	Signal Retiming..... 140
9.5.5	Data Handling..... 140
9.5.6	Collision Handling..... 140
9.5.7	Electrical Isolation..... 141
9.6	Detailed Repeater Functions and State Diagrams..... 141
9.6.1	State Diagram Notation..... 141
9.6.2	Data and Collision Handling..... 146
9.6.3	Preamble Regeneration..... 146
9.6.4	Fragment Extension..... 146
9.6.5	MAU Jabber Lockup Protection..... 146
9.6.6	Auto-Partitioning/Reconnection (Optional)..... 146
9.7	Electrical Isolation..... 149
9.7.1	Environment A Requirements..... 149
9.7.2	Environment B Requirements..... 149
9.8	Reliability..... 149
9.9	Medium Attachment Unit and Baseband Medium Specification for a Vendor-Independent FOIRL..... 149
9.9.1	Scope..... 149
9.9.2	FOMAU Functional Specifications..... 151

SECTION	PAGE
9.9.3 FOMAU Electrical Characteristics	159
9.9.4 FOMAU/Optical Medium Interface.....	159
9.9.5 Characteristics of the Optical Fiber Cable Link Segment	160
9.9.6 System Requirements	161
9.9.7 Environmental Specifications	162
10. Medium Attachment Unit and Baseband Medium Specifications, Type 10BASE2	165
10.1 Scope	165
10.1.1 Overview	165
10.1.2 Definitions	166
10.1.3 Application Perspective: MAU and Medium Objectives	167
10.2 References.....	167
10.3 MAU Functional Specifications.....	167
10.3.1 MAU Physical Layer Functional Requirements.....	168
10.3.2 MAU Interface Messages	170
10.3.3 MAU State Diagrams	172
10.4 MAU-Medium Electrical Characteristics	172
10.4.1 MAU-to-Coaxial Cable Interface	172
10.4.2 MAU Electrical Characteristics.....	174
10.4.3 MAU-DTE Electrical Characteristics	175
10.5 Characteristics of Coaxial Cable System.....	175
10.5.1 Coaxial Cable Electrical Parameters	175
10.5.2 Coaxial Cable Physical Parameters	175
10.5.3 Total Segment DC Loop Resistance	177
10.6 Coaxial Trunk Cable Connectors	177
10.6.1 In-Line Coaxial Extension Connector	178
10.6.2 Coaxial Cable Terminator	178
10.6.3 MAU-to-Coaxial Cable Connection	178
10.7 System Considerations	178
10.7.1 Transmission System Model.....	178
10.7.2 Transmission System Requirements	179
10.8 Environmental Specifications	181
10.8.1 Safety Requirements	181
10.8.2 Electromagnetic Environment.....	181
10.8.3 Regulatory Requirements	182
11. Broadband Medium Attachment Unit and Broadband Medium Specifications, Type 10BROAD36	183
11.1 Scope	183
11.1.1 Overview	183
11.1.2 Definitions	185
11.1.3 MAU and Medium Objectives	186
11.1.4 Compatibility Considerations	186
11.1.5 Relationship to PLS and AUI	186
11.1.6 Mode of Operation	186
11.2 MAU Functional Specifications.....	187
11.2.1 MAU Functional Requirements.....	187
11.2.2 DTE PLS to MAU and MAU to DTE PLS Messages	189
11.2.3 MAU State Diagrams	190
11.3 MAU Characteristics	194
11.3.1 MAU- to-Coaxial Cable Interface	194
11.3.2 MAU Frequency Allocations	198
11.3.3 AUI Electrical Characteristics	198
11.3.4 MAU Transfer Characteristics	199
11.3.5 Reliability.....	205
11.4 System Considerations	205
11.4.1 Delay Budget and Network Diameter.....	205
11.4.2 MAU Operation with Packets Shorter than 512 Bits	206
11.5 Characteristics of the Coaxial Cable System	206
11.5.1 Electrical Requirements	206

SECTION	PAGE
11.5.2 Mechanical Requirements.....	207
11.5.3 Delay Requirements.....	207
11.6 Frequency Translator Requirements for the Single-Cable Version.....	207
11.6.1 Electrical Requirements.....	207
11.6.2 Mechanical Requirements.....	208
11.7 Environmental Specifications.....	208
11.7.1 Safety Requirements.....	208
11.7.2 Electromagnetic Environment.....	208
11.7.3 Temperature and Humidity.....	208
12. Physical Signaling, Medium Attachment, and Baseband Medium Specifications,	
Type 1BASE5.....	209
12.1 Introduction.....	209
12.1.1 Overview.....	209
12.1.2 Scope.....	209
12.1.3 Definitions.....	209
12.1.4 General Characteristics.....	211
12.1.5 Compatibility.....	211
12.1.6 Objectives of Type 1BASE5 Specifications.....	211
12.2 Architecture.....	211
12.2.1 Major Concepts.....	211
12.2.2 Application Perspective.....	213
12.2.3 Packet Structure.....	213
12.3 DTE Physical Signaling (PLS) Specification.....	214
12.3.1 Overview.....	214
12.3.2 Functional Specification.....	214
12.4 Hub Specification.....	221
12.4.1 Overview.....	221
12.4.2 Hub Structure.....	222
12.4.3 Hub PLS Functional Specification.....	222
12.5 Physical Medium Attachment (PMA) Specification.....	227
12.5.1 Overview.....	227
12.5.2 PLS-PMA Interface.....	227
12.5.3 Signal Characteristics.....	227
12.6 Medium Dependent Interface (MDI) Specification.....	235
12.6.1 Line Interface Connector.....	235
12.6.2 Connector Contact Assignments.....	235
12.6.3 Labeling.....	235
12.7 Cable Medium Characteristics.....	236
12.7.1 Overview.....	236
12.7.2 Transmission Parameters.....	236
12.7.3 Coupling Parameters.....	236
12.7.4 Noise Environment.....	238
12.8 Special Link Specification.....	238
12.8.1 Overview.....	238
12.8.2 Transmission Characteristics.....	238
12.8.3 Permitted Configurations.....	238
12.9 Timing.....	239
12.9.1 Overview.....	239
12.9.2 DTE Timing.....	239
12.9.3 Medium Timing.....	239
12.9.4 Special Link Timing.....	239
12.9.5 Hub Timing.....	239
12.10 Safety.....	240
12.10.1 Isolation.....	240
12.10.2 Telephony Voltages.....	240
13. System Considerations for Multisegment 10 Mb/s Baseband Networks.....	241
13.1 Overview.....	241
13.2 Definitions.....	241

SECTION	PAGE
13.3 Transmission System Model.....	241
14. Twisted-Pair Medium Attachment Unit (MAU) and Baseband Medium, Type 10BASE-T	245
14.1 Scope	245
14.1.1 Overview	245
14.1.2 Definitions	245
14.1.3 Application Perspective.....	247
14.1.4 Relationship to PLS and AUI	248
14.2 MAU Functional Specifications.....	248
14.2.1 MAU Functions	249
14.2.2 PMA Interface Messages.....	250
14.2.3 MAU State Diagrams	252
14.3 MAU Electrical Specifications.....	256
14.3.1 MAU-to-MDI Interface Characteristics	257
14.3.2 MAU-to-AUI Specification	265
14.4 Characteristics of the Simplex Link Segment.....	266
14.4.1 Overview	266
14.4.2 Transmission Parameters.....	266
14.4.3 Coupling Parameters	267
14.4.4 Noise Environment.....	267
14.5 MDI Specification.....	268
14.5.1 MDI Connectors.....	268
14.5.2 Crossover Function.....	269
14.6 System Considerations	270
14.7 Environmental Specifications	270
14.7.1 General Safety	270
14.7.2 Network Safety.....	270
14.7.3 Environment.....	271
14.8 MAU Labeling	271
14.9 Timing Summary	271

FIGURES

Fig 1-1 LAN Standard Relationship to the ISO Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) Reference Model	32
Fig 1-2 State Diagram Notation Example	33
Fig 1-3 Service Primitive Notation	34
Fig 2-1 Service Specification Relation to the LAN Model.....	37
Fig 3-1 MAC Frame Format	41
Fig 3-2 Address Field Format	42
Fig 4-1 MAC Sublayer Partitioning, Relationship to the ISO Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) Reference Model	46
Fig 4-2 CSMA/CD Media Access Control Functions	48
Fig 4-3 Relationship Among CSMA/CD Procedures	50
Fig 4-4 Control Flow Summary	
(a) TransmitFrame	51
(b) ReceiveFrame	52
Fig 4-5 Control Flow: MAC Sublayer	53
Fig 5-1 Relationship Between the Various Management Entities and Layer Entities According to the ISO Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) Reference Model.....	72
Fig 6-1 Service Specification Relationship to the IEEE 802.3 CSMA/CD LAN Model	83
Fig 7-1 Physical Layer Partitioning, Relationship to the ISO Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) Reference Model	87
Fig 7-2 Generalized MAU Model.....	89
Fig 7-3 PLS Reset and Identify Function	91
Fig 7-4 PLS Mode Function	92
Fig 7-5 PLS Output Function.....	93
Fig 7-6 PLS Input Function.....	97
Fig 7-7 PLS Error Sense Function	98
Fig 7-8 PLS Carrier Sense Function	99

FIGURES	PAGE
Fig 7-9	Interface Function for MAU with Conditioning 100-101
Fig 7-10	Examples of Manchester Waveforms 102
Fig 7-11	Differential Output Voltage, Loaded..... 104
Fig 7-12	Generalized Driver Waveform 105
Fig 7-13	Common-Mode Output Voltage 105
Fig 7-14	Driver Fault Conditions..... 106
Fig 7-15	Common-Mode Input Test 107
Fig 7-16	Receiver Fault Conditions 107
Fig 7-17	Common-Mode Transfer Impedance 109
Fig 7-18	Connector Locking Posts 111
Fig 7-19	Connector Slide Latch 112
Fig 7-20	Connector Hardware and AUI Cable Configuration 112
Fig 8-1	Physical Layer Partitioning, Relationship to the ISO Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) Reference Model 115
Fig 8-2	Interface Function: Simple MAU Without Isolate Capability 122
Fig 8-3	Interface Function: Simple MAU with Isolate Capability 123
Fig 8-4	Jabber Function..... 124
Fig 8-5	Recommended Driver Current Signal Levels 125
Fig 8-6	Typical Coaxial Trunk Cable Signal Waveform 125
Fig 8-7	Maximum Coaxial Cable Transfer Impedance 127
Fig 8-8	Coaxial Tap Connector Configuration Concepts 130
Fig 8-9	Typical Coaxial Tap Connection Circuit 131
Fig 8-10	Maximum Transmission Path 132
Fig 8-11	Minimal System Configuration 132
Fig 8-12	Minimal System Configuration Requiring a Repeater Set 132
Fig 8-13	An Example of a Large System with Maximum Transmission Paths 133
Fig 8-14	An Example of a Large Point-to-Point Link System (5140 ns) 133
Fig 9-1	Repeater Set, Coax-to-Coax Configuration 137
Fig 9-2	Repeater Unit State Diagram 144
Fig 9-3	Transmit Timer State Diagram for Port X 145
Fig 9-4	Tw2 State Diagram 145
Fig 9-5	MAU Jabber Lockup Protection State Diagram 145
Fig 9-6	Partitioning State Diagram for Port X..... 148
Fig 9-7	Schematic of the Vendor-Independent FOIRL and Its Relationship to the Repeater Unit 151
Fig 9-8	FOMAU Transmit, Receive, and Collision Functions State Diagram 157
Fig 9-9	FOMAU Jabber Function State Diagram 158
Fig 9-10	Low Light Level Detection Function State Diagram 158
Fig 10-1	Physical Layer Partitioning, Relationship to the ISO Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) Reference Model 165
Fig 10-2	MAU Interface Function 168
Fig 10-3	Jabber Function State Diagram 170
Fig 10-4	Driver Current Signal Levels 173
Fig 10-5	Coaxial Trunk Cable Signal Waveform 173
Fig 10-6	Maximum Coaxial Cable Transfer Impedance 176
Fig 10-7	Examples of Insulated Connector Cover 177
Fig 10-8	Maximum Transfer Path 179
Fig 10-9	The Minimum System Configuration..... 179
Fig 10-10	The Minimum System Configuration Requiring a Repeater Set 180
Fig 10-11	An Example of a Large Hybrid System..... 180
Fig 11-1	Physical Layer Partitioning, Relationship to the ISO Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) Reference Model 183
Fig 11-2	Broadband Cable Systems 184
Fig 11-3	Transmit Function Requirements 187
Fig 11-4	MAU State Diagram 192-193
Fig 11-5	MAU Jabber State Diagram 194
Fig 11-6	Packet Format and Timing Diagram (AUI to Coaxial Cable Interface) 196
Fig 11-7	Spectrum Mask for RF Data Signal 197
Fig 11-8	Transmit Out-of-Band Power Attenuation 197
Fig 11-9	Packet Format at Modulator Input 200

FIGURES		PAGE
Fig 11-10	Scrambler.....	201
Fig 11-11	Differential Encoder.....	201
Fig 11-12	Descrambler.....	202
Fig 11-13	No Collision Timing Diagram (Coax to AUI).....	203
Fig 11-14	Collision Timing Diagram (RF Data to RF Collision Enforcement).....	204
Fig 11-15	Collision Timing Diagram (Coaxial Cable Interface to AUI Circuit CI).....	204
Fig 11-16	Timing at AUI for Zero-Length Coax.....	205
Fig 12-1	1BASE5 Relationship to the ISO Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) Reference Model and the IEEE 802.3 CSMA/CD LAN Model.....	210
Fig 12-2	Single Hub Network.....	212
Fig 12-3	Network With Two Levels of Hubs.....	212
Fig 12-4	Network With Four Levels of Hubs.....	213
Fig 12-5	Station Physical Signaling, Relationship to the ISO OSI Reference Model and the IEEE 802.3 CSMA/CD LAN Model.....	215
Fig 12-6	DTE PLS Output Function.....	217
Fig 12-7	DTE PLS Input Function.....	218
Fig 12-8	DTE PLS Error Sense Function.....	218
Fig 12-9	DTE PLS Carrier Sense Function.....	219
Fig 12-10	Examples of Manchester Waveforms.....	220
Fig 12-11	Examples of Collision Presence Waveforms.....	220
Fig 12-12	Hub Relationship to the OSI Reference Model and the IEEE 802.3 CSMA/CD LAN Model.....	221
Fig 12-13	Hub PLS Upward Transfer Function.....	224
Fig 12-14	Hub PLS Jabber Function for Port X.....	225
Fig 12-15	Hub PLS Downward Transfer Function.....	226
Fig 12-16	Physical Medium Attachment, Relationship to the OSI Reference Model and the IEEE 802.3 CSMA/CD LAN Model.....	228
Fig 12-17	Simulated Light Load.....	228
Fig 12-18	Simulated Heavy Load.....	229
Fig 12-19	Differential Output Voltage, Nominal Duration BT/2.....	229
Fig 12-20	Differential Output Voltage, Duration BT.....	229
Fig 12-21	Transmitter Waveform for Idle.....	231
Fig 12-22	Start-of-Idle Test Load #1.....	231
Fig 12-23	Start-of-Idle Test Load #2.....	231
Fig 12-24	Transmitter Impedance Balance.....	231
Fig 12-25	Common-Mode Output Voltage.....	232
Fig 12-26	Transmitter Common-Mode Tolerance.....	232
Fig 12-27	Common-Mode Impulse Test.....	233
Fig 12-28	Receiver Signal Envelope.....	233
Fig 12-29	Receiver Common-Mode Rejection.....	234
Fig 12-30	DTE and Hub Connector.....	235
Fig 12-31	Cable Connector.....	235
Fig 12-32	Cable Balance Test.....	237
Fig 13-1	Maximum Transmission Path with Three Coaxial Cable Segments.....	243
Fig 13-2	Example of Maximum Transmission Path Using Coaxial Cable Segments, 10BASE-T Link Segments, and Fiber Optic Link Segments.....	243
Fig 13-3	Example of Maximum Transmission Path with Three Repeater Sets, Four Link Segments (Two are 100 m 10BASE-T and Two are 1 km Fiber).....	244
Fig 14-1	10BASE-T Relationship to the ISO Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) Reference Model and the IEEE 802.3 CSMA/CD LAN Model.....	246
Fig 14-2	Twisted-Pair Link.....	247
Fig 14-3	MAU Transmit, Receive, Loopback, and Collision Presence Functions State Diagram.....	253
Fig 14-4	<i>signal_quality_error</i> Message Test Function State Diagram.....	254
Fig 14-5	Jabber Function State Diagram.....	255
Fig 14-6	Link Integrity Test Function State Diagram.....	256
Fig 14-7	Twisted-Pair Model.....	257
Fig 14-8	Differential Output Voltage Test.....	258
Fig 14-9	Voltage Template.....	258
Fig 14-10	Transmitter Waveform for Start of TP_IDL.....	260

FIGURES	PAGE
Fig 14-11	Start-of-TP_IDL Test Load 260
Fig 14-12	Transmitter Waveform for Link Test Pulse 261
Fig 14-13	Transmitter Impedance Balance and Common-Mode Rejection Test Circuit 262
Fig 14-14	Common-Mode Output Voltage Test Circuit 262
Fig 14-15	Transmitter Fault Tolerance Test Circuit 263
Fig 14-16	Receiver Differential Input Voltage—Narrow Pulse 264
Fig 14-17	Receiver Differential Input Voltage—Wide Pulse 264
Fig 14-18	Receiver Common-Mode Rejection Test Circuit 265
Fig 14-19	Common-Mode Impulse Test Circuit 265
Fig 14-20	MAU MDI Connector 268
Fig 14-21	Twisted-Pair Link Segment Connector 268
Fig 14-22	Crossover Function
	(a) External Crossover Function 269
	(b) MAU-Embedded Crossover Function 269

TABLES	
Table 8-1	Generation of Collision Presence Signal 119
Table 9-1	Maximum Allowable Timing Budget Contributions to the FOIRL System Timing Budget 162
Table 10-1	Generation of Collision Presence Signal 169
Table 11.2-1	Single-Cable Frequency Allocations (Frequencies in MHz) 198
Table 11.2-2	Dual-Cable Frequency Allocations (Frequencies in MHz) 199
Table 11.4-1	Broadband Dual-Cable Systems—Physical Layer Delay Budget 206
Table 11.5-1	Cable System Electrical Requirements 207
Table 11.6-1	Frequency Translator Requirements 207
Table 13-1	Delays for Network Media Segments 241
Table 14-1	Voltage Template Values for Fig 14-9 259
Table 14-2	Maximum Timing Parameters 272

ANNEX	
Additional Reference Material	..... 273

APPENDIXES	
A. System Guidelines	..... 275
A1. Baseband System Guidelines and Concepts	..... 275
A1.1 Overall System Objectives	..... 275
A1.2 Analog System Components and Parameter Values	..... 275
A1.3 Minimum Frame Length Determination	..... 276
A1.4 System Jitter Budgets	..... 278
A2. System Parameters and Budgets for 1BASE5	..... 280
A2.1 Delay Budget	..... 280
A2.2 Minimum Frame Length Determination	..... 281
A2.3 Jitter Budget	..... 282
A3. Example Crosstalk Computation for Multiple Disturbance	..... 283
A4. 10BASE-T	..... 284
A4.1 System Jitter Budget	..... 284
A4.2 Filter Characteristics	..... 285
A4.3 Notes for Conformance Testing	..... 285
B. State Diagram, MAC Sublayer	..... 287
B1. Introduction	..... 287
B2. CSMA/CD Media Access Control State Machine Overview	..... 287
B2.1 Transmit Component Overview	..... 287
B2.2 Transmit Component Event Descriptions	..... 287
B2.3 Transmit Component Action Descriptions	..... 289
B2.4 Transmit Component State Descriptions	..... 289
B3. Receive Component Overview	..... 290
B3.1 Receive Component Event Descriptions	..... 290

APPENDIXES	PAGE
B3.2 Receive Component Action Descriptions	290
B3.3 Receive Component State Descriptions	291
C. Application Context, Selected Medium Specifications.....	292
C1. Introduction.....	292
C2. Type 10BASE5 Applications.....	292
C3. Type 10BASE2 Applications.....	293
C4. Type FOIRL Applications	293
D. Receiver Wavelength Design Considerations	294
 APPENDIX FIGURES	
Fig A1 Maximal System Configuration Bit Budget Apportionments.....	276
Fig A2 Typical Signal Waveforms	279
Fig A3 Worst-Case Signal Waveform Variations	279
Fig A4 MDNEXT Cumulative Probability Distribution.....	284
Fig B1 Transmit Component State Diagram.....	287
Fig B2 Receive Component State Diagram.....	290
 APPENDIX TABLES	
Table B1 Transmit Component State Transition.....	288
Table B2 Receive Component State Transition	290

Information technology—Local and metropolitan area networks—

Part 3: Carrier sense multiple access with collision detection (CSMA/CD) access method and physical layer specifications

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

1.1.1 Basic Concepts. The Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection (CSMA/CD) media access method is the means by which two or more stations share a common transmission medium. To transmit, a station waits (defers) for a quiet period on the medium (that is, no other station is transmitting) and then sends the intended message in bit-serial form. If, after initiating a transmission, the message collides with that of another station, then each transmitting station intentionally sends a few additional bytes to ensure propagation of the collision throughout the system. The station remains silent for a random amount of time (backoff) before attempting to transmit again. Each aspect of this access method process is specified in detail in subsequent sections of this standard.

This is a comprehensive standard for Local Area Networks employing CSMA/CD as the access method. This standard is intended to encompass several media types and techniques for signal rates of from 1 Mb/s to 20 Mb/s. This edition of the standard provides the necessary specifications for 10 Mb/s baseband and broadband systems, a 1 Mb/s baseband system, and a Repeater Unit.

1.1.2 Architectural Perspectives. There are two important ways to view local area network design corresponding to

- (1) *Architecture.* Emphasizing the logical divisions of the system and how they fit together.
- (2) *Implementation.* Emphasizing actual components, their packaging and interconnection.

This standard is organized along architectural lines, emphasizing the large-scale separation of the system into two parts: the Media Access Control (MAC) sublayer of the Data Link Layer, and the Physical Layer. These layers are intended to correspond closely to the lowest layers of the ISO Model for Open Systems Interconnection (see Fig 1-1). See ISO 7498:1984 [10].¹ The Logical Link Control (LLC) sublayer and MAC sublayer together encompass the functions intended for the Data Link Layer as defined in the OSI model.

1.1.2.1 An architectural organization of the standard has two main advantages:

- (1) *Clarity.* A clean overall division of the design along architectural lines makes the standard clearer.
- (2) *Flexibility.* Segregation of medium-dependent aspects in the Physical Layer allows the LLC and MAC sublayers to apply to a family of transmission media.

Partitioning the Data Link Layer allows various media access methods within the family of Local Area Network standards.

¹ The numbers in brackets correspond to those of the references listed in 1.3; when preceded by A, they correspond to those listed in the Annex.