Brief Overview of the 802.3by draft standard Arthur Marris - Cadence

Ethernet is getting 25G PHY types

- The 802.3by project is amending the base standard to add 25G
- Clause 4 being amended to add a 25G MAC rate
- Clauses 30 and 45 being amended to add 25G data-rate and new PHY types
- P802.3by is adding new PHY types for backplane, twin axial and MMF:
 - o25GBASE-KR
 - o25GBASE-CR
 - o25GBASE-SR

802.3by additions

New Clauses:

- 105. Introduction to 25 Gb/s networks includes architecture diagram and inter-sublayer service interface definitions
- 106. Reconciliation Sublayer (RS) and Media Independent Interface (25G-MII) for 25 Gb/s operation
- 107. Physical Coding Sublayer (PCS) for 64B/66B, type 25GBASE-R
- 108. Reed-Solomon Forward Error Correction (RS-FEC) sublayer for 25GBASE-R PHYs
- 109. Physical Medium Attachment (PMA) sublayer, type 25GBASE-R

802.3by additions - continued

- New Clauses:
 - 109A. Chip-to-chip 25 Gb/s Attachment Unit Interface (25G-AUI C2C)
 - 109B. Chip-to-module 25 Gb/s Attachment Unit Interface (25G-AUI C2M)
 - 110. Physical Medium Dependent (PMD) sublayer and baseband medium, type 25GBASE-CR
 - 111. Physical Medium Dependent (PMD) sublayer and baseband medium, type 25GBASE-KR
 - 112. Physical Medium Dependent (PMD) sublayer and medium, type 25GBASE-SR

802.3by architecture

- Nomenclature:
 - 25G-MII
 - 25G-AUI
- Roman numerals "XXV" considered too ugly so not used
- 25G-MII is a speeded up version of XGMII rather than a slowed down version of XLGMII. Therefore SOP occurs on 4-byte boundaries rather than 8-byte and local and remote fault encoding is slightly different from XLGMII.
- 25G-AUI is a single lane version of the C2C and C2M electrical interfaces defined in 802.3bm Annexes 83D and 83E

25G Ethernet layer diagram

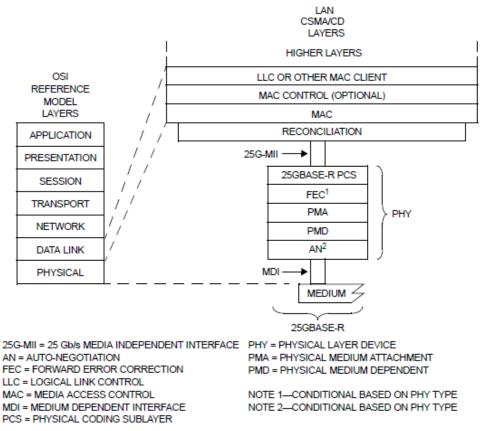


Figure 105-1—Architectural positioning of 25 Gigabit Ethernet

Summary

- 802.3by adds a 25G MAC rate, an introductory 25Gb/s Clause and definitions for 25G-MII and 25G-AUI
- Clause 105 Introduction, Clause 106 25G-MII and Clause 109 – 25G-AUI are particularly relevant to 25GBASE-T
- 25G-MII is logically equivalent to XGMII, so has differences from XLGMII used by 40GBASE-T