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

**Part 3:
Standard for Ethernet**

**AMENDMENT 5: Specification
and management parameters for
interspersing express traffic**

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

Partie 3: Norme pour Ethernet

*AMENDEMENT 5: Spécification et paramètres de gestion en vue de
l'insertion en trafic express*



Reference number
ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3:2017/Amd.5:2017(E)

Documents
Document Sharing Hub
© IEEE 2016



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.5 was prepared by the LAN/MAN of the IEEE Computer Society (as IEEE STD 802.3br-2016). 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 802.3br™-2016

(Amendment to
IEEE Std 802.3™-2015
as amended by
IEEE Std 802.3bw™-2015,
IEEE Std 802.3by™-2016,
IEEE Std 802.3bq™-2016, and
IEEE Std 802.3bp™-2016)

IEEE Standard for Ethernet

Amendment 5: Specification and Management Parameters for Interspersing Express Traffic

Sponsor

LAN/MAN Standards Committee
of the
IEEE Computer Society

Approved 30 June 2016

IEEE-SA Standards Board

Abstract: This amendment to IEEE Std 802.3-2015 specifies additions to and appropriate modifications to add support for interspersing express traffic over a single physical link.

Keywords: Ethernet, express traffic, IEEE 802[®], IEEE 802.3[™], IEEE 802.3br[™], preemption

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 14 October 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 978-1-5044-2335-9 STD21119
PDF: ISBN 978-1-5044-2336-6 STDPD21119

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/Xplore/home.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 P802.3br 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*

Peter 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*

Ludwig Winkel, *IEEE P802.3br Interspersing Express Traffic Task Force Chair*

Patricia Thaler, *IEEE P802.3br Interspersing Express Traffic Task Force Editor-in-Chief*

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

Thomas Lichtenegger
 Ru Jian Lin
 Robert Lingle
 James Liu
 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
 Brett McClellan
 Thomas McDermott
 John McDonough
 Richard Mei
 Richard Mellitz
 Bryan Moffitt
 Leo Montreuil
 Paul Mooney
 Charles Moore
 Andy Moorwood
 Thomas Mueller
 Ron Muir
 Dale Murray
 Henry Muyshondt
 Edward Nakamoto
 Gary Nicholl
 Paul Nikolic
 Kevin Noll
 Ronald Nordin
 Mark Nowell
 David Ofelt
 Ichiro Ogura
 Tom Palkert
 Sujana Pandey
 Sesha Panguluri
 Carlos Pardo
 Moon Park
 Pravin Patel
 Petar Pepeljugoski
 Gerald Pepper
 Ruben Perez De Aranda Alonso

Michael Peters
 John Petrilla
 Rick Pimpinella
 Neven Pischl
 Rainer Poehmerer
 William Powell
 Richard Prodan
 Rick Rabinovich
 Saifur Rahman
 Adeel Ran
 Ram Rao
 Alon Regev
 Duane Remein
 Victor Renteria
 Michael Ressler
 Poldi (Pavlick) Rimboim
 Christopher Roth
 Salvatore Rotolo
 Hisaya Sakamoto
 Vineet Salunke
 Sam Sambasivan
 Yasuo Sasaki
 Fred Schindler
 Stefan Schnee
 Peter Scruton
 Alexander Seiger
 Naoshi Serizawa
 Megha Shanbhag
 Masood Shariff
 Stephen Shellhammer
 Bazhong Shen
 Mizuki Shirao
 Kapil Shrikhande
 Jeff Slavick
 Scott Sommers
 Yoshiaki Sone
 Xiaolu Song
 Tom Souvignier
 Bryan Sparrowhawk
 Edward Sprague
 Peter Stassar
 Leonard Stencil
 Robert Stone
 Steve Swanson
 Andre Szczepanek
 William Szeto
 Bharat Tailor
 Akio Tajima

Takayuki Tajima
 Tomoo Takahara
 Satoshi Takahashi
 Kiyoto Takahata
 Alexander Tan
 Toshiki Tanaka
 Mehmet Tazebay
 Brian Teipen
 Geoffrey Thompson
 Alan Tipper
 Pirooz Tooyserkani
 Nathan Tracy
 David Tremblay
 Albert Tretter
 Stephen Trowbridge
 Wen-Cheng Tseng
 Yoshihiro Tsukamoto
 Mike Tu
 Alan Ugolini
 John Ulm
 Ed Ulrichs
 Sterling A. Vaden
 Stefano Valle
 Paul Vanderlaan
 Robert Wagner
 Robert Wang
 Tongtong Wang
 Xiaofeng Wang
 Xinyuan Wang
 Zhong Feng Wang
 Markus Weber
 Brian Welch
 Yang Wen
 Matthias Wendt
 Oded Wertheim
 Natalie Wienckowski
 Peter Wu
 Yu Xu
 Lennart Yseboodt
 Liquan Yuan
 Hayato Yuki
 Garold Yurko
 Andrew Zambell
 Jin Zhang
 Yan Zhuang
 George Zimmerman
 Helge Zinner
 Pavel Zivny
 Gaoling Zou

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

Thomas Alexander	David Hess	Satoshi Obara
Richard Alfvén	Werner Hoelzl	Satoshi Oyama
Dale Amason	Rita Horner	Arumugam Paventhan
Peter Anslow	Victor Hou	Ruben Perez De Aranda Alonso
Butch Anton	Noriyuki Ikeuchi	Michael Peters
Stefan Aust	Sergiu Iordanescu	Adee Ran
Eric Baden	Osamu Ishida	R. K. Rannow
Amrik Bains	Atsushi Ito	Alon Regev
Michael Bennett	Raj Jain	Duane Remein
Gennaro Boggia	Anthony Jeffree	Maximilian Riegel
Christian Boiger	Michael Johas Teener	Robert Robinson
Ralf-Peter Braun	Peter Jones	Benjamin Rolfe
Nancy Bravin	Adri Jovin	Dan Romascanu
Theodore Brillhart	Piotr Karocki	Bartien Sayogo
Jairo Bustos Heredia	Stuart Kerry	Frank Schewe
William Byrd	Yongbum Kim	Dieter Schicketanz
Steven B. Carlson	Jonathan King	Stefan Schneele
Juan Carreon	Scott Kipp	Michael Seaman
Mandeep Chadha	Jouni Korhonen	Shusaku Shimada
Minho Cheong	Bruce Kraemer	Ju-Hyung Son
Keith Chow	Mark Laubach	Thomas Starai
Keng Hua Chuang	David J. Law	Peter Stassar
Charles Cook	David Lewis	Eugene Stoudenmire
Rodney Cummings	Jon Lewis	Walter Struppler
Sourav Dutta	Arthur H. Light	Mitsutoshi Sugawara
Janos Farkas	William Lo	Patricia Thaler
German Feyh	Michael Lynch	Mark-Rene Uchida
Norman Finn	Elvis Maculuba	Lorenzo Vangelista
Matthias Fritsche	Valerie Maguire	Dmitri Varsanofiev
Yukihiro Fujimoto	Jeffery Maki	Prabodh Varshney
Eric W. Gray	Arthur Marris	George Vlantis
David Gregson	Brett McClellan	Stephen Webb
Randall Groves	Thomas Mcdermott	Hung-Yu Wei
Craig Gunther	Richard Mellitz	Ludwig Winkel
Stephen Haddock	John Messenger	Andreas Wolf
Marek Hajduczenia	Bryan Moffitt	Peter Wu
Mark Hantel	Charles Moorwood	Oren Yuen
Adam Healey	Shimon Muller	Andrew Zambell
Jerome Henry	Michael Newman	Zhen Zhou
Marco Hernandez	Nick S. A. Nikjoo	

When the IEEE-SA Standards Board approved this standard on 30 June 2016, it had the following membership:

Jean-Philippe Faure, *Chair*
Ted Burse, *Vice Chair*
John D. Kulick, *Past Chair*
Konstantinos Karachalios, *Secretary*

Chuck Adams
Masayuki Ariyoshi
Stephen Dukes
Jianbin Fan
Ronald W. Hotchkiss
J. Travis Griffith

Gary Hoffman
Michael Janezic
Joseph L. Koepfinger*
Hung Ling
Kevin Lu
Gary Robinson
Annette D. Reilly

Mehmet Ulema
Yingli Wen
Howard Wolfman
Don Wright
Yu Yuan
Daidi Zhong

*Member Emeritus

Introduction

This introduction is not part of IEEE Std 802.3br™-2016, IEEE Standard for Ethernet—Amendment 5: Specification and Management Parameters for Interspersing Express Traffic.

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 802.3-2015 and are not maintained as separate documents.

At the date of IEEE Std 802.3br-2016 publication, IEEE Std 802.3 is composed of the following documents:

IEEE Std 802.3-2015

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

services and protocol elements that enable the exchange of IEEE 802.3 format frames between stations in a subscriber access network. Clause 68 specifies a 10 Gb/s Physical Layer specification. Clause 69 through Clause 74 and associated annexes specify Ethernet operation over electrical backplanes at speeds of 1000 Mb/s and 10 Gb/s.

Section Six—Includes Clause 78 through Clause 95 and Annex 83A through Annex 93C. Clause 78 specifies Energy-Efficient Ethernet. Clause 79 specifies IEEE 802.3 Organizationally Specific Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) type, length, and value (TLV) information elements. Clause 80 through Clause 95 and associated annexes include general information on 40 Gb/s and 100 Gb/s operation as well the 40 Gb/s and 100 Gb/s Physical Layer specifications. Clause 90 specifies Ethernet support for time synchronization protocols.

IEEE Std 802.3bw-2015

Amendment 1—This amendment includes changes to IEEE Std 802.3-2015 and adds Clause 96. This amendment adds 100 Mb/s Physical Layer (PHY) specifications and management parameters for operation on a single balanced twisted-pair copper cable.

IEEE Std 802.3by-2016

Amendment 2—This amendment includes changes to IEEE Std 802.3-2015 and adds Clause 105 through Clause 112, Annex 109A, Annex 109B, Annex 109C, Annex 110A, Annex 110B, and Annex 110C. This amendment adds MAC parameters, Physical Layers, and management parameters for the transfer of IEEE 802.3 format frames at 25 Gb/s.

IEEE Std 802.3bq-2016

Amendment 3—This amendment includes changes to IEEE Std 802.3-2015 and adds Clause 113 and Annex 113A. This amendment adds new Physical Layers for 25 Gb/s and 40 Gb/s operation over balanced twisted-pair structured cabling systems.

IEEE Std 802.3bp-2016

Amendment 4—This amendment includes changes to IEEE Std 802.3-2015 and adds Clause 97 and Clause 98. This amendment adds point-to-point 1 Gb/s Physical Layer (PHY) specifications and management parameters for operation on a single balanced twisted-pair copper cable in automotive and other applications not utilizing the structured wiring plant.

IEEE Std 802.3br-2016

Amendment 5—This amendment includes changes to IEEE Std 802.3-2015 and adds Clause 99. This amendment adds a MAC Merge sublayer and a MAC Merge Service Interface to support for Interspersing Express Traffic over a single link.

A companion document IEEE Std 802.3.1 describes Ethernet management information base (MIB) modules for use with the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP). IEEE Std 802.3.1 is updated to add management capability for enhancements to IEEE Std 802.3 after approval of the enhancements.

IEEE Std 802.3 will continue to evolve. New Ethernet capabilities are anticipated to be added within the next few years as amendments to this standard.

Contents

1.	Introduction.....	17
1.4	Definitions	17
1.5	Abbreviations.....	17
30.	Management.....	18
30.2	Managed objects	18
30.2.2	Overview of managed objects	18
30.2.2.1	Text description of managed objects.....	18
30.2.3	Containment	18
30.2.5	Capabilities	20
30.12	Layer Management for Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP).....	21
30.12.1	LLDP Configuration managed object class.....	21
30.12.1.1	LLDP Configuration attributes.....	21
30.12.1.1.1	aLldpXdot3PortConfigTLVsTxEnable	21
30.12.2	LLDP Local System Group managed object class	22
30.12.2.1	LLDP Local System Group attributes.....	22
30.12.2.1.34	aLldpXdot3LocPreemptSupported	22
30.12.2.1.35	aLldpXdot3LocPreemptEnabled	22
30.12.2.1.36	aLldpXdot3LocPreemptActive.....	22
30.12.2.1.37	aLldpXdot3LocAddFragSize.....	23
30.12.3	LLDP Remote System Group managed object class.....	23
30.12.3.1	LLDP Remote System Group attributes.....	23
30.12.3.1.28	aLldpXdot3RemPreemptSupported.....	23
30.12.3.1.29	aLldpXdot3RemPreemptEnabled.....	23
30.12.3.1.30	aLldpXdot3RemPreemptActive	23
30.12.3.1.31	aLldpXdot3RemAddFragSize	23
30.14	Management for MAC Merge Sublayer	24
30.14.1	oMACMergeEntity managed object class.....	24
30.14.1.1	aMACMergeSupport	24
30.14.1.2	aMACMergeStatusVerify	24
30.14.1.3	aMACMergeEnableTx	24
30.14.1.4	aMACMergeVerifyDisableTx	25
30.14.1.5	aMACMergeStatusTx	25
30.14.1.6	aMACMergeVerifyTime.....	25
30.14.1.7	aMACMergeAddFragSize	25
30.14.1.8	aMACMergeFrameAssErrorCount	26
30.14.1.9	aMACMergeFrameSmdErrorCount.....	26
30.14.1.10	aMACMergeFrameAssOkCount.....	26
30.14.1.11	aMACMergeFragCountRx.....	26
30.14.1.12	aMACMergeFragCountTx	27
30.14.1.13	aMACMergeHoldCount.....	27
79.	IEEE 802.3 Organizationally Specific Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) type, length, and value (TLV) information elements	28
79.3	IEEE 802.3 Organizationally Specific TLVs	28
79.3.7	Additional Ethernet Capabilities TLV.....	28
79.3.7.1	Additional Ethernet capabilities.....	28
79.3.7.2	Additional Ethernet Capabilities TLV usage rules	28

79.4	IEEE 802.3 Organizationally Specific TLV selection management	29
79.4.2	IEEE 802.3 Organizationally Specific TLV/LLDP Local and Remote System group managed object class cross references.....	29
79.5	Protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS) proforma for IEEE 802.3 Organizationally Specific Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) type, length, and value (TLV) information elements.....	31
79.5.3	Major capabilities/options	31
79.5.11	Additional Ethernet Capabilities TLV.....	31
90.	Ethernet support for time synchronization protocols.....	32
90.4	Time Synchronization Service Interface (TSSI).....	32
90.4.3	Detailed service specification.....	32
90.4.3.1	TS_TX.indication primitive	32
90.4.3.1.1	Semantics.....	32
90.4.3.2	TS_RX.indication primitive	32
90.4.3.2.1	Semantics.....	32
90.5	generic Reconciliation Sublayer (gRS).....	32
90.5.1	TS_SFD_Detect_TX function.....	33
90.5.2	TS_SFD_Detect_RX function.....	33
90.8	Protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS) proforma for Clause 90, Ethernet support for time synchronization protocols.....	34
90.8.3	TSSI indication.....	34
99.	MAC Merge sublayer	35
99.1	Introduction.....	35
99.1.1	Relationship to other IEEE standards.....	36
99.1.2	Functional Block Diagram	38
99.2	MAC Merge Service Interface (MMSI)	38
99.2.1	MM_CTL.request.....	38
99.2.1.1	Semantics	39
99.2.1.2	When generated.....	39
99.2.1.3	Effect of receipt.....	39
99.3	MAC Merge Packet (mPacket).....	39
99.3.1	mPacket format.....	39
99.3.2	Preamble	39
99.3.3	Start mPacket Delimiter (SMD)	40
99.3.4	frag_count.....	40
99.3.5	mData	41
99.3.6	CRC	41
99.4	MAC Merge sublayer operation	42
99.4.1	MAC Merge sublayer transmit behavior when preemption is disabled.....	42
99.4.2	Determining that the link partner supports preemption.....	42
99.4.3	Verifying preemption operation	42
99.4.4	Transmit processing.....	43
99.4.5	Receive processing	43
99.4.6	Express filter.....	44
99.4.7	Detailed functions and state diagrams.....	45
99.4.7.1	State diagram conventions	45
99.4.7.2	Constants	45
99.4.7.3	Variables.....	45
99.4.7.4	Functions	47
99.4.7.5	Counters	49

99.4.7.6	Timers.....	49
99.4.7.7	State diagrams	49
99.4.8	Delay Constraints	52
99.5	Protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS) proforma for Clause 99, MAC Merge sublayer	54
99.5.1	Introduction	54
99.5.2	Identification.....	54
99.5.2.1	Implementation identification	54
99.5.2.2	Protocol summary	54
99.5.3	PICS proforma tables for MAC Merge sublayer.....	55
99.5.3.1	Functional specifications.....	55
99.5.3.2	Delay constraints.....	56