
**Telecommunications and exchange
between information technology
systems — Requirements for local and
metropolitan area networks —**

**Part 3:
Standard for Ethernet**

**AMENDMENT 9: Physical layer
specifications and management
parameters for 25 Gb/s and 50 Gb/s
passive optical networks**

*Télécommunications et échange entre systèmes informatiques —
Exigences pour les réseaux locaux et métropolitains —*

Partie 3: Norme pour Ethernet

*AMENDEMENT 9: Spécifications de couche physique et paramètres de
gestion pour réseaux optiques passifs à 25 Gb/s et 50 Gb/s*



Reference number
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IEEE Std 802.3ca™-2020

(Amendment to IEEE Std 802.3™-2018
as amended by IEEE Std 802.3cb™-2018,
IEEE Std 802.3bt™-2018,
IEEE Std 802.3cd™-2018,
IEEE Std 802.3cn™-2019,
IEEE Std 802.3cg™-2019,
IEEE Std 802.3cq™-2020,
IEEE Std 802.3cm™-2020,
and IEEE Std 802.3ch™-2020)

IEEE Standard for Ethernet

Amendment 9: Physical Layer Specifications and Management Parameters for 25 Gb/s and 50 Gb/s Passive Optical Networks

Developed by the

LAN/MAN Standards Committee
of the
IEEE Computer Society

Approved 4 June 2020

IEEE SA Standards Board

Abstract: This amendment to IEEE Std 802.3-2018 extends the operation of Ethernet passive optical networks (EPONs) to multiple channels of 25 Gb/s providing both symmetric and asymmetric operation for the following data rates (downstream/upstream): 25/10 Gb/s, 25/25 Gb/s, 50/10 Gb/s, 50/25 Gb/s, and 50/50 Gb/s. This standard specifies the 25 Gb/s EPON Multi-Channel Reconciliation Sublayer (MCRS), Nx25G-EPON Physical Coding Sublayers (PCSs), Physical Media Attachment (PMA) sublayers, and Physical Medium Dependent (PMD) sublayers that support both symmetric and asymmetric data rates while maintaining backward compatibility with already deployed 10 Gb/s EPON equipment. Backward compatibility with deployed 1G-EPON and ITU-T G.984 GPON is maintained with 25GBASE-PQ for the specific case of 1G-EPON and GPON ONUs using reduced-band (40 nm) lasers. The EPON operation is defined for distances of at least 20 km, and for a split ratio of at least 1:32.

Keywords: 25 Gb/s Ethernet passive optical networks (25G-EPON), 50 Gb/s Ethernet passive optical networks (50G-EPON), amendment, forward error correction (FEC), IEEE 802.3™, IEEE 802.3ca™, Multi-Channel Reconciliation Sublayer (MCRS), Multipoint MAC Control (MPMC), Physical Coding Sublayer (PCS), Physical Media Attachment (PMA), Physical Medium Dependent (PMD), PON, Point-to-Multipoint (P2MP)

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Introduction

This introduction is not part of IEEE Std 802.3ca-2020, IEEE Standard for Ethernet. Amendment 9: Physical Layer Specifications and Management Parameters for 25 Gb/s and 50 Gb/s Passive Optical Networks.

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 802.3-2018 and are not maintained as separate documents.

At the date of IEEE Std 802.3ca-2020 publication, IEEE Std 802.3 was composed of the following documents:

IEEE Std 802.3-2018

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 Std 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.

Section Seven—Includes Clause 96 through Clause 115 and Annex 97A through Annex 115A. Clause 96 through Clause 98, Clause 104, and associated annexes, specify Physical Layers and optional features for 100 Mb/s and 1000 Mb/s operation over a single twisted pair. Clause 100 through Clause 103, as well as associated annexes, specify Physical Layers for the operation of the EPON protocol over coaxial distribution networks. Clause 105 through Clause 114 and associated annexes include general information on 25 Gb/s operation as well as 25 Gb/s Physical Layer specifications. Clause 99 specifies a MAC merge sublayer for the interspersing of express traffic. Clause 115 and its associated annex specify a Physical Layer for 1000 Mb/s operation over plastic optical fiber.

Section Eight—Includes Clause 116 through Clause 126 and Annex 119A through Annex 120E. Clause 116 through Clause 124 and associated annexes include general information on 200 Gb/s and 400 Gb/s operation as well the 200 Gb/s and 400 Gb/s Physical Layer specifications. Clause 125 and Clause 126 include general information on 2.5 Gb/s and 5 Gb/s operation as well as 2.5 Gb/s and 5 Gb/s Physical Layer specifications.

IEEE Std 802.3cb™-2018

Amendment 1—This amendment includes changes to IEEE Std 802.3-2018 and its amendments, and adds Clause 127 through Clause 130, Annex 127A, Annex 128A, Annex 128B, and Annex 130A. This amendment adds new Physical Layers for operation at 2.5 Gb/s and 5 Gb/s over electrical backplanes.

IEEE Std 802.3bt™-2018

Amendment 2—This amendment includes changes to IEEE Std 802.3-2018 and adds Clause 145, Annex 145A, Annex 145B, and Annex 145C. This amendment adds power delivery using all four pairs in the structured wiring plant, resulting in greater power being available to end devices. This amendment also allows for lower standby power consumption in end devices and adds a mechanism to better manage the available power budget.

IEEE Std 802.3cd™-2018

Amendment 3—This amendment includes changes to IEEE Std 802.3-2018 and adds Clause 131 through Clause 140 and Annex 135A through Annex 136D. This amendment adds MAC parameters, Physical Layers, and management parameters for the transfer of IEEE 802.3 format frames at 50 Gb/s, 100 Gb/s, and 200 Gb/s.

IEEE Std 802.3cn™-2019

Amendment 4—This amendment includes changes to IEEE Std 802.3-2018 and adds 50 Gb/s, 200 Gb/s, and 400 Gb/s Physical Layer specifications and management parameters for operation over single-mode fiber with reaches of at least 40 km.

IEEE Std 802.3cg™-2019

Amendment 5—This amendment includes changes to IEEE Std 802.3-2018 and its amendments and adds Clause 146 through Clause 148 and Annex 146A and Annex 146B. This amendment adds 10 Mb/s Physical Layer specifications and management parameters for operation on a single balanced pair of conductors.

IEEE Std 802.3cq™-2020

Amendment 6—This amendment includes editorial and technical corrections, refinements, and clarifications to Clause 33 and related portions of the standard.

IEEE Std 802.3cm™-2020

Amendment 7—This amendment includes changes to IEEE Std 802.3-2018 and adds Clause 150. This amendment adds Physical Layer (PHY) specifications and management parameters for 400 Gb/s operation on four pairs (400GBASE-SR4.2) and eight pairs (400GBASE-SR8) of multimode fiber, over reaches of at least 100 m.

IEEE Std 802.3ch™-2020

Amendment 8—This amendment includes changes to IEEE Std 802.3-2018 and adds Clause 149, Annex 149A, Annex 149B, and Annex 149C. This amendment adds physical layer specifications and management parameters for operation at 2.5 Gb/s, 5 Gb/s, and 10 Gb/s over a single balanced pair of conductors.

IEEE Std 802.3ca™-2020

Amendment 9—This amendment to IEEE Std 802.3-2018 extends the operation of Ethernet passive optical networks (EPONs) to multiple channels of 25 Gb/s providing both symmetric and asymmetric operation for the following data rates (downstream/upstream): 25/10 Gb/s, 25/25 Gb/s, 50/10 Gb/s, 50/25 Gb/s, and 50/50 Gb/s. This amendment specifies the 25 Gb/s EPON Multi-Channel Reconciliation Sublayer (MCRS), Nx25G-EPON Physical Coding Sublayers (PCSs), Physical Media Attachment (PMA) sublayers, and Physical Medium Dependent (PMD) sublayers that support both symmetric and asymmetric data rates while maintaining backward compatibility with already deployed 10 Gb/s EPON equipment. The EPON operation is defined for distances of at least 20 km, and for a split ratio of at least 1:32.

Two companion documents exist, IEEE Std 802.3.1 and IEEE Std 802.3.2. IEEE Std 802.3.1 describes Ethernet management information base (MIB) modules for use with the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP). IEEE Std 802.3.2 describes YANG data models for Ethernet. IEEE Std 802.3.1 and IEEE Std 802.3.2 are updated to add management capability for enhancements to IEEE Std 802.3 after approval of those 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.....	23
1.3 Normative references.....	23
1.4 Definitions	23
1.5 Abbreviations.....	25
30. Management.....	26
30.3 Layer management for DTEs.....	26
30.3.2 PHY device managed object class	26
30.3.2.1 PHY device attributes.....	26
30.3.2.1.2 aPhyType	26
30.3.2.1.3 aPhyTypeList	26
30.3.5 MPCP managed object class	27
30.3.5.1 MPCP Attributes.....	27
30.3.5.1.2 aMPCPAdminState	27
30.3.5.1.3 aMPCPMode.....	27
30.3.5.1.4 aMPCPLinkID	27
30.5 Layer management for medium attachment units (MAUs).....	27
30.5.1 MAU managed object class.....	27
30.5.1.1 MAU attributes	27
30.5.1.1.2 aMAUType	27
45. Management Data Input/Output (MDIO) Interface.....	31
45.2 MDIO Interface Registers.....	31
45.2.1 PMA/PMD registers.....	31
45.2.1.23a PMA/PMD control 3 register (Register 1.29)	31
45.2.1.23a.1 Downstream differential encoding (1.29.15).....	31
45.2.1.23a.2 PMA/PMD type selection (1.29.5:0)	31
45.2.1.134a Nx25G-EPON PMA/PMD extended ability register (Registers 1.1000 through 1.1002).....	33
45.2.1.134a.1 25GBASE-PQX-U3 (1.1000.15)	35
45.2.1.134a.2 25GBASE-PQX-U2 (1.1000.14)	35
45.2.1.134a.3 25GBASE-PQX-D3 (1.1000.13)	35
45.2.1.134a.4 25GBASE-PQX-D2 (1.1000.12)	35
45.2.1.134a.5 25GBASE-PQG-U3 (1.1000.11)	35
45.2.1.134a.6 25GBASE-PQG-U2 (1.1000.10)	35
45.2.1.134a.7 25GBASE-PQG-D3 (1.1000.9)	36
45.2.1.134a.8 25GBASE-PQG-D2 (1.1000.8)	36
45.2.1.134a.9 25/10GBASE-PQX-U3 (1.1000.7)	36
45.2.1.134a.10 25/10GBASE-PQX-U2 (1.1000.6)	36
45.2.1.134a.11 25/10GBASE-PQX-D3 (1.1000.5)	36
45.2.1.134a.12 25/10GBASE-PQX-D2 (1.1000.4)	36
45.2.1.134a.13 25/10GBASE-PQG-U3 (1.1000.3)	36
45.2.1.134a.14 25/10GBASE-PQG-U2 (1.1000.2)	36
45.2.1.134a.15 25/10GBASE-PQG-D3 (1.1000.1)	36
45.2.1.134a.16 25/10GBASE-PQG-D2 (1.1000.0)	37
45.2.1.134a.17 50/25GBASE-PQX-U3 (1.1001.15)	37
45.2.1.134a.18 50/25GBASE-PQX-U2 (1.1001.14)	37
45.2.1.134a.19 50/25GBASE-PQX-D3 (1.1001.13)	37

45.2.1.134a.20	50/25GBASE-PQX-D2 (1.1001.12)	37
45.2.1.134a.21	50/25GBASE-PQG-U3 (1.1001.11)	37
45.2.1.134a.22	50/25GBASE-PQG-U2 (1.1001.10)	37
45.2.1.134a.23	50/25GBASE-PQG-D3 (1.1001.9)	37
45.2.1.134a.24	50/25GBASE-PQG-D2 (1.1001.8)	37
45.2.1.134a.25	50/10GBASE-PQX-U3 (1.1001.7)	38
45.2.1.134a.26	50/10GBASE-PQX-U2 (1.1001.6)	38
45.2.1.134a.27	50/10GBASE-PQX-D3 (1.1001.5)	38
45.2.1.134a.28	50/10GBASE-PQX-D2 (1.1001.4)	38
45.2.1.134a.29	50/10GBASE-PQG-U3 (1.1001.3)	38
45.2.1.134a.30	50/10GBASE-PQG-U2 (1.1001.2)	38
45.2.1.134a.31	50/10GBASE-PQG-D3 (1.1001.1)	38
45.2.1.134a.32	50/10GBASE-PQG-D2 (1.1001.0)	38
45.2.1.134a.33	50GBASE-PQX-U3 (1.1002.7)	38
45.2.1.134a.34	50GBASE-PQX-U2 (1.1002.6)	39
45.2.1.134a.35	50GBASE-PQX-D3 (1.1002.5)	39
45.2.1.134a.36	50GBASE-PQX-D2 (1.1002.4)	39
45.2.1.134a.37	50GBASE-PQG-U3 (1.1002.3)	39
45.2.1.134a.38	50GBASE-PQG-U2 (1.1002.2)	39
45.2.1.134a.39	50GBASE-PQG-D3 (1.1002.1)	39
45.2.1.134a.40	50GBASE-PQG-D2 (1.1002.0)	39
45.2.3	PCS registers	40
45.2.3.1	PCS control 1 register (Register 3.0)	40
45.2.3.6	PCS control 2 register (Register 3.7)	41
45.2.3.6.1	PCS type selection (3.7.34:0)	41
45.2.3.8	PCS status 3 register (Register 3.9)	41
45.2.3.8.aa	25GBASE-PQ capable (3.9.7)	42
45.2.3.8.ab	25/10GBASE-PQ capable (3.9.6)	42
45.2.3.8.ac	25GBASE-PQ Rx only capable (3.9.5)	42
45.2.3.8.ad	25GBASE-PQ Tx only capable (3.9.4)	42
45.2.3.41	10/1GBASE-PRX and 10GBASE-PR10G-EPON and Nx25G-EPON corrected FEC codewords counter (Register 3.76, 3.77)	42
45.2.3.42	10/1GBASE-PRX and 10GBASE-PR10G-EPON and Nx25G-EPON uncorrected FEC codewords counter (Register 3.78, 3.79)	43
45.2.3.43	10GBASE-PR and, 10/1GBASE-PRX, and Nx25G-EPON BER monitor interval timer control register (Register 3.80)	43
45.2.3.44	10GBASE-PR and, 10/1GBASE-PRX, and Nx25G-EPON BER monitor status (Register 3.81)	44
45.2.3.44.1	10GBASE-PR and, 10/1GBASE-PRX, and Nx25G-EPON PCS high BER (3.81.0)	44
45.2.3.44.2	10GBASE-PR and, 10/1GBASE-PRX, and Nx25G-EPON PCS latched high BER (3.81.1)	45
45.2.3.45	10GBASE-PR and, 10/1GBASE-PRX, and Nx25G-EPON BER monitor threshold control (Register 3.82)	45
45.2.3.45a	Nx25G-EPON synchronization pattern registers (Registers 3.83 through 3.134)	45
45.2.3.45a.1	SP3 bit 257 (3.83.5)	46
45.2.3.45a.2	SP3 balanced (3.83.4)	46
45.2.3.45a.3	SP2 bit 257 (3.83.3)	46
45.2.3.45a.4	SP2 balanced (3.83.2)	46
45.2.3.45a.5	SP1 bit 257 (3.83.1)	47
45.2.3.45a.6	SP1 balanced (3.83.0)	47
45.2.3.45a.7	SP1 pattern (3.84.0 through 3.99.15)	47
45.2.3.45a.8	SP1 length (3.100.15:0)	47

45.2.3.45a.9	SP2 pattern (3.101.0 through 3.116.15)	47
45.2.3.45a.10	SP2 length (3.117.15:0)	47
45.2.3.45a.11	SP3 pattern (3.118.0 through 3.133.15)	47
45.2.3.45a.12	SP3 length (3.134.15:0)	47
45.5	Protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS) proforma for Clause 45, Management Data Input/Output (MDIO) interface	48
45.5.1	Introduction	48
45.5.2	Identification	48
45.5.2.1	Implementation identification	48
45.5.2.2	Protocol summary	48
45.5.3	PICS proforma tables for the Management Data Input Output (MDIO) interface	49
45.5.3.3	PMA/PMD management functions	49
45.5.3.7	PCS management functions	49
56.	Introduction to Ethernet for subscriber access networks	50
56.1	Overview	50
56.1.2	Summary of P2MP sublayers	50
56.1.2.1	Multipoint MAC Control Protocol (MPCP)	52
56.1.2.2	Reconciliation Sublayer (RS) and media independent interfaces	52
56.1.3	Physical Layer signaling systems	52
67.	System considerations for Ethernet subscriber access networks	59
67.1	Overview	59
141.	Physical Medium Dependent (PMD) sublayer and medium for Nx25G-EPON passive optical networks	61
141.1	Overview	61
141.1.1	Terminology	61
141.1.2	Positioning of the PMD sublayer within the IEEE 802.3 architecture	61
141.1.3	PHY link types	61
141.2	PMD nomenclature	64
141.2.1	Introduction	64
141.2.2	PMD rate classes	64
141.2.3	PMD coexistence classes	64
141.2.4	PMD transmission direction classes	64
141.2.5	PMD power classes	64
141.2.6	PMD naming	65
141.2.7	Supported combinations of OLT and ONU PMDs	65
141.2.7.1	PHY Links supporting medium power budget	66
141.2.7.2	PHY Links supporting high power budget	67
141.3	PMD functional specifications	67
141.3.1	PMD service interface	67
141.3.1.1	Channel-to-wavelength mapping	67
141.3.1.2	Delay constraints	68
141.3.1.3	PMD_UNITDATA[i].request	68
141.3.1.4	PMD_UNITDATA[i].indication	68
141.3.1.5	PMD_SIGNAL[i].request	69
141.3.1.6	PMD_SIGNAL[i].indication	69
141.3.2	PMD block diagram	69
141.3.3	PMD transmit function	70
141.3.4	PMD receive function	70

141.3.5	PMD signal detect function.....	70
141.3.5.1	ONU PMD signal detect.....	70
141.3.5.2	OLT PMD signal detect.....	71
141.3.5.3	Nx25G-EPON signal detect functions.....	71
141.4	Wavelength allocation	71
141.5	PMD to MDI optical specifications for OLT PMDs	72
141.5.1	Transmitter optical specifications	72
141.5.2	Receiver optical specifications.....	72
141.6	PMD to MDI optical specifications for ONU PMDs	77
141.6.1	Transmitter optical specifications	77
141.6.2	Receiver optical specifications.....	80
141.7	Definitions of optical parameters and measurement methods	82
141.7.1	Insertion loss	82
141.7.2	Test patterns	82
141.7.3	Wavelength and spectral width measurement.....	82
141.7.4	Optical power measurements	82
141.7.5	Extinction ratio measurements	82
141.7.6	Optical Modulation Amplitude (OMA) test procedure.....	82
141.7.7	Relative intensity noise optical modulation amplitude (RINxOMA) measuring procedure.....	82
141.7.8	Transmit optical waveform (transmit eye).....	83
141.7.9	Transmitter and dispersion penalty (TDP) for 25G	83
141.7.9.1	Reference transmitter requirements.....	83
141.7.9.2	Channel requirements.....	83
141.7.9.3	Reference receiver requirements	83
141.7.9.4	Test procedure	83
141.7.10	Receive sensitivity.....	84
141.7.11	Stressed receiver conformance test	84
141.7.12	Jitter measurements	84
141.7.13	Laser on/off timing measurement	84
141.7.13.1	Definitions	84
141.7.13.2	Test specification	84
141.7.14	Receiver settling timing measurement	86
141.7.14.1	Definitions	86
141.7.14.2	Test specification	86
141.8	Environmental, safety, and labeling	87
141.8.1	General safety.....	87
141.8.2	Laser safety	87
141.8.3	Installation.....	87
141.8.4	Environment.....	87
141.8.5	PMD labeling	87
141.9	Characteristics of the fiber optic cabling	88
141.9.1	Fiber optic cabling model.....	88
141.9.2	Optical fiber and cable	88
141.9.3	Optical fiber connection.....	88
141.9.4	Medium Dependent Interface (MDI)	89
141.10	Protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS) proforma for Clause 141, Physical Medium Dependent (PMD) sublayer and medium for Nx25G-EPON passive optical networks	90
141.10.1	Introduction	90
141.10.2	Identification	90
141.10.2.1	Implementation identification.....	90
141.10.2.2	Protocol summary	90
141.10.3	Major capabilities/options	91

141.10.4	PICS proforma tables for Physical Medium Dependent (PMD) sublayer and medium for passive optical networks, type 25/10GBASE-PQ, 25GBASE-PQ, 50/10GBASE-PQ, 50/25GBASE-PQ, and 50GBASE-PQ	94
141.10.4.1	PMD functional specifications	94
141.10.4.2	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 25/10GBASE-PQG-D2	95
141.10.4.3	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 25/10GBASE-PQG-D3	95
141.10.4.4	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 25/10GBASE-PQX-D2	95
141.10.4.5	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 25/10GBASE-PQX-D3	96
141.10.4.6	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 25GBASE-PQG-D2	96
141.10.4.7	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 25GBASE-PQG-D3	96
141.10.4.8	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 25GBASE-PQX-D2	96
141.10.4.9	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 25GBASE-PQX-D3	97
141.10.4.10	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 50/10GBASE-PQG-D2	97
141.10.4.11	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 50/10GBASE-PQG-D3	97
141.10.4.12	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 50/10GBASE-PQX-D2	97
141.10.4.13	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 50/10GBASE-PQX-D3	98
141.10.4.14	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 50/25GBASE-PQG-D2	98
141.10.4.15	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 50/25GBASE-PQG-D3	98
141.10.4.16	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 50/25GBASE-PQX-D2	98
141.10.4.17	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 50/25GBASE-PQX-D3	99
141.10.4.18	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 50GBASE-PQG-D2	99
141.10.4.19	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 50GBASE-PQG-D3	99
141.10.4.20	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 50GBASE-PQX-D2	99
141.10.4.21	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 50GBASE-PQX-D3	100
141.10.4.22	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 25/10GBASE-PQG-U2	100
141.10.4.23	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 25/10GBASE-PQG-U3	100
141.10.4.24	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 25/10GBASE-PQX-U2	100
141.10.4.25	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 25/10GBASE-PQX-U3	101
141.10.4.26	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 25GBASE-PQG-U2	101
141.10.4.27	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 25GBASE-PQG-U3	101
141.10.4.28	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 25GBASE-PQX-U2	101
141.10.4.29	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 25GBASE-PQX-U3	102
141.10.4.30	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 50/10GBASE-PQG-U2	102
141.10.4.31	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 50/10GBASE-PQG-U3	102
141.10.4.32	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 50/10GBASE-PQX-U2	102
141.10.4.33	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 50/10GBASE-PQX-U3	103
141.10.4.34	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 50/25GBASE-PQG-U2	103
141.10.4.35	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 50/25GBASE-PQG-U3	103
141.10.4.36	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 50/25GBASE-PQX-U2	103
141.10.4.37	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 50/25GBASE-PQX-U3	104
141.10.4.38	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 50GBASE-PQG-U2	104
141.10.4.39	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 50GBASE-PQG-U3	104
141.10.4.40	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 50GBASE-PQX-U2	104
141.10.4.41	PMD to MDI optical specifications for 50GBASE-PQX-U3	105
141.10.4.42	Definitions of optical parameters and measurement methods.....	105
141.10.4.43	Characteristics of the fiber optic cabling and MDI	106
141.10.4.44	Environmental specifications	106
142.	Physical Coding Sublayer and Physical Media Attachment for Nx25G-EPON	107
142.1	Overview.....	107
142.1.1	Conventions.....	107
142.1.1.1	State diagrams.....	107
142.1.1.2	Hexadecimal notation	107

142.1.1.3	Timers	110
142.1.1.4	Operations on variables	110
142.1.1.5	Operations on wrap-around variables	111
142.1.1.6	FIFO access operations	111
142.1.2	Delay constraints	112
142.1.3	Burst transmission	112
142.1.3.1	Default synchronization pattern parameters	113
142.2	PCS transmit data path	114
142.2.1	64B/66B line encoder	114
142.2.2	Scrambler	116
142.2.3	64B/66B to 256B/257B transcoder	116
142.2.4	FEC encoder	116
142.2.4.1	Low-density parity-check coding	116
142.2.4.2	FEC encoder processing	119
142.2.4.3	Interleaver	121
142.2.5	Transmit data path state diagrams	126
142.2.5.1	Constants	126
142.2.5.2	Variables	127
142.2.5.3	Functions	129
142.2.5.4	State diagrams	130
142.2.5.4.1	PCS Input process	130
142.2.5.4.2	PCS Framer process	131
142.2.5.4.3	PCS Transmit process	132
142.3	PCS receive data path	133
142.3.1	FEC decoder	133
142.3.1.1	Receive interleaving	133
142.3.2	256B/257B to 64B/66B transcoder	134
142.3.3	Descrambler	134
142.3.4	64B/66B decoder	135
142.3.5	Receive data path state diagrams	136
142.3.5.1	Constants	136
142.3.5.2	Variables	137
142.3.5.3	Functions	139
142.3.5.4	OLT Synchronizer process state diagram	140
142.3.5.5	ONU Synchronizer process state diagram	140
142.3.5.6	PCS ONU BER Monitor process	141
142.3.5.7	PCS Output process	142
142.4	Nx25G-EPON PMA	142
142.4.1	Service Interface	142
142.4.1.1	PMA_UNITDATA[i].request	143
142.4.1.1.1	Semantics of the service primitive	143
142.4.1.1.2	When generated	143
142.4.1.1.3	Effect of receipt	143
142.4.1.2	PMA_UNITDATA[i].indication	143
142.4.1.2.1	Semantics of the service primitive	143
142.4.1.2.2	When generated	143
142.4.1.2.3	Effect of receipt	143
142.4.1.3	PMA_SIGNAL[i].request	144
142.4.1.4	PMA_SIGNAL[i].indication	144
142.4.1.4.1	Semantics of the service primitive	144
142.4.1.4.2	When generated	144
142.4.1.4.3	Effect of receipt	144
142.4.2	Differential encoder	144
142.4.3	Differential decoder	145

142.4.4	PMA transmit clock	145
142.4.4.1	Loop-timing specifications for ONUs	145
142.4.5	TCDR measurement	145
142.4.5.1	Definitions	145
142.4.5.2	Test specification	145
142.5	Protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS) proforma for Clause 142, Physical Coding Sublayer and Physical Media Attachment for Nx25G-EPON	147
142.5.1	Introduction	147
142.5.2	Identification	147
142.5.2.1	Implementation identification	147
142.5.2.2	Protocol summary	147
142.5.3	PCS capabilities/options	148
142.5.4	PCS processes	148
142.5.5	PMA processes	149
143.	Multi-Channel Reconciliation Sublayer	150
143.1	Overview	150
143.2	Summary of major concepts	150
143.2.1	Concept of a logical link and LLID	151
143.2.2	Concept of an MCRS channel	151
143.2.3	Binding of multiple MACs to multiple xMII instances	151
143.2.4	Transmission and reception over multiple MCRS channels	152
143.2.4.1	Transmission unit	152
143.2.4.2	Transmission envelopes	152
143.2.4.3	Envelope headers	152
143.2.4.4	Interpacket gap adjustment	153
143.2.5	Dynamic channel bonding	154
143.2.5.1	LLID transmission over multiple MCRS channels	155
143.2.5.2	MCRS channel skew remediation mechanism	156
143.2.5.3	<i>EnvTx</i> and <i>EnvRx</i> buffers	156
143.2.5.4	Envelope position alignment marker	158
143.2.6	MDIO addressing model for multi-channel architecture	158
143.3	MCRS functional specifications	160
143.3.1	MCRS interfaces	160
143.3.1.1	PLS service primitives	160
143.3.1.1.1	Mapping of PLS_DATA[ch].request primitive	161
143.3.1.1.2	Mapping of PLS_SIGNAL[ch].indication primitive	161
143.3.1.1.3	Mapping of PLS_DATA[ch].indication primitive	161
143.3.1.1.4	Mapping of PLS_DATA_VALID[ch].indication primitive	162
143.3.1.1.5	Mapping of PLS_CARRIER[ch].indication primitive	162
143.3.1.2	MCRS control primitives	162
143.3.1.2.1	MCRS_CTRL[ch].request(link_id, epam, env_length) primitive	162
143.3.1.2.2	MCRS_CTRL[ch].indication() primitive	162
143.3.1.2.3	MCRS_ECH[ch].indication(Llid) primitive	162
143.3.1.3	XGMII interfaces	162
143.3.1.4	25GMII interfaces	162
143.3.2	Envelope header format	163
143.3.2.1	CRC8 calculation test sequences	164
143.3.3	Transmit functional specifications	165
143.3.3.1	Conventions	166
143.3.3.2	Application-specific parameter definitions	166
143.3.3.3	Constants	166
143.3.3.4	Variables	167

143.3.3.5	Functions	169
143.3.3.6	State diagrams.....	171
143.3.3.6.1	Input process	171
143.3.3.6.2	Transmit process	171
143.3.4	Receive functional specifications.....	173
143.3.4.1	Conventions	174
143.3.4.2	Constants	174
143.3.4.3	Variables	175
143.3.4.4	Functions	176
143.3.4.5	State diagrams.....	177
143.3.4.5.1	Receive process	177
143.3.4.5.2	Output process.....	178
143.4	Nx25G-EPON MCRS requirements.....	178
143.4.1	Nx25G-EPON architecture	178
143.4.1.1	MCRS channels	180
143.4.1.2	Symmetric and asymmetric data rates	180
143.4.1.3	Nx25G-EPON application-specific parameters.....	181
143.4.1.3.1	Constants	181
143.4.1.3.2	Transmit variables.....	181
143.4.2	MCRS time synchronization.....	181
143.4.3	Delay variability constraints.....	182
143.4.4	Asymmetric rate operation	182
143.5	Protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS) proforma for Clause 143, Multi-Channel Reconciliation Sublayer.....	185
143.5.1	Introduction	185
143.5.2	Identification	185
143.5.2.1	Implementation identification.....	185
143.5.2.2	Protocol summary.....	185
143.5.3	Generic MCRS	186
143.5.4	MCRS in Nx25G-EPON	186
143.5.4.1	Major capabilities/option	186
143.5.4.2	MCRS implementation in Nx25G-EPON	187
144.	Multipoint MAC Control for Nx25G-EPON.....	188
144.1	Overview.....	188
144.1.1	Principles of point-to-multipoint operation.....	188
144.1.1.1	Transmission arbitration	188
144.1.1.2	Concept of logical links.....	189
144.1.1.3	ONU discovery and registration	191
144.1.2	Position of Multipoint MAC Control (MPMC) within the IEEE 802.3 hierarchy	191
144.1.3	Functional block diagram.....	191
144.1.4	Service interfaces	191
144.1.4.1	MAC Control service (MCS) interface	191
144.1.4.2	MAC Control interconnect (MCI)	194
144.1.4.3	MAC service Interface.....	194
144.1.4.4	MCRS Control interface	194
144.1.5	Conventions.....	194
144.2	Protocol-independent operation.....	194
144.2.1	Control Parser and Control Multiplexer.....	195
144.2.1.1	Constants	195
144.2.1.2	Counters.....	195
144.2.1.3	Variables	195
144.2.1.4	Functions	196

144.2.1.5	Control Parser state diagram.....	197
144.2.1.6	Control Multiplexer state diagram.....	198
144.3	Multipoint Control Protocol (MPCP)	198
144.3.1	Principles of Multipoint Control Protocol (MPCP)	198
144.3.1.1	Ranging measurement and time synchronization	198
144.3.1.2	Granting access to the PON media by the OLT	201
144.3.2	MPCP block diagram	202
144.3.3	Delay variability requirements	204
144.3.4	Logical link identifier (LLID) types.....	204
144.3.4.1	Physical Layer ID (PLID).....	204
144.3.4.2	Management link ID (MLID)	205
144.3.4.3	User link ID (ULID)	205
144.3.4.4	Group link ID (GLID)	205
144.3.5	Allocation of LLID values	205
144.3.6	MPCPDU structure and encoding	206
144.3.6.1	GATE description.....	207
144.3.6.2	REPORT description	209
144.3.6.3	REGISTER_REQ description	211
144.3.6.4	REGISTER description	212
144.3.6.5	REGISTER_ACK description.....	214
144.3.6.6	DISCOVERY description.....	216
144.3.6.7	SYNC_PATTERN description.....	218
144.3.7	Discovery process	220
144.3.7.1	Constants	222
144.3.7.2	Counters.....	223
144.3.7.3	Variables	223
144.3.7.4	Functions	225
144.3.7.5	Messages.....	226
144.3.7.6	Discovery Initiation state diagram.....	226
144.3.7.7	Registration Completion state diagram	227
144.3.7.8	ONU Registration state diagram.....	228
144.3.8	Granting process.....	230
144.3.8.1	Constants	230
144.3.8.2	Counters.....	231
144.3.8.3	Variables	231
144.3.8.4	Functions	232
144.3.8.5	Timers.....	232
144.3.8.6	Messages.....	232
144.3.8.7	GATE Generation state diagram	232
144.3.8.8	GATE Reception state diagram.....	233
144.3.8.9	OLT Envelope Commitment state diagram.....	233
144.3.8.10	ONU Envelope Commitment state diagram.....	234
144.3.8.11	Envelope Activation state diagram.....	235
144.3.9	Discovery process in dual-rate systems	235
144.3.9.1	OLT rate-specific discovery	235
144.3.9.2	ONU rate-specific registration.....	236
144.4	Channel Control Protocol (CCP)	237
144.4.1	CCP block diagram	237
144.4.2	Principles of Channel Control Protocol	238
144.4.2.1	Disabling a downstream channel at an ONU.....	239
144.4.2.2	Enabling a downstream channel at an ONU	239
144.4.2.3	Disabling an upstream channel at an ONU	239
144.4.2.4	Enabling an upstream channel at an ONU.....	240
144.4.2.5	Local channel state changes at an ONU	240

144.4.3	CCPDU structure and encoding	240
144.4.3.1	CC_REQUEST description	241
144.4.3.2	CC_RESPONSE description	243
144.4.4	Channel Control operation	244
144.4.4.1	Constants	244
144.4.4.2	Variables	245
144.4.4.3	Functions	246
144.4.4.4	Messages	247
144.4.4.5	OLT CCPDU processing state diagram	247
144.4.4.6	ONU CCPDU processing state diagram	248
144.5	Protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS) proforma for Clause 144, Multipoint MAC Control for Nx25G-EPON	249
144.5.1	Introduction	249
144.5.2	Identification	249
144.5.2.1	Implementation identification	249
144.5.2.2	Protocol summary	249
144.5.3	Major capabilities/options	250
144.5.4	PICS proforma tables for Multipoint MAC Control	250
144.5.4.1	Clock tracking	250
144.5.4.2	LLID	250
144.5.4.3	Protocol-independent state diagrams	251
144.5.4.4	MPCP	251
144.5.4.5	CCP	254
Annex A (informative)	Bibliography	255
Annex 31A (normative)	MAC Control opcode assignments	256
Annex 142A (informative)	Encoding example for QC-LDPC(16952,14392) FEC and interleaving	258
142A.1	Example of initial control seed sequence	258
142A.2	QC-LDPC FEC encoder test vectors	258

IEEE Standard for Ethernet

Amendment 9: Physical Layer Specifications and Management Parameters for 25 Gb/s and 50 Gb/s Passive Optical Networks

(This amendment is based on IEEE Std 802.3™-2018 as amended by IEEE Std 802.3cb™-2018, IEEE Std 802.3bt™-2018, IEEE Std 802.3cd™-2018, IEEE Std 802.3cn™-2019, IEEE Std 802.3cg™-2019, IEEE Std 802.3cq™-2020, IEEE Std 802.3cm™-2020, and IEEE Std 802.3ch™-2020.)

NOTE—The editing instructions contained in this amendment define how to merge the material contained therein into the existing base standard and its amendments to form the comprehensive standard.

The editing instructions are shown in ***bold italic***. Four editing instructions are used: change, delete, insert, and replace. ***Change*** is used to make corrections in existing text or tables. The editing instruction specifies the location of the change and describes what is being changed by using ~~strike through~~ (to remove old material) and underscore (to add new material). ***Delete*** removes existing material. ***Insert*** adds new material without disturbing the existing material. Deletions and insertions may require renumbering. If so, renumbering instructions are given in the editing instruction. ***Replace*** is used to make changes in figures or equations by removing the existing figure or equation and replacing it with a new one. Editing instructions, change markings, and this NOTE will not be carried over into future editions because the changes will be incorporated into the base standard.

Cross references that refer to clauses, tables, equations, or figures not covered by this amendment are highlighted in green.¹

¹ Notes in text, tables, and figures are given for information only and do not contain requirements needed to implement the standard.

1. Introduction

1.3 Normative references

Change the references for ITU-T Recommendations G.652 and G.657 as follows:

ITU-T Recommendation G.652, ~~2009~~2016—Characteristics of a single-mode optical fibre and cable.²

ITU-T Recommendation G.657, ~~2009~~2016—Characteristics of a bending-loss insensitive single-mode optical fibre and cable ~~for the access network~~.

1.4 Definitions

Insert the following two new definitions after 1.4.90 “200GXS”:

1.4.90a 25/10G-EPON: An EPON architecture supporting a maximum sustained throughput of 25 Gb/s in the downstream direction and 10 Gb/s in the upstream direction (asymmetric rate).

1.4.90b 25/25G-EPON: An EPON architecture supporting a maximum sustained throughput of 25 Gb/s in both downstream and upstream directions (symmetric rate).

Insert the following new definition after 1.4.100 “25GBASE-T”:

1.4.100a 25G-EPON: An EPON architecture supporting a maximum sustained throughput of 25 Gb/s in either downstream or both downstream and upstream directions. This term collectively refers to 25/10G-EPON and 25/25G-EPON architectures.

Insert the following three new definitions before 1.4.128aa “50GBASE-CR” as inserted by IEEE Std 802.3cd-2018:

1.4.128aaa 50/10G-EPON: An EPON architecture supporting a maximum sustained throughput of 50 Gb/s in the downstream direction and 10 Gb/s in the upstream direction (asymmetric rate).

1.4.128aab 50/25G-EPON: An EPON architecture supporting a maximum sustained throughput of 50 Gb/s in the downstream direction and 25 Gb/s in the upstream direction (asymmetric rate).

1.4.128aac 50/50G-EPON: An EPON architecture supporting a maximum sustained throughput of 50 Gb/s in both downstream and upstream directions (symmetric rate).

Insert the following new definition after 1.4.128ah “50 Gb/s Media Independent Interface (50GMII)” as inserted by IEEE Std 802.3cd-2018:

1.4.128ai 50G-EPON: An EPON architecture supporting a maximum sustained throughput of 50 Gb/s in either downstream or both downstream and upstream directions. This term collectively refers to 50/10G-EPON, 50/25G-EPON, and 50/50G-EPON architectures.

Insert the following three new definitions after 1.4.244 “Energy-Efficient Ethernet (EEE)”:

1.4.244a envelope: In the Multi-Channel Reconciliation Sublayer (MCRS, see IEEE Std 802.3, Clause 143), an envelope encapsulates data belonging to a specific LLID being transmitted on a specific

²ITU-T publications are available from the International Telecommunications Union (<https://www.itu.int/>).

MCRS channel, i.e., the data or idles sourced from a specific MAC instance and sent over a specific MCRS channel.

1.4.244b envelope allocation: In Nx25G-EPON, an envelope allocation represents a transmission window allocated to a single LLID (including GLID). A single GATE MPCPDU can carry up to seven envelope allocations.

1.4.244c envelope descriptor: A set of parameters consisting of LLID, StartTime, and EnvLength. An envelope descriptor defines a specific envelope pending transmission. Envelope descriptors are generated by the local MPCP sublayer and are passed to MCRS at the appropriate time to start the envelope transmission.

Insert the following three new definitions after 1.4.245 “envelope frame”:

1.4.245a envelope header: An MCRS-specific marker that is inserted at the beginning of every envelope (envelope start header) and in place of every frame preamble (envelope continuation header). The envelope header includes fields that identify the LLID that sourced the encapsulated data and the length of the data (in units of EQ). Envelope headers also include a CRC8 field used to detect bit errors.

1.4.245b envelope quantum: A unit of information volume. Each envelope quantum represents 64 bits of data plus the layer-specific encoding. Thus, at the MAC Control sublayer and above, an envelope quantum is equal to 64 bits. Within the MCRS, an envelope quantum contains 72 bits (i.e., 64 bits of data and 8 bits of control). Within the PCS, after the 64B/66B encoding, an envelope quantum contains 66 bits, and after 256B/257B encoding, four envelope quanta are packed into a single 257-bit block.

1.4.245c EQT: The unit of measurement of time for time-related parameters specified in IEEE Std 802.3, Clause 144 Multipoint MAC Control for Nx25G-EPON. Each EQT is equal to the time required to transmit one EQ between the MCRS and the PCS across 25GMII, and equal to 2.56 ns.

Insert the following new definition after 1.4.277 “Gigabit Media Independent Interface (GMII)”:

1.4.277a GPON: A Gigabit-capable Passive Optical Network, as specified in ITU-T G.984.2.

NOTE—ITU-T G.984.2 [B48a].

Change definition 1.4.278 as shown below:

1.4.278 grant: Within P2MP protocols, a permission to transmit at a specific time, for a specific duration. Grants are issued by the OLT (master) to ONUs (slaves) by means of GATE messages. In IEEE Std 802.3, Clause 64 and Clause 77, a GATE MPCPDU contains one or multiple grants issued to a single LLID, with each grant resulting in one or multiple upstream bursts transmitted by the ONU. In Clause 144, a grant includes envelope allocations for multiple LLIDs and there is a one-to-one correspondence between the grants issued to an ONU and upstream bursts transmitted by that ONU.

Change 1.4.312 (renumbered from 1.4.313 due to the deletion of 1.4.294 by IEEE Std 802.3bt-2018) as follows:

1.4.312 Logical Link Identifier (LLID): A numeric identifier assigned to a P2MP association between an OLT and ONU established through the Point-to-Point Emulation sublayer. Each P2MP association is assigned a unique LLID. The P2MP association is bound to an ONU DTE, where ~~a the ONU MAC would be~~ is to observe a private association. In Nx25G-EPON, an LLID is also a collective term that refers to a Physical Layer ID (PLID), management link ID (MLID), user link ID (ULID), and a group link ID (GLID).

Insert the following new definition after 1.4.319 “maximum differential input” (renumbered from 1.4.320 due to the deletion of 1.4.294 by IEEE Std 802.3bt-2018):

1.4.319a MCRS channel: In IEEE Std 802.3, Clause 143, an MCRS channel represents one of a number of defined paths along which data passes in an MCRS.

Insert the following new definition after 1.4.332 “modulation error ratio (MER)” (renumbered from 1.4.333 due to the deletion of 1.4.294 by IEEE Std 802.3bt-2018):

1.4.332a Multi-Channel Reconciliation Sublayer (MCRS): The MCRS provides a mapping function that reconciles the signals at a specific Media Independent Interface (xMII) to a specific Media Access Control (MAC) Physical Signaling Sublayer (PLS) service definitions.

Insert the following new definition after 1.4.350 “NRZI” (renumbered from 1.4.351 due to the deletion of 1.4.294 by IEEE Std 802.3bt-2018):

1.4.350a Nx25G-EPON: An EPON architecture operating at a number of different downstream and upstream speeds. This term collectively refers to 25/10G-EPON, 25/25G-EPON, 50/10G-EPON, 50/25G-EPON, and 50/50G-EPON architectures.

1.5 Abbreviations

Insert the following new abbreviations into the list, in alphabetical order:

ECH	envelope continuation header
EQ	envelope quantum
EQT	envelope quantum time
ESH	envelope start header
GLID	group link ID
GPON	Gigabit-capable Passive Optical Network (see ITU-T G.984.2 [B48a])
MACI	MA_CONTROL.indication
MACR	MA_CONTROL.request
MADI	MA_DATA.indication
MADR	MA_DATA.request
MCRS	Multi-Channel Reconciliation Sublayer
MLID	management link ID
PLID	Physical Layer ID
QC-LDPC	quasi-cyclic low-density parity check
ULID	user link ID

30. Management

30.3 Layer management for DTEs

30.3.2 PHY device managed object class

30.3.2.1 PHY device attributes

30.3.2.1.2 aPhyType

Insert new entries in the APPROPRIATE SYNTAX section of 30.3.2.1.2 after the entry for 25GBASE-T as follows:

...	
25GBASE-PQ	Clause 142 25/25G-EPON 256B/257B
25/10GBASE-PQ	Clause 142 25/10G-EPON 256B/257B
...	

Insert new entries in the APPROPRIATE SYNTAX section of 30.3.2.1.2 after the entry for 50GBASE-R (inserted by IEEE Std 802.3cd-2018) as follows:

...	
50GBASE-PQ	Clause 142 50/50G-EPON 256B/257B
50/25GBASE-PQ	Clause 142 50/25G-EPON 256B/257B
50/10GBASE-PQ	Clause 142 50/10G-EPON 256B/257B
...	

30.3.2.1.3 aPhyTypeList

Insert new entries in the APPROPRIATE SYNTAX section of 30.3.2.1.3 after the entry for 25GBASE-T as follows:

...	
25GBASE-PQ	Clause 142 25/25G-EPON 256B/257B
25/10GBASE-PQ	Clause 142 25/10G-EPON 256B/257B
...	

Insert new entries in the APPROPRIATE SYNTAX section of 30.3.2.1.3 after the entry for 50GBASE-R (inserted by IEEE Std 802.3cd-2018) as follows:

...	
50GBASE-PQ	Clause 142 50/50G-EPON 256B/257B
50/25GBASE-PQ	Clause 142 50/25G-EPON 256B/257B
50/10GBASE-PQ	Clause 142 50/10G-EPON 256B/257B
...	

30.3.5 MPCP managed object class

30.3.5.1 MPCP Attributes

30.3.5.1.2 aMPCPAdminState

Change the text of the BEHAVIOUR DEFINED AS section of 30.3.5.1.2 as follows:

BEHAVIOUR DEFINED AS:

A read-only value that identifies the operational state of the Multipoint MAC Control sublayer. An interface that can provide the Multipoint MAC Control sublayer functions specified in [Clause 64](#), [Clause 77](#), ~~or Clause 103~~, or Clause 144 is enabled to do so when this attribute has the enumeration “enabled”. When this attribute has the enumeration “disabled”, the interface acts as it would if it had no Multipoint MAC Control sublayer. The operational state of the Multipoint MAC Control sublayer can be changed using the acMPCPAdminControl action.;

30.3.5.1.3 aMPCPMode

Change the text of the BEHAVIOUR DEFINED AS section of 30.3.5.1.3 as follows:

BEHAVIOUR DEFINED AS:

A read-only value that identifies the operational mode of the Multipoint MAC Control sublayer. An interface that can provide the Multipoint MAC Control sublayer functions specified in [Clause 64](#), [Clause 77](#), ~~or Clause 103~~, or Clause 144. When this attribute has the enumeration “OLT”, the interface acts as an OLT. When this attribute has the enumeration “ONU”, the interface acts as an ONU. When this attribute has the enumeration “CLT”, the interface acts as a CLT. When this attribute has the enumeration “CNU”, the interface acts as a CNU.;

30.3.5.1.4 aMPCPLinkID

Change the text of the BEHAVIOUR DEFINED AS section of 30.3.5.1.3 as follows:

BEHAVIOUR DEFINED AS:

A read-only value that identifies the Logical Link identity (LLID) associated with the MAC port as specified in [65.1.3.2.2](#), ~~or 76.2.6.1.3.2~~, or 144.3.4, as appropriate.;

30.5 Layer management for medium attachment units (MAUs)

30.5.1 MAU managed object class

30.5.1.1 MAU attributes

30.5.1.1.2 aMAUType

Insert new entries in the APPROPRIATE SYNTAX section of 30.5.1.1.2 after the entry for 25GBASE-T as follows:

...
 25/10GBASE-PQG-D2 One single mode fiber, 1 × 25.78125 GBd continuous transmission /
 1 × 10.3125 GBd burst mode reception, medium power class,
 as specified in Clause 141

25/10GBASE-PQG-D3	One single mode fiber, 1 × 25.78125 GBd continuous transmission / 1 × 10.3125 GBd burst mode reception, high power class, as specified in Clause 141
25/10GBASE-PQG-U2	One single mode fiber, 1 × 25.78125 GBd continuous reception / 1 × 10.3125 GBd burst mode transmission, medium power class, as specified in Clause 141
25/10GBASE-PQG-U3	One single mode fiber, 1 × 25.78125 GBd continuous reception / 1 × 10.3125 GBd burst mode transmission, high power class, as specified in Clause 141
25/10GBASE-PQX-D2	One single mode fiber, 1 × 25.78125 GBd continuous transmission / 1 × 10.3125 GBd burst mode reception, medium power class, as specified in Clause 141
25/10GBASE-PQX-D3	One single mode fiber, 1 × 25.78125 GBd continuous transmission / 1 × 10.3125 GBd burst mode reception, high power class, as specified in Clause 141
25/10GBASE-PQX-U2	One single mode fiber, 1 × 25.78125 GBd continuous reception / 1 × 10.3125 GBd burst mode transmission, medium power class, as specified in Clause 141
25/10GBASE-PQX-U3	One single mode fiber, 1 × 25.78125 GBd continuous reception / 1 × 10.3125 GBd burst mode transmission, high power class, as specified in Clause 141
25GBASE-PQG-D2	One single mode fiber, 1 × 25.78125 GBd continuous transmission / 1 × 25.78125 GBd burst mode reception, medium power class, as specified in Clause 141
25GBASE-PQG-D3	One single mode fiber, 1 × 25.78125 GBd continuous transmission / 1 × 25.78125 GBd burst mode reception, high power class, as specified in Clause 141
25GBASE-PQG-U2	One single mode fiber, 1 × 25.78125 GBd continuous reception / 1 × 25.78125 GBd burst mode transmission, medium power class, as specified in Clause 141
25GBASE-PQG-U3	One single mode fiber, 1 × 25.78125 GBd continuous reception / 1 × 25.78125 GBd burst mode transmission, high power class, as specified in Clause 141
25GBASE-PQX-D2	One single mode fiber, 1 × 25.78125 GBd continuous transmission / 1 × 25.78125 GBd burst mode reception, medium power class, as specified in Clause 141
25GBASE-PQX-D3	One single mode fiber, 1 × 25.78125 GBd continuous transmission / 1 × 25.78125 GBd burst mode reception, high power class, as specified in Clause 141
25GBASE-PQX-U2	One single mode fiber, 1 × 25.78125 GBd continuous reception / 1 × 25.78125 GBd burst mode transmission, medium power class, as specified in Clause 141
25GBASE-PQX-U3	One single mode fiber, 1 × 25.78125 GBd continuous reception / 1 × 25.78125 GBd burst mode transmission, high power class, as specified in Clause 141
...	

Insert new entries in the APPROPRIATE SYNTAX section of 30.5.1.1.2 after the entry for 50GBASE-ER (inserted by IEEE Std 802.3cn-2019) as follows:

...	
50/10GBASE-PQG-D2	One single mode fiber, 2 × 25.78125 GBd continuous transmission / 1 × 10.3125 GBd burst mode reception, medium power class, as specified in Clause 141

50/10GBASE-PQG-D3	One single mode fiber, 2×25.78125 GBd continuous transmission / 1×10.3125 GBd burst mode reception, high power class, as specified in Clause 141
50/10GBASE-PQG-U2	One single mode fiber, 2×25.78125 GBd continuous reception / 1×10.3125 GBd burst mode transmission, medium power class, as specified in Clause 141
50/10GBASE-PQG-U3	One single mode fiber, 2×25.78125 GBd continuous reception / 1×10.3125 GBd burst mode transmission, high power class, as specified in Clause 141
50/10GBASE-PQX-D2	One single mode fiber, 2×25.78125 GBd continuous transmission / 1×10.3125 GBd burst mode reception, medium power class, as specified in Clause 141
50/10GBASE-PQX-D3	One single mode fiber, 2×25.78125 GBd continuous transmission / 1×10.3125 GBd burst mode reception, high power class, as specified in Clause 141
50/10GBASE-PQX-U2	One single mode fiber, 2×25.78125 GBd continuous reception / 1×10.3125 GBd burst mode transmission, medium power class, as specified in Clause 141
50/10GBASE-PQX-U3	One single mode fiber, 2×25.78125 GBd continuous reception / 1×10.3125 GBd burst mode transmission, high power class, as specified in Clause 141
50/25GBASE-PQG-D2	One single mode fiber, 2×25.78125 GBd continuous transmission / 1×25.78125 GBd burst mode reception, medium power class, as specified in Clause 141
50/25GBASE-PQG-D3	One single mode fiber, 2×25.78125 GBd continuous transmission / 1×25.78125 GBd burst mode reception, high power class, as specified in Clause 141
50/25GBASE-PQG-U2	One single mode fiber, 2×25.78125 GBd continuous reception / 1×25.78125 GBd burst mode transmission, medium power class, as specified in Clause 141
50/25GBASE-PQG-U3	One single mode fiber, 2×25.78125 GBd continuous reception / 1×25.78125 GBd burst mode transmission, high power class, as specified in Clause 141
50/25GBASE-PQX-D2	One single mode fiber, 2×25.78125 GBd continuous transmission / 1×25.78125 GBd burst mode reception, medium power class, as specified in Clause 141
50/25GBASE-PQX-D3	One single mode fiber, 2×25.78125 GBd continuous transmission / 1×25.78125 GBd burst mode reception, high power class, as specified in Clause 141
50/25GBASE-PQX-U2	One single mode fiber, 2×25.78125 GBd continuous reception / 1×25.78125 GBd burst mode transmission, medium power class, as specified in Clause 141
50/25GBASE-PQX-U3	One single mode fiber, 2×25.78125 GBd continuous reception / 1×25.78125 GBd burst mode transmission, high power class, as specified in Clause 141
50GBASE-PQG-D2	One single mode fiber, 2×25.78125 GBd continuous transmission / 2×25.78125 GBd burst mode reception, medium power class, as specified in Clause 141
50GBASE-PQG-D3	One single mode fiber, 2×25.78125 GBd continuous transmission / 2×25.78125 GBd burst mode reception, high power class, as specified in Clause 141
50GBASE-PQG-U2	One single mode fiber, 2×25.78125 GBd continuous reception / 2×25.78125 GBd burst mode transmission, medium power class, as specified in Clause 141

50GBASE-PQG-U3	One single mode fiber, 2×25.78125 GBd continuous reception / 2×25.78125 GBd burst mode transmission, high power class, as specified in Clause 141
50GBASE-PQX-D2	One single mode fiber, 2×25.78125 GBd continuous transmission / 2×25.78125 GBd burst mode reception, medium power class, as specified in Clause 141
50GBASE-PQX-D3	One single mode fiber, 2×25.78125 GBd continuous transmission / 2×25.78125 GBd burst mode reception, high power class, as specified in Clause 141
50GBASE-PQX-U2	One single mode fiber, 2×25.78125 GBd continuous reception / 2×25.78125 GBd burst mode transmission, medium power class, as specified in Clause 141
50GBASE-PQX-U3	One single mode fiber, 2×25.78125 GBd continuous reception / 2×25.78125 GBd burst mode transmission, high power class, as specified in Clause 141
...	

45. Management Data Input/Output (MDIO) Interface

45.2 MDIO Interface Registers

45.2.1 PMA/PMD registers

Change rows for 1.29 and 1.901 through 1.1099 in Table 45–3 as follows (unchanged rows not shown):

Table 45–3—PMA/PMD registers

Register address	Register name	Subclause
...		
1.29	Reserved PMA/PMD control 3	45.2.1.23a
...		
1.901 through 1.4099999	Reserved	
<u>1.1000 through 1.1002</u>	<u>Nx25G-EPON PMA/PMD extended ability</u>	<u>45.2.1.134a</u>
<u>1.1003 through 1.1099</u>	<u>Reserved</u>	
...		

Insert 45.2.1.23a after 45.2.1.23 as follows:

45.2.1.23a PMA/PMD control 3 register (Register 1.29)

The assignment of bits in the PMA/PMD control 3 register is shown in Table 45–26a.

45.2.1.23a.1 Downstream differential encoding (1.29.15)

Downstream differential encoding is selected using bit 1.29.15. This bit is read/write in the OLT and read only in the ONU with the default value of 0 (indicating that downstream differential encoding is not enabled).

In the OLT, this bit controls whether downstream differential encoding is selected for the transmit PMA output.

In the ONU, this bit indicates whether the downstream differential decoding is enabled in the ONU receive PMA.

45.2.1.23a.2 PMA/PMD type selection (1.29.5:0)

The PMA/PMD type of the PMA/PMD is selected using bits 5 to 0. The PMA/PMD type abilities of the PMA/PMD are advertised in the Nx25G-EPON PMA/PMD extended ability registers (Registers 1.1000 through 1.1002, see 45.2.1.134a). A PMA/PMD shall ignore writes to the PMA/PMD type selection bits that select PMA/PMD types it has not advertised. It is the responsibility of the STA entity to ensure that mutually acceptable MMD types are applied consistently across all the MMDs on a particular PHY.

Table 45–26a—PMA/PMD control 3 register bit definitions

Bit(s)	Name	Description	R/W ^a
1.29.15	Downstream differential encoding	1 = Downstream differential encoding enabled 0 = Downstream differential encoding disabled	R/W in OLT RO in ONU
1.29.14:6	Reserved	Value always 0	RO
1.29.5:0	PMA/PMD type selection	5 4 3 2 1 0 1 1 x x x x = Reserved 1 0 1 x x x = Reserved 1 0 0 1 1 1 = 50GBASE-PQX-U3 1 0 0 1 1 0 = 50GBASE-PQX-U2 1 0 0 1 0 1 = 50GBASE-PQX-D3 1 0 0 1 0 0 = 50GBASE-PQX-D2 1 0 0 0 1 1 = 50GBASE-PQG-U3 1 0 0 0 1 0 = 50GBASE-PQG-U2 1 0 0 0 0 1 = 50GBASE-PQG-D3 1 0 0 0 0 0 = 50GBASE-PQG-D2 0 1 1 1 1 1 = 50/25GBASE-PQX-U3 0 1 1 1 1 0 = 50/25GBASE-PQX-U2 0 1 1 1 0 1 = 50/25GBASE-PQX-D3 0 1 1 1 0 0 = 50/25GBASE-PQX-D2 0 1 1 0 1 1 = 50/25GBASE-PQG-U3 0 1 1 0 1 0 = 50/25GBASE-PQG-U2 0 1 1 0 0 1 = 50/25GBASE-PQG-D3 0 1 1 0 0 0 = 50/25GBASE-PQG-D2 0 1 0 1 1 1 = 50/10GBASE-PQX-U3 0 1 0 1 1 0 = 50/10GBASE-PQX-U2 0 1 0 1 0 1 = 50/10GBASE-PQX-D3 0 1 0 1 0 0 = 50/10GBASE-PQX-D2 0 1 0 0 1 1 = 50/10GBASE-PQG-U3 0 1 0 0 1 0 = 50/10GBASE-PQG-U2 0 1 0 0 0 1 = 50/10GBASE-PQG-D3 0 1 0 0 0 0 = 50/10GBASE-PQG-D2 0 0 1 1 1 1 = 25GBASE-PQX-U3 0 0 1 1 1 0 = 25GBASE-PQX-U2 0 0 1 1 0 1 = 25GBASE-PQX-D3 0 0 1 1 0 0 = 25GBASE-PQX-D2 0 0 1 0 1 1 = 25GBASE-PQG-U3 0 0 1 0 1 0 = 25GBASE-PQG-U2 0 0 1 0 0 1 = 25GBASE-PQG-D3 0 0 1 0 0 0 = 25GBASE-PQG-D2 0 0 0 1 1 1 = 25/10GBASE-PQX-U3 0 0 0 1 1 0 = 25/10GBASE-PQX-U2 0 0 0 1 0 1 = 25/10GBASE-PQX-D3 0 0 0 1 0 0 = 25/10GBASE-PQX-D2 0 0 0 0 1 1 = 25/10GBASE-PQG-U3 0 0 0 0 1 0 = 25/10GBASE-PQG-U2 0 0 0 0 0 1 = 25/10GBASE-PQG-D3 0 0 0 0 0 0 = 25/10GBASE-PQG-D2	R/W

^aR/W = Read/Write, RO = Read only

Insert 45.2.1.134a after 45.2.1.134 as follows:

45.2.1.134a Nx25G-EPON PMA/PMD extended ability register (Registers 1.1000 through 1.1002)

The assignment of bits in the Nx25G-EPON PMA/PMD extended ability register is shown in Table 45–103a.

Table 45–103a—Nx25G-EPON PMA/PMD extended ability register bit definitions

Bit(s)	Name	Description	R/W ^a
1.1000.15	25GBASE-PQX-U3	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 25GBASE-PQX-U3 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 25GBASE-PQX-U3	RO
1.1000.14	25GBASE-PQX-U2	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 25GBASE-PQX-U2 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 25GBASE-PQX-U2	RO
1.1000.13	25GBASE-PQX-D3	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 25GBASE-PQX-D3 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 25GBASE-PQX-D3	RO
1.1000.12	25GBASE-PQX-D2	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 25GBASE-PQX-D2 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 25GBASE-PQX-D2	RO
1.1000.11	25GBASE-PQG-U3	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 25GBASE-PQG-U3 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 25GBASE-PQG-U3	RO
1.1000.10	25GBASE-PQG-U2	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 25GBASE-PQG-U2 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 25GBASE-PQG-U2	RO
1.1000.9	25GBASE-PQG-D3	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 25GBASE-PQG-D3 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 25GBASE-PQG-D3	RO
1.1000.8	25GBASE-PQG-D2	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 25GBASE-PQG-D2 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 25GBASE-PQG-D2	RO
1.1000.7	25/10GBASE-PQX-U3	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 25/10GBASE-PQX-U3 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 25/10GBASE-PQX-U3	RO
1.1000.6	25/10GBASE-PQX-U2	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 25/10GBASE-PQX-U2 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 25/10GBASE-PQX-U2	RO
1.1000.5	25/10GBASE-PQX-D3	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 25/10GBASE-PQX-D3 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 25/10GBASE-PQX-D3	RO
1.1000.4	25/10GBASE-PQX-D2	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 25/10GBASE-PQX-D2 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 25/10GBASE-PQX-D2	RO
1.1000.3	25/10GBASE-PQG-U3	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 25/10GBASE-PQG-U3 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 25/10GBASE-PQG-U3	RO
1.1000.2	25/10GBASE-PQG-U2	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 25/10GBASE-PQG-U2 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 25/10GBASE-PQG-U2	RO
1.1000.1	25/10GBASE-PQG-D3	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 25/10GBASE-PQG-D3 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 25/10GBASE-PQG-D3	RO
1.1000.0	25/10GBASE-PQG-D2	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 25/10GBASE-PQG-D2 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 25/10GBASE-PQG-D2	RO
1.1001.15	50/25GBASE-PQX-U3	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 50/25GBASE-PQX-U3 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 50/25GBASE-PQX-U3	RO

Table 45–103a—Nx25G-EPON PMA/PMD extended ability register bit definitions (continued)

Bit(s)	Name	Description	R/W ^a
1.1001.14	50/25GBASE-PQX-U2	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 50/25GBASE-PQX-U2 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 50/25GBASE-PQX-U2	RO
1.1001.13	50/25GBASE-PQX-D3	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 50/25GBASE-PQX-D3 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 50/25GBASE-PQX-D3	RO
1.1001.12	50/25GBASE-PQX-D2	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 50/25GBASE-PQX-D2 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 50/25GBASE-PQX-D2	RO
1.1001.11	50/25GBASE-PQG-U3	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 50/25GBASE-PQG-U3 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 50/25GBASE-PQG-U3	RO
1.1001.10	50/25GBASE-PQG-U2	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 50/25GBASE-PQG-U2 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 50/25GBASE-PQG-U2	RO
1.1001.9	50/25GBASE-PQG-D3	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 50/25GBASE-PQG-D3 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 50/25GBASE-PQG-D3	RO
1.1001.8	50/25GBASE-PQG-D2	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 50/25GBASE-PQG-D2 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 50/25GBASE-PQG-D2	RO
1.1001.7	50/10GBASE-PQX-U3	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 50/10GBASE-PQX-U3 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 50/10GBASE-PQX-U3	RO
1.1001.6	50/10GBASE-PQX-U2	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 50/10GBASE-PQX-U2 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 50/10GBASE-PQX-U2	RO
1.1001.5	50/10GBASE-PQX-D3	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 50/10GBASE-PQX-D3 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 50/10GBASE-PQX-D3	RO
1.1001.4	50/10GBASE-PQX-D2	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 50/10GBASE-PQX-D2 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 50/10GBASE-PQX-D2	RO
1.1001.3	50/10GBASE-PQG-U3	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 50/10GBASE-PQG-U3 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 50/10GBASE-PQG-U3	RO
1.1001.2	50/10GBASE-PQG-U2	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 50/10GBASE-PQG-U2 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 50/10GBASE-PQG-U2	RO
1.1001.1	50/10GBASE-PQG-D3	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 50/10GBASE-PQG-D3 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 50/10GBASE-PQG-D3	RO
1.1001.0	50/10GBASE-PQG-D2	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 50/10GBASE-PQG-D2 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 50/10GBASE-PQG-D2	RO
1.1002.15:8	Reserved	Value always 0	RO
1.1002.7	50GBASE-PQX-U3	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 50GBASE-PQX-U3 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 50GBASE-PQX-U3	RO
1.1002.6	50GBASE-PQX-U2	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 50GBASE-PQX-U2 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 50GBASE-PQX-U2	RO
1.1002.5	50GBASE-PQX-D3	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 50GBASE-PQX-D3 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 50GBASE-PQX-D3	RO
1.1002.4	50GBASE-PQX-D2	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 50GBASE-PQX-D2 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 50GBASE-PQX-D2	RO
1.1002.3	50GBASE-PQG-U3	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 50GBASE-PQG-U3 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 50GBASE-PQG-U3	RO

Table 45–103a—Nx25G-EPON PMA/PMD extended ability register bit definitions (continued)

Bit(s)	Name	Description	R/W ^a
1.1002.2	50GBASE-PQG-U2	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 50GBASE-PQG-U2 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 50GBASE-PQG-U2	RO
1.1002.1	50GBASE-PQG-D3	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 50GBASE-PQG-D3 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 50GBASE-PQG-D3	RO
1.1002.0	50GBASE-PQG-D2	1 = PMA/PMD is able to perform 50GBASE-PQG-D2 0 = PMA/PMD is not able to perform 50GBASE-PQG-D2	RO

^aRO = Read only**45.2.1.134a.1 25GBASE-PQX-U3 (1.1000.15)**

When read as a one, bit 1.1000.15 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 25GBASE-PQX-U3 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1000.15 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 25GBASE-PQX-U3 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.2 25GBASE-PQX-U2 (1.1000.14)

When read as a one, bit 1.1000.14 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 25GBASE-PQX-U2 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1000.14 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 25GBASE-PQX-U2 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.3 25GBASE-PQX-D3 (1.1000.13)

When read as a one, bit 1.1000.13 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 25GBASE-PQX-D3 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1000.13 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 25GBASE-PQX-D3 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.4 25GBASE-PQX-D2 (1.1000.12)

When read as a one, bit 1.1000.12 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 25GBASE-PQX-D2 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1000.12 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 25GBASE-PQX-D2 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.5 25GBASE-PQG-U3 (1.1000.11)

When read as a one, bit 1.1000.11 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 25GBASE-PQG-U3 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1000.11 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 25GBASE-PQG-U3 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.6 25GBASE-PQG-U2 (1.1000.10)

When read as a one, bit 1.1000.10 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 25GBASE-PQG-U2 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1000.10 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 25GBASE-PQG-U2 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.7 25GBASE-PQG-D3 (1.1000.9)

When read as a one, bit 1.1000.9 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 25GBASE-PQG-D3 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1000.9 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 25GBASE-PQG-D3 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.8 25GBASE-PQG-D2 (1.1000.8)

When read as a one, bit 1.1000.8 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 25GBASE-PQG-D2 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1000.8 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 25GBASE-PQG-D2 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.9 25/10GBASE-PQX-U3 (1.1000.7)

When read as a one, bit 1.1000.7 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 25/10GBASE-PQX-U3 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1000.7 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 25/10GBASE-PQX-U3 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.10 25/10GBASE-PQX-U2 (1.1000.6)

When read as a one, bit 1.1000.6 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 25/10GBASE-PQX-U2 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1000.6 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 25/10GBASE-PQX-U2 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.11 25/10GBASE-PQX-D3 (1.1000.5)

When read as a one, bit 1.1000.5 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 25/10GBASE-PQX-D3 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1000.5 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 25/10GBASE-PQX-D3 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.12 25/10GBASE-PQX-D2 (1.1000.4)

When read as a one, bit 1.1000.4 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 25/10GBASE-PQX-D2 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1000.4 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 25/10GBASE-PQX-D2 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.13 25/10GBASE-PQG-U3 (1.1000.3)

When read as a one, bit 1.1000.3 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 25/10GBASE-PQG-U3 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1000.3 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 25/10GBASE-PQG-U3 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.14 25/10GBASE-PQG-U2 (1.1000.2)

When read as a one, bit 1.1000.2 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 25/10GBASE-PQG-U2 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1000.2 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 25/10GBASE-PQG-U2 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.15 25/10GBASE-PQG-D3 (1.1000.1)

When read as a one, bit 1.1000.1 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 25/10GBASE-PQG-D3 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1000.1 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 25/10GBASE-PQG-D3 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.16 25/10GBASE-PQG-D2 (1.1000.0)

When read as a one, bit 1.1000.0 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 25/10GBASE-PQG-D2 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1000.0 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 25/10GBASE-PQG-D2 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.17 50/25GBASE-PQX-U3 (1.1001.15)

When read as a one, bit 1.1001.15 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 50/25GBASE-PQX-U3 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1001.15 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 50/25GBASE-PQX-U3 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.18 50/25GBASE-PQX-U2 (1.1001.14)

When read as a one, bit 1.1001.14 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 50/25GBASE-PQX-U2 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1001.14 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 50/25GBASE-PQX-U2 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.19 50/25GBASE-PQX-D3 (1.1001.13)

When read as a one, bit 1.1001.13 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 50/25GBASE-PQX-D3 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1001.13 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 50/25GBASE-PQX-D3 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.20 50/25GBASE-PQX-D2 (1.1001.12)

When read as a one, bit 1.1001.12 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 50/25GBASE-PQX-D2 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1001.12 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 50/25GBASE-PQX-D2 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.21 50/25GBASE-PQG-U3 (1.1001.11)

When read as a one, bit 1.1001.11 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 50/25GBASE-PQG-U3 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1001.11 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 50/25GBASE-PQG-U3 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.22 50/25GBASE-PQG-U2 (1.1001.10)

When read as a one, bit 1.1001.10 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 50/25GBASE-PQG-U2 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1001.10 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 50/25GBASE-PQG-U2 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.23 50/25GBASE-PQG-D3 (1.1001.9)

When read as a one, bit 1.1001.9 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 50/25GBASE-PQG-D3 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1001.9 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 50/25GBASE-PQG-D3 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.24 50/25GBASE-PQG-D2 (1.1001.8)

When read as a one, bit 1.1001.8 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 50/25GBASE-PQG-D2 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1001.8 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 50/25GBASE-PQG-D2 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.25 50/10GBASE-PQX-U3 (1.1001.7)

When read as a one, bit 1.1001.7 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 50/10GBASE-PQX-U3 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1001.7 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 50/10GBASE-PQX-U3 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.26 50/10GBASE-PQX-U2 (1.1001.6)

When read as a one, bit 1.1001.6 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 50/10GBASE-PQX-U2 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1001.6 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 50/10GBASE-PQX-U2 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.27 50/10GBASE-PQX-D3 (1.1001.5)

When read as a one, bit 1.1001.5 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 50/10GBASE-PQX-D3 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1001.5 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 50/10GBASE-PQX-D3 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.28 50/10GBASE-PQX-D2 (1.1001.4)

When read as a one, bit 1.1001.4 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 50/10GBASE-PQX-D2 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1001.4 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 50/10GBASE-PQX-D2 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.29 50/10GBASE-PQG-U3 (1.1001.3)

When read as a one, bit 1.1001.3 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 50/10GBASE-PQG-U3 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1001.3 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 50/10GBASE-PQG-U3 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.30 50/10GBASE-PQG-U2 (1.1001.2)

When read as a one, bit 1.1001.2 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 50/10GBASE-PQG-U2 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1001.2 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 50/10GBASE-PQG-U2 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.31 50/10GBASE-PQG-D3 (1.1001.1)

When read as a one, bit 1.1001.1 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 50/10GBASE-PQG-D3 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1001.1 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 50/10GBASE-PQG-D3 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.32 50/10GBASE-PQG-D2 (1.1001.0)

When read as a one, bit 1.1001.0 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 50/10GBASE-PQG-D2 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1001.0 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 50/10GBASE-PQG-D2 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.33 50GBASE-PQX-U3 (1.1002.7)

When read as a one, bit 1.1002.7 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 50GBASE-PQX-U3 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1002.7 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 50GBASE-PQX-U3 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.34 50GBASE-PQX-U2 (1.1002.6)

When read as a one, bit 1.1002.6 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 50GBASE-PQX-U2 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1002.6 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 50GBASE-PQX-U2 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.35 50GBASE-PQX-D3 (1.1002.5)

When read as a one, bit 1.1002.5 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 50GBASE-PQX-D3 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1002.5 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 50GBASE-PQX-D3 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.36 50GBASE-PQX-D2 (1.1002.4)

When read as a one, bit 1.1002.4 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 50GBASE-PQX-D2 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1002.4 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 50GBASE-PQX-D2 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.37 50GBASE-PQG-U3 (1.1002.3)

When read as a one, bit 1.1002.3 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 50GBASE-PQG-U3 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1002.3 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 50GBASE-PQG-U3 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.38 50GBASE-PQG-U2 (1.1002.2)

When read as a one, bit 1.1002.2 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 50GBASE-PQG-U2 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1002.2 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 50GBASE-PQG-U2 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.39 50GBASE-PQG-D3 (1.1002.1)

When read as a one, bit 1.1002.1 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 50GBASE-PQG-D3 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1002.1 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 50GBASE-PQG-D3 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.1.134a.40 50GBASE-PQG-D2 (1.1002.0)

When read as a one, bit 1.1002.0 indicates that the PMA/PMD is able to support a 50GBASE-PQG-D2 PMA/PMD type. When read as a zero, bit 1.1002.0 indicates that the PMA/PMD is not able to support a 50GBASE-PQG-D2 PMA/PMD type.

45.2.3 PCS registers

Change the rows for registers 3.76 through 3.199 in Table 45–176 as follows (unchanged rows not shown):

Table 45–176—PCS registers

Register address	Register name	Subclause
...		
3.76, 3.77	10/1GBASE-PRX and 10GBASE-PR 10G-EPON and Nx25G-EPON corrected FEC codewords counter	45.2.3.41
3.78, 3.79	10/1GBASE-PRX and 10GBASE-PR 10G-EPON and Nx25G-EPON uncorrected FEC codewords counter	45.2.3.42
3.80	10GBASE-PR and 10/1GBASE-PRX and Nx25G-EPON BER monitor interval timer control	45.2.3.43
3.81	10GBASE-PR and 10/1GBASE-PRX and Nx25G-EPON BER monitor status	45.2.3.44
3.82	10GBASE-PR and 10/1GBASE-PRX and Nx25G-EPON BER monitor threshold control	45.2.3.45
3.83 through 3.134	Nx25G-EPON synchronization pattern	45.2.3.45a
3.83, 135 through 3.199	Reserved	
...		

45.2.3.1 PCS control 1 register (Register 3.0)

Change the row for bits 3.0.5:2 in Table 45–177 (as modified IEEE Std 802.cd-2018) as follows (unchanged rows not shown):

Table 45–177—PCS control 1 register bit definitions

Bit(s)	Name	Description	R/W ^a
...			
3.0.5:2	Speed selection	5 4 3 2 1 1 x x = Reserved 1 0 1 1 = Reserved 25/10 Gb/s 1 0 1 0 = 400 Gb/s 1 0 0 1 = 200 Gb/s 1 0 0 0 = 5 Gb/s 0 1 1 1 = 2.5 Gb/s 0 1 1 0 = 50 Gb/s 0 1 0 1 = 25 Gb/s 0 1 0 0 = 100 Gb/s 0 0 1 1 = 40 Gb/s 0 0 1 0 = 10/1 Gb/s 0 0 0 1 = 10PASS-TS/2BASE-TL 0 0 0 0 = 10 Gb/s	R/W
...			

^aRO = Read only, R/W = Read/Write, SC = Self-clearing

45.2.3.6 PCS control 2 register (Register 3.7)

Change Table 45–180 (as modified by IEEE Std 802.3cb-2018 and IEEE Std 802.cd-2018) as follows (unchanged rows not shown):

Table 45–180—PCS control 2 register bit definitions

Bit(s)	Name	Description	R/W ^a
3.7.15:4 5	Reserved	Value always 0	RO
3.7.3 4 :0	PCS type selection	4 3 2 1 0 1 1 x x x = reserved 1 0 1 x x = reserved 1 0 0 1 1 = Select 25GBASE-PQ PCS type 1 0 0 1 0 = Select 25/10GBASE-PQ PCS type 1 0 0 0 1 = Select 25GBASE-PQ PCS type, Tx only 1 0 0 0 0 = Select 25GBASE-PQ PCS type, Rx only 0 1 1 1 1 = Select 5GBASE-R PCS type 0 1 1 1 0 = Select 2.5GBASE-X PCS type 0 1 1 0 1 = Select 400GBASE-R PCS type 0 1 1 0 0 = Select 200GBASE-R PCS type 0 1 0 1 1 = Select 5GBASE-T PCS type 0 1 0 1 0 = Select 2.5GBASE-T PCS type 0 1 0 0 1 = Select 25GBASE-T PCS type 0 1 0 0 0 = Select 50GBASE-R PCS type 0 0 1 1 1 = Select 25GBASE-R PCS type 0 0 1 1 0 = Select 40GBASE-T PCS type 0 0 1 0 1 = Select 100GBASE-R PCS type 0 0 1 0 0 = Select 40GBASE-R PCS type 0 0 0 1 1 = Select 10GBASE-T PCS type 0 0 0 1 0 = Select 10GBASE-W PCS type 0 0 0 0 1 = Select 10GBASE-X PCS type 0 0 0 0 0 = Select 10GBASE-R PCS type	R/W

^aRO = Read only, R/W = Read/Write

Change the title and text of 45.2.3.6.1 as follows:

45.2.3.6.1 PCS type selection (3.7.3~~4~~:0)

The PCS type shall be selected using bits ~~34~~ through 0. The PCS type abilities of the PCS are advertised in bits ~~3.8.9:0, 3.8.7:0, and 3.9.47:0~~. A PCS shall ignore writes to the PCS type selection bits that select PCS types it has not advertised in the PCS status 2 register ~~or the PCS status 3 register~~. It is the responsibility of the STA entity to ensure that mutually acceptable MMD types are applied consistently across all the MMDs on a particular PHY. The PCS type selection defaults to a supported ability.

45.2.3.8 PCS status 3 register (Register 3.9)

Change the row for bits 3.9.15:4 in Table 45–182 (as modified by IEEE Std 802.3cb-2018) as follows (unchanged rows not shown):

Table 45–182—PCS status 3 register bit definitions

Bit(s)	Name	Description	R/W ^a
3.9.15:48	Reserved	Value always 0	RO
<u>3.9.7</u>	<u>25GBASE-PQ capable</u>	<u>1 = PCS is able to support 25GBASE-PQ PCS type</u> <u>0 = PCS is not able to support 25GBASE-PQ PCS type</u>	<u>RO</u>
<u>3.9.6</u>	<u>25/10GBASE-PQ capable</u>	<u>1 = PCS is able to support 25/10GBASE-PQ PCS type</u> <u>0 = PCS is not able to support 25/10GBASE-PQ PCS type</u>	<u>RO</u>
<u>3.9.5</u>	<u>25GBASE-PQ Rx only capable</u>	<u>1 = PCS is able to support 25GBASE-PQ Rx only PCS type</u> <u>0 = PCS is not able to support 25GBASE-PQ Rx only PCS type</u>	<u>RO</u>
<u>3.9.4</u>	<u>25GBASE-PQ Tx only capable</u>	<u>1 = PCS is able to support 25GBASE-PQ Tx only PCS type</u> <u>0 = PCS is not able to support 25GBASE-PQ Tx only PCS type</u>	<u>RO</u>
...			

^aRO = Read only

Insert 45.2.3.8.aa through 45.2.3.8.ad (before 45.2.3.8.a as inserted by IEEE Std 802.3cb-2018) as follows:

45.2.3.8.aa 25GBASE-PQ capable (3.9.7)

When read as a one, bit 3.9.7 indicates that the PCS is able to support the 25GBASE-PQ PCS type. When read as a zero, bit 3.9.7 indicates that the PCS is not able to support the 25GBASE-PQ PCS type.

45.2.3.8.ab 25/10GBASE-PQ capable (3.9.6)

When read as a one, bit 3.9.6 indicates that the PCS is able to support the 25/10GBASE-PQ PCS type. When read as a zero, bit 3.9.6 indicates that the PCS is not able to support the 25/10GBASE-PQ PCS type.

45.2.3.8.ac 25GBASE-PQ Rx only capable (3.9.5)

When read as a one, bit 3.9.5 indicates that the PCS is able to support the 25GBASE-PQ Rx only PCS type. When read as a zero, bit 3.9.5 indicates that the PCS is not able to support the 25GBASE-PQ Rx only PCS type.

45.2.3.8.ad 25GBASE-PQ Tx only capable (3.9.4)

When read as a one, bit 3.9.4 indicates that the PCS is able to support the 25GBASE-PQ Tx only PCS type. When read as a zero, bit 3.9.4 indicates that the PCS is not able to support the 25GBASE-PQ Tx only PCS type.

Change the title, text and tables for 45.2.3.41 through 45.2.3.45 as follows:

45.2.3.41 ~~40/10GBASE-PRX and 40GBASE-PR~~10G-EPON and Nx25G-EPON corrected FEC codewords counter (Register 3.76, 3.77)

The assignment of bits in the ~~40/10GBASE-PRX and 40GBASE-PR~~10G-EPON and Nx25G-EPON corrected FEC codewords counter register is shown in Table 45–213. See 76.3.3.3.2 for a definition of this the

~~10G-EPON counters and 142.3.5.2 for the definition of the Nx25-EPON counters.~~ These bits shall be reset to all zeros when the register is read by the management function or upon PCS reset. These bits shall be held at all ones in the case of overflow.

Table 45–213—~~10GBASE-PR~~10G-EPON and Nx25G-EPON corrected FEC codewords counter register bit definitions

Bit(s)	Name	Description	R/W ^a
3.76.15:0	corrected FEC codewords lower	corrected_FEC_codewords_counter[15:0]	RO, MW, NR
3.77.15:0	corrected FEC codewords upper	corrected_FEC_codewords_counter[31:16]	RO, MW, NR

^aRO = Read only, MW = Multi-word, NR = Non Roll-over

45.2.3.42 ~~10/1GBASE-PRX and 10GBASE-PR~~10G-EPON and Nx25G-EPON uncorrected FEC codewords counter (Register 3.78, 3.79)

The assignment of bits in the ~~10/1GBASE-PRX and 10GBASE-PR~~10G-EPON and Nx25G-EPON uncorrected FEC codewords counter register is shown in Table 45–214. See 76.3.3.3.2 for a definition of ~~this the 10G-EPON counters and 142.3.5.2 for the definition of the Nx25-EPON counters.~~ These bits shall be reset to all zeros when the register is read by the management function or upon PCS reset. These bits shall be held at all ones in the case of overflow.

Table 45–214—~~10GBASE-PR~~10G-EPON and Nx25G-EPON uncorrected FEC codewords counter register bit definitions

Bit(s)	Name	Description	R/W ^a
3.78.15:0	uncorrected FEC codewords lower	uncorrected_FEC_codewords_counter[15:0]	RO, MW, NR
3.79.15:0	uncorrected FEC codewords lower	uncorrected_FEC_codewords_counter[32:16]	RO, MW, NR

^aRO = Read only, MW = Multi-word, NR = Non Roll-over

45.2.3.43 ~~10GBASE-PR and 10/1GBASE-PRX, and Nx25G-EPON~~ BER monitor ~~interval timer~~ control register (Register 3.80)

The assignment of bits in the ~~10GBASE-PR and 10/1GBASE-PRX, and Nx25G-EPON~~ BER monitor ~~interval timer~~ control register is shown in Table 45–215. This register is defined only when ~~10GBASE-PR, or 10/1GBASE-PRX, or Nx25G-EPON~~ 10GBASE-PR, or 10/1GBASE-PRX, or Nx25G-EPON ONU capability is supported. The 10G-EPON BER monitor is described in 76.3.3.4. ~~The Nx25G-EPON QC-LDPC BER Monitor is described in 142.3.5.6.~~

Table 45–215—10GBASE-PR and 10/1GBASE-PRX and Nx25G-EPON BER monitor interval timer-control register bit definitions

Bit(s)	Name	Description	R/W ^a
3.80.15:8	Reserved	Value always 0	RO
3.80.7:0	10G-EPON BER monitor- timer interval	For 10GBASE-PR and 10/1GBASE-PRX: Duration (in units of 5 microseconds) of the timer used by the 10G-EPON-BER monitor function. Default value is 25 (i.e., 125 microseconds). A value of zero indicates that the BER monitor function is disabled. <u>For Nx25G-EPON: QC-LDPC codeword count (in units of 16 codewords) of the monitoring interval used by the BER Monitor function. Default value is 12 (i.e., 192 codewords).</u>	R/W

^aRO = Read only, R/W = Read/Write

45.2.3.44 10GBASE-PR and 10/1GBASE-PRX and Nx25G-EPON BER monitor status (Register 3.81)

The assignment of bits in the 10GBASE-PR and 10/1GBASE-PRX and Nx25G-EPON BER monitor status register is shown in Table 45–216. This register is defined only when 10GBASE-PR or 10/1GBASE-PRX or Nx25G-EPON ONU capability is supported.

Table 45–216—10GBASE-PR and 10/1GBASE-PRX and Nx25G-EPON BER monitor status register bit definitions

Bit(s)	Name	Description	R/W ^a
3.81.15:2	Reserved	Value always 0	RO
3.81.1	Latched high BER	<u>10GBASE-PR, 10/1GBASE-PRX, or Nx25G-EPON PCS:</u> 1 = 10GBASE-PR or 10/1GBASE-PRX PCS-reported a high BER. 0 = 10GBASE-PR or 10/1GBASE-PRX PCS did not report a high BER.	RO, LH
3.81.0	high BER	<u>10GBASE-PR, 10/1GBASE-PRX, or Nx25G-EPON PCS:</u> 1 = 10GBASE-PR or 10/1GBASE-PRX PCS-reporting a high BER. 0 = 10GBASE-PR or 10/1GBASE-PRX PCS-not reporting a high BER.	RO

^aRO Read only, LH = Latching high

45.2.3.44.1 10GBASE-PR and 10/1GBASE-PRX and Nx25G-EPON PCS high BER (3.81.0)

In the 10GBASE-PR and 10/1GBASE-PRX and Nx25G-EPON PCS, when read as a one, bit 3.81.0 indicates that the receiver is detecting a BER greater than the configurable threshold (high BER state). When read as a zero, bit 3.81.0 indicates that the receiver is detecting a BER lower than the configurable threshold (low BER state). This bit mirrors the state of the hi_ber variable, defined in 76.3.3.4 for 10GBASE-PR and 10/1GBASE-PRX, and the HiBer variable in 142.3.5.2 for Nx25G-EPON.

45.2.3.44.2 10GBASE-PR~~and~~, 10/1GBASE-PRX~~, and~~ Nx25G-EPON PCS latched high BER (3.81.1)

In the 10GBASE-PR~~and~~, 10/1GBASE-PRX~~, and~~ Nx25G-EPON PCS, when read as a one, bit 3.81.1 indicates that the receiver detected a BER greater than the configurable threshold (high BER state). When read as a zero, bit 3.81.1 indicates that the receiver detected BER lower than the configurable threshold (low BER state).

This bit is a latching high version of the 10GBASE-PR~~and~~, 10/1GBASE-PRX~~, and~~ Nx25G-EPON high BER status bit (3.81.0).

45.2.3.45 10GBASE-PR~~and~~, 10/1GBASE-PRX~~, and~~ Nx25G-EPON BER monitor threshold control (Register 3.82)

The assignment of bits in the 10GBASE-PR~~and~~, 10/1GBASE-PRX~~, and~~ Nx25G-EPON BER monitor threshold control register is shown in Table 45–217. This register is defined only when 10GBASE-PR~~or~~, 10/1GBASE-PRX~~, or~~ Nx25G-EPON ONU capability is supported. The 10G-EPON BER monitor is described in 76.3.3.4. The Nx25G-EPON QC-LDPC BER Monitor is described in 142.3.5.6.

Table 45–217—10GBASE-PR~~and~~, 10/1GBASE-PRX~~, and~~ Nx25G-EPON BER monitor threshold control register bit definitions

Bit(s)	Name	Description	R/W ^a
3.82.15:0	10G-EPON BER monitor threshold	For 10G-EPON: n Number of sync header errors within a timer interval that triggers a high BER condition for the 10G-EPON BER monitor function. Default value is 1600. A value of zero indicates that the BER monitor function is disabled. <u>For Nx25G-EPON: number of invalid QC-LDPC codeword parity checks within a BER monitor interval that triggers a high BER condition for the BER Monitor function. Default value is 18. A value of zero indicates that the BER Monitor function is disabled.</u>	R/W

^aR/W = Read/Write

Insert 45.2.3.45a and subclauses after 45.2.3.45 as follows:

45.2.3.45a Nx25G-EPON synchronization pattern registers (Registers 3.83 through 3.134)

The assignment of bits in registers 3.83 through 3.134 is shown in Table 45–217a. The Nx25G-EPON synchronization pattern (see 142.1.3 and 144.3.6.7) is used in the upstream data transmissions to facilitate the OLT in locking to the incoming data burst.

Table 45–217a—Nx25G-EPON synchronization pattern registers bit definitions

Bit(s)	Name	Description	R/W ^a
3.83.15:6	Reserved	Value always 0	RO
3.83.5	SP3 bit 257	The MSB of the 257-bit SP3.	R/W
3.83.4	SP3 balanced	Balance setting for SP3.	R/W
3.83.3	SP2 bit 257	The MSB of the 257-bit SP2.	R/W

Table 45–217a—Nx25G-EPON synchronization pattern registers bit definitions (continued)

Bit(s)	Name	Description	R/W ^a
3.83.2	SP2 balanced	Balance setting for SP2.	R/W
3.83.1	SP1 bit 257	The MSB of the 257-bit SP1.	R/W
3.83.0	SP1 balanced	Balance setting for SP1.	R/W
3.99.15 through 3.84.0	SP1 pattern	The lower 256 bits of SP1. Bit 0 is stored in 3.84.0, and bit 255 is stored in 3.99.15.	R/W
3.100.15:0	SP1 length	The number of times SP1 is to be repeated.	R/W
3.116.15 through 3.101.0	SP2 pattern	The lower 256 bits of SP2. Bit 0 is stored in 3.101.0, and bit 255 is stored in 3.116.15.	R/W
3.117.15:0	SP2 length	The number of times SP2 is to be repeated.	R/W
3.133.15 through 3.118.0	SP3 pattern	The lower 256 bits of SP3. Bit 0 is stored in 3.118.0, and bit 255 is stored in 3.133.15.	R/W
3.134.15:0	SP3 length	The number of times SP3 is to be repeated.	R/W

^aRO = Read only, R/W = Read/Write**45.2.3.45a.1 SP3 bit 257 (3.83.5)**

In the Nx25G-EPON PCS, bit 3.83.5 indicates the value to be used for the 257th bit of SP3. See 142.1.3 and 144.3.6.7 for additional details.

45.2.3.45a.2 SP3 balanced (3.83.4)

In the Nx25G-EPON PCS, bit 3.83.4 indicates that repeating SP3 synchronization patterns are to have a balanced number of one and zero bits transmitted. When this bit is set to a zero then SP3 is to remain unbalanced, i.e., SP3 is always transmitted using the values from 3.83.5 and 3.118.0 through 3.133.15. When this bit is set to a one SP3 is to be balanced, i.e., each 257-bit block of SP3 (starting with the second block) is an inversion of the preceding block. See 142.1.3 and 144.3.6.7 for additional details.

45.2.3.45a.3 SP2 bit 257 (3.83.3)

In the Nx25G-EPON PCS, bit 3.83.3 indicates the value to be used for the 257th bit of SP2. See 142.1.3 and 144.3.6.7 for additional details.

45.2.3.45a.4 SP2 balanced (3.83.2)

In the Nx25G-EPON PCS, bit 3.83.2 indicates that repeating SP2 synchronization patterns are to have a balanced number of one and zero bits transmitted. When this bit is set to a zero then SP2 is to remain unbalanced, i.e., SP2 is always transmitted using the values from 3.83.3 and 3.101.0 through 3.116.15. When this bit is set to a one SP2 is to be balanced, i.e., each 257-bit block of SP2 (starting with the second block) is an inversion of the preceding block. See 142.1.3 and 144.3.6.7 for additional details.