

# 1000 Mbit/s MAC

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## Two Approaches

- **MAClite**
  - Cheap long-term, expensive short-term
  - Extensive committee work
  - Significant development effort to implement
- **Current MAC**
  - Relatively quick development
  - Difficult work already done for HSTR

## Current MAC

- 1000 Mbit/s indicated by FxMRO=3
- Most state transitions “just work”
- Some specific areas need careful attention

Gigabit is very like HSTR to the MAC. The state tables divide neatly into “old” media rates of 4 Mbit/s and 16 Mbit/s (where phantom is required and token operation is allowed), and “new” media rates of 100 Mbit/s and 1000 Mbit/s (where link\_status is used and phantom is optional).

The work for this division was carried out for HSTR and simply setting FPMRO=3 / FSMRO=3 means the majority of state transitions are the correct thing when controlling a Gigabit Port or Station.

The main exception to this is Speed Tradeup.

## Registration

- TXI at 1000 Mbit/s works with no changes
- Reserve top bits of AP\_MASK for future MAClite registration process
  - compatible with legacy devices
  - allows exchange of capability data in existing frame format

The basic Registration process does not need modification. Registration is a request to make a connection *at the current speed* so by definition does not need alterations for Gigabit.

The AP\_MASK value passed from Station to Port during Registration has a number of unused bits. If an enhanced version of Registration were to be added at some future date (for example, to include MAClite or exchange of speed capabilities) these bits can easily be utilised without breaking existing devices. Legacy devices will just reject the request with an “Access Denied” response.

## Auto-negotiation

- **Requirement for 1000BASE-T**
  - Is used to resolve phy port/station
  - Could be used to autodetect MAC port/station
- **Optional for 1000BASE-X**

Auto-negotiation is a requirement for 1000BASE-T. Phy vendors must allow setting of IEEE802.5 in the Advertisement register if Token Ring is to use 1000BASE-T.

A Gigabit Token Ring MAC could use the Multiport/Singleport information from the 1000BASE-T Phy to decide whether to open as a C-Port or as a Station. This would guarantee successful auto-port/station detection.

1000BASE-X auto-negotiation is not mandatory and the information it provides is of little use to a Token Ring MAC (Multiport/Singleport is left to the cable plant). Therefore it may be better to not include support for auto-negotiation for 1000BASE-X Phys.

## Phantom Drive

- **Mandate that phantom is not used**
- **PD\_MASK=0002**
  - **Current state tables need no alterations**

Superimposing phantom drive on a Gigabit copper link presents serious technical problems.

## Speed Tradeup

- **Is this required?**
  - From 4 Mbit/s and 16 Mbit/s?
  - From 100 Mbit/s?
- **Tradeup is not an extensible protocol**
- **Add AP\_MASK request for 1000 Mbit/s**
  - Station must request 1000 Mbit/s, 100 Mbit/s, then TXI
- **Tradeup requires reliable Link\_Status**
  - Does cross detection between 1000 Mbit/s and 100 Mbit/s occur?

Tradeup from 100 Mbit/s to 1000 Mbit/s would seem more sensible than 4/16 Mbit/s to 1000 Mbit/s.

There is a big question over the feasibility of producing a token ring port that can support Gigabit with an existing technology, either HSTR or 4/16 Mbit/s. This uncertainty exists for fibre and copper solutions.

If Gigabit tradeup was to be implemented, work would need to be done to ascertain the effects of 100 Mbit/s idles on Gigabit Link\_Status and vice-versa.

Tradeup could be tackled cleanly by introducing the concept of Speed Capability to Registration. A more simple but messier approach would be to implement Gigabit tradeup in parallel with HSTR-100 tradeup.

## Lobe Test

- **1000 Mbit/s technology must guarantee the minimum acceptable Token Ring BER**
- **More likely to see lobe-test failures since 1000 Mbit/s technology is more sensitive to bad cabling**
- **No MAC changes are required**

Lobe test becomes a much more important feature of Token Ring at Gigabit speeds because of the phy's higher sensitivity to cabling defects.

It is important that 1000BASE-T offers a Bit Error Rate low enough to reliably and consistently pass lobe test.



## Other Considerations

- **Timers**
  - Keep the current timer values
- **Maximum Frame Length**
- **Error Handling**
  - No change needed
  - Could add symbol errors

There are no timers that require changes.

Maximum frame length placeholder. This value may change depending on which phy is in use (1000BASE-X or 1000BASE-T).

## Conclusion

- **Solution based on current MAC is achievable within our committee's time and resource constraints**
- **Solution is relatively low risk**
- **Approach does not preclude *MAClite***