Clause 83 Summary

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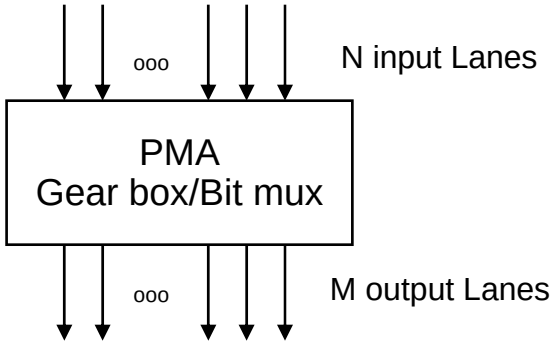
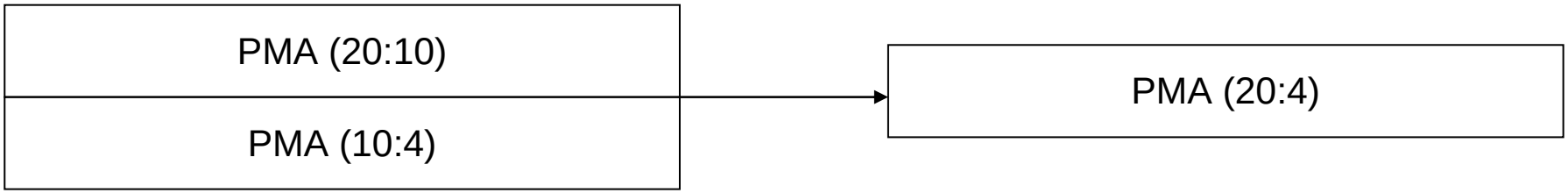
Generic Muxing Behavior – independent of Tx or Rx direction



- Generic Behaviors:
  - Z is the number of PCS Lanes
  - N input lanes, each with Z/N PCS lanes
  - M output lanes, each with Z/M PCS lanes
  - Lane muxing behavior generic, independent of position or direction

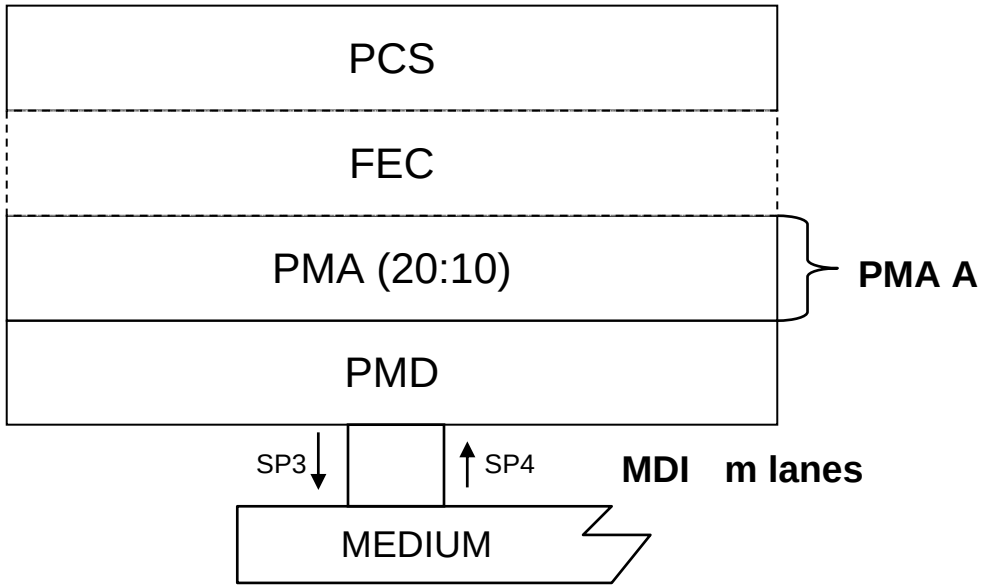
Comment 383 resolution

For 40GBASE-R, the number of input and output lanes are divisors of 4 and
or 100GBASE-R, the number of input and output lanes are divisors of 20

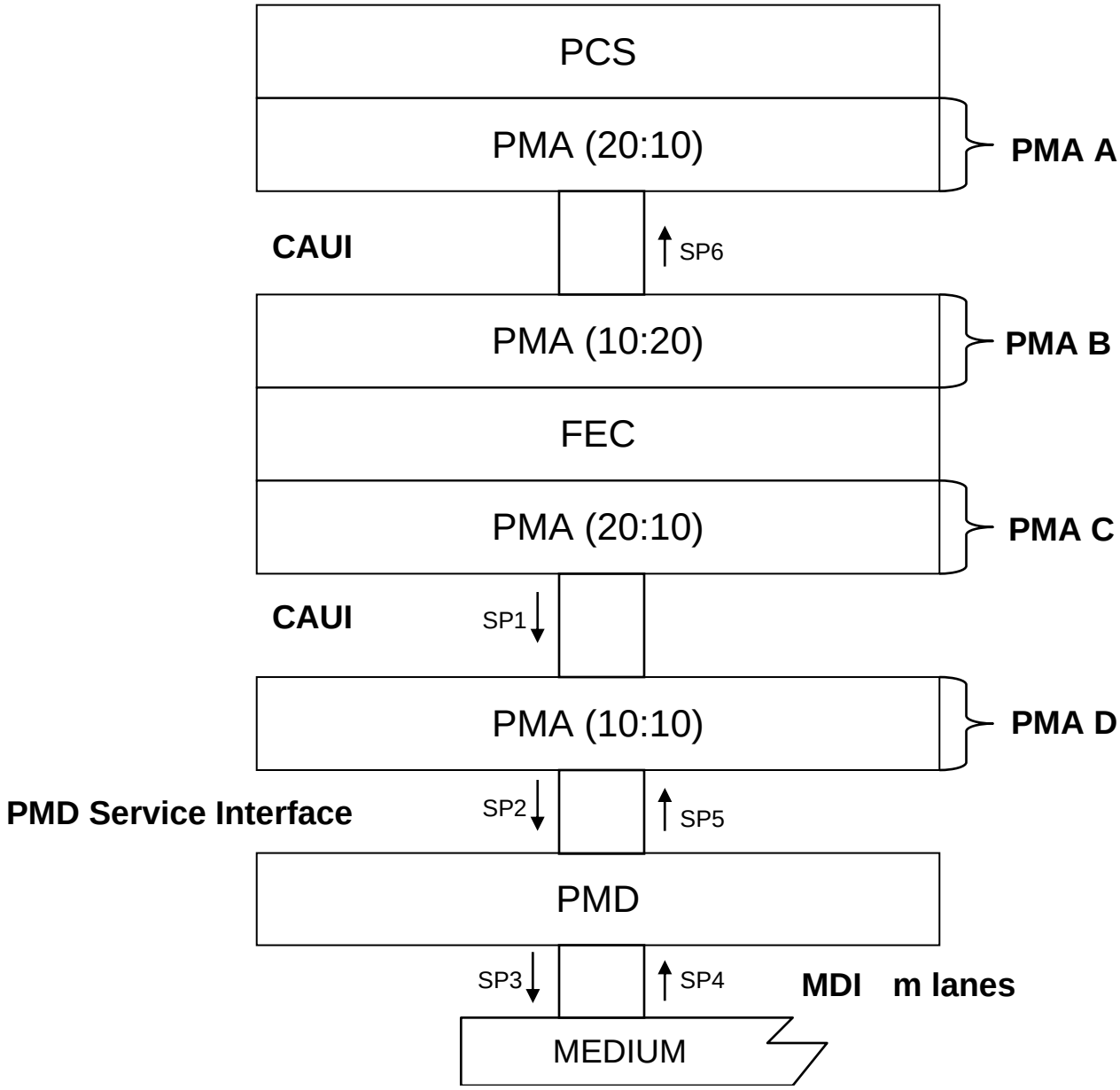


Since the interfaces are abstract when there is not a physical instantiation, we don't need to draw adjacent PMA stages when there is not a physically instantiation of the interface between them

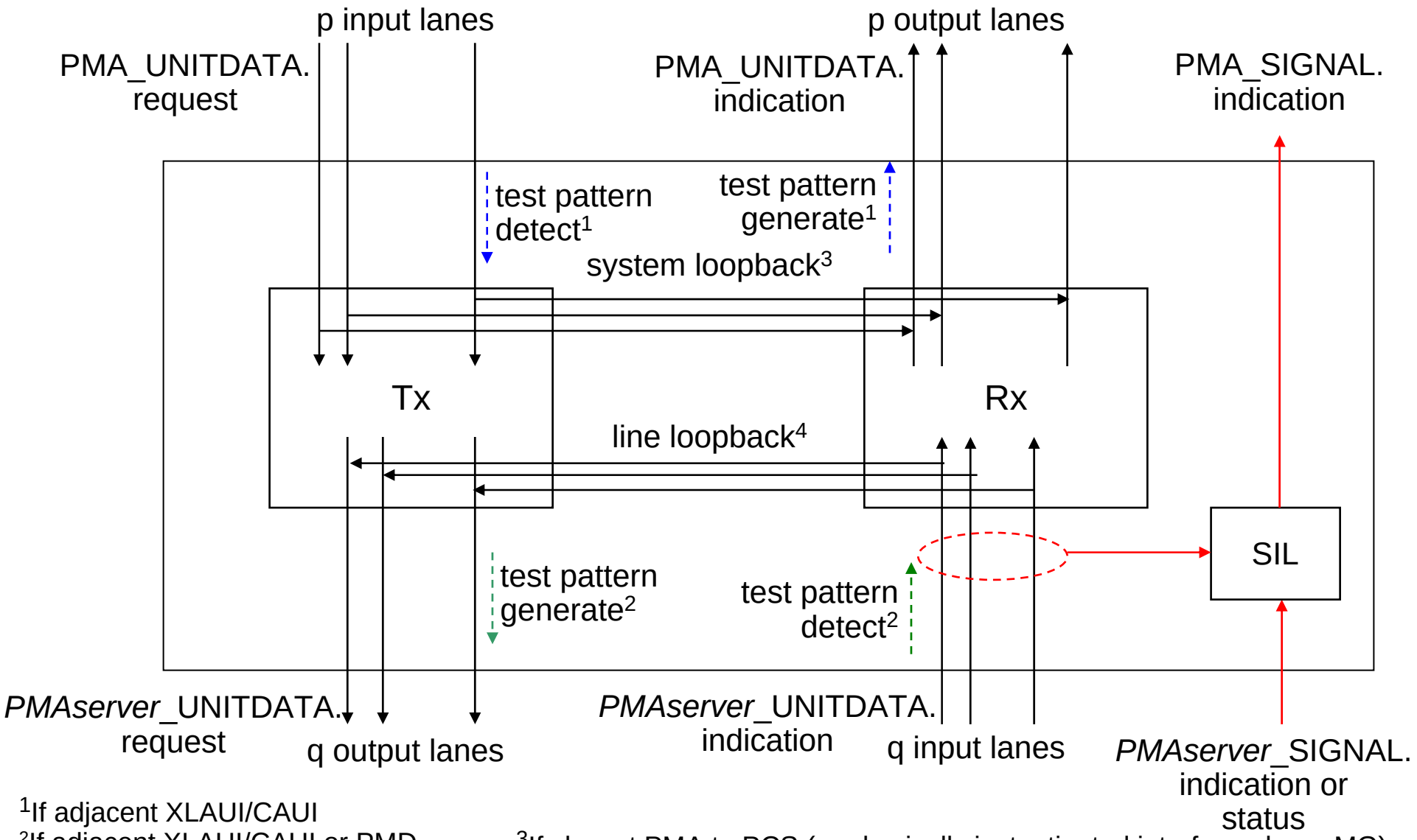
100GBASE-R Case 1
All abstract interfaces, FEC with PCS, if present



100GBASE-R Case 6
FEC independent of PCS or PMD, physical PMD service interface



Generic PMA



[1]If adjacent XLAUI/CAUI
[2]If adjacent XLAUI/CAUI or PMD
PMAserver = PMA, FEC, or PMD

[3]If closest PMA to PCS (or physically instantianted interface above-MG)
[4]If closest PMA to PMD

Application of Generic PMA model

- Presence of functions in a given PMA depend on the context
  - Test pattern generation/detection if XLAUI/CAUI above or below, or PMD below
  - System loopback for closest PMA to PCS (issue – and also for any PMA with a physically instantiated interface above?)
  - Line loopback for closest PMA to PMD
- Each PMA has its own set of control and status registers
  - Maximum of four (or five?) PMAs