

---

# High Speed Token Ring Tutorial

Scott A. Valcourt

Token Ring Consortium Manager

University of New Hampshire--InterOperability Laboratory

sav@unh.edu

# Tutorial Outline

---

- ◆ Three Approaches to HSTR
- ◆ PARs
- ◆ Five Criteria
- ◆ Technology Concerns
- ◆ Questions/Discussion

# Three Approaches to HSTR

---

- ◆ 100 Mbit/s Copper PHY
- ◆ 100 Mbit/s Fibre PHY
- ◆ Gigabit Operation

# 100 Mbit/s Copper PHY

---

- ◆ 100 Mbit/s Dedicated Token Ring Operation over 2-Pair Cabling
  - 2 pair Category 5 UTP (100 ohm)
  - 2 pair STP (150 ohm)
  - Specified in IS-11801 and EIA/TIA 568A
  - Connector pin configuration same as present-day Token Ring
- ◆ Station and Port specifications will be developed

# Why A 100Mbit/s Copper PHY?

---

- ◆ Provide a cost-effective high-speed solution for current IEEE 802.5 LANs
- ◆ Only solution based on present IEEE 802.5 MAC
- ◆ Incorporate into present Token Ring environments
- ◆ Minimal increase in LAN complexity
- ◆ Support emerging bandwidth-intensive applications

# 100 Mbit/s Fibre PHY

---

- ◆ 100 Mbit/s Dedicated Token Ring Operation over Optical Fibre Cabling
  - Specified in IS-11801 and EIA/TIA 568A
- ◆ Station and Port specifications will be developed
- ◆ Using 100BASE-FX PHY

# Why A 100Mbit/s Fibre PHY?

---

- ◆ Provide a cost-effective high-speed fibre solution for current IEEE 802.5 LANs
- ◆ Only fibre solution based on present IEEE 802.5 MAC
- ◆ Incorporate into present Token Ring environments
- ◆ Minimal increase in LAN complexity
- ◆ Support emerging bandwidth-intensive applications

# Gigabit Operation

---

- ◆ Media Access Control parameters, Physical Layers and Management Parameters for Gigabit Token Ring Operation or above
  - MAC and Management parameters
  - Gigabit PHY layer characteristics
- ◆ Station and Port specifications will be developed



# Why A Gigabit HSTR?

---

- ◆ Provide Gigabit operating speed or Greater
- ◆ Extend the present IEEE 802.5 protocol
- ◆ Incorporate into present Token Ring environments
- ◆ Support emerging bandwidth-intensive applications

# Project Authorization Request

---

- ◆ 100 Mbit/s Copper PHY -- IEEE 802.5t
  - Expected Completion Date: November, 1998
- ◆ 100 Mbit/s Fibre PHY -- IEEE 802.5u
  - Expected Completion Date: July, 1999
- ◆ Gigabit Operation -- IEEE 802.5v
  - Expected Completion Date: November, 1999

# Five Criteria

---

- ◆ Broad Market Potential
- ◆ Compatibility
- ◆ Distinct Identity
- ◆ Technical Feasibility
- ◆ Economic Feasibility

# Broad Market Potential

---

## ◆ Current Applications:

- High-Speed Transfer of traditional data
  - » 2-pair Copper 100Mbit/s
  - » Fibre 100Mbit/s
  - » Gigabit Speeds
- Client/Server Computing
- Database
- Imaging
- Computer Aided Design and Modeling

## ◆ Emerging Applications:

- Video and Teleconferencing
- Interactive Video Training
- Real-Time Control

# Broad Market Potential

---

- ◆ Multiple Vendors, Numerous Users
  - Supports \$2 billion/year market needs
  - Participation in standardization:

2-pair Copper:	26 people / 16 companies
Fibre:	22 people / 13 companies
Gigabit Speed:	24 people / 16 companies
  - Surveys show strong support among users
- ◆ Balanced Costs
  - Most of the same MAC code
  - Available high speed PMD hardware

# Compatibility

---

- ◆ HSTR based on IEEE 802.5 MAC frame format
- ◆ Compatible with the LLC/MAC Boundary
- ◆ Consistent with IEEE 802.1 Management
- ◆ Single MAC supporting multiple PHY layers

# Distinct Identity

---

- ◆ HSTR is different from:
  - FDDI
  - IEEE 802.12
  - IEEE 802.3
- ◆ Eight Native MAC Priority Levels
- ◆ Frame Sizes ranging from 22 octets to 18200 octets
- ◆ Token Ring cable and pin usage
- ◆ Native TR frames at 100 and Gig

# Technical Feasibility

---

- ◆ MAC technology for TR is the same
- ◆ PMD hardware for copper and fibre are the same as that of Fast Ethernet
- ◆ No significant technical obstacles to combining MAC and PHY for HSTR
- ◆ Existing TR products are reliable



# Economic Feasibility

---

- ◆ Low cost PHYs and Token Ring MACs will provide costs in line with present Token Ring technology
- ◆ Considerably better cost/performance than existing 16/4 Mbit/s Token Ring technology
- ◆ Migration changes targeted to backbone, wiring center, servers and end stations requiring HSTR

# Technology Concerns

---

- ◆ Auto-negotiation for 100Mbit/s Copper PHYs (fibre PHYs?)
- ◆ Ability to capitalize on RMII

# Questions/Discussion

---

---

FIN