ITU-T

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G.7041/Y.1303

TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION SECTOR OF ITU Amendment 1 (02/2012)

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Recommendation ITU-T G.7041/Y.1303

Generic framing procedure

Amendment 1

Summary

Amendment 1 to Recommendation ITU-T G.7041/Y.1303 (2011) specifies the not-operational primitive sequence (NOS) as the preferred replacement signal for both the single-byte command code sets connection/enterprise systems connection (SBCON/ESCON) and fibre channel signals in optical transport network (OTN) mapping. Legacy equipment may continue to use the replacement signals originally described in this Recommendation.

History

Edition	Recommendation	Approval	Study Group
1.0	ITU-T G.7041/Y.1303	2001-12-14	15
1.1	ITU-T G.7041/Y.1303 (2001) Amd. 1	2002-06-13	15
1.2	ITU-T G.7041/Y.1303 (2001) Cor. 1	2003-03-16	15
1.3	ITU-T G.7041/Y.1303 (2001) Amd. 2	2003-03-16	15
2.0	ITU-T G.7041/Y.1303	2003-12-14	15
2.1	ITU-T G.7041/Y.1303 (2003) Amd. 2	2004-06-13	15
2.2	ITU-T G.7041/Y.1303 (2003) Amd. 1	2004-10-07	15
2.3	ITU-T G.7041/Y.1303 (2003) Cor. 1	2005-01-13	15
2.4	ITU-T G.7041/Y.1303 (2003) Amd. 3	2005-01-13	15
3.0	ITU-T G.7041/Y.1303	2005-08-22	15
3.1	ITU-T G.7041/Y.1303 (2005) Amd. 1	2006-03-29	15
3.2	ITU-T G.7041/Y.1303 (2005) Cor. 1	2006-12-14	15
3.3	ITU-T G.7041/Y.1303 (2005) Amd. 2	2007-07-29	15
4.0	ITU-T G.7041/Y.1303	2008-10-07	15
4.1	ITU-T G.7041/Y.1303 (2008) Amd. 1	2009-01-13	15
4.2	ITU-T G.7041/Y.1303 (2008) Amd. 2	2010-07-29	15
5.0	ITU-T G.7041/Y.1303	2011-04-13	15
5.1	ITU-T G.7041/Y.1303 (2011) Amd. 1	2012-02-13	15

FOREWORD

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The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

The approval of ITU-T Recommendations is covered by the procedure laid down in WTSA Resolution 1.

In some areas of information technology which fall within ITU-T's purview, the necessary standards are prepared on a collaborative basis with ISO and IEC.

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As of the date of approval of this Recommendation, ITU had received notice of intellectual property, protected by patents, which may be required to implement this Recommendation. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information and are therefore strongly urged to consult the TSB patent database at <u>http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/ipr/</u>.

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Recommendation ITU-T G.7041/Y.1303

Generic framing procedure

Amendment 1

1) Scope

This amendment specifies the not-operational primitive sequence (NOS) as the preferred replacement signal for both the single-byte command code sets connection/enterprise systems connection (SBCON/ESCON) and fibre channel signals in optical transport network (OTN) mapping. Legacy equipment may continue to use the replacement signals originally described in this Recommendation.

2) Modifications to Recommendation ITU-T G.7041/Y.1303

2.1) Table 6.3

Modify Table 6.3 as follows:

Change payload type 0000 0101 from "Transparent ESCON" to "Transparent ESCON/SBCON".

2.2) Clause 8

In clause 8, first paragraph, second sentence, add the following note associated with the word "ESCON":

NOTE – Throughout this clause, the term "ESCON" is used to refer to both the ESCON and SBCON client signals.

2.3) Clause 8.3.1.3

Modify clause 8.3.1.3 as follows:

8.3.1.3 Fibre channel output due to ingress or transport signal fail

Since the goal of transparent GFP mapping is to transport client signals as transparently as possible, it is not appropriate to initiate link initialization or link recovery procedures on egress due to client signal fail or transport failures. It is recommended that the egress fibre channel transmitter continuously output the neutral disparity decoding for 10B_ERR, forcing loss-of-synchronization detection and the associated action at the downstream fibre channel receiver. Alternatively, the egress transmitter may generate the Not_Operational primitive sequence per clause 16.4.2 of [ANSI INCITS 230].

<u>NOTE – Older equipment was allowed to continuously output the neutral disparity decoding for 10B_ERR</u>, forcing loss-of-synchronization detection and the associated action at the downstream fibre channel receiver.

If the CSF condition persists, the client adaptation process may transmit nothing, forcing LOS detection and associated action at the downstream fibre channel receiver.

2.4) Clause 8.3.2.3

Modify clause 8.3.2.3 as follows:

8.3.2.3 ESCON output due to ingress or transport signal fail

Since the goal of transparent GFP mapping is to transport client signals as transparently as possible, it is not appropriate to initiate link initialization or link recovery procedures on egress due to client signal fail or transport failures. It is recommended that the egress ESCON transmitter continuously output the neutral disparity decoding for 10B_ERR, forcing loss of synchronization detection and the associated action at the downstream ESCON receiver. Alternatively, the egress transmitter may generate the not-operational sequence per clause 7.4.2 of [ANSI INCITS 296].

<u>NOTE – Older equipment was allowed to continuously output the neutral disparity decoding for 10B_ERR,</u> forcing loss-of-synchronization detection and the associated action at the downstream ESCON receiver.

If the CSF condition persists, the client adaptation process may transmit nothing, forcing LOS detection and associated action at the downstream ESCON receiver.

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For further details, please refer to the list of ITU-T Recommendations.

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- Series F Non-telephone telecommunication services
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- Series H Audiovisual and multimedia systems
- Series I Integrated services digital network
- Series J Cable networks and transmission of television, sound programme and other multimedia signals
- Series K Protection against interference
- Series L Construction, installation and protection of cables and other elements of outside plant
- Series M Telecommunication management, including TMN and network maintenance
- Series N Maintenance: international sound programme and television transmission circuits
- Series O Specifications of measuring equipment
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- Series Q Switching and signalling
- Series R Telegraph transmission
- Series S Telegraph services terminal equipment
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- Series V Data communication over the telephone network
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