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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

**ITU-T**

TELECOMMUNICATION  
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR  
OF ITU

**I.432.3**

(08/96)

SERIES I: INTEGRATED SERVICES DIGITAL  
NETWORK

ISDN user-network interfaces – Layer 1  
Recommendations

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**B-ISDN user-network interface – Physical layer  
specification: 1544 kbit/s and 2048 kbit/s  
operation**

ITU-T Recommendation I.432.3  
Superseded by a more recent version

(Previously CCITT Recommendation)

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## ITU-T I-SERIES RECOMMENDATIONS INTEGRATED SERVICES DIGITAL NETWORK

GENERAL STRUCTURE	I.100–I.199
Terminology	I.110–I.119
Description of ISDNs	I.120–I.129
General modelling methods	I.130–I.139
Telecommunication network and service attributes	I.140–I.149
General description of asynchronous transfer mode	I.150–I.199
SERVICE CAPABILITIES	I.200–I.299
Scope	I.200–I.209
General aspects of services in ISDN	I.210–I.219
Common aspects of services in the ISDN	I.220–I.229
Bearer services supported by an ISDN	I.230–I.239
Teleservices supported by an ISDN	I.240–I.249
Supplementary services in ISDN	I.250–I.299
OVERALL NETWORK ASPECTS AND FUNCTIONS	I.300–I.399
Network functional principles	I.310–I.319
Reference models	I.320–I.329
Numbering, addressing and routing	I.330–I.339
Connection types	I.340–I.349
Performance objectives	I.350–I.359
Protocol layer requirements	I.360–I.369
General network requirements and functions	I.370–I.399
ISDN USER-NETWORK INTERFACES	I.400–I.499
Application of I-series Recommendations to ISDN user-network interfaces	I.420–I.429
<b>Layer 1 Recommendations</b>	<b>I.430–I.439</b>
Layer 2 Recommendations	I.440–I.449
Layer 3 Recommendations	I.450–I.459
Multiplexing, rate adaption and support of existing interfaces	I.460–I.469
Aspects of ISDN affecting terminal requirements	I.470–I.499
INTERNETWORK INTERFACES	I.500–I.599
MAINTENANCE PRINCIPLES	I.600–I.699
B-ISDN EQUIPMENT ASPECTS	I.700–I.799
ATM equipment	I.730–I.749
Management of ATM equipment	I.750–I.799

*For further details, please refer to ITU-T List of Recommendations.*

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## **ITU-T RECOMMENDATION I.432.3**

### **B-ISDN USER-NETWORK INTERFACE – PHYSICAL LAYER SPECIFICATION: 1544 kbit/s AND 2048 kbit/s OPERATION**

#### **Summary**

This Recommendation covers Physical Layer characteristics for transporting ATM cells using existing Primary Rate ISDN systems. It includes both 1544 and 2048 kbit/s interfaces at the  $T_B$  and  $S_B$  reference points of the B-ISDN User-Network Interface (UNI). These Physical Layer characteristics may be used to take advantage of existing transmission equipment and building wiring.

This Recommendation is part of the I.432-Series Recommendations, and includes references to Recommendations I.432.1 on general characteristics and I.432.2 on OAM aspects.

#### **Source**

ITU-T Recommendation I.432.3 was prepared by ITU-T Study Group 13 (1993-1996) and was approved under the WTSC Resolution No. 1 procedure on the 27th of August 1996.

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## CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
1 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Scope.....	1
1.2 Background.....	1
2 Reference configuration.....	1
3 Interface at 1544 kbit/s for ATM.....	1
3.1 Characteristics of the Physical Media Dependent (PMD) sublayer .....	1
3.2 Functions provided by the Transmission Convergence (TC) sublayer .....	1
3.2.1 Bit rate .....	1
3.2.2 Transfer capability.....	2
3.2.3 Transport-specific TC functions.....	2
3.2.4 ATM-specific TC functions.....	2
3.2.5 OAM specific functions.....	2
3.3 Power feeding .....	3
4 Interface at 2048 kbit/s for ATM.....	3
4.1 Characteristics of the Physical Media Dependent (PMD) sublayer .....	3
4.2 Functions provided by the Transmission Convergence (TC) sublayer .....	3
4.2.1 Bit rate .....	3
4.2.2 Transfer capability.....	3
4.2.3 Transport-specific TC functions.....	3
4.2.4 ATM-specific TC functions.....	3
4.2.5 OAM specific functions.....	4
4.3 Power feeding .....	10
5 References.....	10
6 Definitions .....	11
7 Abbreviations.....	11
8 Keywords.....	11



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## Recommendation I.432.3

### **B-ISDN USER-NETWORK INTERFACE – PHYSICAL LAYER SPECIFICATION: 1544 kbit/s AND 2048 kbit/s OPERATION**

*(Geneva, 1996)*

## **1 Introduction**

### **1.1 Scope**

This Recommendation covers Physical Layer characteristics for transporting ATM cells using existing Primary Rate ISDN systems. It includes both 1544 and 2048 kbit/s interfaces at the  $T_B$  and  $S_B$  reference points of the B-ISDN User-Network Interface (UNI).

Functionality is presented in terms of physical media dependent and transmission convergence sublayers.

### **1.2 Background**

This Recommendation is part of the I.432-Series Recommendations, and contains those characteristics that are specific to transmission systems operating at 1544 kbit/s and 2048 kbit/s. It should be used in conjunction with Recommendation I.432.1 on general characteristics which treats material relevant to all B-ISDN transmission systems at the UNI.

These Physical Layer characteristics may be used to take advantage of existing transmission equipment and building wiring.

Information on other bit rates can be found in other Recommendations of the I.432-Series Recommendations.

## **2 Reference configuration**

Refer to Recommendation I.432.1.

## **3 Interface at 1544 kbit/s for ATM**

This clause describes the Physical Layer characteristics for 1544 kbit/s for transporting ATM cells at the user-network interface, according to the reference configuration described in Recommendation I.432.1. It covers the Physical Layer characteristics at the  $T_B$  and  $S_B$  reference points.

### **3.1 Characteristics of the Physical Media Dependent (PMD) sublayer**

The PMD characteristics are as described in Recommendation I.431 [1].

### **3.2 Functions provided by the Transmission Convergence (TC) sublayer**

#### **3.2.1 Bit rate**

The interface bit rate at the  $T_B$  and  $S_B$  reference point is 1544 kbit/s.

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## 3.2.2 Transfer capability

The transport capability available for the ATM cells (user information cells, signalling cells, OAM cells and cells used for cell rate decoupling) excluding Physical Layer overhead cells is 1536 kbit/s.

## 3.2.3 Transport-specific TC functions

The frame format is as defined in Recommendation I.431 [1].

## 3.2.4 ATM-specific TC functions

### 3.2.4.1 ATM cell format

The ATM cell format is as described in Recommendation I.361 [2].

### 3.2.4.2 Mapping of ATM cells

ATM cells are directly mapped into the frame structure according to Recommendation G.804 [3]. The cells are octet-aligned in the frame structure. See Figure 1.

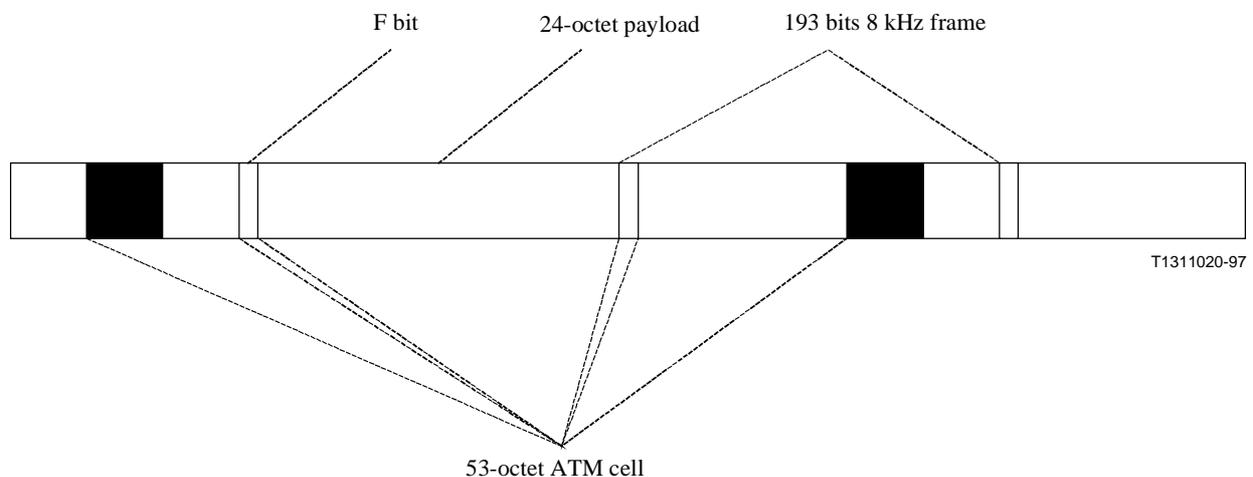


Figure 1/I.432.3 – ATM cell mapping into the 1544 kbit/s frame structure

### 3.2.4.3 Header error control

Refer to Recommendation I.432.1.

### 3.2.4.4 Cell delineation

Refer to Recommendation I.432.1.

### 3.2.4.5 Scrambling

This interface does not use the self-synchronising scrambler that is described in Recommendation I.432.1.

### 3.2.4.6 Idle cells

Refer to Recommendation I.432.1.

## 3.2.5 OAM specific functions

The OAM operational functionality described in 6.1/I.432.2 should be implemented as applicable using the signals described in 4.7.3/I.431 [1] with the following exceptions:

## Superseded by a more recent version

- there is no distinction between Section and Path;
- the RDI function is implemented using the RAI signal according to Recommendation G.704 [4];
- the performance monitoring functionality is implemented using the CRC-6 procedure as defined in Recommendation G.706 [5].

Additional maintenance functions are specified in Recommendation I.431 [1].

Maintenance state tables are for further study.

### 3.3 Power feeding

Refer to Recommendation I.431 [1].

## 4 Interface at 2048 kbit/s for ATM

This clause describes the Physical Layer characteristics for 2048 kbit/s for transporting ATM cells at the user-network interface, according to the reference configuration described in Recommendation I.432.1. It covers the Physical Layer characteristics at the  $T_B$  and  $S_B$  reference points.

### 4.1 Characteristics of the Physical Media Dependent (PMD) sublayer

The PMD characteristics are as described in Recommendation I.431 [1].

### 4.2 Functions provided by the Transmission Convergence (TC) sublayer

#### 4.2.1 Bit rate

The interface bit rate at the  $T_B$  and  $S_B$  reference points is 2048 kbit/s.

#### 4.2.2 Transfer capability

The transfer capability available for the ATM cells (user information cells, signalling cells, OAM cells and cells used for cell rate decoupling) excluding Physical Layer overhead cells is 1920 kbit/s.

#### 4.2.3 Transport-specific TC functions

The frame format is as defined in Recommendation I.431 [1].

#### 4.2.4 ATM-specific TC functions

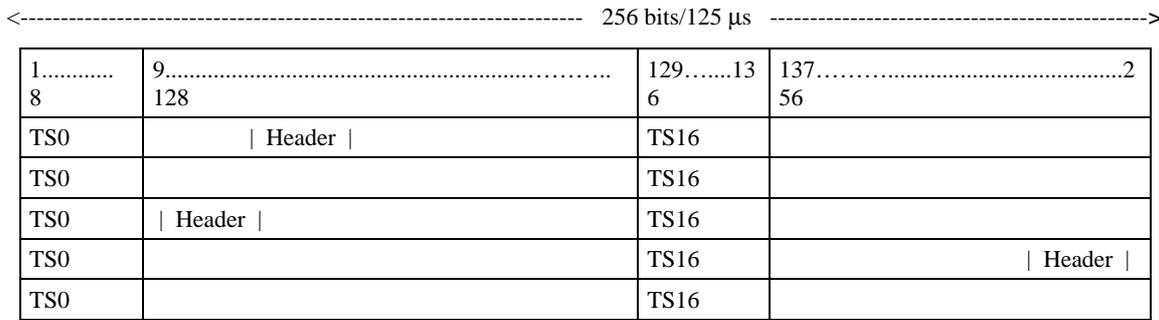
##### 4.2.4.1 ATM cell format

The ATM cell format is as described in Recommendation I.361 [2].

##### 4.2.4.2 Mapping of ATM cells

ATM cells are directly mapped into the frame structure according to Recommendation G.804 [3]. The cells are octet-aligned in the frame structure. Time Slot 0 (TS0) is used for OAM functions, TS16 is not used in this interface. TS1 to TS15 and TS17 to TS31 are used to transport the ATM cells (30 octets/125  $\mu$ s). See Figure 2.

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**Figure 2/I.432.3 – Mapping of ATM cells**

### 4.2.4.3 Header error control

Refer to Recommendation I.432.1.

### 4.2.4.4 Cell delineation

Refer to Recommendation I.432.1.

### 4.2.4.5 Scrambling

$x^{43} + 1$  scrambling function is used for ATM cells, as indicated in Recommendation I.432.1.

### 4.2.4.6 Idle cells

Refer to Recommendation I.432.1.

## 4.2.5 OAM specific functions

This subclause applies for broadband access configurations that provide transmission path continuity between B-NT2/B-TE and B-ET. The more general case including ATM cross-connect functionality is for further study.

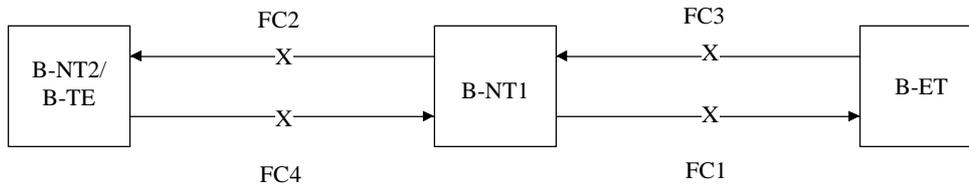
### 4.2.5.1 OAM operational functionality

The OAM operational functionality described in 6.1/I.432.2 should be implemented as applicable using the signals described in 4.7.3/I.431 [1] with the following exceptions:

- there is no distinction between Section and Path;
- the RDI function is implemented using the RAI signal according to Recommendation G.704 [4];
- the performance monitoring functionality is implemented using the CRC-4 procedure as defined in Recommendation G.706 [5] using TS0.

The location of fault conditions is shown in Figure 3.

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Fault condition	Definition
FC4	Fault in the upstream direction of the interface.
FC2	Fault in the downstream direction of the interface.
FC3	Fault in the downstream direction in access digital section.
FC1	Fault in the upstream direction in access digital section.

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**Figure 3/I.432.3 – Location of fault conditions**

### 4.2.5.2 Layer 1 states on the user side of the interface

#### **F0 state: loss of power on the user side**

- In general, the TE can neither transmit nor receive signals.

#### **F1 state: operational state**

- Network timing and layer 1 service is available.
- The user side transmits and receives operational frames with associated CRC bits and with temporary CRC error information. The interpretation of the CRC error information depends on the option used in the network (see Recommendation M.3604 [6]).
- The user side checks the received frames and the associated CRC bits and transmits to the network side operational frames containing the CRC error information, if a CRC error is detected.

#### **F2 state: fault condition No. 1**

- This fault state corresponds to the fault condition FC1.
- Network timing is available at the user side.
- The user side receives operational frames with associated CRC bits and with temporary CRC error information. The interpretation of the CRC error information depends on the option used in the network (see Recommendation M.3604 [6]).
- The received frames contain RAI.
- The user side transmits operational frames with associated CRC bits.
- The user side checks the received frames and the associated CRC bits and transmits to the network side operational frames containing the CRC error information, if a CRC error is detected.

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## **F3 state: fault condition No. 2**

- This fault state corresponds to the fault condition FC2.
- Network timing is not available at the user side.
- The user side detects incoming LOS, (this will involve LOF).
- The user side transmits operational frames with associated CRC bits and RAI.

## **F4 state: fault condition No. 3**

- This fault state corresponds to fault condition FC3.
- Network timing is not available at the user side.
- The user side detects AIS.
- The user side transmits to the network side operational frames associated CRC bits and RAI.

## **F5 state: fault condition No. 4**

- This fault state corresponds to the fault condition FC4.
- Network timing is available at the user side.
- The user side receives operational frames with continuous CRC error information (optional).  
(This applies only in options 2 and 3 of Annex A/M.3604 [6]. The condition of "continuous CRC error information" corresponds to loss of incoming signal or loss of frame alignment on the network side.)
- The received frames contain RAI.
- The user side transmits operational frames with associated CRC bits.
- The user side checks the received frames and the associated CRC bits. It may transmit to the network side operational frames containing the CRC error information, if a CRC error is detected.

## **F6 state: power on state**

- This is a transient state and the user side may change the state after detection of the signal received.

See Table 1.

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**Table 1/I.432.3 – Layer 1 state matrix at user side of the interface**

	Initial state	F0	F1	F2 (Note 2)	F3	F4	F5	F6												
Definition of the states	Operational condition or failure condition	Power off at user side	Operational	FC1	FC2	FC3	FC4	Power on at user side												
	Signal transmitted towards interface	No signal	Normal operational frames	Normal operational frames	Frames with RAI	Frames with RAI	Normal operational frames	No signal												
New event detected at the receiving side	Loss of TE power	/	PH-DI MPH-EI 0 F0	MPH-EI 0 F0	MPH-EI 0 F0	MPH-EI 0 F0	MPH-EI 0 F0	MPH-EI 0 F0												
	Return of TE power	F6	/	/	/	/	/	/												
	Normal operational frames from network side	/	-	PH-AI MPH-AI F1	PH-AI MPH-AI F1	PH-AI MPH-AI F1	PH-AI MPH-AI F1	/												
	Reception of RAI (Note 1) FC1	/	PH-DI MPH-EI 1 F2	- F2	MPH-EI 1 F2	MPH-EI 1 F2	MPH-EI 1 F2	MPH-EI 1 F2												
	Loss of signal or frame alignment or cell delineation FC2	/	PH-DI MPH-EI 2 F3	MPH-EI 2 F3	- F3	MPH-EI 2 F3	MPH-EI 2 F3	MPH-EI 2 F3												
	Reception of AIS FC3	/	PH-DI MPH-EI 3 F4	MPH-EI 3 F4	MPH-EI 3 F4	- F4	MPH-EI 3 F4	MPH-EI 3 F4												
	Reception of RAI and continuous CRC error report (Note 1) FC4	/	PH-DI MPH-EI 4 F5	MPH-EI 4 F5	MPH-EI 4 F5	MPH-EI 4 F5	- F5	MPH-EI 4 F5												
<p>Single fault conditions</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 50px; text-align: center;">-</td> <td>No state change</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 50px; text-align: center;">/</td> <td>Impossible situation</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 50px;">                     PH - x                      MPH - y                      F z                 </td> <td>                     Issue primitive x                      Issue management primitive y                      Go to state F z                 </td> </tr> <tr> <td>PH-AI</td> <td>PH ACTIVATE indication</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PH-DI</td> <td>PH DEACTIVATE indication</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MPH-EI n</td> <td>MPH ERROR indication with parameter n (n = 0 to 4)</td> </tr> </table>									-	No state change	/	Impossible situation	PH - x MPH - y F z	Issue primitive x Issue management primitive y Go to state F z	PH-AI	PH ACTIVATE indication	PH-DI	PH DEACTIVATE indication	MPH-EI n	MPH ERROR indication with parameter n (n = 0 to 4)
-	No state change																			
/	Impossible situation																			
PH - x MPH - y F z	Issue primitive x Issue management primitive y Go to state F z																			
PH-AI	PH ACTIVATE indication																			
PH-DI	PH DEACTIVATE indication																			
MPH-EI n	MPH ERROR indication with parameter n (n = 0 to 4)																			

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**Table 1/I.432.3 – Layer 1 state matrix at user side of the interface** (*concluded*)

NOTE 1 – This event covers different network options. The network options 2 and 3 (see Recommendation M.3604 [6]) of the 2048 kbit/s system (which include CRC processing in the digital transmission link) provide CRC error information which allows the user-side equipment to localise a fault, indicated by means of RAI, to either:

- i) the network side (FC1), if frames without continuous CRC error reports are received; or
- ii) the user side (FC4), if frames with continuous CRC reports are received.

If network options other than 2 and 3 of the 2048 kbit/s system apply, the faults FC1 and FC4 are indicated identically at the interface, and therefore, the signal "RAI with continuous error report" does not occur.

NOTE 2 – This state covers two user options:

- i) if a TE adopting the option to distinguish between F2 and F5 (given by options 2 and 3) is used, but the network does not provide the distinction (see Note 3), then signal "RAI with continuous CRC error report" will not occur and the TE always enters state F2 on receipt of RAI;
- ii) the user option of not processing CRC error information when accompanied with RAI, even if provided, merges states F2 and F5.

NOTE 3 – The interpretation of the CRC error information depends on the option used in the network (see Recommendation M.3604 [6]).

## 4.2.5.3 Layer 1 states at the network side of the interface

### **G0 state: loss of power on the Network side**

- In general, the B-NT1 can neither transmit nor receive any signal.

### **G1 state: operational state**

- The network timing and layer 1 service is available.
- The network side transmits and receives operational frames with associated CRC bits and temporary CRC error information.
- The network side checks the received frames and the associated CRC bits and transmits to the user side the CRC error information, if a CRC error is detected.

### **G2 state: fault condition No. 1**

- This fault state corresponds to the fault condition FC1.
- Network timing is provided to the user side.
- The network side receives operational frames with associated CRC bits.
- The network side transmits to the user side operational frames with associated CRC bits and RAI. The operational frames may contain CRC error information. Note that the interpretation of the CRC error information depends on the option used in the network (see Recommendation M.3604 [6]).

### **G3 state: fault condition No. 2**

- This fault state corresponds to the fault condition FC2.
- Network timing is not provided to the user side.
- The network side transmits to the user side operational frames with associated CRC bits.
- The network side receives operational frames with associated CRC bits and RAI.

### **G4 state: fault condition No. 3**

- This fault state corresponds to the fault condition FC3.
- Network timing is not provided to the user side.

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- The network side transmits AIS.
- The network side receives operational frames with associated CRC bits and RAI.

### G5 state: fault condition No. 4

- This fault state corresponds to the fault condition FC4.
- Network timing is provided to the user side.
- The network side detects incoming LOS or LOF.
- The network side transmits to the user side operational frames with associated CRC bits and RAI and continuous CRC error information. (This only occurs in options 2 and 3 of Annex A/M.3604 [6].)

### G6 state: power on state

- This is a transient state and the network side may change the state after detection of the signal received.

See Table 2.

**Table 2/I.432.3 – Layer 1 state matrix at network side of the interface**

	Initial state	G0	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5 (Note 1)	G6
Definition of the states	Operational condition or failure condition	Power off at NT	Operational	FC1	FC2	FC3	FC4	Power on at NT
	Signal transmitted towards interface	No signal	Normal operational frames	RAI (Note 2)	Normal operational frames	AIS	RAI (Note 2)	No signal
New event detected at the receiving side	Loss of NT power	/	PH-DI MPH-EI 0 G0	MPH-EI 0 G0	MPH-EI 0 G0	MPH-EI 0 G0	MPH-EI 0 G0	MPH-EI 0 G0
	Return of NT power	G6	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Normal operational frames. No internal network failure	/	-	PH-AI MPH-AI G1	PH-AI MPH-AI G1	PH-AI MPH-AI G1	PH-AI MPH-AI G1	/
	Internal network failure FC1	/	PH-DI MPH-EI 1 G2	-	MPH-EI 1 (Note 3) G2	MPH-EI 1 (Note 3) G2	MPH-EI 1 (Note 3) G2	MPH-EI 1 (Note 3) G2
					X	G2	G2	G2
	Reception of RAI (Note 1) FC2	/	PH-DI MPH-EI 2 G3	MPH-EI 2 (Note 3) G3	MPH-EI 2 (Note 3) G3	MPH-EI 2 (Note 3) G3	MPH-EI 2 (Note 3) G3	MPH-EI 2 (Note 3) G3
				X	X	X	X	
Internal network failure FC3	/	PH-DI MPH-EI 3 G4	MPH-EI 3 (Note 3) G4	MPH-EI 3 (Note 3) G4	MPH-EI 3 (Note 3) G4	MPH-EI 3 (Note 3) G4	MPH-EI 3 (Note 3) G4	
			X	X	X	X		
Loss of operational frames FC4 (Note 1)	/	PH-DI MPH-EI 4 G5	MPH-EI 4 (Note 3) G5	MPH-EI 4 (Note 3) G5	MPH-EI 4 (Note 3) G5	MPH-EI 4 (Note 3) G5	MPH-EI 4 (Note 3) G5	
			X	X	X	X		

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**Table 2/I.432.3 – Layer 1 state matrix at network side of the interface (concluded)**

Single fault conditions	
-	No state change
/	Impossible situation
PH - x	Issue primitive x
MPH - y	Issue management primitive y
G z	Go to state G z
Double fault conditions	
MPH - y G z	Second fault is dominant. Actions to be taken when second fault occurs
X	The disappearance of the first fault is not visible at the interface since the second fault is dominant and the state has changed already to G z.
MPH - y	First fault is dominant, therefore the state will not change when the second fault occurs, but the error indication may be given to the management if possible.
G z	Action to be taken when first (dominant) fault disappears.
PH-AI	PH ACTIVATE indication
PH-DI	PH DEACTIVATE indication
MPH-EI n	MPH ERROR indication with parameter n (n = 0 to 4)
NOTE 1 – In case of no CRC processing in the digital link, the state G5 is identical to state G2.	
NOTE 2 – In options 2 and 3 of the 2048 kbit/s systems (according to Recommendation M.3604 [6]), the RAI signal must contain CRC error information of the section between TE and NT which can be used by the user to localise faults FC1 and FC4. In option 1 of Recommendation M.3604 [6], the faults FC1 and FC4 are identically at the interface.	
NOTE 3 – The issue of this primitive depends on the capability of the digital transmission system and the option used in the network.	

## 4.3 Power feeding

Refer to Recommendation I.431 [1].

## 5 References

The following ITU-T Recommendations and other references contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Recommendation. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All Recommendations and other references are subject to revision; all users of this Recommendation are therefore encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the Recommendations and other references listed below. A list of the currently valid ITU-T Recommendations is regularly published.

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- [1] ITU-T Recommendation I.431 (1993), *Primary rate user-network interface – layer 1 specification.*
- [2] ITU-T Recommendation I.361 (1995), *B-ISDN ATM layer specification.*
- [3] ITU-T Recommendation G.804 (1993), *ATM cell mapping into Plesiochronous Digital Hierarchy (PDH).*
- [4] ITU-T Recommendation G.704 (1995), *Synchronous frame structures used at 1544, 6312, 2048, 8488 and 44 736 kbit/s hierarchical levels.*
- [5] CCITT Recommendation G.706 (1991), *Frame alignment and Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) procedures relating to basic frame structures defined in Recommendation G.704.*
- [6] CCITT Recommendation M.3604 (1992), *Application of maintenance principles to ISDN primary rate access.*

### 6 Definitions

None.

### 7 Abbreviations

This Recommendation uses the following abbreviations.

ATM	Asynchronous Transfer Mode
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check
LOF	Loss of Frame
LOS	Loss of Signal
OAM	Operation And Maintenance
PMD	Physical Medium Dependent
RAI	Remote Alarm Indication
TC	Transmission Convergence
UNI	User-Network Interface

### 8 Keywords

ATM, B-ISDN, UNI, User-Network Interface.



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