Single Pair Ethernet

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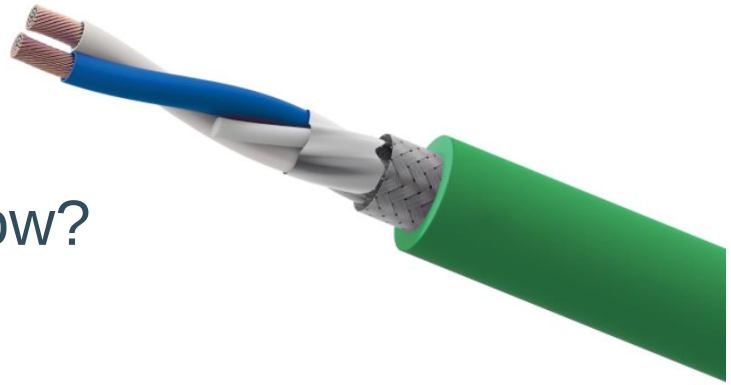
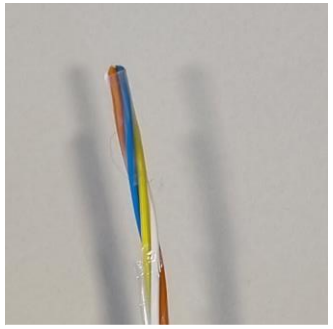
Outline

- Introduction
  - What is Single Pair Ethernet?
  - Advantages of Single Pair Ethernet
  - Single Pair Ethernet Standards
- SPE: full duplex over one single twisted wire pair – How?
- Ethernet frame – Signal encoding
- Power over Data Line (PoDL)
- Cabling and Connectors
- Ethernet Advanced Physical Layer (APL)
- Conclusion



What is Single Pair Ethernet?

From 2 pair 100 Mbps
(e.g. PROFINET)



To 4 pair 1000 Mbps
(1 Gbps, difficult confection)

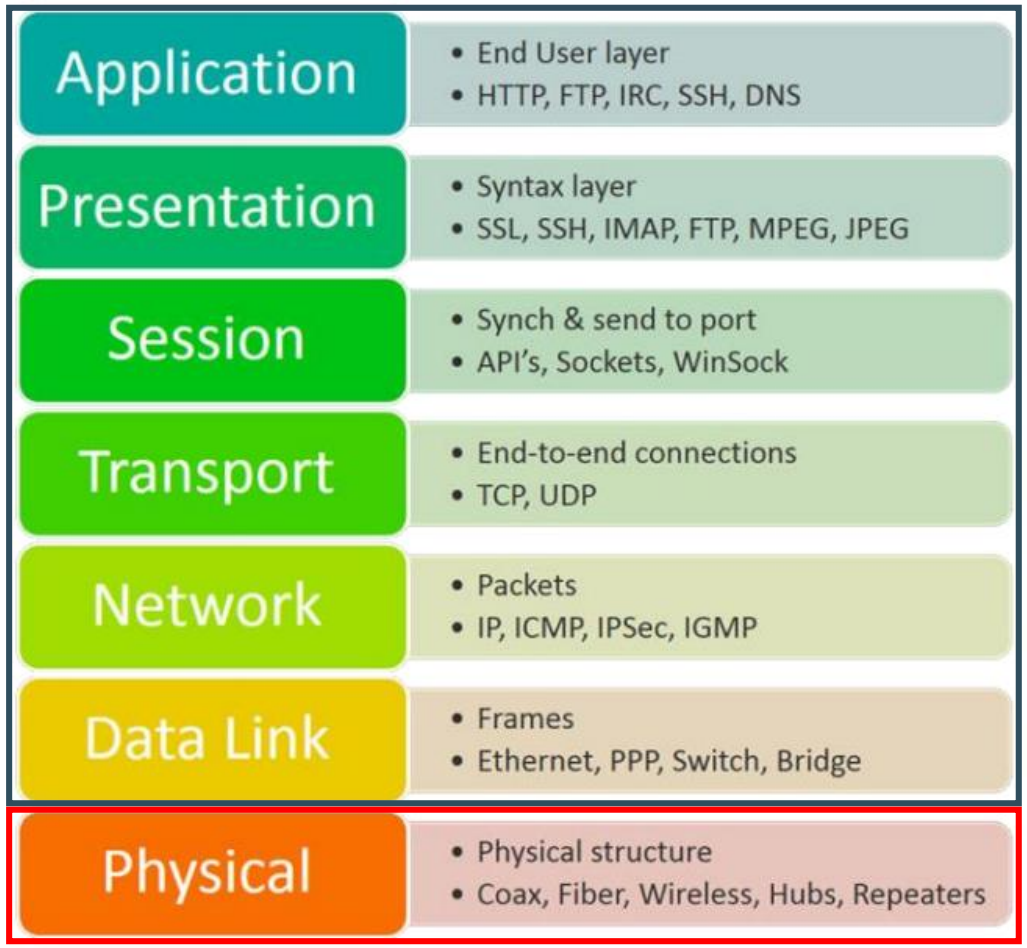
To 1 pair 10 – 100 - 1000 Mbps

Single Pair Ethernet (SPE) provides full duplex transmission (and power delivery) over a single balanced twisted wire pair

What is Single Pair Ethernet?

- SPE affects only the physical layer
  - Just like optical fiber, WiFi…
- Layers 2-7 remain unchanged

802.3 Standard Ethernet



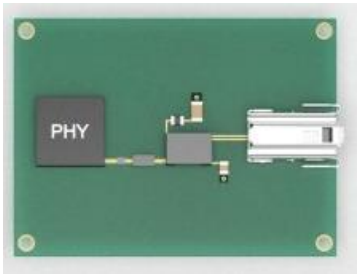
SPE Specific

Advantages of Single Pair Ethernet

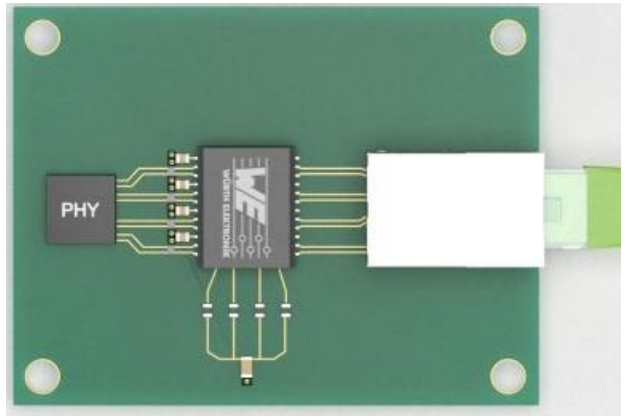
- Smaller connector + reduced footprint
- Lighter, more compact, cheaper and simpler cabling
- Simpler field assembly of connectors
- Power + data over 1 wire pair
- High bandwidth – up to 1000 Mbps
- Low bandwidth (10 Mbps) over 1000 m
  - With optional intrinsic safety
  - With optional re-use of existing fieldbus cabling

→ **Implemented in different standards!**

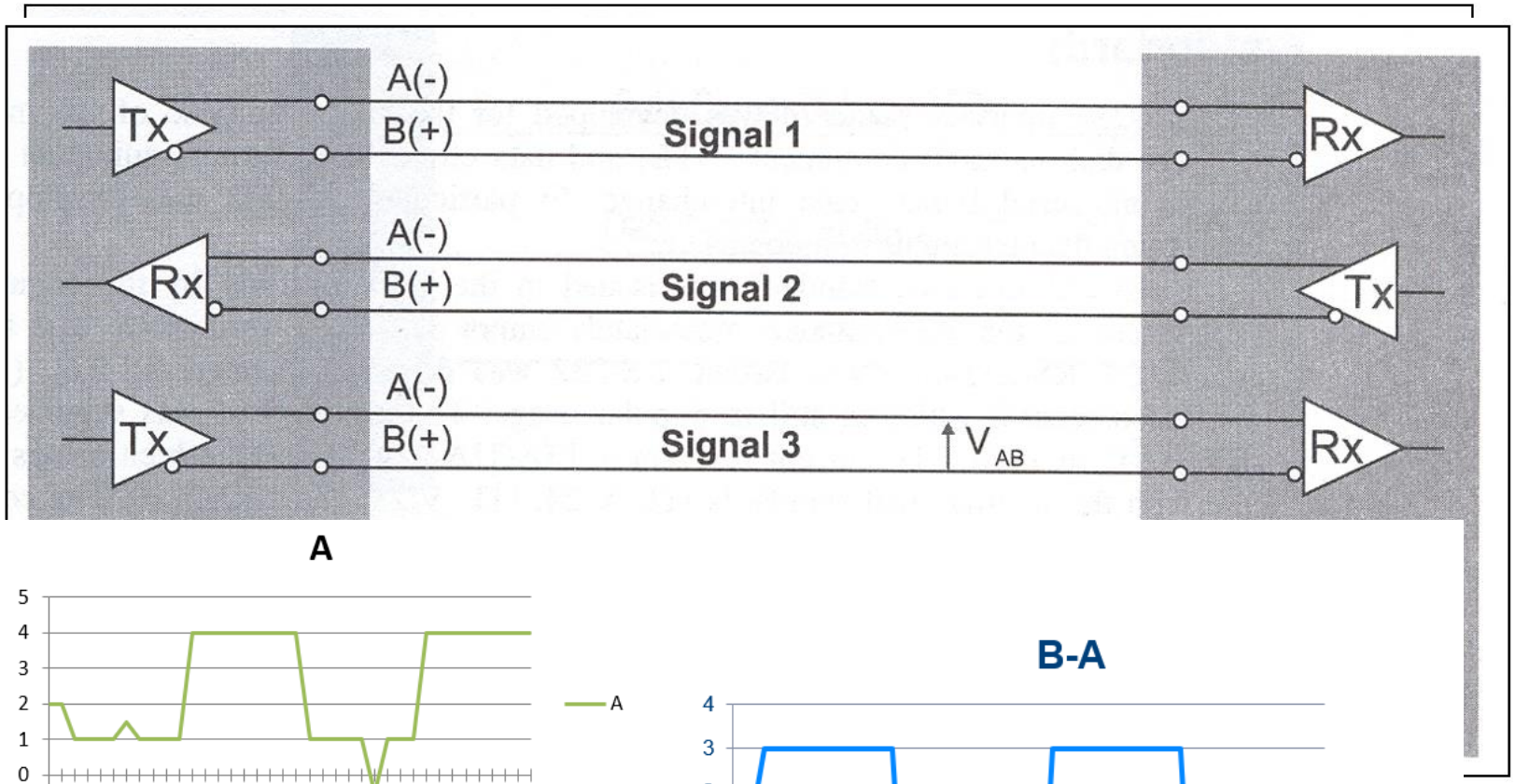
SPE (10BASE-T1L) PCB

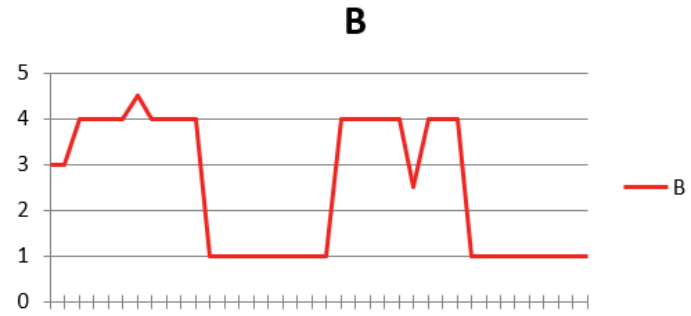


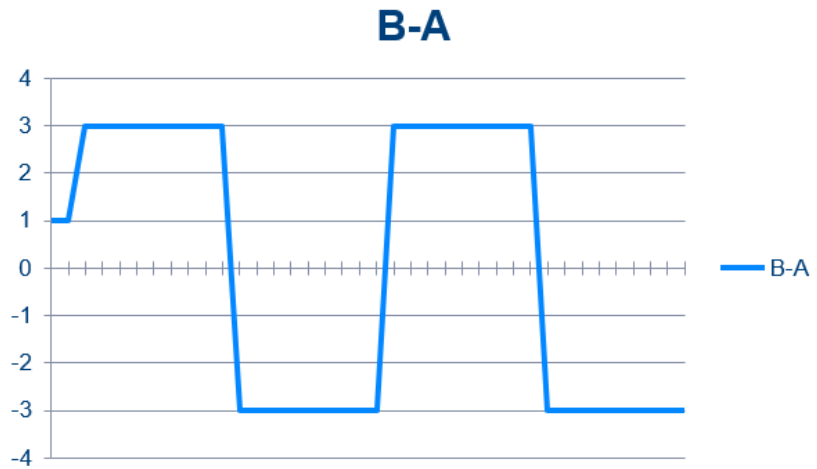
RJ45 PCB



What is Single Pair Ethernet?







Balanced (or differential) signals:

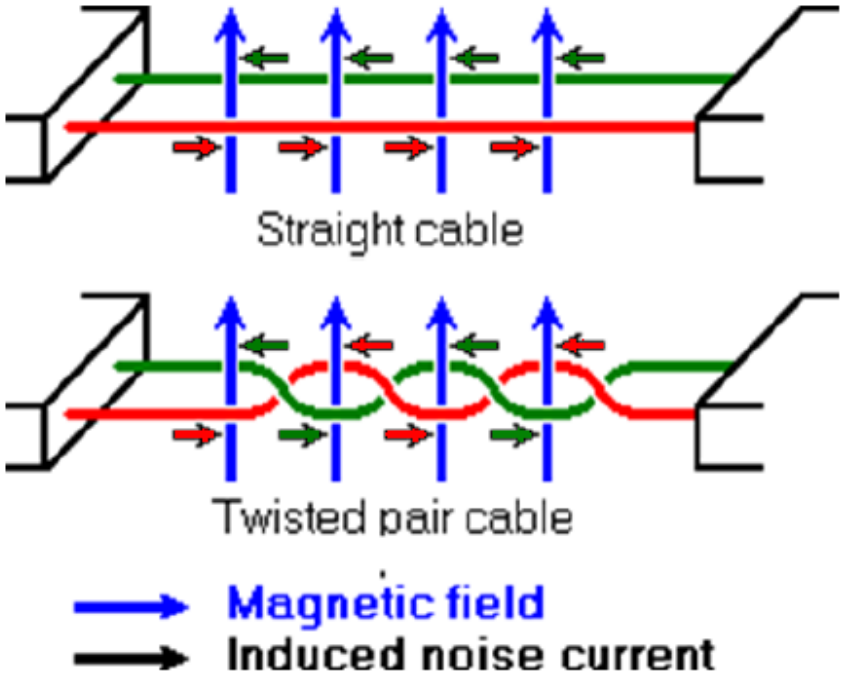
- Unbalanced = referred to the same common ground
- Balanced/differential: e.g. RS485, Ethernet
- Refer to “The Ethernet physical layer revisited” and “Assuring Cabling Infrastructure Readiness - Advanced cable testing for standard and Single Pair Ethernet” and “EMC - Introduction and industrial use cases”

Twisted:

- <> EMI (reduces radiation from the pair, improves rejection of external EMI, reduces crosstalk between neighboring pairs)

What is Single Pair Ethernet?

Reduction of inductive coupling



Without twisted pair:
Magnetic field induces a current
→ The two currents strengthen each other

Twisted pair:
Magnetic field induces a current
→ Currents from 2 loops neutralise each other

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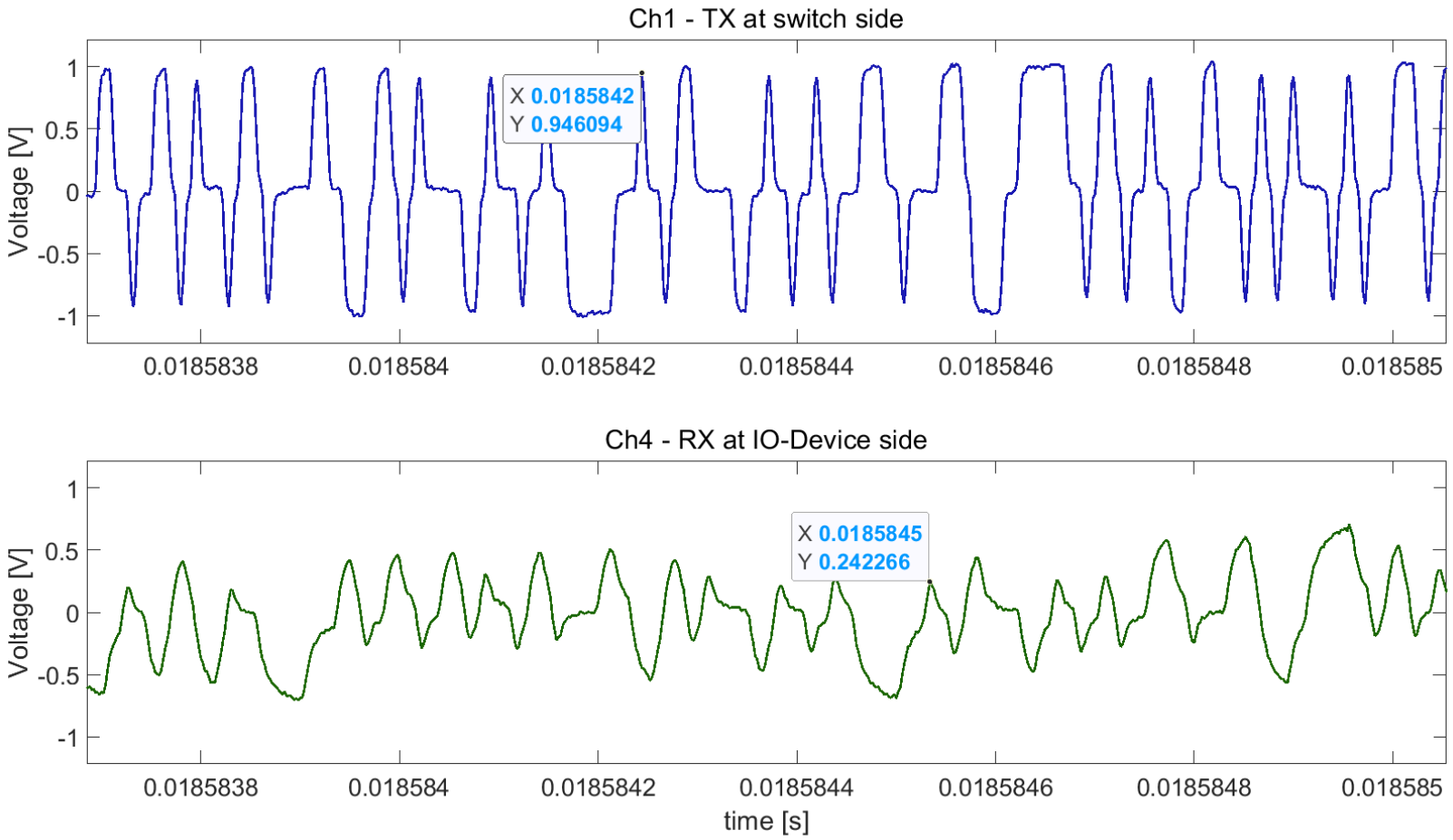
What is Single Pair Ethernet?

Full duplex:

- TX/RX possible at the same time
- **Your PROFINET cable has 4 wires, 2 wire pairs: TX and RX are nicely separated!**
- Measurement on 65 m PN cable, voltage signals on TX and RX at switch and IO-Device sides:
  - **Always signals on both wire pairs!** (Unlike e.g. RS232c or RS485)
  - Attenuation of the voltage levels: at one end, and only 65 m
- Refer to “The Ethernet physical layer revisited”

What is Single Pair Ethernet?



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What is Single Pair Ethernet?

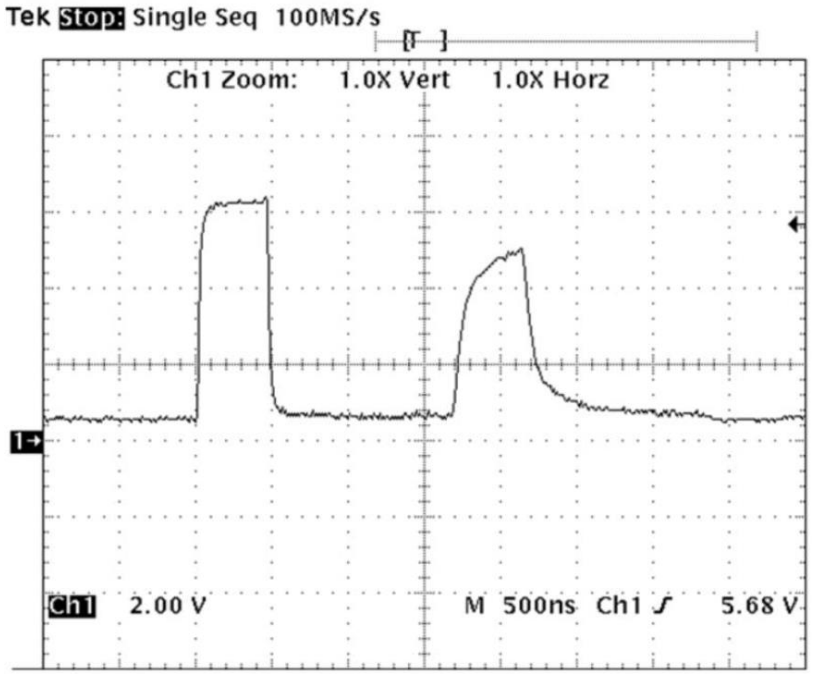
- Single Pair Ethernet (SPE) provides full duplex transmission (and power delivery) over a single balanced twisted wire pair
- **Interpretation - Challenges**:
  - Balanced
  - Twisted
  - **Full duplex**
  - **Over *one* wire pair?**
    - **Signals**
    - **Power**

Over one wire pair ???

- **Superposition of signals** as these are always present
- Large one from the “near end” superimposes on the small one coming from the “far end”
- Some types of SPE cable are a 1000 m long … up to 60 dB less signal (depending on the frequency)
- We see on both sides reflections (“echo”) because of small changes in characteristic impedance along the way (passive connections, different cable types, ageing and wear, …)
- We pick up disturbances along the way
- And … PoE requires 4 wires …

Background: reflection – RS485 example

Open line ($R_t > Z_o$)



Reflection coefficient

- The way how a signal will be reflected can be calculated by the reflection coefficient:

$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_L - Z_S}{Z_L + Z_S}$$

- For short circuited lines:

A reflection coefficient of -1 = total and negative reflection

$$\Gamma = \frac{0\ \Omega - 150\ \Omega}{0\ \Omega + 150\ \Omega} = -1$$

- For open lines:

A reflection coefficient of +1 = total and positive reflection

$$\Gamma = \frac{\infty\ \Omega - 150\ \Omega}{\infty\ \Omega + 150\ \Omega} = 1$$

SPE Standards in short

- **10BASE-T1S**
  - Half duplex, point-to-point or multidrop, 25 m
- **10BASE-T1L**
  - Full duplex, 1000 m, power, intrinsic safety
- **100BASE-T1**
  - Full duplex, power, 40 m
- **1000BASE-T1**
  - Full duplex, power, 40 m

Automotive

Industrial

SPE Standards - Properties

	10BASE-T1S	10BASE-T1L	100BASE-T1	1000BASE-T1
Standard	802.3cg-2019	802.3cg-2019	ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3:2017/Amd 1-2017	ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3:2017/Amd 4-2017
Duplex type	Half duplex	Full duplex	Full duplex	Full duplex
Max. unshielded cable length (m)	15 (point-to-point) 25 (multidrop)	/	15	15
Max. shielded cable length (m)	15 (point-to-point) 25 (multidrop)	1000	40	40
Max peak-to-peak voltage level of transceiver (V)	1	1, 2.4	2.2	1.3
PoDL	Point-to-point: Yes Multidrop: in progress	Yes	Yes	Yes
Extra features	Multidrop	Ethernet-APL with intrinsic safety for process industry		

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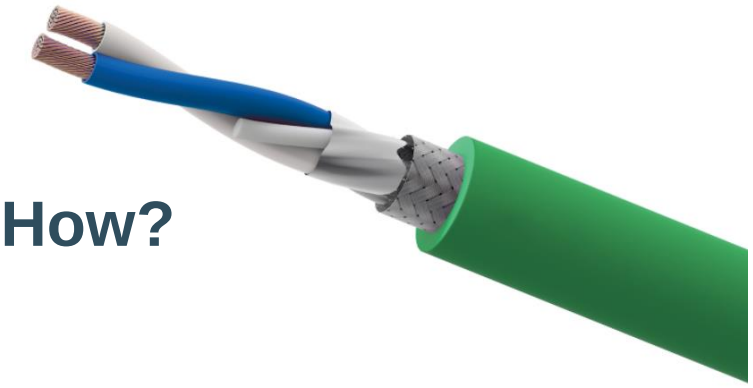
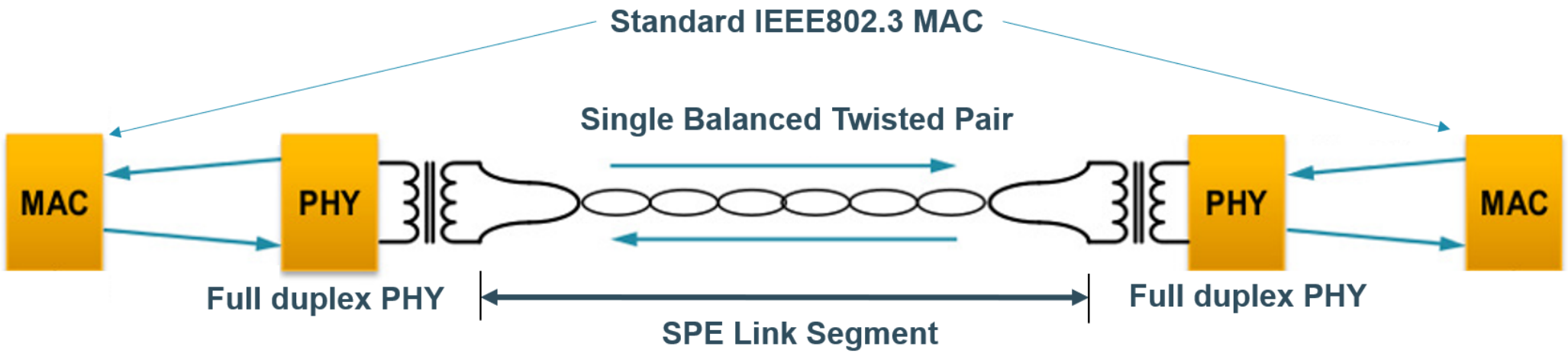


SPE: full duplex over one single twisted wire pair

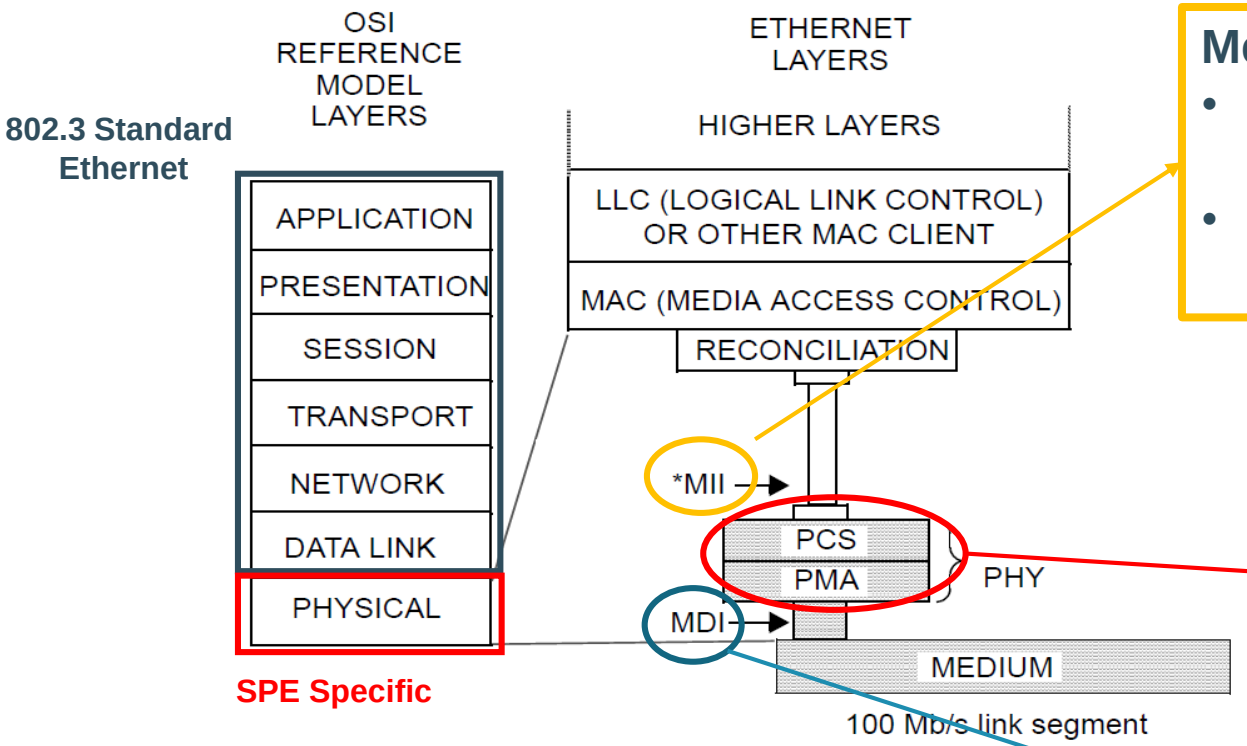
- SPE affects only the physical layer
  - Just like optical fiber, WiFi…
- Layers 2-7 remain unchanged

- PHY interfaces with data link “MAC” layer using the standardized Media Independent Interface (MII) =>
  also here reuse of (part of) the existing electronic design



SPE: full duplex over one single twisted wire pair

Interfacing SPE PHY with standard 802.3 MAC



Media Independent Interface (MII)

- Standardized connection between MAC and different PHYs
- Standard 100 Mbit/s MII
  → transmits 4 bit nibbles at 25 MHz

Physical Coding Sublayer (PCS) and Physical Medium Attachment (PMA)

- Converts data received from MAC to the suitable physical signal
- Places physical on MDI

Media Dependent Interface (MDI)

- Physical interface
  = connectors + cabling

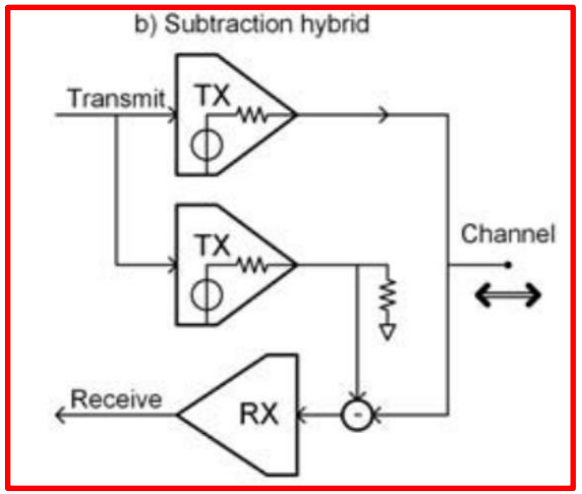
MDI = MEDIUM DEPENDENT INTERFACE
MII = MEDIA INDEPENDENT INTERFACE

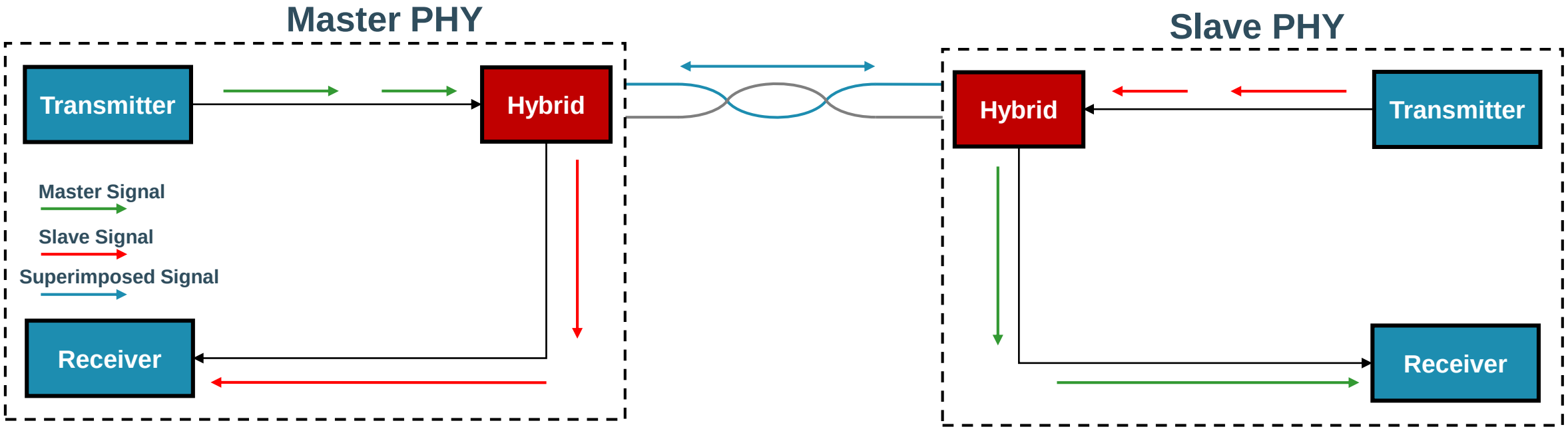
* Physical instantiation of MII is optional.

PCS = PHYSICAL CODING SUBLAYER
PMA = PHYSICAL MEDIUM ATTACHMENT
PHY = PHYSICAL LAYER DEVICE
PMD = PHYSICAL MEDIUM DEPENDENT

SPE: full duplex over one single twisted wire pair

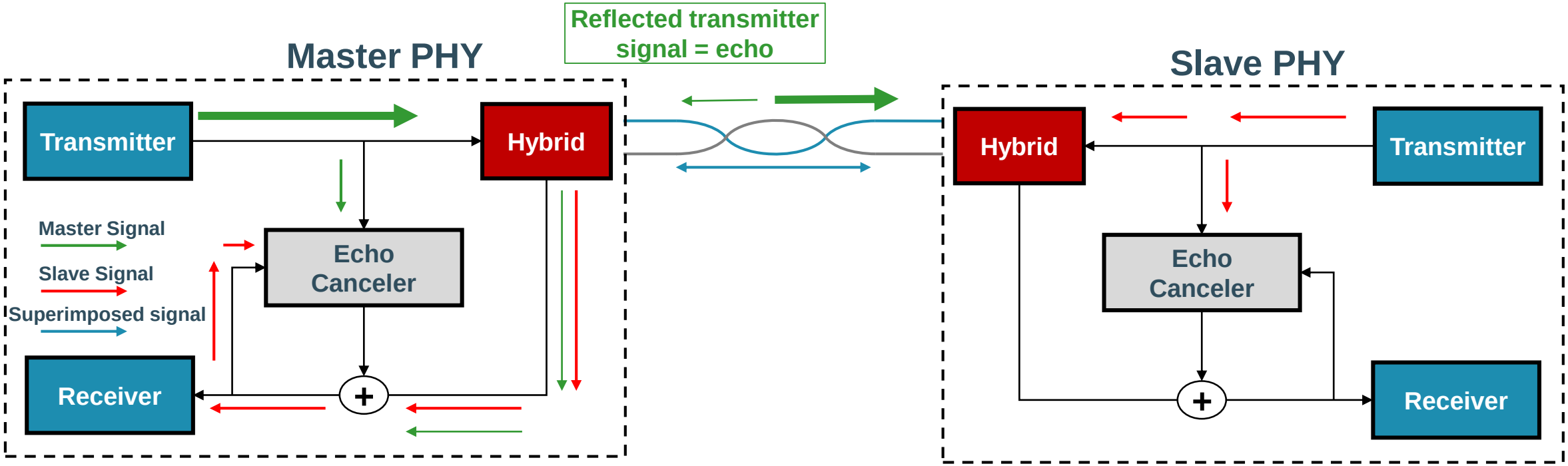
- Both transmitters send simultaneously → signals are superimposed on cable
- PHY must separate transmitted and received signal → **hybrid** circuit





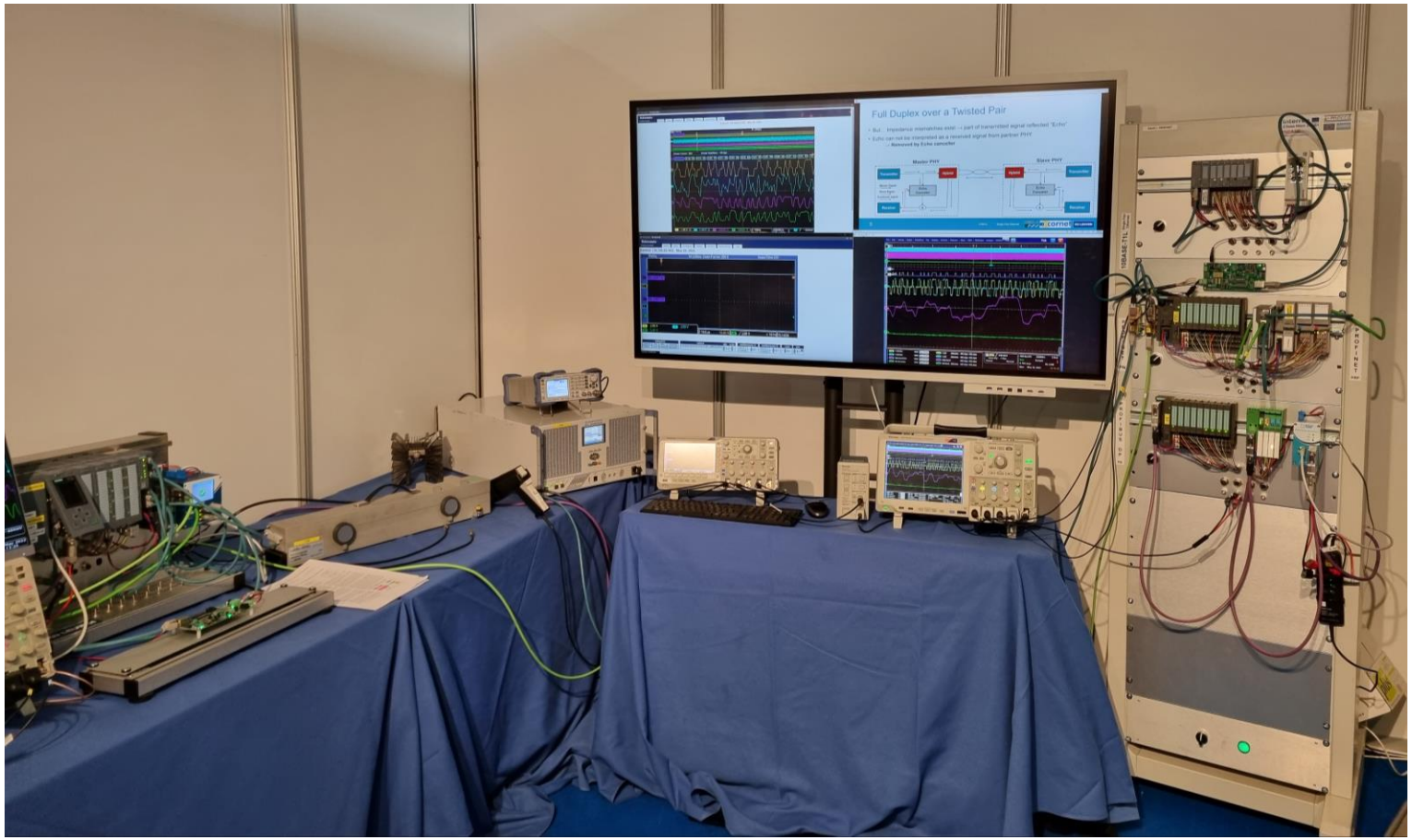
SPE: full duplex over one single twisted wire pair

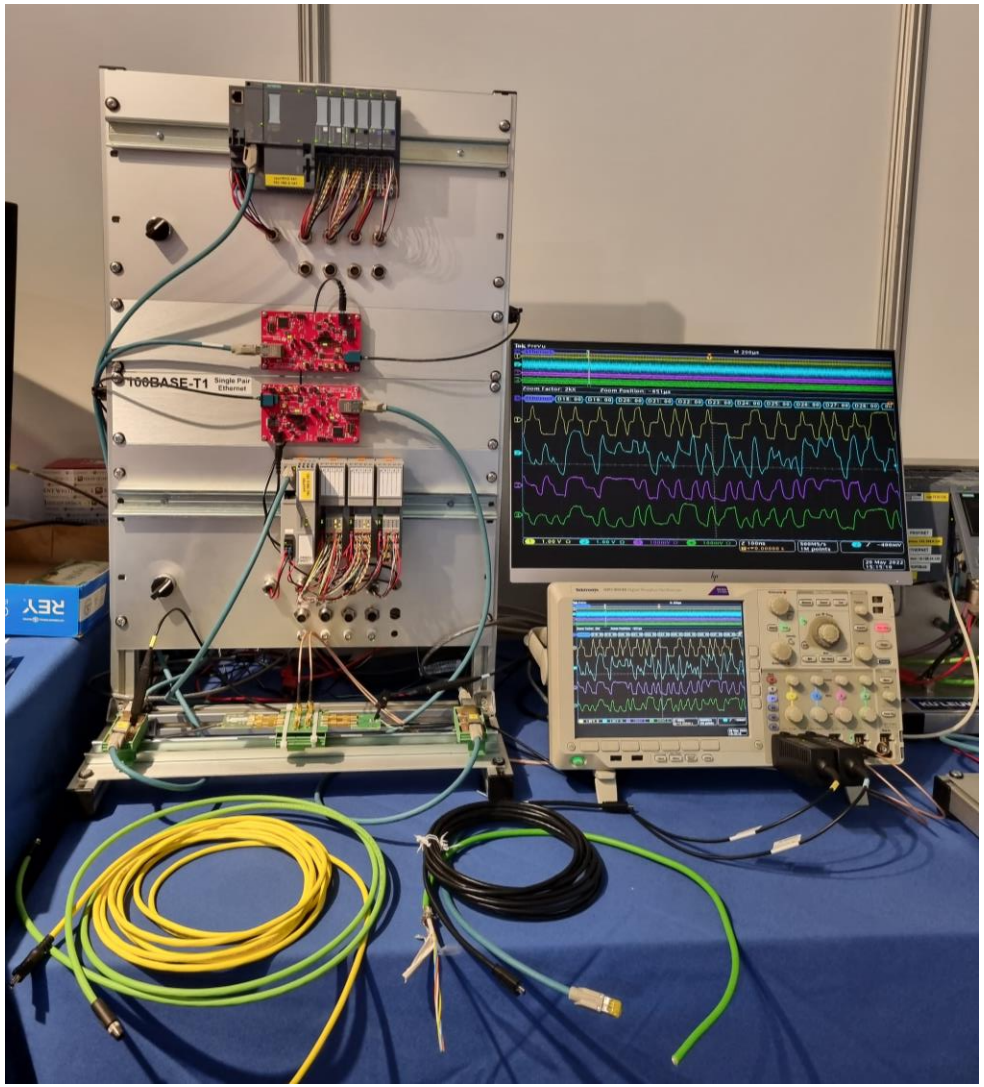
- But… impedance mismatches exist → part of transmitted signal reflected: “echo”
- Echo can not be interpreted as a received signal from partner PHY
  → **Removed by Echo Canceller** (signals drawn only on Master side)



SPE: full duplex over one single twisted wire pair

- How do 100BASE-T1 signals look like?

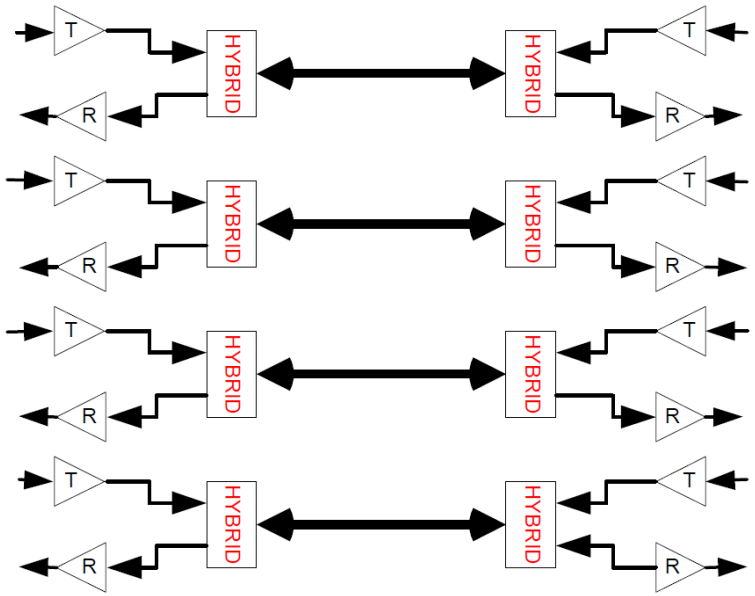




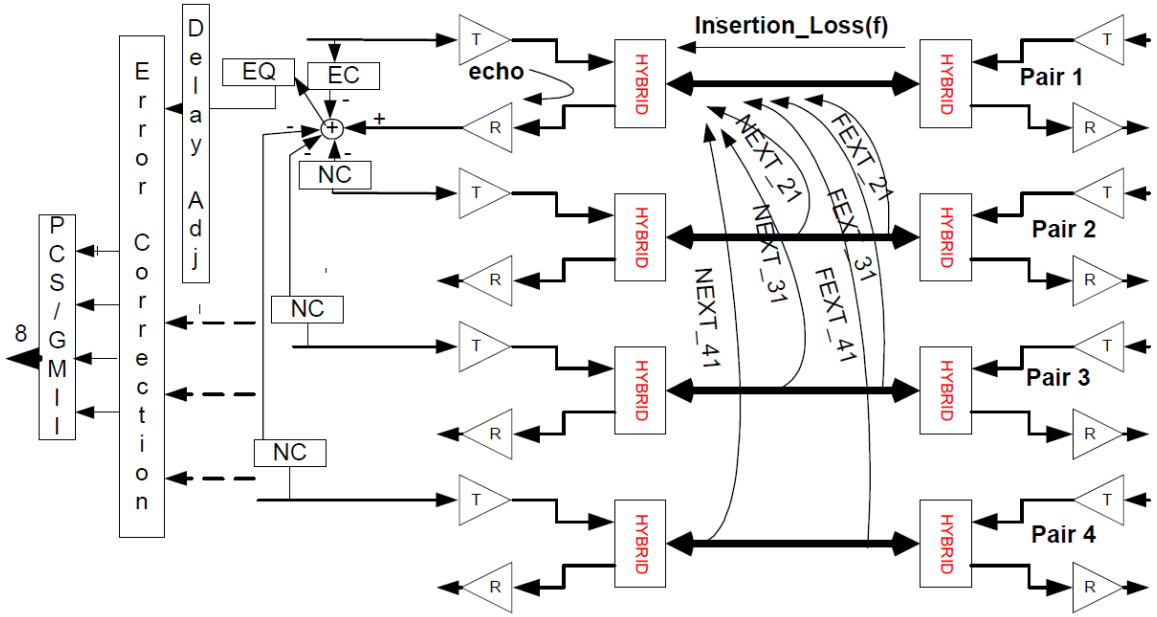
SPE: full duplex over one single twisted wire pair

- Surprise: it's nothing new …
- Your 1 Gbps Ethernet uses … SPE signaling

Use all four pairs with full-duplex transmission on each pair. (Requires hybrid.)



1000BASE-T uses DSP-based adaptive filtering to cancel the effects of echo, crosstalk and noise



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- **Ethernet frame – Signal encoding**
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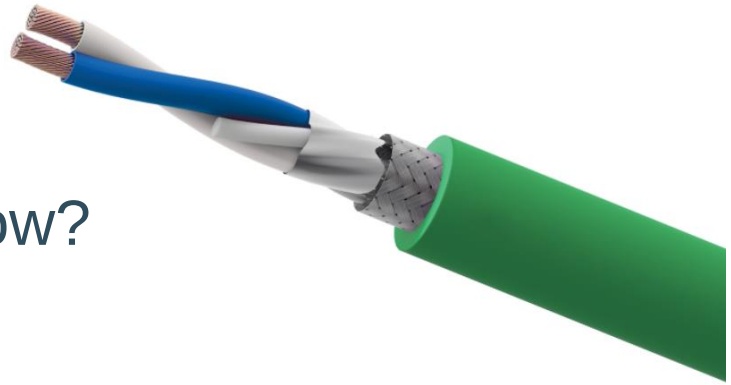
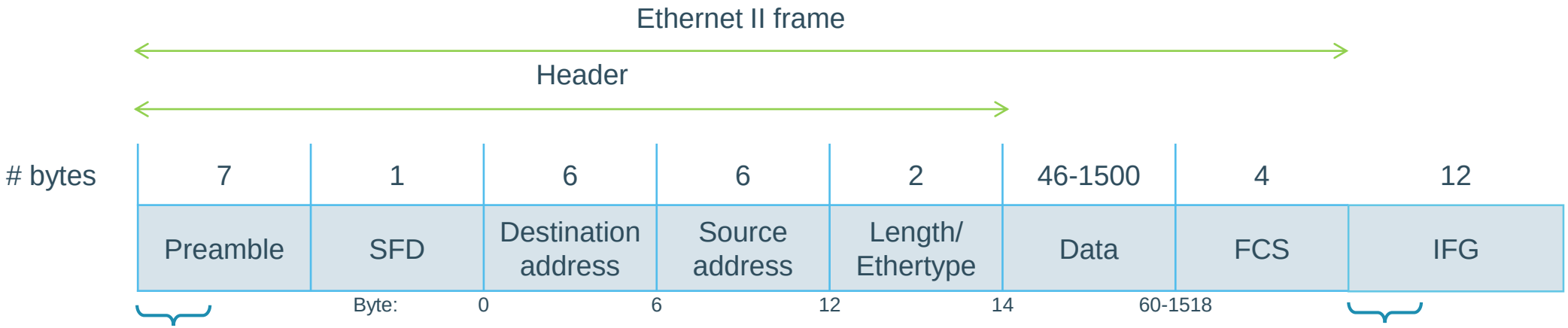


The Ethernet Frame

- Ethernet frame remains the same, except preamble and Inter Frame Gap (IFG)
  - Start- and end-of-stream delimiter added (SSD and ESD)

Also in e.g. PRP redundancy and “in the wireless phase” in WiFi you get a header/trailer: invisible for end user



Start-of-Stream Delimiter (SSD)

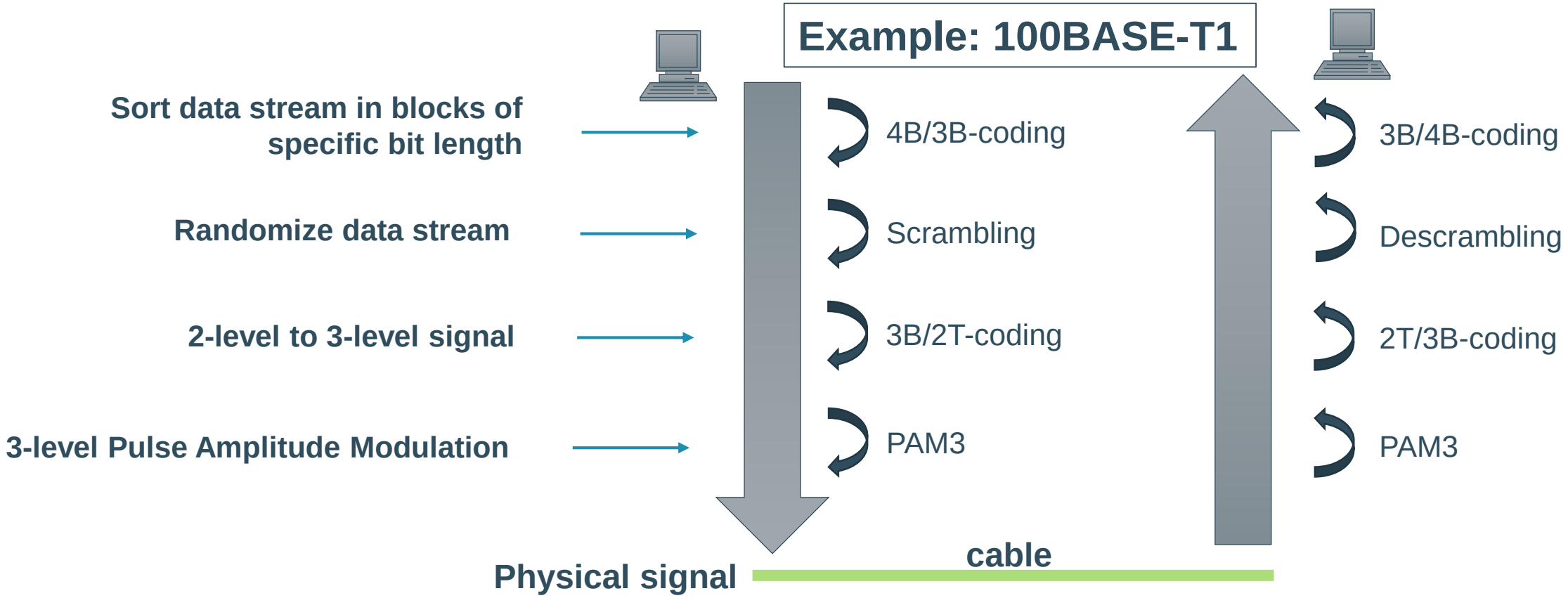
- Replaces first x bits of preamble
  - 10BASE-T1L: 16 bits
  - 100BASE-T1: 9 bits
  - 1000BASE-T1: 9 bits

End-of-Stream Delimiter (ESD)

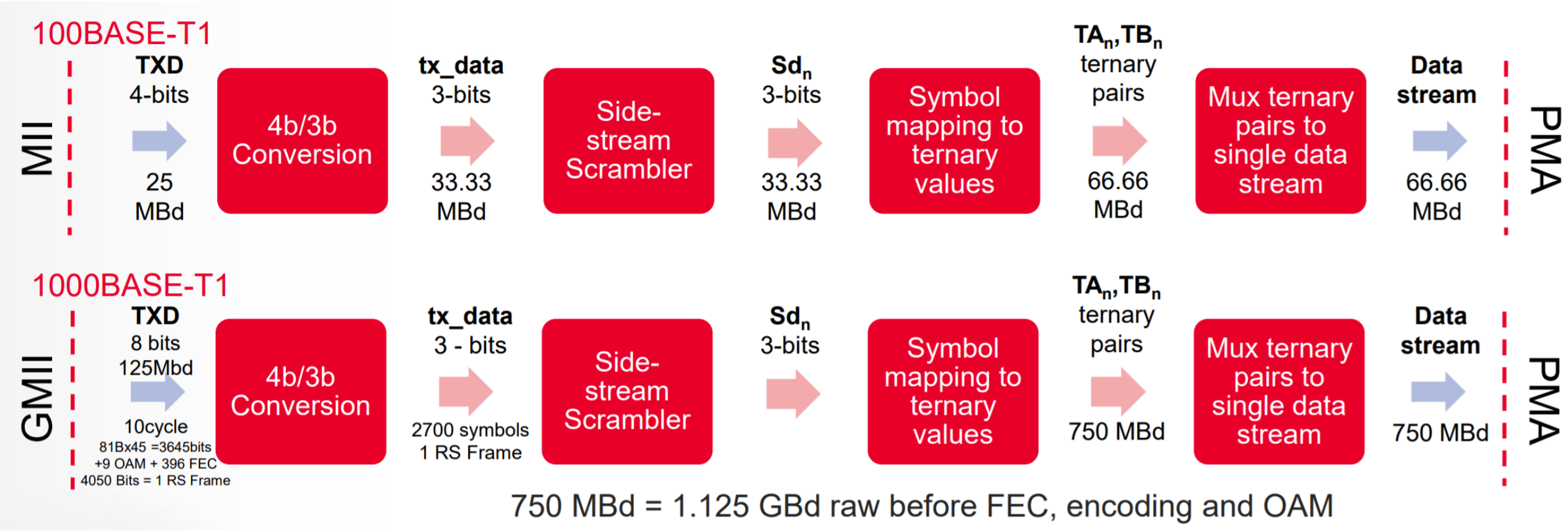
- Replaces first y bits of IFG
  - 10BASE-T1L: 16 bits
  - 100BASE-T1: 9 bits
  - 1000BASE-T1: 9 bits

100BASE-T1 Signal Encoding

- Different standards = different physical signals
- But... they share common encoding principles (except 10BASE-T1S)



100BASE-T1 and 1000BASE-T1



750 MBd = 1.125 GBd raw before FEC, encoding and OAM

100BASE-T1 PCS

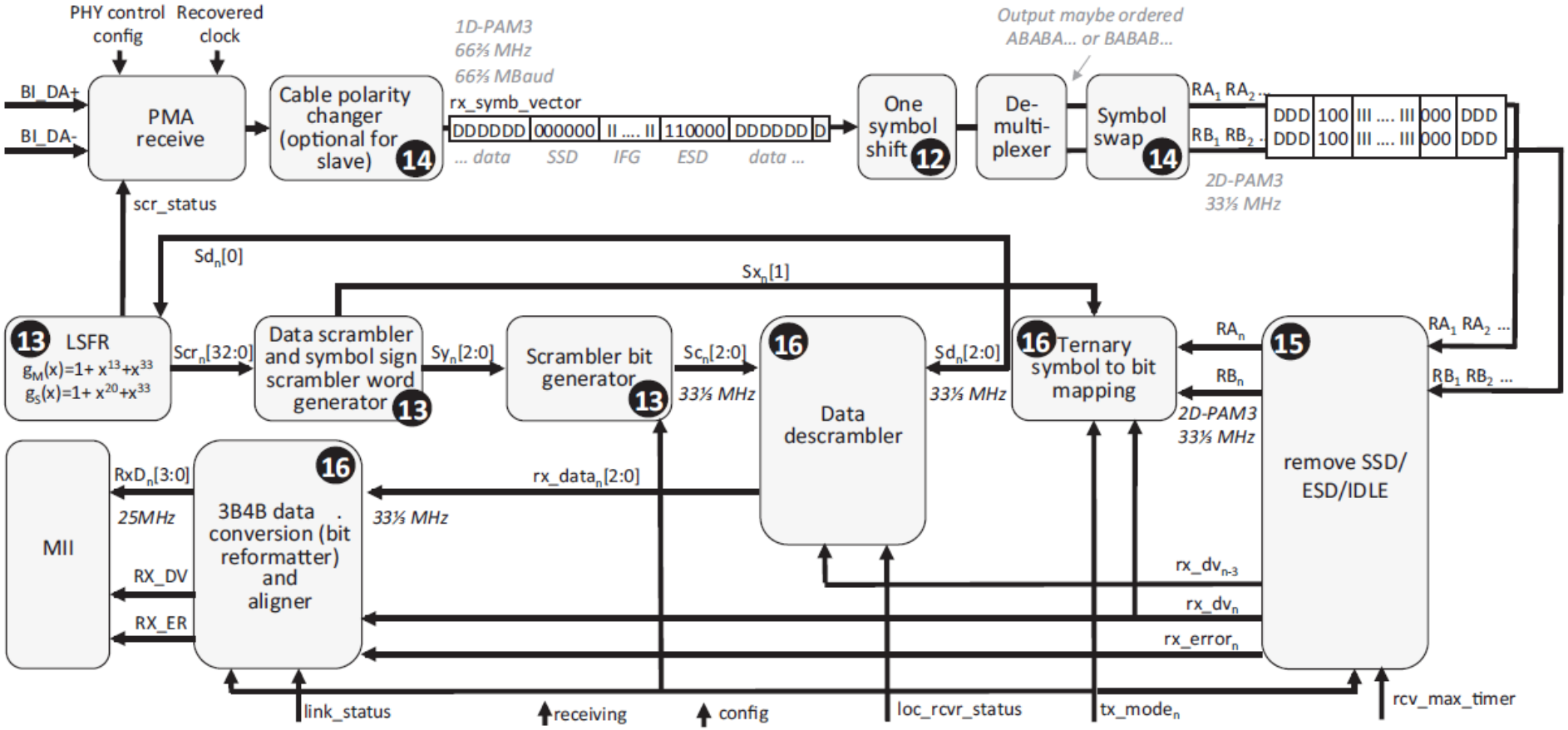
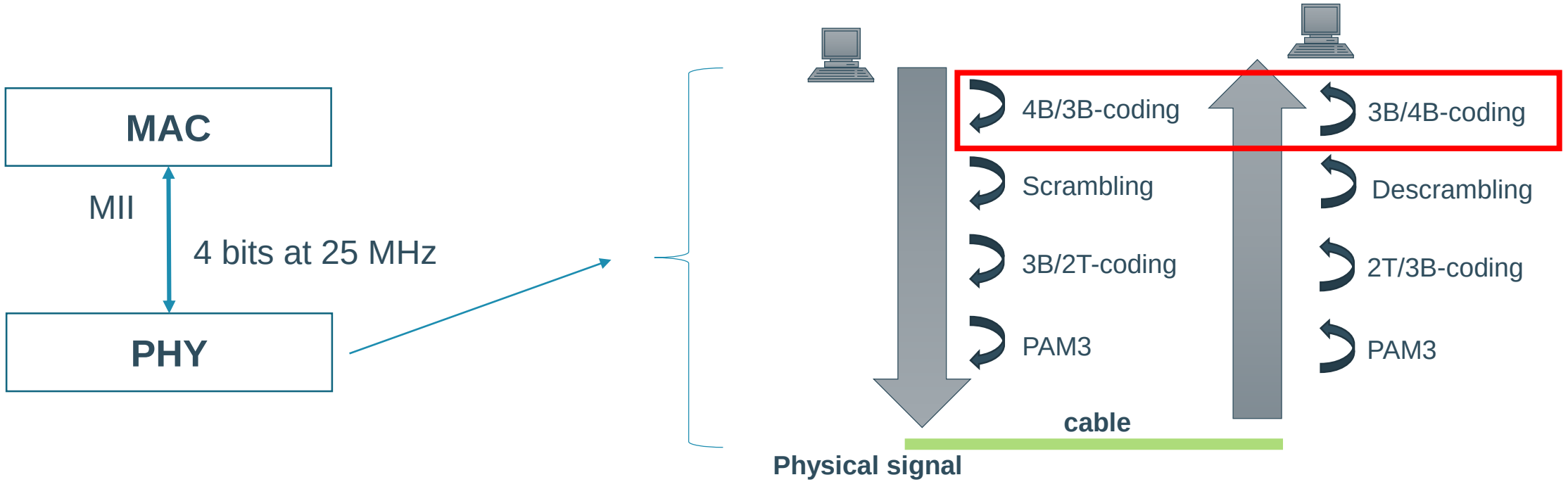


Figure 4.29 Example for elements of a 100BASE-T1/OABR PCS receiver.

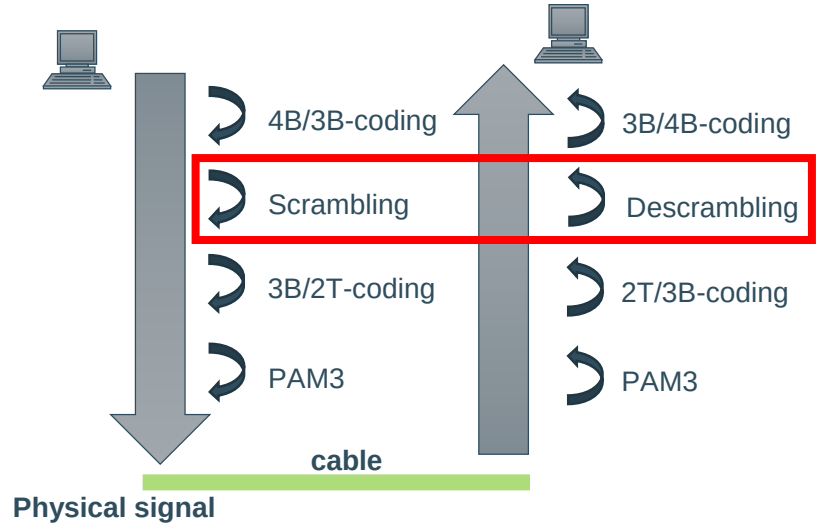
100BASE-T1 – 4bit/3bit Encoding

- Data stream from MAC layer → 4-bit nibbles at 25 MHz
- Convert to 3-bit blocks at 33,3 MHz

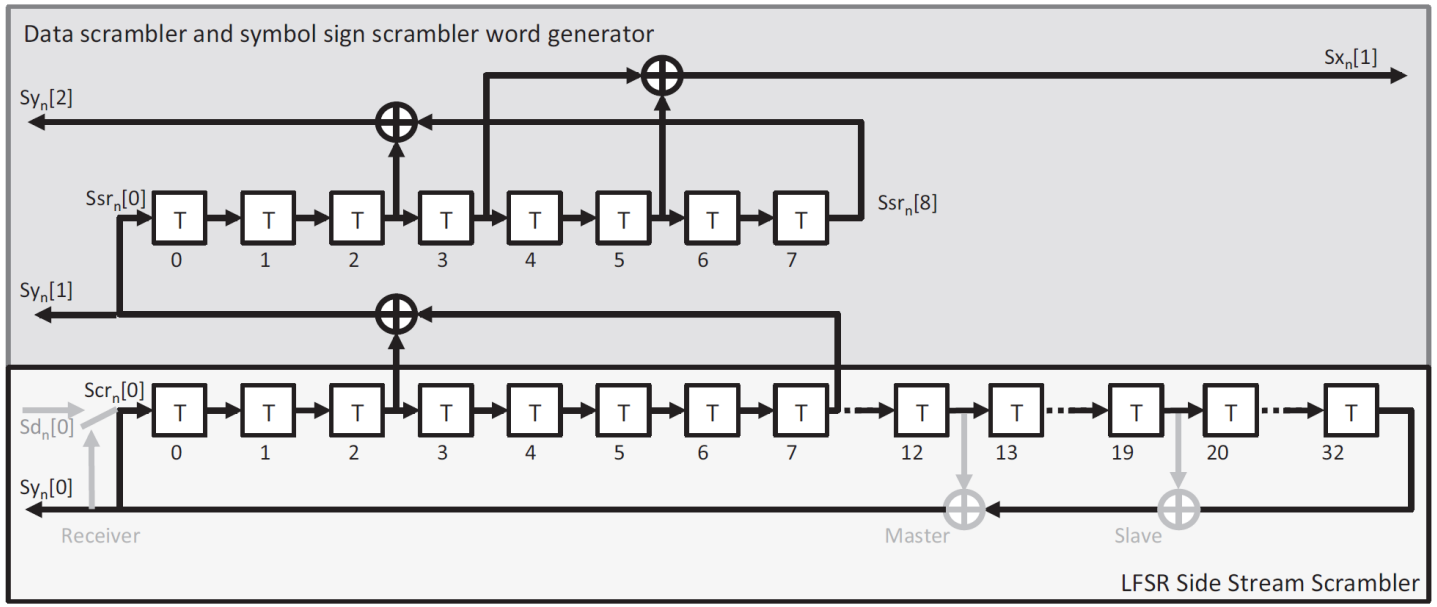


100BASE-T1 Scrambling

- Data stream scrambled using a pseudo-random code
- Prevent loss of synchronization between PHYs
- Spread transmit power over frequency band
- Reduces DC portion of signal
- Reduces electromagnetic interference
- Reduces radiated emissions



Scrambler function



100BASE-T1 – 3bit/2ternary encoding

- Ternary = 3-level value (-1, 0, 1)
- 3-bit blocks coded into 2 ternaries – 9 possibilities
- Coding table dependent on PHY status

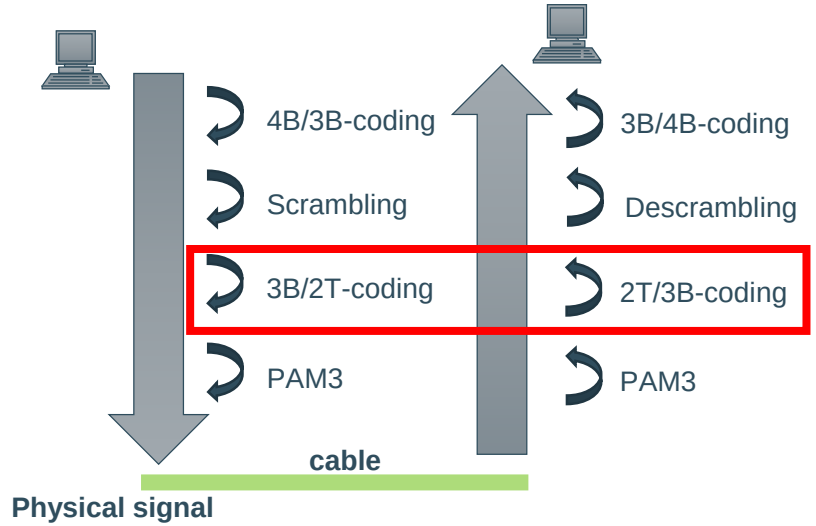


Table 96–2—Data symbols when tx_mode=SEND_N

$Sd_n[2:0]$	TA_n	TB_n
000	–1	–1
001	–1	0
010	–1	1
011	0	–1
Used for SSD/ESD	0	0
100	0	1
101	1	–1
110	1	0
111	1	1

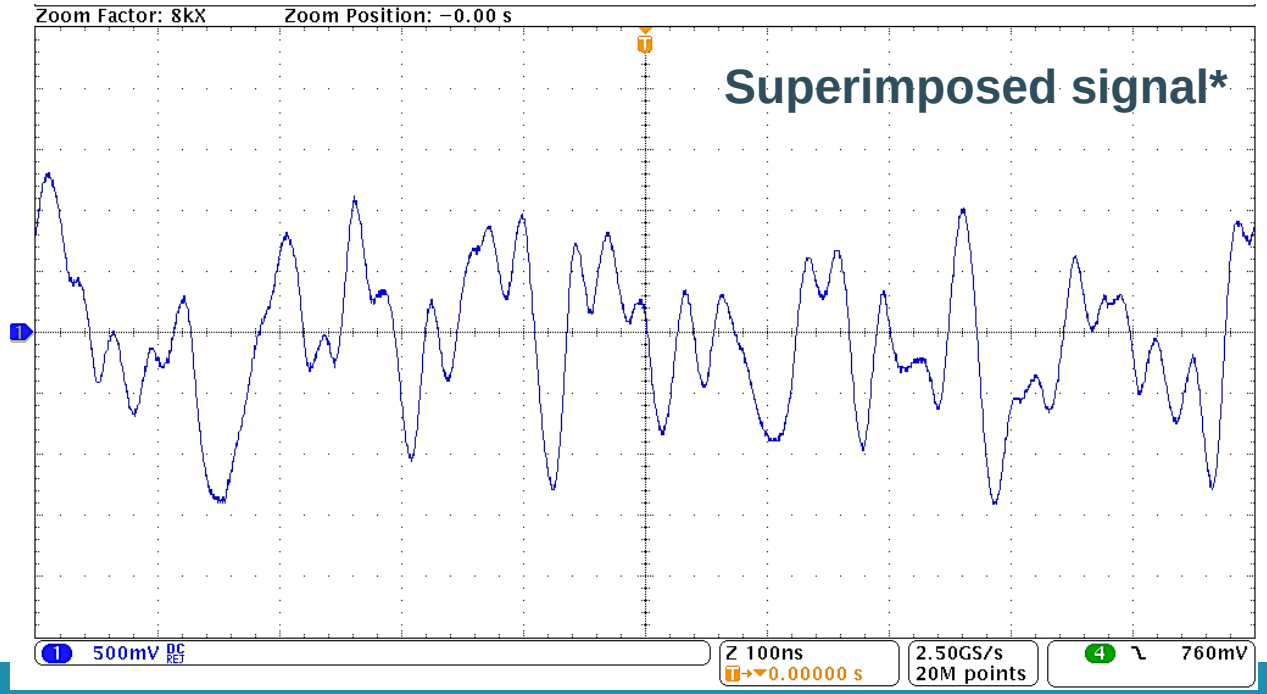
Encoding example

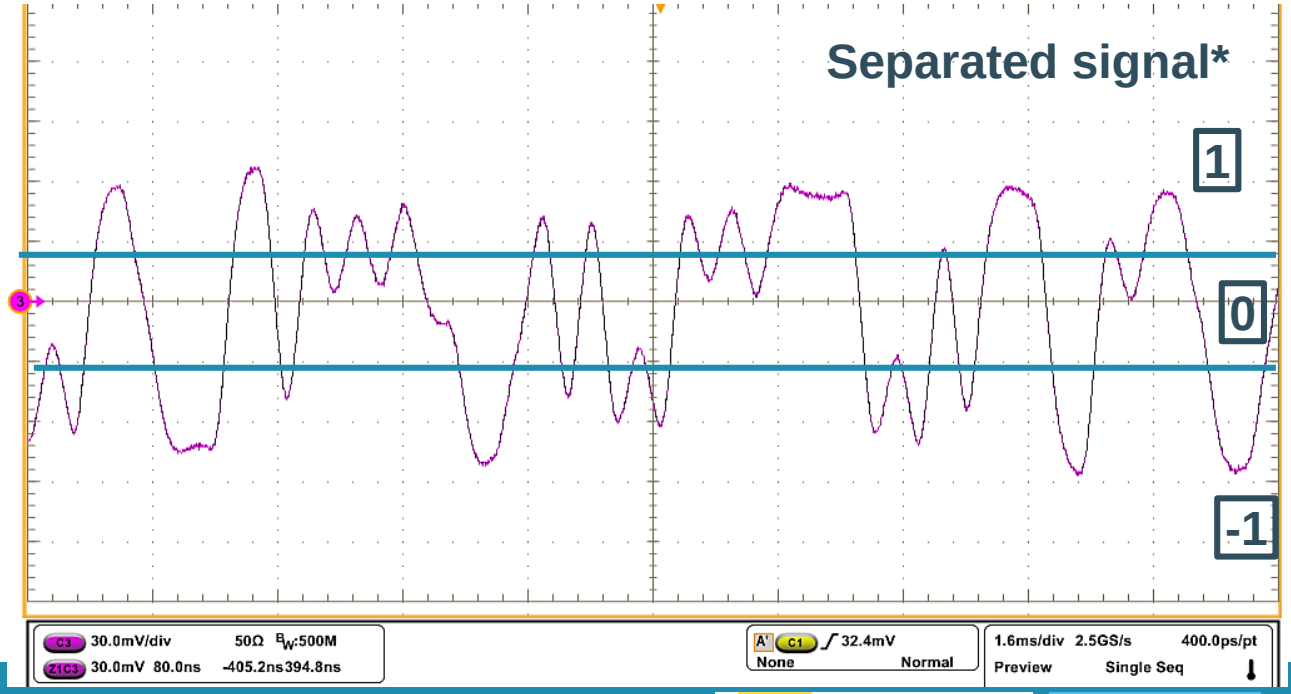
3B	001	100	111
2T	-1, 0	0, 1	1, 1

TI : 100BASE-T1 Ethernet: the evolution of automotive networking

PAM3-Modulation

- 3-level Pulse Amplitude Modulation (PAM3)
  - 3 amplitude levels (Ternary) → -1, 0, 1
- Transmitted at 66,6 MHz, 1 ternary every 15 ns
- Full duplex transmission → 2 PAM3 signals superimposed on cable

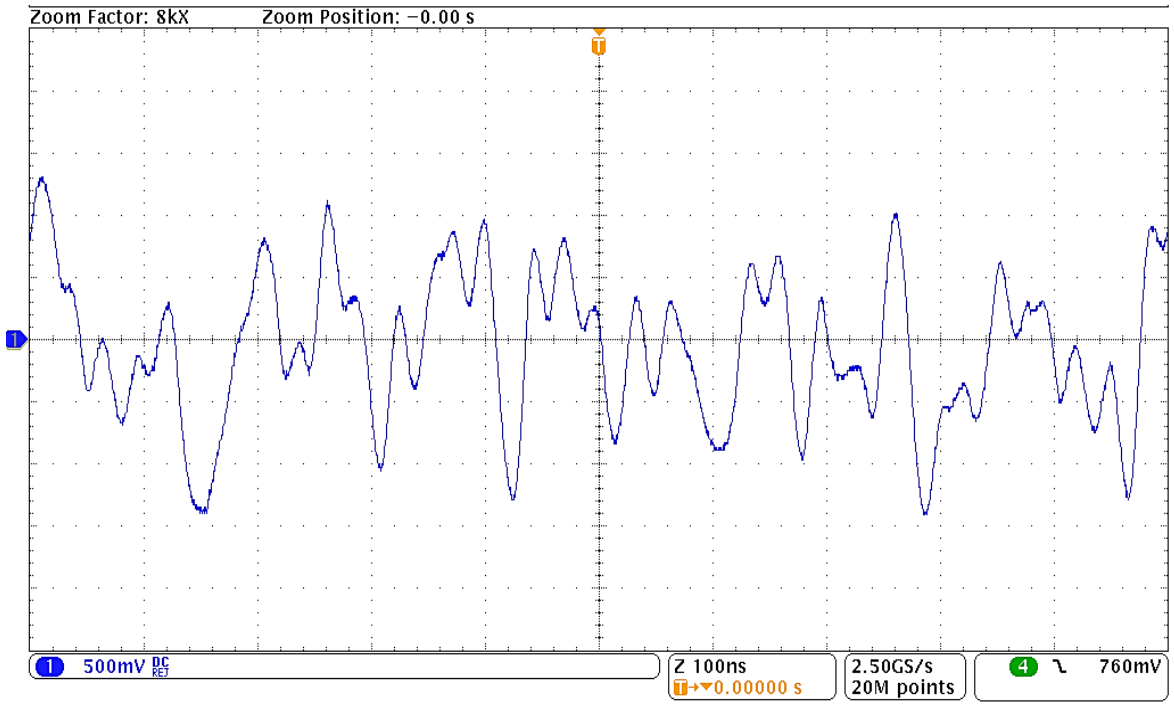




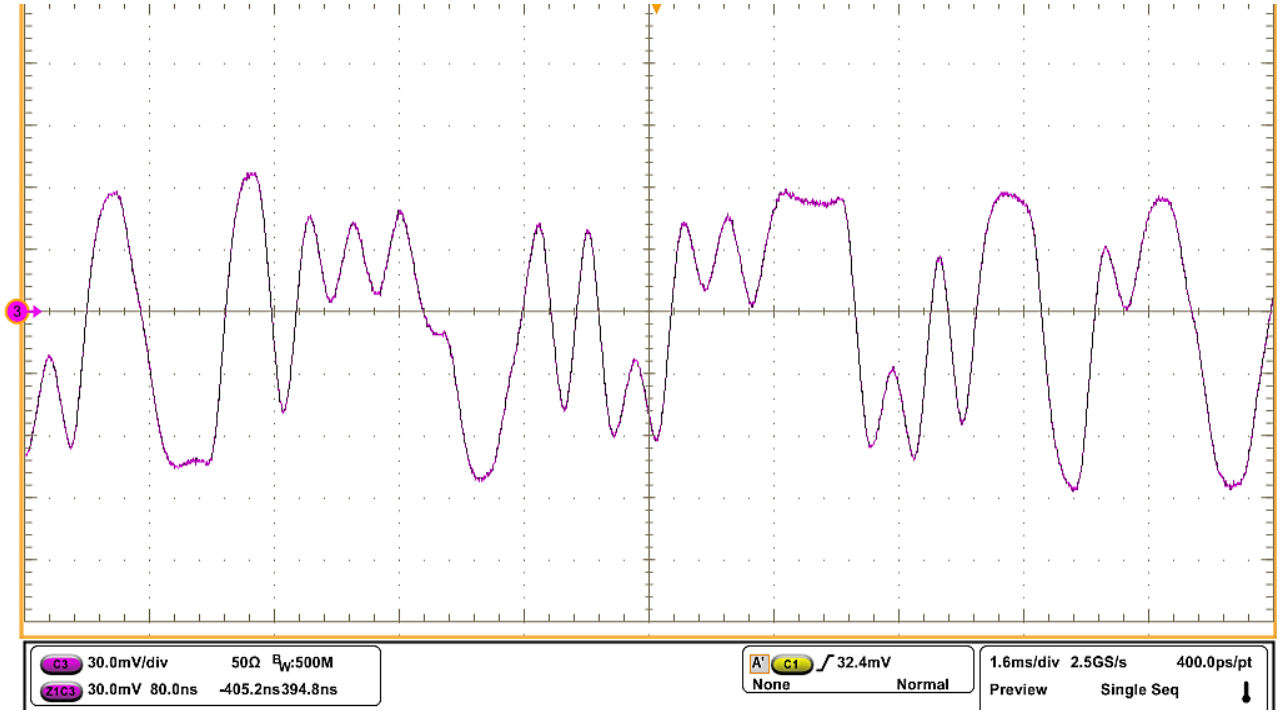
*Measurement methods discussed during demo

PAM3-Modulation

Superimposed signal*



Separated signal*

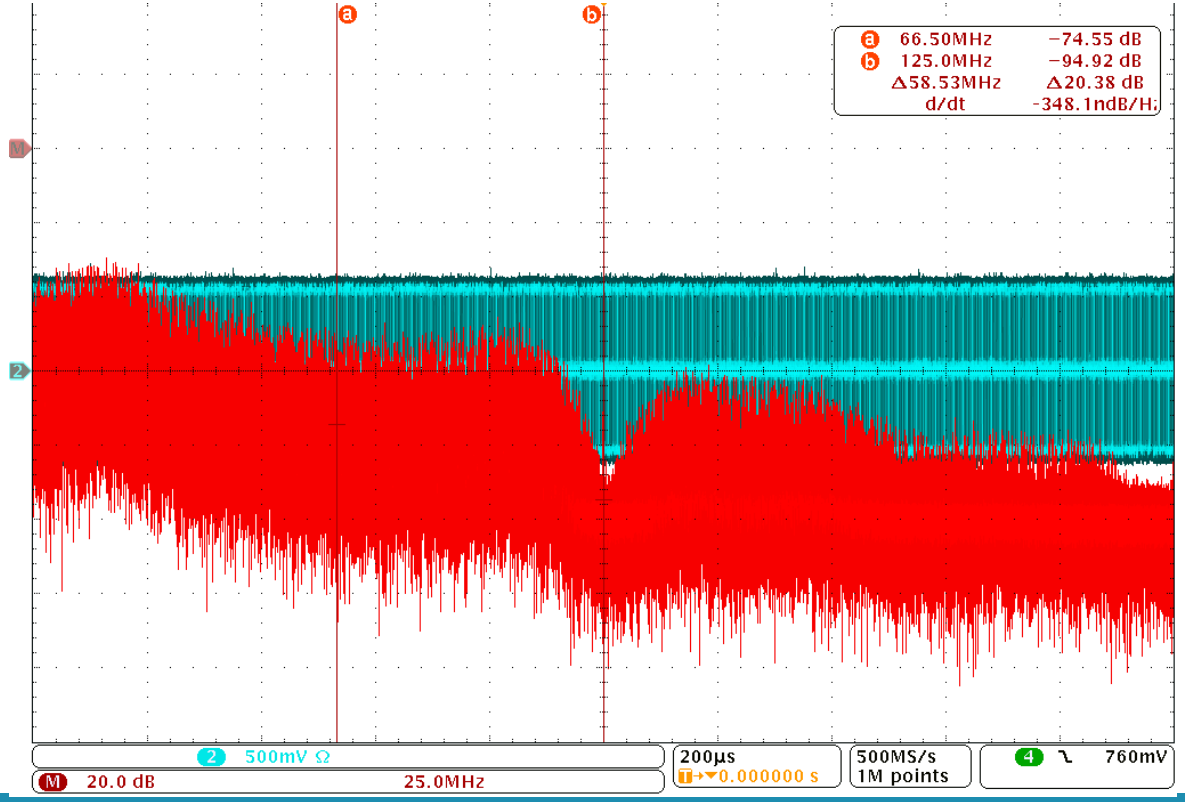


*Measurement methods discussed during demo

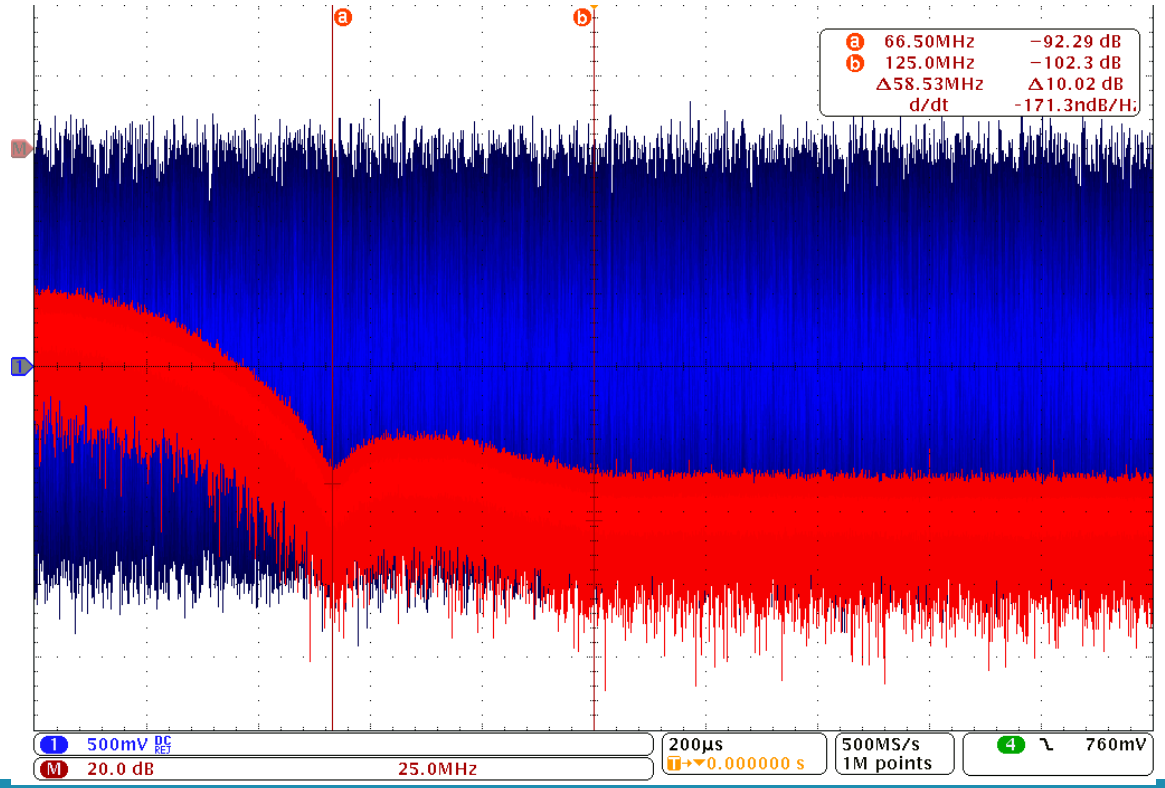
PAM3-Modulation

- 100BASE-T1 has a reduced frequency content compared to 100BASE-TX

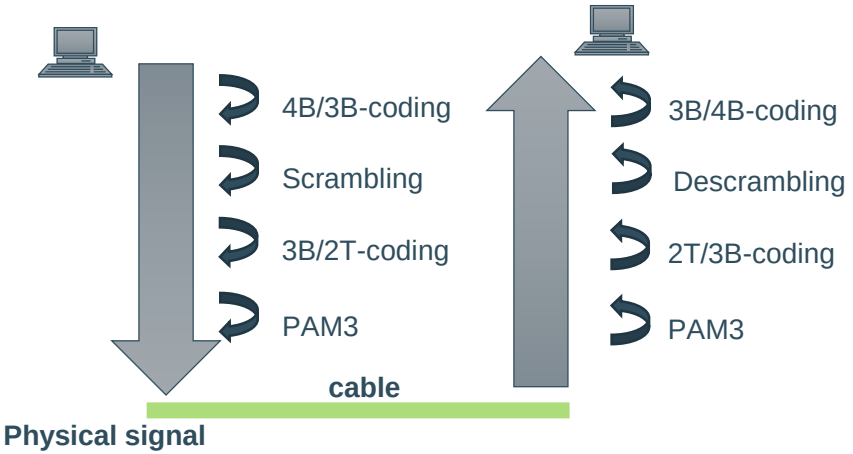
100BASE-TX

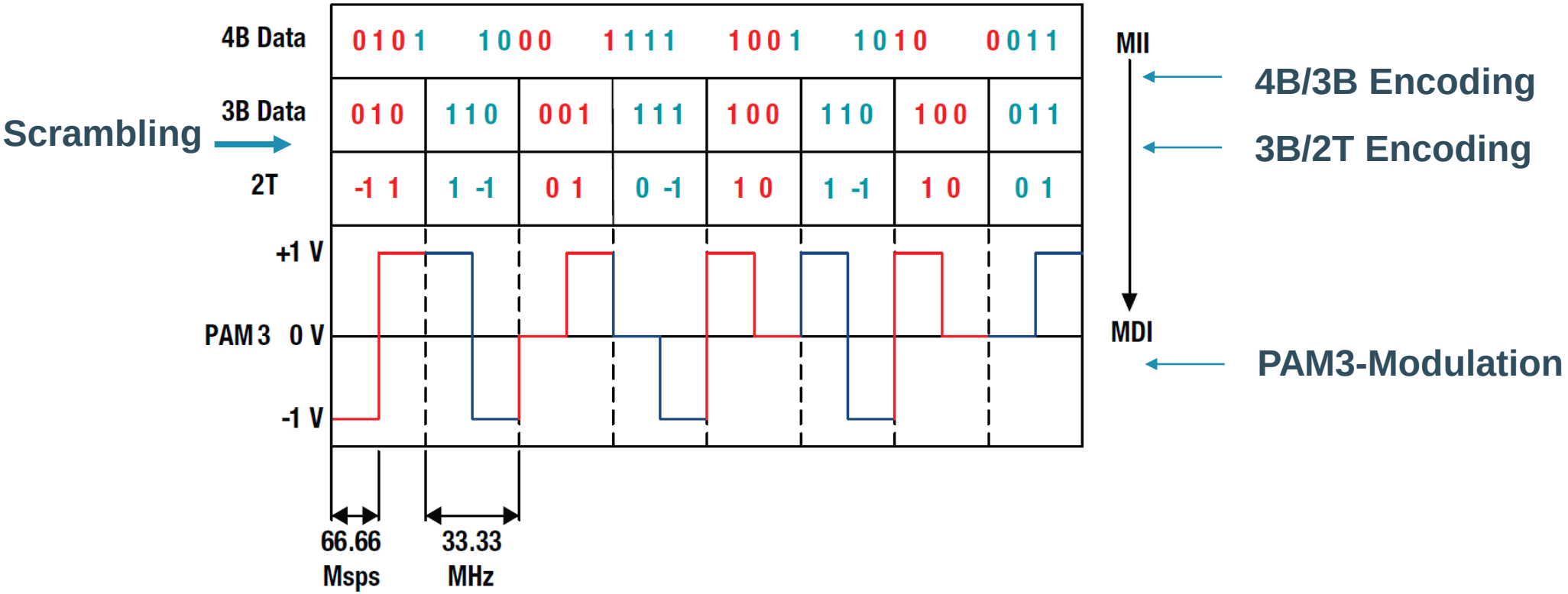


100BASE-T1



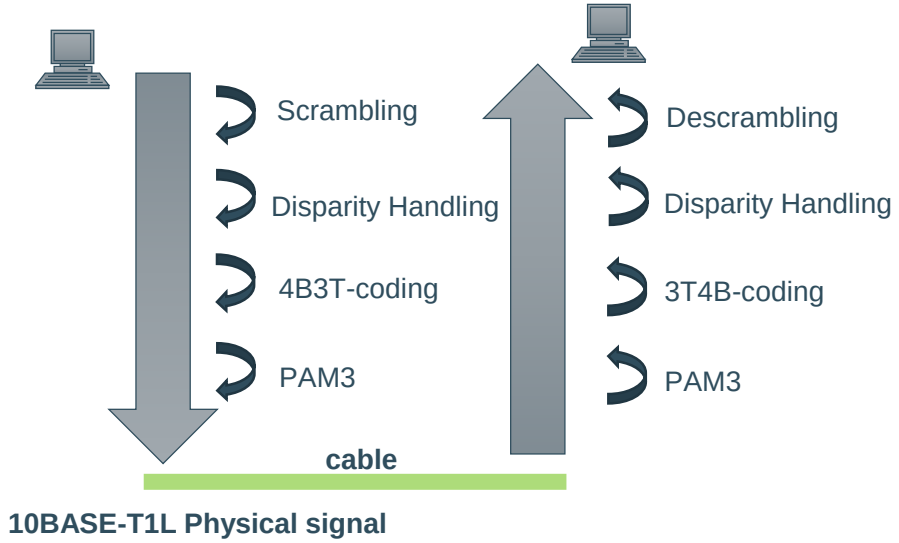
100BASE-T1 Summary





10BASE-T1L Encoding

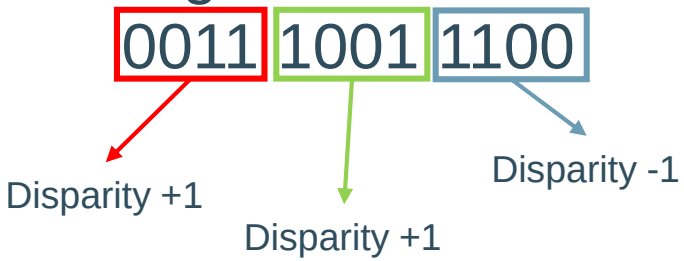
- 2 Amplitude options: 1 V_{ptp} and 2.4 V_{ptp}
- Max cable length: 1000 m
- Encoding systems
  - Scrambling, Disparity handling, 4B3T, PAM3



- Disparity = difference between transmitted “+1” and “-1” symbols
- Disparity handling
  - **Goal** → Achieve DC-free PAM3 transmission = DC-free 4B3T coding
  - **How** → Change 4B3T coding table based on disparity

10BASE-T1L Disparity handling

- Default disparity = 2
- E.g. data stream



- 4B3T Coding
  00+ +-+ -+-

  Resulting disparity = 3

Default

$Sd_n[3:0]$	Disparity = 1		Disparity = 2		Disparity = 3		Disparity = 4	
	Ternary Triplet	Disparity Change	Ternary Triplet	Disparity Change	Ternary Triplet	Disparity Change	Ternary Triplet	Disparity Change
0000	+0+	2	0-0	-1	0-0	-1	0-0	-1
0001	0-+	0	0-+	0	0-+	0	0-+	0
0010	+-0	0	+-0	0	+-0	0	+-0	0
0011	00+	1	00+	1	00+	1	--0	-2
0100	-+0	0	-+0	0	-+0	0	-+0	0
0101	0++	2	-00	-1	-00	-1	-00	-1
0110	-++	1	-++	1	--+	-1	--+	-1
0111	-0+	0	-0+	0	-0+	0	-0+	0
1000	+00	1	+00	1	+00	1	0--	-2
1001	+-+	1	+-+	1	+-+	1	---	-3
1010	++-	1	++-	1	+--	-1	+--	-1
1011	+0-	0	+0-	0	+0-	0	+0-	0
1100	+++	3	-+-	-1	-+-	-1	-+-	-1
1101	0+0	1	0+0	1	0+0	1	-0-	-2
1110	0+-	0	0+-	0	0+-	0	0+-	0
1111	++0	2	00-	-1	00-	-1	00-	-1

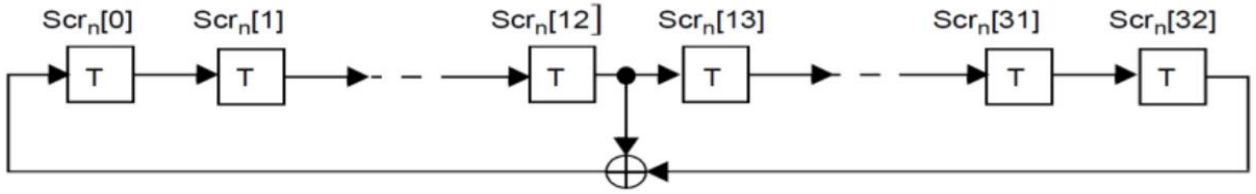
4B3T Coding based on disparity

10BASE-T1L Scrambler

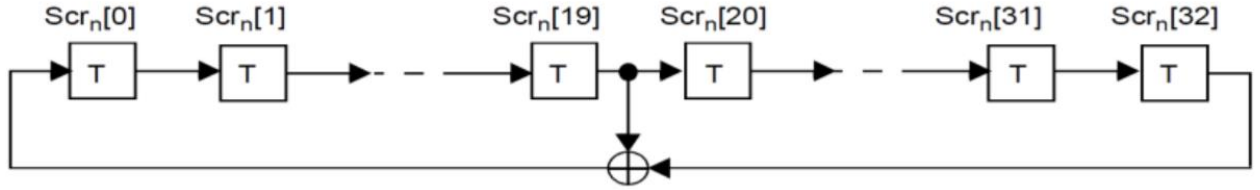
$$g_M(x) = 1 + x^{13} + x^{33}$$

$$g_S(x) = 1 + x^{20} + x^{33}$$

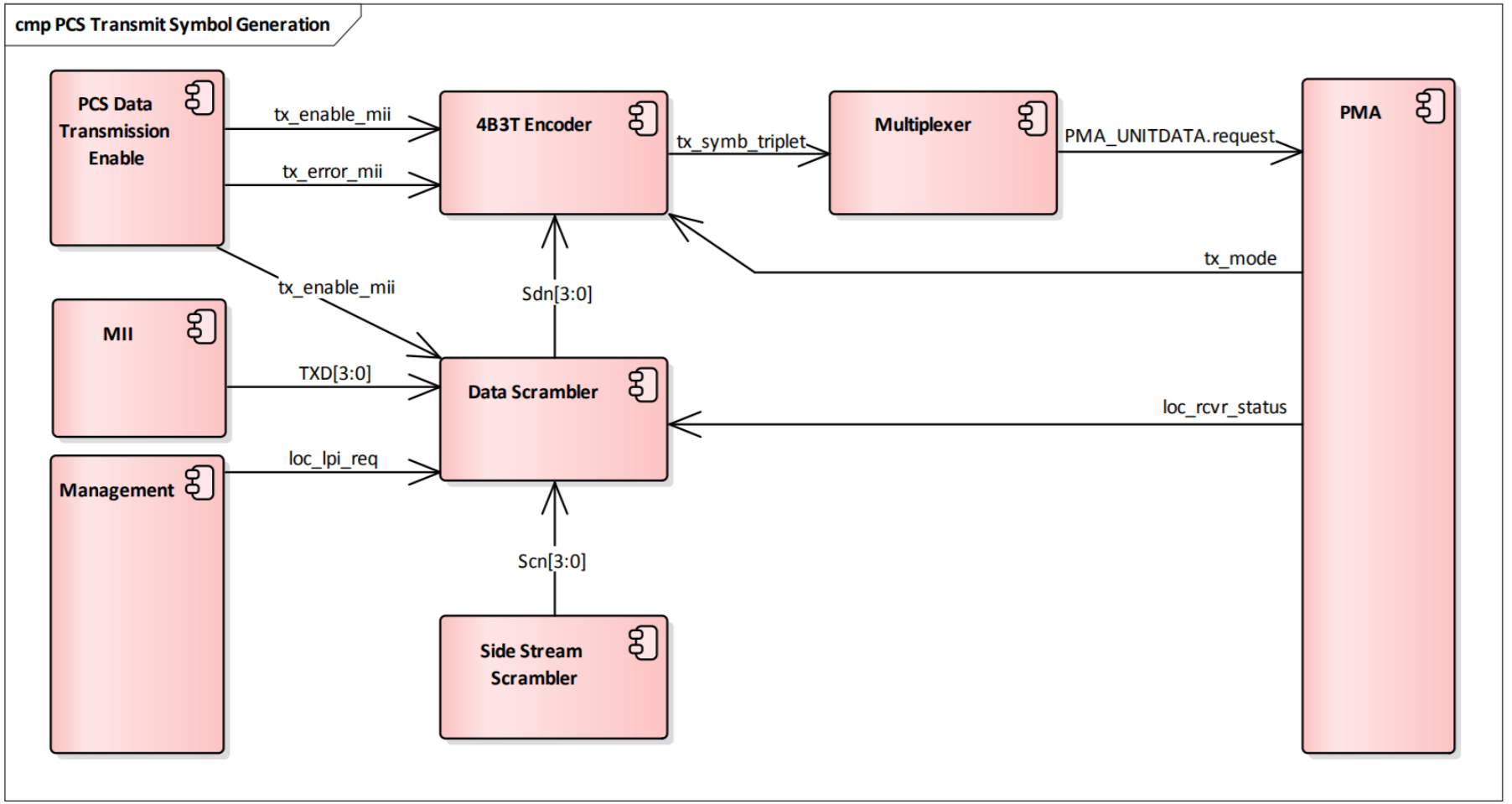
Side-stream scrambler employed by the MASTER PHY



Side-stream scrambler employed by the SLAVE PHY



10BASE-T1L Transmit Symbol Generation Block Diagram



https://www.ieee802.org/3/cg/public/Sept2017/Graber_3cg_15a_0917.pdf

Outline

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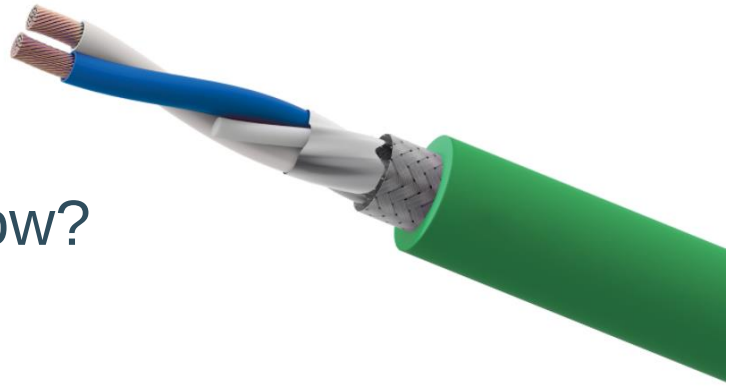
- Cabling and Connectors
- Ethernet Advanced Physical Layer (APL)
- Conclusion



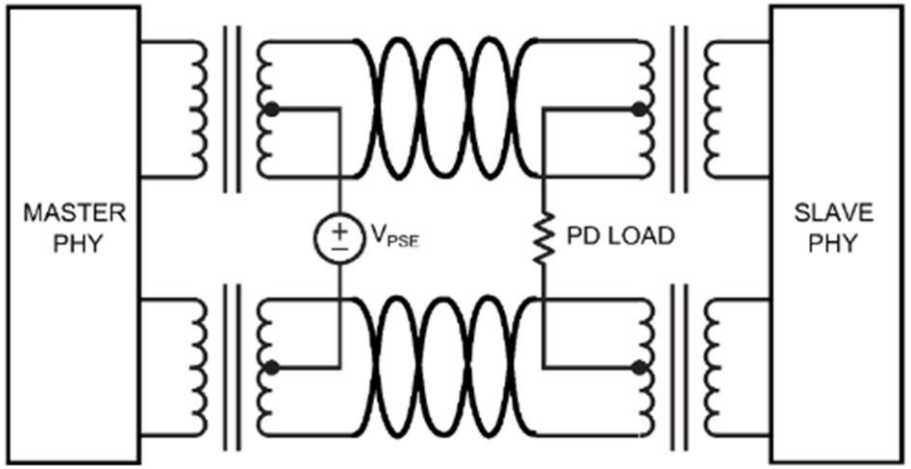
PoE and PoDL Principles

*Power to device

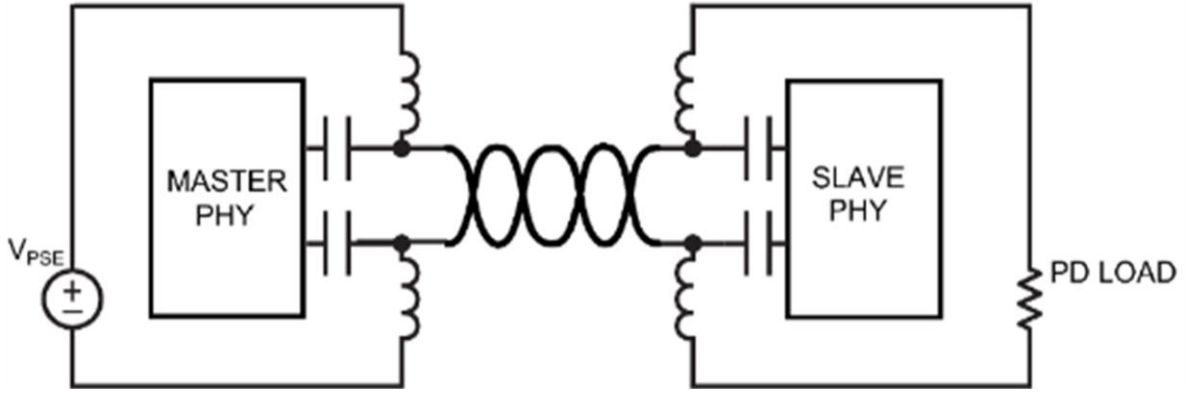
2 Types of devices

- Load: Powered Device PD
- Source: Power Sourcing Equipment PSE

- **Power over Ethernet (PoE)**
  - PSE and PD connected through transformer center taps
  - 44-57 V
  - Max. 25,5 W* (802.3at, **4-wire cabling**)



- **SPE – Power over Data Line (PoDL)**
  - PSE and PD Connected through highpass/lowpass band splitting network
  - 12, 24, 48 V
  - Max. 50 W (802.3bu)



"A Quick Walk Around the Block with PoDL", D. Dwelly. IEEE P802.3bu Power over Data Lines Tutorial – November 2015 IEEE 802.3 Plenary

PoDL power classes (802.3bu)

	12 V Unregulated PSE		12 V Regulated PSE		24 V Unregulated PSE		24 V Regulated PSE		48 V Regulated PSE	
Class	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
$V_{PSE(max)}$ (V)	18	18	18	18	36	36	36	36	60	60
$V_{PSE\_OC(min)}$ (V)	6	6	14.4	14.4	12	12	26	26	48	48
$V_{PSE(min)}$ (V)	5.6	5.77	14.4	14.4	11.7	11.7	26	26	48	48
$I_{PI(max)}$ (mA)	101	227	249	417	97	339	215	461	735	1360
$P_{Class(min)}$ (W)	0.566	1.31	3.59	6.79	1.14	3.97	5.59	12	35.3	65.3
$V_{PD(min)}$ (V)	4.94	4.41	12	10.6	10.3	8.86	23.3	21.7	40.8	36.7
$P_{PD(max)}$ (W)	0.5	1	3	5	1	3	5	10	30	50

$V_{PSE(max)}$ → Maximum allowed voltage at the PSE PI over the full range of operating conditions
$V_{PSE\_OC(min)}$ → Minimum allowed open circuit voltage measured at the PSE PI
$I_{PI(max)}$ → Maximum current flowing at the PSE and PD PIs except during inrush or an overload condition
$P_{Class(min)}$ → Minimum average available output power at the PSE PI
$P_{PD(max)}$ → Maximum average available power at the PD PI

Extended SPE power classes for 10BASE-T1L (802.3cg)

Also refer to the APL lecture

Class	10	11	12	13	14	15
$V_{PSE(max)}$ (V)	30	30	30	58	58	58
$V_{PSE\_OC(min)}$ (V)	20	20	20	50	50	50
$V_{PSE(min)}$ (V)	20	20	20	50	50	50
$I_{PI(max)}$ (mA)	92	240	632	231	600	1579
$P_{Class(min)}$ (W)	1.85	4.8	12.63	11.54	30	79
$V_{PD(min)}$ (V)	14	14	14	35	35	35
$P_{PD(max)}$ (W)	1.23	3.2	8.4	7.7	20	52

$V_{PSE(max)}$ → Maximum allowed voltage at the PSE PI over the full range of operating conditions
$V_{PSE\_OC(min)}$ → Minimum allowed open circuit voltage measured at the PSE PI
$I_{PI(max)}$ → Maximum current flowing at the PSE and PD PIs except during inrush or an overload condition
$P_{Class(min)}$ → Minimum average available output power at the PSE PI
$P_{PD(max)}$ → Maximum average available power at the PD PI

* Single-pair Power over Ethernet (SPoE) use these classes. Refer to Ethernet Alliance.

https://ethernetalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/EA_TechBrief-SPE-SPoE_FINAL.pdf

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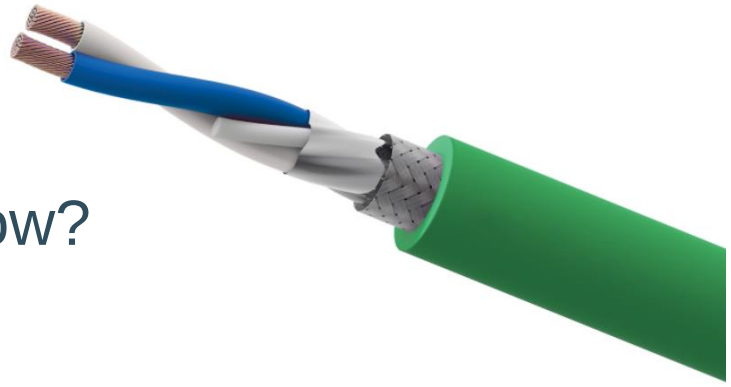
- **Cabling and Connectors**
- Ethernet Advanced Physical Layer (APL)
- Conclusion



(Industrial) Cabling for Single Pair Ethernet

"The standard makes the impossible possible in terms of utilizing Ethernet for two-wire long-distance communications" (TI [1])

- **100BASE-T1, 1000BASE-T1**
  - 40 m
  - Shielded
  - Defined in IEC 61156-11 (fixed installation) and IEC 61156-12 (flexible installation)
  - 600 MHz bandwidth required
  - 100 Ω characteristic impedance

Refer to lecture "Assuring Cabling Infrastructure Readiness - Advanced cable testing for standard and Single Pair Ethernet"

- **10BASE-T1L**
  - (Minimum) 200 m (1 V_{ptp}), 1000 m (2.4 V_{ptp}) *(TI: 1000 m (1 V_{ptp}), up to 2000 m (2.4 V_{ptp}))*
  - Shielded
  - 20 MHz bandwidth required
  - Cabling requirements fit Fieldbus type A cable (e.g. PROFIBUS PA, Foundation Fieldbus)
  - 100 Ω characteristic impedance

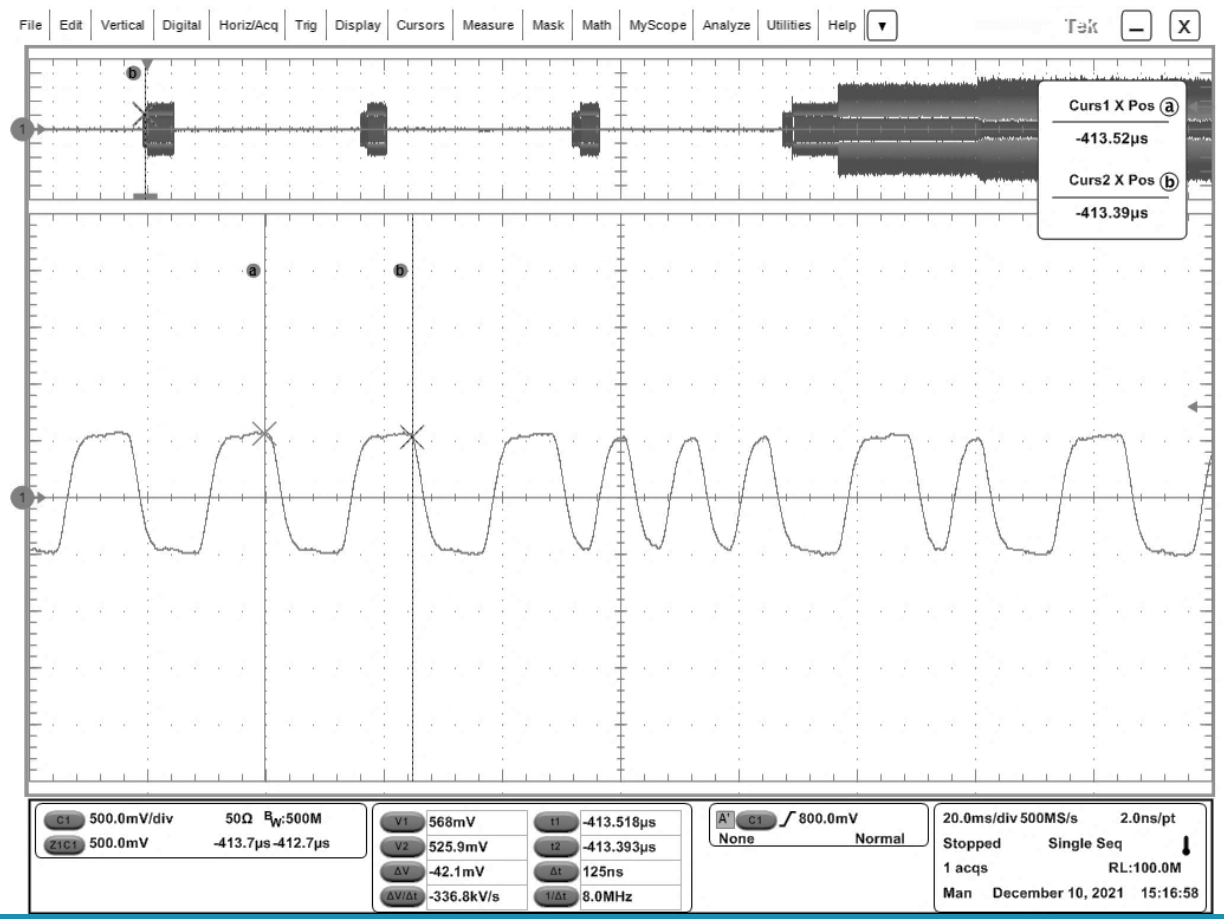
(1) Application Report: Extend Network Reach with IEEE 802.3cg 10BASE-T1L Ethernet PHYs, Texas Instruments

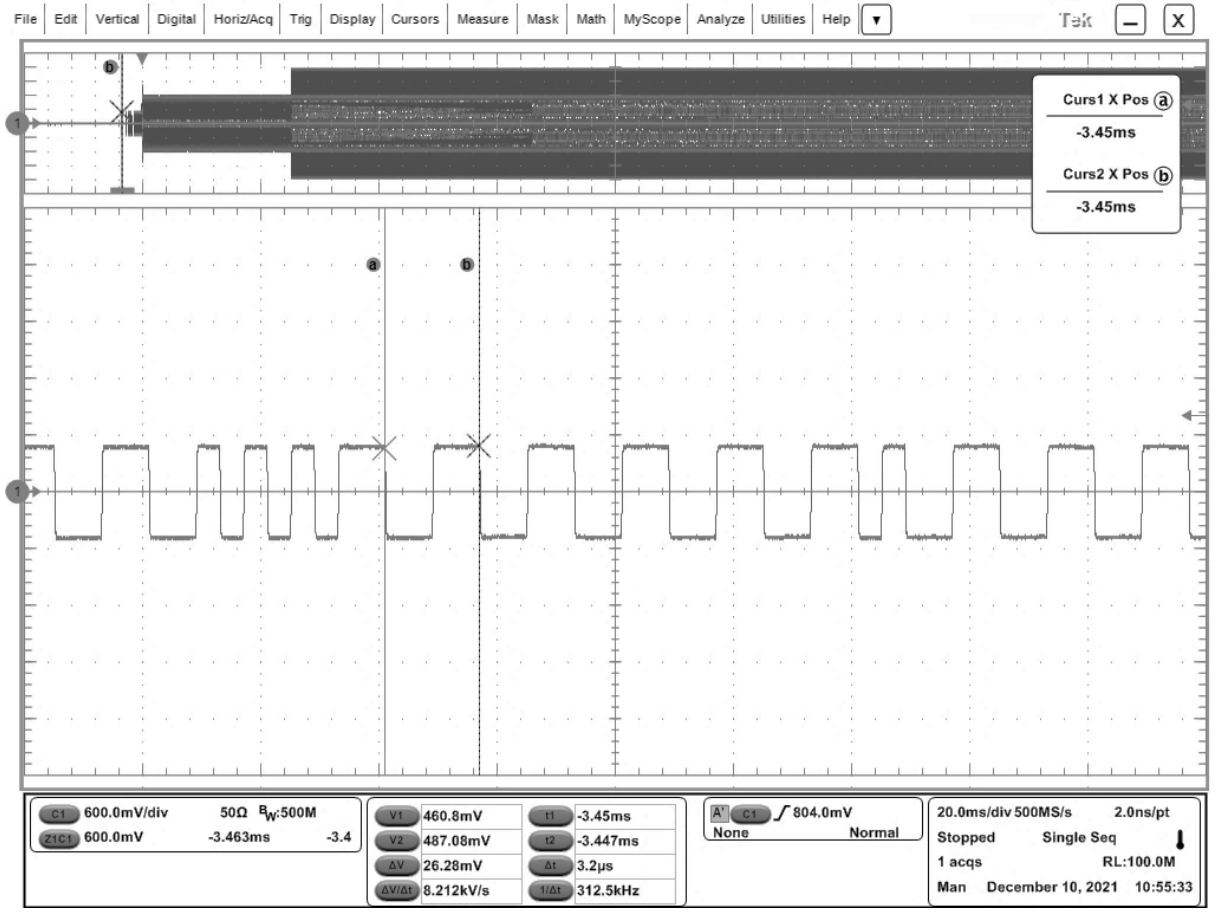
Negotiation phase has different requirements !

100BASE-T1 negotiation
Lowest frequency 8 MHz

10BASE-T1L negotiation
Lowest frequency 315,5 kHz

- (Long) Brownfield cables with high insertion losses around 500 kHz may limit the T1L length

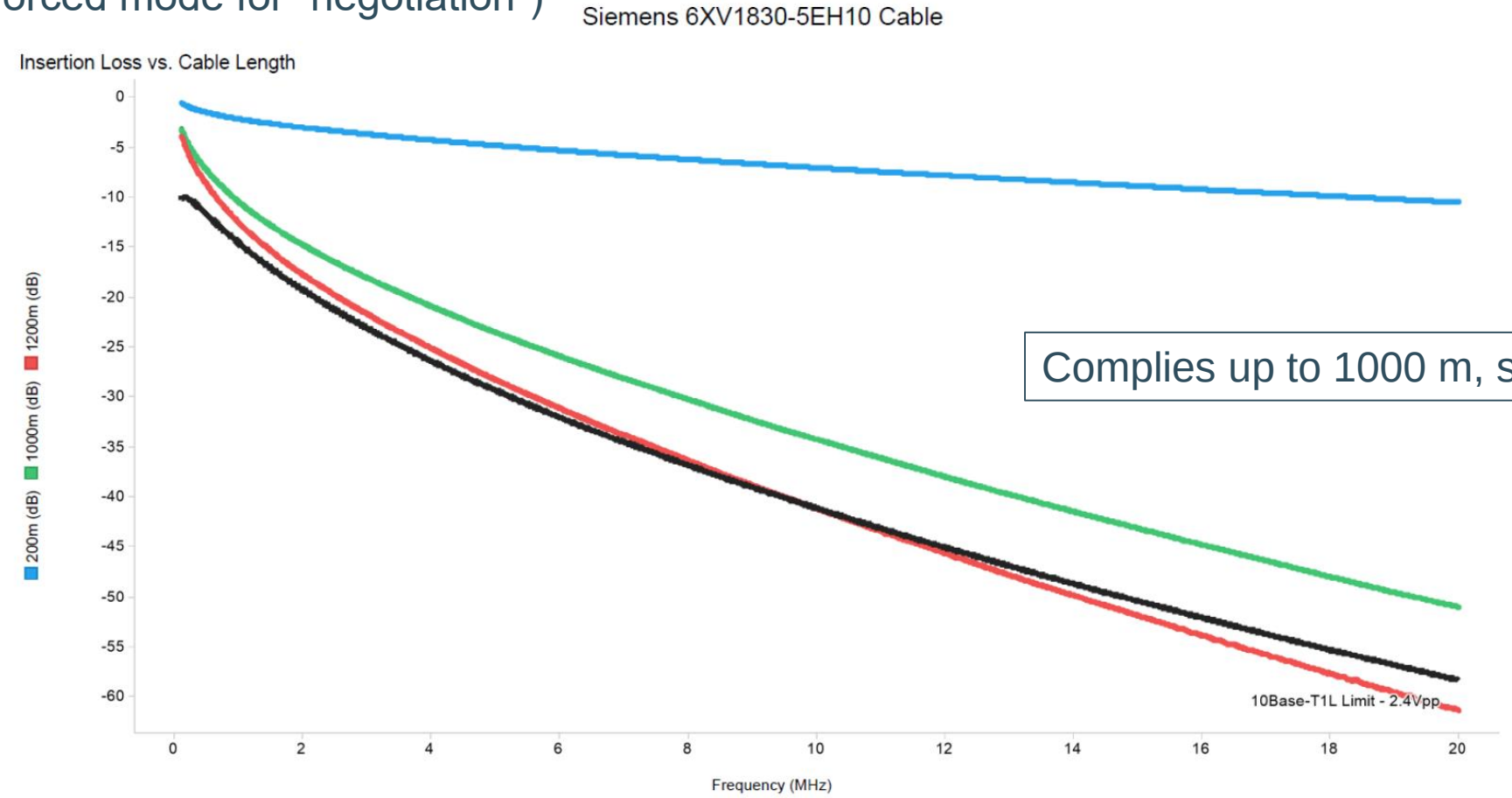




https://www.ieee802.org/3/cg/public/Sept2017/Graber_3cg_15a_0917.pdf

Cabling Parameters – Measurement example

- Insertion loss measurements on fieldbus cable *(Texas Instruments)*
- Black is the reference. Cable complies (also for auto-negotiation), until 1000 m (and up to 2000 m in forced mode for “negotiation”)

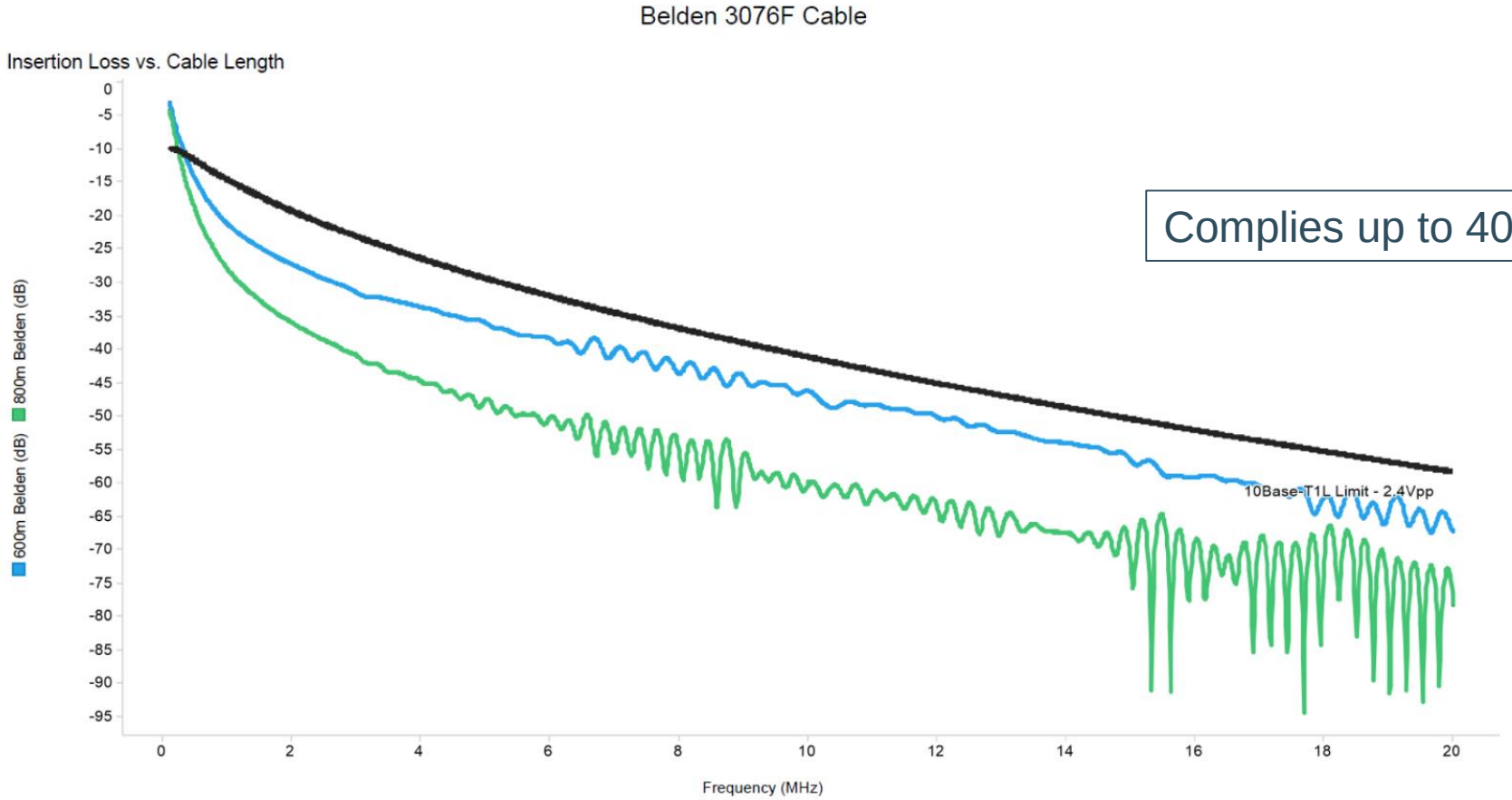


Complies up to 1000 m, small violation for 1200 m

10BASE-T1L Reference

Cabling Parameters – Measurement example

- Insertion loss measurements on fieldbus cable *(Texas Instruments)*
- Black is the reference. Cable does not comply for these lengths (for auto-negotiation until 260 m OK), and up to 600 m in forced mode “negotiation”.



Complies up to 400 m

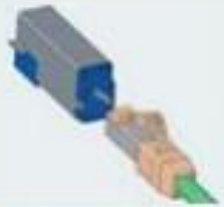
10BASE-T1L Reference

Industrial connectors for SPE

- Defined in IEC 63171
- IP20-IP67
- M8, M12, Plugin connectors
- 4-wire connectors with 2 data and 2 power pins exist

Industrial connectors for SPE

ISO/IEC 63171 CONNECTORS FOR ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

	IEC 63171-1	IEC 63171-2	IEC 63171-3	IEC 63171-4	IEC 63171-5	IEC 63171-6
Company	Commscope	PxC, WM, RdM	SIEMON	BKS	PxC, WM, RdM	Harting
Picture						
Type	LC-Style	Rectangle	TERA 1P	Square-shaped	M8 / M12	Rectangle / M8 / Push Pull
#Pairs	1	1	1 / 4	1	1 / 4	1
Degree of protection	IP20	IP20	IP20	IP20	IP67	IP20 / IP67

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- Cabling and Connectors
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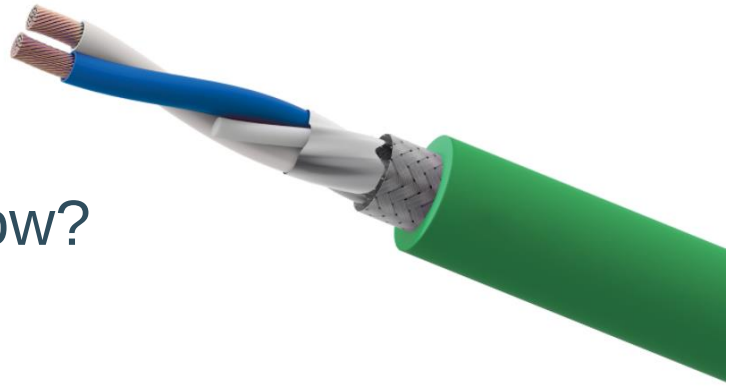
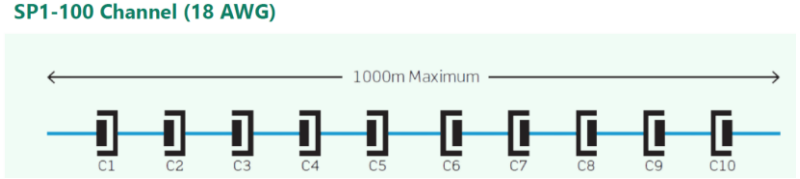


Ethernet – APL (Advanced Physical Layer)

Refer to lecture “APL - Advanced Physical Layer: SPE for the process industry”

- Ethernet-APL is more than just Single Pair Ethernet.
- Ethernet-APL is made up of
  - Single Pair Ethernet (IEEE 802.3cg-2019, 10BASE-T1L)
  - 2-WISE: 2-Wire Intrinsically Safe Ethernet (IEC 60079) (compare to FISCO)
  - Type A fieldbus cable (IEC 61158-2, for intrinsic safety).
- The Ethernet-APL cable specification is important because end users can potentially re-use existing installed Type A fieldbus cable.
  - Characteristic impedance 100 Ω.
  - Type A two-wire cable with shielding is polarity independent to reduce installation errors.
  - Up to 10 connections:



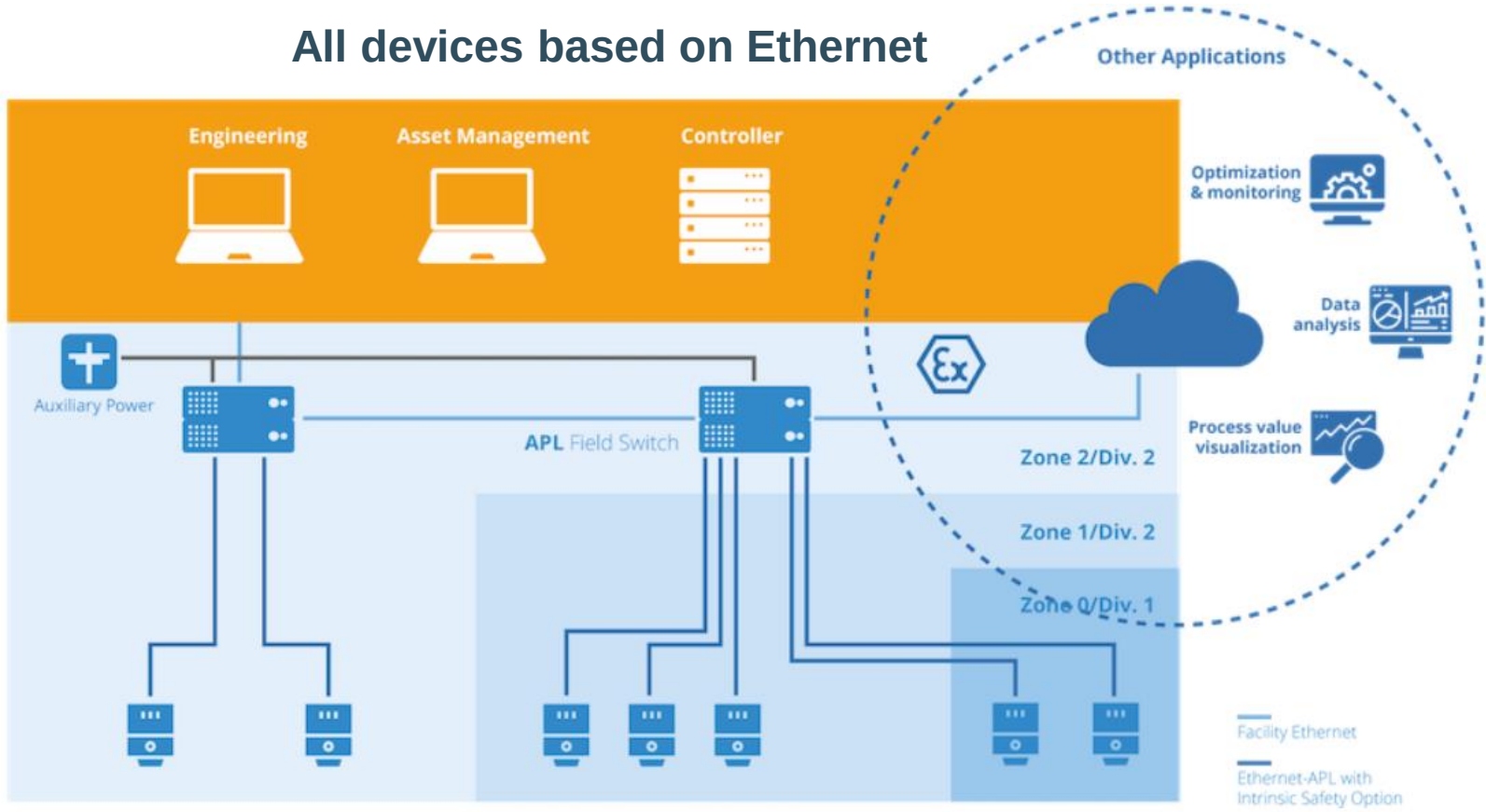
  - Few tools (screwdriver, wire preparation tools to physical connect) needed.
  - Analog Devices showed on the HM 2022 combined TSN and T1L in one device, including cable “ageing and wear” detection.

Also refer to Lapp (and Helmholz), Igus, Indu-Sol for “ageing and wear” detection.

The Goal of Ethernet-APL

“Bring Ethernet to the field”

- 1 Ethernet network for Field and Control level
- Facilitate IIoT and Industry 4.0
- Allow easy migration from existing brownfield



What is Ethernet-APL

“Extension to 10BASE-T1L for use in the process industry”

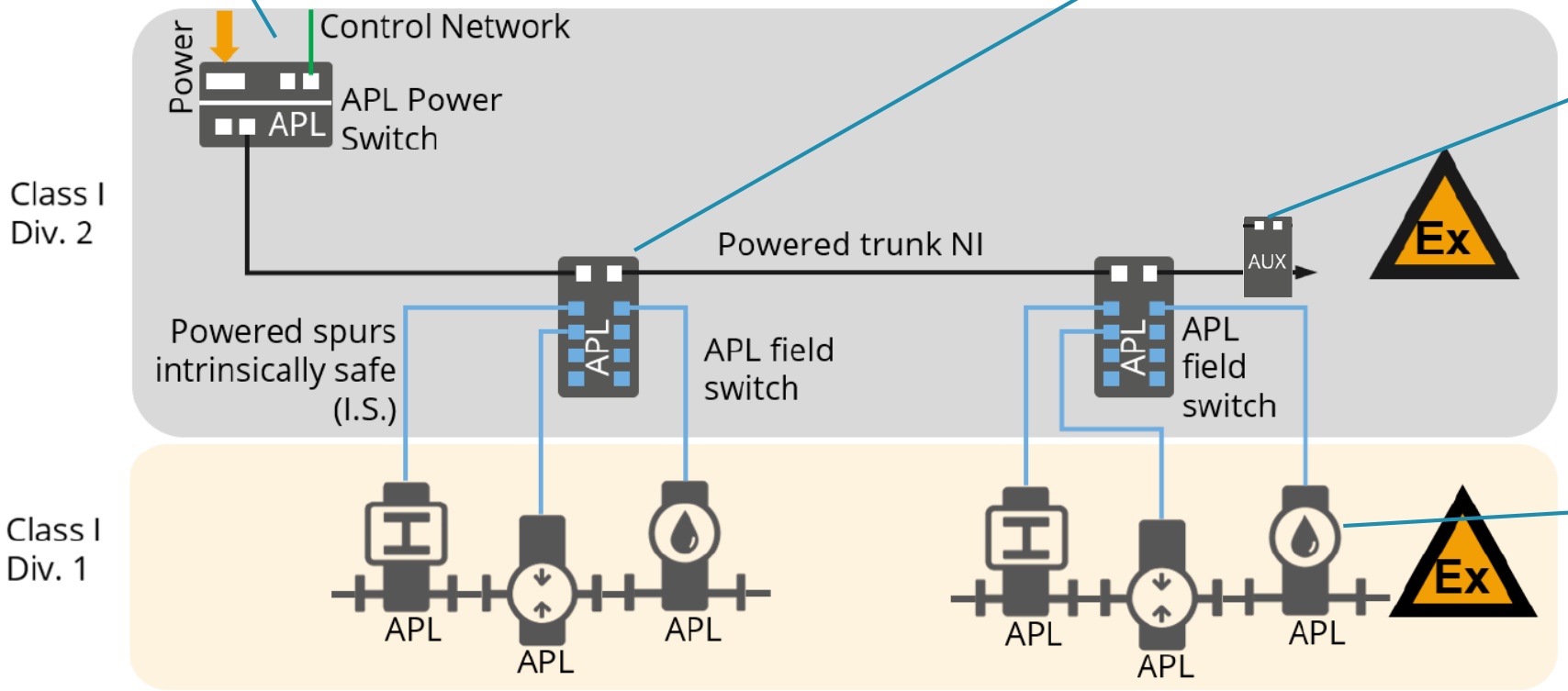
- 10 Mbit Ethernet (10BASE-T1L)
- 2-Wire cabling, optional re-use of existing Fieldbus infrastructure
  - Reference cable is fieldbus type A cable, IEC 61158-2 (e.g. PROFIBUS PA, Foundation Fieldbus)
- Long distances up to 1000 m
- Up to 10 inline connectors
- Power + data over a single wire pair
- Optional intrinsic safety with 2-Wire Intrinsically Safe Ethernet (2-WISE, IEC TS 60079-47)

APL Topology – Device types

APL Power switch
- Connects to industrial Ethernet network (e.g. PROFINET)
- Power and data to field switches (trunk)

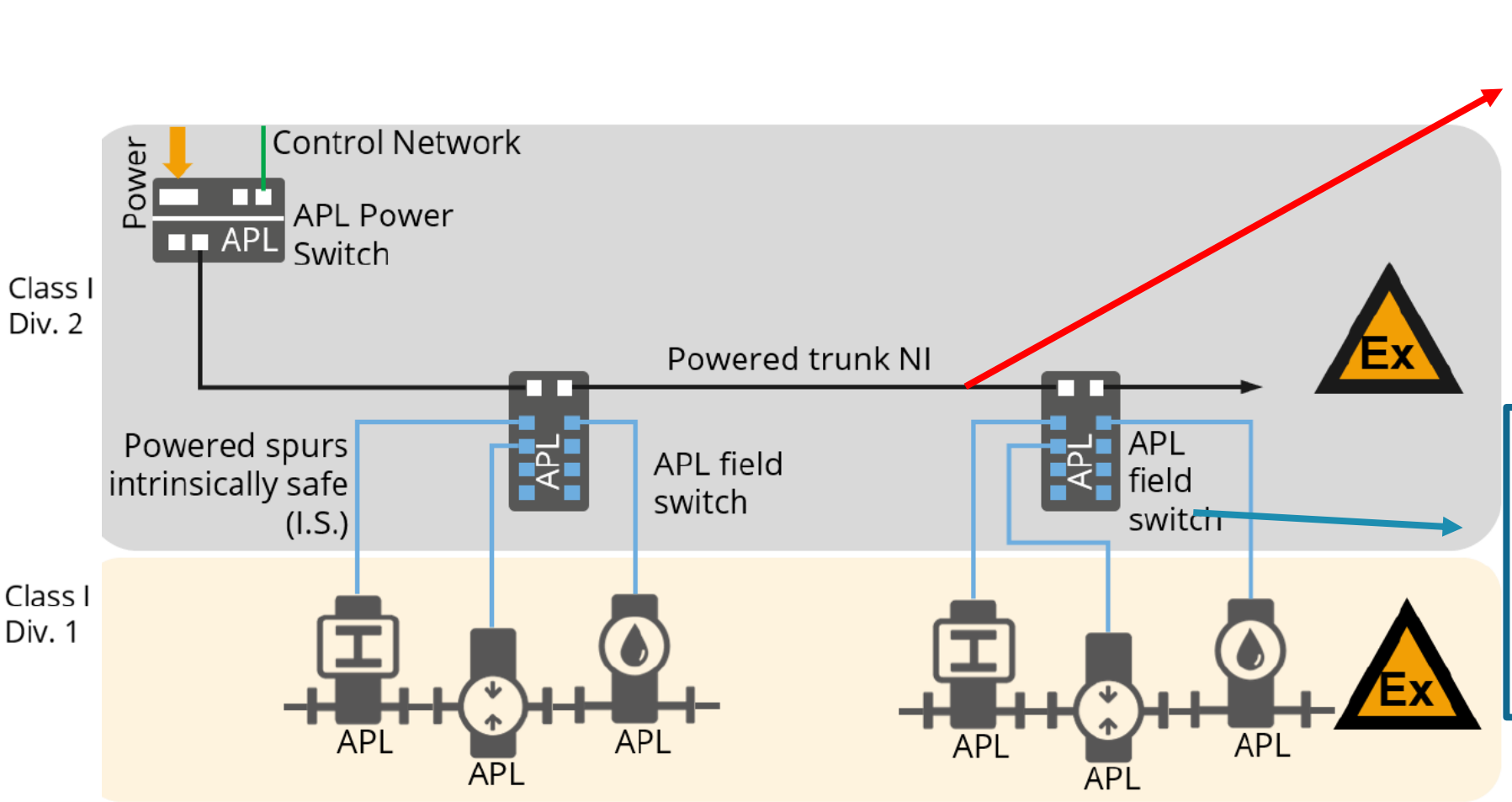
APL Field switch
- Power and data to field devices (spur)

APL Auxiliary device
- Powered by APL Link
- No communication



APL Field device
- Sensor/actuators
- Strictest IS classification

APL Topology – Link Types



Trunk line
- APL power- & field switches
- 1000 m
- 2.4 V_{ptp}
- High power (up to 57.5 W)

Spur line
- APL field switch & field device
- 200 m
- 1 V_{ptp}
- Low power (up to 1.1 W)
- Strictest IS classification

- Source power class 4 is still in progress

Source power class	Maximum voltage, minimum output power	Permitted segment class	Permitted load power classes
A	15 V DC / 0.54 W	S	A
C	15 V DC / 1.1 W	S	A, B, C
3	50 V DC / 57.5 W	T	3
4[6]	50 V DC / 92 W[6]	T	3, 4

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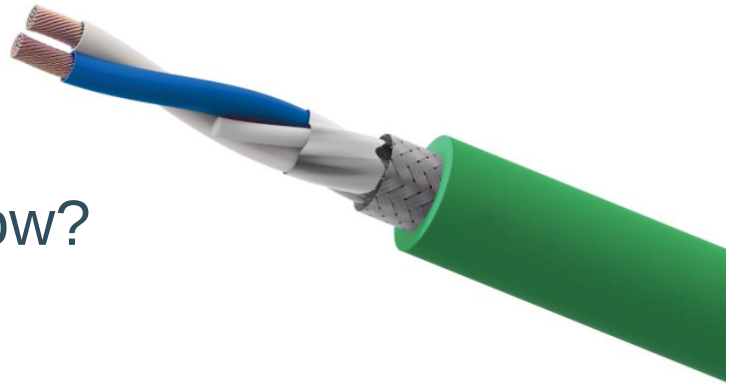


Single Pair Ethernet

- SPE provides another physical layer that can be used by network design engineer
- ... But with some distinct advantages!
  - Smaller, lighter, simpler cabling and connectors, simpler field assembly
  - Nothing changes in the OSI Layer 2-7
- Different SPE standards allow for flexible network design
  - High bandwidth
  - Long distance
  - Power over Data Line
  - Ethernet-APL
  - …

Questions?

100BASE-T1 – 3bit/2ternary encoding

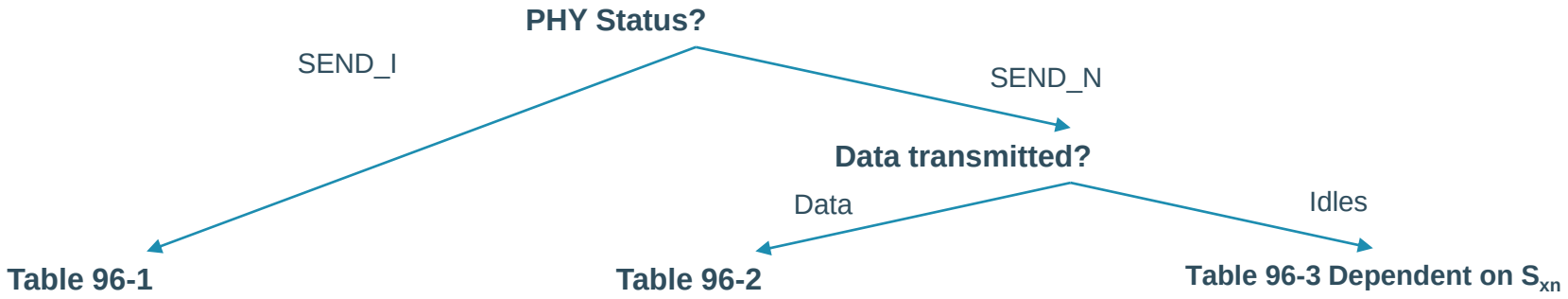


Table 96–1—Idle symbol mapping in training

$Sd_n[2:0]$	TA_n	TB_n
000	–1	0
001	0	1
010	–1	1
011	0	1
100	1	0
101	0	–1
110	1	–1
111	0	–1

Table 96–2—Data symbols when tx_mode=SEND_N

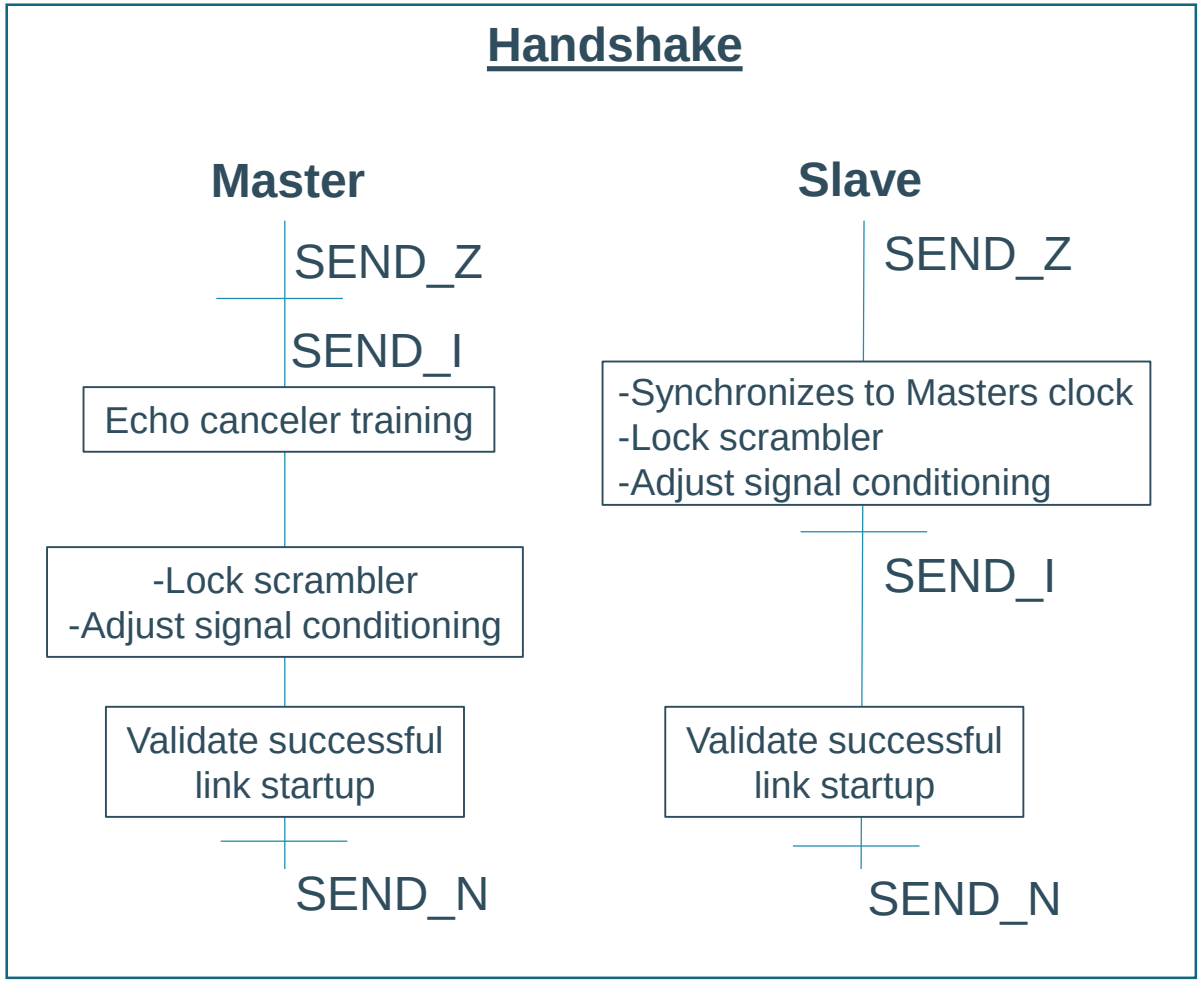
$Sd_n[2:0]$	TA_n	TB_n
000	–1	–1
001	–1	0
010	–1	1
011	0	–1
Used for SSD/ESD	0	0
100	0	1
101	1	–1
110	1	0
111	1	1

Table 96–3—Idle symbols when tx_mode=SEND_N

	tx_mode = SEND_N			
	$Sx_n = 0$		$Sx_n = 1$	
$Sd_n[2:0]$	TA_n	TB_n	TA_n	TB_n
000	–1	0	–1	0
001	0	1	1	1
010	–1	1	–1	1
011	0	1	1	1
100	1	0	1	0
101	0	–1	–1	–1
110	1	–1	1	–1
111	0	–1	–1	–1

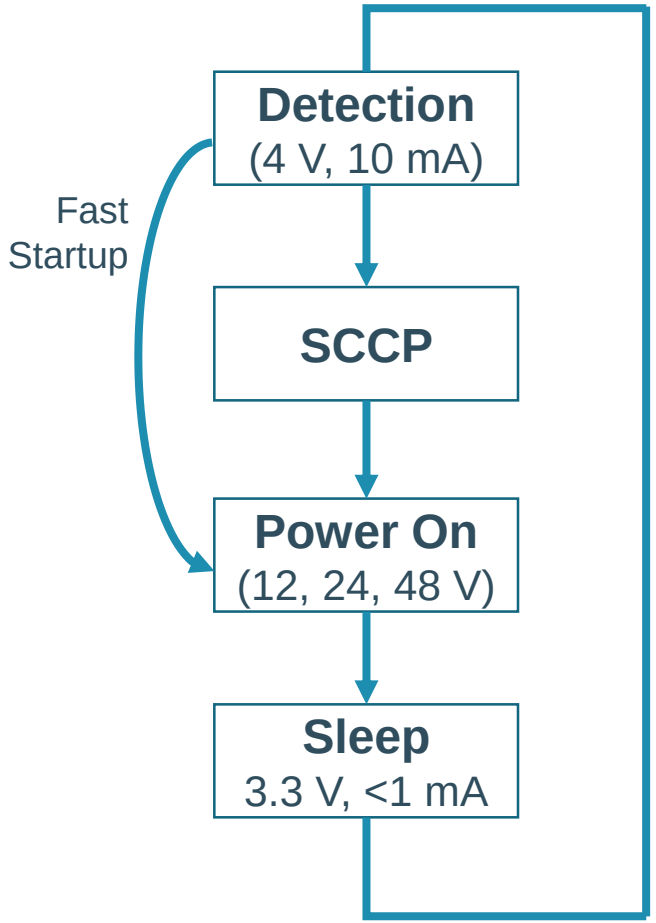
Link start-up

- 3 PHY Modes
  - SEND_Z → Zeros
  - SEND_I →PAM3 Idle signals
  - SEND_N → PAM3 data or idle signals
- Training echo canceler
- Scrambler synchronization



PoDL Link Establishment

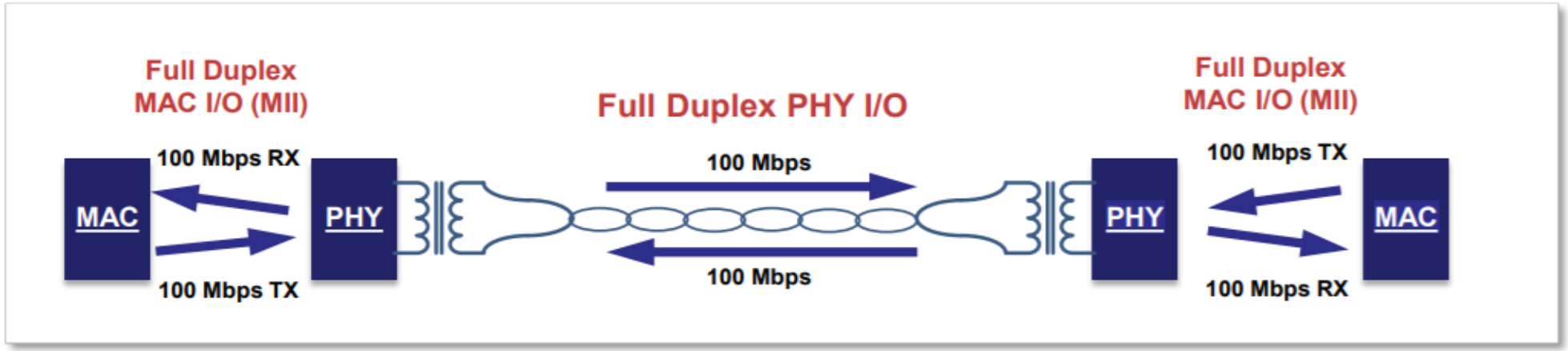
1. PSE Detects link
   - Checks for 4 V Zener with 10 mA test current
2. PSE asks PD how much power it needs using Serial Communication Classification Protocol (SCCP)
   - SCCP Operates in lowpass band
   - Can be skipped if PSE has prior knowledge of PD (Fast Startup Mode)
3. All in order → PSE turns on power
4. Sleep mode 3.3V with < 1 mA



What is Single Pair Ethernet?

- SPE affects only the physical layer
  - Just like optical fiber, WiFi…
- Layers 2-7 remain unchanged

- PHY interfaces with data link “MAC” layer using the standardized Media Independent Interface (MII) => also here reuse of (part of) the electronic design
  capacitief gekoppeld

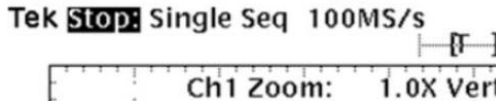


- https://standards.ieee.org/standard/802_3bt-2018.html

What is Single Pair Ethernet?

- SPE affects only the physical layer
  - Just like
- Layers 2-7
- PHY standardized also capacitance

Open line ($R_t > Z_o$)



Reflection coefficient

- The way how a signal will be reflected can be calculated by the reflection coefficient:

$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_L - Z_S}{Z_L + Z_S}$$

- For short circuited lines:

A reflection coefficient of -1 = total and negative reflection

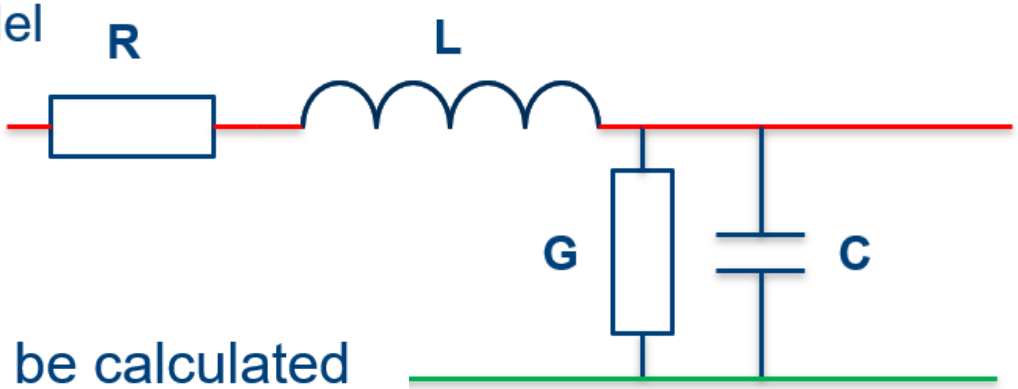
$$\Gamma = \frac{0\ \Omega - 150\ \Omega}{0\ \Omega + 150\ \Omega} = -1$$

- For open lines:

A reflection coefficient of +1 = total and positive reflection

$$\Gamma = \frac{\infty\ \Omega - 150\ \Omega}{\infty\ \Omega + 150\ \Omega} = 1$$

Each infinite small part of a transmission line can be represente
following model

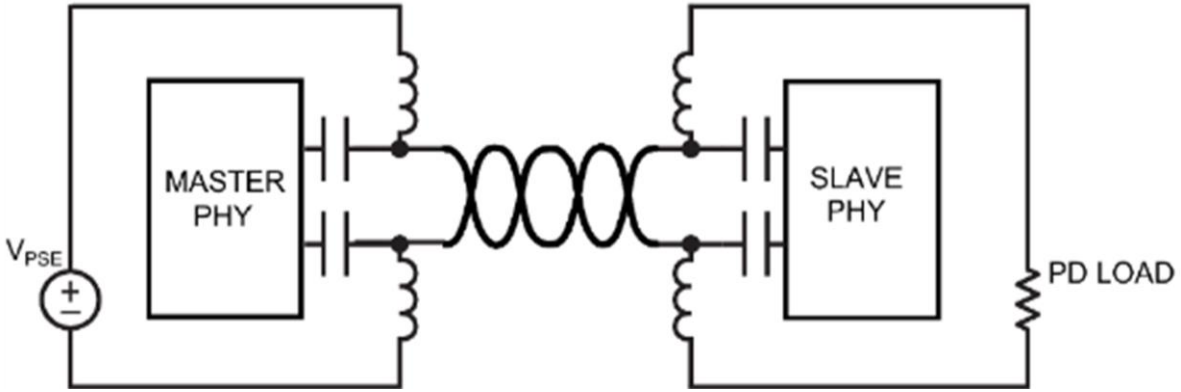


H
0 S (no leakage)
no capacitance → infinite sharp pulse ed
G can be neglected

$$\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = \sqrt{\frac{663 \cdot 10^{-9}\ H}{28.5 \cdot 10^{-12}\ F}} = 152\ \Omega$$

Working principle

- Power over Ethernet (PoE) → Power over 2 wire pairs (802.3af, 802.3at)
- Power over Data Line (PoDL) → Power over a single wire pair (802.3bu)
- 2 Types of devices
  - Load: Powered Device PD
  - Source: Power Sourcing Equipment PSE



"A Quick Walk Around the Block with PoDL", D. Dwelly. IEEE P802.3bu Power over Data Lines Tutorial – November 2015 IEEE 802.3 Plenary