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Road vehicles — Media Oriented Systems Transport (MOST) —

Part 10: 150-Mbit/s coaxial physical layer

Véhicules routiers — Système de transport axé sur les médias — Partie 10: Couche coaxiale physique à 150-Mbit/s

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Contents

Page

Foreword ..... **v**
Introduction ..... **vi**
1 Scope **1**
2 Normative references **1**
3 Terms and definitions **1**
4 Symbols and abbreviated terms **2**
4.1 Symbols 2
4.2 Abbreviated terms 2
5 Conventions **3**
6 Physical layer service interface to OSI data link layer **3**
6.1 Overview 3
6.2 Data type definitions 3
6.3 Event indications and action requests 3
6.3.1 P_EVENT.INDICATE 3
6.3.2 P_ACTION.REQUEST 4
6.4 Parameters 4
6.4.1 PHY_Event 4
6.4.2 PHY_Request 4
7 Basic physical layer requirements **5**
7.1 Logic terminology 5
7.1.1 Single-ended low-voltage digital signals 5
7.1.2 Differential LVDS signals 5
7.2 Specification points (SPs) 5
7.3 Phase variation 6
7.3.1 General 6
7.3.2 Wander 6
7.3.3 Jitter 6
7.3.4 Clock recovery and reference clock 7
7.3.5 Link quality 8
7.3.6 MOST network quality 10
8 MOST150 cPHY requirements **13**
8.1 General MOST network parameters 13
8.1.1 MOST network coding 13
8.1.2 Link and interconnect type 14
8.1.3 SP details 15
8.1.4 Analogue frontend 16
8.1.5 Integration of coaxial transceiver 17
8.2 Models and measurement methods 19
8.2.1 Golden PLL 19
8.2.2 Jitter filter 20
8.2.3 Retimed bypass mode and stress pattern 21
9 Link specifications **21**
9.1 General 21
9.2 SP1 21
9.3 SP2 22
9.4 Coaxial link requirements 23
9.4.1 Coaxial interconnect, length and attenuation 23
9.4.2 Characteristic impedance and return loss ($\boldsymbol{L}_{RL}$) 26
9.5 SP3 30
9.6 SP4 30

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10 Power-on and power-off 31
10.1 Frequency reference and power supply 31
10.2 Power supply monitoring circuitry 32
10.3 Coaxial transceiver ECC and CEC 32
10.3.1 General 32
10.3.2 CTR requirements 32
10.3.3 ECC requirements 32
10.3.4 ECC power-on and power-off sequence 35
10.3.5 CEC requirements 35
10.3.6 CEC power-on and power-off sequence 37
11 MOST network requirements 38
11.1 SP4 receiver tolerance 38
11.2 TimingMaster delay tolerance 39
11.3 Environmental requirements and considerations 39
12 Electrical interfaces 39
12.1 LVDS 39
12.2 Bit rate and frequency tolerance 40
13 MOST150 cPHY topologies 40
13.1 Daisy chain topologies 40
13.2 Daisy chain structure 42
13.3 2-port nodes 42
13.4 Port1 delay drift 43
14 Device connectors 46
15 SPs for cable extensions 46
16 Coaxial interconnect attenuation 47
Bibliography 49

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Foreword

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 31, *Data communication*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 21806 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Introduction

The Media Oriented Systems Transport (MOST) communication technology was initially developed at the end of the 1990s in order to support complex audio applications in cars. The MOST Cooperation was founded in 1998 with the goal to develop and enable the technology for the automotive industry. Today, MOST[1)] enables the transport of high quality of service (QoS) audio and video together with packet data and real-time control to support modern automotive multimedia and similar applications. MOST is a function-oriented communication technology to network a variety of multimedia devices comprising one or more MOST nodes.

Figure 1 shows a MOST network example.

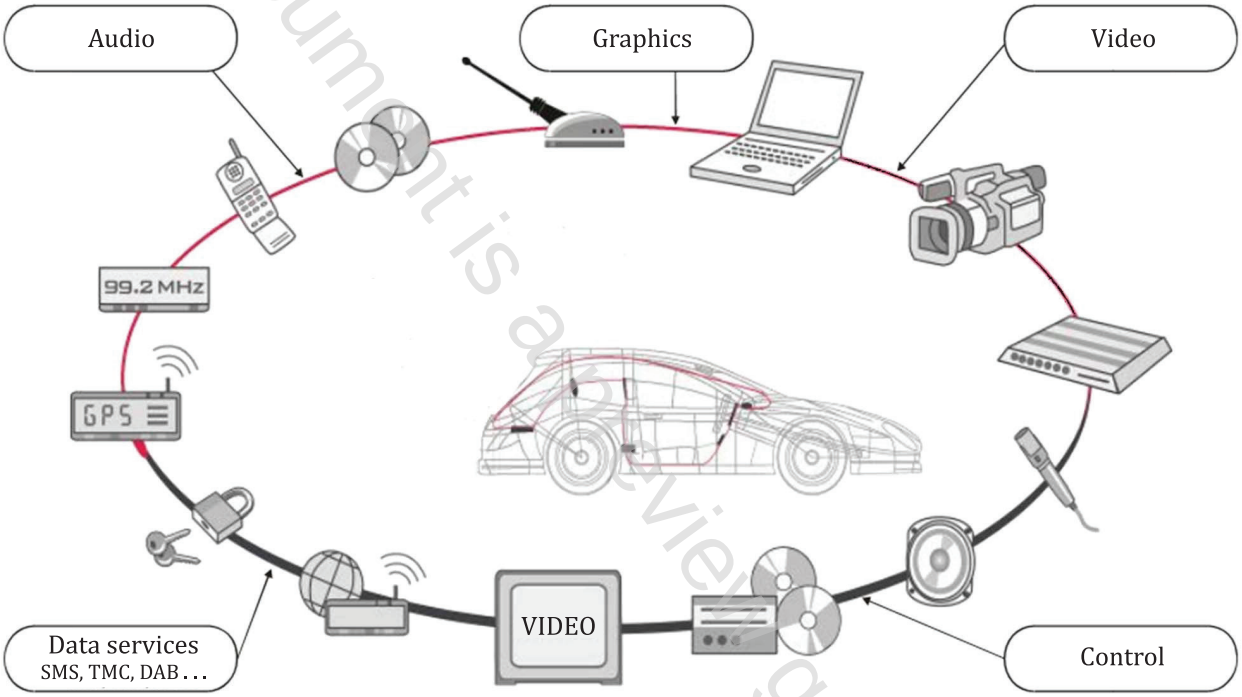

Figure 1 — MOST network example

The MOST communication technology provides:

— synchronous and isochronous streaming,

— small overhead for administrative communication control,

— a functional and hierarchical system model,

— API standardization through a function block (FBlock) framework,

— free partitioning of functionality to real devices,

— service discovery and notification, and

— flexibly scalable automotive-ready Ethernet communication according to ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3[2].

MOST is a synchronous time-division-multiplexing (TDM) network that transports different data types on separate channels at low latency. MOST supports different bit rates and physical layers. The network clock is provided with a continuous data signal.

1) MOST® is the registered trademark of Microchip Technology Inc. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO.

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Within the synchronous base data signal, the content of multiple streaming connections and control data is transported. For streaming data connections, bandwidth is reserved to avoid interruptions, collisions, or delays in the transport of the data stream.

MOST specifies mechanisms for sending anisochronous, packet-based data in addition to control data and streaming data. The transmission of packet-based data is separated from the transmission of control data and streaming data. None of them interfere with each other.

A MOST network consists of devices that are connected to one common control channel and packet channel.

In summary, MOST is a network that has mechanisms to transport the various signals and data streams that occur in multimedia and infotainment systems.

The ISO Standards Maintenance Portal (https:/standards.iso.org/iso/) provides references to MOST specifications implemented in today's road vehicles because easy access via hyperlinks to these specifications is necessary. It references documents that are normative or informative for the MOST versions 4V0, 3V1, 3V0, and 2V5.

The ISO 21806 series has been established in order to specify requirements and recommendations for implementing the MOST communication technology into multimedia devices and to provide conformance test plans for implementing related test tools and test procedures.

To achieve this, the ISO 21806 series is based on the open systems interconnection (OSI) basic reference model in accordance with ISO/IEC 7498-1[1] and ISO/IEC 10731,[3] which structures communication systems into seven layers as shown in Figure 2. Stream transmission applications use a direct stream data interface (transparent) to the data link layer.

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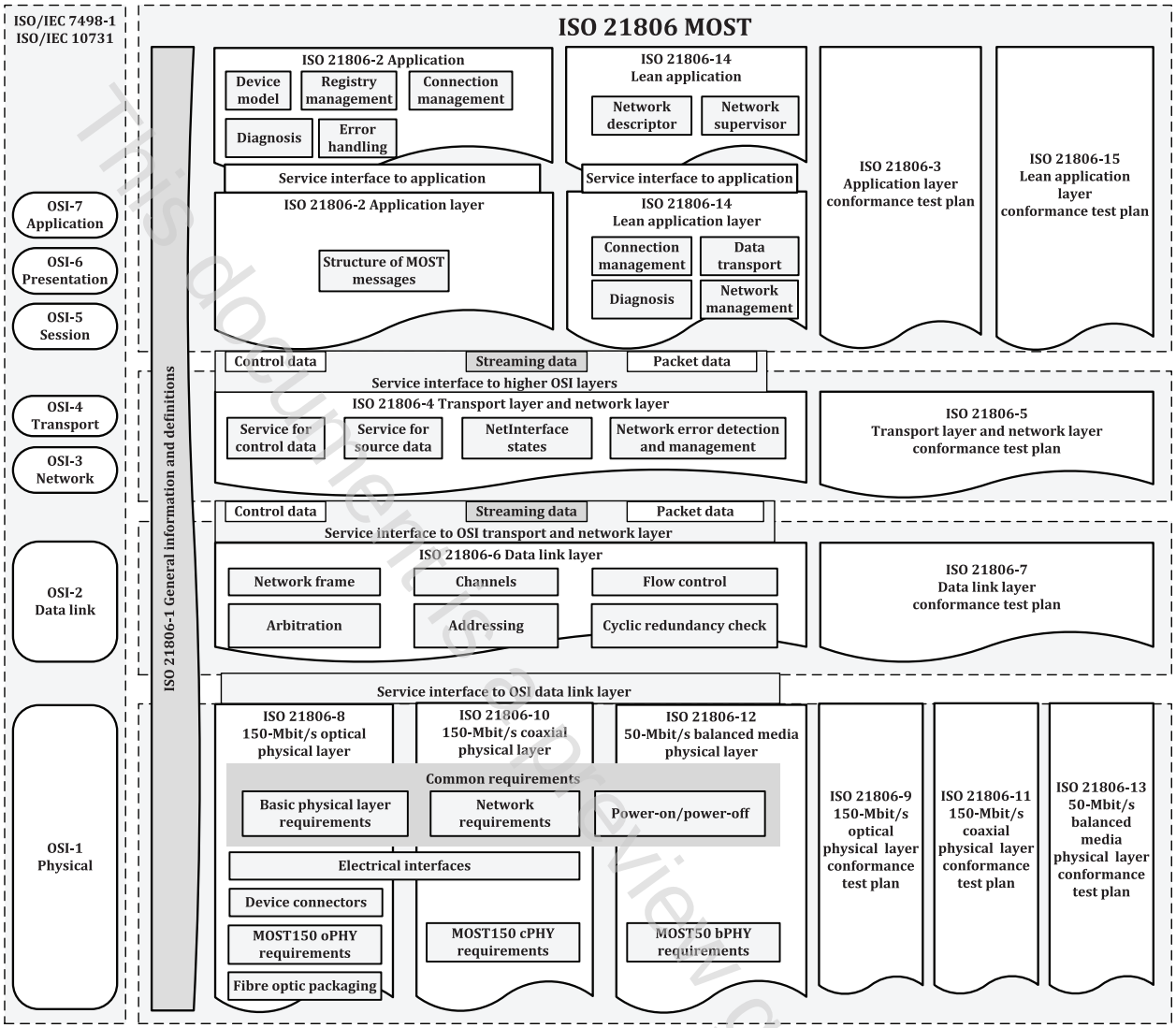

Figure 2 — The ISO 21806 series reference according to the OSI model

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Road vehicles — Media Oriented Systems Transport (MOST) —

Part 10:
150-Mbit/s coaxial physical layer

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1 Scope

This document specifies the 150-Mbit/s coaxial physical layer for MOST (MOST150 cPHY), a synchronous time-division-multiplexing network.

This document specifies the applicable constraints and defines interfaces and parameters, suitable for the development of products based on MOST150 cPHY. Such products include coaxial links, coaxial receivers, coaxial transmitters, electrical to coaxial converters, and coaxial to electrical converters.

This document also establishes basic measurement techniques and actual parameter values for MOST150 cPHY.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 21806-1, *Road vehicles — Media Oriented Systems Transport (MOST) — Part 1: General information and definitions*

No JEDEC JESD8C.01,[2] *Interface Standard for Nominal 3 V/3.3 V Supply Digital Integrated Circuits*

TIA/EIA-644-A-2001,[3] *Electrical Characteristics of Low Voltage Differential Signaling (LVDS) Interface Circuits*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 21806-1 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
ECC
electrical to coaxial converter
MOST component that converts an electrical signal into a coaxial signal

2) Available at http://www.jedec.org/.

3) Available at https://wwwt.aonline.org/itandards/.

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