

An Analysis of Different Technology Scenarios for SLA Development and Sync Transport in NGNs

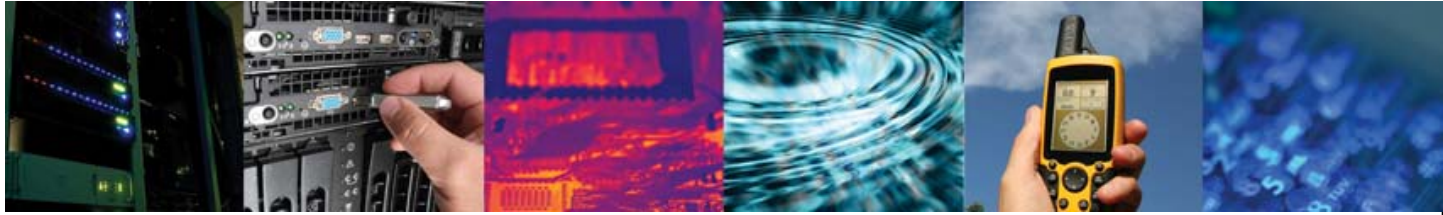
ITSF 2007
13th-15th November 2007

Christian Farrow B.Sc. (Hons) AMInstP MIET
Technical Services Manager
Chronos Technology Ltd
chris.farrow@chronos.co.uk



Chronos Technology Ltd, Stowfield House, Upper Stowfield, Lydbrook, Gloucestershire, GL17 9PD

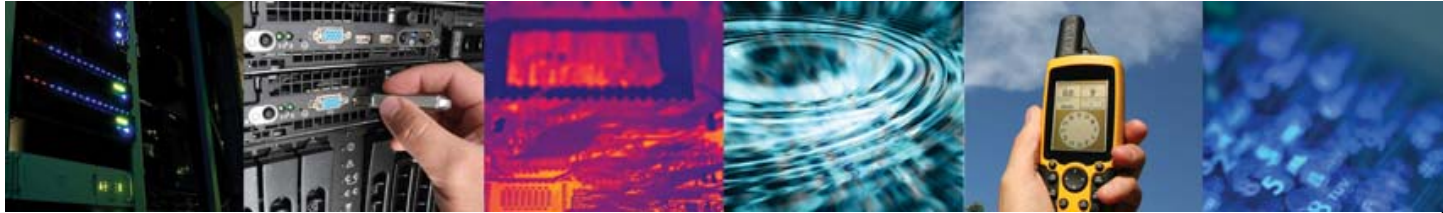
T: +44 (0) 1594 862200, F: +44 (0) 1594 862211



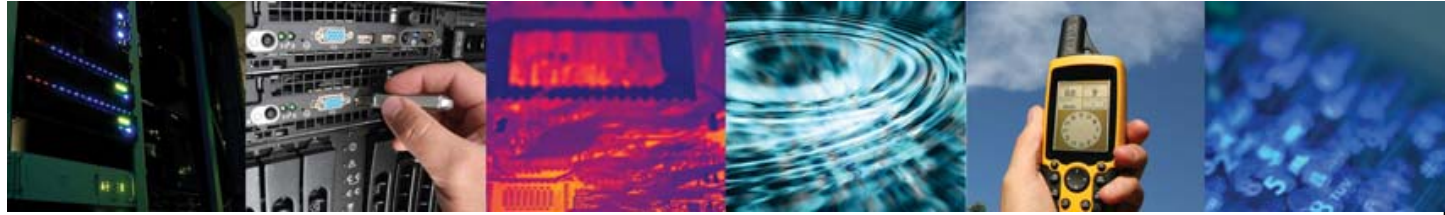
This presentation:

- Introduction – are we there yet?
- Where we're going
- Where we are
- SLA development

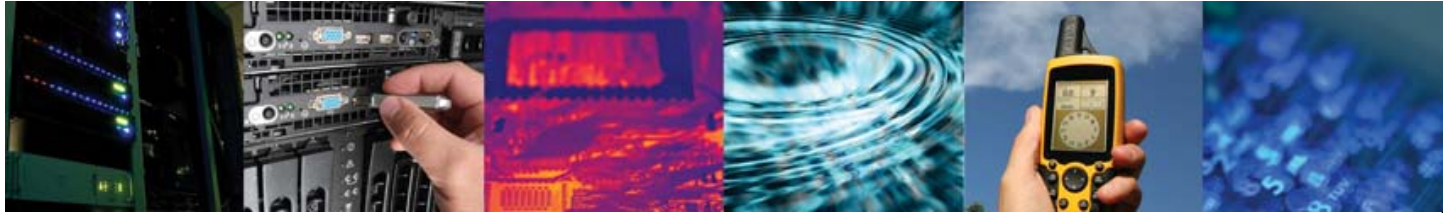




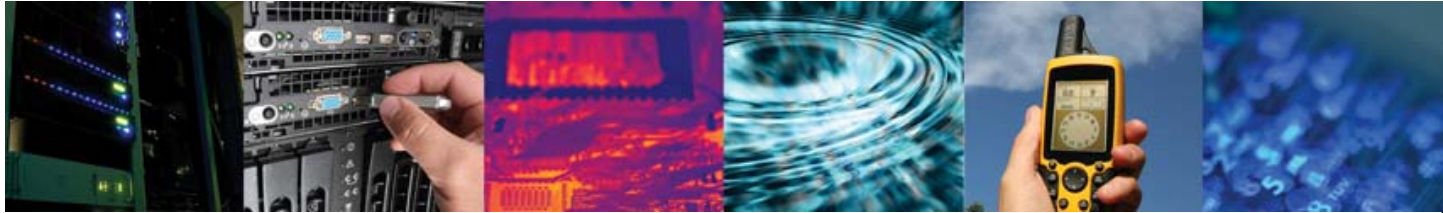
- “As carriers and suppliers strive to transition from today’s legacy circuit paradigm to tomorrow’s packet future, ...”



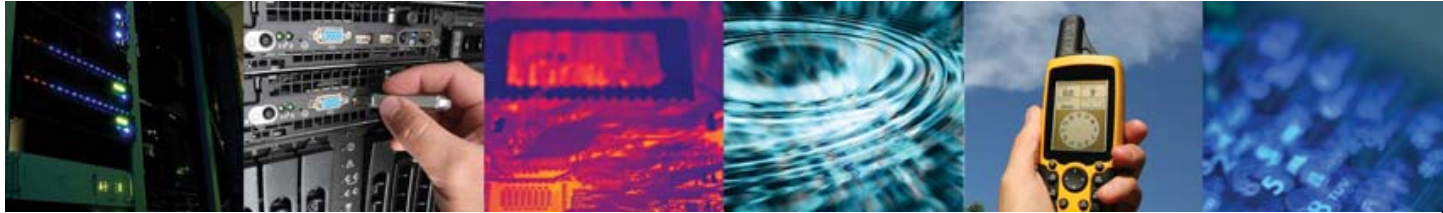
- “As carriers and suppliers strive to transition from today’s legacy circuit paradigm to tomorrow’s packet future, ...”



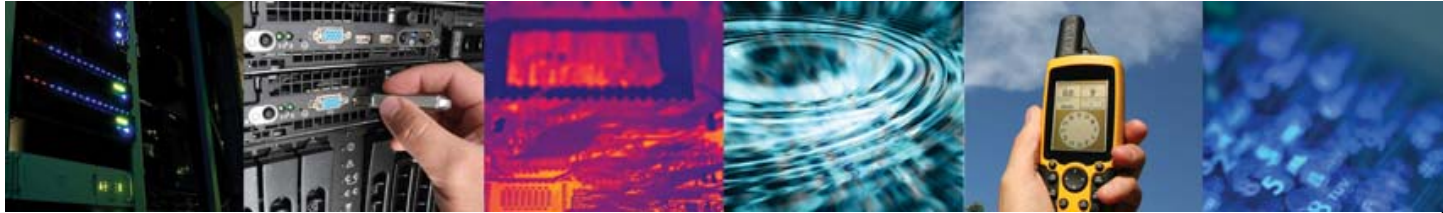
- “As carriers and suppliers strive to transition from today’s legacy circuit paradigm to tomorrow’s packet future, ...”
- “...from a TDM circuit connection paradigm to an IP data connectionless model, ...”



- “As carriers and suppliers strive to transition from today’s legacy circuit paradigm to tomorrow’s packet future, ...”
- “...from a TDM circuit connection paradigm to an IP data connectionless model, ...”



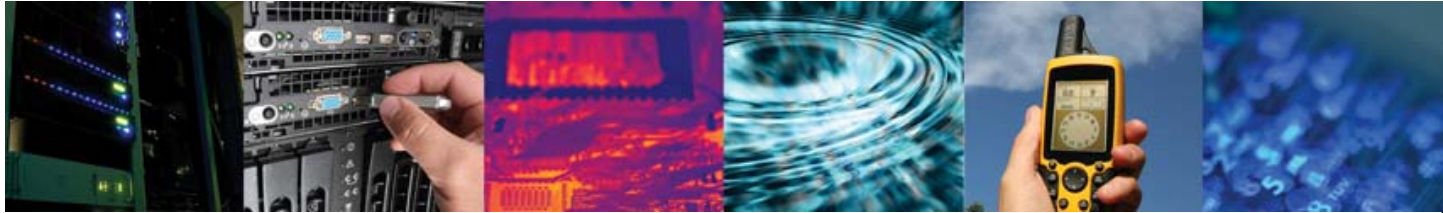
- “As carriers and suppliers strive to transition from today’s legacy circuit paradigm to tomorrow’s packet future, ...”
- “...from a TDM circuit connection paradigm to an IP data connectionless model, ...”
- “... concept of connection-oriented packet networks... third mode of networking...”



The NGN Evolution - Evolved

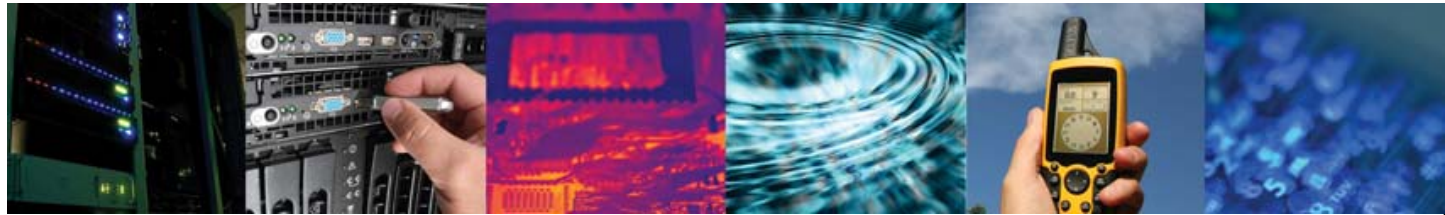
- The Brave New World – “PANS”
- New Services & Applications demand greater bandwidth/more efficient use of resources
- Timeslot alignment

- Time Aware Network Nodes
 - Enabling new network behaviours
- Hybrid Silicon NTP/PTP/SyncE
 - The NIC becomes Time/Frequency aware
 - ...combine with SETS/GNSS/LF
 - High Sensitivity GPS + 1 μ S + Network Assist



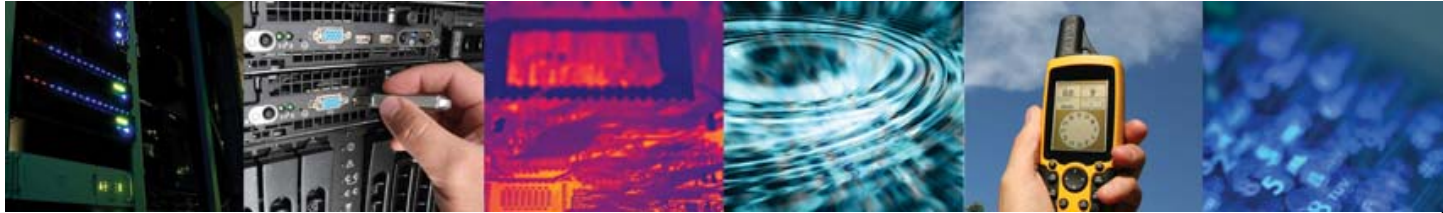
The Dilemma...

- Migration to a non-sync friendly transport
- Packet in the core and the access layer
- Lower cost but...
 - Newton's 3rd Law – To every action there is an equal and opposite reaction
 - Sync transport compromised
- Evolving in-band sync transport solutions e.g. IEEE 1588, NTP, Proprietary (ACR).
- Work quite well, but not 100%. e.g. struggle with some PDV issues
 - Constraining or Engineering the network
- Is it acceptable to work (say) 99.99% of the time?



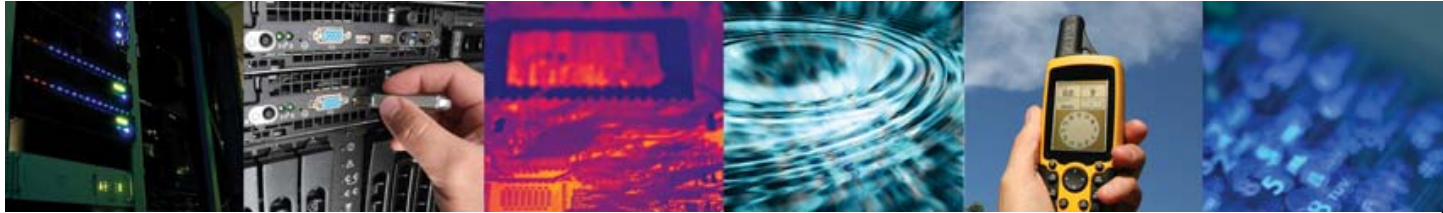
Technologies

- Inter-node Time & Timing transfer
 - Packet in the core network
 - SyncE, PTP
 - Packet in the access network
 - PTP & NTP
 - SHDSL
 - ACR
- Intra-node Time & Timing transfer
 - UTI
- Network Engineering
 - PBB-TE & T-MPLS
- Sources?
 - Cs, Rb, GNSS, LF, CSAC?



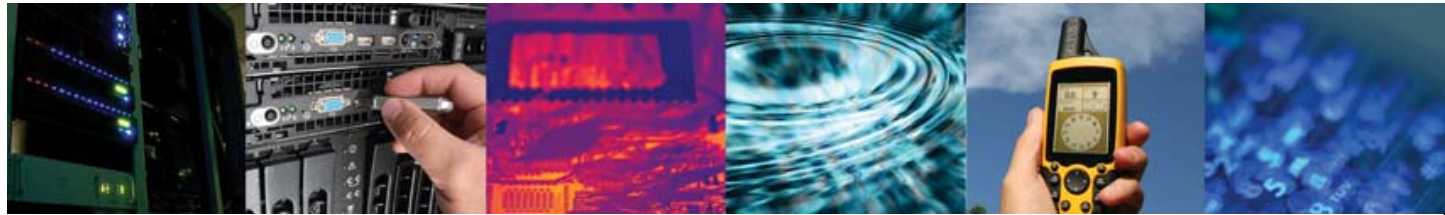
“Packet” in the core network

- SyncE may be available as a frequency reference
 - SDH-like – same issues, timing loops etc.
- PTP (Core)
 - BC or TC @ every node
 - Effectively removes PDV
 - Nodes without PTP “assistance” introduce PDV
- NTP



Packet in the access network

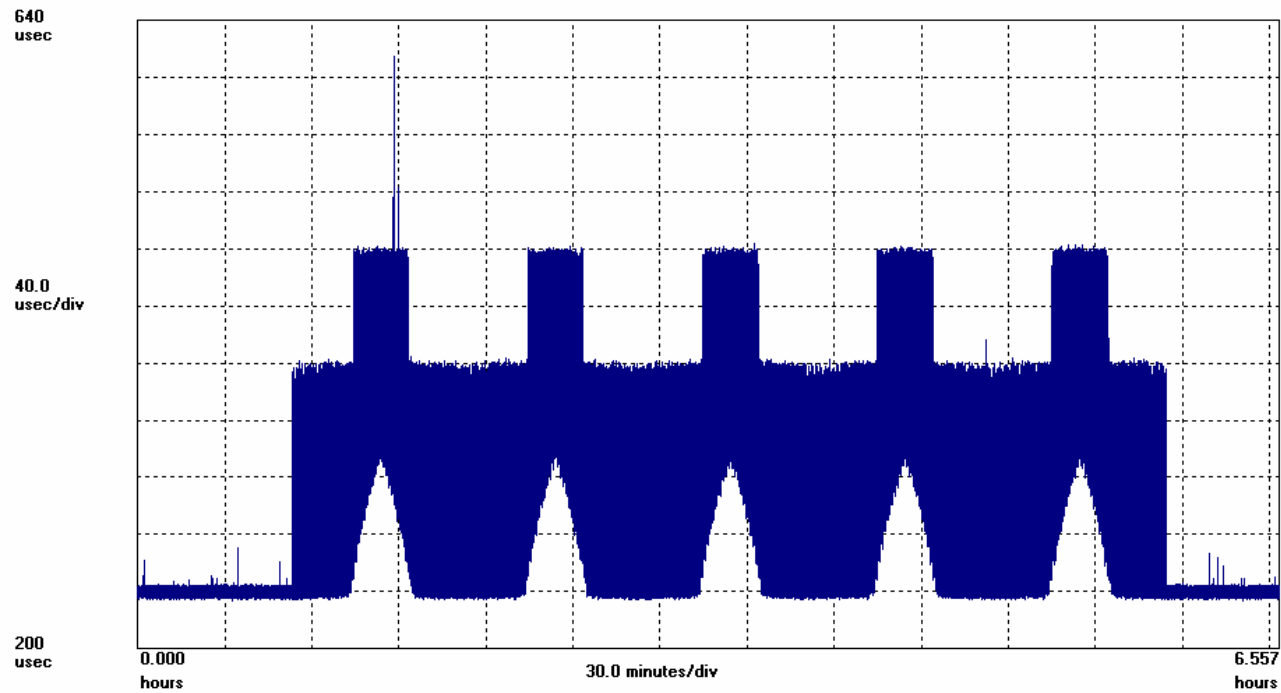
- PTP
- NTP
- xDSL last mile
 - Could support PTP/NTP over IP to NTE
 - If supported, NTR could time E1/T1 from modem

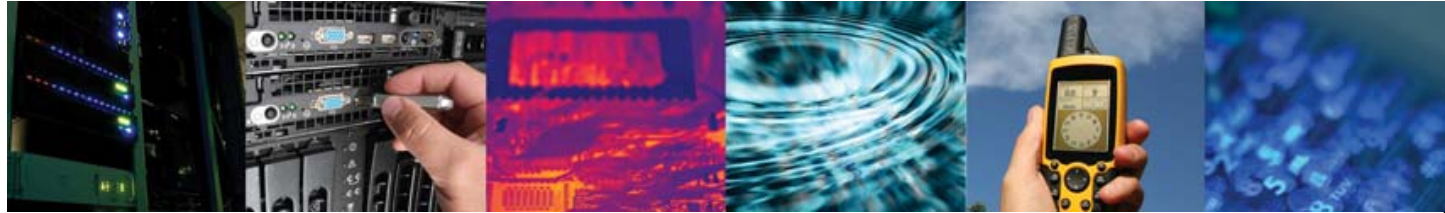


PTP & NTP

■ Typical PDV profile under ramp traffic loading

Symmetricon TimeMonitor Analyzer
Phase deviation in units of time: $F_s=16.67$ Hz; $F_o=10.000000$ MHz; 2007/07/16 08:10:36
XLi 1588 PDV Phase: Samples: 393407; UUID: 00A069012FB9; Initial phase offset: 238.195 usec





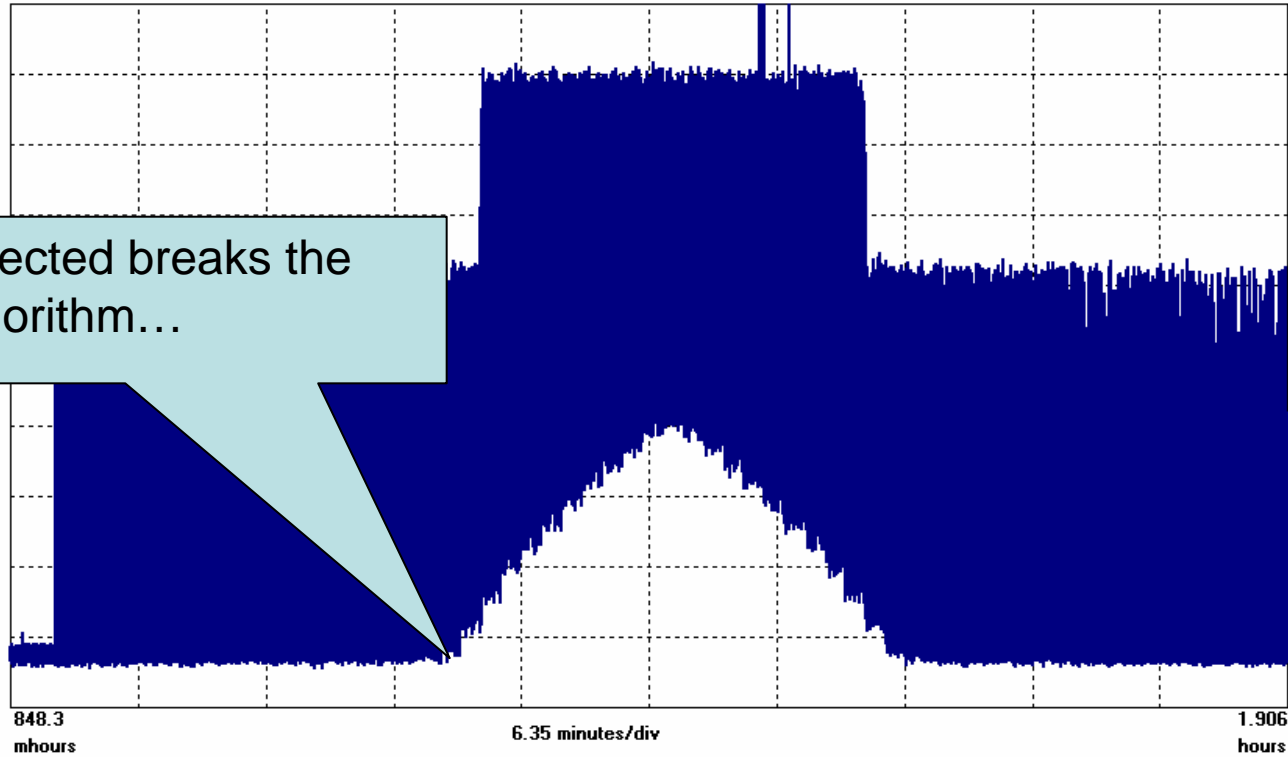
Zoomed in...

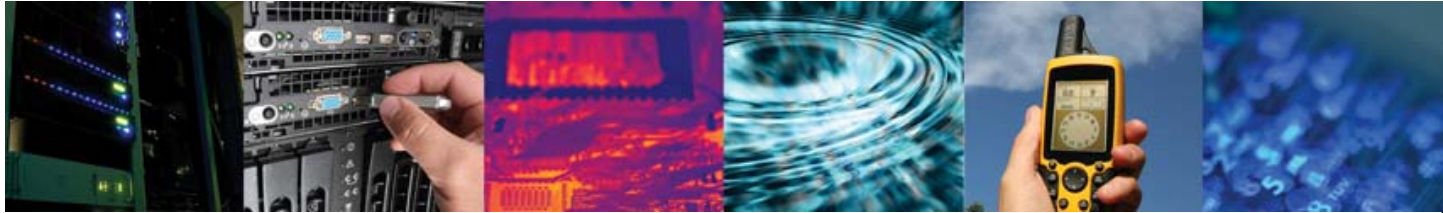
Symmetricom TimeMonitor Analyzer
Phase deviation in units of time: $F_s=16.67$ Hz; $F_o=10.000000$ MHz; 2007/07/16 08:10:36
XLi 1588 PDV Phase; Samples: 393407; UUID: 00A069012FB9; Initial phase offset: 238.195 usec

506
usec

The unexpected breaks the algorithm...

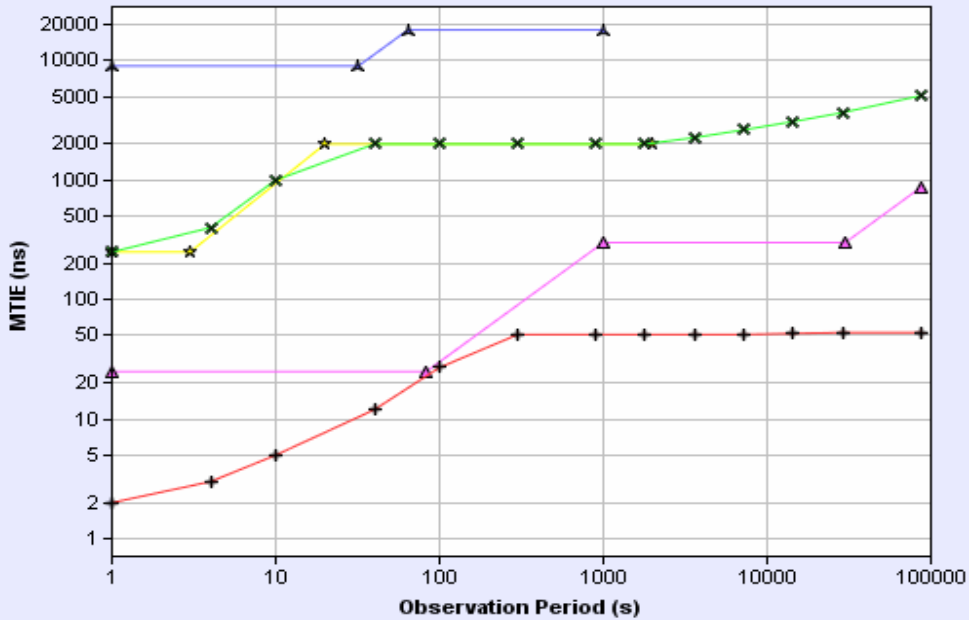
218
usec





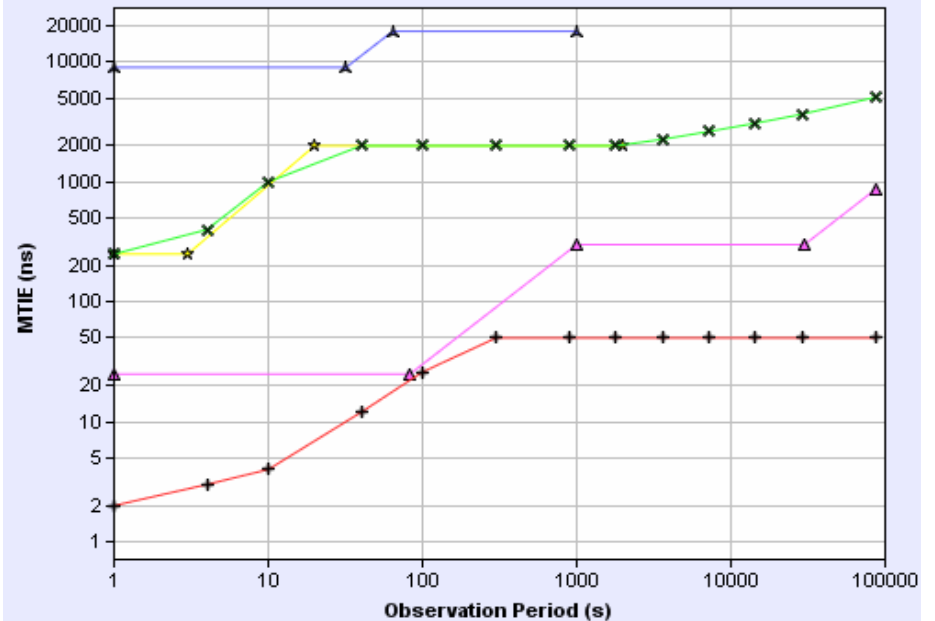
xDSL - SHDSL – “NTR”

MTIE for Probe 2
SyncWatch

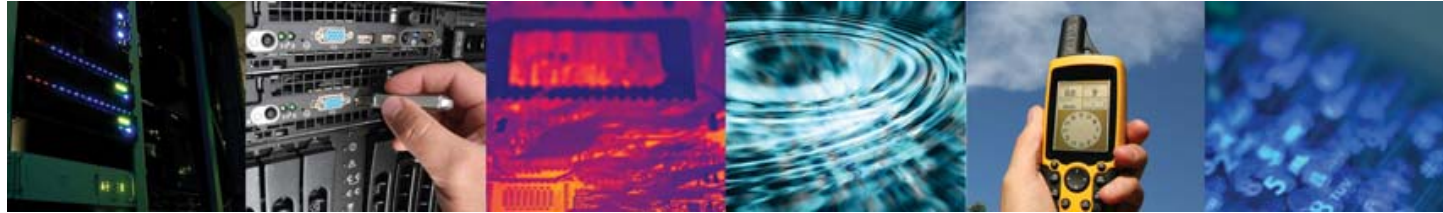


+ MTIE at 30/10/07 11:00:00 x Exception threshold mask
 ▲ ETSI EN 300 084 (G.823) * ETSI EN 300 462-3-1 Network SEC
 ▲ ETSI EN 300 426-3-1 PRC

MTIE for Probe 2
SyncWatch

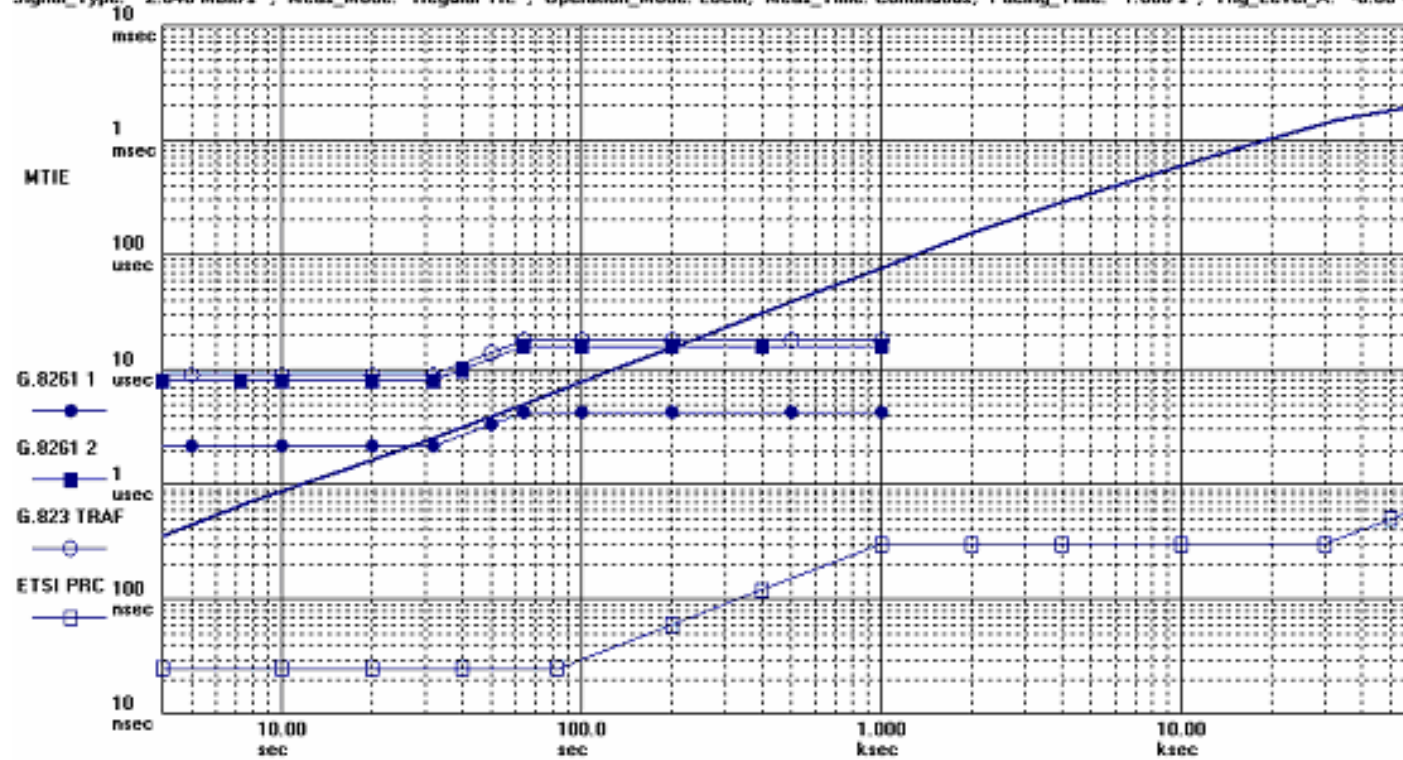


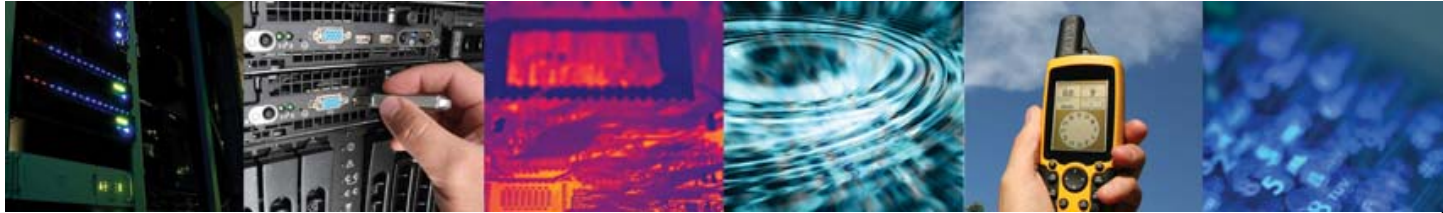
+ MTIE at 24/10/07 12:00:00 x Exception threshold mask
 ▲ ETSI EN 300 084 (G.823) * ETSI EN 300 462-3-1 Network SEC
 ▲ ETSI EN 300 426-3-1 PRC



ACR – network overload

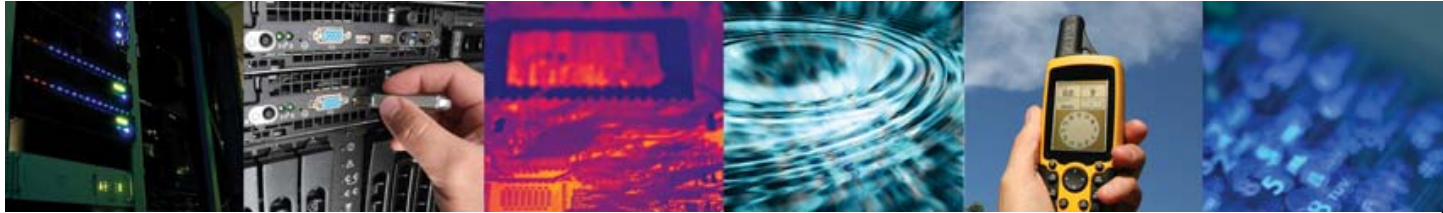
Symmetricom TimeMonitor Analyzer
 MTIE: F₀=2.048 MHz; F_s=250.0 mHz; 2007/08/01 17:27:08
 WM-11; Samples: 14941; Model: WM-11; Serial_Number: 855659; Software_Version: "V1.06 05 Feb 2003"; Inputs: "75 Ohm"; Timebase: Rubidium; Outputs: "1.544 & 2.048"
 Data_Size: 14943; Data_Channel: "Memory Storage"; Unit_X: s; Unit_Y: s; .000 0
 Signal_Type: "2.048 Mbit/s"; Meas_Mode: "Regular TIE"; Operation_Mode: Local; Meas_Time: Continuous; Pacing_Time: "1.000 s"; Trig_Level_A: "-0.00 V"; Trig_Level





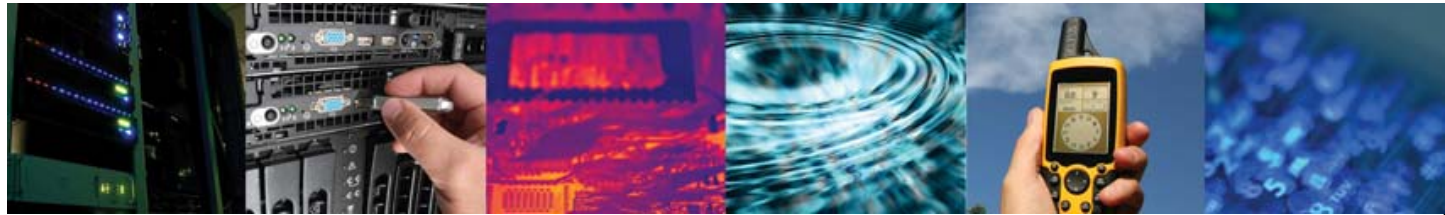
UTI

- Dedicated out-of-band two-way timing signal
- Can utilise existing wiring (CAT3/ CAT5)
- Replaces existing SSU “send and pray” distribution
- Low cost client in NE

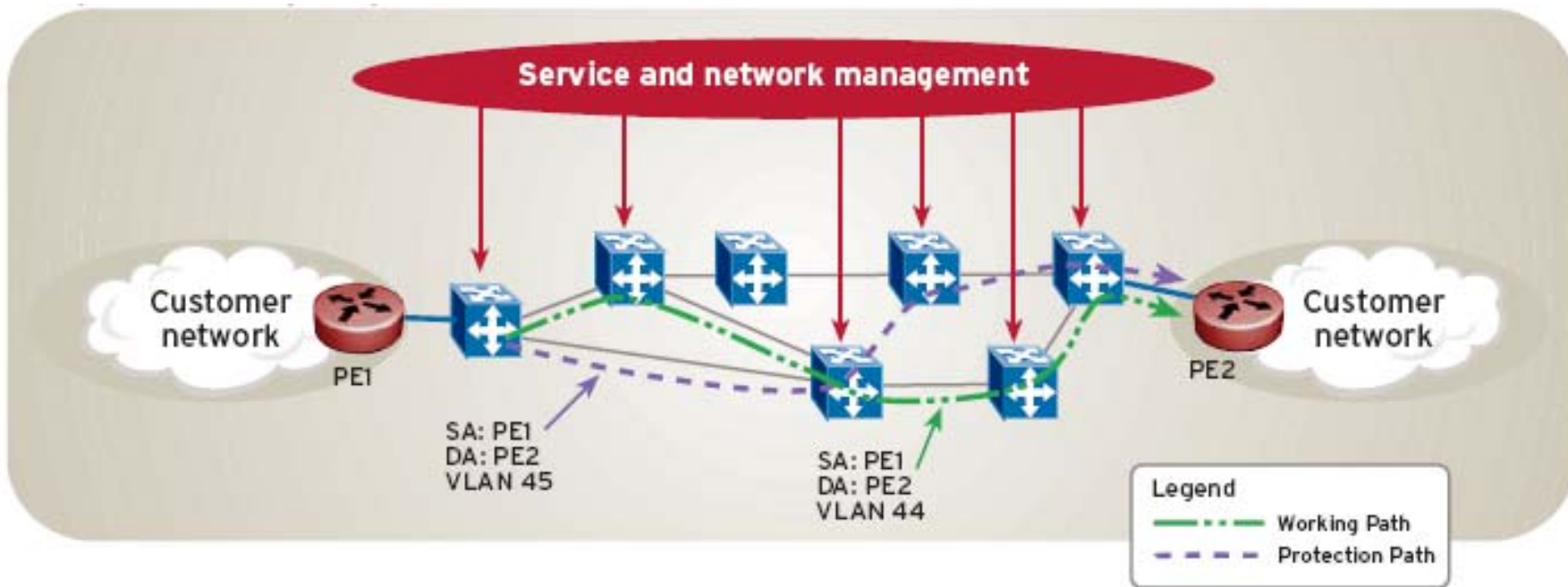


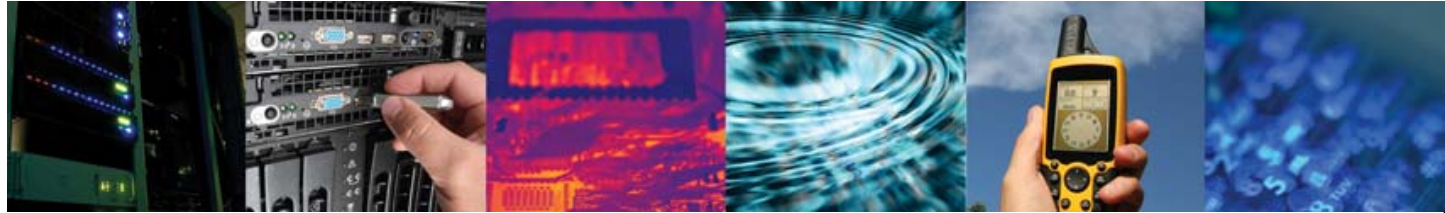
Traffic Engineering

- PBB-TE and T-MPLS
 - Both attempt to make Ethernet a connection oriented medium
 - Remove certain auto-learning mechanisms
 - Constrain the network path
 - Constrain the PDV
 - Bring predictability and trunks to the PSN



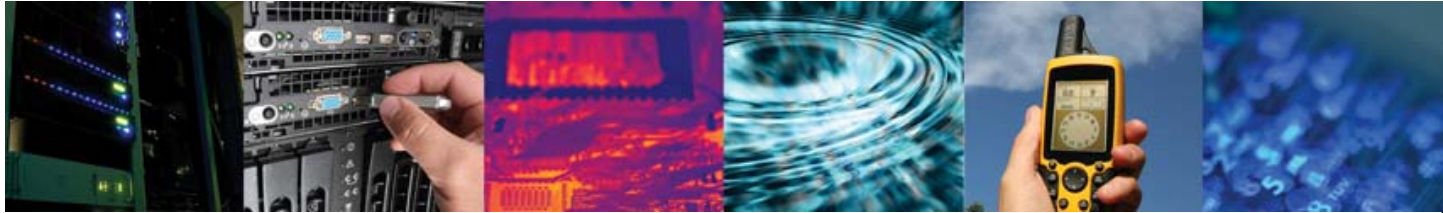
PBB-TE





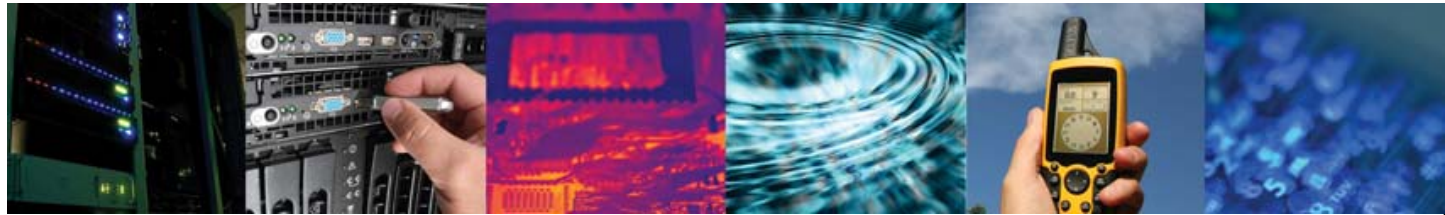
Time and Timing at the edge - filtering

- Classic Base-Station technology
 - OCXO is probably there – why not use it?
 - NTP/PTP PDV filtered by long loop time-constant
 - Base station manufacturers starting to integrate packet solutions (NTP/PTP) into “clock recovery” function.



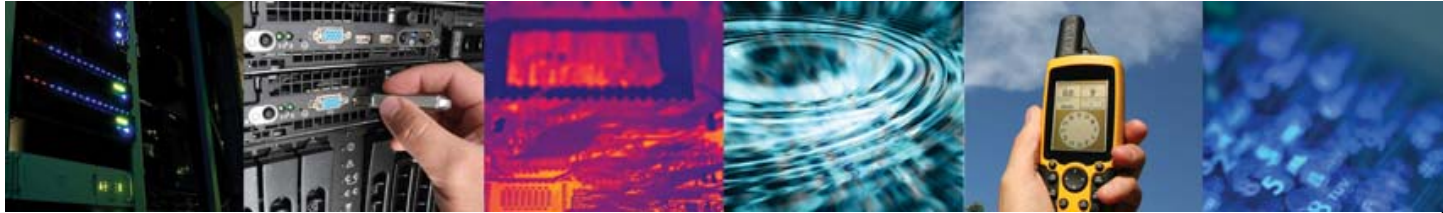
Time & Timing at the edge - injection

- GNSS at every BTS
 - GPS/GLONASS/Galileo
 - Aids/Enables LBS
 - Aids Network efficiency in TDD systems
- Other off-air reference
 - LF transmissions eLORAN/MSF/DCF-77
- Small Form Factor Atomic references
 - Freq. only
 - Used with NTP/PTP



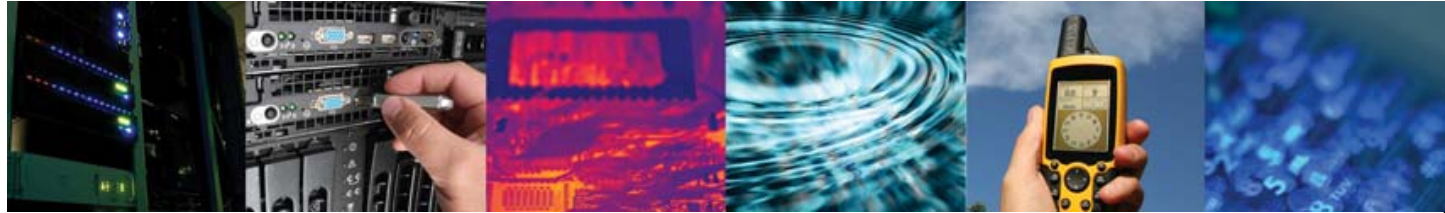
UTC at every node?

- Time as an enabler in the new network
- New SLA metrics
 - One-way packet delay
- New Support Paradigm
 - Fault/event tracking



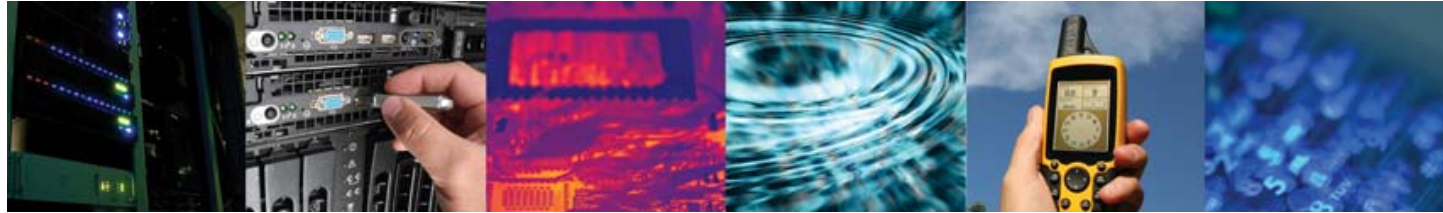
SLA development

- Physically layer metrics
 - TIE/MTIE
 - TDEV
- Packet Layer metrics
 - PDV
 - PDF
 - microbursts
 - minTDEV

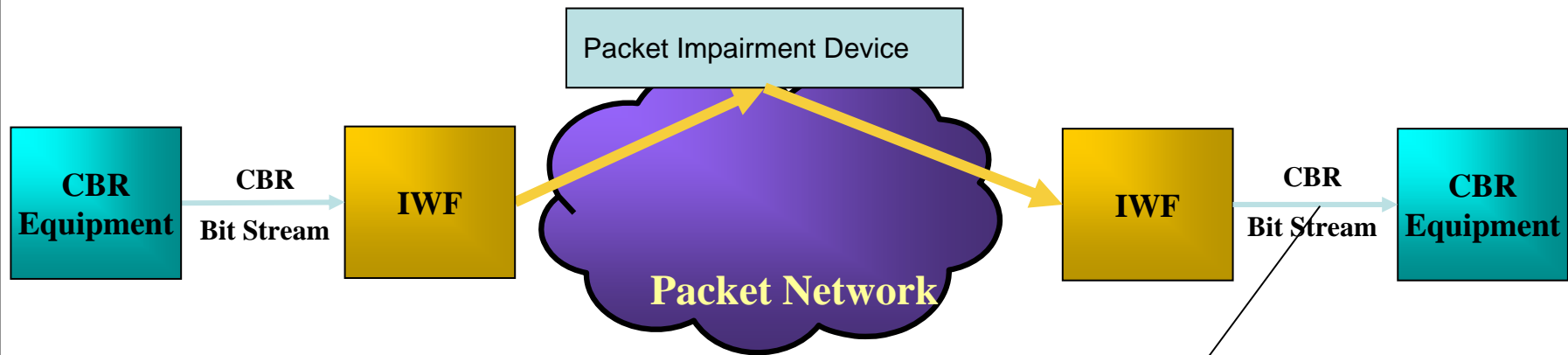


SLA Development

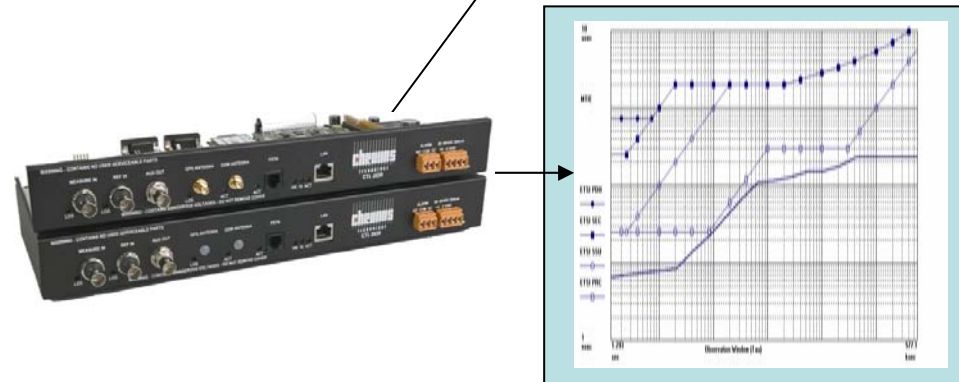
- Lab Testing
 - Provides bounds for Network Engineering Limits
- Live Trials
 - Tests these bounds for “real-world” effects
- Technology Deployment
 - With permanent SLA monitoring
 - Permanent PDV/MTIE monitoring
 - Integrate SLA monitoring into “business as usual”
 - 802.3ah/802.1ag/Y.1731
 - RFC4656/2544

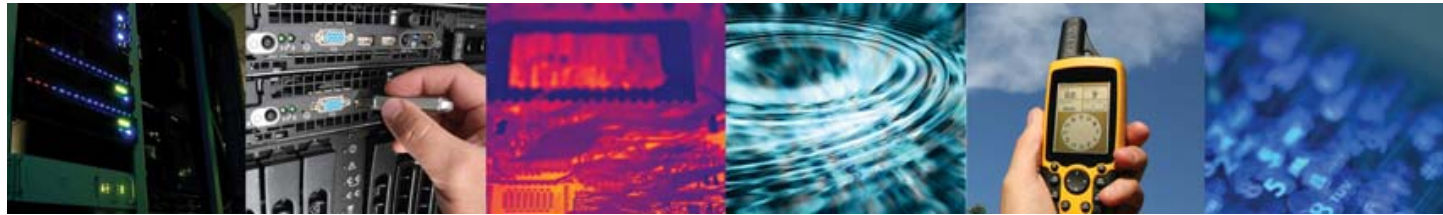


SLA development - CES

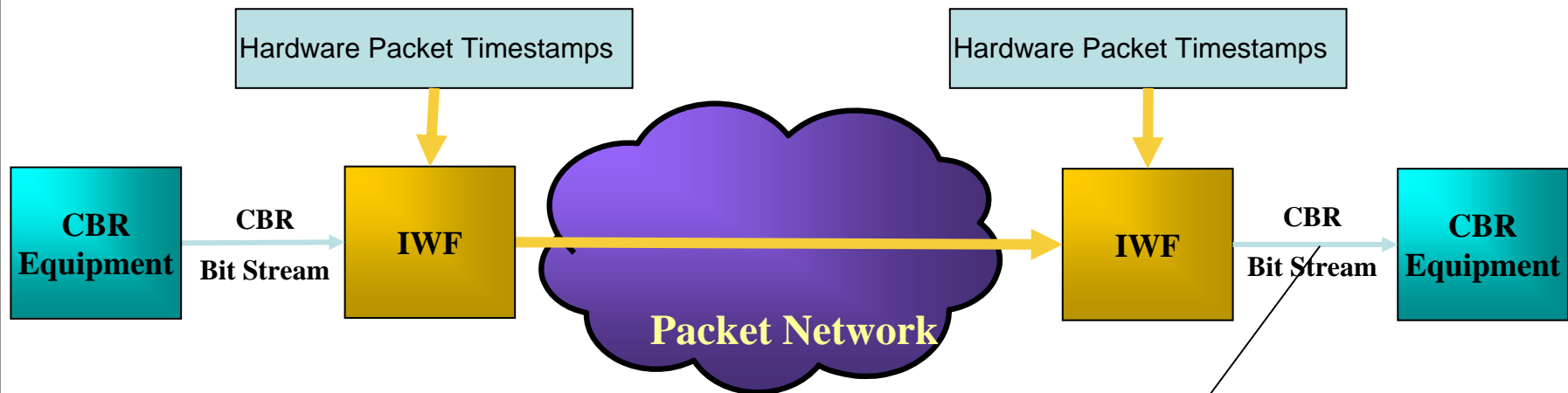


- Close coupled Packet Delay Variation and TIE/MTIE monitoring
- Bounding PDV on its associated MTIE/TDEV
- Application susceptibility

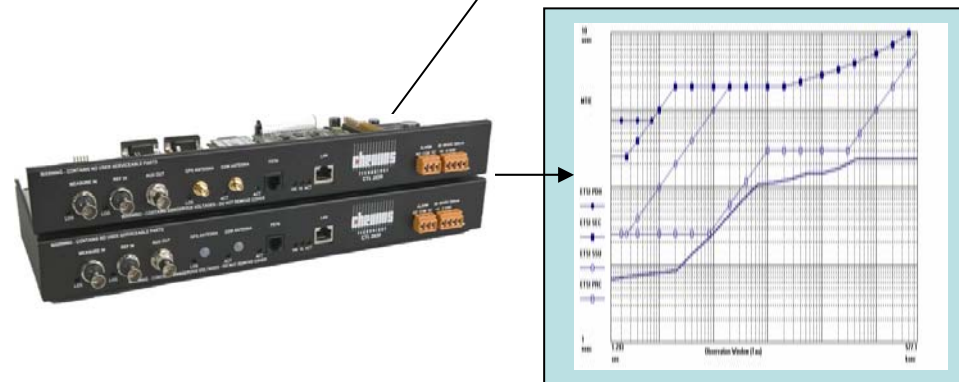


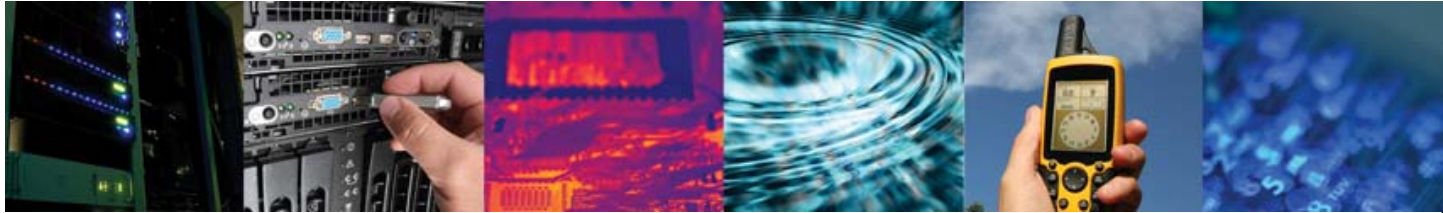


SLA development – NTP/PTP



- Close coupled Packet Delay Variation and TIE/MTIE monitoring
- Two-way PDV monitoring
- Application susceptibility

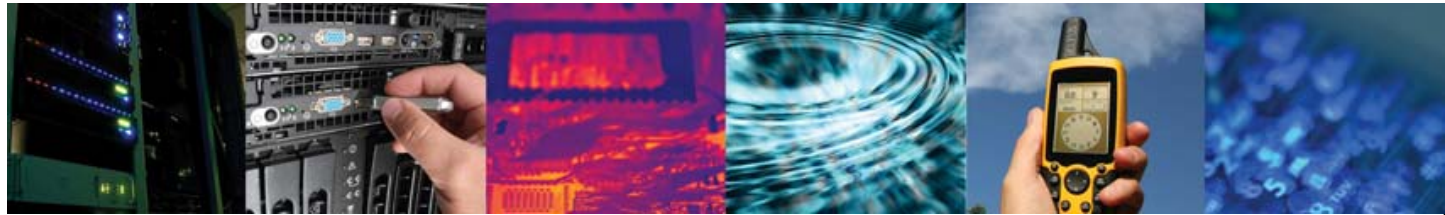




SLA basis

- MTIE/TDEV – standards masks
 - Based on well-known, established Telecom Metrics
 - Measurements at the physical layer
- PDV/minTDEV – new masks
 - Based on packet/IP metrics
 - One-way delay, Packet Delay measurements
- Application susceptibility
 - ***“test it ‘til it breaks”***

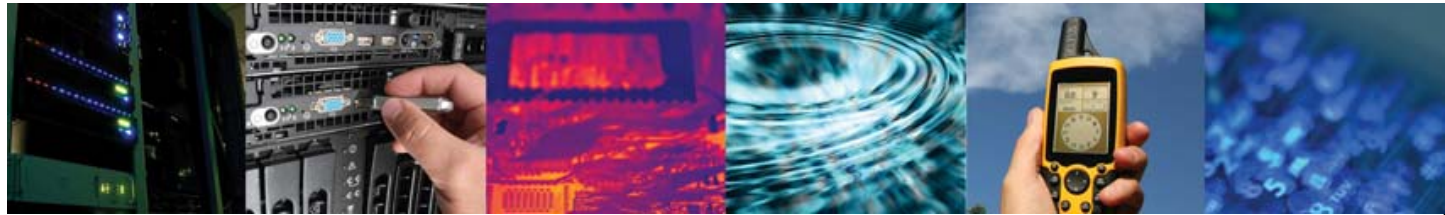
- ...a set of parameters that bound acceptability



Will applications work 100% of the time under stress?

- Will NGN sync transport deliver time and timing which will guarantee 100% availability?
- Consider....
 - Step changes in traffic loading
 - Asymmetrical networks
 - Dynamic architecture changes
- PBB-TE solves some of these for in-band sync

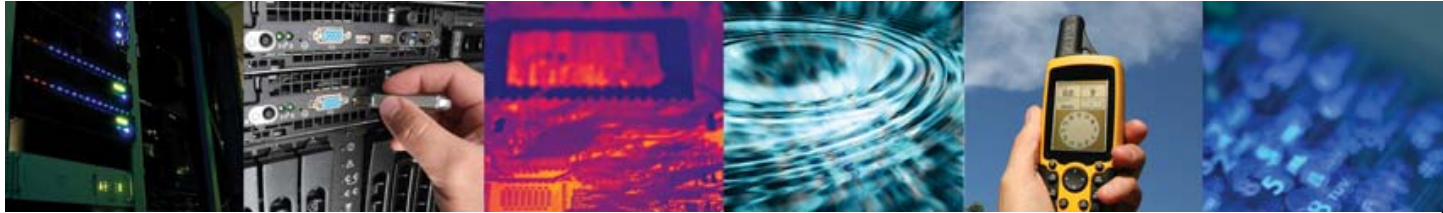
- Let's allow for some degradation
- What should we allow?
- How many sync anomalies per day (which are potentially traffic affecting) can we allow?



What is an Acceptable Availability %

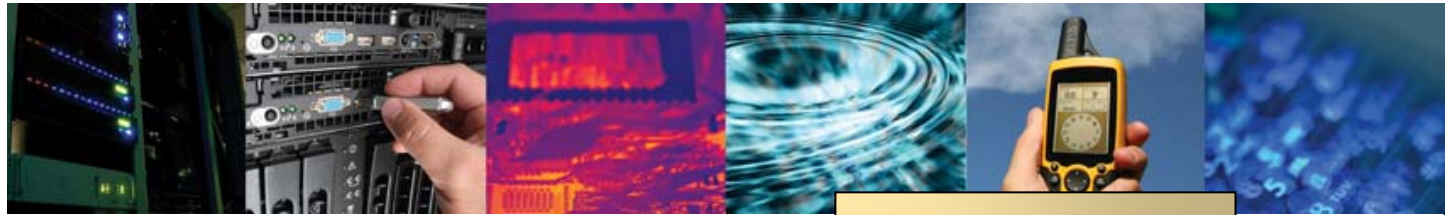
- Recent Network SLA by client on a global operator demanded six nines!
- 99.9999% Availability
- ~2.5 seconds per month per link!
- If 10000 links = 25000 seconds aggregated outage
- If they miss the target the fine is \$2.5m

- System X took more than 100 minutes to fully recover after a sync anomaly!

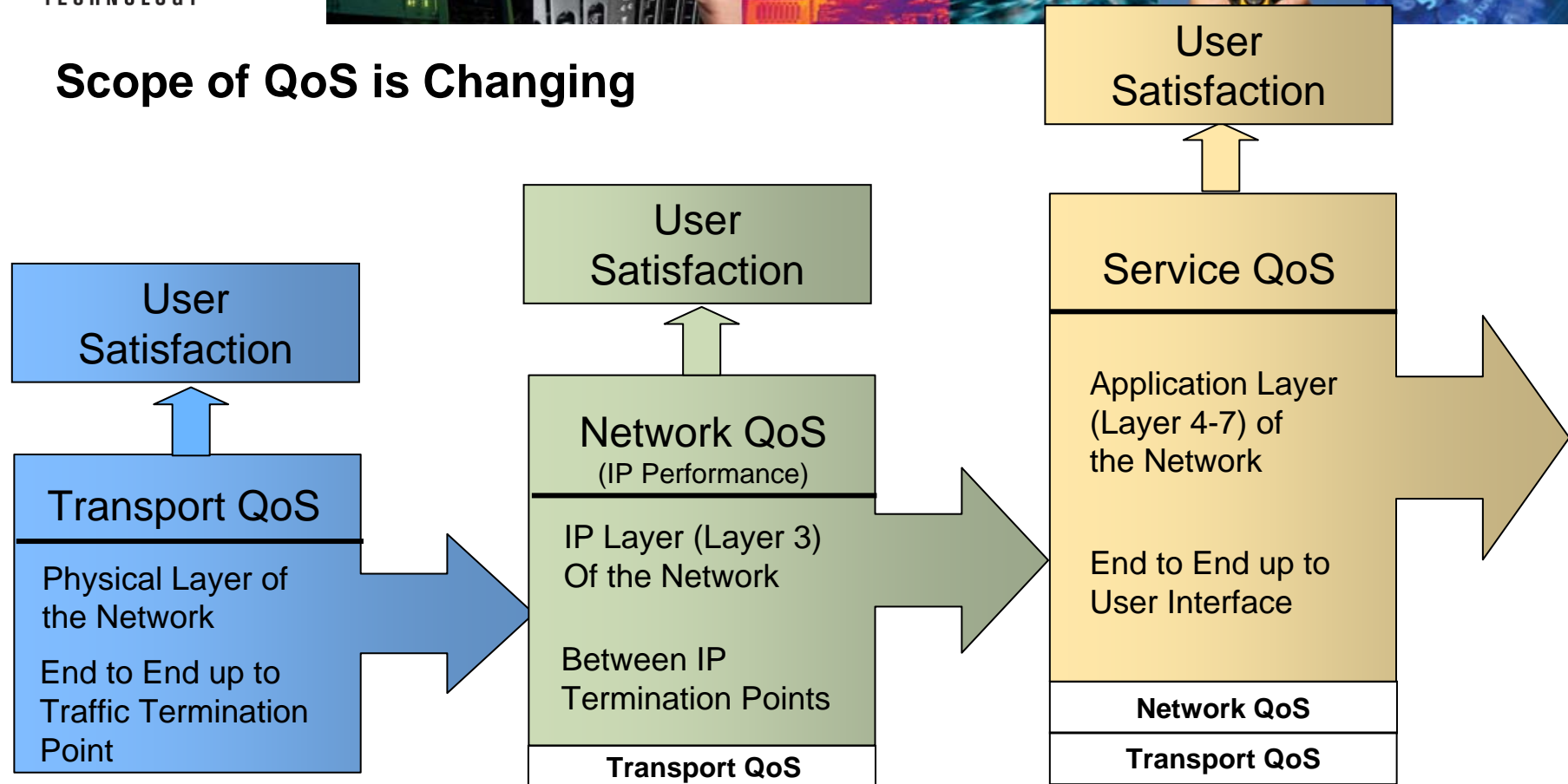


Synchronisation Availability Standard

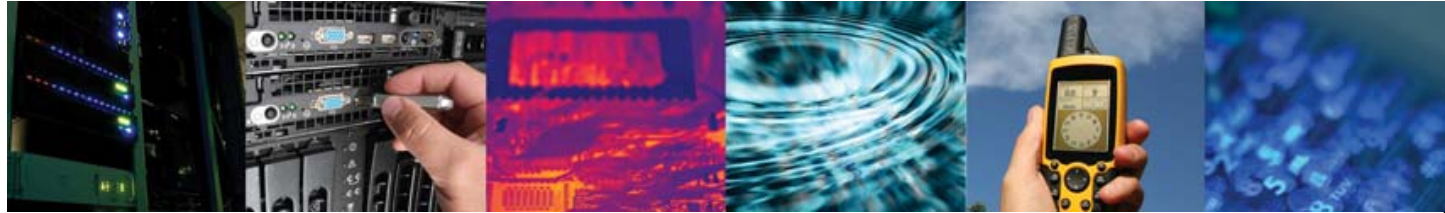
- Sync anomaly may or may not impact service
- SAS defines an agreed MTIE between operator and client
- If MTIE exceeded during an observation window – we treat this as an anomaly – MTIE Error
- MER Standard – MTIE Error Rate Standard
- At WSTS 2005 Ian Wright proposed 15 minute observation windows
 - 1 MTIE error per 15 minutes?
 - 1 MTIE error per 24 hours (=96 windows)?
- BERT - Bit Error Rate Tester
- MERT – MTIE Error Rate Tester



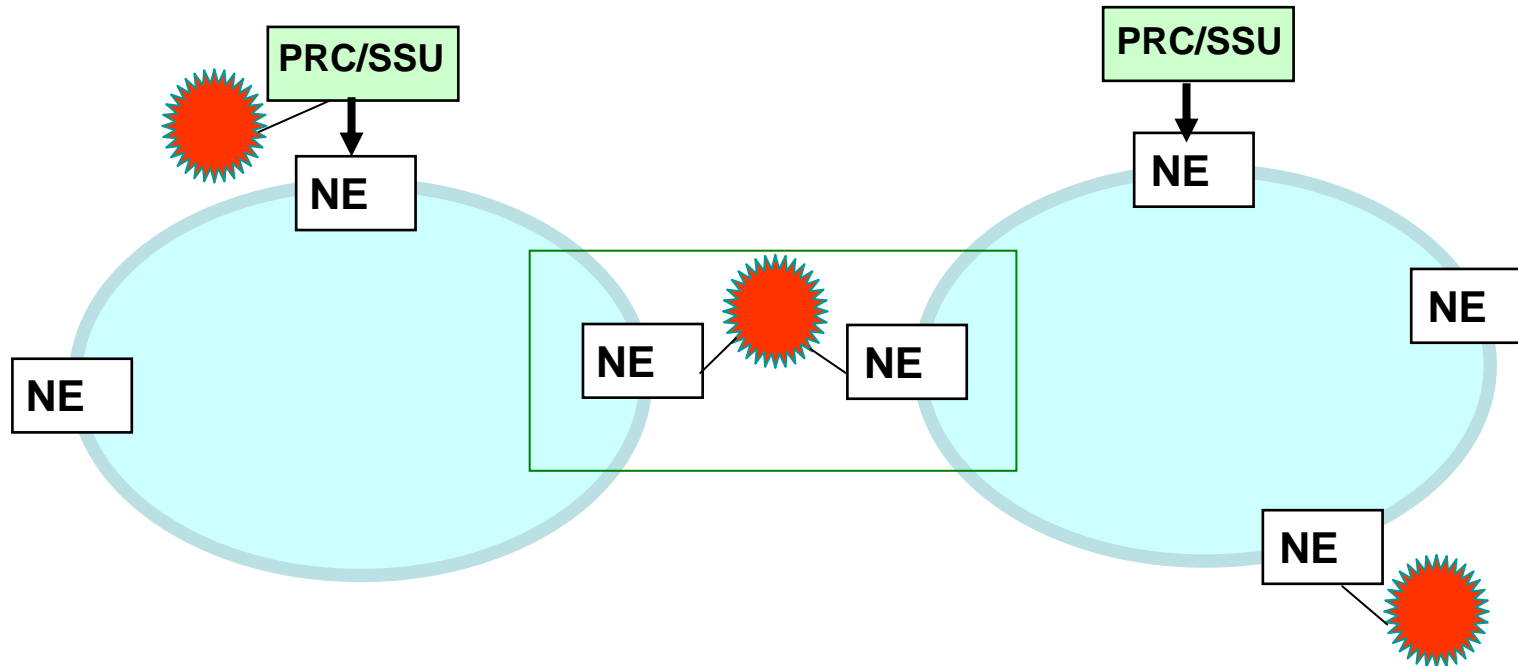
Scope of QoS is Changing

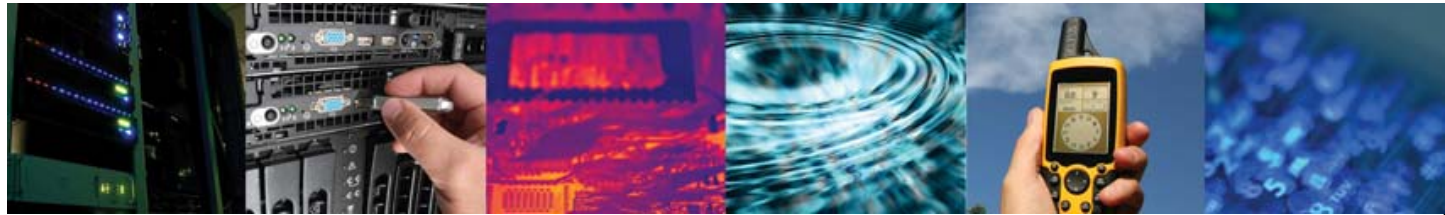


- ▶ **User Judgment / Expectation of Quality at the Client / Application Layer Has Not Changed**
- ▶ **Underlying Technology, Systems and Terminals of Service Delivery Are Changing**
- ▶ **New Methods of Specifying, Signaling, Assuring and Measuring QoS / QoE Are Needed**

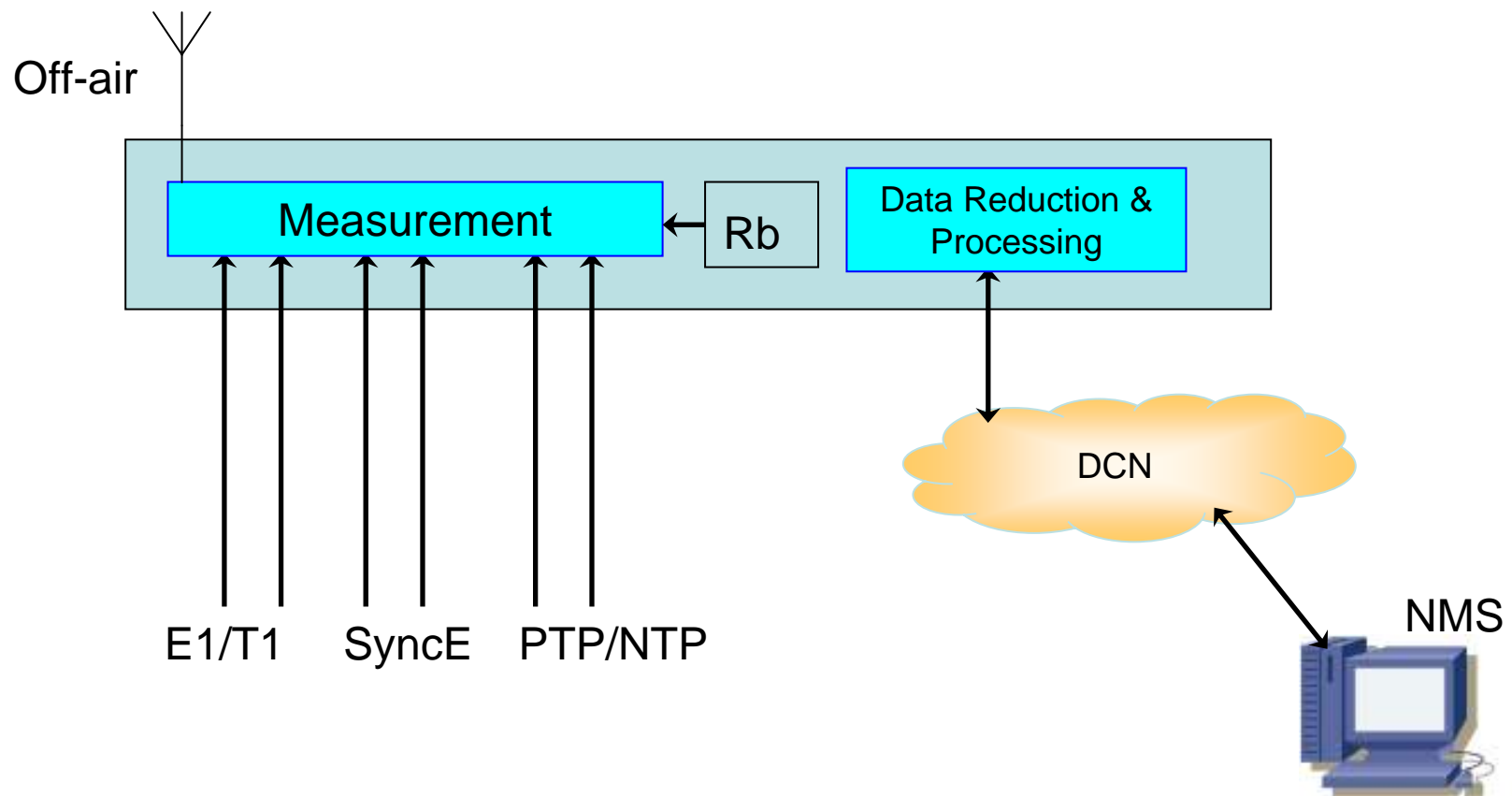


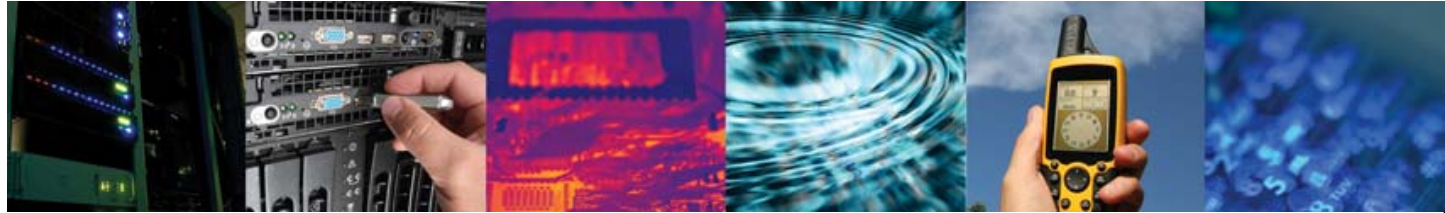
Probes to Build SLAs





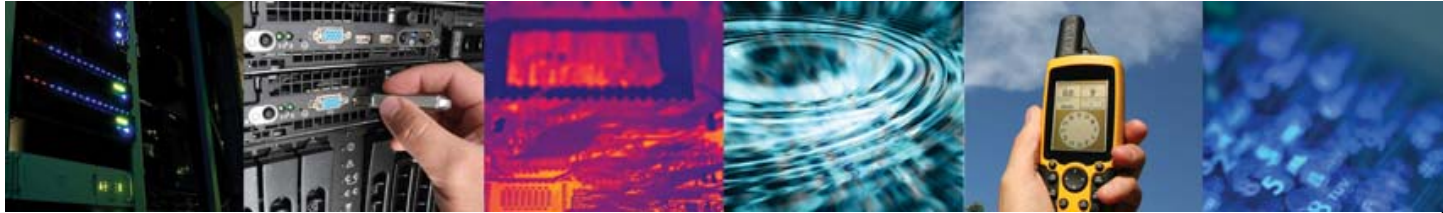
Global Probe for SLA measurement





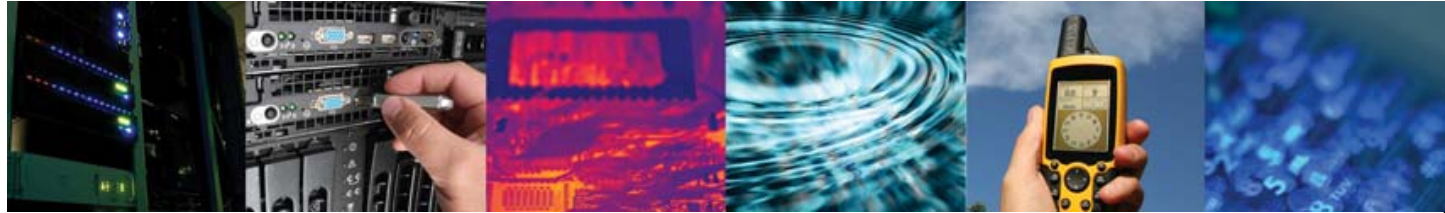
Summary

- Physical layer sync still offers the best guarantee of QoSsync
 - SSU, SyncE, UTI
- Timing over Packet – “ToP” - NTP/PTP
 - Layer 2/3 with hardware assistance
 - Layer 3 with OCXO filter
- Adaptive
 - Need OCXO?
- Proliferation of PRS
 - More GNSS etc. at the edge
- Network Engineering
 - PBB-TE & T-MPLS assist ToP



Summary

- SLA development requires real-time and permanent measurement nodes and data processing/storage
- Measurement nodes either integrated into NEs (e.g. SSU, routers/switches with PDV monitoring) or standalone probes.



Thank You & Questions

Christian Farrow B.Sc. (Hons) AMInstP MIET
Technical Services Manager
Chronos Technology Ltd

Christian.farrow@chronos.co.uk

www.chronos.co.uk

www.syncwatch.com

www.gps-world.biz

Chronos Technology Ltd, Stowfield House, Upper Stowfield, Lydbrook, Gloucestershire, GL17 9PD

T: +44 (0) 1594 862200, F: +44 (0) 1594 862211