Leader in Converged IP Testing

TOUR

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Testing 'time' for Carrier Ethernet

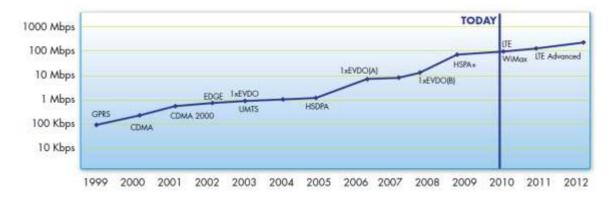
Ixia's Timing over Packet Test Solution helps carriers lower costs and scale wireless services

Wireless Bandwidth Trends

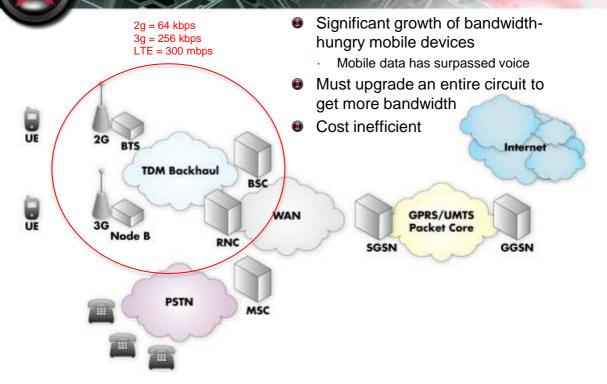
10x growth in cellular data speeds every 3-5 years.

Data traffic expected to hit 1.8 exabytes per month by 2017.

Source: Reportlink, September 2009

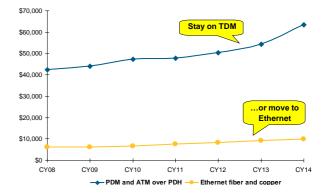


TDM Backhault Bottleneck for Wireless Growth



Market Drivers: Carrier Ethernet (CE) Mobile Backhaul

- Carrier Ethernet offers an attractive alterative to TDM mobile backhaul
 - Lower cost per connection
 - Granular bandwidth
 - Well standardized
 - Global support
 - Broad acceptance
 - Proven momentum
 - Higher speed Ethernet

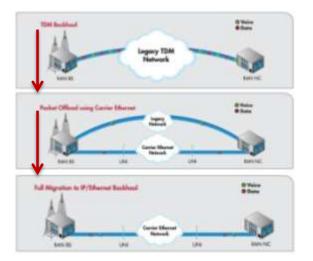


PDH vs Ethernet: Annual Mobile Backhaul Service Charges per Connection

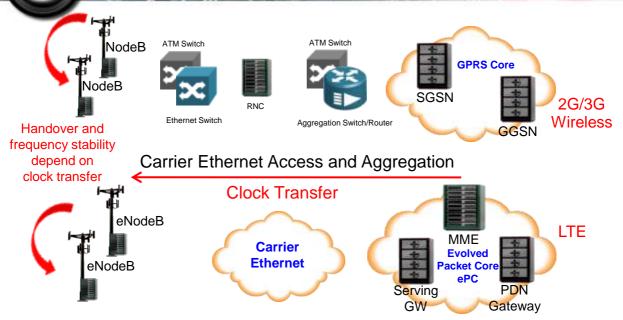
Source: Mobile Backhaul Equipment and Services, Infonetics, July 16th 2009

Growth: CE Mobile Backhaul

- 100% of global Service Providers claim to be deploying IP/Ethernet backhaul in 2010 (Infonetics)
 - Most current deployments are 'hybrid' using retaining TDM for voice due to clock synchronization requirements
 - Unlike SONET/SDH, Ethernet has no native clock transfer mechanism
- 65% of service providers plan to move to a single Ethernet mobile backhaul for carrying all traffic
 - First require assurance that timing over packet (ToP) technologies meet clock accuracy and network synchronization requirements



Timing over Packet Technologies for Ethernet Mobile Backhaul



- Synch Ethernet distributes a clock signal for frequency synchronization
- IEEE 1588v2 enables both frequency, phase and time-of-day synchronization
- Improve clock accuracy and stability over Ethernet from 100ppm to +-4.6ppm

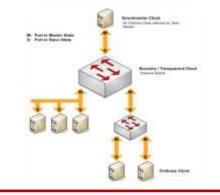
Synchronous Ethernet vs. IEEE 1588

Synchronous Ethernet (SyncE)

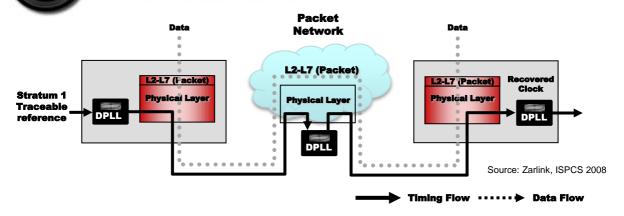
- Physical Layer
- Synchronizes only frequency
- Not impacted by network load
- Every switch/router path must support SyncE
- Synchronization Status Message (SSM) carries clock quality level (1pps)
- Network devices must be able to recognize, select, and propagate highest quality clock

IEEE 1588v2 Precision Time Protocol (PTPv2)

- Protocol Layer
- Synchronizes frequency and time-of-day
- Subject to network load
- 'Version 2" introduces Transparent Clocks and Boundary Clocks



SyncE Technology - PHY layer



- Exactly the same as 10/100Mbps /1G Ethernet, with the clock stability increased from 100ppm to 4.6ppm
- Uses the PHY clock
 - · Generates the clock signal from the "bit stream"
 - Similar to traditional SONET/SDH/PDH PLLs
 - · Requires new hardware
 - Each node in the packet network recovers the clock

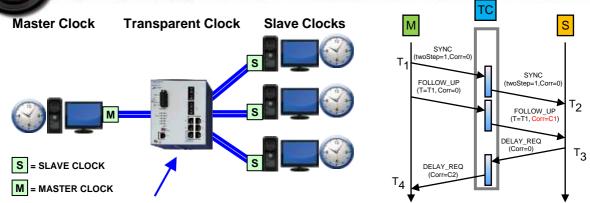
SyncE Technology - ESMC

Ethernet Synchronization Messaging Channel (ESMC)

- Simple, stateless, unidirectional protocol for communicating the current reference-clock quality between nodes
- Modelled on SONET/SDH S1 Byte
- Only one message type:
 - SSM (Synchronization Status Message)
 - Sent at 1pps
 - One significant field: QL (clock Quality Level)

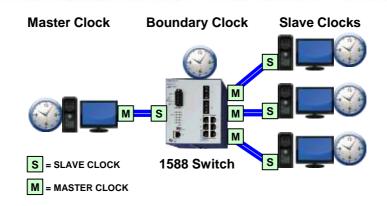
	Clock	Message	SSM code
E1 quality level (2048 kb/s)	EEC1	QL-EEC1	1011
T1 quality level (1544 kb/s)	EEC2	QL-EEC2	1010

IEEE 1588v2 Transparent Clocks



- Ethernet switches between the Master and Slave introduce asymmetric and variable packet delays, which impair accuracy!
- Transparent Clocks (TCs) are switches that insert a Correction Factor into PTPv2 packets
- This mitigates the effect of the switch's own packet residence time (forwarding delay)
- However
 - Correction factor errors are real
 - May impair slave clock tracking
 - · Ixia measures CF error and latency asymmetry in real time

IEEE 1588v2 Boundary Clocks



- Boundary Clocks (BCs) act as slaves to one domain, and masters to other domains
- This scales better in large systems and also mitigates the residence time problem
- However
 - Scalability is a huge challenge when there are many slaves and other control-plane traffic
 - Best Master Clock Selection can go wrong, leaving slaves in disagreement about the time

Festing Timing over Packet

Conformance and functional validation

- Verify correct protocol exchange
- Validate best clock selection
- Ensure synchronization with expected results

Multi-vendor Interoperability

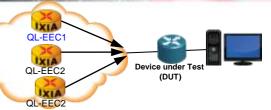
 Ensure different vendor implementations can interwork

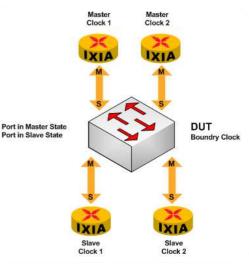
Scalability & Stress Tests

- Test capability and capacity of a boundary clock or PTP enabled network in achieving synchronization across many nodes (1000's)
- Test device or networks under high data and message rates

Multi-dimensional Testing

- Simulate real-world mobile backhaul network conditions (mixture of device types, traffic and protocols) in a controlled lab environment
- Verify synchronization and multi-traffic traffic forwarding performance in the context of broader network protocols and traffic





Benefits of Test

- Cost-effective alternative to building large test beds of actual equipment.
 - Test each chip, device or multi-device system under real-world conditions and 'at scale', in a reliable and repeatable fashion
- Used to evaluate and compare different vendor equipment for network upgrade
- Evaluate the tradeoffs between timing performance and scalability
 - Critical for network capacity planning and service verification
- Reduce risk of missed call handovers and network downtime
- Accelerate the deployment of CE mobile backhaul

For more information

- Ixia Carrier Ethernet Solution Page (brochures, whitepapers, posters...)
 www.ixiacom.com/solutions/testing carrier ethernet
- Ixia Black Books www.ixiacom.com/blackbook
- Webinar: Testing Challenges with Mobile Backhaul http://downloads.ixiacom.com/multimedia/WEBINARS/Mobile Backhaul Webinar/mbh-ixia.html
- European Advanced Network Test Center (EANTC) <u>www.eantc.com</u>

Metro Ethernet Forum <u>http://netevents.tv/output/meftv/webinar/register/register.aspx?id=2</u>

THANK YOU

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