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DENVER, CO
OCTOBER 17-20





Service Assurance: Are You up to the Test?

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SLA Testing with DOCSIS 3.1

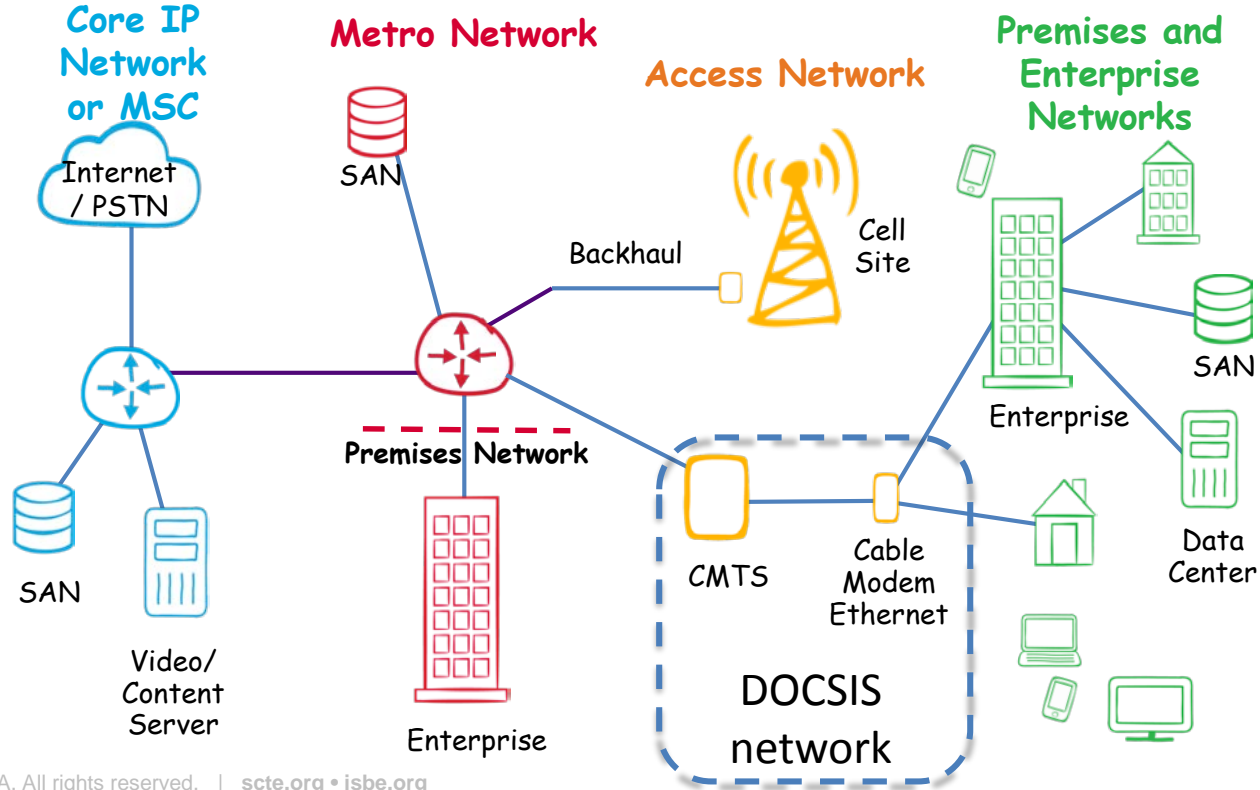
Robert J. Flask

Sr. Product Line Manager
Viavi Solutions



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DOCSIS provides access to last mile in Access Network



DOCSIS and Ethernet Testing

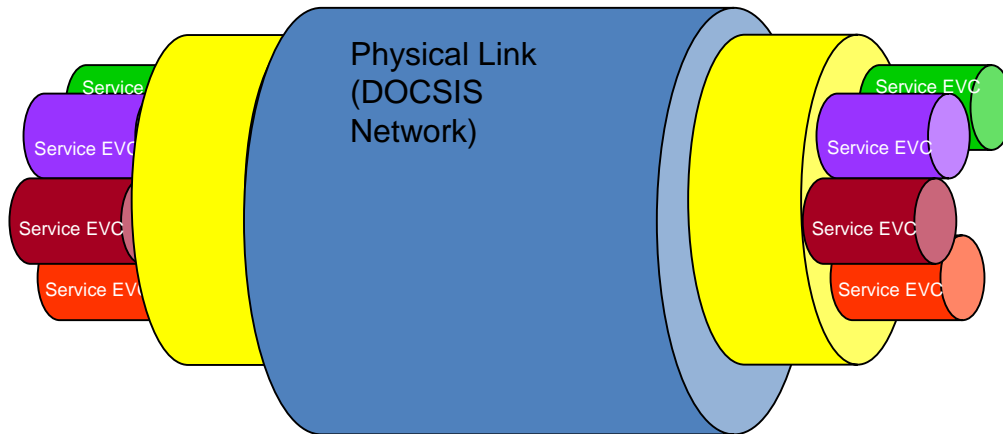
DOCSIS is a shared medium.

Multiple Ethernet Virtual Circuits (EVC's) can share the DOCSIS network

Business class Ethernet services require tight timing requirements

Legacy DOCSIS asymmetry and jitter introduce error into any timing protocol that traverse the DOCSIS network

Ethernet Services over Legacy DOCSIS is possible the type of Ethernet services have been limited



Typical Metro Ethernet SLA vs. a Legacy DOCSIS SLA

KPI	Ethernet Services	Mobile Backhaul services
Frame Delay	typical 5 ms - best effort up to 30 ms	< 8 ms typical 5 ms
Frame Delay Variation	< 2 ms	
Frame Loss	6.25×10^{-6}	
Throughput	99.99%	
Availability	99.995%	
Mean-time to repair	2 hours (max 4 hours)	

KPI	DOCSIS Ethernet Services
Frame Delay	<60ms
Frame Delay Variation	< 12 ms
Frame Loss	< 0.1%
Throughput	95%
Availability	99.9%
Mean-time to repair	4 hours

For Ethernet Services in past 2-3 years:

A

Regularly deployed over DOCSIS

B

Avoided DOCSIS – used Fiber

C

Didn't deploy Ethernet Services



Service Activation Test	Description
Connectivity, Throughput and Auto-Negotiation	Verify basic connectivity Verify best effort throughput Validate auto negotiation settings to identify half/full duplex limitations
RFC-2544 – Single Stream Pipe test	Industry-standard service activation test for single-service Ethernet and IP (i.e. “pipe” test) Measures key performance indicators and bandwidth profile such as: CIR, EIR, FD, FDV, FLR, CBS (throughput, delay, jitter, packet loss)
Y.1564	The industry standard service activation test for multi-service Ethernet and IP (“Triple Play”) Measures KPIs and bandwidth profile such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIR, EIR, FD, FDV, FLR, CBS
Layer 2 Control Plane	Confirm transparent forwarding of Ethernet traffic through the providers network
RFC-6349	Automated and repeatable TCP-throughput test per IETF RFC 6349 standards, including key performance metrics of TCP efficiency and Buffer delay
Y.1731	Performance monitoring and PM protocol. Can be used for service testing including loopback, frame delay, frame delay variation, frame loss

What does DOCSIS 3.1 do differently

DOCSIS 3.1 added ability for the DOCSIS Timing Protocol (DTP)

DOCSIS 3.1 adds overall Downstream and Upstream Capacity

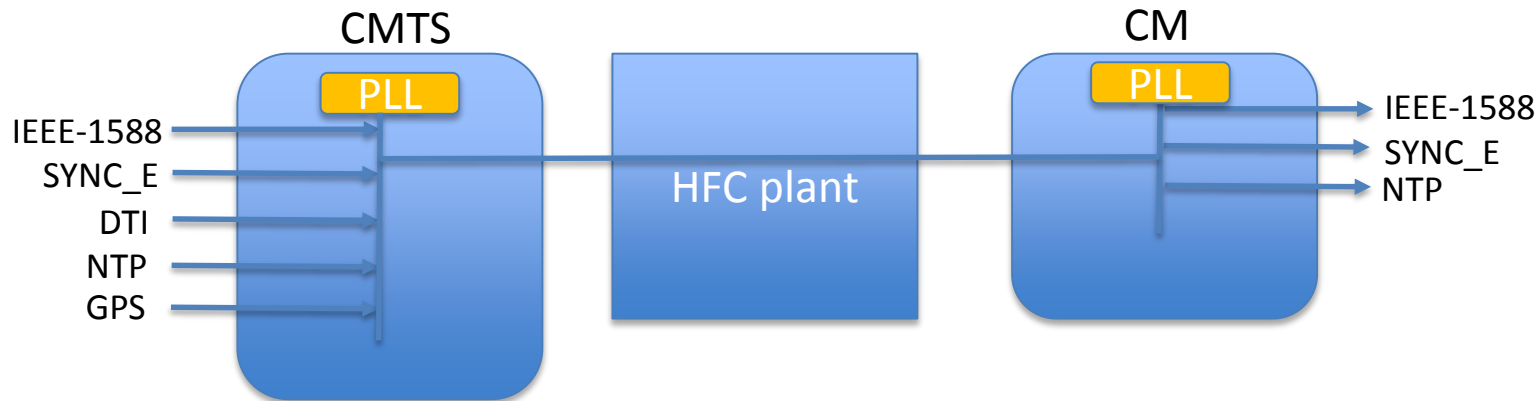
- 2.5 Gbps on downstream (32 SC QAM's + 2x192 MHz OFDM)

- 1 Gbps on Upstream (204 MHz return with 2x96 MHz OFDM)

DOCSIS 3.1 provides better timing offset calculation (TRO) True Ranging Offset



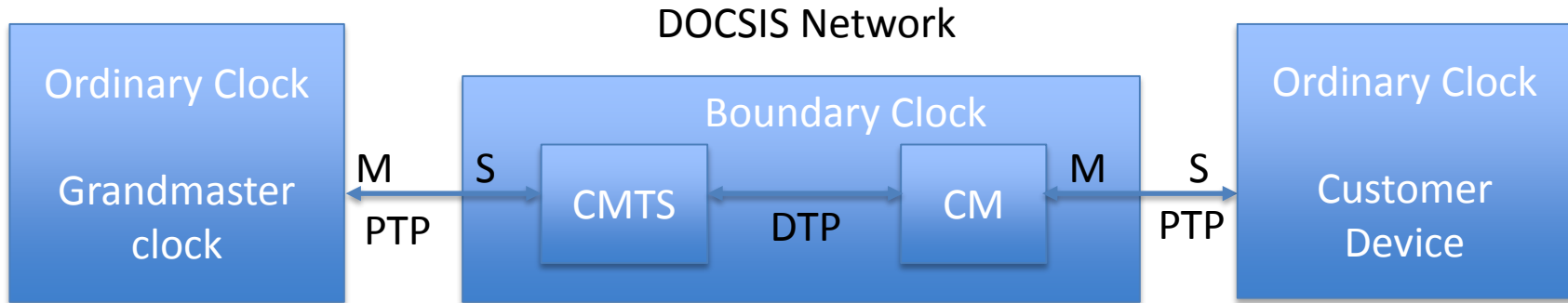
DTP – provides stable clock from input of CMTS to output of CM



Target accuracy is better than a few microseconds

Accuracy is dependent on the modeling of the CMTS, CM and HFC network

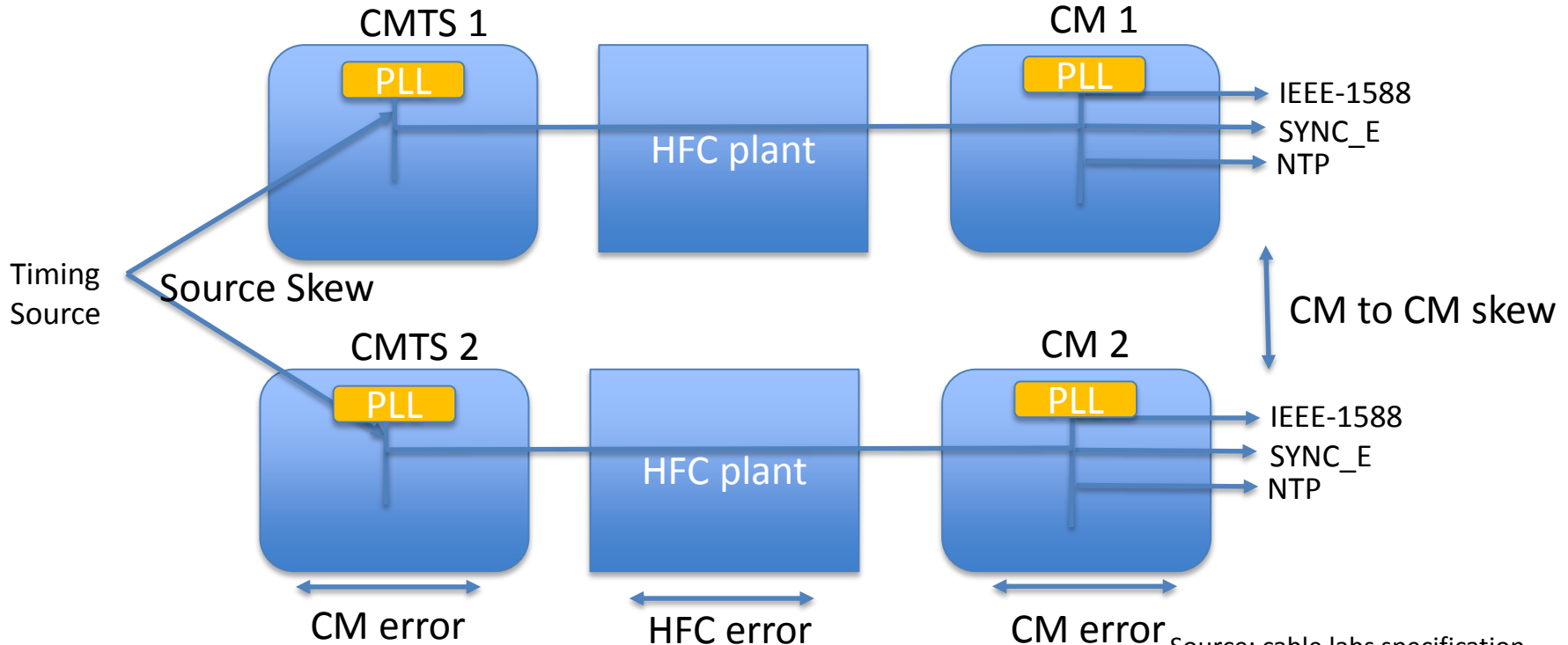
The DOCSIS network looks like a boundary clock



- A Boundary clock communicates with other clocks
- Boundary clocks can be used to bridge between different network transport technologies

Source: cable labs specification
CM-SP-MULPIV3.1-I11-170510

DTP – Error budgets need to account for system SKEWS



CableLabs Spec defines error budget for different services

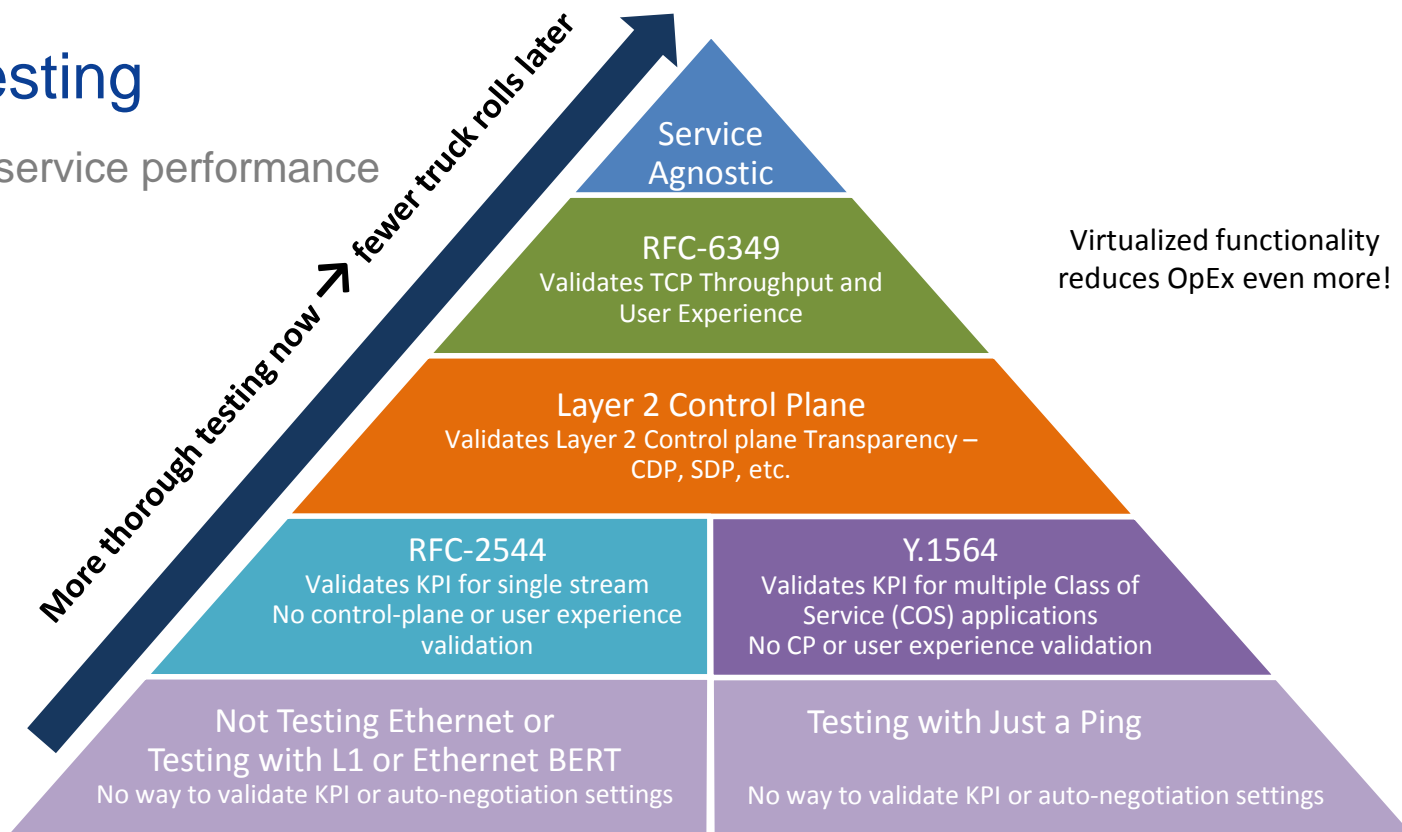
Parameter	Level I System (GPS location requirements)	Level II System (Relaxed positioning)	Level III System (LTE Advanced Macro Cell + additional delay for CPE)	Level IV System (LTE Advanced macro cells and small cells)	Level V System – Current DOCSIS implementation
T-cmts-error	+/- 20 ns	+/- 40 ns	+/- 150 ns	+/- 200 ns	+/- 500 ns
T-cm-error	+/- 20 ns	+/- 40 ns	+/- 200 ns	+/- 300 ns	+/- 500 ns
T-docsis-error	+/- 40 ns	+/- 80 ns	+/- 350 ns	+/- 500 ns	+/- 1000 ns
T-source-skew	5 ns	10 ns	100 ns	200 ns	500 ns
T-hfc-error	+/- 7.5 ns	+/- 15 ns	+/- 50 ns	+/- 150 ns	+/- 250 ns
T-cm-cm-skew	100 ns	200 ns	900 ns	1500 ns	3000 ns

We will be deploying DOCSIS 3.1:

- A Already doing it
- B Next 6-12 months
- C 2-3 years out
- D No definite plans

SLA Testing

Improves service performance



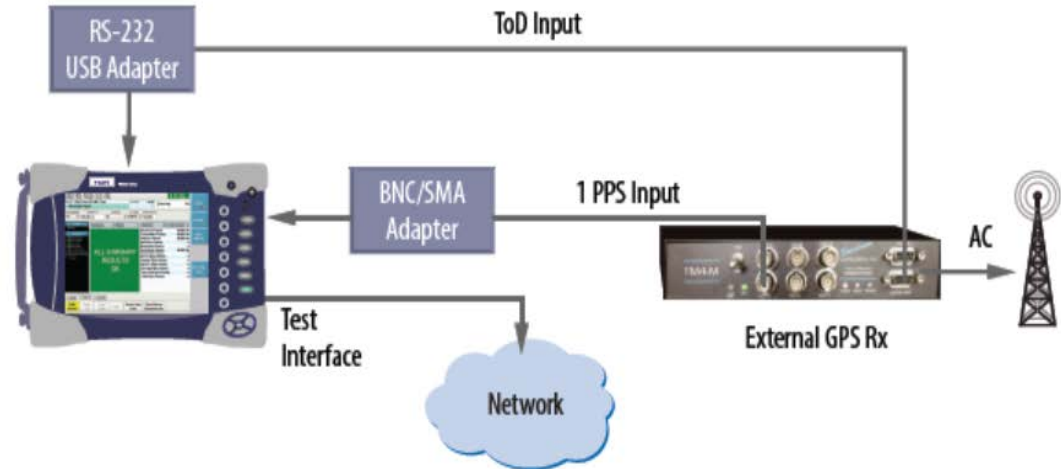


Testing PTP performance for SLA

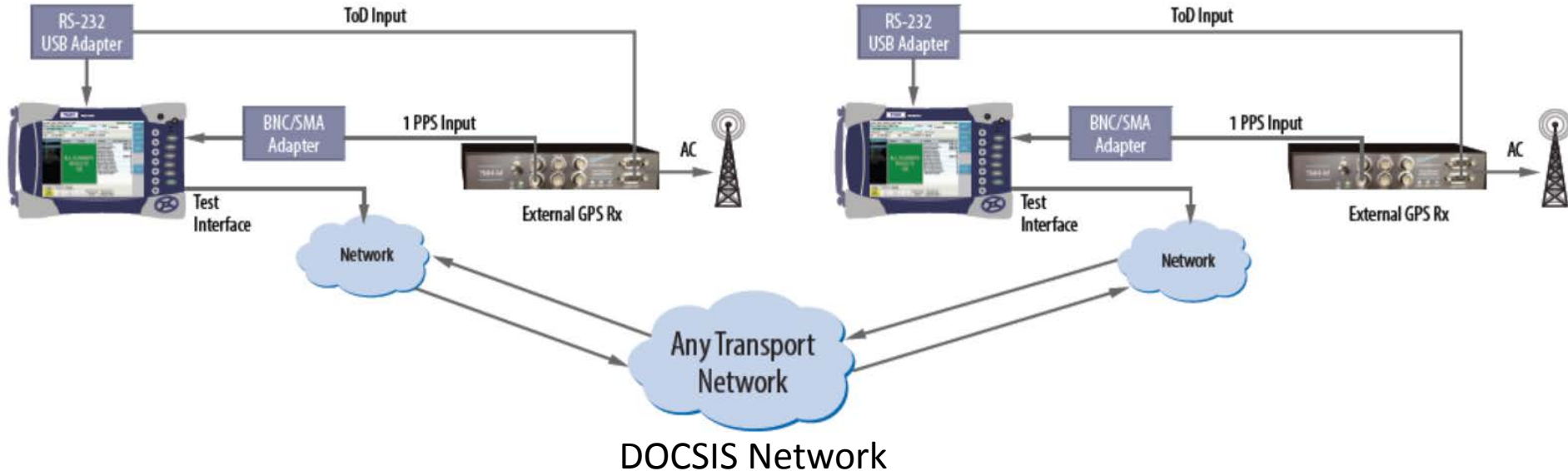
Accurate testing of DTP/PTP timing performance can be enhanced by using external input from GPS and/or CDMA receiver

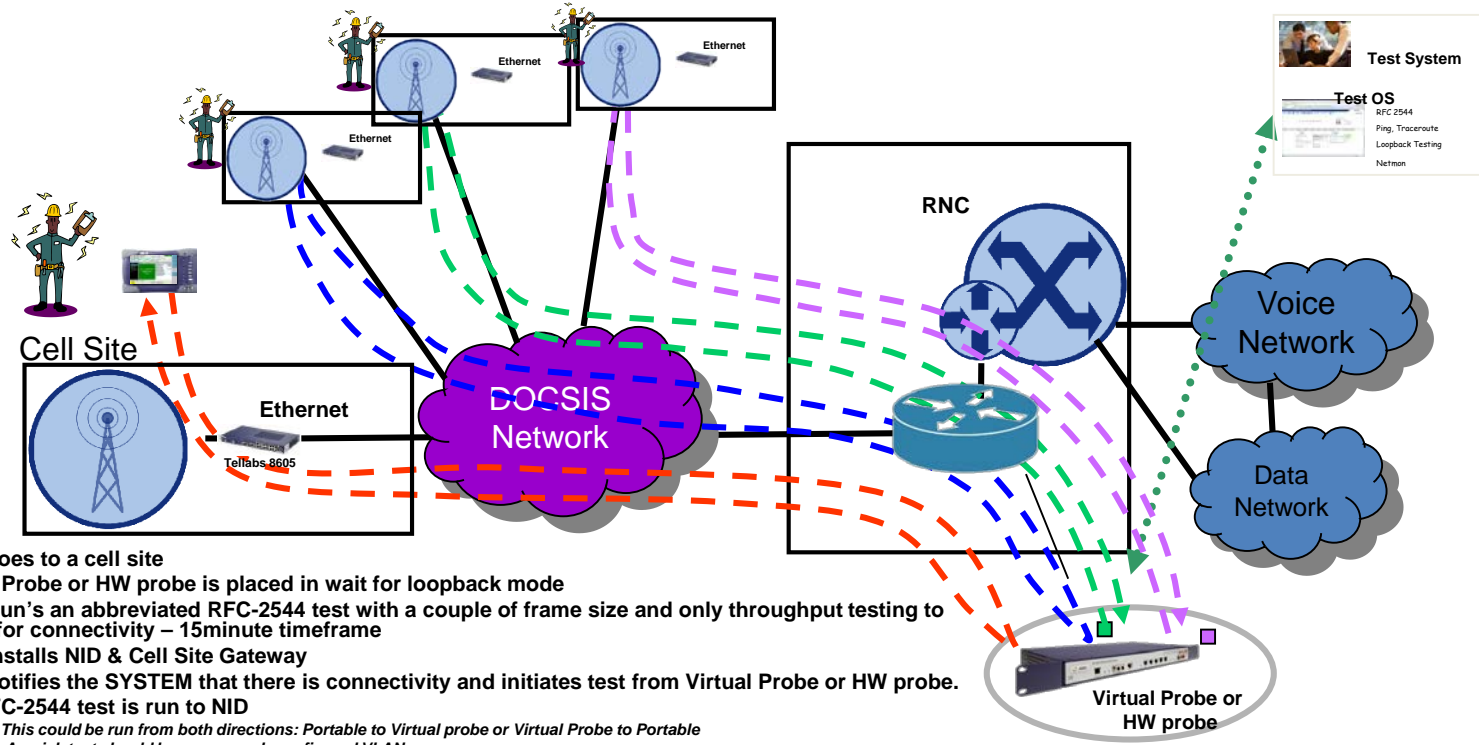
This provides 10 time better accuracy

One Way Delay (OWD) and asymmetric delay can cause performance problems



PTP/DTP One Way Delay testing





Typical Operations

- Tech goes to a cell site
- Virtual Probe or HW probe is placed in wait for loopback mode
- Tech Run's an abbreviated RFC-2544 test with a couple of frame size and only throughput testing to check for connectivity – 15minute timeframe
- Tech installs NID & Cell Site Gateway
- Tech notifies the SYSTEM that there is connectivity and initiates test from Virtual Probe or HW probe.
- Full RFC-2544 test is run to NID
- NOTE 1: This could be run from both directions: Portable to Virtual probe or Virtual Probe to Portable
- NOTE 2 : A quick test should be run on each configured VLAN

Value

- Keeps Techs moving and working – Sites turned up faster
- Allows for full testing of EVC configuration (QOS, CIR, CBS, EIR, EBS, PIR, Frame Delay, Frame Delay Variation, and Frame Loss)

Example Slide

I have a better understanding of
how DOCSIS 3.1 supports SLA
based Ethernet Services





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THANK YOU!

Robert J. Flask
robert.flask@viavisolution.com
317-614-8125



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