



FUTEBOL

Federated Union of Telecommunications Research
Facilities for an EU-Brazil Open Laboratory

rMBOS: Reconfigurable Multiwavelength Bus with Optical Sharing

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Brazil

21th International Conference on Optical Network Design and Modeling

May 15-18, 2017 Budapest, Hungary

Invited Presentation - RS7: Multicasting

Wednesday, May 17, 13:20 - 15:00

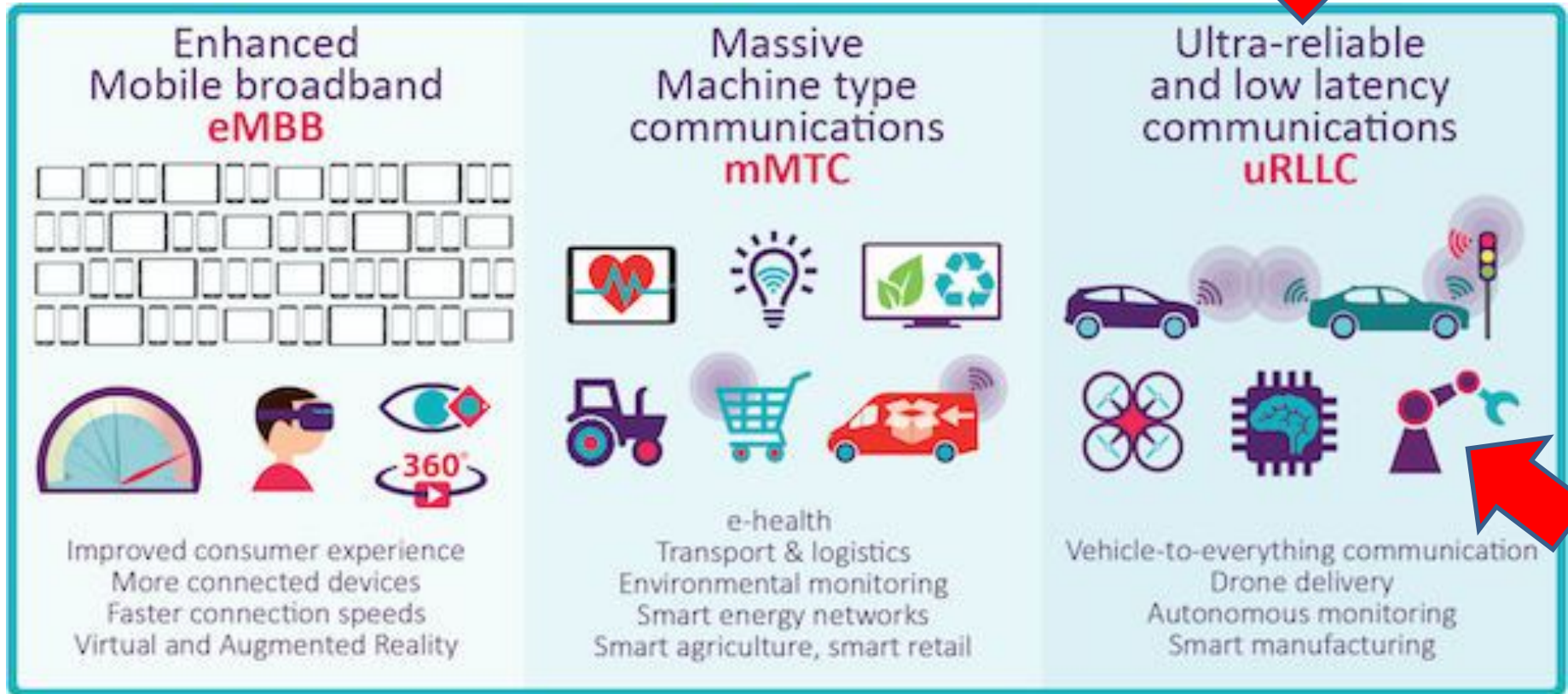




Roadmap

- Context & Motivation
- FUTEBOL Demos
- Looking Beyond 5G
- rMBOS Design Principles
- Preliminary Results
- Conclusion and Discussion

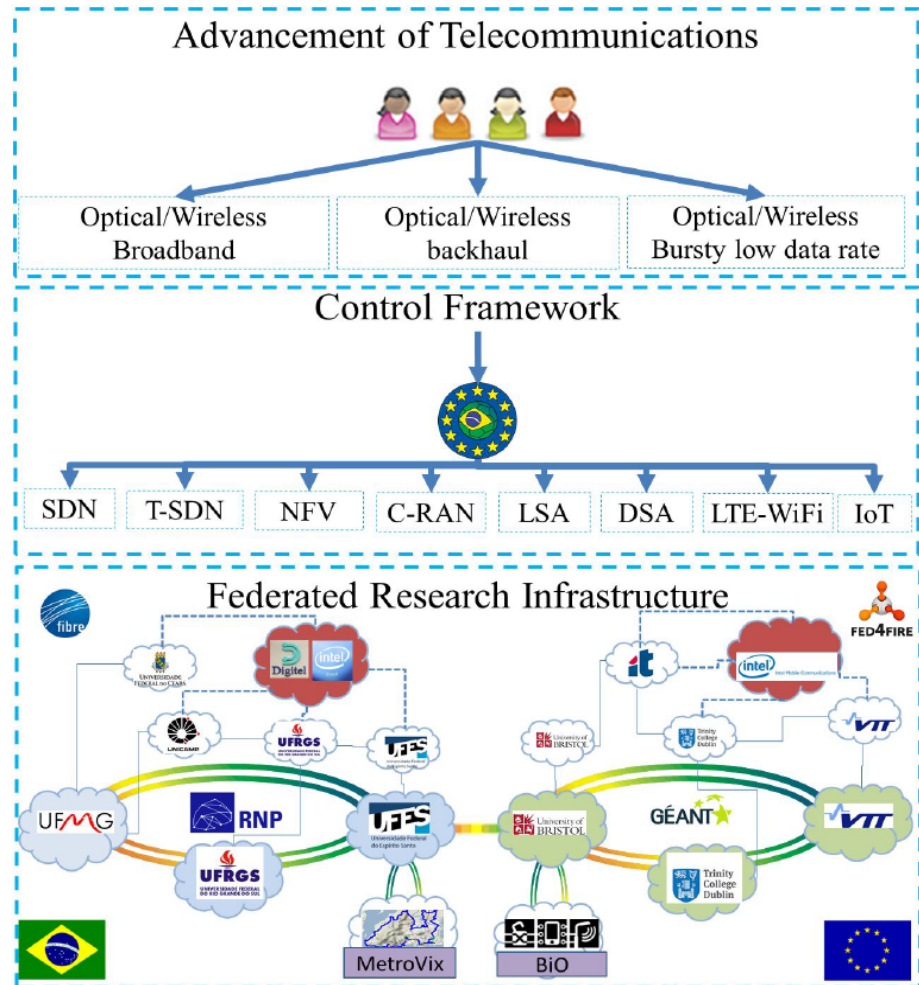
Context & Motivation: 5G Services



Context & Motivation: Horizon 2020 EU-BRAZIL(FUTEBOL 2016/2019)



- A Research Question:
 - How to support cost effectively requirements for optical front/back haul supporting 5G?
- ➔
- uRLLC
 - mMTC
 - eMBB
 - IoT
 - ?



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Futebol Use Cases and Experiments

Use case 1: The impact of broadband wireless and Dynamic Spectrum Access on optical infrastructure

- Experiment 1: Licensed Shared Access for extended LTE capacity with E2E QoE

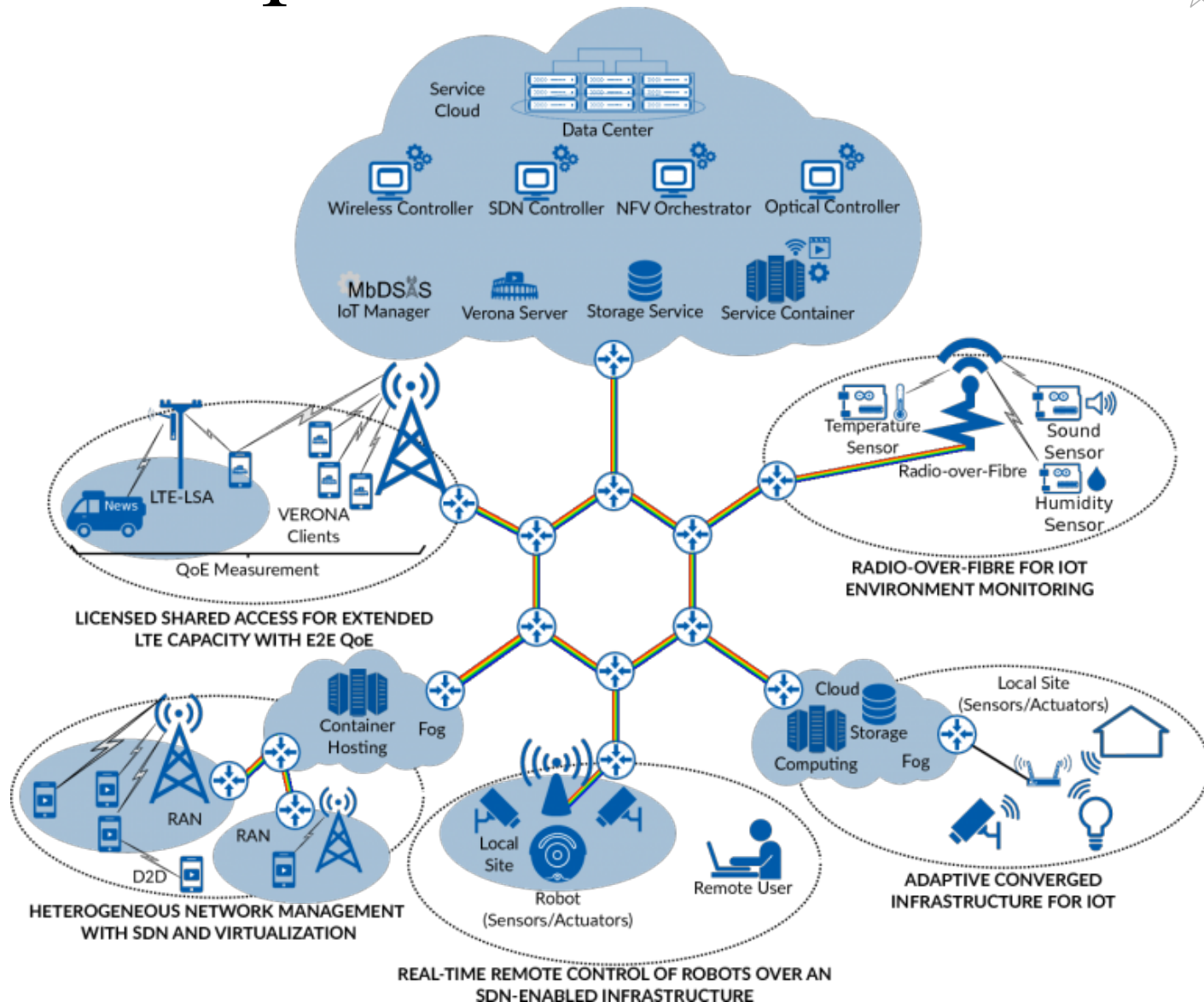
Use case 2: The design of optical backhaul for next-generation wireless

- Experiment 2.1: Heterogeneous network management with SDN and virtualization
- **Experiment 2.2: Real-time remote control of robots over an SDN infrastructure**

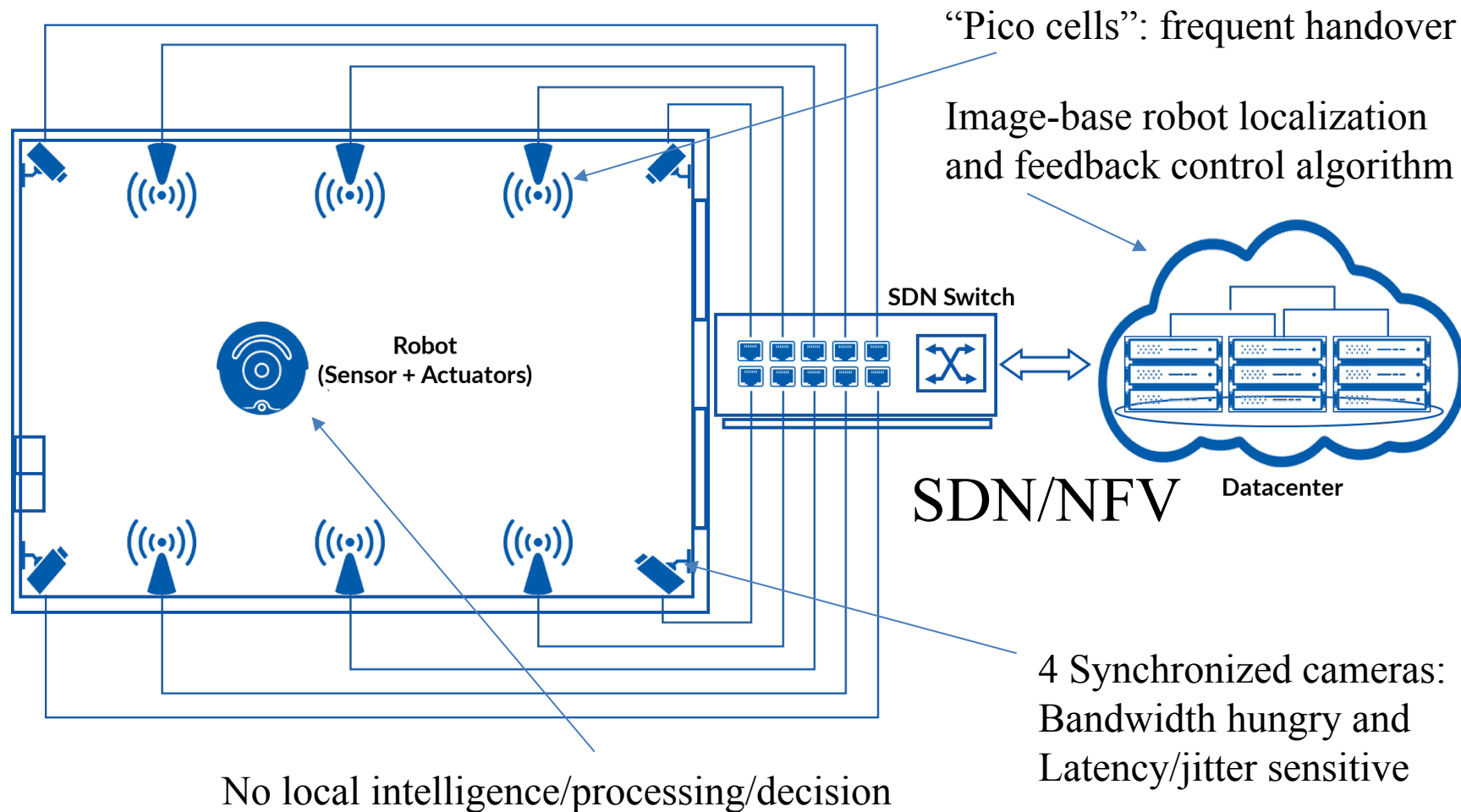
Use case 3: The interplay between bursty, low data rate wireless and optical network architectures

- Experiment 3.1: Adaptive converged infrastructure for IoT
- Experiment 3.2: Radio-over-Fibre for IoT environment monitoring

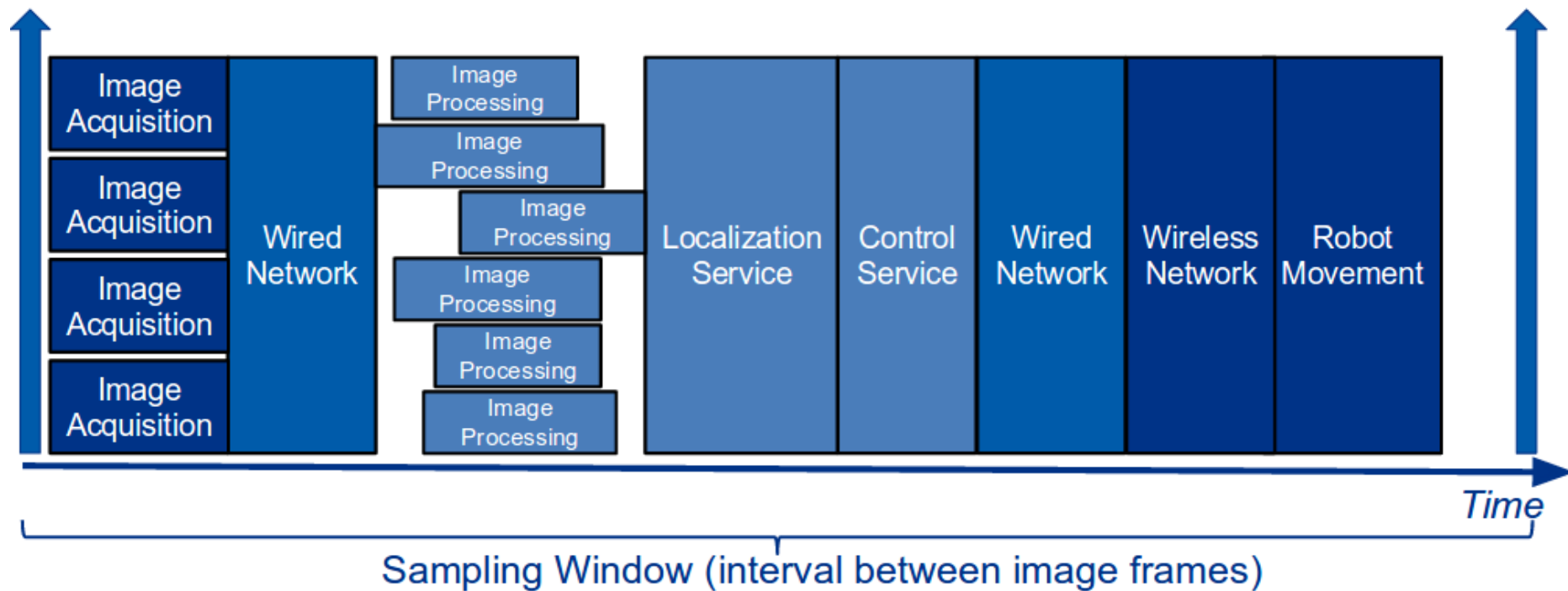
Futebol Experiments



Futebol Challenge @ uRLLC: Intelligent Space & Cloud Robotics



The Deadline Challenge



Preliminary Result: Intelligent Space (no NFV, no SDN, no Handover)

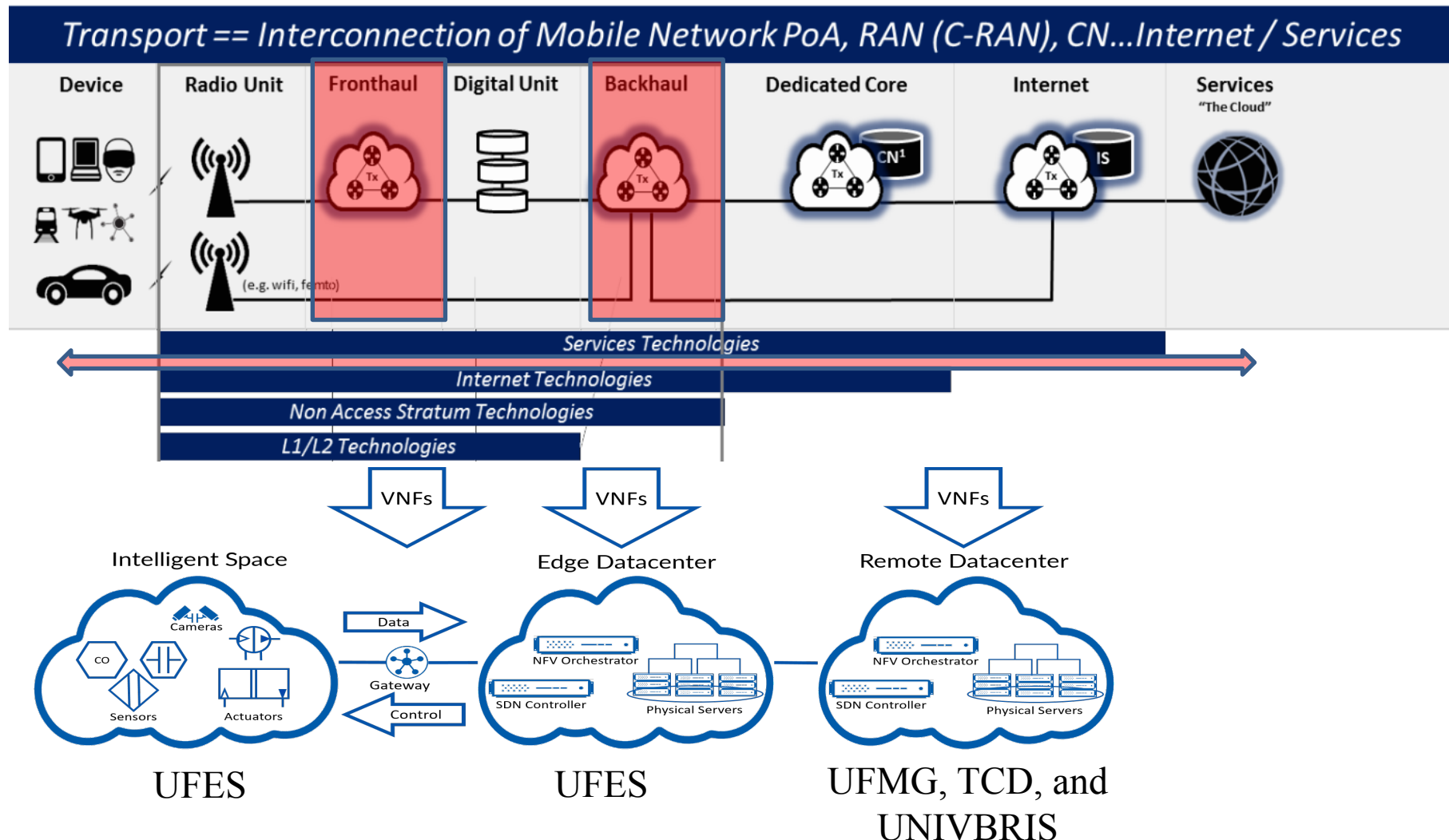


Robot mission: reach (with least energy) the point in space chosen remotely

- 4 cameras acquiring (sync) images at 5 fps;
- Image resolution: 1280x728;
- 1 component (BW image);
- Bandwidth requirement per camera:
 $(5 * 1280 * 780 * 8) \sim 40\text{Mbps}$



Modern Wireless vs. Our Demo Infra



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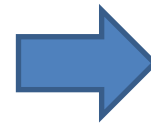


Looking Beyond: 5G(+)

Broadband Mobile
Massive-type machine

Ultra-reliable
and low latency
communications
uRLLC

V2X: Vehicle to anything



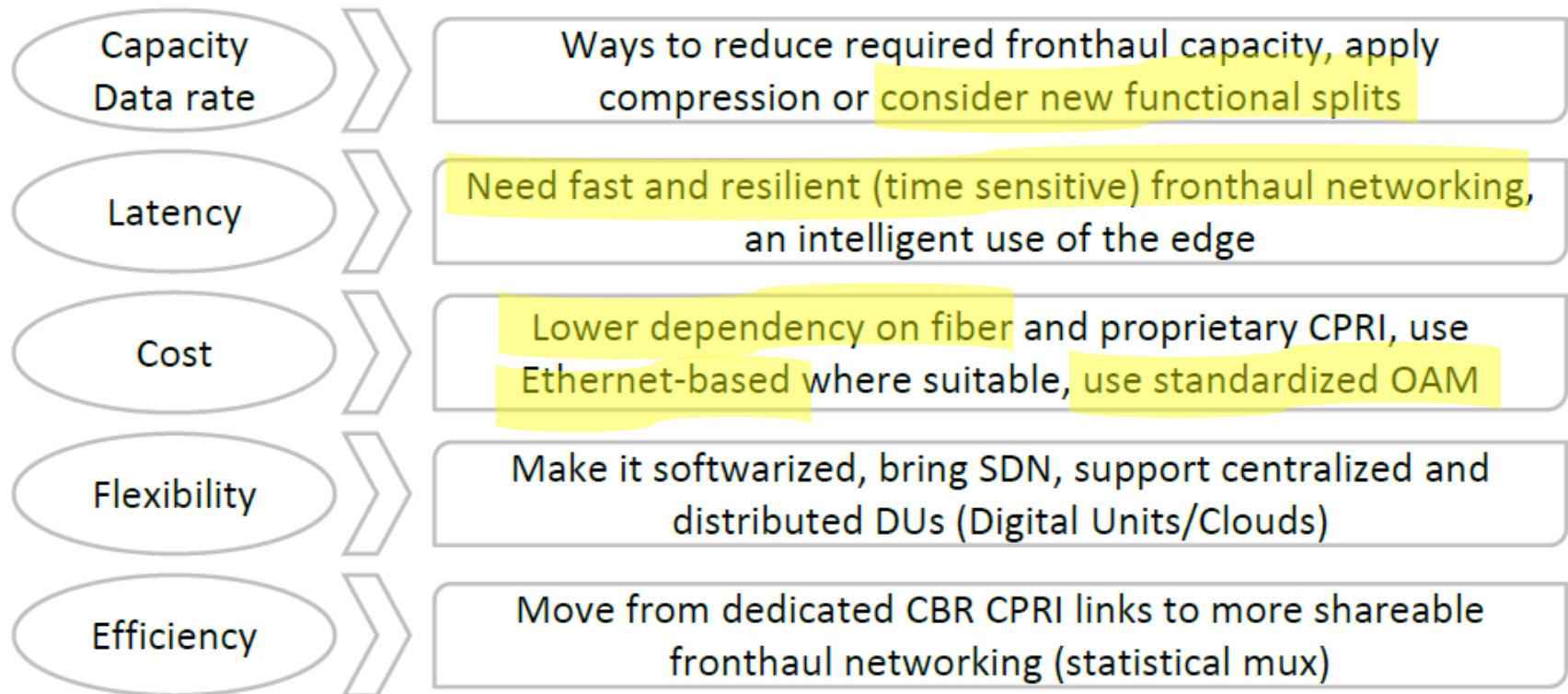
**Cyber-physical
systems**





Challenges for the Fronthaul

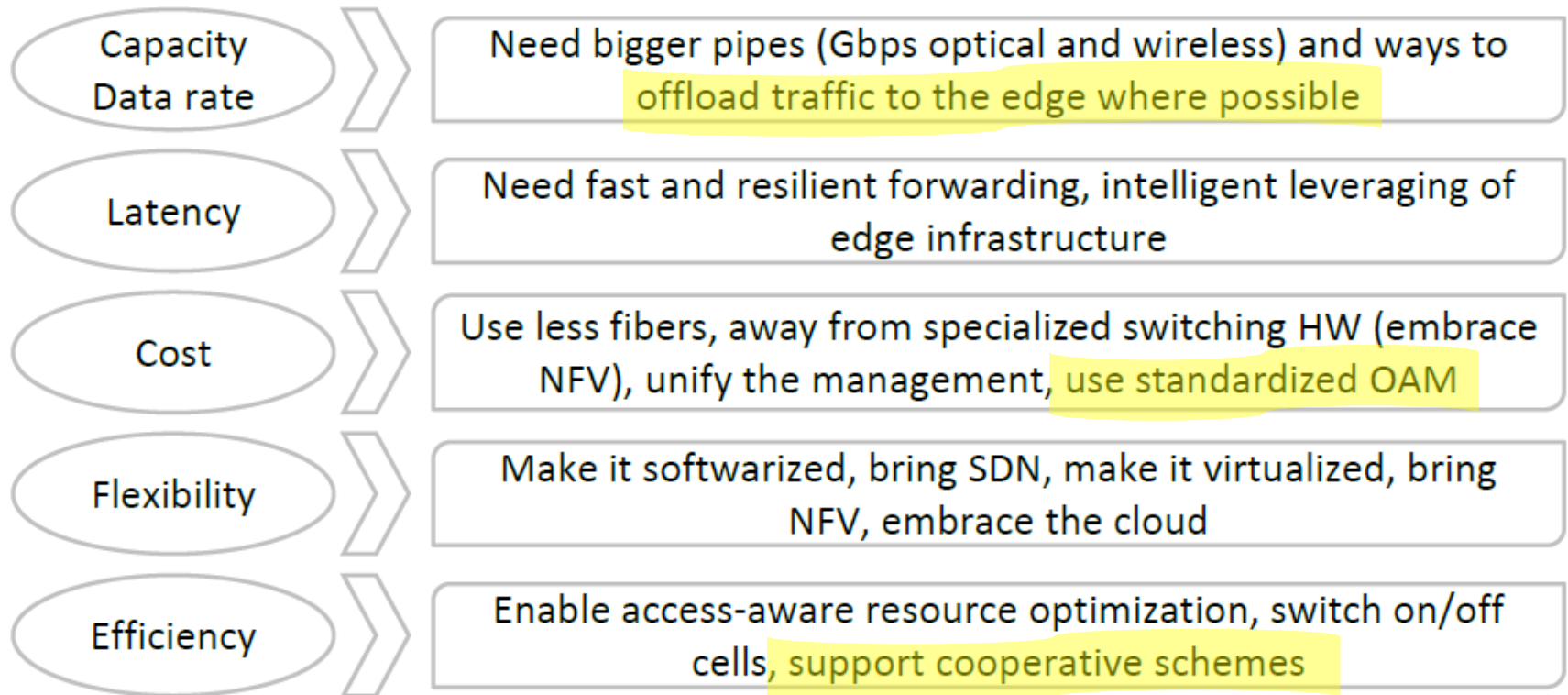
Mapping the 5G(+) KPIs on the Fronthaul



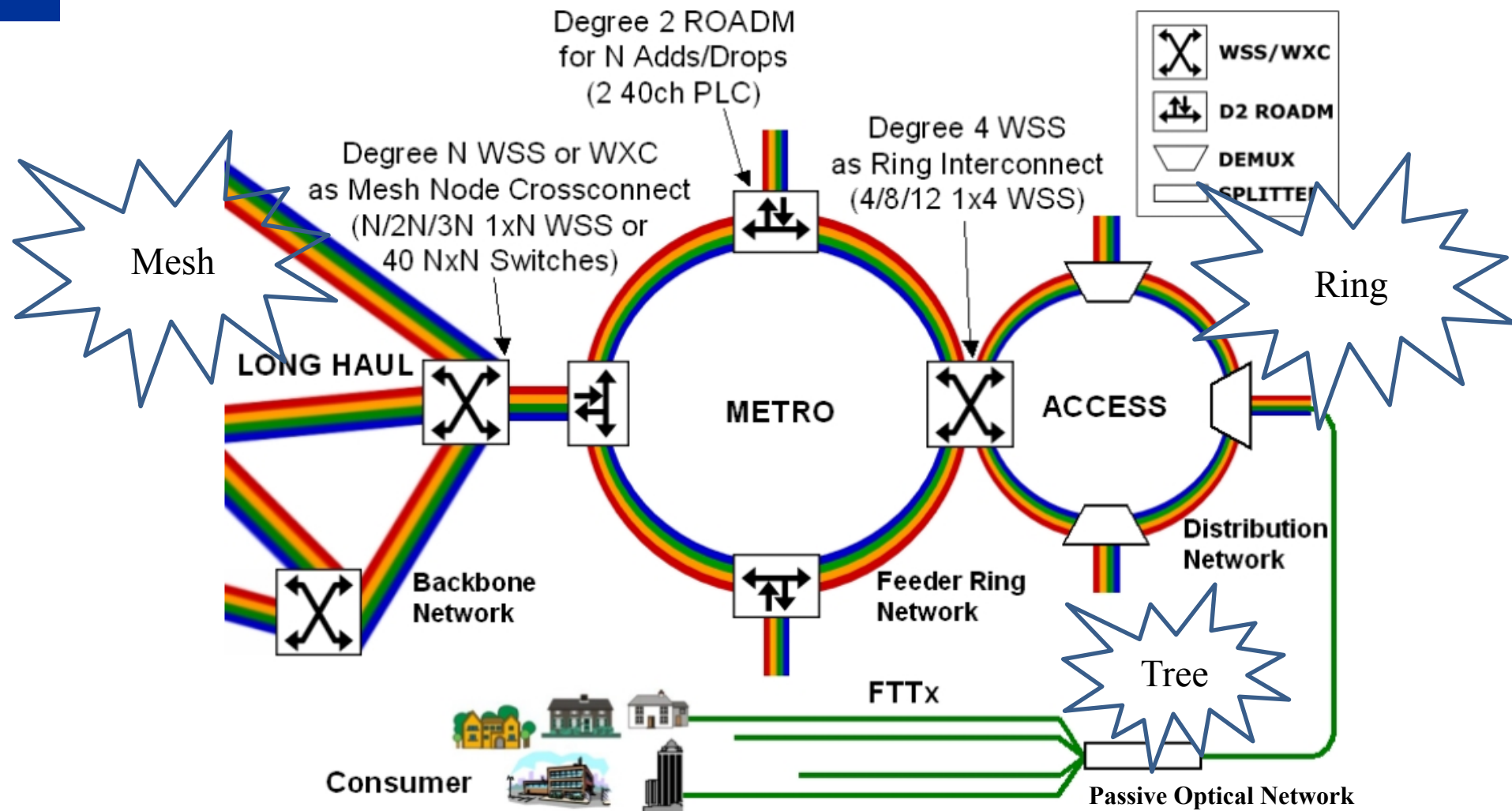


Challenges for the Backhaul

Mapping the 5G(+) KPIs on the Backhaul



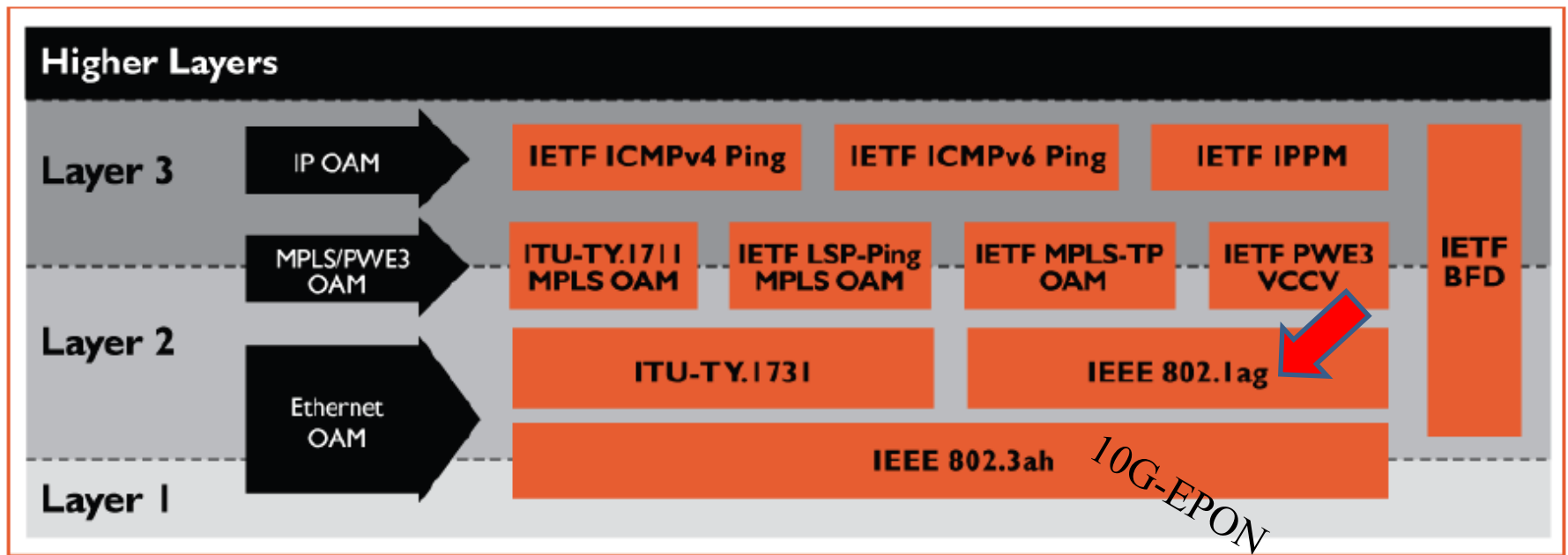
Optical Network Topologies in back/fronthaul





What is OAM about?

“Operations, Administration, and Maintenance, referring to detection and diagnosis of link failures in a communication network”



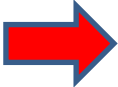


OAM Functionalities

- **Keepalive** for detecting connection failures.

Once detected, the defect can be reported to a network management system. When protection switching mechanisms are deployed, once a fault is detected, the system can automatically switch to an alternate path.

Keepalive mechanisms can be divided into two categories:

- 
- **Periodic messages** that are sent proactively at a constant transmission rate; sometimes referred to as continuity checks.
 - **On-demand messages** that are sent to verify a specific connection; sometimes referred to as connectivity verification mechanisms.

- **Performance measurement mechanisms:**

Packet loss measurement: Provides a mechanism that computes the packet loss rate between two nodes.

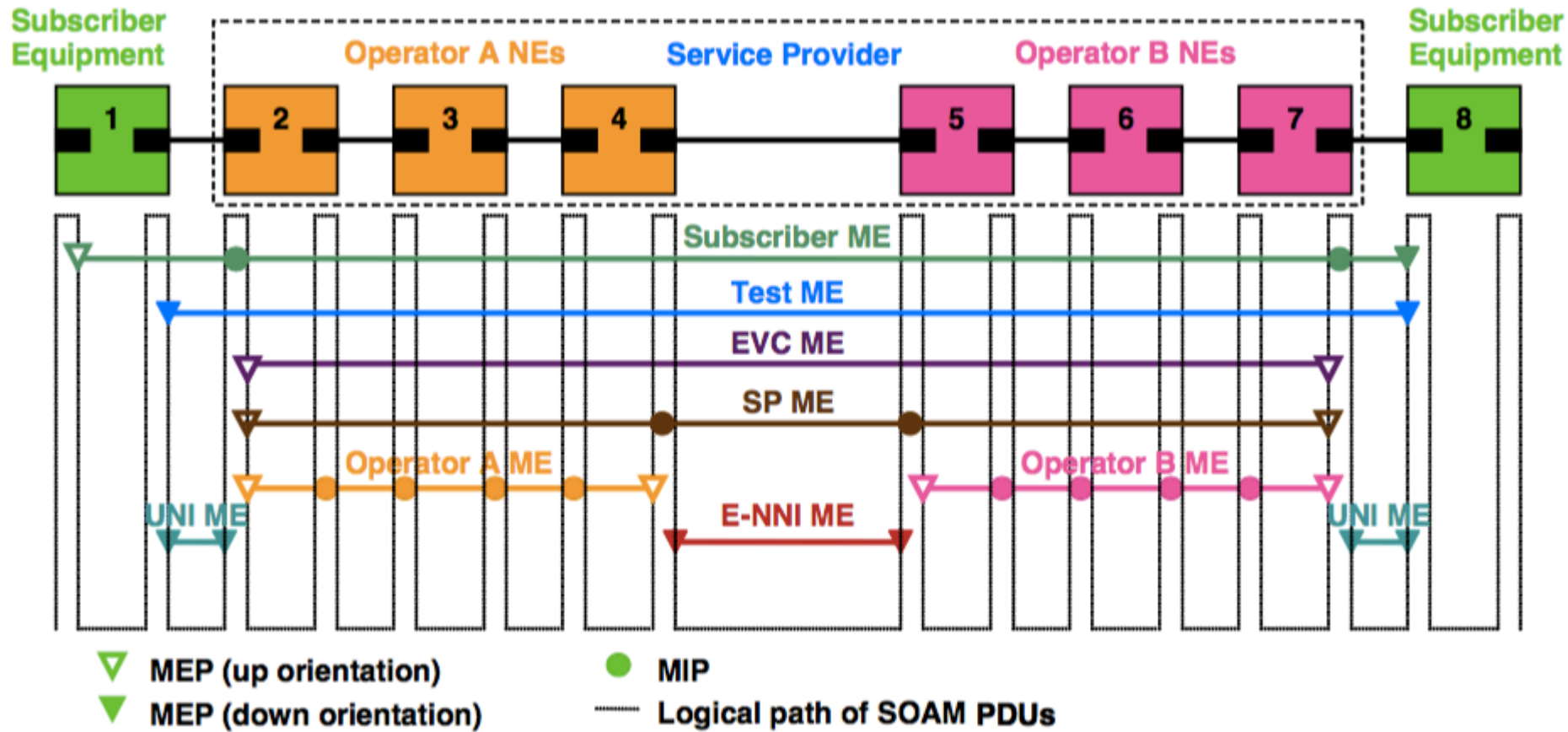
Delay measurement: Measures the packet delay and the delay variation between two nodes.

Throughput measurement: Measures the traffic throughput between two nodes.

- **Path discovery and fault localization.**

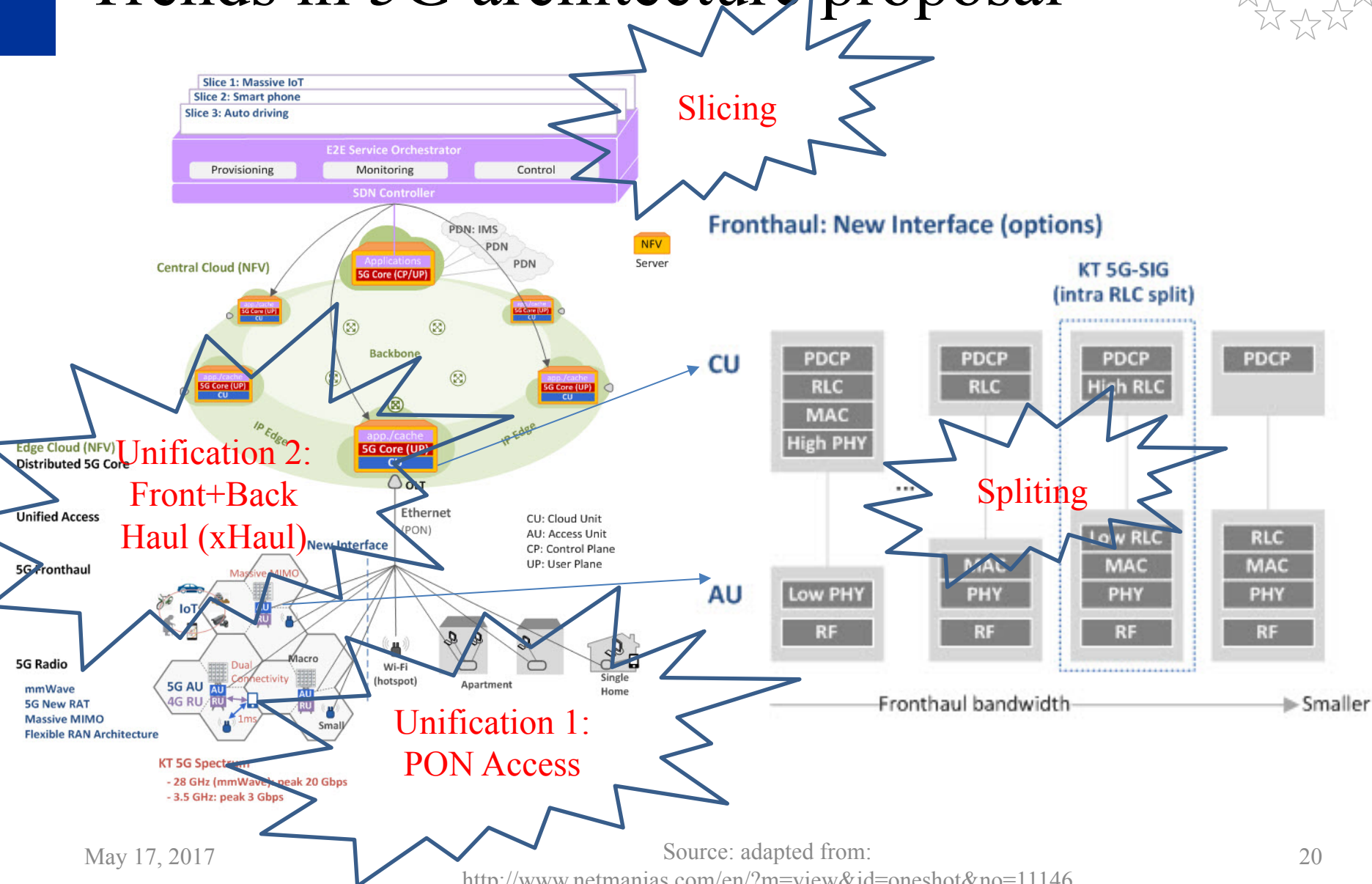
These mechanisms allow a node to learn the topology of the network, and to localize link failures.

OAM Hierarchy





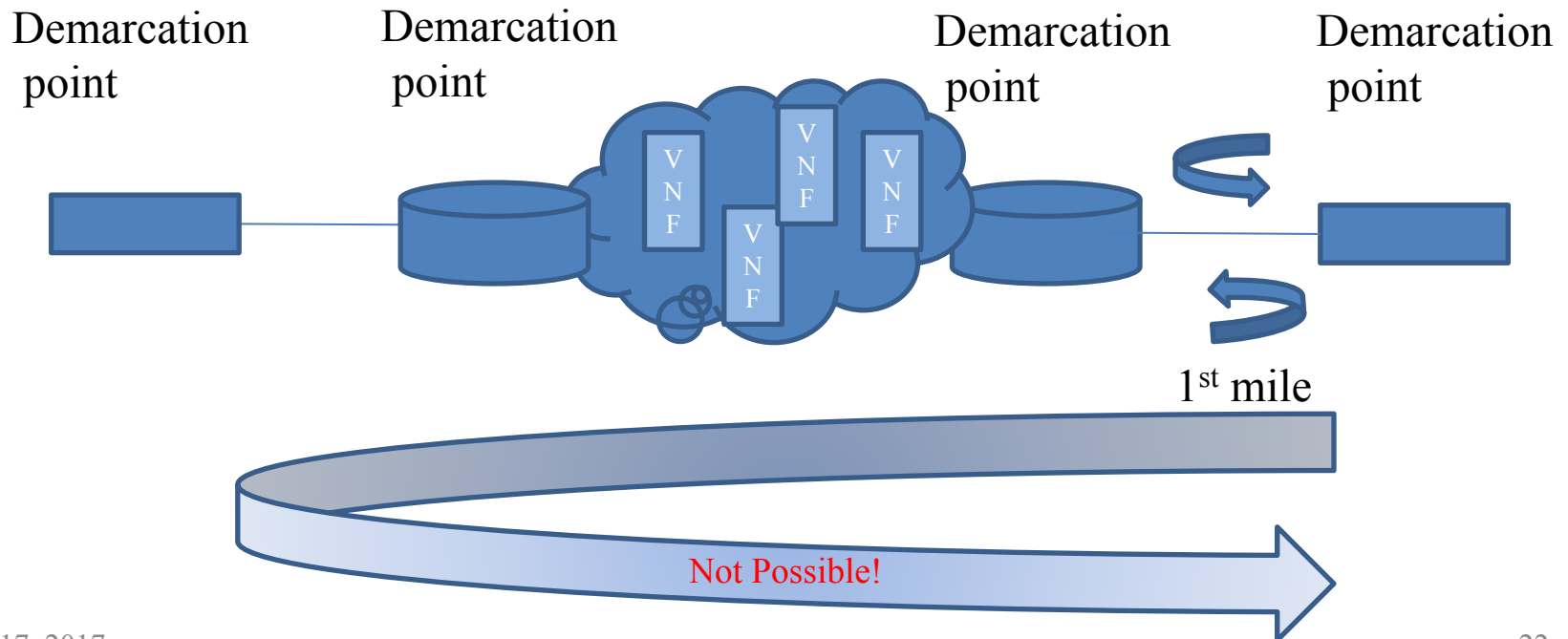
Trends in 5G architecture proposal



Game Changer: E2E QoE/QoS over Slices



In virtualized networks, it is impossible to associate cause and effect using link-oriented view from 802.11ah solution

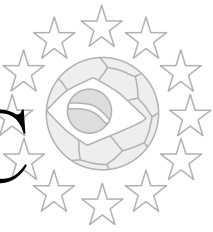


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rMBOS design principles for uRLLC



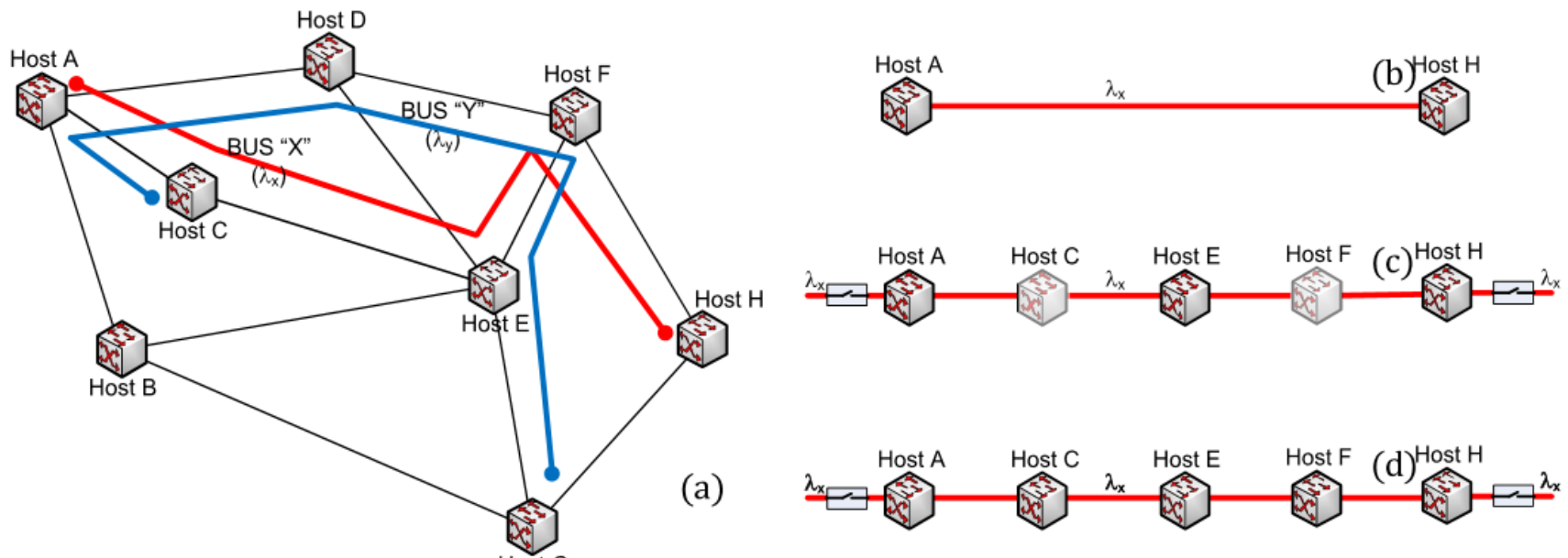
- Slicing QoS/QoE and OAM
 - 802.1ag @connectivity and ITU-T Y1731 @service monitoring
- Splitting
 - Bring forwarding to AU for V2X and related
 - Minimize Latency and up/down (front haul) traffic
- Unification and Reliability
 - Fully Ethernet-based
 - complexity reduction: OAM+MAC @ AU
 - Xhaul over Ring (survivability) or Mesh (resiliency)

rMBOS Implementation Principles



- Lowest possible cost
 - Share fibers and lighpaths (broadcast&select)
 - Provide some limited reconfiguration capability
- Hybrid Control Plane
 - Centralized SDN should not be agile enough
 - Reconfiguration, latency reduction without compromissing reliability
- MAC (shared lighpath) pigbacking CCM
 - Continuity check Messages can be used as “gate frames”
 - Use as much as possible 802.1ag/ITU-T Y1731 extension options

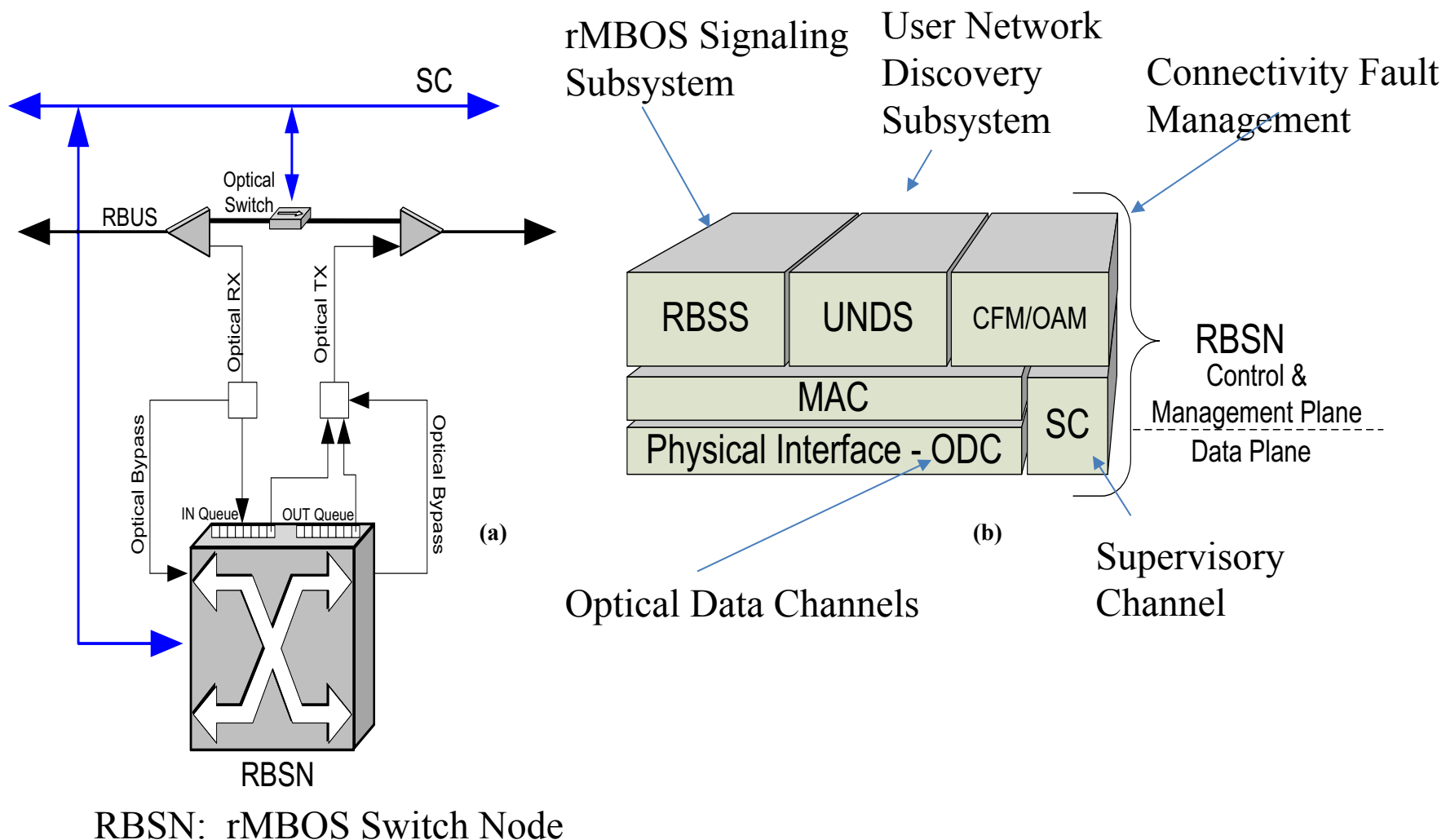
Optical Sharing using Wavelength Blocker-like OADM



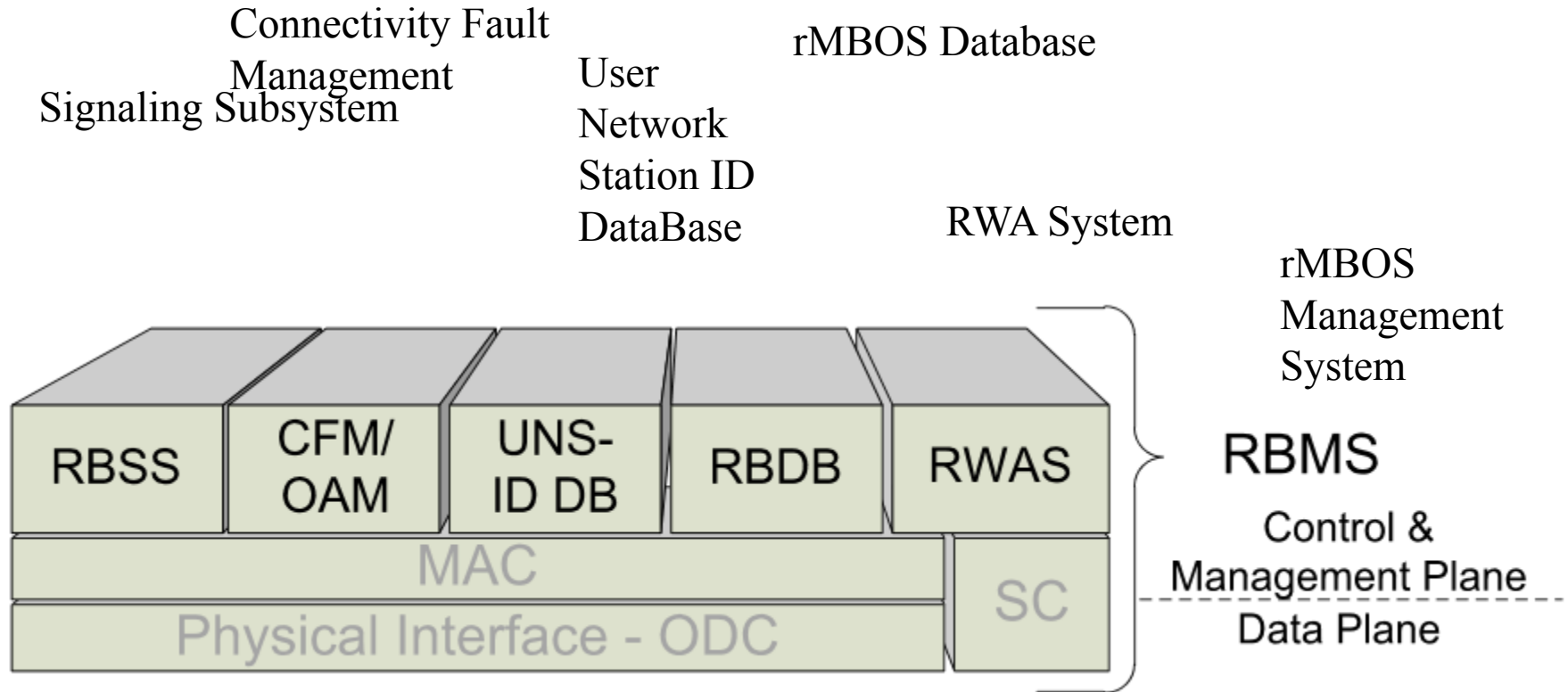
Challenge: Power budget due to power splitters



Elements of a rMBOS Switching Node



rMBOS Management System

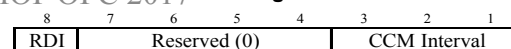
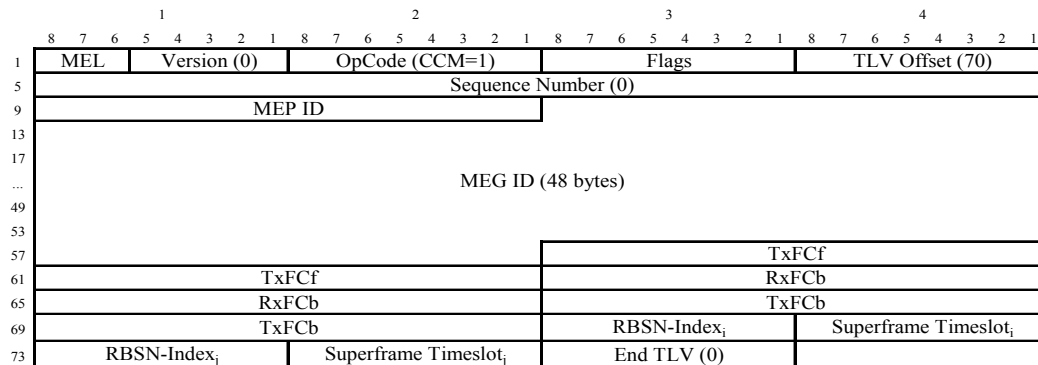
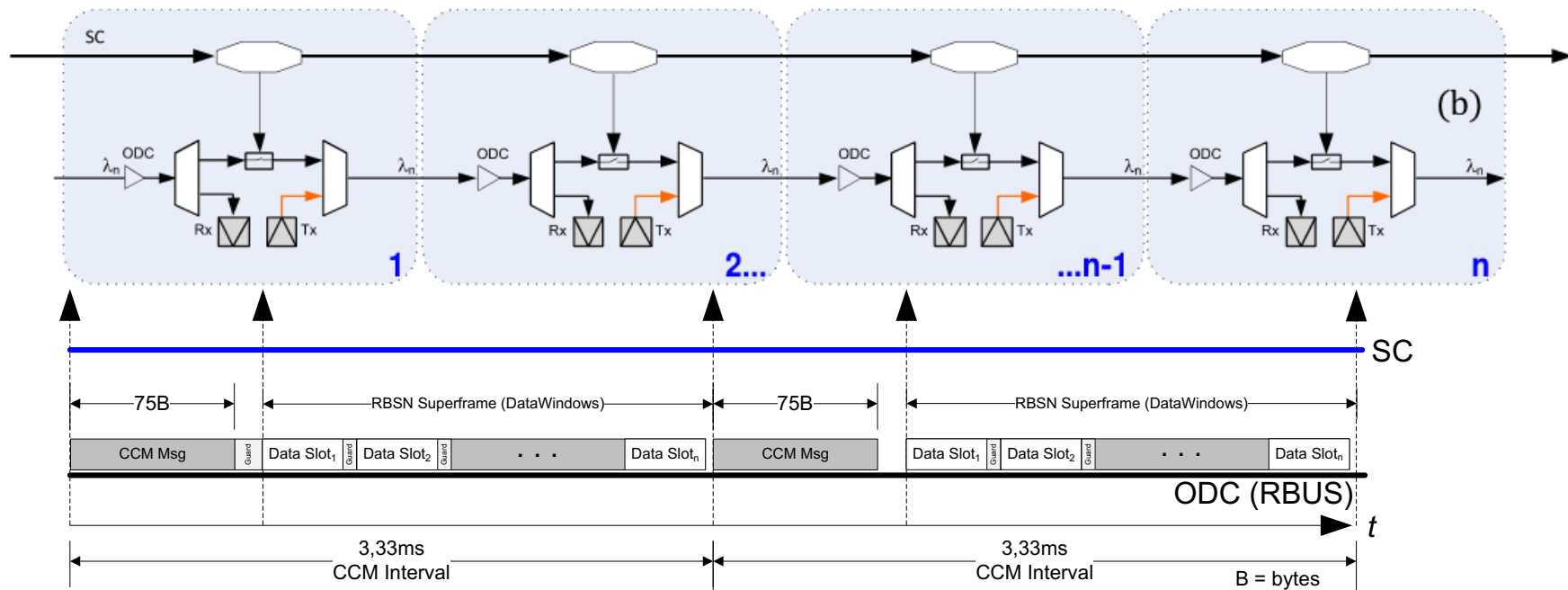
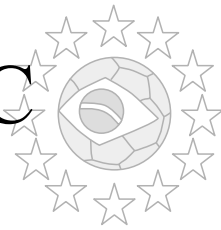




rMBOS architecture OpCodes

OpCode	Code	Description
RBREQ	01	Connectivity request
RBSET	02	RBSN's configuration message.
RBFIN	03	Connectivity finalization request.
RBACK	04	Positive confirmation message.
RBDNY	05	Negative confirmation message.
RBDBM	06	Message used for RBDB related operations.
Reserved	07-254	Reserved for future implementations.

Continuity Check Messages (CCM) and MAC operation

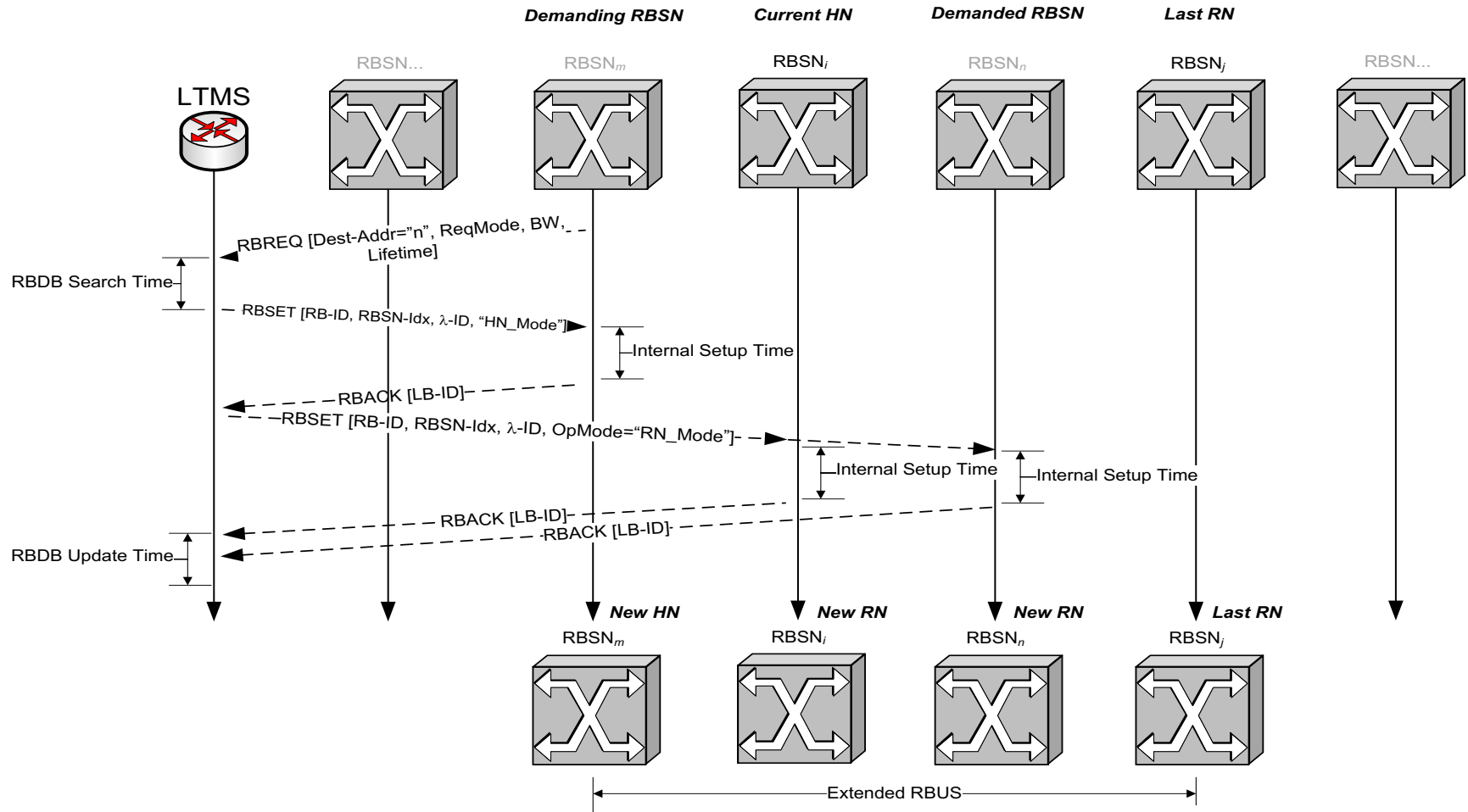


OpMode Field



OpMode	Value	Description
CN_Mode	01	Informs the RBSN that it will operate as Head Node
RN_Mode	02	Informs the RBSN that it will operate as Regular Node
Disconnect	03	Informs the RBSN that it should disconnect from the RBUS.
Reserved	04 to 07	Reserved values for future extensions.

Connection request between RBSNm and RBSNn serviced by preexistent rBUS



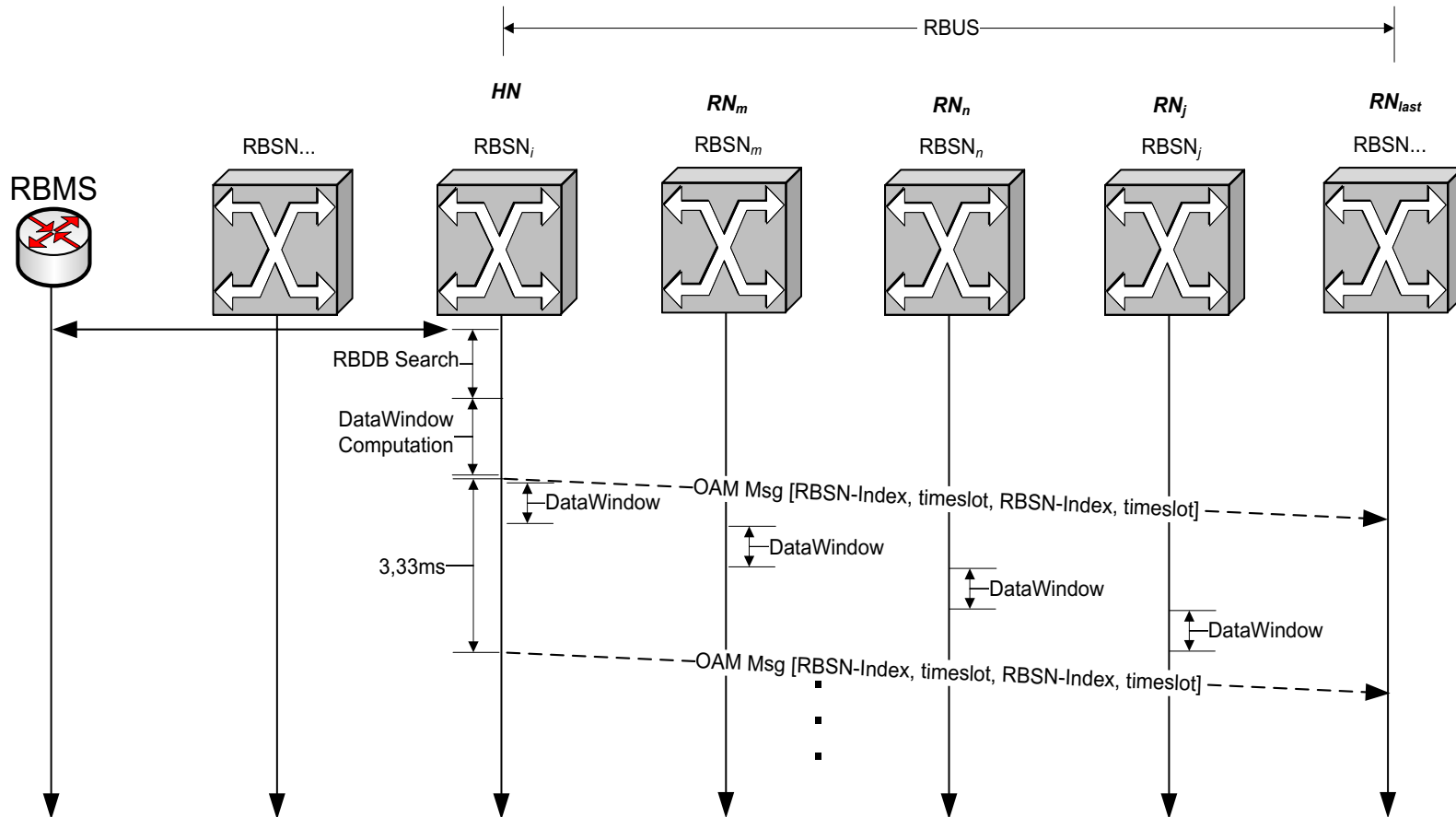
ReqMode Field



ReqMode	Value
Auto	000
CN_Mode	001
P2P_Mode	010
Protection_Mode	011
Reserved	100 à 111

Name	Value	Description
BW	De 00000 à 11111	Representing increments of 3%, ranging from 0 to 96%.

intra-RBUS communication process

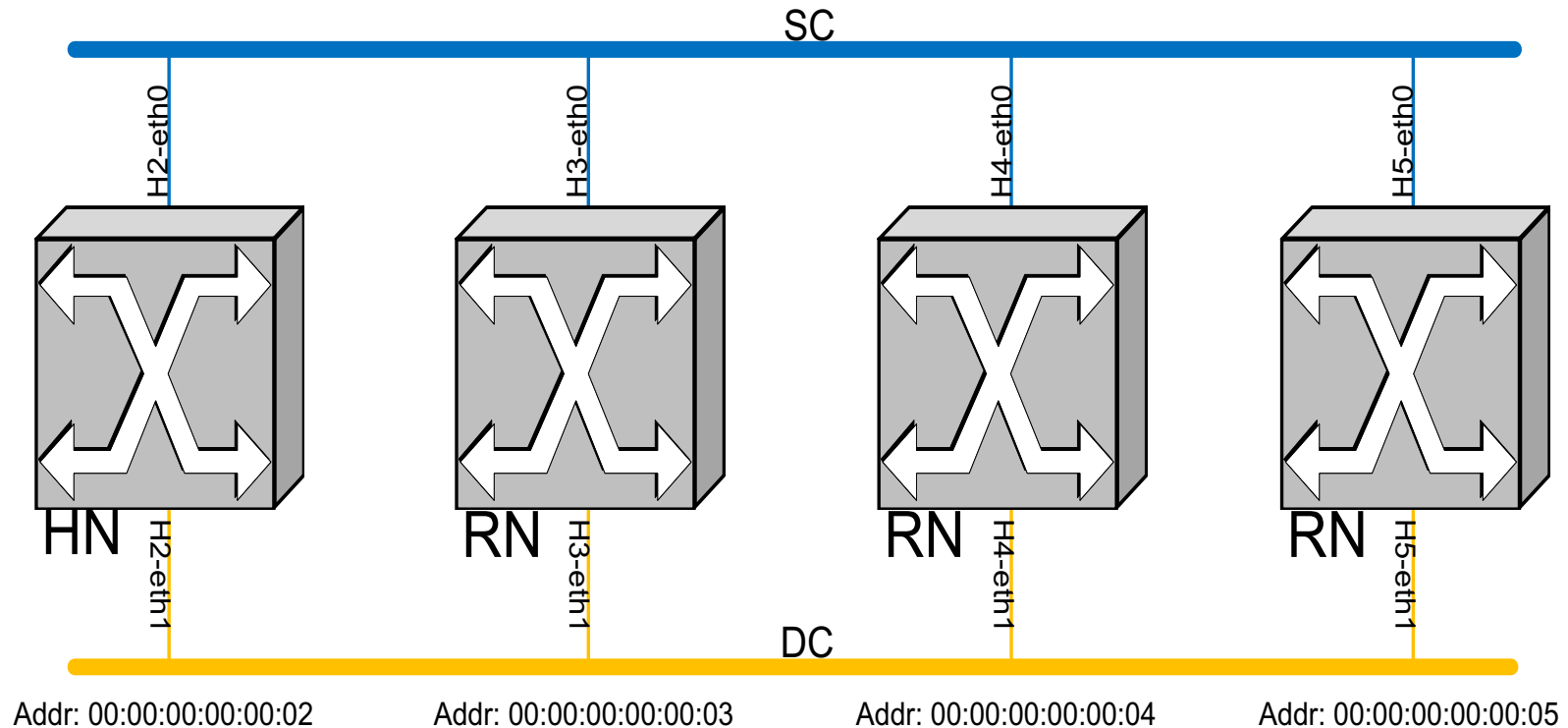


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rMBOS Emulation Logical Setup



RBMS Initialization & Discovery



```
*****
Initializing...

Collecting network interface data...
Network interface index of h2-eth0:      86
Local interface MAC address:             00:00:00:00:00:02
Ethertype:                               88a9

*****
Initializing RBDDB...

Inicializing "scen01" Scenario...

RBDDB Status:
>lt_ID: 000      lambda_ID: 000 OpMode: 000      size: 000
RBSN_Index:000   BW (Mbps): 0   RBSN_Addr:00:00:00:00:00:00
RBSN_Index:000   BW (Mbps): 0   RBSN_Addr:00:00:00:00:00:00
RBSN_Index:000   BW (Mbps): 0   RBSN_Addr:00:00:00:00:00:00
RBSN_Index:000   BW (Mbps): 0   RBSN_Addr:00:00:00:00:00:00
RBSN_Index:000   BW (Mbps): 0   RBSN_Addr:00:00:00:00:00:00
RBSN_Index:000   BW (Mbps): 0   RBSN_Addr:00:00:00:00:00:00
Total: 0

>lt_ID: 001      lambda_ID: 000 OpMode: 000      size: 000
RBSN_Index:000   BW (Mbps): 0   RBSN_Addr:00:00:00:00:00:00
RBSN_Index:000   BW (Mbps): 0   RBSN_Addr:00:00:00:00:00:00
RBSN_Index:000   BW (Mbps): 0   RBSN_Addr:00:00:00:00:00:00
RBSN_Index:000   BW (Mbps): 0   RBSN_Addr:00:00:00:00:00:00
RBSN_Index:000   BW (Mbps): 0   RBSN_Addr:00:00:00:00:00:00
RBSN_Index:000   BW (Mbps): 0   RBSN_Addr:00:00:00:00:00:00
Total: 0

****Inicialization completed****

Waiting for Requests...
```

Accepting a Request (1/2)



Capturing from h4-eth0 - Wireshark

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Tools Help

Filter: Expression... Clear Apply

No.	Clock	Time	Delta	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
1	15:51:16.34989	0.000000	0.000000	00:00:00_00:00:04	00:00:00_00:00:02	RBUS	Mensagem: 1
2	15:51:16.35074	0.000853	0.000853	00:00:00_00:00:02	00:00:00_00:00:04	RBUS	Mensagem: 2
3	15:51:16.35093	0.001041	0.000188	00:00:00_00:00:04	00:00:00_00:00:02	RBUS	Mensagem: 4

▼ Frame 1: 23 bytes on wire (184 bits), 23 bytes captured (184 bits)

Arrival Time: Jun 4, 2013 15:51:16.349891000 BRT
Epoch Time: 1370371876.349891000 seconds
[Time delta from previous captured frame: 0.000000000 seconds]
[Time delta from previous displayed frame: 0.000000000 seconds]
[Time since reference or first frame: 0.000000000 seconds]
Frame Number: 1
Frame Length: 23 bytes (184 bits)
Capture Length: 23 bytes (184 bits)
[Frame is marked: False]
[Frame is ignored: False]
[Protocols in frame: eth:rbus]

▼ Ethernet II, Src: 00:00:00_00:00:04 (00:00:00:00:00:04), Dst: 00:00:00_00:00:02 (00:00:00:00:00:02)
Destination: 00:00:00_00:00:02 (00:00:00:00:00:02)
Source: 00:00:00_00:00:04 (00:00:00:00:00:04)
Type: Unknown (0x88a9)

▼ Protocolo_RBUS, Detalhes dos campos:

OpCode: 0x01 [RBREQ]
Endereço Destino: 0000000005 [Endereço Destino]
ReqMode: 0x00 [0=Auto, 1=HN_Mode, 2=P2P_Mode, 3=Protection Mode]
BW: 5 [160Mbps]
LifeTime: 0x00 [minutos. 0=tempo indeterminado]

0000 00 00 00 00 00 02 00 00 00 00 04 88 a9 01 00 ...
0010 00 00 00 00 05 05 00 ...

Protocolo_RBUS (rbus), 9 bytes Packets: 3 Displayed: 3 Marked: 0 Profile: Default

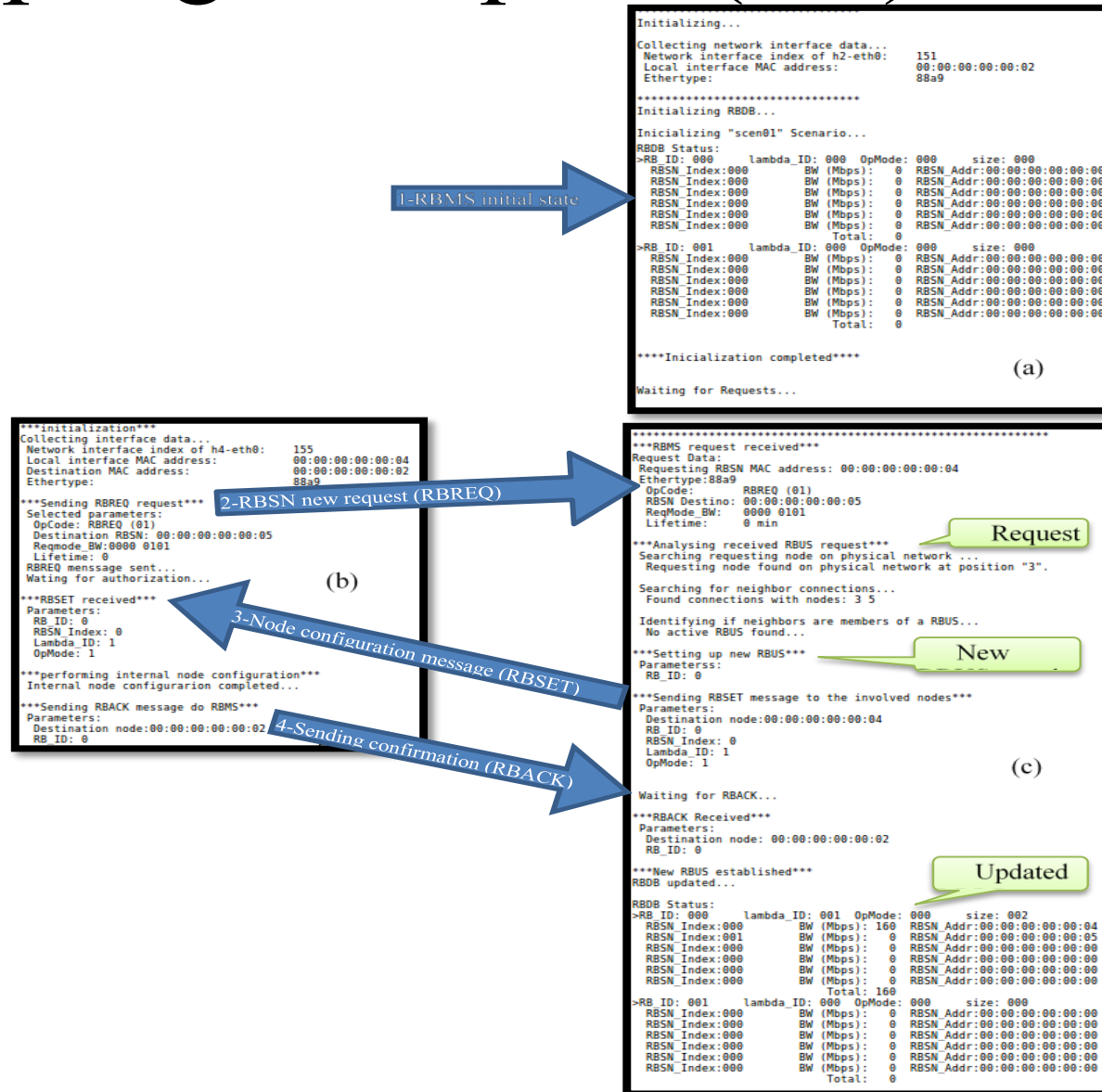
OpCode

Type

Bitrate



Accepting a Request (2/2)





Conclusion and Discussion

- Front/Backhaul not prepared for uRLLC
- The important role of OAM is overlooked
- E2E performance in NFV yet to be tacked
- Low cost front/backhaul is urgently needed
 - New Architectures
 - New Protocols
- Ethernet Phy/Framing/OAM and SDN/NFV for the rest

Dylan's message to the telecom and datacom guys about SDN/NFV



“Come gather around people
Wherever you roam
And admit that the waters
Around you have grown
And accept it that soon
You'll be drenched to the bone
And if your breath to you is worth saving
Then you better start swimming or you'll sink like a stone
For the times they are a-changing”



The Times They Are A Changin' (Bob Dylan 1964)

Thank You!

Questions? Comments?



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<http://www.ict-futebol.org.br/>

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