Standardization in ITU-T Study Group 15 and Q13/15

Networks, Technologies and Infrastructures for Transport, Access and Home: Network synchronization and time distribution performance

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SG15 mandate

SG15 is responsible for the development of **standards** on:

optical transport network	access network equipment	home network and power utility network infrastructures	
systems	maintenance opt	optical fibres and cables and	
instrumentation and		heir related installation	
measurement techniques	test con	trol plane technologies	

to enable the evolution toward intelligent transport networks, including the support of smart-grid applications.

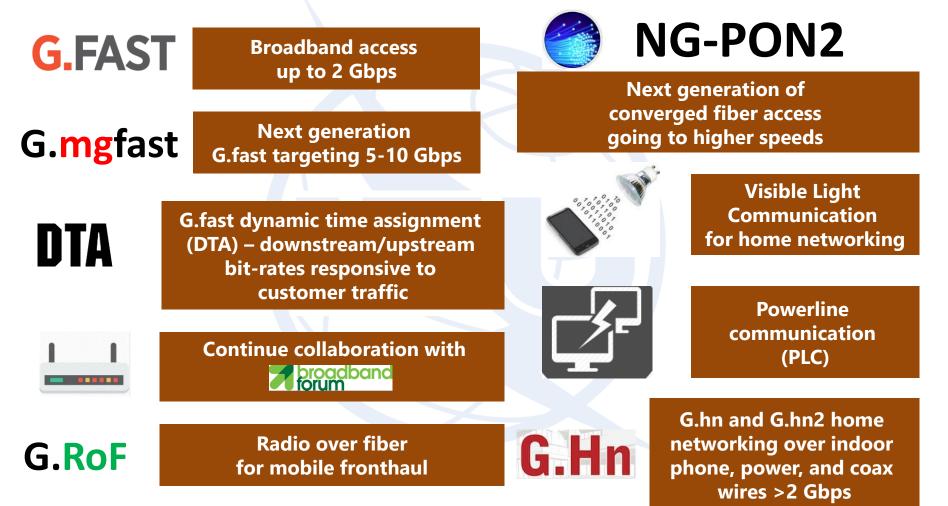


SG15 Working Parties

- WP1/15: Transport aspects of access, home and smart grid networks
- WP2/15: Optical technologies and physical infrastructures
- WP3/15: Transport network characteristics

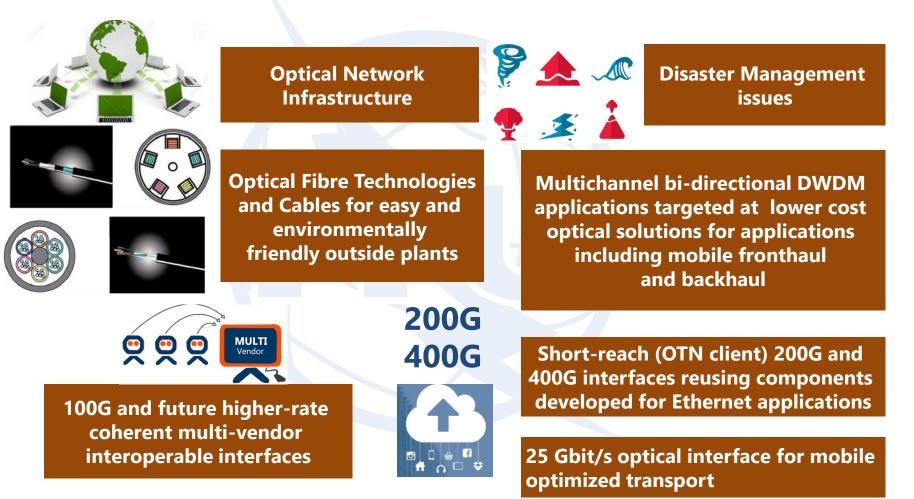


WP1 – Broadband Access





WP2 – Optical Technologies





WP3 – Optical Transport Networks



Transport and synchronization supporting 5G mobile fronthaul and backhaul

MTN

G.mtn (metro transport network) for 5G optimized transport

> Architecture and other Transport SDN Aspects

BEYOND 100G

New "B100G" OTN interfaces, including the use of coherent G.698.2 interfaces



Equipment & management specifications for OTN, Ethernet and MPLS-TP



Core Information model enhancement for management of synchronization and optical media



Synchronization of packet networks and future OTN networks, e.g., beyond 100G



Optical

Transport

Networks

Network survivability (protection and restoration)

Management aspects of

control and transport planes



List of Questions

Telecommunication
Standardization Advisory
Group (TSAG*), endorsed the revised Questions in SG15 at the January 2021 meeting

	New number	Question title	Status
	1/15	Coordination of Access and Home Network Transport	Continued
		Standards	
sory	2/15	Optical systems for fibre access networks	Continued
1.1	4/15	Broadband access over metallic conductors	Continued
rsed the	5/15	Characteristics and test methods of optical fibres and	Continuation of Question 5/15 and
		cables, and installation guidance	part of Question 16/15
SG15 at	6/15	Characteristics of optical components, subsystems and	Continued
		systems for optical transport networks	
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<i>(</i>	8/15	Characteristics of optical fibre submarine cable systems	Continued
(10/15	Interfaces, interworking, OAM, protection and equipment	Continued
		specifications for packet-based transport networks	
	11/15	Signal structures, interfaces, equipment functions,	Continued
		protection and interworking for optical transport networks	
WP 3 1	12/15	Transport network architectures	Continued
	13/15	Network synchronization and time distribution	Continued
		performance	
	14/15	Management and control of transport systems and	Continued
		equipment	
	16/15	Connectivity, Operation and Maintenance of optical	Continuation of part of Question
		physical infrastructures	16/15 and Question 17/15
	18/15	Technologies for in-premises networking and related	Continued
		access applications	

*TSAG acts as an advisory body to the study groups, membership and staff of ITU-T. It is responsible for working procedures and the organization of the ITU-T work programme.



Meetings

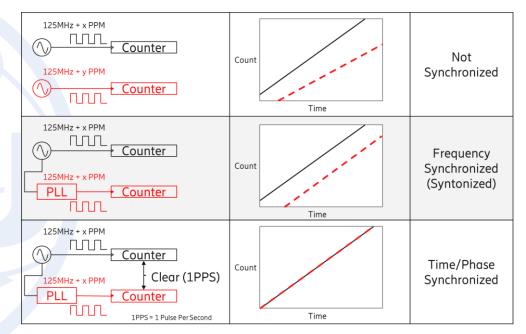
- Past meetings since 2017
 - Geneva, 19 30 June 2017
 - Geneva, 29 January 9 February 2018
 - Geneva, 8-19 October 2018
 - Geneva, 1 12 July 2019
 - Geneva, 27 January 7 February 2020
 - "Virtual", 7-18 September 2020
- Future Meetings
 - "Virtual", 12-23 April 2021
 - Geneva/"Virtual" (to be confirmed), 6-17 December 2021

2017-2020 2022 Study Period



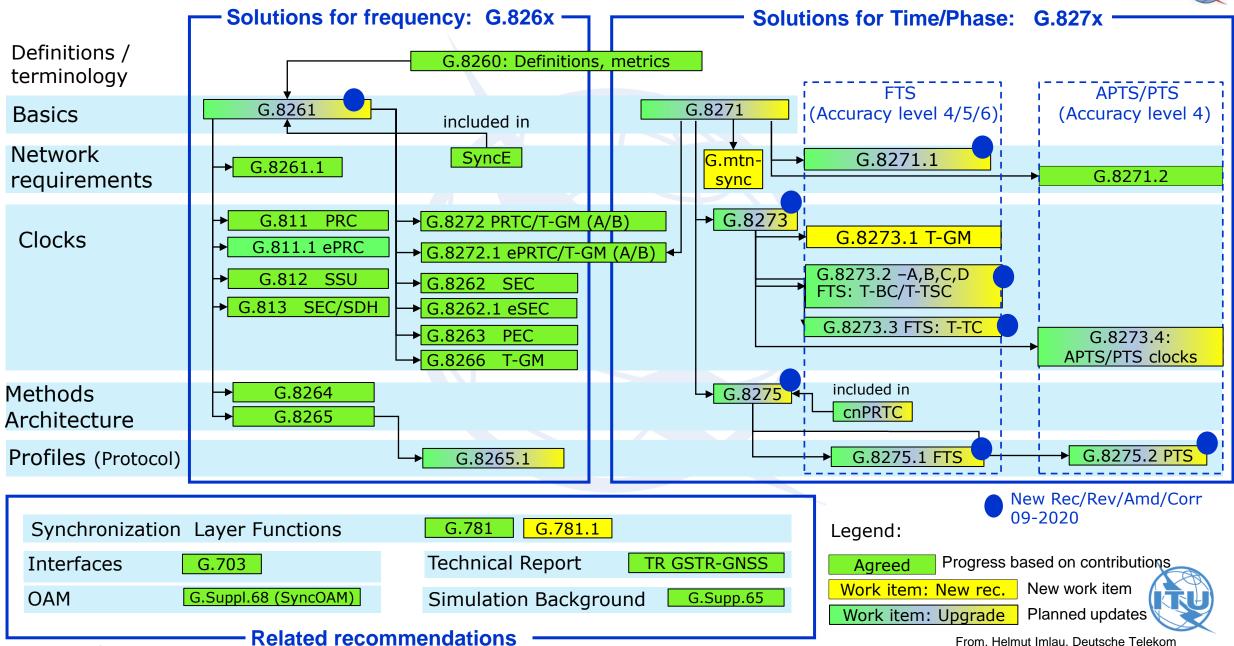
Q13: Introduction • Network synchronization and time distribution performance

- - Networks Timing Needs (e.g., OTN)
 - End Applications Timing Needs (e.g. 5G Base Stations)
- Distribution of Time-Phase and Frequency
 - Methods (e.g., over physical layer, via packets, GNSS)
 - Architectures
 - Clocks
 - IEEE 1588 profiles
 - Performance, Redundancy, Reliability, etc.
- Networks
 - From SDH to Ethernet, IP-MPLS, OTN, xPON, ... -> MTN
- Recommendations
 - G.826x series (distribution of frequency synchronization)
 - G.827x series (distribution of time synchronization)
 - G.781, G.781.1 (Sync Layer Functions)
 - «Historical» (G.803, G.810, G.811, G.812, G.813, G.823, G.824, G.825...)
- Supplements (G.Suppl65, G.Suppl68) CCITT/ITU-T





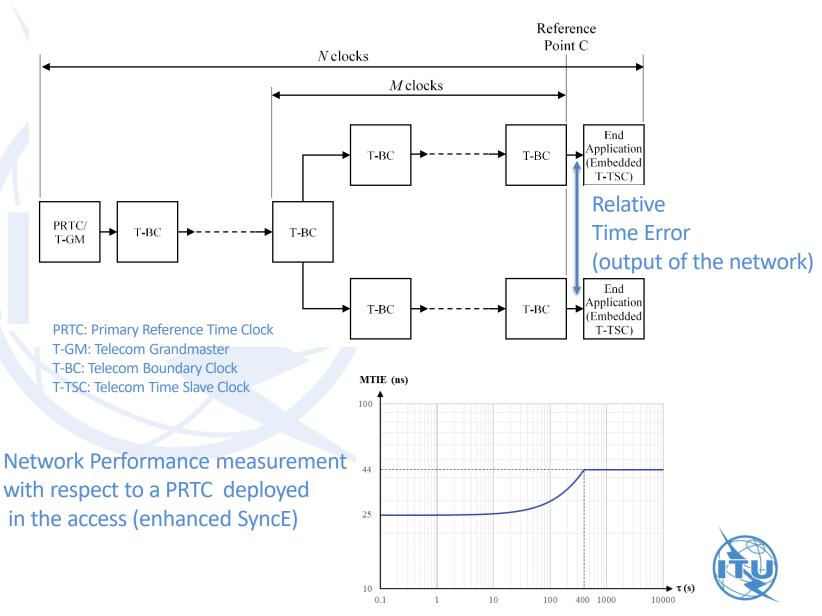
Q13 Recommendations



Latest Studies: Fronthaul (G.8271.1)

- Guidelines for network dimensioning
- Use of G.8273.2 Clock Class C (or B) are assumed
- Use of enhanced Synchronous Ethernet
- Short clock chain (M ≤ 4 with class C and M = 1 for class B)





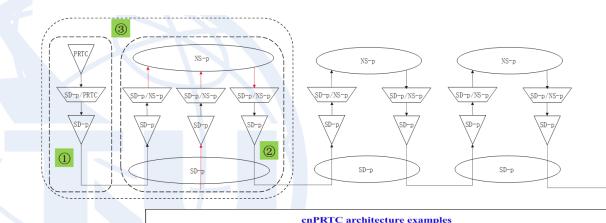
What is Next ?

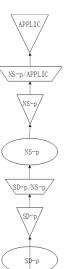
- MTN, Metro Transport Network (G.mtn-sync)
 - Sync Requirements
 - Sync Architecture
 - PTP and syncE distribution
 - Clocks
- Complete work on Profile Interworking
- Complete work on packet-based sync layer functions
- Complete work on cnPRTC (Coherent PRTC)
 - Requirements, Methods (high accuracy profile?)
- Address New Sync Requirements
 - Emerging needs in mobile networks (positioning or use cases with less stringent requirements)
 - Future needs ? (e.g., sync for Quantum Key Distribution ?) The c



The cnPRTC connects PRTCs at the highest core or regional network level to maintain network-wide ePRTC time accuracy, even during periods of regional or networkwide GNSS loss (G.8275)

Packet-based synchronization distribution network connections transporting PRTC-quality timing reference information (G.781.1)





Central core architecture

Regional architecture

G.8275-Y.1369(17)-Amd.1(18)_FVI.

