

The background features a vibrant, abstract design with a central bright white light source. From this light, a series of colorful, wavy bands radiate outwards, transitioning through a spectrum of colors including yellow, orange, red, and various shades of blue and green. The overall effect is dynamic and energetic, resembling a stylized sunburst or a digital signal.

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The bridge to possible

Understanding Cloud-Ready Converged Transport

5G Advanced & Beyond Network Evolution

Waris Sagheer, CTO Routing Architecture, Cisco Systems Inc.

BRKSPG-2782

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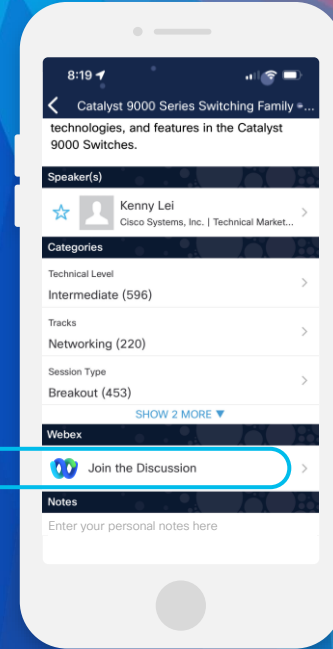
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Agenda

- State of 5G MNO
- 5G MNO Strategic and Network Priorities
- SP Network Architecture Transformation
- SP & Hyperscalers Partnership
- Cisco 5G Cloud-Ready Transport solution
- DISH Wireless, USA case study
- Conclusion

Glossary

O-RU - Radio Unit aka RRH, TRP

O-DU - Distributed Unit

O-CU - Centralized Unit

FEDC - Far Edge Data Center

EDC - Edge Data Center

RDC - Regional Data center

UPF - Packet core user plane function

CRAN - Centralized RAN or Cloud RAN

CP - Control Plane

CSR - Cell Site Router

5G SA - 5G Stand Alone

FH - Fronthaul

AAV - Alternate Access Vendor aka Backhaul provider

LDC - Local Data center

vRAN - virtual Radio access network

MNO - mobile network operator

CSP - communication service provider

UPFv - User Plane Function for Voice

UPFd - User Plane Function for data

Mgmt. - Management & Orchestration

CNF - Cloud-Native Network Function

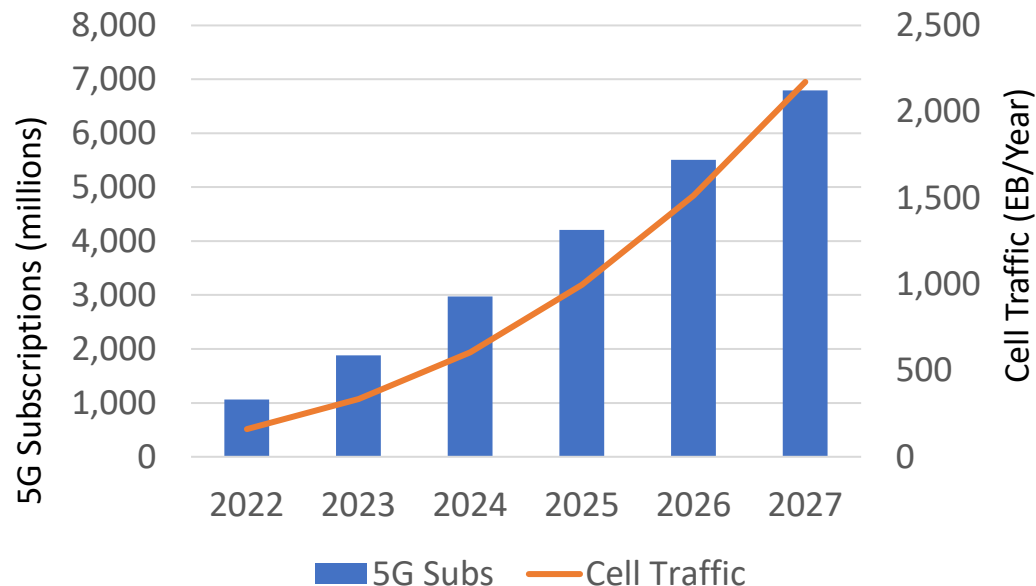
GD plane - Generalized data plane

OTT - over-the-top

D2D- Direct to Device

Explosive Growth in Mobility Driven by 5G and Edge

Global 5G Subscriptions and Cellular Data Traffic Forecasts, 2022-2027

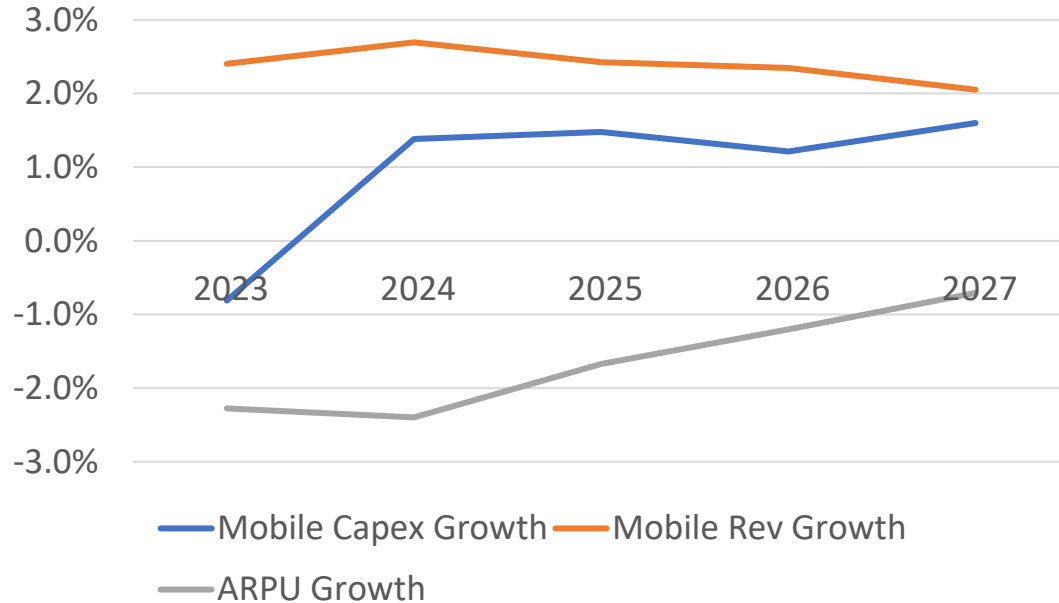


- 5G growth metrics:
 - Forecasted subscriptions: 45% CAGR
 - Forecasted data traffic: 68% CAGR
- Edge cloud strategies tightly coupled with 5G plans

Sources: Omdia Mobile Subscriptions and Revenue Forecast, July 2023 and Omdia Cellular Data Traffic Forecast, July 2023
LightReading

State of Mobile Operators

Global Mobile Revenue, Capex, and ARPU Growth, 2023-2027 (%)



Sources: Omdia Mobile Subscriptions and Revenue Forecast, July 2023 and Omdia Cellular Data Traffic Forecast, July 2023
LightReading

- CSP realities ...
 - Requirement to build infra to support 5G drives capital spend
 - New services and networks must co-exist with large legacy installed bases
 - Overall global revenue growth constrained, despite growth areas
- Drive network mandates:
 - Scale to meet bandwidth demands
 - Build to support revenue growth
 - Lower TCO (including capex and opex)
 - Deliver efficiency/agility
 - Protect the infrastructure

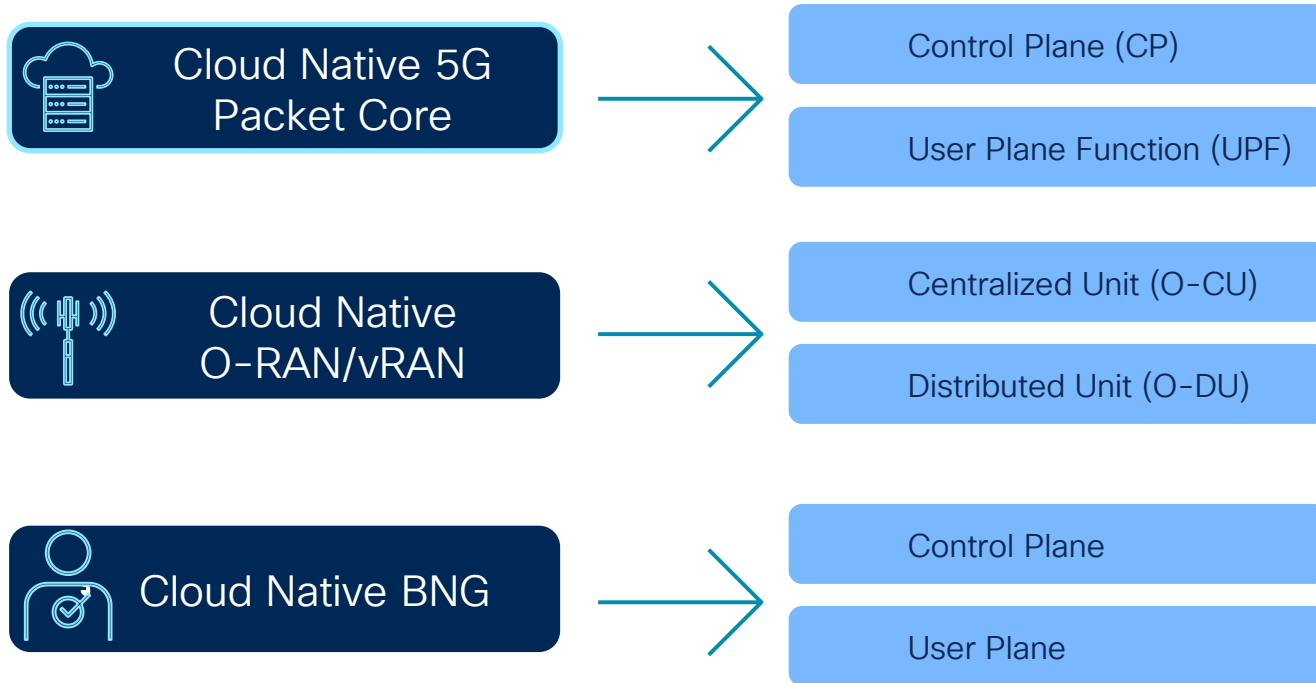
Mobile Operator 5G Strategic Priorities

- Monetize the 5G investments for consumer services
 - Fixed Wireless Access (FWA) has emerged as the first big 5G use case
 - 77% of SPs are now offering 5G FWA solutions
 - Worldwide FWA SPs revenues: \$27 billion in 2022; \$67 billion by 2028.
 - Network Challenges
- Monetize 5G investments for enterprise services
 - Private 5G use cases are near-term priority
 - Network slicing planned for enterprise longer term
- Form strategic partnerships to monetize and differentiate 5G services
 - With hyperscalers for ease of deployment, accelerated service time-to-market, enhanced cloud-based security, and other benefits
 - MEC* & SP workload (Packet core, RAN functions) hosting in public cloud; SP workload are different from IT
 - With satellite providers for non-terrestrial network opportunities e.g., Backhaul, 5G NTN, disaster recovery
- Operational Savings
 - Operational cost reduction
 - Decreasing energy use and promoting sustainability

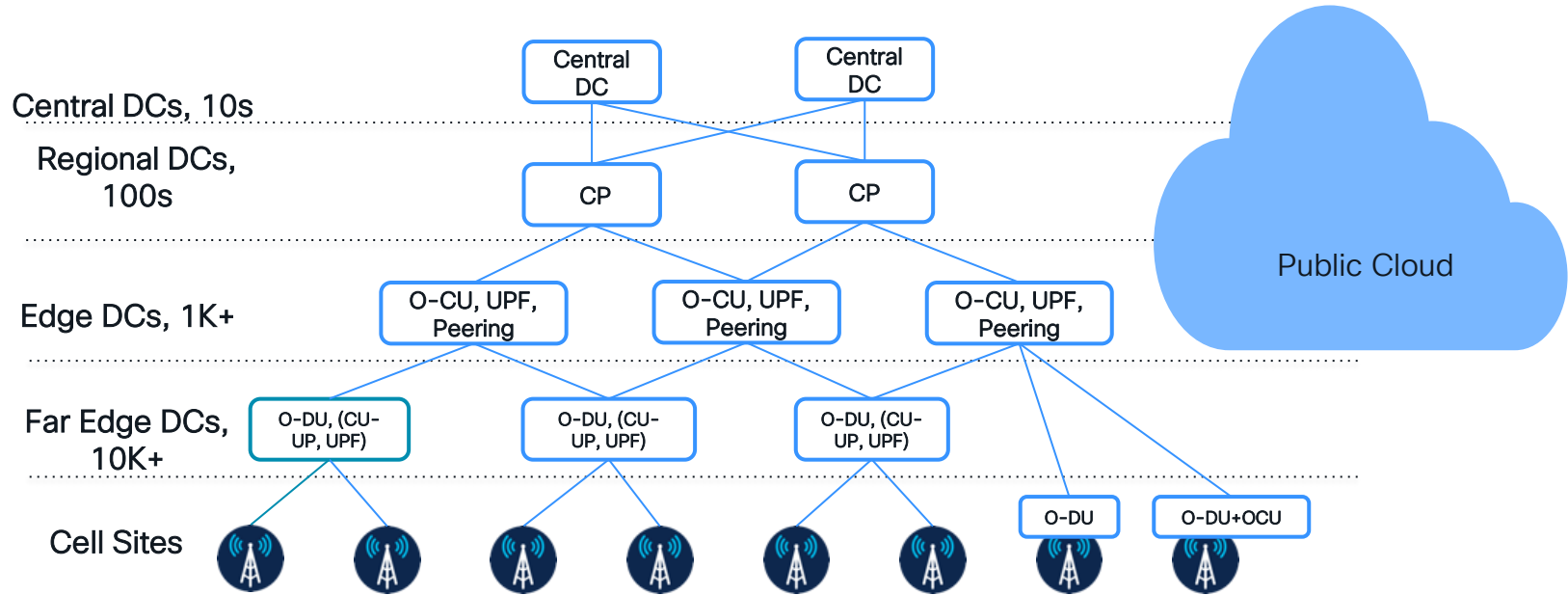
Mobile Operator 5G Network Priorities

- Migrate from Non-standalone (NSA) to Standalone (SA) 5G core
 - 116 operators globally investing in public 5G SA networks per GSA
 - 5G SA core will be implemented in cloud native
- Build out edge computing infrastructure
 - Edge computing essential for many emerging enterprise use cases
- Prepare for 5G Advanced (Release 18)
 - Non-terrestrial Networks (5G NTN), Extended Reality (XR), Advanced MIMO, Mobile IAB*, Green networks, Sidelink “Device to Device”, NR-Light (RedCap), AI/ML data-driven designs, Enhanced Mobility
- Adopt RAN decomposition and virtualization (O-RAN/vRAN)
 - To deliver better utilization, scalability, flexibility, cost reductions
 - Enabler for open RANs and breaking RAN vendor lock-in
 - Flexible SP workload placement on-premises, co-location, private & public cloud

SP Network Function Decomposition & Virtualization



Transition to the Telco Edge



Flexible & Dynamic SP Workload Placement
(on-premises, co-location, private & public cloud)

Multi-Access Edge Computing (MEC)



Bandwidth Optimization

Content Delivery (downstream)

Video, Software downloads & updates

Data Reduction (upstream)

Surveillance, IoT, Edge analytics

Mass Customization

Live event coverage

Localization

Industrial Automation

Latency

Ultra-low latency/jitter reduction

Virtual and augmented reality

Edge Connectivity & hybrid/multi-cloud

Infrastructure Workload Hosting

UPF, O-CU, O-DU

Hybrid Cloud

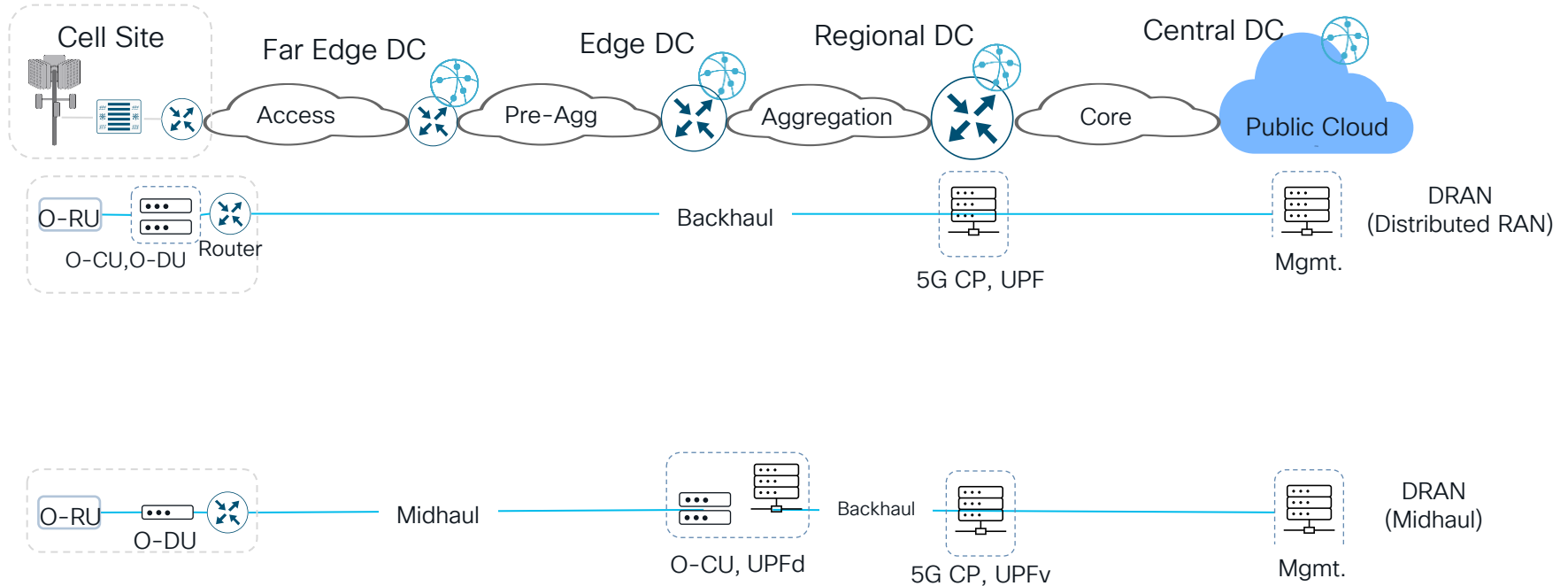
Edge Services

5G RAN

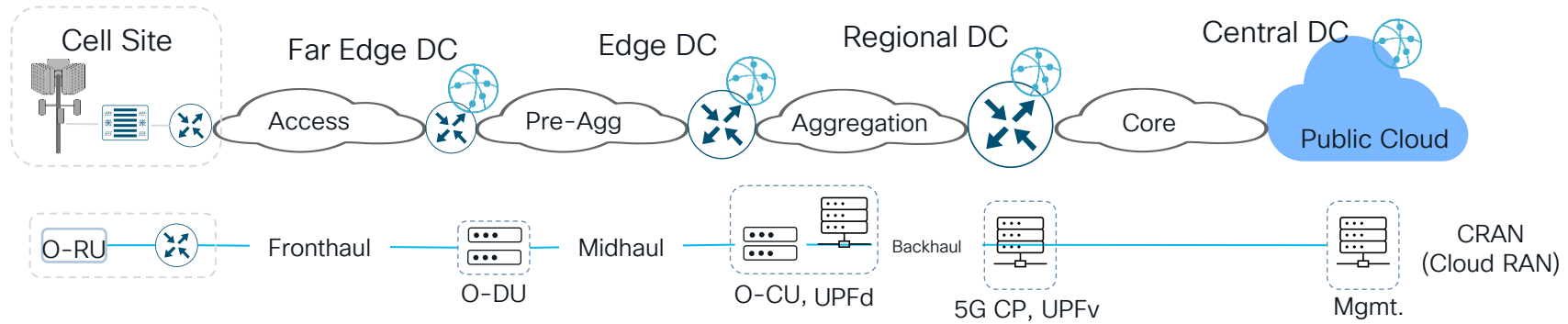


- 5G is driving a reassessment of RAN space (O-RAN, vRAN)
 - O-RAN Benefits
 - Economics: Reduce capex/opex
 - Evolution: Reduce time to deploy new network services or changes
 - Standard & Support: Break vendor lock-in and diversify supply chain
- O-RAN large-scale macro deployments are still in the early stages: DISH Wireless, 1&1, Rakuten
- Potential future brownfield deployments
- Rural, small cell & private 5G deployments use cases
- The next major global RAN deployment, 5G Advanced, may likely be O-RAN
 - Dell'Oro projects open RAN to comprise 15-20% of the total market by 2027.

RAN Transport Architecture



RAN Transport Architecture



- Beamforming and Massive MIMO technologies in 5G New Radio (NR) and Fixed Wireless Access (FWA) require more bandwidth in the transport network
- Backhaul “10G to 25G”; Packet based fronthaul “100G in hub and spoke & 400G in ring topology”
- Leaf & Spine topology in xHaul enabling horizontal scalability with compute
- Low Latency applications <25ms; Flexible workload placement capability “Edge as a Function” (on-premises, co-location, private & public cloud)
- Converged Access “wireless & wireline” requires increased bandwidth & resiliency

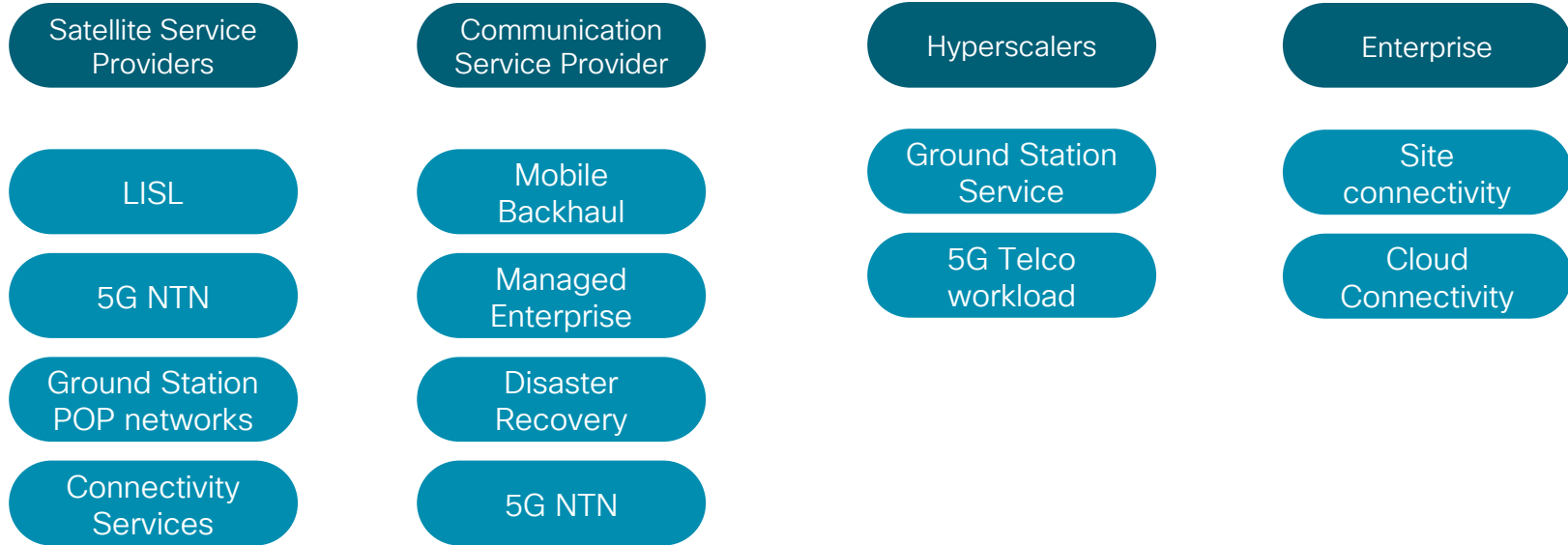
Cisco O-RAN/vRAN Transport Solution Benefits

- Unified forwarding & service plane across packet-based xHaul (fronthaul, midhaul & backhaul)
- Flexible and resilient topologies
- Service assurance & Operational visibility
 - Latency monitoring SR-PM (link and policy)
 - Telemetry
- Monetization
 - Enterprise VPNs over xHaul infrastructure

Cisco in the Satellite Ecosystem Cisco Ambition

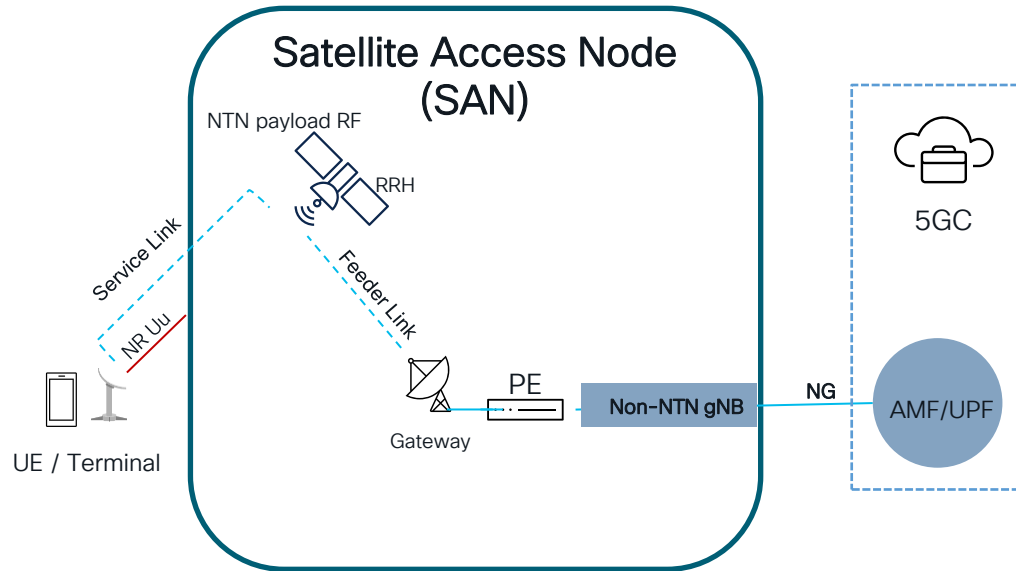
- Fifteen years experience in Satellite networking; launched first space router in 2009 with Intelsat and engaged with satellite constellations.
 - Investment and dramatically reduced launch costs enable deployment of Low Earth Orbit (LEO) constellations
 - Satellite transition from proprietary silo towards integration with terrestrial and 5G network
- Simplify and secure the adoption of satellite networking for CSPs, enterprises, the public sector, and consumers for ubiquitous reachability.
 - Enable high capacity, low latency use cases, taking full advantage of the value of LEO satellite constellation.
 - Satellite networking is a key area of investment and innovation for Cisco.

Satellite Network Segments & Use Cases



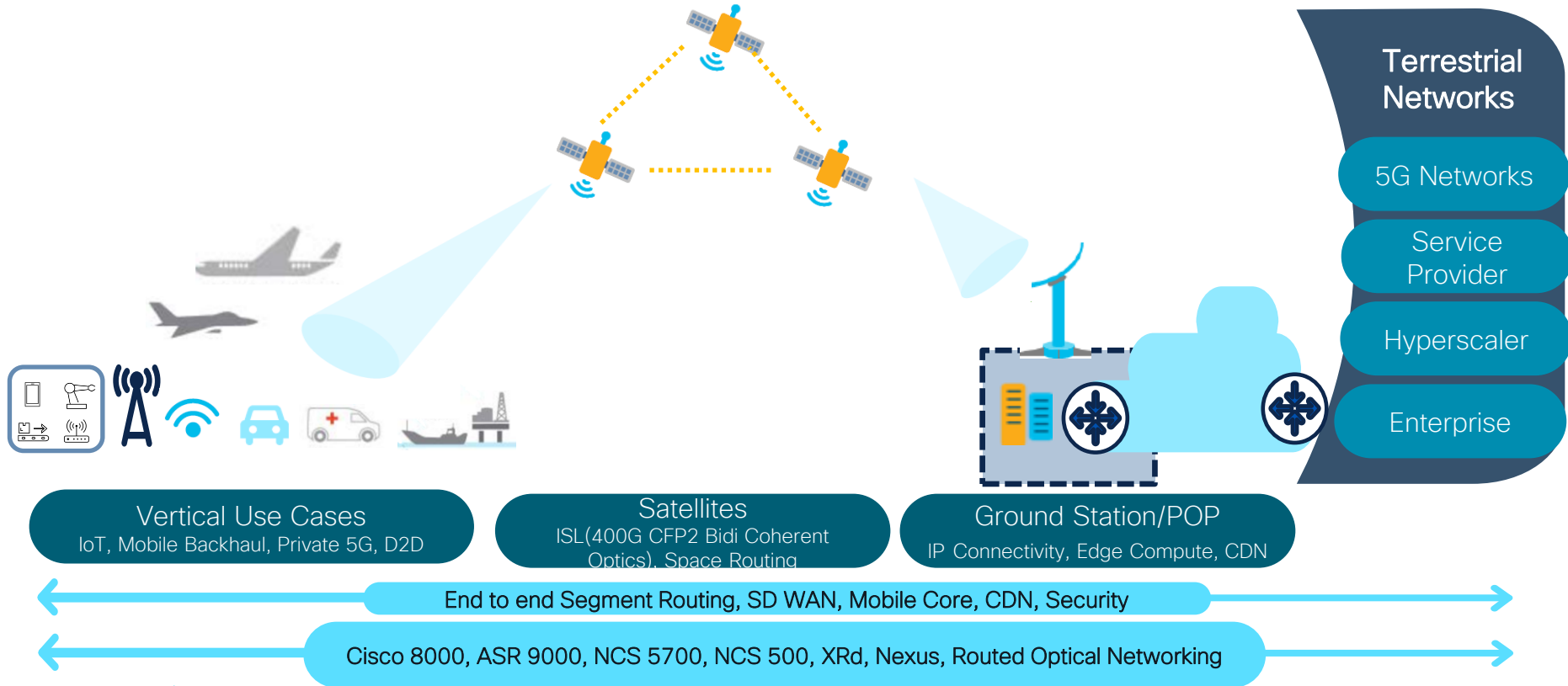
5G NTN

3GPP Release 17

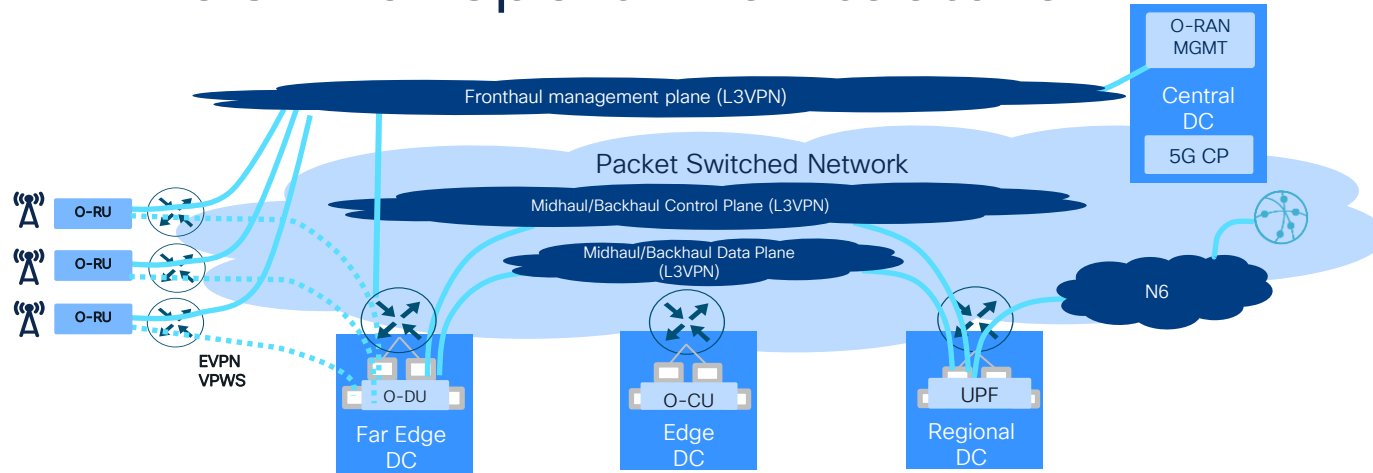


- Satellite NG-RAN
 - New RAN 3GPP access
 - Backhaul
- Direct to Device (D2D)
- Transparent Satellite
 - The NTN payload transparently forwards the radio protocol received from the UE (via the service link) to the NTN Gateway (via the feeder link) and vice-versa.
- Service Link
 - With NGSO satellites, the NTN gNB can provide either quasi-Earth-fixed cell coverage or Earth-moving cell coverage
 - gNB operating with GSO satellite can provide Earth fixed cell coverage

Satellite Packet Transport Network



O-RAN 5G Transport Architecture



O-RAN WG-9 “Packet switched architecture and solution” outlines following:

- Segment Routing based on MPLS or IPv6 packet switched network
- Ethernet VPWS services for fronthaul interfaces with priority queuing
- BGP based L3 VPN for O-RAN 7.2X M-Plane
- BGP based L3 VPNs for midhaul / backhaul
- Appropriate packet based QoS and forwarding plane for the 5G service
- The transport architecture is ready to support Network Slicing

Network Slicing

- Slicing is seen as a key capability for 5G
- In 5G, end-to-end slicing typically covers RAN, Transport, DC and the Mobile Core
 - Different domains covered by different organizations
- Cisco has a powerful and complete toolset for Transport Slicing including Segment Routing, ODN/AS, Flex Algo, QOS, L2/L3 VPNs.



Network Slicing

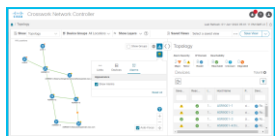
- Cisco is taking a lead role in defining IETF Transport Slicing standards and YANG model.
- Crosswork Network Controller is Cisco's SDN solution to orchestrate and automate Transport Network Slicing

Transport Slicing Automation Made Easy with Crosswork Network Controller (CNC)



Transport Slice SLA Monitoring

- Proactive SLA monitoring per Slice
- Leveraging Cisco (SR-PM) or Accedian instrumentation
- SLA breach notification
- SLA reporting



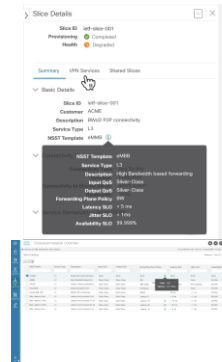
Transport Slice Health Monitoring

- Service Centric approach to health monitoring
- Dynamically tie Slice Intent to infrastructure telemetry
- Correlate active probing with infrastructure monitoring



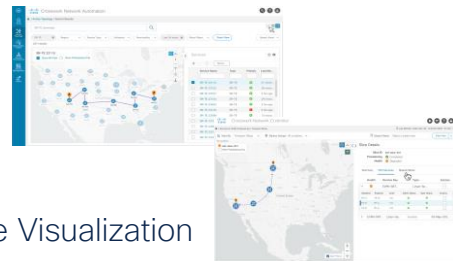
Transport Slice Orchestration

- Intent-based slice definition
- Abstracted Slice model based on IETF model
- Slice Template Catalog
- Simplified provisioning User Interface
- Optimizations



Transport Slice Visualization

- Overlay maps
- Slice details: Type, Template, VPNs, Transport
- Navigation between Slice components
- Infrastructure visibility
- Multi-layer view and analysis of the slice



Network Slicing

- Use case: Enterprise FWA
- Phase 1: Capacity based slices
 - Pre-configured eMBB slices
 - Few, static slices
- Phase 2: Service Specific network slices (URLLC, eMBB, mMTC)

SP & Hyperscalers Partnership

What are they partnering for?

- Multi-access Edge Computing (MEC) & network edge capabilities targeting enterprise customers
 - AWS Wavelength, Azure for Operators, Google Distributed Cloud.
 - Operators Example: VZ, AT&T, BT, VF and others
- Hosting “Network Workloads” e.g., 5G Core (CP & UP), O-CU, IMS on cloud
 - SP Adopter example: DISH Wireless

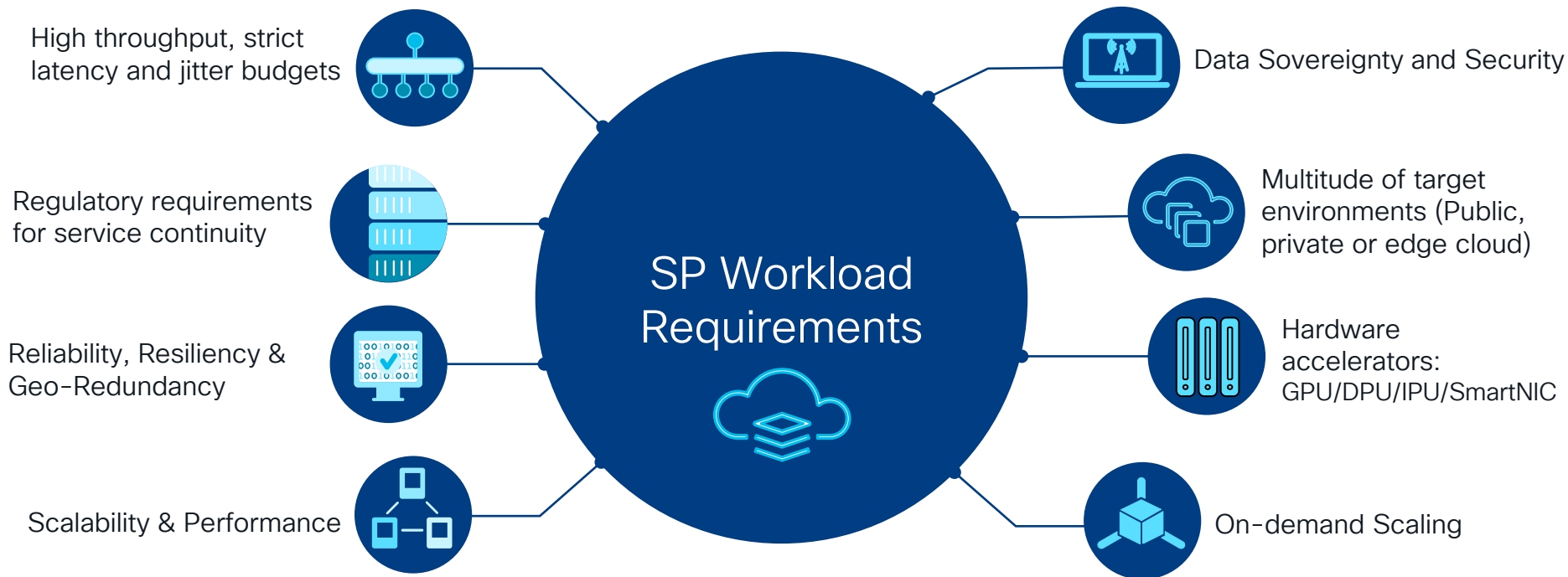
Why are they partnering?

- Ease of deployment*
- Accelerated service time-to-market*
- Efficient deployment for fluctuating needs, supplementing private cloud with public during maintenance or peak traffic.
- Partnership is mutually beneficial
 - Value-added services to the enterprise
 - CSPs have substantial assets, footprint, and telco domain expertise
 - Hyperscalers offer cloud-scale platforms, state-of-the-art data centers, and global connectivity



SP Workloads differ from Enterprise/IT Applications

SP Workload Requirements



SP Workload Network Requirements



- Dynamic routing in the cloud
- Network separation (VRF Inter-DC)
- Traffic isolation e.g., voice aggregators, regulatory entities, etc.
- High Availability, routing it to the standby network function in case of failure
- Geo-Redundancy to enable service continuity during outage
- Link/Network error detection
- Routing features at scale
- Unified forwarding and service plane
- Standard routing technologies
- no cloud lock-in

BGP/MP-BGP, Anycast, L3VPN, BFD & QOS

On-Premises

Cloud

Network Slicing

BGP VPN

IGP/BFD/SR

Why Hybrid Cloud for Service Providers?

On-Premises Hosted

- O-RU (Radio Unit)
- O-DU (Distributed Unit)
- DNS, DHCP and IP Address Management

Public Cloud Hosted

- 5G Packet Core, IMS, Voice and Data Plane UPF
- Centralized (O-CU), RAN Management and Radio Intelligent Controller (RIC)
- Observability, Automation, and Orchestration

What changes are needed
in the architecture to meet
SP requirements?

5G Cloud-Ready Converged Transport

Ubiquitous Reachability Enabler

Converged Infrastructure

- ✓ Wireless (eMBB, mMTC, URLLC), wireline, IP+Optical
- ✓ Decomposition & virtualization
- ✓ Rich connectivity
- ✓ O-RAN/vRAN

Programmable Transport and Network Slicing Services

- ✓ Segment Routing (SR): Unified Service Aware Forwarding
- ✓ BGP VPN
- ✓ Network Slicing
- ✓ Terrestrial Timing transport with reduced GNSS dependency

Cloud-Ready

- ✓ Agnostic to workload location
- ✓ SP workload in Public/Private Cloud, co-location or on-premises
- ✓ Cisco vRouter with the same look-and-feel & flexibility as on-premises
- ✓ Addresses all SP workload and network requirements

Simplified Operational Model

- ✓ Automation & Orchestration
- ✓ Service Assurance & Observability
- ✓ Reliance and Security

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SR: Unified Service Aware Forwarding

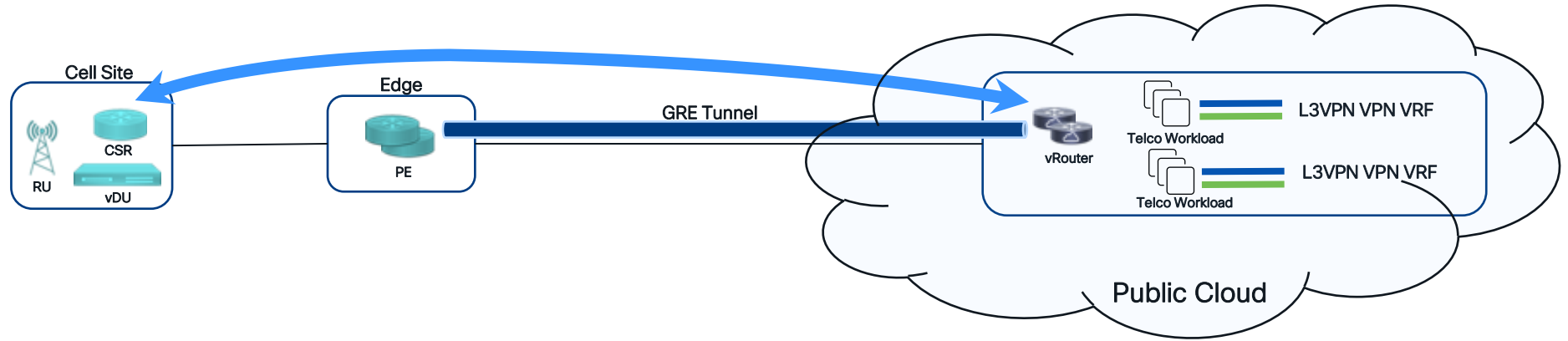


Programmable Transport & Network Slicing Services

SR: Unified Service Aware Forwarding

Simplified Operational Model

5G Cloud-Ready Converged Transport Architecture



On-Premises

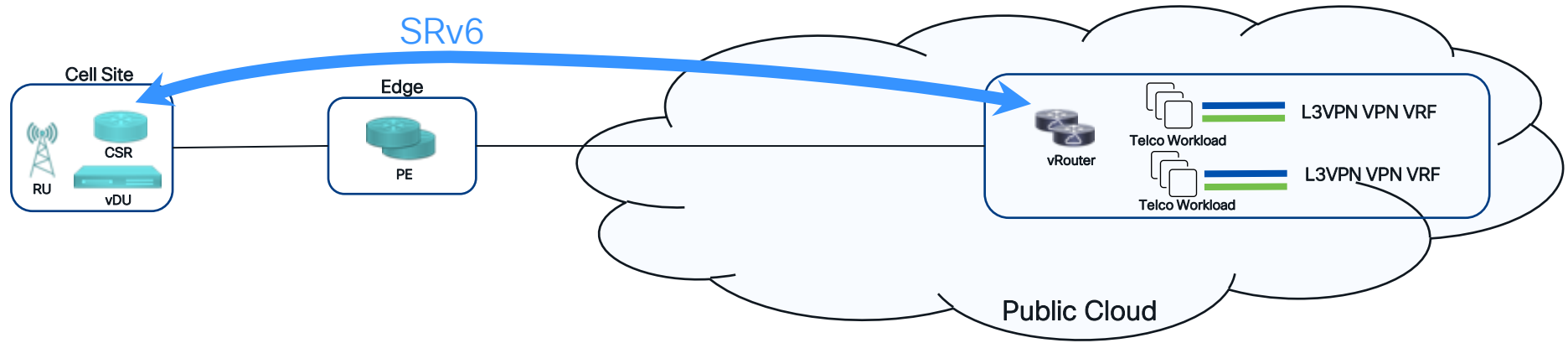
Cloud

Network Slicing

BGP VPN

IGP/BFD/SR

5G Cloud-Ready Transport Architecture Evolution



SRv6

- SRv6 enable scalable hybrid & multi-cloud
- IPv6 with flexible address allocation & flow label support are required from hyperscalers

On-Premises

Cloud

Network Slicing

BGP VPN

IGP/BFD/SR

Cloud-Ready Converged Transport

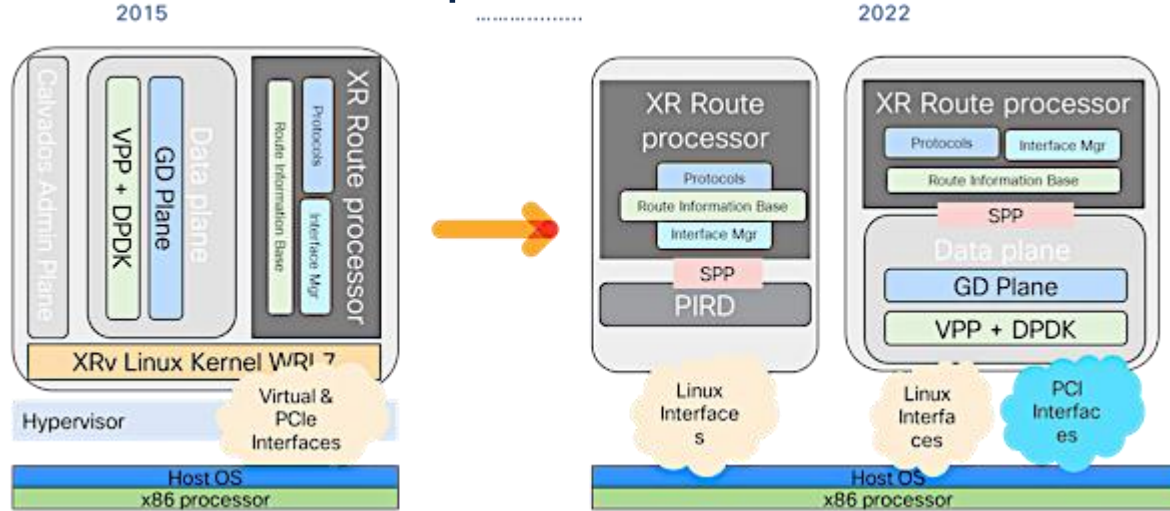
Hybrid Cloud Solution

- A key component of Cisco's Cloud-Ready Converged Transport solution is the Cisco vRouter



- Unified forwarding and service plane across on-premises and cloud environments enabling flexible workload placement
- Provides hybrid-cloud/multi-cloud transport with service assurance, network segmentation & resiliency
- Cisco pioneered hybrid cloud transport for DISH Wireless by delivering Telco workloads hosted on the public cloud, the first of its kind in the industry

XRd vs XRv9K Comparison



XRv9K:

- LXC's within Virtual Machine, based on eXR
- Generalized Data (GD) plane does the Packet processing
- VPP provides the identification
- Appliance (Bare Metal), Cloud AWS Instance

XRd:

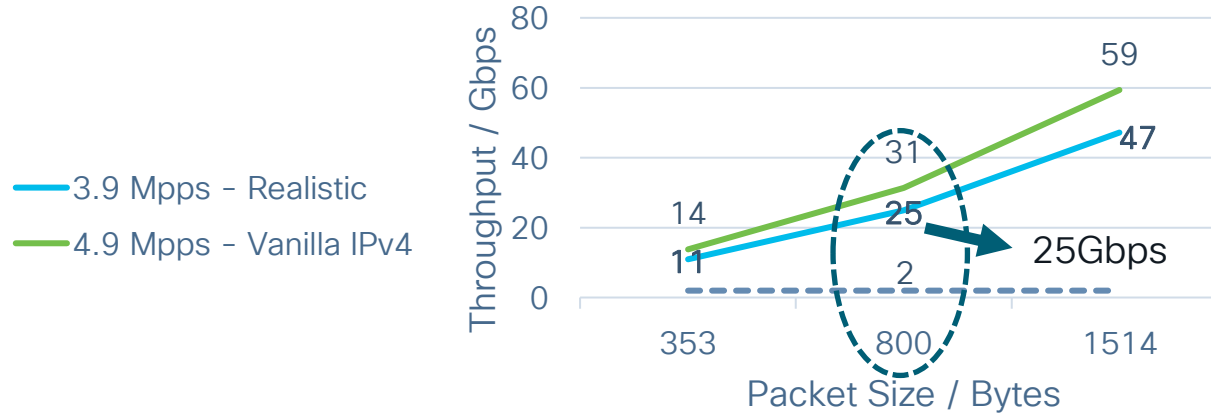
- [Standalone Docker Container, based on XR7 & ONELinux](#)
- Deployable via Standard K8s and VMware Tanzu
- Red Hat OpenShift operator certified
- XRd inherits the same GD Plane + VPP Stack
- [Optimizations for low footprint core \(vCPU\) use cases](#)
- [Throughput scales up with additional resources \(vCPUs\)](#)
- [Faster boot time \(Boot time: About 90 seconds\)](#)

Virtual Routing Use Cases

Virtual Network Edge	Virtual User Edge	Metro Edge*	Control Plane Functions	Digital Twin
Public Cloud	Virtual Cell Site Router	Services Edge (Virtual BNG)	Route Reflector	Network Simulation
Private Cloud	CPE (Network in a box)		SR PCE	
Co-location				

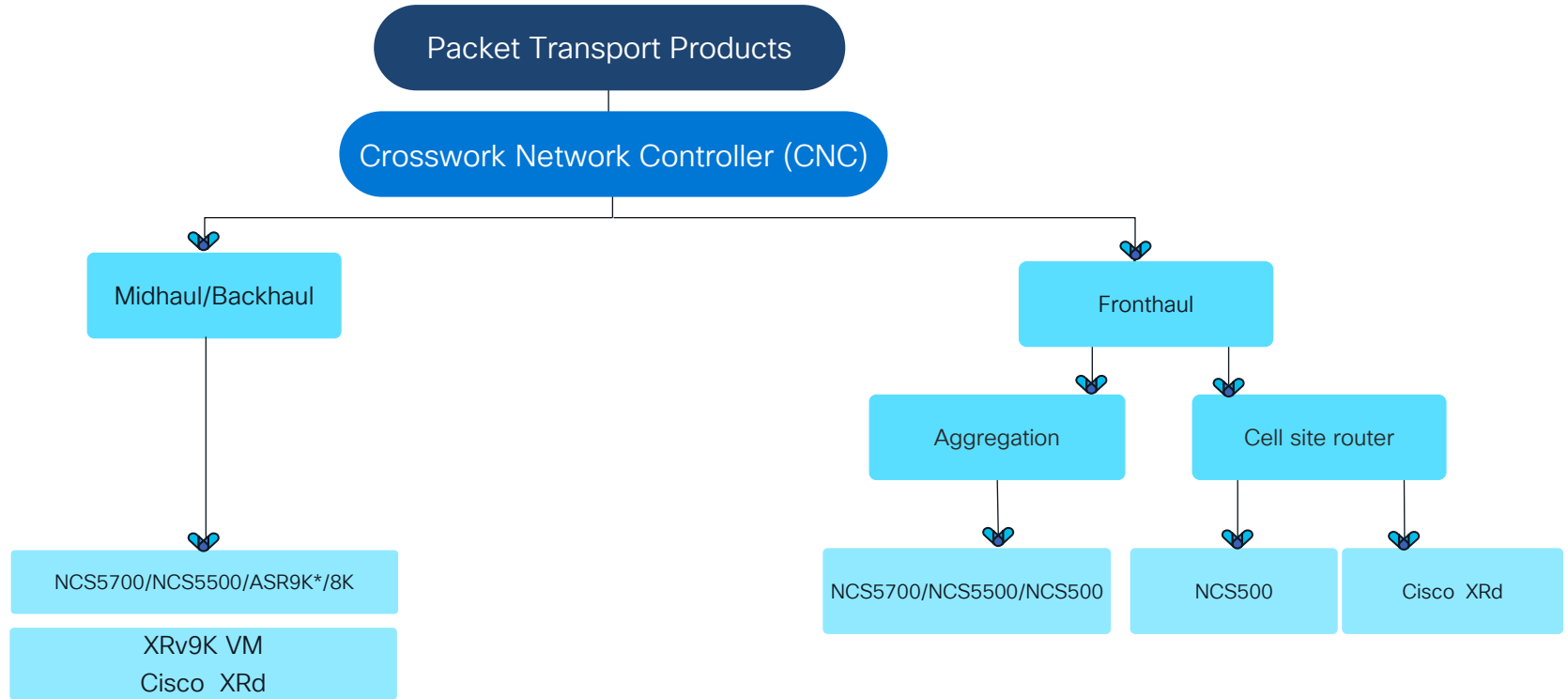
*Roadmap

Performance “XRd vCSR”



- Latency: ~50 usec average through Cisco XRd “vCSR”
- Ice Lake CPU @ 3.5 GHz turbo, 2 physical cores: “1 for control plane ; 1 for data plane”
- ‘Realistic’ configuration uses L3VPN o SR-MPLS o ECMP VLANs with Egress QoS

Cloud-Ready Transport Portfolio



*High-scale services requirement

DISH Wireless

Who is DISH Wireless?

- With the T-Mobile and Sprint merger, DISH Wireless is now the 4th largest national 5G provider in USA as a result of acquiring Boost Mobile and over 9 million consumer subscribers
- DISH has just met FCC and DOJ obligations to cover 20% of the US population on June 14th, 2022, and 70% of the US population on June 2023
- DISH network is a 5G SA only network

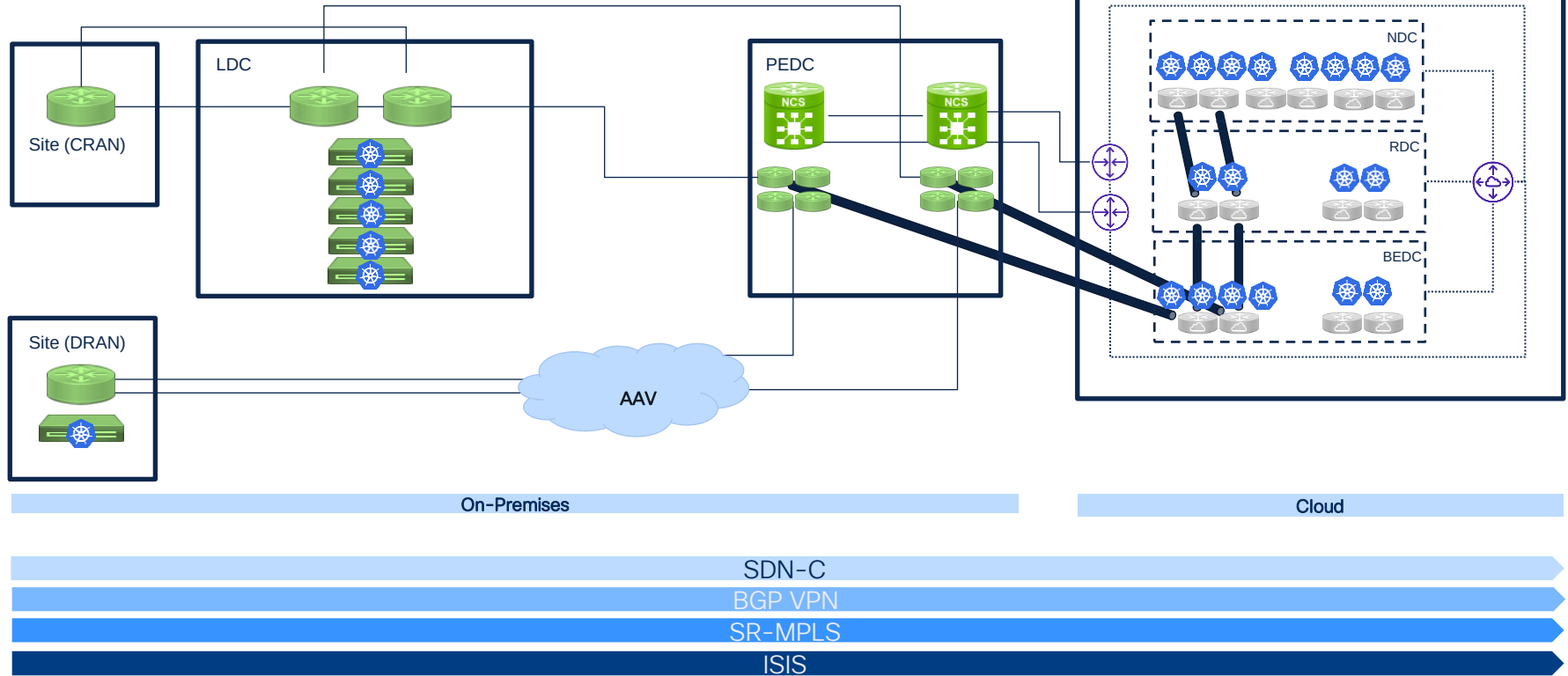
Who is DISH Wireless?

- DISH is the first O-RAN based Greenfield network in US, cloud-native service provider focused on container-based applications and mobility network functions in the cloud
- DISH is the first Telco that deployed both Control-Plane and Data-Plane in a Public Cloud
- Cisco is responsible for packet transport, automation and services
 - <https://about.dish.com/news-releases?item=123535#.YZ3v-NpXRrY.linkedin>
 - The partnership will help to drive wireless disruption and innovation for enterprises by building the United States' first innovative 5G network

DISH xHaul Transport Architecture

- DISH Transport network utilizes On-Prem and Cloud-based resources
 - IOS XR enables on-prem and virtualized routers to implement a cohesive set of services including L3VPN, SR-MPLS, QoS leveraging same Automation
- Unified forwarding (SR MPLS) and service plane (BGP VPN) architecture enables flexible location of Network Functions
 - RAN NFs, 5G Core NFs, IMS NFs, etc., can be placed on-premises or in the cloud, according to performance and capacity requirements, availability of facilities, etc.
- DISH Cloud-based network
 - Architecture enables Hybrid + Multi-Cloud
 - Cisco vRouter

Network Architecture



SP Hybrid Cloud Deployment Challenges

Challenges

Routing

- **Limited dynamic routing in cloud**
 - BGP and Anycast required for Geo-Redundancy and Active/Standby network functions
 - VRF required for network services segmentation and prioritization (QoS)
- **Limited route scalability**

Performance

- Within the Public cloud, latency is difficult to predict.

Throughput

- **Traffic Limit**
 - Per flow limit at the interface level
 - Packet per second limit based on instance type

SP Hybrid Cloud Deployment Learnings

Learning/Recommendation

Overlay Network

- **Overlay Service Provider network to supplement cloud routing**
 - Virtual Router with the same look-and-feel as on-premises
 - Unified forwarding in hybrid/multi-cloud
 - Route scales independently to cloud network
 - End-to-End network visibility

Certification

- **Establish Baseline, Service delivery and Validation framework for SP network functions:**
- Feasibility→Onboarding→xNF Baseline→PoC→Integration→Performance→Network Ready for Use
- Establish baseline performance for Instances (i.e., Throughput, disk IOPS, etc.)

DISH Wireless & Cisco Systems

“Industry's first whitepaper on the world's first 5G network deployment with a hybrid cloud”

- <https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/solutions/collateral/service-provider/converged-sdn-transport/white-paper-sp-5g-network-hybrid-cloud.pdf>

Conclusion

- State of 5G MNO
- 5G MNO Strategic and Network Priorities
- SP Network Architecture Transformation
- SP & Hyperscalers Partnership
- Cisco 5G Cloud-Ready Transport solution
- DISH Wireless, USA case study
- Conclusion

Resources

- Light Reading Digital Symposium
 - Day 1 Session 1: Scaling and Operating 5G Backhaul
 - <https://event.on24.com/wcc/r/4277818/3D78F3385E9D95D489A3D744DDF408AC>
- Light Reading “5G Cloud-Ready Converged Transport ” webinar
 - <https://event.on24.com/wcc/r/4279056/B332D995F783E2E757F78EBC5EA007C1>
- 5G Advanced and beyond whitepaper
 - <https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/solutions/collateral/service-provider/converged-sdn-transport/white-paper-sp-transform-your-transport-network.pdf>

Resources

- 5G transport page
 - www.cisco.com/go/5g-transport
 - <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/service-provider/converged-sdn-transport.html>
- 5G Transport Overview (Tech Field Day)
 - [Cisco 5G Packet and RAN Transport Architecture](#)
- [Cisco Press Book: Synchronizing 5G Mobile Networks](#)

Resources: Cisco Live Sessions

- 5G Transport
 - Cloud-Ready Converged SDN Transport - BRKSPG-2315, Event: Las Vegas, 2023
 - Introducing XRd: Lightweight, Programmable and Containerized - BRKSPG-1552, Event: Amsterdam, 2023
 - Evolution of the Transport Network Architecture in the Context of 5G and Open RAN - BRKSPG-2133, Event: Las Vegas, 2023
 - 5G RAN Transport Architecture - BRKSPM-2977, Event: Las Vegas, 2022
 - 5G Packet based Fronthaul - BRKSPG-2065, Event: Digital 2021
 - 5G xHaul Transport - BRKSPM-2012, Event: Barcelona, 2020

Resources: Cisco Live Sessions

- 5G Timing & Synchronization
 - Synchronizing 5G Mobile Networks – BRKSPG-3050, Event: Las Vegas, 2023
 - 5G Timing & Synchronization architectures – BRKSPM-3295, Event: Barcelona, 2020
 - 5G Synchronization – Design, Testing and Deploying Timing to support 5G rollouts – BRKSPG-2557, Event: Barcelona, 2020
- Private 5G
 - 5G Use Cases Flight Line of the Future and Smart Warehouse – BRKSPG-2044, Event: Las Vegas, 2023
- Network Slicing
 - Design, Deploy and Manage Transport Slices using SDN Controller and Assurance – BRKSPG-2263, Event: Las Vegas, 2023

Resources

- Packet Fronthaul "Cisco's Mobile Fronthaul Solution" (YouTube Channel)
 - <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCi5ofLT2s724jVjs-5QSMUA>
- <https://xrdocs.io/packet-fronthaul/>
- Update on 5G Non-Terrestrial Networks Briefing Paper
 - <https://www.5gamericas.org/update-on-5g-non-terrestrial-networks/>

O-RAN PlugFest & Demos

- SRv6 uSID-based Xhaul validated in O-RAN PlugFest 2022. The demo shows Cisco O-RAN/vRAN transport as defined in ORAN working group 9, delivering ultra-low-latency service with fast convergence and resiliency
 - <https://youtu.be/JwKUDMoAMug>
 - <https://blogs.cisco.com/sp/why-isnt-your-5g-ran-transport-flexible-and-efficient>
- Cisco, Xilinx and Keysight Packet Fronthaul Demo. The demos show how brownfield operators with legacy interfaces like CPRI can co-exist with the new O-RAN-defined fronthaul network protecting existing investment.
 - [Innovating the future of Open RAN](#)
- Cisco FHGW solution demo at O-RAN Global PlugFest 2021. The demos show how brownfield operators with legacy interfaces like CPRI radios are connected to the new O-RAN-defined fronthaul network using fronthaul gateway functioning, translating CPRI to eCPRI, protecting existing radio investment along with significant bandwidth reduction
 - [Making 5G adoption cost effective for brownfield providers](#)
 - [O-RAN Global Plugfest 2021](#)

Resources: Cisco Validated Design Document

- Cisco Converged SDN Transport SRv6 Transport High Level Design
- <https://xrdocs.io/design/blogs/latest-converged-sdn-transport-srv6>
- Converged SDN Transport High Level Design v5.0
- <https://xrdocs.io/design/blogs/latest-converged-sdn-transport-hld>
- Converged SDN Transport Implementation Guide
- <https://xrdocs.io/design/blogs/latest-converged-sdn-transport-ig>
- Cisco Routed Optical Networking
- <https://xrdocs.io/design/blogs/latest-routed-optical-networking-hld>

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The bridge to possible

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The background is a vibrant, abstract graphic. On the left, there are overlapping, wavy shapes in shades of red, orange, and yellow, resembling a stylized cloud or a series of overlapping circles. On the right, a bright white light source emits a series of colorful rays in shades of blue, green, and yellow, creating a sunburst effect. The overall color palette is a rainbow spectrum.

cisco *Live!*

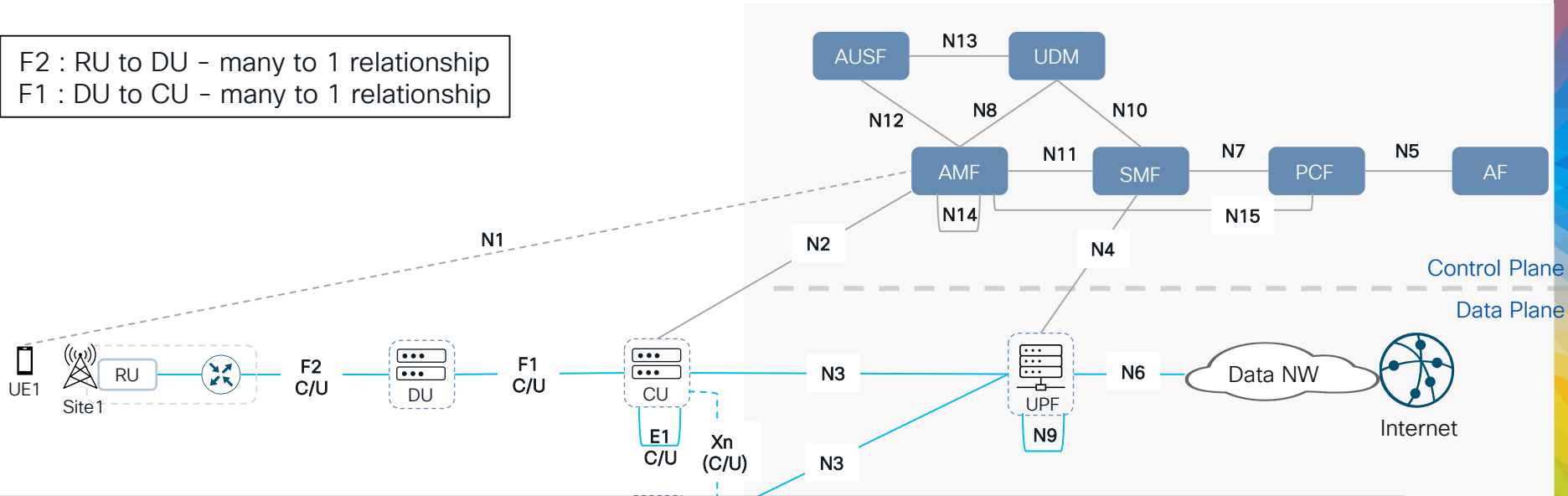
Let's go

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Backup

RAN and 5GC Interfaces

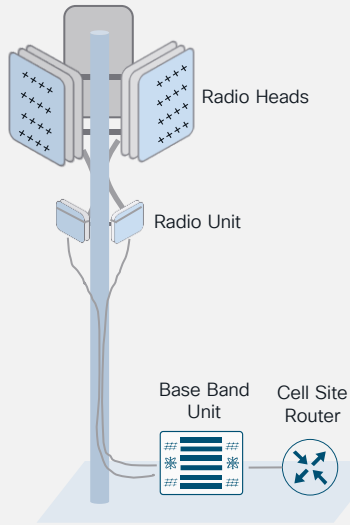
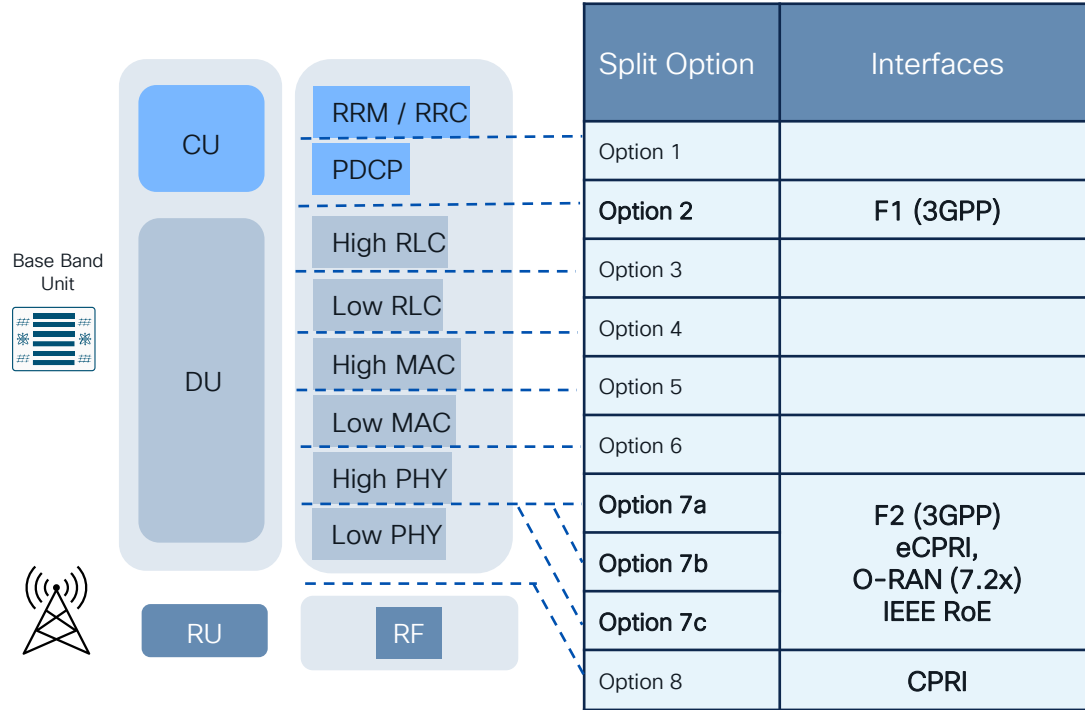
F2 : RU to DU - many to 1 relationship
F1 : DU to CU - many to 1 relationship



All interfaces are mandatory IP based (except F2 where its optional)
There is a complex set of networking requirements between different 5G components
1 to 1, 1 to many, many to many
Same component may need to support all models concurrently!

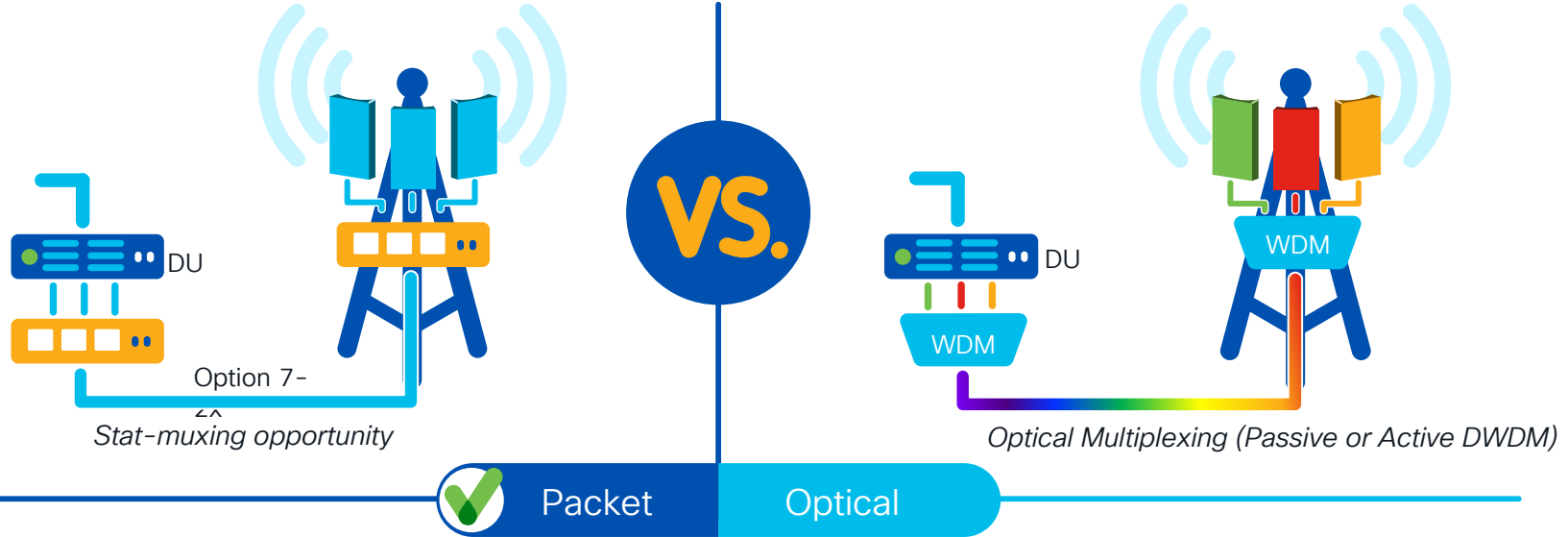
RAN Virtualization

Typical Cell Site



RU: Radio Unit, CU: Centralized Unit, DU: Distributed Unit. BBU: Baseband Unit, CPRI: Common Public Radio Interface, eCPRI: enhance CPRI, RoE: Radio over Ethernet

Packet-based Fronthaul



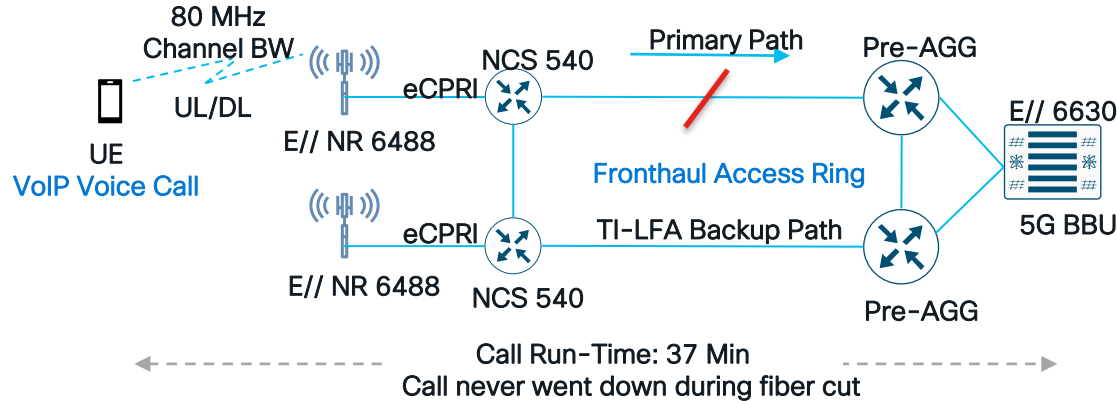
- ✓ Stat Mux Advantages
- ✓ Cost Effective
- ✓ Topology Independent

- ✓ Service Visibility & Transparency
- ✓ Scalable E2E Converged IP
- ✓ Resiliency (Fast convergence)

- ✗ Optical multiplexing
- ✗ Non-scalable, architecturally rigid
- ✗ Point-to-point, topology dependent
- ✗ Limited-service visibility
- ✗ Capex dependent scale

5G RAN Resiliency with Segment Routing (SR)

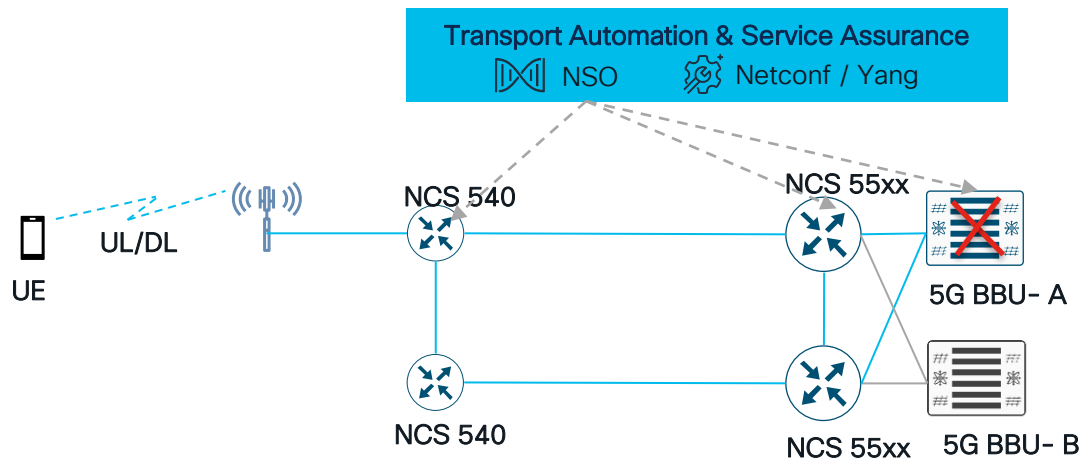
Case Study: Packet fronthaul network



- Fronthaul network between Cisco NCS 540 and E// BBU is approx. 14km
- The setup was running eCPRI between E// NR Radios and BBU
- TI-LFA is enabled to provide protection against link failures
- No cell went down during the failure and convergence time
- No service issue or call drop observed

5G RAN Resiliency with Automation

Case Study: Packet fronthaul network



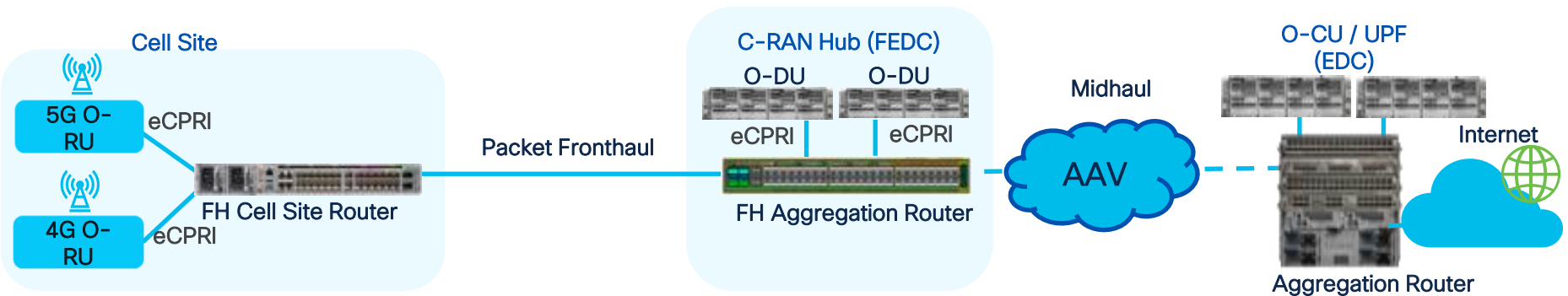
Scenario:

- Radio is connected to BBU-A
- When BBU-A fails, move Radio connections to BBU-B.

- NSO replicated Radio specifics from BBU-A to BBU-B
- NSO updated VPWS service model to move active connections to BBU-B
- Automation improved Service provisioning time to minutes; no manual intervention

Cloud RAN Transport Solution

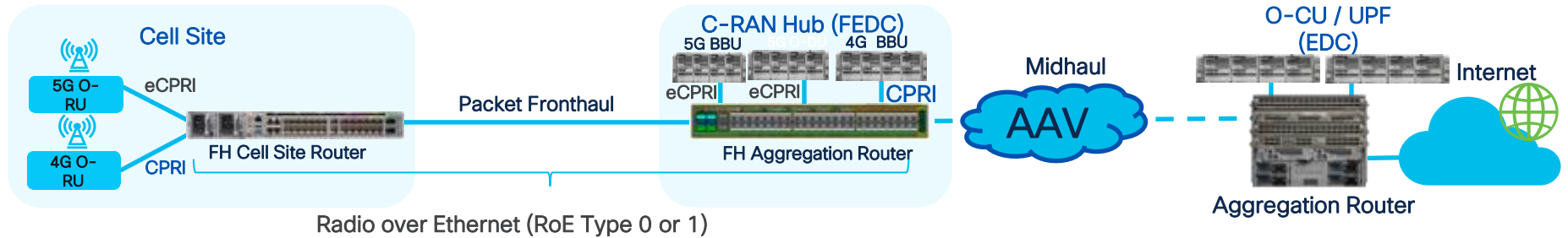
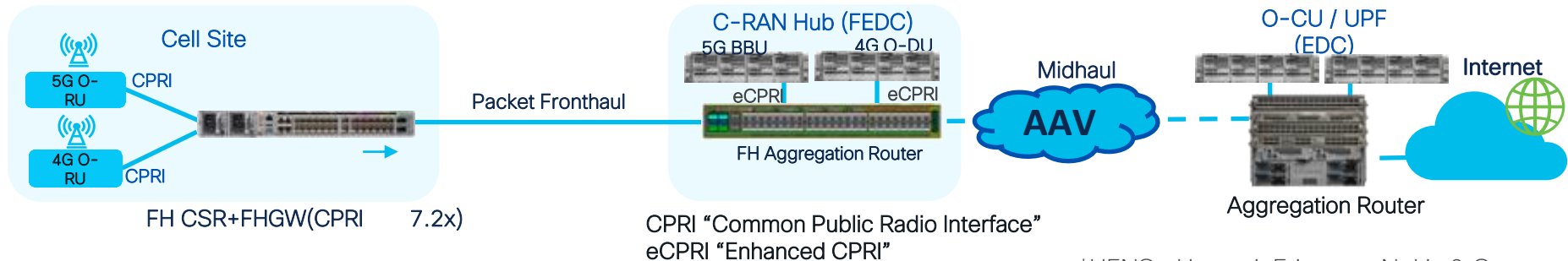
vRAN/ORAN Deployment



O-RU= Radio Unit
FH = Fronthaul
O-DU= Virtual Distributed Unit
O-CU=Virtual Centralized Unit
AAV= Alternate Access Vendor aka Backhaul provider
FEDC=Far Edge Data Center aka Pre-Agg
EDC=Edge Data Center aka Aggregation
UPF=Packet core user plane function

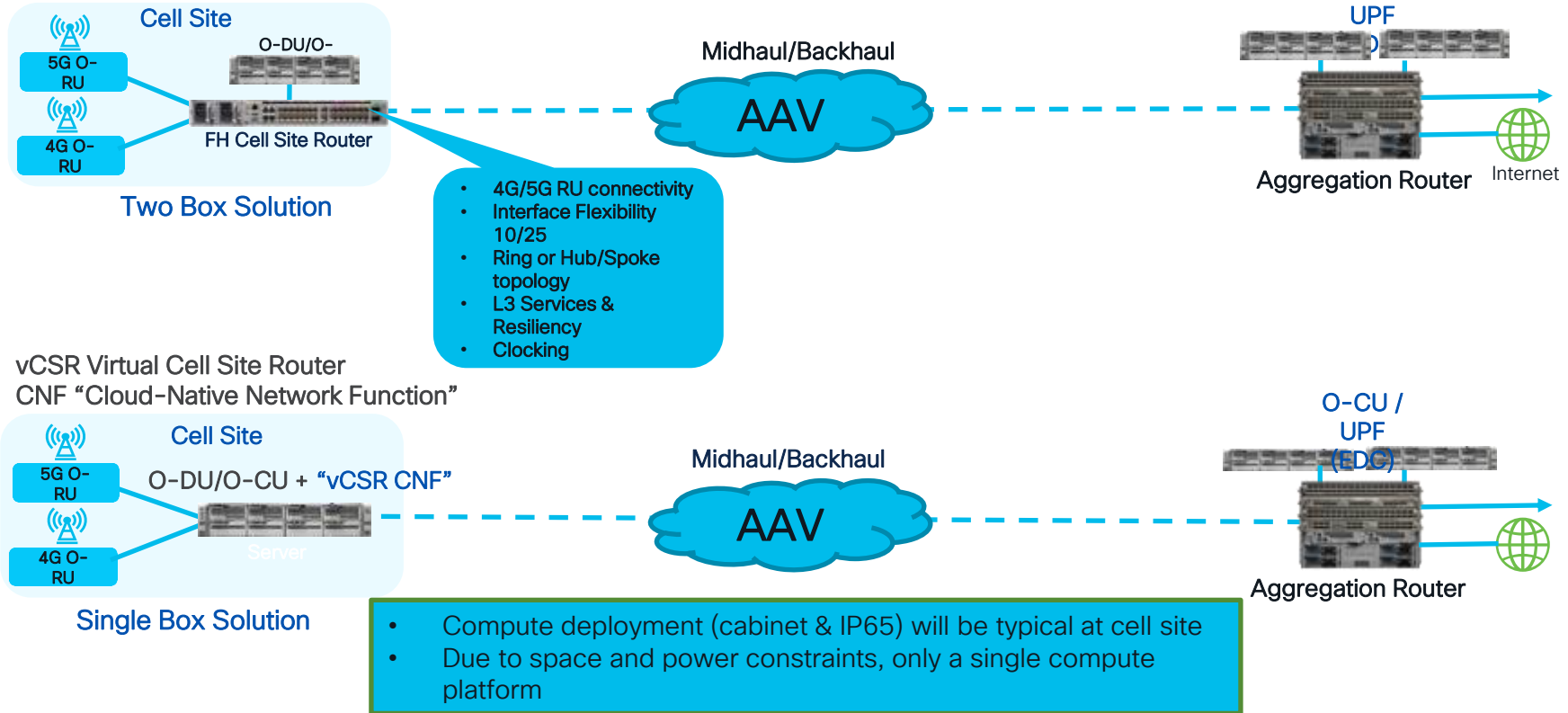
Cloud RAN Transport Solution

Brownfield Deployment HENS* vRAN/O-RAN



*HENS= Huawei, Ericsson, Nokia & Samsung

Midhaul/Backhaul Transport Solution



Fronthaul and Midhaul Transport Latency Requirements

Network	Split Options	Transport Latency (One Way)	Distance	Traffic Types & Packet Size
Midhaul (F1)	Option 2: PDCP-RLC	5 ms – 10 ms	> 20KM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> F1-U & F1-C (IP) 800-9K bytes
Fronthaul (F2)	Split 7 Split 7.2x (O-RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75 us / 100 us (HENS*) 160 us** 	< 40KM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> User Plane & Control Plane - VLAN tagged 800-9K bytes Synchronization plane is untagged multicast <1500 bytes Management plane is IPv6/IPv4 routed <1500 bytes

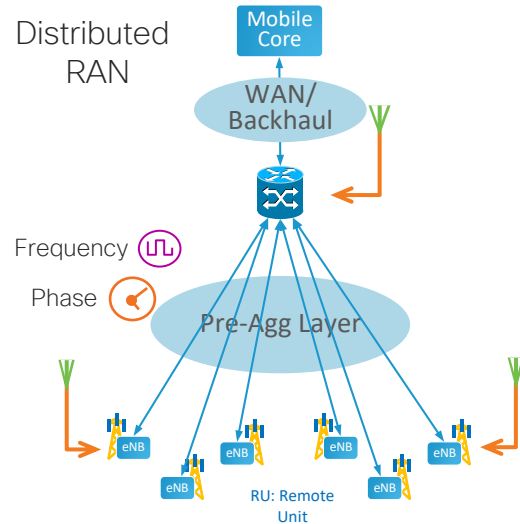
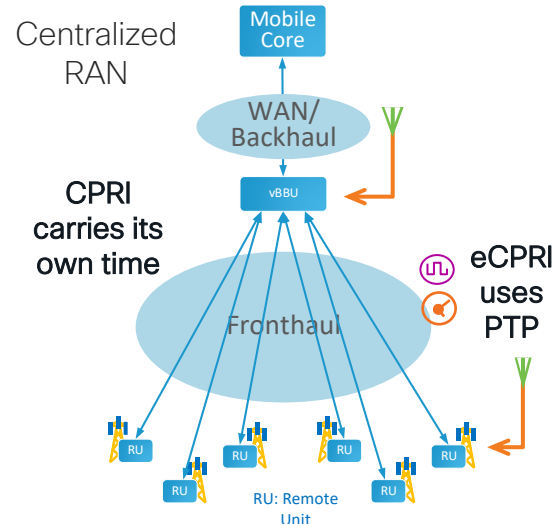
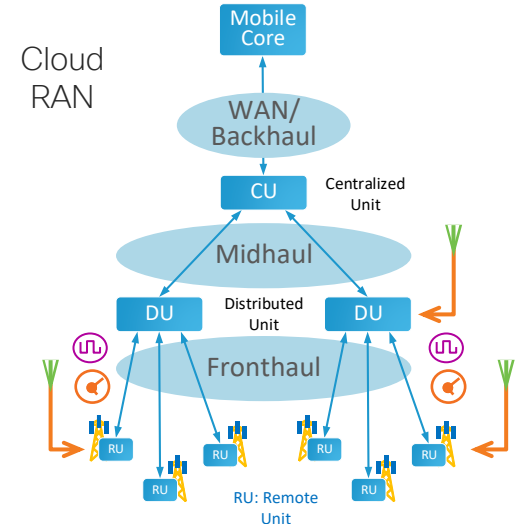
	Latency	
Fiber Latency	5 us / km	20 km = 20 x 5 = 100 us

Latency Number varies with RAN vendor implementation. Check with your RAN vendor.

*HENS= Huawei, Ericsson, Nokia & Samsung
 **O-RAN.WG4.IOT.0-v03.00 (NR TDD|NR FDD|LTE TDD|LTE FDD IOT Profile)

Timing and Synch – Fronthaul Options

Distributed RAN	Centralized RAN	Cloud/Midhaul RAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $\pm 1.5\mu\text{s}$ phase between radios • Backhaul carries sync from pre-aggregation layer; or • GPS at every cell site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $< \pm 1.1\mu\text{s}$ between BBU's • Backhaul carries sync or place GPS at every BBU hotel • CPRI is synchronous; but eCPRI requires PTP or GPS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $\sim \pm 130\text{nS}$ between RU/DU • Midhaul carries sync or GPS at every DU hotel • eCPRI requires PTP in Fronthaul or GPS at every RU and DU

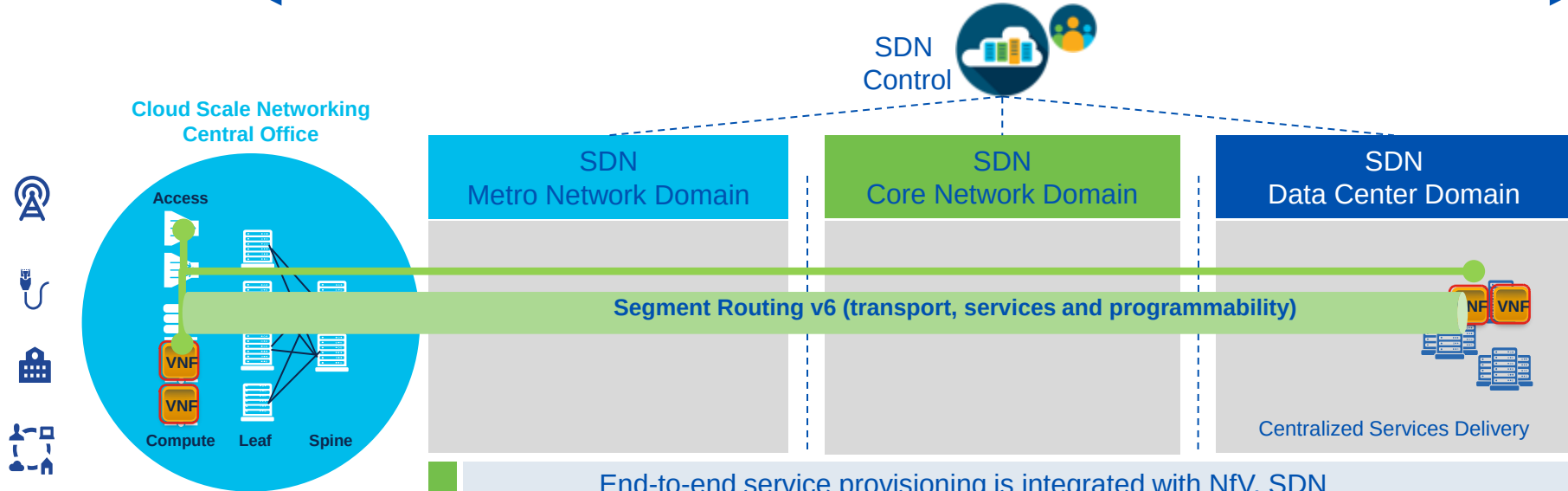


SRv6: SDN, NfV, 5G ready

“Network as an API” for Service Creation



Homogenous Cross-domain Automation & Assurance



End-to-end service provisioning is integrated with NfV, SDN

- Multiple network domains under same management teams
- Automated operations
- Integrated underlay and overlay networks (NfV)
- Network as API (NfV)
- Hyper Scale (5G)

Segment Routing Journey

Adding value at your own pace



Enable Segment Routing On HW Platforms (Software only)



Insert Orchestration Components (e.g. SR-PCE, NSO,,)

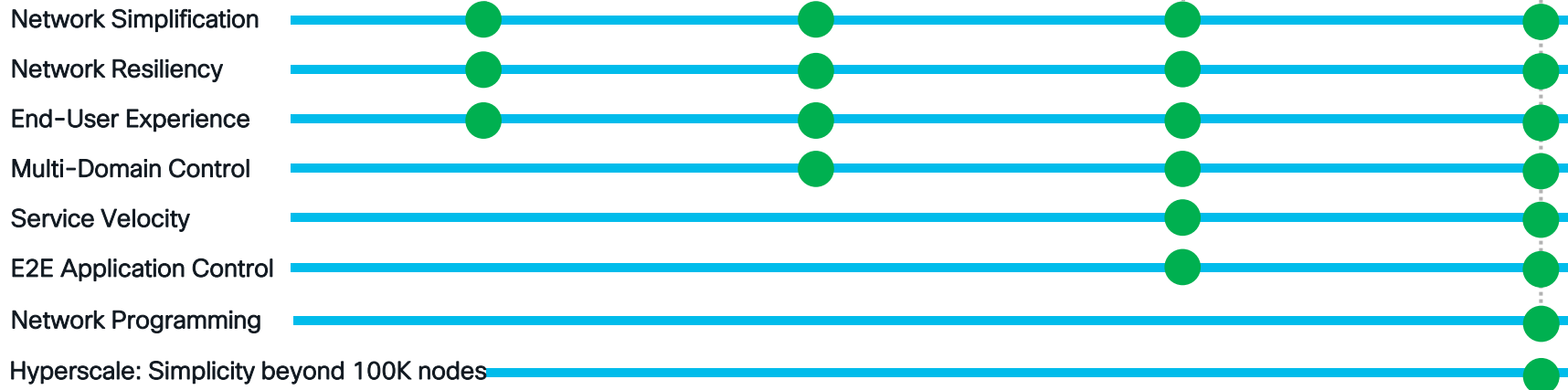


Connect with VNFs

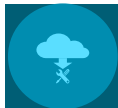


SRv6

Benefits



SP Workloads differ from Enterprise/IT Applications



SP Workload Network Requirements

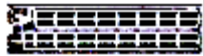
- BGP/MP-BGP, Anycast, L3VPN, BFD & QOS
 - To enable connectivity within cloud and the on-premises network to cloud
 - Dynamic routing in the cloud
 - Network separation (VRF Inter-DC)
 - Traffic isolation across on-premises, public cloud, and third parties (like voice aggregators, regulatory entities, etc.).
 - IP overlapping at peering partner networks (VRF)
 - High Availability, routing it to the standby NF in case of failure
 - Geo-Redundancy to enable service continuity during outage
 - Link/Network error detection
 - Network Slicing
- Routing features at scale
- Unified forwarding and service plane across on-premises and cloud environments enabling flexible workload placement
- Standard routing technologies common across clouds & on-premises enabling hybrid & multi-cloud
- no cloud lock-in

NCS 5700 – Fixed Portfolio

High Scale Aggregation

NCS5700 Products J2/J2c/J2C+

NCS-57D2-18DD-SYS



- 400G ZR/ZR+
- 2RU; 7.2 Tbps throughput
- 2x400G + 16x400G/64x100G
- MACSEC, IPsec*
- Class C Timing

NCS-57B1-6D24



- 400G ZR/ZR+
- 1RU; 4.8 Tbps throughput
- 24x100G + 6x400G
- MACSEC, Timing

NCS-57B1-5DSE



- 400G ZR/ZR+
- 1RU; 4.4 Tbps throughput
- 24x100G + 5x400G
- MACSEC, Timing
- External TCAM

NCS-57C3-MOD-S



- 400G ZR/ZR+
- 3RU; 2.4T throughput
- Fixed: 48x1/10/25G + 8x100G QSFP28
- 3 x MPA: 2x800G + 1x 400G
- MACSEC, Timing

NCS-57C3-MOD-SE



- 400G ZR/ZR+
- 3RU; 2.4T throughput
- Fixed: 48x1/10/25G + 4x100G QSFP28
- 3 x MPA: 2x800G + 1x 400G
- MACSEC, Timing
- External TCAM

NCS-57C1-48Q6D-S



- 400G ZR/ZR+
- 1RU; 2.4T throughput
- 32x1/10/25G + 16x1/10/25/50G + 6x400G
- MACSEC, Timing



Trust



Segment Routing



EVPN



MACSec



Timing



400G ZR/ZR+

NCS 540 Medium Density Routers



N540X-16Z4G8Q2C-D/A



N540X-12Z16G-SYS-D/A

Interfaces

Throughput

Timing

Power

2x 100/40GE
8x 25/10/1GE
16x 10/1GE
4x 1GE Cu

300G
Max Interfaces: 564G

GNSS
Class C

Fixed:
1 AC
1+1 DC

12x 10/1GE
12x 1GE
4x 1GE Cu

160G
Max Interfaces: 136G

GNSS
Class C

Fixed:
1 AC
1+1 DC

NCS 540 Large Density Router



N540-24Q8L2DD-SYS

Interfaces

2x400GE
8X50/25/10/1GE
24x25/10/1GE

Throughput

800G
Max Interfaces:
1TB

Timing

GNSS
Class C

Power

Modular:
1+1 AC/DC



QDD-400G-ZR-S



QDD-400G-ZRP-S

NCS 540 Small Density Routers



N540X-6Z18G-SYS-D/A



N540X-8Z16G-SYS-D/A



N540X-4Z14G2Q-D/A

Interfaces	Throughput	Timing	Power	Release
6x 10/1GE 18x 1GE	64G Max Interfaces: 78G	Class C	Fixed: 1+1 AC 1+1 DC	Feb 2021
8x 10/1GE 4x 1GE SFP 4x 1GE RJ45 8x 1GE SFP or 16x 1GE cSFP	120G Max Interfaces: 104G	Class C	Fixed: 1+1 AC 1+1 DC	Feb 2021
2x 25/10/1GE 4x 10/1GE 10x 1GE 4x 1GE Combo SFP/RJ45	120G Max Interfaces: 104G	Class C	Fixed: 1+1 AC 1+1 DC	Aug 2021

NCS 540 Fronthaul Routers



N540-FH-CSR-SYS



N540-FH-AGG-SYS

Interfaces	Throughput	Timing	Power	Release
8xCPRI +*4x1/10G/CPRI, 8x1/10G , 4x10/25G 2x10/25G (802.1Qbu) 2x100G	300G Max Interfaces: 550G**	Class C	Modular 1+1 AC 1+1 DC	Feb 2021
24x10G/25G* (802.1Qbu, CPRI 3-8) 4x100G	900G Max Interfaces: 1000G	Class C	Modular 1+1 AC 1+1 DC	Feb 2021

*Universal Port = Port can be used for CPRI or eCPRI or Ethernet (1/10/25GE)

Slicing Overview

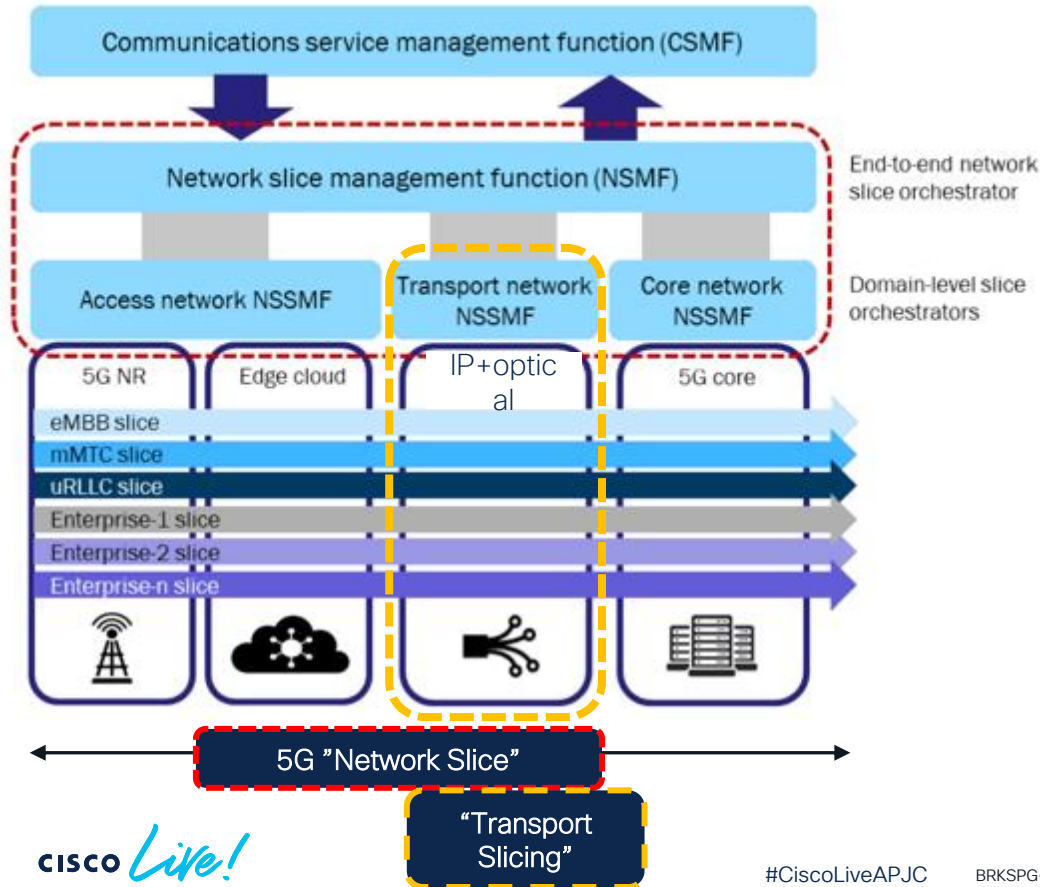
Intent with Transport Network Slicing : A Definition

Network Slicing is fundamentally an end-to-end **partitioning of the network resources and network functions** on a shared infrastructure so that selected applications/services/connections may **run in isolation** from each other **for a specific business purpose**

Its about offering:

- 1) Service Intent and Abstraction
- 2) End to End Service Level Agreements (SLAs)
- 3) SLOs: Delay, jitter, loss, availability
- 4) SLEs: Disjoint paths, encrypted paths, etc.

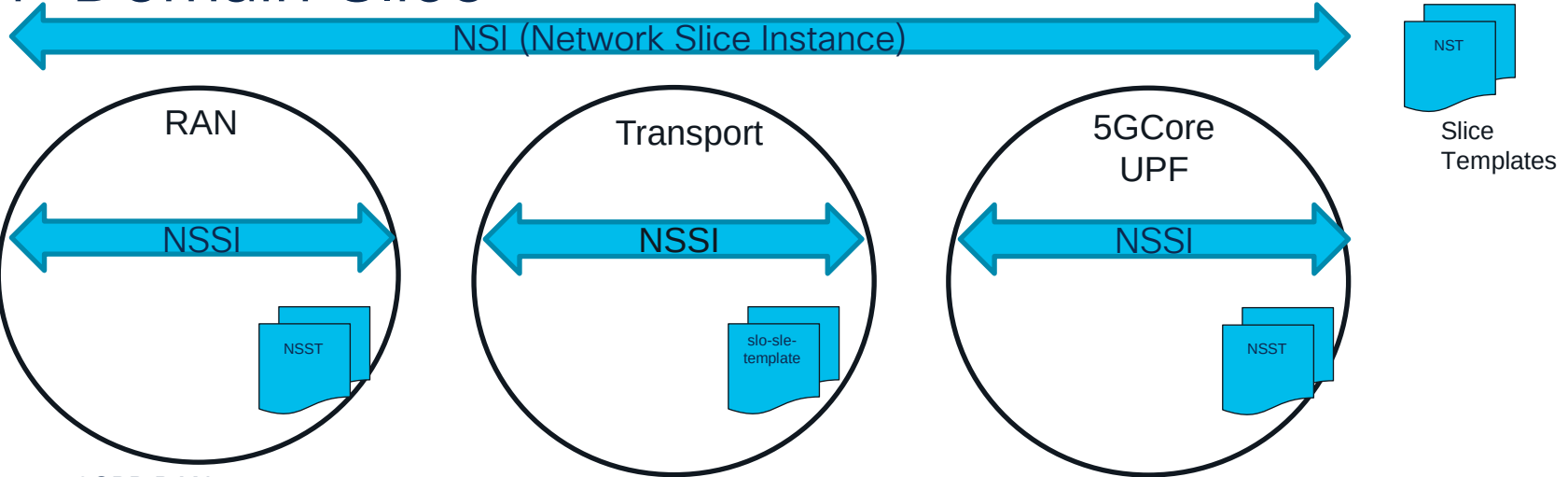
Defining Transport Slicing Scope: 3GPP reference architecture for 5G network slicing



NSMF= Network Slice Mgmt. Function
NSSMF= Network Slice Subnet Mgmt. Function
NST= Network Slice Template
NSST= Network Slice Subnet Template
NSI= Network Slice Instance
NSSI= Network Slice Subnet Instance

 Scope of 5G Network slice management
 Scope of Transport slice management

Per-Domain Slice



- 3GPP RAN
- O-RAN
 - O-RAN.WG1.Slicing-Architecture-v08.00 (Oct 2022)
 - O-RAN.WG8-IOT-v05.00 (Oct 2022)
 - O-RAN.WG1.Study-on-O-RAN-Slicing-v02.00 (April 2020)

- O-RAN
 - O-RAN WG9 Xhaul Packet Switched Architectures and Solutions 3.0
- IETF

- 3GPP SA/CT

How is a user/UE placed into a “slice”

3GPP- 5G Slice ID= ST/SD

Standard Slice Type (STT) Values

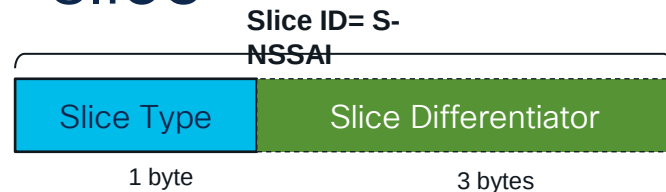
TS 23.501, section 5.15.2.2-1

3GPP 23.501 defines a set of default values for SST as listed in the following table:

Slice/Service type	SST value	Characteristics
eMBB	1	Slice suitable for the handling of 5G enhanced Mobile Broadband.
URLLC	2	Slice suitable for the handling of ultra- reliable low latency communications.
MIoT	3	Slice suitable for the handling of massive IoT.
V2X	4	Slice suitable for the handling of V2X services.

SP Custom Slice Services?? Slice Type (SST) (examples)

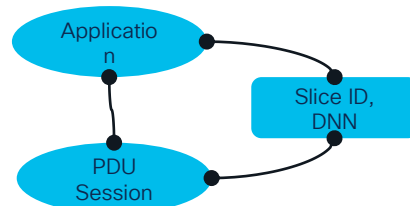
Link Affinity-Blue Links	100	Example: Custom slices SP defined
Max Delay 20ms	101	
Encrypted Links	102	



S-NSSAI: Single Network Slice Selection Information

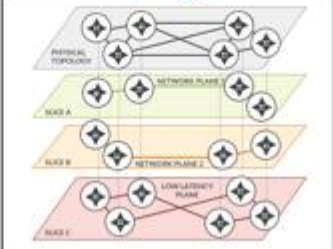
Slice ID Set: NSSAI

- Ultimately, the control plane (AMF) uses the S-NSSAI (sliceID) from the UE to drive selection of a UPF for the user.
- S-NSSAI can also be used by RAN to select a CU-UP.



O-RAN 5G Transport Architecture

- 5G transport slicing
 - Transport separation between Fronthaul, Midhaul, Backhaul interfaces.
 - Transport separation between Control, management, and user plane interfaces of each domain.

	Isolation	Topology	Resources
			
PURPOSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic isolation between slices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subset of physical topology Low Latency slice High Capacity slice Plane A, Plane B slices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources Links Bandwidth Queues/buffers
TOOLSET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> L3VPN EVPN L2 Services VLANs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intra-domain slicing architectures SR Flexible Algorithms SR Traffic Engineering RSVP Traffic Engineering Inter-domain slicing architectures Seamless / redistribution Controller based 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bandwidth Management with Call Admission Control Dedicated components Per-link slicing Hierarchical QoS Hierarchical Policies

Source: O-RAN Xhaul Packet Switched Architectures and Solutions

Cisco Toolset for transport level slicing

- QoS and H-QoS: Core and edge
- Forwarding Planes: Shortest Path / SR policies (SRv6 / SR-TE / Flex-algo / Circuit-Style)
- SR underlay performance management tools (SR-PM)

Creating and managing the forwarding plane

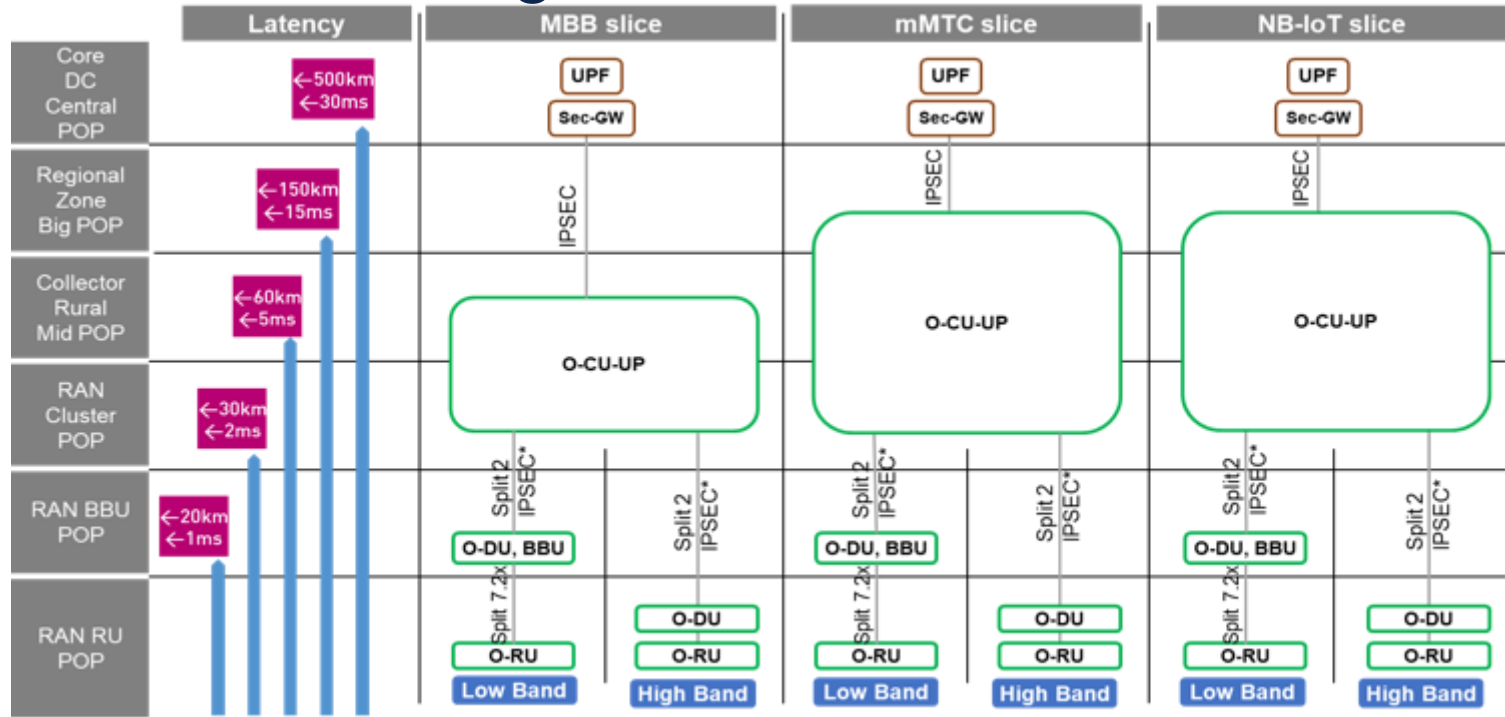
Combining these offer different levels of transport slice separation (ie soft or hard slice solutions)

- Virtual Private networks : L2 / L3 VPNs
- ODN and Automated traffic Steering (AS)
- VPN performance management tools (TWAMP, Y1731)

Slice isolation and mapping to slice forwarding planes.

5G O-RAN Slicing: Phase 1

- Only Backhaul slicing
- No Midhaul and Fronthaul slicing
- Centralized UPF

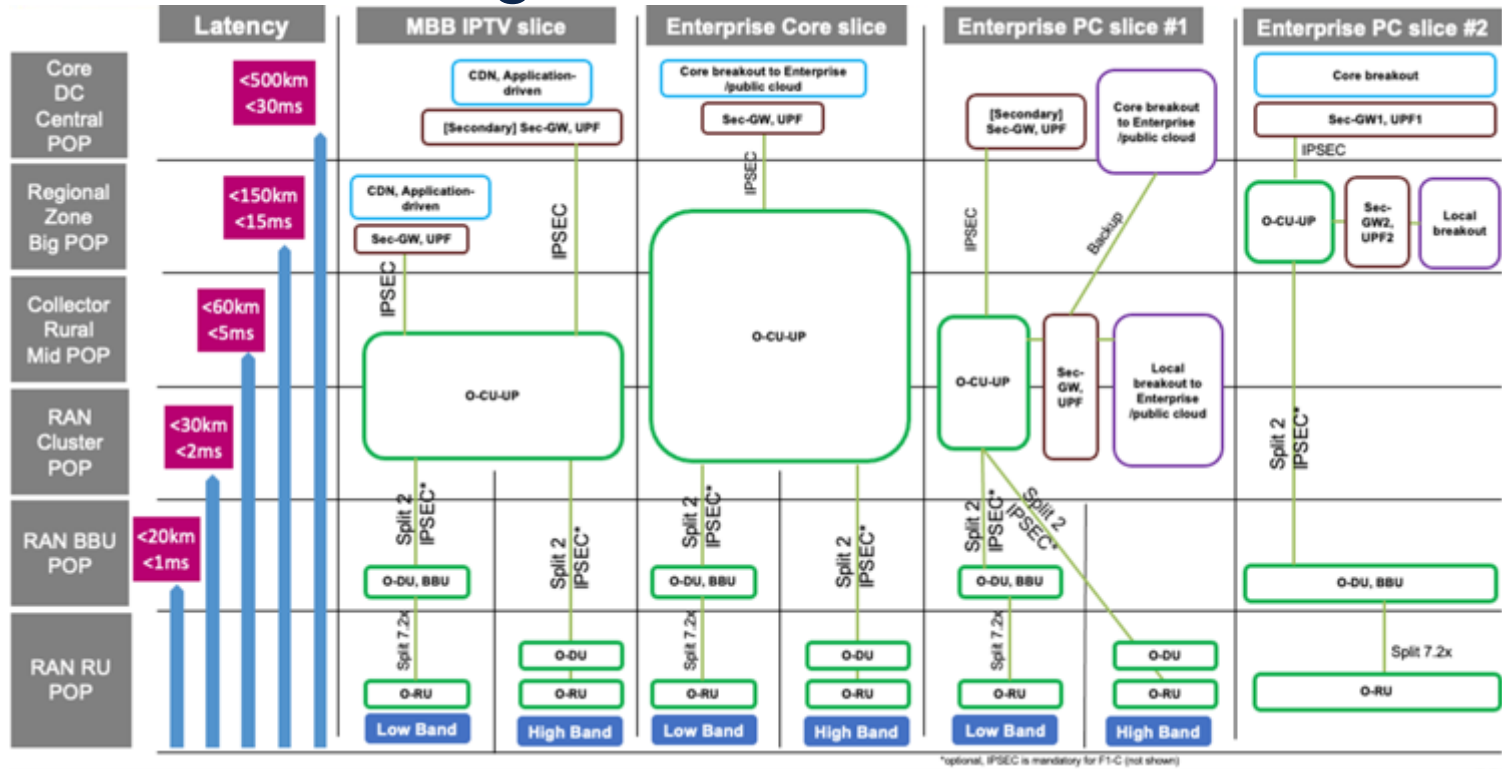


*optional, IPSEC is mandatory for F1-C (not shown)

Source: O-RAN Xhaul Packet Switched Architectures and Solutions 3.0 (O-RAN.WG9.XPSAAS-v03.00)

5G O-RAN Slicing: Phase 2

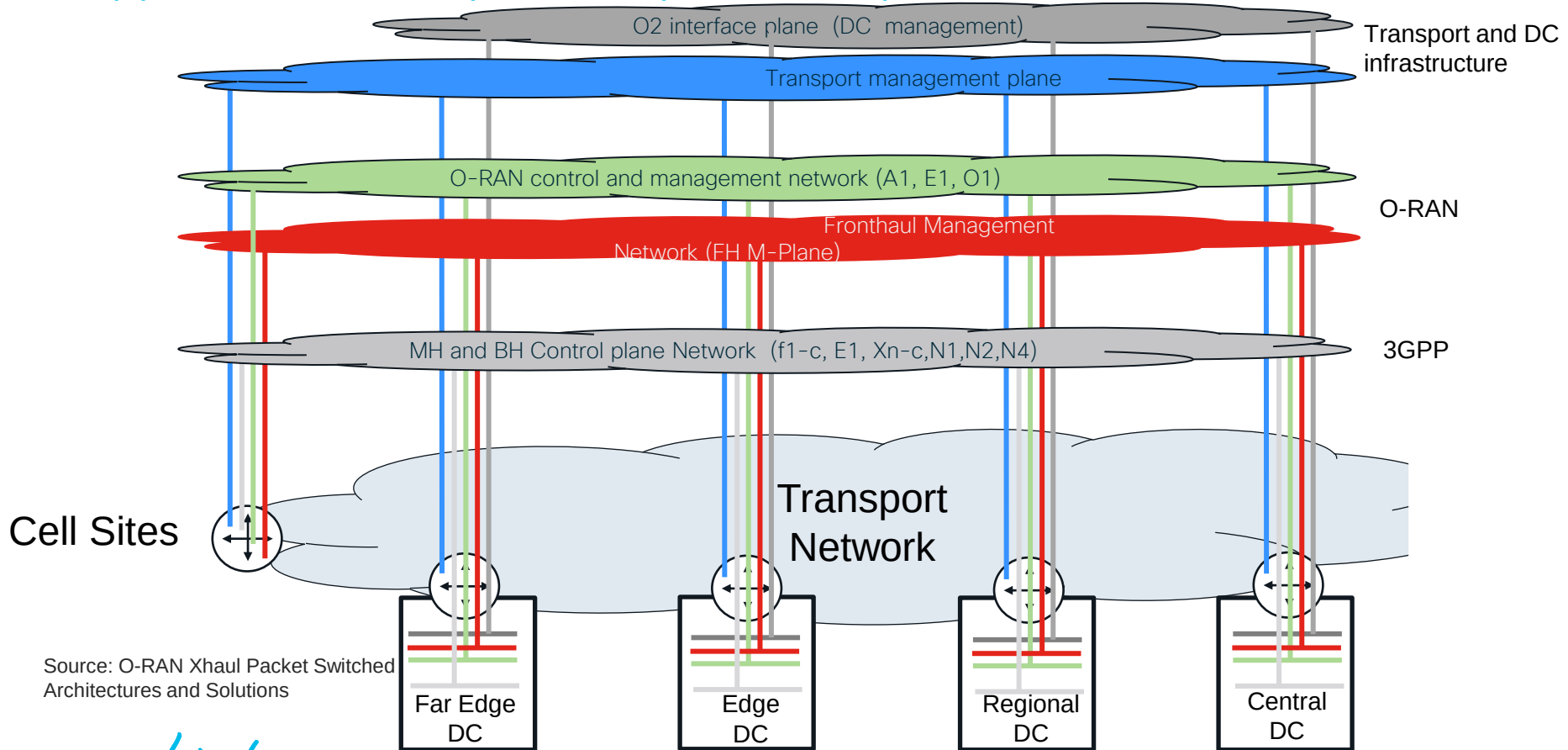
- Backhaul & Midhaul slicing
- No Fronthaul slicing
- Distributed UPF



Source: O-RAN Xhaul Packet Switched Architectures and Solutions 3.0 (O-RAN.WG9.XPSAAS-v03.00)

Control and Management Plane VPNs architecture

Applicable to both phase 1, phase 2 & phase 3



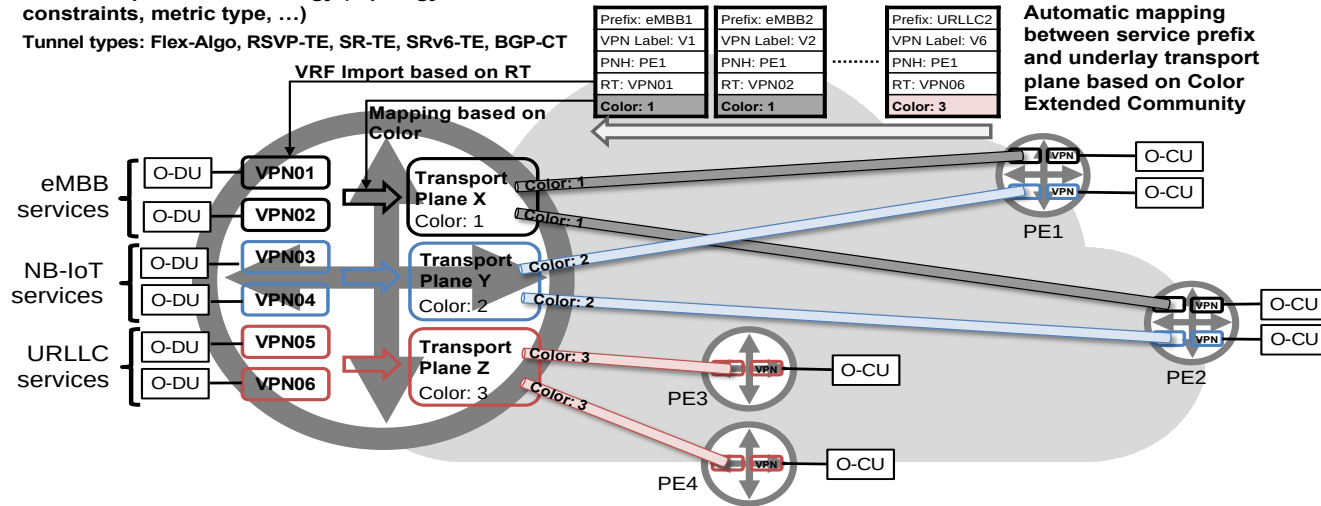
Source: O-RAN Xhaul Packet Switched Architectures and Solutions

Packet-switched underlay network

Transport plane per 5G service type

Transport Plane is a group of paths (tunnels) with common optimization strategy (topology constraints, metric type, ...)

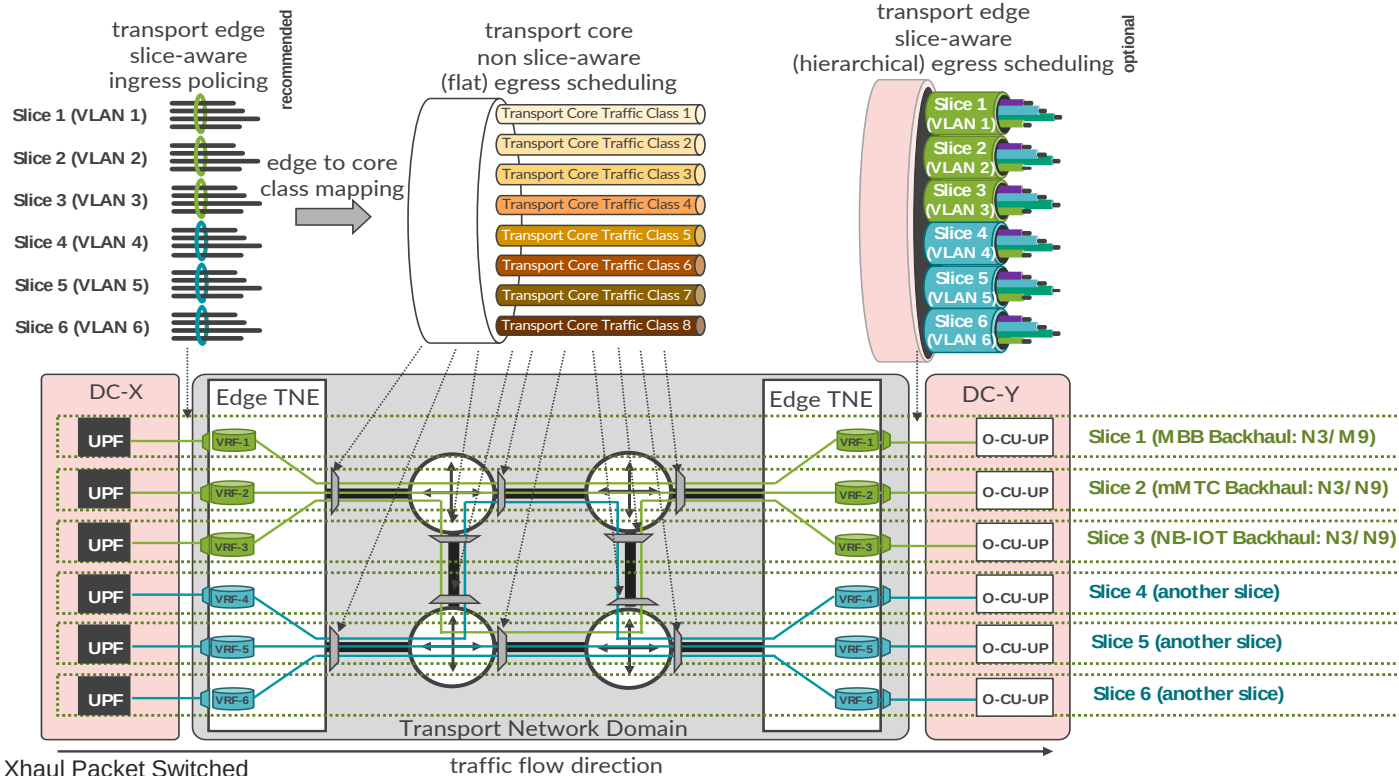
Tunnel types: Flex-Algo, RSVP-TE, SR-TE, SRv6-TE, BGP-CT



- Within the underlay network, multiple transport planes are built to meet the specific forwarding behaviors associated with the different 5G services types.
- VPNs and traffic steering techniques
- The transport planes can utilize different topologies and be optimized based on different criteria

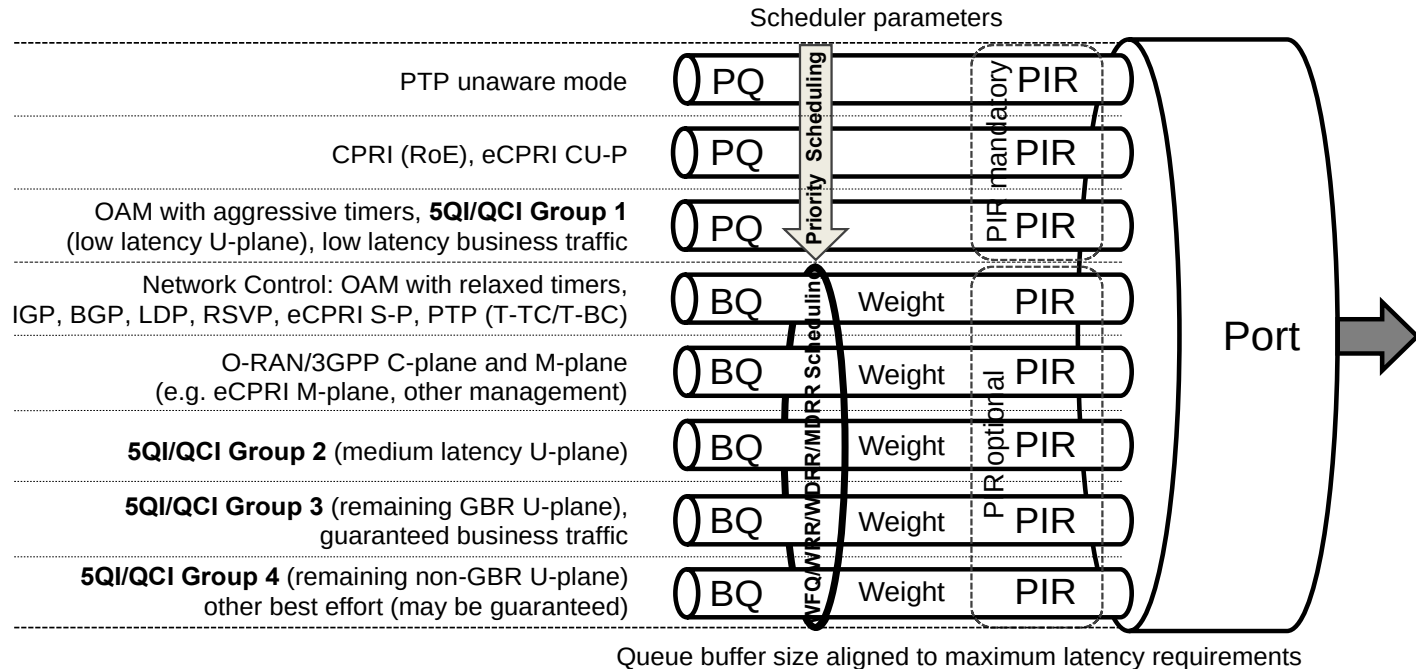
Source: O-RAN Xhaul Packet Switched Architectures and Solutions 3.0 (O-RAN.WG9.XPSAAS-v03.00)

High-level QoS model for transport slices



Source: O-RAN Xhaul Packet Switched Architectures and Solutions

Example of QoS model with multiple priority queues

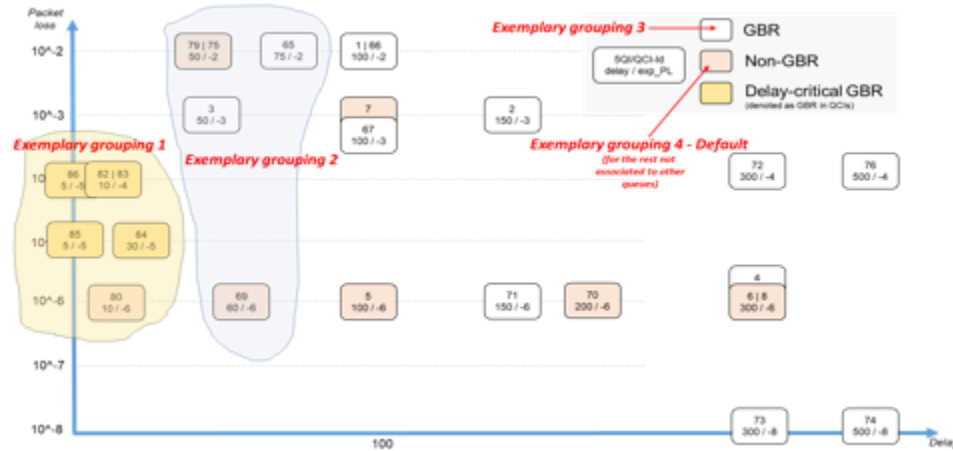


Source: O-RAN Xhaul Packet Switched Architectures and Solutions

Packet Switched Slicing : Quality of Service

Recommendations for grouping of standard QCI/5QI

*



- Diffserv model
- Fronthaul impacts traditional QoS designs
- 5QI/QCI groupings by behavioural characteristics
- Example core queue design and mapping examples for multi-service environment

Source: O-RAN Xhaul Packet Switched Architectures and Solutions

Models describe intent

- A service model describes all the things you can do with the service
- Models allow for
 - A common abstraction of intent
 - A standard way of exchanging data (w/protocol)
- YANG Modeling language is becoming the clear leader here

Abstracting the Service Intent

Before

Imperative, Not intent based, Not tied together

Northbound Workflow/OSS/BSS

Create SR-TE policy

- Head-ends
- BGP colors
- Path preferences
- PCE based
- Constraints
- Etc.

Create QoS policy

- Policy-maps
- Class-maps
- QoS groups
- Etc.

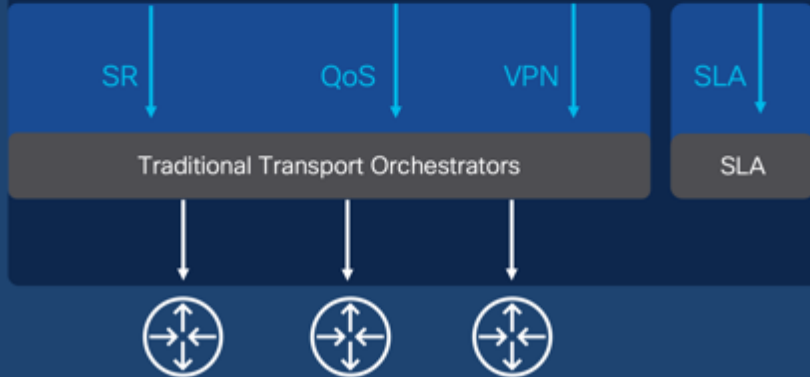
Create route policy

- Color specific prefixes

Create VPN-profile

Create L3VPN

- VPN-id
- Route-targets
- AS#s
- Endpoints
- PE-CE addressing
- Create SA probes/external SLA tools



After

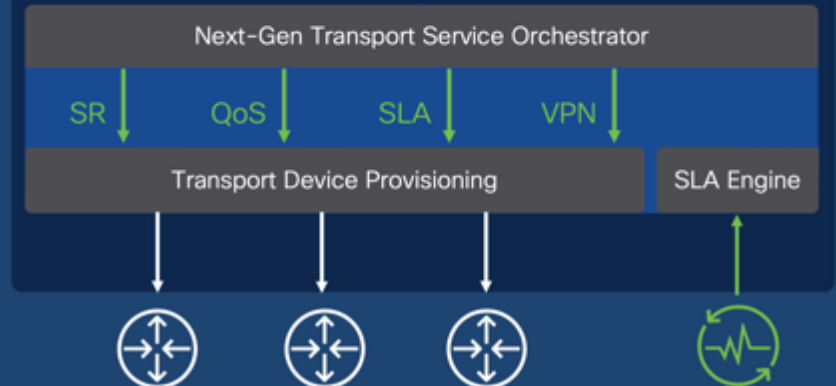
Declarative, Intent based, Service oriented

Lite-Weight Workflow/OSS/BSS

Connect endpoints X, Y and Z in an *any-to-any* topology with:

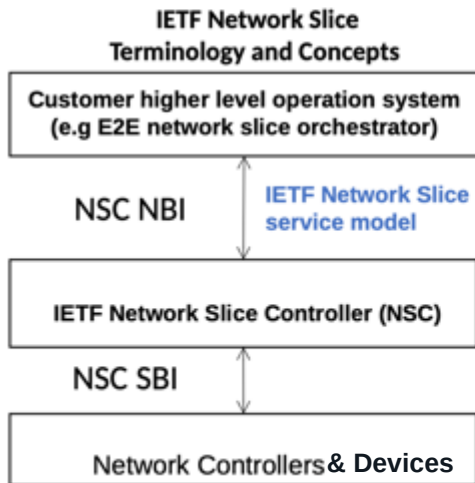
- SLO of <10ms delay
- <.00009% Loss
- SLE to use only high speed (>100G) links with encryption

Slice YANG Model



Why IETF Network slice service YANG?

- draft-ietf-teas-ietf-network-slices defines IETF Network Slice Service, and also define IETF NSC NBI as a technology-agnostic interface for creation/modification/deletion of the IETF Network Slices; it expresses requirements of what is required rather than how that is to be achieved (**intent**)!
- Based on RFC8309, IETF NSC NBI is thus classified as **customer service model**. Existing customer service YANG modules are all technology specific, e.g. L3SM, ACTN VN (tight coupling to TE)
- A network slice service YANG module is needed when a SP provides “slicing as a service”, so the customer could focus on the service requirements rather than the technical implementation



ATT DISH hosted Spring O-RAN Plugfest, 2022



Cisco and Keysight

Demonstration of WG9 XHaul Transport Specifications over SRv6 for FH, MH and BH

4th Global O-RAN PoCFest

June 2022 Closing Calls

CISCO *Live!*



- BRKSPG-2782

Test Scenario Introduction

ORAN WG9 Test	TEST	DESCRIPTION	Results	Status
8.2.1	eCPRI over SRv6 uSID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keysight Novus emulates 2 pairs of O-DUs and O-RUs, Each configured with 2 X 400 MHz downlink and uplink carriers The traffic between ODU and ORU carried over SRv6 xHaul transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latency for eCPRI traffic over SRv6 transport: 11 us For non-eCPRI traffic: 28 us 	PASS
8.2.2	Constraints based eCPRI transport over SRv6 uSID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FA Slice (latency metric) is created in the network R1 -R3 IGP metric is manually increased EVPN service is moved to FA slice 		PASS
8.2.4	L3VPN Service verification over SRv6 uSID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> L3VPN is created between each pair of O-DU and O-RU to carry M-plane traffic simulated by Keysight Novus 		PASS
8.4.2	VLAN manipulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> eCPRI streams are VLAN tagged by Keysight Novus VLAN is popped by routers R1 and R3 		PASS
8.4.4	jitter verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keysight Novus measures latency and jitter with different frame size transported over EVPN VPWS in the presence of high bandwidth low priority background traffic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average Jitter for eCPRI traffic over SRv6 transport: ~ 600ns 	PASS
8.5.5	Convergence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interface connecting R1-R3 shut down eCPRI streams and M-plane streams are moved to backup path Interface connecting R1-R3 restored eCPRI streams and M-plane streams are moved to primary path 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convergence time during link failure: 22ms 	PASS
9.1.14	Time Synchronization testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Router 3 is T-GM. Both Router 3 and Ixia receives same GPS signal Keysight Novus receives PTP from all the ports emulating O-DU and O-RU Keysight Novus measures PTP time error against own reference and plot time error graph 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relative time error: <30ns 	PASS
9.1.16	Time Synchronization testing with background traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While sending and receiving eCPRI streams and M-plane streams, Keysight Novus measures PTP time error against own reference and plot time error graph. 		PASS

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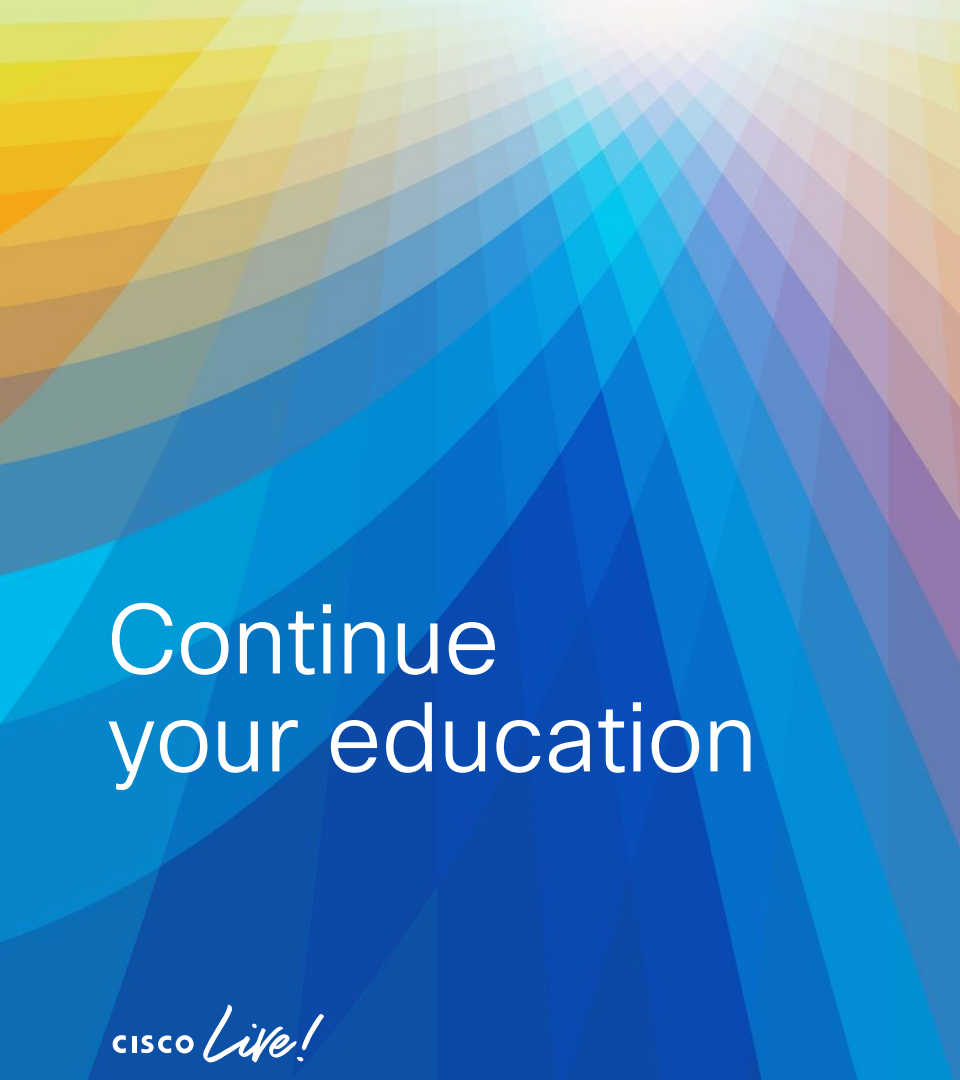
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