

Suggestion for the Layering Architecture

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July 2002

Presented in

IEEE 802.3ah P2MP STF

On the Baseline Proposals for Layering..

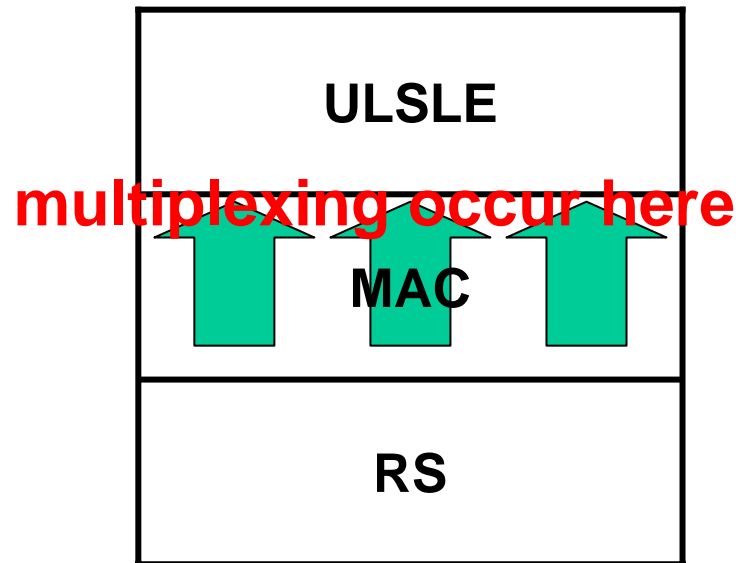
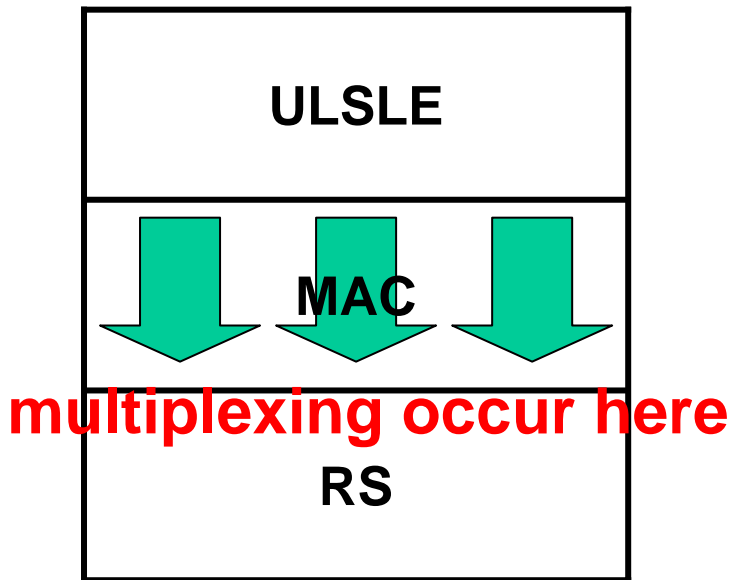
- ❑ **Vertical Things** in a Layer Architecture => always caused much confusion if it is not defined without an accurate definition of terms.
- ❑ **Virtual MAC, Multi-MAC?**
 - ✓ Does each of Virtual MAC have its own MAC ADDRESS?
 - ✓ Is it a physical MAC (means it has its address)?
 - ✓ Answer) NO! it use a single MAC (address).
- ❑ Then, How about calling it a **Virtual LLID Link**?
or a **Virtual Port** of ULSLE?
- ❑ **Virtual LLID Link**: LLID Link virtually extended up from RS layer to a ULSLE port.
- ❑ **Virtual Port of ULSLE**: A port of ULSLE bridge virtually extended down from ULSLE to RS layer.

Discussion Continued...(2/3)

People could misunderstand that

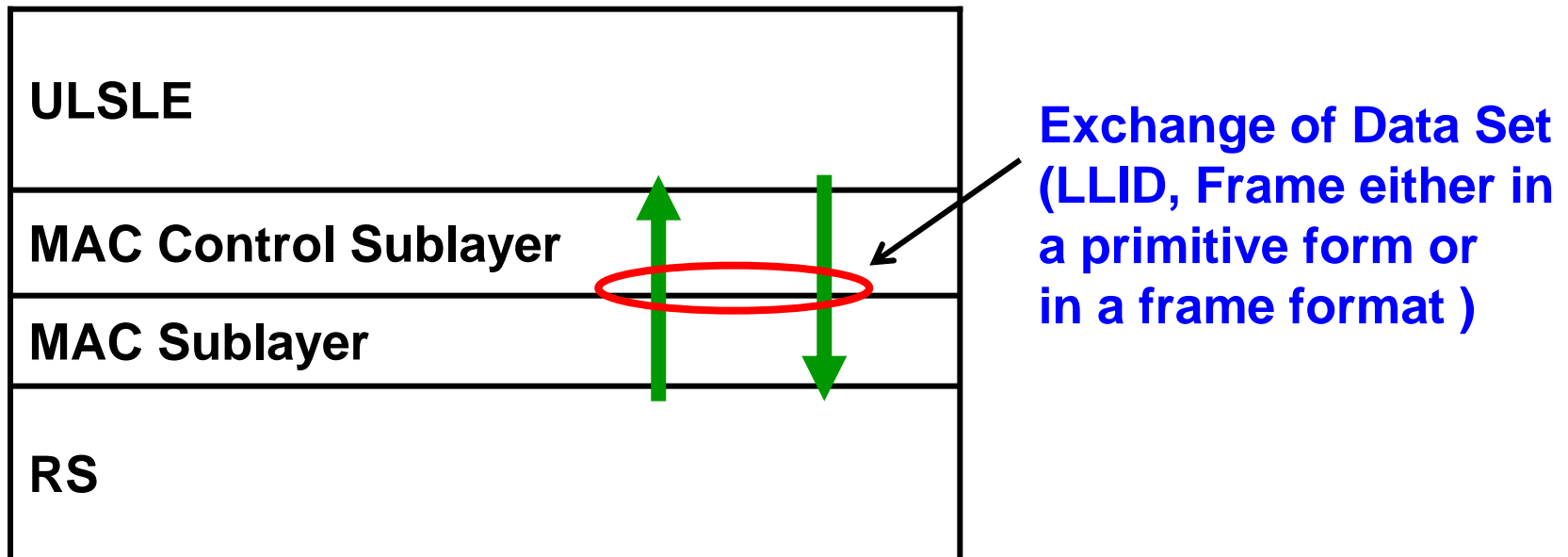
Virtual Port or
Virtual MAC has

Only Virtual LLID
Link has



Discussion Continued...(3/3)

- Terms are not important if what it implies is well understood.



- **More detailed** description on Virtual things is desirable on the 802.3ah standard

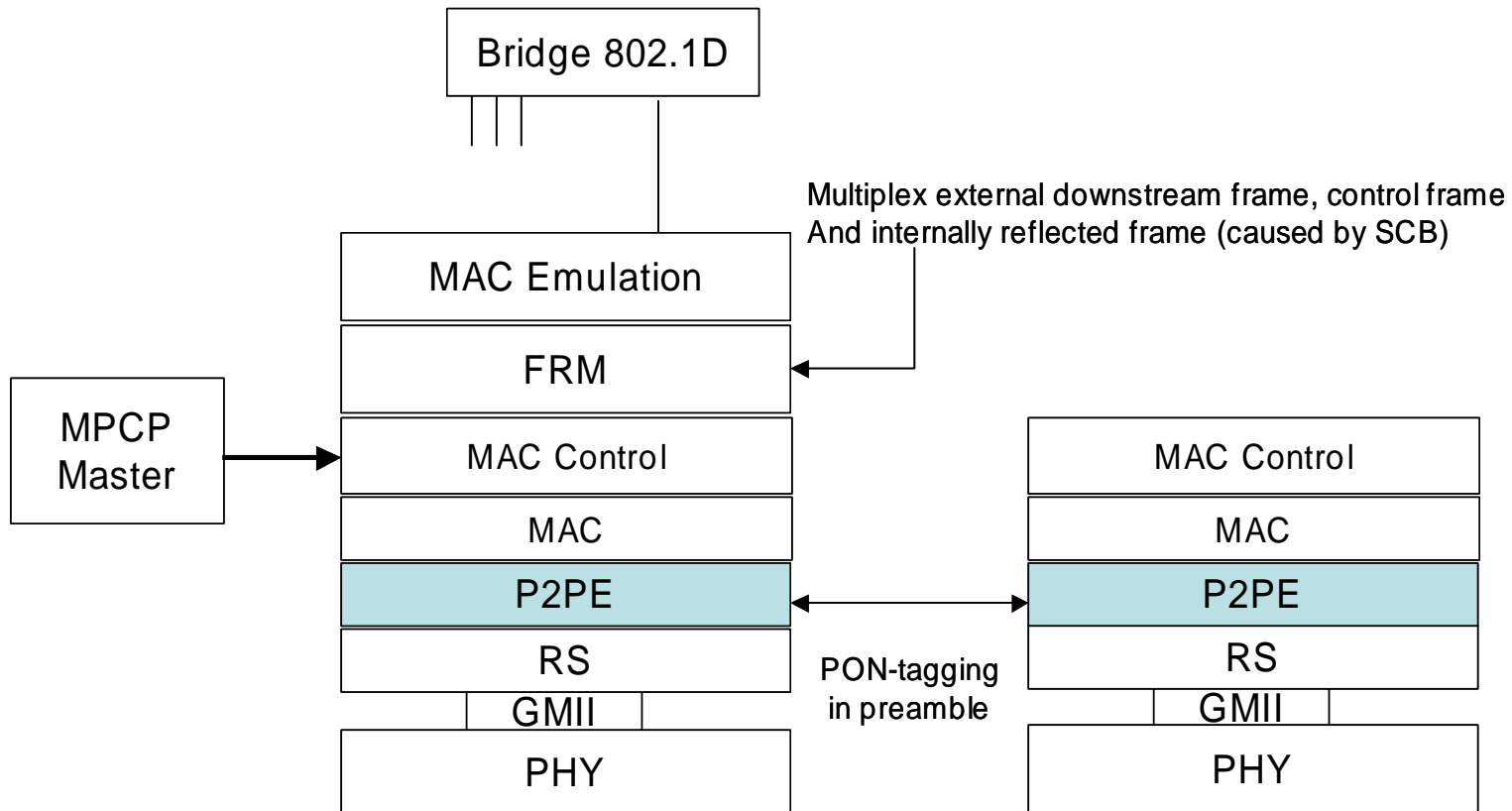
Purposes

- No Virtual Link/LLID, MAC across MAC layer
- Single MAC in OLT
- LLID in preamble
- Multiplexing in MAC control layer
- Link management per ONU link
- Simplified ULSLE
- Single LLID per ONU
- Easy implementation

**If the address learning is allowed
in the layer just below MAC !!!**

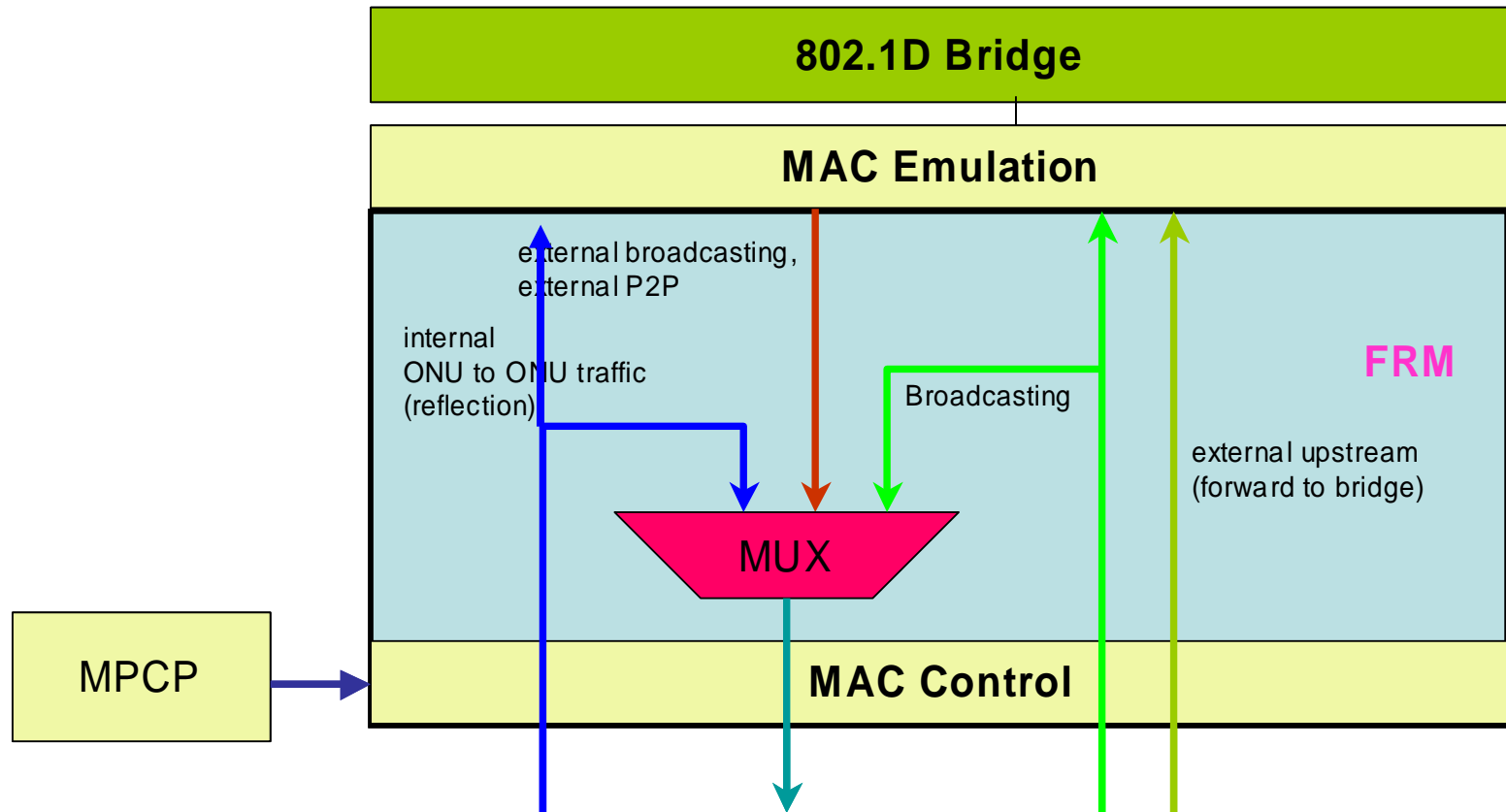
Method 1

- ❑ PON tag is terminated in RS layer
- ❑ OLT interface through only one port to bridge
 - ✓ FRM (Frame Reflection Multiplex) which is a simplified ULSLE.



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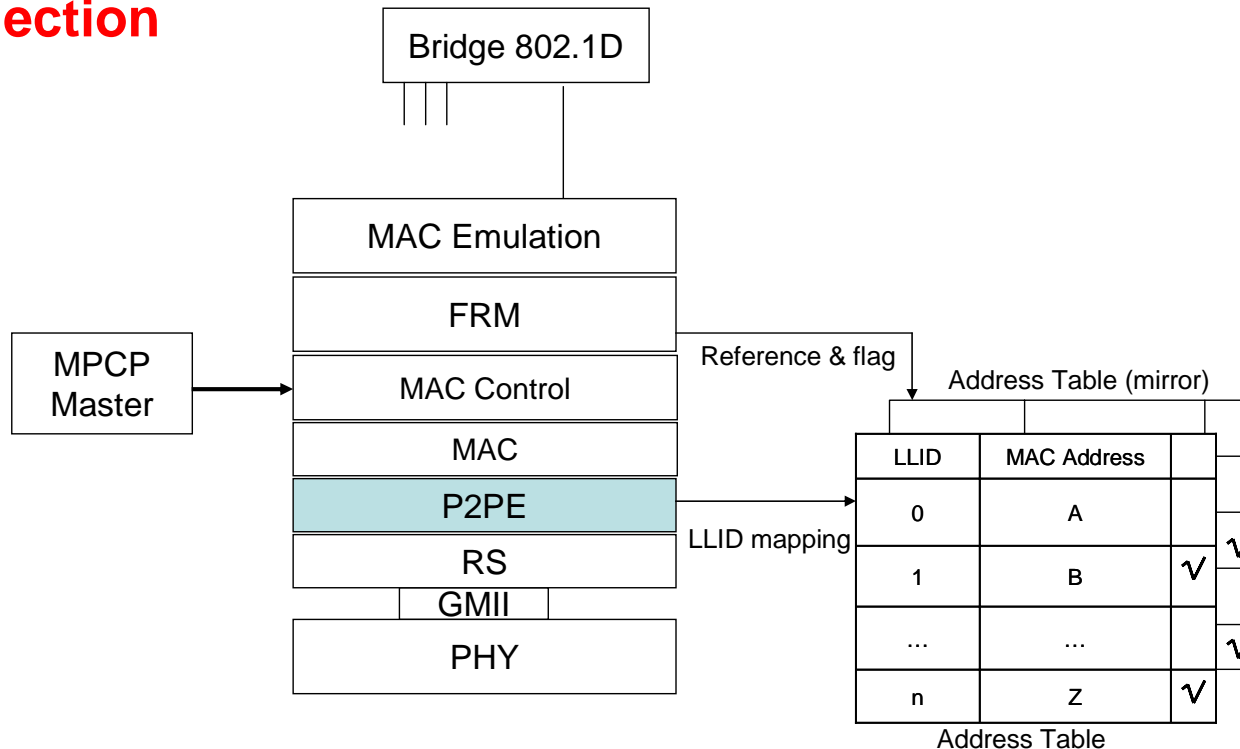
Function of ULSLE for Method 1



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Function of FRM

- ❑ LLID mapping table for PON I/F is managed by RS layer
- ❑ Mirrored table is referenced by FRM for frame reflection
- ❑ FRM includes address learning process for internal frame reflection



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Functions of OLT layers

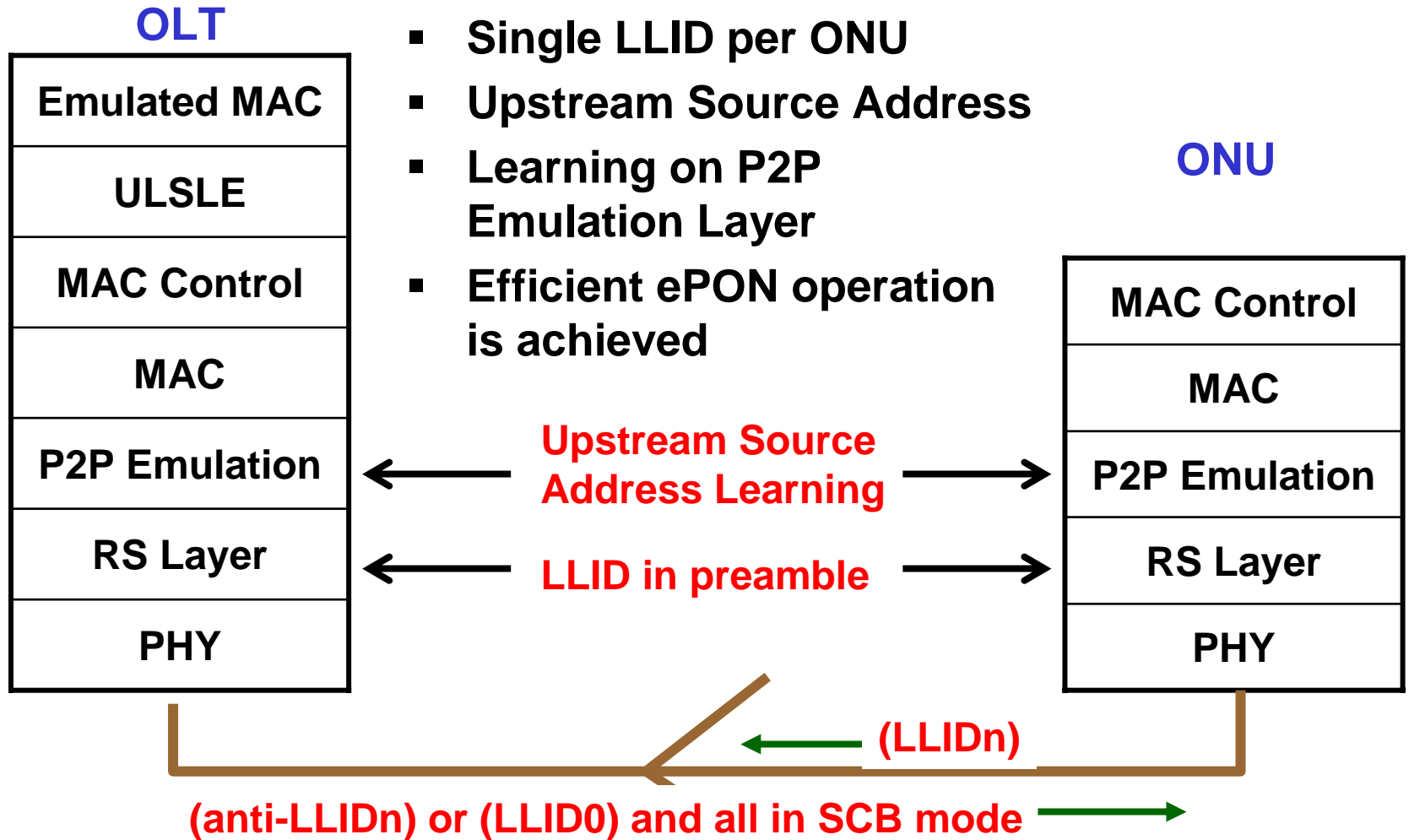
- ❑ **FRM (frame reflection and multiplexing)**
 - ✓ Frame reflection to ONU, forwarding to 802.1D bridge
 - ✓ Downstream frame multiplexing
 - ❑ **MAC-control layer convergence**
 - ✓ Convergence of control frames and downstream data frames
 - ❑ **RS layer**
 - ✓ PON-tagging in preamble to downstream frames
 - DA is broadcast MAC – mapping to ULLID
 - both DA and SA is in address table – LLID of SA with SCB mode bit
 - DA is in address table, but SA is not in – LLID of DA with P2P mode bit
 - DA is not in address table, but SA is not in – LLID of SA with SCB mode bit
 - both DA and SA is not in address table – mapping to ULLID
 - ✓ LLID mapping
 - ✓ No multiplexing function because OLT has only one MAC
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Functions of ONU layers

□ P2PE in RS layer

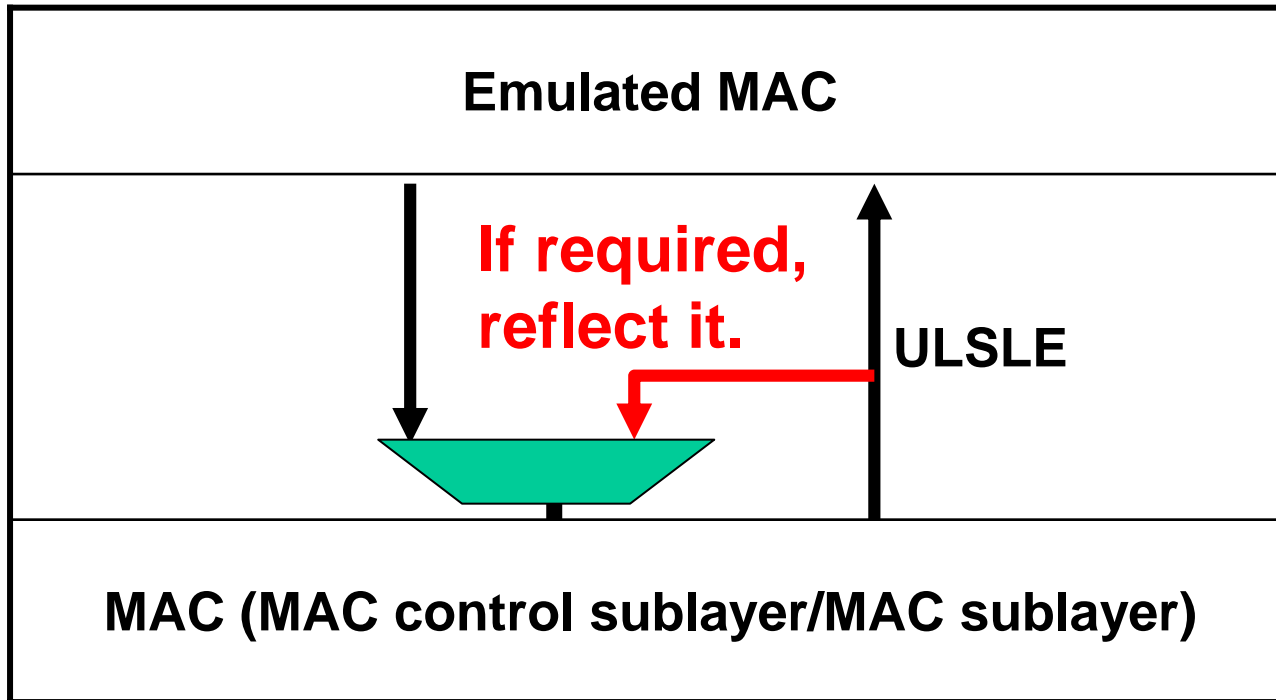
- ✓ Insert PON-tag in preamble to upstream frames
- ✓ Strip the PON-tag of preamble from downstream frame
- ✓ Filtering the downstream frame by PON-tag

Method 2



ULSLE function (simplified, so call it FRM)

- ❑ No LMAC, No Virtual MAC required
- ❑ Two ports ULSLE

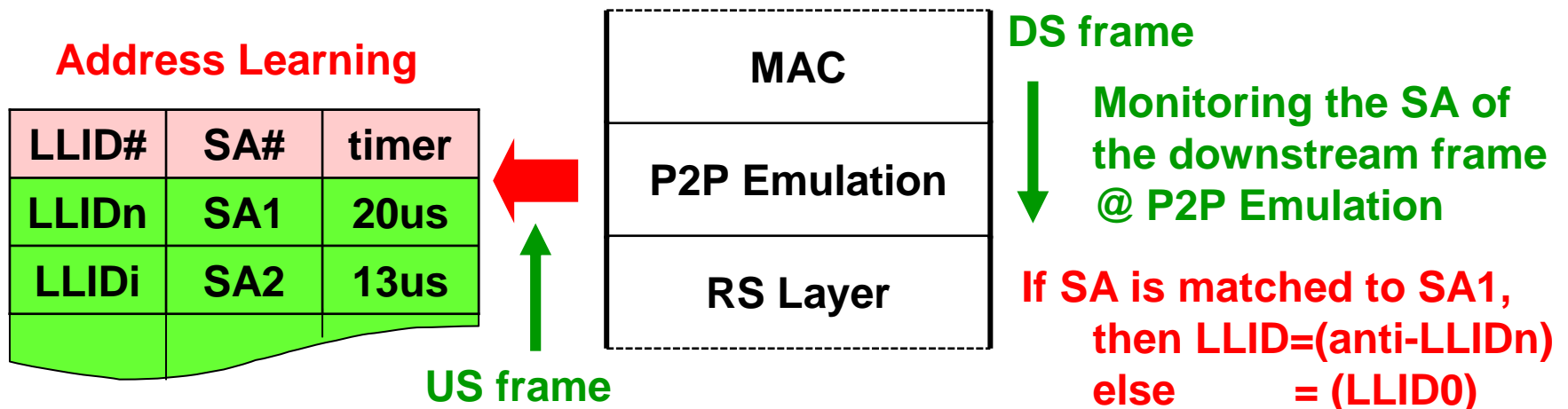


P2P Emulation Function in OLT

- Temporary hold the SA and LLIDn of the upstream frame:

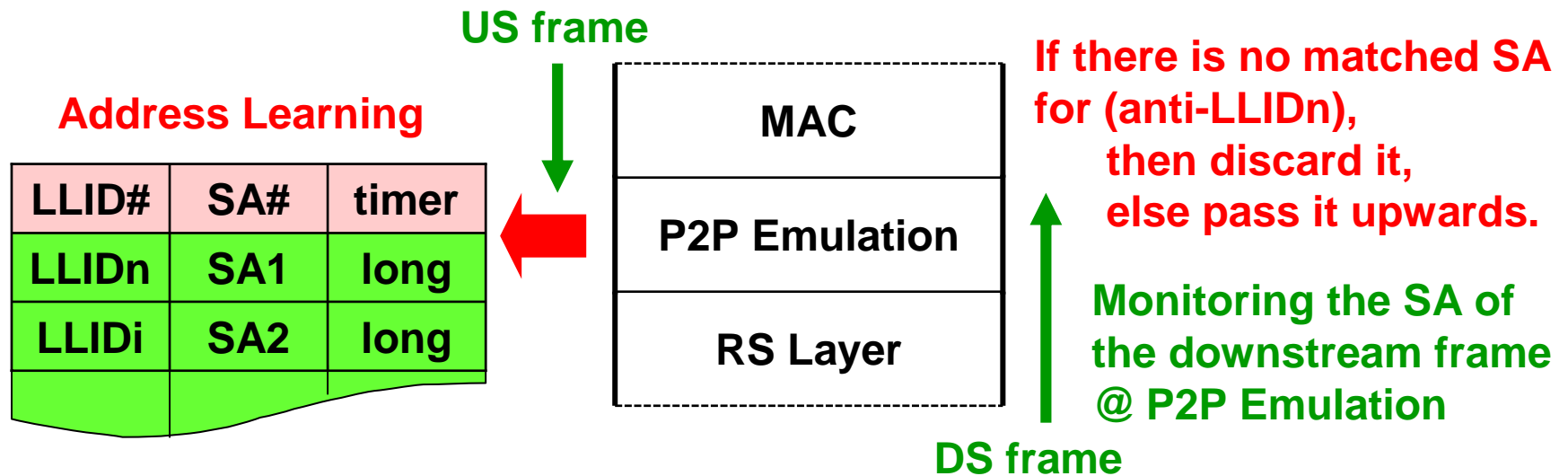
holding time ~ returning time of the reflected frame from ULSLE.

- If the SA of the downstream frame is matched to it, then generate (anti-LLIDn), otherwise (LLID0).



P2P Emulation Function in ONU

- ❑ Hold the SA of the upstream frame for a long enough time
- ❑ If the SA of the downstream frame with (anti-LLIDn) is not matched to any SA in the table, then discard the frame.



Link Management for both methods

- ❑ **Point-to-Point link is maintained in ONU**
- ❑ **OLT knows which ONU is sending the current upstream frames because OLT gives the time grant to the ONU.**
- ❑ **The errors in LLID don't interfere the collection of the correct information for link management.**

Multiplexing for both methods

- ❑ Multiplexing in MAC control layer

- ❑ No time jitter below MAC by allocating a fixed time duration for table searching in P2P Emulation Layer
 - a negligible time for OLT
 - a reasonable small time for ONU

Summary

- ❑ Two methods are presented using **Address Learning Below MAC Layer**.
- ❑ 802.1D compatibility and an efficient ePON operation is achieved by allowing the address learning in P2P Emulation Layer located between MAC and RS.
- ❑ The ULSLE to be defined in 802.1D is supported in this proposal.
- ❑ # of port in ULSLE is reduced to two,
=> so it is renamed FRF.
- ❑ Single LLID per ONU
- ❑ Link management per LLID, ie. per ONU.
- ❑ Multiplexing in MAC control

Need Support

- ❑ **Very simple implementation of Ethernet PON**
- ❑ **Not much different to the current draft except the much simplified P2P, SCB emulation**
- ❑ **Open to EFM for the further development of ideas.**
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- ❑ **Think it in a simple way!**