Title	MEF Forum Work on MEF 10.4
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We understand that IEEE 802.1 may be interested in our work to revise MEF Carrier Ethernet Services attributes in MEF 10.4.

In reading the following texts, note that the UNI is defined as the physical point of demarcation between the responsibilities of the Subscriber and Service Provider. For example, in typical deployments, there is an Ethernet cable connecting the Subscriber to the Service Provider. MEF does not specify whether the UNI is at one end or the other of the Ethernet cable.

Of potential interest is our clarification of this definition in MEF 10.3.

8.8.1 One-way Frame Delay Performance for an EVC

The One-way Frame Delay for an egress Service Frame at a given UNI in the EVC is defined as the time elapsed from the transmission at the ingress UNI of the first bit of the corresponding ingress Service Frame until the reception of the last bit of the Service Frame at the given UNI. Recall that the Service Frame consists of the first bit of the Destination Address through the last bit of the Frame Check Sequence. This delay definition is illustrated in Figure 9.

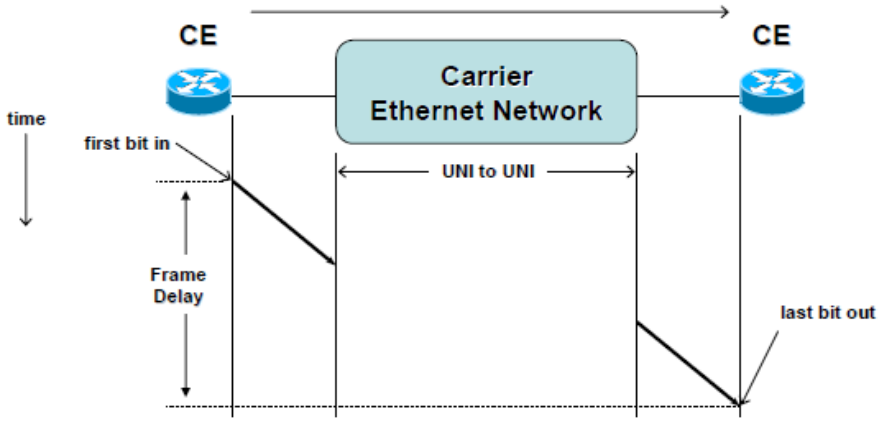

Figure 9 - Frame Delay for Service Frame

Note that this definition of Frame Delay for a Service Frame is the one-way delay that includes the delays encountered as a result of transmission of the Service Frame across the ingress and egress UNIs as well as that introduced by the CEN.

This is the current proposed revision in MEF 10.4 WD 1.5:

9.9.1.5 One-way Frame Delay

The One-way Frame Delay for a Service Frame that ingresses at UNI_1 and results in a Service Frame that egresses at UNI_2 is defined as the time elapsed from the reception by the CEN of the first bit of the Ingress Service Frame at the ingress UNI until the transmission by the CEN of the last bit of the first corresponding Egress Service Frame at the egress UNI. If the Service Frame is erroneously duplicated in the Operator CEN and multiple copies delivered to UNI_2, the delay is based on the first such copy delivered. This definition is illustrated in Figure 16.

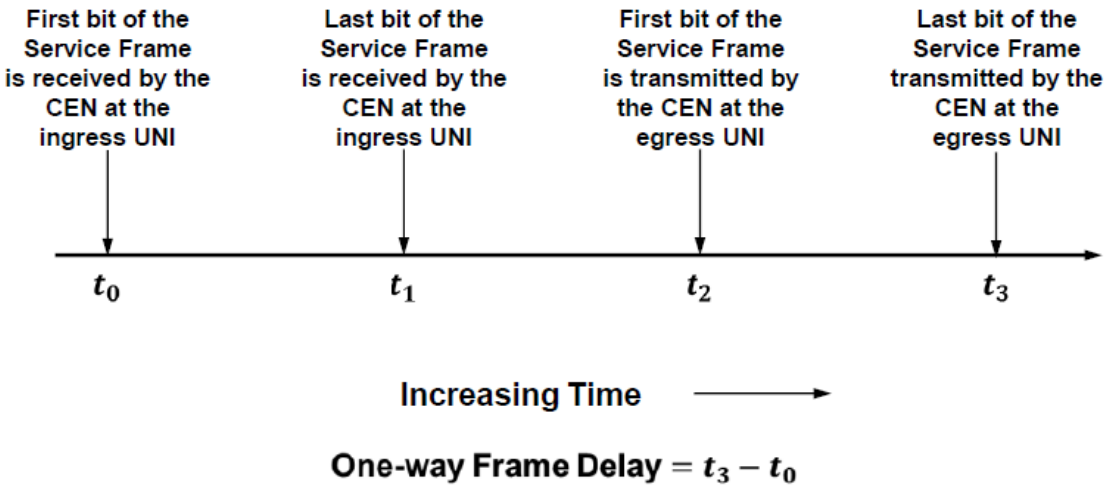

Figure 16 – One-way Frame Delay for Service Frame

> The definition of One-way Frame Delay for a Service Frame is the one-way delay that includes the delays encountered as a result of transmission of the Service Frame across the ingress UNI ($t_1 - t_0$) and egress UNI ($t_3 - t_2$) as well as that introduced by the CEN ($t_2 - t_1$). Note that the One-way Frame Delay does not include delays on the SE side of the UNI, e.g., propagation across a cable attaching an SE router to the UNI is not included.

Note that the One-way Frame Delay has been defined based on when the bits arrive at the demarcation points, i.e., the ingress UNI and the egress UNI since MEF 5 (February 2004). The delay has always been defined as the time elapsed from first bit in at the ingress UNI to the last bit out at the egress UNI. This definition was adopted in MEF 5 because the frame is not useful to the receiving Subscriber until the last bit crosses the egress UNI.

Because Figure 9 in MEF 10.3 is subject to misinterpretation, Figure 16 replaces it.

MEF's liaison partners may access all MEF approved drafts (including a draft of MEF 10.4) as follows (click the download icon):

> http://mef.net/liaison_login.htm
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> Username: mef
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Please note that the next MEF Forum meetings are:

- January 29 – February 1, 2018, Singapore
- April 23 – 26, 2018, Athens
- July 23 – 26, 2018, Nashville