

# DetNet Packet Loss and Delay Performance Measurement

draft-chen-detnet-loss-delay-00

## Authors

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# Motivation

- DetNet is defined to provide end-to-end bounded latency and extremely low packet loss rates for critical flows.
- It's important to measure and monitor the packet loss rates and end-to-end delay and delay variation of a DetNet flow path, which allows evaluation of whether the Service Level Agreements (SLA) of the provided DetNet services are satisfied.
- These metrics are also useful in network/traffic planning, trouble shooting, and network performance evaluation.
- Passive performance measurement does not affect the behavior of the real DetNet service, and can provide more accurate measurement results than active PM.
- This document defines protocol mechanisms to support Passive PM for DetNet services.



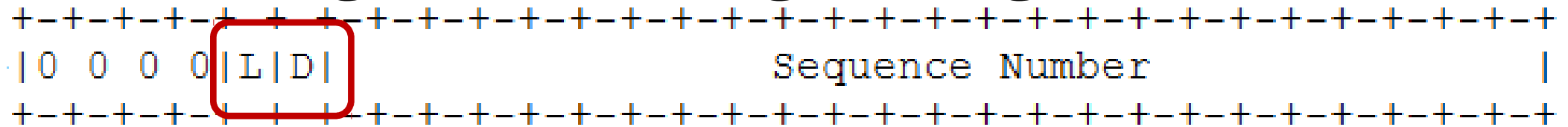
# Loss Measurement

- To measure the number of packets transmitted at the ingress node but not received at the egress node B within a measurement interval, there needs a way to determine which packets belong to which measurement interval.
- The measurement interval number is calculated as the modulo of the sequence number and a pre-configured constant.
  - Measurement Interval = "Sequence Number" mod "Pre-configured constant".
- Then:
  - Packet Loss[n] = A\_TxP[n] - B\_RxP[n], where:
  - The "n" is the measurement interval,
  - The A\_TxP[n] is the number of packets transmitted at the ingress node;
  - The B\_RxP[n] is the number of packets received at the egress node;
  - The A\_TxPs and B\_RxPs are communicated through RFC6374 LM message;

# Delay Measurement

- Since each packet will carry a Sequence Number, it will be used for correlation between the timestamps collected from the ingress node and the timestamps collected from the egress node;
- Then:
  - Packet Delay[n] = B\_RxT[n] - A\_TxT[n], where:
  - The “n” is the sequence number;
  - The B\_RxT[n] is the timestamp of the No. “n” packet when received at the egress node;
  - The A\_TxT[n] is the timestamp of the No. “no” packet when sent at the ingress node;

# Embedded DM/LM Indication or Out-of-band Configuration/Signaling ?



- Embedded DM/LM indication
  - Allocate two bits (D bit and L bit) from the Sequence Number space, indicate whether LM and /or DM are enabled;
  - L bit: Loss Measurement Indicator, set at the ingress, notify the Measurement Points (MPs) to count this packet;
  - D bit: Delay Measurement Indicator, set at the ingress, notify the MPs to timestamp this packet;
  - The D bit can be optional, the L bit is more desired;
- Alternative solutions (Out-of-band)
  - DetNet configuration model, or
  - PCEP extension, or
  - Command Line Interface (CLI).
  - The MPs may take more time and use more complex way to determine whether a packet should be counted, or whether a packet should be timestamped (depends on implementation).

# Lou's Math on Sequence Number Space

<b>Bits Needed</b>	<b>64 BPkt</b>	<b>128 BPkt</b>	<b>256 BPkt</b>	<b>512 BPkt</b>	<b>1514 BPkt</b>	<b>4096 BPkt</b>	<b>9216 BPkt</b>
10M	14	13	12	11	10	8	7
1G	21	20	19	18	16	15	14
100G	27	26	25	24	23	22	20
400G	29	28	27	26	25	24	22
1T	30	30	29	28	26	25	24

- Given the packet size of 1.5K, 26 bits looks sufficient for all flows to hold 1 sec traffic.
  - Considering large flow normally means large packets
- Can we squeeze out one or two bits for DetNet OAM?

# Extensions to RFC6374

- New TLVs to RFC6374 LM and DM messages
  - Measurement Interval TLV
    - Carry the Measurement Interval in the LM message, when perform packet loss measurement
  - DetNet control word TLV
    - Carry the d-CW in the DM message, when perform packet delay measurement
  - Service Label TLV
    - Can be carried in both LM and DM message, for identifying the measured DetNet flow.



# Next Steps

- Ask opinions from the WG regarding to the DM/LM indication
  - Embedded or out-of-band?
- Solicit more reviews/comments, refine the draft accordingly.

**Thanks**