## Low Latency Xhaul (LLX) over DOCSIS® and Other Transports

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## DOCSIS<sup>®</sup> Network as a Transport



#### **Downstream**

- 1 transmitter: CMTS
- Multiple receivers: CM

#### **Upstream**

- Scheduling modes
  - Best effort / piggyback
  - UGS (semi-persistent)
  - RTPS (poll-based)
- Typical US latency: 5 50 ms
- Load dependent



### **DOCSIS** and Mobile Scheduling



### Low Latency Xhaul – LLX



- Mobile and DOCSIS are similar in concept. Both use a scheduled uplink/upstream
- BWR (Bandwidth Report) lets the mobile scheduler to tell the CMTS how many bytes it schedules in the future
- This allows DOCSIS scheduler to preschedule the correct number grants
- BWR connects the mobile scheduler to the DOCSIS scheduler to create a scheduler pipeline that effectively
  decreases DOCSIS US latency to 1 to 2 ms

# LLX with BWR Message for Backhaul





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## LLX Common QoS Framework



Example DOCSIS priorities/weights are shown

LLX recommends a consistent QoS policy across mobile and DOCSIS

- Align the DOCSIS service flows with the mobile flows (e.g. four BWR flows for four LCGs)
- Align the DOCSIS scheduling policy with the mobile scheduling policy (priority & weight)

High priority traffic always gets through with the least latency

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# Prototype to Deployment

#### Deployable today

- LLX\* spec was issued in June 2019
- LLX I02 is expected April 2020
- Implementations on CMTS and RAN equipment
- Lab testing and trials completed

#### One technology, multiple deployments

- BWR works with backhaul, midhaul, & fronthaul
- BWR concept works on DOCSIS and PON
- BWR works for LTE today and will scale with 5G

#### Mobile industry-wide adoption

- ORAN working on CTI, based on LLX, and will further incorporate PON-specific needs
- CableLabs, MNOs and vendors driving CTI spec. Phase 1 spec publicly available shortly



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