



**Society of Cable
Telecommunications
Engineers**

ENGINEERING COMMITTEE
Data Standards Subcommittee

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD

ANSI/SCTE 137-2 2010

**Modular Head End Architecture
Part 2: M-CMTS Downstream External PHY Interface**

NOTICE

The Society of Cable Telecommunications Engineers (SCTE) Standards are intended to serve the public interest by providing specifications, test methods and procedures that promote uniformity of product, interchangeability and ultimately the long term reliability of broadband communications facilities. These documents shall not in any way preclude any member or non-member of SCTE from manufacturing or selling products not conforming to such documents, nor shall the existence of such standards preclude their voluntary use by those other than SCTE members, whether used domestically or internationally.

SCTE assumes no obligations or liability whatsoever to any party who may adopt the Standards. Such adopting party assumes all risks associated with adoption of these Standards, and accepts full responsibility for any damage and/or claims arising from the adoption of such Standards.

Attention is called to the possibility that implementation of this standard may require the use of subject matter covered by patent rights. By publication of this standard, no position is taken with respect to the existence or validity of any patent rights in connection therewith. SCTE shall not be responsible for identifying patents for which a license may be required or for conducting inquiries into the legal validity or scope of those patents that are brought to its attention.

Patent holders who believe that they hold patents which are essential to the implementation of this standard have been requested to provide information about those patents and any related licensing terms and conditions. Any such declarations made before or after publication of this document are available on the SCTE web site at <http://www.scte.org>.

All Rights Reserved

© Society of Cable Telecommunications Engineers, Inc. 2010
140 Philips Road
Exton, PA 19341

DOCSIS® and M-CMTS™ are registered trademarks of Cable Television Laboratories, Inc., and used in this document with permission.

Contents

MODULAR HEAD END ARCHITECTURE.....	I
1 SCOPE	1
1.1 SCOPE AND PURPOSE	1
1.2 REQUIREMENTS AND CONVENTIONS	1
2 REFERENCES.....	3
2.1 NORMATIVE REFERENCES.....	3
2.2 INFORMATIVE REFERENCES	4
2.3 REFERENCE ACQUISITION	4
3 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS	5
4 ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	8
5 TECHNICAL OVERVIEW.....	11
5.1 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE	11
5.1.1 <i>Reference Architecture</i>	11
5.1.2 <i>DEPI Operation</i>	12
5.1.3 <i>EQAM Operation</i>	13
5.2 BONDING SERVICES MODEL	14
5.3 MULTIPLE SERVICES MODEL	14
6 DEPI ARCHITECTURE.....	16
6.1 DEPI DATA PATH	16
6.1.1 <i>DOCSIS D-MPT Data Path</i>	17
6.1.2 <i>PSP Data Path</i>	17
6.1.3 <i>DOCSIS SYNC Message</i>	17
6.1.4 <i>Latency and Skew Requirements</i>	19
6.2 NETWORKING CONSIDERATIONS.....	19
6.2.1 <i>Per Hop Behavior Usage</i>	19
6.2.2 <i>DiffServ Code Point Usage</i>	20
6.2.3 <i>Packet Sequencing</i>	20
6.2.4 <i>Network MTU</i>	20
6.3 SYSTEM TIMING CONSIDERATIONS	21
7 DEPI CONTROL PLANE	22
7.1 TOPOLOGY	22
7.2 ADDRESSING	22
7.3 CONTROL MESSAGE FORMAT	24
7.3.1 <i>Control Message with a UDP Header</i>	25
7.3.2 <i>Control Message without a UDP Header</i>	26
7.3.3 <i>Common Headers for Control and Data Messages</i>	26
7.3.4 <i>Specific Headers for Control Messages</i>	27
7.4 SIGNALING	29
7.4.1 <i>Control Connection Signaling</i>	30
7.4.2 <i>Session Signaling</i>	32
7.4.3 <i>Required and Optional AVPs</i>	34
7.5 AVP DEFINITIONS.....	35
7.5.1 <i>Conventional L2TPv3 AVPs</i>	35
7.5.2 <i>DEPI Specific AVPs</i>	41
7.5.3 <i>QAM Channel PHY AVPs</i>	45
8 DEPI FORWARDING PLANE	50

8.1	L2TPv3 TRANSPORT PACKET FORMAT	50
8.1.1	<i>Data Message with a UDP Header</i>	51
8.1.2	<i>Data Message without a UDP Header</i>	52
8.1.3	<i>Specific Headers for Data Messages</i>	52
8.2	DOCSIS MPT SUB-LAYER HEADER.....	53
8.3	PSP SUB-LAYER HEADER.....	54
8.4	DEPI LATENCY MEASUREMENT (DLM) SUB-LAYER HEADER.....	55
8.5	M-CMTS CORE OUTPUT RATE.....	56
ANNEX A	DEPI MTU	57
A.1	L2TPv3 LOWER LAYER PAYLOAD SIZE.....	57
A.2	MAXIMUM FRAME SIZE FOR DEPI	57
A.3	PATH MTU DISCOVERY	58
ANNEX B	PARAMETERS AND CONSTANTS.....	59
ANNEX C	DOCS-IF-M-CMTS-MIB (NORMATIVE).....	60
ANNEX D	FORMAT AND CONTENT FOR EVENT, SYSLOG, AND SNMP NOTIFICATION (NORMATIVE)	117
D.1	EVENT DEPI PROCESS DEFINITIONS	117
D.2	DEPI EVENTS.....	117
APPENDIX I	DEPI AND DOCSIS SYSTEM PERFORMANCE	120
I.1	INTRODUCTION	120
I.2	ROUND-TRIP TIME AND PERFORMANCE.....	120
I.3	ELEMENTS OF ROUND-TRIP TIME	120
I.4	CIN CHARACTERISTICS.....	122
I.5	QUEUING DELAYS IN NETWORK ELEMENTS.....	123
I.6	TRAFFIC PRIORITIZATION AND NETWORK DELAYS.....	124
I.7	QUEUE PERSISTENCE IN A DEPI FLOW	124
I.8	PSP MODE	126
APPENDIX II	EARLY ADOPTION AND EVOLVING USE OF EQAM DEVICES	127
II.1	EQAM DEVELOPMENT: CATEGORY A (NO DTI).....	127
II.2	EQAM DEVELOPMENT: CATEGORY B (WITH DTI)	127
II.3	POSSIBLE M-CMTS FEATURE PHASING	128
II.4	OPTIONAL UDP LAYER.....	128

List of Figures

FIGURE 5–1 - MODULAR CMTS REFERENCE ARCHITECTURE	11
FIGURE 5–2 - EQAM BLOCK DIAGRAM	13
FIGURE 5–3 - BONDING SERVICES MODEL	14
FIGURE 5–4 - MULTI-SERVICE MODE	14
FIGURE 6–1 - DOWNSTREAM EQAM BLOCK DIAGRAM	16
FIGURE 6–2 - FORMAT OF A DOCSIS SYNC MAC MESSAGE	18
FIGURE 7–1 - L2TP TOPOLOGY FOR MODULAR CMTS	22
FIGURE 7–2 - DEPI ADDRESSING HIERARCHY	23
FIGURE 7–3 - DEPI ADDRESSING HIERARCHY	24
FIGURE 7–4 - DEPI CONTROL PACKET WITH UDP	25
FIGURE 7–5 - DEPI CONTROL PACKET WITHOUT UDP	26
FIGURE 7–6 - DEPI CONTROL CONNECTION SETUP	30
FIGURE 7–7 - DEPI CONTROL CONNECTION TEARDOWN	31
FIGURE 7–8 - DEPI KEEP-ALIVE	32
FIGURE 7–9 - DEPI SESSION SETUP	32
FIGURE 7–10 - DEPI SESSION TEARDOWN	33
FIGURE 7–11 - DEPI SESSION UPDATES	34
FIGURE 7–12 - MESSAGE TYPE AVP	36
FIGURE 7–13 - RESULT CODE AVP	37
FIGURE 7–14 - HOST NAME AVP	37
FIGURE 7–15 - VENDOR NAME AVP	37
FIGURE 7–16 - SERIAL NUMBER AVP	37
FIGURE 7–17 - ROUTER ID AVP	38
FIGURE 7–18 - CONTROL CONNECTION ID AVP	38
FIGURE 7–19 - PSEUDOWIRE CAPABILITIES LIST AVP	38
FIGURE 7–20 - LOCAL SESSION ID AVP	39
FIGURE 7–21 - REMOTE SESSION ID AVP	39
FIGURE 7–22 - REMOTE END ID AVP	39
FIGURE 7–23 - PSEUDOWIRE TYPE AVP	39
FIGURE 7–24 - L2-SPECIFIC SUBLAYER AVP	40
FIGURE 7–25 - DATA SEQUENCING AVP	40
FIGURE 7–26 - CIRCUIT STATUS AVP	40
FIGURE 7–27 - DEPI RESULT AND ERROR CODE AVP	41
FIGURE 7–28 - DEPI RESOURCE ALLOCATION REQUEST AVP	42
FIGURE 7–29 - DEPI RESOURCE ALLOCATION REPLY AVP	42
FIGURE 7–30 - DEPI LOCAL MTU AVP	43
FIGURE 7–31 - DOCSIS SYNC AVP	43
FIGURE 7–32 - EQAM CAPABILITIES AVP	44
FIGURE 7–33 - DEPI REMOTE MTU MAX PAYLOAD AVP	44
FIGURE 7–34 - LOCAL UDP PORT AVP	45
FIGURE 7–35 - TSID GROUP AVP	46
FIGURE 7–36 - FREQUENCY AVP	46
FIGURE 7–37 - POWER AVP	47
FIGURE 7–38 - MODULATION AVP	47
FIGURE 7–39 - J.83 ANNEX AVP	47
FIGURE 7–40 - SYMBOL RATE AVP	48
FIGURE 7–41 - INTERLEAVER DEPTH AVP	48
FIGURE 7–42 - RF MUTE AVP	49
FIGURE 8–1 - L2TPv3 DATA PACKET OUTER ENCAPSULATION WITH UDP	51
FIGURE 8–2 - L2TPv3 DATA PACKET OUTER ENCAPSULATION WITHOUT UDP	52
FIGURE 8–3 - DOCSIS MPT Sub-LAYER HEADER AND PAYLOAD	53
FIGURE 8–4 - DEPI PSP Sub-LAYER HEADER AND PAYLOAD	54
FIGURE 8–5 - DLM Sub-LAYER HEADER	55

List of Tables

TABLE 6-1 - PHBs AND RECOMMENDED DSCP VALUES.....	20
TABLE 7-1 - DEPI CONTROL MESSAGES	29
TABLE 7-2 - DEPI MANDATORY AND OPTIONAL AVPs.....	35
TABLE 7-3 - DEPI SUPPORTED L2TPv3 AVPs.....	36
TABLE 7-4 - PSEUDOWIRE TYPES.....	38
TABLE 7-5 - L2-SPECIFIC SUBLAYER TYPES.....	40
TABLE 7-6 - DEPI DEFINED GENERAL SESSION APVs.....	41
TABLE 7-7 - DEPI DEFINED QAM CHANNEL PHY AVPs	45
TABLE A-1 - MTU OF DEPI	57
TABLE B-1 - PARAMETERS AND CONSTANTS.....	59
TABLE D-1 - DEPI EVENTS	117
TABLE I-1 - DOCSIS REQUEST-GANT ROUND TRIP WORKSHEET.....	122

1 SCOPE

1.1 Scope and Purpose

This specification is part of the DOCSIS® family of specifications, and in particular, is part of a series of specifications that define a Modular Cable Modem Termination System (M-CMTS™) architecture for head-end components that comply with DOCSIS. This specification was developed for the benefit of the cable industry, and includes contributions by operators and vendors from North America, Europe, and other regions.

The DOCSIS Specifications [RFI2.0] define the requirements for the two fundamental components that comprise a high-speed data-over-cable system: the cable modem (CM) and the cable modem termination system (CMTS). The M-CMTS architecture was designed as an extension to the DOCSIS Specifications to allow for flexibility and independent scaling of certain CMTS functions, and to allow operators to more efficiently use available network resources.

One of the key elements of the M-CMTS architecture is the separation of the downstream physical layer QAM modulation and up-conversion functions from the CMTS, and the placement of that functionality into an "Edge-QAM" (EQAM) device. This separation allows for the development of EQAM products that support both video and DOCSIS, which in turn allows operators to use the same network resources to support multiple types of services such as data, voice, and video.

This document defines an interface known as the Downstream External PHY Interface (DEPI) and associated protocol requirements for the transport of downstream user data between the "M-CMTS Core" and the EQAM. It describes the characteristics of the DEPI interface, provides requirements that must be met by the M-CMTS Core and the EQAM, and also describes various aspects of technical issues that are involved in the implementation and deployment of a DOCSIS system using the M-CMTS architecture.

A list of the documents in the Modular CMTS Interface Specifications family is provided below.

Designation	Title
ANSI/SCTE 137-2 2010	M-CMTS Downstream External PHY Interface (this document)
ANSI/SCTE 137-1 2010	DOCSIS Timing Interface
ANSI/SCTE 137-4 2010	Edge Resource Manager Interface
ANSI/SCTE 137-3 2010	M-CMTS Operations Support System Interface

1.2 Requirements and Conventions

In this specification the following convention applies any time a bit field is displayed in a figure. The bit field should be interpreted by reading the figure from left to right, then from top to bottom, with the MSB being the first bit so read and the LSB being the last bit so read.