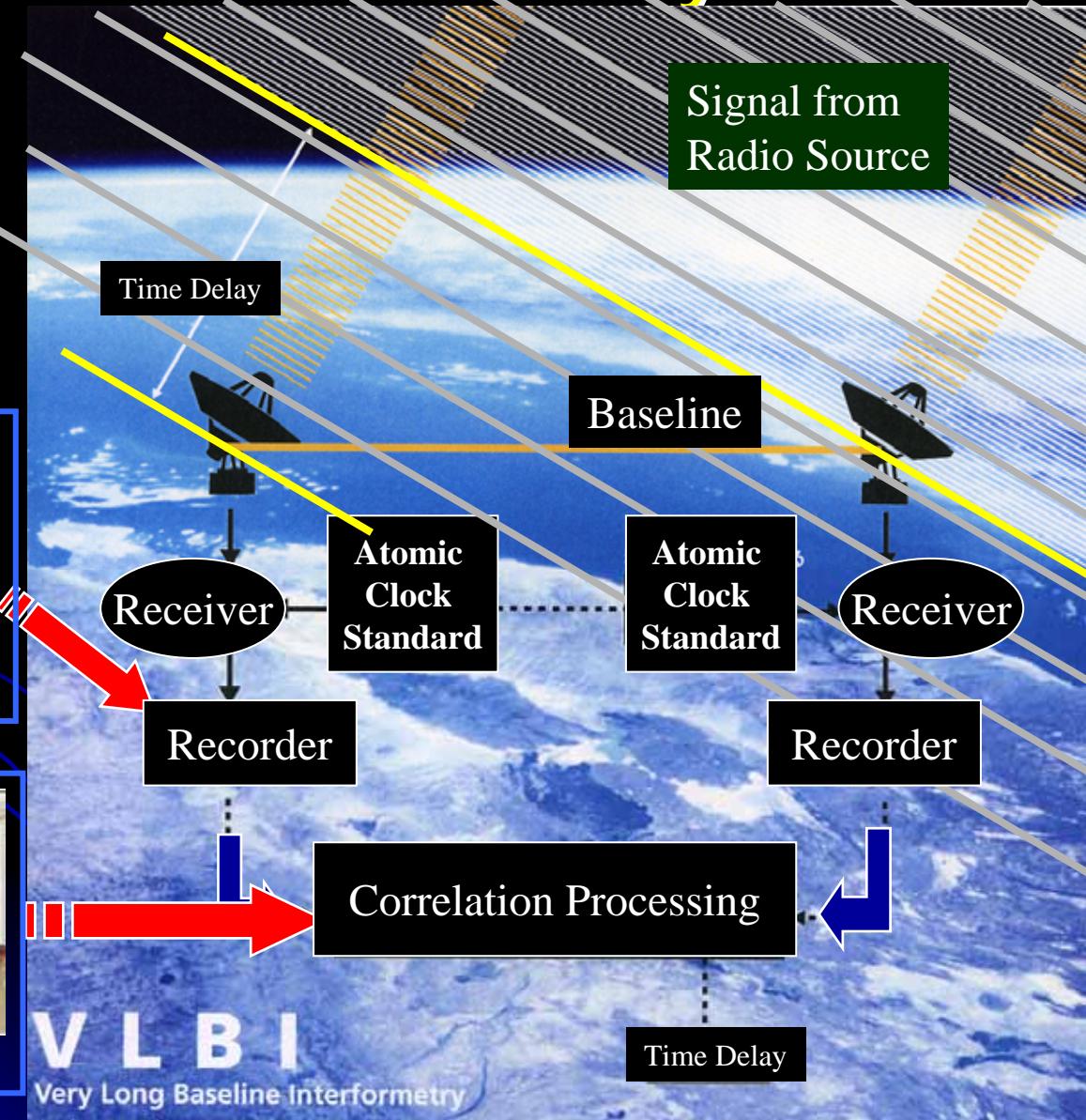


e-VLBI over GMPLS

M.Sekido, H.Harai

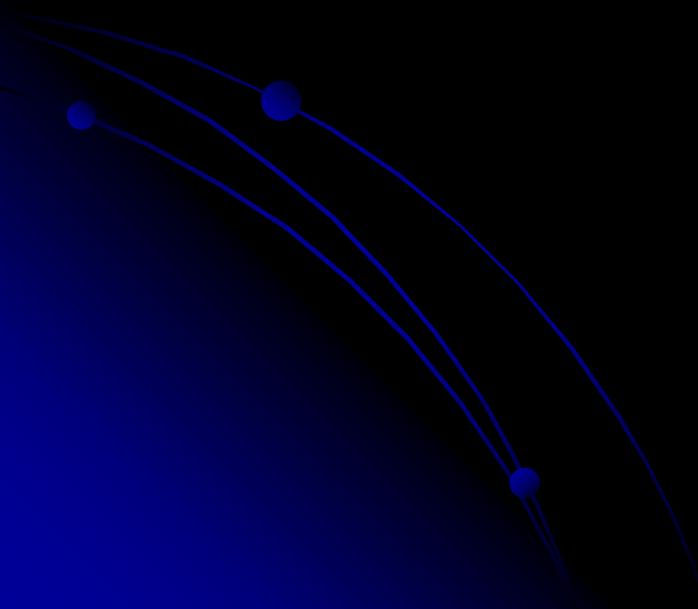
New Generation Network Research Center
National Institute of Information and
Communications Technology

VLBI = Very Long Baseline Interferometry



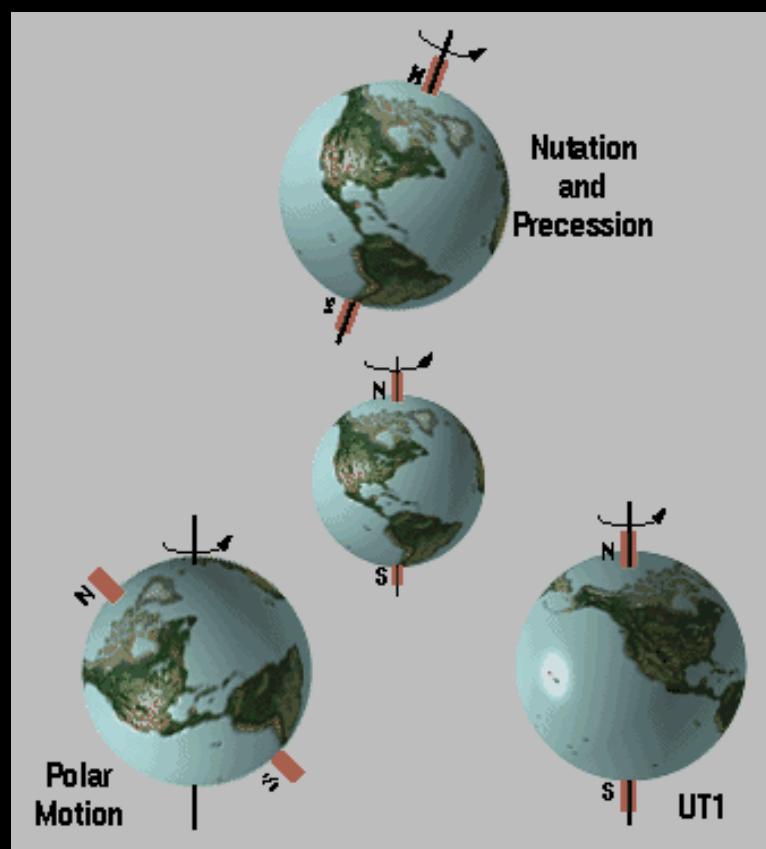
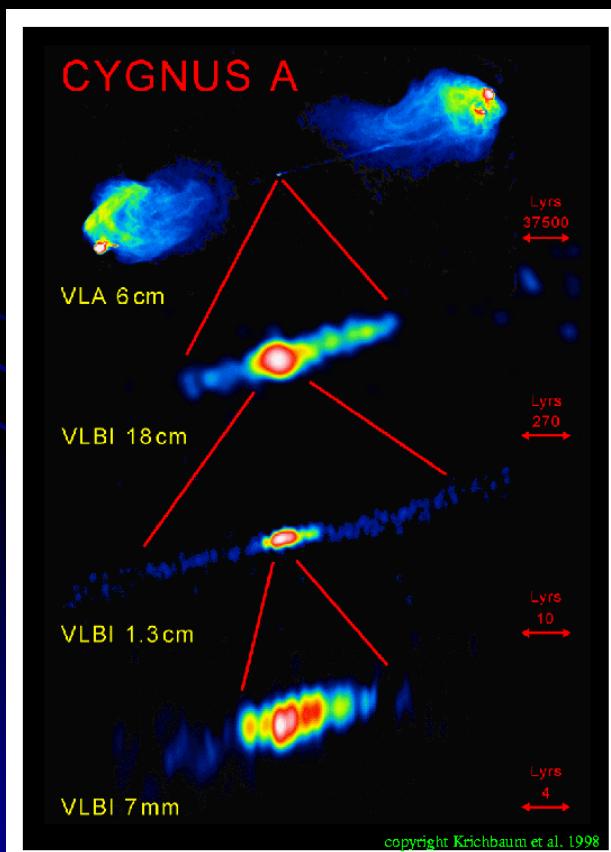
For what VLBI is used for?

- Astronomy
- Geodesy
- Spacecraft Navigation



High Resolution Radio Astronomy

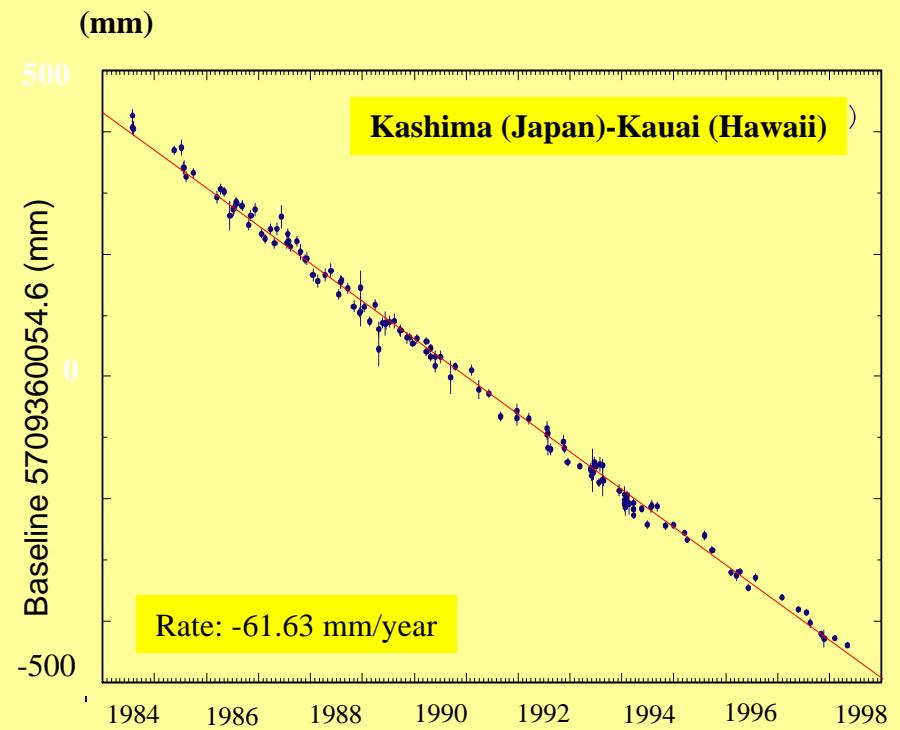
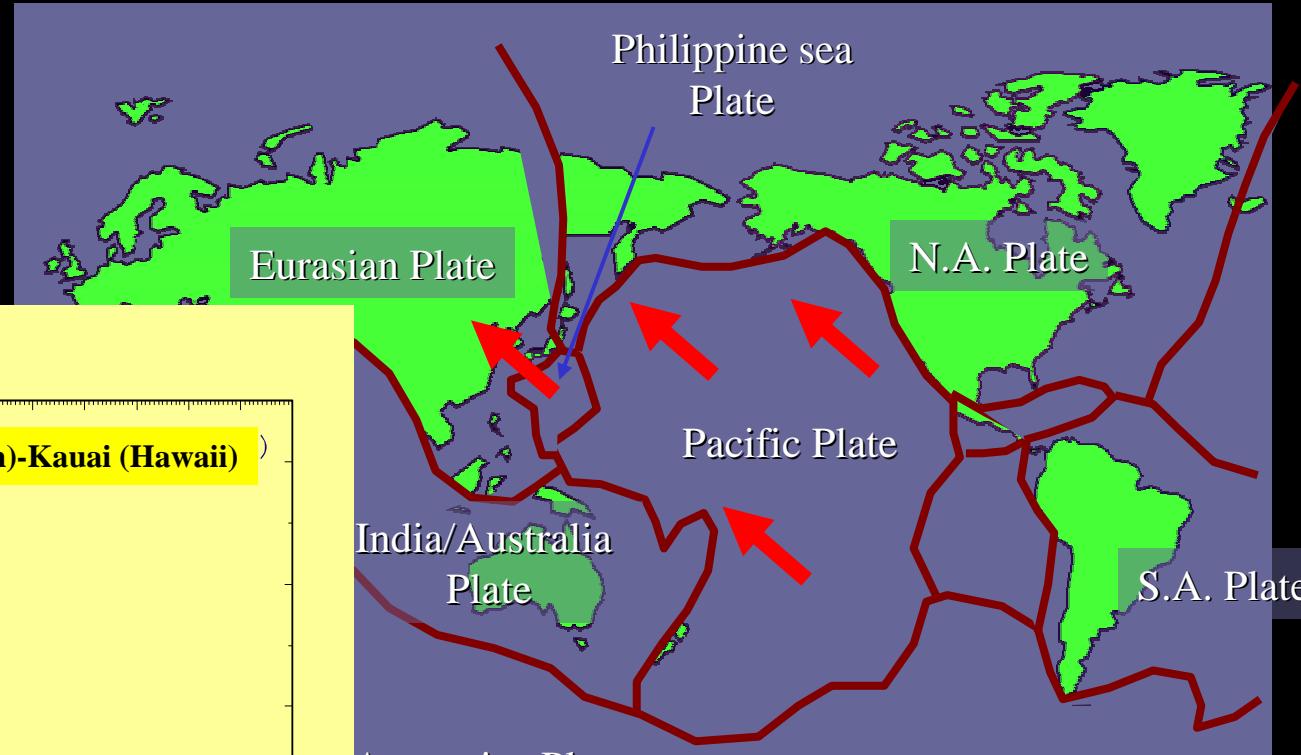
1. 100-1000 Times higher than Hubble Telescope (0.1arc sec)
2. Definition of the Celestial Reference Frame (20 μ -arc sec)



Precise Space Geodesy

NICT

mm-precision of baseline measurement



Spacecraft Navigation



©JAXA

Spacecraft
NOZOMI for
Japanese first
Mars exploration
mission

HAYABUSA

Cassini-Huygens mission

Saturn Exploration
Cassini-Huygens by ESA



Huygens VLBI-Observation : Wind of Titan was measured by VLBI tracking of Huygens

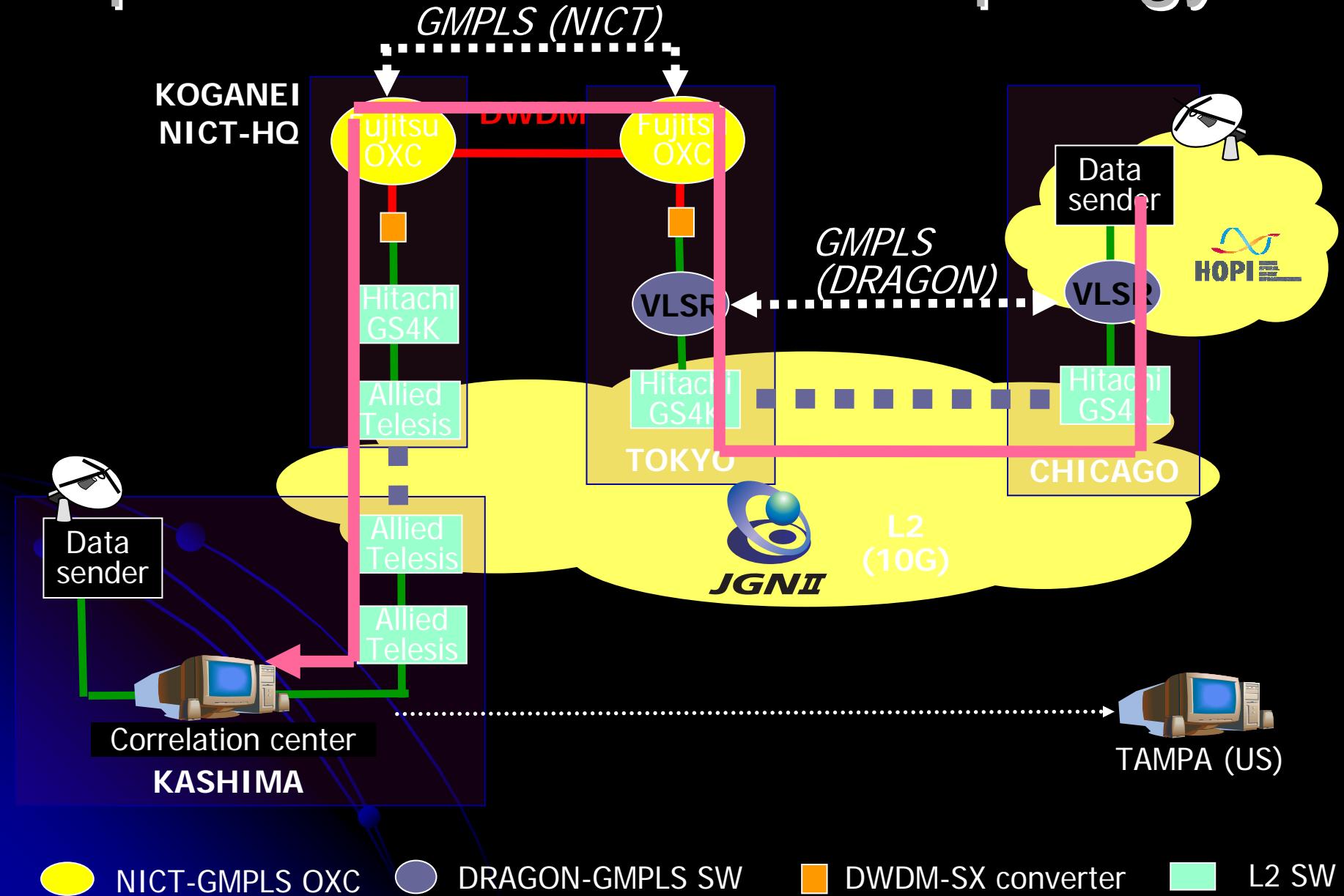


Ground station for Huygens observation



Experimental Network Topology

NICT



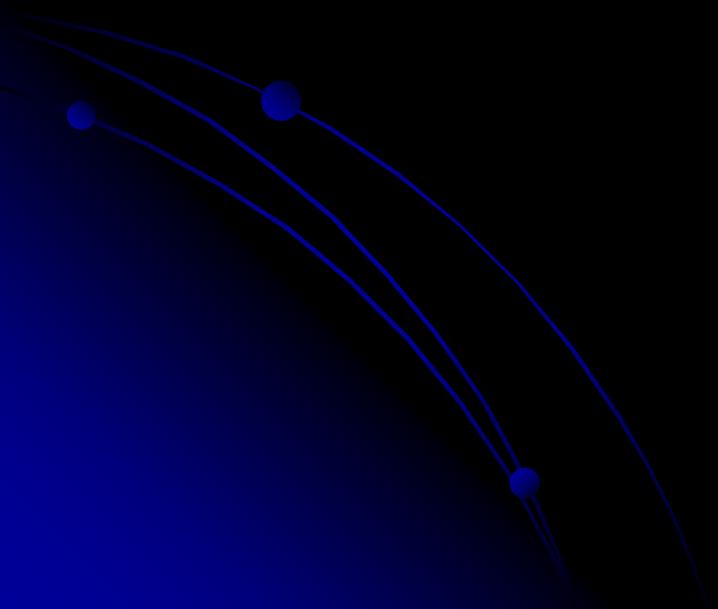
Why Dedicated-Bandwidth Path by GMPLS?

- Three essential requirements in e-VLBI
 - Long Baseline for high angular resolution
 - Large Bandwidth for high sensitivity
 - Real-time data transfer for fast/rapid turnaround
- Light/Electro-Paths are a promising solution for long-distance, high-speed, and real-time e-VLBI with guaranteed bandwidth.
- RSVP-TE of GMPLS establishes dedicated communication paths **automatically** and **speedily**.
 - Chicago → Kashima in case of this demonstration.

Network Overview

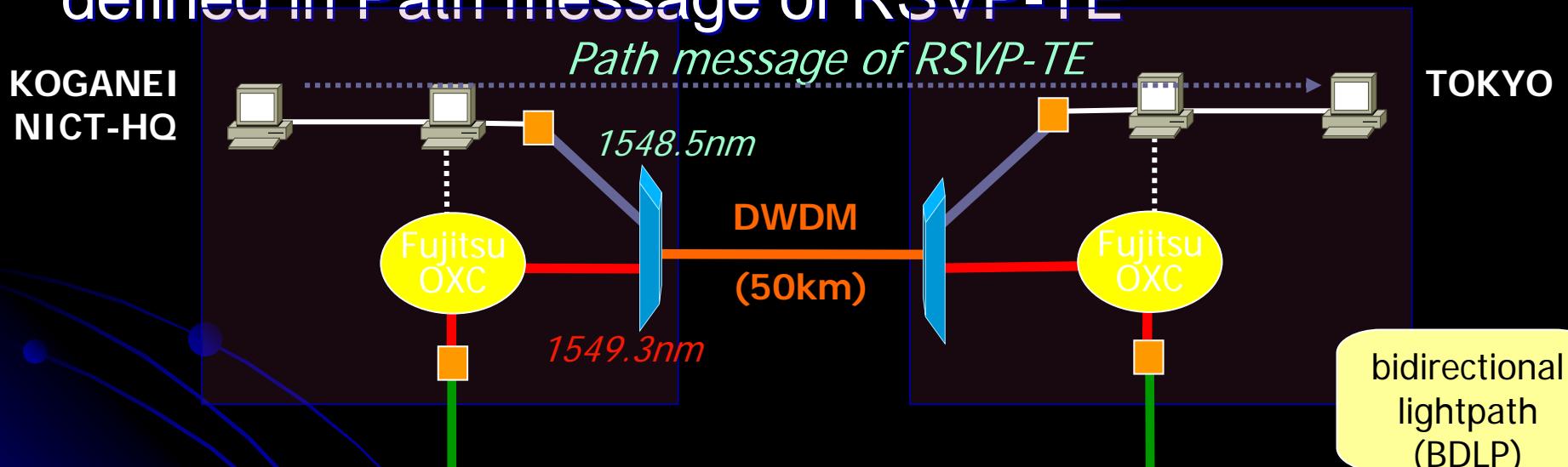
- Network
 - L1: JGN2 (Tokyo metro)
 - L2: JGN2, HOPI (Transpacific, Tokyo-Kashima)
 - L3: APAN, TransPAC, Abilene
- GMPLS
 - DRAGON's GMPLS provisions Chicago-Tokyo Path
 - NICT's GMPLS provisions Tokyo-Koganei Wavelength path
 - Use the same wavelength in both directions
- Contributions
 - Chris Tracy and Jerry Sobieski of MAX/DRAGON
 - Moritaka Kimura, Yasuhiro Koyama (e-VLBI), Sugang Xu, Takatoshi Ikeda, Masaki Hirabaru, and, Hideki Otsuki (Network) of NICT
- Many thanks to
 - JGN2 Osaka RC, Osaka University, and NBCR/UCSD

Thank you for your
attention



Bidirectional Wavelength Paths

- Using different wavelengths in up/downstream makes OXC configuration complex
- Need to use the same wavelength in both directions
- An 8-octet “Bidirectional Lightpath Flag Object” is defined in Path message of RSVP-TE



```
usoft(config-rsvp)#
usoft(config-rsvp)# show rsvp path
Index   TnID  LSP-ID IngressAddress  EgressAddress  role    state ownLabel  srcLabel  dstLabel  Bdp
1101005704  4      4      10.10.10.1    10.10.10.4  INGRESS ESTA     1000      2000      1
1101016896  5      5      10.10.10.1    10.10.10.2  INGRESS ESTA     1001      2001      0
usoft(config-rsvp)#

```

New Bidirectional Lightpath Flag Object

0 15 16 31

Length	Class-Num (223)	C-Type (1)
Bidirectional lightpath Flag (0xFFFFFFFF/0x00000000)		

Path Message and Bidirectional Lightpath Flag Object

```
<Path Message> ::=     <Common Header> [ <INTEGRITY> ]
                      [ [<MESSAGE_ID_ACK> | <MESSAGE_ID_NACK>] ... ]
                      [ <MESSAGE_ID> ]
              <SESSION><RSVP_HOP>
                  <TIME_VALUES>
                  [ <EXPLICIT_ROUTE> ]
                  <LABEL_REQUEST>
                  [ <PROTECTION> ]
                  [ <LABEL_SET> ... ]
              [ <Bidirectional Lightpath Flag> ]
                  [ <SESSION_ATTRIBUTE> ]
                  [ <NOTIFY_REQUEST> ]
                  [ <ADMIN_STATUS> ]
                  [ <POLICY_DATA> ... ]
                  <sender descriptor>
```