

Cisco NCS 1010 Optical Applications Configuration Guide, IOS XR Release 7.9.x

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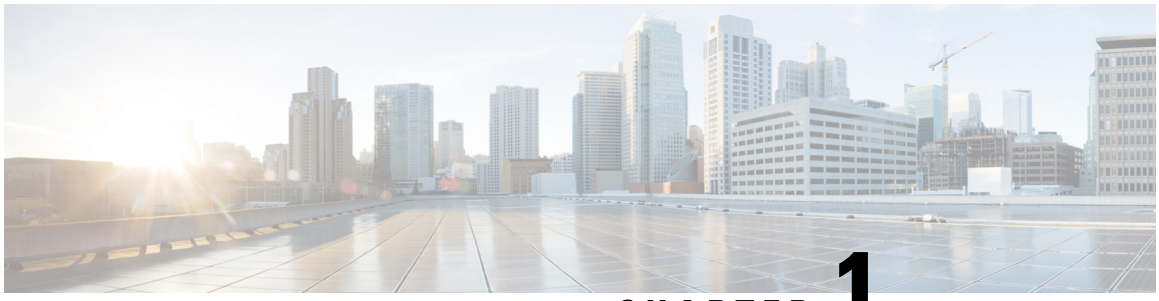
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CHAPTER 1

NCS 1010 Overview

- NCS 1010 Optical Line System, on page 1

NCS 1010 Optical Line System

Cisco NCS 1010 is a next-generation OLS optimized for ZR and ZR+ WDM router interfaces.

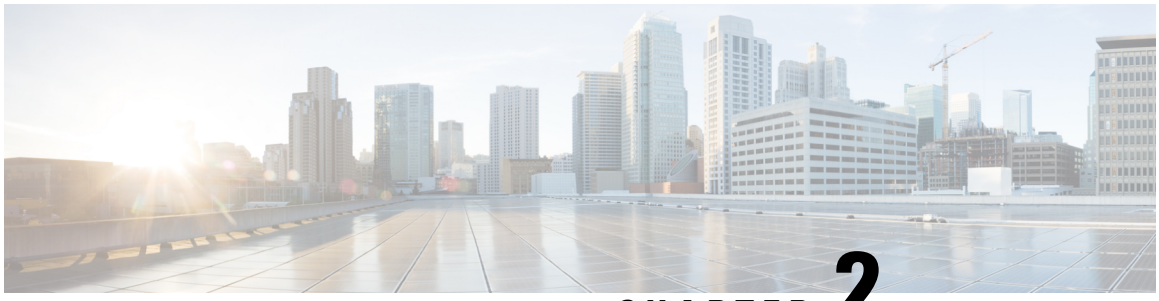
The salient features of NCS 1010 are:

- Provides point-to-point connectivity between routers with WDM interfaces.
- Multiplexes the signals received from multiple routers over a single fiber.
- With one MPO port, it can be scaled to 8 Degree.
- Caters to C-band WDM transmission to maximize capacity, and can be enhanced to C+L combined band in the future.

Cisco NCS 1010 is a 3RU chassis that has an in-built External Interface Timing Unit (EITU) and the following field-replaceable modules.

- Controller
- Two power supply units
- Two fan trays
- Fan filter
- Line card

For more information about the line cards and passive modules supported on NCS 1010, see Cisco NCS 1010 Optical Line System.



CHAPTER 2

Topology Discovery and Communication

- Topology discovery and communication using OSPF in NCS 1010 nodes, on page 3

Topology discovery and communication using OSPF in NCS 1010 nodes

NCS 1010 nodes and their optical applications rely on OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) protocol to automatically discover and share network topology information. An enhanced version of OSPF is implemented to support the unique requirements of optical networks deployed on NCS 1010. This reference summarizes the key attributes and mechanisms of OSPF-based topology discovery and communication in this context.

Topology discovery

Optical applications on the NCS 1010 must identify both OLT-OLT link topology and adjacent nodes at the span-level. Link-level applications require a comprehensive view of the OLT-OLT link topology.

OSPF usage

NCS 1010 devices use OSPF to detect changes in topology, flood link-state updates to neighboring routers, and rapidly converge on an accurate network map. Each OSPF-enabled device updates its internal topology view in response to changes.

Enhanced OSPF

The version of OSPF used on NCS 1010 supports a new link-state advertisement attribute. This attribute advertises node type and optical spectral band, ensuring that applications can recognize node roles and the bands on which they operate.

These OSPF enhancements enable NCS 1010 nodes and their applications to maintain an up-to-date, detailed understanding of both optical connectivity and spectral allocation in the deployed network.

Configure OSPF on an NCS 1010 node

Use this task to include NCS 1010 in OSPF-enabled networks.

Important You must configure the router ID during OSPF configuration on NCS 1010 nodes.

See Implementing OSPF for description of the concepts and tasks necessary to implement OSPF on Cisco IOS XR.

Procedure

Step 1 Use these commands to configure OSPF on an NCS 1010 OLT node.

Example:

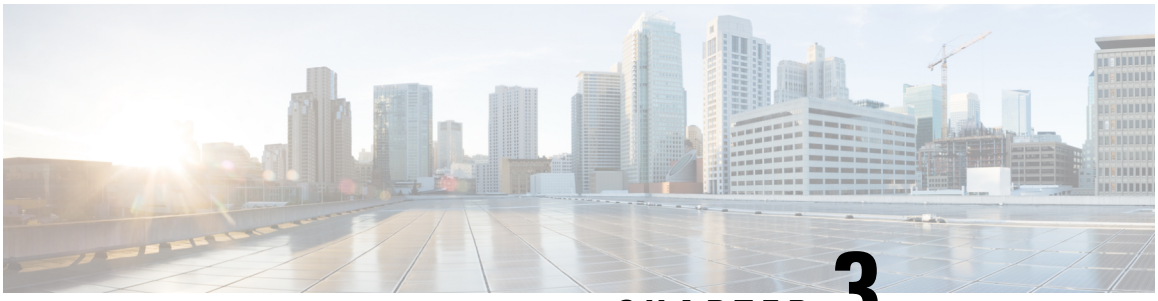
```
configure
router ospf process-name
router-id router-id
distribute link-state
nsf
network point-to-point
redistribute connected
area area-id
interface Loopback1
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0
```

Step 2 Use these commands to configure OSPF on an NCS 1010 ILA node.

Example:

```
configure
router ospf process-name
router-id router-id
distribute link-state
nsf
network point-to-point
redistribute connected
area area-id
interface Loopback1
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/2
```

NCS 1010 nodes will participate in OSPF routing, which enables inter-node topology discovery and communication.



CHAPTER 3

Span Loss

- Span loss, on page 5

Span loss

A span loss is an optical network measurement that

- determines the signal power loss between two nodes in an optical transmission network,
- compares the power measurements at transmitter (Tx) and receiver (Rx) ports at the near and far ends of a fiber span, and
- automatically raises the *Span Loss Value Out Of Range* alarm when the calculated loss does not fall within configured thresholds.

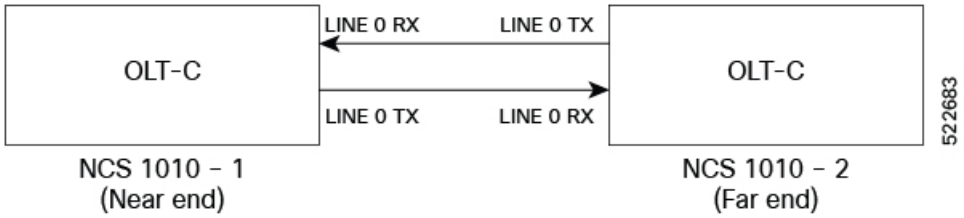
On a Raman span with Raman tuning enabled, span loss verification reports these values:

- **Span loss with pumps off:** This measurement is the difference in power values between the DFB-Tx/Rx of the remote node and the DFB-Rx/Tx of the local node. This measurement also includes a timestamp. When a Raman span is up, the span loss application latches on to the difference in power between DFB-Tx and DFB-Rx before Raman tuning turns the Raman pumps on.
- **Apparent span loss:** This measurement is based on the power values of C band, L band and Optical Service Channel (OSC). For a Raman span, the span loss application uses this span loss value to raise the *Span Loss Value Out Of Range* alarm.
- **Estimated span loss:** This value is based on Raman gain that is achieved by Raman tuning application. Estimated span loss value is based on Raman gain that is achieved when safety loop was closed and tuning was performed. Raman tuning application reports the Raman gain measurement. When you disable Raman tuning, the span loss application does not compute the Estimated span loss.

  Estimated span loss = Apparent span loss + Raman gain

Span loss calculations are performed automatically between nodes to continuously monitor the condition of the optical span. The span loss application reports the span loss value for a span every 90 seconds. If span loss changes, for example when a change in fiber loss occurs, the span loss application typically takes 90 seconds to update the span loss.

Figure 1: Sample two node topology of NCS 1010 nodes



For example, in the previous figure, the **Tx Span Loss** on NCS 1010-1 is the difference in signal power between LINE 0 TX on NCS 1010-1 and LINE 0 RX on NCS 1010-2.

View span loss values

Use this task to display span loss measurements between two nodes. This task helps verify optical signal integrity and diagnose network issues.

Note Rx span loss values are not available on a network where one NCS 1010 node is upgraded to R25.3.1 while other nodes are on an earlier software version.

Procedure

Use the **show olc span-loss** command to view the Tx span loss and Rx span loss.

Example:

This sample shows the Tx span loss and Rx span loss on a Raman span with Raman tuning enabled.

This sample is applicable for NCS 1010 node until Release 7.11.1.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show olc span-loss
 Mon Jun 20 04:21:34.543 IST
controller name                          : Ots0/0/0/0
Neighbour RID                            : 10.1.1.2
Apparent Rx Span Loss                    : 7.7 dB
Rx Span Loss (with pumps off)            : 23.2 dB
Rx Span Loss (with pumps off) measured at : 2022-04-11 07:42:26
Estimated Rx Span Loss                   : 23.5 dB
Apparent Tx Span Loss                    : 17.5 dB
Tx Span Loss (with pumps off)            : 33.3 dB
Tx Span Loss (with pumps off) measured at : 2022-04-11 07:42:56
Estimated Tx Span Loss                   : 33.5 dB
```

This is a sample output that includes OSC span loss and Signal span loss measurements.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show olc span-loss
Sat Nov  2 00:38:53.498 IST

Controller                               : Ots0/0/0/0
Neighbour RID                            : 25.1.1.4
Apparent Rx Span Loss                    : 6.88 dB
Apparent Rx OSC Span Loss                : 12.65 dB
```

```
Apparent Rx Signal Span Loss              : 6.82 dB
Rx Span Loss (with pumps off)             : 18.80 dB
Rx Span Loss (with pumps off) measured at : 2024-10-29 20:19:28
Estimated Rx Span Loss                    : 20.08 dB
Apparent Tx Span Loss                     : 8.84 dB
Apparent Tx OSC Span Loss                 : 15.20 dB
Apparent Tx Signal Span Loss              : 8.78 dB
Tx Span Loss (with pumps off)             : 23.50 dB
Tx Span Loss (with pumps off) measured at : 2024-10-29 20:19:36
Estimated Tx Span Loss                    : 24.74 dB
```

This sample shows the output of the **show olc span-loss** command on a Raman span with Raman tuning disabled. In this sample output, Raman tuning is disabled on both Ots0/0/0/0 and Ots0/0/0/2 on the near end node. The far end nodes have Raman tuning enabled.

This sample is applicable for NCS 1010 node until Release 7.11.1.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show olc span-loss
Mon Jun 20 06:51:58.601 UTC

Controller name                           : Ots0/0/0/0
Neighbour RID                             : 10.1.1.5
Apparent Rx Span Loss                     : 16.3 dB
Rx Span Loss (with pumps off)             : 16.4 dB
Rx Span Loss (with pumps off) measured at : 2022-06-20 05:53:52
Estimated Rx Span Loss                    : NA
Apparent Tx Span Loss                     : 5.8 dB
Tx Span Loss (with pumps off)             : 21.6 dB
Tx Span Loss (with pumps off) measured at : 2022-06-20 05:54:08
Estimated Tx Span Loss                    : 18.6 dB


Controller name                           : Ots0/0/0/2
Neighbour RID                             : 10.1.1.3
Apparent Rx Span Loss                     : 27.1 dB
Rx Span Loss (with pumps off)             : 30.3 dB
Rx Span Loss (with pumps off) measured at : 2022-06-20 06:51:22
Estimated Rx Span Loss                    : NA
Apparent Tx Span Loss                     : 6.4 dB
Tx Span Loss (with pumps off)             : 19.2 dB
Tx Span Loss (with pumps off) measured at : 2022-06-20 05:54:08
Estimated Tx Span Loss                    : 19.6 dB
```

This is a sample output that includes OSC span loss and Signal span loss measurements.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show olc span-loss
Mon Sep  9 17:14:26.149 IST

Controller                                : Ots0/0/0/0
Neighbour RID                             : 24.1.1.2
Apparent Rx Span Loss                     : 23.9 dB
Apparent Rx OSC Span Loss                 : 26.8 dB
Apparent Rx Signal Span Loss              : 23.9 dB
Rx Span Loss (with pumps off)             : 23.8 dB
Rx Span Loss (with pumps off) measured at : 2024-09-06 19:01:50
Estimated Rx Span Loss                    : NA
Apparent Tx Span Loss                     : 24.7 dB
Apparent Tx OSC Span Loss                 : 27.9 dB
Apparent Tx Signal Span Loss              : 24.7 dB
Tx Span Loss (with pumps off)             : 24.4 dB
Tx Span Loss (with pumps off) measured at : 2024-09-06 15:57:12
Estimated Tx Span Loss                    : NA
```

This sample shows the output of the **show olc span-loss** command on a non-Raman span.

This sample is applicable for NCS 1010 node until Release 7.11.1.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show olc span-loss
Mon Apr 11 09:37:31.950 UTC

Controller name                          : Ots0/0/0/0
Neighbour RID                            : 10.91.1.90
Rx Span Loss                             : 10.2 dB
Rx Span Loss (with pumps off)            : NA
Rx Span Loss (with pumps off) measured at : NA
Estimated Rx Span Loss                   : NA
Tx Span Loss                             : 9.7 dB
Tx Span Loss (with pumps off)            : NA
Tx Span Loss (with pumps off) measured at : NA
Estimated Tx Span Loss                   : NA
```

This is a sample output that includes OSC span loss and Signal span loss measurements.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show olc span-loss
Tue Nov  5 11:09:06.736 IST

Controller                               : Ots0/0/0/0
Neighbour RID                            : 24.1.1.3
Rx Span Loss                             : 4.56 dB
Rx OSC Span Loss                         : 4.50 dB
Rx Signal Span Loss                      : 4.57 dB
Rx Span Loss (with pumps off)            : NA
Estimated Rx Span Loss                   : NA
Tx Span Loss                             : 6.13 dB
Tx OSC Span Loss                         : 6.54 dB
Tx Signal Span Loss                      : 6.12 dB
Tx Span Loss (with pumps off)            : NA
Estimated Tx Span Loss                   : NA

Controller                               : Ots0/0/0/2
Neighbour RID                            : 24.1.1.5
Rx Span Loss                             : 5.84 dB
Rx OSC Span Loss                         : 6.02 dB
Rx Signal Span Loss                      : 5.84 dB
Rx Span Loss (with pumps off)            : NA
Estimated Rx Span Loss                   : NA
Tx Span Loss                             : 5.65 dB
Tx OSC Span Loss                         : 6.08 dB
Tx Signal Span Loss                      : 5.64 dB
Tx Span Loss (with pumps off)            : NA
Estimated Tx Span Loss                   : NA
```

Configure span loss thresholds

Use this task to configure the minimum and maximum span loss threshold values for optical spans between nodes.

Follow these steps to configure span loss deviation thresholds:

Procedure

Step 1 Enter the optical applications configuration mode and select the controller on which the span loss thresholds must be configured.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#optical-line-control
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc)#controller ots 0/0/0/0
```

Step 2 Configure the minimum and maximum span loss threshold values for the span.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#span-loss min 100
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#span-loss max 200
```

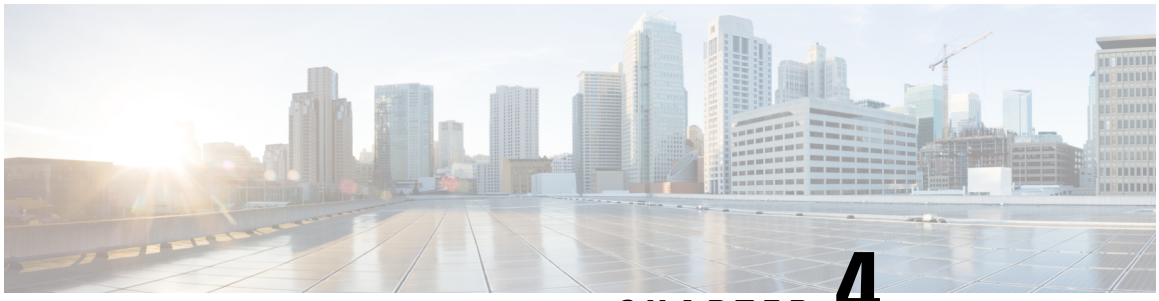
This example sets the minimum threshold to 10 dB and maximum threshold to 20 dB.

The system raises a *SPAN-LOSS-OUT-OF-RANGE* alarm if span loss is greater than the maximum threshold or less than the minimum threshold.

Step 3 Commit the changes and exit all the configuration modes.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc)#exit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#exit
```



CHAPTER 4

Raman Tuning

- Overview of Raman Tuning, on page 11

Overview of Raman Tuning

Raman Tuning Algorithm calculates and sets the different pump power values across five Raman pumps to obtain the target Raman Gain on a span. Raman tuning runs in both directions of the span independently at the node level. Raman tuning requires communication between peer nodes. Hence, OSC communication between the two nodes is a prerequisite for Raman Tuning.

Raman tuning algorithm uses the following parameters to calculate the pump powers necessary to achieve the target Raman gain.

- Fiber type
- Fiber length
- Loss on the fiber at each pump wavelength
- Loss on the fiber at the signal wavelength

If you configure a span length value, Raman tuning uses this value.

Raman tuning is disabled by default. Raman tuning is enabled if automatic link bring up is enabled. You can manually trigger Raman tuning if necessary. initiates the tuning process under the following circumstances:

- During the initial link bring up
- After a fiber cut
- After a power cycle event
- After a line card cold reload event
- After a DFB shut or unshut event
- After an OTS controller shut or unshut event on near end or far end node
- After modification of span length configuration

Raman tuning is traffic impacting. When Raman tuning is in progress, the amplifier on the far end of the span is turned off to block traffic. The Optical Safety Remote Interlock (OSRI) feature allows turning off the

amplifier on the peer node for Raman tuning. Only the OSC is active on the link while Raman tuning is in progress.

At the LINE-TX port on the far end of the span, the dedicated Raman probe (DFB) is combined with the transmitted optical channels. The DFB laser at 191.1 THz is used to perform a link continuity check on the Raman span for optical safety. The DFB laser is used during Raman tuning.

At the LINE-RX port, five wavelengths between 1424 nm and 1495 nm are inserted in the counter propagating direction of the signal to provide amplification using the Raman effect for both C and L band optical channels.

The system triggers Raman tuning when a link goes down and comes back up. After completing Raman tuning successfully, soft reloads, RP reloads, Raman OSRI change, and Raman Force APR change do not retrigger Raman tuning.

The following table lists and describes the different Raman Tuning Status.

Raman Tuning Status	Description
WORKING – MEASUREMENT	The algorithm is measuring the span loss on the link.
WORKING – CALCULATION	The algorithm is calculating the gain target and required pump powers.
WORKING – OPTIMIZATION	The algorithm is optimizing the pump powers.
TUNED	Raman tuning is complete.
BLOCKED	The system is unable to perform Raman tuning. This status can occur because the link is down or the system detected high Raman Back Reflection.
DISABLED	Raman tuning is disabled.

Raman tuning works in the following three modes:

- Auto mode: Raman tuning defines the target gain and sets the pump powers and DFB VOA attenuation to achieve the target gain overwriting user configuration.
- Gain mode: User defines the gain target and Raman tuning sets the pump powers and DFB VOA attenuation to achieve the target gain.
- Manual mode: User disables Raman tuning and manually configures the Raman pumps and DFB VOA attenuation.

Note

- If Raman back reflection (BR) is high, Raman tuning turns the Raman pumps off and goes into blocked state. High BR can damage the optics. When you clear the high BR and BR is at acceptable levels, the system triggers Raman tuning and turns the Raman pumps on.
- If a Raman span has a span loss value less than 14 dB, Raman tuning goes into the BLOCKED state. performs a span loss check at system startup to verify if you can use Raman amplification effectively on the span.

View Raman Tuning Status

You can view the Raman tuning status using **show olc raman-tuning** command. The following sample is an output of the **show olc raman-tuning** command.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#sh olc raman-tuning
Tue Mar 21 06:11:36.944 UTC

Controller : Ots0/0/0/0
Raman-Tuning Status : TUNED
Tuning Complete Timestamp : 2023-03-20 07:54:00
Estimated Max Possible Gain : 19.8 dB
Raman Gain Target : 16.0 dB
Gain Achieved on Tuning Complete : 15.7 dB
```

You can view the Raman tuning status for individual controllers using **show olc raman-tuning controller ots r/s/i/p** command. The following sample is an output of the **show olc raman-tuning controller ots** *r/s/i/p* command.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#sh olc raman-tuning controller ots 0/0/0/0
Tue Mar 21 06:13:26.535 UTC

Controller : Ots0/0/0/0
Raman-Tuning Status : TUNED
Tuning Complete Timestamp : 2023-03-20 07:54:00
Estimated Max Possible Gain : 19.8 dB
Raman Gain Target : 16.0 dB
Gain Achieved on Tuning Complete : 15.7 dB
```

You can view detailed Raman tuning status using **show olc raman-tuning details** command. The following sample is an output of the **show olc raman-tuning details** command.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show olc raman-tuning details
Tue Mar 21 06:27:13.302 UTC

Controller : Ots0/0/0/0
Raman-Tuning Status : TUNED
Tuning Complete Timestamp : 2023-03-20 07:54:00
Estimated Max Possible Gain : 19.8 dB
Raman Gain Target : 16.0 dB
Gain Achieved on Tuning Complete : 15.7 dB
Last Run Fail Reason : [ Peer node is unreachable ]
Last Run Fail Timestamp : 2023-03-19 12:20:37
Last Successful Tuning Gain : 15.7 dB
Last Successful Tuning Timestamp : 2023-03-20 07:54:00
```

You can view detailed Raman tuning status for individual controllers using **show olc raman-tuning details controller ots r/s/i/p** command. The following sample is an output of the **show olc raman-tuning details controller ots** *r/s/i/p* command.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show olc raman-tuning details controller Ots 0/0/0/0
Tue Mar 21 06:27:58.213 UTC

Controller : Ots0/0/0/0
Raman-Tuning Status : TUNED
Tuning Complete Timestamp : 2023-03-20 07:54:00
Estimated Max Possible Gain : 19.8 dB
Raman Gain Target : 16.0 dB
Gain Achieved on Tuning Complete : 15.7 dB
Last Run Fail Reason : [ Peer node is unreachable ]
Last Run Fail Timestamp : 2023-03-19 12:20:37
Last Successful Tuning Gain : 15.7 dB
Last Successful Tuning Timestamp : 2023-03-20 07:54:00
```

To view the individual Raman pump information and other parameters, use the **show controllers ots** *r/s/i/p* **raman-info** command.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show controllers ots 0/0/0/0 raman-info
Fri Apr  1 06:40:33.849 UTC

         Alarm Status:
         -------------
         Detected Alarms: None


         Alarm Statistics:
         -----------------
         RAMAN-AUTO-POW-RED = 0
         RAMAN-1-LOW-POW = 0
         RAMAN-2-LOW-POW = 0
         RAMAN-3-LOW-POW = 0
         RAMAN-4-LOW-POW = 0
         RAMAN-5-LOW-POW = 0
         RAMAN-1-HIGH-POW = 1
         RAMAN-2-HIGH-POW = 0
         RAMAN-3-HIGH-POW = 0
         RAMAN-4-HIGH-POW = 0
         RAMAN-5-HIGH-POW = 0

         Parameter Statistics:
         ---------------------
         Raman Safety Control mode = auto
         Raman Osri = OFF
         Raman Force Apr = OFF
         Composite Raman Power = 886.60 mW

         RAMAN Pump Info:
         ----------------------
         Instance        Wavelength(nm)  Power(mW)
          1               1424.00                 257.60
          2               1438.00                 255.10
          3               1457.00                 71.60
          4               1470.00                 127.50
          5               1495.00                 170.10



         Configured Parameters:
         -------------
         Raman Safety Control mode = auto
         Raman Osri = OFF
         Raman Force Apr = OFF

         RAMAN Pump Info:
         ----------------------
         Instance        Power(mW)
          1               45.00
          2               40.00
          3               40.00
          4               40.00
          5               35.00
```

Note In the previous output, there are two sections for Raman Pump Info that show different values. The first Raman Pump Info section displays operational data (current pumps power values). The second Raman Pump Info section displays Raman Pump Power configuration. In this case, the default pump powers are displayed. Use the **raman-tx-power** *pump***value***value* command to configure individual Raman pump powers.

Configure Raman Tuning

The following configurations are available for Raman Tuning:

Disable Raman Tuning

You can disable Raman tuning for a controller. Use the following commands to disable Raman tuning.

configure

optical-line-control

controller ots *Rack/Slot/Instance/Port*

raman-tuning disable

commit

end

The following is a sample configuration that disables Raman tuning.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#optical-line-control
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc)#controller ots 0/0/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#raman-tuning disable
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#end
```

Enable Raman Tuning

You can enable Raman tuning for a controller. Use the following commands to enable Raman tuning.

configure

optical-line-control

controller ots *Rack/Slot/Instance/Port*

raman-tuning enable

commit

end

The following is a sample configuration that enables Raman tuning.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#optical-line-control
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc)#controller ots 0/0/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#raman-tuning enable
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#end
```

Configure Raman Gain Target

You can manually set the desired Raman gain target. Use the following commands to set the Raman gain target.

configure

optical-line-control

controller ots *Rack/Slot/Instance/Port*

raman-tuning raman-gain-target *value*

commit

end

You can configure Target Raman Gain of 8.0 to 25.0 dB in multiples of 0.1 dB. The following is a sample configuration that configures the Raman gain target to 18 dB.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#optical-line-control
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc)#controller ots 0/0/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#raman-tuning raman-gain-target 180
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#end
```



Note If you use ALC to calibrate your Raman links, you must configure Raman gain target in multiples of 1 dB.

Configure Raman Pump Powers

You can set the Raman pump powers manually. Use the following commands to set the pump powers.

configure

controller ots *Rack/Slot/Instance/Port*

raman-tx-power *pump***value***value*

commit

end

The following is a sample configuration that sets the pump power of the first Raman pump to 211 mW.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc)#controller ots 0/0/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#raman-tx-power 1 value 21100
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#end
```

Configure DFB VOA Attenuation

Raman tuning algorithm changes the DFB VOA to adjust the DFB Tx power depending on the span loss. The following table lists the DFB TX power for different span loss ranges.

Span Loss	DFB TX Power
14-25 dB	-5 dB
25-33 dB	0 dB
>33 dB	5 dB

Use the following commands to configure DFB VOA attenuation when Raman Tuning is disabled and you want to configure the DFB manually.

configure

controller dfb *Rack/Slot/Instance/Port*

tx-voa-attenuation *value*

commit

end

The following is a sample configuration that sets the DFB VOA attenuation to 10 dB.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#conf
Wed Jul  6 04:45:47.720 UTC
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#controller dfb 0/0/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-Dfb)#tx-voa-attenuation 100
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-Dfb)#commmit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-Dfb)#end
```

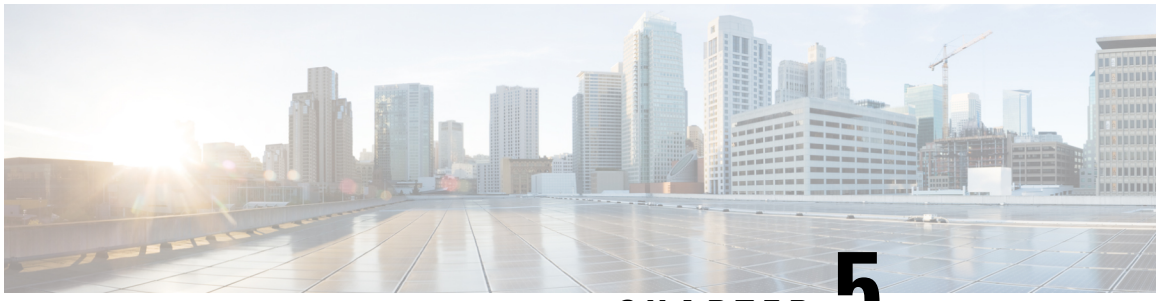
Initiate Raman Tuning

You can trigger Raman tuning manually. Use the following exec command to trigger Raman tuning.

olc start-raman-tuning controller ots *Rack/Slot/Instance/Port*

The following is a sample configuration that initiates Raman tuning.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#olc start-raman-tuning controller ots 0/0/0/0
```



CHAPTER 5

Gain Estimator

- Gain estimator, on page 19

Gain estimator

Gain estimator

- analyzes the span loss,
- sets the gain mode of the EDFA amplifier, and
- provides the initial target gain for the amplifier.

Modes of gain estimator

EDFA amplifiers are present in both OLT and ILA line cards of NCS 1010. These EDFA amplifiers are variable-gain optical amplifiers that can operate in two gain modes: normal and extended. Extended mode provides higher gain than normal mode. Running the gain estimator can impact traffic.

Parameters used by gain estimator

The gain estimator uses these parameters to estimate the gain necessary on a span:

- Ingress span loss
- Span length
- Transmitter (Tx) connector loss
- Spectrum density
- Fiber type
- Raman gain (only on Raman spans)

The gain estimator uses the estimated gain to set the gain range.

Automatic start of gain estimator

automatically starts gain estimator

- during automatic link bring-up,

- after line card cold reload, and
- after device power cycle.

Enable or disable gain estimator

Use this task to control whether the gain estimator feature on the optical line controller is activated or deactivated.

Procedure

Use the **gain-estimator enable** command to enable the gain estimator.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure terminal
Mon Jun 13 05:35:20.510 UTC
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#optical-line-control
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc)#controller ots 0/0/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#gain-estimator enable
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#commit
```

Use the **gain-estimator disable** command to disable the gain estimator.

Start gain estimator

Use this task to analyze the span loss and set the gain mode of the EDFA amplifier. This task provides the initial target gain for the amplifier.

Procedure

Use the **olc start-gain-estimation controller ots** *Rack/Slot/Instance/Port* command to start the gain estimator.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios# olc start-gain-estimation controller ots 0/0/0/0
Thu May 12 09:32:05.414 UTC

Gain Estimation: is running
```

The gain estimation operation runs, then the system calculates the estimated gain and gain mode for the EDFA amplifier on the specified controller.

View gain estimator status

Use this task to view the gain estimation details of the optical line controller.

Procedure

Step 1 Use the **show olc gain-estimator** command to view the gain estimation details.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show olc gain-estimator
Thu May 12 09:30:39.987 UTC
Controller                          : Ots0/0/0/0
Egress  Gain Estimator Status       : IDLE
Egress  Estimated Gain              : 25.9 dB
Egress  Estimated Gain Mode         : Extended
Egress  Gain Estimation Timestamp   : 2022-05-07 09:16:53

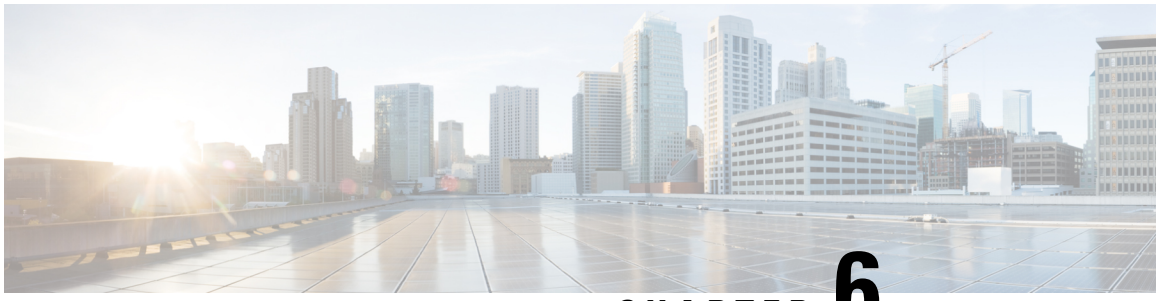
Controller                          : Ots0/0/0/2
Egress  Gain Estimator Status       : IDLE
Egress  Estimated Gain              : 11.7 dB
Egress  Estimated Gain Mode         : Normal
Egress  Gain Estimation Timestamp   : 2022-05-07 10:13:53
```

Step 2 Use the **show olc gain-estimator controller ots** *Rack/Slot/Instance/Port* command to view the gain estimation details for a specific controller.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show olc gain-estimator controller Ots 0/0/0/0
Fri Jun 10 05:47:21.119 UTC
Controller                          : Ots0/0/0/0
Ingress Gain Estimator Status       : IDLE
Ingress Estimated Gain              : 21.7 dB
Ingress Estimated Gain Mode         : Normal
Ingress Gain Estimation Timestamp   : 2022-06-10 05:46:48
```

The output displays the gain estimator status, estimated gain, gain mode, and the timestamp of the gain estimation for each controller or for a specific controller.



CHAPTER 6

Link Tuner

- Link tuner, on page 23

Link tuner

Link tuner computes the target Power Spectral Densities (PSD) for APC by calculating the optimal PSDs for a span. PSD represents the power for each 12.5 GHz segment of the spectrum. Link tuner is enabled if automatic link bring up is enabled. It is specific to the span and computes the target PSDs for channels entering the span.

Parameters used by link tuner

Link tuner uses these parameters to compute the target PSD:

- Fiber type
- Span loss measurement
- Spectral density
- Connector losses
- Span length, and
- Raman gain (only on Raman spans).

Link tuner status

This table describes the different link tuner status values.

Table 1: Link tuner status

Status	Description
Operational	The link tuner is active and operational.
Blocked	The link tuner is active but unable to com
Disabled	The link tuner is disabled.

Operational considerations

The link tuner application finds the target PSD for the best performance for channels entering a span. You have to manually configure **drop-psd**. The **drop-psd** is the target PSD for OLT drop ports.

Link tuner monitors the span loss and total noise in the link. When the link tuner detects changes in span loss, span length, or connector loss, it recomputes the target PSDs. However, it applies the new target PSDs only if it detects a change of 0.1 dB or more in the total noise value.

Link tuner computes the target PSDs and total noise whenever a link goes down and comes back up. Any action that impacts traffic triggers the link tuner.

Enable or disable link tuner

Use this task to control whether the link tuner application on the optical line controller is activated or deactivated.

Procedure

Use the **link-tuner enable** command to enable the link tuner.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#optical-line-control
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc)#controller ots 0/0/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#link-tuner enable
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#end
```

Use the **link tuner disable** command to disable the link tuner.

Configure link tuner parameters

Use this task to set the necessary parameters for accurate link tuning in the link tuner application.

Use the **fiber-type** command to configure the fiber type. SMF is the default fiber type.

You can configure these fiber types using the **fiber-type** command:

- E-LEAF
- FREE-LIGHT
- METRO-CORE
- SMF
- SMF-28E
- TERA-LIGHT
- TW-RS

- TW-Reach
- TW-minus

Use the **link-tuner spectrum-density** command to configure the spectrum density. You can configure a spectrum density as a percentage value from 1 to 100. The default value is 81.

Use the **connector-loss** command to configure the connector loss for both the Tx and Rx ports. The supported range for each port is 0 to 20 dB.

The default connector loss is

- 0.25 dB for ports without Raman module.
- 0.3 dB for ports with Raman module.

Use the **span-length** command to configure the span length. You can specify a value from 0.1 km to 200 km in increments of 0.1 km. If you do not configure the span length, the link tuner calculates the span length based on span loss.

Procedure

Use these commands to configure the link tuner parameters.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#optical-line-control
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc)#controller ots 0/0/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#fiber-type SMF
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#link-tuner spectrum-density 80
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#connector-loss rx 1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#connector-loss tx 1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#span-length 100
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#end
```

When you configure the fiber type, spectrum density, connector losses, and span length, the link tuner calculates the target PSDs for the span. This calculation helps optimize channel performance by selecting the best PSD values based on your settings.

View link tuner parameters

Use this task to view key link tuner operational parameters and power spectral density (PSD) details for optical links.

Procedure

Step 1 Use the **show olc link-tuner** command to view the link tuner status and PSD computation information.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show olc link-tuner
Controller          : Ots0/0/0/0
Link Tuner Status   : OPERATIONAL
Last PSD computation: 2022-05-06 10:59:51
------------------------------------------------------------------
Setpoint            : Computed PSD
                       (dBm/12.5 GHz)
--------------------------s---------------------------------------
01                      -5.7
02                      -5.6
03                      -5.6
04                      -5.5
05                      -5.5
06                      -5.4
07                      -5.4
08                      -5.3
09                      -5.3
10                      -5.2
11                      -5.2
12                      -5.1
13                      -5.1
14                      -5.0
15                      -5.0
16                      -4.9
17                      -4.9
18                      -4.8
19                      -4.8
20                      -4.7
21                      -4.7
22                      -4.6
23                      -4.6
24                      -4.5
25                      -4.4
26                      -4.4
27                      -4.3
28                      -4.3
29                      -4.2
30                      -4.2
31                      -4.1
32                      -4.1
33                      -4.0
```

Step 2 Use the **show olc link-tuner detail** command to view the link tuner status, PSD computation information, and computed total noise.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show olc link-tuner detail
Controller          : Ots0/0/0/0
Link Tuner Status   : OPERATIONAL
Last PSD computation: 2022-05-06 10:59:51
Computed Total Noise: -35.4 dB
------------------------------------------------------------------
Setpoint            : Computed PSD
                       (dBm/12.5 GHz)
------------------------------------------------------------------
01                      -5.7
02                      -5.6
03                      -5.6
04                      -5.5
05                      -5.5
06                      -5.4
07                      -5.4
08                      -5.3
09                      -5.3
```

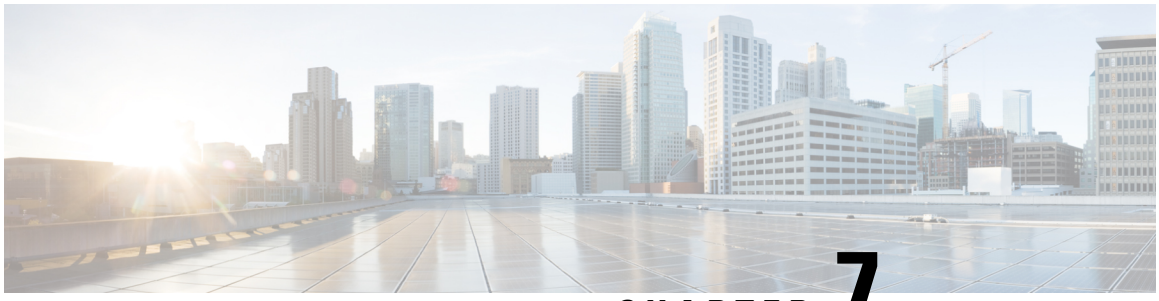
```
10                    -5.2
11                    -5.2
12                    -5.1
13                    -5.1
14                    -5.0
15                    -5.0
16                    -4.9
17                    -4.9
18                    -4.8
19                    -4.8
20                    -4.7
21                    -4.7
22                    -4.6
23                    -4.6
24                    -4.5
25                    -4.4
26                    -4.4
27                    -4.3
28                    -4.3
29                    -4.2
30                    -4.2
31                    -4.1
32                    -4.1
33                    -4.0
```

Step 3 Use the **show olc apc-local target-psd-profile** command to view the target PSDs configured for all the setpoints. The output also shows the source of the PSD configuration. The target PSD source can be link tuner or configuration.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show olc apc-local target-psd-profile
Mon Jun 20 06:40:32.779 UTC
Controller          : Ots0/0/0/0
Target PSD source   : Link Tuner
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Setpoint               Frequency                      Target PSD
                         (THz)                     (dBm/12.5 GHz)
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
01                   191.337494                        -6.3
02                   191.488495                        -6.3
03                   191.639496                        -6.2
04                   191.790497                        -6.2
05                   191.941498                        -6.2
06                   192.092499                        -6.1
07                   192.243500                        -6.1
08                   192.394501                        -6.1
09                   192.545502                        -6.0
10                   192.696503                        -6.0
11                   192.847504                        -5.9
12                   192.998505                        -5.9
13                   193.149506                        -5.8
14                   193.300507                        -5.8
15                   193.451508                        -5.8
16                   193.602493                        -5.7
17                   193.753494                        -5.7
18                   193.904495                        -5.7
19                   194.055496                        -5.6
20                   194.206497                        -5.6
21                   194.357498                        -5.5
22                   194.508499                        -5.5
23                   194.659500                        -5.5
24                   194.810501                        -5.4
25                   194.961502                        -5.4
26                   195.112503                        -5.3
27                   195.263504                        -5.3
```

```
28                  195.414505                  -5.3
29                  195.565506                  -5.2
30                  195.716507                  -5.2
31                  195.867493                  -5.1
32                  196.018494                  -5.1
33                  196.169495                  -5.1
```



CHAPTER 7

Automatic Power Control

Table 2: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
APC enhancements	Cisco IOS XR Release 7.9.1	APC (Automatic Power Control) on NCS 1010 now supports C+L band networks in addition to C band only networks. Also, APC is enhanced to perform power correction even when it doesn't have end-to-end network visibility. This ensures that the operational section of the network always has power at the target PSD profile, and when the network comes up, the traffic restoration is faster.

• Automatic Power Control, on page 29

Automatic Power Control

On a fiber, the power level may vary between channels. Over long distances and with multiple amplifications, these power level differences can reduce the quality of some channels. APC corrects the power level differences and ensures that power for different channels is according to the target power profile for the spectrum. APC compensates for the degradation of the network over time. APC activates if automatic link bringup is enabled.

Automatic Power Control (APC) is a network-level feature that is distributed among different nodes. An APC domain is a set of nodes that is controlled by the same instance of APC at the network level. An APC domain identifies a portion of the network that can be independently regulated. The source OLT node acts as the APC Manager or Domain Manager for all the nodes in the path. The subsequent nodes in the path act as APC agent nodes.

The manager node enables APC on agent nodes, monitors discrepancy, and initiates regulation if correction is required. To avoid large power fluctuations, APC adjusts power levels incrementally. APC performs power correction in steps of plus or minus 0.8 dB. This incremental correction continues until the optimal power level is reached.

APC is direction-specific. You can enable APC for each direction at the transmitting OLT node. The source node enables and controls different parameters in all ILA nodes on the path and the far-end OLT ingress EDFA.

Parameters configured by APC

This table lists the parameters that APC configures and controls in different nodes.

Node	Parameters
Transmitting OLT	EDFA Gain EDFA Tilt VOA Attenuation WSS Attenuation
ILA	EDFA Gain EDFA Tilt VOA Attenuation DGE Attenuation
Receiving OLT	EDFA Gain EDFA Tilt WSS Attenuation

When you enable APC, APC controls these parameters. APC overrides any manual configuration. When you disable APC, user configuration is applied.

Functions of APC

APC divides the C band spectrum into 32 equal parts. APC uses 33 frequencies across the C band to perform this division. We call these 33 frequencies, **setpoints**. Each setpoint is 150 GHz apart from the adjacent setpoints. You can configure a power profile across the spectrum using these setpoints. You can configure the target PSD for each OLT and ILA node on a link.

APC applies amplification and attenuation as required at channel level and composite signal level to ensure that the channels are at the target power level. You can configure the target power spectral densities for 33 points across the band. If you enable link tuner, link tuner sets the target PSDs for APC on all nodes in the path.

APC performs these functions:

- Monitors the current PSD against the target PSD for each channel (ASE and user channel) and changes the amplifier parameters including VOA, WSS, and DGE to achieve the target PSD.
- Detects optical network changes on the path and alters the amplifier parameters on the nearest nodes to compensate for the changes. APC performs these alterations in multiple steps.
- Collects measurements from other link nodes at the transmitting OLT to precisely locate optical network changes.

From Cisco IOS XR Release 7.9.1, NCS 1010 supports C+L band networks. Before Cisco IOS XR Release 7.9.1, APC did not start regulating the power levels in a link until the full topology was discovered by OSPF. From Cisco IOS XR Release 7.9.1, APC regulation begins as soon as it discovers any part of the topology. At a transmitting OLT, APC starts power correction at the OLT and subsequent ILA nodes even if the complete

OLT-OLT link has not been discovered. When APC detects a partial topology, the NCS 1010 raises the PARTIAL-TOPOLOGY alarm. APC moves to BLOCKED state after regulation is complete.

Note

- If the input slice power of a channel is below psd-min and APC is unable to bring the channel above psd-min even after setting the WSS attenuation to 0dB, APC declares the channel as failed.
- After APC regulation, all channel powers must be above psd-min (-24 dBm default) and at least one channel should be within 0.5 dB of psd-min.

PSD regulation states of APC channels

The APC channel PSD regulation feature operates in these ways:

- **Monitoring:** The APC system periodically checks the Power Spectral Density (PSD) discrepancy for each channel.
- **Trigger:** If the measured discrepancy exceeds the configured PSD correction tolerance, the regulation process is initiated.
- **Regulation action:** The Line Controller (LC) applies changes to reduce the discrepancy below the defined tolerance, ensuring a flat spectrum before the Erbium-Doped Fiber Amplifier (EDFA) at the LINE port.
- **Status states:** During regulation, the APC status transitions through various states before reaching the final state, IDLE.
- **Command usage:** The **show olc channel-apc controller Ots0/0/0/0 regulation-info** command displays the LC state.
- **State interpretation:** When regulation is in progress, some displayed values may represent final values, while others may not yet be updated.

APC status and internal states

APC status refers to the current state of APC throughout the entire path.

Description of APC status

This table lists and describes the APC status.

Table 3: Description of APC status

APC status	Description
BLOCKED	APC moves to the BLOCKED state if: • there is an event in the network which resulted in topology failure, • an amplifier safety event like APR or OSRI has been triggered in the network, and • APC is locally disabled on the agent node.

PAUSED	APC is paused using the **apc-pause** command.
IDLE	APC regulation has been completed successfully. All channels in the network have achieved the target PSD provided by the link tuner or configured by the user.
WORKING	When APC detects a discrepancy between the current and target PSD, it regulates to converge the power to the target PSD.
DISABLED	APC is disabled.
PARTIAL-TOPOLOGY NODE-BLOCKED	APC has limited visibility. APC manager does not have visibility to the full OLT-OLT topology. APC manager tries to correct the power levels on the agent nodes that are reachable and after the regulation is complete, APC moves to BLOCKED state.

Description of APC internal states

Internal state is the state of APC on each individual node.

This table lists and describes the internal states of APC.

Table 4: Description of APC internal states

APC internal state	Description
DISCREPANCY	The APC manager flags an agent node which needs correction when there is a discrepancy between target PSD and current PSD. This state is temporary and lasts until APC starts power correction and goes into CORRECTING state.
CORRECTING	APC correction is in progress on the node.
OOR	APC-OUT-OF-RANGE condition is raised on an agent node when APC fails to regulate and achieve the target PSD power level because the requested gain or attenuation setpoint cannot be set due to one of these conditions: • Amplifier gain is exhausted in the current gain range. • WSS range (0 to 25dB) is exhausted for a single or multiple channels. • DGE range (0 to 3dB) is exhausted for a single or multiple channels. • Span loss has increased, and amplifier gain is insufficient to achieve the target PSD.

IDLE	APC regulation has been completed successfully. All channels in the network have achieved the target PSD, either provided by the link tuner or configured by the user.
BLOCKED	APC is unable to perform for these reasons: • OSRI has shut down the amplifier: AMPLI-SHUT. • APC is disabled locally on the node: USER-DISABLED. • Gain Estimation is in progress: GAIN-ESTIMATION-IN-PROGRESS. • Amplifier auto power reduction is enabled: AMPLI-APR-ENABLED. • Amplifier is shut because of loss of input power: AMPLI-SHUT. • An event in the network resulted in topology failure. • APC is BLOCKED as Band Failure Recovery sets Safe mode because of a band failure event in C+L network: BAND-FAILURE.

View APC status and information

Use this task to verify whether APC is working, blocked, idle, or paused. You can also view detailed parameters such as target PSDs, amplifier gain, attenuation settings, and discrepancies between current and target power levels for each node in the APC domain.

Procedure

Step 1 Use the **show olc apc** command to view the APC status.

This sample shows the output of the **show olc apc**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:OLT1#show olc apc

Controller      : Ots0/0/0/0
APC Status      : WORKING

Node RID        : 10.1.1.1
Internal State  : IDLE

Node RID        : 10.99.1.2
Internal State  : IDLE
```

```
Node RID        : 10.99.2.2
Internal State  : IDLE

Node RID        : 10.99.4.1
Internal State  : IDLE

Node RID        : 10.1.1.5
Internal State  : DISCREPANCY
```

For information about APC statuses and APC internal states, see APC status and internal states, on page 31.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#sh olc apc
Thu Jul  7 13:21:05.807 UTC

Controller      : Ots0/0/0/0
APC Status      : BLOCKED

Node RID        : 10.1.1.1
Internal State  : IDLE

Node RID        : 10.1.1.2
Internal State  : BLOCKED
Blocked Reason  : [ AMPLI-SHUT ]

Node RID        : 10.1.1.3
Internal State  : DISCREPANCY

Node RID        : 10.1.1.4
Internal State  : DISCREPANCY

Node RID        : 10.1.1.5
Internal State  : DISCREPANCY
```

This sample shows the output of the **show olc apc** command when APC is disabled locally on a node.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#sh olc apc
Thu Jul  7 13:22:44.145 UTC

Controller      : Ots0/0/0/0
APC Status      : BLOCKED

Node RID        : 10.1.1.1
Internal State  : IDLE

Node RID        : 10.1.1.2
Internal State  : BLOCKED
Blocked Reason  : [ USER-DISABLED ]

Node RID        : 10.1.1.3
Internal State  : DISCREPANCY

Node RID        : 10.1.1.4
Internal State  : DISCREPANCY

Node RID        : 10.1.1.5
Internal State  : DISCREPANCY
```

This sample shows the output of the **show olc apc** command when Gain Estimation is in progress on a node.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#sh olc apc
Tue Jun 7 11:43:10.801 UTC
```

```
Controller : Ots0/0/0/0
APC Status : BLOCKED

Node RID : 10.1.1.1
Internal State : DISCREPANCY

Node RID : 10.1.1.2
Internal State : DISCREPANCY

Node RID : 10.1.1.3
Internal State : BLOCKED
Blocked Reason : [ GAIN-ESTIMATION-IN-PROGRESS ]
```

This sample shows the output of the **show olc apc** command when amplifier auto power reduction is enabled on a node.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#sh olc apc
Thu Jul  7 13:21:49.530 UTC

Controller      : Ots0/0/0/0
APC Status      : BLOCKED

Node RID        : 10.1.1.1
Internal State  : IDLE

Node RID        : 10.1.1.2
Internal State  : BLOCKED
Blocked Reason  : [ AMPLI-APR-ENABLED ]

Node RID        : 10.1.1.3
Internal State  : DISCREPANCY

Node RID        : 10.1.1.4
Internal State  : DISCREPANCY

Node RID        : 10.1.1.5
Internal State  : DISCREPANCY
```

This sample shows the output of the **show olc apc** command when band failure has occurred and the APC manager has visibility only to a partial topology.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show olc apc
Wed Jan 18 12:21:28.195 UTC

Controller      : Ots0/0/0/0
APC Status      : BLOCKED
Blocked Reason  : [ PARTIAL-TOPOLOGY  NODE-BLOCKED ]

Node RID        : 10.1.1.1
Internal State  : IDLE

Node RID        : 10.1.1.2
Internal State  : BLOCKED
Blocked Reason  : [ BAND-FAILURE ]
```

Step 2 Use the **show olc apc-local** command to view the local status of APC on each node.

This command shows if APC is enabled or disabled on the node.

This sample shows the output of the**show olc apc-local** command.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show olc apc-local
Mon Apr 11 06:59:14.679 UTC

Controller : Ots0/0/0/0

TX Status : ENABLED
RX Status : ENABLED
```

Step 3 Use the **show olc apc-local target-psd-profile** command to view the target PSDs configured for all the setpoints.

This sample shows the output of the **show olc apc-local target-psd-profile** command on a C band node. The output also displays the PSD configuration source and indicates whether the target PSD source is the link tuner or a configuration.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show olc apc-local target-psd-profile
Tue Apr 26 10:19:24.910 UTC
Controller          : Ots0/0/0/0
Target PSD source   : Configuration
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Setpoint                Frequency                       Target PSD
                          (THz)                       (dBm/12.5 GHz)
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
01                    191.337494                          15.0
02                    191.488678                          15.0
03                    191.639847                          -4.1
04                    191.791016                          -4.1
05                    191.942184                          -4.1
06                    192.093353                          -4.1
07                    192.244537                          -4.1
08                    192.395706                          -4.1
09                    192.546875                          -4.1
10                    192.698044                          -4.1
11                    192.849213                          -4.1
12                    193.000397                          -4.1
13                    193.151566                          -4.1
14                    193.302734                          -4.1
15                    193.453903                          -4.1
16                    193.605072                          -4.1
17                    193.756256                          -4.1
18                    193.907425                          -4.1
19                    194.058594                          -4.1
20                    194.209763                          -4.1
21                    194.360931                          -4.1
22                    194.512115                          -4.1
23                    194.663284                          -4.1
24                    194.814453                          -4.1
25                    194.965622                          -4.1
26                    195.116791                          -4.1
27                    195.267975                          -4.1
28                    195.419144                          -4.1
29                    195.570312                          -4.1
30                    195.721481                          -4.1
31                    195.872650                          -4.1
32                    196.023834                          -4.1
33                    196.175003                          -4.1
```

This sample shows the output of the **show olc apc-local target-psd-profile** command on an L band node.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#sh olc apc-local target-psd-profile
Wed Jan 18 12:12:02.236 UTC
Controller          : Ots0/0/0/0
```

```
Target PSD source   : Configuration
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Setpoint                Frequency                       Target PSD
                          (THz)                      (dBm/12.5 GHz)
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
01                    186.050000                          -6.4
02                    186.201000                          -6.3
03                    186.352000                          -6.2
04                    186.503000                          -6.2
05                    186.654000                          -6.1
06                    186.805000                          -6.1
07                    186.956000                          -6.0
08                    187.107000                          -6.0
09                    187.258000                          -5.9
10                    187.409000                          -5.9
11                    187.560000                          -5.9
12                    187.711000                          -5.8
13                    187.862000                          -5.7
14                    188.013000                          -5.7
15                    188.164000                          -5.6
16                    188.315000                          -5.5
17                    188.466000                          -5.5
18                    188.617000                          -5.4
19                    188.768000                          -5.4
20                    188.919000                          -5.3
21                    189.070000                          -5.2
22                    189.221000                          -5.2
23                    189.372000                          -5.1
24                    189.523000                          -5.1
25                    189.674000                          -5.0
26                    189.825000                          -5.0
27                    189.976000                          -4.9
28                    190.127000                          -4.9
29                    190.278000                          -4.8
30                    190.429000                          -4.7
31                    190.580000                          -4.7
32                    190.731000                          -4.6
33                    190.882000                          -4.6
```

Step 4 Use the **show olc apc-local regulation-info** command to view the detailed information about APC on each node.

This command provides this information:

- Controller
- APC Domain Manager
- Internal status
- Minimum PSD
- Last correction timestamp
- Gain range
- Amplifier and attenuation parameters: configured and current values and available ranges
- Detailed information on the channels

This command also provides detailed information on the channels:

- Center frequency of each channel

- Channel width
- Channel ID
- Channel source (ASE or user channel)
- Slice number of the center frequency of the channel in the WSS
- PSD of the channel at the input of the amplifier
- Target and current PSD for the channel
- Discrepancy between current and target PSD
- The configured attenuation on the WSS (OLT) or DGE (ILA) for the channel

Step 5 Use the **tx|rx** keyword with the **show olc apc-local regulation-info controller ots** *R/S/I/P* command to view the APC information for only the Tx or Rx direction.

This sample shows the output of the**show olc apc-local regulation-info** command.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show olc apc-local regulation-info controller ots 0/0/0/0 tx
Wed Jul  6 05:01:45.177 UTC
Controller            : Ots0/0/0/0
Domain Manager        : 10.1.1.1
Internal Status       : OOR
Direction            : TX
PSD Minimum          : -24.0 (dBm/12.5 GHz)
Gain Range           : Normal
Last Correction      : 2022-07-06 05:01:28

  Device Parameters                 Min   Max  Configuration Operational
=============================================================================
  Egress Ampli Gain (dB)           :15.4  29.4 19.5          19.5
  Egress Ampli Tilt (dB)           :-5.0  3.1  -2.2          -2.2
  TX Ampli Power (dBm)             : -    22.4  -            21.4
  TX VOA Attenuation (dB)          :0.0   20.0 0.0           0.0
  Egress WSS/DGE Attenuation (dB)  :0.0   25.0  -             -


Channel Center Channel Channel Channel Spectrum   Ampli-Input     Target      Current    Discrepancy
 Channel Slice
  Frequency     Width    ID    Source  Slice Num      PSD           PSD           PSD
     Attn Config
    (THz)       (GHz)                             (dBm/12.5 GHz)(dBm/12.5 GHz)(dBm/12.5 GHz)    (dB)
        (dB)
=============================================================================================================

 191.375000    75.00     1      OCh       13          -23.2         -4.6          -4.9         0.2
       7.1
 191.449997    75.00     -      ASE       37          -23.0         -4.6          -4.7         0.1
       9.2
 191.524994    75.00     -      ASE       61          -23.1         -4.6          -4.7         0.1
       9.3
 191.600006    75.00     4      OCh       85          -23.1         -4.5          -4.7         0.1
       8.0
 191.675003    75.00     -      ASE       109         -23.0         -4.5          -4.5         0.0
       9.1
 191.750000    75.00     6      OCh       133         -23.0         -4.4          -4.6         0.1
       8.0
 191.824997    75.00     -      ASE       157         -23.1         -4.4          -4.6         0.1
       9.3
```

191.899994	75.00	8	OCh	181	-23.0	-4.4	-4.4	0.0
8.0								
191.975006	75.00	-	ASE	205	-23.0	-4.3	-4.5	0.1
9.1								
192.050003	75.00	10	OCh	229	-23.0	-4.3	-4.5	0.1
8.2								
192.125000	75.00	-	ASE	253	-22.9	-4.3	-4.3	0.0
9.0								
192.199997	75.00	12	OCh	277	-22.8	-4.2	-4.3	0.0
8.3								
192.274994	75.00	-	ASE	301	-22.9	-4.2	-4.4	0.1
9.0								
192.350006	75.00	14	OCh	325	-22.6	-4.2	-4.2	0.0
8.3								
192.425003	75.00	-	ASE	349	-22.8	-4.2	-4.3	0.1
8.7								
192.500000	75.00	16	OCh	373	-22.4	-4.1	-3.9	-0.2
8.1								
192.574997	75.00	-	ASE	397	-22.7	-4.1	-4.2	0.1
8.6								
192.649994	75.00	18	OCh	421	-22.6	-4.1	-4.2	0.1
8.1								
192.725006	75.00	-	ASE	445	-22.7	-4.0	-4.2	0.1
8.6								
192.800003	75.00	20	OCh	469	-22.7	-4.0	-4.1	0.1
7.9								
192.875000	75.00	-	ASE	493	-22.6	-4.0	-4.0	0.0
8.4								
192.949997	75.00	22	OCh	517	-22.6	-3.9	-4.1	0.1
7.6								
193.024994	75.00	-	ASE	541	-22.5	-3.9	-4.0	0.1
8.2								
193.100006	75.00	24	OCh	565	-22.7	-3.8	-4.0	0.1
7.5								
193.175003	75.00	-	ASE	589	-22.7	-3.8	-4.0	0.1
8.2								
193.250000	75.00	26	OCh	613	-22.5	-3.8	-3.9	0.1
7.2								
193.324997	75.00	-	ASE	637	-22.6	-3.8	-4.0	0.2
8.1								
193.399994	75.00	28	OCh	661	-22.7	-3.7	-3.9	0.1
7.2								
193.475006	75.00	-	ASE	685	-22.5	-3.7	-3.8	0.1
8.0								
193.550003	75.00	30	OCh	709	-22.7	-3.7	-3.8	0.1
7.0								
193.625000	75.00	-	ASE	733	-22.7	-3.6	-3.8	0.1
8.1								
193.699997	75.00	32	OCh	757	-22.7	-3.6	-3.7	0.1
6.7								
193.774994	75.00	-	ASE	781	-22.7	-3.5	-3.7	0.1
8.2								
193.850006	75.00	34	OCh	805	-22.7	-3.5	-3.7	0.1
6.6								
193.925003	75.00	-	ASE	829	-22.7	-3.5	-3.6	0.1
8.1								
194.000000	75.00	36	OCh	853	-22.8	-3.5	-3.7	0.2
6.6								
194.074997	75.00	-	ASE	877	-22.8	-3.4	-3.6	0.1
8.3								
194.149994	75.00	38	OCh	901	-22.7	-3.4	-3.5	0.1
10.9								
194.225006	75.00	-	ASE	925	-22.8	-3.3	-3.5	0.1
8.2								

```
194.300003    75.00     40     OCh       949         -22.9         -3.3          -3.5          0.1
      7.1
194.375000    75.00     -      ASE       973         -22.8         -3.3          -3.4          0.1
      8.4
194.449997    75.00     42     OCh       997         -22.9         -3.2          -3.5          0.2
      7.3
194.524994    75.00     -      ASE       1021        -22.9         -3.2          -3.4          0.1
      8.4
194.600006    75.00     44     OCh       1045        -22.8         -3.2          -3.3          0.1
      7.2
194.675003    75.00     -      ASE       1069        -22.8         -3.2          -3.3          0.1
      8.4
194.750000    75.00     46     OCh       1093        -22.9         -3.1          -3.4          0.2
      7.3
194.824997    75.00     -      ASE       1117        -22.8         -3.1          -3.2          0.1
      8.2
194.899994    75.00     48     OCh       1141        -22.8         -3.0          -3.3          0.2
      6.9
194.975006    75.00     -      ASE       1165        -22.9         -3.0          -3.2          0.1
      8.3
195.050003    75.00     50     OCh       1189        -22.8         -3.0          -3.1          0.1
      6.6
195.125000    75.00     -      ASE       1213        -22.9         -3.0          -3.1          0.1
      8.3
195.199997    75.00     52     OCh       1237        -22.9         -2.9          -3.1          0.1
      6.3
195.274994    75.00     -      ASE       1261        -23.0         -2.9          -3.0          0.1
      8.1
195.350006    75.00     54     OCh       1285        -23.1         -2.8          -3.0          0.1
      6.4
195.425003    75.00     -      ASE       1309        -23.2         -2.8          -3.0          0.1
      8.3
195.500000    75.00     56     OCh       1333        -23.1         -2.8          -2.9          0.1
      6.2
195.574997    75.00     -      ASE       1357        -23.4         -2.8          -3.0          0.2
      8.2
195.649994    75.00     58     OCh       1381        -23.4         -2.7          -2.9          0.1
      6.4
195.725006    75.00     -      ASE       1405        -23.4         -2.7          -2.8          0.1
      8.5
195.800003    75.00     60     OCh       1429        -23.6         -2.7          -2.8          0.1
      6.6
195.875000    75.00     -      ASE       1453        -23.7         -2.6          -2.9          0.2
      8.7
195.949997    75.00     62     OCh       1477        -23.7         -2.6          -2.8          0.2
      6.9
196.024994    75.00     -      ASE       1501        -23.6         -2.5          -2.7          0.1
      9.0
196.100006    75.00     64     OCh       1525        -23.7         -2.5          -2.7          0.1
      7.1


ASE - Noise Loaded Channel
OCh - Optical Channel
```

Note

- In the previous sample output, the channel source is ASE for channels that are empty and for channels that failed due to power level dropping below psd-min. ASE or a noise loader fills noise across the spectrum at intervals of 75 GHz wherever optical cross connects are not present. For dropped channels, the channel ID is present, and the channel source is ASE.

You can assess and monitor the power regulation and discrepancies across the network nodes for effective optical network management.

Configure the target PSDs

If you enable link tuner, it sets the target PSDs for APC on all nodes in the path.

You can configure the target power spectral densities at 33 points across the band. Each PSD value divides the spectrum into 150-GHz steps. APC uses the PSD value when a channel frequency matches a configured point. If not, APC calculates the target PSD for a channel based on the two nearest steps.

Procedure

Step 1 Use the **psd** *<1-33> value* command to set the target PSDs for single-band for each node on a C-band network.

This sample configuration sets the PSD value to 15 dBm or 12.5 GHz for setpoints 1 and 2.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#optical-line-control
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc)#controller ots 0/0/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#psd 1 150
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#psd 2 150
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#end
```

Step 2 (Only for NCS 1010) Use the **dual-band-psd** *<1-33> value* command to set the target PSDs for dual-band for each node on a C+L band network.

This sample configuration sets the dual-band PSD values to -50 and -49 on setpoints 1 and 2 respectively, on the 0/0/0/0 controller.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#optical-line-control
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc)#controller ots 0/0/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#dual-band-psd 1 -50
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#dual-band-psd 2 -49
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#end
```

The target PSD profiles are now configured for the selected band on all nodes in the path.

Disable centralized APC

Use this procedure to manually disable centralized APC, allowing user configuration to take effect instead of APC's automatic power regulation.

Procedure

Use the **apc disable** command to disable APC for a link on the transmitting OLT node.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#optical-line-control
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc)#controller ots 0/0/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#apc disable
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#end
```

Important

- When you disable APC, the device sets all the setpoints to values in the configuration. If there is no configuration, the device sets all setpoints to their default values. Disabling APC affects traffic.
- (Only for NCS 1010) For BFR to work, APC must be enabled on both C and L-band devices. We recommend to pause BFR before running the **apc-pause** or **apc disable** commands.

User configuration is applied instead of APC. All setpoints are set to either configured values or default values.

Manage centralized APC

Use this procedure to manage APC by enabling and disabling APC domains.

Procedure

Step 1 Use the **apc enable** command on the transmitting OLT node to enable APC for a link.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#optical-line-control
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc)#controller ots 0/0/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#apc enable
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#end
```

Step 2 Use the **apc pause** command on the transmitting OLT node to modify the network without APC compensating for the changes.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#optical-line-control
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc)#controller ots 0/0/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#apc pause
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#end
```

Note

- If you run the **apc-pause** command when APC is in idle state, APC remains in the idle state until changes in the network require power correction. The status changes to paused after changes are detected, but the system does not perform power correction.
- Running the **apc-pause** command does not pause channel startup.

Step 3 Use the **apc-local [RX | TX] disable** command on an ILA node to disable APC locally.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#optical-line-control
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc)#controller ots 0/0/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#apc-local RX disable
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#end
```

Consider a scenario where the headend OLT encounters a headless event. If power correction is required at agent nodes, the APC manager is unavailable to initiate regulation. When APC is enabled, adjustments cannot be performed, and user configuration of **target-psd** does not take effect. Disabling APC locally on an agent node allows manual adjustment of parameters. Use the **apc-local disable** command to disable APC on an agent node.

Configure target drop PSD and minimum PSD

Use this task to manually configure the target PSD for drop ports. You can also set the minimum PSD threshold. These actions ensure that channel power levels meet the required target and maintain optimal channel quality across the network.

The link tuner does not set the target PSD for drop ports. The default target PSD for drop ports is –8.0 dBm/12.5 GHz. The device applies drop PSD configuration for channels with cross connect settings. Use the **drop-psd** command to set the desired drop PSD.

If the PSD of a channel with minimal attenuation at the amplifier input on an OLT is less than the minimum PSD, APC marks the channel as failed. APC then replaces the channel using the ASE source.The default minimum PSD is –24 dBm/2.5 GHz. Use the **psd-min** command to set the desired minimum PSD.

Procedure

Step 1 Use the **drop-psd** command to set the desired drop PSD.

This sample configuration sets the target PSD at drop ports to –25 dBm/12.5 GHz.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#optical-line-control
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc)#controller ots 0/0/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#drop-psd -250
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#commit
Tue Apr 26 09:50:12.055 UTC
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#end
```

Step 2 Use the **psd-min** command to set the desired minimum PSD.

This sample configuration sets the minimum PSD to –25 dBm/12.5 GHz.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#optical-line-control
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc)#controller ots 0/0/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#psd-min -250
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#commit
Tue Apr 26 09:50:12.055 UTC
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-olc-ots)#end
```

Channel power levels meet the required target power profile.

View patchcord loss and path loss

In a C+L band configuration, optical applications require data about loss between the LINE-TX port of the L-band device to the LINE-TX port of the C-band device to launch correct power into the transmission fiber.

This data, also known as path loss, is calculated from these components:

- patchcord loss between the LINE-TX port of the L-band device and the L-Band-RX port of the C-band device.
- insertion loss between the L-Band-RX port of the C-band device and the LINE-TX port of the C-band device.
- insertion loss due to the Raman modules inside the C-band device.

Procedure

Step 1 Use the **show olc partner-band-loss** command to view the patchcord loss and path loss values.

This sample is an output of the **show olc partner-band-loss** when executed on a C-band device.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0#show olc partner-band-loss
Wed Feb 1 12:51:59.605 UTC

Controller                                : Ots0/0/0/0
Partner IP address                        : 10.1.1.2
Partner Controller                        : Ots0/0/0/0
L-LINE-TX Path Loss at C-LINE-TX          : 2.3 dB
L-LINE-TX Patchcord Loss                  : 1.0 dB
Loss Measurement Timestamp                : 2023-02-01 12:51:54
```

This sample is an output of the **show olc partner-band-loss** when executed on a L-band device.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0#show olc partner-band-loss
Wed Feb 1 12:51:59.605 UTC

Controller                                : Ots0/0/0/0
```

```
Partner IP address                            : 10.1.1.3
Partner Controller                            : ots0/0/0/0
L-LINE-TX Path Loss at C-LINE-TX           : 2.3 dB
L-LINE-TX Patchcord Loss                      : 1.0 dB
Loss Measurement Timestamp                    : 2023-02-01 12:51:54
```

Step 2 Use the **show olc partner-band-loss controller ots** *R/S/I/P* command to view the patchcord loss and path loss values for individual controllers.

This sample is an output of the **show olc partner-band-loss controller ots** *R/S/I/P* when executed on a C-band device.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0#show olc partner-band-loss controller Ots 0/0/0/0
Wed Feb 1 12:51:59.605 UTC

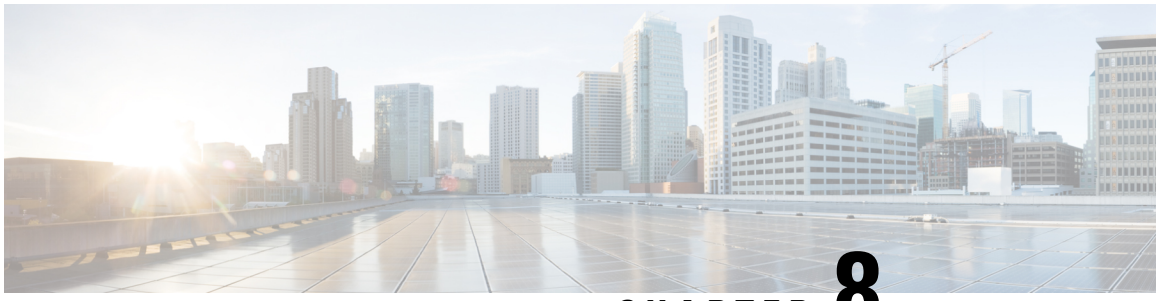
Controller                                    : Ots0/0/0/0
Partner IP address                            : 10.1.1.2
Partner Controller                            : Ots0/0/0/0
L-LINE-TX Path Loss at C-LINE-TX           : 1.9 dB
L-LINE-TX Patchcord Loss                      : 1.2 dB
Loss Measurement Timestamp                    : 2023-02-01 12:51:54
```

This sample is an output of the **show olc partner-band-loss controller ots** *R/S/I/P* when executed on a L-band device.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0#show olc partner-band-loss controller Ots 0/0/0/0
Wed Feb 1 12:51:59.605 UTC

Controller                                    : Ots0/0/0/0
Partner IP address                            : 10.1.1.3
Partner Controller                            : Ots0/0/0/0
L-LINE-TX Path Loss at C-LINE-TX              : 1.9 dB
L-LINE-TX Patchcord Loss                      : 1.2 dB
Loss Measurement Timestamp                    : 2023-02-01 12:51:54
```

You can accurately monitor and manage optical power levels in the network.



CHAPTER 8

Band Failure Recovery

Table 5: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Band Failure Recovery (BFR)	Cisco IOS XR Release 7.9.1	During the C+L band network bring up, as both the bands travel through the same fiber, optical power is transferred from higher frequency to lower frequency due to SRS (Stimulated Raman Scattering). This degrades the C-band channel power and causes the existing C-band power profile to change. BFR compensates for this dynamic power change by adjusting the power profile that minimizes the impact when upgrading from C-band to the C+L band network. BFR also adjusts power during a band failure to minimize the impact on the surviving band.

- Band Failure Recovery, on page 47
- Events leading to band failure, on page 50
- Band failure recovery in various scenarios, on page 52

Band Failure Recovery

A band failure recovery is a mechanism that

- applies dual-band PSD profiles to both C-band and L-band devices to compensate for power transfer caused by Stimulated Raman Scattering (SRS),
- coordinates with agent nodes along the transmission path, and
- manages PSD profile switching and recovery of each node in case of band failure.

Band Failure Recovery in C-band and L-band optical networks

NCS 1010 can be configured to operate in both C-band and L-band wavelengths to increase the capacity of optical fibers. This is achieved by connecting the C-band OLT or ILA line cards to the corresponding L-band OLT or ILA line cards. When C-band and L-band signals travel through the same fiber, SRS causes a transfer of optical power from higher to lower frequencies. This process alters the C-band power profile . BFR compensates for this by applying dual-band PSD profiles to both C-band and L-band devices.

The source OLT node functions as the BFR manager for all nodes in the transmit direction. Other nodes in the path act as BFR agent nodes and report to the manager. The manager node collects information from agent nodes, coordinates failure, and recovery actions.

1. When a band fails in a C and L band network, the surviving band experiences a change in optical power due to the absence of SRS.
2. The BFR manager sends commands to the agent nodes to switch the PSD profile on the surviving band to a single-band PSD profile.
3. After resolving the failure, the BFR manager initiates recovery on each failed band node to ensure there is no traffic impact on the surviving band.

Enable BFR on the controller

BFR is not enabled by default. It is enabled automatically if partner band IP address and dual-band PSD configurations are present on both the C-band and L-band cards.

Before you begin

Disable link tuner and gain estimator before BFR is automatically enabled.

Procedure

Step 1 Enter the **partner-band-port** command to configure the partner band IP address.

Example:

```
partner-band-port ipv4 address ip-address controller Ots0/0/0/x
```

Step 2 Enter the **dual-band-port** command to configure the dual-band PSD profile.

Example:

```
dual-band-psd index value
```

For more information about these configurations, see partner-band-port and Configure APC .

BFR is enabled on the system and is operational.

View BFR status on all nodes

Procedure

Use the **show olc band-status** command to view the status of BFR on all the nodes.

This example shows the status of BFR on all the nodes of a controller. BFR shows a *Running* status. BFR applies dual band PSD to both bands.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0#show olc band-status
Tue Dec 13 10:45:30.594 UTC
Controller              : Ots0/0/0/0
Self-Band               : C-Band
BFR status              : Running
Node RID                : 10.1.1.1

Partner IP address      : 192.0.2.2
Partner Controller      : Ots0/0/0/0
Partner link status     : UP
C-Band status           : ACTIVE
C-Band PSD              : Dual Band
L-Band status           : ACTIVE
L-Band PSD              : Dual Band
Node RID                : 10.1.1.2

Partner IP address      : 192.0.2.22
Partner Controller      : Ots0/0/0/2
Partner link status     : UP
C-Band status           : ACTIVE
C-Band PSD              : Dual Band
L-Band status           : ACTIVE
L-Band PSD              : Dual Band
Node RID                : 10.1.1.3

Partner IP address      : 192.0.2.32
Partner Controller      : Ots0/0/0/2
Partner link status     : UP
C-Band status           : ACTIVE
C-Band PSD              : Dual Band
L-Band status           : ACTIVE
L-Band PSD              : Dual Band
Node RID                : 10.1.1.4

Partner IP address      : 192.0.2.42
Partner Controller      : Ots0/0/0/0
Partner link status     : UP
C-Band status           : ACTIVE
C-Band PSD              : Dual Band
L-Band status           : ACTIVE
L-Band PSD              : Dual Band
Node RID                : 10.1.1.5

Partner IP address      : 192.0.2.52
Partner Controller      : Ots0/0/0/0
Partner link status     : UP
C-Band status           : ACTIVE
C-Band PSD              : Dual Band
L-Band status           : ACTIVE
```

```
L-Band PSD              : Dual Band
```

For more information about this command, see the show olc band-status command in the *Command Reference for Cisco NCS 1010* guide.

Events leading to band failure

Band failure can occur due to several events, such as connectivity issues, device failures, and power loss.

Events leading to band failure

Band failure can happen due to any of these events:

- Optical connectivity fails between devices operating in the C-band and L-band.
- The amplifier or controller on the L-band or C-band device has failed.
- The amplifier on the L-band or C-band is shut down due to Optical Safety Remote Interlock (OSRI).
- The node is shut down due to power failure.
- Line cards operating in the L-band or C-band are in a cold-reload state.
- A card operating in the L-band or C-band fails.

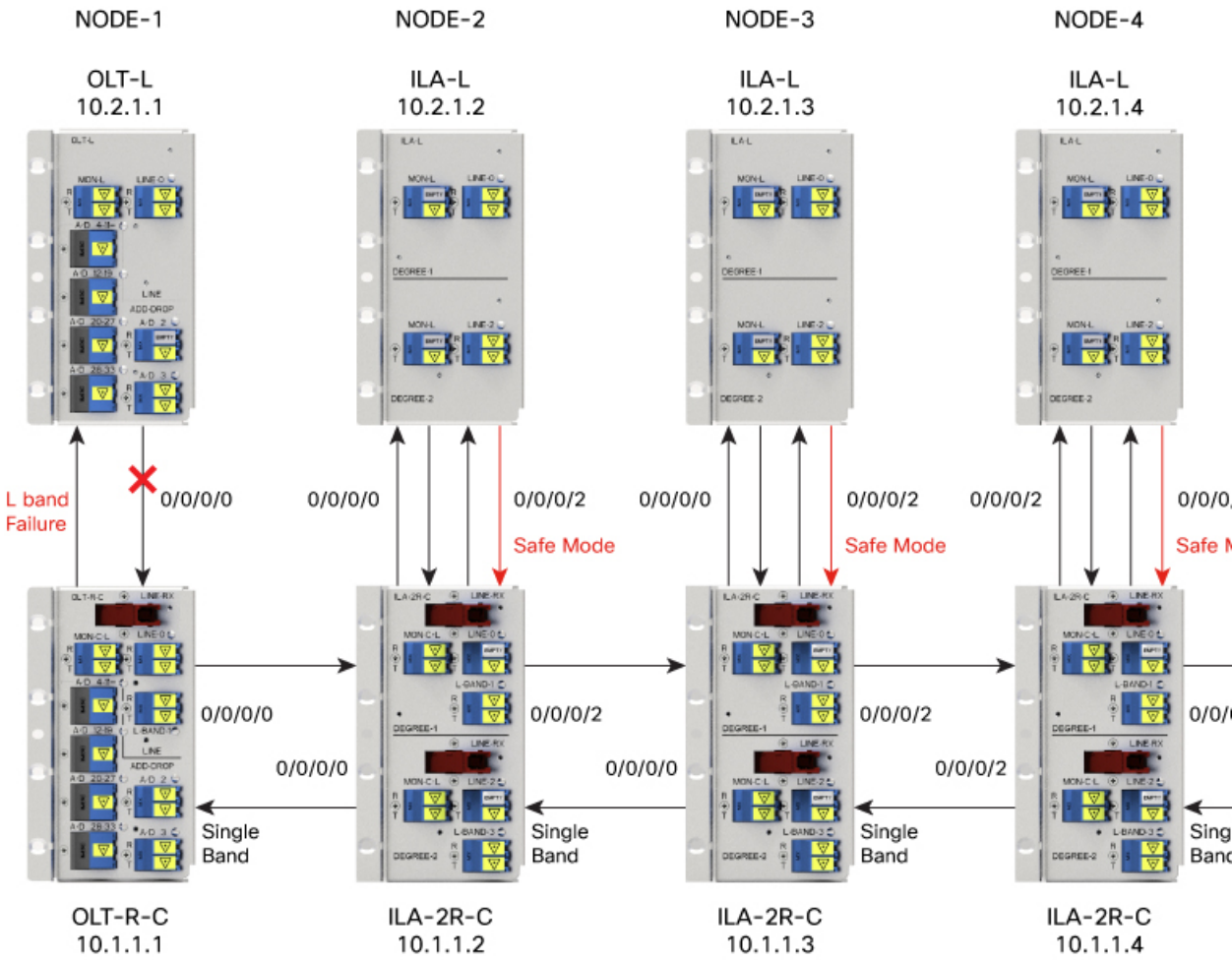


Note Span fiber failure is not considered as band failure as both bands are impacted due to the failure.

Example of L-band failure

This scenario illustrates the BFR procedure in the event of an L-band failure. As soon as the band failure is detected, BFR sets safe mode on the failed band devices and switches the PSD profile of the surviving band devices to single-band PSD. The status of the devices operating in the C band is ACTIVE and the PSD profile for the devices is displayed as *Single Band*.

Figure 2: Example of L-band failure



This example shows the status of BFR when the L-band is in the FAILED state. In this case, all the C-band nodes are switched to single-band PSD profiles and L-band devices are set to the safe mode.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0#show olc band-status
Controller              : Ots0/0/0/0
Self-Band               : C-Band
BFR status              : Running
Node RID                : 10.2.1.1

Partner IP address      : 192.0.2.2
Partner Controller      : Ots0/0/0/0
Partner link status     : UP
C-Band status           : ACTIVE
C-Band PSD              : Single Band
L-Band status           : FAILED
L-Band PSD              : NA
Node RID                : 10.2.1.2

Partner IP address      : 192.0.2.22
Partner Controller      : Ots0/0/0/2
Partner link status     : UP
C-Band status           : ACTIVE
```

```
C-Band PSD              : Single Band
L-Band status           : FAILED
L-Band PSD              : NA
Node RID                : 10.2.1.3

Partner IP address      : 192.0.2.32
Partner Controller      : Ots0/0/0/2
Partner link status     : UP
C-Band status           : ACTIVE
C-Band PSD              : Single Band
L-Band status           : FAILED
L-Band PSD              : NA
Node RID                : 10.2.1.4

Partner IP address      : 192.0.2.42
Partner Controller      : Ots0/0/0/0
Partner link status     : UP
C-Band status           : ACTIVE
C-Band PSD              : Single Band
L-Band status           : FAILED
L-Band PSD              : NA
Node RID                : 10.2.1.5

Partner IP address      : 192.0.2.52
Partner Controller      : Ots0/0/0/0
Partner link status     : UP
C-Band status           : ACTIVE
L-Band status           : FAILED
L-Band PSD              : NA
```

Band failure recovery in various scenarios

After the optical fiber fault is cleared, BFR starts the recovery procedure on each failed band node individually. BFR also ensures that traffic is not impacted.

Band failure recovery

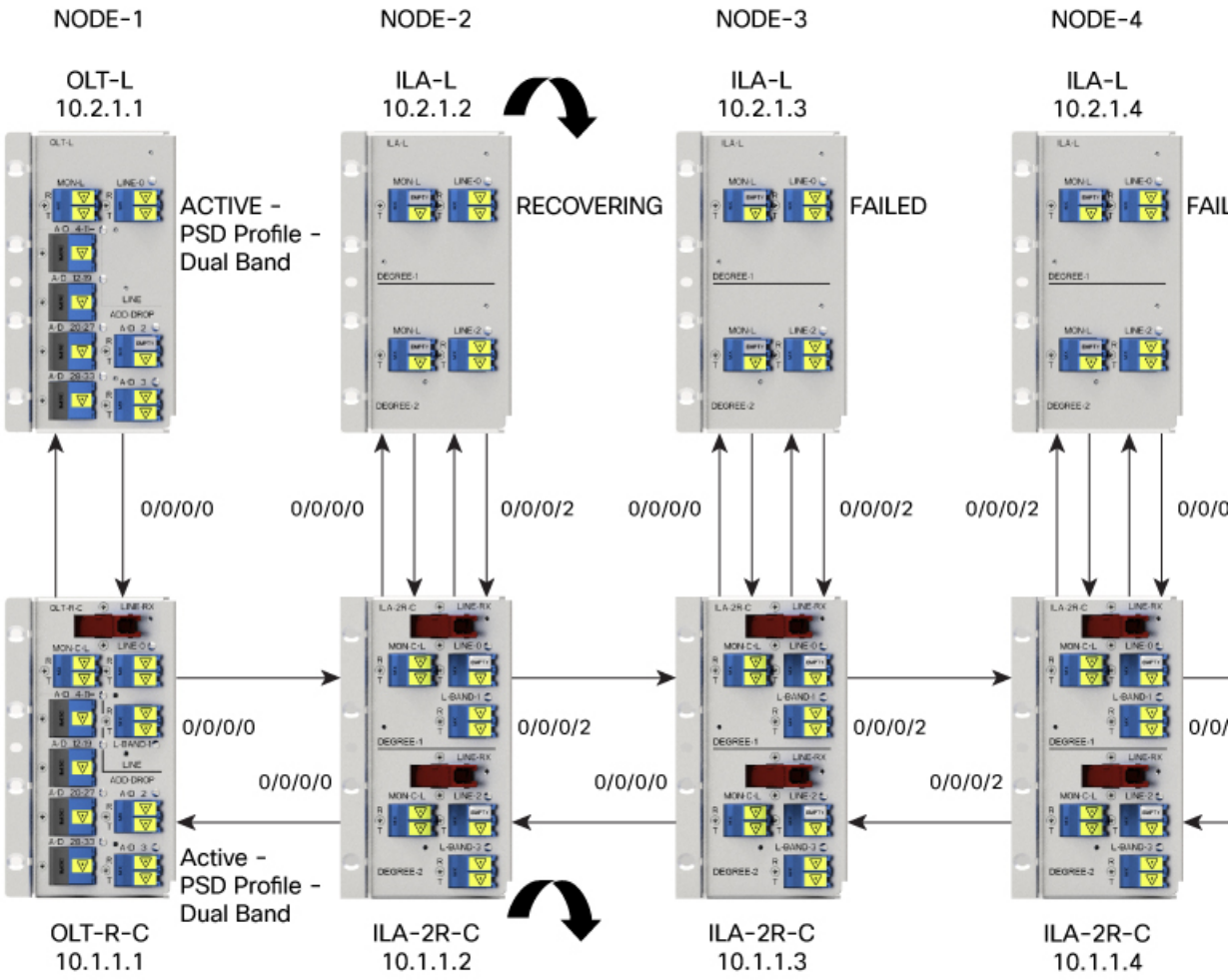
After the optical fiber fault is cleared, BFR starts the recovery procedure on the failed band nodes one at a time. BFR also ensures that traffic is not impacted. The PSD profiles on the recovered and surviving bands are switched to dual-band PSD profiles.

Note

- Recovery procedure is initiated only if all the nodes (both C-band and L-band) are active and reachable.
- BFR runs the recovery procedure on the failed band while APC shifts the PSD profiles. APC must be enabled on both C and L-band devices for BFR to work. We recommend pausing BFR before running the **apc-pause** or **apc disable** commands.

This figure shows how BFR recovers from an L-band failure. After the fiber fault is cleared, BFR starts recovery on all C and L-band nodes one node at a time. The recovery procedure on Node 1 is completed and the status is shown as ACTIVE. The recovery procedure on Node 2 is in progress, so the node status is shown as RECOVERING. BFR starts recovery on each remaining node, one at a time, after recovering Node 2.

Figure 3: Example of BFR recovering nodes



This example shows the C and L-band status as RECOVERING on the *192.0.2.1* node:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:#show olc band-status
Controller              : Ots0/0/0/0
Self-Band               : C-Band
BFR status              : Running
Node RID                : 10.1.1.1

Partner IP address      : 192.0.2.2
Partner Controller      : Ots0/0/0/0
Partner link status     : UP
C-Band status           : ACTIVE
C-Band PSD              : Dual Band
L-Band status           : ACTIVE
L-Band PSD              : Dual Band
Node RID                : 10.1.1.2

Partner IP address      : 192.0.2.22
Partner Controller      : Ots0/0/0/2
Partner link status     : UP

C-Band status           : RECOVERING
```

```
C-Band PSD              : NA

L-Band status             : RECOVERING

L-Band PSD              : NA
Node RID                : 10.1.1.3

Partner IP address      : 192.0.2.32
Partner Controller      : Ots0/0/0/2
Partner link status     : UP
C-Band status           : ACTIVE
C-Band PSD              : Single Band
L-Band status           : FAILED
L-Band PSD              : NA
Node RID                : 10.1.1.4

Partner IP address      : 192.0.2.42
Partner Controller      : Ots0/0/0/0
Partner link status     : UP
C-Band status           : ACTIVE
C-Band PSD              : Single Band
L-Band status           : FAILED
L-Band PSD              : NA
Node RID                : 10.1.1.5

Partner IP address      : 192.0.2.52
Partner Controller      : Ots0/0/0/0
Partner link status     : UP
C-Band status           : ACTIVE
L-Band status           : FAILED
```

Single band failure recovery on non-Raman network

After the optical fiber fault is cleared, BFR performs these operations for single band failure on a non-Raman network.

- Starts recovery on the failed band one node at a time.
- After the recovery is completed and both bands are active, BFR switches the PSD profiles on both bands to dual-band PSD.

Span failure recovery

On a C and L band network, when both bands fail, BFR does not change the PSD profile to single-band PSD. After the failure is cleared, both bands recover quickly.

When a span failure is cleared on a Raman network and Raman tuning is disabled, BFR starts recovery of nodes. If Raman tuning is enabled, BFR suspends recovery and resumes it only after Raman tuning is completed.

Single band failure recovery on a Raman network

On a C+L band network without Raman amplifiers, when a band fails, Loss of Signal (LOS) is reported because the total power drops below the safe value. This shuts down the amplifiers on other nodes. If a band fails on the near end node of a Raman network, the far end amplifiers receive some band power because of ASE. In this case, LOS is not reported and the amplifiers on far end nodes remain active. BFR ensures that recovery on the far end nodes is started even if the amplifiers on the nodes are active because of ASE and sets safe mode on the failed band.

Once the optical fiber fault is cleared on a Raman network, if Raman tuning is started, BFR suspends recovery and resumes it only after Raman tuning is completed. If Raman tuning is not started, BFR starts the recovery of nodes one by one.

Band failure recovery due to device in headless mode

In the event of a band failure on a network with an OLT device in headless mode, BFR performs these operations.

- BFR does not switch the PSD profile to single-band PSD.
- BFR does not run the recovery procedure.

In the event of a band failure on a network with an ILA device in headless mode, BFR performs these operations.

- BFR switches the PSD profile to single-band PSD on all the nodes that are reachable by C-band OLT.
- BFR does not run the recovery procedure on all the OLT and ILA nodes.
- If one or more nodes on the network are in headless mode, BFR is not initiated, which might affect traffic recovery. Perform these tasks to restore traffic:
  1. Initialize BFR

For more information about these commands, see the Command Reference for Cisco NCS 1010 Guide.

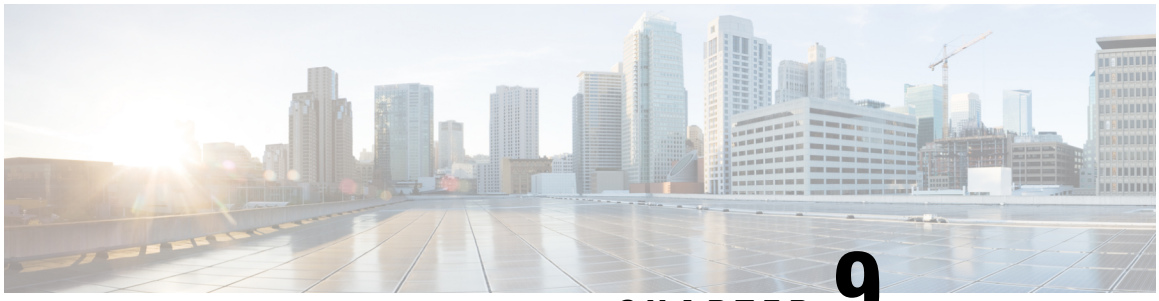
Band failure recovery due to partner link status

On a C+L band network, if there is a connectivity failure between the C-band and L-band ILA nodes, BFR does not start the recovery procedure. If the recovery procedure is running and the *Partner link status* is DOWN, BFR suspends recovery and resumes it after the *Partner link status* changes to UP.

This example shows the output of the **show olc band-status** command with *Partner link status* status set to UP.

```
                RP/0/RP0/CPU0:#show olc band-status
Controller              : Ots0/0/0/0
Self-Band               : C-Band
BFR status              : Running
Node RID                : 10.1.1.1

Partner IP address      : 192.0.2.2
Partner Controller      : Ots0/0/0/0
Partner link status     : UP
C-Band status           : ACTIVE
C-Band PSD              : Dual Band
L-Band status           : ACTIVE
L-Band PSD              : Dual Band
```



CHAPTER 9

Automatic Link Bringup

- Automatic link bringup, on page 57

Automatic link bringup

You can bring up an DWDM link without using any external tools. The device measures optical parameters for all spans at power-up. Each device then computes setpoints for every span to ensure optimal link performance and to allow end-to-end traffic.

Applications enabling automatic link bringup

These optical applications enable automatic link bringup:

- Span loss measurement
- Gain estimator
- Link tuner
- Automatic power control
- Raman tuning

Configurations used by automatic link bringup

Automatic link bringup uses these user configurations if they are available:

- Measured span loss
- Fiber type
- Spectral density
- Span length.

Assumptions of automatic link bringup

Automatic link bringup works under these assumptions:

- The fiber connections are proper. There are no fiber cuts or faulty connectors blocking link bring up.

- OSC link comes up without need for Raman gain. If the span length is high and the device is not able to turn up the OSC without Raman Gain, you must disable Raman tuning and manually configure Raman amplification.

DHCP and ZTP considerations

You need automatic link bring up after physically installing your device and connecting the fibers as necessary. The automatic link bringup process starts when you turn on a device. A newly powered device has no configuration. First, the device joins the network and obtains an IP address.

The devices use DHCP to get an IP address. After receiving an IP address, the device retrieves a ZTP configuration file from either the DHCP server or a separate ZTP server. Configure the DHCP server with the desired IP address and configuration file for each device you want to configure. The device uses the configuration file and configures itself.

The ZTP configuration file must contain these configurations:

- Host configuration
- DHCP relay configuration only if there are nodes further down the link
- Interface configuration
- OSPF configuration
- SSH configuration

See Boot Using Zero Touch Provisioning for more information on configuring and using ZTP.

This example shows a sample ZTP configuration file with the minimum required configuration.

```
!! IOS XR Configuration
!
hostname ios
username cisco
group root-lr
group cisco-support
secret 10
$6$7motIAh93vG/I...$iM64ZfsZ5ciicdcsdsewHdEIvLTq0YEc1G1NMpauwJUiEnkV8LwMJUDZnnTkVj9RPgf4wffWJYelPN7jqiN3q/

dhcp ipv4
profile r1 relay
  helper-address vrf default 10.33.0.51 giaddr 10.7.3.2
!
profile r2 relay
  helper-address vrf default 10.33.0.51 giaddr 10.7.2.2
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0 relay profile r2
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/2 relay profile r1
!
call-home
service active
contact smart-licensing
profile CiscoTAC-1
  active
  destination transport-method email disable
  destination transport-method http
!
!
interface Loopback0
ipv4 address 10.3.3.13 255.255.255.255
```

```
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0
ipv4 address 10.7.2.2 255.255.255.0
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/2
ipv4 address 10.7.3.2 255.255.255.0
!
router ospf 1
router-id 10.3.3.13
distribute link-state
nsf
network point-to-point
redistribute connected
area 0
  interface Loopback0
  !
  interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0
  !
  interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/2
  !
!
!
ssh server v2
ssh server vrf default
ssh server netconf vrf default
!
end
```

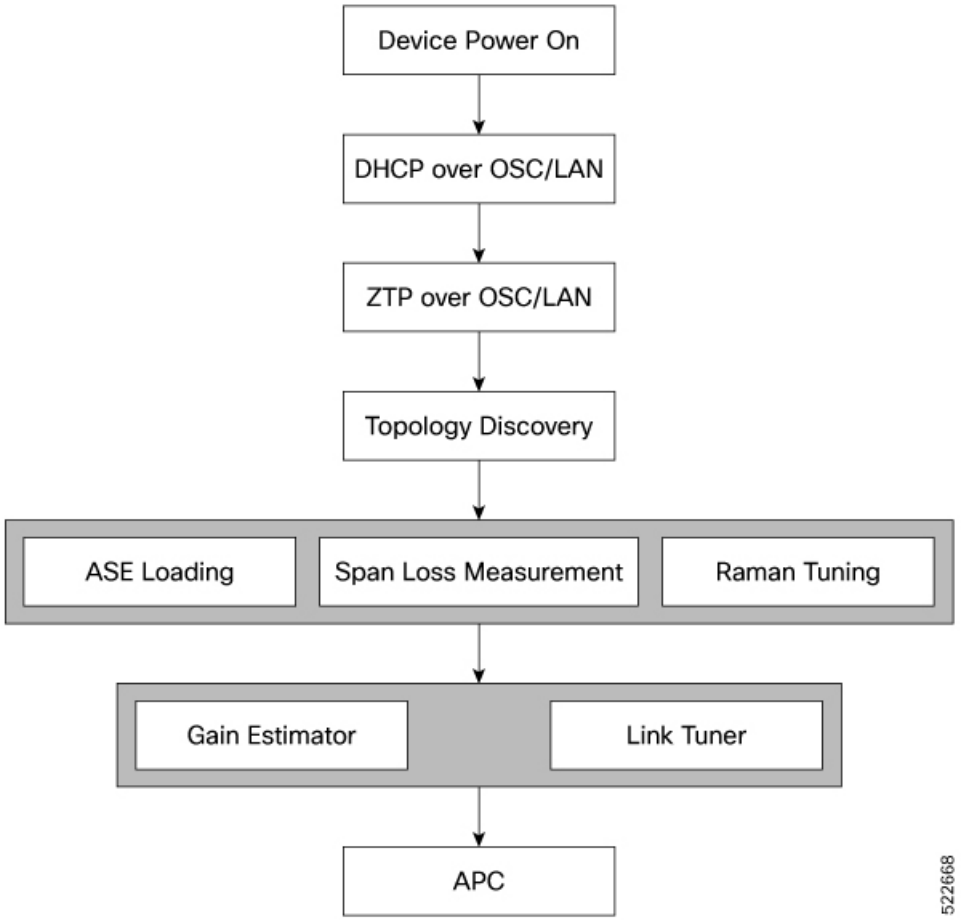
How optical applications work during automatic link bringup

Summary

The automatic link bringup process uses integrated optical applications to measure span loss, estimate amplifier gain, tune the link, and control power. This enables automated DWDM optical link activation without manual intervention.

Workflow

Figure 4: Sequence of optical applications during automatic link bringup



These stages describe how optical applications work during automatic link bringup.

1. After you complete ZTP configuration, the devices use OSPF to perform topology discovery.

   Each node identifies its adjacent node and learns the network topology.

2. After discovering neighbor nodes, the device initiates span loss measurement.
3. The device initiates Raman tuning if the span is a Raman span.
4. The OLT begins ASE loading to load all the channels with noise.
5. After ASE loading, span loss measurement, and Raman tuning finish, the device begins startup gain estimation and link tuner operations.

   The startup gain estimation sets the target gain and gain mode for the EDFA amplifier. The link tuner provides the target PSDs for the channels.

Note The startup gain estimation analyzes the span loss. It sets the gain mode of the EDFA amplifier and provides the initial target gain for the amplifier. These EDFA amplifiers are variable-gain optical amplifiers capable of working at two different gain ranges or modes. The modes are normal mode and extended mode. Extended mode provides higher gain than the normal mode. Changing the gain mode of an amplifier is impacting traffic. Therefore, Automatic Power Correction (APC) is unable to change the gain mode of an amplifier.

6. After startup gain estimation and link tuner operations finish, the device initiates APC.

   APC uses the target PSDs set by the link tuner and regulates power output for all channels.

Result

The automatic link bringup process is complete. The optical link is active, and all the noise channels loaded with ASE have their target PSDs set by the link tuner.

What's next

Create and configure optical cross-connects so that traffic runs on the link.

Enable or disable automatic link bringup

Use this task to automatically bring up the DWDM optical link without manual intervention.

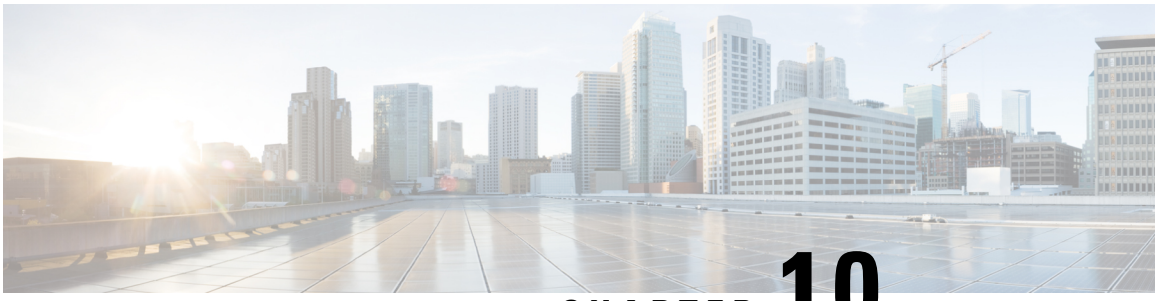
Procedure

Use these commands to enable automatic link bringup.

Example:

```
configure
optical-line-control
automatic-link-bringup
commit
end
```

Use the **no automatic-link-bringup** command to disable automatic link bringup.



CHAPTER 10

Optical Time Domain Reflectometer

- Fiber link monitoring and diagnostics using OTDR , on page 63

Fiber link monitoring and diagnostics using OTDR

An Optical Time Domain Reflectometer (OTDR) is a fiber optic measurement device that

- captures real-time data on loss and back reflection across fiber links,
- performs bidirectional analysis by connecting to both transmitter (TX) and receiver (RX) ports, and
- enables assessment and ongoing monitoring of fiber quality and performance.

The NCS 1010 OLT and ILA nodes feature in-built bidirectional OTDR functionality, allowing them to measure loss and back reflection in real time for fiber pairs linked to the TX and RX ports. For the OLT device, the OTDR port can switch between LINE-TX and LINE-RX ports. For the ILA device, the OTDR port can switch among LINE-1-TX, LINE-1-RX, LINE-2-TX, and LINE-2-RX ports.

SOR file

You can view OTDR measurement results in a Standard OTDR Record (SOR) file. The SOR file includes fiber trace details such as distance, reflectance, loss, and fiber attenuation measurements.

You can export the SOR file from NCS 1010 using the command: **scp username@device-ip:filename_with_source_location destination-location**.

Example:

```
scp test@192.168.0.1:/harddisk:/otdr/ios_OTDR_Ots0_0_0_0_RX_20230301-101927.sor /users/test/
```

Benefits

The OTDR offers several key benefits, including:

- Assess the quality of the fiber during system installation, before any live traffic run.
- Monitor the fiber link during operation, including live traffic. You can also monitor the fiber link during troubleshooting after cable cuts or repairs.
- Measure attenuation over the entire fiber link and across individual fiber sections.
- Determine the distance and magnitude of insertion loss and reflection loss.

- Detect fiber events, including concentrated loss events, reflection events, end-of-fiber events, and discontinuities or defects such as pinches or cuts. The OTDR pluggable can also detect loss events from splicing, patch panel connections, and couplers.

OTDR modes

OTDR modes are operational configurations that

- determine how scan parameters (like pulse width and scan duration) are selected and applied,
- optimize measurements for different user needs or fiber types, and
- support both automated and manual control for various operational scenarios.

An OTDR can operate in several modes to suit different network testing requirements. Selecting the appropriate mode helps ensure efficient, accurate fiber characterization by adapting OTDR performance to the specific task or fiber segment.

These modes are designed to address different testing needs and operational preferences:

1. Auto: The device automatically selects the optimal values for OTDR pulse width, scan duration, capture start time, and capture end time parameters. This is the default mode and does not require explicit configuration. However, you can manually configure the other scan parameters if needed.
2. Expert: You must manually configure all OTDR scan parameters with the valid values that are required for the OTDR measurement. Automatic adjustments are not performed in this mode.

Configure the OTDR scan parameters

Use this procedure to configure the parameters for the OTDR scan. If you do not configure the parameters, the NCS 1010 device uses the default values.

Procedure

Step 1 Enter the OTS controller configuration mode for the port where you want to configure the OTDR parameters.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#config
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#controller ots 0/0/0/0
```

Step 2 Enter the OTDR mode.

If you want to configure the	then run this command
Expert mode	`RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-Ots)#otdr scan-mode expert`
Auto mode	Auto mode is the default and you do not need to configure it

Step 3 Set the required parameters for the OTDR scan. For a complete list of OTDR parameters, refer to OTDR scan parameters, on page 65.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-Ots)#otdr rx auto reflectance-threshold -50
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-Ots)#otdr rx auto splice-loss-threshold 200
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-Ots)#otdr rx expert pulse-width 6000
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-Ots)#commit
```

Step 4 Commit the changes and exit the configuration mode.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#exit
```

What to do next

Start the OTDR scan manually, on page 66.

OTDR scan parameters

This table provides an overview of key OTDR parameters, including their definitions, measurement units, range of values, and the default values.

Table 6: OTDR scan parameters in Auto mode

Parameter	Description	Unit	Range	Default
otdr { rx | tx} auto reflectance-threshold <*value*>	Threshold beyond which a reflective anomaly is reported as an event in the Rx or Tx direction.	dB	–50 to –10	–40
otdr { rx | tx} auto splice-loss-threshold <*value*>	Threshold beyond which a loss anomaly is reported as an event in Rx or Tx direction.	dB	0.2 to 5	0.35
otdr { rx | tx} auto excess-reflection-threshold <*value*>	Threshold beyond which a reflective event is reported as an excessive reflection event in the Rx or Tx direction.	dB	–50 to –10	–20
otdr { rx | tx} auto back-scattering <*value*>	The back scattering value in the Rx or Tx direction.	dB	–90 to –70	–81.87
otdr { rx | tx} auto refractive-index <*value*>	The refractive-index value in the Rx or Tx direction.	-	1.000 to 2.000	1.4682

Parameter	Description	Unit	Range	Default
otdr { rx | tx} auto end-of-fiber-loss-threshold <*value*>	Threshold based on which the OTDR identifies the fiber's end, distinguishing it from other components like splices or connectors.	dB	5–99	5.5

Table 7: OTDR scan parameters in Expert mode

Parameter	Description	Unit	Range	Default
otdr {rx | tx} expert pulse-width <*value*>	Pulse width to be used during the expert scan in the Rx or Tx direction.	ns	5–20000	20
otdr {rx | tx} expert capture-end<*value*>	OTDR capture endpoint during the expert scan in the Rx or Tx direction.	cm	0–15000000	15000000
otdr {rx | tx} expert capture-start <*value*>	OTDR capture start point during the expert scan in the Rx or Tx direction	cm	0–10000000	0
otdr {rx | tx} expert scan duration<*value*>	OTDR scan duration during the expert scan in the Rx or Tx direction.	Seconds	30–180	60

Start the OTDR scan manually

NCS 1010 software does not support automatic start of OTDR scan.

Manually initiate the OTDR scan to diagnose fiber defects, check fiber quality, or verify proper installation.

Procedure

Use the **otdr-start controller ots** *R/S/I/P direction* to start the OTDR scan manually.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#otdr-start controller ots 0/0/0/0 rx
Wed Feb  9 05:49:39.178 UTC
OTS OTDR Scan Started at RX
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#
```

This example illustrates a rejected OTDR start request. Once an OTDR scan request has been rejected, it will not automatically run after the lock is released. You will need to create a new request to start the OTDR scan again. These examples show that OTDR scan is locked by Raman tuning:

The OTDR scan initiates and begins analyzing the fiber. If the scan cannot start, an error message states the reason.

What to do next

Review scan results to identify defects and assess fiber quality.

View the OTDR measurements

Use this procedure to view the OTDR scan measurement results.

Procedure

Use the command **show controllers ots** *R/S/I/P* **otdr-info** *direction* to view the OTDR scan measurements.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show controllers ots 0/0/0/0 otdr-info rx
Wed Feb  9 05:55:19.791 UTC
       Scan Direction: RX
       Scan Status: Data Ready
       SOR file: /harddisk:/otdr/IOS_NCS1010_OTDR_Ots0_0_0_0_RX_20220209-055045.sor
       Total Events detected: 11
       Scan Timestamp: Wed Feb  9 05:50:45 2022 UTC
       Event Type Legend:  NR:Non-Reflective  R:Reflective  FE:Fiber-End  ER:Excess-Reflection
      Event#  | Detected Event(s) | Location(km) | Accuracy(m) | Magnitude(dB)| Attenuation/km(dB)
      1       | R                 | 50.4709      | 52.47       | -39.87       |  0.18
      2       | NR                | 50.4709      | 52.47       | 1.17         |  0.18
      3       | R                 | 100.9261     | 102.92      | -37.73       |  0.21
      4       | NR                | 100.9261     | 102.92      | 1.01         |  0.21
      5       | R                 | 105.9500     | 107.94      | -38.52       |  0.24
      6       | NR                | 105.9500     | 107.94      | 0.85         |  0.24
      7       | R                 | 112.7458     | 114.74      | -40.56       |  0.00
      8       | NR                | 112.7458     | 114.74      | 1.48         |  0.00
      9       | NR                | 117.9873     | 119.98      | 0.66         |  -0.02
      10      | R FE              | 120.1206     | 122.12      | -35.55       |  0.00
      11      | NR FE             | 120.1206     | 122.12      | 21.65        |  0.00
```

After you upgrade the FPD of the line card, you may not be able to view the previous OTDR scan results using the **show controllers ots** *Rack/Slot/Instance/Port* otdr-info *direction*. To access results from earlier OTDR scans, locate the .SOR files on the hard disk.

You can dynamically raise or clear Excessive Reflection (ER) and Excess Attenuation (EA) events and alarms by modifying their respective threshold values. In contrast, to raise or clear Fiber End (FE) and Reflectance (R) events, change the relevant thresholds and rerun the OTDR scan.

Stop the OTDR scan manually

Use this procedure to stop the OTDR scan manually.

Procedure

Enter the command **otdr-stop controller ots** *R/S/I/P direction* to stop the OTDR scan.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#otdr-stop controller ots 0/0/0/0 rx
Wed Feb  9 06:03:37.406 UTC
OTS OTDR Scan Stopped at RX
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#
```