

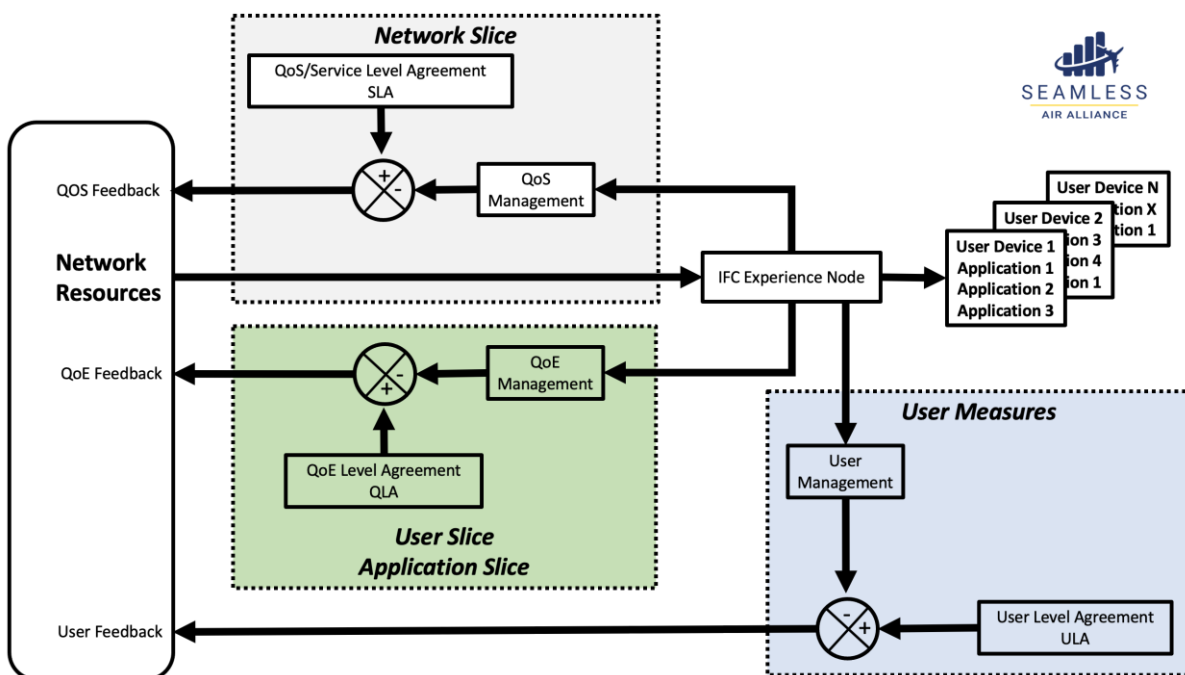
# Managing the IFC Experience

Aircraft broadband networks have traditionally focused on delivering data to and from the airplane. The users onboard compete for the network resources, and each aircraft competes with other aircraft for network resources. Fixed data rate provisioning can leave some aircraft underserved while other aircraft have capacity to share. The users suffer in the first instance and revel in the latter.

The traditional IFC model adjusts network resources against a service level agreement (SLA). The IFC experience is a limited by the available network resources but can be optimized by Quality of Experience (QoE) management, such as filtering or limiting service to specific applications, or by managing the user data rate in response to user demand. The QoE feedback provides an adjustment to network resources when QoE measures indicate a shortfall, even while QoS measures indicate compliance to an SLA. The quality level agreement (QLA) or experience level agreement (XLA) provides a basis to judge QoE measures.

Customer feedback, whether by their purchase decisions or by their complaints, can indicate dissatisfaction that may not be apparent even with sophisticated QoE measures. User feedback is applied to network resources as a long-term trend towards aligning resources to achieve good expectations.

Seamless Air Alliance Release 3 (SR3) defines the QoS, QoE, and User measurement and features necessary for managing the IFC Experience. The IFC transfer function portrays three feedback paths as they adjust network resources to meet customer expectations.



IFC Transfer Function

## EXP Nodes

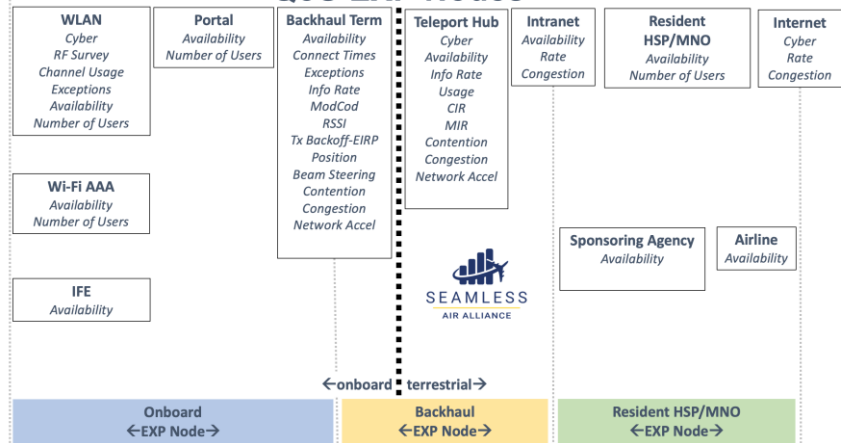
SR3 EXP nodes are distributed to three locations:

- Onboard
- Backhaul teleport
- Resident HSP/MNO
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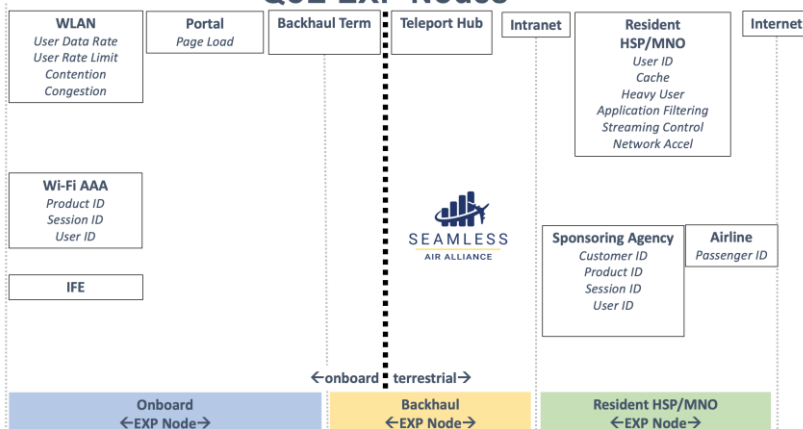
Each EXP node includes measures and features relating to QoS, QoE, and to User.

EXP nodes may be software defined and installed on a generic hosted platform (SR4 Hosted Platform).

## QoS EXP Nodes



## QoE EXP Nodes



## QoE differs from QoS

QoE applies to one User ID, User Type, Application, or Application Type; at a time.

QoS applies equally to all users and applications within a single network slice.

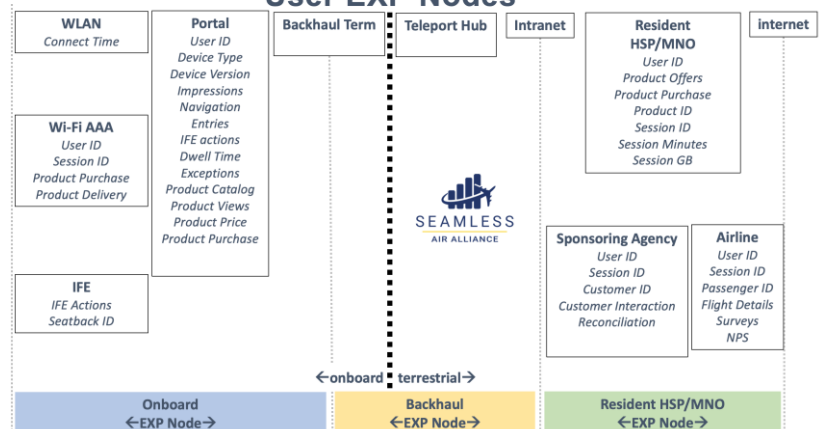
QoS does not differentiate between users within a network slice.

## User

IFC User interaction outside of the internet data stream includes:

- product purchase history
- usage
- preferences
- feedback/complaint
- portal interactions.

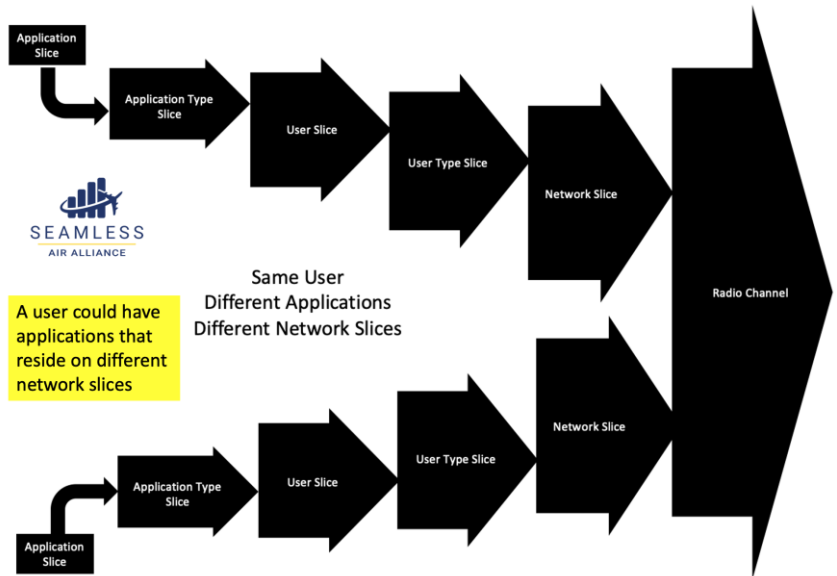
## User EXP Nodes



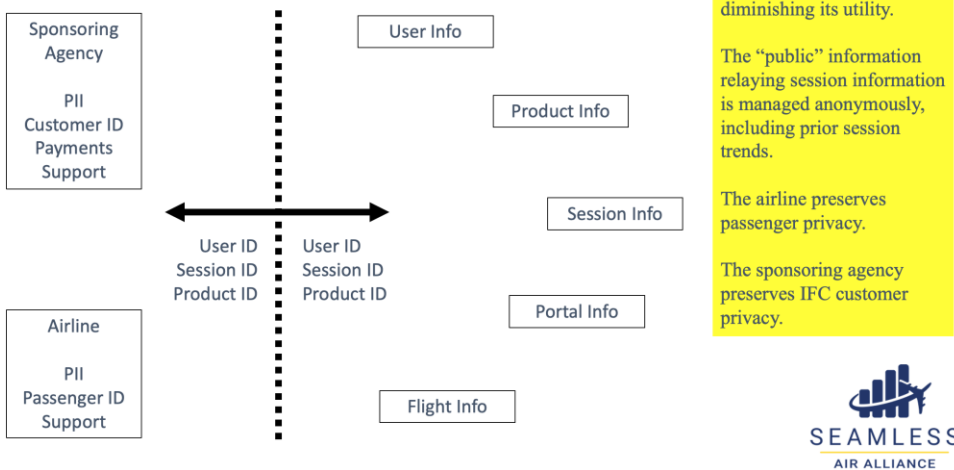
QoE optimizes the IFC service within the constraints of QoS.

QoE features may redirect user slices or application slices to different network slices that may be most appropriate.

A user slice (a set of applications) refers to a QoE function that differentiates between users or commits resources to an individual



## Sheltering privacy



## Privacy

Personalization is a double-edged sword, the upside is unlimited, but users can become wary of being tracked.

PII, Personally Identifiable Information, cannot be revealed without permission.

Anonymous profiles allow free use of information by all parties and gives the individual the freedom to express themselves without worry or concern.

Quality of Experience involves deep packet inspection and correlation to recognized behavior through machine learning.

- Application filtering allows for allowing or blocking data flows and for applying application-specific features. The confidence level and breadth of application filtering, the more precise the experience can be managed.
- Onboard cache can accelerate content retrieval.
- Protocol acceleration reduces the time for content retrieval.
- Streaming management can provide for negotiated resolution rates by the serving provider, or brute force data rate limitations.
- Temporary access to a higher data rate (Turbo Mode) can speed web page retrieval.
- A fair use policy may levy a penalty by lowering the data rate for any user consuming more than their share of the available data rate.

**IFC Provisioning**

SR3 creates the need to manage a user slice based on a minimum data rate related to throughput and a maximum data rate (Turbo Mode) related to responsiveness.

SR3 provides examples of how to scale a network slice based on the number of user and the product type.

Browsing	User Slice		Network Slice	
Forward	Min	Max	CIR	MIR
Number of Users	kbps	kbps	kbps	kbps
1	150	1000	150	1000
2			300	1250
3			450	1500

Browsing	User Slice		Network Slice	
Return	Min	Max	CIR	MIR
Number of Users	kbps	kbps	kbps	kbps
1	50	200	50	200
2			100	250
3			150	300

The values shown are for discussion only to demonstrate how a network slice can be defined by the number of users.



**SR4**

**Seamless Certified Experience Expert Group**

Leader: Arnaud Tonnerre (Thales)

Developing standards to measure (certify) the IFC Experience for Messaging, Browsing, and Streaming products. Application specific measures account for diverse user behaviors and internet service, used for product acceptance, in-service monitoring, and customer support.

**SR4**

**Personalization Expert Group**

Leader: Mark Cheyney (Virgin Atlantic Airways)

Developing the information base for ancillary revenue and brand reinforcement. Allowing the passenger/customer to manage one or more anonymous travel profiles with trip history, product service history, loyalty status, interests, preferences, and demographics.

**SR4**

**IFC EXP measurements Expert Group**

Leader: Brian Kirby (Telesat)

Building a troubleshooting guide for IFC. Identifying every possible state an IFC session can encounter, the data necessary to recognize the situation, the data necessary to correlate system events to functional impact. The troubleshooting guide ensures all events can be identified and that all data collected is useful.

**SR4**

**Hosting Platforms Expert Group**

Leader: RJ McLaren (Kontron)

IFC systems are designed around onboard appliances. IFC experience measurements and personalization drive extra requirements that are not aligned to an existing LRU. A generic hosted platform can provide a foundation to build value-added services that enhance the IFC Experience and support virtualization and software-defined functionality.

