

Field Measurement Methodologies for Synchronization in Mobile Networks



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The Challenge...

Traditional frequency (Mbps/MHz/SyncE) sync
“just works”



BUT Frequency alone for future is not enough

Four Major Business Pressures



**Total Cost
Of
Ownership**



**Time
to
Market**



**Quality
Coverage
Capacity**



**Future
Proof
Technology**

Four Major Technology Transformations



VoLTE



LTE Deployment



Ethernet Backhaul



Converged IP Transport

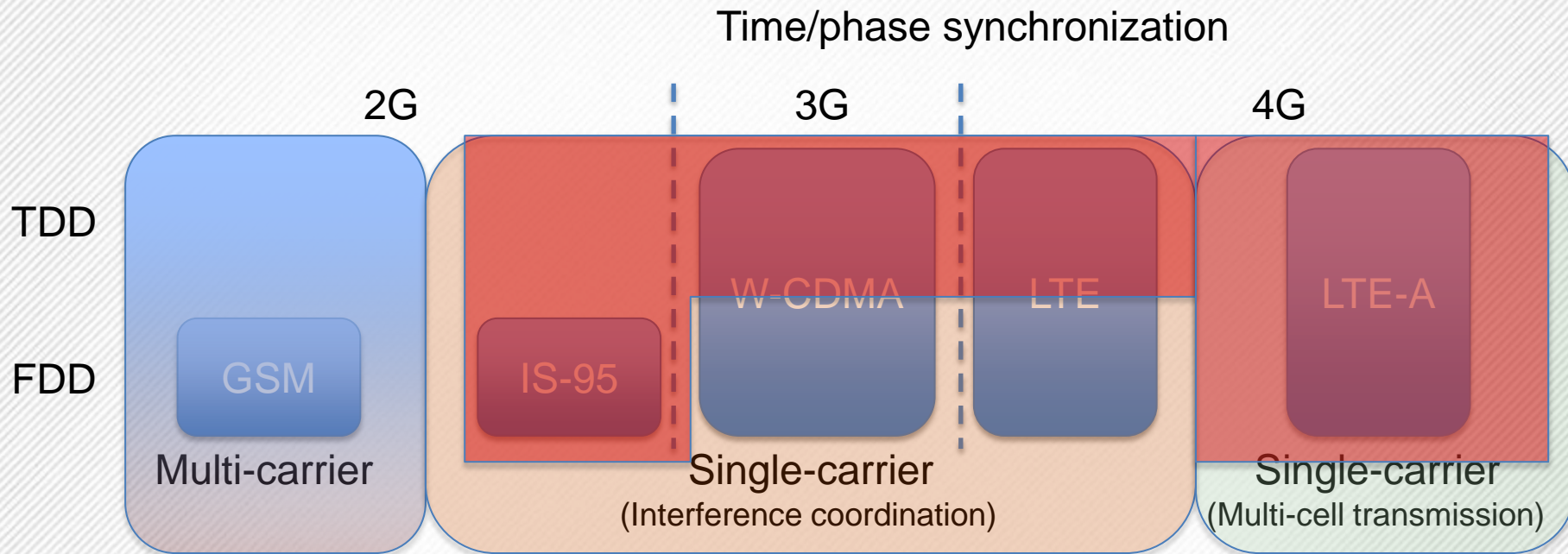
2000

2005

2010

2015

Mobile Network Technology Progression



- Higher peak throughput requirement -> wider band -> single frequency
- Multi-cell transmission to increase cell edge throughput
- Time/phase synchronization with tighter requirements

Key Challenges

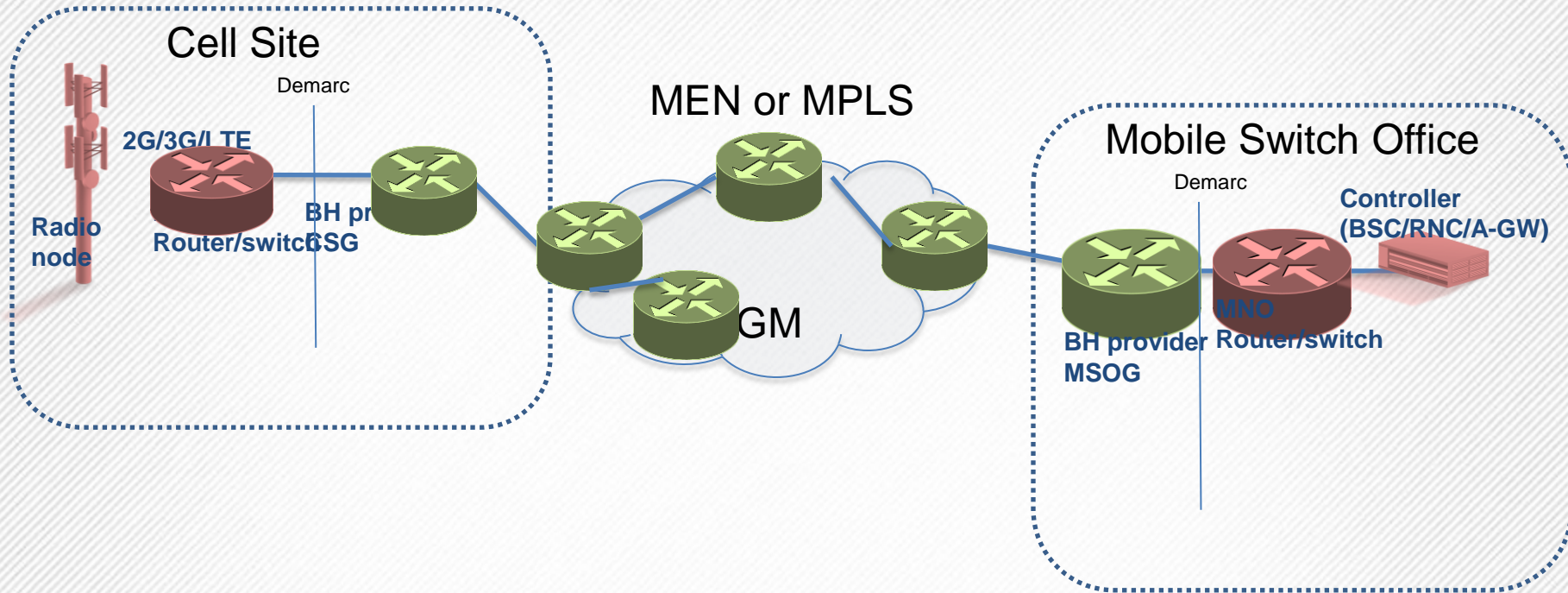
- › Latency & Jitter (FDV/PDV) in the backhaul network
 - › Transport Qos impacts Sync quality
 - › Sync over PTP/1588v2
- › Latency & Jitter (FDV/PDV) In the fronthaul
 - › Sync transported over CPRI* and is impacted by latency and jitter
 - › * CPRI = Common Public Radio Interface (2.4G/3.0G)
- › Strict LTE Broadcast Sync requirements using MBSFN/E-MBMS*
 - › Frequency, phase and content sync
 - › * MBSFN = Multi-Broadcast Single Frequency Network
 - › *E-MBMS = Enhanced-Multimedia Broadcast Multicast Services
- › Small Cell rollout
 - › Interference management schemes like eICIC* or CoMP * require very tight synchronization to ensure proper handoffs in an indoor environment
 - › * eICIC = Enhanced InterCell Interference Coordination (freq & power management)
 - › * CoMP = Coordinated MultiPoint (synchronized beam forming)

Options to Deliver Time/Phase Synch

- › GNSS (impediments to solve):
 - › Interference vulnerability
 - › Availability (in-doors, urban canyons, etc.)
 - › Local oscillator quality
 - › Need for absolute calibration
 - › Impedance-matching antenna cables
 - › Cost

- › IEEE 1588v2 (impediments to solve):
 - › **Focus of this presentation**

Typically More than One Organization

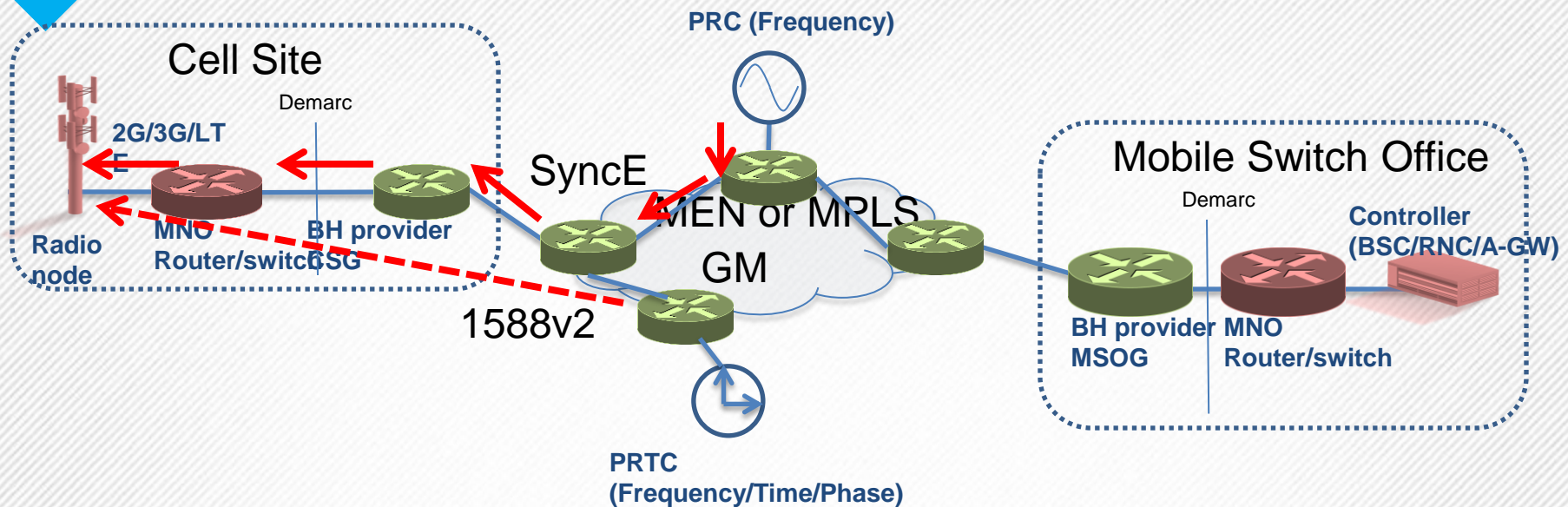


Mobile Network Operator



Metro Ethernet Network Provider

Mobile Network Transport and 1588v2



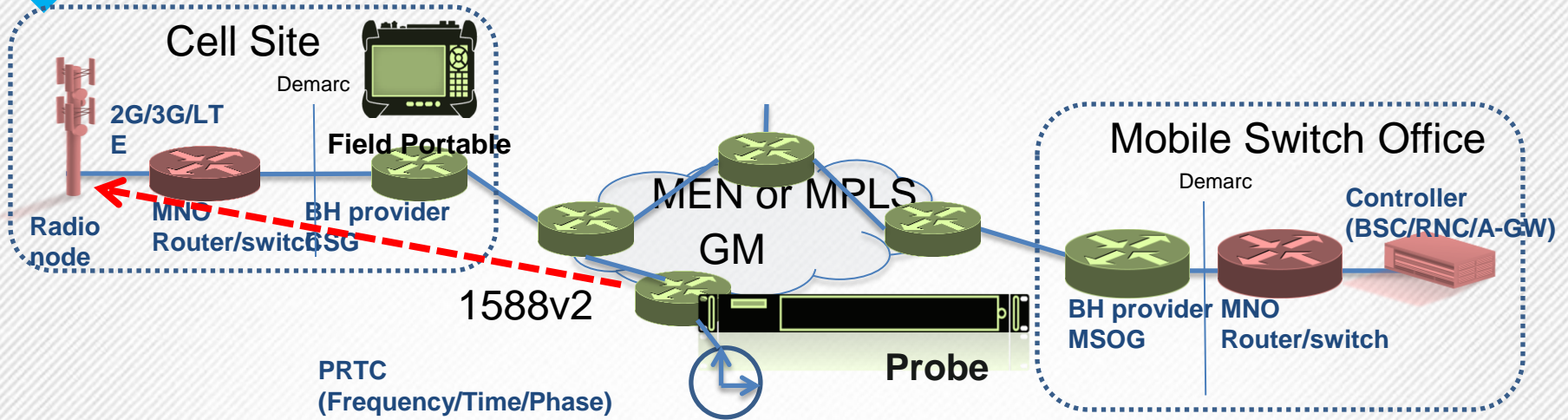
- › Multi-class traffic over the access network
- › Inter-mixing with other customer traffic over the MEN or MPLS carrier
- › Result:
 - › Impact of delay variation on synchronization quality

Field Measurement Methodologies

- › Service Activation
 - › New site/equipment integration
 - › New/additional synchronization
- › Troubleshooting
 - › Basic troubleshooting
 - › Advanced troubleshooting



Y.1564 Testing for New Site



Phase 1: Service Configuration Test (Ramp Test)

Objective: Validate the network configuration of each defined service (rate limiting, traffic shaping and QoS)

Methodology: For each service, a ramp test is used to gradually reach and exceed the CIR. All KPIs are measured against a threshold.

Phase 2: Service Performance Test

Objective: Validate the QoS of each defined service and the conformity of the SLA.

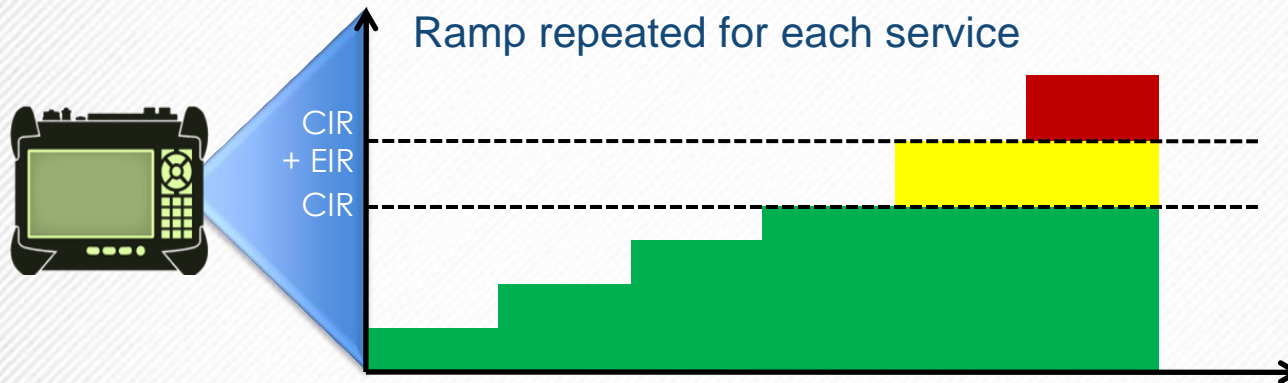
Methodology: All services are generated at once to their CIR, and all KPIs are measured for all services.

Y.1564 Phase 1 for PTP

Phase 1: Service Configuration Test

Objective: Validate the network configuration of each defined services(rate limiting, traffic shaping and QoS).

Methodology: For each service, a ramp test is used to gradually reach and exceed the CIR. All KPIs are measured against a threshold.



Primarily to find configuration errors on network devices for PTP traffic treatment

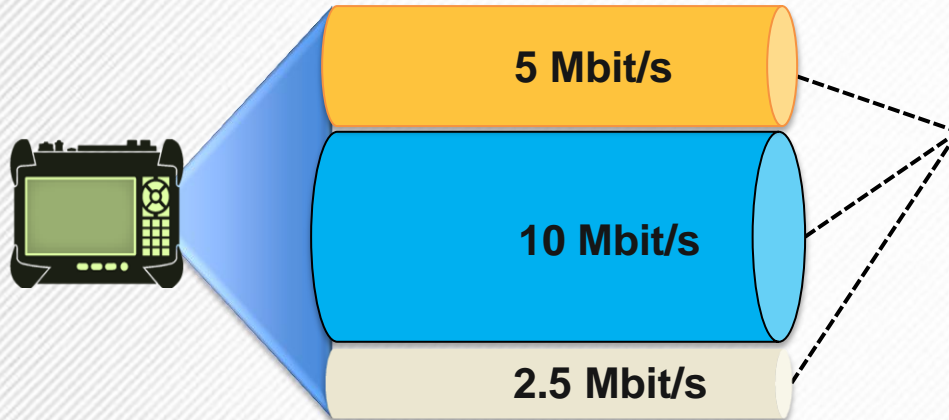
~ 1 minute per service

Y.1564 Phase 2 for PTP

Phase 2: Service Performance Test

Objective: Validate the quality of service of each defined service and prove SLA conformance.

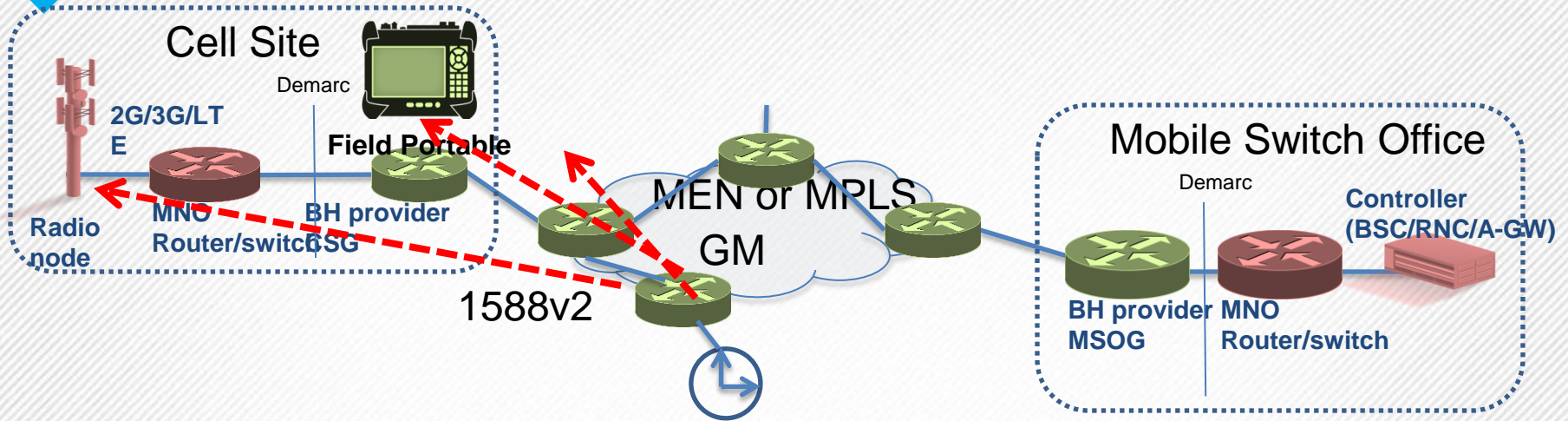
Methodology: All services are generated at once to their CIRs, and all KPIs are measured for all services.



Primarily used to identify any effects of peak traffic on PTP

From 30 sec, can be extended for long-term tests

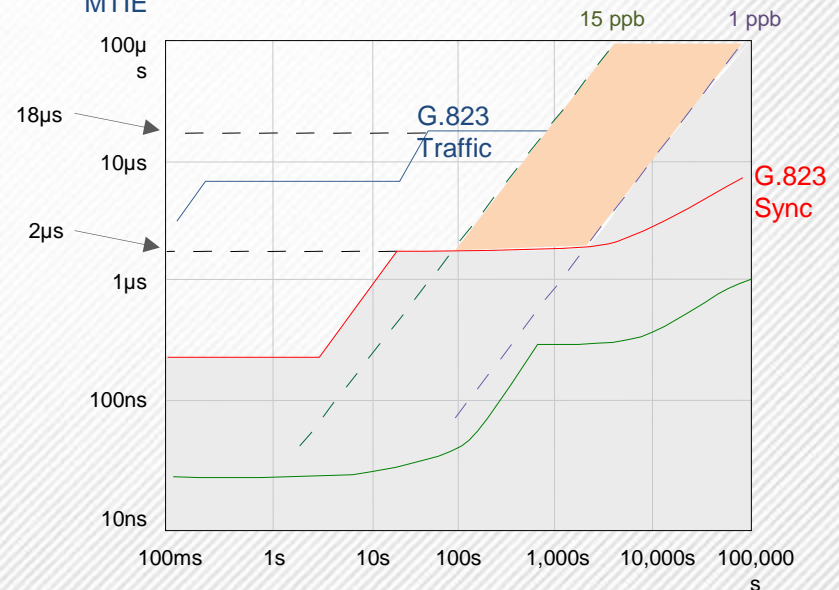
1588 Client Emulation



PRTC
(Frequency/Time/Phase)

Frequency accuracy and stability produced by the client:

- › Look at the frequency output signal of the client (2MHz, E1)
- › *“Traditional Analysis”*
- › Analyze TDEV to quantify stability of the output signal
- › Analyze MTIE to identify frequency offset and/or frequency drift



Troubleshooting

1588v2 client testing

- Ability to measure client performance along the path
- Measure TDEV
- Measure MTIE



Grand Master emulation

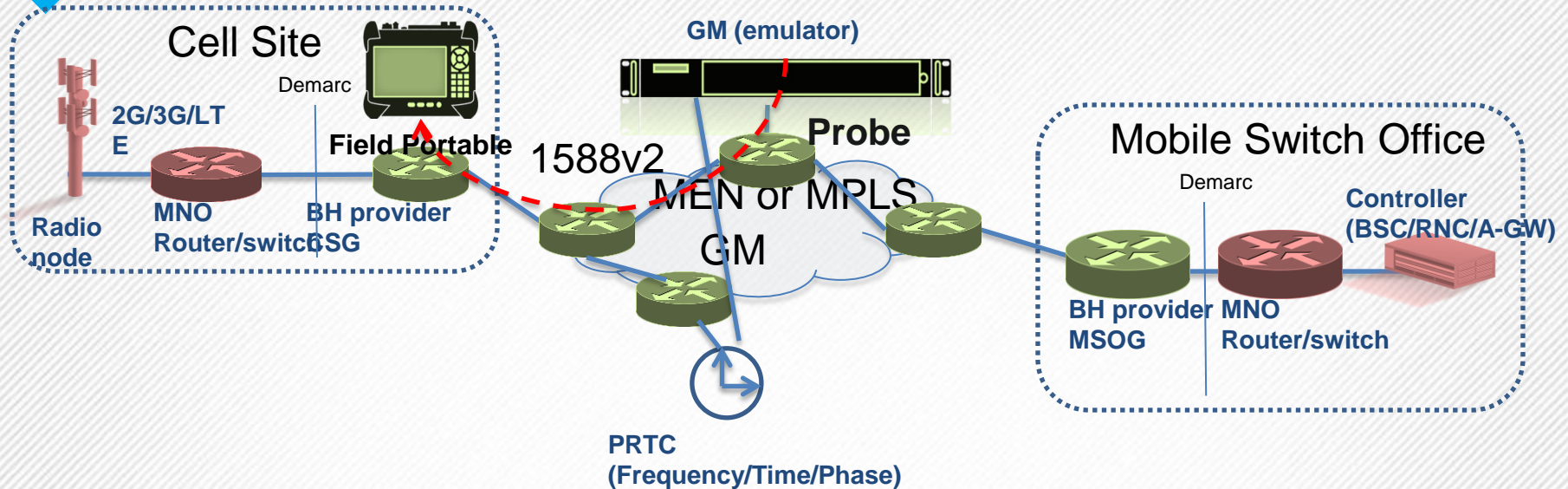
- Connectivity testing for PRTC
- Connectivity testing with test clients



Y.1564 testing between GM and (e)nodeB

- Bi-directional versus uni-directional
- PTP profile test with other traffic classes for performance testing

Grand Master Emulation

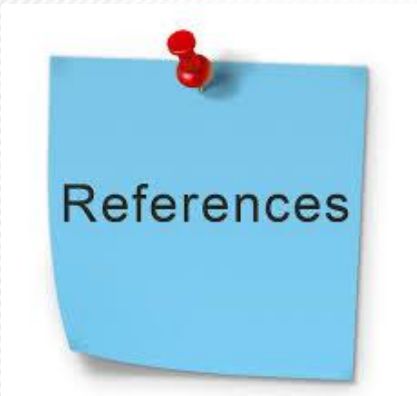


From emulated GM:

- Validate PRTC connectivity
- Validate cell site client connectivity

Practical Field Testing Challenges

1. Power (AC and/or DC)
 - test device/s
 - laptop



2. Test Reference Signal
 - GPS
 - PRC/SSU/SEC/Transport

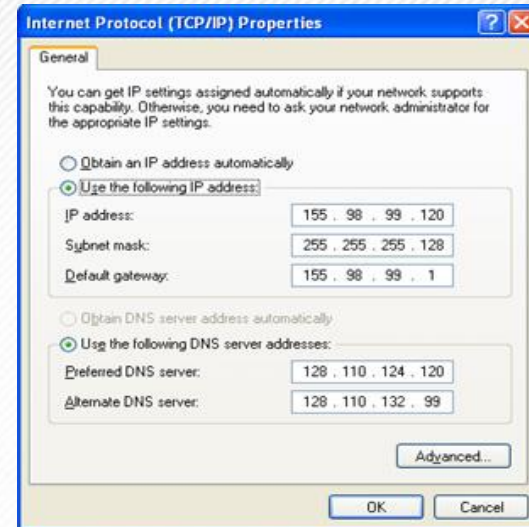
3. Physical Connectivity
 - Reference signal
 - Test Signal (Freq)
 - Test Signal (PTP)



Field Testing Challenges

4. Data Connectivity

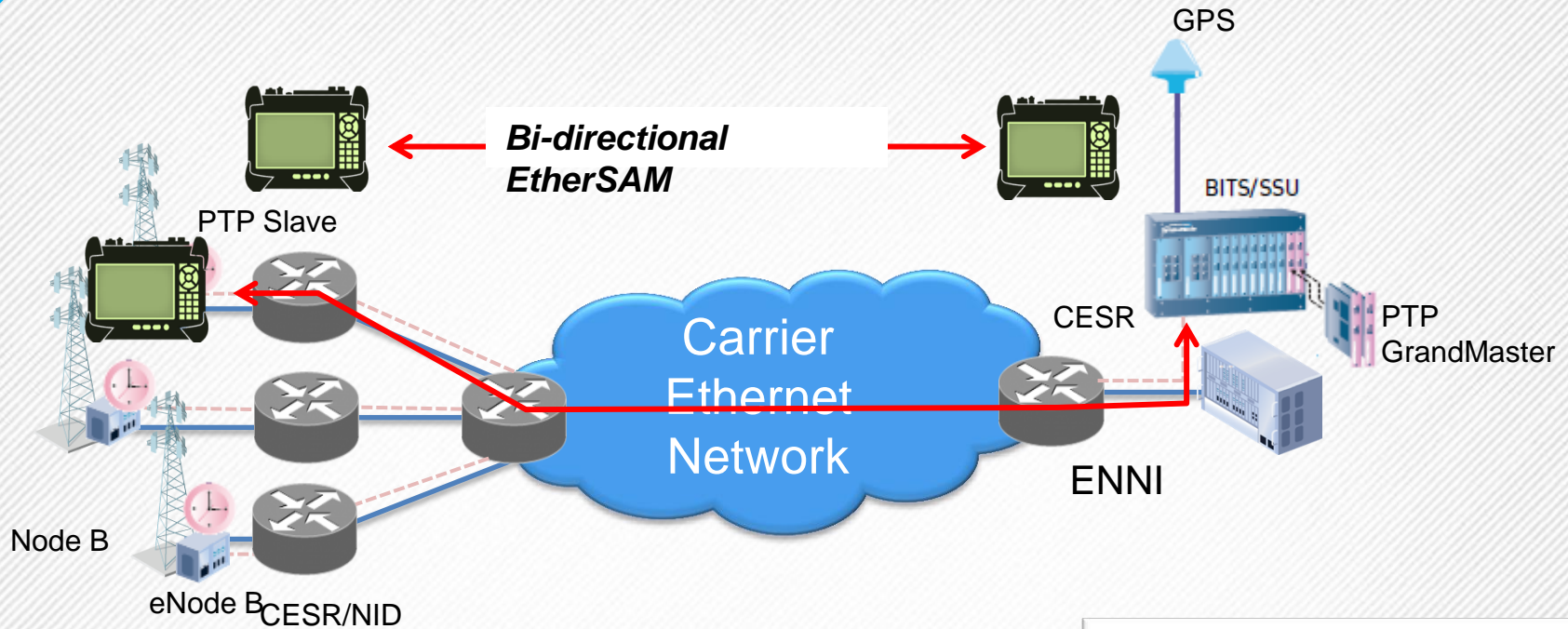
- IP address & subnet
- Gateway
- VLANS
- GM details



5. Knowledge & Understanding

- Interpreting results
- Pass v Fail
- Troubleshooting

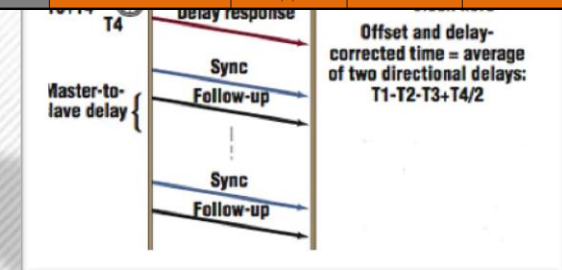
1588/PTP Turn-up Applications



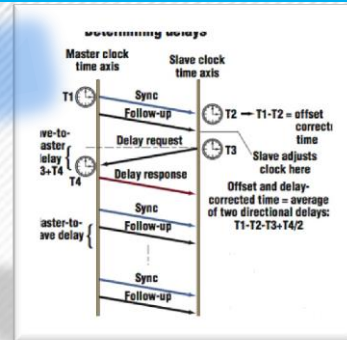
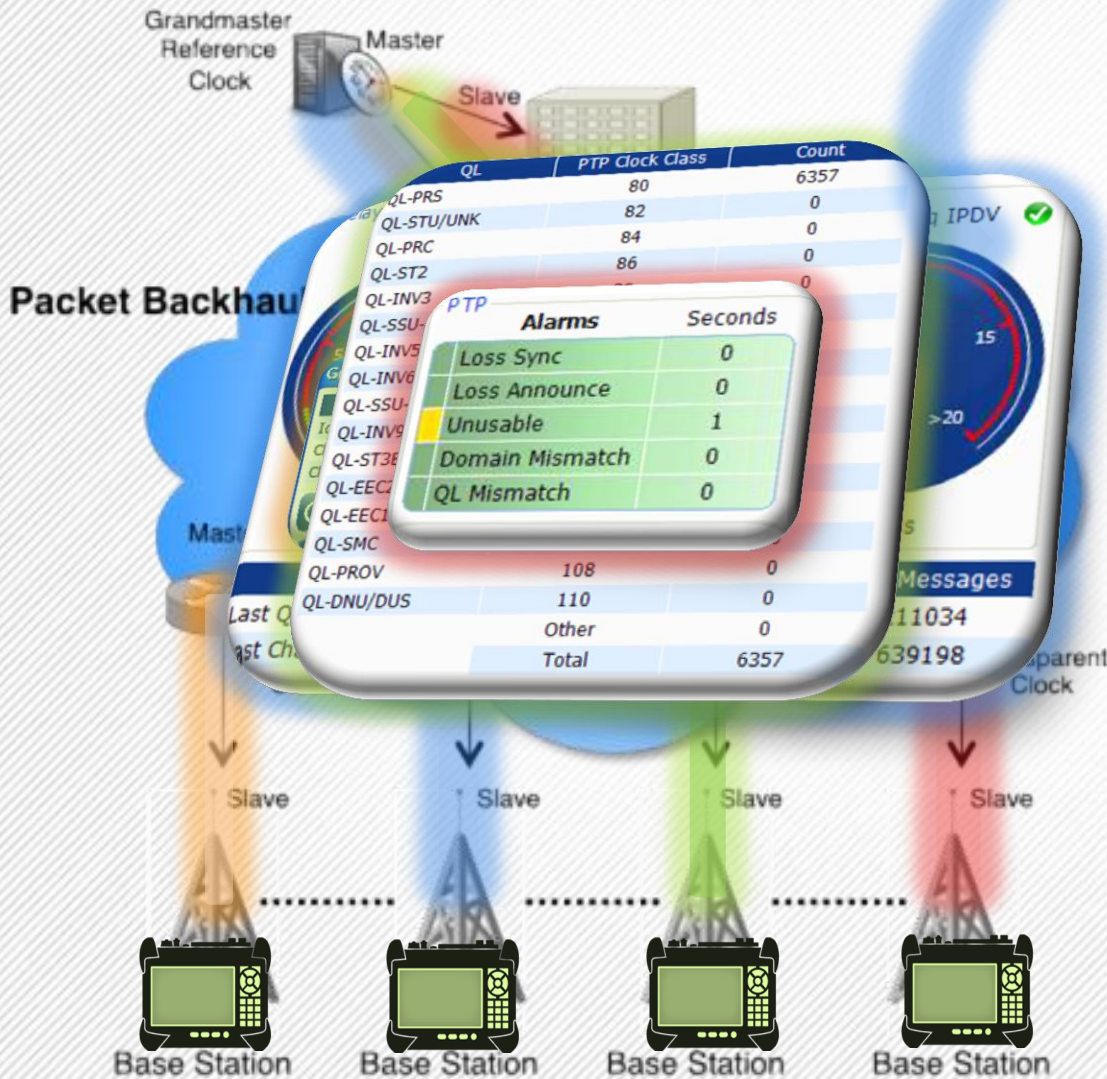
Service Turn-up:

1. Verify Ethernet Service SLA
 1. EtherSAM test (can have 1 stream configured to emulate PTP stream)
2. Turn-up PTP client (slave)
 1. Verify connectivity to GM
 2. Verify CQL
 3. Verify key performance indicators and alarms

LTE traffic	Transport Service Class	PCP	DSCP	LTE Interface	
Synchronization	Synchronization	7	111xxx	Sync	
Bearer OAM	Bearer OAM	4	100xxx	OAM	
QCI Level	1/2	Voice/Live Video	6	110xxx	S1, X2
	3	Video on Demand	3	011xxx	S1, X2
	4	Real Time Gaming	5	101xxx	S1, X2
	5	Control/Management	7	111xxx	S1, X2
6/7/8/9	Others	0,1,2	000xxx-010xxx	S1, X2	



Field Test Applications



- Establish link with GM
- Measure K.P.M.
- Verify Clock quality levels
- Report PTP Alarms

Conclusions

- › Time/phase synchronization via packet networks is essential.
- › Sub 1 us synchronization requirement hard to achieve.
- › Initial radio network OAM capabilities will be limited.
- › Field portable tools are essential to accelerate deployment and troubleshooting.

Thank You

The EXFO logo is rendered in a dark blue, stylized font with horizontal lines through the letters, set against a light blue background that has a white arrow shape pointing to the left.

Telecom Test and
Service Assurance

Questions