



# Time and Phase Delivery and Assurance for TD-LTE and LTE-A

Gil Biran  
General Manager  
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# Agenda



- Delivering time and phase in Mobile Backhaul networks
- Addressing the LTE-A challenges
- Implementing Synchronization Delivery and Assurance in Brownfield Mobile Backhaul Networks
- Sync Manager Requirements
- Summery

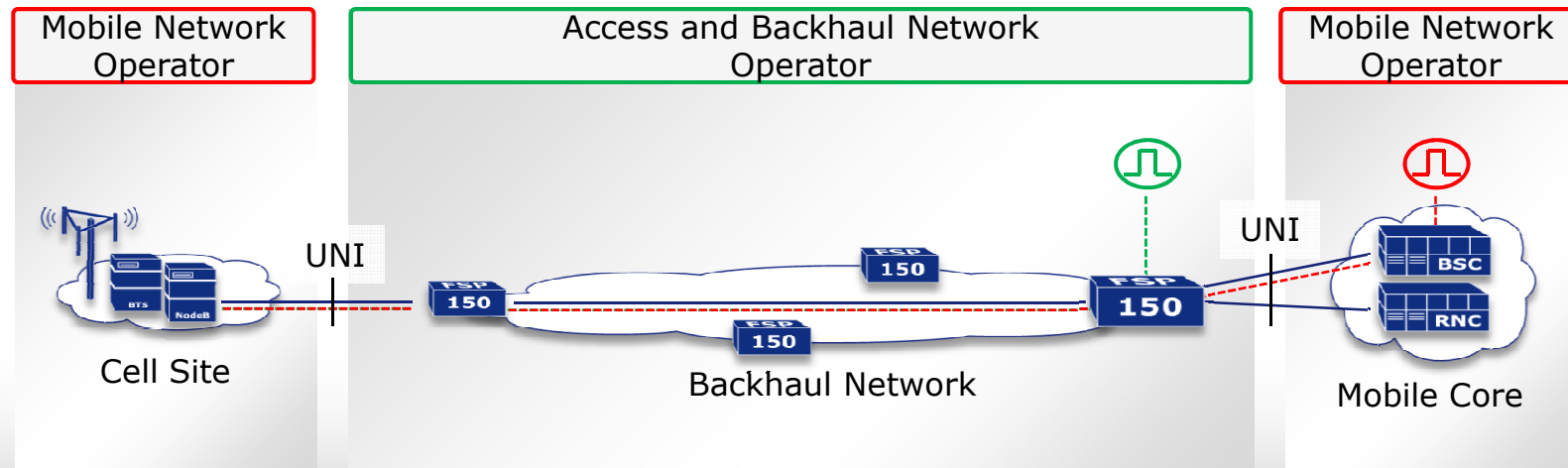
clock tower  
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# Delivery and Assurance of time and phase in Mobile Backhaul networks



# Synchronization as a Service Scenarios

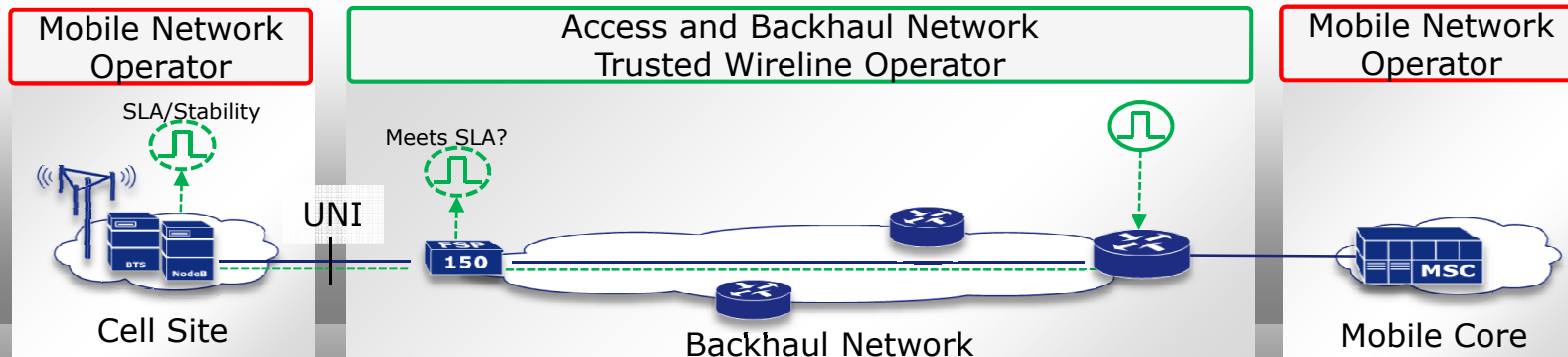


- Mobile Backhaul Network Scenarios in North America
  - Owned by the MNO transport division or MNO sister company – Not popular
  - Owned by 3<sup>rd</sup> party Mobile Backhaul wholesale provider – Most popular

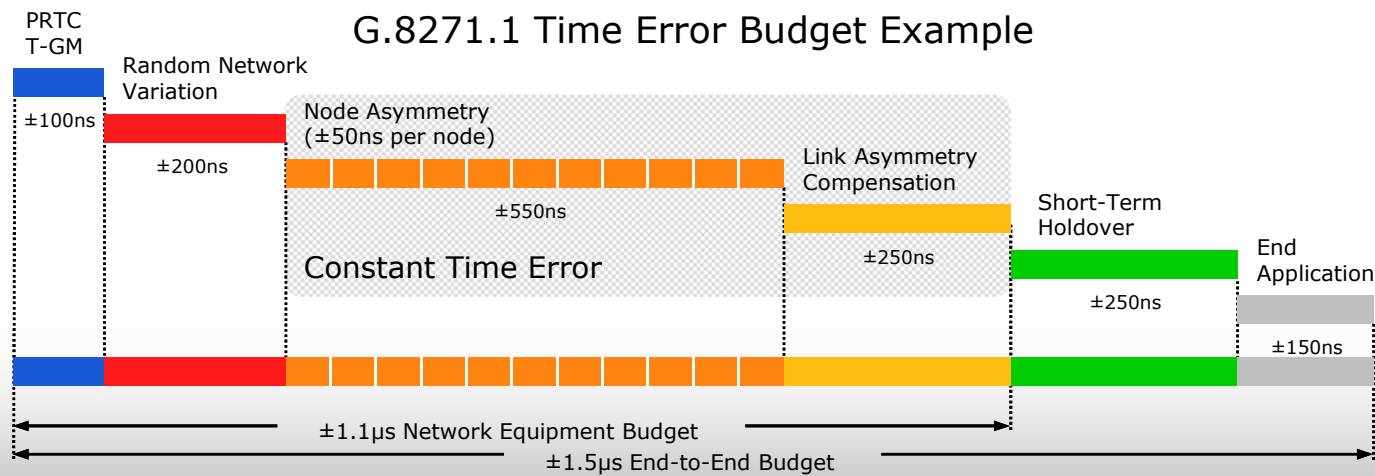
# Timing Distribution and Verification



- GPS timing distribution is not reliable, costly to install and maintain
- Trusted wireline provider may provide synchronization as a service
- Mobile operator may distribute synchronization over-the-top
- Both need tools to deliver timing and monitor quality
  - Prove accuracy at time of network deployment
  - Monitor stability in normal operation
  - Diagnose problem if things go wrong

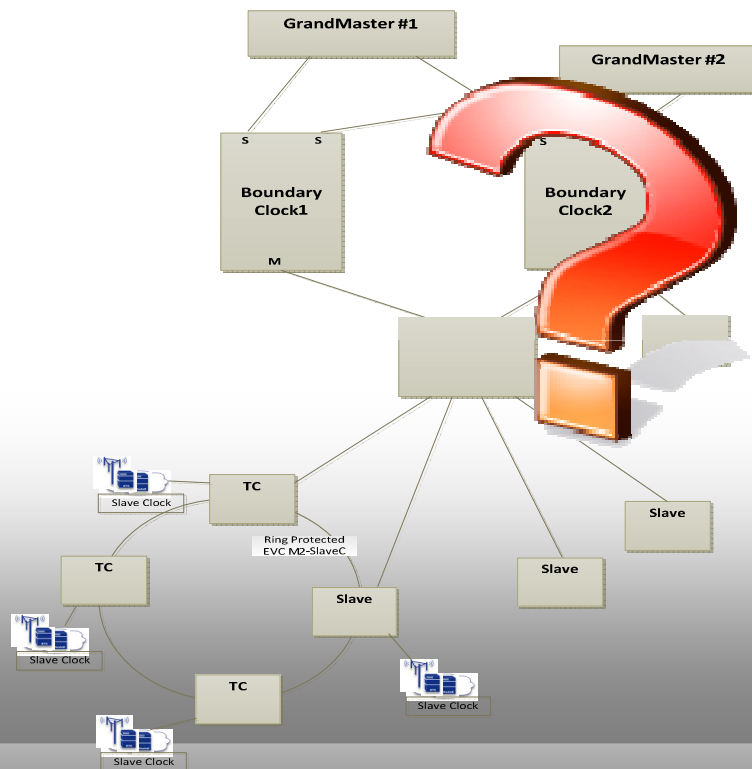


# Network Performance Challenge



Constant time error uses up 70% of the network equipment budget

# Time and Phase Assurance Objectives in Mobile Synchronization Network



- What does the topology of my synchronization network look like?
- Are my Slave clocks synchronized to the Master?
- What is the quality of the clock recovered at end of my synchronization chain?
- What is the performance of my clock elements?
- What is the performance of my PTP distribution network?
- ...

# Addressing the LTE-A challenges

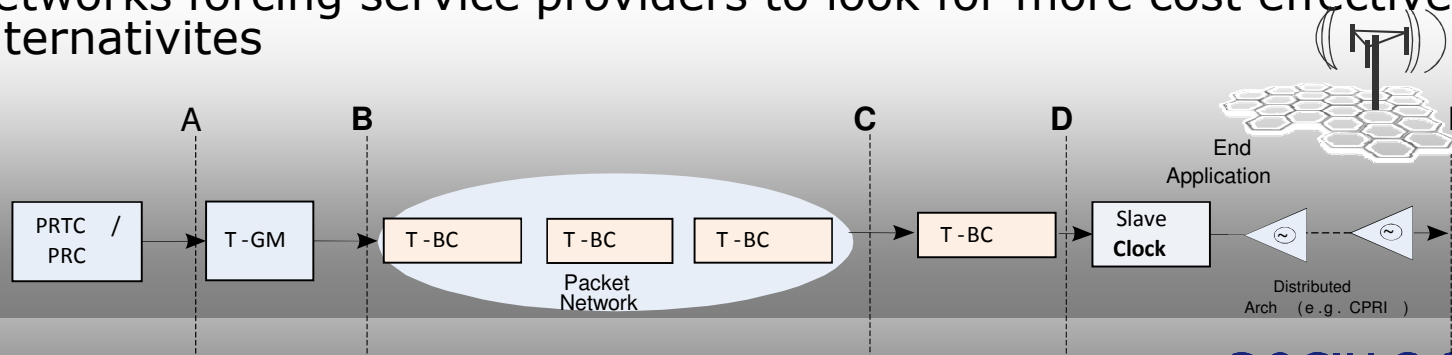




# G.8275.1 Synchronization Model



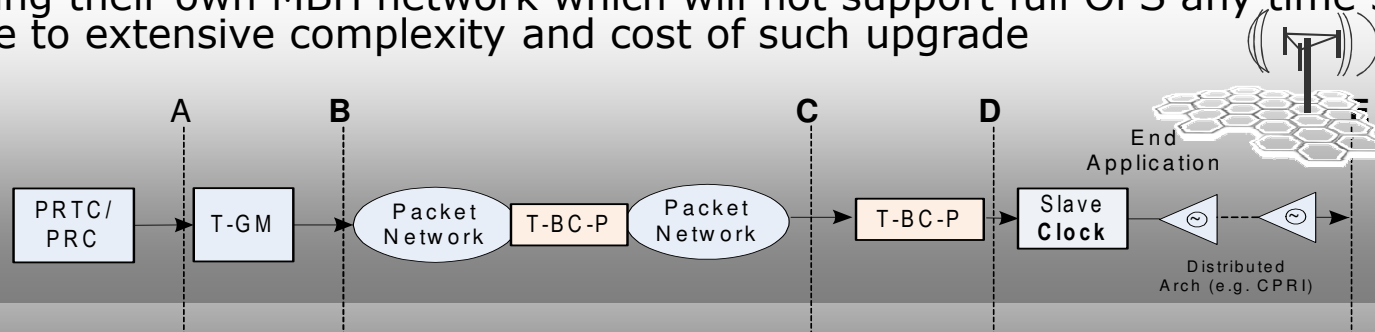
- Synchronization model set forth in G.8275.1 mandates for full On Path Support of PTP plus SyncE
  - Timing support from the network is required to meet the stringent requirements for time/phase accuracy (500nsec?) in mobile networks
- On Path Support may require
  - Hardware swap out, or
  - A completely new network (Greenfield)
- G.8275.1 architecture may require major CAPEX to upgrade existing networks forcing service providers to look for more cost effective alternatives



# G.8275.2 Synchronization Model

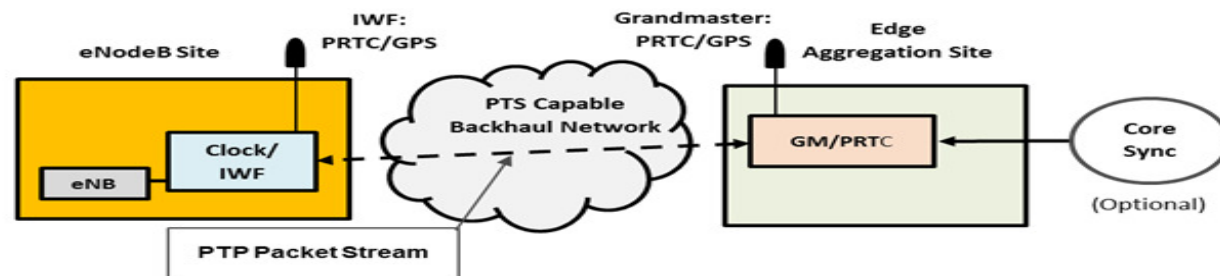


- Synchronization model set forth in G.8275.2 (under study) is calling for Two options for Partial On Path Support
  - Pure Partial Timing Support as described below
  - Assisted Partial Timing Support as describe in next slides
- Pure Partial Timing Support without PRTC support near the Cell Site
- Assisted Partial Timing Support with PRTC support near the Cell Site
- G.8275.2 architecture address a real pain of Mobile Operators
  - Using multiple 3rd party MBH wholesale providers without full OPS
  - Using their own MBH network which will not support full OPS any time soon due to extensive complexity and cost of such upgrade



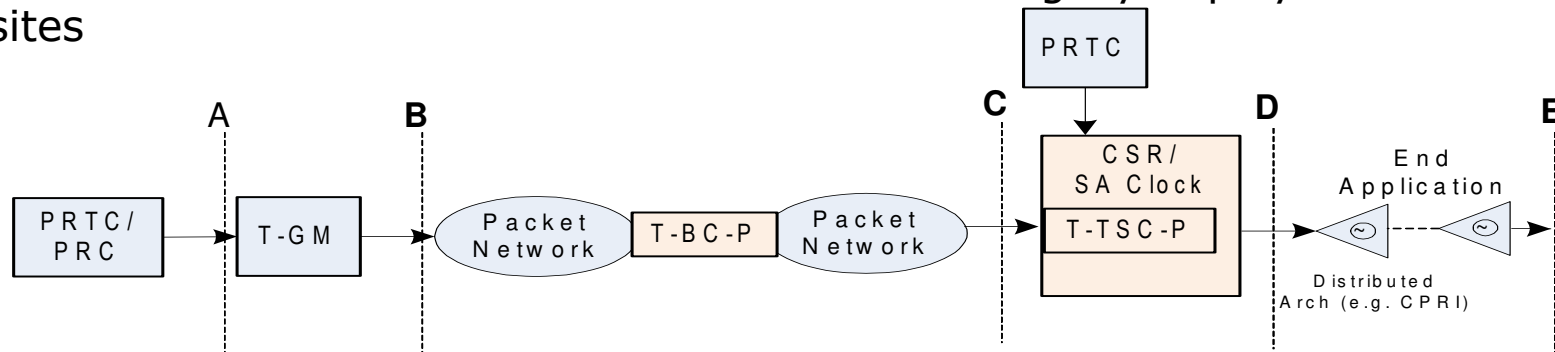
# Assisted Partial Timing Support (APTS)

- The concept was introduced by Sprint at SG15/Q13 ITU meeting in Kansas on 10/2013
- Some operators already have GNSS (GPS) for synchronization of base stations for legacy network synchronization
- Known vulnerability of GNSS causing operators to seek for methods of backing up local GNSS failures with PTP
- The presence of a GNSS reference provides accurate frequency and time information that may be utilized by the PTP clock in the event of a GNSS failure. This is referred to as Assisted Partial Timing Support (APTS)

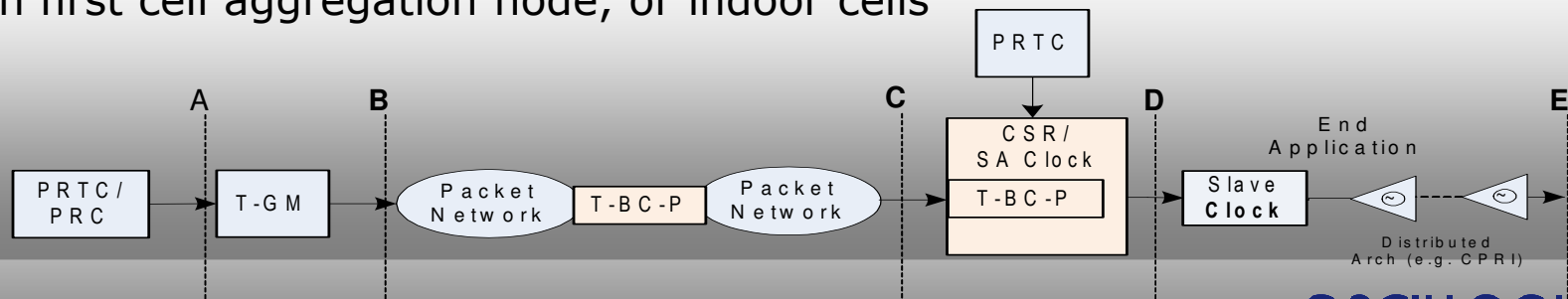


# MiniGM Deployment Cases (APTS)

- The PRTC is co-located with the Slave Clock - Legacy deployment of GPS in cell sites



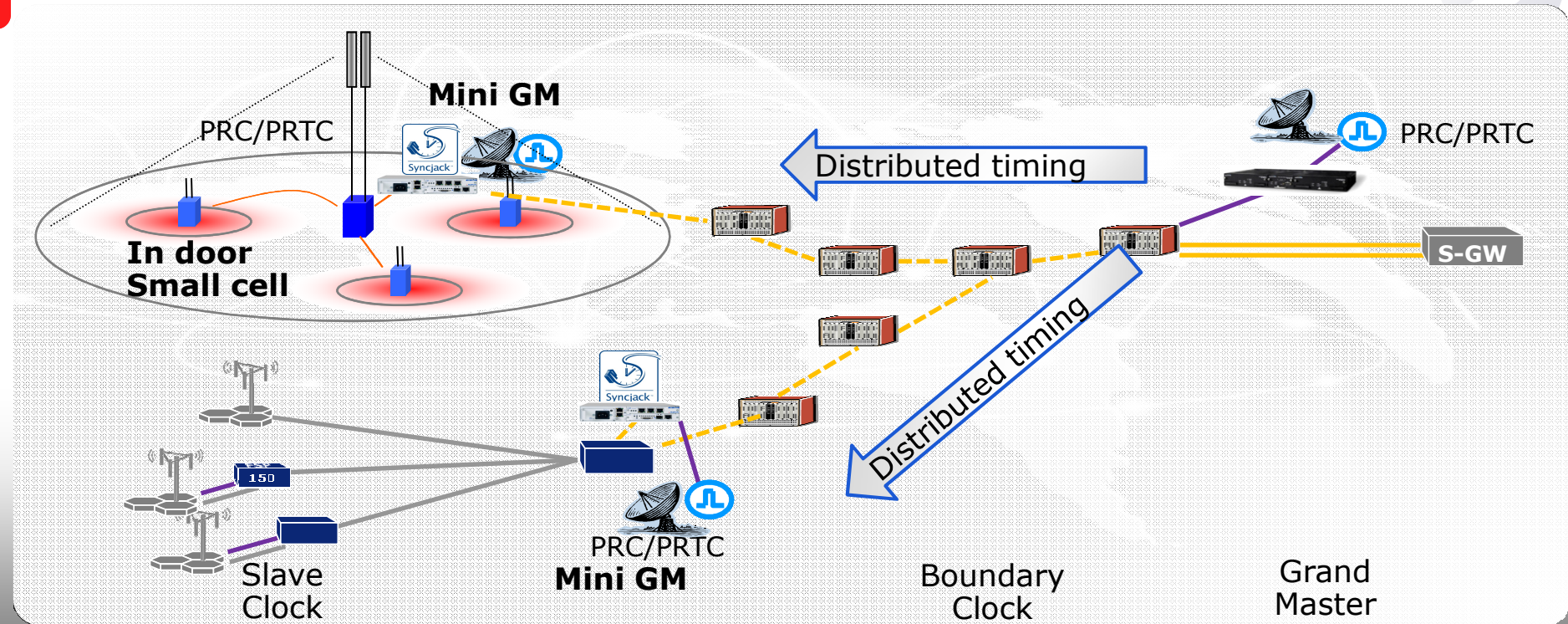
- The PRTC is co-located with the Boundary Clock - Greenfield deployment of GPS in first cell aggregation node, or indoor cells



# Implementing Synchronization Delivery and Assurance in Brownfield Mobile Backhaul Networks



# APTS Mini Grand Master Plus Deployment



GNSS/GPS as primary reference and PTP/PTP+SyncE as secondary reference(i.e. APTS) or Vice Versa, depend on PTP reliability and accuracy

# Main Requirements for Mini GM Plus



- Frequency, phase and time delivery with Mini GM/BC
  - Reference A : GNSS based PRTC – G.8272
  - Reference B : PTP or PTP+SyncE
  - Ref A as Primary and Ref B and Secondary clock source without good PTP On Path Support for APTS
    - Or vice versa with full On Path Support
  - Support relevant holdover requirements during GNSS outage
  - GNSS based asymmetric delay calibration which improve PTP accuracy
- Frequency, phase and time assurance with Mini GM/BC
  - Measurement of the relevant KPI related to Network and PTP recovered clock/phase/time
    - BC quality in the same node
    - Slave clock quality in the remote Macro and Small Cells nodes
  - Collect slave clock quality of multiple eNB at a time by using multiple PTP passive probes in one device

# eNB Sync Key Performance Indicators



- The GNSS/GPS reference can be used for calculation of the relevant sync KPI
- Clock related KPI
  - TIE and MTIE Masks
  - Maximal Time Error (TE)
- Clock related KPI measurement can be done in 2 ways
  - Based on measurement of physical clock (i.e. 1PPS)
  - Based on measurement of packet timing signal (i.e. Passive Probe)
- PTP Network related KPI
  - PTP Packet counters (received /lost )
  - Network Asymmetry
  - Path delay /Mean path delay (min, max, average )
  - Floor Packet Percentage (based on G.8260)

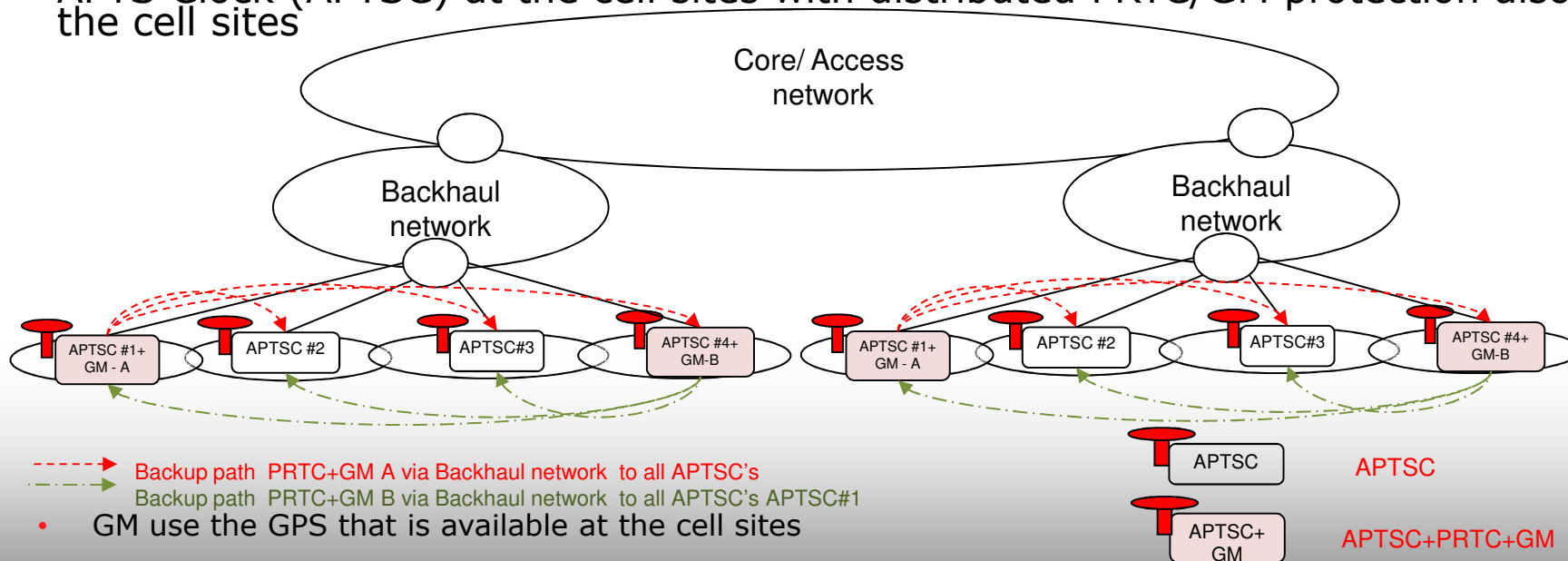


- 
- APTSC+PRTC+GM
- PRC #1
- PRC #2
- Core network (uncalibrated links)
- APTSC+GM
- Backhaul network
- APTSC
- APTSC+GM
- Backhaul network
- APTSC
- APTSC
- APTSC
- APTSC
- APTSC
- APTSC
- APTSC+GM
- APTSC+PRTC+GM
- Primary path
- Backup path
- Optional Frequency reference used to secure GNSS failures

- In order to assure minimal asymmetric delay and PDV the APTSC(BC)+PRTC+GM should be deployed in First aggregation node
  - Protection of the cell site GPS outage with PTP flow from the GM in First aggregation node with optional SyncE from the core
- OSCILLARTZ

# Mini-GM Location Option 2 - APTS

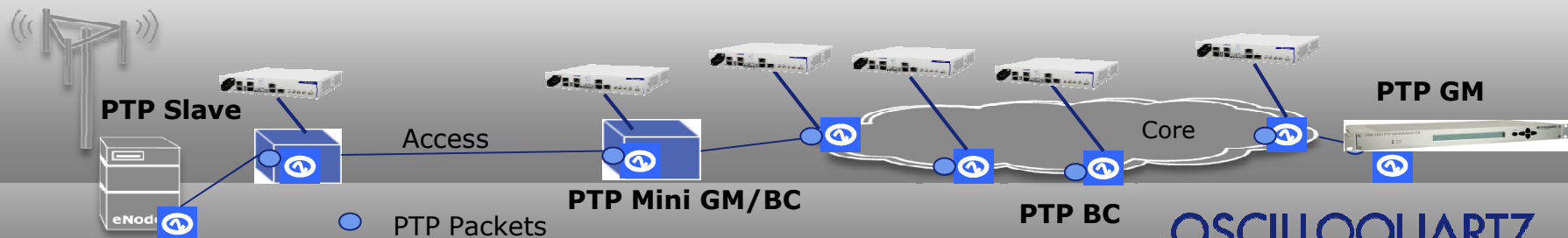
- APTS Clock (APTSC) at the cell sites with distributed PRTC/GM protection also at the cell sites



- GM use the GPS that is available at the cell sites
- In order to assure minimal asymmetric delay and PDV the PTP flow switching should be done in First aggregation node
  - The X2 EVC in LTE-A can be used if available
- Protection of the cell site GPS outage based on PTP flow from distant GM in another cell site of the same cell site cluster

# Hybrid Synchronization Network without a pain

- The majority of the Mobile Backhaul (MBH) Networks has limited support of Phase Synchronization if at all
- Sync tool box as add on to Existing (Brownfield) mobile backhaul networks
  - Fits Mobile Backhaul Operators and Mobile Network Operators
  - Allows delivery and assurance of the synchronization services
- Sync tool box which operate as TS, BC or GM and attached to existing Network Nodes
  - Enabling PTP overlay on top of existing MBH Networks
- Low cost, ease of installation and operation, PTP performance monitoring and diagnostic, Synchronization management



# Sync Manager Requirements



# Sync Manager requirements overview

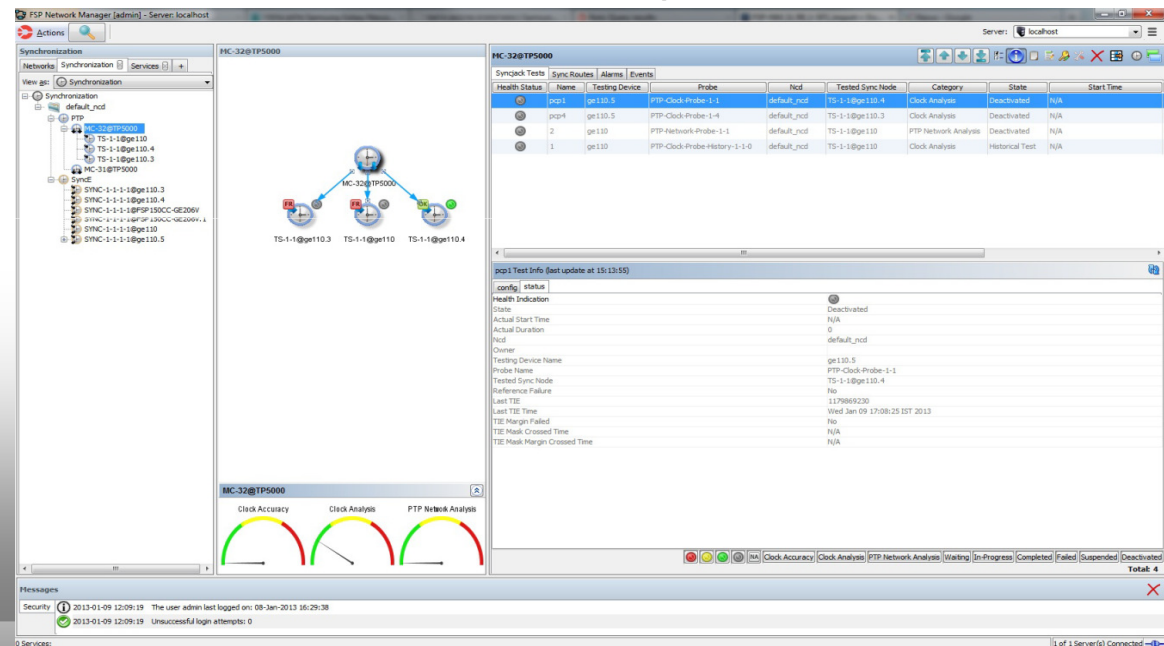


- Sync Manager need to learn, monitor, configure and display synchronization network topologies (IEEE 1588/PTP, SyncE and hybrid), a.k.a. Sync Map
- Sync Manager need to displays *Sync Routes* in order to identify an active clock stream from Master to Slave
- The *Sync Routes* should enable to identify problems in any of the nodes and also allows recognizing loops
- Sync Manager should allow user to initiate, configure, schedule, and display Sync probe tests and test results
- Sync Manager should present Sync Health status per Sync Node and also aggregated Sync Health status e.g. in Network Clock Domain (NCD) or in selected Master-Slave Hierarchy.

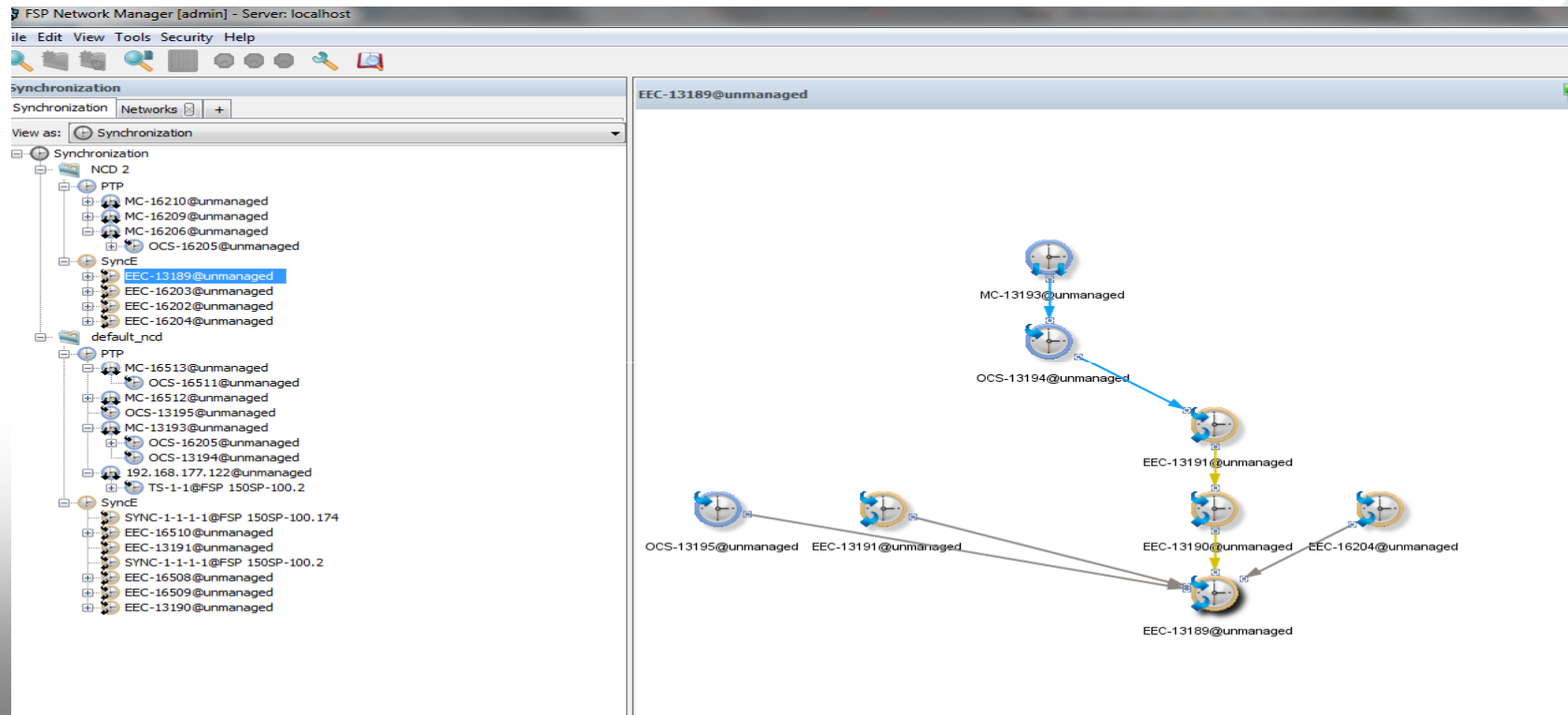
# Sync Manager functions

- Sync Map
  - Topology Map and Tree
  - Hierarchy and clock distribution
  - Clock status
  - Sync Health
- Sync Routes
  - Route Info
  - Route alarm and status
  - Route Statistics
- Sync Components
  - SyncE Node
  - PTP BC
  - PTP MC
  - PTP OC-S
  - Network Clock Domains

- Monitoring and diagnostics for Clock Accuracy, Clock Analysis, PTP Network Analysis

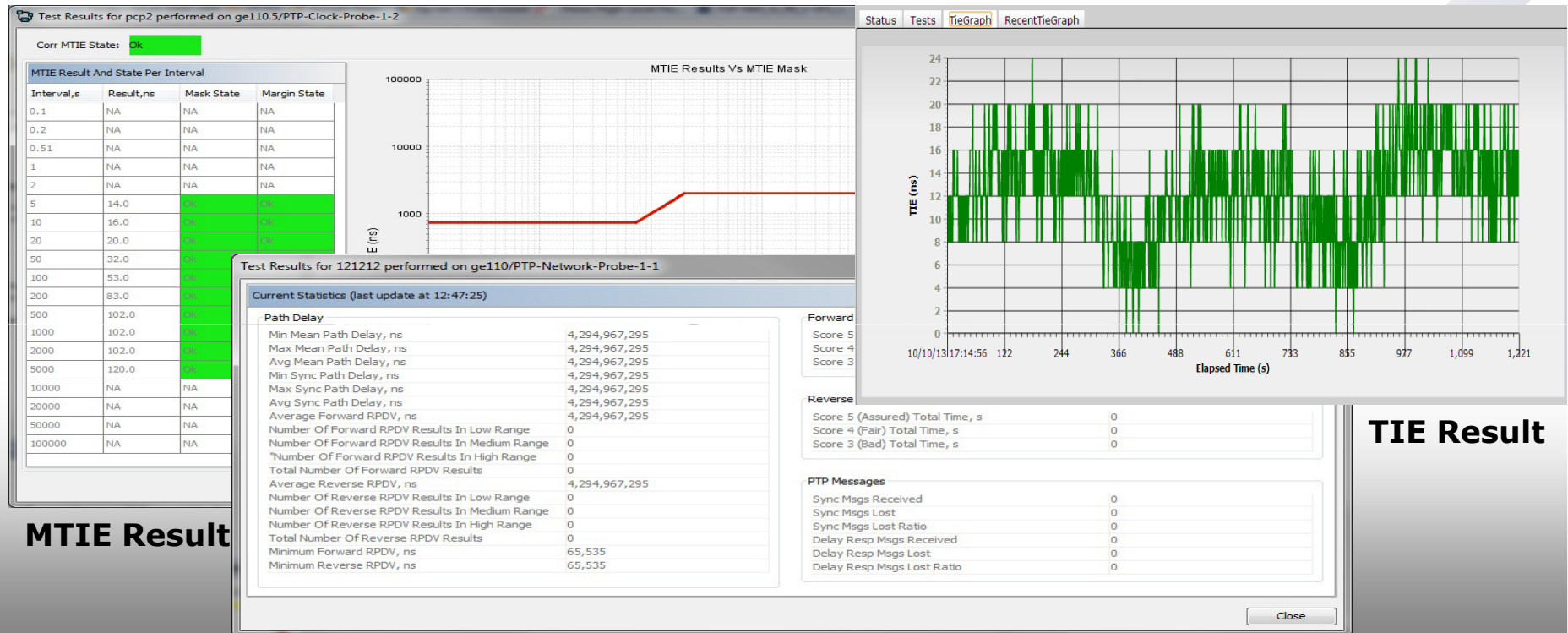


# Sync Map with active Sync Route





# Sync Manager – Test Results Display



MTIE Result

PTP Network Statistics Results

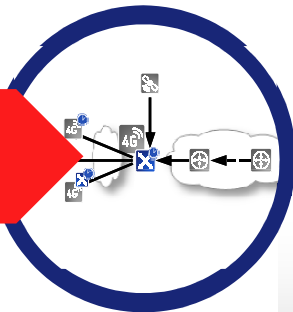


# Summery



## The need

- Phase Delivery
- Phase Assurance
- In Service Monitoring



## The Options

G.8275.1

ITU

G.8275.2

- Full On Path Support
- Partial On Path Support
- Assisted Partial Timing Support

## The Solution

- Sync Tool Box
- One Device for all Options
- End-to-End Assurance
- Built in Monitoring



There is a need for smooth migration from legacy to next-generation networks



# Thank You

[osa@oscilloquartz.com](mailto:osa@oscilloquartz.com)



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