



GNSS optimizations for Urban Canyon and Indoor synchronization

WSTS 2017

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Motivation & Background

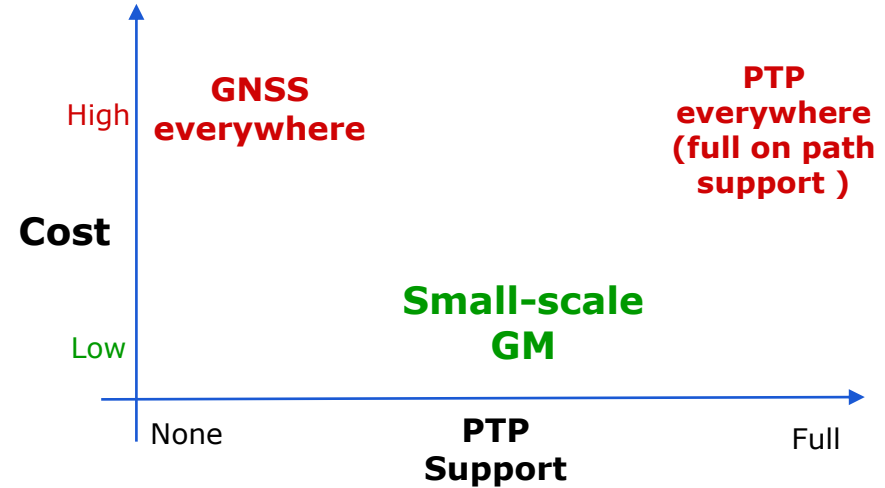


- New technologies require higher accuracy time synchronization
 - eICIC, TDD, 5G, small cell ...
- Synchronization service over network “coming” but...
 - Legacy networks
 - Technology diversity
 - Multi-vendor networks
 - Multi-operator networks
- Equipment integration level increases
 - Moore’s law (Cost pressure, competition...)
 - High volumes

Getting Time (1us Accuracy) in a Mobile Network



- Option 1 – GPS/GNSS everywhere
 - GNSS in every base station - Expensive
 - No backup in case of local GNSS outage
- Option 2 – PTP (& Sync-E) everywhere
 - Full on path support (G.8275.1)
 - GNSS+GM in the core – chain of BC
 - Requires expensive network upgrade
- Option 3 – PTP in the access
 - GPS+GM in the mobile aggregation
 - Most cost effective solution
 - Offer protection and scalability



What it takes to put a GPS antenna on the roof ?

- Permit for roof antenna (may cost)
- Pay for the GNSS antenna kit
- Install e.g. LRM-400 cable and lightning protector (very thick cable and hard to install)
- Pay for the installation cost (technician)
- Limited length – up to 120m without amplifier



Roof top antenna installation is very costly – can reach 1K-10K USD per site

What is the alternative?

- Integrated GNSS antenna with PTP grand master
- Standard Ethernet/IP connectivity
- Easy and cost effective installation - Indoor or simple outdoor locations
- No need to compensate for cable delay (two way time transfer)
- Fiber can be used for very long distances – better protection against lightening



OSA 5405- Outdoor



OSA 5405- Indoor

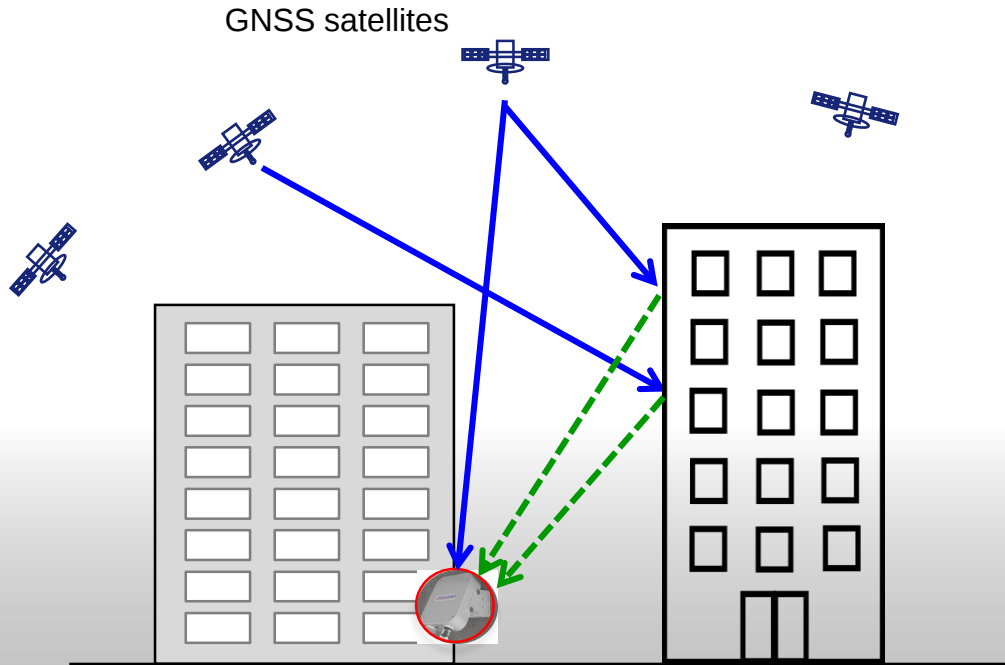


Urban canyon and Indoor Case...



- Roof installation not possible (cost, permit,...)
- Mainly for small cell application
- No clear sky view – many multipath (reflected) signals
- Minimal total cost in line with low cost of small cells
- Backup via APTS (PTP and SyncE) avoiding single point of failure
- Part of overall sync solution

GNSS antenna in the urban canyon and indoor environment



- Reflections from neighboring buildings cause multipath.
- Few satellites with Line of sight to the antenna



Antenna location



Direct signal



Reflected signal

Urban Canyon GNSS Techniques.



- Choose location – indoor or outdoor?
- Fixed position – initially 4 satellites to determine position
- More satellites – Multiple concurrent GNSS constellations
- Enter co-ordinates – I.e. Enter antenna position
- A-GPS – Almanac & Ephemeris data through network
- Good OCXO – for short term holdover
- GNSS OCXO – (long coherent integration time for code correlation)
- Effective reception of weak and reflected signal
- “SNR and Elevation masks”



Urban Canyon - Needs optimized GNSS solution

Mounting Options for urban canyons

Location choice based on cost.



Window



Pole

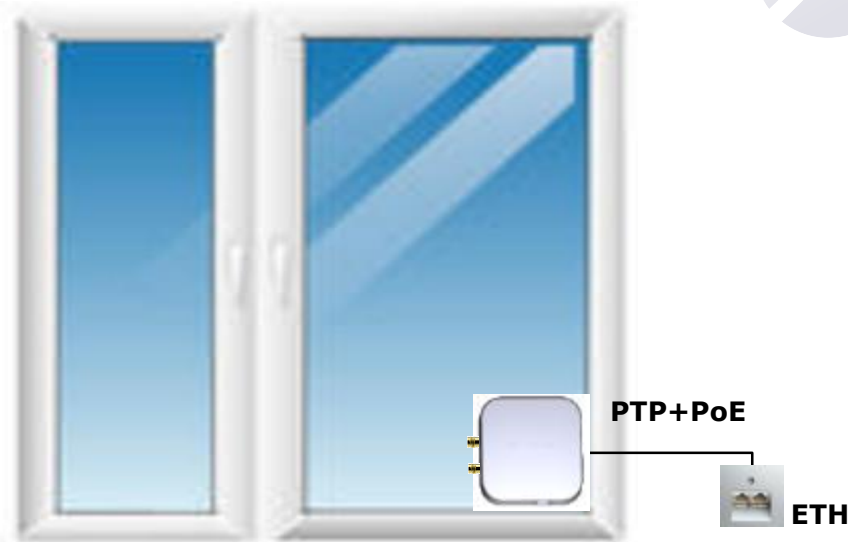


Wall

Indoor Small Cell Sync Requirements



- Integrated PTP GM and GNSS antenna – optional external antenna
- PTP capacity for building (~ 64)
- Cost effective and compact design
- Can be installed on a window
- Ethernet: Fiber / Copper / Power
- Multiple protection options for backup
 - Sync-E /PTP/BITS input
- Support telecom profiles



Outdoor Small Cell Sync Requirement



- As Indoor plus
- Options to be installed on a external walls, lamp post and roof
- Need to be rugged device
- Need to work at wide temp range from -40C to +65C
- Need to support IP65 for water proof

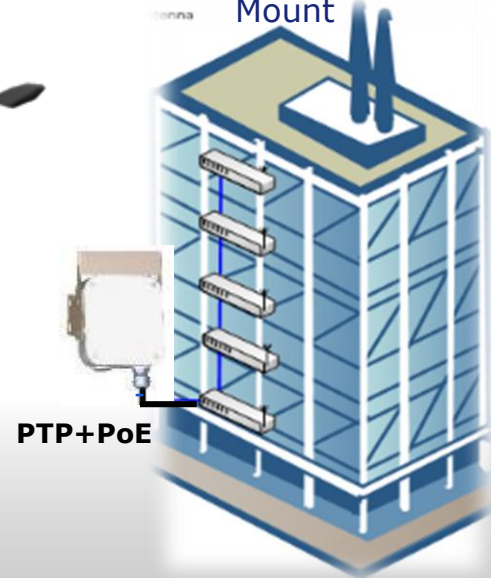
Pole Mount



Street Cabinet Top



External Wall Mount

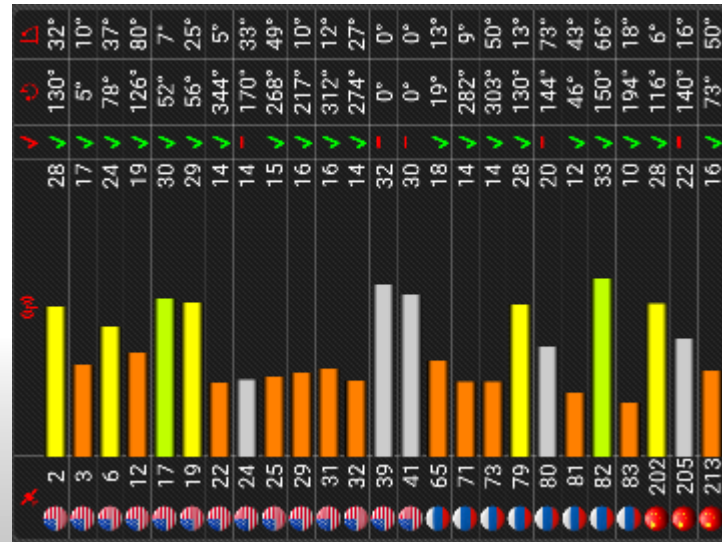
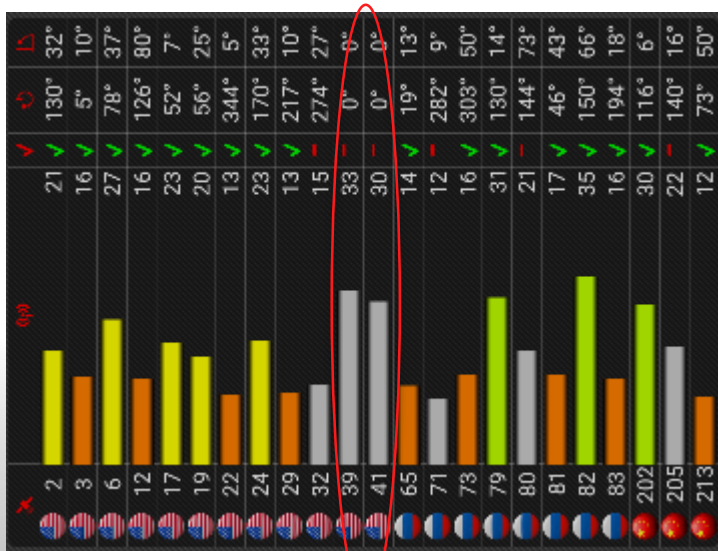


GNSS/PRTC/PTP GM

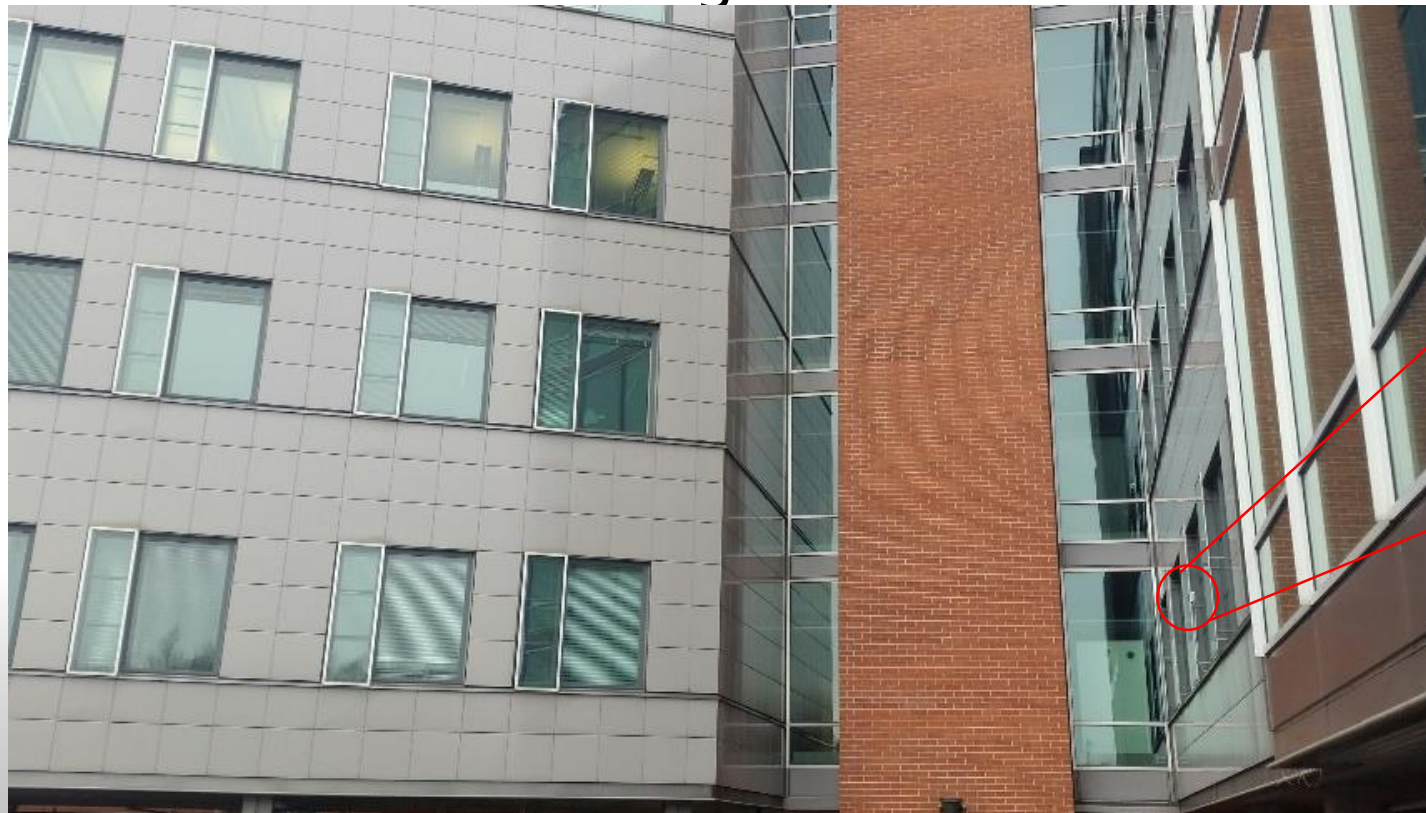
Many Constellations = more satellites?



- Needs concurrent constellations - **also for position fix**
- Changing SNR (GPS-39 retired 2014; GPS-41 should be operational)



Installation Test Case – Helsinki office building 1st floor



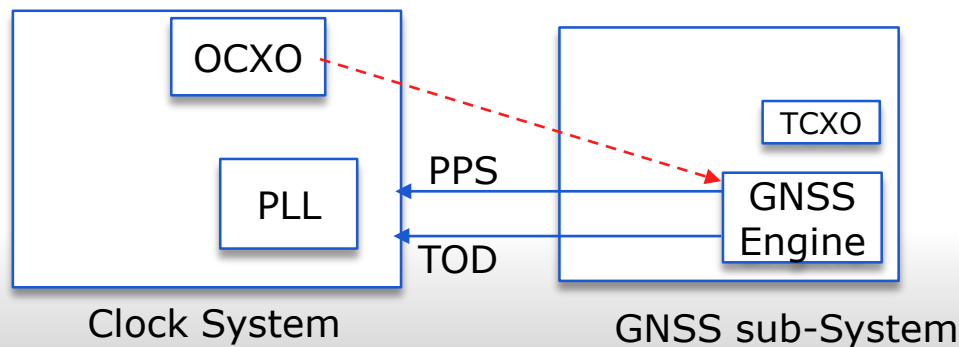
Installation – Arial and Facing views



Can GNSS timing solutions be further optimized?



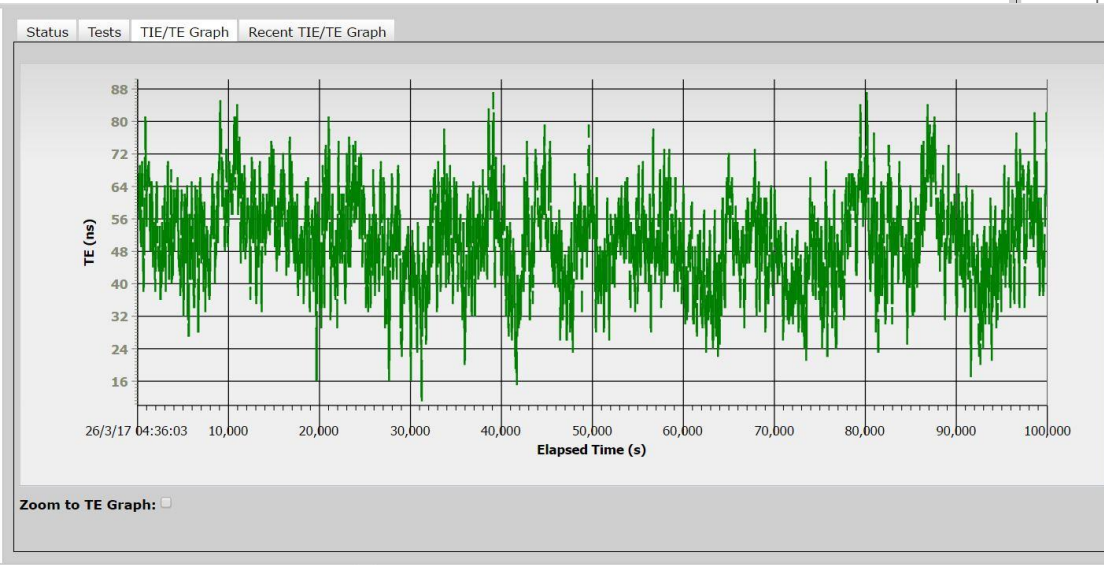
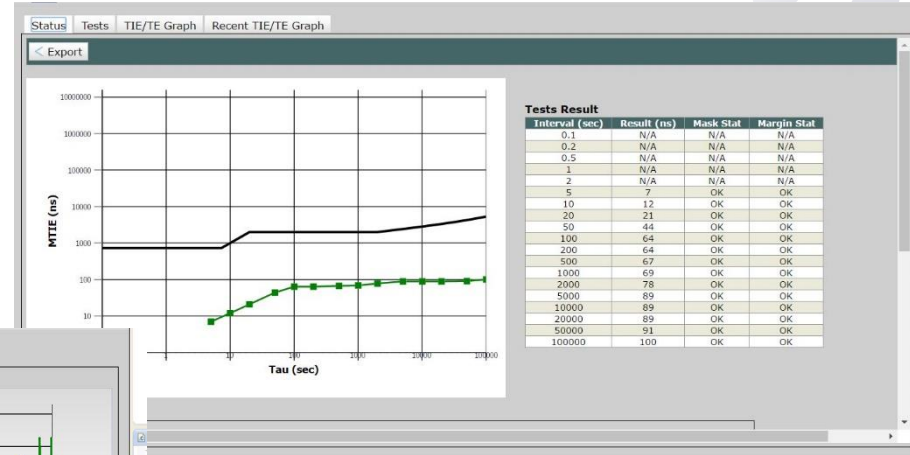
- GNSS OCXO – (long coherent integration time for code correlation)
- Antenna improvements?
- Other algorithm improvements?



Urban canyon application needs some GNSS optimizations

Results meets PRTC

- DC offset +50ns (delayed)
- Variation +/-40ns



Conclusions



- Strong motivation for breaking traditional GNSS installation model
- Ethernet gives improved flexibility and lower cost:
 - Cabling direct to small cell switch
 - Fibre provides greater reach
- Urban Canyon / indoor requires optimization of GNSS:
 - Antenna optimizations
 - GNSS algorithm optimizations



Selecting the right wave improves packet clock performance

Thank You



Most kind Telecom, but
Ordinary clocks don't
surf PDV.





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