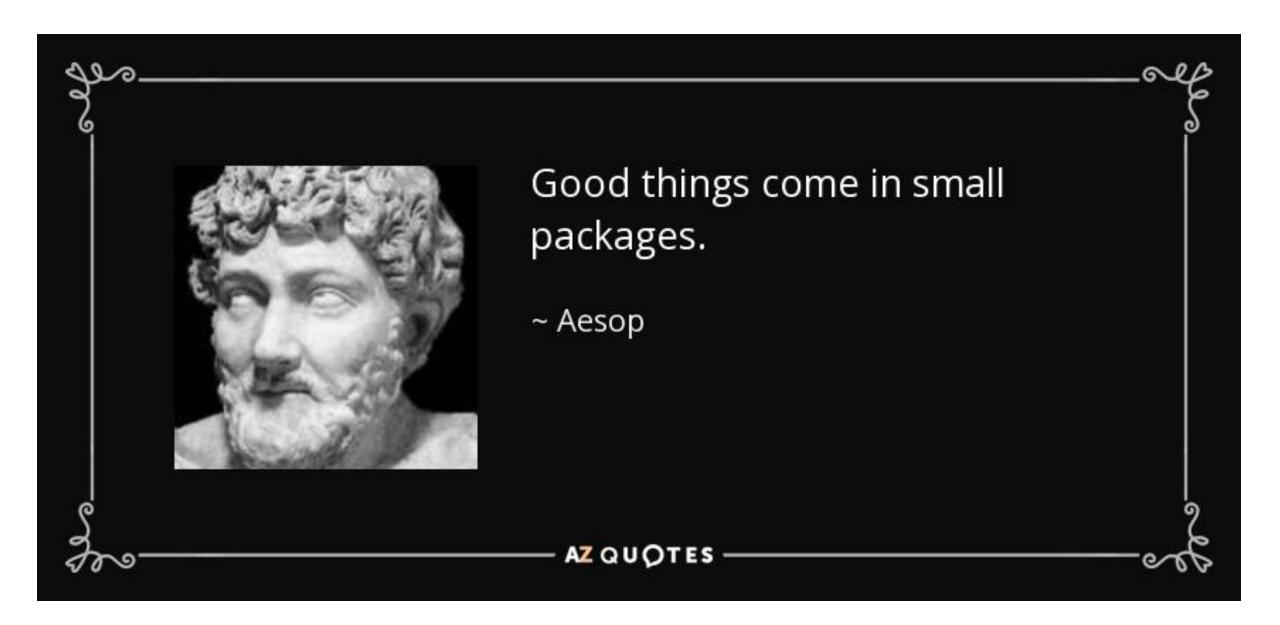


In Service Synchronization Monitoring and Assurance

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Challenges

Why "In Service" Sync Assurance is needed?

- Large number of application are highly dependent on accurate synchronization
- Making sure synchronization is working as designed is not trivial task
- Networks are dynamic- PDV, asymmetry and environmental conditions can affect the Synchronization quality
- Ways to ensure proper synchronization should be integrated into Sync distribution/delivery functions or accompanied by cost effective Sync assurance tools
- Lab test equipment is too expansive for "in service" installation in multiple locations (§) (§) (§)
- Other aspects such as power consumption and OSS should also be taken into consideration

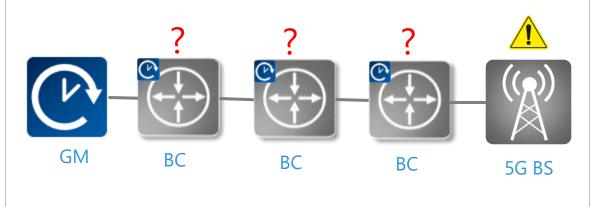
In service monitoring sync critical component in NG networks



Example from telecom network

Customer use case: 5G TDD BS

- 5G TDD base station is down due to synchronization related issue (alarms in the BS)
- Grandmaster look healthy seems to be issue in the sync distribution
- Chain of boundary clocks which one is faulty?



Challenges sending technician on site

- Which site?
- High cost: (§) (§) (§)







- Cost of labor (technician)
- Windshield time
- Cost of test equipment
- The high-cost leads to limited monitoring (limited time/limited coverage)





The solution – Miniature in service Sync Probe



Accurate

Nano second accuracy



Cost effective

Low CAPEX and OPEX



Low power/footprint

Low power and zero footprint in a rack



Managed remotely

Managed and operated securely and remotely from centerlized location



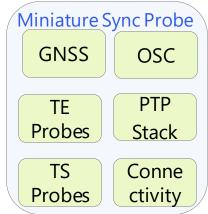
Cost effective sync probe – separation of HW from SW

Minimal HW needed for effective monitoring:

- High accuracy reference (GNSS)
- Time error measurement (both physical layer measurements and PTP timestamping measurements)
- Good oscillator (OCXO)
- PTP stack
- Secured network connectivity (SSH , SCP)

All the rest can be done in the "cloud"

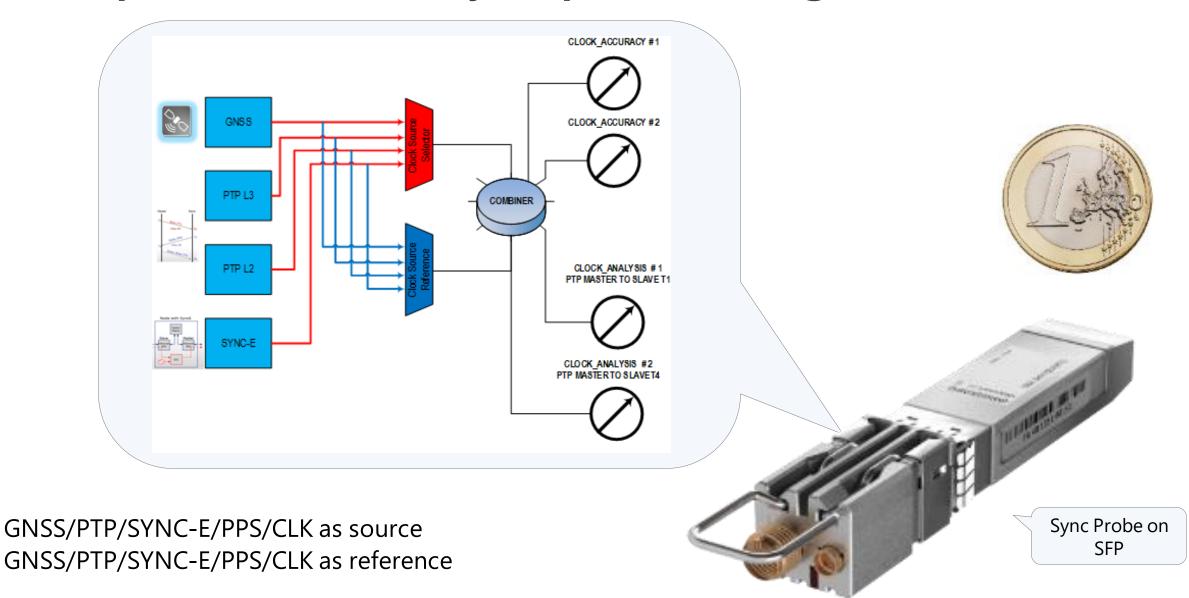
- Measurements aggregation and concatenation
- Analysis and Display (e.g. TE, MTIE, TDEV, two-way packet selection TE, etc.)
- Reporting



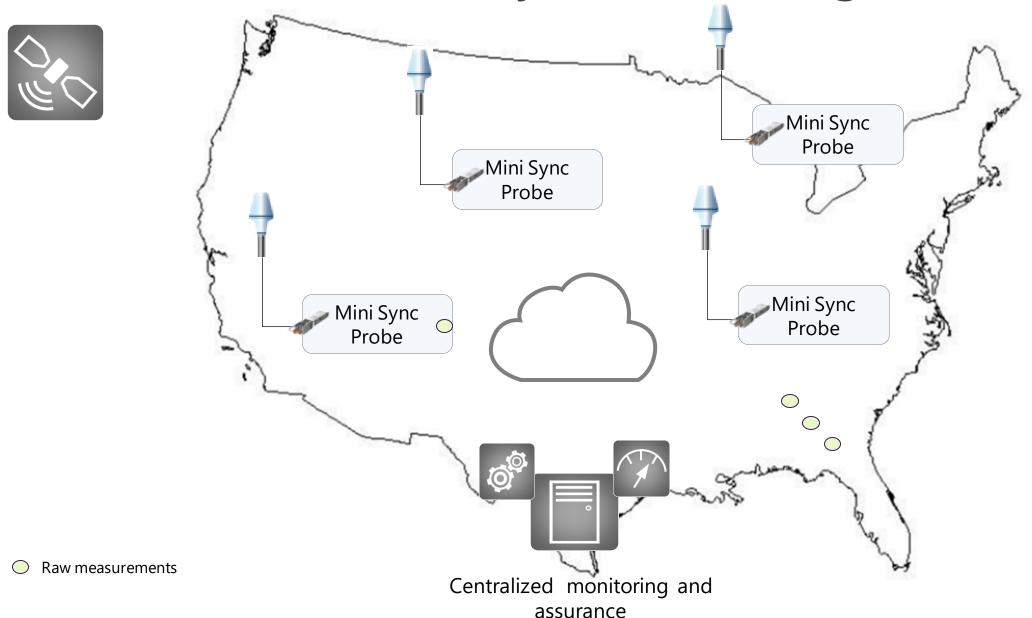
Latest SoC technologies enable miniature sync prob



Example: Miniature Sync probe using SoC

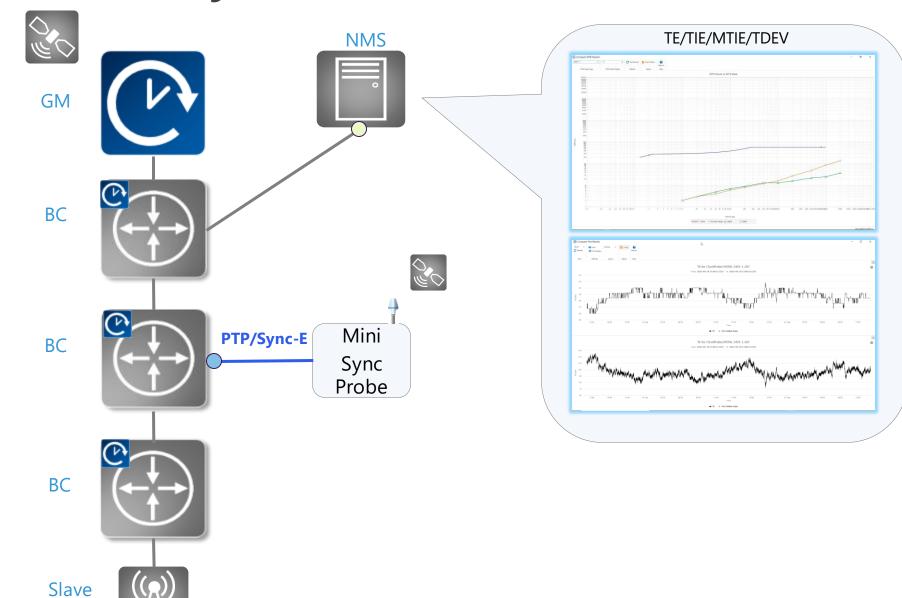


Centralized in service Sync monitoring and assurance





Probing a boundary clock

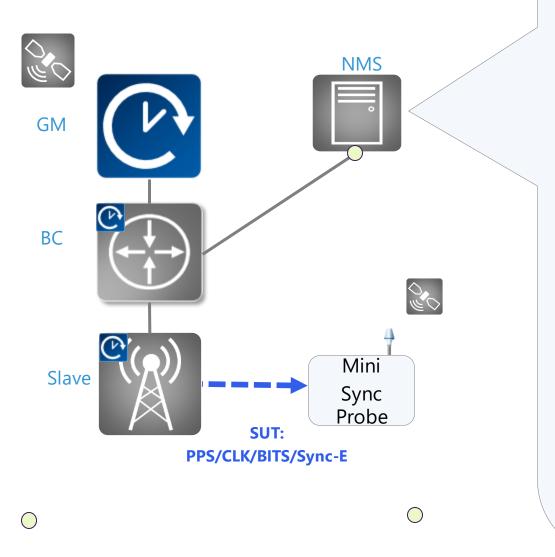




PTP

Raw measurement

Probing a slave clock





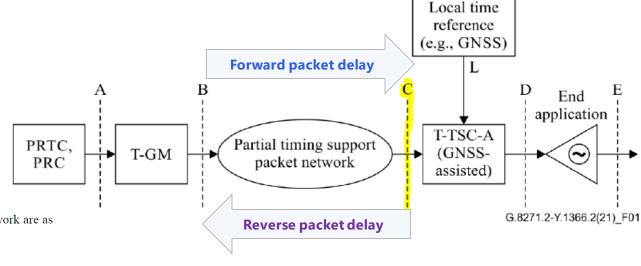


Raw measurement

APTS Network limits – ITU-T G.8271.2

Use case

• G.8271.2 specify the maximum permissible levels of phase/time error and noise at interfaces within a packet network in charge of distributing phase/time synchronization per the applications corresponding to the Class 4:1.5usec (listed in Table 1 of ITU-T G.8271).



7.3.1.1 Type I network limit

The network limit value and the metric processing parameters that apply for a type I network are as follows:

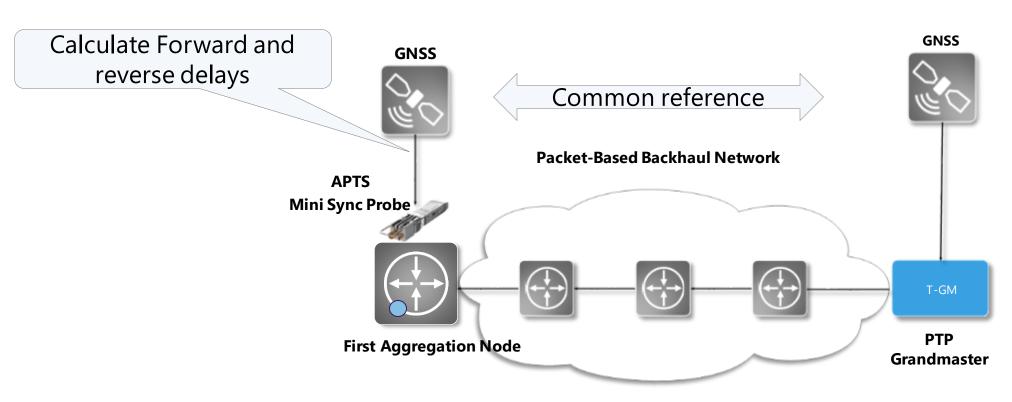
- Peak-to-peak pktSelected2wayTE ≤ 1100 ns
- Selection window = 200 s
- Selection percentage = 0.25%
- Selection method: percentile average packet selection (see clause I.3.2.2 of [ITU-T G.8260])
- Window step size: ≤ 20 s

How to test network limits ongoingly?



APTS/PTS – checking network limits with Sync probe

- Sync probe measure the network forward and the reverse delays independently
- Delay raw measurements are sent to NMS
- The NMS calculate the pktSelected2wayTE and compare it to the required threshold (e.g. 1100nsec)

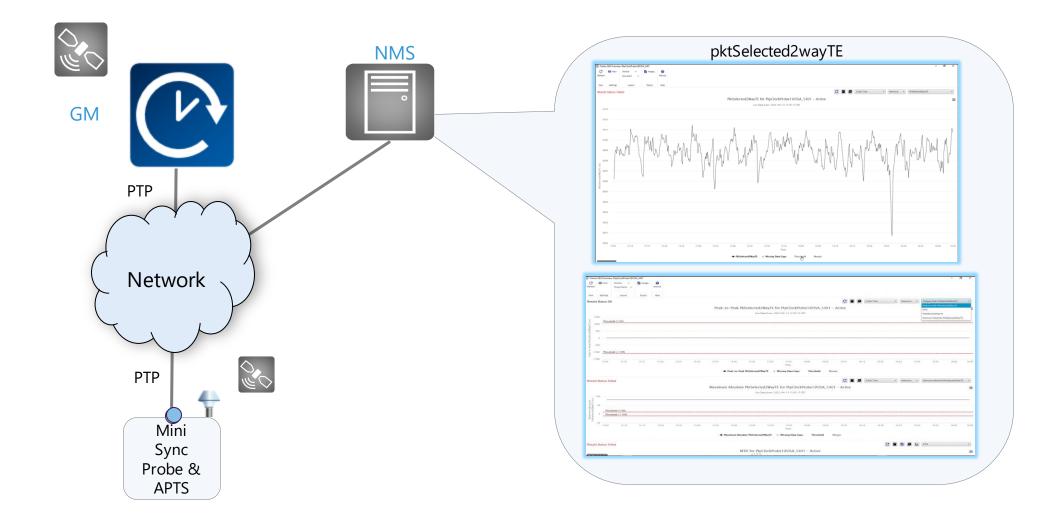




Probing the network

PTP

Raw measurement







Summary

- In-service sync assurance is critical part of next generation networks which depends on high synchronization accuracy
- Latest SoC technologies enable miniature sync probes
- Cost effective miniature sync probes allow to monitor the network at scale from centralized network management system
- Such probing is critical to identify and troubleshoot sync related problems
- Such solutions are commercially available



Good things do come in small packages!





Thank you

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