

Synchronisation Architectures: Engineering a Network for Time/Phase



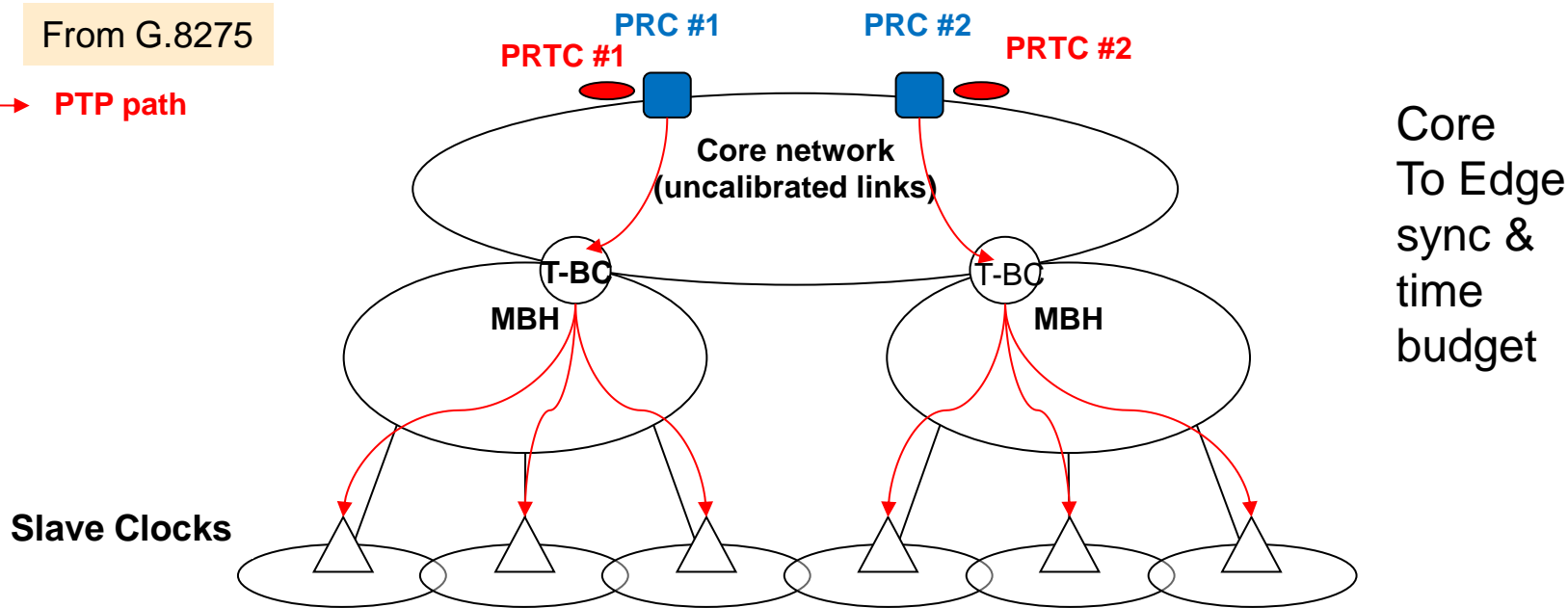
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Current Model Predicated on Centralized Frequency Distribution

From G.8275

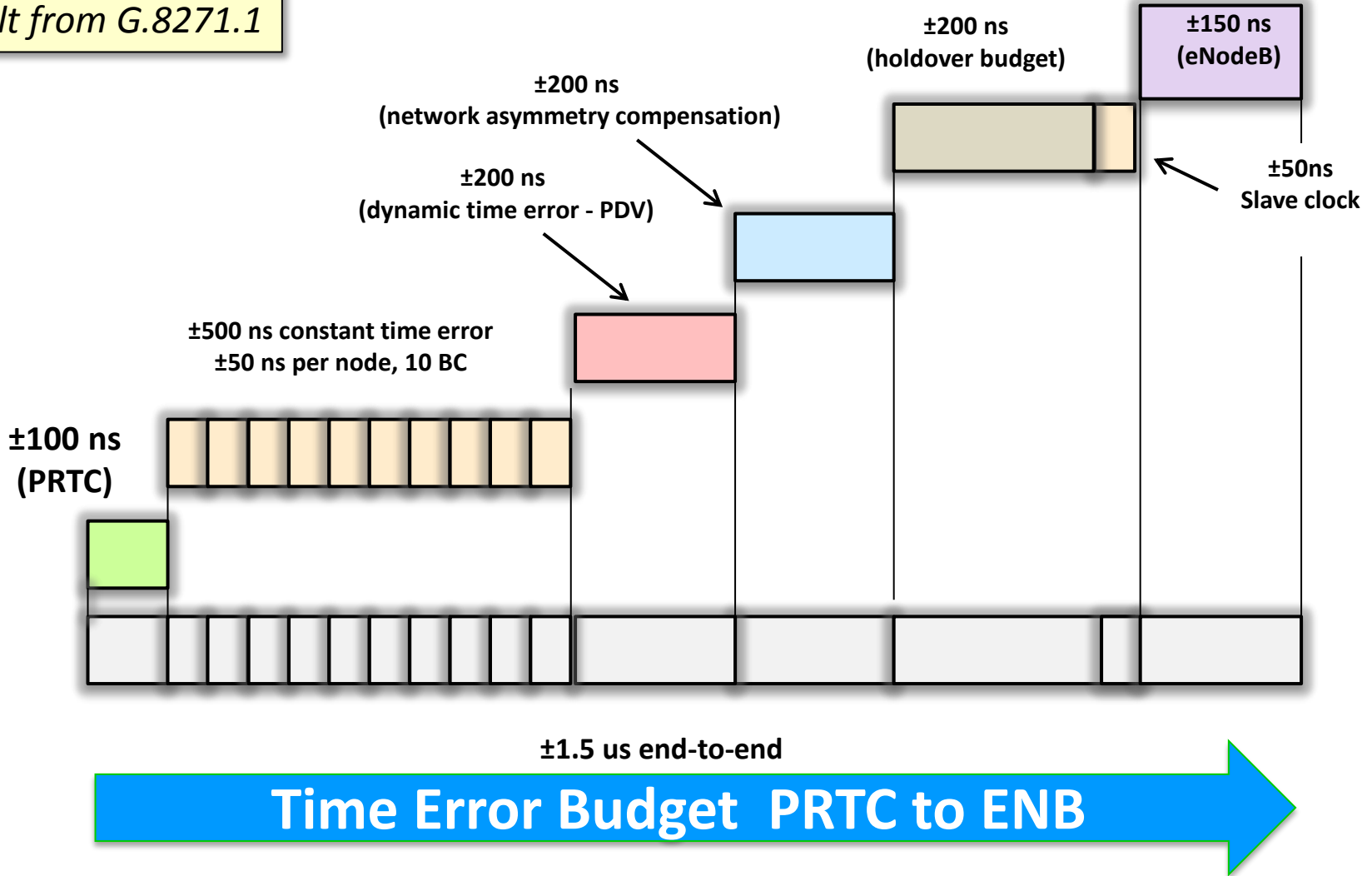
→ PTP path



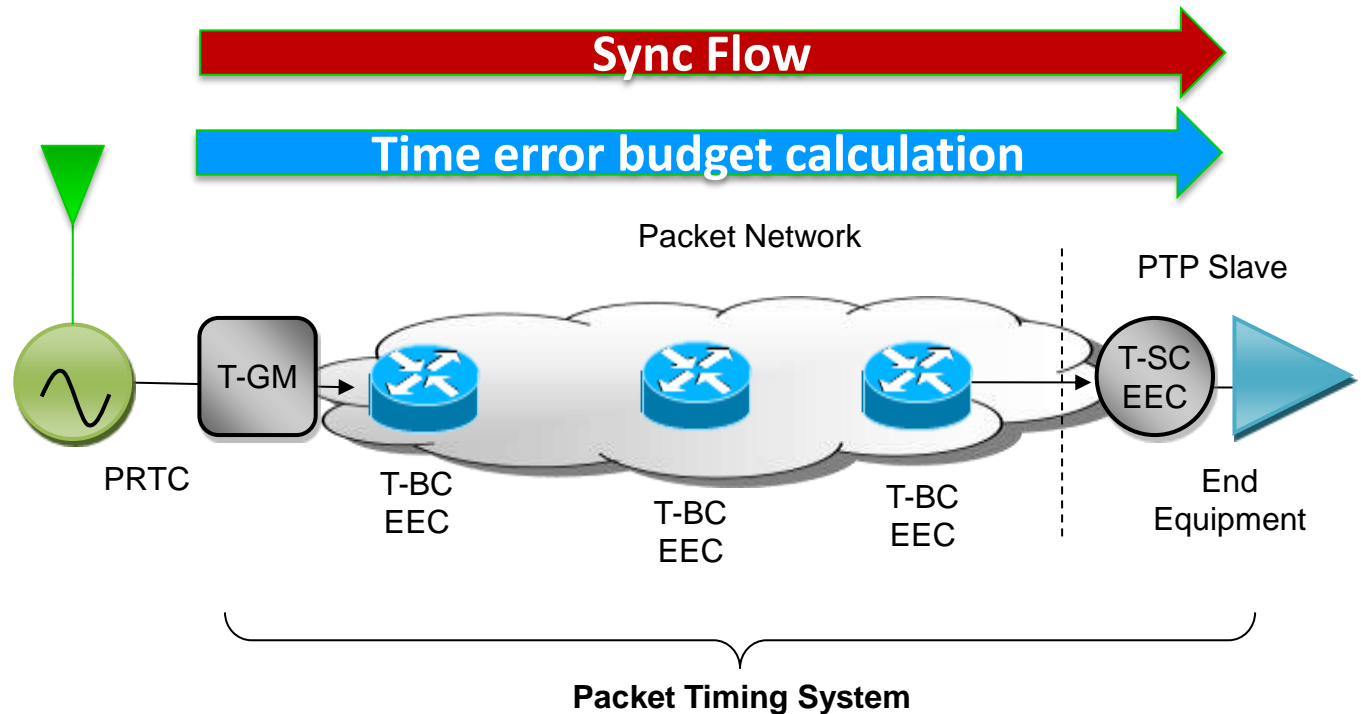
- Core > Edge time distribution.
- Uses model developed in 1980's for frequency distribution
- “Distributed PRTC” same Core > Edge philosophy –recognizes proximity issues but does not simplify planning challenges

ITU Time Error Budget: Core to Edge model

Built from G.8271.1

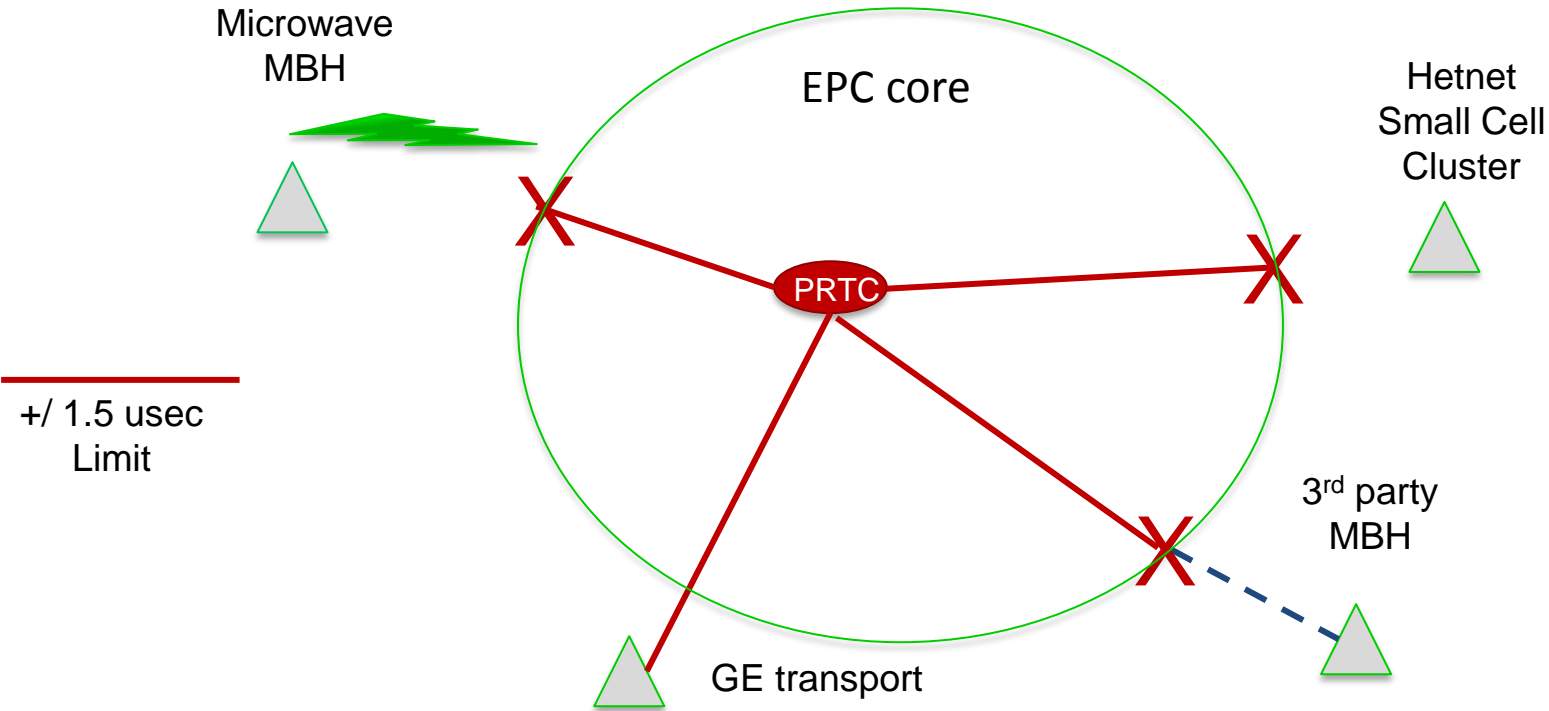


Sync Flow & Network Limits



- Possible on geographically small network with few hops and good transport
- More problematic on geographically large networks with potentially noisy transport, many hops, and complex asymmetry models

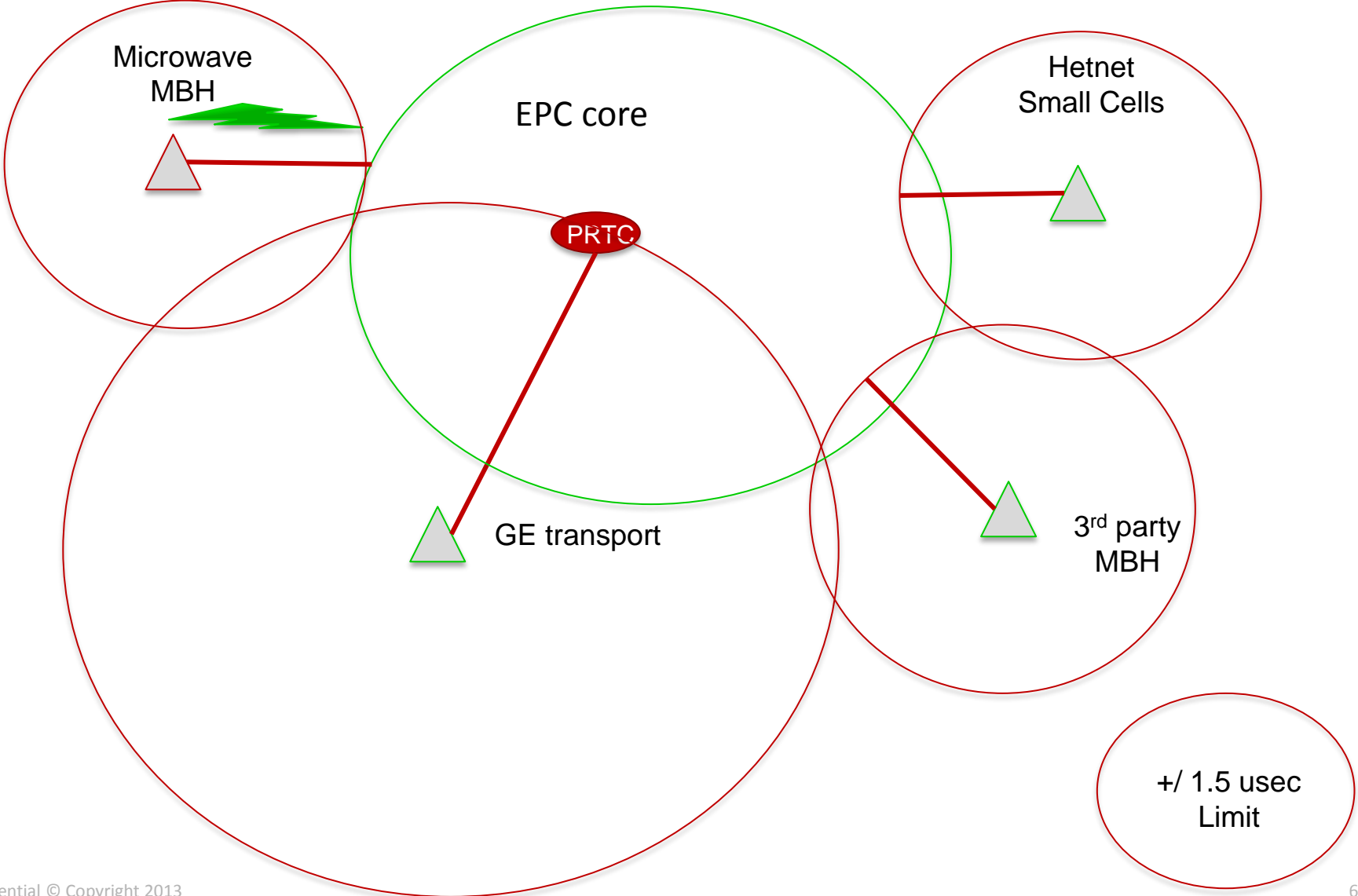
Problem: 1.5usec “reach” depends on MBH & real world network constraints



Problems of existing networks

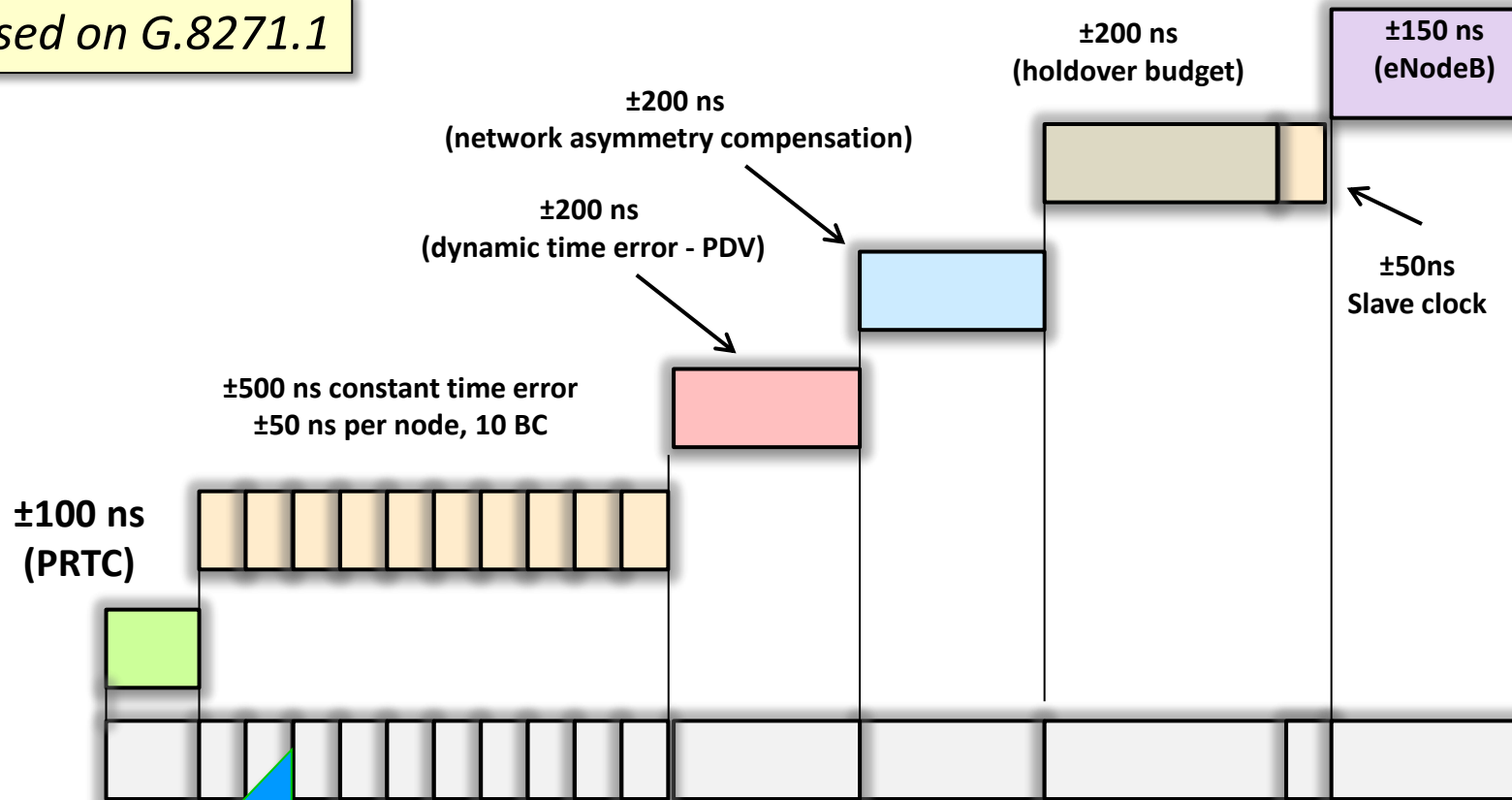
- Legacy transport networks were not designed to distribute phase
- Many asymmetry sources, static and dynamic

From the eNB perspective



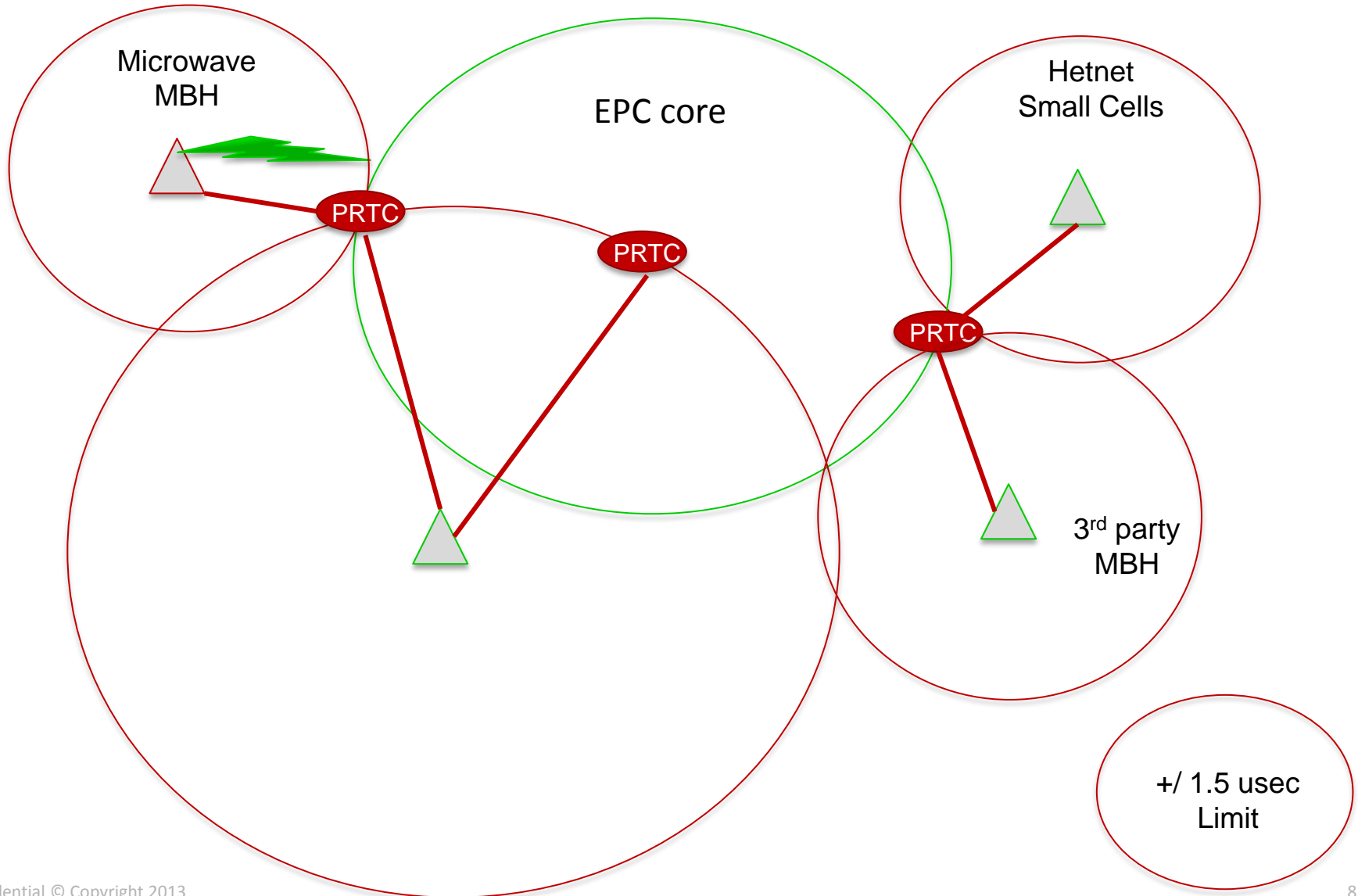
Solution: Engineer from the Edge

Based on G.8271.1



Time Error Budget eNB to PRTC
PRTC sites are determined based on eNB locations

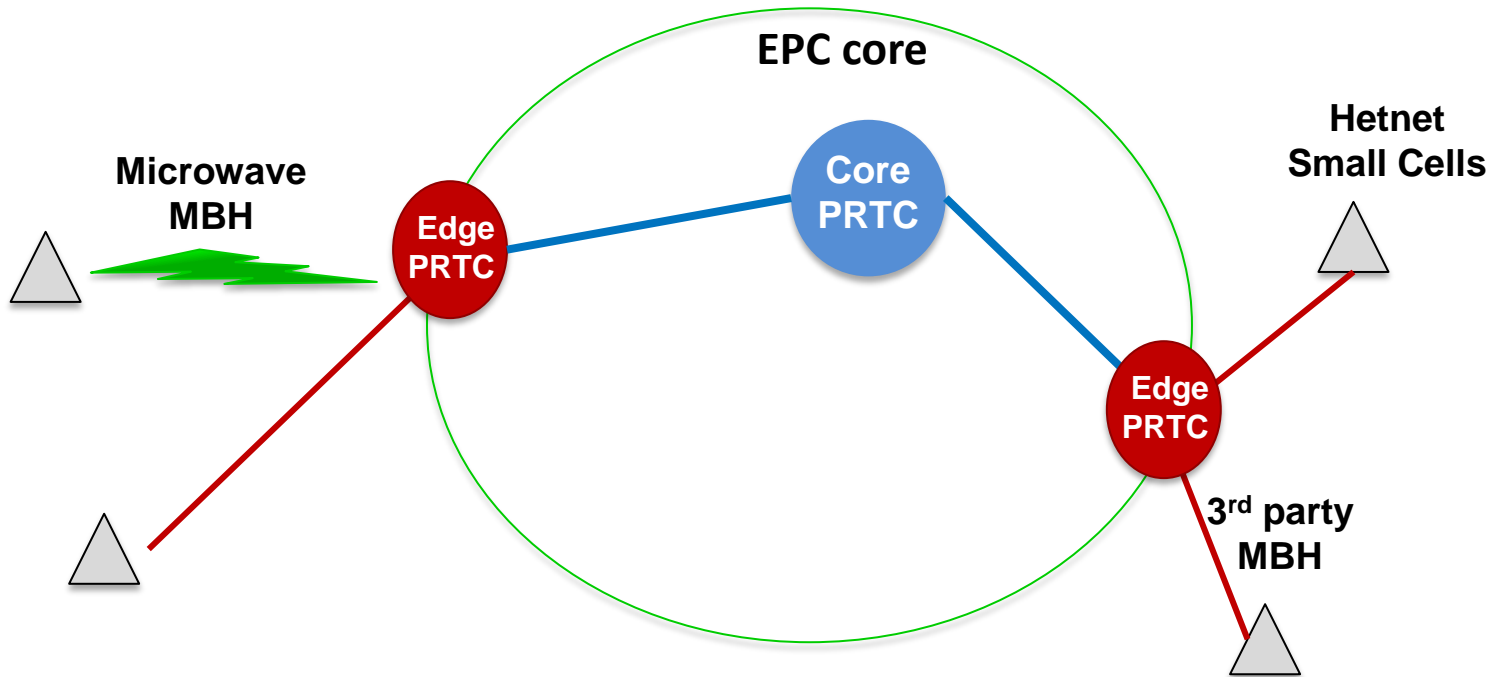
Best Fit PRTC/GM placement



- **Engineering back from eNodeB to determine best fit PRTC locations**
 - Link asymmetry is minimized
 - Within a few miles, not hundreds of miles
 - Closest aggregation point where GNSS is physically accessible
- ✓ **Reduces potential time error and gives more control over the time budget**
- ✓ **Enables eNB to have guaranteed access to PRTC within budget**
- ✓ **Fully compliant to the ITU-T model**

**Needs Measuring/Characterizing the backhaul network
(worst case, typical case sites)**

Resilient Time/Phase deployments – Core and Edge PRTC



- In case of GPS outage/jamming, Edge PRTC runs Boundary clock mode from the Core PRTC
- Asymmetries in Core network can be measured and compensated for to maintain accurate Time/Phase

Core + Edge PRTC Combined Automatic Path Asymmetry Compensation

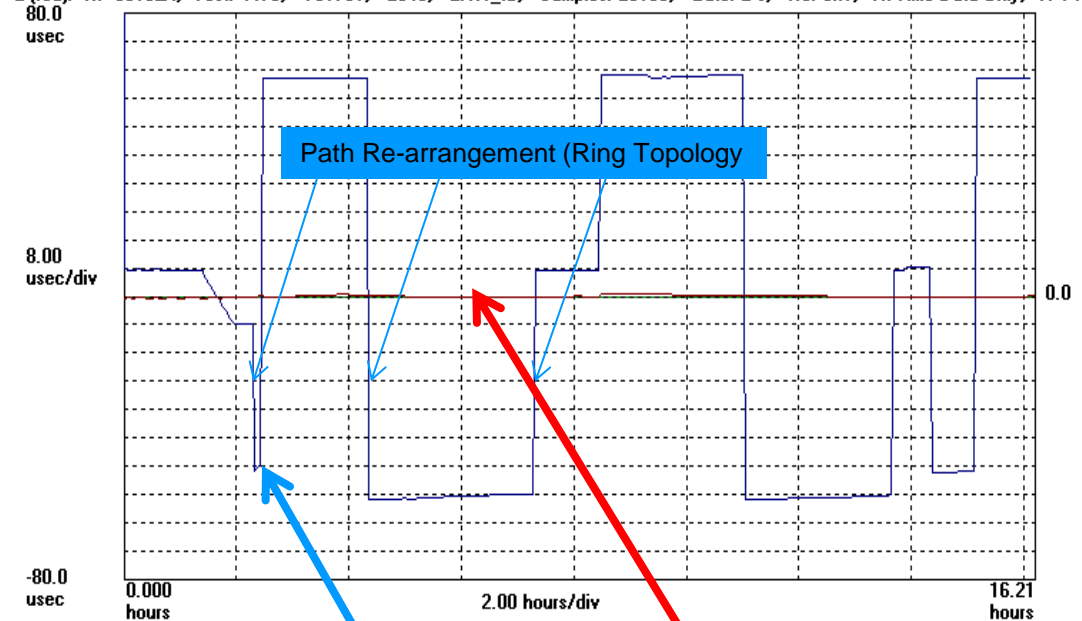
- Automatic Path Asymmetry Compensation algorithm supplies external compensation factor as permitted in IEEE 1588 standard
- Algorithm learns path asymmetries to the north-bound master ... even while system may be using GNSS as the primary clock source
- In the event of a GNSS failure, the system will operate using asymmetry corrected PTP
- Included with the TimeProvider 2700 PTP Input SW License

Customer network test environment

Symmetricom TimeMonitor Analyzer

Phase deviation in units of time; Fs=499.8 mHz; Fo=1.0000000 Hz; 2010/09/29; 16:17:18

1 (blue): HP 53132A; Test: 4477; U19616; 2048; 2.1.1t no asymm; Samples: 29160; Gate: 2 s; Ref ch1; TI/Time Data Only; TI 1->2; C



**BLUE: PPS
performance
without asymmetry
compensation.**

**RED: PPS
performance
with asymmetry
compensation.**

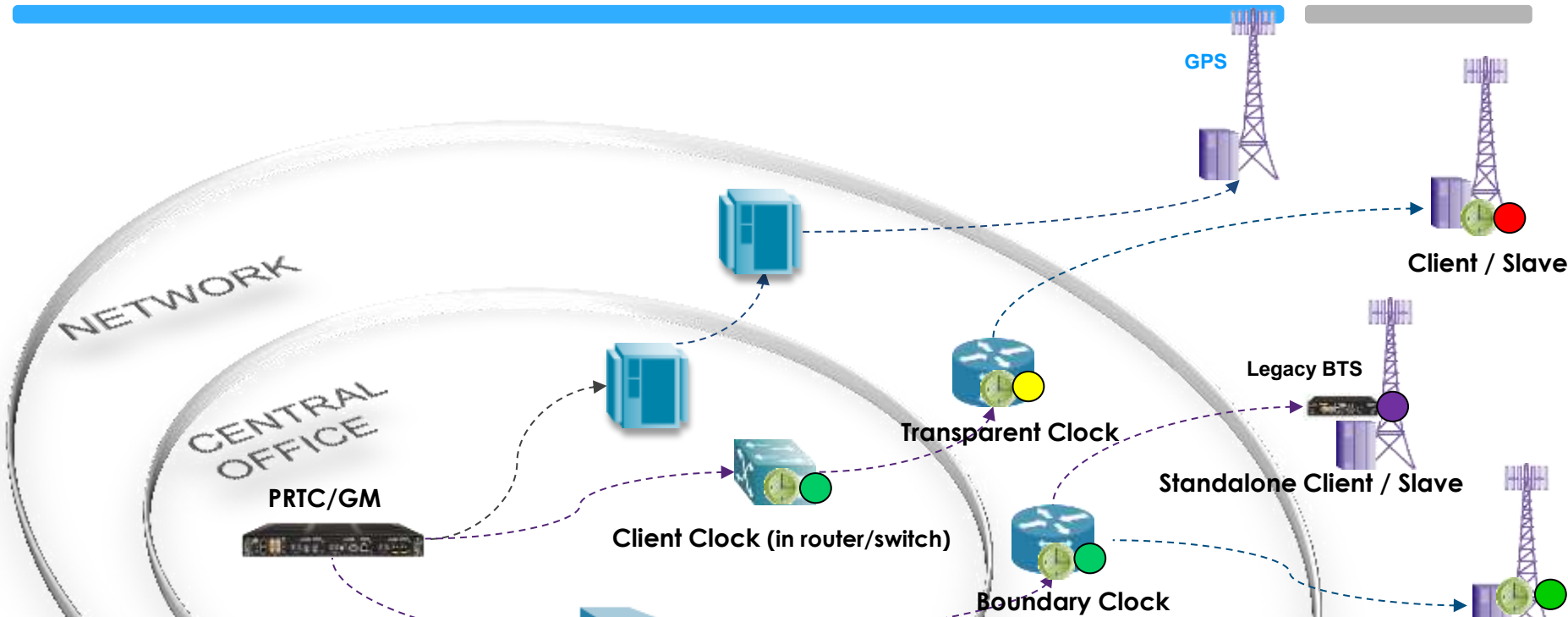
Buiding Resiliency: Enhanced Holdover

- **Implementing high end holdover enhances resiliency at the network edge**
 - In case of GPS and/or network outage
 - Allows for practical repair times
 - Avoids switching off eNodeB to prevent interference with other sites or operators

Holdover examples: Rubidium vs OCXO

| Oscillator | Phase $\pm 1.5 \mu\text{sec}$ | Phase 5 μsec | Phase 10 μsec | Freq. 16 ppb |
|------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| OCXO | 1 hour | 4 Hours | 12 Hours | 1 month |
| Rubidium | 24 hours | 3 days | 5 days | 5 years |

Monitoring Sync End to End



Network visibility through OSS / mgmt system

| | Server Name | Server IP Address | Client Name | Client IP Address | Client Clock ID | Client VLAN ID | Estimate Performance |
|---|-------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| ● | RNC03 | 192.168.45.3 | CellSite 200 | 192.168.1.10 | 00:b0:ae:ff:fe:01:31:f9 | 1 | 2 |
| ● | RNC03 | 192.168.45.3 | CellSite 201 | 192.168.1.11 | 00:b0:ae:ff:fe:01:31:f1 | 1 | 2 |
| ● | RNC03 | 192.168.45.3 | CellSite 202 | 192.168.1.20 | 00:b0:ae:ff:fe:01:31:f4 | 1 | 2 |
| ● | RNC03 | 192.168.45.3 | CellSite 203 | 192.168.1.23 | 00:b0:ae:ff:fe:01:31:f5 | 3 | 2 |
| ● | RNC03 | 192.168.45.3 | CellSite 204 | 192.168.1.15 | 00:b0:ae:ff:fe:01:31:f2 | 3 | 2 |
| ● | RNC03 | 192.168.45.3 | CellSite 205 | 192.168.2.13 | 00:b0:ae:ff:fe:01:31:f2 | 2 | 1 |
| ● | RNC03 | 192.168.45.3 | CellSite 206 | 192.168.2.12 | 00:b0:ae:ff:fe:01:31:f3 | 2 | 1 |
| ● | RNC03 | 192.168.45.3 | CellSite 207 | 192.168.2.33 | 00:b0:ae:ff:fe:01:31:f5 | 2 | 1 |
| ● | RNC03 | 192.168.45.3 | CellSite 208 | 192.168.2.19 | 00:b0:ae:ff:fe:01:31:f10 | 2 | 1 |
| ● | RNC03 | 192.168.45.3 | CellSite 209 | 192.168.2.31 | 00:b0:ae:ff:fe:01:31:f12 | 2 | 1 |
| ● | RNC03 | 192.168.45.3 | CellSite 210 | 192.168.2.14 | 00:b0:ae:ff:fe:01:31:f11 | 2 | 1 |
| ● | RNC03 | 192.168.45.3 | CellSite 211 | 192.168.5.15 | 00:b0:ae:ff:fe:01:31:f22 | 5 | 4 |
| ● | RNC03 | 192.168.45.3 | CellSite 212 | 192.168.5.21 | 00:b0:ae:ff:fe:01:31:f6 | 5 | 4 |
| ● | RNC03 | 192.168.45.3 | CellSite 213 | 192.168.5.31 | 00:b0:ae:ff:fe:01:31:f8 | 5 | 4 |
| ● | RNC03 | 192.168.45.3 | CellSite 214 | 192.168.5.34 | 00:b0:ae:ff:fe:01:31:f15 | 5 | 4 |
| ● | RNC02 | 192.168.45.3 | CellSite 215 | 192.168.5.25 | 00:b0:ae:ff:fe:01:31:f16 | 5 | 4 |

OC/BC KPI Examples

Summary Metrics

Output TDEV Estimate (ns)

Output MDEV Estimate (ppb)

Frequency and Phase Output Performance Estimates

Basic Metrics

Forward Flow Transient-free (out of 900s)

Forward Flow Transient-free (out of 3600s)

Reverse Flow Transient-free (out of 900s)

Reverse Flow Transient-free (out of 3600s)

Forward Packet Rate (pkts/s)

Reverse Packet Rate (pkts/s)

Packet Availability and Usability

Forward Flow Operational MinTDEV (ns)

Forward Flow Operational MAFE (ppb)

Reverse Flow Operational MinTDEV (ns)

Reverse Flow Operational MAFE (ppb)

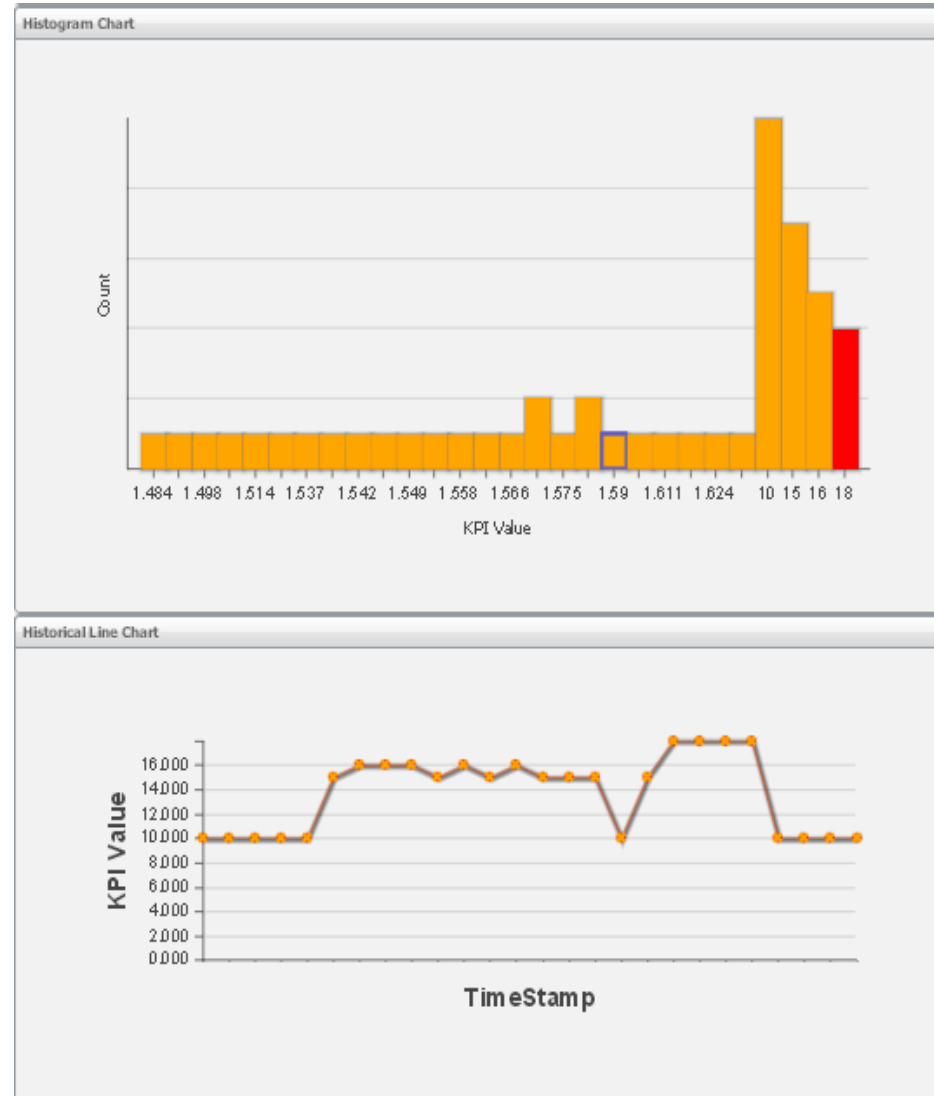
Packet Stability

Minimal Round Trip Delay (μ sec)

Network Jitter (Path Delay Estimate)

End to End Network Monitoring

- Monitor all clocks, PRTC, Boundary clocks, Slaves in a single system
 - Best if clocks are smart and can report health condition
- Store historical performance data and run trending analysis
- Adjust to evolving network



Summary:

To deploy Time/Phase

Measure

- Apply ITU model backwards
- Minimize asymmetries

Implement resiliency

- Combine solutions
- Edge + Core with asymmetry compensation

Monitor

- End to End, all clocks
- Store and trend
- Adapt

Thank You

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