



Motivation

Frequency synchronisation:

- for MSAN, 2G/3G NodeB and legacy equipment
- requirement for MSAN and RAN: SSU-A quality

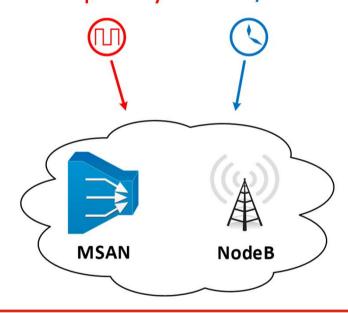
Phase/Time synchronisation:

- requirement for 4G (LTE Advanced) and 5G (early implementations):
 - max. ±1.1 μs network equipment budget i.e. |TE| at NodeB input (acc. ITU-T Rec. G.8271.1)
 - ➤ Clock Class 6 or 7 acc. ITU-T Rec. G.8275.1
- requirement from regulator: max. deviation ±1.5 μs from UTC at air interface

Synchronisation is critical infrastructure!

- reliable, high availability (no outages)
- highly redundant and fail-save

Synchronization Frequency Phase/Time



Futureproof solutions!



Existing Frequency Synchronization

Source:

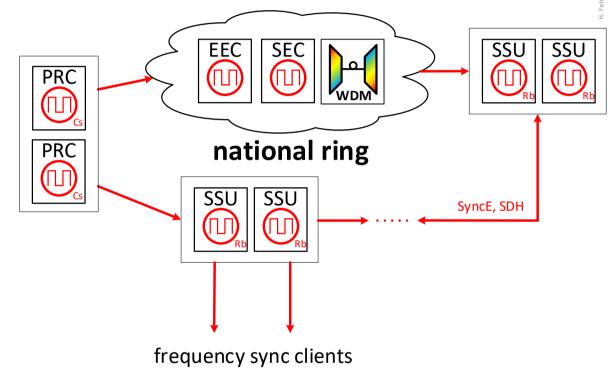
Atomic Clocks (PRC)

SSU:

- GPS for redundancy
- Rb for holdover

Transport: OSI Layer 1

- 10 MHz (Coaxial)
- 2 Mbit/s / SDH
- Synchronous Ethernet (SyncE) with SSM for redundancy





Additional Phase Synchronization

Implementation:

- PTP (IEEE 1588v2) over Ethernet
- Profile G.8275.1 (full timing support)

Resiliency:

- separate frequency (Layer 1) and phase synchronization (Layer 2)
- "frequency-assisted phase holdover"

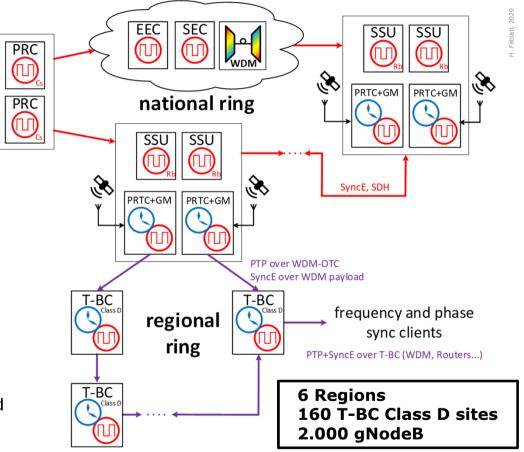
Quality (in faultless condition):

- <100 ns |TE| @ T-BC Class D site</p>
- <500 ns |TE| @ sync client input</p>

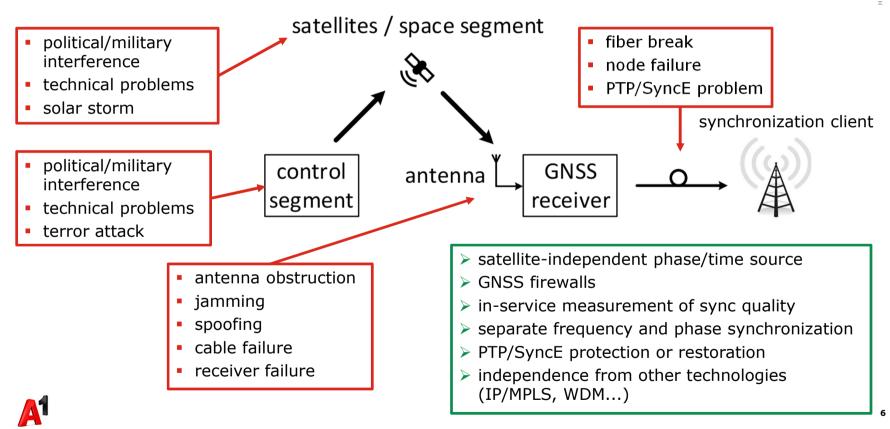
Challenges:

 Ring-Protection for Layer 1 frequency and Layer 2 phase synchronization





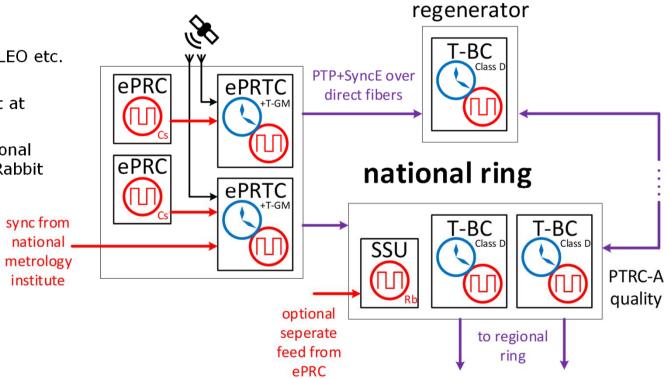
Challenges with GNSS, PTP, SyncE...



Future Concept: National Frequency-, Phase- and Time-Synchronization

Open questions:

- Firewall for GPS/GALILEO etc. to detect spoofing
- Selection of best input at ePRTC
- Sync quality over national distances? (→ White Rabbit needed?)
- protection against double failures?
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Our wishes to manufacturers and standardization

- resiliency and protection against system failures, line interruptions, desasters/crisis (→ e.g. GNSS outage)
- redundancy (e.g. for Layer 1 and 2 synchronization simultaneously together with fall-back scenario or "hybrid mode" for PTP outage but SyncE still present)
- ePRTC with selection/averaging from several sync sources
- in-service quality measurements and indications

- high quality and "carrier grade" sync components (ePRC, ePRTC, PRTC, T-GM, T-BC)
- reliable, simple and high-performance network management system
- security (e.g. master/slave authentication in PTP)
- future-proof concepts (to be able to fulfill future e.g. 5G requirements without building a completely new sync network every few years)

The market offers good components and concepts but no single best solution.



Acronyms and Abbreviations

4G		fourth generation technology standard for	OTC		Optical Timing Channel
		cellular networks	PRC		Primary Reference Clock
5G		fifth generation technology standard for cellular	PRTC		Primary Reference Time Clock
_		networks	PTP		Precision Time Protocol (IEEE 1588v2 1988)
Cs	•••	Cesium (oscillator)	RAN		Radio Access Network
EEC	•••	Ethernet Equipment Clock	Rb		Rubidium (oscillator)
ePRTC		Enhanced Primary Reference Time Clock	SDH		Synchronous Digital Hierarchy
gNodeB		5G 'Next Generation Node B'	SEC		Synchronous Equipment Clock
GNSS		Global Navigation Satellite System	SSM		Synchronization Supply Unit
GPS		Global Positioning System		•••	
IEEE		Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers	SSU		Synchronization Status Message
ΙP		Internet Protocol	SyncE		Synchronous Ethernet
ITU		International Telecommunication Union	T-BC		Telecom Boundary Clock
	•••		T-GM		Telekom Grandmaster
ITU-T	•••	ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector	T-TC		Telecom Transparent Clock
LTE		"Long-Term Evolution" → 4G	T-TSC		Telecom Time Slave Clock
MPLS		Multiprotocol Label Switching	TE		Time Error
MSAN		Multi-service access node	UTC		Coordinated Universal Time
NodeB		3G/4G/5G base station			
		• •	WDM	• • • •	Wavelength Division Multiplexing



