Orchestrating the Performance of 5G

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Orchestrating network performance | www.infovista.com

InfoVista at a Glance

InfoVista provides cost-effective network performance orchestration solutions that help our customers provide top-quality user experience while increasing the capital efficiency of their network infrastructure.







Usage scenarios of IMT for 2020 and beyond

- There are economic, political and technical needs for 5G
- Existing technologies are capable of satisfying today's requirements but not those of tomorrow
- Wide number of use cases with wide performance requirements
- More about connecting things
- No single technology will satisfy all requirements
- All requirements will not be met at the same time



Usage scenarios of IMT for 2020 and beyond



Enhancements and Importance for Different Usage Scenarios



to IMT-2020

To meet Requirements, 3GPP needs to define:

New Radio Interface (NR) Evolved LTE Radio Interface New Core Network (NextGen) Evolved LTE Core Network (EPC)





The importance of key capabilities in different usage scenarios

Usage Case Priority

Enahnced mobile broadband

Some ultra-reliable and low latency communications

Massive machine type communications and more comprehensive ultra reliable/low latency Orchestrating network performance | 5

Orchestrating the Network Performance



5G at a glance: use cases and requirements

Use Cases





Requirements



The 5G Rubik Cube

4 Legacy and 5G Big Data Analytics; Automation, Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence (used in networks as well as testing tools)

5 Legacy and 5G Network Slicing per 5G type of use case and/or verical:

eMBB, Massive connectivity IoT (legacy: LoRa NB-IoT, LTE-M based, EC-GSM), Mission

critical IoT (legacy: connected cars, V2X communications)

6 5G context aware QoE6 Legacy and 5G D2D communications

3 Legacy and 5G Virtualization; SDN/NFV requiring Mobile edge computing and distributed cloudification (used in networks as well as testing tools)

iG New Core (NC) – Rel 2018+

2)5G Standalone (NR, NC)

2. 5G Non Standalone (5G NR, LTE core) with mutliconnectivity

5G New RAN (NR) above 6HGz and mmW

(new air interface including some LTE-Pro concepts e.g. Cell Range Expansion, control /user plane split, Coordinated Multipoint CoMP, reduced L2 signaling)

1 5G capabilities (latency and throughput) with Licensed and Unlicensed spectrum (LTE-U/eLAA; LTE-WiFi interoperability, dual connectivity)

1 5G capabilities (latency and throughput) with LTE-Pro RAN technology features (e.g. massive MIMO, beamforming, higher order coding, DL/UL CA) (sub 6GHz)

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Dimensions Impacting Testing





Behind the use cases

Enhanced Mobile Broadband

Wider bandwidths; higher frequencies mmWave : hot spots vs. mobility Shared Spectrum; licensed and unlicensed Device-centric mobility Dynamic, low-latency TDD/FDD Massive MIMO and beamforming (incl. high mobility channels) Advanced higher order channel coding Multicast support

Massive IoT

- Low complexity narrowband
- Low power modes for deep sleep
- Efficient signaling
- Grant-free uplink transmission
- Optimized link budget
- Multi-hop mesh

Mission Critical Control

- Low-latency with bounded delay
- Efficient multiplexing with nominal traffic
- Grant-free Uplink Tx
- Simultaneous redundant links
- Reliable device-to-device links
- Optimized PHY/pilot/HARQ

- Spectrum: 300MHz-100GHz
- Massive/MU/FD MIMO and Beamforming,
- Multi-connectivity,
- User and control plane split, Cell Range Expansion (CRE; reuqired sync between macro and pico layer)

 Flexible and scalable L1: OFDMA (FB-OFDMA) with flexible numerology, multiplexing of WB and NB devices on same resources, filtering and shapig by digital processing, support for various spectrum allocation schemes
 Distributed architecture



A reality check: 3GPP Standards 5G Radio Timeline Overview





Market trends



Therefore until thenfrom eLTE (LTE-A/Proto) to 5G NR – transparent to 5G use cases

5G World trend expressed by Nokia, Telefonica, DT, SK



Testing Challenges



Evolving the Ecosystem – Challenges

Contraction of the second seco	Enhanced Mobile Broadband	Peak of 10-20 Gbit/s		
		1 Gbit/s (Indoor)		
		User Experience 100Mbit/s (Urban, Suburban)		
C C C C	Area Traffic Capacity	10Mbit/s/m ²		
	Over the Air Latency	Capable of supporting services of very low latency, 1ms		
	Connection Density	Expected to support a connection density of 10⁶/km ² , for example in massive machine type communications		
	High Mobility	Expected to enable high mobility up to 500 km/h with acceptable QoS		



Evolving the Ecosystem – What is Needed?





Over the Air Latency

Enhanced Mobile



Connection Density

High Mobility





A Glance at IoT

IoT at a glance

15 billion

28 billion

A range of technologies for a range of applications within mission critical and massive communications context



Connected devices forecast from Ericsson Mobility Report, June 2016

IoT Changing the landscape....



Besides service assurance, troubleshooting and optimization...

How do I ensure that my IoT services work seamlessly, reliably and securely on my network? How can I differentiate my network/services without sacrificing profitability or quality? How do I ensure that the SLAs towards IoT partners are being met?

Telcos need to also provide provisioning and device management services, systems integration, data analytics, together with flexible platforms and middleware.

...Raw connectivity will only generate a small fraction of overall IoT revenues for carriers... (according to analysts)



IoT technologies NB-IoT vs LoRA vs Sigfox vs LTE-M

NB-IoT / LTE Cat-NB	LoRAWAN	Sigfox	LTE-M / LTE Cat-M1
 Modulation: QPSK / BPSK Coverage: <15 Km Frequency spectrum: LTE In-band, Guard Band, Standalone Signal Bandwidth: 180 KHz Data Rate: 200 Kbps Battery life : 10 years 	 Modulation: LoRA Coverage: < 10 Km Frequency spectrum: Unlicensed Band Signal Bandwidth: 125 KHz Data Rate:10 Kbps Battery life : 10 years 	 Modulation: BPSK Coverage: < 12 Km Frequency spectrum: Unlicensed Band Signal Bandwidth: 0.1 KHz Data Rate: 0.1 Kbps Battery life : 10 years 	 Modulation: DL OFDMA 15kHz tone spacing Turbo Code, 16QAM 1 Rx; UL SC-FDMA 15kHz tone spacing Turbo Code, 16QAM Coverage: < 10 Km Frequency spectrum: part of 1.4 MHz block of the LTE channel Signal Bandwidth: 1.08 MHz Data Rate: 100 Kbps (peak 1Mbps UL/DL) Battery life : 10 years
Cellular but not part of LTE, hence needs to operate in a side band using different software	Not Cellular	Not Cellular	Cellular, part of LTE 1.4 MHz block
Favoured by China carriers. Target: Simple devices that need to connect to an operator's network via licensed spectrum	Uses unlicensed spectrum, proprietary modulation system sold by Semtech – the only manufacturer/license holder. LoRA Alliance. Can be used by non-operators to implement solutions. LoRaWAN networks interfere when more than one is operated in an area. Best suited for: Electric grid monitoring	Lowest cost radio modules, UL only (though limited downlink possible) Sigfox was originator of LPWAN concept Best suited for Alarms, meters (small infrequent bursts of data)	Favoured by US Carriers Best suited for: Low density sensors; Automated Meter Reading; Asset Tracking



Testing IoT

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NB-IoT and LTE-M QoS/QoE testing

NB-IoT

LTE-M

Connectivity (indoor, outdoor) based on L3 decoding of NB-IoT/LTE-M signaling

Coverage validation and performance (indoor, outdoor)

Mobility performance (indoor, outdoor)

Latency, UL/DL peak rate

Battery life (PowerSavingMode, eDRX activity %)

LTE-M voice service support (call control and performance MOS)

Unique QoE model (under research)



IoT NB IoT and LTE-M (device availability dependent)

The L3 decoding of LTE and WCDMA has been updated to support 3GPP release 13, this includes: LTE RRC LTE NAS UTRAN RRC UTRAN NAS The L3 LTE RRC decoder enables thus decoding of NB IoT signalling.

LTE UE category has been extended to support M1. A number of Qualcomm specific reports has also been updated to support LTE 3GPP release 13 signalling and some NB IoT specific reports handling: -PSS search -NPDSCH decoded data



```
Layer 3 Messages - Properties
 General Messages Events Columns
           BCCH-BCH
             BCCH-BCH-NB
             BCCH-DL-SCH
             BCCH-DL-SCH-BR
             BCCH-DL-SCH-NB
              DL-CCCH
              DL-CCCH-NB
              DL-DCCH
                                       nonCriticalExtension
             DL-DCCH-NB
                                        Feature Group Indicators (R10)
             MCCH
                                         Contents (hex) : 40000000
             PCCH
                                         101 : NO : DMRS with OCC and SGH disabling
             PCCH-NB
                                         102 : YES : Trigger aperiodic SRS transmission
103 : NO : PDSCH transmission mode 9 (for up to 4 CSI ports)
             SBCCH-SL-BCH
             SC-MCCH
                                         104 : NO : PDSCH transmission mode 9 for TDD (for 8 CSI ports)
             UL-CCCH
                                         105 : N/A : Periodic CQI/PMI/RI reporting on PUCCH: Mode 2-0 or Mode 2-1 (reg: FGI-2)
              UL-CCCH-NB
                                         106 : NO : Periodic CQI/PMI/RI reporting on PUCCH: Mode 2-1 for 8 CSI ports
              UL-DCCH
                                         107 : N/A : Aperiodic CQI/PMI/RI reporting on PUSCH: Mode 2-0 or Mode 2-2 (req: FGI-1)
             UL-DCCH-NB
                                         108 : NO : Aperiodic CQI/PMI/RI reporting on PUSCH: Mode 2-2 for 8 CSI ports
                                         109 : NO : Periodic CQI/PMI/RI reporting on PUCCH Mode 1-1, submode 1
                                         110 : NO : Periodic CQI/PMI/RI reporting on PUCCH Mode 1-1, submode 2
                                         111 : NO : Measurement reporting trigger Event A6
                                         112 : NO : SCell addition within the Handover to EUTRA procedure
                                         113 : NO : Trigger periodic SRS transmission on multiple serving cells
                                         114 : NO : Reporting of both UTRA CPICH RSCP and Ec/N0 in a Measurement Report (reg: FGI-22)
                                         115 : NO : Time domain ICIC RLM/RRM measurement subframe restrictions
                                         116 : NO : Relative transmit phase continuity for spatial multiplexing in UL
                                        nonCriticalExtension
                                         nonCriticalExtension
                                          nonCriticalExtension
                                            pdcp-Parameters-v1130
                                            rf-Parameters-v1130
                                            measParameters-v1130
                                            interRAT-ParametersCDMA2000-v1130
                                            otherParameters-r11
                                            nonCriticalExtension
                                            nonCriticalExtension
                                              nonCriticalExtension
                                               nonCriticalExtension
                                                 nonCriticalExtension
                                                  nonCriticalExtension
                                                   nonCriticalExtension
                                                    nonCriticalExtension
                                                     ue-CategoryDL-v1310:m1
                                                     ue-CategoryUL-v1310:m1
                                                     pdcp-Parameters-v1310
                                                     rlc-Parameters-v1310
                                                     ce-Parameters-r13
                                                       ce-ModeA-r13: supported
                                                     interRAT-ParametersWLAN-r13
                                                     wlan-IW-Parameters-v1310
                                                     lwip-Parameters-r13
```

IoT NB IoT and LTE-M (device availability dependent)

NB-IoT KPIs – under further developments

UBLOX and Quectel both using QualComm chipset, operated via AT commands- no Layer 3 or no LTE information Signal power: <power> Total power: <tot_power>

TX power: <tx_power> TX time: <tx_time> RX time: <rx_time> Cell ID: <cell_ID> DL MCS: <dl_mcs> UL MCS: <ul_mcs> DCI MCS: <dci_mcs> Last ECL value: <ECL>



Script Design tool – User Defined Activity





Testing LoRaWAN QoS

Control functions

- Tx Power
- Spreading factor
- Tx Interval settings
- Ack/ No ack handling
- Retransmission/No
 retransmissions
- Channel mask
- Tx lock

ns Monitoring capability

- RSSI
- SNR
- Spreading factor DL
- Spreading factor UL
- TxPower

Use cases

- Outdoor & indoor
- coverage/troubleshooting
- Validate coverage
- plots (possibility to
- change Tx intervals for
- more freq. RSSI
- update









Thank you!

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