

Mobile Network Testing

5G IN THE WILD

WHAT IS KEY IN TESTING 5G USE CASES?

Dr. Jens Berger
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ROHDE & SCHWARZ

Make ideas real



5G IN THE WILD

WHAT IS KEY IN TESTING 5G USE CASES

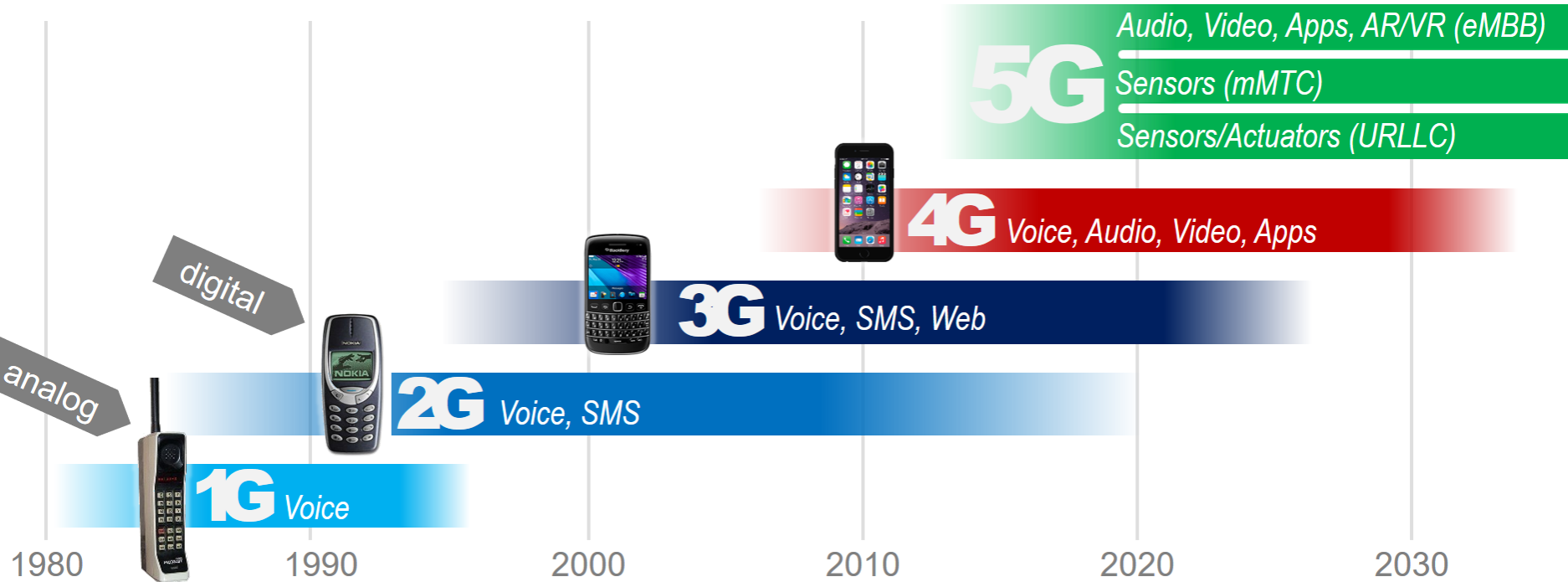
- ▶ The 5G evolution and its promises
- ▶ Where we are today? 5G EN-DC and 5G SA
- ▶ More players than smartphones in public networks
- ▶ How to serve the measurement and test demands in 5G?

ROHDE & SCHWARZ



WHAT IS 5G? – IT'S A PARADIGM SHIFT

5G IS A TRUE USE-CASE DRIVEN CELLULAR TECHNOLOGY



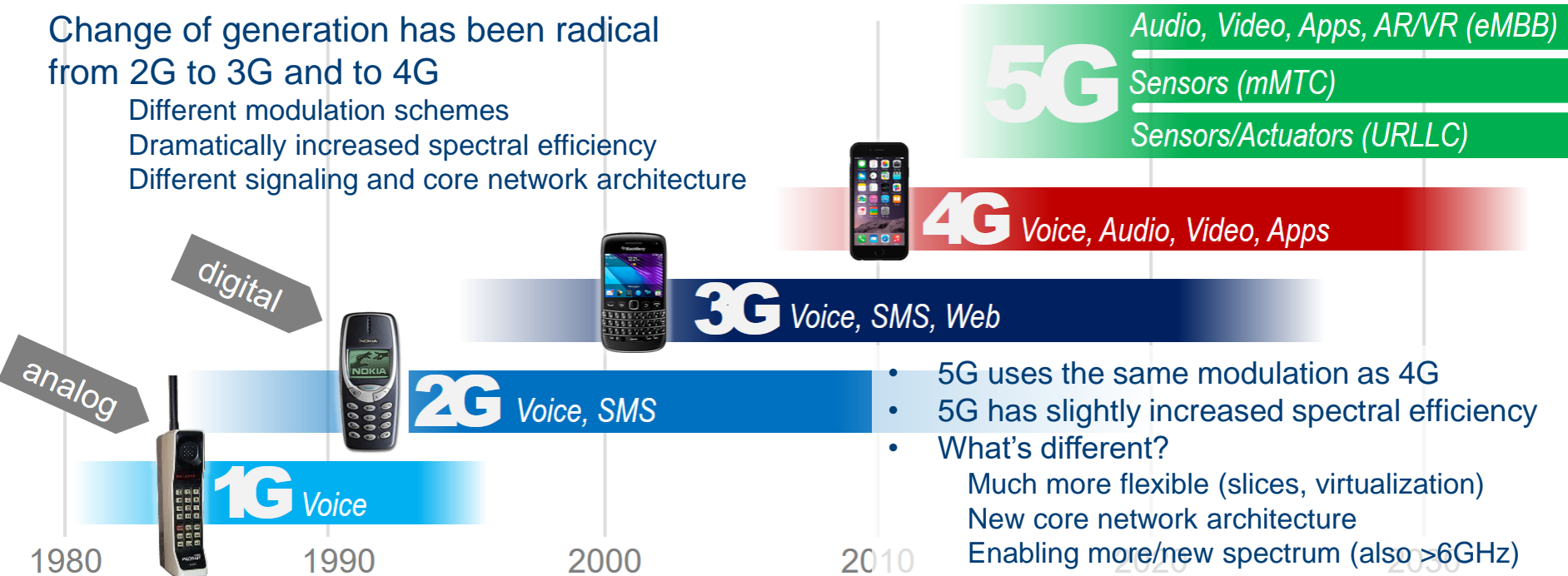
5G is not a 'switch-on' technology, it's a multi-step transition process.

WHAT IS 5G? – IT'S A PARADIGM SHIFT

5G IS A TRUE USE-CASE DRIVEN CELLULAR TECHNOLOGY

Change of generation has been radical from 2G to 3G and to 4G

- Different modulation schemes
- Dramatically increased spectral efficiency
- Different signaling and core network architecture



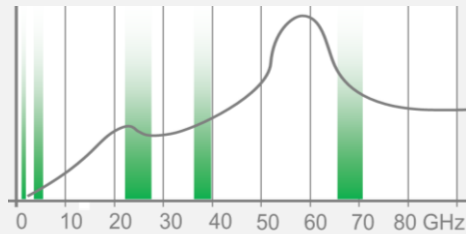
- 5G uses the same modulation as 4G
- 5G has slightly increased spectral efficiency
- What's different?
 - Much more flexible (slices, virtualization)
 - New core network architecture
 - Enabling more/new spectrum (also >6GHz)

5G is not a 'switch-on' technology, it's a multi-step transition process.

5G KEY TECHNOLOGY COMPONENTS

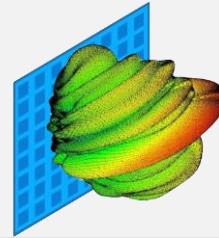
NEW RADIO BUILDS ON FOUR MAIN PILLARS

New Spectrum



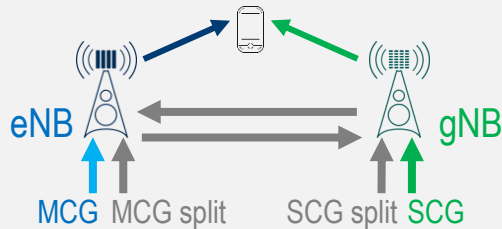
- | < 1GHz
- | ~ 3.5 GHz
- | ~ 26/28/39 GHz

Massive MIMO & Beamforming



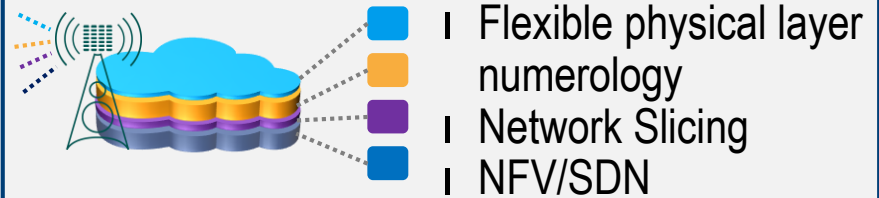
- | Hybrid beamforming
- | > 6GHz also UE is expected to apply beam steering

Multi-Connectivity



Initially based on Dual Connectivity with E-UTRA as master

Network flexibility - virtualization



5G is not a 'switch-on' technology, it's a multi-step transition process.

THE PROMISES OF 5G TO THE PUBLIC

▶ **Extremely high bitrates** (in fact: more transport capacity per cell, eMMB)

- It is still physics: more transport by more spectrum
- Aggregation of carriers
- Wider bands, especially in high frequencies



Higher network transport capacity
(Serving more customers with higher bitrates than today, not made for a single user >>1Gbit/s)

▶ **Ultra-reliable low latency communications (URLLC)**

- URLLC is not 'switch-on' rather a process
- Ultra-reliable means redundancy: many visible cells
- Latency is continuously improved from release to release
- Huge improvement expected by coming 3GPP Rel. 16 repl. LTE core architecture



These are the pre-requisites
for interactive apps,
automotive and real-time
industrial process control

5G IN THE WILD – WHERE WE ARE TODAY

5G EN-DC AND 5G SA

▶ 5G EN-DC ‘non-standalone’

- DC stands for Dual Connectivity (4G + 5G)
- 4G is the master, 5G as additional spectrum
- More spectrum - more transport capacity
- Core network is still ‘LTE’

→ 3GPP Rel.15

*Low investment:
Core remains,
‘just new radio’*

▶ 5G SA ‘standalone’

- No 4G connectivity needed
- Stand-alone based on new core architecture
- Enables very short latencies

→ 3GPP Rel.16+

*Big investment:
Replacing core network*

This is ‘5G in the wild’ today!

- In practice
- New 5G carriers used for Downlink
- Usually uplink transport by 4G*

→ Improving down-speed

*depends on device

5G devices today are 5G EN-DC

Like in the cinema:

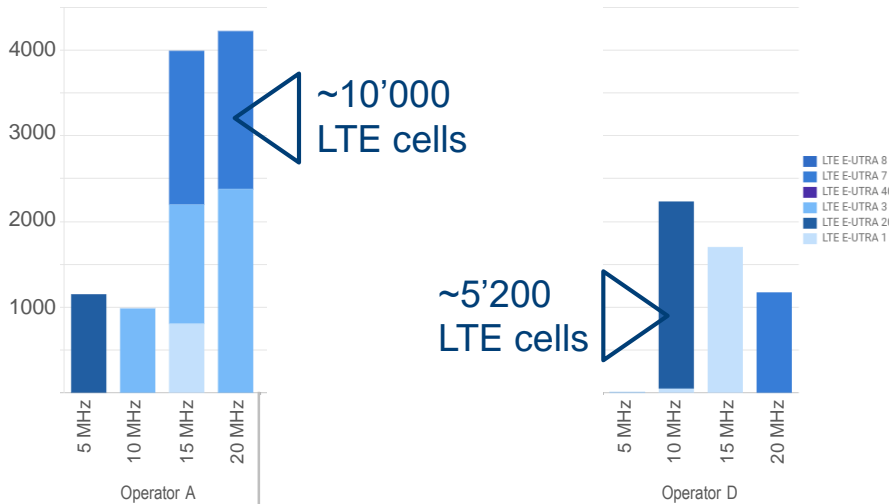


5G EN-DC REQUIRES LTE ANCHOR CELLS

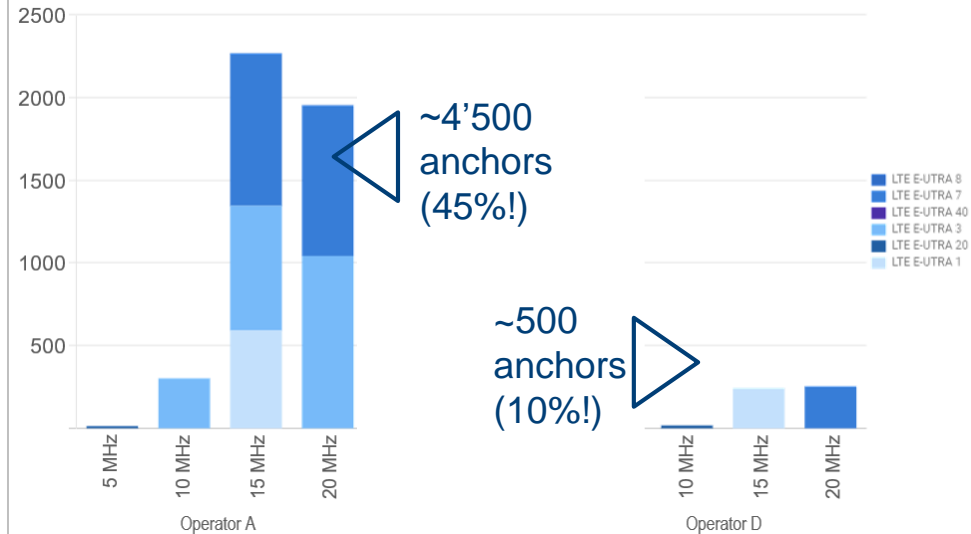


No 5G service without an LTE anchor cell! This is the shortest definition of 5G EN-DC.

Number of LTE cells by operator, band, bandwidth



Number of defined anchor LTE cells by operator, band, bandwidth



5G IN THE WILD – 5G SPECTRUM USED TODAY

OBSERVATIONS AND TRENDS IN THE FIELD

This is 5G real field today

▶ New ~3500 MHz

Bandwidth typically ~100MHz

→ This enables transport capacity ('bitrate')

'Common' band for
5G devices today!

▶ Re-allocation 2100 MHz

Narrow bandwidths (5-20MHz)

Coming: Dynamic spectrum sharing (DSS)

→ Increases 5G coverage

Few devices today
DSS is supported
massively by new UE's

▶ New 600-850MHz

Narrow bandwidths (5-20MHz)

→ Long reach coverage

Supported by latest
U.S. devices

▶ New >6GHz (mmWave)

Wider bandwidth, much more spectrum

Crucial (quasi-optical) propagation

→ Short distances, limited mobility

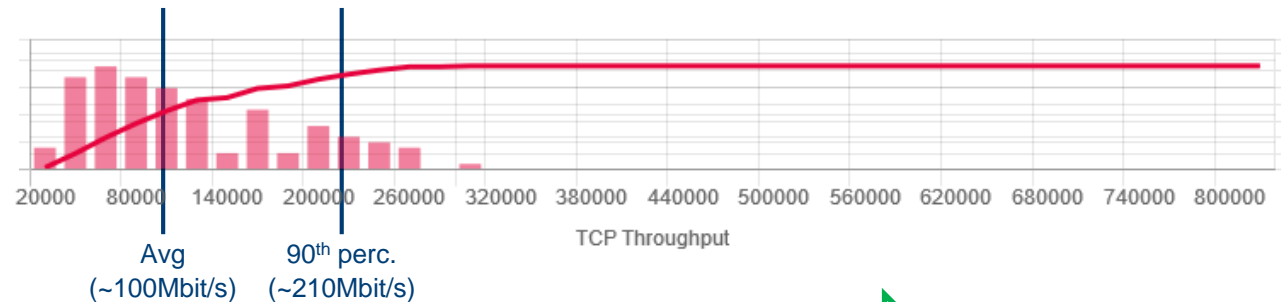
Deployed mainly in U.S.

HUNTING FOR MAXIMUM BITRATES

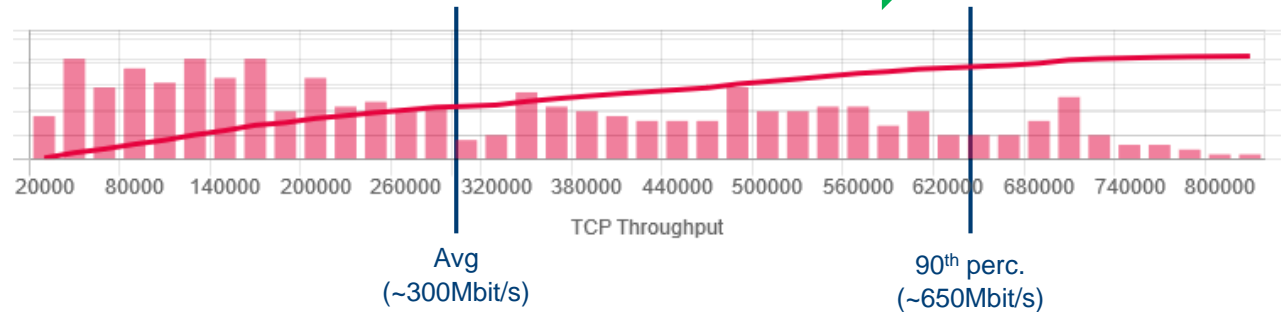
REAL-FIELD DRIVE TEST SWITZERLAND 2020

- ▶ 5G carriers are added wherever possible → More spectrum → higher transport capacity
- ▶ Significant increase in bitrate (please note: there is no load in 5G cells in the field)

▶ LTE 4CA



▶ 5G EN-DC

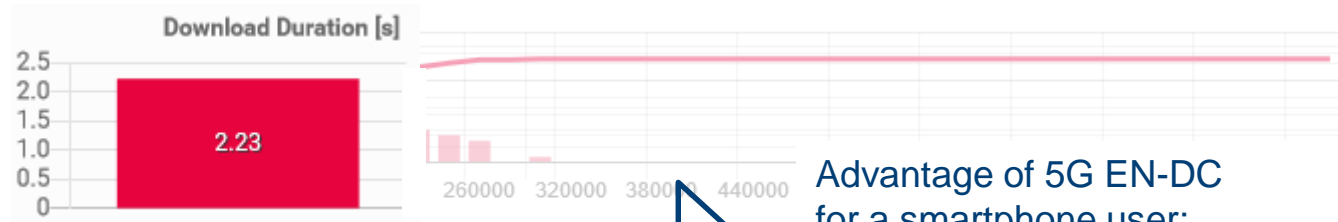


HUNTING FOR MAXIMUM BITRATES

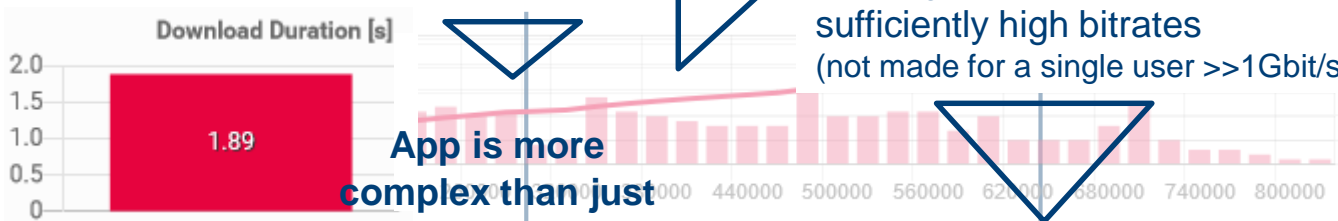
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- ▶ LTE 4CA
- ▶ avg. Webpage download



- ▶ 5G EN-DC
- ▶ avg. Webpage download



Improvement by 'just' 250ms

Advantage of 5G EN-DC for a smartphone user:

Serving more customers with sufficiently high bitrates (not made for a single user >>1Gbit/s)

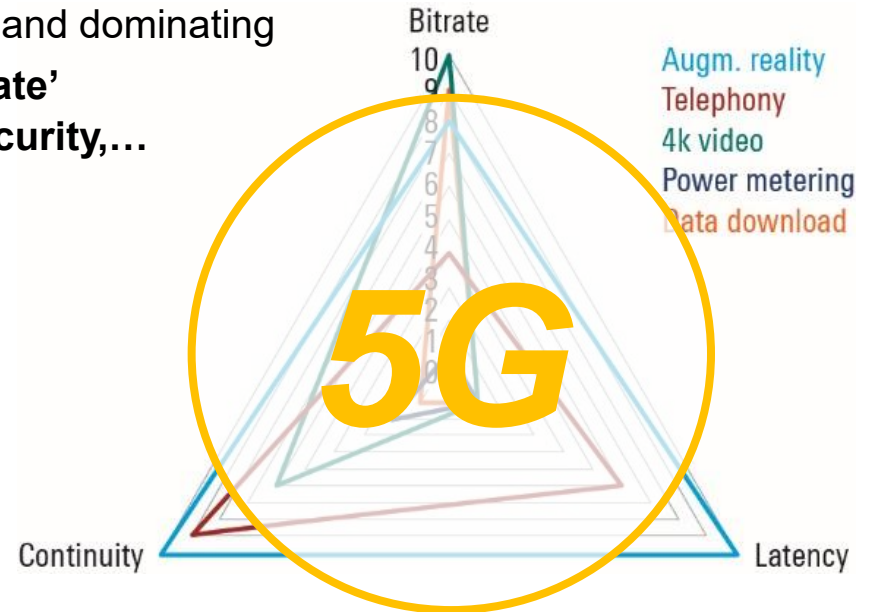
Receiving extreme bitrates does not improve QoE for a single smartphone user

5G IS MORE THAN HIGH BITRATES! LATENCY AND CONTINUITY OF TRANSPORT ARE KEY

- ▶ 5G use cases become interactive and real-time
- ▶ There will be tons of new interactive applications
- ▶ ‘Non-human, non-smartphone use cases’ arising and dominating
- **There are many demands apart from ‘just bitrate’**
...as short latencies, no discontinuities, security,...
- **URLLC is key!**

- ▶ Upcoming use cases and networks
- ▶ How to define measurements and QoE?


- ▶ Do we have efficient and accurate methods for Capacity, Latency and Continuity?



USE CASES AND NETWORKS UNDER 5G

...MORE THAN HUMAN USERS WITH SMARTPHONES

► Human smartphone users

- Popular apps as of today 
- Browsing, social media, video, location services,...

– New apps ('visual')

- 4K/8K video, VR/AR/XR, real-time gaming, HD video-chat, interactive remote meeting,...




Well defined tests today for QoS and QoE
'QoE ~ bitrate' → saturation


'Just a linear extrapolation'
Latency and continuity gets some importance but not crucial

This changes the game!
Continuity/reliability and latency are essential

► Machine type communication

- Automotive / infrastructure 
- Industrial use / process control

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Public networks

Private networks

USE CASES UNDER 5G TONS OF APPLICATIONS

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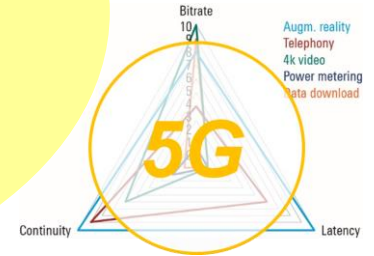
Everyone thinks about:

VR goggles in a
hi-speed train



Tons of applications are in between, from virtual remote, healthcare, entertainment to banking terminals, warehouse management to automotive...

All with different demands on connectivity



Real-time remote
control of an entire
production process



USE CASES UNDER 5G

DIFFERENT ECO-SYSTEMS AND NEW PLAYERS

▶ Human smartphone users

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▶ Machine type communication

- Automotive / infrastructure
- Industrial use / process control

▶ Smartphone clients

- Established eco-system operators, manufacturers, certification of devices



- Well defined QoS and QoE tests



- Tons of new apps
- Expectation and experience depends on use case

▶ Modem-like clients

- Enhanced and diverse eco-system operators, manufacturers, private networks, verticals
- Certification and QoS tests not existing (yet)
- QoS is more than pass/fail



USE CASES UNDER 5G MEASUREMENT PROBES

► Human smartphone users

- Popular apps as of today
 - Browsing, social media, video, location services,...
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► Machine type communication

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Smartphone-based measurement probe

QoE tests and measurements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Is app-testing an option for thousands of apps?– What's about accessibility to interfaces on commercial smartphones?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Can we measure max. capacity by a single UE? (CPU, temp,...)– Is today's HTTP/TCP based measurement the right approach?	QoS network performance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Focus on QoS tests– No 'apps'	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Capacity, Latency, Reliability as accurate performance measures	

Modem-like measurement probe

USE CASES UNDER 5G PREDICTION OF PERFORMANCE?

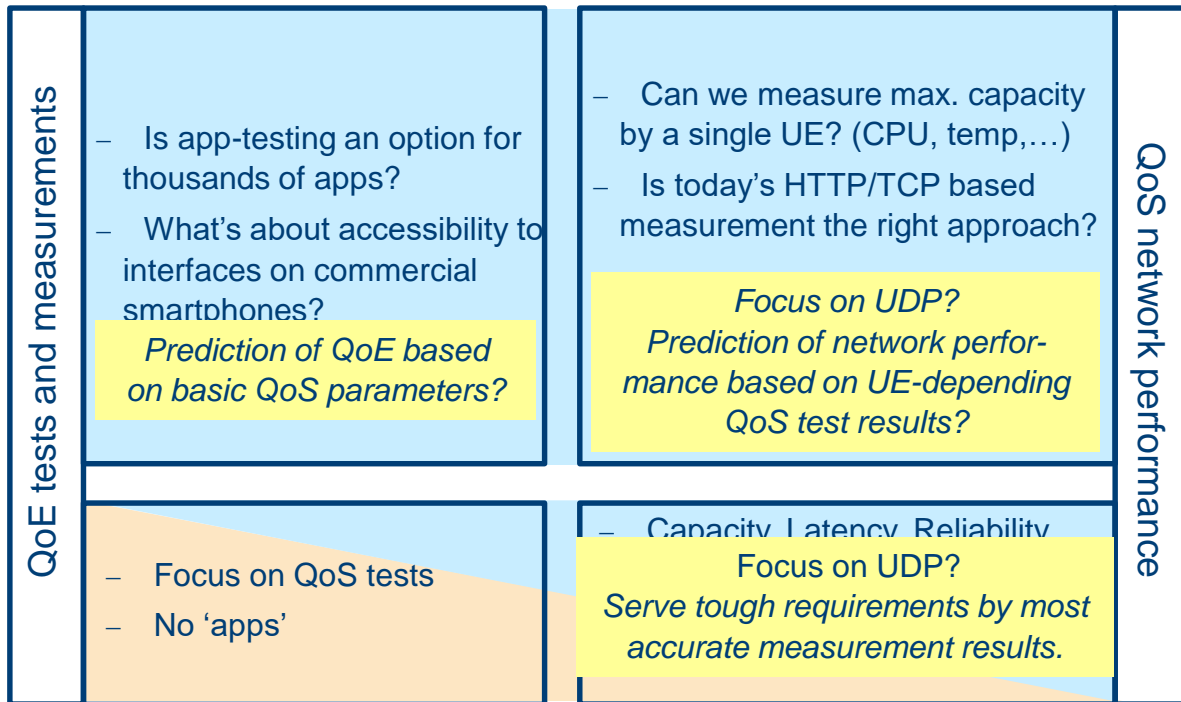
Smartphone-based measurement probe

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Modem-like measurement probe

QUO VADIS? TEST CASES AND PROBES

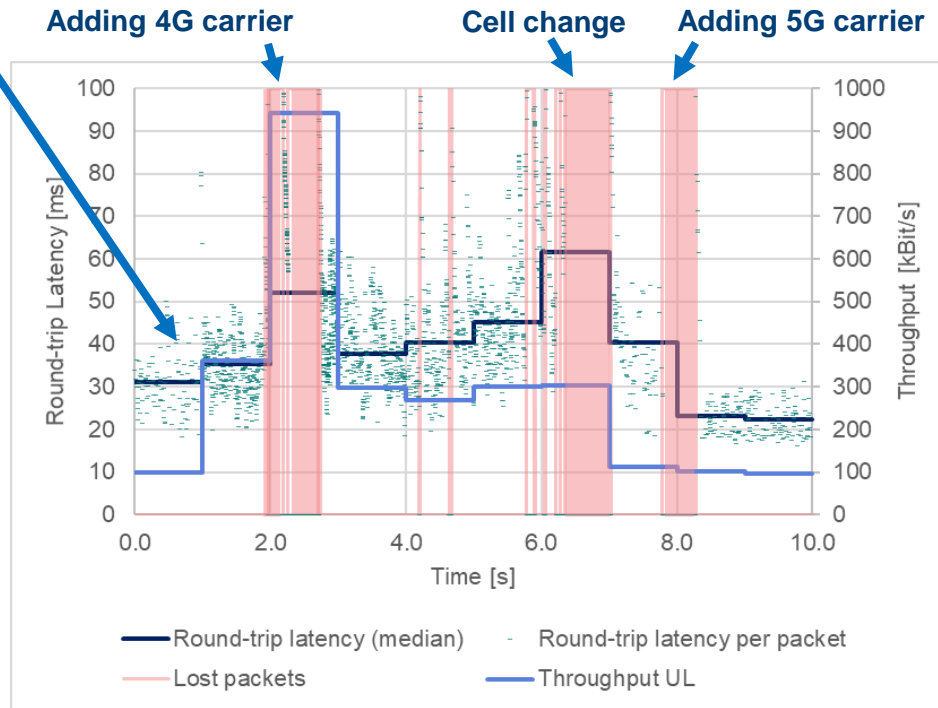
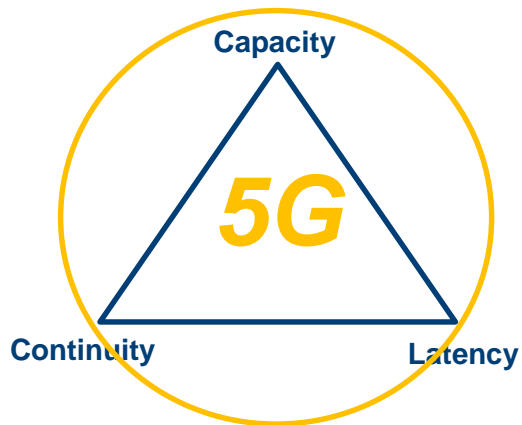
Testing an application (e.g. 'VR retail shopping') on a smartphone results in a performance of the app (-implementation) on this UE and its implemented chipset under the given network conditions.

- ▶ Smartphones remain as measurement probes for 'human use cases', but...
 - 'App-Testing' moves to 'testing the app' and not 'testing the network'
 - QoE prediction on QoS parameters, how a class of use cases will perform
 - Increasing dependency on phone brand and chipset
 - Prediction of network performance based on measurement results (UE agnostic, Machine Learning)
- ▶ Smartphones are not the optimal probes for industrial use cases
 - 'Modem-like' measurement probes, focus on native, IP layer measurements
 - Measuring to the edge (extreme high bitrates, latencies $\ll 1$ ms, detection of shortest discontinuities)
 - Many 'users' will not move → Testing under stationary conditions

...THERE IS STILL A WAY TO GO! FREQUENT CARRIER AGGREGATION – A DISASTER FOR LATENCIES

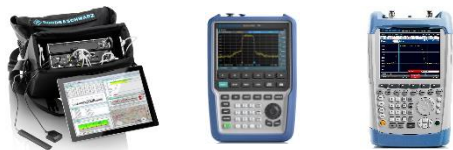
Each dot is the RTT latency of one packet

- ▶ Frequent carrier aggregation/release and aggressive cell changes maximize data rates but on cost of latency (and continuity)!



R&S SOLUTIONS TO DEPLOY AND TEST 5G NETWORKS

Spectrum clearance Interference hunting



R&S@TSM A6 R&S@FPH 31GHz R&S@FSH
TDD gated trigger



R&S@MNT100&PR200 R&S@MobileLocator

5G New Radio network measurement solution

Passive measurements



R&S@TSME6 R&S@TSM A6



Shoulder bag Freerider4 Backpack
for FR1 and FR2

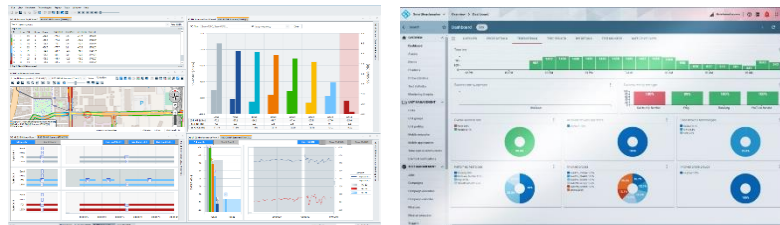
Active measurements



5G Router 5G smartphones



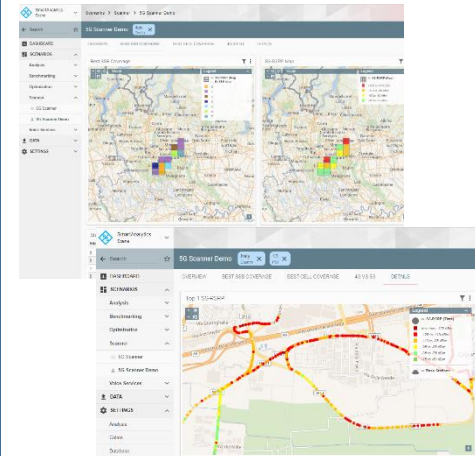
QualiPoc Android



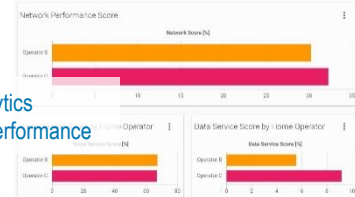
R&S@SmartONE (expert and standard mode): 5G NR ONE tool for optimization, network benchmarking and engineering

Data analytics Network performance

SmartAnalytics Scene



SmartAnalytics Network Performance



Mobile Network Testing

THANK YOU!

...AND STAY CONNECTED AND REAL-TIME IN 5TH GENERATION

jens.berger@rohde-schwarz.com

ROHDE & SCHWARZ

Make ideas real

