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## **5G wireless fronthaul requirements in a passive optical network context**

ITU-T G-series Recommendations – Supplement 66

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## Supplement 66 to ITU-T G-series Recommendations

### 5G wireless fronthaul requirements in a passive optical network context

#### Summary

Supplement 66 to ITU-T G-series Recommendations enumerates the various requirements arising from 5G wireless systems, concentrating on the fronthaul portion of the network, and considers how they compare with current and future optical access transport systems. Practical passive optical network solutions to serve the 5G fronthaul application are hypothesized.

#### History

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## Supplement 66 to ITU-T G-series of Recommendations

### 5G wireless fronthaul requirements in a passive optical network context

#### 1 Scope

This Supplement considers the requirements for 5G wireless fronthaul specifically in the setting of optical access networks. It synthesizes various specifications from other groups into practically realisable system requirements. This Supplement also discusses practical passive optical network solutions to meet the synthesized requirements.

#### 2 References

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### 3 Definitions

#### 3.1 Terms defined elsewhere

None.



### **3.2 Terms defined in this Supplement**

None.

## **4 Abbreviations and acronyms**

This Supplement uses the following abbreviations and acronyms:

AWG	Array Waveguide Grating
BBU	Baseband Unit
BTS	Base Transceiver Stations
CP	Control Plane
CPRI	Common Public Radio Interface
Co-DBA	Cooperative Dynamic Bandwidth Allocation
CU	Central Unit
DBA	Dynamic Bandwidth Allocation
DL	Down Link
DU	Distributed Unit
eCPRI	evolved Common Public Radio Interface
eMBB	enhanced Mobile Broadband
EPC	Evolved Packet Core
ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol
MAC	Media Access Control
MIMO	Multiple Input Multiple Output
mMTC	massive Machine Type Communication
NGC	Next Generation Core
NGFI	Next Generation Fronthaul Interface
NR	New Radio
NRT	Non-Real Time
OBSAI	Open Base Station Architecture Initiative
OLT	Optical Line Terminal
OAM	Operations, Administration and Maintenance
OAM&P	Operations, Administration, Maintenance and Provisioning
ONU	Optical Network Unit
OPL	Optical Path Loss
PDCCP	Packet Data Convergence Protocol
PON	Passive Optical Network
PtP	Point-to-Point
RAN	Radio Access Network
RARQ	Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request

RAT	Radio Access Technologies
RF	Radio Frequency
RLC	Radio Link Control
RNL	Radio Network Layer
RRH	Remote Radio Head
RT	Real Time
RTT	Round Trip Time
RU	Remote Unit
SMF	Single Mode Fibre
TNL	Transport Network Layer
TTI	Transmission Time Interval
UL	Up Link
UP	User Plane
URLLC	Ultra-Reliable Low Latency Communication

## 5 Conventions

None.

## 6 Overview of 5G wireless fronthaul architecture

*NOTE – An early draft of this section was included in the ITU-T Technical Report GSTR-TN5G. This version of the Supplement contains corrections and additional updates.*

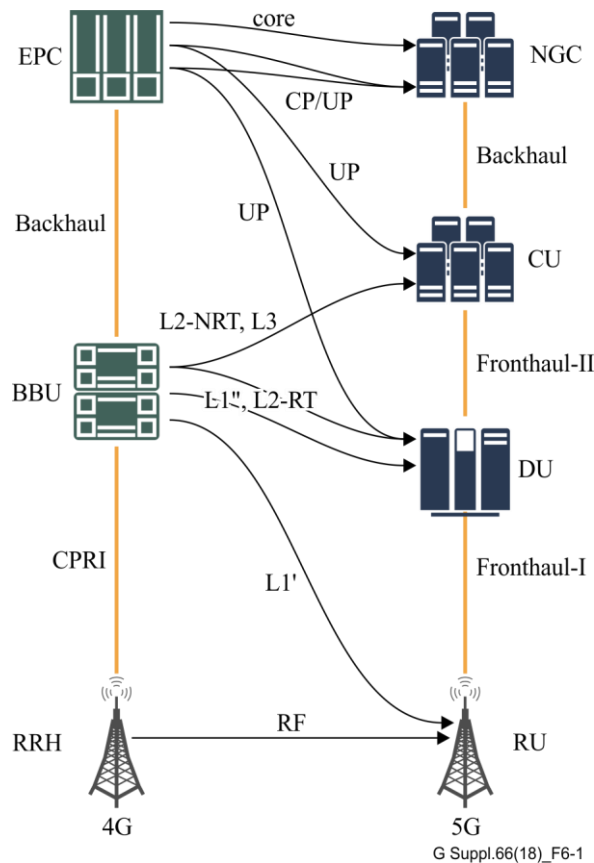
### 6.1 Evolution of wireless transport architecture from 4G to 5G

The evolution from 4G/LTE to 5G new radio (NR) transport architecture is characterized by changes in the original baseband unit (BBU) function in 4G/LTE, which can be split into three parts, namely, the central unit (CU), the distributed unit (DU) and the remote unit (RU). The motivation for this redesign is manifold [NGMN 5G]. The new design will better facilitate radio access network (RAN) virtualization with flexible assignment of computing resources across three different network entities. It also allows for decreased fronthaul line rates, while meeting latency demands.

Specific functions residing in the CU and the DU are deployment-dependent and still under discussion. Figure 6-1 gives one possible example of the evolution from 4G to a functional split architecture in 5G [CNRI]. The RAN architecture in 4G consists of evolved packet core (EPC), BBU, and remote radio head (RRH). When evolving to 5G, in this example, parts of the user plane (UP) functions are moved from EPC to CU and DU, Layer 2 (L2) non-real time (NRT) and Layer 3 (L3) functions from BBU to CU, Layer 1 (L1)/L2 real-time functions from BBU to DU, and the rest of L1 functions from BBU to RU. EPC functions are redistributed among the next generation core (NGC), CU, and DU. Other distributions of functions between NGC, CU, DU, and RU may also be possible, and will be discussed further in this Supplement. The two new interfaces between the CU and the DU, and between the DU and the RU are called next generation fronthaul interface NGFI 2 and NGFI 1, respectively, and the associated transport links are frequently called fronthaul-II and fronthaul-I [IEEE P1914.1].

Note that 3GPP considers a split base station architecture consisting of the CU and the DU only. In this Supplement, we adopt an architecture consisting of three elements, CU, DU and RU, as this

architecture offers more flexibility for distributing functionalities and for meeting mixed requirements on transport bandwidth and latency [IEEE P1914.1].

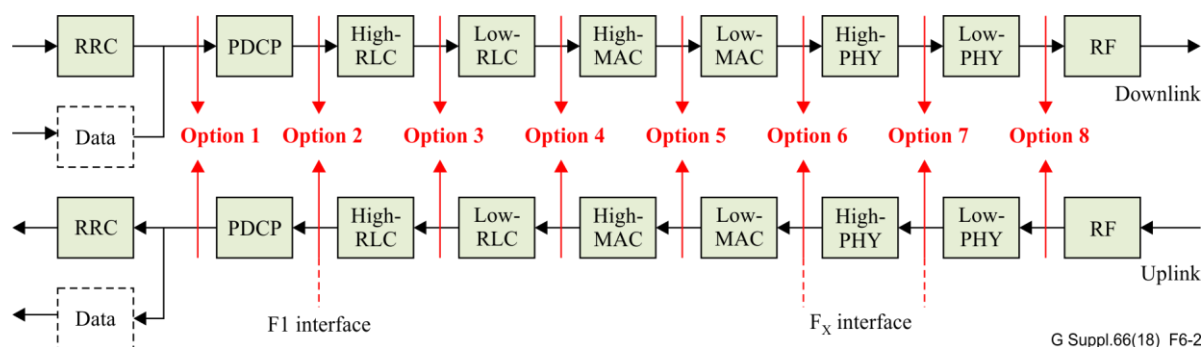


**Figure 6-1 – Evolving from single-node BBU in 4G to split function architecture in 5G [CNRI]**

## 6.2 Functional split architecture

In both the upstream and downstream directions, the radio signals go through a series of signal processing blocks. Figure 6-2 shows these functional blocks and potential split points in both 4G and 5G wireless networks [3GPP TR 38.801].

It is important to mention that the traditional fronthaul at Option 8 (using CPRI [CPRI] or OBSAI protocol), requires continuous bitrate transport regardless of whether user traffic is present or not. However, with the other split points (Options 1-7), the amount of data to be transported scales with the user traffic. More detail of the requirements for different split options will be discussed in clause 7.



**Figure 6-2 – Signal processing chain of 4G and 5G wireless base stations and optional split points (Source 3GPP TR 38.801 V14.0.0 (R14)<sup>1</sup>)**

### 6.2.1 Conventional fronthaul in 4G wireless network

Conventionally in 4G wireless network, the fronthaul link is between the radio frequency (RF) and the remaining L1/L2/L3 functions using common public radio interface/open base station architecture initiative (CPRI/OBSAI) protocol (Option 8 split point). This split point option allows the centralization of all high layer processing functions, at the expense of the most stringent fronthaul latency and bandwidth requirements.

This conventional fronthaul is based on the transport of digitized time domain IQ data. For very high capacity applications, such as enhanced mobile broadband (eMBB) or for radio sites with many independent antenna elements (massive multiple input multiple output (MIMO) or multi-layer MIMO), these fronthaul solutions require unreasonably high transport capacities, while allowing for transport latencies between RU and DU/CU (Option 8 split interface) of only up to a few hundred microseconds.

Table 6-1 shows the approximate data rates for time domain IQ data fronthaul (CPRI rates without line coding) needed to support various radio frequency bandwidths and numbers of antenna ports in wireless networks using parameter ranges given by 3GPP in [3GPP TR 38.801].

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**Table 6-1 – Required fronthaul data rate in 5G wireless network  
(Source 3GPP TR 38.801 V14.0.0 (R14)<sup>1</sup>)**

Number of antenna ports	Radio channel bandwidth			
	10 MHz	20 MHz	200 MHz	1 GHz
2	1 Gb/s	2 Gb/s	20 Gb/s	100 Gb/s
8	4 Gb/s	8 Gb/s	80 Gb/s	400 Gb/s
64	32 Gb/s	64 Gb/s	640 Gb/s	3,200 Gb/s
256	128 Gb/s	256 Gb/s	2,560 Gb/s	12,800 Gb/s

Equation 1 shows that transmission over the Option 8 interface requires a CPRI net data rate of 491.52 Mb/s per 10 MHz radio bandwidth and per antenna port [Doetsch].

$$B_{CPRI} = A \cdot f_s \cdot b_s \cdot 2 \cdot (16/15) \quad (1)$$

Here,  $A$  is the number of antennas;  $f_s$  represents the sample rate (15.36 MS/s per 10 MHz radio bandwidth) and  $b_s$  the number of bits per sample (15 for LTE, expected to remain valid also for 5G eMBB services). The remaining factors take into account the separate processing of I and Q samples (factor 2), and the additional overhead information in the CPRI frames (factor 16/15).

### 6.2.2 New functional split options in 5G wireless network

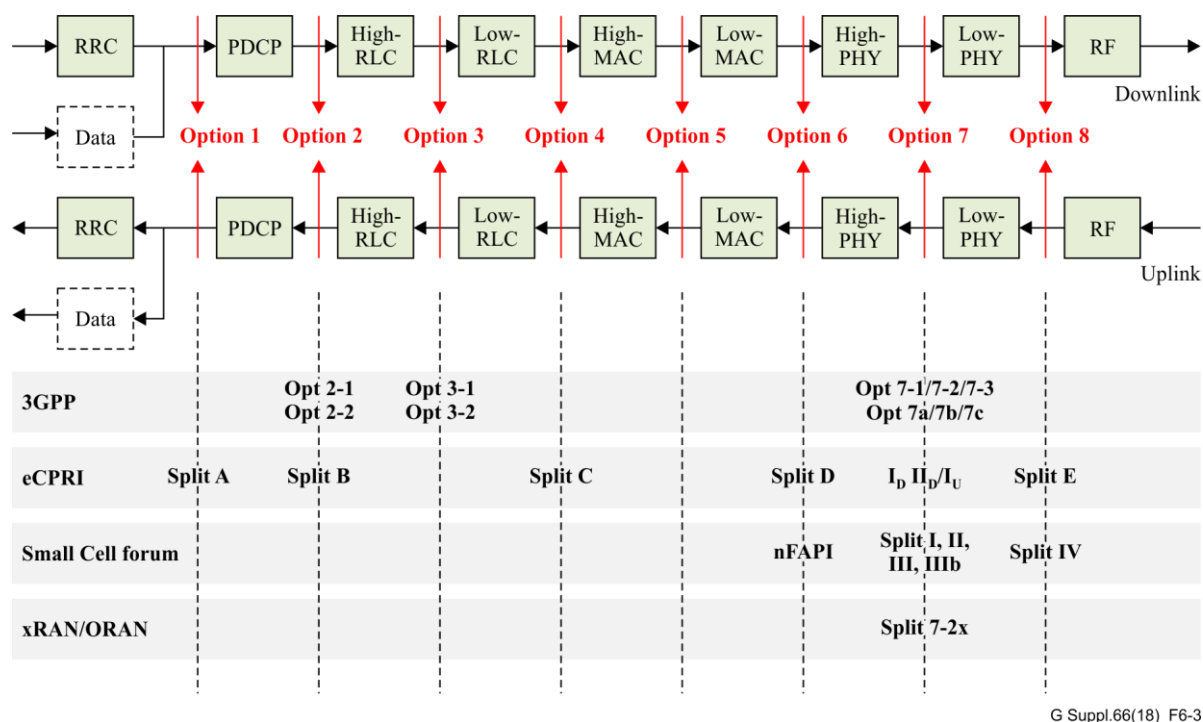
The increase in data rates in 5G makes it impractical to continue with the conventional CPRI fronthaul implementation. Moving towards a higher layer split (Figure 6-2) would relax the latency and bandwidth requirements, but then fewer processing functions can be centralized (see clause 7). It is thus critical that the new functional-split architecture takes into account technical and cost-effective tradeoffs between throughput, latency, and functional centralization.

A number of standardization bodies have therefore moved to identify different split points in the radio processing chain (Figure 6-2) that allow for substantial reduction of the transport capacities in C-RAN architectures compared to the current approach. The choice of optimal 5G NR split points depends on specific deployment scenarios. In April 2017, 3GPP announced the selection of Option 2 (PDCP/high RLC) as the high layer split point (F1 Interface) [ETSI TS 138 470], while staying open for any of the low layer split points (Option 6 for MAC/PHY split or Option 7 for intra-PHY split) [3GPP TR 38.816]. Here we use  $F_x$  as the generic notation for the low layer split points Option 6 or Option 7 for convenience. Cascaded split architecture is also considered to allow for additional flexibility.

In fact, the Option 7 split point has been further diversified by several groups, both in view of different modes of cooperation between multiple radio sites, and in view of fixed network transport requirements.

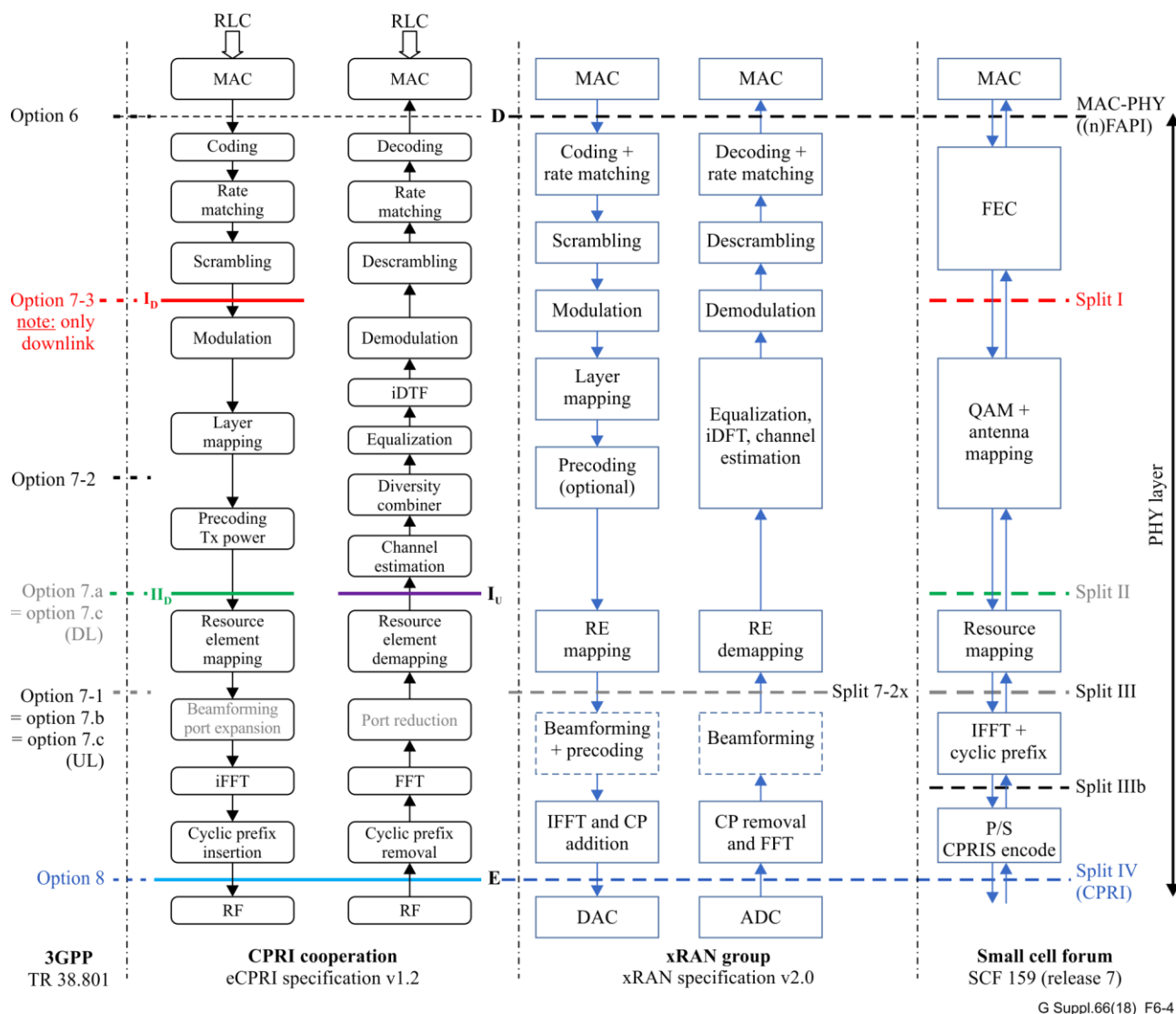
This clause considers the architecture models and split point definitions provided by four groups: 3GPP, evolved common public radio interface (eCPRI), xRAN and the Small Cell Forum.

The 3GPP architecture model and the main split options defined therein are used as the starting point for discussion. Figure 6-3 maps sub-options defined by 3GPP [3GPP TR 38.801] to the split points defined in the eCPRI specification [eCPRI], in the xRAN document [XRAN-FH] and in the Small Cells Forum document [Small Cell Forum].



**Figure 6-3 – Mapping different split points to the 3GPP model in 3GPP [3GPP TR 38.801], CPRI group [eCPRI], SCF [Small Cell Forum], and xRAN/ORAN [XRAN-FH]**

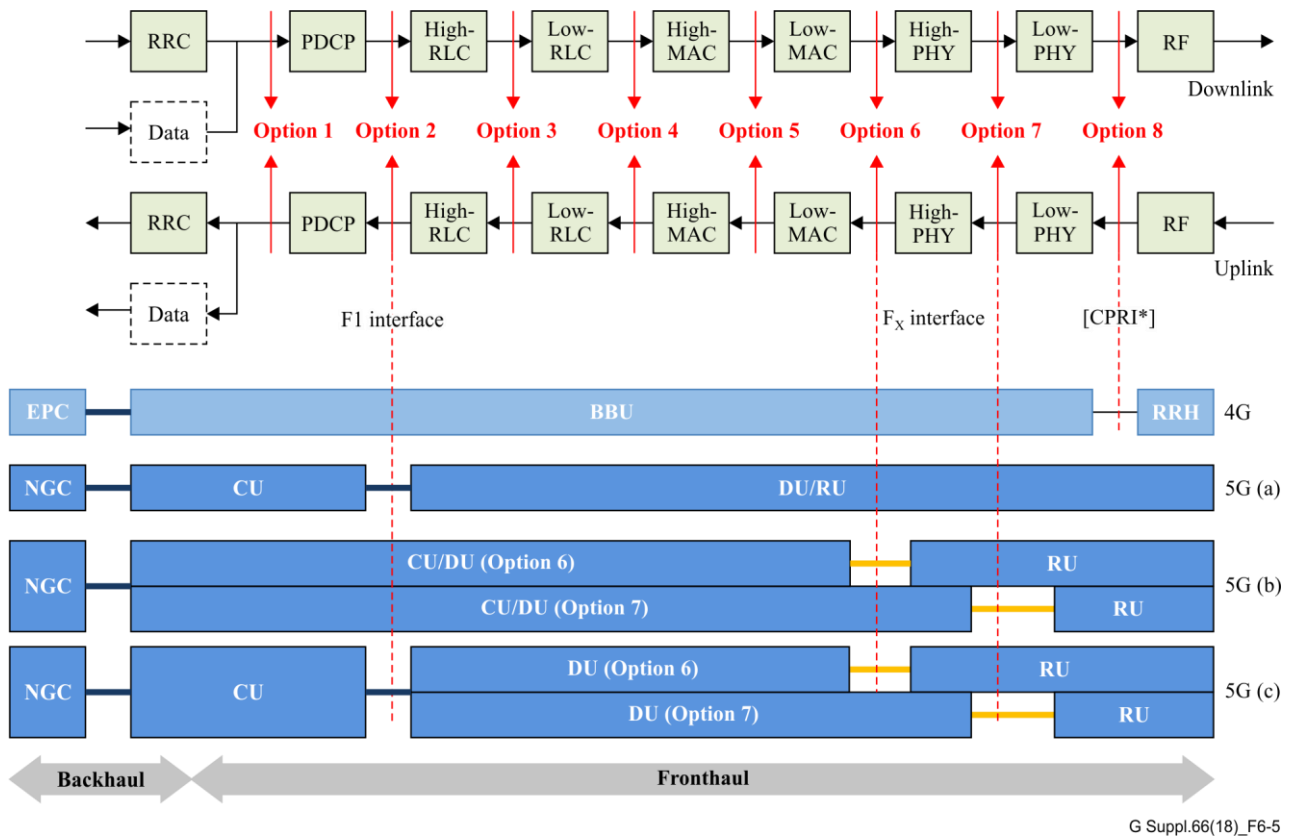
For the split Option 7 (intra-PHY), multiple sub-options have been defined, warranting a separate, more detailed mapping, as shown in Figure 6-4.



**Figure 6-4 – Detailed comparison and mapping of Option 7 sub-splits**

It must be noted that the Options 7a, 7b, 7c used in Table A-1 in Annex A of [3GPP TR 38.801] are not equivalent to Options 7-1, 7-2, 7-3 in the main body of [3GPP TR 38.801]. The former had been used only in an early phase of the 3GPP discussion (cf. references in [3GPP TR 38.801]) and hence, going forward, are not used in this Supplement. For the calculation of transport network capacities for Options 6 and 7, the eCPRI, xRAN and/or Small Cell Forum split points shall be used instead.

Possible mappings of the functional split options F1 and Fx to the CU/DU/RU architecture are illustrated in Figure 6-5. Each of the three elements, CU, DU and RU can host any of the signal processing functions.

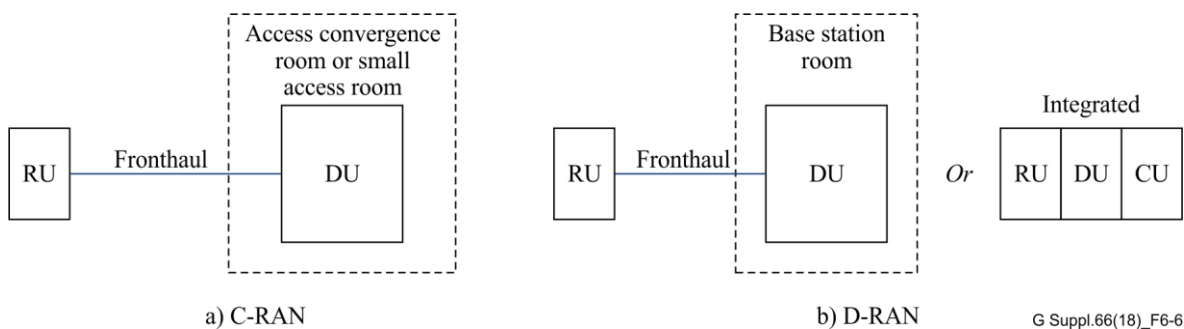


**Figure 6-5 – Mapping of CU/DU/RU functions according to the split points.**  
**5G(a) high layer split (F1); 5G(b) low layer split (Fx); 5G(c) cascaded split.**  
 \*CPRI is one possible transport protocol for Option 8

### 6.3 Deployment scenarios

In general, there are two deployment scenarios for 5G NR fronthaul network depending on the location of DU:

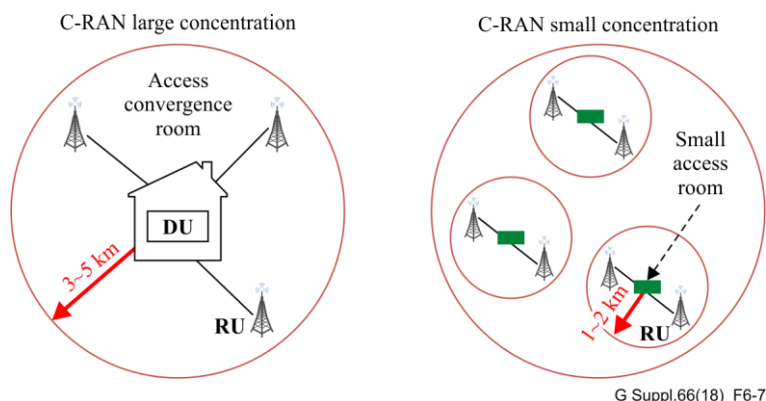
- **Centralized RAN (C-RAN):** DU is centralized in the access convergence room or small access room, as shown in Figure 6-6(a). In this scenario, as the distance between DU and RU is typically 10 km or longer, using point-to-point fibre direct connection would need a large number of trunk fibre resources. Therefore, the use of an efficient transport system, such as PON, can reduce the demand for trunk fibre resources.
- **Distributed RAN (D-RAN):** DU is deployed in the base station room, or RU/DU/CU are integrated and deployed in the base station as shown in Figure 6-6 (b). In this scenario the distance between DU and RU is generally very short, such that a direct point-to-point fibre connection is suitable for fronthaul transmission.



**Figure 6-6 – RAN deployment scenario schematic diagram**



Furthermore, the C-RAN deployment can be divided into two categories, that is, large concentration and small concentration, as shown in Figure 6-7. For the large concentration mode, DU is generally deployed in the access convergence room, whereas for the small concentration mode, DU is in small access rooms.



**Figure 6-7 – Two categories of C-RAN deployment**

## 7 Requirements for 5G fronthaul transport

This clause discusses the aspects of 5G NR that affect the requirements for the fronthaul transport layer. It gives a brief description of the RAN and service level background and addresses bandwidth, latency, synchronization/jitter, and OAM requirements in more detail.

### 7.1 RAN and service level background

3GPP considers RAN architectures that include both 4G and 5G radio access technologies (RAT) coexisting and cooperating in one common network [3GPP TR 38.801]. Besides this mixed network architecture, 5G networks will comprise a variety of services with substantially different traffic characteristics (Table 7-1) [ITU-R M.2083], as well as a variety of radio technologies with substantially different RF configurations (below 6 GHz, above 6 GHz, massive MIMO, multi-layer MIMO). However, not all of these services and technologies will necessarily be provided and used at the same time in the same network. For example, massive machine type communication (mMTC) applications will in many cases be used in closed networks, such as in manufacturing sites, and will not need to coexist with eMBB applications. In other scenarios, multiple services may use the same radio hardware (antenna and RF equipment), but the fronthaul transport may be different for different services, depending on traffic and latency requirements.

**Table 7-1 – High-level overview of expected traffic characteristics for various 5G services (see for example Figure 3 in [ITU-R M.2083])**

Radio technology	Peak rate	Average rate	e2e delay (service level)
Enhanced mobile broadband (eMBB)	5-10/20 Gb/s (UL/DL)	100 Mb/s per user in urban/suburban areas 1 – 4 Gb/s (hot spot areas)	10 ms
Ultra-reliable low latency communication (URLLC)/ Critical machine type communication (incl. D2D)	much lower than in eMBB: N x Mb/s	much lower than in eMBB: n x Mb/s	1 – 2.5 ms
Massive machine type communication (mMTC)	much lower than in eMBB: N x Mb/s	much lower than in eMBB: n x kb/s – n x Mb/s	1 – 50 ms

## 7.2 Transport bandwidth requirements

From a transport bandwidth perspective, the most important characteristic of the higher layer split Options 1 – 7 is the fact that the amount of data to be transported scales with the user traffic on the air interface. As a result the transport at these split points can benefit from statistical multiplexing gains in aggregating network architectures. By contrast, Option 8 requires continuous bitrate transport at very high rates, whether user traffic is present or not. There is therefore no opportunity to take advantage of statistical multiplexing.

Table 7-2 shows some examples of possible scaling of bit rates when going through the different split options of the transport data rates calculated for a particular cell scenario [3GPP TR 38.801]. The parameters used for the evaluation are 100 MHz radio bandwidth, 256-QAM modulation, 8 MIMO layers, 32 antenna ports (same for downlink and uplink) and varying bit widths for IQ data representation for Options 7a/b/c (7 to 16 bits per I and per Q sample).

It is important to note that the bit rates shown in Table 7-2 only apply to the very particular cell site configuration described above. The bit rates at one or more split points are sensitive to change as a result of any modification of the cell site configuration and shall hence not be taken literally for other cell sites. They only serve to provide a raw impression of the orders of magnitude. More differentiated assessments of required transport capacities at the F1 and Fx split points are presented in clause 10.

**Table 7-2 – Transport bit rates and latency ranges at different functional split interfaces, after Annex-A in 3GPP TR 38.801 V14.0.0 (R14)<sup>2</sup> (note Caveat in the text above)**

Protocol split option	Required downlink bandwidth	Required uplink bandwidth	One way latency (order of magnitude)
Option 1	4 Gb/s	3 Gb/s	1 – 10 ms
<i>Option 2</i>	<i>4016 Mb/s</i>	<i>3024 Mb/s</i>	
Option 3	[lower than Option 2 for UL/DL]		
Option 4	4000 Mb/s	3000 Mb/s	100 to a few 100 μs
Option 5	4000 Mb/s	3000 Mb/s	
<i>Option 6</i>	<i>4133 Mb/s</i>	<i>5640 Mb/s</i>	
<i>Option 7a</i>	<i>10.1-22.2 Gb/s</i>	<i>16.6-21.6 Gb/s</i>	
<i>Option 7b</i>	<i>37.8-86.1 Gb/s</i>	<i>53.8-86.1 Gb/s</i>	
<i>Option 7c</i>	<i>10.1-22.2 Gb/s</i>	<i>53.8-86.1 Gb/s</i>	
Option 8	157.3 Gb/s	157.3 Gb/s	

<sup>2</sup> © 2017. 3GPP™ TSs and TRs are the property of ARIB, ATIS, CCSA, ETSI, TSDSI, TTA and TTC who jointly own the copyright in them. They are subject to further modifications and are therefore provided to you "as is" for information purposes only. Further use is strictly prohibited.

The numbers for the example in Table 7-2 represent peak values for the required transport bit rates under optimal conditions on the radio channel. They are calculated using 4G models for one particular cell configuration as described above. With focus on split options 2, 6 and 7 (bold numbers), the transport bit rate for this particular example:

- increases by less than one percent for split Option 2 (F1 interface) as compared to Option 1 (backhaul)
- decreases by 2–15 times for split Option 7.a/b/c as compared to Option 8 (conventional fronthaul) and decreases by 30–40 times for Option 6.

It must be noted, however, that in general there is no fixed ratio of transport bandwidth between different split options. For instance, if in the above example each antenna port served one MIMO layer (i.e., one individual user data stream per antenna) instead of 32 antennas serving only 8 MIMO layers altogether (i.e., 8 individual user data streams per 32 antennas), then the backhaul capacity would be 16 Gb/s in the downlink, instead of 4 Gb/s as shown in the table. Notwithstanding, the aggregate rate at split Option 8 will remain at 157.3 Gb/s (CPRI rate without line coding).

In realistic deployments, the throughput on the air interface changes with the actual conditions of the radio channel (interferences, reflections, environmental conditions, etc.). This throughput variation will in turn require varying fronthaul transport capacities at the different split options (except for Option 8). Regardless of these details, the analysis shown in Table 7-2 provides a useful qualitative indication of how the chosen functional split will affect the required bit rates on the transport layer.

### 7.3 Latency requirements

This clause discusses next generation fronthaul latency requirements as given by the lower layer split options in radio architectures. It also discusses latency requirements from the services provided by the radio network.

#### *RAN related latency requirements*

With regard to latency the transport at the interfaces of split options 1-8 falls into two categories:

- "non-real-time" transport with latencies in the range of several ms (Options 1 – 3)
- "real-time" transport with latencies in the range of a few hundred  $\mu$ sec (Options 4 – 8)

In LTE networks, the differentiator between categories is whether the hybrid automatic repeat request (HARQ) loop crosses the split interface or not. If it does, then the  $\mu$ sec requirement applies; if it does not, then transport latency is specified solely by the requirements of the application layer, which is typically in the ms range. In 4G networks, the HARQ loop is a synchronous process, its duration being strictly linked to 8 times the transmission time interval (TTI) length of 1 ms, i.e., 8 ms round trip time (RTT). Taking into account typical hardware and software implementations of today, there are usually only a few hundred microseconds RTT left for transport at the Option 8 interface.

NOTE – Different values have been published elsewhere for this transport latency figure. For example, the one-way latency of 250  $\mu$ s mentioned in [3GPP TR 38.801]. There is, however, no clear specification given in standards. The value only depends on the specific vendor implementation of the HARQ loop.

In 5G networks, the subframe length of 1 ms can be divided into 1, 2, 4, ... 32 slots (instead of the TTI in 4G), each thus lasting 1 ms or as short as 31.25  $\mu$ sec [3GPP TS 38.211]. Besides this, the HARQ process will be changed from synchronous to asynchronous HARQ.

The low layer split latency values have been addressed in the following two recently released documents:

- The latency requirements of eCPRI on the transport network are specified in [eCPRI]. Four different classes are defined: 50, 100, 200, 500  $\mu$ sec for one way.
- The xRAN group has taken an approach in which the latency is derived from the processing capabilities of the radio equipment at either end of the Fronthaul 1 link [XRAN-FH]. The

equipment is categorized into different classes, depending on the combination of the equipment, the residual latencies can be as large as 350  $\mu$ sec or even higher (one way).

#### *Service related latency requirements*

Latencies of 5G services are addressed in several industry reports, white papers and standards, such as:

- in Table 1 of NGMN 5G White Paper [NGMN 5G]: user experience requirements are collected including latency expectation;
- in Table 7.2.2-1 of TS 22.261, V16.1.0 [3GPP TS 22.261]: performance requirements for low-latency and high-reliability scenarios;
- in clauses 7.4, 7.5, 7.6 of TR 38.913, V14.3.0 [ETSI TR 138913]: latency for control plane (CP), user plane, and infrequent small packets;
- in clause 4.7 of ITU-R M.2410-0 (2017) [ITU-R M.2410-0]: user plane latency and control plane latency.

Although these documents discuss many similar aspects, they are not completely aligned in the latency requirements. The only alignment is for eMBB services, where the latency requirement of user plane is agreed to be 4ms (one way). There is no common latency requirement for mMTC and URLLC services.

## **7.4 Synchronization requirements**

The time synchronization requirements relevant to mobile networks are provided in Tables II.1 and II.2 of [ITU-T G.8271].

Analysis on the deployment of these requirements to the fronthaul scenarios is under study for [ITU-T G.8271.1].

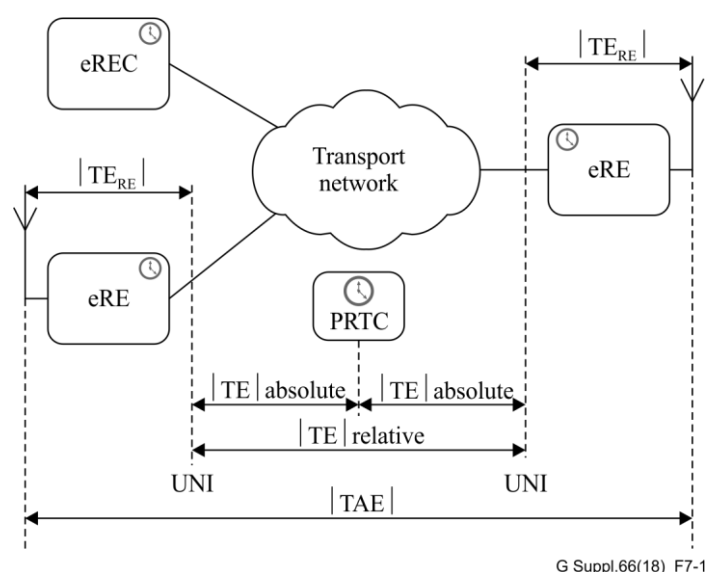
The analysis below is based on the work in the CPRI group [eCPRI]. Some of the aspects indicated below may need to be revised to take into consideration the results of the [ITU-T G.8271.1] analysis. The readers should check these references for any updates.

The eCPRI group, adopting several 3GPP and ITU-T standards, specifies four classes of timing accuracy requirements [eCPRI], as shown in Table 7-3. Definitions for the parameters in Table 7-3 are illustrated in Figure 7-1. Among these four classes, Class A+ and Class B are applicable for the inter-cell site scenario, which could be transported over a PON system. These are thus relevant to our discussion. Note that if there are multiple hops (E-O-E conversion) in the inter-cell link, then the timing accuracy requirement could be even more stringent than what is described in Table 7-3.

As indicated in Table 7-3, timing error requirements for the transport network range from 20 ns (Class A+, Case 2) and 100/190/200 ns (Class B). Class A+ Case 2 supports emerging new use cases such as high accuracy positioning services.

**Table 7-3 – Timing accuracy requirement as specified in eCPRI [eCPRI]**

Category (note 1)	Time error requirements at UNI,  TE			3GPP Time alignment error (TAE) requirements at antenna ports
	Case 1 (note 2)		Case 2 (note 3)	
	Case 1.1 (note 4)	Case 1.2 (note 5)		
A+	N.A.	N.A.	20 ns (relative)	65 ns (note 6)
A	N.A.	60 ns (relative) (note 7)	70 ns (relative)	130 ns (note 6)
B	100ns (relative) (note 7)	190 ns (relative) (note 7)	200 ns (relative)	260 ns (note 6)
C (note 8)	1100 ns (absolute) (note 9)		1100 ns (absolute) (note 9)	3 us (note 6) (note 10)



**Figure 7-1 – Timing accuracy definitions [eCPRI]. eRE: eCPRI Radio Equipment. eREC: eCPRI Radio equipment control**

## 7.5 OAM functions

Traditionally in 4G LTE, operations, administration and maintenance (OAM) functions are provided natively by Ethernet for the backhaul link, but for the fronthaul link, there is no monitoring function in the CPRI protocol. This is not a concern as the BBU and the RRH are collocated at the cell site and managed by the same mobile operator.

In the 5G NR architecture, network centralization will require coordination between the radio network layer (RNL) and the transport network layer (TNL), which are likely to be under different jurisdictions – mobile operator and fixed network operator. OAM functions, such as detection of faults and

performance degradation, will need to be implemented and coordinated so that each operator will be able to monitor its own network segment and hand over the information to the other.

### 7.5.1 OAM requirements from the wireless perspective

The wireless OAM functions are mainly of interest to the wireless operator. As long as the transport network can carry them transparently, there is no further interaction needed. However, the following text gives a short summary of the kinds of OAM implemented in OBSAI and eCPRI.

#### OBSAI

The OBSAI system specification document [OBSAI], published in 2006, described high level concepts of OAM&P (OAM and provisioning) functionalities of the OBSAI base transceiver stations (BTS). The specifications support only BTS internal functions and interfaces and provide a set of expected OAM&P capabilities as follows:

- configuration management functions for enabling deployment of OBSAI BTS modules;
- fault management capabilities for monitoring the health of OBSAI BTS modules;
- performance management functions for collecting performance metrics of OBSAI BTS modules;
- software management functions related to installing, and updating software.

#### eCPRI

The latest eCPRI document does not specify network connection maintenance and control, but provides a number of methods and standards that can be used [eCPRI]. There are basically two methods:

- 1) Ethernet OAM: Use monitoring elements natively provided by Ethernet in the backhaul network according to IEEE 802.1Q (Ethernet connectivity fault management) [IEEE 802.1Q] and [ITU-T G.8013] (OAM functions and mechanisms for Ethernet based networks) [ITU-T G.8013].
- 2) Through messages defined by eCPRI: Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) for IPv4 and IPv6, and in particular, message types 2,3,6,7, and/or 64-255 in Table 7-4.

**Table 7-4 – eCPRI message types (reproduced from Table 4 in [eCPRI])**

Message Type #	Name	Section
0	IQ Data	3.2.4.1
1	Bit Sequence	3.2.4.2
2	Real-Time Control Data	3.2.4.3
3	Generic Data Transfer	3.2.4.4
4	Remote Memory Access	3.2.4.5
5	One-way Delay Measurement	3.2.4.6
6	Remote Reset	3.2.4.7
7	Event Indication	3.2.4.8
8 - 63	Reserved	3.2.4.9
64 - 255	Vendor Specific	3.2.4.10

### 7.5.2 OAM requirements from the transport perspective

In general for the transport link, from the perspective of service level agreement, OAM should include the following parameters.

- Optical link monitoring: optical transceiver parameters, channel discovery and registration, wavelength allocation, loop-back test, etc.
- Performance monitoring: throughput, frame loss rate, fault identification and management, availability, latency, jitter, etc.

Two concepts for implementing OAM functions in the fronthaul link are discussed in [COMBO]. Although in [COMBO] they mainly focus on the CPRI/eCPRI protocol, the concepts are applicable for other functional split interfaces as well.

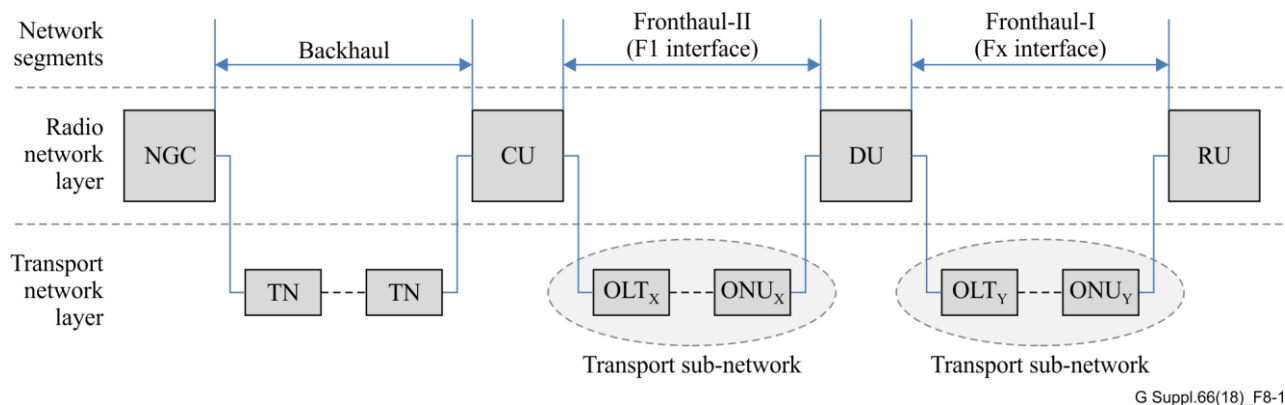
- 1) Out-of-band monitoring using a dedicated management channel that does not share bandwidth with the payload (different from the antenna site management channel);
- 2) In-band monitoring within the overhead of protocols such as Ethernet, OTN, light-weight CPRI framing, or PON. In-band schemes do share bandwidth with the payload.

In a hierarchical network, the upper layer's overhead becomes the lower layer's payload, so the usage of out-of-band and in-band needs to take that into consideration.

Another concern is that the OAM signalling should not introduce too much latency into the fronthaul network. It is recommended to insert OAM messages in low layers near the physical line, e.g., PMD, PCS, or media access control (MAC) layers, instead of the IP or upper layers.

## 8 PON architecture for 5G fronthaul transport

In this clause we discuss how passive optical network (PON) can support 5G NR fronthaul and how the radio network elements (CU, DU, and RU) can be mapped to the transport elements in PON optical line terminal, optical network unit (OLT, ONU). Both 3GPP and IEEE describe the concept of layered network architecture in [3GPP TS 38.401] and [IEEE P1914.1]. According to their definition, CU/DU/RU belong to the RNL, while OLT/ONU belong to the TNL. This concept is illustrated in Figure 8-1.

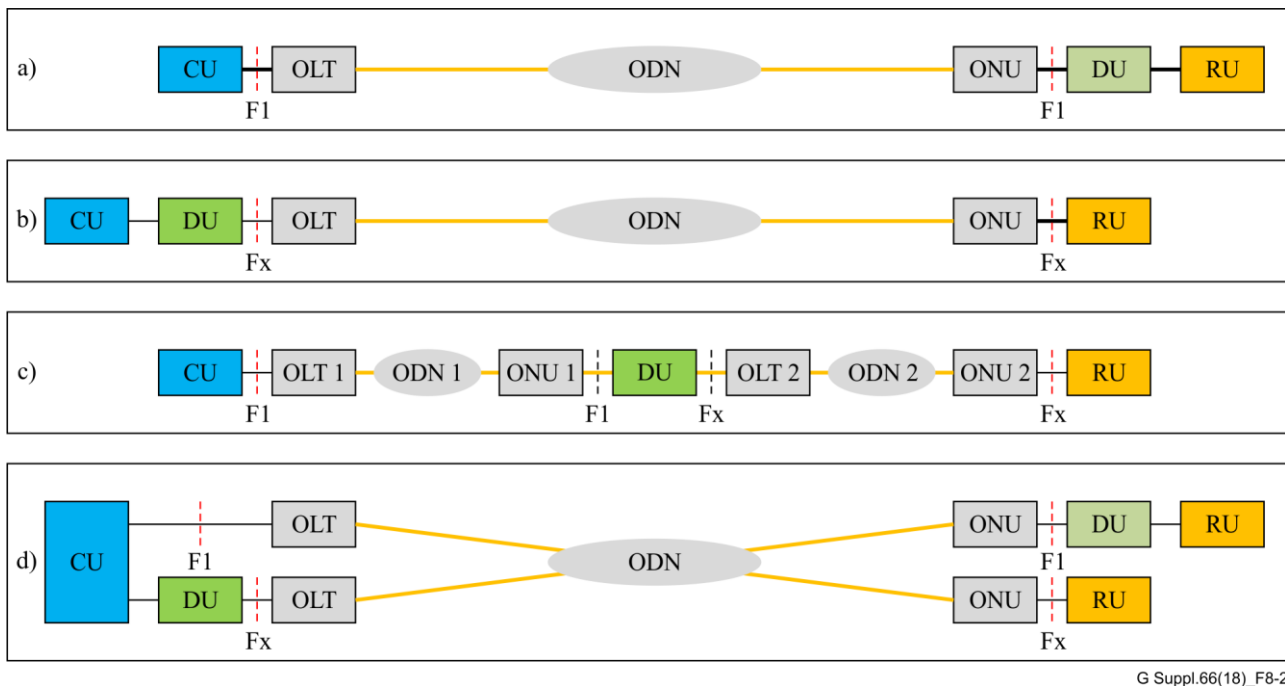


**Figure 8-1 – Concept of layered structure showing radio network layer (CU, DU, RU) and transport network layer (OLT, ONU). TN: Transport network [3GPP TS 38.401]**

Figure 8-2 shows four example scenarios of mapping the CU/DU/RU to OLT/ONU. Here we use the F1 and Fx interfaces as examples only.

High layer split over the F1 interface is represented in Figure 8-2(a), which is applicable for very low latency between DU and RU. Low layer split over the Fx interface is represented in Figure 8-2(b). This scenario is applicable for general purpose cloud networks. Figure 8-2(c) represents the cascaded split scenario and is useful for small cell deployment in dense urban areas. Parallel split over both F1 and Fx interfaces is shown in Figure 8-2(d). This scenario is applicable for a mixed deployment to meet high and low latency requirements. The specific choice of the most suitable architecture would depend on specific deployment scenarios, as well as service-based latency and performance

requirements. In addition, the ODNs in the basic structures in Figure 8-2 can be further expanded to include point-to-point (PtP), star, or tree topologies.



**Figure 8-2 – Mapping of CU/DU/RU to PON in optical fronthaul architecture. (a) high layer split; (b) low layer split; (c) cascaded split; (d) parallel split**

## 9 Practical PON system solutions

Depending on each operator's deployment requirements, in some situations, 5G antenna sites are already supporting 2G/3G/4G, so the same access fibre system has to support multiple F1 and Fx interfaces as below:

- 1) Several F1 (one per 5G carrier, which will be deployed sequentially) plus several Ethernet backhaul for 2G/3G/4G;
- 2) Several Fx (one per 5G RUs) plus several Ethernet backhaul for 2G/3G/4G (or 4G CPRI fronthaul).

In other situations, when 5G networks use separate fibre systems and fronthaul networks from legacy RANs, the above cases do not apply.

In this clause, we discuss six potential PON use cases and their challenges to support 5G fronthaul. Table 9-1 provides a summary of these use cases.



**Table 9-1 – Summary of potential use cases**

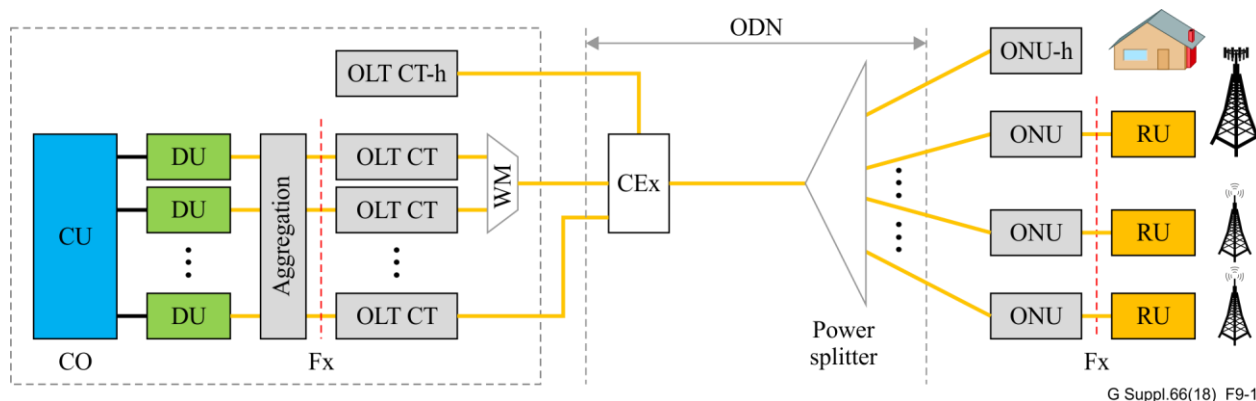
Clause #	Associated scenario	Functional split supported	Services
9.1.1	Legacy TDM PON (for fixed access services ?) with PtP WDM overlay for both fixed and wireless services	F <sub>X</sub>	Low latency services, cloud/ virtualization
9.1.2		F1 <sup>~</sup>	More latency tolerant
9.1.3		F1, F <sub>X</sub>	Mixed services
9.2.1	Dedicated PON for wireless services only	F <sub>X</sub>	Low latency services, cloud/ virtualization
9.2.2		F1	More latency tolerant
9.2.3		F1, F <sub>X</sub>	Mixed services

## 9.1 Legacy PON with WDM overlay

One immediate solution to support wireless fronthaul is to overlay new wavelengths in a legacy PON, without sharing the bandwidth with legacy fixed access services. Both NG-PON2 TWDM and PtP WDM could be used for this scenario.

### 9.1.1 Low layer split

A schematic of the use case to support low layer split is shown in Figure 9-1. Since low layer split has very strict latency requirements, more wavelength resources are needed to reduce the bandwidth sharing between RUs when several ONUs/RUs share one TDM wavelength.

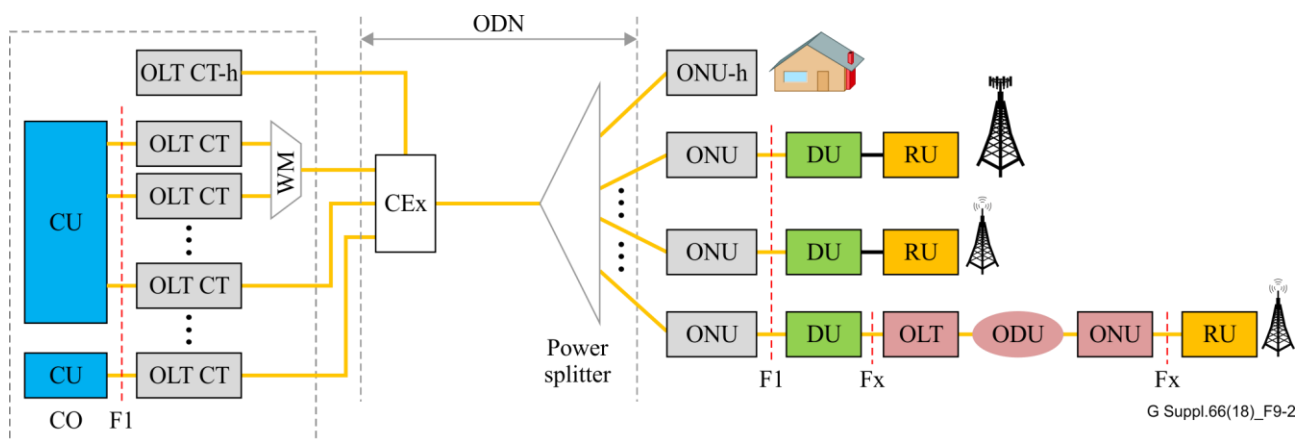


NOTE – In this figure, each OLT CT can support multiple ONUs, but this is not shown for simplicity.

**Figure 9-1 – Low layer split fronthaul for legacy PON with WDM overlay**

### 9.1.2 High layer split

High layer function split is much more tolerant to latency and bandwidth sharing. A schematic of the use case to support low layer split is shown in Figure 9-2. The cascaded split can also be supported when a second ODN is appended as shown in the bottom part of the figure. Compared with low layer split, fewer wavelength resources are expected. However, fewer processing functions can be centralized in the central office.

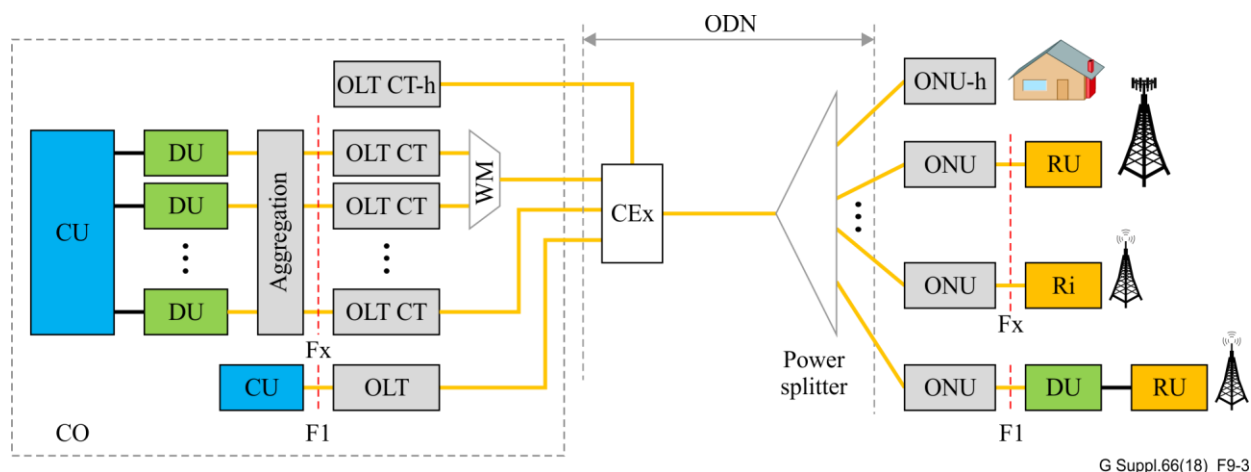


NOTE – Each OLT CT can support multiple ONUs, which is not shown in the figure for simplicity.

**Figure 9-2 – High layer split fronthaul based for legacy PON with WDM overlay**

### 9.1.3 Mixed high layer and low layer split

A mixed setup can be realized by WDM overlay, such as PtP WDM in NG-PON2, with both low layer and high layer splits. This heterogeneous setup allows the distributed RAN with sub-tended RU from a central site as shown in Figure 9-3. Note that the CUs could be separate units as shown in Figure 9-3 or they could share the same unit. The challenge of the mixed setup is to support the wide variation of latency and bandwidth requirements on the same PON.



NOTE – Each OLT CT can support multiple ONUs, which is not shown in the figure for simplicity.

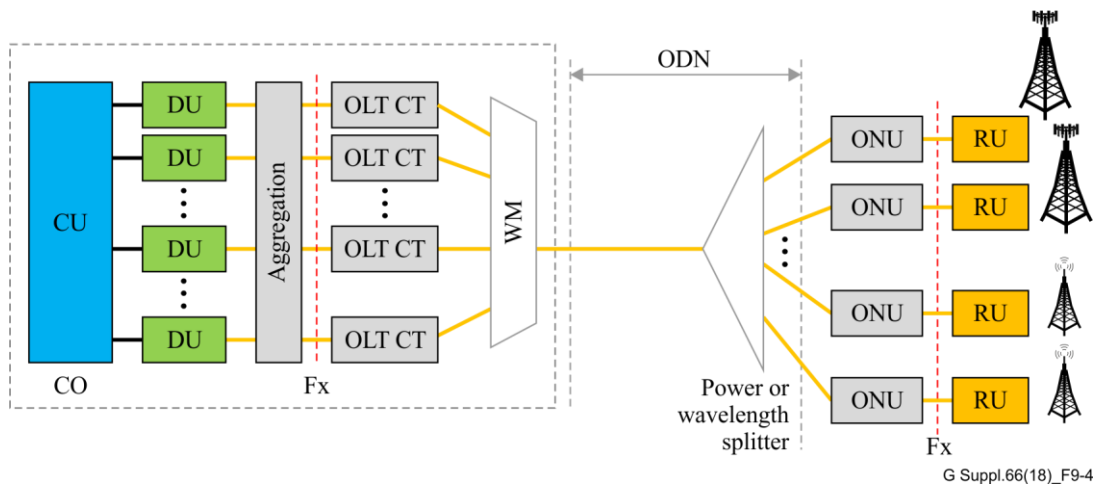
**Figure 9-3 – High layer and low layer split fronthaul based for legacy PON with WDM overlay**

## 9.2 Dedicated PON for wireless services

In order to avoid any degradation to fixed user services, a more practical scenario is to build dedicated PONs specifically for mobile fronthaul.

### 9.2.1 Low layer split

Figure 9-4 shows a use case for dedicated PON to support low layer split. Since low layer split has strict latency requirement, WDM-PON is a good candidate for this use case. A dedicated TWDM-PON would be more resource efficient due to its ability of statistical multiplexing but it would need improved bandwidth allocation and ranging schemes.

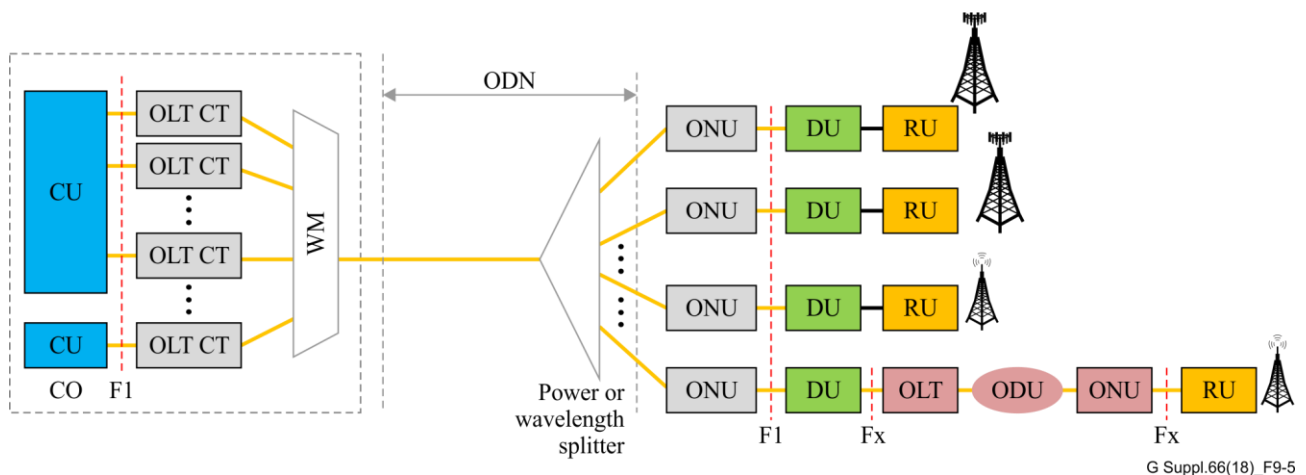


NOTE – Each OLT CT can support multiple ONUs, which is not shown in the figure for simplicity.

**Figure 9-4 – Low layer split fronthaul based on dedicated PON**

### 9.2.2 High layer split

High layer split can be supported by dedicated PON for wireless services as shown in Figure 9-5. Compared with low layer split, the requirement of both bandwidth and latency are much more relaxed. Similar to the use case in clause 9.1.2, cascaded split can also be supported when a second ODN is appended as shown in the bottom part of the figure.

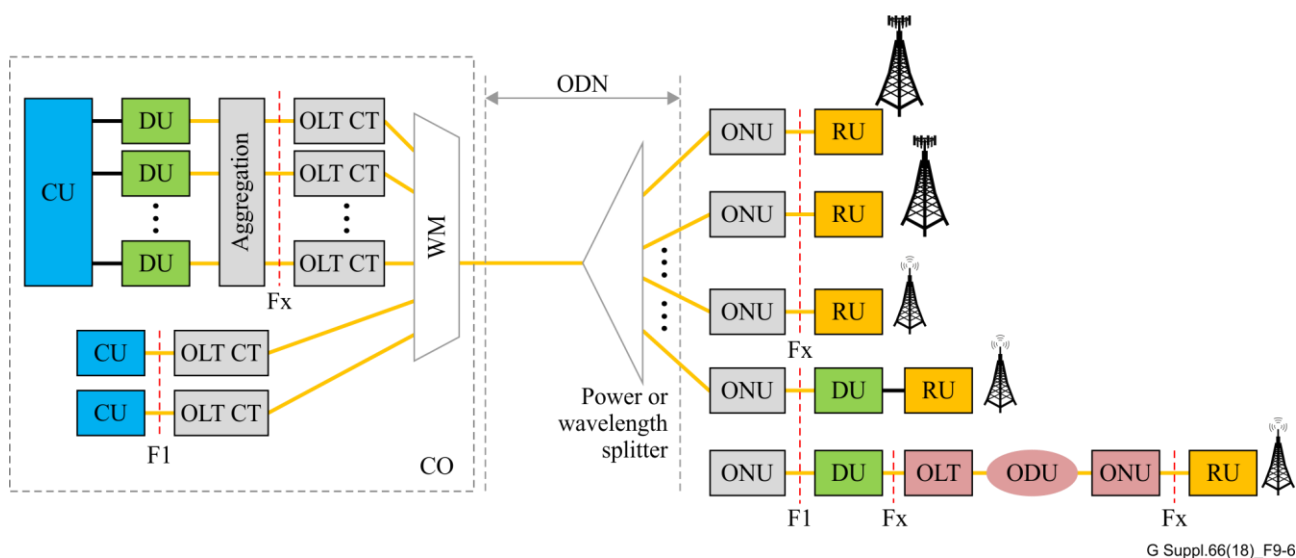


NOTE – Each OLT CT can support multiple ONUs, which is not shown in the figure for simplicity.

**Figure 9-5 – High layer split fronthaul based on dedicated PON**

### 9.2.3 Mixed high layer and low layer split

A PON with mixed low layer and high layer splits is possible when considering sub-tended RU from a central site as shown in Figure 9-6. However, the different requirements on bandwidth and latency could pose some challenges. Note that the CUs could be separate units as shown in Figure 9-8 or they could share the same unit.



G Suppl.66(18)\_F9-6

NOTE – Each OLT CT can support multiple ONUs, which is not shown in the figure for simplicity.

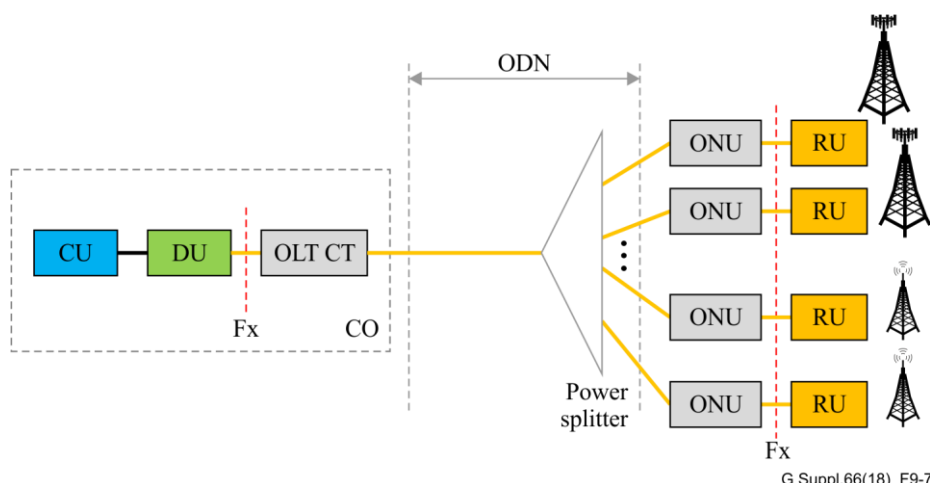
**Figure 9-6 – Mixed Low layer and high layer splits fronthaul based on dedicated PON.**

### 9.3 PON system implementation examples

For the F1 and backhaul interfaces, time division multiplexing – passive optical network (TDM-PON) with data rates over 10 Gb/s should be sufficient to meet both the bandwidth and latency requirements. In a TDM-PON, the conventional dynamic bandwidth allocation (DBA) mechanism can cause delay in the order of ms, which is not compatible with delay sensitive 5G services, especially over the Fx interface. Many latency improving mechanisms have been proposed, such as cooperative dynamic bandwidth allocation (CO-DBA) [Tashiro], to mitigate the issue. On the other hand, WDM-PON does not require DBA, thus is a good candidate for low latency services. This section provides implementation examples of low latency TDM-PON, TWDM-PON, and WDM-PON for 5G services. It should be kept in mind that there is no one-size-fits-all implementation as the specific solution will depend on each operator's deployment needs.

#### 9.3.1 TDM-PON with low latency bandwidth assignment

When TDM-PON is used for 5G fronthaul transport (see Figure 9-7), the downstream latency is low, whereas upstream latency would be in the order of several ms. This is because each ONU must send a request to an OLT first, and then the OLT grants an upstream bandwidth of each ONU to avoid any upstream data collisions. In order to use TDM-PON for low-latency demanded fronthaul transport, it is necessary to reduce upstream latency.

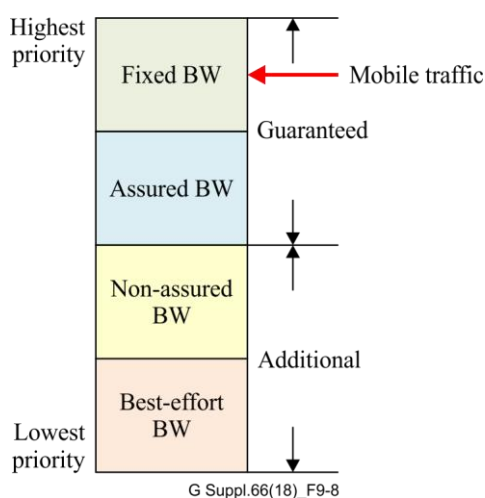


G Suppl.66(18)\_F9-7

**Figure 9-7 – TDM-PON for 5G fronthaul transport (example of low layer split fronthaul)**

### 9.3.1.1 Differentiated service classes

One method is to differentiate service classes in the upstream direction, and to assign mobile traffic in the highest priority [Lee]. For example, as shown in Figure 9-8, the service classes typically could be composed of fixed bandwidth, assured bandwidth, non-assured bandwidth, and best-effort service. The fixed bandwidth class with highest priority reserves and cyclically allocates upstream bandwidth regardless of demand. On the other hand, the assured bandwidth class is similar to fixed bandwidth, but the bandwidth could not be given without demand. Thus, the mobile traffic generated from DU and/or RU can be connected to the fixed bandwidth class, and guaranteed bandwidth and low-latency upstream transmission are possible.



**Figure 9-8 – Low latency scheduling for 5G fronthaul transport according to differentiated service classes**

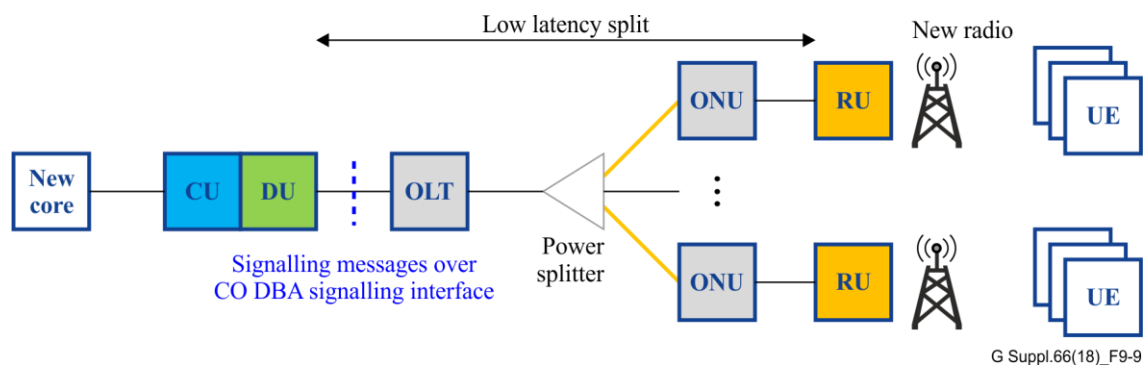
### 9.3.1.2 Optical-mobile cooperative DBA (CO DBA)

When applying the highest priority to mobile traffic (fixed bandwidth), the downside is that such bandwidth must be dimensioned to the peak rates, and any unused portion of this bandwidth cannot be reallocated to other nodes or to other services.

With DBA in TDM-PON, the OLT sends bandwidth allocation information to each ONU, and each ONU can send upstream data only in the allowed time slot. Traditional DBA methods take into consideration the dynamic upstream traffic and configured traffic contracts. They are done in a reactive way based on monitoring of the upstream traffic and buffer status report of each ONU. As a result, upstream data from DU and/or RU wait in the ONU until the completion of bandwidth allocation since optical and mobile equipment do not exchange information with each other.

#### 9.3.1.2.1 CO DBA mechanism example for mobile fronthaul

With CO DBA, an information exchange is introduced between the mobile scheduler (CU/DU) and the PON scheduler (DBA) in the OLT, as shown in Figure 9-9. Mobile equipment (UEs) request required upstream bandwidth to the CU/DU, the CU/DU then sends allocation decisions back to the user equipment's (UEs) and also signals corresponding information to the OLT. This allows the OLT to determine upstream bandwidth allocations in advance [Tashiro]. The OLT then applies these bandwidth allocations around the arrival time of upstream mobile traffic. In this way, it avoids the DBA to spend time to detect the presence of the mobile traffic by means of ONU buffer feedback. This enables low-latency upstream transmission.



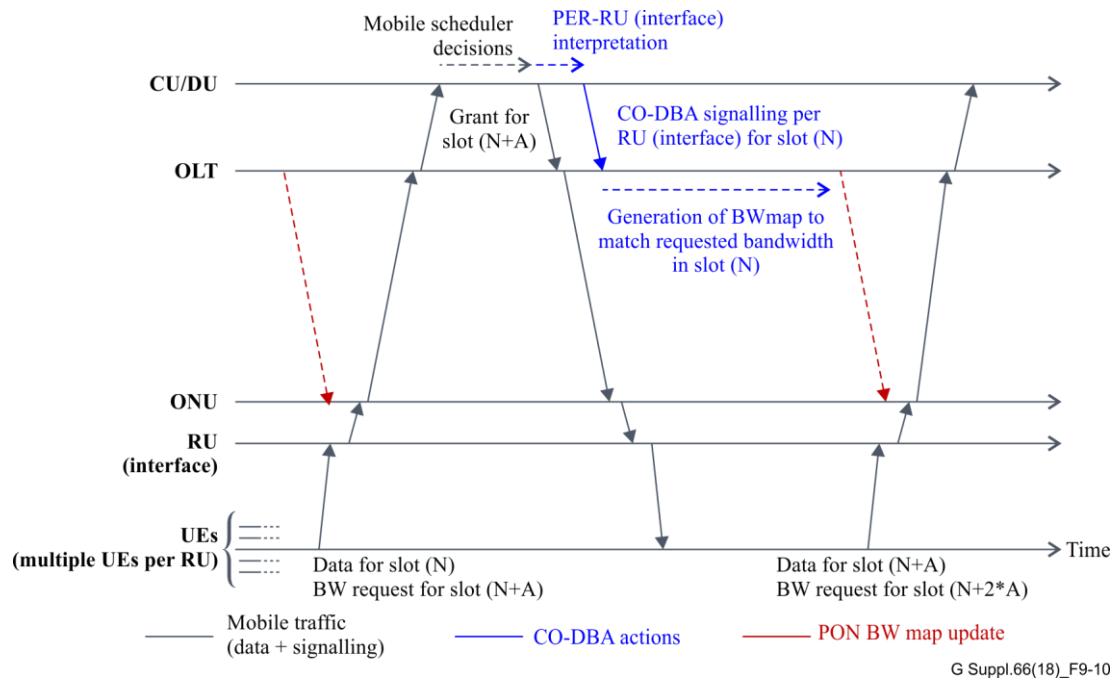
**Figure 9-9 – CO DBA signalling interface for mobile fronthaul**

Figure 9-10 shows an example of the mobile scheduling process time diagram, which consists of the following phases:

- UEs send data in a given 5G NR slot( $N$ ) and request for air interface capacity for a future slot ( $N+A$ , e.g., for LTE this is  $N+8$ ).
- CU/DU takes scheduling decisions and notifies each UE about the allocated air interface resources to that UE for that future slot ( $N+A$ ).
  - In parallel, CU/DU deduces the corresponding fronthaul traffic load per RU, based on the scheduling allocations to the corresponding UEs.
  - The CU/DU notifies the traffic load per RU for the given slot ( $N+A$ ) to the OLT, by means of dedicated signalling messages that include an identifier for this traffic.
  - The OLT adapts its DBA for the given slot ( $N+A$ ) for the T-CONT corresponding to the traffic identifier.
- UEs send uplink traffic over the air in the given slot ( $N+A$ ), which is processed in RU and carried as fronthaul packets over the PON. The UEs also send requests for another future slot ( $N+2*A$ ).

The repetition rate of the UE – CU/DU interactions is once every slot. The repetition rate of the CO DBA interaction between CU/DU and OLT depends on the variability of the traffic, with a maximum of once every slot.

Note that here RU refers to the logical interface connecting to the UNI in an ONU. In an actual implementation, it is possible to have multiple RU interfaces integrated in a physical RU equipment.



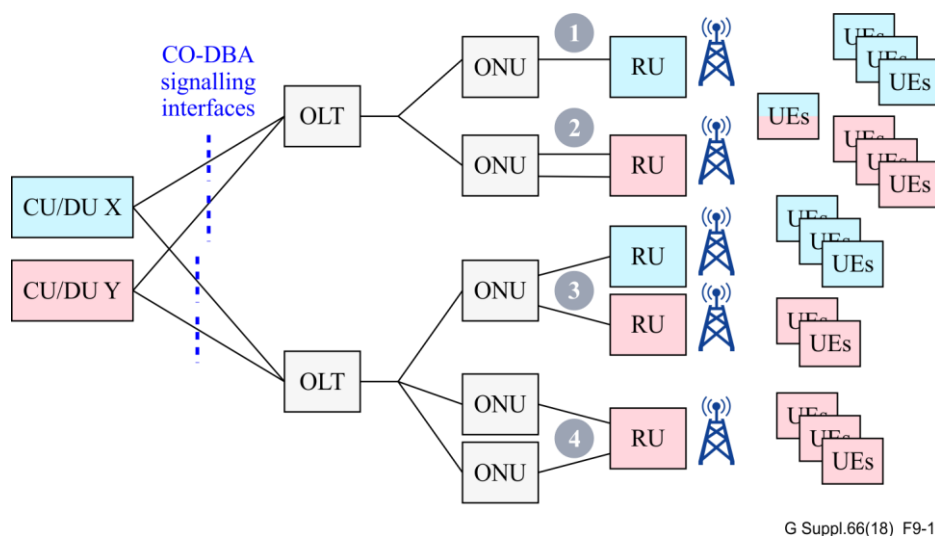
**Figure 9-10 – An example of the optical-mobile cooperative DBA time diagram**

### 9.3.1.2.2 CO DBA architecture examples for mobile fronthaul

When considering the possible variants, there are several basic cases of connectivity between ONU UNI(s) and RU interface(s) that can be encountered, as shown in Figure 9-11, considering that:

- each OLT can interact with multiple CU/DUs, and hence can connect to multiple CU/DUs;
- each CU/DU can have RUs over multiple PONs on multiple OLTs, and hence can connect to multiple OLTs;
- each PON can serve a mix of RUs pertaining to different CU/DUs;
- each RU pertains to only one CU/DU;
- each RU can have multiple interfaces, each interface connects to a ONU UNI.

There are four possible ways to connect RU interface(s) to ONU UNI(s), as indicated in Figure 9-11. In practice, some ways make more sense than others.



**Figure 9-11 – Architecture variants for CO DBA**

Additionally, CO DBA can support a mix of different low-latency services with different latency requirements to be supported on the same PON, and a mix of low-latency and non-low latency services on the same PON.

#### **9.3.1.2.3 CO DBA function role**

Major functional roles in CO DBA are as follows:

- CU/DU and OLT are connected by a logical CO DBA signalling interface, which can share the same physical interface as the data traffic.
- The CU/DU determines how much traffic will be required for given time intervals and given services, and the required maximal upstream latency of this traffic. The CU/DU communicates such reports in signalling messages to corresponding OLT(s) on which the corresponding RUs are connected to a PON via ONUs.
- The CU/DU equipment adds an ID per report to identify the service and its corresponding RU interface.
- The CU/DU updates this information to follow variations in expected bandwidth of the RU.
- The OLT accepts and parses these signalling messages, using the ID to link a report to its corresponding T-CONT. The OLT adapts PON bandwidth allocations according to the reports in the signalling messages.

#### **9.3.2 TWDM-PON for low latency services**

While TWDM-PON systems, such as NG-PON2, shares all the low latency capabilities of TDM-PON, it exhibits a unique capability of activation overhead elimination, which distinguishes it from all standard-based single channel PON systems.

The single-channel TDM PON systems inherently require a quiet window to allow the activation of new or returning ONUs. In ITU-T G.987 XG-PON and ITU-T G.9807.1 XGS-PON with 20km differential fibre distance, the standards calls for a 250  $\mu$ s general quiet window for ONU discovery and for a 200  $\mu$ s targeted quiet window for each discovered ONU. During the quiet window, the OLT CT temporarily suppresses upstream transmission by the in-service ONUs, thus contributing to the instantaneous latency and jitter experienced by all traffic flows on the PON.

The multi-channel TWDM PON systems allow the allocation of a subset of wavelength channel pairs to perform new and returning ONU activation, while reserving one or more wavelength channel pairs for low latency operation unimpeded by regularly occurring quiet windows. In ITU-T G.989 NG-PON2, the wavelength reservation is achieved with the serial number grant type indication parameter of downstream wavelength channel profile (see clause 11.3.3.14 of [ITU-T G.989.3]). Once an ONU is activated in an allocated activation wavelength channel pair, it is handed over to the operation low latency wavelength channel pair. The active ONU handover does not impede services of other ONUs in the low latency operation channel, as long as the system implements consistent ranging or other method of equalization delay coordination (see Appendix VII of [ITU-T G.989.3]).

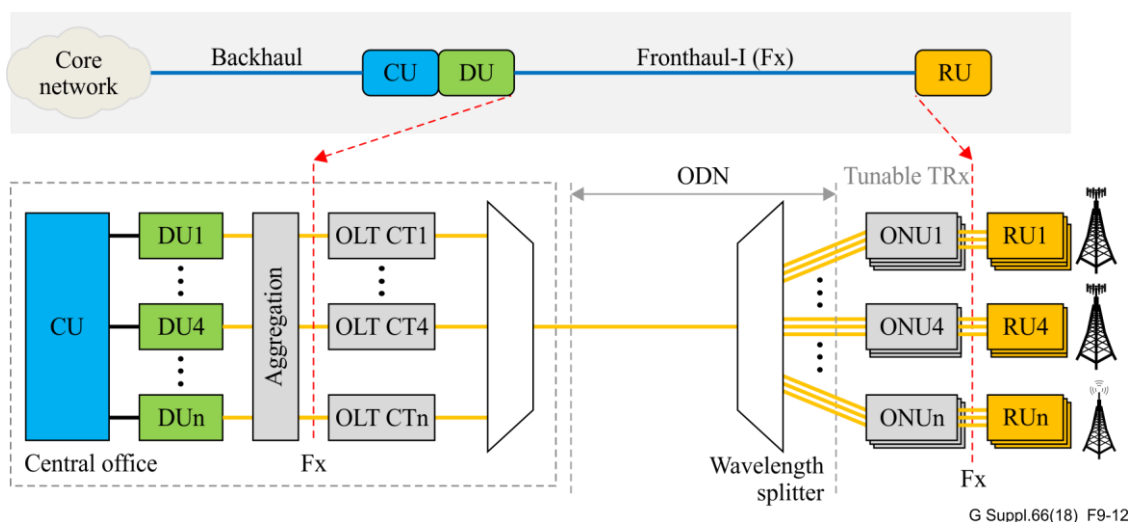
#### **9.3.3 WDM-PON for low latency services**

A WDM-PON design example is shown in Figure 9-11. Signals from the OLTs, each on a different wavelength channel, are combined in a wavelength multiplexer before transmitting to the cell sites. In the ODN, a wavelength splitter, typically an array waveguide grating (AWG) device, routes the individual wavelengths to different ONUs, each of which is connected to an RU supporting one of the three sectors of an antenna.

The initial design parameters for this example are in Table 9-2. This design assumes a very conservative optical path loss (OPL) of 14 dB to support 18 ONUs in 6 cell sites. Most links are within 10 km distance, with some up to 20 km. Note that this OPL is a rough estimate without taking



into account any transmitter dispersion penalty. Some of the parameters in this table could be further adjusted based on specific technology choices.



**Figure 9-12 – An example of WDM-PON implementation for Fx fronthaul interface**

**Table 9-2 – Design parameters for the WDM-PON example in Figure 9-9**

OPL: 14 dB	Datarate and reach	20 ONUs per PON port
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fibre loss: 3.5dB (10km)</li> <li>Connector loss: 2dB (4*0.5)</li> <li>AWG loss: 5.5 dB</li> <li>Operational margin: 3dB</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25Gb/s per channel</li> <li>Most distance &lt; 10km</li> <li>A few links at 20km</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15-18 wavelength pairs for 5-6 cell sites;</li> <li>2-5 wavelength pairs as spare</li> </ul>

In addition to the design parameters in Table 9-2, the following key requirements are to be considered.

- Transparent transmission of 25Gb/s fronthaul signal.
- Trade-off between colourless ONU wavelength tuning ability and cost.
- Management capability for the WDM-PON system including traffic monitoring, and transmission channel test such as traffic channel loop test.
- Transparent transmission of frequency and time synchronization signal (SyncE and IEEE 1588v2) from SNI to UNI with quality guaranteed to satisfy DU and RU requirements.
- Delay (including both fibre transmission delay and processing delay of the WDM-PON system) to meet fronthaul requirements in clause 7.
- Single fibre bidirectional transmission to conserve fibre consumption and reduce construction costs.

## 10 PON physical layer requirements

### 10.1 Capacity

#### 10.1.1 Throughput requirements for the F1 interface

The peak user data rates for the F1 interface can be calculated using the formalism published by the Small Cell Forum in the Appendix C of [Small Cell Forum] for the packet data convergence protocol-radio link control (PDCP-RLC) split point and using radio channel parameters taken from [ETSI TS 136.213] or [TS 38.214 for 5G]. This model yields the maximum data rate that needs to be transported at the F1 interface in case there is only one UE in the cell, communicating with the cell

under perfect channel conditions at maximum possible rate (peak rate at quiet time). This rate scales approximately linearly with the RF bandwidth of the radio link, with the number of independent data streams (MIMO layers) and with the QAM order (i.e., binary logarithm of x-QAM). It is higher than the backhaul bandwidth by up to 3%.

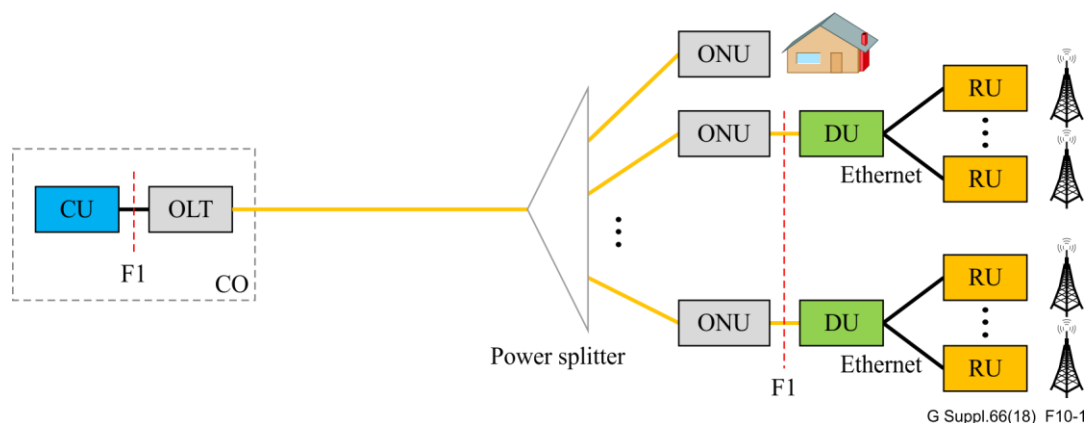
The aggregate data rate for multiple UEs communicating simultaneously in the cell will be less than this peak rate due to interferences, non-optimal channel conditions, dynamic traffic variations and more. For dimensioning the transport network capacity, these effects can be accommodated for by assuming an "average rate at busy time" which we set to 20% of the peak rate at quiet time, following a proposal from NGMN (in [NGMN LTE], NGMN suggests that in a typical operating condition, the ratio of average-rate and peak-rate per cell site is between 4 and 6).

The bandwidth required for transporting the data at the F1 interface over a fixed line network must take into account the overhead introduced by the transmission protocols on the fixed line, as well as the additional capacity for control, scheduling and synchronization mechanisms. The increase of capacity relative to the above bare user data rates at the F1 interface varies with the traffic characteristics and packet size statistics. For simplicity, an average increase by 20% over the user data rates is assumed [Chanclou].

Two different network scenarios are analysed in clauses 10.1.1.1 and 10.1.1.2, applying the approach described above to an aggregate of cell sites operating with various radio link configurations.

#### 10.1.1.1 Dimensioning of aggregate F1 interface data rates – Example 1

Figure 10-1 displays an x-haul network in which a single PON connects a CU (connected to the OLT) to multiple DUs (each connected to an ONU), each of which serves multiple RUs via dedicated Ethernet point-to-point links.



**Figure 10-1 – Using a single PON for transport at the F1 interface between CU and multiple RUs**

First, the peak transport capacity for backhaul is evaluated for a single RU operating on various MIMO layers, RF bandwidths and different QAM orders (Table 10-1). The figures in the table include 20% overhead for fixed line transport added to the peak air interface data rates, as previously explained. For sub-6 GHz operation the carrier components are assumed to have RF bandwidths up to 100 MHz and to be modulated at 64-QAM (columns to the left of the vertical separation line). For mm-wave operation above 6 GHz the bandwidths are assumed to be 200 MHz or higher, and the modulation is set to 256-QAM (columns to the right of the separation line).

**Table 10-1 – Peak backhaul data rate from a single DU serving a single RU**

MIMO	Peak backhaul data rate from a single DU serving a single RU (Mbps)						
16	718	1436	2872	7180	19008	38016	76032
8	359	718	1436	3590	9504	19008	38016
4	180	359	718	1795	4752	9504	19008
2	90	180	359	898	2376	4752	9504
1	45	90	180	449	1188	2376	4752
	10	20	40	100	200	400	800
RF Bandwidth (MHz)							

For the case of traffic from multiple RUs being aggregated towards a common DU (see Figure10-1), NGMN proposes two different ways for combining the individual RU data rates into an aggregate data rate for N cells [NGMN LTE]. Here, we apply the following formula:

$$B_{aggr}(N) = \max(B_{peak}, N \times B_{avg}) \quad (1)$$

where:

$B_{aggr}(N)$  is the aggregate rate for N cells,

$B_{peak}$  is the peak rate for single cell at quiet time,

and:

$B_{avg}$  is the average rate for single cell at busy time.

For 10 cells (or antenna sectors), each connected to a dedicated RU, the aggregate transport capacity at the common DU is thus calculated to be 2 times the peak backhaul rate for a single RU (10\*average rate=10\*0.2\*peak rate\*1.02). The factor 1.02 accounts for the average overhead at the F1 interface as compared to backhaul. Table 10-2 shows the resulting transport rates corresponding to the cases shown in Table10-1. Depending on the radio configuration considered, one or multiple DUs can be served by a single optical channel operating at 2.5 Gb/s (no colour), 10 Gb/s (green), 25 Gb/s (yellow), or 50 Gb/s and beyond (red).

**Table 10-2 – Aggregated F1 interface rate from a single DU serving 10 RU's**

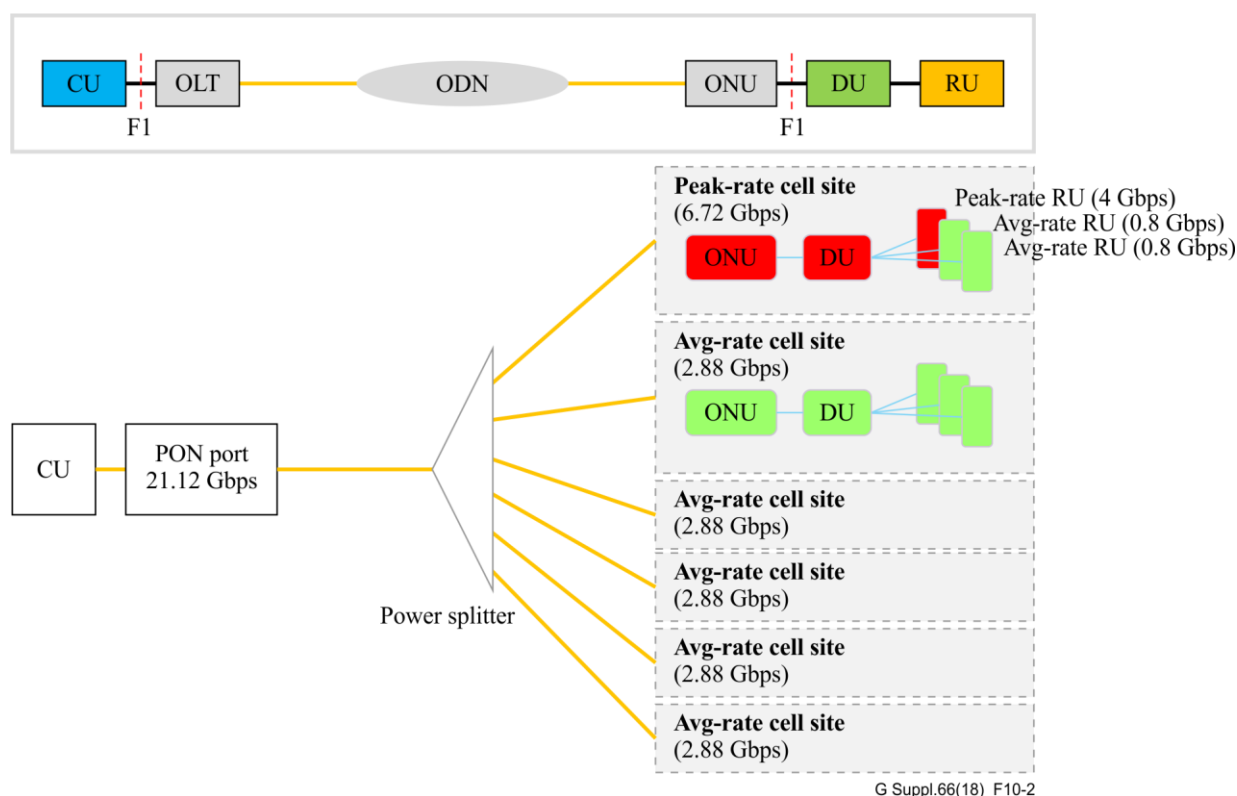
MIMO	aggregated F1 interface data rate from a single DU, serving 10 RUs (Mbps)						
16	1465	2930	5860	14649	38780	77560	155120
8	732	1465	2930	7324	19390	38780	77560
4	366	732	1465	3662	9695	19390	38780
2	183	366	732	1831	4848	9695	19390
1	92	183	366	916	2424	4848	9695
	10	20	40	100	200	400	800
RF Bandwidth (in MHz)							

#### 10.1.1.2 Dimensioning of aggregate F1 interface data rates – Example 2

This clause provides another example for the calculation of the aggregate F1 interface data rate requirements based on an alternative formula proposed by the NGMN Alliance [NGMN LTE]:

$$B_{aggr}(N) = \max(B_{peak} + (N - 1) \times B_{avg}, N \times B_{avg}) \quad (2)$$

According to NGMN, a cell site is considered operating at its peak capacity when one of its antenna sectors (RUs) is running at peak rate and the other two at average rate. In some 4G deployments, the radio unit and antennas are separate, while in 5G they could be integrated in a single RU. The investigated scenario is illustrated in Figure10-2.



**Figure 10-2 – Network architecture used for calculation of capacity requirements per PON port**

To improve coverage and increase cell site density in 5G new radio, it is envisioned that both high and low radio frequency bands will be used. The low frequency band (e.g., 3.5/3.7 GHz) will be used for macro cells to provide general coverage, while the high frequency band (26/28 GHz) will be used mainly for microcells in hot spot areas. Table 10-3 provides some examples of estimated data rate requirements applying the rules described in the previous sections.

**Table 10-3 – Estimation of F1 signal bandwidth requirements for 256-QAM per carrier**

Radio frequency band	Number of Tx/Rx antennas	MIMO layers	Radio channel bandwidth (MHz)	Peak data rate per RU (Gb/s)	Average data rate per RU (Gb/s)	F1 data rate per cell site: 1*peak+2*avg (Gb/s)	Transport data rate for F1 (Gb/s)
5G, low freq (3.5/3.7 GHz)	16T16R	4	100	2	0.4	2.8	3.36
	64T64R	8	100	4	0.8	5.6	6.72
5G, high freq (26/28 GHz)	4T4R	2*2	2*400	8	1.6	11.2	13.44

Using the example of 64T64R in Table 10-3, the total transport data rate for this (peak-rate) cell site is 6.72 Gb/s (= (1\*4 Gb/s + 2\*0.8 Gb/s)\*1.2). On the other hand, a cell site is considered operating at the average value when all its RUs are running at average rate, which would be 2.88 Gb/s (=0.8 Gb/s\*3\*1.2) in the example. The capacity requirement for a CU port in Figure 10-2 would thus be 21.12 Gb/s – supported by a single PON port. Such capacity requirement can be supported by a 25 Gb/s PON.

### 10.1.2 Throughput requirements for low layer split

After the [3GPP TS 38.101] study, 3GPP has decided to also specify a low layer split point for the gNodeB architecture based on an Option 6 (MAC-PHY) or on Option 7 (Mid PHY) split. The decision is still pending.

The peak throughput for an Option 6 split is comparable to that for an Option 2 split, (e.g., considerations for F1 as developed above). The formulae in [ETSI TS 136.213] can be extrapolated using the 5G numerology [ETSI TS 136.214]. The same NGMN alliance aggregation dimensioning as used above [NGMN LTE] can also be used for Option 6 split architectures.

The peak throughput dimensioning of possible Option 7 split, as included in Annex A of [3GPP TR 38.801], is based on contributions by CMCC on a definition of possible Option 7 splits (Option 7a, 7b, 7c) [3GPP R3-161813], while peak data rates are estimated via formulae given in a contribution by NTT DoCoMo [3GPP TR 38.801]. These splits do not correspond to the intra-PHY split points defined in eCPRI specification [eCPRI]. It is therefore proposed for calculations of the peak transport capacities in this Supplement to apply the formulae provided by the Small Cells Forum [eCPRI] for Split II and Split I (for down link (DL) only) corresponding to the  $I_D$  and  $I_U$  or  $I_D$  of eCPRI, respectively. This will give an estimate of the quiet time peak throughputs for eCPRI-based splits.

We note that the ratio between peak and mean of the Option 7 splits (SCF Split I and Split II) do not follow the same analysis as described in [ETSI TS 136.213] and as was used for the F1-interface above (for example, 20% as a rule of thumb). Therefore, the aggregation algorithm and the average throughput calculation for intra-PHY splits needs further study.

As the work is still in progress in various SDOs for the low layer split, more details will be provided in future revisions of this Supplement.

### 10.2 Fibre reach and split ratio

When using PON for 5G wireless transport, the fibre reach is limited by the latency requirements of the service (clause 7.3) and the split ratio is limited by the bandwidth usage (clause 7.2). The typical PON reach and split numbers in residential implementations may not apply.

For the Fx interface, the tight latency requirement between DU and RU could limit the fibre reach to be shorter than the typical reach of residential implementations. The bandwidth requirement could limit the TDM-PON split ratio to be much lower. For WDM-PON, the limiting factor is likely the number of wavelengths that can be afforded by the operators.

For the F1 interface, the latency requirement is in the order of ms such that the maximum fibre reach can be long. Its bandwidth requirement is not as stringent as the Fx interface.

In summary, when designing a new PON system for 5G wireless transport, requirements on latency and bandwidth need to be carefully considered in order to decide the PON fibre reach and split ratio.

### 10.3 Optical spectrum

Wavelength plans of G-PON, XG-PON, XGS-PON, and NG-PON2 are specified in Recommendations [ITU-T G.984.2], [ITU-T G.987.2], [ITU-T G.9807.1], and [ITU-T G.989.2], respectively. The EPON and 10G-EPON wavelength plans reuse that of G-PON and XG-PON, respectively.

When designing a PON system for 5G wireless fronthaul, fibre characteristics, such as attenuation and chromatic dispersion, should be taken into account. Single mode fibre (SMF) performance is wavelength dependent. The attenuation of an optical signal transmitted in SMF is the lowest in the C-Band and slightly higher in the L-Band. The zero chromatic dispersion region is at ~1310 nm for SMF. The optical spectrum selection should also be driven by the availability of opto-electronic

components. When coexistence with legacy systems are required, legacy filter characteristics and guard bands to the deployed systems are the other two deciding factors.

## 11 PON system requirements

System requirements for PON to support 5G transport generally fall into three categories as described in this clause.

### 11.1 Requirements set by the wireless networks

For requirements set by the wireless networks, such as latency and synchronization, PON will need to comply with the 5G NR specifications. For example, for 100  $\mu$ s one-way latency (Table 7-2), it is not possible to support 20 km reach because the propagation time in fibre alone (5  $\mu$ s/km) would exceed 100  $\mu$ s.

For synchronization requirements, PON also needs to follow the specifications described in clause 7.4. In order for PON to be a viable solution for 5G NR transport, it is critical that PON meets the synchronization timing error requirements. Several factors affecting the synchronization timing precision are discussed below [ITU-T G.9807.1]:

- 1) **Fibre propagation delay of different wavelengths upstream and downstream wavelengths:** Using XG-PON as an example, the difference in the index of refraction of the downstream (1577 nm) and upstream (1270 nm) wavelengths result in a systematic error of 61.2 ns when transmitting over 20km.
- 2) **Equalization delay (EqD) accuracy:** As limited by drift of window threshold, the EqD accuracy should stay within  $\pm 3$  ns for XGS-PON.
- 3) **Internal timing correction:** These are delays due to logical computation and/or other events inside OLT and ONU. One large contributing factor is the downstream SerDes delay, which is about  $\pm 6.4$  ns for XGS-PON.
- 4) **System hardware internal error:** Different signals may have different transmission paths due to the printed circuit board design. These errors can generally be calibrated in the system level.

As discussed in previous clauses of this Supplement, supporting the Fx interface will require PONs with data rates higher than 25Gb/s. For these higher speed PONs, constraints in the synchronization timing requirements would impose additional challenges that need to be solved in order to use PON for 5G transport.

### 11.2 Requirements to coordinate the PON-wireless interface

For requirements at the PON-wireless interface, the cooperative DBA interface undoubtedly needs to be supported by TDM-PON. As WDM-PON provides point-to-point connections in the physical layer, its interaction with wireless network is easier than that of TDM-PON. For both TDM-PON and WDM-PON, multiplexing schemes to interconnect OLT and CU/DU need to be selected so that one CU/DU can flexibly support more than one OLT wavelength channel. Liaison communications with wireless SDOs are currently in progress to determine the next steps.

### 11.3 PON internal requirements not visible to the wireless network

For PON *internal* requirements not visible to the wireless networks, such as the service data encapsulation, PON channel management and monitoring, OLT and ONU timing relationship, message and data security, and protection mechanisms, will follow the existing PON specifications as much as possible. New specifications will need to be developed as needed.

### **11.3.1 Implementations in PON to support OAM functions**

Traditionally in TDM based PON systems, OMCI (ONT management and control interface) is used to provide native OAM functions. For PtP WDM-PON in NG-PON2, auxiliary management and control channel (AMCC) supports per-wavelength monitoring. Here we discuss how PON can support both out-of-band and in-band monitoring methods.

#### **Out-of-band monitoring**

The most straightforward implementation of out-of-band monitoring is to use separate wavelength channels for monitoring and data transmission. This can be implemented in WDM-PON and TWDM-PON by allocating one OAM wavelength to control all the other wavelengths on the PON. This management channel could also be used for non-fronthaul uses (as they are tolerant of temporary congestion). However, this method requires two transceivers instead of one. One potentially attractive scheme would be to use a low-cost coexistent system (e.g., G-PON) as the OAM for the main wireless system (e.g., XGS-PON or NG-PON2).

An alternative method is to establish an out-of-band channel that uses the same wavelength as the payload. For P2P WDM-PON in NG-PON2 or generic WDM-PON, AMCC can provide OAM signalling channel for each wavelength. Note that there are two alternative descriptions for AMCC. One uses low speed envelope modulation on the ordinary high-speed payload signal, while the other uses reserved bits in the transport FEC framing.

For specific WDM-PON payload types, it is possible to use other approaches for OAM signalling, such as inserting OAM messages into the idle fields of the Ethernet protocol rather than into their own Ethernet payloads.

For all the above implementations, the OAM data remains out-of-band, as it does not reduce payload bandwidth.

#### **In-band monitoring**

For in-band monitoring over PON, the OMCI provides native OAM functions and could be used to carry the transport OAM information. The only caveat is the necessary encapsulation of wireless signals (such as CPRI frames) into GEM frames and upstream bursts would affect the latency and synchronization requirements, such that additional care is needed. For P2P Ethernet links, the typical OAM functionality could likely be used, as the bandwidth usage of those protocols is small (no more than 10 small packets a second).







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