

Synchronization Protection & Redundancy in NG Networks

June 2016
Nir Laufer , Director Product Line Management WSTS 2016

What can possibly go wrong ...?

- GNSS failure
 - Jamming (intentional and unintentional)
 - Antenna breakdown (lightning, cable cut)
- Equipment failure
 - HW failure
- Connectivity to GM is lost
 - Network outage or extreme overload







GPS "availability issues" Feb 2016

According to the US Air Force (USAF), which manages the GPS satellite network, problems began when a satellite named SVN 23 was decommissioned.

A USAF spokeswoman confirmed that the error had been pushed to the satellites by "ground system software".





GPS "availability issues" April 2016

"North Korea is using radio waves to jam GPS navigation systems near the border regions, South Korean officials said."

"The broadcasts have reportedly affected 110 planes and ships, and can cause mobile phones to malfunction."





Protection and Redundancy Options:

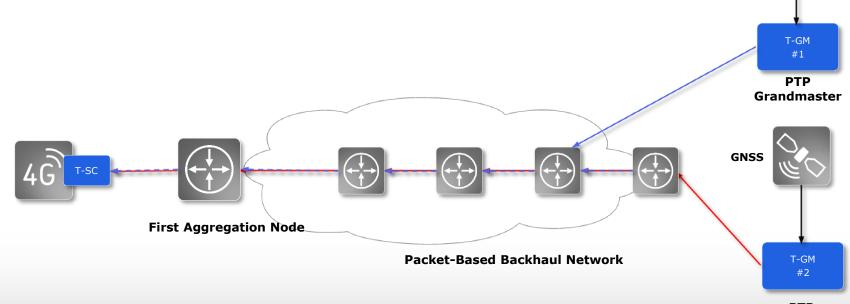
- Protection at Slave/BC side switching to a standby GM based on the relevant Best Master Clock Algorithm (BMCA)
 - May results network rearrangement
 - Switching between GM's may results phase transient
- Protection at Master side GM switching to secondary source in case the primary source fails
 - Might prevent network rearrangement if secondary source if sufficiently good

Both options can be combined in order to achieve best protection & redundancy

An ADVA Optical Networking Company

Protection G.8265.1 – Multiple Masters

- Frequency Delivery
- IP Unicast End to End





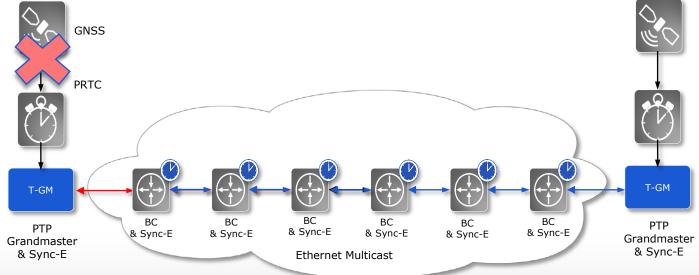




GNSS

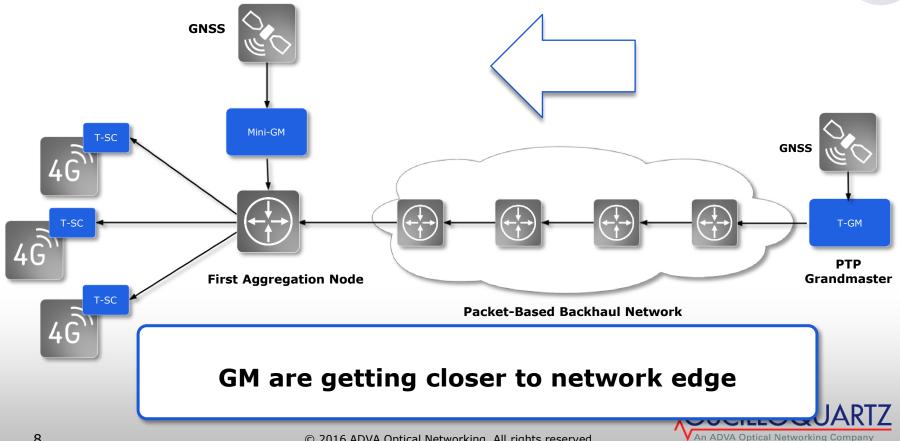
Protection G.8275.1 – Multiple Masters

- Phase & Frequency Delivery
- Eth' Multicast Hop to Hop





Distributed Architecture Using Mini-GM

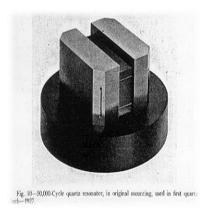


Distributed GM Protection Options

- What if GNSS is locally in outage (e.g. Jammed)
 - 1. Physical layer input
 - Sync-E
 - BITS
 - Can be a good option but not always available
 - 2. PTP input (APTS)
 - Recovering both frequency and phase
 - Recovering only frequency which is used for phase holdover
 - Will be reviewed in details in Dominik presentation

3. Holdover based on local oscillator

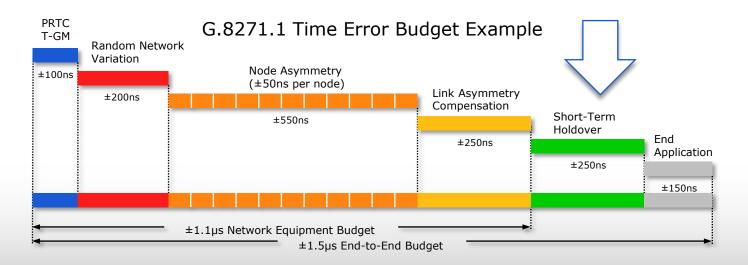
- · Always available
- Oscillators technology have made a long way since the first Quartz clock -1927





Short Term Holdover

- e.g. Temporary GNSS jamming or poor line of sight
- Duration : Few seconds Few hours
- Holdover budget few hundred of nsec





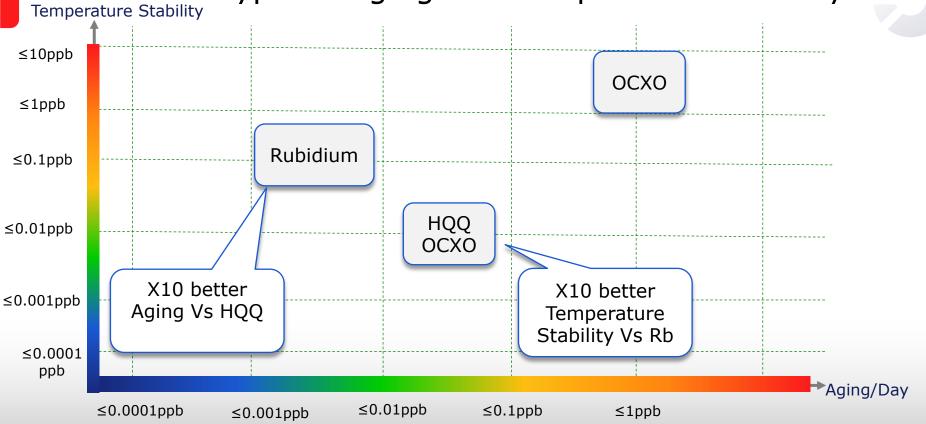
Long Term Holdover

- Antenna failure (e.g. lightening)
- Few hours 3 days

 Depend on the available time error budget – but potentially can be more than 1500nsec



Oscillator Types – Aging and Temperature Stability





It can be very cold...



HUAWEI BS China 2008 winter storm

Telenor base station or snow creature?



Or very hot...





And it can swing in between...

 The greatest temperature change in 24 hours occurred in Loma, MT. on January 15, 1972. The temperature rose 56 degrees, from -47C (-52.6F) degrees to 9C (48.2F).

 The greatest temperature change in 12 hours happened on December 14, 1924. The temperature at Fairfield, Montana, dropped from 17C (62.6F) to -29 (-20.2) at midnight (Delta

of 46C)



OSCILLOQUARTZ

An ADVA Optical Networking Company

© 2016 ADVA Optical Networking. All rights reserved.

Environmental Condition

- Synchronization devices at the access networks are subject to wider temperature variation!
- ETSI Environmental Classes:

	Class	Class description	Temp.	Temp.	Delta
	#		change rate	change range	
Core	3.6	Control room locations	0.5°C / min	[+25, +30°C]	5°C
	3.1	Temp. controlled locations	0.5°C / min	[+25, +40°C]	15
	3.2	Partly temp. controlled locations	0.5°C / min	[+25, +55°C]	30
	3.3	Not temp. controlled locations	0.5°C / min	[-5, +45°C]	50
Access	4.1	Non-weatherprotected locations	0.5°C / min	[-10, +40°C]	50
	3.5	Sheltered locations	1°C / min	[-40, +40°C]	80

Ethernet Access NE - typical
operational temperature range

[-40, +65°C]

Higher temperatures are expected in other continents



Oscillator Types

Clock Type #	Cost	Operational Temperature range of the clock	Typical Ambient Operational Temperature	Temp Stability	Aging/Day
		_	range of the Sync Element		
ОСХО	Low	-40 to 85 C	-40 to 65 C	1-10 ppb	1ppb
	(10%)				
OCXO HQ	Medium	-40 to 85 C	-40 to 65 C	0.01 ppb	0.05 ppb
	(100%)				
Rubidium	High	-10 to +75 C	-5 to +55 C	0.1 ppb	0.005
	(300%)				dqo

But Aging can be estimated with GNSS!

Rb High cost , limited operational temperature range and temperature instability make it less suitable for access devices

Aging seem to be the only advantage of Rb



Comparing Leading Rubidium Suppliers:

Clock Type #	Cost	Operational Temperature		
		range of the clock	range of the Sync Element	
OCXO HQ	Medium	-40 to 85 C	-40 to 65 C	0.01 ppb
	(100%)			
Rubidium	High	-10 to +75 C	-5 to +55 C	0.1 ppb
Vendor A	(400%)			
(Market leader)				
Rubidium	High	-30 to 65	-5 to +50 C	0.5 ppb
Vendor B	(300%)			
Rubidium	High	-20 to 65	0 to +50 C	0.5 ppb
Vendor C	(300%)			



Ideal Condition for Efficient Learning

- Good teacher: GPS (GNSS long term accuracy is better than 1e-12)
- No disturbances: temperature effect are isolated by using very high quality quartz oscillator

GPS as reference HQ oscillator



Learn aging characteristics while GPS available

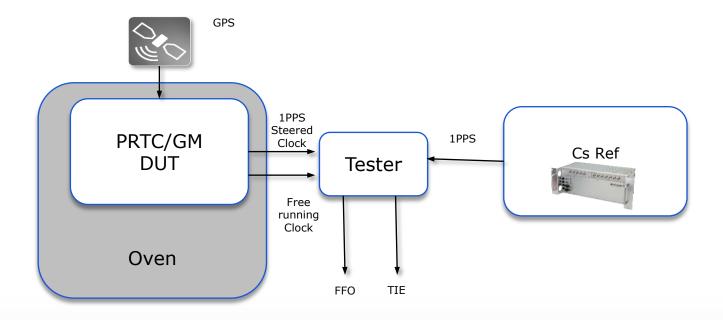


Use these characteristics while in holdover

Combining OSC high temperature stability with GPS reference generate optimized solution in both performance and cost

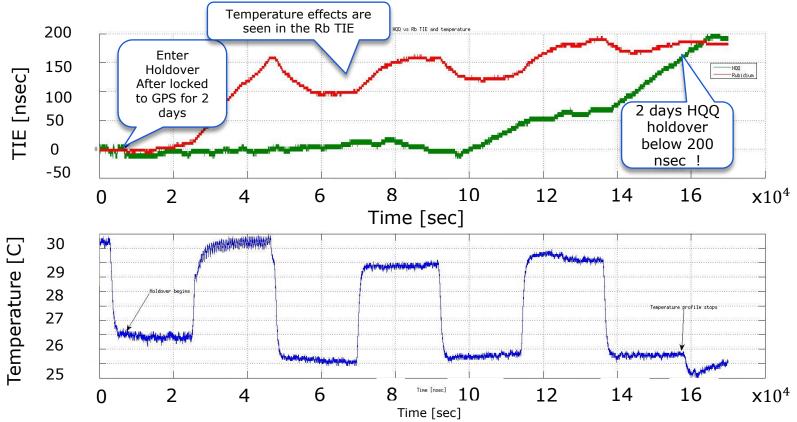


Test Setup





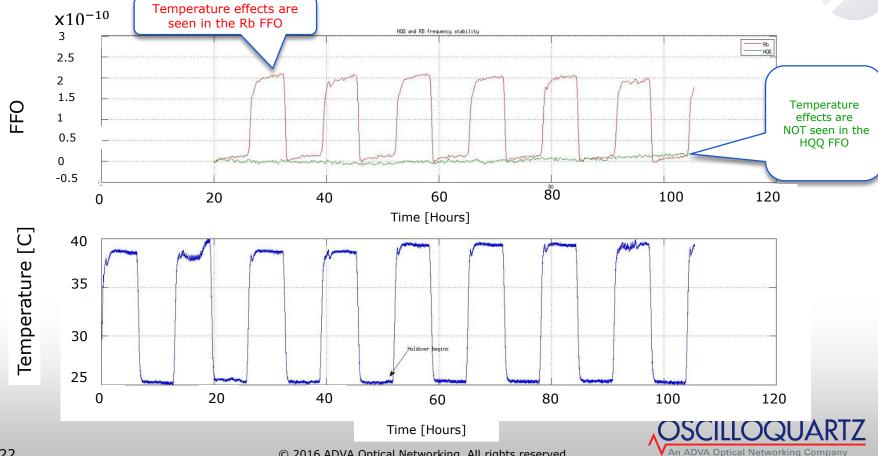
HQQ Vs Rb – Controlled Room (25-30C)



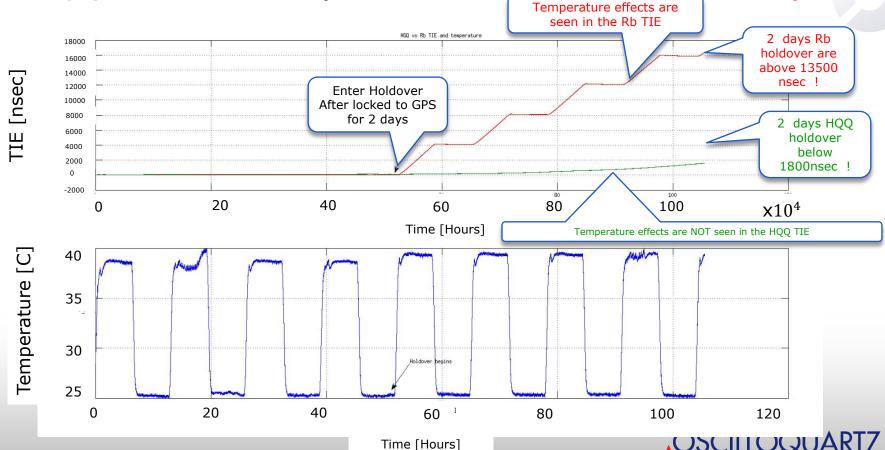
- Tested in the Oven with controlled room profile
- Phase Holdover over 48 hours below 200nsec!



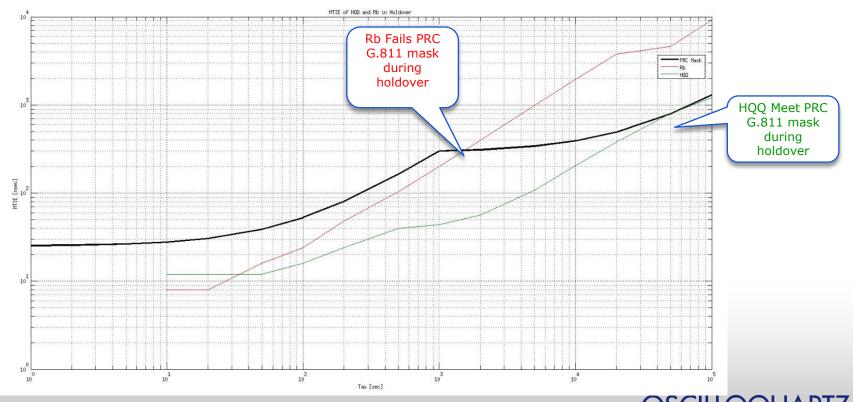
HQQ Vs Rb - Temp' Controlled Room (25-40C)



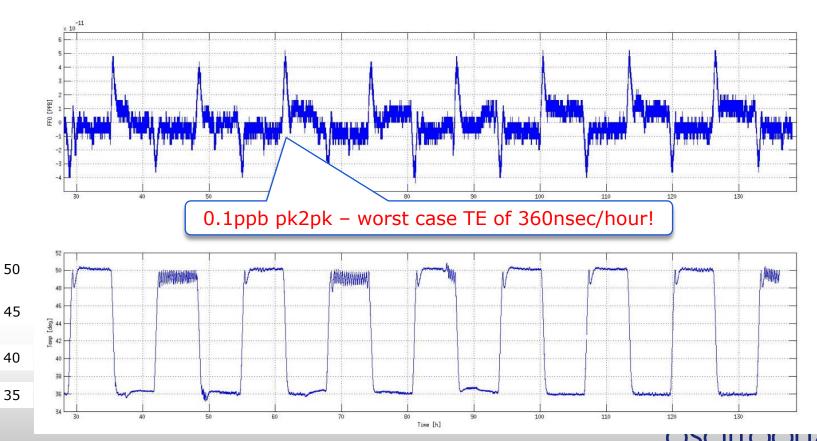
HQQ Vs Rb - Temp' Controlled Room (25-40C)



HQQ Vs Rb – Temp' Controlled Room (25-40C)



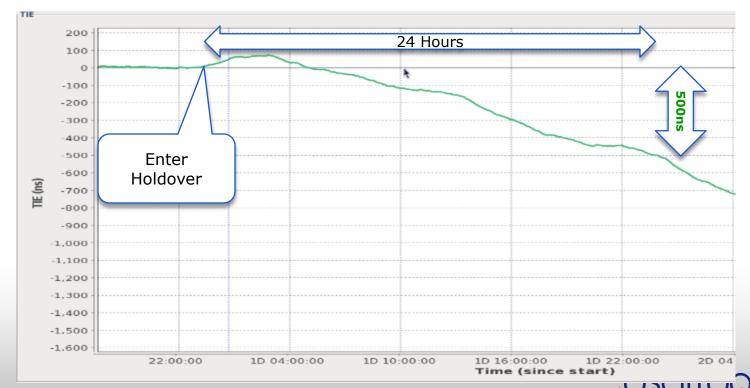
Best Rb Supplier Tested at 35-50C



Temperature

HQQ Holdover at +/-20C(0-40C)

- Tested in the Oven with temperature profile +/- 20C
- Phase Holdover over 24 hours below 500nsec!



An ADVA Optical Networking Company

Advantages of the High Quartz Oscillator Over Rubidium

- Better operational temperature range and stability guarantee better performance in the field
- Cost Effective Solution ~one third of the cost
- Superior holdover performance with the aging learning algorithm enabled for High quality oscillator

	400nsec	1.1usec	1.5usec	5usec	10usec
HQ Oscillator	15 hours	~1.3 days	2 days	4 days	6 days
Rubidium benchmark	NA	NA	1 day	3 days	5 days







Thank You













IMPORTANT NOTICE

ADVA Optical Networking is the exclusive owner or licensee of the content, material, and information in this presentation. Any reproduction, publication or reprint, in whole or in part, is strictly prohibited.

The information in this presentation may not be accurate, complete or up to date, and is provided without warranties or representations of any kind, either express or implied. ADVA Optical Networking shall not be responsible for and disclaims any liability for any loss or damages, including without limitation, direct, indirect, incidental, consequential and special damages,

alleged to have been caused by or in connection with using and/or relying on the information contained in this presentation.

Copyright © for the entire content of this presentation: ADVA Optical Networking.