

## Phase Delivery in Brownfield World

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# Basics: Brown Vs. Green Field Deployments

- Green field lacks the constraints imposed by prior work
- However in telecom, brownfield deployments are very common and operators all over the world are facing challenges designing the existing networks for accurate phase delivery



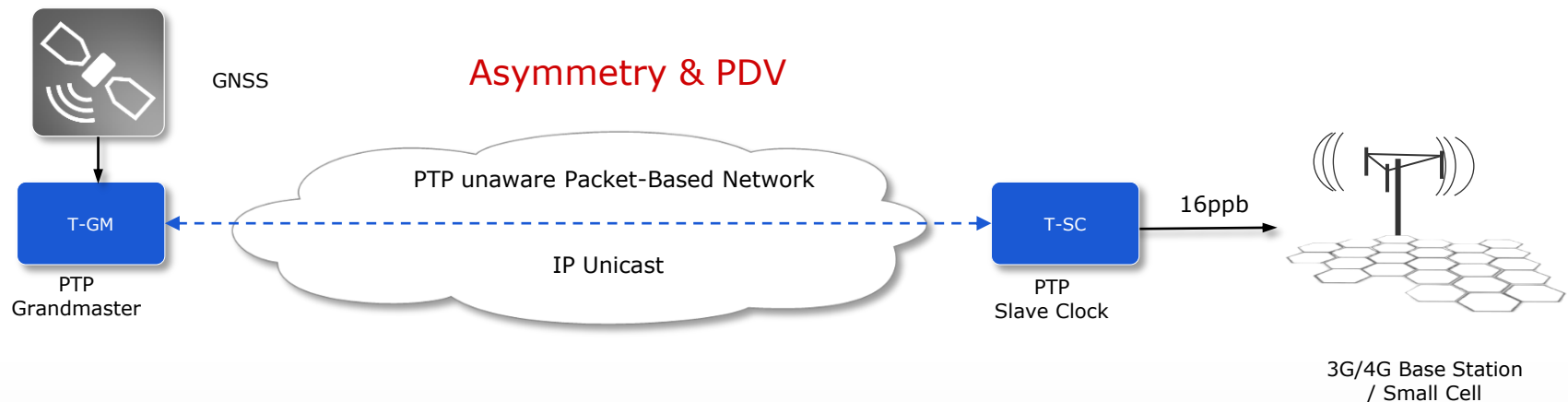
# Frequency Synchronization

## G.8265.1 Centralized Architecture



- End-to-End – IP Unicast

?!



Frequency delivery using centralized End-to-End architecture –  
Can we use this architecture for phase delivery?

# Why Is Asymmetry an Issue?

**T1** – departure timestamp according to master PTP clock of first message called “sync message”.

**T2** – arrival timestamp according to slave PTP clock of sync message.

**T3** – departure timestamp according to slave PTP clock of second message called “delay request message”.

**T4** – arrival timestamp according to master PTP clock of delay request message.

$$T2 = T1 + \text{Delay\_MS} + \text{Offset}$$

$$T4 = T3 + \text{Delay\_SM} - \text{Offset}$$

Symmetry:  $\text{Delay\_MS} = \text{Delay\_SM} = \text{Delay}$

$$\text{Offset} = ((T2 - T1) - (T4 - T3)) / 2$$

Asymmetry:  $\text{Delay\_MS} \neq \text{Delay\_SM}$  :

$$\text{Offset} + (\text{Delay\_MS} - \text{Delay\_SM}) / 2 = (T2 - T1) - (T4 - T3) / 2$$

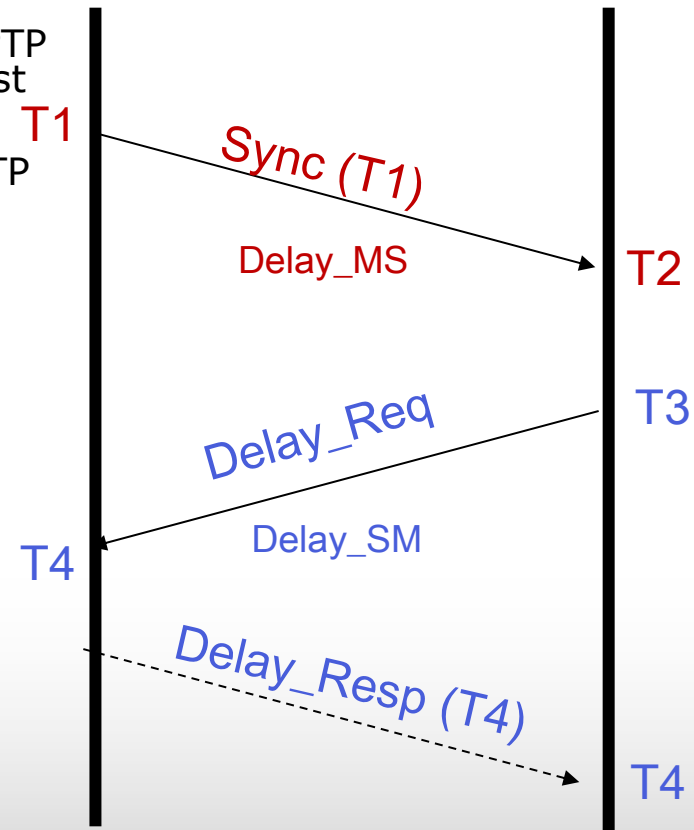


Master



Slave

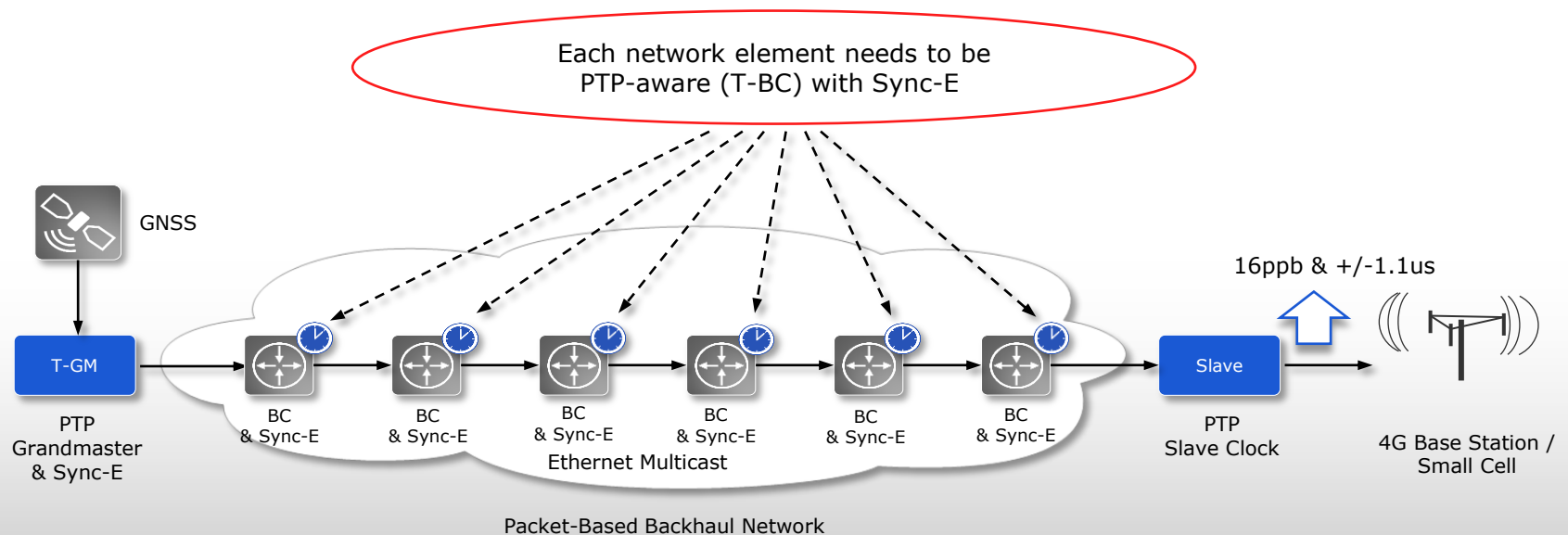
Offset from Master



# Green Field Deployments – G.8275.1



- Full on Path Support
- Solving PDV and asymmetry uncertainties using full PTP on path support
- All Boundary clocks based on G.8275.1 – PTP + Sync-E
- Point to Point , Ethernet multicast



# G.8275.1 – Full On Path Support



## **Advantages:**

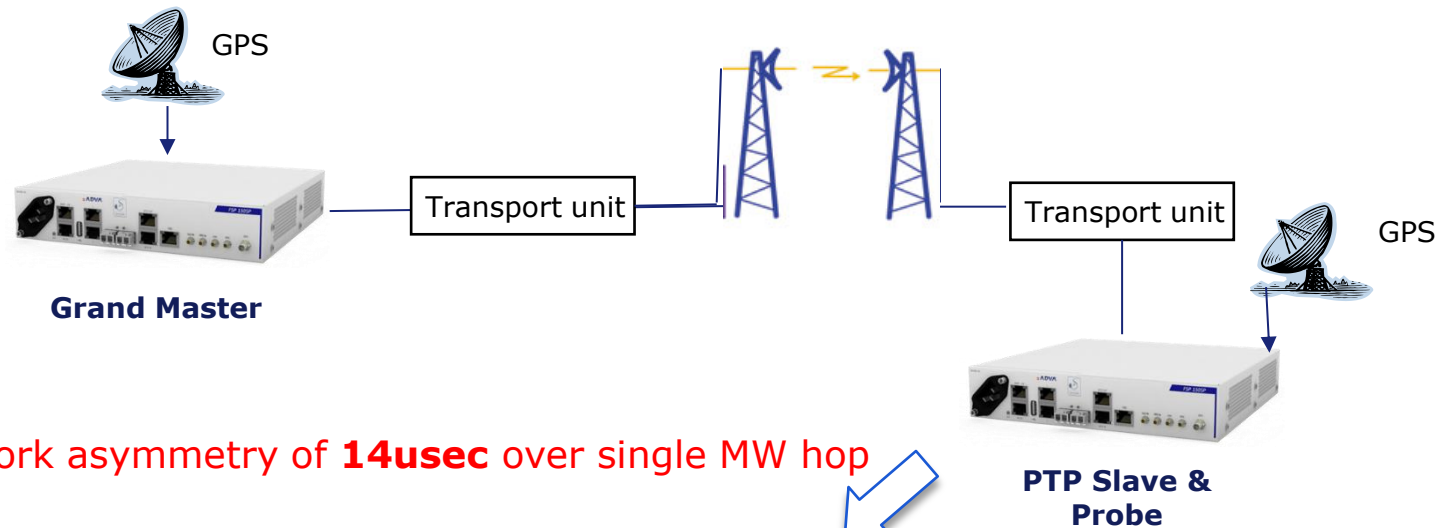
- Fully standardized
- Guaranteed performance – the PDV and asymmetry are controlled

## **Disadvantages:**

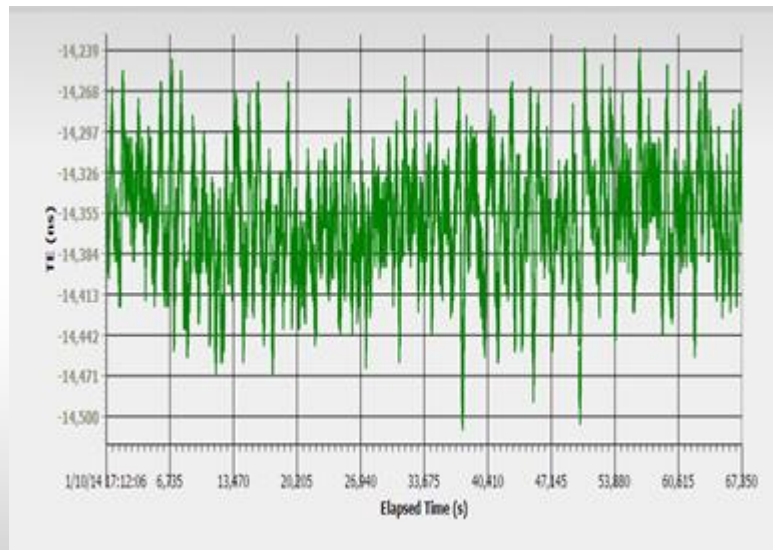
- Costly – require Sync-E and Boundary Clock in each NE
- Standardized for 1G/10G Ethernet interfaces but not for other commonly used technologies (OTN/MW/MPLS/PON)

Can't fully solve the phase delivery challenges in brownfield world!

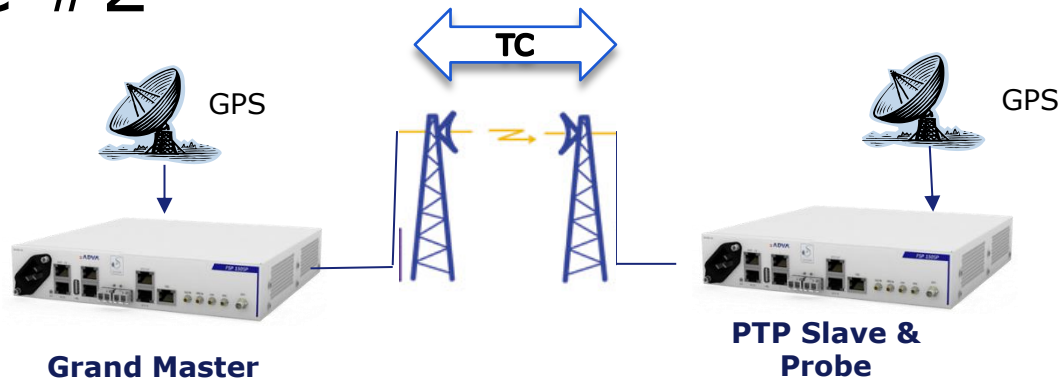
# Example #1



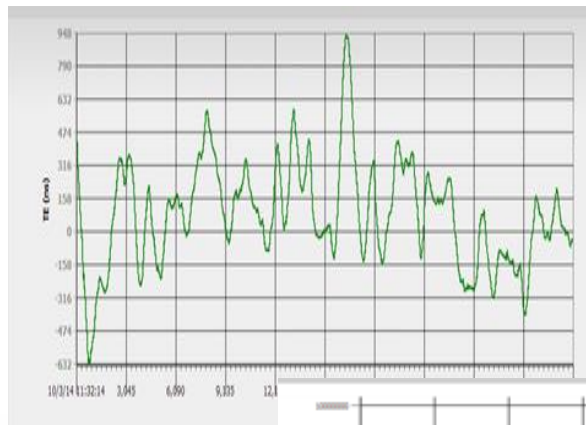
Network asymmetry of **14usec** over single MW hop



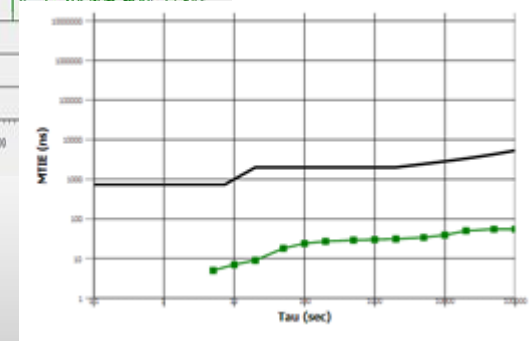
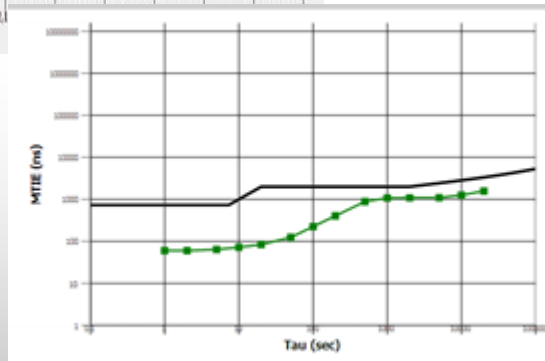
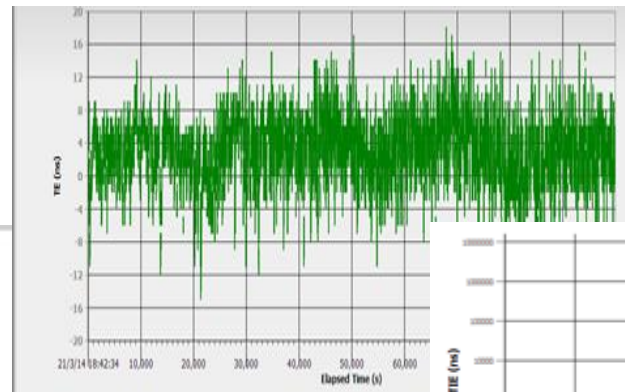
# Example #2



Slave recovered clock without Transparent Clock (TC) enabled – **1500 nsec pk2pk**



Slave recovered clock **with TC enabled** – **55 nsec pk2pk**



# Phase Delivery Challenges in Brownfield Deployments



- Existing network introduce high level of asymmetry and PDV
- The asymmetry and PDV varies over time
- Existing networks include different transport technologies
- Upgrading/forklifting the existing NE to Sync-E/BC is very costly

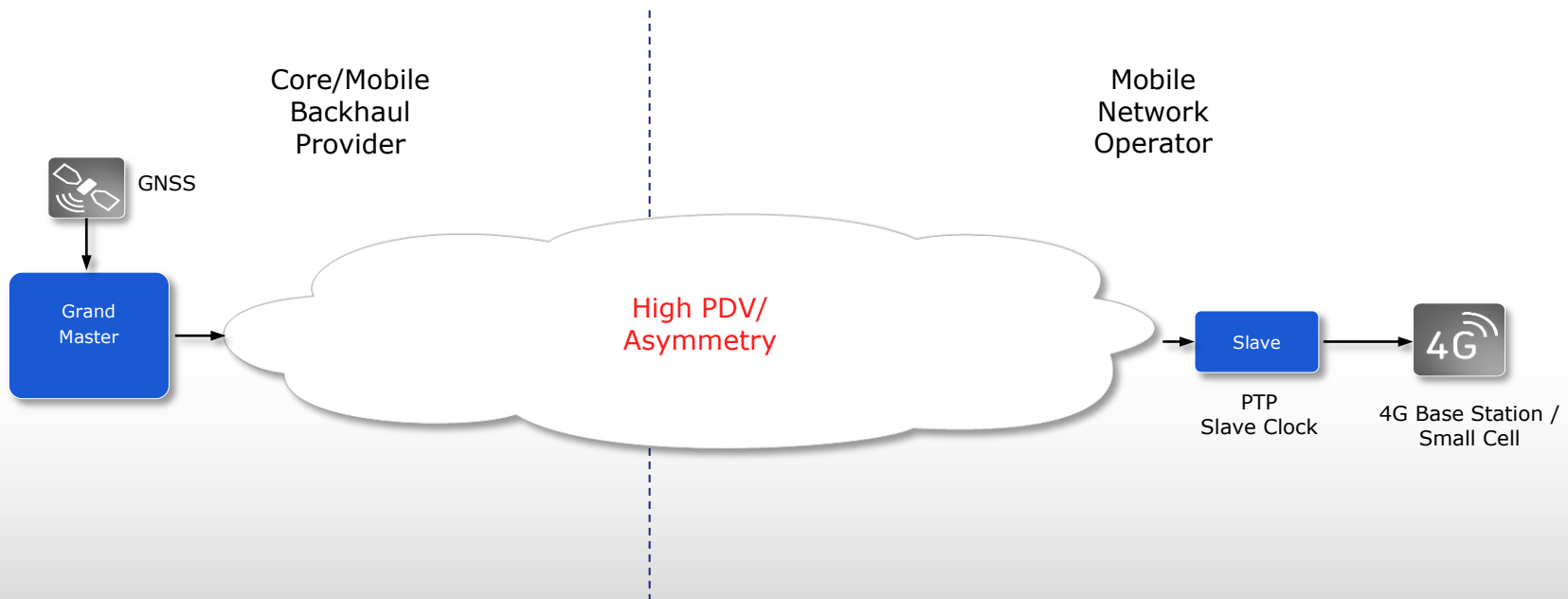


Do we really need frequency and phase in the core network?

# The Solution



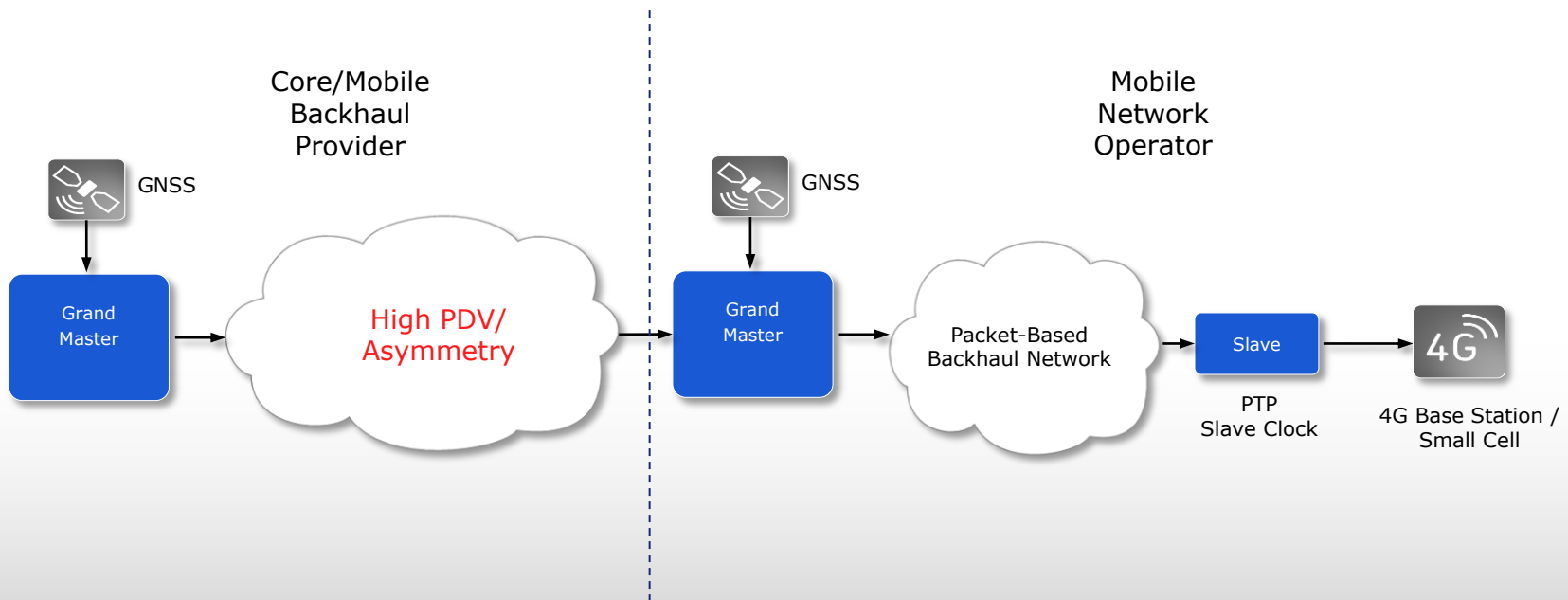
Bypass the problem:  
Get the Grand Master closer to the Slave  
Use full on path support (if need) in the last mile



# The Solution



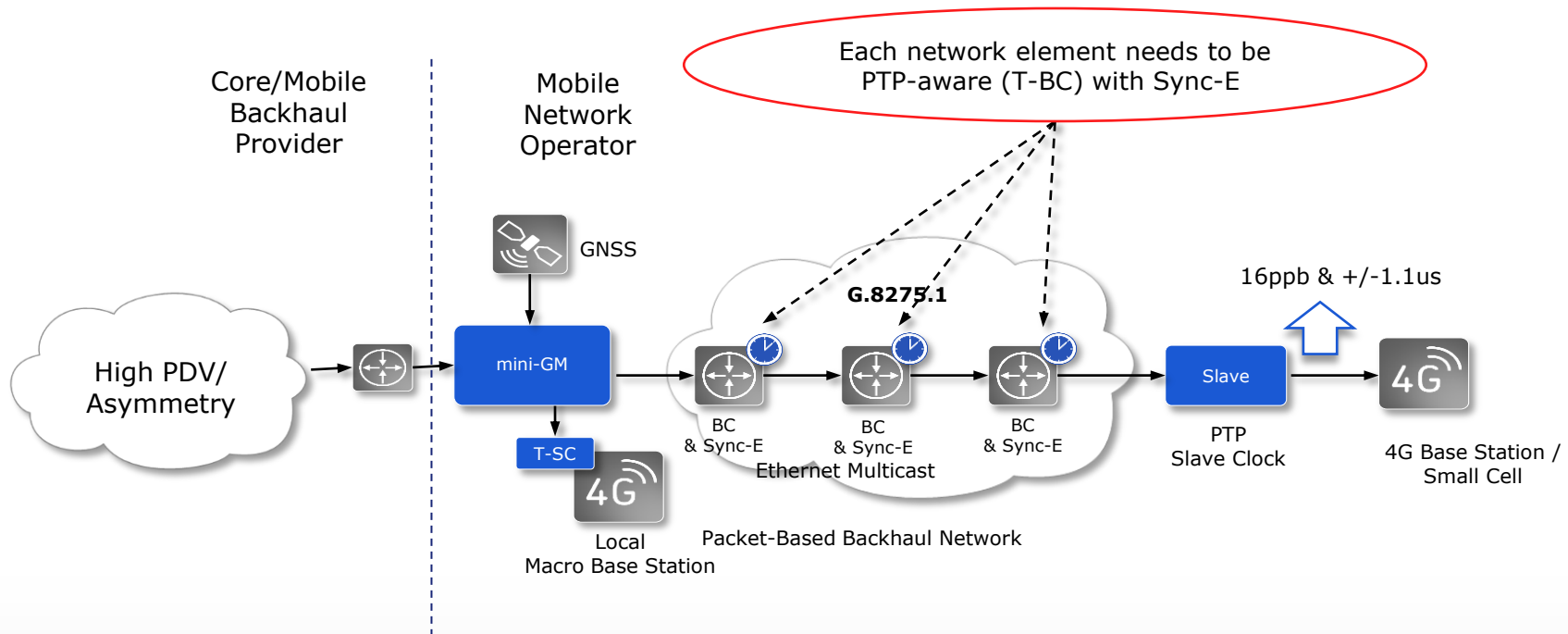
Bypass the problem:  
Get the Grand Master closer to the Slave  
Use full on path support (if need) in the last mile



# Phase Delivery: Small Scale GM & G.8275.1 – Last Mile



- G.8275.1 – Uses hop by hop , Ethernet multicast

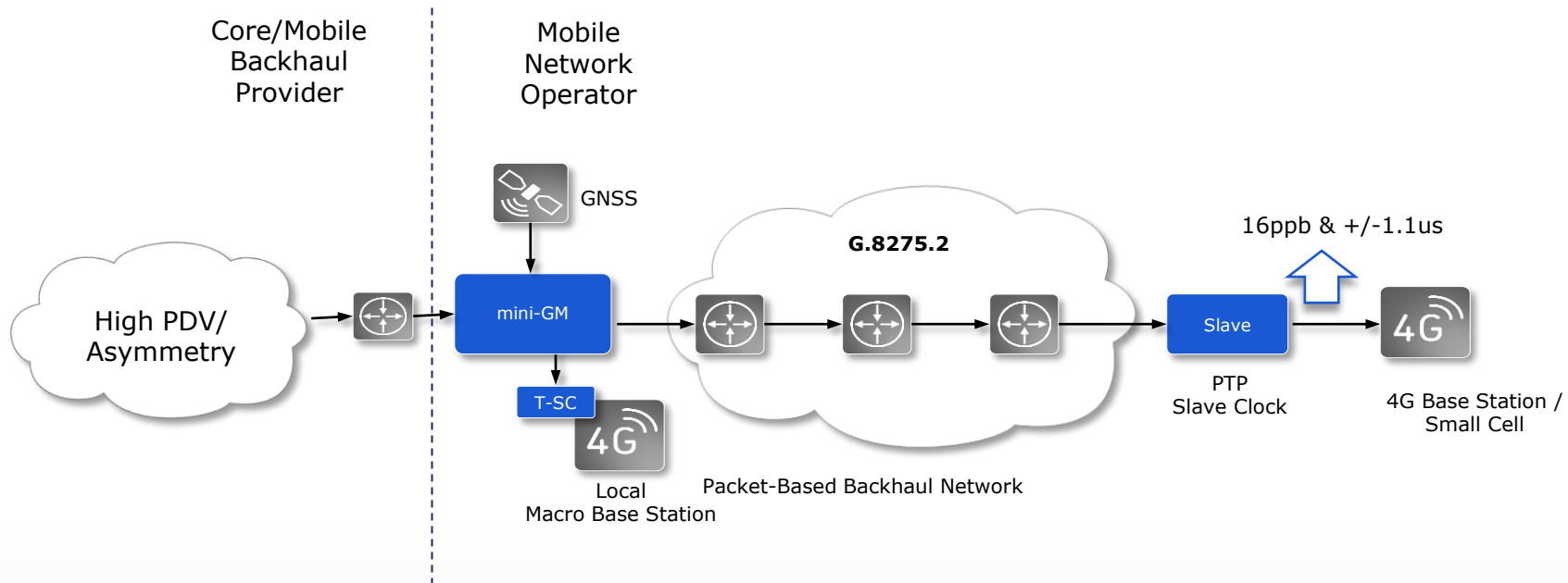


Last mile full on path support  
Small Scale GM as a head of G.8275.1 chain

# Phase Delivery: Small Scale GM & G.8275.2 – Last Mile

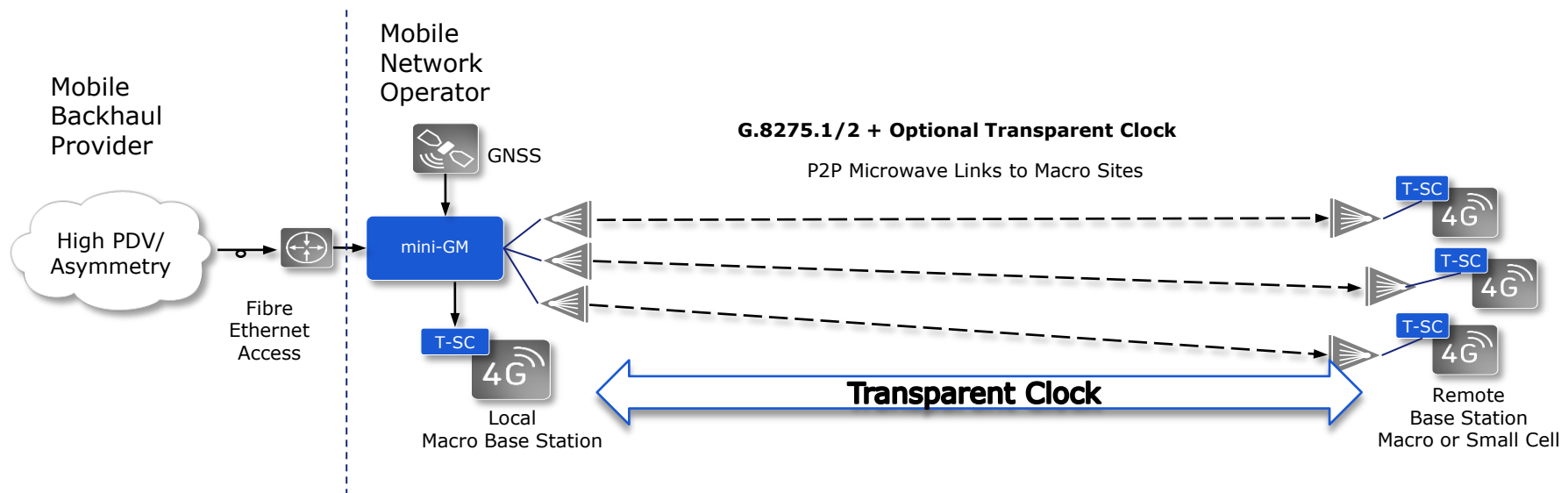


- G.8275.2 – Uses IP unicast for phase delivery over last mile



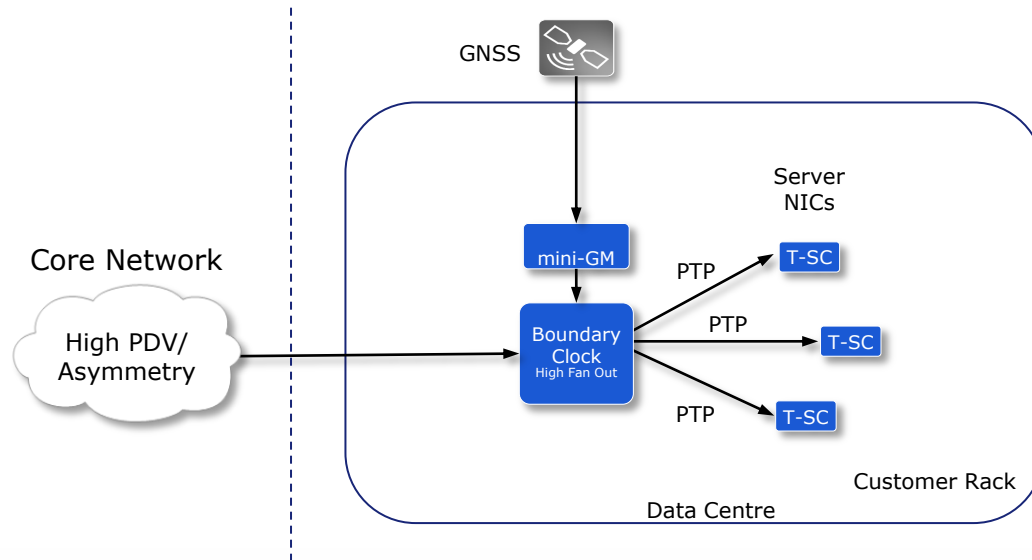
Small Scale GM as a head of G.8275.2 chain

# Small Scale GM at Fibre Macro Site Extension over Microwave to Remote Site



Small Scale GM as a head of G.8275.1/2 chain  
Optional Last mile full on path support using Transparent Clock

# Time as a Service into Data Centre Financial Markets, Health, Media



Bring accurate time and frequency synchronization into data centers



# Small Scale GM Protection



How can the Small Scale GM be protected against local GNSS outage?

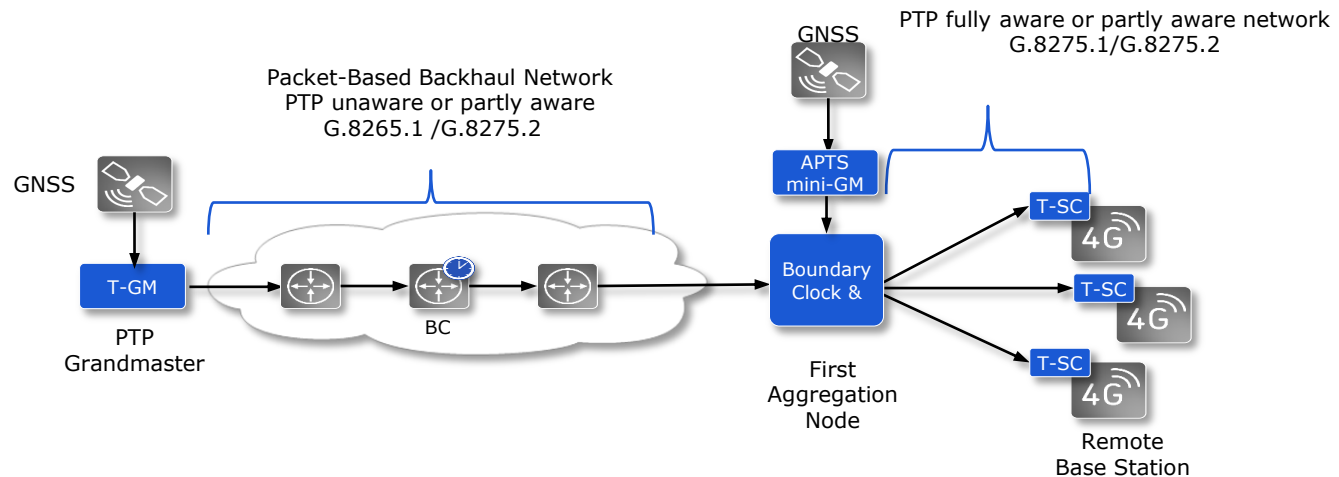
→ Secondary sources

- 1) Sync-E (time holdover) for core network or adjacent PTP GM
- 2) PTP input (Slave) locked to core or adjacent PTP GM (APTS)
  - Can be used as secondary frequency and/or time source



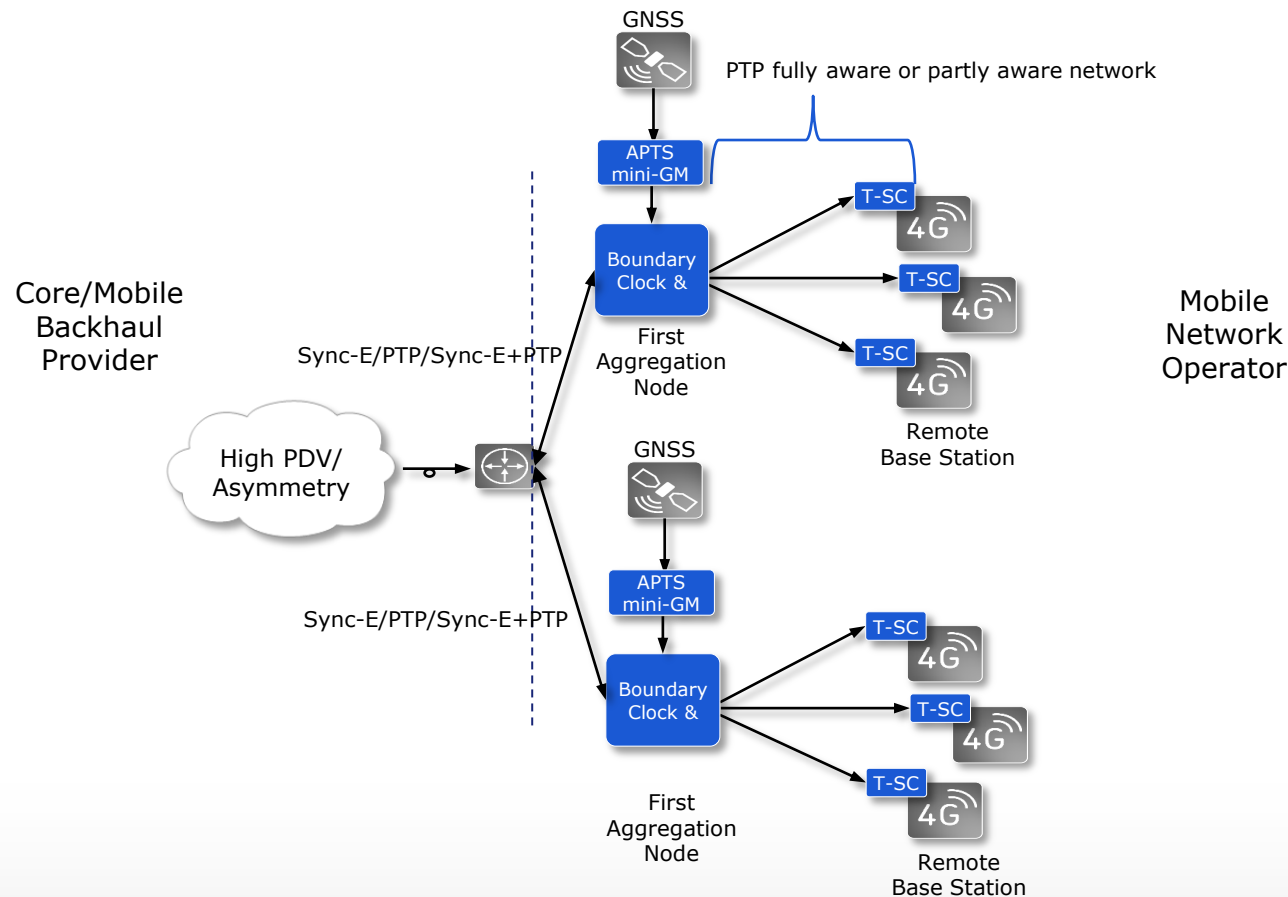
# Small Scale GM with APTS in Aggregation Node

## – Core GM Protection



GNSS only at first aggregation site  
1588v2 with Full/Partial On Path Support to Cell Sites  
APTS in case of GNSS failure

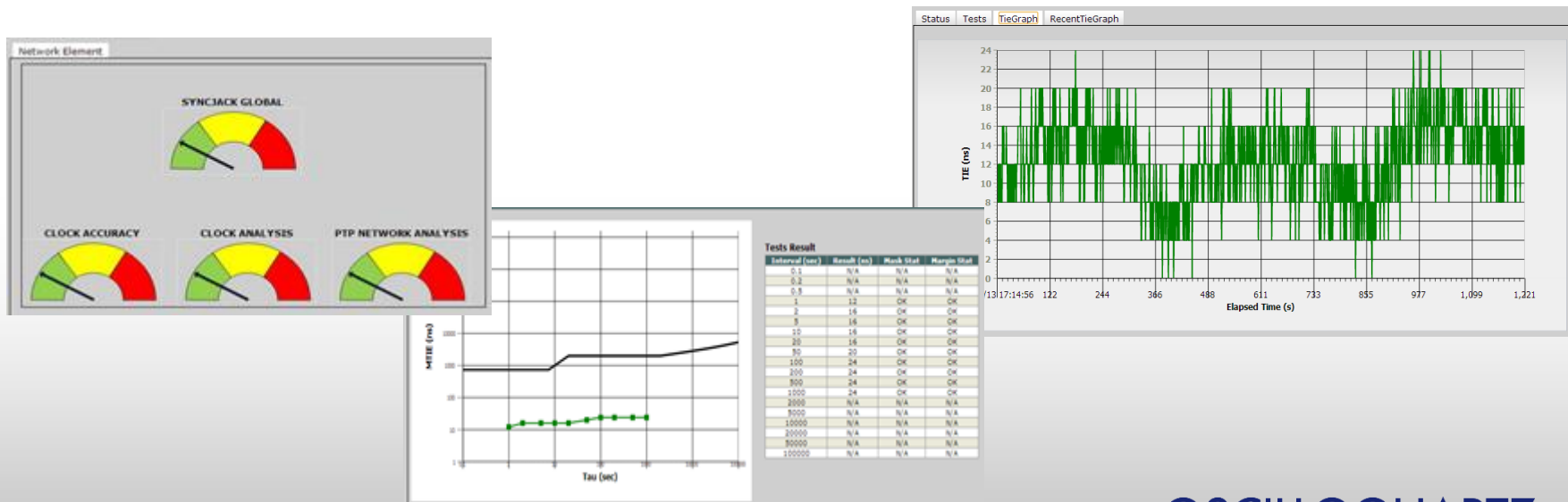
# Small Scale GM with APTS in Aggregation Node – Adjacent GM Protection



Adjacent Small Scale GM protect one another

# APTS KPIs and SLA

- Low Scale GM includes Primary Reference Time Clock (PRTC) which filter the GNSS input
- The PRTC is very accurate time reference – time error within  $\pm 100\text{nsec}$  from UTC (G.8272)
- This accurate reference can be used for the validation of the secondary references:
- **PRTC Vs. PTP Slave recovered clock** (PTP Input)
  - Total/Constant/Dynamic Time Error (TE) Vs predefined threshold
  - MTIE Vs predefined mask
  - Network asymmetry and PDV
- **PRTC Vs. Sync-E**
  - MTIE Vs predefined mask
- The results and failure alarms should be collected by the NMS.
- **APTS KPI's and SLA will be part of OSA demos scheduled during WSTS**



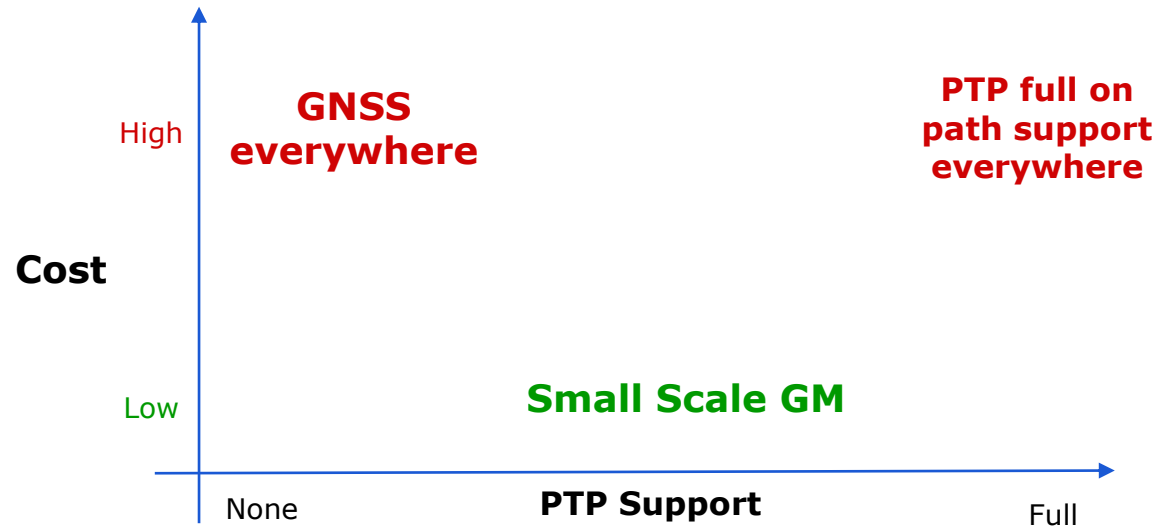
# Requirements for Small Scale GM + APTS



- Low cost solution is needed in order to deliver cost effective solution in large scale deployment
- Integrated GNSS, Sync-E, PTP GM/BC/Slave , Probe in one box
- Support PTP GM ,Slave and Sync-E simultaneously
- Sync Probing and assurance of Sync inputs for synchronization protection validation



# Business Case: Small Scale GM vs. GNSS Everywhere



- Only one GNSS antenna is needed every N base stations (I.e. N=4..64)
- (Cost of small scale GM divided by N + one antenna installation)  $\ll$  ( N x Cost of GNSS antenna installation )

# Summary – Brownfield Deployments



Meeting the stringent Phase synchronization requirements is possible in brownfield deployments!



- Get the master closer to the slave!
  - Lower PDV
  - Lower asymmetry
- If needed use Full on path support BC/TC only in last mile
- APTS - Improve Robustness & Protection by use Sync-E/PTP/PTP+Sync-E from core GM or adjacent small scale GM to protect GNSS outages
- Use the GNSS while available to monitor and assure the quality of the secondary synchronization source (i.e. Sync-E , PTP input)



# Questions? Thank you!

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