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IEEE 1914 f2f meeting, Dallas, TX, US 04/19-21/2017

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# IEEE 1914 Next Generation Fronthaul Interface Jinri Huang, huangjinri@chinamobile.com

Throughput requirements							
Date: 2017-04-10							
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## **Background**

Class	Sub Class (FFS)	Priority Level (FFS)	Latency upper bound requirement (FFS)	Throughput requirement (FFS)	Reserved	informative
control & management	synchronization	0		Low BW		
	Low latency RAN control-plane	1		Low BW		
data-plane	Subclass1	2		R3_low - R3_high		3GPP model Option 6,7,8
	Subclass_2	3		R4_low - R4_high		3GPP model Option 4,5
	Subclass_3	4		R5_low - R5_high		3GPP model Option 1,2,3
Transport NW control & management		?	?	Low BW		
Reserved						

#### Way forward after Oct16 f2f [1]:

- Need to fill in the <u>transport class table</u>
- Requirements (following Prof. Choi's contribution, Transport requirements for different splits (ATT) )

#### Contribution from Feb 2017 telco:

Proposal to use <u>latency</u> requirement as primary factor for CoS specification, <u>instead of throughput [2]</u>

[1] 201610 IEEE 1914 f2f meeting summary

[2] tf1\_1702\_cai\_tazi\_NGFI\_COS\_specification\_1.pdf

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### Thoughts on throughput requirements

- Delay requirement can only be met is required throughout can be accommodated
  - Delay is more critical in the context of CoS definition
- Still, there is a value in defining realistic deployment scenarios
  - 1914.1 PAR: "5.2 Scope: This standard specifies: (...)
  - 2) Requirements and definitions for the fronthaul networks, including data rates
- Proposal: Fronthaul dimensioning tool
- To facilitate analysis on deployment scenarios
- Invitation to share views on parameters and their values in foreseen deployment scenarios to be included in the standard (informative)

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#### **Considered architecture**

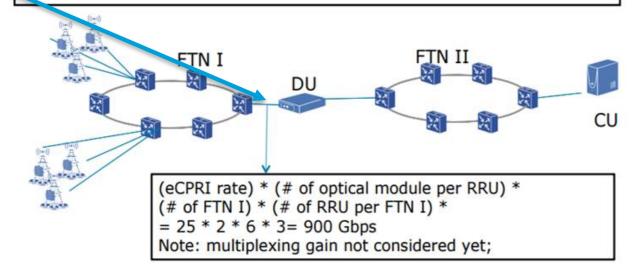
From IEEE 1914, tf1\_1701\_huang\_two-level-architecture\_2.pdf

Calculations focused

here:

#### A typical fronthual aggregation scenario

- · Basic assumption:
  - · eCPRI b/w RRU and FTN I
  - 100MHz, DL 256QAM, 16 layers
  - Option 2 split b/w CU and DU
  - 1 DU ~ 6 fronthaul transport node I (FTN I)
  - 1 CU ~ 6 DU ~ 6 FTN II

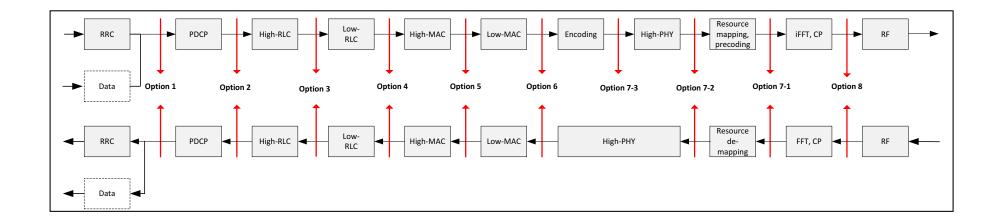




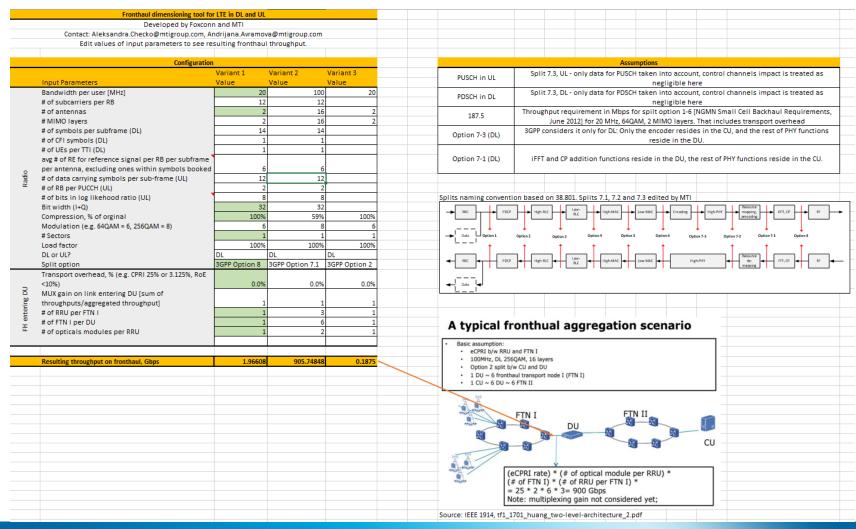
Throughput requirements 2017-04-10

#### **Considered functional splits**

Splits naming convention based on 38.801. Splits 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 edited by MTI



#### Presentation of the tool



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Throughput requirements 2017-04-10

### **Exemplary configurations**

		Configuration	Configuration								
		Variant 1	Variant 2	Variant 3	Variant 4	Variant 5					
	Input Parameters	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value					
	Bandwidth per user [MHz]	100	100	100	100	100					
	# of subcarriers per RB	12	12	12	12	12					
	# of antennas	16	8	8	8	8					
	# MIMO layers	16	8	8	8	8					
	# of symbols per subframe (DL)	14	14	14	14	14					
	# of CFI symbols (DL)	1	1	1	1	1					
	# of UEs per TTI (DL)	1	1	1	1	1					
	avg # of RE for reference signal per RB per subframe										
	per antenna, excluding ones within symbols booked	6	6	1		<u> </u>					
Radio	# of data carrying symbols per sub-frame (UL)	12	12	12	12	12					
~	# of RB per PUCCH (UL)	2	2	2	2	2					
	# of bits in log likehood ratio (UL)	8	8	8	8	8					
	Bit width (I+Q)	32	32	32	32	32					
	Compression, % of orginal	59%	100%	100%	100%	100%					
	Modulation (e.g. 64QAM = 6, 256QAM = 8)	8	8	8	8	8					
	# Sectors	1	1	1	1	1					
	Load factor	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%					
	DL or UL?	DL	DL	DL	DL	DL					
	Split option	3GPP Option 7.1	3GPP Option 7.1	3GPP Option 7.3	3GPP Option 5	3GPP Option 2					
H entering DU	Transport overhead, % (e.g. CPRI 25% or 3.125%, RoE										
	<10%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%					
	MUX gain on link entering DU [sum of										
	throughputs/aggregated throughput]	1	1	1	1	1					
	# of RRU per FTN I	1	1	1	1	1					
	# of FTN I per DU	1	1	1	1	1					
	# of opticals modules per RRU	1	1	1	1	1					
	Resulting throughput on fronthaul, Gbps	25.15968	21.504	4.736	5	5					

100 MHz 16 or 8 antennas

Compression/ bit width 256 QAM

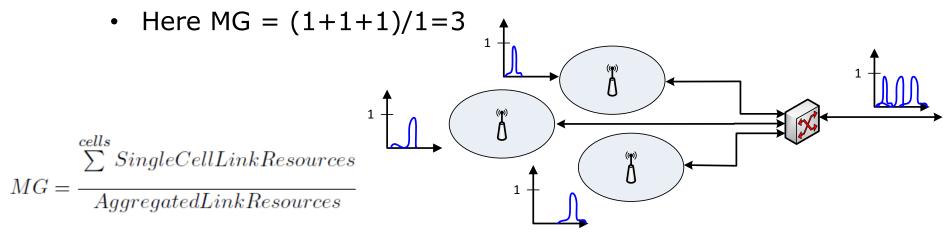
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## Needs for D0.2/D0.3

- Unified formula for throughput calculations
  - Proposal to use formulas from Fronthaul dimensioning tool
- Unified definition of multiplexing gain
  - Proposal: [sum of throughputs/aggregated throughput] satisfying delay requirements



## Bandwidth vs data rate vs throughput

#### Agreement is needed on terminology:

- 3GPP bandwidth of data transmission
- SCF bandwidth interchanged with throughput
- NGFI whitepaper bandwidth
- IEEE 1914 PAR data rates of network
- IEEE 1914.1 bandwidth and throughput



#### Proposal:

- Data rate of a link in the network
- Bandwidth of RF channel
- Throughput actual transfer. But on application level?

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## Strawman poll #\_4\_

- Terminology: use throughput in definitions saying it is a transport throughput unless otherwise specified in IEEE 1914.1 standard
- Mover: Aleksandra Checko
- Seconder: Richard Maiden
- Yes: \_19\_ No: \_0\_ Abstain: \_2\_ (technical motion needs >= 2/3)

# Strawman poll #\_5\_

- Do we need more discussion on: "Remove throughput requirements from NGFI transport class of service definition. Refer to throughput as informative"?
- Mover: Aleksandra Checko
- Seconder: Stuart Whitehead
- Yes: \_3\_\_ No: \_8\_\_ Abstain: \_8\_\_ (technical motion needs >= 2/3)

### Motion #\_5\_ (04/20/2017)

- Remove the throughput requirement column from Table 2 in IEEE 1914.1 D0.2 page 19.
- Mover: Aleksandra Checko
- Seconder: Stuart Whitehead
- Yes: \_11\_ No: \_0\_ Abstain: \_0\_ (technical motion needs >= 2/3)

Motion passed, chair did not vote



#### Motion #\_4\_

- In an appendix, show formulas and parameter definitions from tf1\_1704\_Checko\_FHDimensioning\_1.xlsm as a baseline for throughput calculations. Add informative reference that LTE calculations are as in SCF 159 document and are extended with fronthaul parameters.
- Mover: Aleksandra Checko
- Seconder: Tony Tam
- Yes: \_12\_ No: \_0\_ Abstain: \_0\_ (technical motion needs >= 2/3)

Motion passed, chair did not vote



#### **Summary**

- Proposal is to provide informative realistic throughput requirements, to be included in the standard
- Contributions to values of parameters to define deployment scenarios are welcome

# Thank you

