

Figure 2-12: BTS and Attached Antenna Mounted Using Metal Bands

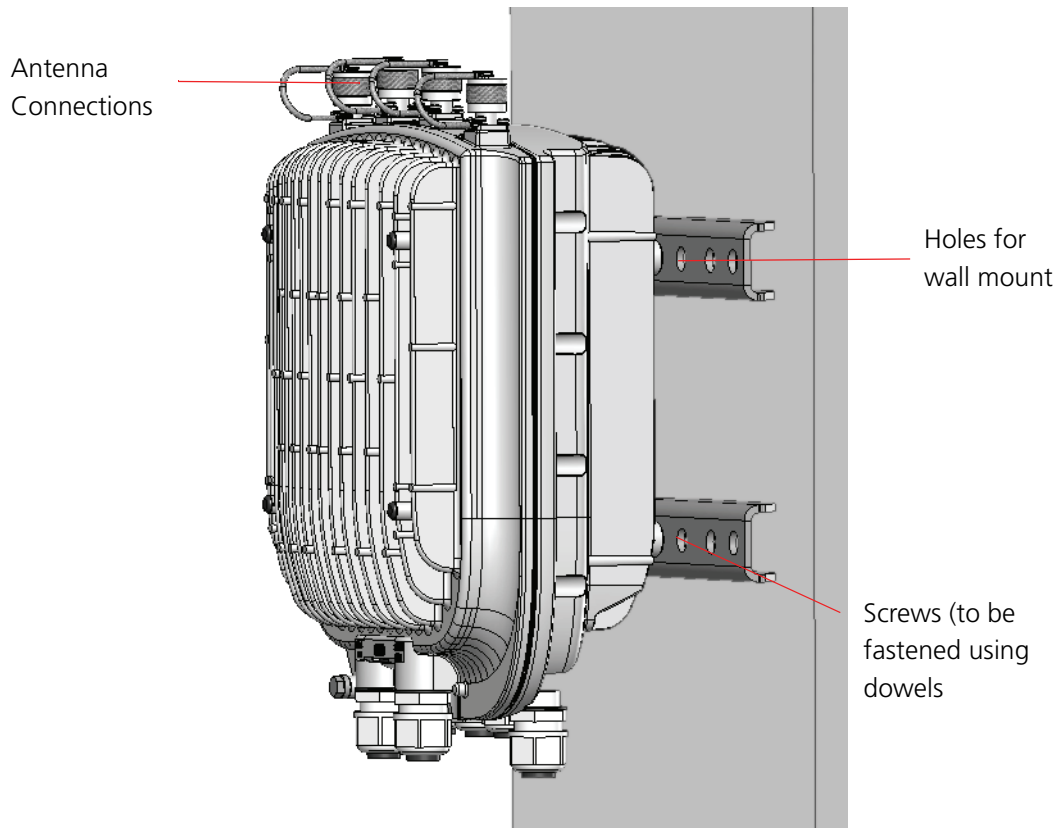
### 2.5.3 Wall Mount Installation

The BTS can be installed on walls. This requires attaching and fastening the carriage with the BTS to the wall using suitable securing means (not supplied). The location of the screws should be planned with maximum precision.



#### To install the BTS on a wall:

- 1 Place the carriage on the wall and mark the exact location of the holes to drill.
- 2 Drill the holes and use four metal dowels and screws to secure the carriage to the wall.
- 3 Insert the tilt control screws (M8x20) into the middle-side hole of the carriage on both sides (see [Figure 2-13](#)).



**Figure 2-13: Mounting the Carriage on the Wall**

- 4 Hang the BTS on the BTS carriage hanging hooks (see ["To prepare for mounting on a 1"-4" pole:"](#) on [page 39](#)).
- 5 Attach and fasten all the screws.



## 2.6 GPS Installation

GPSs are used to synchronize the air link frames of Intra-site and Inter-site located sectors to ensure that in all sectors the air frame starts at the same time, and that all sectors switch from transmit (downlink) to receive (uplink) at the same time. This synchronization is necessary to prevent Intra-site and Inter-site sectors interference and saturation (assuming that all sectors are operating with the same frame size and with the same DL/UL ratio).

Usually the GPS is installed on the top of the tower or on the pole. However it can be installed on the carriage with a special mounting kit.

### CAUTION



Do not use the hook for lifting the assembly when the GPS is installed on the carriage. This may damage the GPS. Tie the carriage on both sides and carefully lift it up the pole.

Make sure to position the GPS such that there is no obstacle (buildings, antennas, chimney, large trees, etc.) casting a shadow over the GPS antenna. The GPS antenna should have 360° open sky with no obstacles.

### 2.6.1 Package Content

- GPS receiver +antenna attached to a mounting bracket for pole mount
- Optional: GPS bracket kit for mounting on an attached antenna carriage, including
  - » GPS Carriage bracket
  - » Locking bracket
  - » Screws, washers, spring washers
- Metal Bands (for pole mounting on poles up to 4")
- GPS Quick installation guide

### 2.6.2 Additional Installation Requirements

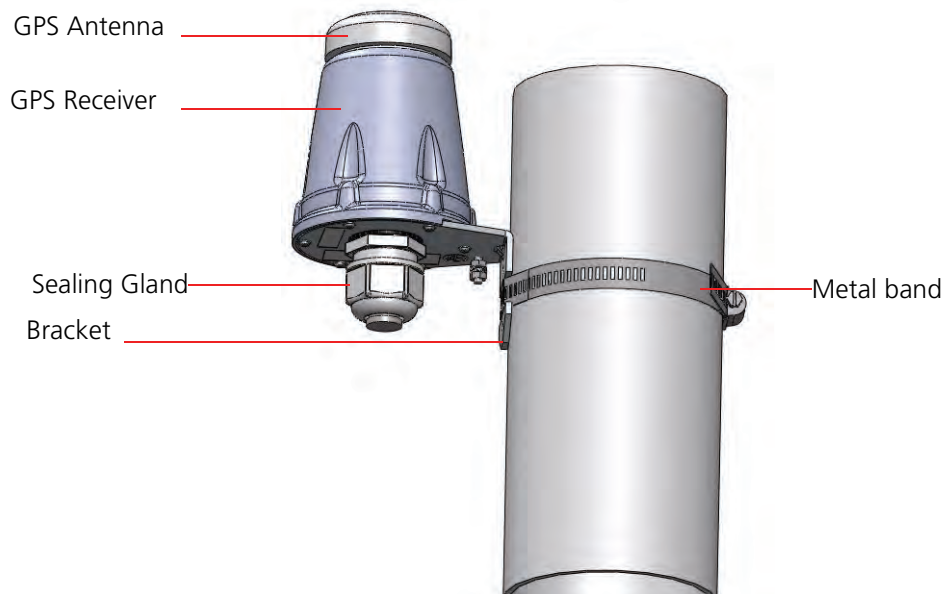
- Cable (GPS to BTS) - Shielded Cat.5E Ethernet cable, outdoor grade, up to 100m
- A grounding cable with appropriate terminations for connecting the indoor unit's ground terminal to the rack or to a ground connection.
- Installation tools

### 2.6.3 Installing the GPS

Install the GPS either on the pole using metal bands, or on the carriage using the special mounting bracket.

**To install the GPS on a pole:**

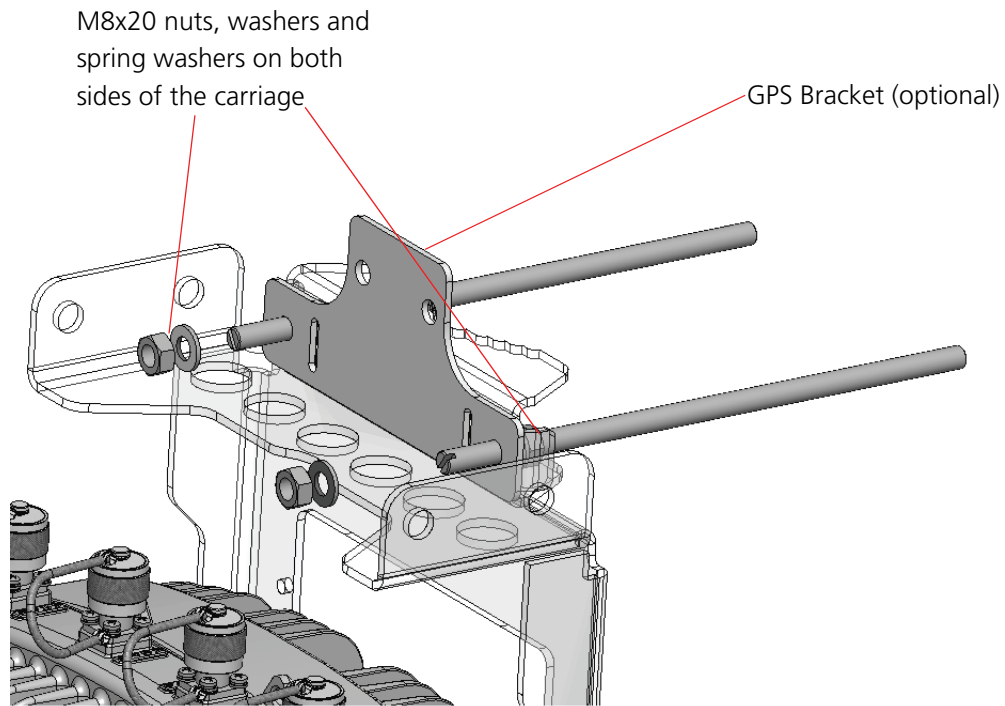
Use the metal bands to attach and fasten the GPS to a pole of up to 4" (See [Figure 2-14](#)). For wall-mounting, thread 4mm screws (not supplied) through the designated holes and tighten firmly.



**Figure 2-14: Pole Mounting the GPS Using Metal Bands (4" Pole)**

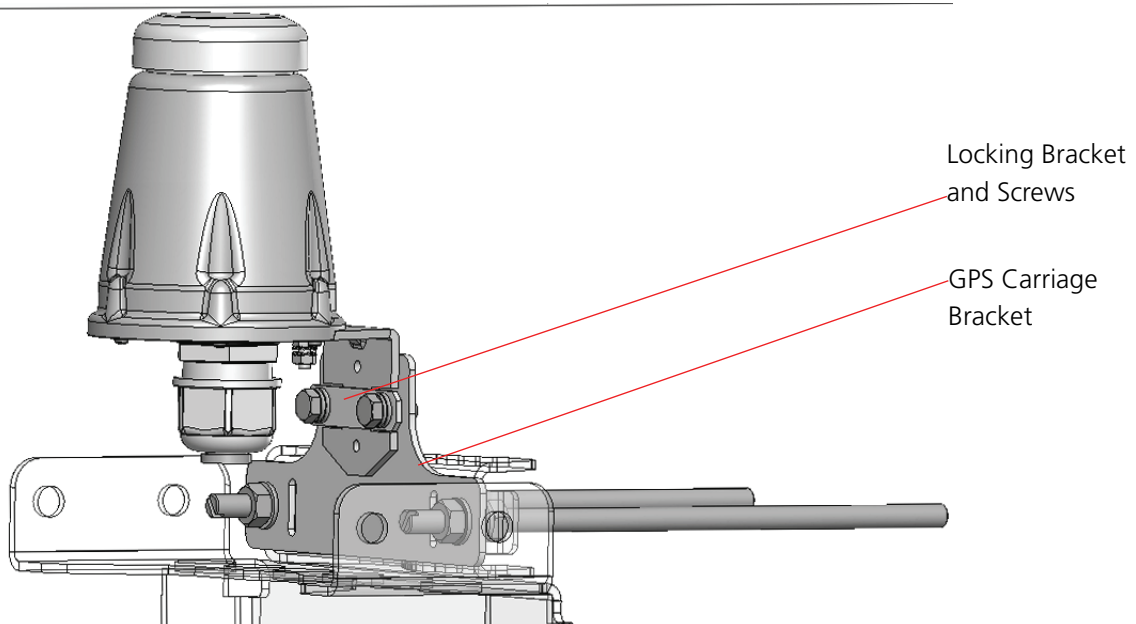
**To install the GPS on the carriage:**

- 1 Thread the upper two rods through the carriage and also through the GPS bracket.
- 2 Attach nuts, washers and spring washers to both sides of the threaded rods and fasten to fix the rods in place on the carriage ([Figure 2-15](#)).



**Figure 2-15: Installing the GPS Bracket**

- 3 Attach the GPS bracket to the carriage bracket, add the locking bracket and fasten the two screws.



**Figure 2-16: GPS installed on the Carriage**

## 2.6.4 Connecting the GPS

The Outdoor GPS Receiver is connected to the BTS via a Cat. 5E Ethernet cable. Before connecting the cable, make sure that the length of the cable is sufficient to reach the BTS.

The shielded Cat.5E Ethernet cable is supplied with a rubber bushing and a sealing gland nut. During installation, you replace the sealing gland nut and rubber bushing that are on the GPS with the same parts that are supplied with the cable.



### To connect the GPS cable:

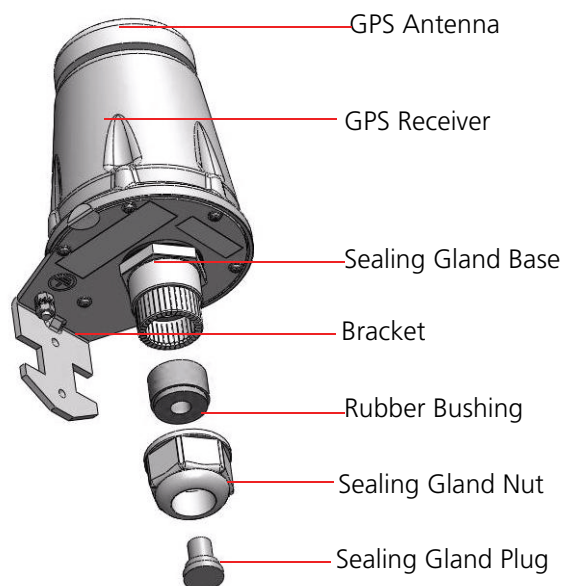
Refer to [Figure 2-17](#).

- 1 Measure the distance and make sure that the length of the cable is sufficient to reach the BTS.
- 2 Remove the sealing gland plug from the gland nut.
- 3 Open the sealing gland nut and remove it. Do not disassemble the gland base from the bracket.
- 4 Remove the rubber bushing from the sealing gland.

#### INFORMATION



The removed parts (sealing gland plug, nut and rubber bushing) can be disposed of, as they are replaced by the same parts supplied with the GPS cable.



**Figure 2-17: GPS Components**

- 5 Insert the GPS cable through the sealing gland base (Figure 2-18)
- 6 Crimp both ends of the GPS data cable as described in "Connecting the GPS Cable" on page 61.
- 7 Connect one end to the RJ-45 connector at the bottom of the GPS (Figure 2-19).

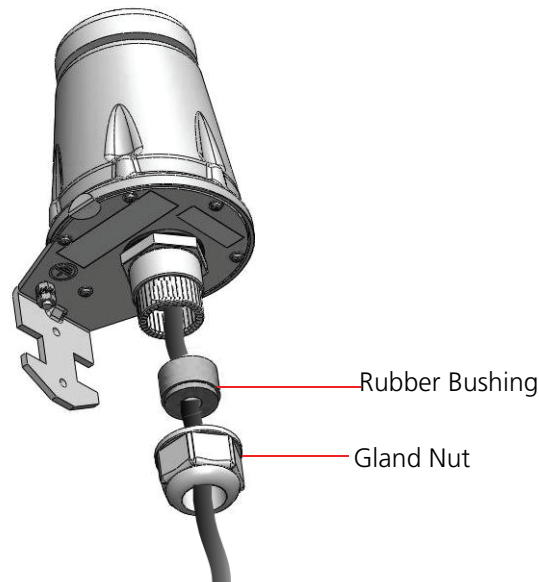


Figure 2-18: Connecting the GPS Cable

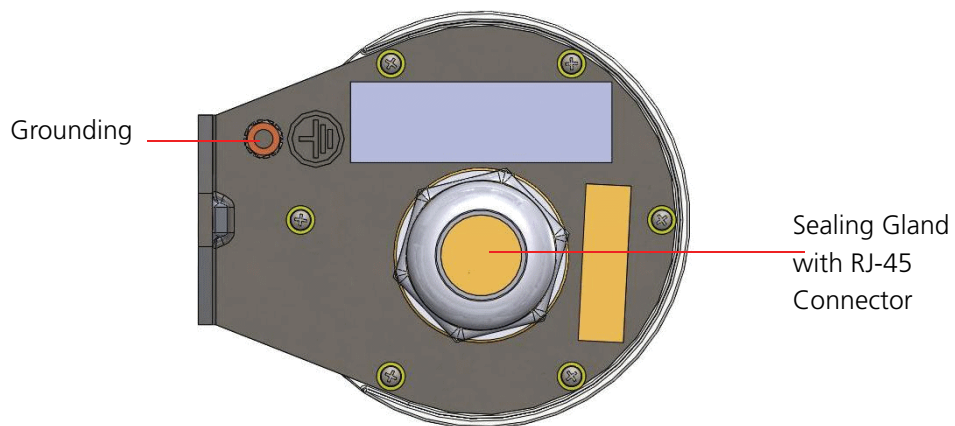


Figure 2-19: GPS Bottom View

- 8 Tighten the rubber bushing on the cable inside the gland base.
- 9 Tighten the gland nut.
- 10 Connect the other end of the data cable to the GPS IN connector located on the BTS panel (see Figure 2-22).

- 11 Connect the grounding cable to the grounding screw located on the bottom panel of the GPS bracket. Connect the other end of the grounding cable to a good ground (earth) connection

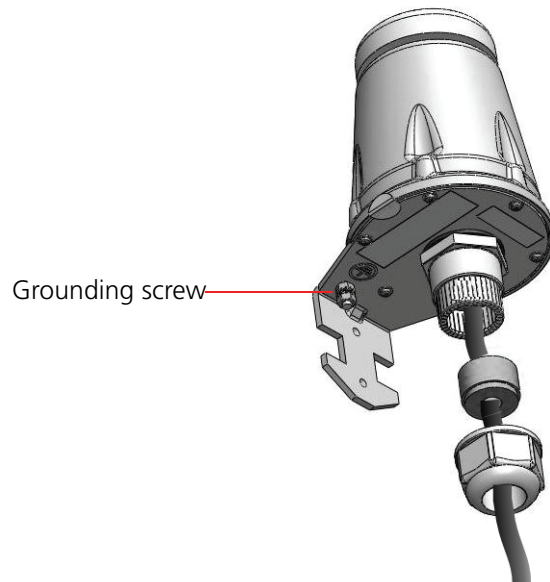


Figure 2-20: GPS Grounding



## 2.7 Connecting the BreezeCOMPACT Cables

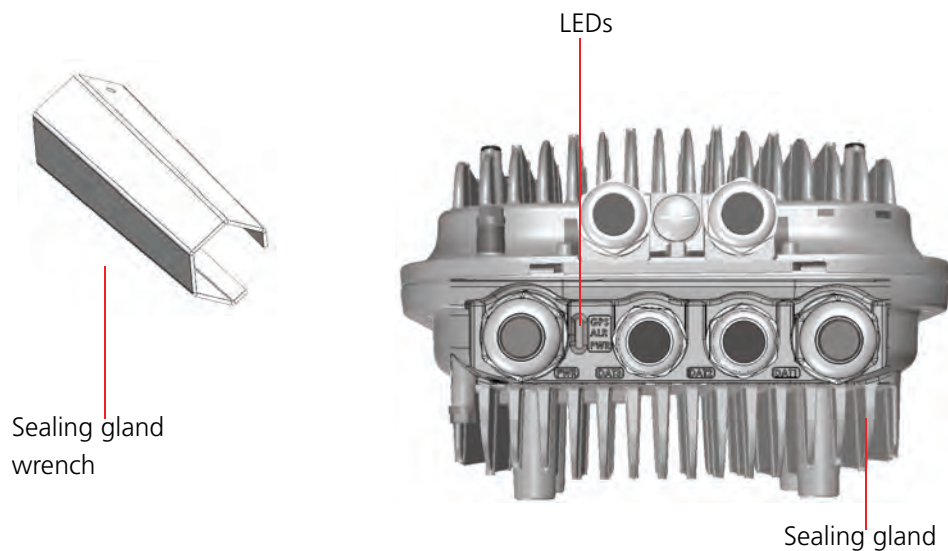
### 2.7.1 Introduction

This chapter describes how to prepare and connect all the required cables to the BTS. A DC and a DATA cable are required to connect the BTS to the backhaul.

The BreezeCOMPACT is provided with sealing glands on all the cable connectors. The cables are to be connected to the BTS by inserting the cable connector through the sealing gland. Some of the cables provided by Alvarion are supplied crimped and with a sealing gland already attached to them.

For connecting cables to connectors with sealing glands, refer to [“Using the Connector Sealing Accessories”](#) on page 61.

To ensure proper sealing of the glands use only the special wrench supplied with the BTS (see [Figure 2-21](#)).



**Figure 2-21: BreezeCOMPACT with Sealing Gland Wrench**

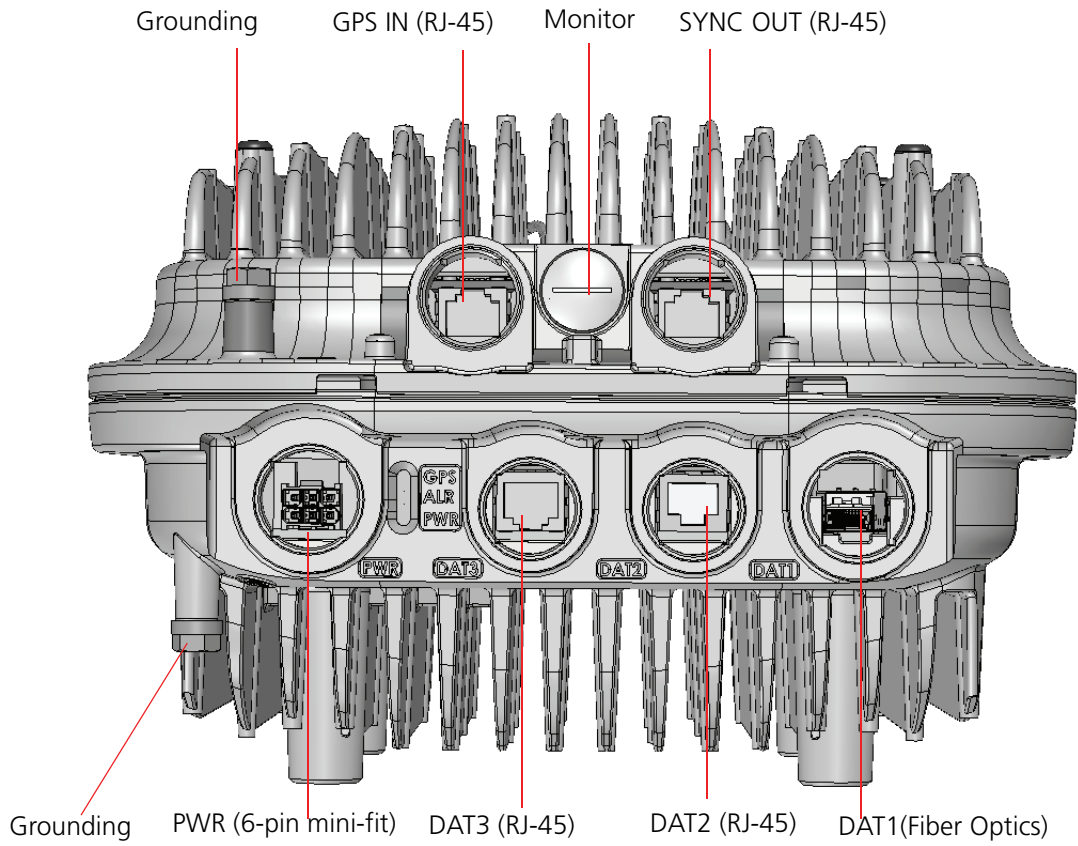


Figure 2-22: BreezeCOMPACT Connectors

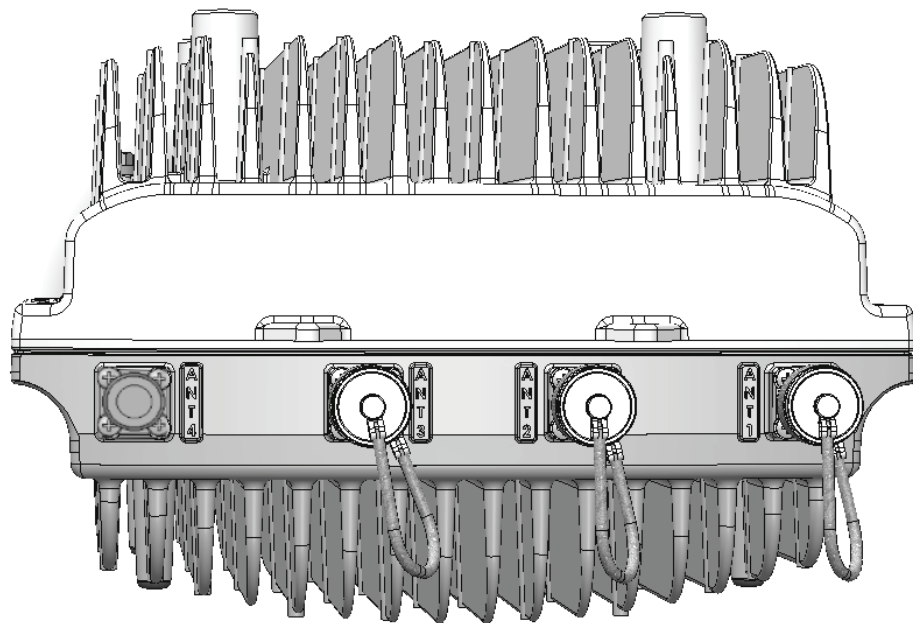


Figure 2-23: BreezeCOMPACT Antenna Connectors



Table 2-2: BTS Connectors





| Connection   | Connector Type   | Functionality  | Cable   |
|--|--|--|---|
| PWR  | 6-pin mini-fit Molex   | Power connection, DC in -40 to -60 VDC at connector input.<br><br>Maximum consumption: 105W, AVG 125W peak without PoE   | Shielded 16AWG  |
| DAT1   | Cage for Small Form Factor Pluggable (SFP) Optical Transceivers Gigabit Ethernet | For data and Inband management   | OM3 50um multimode optical cable<br><br>Length: ≤100m   |
| DAT2   | RJ-45 female   | For data and Inband management   | Shielded CAT-5e<br><br>Length: ≤100m  |
| DAT3   | RJ-45 female   | For Out Of Band management or Data + Inband management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ PoE Data + DC Out</li> <li>■ PoE Data + DC In (depending on configuration, for future use)</li> <li>■ PoE in ≤ 70W (allowed only for 2x2, for future use)</li> <li>■ PoE out for camera connection ≤ 20W, up to 1.2A</li> <li>■ OOB management<br/>or<br/>Data +IB management<br/>or<br/>Future Ethernet chain</li> </ul> | Shielded CAT-5e<br><br>Length: ≤100m<br><br><b>CAUTION</b><br><br><br><br>The current limit of 1.5A on the power pins of DAT3 is relevant only in case the input voltage to the BTS is normal polarity. |
|  (GND) | Two grounding screws   | Connection to ground (earth)   | 10AWG + a cable to connect between the two GND connections  |
| GPS IN   | RJ-45 female   | Connection to GPS to the master BTS via RS-422 signals,<br>or<br>Chaining GPS signals connection from master BTS from previous GPS out connector (future option).  | Shielded CAT-5e<br><br>Length: ≤20m   |
| SYNC OUT   | RJ-45 female   | Chaining GPS signals connection from master BTS from previous GPS out connector (future option).   | Shielded CAT-5e<br><br>Length: ≤20m   |



Table 2-2: BTS Connectors (Continued)

| Connection  | Connector Type                               | Functionality   | Cable                  |
|-------------|--|---|------------------------|
| ANT1 - ANT4 | 4 x N-Type jack, 50 Ohm, lightning protected | Connection to external antenna(s). See <a href="#">Section 2.7.8</a> .<br><b>CAUTION</b><br><br>To prevent lightning damage to the unit, connect only DC ground lightning protected antennas with short LMR-400 cables (0.5m/1m) to these ANT1-4 connectors. | LMR-400<br>Length: ≤1m |

## 2.7.2 Connecting the Grounding Cable

The two Grounding screws (marked ) are located on the connectors panel of the unit (see [Figure 2-22](#)). Use 10 AWG cable for grounding.

When grounding the unit, use the GND (ground) screws on the unit as grounding points, and connect an additional cable between them.



### To connect the grounding cable:

- 1 Connect one end of a grounding cable to the ground terminal and firmly tighten the grounding screw.
- 2 Connect the opposite end of the grounding cable to a ground connection.

## 2.7.3 Connecting the Optical Data Cable

The OM3 optical cable is supplied ready for connection, including a sealing gland. The cable is available from Alvarion in 50m and 100m lengths.

### NOTE!



DAT2 must be disabled in order for connectivity with DAT1 to function.



### To connect the optical cable:

- 1 Connect one end of the cable to the DAT 1 connector on the BTS (for connecting cables using the sealing glands refer to [“Using the Connector Sealing Accessories”](#) on page 61).
- 2 Connect the other end of the cable to the management equipment.



## 2.7.4 Preparing and Connecting the Data Cables (RJ-45 Connectors)

To prepare a Data cable(s) for connecting to DAT 2 and DAT 3, use either the cable kit available from Alvarion or one of the authorized indoor-outdoor CAT 5E cables listed in Table 2-4, and follow the wiring instructions as detailed herein. The cable kit includes an RJ-45 connector and a protective cover for the connector.

**CAUTION**



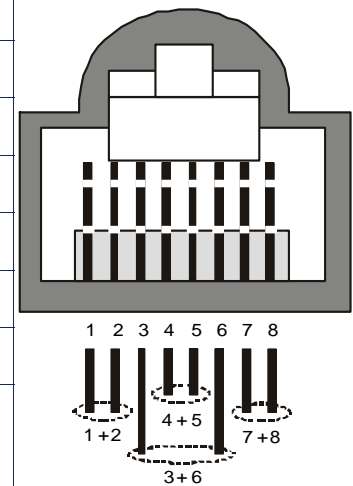
For DAT 3 - When connecting any data equipment (switch, hub, PC) to the DAT 3 connector, use only a 4-wire cable, connecting pins 1, 2, 3 and 6.

Power on pins 4, 5, 7 and 8 may damage your equipment, as power might be fed towards the network device connected to the BTS. Therefore these pins should not be connected. It is recommended not to crimp these pairs.

When feeding power to a backhauling system, use an 8-wire cable. The following table shows the required wire pair pin-to-pin connections, for 4-wire and 8-wire cables. + means connected, - means not connected.

**Table 2-3: Wire to Pin Mapping for Data Cable for the BTS**

| Pin | Description  | Connection to Data Equipment (4-wire) | Connection for Backhauling (8-wire) |
|-----|--------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1   | Ethernet TXP | ✓                                     | ✓                                   |
| 2   | Ethernet TXN | ✓                                     | ✓                                   |
| 3   | Ethernet RXN | ✓                                     | ✓                                   |
| 4   | PoE 48V Pos. | N/A                                   | ✓                                   |
| 5   | PoE 48V Neg. | N/A                                   | ✓                                   |
| 6   | Ethernet RXN | ✓                                     | ✓                                   |
| 7   | PoE 48V Pos  | N/A                                   | ✓                                   |
| 8   | PoE 48V Neg. | N/A                                   | ✓                                   |



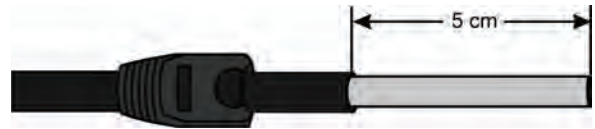
**Table 2-4: Approved Category 5E Ethernet Cables**

| Manufacturer  | Part Number |
|---|-------------|
| UNIXTAR<br><a href="http://www.unixtar.com.tw">www.unixtar.com.tw</a>   | C5ES4P24    |
| WESTERN<br><a href="http://www.westernwire.org">www.westernwire.org</a> | KF804E1D    |

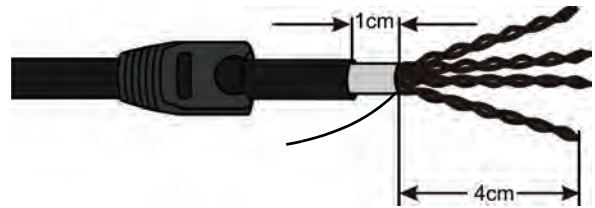


### To assemble the RJ-45 connector:

- 1 Thread the RJ-45 plastic cover on the cable.
- 2 Reveal 5cm of outer sleeve, then reveal 4cm of the inner sleeve.



- 3 Release all wires and arrange them in order, then cut them to 1cm lengths.



- 4 Insert the wires into the shielded connector and press it using a standard tool
- 5 Solder the shield drain wire to the connector as in the picture). Note the Pin assignment for each cable.
- 6 Push the plastic cover into place.



### To connect the data cable:

For connecting cables to connectors with sealing glands, refer to [“Using the Connector Sealing Accessories”](#) on page 61.

- 1 Connect one end of the cable to the DAT3 connection on the BTS.
- 2 Connect the other end of the data cable the backhauling equipment.

#### CAUTION



When connecting any data equipment that does not support PoE (switch, hub, PC) to the DAT 3 connector, use only a 4-wire cable. Note that a DC Power hazard sticker appears near the DAT 3 connector.

**INFORMATION**

The combined lengths of the Ethernet cables should not exceed 100m.

## 2.7.5 Preparing and Connecting the Power Cable

The power cable is supplied either crimped with a connector or open ended. If the cable is open-ended, use the procedure below to prepare it for connection, depending on the supplied cable type (4-wire or 6-wire).

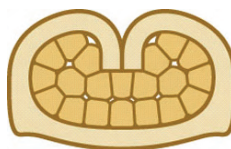
- Cable type (for already crimped cables): Outdoor 4 wires 16AWG shielded. Two wires are connected to -48VDC, two wires are connected to return signal and 1 wire to the Ground.
- Connector type: 6-pin mini-fit.
- Maximum power consumption: 105W (average, without PoE), 125W (peak, without PoE)

A readily accessible disconnect device is incorporated external to the equipment.



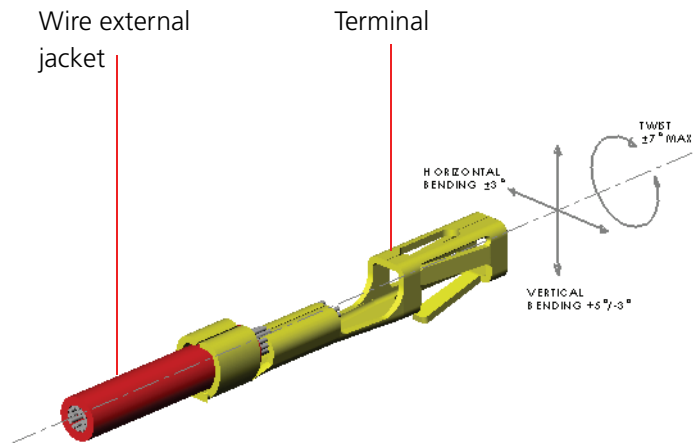
### To prepare the power cable:

- 1 Make sure you have the following components:
  - » Outdoor shielded 4x16AWG power cable
  - » Five terminals for Mini-Fit 16 AWG wires
  - » Mini-fit 6-pin housing that fits the terminals
  - » A crimping tool for preparing the wires, suitable for 20-16 AWG/0.1-1.5 mm<sup>2</sup> wires with open barrel terminals. It is recommended to use the Samtec CAT-HT-169-1620-11.



**Figure 2-24: Open Barrel Terminal**

- 2 Insert the cable through the sealing gland.
- 3 Remove as small a length as possible of the cable's external jacket to expose the wires.
- 4 Insert a terminal into the appropriate Pressmaster slot.
- 5 Insert the wire into the terminal within the slot and squeeze the tool's handles to crimp the terminal.



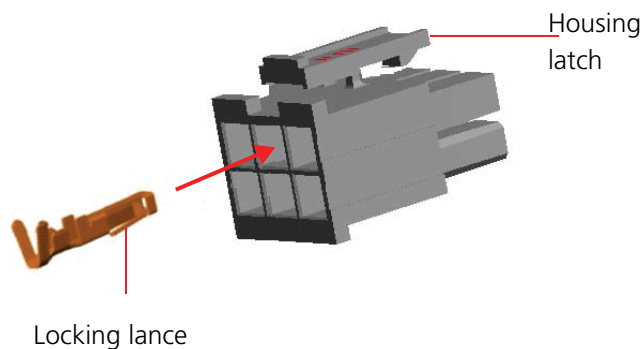
**Figure 2-25: Crimped Wire**

- 6 Repeat steps 3 and 4 for each of the five wires.
- 7 To insert a contact into the housing, align the contact with the desired cavity at the rear of the housing as shown in Figure 2-26. In all rows the locking lance must be facing away from the housing latch to engage the contact in the cavity. Push the contact straight into the cavity until an audible click is heard. Give the lead a light tug to confirm that the contact is locked in place.

**INFORMATION**



Figure 2-26 reflects the direction in which the pins are connected. Make sure that you connect the pins accordingly.



**Figure 2-26: Inserting a Contact into the Housing**

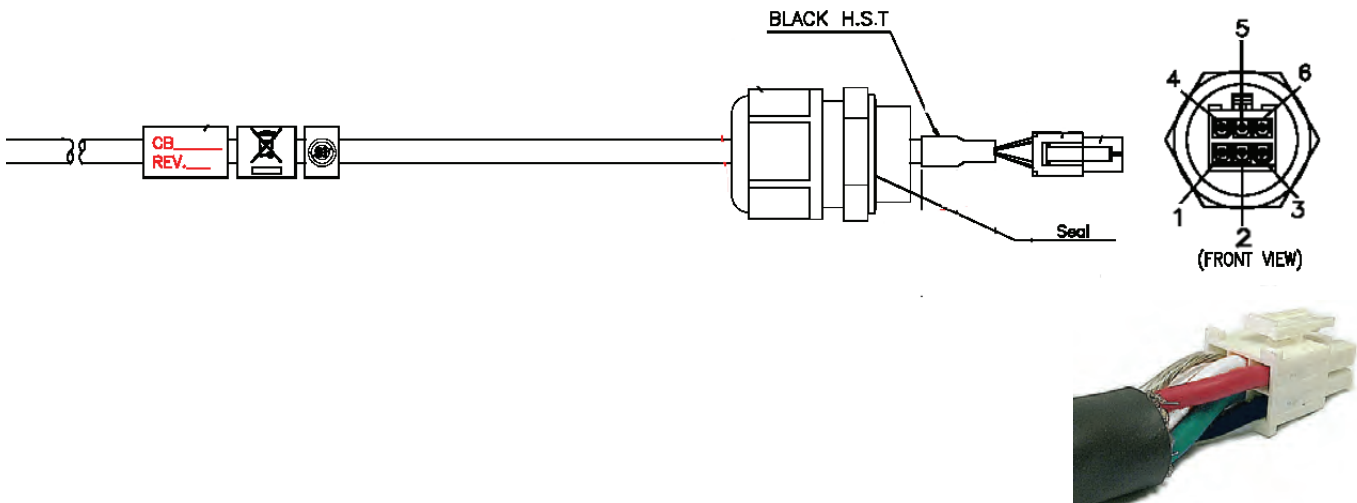
- 8 Connect the wires to the mini-fit connector as follows (see Figure 2-27):



**Table 2-5: Power Cable Pin-out**

| Connector pin | Signal Name   | 4 pin cable | 6 pin cable            |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|------------------------|
| 1             | 48V_RTN       | Black       | Black                  |
| 2             | 48V_RTN       | Green       | Green                  |
| 4             | +48V          | Red         | Red                    |
| 5             | +48V          | White       | White                  |
|               |               |             | Orange (not connected) |
|               |               |             | Blue (not connected)   |
| 6             | Shield        | Shield      | Shield                 |
| 3             | Not Connected |             |                        |

- 9 Add shield to the drain wire.
- 10 Attach suitable terminal rings to the side that connects to the power source.
- 11 When connecting to a circuit breaker, see [Figure 2-27](#) below for the location on the cable. Use a 10A breaker.



**Figure 2-27: Power Cable for BreezeCOMPACT**



**To connect the power cable:**

For connecting cables to connectors with sealing glands, refer to [“Using the Connector Sealing Accessories”](#) on page 61.

- 1 Connect the cable to the PWR connector on the unit and close the sealing gland.

- 2 Connect the other end of the power cable (with the terminal rings) to the DC power source.
- 3 Connect the shield of the cable to the grounding point of the power supply.
- 4 Connect the AC/DC power supply to the mains

The system is now powered-up.

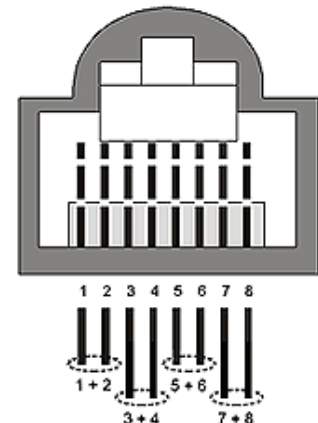
## 2.7.6 Connecting the GPS Cable

The GPS data cable is supplied open-ended.

- 1 Crimp both sides of the cable with RJ-45 connectors, as described in “To assemble the RJ-45 connector:” on page 57. Refer to Figure 1 for Pin assignment (The pin assignment is identical for both sides, regardless of color standard).

**Table 2-6: GPS Cable Pinout**

| Pin #<br>GPS RJ45 | Pair | Function        | Pin #<br>BTS |
|-------------------|------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1                 | 2T   | 1PPS_P from GPS | 1            |
| 2                 | 2R   | 1PPS_N from GPS | 2            |
| 3                 | 3T   | RX_P from GPS   | 3            |
| 4                 | 1R   | VCC 12V         | 4            |
| 5                 | 1T   | GND             | 5            |
| 6                 | 3R   | RX_N from GPS   | 6            |
| 7                 | 4T   | TX_N to GPS     | 7            |
| 8                 | 4R   | TX_P to GPS     | 8            |
| Shield            |      |                 | Shield       |



- 2 Connect the cable from the GPS to the GPS IN connector located on the BTS panel (see [Figure 2-22](#)).

## 2.7.7 Using the Connector Sealing Accessories

The outdoor equipment is supplied with the connectors sealed with either flexible plastic covers, plastic caps or sealing glands. Some of the cables provided by Alvarion are supplied crimped and with a sealing gland already attached to them.

When there is a flexible cover and you need to use the connector, remove the cover and connect the cable. Use appropriate sealing methods to ensure protection against rain and moisture.

When there is a cap covering the connector and you need to use the connector, add a sealing gland before connecting the cable.

For connectors with a sealing gland, insert the cable into the gland before connecting it, as described in the procedures below. There are two sizes of sealing glands, labeled 10.5 and 7.9 on their plug.

After connecting each cable, make sure that the nut of each sealing gland is properly tightened and that the sealing gland is tightly attached to protective body of the connector to ensure proper sealing against rain and moisture.

Use only the special wrench supplied with the equipment (see [Figure 2-28](#)).



**Figure 2-28: Sealing Gland Special Wrench**

**NOTE!**



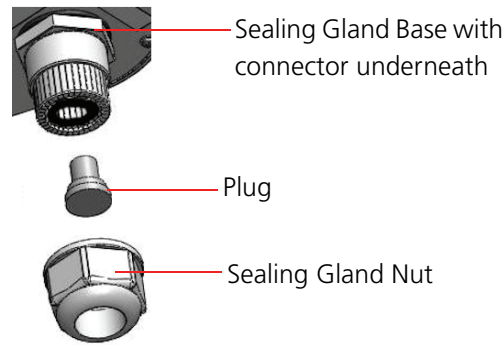
Unused connectors should always be sealed with the cover firmly tightened to the protective body of the connector.



**To connect a cable to a connector with a small gland (7.9):**

Refer to [Figure 2-17](#).

- 1** Release the sealing gland nut from the gland base and remove the plug.
- 2** Thread the cable through the released nut.
- 3** Insert the cable through the gland and push it until it is connected to the unit connector.
- 4** Return the sealing nut to the gland and firmly tighten to ensure proper sealing.



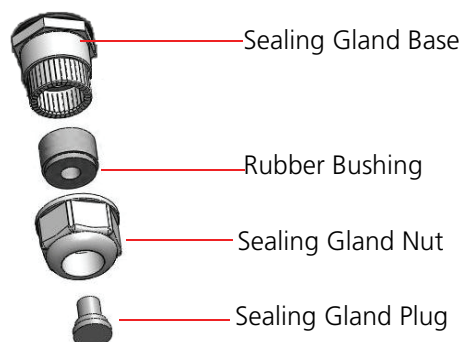
**Figure 2-29: Small (7.9) Sealing Gland Components**



**To connect a cable to a connector with a large gland (10.5):**

Refer to [Figure 2-30](#).

- 1** Remove the sealing gland from the unit.
- 2** Release the sealing gland nut from the gland base and remove the plug.
- 3** Remove the rubber bushing from the sealing gland.
- 4** Thread the cable through the released nut and the rubber bushing.
- 5** Crimp the cable and assemble the appropriate connector.
- 6** Connect the cable to the connector on the outdoor unit.
- 7** Insert the rubber bushing into the gland base.
- 8** Return the gland base to the outdoor unit and tighten firmly.
- 9** Return the gland nut to the gland base and firmly tighten to ensure proper sealing.



**Figure 2-30: Large (10.5) Sealing Gland Components**

## 2.7.8 Connecting to Antennas

Four N-type connectors are used for the optional external antenna connection (see Figure 2-31). The connectors must have an impedance of 50 Ohm and lightning protected.

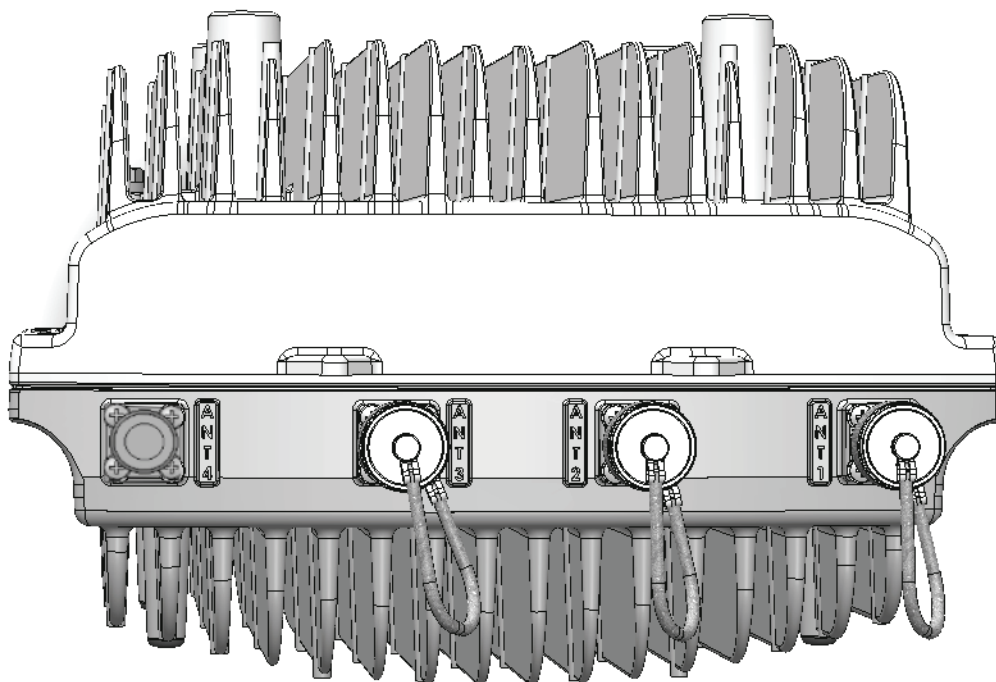


Figure 2-31: Antenna Connections



### To connect the RF cable:

- 1 Connect one end of the coaxial RF cable to the of the RF cable to the antenna ports.
- 2 Connect the other end to the connector port (marked ANT1 to ANT4) located on the rear panel of the unit. Use a straight port configuration (antenna port 1 to ANT1 port on BTS, port 2 to ANT2, etc.)
- 3 Seal the RF connectors properly to protect against rain and moisture.

#### INFORMATION



The recommended minimum distance between any two antennas in neighboring sectors is 0.5 m. The minimum distance between any two antennas in the same sector (space diversity configuration) is 1.3 m, that is 10 lambda ( $\lambda$ ), where  $\lambda=C/\text{Frequency (Hz)}$ . C is the speed of light in centimeters per second which is equal to 29,979,245,800.



## 2.8 System Initial Verification

After powerup, the BTS automatically starts a self-testing procedure to verify that the BTS has been correctly assembled and installed on site, all its components are functioning properly, and that it is now ready for commissioning. During the self-test, the LEDs indicate the working status of the various components.



### To perform testing:

- 1 Verify that the BTS is connected to an AC power source.
- 2 Upon completion of the internal test and boot up (up to 5 minutes), verify that the following LEDs are lit as follows:

**Table 2-7: BreezeCOMPACT LEDs**

| Name | Description           | Functionality   |
|------|-----------------------|---|
| PWR  | Power indication      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Off: There is no 4*V to the internal main power supply module</li> <li>■ RED: Power is provided to the unit and the internal main power supply module is OK</li> <li>■ Green: All the internal digital power supply rails are OK</li> </ul>  |
| ALRM | Alarm indication      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Lights at power up</li> <li>■ Turns off after power up is complete</li> <li>■ Lights on runtime in case of critical failure</li> </ul>   |
| GPS  | GPS status indication | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Lights at power up</li> <li>■ Turns off after power up is complete</li> <li>■ Lights when the GPS is reporting at least four satellites or more reception.</li> <li>■ Blinks (0.5 Sec on, 0.5 Sec off) when the number of satellites decreases from 4 to 3 or 2 satellites or the min. configured value.</li> <li>■ Turns off when only one satellite is received, or the minimum configured value of GPS is not operational or not installed.</li> <li>■ Lights again when the unit is regaining satellites reception of 4 satellites or more.</li> </ul> |

Upon power-up completion, the BTS is ready for basic network definition.

# Chapter 3 - Commissioning

## In This Chapter:

- "Introduction" on page 67
- "Configuring Parameters Required for Management Connectivity" on page 68
- "Activating the Unit" on page 72



## 3.1 Introduction

After completing the installation process some basic unit's parameters must be configured locally using the Monitor program to enable discovery by the Element Management System and remote management of the unit.

Refer to [“The Monitor Program” on page 78](#) for information on how to access the Monitor program using Telnet and how to use it.

It is assumed that the unit is a new one (was never configured after being shipped from factory). Otherwise, it is recommended to reset the unit to its factory default values before proceeding with following configuration steps: Enter the Monitor program and select BTS>Unit Control>ShutDown Operation>Update>resettoFactoryDefault (you will be prompted to confirm the requested action).





## 3.2 Configuring Parameters Required for Management Connectivity

The following section describes the minimum mandatory configuration actions required to allow remote management of the site and to enable discovery by the Element Management System:

- [Configuring the BTS Number](#)
- [Configuring the Management Interface Connectivity Mode Parameter](#)
- [Configuring the IP Interfaces Parameters](#)
- [Configuring the L1 and L2 Parameters \(if necessary\)](#)
- [Configuring the SNMP Authorized Manager and Traps Manager](#)
- [Applying the Configuration](#)

### 3.2.1 Configuring the BTS Number

In the Main menu of the Monitor program, select `BTS>General>Update` and configure the BTS number. The BTS Number must be unique in the Radio Access Network. The default (0) is not a legitimate value.

### 3.2.2 Configuring the Management Interface Connectivity Mode Parameter

The default Connectivity Mode is inband. If a different Connectivity Mode is required, select `BTS>Connectivity>Management Interface>Update`. You will be prompted to configure the Connectivity Mode.

### 3.2.3 Configuring the IP Interfaces Parameters

Note that configuration of certain parameters may depend on the value to be configured for the BS Bearer IP Address.

Select `BTS>Connectivity>IP Interfaces>Update`. You will be prompted to configure the following parameters (for some parameters you may just press Enter to keep the default value):

- Bearer Subnet Mask (the default is 255.255.255.0).
- Bearer Next Hop Gateway. Must be within the range defined by BS Bearer IP Address and Bearer Subnet Mask. The default is 0.0.0.0. Must be changed to a valid value if IP addresses of core network equipment is not within the range defined by BS Bearer IP Address and Bearer Subnet Mask.
- Bearer VLAN ID (default 11).
- Default Authenticator IP. The default is 0.0.0.0. Must be changed to a valid value if IP address of default authenticator ASN-GW is not within the range defined by BS Bearer IP Address and Bearer Subnet Mask.



- External Management IP Address. Must be unique in the managed network. The default is 192.168.1.1. Note that in Unified Connectivity Mode the External Management IP Address should be within the addresses range defined by BS Bearer IP Address and Bearer Subnet Mask.
- External Management Subnet Mask. The default is 255.255.255.0. In Unified Connectivity Mode should be configured to the value of the Bearer Subnet Mask.
- External Management Next Hop Gateway. Must be within the range defined by External Management IP Address and External Management Subnet Mask. The default is 0.0.0.0 (must be changed to a valid value if IP address of external management equipment is not within the range defined by External Management IP Address and External Management Subnet Mask). In Unified Connectivity Mode should be configured to the value of the Bearer Next Hop Gateway.
- External Management VLAN ID. The default is 12. In Unified Connectivity Mode should be configured to the value of the Bearer VLAN ID. Otherwise it must differ from the Bearer VLAN ID.
- Local Management IP Address and Local Management Subnet Mask. You may change the Local Management IP Address (the default is 172.31.0.1) and Local Management Subnet Mask (the default is 255.255.255.0). However, it is recommended to always maintain the default value to ensure availability of known IP parameters for local connectivity.

## 3.2.4 Configuring the L1 and L2 Parameters (if necessary)

### 3.2.4.1 Selecting the Active Port

By default the Administrative State of DAT2 (Data Port 2) is up and that of DAT1 (Data Port 1) is down. If an SFP is installed and DAT1 should be used for remote management (In Band or unified Connectivity Mode):

- Select Data Port 2 (BTS>Connectivity>L1 & L2>Select>Port Number>2). Select the Update option.
- You will be prompted to configure the Administrative State and the Port Negotiation Mode, Port Speed and Duplex Mode. Change the Administrative State to down.
- Select Data Port 1 (BTS>Connectivity>L1 & L2>Select>Port Number>1). Select the Update option.
- You will be prompted to configure the Administrative State and the Port Negotiation Mode, Port Speed and Duplex Mode. Change the Administrative State to up. Typically other parameters should not be changed (default Port Negotiation Mode is auto. If manual configuration of port parameters is required, refer to [Modifying the Ports Speed and Duplex Mode](#) below).

### 3.2.4.2 Modifying the Ports Speed and Duplex Mode

The default Port Negotiation Mode of all ports is auto. Typically auto negotiation mode should be used. However, if manual setting of physical interface parameters is required for any of the active ports:

- Select the applicable port (BTS>Connectivity>L1 & L2>Select>Port Number>1/2/3). Select the Update option.
- Configure the Port Negotiation Mode parameter to manual.



- Configure the required Port Speed. Note that for Port Number 1 only 1000 Mbps is supported.
- Configure the required Duplex Mode.

## 3.2.5 Configuring the SNMP Authorized Manager and Traps Manager

### 3.2.5.1 Configuring the Authorized Manager

By default the unit is supplied with one SNMP Traps Manager with the following parameters:

- Manager Number: 1
- Community Read Only: public
- Community Read and Write: private

If different communities are used by the management system, you should add an SNMP Authorized Manager with the correct communities or update the existing one.

To add an Authorized Manager select `BTS>Management>Authorized Managers>Add`. You will be prompted to configure the Manager Number, the Community Read Only and the Community Read and Write.

To update the default Authorized Manager, select `BTS>Management>Authorized Managers>Select`, at the Manager Number prompt enter 1 and select the Update option. You will be prompted to configure the Community Read Only and the Community Read and Write.

### 3.2.5.2 Configuring the SNMP Traps Manager

By default the unit is supplied with one SNMP Traps Manager with the following parameters:

- IP Address: 192.168.1.60
- Port Number: 162 (this is the default port number used by the management system)
- Community: public
- Enable Traps Distribution: enable

If different parameters are used by the management system, you should add an SNMP Traps Manager with the correct parameters (the IP Address of an existing SNMP Traps Manager cannot be updated).

To add an SNMP Traps Manager select `BTS>Management>SNMP Traps Managers>Add`. You will be prompted to configure the IP Address, the Port Number, the Community and the Enable Traps Distribution parameter.

## 3.2.6 Applying the Configuration

To apply the changes, reset the unit (select `BTS>Unit Control>Shutdown operation>Update` and select the reset option).

After the unit reboots, it should be discoverable and manageable from remote by the EMS station.



**INFORMATION**



Once the unit can be discovered by the management system, the best way to complete the commissioning process is by using offline configuration files pre-prepared using the Mass Configuration Wizard. For more details refer to the Using the Mass Configuration Wizard section in the Management System Infrastructure Manual and to the Using the Offline Tool Wizard section in the Device Driver Manual.

If you do not use pre-prepared offline configuration files, the following section provide details on how to configure additional parameters required for activating the unit using either the management system (after discovering the unit), or the Monitor program.



## 3.3 Activating the Unit

To activate the unit you must:

- 1 Create the BS
- 2 Define the Antenna(s)
- 3 Configure Radio Cluster parameters
- 4 Define Antenna Associations

After properly completing the above steps the unit will start operating using default values for all other parameters. Additional parameters should be configured according to Radio Network Planning (RNP) guidelines and other instructions provided by the System Administrator.

This section includes:

- [Creating the BS](#)
- [Defining the Antenna\(s\)](#)
- [Configuring Radio Cluster Parameters](#)
- [Configuring Antenna Associations](#)
- [Applying the Configuration](#)

### 3.3.1 Creating the BS

#### 3.3.1.1 Using the Monitor Program

Select BS>Add. You will be prompted to configure the following mandatory parameters:

- BS Number (must be 1)
- BS ID LSB (must be unique in the Radio Access Network)
- Operator ID
- Cell ID
- Segment Number
- Total Uplink Duration
- Basic Map Repetition
- DL Data Permutation Base
- UL Feedback zone Permutation base
- UL Data Permutation Base
- Bearer IP Address
- Paging Group ID (if other than 0, should be unique in the Radio Access Network)



Refer to [“Add” on page 100](#) for details on these parameters.

### 3.3.1.2 Using the Management System

**1** Right-click the BS node in the navigation tree and select Create to open the New BS window. In the current release only BS Number 1 option is available for BS Number. Configure the following parameters:

- » BS ID LSB (must be unique in the Radio Access Network)
- » Operator ID (the default is 255.243.41. The same Operator ID should be used for all BSs in the Radio Access Network)).

The new BS will be added to the list of BSs available in the BS node.

**2** Select the BS and configure the following parameters (for some parameters you may use the default value/option):

■ In Radio>Basic>General:

- » Idle Mode Enable: Mark the check-box to enable Idle Mode. The default is Idle Mode disabled (not checked).
- » Paging Group ID: Applicable only if Idle Mode is enabled. The default is 0 which must be changed. Paging Group ID should be unique in the Radio Access Network.
- » Click Apply.

■ In Radio>Basic>Air Frame Structure General:

- » Cell ID (the default is 0).
- » Segment Number (the default is 0).
- » Total Uplink Duration (the default is 3).
- » Click Apply.

■ In Radio>Basic>Air Frame Structure Zones:

- » First Zone-Basic Map (the default is 6).
- » Downlink Data Zone-Permutation Base (the default is 0).
- » Uplink Feedback Zone-Permutation Base (the default is 0).
- » Uplink Data Zone-Permutation Base (the default is 0).
- » Click Apply.



- In Radio>R6/R8 Bearer Interface>Bearer & Authentication:
  - » Bearer Interface-IP Address.
  - » Click Apply.

## 3.3.2 Defining the Antenna(s)

### 3.3.2.1 The Default Antenna

By default, one Antenna object exists, with the following properties:

- Antenna Number: 1
- Antenna Product Type: default4portDS
- Mechanical Down Tilt: 0
- Electrical Down Tilt: 0
- Longitude: 000.000,E
- Latitude: 00.000,N
- Height: 0
- Heading: 0
- Cable Loss: 0.5

According to actually installed antenna(s), you may update any of the existing antenna object parameters (excluding its number) and/or add antenna(s).

### 3.3.2.2 Using the Monitor Program

To add the Antenna Product Type of actually used antenna(s) using the Monitor program select Antenna>Add. You will be prompted to define all Antenna parameters (including the Antenna Number).

To update the parameters of the default antenna select Antenna>Select. You will be prompted to select the Antenna Number. Enter 1 and select the update option. You will be prompted to configure all parameters.

### 3.3.2.3 Using the Management System

In the management system, use the Equipment>External>Antenna screen to update the parameters of the default antenna and/or to add antenna(s). Click Apply after completing all configuration changes for each Antenna.

## 3.3.3 Configuring Radio Cluster Parameters

### Using the Monitor Program

Select Sector>Radio Cluster Update and configure the following mandatory parameters:



- Bandwidth
- Center Frequency
- TX Power

## Using the Management System

Select Sector 1, in the Radio Cluster section configure the Bandwidth, Center Frequency and TX Power parameters of Radio Cluster 1 and click Apply.

### 3.3.4 Configuring Antenna Associations

#### Using the Monitor Program

Select Sector>Antenna Association>Add.

You will be prompted to configure the following parameters:

- RF Port Number: Enter 1.
- Antenna Number: Enter the relevant Antenna Number as configured in the Antenna menu.
- Antenna Port Number: Enter the relevant Antenna Port Number.

Repeat the Antenna Association configuration for RF Port Number 2 to 4.

#### Using the Management System

In the Association section of Sector 1 screen click Add Association and enter the relevant Antenna Number and Antenna Port Number for RF Port 1.

Repeat the process for RF Port Number 2 to 4.

Click Apply.

### 3.3.5 Applying the Configuration

To apply the changes, reset the unit:

In the Monitor program, select BTS>Unit Control>ShutDown Operation>Update and select the reset option for the Shutdown Operation parameter.

In the management system, select the Equipment>Chassis screen. In the Shut Down Operation section select the Reset option for the Shut Down Type parameter and click Apply.



# Chapter 4 - Operation and Administration

## In This Chapter:

- "BTS System Management" on page 77
- "The Monitor Program" on page 78
- "IP Addresses Configuration" on page 81
- "The Main Menu" on page 82
- "BTS Menu" on page 83
- "Sector Menu" on page 98
- "BS Menu" on page 100
- "Chassis Menu" on page 123
- "GPS Menu" on page 125
- "RH Menu" on page 129
- "Antenna Menu" on page 131



## 4.1 BTS System Management

The BTS can be managed using any of the following options:

- SNMP based management using AlvariSTAR/AlvariCRAFT (or another network management system customized to support management of the system).
- Using Telnet to access the embedded Monitor application.

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### INFORMATION



Even if supported by network routing, remote management from a station behind an MS (via the wireless link) should be avoided.

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This chapter describes how to manage the system using the Monitor application. For information on managing the system using AlvariSTAR/AlvariCRAFT refer to the applicable documentation.

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### INFORMATION



Generally, it is recommended to use the Monitor program only for initial configuration to enable remote management, and to perform additional configuration and maintenance using AlvariSTAR/AlvariCRAFT.

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## 4.2 The Monitor Program

### 4.2.1 Accessing the Monitor Program



#### To access the Monitor program using Telnet:

##### 1 Via the Local Management interface

- a Direct local management using the Monitor program can be performed via the Local Management interface. The default local management IP Address is 192.168.0.1, and the default Subnet Mask for this address is 255.255.255.0.
- b The PC used for accessing the Monitor program should be set to IP address 192.168.0.2 or any other address in the range 192.168.0.2 - 192.168.0.254.
- c Connect the PC to the Ethernet port used for Local Management. In the current release Local Management interface is always on DAT3 port.
- d Run the Telnet program connecting to IP address 192.168.0.1.
- e The Enter the password message is displayed. Enter the password and press the Enter key to get to the Main menu. The default password is "installer".

##### 2 Via the External Management interface

- a Management using either SNMP or the Monitor program can also be performed via the External Management interface. For details on the connectivity parameters of this interface refer to "[IP Interfaces](#)" on page 85.
- b See "[L1 & L2](#)" on page 87 for details on the Ethernet port used for External Management interface.
- c Connection of the applicable Ethernet port to the remote management device should typically be performed via a network device configured to support the External Management Interface VLAN ID (the default is 12).
- d If the PC is connected to the Ethernet port of the unit via a switching device, the IP address of the PC should be set to an address in the subnet of the External Management Interface (the default is IP Address 192.168.1.1 and Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0).
- e If access is via a routing device, the Next Hop Gateway parameter of the External Management Interface (the default is 0.0.0.0 meaning none) must be configured to a valid value (in the subnet of the External Management Interface). The IP address of the routing device's port connected to the unit should be set to the address of the Next Hop Gateway. The IP address of the PC should be set according to the IP configuration of the relevant routing device's port.

- f** Run the Telnet program connecting to the IP address of the External Management interface.
- g** The Enter the password message is displayed. Enter the password and press the Enter key to get to the Main menu. The default password is "installer".

## 4.2.2 Using the Monitor Program

This section describes the Monitor program structure and navigation rules.

- The header of each menu or submenu specifies the unit type, the management IP address, the running SW version and the name of the menu/submenu including the path from the Main menu.
- Each menu or submenu displays a list of numbered options. To access an option, enter the number of the required option at the > prompt.
- At any point in the program, you can use the **Esc** key to return to the previous menu (one level up) without applying any change.
- Common action options in menus associated with a single entity object (or a group of parameters associated with a single entity object) are:
  - » **Show** option, enabling to view the current configuration of the applicable parameters. For some objects some additional status information is displayed.
  - » **Update** option, enabling to update the configuration of one or more parameters:
    - ◇ Single parameter configuration: displaying a list of numbered parameters. To configure a parameter, enter the number of the required parameter at the > prompt. The availability and/or value range of certain parameters may change according to the value selected for a previous parameter belonging to the same or another group. The current value is displayed for each parameter. To keep the current value - press Enter. To change it - enter a new value and press Enter.
    - ◇ Transaction mode configuration: You will be prompted to configure all parameters one by one. The current value is displayed for each parameter. To keep the current value - press Enter. To change it - enter a new value and press Enter. The new configuration will take effect only after completing the entire configuration process for the relevant entity/group of parameters.

- Common action options in menus associated with multiple entities objects are:
  - » **Show All** option, enabling to view main details of all existing entities.
  - » **Add** option, allowing to add a new entity. You will be prompted to configure all mandatory parameters one by one. The new configuration will take effect only after completing the entire configuration process for the relevant entity.
  - » **Select** option, enabling to select a specific entity (typically by its' number). Common action options for a selected entity (or for logic parameters group of a selected entity) are:
    - ◇ **Show** option, enabling to view the current configuration of the applicable parameters. For some objects some additional status information is displayed.
    - ◇ **Update** option, allowing to update one or more parameters of the entity/group of parameters. You will be prompted to configure all parameters one by one (transaction mode configuration). The current value is displayed for each parameter. To keep the current value - press Enter. To change it - enter a new value and press Enter. The new configuration will take effect only after completing the entire configuration process for the relevant entity/group of parameters.
    - ◇ **Delete** option, enabling deletion of the specific entity from the database.
- Press the **Tab** key for context sensitive help text (where applicable).
- If an erroneous value was entered - the reason of the error or help text will be displayed, and the parameter entry text will be displayed again.
- If the Monitor program is not used for the period of time defined by the Monitor Inactivity Time-out (see "[Monitor Inactivity Timeout](#)" on page 90), the session will be terminated automatically.
- Select the Exit option in the Main menu to exit the program and terminate the session.



## 4.3 IP Addresses Configuration

### 4.3.1 IP Address Configuration Restrictions

1 The following IP addresses should not be used and will be rejected:

- 0.0.0.0
- 224.0.0.0 - 255.255.255.255 (Multicasts, RFC 3171 D, RFC 1700 E)

### 4.3.2 IP Subnets

In a binary representation (32 bits) a Subnet Mask string must comprise a series of contiguous binary '1's starting from the MSB, followed by a series of contiguous binary '0's.

Subnet Masks 0.0.0.0 (all zeros, meaning "nothing") and 255.255.255.255 (all ones, meaning "this address only") are illegal and will be rejected.



## 4.4 The Main Menu

The Main menu of the Monitor program includes the following options:

- 1 - BTS (see ["BTS Menu" on page 83](#))
- 2 - Sector (see ["Sector Menu" on page 98](#))
- 3 - BS (see ["BS Menu" on page 100](#))
- 4 - Chassis (see ["Chassis Menu" on page 123](#))
- 5 - GPS (see ["GPS Menu" on page 125](#))
- 6 - RH (see ["RH Menu" on page 129](#))
- 7 - Antenna (see ["Antenna Menu" on page 131](#))
- X - Exit (select to exit the Monitor program and terminate the Telnet session)



## 4.5 BTS Menu

The BTS menu includes the following options:

- General
- Connectivity
- Unit Control
- Management

### 4.5.1 General

The BTS General submenu enables viewing the current values and updating the general BTS parameters. The BTS General parameters are:

- BTS Number
- BTS Name
- BTS Address
- Contact Person
- Legacy ASN-GW Mode

#### 4.5.1.1 BTS Number

A BTS identifier for management purposes. Must be unique in the entire Radio Access Network.

The range is from 1 to 999999.

The default is 0. A different number (unique in the Radio Access Network) must be configured to support proper management by the management system.

A change in BTS Number will take effect after next reset.

#### 4.5.1.2 BTS Name

An optional descriptive parameter. A string of up to 32 printable characters.

The default is null (an empty string).

#### 4.5.1.3 BTS Address

An optional descriptive parameter. A string of up to 70 printable characters.

The default is null (an empty string).

#### 4.5.1.4 Contact Person

An optional descriptive parameter. A string of up to 32 printable characters.

The default is null (an empty string).





### 4.5.1.5 Legacy ASN-GW Mode

The Legacy ASN-GW Mode defines functionality supported by the external ASN-GW:

Select enable if using a Cisco ASN GW (supports only IP CS services). BS should support only IPv4 CS-type. It means BS should verify whether this type is received from CPE within the registration request and if so include it in the attachment request towards the ASN-GW. All other CS types supported by CPE and received in registration request will be ignored and not forwarded to the ASN-GW.

Select disable if using any other approved ASN GW. BS should support the following CS-types: IPv4, Ethernet, VLAN, IPv4-over-Ethernet, Pv4-over-VLAN. This means it should verify whether these types are received from CPE within the registration request and if so include them in the attachment request towards the ASN-GW. All other CS types supported by CPE and received in registration request will be ignored and not forwarded to the ASN-GW.

The default is disable.

A change in Legacy ASN-GW Mode will take effect after next reset.

## 4.5.2 Connectivity

The Connectivity submenu includes the following options:

- [Management Interface](#)
- [IP Interfaces](#)
- [L1 & L2](#)
- [ASN-GW Load Balancing Pools](#)
- [QoS Marking Rules](#)

### 4.5.2.1 Management Interface

The system uses different IP domains for the following traffic types:

- Bearer IP domain for subscriber data and ASN/CSN control traffic.
- External Management domain for remote management traffic.
- Local Management domain for local (direct) management traffic.

The unit supports the following IP connectivity modes:

- Out Of Band: In the Out Of Band connectivity mode different Ethernet ports are used for bearer traffic and external management traffic.
- In Band: In the In Band connectivity mode the same Ethernet port is used for both bearer traffic and external management traffic. VLANs are used to differentiate between the two traffic types. The bearer VLAN ID is used for the bearer traffic and the external management VLAN ID is used for the external management traffic.



- Unified: In the Unified connectivity mode the bearer traffic and external management traffic are unified. The same Ethernet port is used for both traffic types that share the same VLAN ID.

Refer to “L1 & L2” on page 87 for details on the ports used for each traffic type according to the current Connectivity Mode.

The Management Interface submenu enables viewing the current values and updating the following parameter:

#### 4.5.2.1.1 Connectivity Mode

The connectivity mode to be used by the system (see description above).

The available options are inband, outofband and unified.

The default is inband.

A change in Connectivity Mode will take effect after next reset.

#### 4.5.2.1.2 Actual Connectivity Mode

The Actual Connectivity Mode is applicable only for the Show menu, indicating the current connectivity mode. The Actual Connectivity Mode affects configuration rules for Bearer and External Management parameters.

#### 4.5.2.2 IP Interfaces

The IP Interfaces submenu enables viewing the current values and updating the IP Interfaces' parameters. The IP Interfaces parameters are:

- Bearer Subnet Mask
- Bearer Next Hop Gateway
- Bearer VLAN ID
- Default Authenticator IP
- External Management IP Address
- External Management Subnet Mask
- External Management Next Hop Gateway
- External Management VLAN ID
- Local Management IP Address
- Local Management Subnet Mask

Note that allowed value range for certain parameters may depend on the value configured (or to be configured) for the BS Bearer IP Address (see “IP Address” on page 116).

Changes in IP Interfaces parameters will take effect after next reset.

#### 4.5.2.2.1 Bearer Subnet Mask

The subnet mask used with the BS Bearer IP Address.



The default is 255.255.255.0.

A change in Bearer Subnet Mask will take effect after next reset.

#### **4.5.2.2.2 Bearer Next Hop Gateway**

The IP Address of the Default Gateway for bearer traffic.

The Bearer Next Hop Gateway must be within the range defined by BS Bearer IP Address and Bearer Subnet Mask.

The default is 0.0.0.0 (must be changed to a valid value if IP addresses of core network equipment is not within the range defined by BS Bearer IP Address and Bearer Subnet Mask).

A change in Bearer Next Hop Gateway will take effect after next reset.

#### **4.5.2.2.3 Bearer VLAN ID**

The VLAN ID to be used with bearer traffic.

Valid values are 11-100, 110-4094.

The default is 11.

A change in Bearer VLAN ID will take effect after next reset.

#### **4.5.2.2.4 Default Authenticator IP**

The IP Address of the default authenticator ASN-GW.

The default is 0.0.0.0 (must be changed to a valid value).

A change in Default Authenticator will take effect after next reset.

#### **4.5.2.2.5 External Management IP Address**

The IP address of the External Management interface. Must be unique in the managed network.

The default is 192.168.1.1.

In Unified Connectivity Mode the External Management IP Address should be within the addresses range defined by BS Bearer IP Address and Bearer Subnet Mask.

A change in External Management IP Address will take effect after next reset.

#### **4.5.2.2.6 External Management Subnet Mask**

The Subnet Mask of the External Management interface.

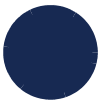
The default is 255.255.255.0.

In Unified Connectivity Mode the External Management Subnet Mask should be configured to the same value as the Bearer Subnet Mask.

A change in External Management IP Address will take effect after next reset.

#### **4.5.2.2.7 External Management Next Hop Gateway**

The IP Address of the Default Gateway for external management traffic.



The External Management Next Hop Gateway must be within the range defined by External Management IP Address and External Management Subnet Mask.

The default is 192.168.1.1 (an IP address 0.0.0.0 is a valid value if IP address of external management equipment is within the range defined by External Management IP Address and External Management Subnet Mask).

In Unified Connectivity Mode the External Management Next Hop Gateway should be configured to the same value as the Bearer Next Hop Gateway.

A change in External Management Next Hop Gateway will take effect after next reset.

#### **4.5.2.2.8 External Management VLAN ID**

The VLAN ID to be used with external management traffic.

Valid values are 11-100, 110-4094.

The default is 12.

In Unified Connectivity Mode the External Management VLAN ID should be configured to the same value as the Bearer VLAN ID. Otherwise, it must differ from the Bearer VLAN ID.

A change in External Management VLAN ID will take effect after next reset.

#### **4.5.2.2.9 Local Management IP Address**

The IP address of the Local Management interface.

The default is 172.31.0.1.

It is recommended to refrain from changing the Local Management IP Address so that it can always be used as the known default address for local management.

A change in Local Management IP Address will take effect after next reset.

#### **4.5.2.2.10 Local Management Subnet Mask**

The Subnet Mask of the Local Management interface.

The default is 255.255.255.0.

It is recommended to refrain from changing the Local Management Subnet Mask.

A change in Local Management Subnet Mask will take effect after next reset.

### **4.5.2.3 L1 & L2**

The L1 & L2 option enables viewing or updating the parameters of the following Ethernet ports:

- DAT1 (Data Port 1): An optional 100/1000 Base-X optical fiber interface. Applicable only if a suitable SFP (Small Form-factor Pluggable) optical interface is installed.
- DAT2 (Data Port 2): A 100/1000 Base-T twisted-pair electrical interface.
- DAT3 (Data Port 3): A 10/100 Base-T twisted-pair electrical interface.

Functionality of these ports depends on the Connectivity Mode (see [“IP Interfaces” on page 85](#)):



- Out of Band Connectivity Mode: Data Port 1 or Data Port 2 is used for tagged bearer traffic (see “Administrative State” on page 88 for details on selecting the active port when both port are applicable). Data Port 3 is used for tagged external management traffic and for untagged local management traffic.
- In Band Connectivity Mode: Data Port 1 or Data Port 2 is used for both bearer and external management traffic. VLANs are used to separate the two traffic types. Data Port 3 is used for untagged local management traffic.
- Unified Connectivity Mode: Data Port 1 or Data Port 2 is used for both bearer and external management traffic. Both traffic types share the same VLAN. Data Port 3 is used for untagged local management traffic.

The L1 & L2 option enables selecting any of the applicable ports for viewing or updating the following parameters:

- Operational State
- Administrative State
- Port Negotiation Mode
- Port Speed
- Duplex Mode

#### 4.5.2.3.1 Operational State

The Operational State parameter is applicable only for Show menu, indicating the current operational status of the port (Up or Down).

#### 4.5.2.3.2 Administrative State

The administrative status of the port (Up or Down).

Either Data Port 1 (if available) or Data Port 2 can be used for bearer connectivity (and for external management connectivity in In Band or Unified connectivity mode). If both ports are connected only one may be active. By default the Administrative State of Data Port 2 is Up and the Administrative State of Data Port 1 is Down, meaning that Data Port 2 is active and Data Port 1 is not active.

For activating Data Port 1 it is required to configure the Administrative State of Data Port 2 to Down and only then configure the Administrative State of Data Port 1 to Up, and vice versa.

#### CAUTION



If you are managing the unit from remote through either Data Port 1 or Data Port 2 port (using either In Band or Unified connectivity mode), do not change the Administrative State of the active port since it will cause loss of management connectivity to the unit.

The Administrative State of Data Port 3 is always Up and cannot be changed (to maintain the ability for local management).



### 4.5.2.3.3 Port Negotiation Mode

The mode for negotiating the port speed and the duplex mode with the link partner (Auto or Manual).

The Port Speed and Duplex Mode parameters are configurable only if Port Negotiation Mode is Manual.

The default for all ports is Auto.

### 4.5.2.3.4 Port Speed

The port speed to be used for the physical interface.

Configurable only if Port Negotiation Mode is set to Manual.

For Data Port 1 (if applicable) only 1000 Mbps (1 Gigabit) is supported (the 100 Mbps option should not be selected).

For Data Port 2 the valid values are 100 or 1000 Mbps and the default is 1000 Mbps (1 Gigabit).

For Data Port 3 the valid values are 10 or 100 Mbps and the default is 10 Mbps.

### 4.5.2.3.5 Duplex Mode

The duplex mode for the interface (Full Duplex or Half Duplex).

Configurable only if Port Negotiation Mode is set to Manual.

The default for all ports is Full-Duplex.

## 4.5.2.4 ASN-GW Load Balancing Pools

The Load Balancing feature provides a WiMAX operator with the capability to build resilient ASN infrastructure using ASN-GW redundancy. Every BS is provisioned with two lists of redundant ASN-GWs (pools). The BS applies round-robin mechanism in order to pick an Authenticator for each MS that performs initial network entry (for more details refer to [“ASN-GW Load Balancing” on page 119](#)). This should eventually distribute the load between Anchor ASN-GWs. Geographical site backup can be achieved by using different priority of ASN-GW pools (Authenticator “metric”).

At the unit (BTS) level, up to two pools (with different priorities), each with up to 10 ASN-GWs, can be defined. Each BS will “inherit” these pools.

The ASN-GW Load Balancing Pools submenu includes two options: Primary Pool and Secondary Pool. Select the Primary or Secondary Pool option to view or update the pool’s content. The options available for each pool are:

- Show: Select this option to view the current content of the pool.
- Add: Select this option to add an ASN-GW address to the pool (up to a maximum of 10 addresses per pool). You will be prompted to define the Index for the entry (a unique number in the range from 1 to 10) before defining the IP Address. An IP Address must be unique per both pools. Broadcast and Multicast addresses are not legal. By default both pools are empty.
- Select: Use this option to select an existing entry in the pool by its Index. You can then view the entry’s IP Address, update the IP Address, or delete the entry.



Note that you should not populate the Secondary Pool if the Primary Pool is empty. Also, you should not delete all entries from the Primary Pool if the Secondary Pool is not empty.

A change in the content of the pools will take effect after next reset.

## 4.5.2.5 QoS Marking Rules

The QoS Marking Rules option enables viewing or updating the values of 802.1P Priority and/or DSCP marking for outgoing external management traffic.

The QoS Marking Rules parameters are:

- 802.1P Priority
- DSCP

### 4.5.2.5.1 802.1P Priority

The 802.1P (VLAN) Priority of management traffic.

The range is 0-7.

The default is 0.

### 4.5.2.5.2 DSCP

The DSCP value of management traffic.

The range is 0-63.

The default is 0.

## 4.5.3 Unit Control

The Unit Control menu enables various general control functions such as resetting the BTS, managing the SW versions of the BTS and uploading/downloading configuration backup files.

The Unit Control menu includes the following options:

- Monitor Inactivity Timeout
- SW Version Control
- ShutDown Operation
- Configuration Files Control
- TFTP Server

### 4.5.3.1 Monitor Inactivity Timeout

The Monitor Inactivity Timeout (min.) parameter determines the amount of inactive time following which the unit automatically exits the Monitor program.

The time out duration can range from 0 to 60 minutes. 0 means no inactivity timeout.

The default value is 10 minutes.



## 4.5.3.2 SW Version Control

The BTS can contain two SW versions:

- Operational: Each time the BTS resets it will reboot using the version defined as Operational.
- Shadow: Normally the Shadow version is the backup version. Each time a new SW File is downloaded to the BTS, it will be stored as a Shadow version, replacing the previous Shadow Version.

The typical process of upgrading to a new SW version includes the following steps:

- 1 Download the new SW File to the BTS. It will be stored as the Shadow version.
- 2 Reset and run the BTS from its Shadow version. Note that at this stage, if a reset were to occur, the BTS will return to the previous Operational version.
- 3 If you want to continue using the new version, swap the Shadow and Operational versions. The new (currently running) version is now defined as Operational, and will be used each time the BTS reboots. The previous version is defined now as Shadow.

Each SW version includes two identifiers:

- SW File, which is the name of the downloaded SW file. This name does not necessarily include clear identification of the SW version number.
- SW Version, which provides the SW version number.

The SW Version Control menu includes the following options:

- [Show SW Versions](#)
- [Show SW Download Status](#)
- [Load to Shadow](#)
- [Reset and Run from Shadow](#)
- [Set Running Version As Operational](#)

### 4.5.3.2.1 Show SW Versions

Select this option to view the current available versions and the running version:

- Operational SW File
- Shadow SW File
- Running From: The Source of the current SW (Operational or Shadow)

### 4.5.3.2.2 Show SW Download Status

Select this option to view the status of the last requested download operation.

### 4.5.3.2.3 Load to Shadow

The Load to Shadow option enables initiating a process of loading a new SW file to the BTS. The loaded SW file will be stored as the new Shadow file.





The IP address of the TFTP Server holding the SW file to be loaded is defined by the TFTP Server parameter (see “[Configuration Files Control](#)” on page 93). You will be prompted to enter the **File Path And File Name** (up to 50 characters) and to confirm the requested operation.

#### 4.5.3.2.4 Reset and Run from Shadow

Select the Reset and Run from Shadow option to reset the BTS and run the Shadow version after power up. To avoid unintentional actions you will be prompted to confirm the request.

#### 4.5.3.2.5 Set Running Version As Operational

When the BTS is running the Shadow version (after selecting Reset and Run from Shadow), it will boot from the Operational version after the next reset. Select the Set Running Version As Operational option if you want to swap versions so that the running version will become the Operational version and will be the version to be used after reset. To avoid unintentional actions you will be prompted to confirm the request.

### 4.5.3.3 ShutDown Operation

The ShutDown Operation submenu enables selecting one of the following options:

- **shutdown**: Select this option to shut down the system. To avoid unintentional shut down, you will be prompted to confirm the request.

#### NOTE!



Before shutting down the system, it is recommended that you save the configuration file. The last saved configuration is used for rebooting the system.

**After shutting down the system you cannot restart it from remote.** To start up the unit (after shut down), switch off and then switch on the power supply to the unit.

- **reset**: Select this option to reset the BTS. To avoid unintentional reset, you will be prompted to confirm the reset request. Changes to some of the configurable parameters are applied only after reset.
- **resettoFactoryDefault**: Select this option to restore the factory default configuration of all BTS parameters. All parameters will revert to their default values after the next reset. To avoid unintentional action, you will be prompted to confirm the request.

#### NOTE!



Reset to default configuration may affect the ability for remote management of the unit.

- **noAction**: Select this option to exit the Shutdown Operation submenu without any action.
- **resettoFactoryDefaultwithConnectivity**: Select this option to restore factory default configuration without changing any of the parameters required for maintaining management connectivity to the unit. To avoid unintentional action, you will be prompted to confirm the request.



The parameters that are maintained without any change include:

- » BTS Number
- » All IP Interfaces parameters
- » All L1 & L2 parameters
- » SNMP Traps Managers configurations
- » Authorized Managers configurations

### 4.5.3.4 Configuration Files Control

The Configuration Files Control submenu enables viewing the backup configuration files that are currently stored in the unit's configuration backup directory, creating a backup file of the current BTS configuration, managing the optional automatic mechanism for automatically creating backup files on a daily basis, and downloading a configuration file to the BTS from either the internal configuration backup directory or an external TFTP server.

The Files Control menu includes the following menu options:

- [Automatic Configuration Backup](#)
- [Show Configuration Files](#)
- [Create Backup Configuration File](#)
- [Restore From External File](#)
- [Restore From Local File](#)

#### 4.5.3.4.1 Automatic Configuration Backup

A configuration backup file of the device's configuration is created automatically every day. The Automatic Configuration Backup submenu enables viewing and modifying the Daily Backup Time for execution of the automatic backup process.

The format of the Daily Backup Time is HH:MM, where HH is between 0 to 23, MM is between 0 to 59.

The default is 00:00 (midnight)

#### 4.5.3.4.2 Show Configuration Files

Select the Show Configuration Files option to view the Configuration File Name of each of the zipped configuration backup files (up to 3) stored in the unit's configuration backup directory. The file's name includes its creation date and time in the format YYYYMMDDHHMM.xml.gz.

#### 4.5.3.4.3 Create Backup Configuration File

Select the Create Backup Configuration File to view the process status of the last request for creating a configuration backup file or to initiate a manual request for creation of a backup file. The BTS holds the last 3 backup files.



#### 4.5.3.4.4 Restore From External File

The Restore From External File submenu includes the following options:

- **Show:** Select this option to view the details of the last request for restoring a configuration file from an external TFTP server. The displayed details include:
  - » **File Name**
  - » **TFTP Server IP Address**
  - » **Process Status**
- **Update:** Select this option to initiate a new process of restoring a configuration file from an external TFTP server. You will be prompted to define the following parameters:
  - » **File Name:** The path to and file name of the file to be downloaded. A string comprising 1 to 254 characters.
  - » **TFTP Server IP Address:** The IP address of the TFTP Server from which the file should be loaded. The default is 192.168.1.1 (same as the default for External Management IP Address).
  - » **Start Download?:** Select the download File option to initiate the process.

#### INFORMATION



To avoid loss of connectivity behind a router, the External Management parameters are not changed when loading a Full backup file to the BTS. The values of these parameters configured in the target BTS before the loading process, are maintained.

#### 4.5.3.4.5 Restore From Local File

The Restore From Local File submenu includes the following options:

- **Show:** Select this option to view the details of the last request for restoring a configuration file from the unit's memory. The displayed details include:
  - » **Restore From Local Backup:** noAction or restoretoRAM
  - » **Local File Name**
- **Update:** Select this option to initiate a new process of restoring a local configuration file. You will be prompted to define the following parameters:
  - » **Restore From Local Backup: Select** noAction or restoretoRAM. If you selected restoretoRAM, you will be prompted to select the name of the local file.
  - » **Local File Name:** The name of the local backup file to be restored. A string comprising 1 to 30 characters. Must be the name of one of the existing backup file (see [“Show Configuration Files” on page 93](#)).



### 4.5.3.5 TFTP Server

The TFTP Server option enables viewing or updating the **TFTP Target IP Address**, which is the IP address of the TFTP server to be used for SW download. Typically the TFTP server is in the same station used for management, and the TFTP Server IP address is identical to the External Management IP Address.

The default TFTP Target IP Address is 192.168.1.1 (same as the default for External Management IP Address).

## 4.5.4 Management

The Management menu includes the following options:

- [SNMP Traps Managers](#)
- [Authorized Managers](#)

### 4.5.4.1 SNMP Traps Managers

Up to 5 SNMP Traps Managers can be defined. By default the unit is supplied with one SNMP Traps Manager with the following parameters:

- IP Address: 192.168.1.60
- Port Number: 162
- Community: public
- Enable Traps Distribution: enable

The SNMP Trap Managers menu includes the following options:

- [Show](#)
- [Add](#)
- [Select](#)

#### 4.5.4.1.1 Show

Select this option to view the details of the currently defined SNMP Traps Managers.

#### 4.5.4.1.2 Add

Select this option to add a new SNMP Traps Manager. The SNMP Traps Manager parameters are:

- [IP Address](#)
- [Port Number](#)
- [Community](#)
- [Enable Traps Distribution](#)

##### 4.5.4.1.2.1 IP Address

The IP address of the Traps Manager.



#### 4.5.4.1.2.2 Port Number

The port number on which the Trap Manager will listen for messages from the Agent. The range is from 1 to 65535. The port on which the management system listens for traps is 162.

#### 4.5.4.1.2.3 Community

The name of the SNMP Read Community used by the Trap Manager. Traps are sent toward those Managers for which this parameter is configured. A string of up to 10 printable characters, case-sensitive. The default used by the management system is public.

#### 4.5.4.1.2.4 Enable Traps Distribution

Indicates whether the sending of traps to the management station is enabled or disabled.

#### 4.5.4.1.3 Select

Use this option to select one of the existing SNMP Traps Managers by its IP address. You can then view the details of the selected manager, update its parameters (excluding the IP address) or delete it.

The Selected Manager submenu includes the following options:

- **Show:** For viewing the details of the selected Manager.
- **Update:** For updating the properties of the selected Manager (for details see [Section 4.5.4.1.2](#) above).
- **Delete:** For deleting the selected Manager from the database.

### 4.5.4.2 Authorized Managers

An SNMP Manager comprises a pair of SNMP Communities (Community Read Only and Community Read and Write). A management station is permitted to manage the BTS using SNMP only if it uses one of the configured SNMP Communities (or a pair of SNMP Communities). A maximum of five SNMP Managers can be configured. The Authorized Managers submenu enables defining the properties of management stations that are allowed to manage the BTS using SNMP.

By default the unit is supplied with one Authorized Manager with the following parameters:

- Manager Number: 1
- Community Read Only: public
- Community Read and Write: private

The Authorized Manager submenu includes the following options:

- [Show](#)
- [Add](#)
- [Select](#)

#### 4.5.4.2.1 Show

Select this option to view the details of all currently defined authorized managers.



#### 4.5.4.2.2 Add

Select this option to add a new authorized manager. Up to 5 Authorized Managers can be defined. The following parameters can be configured:

- Manager Number
- Community Read Only
- Community Read and Write

##### 4.5.4.2.2.1 Manager Number

A unique number from 1 to 5.

##### 4.5.4.2.2.2 Community Read Only

The SNMP Read Community to be used by the Authorized Manager. A null Community Read Only means that the read (get) operation can only be performed using the Community Read and Write.

Valid Community strings: Up to 10 printable characters, case sensitive.

The default is public.

##### 4.5.4.2.2.3 Community Read and Write

The SNMP Read/Write Community to be used by the Authorized Manager. A null Read/Write Community means that the Authorized Manager has Read Only access rights.

Valid Community strings: Up to 10 printable characters, case sensitive.

The default is private.

#### INFORMATION



To enable management by AlvariSTAR/AlvariCRAFT, the Read and Write Communities are mandatory and both must be defined (other than null).

Duplication of Communities pairs is not allowed (each Read/Write Community pair must be unique).

#### 4.5.4.2.3 Select

This option enables selecting an existing authorized manager for viewing or updating its properties or for deleting it from the database. The selection is based on the authorized manager's number.

The Selected Manager submenu includes the following options:

- **Show:** For viewing the details of the selected Manager.
- **Update:** For updating the properties of the selected Manager (for details see [Section 4.5.4.2.2](#) above).
- **Delete:** For deleting the selected Manager from the database.



## 4.6 Sector Menu

In the current release the unit supports a single sector.

The Sector menu includes the following options:

- [Sector Definition](#)
- [Radio Cluster](#)
- [Antenna Association](#)

### 4.6.1 Sector Definition

The Sector Definition menu enables viewing or modifying the following informational parameters:

#### 4.6.1.1 Name

The sector name. An optional descriptive string of up to 32 printable characters.

The default is null (an empty string).

#### 4.6.1.2 Heading

The sector heading (the center angle of the sector), in degrees.

An optional descriptive value in the range from 0 to 359.

The default is 0.

#### 4.6.1.3 Width

The planned sector coverage, in degrees.

A value in the range from 0 to 359.

The default is 0.

### 4.6.2 Radio Cluster

Radio Cluster is a virtual object enabling definition of the bandwidth, frequency and transmit power parameters. The values configured for these parameter determine the bandwidth and frequency of relevant BS(s) and the Tx power of all relevant Radio Head Tx ports. The Radio Cluster concept simplifies configuration of these parameters, especially in installations using dual-carrier operation (One Sector Dual Carrier topology, not supported in current release).

The Radio Cluster menu enables viewing or modifying the following parameters:

#### 4.6.2.1 Bandwidth

The bandwidth of the Radio Cluster, in MHz.

In the current release only a bandwidth of 10 MHz (tenMHz) is supported.



The default is none. A valid option must be selected.

### 4.6.2.2 Center Frequency

The center downlink frequency of the Radio Cluster, in MHz. The valid values are from  $f1+0.5BW$  to  $f2-0.5BW$ , where  $f1$  is the lowest frequency of the band supported by the radio head (see [RH Menu, "General" on page 129](#)),  $f2$  is the highest frequency of the band, and  $BW$  is the defined Bandwidth.

In the current release  $f1$  is 3400 MHz,  $f2$  is 3675 MHz.

The default is 0. A valid value must be configured.

### 4.6.2.3 TX Power

The required tx power of the Radio Cluster, in dBm.

The configuration range is from 0 to 46 dBm using a 1 dBm resolution. The actually valid range depends on Installed RH Type: The upper limit is set by the Maximum Tx Power supported by the radio head (see [RH Menu, "General" on page 129](#)). The lower limit is the Maximum Tx Power supported by the radio head minus 10dBm.

In the current release the valid range is from 17 to 27 dBm.

The default is 0. A valid value must be configured.

## 4.6.3 Antenna Association

The Antenna Association menu enables viewing and updating the Antenna And Antenna Port for each antenna association entry. Actual physical connections must match the configured values and the operation mode configured for relevant ports (see ["Ports Control" on page 123](#)).

The selection key for each entry is the RF Port Number(1-4).

A change in Antenna Association will take effect after next reset.

The configurable parameters for each RF Port are:

### 4.6.3.1 Antenna Number

A number in the range from 1 to 4.

The default is null. The relevant Antenna Number as specified in ["Antenna Menu" on page 131](#) must be configured.

### 4.6.3.2 Antenna Port Number

A number in the range from 1 to 4.

The default is null. The relevant Antenna Port Number (according to the number of ports supported by the selected antenna) must be configured.

Each port cannot be used more than once (each combination of Antenna Number and Antenna Port Number must be unique).





## 4.7 BS Menu

In the current release a single BS is supported. The BS menu enables creating the BS, updating the BS parameters or deleting the BS (the BS ID LSB of an existing BS cannot be modified. To change the BS ID LSB, you must delete the BS and re-create it).

### INFORMATION



BS parameters should be configured according to the recommendations of the Radio Network Planning

The BS menu includes three options:

- **Add:** For creating a new BS.
- **Select:** For updating the parameters of a previously created BS or deleting the BS.
- **Show:** For viewing main BS parameters.

### 4.7.1 Add

Select the Add option to create the BS. If the BS does not exist already, it must be created. In the current release only a single BS can be defined. If a BS already exist, you cannot add another BS.

After completing configuration of all BS mandatory parameters, reset the unit to apply the change.

You will be prompted to configure the following BS parameters:

#### 4.7.1.1 BS Number

In the current release only BS Number 1 can be created.

#### 4.7.1.2 BS ID LSB

The unique identifier of the BS in the network. Must be unique in the entire Radio Access Network. A number in the range 1-16777215. The BS ID LSB used in the system is in the format A.B.C where A, B, C are from 0 to 255. The BS ID used in the Monitor program is an integer that is calculated by the formula  $A*65536+B*256+C$ . For example, a BS ID of 1.2.5 is translated to  $1*65536+2*256+5=66053$ .

#### 4.7.1.3 Operator ID

The unique identifier of the wireless network operator. The same Operator ID must be used by all BSs in the managed wireless network. A number in the range 1-16777215 (same definition principle as for BS ID LSB).

#### 4.7.1.4 Name

An optional descriptive parameter. A string of up to 32 characters. The default is null.



### 4.7.1.5 Cell ID

The Cell ID (IDCell) used for preamble selection. The range is from 0 to 31.

### 4.7.1.6 Segment Number

The segment (BS) number in a three sector BS (0-2).

### 4.7.1.7 Total Uplink Duration

The total duration of the uplink in a frame, in slots (one slot equals 3 symbols).

To avoid BS-BS interference, the Total Uplink Duration must be identical in all BSs in the same geographical region.

The range is 4-7 for a BS bandwidth of 5 or 10MHz, 3-5 for a BS bandwidth of 7MHz.

### 4.7.1.8 Basic Map Repetition

The basic repetition used in the transmission of the maps using QPSK 1/2. The available options are 1, 2, 4 and 6. (1 means no repetitions).

If FFR Mode (see [“FFR Mode” on page 109](#)) is other than None, only values 1 and 2 should be used.

If BS BW=5MHz (not applicable for current release supporting only 10 MHz bandwidth) only values 1, 2, and 4 should be used.

### 4.7.1.9 DL Data Permutation Base

The permutation base used in the downlink data zone.

The valid range is from 0 to 31.

### 4.7.1.10 UL Feedback Zone Permutation Base

The permutation base used in the uplink feedback zone.

The valid range is from 0 to 69.

### 4.7.1.11 UL Data Permutation Base

The permutation base used in the uplink data zone.

The valid range is from 0 to 69.

### 4.7.1.12 IP Address

The IP address of the bearer interface of the BS. Must be unique in the network.

### 4.7.1.13 Paging Group ID

The Paging Group ID of the BS.

The range is from 0 to 65535. 0 means that Idle Mode is not enabled. If Idle Mode is enabled (Paging Group ID is not 0), should be unique in the Radio Access Network (different Paging Group ID for each



BS). Idle Mode should be either enabled in all units in the network (Paging Group ID other than 0) or disabled in all units (Paging Group ID = 0). A combination in the same Radio Access Network of units with Paging Group ID of 0 (Idle Mode disabled) and units with Paging Group ID other than 0 (Idle Mode enabled) should be avoided.

## 4.7.2 Select

Select the BS to view or update its parameters or to delete it. BS is selected by its BS Number.

The selected BS menu includes the following options:

- General
- Air Frame Structure
- Mobility
- Power Control
- Feedback
- Connectivity
- Connectivity
- Management Thresholds
- Keep Alive
- Scheduler

### 4.7.2.1 General

The selected BS General parameters menu includes the following options:

- Show: Select to view the current values of the BS General parameters.
- Update: Select to update the configured values of the BS General parameters.
- Delete: Select to delete the BS (the BS ID LSB of an existing BS cannot be modified. To change it you must delete the BS and re-define it).

The BS General parameters are:

- BS ID LSB
- Operator ID
- Name
- Calculated Center Frequency
- Calculated Bandwidth
- Paging Group ID



#### 4.7.2.1.1 BS ID LSB

Available only in Show menu (the BS ID LSB of an existing BS cannot be modified). The unique identifier of the BS in the network. Can be configured only during BS creation (see [Section 4.7.1.2](#)).

#### 4.7.2.1.2 Operator ID

The unique identifier of the wireless network operator. The same Operator ID must be used by all BSs in the managed wireless network. A number in the range 1-16777215. The Operator ID used in the system is in the format A.B.C where A, B, C are from 0 to 255. The Operator used in the Monitor program is an integer that is calculated by the formula  $A*65536+B*256+C$ . For example, an Operator ID of 1.1.1 is translated to  $1*65536+1*256+1=65793$ .

A change in Operator ID will take effect after next reset.

#### 4.7.2.1.3 Name

The name of the BS. An optional descriptive parameter. A string of up to 32 printable characters.

#### 4.7.2.1.4 Calculated Center Frequency

Available only in Show menu. The center of the frequency band in which the BS will transmit, in MHz. Calculated according to the Center Frequency configured for the Radio Cluster and the Topology Type. In the current release (supporting only One Sector One Carrier topology) the BS Calculated Center Frequency equals the Radio Cluster's Center Frequency.

#### 4.7.2.1.5 Calculated Bandwidth

Available only in Show menu. The BS channel bandwidth (5 MHz, 7 MHz, 10MHz).

Calculated according to the Bandwidth configured for the Radio Cluster and the Topology Type. In the current release (supporting only One Sector One Carrier topology) the BS Calculated Bandwidth equals the Radio Cluster's Bandwidth.

#### 4.7.2.1.6 Paging Group ID

The Paging Group ID of the BS.

The single sector Idle Mode capability provides the benefits of MS power savings and manageable total sector active and non active users, together with reduced overhead on the backhaul network.

Idle Mode (IM) mechanism allows an MS to become unavailable on the air interface, and thus freeing operational resources and preserving MS power. During IM operation, an MS switch off its transmission and reception capabilities, and becomes available for DL broadcast control messaging, i.e., MS Paging, in a periodically manner. Using paging broadcast, BS can indicate (if necessary) the MS to exit from IM and return into normal operation mode. The paging control message is sent over the DL of a set of BSs simultaneously. This set is called Paging group (PG). In the current release, each Paging Group includes a single BS.

During IM, MS performs location updates when moving from one PG to another. While in the same PG, MS does not need to transmit in the UL and can be paged in the DL if there is traffic targeted at it.

The range is from 0 to 65535. 0 means that Idle Mode is not enabled. If Idle Mode is enabled (Paging Group ID is not 0), should be unique in the Radio Access Network (different Paging Group ID for each



BS). Idle Mode should be either enabled in all units in the network (Paging Group ID other than 0) or disabled in all units (Paging Group ID = 0). A combination in the same Radio Access Network of units with Paging Group ID of 0 (Idle Mode disabled) and units with Paging Group ID other than 0 (Idle Mode enabled) should be avoided.

A change in Paging Group ID will take effect after next reset.

## 4.7.2.2 Air Frame Structure

The Air Frame Structure menu includes the following options:

- Zones
- General
- DL Diversity Mode
- Compress Range Support

### 4.7.2.2.1 Zones

The Air Frame Structure - Zones menu includes the following options:

- Uplink Data Zone
- Downlink Data Zone
- First Zone
- Uplink Feedback Zone
- Frame Structure Mode

#### 4.7.2.2.1.1 Uplink Data Zone

The Uplink Data Zone menu enables viewing/updating the values configured for the following parameters:

- Uplink Basic Rate
- Maximum Sub-Burst Size
- UL Permutation Base

##### 4.7.2.2.1.1.1 Uplink Basic Rate

The uplink basic rate:

- ctcQpskOneOverTwoTimesSix (QPSK 1/2 Repetition 6)
- ctcQpskOneOverTwoTimesFour (QPSK 1/2 Repetition 4)
- ctcQpskOneOverTwoTimesTwo (QPSK 1/2 Repetition 2)
- ctcQpskOneOverTwo (QPSK 1/2)
- ctcQpskThreeOverFour (QPSK 3/4)
- ctcQamSixteenOneOverTwo 16-QAM 1/2



- ctcQamSixteenThreeOverFour (16-QAM 3/4)
- ctcQamSixtyFourOneOverTwo (64-QAM 1/2)
- ctcQamSixtyFourTwoOverThree (64-QAM 2/3)
- ctcQamSixtyFourThreeOverFour (64-QAM 3/4)
- ctcQamSixtyFourFiveOverSix 64-QAM 5/6

The default is ctcQpskOneOverTwo (QPSK 1/2).

A change in Uplink Basic Rate will take effect after next reset.

#### 4.7.2.2.1.1.2 Maximum Sub-Burst Size

Not supported in the current release.

#### 4.7.2.2.1.1.3 UL Permutation Base

The permutation base used in the uplink data zone.

The valid range is from 0 to 69.

A change in UL Permutation Base will take effect after next reset.

#### 4.7.2.2.1.2 Downlink Data Zone

The Downlink Data Zone menu enables viewing/updating the values configured for the following parameters:

- [Basic Rate for Management](#)
- [Basic Rate for Data](#)
- [DL Data Permutation Base](#)

#### 4.7.2.2.1.2.1 Basic Rate for Management

The downlink basic rate for unicast and broadcast management traffic (non-HARQ traffic in reuse 1 region):

- ctcQpskOneOverTwoTimesSix (QPSK 1/2 Repetition 6)
- ctcQpskOneOverTwoTimesFour (QPSK 1/2 Repetition 4)
- ctcQpskOneOverTwoTimesTwo (QPSK 1/2 Repetition 2)
- ctcQpskOneOverTwo (QPSK 1/2)
- ctcQpskThreeOverFour (QPSK 3/4)
- ctcQamSixteenOneOverTwo 16-QAM 1/2
- ctcQamSixteenThreeOverFour (16-QAM 3/4)
- ctcQamSixtyFourOneOverTwo (64-QAM 1/2)
- ctcQamSixtyFourTwoOverThree (64-QAM 2/3)
- ctcQamSixtyFourThreeOverFour (64-QAM 3/4)



- ctcQamSixtyFourFiveOverSix 64-QAM 5/6

The default is ctcQpskOneOverTwo (QPSK 1/2).

A change in Basic Rate for Management will take effect after next reset.

#### 4.7.2.2.1.2.2 Basic Rate for Data

The downlink basic rate for HARQ data traffic in reuse 1 region:

- ctcQpskOneOverTwoTimesSix (QPSK 1/2 Repetition 6)
- ctcQpskOneOverTwoTimesFour (QPSK 1/2 Repetition 4)
- ctcQpskOneOverTwoTimesTwo (QPSK 1/2 Repetition 2)
- ctcQpskOneOverTwo (QPSK 1/2)
- ctcQpskThreeOverFour (QPSK 3/4)
- ctcQamSixteenOneOverTwo 16-QAM 1/2
- ctcQamSixteenThreeOverFour (16-QAM 3/4)
- ctcQamSixtyFourOneOverTwo (64-QAM 1/2)
- ctcQamSixtyFourTwoOverThree (64-QAM 2/3)
- ctcQamSixtyFourThreeOverFour (64-QAM 3/4)
- ctcQamSixtyFourFiveOverSix 64-QAM 5/6

The default is ctcQpskOneOverTwo (QPSK 1/2).

A change in Basic Rate for Data will take effect after next reset.

#### 4.7.2.2.1.2.3 DL Data Permutation Base

The permutation base used in the downlink data zone.

The valid range is from 0 to 31.

A change in DL Data Permutation Base will take effect after next reset.

#### 4.7.2.2.1.3 First Zone

The First Zone menu enables viewing/updating the values configured for the following parameters:

- Basic Map Repetition
- Minimum Size
- Maximum Size
- Maximum Map Size

##### 4.7.2.2.1.3.1 Basic Map Repetition

The basic repetition used in the transmission of the maps using QPSK 1/2. The available options are 1, 2, 4 and 6. (1 means no repetitions).

If FFR Mode is other than None, only values 1 and 2 should be used.



If BS BW=5MHz only values 1, 2, and 4 should be used.

The default is 6 (rate QPSK 1/2 repetition 6).

A change in Basic Map Repetition will take effect after next reset.

#### 4.7.2.2.1.3.2 Minimum Size

The initial size (in symbols) of the first zone. When reuse 3 is used within first zone (FFR Mode = FFR DL Map), this parameter should be equal across all BSs within deployment.

The available options are 2, 4,...34 (2xN where N=1-17) or -1 for No Limitation. The default is -1 (No Limitation).

See limitations in [First Zone Minimum Size Recommended Value Range](#) table below. Other values should be avoided.

For a frequency reuse 3 scheme (FFR Mode = None) the default (no limitation) can be used-the actual size will be set dynamically according to the configuration. For a frequency reuse 1 scheme (FFR Mode = FFR DL Map) a specific value (other than No Limitation) must be configured.

A change in Minimum Size will take effect after next reset.

#### 4.7.2.2.1.3.3 Maximum Size

Maximum size (in symbols) for first zone. Used mainly for performance control capability within frame.

The available options are 2, 4,...34 (2xN where N=1-17) or -1 for No Limitation. The default is -1 (No Limitation).

Maximum Size cannot be lower than Minimum Size.

A change in Maximum Size will take effect after next reset.

Recommended values for First Zone Minimum Size and Maximum Size:

**Table 4-1: First Zone Minimum Size Recommended Value Range**

| BS Bandwidth (MHz) | First Zone Scheme*   | Basic Map Repetition | Minimum Size (symbols) (up to a maximum of Y as defined below) |
|--------------------|--|----------------------|--|
| 7/10               | Full Loading<br>(FFR mode = none)  | 6                    | No Limitation or 8+2N  |
|                    |  | 4                    | No Limitation or 6+2N  |
|                    |  | 2                    | No Limitation or 4+2N  |
|                    |  | 1                    | No Limitation or 4+2N  |
|                    | Reuse 3<br>(FFR mode = FFR DL Map.<br>Applicable only for BS<br>bandwidth of 10 MHz) | 6                    | N/A  |
|                    |  | 4                    | N/A  |
|                    |  | 2                    | 6+2N   |
|                    |  | 1                    | 6+2N   |



**Table 4-1: First Zone Minimum Size Recommended Value Range**

| BS Bandwidth (MHz) | First Zone Scheme*                | Basic Map Repetition | Minimum Size (symbols) (up to a maximum of Y as defined below) |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 5 MHz              | Full Loading<br>(FFR mode = none) | 6                    | N/A  |
|                    |                                   | 4                    | No Limitation or 8+2N  |
|                    |                                   | 2                    | No Limitation or 6+2N  |
|                    |                                   | 1                    | No Limitation or 4+2N  |

\* First Zone Scheme is being determined by the FFR mode. Reuse 3 (FFR mode = ffrDIMap) is applicable only for BS bandwidth of 10 MHz.

For First Zone Maximum Size the values are:

- If First Zone Minimum Size is set to No Limitations, the value range for Maximum Size is the same as for Minimum Size.
- Else, the value range is No Limitations or First Zone Minimum Size+2N, up to a maximum of Y as defined below.

The value of Y (which is actually the number of slots available for DL data) that sets the upper limit for the Minimum and Maximum Size parameters depends on the Maximum Cell Radius and Total Uplink Duration parameters, using the following formula:

$$Y=A-3*(\text{Total Uplink Duration})-(\text{Extra TTG}),$$

where A=46 for BW of 5 or 10 MHz, and 32 for BW of 7 MHz.

**Table 4-2: Calculating the Upper Limit Value (Y) for Minimum and Maximum Size**

| BS Bandwidth (MHz) | Maximum Cell Radius | Total Uplink Duration (slots) | Extra TTG (symbols) | Upper Limit (Y) |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 5/10               | 1, 2, 4, 8          | 4                             | 0                   | 34              |
|                    |                     | 6                             | 0                   | 28              |
|                    | 1, 2, 4, 8, 15, 23  | 5                             | 1                   | 30              |
|                    |                     | 7                             | 1                   | 24              |
|                    | 15, 23, 30          | 4                             | 2                   | 32              |
|                    |                     | 6                             | 2                   | 26              |
|                    | 30                  | 5                             | 3                   | 28              |
|                    |                     | 7                             | 3                   | 22              |

**Table 4-2: Calculating the Upper Limit Value (Y) for Minimum and Maximum Size**

| BS Bandwidth (MHz) | Maximum Cell Radius    | Total Uplink Duration (slots) | Extra TTG (symbols) | Upper Limit (Y) |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 7                  | 1, 2, 4, 8, 15, 23     | 4                             | 0                   | 20              |
|                    | 1, 2, 4, 8, 15, 23, 30 | 3                             | 1                   | 22              |
|                    |                        | 5                             | 1                   | 16              |
|                    | 30                     | 4                             | 2                   | 18              |

**4.7.2.2.1.3.4 Maximum Map Size**

Limits the maximum size of maps (in slots).

The available options are 10, 20...300 (10xN where N=1-30) or -1 for No Limitation. The default is -1 (No Limitation).

A change in Maximum Map Size will take effect after next reset.

**4.7.2.2.1.4 Uplink Feedback Zone**

The Uplink Feedback Zone menu enables viewing/updating the values configured for the following parameter:

**4.7.2.2.1.4.1 Uplink Feedback Zone Permutation Base**

The permutation base used in the uplink feedback zone.

The valid range is from 0 to 69.

A change in Uplink Feedback Zone Permutation Base will take effect after next reset.

**4.7.2.2.1.5 Frame Structure Mode**

The Frame Structure Mode menu enables viewing/updating the values configured for the following parameter:

**4.7.2.2.1.5.1 FFR Mode**

The currently supported Fractional Frequency Reuse (FFR) options are:

- **None:** The basic mode of operation. All downlink and uplink transmissions are with reuse 1 (full load):
  - » First downlink zone includes FCH and maps transmitted using reuse 1 (full load PUSC). May include also broadcasts.
  - » Second downlink zone includes HARQ and Non-HARQ data traffic transmitted using reuse 1 (full load PUSC). May include management messages.
  - » The uplink subframe includes a single zone transmitted using reuse 1 (full load PUSC).

**■ FFR DL Map (ffrDIMap):**

- » First zone includes FCH and maps transmitted using reuse 3 (segmented PUSC).
- » Second zone includes HARQ and Non-HARQ data traffic transmitted using reuse 1 (full load PUSC). May include broadcasts and management messages.

FFR DL Map is supported only with a BS bandwidth of 10 MHz.

The default FFR Mode is None.

A change in FFR Mode will take effect after next reset.

**4.7.2.2.2 General**

The Air Frame Structure - General Tmenu enables viewing/updating the values configured for the following parameters:

- Cell ID
- Preamble Group
- Segment Number
- Preamble Index
- Total Uplink Duration
- Operational Status Channel 1
- Operational Status Channel 2
- Operational Status Channel 3
- Operational Status Channel 4

**4.7.2.2.2.1 Cell ID**

The Cell ID (IDCell) used for preamble selection. The range is from 0 to 31.

A change in Cell ID will take effect after next reset.

**4.7.2.2.2.2 Preamble Group**

The preamble group (1 or 2). A value of 2 is applicable only for the following combinations of Segment Number and Cell ID values:

Segment Number=0, Cell ID=0, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15.

Segment Number=1, Cell ID=1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16.

Segment Number=2, Cell ID=2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17

The default is 1.

A change in Preamble Group will take effect after next reset.

**4.7.2.2.2.3 Segment Number**

The segment (BS) number in a three sector BS (0-2).



A change in Segment Number will take effect after next reset.

**4.7.2.2.2.4 Preamble Index**

Read-only. The Preamble Index used by the BS (0-113).

**4.7.2.2.2.5 Frame Number Offset**

Controls the offset applied between the internal frame count and the reported frame number. The available options are Zero and Random. If Random is selected, the device will choose a random number between 0 to 15. The default is zero (0).

A change in Frame Number Offset will take effect after next reset.

**4.7.2.2.2.6 Total Uplink Duration**

The total duration of the uplink in a frame, in slots (one slot equals 3 symbols).

To avoid BS-BS interference, the Total Uplink Duration must be identical in all BSs in a geographical region.

The range is 4-7 for a BS bandwidth of 5 or 10MHz, 3-5 for a BS bandwidth of 7MHz.

A change in Total Uplink Duration will take effect after next reset.

The table below provides details on DL:UL ratio as a function of BS Bandwidth and Total Uplink Duration.

**Table 4-3: DL:UL Ratios**

| BS Bandwidth (MHz) | Total Uplink Duration (slots) | DL:UL Ratio |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 5/10               | 4                             | 35:12       |
|                    | 5                             | 32:15       |
|                    | 6                             | 29:18       |
|                    | 7                             | 26:21       |
| 7 MHz              | 3                             | 24:9        |
|                    | 4                             | 21:12       |
|                    | 5                             | 18:15       |

**4.7.2.2.2.7 Operational Status Channel 1**

Read-only. The operational status of Channel 1.

**4.7.2.2.2.8 Operational Status Channel 2**

Read-only. The operational status of Channel 2.

**4.7.2.2.2.9 Operational Status Channel 3**

Read-only. The operational status of Channel 3.

**4.7.2.2.2.10 Operational Status Channel 4**

Read-only. The operational status of Channel 4.



### 4.7.2.2.3 DL Diversity Mode

The DL Diversity Mode option includes the DL Diversity Mode parameter. In the current release only Matrix A or B is supported.

In MIMO Matrix A or B mode the system can use either MIMO Matrix A or MIMO Matrix B. The selection between Matrix A and Matrix B is performed automatically for each MS according to link conditions and supported MS capabilities.

- MIMO Matrix A for Coverage Gain: In configuration with multiple transmit/receive antennas, a single data stream is transmitted in parallel over multiple paths. A mathematical algorithm known as Space Time Codes (STC) is used to encode the data streams to make them orthogonal to each other. This improves the signal to noise ratio at the receiver side, resulting in increased range and better throughput for subscribers that are difficult to reach (e.g. deep indoors).
- MIMO Matrix B for Increased Capacity: This flavor of MIMO, also known as Spatial Multiplexing MIMO (SM-MIMO), sends an independent data stream over each antenna. Thus, in case signal conditions are good, the data rate is increased and in excellent conditions may be doubled.

### 4.7.2.2.4 Compress Range Support

Not supported in the current release.

## 4.7.2.3 Mobility

The Mobility menu enables viewing/updating the value configured for the following parameter:

### 4.7.2.3.1 Deployment

The type of deployment in the area served by the BS: Fix or Mobile. To support proper handover, should be set to Fix only if mobile MSs are not expected. The default is Fix.

A change in the Deployment parameter will take effect after next reset.

## 4.7.2.4 Power Control

The Power Control menu enables viewing/updating the values configured for the following parameters:

- Target Ni
- BS Transmit Power (read-only)
- Required C/N Levels - ACK
- Required C/N Levels - CQI
- Required C/N Levels - CDMA
- Required C/N Levels - QPSK 1/2
- Required C/N Levels - QPSK 3/4
- Required C/N Levels - 16-QAM 1/2
- Required C/N Levels - 16-QAM 3/4
- Required C/N Levels - 64-QAM 1/2



- Required C/N Levels - 64-QAM 2/3
- Required C/N Levels -64-QAM 3/4
- Required C/N Levels - 64-QAM 5/6
- Allowed Interference Level

#### 4.7.2.4.1 Target Ni

The target noise and interference level for the PUSC zone, in dBm.

The range is from -130 to -110 in steps of 1 (dBm). The default is -127.

#### 4.7.2.4.2 BS Transmit Power

Available only in Show menu. The Transmit Power of transmissions from the BS. Calculated according to the TX Power configured for the Radio Cluster and the Topology Type. In the current release (supporting only One Sector One Carrier topology) the BS Transmit Power is the same as the Radio Cluster's TX Power.

#### 4.7.2.4.3 Required C/N Levels - ACK

The C/N in dB required for sending ACK, reported to the MS for power control purposes.

The range is from -20 to 50 (dB). The default is 12.

A change in Required C/N Levels - ACK will take effect after next reset.

#### 4.7.2.4.4 Required C/N Levels - CQI

The C/N in dB required for sending CQI, reported to the MS for power control purposes.

The range is from -20 to 50 (dB).

Must be in the range from Required C/N Levels - ACK - 8 to Required C/N Levels - ACK + 7. The default is 12.

A change in Required C/N Levels - CQI will take effect after next reset.

#### 4.7.2.4.5 Required C/N Levels - CDMA

The C/N in dB required for transmitting CDMA, reported to the MS for power control purposes.

The range is from -20 to 50 (dB).

Must be in the range from Required C/N Levels - CQI - 8 to Required C/N Levels - CQI + 7. The default is 9.

A change in Required C/N Levels - CDMA will take effect after next reset.

#### 4.7.2.4.6 Required C/N Levels - QPSK 1/2

The C/N in dB required for sending QPSK 1/2, reported to the MS for power control purposes.

The range is from -20 to 50 (dB).

Must be in the range from Required C/N Levels - CDMA - 16 to Required C/N Levels - CDMA + 14. The default is 13.



A change in Required C/N Levels - QPSK 1/2 will take effect after next reset.

#### **4.7.2.4.7 Required C/N Levels - QPSK 3/4**

The C/N in dB required for sending QPSK 3/4, reported to the MS for power control purposes.

The range is from -20 to 50 (dB).

Must be in the range from Required C/N Levels - QPSK 1/2 - 16 to Required C/N Levels - QPSK 1/2 + 14. The default is 16.

A change in Required C/N Levels - QPSK 3/4 will take effect after next reset.

#### **4.7.2.4.8 Required C/N Levels - 16-QAM 1/2**

The C/N in dB required for transmitting 16-QAM 1/2, reported to the MS for power control purposes.

The range is from -20 to 50 (dB).

Must be in the range from Required C/N Levels - QPSK 3/4 - 8 to Required C/N Levels - QPSK 3/4 + 7. The default is 19.

A change in Required C/N Levels - 16-QAM 1/2 will take effect after next reset.

#### **4.7.2.4.9 Required C/N Levels - 16-QAM 3/4**

The C/N in dB required for sending 16-QAM 3/4, reported to the MS for power control purposes.

The range is from -20 to 50 (dB).

Must be in the range from Required C/N Levels - 16-QAM 1/2 - 16 to Required C/N Levels - 16-QAM 1/2 + 14. The default is 22.

A change in Required C/N Levels - 16-QAM 3/4 will take effect after next reset.

#### **4.7.2.4.10 Required C/N Levels - 64-QAM 1/2**

The C/N in dB required for sending 64-QAM 1/2, reported to the MS for power control purposes.

The range is from -20 to 50 (dB).

Must be in the range from Required C/N Levels - 16-QAM 3/4 - 16 to Required C/N Levels - 16-QAM 3/4 + 14. The default is 23.

A change in Required C/N Levels - 64-QAM 1/2 will take effect after next reset.

#### **4.7.2.4.11 Required C/N Levels - 64-QAM 2/3**

The C/N in dB required for sending 64-QAM 2/3, reported to the MS for power control purposes.

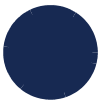
The range is from -20 to 50 (dB).

Must be in the range from Required C/N Levels - 64-QAM 1/2 - 8 to Required C/N Levels - 64-QAM 1/2 + 7. The default is 25.

A change in Required C/N Levels - 64-QAM 2/3 will take effect after next reset.

#### **4.7.2.4.12 Required C/N Levels - 64-QAM 3/4**

The C/N in dB required for sending 64-QAM 2/3, reported to the MS for power control purposes.



The range is from -20 to 50 (dB).

Must be in the range from Required C/N Levels - 64-QAM 2/3 - 8 to Required C/N Levels - 64-QAM 2/3 + 7. The default is 26.

A change in Required C/N Levels - 64-QAM 3/4 will take effect after next reset.

#### 4.7.2.4.13 Required C/N Levels - 64-QAM 5/6

The C/N in dB required for transmitting 64-QAM 5/6, reported to the MS for power control purposes.

The range is from -20 to 50 (dB).

Must be in the range from Required C/N Levels - 64-QAM 3/4 - 8 to Required C/N Levels - 64-QAM 3/4 + 7. The default is 28.

A change in Required C/N Levels - 64-QAM 5/6 will take effect after next reset.

#### 4.7.2.4.14 Allowed Interference Level

This parameter defines the correction of maximum allowed UL SINR based on measured DL SINR.

The options are Very High, High, Medium, Low.

The default is High.

A change in Allowed Interference Level will take effect after next reset.

### 4.7.2.5 Feedback

The Feedback menu enables viewing/updating the values configured for the following parameters:

- IR CDMA Allocations Period
- Start of Ranging Codes Used
- Maximum Cell Radius
- Ducting Mitigation Mode

#### 4.7.2.5.1 IR CDMA Allocations Period

The period of IR CDMA allocations (Initial Ranging Interval), in frames.

The available options are 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. The default is 2.

A change in IR CDMA Allocations Period will take effect after next reset.

#### 4.7.2.5.2 Start of Ranging Codes Used

The starting number of the group of codes used for the uplink.

The available options are 0, 64, 128, 192. The default is 0.

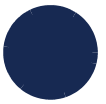
A change in Start of Ranging Codes Used will take effect after next reset.

#### 4.7.2.5.3 Maximum Cell Radius

The maximum cell radius (in km).

The available values are 1, 2, 4, 8, 15, 23, 30. The default is 2.





A change in Maximum Cell Radius will take effect after next reset.

#### 4.7.2.5.4 Ducting Mitigation Mode

Not supported in the current release.

### 4.7.2.6 Connectivity

The Connectivity menu includes the following options:

- [Bearer Interface](#)
- [Authentication](#)
- [QOS Marking Rules](#)
- [ASN-GW Load Balancing](#)

#### 4.7.2.6.1 Bearer Interface

The Bearer Interface menu enables viewing/updating the values configured for the following parameters:

- [IP Address](#)
- [Default Gateway Connectivity Status](#)

##### 4.7.2.6.1.1 IP Address

The IP address of the bearer interface of the BS. Must be unique in the network.

A change in Bearer IP Address will take effect after next reset.

##### 4.7.2.6.1.2 Default Gateway Connectivity Status

Read-only. The status of connectivity with the default authenticator: unknown, up, down. The keep-alive mechanism starts only after first registration at the ASN-GW. Until then this mechanism is disabled and connectivity status is unknown.

#### 4.7.2.6.2 Authentication

The Authentication menu enables viewing/updating the values configured for the following parameter:

##### 4.7.2.6.2.1 Threshold - Active MSs

The threshold for the number of MSs in active operation state (not Idle) served by the BS. Exceeding this threshold sets the alarm "Excessive MS number".

The range is 0-1024. When set to 0, the alarm is disabled. The default is 1024.

#### 4.7.2.6.3 QOS Marking Rules

The QoS Marking Rules menu includes the following options:

- [Internal ASN Traffic QOS Rules](#)
- [Internal Management Traffic QOS Rules](#)
- [QOS Rules](#)



#### 4.7.2.6.3.1 Internal ASN Traffic QOS Rules

The Internal ASN Traffic QOS Rules menu enables viewing/updating the values configured for the following parameters:

- [Intra ASN DSCP](#)
- [802.1p Priority](#)

##### 4.7.2.6.3.1.1 Intra ASN DSCP

DSCP priority value to be used for marking of intra-ASN (R8/R6) traffic. The range is 0-63. The default is 0.

A change in Diffserve Code Point will take effect after next reset.

##### 4.7.2.6.3.1.2 802.1p Priority

802.1p priority value to be used for marking of intra-ASN (R8/R6) traffic. The range is 0-7. The default is 0.

A change in 802.1p Priority will take effect after next reset.

#### 4.7.2.6.3.2 Internal Management Traffic QOS Rules

The Internal Management Traffic QOS Rules menu enables viewing/updating the values configured for the following parameters:

- [Diffserv Code Point](#)
- [802.1p Priority](#)

##### 4.7.2.6.3.2.1 Diffserv Code Point

DSCP priority value to be used for marking of internal management traffic. The range is 0-63. The default is 0.

A change in Diffserve Code Point will take effect after next reset.

##### 4.7.2.6.3.2.2 802.1p Priority

802.1p priority value to be used for marking of internal management traffic. The range is 0-7. The default is 0.

A change in 802.1p Priority will take effect after next reset.

#### 4.7.2.6.3.3 QOS Rules

The QOS Rules menu includes the following options:

- **Show:** Use the Show option to view the main parameters (Rule Status, Marking Rule Name, Service Flow Data Delivery Type, Service Flow Traffic Priority) of each of the existing QoS Rules.
- **Add:** Use the Add option to add a new QoS Rule. The change will take effect after next reset.



- Select: Use the Select option to select a specific QoS Rule by its Rule Number. You can then select one of the following:
  - » Use the Show option to view all parameters of the selected rule.
  - » Use the Update option to update one or several parameters of the selected rule. Rule is selected by the Rule Number. Change in a QoS Rule will take effect after next reset.
  - » Use the Delete option to remove the selected rule from the database. The change will take effect after next reset.

The QOS Rule parameters are:

#### 4.7.2.6.3.3.1 Rule Number

The index number of the rule. A number in the range 1-16383. The Rule Number of an existing rule cannot be modified.

#### 4.7.2.6.3.3.2 Rule Status

The status of the rule (Enable or Disable).

#### 4.7.2.6.3.3.3 Marking Rule Name

The name of the QoS Marking Rule. An optional string of up to 32 characters.

A change in Marking Rule Name will take effect after next reset.

#### 4.7.2.6.3.3.4 Service Flow Data Delivery Type

The Service Flow Type for data delivery services: ugs, rtvr, nrtvr, be, ertvr, or any.

A change in Service Flow Data Delivery Type will take effect after next reset.

#### 4.7.2.6.3.3.5 Service Flow Traffic Priority

The priority of Service Flow traffic. 0-7 or ANY (255).

A change in Service Flow Traffic Priority will take effect after next reset.

#### 4.7.2.6.3.3.6 Service Flow Media Flow Type

The Service Flow Media Flow Type, as defined in ASN-GW or AAA server. Optional parameter (depending on value configured for Enable Service Flow Media Flow Type below), up to 32 characters.

A change in Service Flow Media Flow Type will take effect after next reset.

#### 4.7.2.6.3.3.7 Enable Service Flow Media Flow Type

Indicates whether the condition for Service Flow Media Flow Type is enabled or disabled. If true, the Service Flow Media Flow Type will be considered. when looking for a match.

A change in Enable Service Flow Media Flow Type will take effect after next reset.

#### 4.7.2.6.3.3.8 Outer DSCP Marking

The DSCP value to be used for marking the outer IP header (IP/GRE). The range is 0-63.

A change in Outer DSCP Marking will take effect after next reset.



#### 4.7.2.6.3.3.9 802.1p Priority Marking

The 802.1p priority to be used for marking traffic. The range is 0-7.

A change in 802.1p Priority Marking will take effect after next reset.

#### 4.7.2.6.4 ASN-GW Load Balancing

At the BTS level, up to two pools (with different priorities), each with up to 10 ASN-GWs, can be defined (see “[ASN-GW Load Balancing Pools](#)” on page 89). The BS will “inherit” these pools. It should be noted the ASN-GW defined in the BS as the Default Authenticator will be automatically added to the Primary Pool that is the higher priority pool (although it will not be shown as belonging to the pool).

At the BS level, you can enable/disable the use of each of the two pools. The Secondary Pool can be enabled only if the Primary Pool is enabled and includes at least one entry. Note that if both pools are disabled, or if the enabled pool(s) are empty, the ASN-GW load balancing feature is disabled and only the Default Authenticator will be used.

The ASN-GW Load Balancing menu includes the following options:

- [Pools Availability](#)
- [NWG Compliant](#)
- [Primary Pool](#)
- [Secondary Pool](#)

##### 4.7.2.6.4.1 Pools Availability

The Pools Availability option enables viewing/updating the status (Enabled/Disabled) of each of the pools. The Secondary Pool can be enabled only if the Primary Pool is enabled.

A change in a Pool Availability will take effect after next reset.

##### 4.7.2.6.4.2 NWG Compliant

Not supported in the current release.

##### 4.7.2.6.4.3 Primary Pool

The Primary Pool option enables viewing the IP Address and current Connectivity Status for each of the ASN-GWs in the pool, based on selection of the ASN-GW Index.

##### 4.7.2.6.4.4 Secondary Pool

The Secondary Pool option enables viewing the IP Address and current Connectivity Status for each of the ASN-GWs in the pool, based on selection of the ASN-GW Index.

#### 4.7.2.7 Management Thresholds

The Management Thresholds menu includes the following option:

- [Noise and Interference Level Thresholds](#)

##### 4.7.2.7.1 Noise and Interference Level Thresholds

The Noise and Interference Level Thresholds menu enables viewing/updating the value configured for the following parameter:



#### 4.7.2.7.1.1 Uplink Median Noise

The uplink median noise level represents the median value of the noise floor histogram. If the uplink median noise level exceeds this value, an excessive uplink median noise alarm will be generated.

The value is in dBm/tonne. The default value of -124 is set to 3 dB above the default value of the Target NI parameter.

The range is from -135 to -100 (dBm).

### 4.7.2.8 Keep Alive

The Keep Alive menu enables viewing/updating the values configured for the following parameters of the keep-alive mechanism between the BS and the relevant ASN-GWs:

- [Enable Keep Alive](#)
- [Polling Period](#)
- [Number of Retransmissions](#)
- [Retransmissions Time Out](#)

#### 4.7.2.8.1 Enable Keep Alive

Enable/disable the keep-alive mechanism. The default is Disable.

The following parameters are applicable only if Keep Alive is enabled.

#### 4.7.2.8.2 Polling Period

The period in seconds between polling sessions.

The range is from 10 to 1000 seconds. The default is 60 seconds.

$\text{Polling Period} \times 1000$  (value in milliseconds) cannot be lower than  $(\text{Retransmissions Time Out}) \times (\text{Number of Retransmissions} + 1)$ .

#### 4.7.2.8.3 Number of Retransmissions

Maximum number of retries if Retransmission Timeout has expired without getting a response.

The range is from 0 (none) to 10. The default is 5.

#### 4.7.2.8.4 Retransmissions Time Out

Time in milliseconds to wait for a response before initiating another polling attempt or reaching a decision that the polled entity has failed (if the maximum number of retries set by Number of Retransmissions has been reached).

The range is from 5000 to 10000 milliseconds (5 to 10 second). The default is 5000.

### 4.7.2.9 Scheduler

Scheduling uncommitted (above the maximum reserved rate) traffic can be done using one of the following options:



- Equal Time (ET) scheduling mode, in which air resources are being scheduled in a fair manner proportional to the users' excess traffic (maximum sustained rate - maximum reserved rate) SLAs.
- Equal Rate (ER) scheduling mode, in which air resources are allocated to users aiming at ensuring data rate fairness between users proportional to their excess traffic SLAs.

Assuming a sector with diversity (different channels conditions) of active users, ET scheme enables higher aggregate sector throughput at the expense of data-rate fairness among users, while ER scheduling scheme ensures maximum data-rate fairness among users at the expense of lower aggregate sector throughput.

Using ER scheduling scheme exposes the system to excessive allocation of air resources to highly active users having relatively poorer channel conditions. To ensure data-rate fairness, more resources will be allocated to these users compared to users with relatively good channel conditions. The effect of a small number of such users within the sector will be reflected by reduced aggregate sector throughput as well as degradation of achievable rates for all users.

To protect against “abusing” users, an instantaneous rate threshold can be defined within the scheduling scheme in which the amount of air resources for users with continuous instantaneous rate below the threshold is being limited. The more the abusing users' instantaneous rate is below the threshold, the more resource allocations limitation is applied.

Three levels of dynamic protection are available:

- No protection.
- Low protection level - Protection against users with very poor channel conditions. Should be used where the abusing users instantaneous rates are far below the average instantaneous rate within the sector.
- Medium protection - Protection against users with relatively poor or very poor channel conditions. Should be used where the abusing users instantaneous rates are below or far below the average instantaneous rate within sector.

A dynamic protection mechanism is implemented, in which the mechanism of limiting resource allocations is automatically and dynamically activated when needed.

The Scheduler menu enables viewing/updating the values configured for the following parameters:

- Scheduler Mode
- Scheduler DL Abuse Protection Level
- Scheduler UL Abuse Protection Level

#### 4.7.2.9.1 Scheduler Mode

The basis for allocating excess bandwidth among relevant users:

- Equal Rate: Throughput Fairness
- Equal Time: Resource Fairness

The selected mode is applicable for both uplink and downlink schedulers.



The default is Equal Rate.

A change in Scheduler Mode will take effect after next reset.

#### **4.7.2.9.2 Scheduler DL Abuse Protection Level**

Applicable only if the selected Scheduler Mode is Equal Rate.

- None: No Protection
- Low: Limit the DL resources allocated to MSs with very low DL transmission Rate.
- Medium: Limit the DL resources allocated to MSs with low and very low DL transmission Rate.

The default is None.

A change in Scheduler DL Abuse Protection Level will take effect after next reset.

#### **4.7.2.9.3 Scheduler UL Abuse Protection Level**

Applicable only if the selected Scheduler Mode is Equal Rate.

- None: No Protection
- Low: Limit the UL resources allocated to MSs with very low UL transmission Rate.
- Medium: Limit the UL resources allocated to MSs with low and very low UL transmission Rate.

The default is None.

A change in Scheduler UL Abuse Protection Level will take effect after next reset.



## 4.8 Chassis Menu

The Chassis menu includes the following options:

- General
- Ports Control

### 4.8.1 General

The Chassis General menu enables viewing the following read-only general Chassis properties and status:

- HW Version
- Serial Number
- Temperature (°C)
- Operational SW Version
- Shadow SW Version
- Running SW Version: The source of the current running SW version (operational/Shadow)
- Boot SW Version
- Active Data Port MAC Address: The MAC address of the active Data port
- Data Three MAC Address: The MAC address of Data Port 3
- Topology Type: The Topology Type used by the unit. In the current release only One Sector One Carrier topology (see [“One Sector, One Carrier”](#) on page 10) is supported.
- Maximal Frame Size (see details below)
- SFP Product Type: The installed SFP type (in any) in DAT1 port. The available options include approved SFP types, none (SFP not installed), notVerified (a non-approved SFP).

The Chassis General menu also enables viewing/updating the following parameter:

#### 4.8.1.1 Maximal Frame Size

The maximal size (excluding preamble) of frames on the Ethernet port.

The range is from 1400 to 9000 Bytes.

The default is 1578 Bytes.

A change in Maximal Frame Size will take effect after next reset.

### 4.8.2 Ports Control

The Chassis Ports Control menu enables controlling the operation mode of each RF port.





For each of the four ports, the following options for the Shutdown Power Port # (1-4) parameter are available:

- shutDown: Select to shut down power to the port.
- noShutDown: Normal operation.
- rxOnly: Disable transmission on the port (enable only receive functionality).

The default status for all ports is normal operation (noShutDown).

A change in Shutdown Power Port # parameter will take effect after next reset.

In the current release the following configuration options are applicable:

- 1** 4Rx by 2 Tx (4x2) configuration: 2 ports should be configured for Tx/Rx operation (noShutDown), and the 2 other ports should be configured for Rx Only operation (rxOnly). Different antenna polarities should be connected to the 2 Tx/Rx ports.
- 2** 2Rx by 2 Tx (2x2) configuration: 2 ports should be configured for Tx/Rx operation (noShutDown), and the 2 other ports should be disabled (shutDown). Different antenna polarities should be connected to the 2 Tx/Rx ports.



## 4.9 GPS Menu

The GPS menu includes the following options:

- [General Configuration](#)
- [Inventory & Statuses](#)

### 4.9.1 General Configuration

The GPS General Configuration menu enables viewing/updating the following parameters:

#### 4.9.1.1 GPS Type

The type of time synchronization source to be used. The currently available options are None and TrimbleLassen.

The default is TrimbleLassen.

A change in GPS Type will take effect after next reset.

#### 4.9.1.2 Longitude

The longitude of the site. The format is `lll.mmm,a`: `lll` is longitude in degrees (between 000 to 179); `mmm` is in minutes (between 000 and 999); `a` - is E (east) or W (west). The default is 000.000,E.

Configurable only if GPS Type set to None. Otherwise it is read-only, displaying the value calculated by the GPS receiver.

#### 4.9.1.3 Latitude

The latitude of the site. The format is `ll.mmm,a`: `ll` is latitude in degrees (between 00 to 89); `mmm` is in minutes (between 000 and 999); `a` - is N (north) or S (south). The default is 00.000,N.

Configurable only if GPS Type set to None. Otherwise it is read-only, displaying the value calculated by the GPS receiver.

#### 4.9.1.4 Altitude

The altitude in meters of the site in meters, from -300.0 to 9000.0. The default is 0.

Configurable only if GPS Type set to None. Otherwise it is read-only, displaying the value calculated by the GPS receiver.

#### 4.9.1.5 UTC Time and Date

The UTC (Coordinated Universal Time) date and time. Configurable only if the GPS Type is set to None. Otherwise it is the read-only data received from the GPS receiver.

The format is `hh:mm:ss,dd/mm/yyyy`

`hh` (hours) between 0 and 23, `mm` (minutes) between 0 and 59, `ss` (seconds) between 0 and 59, `dd/mm` with usual date and month rules, `yyyy` is the year.



### 4.9.1.6 Time Zone Offset From UTC

The offset of the local time from the UTC.

The range is -12:00 to +13:00 in 30 minutes resolution. The default is +00.00.

### 4.9.1.7 Local Time and Date

A read-only display of the local date and time (using 24-hour clock) as calculated using the UTC Time and Date and taking into account the Time Zone Offset From UTC and Daylight Saving Time parameters. The format is: hh:mm:ss; dd/mm/yyyy.

### 4.9.1.8 Daylight Saving Mode

The Daylight Saving Mode parameter is used to enable or disable the daylight saving feature using the following Start Date, Stop Date and Advance Hour Factor parameters. The default is Disable.

A change in Daylight Saving Mode will take effect after next reset.

### 4.9.1.9 Advance Hour Factor

When Daylight Saving is enabled, this parameter defines the amount of time by which the clock should be advanced during the daylight saving period.

The available values are 0 (daylight saving disabled), 1 and 2 (hours). The default is 0.

### 4.9.1.10 Start Date

When Daylight Saving is enabled, this parameter defines the date for starting the daylight saving feature. At the beginning of this date (midnight at the beginning of this date), the clock will be advanced by the amount of hours specified by the Advance Hour Factor.

Use the format dd.mm to define the date and month at which to start activating the Daylight Saving feature.

A change in Start Date will take effect after next reset.

### 4.9.1.11 Stop Date

When Daylight Saving is enabled, this parameter defines the date for ending the daylight saving feature (at "Advance Hour Factor" hours after midnight at the end of this date).

Use the format dd.mm to define the date and month at which to end activating the Daylight Saving feature.

A change in Stop Date will take effect after next reset.

### 4.9.1.12 External 1PPS

Indicates whether the external 1PPS clock is enabled or disabled.



If the External 1PPS clock is enabled, synchronization of air frames for inter-site and intra-site sectors should be managed by the external 1PPS clock. If the External 1PPS clock is disabled, it indicates that the internal 1PPS clock is used to synchronize air frames for inter-site and intra-site sectors.

When using a GPS, External 1PPS clock must be enabled for proper operation of the system.

The default is Enable.

A change in External 1PPS will take effect after next reset.

### **4.9.1.13 Hold Over Passed Timeout**

Applicable only when External 1PPS is enabled. Defines the period, in minutes, for which the device provides holdover using its internal 1PPS clock after loss of the external 1PPS signal. This parameter is not relevant if Stop TX After Hold Over Timeout (see below) is disabled.

The range is from 0 to 120 minutes. The default is 120 minutes.

### **4.9.1.14 Stop TX After Hold Over Timeout**

Applicable only when External 1 PPS is enabled. Indicates whether the BTS should stop data transmission if the unit does not receive an external 1 PPS signal and the holdover passed timeout has occurred. When enabled, the BTS will stop transmitting after being in holdover state for more than Hold Over Passed Timeout.

The default is Enable.

## **4.9.2 Inventory & Statuses**

The Inventory & Statuses menu, enables viewing the following read-only properties and status parameters:

### **4.9.2.1 Navigation Processor SW Version**

The software version of the navigation processor of the GPS receiver (if GPS is used and operates properly).

### **4.9.2.2 Signal Processor SW Version**

The software version of the signal processor of the GPS receiver (if GPS is used and operates properly).

### **4.9.2.3 Number Of Satellites**

The number of satellites currently acquired by the GPS receiver (if GPS is used and operates properly).

### **4.9.2.4 External 1PPS failure**

The status of External 1PPS clock (received from the GPS receiver when synchronized if a GPS receiver is used).



#### **4.9.2.5 4 Satellites and more**

Indicating whether 4 (the minimum required for initial synchronization) or more satellites are received by the GPS receiver (if GPS is used and operates properly).

#### **4.9.2.6 2 Satellites and more**

Indicating whether 2 (the minimum number required for maintaining synchronization after establishing initial synchronization) or more satellites are received by the GPS receiver (if GPS is used and operates properly).

#### **4.9.2.7 GPS communication failure**

Indicating the status of communication with the GPS receiver (if GPS is used and operates properly).

#### **4.9.2.8 Hold Over Entered**

Indicating whether the device has entered into Hold Over state.

#### **4.9.2.9 Hold Over timeout passed**

Indicating whether Hold Over Timeout has passed (applicable only after entering Hold Over state).

#### **4.9.2.10 BS stopped to transmit**

Indicating whether the BSs stopped transmitting due to being in Hold Over state for a period longer than Hold Over Timeout.

#### **4.9.2.11 Internal 1PPS failure**

The status of the Internal 1PPS clock.



## 4.10 RH Menu

The RH (Radio Head) menu includes the following options:

- General
- Ports

### 4.10.1 General

The RH General menu enables viewing the following read-only general radio head properties:

- **Installed RH Type:** RH Type is in the format rhAAAABBBBZZZWPPRbyTCO, where:
  - » AAAA = Lower bound of frequency band in MHz, rounded up to the nearest integer.
  - » BBBB = Upper bound of frequency band in MHz, rounded down.
  - » ZZZ = always 000 in TDD systems.
  - » W = always N in TDD systems.
  - » PP = maximum transmit power in dBm, rounded down.
  - » R = number of receive channels.
  - » T = number of transmit channels.
  - » C = Y if cavity filter or a gap in the band is present, N if not.
  - » O = Reserved (0).
- **Serial Number**

The RH General menu also enables viewing/updating the following parameter:

#### 4.10.1.1 External Cavity Filter Existence

Informational parameter indicating whether an external cavity filter exists (true/false). The default is false (external filter does not exist).

### 4.10.2 Ports

The RH Ports menu enables viewing the general port status parameters for all ports or for a selected radio ports:

#### 4.10.2.1 Calculated TX Power

The required Tx power at the radio port, in dBm. Calculated according to the Tx Power configured for the Radio Cluster and the Topology Type. In the current release (supporting only One Sector One Carrier topology) the RH Port Calculated Tx Power equals the Radio Cluster's Tx Power.



### 4.10.2.2 RH Status Mask

Read-only. A decimal number representing the value of a 32-bits mask (bits 0-31) indicating possible failures. Applicable only for an installed and associated RH. For a No Failure status the value is 0. If the value is other than 0 contact Customer Support.



## 4.11 Antenna Menu

Up to 4 antennas can be defined. The Antenna menu enables viewing parameters of all defined antennas, adding an antenna, and selecting an antenna for viewing/updating its parameters or deleting it.

If an antenna is associated to a Sector, it cannot be deleted.

When adding a new antenna, you will be prompted to configure all parameters.

By default, one Antenna object exists, with the following properties:

- Antenna Number: 1
- Antenna Product Type: default1portV
- Mechanical Down Tilt: 0
- Electrical Down Tilt: 0
- Longitude: 000.000,E
- Latitude: 00.000,N
- Height: 0
- Heading: 0
- Cable Loss: 0.5

The Antenna parameters are:

### 4.11.1 Antenna Number

A unique number in the range 1-4.

### 4.11.2 Antenna Product Type

The identification name of the antenna. The available options includes a list of default and standard antennas. The default is default1portV.

If the Antenna is associated to a Sector, the Antenna Product Type cannot be modified.

### 4.11.3 Mechanical Down Tilt

The downwards mechanical tilt of the antenna (in degrees) as opposed to the electrical tilt already integrated in the antenna (and thus taken as reference; instead of the horizontal plane). The range is from -90.0 to 90.0 using 0.1 degree resolution. Used only for information (inventory) purposes.

### 4.11.4 Electrical Down Tilt

The downwards electrical tilt of the antenna, in degrees. The range is from -90.0 to 90.0 using 0.1 degree resolution. Used only for information (inventory) purposes.





### 4.11.5 Longitude

The longitude of the antenna. The format is `lll.mmm,a`: `lll` is longitude in degrees (between 000 to 179); `mmm` is in minutes (between 000 and 999); `a` - is E (east) or W (west) Used only for information (inventory) purposes.

### 4.11.6 Latitude

The latitude of the antenna. The format is `ll.mmm,a`: `ll` is longitude in degrees (between 00 to 89); `mmm` is in minutes (between 000 and 999); `a` - is S (south) or N (north). Used only for information (inventory) purposes.

### 4.11.7 Tower Height

The height of the antenna above the ground in meters. The range is from 0 to 500. Used only for information (inventory) purposes.

### 4.11.8 Heading

The the azimuth angle (in degrees) between the center of the horizontal antenna beamwidth and the true north; counting clockwise. The range is from 0 to 359. Used only for information (inventory) purposes.

### 4.11.9 Cable Loss

The attenuation (in dB) of the cable between the radio port and antenna port. The range is from 0 to 20 in 0.1 dB steps. Used only for information (inventory) purposes.