AxxceLTE™ eNodeB Installation Guide

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1 INTRODUCTION

This document is intended to provide basic guidance for properly installing an AxxceLTE™ eNodeB. This device is an integrated unit, combining the base station network functions and radio control functions. The AxxceLTE™ family of products also make this functions available in separate units: the AxxceLTE BBU and AxxceLTE RRH. Please contact Axxcelera Support for additional documentation of these products.

The first few sections of this document will explain the product along with the connection and cabling that will be required while the last few sections will cover the physical installation of the device(s), basic configuration of the eNodeB and antenna installation.

1.1 Exposure Warning

When servicing equipment and selecting a location for the AxxceLTE antennas, it is important to note that a minimum distance of **138** cm (**55** inches) is required between personnel and AxxceLTE antennas to comply with a radio-frequency exposure limit of 5.0mW/cm^2 (47 CFR 1.1310 Table 1, (A) Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure).

1.2 Environmental Cautions

Å**Ambient Temperature** ï The eNodeB and antennas are outdoor equipment that are designed to operate over a temperature range of -40C to +55C.

Å**Reliable Grounding** ï Reliable grounding of the equipment should be maintained. Particular attention should be given to supply connections other than direct connections to the branch circuit (e.g. use of power strips).

Å**Power Requirement** ï Each AxxceLTE product is labelled with its specific power requirement. All outdoor AxxceLTE units are designed for use with a -48VDC supply, and can function in the range of -40VDC to -60VDC. The integrated AxxceLTE eNodeB has the largest power requirement at a maximum of 300watts, or 6.25A @ -48VDC.

2 eNodeB Product Overview

2.1 AxxceLTE™ family of LTE Products

The Axxcelera Broadband AxxceLTE™ system is a broadband, fixed, wireless access network for Internet, data, video and voice applications. AxxceLTE products can enhance or replace existing networks, wired or wireless, or be used to deploy new networks in areas that are historically to cover with traditional wireless systems. The system is designed to be modular in nature and as such, individual components can be deployed in an existing LTE network or the entire suite of products can be deployed to create a new LTE network.

The AxxceLTE eNodeB offers:

- Multi-sector support in an all-outdoor installation footprint
- Flexible deployment options
- Optimum operational simplicity and efficiency
- Configurable high performance MIMO radio of either 2x5W or 4x5W.
- Multiband operation: 700MHz to 3.8GHz
- Integrated Metro-Ethernet switch
- Provides optional remote electrical tilt and 1GbE Power-Over-Ethernet interfaces

2.2 eNodeB Topology

The eNodeB funtionality is accomplished by two components ï the Base Band Unit (BBU) and the Remote Radio Head (RRH). The BBU manages the telecom network connection, system administration, and LTE protocols, while the RRH is the RF transceiver and signal power amplifier.

The BBU is available in three form factors: a 1U rack-mount indoor unit (model number prefix ñABBò), an outdoor unit (model prefix ñABAò), or an integrated unit which also contains a complete RRH (model ñAENò). Meanwhile, the RRH is available only in outdoor models, either stand-alone (model ñARRò) or integrated with the BBU.

This modular system architecture offers very flexible deployment options. For example, the BBU has (3) external CPRI ports that can be used to connect up to (3) Remote Radio Heads per eNodeB. These can be deployed in a daisy-chain or star topology. The unit has field-serviceable SFP modules for single/multi-mode fiber connections. In addition, the BBU has (2) optical SFP ethernet connections for uplink communications to the network. A 3rd ethernet link, using a copper GbE connection, may be used for out-of-band system management.

2.3 System Components

2.3.1 System Architecture

Figure 3.1 shows a typical LTE network architecture using various eNodeB components at the tower.

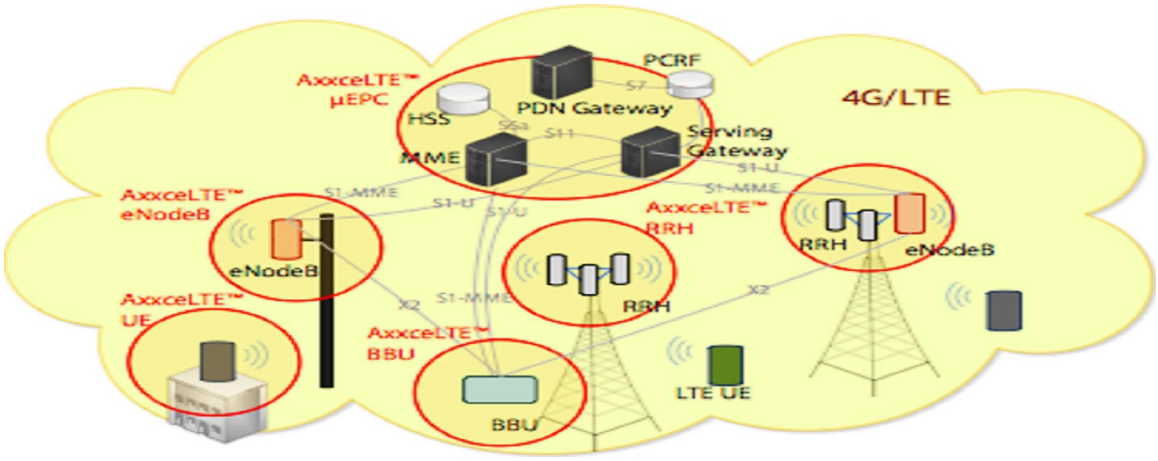


Figure 2.1 ï Typical LTE Network Architecture

As is shown in the diagram, the eNodeB is typically deployed at the tower, near any additional RRH units and antennas that it supports. As the BBU is capable of connecting to three different RRH units, it would be possible to have a BBU located at one site and have it connect a RRH at a neighboring site via fiber optic cabling.

The S1 interface exits the UPLINK1 / UPLINK2 port(s) which are field serviceable SFP ports. The two ports can be used for redundant S1 connections or for connecting to 2 different ε EPCs.

2.3.2 Time synchronization

Included with the eNodeB is a GPS receiver for time synchronization. Connecting the receiver to the BBU ñGPSò port will allow the eNodeB to synchronize its transmissions with other eNodeB units in the network.

In addition to GPS, the BBU can synchronize using IEEE 1588, or can accept a 1PPS clock source via the SYNCIN connector.

3 Cabling and Interfaces

This section outlines and describes the various interfaces on the eNodeB. The system is designed to be modular in nature and as such, there are many ways the BBU/RRH can be deployed to accomplish the goals of your network design. Figure 5.1 ï 5.3 illustrate several ways the eNodeB can be deployed.

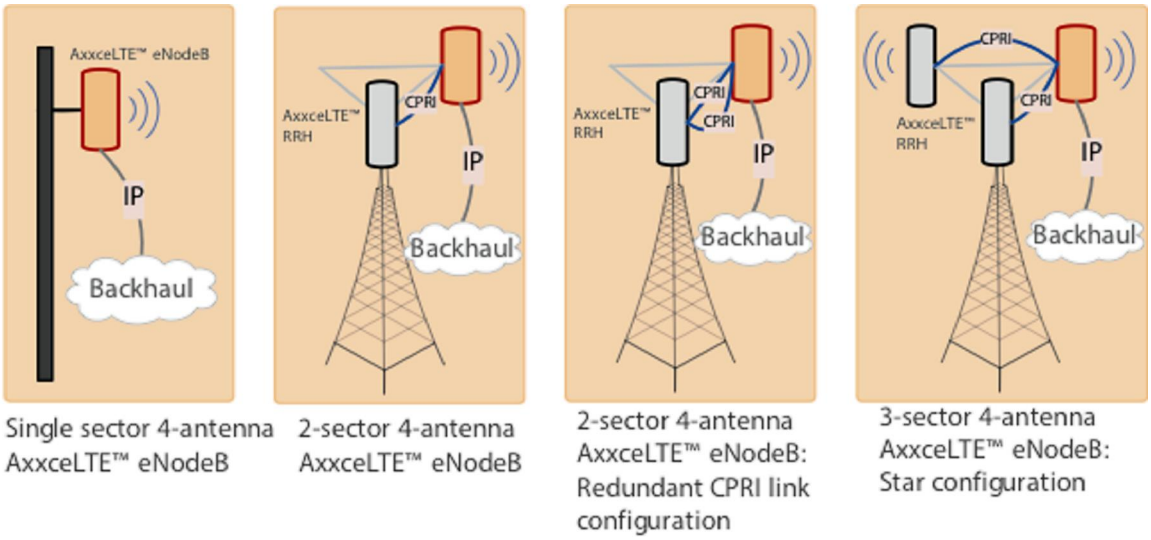


Figure 3.1 ï eNodeB Deployment Scenarios

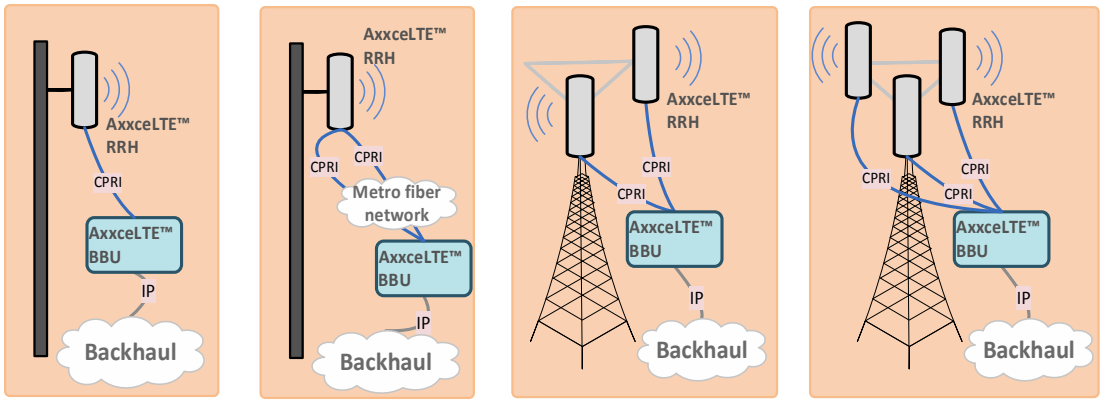


Figure 3.2 ï eNodeB Deployment Scenarios (cont.)

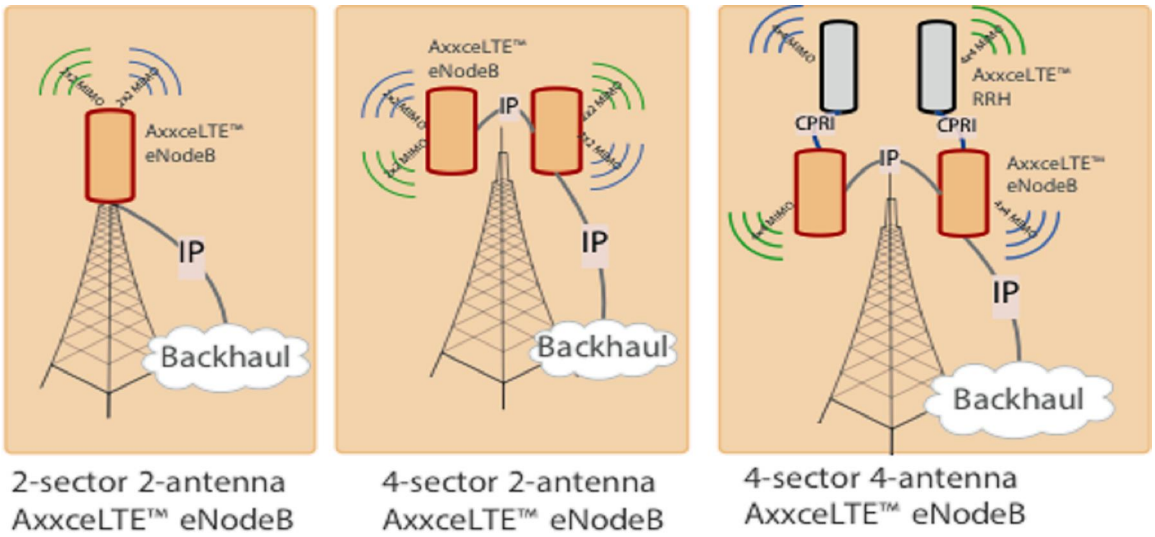


Figure 3.3 ï eNodeB Deployment Scenarios (cont)

Depending on how you chose to deploy your BBU/RRH, the cabling can change greatly. Below is a description of each interface on the eNodeB. Each interface is described with its function, connector type and typical connection point on the other end of the cable. This is a guide only and does not attempt to describe every possibility for connection points.

3.1 Base Band Unit (BBU) Connections

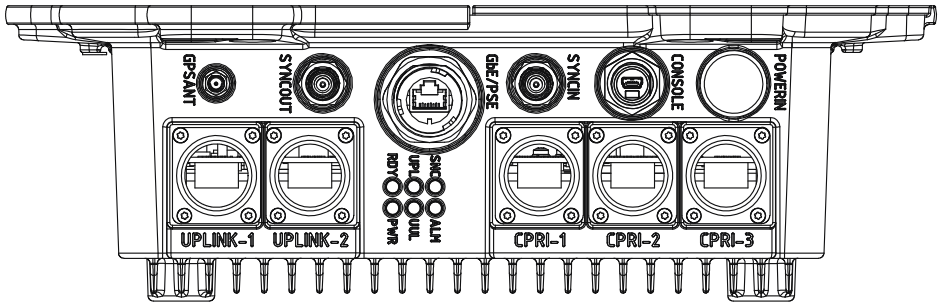


Figure 3.4 - Panel Detail for Base Band Unit

GPS ANT:

- Used to connect to an external GPS receiver (included)
- Interface is a standard GPS with an SMA RF connector.

SYNCOUT:

- Used for synchronize to test and certification equipment. Should remain capped when not in use. Can be configured to output one of several internal reference signals. Please contact Axxcelera Support for more information if required.

GbE/PSE:

- May be used as a network connection for an out of band management port. Some models support the use of Power Devices on this port to power a PoE camera or similar device for monitoring site conditions.
- Interface is a GbE copper port with an RJ-45 connector. Should remain capped when not in use.

SYNCIN:

- Can be used to supply a 1PPS synchronization pulse if neither GPS nor IEEE 1588 are available. This is generally used for testing purposes, and the system must be configured to accept this signal. Please contact Axxcelera Support if more information is required.
- This port should remain capped when not in use.

CONSOLE:

- Used to console access to the BBU. This is not a customer supported interface that is used by authorized Axxcelera service engineers only.
- Interface uses a mini USB connector, and should be capped when not in use.

POWERIN:

- The BBU power port is only available when not integrated with an RRH; otherwise, the power port of the RRH will be used for both sections of the integrated unit.
- Nominal input voltage is -48VDC. Operable range is -40..-60VDC.
- Uses a supplied, multi-pin circular connector.

UPLINK1:

- Used as the network connection (LTE S1 interface).
- Accepts a field serviceable optical SFP module.

UPLINK2:

- This port may be used as a redundant connection to the PDN or for stacking multiple BBUs on to the same backhaul pipe. Should be capped if not in use.

CPRI-1 through CPRI-3:

- These CPRI ports are used to connect to one or more remote radio head units. Connections can be made in a star or daisy-chain topology. Ports support CPRI v4.1 with a line rate up to 6144 MBps using field upgradable SFP modules for single- or multi-mode fiber connections.
- Interface uses an optical SFP module and should be capped when not in use.

3.2 Remote Radio Head (RRH) Connections

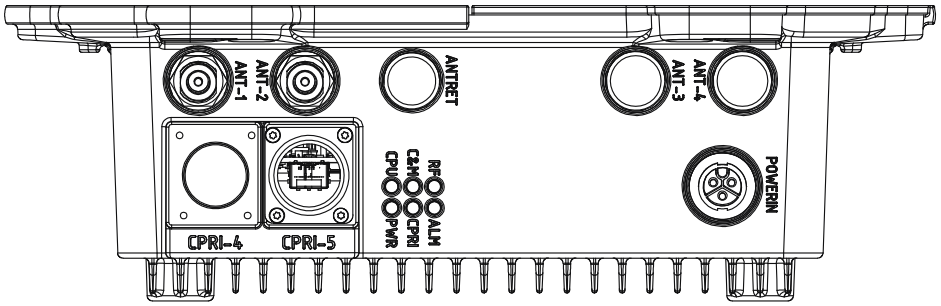


Figure 3.5 - Panel Detail for Remote Radio Head

POWERIN:

- Used to connect the RRH or integrated eNodeB to a power source. Nominal input is -48VDC, with a maximum power consumption of 300watts for an integrated eNodeB. Operable voltage range is -40..-60VDC.
- Uses a supplied, multi-pin circular connector.

CPRI-4 through CPRI-5:

- These CPRI ports are used to connect to a Baseband Unit and/or to other RRHôs in a daisy-chain or star topology deployment scenario. These ports support CPRI v4.1 with a line rate of up to 6144 MBps using field serviceable SFP modules for single- or multi-mode fiber connections.
- Ports should be capped when not in use.

ANT1 and ANT2:

- These ports are used to connect to antennas via RF Type N connectors in both 2x2 and 4x4 MIMO configurations.
- Interface uses an N-type female connector.

ANT3 and ANT4:

- These ports are used to connect to antennas via RF Type N connectors when deploying in a 4x4 MIMO configuration.
- Interface uses an N-type female connector. This ports are plugged in units that only support a single 2x2 configuration. They should be capped if present and not in use.

ANTRET:

- This port is used when Remote Electrical Tilt is desired for the antenna array. This interface uses a standard ASIG V2 signal to control electrical tilt device.
- Interface uses an 8-pin DIN connector. RET is an optional feature and this port is therefore not present on all units. If present, it should be capped when not in use.

4 Mounting

The face of both the RRH and BBU casing have (4) mounting points for attachment to the hanging brace. The AxxceLTE™ eNodeB package includes all necessary mounting bracket hardware to allow for wall or pole mounting the unit. Instructions for mounting the eNodeB in either configuration are included with the mounting bracket. Please follow all instructions provided with the mounting hardware.

Be certain to mount the eNodeB in the direction indicator markings on the case itself. The connector panel must be on the bottom to minimize any potential water ingress to the case. Failure to mount the eNodeB properly may result in serious damage to the unit.

Figure 4.1 shows the eNodeB mounted to a pole.

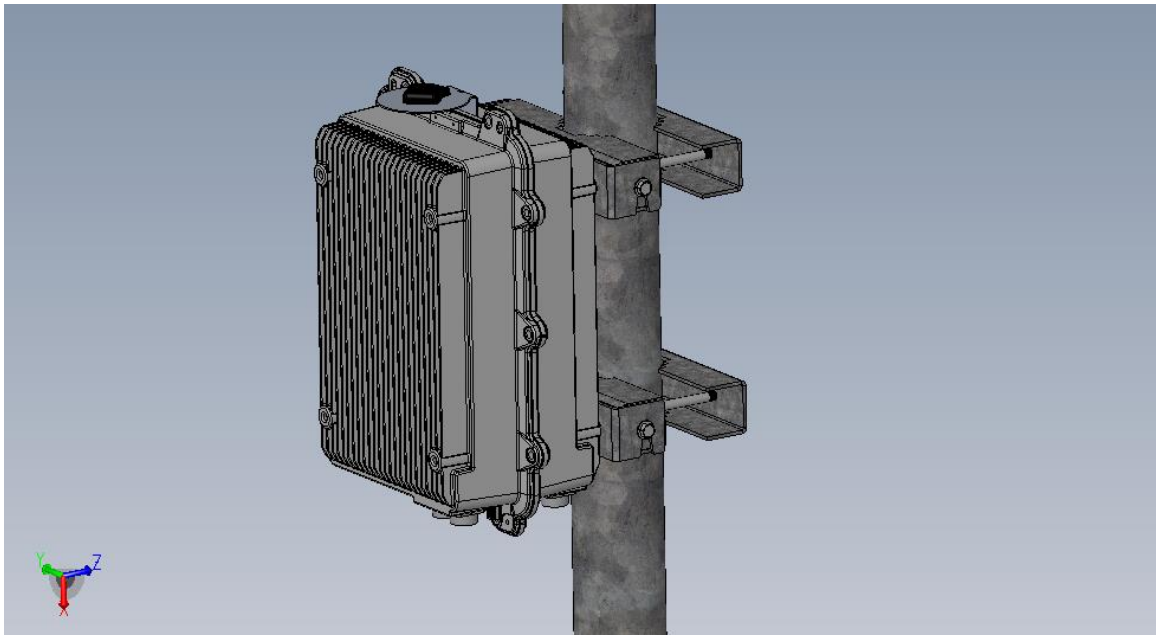


Figure 4.1 ï eNodeB Pole Mounted

Using the same bracket hardware, the eNodeB can also be mounted to a wall. For wall mounting, the rear-most part of the bracket and the threaded rods are not used, and the eNodeB side of the bracket with the stabilizing bar is rotated and mounted to the wall. Figure 4.2 shows the eNodeB mounted to a wall.

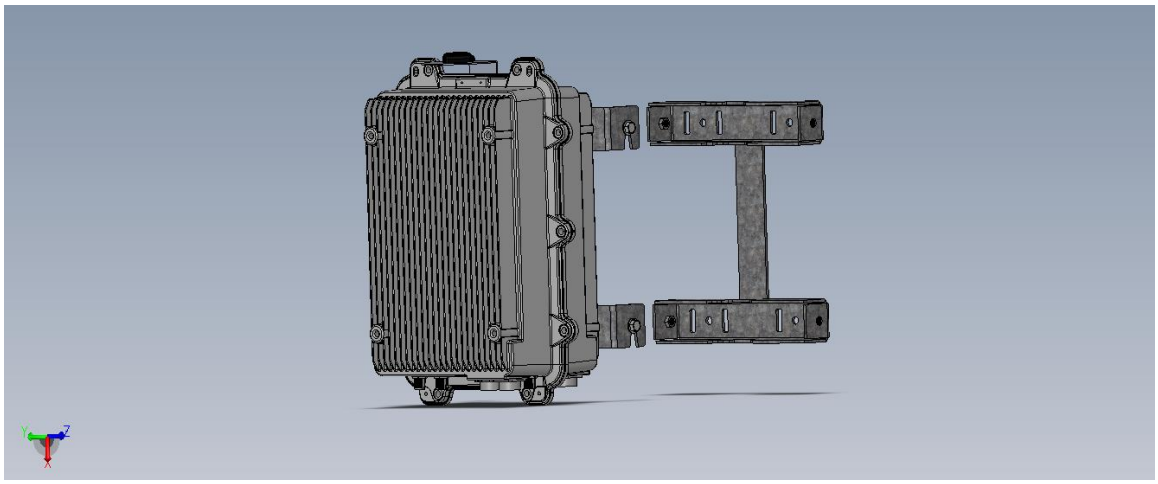


Figure 4.2 ï eNodeB Wall mount

4.1 Grounding

It is required to properly ground the eNodeB. To do this, a ground lug is provided as a convenient attachment point to the facility grounding plane/grid. It is located on the bottom seam of the case, labelled with the following mark:

4.2 Sun Shield

AxxceLTE outdoor products are delivered with a sun shield that can be mounted to either face of the unit using the (4) mounting blocks. The sun shield covers the top, the two narrow sides, and one face of the unit. The sun shield is delivered with (4) bolts, washers and locking washers to mount to the face of the unit. Also, (4) mounting extension bolts are provided for the case that the sun shield needs to be attached to the same face of the unit as the mounting brace.

5 Power

NOTE: BEFORE applying power to the eNodeB make absolutely certain that all antenna ports are properly impedance matched (or are terminated) to avoid costly damage to the RRH.

The eNodeB operates at a nominal supply voltage of -48VDC and has a maximum power consumption of 300watts. The operating voltage range is -40..-60VDC. It is highly recommended that the supply be protected by a Uninterruptable Power Supply that is capable of outputting clean power to avoid service interruption or potential damage to the unit.

A multi-pin circular connector is included in the eNodeB package and will need to be wired correctly to the site supply.

Connect the ground lug on the eNodeB to the facility grounding grid or otherwise properly ground the unit.

6 Basic Configuration

Following installation and power up, you are now ready to begin configuring your eNodeB. This section will outline several basic configuration steps necessary to allow you to connect to the device. For more detailed configuration information, please see the AxxceLTE Application Console User Manual.

6.1 Setting the eNodeB IP Address

Once the eNodeB has been installed and power has been applied, you will need to set an IP address on the device. As previously described, there are two components to the eNodeB ï the BBU and the RRH. Each component requires a unique IP address so it can be properly managed following installation.

Base Band Unit
To perform a basic configuration of the BBU, use the AxxceLTE Application Console software to access the device. The default IP address of a base band unit is 192.168.100.200. Change the IP address of the BBU via the Application Console. See the User Guide for further configuration information.

Remote Radio Head
To perform a basic configuration of the RRH, point a web browser at the deviceôs default IP address to access the web management GUI. The default IP address of a remote radio head is 192.168.100.100

Point your browser at http://192.168.100.100 and enter the credentials:

Username: admin
Password: admin

This will allow you to access management features of the RRH. It is advised to only use this interface for the purpose of setting the device IP address. Any detailed configurations should be accomplished using the AxxceLTE Application Console application.

6.2 Base Band Unit Panel LEDs

Included on the BBU are a set of LED Indicators. The figure below shows the layout of these LEDs on the bottom panel of the BBU.

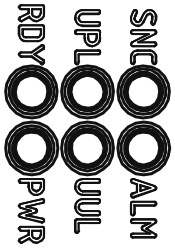


Figure 6.1 ï BBU Panel LEDs

The BBU panel LEDs can be valuable in troubleshooting issues encountered in the field. The following key describes the meaning of the color and sequence (if applicable) of the indication at each LED.

PWR: Power Status
- Green: All power supplies active
- Red/Green: +12V on, some supplies are not active
- Red: +12V only
- Dark: No Power has been applied, undetermined state.

RDY: CPU Status
- Green Dash: System is alive and in normal operating mode
- Orange Dash: CPU is alive and in non-operational / test mode
- Orange Dot: System is booting
- Red: System boot failed or fatal assertion.
- Dark: No Power has been applied, undetermined state

UPL: Network Uplink Status
- Green Dot: S1 Activity – traffic is being passed over the S1 Interface
- Green: S1 connection has been established
- Orange Dash: S1 connection has been requested
- Orange: S1 GbE Link indicator – indicates that a physical S1 transport has been established
- Dark: System not up; no S1 connection requested

SNC: Synchronization Status
- Green Dash Dot: AD9548 has Phase and Frequency Lock with sync pulse
- Green Dot: AD9548 has Frequency Lock only
- Green: Sync Pulse lost; AD9548 is in Holdover Mode
- Orange Dash: Sync Pulse present, but AD9548 has not locked yet
- Orange: No Sync Pulse preset; AD9548 in Freerun Mode
- Dark: None of the above

UUL: LTE Uu link status

- Green Dot: CPRI link active; PDSCH or PUSHC activity
- Green: CPRI link established with RRH; TTI indications received (sub-frame counter is incrementing); no PDSCH or PUSHC activity detected
- Dark: No TTI indications

ALM: Alarm Status
- Green: No alarms
- Orange: One or more non-fatal alarms are present
- Red: One or more fatal alarms are present
- Dark: No power has been applied, undetermined state

6.3 Remote Radio Head Panel LEDs

Included on the remote radio head are a set of LED Indicators. The figure below shows the layout of these LEDs on the bottom panel of the RRH.

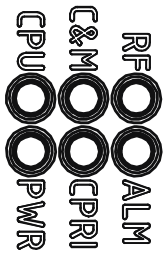


Figure 6.2 ï RRH Panel LEDs

PWR: Power Status
- Green: All power supplies active
- Red/Green: +12V on, some supplies are not active
- Red: +12V only
- Dark: No Power has been applied, undetermined state.

CPU: CPU Status
- Green Dash: CPU is alive and in normal operating mode
- Orange Dash: CPU is alive and in non-operational / test mode
- Orange Dot: CPU booting (including any associated provisioning)
- Red: System boot failed or fatal assertion has occurred
- Dark: No power has been applied, undetermined state

C&M: CPRI Configuration and Management link Status
- Green/Orange: Receive and Transmit
- Orange: Transmit data (min 50ms on)

- Green: Receive data (min 50ms on)
- Dark: No message

RF: Radio Status

- Green: RF OK; Tx and Rx enabled
- Orange: RF OK; Rx only enabled
- Red Dot: RF OK; Test / non-operational mode
- Red: RF Failure
- Dark: No power has been applied, undetermined state

CPRI: CPRI Link Status

- Green: 6.1440 Gbps link established
- Green Dash: 4.9152 Gbps link established
- Green Dash-Dot: 3.0720 Gbps link established
- Green Dash-Dot x2: 2.4576 Gbps link established
- Green Sash-Dot x3: 1.2288 Gbps link established
- Green Dash-Dot x4: 0.6144 Gbps link established
- Red: Not locked, no CPRI connection
- Dark: No power applied, undetermined state

ALM: Alarm Status

- Green: No alarms present
- Orange: One of more non-fatal alarms present
- Red: One or more fatal alarms present
- Dark: No power has been applied, undetermined state

7 Antenna Downtilt

To maximize receive signal levels in the intended coverage area, the downtilt angle should be calculated before the antenna is mounted. This only applies to directional antennas at the Cell Site. Omni directional antennas should be mounted perpendicular to the ground. The antenna tilt angle should be determined based on desired coverage area and any propagation constraints that were determined during RF planning.

Axxcelera has provided a spreadsheet that will calculate the inner and out cell radius based on antenna height, antenna pattern, and degrees of downtilt. It is important to understand that this spreadsheet only calculates the 3dB points of the antenna coverage. Consult the antenna pattern to determine exact coverage at given offsets outside the 3dB points.

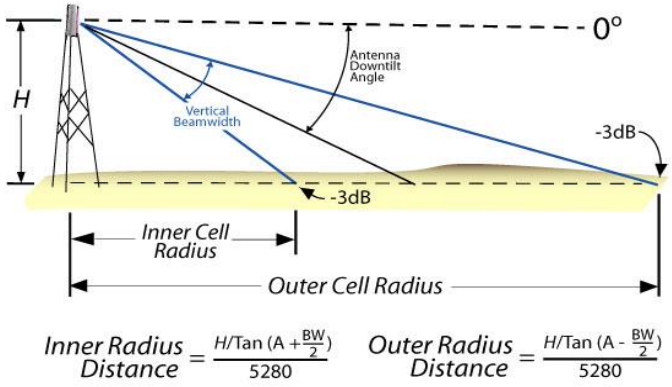


FIGURE 7.1 – CELL SITE ANTENNA DOWNTILT

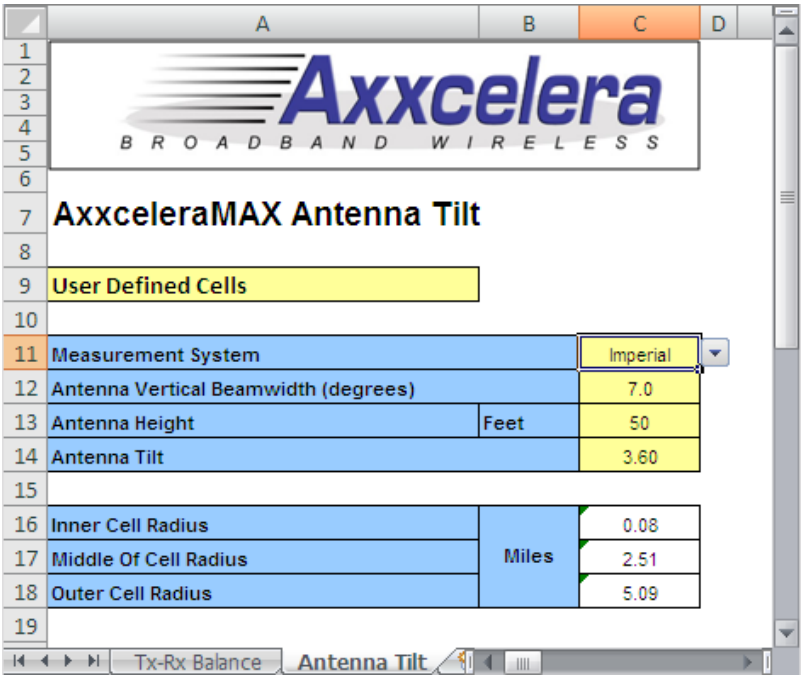
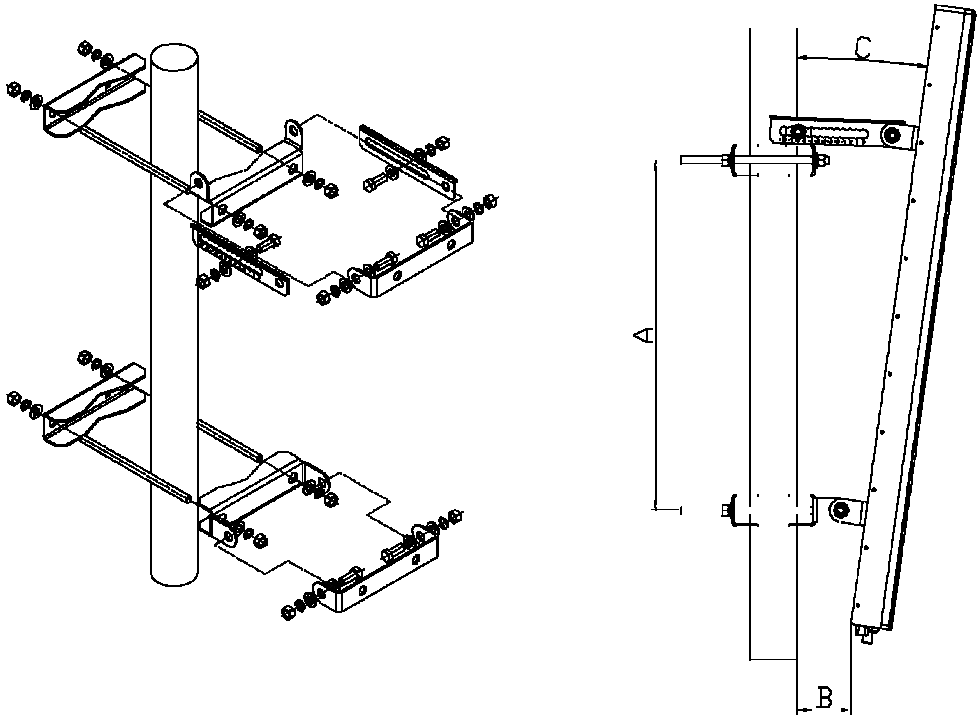


FIGURE 7.2 – ANTENNA DOWNTILT SPREADSHEET

8 Antenna Installation

1. Attach the tilt brackets to the antenna making sure the bracket with the tilt adjustment slides is installed at the top of the antenna. The top bracket allows -2 to 10 degrees of downtilt.

Adjustable Mounting Kit for Dual Port Antennas



Mechanical Specifications:

Dimension 'A'	450mm (620mm)
Dimension 'B'	85mm @0°
Dimension 'C'	+2°to -10° (**+10°to -2°)
Pole Diameter:	50 – 115mm
Material:	Stainless Steel
Tools Required:	13mm Spanners for M8 Nuts and Bolts

Apply Grease where Setscrews tighten. Tighten the M8 Setscrews to 14NM (10 ft-lbs). Do not over-tighten. Excessive torque loading can distort the V Block components.

** The Top Bracket and Tilt Arms are swapped with the Bottom Bracket

2. Once the mounting brackets are installed, attach the antenna to the pole. The clamps will fit a pole from 48mm ï 114mm in diameter.
3. Using an incline meter, verify that the antenna downtilt is the same that is defined in the RF Plan.