Engineering



Control Command for Microwave Link Acknowledgment and its Troubleshooting Strategy

KEYWORDS

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ABSTRACT Initially NEC(Name of company manufacturing Microwave, Japan) microwave is introduced briefly and then various Acknowledgments and there different troubleshooting methods. The flow chart to reduced the time of doing troubleshooting. The main aim of this is to reduce the call drop of TATA DOCOMO and if drop Occurs how to overcome the drop with in short duration of time. There exists limited published research on NEC microwave especially with regard to acknowledgments and troubleshooting. First the working of NEC microwave, classification & tools on the basis of the NEC equipment used in TATA DOCOMO & flow chart to reduced the time is described. According to different types they produce different acknowledgment and depending upon the acknowledgment the troubleshooting strategy changes.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Today wireless technology is used in many applications well integrated into our everyday life. Planning a good, stable and reliable microwave network can be quite challenging. Careful planning and detailed analysis is required for a microwave radio system before the equipment can be installed. A poorly designed path can result in periodic system outages, resulting in increased system latency, decreased throughput, or worst case, a complete failure of the system. It is generally agreed that a microwave signal is a signal whose fundamental frequency is between 300 MHz and 300 GHz (1 GHz = 109 Hz)(1,7]. In terms of wavelength, a microwave signal has a wavelength between 0.1 cm and 100 cm A The waveguide is a hollow mechanical structure that permits propagation of microwave signals from one point to another with the least possible loss. most commonly used waveguides are those having a rectangular form. There are, however, a variety of rectangular waveguides, each being identified according to its internal dimensions. Each type of waveguide allows microwave propagation within a particular frequency band[2]. Discussing all the acknowledgment present in working link of NEC microwave and there trouble shooting methods.

2. CLASSIFICATION OF NEC MICROWAVE:

SDH(Synchronous Digital Hierarchy)
 PDH (Plesiochronous Digital Hierarchy)
 SDH: Pasolink+ STM1, Pasolink Neoi
 PDH: Pasolink CPV, Pasolink V4

3. WORKING PRINCIPLE:

The Transmitter converts the source message into an electrical signal. The Transmitter is basically responsible for encoding the message and then this encoded message is multiplied by carrier frequency i.e. modulate the signal and then over the channel. At the receive end, the receiver demodulate the received signal and decode it and generate the original message. Minimal distortion at the receiverend is referred a good communication property [3]

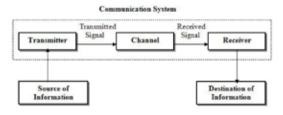


Figure 3.1 working of NEC microwave

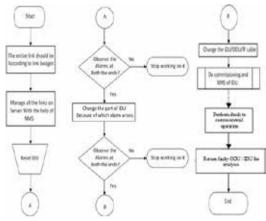


Figure:-Flow chart of trouble shooting Method.

This is the general flow chart, which can be used for any equipment(Other then NEC) & for any operator(Other then TATA), the main aim of this flow chart is to reduce the call drops of any operators, and if drop occurs how to overcome the drop within very small time spectrum.

First stage (Start-A) are written to avoid the call drops, from second stage (A-End) if call drop occurs how to overcome that drop is mention, because many operators are using NEC equipment In microwave that's why it will be helpful to that operators, near about four operators are dependent on TATA that's why it is more usefull for TATA.

The following no of operators are using NEC

- ➢ TATA DOCOMO
- Reliance
- ≻ Idea
- Airtel
- Aircel

Only Vodafone and BSNL is not using this equipment they are using NOKIA, but it will be helpful for nokia employee also for their troubleshooting method[4].

4. TOOLS:

The following tools are used in NEC Microwave

- 1) Software Tools
- 2) Hardware Tools

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- 1) Software Tools:- Four software's are used for commissioning of different types of NEC microwave and one software is used for observing all the sites from the server. The details are as follows.
- a) PNMT a)PNMSj
- b) PNMTj
- c) LCT for STD
- d) LCT for CPV

The PNMT is used for the commissioning of Passo+/Passo V4 IDU, PNMTj is used for observing the alarms of NEOi/ Neo/ic in working link, LCT for STD is used for commissioning of NEOi IDU and LCT for CPV is used for commissioning of NEO/ic IDU.

The PNMSj is used for the observation of all the types of NEC microwave from the server.

2) Hardware Tools:- Three hardware are used in this, the details are as follows

- a) IDU
- b) ODU
- c) Antenna

IDU(In door Unit):- It is used for the assigning the frequency, power of ODU for microwave link. It is also used for observing the alarms in working Link.

ODU(Out Door Unit):- It is used for the allowing the different frequency and power for getting the maximum receiving power. It is of two types upper band & lower band, the upper band is having more TX frequency then the TX of lower and the RX of upper is the TX of lower and vice versa.

Antenna:- It act as transmitter which can transmit and receive the microwave signals.

5. DESCRIPTION OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT, ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND THEIR TROUBLESHOOTING METHODS

1) Description

In this four alarms is generated, details are as follows

- a) EARLY WARNING
- b) FRAME ID

- c) LOF
- d) HIGH BER

Bit Error Rate (BER) is the percentage of bits that have errors relative to the total number of bits received in a transmission, usually expressed as ten to a negative power. For example, a transmission might have a BER of 10 to the minus 6, meaning that, out of 1,000,000 bits transmitted, one bit was in error. The definition of bit error rate can be translated into a simple formula:

BER = number of errors / total number of bits sent

If the medium between the transmitter and receiver is good and the signal to noise ratio is high, then the bit error rate will be very small - possibly insignificant and having no noticeable effect on the overall system However if noise can be detected, then there is chance that the bit error rate will need to be considered.[5,6]

Early Warning:- This alarm is generated due to the increase in Bit Error Rate(BER), it is notified that the continuous increment in BER creates complications in link.

At the starting stage of BER, it generates early warning alarm and a increment of BER results in following alarms

- · Low BER
- High BER
- DEM Alarm

Frame ID:- (It is the application which is inserted by NEC to avoid the interference in between the two link) This alarm is generated when there is mismatch of frame ID between the two sites of single link.

LOF(Loss Of frame):- when any tree, building, any other radio, etc comes in between the two microwave of single link then this alarm will appear. in LOF when we transmit signal does not reach at the receiver end and return to the transmitter.

High BER:- when signal to noise ratio decreases it tends to increase in BER and due to increase in bit error rate high BER is generated.

Date/Title	Network Denert	ten	Statut	Type
47/00131024-53	Mazgaon-Pathr:	FRAME D	ALARM	41,48M
17/2013 18:24:54	Mealgson-Peteri	FRAME D.	NOFMAL.	INORMAL.
	Malegoon-Patric	FRAME D		
17/201318/25/01	Magalgaon-Patteri	FRAME D	140 FMAN	INCOMULE.
	Majaigson Pathri	STALL(STALL)(DAP)	BEORIMAG.	NORMAL.
	Majaignon Pathry			
	Majakgison, Patteri	FILAME ID		
17.001318:25.03	Mysigson Pathri	EARLY WARRIES	RECEIPTING.	NORMAL .
17.00131825-03	Melakgaon-Pathni	HIGH DER	NECENSAL.	NORMAL.
17.00131825.04	Majagarin Patrici		NORMAL	NORMAL
17(2013182504	Mesigain-Pathri	FRAME D	TROFINAL	INCHIMAL.
	MARING AND PRETTY	EARLY WARDING	A1_4451	42,43%M
	Minereligiation-Proton I			
17/2013 18:25:06	Magalgaco-Pather	EARLY WARDENS	NOOPINEAL.	NCHIMAL .
1700131825.08	Measure Patri	HIGH BEN.	NORMAL	NORMAL
	Managaran Patrix	EARLY WARMEN		
	Massigson Patter			AL_AJEM
17/0013182513	Melalgaon Pathri	EARLY WARSING	INCRIMAL.	NORMAL
	Manageon-Patteri	EARLY WARDENS		AL ARM.
170013182519	Mosigaco-Pathri	EARLY WARDING	INCOMMAND.	NORMA
17.0013182525	Mealgaco Patteri	HIGH DOP	NORMAL .	NC#INLAL
	Mellos n-Fattel	EARLY WARSING	A3, A/F54	AL ARSO
	Monigacon-Patteri			AL ARM
17/2013 18 25 23	Mosignon-Fighter	EARLY MAPPEND	RECEMAN.	NOFIMAL.
	Intelligation-Patters			ALLARM.
	Manalogican-Platters			
17/2013 18 25 25	Manipation-Fielder	HIGH BEN	RECEMAN.	INCHINAL.
17/2013 18 25 26	Maskason-Pathri	EARLY WARRANG	NORMAL	ACCEMAL.
	Magaigason-Platting			
	Melalosco Patre:		80.85M	
17/2013182528	Mesignon-Pather	EXELY WOURING	BIORMAN,	PROVINAL.
47.0013192528	Mesigen Petry	HIGH DEV	MORMAL	MORNAL.
	Management Platfield	HACHI DETI		AL ARM
	Management Patters		ALL 64554	ACAPER
	Meetysori, Pathel		AL 4751	
	Monorphin-Patril	FRAME D		AL ARM
17/2013 10:25:55	Moodgach-Pathe1	EARLY WARRAND	NORMAL	NORMAL.
17/2013 18:29:36	Manhanch-Patri	HIGH BER	NORMAL CONTRACT	NO MAL
ažv.				Total Events: 764, File Szw. 77164 Dutes

Figure 5.1 Acknlowedgment 1

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Troubleshooting

When all this alarm comes together then it means there is a major chance of interference or misalignment

(To check whether interference exist or not, disconnect power supply at one end and check the RX level at other end and vice versa, if RX level is coming in the range of -99 to -80 dbm at both the end then there is no interference)

If Interference:- we need to change the frequency & frame ID at both the end

If misalignment:- We need to make the proper alignment at both the ends.

2)Description

Acknlowedgment 2

In this following alarm are observed

- a) RX Level
- b) LOF
- c) STM-1(1)(DMR)
- d) TCN-RX LEV-15min

RX Level:- This alarm is generated when receiving level decreases from its limit.

LOF:- when there is any frame loss takes place then this alarm will appear.

STM-1(1)(DMR):- when there is no transmission through optical port then this alarm will appear.

TCN-RX LEV-15min:- when the RX level reduces from their limit after 15 mints this alarm will appear.

Date/Time	Network Deneral	ten .	Sala	Type	
0.0013.05:58:57	Fathora Mahora	15168X3.07-15681	ALATH	ALATM	
62013-0612-05	History Mahora	AX LEVEL	NORMAL	NOPALIE.	
5/2013 05 12:05	History Manora		NORMAL .	100P664	
31-21-30 21-30	Kethora Mahora	STM.1(1)UND(DMP)	- NORMAL	NORMAL	
	Koshuara Mahara	STML 414 YEOR (DWR)			
02015-06-12-17	Historia Mahora	STM 1(1) LOF(DMR)	storison)	HORALU,	
812013-06-13-18	Kathora Mahora	PRAKS(P2) LINK	CONNECT(10.163.136.2)	SVSTM	
50013:00:39:57	Highors Mahors	TOMPRE LEV-15min	NORMAL.	NORMAL	
LQ013 08:58 43	Kiethona Mahona	PRACT(P2) LINK	CONNECT(10.160.136.2)	SVSTOM	
	Kethora Mahora				
	Frathonal Manker II				
	Pathona Mahora	STM. 111 YURD (TAMP)			
	Hathors, Mahors				
7/2013 11:38:45	Highlans Mailars	RX LEVEL	NORMAL .	NORMAL,	
7201311-3643	Hattons Mahors		NORMAL	NORMA	
10013113057	Kathors Mahors	STM 1(1)UND(DMR)	NORMAL	ISCHOLDE.	
201311:3251	Kiethona Mahora	Pharty(P2) LINK	CONNECT/10.160.136.23	SVSTEM	
	Kathora-Manora-				
	Fathors Manor I				
	Fathors Mahors	STMAT(1)UND(DMP)			
22013 11:52:00	Highory Mahoris	RELEVEL	NORMAL .	NORMAL CONTRACTOR	
7001311:52:00	Kathors Mahora		SUCREMAL.	NORMAL.	
	Kindheimin Adamier IV	STM-1(1)LOF/DWH			
	Kathors Mahara	\$716.1(1)LOF(DMP)	NORMAL .	NORMAL.	
1001311:63:28	Kuthora Martera	STM. 1(1)(ALE(TMN))	NORMAL	NORMAL .	
2013 11:54 20	Kuthora-Mehora	PT44(S(P2)) (INK	CONNECT(10.163.136.2)	SYSTEM	
10013121453	 Kathoris Mahoris 	TONRX LEV-15mm	10063634	NORMAL	
	Factors Manura			ALAPM	
	Posthiaria Matter se				
		artist survey bare			
	In anthronde Addament to			ALAPM	
10013 17 02 54	Kathors Mahara	RXLEVEL	NORMAL -	NORMAL.	
	Hothora Martera		NORMAL	NORMAL	
1001317.03.04	Historia Maheria	\$TM-1(1)UA8(DMR)	NORMAL .	NORMAL.	
	Koletona Mahara	STM. 1115 LORIDARY			
2013170307	Kethors-Mohers.	STM-1(T)LOF(DMR)	NORMAL	NORMAL	
7/2013 17:04:00	Hathora-Mahora	PRAIS(P2) LINK	COM/ECT(10.163.136.2)	SV578M	
10013172853	Hattions-Matters	TON-RX LEV-15mm	NORMAL	10RMAL	

Ready

Figure 4.2 Acknlowedgm

Troubleshooting

When all this alarm comes together then it means there is a major chance of power failure at far end.

The power failure may occurs due to following reasons

- ➤ MCB Trip
- NO Power Supply
- IDU Faulty

Total Events: 364 File Size: 67264 Bytes

If MCB is Trip:- Then either change the MCB or repair the MCB

If No power Supply:- Make the arrangement of power supply

If IDU faulty:-please check the power card if not working change the power card and if it may creating problem the changed the complete IDU.

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