





OPERATION AND TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

cnWave™ 5G Fixed

Release 4.2



Reservation of Rights

Cambium reserves the right to make changes to any products described herein to improve reliability, function, or design, and reserves the right to revise this document and to make changes from time to time in content hereof with no obligation to notify any person of revisions or changes. Cambium recommends reviewing the Cambium Networks website for the latest changes and updates to products. Cambium does not assume any liability arising out of the application or use of any product, software, or circuit described herein; neither does it convey license under its patent rights or the rights of others. It is possible that this publication may contain references to, or information about Cambium products (machines and programs), programming, or services that are not announced in your country. Such references or information must not be construed to mean that Cambium intends to announce such Cambium products, programming, or services in your country.

Copyrights

This document, Cambium products, and 3rd Party software products described in this document may include or describe copyrighted Cambium and other 3rd Party supplied computer programs stored in semiconductor memories or other media. Laws in the United States and other countries preserve for Cambium, its licensors, and other 3rd Party supplied software certain exclusive rights for copyrighted material, including the exclusive right to copy, reproduce in any form, distribute and make derivative works of the copyrighted material. Accordingly, any copyrighted material of Cambium, its licensors, or the 3rd Party software supplied material contained in the Cambium products described in this document may not be copied, reproduced, reverse engineered, distributed, merged or modified in any manner without the express written permission of Cambium. Furthermore, the purchase of Cambium products shall not be deemed to grant either directly or by implication, estoppel, or otherwise, any license under the copyrights, patents or patent applications of Cambium or other 3rd Party supplied software, except for the normal non-exclusive, royalty free license to use that arises by operation of law in the sale of a product.

Restrictions

Software and documentation are copyrighted materials. Making unauthorized copies is prohibited by law. No part of the software or documentation may be reproduced, transmitted, transcribed, stored in a retrieval system, or translated into any language or computer language, in any form or by any means, without prior written permission of Cambium.

License Agreements

The software described in this document is the property of Cambium and its licensors. It is furnished by express license agreement only and may be used only in accordance with the terms of such an agreement.

High Risk Materials

Cambium and its supplier(s) specifically disclaim any express or implied warranty of fitness for any highrisk activities or uses of its products including, but not limited to, the operation of nuclear facilities, aircraft navigation or aircraft communication systems, air traffic control, life support, or weapons systems ("High Risk Use").

This product is not restricted to the EU. Any High Risk is unauthorized, is made at your own risk and you shall be responsible for any and all losses, damage or claims arising out of any High-Risk Use.

© 2025 Cambium Networks Limited. All rights reserved.

Contents

Contents	3
About This Guide	6
Purpose	6
Cross references	6
Feedback	6
Warnings, cautions, and notes	6
Warnings	6
Cautions	7
Notes	7
Important regulatory information	7
Application software (firmware)	9
Ethernet networking skills	9
Lightning protection	9
Specific expertise and training for professional installers	9
Legal and Open-Source Software statements	9
Problems and warranty	9
Reporting problems	9
Repair and service	10
Hardware warranty	10
Security advice	10
Caring for the environment	10
In EU countries	10
In non-EU countries	11
Troubleshooting cnWave™ 5G Fixed Platform of Products	12
Basic information about the platform of products	12
Troubleshooting in a lab environment	12
Configuring the management PC	14
Connecting the BTS to power	17

	Accessing the B1000 UI	19
	Connecting the CPE to power	
	Accessing the C100 UI	21
	Establishing a link between a BTS and a CPE	23
	Mandatory parameters required for establishing a BTS-CPE link	
	Read-only parameters required for monitoring the link	
	Checking the BTS installation using satellite details	
0	perational Procedures	
	Modifying BTS system parameters - No reboot required	
	Modifying BTS network parameters - No reboot required	
	Modifying BTS user accounts - No reboot required	
	Modifying the BTS operation frequency – No reboot required	
	Changing the BTS polarization - No reboot required	
	Enabling or disabling the RADIUS server - No reboot required	
	Testing MU MIMO performance - No reboot required	40
	Web UI of BTS	40
	Linux setup - iPerf server	
	Maximum MU MIMO throughput	
	Updating a BTS firmware - Reboot required	48
	Changing the bandwidth - Reboot required	50
	Changing the Uplink Tx Power initial or continuous control – Reboot required	50
	Resetting BTS to factory default configuration - Reboot required	51
	Reset BTS to factory defaults with no change to the IP address	51
	Reset BTS to factory defaults including the IP address	52
	Resetting CPE to factory default configuration - Reboot required	53
	Reset CPE to factory defaults with no change to the IP address	53
	Reset CPE to factory defaults including the IP address	54
	Importing or exporting configuration - No reboot required	54
	Testing MIR - No reboot required	56
	Modifying the MIR parameters on the Radius Server	

Running the MIR test	
Testing CIR - No reboot required	63
Modifying the CIR parameters on the Radius Server	
Running the CIR test	66
Using QoS priority levels for testing	67
CPE Provisioning options	69
General Troubleshooting Procedures	
What is the general fault isolation process?	
How to isolate the problem?	
What are the secondary steps to isolate the problem?	
Troubleshooting a loss of connectivity	
Troubleshooting a loss of Ethernet connectivity	82
Troubleshooting when CPE fails to register with a BTS	
How to troubleshoot BTS?	
Troubleshooting the power cable (black)	
Troubleshooting the BTS data cable (green)	
Troubleshooting BTS using Resistors Table	
How to hardware reset a BTS to factory default?	
How to hardware reset a CPE to factory default?	
Appendix 1: Sensitivity Figures for All Bandwidths	
BTS	
CPE	
Appendix 2: Acronyms and Abbreviations	
Cambium Networks	

About This Guide

This cnWave[™] 5G Fixed Operation and Troubleshooting Guide contains procedures for identifying and correcting faults in a cnWave[™] 5G Fixed platform of products in a Lab environment. It also contains a set of operational procedures for managing customer downtime and modifying some parameters such as operational frequencies, bandwidth, and CPE configuration data.

This guide covers the following topics:

- Troubleshooting cnWave[™] 5G Fixed Platform of Products
- Operational Procedures for BTS
- General Troubleshooting Procedures

Purpose

Documents specific to the cnWave[™] 5G Fixed platform of products are intended to instruct and assist personnel in the operation, installation, and maintenance of the Point-to-Multi-Point (PMP) equipment (Cambium Networks) and ancillary devices of cnWave[™] 5G Fixed platform of products. It is recommended that all personnel engaged in such activities be properly trained.

Cambium disclaims all liability whatsoever, implied or express, for any risk of damage, loss or reduction in system performance arising directly or indirectly out of the failure of the customer, or anyone acting on the customer's behalf, to abide by the instructions, system parameters, or recommendations made in this document.

Cross references

References to external publications are shown in italics. Other cross references, emphasized in blue text in electronic versions, are active links to the references.

This document is divided into topics that are divided into sections. Sections are not numbered and are listed in the table of contents.

Feedback

We appreciate feedback from the users of our documents. This includes feedback on the structure, content, accuracy, or completeness of our documents. To provide feedback, visit our support website - https://support.cambiumnetworks.com.

Warnings, cautions, and notes

The following describes how warnings, notes, and cautions are used in this document and in all documents of the Cambium Networks document set.

Warnings

Warnings precede instructions that contain potentially hazardous situations. Warnings are used to alert the reader to possible hazards that could cause loss of life or physical injury. A warning has the following format:



Warning text and consequence for not following the instructions in the warning.

Warning

Cautions

Cautions precede instructions and are used when there is a possibility of damage to systems, software, or individual items of equipment within a system. However, this damage presents no danger to personnel. A caution has the following format:



Caution

Caution text and consequence for not following the instructions in the caution.

Notes

A note means that there is a possibility of an undesirable situation or provides additional information to help the reader understand a topic or concept. A note has the following format:



Note text.

Important regulatory information

The cnWave[™] 5G Fixed platform of products are certified as an unlicensed device in frequency bands where it is not allowed to cause interference to licensed services (called primary users of the bands).

Complying with rules for the country of operation

USA specific information



Caution

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- This device may not cause harmful interference.
- This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.



Note

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.

• Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.

Canada specific information



Caution

This device complies with ISEDC 's license-exempt RSSs. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- This device may not cause interference.
- This device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device. This device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.



Note

Certification note from industry Canada: While this equipment meets the technical requirements for its operation in its rated paired block arrangement, this block arrangement is different than the 40 + 40 MHz block arrangement prescribed in documents RSS-191 and SRSP-324.25. The operation of this equipment IS NOT permitted if the out-of-band and spurious emission limits are not met at the edge of any contiguous licensed spectrum. It should be noted that all current relevant spectrum policies, licensing procedures, and technical requirements are still applicable. For additional information, contact the local Industry Canada office.

Renseignements spécifiques au Canada

Note

Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes:

- L'appareil ne doit pas produire d'interférences; et
- L'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter toute interférence radioélectrique, même si elle est susceptible d'en compromettre le bon fonctionnement.

European specific information

The cnWave[™] 5G Fixed platform of products are compliant with applicable European Directives required for CE marking:

- 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment and repealing Directive 1999/5/EC; Radio Equipment Directive (RED).
- 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS Directive).

• Cambium Networks complies with the European Regulation 2023/988 of 10 May 2023 on General Product Safety. EU Authorized Representative: Cambium Networks Europe B.V., Muiderstraat 1, 1011PZ Amsterdam, Netherlands. Contact Information: <u>GPSR@cambiumnetworks.com</u>.

EU Declaration of Conformity

Hereby, Cambium Networks declares that the Cambium Networks cnWave[™] 5G Fixed Series of Wireless Ethernet Bridge complies with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of Directive 2014/53/EU. The declaration of conformity may be consulted at <u>https://www.cambiumnetworks.com/</u>.

Application software (firmware)

Download the latest cnWave[™] 5G Fixed products family software and install it in the Base Transceiver System (BTS) and Customer Equipment Premise (CPE) before deploying the equipment. Instructions for installing software are provided in the cnWave[™] 5G Fixed Planning and Installation Guide (available at https://support.cambiumnetworks.com/files/28cnwave/).

Ethernet networking skills

The installer must have the ability to configure IP addressing on a PC and to set up and control products using a web browser interface.

Lightning protection

To protect outdoor radio installations from the impact of lightning strikes, the installer must be familiar with the normal procedures for site selection, bonding and grounding. Installation guidelines for the cnWave[™] 5G Fixed platform family is available in the Lightning Protection Units (LPUs) topic in the cnWave[™] 5G Fixed *Planning and Installation Guide*.

Specific expertise and training for professional installers

To ensure that the cnWave[™] 5G Fixed series are installed and configured in compliance with the requirements of EU, ISEDC and the FCC, installers must have the radio engineering skills and training described in this section.

Use the Training link to access the technical training program (from Cambium Networks).

Legal and Open-Source Software statements

Refer to the cnWave[™] 5G Fixed Legal and Open-Source Guide for:

- Cambium Networks end user license agreement and
- Open-Source Software Notices.

Problems and warranty

Reporting problems

If any problems are encountered when installing or operating this equipment, follow this procedure to investigate and report:

- 1. Search this document and the software release notes of supported releases.
- 2. Visit the <u>Support</u> website (Cambium Networks).
- 3. Ask for assistance from the Cambium Networks product supplier.

- 4. Gather information from affected units, such as any available diagnostic downloads.
- 5. Escalate the problem by emailing or telephoning support.

Repair and service

If unit failure is suspected, obtain details of the Return Material Authorization (RMA) process from the <u>Support</u> website.

Hardware warranty

Cambium's standard hardware warranty is for one (1) year from date of shipment from Cambium Networks or a Cambium distributor. Cambium Networks warrants that hardware will conform to the relevant published specifications and will be free from material defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service. Cambium shall within this time, at its own option, either repair or replace the defective product within thirty (30) days of receipt of the defective product. Repaired or replaced products will be subject to the original warranty period but not less than thirty (30) days.

To register the cnWave[™] 5G Fixed products or activate warranties, visit the <u>Support</u> website. For warranty assistance, contact the reseller or distributor. The removal of the tamper-evident seal will void the warranty.



Caution

Using non-Cambium parts for repair could damage the equipment or void warranty. Contact Cambium for service and repair instructions.

Portions of Cambium equipment may be damaged from exposure to electrostatic discharge. Use precautions to prevent damage.

Security advice

Cambium Networks systems and equipment provide security parameters that can be configured by the operator based on their particular operating environment. Cambium recommends setting and using these parameters following industry recognized security practices. Security aspects to be considered are protecting the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information and assets. Assets include the ability to communicate, information about the nature of the communications, and information about the parties involved.

In certain instances Cambium makes specific recommendations regarding security practices, however the implementation of these recommendations and final responsibility for the security of the system lies with the operator of the system.

Caring for the environment

The following information describes national or regional requirements for the disposal of Cambium Networks supplied equipment and for the approved disposal of surplus packaging.

In EU countries

The following information is provided to enable regulatory compliance with the European Union (EU) directives identified and any amendments made to these directives when using Cambium equipment in EU countries.

Disposal of Cambium equipment

European Union (EU) Directive 2012/19/EU Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE).

Do not dispose of Cambium equipment in landfill sites. For disposal instructions, refer to https://www.cambiumnetworks.com/support/compliance/.

Disposal of surplus packaging

Do not dispose of surplus packaging in landfill sites. In the EU, it is the individual recipient's responsibility to ensure that packaging materials are collected and recycled according to the requirements of EU environmental law.

In non-EU countries

In non-EU countries, dispose of Cambium equipment and all surplus packaging in accordance with national and regional regulations.

Troubleshooting cnWave™ 5G Fixed Platform of Products

This section provides basic information about the cnWave[™] 5G Fixed platform of products - B1000 Base Transceiver Station (BTS) and C100 Customer Premise Equipment (CPE).

The section explains required configurations that you can use for troubleshooting in a lab environment. This section covers the following topics:

- Basic information about the platform of products
- Troubleshooting in a lab environment

Basic information about the platform of products

The cnWave[™] 5G Fixed platform of products requires minimum configuration for installation and normal operation. Apart from configuring parameters such as the operating frequencies, IP addresses, and other networking elements (for example, SNMP and RADIUS) at the B1000 BTS and the C100 CPE, you must confirm that the equipment is operating optimally.



Note

In the later sections of this guide, the term BTS is used to refer to B1000 BTS and the term CPE to refer to C100 CPE.

It is recommended to set up and check that the BTS and/or the CPEs are operational and correctly configured in a lab environment before installing the equipment at the customers' site. This is also known as the staging process. It also provides an opportunity to install updates or specific software or configure specific monitoring parameters.

You may need to troubleshoot either the devices in a lab environment, on a newly installed system, or on an operational system if communication is lost or after a lightning strike. It is assumed that you are familiar with the products and the information that is explained in the following guides:

- cnWave[™] 5G Fixed Planning and Installation Guide
- cnWave[™] 5G Fixed Configuration Guide

These guides are available on Cambium Networks Support site.

Troubleshooting in a lab environment

This section describes the key steps required to troubleshoot a BTS, a CPE, and a BTS-CPE link.

It is recommended that you must test both the BTS and the CPE devices prior to installation at a site, as listed:

- BTS and/or the CPE can be powered up.
- Configurations can be checked by accessing the devices' web user interfaces (UI).
- Links can be established between the BTS and the CPEs.

These tasks can be performed when commissioning a BTS or a CPE prior to installation or even on a BTS or a CPE that has been installed and returned due to a failure in the field.

In a lab environment, you must ensure that the following configurations are in place:

- Configuring the management PC
- Connecting the BTS to power
 - Accessing the B1000 UI
- Connecting the CPE to power
 - Accessing the C100 UI
- Establishing a link between a BTS and a CPE
 - Mandatory parameters required for establishing a BTS-CPE link
 - Read-only parameters required for monitoring the link
- Checking the BTS installation using satellite details

Configuring the management PC

It is mandatory to configure a PC or Laptop to access the web UI of the cnWave[™] 5G Fixed platform of products (BTS or CPE).



Note

Both the BTS and the CPE are shipped with a default IP address (169.254.1.1) and therefore, the management PC must be configured with an IP address in the same subnet (for example, 169.254.1.100).

You must configure the PC (for example, using Windows PC) or laptop for setting up the IP address (169.254.1.1) for the BTS. This configuration enables the PC to communicate with the BTS and CPEs. For more information on how to connect cables and connect to power, refer to the $cnWave^{TM}$ 5G Fixed Planning and Installation Guide.

To configure the PC, perform the following steps:

1. On Windows PC, click Start > Settings > Network & Internet.

The Network Status page appears with multiple options.

2. Select Ethernet > Change adapter settings.

The Network Connections page appears.

3. Select Ethernet and right-click to select Properties.

The **Ethernet Properties** dialog box appears with Networking and Sharing tabs, as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: The Ethernet Properties dialog box

Ethernet Properties	×
Networking Sharing	
Connect using:	
Intel(R) Ethemet Connection I219-LM	
Configure	
This connection uses the following items:	
Client for Microsoft Networks	
File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft Networks	
QoS Packet Scheduler	
✓ Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)	
Microsoft Network Adapter Multiplexor Protocol	
Microsoft LLDP Protocol Driver	
✓ Internet Protocol Version 6 (TCP/IPv6)	
< >	
Install Uninstall Properties	
Description	
Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. The default wide area network protocol that provides communication across diverse interconnected networks.	
OK Cancel	

By default, the Networking tab is selected.

- 4. Select Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4) from the available list of connections (as shown in Figure 1).
- 5. Click Properties.

The Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4) Properties dialog box appears, as shown in Figure 2.

Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)	Properties	\times
General		
You can get IP settings assigned autom this capability. Otherwise, you need to for the appropriate IP settings.	aatically if your network supports ask your network administrator	
Obtain an IP address automatical	у	
• Use the following IP address:		
IP address:	169.254.1.100	
Subnet mask:	255 . 255 . 255 . 0	
Default gateway:		
Obtain DNS server address autom	atically	
• Use the following DNS server addr	esses:	
Preferred DNS server:		
Alternate DNS server:		
Validate settings upon exit	Advanced	
	OK Cancel	

Figure 2: The Internet Protocol Version 4 Properties dialog box

6. In the **Use the following IP address** section, type an appropriate IP address in the **IP address** text box. Example: 169.254.1.1

If you are using 169.254.1.1 as the default address, you must avoid using 169.254.0.0 and 169.254.1.1 IP addresses.

- 7. In the Subnet mask text box, type 255.255.255.0.
- 8. Leave the Default gateway text box blank and click OK.

This action must allow you to communicate with the BTS.

- 9. To verify whether the PC is configured successfully, run a command and type <code>ipconfig</code> (on a Windows PC).
- 10. Check whether the IP address (as shown in Figure 2) is displayed on the command screen, as shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3 shows the IP address (highlighted in yellow color). If this step fails, you must check or replace the PC until you verify the successful configuration. If the PC configuration is not successful, it is not possible to proceed and troubleshoot the radios.

Figure 3: Checking the management PC configuration

Command Prompt	-	×
C:\Users\qdxb67>ipconfig		
Windows IP Configuration		
Ethernet adapter Card 3 - Switch:		
Media State Media disconnected Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :		
Ethernet adapter Card 2 - cnWave28:		
Connection-specific DNS Suffix .: Link-local IPv6 Address : fe80::8cb:3159:10ce:f8a%3 IPv4 Address : 10.10.101 Subnet Mask : 255.255.0 IPv4 Address : 10.10.10.254 Subnet Mask : 10.10.11.100 Subnet Mask : 10.10.11.100 Subnet Mask : 169.254.1.100 Subnet Mask : 155.255.255.0 IPv4 Address : 169.254.1.100 Subnet Mask : 169.254.1.100 Subnet Mask : 10.10.10.1 Ethernet adapter Card 1 - Corporate:		
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : CAMNWK.COM Link-local IPv6 Address : fe80::a0b3:4c7e:b0da:937f%8 IPv4 Address : 10.130.158.9 Subnet Mask : 255.255.254.0 Default Gateway : 10.130.159.254		

Connecting the BTS to power

When the management PC is successfully configured with the correct IP address required to communicate with the BTS, you must perform the following tasks:

- 1. Connect the power and data cables to the BTS (as described here).
- 2. Power up the BTS (radio module).
- 3. Access the web UI of the B1000 BTS, as described in the Accessing the B1000 UI section.

To connect the BTS to power, perform the following steps:

Connect the input side of the 30W DC Power injector to the BTS, as shown in Figure 4.
 Figure 4: Connecting the power cable to the BTS



Connect an Ethernet cable (data) between the network port of the PC and the MAIN of the BTS.
 Figure 5 shows the BTS connected with the power and data cables.

Figure 5: BTS Interface connections



3. After connecting the BTS to power, ensure that you can communicate with the BTS by running a continuous PING session at a command prompt.

Example: Run a command prompt and type Ping -t 169.254.1.1. If the PING is successful, you can access the login page of B1000 (BTS) UI using the http://169.254.1.1 URL.

For detailed information on how to power up the BTS, refer to the *cnWave™ 5G Fixed Planning and Installation Guide*.

Accessing the B1000 UI

To access the B1000 UI, perform the following steps:

1. Open a web browser and type the URL - http://169.254.1.1 - to access the B1000 UI.

The Sign In page appears, as shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6: The Sign In page for B1000 UI (BTS)



2. Type an appropriate username and password.

Default username: admin

Default password: admin

You can use the show-password eye icon (O) to view the password characters.

3. Click Sign In.

The Profile page appears. You can use this page to change the password and set your preferences. For more information about the **Profile** page, refer to the $cnWave^{M} 5G$ Fixed Configuration Guide.

On logging on to the B1000 UI, you must click the 1 icon (Dashboard) icon on the left navigation pane. The main B1000 dashboard page appears, as shown in Figure 7.

Figure 7: The main B1000 dashboard page

ambium Networks	cn Wave [™] 5G Fixed B	1000			Undo 🖒 Save 🖬 🕚	Administrator 🔒 admin 🕤
General Device	Radio GNSS					
Device		Sessions				
000456700188 ESN	8d 17h 47m ^{Uptime}	8 Connected CPEs	8 Registered CPEs			
Device Summary			× 🖽	Network		~ B
8 Product Name	cnWave 5G Fixed	Base Transceiver Station (BTS)	() MAC	00:04:56:70:01:88	
1 Release Name	4.1b2			IP Address	169.254.3.99	
System Description	Cambium Network	ks cnWave 5G Fixed Base Tran	sceiver Station (BTS) 4.0b2 aarch64	Prefix	24	
System Name	POC-DIG 1315	offware		Default Gateway	169.254.3.253	
System Location	D1 Lab	onware		VLAN		× #
System Contact	yassine			Management VID	1	
System Time	2024-05-24 06:26	:18		Management VID Priority	0	
0 NTP Synchronized				VLAN Enabled	Enabled	
cnMaestro Connection	Status Connected			0 Q-in-Q Ether Type	0x8100	
Subaaribarr						
Subscribers			~ ₩	Radio		× 🖽
Connected CPEs	8			Calibration Status	Calibrated	
• Registered CPES	8				Tx Enabled	
				Tx State	Transmit control overridden by Engineering key	

When the B1000 dashboard page appears successfully, you can check default parameters and configure any parameters required for the operation of the BTS.

For detailed information about each B1000 UI configuration page and associated parameters, refer to the *cnWave™ 5G Fixed Configuration Guide*.

Connecting the CPE to power

You can connect the CPE to power before the BTS but only when the management PC has been successfully configured with the right IP address to communicate with the CPE.

The easiest way to connect the CPE to power is by using a Power over Ethernet (PoE) adapter. It is also possible to power the CPE from a PoE switch port (for example, cnMatrix).

To connect the CPE to power, perform the following steps:

- 1. Connect the 1 GbE LAN port of the Power injector to the PC or network equipment.
- 2. Connect the 30 W 56V 1 GbE PoE port of the Power injector to the RJ45 port of the C100 CPE.

Figure 8 shows how the CPE is connected to the Power Injector.

Figure 8: Connecting the CPE to power using a PoE



- 3. Connect the input side of the 30W DC Power injector to the AC power line.
- 4. Ensure that you can communicate with the CPE by running a continuous PING session at a command prompt.

Example: You must run a command prompt and type Ping -t 169.254.1.1. If the PING is successful, you can access the login page of C100 UI using the http://169.254.1.1 URL.

For detailed information on how to power up the CPE, refer to the *cnWave™ 5G Fixed Planning and Installation Guide*.

Accessing the C100 UI

To access the C100 (CPE) UI, perform the following steps:

1. Open a web browser and type the URL - http://169.254.1.1 to access the C100 UI.

The Sign In page appears, as shown in Figure 9.

Figure 9: The Sign In page for C100 (CPE) UI



2. Type an appropriate username and password.

Default username: admin

Default password: admin

You can use the show-password eye icon ((?)) to view the password characters.

3. Click Sign In.

The main C100 dashboard page appears, as shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10: The main C100 dashboard page

Device		IMSI	Session		Radio	
0004567104F9 ESN	6d 14h 44m Uptime	888901007406841 IMSI	Registered Registration State	18h 44m 24s Link Uptime	-44 dBm Rx Power	-32.7 dB EVM
Device Summary		~ 🖽	Session			
O Product Name	cnWave 5G Fixe	ed Consumer Premises Equipment (CPE)	 Registration State 	Registered		
8 Release Name	4.1b2		8 Registration Count	11		
System Description	Cambium Netwo	orks cnWave 5G Fixed Consumer Premises Equipment (CPE) 4.0b2	Ink Uptime	18h 44m 24s		
-,	armv7l GNU/Lin	UX	Auth Mode	RADIUS AAA		
O System Name	CPE 1					
 System Location 	D1 Lab		Network			
 System Contact 	Yassine Poc Rig	1	1 MAC	00:04:56:71:04:19		
System Time	2024-05-30 05:5	56:30	IP Address	169.254.3.1		
Padio			O Prefix	24		
	07000.000.141-	* 🖬	0 Default Gateway	169.254.3.99		
Rx Power	-45 dBm		VLAN			
0 EVM	-33.0 dB		VI AN Configured By E			
0 DL MCS	23		• TERR Compared by I	Nanagement VID:	1	Efrom RADTUS1
0 DL Backoff	13 dB			Management VID Pri	ority: 0	[11.011.000109]
UL MCS	17			Allow Frame Types:	Tagged	Frames [from RADIUS]
UL Backoff	0 dB			CPE Management VID	Pass-through: Disabl	ed [from RADIUS]
Calibration Status	Calibrated		Active VLAN Configure	ation VLAN Enabled:	Enable	d [From BTS]
	Tx Enabled			VLAN Port Type:	Q 0X8100	[From BIS]
				Default Port VID:	50	[from RADIUS]

When the C100 dashboard page appears successfully, you can check default parameters and configure any other parameters required for the operation of the CPE.

For detailed information about each C100 UI configuration pages and associated parameters, refer to the *cnWave™ 5G Fixed Configuration Guide*.

Establishing a link between a BTS and a CPE

When you can connect to both the BTS and the CPE dashboards (which is a prerequisite to start establishing a radio link), you can repeat the same connection procedure to connect to more than one CPE. This section lists the main parameters that need to be configured for establishing a link (including troubleshooting).

To establish a link between a BTS and a CPE, perform the following steps:

- Use a pole (ideally) and attach a B1000 BTS using the tilt bracket. For details on how to assemble the tilt bracket, refer to the cnWave[™] 5G Fixed Planning & Installation Guide (available on Cambium Networks Support site).
- 2. Power up the BTS and use a PC to access the web interface, as described in <u>Connecting the BTS to</u> power and Accessing the B1000 UI sections, respectively.
- 3. Check or verify the following main parameters specific to the BTS in the B1000 UI:
 - Release Name When you navigate to the General page from the main B1000 dashboard, the Release Name parameter is visible. Note down the operational software version number (as shown in Figure 11).

() o	ambium Networks	cn Wave [™] 5G Fixed B10	00						Φ	💄 admin 👻
÷H	General Device	Radio GNSS								
;	Device		Sessions							
-	000456700188	8d 17h 47m	8	8						
•	ESN	Uptime	Connected CPEs	Registered C	PEs					
						(
E	Device Summary				~ ⊞	Network				~ ⊞
10	O Product Name	cnWave 5G Fixed Ba	ise Transceiver Station (i	BTS)		() MAC	00:04:56:70:01:88			
~	 Release Name 	4.1b2				1 IP Address	169.254.3.99			
	System Description	Cambium Networks	nWave 5G Fixed Base T	ransceiver Station (BTS)	4.0b2 aarch64	Prefix	24			
		GNU/Linux				 Default Gateway 	169.254.3.253			
	 System Name 	POC-RIG_1 3.1 Soft	ware							
	O System Location	D1 Lab				VLAN				~ ⊞
	 System Contact 	yassine				Management VID	1			
	System Time	2024-05-24 06:26:18				Management VID Priority	0			
	0 NTP Synchronized					VLAN Enabled	Enabled			

Figure 11: The BTS Software Version-specific parameter

• IP Address - When you navigate to System > General page from the main B1000 dashboard page, the IP Address parameter is visible.

If you change the IP address of the BTS in the UI, you must also change the IP address configured in the management PC accordingly to connect to the BTS after a reboot. On making changes in the UI, you must click **Save** (located on the top right of the page) as shown in Figure 12.

General Management F	Radio Interfaces SFP Module	CPE Provisioning Synch	hronisatior	n Syslog		
System			× 🗉	VLAN Configuration		
System Name	POC-RIG_1 3.1 Software			0	Activate saved VLAN configuration	
System Location	D1 Lab			I Management VID	1	
3 System Contact	yassine			1 Management VID Priority	0	
Timezone	GMT (+00:00)	\$		VLAN Enabled	O Disabled O Enabled	
Antenna Orientation			~ ⊞	Q-in-Q Ether Type	 ○ 0x88a8 ○ 0x8100 ○ 0x9100 ○ 0x9200 ○ 0x9300 	
Antenna Azimuth	90.0	٥				
 Antenna Tilt 	-2.0	o		Remote Management	0	
Naturalk Configuration				Connection Status	Connected	
Network Configuration	(×	 Address 	qa.cloud.cambiumnetworks.com	
IP Address	169.254.3.99			Account ID	28GHZ_CNWAVE_PLATFORM_SIT	
1 Prefix	24			Cambium ID	Cambium ID	
Default Cateway	169 254 3 253			Onboarding Key	Onboarding Key	

Figure 12: The BTS network-related parameters

You must note down the radio-related parameters for the BTS. When you navigate to **System** > **Radio** page from the main B1000 dashboard page, following radio-related parameters are visible as shown in Figure 13:

- **Frequency** Note down the operating frequency to be used for the lab test. Any frequency in the 26-28 GHz range can be used. The CPE must have this frequency in the Radio Scan Frequencies list (as described in <u>Step 6</u> in this section).
- Max EIRP This is a parameter that is country regulation specific and the recommended value for a Lab test is 25 dBm (default value is 51 dBm).
- **Bandwidth** The value of this parameter must be the same on both BTS and any connected CPE. Following bandwidth values are supported:
 - 50 MHz
 - 56 MHz
 - 100 MHz
 - 112 MHz
- UL Tx Power Initial Adjust and UL Tx Power Continuous Adjust Ensure that both parameters are set to Enabled. They are used to automatically control the BTS transmission power at the initial connection and continuously after that.

Figure 13: The BTS Radio parameters

Cambium Networks cn V	/ave ™ 5G Fixed B	1000			Undo 🖒	Save 🖬 😃	Administrator 🔒 ad
General Management	Radio Interfaces	SFP Module CPE Provisionin	g Synchronisa	tion Syslog			
Transmit Control			~ ⊞	мимімо			
1 Tx State	💿 Active 🔵 Mute	d		0 DL MUMIMO Max Group Size	8		
				UL MUMIMO Max Group Size	8		
Configuration			× 🖽	Lab Testing			
 Frequency 	27000.000	MHz		Near Field Corr	0		
Max EIRP	24.0	dBm		Near Field Corr Active	0		
0 Polarisation	😐 Horizontal 🔘 '	/ertical					
1 Link Symmetry	0 6:1 🧿 5:2 🔘	4:3					
 Bandwidth 	🔵 56 MHz 💿 11:	2 MHz 🔿 50 MHz 🔿 100 MH;	z				
UL Target Rx Power	-60	dBm					
0 UL Tx Power Initial Adjust	🔿 Disabled 🝳 E	nabled					
0 UL Tx Power Continuous A	djust 🔿 Disabled 🝳 E	nabled					
MUMIMO Control	🔵 Disabled 💿 E	nabled					
 Extended Range 	Olisabled O E	nabled					

 Authentication - When you navigate to the System > CPE Provisioning page from the main B1000 dashboard page, the Mode parameter is visible. To test a BTS-CPE link for the first time or to troubleshoot an existing link, it is recommended to disable the Radius authentication by choosing the None option (as shown in Figure 14).

Figure 14: The Authentication Mode parameter

Ca	mbium Networks cnWave"	5G Fixed B1000							Undo 🖒	Save 🗃	C Administ	rator 🛔 admin 🝷
-11	General Management R	tadio Interfaces SF	FP Module	CPE Provisioning	Synchronisation	Syslog						
; [Authentication					× 8	Authentication Logs					× 🗉
		💿 None 🔿 RA	ADIUS AAA					1706789986.686361:	Value: 0000	01371034ac22	314a855f45a748ea	19cab17c505
≎ 4∃	0 Mode	Any CPE ma User data tra	ay connect to this BTS raffic will be bridged un	5 without authentication. sconditionally.			1706789966.686309: Attribute 79 (EAP-Message) leng 1706789966.686302: Value: 03-00004 1706789966.686300: Attribute 80 (Message-Authentic 1706789966.686400: Value: disdoffciredd912c2td2		length=6 enticator) lengt e2fd25481acd032f	1=18		
×	Network Configuration	× 8						1706789986.686414: 1706789986.686423:	: Attribute 1 (User-Name) length=17 : Value: '888901007407454'			
	CPE IP From DHCP	🔿 True 🗿 Fal:	lse					1706789986.686431: 1706789986.686441:	Attribute 8 (8 Value: 169	ramed-IP-Add 254.3.6	ress) length=6	
	DHCP Option 82 Configuration					× 8						• 11
	O DHCP Option 82 Enabled											

- Synchronisation When you navigate to the System > Synchronisation page from the main B1000 dashboard page, the TDD Configuration section is visible with the following parameters (as shown in Figure 15):
 - Control
 - Source

For the initial test, set the **Control** parameter to **Disabled** and use the **Internal GNSS** option as the source (these must be the default parameters) in the **TDD Configuration** section.

Figure 15: The BTS Synchronisation parameters

🜔 ca	ambium Networks │Cn Wave ™	5G Fixed B1000			Undo 🖒 Save 🖥	🗴 Administrator 🚨 admin 👻
÷H.	General Management Radio	D Interfaces SFP Module CPE Provisioning	Synchronisation System	g		
:	TDD Configuration		~ 🖽	NTP		× ⊞
-	Control	Disabled O Best Effort O In Sync Only			Address	0 Port
*	Source	• Internal GNSS O Sync Over Power		2	169.254.3.253	123
e	TDD Status		~ 🖽	3	pool.ntp.org	123
*	() State	Time Locked		4	pool.ntp.org	123
	TDD Stats		✓ ■	5	pool.ntp.org	123
	Relock Counts	1				

- 4. Power up the CPE. Ideally, it is recommended to place the CPE upright (without the dish) at a reasonable distance (3-5 meters at least) from the BTS.
- 5. Use a PC to access the web interface, as described in <u>Connecting the CPE to power</u> and <u>Accessing</u> <u>the C100 UI</u> sections.



Note

If it's a new CPE, the IP address must be set to 169.254.1.1. In this case, it is recommended to change the IP address of the BTS to other than the default address and to access the web interface. Also, note that it is not possible to change the IP address of a CPE.

- 6. Check or verify the following main parameters specific to CPE in the C100 UI:
 - Release Name When you navigate to Dashboard > General page from the main C100 dashboard page, the Release Name parameter is visible. Take a note of the operational software version number.

You must note down the radio-related parameters for the BTS. When you navigate to **System** > **Radio** page from the main B1000 dashboard page, following radio-related parameters are visible as shown in Figure 16.

- Radio Scan Frequencies The CPE must have the operational frequency of BTS listed, and it must be **Enabled**. Figure 16 shows that there are two frequencies in the list and one of them is 27000.000 MHz, which is the same as that of BTS operational frequency (as shown in Figure 13).
- Max EIRP This is a parameter that is country regulation specific and a recommended value for the Lab test is 30 dBm.
- **Polarization** This is a parameter that must be the same as that of the BTS. It is recommended to set it to **Auto Detect** (default value).
- Alignment Mode For the test, it is recommended not to select this mode. This is a parameter used in the field to align the CPE with a BTS using audible tones. This parameter is available on the Set-up Wizard page of the C100 UI.

Figure 16: The CPE radio parameters

General VLAN	Management Radio Interfaces Se	ession RADIUS Au	uthenticatio	on Syslog			
Radio Configuration	1		~ ⊞	Radio Scan Advanced			
1 Max EIRP	52.0 dF	3m		Rescan Delay	15	s	
 Polarisation 	🔿 Horizontal 🔿 Vertical 🗿 Aut	to Detect					
				Radio Scan Status			
UL IX Power Initial	Adjust Ulsabled V Enableu			Ourrent Frequency	27000.000 MHz		
Dadia Casa Francis				0 Current Polarisation	Horizontal		
Radio Scan Frequer	ICIES		~	Scan State	Tracking		
Inable	 Frequency (MHz) 						
	MHz			Radio Stats			
				0 Rx Power	-45 dBm		
	27000.000	MHz		1 Rx Power (SI-RNTI)	-43 dBm		
	26500.000			Rx Power PSS	-58 dBm		
	26500.000	MHz		B PSS SNR	16 dB		
	29450.000	MHz		0 DL MCS	23		
				0 UL MCS	23		
	MHz			1 DL Backoff	13 dB		
				1 UL Backoff	4 dB		
	MHz			8 Range	0.01 km		
	MHz			Current EIRP	24.0 dBm		
				Max EIRP Boost	0.0 dB		
	MHz			0 EVM	-27.0 dB		
				O DI Observal Distantion	17.4 dD		

7. Check that a link has been established between the BTS and the CPE.

The easiest way is to view the B1000 (BTS) dashboard, which shows the status and number of CPEs connected and registered with BTS (as shown in Figure 17 and Figure 18, respectively).

Figure 17	: Checking th	e BTS-CPF	connection	status usin	a the B1000	dashboard
i igai e i/	. One on any ch	0 010 01 0	0011110001011	status using	9 1110 01000	aasinooana

🜔 c	ambium Networks 🕴	cn Wave [™] 5G Fixed B1	000			Undo 🏷 Save 🖬	O Administrator	💄 admin 👻
÷H.	General Device	Radio GNSS						
:	Device		Sessions					
•	000456700188	8d 17h 47m	8	8				
*	ESN	Uptime	Connected CPEs	Registered CPEs				
4	Device Summary			~ E	Network			~ ⊞
10	Product Name	cnWave 5G Fixed	Base Transceiver Station (BTS)		() MAC	00:04:56:70:01:88		
~	 Release Name 	4.1b2			IP Address	169.254.3.99		
	System Description	Cambium Network	s cnWave 5G Fixed Base Trans	ceiver Station (BTS) 4.0b2 aarch64	Prefix	24		
	Custom Name	GNU/Linux	-Bulara		0 Default Gateway	169.254.3.253		
	System Location	D11ab	niware		VLAN			~ ⊞
	System Contact	vassine			Management VID	1		
	System Time	2024-05-24 06:26:	18		Management VID Priority	0		
	NTP Synchronized				VLAN Enabled	Enabled		
	cnMaestro Connection	Status Connected			0 Q-in-Q Ether Type	0x8100		
	Automations.				Destin			
	subscribers			× E	Radio	O Provide d		~ ₩
	Connected CPEs	8			g calibration Status	Calibrated		
	Registered CPEs	8				Tx Enabled		
					TX State	Transmit control overridden by Engineering k		

Figure 18: Checking the BTS-CPE connection status using the C100 dashboard

() o	ambium Networks	cn Wave ™ 5G Fixed I	C100			Undo 🔊 Save	Administrator	🛓 admin 👻
÷H	General Device	Radio Session						
;	Device		IMSI	Session		Radio		
-	0004567104F9	6d 14h 44m	888901007406841	Registered	18h 44m 24s	-44 dBm	-32.7 dB	
	ESN	Uptime	IMSI	Registration State	Link Uptime	Rx Power	EVM	
*	Device Summary		× 1	B Session				~ ⊞
4	Product Name	cnWave 5G Fit	xed Consumer Premises Equipment (CPE)	 Registration State 	Registered			
	Release Name	4.1b2		Registration Count	11			
	System Description	Cambium Net	works cnWave 5G Fixed Consumer Premises Equipment (CPE) 4.0b2	1 Link Uptime	18h 44m 24s			
		armv/I GNU/L	inux	Auth Mode	RADIUS AAA			
	System Name	CPE 1						
	Bystem Location	D1 Lab		Network				~ ⊞
	Bystem Contact	Yassine Poc R	lig 1	() MAC	00:04:56:71:04:5	9		
	System Time	2024-05-30 05	56:30	IP Address	169.254.3.1			

 If the link fails to come up even after following all the above-mentioned steps from 1 to 7, check some of the parameters in the Radio page in the main C100 (CPE) dashboard (as shown in Figure 19).

Figure 19: The CPE Radio page

🔘 ca	ambium Networks cn	Nave™ 5G Fixed C100			Undo 🖒	ወ	Administrator	💄 admin 👻
-14	General Device Rac	io Session						
:	Summary		~ ⊞	Downlink Details				~ ⊞
	Ourrent Frequency	27000.000 MHz		1 Rx Power	-45 dBm			
Ø	 Scan State 	Tracking		1 DL MCS	23			
	Ourrent EIRP	33.0 dBm		1 DL Backoff	13 dB			
×	 Current Polarisation 	Horizontal		Spatial Frequency	513			
1	1 Bandwidth	112 MHz		DL Channel Distortion	-17.2 dB			
A	Extended Range	Disabled		1 DL Multipath Distortion	-26.8 dB			
	 Range 	0.01 km						
				Uplink Details				~ ⊞
				Max EIRP	52.0 dBm			
				Current EIRP	33.0 dBm			
				UL MCS	23			
				UL Backoff	5 dB			

Consider the following details:

• **Rx Power** – if the value shown is -120 dBm (default), then the CPE is not able to find the BTS (wrong frequency or obstacle in the path). Ensure the path between the BTS and the CPE is free of any obstacles. The cnWave[™] 5G Fixed platform of products works only in Line of Sight (LoS) environments.

A good value is around -40 dBm when a BTS-CPE link is well established. This is also dependent on local regulatory requirements (EIRP). Figure 20 shows the relationship between the Modulation and Coding Scheme (MCS) levels and the corresponding value of the CPE Rx Power.

Figure 20: CPE Rx Power vs MCS modes



• Error Vector Magnitude (EVM) – A good EVM must be in the range of -20/-25 dB. This parameter is dependent on the modulation mode and less on the frequency and bandwidth. You can monitor the changes of this parameter when the CPE is trying to attach. After a little while, you can notice that the value keeps going up and down without settling to the negative twenties value. This means that the CPE cannot see the BTS. That can usually be due to an alignment issue or a frequency issue, but if they have the same frequencies and that the CPE is close and loosely aligned, there is a hardware issue with the CPE (calibration or hardware failure). Figure 21 shows the relationship between the MCS modulation levels and the corresponding EVM value.



Figure 21: EVM versus MCS modulation Modes (56 MHz)

• **Transmitted RACH Count** – The Uplink Random Access Channel (RACH) is the uplink channel used by the CPE to initiate a connection request to the BTS. If all is well, the BTS must respond to enable the CPE transmission that results in generating a RACH number.

With this RACH number, there are also two other counters - **Transmitted SRB** and **Received SRB packets**. These numbers indicate the number of BTS-CPE messages exchanged to attach the CPE. At this point, this means that the CPE can find the BTS, and baring any other radio issues (as shown in Figure 21), the link must establish.

Mandatory parameters required for establishing a BTS-CPE link

Table 1 lists the parameters that must be configured to establish a link between a BTS and one or several CPEs.

Parameter	BTS	CPE	Description
Operational Software	Yes	Yes	It is recommended to have the same label for the operational software. Example: 4.1 label for the 4.1 operation software.
Frequency	Yes	Yes	The CPE must have the same frequency in the Radio Scan Frequencies list as that of the BTS.
Bandwidth	Yes	Yes	The value of this parameter must be same for both BTS and CPE.
Link Symmetry	Yes	Yes	The value of this parameter must be same for both BTS and CPE.
Polarization	Yes	Yes	Must be the same for both BTS and CPE or can be set to Auto Detect for the CPE In C100 UI (recommended).

Table 1: Parameters required for establishing a link between a BTS and a CPE

Read-only parameters required for monitoring the link

There are read-only parameters that must be monitored during troubleshooting if a link between a BTS and a CPE cannot be established.

Table 2 lists read-only parameters for the BTS and/or CPE that can be used to troubleshoot if a link cannot be established between a BTS and a CPE. This is a minimal and non-exhaustive list before looking in-depth at the event logs and contacting Cambium Networks <u>Support</u> site for a resolution.

Parameter	BTS	CPE	Description
EVM	No	Yes	The EVM value goes up and down until the CPE finds the BTS and settles to a value in the negative 20s, which indicates a good link. It is important to point out that the higher decibel values represent the best error-free modulation results. Example: An EVM of -40 dB is better than one of -25 dB. In terms of percentage, -40 dB converts to 1% error while -25 dB translates to 5.6% error.

Table 2: Minimal list of read-only parameters

Parameter	BTS	CPE	Description
Rx Power	Yes	Yes	The Rx Power level is the strength of the signal that is received from a radio. The Rx Power number is normally represented as a negative value (for example, -41 dBm), It is important to remember that the higher the negative value (further from zero), the transmit signal is weaker. The lower the negative value (closer to zero), the transmit signal is stronger. For troubleshooting, it is recommended to monitor this parameter and compare it with the Rx Signal Level predicted by LINKPlanner at each end of the link. Ideally, the Rx level must be in the range of -18 to -25 dBm. If the Rx level is under -25 dBm, the Signal-to- Noise Ratio (SNR) is likely to decrease, which means
			For troubleshooting, it is recommended to monitor this parameter and compare it with the Rx Signal Level predicted by LINKPlanner at each end of the link. Ideally, the Rx level must be in the range of -18 to -25 dBm. If the Rx level is under -25 dBm, the Signal-to- Noise Ratio (SNR) is likely to decrease, which means that the performance of the link also decreases.

If a link cannot be established (even after following all the procedures described in this section), then there may be a hardware problem. In such a scenario, you can swap the hardware equipment and restart the procedures.

Checking the BTS installation using satellite details

Using the **GNSSS** page in the B1000 UI, you can check whether the BTS device is installed in a clear sky. This action helps you to ensure the BTS installation for optimal GPS synchronisation.

When you complete the installation of the BTS device on Mast, you must install it in a clear sky using the GNSS data (satellite information) available on the B1000 dashboard (UI).

To check and install the BTS device in a clear sky, perform the following steps:

1. Using the B1000 UI (BTS), navigate to the **System > Synchronisation** page from the main B1000 Dashboard.

The **Synchronisation** page appears. Ensure to complete the following configuration steps:

a. Select Best Effort as the Control parameter value.

The **Best Effort** option indicates that the BTS device uses the satellite signal for the reference. Even if all satellites go down, the BTS device uses the reference time for a specific period (for example, 5 minutes) before it loses the reference signal.

b. Select Internal GNSS as the Source parameter value.

The **Internal GNSS** option indicates that the BTS device is using an integrated GPS as a reference for the operation of TDD.

c. Ensure that the value of State parameter displays Time Locked in the TDD Status section.

The **Time Locked** state indicates that a pulse per second (PPS) reference signal is detected, the frequency is locked, and the TDD is synchronized.

Figure 22 is an example of the Synchronisation settings.



	Cambium Networks CnW	/ave [™] 5G Fixed B1000			Undo 🕲 Save	Administrator	💄 admin 👻
÷H.	General Management	Radio Interfaces SFP Module CPE Provisioning	Synchronisation Syste	g			
:	TDD Configuration		~ ⊞	NTP			~ ⊞
-	Control	Disabled O Best Effort In Sync Only			0 Address	 Port 	
	3 Source	Internal GNSS Sync Over Power		2	169.254.3.253	123	
É	TDD Status		~ 🖽	3	pool.ntp.org	123	
Ж	1 State	Time Locked		4	pool.ntp.org	123	
	TDD Stats		× ⊞	5	pool.ntp.org	123	
	Relock Counts	1					

2. On the main B1000 dashboard, select the GNSS tab.

The GNSS page appears, displaying satellite information.

To check details of the satellites used by the BTS device, perform the following actions using the GNSS page:

a. Check the value of In Use parameter in the Satellites section.

The **In Use** parameter indicates the number of GNSS satellites that are in use by the device. The value of this parameter must be more than two.



Note The BTS device relies on minimum three or four satellites.

b. If the value of **In Use** parameter is less than three or four satellites, then check your BTS installation setup, in terms of possible obstructions for the integrated GPS and the BTS device.

You must check whether the GPS antenna is hidden or blocked by any other radios or metal devices.

c. Check the Fix Count value in the Statistics section.

The fixed count value must not be high, and it must be constant for all the satellites in use.

d. Check SNR, azimuth, and elevation values in the Sky View section.

If the SNR value of any satellite is not optimal (typically, 20 dB and higher), then the BTS device does not use GPs when the signal goes down (below 20). If the SNR value is good (for example, more than 20), the BTS device uses GPS for synchronisation. Figure 23 is an example of the **GNSS** page.

You can also check the Sky Map section for SNR value of each satellite.

Figure 23: The GNSS page - B1000 UI (BTS)





Note

on the Sky Map section of the GNSS page, green coloured satellites are the ones in use.

With synchronisation and GNSS satellite details, you can ensure that the BTS device is installed in a clear sky and GPS is not hidden.

For more information on using **Synchronisation** and **GNSS** pages in the B1000 UI, refer to the *cnWave 5G Fixed Configuration Guide*.

Operational Procedures

This topic explains some operational procedures for a BTS in the field. Example: Replacing a faulty BTS, changing some key parameters, or performing a software upgrade. The operation procedures help one to understand the time required for reestablishing a connectivity service in the field.

This section covers the following operational scenarios:

- Modifying BTS system parameters No reboot required
- Modifying BTS network parameters No reboot required
- Modifying BTS user accounts No reboot required
- Modifying the BTS operation frequency No reboot required
- Changing the BTS polarization No reboot required
- Enabling or disabling the RADIUS server No reboot required
- Testing MU MIMO performance No reboot required
- Updating a BTS firmware Reboot required
- Changing the bandwidth Reboot required
- Changing the Uplink Tx Power initial or continuous control Reboot required
- Resetting BTS to factory default configuration Reboot required
 - Reset BTS to factory defaults with no change to the IP address
 - Reset BTS to factory defaults including the IP address
- Resetting CPE to factory default configuration Reboot required
 - Reset CPE to factory defaults with no change to the IP address
 - Reset CPE to factory defaults including the IP address
- Importing or exporting configuration No reboot required
- Testing MIR No reboot required
- Testing CIR No reboot required
- Using QoS priority levels for testing
- CPE Provisioning options

Modifying BTS system parameters - No reboot required

The **System** page in the B1000 UI allows you to modify the system parameters for a BTS without requiring a system reboot.

Perform the following steps to modify the system parameters:

- Log on to the B1000 UI (as described in the <u>Accessing the B1000 UI</u> section). The main B1000 dashboard page appears (as shown in Figure 7).
- 2. On the left navigation column, click the **System** icon (

The **System** page appears with multiple tabs, as shown in Figure 24.

3. Modify the values of System Name, System Location, and System Contact, as shown in Figure 24.

Figure 24: The System page - B1000 UI

Car	mbium Ne	tworks cn V	Vave ™ 5	iG Fixed E	31000					Undo "D Save 🖬 😃 Administrator	🛓 admin 👻
-11	General	Management	Radio	Interfaces	SFP Module	CPE Provisioning	Synchronisation	Syslog			
;	System							~ ⊞	VLAN Configuration		~ 🖽
	 System 	Name		POC-RIG_1	3.1 Software				0	Activate saved VLAN configuration	
*	 System 	Location		D1 Lab					Management VID	1	
2	O System	System Contact		yassine					Management VID Priority	0	
×	Timezon	e		GMT (+00:00))	٥			VLAN Enabled	O Disabled O Enabled	
									0 Q-in-Q Ether Type	○ 0x88a8 ○ 0x8100 ○ 0x9100 ○ 0x9200 ○ 0x9300	
	Antenna C	Drientation				~ 🖽					
	O Antenna	Azimuth		90.0		•			cnMaestro	_	~ ⊞
		Tilt		-2.0		٠			Remote Management		
				-2.0					Connection Status	Connected	
	Network C	Configuration						~ ⊞	Address	ga.cloud.cambiumnetworks.com	
	IP Address 169.25			169.254.3.9	69.254.3.99				Account ID	28GHZ_CNWAVE_PLATFORM_SIT	
	Prefix		24					Cambium ID	Cambium ID		
	Default	Gateway		169.254.3.2	53				Onboarding Key	Onboarding Key	8

4. Click Save, as shown in Figure 24.

The changes are effective, immediately, with no impact on the operation of the system.

For more information about each parameter in the **System** page, refer to the *cnWave™ 5G Fixed Configuration Guide*.

Modifying BTS network parameters - No reboot required

The **System** page in the B1000 UI allows you to modify the network-specific parameters for a BTS without requiring a system reboot.

Perform the following steps to modify parameters specific to the network:

1. From the main B1000 dashboard page, navigate to **System > General**.

The General page appears (as shown in Figure 7).

For information on how to log on to the B1000 UI, refer to the Accessing the B1000 UI section.

2. In the **Network Configuration** section, modify the values of parameters such as IP address, gateways, and DNS (as shown in Figure 25).

General Management Rad	dio Interfaces SFP Module CPE Provisioning Synch	ronisation Syslog		
System		~ ⊞	VLAN Configuration	
System Name	POC-RIG_1 3.1 Software		0	Activate saved VLAN configuration
System Location	D1 Lab		Management VID	1
 System Contact 	yassine		Management VID Priority	0
Timezone	GMT (+00:00) \$		VLAN Enabled	O Disabled O Enabled
Antoneo Orientation			0 Q-in-Q Ether Type	Ox88a8 Ox8100 Ox9100 Ox9200 Ox9300
	90.0	<u>т ш</u>	cnMaestro	
• Anomia Azintun	-		Remote Management	
Antenna Tilt	-2.0		Connection Status	Connected
Network Configuration		× 🖽	3 Address	ga.cloud.cambiumnetworks.com
IP Address	169.254,3.99		Account ID	28GHZ_CNWAVE_PLATFORM_SIT
Prefix	24		Cambium ID	Cambium ID
Default Gateway	169.254.3.253		Onboarding Key	Onboarding Key
IPv6 Enabled	C 5		Validate Server Certificate	
IPv6 Address				
	64			
IPv6 Prefix	• This setting will apply when the device next boots. The active value is currently 10.			
IPv6 Default Gateway	fec0::1			
	This setting will apply when the device next boots.			
Primary DNS Server	8.8.8.8			
Secondary DNS Server	10.130.12.111			
Primary IPv6 DNS Server				
DNS Domain Name	DNS Domain Name			

Figure 25: BTS Network parameters in the System page

3. Click Save, as shown in Figure 25.

The changes are effective, immediately, with no impact on the operation of the system. However, any change made to the **Network Configuration**-specific parameters affects the management of the system. The administrator must ensure that the IP address is compatible with the network and is accessible using SNMP or web UI.

Modifying BTS user accounts - No reboot required

The **System** page in the B1000 UI allows you to modify the user account specific parameters without requiring a system reboot.

Perform the following steps to modify the user account specific parameters:

1. From the main B1000 dashboard page, navigate to System > Management.

The Management page appears.

For information on how to log on to the B1000 UI, refer to the Accessing the B1000 UI section.

2. In the **User Accounts** section, add or remove user accounts and set up a role (guest, administrator, user, security, support, engineer, and factory) for each user account, as shown in Figure 26.
You can also select the SNMP Version in the **SNMP Configuration** section if the user needs to manage the system using SNMP. You can also set the notification type in the **SNMP Trap Receivers** section. For details on limitations of each role and configuring SNMP, refer to the $cnWave^{M}5G$ Fixed Configuration Guide.

🜔 Ca	mbium Networks	l cn Wave [™] 5G Fixed B1	000						Undo 🍤 Save 🖬 😃 Administr	rator 💄 admin 👻		
-14	General Manage	ement Radio Interfaces	SFP Module CP	PE Provisioning Synchronisation	n Sys	slog						
;	Web Server Config	uration								× 🖽		
				HTTPS with HTTP redirect 🛊	PS with HTTP redirect 🖕							
*	O Protocols			A valid Server Certificate is r	• A valid Server Cettificate is not installed so This device will serve a self-signed TLS cettificate.							
	Certificate File			Choose File No file chosen	hoose File No file chosen							
*				Install Certificate	rstall Certificate							
	User Accounts									~ ⊞		
	(Account Name 	Desc	ription		1 Role		Web Access Enable	 Web Passphrase 			
	□ 1	support	De	escription		Support 🔶			Web Passphrase	8		
	(=) ²	engineer	en	ngineer		Engineer \$		۲	Web Passphrase	8		
	J ₃	Account Name	escription		Guest 🔶							
	12	admin	De	escription		Administrator 🗢			Web Passphrase	8		
	SNMP Configuration	n								~ ⊞		
	Versions			□ v2c 5 □ v3								
	Engine ID			0x8000453103000456700188	0x8000453103000456700188							
	SNMD Trens											
	Enable			Cold Start/Warm Start/Authenticatio	n Error					× m		
	SNMP Irap Receive	e	IP Address		0	Port		0 C	ommunity	~ ⊞		
	SNMPv2c Trap	\$	10,130,150,129			0162			* * * * * *	8		
	SNMPv3 Accounts									~ ⊞		
	Account Name					O Access Enable	le					
	заррон											
	engineer											
	admin					0						

Figure 26: User account parameters in the Management page

3. Click Save.

The changes are effective, immediately, with no impact on the operation of the system. However, any change made to the user accounts and SNMP affects the SNMP management and the security of the system (to some extent). The changes are effective on logging back into the system if you are using the web interface.

Modifying the BTS operation frequency – No reboot required

The **System** page in the B1000 UI allows you to modify the operating frequency (in MHz) of the radio bearer. This configuration does not require a system reboot.

Perform the following steps to modify the frequency specific parameter:

1. From the main B1000 dashboard page, navigate to **System > Radio**.

The Radio page appears.

For information on how to log on to the B1000 UI, refer to the Accessing the B1000 UI section.

2. In the **Frequency** text box, check and modify the value of the operating frequency (in MHz) for the BTS.

For more information about this parameter, refer to the cnWave™ 5G Fixed Configuration Guide.

When you change the value of this parameter, the **Save** button at the top right corner is highlighted (in green color). This indicates that it is necessary to save or apply the configuration change that you made in the **Frequency** text box.

Even though a reboot of the system is not required, the CPEs must have the new frequency in their scan frequency list. Otherwise, CPEs will not connect to the BTS. All the registered CPEs will get disconnected for a short time before they reconnect and re-register with the BTS. It may take longer for some CPEs to reconnect depending on the range and the number of frequencies in their respective scan lists.

Changing the BTS polarization - No reboot required

The System page in the B1000 UI allows you to change the antenna polarisation settings.

Perform the following steps to modify the parameter specific to polarisation:

1. From the main B1000 dashboard page, navigate to System > Radio.

The Radio page appears.

For information on how to log on to the B1000 UI, refer to the Accessing the B1000 UI section.

2. Select the required polarisation option (Horizontal or Vertical) in the **Polarisation** field, as shown in Figure 27.

🜔 Ca	ambium Networks Cn Wa	ve™ 5G Fixed B1	000			C obnU	Save 🖬 😃	Administrator 🛛 💄 admi	n •
-14	General Management F	Radio Interfaces \$	SFP Module CPE Provisioni	ng Synchronisatio	n Syslog				
:	Transmit Control			✓ ■	мимімо			~ E	Ð
	1 Tx State	Active O Mute	d		BL MUMIMO Max Group Size	8			
•					UL MUMIMO Max Group Size	8			
4	Configuration			✓ III	Lab Testing			~ E	Ð
•	0 Frequency	27000.000	MHz		Near Field Corr	0			
~	Max EIRP	24.0	dBm		Near Field Corr Active	0			-
	Polarisation	 Horizontal 	/ertical						
	Link Symmetry	0 6:1 💿 5:2 🔾	4:3						
	Bandwidth	🔵 56 MHz 🝳 112	MHz 🔿 50 MHz 🔿 100 M	IHz					
	3 UL Target Rx Power	-60	dBm						
	UL Tx Power Initial Adjust	🔿 Disabled 🝳 Er	abled						
	 UL Tx Power Continuous Adju 	st 🔵 Disabled 🧿 Er	abled						
	MUMIMO Control	🔵 Disabled 🧿 Er	abled						
	1 Extended Range	Oisabled O Er	abled						

Figure 27: The polarisation parameter in the Radio page

3. Click Save to apply the change.

Even though a reboot of the system is not required, the CPEs must have the correct polarization as that of BTS or it is good to set this parameter to **Auto Detect** in the **Radio** page of C100 UI. For more information about the C100 UI settings, refer to the *cnWave™ 5G Fixed Configuration Guide*.



Note

Ensure that there is no disruption to the service on changing the polarisation settings.

Enabling or disabling the RADIUS server - No reboot required

The CPE Provisioning page in the B1000 UI provides options to configure the RADIUS server for CPEs.

Perform the following steps to modify the parameter specific to the RADIUS server:

1. From the main B1000 dashboard page, navigate to System > CPE Provisioning.

The **CPE Provisioning** page appears.

For information on how to log on to the B1000 UI, refer to the Accessing the B1000 UI section.

To enable the RADIUS authentication, select RADIUS AAA in the Mode field as shown in Figure 28.
 RADIUS AAA is an accounting parameter used for billing purpose.

Figure 28: RADIUS AAA parameter in the CPE Provisioning page

	ambium Netwo	orks ∣cnWave™5	G Fixed B100	C			Undo 🕤 Se	ave 🖬 😃 Administrator 💄 admin 👻				
÷H	General Manage	ment Radio Interfaces	SFP Module CPE	Provisioning Synchronisation	on Syslog							
:	Authentication				~ ⊞	Network Configuration		~ ⊞				
	 Mode 	○ None	RADIUS AAA			CPE IP From DHCP True False						
•	RADIUS Config	uration				CPE Use Local VLAN Config	a 🔿 True 💿 False					
	Accounting	 2 5)			CPE Use Local QoS Config	🔿 True 💿 False					
Ж						DHCP Option 82 Configuration		~ 🖪				
•••	RADIUS Auther	ntication Server			~ ⊞	DHCP Option 82 Enabled						
	Role Inet Address Port Secret											
	Primary 🖨	169.254.2.253	1812	1812		Authentication Logs		✓ III				
	None \$						1690374547.906038:	Value: 79b3b80ac7154				
							1690374547.906047:	Attribute 1 (User-Name)				
	None 💠						1690374547.906065:	Attribute 8 (Framed-IP-				
						authentication log	1690374547.906075:	Value: 169.254.2.13				
	RADIUS Accou	nting Server			~ ⊞	aumentication.log 🏊	1690374547.906084:	Attribute 9 (?Unknown?)				
	1 Role	Inet Address	O Port	Secret			1690374547.906094: 1690374547.906108	Attribute 26 (Vendor-Sp Value: 000000a11906a				
	Primary 🔶	Primary \$ 10.10.10.254 1813					1690374547.906117:	Attribute 26 (Vendor-Sp				
	None 🖕						•	► 1c				

3. Set the IP address (es) of the RADIUS Server(s) and the secret values (or password) that you have configured in the clients.conf file in the RADIUS server as shown below:

client hawking-auth {
 ipaddr = 10.10.10.150/24
 secret = phn_shared_secret
 shortname = hawking auth

4. Click **Save** to apply the changes.

If any CPE is already connected to and registered with the BTS, then they must be rebooted to consider the new RADIUS configuration that may include VLANs and other QoS parameters. This change implies that the service will be interrupted until the CPEs reconnect and re-register. The overall downtime depends on the number of CPEs, but each CPE's loss of service must not exceed 2 minutes.

For more information about the RADIUS server configuration and related parameters, refer to the *cnWave™ 5G Fixed Configuration Guide*.

Testing MU MIMO performance - No reboot required

Multi-user multi-input multi-output (MU MIMO) is used to multiply the capacity of a wireless connection with no need for additional spectrum.

If you have deployed MU MIMO at your site, you can test its performance in a lab environment using one of the following methods:

- Web user interface (UI) of BTS
- Linux setup iPerf server



Note

For information on maximum MU MIMO throughput for all TDD symmetry and channel sizes, refer to the Maximum MU MIMO throughput section.

Before testing the MU MIMO performance, make sure that your lab environment contains $1 \times BTS$ and at least $2 \times CPEs$ (which are installed such that the spatial frequency is at least 128).

Following sections describe the methods used for testing the MU MIMO performance in a lab environment.

Web UI of BTS

You can run a link capacity test using the **Tools** page of the B1000 UI. Determine the **MU MIMO Control** mode (enabled or disabled) for CPEs before running the link capacity test.

To run the link capacity test for the required CPEs, perform the following steps:

1. From the main B1000 dashboard page, navigate to System > Radio.

The Radio page appears.

2. In the MUMIMO Control field, select Disabled as shown in Figure 29.

By default, this parameter is enabled. 112 MHz is selected as an example for bandwidth.

Figure 29: The MUMIMO Control parameter

	Leviller 1									_
U C	ambium Networks Cn Wave "	5G Fixed B1000						Undo 🖒 Save 🖬	🕚 Administrator 🛓 adm	in '
н	General Management Radi	o Interfaces SFP Module	CPE Provisioning	Synchronisation	Syslog					
:	Transmit Control				~ ⊞	мимімо			~	•
-	1 Tx State	O Active 🔘 Muted				0 DL MUMIMO Max Group Size	6			
¢						0 UL MUMIMO Max Group Size	6			
	Configuration				~ ⊞	Lab Testing				
<u>- 1</u>	1 Frequency	27000.000	MHz			Lab leading				-
×						8 Near Field Corr	0			
	6 Max EIRP	25.0	dBm			Near Field Corr Active	0			
	Polarisation	 Horizontal O Vertical 								
	Ink Symmetry	0 6:1 0 5:2 0 4:3								
	8 Bandwidth	🔿 56 MHz 💿 112 MHz 🔇) 50 MHz 🔿 100 N	1Hz						
	0 UL Target Rx Power	-60	dBm							
	0 UL Tx Power Initial Adjust	O Disabled O Enabled								
	UL Tx Power Continuous Adjust	O Disabled O Enabled								
	MUMIMO Control	🔿 Disabled 🧿 Enabled								
	Extended Range	O Disabled O Enabled								
	8 Enable Reboot	A reboot is required to app 6:1	y this configuration chang	ge: Link Symmetry se	t to					

3. Navigate to the **Tools** > **Link Capacity Test** page.

Using multiple IMSIs or IP addresses (of CPEs), you must run the test for the required duration (in seconds).

Figure 30 is an example of the link capacity test. For the 112 MHz bandwidth, you can see a maximum of 300 Mbps, which is the maximum downlink performance as if there was a single CPE. In other words, the group size for MU MIMO is 1.

Firmware C	configuration Link Capacity Test Network Test MAC	Learning Tables Engineering Logs									
Test Settings	\$					~ ⊞					
Registered	CPEs	8									
1 Traffic Dire	ction	O Downlink Uplink O Bidirectional									
CPE Under	Test	888901007406841,888901007406348,888901007406344,888901007406574,888901007406669,888901007406429,888901007406893,8889010									
0 Mode		● Single-Shot ○ Free Running									
Traffic Dura	tion	s									
		Start Test									
Test Summa	Pr .					v					
CPE Under	7 Test	888001007406841 888001007406348 888001007406344 888001007406574 00000100740	8880 8880010074	06420 88800100740	102 8880010074074	54					
DI Through	nest	215 50 Mikite	0008,0008010014	00428,00080100740	333,0003010014014						
UL Through	put	127.21 Mhite									
Accreaste 1	Proughout	442 70 Mhit/e									
DI Utilisati	on	98.%									
0 UL Utilisatio	on	99 %									
Traffic Dura	ition	100.8									
Time		2024-02-07 07:11:24									
Detailed Test	Statistics					✓ ■					
CPE Under	Test	DL Throughput (Mbit/s) UL Th	hroughput (Mbit/	5)							
169.254.3.6		39.44 15.89)								
169.254.3.7		39.44 15.91									
169.254.3.2		39.45 15.90)								
169.254.3.5		39.44 15.90)								
169.254.3.4		39.45 15.91									
169.254.3.8		39.46 15.90)								
169.254.3.3		39.45 15.89)								
169.254.3.1		39.45 15.91									
Test History						~ ⊞					
 Time 	CPE Under Test	0	Total DL Throughput (Mbit/s)	 Total UL Throughput (Mbit/s) 	 DL Utilisation (%) 	UL Utilisation (%)					
2024-02- 07 07:11:24	888901007406841,888901007406348,888901007406344,8889	01007406574,888901007406869,888901007406429,888901007406893,888901007407454 315	5.58	127.21	98	99					
2024-02- 07 07:07:44	888901007406841,888901007406348,888901007406344,8889	01007406574,888901007406869,888901007406429,888901007406893,888901007407454 148	95.84	0.11	98	76					

Figure 30: Link capacity test with MUMIMO disabled

- 4. Select **Enabled** in the **MUMIMO Control** field in the System > Radio page of B1000 UI.
- 5. Redo the same test using the **Tools** > **Link Capacity Test** page.

For the 112 MHz bandwidth (used as an example), you can notice that the performance has quadrupled (current release limitation of downlink MU-MIMO with group size =8) as shown in Figure 31.

est Settings		V B
Registered CPEs	8	
Traffic Direction	🧿 Downlink 🔘 Uplink 🔵 Bidirectional	
CPE Under Test	888901007406841,888901007406348,88890100	7406344,888901007406574,888901007406869,888901007406429,888901007406893,8889010
Mode	• Single-Shot O Free Running	
Traffic Duration	100 s	
	Start Test	
est Summary		~ #
CPE Under Test	888901007406841,888901007406348,888901007406344,	388901007406574,888901007406869,888901007406429,888901007406893,888901007407454
DL Throughput	1495.84 Mbit/s	
UL Throughput	0.11 Mbit/s	
Aggregate Throughput	1495.95 Mbit/s	
DL Utilisation	98 %	
UL Utilisation	76 %	
Traffic Duration	100 s	
Time	2024-02-07 07:07:44	
etailed Test Statistics		× ±
CPE Under Test	DL Throughput (Mbit/s)	UL Throughput (Mbit/s)
39.254.3.6	248.67	0.01
39.254.3.7	190.27	0.01
9.254.3.2	151.58	0.01
9.254.3.5	248.48	0.01
9.254.3.4	254.62	0.01
69.254.3.8	102.71	0.01
9.254.3.3	197.35	0.01
9.254.3.1	102.14	0.01
est History		× =
Time O CPE Under Test		Total DL Throughput Thr

Figure 31: Link capacity test with MUMIMO enabled

For more information about each parameter in the **Link Capacity Test** page, refer to the *cnWave™ 5G Fixed Configuration Guide*.

Linux setup - iPerf server

Testing the MUMIMO performance on a Linux setup using the iPerf server is an alternative method. Perform the following steps to test the MUMIMO performance in a lab environment:

- 1. On each CPE c4000, set up an iPerf server: <code>iperf3 -s</code>
- 2. On the BTS c4000, run a script that sets concurrent iPerf clients to the CPEs (in this case 8 streams, as described about eight CPEs in the previous section).

Figure 32 is an example of running the iPerf flood traffic scripts from BTS to all CPEs, simultaneously.

Figure 32: Running the iPerf flood traffic scripts



3. Run the following command for each stream.

iperf3 -c 172.16.\$(VLAN).1 -t 1000 -i 2

As an output, each stream creates a log file, as shown in Figure 33 and Figure 34.

4. Inspect the traffic log on the BTS to view the number of grouping-size during the tests.

Figure 33 and Figure 34 are the sample results (examples) of max grouping size (4) and throughput on the BTS log for both 56 MHz and 112 MHz bandwidth.

Figure 33: Example of an output - the traffic log for 56 MHz

Idealig Ldsaig	п х .
TIM 1668382322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5193 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246800 mack 144 tput ack 661.9Mbps mack 0.4Mbps	~
TIM 1660302323 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5189 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246265 nack 264 tput ack 660.5Mbps nack 0.7Mbps	
TIM 1668382324 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245250 mack 564 tput ack 657.7%bps mack 1.5%bps	
TIM 1668382325 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245244 mack 467 tput ack 657.7Wbps mack 1.5Mbps	
TIM 1668302327 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245280 mack 575 tput ack 657.8Mbps mack 1.5Mbps	
TIN 1668382329 traffic stats group 0:60 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245699 mack 372 tput ack 658.9Mbps mack 1.0Mbps	
TIM 1668382329 traffic stats group 8:56 1:8 2:8 3:0 4:4947 5:8 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 233359 mack 564 tput ack 656.598bps mack 1.698bps	
TIM 1668382331 traffic stats group 0:58 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5189 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245338 mack 468 tput ack 658.6Mbps mack 1.3Mbps	
TIN 1668382331 traffic stats group 8:68 1:8 2:8 3:8 4:5198 5:8 6:8 7:8 8:8 cw ack 245327 nack 468 tput ack 657.9%bps nack 1.3%bps	
TIM 1668182332 traffic stats group 0:58 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5194 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 244637 mack 600 tput ack 656.DHbps mack 1.6Hbps	
TIM 1868383334 traffic stats group 0:00 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5188 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 244850 mack 492 tput ack 656.7/Bps mack 1.3/Bps	
TIM 1668382334 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245400 mack 358 tput ack 658.DMbps mack 1.0Mbps	
TIN 1666382336 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5193 5:0 0:0 7:0 8:0 CM ack 245271 mack 372 tput ack 057.200ps mack 1.000ps	
The isolaterand the rest group erso is is is a state size of it is in an and it is an and it is the state of the rest of the r	
11A 1000301330 traffic stats group 0.50 110 210 310 4:5101 5:0 0:0 7:0 0:0 10 200 2402/7 hatk 444 tput ack 057.840ps hatk 1.240ps	
114 Teeelerist instant class from elsa fie tie tie tie ele lie ele lie ele ce	
LabsALK81-HW4-8TS-SIDE;-\$ ssh root#169.254.3.99	-
A cdn set radio/debug/min_sf_gan_128	
🙁 labs@Ux031-144W-972968: ~	0 X
TIM 1660302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5193 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246800 mack 144 tput ack 661.9Mbps mack 0.4Mbps	~
TIM 1660302323 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5189 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246265 nack 264 tput ack 660.5Mbps nack 0.7Mbps	
TIM 1660302324 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245250 nack 564 tput ack 657.7Mbps nack 1.5Mbps	
TIM 1660302325 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245244 nack 467 tput ack 657.7Mbps nack 1.3Mbps	
TIM 1668382327 traffic stats group 8:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245280 nack 575 tput ack 657.8Mbps nack 1.5Mbps	
TIM 1660302329 traffic stats group 0:60 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245699 nack 372 tput ack 658.9Mbps nack 1.0Mbps	
TIM 1660302329 traffic stats group 0:56 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:4947 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 233359 nack 564 tput ack 656.5Mbps nack 1.6Mbps	
TIM 1660302331 traffic stats group 0:55 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5189 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245338 nack 468 tput ack 658.6Mbps nack 1.3Mbps	
TIM 1660302531 traffic stats group 0:60 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245327 nack 468 tput ack 657.9Mbps nack 1.3Mbps	
TIM 1660302332 traffic stats group 0:58 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5194 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 244637 nack 600 tput ack 656.1Mbps nack 1.6Mbps	
TIM 1660302334 traffic stats group 0:60 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5188 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 - cw ack 244850 nack 492 tput ack 656.7Mbps nack 1.3Mbps	
TIM 1660302334 trwffic stats group 0:50 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 265400 nack 358 tput ack 658.1Mbps nack 1.0Mbps	
11M 1680302336 traffic stats group 0:55 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5193 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245271 nack 372 tput ack 657.2Mbps nack 1.0Mbps	
TEM 1660302337 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5186 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 244826 nack 564 tput ack 657.2Mbps nack 1.5Mbps	
110 1600302338 traffic stats group 0:50 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245277 nack 444 tput ack 657.80bps nack 1.20bps	
TIM 1600302339 traffic stats group 0:50 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5195 5:0 0:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245383 nack 360 tput ack 657.5Mbps nack 1.0Mbps	
11M 1668382548 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5187 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245584 nack 347 tput ack 659.6Mbps nack 0.9Mbps	
TTU 1225555511 Ann AFA - Anna - A.P. 1.A 1.A 1.A 1.A 1.A 1.A 1.A 1.A 1.A 1.	

Figure 34: Example of the output - the traffic log for 112 MHz

O labs@UK01-HAW-BTS-SIDE: ~/rac	– 🗆 X
TIM 1660302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5193 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246800 nack 144 tput ack 661.9Mbps nack 0.4M TIM 1660302323 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5189 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246265 nack 264 tput ack 660.5Mbps nack 0.7M	1bps ^
TIM 1660302324 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245250 nack 564 tput ack 657.7Mbps nack 1.5M	lbps
IIM 1660302325 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245244 nack 467 tput ack 657. Mbps nack 1.5M TM 166030237 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245280 nack 75 tput ack 657. Mbhs nack 1.5M	ibps ibps
TIM 1660302329 traffic stats group 0:60 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245699 nack 372 tput ack 658.9Mbps nack 1.0M	1bps
TIM 1660302329 traffic stats group 0:56 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:4947 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 233359 nack 564 tput ack 656.5Mbps nack 1.6M	lbps
TIM 1660302331 traffic stats group 0:58 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5189 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245338 nack 468 tput ack 658.6Mbps nack 1.3M	lbps
IIM 1600302331 TPATTIC STATS group 0:00 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5100 5:0 5:0 7:0 8:0 CW ack 24532/ nack 468 Tput ack 65/.9M0ps nack 1.3M	ibps ibps
TIM 166932334 traffic stats group 0:60 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5188 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 244850 nack 492 trut ack 656.7Mbps nack 1.3M	lbps
TIM 1660302334 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245400 nack 358 tput ack 658.1Mbps nack 1.0M	lbps
TIM 1660302336 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5193 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245271 nack 372 tput ack 657.2Mbps nack 1.0M	lbps
TIM 1660302337 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5186 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 244826 nack 564 tput ack 657.2Mbps nack 1.5M	1bps
11M 1600302335 TRATTIC STATS group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 5:0 7:0 8:0 CW ack 2452// hack 444 tput ack 65/.8M0ps hack 1.2M	lops
	~
labsgUK01-HAV-BTS-SIDE:~\$ ssh root@169.254.3.99	
Com set raolo/deoup/Alln SF pab 126	
labs@UK01-HAW-9F2988: ~	– 🗆 X
OB lobs@UK01-HAW-9F2988: ~ TIM 1668303322 traffic state group 0:50 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5103 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0	×
<pre> bbs@UK01-HAW-9F2988: ~ TIM 1660302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5193 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246800 nack 144 tput ack 661.9Mbps nack 0.4M TIM 1660302323 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5189 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246265 nack 264 tput ack 660.5Mbps nack 0.7M </pre>	- C ×
Oolabs@UK01-HAW-9F2988:~ TIM 1660302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5193 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246800 nack 144 tput ack 661.9Mbps nack 0.4M TIM 1660302323 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5189 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246265 nack 264 tput ack 660.5Mbps nack 0.7M TIM 1660302324 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245250 nack 264 tput ack 660.5Mbps nack 0.7M	×
Oolabs@UK01+HAW-9F2988:~ TIM 1660302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5193 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246800 nack 144 tput ack 661.9Mbps nack 0.4M TIM 1660302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5193 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246265 nack 244 tput ack 665.9Mbps nack 0.4M TIM 1660302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246265 nack 244 tput ack 665.7Mbps nack 0.4M TIM 1660302324 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 242520 nack 564 tput ack 657.7Mbps nack 1.5M TIM 1660302325 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 2425244 nack 467 tput ack 657.7Mbps nack 1.3M	- C ×
Obs@UK01+HAW-9F2988:~ TIM 1660302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5193 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246800 nack 144 tput ack 661.9Mbps nack 0.4M TIM 1660302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5193 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246265 nack 246 tput ack 660.5Mbps nack 0.4M TIM 1660302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246265 nack 564 tput ack 661.9Mbps nack 0.4M TIM 1660302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245280 nack 564 tput ack 657.7Mbps nack 1.5M TIM 1660302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245280 nack 575 tput ack 657.7Mbps nack 1.5M TIM 1660302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245280 nack 575 tput ack 657.7Mbps nack 1.5M TIM 1660302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245280 nack 575 tput ack 657.7Mbps nack 1.5M TIM 1660302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245280 nack 575 tput ack 657.8Mbps nack 1.5M	- C X
⊙ labs@UK01+HAW-9F2988:- TIM 16660302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5193 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 Cw ack 246600 nack 144 tput ack 661.9Mbps nack 0.4M TIM 1660302324 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 Cw ack 246265 nack 264 tput ack 666.9Mbps nack 0.4M TIM 1660302324 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246265 nack 264 tput ack 661.9Mbps nack 0.4M TIM 1660302324 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246265 nack 264 tput ack 665.9Mbps nack 1.5M TIM 1660302327 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245240 nack 575 tput ack 657.7Mbps nack 1.5M TIM 1660302327 traffic stats group 0:69 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245240 nack 575 tput ack 655.9Mbps nack 1.5M TIM 1660302329 traffic stats group 0:69 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 24529 nack 372 tput ack 655.9Mbps nack 1.6M TIM 1660302329 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 24509 nack 372 tput ack 655.9Mbps nack 1.6M tm 1660302329 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 24509 nack 372 tput ack 655.9Mbps nack 1.6M tm 1660302329 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 24509 nack 372 tput ack 655.9Mbps nack 1.6M tm 166030230 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 3250 nack 372 tput ack 655.9Mbps nack 1.6M tm 1660 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 3250 nack 372 tput ack 655.9Mbps nack 1.6M tm 1660 3:0 0 0 :0 3:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 tm ack 372 tput ack 655.9Mbps nack 1.6M tm ack 372 tput ack 655.9Mbps nack 1.6M	- X lops lops lops lops lops lops lops
O labs@UK01+HAW_9F2988:~ TIM 1666302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5193 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246800 nack 144 tput ack 661.9Mbps nack 0.4M TIM 1660302323 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5193 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246265 nack 264 tput ack 661.9Mbps nack 0.7M TIM 1660302324 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246265 nack 264 tput ack 661.9Mbps nack 0.7M TIM 1660302325 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245250 nack 264 tput ack 657.7Mbps nack 1.5M TIM 1660302327 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245240 nack 57.7tput ack 657.7Mbps nack 1.5M TIM 1660302327 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245240 nack 57.7tput ack 657.7Mbps nack 1.5M TIM 1660302329 traffic stats group 0:56 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245269 nack 564 tput ack 658.9Mbps nack 1.6M TIM 16603023231 traffic stats group 0:56 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 23335 nack 564 tput ack 656.5Mbps nack 1.6M TIM 1660302331 traffic stats group 0:56 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 23358 nack 564 tput ack 656.5Mbps nack 1.5M TIM 1660302331 traffic stats group 0:56 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 23358 nack 564 tput ack 656.5Mbps nack 1.5M	- X
O labe@UK01+HAW-9F2988:~ TIM 1666302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5193 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246265 nack 246 tput ack 661.9Mbps nack 0.4M TIM 1666302323 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246265 nack 264 tput ack 661.9Mbps nack 0.7M TIM 1660302324 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246265 nack 264 tput ack 661.9Mbps nack 0.7M TIM 1660302325 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 24520 nack 564 tput ack 657.7Mbps nack 1.5M TIM 1660302327 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245280 nack 575 tput ack 657.7Mbps nack 1.5M TIM 1660302327 traffic stats group 0:55 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245280 nack 575 tput ack 655.9Mbps nack 1.4M TIM 1660302321 traffic stats group 0:55 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245280 nack 564 tput ack 655.9Mbps nack 1.4M TIM 1660302331 traffic stats group 0:55 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245327 nack 468 tput ack 657.9Mbps nack 1.3M TIM 1660302331 traffic stats group 0:56 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245327 nack 468 tput ack 657.9Mbps nack 1.3M TIM 1660302331 traffic stats group 0:56 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245327 nack 468 tput ack 657.9Mbps nack 1.3M	- X
Obse@UK01+HAW-9F2988:~ TIM 1669302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5193 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246800 nack 144 tput ack 661.9Mbps nack 0.4M TIM 1669302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5193 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246265 nack 564 tput ack 661.9Mbps nack 0.4M TIM 1669302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246265 nack 564 tput ack 665.9Mbps nack 1.5M TIM 1669302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 24520 nack 564 tput ack 657.7Mbps nack 1.5M TIM 1669302325 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 24520 nack 564 tput ack 657.7Mbps nack 1.5M TIM 1669302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 24520 nack 564 tput ack 655.8Mbps nack 1.5M TIM 1669302329 traffic stats group 0:56 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:4947 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 24520 nack 564 tput ack 656.5Mbps nack 1.6M TIM 1669302331 traffic stats group 0:58 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245338 nack 468 tput ack 656.5Mbps nack 1.3M TIM 1669302331 traffic stats group 0:58 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 24537 nack 660 tput ack 655.9Mbps nack 1.5M TIM 1669302331 traffic stats group 0:58 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 24537 nack 660 tput ack 655.9Mbps nack 1.5M TIM 16693022331 traffic stats group 0:58 1:0 2:0 3:0	- X
Observe Uk01+HAW-9F2988:→ TIM 16660302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5193 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246800 nack 144 tput ack 661.9Mbps nack 0.4M TIM 1660302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246265 nack 264 tput ack 661.9Mbps nack 0.4M TIM 1660302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246265 nack 264 tput ack 661.9Mbps nack 0.4M TIM 1660302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 24524 nack 564 tput ack 657.7Mbps nack 1.5M TIM 1660302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245240 nack 575 tput ack 657.7Mbps nack 1.5M TIM 1660302322 traffic stats group 0:56 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245240 nack 575 tput ack 658.9Mbps nack 1.5M TIM 1660302321 traffic stats group 0:56 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245230 nack 564 tput ack 658.9Mbps nack 1.6M TIM 1660302331 traffic stats group 0:56 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245327 nack 668 tput ack 655.9Mbps nack 1.6M TIM 1660302331 traffic stats group 0:56 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5194 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245327 nack 668 tput ack 656.9Mbps nack 1.6M TIM 1660302331 traffic stats group 0:56 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5194 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245327 nack 668 tput ack 656.9Mbps nack 1.6M TIM 1660302331 traffic stats group 0:56 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5194 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 244577 nack 608 tput ack 656.9Mbps nack 1.6M	- X
O labs@UK01+HAW-9F2988:~ TIM 1666302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5193 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246800 nack 144 tput ack 661.9Mbps nack 0.4M TIM 1660302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246265 nack 264 tput ack 661.9Mbps nack 0.7M TIM 1660302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246265 nack 264 tput ack 661.9Mbps nack 0.7M TIM 1660302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245250 nack 264 tput ack 657.7Mbps nack 1.5M TIM 1660302327 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245240 nack 57 tput ack 657.7Mbps nack 1.5M TIM 1660302329 traffic stats group 0:56 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245240 nack 564 tput ack 658.9Mbps nack 1.6M TIM 1660302331 traffic stats group 0:56 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 24335 nack 468 tput ack 656.5Mbps nack 1.3M TIM 1660302331 traffic stats group 0:58 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5194 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 244857 nack 660 tput ack 657.9Mbps nack 1.3M TIM 1660302331 traffic stats group 0:58 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5194 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 244857 nack 680 tput ack 655.9Mbps nack 1.3M TIM 1660302334 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5194 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 244850 nack 358 tput ack 655.1Mbps nack 1.3M	- X
Observe UK01+HAW-9F2988:~ IIM 1666302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5193 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246265 nack 264 tput ack 661.9Mbps nack 0.4M IIM 1660302323 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245250 nack 564 tput ack 661.9Mbps nack 0.7M IIM 1660302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245250 nack 564 tput ack 667.7Mbps nack 1.5M IIM 1660302327 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245260 nack 575 tput ack 657.7Mbps nack 1.5M IIM 1660302329 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245280 nack 564 tput ack 655.7Mbps nack 1.5M IIM 1660302329 traffic stats group 0:56 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245280 nack 564 tput ack 656.5Mbps nack 1.5M IIM 1660302331 traffic stats group 0:55 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245280 nack 564 tput ack 655.5Mbps nack 1.3M IIM 1660302331 traffic stats group 0:55 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 24539 nack 664 tput ack 655.5Mbps nack 1.3M IIM 1660302331 traffic stats group 0:58 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 244537 nack 660 tput ack 655.7Mbps nack 1.3M IIM 1660302331 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5193 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 244507 nack 600 tput ack 655.7Mbps nack 1.3M IIM 1660302331 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5193 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 244500 nack 355 tput ack 655.7Mbps nack 1.3M	- X
Obset UK01+HAW-9F2988:- TIM 1666302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5193 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246600 nack 144 tput ack 661.9Mbps nack 0.4M TIM 1666302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246265 nack 264 tput ack 661.9Mbps nack 0.4M TIM 1666302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246265 nack 264 tput ack 665.9Mbps nack 0.7M TIM 1666302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245240 nack 554 tput ack 657.7Mbps nack 1.5M TIM 1666302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245240 nack 575 tput ack 655.7Mbps nack 1.5M TIM 1666302322 traffic stats group 0:56 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 24529 nack 564 tput ack 656.5Mbps nack 1.5M TIM 1666302321 traffic stats group 0:58 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5194 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 24537 nack 468 tput ack 656.5Mbps nack 1.3M TIM 1666302331 traffic stats group 0:58 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5194 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 24537 nack 468 tput ack 656.1Mbps nack 1.3M TIM 1666302331 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 24450 nack 57 tput ack 656.1Mbps nack 1.3M TIM 1666302334 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 24450 nack 572 tput ack 657.2Mbps nack 1.4M	- X
Observer Construction Construction <td>- X</td>	- X
Obset W01+HAW-9F2988: ~ TIM 1666302322 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5193 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246800 nack 144 tput ack 661.9Mbps nack 0.4M TIM 1660302323 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246265 nack 264 tput ack 661.9Mbps nack 0.4M TIM 1660302324 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 246265 nack 264 tput ack 661.9Mbps nack 0.7M TIM 1660302325 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245250 nack 564 tput ack 657.7Mbps nack 1.5M TIM 1660302327 traffic stats group 0:55 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5191 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245240 nack 57.7tput ack 657.8Mbps nack 1.6M TIM 1660302329 traffic stats group 0:56 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 245280 nack 564 tput ack 656.5Mbps nack 1.6M TIM 1660302331 traffic stats group 0:56 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5190 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 24328 nack 468 tput ack 656.5Mbps nack 1.6M TIM 1660302331 traffic stats group 0:58 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5194 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 244857 nack 692 tput ack 655.1Mbps nack 1.6M TIM 1660302334 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5193 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 244850 nack 554 tput ack 655.1Mbps nack 1.6M TIM 1660302334 traffic stats group 0:59 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:5193 5:0 6:0 7:0 8:0 cw ack 244850 nack 544 tput ack 655.1Mbps nack 1.5M TIM 166030	- X

Maximum MU MIMO throughput

The following charts demonstrate the MU-MIMO performance (8x8) in both DL and UL directions for all the supported channel sizes and link symmetry ratios (6.1, 5.2, and 4.3):



50 MHz







Updating a BTS firmware - Reboot required

The **Tools** page in the B1000 UI allows you to update firmware (software).

Perform the following steps to update the firmware on the **Tools** page:

1. On the left navigation column in the B1000 UI, click the **Tools** icon (\bigotimes).

The **Tools** page appears with multiple tabs, as shown in Figure 35. By default, the **Firmware** tab is selected.

Figure 35: The Firmware page

Ca	mbium Net	works I cnW	ave ™ 5G Fixed I	B1000					Unde	Save 🖬	د Administrat	tor 💄 admin 👻
-14	Firmware	Configuration	Link Capacity Test	Network Test	MAC Learning Tables	Engineering L	ogs					
;	Device Info	mation										~ ⊞
-	O Product N	.ame			cnWave 5G Fixed	Base Transceiver Sta	ation (BTS)					
\$	0 Release N	ame			4.0b2							
4	Image Uplo	ad										~ 🖽
14	 Source 				Local File	Remote Server	r					
	1 Local File				Choose File N	o file chosen						
	O Destination	n			O Image 1 ⊂) Image 2						
					Start Upload							
	Upgrade St	atus										~ ⊞
	Upload Prog	ess										
	Install Progre	ss										
	Reboot											~ ⊞
	Enable Re	boot			A reboot w	ill be required to instal	II a firmware image					
	Installable I	mages										× 🖽
			6 Status		Descrip	tion						
	Image 1		Valid Image	3	cnWave	5G Fixed (BTS) 4.0b2	2	Erase		Install		
	Image 2		Valid Image	4	cnWave	5G Fixed (BTS) 4.0b1	1	Erase		Install		

2. Select the Enable Reboot check box in the Reboot section of the Firmware page.

This action indicates that the BTS performs a reboot after the installation of a new firmware.

- 3. Click Choose File to select a new firmware either from a local PC or a remote server.
- 4. Browse the image file that you want to replace.

By default, Image 1 is selected.

5. Click **Start Upload** and monitor the upload status in the **Upload Progress** field on the **Firmware** page. If the uploading is successful, the **Upload Progress** section displays the same.

The BTS has room for two uploaded images and you can select the newly updated one.

6. Click Install in the Installable Images section to update the uploaded image file.

The BTS reboots and all registered CPEs get disconnected for at least two minutes before they reconnect to and re-register with the BTS. Some CPEs may take a longer period to reconnect depending on the range. For more information about each parameter on the **Firmware** page, refer to the *cnWave™ 5G Fixed Configuration Guide*.



Note

In each release, it is recommended that the CPEs must be upgraded with the same firmware version as that of the BTS for the system to reconnect. For information on the upgrade requirements, refer to the *Requirements for firmware version upgrade or downgrade* section in the cnWave[™] 5G Fixed Configuration Guide.

Changing the bandwidth - Reboot required

The **Radio** page in the B1000 UI allows you to modify or change the bandwidth (in MHz) of the radio channel spacing.

Perform the following steps to modify the parameter specific to bandwidth:

1. From the main B1000 dashboard page, navigate to **System > Radio**.

The **Radio** page appears.

For information on how to log on to the B1000 UI, refer to the Accessing the B1000 UI section.

2. In the **Bandwidth** field, select the required value(in MHz).

When you change the bandwidth value, a warning message appears. This warning message indicates that a reboot is necessary to apply the configuration change.

When the **Enable Reboot** checkbox is selected, the BTS reboots. All the registered CPEs get disconnected for at least two minutes before they reconnect and register back with the BTS. Some CPEs may take a longer period to reconnect depending on the range.

Changing the Uplink Tx Power initial or continuous control – Reboot required

The **Radio** page in the B1000 UI allows you to change the uplink (UL) initial or continuous transmit power control. This action allows you to:

- reach the BTS target receive power before starting transmission and
- keep the transmit power control constant, for CPEs, during a session and use the initial transmit power control level, respectively.

If the UL Tx Power Initial Adjust and the UL Tx Power Continuous Adjust parameters in the Radio page are set to Disabled, the CPE uses its configured maximum transmit power.

Perform the following steps to change the parameters specific to UL Tx power initial or continuous control:

1. From the main B1000 dashboard page, navigate to System > Radio.

The **Radio** page appears.

For information on how to log on to the B1000 UI, refer to the <u>Accessing the B1000 UI</u> section.

- 2. Set the following parameters to either Disabled or Enabled:
 - UL Tx Power Initial Adjust, which determines the initial power adjust mode of CPEs.
 - UL Tx Power Continuous Adjust, which determines the continuous power adjust mode of CPEs.

For more information about these parameters, refer to the *cnWave™ 5G Fixed Configuration Guide*.

When you change the uplink Tx power initial or continuous control value, a warning message appears. This warning message indicates that a reboot is necessary to apply the configuration change.

When the **Enable Reboot** check box is selected, the BTS reboots. All the registered CPEs get disconnected for at least two minutes before they reconnect and register back with the BTS. Some CPEs may take a longer period to reconnect depending on the range.

Resetting BTS to factory default configuration - Reboot required

The **Configuration** tab on the **Tools** page of the B1000 UI allows you to reset the BTS to factory default settings. Using the B1000 UI, you can perform the following configurations:

- Reset the BTS configuration to factory defaults with no change to the local management IP address, as described here.
- Reset the BTS configuration to factory defaults including the local management IP address, as described <u>here</u>.

Reset BTS to factory defaults with no change to the IP address

To reset the BTS to factory defaults with no changes to the IP address, perform the following steps:

1. From the main B1000 dashboard page, navigate to **Tools > Configuration**.

The **Configuration** page appears. If the **Local Management Access** parameter is ticked, then all the BTS configurations are reset to factory defaults except for the local management IP address.

2. Select the Enable Reboot check box.

A warning message appears as shown in Figure 36. This warning message indicates that a reboot is necessary to apply the configuration change. The BTS then reboots.

Figure 36: BTS factory defaults specific parameters

() c	ambium Net	works cn W	/ave ™ 5G Fixed I [31000					Undo 🕤 Save 🖬 😃 Ad	ministrator 💄 admin 👻
Ŧ	Firmware	Configuration	Link Capacity Test	Network Test	MAC Learning Tables	Engineering	Logs			
2	Factory De	faults	~ E					Import		✓ ⊞
			Local Management Access					Import From	• Local File O Remote Server	
₽.	Do Not R	rset	Radio Cor	nfiguration				1 Local File		
é	0							Enable Reboot		
⋇	Enable R	Enable Reboot A reboot is required to complete a reset to factory defaults						0	Data Import	
			Reset Configu	uration					Import Log	
	Export						× 🖽			
	0 Da]				Import Log 🛓		
										11

It is necessary to reconfigure the main parameters (as listed in Table 1) for the BTS to reconnect to all the CPEs.

When the reconfiguration of parameters is done, all the registered CPEs must reconnect and register back with the BTS. This operation may take several minutes to complete. Some CPEs may take a longer period to reconnect depending on the range.

Reset BTS to factory defaults including the IP address

To reset the BTS to factory defaults including the IP address, perform the following steps:

1. From the main B1000 dashboard page, navigate to **Tools > Configuration**.

The Configuration page appears.

2. Deselect the Local Management Access check box in the Do Not Reset parameter.

This action implies that all the BTS configurations are reset to factory defaults including the local management IP address.

When this check box is deselected, a warning message appears as shown in Figure 37. This warning message indicates that the local management IP address will be set to the default 192.254.1.1/24 following the reboot. When the **Enable Reboot** check box is selected, the BTS reboots.



	Cambium Networks cnWave™ 5G Fixed B1000											
-14	Firmware Configuration	n Link Capacity Test Network Test MAC Learning Tables	Engineering									
•	Factory Defaults		~ ⊞									
1	(Local Management Access										
\$	Do Not Reset	The device IP will be 169.254.1.1/24	×									
2	 Enable Reboot 	<mark>න</mark> වි										
≫		Reset Configuration										
		The device will reboot to complete the reset to factory defaults	×									

It is necessary to reconfigure the main parameters (as listed in Table 1) for the BTS to reconnect to all the CPEs.

When the reconfiguration of parameters is done, all the registered CPEs must reconnect and register back with the BTS. This operation may take several minutes to complete. Some CPEs may take a longer period to reconnect depending on the range.



Note

You must also reconfigure the local management IP address to use SNMP and manage the system.

Resetting CPE to factory default configuration - Reboot required

The **Configuration** tab on the **Tools** page of the C100 UI allows you to reset the CPE to factory default settings. Using the C100 UI, you can perform the following configurations:

- Reset the CPE configuration to factory defaults with no change to the local management IP address, as described <u>here</u>.
- Reset the CPE configuration to factory defaults including the local management IP address, as described here.

Reset CPE to factory defaults with no change to the IP address

To reset the CPE to factory defaults with no changes to the IP address, perform the following steps:

1. From the main C100 dashboard page, navigate to **Tools** > **Configuration**.

The Configuration page appears.

For more information on logging in to the C100 UI, refer to the Accessing the C100 UI section.

If the **Local Management Access** parameter is ticked, then all the CPE configurations are reset to factory defaults except for the local management IP address.

2. Select the Enable Reboot check box.

A warning message appears as shown in Figure 38. This warning message indicates that a reboot is necessary to apply the configuration change. Then, the CPE reboots.

Figure 38: CPE factory defaults specific parameters

	Cambium Net	tworks cnW	' ave ™ 5G Fixe	ed C100				Undo 🖒 Save 🖬 😃	Administrator 🛛 💄 admin 👻
+	Firmware	Configuration	Network Test	MAC Learning Tables	Engineering	Logs			
•	Factory De	faults				× 🖽	Import		~ ⊞
1			🗹 Local Ma	nagement Access			Import From	● Local File ○ Remote Server	
\$	Do Not Re	eset	Radio Co	onfiguration			1 Local File	Choose File No file chosen	
╳							Enable Reboot		
A	Enable Reboot A reboot is required to complete a reset to factory defaults					ts	0	Data Import	
	Reset Configuration						Import Log		
	Export					~ ⊞			
	0		Data Export				Import Log 📩		
									le

It is necessary to reconfigure the operating frequency list (as listed in Table 1) for the CPE to reconnect.

When the reconfiguration of parameters is done, the CPE must reconnect and register back with the BTS. This operation may take a few minutes to complete.



The Radius server must be running for the CPE to get its entire configuration.

Reset CPE to factory defaults including the IP address

To reset the CPE to factory defaults including the IP address, perform the following steps:

1. From the main C100 dashboard page, navigate to **Tools > Configuration**.

The **Configuration** page appears.

Note

For more information on logging in to the C100 UI, refer to the Accessing the C100 UI section.

2. Deselect the Local Management Access check box in the Do Not Reset parameter.

This action implies that all the CPE configurations are reset to factory defaults including the local management IP address.

When this check box is deselected (unticked), a warning message appears as shown in Figure 39. This warning message indicates that the local management IP address will be set to the default 192.254.1.1/24 following the reboot. When the **Enable Reboot** check box is selected, the CPE reboots.

Figure 39: Factory defaults specific CPE parameters

	Cambium	Networks	cn Wave	™ 5G Fixed C1	00					
÷H.	Firmware	Configuration	Network Test	MAC Learning Tables	Engineering	Logs				
;	Factory Defa	ults				✓ ⊞]				
				Local Managemen	C Local Management Access					
	Do Not Res	ət		The device IP will be 1	① The device IP will be 169.254.1.1/24					
*										
	Enable Reb	oot		2 5	0 5					
A				Reset Configuration	Reset Configuration					
				▲ The device will reboot	to complete the reset to fac	ctory defaults				

It is necessary to reconfigure the list of operating frequencies (as listed in Table 1) for the CPE to reconnect with the BTS.

When the reconfiguration of parameters is done, the CPE must reconnect and register back with the BTS. This operation may take a few minutes to complete.



Note

The Radius server must be running for the CPE to get its entire configuration.

Importing or exporting configuration – No reboot required

The **Configuration** page in the B1000 UI allows you to import a saved configuration or export a BTS configuration for backup (restore). This Import feature exports or imports the date model configuration (and/or status) in a JSON file.

Perform the following steps to configure the Import feature:

1. From the main B1000 dashboard page, navigate to **Tools > Configuration**.

The **Configuration** page appears.

For information on how to log on to the B1000 UI, refer to the Accessing the B1000 UI section.

2. To export the current configuration, click on **Data Export** in the **Import** section as shown in Figure 40.

The _cdm-export.json_ file is saved in the **Downloads** folder, by default.

Figure 40: Exporting the current configuration

C c	ambium Net	works cnW	ave ™ 5G Fixe	ed C100					Undo 🕽 Save	D 0	Administrator	💄 admin 👻
-11	Firmware	Configuration	Network Test	MAC Learning Tables	Engineering	Logs						
:	Factory Defaults				~ ⊞	In	nport				~ ⊞	
			🗹 Local Ma	anagement Access			6	Import From	m O Local File C Remote Server			
•	Do Not Re	eset	Radio Co	onfiguration			0	Local File	Choose File No file chosen			
Ж								Enable Reboot				
X	1 Enable R	eboot	• A reboot is required to complete a reset to factory defaults				0)	Data Import			
			Reset Configuration						Import Log			
	Export		~ ⊞									
	0		Data Export					Import Log 🛓				



Note

For security reasons, the configuration export functionality does not contain any password settings. As a result, accounts are not fully restored when a configuration is restored. You have to set the accounts and passwords manually.

- 3. To import a configuration file, choose an import option (Local File or Remote Server) from the **Import From** parameter.
- 4. Click Data Import.

A message appears indicating that the JSON import is successful, as shown in Figure 41.

Figure 41: Importing a configuration file



Testing MIR - No reboot required

Maximum Information Rate (MIR) is a functionality that provides a mechanism to limit the rate at which data traffic can be received or sent to a station over its wireless interface. This MIR functionality is required for managing various services for different customers.

To meet the huge bandwidth demands, Cambium Networks introduced the MIR functionality by considering the Burst Bucket concept (as shown in Figure 42). The purpose is to set limits on how much data can be sent to and received from a CPE.

Figure 42: The Burst Bucket Concept and MIR



User Throughput Experience when Demand is Above MIR / and Capped by MaxBurst



For MIR testing, you must modify the following parameters in the authorize file (a Radius Server file):

- **ULBR**: The uplink bit rate or sustained uplink rate (in kbps) at which each CPE has registered with the BTS. The BTS is replenished with credits for transmission.
- **ULBL**: The uplink bit limit or uplink burst allocation (in kbits). Indicates the maximum amount of data that each CPE is allowed to transmit before being recharged at the sustained uplink data rate (in kbps).
- **DLBR**: The downlink bit rate or sustained downlink rate (in kbps) at which the BTS is replenished with credits (tokens) for transmission to each of the CPEs in its sector.
- **DLBL**: The downlink bit limit or downlink burst allocation (in kbits). Indicates the maximum amount of data that the BTS is allowed to transmit to any registered CPE before it is replenished with the transmission credits at the sustained downlink data rate (in kbps).

For more information about these MIR-specific parameters, refer to the *cnWave™* 5G Fixed Configuration Guide.

To test MIR, perform the following tasks:

- Modifying the MIR parameters on the Radius Server
- Running the MIR test

Modifying the MIR parameters on the Radius Server

To configure the MIR functionality, you must modify MIR -specific parameters in the authorize file (a Radius Server file). This file contains all the CPE parameters passed onto the CPEs during the registration process.

To modify the MIR-specific parameters, perform the following steps:

- 1. Log on to the Radius Server C4000 using a serial cable that is connected between the Console Port and a USB port on the PC.
- 2. Use any Terminal program (for example, Tera Term) to select the PC port and log on to the Radius Server C4000.

The Tera Term New Connection screen appears.

3. In the **Tera Term New Connection** screen, choose **Serial** and select the correct PC Port from the drop-down list (for example, COM10 in this case as shown in Figure 43).

Figure 43:	Selecting the	PC Port to	log in to the	Radius Server	· C4000
------------	---------------	------------	---------------	---------------	---------

TCP/IP	Host	myhost.exam	iple.com		X	
	Service:	 ☑ History ○ Telnet 	: 22			
		SSH	SSH version:	SSH2	~	
		O Other	IP version:	AUTO	0	
🖲 Serial	Port:	COM3: Intel(R) Active Manager	nent Te	c ~	
● Serial	Port:	COM3: Intel(R) Active Management Tec COM3: Intel(R) Active Management Techn				

- 4. Click OK.
- Open the Tera Term vi Editor screen and navigate to Setup > Serial Port, as shown in Figure 44.
 Figure 44: Selecting the serial port

💆 CC	M10 - Tera	Term VT			—	×
File E	dit Setup	Control	Window	Help		
	1	Terminal				^
		Window				
		Font		>		
		Keyboard				
		Serial port				
		Proxy				
		SSH				
		SSH Authen	tication			
		SSH Forward	ding			
	4	SSH KeyGen	nerator			
		TCP/IP				
		General				
		Additional s	ettings			~

The Serial port setup and connection screen appears.

6. In the **Serial port setup and connection** screen, set the serial port parameters and click **New Setting** (as shown in Figure 45).

Figure 45: Configuring serial port settings

	СОМ10 ~	New setting						
Speed:	115200 ~							
Data:	8 bit \sim	Cancel						
Parity:	none ~							
Stop bits:	1 bit ~	Help						
Flow control:	none ~							
0	msec/char 0	msec/line						
Device Friendly Name: USB Serial Port (COM10) Device Instance ID: FTDIBUS\VID_0403+PID_6001+A9MQMCGJA\ Device Manufacturer: FTDI Provider Name: FTDI Driver Date: 8-16-2017 Driver Version: 2.12.28.0								

7. Touch any one of the keys on your keyboard.

The login screen of Radius Server C4000 appears. You must use the following credentials to log on (as shown in Figure 46):

- Username: labs
- Password: phn

Figure 46: The log in screen of Radius Server C400

🔟 COM10 - Tera Term VT	_		\times
File Edit Setup Control Window Help			
UK01-HAW-9F2813 login: labs Password: Last login: Thu Dec 16 13:13:42 GMT 2021 from 10.130.159.98 on p Linux UK01-HAW-9F2813 4.19.0-18-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 4.19.208-1 < 64	ots/1 2021-0	9-29>	×86_
The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free the exact distribution terms for each program are described in t individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.	softwa: he	re;	
Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the exter permitted by applicable law. labs@UKØ1-HAW-9F2813:~\$ []	t		

8. Edit the authorize file using the vi Editor.

You may need to familiarize yourself with the Editor by using the main command such as the following:

\$ sudo vi /etc/freeradius/3.0/mods-config/file/authorize

9. In the authorize file, locate and modify the MIR parameters for the CPE that is under test.

The value of MIR parameters (ULBR, ULBL, DLBR, and DLBL) is 0 (zero), which indicates that there are no limits on the CPE data traffic size.

#	Fixed	IMSIs for test rigs		
8	8890100	07405870 Cleartext-Password		:= "networks"
		Framed-IP-Address	=	"169.254.1.11",
		Framed-IP-Netmask	=	255.255.255.0,
		Cambium-Canopy-Gateway	=	169.254.1.0 ,
		Cambium-Canopy-VLMGVID	=	1,
		Cambium-Canopy-VLSMMGPASS	=	0,
		Cambium-Canopy-HPENABLE	=	0.
		Cambium-Canopy-ULBR	=	0,
		Cambium-Canopy-ULBL	=	0,
		Cambium-Canopy-DLBR	=	0,
		Cambium-Canopy-DLBL	=	0,
		Cambium-Canopy-BCASTMIR	=	100,
		Cambium-Canopy-ULMB	=	6144,
		Cambium-Canopy-DLMB	=	61440,
		Cambium-Canopy-LPULCIR	=	1000,

Figure 47: MIR Parameters set with no limits

For the test purpose, you can set (for instance) ULBL and ULBR to 20000 kbps (maximum 20 Mbits/s). You can set DLBL and DLBR to 50000 kbps (maximum 50 Mbps).

Figure 48: MIR Parameters set with limits

Ħ	Hawki	ng CPEs 1-8			
Ħ	Fixed	IMSIs for test rigs			
В	889010	07405870 Cleartext-Password	ł	:= "networks"	
		Framed-IP-Address	=	"169.254.1.11	",
		Framed-IP-Netmask	=	255.255.255.0	,
		Cambium-Canopy-Gateway	=	169.254.1.0,	
		Cambium-Canopy-VLMGVID	=	1,	
		Cambium-Canopy-VLSMMGPASS	=	0,	
		Cambium-Canopy-HPENABLE	=	0,	
		Cambium-Canopy-ULBR	=	20000,	
		Cambium-Canopy-ULBL	=	20000,	
		Cambium-Canopy-DLBR	=	50000,	
		Cambium-Canopy-DLBL	=	50000,	
		Cambium-Canopy-BCASTMIR	=	100,	
		Cambium-Canopy-ULMB	=	6144,	
		Cambium-Canopy-DLMB	=	61440,	
		Cambium-Canopy-LPULCIR	=	1000,	
		Cambium-Canopy-HPULCIR	=	100,	

10. To apply the changes that you made in the authorize file, perform the following steps:

a. Stop the Radius Server by running the following command:

\$ sudo systemctl stop freeradius

b. Restart the Radius Server by running the following command:

\$ sudo systemctl start freeradius

c. Reboot the CPE for which the MIR parameters are modified in the authorize file.

Either repower the CPE manually or go to the C100 UI and press the **Reboot** button (located at the top right corner of the UI). Wait for the CPE(s) to get re-connected and re-registered before doing the throughput tests.

Running the MIR test

On modifying the MIR-specific parameters in the *authorize* file for the required CPE, you must run the test.

To complete the MIR testing, perform the following steps:

1. Ensure that all the other CPEs are powered off, except for the one under test.

Only one CPE is enough to demonstrate the MIR functionality. Ensure that the Radius Server is restarted, and the CPE (under test) is rebooted after modifying the MIR-specific parameters. For more information, refer to the <u>Modifying the MIR parameters on the Radius Server</u> section.

- 2. Check the B1000 UI dashboard (BTS) to confirm that only one CPE is connected and registered.
- 3. Run the link capacity test using the **Tools > Link Capacity Test** page of B1000 UI.

You must run this test using a single shot 30s bidirectional traffic setting.

- 4. Configure MKTK on the BTS side and the CPE side for throughput measurements.
- 5. Run the tests and record the results.

Check the throughput, which must show that the maximum downlink throughput does not exceed 50 Mbps and that the uplink throughput does not exceed 20 Mbps (as shown in Figure 49).

Link Tes	t Settings														~ ⊞
O CPE U	Inder Test					8889	010074058	370							
0 Mode						O Sing	Single-Shot C Free Running								
O Traffic	Duration					10	10 s								
O Traffic	Direction					O Dov	mlink 🔿	Uplink O	Bidirection	nal					
O Packet	t Length					1470 byt	05								
						Start	fest								
Test Sun	mmary														× 8
O CPE U	Inder Test							88890100740	05870						
DL Thr	roughput							48.85 Mbit/s							
UL Thr	roughput							20.00 Mbit/s							
Aggreg	gate Throughput							68.84 Mbit/s							
O Packet	t Length							1470 bytes							
O Traffic	Duration							10 s							
Time								1970-01-01 2	3 55 35						
Detailed	Test Statistics														~ B
O Time	O CPE Under Test	Packet Length (bytes)	DL Throughput (Mbit/s)	UL Throughput (Mbit/s)	 Aggregate Throughput (Mbit/s) 	O DL Tx Packets	O DL Rx Packets	UL Tx Packets	0 UL Rx Packets	O Total DL Tx Packets	O Total UL Tx Packets	Total DL Throughput (Mbit/s)	Total UL Throughput (Mbit/s)	BTS Total DL Scheduled TB	BTS Tota UL Schedule TB
1970-01-	888901007405870	1470	48.85	20.00	68.84	42773	41535	17372	17006	43032	17017	50.61	19.93	18838	11869

Figure 49: An example of Link Capacity Test using MIR settings DL 50/UL 20

Testing CIR - No reboot required

Committed information rate (CIR) is a functionality that supports the data traffic for managing different services with committed rates for different customers (using phones as well).

Similar to Canopy (PMP450), cnWave™ 5G Fixed has four priority levels. These four priority levels are mapped using the priority bits. Packet classification is done on the p-bits field of the VLAN header.

Figure 50: 802.1Q Ethernet frame

802.1Q Ethernet Fram	e	Type (0x8100)	Priority bits (0-7)	VLAN-ID (0)	(j				
Destination Address	Source Address	Type/Length	802.1p bits	VLAN-ID	Type/Length				
<> 80210 header									

The CnWave[™] 5G Fixed scheduler uses a round-robin scheme at each priority level. Everything is scheduled at each level until the queues at that level are empty.

In addition to MIR, Cambium Networks provides a CIR per priority level. The CIR priority levels support in delivering up to an allotted amount of data, provided capacity exists, while considering the priority constraints. CIR protects and guarantees the allocated data rates even under overload.

The four priority levels start at the highest level and work down to the lowest level. This implies that a high-priority level traffic is scheduled ahead of any low-priority level traffic (which is pending). Following are the four priority levels, which are listed in the priority order from highest to lowest:

- Ultra High Priority (802.1p-bit priority 6 or 7)
- High Priority (802.1p-bit priority 5 or 6)

- Medium Priority (802.1p-bit priority 4 or 3)
- Low Priority (802.1p-bit priority 2 or 1)

Consider the following example for the CIR priority levels:

In a sector with no other traffic and which is capable of sustaining an excess of 40 Mbps, apply UDP traffic to all priorities. Each priority is sufficient to saturate the sector capacity. You can observe the following:

- The High Priority bearer is carried to 10 Mbps.
- The Low Priority bearer is carried to 30 Mbps.
- The Ultra High Priority bearer uses up what remains of the sector capacity due to the second scheduling round.

In this way, CIR has the allocated data rates even under overload.

For CIR testing, you must modify the following parameters in the authorize file (a Radius Server file):

- LPULCIR: The minimum rate (in kbps) at which a low priority traffic is sent over the uplink (unless CIR is oversubscribed or the RF link quality is degraded).
- *MPULCIR*: The minimum rate (in kbps) at which a medium priority traffic is sent over the uplink (unless CIR is oversubscribed or the RF link quality is degraded).
- HPULCIR: The minimum rate (in kbps) at which a high priority traffic is sent over the uplink (unless CIR is oversubscribed or the RF link quality is degraded).
- **UHPULCIR**: The minimum rate (in kbps) at which an ultra-high priority traffic is sent over the uplink (unless CIR is oversubscribed or the RF link quality is degraded).
- LPDLCIR: The minimum rate (in kbps) at which a low priority traffic is sent over the downlink (unless CIR is oversubscribed or the RF link quality is degraded).
- **MPDLCIR**: The minimum rate (in kbps) at which a medium priority traffic is sent over the downlink (unless CIR is oversubscribed or the RF link quality is degraded).
- HPDLCIR: The minimum rate (in kbps) at which a high priority traffic is sent over the downlink (unless CIR is oversubscribed or the RF link quality is degraded).
- **UHPDLCIR**: The minimum rate (in kbps) at which an ultra-high priority traffic is sent over the downlink (unless CIR is oversubscribed or the RF link quality is degraded).

For more information about these CIR-specific parameters, refer to the *cnWave™* 5G Fixed Configuration Guide.

To test CIR, perform the following tasks:

- Modifying the CIR parameters on the Radius Server
- Running the CIR test

Modifying the CIR parameters on the Radius Server

To configure the CIR functionality, you must modify CIR-specific parameters in the authorize file (a Radius Server file). This file contains all the CPE parameters passed onto the CPEs during the registration

process.

To modify the CIR-specific parameters, perform the following steps:

- 1. Log on to the Radius Server C4000 using a serial cable that is connected between the Console Port and a USB port on the PC.
- 2. To set the serial port and access the login page of the Radius Server C4000, follow the steps from 2 to 8 described in the Modifying the MIR parameters on the Radius Server section.
- 3. In the authorize file, locate and modify the CIR parameters for the CPE that is under test.

For the test purpose, you can set (for instance) ULBL and ULBR to 20000 kbps (maximum 20 Mbits/s). You can set the D BL and DLBR to 250000 kbps (maximum 250 Mbps). Now, you can set LPDLCIR (50000), MPDLCIR (70000), HPDLCIR (90000), and UHPDLCIR (150000).

Figure 51: An example of CIR Parameter settings

Hawking CPEs 1-8								
# Fixed IMSIs for test rigs								
888901007406841 Cleartext-Password := "networks"								
Framed-IP-Address	= "169.254.3.1",							
Framed-IP-Netmask	= 255.255.255.0,							
Cambium-Canopy-Gateway	= 169.254.3.99,							
Cambium-Canopy-VLMGVID	= 1,							
Cambium-Canopy-VLSMMGPASS	= 0,							
Cambium-Canopy-HPENABLE	= 1,							
Cambium-Canopy-ULBR	= 0,							
Cambium-Canopy-ULBL	= 0,							
Cambium-Canopy-DLBR	= 310000,							
Cambium-Canopy-DLBL	= 0,							
Cambium-Canopy-BCASTMIR	= 100,							
Cambium-Canopy-ULMB	= 6144,							
Cambium-Canopy-DLMB	= 61440,							
Cambium-Canopy-LPULCIR	= 0,							
Cambium-Canopy-MPULCIR	= 0,							
Cambium-Canopy-HPULCIR	= 0,							
Cambium-Canopy-UHPULCIR	= 0.							
Cambium-Canopy-LPDLCIR	= 20000,							
Cambium-Canopy-MPDLCIR	= 40000,							
Cambium-Canopy-HPDLCIR	= 60000,							
Cambium-Canopy-UHPDLCIR	= 80000,							
Cambium-Canopy-VLLEARNEN	= 1,							
Cambium-Canopy-VLIGVID	= 50,							
Cambium-Canopy-VLFRAMES	= 1,							
Cambium-Canopy-VLIDSET	= 101,							
Cambium-Canopy-VLIDSET	= 141,							

4. To apply the changes that you made in the authorize file, perform the following steps:

a. Stop the Radius Server by running the following command:

\$ sudo systemctl stop freeradius

b. Restart the Radius Server by running the following command:

\$ sudo systemctl start freeradius

c. Reboot the CPE for which the MIR parameters are modified in the authorize file.

Either repower the CPE manually or go to the C100 UI and press the **Reboot** button (located at the top right corner of the UI). Wait for the CPE(s) to get re-connected and re-registered before doing the throughput tests.

Running the CIR test

On modifying the CIR-specific parameters in the *authorize* file for the required CPE, you must run the test.

To complete the CIR testing, perform the following steps:

1. Ensure that all the other CPEs are powered off, except for the one under test.

Only one CPE is enough to demonstrate the CIR functionality. Ensure that the Radius Server is restarted, and the CPE (under test) is rebooted after modifying the CIR-specific parameters. For more information, refer to the Modifying the CIR parameters on the Radius Server section.

- 2. Check the B1000 UI dashboard (BTS) to confirm that only one CPE is connected and registered.
- 3. Run the link capacity test using the Tools > Link Capacity Test page of B1000 UI.

You must run this test using a single shot 30s bidirectional traffic setting. Check the throughput, which must show that the maximum downlink throughput doesn't exceed 50 Mbps and that the uplink throughput doesn't exceed 20 Mbps (as shown in Figure 49).

- 4. Edit the **authorize** file of the Radius to add four (4) VLANs, with each VLAN corresponding to a priority.
- 5. Set up the p-bit priority bits on the machines that you are using to send traffic.

Example: If you are using a Linux PC, use the following scripts to set up Ultra High priority (VLAN ID = 241) on both sides:

sudo ip link set enp1s0.241 type vlan id 241 egress-qos-map 0:7 1:7 2:7 3:7 4:7 5:7 6:7 7:7 ingress-qos-map 0:7 1:7 2:7 3:7 4:7 5:7 6:7 7:7

You can experiment the four priorities, but you must run four (4) concurrent iperf client sessions from the BTS side and ensure that the CPE side is running an iPerf server. Otherwise, you can use one priority level to test the CIR. An example of four priorities is shown in Figure 52.

Figure 52: An example of CIR test with four priority levels



6. Run the tests and record the results.

Verify that the CPE throughput is as expected for each bandwidth (all sample results summarized in Table 3 for reference). The test can be repeated with more than one CPE, if needed (as described in Using QoS priority levels for testing).

Active Radio	Test	Set up in Radius	Microtik or else Reading (DL Mbps)	LCT (Expected) Reading (DL/UP Mbps)
POP_0 CPE 1	MIR	DL Burst Rate = 250 Mbps		250 Mbps
		DL Limit Max = 350 Mbps		
	CIR	LPDLCIR = 50 Mbps		Verify the iPerf
		MPDLCIR = 70 Mbps		results and check limits of each priority
		HPDLCIR= 90 Mbps		in line with what is set
POP_0 CPE 1		UHPDLCIR = 150 Mbps		and the MIR limit.
		(Refer to the Radius		
		Configuration in the		
		cnWave™ 5G Fixed		
		Configuration Guide)		

Table 3: A sample of eighth Scenario Results - CIR (with MIR)

Using QoS priority levels for testing

You can use the QoS priority levels to test MIR and CIR. Consider the following example of CPE configuration (CPE-1, CPE-2, CPE-3, ad CPE-4) with MIR and CIR settings, and running tests:

- 1. Configure the four CPEs with the following settings:
 - CPE-1:
 - MIR Setting 200 Mbps
 - CIR Settings:
 - Low priority (LP) CIR 20 Mbps
 - Medium priority (MP) CIR 40 Mbps
 - High priority (HP) CIR 60 Mbps
 - Ultra-high priority (UHP) CIR 80 Mbps
 - CPE-2, CPE-3, and CPE-4:
 - MIR Setting: 220 Mbps and 230 Mbps
 - CIR Settings: None (LP CIR 0 Mbps, MP CIR 0 Mbps, HP CIR 0 Mbps, and UHP CIR 0 Mbps)
- Run the LCT tool for the four CPEs using the Tools > Link Capacity Test page of B1000 UI (as shown in Figure 53).

When the LCT tool is carried out using the downlink traffic direction, the four CPEs (CPE-1 to CPE-4) give the maximum throughput. Note that CPE-1, CPE-2 and CPE-3 are all limited by their respective MIR settings.

Figure 53: Example of running LCT for four CPEs using downlink traffic

Ca	mbium Net	works cnW	ave™ 5G Fixed I	B1000								ave 🖬 🖸	Administrato	r 💄 admin 🝷
-H	Firmware	Configuration	Link Capacity Test	Network Test	MAC Learning	ables E	naineerina	Logs						
	Test Settin	gs						Logo						~ ⊞
1	8 Registered	d CPEs			8									
•	Traffic Di	rection			0	Downlink	O Uplink	Bidirectional						
A	CPE Und	er Test				69.254.3.1	169.254.3.2,	169.254.3.3,169.254.3	4					
¥	Mode				0	Single-Sho	t 🔘 Free R	lunning						
	Traffic D	iration				0		s						
						tart Test								
	Test Summ	iary												~ ⊞
	CPE Und	er Test			16	254.3.1,169	254.3.2,169.25	4.3.3,169.254.3.4						
	DL Throu	ghput			96	32 Mbit/s								
	0 DL Utilis	ation			98	6								
	0 UL Utilis	ation			31	6								
	Traffic D	uration			20									
	Time				20	4-05-23 15:2	3:48							
	Detailed Te	st Statistics												~ ⊞
	CPE Und	er Test			DL 1	roughput (N	1bit/s)			UL Throughpu	ut (Mbit/s)			
	169.254.3.4				317	D				0.01				
	169.254.3.3				231	1				0.01				
	169.254.3.2				220	В				0.01				
	169.254.3.1				201	6				0.01				
	Test Histor													
	iest mistor	y										• • • • •		~ ⊞
	O Time		CPE Under Test			Totz	I DL Throughp	ut (Mbit/s)	Total UL Throughput (Mbit/s)		OL Utilisation (%)	😗 UL U	tilisation (%)	

The LCT results (downlink) are (as shown in Figure 54):

- CPE-1 200 Mbps (MIR limited)
- CPE-2 220 Mbps (MIR limited)
- CPE-3 230 Mbps (MIR limited)
- CPE-4 317 Mbps (Unlimited)

Figure 54 is an annotation of CIR and MIR tests using four CPEs and their service priority levels.

Figure 54: Annotation for CIR and MIR tests



CPE Provisioning options

This topic explains how to configure VLANs for the BTS and CPE, along with relevant use cases. You can configure VLANs and related settings for the CPE devic in the **System** > **VLAN** page of C100 UI.

Use case 1

When default parameters are set and no VLANs for management and user traffic are configured:

An example of this use case is untagged BTS and CPE management traffic (assuming Allow Local Management is set in the System > General page of C100 UI). Basically, this is the default setting in both BTS and CPE.



Note

The unused VLANs in the default configuration have a value of 1 and not zero.

In such a scenario, the traffic type for Provider and Customer networks is shown in the following tables, separately:

Table 4: Traffic type for a Provider network

Traffic type	S-Tag	S-Tag VID	C-Tag	C-Tag VID
Management BTS and CPE	No S-Tag	Not applicable	No C-Tag	Not applicable

Table 5: Traffic type for a Customer network

Traffic type	S-Tag	S-Tag VID	C-Tag	C-Tag VID
Management BTS and CPE	No S-Tag	Not applicable	No C-Tag	Not applicable

Configuring BTS and CPE UIs

You can configure the VLAN for both BTS and CPE using the B1000 UI and C100 UI, respectively.

Figure 55: VLAN Configuration for the BTS - B1000 UI

C c	ambium Networks Cn Wa	ve [⊪] 5G Fixed B1000			Undo 🖱 Save 🖬 😃 Administrator 💄 admin 👻
÷H.	General Management R	adio Interfaces SFP Module CPE Provisioning S	Synchr	onisation Syslog	
i	System	~	₿	VLAN Configuration	✓ ⊞
-	System Name	POC-RIG_1 3.1 Software		0	Activate saved VLAN configuration
	System Location	D1 Lab		Management VID	1
2	System Contact	yassine		Imagement VID Priority	0
×	Timezone	GMT (+00:00) 🗢		VLAN Enabled	O Disabled C Enabled
	Antenna Orientation	~		0 Q-in-Q Ether Type	○ 0x88a8 0x8100 0x9100 0x9200 ○ 0x9300

Car	nbium Ne	etworks	l cn W	ave™ 5	G Fixed	d C100				
-14	General	VLAN	Manag	ement	Radio	Interfaces	Session	RADIUS Authenticati		
;	Configura	ition						~ ⊞		
	0			Activa	ite saved VL	AN configuration	ı			
4 .	 Manage 	ment VID		1						
×	I Manage	ment VID P	riority	0						
A	Allow Fi	rame Types	1	O All F	rames (Tagged Fra	mes 🔾 Un	tagged		
	Accept Q-in-Q Frames			O Disabled C Enabled						
	CPE Management VID Pass- through			 Disabled • Enabled This value is overridden by the RADIUS server. 						
	VLAN E	nabled		Disabled						
	\rm Q-in-Q E	Ether Type		0x8100						
	IVLAN Port Type			O Q ○ Q-in-Q						
				1						
	Befault Port VID			This value is overridden by the RADIUS server.						
	3 Default Port VID Priority			0						
	8 Provider VID			1						
	 Provide 	r VID Priori	ty	0						

Figure 56: VLAN Configuration for the CPE - C100 UI

Use case 2

When the management traffic for BTS and CPE is configured using a VLAN ID:

An example of this use case is the management traffic for both BTS and CPE configured with Management VID=10 (assuming **Allow Local Management** is set in the System > General page of C100 UI).

In such a scenario, the traffic type for Provider and Customer networks is shown in the following table, separately:

Table 6: Traffic type for a Provider network

Traffic type	S-Tag	S-Tag VID	C-Tag	C-Tag VID
Management BTS and CPE	No S-Tag	Not applicable	0x88a8	Not applicable

Table 7: Traffic type for a Customer network

Traffic type	S-Tag	S-Tag VID	C-Tag	C-Tag VID
Management BTS and CPE	No S-Tag	Not applicable	0x88a8	Not applicable

Configuring BTS and CPE UIs

You can configure the value of Management VID as 10 for both BTS and CPE using the B1000 UI and C100 UI, respectively.

Figure 57: Management VID Configuration for BTS - B1000 UI

	Cambium Networks cn Wav	⁄e ™ 5G Fixed B1000				Undo 🖒 Save 🖬 😃 Administrator	💄 admin 🝷
+H •	General Management Ra	adio Interfaces SFP Module	CPE Provisioning	Synchi	VLAN Configuration		~ H
1	 System Name 	POC-RIG_1 3.1 Software			0	Activate saved VLAN configuration	
44 (1)	System Location	D1 Lab			Imagement VID	10	
H M	 System Contact 	yassine			Image Management VID Priority	0	
X	Timezone	GMT (+00:00)	\$		VLAN Enabled	O Disabled C Enabled	
	Antenna Orientation			~ ⊞	Q-in-Q Ether Type	<pre> 0x88a8 • 0x8100 0x9100 0x9200 0x9300</pre>	



Note

There is no need to reboot the radios when changing the VLAN configuration. Save the changes and then click on the **Activate saved VLAN configuration** button.
Car	mbium Ne	etworks	cn W a	ave™ 5	6G Fixe	d C100				
÷H	General	VLAN	Manag	ement	Radio	Interfaces	Session	RAE	DIUS Authenti	icati
;	Configura	ition							~ ⊞	
	6			Activa	ite saved VL	AN configuration	ı			
	I Manage	ment VID		10)			
*	 Manage 	ment VID P	riority	0						
A	1 Allow Fi	rame Types	i	o Ali F	rames (Tagged Fra	mes 🔾 Un	itaggeo	Ł	
	 Accept 	Q-in-Q Fran	nes	O Disa	abled 🔾	Enabled				
		()		O Disabled • Enabled						
	through	nagement	VID Pass-	This value is overridden by the RADIUS server.						
	1 VLAN E	nabled		Disabled	ł					
	\rm 🔒 Q-in-Q E	Ether Type		0x8100						
	I VLAN Port Type			 Q ○ Q-in-Q 						
				1						
	Oefault Port VID			This value is overridden by the RADIUS server.						
	B Default	Port VID Pr	iority	0						
	Provide	r VID		1						
	Provide	r VID Priori	ty	0						

Figure 58: Management VID Configuration for CPE - C100 UI

The following figure illustrates the Management VLAN ID configuration for BTS, CPE, and local PC:





Use case 3

When the user traffic is configured with a C-Tag added:

An example of this use case is the user traffic configured with a C-Tag (VID201) added and using the Untagged traffic only.

In such a scenario, the traffic type for Provider and Customer networks is shown in the following tables, separately:

Table 8: Traffic type for a Provider network

Traffic type	S-Tag	S-Tag VID	C-Tag	C-Tag VID
User	S-Tag 0x8100	Not applicable	C-Tag 0x8100	201

Table 9: Traffic type for a Customer network

Traffic type	S-Tag	S-Tag VID	C-Tag	C-Tag VID
User	No S-Tag	Not applicable	C-Tag 0x8100	201

Configuring BTS and CPE UIs

You can configure the user traffic for the BTS using the B1000 UI.

	Cambium Networks cnWay	ve ™ 5G Fixed B1000			Undo 🖒 Save 🖬 Ů Administrator 💄 admin 👻
÷H	General Management R	adio Interfaces SFP Module	CPE Provisioning Synchro	onisation Syslog	
•	System		✓ 田	VLAN Configuration	~ В
-	System Name	POC-RIG_1 3.1 Software		0	Activate saved VLAN configuration
•••	 System Location 	D1 Lab		1 Management VID	1
	System Contact	yassine		Management VID Priority	0
×	Timezone	GMT (+00:00)	\$	VLAN Enabled	O Disabled • Enabled
	Antenna Orientation		~ 🖽	Q-in-Q Ether Type	○ 0x88a8 오 0x8100 ○ 0x9100 ○ 0x9200 ○ 0x9300

Figure 60: User traffic configuration with a C-Tag added - B1000 UI

The user traffic configuration for the CPE is shown in Figure 61, which is similar to a native VLAN. In this configuration, the Default Port VID value is set to 201 (the default value). When Q-in-Q is enabled, the default port VID is used as the CPE VLAN or inner tag. The SM converts traffic between untagged and tagged (and vice versa), based on the VLAN specified for communication between the wired and wireless interfaces. In this setup, all untagged traffic from the CPE is assigned to VLAN 201.

Ca	mbium Ne	etworks	l cn Wav	e ™ 5G Fixe	ed C100				
-14	General	VLAN	Managem	ent Radio	Interfaces	Session	RADIUS Authentic		
;	Configura	tion					~ ⊞		
	0			Activate saved V	LAN configuration	n			
	 Manage 	ment VID		1)			
×	1 Manage	ement VID P	riority	0					
A	1 Allow F	rame Types	С	All Frames	C Tagged Fra	mes 🗿 Un	tagged		
	Accept	Q-in-Q Fran	nes 🖸	O Disabled C Enabled					
	 CPE Ma through 	nagement \ I	/ID Pass-	 Disabled Enabled 					
	🕕 VLAN E	nabled	Er	Enabled					
	\rm 🛛 Q-in-Q 🛛	Ether Type	0x	0x8100					
	1 VLAN P	ort Type	0	O Q ○ Q-in-Q					
	Default Port VID			201					
	Oefault	Port VID Pr	iority 7	,					
	 Provide 	r VID		1					
	Provide	r VID Priori	ty	0					

Figure 61: User traffic configuration with a C-Tag added - C100 UI

The following figure shows the user traffic configured with a C-tag added in a local PC for BTS and CPE:

Figure 62: U	ser traffic config	gured with a C-Tag	i added in the local PC
--------------	--------------------	--------------------	-------------------------

Local BTS PC VLAN Configuration	Local CPE PC VLAN Configuration			
valid lft forever preferred lft forever 6: ethBTs.2018emp05302: «BROBCAST/BUTICAST,UP.LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state UP group default qlen 1000 lung stare Siscifizzio per bodu ethBTS.2014 valid lft forever preferred lft forever inets foedbissels:afträften:2:331/48 scope lunk valid lft forever preferred_lft forever labegRUG1-WAR-97231:-6	4: cmp05217: s00000005140.1100061,000000000000000000000000000000			
All Frames at the CPE	Untagged Frames at the CPE			
From 192.168.201.2 icmp_seq=93 Destination Host Unreachable From 192.168.201.2 icmp_seq=94 Destination Host Unreachable From 192.168.201.2 icmp_seq=95 Destination Host Unreachable From 192.168.201.2 icmp_seq=96 Destination Host Unreachable From 192.168.201.2 icmp_seq=98 Destination Host Unreachable From 192.168.201.2 icmp_seq=99 Destination Host Unreachable From 192.168.201.2 icmp_seq=99 Destination Host Unreachable 64 bytes from 192.168.201.1: icmp_seq=103 ttl=64 time=11.4 ms 64 bytes from 192.168.201.1: icmp_seq=105 ttl=64 time=10.8 ms 64 bytes from 192.168.201.1: icmp_seq=105 ttl=64 time=11.0 ms 64 bytes from 192.168.201.1: icmp_seq=107 ttl=64 time=11.0 ms	labs@UK01-HAW-9F2C08:~\$ ping 192.168.201.1 PING 192.168.201.1 (192.168.201.1) 56(84) bytes of data. 64 bytes from 192.168.201.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=10.6 ms 64 bytes from 192.168.201.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=10.8 ms 64 bytes from 192.168.201.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=10.8 ms 64 bytes from 192.168.201.1: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=11.0 ms 64 bytes from 192.168.201.1: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=11.0 ms 64 bytes from 192.168.201.1: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=10.9 ms 64 bytes from 192.168.201.1: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=10.8 ms 64 bytes from 192.168.201.1: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=10.8 ms 64 bytes from 192.168.201.1: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=10.8 ms 64 bytes from 192.168.201.1: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=10.8 ms 64 bytes from 192.168.201.1: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=10.8 ms			

General Troubleshooting Procedures

This section provides information about operational procedures for a BTS and a CPE in the field. For instance, replacing a faulty BTS, changing some key parameters, or performing a software upgrade.

If the cnWave[™] 5G Fixed system has already been installed in the field, then additional troubleshooting will be required on all components of the system (for example, power supply, cables, LPUs, networks, and others).

The cnWave[™] 5G Fixed platform of products is a Point-to-Multipoint (PMP) system and you must be aware of the following main issues that require troubleshooting:

- Loss of connectivity between a BTS and one or more CPEs.
- Loss of performance of a sector in either the downlink or uplink direction.
- Loss of synchronization if more than one BTS is installed.

This section explains some troubleshooting techniques to deal with the above main issues. In all cases, effective troubleshooting depends on measures you take before experiencing any problem or trouble) in your network. Hence, Cambium Networks recommends the following measures for each site:

- Identify the troubleshooting tools that are available at your site (such as a protocol analyzer).
- Identify commands and other sources that can capture baseline data for the site. These commands and sources may include:
 - Ping
 - Link Capacity Test results
 - Throughput data
 - Data captured in the Configuration UI page
 - Data captured in the Interface UI page
 - Session logs
 - Web browser used
- Start a log for the site.
- Include the following information in the log:
 - Operating procedures
 - Site-specific configuration records
 - Network topology
 - Software releases, boot versions and FPGA firmware versions
 - Types of hardware deployed

- Site-specific troubleshooting processes
- Escalation procedures
- Capture baseline data into the log from the sources, as listed here.

This section covers the following troubleshooting topics:

- What is the general fault isolation process?
- How to isolate the problem?
- What are the secondary steps to isolate the problem?
 - Troubleshooting a loss of connectivity
 - Troubleshooting a loss of Ethernet connectivity
 - Troubleshooting when CPE fails to register with a BTS
- How to troubleshoot BTS?
 - Troubleshooting the power cable (black)
 - Troubleshooting the BTS data cable (green)
 - Troubleshooting BTS using Resistors Table
- How to hardware reset a BTS to factory default?
- How to hardware reset a CPE to factory default?

What is the general fault isolation process?

Effective troubleshooting also requires an effective fault isolation methodology that includes the following:

- Attempting to isolate the problem to the level of a system, subsystem, or link, such as the following:
 - BTS or CPE
 - Sector (GPS Synchronization)
 - Backhaul
 - Network
 - Power
- Searching for event logs of the involved equipment.
- Interpreting messages in the event log.

- Answering the questions listed in the How to isolate the problem? section.
- Reversing the last previous corrective attempt before proceeding to the next.
- Performing only one corrective attempt at a time.

How to isolate the problem?

When a problem occurs, you must take primary steps to isolate the problem. Attempt to answer the following frequently asked questions (FAQs):

- What is the history of the problem?
 - Have you changed something recently?
 - Have you seen any other symptoms before this?
- How widespread is the symptom?
 - Is the problem only with a single CPE? (If so, focus on that CPE.)
 - Is the problem with multiple CPEs? If so, think of the following:
 - $\circ~$ Is the problem with one BTS in the cluster? (If so, focus on that BTS)
 - Is the problem with multiple, but not all, BTS devices in the cluster? (If so, focus on those BTS devices)
 - Is the problem with all BTS devices in the cluster? (If so, focus on the synchronization and GPS signal.)
- What data does the event log contain?
 - Does the problem correlate to external hard resets with no Watchdog timers? (If so, this indicates a loss of power. Correct the power-related problem.)
 - Is intermittent connectivity indicated? (If so, verify your configuration, power level, cables and connections, and the symmetry of both ends of the link).
 - Does the problem correlate to loss-of-sync events?
- Are connections made via shielded cables?
- Does the BTS GPS antenna have an unobstructed view of the entire horizon?
- Has the site grounding been verified?

What are the secondary steps to isolate the problem?

On completing the preliminary fault isolation steps (as described in the <u>How to isolate the problem?</u> section), perform the following tasks:

- Check the knowledge base information (available on the <u>Cambium Networks portal</u>) to find whether other network operators have encountered a similar problem.
- Proceed to any appropriate set of diagnostic steps that are organized, as follows:

- The radio has lost or does not establish connectivity (as described in the <u>Troubleshooting a</u> loss of connectivity section).
- The CPE with DHCP configuration has lost or does not establish connectivity (as described in the Troubleshooting a loss of Ethernet connectivity section).
- The CPE does not register with a BTS (as described in the <u>Troubleshooting when CPE fails</u> to register with a BTS section).
- The radio does not establish Ethernet connectivity (as described in the <u>Troubleshooting a</u> loss of Ethernet connectivity section).
- The radio's software cannot be upgraded.
- The radio functions properly, except for the web interface that is inaccessible (as described in <u>How to hardware reset a BTS to factory default?</u> and <u>How to hardware reset a CPE to factory default?</u> sections).

Troubleshooting a loss of connectivity

When the radio has lost connectivity or does not establish the connectivity, perform the following steps to troubleshoot the loss of connectivity:

- 1. Isolate the end user or CPE from peripheral equipment and variables such as routers, switches, and firewalls.
- 2. Set up the minimal amount of equipment (for example, removal of any additional or testing equipment).
- 3. On each end of the link, perform the following tasks:
 - Check the cables and connections.
 - Verify that the cable or connection scheme straight through or crossover is correct.
 - Access the **Dashboard** tab on the home page of B1000 UI (BTS).
 - Verify that the dashboard shows the connected and registered CPE information.
 - Verify that the Received Power is -87 dBm or higher.
 - Verify that the Error Vector Magnitude (EVM) does not contain a value greater than zero.
 - Verify that the IP addresses match and are in the configured subnets.
 - If the RADIUS authentication is configured, ensure that the RADIUS server is operational.
- 4. At the CPE end of the link, perform the following tasks:
 - Verify that the PC, connected to the CPE, is correctly configured to obtain an IP address through DHCP or a static address in the same subnet of the CPE.
 - Execute the ipconfig (Windows) or ifconfig (Linux) command.
 - Verify that the PC has been assigned with an IP address.
- 5. On each end of the link, perform the following tasks:

- Access the Dashboard UI page of each device (radio).
- Verify that the polarity matches the BTS polarity or the polarity is set to Auto Detect in the C100 UI.
- Verify that the symmetry setting matches that of the other radio.
- Access the Radio tab on the Dashboard page of B1000 or C100 UI.
- Verify that the radio frequency carrier setting of the BTS is checked in the **Frequency Scan Selection List** for the CPE in the C100 UI.
- Access the browser LAN settings (for example, navigate to Tools > Internet Options > Connections > LAN Settings in the browser).
- Verify that none of the settings are selected.
- Access the Link Capacity Test tab on the Tools page of the B1000 UI (BTS).
- Perform a link test.
- Verify that the link test results show efficiency that is greater than 90% in both uplink and downlink.
- Execute a Ping command.
- Verify that no packet loss was experienced.
- Verify that the response periods are not significantly greater than:
 - 15 ms from CPE to BTS.
 - 4 ms from BTS to CPE.
- Replace any cables that you suspect OF causing the problem.
- 6. After connectivity has been re-established, reinstall network elements and variables that you removed earlier (in <u>Step 1</u>).
- 7. If all the above-mentioned steps fail, then start the process of advanced troubleshooting as described in the <u>How to troubleshoot BTS?</u> Section.

Troubleshooting a loss of Ethernet connectivity

When the CPE does not establish the Ethernet connectivity, perform the following steps to troubleshoot the loss of Ethernet connectivity:

- 1. Verify that the connector crimps on the Ethernet cable are not loose.
- 2. Verify that the Ethernet cable is not damaged.
- 3. If the Ethernet cable connects the radio to a network interface card (NIC), verify that the cable is pinned out as a straight-through cable.

- 4. If the Ethernet cable connects the radio to a hub, switch, or router, verify that the cable is pinned out as a crossover cable.
- 5. Verify that the Ethernet port, to which the cable connects the radio, is set to auto-negotiate speed.
- 6. Verify the VLAN configuration in the network, which may cause loss of radio access if the access (of a device) is on a separate VLAN from the radio.
- 7. Power cycle the radio module.

Approximately 60 seconds after the power cycle, the **Dashboard** UI page must indicate that the link has been established. If the EVM doesn't stabilize at around -25 dBm or the Dashboard page shows scanning, then the radio is in the alignment mode due to the radio module's failure to establish the link.

8. If the radio has encountered no customer-inflicted damage, then request an RMA for the radio module.

Troubleshooting when CPE fails to register with a BTS

When a CPE fails to register with a BTS, perform the following steps:

- 1. If Radius is used, verify that the Radius Server is enabled on the BTS.
- 2. Verify that the Radius Server is running and responding to a Ping to its IP address.
- 3. Verify that IMSI of the CPE is configured in the Radius Server's Authorize file.
- 4. Verify that the BTS shows the connection possibilities to the CPE, but the authentication fails.
- 5. Verify that the CPE has the correct certificate.
- 6. Power cycle the radio module.

Approximately 60 seconds after the power cycle, the **Dashboard** UI page must indicate that the link has been established. If the module's dashboard shows that CPE is not registered after few minutes, the BTS shows that the authentication still failed to complete.

- 7. Run the Radius Server in **Debug** mode and note any errors displayed when the CPE is attempting authentication.
- 8. Report the error and act accordingly. Otherwise, request an RMA for the radio module.

How to troubleshoot BTS?

If a BTS is faulty at a deployment site, then all the customers in the sector will experience a loss of service until the BTS is fixed or replaced (in some cases). This operation can take several minutes or hours due to the physical installation process.

Diagnose and eliminate any cabling issues by referring to a BTS installation diagram (as shown in Figure 63) and following the steps above..

A simple ping process can be used to test the connectivity to the BTS. For more detailed troubleshooting, an ohmmeter can be used to measure cable resistance values in case there is connectivity to the BTS, but data errors are observed.

Figure 63: An example of the BTS cabling



As shown in Figure 63, multiple things can go wrong with the cables or the surge suppressors before suspecting the BTS.

The following sections provide some steps on how to isolate the issue before troubleshooting the BTS and replace any faulty cables, faulty surge suppressor, or ultimately a faulty BTS:

- Troubleshooting the power cable (black)
 - Power cable connections
 - Power supply
 - Testing
 - Testing resistance of the power cable
 - Testing the Cable (6)
- Troubleshooting the BTS data cable (green)
 - Testing BTS connectivity using Ping

- Troubleshooting BTS using Resistors Table
 - Pre-power testing

Troubleshooting the power cable (black)

This issue must be determined rapidly as you must verify that the BTS is being powered up correctly. Sometimes, multiple things can go wrong including the cables. Therefore, it is recommended to prepare all the cables before the installation.

For details on preparing the power cables, refer to the *cnWave™ 5G Fixed Planning and Installation Guide*.



Note

When preparing the power cable connectors, fit the gland nut, seal, and cage over the wire. It is important to do this task before fitting the plug body.

It is good practice to test the resistance in the BTS (as described in the <u>Power cable connections</u> section) and keep doing it at each section of the cable, as shown in Figure 63.

Power cable connections

A typical installation includes a mains power supply, DC-lightning protection units (LPUs) and the radio (as illustrated in Figure 64).



Note

In Figure 64, data cables are not shown. This document is not a substitute for the LPU Installation Guide. Significant installation and grounding details are omitted for clarity in this document.



Note

Consider the following information for **power cable protection**:

If a positive-ground DC supply is used, for example, a -48 V DC telecom supply, then ensure that the negative rail has a fuse or circuit breaker rated at 6 A.



Warning

Consider the following information specific to ground-referred supplies and surge currents:

The power input to cnWave[™] 5G Fixed products and the recommended AC mains power supply are isolated from their chassis. This means that in many cases, moderate voltage surges on the DC cable from lightning (for example) have no path to ground, and no harmful current can flow. There are however precautions to consider:

 High voltage surges can exceed the breakdown voltage of the cnWave[™] 5G Fixed products and the AC mains power supply. Lightning protection units are recommended: these will shunt high voltage surges to ground, whilst the isolated circuits continue to prevent harmful current flow in the radio and power supply. 2. If a ground-referenced DC supply is wired directly to the DC cable - for example, a telecom -48 V DC supply - then the installer must be aware that surge currents in the cable will flow into the supply ground. The power system and other components connected to it must be specified for and tolerant of such surges. Note that lighting protection units are of only partial help in this case, since surge currents will preferentially take the easiest path to earth, and the earthed DC supply is likely to be of a lower impedance than the LPU.

Figure 64: Typical DC installation



In Figure 64, there are two types of connection:

- Type A At the cnWave[™] 5G Fixed BTS and at the DC-LPUs: 4-wire cable to 4-pin plug, as described and illustrated in cnWave[™] 5G Fixed BTS radio and DC LPU connections (type A).
- Type B At the PSU: 4-wire cable to 2-wire cable, as described and illustrated in <u>Power supply</u> connection (type B).

cnWave™ 5G Fixed BTS radio and DC LPU connections (type A)

The recommended cable is connected, as shown in Figure 65, using the parts in the 4-pin connector kits (N00000L123A and N00000L124A). The plug body (as shown in Figure 65 for illustration) may be either black or white.



Figure 65: Cable to B1000/LPU wiring

Details of pin numbers, wire colors (when using the recommended cable), and power supply polarities are given in Table 10.

Pin number	Wire color	DC Polarity	Notes
1	Brown	Positive (+ve)	
2	Green	Positive (+ve)	
3	White	Negative (-ve)	Negative pins are closest to the plug
4	Yellow	Negative (-ve)	latch.

Table 10: Details of pin number, wire color, and DC polarity

Power supply connection (type B)

Ensure to review the cable testing section before making the connections to the power supply.

The connection between the four wires of the drop cable and the two wires of the power supply must be made, as shown in Figure 66.

In Figure 66, two examples are shown using a terminal block and using crimps. Cambium Networks do not supply this connector. The installer must use any similar suitable means that fits the site installation.

Figure 66: Cable to PSU wiring, terminal block (left), crimps (right)



Details of wire colors (when using the recommended cable) and power supply polarities are given in Table 11.

Table 1	1. Details	of pin	number	wire color	and DC	polarity
1001011	n b o como	or pin				porarrey

450m Wire color	PSU Wire color	DC Polarity	Notes
Brown	Red	Positive (+ve)	
Green		Positive (+ve)	
White	Black	Negative (-ve)	Negative wires are closest to the
Yellow		Negative (-ve)	B1000 plug latch.



Note

- 1. If the power supply wire strands are consolidated with solder, then snip the soldered part off. Soldered strands must not be used in screwed or crimped connections.
- 2. When using a screw-terminal connector (as shown in Figure 66), make sure that the wire strands are protected from the terminal screw. Use a terminal block with wire protectors, such as leaf springs or a rising cage type, to fit crimp sleeves to the conductor strands.

Power supply

The recommended power supply from Meanwell has a default output voltage of about 54 V. It can be adjusted over a limited range using the trimmer under the black sealing bung labelled - Vo ADJ - on the top face. It is recommended, particularly, for longer cable runs, or installations with an Auxiliary port PoE load, to trim the output voltage up to between 57 V and 58 V. Gently prise the bung out, use a small screwdriver with a DMM (meter) to set the voltage, and replace the bung before use.

If a different power supply is used, it must be fitted with fold-back current limiting means such as a hiccup mode or fuse.

Testing

It is recommended that the wiring to the LPUs and radio be tested before making the connections to the power supply. Use a meter, ideally a DMM (digital multi-multimeter) with a diode test range, to check the following measurements. The LPUs and the radio must be connected, the power supply must not be connected.

Table	12:	Details	of	cable	testina	
10010	1 diam in	Docano	<u> </u>	001010	cooting	

Test number	Meter positive	Meter negative	Approximate value	Notes
1	Brown (pin 1)	Green (pin 2)	0.6 ohms per 10 m cable	Proportionate to cable length
2	White (pin 3)	Yellow (pin 4)	8 ohms maximum	
3	Brown+Green (pins 1+2)	White+Yellow (pins 3+4)	10 K (kohms) minimum or 2 V minimum	Ohms test range or Diode test range
4	White (pin 3)	Brown (pin 1)	0.7 V typical	Diode test range (note)
5	Yellow (pin 4)	Green (pin 2)		
6	White+Yellow (pins 3+4)	Brown+Green (pins 1+2)		



Note

The cnWave[™] 5G Fixed B1000 radio includes a reverse-polarity protection diode wire across the supply. Tests 4, 5, and 6 (as listed above in Table 12) sense this diode and help confirm the correct wiring.

Testing resistance of the power cable

Before connecting the bottom end of the power cable to the PSU, measure the resistance between pins. If any of the tests fail, examine the power cable for wiring faults. Table 10 provides the expected resistances from the bottom of the cable up to the ODU (which must be connected) and back again. It must be the same with or without DC-LPUs fitted.

Cable length		Approximate resistance (O hm), using 0.75 mm ² cable		
Ft	m	Between pins 1 and 2 Between pins 3 and 4	Between pins 1 and 3 and Between pins 2 and 4	Between any pin and the cable shield

Cable length		Approximate resistance (O hm), using 0.75 mm ² cable		
0	0	0.5		
33	10	1.0		
66	20	1.5		
99	30	2.0		
131	40	2.5	>10K	> 100K
164	50	3.0	(all cable lengths)	(all cable
197	60	3.5		lengths
230	70	4.0		
262	80	4.5		
295	90	5.0		
328	100	5.5		



Note

Ensure that the 1-2 and 3-4 resistances are within 10% of each other by multiplying the lower resistance by 1.1. If the other resistance is greater than this, the test has failed.

In Figure 67, some simple steps are shown to diagnose any part of the data cable and surge suppressors that may be faulty. The first stage is done at the site and the second stage would require a tower climb.



Note

The cable numbering (for example, cable 5) and color (for example, Black) in Figure 67 are used with reference to the Figure 63<u>An example of the BTS cabling</u> diagram (for better understanding).

Figure 67: BTS Power cable troubleshooting



Testing the Cable (6)

It is difficult to test the Cable (6) using the resistance measurement as it is connected directly to the AC/DC power block. It is recommended to replace the cable if the test fails, as indicated in Figure 67.

Troubleshooting the BTS data cable (green)

Figure 68 and Figure 69 show simple steps to diagnose any part of the data cable and surge suppressors that may be faulty. The first stage is done at the site and the second stage requires a tower climb.



Note

The cable numbering (for example, cable 1) and color (for example, Green) in Figure 68 and Figure 69 are used with reference to Figure 63 (for better understanding).

Figure 68: BTS Data cable troubleshooting - Part 1



Figure 69: BTS Data cable troubleshooting - Part 2



Testing BTS connectivity using Ping

If a customer cannot access the web interface of the BTS or fails to ping it, then it is likely that there is an issue with the cables. This is a test that is recommended during initial installation to ensure that the BTS can be powered and started to operate.

Troubleshooting BTS using Resistors Table

The process of using the Resistors Table must be executed during the pre-installation process of the radios. In this process, the resistance values of the radio RJ45 port transformers are used to check whether the cables between the radio and LPUs are correctly wired.

However, it can also be used for general troubleshooting before deciding to bring the BTS down from the tower and cause service disruption to all customers in that sector.

Pre-power testing

Before plugging the RJ45 cable from the lower LPU (or if not fitted the BTS or CPE) into the switch or router, check the following resistances at the RJ45 cable (as listed in Table 14):

Cable length (in meters)	Resistance pins 1&2, 3&6, 4&5 and 7&8 ohms	Resistance pins 1&2, 3&6, 4&5 and 7&8 ohms	Resistance between pins 4&7 ohm
0	0.8	1.0	1.6
10	2.5	2.7	3.3
20	4.2	4.4	5.0
30	5.9	6.1	6.7
40	7.6	7.8	8.4
50	9.3	9.5	10.1
60	11.0	11.2	11.8
70	12.7	12.9	13.5
80	14.4	14.6	15.2
90	16.1	16.3	16.9
100	17.8	18	18.6

Table 14: Details of resistances for the RJ45 cable (for reference only)

Consider the following points for the pre-power testing:

- Check the cable resistance between pins 1&2, 3&6, 4&5, and 7&8 at the RJ45. Check against column 2 in Table 14.
- Resistances for each pair must be within 1 ohm of each other.
- Check the resistance between pins 1&3 and 4&7 at the RJ45. Check against columns 3 and 4 in Table 14.

- Ensure that there is greater than 100K ohms between pins 1&8 for all cable lengths.
- Ensure that there is greater than 100K ohms between pins 1&8 for all cable lengths.

It is useful to record the following information in the event of a requirement to contact Cambium Networks Support or to identify changes in the installation at a later period:

- IP Address
- Link name
- MAC Address
- Measured resistance between pins (such as for the following):
 - 1&2
 - 3&6
 - 4&5
 - 7&8
 - 1&3
 - 4&7
 - 1&8
 - 1&ODU Ground
 - 8&ODU Ground

Figure 70: Identifying pin 1



Figure 71 shows the flow chart to check the resistance for the BTS data cable.



Note

The cable numbering in Figure 71 (for example, cable 3) is used with reference to Figure 63 (for better understanding).

Figure 71: BTS Data cable - Resistance checking



How to hardware reset a BTS to factory default?

If the BTS fails in a field (site) and if it is not possible to access the BTS using the web interface due to loss of IP address or other reasons, then you must execute a process to recover the BTS. The process offers several options on which part of the configuration can be kept or the entire BTS can be reset to factory defaults.

To reset the BTS to factory defaults, perform the following steps:

- 1. Execute a short power cycle of the BTS. At the power source, you must do a simultaneous power OFF and power ON.
- 2. Using a PC, open a web browser and access the default IP address 192.254.1.1 to view the **Radio Recovery Console** page of the BTS (for example, as shown in Figure 72).

Radio Recovery Console		
	00:04:56:70:00:07	
Boot Selection		
	Reset Configuration	
	Reset Configuration Except IP Management	
	Boot - Normal	
Device Information		
Software Version :	cnWave 5G Fixed B1000 Version: 0.0.0.0 (Build: develop/0_0/1343) 01/12/2022 11:55	
IP :	169.254.1.1	
Netmask :	255.255.0.0	
Gateway :	169.254.1.254	
TFTP Recovery		
Server IP :	169.254.1.254	
Filename :	upgrade.img	
	Boot - TFTP Recovery	
Backup Recovery		
	Select cnWave 5G Fixed B1000 Version: 0.0.0.0 (Build:	
Choose File :	develop/0_0/1343) 01/12/2022 11:55	
	Select cnWave 5G Fixed B1000 Version: 0.0.0.0 (Build:	
	develop/0_0/1326) 01/04/2022 17:07	

Figure 72: The Radio Recovery Console page - BTS

Table 15 lists and describes the parameters required for resetting the BTS to factory defaults.

Table 15: Parameters in the Radio Recovery Console page for BTS

Parameter	Description
Boot Selection	
Reset Configuration	Resets the entire BTS configuration back to default settings. This implies that you must reconfigure all the parameters for the BTS, including the IP address.

Parameter	Description		
	Note : This is an option that you can use in case of loss of the IP address.		
Reset Configuration Except IP Management	Resets the BTS configuration parameters except for the IP address.		
	This is an option that can be used to reconfigure a BTS from scratch, but it will not reset the IP address. Therefore, you can use the web interface or SNMP to replay a saved configuration if needed.		
	When you select this option, the Radio Recover Console page appears with the following details:		
	Default Mode - Keep IP Management		
	BTS rebooting information		
Boot - Normal	An option, which is equivalent to a normal booting process and keeps all the configurations unchanged.		
TFTP Recovery			
Server IP	Indicates the IP address of a TFTP server that must be installed and executed for the BTS. This configuration enables the BTS to use the image file uploaded in the Filename parameter for booting the BTS.		
	To complete the action, you must click Boot - TFTP Recovery .		
	This option can be used if the BTS image has been corrupted and cannot therefore start the application.		
	Note : The image that is loaded using the Filename parameter must be the one stored in the TFTP directory. You must always keep a copy of the operating software in that directory.		
Backup Recovery			
Choose File	An option used to reload one of the two BTS images available to restart the BTS.		

How to hardware reset a CPE to factory default?

If the CPE fails in a field (site) and if it is not possible to access the CPE using the web interface due to loss of IP address or any reason, then you must execute a process to recover the CPE. The process offers several options on which part of the configuration can be kept or the entire CPE can be reset to factory defaults.



The CPE also gets its IP address from the Radius Server. Therefore, the IP address must be available in the Radius Server.

To reset the CPE to factory defaults, perform the following steps:

- 1. Execute a short power cycle of the CPE. At the power source, you must do a simultaneous power OFF and power ON.
- 2. Using a PC, open a web browser and access the default IP address 192.254.1.1 to view the **Radio Recovery Console** page for the CPE (for example, as shown in Figure 73).

Figure 73: The Radio Recovery Console page - CPE

	Radio Recovery Console	
	00:04:56:71:01:A1	
Boot Selection		
	Reset Configuration Reset Configuration Except IP Management Boot - Normal	
Device Information		
Software Version :	cnWave 5G Fixed C100 Version: 0.0.0.0 (Build: develop/0_0/1353) 01/18/2022 14:18	
IP :	169.254.1.1	
Netmask :	255.255.0 0	
Gateway :	169.254.1.254	
TFTP Recovery		
Server IP :	CAMBIUM_DEFAULT_SERV	
Filename :	upgrade.img Boot - TFTP Recovery	
Backup Recovery		
Choose File :	Select cnWave 5G Fixed C100 Version: 0.0.0.0 (Build: develop/0_0/1353) 01/18/2022 14:18 Select cnWave 5G Fixed C100 Version: 0.0.0.0 (Build: develop/0_0/1343) 01/12/2022 11:53	

Table 16 lists and describes the parameters required for resetting the CPE to factory defaults.

Parameter	Description		
Boot Selection			
Reset Configuration	Resets the entire CPE configuration back to default settings. This implies that you must reconfigure all the parameters for the CPE, including the IP address.		
	Note : This is an option that you can use in case of loss of the IP address.		
Reset Configuration Except IP Management	Resets the CPE configuration parameters except for the IP address.		
	This is an option that can be used to reconfigure a CPE from scratch, but it will not reset the IP address. Therefore, you can use the web interface or SNMP to replay a saved configuration if needed.		
	When you select this option, the Radio Recover Console page appears with the following details:		
	Default Mode - Keep IP Management		

Parameter	Description	
	CPE Reboot information	
Boot - Normal	An option, which is equivalent to a normal booting process and keeps all the configurations unchanged.	
TFTP Recovery		
Server IP	Indicates the IP address of a TFTP server that must be installed and executed for the CPE. This configuration enables the CPE to use the image file uploaded in the Filename parameter for booting the CPE.	
	To complete the action, you must click Boot - TFTP Recovery .	
	This option can be used if the CPE image has been corrupted and cannot therefore start the application.	
	Note : The image that is loaded using the Filename parameter must be the one stored in the TFTP directory. You must always keep a copy of the operating software in that directory.	
Backup Recovery		
Choose File	An option used to reload one of the two CPE images available to restart the CPE.	

Appendix 1: Sensitivity Figures for All Bandwidths

This topic lists the sensitivity figures (in dB) for all uplink and downlink bandwidths for cnWave 5G Fixed products.

BTS

Sensitivity figures for 50MHz uplink:

Table 17: 50MHz Uplink (BTS)

MCS	H (Average across all frequencies)	V (Average across all frequencies)
MCS-22 / CW-10	-85.0	-84.6
MCS-20 / CW-9	-86.7	-86.3
MCS-18 / CW-8	-89.8	-89.5
MCS-16 / CW-7	-91.1	-90.6
MCS-13 / CW-6	-92.7	-92.3
MCS-11 / CW-5	-96.7	-96.4
MCS-9 / CW-4	-97.7	-97.4
MCS-7 / CW-3	-100.0	-99.5
MCS-4 / CW-2	-104.7	-104.5

Sensitivity figures for 56MHz uplink:

Table 18: 56MHz Uplink (BTS)

MCS	H (Average across all frequencies)	V (Average across all frequencies)
MCS-22 / CW-11	-84.8	-84.4
MCS-20 / CW-10	-86.4	-85.9
MCS-18 / CW-9	-89.1	-88.6
MCS-16 / CW-8	-90.6	-90.2
MCS-14 / CW-7	-91.7	-91.1
MCS-12 / CW-6	-94.5	-93.9
MCS-10 / CW-5	-96.7	-96.3
MCS-8/CW-4	-97.9	-97.4
MCS-6 / CW-3	-103.8	-103.6

Sensitivity figures for 100MHz uplink:

Table	10.	Unlink	(BTC)
IdDle	19.	Oplink	DIST

MCS	H (Average across all frequencies)	V (Average across all frequencies)
MCS-22 / CW-20	-82.4	-82.2
MCS-21 / CW-19	-83.2	-82.8
MCS-20 / CW-18	-84.1	-83.7
MCS-19 / CW-17	-85.3	-84.9
MCS-18 / CW-16	-87.4	-87.2
MCS-17 / CW-15	-88.3	-88.0
MCS-16 / CW-14	-88.8	-88.6
MCS-15 / CW-13	-89.4	-88.8
MCS-13 / CW-12	-90.0	-89.6
MCS-12 / CW-11	-91.8	-91.3
MCS-11 / CW-10	-94.3	-94.1
MCS-10 / CW-9	-94.7	-94.7
MCS-9 / CW-8	-95.6	-95.0
MCS-8 / CW-7	-96.0	-95.6
MCS-7 / CW-6	-97.7	-97.5
MCS-6 / CW-5	-102.7	-102.4

Sensitivity figures for 112MHz uplink:

Table 20: 112MHz Uplink (BTS)

MCS	H (Average across all frequencies)	V (Average across all frequencies)
MCS-23 / CW-23	-81.6	-81.2
MCS-22 / CW-22	-82.3	-81.9
MCS-21 / CW-21	-82.8	-82.5
MCS-20 / CW-20	-83.6	-83.2
MCS-19 / CW-19	-84.6	-84.3
MCS-18 / CW-18	-86.5	-86.0
MCS-17 / CW-17	-87.7	-87.2
MCS-16 / CW-16	-88.1	-87.8
MCS-15 / CW-15	-88.6	-88.2
MCS-14 / CW-14	-89.1	-88.7

MCS	H (Average across all frequencies)	V (Average across all frequencies)
MCS-13 / CW-13	-89.8	-89.4
MCS-12 / CW-12	-92.0	-91.4
MCS-11 / CW-11	-93.9	-93.4
MCS-10 / CW-10	-94.6	-94.1
MCS-9 / CW-9	-94.9	-94.4
MCS-8 / CW-8	-95.4	-94.9
MCS-7 / CW-7	-96.4	-96.0
MCS-6 / CW-6	-101.0	-101.0

CPE

Sensitivity figures for 50MHz downlink:

Table 21: 50MHz Downlink (CPE)

MCS	H (Average across all frequencies)	V (Average across all frequencies)
MCS-22 / CW-10	-61.0	-60.3
MCS-20 / CW-9	-62.6	-62.4
MCS-18 / CW-8	-63.6	-63.6
MCS-16 / CW-7	-66.8	-65.6
MCS-13 / CW-6	-69.4	-68.7
MCS-11 / CW-5	-71.2	-70.4
MCS-9 / CW-4	-73.7	-73.0
MCS-7 / CW-3	-75.2	-74.8
MCS-4 / CW-2	-77.3	-77.6

Sensitivity figures for 56MHz downlink:

Table 22: 56MHz Downlink (CPE)

MCS	H (Average across all frequencies)	V (Average across all frequencies)
MCS-24 / CW-12	-59.3	-58.8
MCS-22 / CW-11	-61.4	-60.7
MCS-20 / CW-10	-62.8	-62.2
MCS-18 / CW-9	-64.2	-63.4
MCS-16 / CW-8	-66.1	-65.0

MCS	H (Average across all frequencies)	V (Average across all frequencies)
MCS-14 / CW-7	-68.5	-67.9
MCS-12 / CW-6	-69.8	-69.1
MCS-10 / CW-5	-72.4	-71.1
MCS-8 / CW-4	-74.2	-73.6
MCS-6 / CW-3	-76.3	-76.3

Sensitivity figures for 100MHz downlink:

Table 23: 100MHz Downlink (CPE)

MCS	H (Average across all frequencies)	V (Average across all frequencies)
MCS-22 / CW-20	-57.8	-57.3
MCS-21 / CW-19	-59.2	-58.7
MCS-20 / CW-18	-60.1	-59.8
MCS-19 / CW-17	-60.6	-60.7
MCS-18 / CW-16	-62.0	-61.4
MCS-17 / CW-15	-62.4	-62.0
MCS-16 / CW-14	-63.8	-63.0
MCS-15 / CW-13	-64.9	-64.3
MCS-13 / CW-12	-66.6	-66.0
MCS-12 / CW-11	-67.3	-67.2
MCS-11 / CW-10	-68.2	-67.8
MCS-10 / CW-9	-68.9	-68.4
MCS-9 / CW-8	-69.8	-69.6
MCS-8 / CW-7	-70.6	-70.3
MCS-7 / CW-6	-70.6	-70.8
MCS-6 / CW-5	-73.9	-74.2

Sensitivity figures for 112MHz downlink:

Table 24: 112MHz Downlink (CPE)

MCS	H (Average across all frequencies)	V (Average across all frequencies)
MCS-23 / CW-23	-56.6	-56.2
MCS-22 / CW-22	-57.8	-57.2
MCS-21 / CW-21	-58.9	-58.5

MCS	H (Average across all frequencies)	V (Average across all frequencies)
MCS-20 / CW-20	-60.0	-59.6
MCS-19 / CW-19	-60.7	-60.2
MCS-18 / CW-18	-61.7	-61.2
MCS-17 / CW-17	-61.8	-61.5
MCS-16 / CW-16	-62.4	-61.9
MCS-15 / CW-15	-63.8	-63.1
MCS-14 / CW-14	-65.4	-64.5
MCS-13 / CW-13	-66.7	-65.6
MCS-12 / CW-12	-66.9	-66.4
MCS-11 / CW-11	-67.7	-67.2
MCS-10 / CW-10	-68.2	-68.0
MCS-9 / CW-9	-68.5	-68.6
MCS-8 / CW-8	-68.7	-69.0
MCS-7 / CW-7	-68.6	-69.1
MCS-6 / CW-6	-73.3	-72.4

Appendix 2: Acronyms and Abbreviations

Table 25 lists the terms that are used in this guide.

Table 25: List of acronyms and abbreviations

Term	Definition
5G NR	5G New Radio (From Release 15, the 3GPP consortium refers to the air interface as 5G New Radio)
BTS	Base Transceiver Station
C-RNTI	Call-Radio Network Temporary Identifier
CIR	Committed information rate
CPE	Customer Premise Equipment
dBm	Decibel relative to a milliwatt
DNS	Domain Name System
DL	Downlink
EIRP	Effective Isotropic Radiated Power
ESN	Electronic Serial Number
EVM	Error Vector Magnitude
GHz	Gigahertz
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GPS	Global Positioning System
LoS	Line of Sight
LPU	Lightning Protection Unit
MAC	Media access control
MCS	Modulation and Coding Scheme
MHz	megahertz
MU-MIMO	Multi- user multi-input-multi-output (MU-MIMO)
ms	Millisecond
MSN	Mechanical Serial Number
NTP	Network Time Protocol
OFDMA	Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access
ODU	Outdoor Unit
PC	Personal computer
PDCCH	Physical Downlink Control Channel

Term	Definition
РМР	Point-to-MultiPoint
POC	Proof of Concept
PoE	Power over Ethernet
PPS	Pulse Per Second
PSU	Power Supply Unit
QAM	Quadrature Amplitude Modulation
QoS	Quality of Service
QPSK	Quadrature Phase Shift Keying
RF	Radio Frequency
RADIUS	Remote Authentication Dial-In Service
RSSI	Receiver Signal Strength Indication
RACH	Random Access Channel
SFP	Small form-factor pluggable (transceiver)
SIM	Subscriber Identification Module
SI-RNTI	System Information-Radio Network Temporary Identifier
SNR	Signal-to-Noise Ratio
SKU	Stock Keeping Unit
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol
TDD	Time Division Duplexing
UI	User Interface
UL	Uplink
VLAN	Virtual Local Area Network

Cambium Networks

Cambium Networks delivers wireless communications that work for businesses, communities, and cities worldwide. Millions of our radios are deployed to connect people, places and things with a unified wireless fabric that spans multiple standards and frequencies of fixed wireless and Wi-Fi, all managed centrally via the cloud. Our multi-gigabit wireless fabric offers a compelling value proposition over traditional fiber and alternative wireless solutions. We work with our Cambium certified ConnectedPartners to deliver purpose built networks for service provider, enterprise, industrial, and government connectivity solutions in urban, suburban, and rural environments, with wireless that just works.

Installation and Configuration Guides	http://www.cambiumnetworks.com/guides
Technical training	https://learning.cambiumnetworks.com/learn
Support website (enquiries)	https://support.cambiumnetworks.com
Main website	http://www.cambiumnetworks.com
Sales enquiries	solutions@cambiumnetworks.com
Warranty	https://www.cambiumnetworks.com/support/standard- warranty/
Telephone number list to contact	http://www.cambiumnetworks.com/contact-us/
Address	Cambium Networks Limited, Unit B2, Linhay Business Park, Eastern Road, Ashburton, Devon, TQ13 7UP United Kingdom



www.cambiumnetworks.com

Cambium Networks and the stylized circular logo are trademarks of Cambium Networks, Ltd. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

© Copyright 2025 Cambium Networks, Ltd. All rights reserved.