

# Dynamic, Context-Specific SON Management Driven by Operator Objectives

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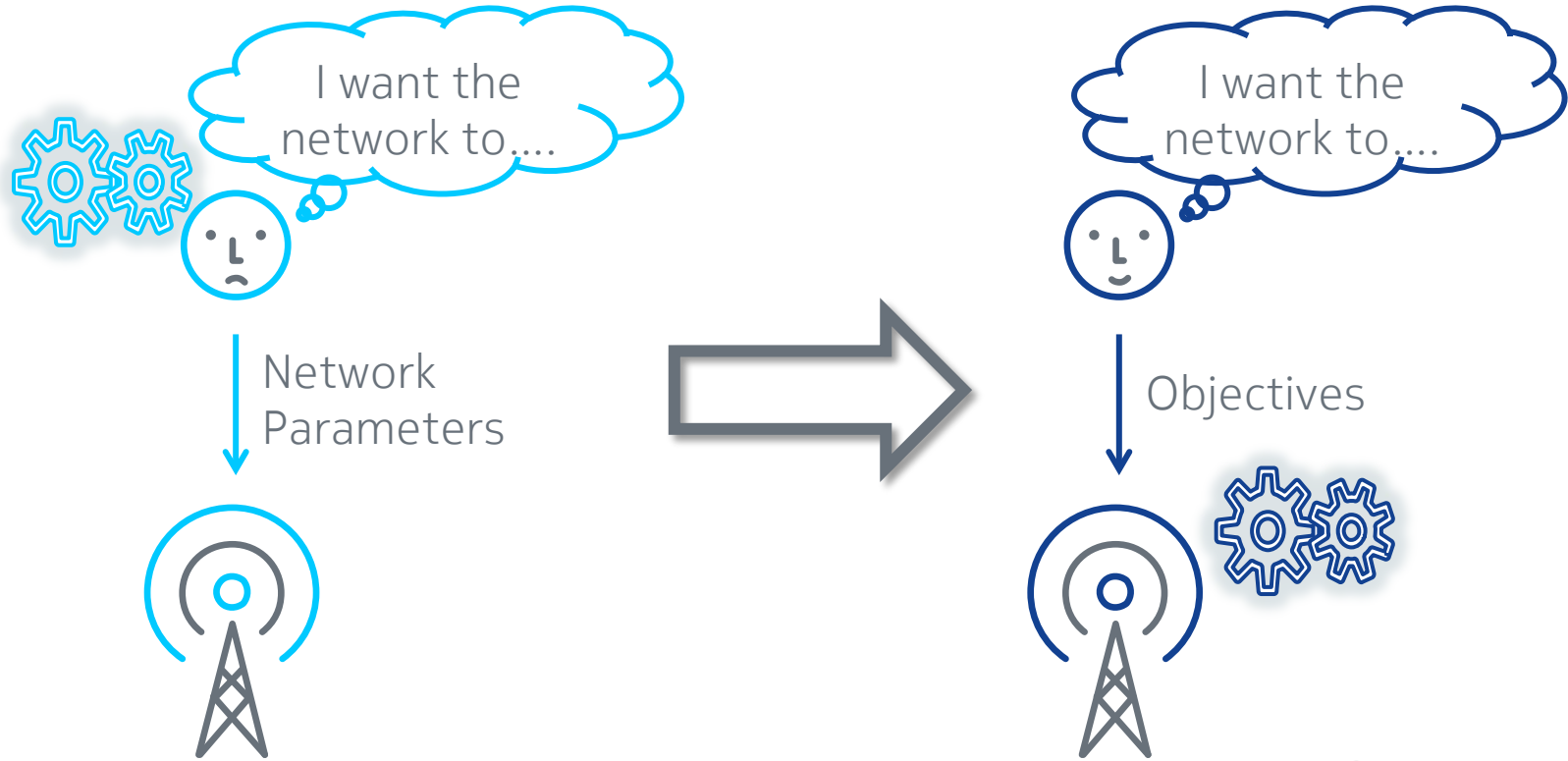
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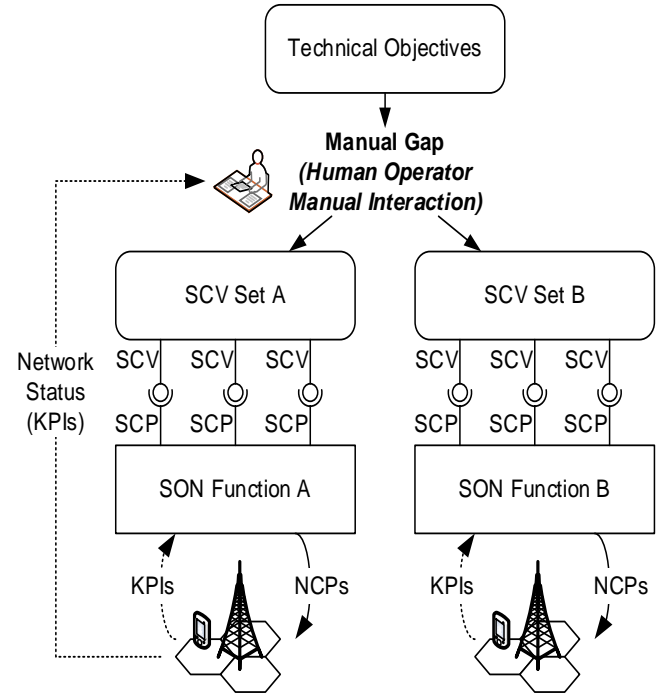
# The Goal (from 30.000 ft) ...

... Managing a Mobile Network through Objectives instead of Network Parameters



# Problem

## Manual Gap between Operator Objectives and SON Configuration

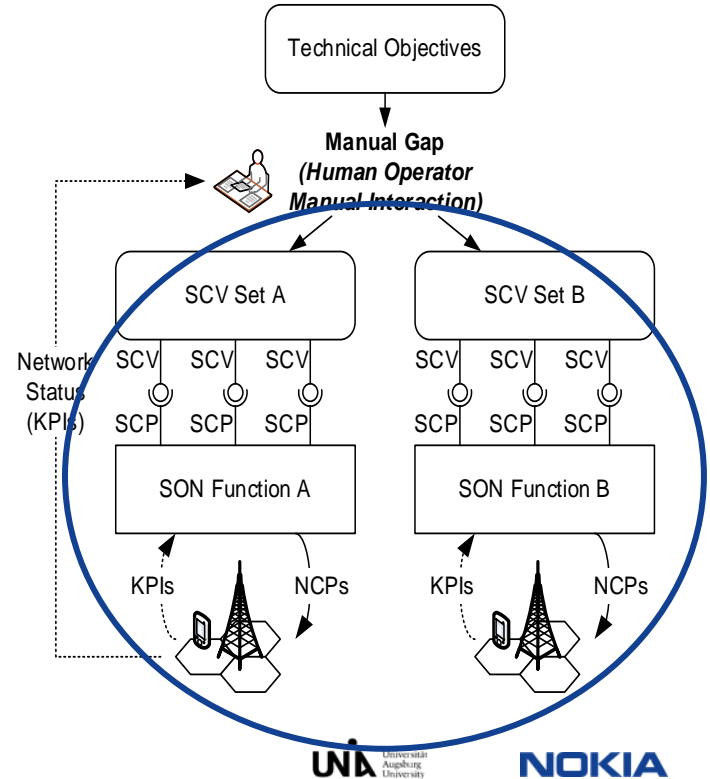


# Problem

## Manual Gap between Operator Objectives and SON Configuration

### SON Function Configuration

- SON Functions are black boxes that adapt *Network Configuration Parameters (NCPs)* in order to optimize dedicated *Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)*
- *SON Function Configuration Parameter Value (SCV) Sets* configure the SON function behavior
- Depending on the SCV Set, the SON function adapts the network to optimize specific KPIs, e.g., MLB can be configured to optimize cell load or handover settings

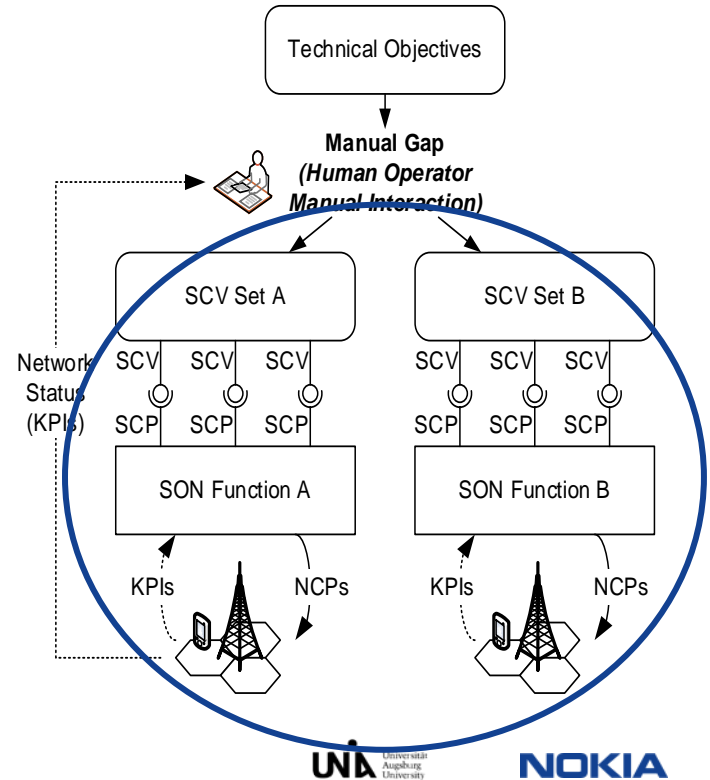


# Problem

## Manual Gap between Operator Objectives and SON Configuration

### Example SCV Set for MLB

- Upper Cell Individual Offset (CIO) limit = +6dB
- Lower CIO limit = -6dB
- Step size: 1dB
- Upper cell load threshold = 50%
- Lower cell load threshold = 30%
- Load averaging time: 60 seconds

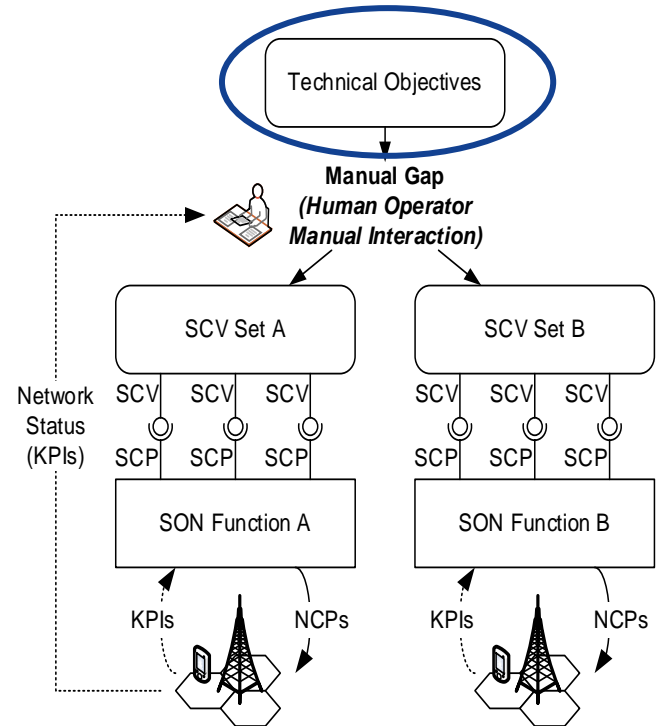


# Problem

## Manual Gap between Operator Objectives and SON Configuration

### Technical Objectives

- Context-dependent, prioritized targets for KPIs
- Context like time, cell location, and cell type
- Priorities allow to make a decision between competing KPI targets
- KPI targets are minimization or maximization of KPI values
- Defined by operator

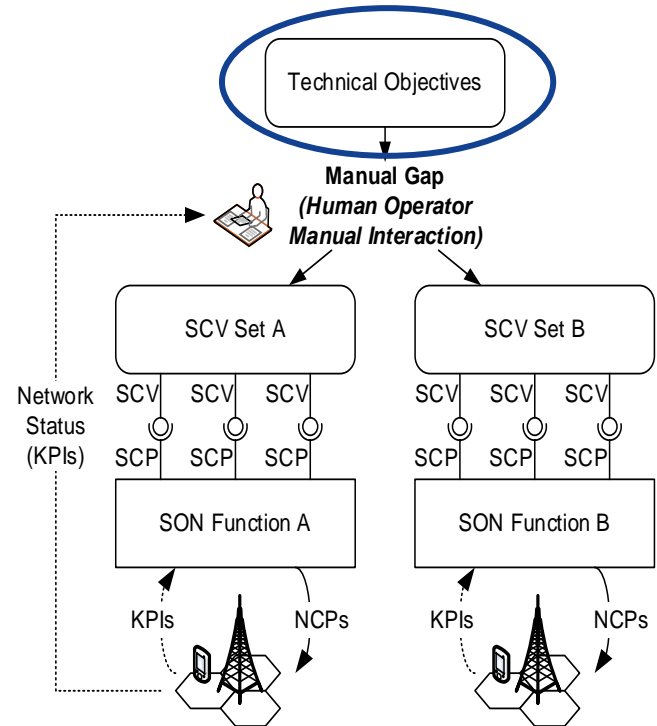


# Problem

## Manual Gap between Operator Objectives and SON Configuration

### Technical Objective Examples

- With a very high priority, the cell load in an urban location during peak hours should be minimized.
- With a high priority, the dropped call rate in an urban location should be minimized.
- With a very low priority, energy consumption during periods with low traffic should be maximized.

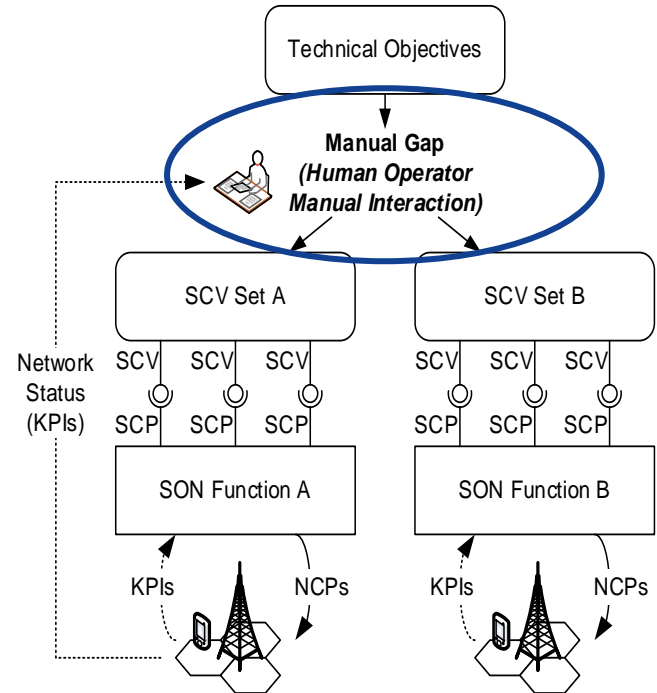


# Problem

## Manual Gap between Operator Objectives and SON Configuration

### Manual Gap

- *Automation gap*
  - Technical objectives need to be manually transformed to SCV Sets
  - Mapping requires technical knowledge usually only available at the manufacturer
- *Dynamics gap*
  - SCV Sets for SON functions need to be set depending on the operational context



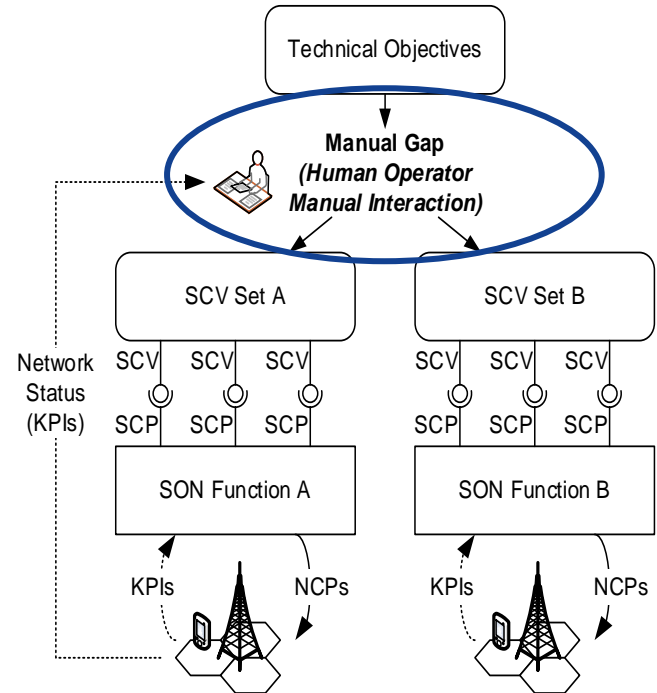


# Problem

## Manual Gap between Operator Objectives and SON Configuration

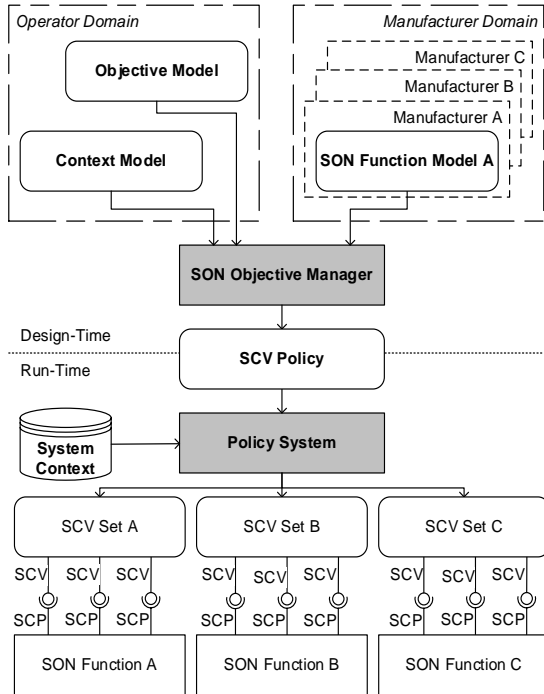
### Current Solution

- One default SCV Set
- Per SON function type
- Valid for all instances of the SON function in the whole network
- Uniform, non-optimal static configuration without context-specific adaptation



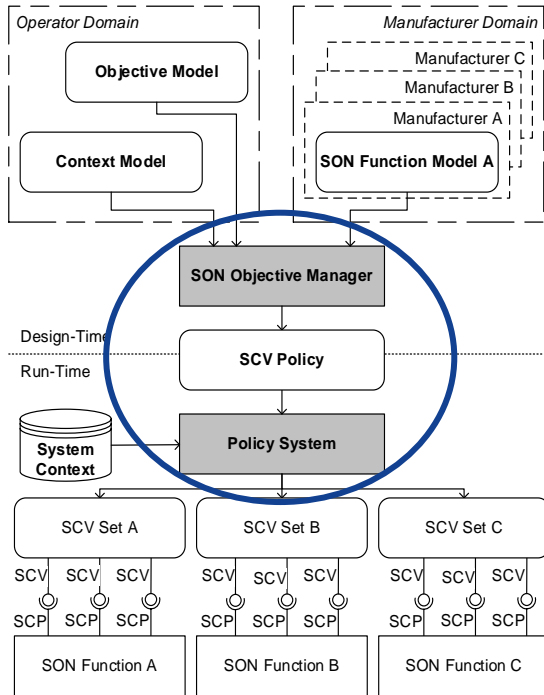
# Solution Concept

## Automatic Transformation & Dynamic, Policy-based Selection



# Solution Concept

## Automatic Transformation & Dynamic, Policy-based Selection



### SON Objective Manager

- Overcomes automation gap
- Transforms technical objectives into SCV Policy
- Executes at design time

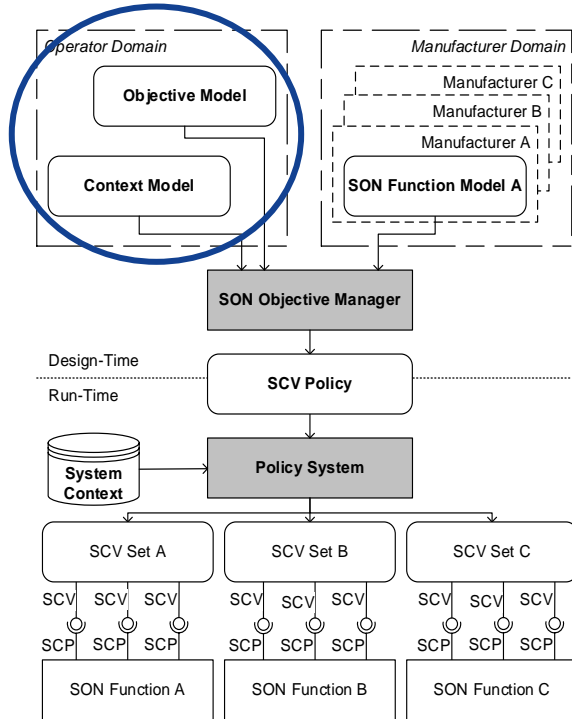
### Policy

### Policy System

- Overcomes dynamics gap
- Evaluates the SCV Policy in concrete context and applies SCV Sets
- Executes at run time

# Solution Concept

## SON Objective Manager



### Objective Model

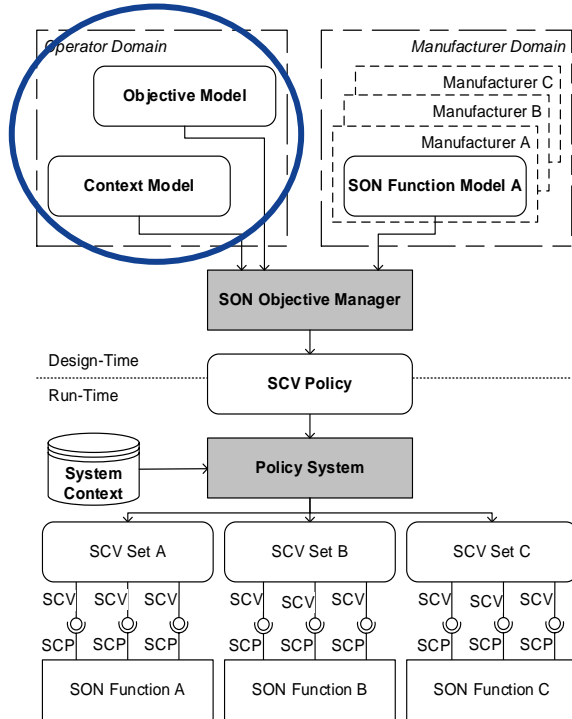
- Machine readable model of objectives, e.g., rules
- Provided by operator

### Examples

- IF time in [08:00, 17:59] AND location = urban THEN min cell load WITH priority = 1
- IF location=rural THEN min energy consumption WITH priority = 4

# Solution Concept

## SON Objective Manager



### Context Model

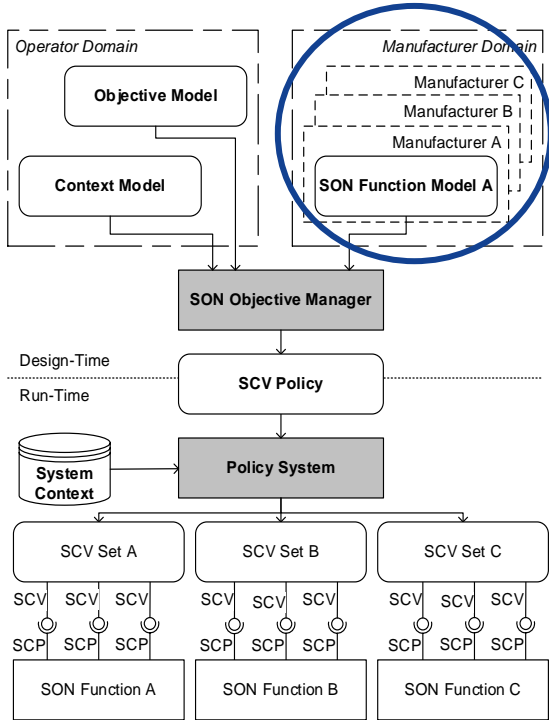
- Domains of context variables
- Necessary for computation
- Provided by operator

### Examples

- location : {rural, urban}
- time : [00:00, 23:59]

# Solution Concept

## SON Objective Manager



### SON function Model

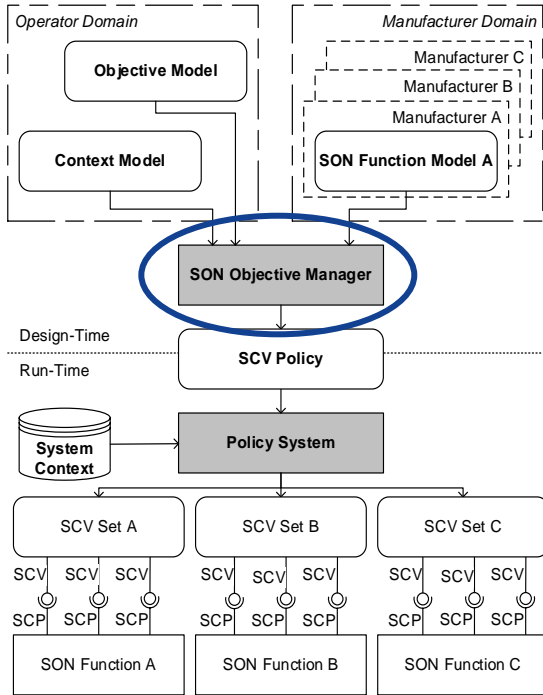
- Machine readable model how SCV Sets satisfy technical objectives, e.g., mapping between technical objective and SCV Set
- Provided by manufacturer

### Example for MLB Model

- Minimize cell load  $\rightarrow (4, -2, 1, 0.8, 0.5, 30)$
- Maximize HOSR  $\rightarrow (6, -6, 1, 0.5, 0.3, 60)$
- Default  $\rightarrow (6, -6, 1, 0.5, 0.3, 60)$

# Solution Concept

## SON Objective Manager

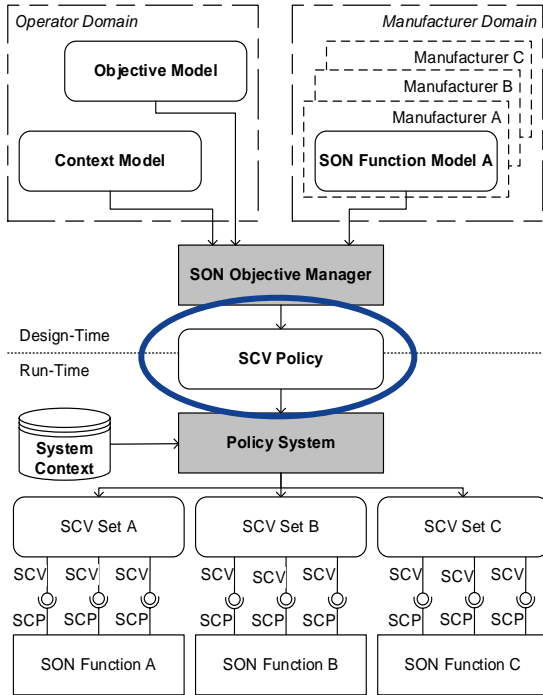


### SON Objective Manager

- 3-step transformation process
  1. Build up state space of all possible system contexts
  2. Assign objectives to system states
  3. Determine SCV Sets which satisfy highest priority

# Solution Concept

## SON Objective Manager



### SCV Policy

- Conflict-free and complete rules defining SCV Sets for all defined context

### Example

- IF ((time in [00:00, 07:59] OR time in [18:00, 23:59]) AND location = urban) OR (time in [08:00, 17:59] AND location = rural) THEN MLB = (6, -6, 1, 0.5, 0.3, 60)



# Conclusion

## Achievements

### Approach for Overcoming the Manual Gap

- Automation gap → transformation of technical objectives into SCV Sets
- Dynamics gap → configuration of SON functions according to context

### Structured Description of Knowledge in Models

- Description of prioritized, context-specific KPI targets in objective model
- Mapping between KPI targets and SON function configuration in SON function model
- Clear separation between operator and manufacturer knowledge

# Conclusion

## Impact & Next Steps

### Impact: Objective-driven network operation

- Relieves operator from repetitive, low-level configuration tasks
- Allows optimized operation of the SON system

### Next Steps:

- Making the SON function model context-specific
- Learning of SON function model
- More expressive objective model
- Derivation of technical objectives from high-level business goals

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