



Dutch Authority for Digital Infrastructure
Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy
For a **safely connected** Netherlands

Maintaining performance in high-speed microwave links

Bart Somers

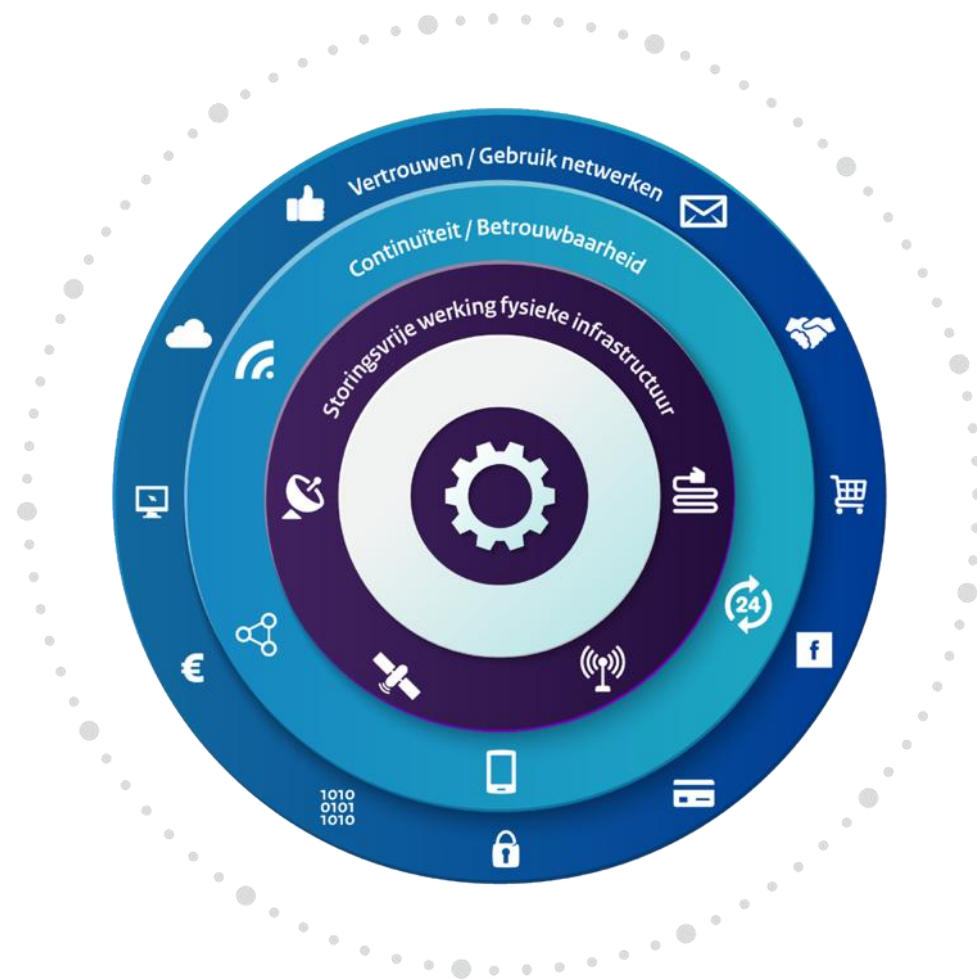


Dutch Authority for Digital Infrastructure

A day without telecommunications, could you manage?

Fortunately, the Netherlands has reliable (tele)communication networks.

And that's what the Dutch Authority for Digital Infrastructure (RDI) is all about.





Mission

Ensuring a securely connected Netherlands



Who am I?

- > Bart Somers MSc.
- > Senior Network Specialist @ RDI
- > Focus on
 - fixed service (microwave links)
 - Private 5G networks
- > Master Computer Science
 - Forensic computing and cybercrime investigations
- > HAM radio operator PE1RIK
- > Master Thesis:
 - > Finding Forensic Artifacts in Long-term Frequency Band Occupancy Measurements using Statistics and Machine Learning
 - > 2021 University College Dublin
 - > https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-56580-9_14



Topics:

1. Microwave links in NL
2. Link planning
3. Adaptive capacity
4. What to monitor?



Microwave links: Radio-cables?

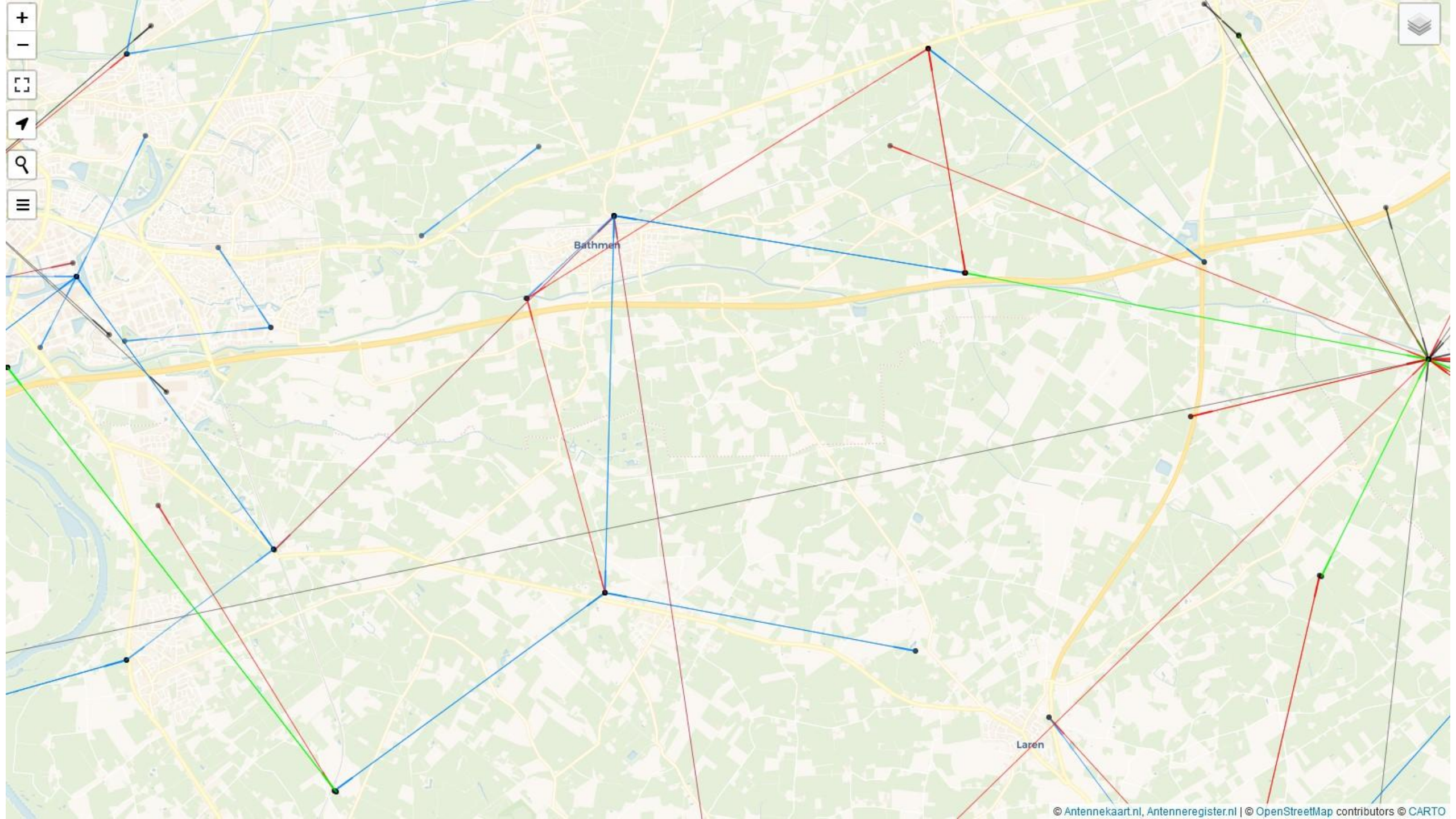
- › ITU name: Fixed Service, FS.
- › Building blocks for backhaul connections
- › Fronthaul Connection of basestations for mobile network
- › Where cables are not feasible
 - Speed of installing?
 - Obstacles?
 - Latency





Microwave links (FS) in the Netherlands

- › Approx 30% of basestations connected via FS
- › > 7500 microwave links in NL (June 2026)
- › Frequencies ranging from 6 – 86 GHz
- › Bandwidths from 20 Mbps to >> 10 Gbps
- › An example:



Bathmen

Laren



Demands and challenges for microwave links

DEMANDS

- > Capacity
- > Reliability
- > Availability

CHALLENGES

- > Interference
- > Propagation changes
- > Distance
- > Strict link planning and coordination
- > Subject to licensing



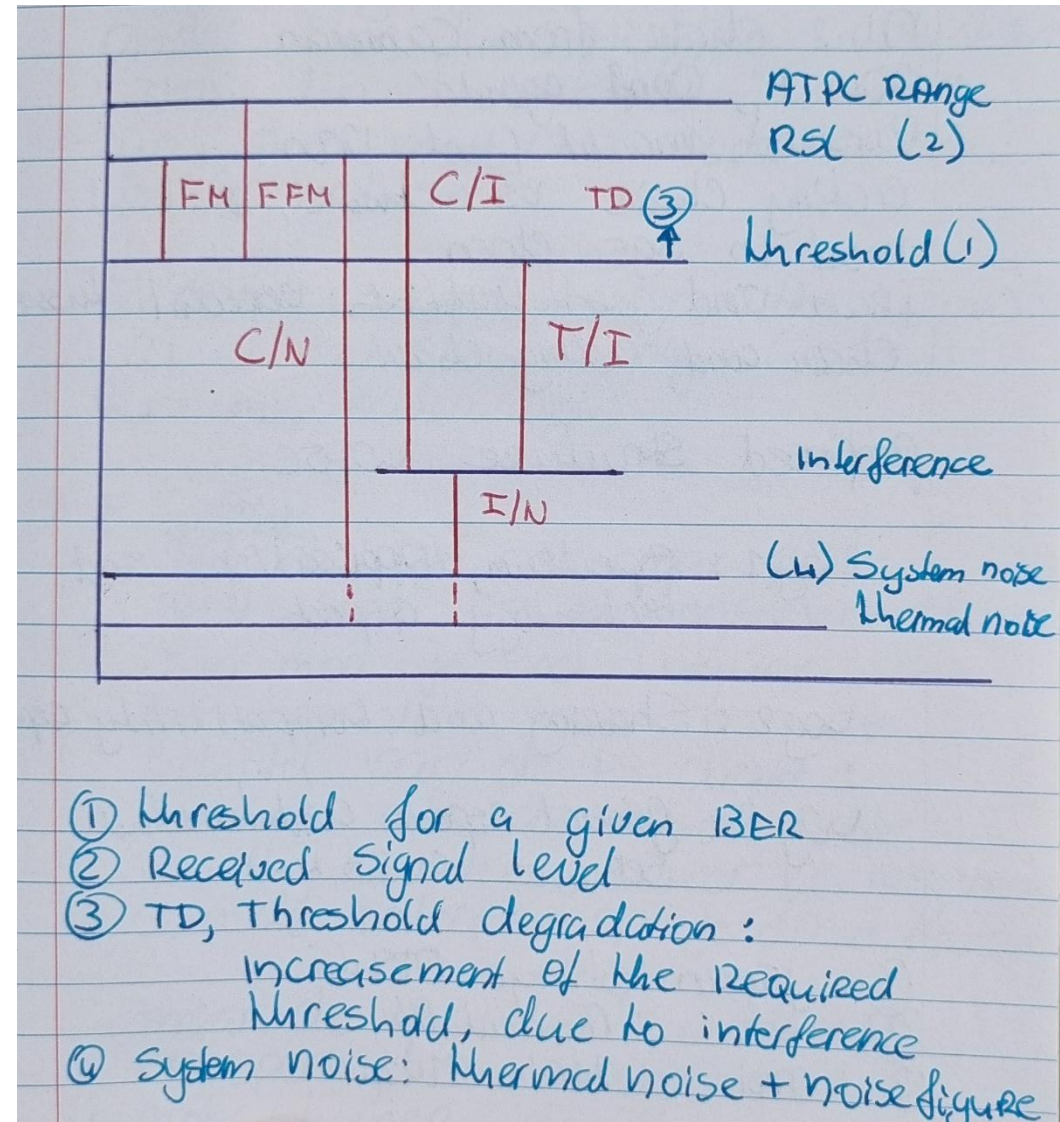
Some technical terms

- > BER: Bit Error Ratio
 - Typical reference value for FS: 10^{-6}
- > Threshold:
 - Minimum required received signal level for given BER value
- > FM: Fade Margin
- > ATPC: Automatic Transmitter Power Control
- > ACM: Adaptive Coding and Modulation
- > Availability:
 - Percentage of time the link is available in the planned capacity
 - Typical value: 99,99% / 99,995%
 - Downtime: 52 / 26 minutes per year.



Planning a link, old-school

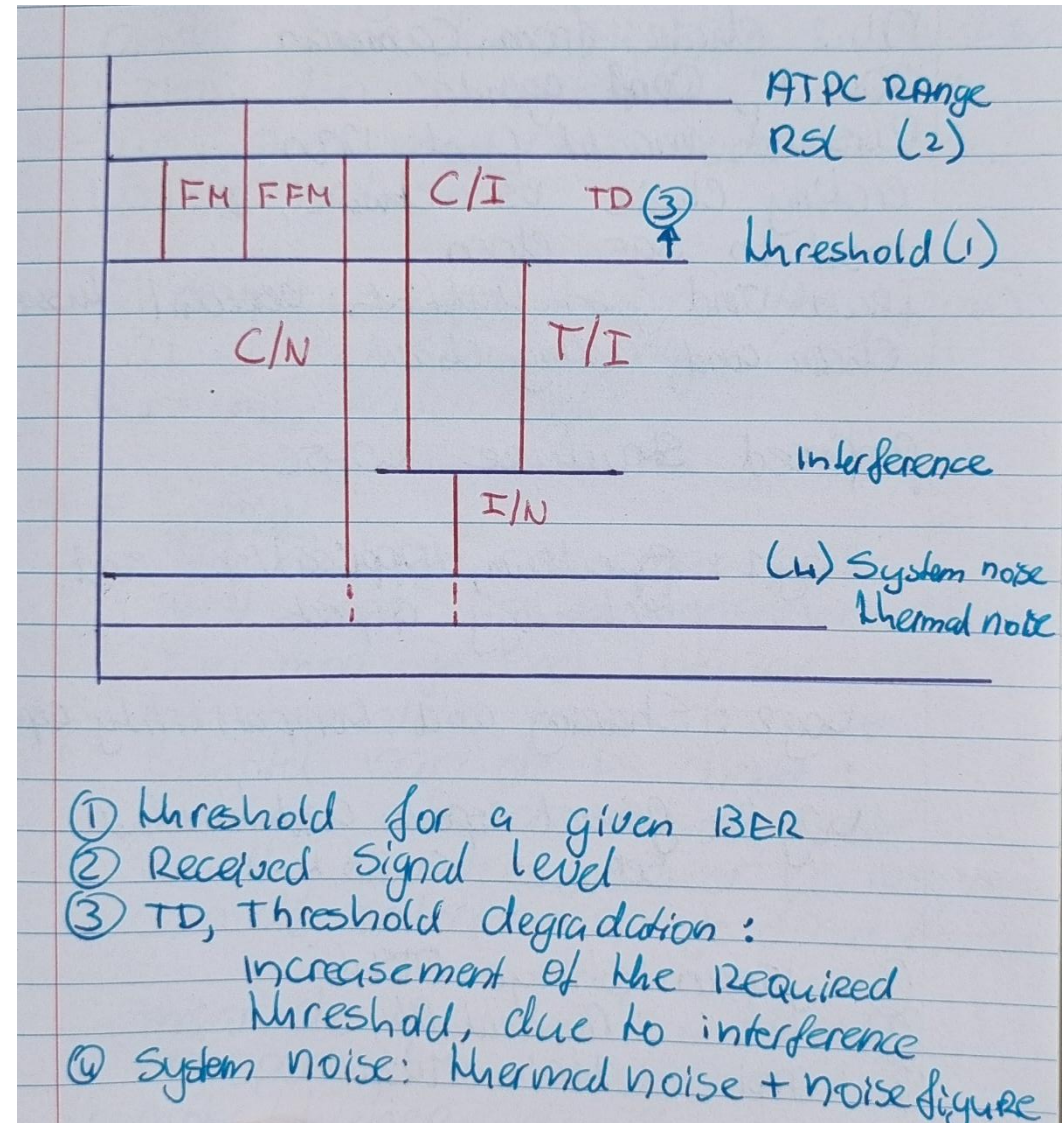
- > Fixed capacity, fixed modulation
- > Transmit power based on:
 - Required threshold
 - Fademargin for propagation changes due to weather / interference
- > Standards used:
 - ITU-R P.452
 - ITU-R P.530





Power-savings

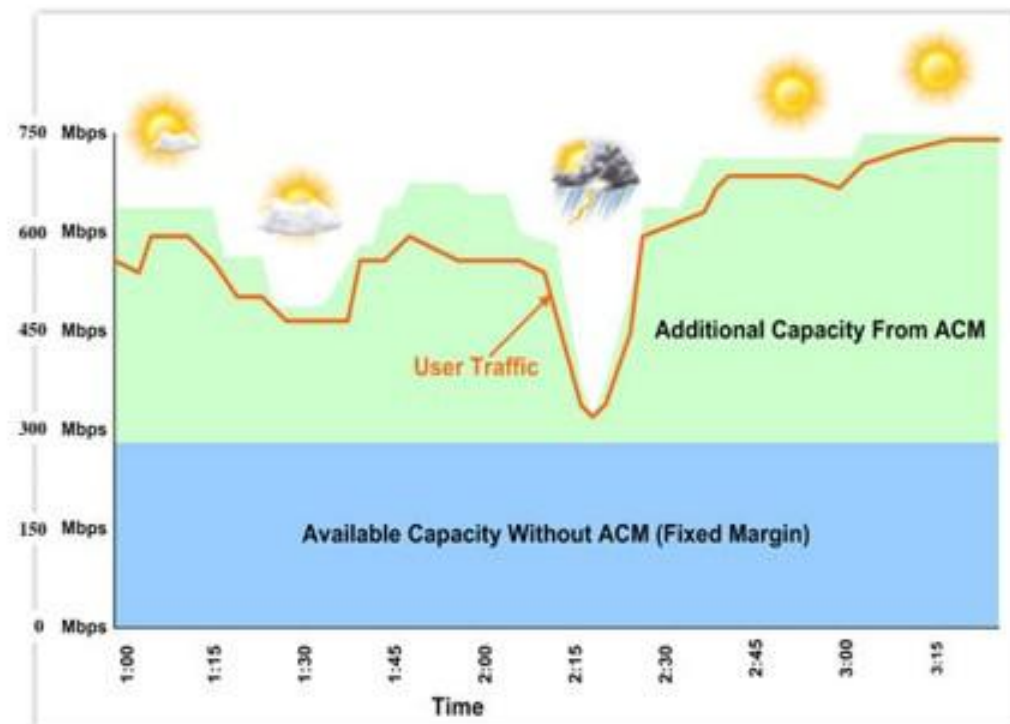
- > Decrease transmit power
- > Only when propagation is good
- > And with a high Fade Margin





A waste of valuable radio spectrum capacity?

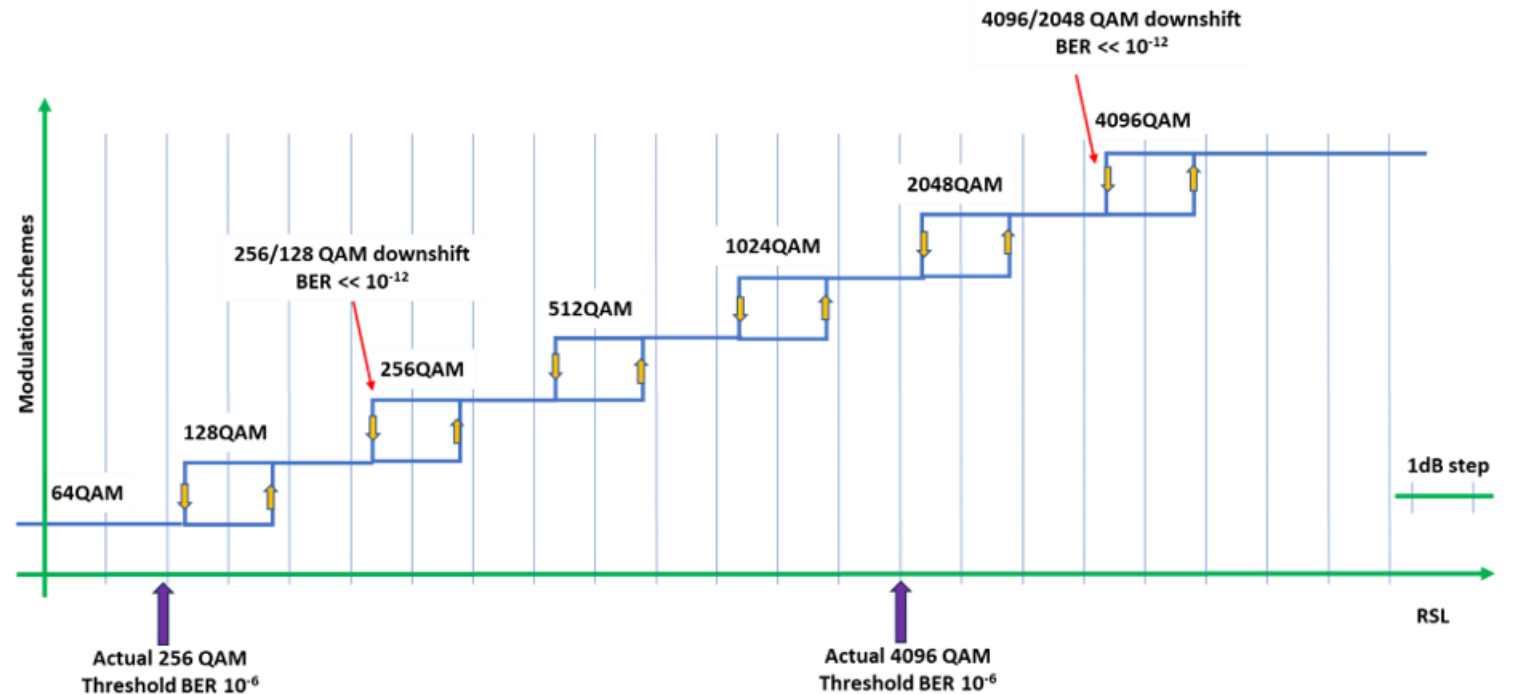
- > Dynamic capacity:
- > Adaptive Coding and Modulation
- > Adapt capacity on propagation conditions
- > Use high FM for extra capacity





Adaptive Coding and Modulation

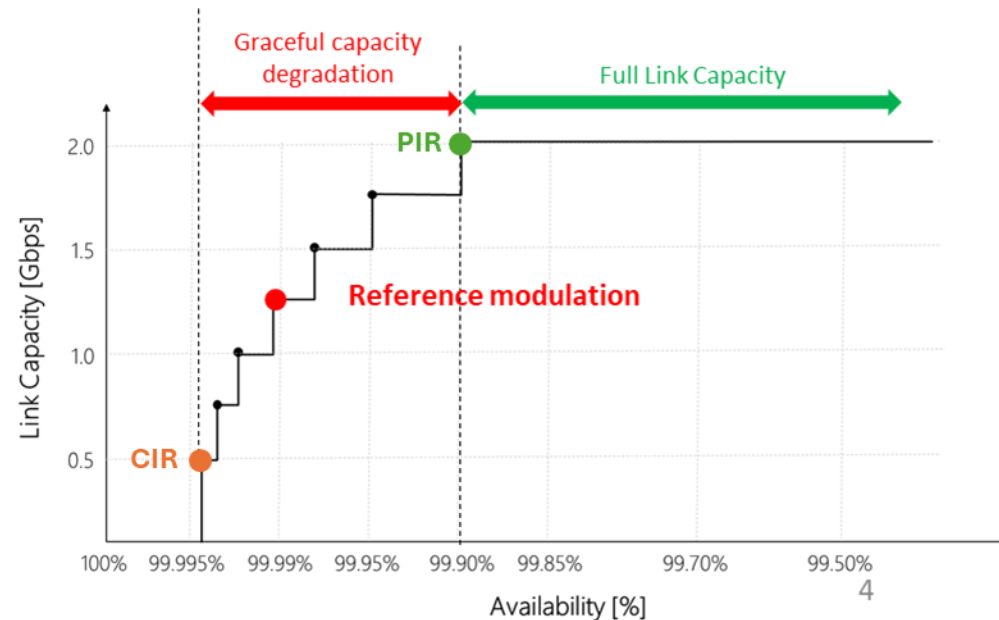
- > Dynamic capacity switching
- > Always use low fade margin
- > Maximize throughput under current conditions





Planning a link, new style

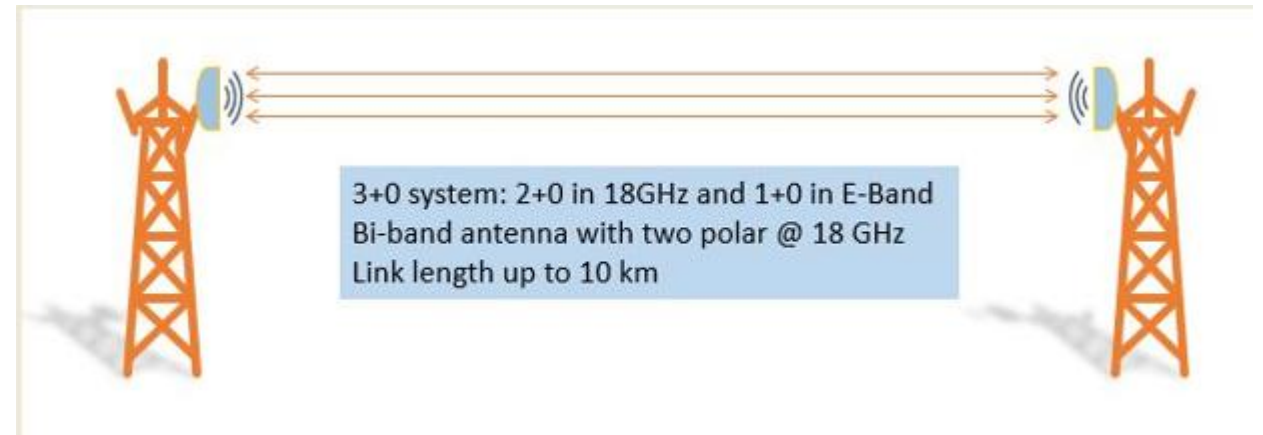
- > CIR: Committed Information Rate
 - Keep network alive
 - Guarantee calls to emergency service
- > Reference Modulation
 - Reference of the link, used for planning and coordination
- > PIR: Peak Information Rate
 - Less availability





Planning a link, new style

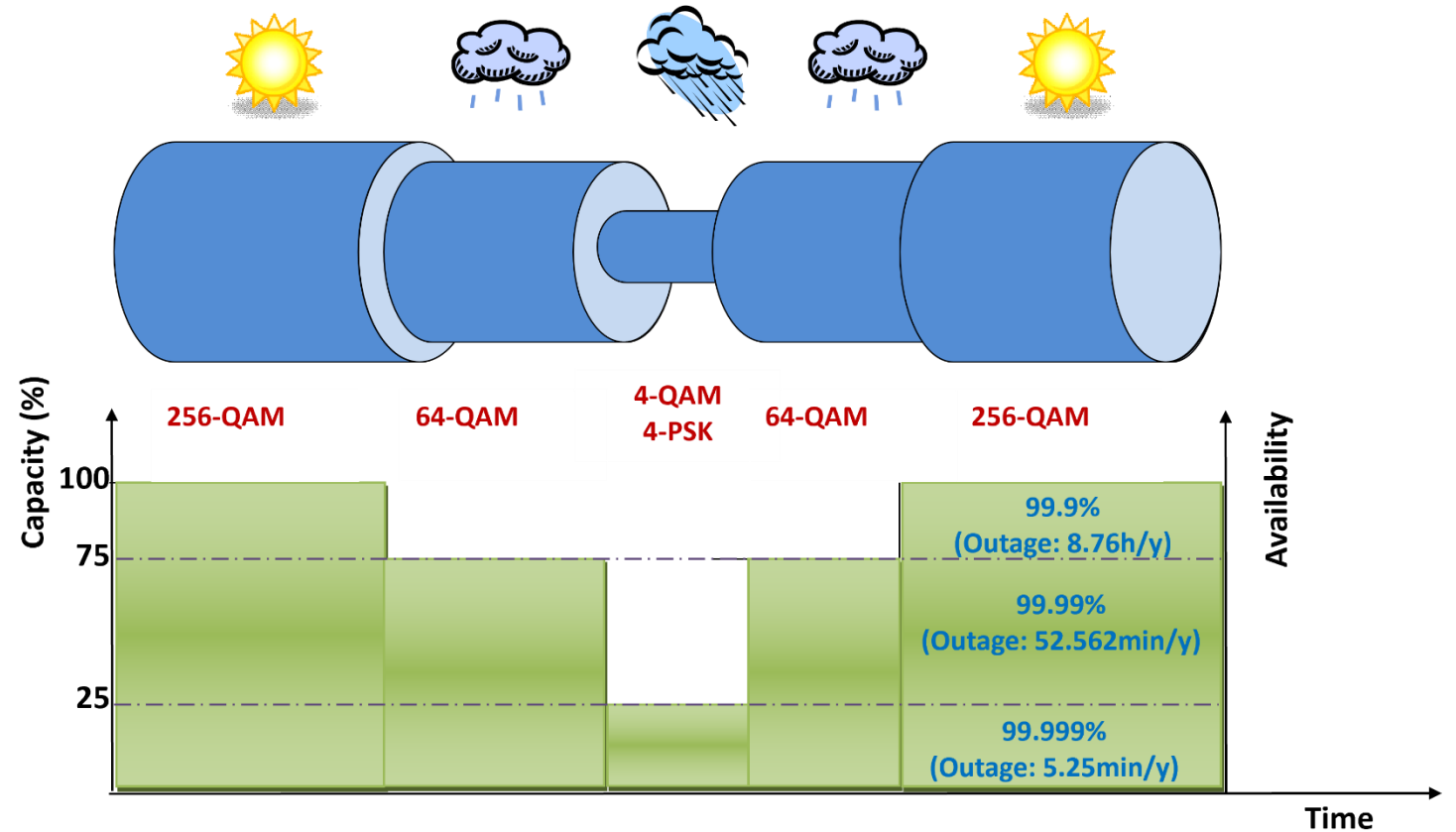
- > Use dual-band options:
 - 18 GHz combined with 80 GHz
 - Very high reliability on 18 GHz, very high capacity on 80 GHz
 - Different influence of weather on both frequencies
- > Use dual polarization:
 - Double the capacity of the channel
 - Different influence of weather on both polarizations





What to measure for weather monitoring?

- > ATPC state
- > ACM state
- > Current modulation scheme
- > Current fademargin
- > Current BER value
- > Time since last change (up or down)
- > **Interference**





Is fade margin alone useful?

- > ACM links operate on typical FM around 5 – 10 dB FM in stable state
- > Decreasing FM in highest modulation:
 - Probably the first cloud appears
- > Decreasing FM in lowest modulation:
 - Probably a downpour occurring



ATPC or ACM? Who's first?

- > Implementation of manufacturer
- > First ACM: Prioritize on power consumption
- > First ATPC: Prioritize on capacity
- > No standards?



Any questions?

Bart Somers

Bart.somers@rdi.nl


www.rdi.nl



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Contact

 088 041 60 00

 info@rdi.nl

 www.rdi.nl

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