

教育部「5G行動寬頻人才培育跨校教學聯盟計畫」

5G行動網路協定與核網技術聯盟中心

課程:5G垂直應用網路

# 實驗二

## eMBB垂直應用網路實驗

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# Outline

- 實驗目的及實驗內容
- 背景知識
- 實驗環境
- Stage 1. 環境設定
- Stage 2. eMBMS 啟動與測試
- Stage 3. eMBMS 觀測
- Stage 4. Physical Layer 參數調整
- Stage 5. eMBMS 應用
- 總結及問題

# 實驗目的

- 建置行動寬頻暨MBMS服務應用網路
- 調整網路架構及參數來分析及量測其對網路傳輸效能的影響

# 實驗內容

- 了解srsLTE在如何進行eMBMS的設定
- 對eMBMS的封包進行觀測
  - 觀測SGL\_MB上的封包
  - 觀測M1上的封包
- 透過UE MAC PDU進一步了解eMBMS的資源分配
  - 了解Transport Channel MCH的排程機制
  - 了解Logical Channel MCCH及MTCH的排程機制
  - 了解MIB及SIB1、SIB2及SIB13的意義
- 透過實際調整SIB參數了解其對上層通道的影響
- 透過影片Multicast串流了解eMBMS的應用

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  - srsLTE與TS23.246的差異
- 實驗環境
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# 背景知識 - srsLTE與TS23.246的差異

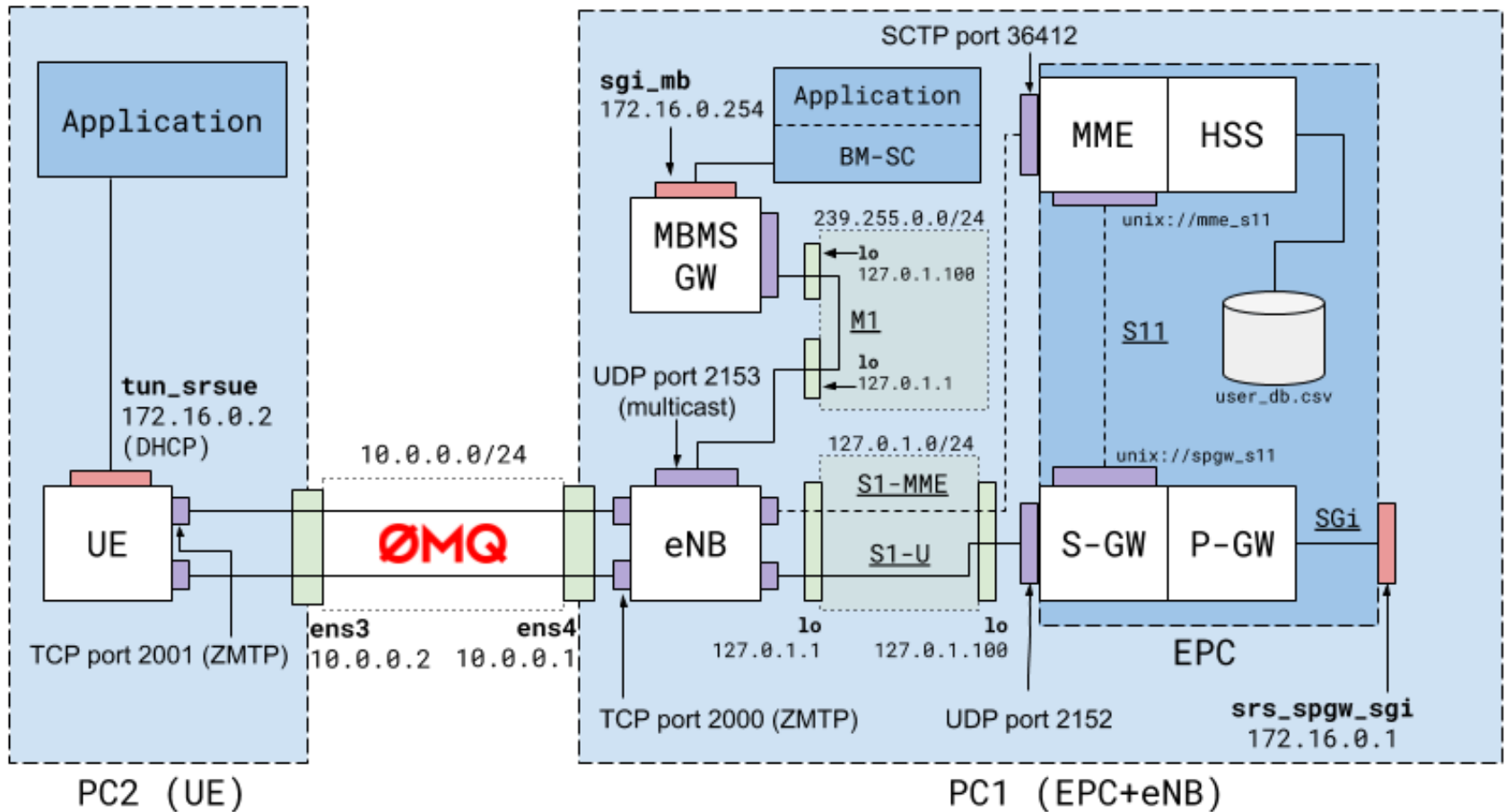
srsLTE的eMBMS	TS23.246的eMBMS
僅有User Plane	有Control Plane和User Plane
eNB透過設定檔資訊加入MBMS-GW的Multicast Group	eNB透過M3得知MBMS-GW的Multicast Group
UE透過設定檔得知MBMS服務的相關資訊	UE透過MBMS的Broadcast Mode或是URL得知服務資訊
eNB會一直配置資源給MCH	在BM-S請求Session Start後eNB才會配置MCH資源
Session在MBMS-GW啟動後便自動開始	Session在BM-SC請求後才會開始

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- 背景知識
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  - 底層架構
  - 應用架構
  - 硬體環境需求
  - 軟體環境需求
- Stage 1. 環境設定
- Stage 2. eMBMS 啟動與測試
- Stage 3. eMBMS 觀測
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# 底層架構

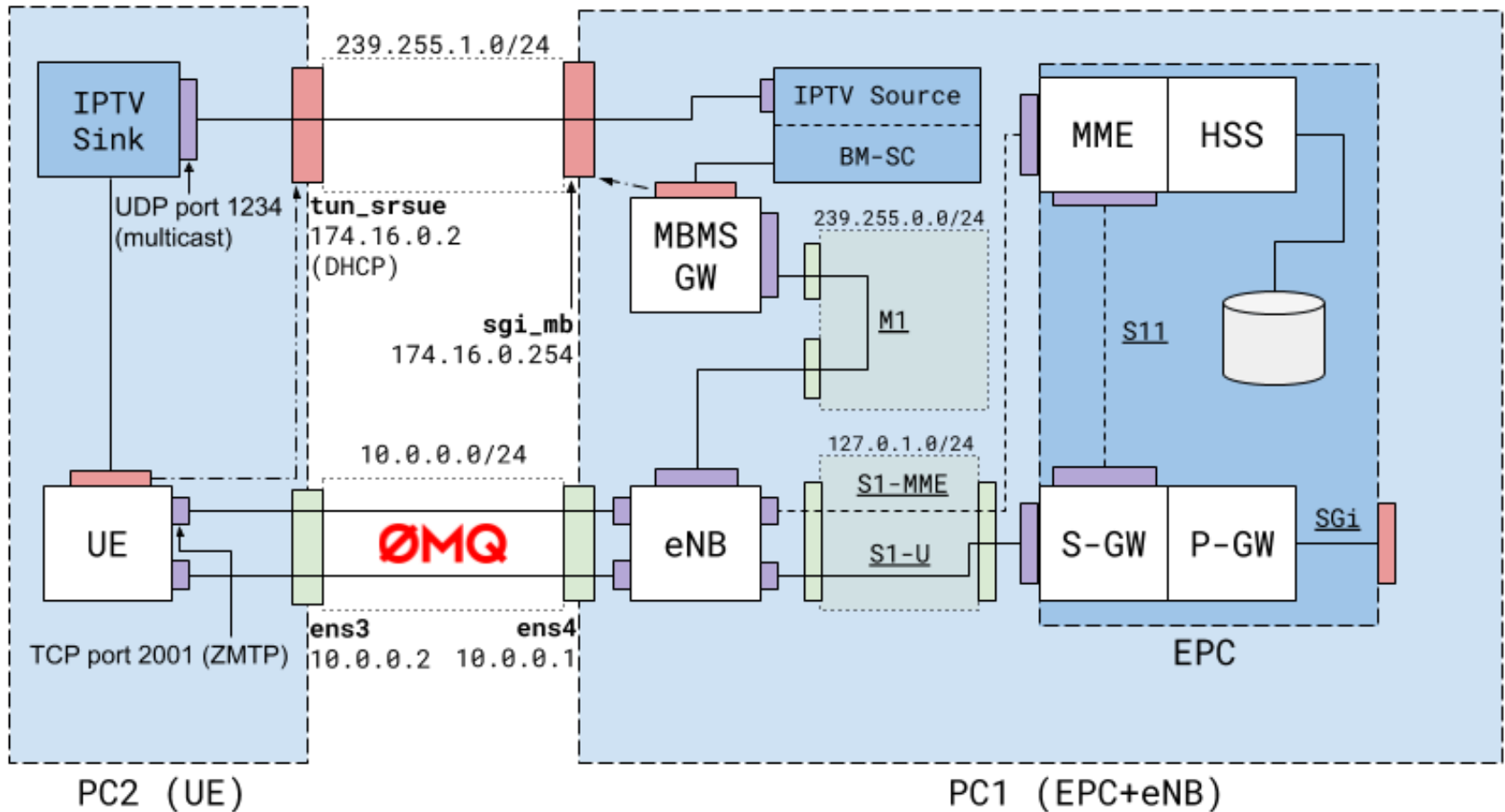
- Socket
- TUN network device
- Network interface





# 應用架構

- Socket
- TUN network device
- Network interface



# 軟硬體環境—硬體

\*eNB與UE以乙太網路相連接

名稱	規格	數量	目的
EPC+ eNB	電腦型號： ASUS VivoMini UN65H	1	啟動 MME,HSS,S- GW,P-GW,eNB
	乙太網路卡	2	讓 eNB 透過 ZeroMQ 與 UE 溝通
UE	電腦型號： ASUS NB M580V	1	模擬 UE
	乙太網路卡	1	讓 UE 透過 ZeroMQ 與 eNB 溝通

# 軟硬體環境-軟體

名稱	軟體	版本
EPC+ eNB	OS : Ubuntu	Ubuntu 20.04
	srsLTE	srsLTE 20.04.1 c892ae56be5302eaae5ca00e270efc7a5ce6fbb2
UE	OS : Ubuntu	Ubuntu 20.04
	srsLTE	srsLTE 20.04.1 c892ae56be5302eaae5ca00e270efc7a5ce6fbb2
影片檔	-	任何格式의影片檔均可，長度最好大於10分鐘

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- Stage 1. 環境設定
  - Step1 eNB 設定
  - Step2 MBMS-GW 設定
  - Step3 UE 設定
  - Step4 安裝測試軟體
  - Step5 安裝Wireshark
- Stage 2. eMBMS 啟動與測試
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# Step1-1 eNB設定(enb\_files)

在eNB的終端機輸入指令 `vim /etc/srslte/enb.conf` 編輯eNB的相關設定，並將[enb\_files]下的SIB設定檔參數 `sib_config` 改為 `/etc/srslte/sib.conf.mbsfn`

```
#####
# eNB configuration files
#
# sib_config:  SIB1, SIB2 and SIB3 configuration file
# note: when enabling mbms, use the sib.conf.mbsfn configuration file which includes SIB13
# rr_config:   Radio Resources configuration file
# drb_config:  DRB configuration file
#####
[enb_files]
sib_config = /etc/srslte/sib.conf.mbsfn
rr_config  = rr.conf
drb_config = drb.conf
```

# Step1-2 eNB設定(scheduler)

將eNB設定檔/etc/srslte/enb.conf 內有關無線電資源排程的設定參數，亦即[scheduler]下的參數改為下圖所示之內容

```
#####  
# Scheduler configuration options  
#  
# max_aggr_level:      Optional maximum aggregation level index (l=log2(L) can be 0, 1, 2 or 3)  
# pdsch_mcs:           Optional fixed PDSCH MCS (ignores reported CQIs if specified)  
# pdsch_max_mcs:       Optional PDSCH MCS limit  
# pusch_mcs:           Optional fixed PUSCH MCS (ignores reported CQIs if specified)  
# pusch_max_mcs:       Optional PUSCH MCS limit  
# min_nof_ctrl_symbols: Minimum number of control symbols  
# max_nof_ctrl_symbols: Maximum number of control symbols  
#  
#####  
[scheduler]  
#max_aggr_level    = -1  
#pdsch_mcs         = -1  
#pdsch_max_mcs     = -1  
#pusch_mcs         = -1  
pusch_max_mcs      = 16  
min_nof_ctrl_symbols = 2  
max_nof_ctrl_symbols = 2
```

# Step1-3 eNB設定(embms)

將eNB設定檔`/etc/srslte/enb.conf`內有關eMBMS的設定參數，亦即`[embms]`下的參數改為下圖所示之內容。其中`m1u_multiaddr`為MBMS-GW與eNB的Multicast Group，`m1u_if_addr`則為綁定該Multicast Group之介面位置

```
#####  
# eMBMS configuration options  
#  
# enable:                Enable MBMS transmission in the eNB  
# m1u_multiaddr:         Multicast address the M1-U socket will register to  
# m1u_if_addr:           Address of the inteferface the M1-U interface will listen for multicast packets.  
#  
#####  
[embms]  
enable = true  
m1u_multiaddr = 239.255.0.1  
m1u_if_addr = 127.0.1.1
```

# Step1-4 eNB設定(rf)

為了使用ZeroMQ傳送無線電訊號的Samples，我們須將eNB設定檔`/etc/srslte/enb.conf`內有關無線電實體介面的設定參數，亦即`[rf]`下的參數改為下圖所示之內容。其中`device_name`為指定無線電介面要使用ZeroMQ，`device_args`則指定了ZeroMQ的RX與TX連接串內容

```
[rf]
#dl_earfcn = 3400
tx_gain = 80
rx_gain = 40

#device_name = auto
#time_adv_nsamples = auto

# Example for ZMQ-based operation with TCP transport for I/Q samples
device_name = zmq
device_args = fail_on_disconnect=true,tx_port=tcp://*:2000,rx_port=tcp://10.0.0.2:2001,id=enb,base_srate=23.04e6
```



# Step1-5 eNB設定(expert)

由於我們使用了ZeroMQ作為無線電介面傳送無線電訊號的Samples，因此須將[expert]內的nof\_phy\_threads內容設定為1，以避免在PHY層使用多個執行緒所造成的race condition

```
[expert]
#pusch_max_its      = 8 # These are half iterations
#pusch_8bit_decoder = false
nof_phy_threads     = 1
#metrics_period_secs = 1
#metrics_csv_enable  = false
#metrics_csv_filename = /tmp/enb_metrics.csv
#pregenerate_signals = false
#tx_amplitude        = 0.6
#link_failure_nof_err = 50
#rrc_inactivity_timer = 60000
#max_prach_offset_us = 30
#eea_pref_list = EEA0, EEA2, EEA1
#eia_pref_list = EIA2, EIA1, EIA0
```

# Step1-6 eNB設定(sib.conf.msbfm)

執行 `cd /path/to/srslte/srsenb/` 以將目前的工作目錄移動到 srsLTE 原始碼目錄下的 srsenb 目錄，並使用 `sudo cp ./sib.conf.msbfm.example /etc/srslte/sib.conf.msbfm` 來將 eMBMS SIB 的設定檔複製到 srsLTE 的設定目錄下，可使用 `cat /etc/srslte/sib.conf.msbfm` 來檢視設定檔的正確性，確認 sib13 存在且 sib1 的 si\_mapping\_info 有 13 存在即可。

```
sib1 =
{
    intra_freq_reselection = "Allowed";
    q_rx_lev_min = -65;
    //p_max = 3;
    cell_barred = "NotBarred"
    si_window_length = 20;
    sched_info =
    (
        {
            si_periodicity = 16;
            si_mapping_info = [13]; // comment
            // Leave empty or commented to
        }
    );
    system_info_value_tag = 0;
};
```

```
sib13 =
{
    mbsfn_notification_config =
    {
        mbsfn_notification_repetition_coeff = "n2";
        mbsfn_notification_offset = 0;
        mbsfn_notification_sf_index = 1;
    };
    mbsfn_area_info_list_size = 1;
    mbsfn_area_info_list =
    {
        non_mbsfn_region_length = "s2";
        mcch_repetition_period = "rf64";
        mcch_modification_period = "rf512";
        signalling_mcs = "n2";
        mbsfn_area_id = 1;
        notification_indicator = 0;
        mcch_offset = 0;
        sf_alloc_info = 32;
    };
};
```

## Step2 MBMS-GW設定

在 MBMS-GW 上的終端機內輸入以下指令  
`vim /etc/srslte/mbms.conf` 編輯MBMS-GW的相關設定，並  
將 `[mbms_gw]` 下參數改為如下圖所示，其中  
`m1u_multi_addr` 需與 eNB 設定檔中的 Multicast Group  
(`m1u_multiaddr`)一致

```
#####  
# MBMS-GW configuration  
#  
# name:                MBMS-GW name  
# sgi_mb_if_name:      SGI-mb TUN interface name  
# sgi_mb_if_addr:      SGI-mb interface IP address  
# sgi_mb_if_mask:      SGI-mb interface IP mask  
# m1u_multi_addr:      Multicast group for eNBs (TODO this should be setup with M2/M3)  
# m1u_multi_if:        IP of local interface for multicast traffic  
# m1u_multi_ttl:       TTL for M1-U multicast traffic  
#  
#####  
[mbms_gw]  
name = srsmbmsgw01  
sgi_mb_if_name = sgi_mb  
sgi_mb_if_addr = 172.16.0.254  
sgi_mb_if_mask = 255.255.255.255  
m1u_multi_addr = 239.255.0.1  
m1u_multi_if   = 127.0.1.200  
m1u_multi_ttl  = 1
```

## Step3-1 UE設定(rf)

為了使用ZeroMQ傳送無線電訊號的Samples，我們須將UE設定檔內有關無線電實體介面的設定參數，亦即[rf]下的參數改為下圖所示之內容。在UE的終端機上面輸入 **vim /etc/srslte/ue.conf** 以編輯UE的設定檔，並將[rf]下的參數改為如圖所示之內容

```
[rf]
dl_eearfcn = 3400
freq_offset = 0
tx_gain = 80
#rx_gain = 40

#nof_carriers = 1
#nof_antennas = 1

# For best performance in 2x2 MIMO and >= 15 MHz use the following device_args settings:
#   USRP B210: num_recv_frames=64,num_send_frames=64

# For best performance when BW<5 MHz (25 PRB), use the following device_args settings:
#   USRP B210: send_frame_size=512,recv_frame_size=512

#device_args = auto
#time_adv_nsamples = auto
#continuous_tx      = auto

# Example for ZMQ-based operation with TCP transport for I/Q samples
device_name = zmq
device_args = tx_port=tcp://*:2001,rx_port=tcp://10.0.0.1:2000,id=ue,base_srate=23.04e6
```

## Step3-2 UE設定(rrc)

為了進行 eMBMS 的傳輸，我們須將 UE 設定檔 (/etc/srslte/ue.conf) 內 [rrc] 下的 mbms\_service\_id 設為 0 以啟用 UE 端的 eMBMS 功能，其設定結果如下圖所示

```
#####  
# RRC configuration  
#  
# ue_category:      Sets UE category (range 1-5). Default: 4  
# release:          UE Release (8 to 10)  
# feature_group:    Hex value of the featureGroupIndicators field in the  
#                   UECapabilityInformation message. Default 0xe6041000  
# mbms_service_id:  MBMS service id for autostarting MBMS reception  
#                   (default -1 means disabled)  
# mbms_service_port: Port of the MBMS service  
#####  
[rrc]  
#ue_category      = 4  
#release          = 8  
#feature_group    = 0xe6041000  
mbms_service_id   = 0  
#mbms_service_port = 4321
```

## Step3-3 UE設定(phy)

根據 srsLTE 官方的建議，我們還須將 UE 設定檔 (/etc/srslte/ue.conf) 內 [phy] 下的參數調整成如下圖所示的內容，總共調整了 snr\_estim\_alg、nof\_phy\_hreads、interpolate\_subframe\_enabled 三項設定

```
[phy]
#rx_gain_offset      = 62
#prach_gain          = 30
#cqi_max             = 15
#cqi_fixed           = 10
#snr_ema_coeff       = 0.1
snr_estim_alg        = empty
#pdsch_max_its       = 8      # These are half iterations
#pdsch_meas_evm      = false
nof_phy_threads      = 1
#equalizer_mode      = mmse
#correct_sync_error  = false
#sfo_ema             = 0.1
#sfo_correct_period  = 10
#sss_algorithm       = full
#estimator_fil_auto  = false
#estimator_fil_stddev = 1.0
#estimator_fil_order = 4
#snr_to_cqi_offset   = 0.0
interpolate_subframe_enabled = true
#pdsch_csi_enabled   = true
#pdsch_8bit_decoder  = false
#force_ul_amplitude  = 0
```



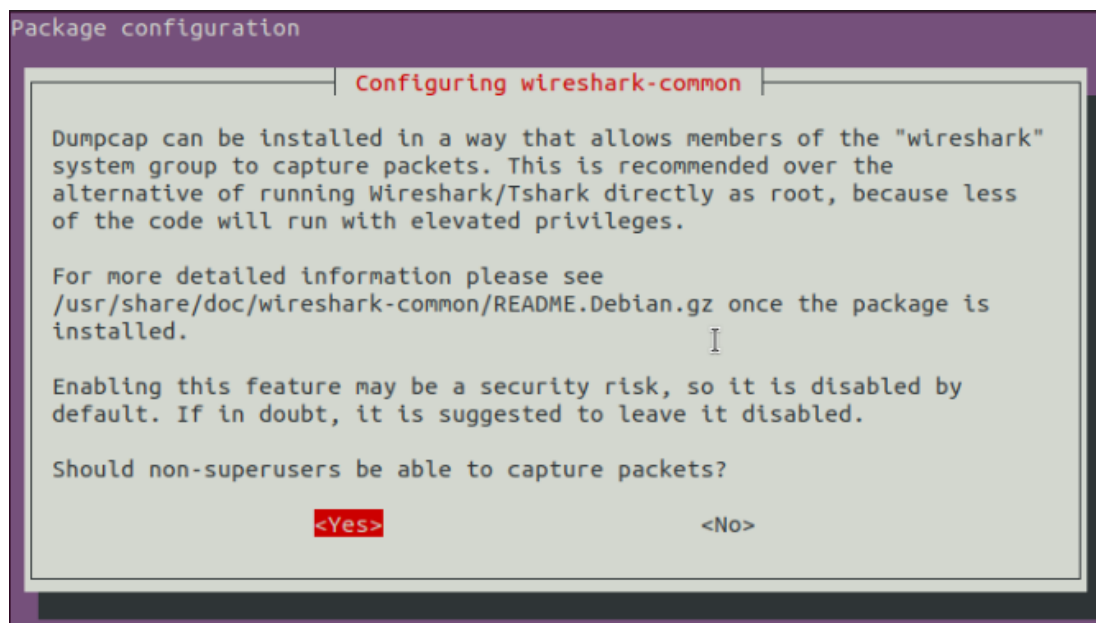
## Step4 安裝測試軟體

後續的實驗會使用到iperf3、socat、ffmpeg及pv進行測試，請y在MBMS-GW及UE上的終端機分別輸入**sudo apt install -y iperf3 socat ffmpeg pv**以安裝此四套軟體

```
user@Lab01epc:~$ sudo apt install -y iperf3 socat ffmpeg pv
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
Suggested packages:
  ffmpeg-doc doc-base
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  ffmpeg iperf3 pv socat
0 upgraded, 4 newly installed, 0 to remove and 58 not upgraded.
Need to get 1837 kB of archives.
After this operation, 3635 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://tw.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal/universe amd64 ffmpeg amd64 7:4.2.2-1ubuntu1 [1452 kB]
Get:2 http://tw.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal/universe amd64 iperf3 amd64 3.7-3 [14.2 kB]
Get:3 http://tw.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal/main amd64 pv amd64 1.6.6-1 [48.3 kB]
Get:4 http://tw.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal/main amd64 socat amd64 1.7.3.3-2 [323 kB]
Fetched 1837 kB in 0s (5959 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package ffmpeg.
(Reading database ... 187240 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../ffmpeg_7%3a4.2.2-1ubuntu1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking ffmpeg (7:4.2.2-1ubuntu1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package iperf3.
Preparing to unpack .../iperf3_3.7-3_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking iperf3 (3.7-3) ...
Selecting previously unselected package pv.
Preparing to unpack .../archives/pv_1.6.6-1_amd64.deb ...
```

## Step5 安裝 Wireshark

本實驗中將使用 Wireshark 進行 MBMS-GW 的 IP 封包以及 UE MAC PDU 的觀測，請在 MBMS-GW 及 UE 上分別輸入 `sudo add-apt-repository ppa:wireshark-dev/stable; sudo apt update; sudo apt-get -y install wireshark` 以安裝 Wireshark，如出現以下畫面請選擇 “yes”





# Stage 1 Check List

項目	內容
eNB上的 /etc/srslte/enb.conf	確認設定是否與投影片上提到的一致
eNB上的 /etc/srslte/sib.cong.mbsfn	確認檔案是否存在，確認 sib13 存在且 sib1 的 si_mapping_info 有13存在即可
MBMS-GW上的 /etc/srslte/mbms.conf	確認設定是否與投影片上提到的一致
UE上的 /etc/srslte/ue.conf	確認設定是否與投影片上提到的一致
測試軟體	確認iperf3、socat及ffmpeg是否安裝
Wireshark	輸入wireshark -version確認Wireshark是否正確安裝

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  - Step1 啟動 MBMS-GW
  - Step2 啟動 EPC
  - Step3 啟動 eNB
  - Step4 啟動 UE
  - Step5 連線測試
  - Step6 路由設定
  - Step7 Multicast 測試
- Stage 3. eMBMS 觀測
- Stage 4. Physical Layer 參數調整
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# Step1 啟動MBMS-GW

在MBMS-GW的終端機中輸入`sudo srsmbms`以啟動srsLTE的MBMS-GW，若啟動成功則畫面應如下圖所示，亦可輸入`ip link show`以顯示目前的網路介面，應會有一名為`sgi_mb`的TUN裝置存在

```
user@Lab01epc:~$ sudo srsmbms
[sudo] password for user:

--- Software Radio System's MBMS ---

Reading configuration file /etc/srslte/mbms.conf...
Multicast interface specified. Address: 127.0.1.200
MBMS GW Initiated
```

```
4: sgi_mb: <POINTOPOINT,MULTICAST,NOARP,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UNKNOWN mode DEFAULT group default qlen 500
    link/none
```

## Step2 啟動EPC

在EPC的終端機中輸入`sudo srsepc`以啟動srsLTE的MME、HSS、S-GW及P-GW，若啟動成功則畫面應如下圖所示，亦可輸入`ip link show`以顯示目前的網路介面，應會有一名為`srs_spgw_sgi`的TUN裝置存在

```
user@Lab01epc:~$ sudo srsepc
[sudo] password for user:

Built in Release mode using commit c892ae56b on branch HEAD.

--- Software Radio Systems EPC ---

Reading configuration file /etc/srslte/epc.conf...
HSS Initialized.
MME S11 Initialized
MME GTP-C Initialized
MME Initialized. MCC: 0xf001, MNC: 0xff01
SPGW GTP-U Initialized.
SPGW S11 Initialized.
SP-GW Initialized.
```

```
6: srs_spgw_sgi: <POINTOPOINT,MULTICAST,NOARP,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_co
del state UNKNOWN mode DEFAULT group default qlen 500
    link/none
```

## Step3 啟動eNB

在eNB的終端機中輸入**sudo srsenb**以啟動srsLTE的eNB，若啟動成功則畫面應如下圖左所示，而於此同時EPC上的終端機也應顯示如下圖右的S1連線建立訊息

```
user@Lab01epc:~$ sudo srsenb
[sudo] password for user:
--- Software Radio Systems LTE eNodeB ---

Reading configuration file /etc/srslte/enb.conf...

Built in Release mode using commit c892ae56b on branch HEAD.

Opening 1 channels in RF device=zmq with args=faill_on_disconnect=true,tx_port=tc
p://*:2000,rx_port=tcp://10.0.0.2:2001,id=enb,base_srate=23.04e6
CHx base_srate=23.04e6
CHx id=enb
Current sample rate is 1.92 MHz with a base rate of 23.04 MHz (x12 decimation)
CH0 rx_port=tcp://10.0.0.2:2001
CH0 tx_port=tcp://*:2000
CH0 fail_on_disconnect=true
Current sample rate is 11.52 MHz with a base rate of 23.04 MHz (x2 decimation)
Current sample rate is 11.52 MHz with a base rate of 23.04 MHz (x2 decimation)
Setting frequency: DL=2685.0 Mhz, UL=2565.0 MHz for cc_idx=0

==== eNodeB started ====
Type <t> to view trace
```

```
user@Lab01epc:~$ sudo srsepc
[sudo] password for user:

Built in Release mode using commit c892ae56b on branch HEAD.

--- Software Radio Systems EPC ---

Reading configuration file /etc/srslte/epc.conf...
HSS Initialized.
MME S11 Initialized
MME GTP-C Initialized
MME Initialized. MCC: 0xf001, MNC: 0xff01
SPGW GTP-U Initialized.
SPGW S11 Initialized.
SP-GW Initialized.
Received S1 Setup Request.
S1 Setup Request - eNB Name: srsenb01, eNB id: 0x19ba
S1 Setup Request - MCC:001, MNC:01, PLMN: 61712
S1 Setup Request - TAC 0, B-PLMN 0
S1 Setup Request - Paging DRX v128
Sending S1 Setup Response
```

# Step4 啟動UE

在UE的終端機中輸入**sudo srsue**以啟動srsLTE的UE，若啟動成功請成功連接上MBMS-GW則畫面應如下圖左所示，而於此同時EPC與eNB應會顯示如下圖右的连接訊息

```
user@Lab01ue:~$ sudo srsue
[sudo] password for user:
Reading configuration file /etc/srslte/ue.conf...

Built in Release mode using commit c892ae56b on branch HEAD.

Opening 1 channels in RF device=zmq with args=tx_port=tcp://*:2001,rx_port=tcp:
e_rate=23.04e6
CHx base_rate=23.04e6
CHx id=ue
Current sample rate is 1.92 MHz with a base rate of 23.04 MHz (x12 decimation)
CH0 rx_port=tcp://10.0.0.1:2000
CH0 tx_port=tcp://*:2001
Waiting PHY to initialize ... done!
Attaching UE...
Current sample rate is 1.92 MHz with a base rate of 23.04 MHz (x12 decimation)
Current sample rate is 1.92 MHz with a base rate of 23.04 MHz (x12 decimation)
.
Found Cell: Mode=FDD, PCI=1, PRB=50, Ports=1, CF0=-0.2 KHz
Current sample rate is 11.52 MHz with a base rate of 23.04 MHz (x2 decimation)
Current sample rate is 11.52 MHz with a base rate of 23.04 MHz (x2 decimation)
Found PLMN: Id=00101, TAC=7
Random Access Transmission: seq=42, ra-rnti=0x2
Random Access Complete. c-rnti=0x46, ta=0
RRC Connected
MBMS service started. Service id=0, port=4321, lcId=1
Network attach successful. IP: 172.16.0.2
Software Radio Systems LTE (srsLTE)
```

```
Authentication Response -- IMSI 001010123456789
UE Authentication Accepted.
Generating KeNB with UL NAS COUNT: 0
Downlink NAS: Sending NAS Security Mode Command.
UL NAS: Received Security Mode Complete
Security Mode Command Complete -- IMSI: 00101012345
6789
Getting subscription information -- QCI 7
Sending Create Session Request.
Creating Session Response -- IMSI: 1010123456789
Creating Session Response -- MME control TEID: 1
Received GTP-C PDU. Message type: GTPC_MSG_TYPE_CRE
ATE_SESSION_REQUEST
SPGW: Allocated Ctrl TEID 1
SPGW: Allocated User TEID 1
SPGW: Allocate UE IP 172.16.0.2
Received Create Session Response
Create Session Response -- SPGW control TEID 1
Create Session Response -- SPGW S1-U Address: 127.0
.1.100
SPGW Allocated IP 172.16.0.2 to IMSI 00101012345678
9
Adding attach accept to Initial Context Setup Reque
st
Sent Initial Context Setup Request. E-RAB id 5
Received Initial Context Setup Response
E-RAB Context Setup. E-RAB id 5
E-RAB Context -- eNB TEID 0x460003; eNB GTP-U Addre
ss 127.0.1.1
UL NAS: Received Attach Complete
Unpacked Attached Complete Message. IMSI 1010123456
789
Unpacked Activate Default EPS Bearer message. EPS B
earer id 5
Received GTP-C PDU. Message type: GTPC_MSG_TYPE_MOD
IFY_BEARER_REQUEST
Sending EMM Information

user@Lab01epc:~$ sudo srsenb
[sudo] password for user:
--- Software Radio Systems LTE eNodeB ---

Reading configuration file /etc/srslte/enb.conf...

Built in Release mode using commit c892ae56b on bra
nch HEAD.

Opening 1 channels in RF device=zmq with args=fail_
on_disconnect=true,tx_port=tcp://*:2000,rx_port=tcp:
//10.0.0.2:2001,id=enb,base_rate=23.04e6
CHx base_rate=23.04e6
CHx id=enb
Current sample rate is 1.92 MHz with a base rate of
23.04 MHz (x12 decimation)
CH0 rx_port=tcp://10.0.0.2:2001
CH0 tx_port=tcp://*:2000
CH0 fail_on_disconnect=true
Current sample rate is 11.52 MHz with a base rate o
f 23.04 MHz (x2 decimation)
Current sample rate is 11.52 MHz with a base rate o
f 23.04 MHz (x2 decimation)
Setting frequency: DL=2085.0 Mhz, UL=2565.0 Mhz for
cc_idx=0

==== eNodeB started ====
Type <t> to view trace
RACH: tti=181, preamble=42, offset=0, temp_crnti=0
x46
User 0x46 connected
```



## Step5 連線測試

在UE的終端機中輸入`ping 172.16.0.254 -c 10`以測試UE與MBMS-GW中間的連接是否出現問題，成功則畫面應如下圖所示可以成功收到MBMS-GW的回應

```
user@Lab01ue:~$ ping 172.16.0.254 -c 10
PING 172.16.0.254 (172.16.0.254) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 172.16.0.254: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=35.0 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.0.254: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=33.6 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.0.254: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=60.8 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.0.254: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=56.8 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.0.254: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=97.5 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.0.254: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=70.2 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.0.254: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=85.5 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.0.254: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=53.5 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.0.254: icmp_seq=9 ttl=64 time=74.4 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.0.254: icmp_seq=10 ttl=64 time=58.1 ms

--- 172.16.0.254 ping statistics ---
10 packets transmitted, 10 received, 0% packet loss, time 901ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 33.588/62.541/97.467/19.179 ms
```

## Step6 路由設定

在 MBMS-GW 的終端機中輸入 `sudo ip route add 239.255.1.0/24 dev sgi_mb` 以確保後續所測試的 Multicast 封包會由 sgi\_mb 介面進入 MBMS-GW，可使用 `ip route show` 來檢查設定是否正確，正確設定應如下圖所示

```
user@Lab01epc:~$ ip route show
default via 10.0.2.2 dev ens3 proto dhcp metric 100
10.0.0.0/24 dev ens4 proto kernel scope link src 10.0.0.1 metric 101
10.0.2.0/24 dev ens3 proto kernel scope link src 10.0.2.15 metric 100
169.254.0.0/16 dev ens4 scope link metric 1000
172.16.0.0/24 dev srs_spgw_sgi proto kernel scope link src 172.16.0.1
239.255.1.0/24 dev sgi_mb scope link
```



## Step7-1 Multicast 測試(接收)

在 UE 的終端機中輸入 `socat -u UDP-RECV:3456, bind=239.255.1.1,ip-add-membership=239.255.1.1:tun_srsue -` 此指令會開啟一個 UDP socket 並加入 Multicast Group 239.255.1.1，並將所收到的資料重新導向至螢幕，當執行這個指令時沒有輸出任何東西屬正常現象，請先將其放置

```
user@Lab01ue:~$ socat -u UDP-RECV:3456,bind=239.255.1.1,ip-add-membership=239.255.1.1:tun_srsue -
```

I

## Step7-2 Multicast 測試(傳送)

在MBMS-GW的終端機中輸入以下指令以進行資料傳送  
**socat -u - UDP-DATAGRAM:239.255.1.1:3456**，此指令會開啟一個UDP socket並將由鍵盤輸入的任何東西導向至該socket。值得注意的是在Multicast中傳送者不須加入Multicast Group即可傳送資料

```
user@Lab01epc:~$ socat -u - UDP-DATAGRAM:239.255.1.1:3456
```

## Step7-3 Multicast 測試(結果)

接下來請在MBMS-GW中的傳送端上打上任意字串後按下Enter，經過一小段時間若看到UE上的接收端收到相同字串則代表由MBMS-GW向UE進行Multicast的能力正常運作

```
user@Lab01epc:~$ socat -u - UDP-DATAGRAM:239.255.1.1:3456
1234567890
test
NUK CSIE
█
```

```
user@Lab01ue:~$ socat -u UDP-RECV:3456,bind=239.255.1.1,ip-add-membership=239.25
5.1.1:tun_srsue -
1234567890
test
NUK CSIE
█
```

# Stage 2 Check List

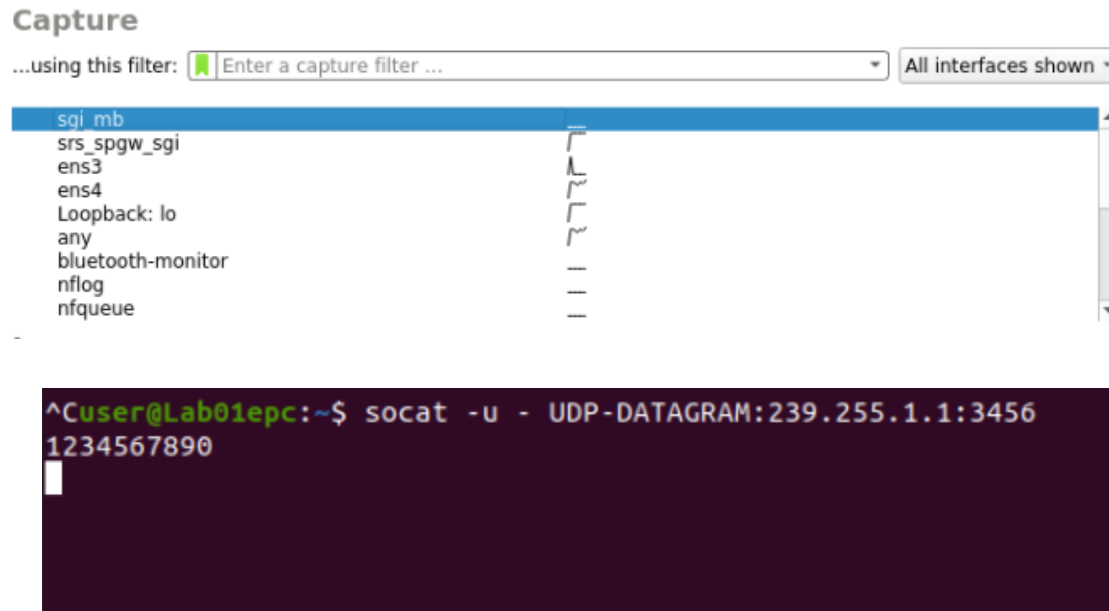
項目	內容
MBMS-GW	srsmbms 正常啟動且出現一名為 sgi_mb 的 TUN 裝置
EPC	srsepc 正常啟動且出現一名為 srs_spgw_sgi 的 TUN 裝置
eNB	srsenb 正常啟動且成功與 EPC 建立 S1 連線
UE	srsue 正常啟動且成功連接上 eNB 並取得 MBMS Service ID
Multicast	從 MBMS-GW 可以正常的對 UE 已經加入的 Multicast Group 進行 Multicast

# Outline

- 實驗目的及實驗內容
- 背景知識
- 實驗環境
- Stage 1. 環境設定
- Stage 2. eMBMS 啟動與測試
- Stage 3. eMBMS 觀測
  - Step1 觀測EPC封包
  - Step2 導出UE MAC PDU
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  - Step6 觀測eMBMS的影響
- Stage 4. Physical Layer參數調整
- Stage 5. eMBMS應用
- 總結及問題

# Step1-1 觀測EPC封包(sgi\_mb)

請在MBMS-GW中開啟Wireshark並選擇sgi\_mb介面進行觀測，當觀測開始後再開啟一個終端機並輸入 **socat -u - UDP-DATAGRAM:239.255.1.1:3456** 開啟傳送端，成功開起傳送端後請輸入 **1234567890** 並按下Enter



## Step1-2 觀測EPC封包(sgi\_mb結果)

接下來應會在MBMS-GW上的Wireshark內看到一個UDP封包，檢視其內容可以發現為剛剛所傳送的字串，這顯示了前面設定的路由規則有正常運作，傳送至239.255.1.1的封包確實被轉送至sgi\_mb介面中

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000000	172.16.0.254	239.255.1.1	UDP	39	53954 → 3456 Len=11

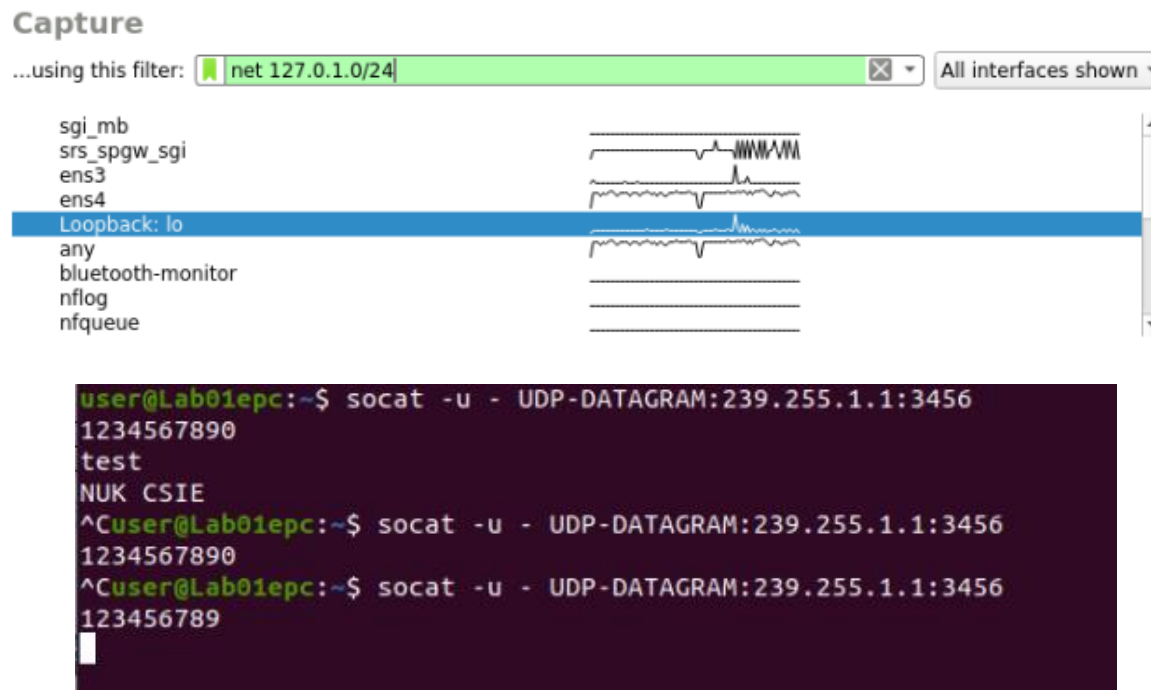
▶	Frame 1: 39 bytes on wire (312 bits), 39 bytes captured (312 bits) on interface sgi_mb, id 0
▶	Raw packet data
▶	Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 172.16.0.254, Dst: 239.255.1.1
▶	User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 53954, Dst Port: 3456
▼	Data (11 bytes)
	Data: 313233343536373839300a
	[Length: 11]

0000	45 00 00 27 57 07 40 00	01 11 84 b0 ac 10 00 fe	E.. 'W. @. ....
0010	ef ff 01 01 d2 c2 0d 80	00 13 6d 71 31 32 33 34	..... .mq1234
0020	35 36 37 38 39 30 0a		567890.

# Step1-3 觀測EPC封包(M1)

將上一個步驟的Wireshark關閉後重新開啟Wireshark並選擇lo介面，擷取過濾器則輸入net 127.0.1.0/24以檢視eNB與MBMS-GW間的M1介面訊息，開始擷取封包後請重新開啟Multicast傳送者並傳送123456789





# Step1-4 觀測EPC封包(M1結果)

接下來應會在MBMS-GW的Wireshark內看到一UDP封包，其內容為剛剛所傳送的字串加上一Wireshark無法辨認的Header，由eMBMS的架構判斷該封包應為以GTP封裝過的封包，但是因其目標連接埠並非標準GTP之連接埠，故Wireshark無法判讀其內容。

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000000	127.0.1.200	239.255.0.1	UDP	88	34811 → 2153 Len=46
2	10.573838062	127.0.1.1	127.0.1.100	SCTP	98	HEARTBEAT
3	10.573923205	127.0.1.100	127.0.1.1	SCTP	98	HEARTBEAT_ACK

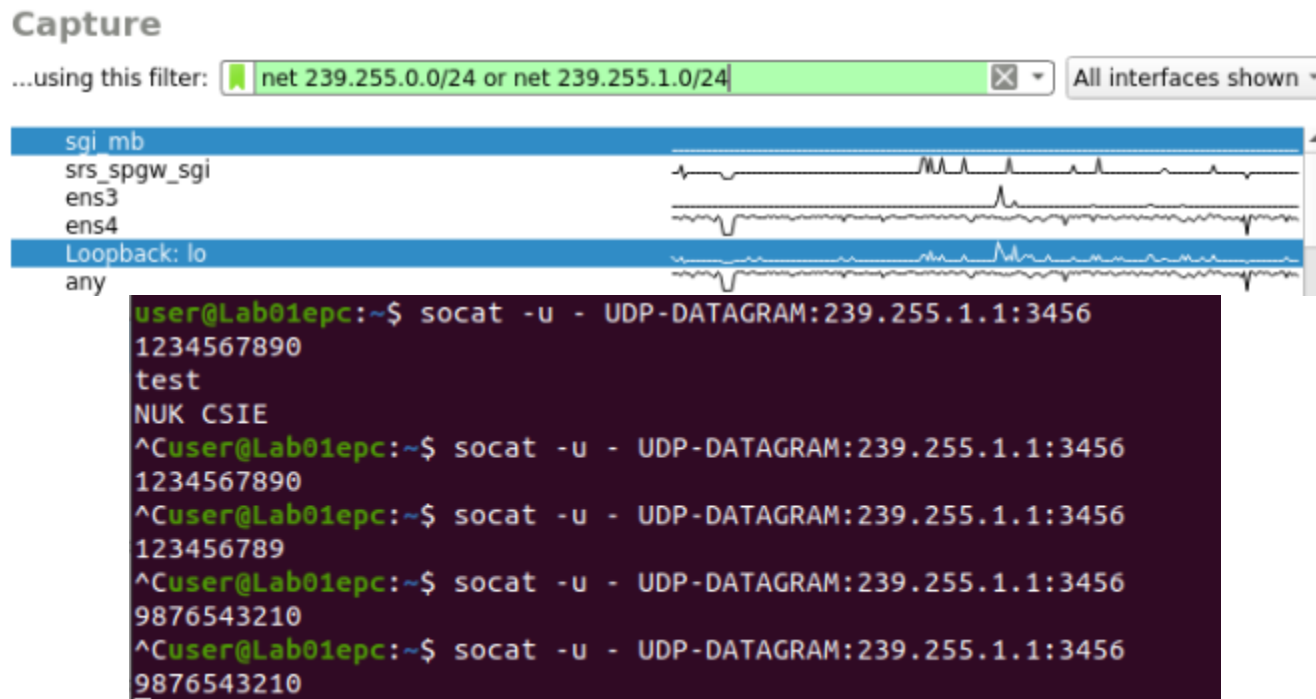
▶	Frame 1: 88 bytes on wire (704 bits), 88 bytes captured (704 bits) on interface lo, id 0
▶	Ethernet II, Src: 00:00:00_00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00), Dst: 00:00:00_00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00)
▶	Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 127.0.1.200, Dst: 239.255.0.1
▶	User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 34811, Dst Port: 2153
▼	Data (46 bytes)
	Data: 30ff00260000aaaa45000026c4d54000011116e3ac1000fe...
	[Length: 46]

0000	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 08 00 45 00	.....E-
0010	00 4a cf 6b 40 00 01 11	39 6f 7f 00 01 c8 ef ff	.J.k@...9o.....
0020	00 01 87 fb 08 69 00 36	71 10 30 ff 00 26 00 00	....1.6 q.0..&..
0030	aa aa 45 00 00 26 c4 d5	40 00 01 11 16 e3 ac 10	..E..&..@.....
0040	00 fe ef ff 01 01 94 5f	0d 80 00 12 b5 fc 31 32	.....12
0050	33 34 35 36 37 38 39 0a		3456789.

# Step1-5 觀測EPC封包(流向)

將上一個步驟的Wireshark關閉後重新開啟Wireshark並選擇 **sgi\_mb** 與 **lo** 介面，擷取過濾器則輸入 **net 239.255.0.0/24 or net 239.255.1.0/24** 以檢視SGI\_MB及M1介面的封包，開始擷取封包後請重新開啟Multicast傳送者並傳送 **9876543210**



# Step1-6 觀測EPC封包(流向結果)

接下來應會在MBMS-GW的Wireshark內看到兩個UDP封包，案照時間排序後可發現第一個封包為Multicast傳送者送給sgi\_mb介面的封包，而第二個封包為MBMS-GW以GTP封裝後透過M1介面的Multicast Group傳送至eNB的封包，以此可以確定資料確實是由MBMS-GW傳送至eNB。

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000000	172.16.0.254	239.255.1.1	UDP	39	41052 → 3456 Len=11
2	0.000035100	127.0.1.200	239.255.0.1	UDP	89	34811 → 2153 Len=47

▶	Frame 1: 39 bytes on wire (312 bits), 39 bytes captured (312 bits) on interface sgi_mb, id 0
▶	Raw packet data
▶	Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 172.16.0.254, Dst: 239.255.1.1
▶	User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 41052, Dst Port: 3456
▼	Data (11 bytes)
	Data: 393837363534333231300a
	[Length: 11]

0000	45 00 00 27 ba a7 40 00	01 11 21 10 ac 10 00 fe	E...@...!.....
0010	ef ff 01 01 a0 5c 0d 80	00 13 9f d7 39 38 37 36	.....\.....9876
0020	35 34 33 32 31 30 0a		543210.

# Step1-7 觀測EPC封包(GTP)

參考TS 29.060中的GTP Header後我們可以發現Wireshark無法辨認的Header確實為GTP的Header，其版本為GTPv1、被封裝的封包長度為 39 bytes(0x27) 且其 TEID 為 0x0000AAAA

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000000	172.16.0.254	239.255.1.1	UDP	39	41052 →
2	0.000035100	127.0.1.200	239.255.0.1	UDP	89	34811 →

▶	Frame 2: 89 bytes on wire (712 bits), 89 bytes captured (712 bits) on interface
▶	Ethernet II, Src: 00:00:00_00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00), Dst: 00:00:00_00:00:00
▶	Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 127.0.1.200, Dst: 239.255.0.1
▶	User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 34811, Dst Port: 2153
▼	Data (47 bytes)
Data: 30ff00270000aaaa45000027baa7400001112110ac100fe...	
[Length: 47]	

0000	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 08 00 45 00	.....E
0010	00 4b f9 1a 40 00 01 11 0f bf 7f 00 01 c8 ef ff	..K..@.....
0020	00 01 87 fb 08 69 00 37 71 11 30 ff 00 27 00 00	.....i.7q.0...
0030	aa aa 45 00 00 27 ba a7 40 00 01 11 21 10 ac 10	..E...@...!...
0040	00 fe ef ff 01 01 a0 5c 0d 80 00 13 9f d7 39 38	.....\.....98
0050	37 36 35 34 33 32 31 30 0a	76543210.

Octets	Bits					
	8	7	6	5	4	3 2 1
1	Version		PT	(*)	E	S PN
2	Message Type					
3	Length (1 <sup>st</sup> Octet)					
4	Length (2 <sup>nd</sup> Octet)					
5	Tunnel Endpoint Identifier (1 <sup>st</sup> Octet)					
6	Tunnel Endpoint Identifier (2 <sup>nd</sup> Octet)					
7	Tunnel Endpoint Identifier (3 <sup>rd</sup> Octet)					
8	Tunnel Endpoint Identifier (4 <sup>th</sup> Octet)					
9	Sequence Number (1 <sup>st</sup> Octet) <sup>1) 4)</sup>					
10	Sequence Number (2 <sup>nd</sup> Octet) <sup>1) 4)</sup>					
11	N-PDU Number <sup>2) 4)</sup>					
12	Next Extension Header Type <sup>3) 4)</sup>					

## Step2-1 導出UE MAC PDU(mkfifo)

為了能及時的觀測到UE MAC層的PDU，須先建立一個Named Pipe(fifo)作為PDU擷取時的暫存區。在UE上開啟一個新的終端機並輸入`mkfifo /tmp/ue.pcap.pipe`以建立一個Named Pipe，可以使用`file /tmp/ue.pcap.pipe`來檢查其檔案型態是否為`fifo(named pipe)`

```
user@Lab01ue:~$ sudo mkfifo /tmp/ue.pcap.pipe
[sudo] password for user:
user@Lab01ue:~$ file /tmp/ue.pcap.pipe
/tmp/ue.pcap.pipe: fifo (named pipe)
user@Lab01ue:~$ /
```

## Step2-2 導出UE MAC PDU(設定)

在UE的終端機輸入`sudo vim /etc/srslte/ue.conf`以編輯UE的設定檔，並將[pcap]下的設定值改為如下圖所示之內容，編輯完後請重啟eNB及UE

```
# add an entry with DLT=147, Payload Protocol=mac-lte-framed.
# For more information see: https://wiki.wireshark.org/MAC-LTE
# NAS-layer packets are dissected with DLT=148, and
# Payload Protocol = nas-eps.
#
# enable:      Enable MAC layer packet captures (true/false)
# filename:    File path to use for MAC packet captures
# nas_enable:  Enable NAS layer packet captures (true/false)
# nas_filename: File path to use for NAS packet captures
#####
[pcap]
enable = true
filename = /tmp/ue.pcap.pipe
nas_enable = false
nas_filename = /tmp/nas.pcap
```



## Step3-1 觀測導出的PDU (重啟)

按順序重啟eNB及UE後會發現UE停在如下圖所示的畫面，這是因為Named Pipe的Consumer還沒啟動，因此UE在寫入Name Pipe時被block所導致，屬正常現象繼續操作即可

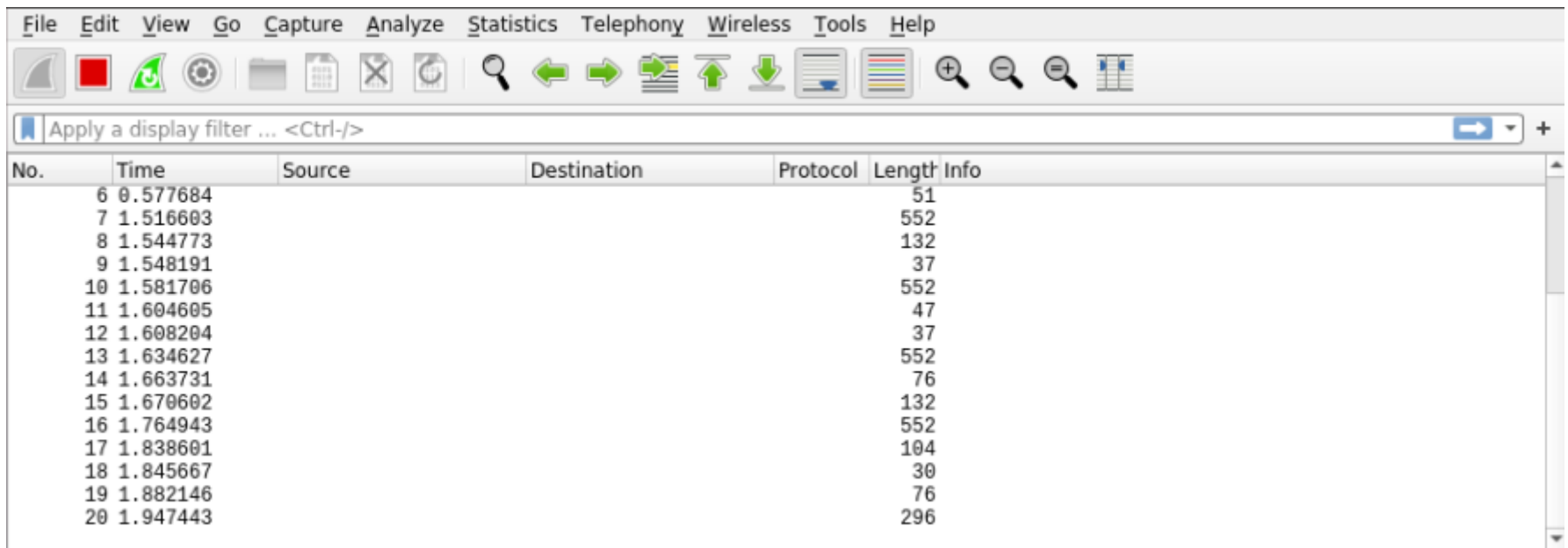
```
user@Lab01ue:~$ sudo srsue
Reading configuration file /etc/srslte/ue.conf...

Built in Release mode using commit c892ae56b on branch HEAD.

Opening 1 channels in RF device=zmq with args=tx_port=tcp://*:2001,rx_port=tcp://10.0.0.1:2000,id=ue,base_srate=23.04e6
CHx base_srate=23.04e6
CHx id=ue
Current sample rate is 1.92 MHz with a base rate of 23.04 MHz (x12 decimation)
CH0 rx_port=tcp://10.0.0.1:2000
CH0 tx_port=tcp://*:2001
```

## Step3-2 觀測導出的PDU (開啟)

在UE的終端機輸入`sudo wireshark -k -i /tmp/ue.pcap.pipe`以啟動Wireshark並立及觀測從UE MAC層所導出的PDU，Wireshark啟動後UE應會繼續先前的連線動作，並且應可在Wireshark的介面上看到如圖所示未被辨認的封包

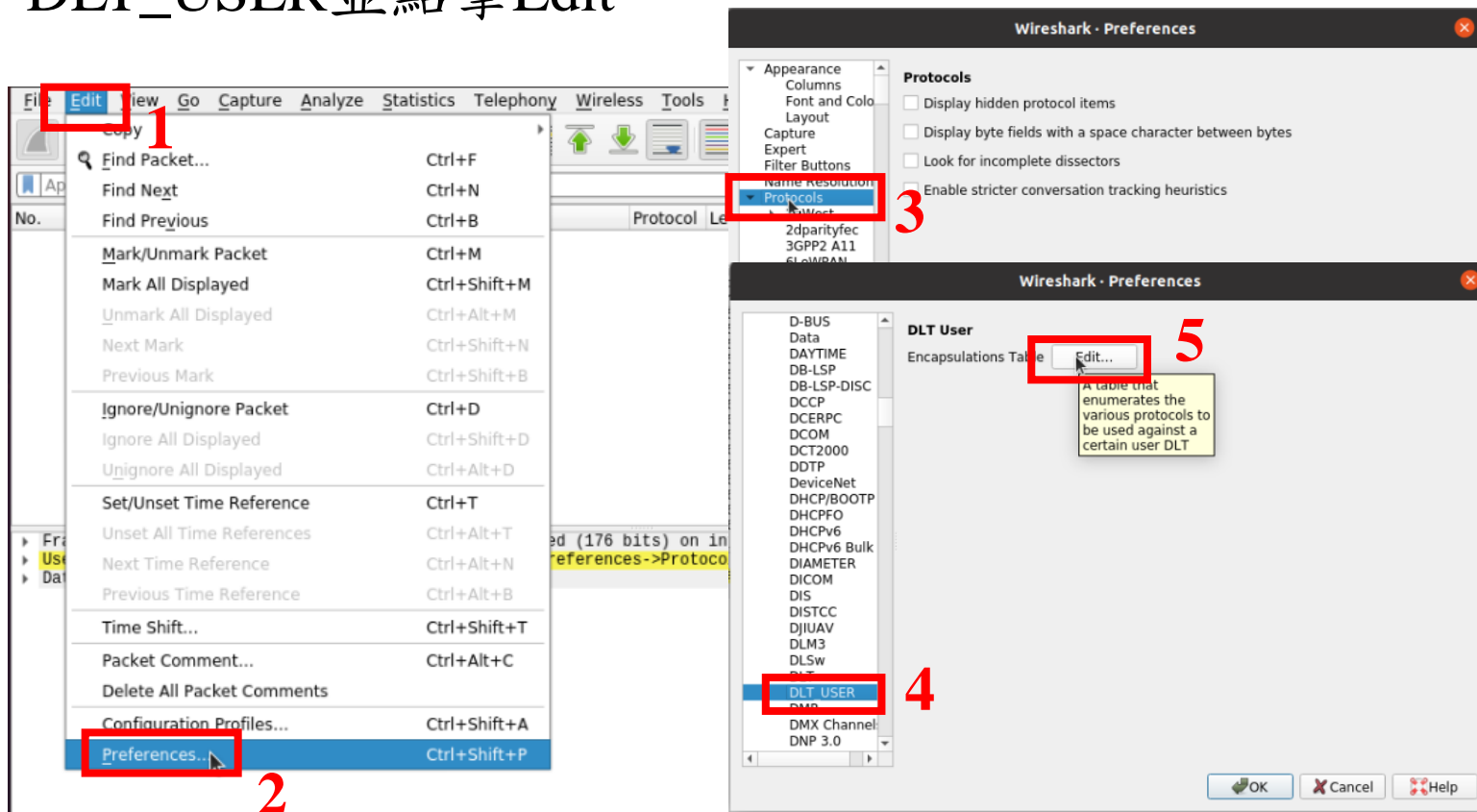


No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
6	0.577684				51	
7	1.516603				552	
8	1.544773				132	
9	1.548191				37	
10	1.581706				552	
11	1.604605				47	
12	1.608204				37	
13	1.634627				552	
14	1.663731				76	
15	1.670602				132	
16	1.764943				552	
17	1.838601				104	
18	1.845667				30	
19	1.882146				76	
20	1.947443				296	



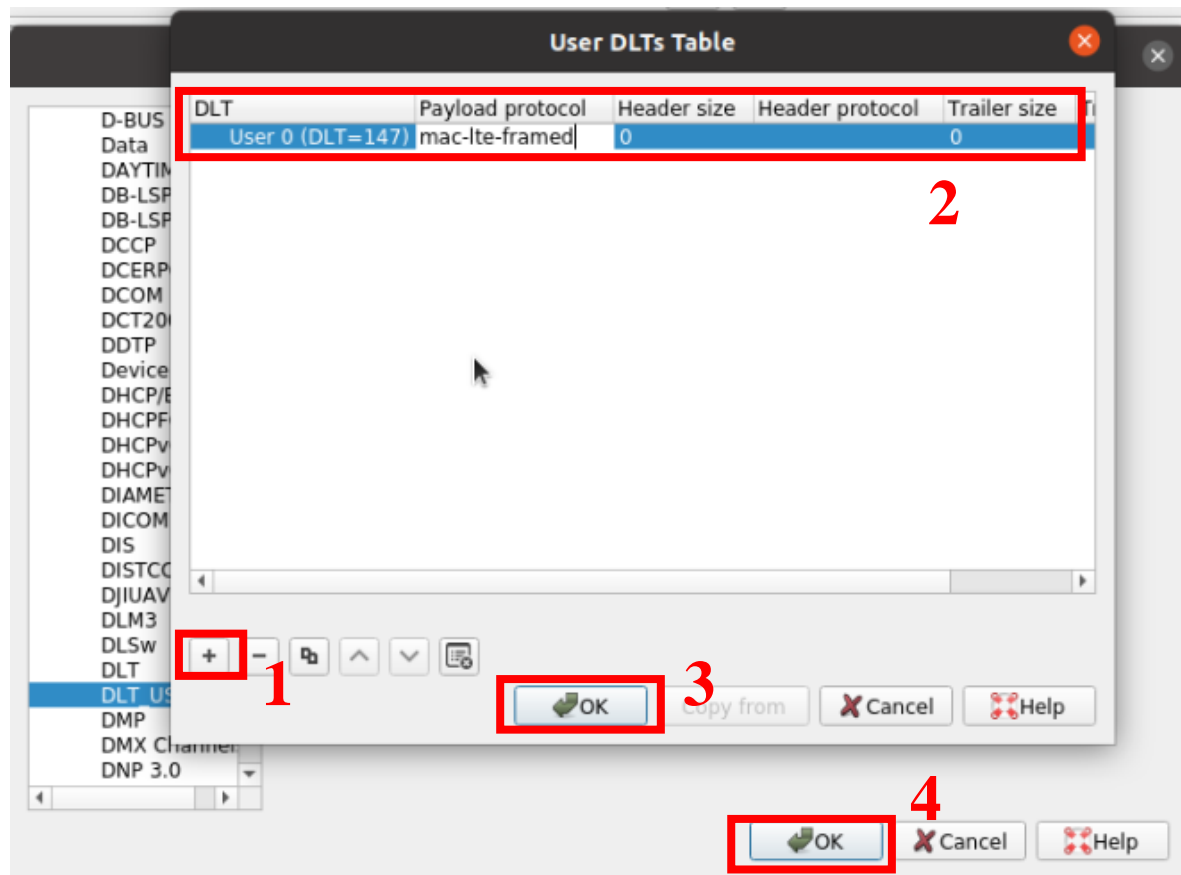
# Step3-3 觀測導出的PDU (設定選單)

在 Wireshark 依序開啟 Edit->Preferences->Protocols->DLT\_USER並點擊Edit



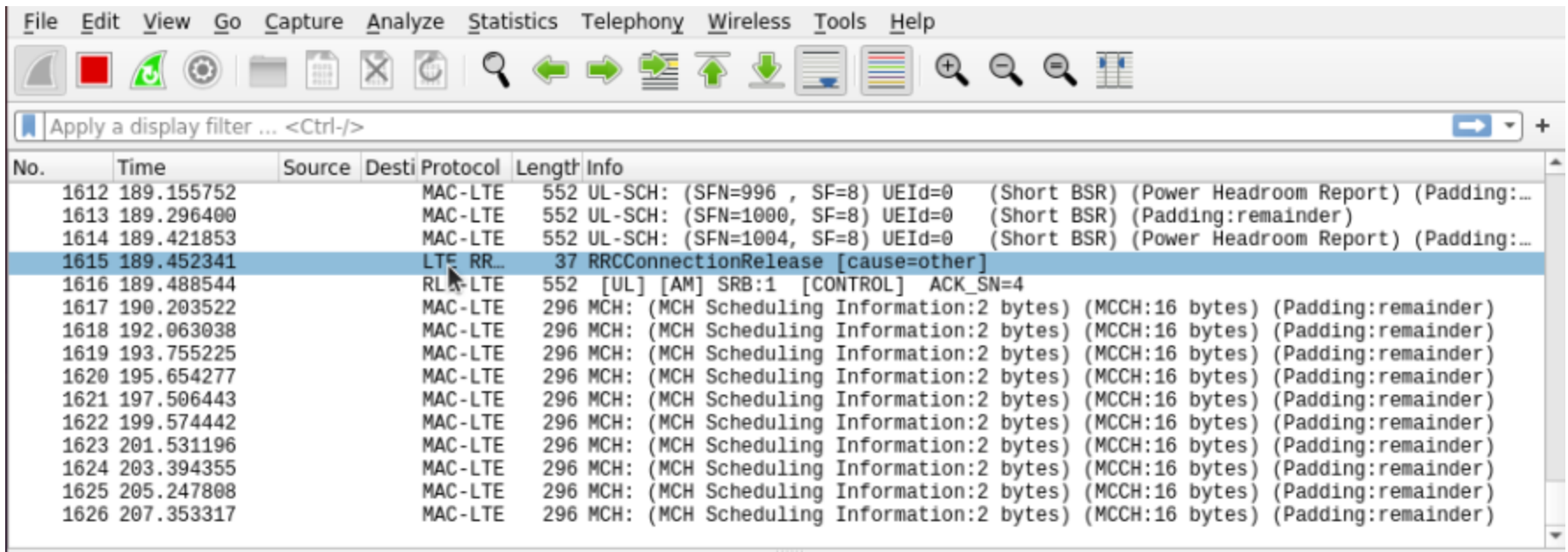
## Step3-4 觀測導出的PDU (新增設定)

於彈出視窗中新增一筆 **DLT=147** 且 Payload protocol 為 **mac-lte-framed** 之自訂訊框解析器，然後按下OK儲存



## Step3-5 觀測導出的PDU (解析結果)

設定完成後回到Wireshark的主介面，應會看到剛剛無法解析的封包現在都已順利被解析，其中Protocol部分會顯示該訊框為MAC-LTE、LTE-RRC或是RLC-LTE，而Info部分則會顯示該封包所屬的Transport Channel及相關資訊



The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with a list of network packets. The selected packet (No. 1615) is an RRCConnectionRelease message from the UE to the eNB. The other packets are MAC-LTE MCH scheduling information.

No.	Time	Source	Desti	Protocol	Length	Info
1612	189.155752			MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=996, SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Power Headroom Report) (Padding:...
1613	189.296400			MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=1000, SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Padding:remainder)
1614	189.421853			MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=1004, SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Power Headroom Report) (Padding:...
1615	189.452341			LTE RR...	37	RRCConnectionRelease [cause=other]
1616	189.488544			RLC-LTE	552	[UL] [AM] SRB:1 [CONTROL] ACK_SN=4
1617	190.203522			MAC-LTE	296	MCH: (MCH Scheduling Information:2 bytes) (MCCH:16 bytes) (Padding:remainder)
1618	192.063038			MAC-LTE	296	MCH: (MCH Scheduling Information:2 bytes) (MCCH:16 bytes) (Padding:remainder)
1619	193.755225			MAC-LTE	296	MCH: (MCH Scheduling Information:2 bytes) (MCCH:16 bytes) (Padding:remainder)
1620	195.654277			MAC-LTE	296	MCH: (MCH Scheduling Information:2 bytes) (MCCH:16 bytes) (Padding:remainder)
1621	197.506443			MAC-LTE	296	MCH: (MCH Scheduling Information:2 bytes) (MCCH:16 bytes) (Padding:remainder)
1622	199.574442			MAC-LTE	296	MCH: (MCH Scheduling Information:2 bytes) (MCCH:16 bytes) (Padding:remainder)
1623	201.531196			MAC-LTE	296	MCH: (MCH Scheduling Information:2 bytes) (MCCH:16 bytes) (Padding:remainder)
1624	203.394355			MAC-LTE	296	MCH: (MCH Scheduling Information:2 bytes) (MCCH:16 bytes) (Padding:remainder)
1625	205.247808			MAC-LTE	296	MCH: (MCH Scheduling Information:2 bytes) (MCCH:16 bytes) (Padding:remainder)
1626	207.353317			MAC-LTE	296	MCH: (MCH Scheduling Information:2 bytes) (MCCH:16 bytes) (Padding:remainder)

## Step3-6 觀測導出的PDU (注意事項)

若使用Wireshark進行UE MAC PDU的觀測須注意以下兩點

1. UE會等Wireshark開啟後才會順利動作
2. 停止觀測或是關閉Wireshark視窗會導致srsUE crash

```
CH0 rx_port=tcp://10.0.0.1:2000
CH0 tx_port=tcp://*:2001
Waiting PHY to initialize ... done!
Attaching UE...
Current sample rate is 1.92 MHz with a base rate of 23.04 MHz (x12 decimation)
Current sample rate is 1.92 MHz with a base rate of 23.04 MHz (x12 decimation)
.
Found Cell: Mode=FDD, PCI=1, PRB=50, Ports=1, CFO=-0.2 KHz
Current sample rate is 11.52 MHz with a base rate of 23.04 MHz (x2 decimation)
Current sample rate is 11.52 MHz with a base rate of 23.04 MHz (x2 decimation)
Found PLMN: Id=00101, TAC=7
Random Access Transmission: seq=21, ra-rnti=0x2
Random Access Complete.      c-rnti=0x46, ta=0
RRC Connected
Network attach successful. IP: 172.16.0.8
MBMS service started. Service id=0, port=4321, lcid=1
Software Radio Systems LTE (srsLTE)
srsLTE crashed... backtrace saved in './srsLTE.backtrace.crash'...
--- exiting ---
srsLTE crashed... backtrace saved in './srsLTE.backtrace.crash'...
```

# Step4-1 觀測MIB及SIB(MIB)

UE MAC PDU的第一個訊框為Master Information Block (MIB)，其中包含了PHY層的重要設定以及SIB1的排程資訊，為LTE系統中最重要資訊塊

No.	Time	Source	Desti	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000			LTE RR...	22	MasterInformationBlock (SFN=16)
2	0.118364			LTE RR...	37	SystemInformationBlockType1
3	0.445505			LTE RR...	60	SystemInformation [ SIB2 SIB13 ]
4	0.514893			MAC-LTE	30	RAR (RA-RNTI=2, SFN=82, SF=9) (RAPID=30: TA=0, III-Grant=52236, T...
▶ Frame 1: 22 bytes on wire (176 bits), 22 bytes captured (176 bits) on interface /tmp/ue.pcap.pipe, id 0 DLT: 147, Payload: mac-lte-framed (mac-lte-framed)						
▼ MAC-LTE BCH PDU (3 bytes, on BCH transport)						
▼ [Context]						
[Radio Type: FDD (1)]						
[Direction: Downlink (1)]						
[System Frame Number: 52]						
[Subframe: 0]						
[RNTI Type: NO-RNTI (0)]						
[Length of frame: 3]						
[CRC Status: OK (1)]						
[Carrier Id: Primary (0)]						
[Transport channel: BCH (0)]						
▼ LTE Radio Resource Control (RRC) protocol						
▼ BCCH-BCH-Message						
▼ message						
dl-Bandwidth: n50 (3)						
▼ phich-Config						
phich-Duration: normal (0)						
phich-Resource: oneSixth (0)						
systemFrameNumber: 10 [bit length 8, 0001 0000 decimal value 16]						
schedulingInfoSIB1-BR-r13: SystemInformationBlockType1-BR is not scheduled (0)						
...0 .... systemInfoUnchanged-BR-r15: False						
spare: 00 [bit length 4, 4 LSB pad bits, 0000 .... decimal value 0]						

## Step4-2 觀測MIB及SIB(SIB1)

System Information Block Type1(SIB1)為最基本且最重要的SIB，其內涵資訊包括該eNB的MCC與MNC、其他SIB的排程資訊(如週期、Window長度等等)，本實驗中需確認SIB13是否在SIB1的排程資訊內。

No.	Time	Source	Desti	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000			LTE RR	22	MasterInformationBlock (SFN=16)
2	0.118364			LTE RR	37	SystemInformationBlockType1
3	0.115505			LTE RR	60	SystemInformationBlockType2

[RNTI Type: SI-RNTI (4)]
[Length of frame: 18]
[CRC Status: OK (1)]
[Carrier Id: Primary (0)]
[Transport channel: DL-SCH (4)]
LTE Radio Resource Control (RRC) protocol
BCCH-DL-SCH-Message
message: c1 (0)
c1: systemInformationBlockType1 (1)
systemInformationBlockType1
cellAccessRelatedInfo
plmn-IdentityList: 1 item
Item 0
PLMN-IdentityInfo
plmn-Identity
mcc: 3 items
mnc: 2 items
cellReservedForOperatorUse: notReserved (1)
trackingAreaCode: 0007 [bit length 16, 0000 0000 0000 0111 decimal value 7]
cellIdentity: 019ba010 [bit length 28, 4 LSB pad bits, 0000 0001 1001 1011 1010 0000 0001 .... decimal value 1984000]
cellBarred: notBarred (1)
intraFreqReselection: allowed (0)
.... ..0. csg-Indication: False
cellSelectionInfo
q-RxLevMin: -130dBm (-65)
freqBandIndicator: 7
schedulingInfoList: 1 item
Item 0
SchedulingInfo
si-Periodicity: rf16 (1)
sib-MappingInfo: 1 item
Item 0
SIB-Type: sibType13-v920 (10)
si-WindowLength: none (0)
systemInfoValueTag: 0

## Step4-3 觀測MIB及SIB(SIB2)

SIB2包含一些共享Transport Channel的設定資訊，如BCCH、PCCH等。本實驗中eMBMS資訊傳遞所使用的MCH設定也在SIB2內，包括Radio Frame及Sub-Frame的位置分配等

No.	Time	Source	Desti	Protocol	Length	Info
3	0.445505	LTE RR		60	SystemInformation { SIB2 SIB13 }	
4	0.514893	MAC-LTE		30	RAR (RA-RNTI=2, SFN=82, SF=9) (RAPID=30: TA=0, UL-Grant=52236, Temp C-RNTI=70...	
5	0.521675	LTE RR		26	RRCConnectionRequest	

[Carrier Id: Primary (0)]
[Transport channel: DL-SCH (4)]
LTE Radio Resource Control (RRC) protocol
BCCH-DL-SCH-Message
message: c1 (0)
c1: systemInformation (0)
systemInformation
criticalExtensions: systemInformation-r8 (0)
systemInformation-r8
sib-TypeAndInfo: 2 items
Item 0
sib-TypeAndInfo item: sib2 (0)
sib2
radioResourceConfigCommon
rach-ConfigCommon
bcch-Config
pcch-Config
prach-Config
pdsch-ConfigCommon
pusch-ConfigCommon
pucch-ConfigCommon
soundingRS-UL-ConfigCommon: release (0)
uplinkPowerControlCommon
ul-CyclicPrefixLength: len1 (0)
ue-TimersAndConstants
freqInfo
mbsfn-SubframeConfigList: 1 item
Item 0
MBSFN-SubframeConfig
radioframeAllocationPeriod: n1 (0)
radioframeAllocationOffset: 0
subframeAllocation: oneFrame (0)
oneFrame: fc [bit length 6, 2 LSB pad bits, 1111 11.. decimal value 63]
timeAlignmentTimerCommon: infinity (7)
Item 1
sib-TypeAndInfo item: sib13-v920 (11)



## Step4-4 觀測MIB及SIB(SIB13)

SIB13為eMBMS專用的SIB，其內容包含MCCH所占用的Radio Frame位置及Sub-Frame位置等

No.	Time	Source	Desti	Protocol	Length	Info
3	0.445505			LTE RR	60	SystemInformation [ SIB2 SIB13 ]
4	0.514893			MAC-LTE	30	RAR (RA-RNTI=2, SFN=82 , SF=9) (RAPID=30: TA=0, UL-Grant=52236, Temp C-RNTI=70...
5	0.521675			LTE RR	26	RRCConnectionRequest

[Subframe: 9]
[RNTI: 65535]
[RNTI Type: SI-RNTI (4)]
[Length of frame: 41]
[CRC Status: OK (1)]
[Carrier Id: Primary (0)]
[Transport channel: DL-SCH (4)]
▼ LTE Radio Resource Control (RRC) protocol
▼ BCCH-DL-SCH-Message
▼ message: c1 (0)
▼ c1: systemInformation (0)
▼ systemInformation
▼ criticalExtensions: systemInformation-r8 (0)
▼ systemInformation-r8
▼ sib-TypeAndInfo: 2 items
▼ Item 0
▼ sib-TypeAndInfo item: sib2 (0)
▼ sib-TypeAndInfo item: sib13-v920 (11)
▼ sib13-v920
▼ mbsfn-AreaInfoList-r9: 1 item
▼ Item 0
▼ MBSFN-AreaInfo-r9
mbsfn-AreaId-r9: 1
non-MBSFNregionLength: s2 (1)
notificationIndicator-r9: 0
▼ mcch-Config-r9
mcch-RepetitionPeriod-r9: rf64 (1)
mcch-Offset-r9: 0
mcch-ModificationPeriod-r9: rf512 (0)
sf-AllocInfo-r9: 80 [bit length 6, 2 LSB pad bits, 1000 00.. decimal value 32]
signallingMCS-r9: n2 (0)
▼ notificationConfig-r9
notificationRepetitionCoeff-r9: n2 (0)
notificationOffset-r9: 0
notificationSF-Index-r9: 1



# Step5-1 觀測MCH(產生測試流量)

在MBMS-GW的終端機輸入 `echo 1234567890 | socat -u - UDP-DATAGRAM:239.255.1.1:3456` 以產生測試的封包，在UE端的Wireshark內應可看到兩個連續的MCH訊框

No.	Time	Source	Desti	Protocol	Length	Info
569	64.570143			MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=108 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Padding:remainder)
570	64.681418			MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=112 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Power Headroom Report) (Padding:...
571	64.799179			MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=116 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Padding:remainder)
572	64.929445			MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=120 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Power Headroom Report) (Padding:...
573	65.049792			MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=124 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Padding:remainder)
574	65.199664			MAC-LTE	296	MCH: (MCH Scheduling Information:2 bytes) (MCCH:16 bytes) (Padding:remainder)
575	65.203826			MAC-LTE	2500	MCH: (1:42 bytes) (Padding:remainder)
576	65.210659			MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=128 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Power Headroom Report) (Padding:...
577	65.339556			MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=132 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Padding:remainder)
578	65.483492			MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=136 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Power Headroom Report) (Padding:...
579	65.612380			MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=140 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Padding:remainder)
580	65.735822			MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=144 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Power Headroom Report) (Padding:...
581	65.850530			MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=148 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Padding:remainder)
582	65.950505			MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=152 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Power Headroom Report) (Padding:...
583	66.058221			MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=156 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Padding:remainder)
584	66.189710			MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=160 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Power Headroom Report) (Padding:...
585	66.317468			MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=164 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Padding:remainder)
586	66.430367			MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=168 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Power Headroom Report) (Padding:...
587	66.541693			MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=172 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Padding:remainder)
588	66.651990			MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=176 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Power Headroom Report) (Padding:...
589	66.783049			MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=180 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Padding:remainder)
590	66.888890			MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=184 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Power Headroom Report) (Padding:...
591	66.990750			MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=188 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Padding:remainder)
592	67.103797			MAC-LTE	296	MCH: (MCH Scheduling Information:2 bytes) (MCCH:16 bytes) (Padding:remainder)
593	67.112739			MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=192 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Power Headroom Report) (Padding:...

## Step5-2 觀測MCH(MCCH)

點擊第一個訊框以顯示其詳細內容，可以發現該訊框所對應之Logical Channel為MCCH，內含MTCH的排程資訊。可以觀察到此訊框表示了緊接著的一個MCH對應到MTCH

[illegible]

## Step5-3 觀測MCH(MTCH)

點擊下一個訊框可以發現該訊框所對應之Logical Channel 為MTCH，其SDU承載著以00 80 00為內容的上層Header 及完整的UDP/IP封包，最上層的內容為剛剛所傳送的字串

No.	Time	Source	Desti	Protocol	Length	Info
574	65.199664			MAC-LTE	296	MCH: (MCH Scheduling Information:2 bytes) (MCCH:16 bytes) (Padding:remainder)
575	65.203826			MAC-LTE	2500	MCH: (1:42 bytes) (Padding:remainder)
576	65.210659			MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=128 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Power Headroom Report) (Padding:...
577	65.339556			MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=132 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Padding:remainder)

▶	Frame 575: 2500 bytes on wire (20000 bits), 2500 bytes captured (20000 bits) on interface /tmp/ue.pcap.pipe, id 0
	DLT: 147, Payload: mac-lte-framed (mac-lte-framed)
▼	MAC-LTE MCH: (1:42 bytes) (Padding:remainder)
▼	[Context (RNTI=65533)]
	[Radio Type: FDD (1)]
	[Direction: Downlink (1)]
	[System Frame Number: 128]
	[Subframe: 3]
	[RNTI: 65533]
	[RNTI Type: M-RNTI (6)]
	[Length of frame: 2481]
	[CRC Status: OK (1)]
	[Carrier Id: Primary (0)]
▼	MAC PDU Header (1:42) (Padding:remainder) (2 subheaders)
▶	Sub-header (lcid=1, length=42)
▶	Sub-header (lcid=Padding, length is remainder)
	SDU (1, length=42 bytes): 00800045000027cae24000011110d5ac1000feefff0101cb.....
▶	Padding data: 00...
	[Padding length: 2436]

0010	0f 00 01 21 2a 1f 00 80 00 45 00 00 27 ca e2 40	...!*...E...0
0020	00 01 11 10 d5 ac 10 00 fe ef ff 01 01 cb 5f 0d	....._
0030	80 00 13 74 d4 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 30 0a	...t.123 4567890

## Step5-4 觀測MCH(大流量)

在 MBMS-GW 的終端機輸入 `dd if=/dev/zero bs=1M count=10 | socat -u - UDP-DATAGRAM:239.255.1.1:3456` 以傳送10MB的資料到UE，可以在UE端的Wireshark上觀察到隨著資料增加，MCH訊框的數量也隨之上升

128 14.661538	MAC-LTE	296 MCH: (MCH Scheduling Information:2 bytes) (MCCH:16 bytes) (Padding:remainder)
129 14.664706	MAC-LTE	2500 MCH: (Padding) (1:remainder)
130 14.668075	MAC-LTE	2500 MCH: (Padding) (1:remainder)
131 14.670948	MAC-LTE	552 UL-SCH: (SFN=512 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Padding:remainder)
132 14.676859	MAC-LTE	2500 MCH: (Padding) (1:remainder)
133 14.680028	MAC-LTE	2500 MCH: (Padding) (1:remainder)
134 14.685688	MAC-LTE	2500 MCH: (Padding) (1:remainder)
135 14.694806	MAC-LTE	2500 MCH: (Padding) (1:remainder)
136 14.697637	MAC-LTE	2500 MCH: (Padding) (1:remainder)
137 14.700616	MAC-LTE	2500 MCH: (Padding) (1:remainder)
138 14.709482	MAC-LTE	2500 MCH: (Padding) (1:remainder)
139 14.712142	MAC-LTE	2500 MCH: (Padding) (1:remainder)
140 14.714948	MAC-LTE	2500 MCH: (Padding) (1:remainder)
141 14.723613	MAC-LTE	2500 MCH: (Padding) (1:remainder)
142 14.726921	MAC-LTE	2500 MCH: (Padding) (1:remainder)
143 14.729388	MAC-LTE	2500 MCH: (Padding) (1:remainder)
144 14.737641	MAC-LTE	2500 MCH: (Padding) (1:remainder)
145 14.741330	MAC-LTE	2500 MCH: (Padding) (1:remainder)
146 14.744028	MAC-LTE	2500 MCH: (Padding) (1:remainder)
147 14.752553	MAC-LTE	2500 MCH: (Padding) (1:remainder)
148 14.756123	MAC-LTE	2500 MCH: (Padding) (1:remainder)
149 14.758805	MAC-LTE	2500 MCH: (Padding) (1:remainder)
150 14.769362	MAC-LTE	2500 MCH: (Padding) (1:remainder)
151 14.772230	MAC-LTE	2500 MCH: (Padding) (1:remainder)

## Step5-5 觀測MCH(大流量-MCCH)

透過觀察攜帶MCCH的MCH訊框我們可以觀察到當流量增加時，由於單靠一個MCH訊框無法傳送完整的資料，因此封包被分段並透過多個MCH訊框傳送。以圖中的MCCH內容可以知道在其後面的MCH訊框有連續384個訊框為MTCH所佔用

[illegible]

## Step5-6 觀測MCH(大流量-MTCH)

點及其後的MCH訊框可以發現其對應到的Logical Channel 為MTCH，而其內容為原始封包的一小部分。由於該訊框不含Padding，所以由此可以知道MCH之MTU為2479 bytes

No.	Time	Source	Desti	Protocol	Length	Info
128	14.661538			MAC-LTE	296	MCH: (MCH Scheduling Information:2 bytes) (MCCH:16 bytes) (Padding:remainder)
129	14.664706			MAC-LTE	2500	MCH: (Padding) (1:remainder)
130	14.668075			MAC-LTE	2500	MCH: (Padding) (1:remainder)
131	14.670948			MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=512 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Padding:remainder)
132	14.676859			MAC-LTE	2500	MCH: (Padding) (1:remainder)
▶ Frame 129: 2500 bytes on wire (20000 bits), 2500 bytes captured (20000 bits) on interface /tmp/ue.pcap.pipe, id 0						
DLT: 147, Payload: mac-lte-framed (mac-lte-framed)						
▼ MAC-LTE MCH: (Padding) (1:remainder)						
▶ [Context (RNTI=65533)]						
▶ MAC PDU Header (Padding) (1:remainder) (2 subheaders)						
SDU (1, length=2479 bytes): 605de08000450005dceb6b200001110a97ac1000feefff01...						
0010	0f 00 01 3f 01	60 5d e0	80 00 45 00	05 dc eb 6b	...	?
0020	20 00 01 11 0a 97 ac 10	00 fe ef ff	01 01 97 a6	.....	.....	.....
0030	0d 80 20 08 7c a8 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....	.....
0040	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....	.....
0050	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....	.....
0060	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....	.....
0070	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....	.....



# Step6-1 觀測eMBMS的影響(iperf)

在EPC上執行**iperf3 -s**以啟動iperf3的Server，並在UE上執行**iperf3 -c 172.16.0.1 -t 100 -i 5 --bidir**以進行正常Uplink與Downlink流量的模擬與觀測

```
user@Lab01epc:~$ iperf3 -s
```

```
-----  
Server listening on 5201  
-----  
█
```

```
user@Lab01ue:~$ iperf3 -c 172.16.0.1 -t 100 -i 5 --bidir
```

```
Connecting to host 172.16.0.1, port 5201
```

```
[ 1] local 172.16.0.3 port 41666 connected to 172.16.0.1 port 5201
```

```
[ 7] local 172.16.0.3 port 41668 connected to 172.16.0.1 port 5201
```

[ ID]	[Role]	Interval	Transfer	Bitrate	Retr	Cwnd
[ 5]	[TX-C]	0.00-5.00 sec	2.39 MBytes	4.01 Mb/s	0	153 KBytes
[ 7]	[RX-C]	0.00-5.00 sec	547 KBytes	897 Kb/s		
[ 5]	[TX-C]	5.00-10.00 sec	1.49 MBytes	2.50 Mb/s	15	97.6 KBytes
[ 7]	[RX-C]	5.00-10.00 sec	1.81 MBytes	3.03 Mb/s		
[ 5]	[TX-C]	10.00-15.00 sec	1.49 MBytes	2.50 Mb/s	0	160 KBytes
[ 7]	[RX-C]	10.00-15.00 sec	1.90 MBytes	3.18 Mb/s		
[ 5]	[TX-C]	15.00-20.00 sec	2.11 MBytes	3.54 Mb/s	66	133 KBytes
[ 7]	[RX-C]	15.00-20.00 sec	1.80 MBytes	3.02 Mb/s		

## Step6-2 觀測eMBMS的影響(大流量)

在MBMS-GW上執行`dd if=/dev/zero bs=1M count=2000 | socat -u - UDP-DATAGRAM:239.255.1.1:3456`，此指令會產生2GB的流量並以eMBMS的方式傳送，請記下本指令開始與結束時iperf的時間戳記以方便後續統計結果。在本範例中大約花費30秒傳送所有eMBMS流量

```
user@Lab01epc:~$ dd if=/dev/zero bs=1M count=2000 | socat -u - UDP-DATAGRAM:239.255.1.1:3456
2000+0 records in
2000+0 records out
2097152000 bytes (2.1 GB, 2.0 GiB) copied, 29.0045 s, 72.3 MB/s
user@Lab01epc:~$
```



## Step6-3 觀測eMBMS的影響(結果)

本範例的測試結果如下圖所示，eMBMS流量於時間戳記30sec時開始，大約於60sec時結束，計算平均流量如下表所示。可以觀察到由於MCH訊框多少會占用PHY層的無線電資源，因此正常的Downlink與Uplink通道會被eMBMS所影響。

[ 5][TX-C]	5.00-10.00	sec	1.49	MBytes	2.50	Mbits/sec	15	97.6	KBytes
[ 7][RX-C]	5.00-10.00	sec	1.81	MBytes	3.03	Mbits/sec			
[ 5][TX-C]	10.00-15.00	sec	1.49	MBytes	2.50	Mbits/sec	0	160	KBytes
[ 7][RX-C]	10.00-15.00	sec	1.90	MBytes	3.18	Mbits/sec			
[ 5][TX-C]	15.00-20.00	sec	2.11	MBytes	3.54	Mbits/sec	66	133	KBytes
[ 7][RX-C]	15.00-20.00	sec	1.80	MBytes	3.02	Mbits/sec			
[ 5][TX-C]	20.00-25.00	sec	1.74	MBytes	2.92	Mbits/sec	12	134	KBytes
[ 7][RX-C]	20.00-25.00	sec	1.87	MBytes	3.14	Mbits/sec			
[ 5][TX-C]	25.00-30.00	sec	2.17	MBytes	3.65	Mbits/sec	0	161	KBytes
[ 7][RX-C]	25.00-30.00	sec	1.18	MBytes	1.97	Mbits/sec			
[ 5][TX-C]	30.00-35.00	sec	1.30	MBytes	2.19	Mbits/sec	14	116	KBytes
[ 7][RX-C]	30.00-35.00	sec	1.39	MBytes	2.33	Mbits/sec			
[ 5][TX-C]	35.00-40.00	sec	1.30	MBytes	2.19	Mbits/sec	0	136	KBytes
[ 7][RX-C]	35.00-40.00	sec	1.54	MBytes	2.58	Mbits/sec			
[ 5][TX-C]	40.00-45.00	sec	1.30	MBytes	2.19	Mbits/sec	35	163	KBytes
[ 7][RX-C]	40.00-45.00	sec	1.37	MBytes	2.30	Mbits/sec			
[ 5][TX-C]	45.00-50.00	sec	1.74	MBytes	2.92	Mbits/sec	29	151	KBytes
[ 7][RX-C]	45.00-50.00	sec	1.54	MBytes	2.58	Mbits/sec			
[ 5][TX-C]	50.00-55.00	sec	1.30	MBytes	2.19	Mbits/sec	12	151	KBytes
[ 7][RX-C]	50.00-55.00	sec	1.45	MBytes	2.43	Mbits/sec			
[ 5][TX-C]	55.00-60.00	sec	1.30	MBytes	2.19	Mbits/sec	8	150	KBytes
[ 7][RX-C]	55.00-60.00	sec	1.50	MBytes	2.52	Mbits/sec			
[ 5][TX-C]	60.00-65.00	sec	1.74	MBytes	2.92	Mbits/sec	13	126	KBytes
[ 7][RX-C]	60.00-65.00	sec	1.84	MBytes	3.08	Mbits/sec			
[ 5][TX-C]	65.00-70.00	sec	1.80	MBytes	3.02	Mbits/sec	6	127	KBytes
[ 7][RX-C]	65.00-70.00	sec	1.77	MBytes	2.97	Mbits/sec			
[ 5][TX-C]	70.00-75.00	sec	1.74	MBytes	2.92	Mbits/sec	15	126	KBytes
[ 7][RX-C]	70.00-75.00	sec	1.91	MBytes	3.21	Mbits/sec			

Time	Avg. Downlink	Avg. Uplink
5-30	2.868Mbps	3.022Mbps
30-60	2.457Mbps	2.312Mbps
60-75	3.087Mbps	2.953Mbps

# Stage 3 Check List

項目	內容
建立Named Pipe	確認以建立一Named Pipe供UE存放其MAC層的PDU
將UE MAC PDU引導至Named Pipe	確認設定檔中有將UE MAC層PDU引導至Named Pipe
Wireshark的封包解析器	確認有新增一DLT=147的mac-lte-framed封包解析器
MIB	確認可以觀察到MIB且其內容正確
SIB	確認可以觀察到SIB1、SIB2和SIB13且其內容正確
MCH訊框	確認可以觀察到定期發送的MCH訊框
MCCH	確認該定期發送的MCH訊框對應Logical Channel為MCCH
MTCH	確認進行eMBMS Multicast時會有資料透過MTCH傳送

# Outline

- 實驗目的及實驗內容
- 背景知識
- 實驗環境
- Stage 1. 環境設定
- Stage 2. eMBMS 啟動與測試
- Stage 3. eMBMS 觀測
- Stage 4. Physical Layer 參數調整
  - Step1 原始Radio Frame觀察
  - Step2 MCH分配周期調整
  - Step3 MCH分配偏移調整
  - Step4 MCH SF分配調整
  - Step5 MCCH重複周期調整
  - Step6 MCCH偏移調整
  - Step7 MCCH SF分配調整
- Stage 5. eMBMS 應用
- 總結及問題

# Step1-1 原始Radio Frame觀察(設定)

本階段所會動到的設定檔主要為/etc/srslte/sib.conf.mbsfn下的sib2的mbsfnSubframeConfigList以及sib13，其原始設定如下兩張圖所示，若後續沒有特別說明須更動的設定項目請按照此圖將其改為預設值。

```
mbsfnSubframeConfigList =  
{  
    radioframeAllocationPeriod = 1;  
    subframeAllocationNumFrames = 1;  
    radioframeAllocationOffset = 0;  
    subframeAllocation = 63;  
};
```

```
sib13 =  
{  
    mbsfn_notification_config =  
    {  
        mbsfn_notification_repetition_coeff = "n2";  
        mbsfn_notification_offset = 0;  
        mbsfn_notification_sf_index = 1;  
    };  
    mbsfn_area_info_list_size = 1;  
    mbsfn_area_info_list =  
    {  
        non_mbsfn_region_length = "s2";  
        mcch_repetition_period = "rf64";  
        mcch_modification_period = "rf512";  
        signalling_mcs = "n2";  
        mbsfn_area_id = 1;  
        notification_indicator = 0;  
        mcch_offset = 0;  
        sf_alloc_info = 32;  
    };  
};
```

## Step1-2 原始Radio Frame觀察(MCCH)

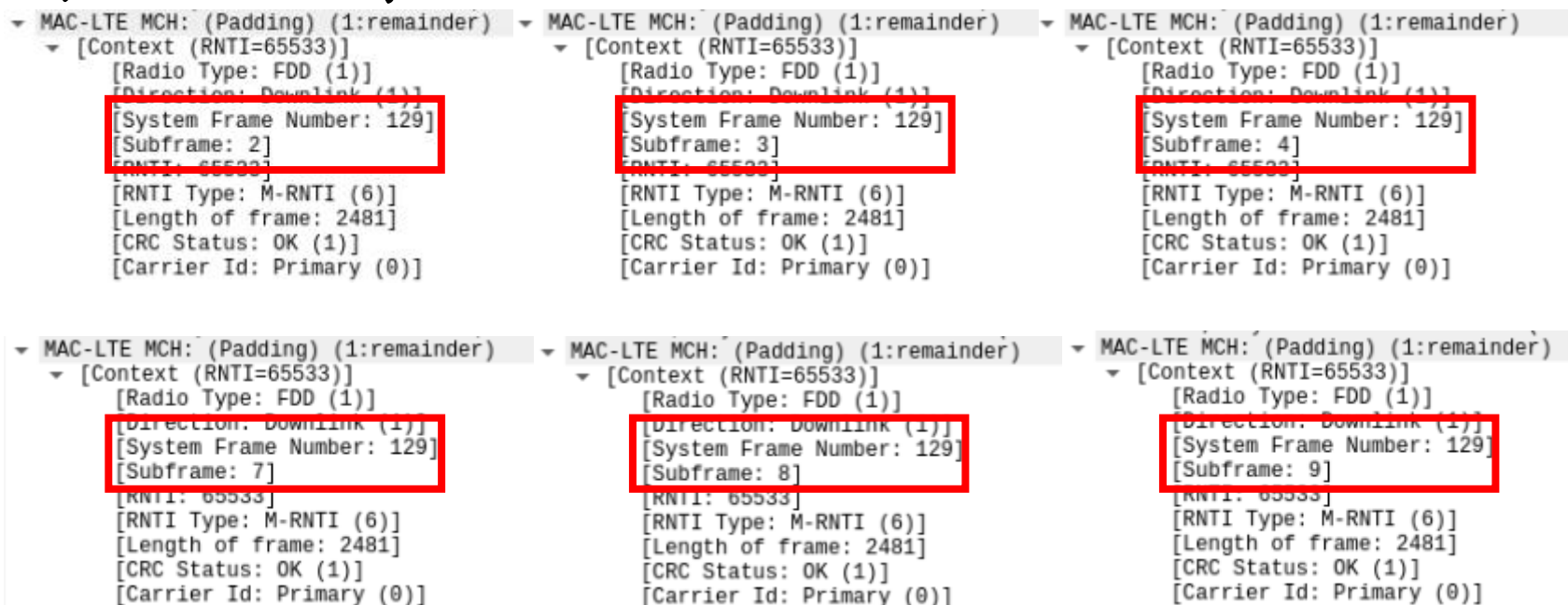
直接以Wireshark觀察UE MAC層的PDU可以發現預設設定值的MCCH每隔64個Radio Frame就會出現( $\text{SFN mod } 64 = 0$ )且其所出現的Sub-Frame都是Sub-Frame#2(Wireshark的Sub-Frame編號從1開始)

```
▼ [Context (RNTI=65533)]  
  [Radio Type: FDD (1)]  
  [Direction: Downlink (1)]  
  [System Frame Number: 192]  
  [Subframe: 2]  
  [RNTI: 65533]  
  [RNTI Type: M-RNTI (6)]  
  [Length of frame: 277]  
  [CRC Status: OK (1)]  
  [Carrier Id: Primary (0)]
```

```
▼ [Context (RNTI=65533)]  
  [Radio Type: FDD (1)]  
  [Direction: Downlink (1)]  
  [System Frame Number: 256]  
  [Subframe: 2]  
  [RNTI: 65533]  
  [RNTI Type: M-RNTI (6)]  
  [Length of frame: 277]  
  [CRC Status: OK (1)]  
  [Carrier Id: Primary (0)]
```

# Step1-3 原始Radio Frame觀察(MTCH)

在MBMS-GW上執行 `dd if=/dev/zero bs=1M count=10 | socat -u - UDP-DATAGRAM:239.255.1.1:3456` 產生MCTH並以Wireshark觀察UE MAC層的PDU可以發現預設設定值的MTCH每個Radio Frame都出現( $\text{SFN} \bmod 1 = 0$ )且其所出現的Sub-Frame為#2、#3、#4、#7、#8及#9





## Step1-4 原始Radio Frame觀察(測試)

在MBMS-GW上執行 `pv -L 1M -r /dev/zero | socat -u - UDP-DATAGRAM:239.255.1.1:3456`，此指令會從/dev/zero穩定的產生1MB/sec(8Mbps)的流量並使用eMBMS進行傳播，此指令在本階段需全程開啟以利後續的測試

```
user@Lab01epc:~$ pv -L 1M -r /dev/zero | socat -u - UDP-DATAGRAM:239.255.1.1:3456
6
[1.00MiB/s]
```

## Step1-5 原始Radio Frame觀察(流通量)

在UE上執行 `socat -u UDP-RECV:3456,bind=239.255.1.1,ip-add-membership=239.255.1.1:tun_srsue - | pv -a -t`，此指令會接收來自MBMS-GW的eMBMS測試流量並顯示出平均流通量，執行此指令約一分鐘後即可按Ctrl-C結束本命令，所得數值即為從開始到結束為止的平均流通量。原始設定檔的流通量測試結果為441KB/sec (3528Kbps)

```
user@Lab01ue:~$ socat -u UDP-RECV:3456,bind=239.255.1.1,ip-add-membership=
239.255.1.1:tun_srsue - | pv -a -t
0:01:00 [ 411KiB/s]
```



## Step2-1 MCH分配週期調整(設定)

在eNB上輸入`sudo vim /etc/srslte/sib.conf.mbsfn`以編輯SIB的設定檔，將sib2的mbsfnSubframeConfigList內的`radioframeAllocationPeriod`由1改為8，改完的設定檔如下圖所示，改完後請重啟eNB及UE

```
mbsfnSubframeConfigList =  
{  
    radioframeAllocationPeriod = 8;  
    subframeAllocationNumFrames = 1;  
    radioframeAllocationOffset = 0;  
    subframeAllocation = 63;  
};
```

## Step2-2 MCH分配週期調整(結果)

以Wireshark觀察UE MAC層的PDU可以發現MCH的出現頻率從原始設定檔的一個Radio Frame出現一次降為八個Radio Frame才出現一次

```
▼ [Context (RNTI=65533)]  
  [Radio Type: FDD (1)]  
  [Direction: Downlink (1)]  
  [System Frame Number: 416]  
  [Subframe: 2]  
  [RNTI: 65533]  
  [RNTI Type: M-RNTI (6)]  
  [Length of frame: 2481]  
  [CRC Status: OK (1)]  
  [Carrier Id: Primary (0)]
```

```
▼ [Context (RNTI=65533)]  
  [Radio Type: FDD (1)]  
  [Direction: Downlink (1)]  
  [System Frame Number: 424]  
  [Subframe: 2]  
  [RNTI: 65533]  
  [RNTI Type: M-RNTI (6)]  
  [Length of frame: 2481]  
  [CRC Status: OK (1)]  
  [Carrier Id: Primary (0)]
```

## Step2-3 MCH分配週期調整(流通量)

在UE上執行 `socat -u UDP-RECV:3456,bind=239.255.1.1,ip-add-membership=239.255.1.1:tun_srsue - | pv -a -t`，此指令會接收來自MBMS-GW的eMBMS測試流量並顯示出平均流通量，執行此指令約一分鐘後即可按Ctrl-C結束本命令，所得數值即為從開始到結束為止的平均流通量。將radioframeAllocationPeriod由1改為8的流通量測試結果為41.2KB/sec (329.6Kbps)，為原本的0.093倍

```
user@Lab01ue:~$ socat -u UDP-RECV:3456,bind=239.255.1.1,ip-add-membership=
239.255.1.1:tun_srsue - | pv -a -t
0:01:00 [41.2KiB/s]
```

## Step3-1 MCH分配偏移調整(設定)

在eNB上輸入`sudo vim /etc/srslte/sib.conf.mbsfn`以編輯SIB的設定檔，將sib2的mbsfnSubframeConfigList內的`radioframeAllocationPeriod`由1改為8並同時將`radioframeAllocationOffset`由0改為3，改完的設定檔如下圖所示，改完後請重啟eNB及UE

```
mbsfnSubframeConfigList =  
{  
    radioframeAllocationPeriod = 8;  
    subframeAllocationNumFrames = 1;  
    radioframeAllocationOffset = 3;  
    subframeAllocation = 63;  
};
```

## Step3-2 MCH分配偏移調整(結果)

以Wireshark觀察UE MAC層的PDU可以發現MCH的出現頻率從原始設定檔的一個Radio Frame出現一次降為八個Radio Frame才出現一次外，原本要 $\text{SFN} \bmod 8 = 0$ 才會被分配的MCH改為 $\text{SFN} \bmod 8 = 3$ 才會被分配

```
▼ [Context (RNTI=65533)]  
  [Radio Type: FDD (1)]  
  [Direction: Downlink (1)]  
  [System Frame Number: 683]  
  [Subframe: 2]  
  [RNTI: 65533]  
  [RNTI Type: M-RNTI (6)]  
  [Length of frame: 2481]  
  [CRC Status: OK (1)]  
  [Carrier Id: Primary (0)]
```

```
▼ [Context (RNTI=65533)]  
  [Radio Type: FDD (1)]  
  [Direction: Downlink (1)]  
  [System Frame Number: 691]  
  [Subframe: 2]  
  [RNTI: 65533]  
  [RNTI Type: M-RNTI (6)]  
  [Length of frame: 2481]  
  [CRC Status: OK (1)]  
  [Carrier Id: Primary (0)]
```

## Step3-3 MCH分配偏移調整(流通量)

在UE上執行 `socat -u UDP-RECV:3456,bind=239.255.1.1,ip-add-membership=239.255.1.1:tun_srsue - | pv -a -t`，執行此指令約一分鐘後即可按Ctrl-C結束本命令，所得數值即為從開始到結束為止的平均流通量

將radioframeAllocationOffset由0改為3的流通量測試結果為42.4KB/sec (339.2Kbps)，為原本的0.096倍，並與單純改動radioframeAllocationPeriod的結果相差無幾

```
user@Lab01ue:~$ socat -u UDP-RECV:3456,bind=239.255.1.1,ip-add-membership=
239.255.1.1:tun_srsue - | pv -a -t
0:01:00 [42.4KiB/s]
```

## Step4-1 MCH SF分配調整(設定)

在eNB上輸入`sudo vim /etc/srslte/sib.conf.mbsfn`以編輯SIB的設定檔，將sib2的mbsfnSubframeConfigList內的`subframeAllocation`由63改為18(0b010010)，改完的設定檔如下圖所示，改完後請重啟eNB及UE

```
mbsfnSubframeConfigList =  
{  
    radioframeAllocationPeriod = 1;  
    subframeAllocationNumFrames = 1;  
    radioframeAllocationOffset = 0;  
    subframeAllocation = 18;  
};
```



## Step4-2 MCH SF分配調整(結果)

以Wireshark觀察UE MAC層的PDU可以發現原本會出現在Sub-Frame #2、#3、#4、#7、#8及#9的MCH訊框變成只會出現在Sub-Frame #3和#8，這符合剛剛的設定值0b010010

```
▼ [Context (RNTI=65533)]  
  [Radio Type: FDD (1)]  
  [Direction: Downlink (1)]  
  [System Frame Number: 385]  
  [Subframe: 3]  
  [RNTI: 65533]  
  [RNTI Type: M-RNTI (6)]  
  [Length of frame: 2481]  
  [CRC Status: OK (1)]  
  [Carrier Id: Primary (0)]
```

```
▼ [Context (RNTI=65533)]  
  [Radio Type: FDD (1)]  
  [Direction: Downlink (1)]  
  [System Frame Number: 385]  
  [Subframe: 8]  
  [RNTI: 65533]  
  [RNTI Type: M-RNTI (6)]  
  [Length of frame: 2481]  
  [CRC Status: OK (1)]  
  [Carrier Id: Primary (0)]
```

## Step4-3 MCH SF分配調整(流通量)

在UE上執行 `socat -u UDP-RECV:3456,bind=239.255.1.1,ip-add-membership=239.255.1.1:tun_srsue - | pv -a -t`，執行此指令約一分鐘後即可按Ctrl-C結束本命令，所得數值即為從開始到結束為止的平均流通量

將 subframeAllocation 由 63 改為 18 的流通量測試結果為 118KB/sec (944Kbps)，為原本的 0.2676 倍，推測為 Sub-Frame 的數量只有原始設定 1/3 的緣故

```
user@Lab01ue:~$ socat -u UDP-RECV:3456,bind=239.255.1.1,ip-add-membership=
239.255.1.1:tun_srsue - | pv -a -t
0:01:00 [ 118KiB/s]
```

# Step5-1 MCCH 重複週期調整(設定)

在eNB上輸入`sudo vim /etc/srslte/sib.conf.mbsfn`以編輯SIB的設定檔，將sib13內的`mcch_repetition_period`由rf64改為rf128，而sib2的設定維持原始設定檔的模樣，改完的設定檔如下圖所示，改完後請重啟eNB及UE

```
mbsfnSubframeConfigList =
{
    radioframeAllocationPeriod = 1;
    subframeAllocationNumFrames = 1;
    radioframeAllocationOffset = 0;
    subframeAllocation = 63;
};
```

```
sib13 =
{
    mbsfn_notification_config =
    {
        mbsfn_notification_repetition_coeff = "n2";
        mbsfn_notification_offset = 0;
        mbsfn_notification_sf_index = 1;
    };
    mbsfn_area_info_list_size = 1;
    mbsfn_area_info_list =
    {
        non_mbsfn_region_length = "s2";
        mcch_repetition_period = "rf128";
        mcch_modification_period = "rf512";
        signalling_mcs = "n2";
        mbsfn_area_id = 1;
        notification_indicator = 0;
        mcch_offset = 0;
        sf_alloc_info = 32;
    };
};
```

## Step5-2 MCCH 重複週期調整(結果)

以 Wireshark 觀察 UE MAC 層的 PDU 可以發現原本每 64 個 Radio Frame 才會出現一次的 MCCH，其出現頻率降低到每 128 個 Radio Frame 才會出現一次，符合剛剛的設定

```
▼ [Context (RNTI=65533)]
  [Radio Type: FDD (1)]
  [Direction: Downlink (1)]
  [System Frame Number: 256]
  [Subframe: 2]
  [RNTI: 65533]
  [RNTI Type: M-RNTI (6)]
  [Length of frame: 277]
  [CRC Status: OK (1)]
  [Carrier Id: Primary (0)]
```

```
▼ [Context (RNTI=65533)]
  [Radio Type: FDD (1)]
  [Direction: Downlink (1)]
  [System Frame Number: 384]
  [Subframe: 2]
  [RNTI: 65533]
  [RNTI Type: M-RNTI (6)]
  [Length of frame: 277]
  [CRC Status: OK (1)]
  [Carrier Id: Primary (0)]
```

## Step5-3 MCCH 重複週期調整(流通量)

在 UE 上執行 `socat -u UDP-RECV:3456,bind=239.255.1.1,ip-add-membership=239.255.1.1:tun_srsue - | pv -a -t`，執行此指令約一分鐘後即可按Ctrl-C結束本命令，所得數值即為從開始到結束為止的平均流通量

將mcch\_repetition\_period由rf64改為rf128的流通量測試結果為220KB/sec (1760Kbps)，為原本的0.499倍，推測為MCCH的重複週期為只有原始設定兩倍的緣故

```
user@Lab01ue:~$ socat -u UDP-RECV:3456,bind=239.255.1.1,ip-add-membership=
239.255.1.1:tun_srsue - | pv -a -t
0:01:00 [ 220KiB/s]
```

# Step6-1 MCCH 偏移調整(設定)

在eNB上輸入`sudo vim /etc/srslte/sib.conf.mbsfn`以編輯SIB的設定檔，將sib2的mbsfnSubframeConfigList內的radioframeAllocationOffset由0改為3並同時將sib13內的mcch\_offset由0改為3，改完的設定檔如下圖所示，改完後請重啟eNB及UE

```
mbsfnSubframeConfigList =  
{  
    radioframeAllocationPeriod = 1;  
    subframeAllocationNumFrames = 1;  
    radioframeAllocationOffset = 3;  
    subframeAllocation = 63;  
};
```

```
sib13 =  
{  
    mbsfn_notification_config =  
    {  
        mbsfn_notification_repetition_coeff = "n2";  
        mbsfn_notification_offset = 0;  
        mbsfn_notification_sf_index = 1;  
    };  
    mbsfn_area_info_list_size = 1;  
    mbsfn_area_info_list =  
    {  
        non_mbsfn_region_length = "s2";  
        mcch_repetition_period = "rf64";  
        mcch_modification_period = "rf512";  
        signalling_mcs = "n2";  
        mbsfn_area_id = 1;  
        notification_indicator = 0;  
        mcch_offset = 3;  
        sf_alloc_info = 32;  
    };  
};
```

## Step6-2 MCCH 偏移調整(結果)

以 Wireshark 觀察 UE MAC 層的 PDU 可以發現原本  $\text{SFN mod } 64 = 0$  才會進行排程的 MCCH 變成  $\text{SFN mod } 64 = 3$  才會被排程，符合剛才的設定

```
▼ [Context (RNTI=65533)]  
  [Radio Type: FDD (1)]  
  [Direction: Downlink (1)]  
  [System Frame Number: 195]  
  [Subframe: 2]  
  [RNTI: 65533]  
  [RNTI Type: M-RNTI (6)]  
  [Length of frame: 277]  
  [CRC Status: OK (1)]  
  [Carrier Id: Primary (0)]
```

```
▼ [Context (RNTI=65533)]  
  [Radio Type: FDD (1)]  
  [Direction: Downlink (1)]  
  [System Frame Number: 259]  
  [Subframe: 2]  
  [RNTI: 65533]  
  [RNTI Type: M-RNTI (6)]  
  [Length of frame: 277]  
  [CRC Status: OK (1)]  
  [Carrier Id: Primary (0)]
```



## Step6-3 MCCH 偏移調整(流通量)

在 UE 上執行 `socat -u UDP-RECV:3456,bind=239.255.1.1,ip-add-membership=239.255.1.1:tun_srsue - | pv -a -t`，執行此指令約一分鐘後即可按Ctrl-C結束本命令，所得數值即為從開始到結束為止的平均流通量

將MCCH偏移量改為3的流通量測試結果為0B/sec，推測是MCCH雖然可以順利進行排程但是MCH無法找到符合排程條件 $\text{SFN} \bmod 1 = 3$ 的Radio Frame，因此MTCH便無法進行傳輸，當然就不會有量通量

```
user@Lab01ue:~$ socat -u UDP-RECV:3456,bind=239.255.1.1,ip-add-membership=
239.255.1.1:tun_srsue - | pv -a -t
0:01:00 [0.00 B/s]
```

# Step7-1 MCCH SF分配調整(設定)

在eNB上輸入`sudo vim /etc/srslte/sib.conf.mbsfn`以編輯SIB的設定檔，將sib13內的`sf_alloc_info`由32改為63，改完的設定檔如下圖所示，改完後請重啟eNB及UE

```
mbsfnSubframeConfigList =
{
    radioframeAllocationPeriod = 1;
    subframeAllocationNumFrames = 1;
    radioframeAllocationOffset = 0;
    subframeAllocation = 63;
};
```

```
sib13 =
{
    mbsfn_notification_config =
    {
        mbsfn_notification_repetition_coeff = "n2";
        mbsfn_notification_offset = 0;
        mbsfn_notification_sf_index = 1;
    };
    mbsfn_area_info_list_size = 1;
    mbsfn_area_info_list =
    {
        non_mbsfn_region_length = "s2";
        mcch_repetition_period = "rf64";
        mcch_modification_period = "rf512";
        signalling_mcs = "n2";
        mbsfn_area_id = 1;
        notification_indicator = 0;
        mcch_offset = 0;
        sf_alloc_info = 63;
    };
};
```

## Step7-2 MCCH SF分配調整(結果)

以 Wireshark 觀察 UE MAC 層的 PDU 可以發現原本只會分配在 Sub-Frame #2 的 MCCH 變成分配在 Sub-Frame #2、#3、#4、#7、#8 及 #9 上，符合剛才的設定

48	3.959940	MAC-LTE	296	MCH: (MCH Scheduling Information:2 bytes) (MCCH:16 bytes) (Padding:remainder)
49	3.962636	MAC-LTE	296	MCH: (MCH Scheduling Information:2 bytes) (MCCH:16 bytes) (Padding:remainder)
50	3.965560	MAC-LTE	296	MCH: (MCH Scheduling Information:2 bytes) (MCCH:16 bytes) (Padding:remainder)
51	3.968131	MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=192 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Padding:remainder)
52	3.974455	MAC-LTE	296	MCH: (MCH Scheduling Information:2 bytes) (MCCH:16 bytes) (Padding:remainder)
53	3.977418	MAC-LTE	296	MCH: (MCH Scheduling Information:2 bytes) (MCCH:16 bytes) (Padding:remainder)
54	3.979934	MAC-LTE	296	MCH: (MCH Scheduling Information:2 bytes) (MCCH:16 bytes) (Padding:remainder)
55	4.281723	MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=196 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Power Headroom Report) (Padding:...
56	4.381233	MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=200 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Padding:remainder)
57	4.494599	MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=204 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Power Headroom Report) (Padding:...
58	4.818233	MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=208 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Padding:remainder)
59	4.930223	MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=212 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Power Headroom Report) (Padding:...
60	5.036364	MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=216 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Padding:remainder)
61	5.139814	MAC-LTE	552	UL-SCH: (SFN=220 , SF=8) UEId=0 (Short BSR) (Power Headroom Report) (Padding:...

## Step7-3 MCCH SF分配調整(流通量)

在UE上執行 `socat -u UDP-RECV:3456,bind=239.255.1.1,ip-add-membership=239.255.1.1:tun_srsue - | pv -a -t`，執行此指令約一分鐘後即可按Ctrl-C結束本命令，所得數值即為從開始到結束為止的平均流通量

將 `sf_alloc_info` 由 32 改為 63 的流通量測試結果為 415KB/sec(3320Kbps)，為原本的 0.941 倍，可以得知 MCCH 若占用太多 Sub-Frame 的話不但不會提升流通量，甚至會降低流通量

```
user@Lab01ue:~$ socat -u UDP-RECV:3456,bind=239.255.1.1,ip-add-membership=
239.255.1.1:tun_srsue - | pv -a -t
0:01:00 [ 415KiB/s]
```

# Stage 4 Check List

項目	內容
原始Radio Frame	確認是否觀察到原始設定內MCH及MCCH、MTCH的排程情形
MCH分配周期	確認是否完成調整MCH分配週期並觀察UE MAC PDU及Throughput變化
MCH分配偏移	確認是否完成調整MCH分配偏移並觀察UE MAC PDU及Throughput變化
MCH SF分配	確認是否完成調整MCH SF分配並觀察UE MAC PDU及Throughput變化
MCCH重複周期	確認是否完成調整MCCH重複周期並觀察UE MAC PDU及Throughput變化
MCCH偏移	確認是否完成調整MCCH偏移並觀察UE MAC PDU及Throughput變化
MCCH SF分配	確認是否完成調整MCCH SF分配並觀察UE MAC PDU及Throughput變化

# Outline

- 實驗目的及實驗內容
- 背景知識
- 實驗環境
- Stage 1. 環境設定
- Stage 2. eMBMS 啟動與測試
- Stage 3. eMBMS 觀測
- Stage 4. Physical Layer 參數調整
- Stage 5. eMBMS 應用
  - Step1 調整SIB設定
  - Step2 FFmpeg 串流影片檔
  - Step3 FFplay 接收
- 總結及問題

# Step1 調整SIB設定

在開始本階段的步驟前，請先將前一階段的SIB設定檔還原為原始設定，sib2及sib13的原始設定如下圖所示

```
mbsfnSubframeConfigList =  
{  
    radioframeAllocationPeriod = 1;  
    subframeAllocationNumFrames = 1;  
    radioframeAllocationOffset = 0;  
    subframeAllocation = 63;  
};
```

```
sib13 =  
{  
    mbsfn_notification_config =  
    {  
        mbsfn_notification_repetition_coeff = "n2";  
        mbsfn_notification_offset = 0;  
        mbsfn_notification_sf_index = 1;  
    };  
    mbsfn_area_info_list_size = 1;  
    mbsfn_area_info_list =  
    {  
        non_mbsfn_region_length = "s2";  
        mcch_repetition_period = "rf64";  
        mcch_modification_period = "rf512";  
        signalling_mcs = "n2";  
        mbsfn_area_id = 1;  
        notification_indicator = 0;  
        mcch_offset = 0;  
        sf_alloc_info = 32;  
    };  
};
```



## Step2 FFmpeg 串流影片檔

請先確認前一階段位於MBMS-GW上的流量產生器已關閉，若已關閉則請在MBMS-GW的終端機輸入 `ffmpeg -re -i 'your_video_file' -vcodec libx264 -preset ultrafast -tune zerolatency -f mpegts -b:v 1M udp://239.255.1.1:1234` 其中 'your\_video\_file' 為預先準備好之影片檔路徑。

本指令參數說明如下：

- `-re`：讓ffmpeg以原始FPS進行串流，否則會一下就播完
- `-i`：指定輸入影片檔
- `-vcodec libx264`：因不確定來源影片原始編碼格式，因此一律使用 libx264，並同時設定libx264的preset與tune
- `-f mpegts`：指定以MPEG Transport Stream格式進行串流
- `-b:v 1M`：限制輸出平均 bitrate 在 1Mbit/s
- `udp://239.255.1.1:1234`：欲串流的Multicast Group

# FFmpeg 串流影片檔結果

輸入上述指令後FFmpeg會立即進行Multicast串流

```
[libx264 @ 0x5633e877a400] using SAR=133/100
[libx264 @ 0x5633e877a400] using cpu capabilities: MMX2 SSE2 SSE3 Cache64
[libx264 @ 0x5633e877a400] profile Constrained Baseline, level 4.0
Output #0, mpegts, to 'udp://239.255.1.1:1234':
  Metadata:
    WMFSDKNeeded      : 0.0.0.0000
    DeviceConformanceTemplate: MP@HL
    WMFSDKVersion     : 12.0.17763.592
    IsVBR              : 1
    VBR Peak           : 22125023
    Buffer Average      : 81344
    encoder             : Lavf58.29.100
    Stream #0:0(eng): Video: h264 (libx264), yuv420p(progressive), 1440x1080 [SAR 133:100 DAR 133:75], q=-1--1, 1000 kb/s, 29.97 fps, 90k tbn, 29.97 tbc
    Metadata:
      encoder          : Lavc58.54.100 libx264
    Side data:
      cpb: bitrate max/min/avg: 0/0/10000000 buffer size: 0 vbv_delay: -1
    Stream #0:1(eng): Audio: mp2, 44100 Hz, stereo, s16, 384 kb/s
    Metadata:
      encoder          : Lavc58.54.100 mp2
frame=   1 fps=0.0 q=41.0 size=       19kB time=00:00:00.61 bitrate= 256.3kbits/s
frame=  14 fps= 14 q=26.0 size=       73kB time=00:00:00.61 bitrate= 966.8kbits/s
s speed= 0.6x
```

# Step3 FFplay接收

在UE上輸入socat UDP-RECV:1234,bind=239.255.1.1,ip-add-membership=239.255.1.1:tun\_srsue - | ffplay - 接收從MBMS-GW串流的影片檔

```
user@Lab01ue:~$ socat -u UDP-RECV:1234,bind=239.255.1.1,ip-add-membership=239.255.1.1:tun_srsue "exec:ff
play -"
ffplay version 4.2.2-1ubuntu1 Copyright (c) 2003-2019 the FFmpeg developers
  built with gcc 9 (Ubuntu 9.3.0-3ubuntu1)
  configuration: --prefix=/usr --extra-version=1ubuntu1 --toolchain=hardened --libdir=/usr/lib/x86_64-li
nux-gnu --incdir=/usr/include/x86_64-linux-gnu --arch=amd64 --enable-gpl --disable-stripping --enable-av
resample --disable-filter=resample --enable-avisynth --enable-gnutls --enable-ladspa --enable-libaom --e
nable-libass --enable-libbluray --enable-libbs2b --enable-libcaca --enable-libcdio --enable-libcodec2 --
enable-libflite --enable-libfontconfig --enable-libfreetype --enable-libfribidi --enable-libgme --enable
-libgsm --enable-libjack --enable-libmp3lame --enable-libmysofa --enable-libopenjpeg --enable-libopenmpt
--enable-libopus --enable-libpulse --enable-librsvg --enable-librubberband --enable-libshine --enable-l
ibsnappy --enable-libsoxr --enable-lspspeex --enable-libssh --enable-libtheora --enable-lbtwolame --ena
ble-libvidstab --enable-libvorbis --enable-libvpx --enable-libwavpack --enable-libwebp --enable-libx265
--enable-libxml2 --enable-libxvid --enable-libzmq --enable-libzvti --enable-lv2 --enable-omx --enable-op
enal --enable-opengl --enable-opengl --enable-sdl2 --enable-libdc1394 --enable-libdrm --enable-libiec618
83 --enable-nvenc --enable-chromaprint --enable-frei0r --enable-libx264 --enable-shared
  libavutil      56. 31.100 / 56. 31.100
  libavcodec     58. 54.100 / 58. 54.100
  libavformat    58. 29.100 / 58. 29.100
  libavdevice    58.  8.100 / 58.  8.100
  libavfilter     7. 57.100 /  7. 57.100
  libavresample   4.  0.  0 /  4.  0.  0
  libswscale      5.  5.100 /  5.  5.100
  libswresample   3.  5.100 /  3.  5.100
  libpostproc    55.  5.100 / 55.  5.100
[h264 @ 0x7f1bb400e040] non-existing PPS 0 referenced          0B f=0/0
  Last message repeated 1 times
[h264 @ 0x7f1bb400e040] decode_slice_header error
[h264 @ 0x7f1bb400e040] no frame!
[h264 @ 0x7f1bb400e040] non-existing PPS 0 referenced          0B f=0/0
  Last message repeated 1 times
[h264 @ 0x7f1bb400e040] decode_slice_header error
[h264 @ 0x7f1bb400e040] no frame!
[h264 @ 0x7f1bb400e040] non-existing PPS 0 referenced
```



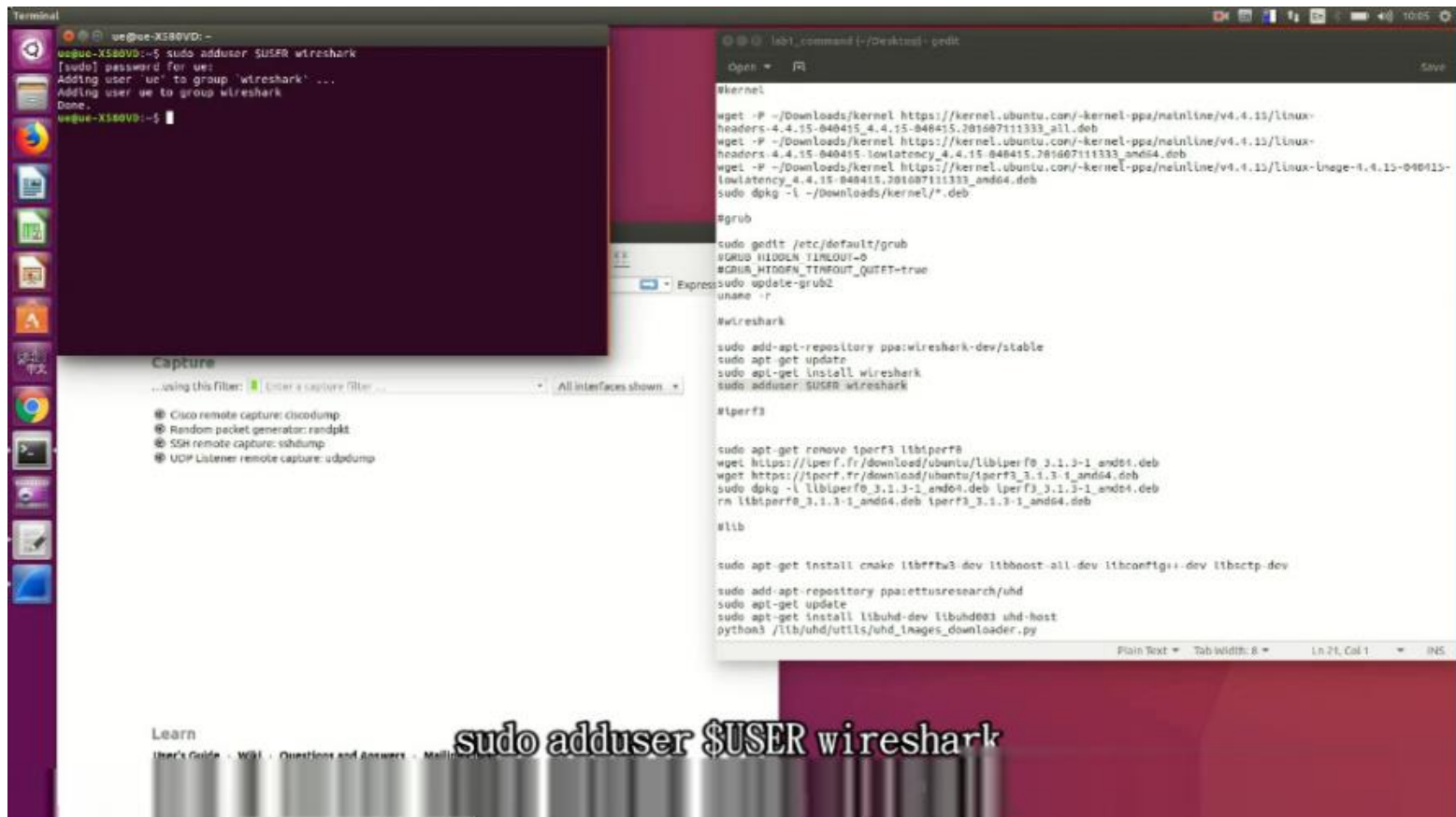
# FFplay接收結果-1

若出現大量錯誤訊息為正常現象，因須等MPEG-TS順利同步後才能正確解碼影片，請稍待一會

```
Input #0, mpegts, from 'pipe:': 0KB vq= 0KB sq= 0B f=0/0
Duration: N/A, start: 24.862456, bitrate: N/A
Program 1
Metadata:
  service_name      : Service01
  service_provider  : FFmpeg
Stream #0:0[0x100]: Video: h264 (Constrained Baseline) ([27][0][0][0] / 0x001B), yuv420p(progressive), 1440x1080 [SAR 133:100 DAR 133:75], 29.97 fps, 29.97 tbr, 90k tbn, 59.94 tbc
Stream #0:1[0x101](eng): Audio: mp2 ([3][0][0][0] / 0x0003), 44100 Hz, stereo, fltp, 384 kb/s
[mpegts @ 0x7f1bb4000bc0] PES packet size mismatch sq= 0B f=0/0
[h264 @ 0x7f1bb4003240] cbp too large (150) at 71 21= 0B f=0/0
[h264 @ 0x7f1bb4003240] error while decoding MB 71 21
[h264 @ 0x7f1bb4003240] concealing 4208 DC, 4208 AC, 4208 MV errors in P frame
[h264 @ 0x7f1bb4003240] mb_type 41 in P slice too large at 19 0/0
[h264 @ 0x7f1bb4003240] error while decoding MB 19 0
[h264 @ 0x7f1bb4003240] concealing 5610 DC, 5610 AC, 5610 MV errors in P frame
[h264 @ 0x7f1bb4003240] out of range intra chroma pred mode
[h264 @ 0x7f1bb4003240] error while decoding MB 9 12
[h264 @ 0x7f1bb4003240] concealing 5080 DC, 5080 AC, 5080 MV errors in P frame
[mp2 @ 0x7f1bb40046c0] Header missing B vq= 231KB sq= 0B f=0/0
[h264 @ 0x7f1bb4003240] Invalid NAL unit 8, skipping. 0B f=0/0
[h264 @ 0x7f1bb4003240] negative number of zero coeffs at 32 14
[h264 @ 0x7f1bb4003240] error while decoding MB 32 14
[h264 @ 0x7f1bb4003240] concealing 4877 DC, 4877 AC, 4877 MV errors in P frame
[h264 @ 0x7f1bb4003240] concealing 960 DC, 960 AC, 960 MV errors in P frame
[h264 @ 0x7f1bb4003240] Invalid level prefix 116KB sq= 0B f=0/0
[h264 @ 0x7f1bb4003240] error while decoding MB 8 21
[h264 @ 0x7f1bb4003240] concealing 4271 DC, 4271 AC, 4271 MV errors in P frame
[mpegts @ 0x7f1bb4000bc0] PES packet size mismatch sq= 0B f=0/0
[mp2 @ 0x7f1bb40046c0] Header missing B vq= 246KB sq= 0B f=0/0
[h264 @ 0x7f1bb4003240] P sub_mb_type 13 out of range at 29 7=0/0
[h264 @ 0x7f1bb4003240] error while decoding MB 29 7
[h264 @ 0x7f1bb4003240] concealing 5510 DC, 5510 AC, 5510 MV errors in P frame
54.33 A-V: -0.009 fd= 319 aq= 18KB vq= 64KB sq= 0B f=0/0
```

## FFplay接收結果-2

等待一小段時間後FFplay應可正確撥放影片，若影片撥放過程中有任何模糊現象均屬以H.264串流的正常結果



```
Terminal
ue@ue-X580VD:~$ sudo adduser $USER wireshark
[sudo] password for ue:
Adding user 'ue' to group 'wireshark' ...
Adding user 'ue' to group 'wireshark' ...
Done.
ue@ue-X580VD:~$

lib_command ~/Desktop - gedit
Open: [F] Save
#kernel
wget -P ~/Downloads/kernel https://kernel.ubuntu.com/~kernel-ppa/mainline/v4.4.15/linux-headers-4.4.15-040415_4.4.15-040415.201607111333_all.deb
wget -P ~/Downloads/kernel https://kernel.ubuntu.com/~kernel-ppa/mainline/v4.4.15/linux-headers-4.4.15-040415-lowlatency_4.4.15-040415.201607111333_and64.deb
wget -P ~/Downloads/kernel https://kernel.ubuntu.com/~kernel-ppa/mainline/v4.4.15/linux-headers-4.4.15-040415-lowlatency_4.4.15-040415.201607111333_and64.deb
sudo dpkg -i ~/Downloads/kernel/*.deb

#grub
sudo gedit /etc/default/grub
GRUB_HIDDEN_TIMEOUT=0
GRUB_TIMEOUT=10
GRUB_TIMEOUT=10
sudo update-grub2
uname -r

#wireshark
sudo add-apt-repository ppa:wireshark-dev/stable
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install wireshark
sudo adduser $USER wireshark

#tperf3
sudo apt-get remove tperf3 libtperf3
wget https://tperf.fr/download/ubuntu/libtperf3_3.1.3-1_and64.deb
wget https://tperf.fr/download/ubuntu/tperf3_3.1.3-1_and64.deb
sudo dpkg -i libtperf3_3.1.3-1_and64.deb tperf3_3.1.3-1_and64.deb
rm libtperf3_3.1.3-1_and64.deb tperf3_3.1.3-1_and64.deb

#lib
sudo apt-get install cmake libfftw3-dev libboost-all-dev libconfig++-dev libhctp-dev
sudo add-apt-repository ppa:ettusresearch/uhd
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install libuhd-dev libuhd003 uhd-host
python3 /lib/uhd/utils/uhd_images_downloader.py

Learn
libuhd: Questions and Answers - Mailman
```

sudo adduser \$USER wireshark

# Stage 5 Check List

	項目	內容
	SIB設定	確認有將SIB還原至原始設定
	FFmpeg串流	確認FFmpeg能順利進行影片的Multicast串流
	FFplay接收	確認UE端的FFplay能順利接收到來自MBMS-GW的串流

# Outline

- 實驗目的及實驗內容
- 背景知識
- 實驗環境
- Stage 1. 環境設定
- Stage 2. eMBMS 啟動與測試
- Stage 3. eMBMS 觀測
- Stage 4. Physical Layer 參數調整
- Stage 5. eMBMS 應用
- 總結及問題



# 總結

- 了解srsLTE在如何進行eMBMS的設定
- 了解如何對eMBMS的封包進行觀測
  - 實際操作SGL\_MB上的封包觀測
  - 實際操作M1上的封包觀測
- 實際觀測UE MAC PDU進一步了解eMBMS的資源分配
  - 了解Transport Channel MCH的排程機制
  - 了解Logical Channel MCCH及MTCH的排程機制
  - 了解MIB及SIB1、SIB2及SIB13的意義
- 實際調整SIB參數了解其對上層通道的影響
- 實際操作影片Multicast串流以學習eMBMS的應用

# 問題

請找出一SIB設定使得透過該SIB所設定的eMBMS Throughput較srsLTE範例設定設定高，並記錄：

- 所變更之SIB設定
- 變更此SIB設定會對Radio Frame及Sub-Frame造成什麼改變
- 變更後的Throughput為原本的幾倍
- 在沒有eMBMS流量時對正常Downlink及Uplink通道有何影響
- 在有eMBMS流量時對正常Downlink及Uplink通道有何影響