MCMC MTSFB TC G011:2017

TECHNICAL CODE

RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK FACILITIES - IN-BUILDING

Developed by Malaysian Technical Standards Forum Bhd

Registered by MCMC

Registered date:

15 November 2017

Development of technical codes

The Communications and Multimedia Act 1998 (‘the Act’) provides for Technical Standards Forum designated under section 184 of the Act or the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (‘the Commission’) to prepare a technical code. The technical code prepared pursuant to section 185 of the Act shall consist of, at least, the requirement for network interoperability and the promotion of safety of network facilities.

Section 96 of the Act also provides for the Commission to determine a technical code in accordance with section 55 of the Act if the technical code is not developed under an applicable provision of the Act and it is unlikely to be developed by the Technical Standards Forum within a reasonable time.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 184 of the Act, the Commission has designated the Malaysian Technical Standards Forum Bhd (‘MTSFB’) as a Technical Standards Forum which is obligated, among others, to prepare the technical code under section 185 of the Act.

A technical code prepared in accordance with section 185 shall not be effective until it is registered by the Commission pursuant to section 95 of the Act.

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Radiocommunications Network Facility (Internal) Working Group (RNF (IN) WG) under the Malaysian Technical Standards Forum Bhd (MTSFB) which developed this Technical Code consists of representatives from the following organisations:

Celcom Axiata Berhad

Digi Telecommunications Sdn Bhd

Huawei Technologies (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd

Malaysia Digital Economy Corporation (MDEC) Sdn Bhd

Maxis Communications Berhad

Telekom Malaysia Berhad

U Mobile Sdn Bhd

webe digital Sdn Bhd

YTL Communications Sdn Bhd

Foreword

This technical code for Radiocommunications Network Facilities - In-Building ('this Technical Code') was developed pursuant to section 185 of the Act 588 by the Malaysian Technical Standards Forum Bhd ('MTSFB') via its Radiocommunications Network Facility (Internal) Working Group (RNF (IN) WG).

This Technical Code shall continue to be valid and effective until reviewed or cancelled.

MCMC MTSFB TC G011:2017

RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK FACILITIES - IN-BUILDING

0. Introduction

In the context of meeting the needs of telecommunication (in-building) users, this Technical Code addresses the minimum requirements necessary for the internal radiocommunications network facilities. It formulates a general requirement related to the necessary CME works. It is also serves to provide information on the various models available for different types of building installations and acts as a reference document for the telecom asset owners, building owners relevant authorities and any other stake holders.

This document also promotes the use of standardised designs and materials to leverage on economy of scale as well as the reuse of current available infrastructure. Apart from that, this Technical Code looks to establish industry practices that meet international standards and comply with guidelines issued by relevant authorities.

1. Scope

This Technical Code specifies requirements for in-building coverage systems for mobile telecommunication facilities and design which is focused on Civil, Mechanical and Electrical (CME) facilities and radio infrastructure design with the purpose to harmonise the cabling design, antenna systems and other common infrastructure design of multi technologies and operators sharing.

The requirements are divided into 4 areas as follows:

a) Civil Mechanical and Electrical (CME), consists of CME requirements for in-building wireless system, backhaul, GPS, mobile and Wifi;

b) IBC Distributed Antenna System (DAS), consists of requirements for RF material, RF distribution design and RF distribution KPI;

c) Quality of Service (QoS) and Service Level Agreement (SLA), consists of requirements on QoS and SLA for an in-building wireless system; and

d) Responsibility matrix, consist of responsibility party to provide in-building wireless system.

2. Normative references

The following normative references are indispensable for the application of this Technical Code. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative references (including any amendments) applies.

Mandatory Standards for Quality of Service (Wireless Broadband Access Service): Commission Determination on The Mandatory Standards for Quality of Service (Wireless Broadband Access Service) Determination No. 1 of 2016

Mandatory Standards for Quality of Service (Public Cellular Service): Commission Determination on The Mandatory Standards for Quality of Service (Public Cellular Service) Determination No. 1 of 2015

MCMC MTSFB TC G006:2016, *Technical Standard and Infrastructure Requirements: Fixed Network Infrastructure for Simple Development Properties*

MCMC MTSFB TC G007:2016, *Technical Standard of In-Building Fibre Cabling for Fibre-To-The-Premise*

Class Assignments No. 3 of 2015, Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission

MTSFB 001:2009, *Technical Standard and Infrastructure Requirements (TSIR) - Radiocommunications Network Infrastructure (External)*

MTSFB 008:2005, *Technical Standard and Infrastructure Requirements (TSIR) - Fixed Network Infrastructure (Part 1)*

BS 6004, *Electric cables. PVC insulated and PVC sheathed cables for voltages up to and including 300/500 V, for electric power and lighting*

BS 7430*, Code of practice for protective earthing of electrical installations*

ETSI 300 019-1, *Environmental Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment*

Institute of Electrical Engineers (IEE), *Wiring Regulations* (Ed. 17th).

UL 1449, *Standard for Surge Protective Devices*

3. Abbreviations

2G	Second Generation Mobile Telephone System
3G	Third Generation Mobile Telephone System
4G	Fourth Generation Mobile Telephone System
AC	Alternating Current
ACPDB	Alternate Current Power Distribution Box
AMS	Antenna Mounting Structure
AP	Access Point
BBU	Base Band Unit
BCCH	Broadcast Control Channel
BEM	Board of Engineers Malaysia
BM	Building Management
BTS	Base Transceiver Station (refers to 2G equipment)
BTU	British Thermal Unit
C&S	Civil and Structural
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CAS	Common Antenna System
CME	Civil, Mechanical and Electrical
CPICH	Common Pilot Channel
CPRI	Common Public Radio Interface
DAS	Distributed Antenna System
DB	Distribution Box of an electrical system
DC	Direct Current
DL	Downlink
Ec/Io	Energy chip per Interference ratio (
E2E RTT	End to End Round Trip Time
GPS	Global Positioning System

GSM	Global System for Mobile (communications)
HSPA	High-Speed Packet Access
IBC	In-Building Coverage
IDU	Indoor Unit
IF	Intermediate Frequency
KPI	Key Performance Index
LTE	Long Term Evolution
MCB	Main Circuit Breaker
MGB	Main Ground Bar
MIMO	Multiple-Input Multiple-Output
MW	Microwave
NFP	Network Facility Providers who are licensed to provide leased infrastructure
ODU	Outdoor Unit
PDU	Power Distribution Unit
PIM	Passive Intermodulation
PoE	Power over Ethernet
POI	Point of Interconnect
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride (normally used in outer sheets of electrical cable)
QOS	Quality of Service
RF	Radio Frequency
RNF	Radiocommunication Network Facility
RRU	Remote Radio Unit
RSCP	Received Signal Code Power
RSRP	Reference Signal Received Power
RSRQ	Reference Signal Received Quality
RSSI	Receive Signal Strength Indicator
SINR	Signal to Interference & Noise Ratio
SISO	Single Input Single Output
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SON	Sodium vapor lamps
SP	Service Providers which covers the Telcos and specifically the Celcos
SSO	Switch Socket Outlet
TCH	Traffic Channel
TPN	Triple Pole Neutral
UL	Uplink
UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunications System
VSWR	Voltage Standing Wave Ratio
WiFi	IEEE 802.11x Direct Sequence
WiMAX	Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access

4. Civil, Mechanical and Electrical (CME) requirement

4.1 Equipment enclosures

Equipment enclosures in the form of a closed or open space is the provision from the developer or owner of the building. The number of Service Providers (SP)s willing to provide services are dependent on their market assessment of the building's potential traffic.

In most instances the SP will only require an open space with 3 phase AC supply where they can install their outdoor communication equipment which comprises of the BBUs and RRUs which are either pole or wall mounted and equipped with power backup and cooling system.

For a multiple SP environment the same 60 A TPN PDU will supply power to the equipment cabinets and RRUs which will be replicated according to the number of SP as illustrated in Figure 1.

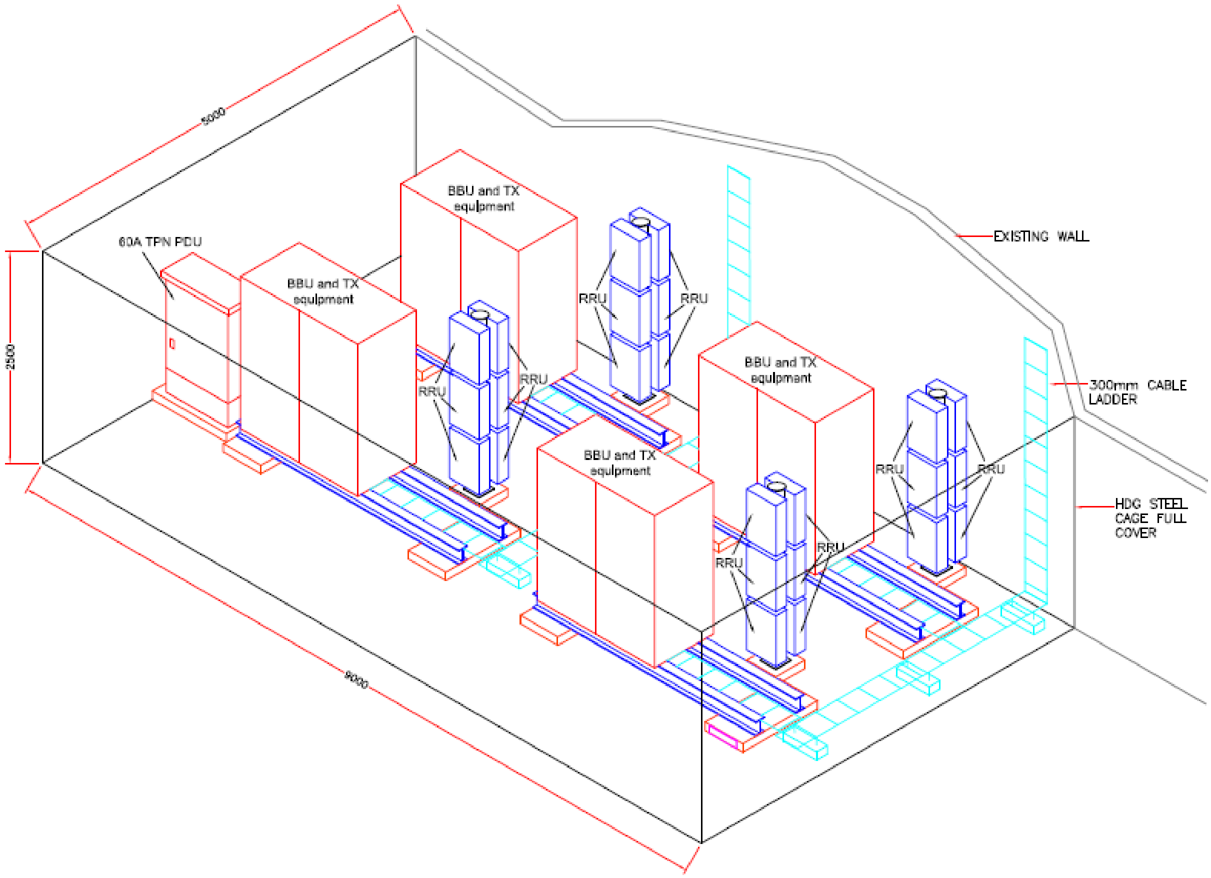


Figure 1. Telecom room in the form of an open space measuring 5 m x 9 m for up to 4 SPs

If a room is provided, the typical layout shall be as shown in Figure 2. In this layout the Remote Radio Units (RRU) are co-located with the rest of the network elements such as the head end Baseband Units (BBU), rectifiers and modem equipments.

The equipment room for mobile services is different from the telecommunications room described in MTSFB 001:2009.

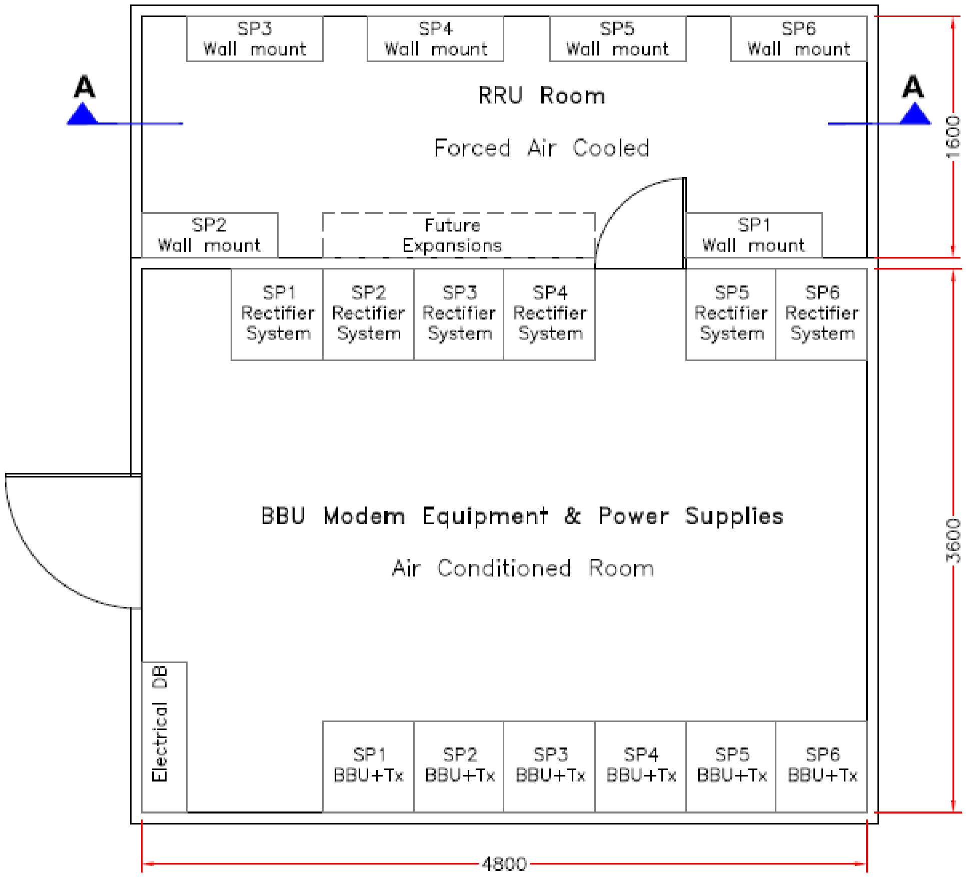


Figure 2. Fully enclosed telecom room measuring 4.8 m x 5.2 m

Sufficient space should be allocated for future expansion of communication equipments or for new service providers. The BM should discuss with the SPs for sites which require larger installations than what is shown in Figure 3 (i.e. multiple-sector sites).

Figure 3. Part of telecom room with wall mounted RRUs (section A-A of Figure 2 view)

4.2 Floor loading

Both distributed and concentrated floor loading needs to be considered with large installations where many SPs are present. The heaviest concentrated loads will be imposed by the cabinets housing the rectifier system. The backup batteries inside these 600 mm x 600 mm cabinets weigh about 900 kg.

The typical residential floor loading capacity of 1 500 kg/m^2 could be further strengthened with the use of supporting I-beams underneath the equipment enclosure if unusually heavy rectifier systems are used. Figure 4 illustrates an enclosure which may represent an installation of indoor or outdoor equipment supported by such beams.

Professional services of a C&S professional engineer shall be engaged for such critical installations. Commercial buildings are not expected to pose any issues with loading concerns.

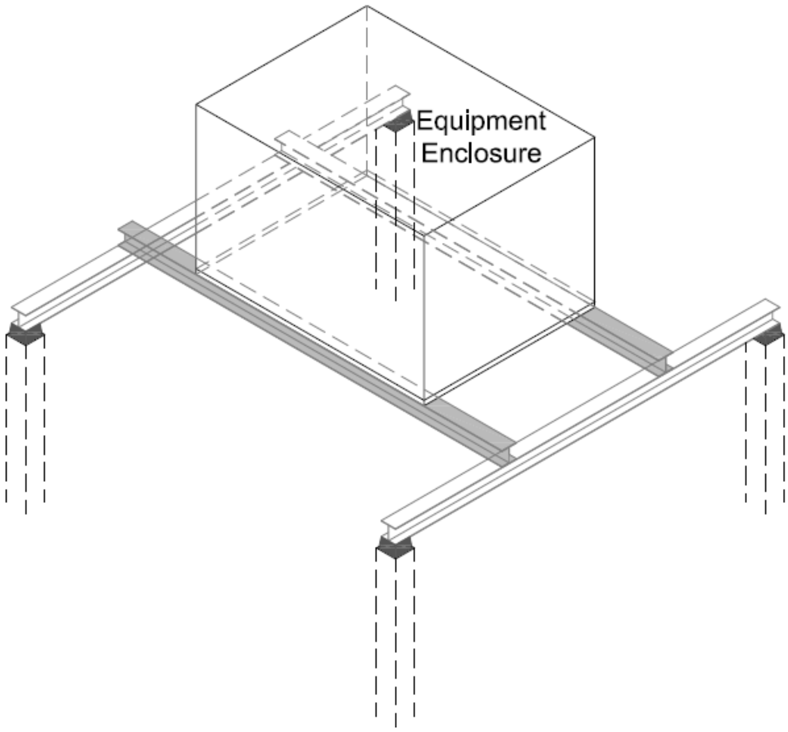


Figure 4. Distribution of concentrated loads through the use of I-beams

4.3 Riser size

Large commercial buildings are normally equipped with a separate riser for telecommunication services. The allocation of riser space for mobile service cabling shall be according to 2.3.1 of MTSFB 008:2005.

The cellular services shall make use of a separate cable tray from the fixed network and broadcast services. The size of this tray is according to Table 1.

Table 1. Cable tray size for mobile services

Network architecture	Cable type	Size of tray (mm)
Pure active DAS	Fiber	100
Distributed RRU DAS/hybrid technology	Fiber with coaxial	150
Pure passive DAS	Coaxial	150

4.4 Cable ladders and cable supports

Cable ladders shall be made of galvanised mild steel where they are exposed to the elements. Typical width of cable ladders shall be 150 mm or 200 mm.

For indoor applications, cable trays are required for all horizontal cabling runs and shall be epoxy coated or GI type.

Horizontal feeder runs above plaster ceilings shall use hanging pathways with adequate supports as shown in Figure 5. With the exception of small jumper cables or pig-tails, no coaxial cables shall be allowed to rest on the false ceilings.

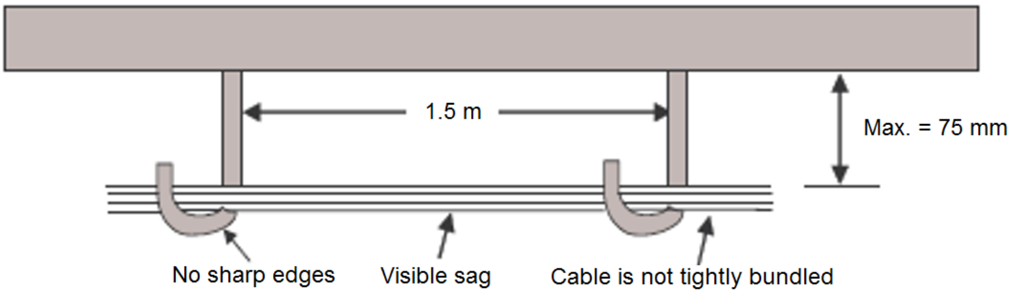


Figure 5. Hanging pathways for coaxial cables running above false ceilings

4.5 Fire extinguisher

A fire extinguisher shall be provided and it should be wall mounted and of the handheld type. The fire extinguisher is to have a test label attached with the original date of issue marked on the manufacturer's name.

4.6 Security facility

All room doors if more than one equipment enclosure is utilised, the equipment enclosure door shall be provided with a reed relay switch door for contactor to monitor site access.

4.7 Climate control system

This sub clause covers the cooling requirement of the equipment room only as outdoor equipment comes with its own climate control system. The requirements for temperature and humidity shall be met in accordance with the environmental specifications for the equipment. Equipment should in general comply to ETSI 300 019-1. The figures indicated in section 4.7.1 are typical values.

4.7.1 Air-conditioning

The room shall be equipped with 2 nos of split air conditioners operating in alternate mode of 6 hourly cycles. The cooling capacity will depend among other things, on the amount and type of equipment installed inside the room. Typical configuration will be using 2 HP units with 6 hourly alternate operations.

Target operating temperature is between 25 °C - 30 °C with relative humidity of 40 % - 60 % and is specified mostly for the benefit of the backup battery optimum operating range.

The short-term temperature range of the equipment is between 50 °C - 70 °C with short-term relative humidity between 5 % - 90 % non-condensing. These are considered as environmental extremes which if allowed to persist for any appreciable period of time would result in permanent equipment damage or irreversible performance degradation.

4.7.2 Forced air cooling

The ventilation fans should preferably be powered by the rectifier system through an inverter for sustained operations during power outages. To extend battery life the inverter should be installed with a reduced power option whereby the extraction rate of the fans are reduced.

The fans shall meet the minimum of the following requirements:

a) 300 mm diameter with a low profile of 150 mm in depth;

b) fan mounted on a suitable diaphragm plate with rubber vibration mounts;

c) flow rate of 2 000 m^3/h at 30 Pa static pressure; and

d) power consumption approximately 100 W.

4.8 Power supply system

4.8.1 AC supply

Radio equipments are invariably powered by - 48 V DC supply. Each SP will supply their own DC or rectifier system that comes complete with battery banks for backup.

A typical load schedule for a mobile station supporting up to 6 nos of SPs is outlined in the Table 2.

Table 2. Load schedule

Load description	Connected load (W)	Quantity	Total connected load (W)	Diversity	Max demand (W)
Rectifier SP1	2 500	3	7 500	0.5	3 750
Rectifier SP2	2 500	3	7 500	0.5	3 750
Rectifier SP3	2 500	3	7 500	0.5	3 750
Rectifier SP4	2 500	3	7 500	0.5	3 750
Rectifier SP5	2 500	2	5 000	0.5	2 500
Rectifier SP6	2 500	2	5 000	0.5	2 500
Air conditioner	2 500	2	5 000	0.5	2 500
Ventilation fans	120	2	240	1.0	240
Room lighting	38	4	152	0.5	76

Table 2. Load schedule *(continued)*

Load description	Connected load (W)	Quantity	Total connected load (W)	Diversity	Max demand (W)
Switch socket outlets	250	2	500	0.1	50
Keluar sign	5	1	5	1.0	5
Emergency lighting	25	2	50	0.1	5
Sub-total load					22 876
Spare capacity 20 %					4 575
Grand total load					**27 451**
Current (amps)					**119**
TPN current at 0.9 PF					**42**

The station shall be equipped with 60 A three phase supply.

All relevant documents for submission shall be duly endorsed by a professional engineer registered with BEM.

Redundancy in the form of essential supply from a generator set is recommended in view of the ubiquitious use of handphones nowadays. People caught inside faulty lifts or trapped in a fire or flood situation will have an avenue to make emergency calls.

4.8.2 Mains power distribution system

The mains power distribution system should consist of an intake point located on the floor of the room and a power distribution board. This is a 3-phase metal clad type fitted with the necessary MCB's.

A circuit schedule shall be affixed to the inside of the front cover of the distribution board, neatly presented and enclosed within a clear plastic envelope. Labelling should be provided to comply with Institute of Electrical Engineers (IEE) Wiring Regulations (Ed. 17^{th}).

4.8.3 System of wiring

The system of wiring is comprised of copper or PVC single insulated cables complied to BS 6004. The cables should generally be installed within a conduit or trunking in a neat and tidy manner.

Sizing of all electrical cables shall take into account voltage drop, grouping, and environmental conditions in accordance with Institute of Electrical Engineers (IEE) Wiring Regulations (Ed. 17^{th}).

4.8.4 Small power installations

Surface mounted twin SSO shall be provided for test equipment and other maintenance appliances. They shall be located one on opposite corners of the equipment room and in riser spaces at every floor where the telecommunication equipment installed.

4.8.5 Lighting

The room shall be provided with ceiling mounted high efficiency fluorescent lighting giving at least 300 lux at floor level. Emergency lighting and “Keluar” signs may also be provided. These should be considered as essential loads and powered from the rectifier system.

Switches for the control of light fittings should be provided at the entrance just inside the room.

Perimeter lighting if desired as in the case of car park or rooftop installation with outdoor equipment is of the flood light type using 200 W SON bulbs. Switches for the control should be provided at the common DB.

4.8.6 Mechanical and Electrical (M&E) control and alarm signalling cables

A common distribution frame should be used to terminate all control and alarm signalling cables for the site. Individual alarm termination junction boxes are not allowed to avoid cluttering and untidy cabling in the room.

Alarm contacts should be voltage free and relays of the single-pole-double-throw type, operated by 48 V DC supplies.

4.8.7 Lightning surge protection system

The supplier or local agent of the protection equipment shall be able to provide full technical and continuous engineering support in the event of any lightning, surge or grounding problems. As such it is mandatory that the local agent shall have at least 5 years proven experience in the lightning and surge protection field or hold an agency or representation in lightning surge products for at least 10 years.

It is also important that they shall have qualified engineers, trained technicians and appropriate laboratory equipment to ensure that their products are compatibly matched with power supply safety requirements. The supplier shall submit their company profile in terms of technical support personnel, availability of laboratory equipment and schedule of proven past relevant projects.

A warranty certificate shall be obtained from the local authorised agent stating clearly a full 2 years warranty against both materials and workmanship defects.

Lightning surge protection devices shall be tested by international laboratories in accordance to UL 1449. Arrester shall be built-in with thermal disconnection protection.

The suppressors are shunt type and shall be suitable for use with 3 phase supply of 415 V, 50 Hz and equipped with a 4 pole MCB. All surge suppressors installed in all boards in a particular site shall be of the same brand and fully coordinated to provide maximum protection to the equipment.

The type and ratings of the suppression devices shall be specified according to their application in the site. This multistage protection shall consist of at least a primary and a secondary stage installed at the metering cabinet intake point and at the ACPDB inside.

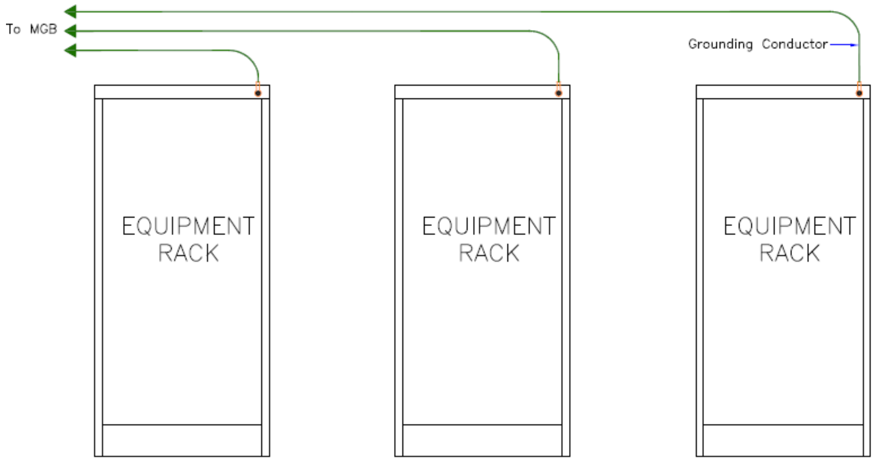
4.8.8 Earthing facility and cross bonding

The earthing of the electrical installation should comply with the requirements of Institute of Electrical Engineers (IEE) Wiring Regulations (Ed. 17^{th}). Code of practices for the earthing of equipment and system earthing shall be according to BS 7430.

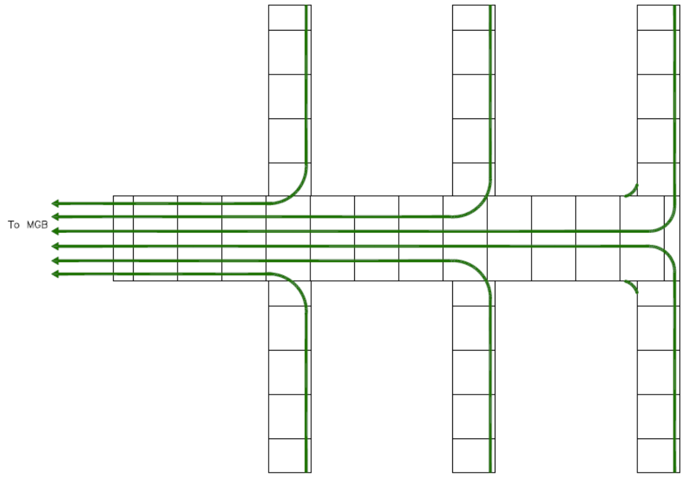
Equipotential bonding of structures should be implemented throughout the station for protection against lightning. This entails specification of materials used and procedures to adopt if it is desirable to provide protection for the AMS. Rooms which are normally installed close to the AMS and within its 30º zone of protection are considered protected.

The earthing scheme adopted for the internal of the room is illustrated in Figure 6. All incoming RF feeders into the room are earthed using its supplied earthing kit. The collection of all the earthing lugs is terminated onto a common earth copper bar installed at high level adjacent to the telecom cabling entry gland. This earth bar is connected to a Main Ground Bar (MGB) which collects all the other earth terminations such as chassis and cable ladders. No connection is made between the MGB and the ‘system earth’ bar or electrical earth bar. The two earth bars are only bonded below ground level at the earth pits.

Ground bus conductors to the MGB should use 50 mm^2 green or yellow ground cables as a minimum. A ‘clean’ ground should be provided for the MGB with an impedance not exceeding 10 Ω.



a) Front view



b) Plan view illustrating grounding conductor routing on the cable ladder

Figure 6. Connecting to the MGB in a star-topology

4.9 Global Positioning System (GPS)

LTE and LTE-advanced services have frequency, phase and time synchronisation for each cell site as well as neighboring cell sites. A GPS antenna system as shown in Figure 7 is commonly used in the mobile network for the frequency, phase and time synchronisation.

The ½ inch coaxial cable shall be used to connect the GPS antenna and the Base Band Unit (BBU). The positioning of the GPS antenna should have a clear view of the sky without any obstruction. GPS antenna shall be installed as near as possible to the BBU with a length limitation of 100 m for coaxial cables. The Voltage Standing Wave Ratio (VSWR) should be as per derived in Table 13. The antenna feeder arrestor is to be used to protect the BBU in the case of GPS antenna being struck by lightning.

The GPS coaxial cable run should be as per 4.4.

The common installation scenario will be wall-mount at the building rooftop. In-case of equipment room located at basement floor, the GPS antenna should be installed at loading bay or parking ramp entrance or any suitable locations.

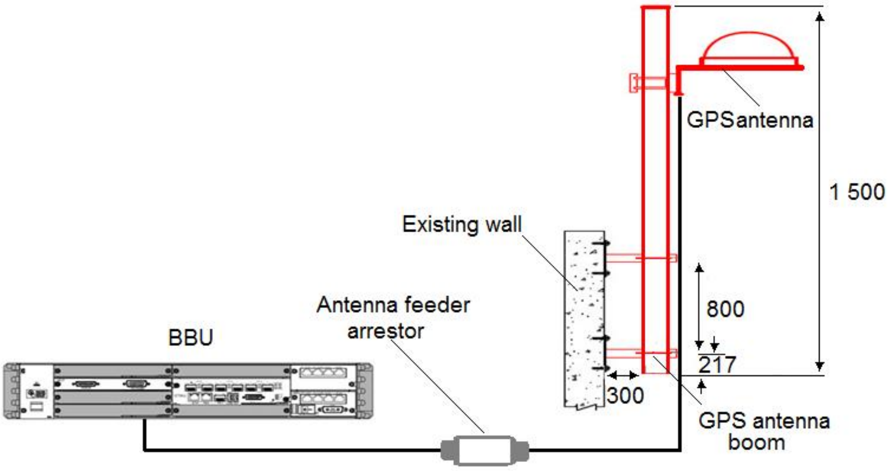


Figure 7. GPS antenna system

4.10 Transmission backhaul requirement

Transmission backhaul is inclusive of microwave transmission and fixed line fibre.

4.10.1 Microwave transmission

Developer or building owner is required to allocate a minimum space of 1.5 m x 1.5 m for standard 3 m floor mounted boom for each SP at the rooftop for the installation of microwave antenna. It shall be on a flat horizontal surface without any obstructed view to other nearest sites (far-end). Size of microwave antenna is determined by the distance to far-end.

Table 3. Size of microwave antenna

Distance (km)	Frequency (GHz)	Antenna size (m)
0 - 1.9	23	0.6
2.0 - 3.0	18	0.6
3.1 - 4.0	18	1.2
4.0 - 5.5	15	1.2
5.6 - 7.0	13	1.2

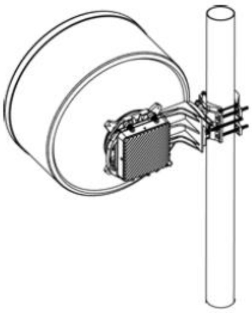
The microwave systems consist of the following IDU and ODU units (see Figure 8).

4.10.1.1 Indoor Unit (IDU)

The IDU is the indoor unit for the system installed at the 19 inches rack or cabinet inside the telecommunication room. It receives and multiplexes services, performs service processing and IF processing, and provides the system control and communications function.

4.10.1.2 Outdoor Unit (ODU)

The outdoor system ODU performs frequency conversion and amplification of signals.



a) ODU unit

b) IDU unit

Figure 8. Sample of ODU and IDU unit

Both IDU and ODU are connected through an IF cable. Type of IF cable to be used is depends on the distance between IDU and ODU as shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Type of IF cable

Cable length (m)	Cable type
< 250	RG8
250 - 400	½ inch coax
> 400	Fibre optic cable

The microwave antenna shall be mounted on a pole using mounting bracket. The pole can be either floor mounted (see Figure 9) or wall mounted using metal raw plug and screw to install on concrete base. The pole height varies from 1 m - 4 m depends on Line of Sight (LOS) to B Site. In case no suitable B sites are found because of "shadowing" by other taller buildings, a higher structure maybe erected (bigger floor space).

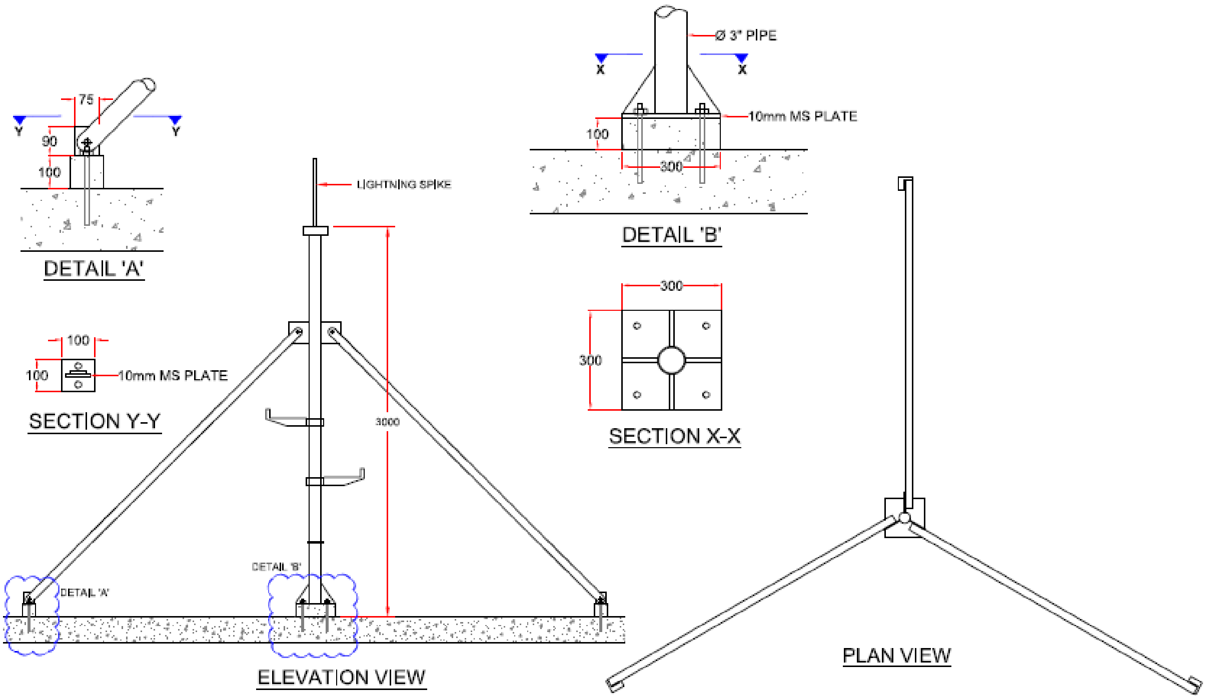


Figure 9. Sample of floor mounted pole

The following minimum requirements shall be followed:

a) The pole shall be grounded to the existing building lightning ground using exothermic welding or copper test bond.

b) The transmission cable from the microwave antenna to IDU inside the telecommunication room shall be installed by the SP. The transmission cable will run on a cable ladder or inside cable trunking to the nearest riser down to equipment room.

c) Developer or SP should provide a ladder (if required) to access the rooftop for the installation of transmission structure and microwave antenna. It is also required for the purpose of regular maintenance and inspection. Some sites may require walking platform for safety during site installation and maintenance.

4.10.2 Fibre backhaul system

The requirement of fibre for backhaul shall be according to MCMC MTSFB TC G007:2016.

5. IBC Distributed Antenna System (DAS) requirement

Three important aspects to consider when designing and deploying an IBC are coverage, capacity and quality. A well-designed IBC covers the building according to the requirement specifications, i.e. mobile coverage wherever desired. The in-building cells are usually smaller than the macro cells and can thus provide greater capacity than outdoor cells. It also provides low interference levels resulting in good voice quality and better data throughput.

5.1 Types of IBC DAS for mobile services

The types of IBC DAS for mobile services are as follows:

a) pure passive concept (centralised RRU and distributed RRU - multi RRU design/cascaded RRU);

b) active concept (low power Remote Unit (RU) and high power Remote Unit (RU);

c) hybrid concept; and

d) others, small cells (small area deployment (plug and play) and large area deployment).

5.1.1 Pure passive DAS technology

Pure passive DAS concept distributes RF signal from BTS, Node-B or eNode-B to antennas inside a building using coaxial cable and passive components. Pure passive DAS is used to cater for basic user and traffic behaviour in a building area. Due to the behaviour and standard capacity demand, IBC builders would deploy Pure Passive DAS solution to meet the customer’s expectation.

The concept are as follows:

a) Distribute RF signal from BTS, Node-B or eNode-B to antennas inside a building using coaxial cable and passive components.

b) Coaxial Feeder length limited due to losses.

c) Passive component and coaxial feeder losses.

d) Passive component - Splitters (2, 3 or 4 ways), combiner, coupler, triplexer, quadplexer.

e) Cost effective.

f) Lower operational and maintenance cost.

g) Fault detection or monitoring can only be done per sector of BTS, Node-B or eNode-B, not per antenna basis.

h) 2 RRU deployment scenarios:

   i) centralised RRU (refer to 5.1.1.1); and

   ii) distributed RRU - multi RRU design/cascaded RRU (refer to 5.1.1.2).

i) If the main trunk coaxial cable is more than 200 m, it is advised to proceed with distributed RRU concept.

5.1.1.1 Centralised RRU concept

Centralised RRU concept refers to the placement of all sector RRU, whereby the RRU is located together with the BTS, Node-B or eNode-B. This concept uses thicker sized coaxial cables as main trunk for RF signal to be distributed to the intended coverage area. The last mile of the DAS is pure passive.

Figures 10 and 11 illustrates the network architecture of pure passive DAS (centralised RRU concept).

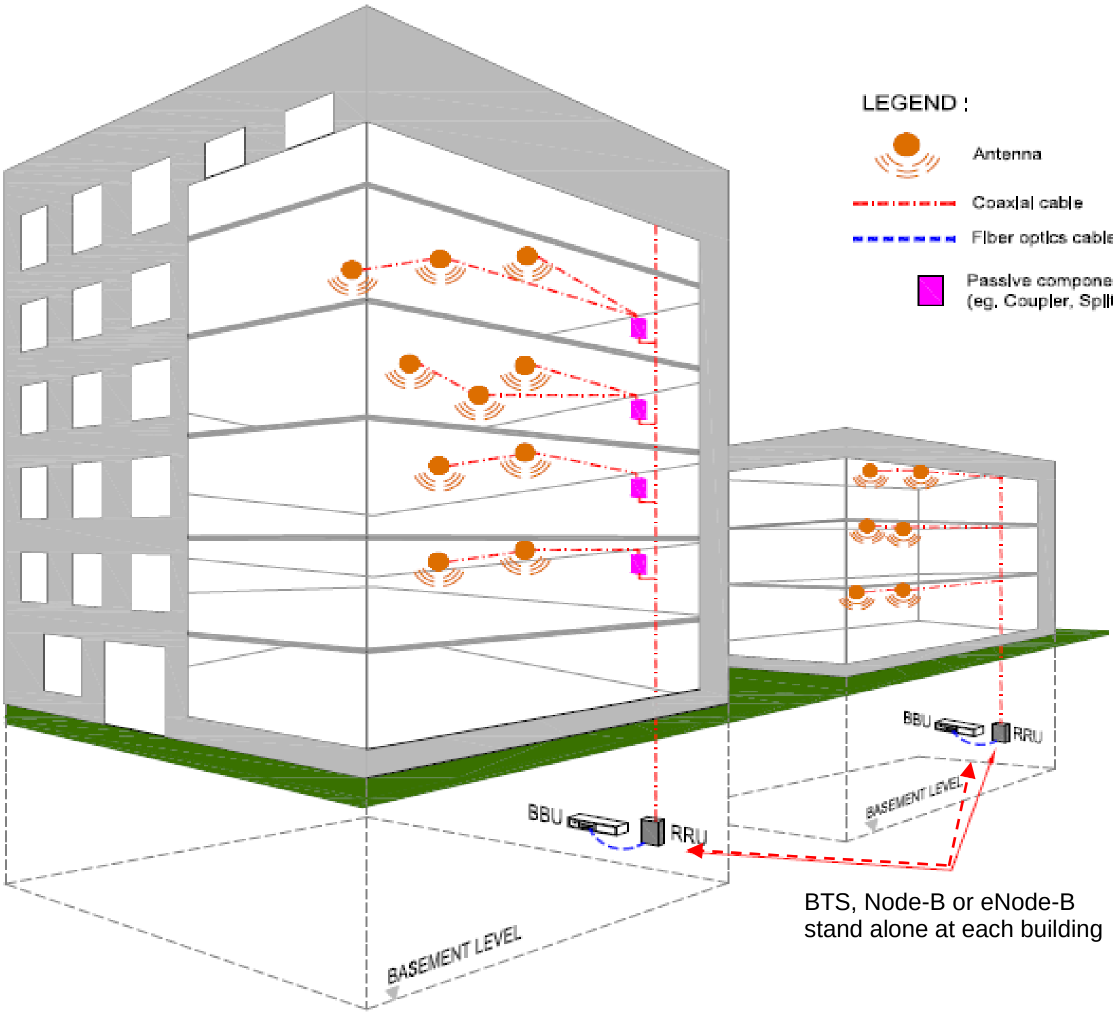


Figure 10. Pure passive DAS (centralised RRU concept)

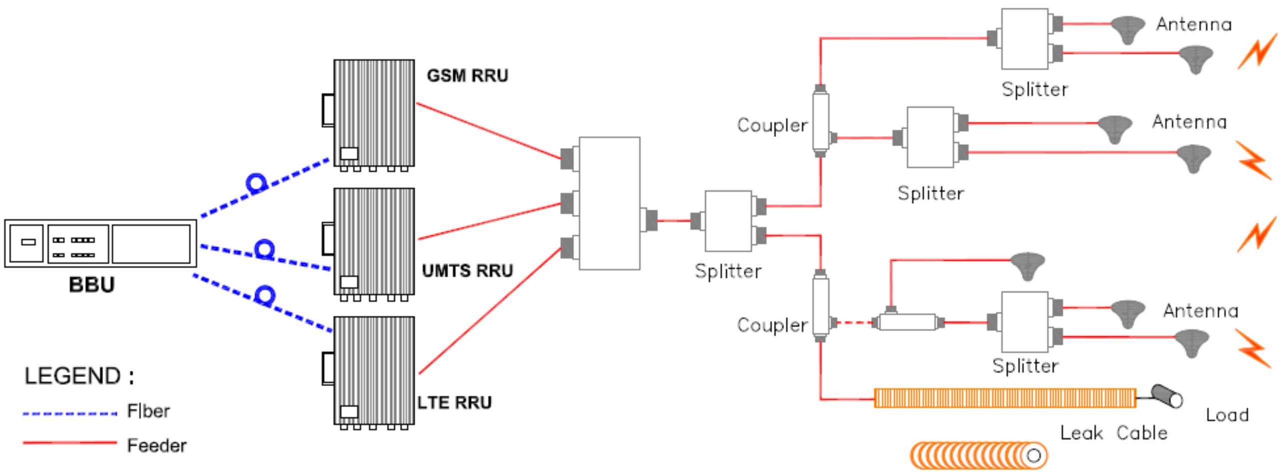


Figure 11. Pure passive DAS (centralised RRU concept) schematic diagram

The deployment covers small and medium size buildings as well as short lengths of tunnel runs.

5.1.1.2 Distributed RRU concept

Distributed RRU - multi RRU design/cascaded RRU concept distributes RF signal from BTS, Node-B or eNode-B to antennas inside a building using coaxial cable and passive components. The difference between centralised RRU and distributed RRU concept is the placement of the RRUs. The RRUs will be placed nearer to the intended sector coverage area thereby eliminating feeder losses from the main trunk.

Figures 12 and 13 illustrates the network architecture of pure passive DAS (distributed RRU concept).

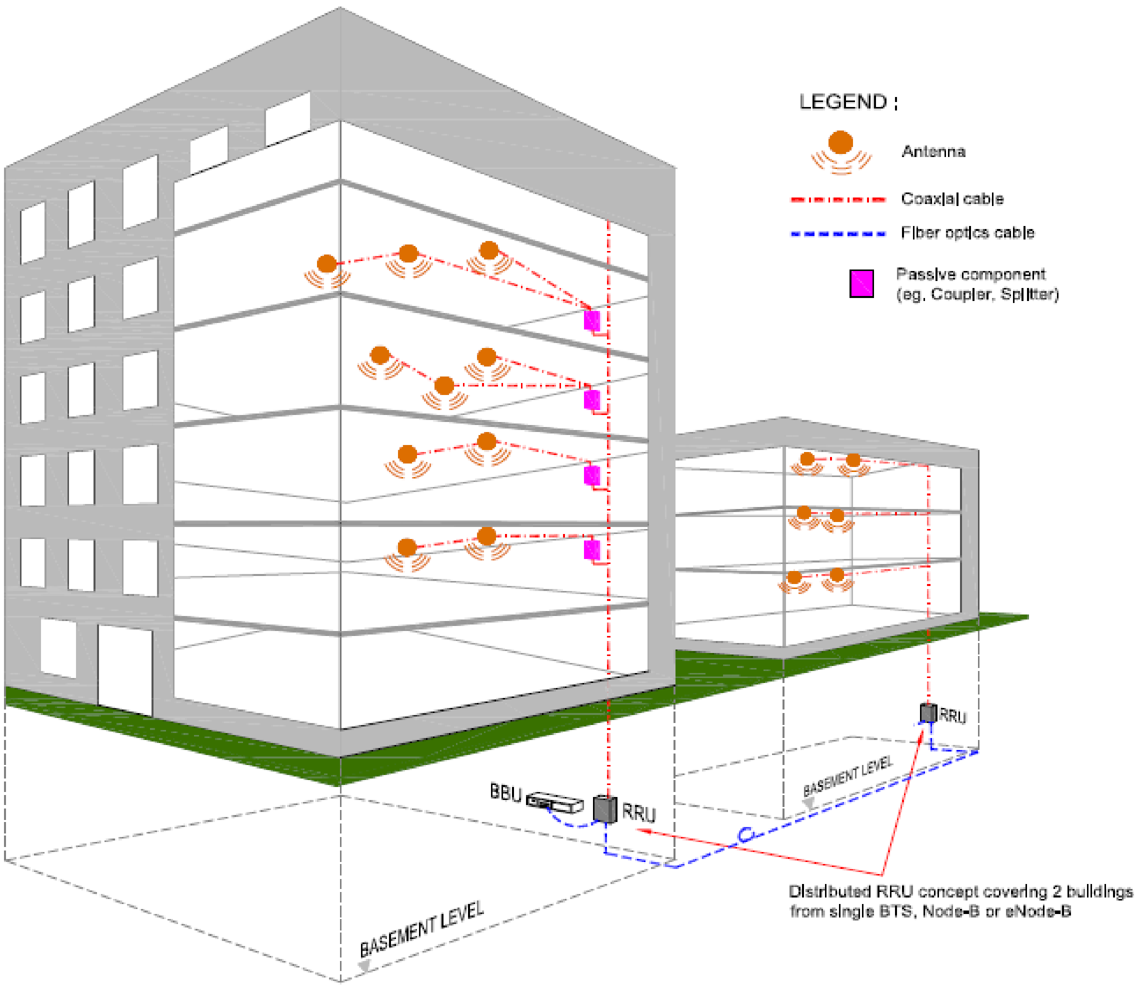


Figure 12. Pure passive DAS (distributed RRU concept) covering 2 buildings from single BTS, Node-B or eNode-B

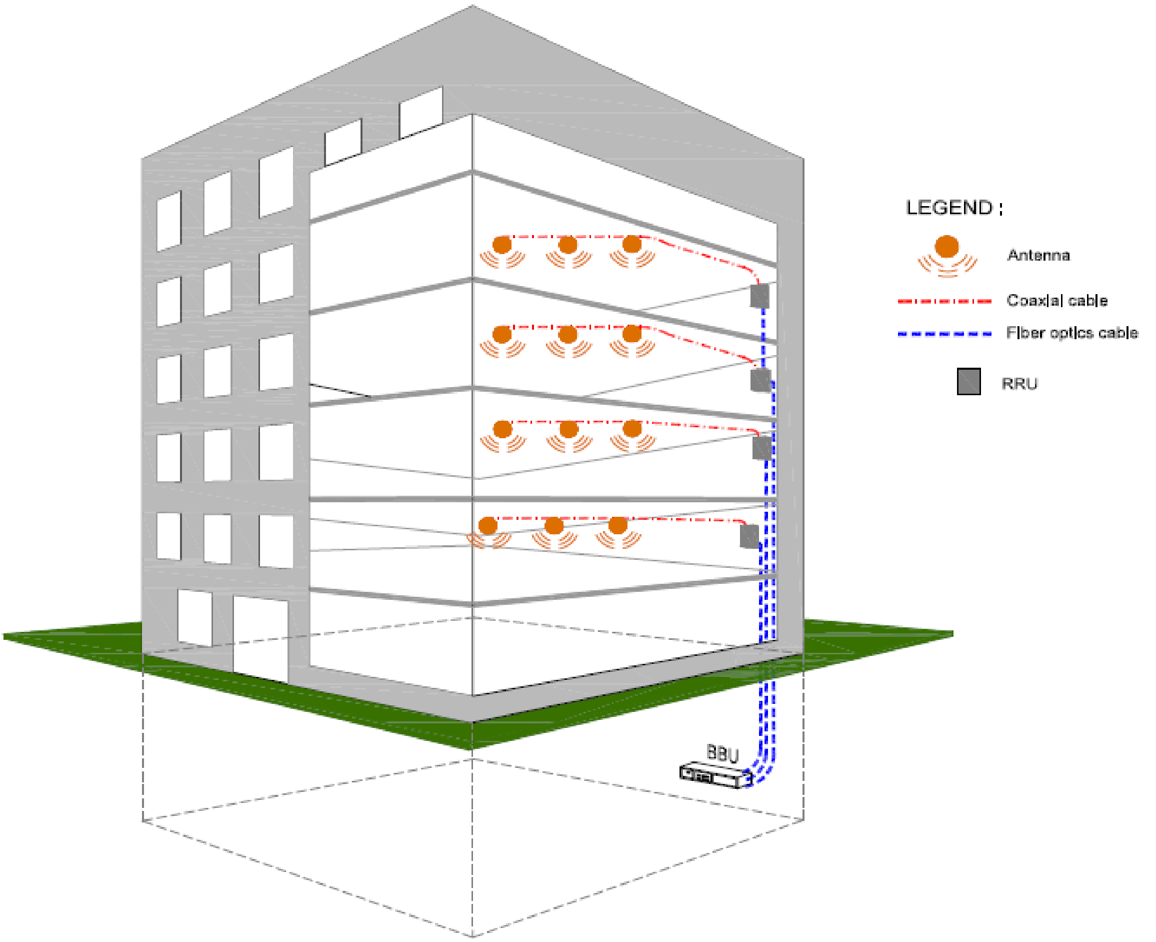


Figure 13. Pure passive DAS (distributed RRU concept) covering large building

The concept are as follows:

a) Only BBUs are installed inside the equipment room.

b) RRUs are installed at different locations based on design requirement. Requires additional space for RRU and combining circuit.

c) RRUs can to be connected as star topology or cascaded topology.

d) RRUs can be cascaded (chain topology design) based on output power requirement. Number of cascaded RRUs depends on equipment capability.

e) Ideal for high rise building or large building complexes such as shopping malls with a lot of antennas.

f) CPRI connection between BBU and RRU has length limitations depending on the equipment vendor.

g) Minimises number of thicker sized coax feeders (1 5/8 inches, 1 ¼ inches or 7/8 inches) used as main cable trunk to connect between RRU and the in-building antennas

h) Able to power up 2 or more buildings with single BTS, Node-B or eNode-B (campus concept).

i) Combining circuit will be at every RRU location, hence requires large space for RRU location. More technologies and increased number of sharing parties require more space.

The deployment is covering on medium to large size buildings, high-rise buildings and campus concept whereby 2 or more buildings are covered with a single BTS, Node-B or eNode-B (see Figure 14).

Ideal for campus environment but also suited for high rise and large buildings where multiple RRU spaces can be made available.

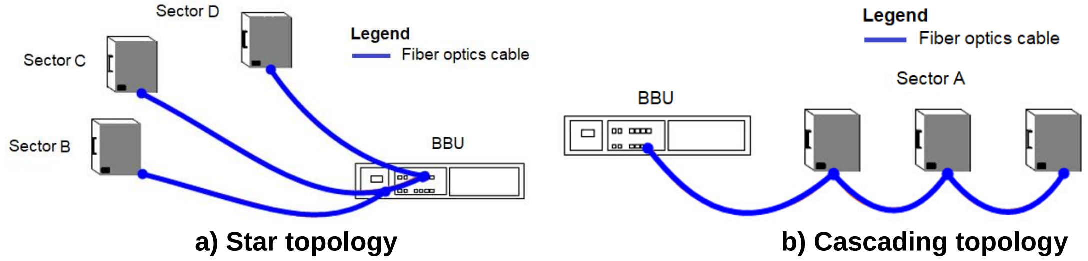


Figure 14. Star and cascaded RRU topology

5.1.2 Active DAS technology

Active DAS concept distributes RF signal from BTS, Node-B or eNode-B to antennas inside a building making use of extensive amount of fibre optics and active modules that converts the optical signals back into RF signals after long distribution runs.

Active DAS is used to cater for basic user and traffic behaviour in a building area. Due to the behaviour and standard capacity demand, IBC builder would deploy active solution to meet the customer's expectation.

The concept are as follows:

a) Distributes RF signal from BTS, Node-B or eNode-B to antennas inside a building consisting of fibre optics and active modules.

b) Independent of fibre length.

c) Minimum losses (fibre-optic).

d) Active module - Master Unit (MU) and Remote Unit (RU). Requires extra space for MU and RU deployment.

e) Uses extra-large amounts of CAPEX.

f) High maintenance cost mainly on MU and RU cost.

g) Fault detection or monitoring at each active module for operational status.

h) Less favourable deployment due to the high maintenance cost.

i) Distributed RRU technology is able to replicate the active DAS deployment, BBU as MU and RRU as RU, the difference is it requires combining circuit at each RRU location and a large space/wall space is needed if multiple operator and technology is required.

j) Attenuation settings require equipment professionals for support. Professional support expires once the active DAS infra warranty expires.

k) There are two deployment concepts for active DAS as follows:

    i) low power Remote Unit (RU) (refer to 5.1.2.1); and

    ii) high power Remote Unit (RU) (refer to 5.1.2.2).

5.1.2.1 Low power RU active DAS

An active DAS concept distributes RF signal from BTS, Node-B or eNode-B to the antenna through an active unit which consists of a Main Unit (MU), Expansion Unit (EU) and Remote Unit (RU). Before entering the Main Unit (MU), attenuator is used to attenuate the signal power. The Main Unit converts the RF signal to optical signals and distributes through fibre optic cables to the Expansion Unit (EU). The length of the fibre optic cable depends on the type of optical cables used, either single mode fibre or multi-mode fibre. From the Expansion Unit (EU), the signal is distributed through cat5e or cat6e cables to a Remote Unit (RU). There are length limitations for the cat5e cable. The Low Power Remote Unit (RU) demodulates the signal to RF Signals and amplifies the signal before transmitting it through an Antenna. Each Low Power Remote Unit (RU) connects to a single antenna.

Figure 15 illustrates the network architecture of low power RU active DAS schematic diagram.

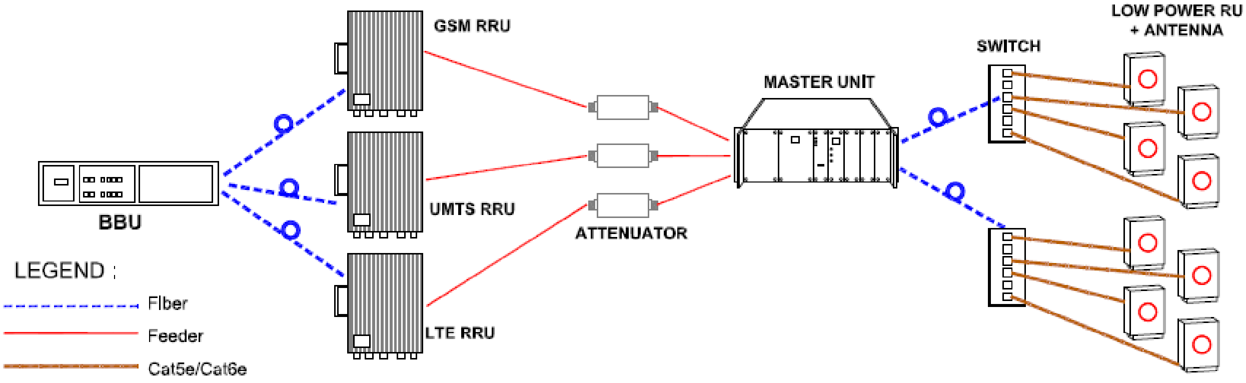


Figure 15. Low power RU active DAS schematic diagram

5.1.2.2 High power remote unit active DAS

A high power remote unit active DAS concept is almost the same as a low power remote unit active DAS concept. The only difference is the architecture after the Remote Unit, whereby a high power remote unit is able to support multi antenna for each RU. The antenna is connected using coaxial cables and passive components from the RU.

Figures 16 and 17 illustrates the network architecture of high power RU active DAS.

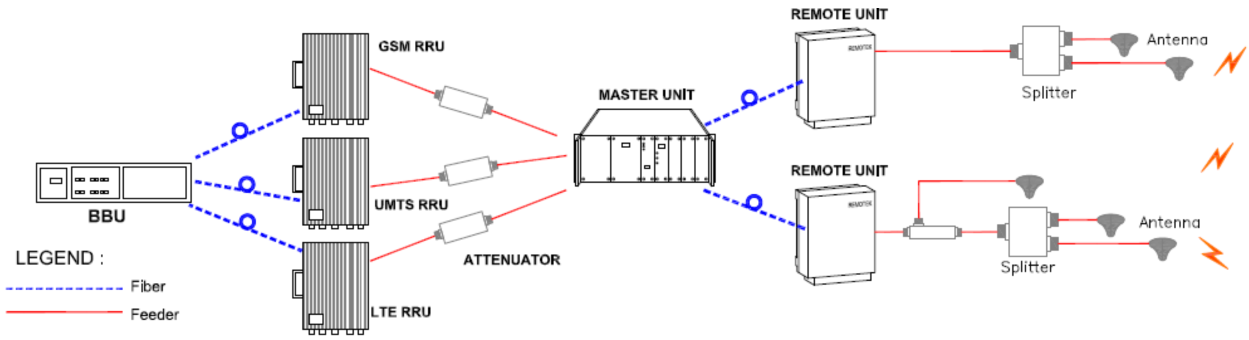


Figure 16. High power RU active DAS schematic diagram

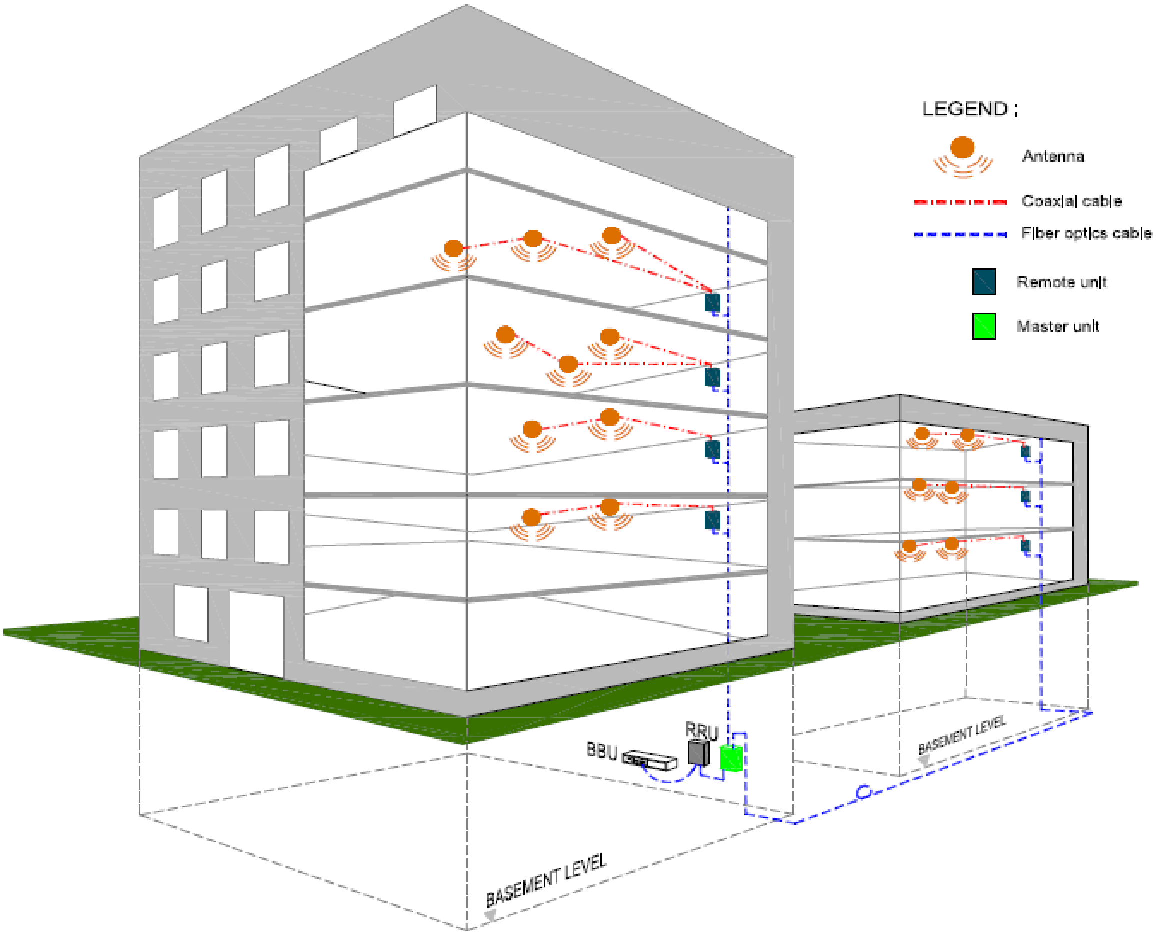


Figure 17. High power RU active DAS covering 2 buildings

The deployment covering over large areas for multiple cellular services irrespective of carrier frequency or technology, long distance tunnels and a campus concept where two or more buildings are covered with a single BTS, Node-B or eNode-B.

5.1.3 Hybrid technology

Hybrid solution is a combination of 1 or more options from each concepts in 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.4 and 5.1.5 (see Table 5). A Hybrid solution is used to cater for multi user and traffic demands in a building area. Due to the multi user and traffic demand, an IBC builder would deploy a hybrid solution to meet the customer's expectation.

Table 5. Mixture of IBC concepts

Concept A	Concept B	Concept C
Pure passive DAS Active DAS Leaky feeder Small cells	Pure passive DAS Active DAS Leaky feeder Small cells	NA Pure passive DAS Active DAS Leaky feeder Small cells

For example:

Hybrid solution = Concept A (Pure Passive DAS) + Concept B (Active DAS) + Concept C (Small cells).

Figures 18 and 19 illustrates the network architecture of a hybrid technologies.

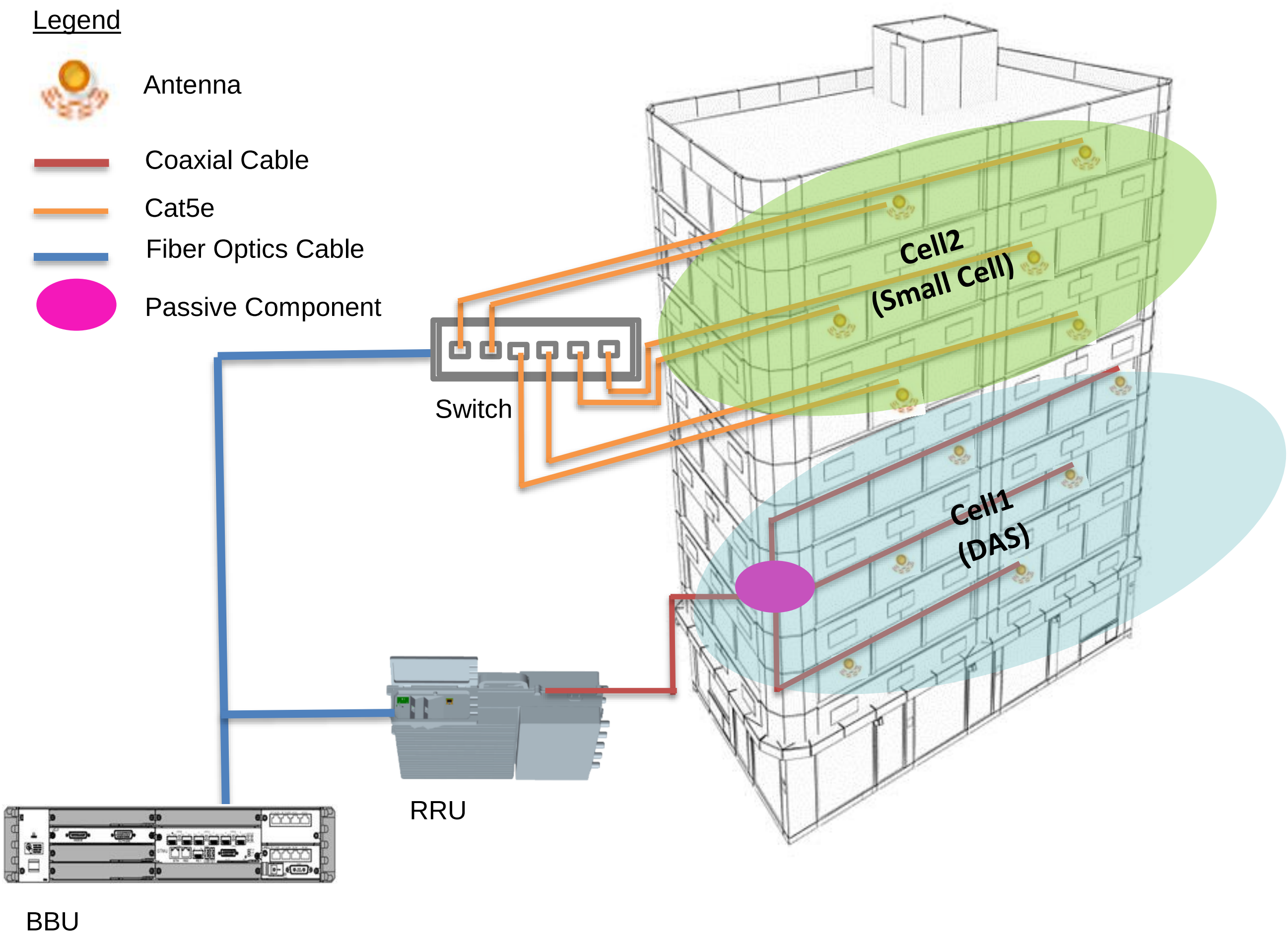
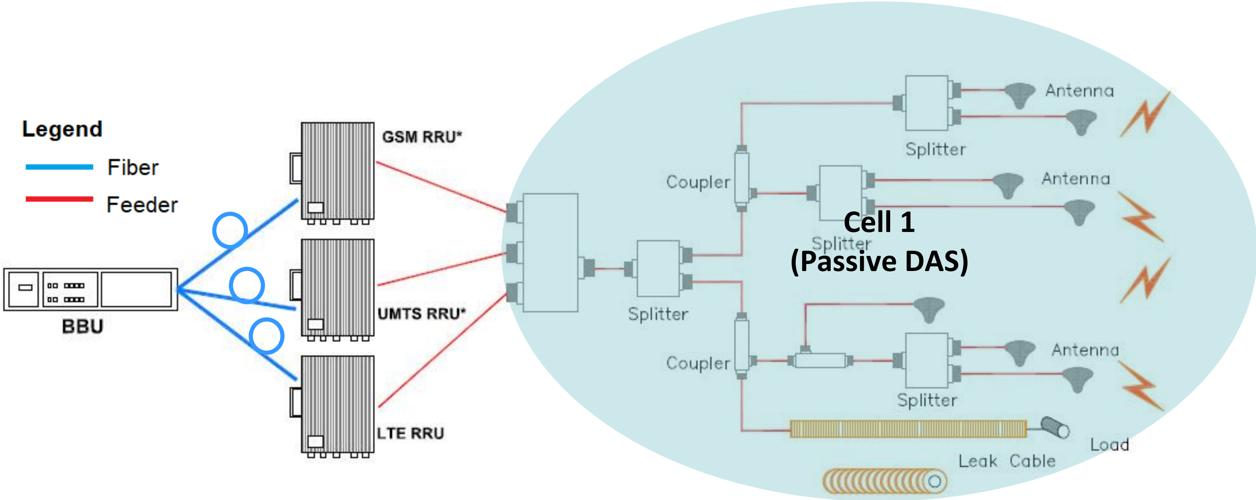
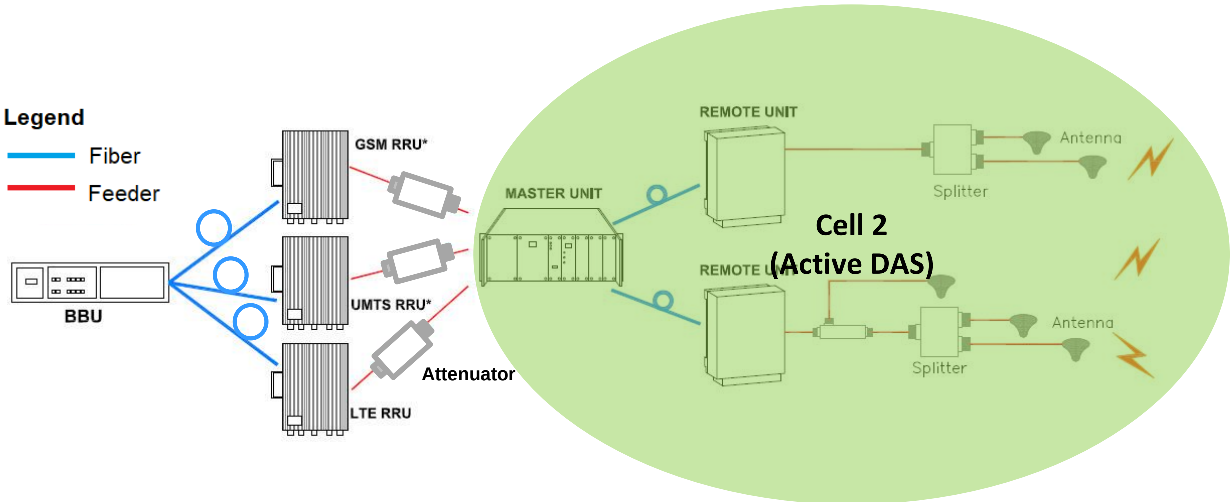


Figure 18. Hybrid between small cell and passive DAS



a) Sector 1 (passive DAS)



b) Sector 2 (active DAS)

Figure 19. Hybrid technology between passive DAS and high power RU active DAS

Hybrid technology is a combination of either one or more concepts in 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.4 and 5.1.5.

The deployment covering over extra-large areas for multiple cellular services irrespective of carrier frequency or technology. High capacity demands and buildings having multi user traffic behaviour.

5.1.4 Leaky feeder technology

A passive feeder solution or leaky feeder concept is to cater for unique deployment scenarios with standard user traffic behaviour in a building. Due to the balanced user traffic behaviour and standard capacity demand, an IBC builder would deploy leaky feeder to meet the customer's expectation.

Network architecture of leaky feeder technology is illustrated in Figure 20.

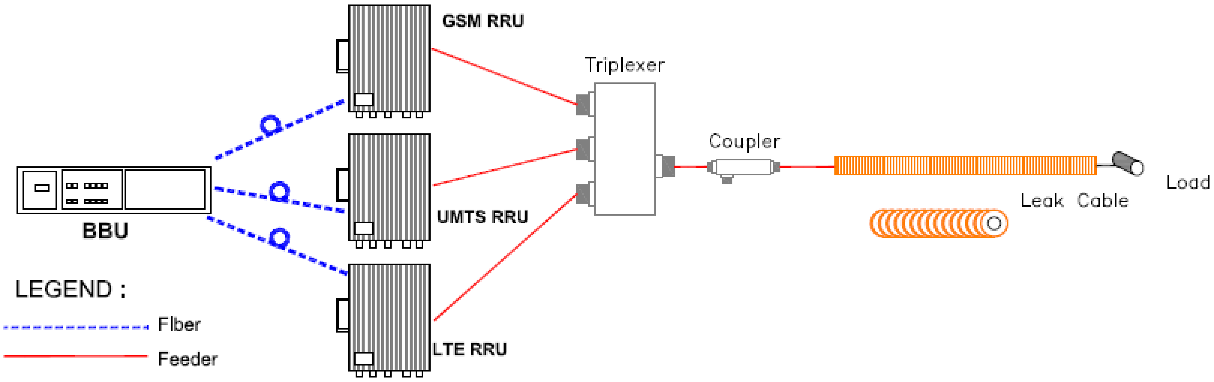


Figure 20. Schematic diagram of leaky cable deployment

The concepts are as follows:

a) Distributes RF signals from BTS, Node-B or eNode-B through leaky feeder/radiating cable. Coaxial emits and receives radio signal. It acts as extended antenna.

b) Coaxial feeder length is limited therefore amplifiers are required to boost the signal.

c) Large amount of Capex.

d) High maintenance cost.

e) Alarm monitor available per sector of BTS, Node-B or eNode-B.

f) Each leaky cable needs to be customised to the required frequency. If an additional frequency is required, a new leaky cable will need to be customized.

The deployment covers short to long distance tunnels, caves and high speed lifts.

5.1.5 Small cells technology

A small cell solution is a low powered radio access node which operates in licensed and unlicensed spectrums. Small cells are used for mobile data offloading at high traffic areas and to provide coverage at areas with coverage holes. Due to this, an IBC builder would deploy a small cell solution to meet the customer's experience.

There are two types of small cells deployment scenarios as follows:

a) small area deployment (plug and play) (refer to 6.2.5.1); and

b) large area deployment (refer to 6.2.5.2).

5.1.5.1 Small cells (small area deployment (plug and play))

A small cells deployment over a small area is deployed for residential or small business use. It is also known as Home Node-B (HNB) for 3G deployment or Home eNode-B (HeNB) for 4G deployment. These small cells are designed for short range coverage area and for a limited number of channels to support small numbers of user capacity. For this type of deployment, the small cells can be configured to be open to public or only serving certain sets of pre-defined user. Each small cell access point can only support one technology and one network operator. These small cells may not be equipped with self-organising and self-management capabilities.

The concept are as follows:

a) Plug and play.

b) Direct connection to public network (LAN).

c) Requires a security gateway due to connection to the public network.

d) Option of using DC Power over Ethernet (PoE).

e) Small radio footprint ranging from 10 m.

f) Minimum output power ranging from 10 mW.

g) Limitation to single operator deployment for each small cell access point.

h) Each small cell access point may be limited to transmitting one technology and frequency depending on the vendor capabilities.

Network architecture of small cell (small area deployment network architecture) is illustrated in Figure 21.

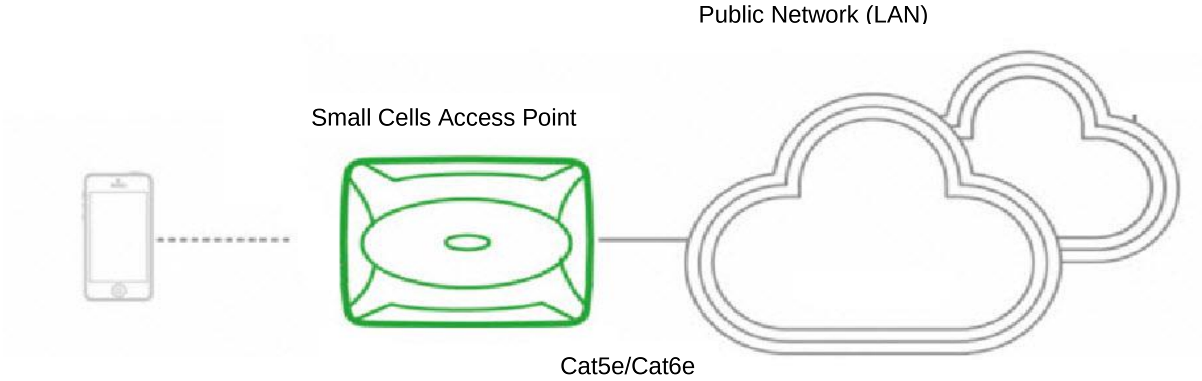


Figure 21. Small cell (small area deployment network architecture)

The deployment commonly for residential and small business offices.

5.1.5.2 Small cells (large area deployment)

Small cell deployment over a large area (see Figure 22) is deployed for capacity offloading at high traffic areas. Optical signal is distributed from Base Band Unit (BBU) to multiple switches through fibre optic cables. The switch will split the baseband data to different routes, and send it to the small cell antenna. The internal Power over Ethernet (POE) module in the switch will provide DC power to the small cell antenna. The small cells will be configured to be open to public. Each small cell access point can only support one technology and one network operator.

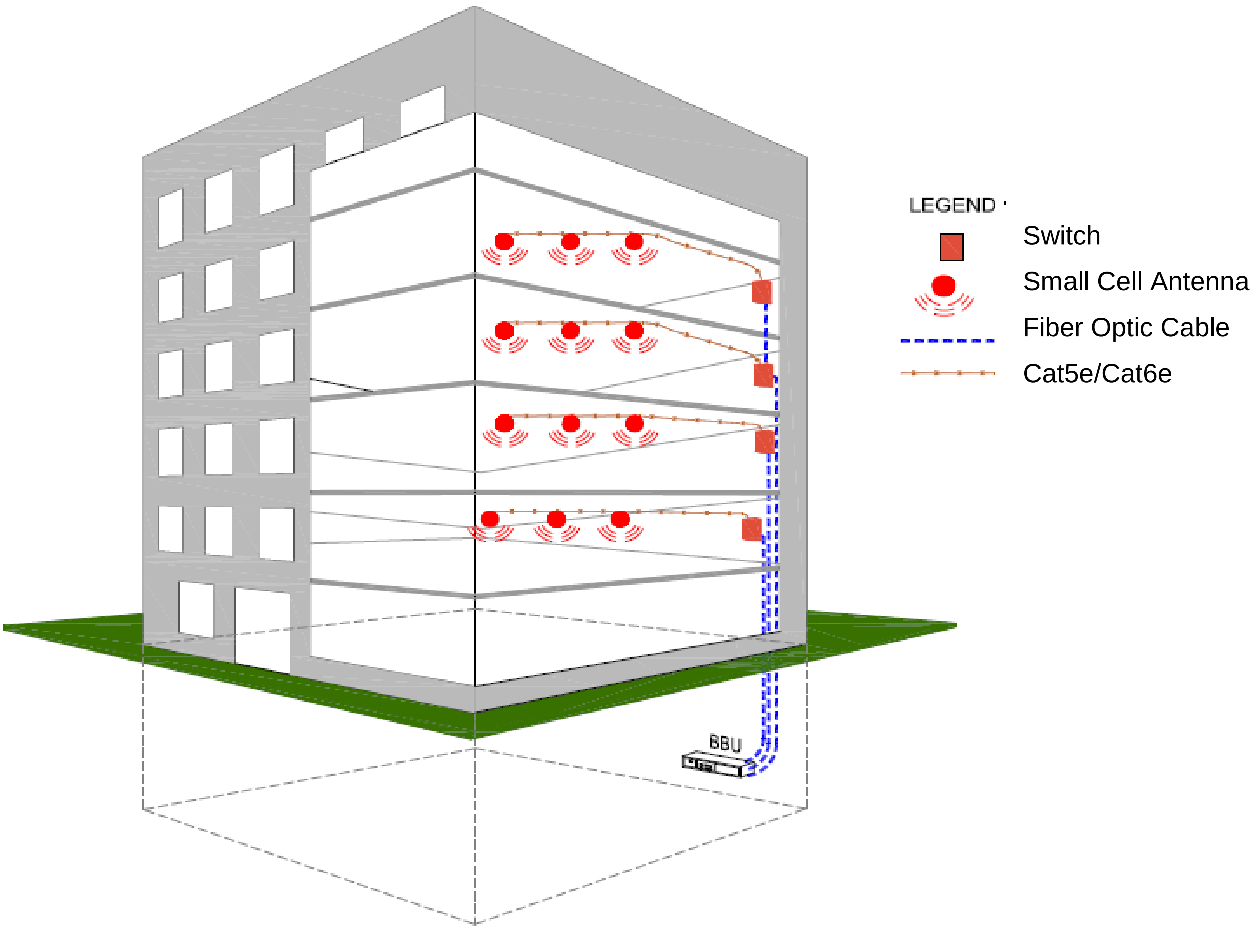


Figure 22. Small cell (large area deployment network architecture)

The concept are as follows:

a) Connected to private network.

b) Option of using DC Power over Ethernet (PoE) for the small cell antenna from switch.

c) Small radio footprint ranging from 10 m.

d) Minimum output power ranging from 10 mW.

e) Switch deployment for multi small cell deployment.

f) The switch will have certain port limitations for number of small cell antennas that can be connected.

g) A single switch can be connected from a single BBU port or the switch can be cascaded up to a certain number based on equipment capabilities from a single BBU port.

h) Limited to single operator deployment for each architecture.

i) Each small cell antenna may be limited to transmitting only one technology and frequency depending on the equipment capabilities.

j) For capacity purposes, the sector can be configured per switch basis or per small cell antenna.

k) The sector configuration can also be done remotely according to real time capacity requirement.

l) The maximum number of sector depends on the BBU board capabilities.

The deployment covering food court, stadium and conventions centre.

5.2 WiFi Installation

WiFi is an optional service to commercial building. Figure 23 shown a typical basic WiFi installation.

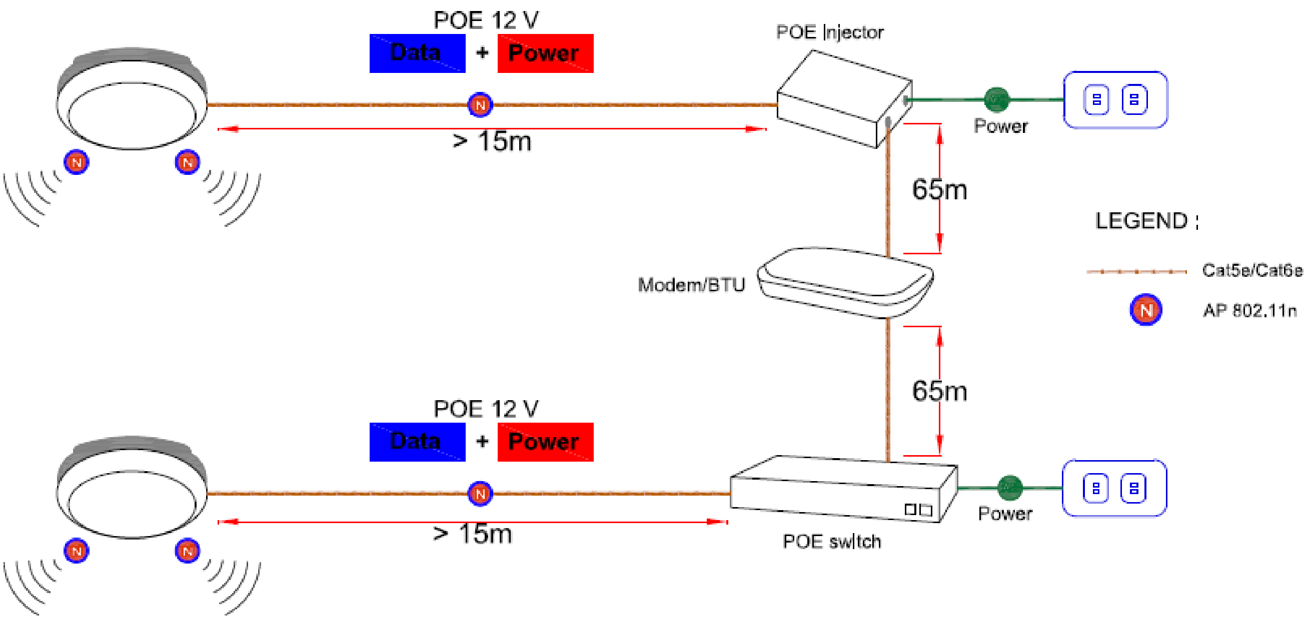


Figure 23. Typical WiFi installation

Typical backhaul deployment is using fixed network/backhaul. Basic equipment for WiFi deployment by operators are as follows:

a) modem/BTU;

b) switch;

c) PoE injector;

d) AP;

e) power sockets;

f) cables minimum of Cat5e; and

e) Fibre Media Converter (FMC) for conversion from fibre cable to Cat5e (RJ45)

Actual deployment will vary upon technical proposal by the operators wanting to deploy WiFi. building owners shall ensure AP placement provides coverage towards crowd focused areas or intended coverage area.

There are two types of AP placement as follows (see Figure 24):

a) ceiling placement; and

b) wall-mounted.

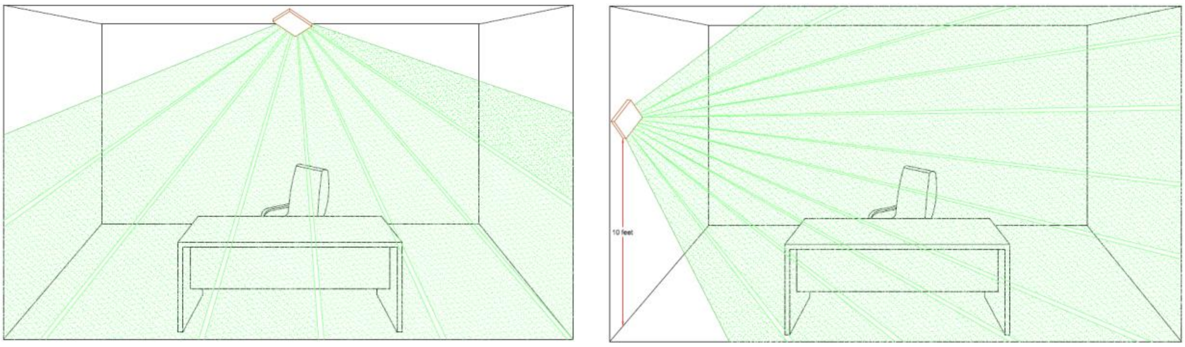


Figure 24. Types of AP placement

There are 4 scenarios of WiFi cabling approach. Please refer to Annex D.

5.3 Key Performance Index (KPI)

5.3.1 WiFi KPI

WiFi systems are designed by WiFi providers according to user requirements. Actual deployment will vary upon technical proposal by the operators wishing to deploy WiFi. For optimum coverage, building owner is to ensure AP placement provides coverage towards crowd focus area or intended coverage area. User acceptance and verification tests for WiFi systems are performed according to each individual WiFi providers test criteria that are consistent with the allocations, technical parameters and condition specified in MCMC Class Assignment no 3 of 2015.

5.3.2 DAS KPI for mobile

For details of Quality of Experience, refer to Annex C.

5.3.2.1 Coverage area definition

The coverage area definition for various networks are specified in Tables 6 and 7.

Table 6. Coverage area definition for LTEFDD850

Coverage area definition	Simulation/ Walktest colour scheme
Primary areas (P1)	Blue
Secondary areas (P2)	Green
Emergency areas (P3)	Yellow
No access	Red
Not covered	Grey

Table 7. Coverage area definition for 2G 900, 2G 1800, 3G 2100, LTE FDD 2600

Coverage Area Definition	Simulation/ Walktest colour scheme
Primary areas (P1)	Green
Secondary areas (P2)	Yellow
No access	Red
Not covered	Grey

5.3.2.2 Coverage area percentage

The coverage area percentage for various area are specified in Tables 8, 9 and 10.

Table 8. LTE FDD850 P1 coverage area

P1 (primary area) coverage area	LTE 850 (RSRP)
Shopping mall: a) common access areas; b) operator booth/hand phone/IT centre; c) food area (restaurant/café/food court); d) entertainment/family area; e) cinema foyer; f) lift lobby; and g) corridors.	≥ - 90 dBm @ 95 % (coverage probability per floor)
Transportation buildings (e.g. airport, trains station, busses and ferry terminal, tunnel, etc.): a) common access areas; b) operator booth/hand phone/IT centre; c) food area (restaurant/café/food court); d) entertainment/family area; e) lift lobby; and f) corridors.	

Table 8. LTE FDD850 P1 coverage area *(continued)*

P1 (primary area) coverage area	LTE 850 (RSRP)
Commercial buildings (e.g. offices, hospital, hotel, stadium, sport centre, etc.): a) common access areas; b) food area (restaurant/café/food court); c) entertainment/family area; d) function hall; e) lift lobby; and f) corridors.	≥ - 90 dBm @ 95 % (coverage probability per floor)
Educational building (e.g. university, college, museum, planetarium, convention centre, etc.): a) common access areas; b) food area (restaurant/café/food court); c) function hall; d) lift lobby; and e) corridors.	

Table 9. LTE FDD850 P2 coverage area

P2 (secondary area) coverage area	LTE 850 (RSRP)
a) all tenanted shop lots; b) all tenanted office lots; c) management/maintenance office; d) administration offices; and e) public toilets.	≥ - 95 dBm @ 95 % (coverage probability per floor)

Table 9. LTE FDD850 P2 coverage area *(continued)*

P2 (secondary area) coverage area	LTE 850 (RSRP)
a) spa/gym studio; b) locker room/changing room; c) car park and ramps; d) basement car parks and ramps; and e) open car parks.	≥ - 95 dBm @ 95 % (coverage probability per floor)
a) inside lift; and b) escalator.	Maintain voice and video calls

Table 10. LTE FDD8500 P3 coverage area

P3 (emergency area) coverage area	LTE 850 (RSRP)
a) emergency staircase; b) mechanical and electrical rooms; c) storage area; d) service lifts; and e) loading/unloading bay.	≥ - 105 dBm @ 95 % (coverage probability per floor)

The coverage area for 2G 900, 2G 1800, 3G 2100, LTE TDD 2300, LTE FDD 2600 are specified in Tables 11 and 12.

Table 11. 2G 900, 2G 1800, 3G 2100, LTE TDD 2300, LTE FDD 2600 P1 coverage area

<table>
<tr><th>P1 (primary area) coverage area</th><th>2G 900 and 1800 (Rx Lev)</th><th>3G 2100 (RSCP)</th><th>LTE TDD 2300 (RSRP)</th><th>LTE FDD 2600 (RSRP)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Shopping mall:
a) common access areas;
b) tenanted lots;
c) food area (restaurant/café/food court);
d) lift lobby;
e) corridor;
f) cinema foyer;
g) entertainment outlets;
h) management office;
i) escalator; and
j) prayer room.</td><td rowspan="2">≥ - 80 dBm @ 95 % (coverage probability per floor)</td><td rowspan="2">≥ - 83 dBm @ 95 % (coverage probability per floor)</td><td rowspan="2">≥ - 90 dBm @ 95 % (coverage probability per floor)</td><td rowspan="2">≥ - 98 dBm @ 95 % (coverage probability per floor)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Office buildings:
a) common access areas;
b) tenanted office lots (including pantry);
c) lift lobby;
d) corridor;
e) management office; and
f) prayer room.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 11. 2G 900, 2G 1800, 3G 2100, LTE TDD 2300, LTE FDD 2600 P1 coverage area *(continued)*

P1 (primary area) coverage area	2G 900 and 1800 (Rx Lev)	3G 2100 (RSCP)	LTE TDD 2300 (RSRP)	LTE FDD 2600 (RSRP)
Hotel: a) common access areas; b) guest rooms; c) function rooms; d) restaurant/lounge; e) lift lobby; f) clubs, spa, gymnasium and facility rooms; g) corridor; h) management office; and i) prayer room.	≥ - 80 dBm @ 95 % (coverage probability per floor)	≥ - 83 dBm @ 95 % (coverage probability per floor)	≥ - 90 dBm @ 95 % (coverage probability per floor)	≥ - 98 dBm @ 95 % (coverage probability per floor)
Hospitals: a) common access areas; b) clinic/consultation rooms; c) pharmacy; d) radiology and laboratory; e) patient/vvip wards/icu; f) operation theatre; g) function rooms; h) cafe/pantry; i) lift lobby; j) facility rooms; k) corridor; l) management office; and m) prayer room.				

Table 11. 2G 900, 2G 1800, 3G 2100, LTE TDD 2300, LTE FDD 2600 P1 coverage area *(concluded)*

P1 (primary area) coverage area	2G 900 and 1800 (Rx Lev)	3G 2100 (RSCP)	LTE TDD 2300 (RSRP)	LTE FDD 2600 (RSRP)
Other building type: a) all public access area; and b) to be discussed with operators.	≥ - 80 dBm @ 95 % (coverage probability per floor)	≥ - 83 dBm @ 95 % (coverage probability per floor)	≥ - 90 dBm @ 95 % (coverage probability per floor)	≥ - 98 dBm @ 95 % (coverage probability per floor)

Table 12. 2G 900, 2G 1800, 3G 2100, LTE TDD 2300, LTE FDD 2600 P2 coverage area

P2 (secondary area) coverage area	2G 900 and 1800 (Rx Lev)	3G 2100 (RSCP)	LTE TDD 2300 (RSRP)	LTE FDD 2600 (RSRP)
a) inside lift; b) car park (including ramps) (basement or semi open); c) cargo/baggage handling area; d) service lift; e) toilet; f) mechanical and electrical rooms; g) store room.	≥ - 90 dBm @ 95 % (coverage probability per floor)	≥ - 90 dBm @ 95 % (coverage probability per floor)	≥ - 100 dBm @ 95 % (coverage probability per floor)	≥ - 105 dBm @ 95 % (coverage probability per floor)

5.3.2.3 Coverage quality

The coverage quality is specified in Table 13.

Table 13. Coverage quality

Coverage area	2G 900 & 1800 (Rx quality)	3G 2100 (Ec/Io)	LTE FDD 850 (RSRQ & SINR)	LTE TDD 2300 (RSRQ & SINR)	LTE FDD 2600 (RSRQ)
P1	≤ 2 @ 95% (coverage probability per floor)	≥ - 10 dB @ 95 % (coverage probability per floor)	≥ - 10 dB @ 95 % (coverage probability per floor) SINR 95 % of the samples ≥ 15 dB	≥ - 10 dB @ 95 % (coverage probability per floor) SINR 95 % of the samples ≥ 15 dB	≥ - 10 dB @ 95 % (coverage probability per floor)
P2	> 2 @ 95 % (coverage probability per floor)	≥ - 10 dB @ 95 % (coverage probability per floor)	≥ - 10 dB @ 95 % (coverage probability per floor) SINR 90 % of the samples ≥ 15 dB	≥ - 10 dB @ 95 % (coverage probability per floor) SINR 90 % of the samples ≥ 15 dB	≥ - 10 dB @ 95 % (coverage probability per floor)
P3	NA	NA	10 ≥ x ≥ - 15 dBm @ 95 % (coverage probability per floor) SINR 90 % of the samples ≥ 10 dB	NA	NA

5.3.2.4 Installation KPI

For coverage area as specified previously, the IBC systems shall be designed according to the design criteria and requirements as specified in Table 14.

Table 14. Installation KPI

Item	2G 900 & 1800	3G 2100	LTE FDD 850	LTE TDD 2300	LTE FDD 2600
Typical signal strength under every antenna (based on design)	≥ - 45 dBm @ 100 %	≥ - 45 dBm @ 100 %	≥ - 45 dBm @ 100 %	≥ - 45 dBm @ 100 %	≥ - 60 dBm @ 100 %
Signal spillage: a) output power;	BCCH/TCH < - 95 dBm @ 98 %	CPICH RSCP < - 95 dBm @ 98 %	RSRP < - 110 dBm @ 90 %	RSRP < - 110 dBm @ 90 %	RSRP < - 110 dBm @ 98 %
b) street level measured from building; and	10 m	10 m	10 m	10 m	10 m
c) 1st tier surrounding buildings measured for high rise implementation.	100 m - 500 m	100 m - 500 m	100 m - 500 m	100 m - 500 m	100 m - 500 m
Call setup success rate	> 98 % (tested and measured on voice call)	> 98 % (tested and measured on video call 64 kbps)	≥ 99 % (minimum 200 attempts on PS call)	≥ 99 % (minimum 200 attempts on PS call)	NA

Table 14. Installation KPI *(continued)*

Item	2G 900 & 1800	3G 2100	LTE FDD 850	LTE TDD 2300	LTE FDD 2600
Drop call rate	< 2 % (tested and measured on voice call)	< 2 % (tested and measured on video call 64 kbps)	≤ 1 % (minimum 200 attempts on PS call)	≤ 1 % (minimum 200 attempts on PS call)	NA
Handover success rate	> 98 % (where applicable)	> 98 % (where applicable)	> 99 % (where applicable)	> 99 % (where applicable)	> 98 % (where applicable)
VSWR	< 1.5 (feeder/jumper to antenna termination) < 1.3 (feeder point-to-point between power splitters)				
PIM	< - 145 dBc at 2 x 43 dBm inputs at combining circuit input				

5.4 Capacity requirement

Capacity requirement for each Service Provider (SP) is different hence capacity dimensioning for IBC should be referred to and agreed by all participating SPs for each IBC site. SP will consider the capacity requirement of the following perspectives:

a) the required user experience on the mobile services in terms of service loading latency and transmission quality, the user experience is determined by the characteristics of the transmitted service, the network bandwidth and end-to-end round trip time (E2E RTT);

b) the network E2E RTT, which indicates the delay to retrieve the service from the server; and

c) The system capacity requires including three parameters:

   i) peak bandwidth per service (reflects the coverage of one service);

   ii) average bandwidth per service; and

   iii) network RTT.

6. Quality of Service (QoS) and Service Level Agreement (SLA)

6.1 Mandatory Standards Imposed by MCMC

Operators shall comply with all the relevant mandatory standards imposed by the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC) as follows:

a) Mandatory Standards for Quality of Service (Wireless Broadband Access Service);

b) Mandatory Standards for Quality of Service (Public Cellular Service); and

c) any other relevant mandatory standard issued by MCMC from time to time.

All NSPs and ASPs providing wireless broadband access are subject to these mandatory standards. The Operators who are installing their facilities for IBC purpose shall ensure their network complies with the network performance quality of service, as in the Mandatory Standards for Quality of Service for Wireless Broadband Service and Mandatory Standards for Quality of Service for Public Cellular Service.

6.2 Service Level Agreement (SLA)

The SLA includes site visit/survey arrangements, technical proposal process, installation/implementation timeline, operational maintenance requirements, fault rectification and access providers' responsibilities (see Annexes A and B).

To ensure smooth implementation of the IBC, the operators and building management shall use SLAs listed in Mandatory Standards for Quality of Service for Wireless Broadband Service and Mandatory Standards for Quality of Service for Public Cellular Service as a guideline for the IBC deployment and maintenance works.

Mandatory Standards for Quality of Service for Wireless Broadband Access Service covers SLA of site visit or survey arrangements, technical proposal process and installation or implementation timeline.

Mandatory standards for Quality of Service for Public Cellular Service covers SLA for fault rectification, maintenance and access providers' responsibilities.

7. Responsibility matrix

This clause highlighted on the parties/organisations involved in installing a radio communication facility inside a building. The main parties involve are specified in Table 15.

Table 15. Parties involved in radio communication facility

Party/organisation	Remarks
Service Provider (SP)	Organisation or company that provides service to the end user (e.g. Telekom Malaysia, Maxis, Celcom, Digi, U Mobile, webe, YTLComm)
Network Facility Provider (NFP)	Provider or operator for any part of the radio communication facility
Building Management (BM)	Owner of the building or party appointed by the building owner to manage or maintain the building

There are 2 possible scenarios in an IBC installation which are:

a) Operator (SP) is the infra owner; or

b) NFP is the infra owner.

The responsibility matrix for operators, NFP and BM at each activity is specified in Tables 16, 17, 18 and 19.

Table 16. RNF responsibility matrix (pre-installation)

Activity	Operators/ NFP	BM
Respond to the operators' request for site visit within 14 days of receiving written request from the operator	I	R
Provide the relevant building drawings and layout plans, if available to operators	I	R
Permit and assist operators to access the common parts of the building and In-building telecommunications system.	I	R
Make available space in the common parts and In-building telecommunications systems to the operators	I	R
Make available the combiner circuit as a Point of Interconnect (POI) for SPs to connect their BTS equipment to the installed DAS.	R	
Obtain consolidated proposal which contains all the requirements of the operators who are interested to access the building		R
Acknowledge receipt of proposal and keep the operators informed of the progress from time to time	I	R
Confirm the acceptance of the proposal promptly	I	R
Give a date for commencement of installation	I	R
Note. I is party to be informed, R is the responsible party.		

Table 17. RNF responsibility matrix (coordination between operators)

Activity	Operators/ NFP	BM
Appoint one of the operators as coordinator to liaise with the interested operators (if more than 1 operators are involved)	R	
Collect requirements from other operators who wish to access the building	R	
Arrange joint site visit and meetings	R	I
Work out consolidated proposal	R	
Co-ordinate installation work as to minimise disruption to occupiers	R	I
Note. I is party to be informed, R is the responsible party.		

Table 18. RNF responsibility matrix (installation and maintenance work)

Activity	Operators/ NFP	BM
Give access to the common parts of private building to install and maintain in-building telecommunications system	I	R
Install radio communications facilities and maintain good condition of the building	R	I
Bear the full costs of equipment and cabling facilities installation and where applicable, the costs of interconnection with the in-building telecommunications system of the building.	R	I
Pay for the electricity bill for power supply of the equipment installed in the building.	R	I
Note. I is party to be informed, R is the responsible party.		

Table 19. RNF responsibility matrix (others)

Activity	Operators/ NFP	BM
Installation should comply with all relevant regulations, guidelines and code of practice in Malaysia	R	
Should not limit the choice of technology to be used or predetermine the access method of Operators (e.g. share use of cable and facilities)		R
Should not demand operators to employ specific contractors or companies nominated by the building management to install Operators' equipment.		R
Note. R is the responsible party.		

Annex A
(normative)

Service Level Agreement (SLA)

The Service Level Agreement (SLA) is a timeline specification for various tasks undertaken by the responsible party or parties. The service provider and the user shall enter into an agreement with these specified timelines which are deemed reasonable for the particular service level agreed upon. Non-compliance may or may not involve penalties to the aggrieved party.

Table A.1. Site visit or survey arrangements SLA

No	Task/item	SLA duration (maximum)
1.	Notice by the operators to building management to visit the site.	5 working days
2.	Response by building management to the operators for site visit.	5 working days
3.	Timeline for the operators to perform site survey or signal measurement.	7 working days

Table A.2. Technical proposal process SLA

No	Task/item	SLA duration (maximum)
1.	Technical proposal submission by the operators to building management.	21 working days
2.	Technical proposal approval by building management.	14 working days
3.	Site securing by the operators upon technical proposal approval by building management.	21 working days

Table A.3. Installation or implementation timeline SLA

No	Task/item	SLA duration (maximum)
1.	Pre-construction briefing by the operators to building management.	1 calendar day
2.	Pre-construction inspection by the operators with building management. Any defects that would disrupt and hinder the installation works shall be submitted with proof of photos and description of defects to building management.	1 calendar day

Table A.3. Installation or implementation timeline SLA *(continued)*

No	Task/item	SLA duration (maximum)
3.	Estimated installation timeline according to number of antennas: a) > 100 antennas. b) > 200 antennas. c) > 300 antennas. d) > 500 antennas. *Note. The above estimation is based on a minimum requirement of 4 teams per building. Each team consisting of 3 personnel. This is inclusive of any make good works performed by the operators due to installation of antenna feeder system on the building.*	 5 weeks 9 weeks 13 weeks 21 weeks
4.	Measurement walk test performed by the Operators to verify the signal coverage and quality levels. This is inclusive of any signal optimisation works performed by the Operators for site acceptance.	7 calendar days
5.	Joint inspection by the operators with building management on the final installation quality.	2 calendar days
6.	Approval of IBC build quality by building management.	1 calendar day
7.	Site declared “Ready for service” by the operators.	1 calendar day

Annex B
(normative)

Service level requirements

The following clauses list out the specific requirements under the SLA.

B1. Service level agreement (fault rectification)

Table B.1. Service level agreement (fault rectification)

Severity	Call back	Remedy	Performance fulfilment	Restoration	Report time (Prelim.)	Root cause analysis (Final)	Remarks
Critical	< 15 minutes	2 hours	99.99 %	< 1 calendar days			Impact to all services affecting all operators
Major	< 30 minutes	3 hours	99.99 %	< 3 calendar days			Impact to certain services affecting all operators
Minor	< 10 minutes	3 calendar days	99.99 %	< 14 calendar days			NA

Root cause analysis means lead time from the restoration of the problem to the submission of the report as follows:

a) 99.9 % availability;

b) response and resolution related to service provider's systems:

  i) outages;

  ii) alarms;

  iii) performance issues (refer 2G KPI and 3G KPI sheets); and

c) fault escalation process.

Examples of severity are as follows:

a) critical (total coverage down on all technologies, AC power outage, backhaul outage, etc.);

b) major (high temperature, partial coverage loss, sector down, DAS related performance issues (ref to KPI sheets), etc); and

c) minor (non-service impacting alarms/conditions).

B2. Maintenance

The maintenance requirements shall be as follows:

a) spares commitment (5 years minimum) at 10 % level of all critical components/modules;

b) NMS for the active DAS with all major alarms extended to operators;

c) regular system monitoring report (monthly report recommended);

d) regular walk test report for individual OLO (once every 6 months recommended); and

e) others, basic (open-contact) alarm points for power outage and high-temperature made available to all operators.

B3. Access provider's responsibility

The responsibility of access provider shall be as follows:

a) to provide operators with 24/7 access to the equipment room, RRU, GPS (rooftop) locations for maintenance;

b) to provide approval or coordination for any equipment upgrading or swapping when required;

c) to assist operators to access all covered area when required by operator to perform walk test and for other purpose; and

d) to provides support personnel during walk tests when any operators receive customer complains on faults with DAS associated possibility of faults.

Annex C
(normative)

Quality of Experience (QoE)

C1. Capacity Concept (mobile service-based data traffic estimation)

Mobile network services are entering into the user experience oriented era, and Quality of Experience (QoE) is the key for the business success. With intensive investigation samples by the industry it is identified that the network's QoE performance is related to the following four perspectives:

a) available network bandwidth (e.g. frequency bandwidth) for the active users;

b) type of service and its QoE target parameters, this will differentiate the bandwidth consumed to deliver the mobile service with the defined QoE level;

c) average bandwidth per service; and

d) network E2E RTT.

Regarding the bandwidth consumed by each mobile service, it is more important to build the network capacity with good user experience, where the real-time data rate to carry one service is determined by both the network transmission quality and the characteristics of the mobile service itself.

Therefore, we will take the methodology of mobile service based data traffic estimation to evaluate the network capacity requirements. There are two important reasons to apply this methodology as follows:

a) the mobile services in one network nowadays have changed from traditional voice-dominated traffic to packet/IP-oriented data traffic; and

b) the mobile internet provides a variety of services such as video streaming, web browsing, email and file downloading and Social Network Sharing (SNS) services.

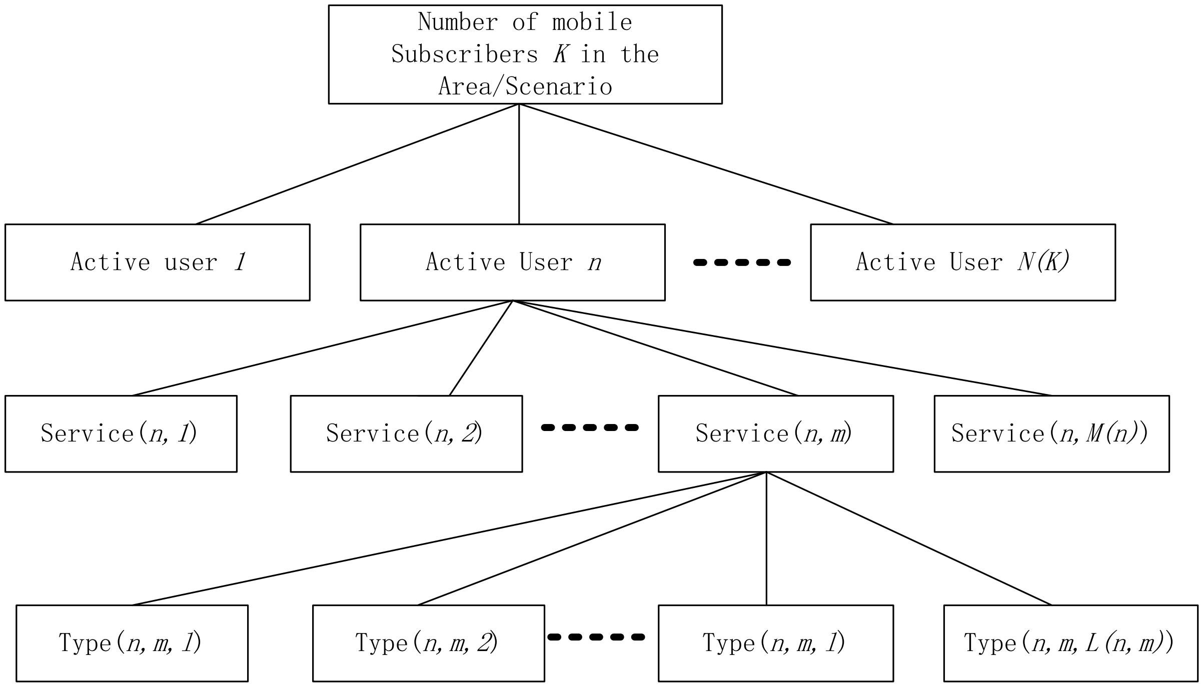


Figure C.1. Mobile service-based network capacity estimation

The data traffic in the network is the accumulation of the data traffic contributed by each mobile service.

Data Traffic (Throughput $_{network}$) in the network (or one scenario area in the network)

$$\text{Throughput}_{network/area} = \sum_{n=1}^{N(K)} \sum_{m=1}^{M(n)} \sum_{l=1}^{L(n,m)} Data\ Rate_{service\ type\ n,m,l}$$

where,

K Number of one network mobile subscribers in the specified scenario or area;

N(K) Number of active users out of the *K* subscribers;

M(n) Number of concurrent services by one active user with index *n*;

L(n,m) Type of services by one service m for active user *n*;

According to the above equation, the following parameters will determine one scenario/area's network data traffic:

a) The number of subscriber's *K* in the area or scenario;

b) The number of active users *N(K)* out of the total *K* subscribers;

c) The mobile services running concurrently on all the active users;

d) The bandwidth consumed by each type of mobile service (e.g. video streaming with different resolution and quality, video 720P/1080P/2K/4K).

C2. Capacity Evaluation (steps to evaluate one network throughput)

With all the discussions above, the steps to evaluate one network throughput are as following:

a) Determine the number of concurrent active users in the network for each RAT. Generally, it is done by getting the statistics of the Active User Ratio (AUR) in the target Scenario when the network is fully loaded at busy hours.

$$\mathrm{N(K)} = \mathrm{K} * \mathrm{AUR\_x} \quad (AUR\ at\ busy\ hours\ for\ each\ RAT\ )$$

b) Identify the mobile services running for all the active users. Generally, it is done by getting the statistics of the Concurrent Service Ratio (CSR) in the target Scenario when the network is fully loaded at Busy Hours (BH).

$$CSR_{BH} = \begin{cases} C2_{\{n,s,t\}} & (CSR_{2G}) \\ C3_{\{n,s,t\}} & (CSR_{3G} \\ C4_{\{n,s,t\}} & (CSR_{4G}) \end{cases}$$

It should be noticed that, in order to utilize the 2G/3G/4G networks efficiently with best ROI, currently most of the voice service is running on 2G network, (acceptable) low-rate and longer latency data service are using 3G networks, and low latency high data rate services are working on 4G/4.5G networks.

$$\#\ \text{of}\ (virtual)\ \text{active users by RAT} = \#\ \text{of mobile subscribers} * AR_{\{rat\}} * CSR_{BH}$$

c) Calculate the accumulated data rate requirement by 3G and 4G, each RAT, for all the mobile services. Please notice that 2G network will be mainly used to afford voice services for QoE reasons. This result will be the Throughput offered by the network in the scenario.

$$\text{Throughput}_{area,3G} = \sum_{n,3G}\sum_{s}\sum_{t} Data\ Rate_{service\ type\ n,s,t}$$

$$\text{Throughput}_{area,4G} = \sum_{n,4G}\sum_{s}\sum_{t} Data\ Rate_{service\ type\ n,s,t}$$

d) Calculate the required network capacity required, which means # of cells for each RAT.

$$\#\ of\ 2G\ Cells = Ceil\{\ \#\ \text{of mobile subscribers} * AUR_{2G} * 1.0 * \frac{\sum_s Active\ Voice\ Service}{2G\ Cell\ Capacity}$$

$$\#\ of\ 3G\ Cells = Ceil\{\ \#\ \text{of mobile subscribers} * AUR_{3G} * \frac{\sum_s\sum_t CSR_{BH,3G} * data\ rate_{3G\ service}}{3G\ Cell\ Capacity}\}$$

$$\#\ of\ 4G\ Cells = Ceil\{\ \#\ \text{of mobile subscribers} * AUR_{4G} * \frac{\sum_s\sum_t CSR_{BH,4G} * \ data\ rate_{4G\ service}}{4G\ Cell\ Capacity}\}$$

Actually, the following part is the average data rate for 3G and 4G subscribers.

$$Average\ data\ rate\ per\ User = \sum_{s}\sum_{t} CSR_{BH,4G} *\ data\ rate_{4G\ service}$$

Annex D
(normative)

WiFi cabling configurations

D1. Scenario 1

a) New site

b) Single AP (1 AP to 2 AP)

c) Single backhaul

d) No switch

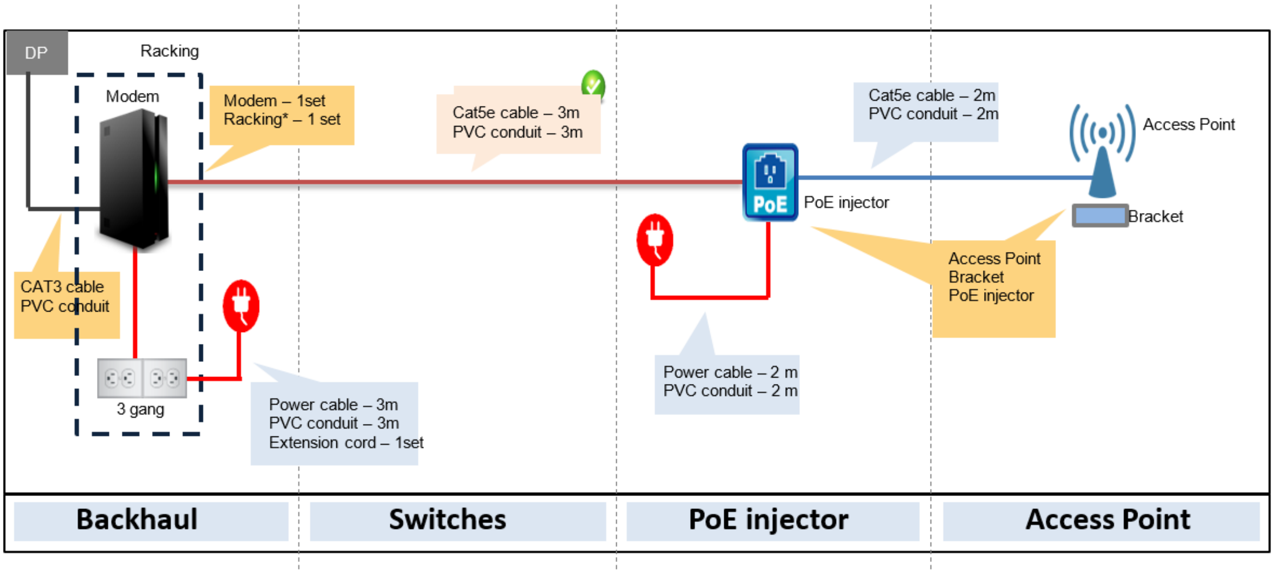
e) UTP CAT 5E or CAT 6 cable

Legend:

Supply by operator

Supply by installer

Supply by building owner



Note. Racking will be supplied by operator. For 2 APs, switch may require.

D2. Scenario 2

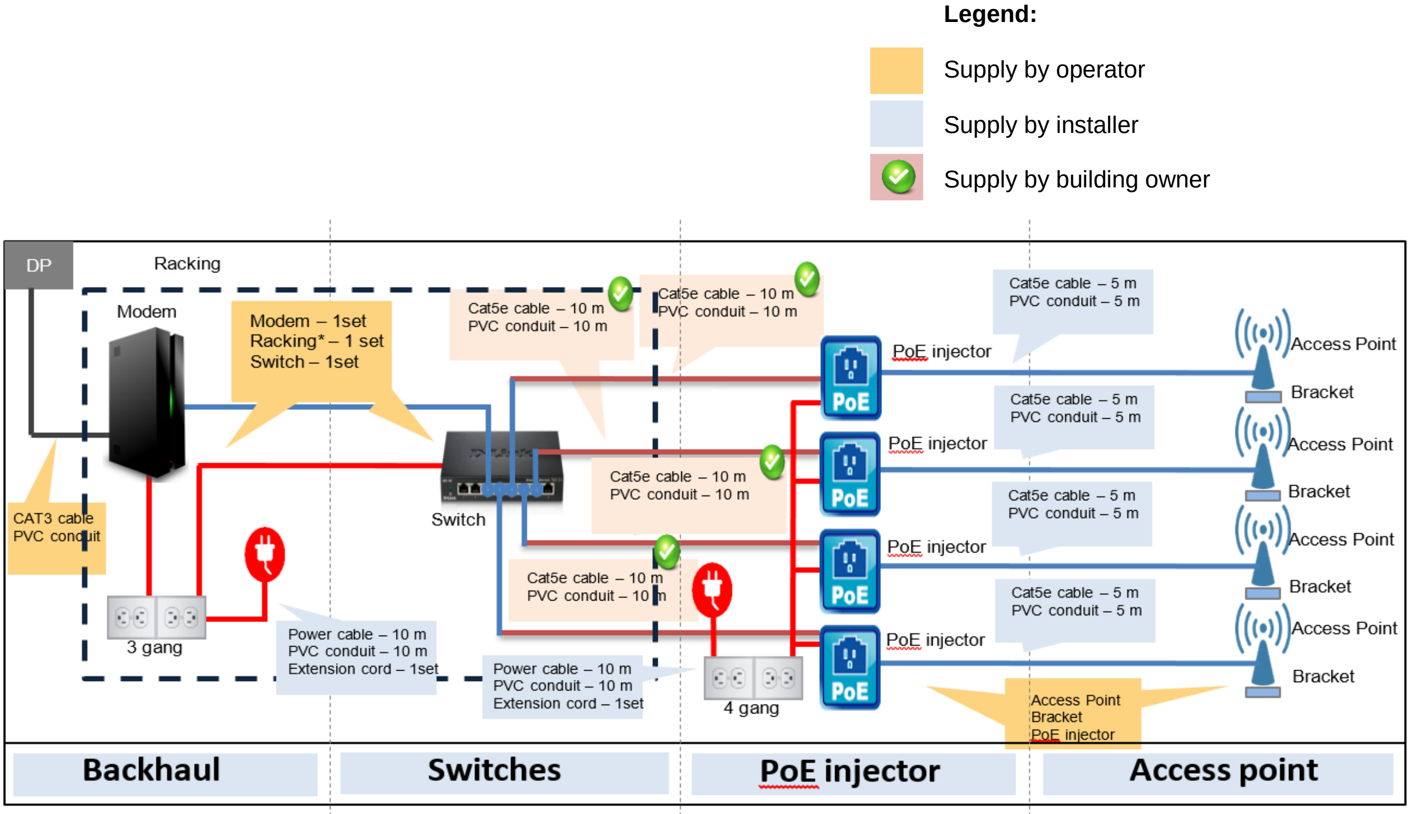
a) New sites

b) Multiple AP

c) Single/multiple backhaul

d) Switch supply by operator

e) UTP CAT5e or CAT6 cable



Note. Racking will be supplied by operator.

D3. Scenario 3

a) New sites

b) Multiple AP

c) Single/multiple backhaul

d) Switch supply by operator

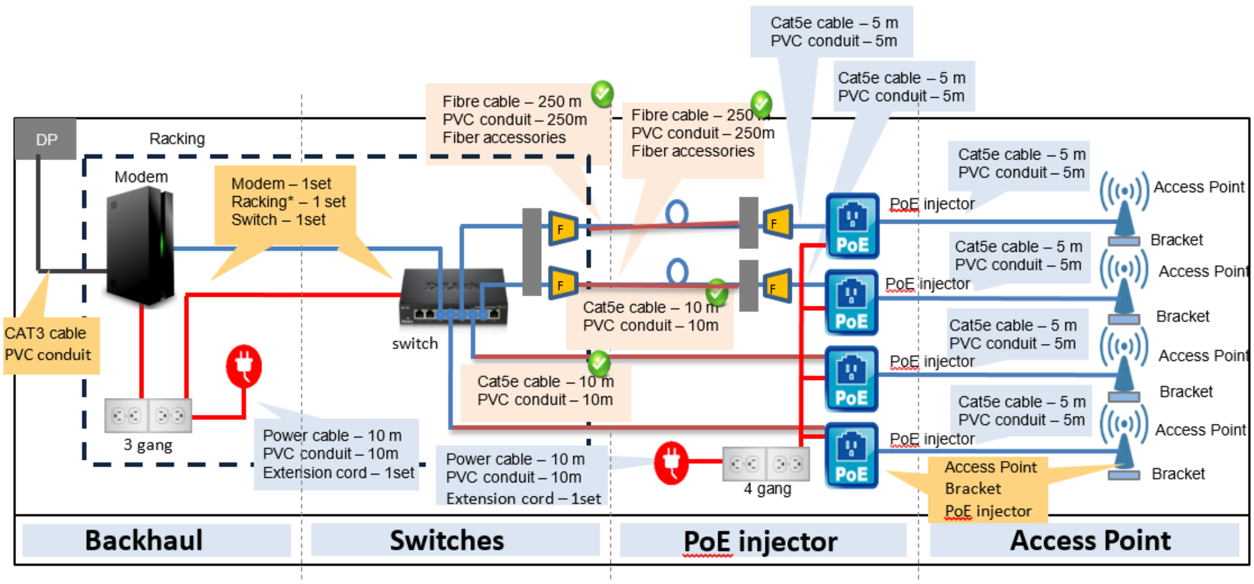
e) Combination of CAT 5e and fibre cable

Legend:

Supply by operator

Supply by installer

Supply by building owner



Note. Racking will be supplied by operator.

D4. Scenario 4

a) New sites

b) Multiple AP

c) Single/multiple backhaul

d) Switch supply by operator

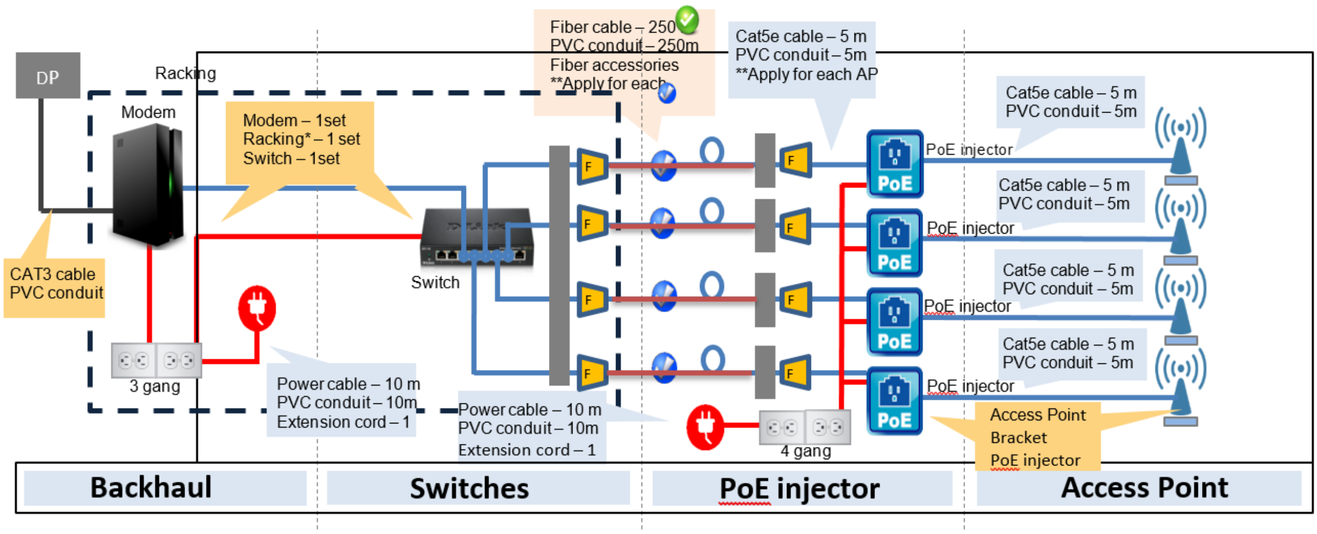
e) All fibre cables

Legend:

Supply by operator

Supply by installer

Supply by building owner



Note. Racking will be supplied by operator.

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