

# Mobile Network QoS Management From Network Centric Operations to Experience & Service Centric Operations

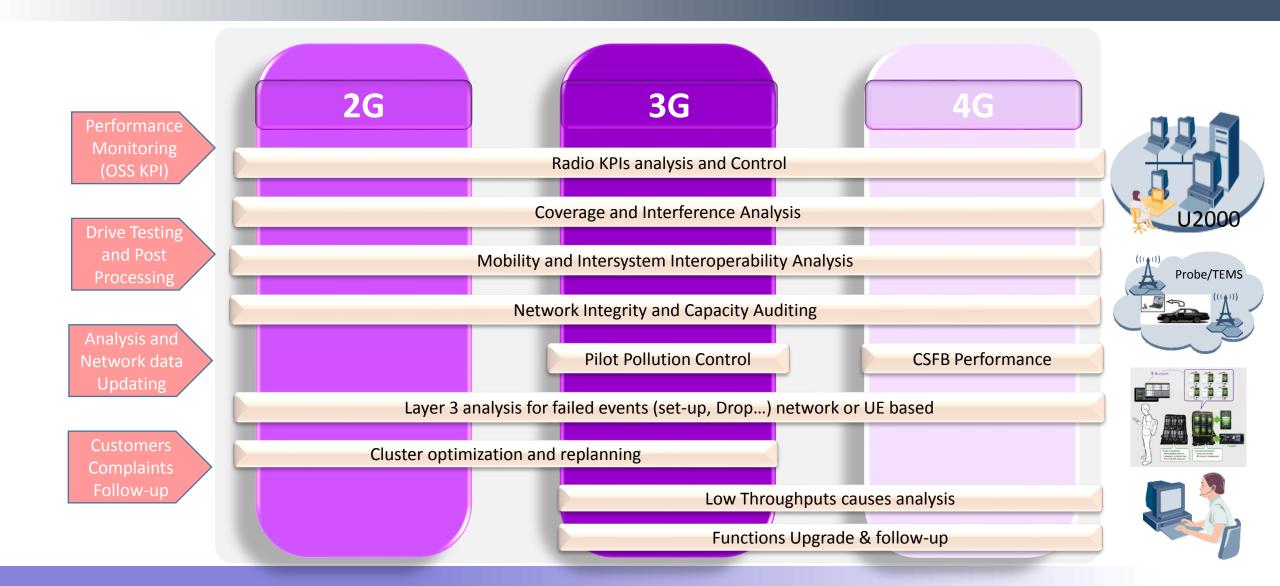
Expresso Senegal March-2018



## Introduction: Quality of Services Challenges for Operators

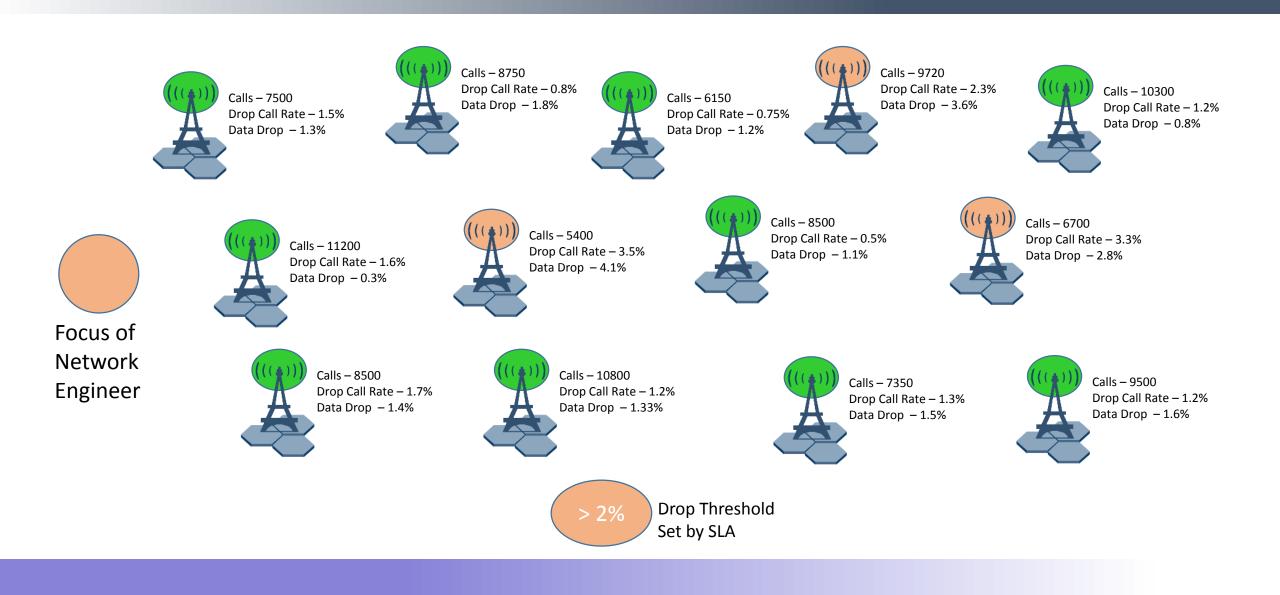
- Maximize the utilization of offered services.
- Increase the revenues.
- Stay better than competitors.
- Develop and experience new scalable services.
- Optimize the network performance.
- Ensure and improve the Return On Investment (ROI).

## Traditional QoS Management: Network centric Operations



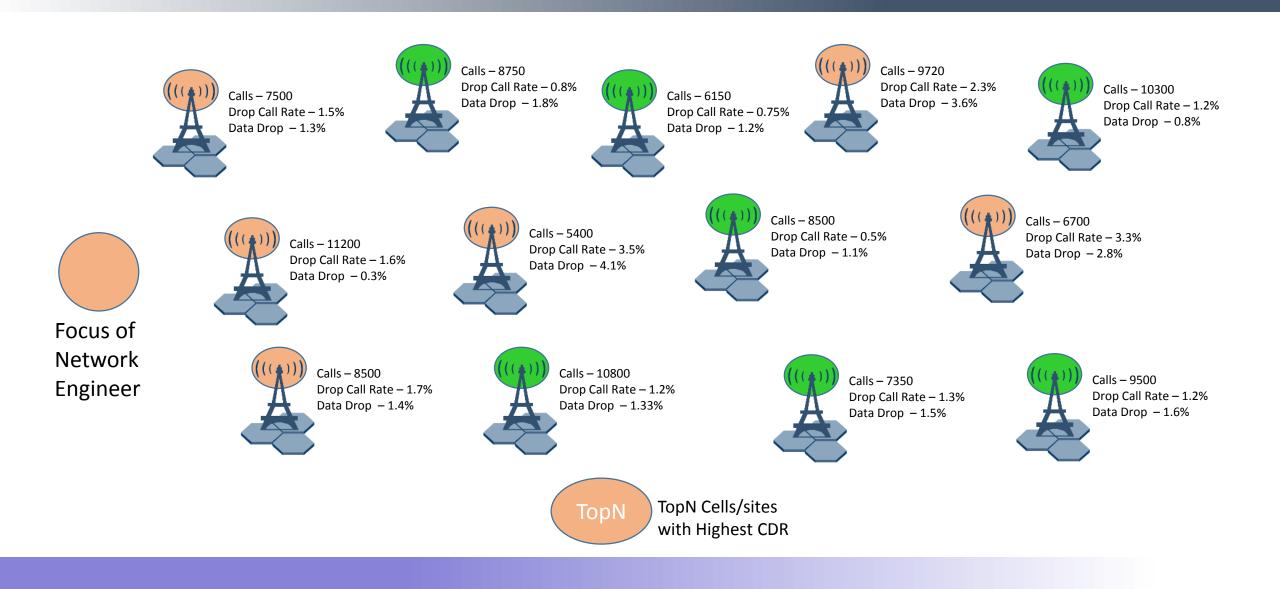


## Performance Monitoring and root cause follow-up: KPI based



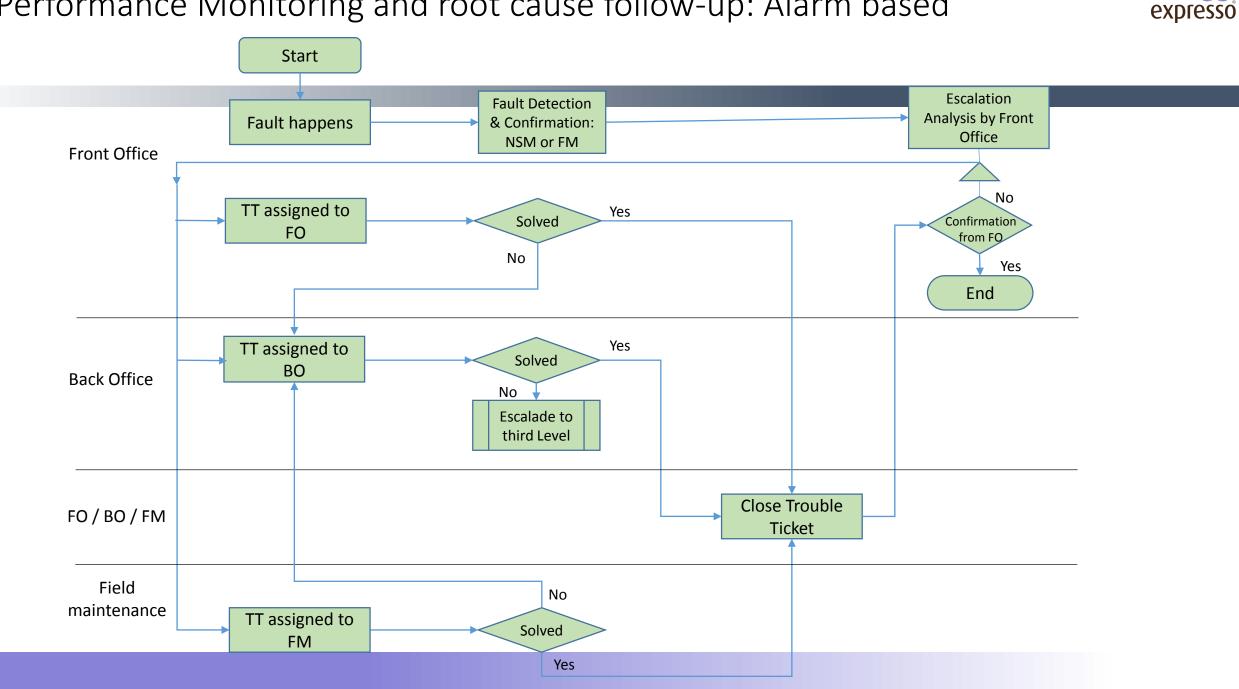
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### PM and root cause follow-up: Enhanced KPI based, TopN



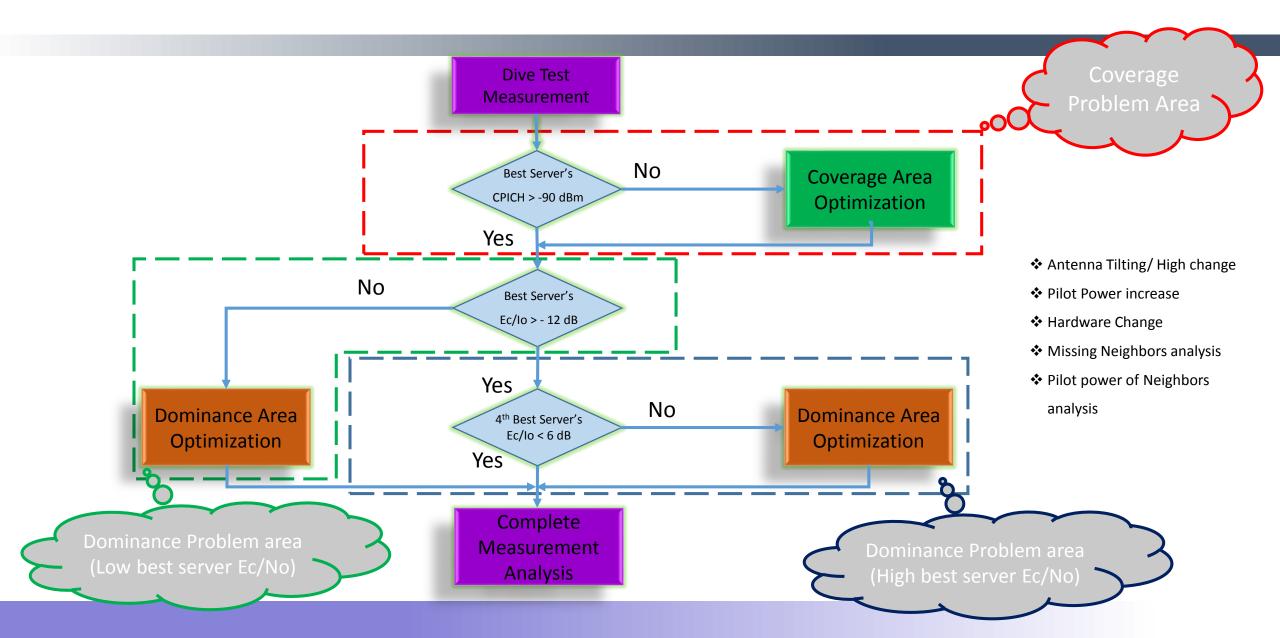
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### Performance Monitoring and root cause follow-up: Alarm based



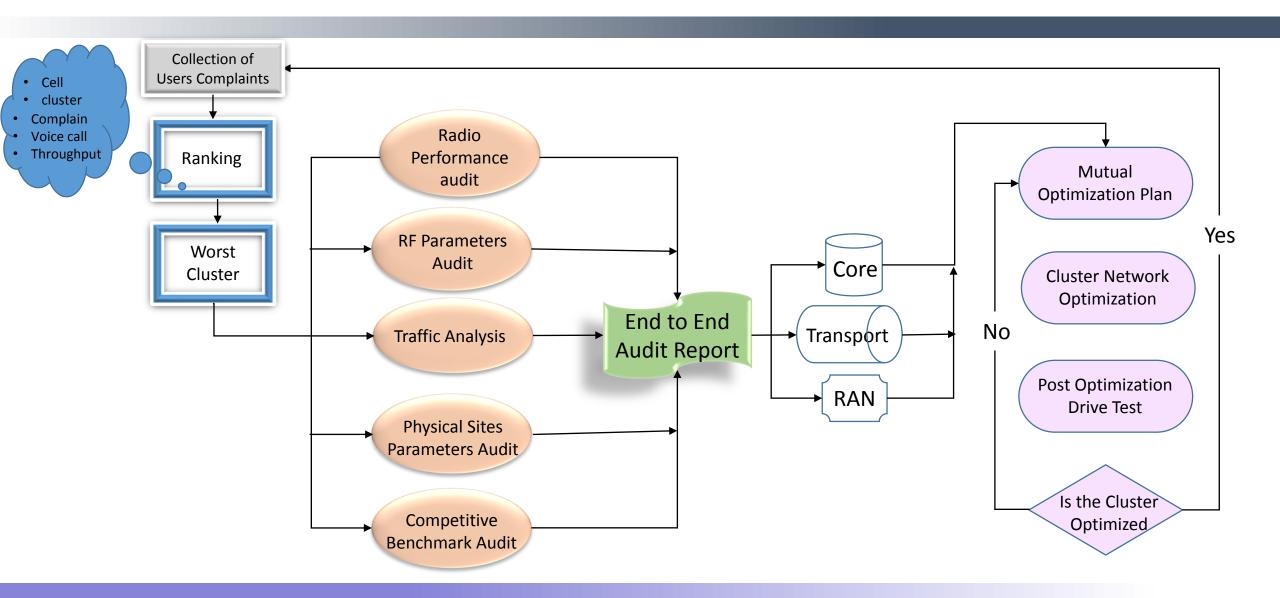
## Drive Testing and Post Processing: Coverage Issue in 3G

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## Analysis and Change Implementations

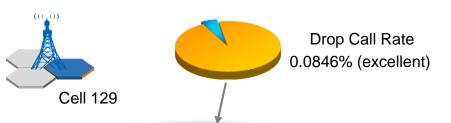


# Enhanced QoS Management: Experience & Service expression Centric Operations

With the development of mobile networks, customer needs and behaviors have changed. Mobile communications means so much more than simple voice communication; there is now mobile Internet with web surfing, video phone, streaming media, and microblogging. Focusing on traditional KPIs only are no longer adequate for measuring the quality of mobile services. The objective of network optimization has gradually shifted from enhancing network performance to improving quality of experience (QoE). Therefore, assessing and optimizing QoE is the trend for optimizing today mobile networks.

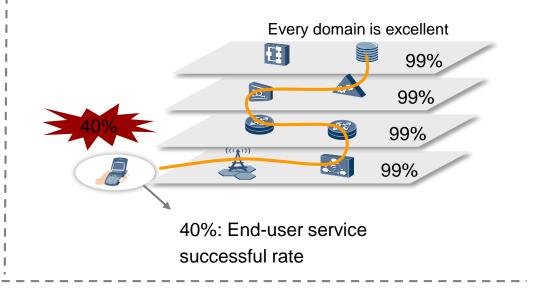
## Traditional Evaluation Method KPI ≠ End-users' Experience

Individual user experience is flooded in average KPI



- The real situation (cell 129) ✓ 4 people dropped call >= 2 times in 3 hours
  - $\checkmark$  2 people dropped all the calls
- Lack of subjective service quality monitoring

e.g. MOS(DT test) can evaluate end user's accurate experience directly, but just sample measurement. Many user's may have bad experience, such as noise, echo...still out of monitoring. ■ Element KPI ≠ E2E service success rate



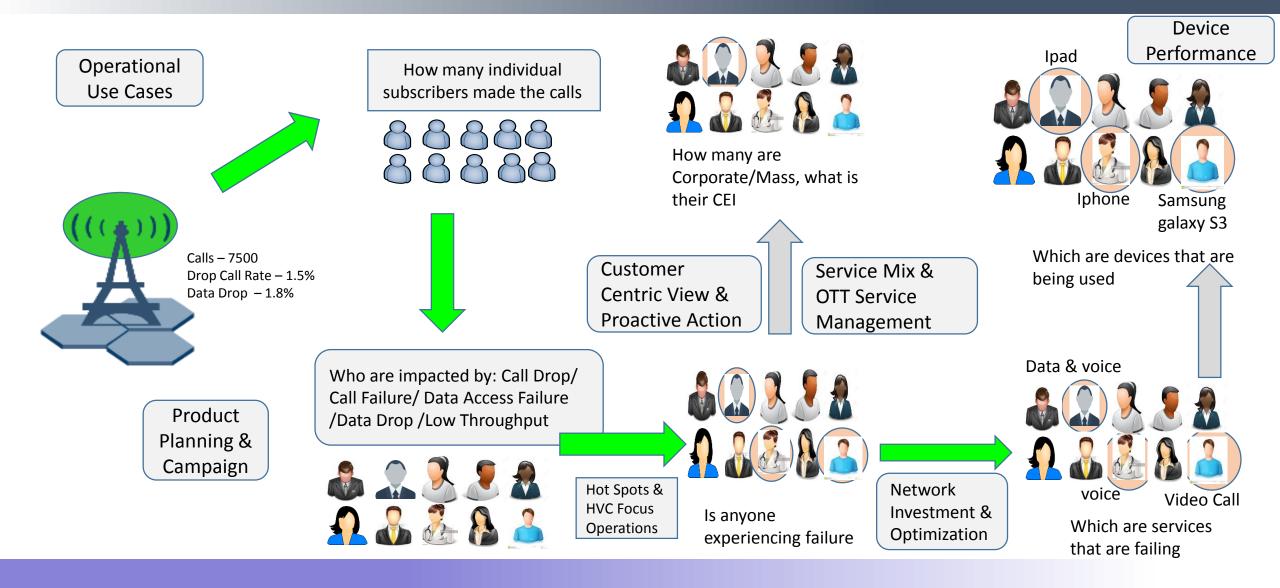
KPI	Value	Compliants	Example Times (GSM /a month)	4
		Vague audio	288	
MOS (DT	3.6		Exa	mple <
test)	(Excellent)	One-way audio/noise/echo/…	412	

How can we define and manage the end-users' experience?



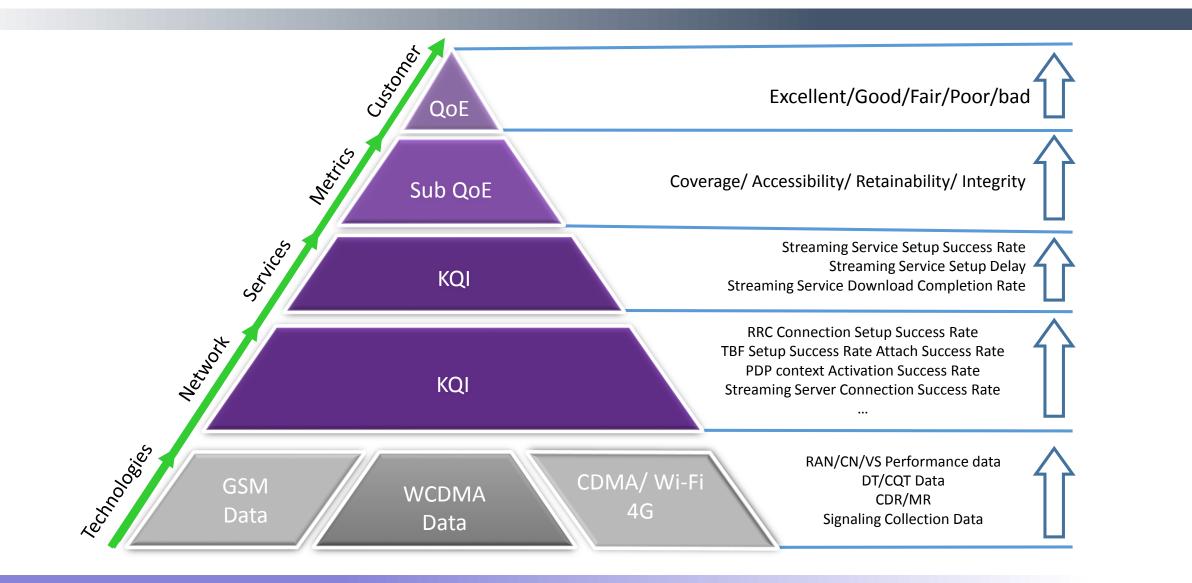


# **Experience & Service Operations View**





# Assessment of a set of QoE KPIs(Technical)





## What is the correlation between QoS and QoE ?

- Technical Correlation
  - Possible through convergent indicators
- Perception Correlation
  - Difficult but possible
- Methodology
  - > Identify QoS indicators/parameters, technically measurable and influencing the QoE
  - > Use intrusive measures (with a reference)
  - > Evaluate both indicators and quality perceived by the user (QoE)
  - > Establish formulas for calculating QoE through QoS indicators
  - > Apply methods to non-intrusive measures
- Advantages
  - > Estimate the QoE based on network indicators without the need for intrusive measures
- Limits
  - > Requires adaptation to the effects external to the user (regulator)



# Factors (aspects) Affecting the QoE

### Technical

- > The specific expectation of the user in terms of quality indicators
- Technologies' trend
- > Users' equipment

### Users perception

- > The present particular context of the user (need, mood, physical state ...)
- Living standard (price)
- > The social environment (culture, intellectual level, customs, ...)
- User experience in the network or other networks
- Fashion and trends
- Advertising offers/products (including those of competitors)

# Exemple of Parameters *Voice quality*

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Parameters	Causes	Impact on QoE
Call Establishment Failure	Various causes ( Radio or core network)	customer dissatisfaction
Echo	Transmission issue	Poor listening
Distortion	Interferences	Hearing difficulties
Background noise	Wrong network configuration Equipment out of date (EOM, EOS) Bad interconnection of network elements	Hearing difficulties
Call drops	Various causes ( Radio or core network)	customer dissatisfaction

## Exemple of Parameters *Data quality*



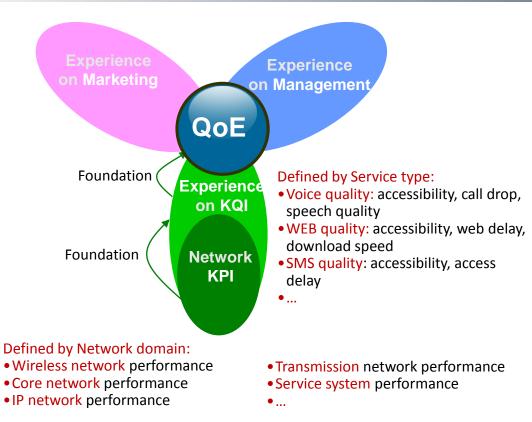
Parameter	Cause	Effect	Impact on QoE
Packets loss	Transmission error	Packets retransmission	Navigation delay Low download speed
Latency ( end- to-end delay)	Queuing Congestion	Delay on real time application	Impossibility for online gaming Lag of image for video surveillance
Jig	Different root Algorithm different from network nodes	Packets arrive on wrong order Waiting reordering	Navigation delay Low download speed

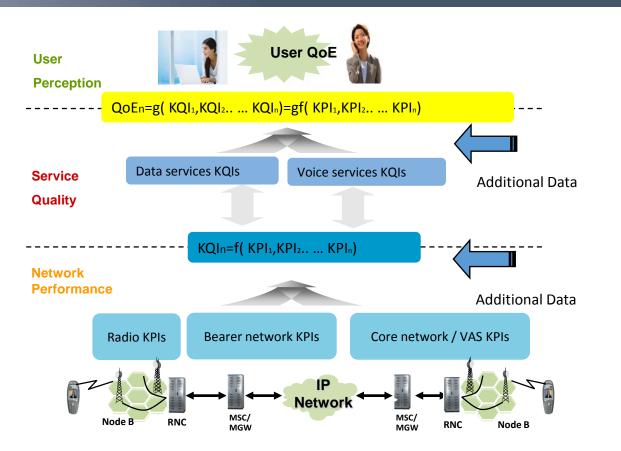
# Exemple of Parameters *Video quality*

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Parameter	Cause	Effect	Impact on QoE
Time of first slow image appearance	Bad Buffer Sizing	Wide waiting before the image starting	Wide waiting before the image starting
Availability of the video	Server congestion Slow transmission link	Flow of video non continuous	Video stop Video shift
Resolution and Frame rate (Image per second)	Bad dimensioning of the resolution vs user bit rate	inadequate transmission channel to route video	Delays, stopping video
Codec used	Bad compression, so more data	inadequate transmission channel to route video	Delays, stopping video
Poor delivery of video	Wrong sizing/configuration of application reader	Poor flow synchronization	Cut-off/ stopping the video

# Converting from KPI to QOE





- Focus more on KQI than KPI
- Transformate from Objective KPIs to Subjective QoE

- Establish QoE Evaluation System
- Set up QOE, KQI, KPI mapping relationships

Catagory	KQI name	Mapping		Moight
Category	KQI name	KQI value	QoE score	Weight
		≥ 99%	5	
	first page loading success ratio	95%~99%	4	
		80% ~ 95%	3	40%
	success ratio	70% ~80%	2	
Accossibility		< 70%	1	
Accessibility		≥ 512kbps	5	
	average first page	256~512kbps	4	
	average first page	128~256kbps	3	10%
	loading speed	64~128kbps	2	
		< 64kbps	1	
	web browsing data transfer cut-off ratio	≤ 0.1%	5	10%
		0.1% ~ 0.5%	4	
Retainability		0.5% ~ 1%	3	
		1% ~ 2%	2	
		> 2%	1	
		≥ 99%	5	
	web page refreshing	95%~99%	4	
	web page refreshing	80% ~ 95%	3	25%
	success ratio	70% ~80%	2	
		< 70%	1	
Integrity		≥ 512kbps	5	
	average page refreshing	256~512kbps	4	
	speed	128~256kbps	3	15%
	- F	64~128kbps	2	
		< 64kbps	1	

QOE score	QoE grade	User perception
≥ 4.5	Excellent	Very satisfied
4~4.5	Very good	Satisfied
3.5~4	Good	Little unsatisfied
3~3.5	Fair	Much unsatisfied
< 3	Poor	Most unsatisfied

## QoE = 4 \* 40% + 3\*10% + 4\*10% + 3\*25% + 4\*15% = **3.65**, **Good**

- Initialized with default weight value & benchmark for KQIs , yet need to get agreement with operator
- Automatically generate optimization report and send out alarm information immediately for poor QoE status

# Estimate the global QoE *Example of weighting by Indicator*

### • Identify consumer preferences (surveys):

	Voice	QoS	QoE
Coverage	30%	80.%	24.00%
Accessibility	25%	97.18%	24.30%
Retainability	25%	98.58%	24.65%
speech quality	20%	90.87%	18.17%
			91.11%

	SMS	QoS	QoE
Originating Successful	40%	97%	38.80%
Terminating Successful	40%	95%	38.00%
Reception duration	20%	90%	18.00%
			94.80%

Data Connection establishment

email reception successful

continuous http navigation

email sending successful

download speed

Data (DT)

30%

20%

20%

15%

15%

	Video (streaming)	QoS (DT)	QoE
Time of video starting	40%	85%	34.00%
Intermittent Stop of Video	30%	90%	27.00%
Video image quality	20%	96%	19.20%
Voice quality of the video	10%	98%	9.80%
			90.00%

Establish a weighting grid by service to obtain an assessment of the client's feel (QoE)

QoE

28.50%

19.60%

18.60%

14.25%

12.75%

93.70%

QoS

95%

98%

93%

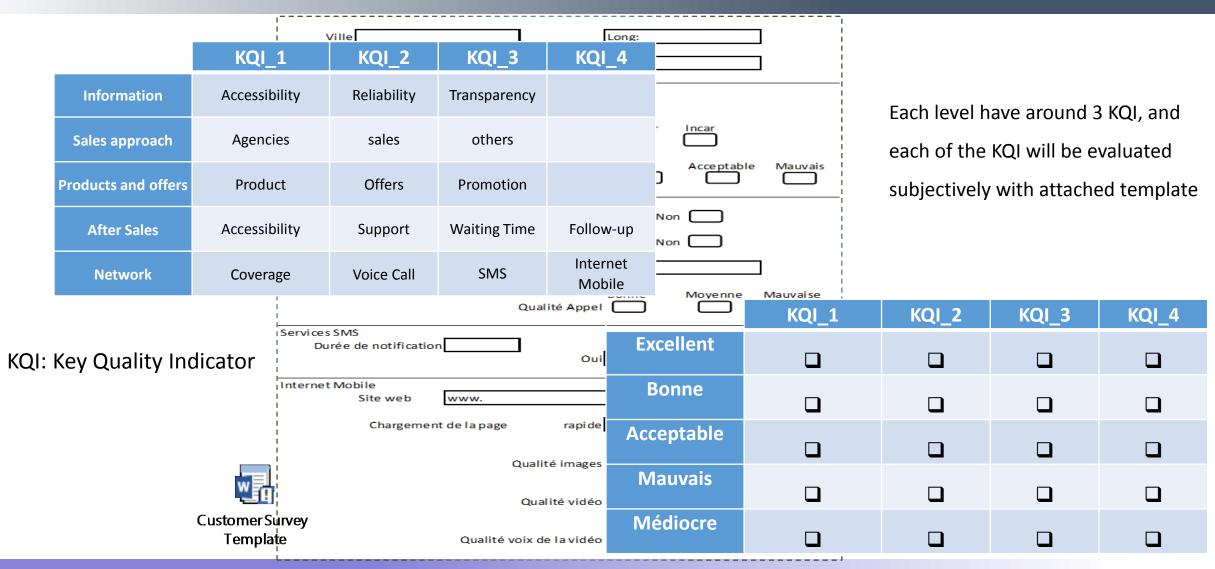
95%

85%





## Field Measurements Template



Think, work and act as one team to meet our customers' dreams



# QoE Monitoring Tools

Application layer tools

E.g. Ping, FTP, HTTP browsing, MMS, SIP, WAP, etc...

### Field measurement tools

Radio measurements + application layer performance

### Protocols analyzers

Protocol stack performance analysis at any interface

Mobile QoS Agents

- >L1-L7 measurements, position and location
- > Active and passive measurements



# Mobile Quality Agent (MQA)

- Measuring mobile multimedia service quality, radio parameters, and producing and reporting performance statistics to central management servers
- Active probing and/or passive monitoring, which turns thousands of commercial mobile phones into (secure and non intrusive) service quality probing stations
- A central management server derives KPIs out of the reports from QoS agents, and manages QoS agents, i.e. dynamically dispatches, installs, and activates or deactivates them



# Mobile Quality Agent: Nemo CEM

#### **RADIO CONDITIONS**

- No Coverage detection
- WIFI Connectivity

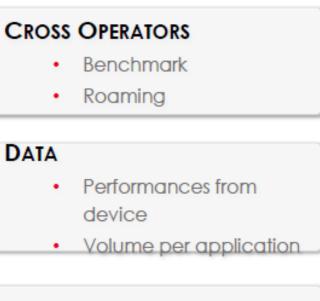
#### LOCALISATION

- GPS or Network
- Indoor/outdoor

#### **DEVICE INFORMATION**

- Brand/Model
- OS
- SIM information and status
- Battery, Storage, RAM, CPU

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ACT	TIVE TESTS		
- 04	Speed Test		>
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(	100% SUCCESS	Calls Success Failed Missed	2 2 0
	NETWORK STATUS	Home network 100% Roaming 0% No Service <1%	



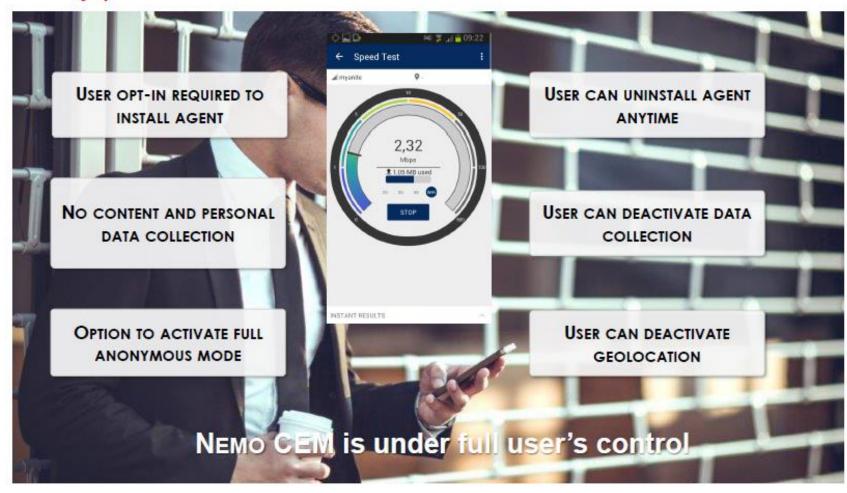
#### USER INTERACTION

- Ticketing
- Surveys

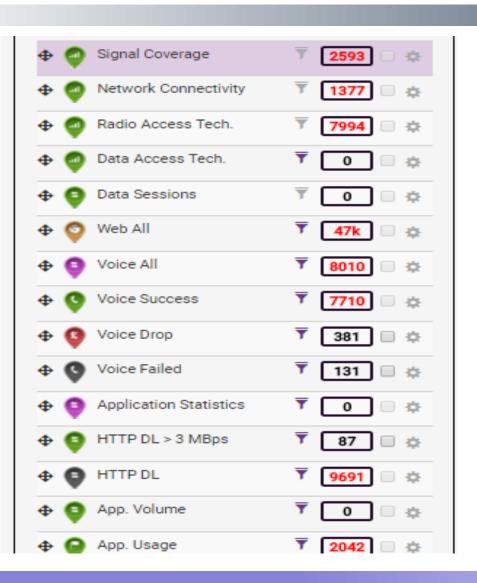


## Mobile Quality Agent: Nemo CEM

### **Privacy protection**



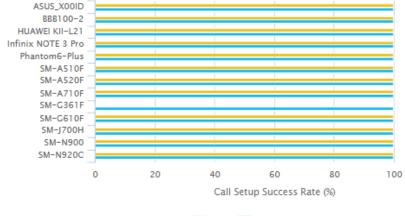
## **Device Performance Analysis**



This documents presents results of the Nemo Customer Experience Monitor trial perform by Expresso Senegal between January 1<sup>st</sup> 2018 and February 20<sup>th</sup> 2018. During that period, following number of samples have been collected:



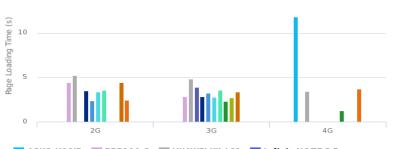
## **Device Performance Analysis**



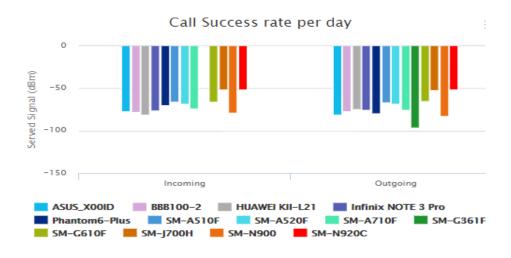
📒 2G 🛛 🗖 3G

Averaged Web Page Loading Time per Device

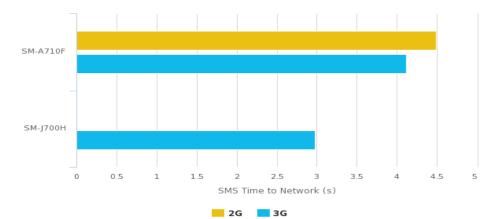
15



ASUS\_X00ID BBB100-2 HUAWEI KII-L21 Infinix NOTE 3 Pro Phantom6-Plus SM-A510F SM-A520F SM-A710F SM-G361F SM-G610F SM-J700H SM-N920C



SMS Time to Network (s)





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Médina Thioub

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Good Performance

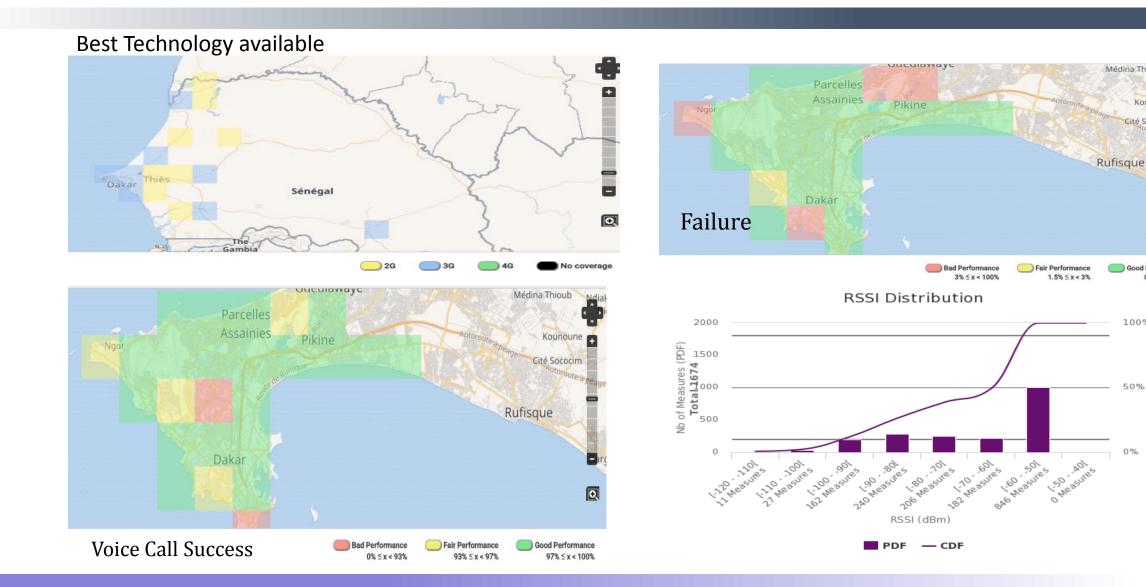
100%

0% ≤ x < 1.5%

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(CDF)

## **Device Performance Analysis**



### Think, work and act as one team to meet our customers' dreams

