



AMARI Callbox Ultimate User guide



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Table of Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Hardware setup	2
2.1	Power supply	2
2.2	Sim card	2
2.3	RF connection	2
2.3.1	Selection and combination of SDR cards	3
2.3.2	RF connection for one cell 4G or 5G SA - 2x2 MIMO in FDD mode	4
2.3.3	RF connection for one cell 4G or 5G SA - 2x2 MIMO in TDD mode	4
2.3.4	RF connection for two cells 4G or 5G SA - 2x2 MIMO in FDD mode	5
2.3.5	RF connection for one cell 4G or 5G SA - 4x4 MIMO in FDD mode	5
2.3.6	RF connection for NSA mode	6
2.3.7	RF Antenna gain	6
3	Connection to AMARI callbox	7
3.1	Connect your Callbox to the local network	7
3.2	Login	8
3.3	Web GUI	8
3.3.1	Set a password	8
4	LTE service	9
4.1	Manage LTE automatic service	9
4.1.1	Status	9
4.1.2	Stop	9
4.1.3	Start	9
4.1.4	Disable	9
4.1.5	Enable	9
5	eNodeB/gNodeB configuration	10
5.1	Selection of eNodeB/gNodeB configuration file	10
5.2	Customization of eNodeB/gNodeB parameters	10
5.3	Cell and SDR mapping	11
5.4	TX/RX gain setting	12
5.4.1	Wired test	13
5.4.2	Wireless test	13
6	Core network configuration	14
6.1	Selection of MME configuration file	14
6.2	Customization of MME parameters	14
6.2.1	PLMN ID	14
6.2.2	Adding new SIM card to the database	15
6.2.3	Commercial SIM card	15
6.2.4	APN configuration	15
6.3	VoLTE call	16

7	UE configuration	17
7.1	Internet setting	17
7.2	VoLTE setting	17
8	Monitoring	19
8.1	Access to software monitors	19
8.1.1	Select component	19
8.1.2	Exit screen	20
8.2	Command line monitor	20
8.2.1	t command	20
8.2.2	t spl command	21
8.2.3	t cpu command	22
8.3	logging	23
8.4	Real time logging	23
9	Troubleshooting	24
9.1	Amarisoft Wiki page	24
9.2	Amarisoft Support	24
10	Software Upgrade	25
10.1	Rollback a release	26
11	Throughput tests	27

1 Introduction

AMARI Callbox Ultimate is a 3GPP compliant eNodeB, gNodeB, EPC and 5GC allowing functional and performance testing of NR, LTE, LTE-M and NB-IoT devices. It also includes an integrated IMS server as well as an eMBMS gateway for VoLTE and eMBMs testing.



The Callbox Ultimate is a turnkey solution running on Fedora 39 operating system. It embeds four PCIe SDR cards, all software components and licenses required to emulate your 4G/5G network.

This document describes the first steps to start and configure your Amarisoft Callbox. For advanced configurations and testing, please refer to the application notes and other documents available under extranet.amarisoft.com or under the `/root/<components>/doc/` folders of your Callbox.

2 Hardware setup

2.1 Power supply

Plug the external power cable provided with the Callbox in the **AC-in** Connector and place the toggle switch located in the rear panel on position "1", then press the **Power on** button on the top of the front panel to turn the system on.

The led will light up blue once Callbox is powered ON .

Power adapter specifications:

Input: 100~240 V AC, 50~60 Hz

2.2 Sim card

The Callbox is delivered with a test sim card that is already provisioned in the EPC/5GCN database. No additional configuration is required for authenticating devices using this SIM card.

SIM card specifications:

- IMSI: 001010123456789
- K: 00112233445566778899aabbccddeeff
- sim_algo: XOR
- Non programmable USIM card
- Support both 1.8V and 3V voltage

Note: It is possible to use other SIM cards for your testing. In that case please See [Provisioning of new SIM cards], page 15, for more details.

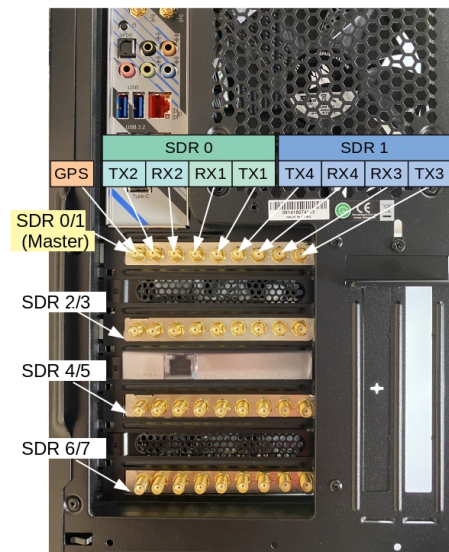
2.3 RF connection

The Callbox Ultimate is delivered with four PCIe Software Defined Radio (SDR) cards supporting 100Mhz MIMO 4x4 each.

Each PCIe SDR card has four RX and four TX SMA connectors plus one GPS connector.

- Rx1/Rx2/Rx3/Rx4 are the receive antenna ports.
- Tx1/Tx2/Tx3/Tx4 are the transmit antenna ports.
- GPS is used for connecting an external GPS clock. See `trx_sdr.pdf` document for more details.

Note: Each physical PCIe SDR card (100Mhz MIMO 4x4) is actually composed of two independent RF chips. Each chip is mapped to a separate logical SDR device and can handle 100MHz 2x2 MIMO as depicted below



For basic scenarios running just one cell 2X2 MIMO as instance, the eNodeB or gNodeB will only use one SDR device (#0). In that case, it's not required to connect all SMA connectors to your device.

For others scenarios such as Carrier aggregation, 8T8R, Multi cells or EN-DC tests, several SDR cards are used and combined.

In that case, three important points have to be taken into account for connecting your device to the Callbox:

- The selection and combination of the SDR cards (among the four available)
- The RF cabling
- The setting of TX and RX gains to avoid saturation or Bler

The following section describes how to connect and configure your Callbox when device is connected using RF cables , i.e in wired test conditions.

Note: When using RF combiners, unused ports of the combiners must be terminated with RF terminator or absorber especially when using frequency above 2.5Ghz. Otherwise big insertion losses may happen and downgrade the RF performances.

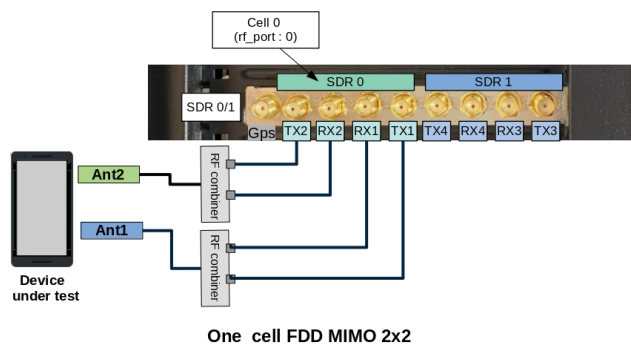
2.3.1 Selection and combination of SDR cards

The selection of the SDR card is made in the enb configuration file, per cell, using the parameter "rf_port". See [Cell and SDR mapping], page 11, for more details.

Note: the default `rf_port` used when only one cell is configured is 0, which corresponds to the SDR#0 card

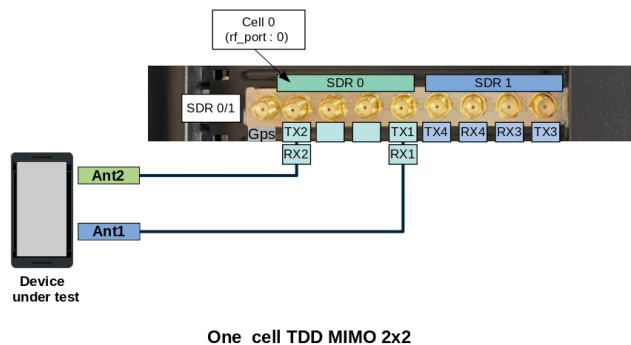
Examples of SDR card combination and RF cabling are provided in the following section.

2.3.2 RF connection for one cell 4G or 5G SA - 2x2 MIMO in FDD mode



Note: For SISO test, RF connections between DUT antenna2 and Callbox Tx2/RX2 are not required

2.3.3 RF connection for one cell 4G or 5G SA - 2x2 MIMO in TDD mode



Note: in TDD mode, as both TX and RX are sent on the same channel, only TX1 and TX2 ports are needed.

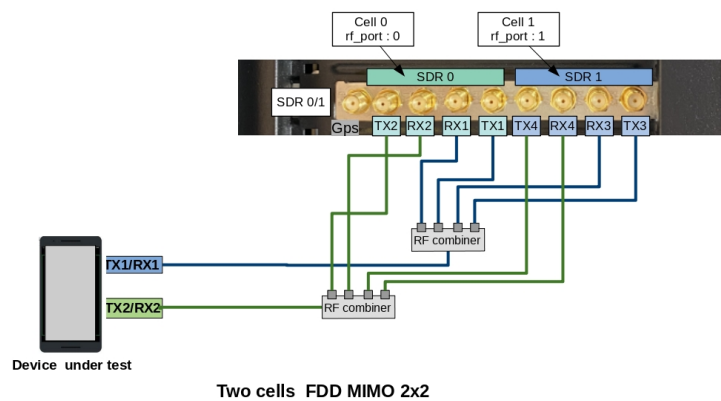
However, with Amarisoft SDR card, it's possible to force the DL signal reception on RX port and Uplink signal transmission on TX port when `rx_antenna: "rx"` is set in the RF driver configuration file.

This improves the performance of the SDR card as we don't have to switch the RF several times per radio frame.

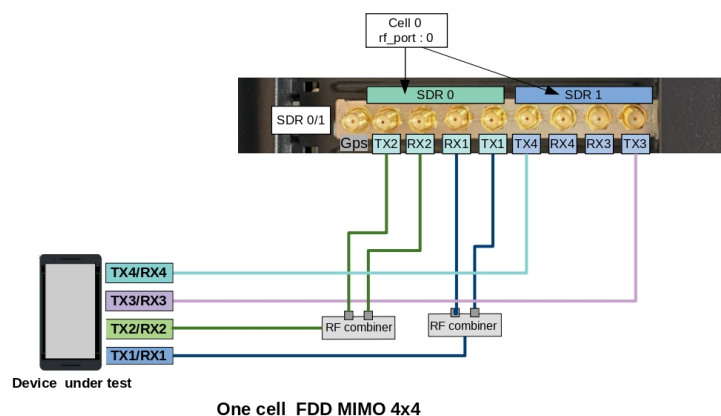
When `rx_antenna: "rx"` is set, RF connection is the same as for FDD.

2.3.4 RF connection for two cells 4G or 5G SA - 2x2 MIMO in FDD mode

This RF cabling corresponds to a Carrier aggregation scenario (2CC) or 2 interfreq/interBand neighbor cells as instance



2.3.5 RF connection for one cell 4G or 5G SA - 4x4 MIMO in FDD mode

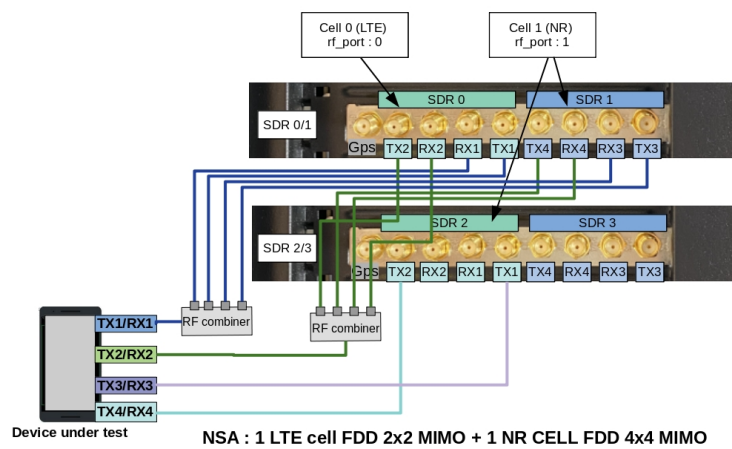


2.3.6 RF connection for NSA mode

This RF cabling corresponds to an EN-DC scenario with one LTE cell FDD 2x2 MIMO and one NR cell FDD 4x4 MIMO

In this case three consecutive SDR devices "SDR0 + SDR1 + SDR2" are used. LTE cell 0 (rf port 0) is mapped to SDR0 and NR cell (rf port 1) is mapped to SDR1 & SDR 2

Note: For NR TDD band, set `rx_antenna: "rx"`



2.3.7 RF Antenna gain

In conducted mode, TX and RX gains must be adjusted according to your setup. See [TX/RX gain setting], page 12, for more details.

3 Connection to AMARI callbox

The AMARI Callbox Ultimate does not have a built-in graphical card however you can remotely connect to the callbox by using one of the Ethernet ports.

3.1 Connect your Callbox to the local network

The AMARI Callbox Ultimate motherboard has 4 Ethernet ports:

- 1Gbps Ethernet port used for Baseboard Management Controller BMC.
- 2x 1Gbps Ethernet port.
- 10Gbps Ethernet port.



To get access to the callbox, there are two options:

- connect the callbox to your LAN via the DHCP ethernet port and figure out in router information the IP address allocated to the callbox.
- connect directly your PC to the callbox ethernet port 192.168.1.80 via ethernet cable. Set your PC ip address to static ip 192.168.1.10 (for example).

Once you are remotely connected, you can modify the static IP address allocated by editing the file `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-enp7s0` or `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-enp0s31f6` or `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-enp6s0f1` depending on the used motherboard. Thus, future connections to the Callbox can be made using this static address.

Note: 10Gbps Ethernet port must be used when data rate between external IP application and UEs exceeds 1Gbps.

3.2 Login

To login as root, please use `root/toor` as login / password.
There is also a user account with `user/resu` as login/password.

Note: The Amarisoft software suit is installed and executed under root account.

3.3 Web GUI

The web GUI to display logs is available through web access at the following URL:
`http://<IP address>/`

3.3.1 Set a password

To add authentication to the web portal:

Edit `/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf` and look for `<Directory "/var/www/html">` section.
Inside it, add `AuthConfig` to `AllowOverride` directive so that it becomes `AllowOverride None AuthConfig`.

Then restart HTTP daemon:

```
service httpd restart
```

Create `/var/www/html/lte/.htaccess` file with following content:

```
AuthType Basic
AuthName "Amarisoft Web GUI"
AuthUserFile /etc/httpd/.htpasswd
Require valid-user
```

To add a user and its password, type the following command:

```
htpasswd -c /etc/httpd/.htpasswd <username>
```

4 LTE service

Callbox is configured to provide an automatic LTE service. At each reboot of the PC, LTE network is turned on automatically.

Note that even if the service is named "LTE" it actually serves both Radio access technologies: 4G LTE and 5G NR

The default configuration is : one cell, LTE band 7, 20 MHz bandwidth and MIMO 2x2.

4.1 Manage LTE automatic service

4.1.1 Status

You can check the LTE service status this way:

```
service lte status
```

The command will return "active (running)" status if service is running

4.1.2 Stop

You can stop all LTE components this way:

```
service lte stop
```

4.1.3 Start

You can start them again this way:

```
service lte start
```

4.1.4 Disable

You may also prevent them to start at boot time:

```
systemctl disable lte
```

NB: lte service remains enable until next reboot

NB2: this command is not available on Ubuntu version <= 14

4.1.5 Enable

You may enable service at boot time this way:

```
systemctl enable lte
```

NB: lte service remains disable until next reboot

NB2: this command is not available on Ubuntu version <= 14

5 eNodeB/gNodeB configuration

5.1 Selection of eNodeB/gNodeB configuration file

The default file used by the `lte` automatic service for configuring the eNodeB and gNodeB is `enb.cfg` (available under `/root/enb/config` directory).

This file aims to set eNodeB and gNodeB parameters such as frequency, cell bandwidth, number of layer and others.

Note: Both eNodeB and gNodeB are built in the same component named enb (for legacy reason).

Please note that this file is a symbolic link to real configuration file as depicted below

```
-rw-rw-r-- 1 user user 6643 Jul 4 16:24 enb-ca.cfg
-rw-rw-r-- 1 user user 6675 Jul 4 16:24 enb-catm1.cfg
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 17 Jul 4 16:37 enb.cfg -> mimo-2x2-5mhz.cfg
-rw-rw-r-- 1 user user 5500 Jul 4 16:24 enb.default.cfg
```

Some examples of configuration file (for 5G NSA, Carrier aggregation with 2CC or 3CC and multi-cell as instance) are provided in Amarisoft releases as a starting point.

To change the eNodeB/gNodeB configuration and select one of these files, update the `enb.cfg` symbolic link using the `"ln -sf <config file> enb.cfg"` command

For example, if you want to configure your callbox in 4G/5G non-standalone mode (NSA), you just need to enter `"ln -sf gnb-nsa.cfg enb.cfg"` command

Default cell configuration is one Cell, LTE band 7, 20MHz bandwidth, MIMO mode

5.2 Customization of eNodeB/gNodeB parameters

Once `enb.cfg` configuration file has been selected (as a starting point), you can now edit it and customize key parameters such as:

- Frequency : `dl_earfcn`
- Cell bandwidth : `n_rb_dl`
- Number of layer : `n_antenna_dl`
- Others..

All parameters available are described in the `lteenb.pdf` document.

You will also find at the beginning of configuration files a list of `DEFINE` that can be easily tuned

```
#define TDD 0 // Values: 0 (LTE FDD), 1(LTE TDD)
#define NR_TDD 1 // Values: 0 (NR FDD), 1(NR TDD)
#define NR_TDD_CONFIG 1 // Values: 1, 2 or 3
#define N_RB_DL 100 // Values: 6(1.4MHz), 25(5MHz), 50(10MHz), 75(15MHz), 100(20MHz)
#define N_ANTENNA_DL 2 // Values: 1 (SISO), 2 (MIMO 2x2), 4 (MIMO 4x4)
#define NR_BANDWIDTH 40 // NR cell bandwidth.
```

For example, to configure a 10Mhz 2x2 MIMO TDD cell + 50Mhz 2x2 MIMO NR TDD cell, just set the `#defines` this way:

```
#define TDD 1 // Values: 0 (LTE FDD), 1(LTE TDD)
```

```

#define NR_TDD                1 // Values: 0 (NR FDD), 1(NR TDD)
#define NR_TDD_CONFIG         1 // Values: 1, 2 or 3
#define N_RB_DL               50 // Values: 6(1.4MHz), 25(5MHz), 50(10MHz), 75(15MHz), 100(20MHz)
#define N_ANTENNA_DL          2 // Values: 1 (SISO), 2 (MIMO 2x2), 4 (MIMO 4x4)
#define NR_BANDWIDTH          50 // NR cell bandwidth.

```

5.3 Cell and SDR mapping

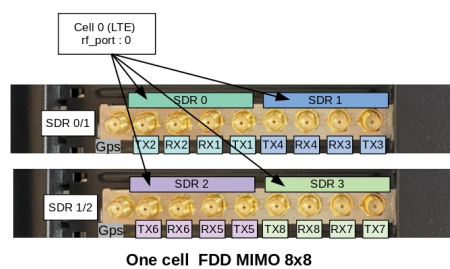
As described in the Hardware setup section, it's possible to declare multiple cells on different bands by using up to four PCIe SDR card, which correspond to eight logical SDR devices.

In the enb.cfg file, for each cell declared in the `cell_list` array, `rf_port` field must be set to select the SDR card(s) that will broadcast the cell signal.

Note: an `rf_port` is composed of N consecutive SDR card(s) depending of the number of down-link antenna configured for the cell.

- in SISO (`n_dl_antenna: 1`), an RF port is composed of N=1 logical SDR card
- in 2x2 MIMO (`n_dl_antenna: 2`), an RF port is composed of N=1 logical SDR card
- in 4x4 MIMO (`n_dl_antenna: 4`), an RF port is composed of N=2 consecutive logical SDR cards (one PCIe SDR card)
- in 8x8 MIMO* (`n_dl_antenna: 8`), an RF port is composed of N=4 consecutive logical SDR cards (two PCIe SDR card)

*Note: 8 layers are only supported in LTE, in NR, 8T8R cell is supported with up to 4 layers.
Exemple of one 8T8R cell



This means that for an eNodeB/gNodeB configuration using 3 cells 2x2 MIMO, we will have :

- Cell 0 → `rf_port0` → SDR0
- Cell 1 → `rf_port1` → SDR1
- Cell 2 → `rf_port2` → SDR2

However, if the first cell is 4x4 MIMO and second cell is 2x2 MIMO, we will have

- Cell 0 → `rf_port0` → SDR0 + SDR1
- Cell 1 → `rf_port1` → SDR2

Example of NSA cell configuration (from `gnb-nsa.cfg` reference file) where cell#0 (LTE band1 2x2 MIMO) and cell#1 (NR band n78 2x2MIMO) use the SDR0 and SDR1 respectively.

- Cell 0 → rf_port0 → SDR0
- Cell 1 → rf_port1 → SDR1
-

Cells and rf_port declaration in gnb-nsa.cfg:

```
/* list of cells */
cell_list: [
{
  rf_port: 0,
  /* Broadcasted PLMN identities */
  plmn_list: [
    "00101",
  ],
#if TDD == 1
  dl_earfcn: 40620, /* 2593 MHz (band 41) */
#else
  dl_earfcn: 300, /* DL center frequency: 2140 MHz (Band 1) */
#endif
  n_id_cell: 1,
  cell_id: 0x01,
  tac: 0x0001,
  root_sequence_index: 120, /* PRACH root sequence index */
  en_dc_scg_cell_list: [
    { cell_id: 0x02 }
  ],
},
], /* cell_list */

nr_cell_list: [
{
  rf_port: 1,
  cell_id: 0x02,
#if NR_TDD == 1
  band: 78,
  dl_nr_arfcn: 632628, /* 3489.42 MHz */
#else
  band: 5,
  dl_nr_arfcn: 176300, /* 881.5 MHz */
#endif
},
], /* nr_cell_list */
```

5.4 TX/RX gain setting

TX and RX antenna gain values must be customized in order to avoid saturation when set too high or Bler when set too low. Those two values actually depend on your setup:

- Conducted vs wireless conditions
- Physical RF attenuator(s) used
- Combiner(s)/divider(s) used

TX and RX gain values are defined in RF configuration file located under /root/enb/config/rf_driver directory.

To know which files is used by LTE service, just look at enb.cfg file.

Example:

```
include "rf_driver/config.cfg",
```

5.4.1 Wired test

When the device under test is connected to the callbox using RF cables, the recommended RX and TX antenna gain values are :

```
tx_gain: 60.0, /* TX gain (in dB) */  
rx_gain: 0.0, /* RX gain (in dB) */
```

If physical RF attenuators (or RF combiners) are used, additional gain must be added to these default values equivalent to the path loss introduced

Note: max SDR input is -10 dBm, max SDR output is 5dBm (depending on the frequency).

5.4.2 Wireless test

In Wireless test conditions (i.e when LTE antennas are used), the recommended RX and TX antenna gain values are :

```
tx_gain: 90.0, /* TX gain (in dB) */  
rx_gain: 60.0, /* RX gain (in dB) */
```

6 Core network configuration

LTEMME is a LTE MME (Mobility Management Entity) implementation. It has a built-in SGW (Serving Gateway), PGW (Packet Data Network Gateway), PCRF (Policy and Charging Rule Function), HSS (Home Subscriber Server) and EIR (Equipment Identity Register). It is used with the Amarisoft LTE eNodeB and NR gNodeB to build a highly configurable LTE/NR test network.

LTEMME also includes a NR 5GC (5G Core Network). It has a build-in AMF (Access and Mobility Management Function), AUSF (Authentication Server Function), SMF (Session Management Function), UPF (User Plane Function).

6.1 Selection of MME configuration file

The default file used by the lte automatic service for configuring the Core network is `mme.cfg` (available under `/root/mme/config` directory).

This file aims to set parameters such as PLMN ID, network name, PDN list, APN name and others.

Note: Both EPC and 5GC are built in the same component named mme (for legacy reason).

Please note that this file is a symbolic link to real configuration file as depicted below

```

-rw-r--r-- 1 33 tape 1655 Apr  2 17:36 ims.cfg
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root  4 Jun 24 22:46 lte_ue_ims.db
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 11 Jan 21 18:57 mme.cfg -> mme-ims.cfg
-rw-r--r-- 1 33 tape 4455 Oct 18 2018 mme-default.cfg
-rwxr-xr-x 1 33 tape 1155 Oct 18 2018 mme-ifup
-rw-r--r-- 1 33 tape 5707 Apr  2 17:25 mme-ims.cfg
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 5698 Apr  2 17:25 mme-ims-old.cfg
-rw-r--r-- 1 33 tape 371 Oct 18 2018 mt_call_qos.sdp
-rw-r--r-- 1 33 tape 255 Oct 18 2018 mt_call.sdp
-rw-r--r-- 1 33 tape 1125 Oct 18 2018 mt_call_video.sdp
-rw-r--r-- 1 33 tape 3324 Apr  2 17:25 ue_db-ims.cfg

```

6.2 Customization of MME parameters

6.2.1 PLMN ID

Default PLMN ID of callbox is 001 01.

If the test sim card provided with the AMARI callbox is used, you can skip this section. No customization is required

If your test SIM card has a different HPLMN, you can change the PLMN of the box.

in `/root/mme/config/mme.cfg` file, change `plmn: "00101"` value and replace 00101 by your MCC/MNC code .

Note : Same modification must be done at eNodeB/gNodeB side:
In `/root/enb/config/enb.cfg` file, modify or add a new MCC/MNC value in the `plmn_list` array.

6.2.2 Adding new SIM card to the database

If the test sim card provided with the AMARI callbox is used, you can skip this section. No customization is required.

Same if you want to connect multiple UE using the same sim card model (and same IMSI by consequence). The MME will allow each UE to attach with the same IMSI (001010123456789). UE are distinguished with their IMEI in that case.

Otherwise, if other test SIM cards with different IMSI or secret key values are used, they must be declared in the EPC database (HSS)

For that, open the `/root/mme/config/ue_db-ims.cfg` and add an entry for each sim card in the `ue_db` array . Example :

```
{
    sim algo: "milenage",
    imsi: "001010000000001",
    opc: "000102030405060708090A0B0C0D0EOF",
    amf: 0x9001,
    sqn: "0000000000000",
    K: "00112233445566778899AABBCCDDEEFF",
},
```

Note: Secret key parameters are mandatory as both UE and Network need to authenticate each other .

6.2.3 Commercial SIM card

Any SIM card can be used with the AMARI callbox as long as it's been declared in the UE database as described in the section above.

However, it is very unlikely that you get the secret key parameters from the network operator required for the authentication and the security mechanism.

In that case, you can try to disable the authentication using one of the two methods described below (note that this no more complies with 3GPP specifications, so it requires an explicit support on the UE side also):

1) If the UE accepts the use of EIA0 (Null Integrity algorithm) in the NAS/RRC security mode control procedures outside of an emergency call without authentication, then set the following option in your MME configuration file:

```
authentication_mode: "skip",
```

2) If you know the command at UE side to skip both the authentication and security mode control procedures, then set the following options in your MME configuration file:

```
authentication_mode: "skip",
skip_smc_proc: true,
```

and set the following option in your eNB configuration file (eNB configuration object, not the cell configuration object)

```
skip_smc_proc: true,
```

6.2.4 APN configuration

MME is configured by default with four APN :

1. Default
2. Internet

3. IMS

4. SOS

For connecting your device to the callbox, one of these APN must be configured at UE side. See [UE configuration], page 17, for more details.

Otherwise, if for any reason, the device under test must use a specific APN, the modification can be done at MME side:

1. Open `/root/mme/config/mme.cfg` file.
2. Replace the preconfigured "internet" APN name as instance with the expected APN name or create a new entry in the `pdn_list` array.
3. Restart the system with "service lte restart" command

6.3 VoLTE call

AMARI Callbox embeds an IMS server that can be used for running basic IMS tests such as VoLTE, ViLTE or SMS over IMS. For more information about the IMS functionality, please refer to `appnote_ims.pdf` document .

Also, See [VoLTE setting], page 17, for more details about UE configuration.

7 UE configuration

7.1 Internet setting

For connecting your device to internet, APN setting must be configured at UE side to match callbox setting.

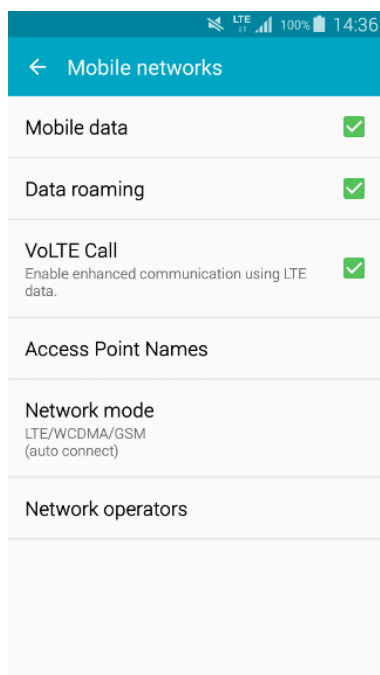
As described in previous section, the callbox is preconfigured with four APN :

- "Default": This APN name is frequently used by the UE when no specific APN is set. However, some UEs doesn't expose an internet connection when this generic APN is used. In that case, we recommend to create a "internet" apn as described below.
- "Internet": Second APN name preconfigured in order to route internet IP traffic.
- "IMS": APN for VoLTE call
- "SOS": APN for emergency services

AT UE side, go in setting menu to add a new APN:

Example on Samsung S5 device:

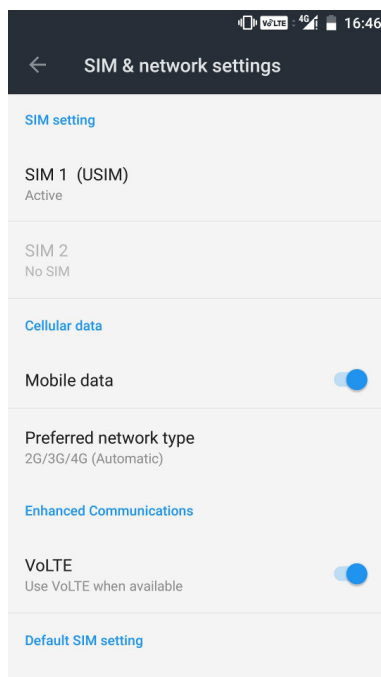
- Go to **Settings/More networks/Mobile networks**
- Turn on Data roaming
- Go back to Mobile network.
- Add the first APN with the following parameters:
 - Name = Internet
 - APN = internet
 - APN type = internet,default
- Save it and select it.



7.2 VoLTE setting

If handset supports VoLTE, you just need to check VoLTE Call is ticked on your handset menu as depicted in the picture below.

However, most of the commercial devices are locked and behave differently. Some devices have a white list of authorized PLMN, some require that "UE operation mode" byte is set to "type approval operations" in USIM Elementary File Administrative Data(EFad). To overcome this issue, a reference UE can be provided by Amarisoft . Please contact support team for more details.



8 Monitoring

Once all eNodeB/gNodeB and MME parameters have been configured, you can restart the lte service with `service lte restart` command to reload the configuration files and connect your device(s).

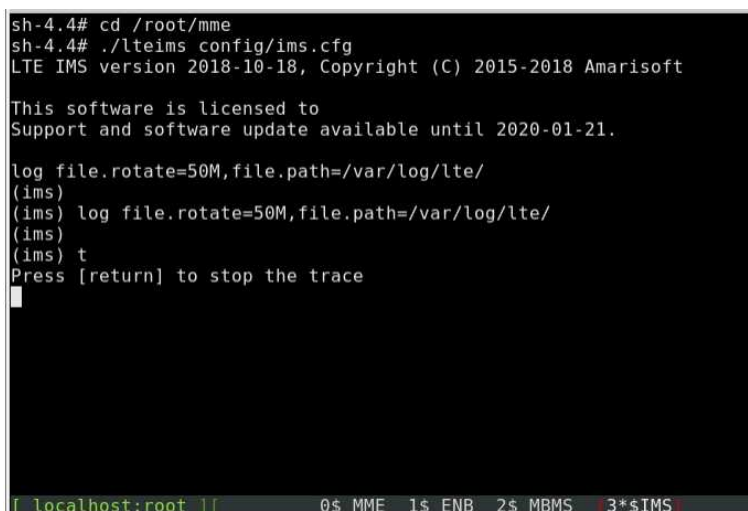
To monitor your eNodeB/gNodeB/EPC or troubleshoot any issues, several tools and logs are available as described in the following sections.

8.1 Access to software monitors

Once you are logged on your callbox, you can access software components (eNB, MME, IMS or MBMSGW) using screen command:

```
screen -x lte
```

This will connect you to different component monitor.



```
sh-4.4# cd /root/mme
sh-4.4# ./lteims config/ims.cfg
LTE IMS version 2018-10-18, Copyright (C) 2015-2018 Amarisoft

This software is licensed to
Support and software update available until 2020-01-21.

log file.rotate=50M,file.path=/var/log/lte/
(ims)
(ims) log file.rotate=50M,file.path=/var/log/lte/
(ims)
(ims) t
Press [return] to stop the trace
█

[ localhost:root ][ 0$ MME 1$ ENB 2$ MBMS 3*$IMS
```

Next sections show you basic methods. For more information please refer to `screen` documentation (<https://www.gnu.org/software/screen/manual/screen.html>).

8.1.1 Select component

Each component monitor is inside a window. You can switch from a window to another with the command:

```
ctrl+a <window index>
```

Where window index is:

- 0 MME
- 1 eNB
- 2 MBMSGW
- 3 IMS

Note: press simultaneously CTRL key and a key, release them, then press number key.

You can also switch to next window:

```
ctrl+a <space>
```

Each component screen offers a list of commands that can be used either to get status or trigger action. Each of them are documented in the component documentations (example lteenb.pdf) or inline with the "help" command

```

Mate Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

(ims) help
help          show available commands
log           change the log options
cevent        display event counters
users         show users
unregister    unregister binding
ipsec         Show or flush ipsec contexts
dialog        show dialogs
dialog_stop  stop dialog
mme           show MME connections
cx            show Cx connection
cxconnect     (re)connect to the HSS
cxdisconnect  disconnect from the HSS
rx            show Rx connection
rxconnect     (re)connect to the PCRF
rxdisconnect  disconnect from the PCRF
sms           send sms
sms_flush     Flush pending sms
mt_call       Mobile terminating call
t             activate status display
quit          stop the ims and exit
(ims)

[ localhost:root ] [ 0$ MME 1$ ENB 2$ MBMS 3*$IMS ] [ 25/06/19 1:38 ]

```

8.1.2 Exit screen

ctrl+a d

8.2 Command line monitor

In eNB component, **t** command provides key logging information (See the list of parameter using **t help** command).

8.2.1 t command

t command (without argument) provides key information about the Uplink and downlink transfer

(enb) **t**

Press [return] to stop the trace

```

-----DL-----
UE_ID  CL  RNTI  C  cqi  ri  mcs  retx  txok  brate  C  snr  puc1  nl  mcs  retx  rxok  brate  #its  phr  pl
3 001 003f 1 15 2 28.0 0 202 151M 1 15.6 11.9 1.0 20.0 0 1 8.40k 1/1.0/1 40 59
3 001 003f 1 15 2 28.0 0 4000 149M 1 15.7 12.8 1.0 20.0 0 25 10.5k 1/1.0/1 40 59
3 001 003f 1 15 2 28.0 0 4000 150M 1 14.7 13.0 1.0 20.0 0 25 10.5k 1/1.0/1 40 59
3 001 003f 1 15 2 28.0 0 4000 149M 1 16.1 11.2 1.0 20.0 0 25 10.5k 1/1.0/1 40 59
3 001 003f 1 15 2 28.0 0 4000 150M 1 15.5 11.0 1.0 20.0 0 25 10.5k 1/1.0/1 40 59
-----UL-----

```

Where for downlink:

- UE ID is the identifier allocated by the eNodeB/gNodeB to each UE. Note: This value changes each time RRC connection is released.
- CL is the number of aggregated DL cells
- RNTI is the (c) RNTI of each UE
- C is the number of carriers used by the UE

- **cqi** is the last Channel Quality Indicator reported by the UE, between 0 (bad) and 15 (very good). If there are several aggregated DL cells, the minimum cqi is displayed.
- **ri** is the last Rank Indicator (number of layers for MIMO). If there are several aggregated DL cells, the minimum rank indicator is displayed.
- **mcs** (Modulation Coding Scheme) is the average MCS value used in downlink during the measurement interval period. More details about MCS range are available in 3GPP TS 36.213
- **retx** (retransmission) is the number of retransmission requested by the UE. This parameter gives indications about the channel quality.
- **txok** is the number of transmissions successfully acknowledged by the UE.
- **brate** is the average bitrate (at the MAC layer), in bits per second.

Where for uplink:

- **C** is the number of carriers used by the UE
- **snr** is the measured Signal to Noise Ratio for the uplink from the PUSCH reference signals and the SRS.
- **puc1** is the measured Signal to Noise Ratio for the last PUCCH1.
- **n1** is the average number of layers used in uplink during the measurement interval period.
- **mcs** (Modulation Coding Scheme) is the average MCS value used in uplink during the measurement interval period. More details about MCS range are available in 3GPP TS 36.213
- **retx** (retransmission) is the number of retransmission requested by the eNB. This parameter gives indications about the channel quality.
- **rxok** is the number of received uplink transport blocks without CRC error.
- **#its** gives the minimum, average and maximum number of iterations of the turbo or LDPC decoder.
- **phr** is the content of the last Power Headroom MAC control element sent by the UE. It is expressed in dB. Negative values indicate that the UE could not transmit with the required power.
- **p1** is the Uplink Path Loss in dB. It is measured from the reported PHR and the measured uplink power level. It is meaningful only if the RF interface correctly reports the absolute received power level.
- **ta** is the average of the uplink timing advance measured for the UE in TA units.

8.2.2 t spl command

Once UE got attached to the cell, Uplink and Downlink signal levels have a direct impact on decoding performances. In order to reach full throughput in both ways, TX and RX antenna gain values must be set correctly (as described in section "TX/RX gain setting") in order to avoid saturation when set too high or Bler when set too low. The command **t spl** under eNB terminal helps to monitor the RX and TX signal power:

```
(enb) t spl
Press [return] to stop the trace
--P0/TX 1-- --P1/TX 2-- dBFS --P0/RX 1-- --P1/RX 2--
  RMS   MAX   RMS   MAX   SAT   RMS   MAX   RMS   MAX
-24.6  -7.7 -24.6  -8.3    0 -42.7 -30.4 -42.7 -30.4
-24.6  -7.7 -24.6  -8.4    0 -42.7 -30.5 -42.7 -29.7
-24.6  -7.7 -24.6  -7.9    0 -42.7 -30.2 -42.7 -29.8
-24.6  -7.7 -24.6  -8.4    0 -42.7 -30.4 -42.6 -29.7
```

```
-24.6 -7.7 -24.6 -8.4 0 -42.7 -30.8 -42.7 -30.2
-24.6 -7.7 -24.6 -8.4 0 -42.7 -30.4 -42.7 -30.5
-24.6 -7.2 -24.6 -8.3 0 -42.7 -30.7 -42.7 -30.5
```

TX columns provides information about transmitted signal power.

- **TX RMS:** stands for transmitted Root-Mean-Square. This is the mean value in dB FS (full Scale) will happen
- **TX MAX:** stands for Maximum. Displays the maximum sample value during the measurement interval period.
- **TX SAT:** stands for Saturation. Displays the number of saturation events during the measurement interval. If SAT value is different of 0, it means that the transmitted signal in Downlink is saturated. In this case, cell_gain should be decreased until SAT is equal to 0.

RX columns provides information about received signal power.

- **RX RMS:** stands for Received Root-Mean-Square. This is the mean value in dB FS (full Scale)
- **RX MAX:** stands for Maximum. Displays the maximum sample value during the measurement interval period. If RX MAX value equals to 0, it means that the received signal in UL is saturated. In this case, rx_gain should be decreased until RX MAX is below 0.

In Wireless test conditions, the recommended values for PCIe SDR cards are :

```
tx_gain: 90.0, /* TX gain (in dB) */
```

```
rx_gain: 60.0, /* RX gain (in dB) */
```

In RF cables test conditions, the recommended values for PCIe SDR cards are :

```
tx_gain: 60.0, /* TX gain (in dB) */
```

```
rx_gain: 00.0, /* RX gain (in dB) */
```

Note : tx_gain and rx_gain commands can be used in eNB screen to decrease or increase the TX gain and RX gain respectively

8.2.3 t cpu command

t cpu command provides key information about the CPU load .This is useful for verifying that PC is not running out of CPU when expected KPI are not reached.

```
-Proc-  ---RX-----  ---TX-----  ---- TX/RX diff (ms)
   CPU    MS/s    CPU    MS/s    CPU    min/avg/max sigma
51.8%   23.040   6.6%   23.040   1.6%   2.23/2.8/3.3 0.2
52.9%   23.040   6.6%   23.039   1.6%   1.97/2.8/3.3 0.2
52.3%   23.040   6.6%   23.041   1.5%   2.20/2.8/3.3 0.2
51.4%   23.040   6.6%   23.040   1.6%   2.20/2.8/3.3 0.2
50.8%   23.040   6.6%   23.039   1.6%   2.19/2.8/3.3 0.2
```

t cpu shows CPU consumption for the main LTE task (Proc), the reception chain (RX) or transmission chain (TX). Units are MS/s (Million of sample per second)

On top of that, t cpu command provides information on TX-RX delay: The min, average and max values are given in milliseconds.

In other words, in LTE FDD mode as instance, eNodeB receives data in Uplink and must acknowledge (or nack) them 4ms later to the UE. eNodeB has by consequence 4ms to decode the uplink samples and send the ack/nack answer in downlink. The RX/TX delay is the remaining time before data are processed and time they must be sent in downlink.

If this value decreases to zero, this means that PC is too slow and physical layer is running out

of CPU to process the data within this period. The higher the TX/RX value is, the better it is.

8.3 logging

eNodeB/gNodeB and MME generate log files under /tmp/ directory (enb0.log/gnb0.log, ims.log and mme.log) that could be used for further analysis and debugging.

The verbosity of these logs can be customized by modifying the `log_options` field available in the `enb.cfg` and `mme.cfg` configuration files (See `lteenb.pdf` or `ltemme.pdf` for more details).

Note: We recommend to activate physical layer debug traces by adding `phy.level=debug` in your `enb.cfg` config file.

8.4 Real time logging

The LTE web interface allows to analyze Amarisoft LTE software logs and get real time information from the system.

For more details about the Graphical user interface please refer to `ltewww.pdf` document available under Extranet.

The screenshot displays the Amarisoft LTE Web Interface with four main panels:

- Client panel:** Located on the left, it shows a list of log files including `enb0.log`, `mme.log`, and `ims.log`. The `enb0.log` file is selected.
- Main tab panel:** The central area, titled "Main tab panel", shows a table of log entries. The table has columns for Time, Diff, FRR, and Message. The selected entry is at Time 11:38:54.440, showing an "RRC Connection Request" message.
- Log panel:** This panel is integrated into the Main tab panel, displaying the log entries in a table format. The selected entry is highlighted in blue.
- Detail panel:** Located on the right, it shows the detailed message content for the selected log entry. The message is an "RRC Connection Request" with the following data:


```

      {
        message: c1: rrcConnectionRequest: {
          criticalExtensions: rrcConnectionRequest-rb: {
            ue-identity: s-TMSI: {
              mme: '00114',
              m-TMSI: '0000000011'
            },
            establishmentCause: mt-Access,
            spare: '0'B
          }
        }
      }
      
```

9 Troubleshooting

9.1 Amarisoft Wiki page

A wiki page is available under <https://extranet.amarisoft.com/wiki>. It aims to answer frequently asked questions and provide useful information regarding the configuration of the Callbox. Before raising a ticket or analysing logs, do not hesitate to have a look at this wiki page.

9.2 Amarisoft Support

If you encounter issues with your setup and can't find the root cause in the wiki page or after investigation of the logs, you can raise a ticket through our support web portal. See <https://extranet.amarisoft.com/wiki/doku.php?id=info:redmine> for more details .

10 Software Upgrade

To upgrade your callbox with the latest release, please follow the procedure:

- Download your release from Amarisoft Extranet at <https://extranet.amarisoft.com/>. The downloaded file would be a tarball file: *amarisoft.YYYY-MM-DD.tar.gz* where YYYY-MM-DD is the release date.
- Put this file on the PC at any place using the method you want (scp, http, USB key...)
- Log as **root** on your PC
- Extract it:

```
tar xzf amarisoft.YYYY-MM-DD.tar.gz
```

This would create a directory called YYYY-MM-DD.

- Go to the directory YYYY-MM-DD and execute the provided script *install.sh* as follows:

```
./install.sh <path> --default
```

- By default if no **<path>** is specified, components are installed under **/root**, you can choose other directories by specifying a new destination in **<path>**. Please note that **www** component will always be located under **/var/www/html** in Fedora or **/var/www** in Ubuntu.
- The **--default** option forces answer to default for all questions asked during install phase. The default answers for **lteenb** are depicted below:

```
* Installing Amarisoft LTE 2017-07-04 *
*****

Fedora 20 found
1) Configuration
You can exit install script during this step, nothing will be changed
until next step
* Do you want to install LTE automatic service ? y
  - Do you want to enable LTE automatic service ? y
* Do you want to install EPC ? y
  - Do you want to install IMS ? y
  - Do you want to use IPv6 ? n
* Do you want to install eNB ? y
  - Select TRX radio frontend:
    1) sdr (default)
    > sdr
  - Do you want to use MIMO ? y
* Do you want to install MBMS gateway ? y
* Do you want to install Web interface ? y
2) Configure Automatic Service
3) Install Web interface
4) Install TRX sdr
5) Install eNB
  Use TRX sdr
  [TRX] Fedora 20 found
  [TRX] === Device /dev/sdr0 ===
  [TRX] Hardware ID=0x4b02
  [TRX] FPGA revision=0.9.51
  [TRX] Software version=2017-03-28
  [TRX] === Device /dev/sdr1 ===
  [TRX] Hardware ID=0x4b02
  [TRX] FPGA revision=0.9.51
  [TRX] Software version=2017-03-28
  [TRX] === Device /dev/sdr2 ===
  [TRX] Hardware ID=0x4b01
  [TRX] FPGA revision=0.9.51
  [TRX] Software version=2017-03-28
  [TRX] === Device /dev/sdr0 ===
  [TRX] The FPGA firmware is already up to date
  [TRX] === Device /dev/sdr1 ===
  [TRX] The FPGA firmware is already up to date
  [TRX] === Device /dev/sdr2 ===
  [TRX] The FPGA firmware is already up to date
6) Install EPC
7) Install IMS
8) Install MBMS gateway
9) Start service

#####
# Installation successful #
#####
```

Take a look at messages at the end of install phase, you may be requested to power on/off your PC. This would be the case if there is, for example, an FPGA upgrade of your PCIe SDR card.

If you would like to have a custom install, you can run the script without **--default** option

and answer each question separately. For **lteenb** product, this would typically be the case if you do not want to enable automatic LTE service or if you would like to install eNB and MME components on different PCs.

10.1 Rollback a release

It is possible to rollback or swap from different software releases easily.

If you go under **/root** folder and enter **"ll"** command, you will see that each component (**enb**, **mme**, **trx_sdr**, etc..) is actually a symbolic link to a folder that correspond to a release. After each release installation, a new folder is created and the symbolic link is updated.

11 Throughput tests

For testing data throughput and reach the maximum uplink and downlink bitrate, please refer to the `appnote_throughput.pdf` document