

*5G :
on the count of three...
... paradigm shifts*

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WWRF Colleagues

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- Werner Mohr, NSN
- Nigel Jefferies, Huawei
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- Vino Vinodrai



Outline

- WWRF
- Wireless beyond 2020: Requirements and Challenges
- 3 paradigm shifts to realize 5G
 - Technology Trends
 - System Concept evolution
- 5G enabling radio technologies
- The way ahead



WWRF's role and mode of operation

- Develop future vision of the wireless world
 - Inform and educate on trends and developments
 - Enable and facilitate the translation of the vision into reality
 - Bring a wide range of parties together to identify and overcome significant roadblocks to the vision
- Global
 - Open to all
 - Not
 - standards body
 - research funding body
 - A typical research conference
 - Based on membership
 - All can attend meetings and make contributions



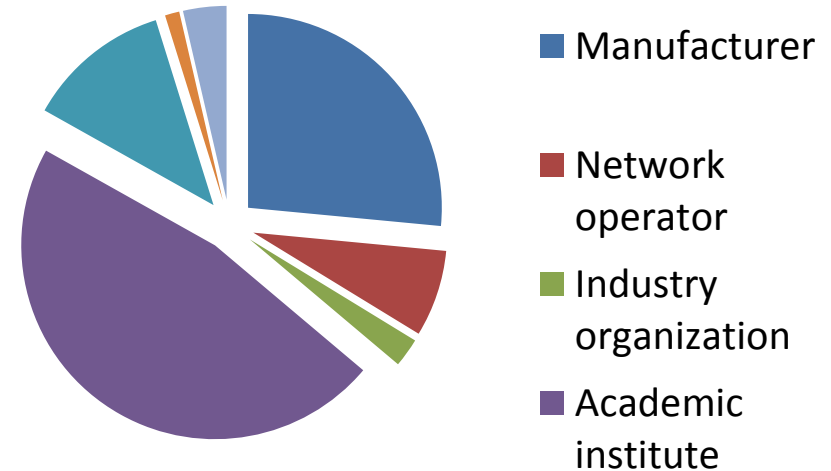
WWRF – members and Working Groups

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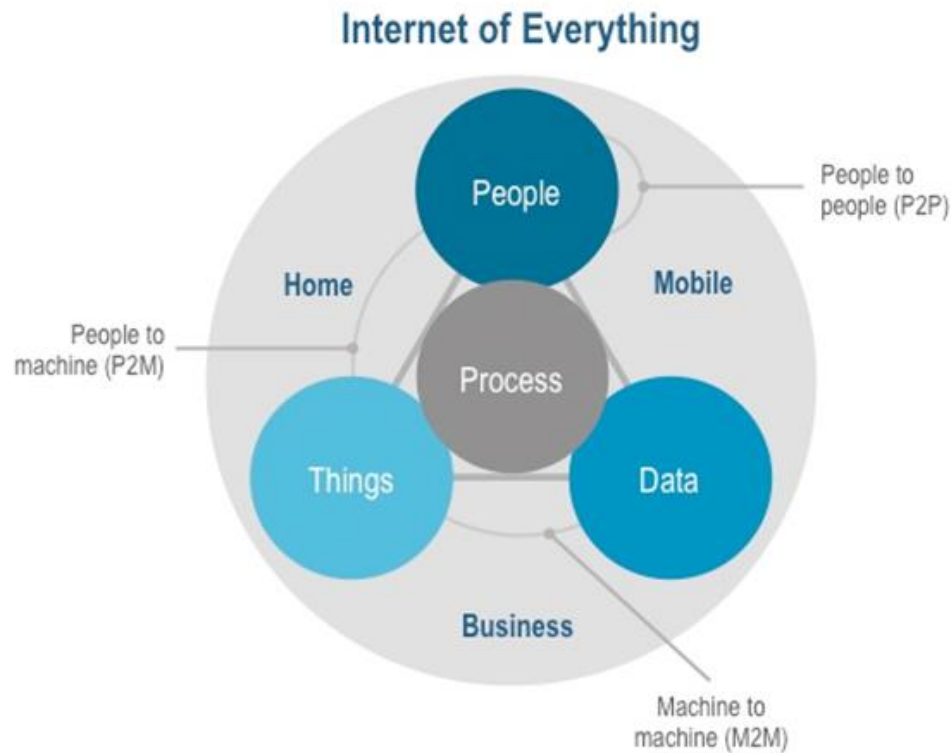
76 member organisations



- WGA - User Needs & Requirements in a Wireless World
- WGB - Services, devices and service architectures
- WGC - Communication architectures and technologies
- WGD - Radio Communication Technologies



Radio Communications in 2020s become pervasive



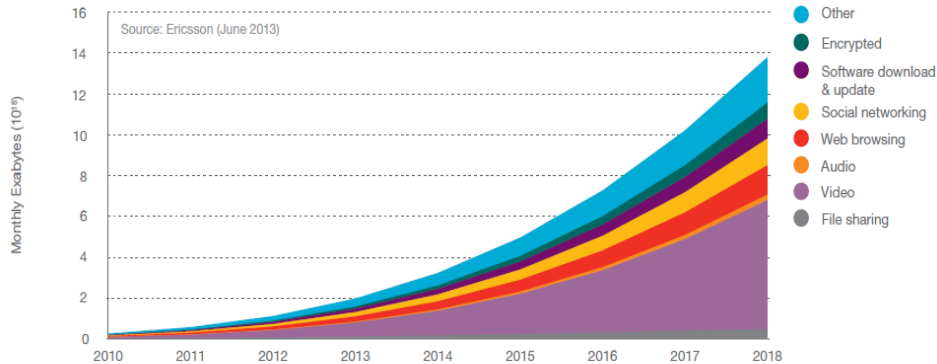
[Internet of Everything (credit: Cisco)]

Pervasive Communication Systems consist of a very large number of *things/devices* -often of small size and/or embedded in the environment- *with computing/communication capabilities*, which are able to

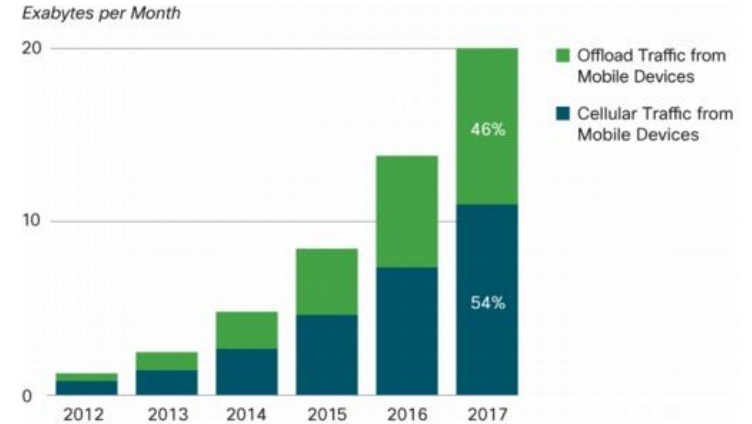
- *interact with each other* and with mobile users,
- *dynamically form telecommunication networks*,
- *probe the environment* in order to *adapt and optimize* the user QoS, and
- *process and transmit/receive large volumes of data*, often under ultra reliable/low-latency requirements.

Early indications andhigh expectations

Mobile Data Traffic by Application Type

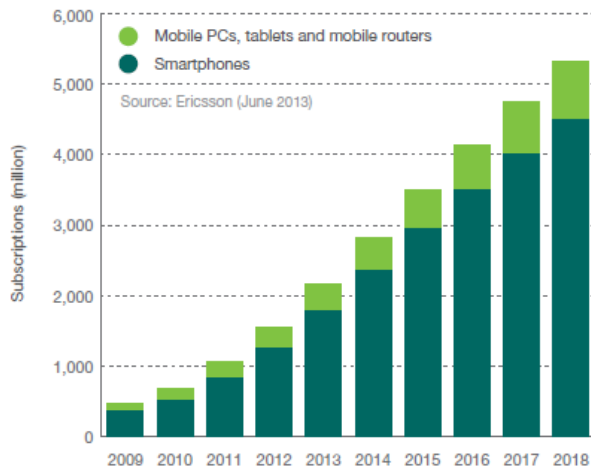


Offload vs Cellular Traffic



Source: Cisco VNI Mobile Forecast, 2013

Mobile Subscriptions



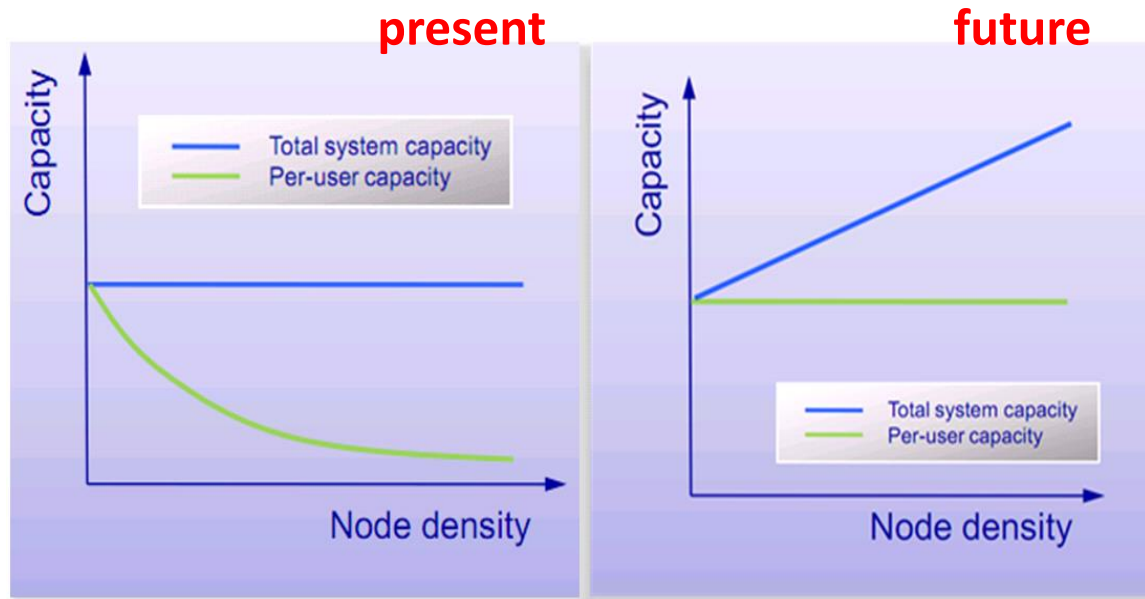
Source: Ericsson, "Mobility Report", June 2013

Mobile Devices Growth

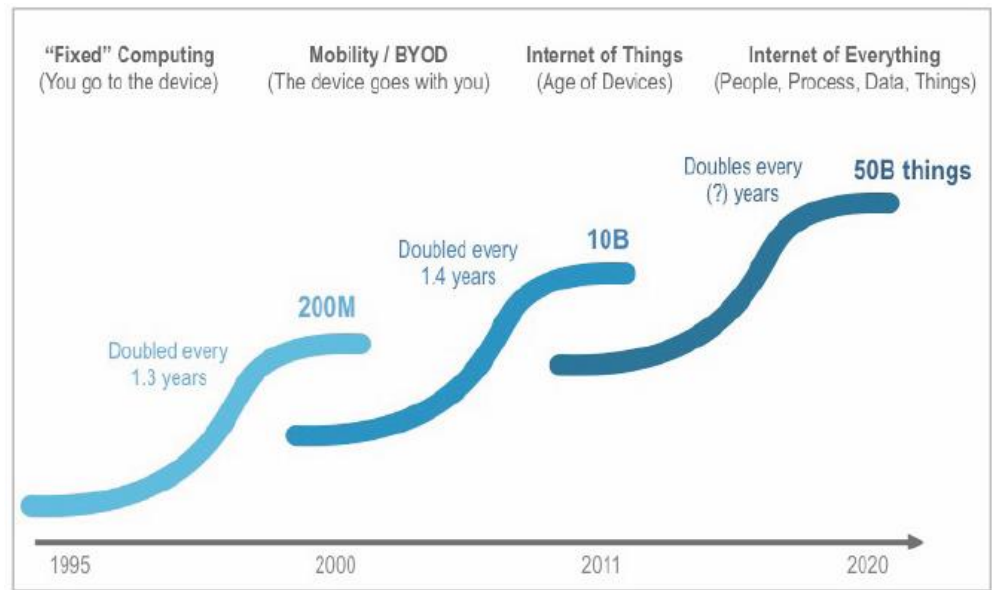


Figures in legend refer to device/connection share in 2017.
Source: Cisco VNI Mobile Forecast, 2013

Capacity scaling with user demands



Wireless connectivity beyond 2020



Source: Cisco IBSG, 2012

“Thingbook”

Traffic Control

Smart Grid

Logistics

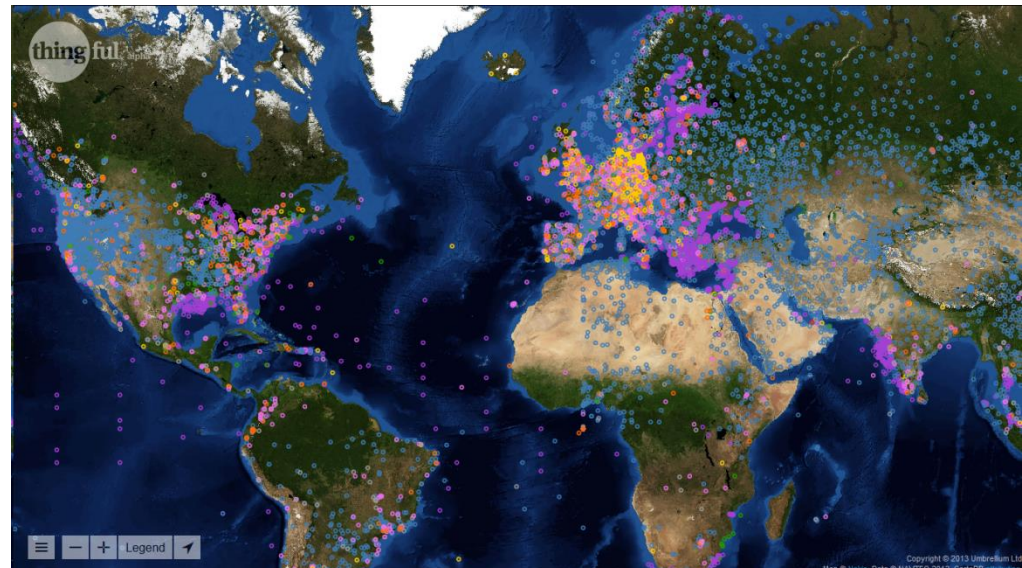


Automotive & Secure Mobility

Healthcare: Mobile Monitoring

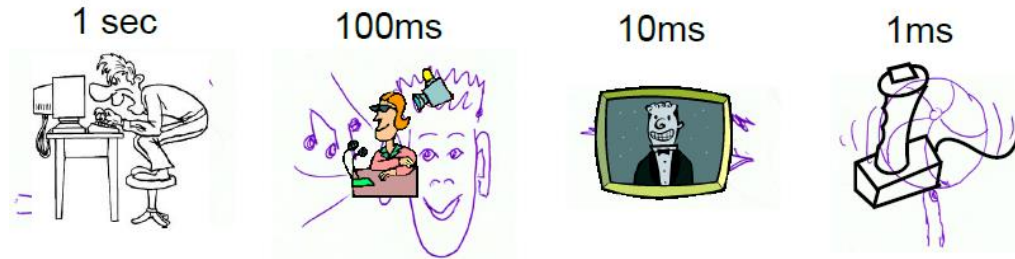
Networking Objects/ Things 2.0

“Thingful”



.. or is it all about control?

“The Tactile Internet”: Communications at the speed of human senses



[G. Fettweis, “A 5G Wireless Communications Vision”,
Microwave Journal, Dec. 2012]

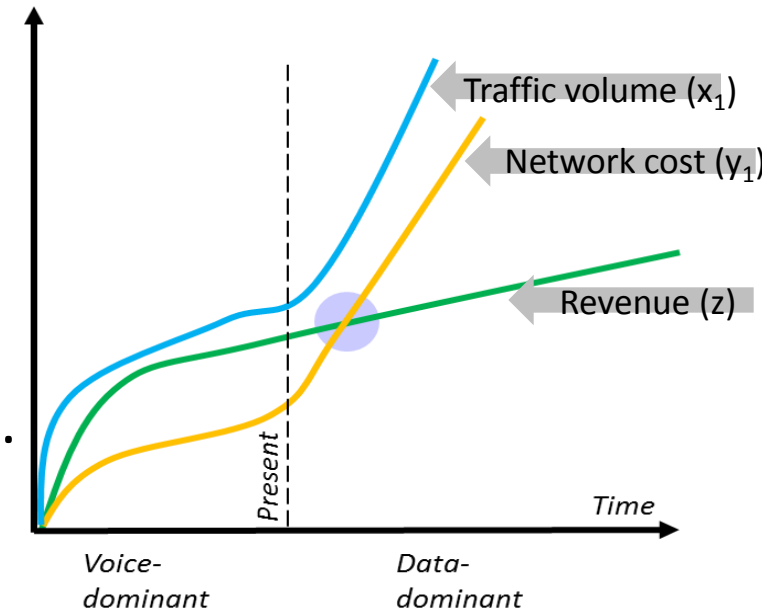
5G Ultra-Reliable/Low Latency: Communications to substitute human senses/intelligence



5G wish list

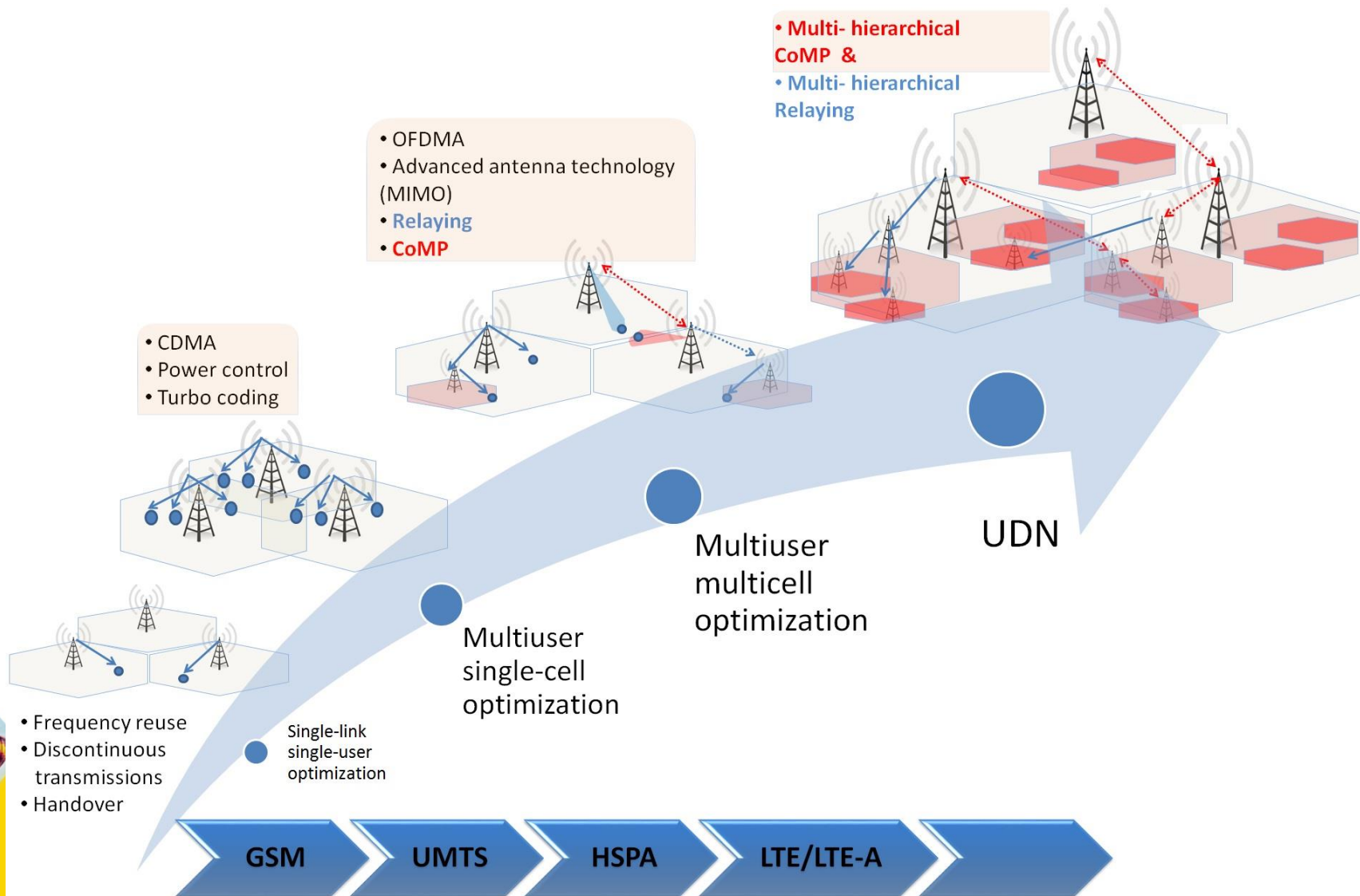
- Ultra-High Capacity: 1000x
- Ultra Low Latency: few milliseconds
- Ultra Reliable: traffic safety, health,..
- Energy efficiency
- Flexible/fast deployment and service creation: D2D, local caching,..
- New spectrum and spectrum management approaches
- Virtualization : 'Everything as a Service' (EaaS)
- Sustainable NEW business models and profitability

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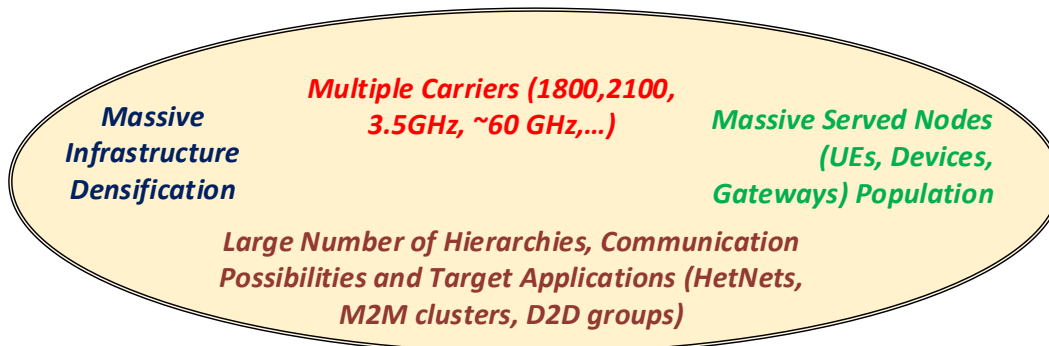
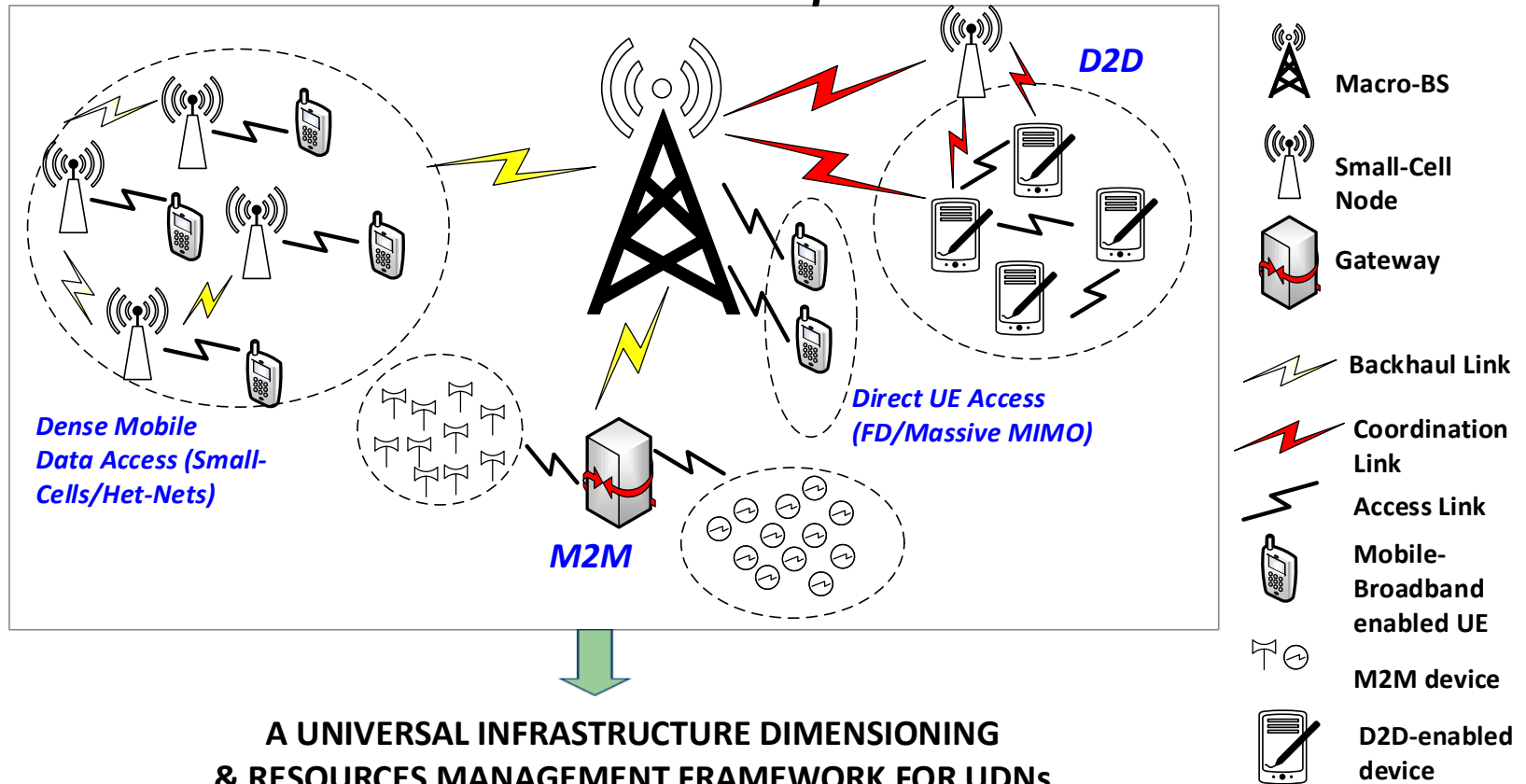


Paradigm Shift #1

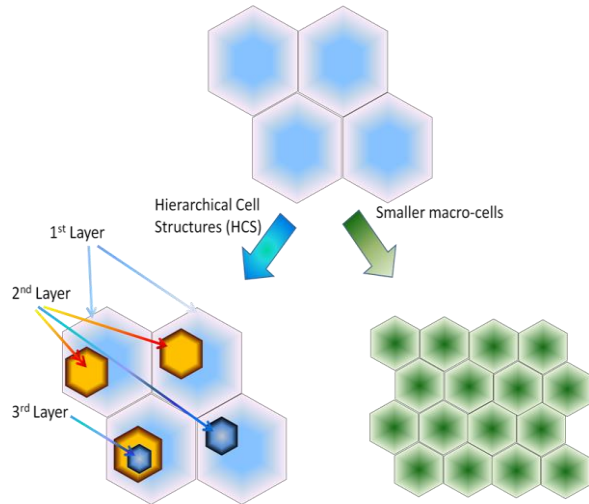
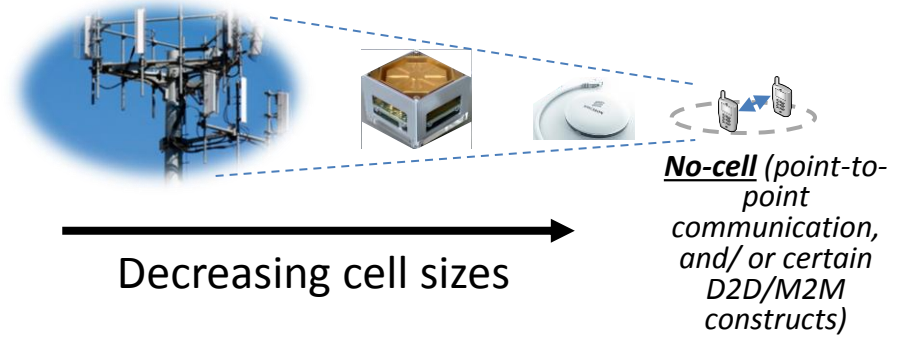
Ultra Dense Networks (UDN)



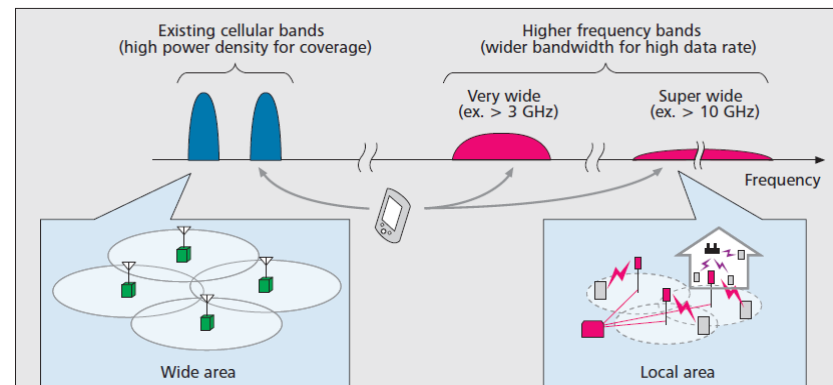
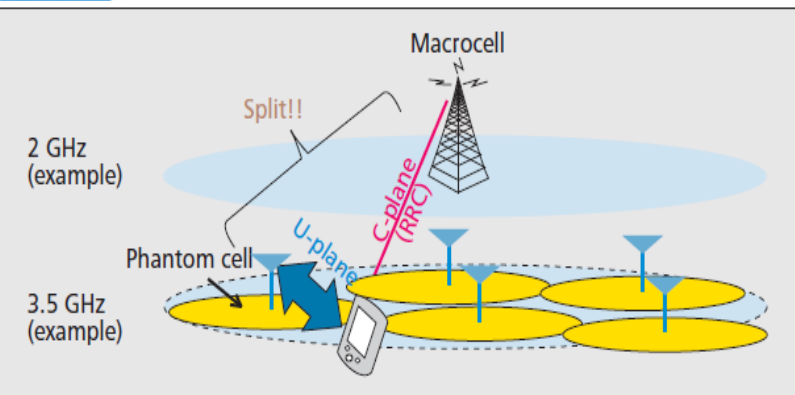
The UDN Landscape



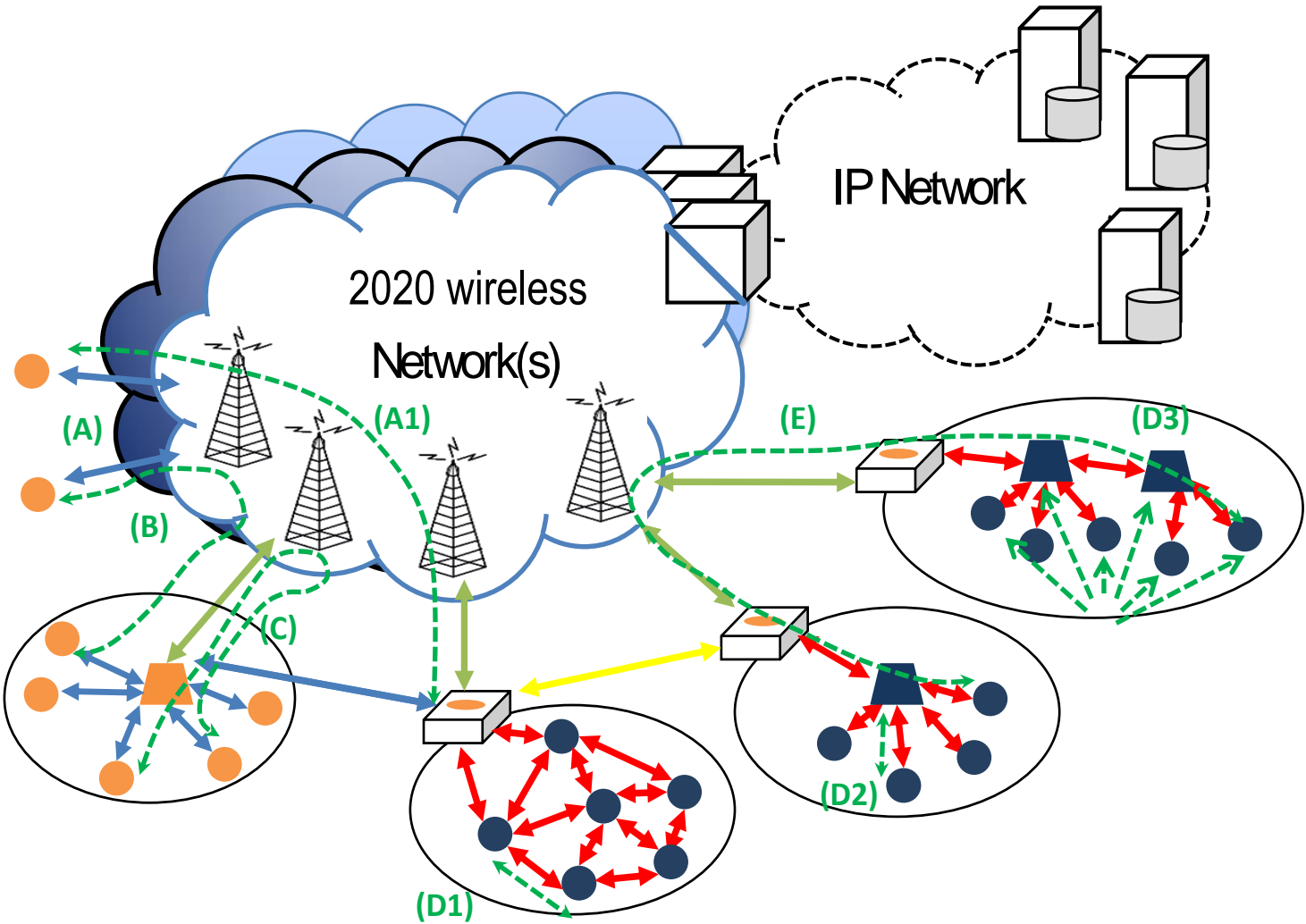
UDN system concept: *User-centric or the disappearing cell*



- Multiple Hierarchical Layers
- Operator/User deployed
- Scheduled/Random access
- Licensed/Unlicensed bands
- Microwave / mm Wave



UDN system concept: *M2M over wireless infrastructure*

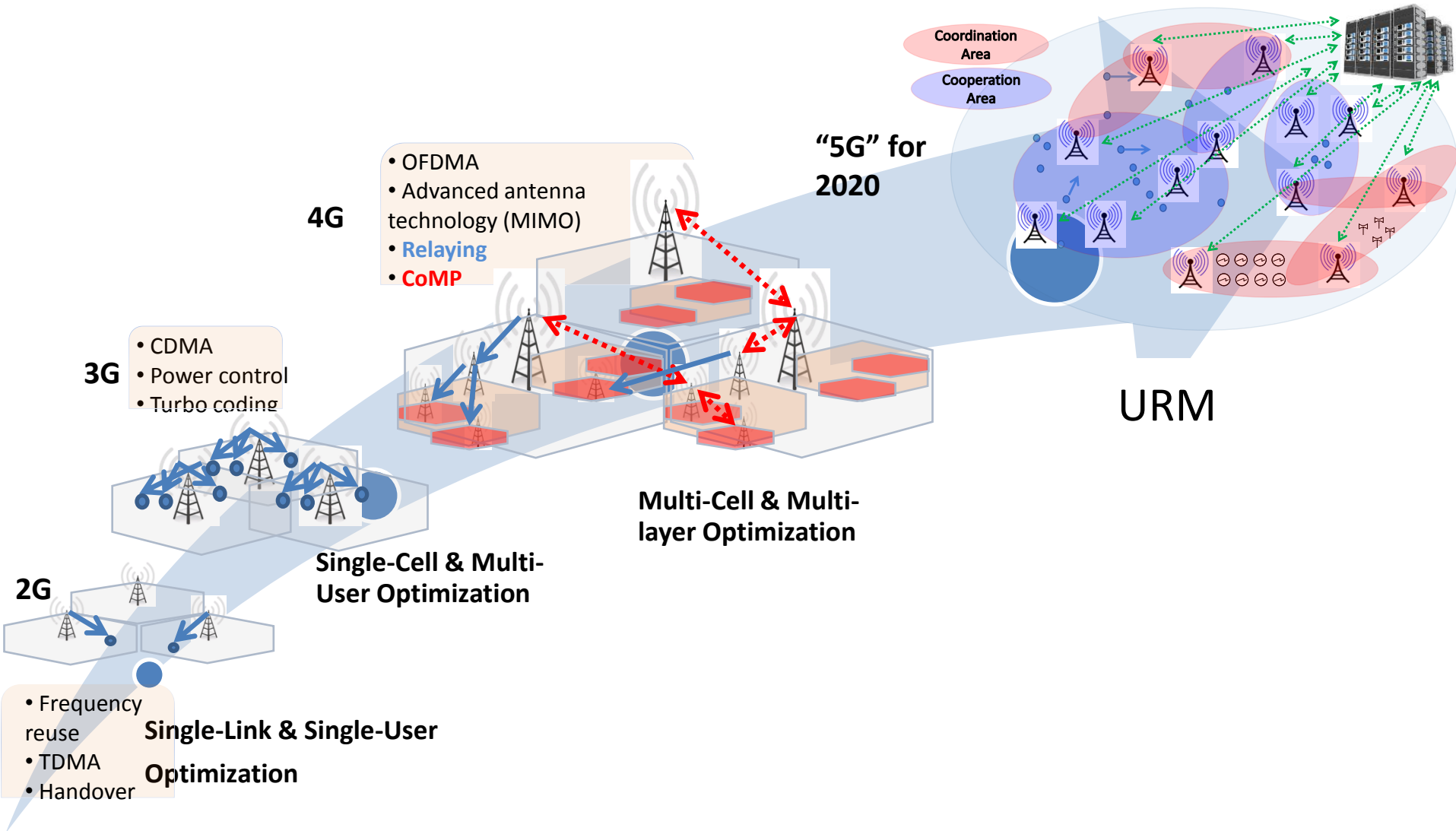


Capillary parts of the network collect data and aggregate info through the gateways towards the wireless infrastructure

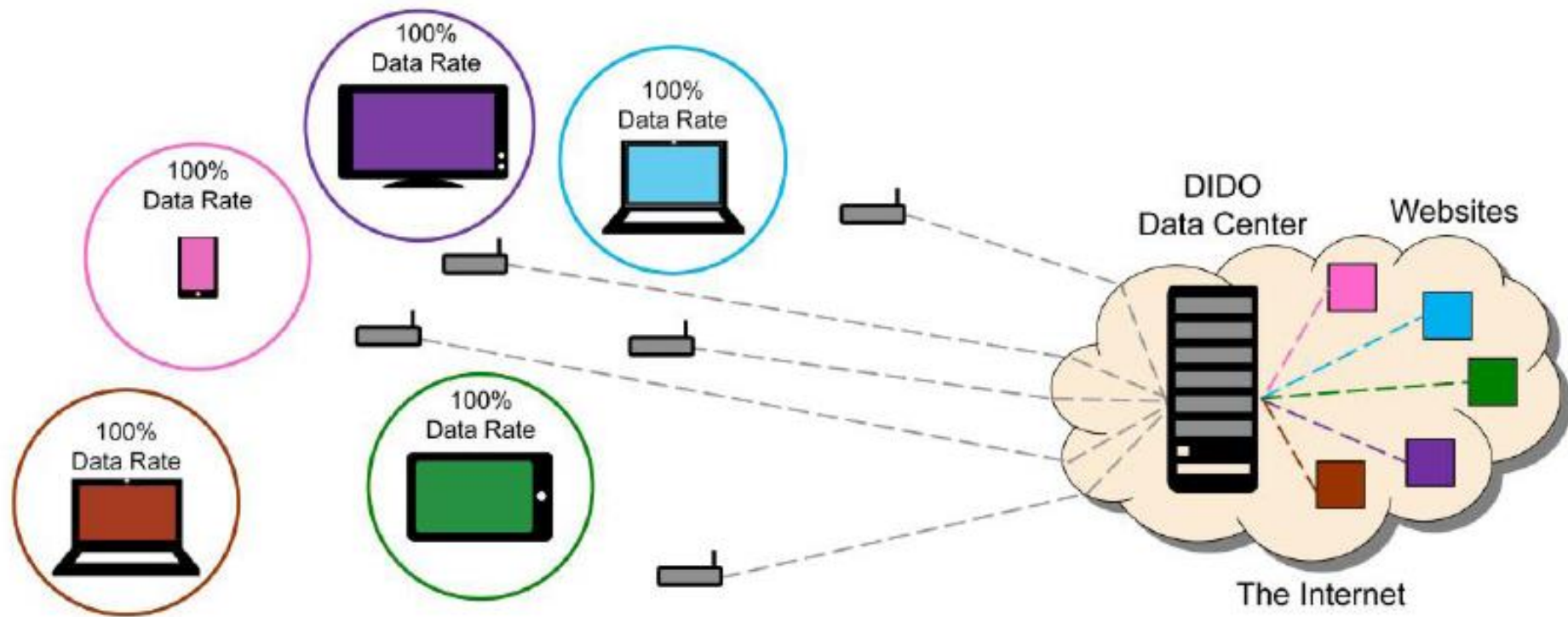
[source: ICT-EXALTED fp7 project, 2011]

Paradigm Shift #2

Universal Resources Management (URM)



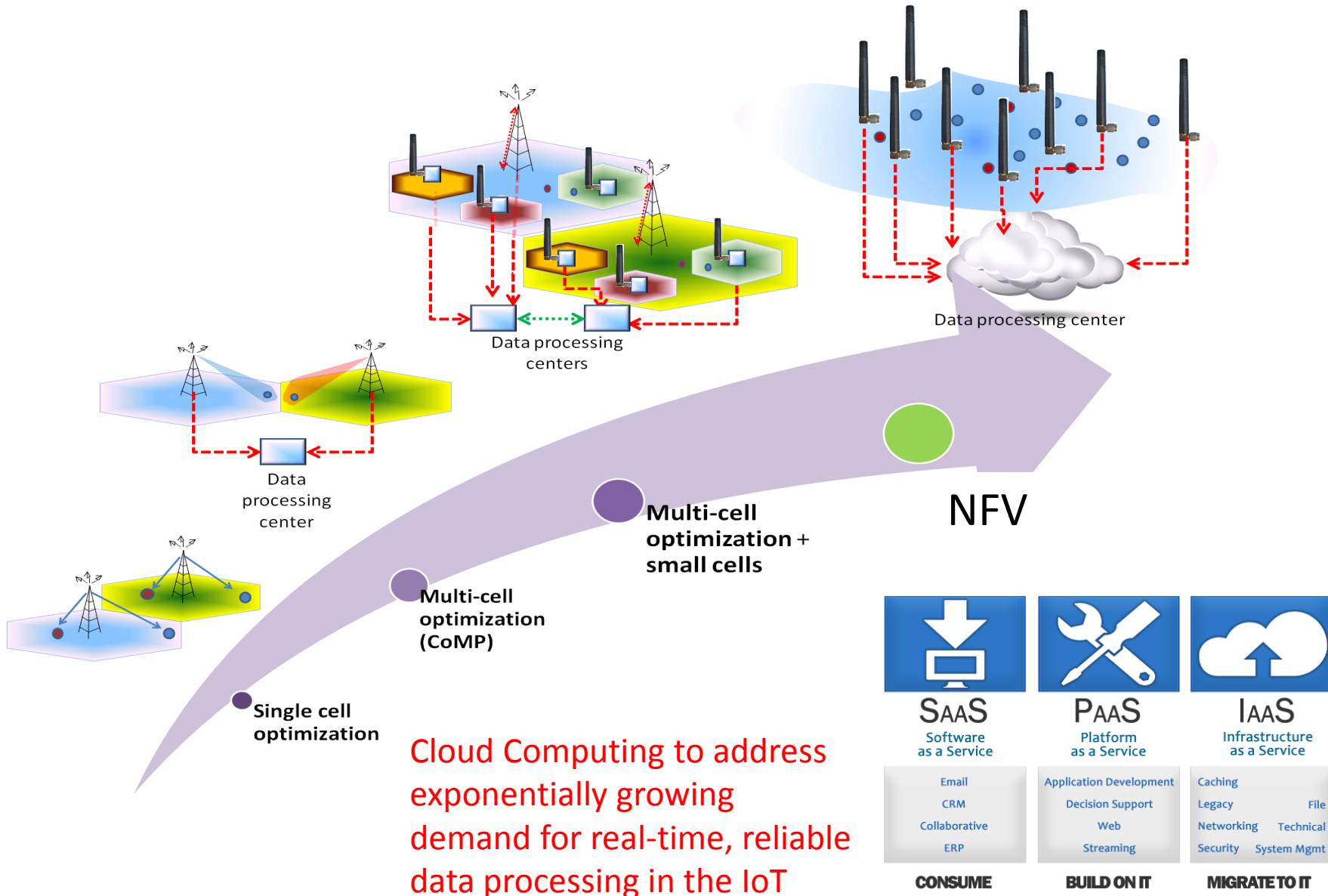
URM System concept: *Cell-less architecture*



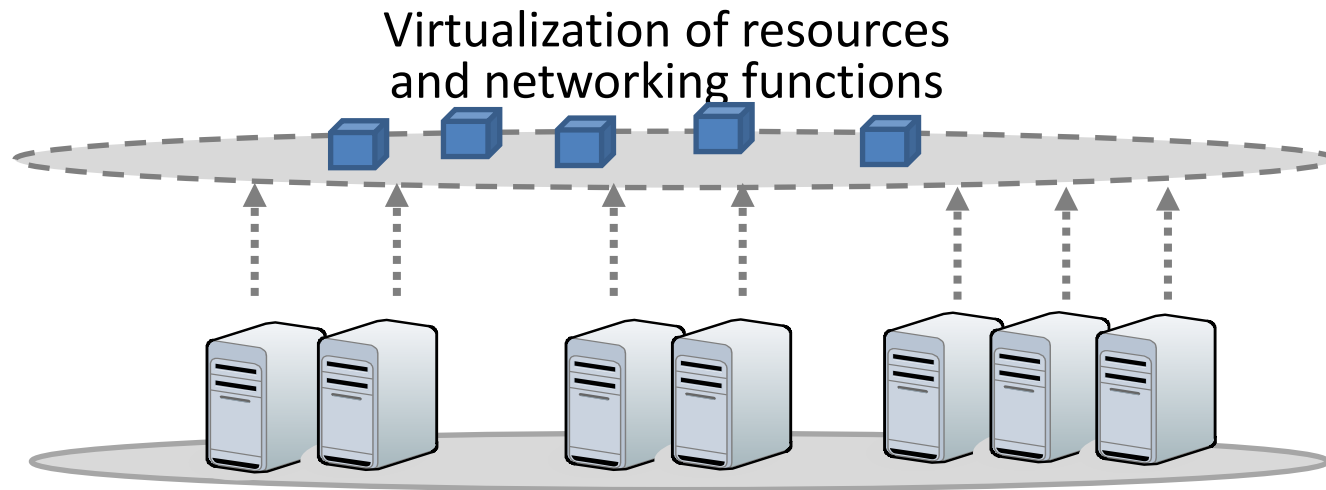
Distributed-Input-Distributed-Output (DIDO) wireless technology allows each user to use the full data rate of shared spectrum simultaneously with all other users, by eliminating interference.

Paradigm Shift #3

Network Functions Virtualization (NFV)



NFV System concept: *Virtualization of resources and networking*



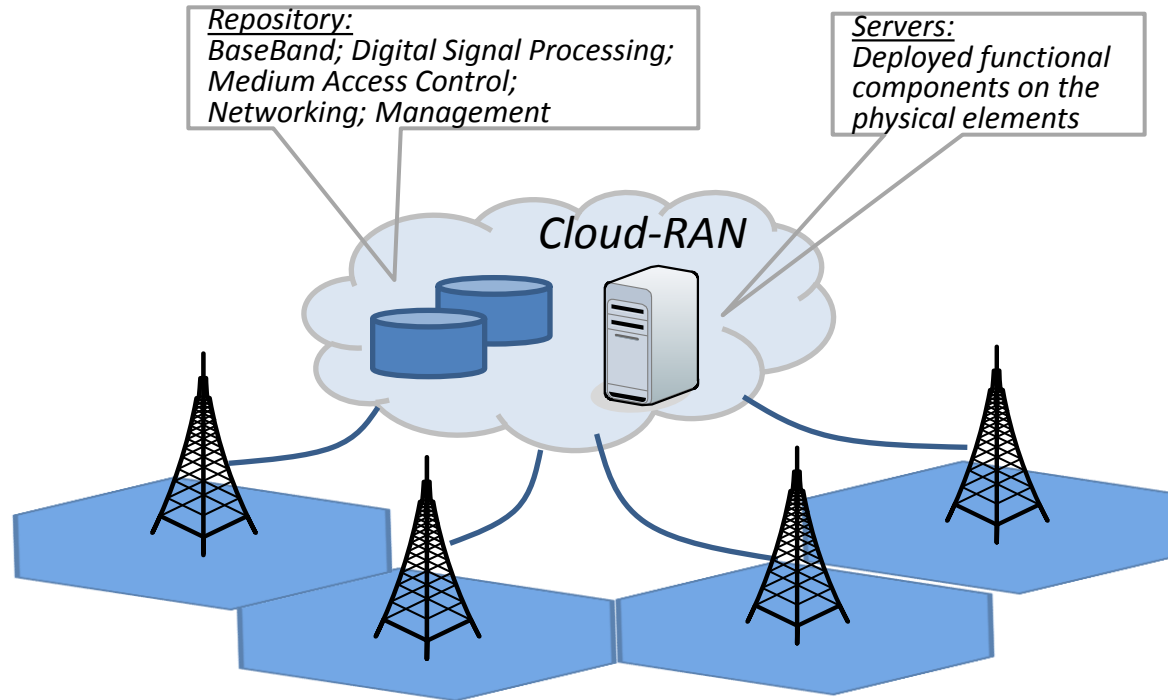
SDN

- Structure/ layer the intelligence
- SDN Controller layer
 - Southbound interface
 - Northbound interface
 - Intelligence within

NFV

- Functions which can be virtualized
- Functions which should have standardized interfaces
- Intelligence for optimal configurations
- Cloud-RAN (as an instantiation of NFV)

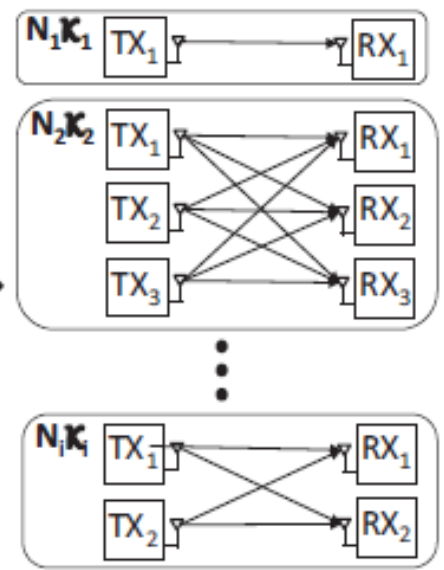
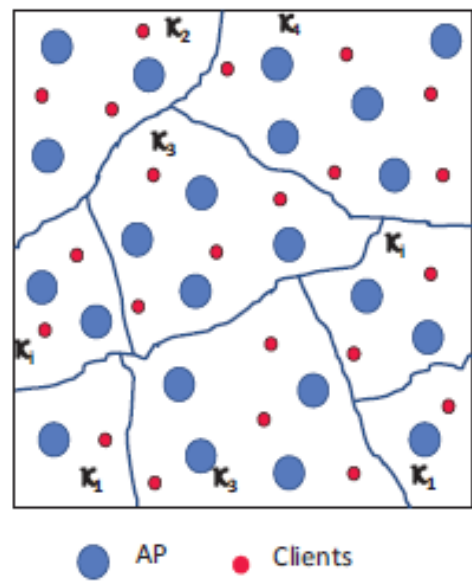
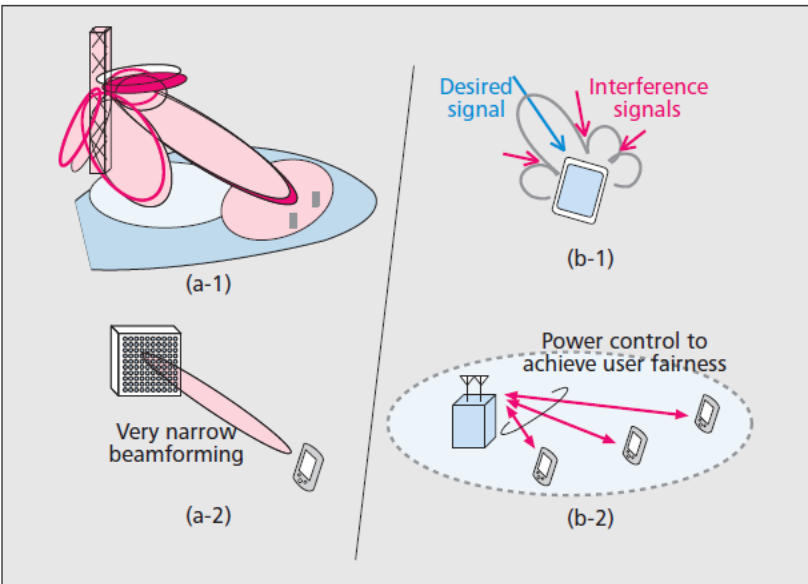
NFV System concept: *Cloud RAN*



- Versatile placement of small-sized/light transmission units
- Software components in repositories
- Dynamic software deployment and activation
- Aiming at reducing capital/operational expenditures of operators
- Introducing smart management of available resources i.e. software components and physical elements
- Interaction with fixed technologies/optics

5G Enabling Radio Technology

'Super' MIMO



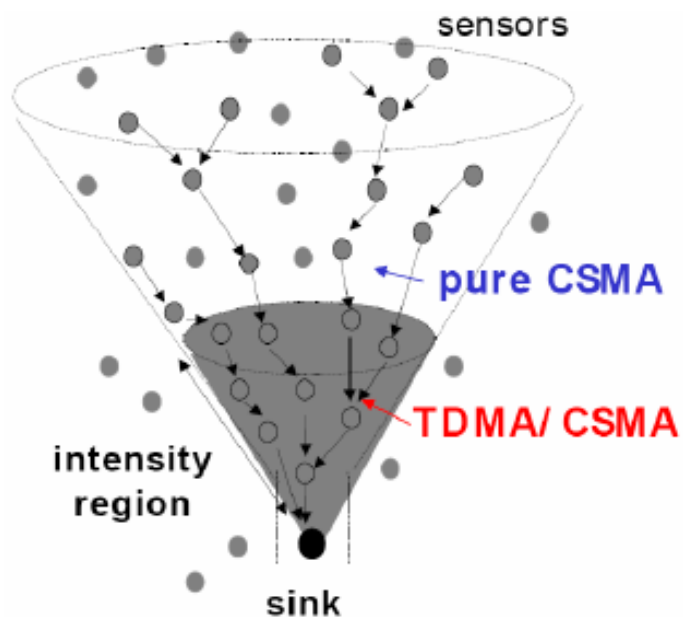
Network MIMO with efficient partitioning

- 3D MIMO
- massive MIMO
- advanced RX
- non-orthogonal multiple access



5G Enabling Radio Technology

Combining scheduled and random access

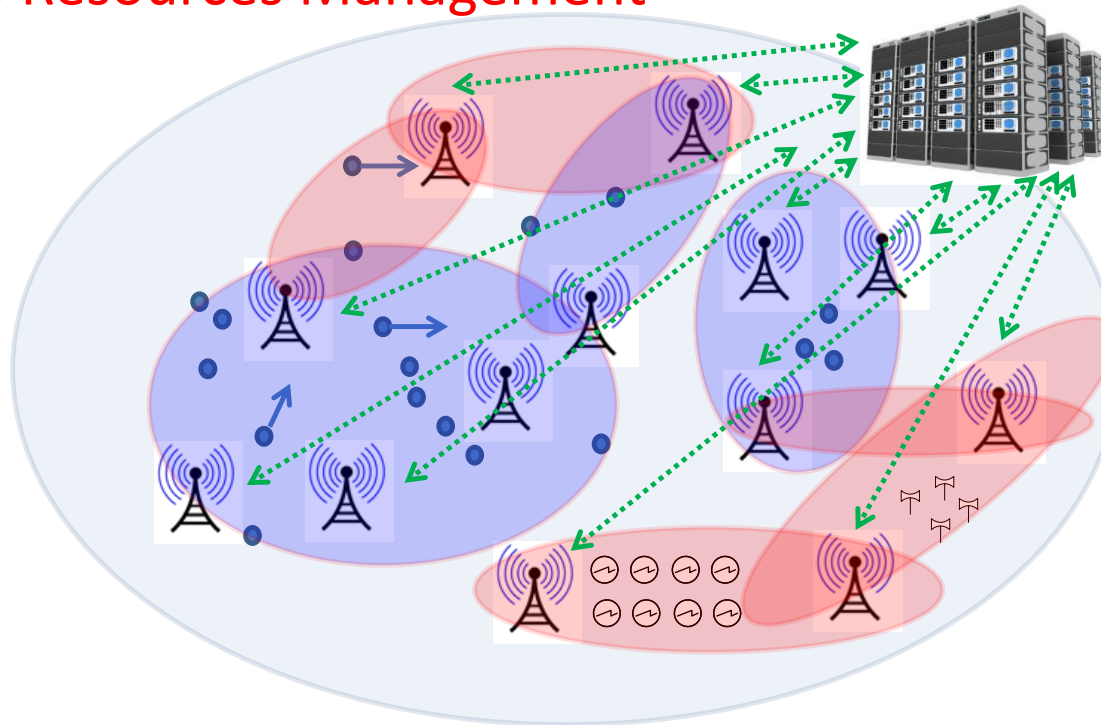


- Scheduled access is optimized for cellular
- Wireless sensor networks use random access based on contention (CSMA)
- New hybrid approaches (e.g. Funneling MAC) can offer the possibility to balance the trade-off between random and scheduled access in regions of dense traffic (closer to a sink node) where contention-based access becomes inefficient

5G Enabling Radio Technology

*Jointly optimize DoF from
Cooperation and Coordination with URM*

Universal Radio Resources Management

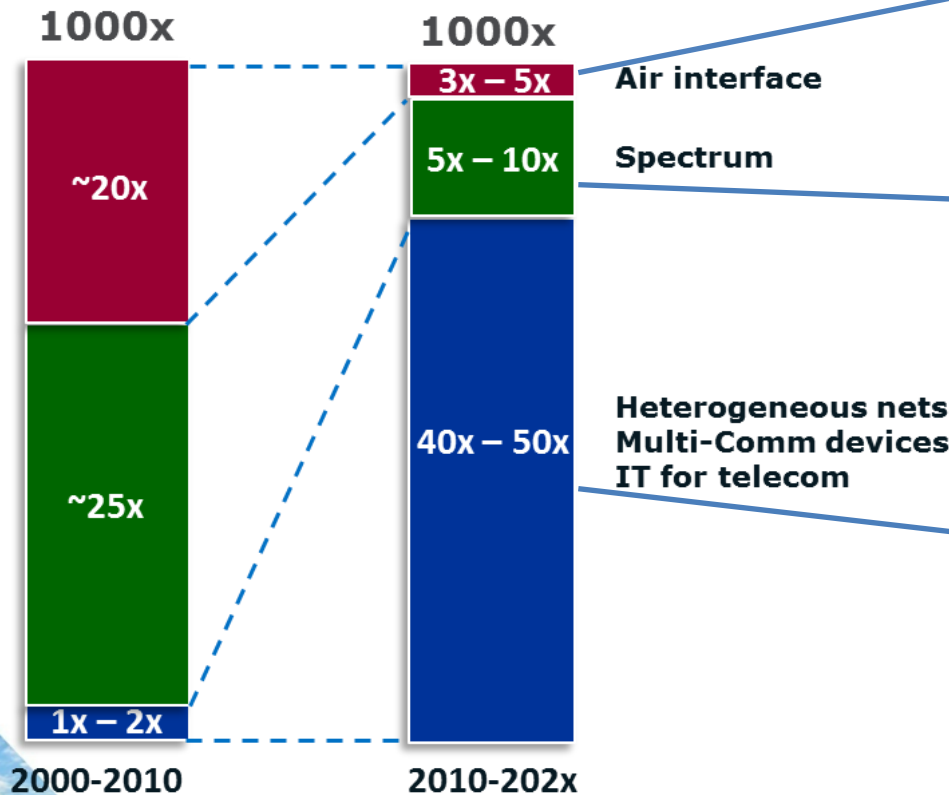


● → ● Heterogeneous Terminals
- Mobile/Portable UEs
⊕ ⊖ M2M devices

↔ Connectivity Links
of infrastructure elements
to the Cloud

Cooperation Area
Coordination Area

Initial research results: 1000x Capacity Gain Break Down



- Coordinated Multi-Point Tx/Rx
- 3D/FD-MIMO
- New modulation and/or coding schemes

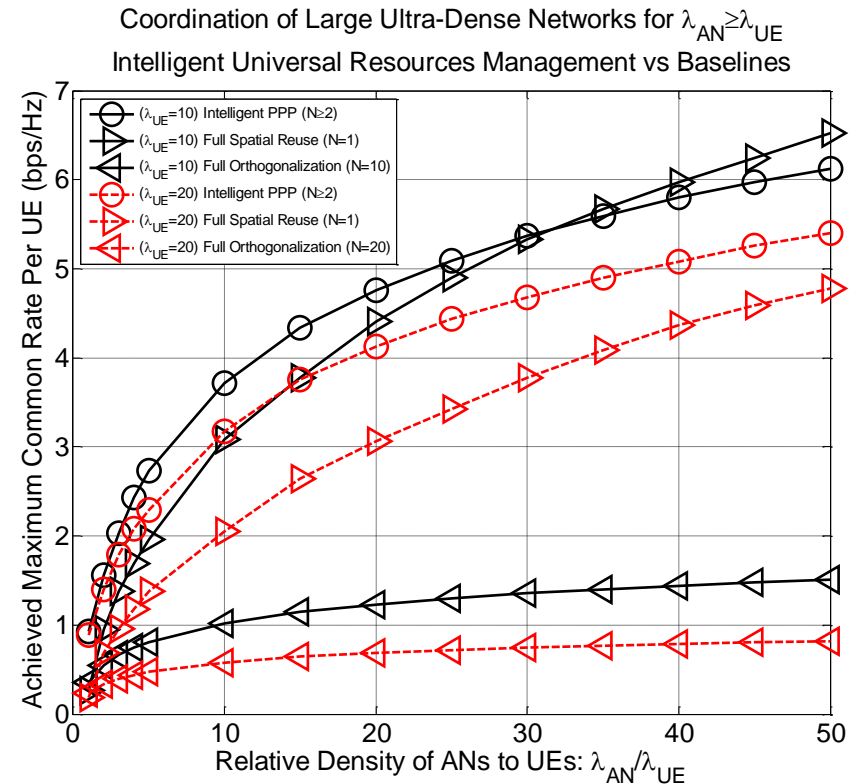
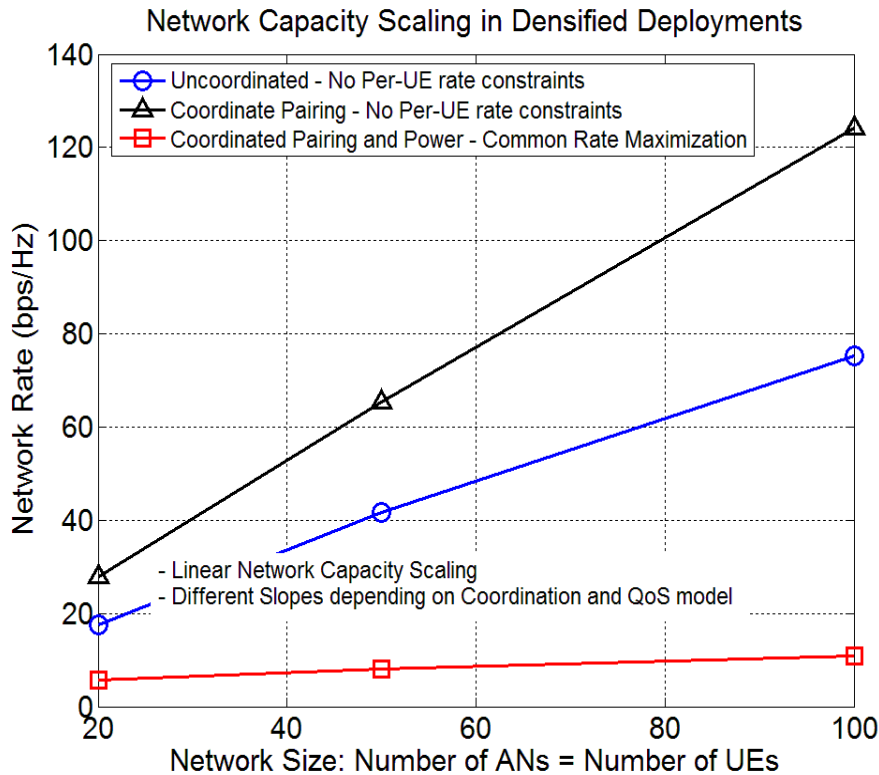
- More licensed and unlicensed spectrum, i.e., 3.5 GHz, mmWave bands, WLAN@5GHz
- LSA
- Unlicensed spectrum sharing: in 5GHz band, 200MHz spectrum is expected

- Cell densification
- Device-to-device
- Interference management
- WLAN offloading
- Integrated Multi-RAT operation
- ICT coupling
- Measured in bit/s/Hz/m^2

To meet the projected 1000x traffic increase by 2020 as compared to today's traffic
Capacity increase baseline is current deployed technology, i.e., LTE Rel-10

[Source: Intel, Mobile and Communications Group]

Initial research results: Capacity Scaling and URM in UDN



[A. G. Gotsis, and A. Alexiou, "Global Network Coordination in Densified Wireless Access Networks through Integer Linear Programming", *IEEE PIMRC 2013*, London, UK, September 2013.]

5G technology challenges..

*..may require a little revolutionary
radio-communications thinking*

Distributed Input Distributed Output:

- Network MIMO and partitioning based on 'effective throughput' criteria and efficient signaling design

Advance resource management:

- Universal Resources management and large and complex systems optimization

Balancing centralized and distributed control:

- Virtualization and efficient mapping of physical to virtual resources

New critical scenarios and large dynamic range of requirements:

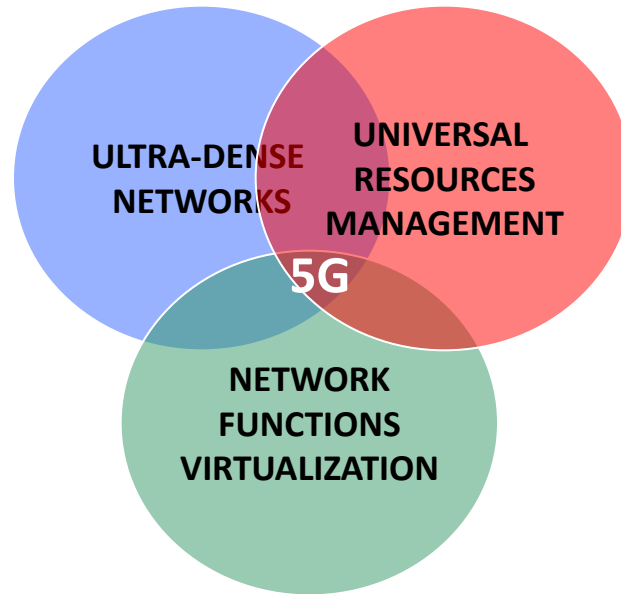
- Performance trade-offs assessment
- Not all requirements can be satisfied at the same time!

Evaluate realistic spectrum needs:

- Cater for flexible spectrum use (e.g. 'Spectrum Access' networks)
- Explore high frequency (10x GHz) opportunity



5G on the count of three... ...paradigm shifts



- UDN: the **new cell-less system concept**
- DIDO: the **new 'Network' PHY**
- URM: the **new MAC**
- Scheduled+random : the **new Multiple Access scheme**
- Cloud empowered centralization: the **new virtualized RAN or 'EaaS'**
- Large & complex systems optimization: the **new radio engineering**
- 'Spectrum Access' networks: the **new DSA**

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