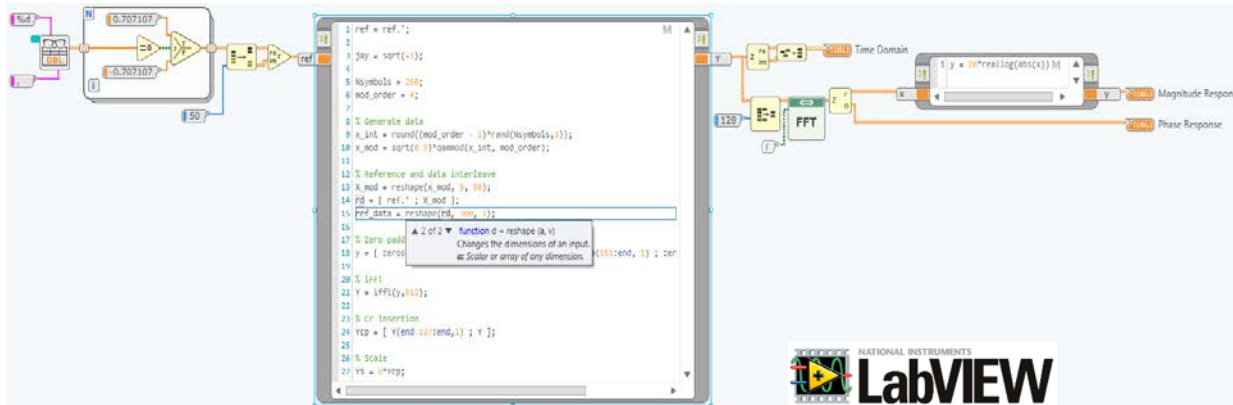


Prototyping Next Generation Wireless Systems with Software Defined Radio

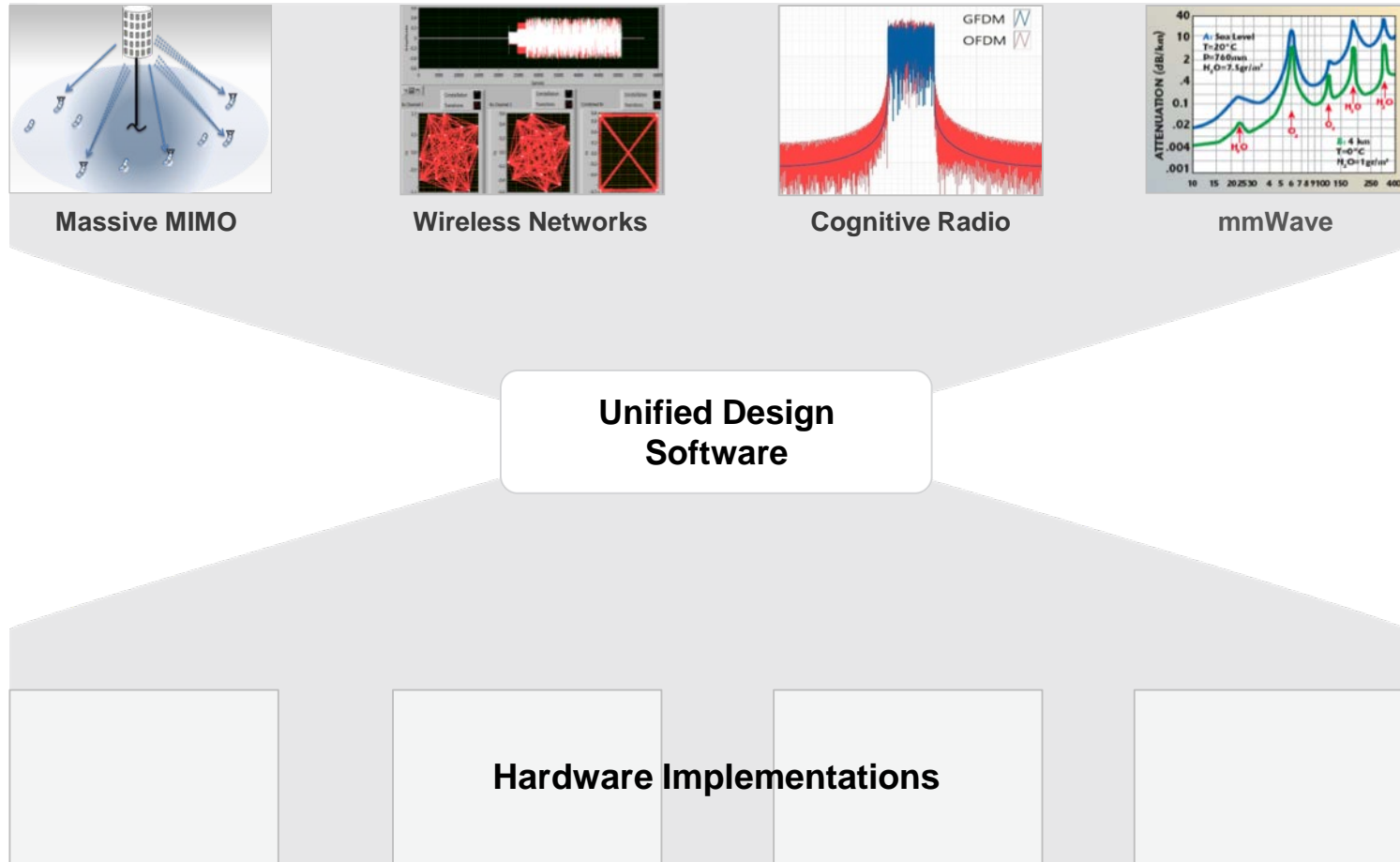


Erik Luther
erik.luther@ni.com

Product Marketing
Software Defined Radio

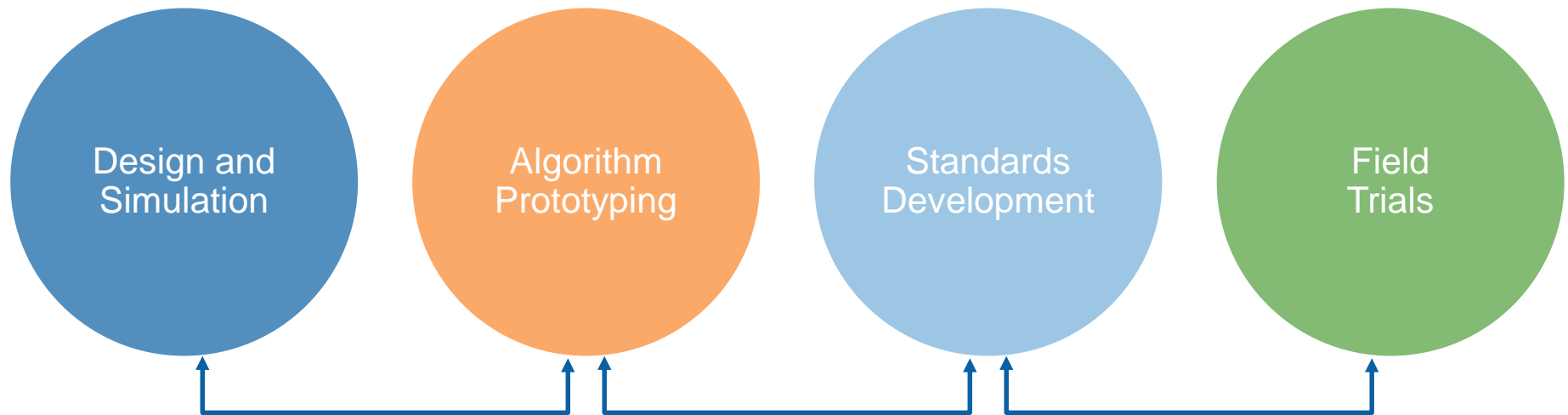


Platform-Based Design for 5G



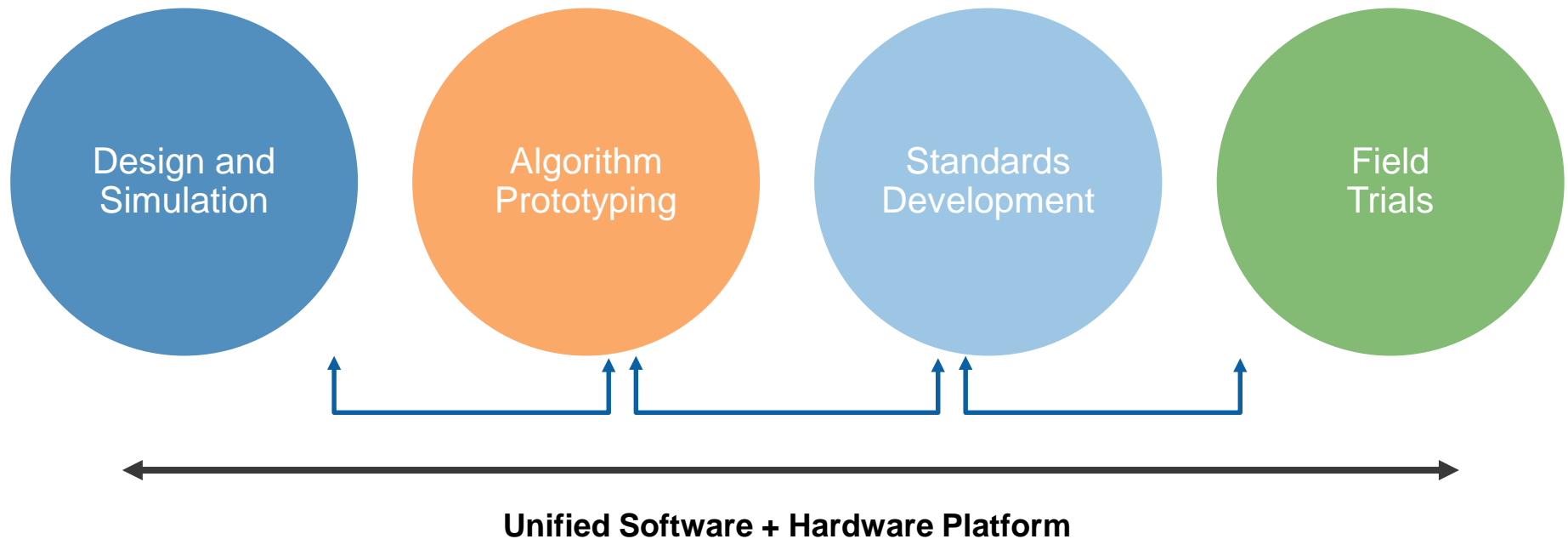
Technology Development Lifecycle

Common tools for rapid iteration of real-time prototypes

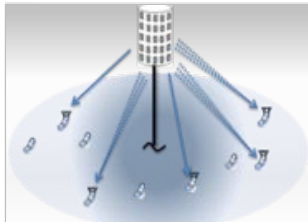


Technology Development Lifecycle

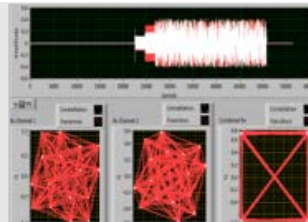
Common tools for rapid iteration of real-time prototypes



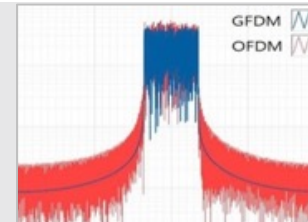
Platform-Based Design



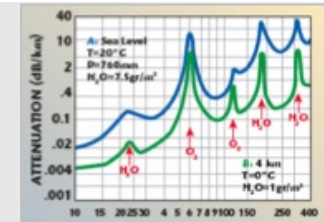
Massive MIMO



Wireless Networks



Cognitive Radio



mmWave



Reconfigurable Instruments



High Performance IO



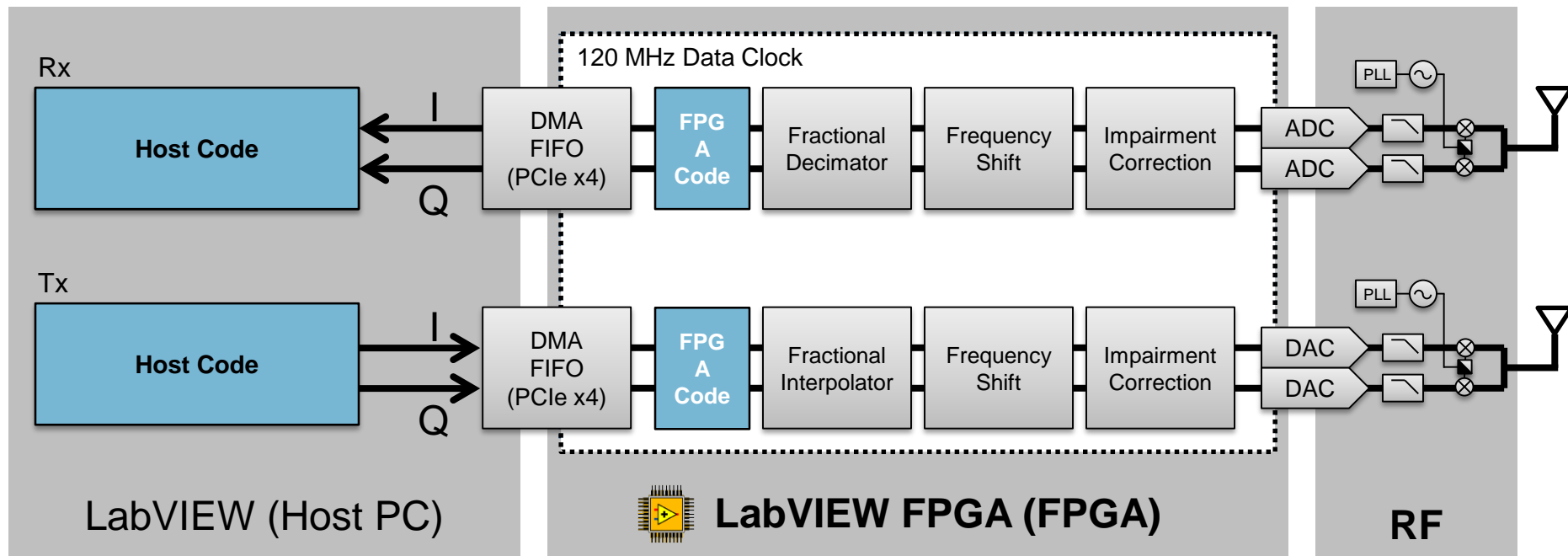
Software Defined Radio



mmWave Prototyping



NI USRP RIO Driver Software (Host + FPGA)



PC or Laptop



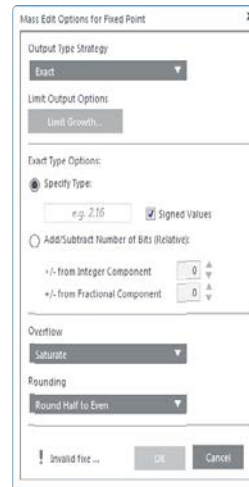
Cabled PCIe



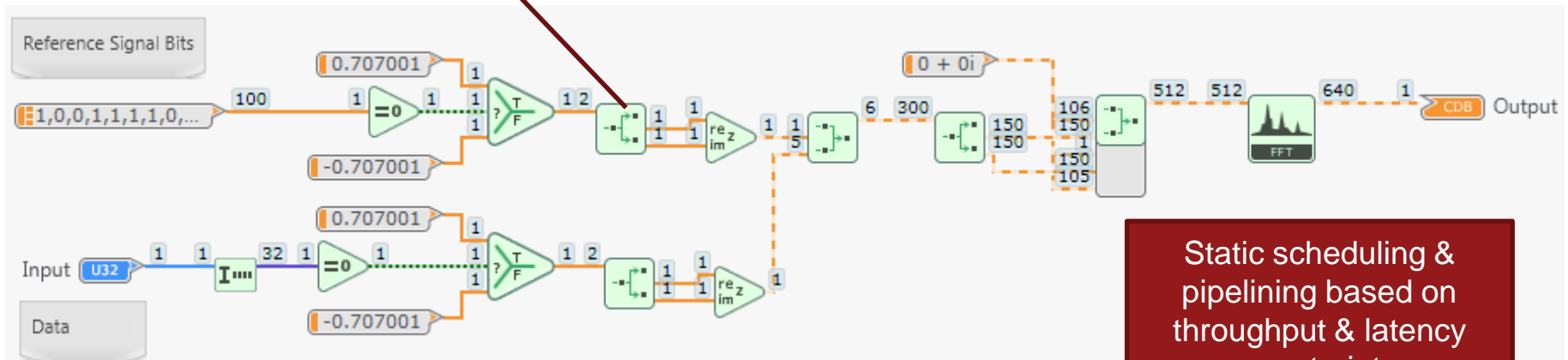
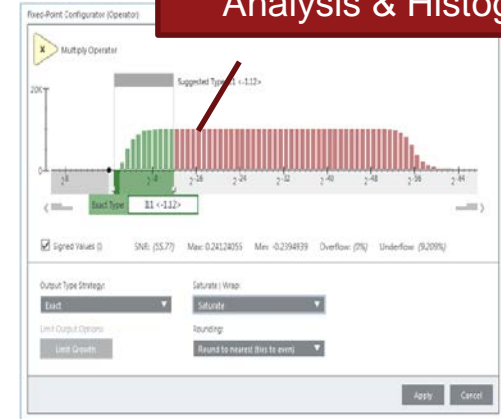
USRP RIO

Design Exploration

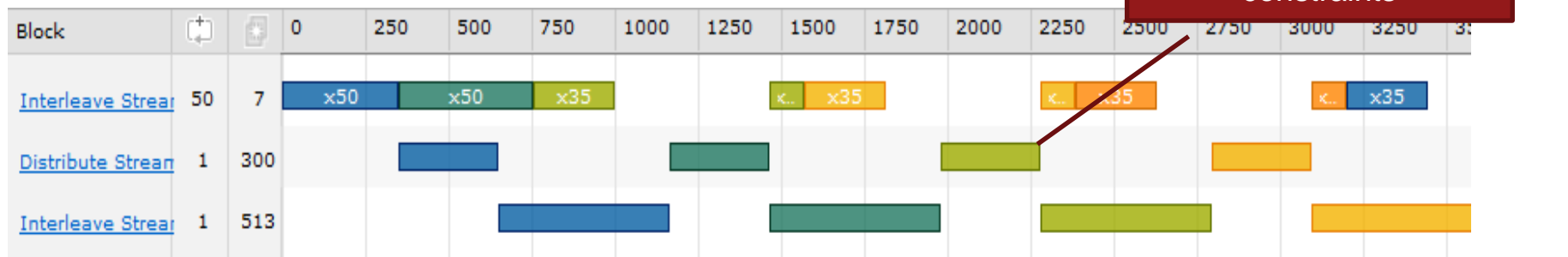
Intuitive multi-rate
DSP Design



Float to Fixed
Analysis & Histogram



Static scheduling &
pipelining based on
throughput & latency
constraints



LTE and 802.11 Application Frameworks



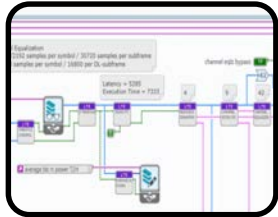
Real-time wireless system implementation

Ready to run PHY and basic MAC

Communicate between devices or in loop-back mode

Applications

- Customize LTE and 802.11
- LTE/802.11 coexistence
- New 5G waveforms



Open and Modular Source Code

~50% of FPGA resources available for customization

Replace existing blocks with your own waveform designs

**WIFI meets
16μS SIFS timing!**



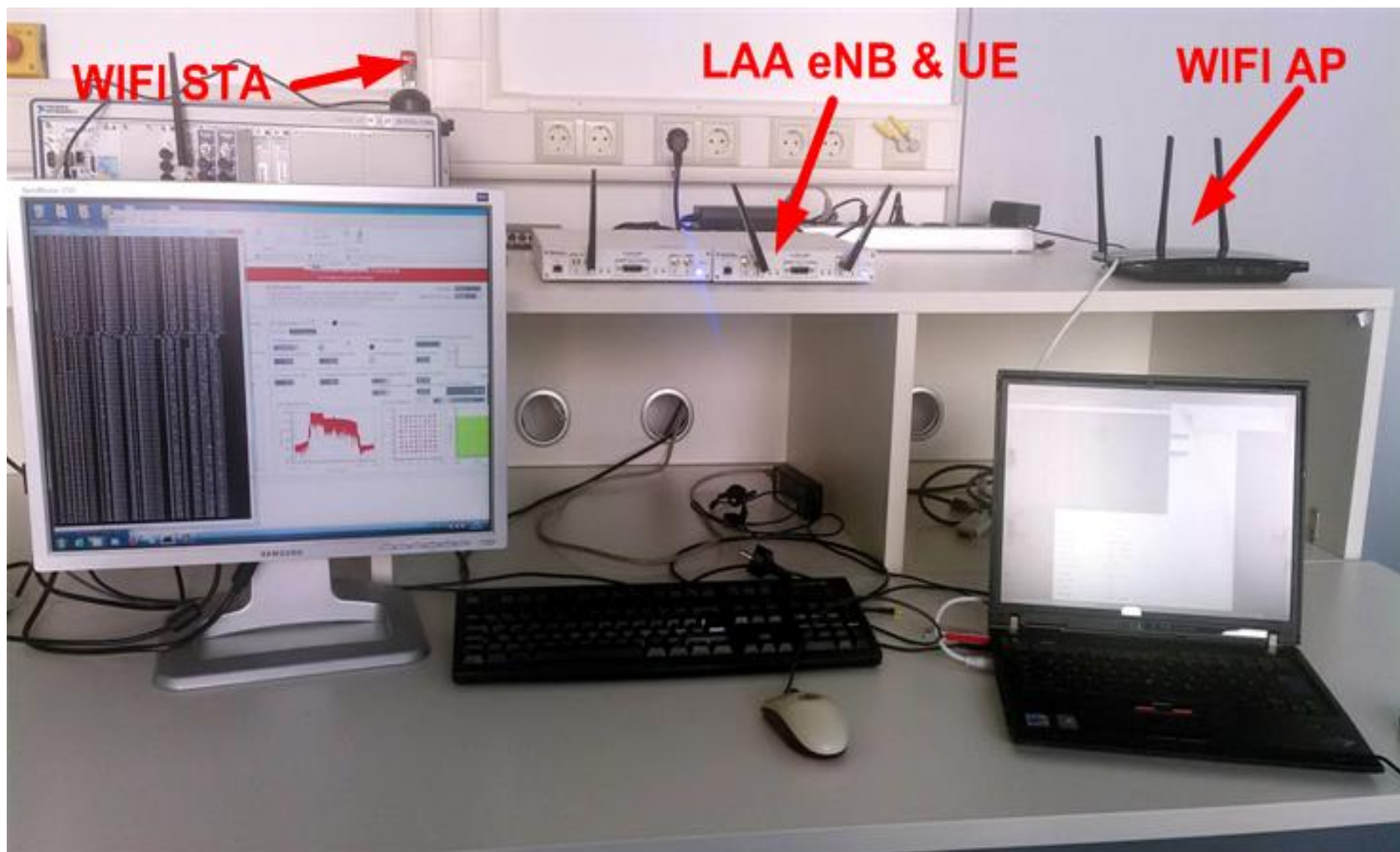
Fastest path from algorithm to prototype

Single language for host and FPGA design in LabVIEW

Documented for ease of use and understanding

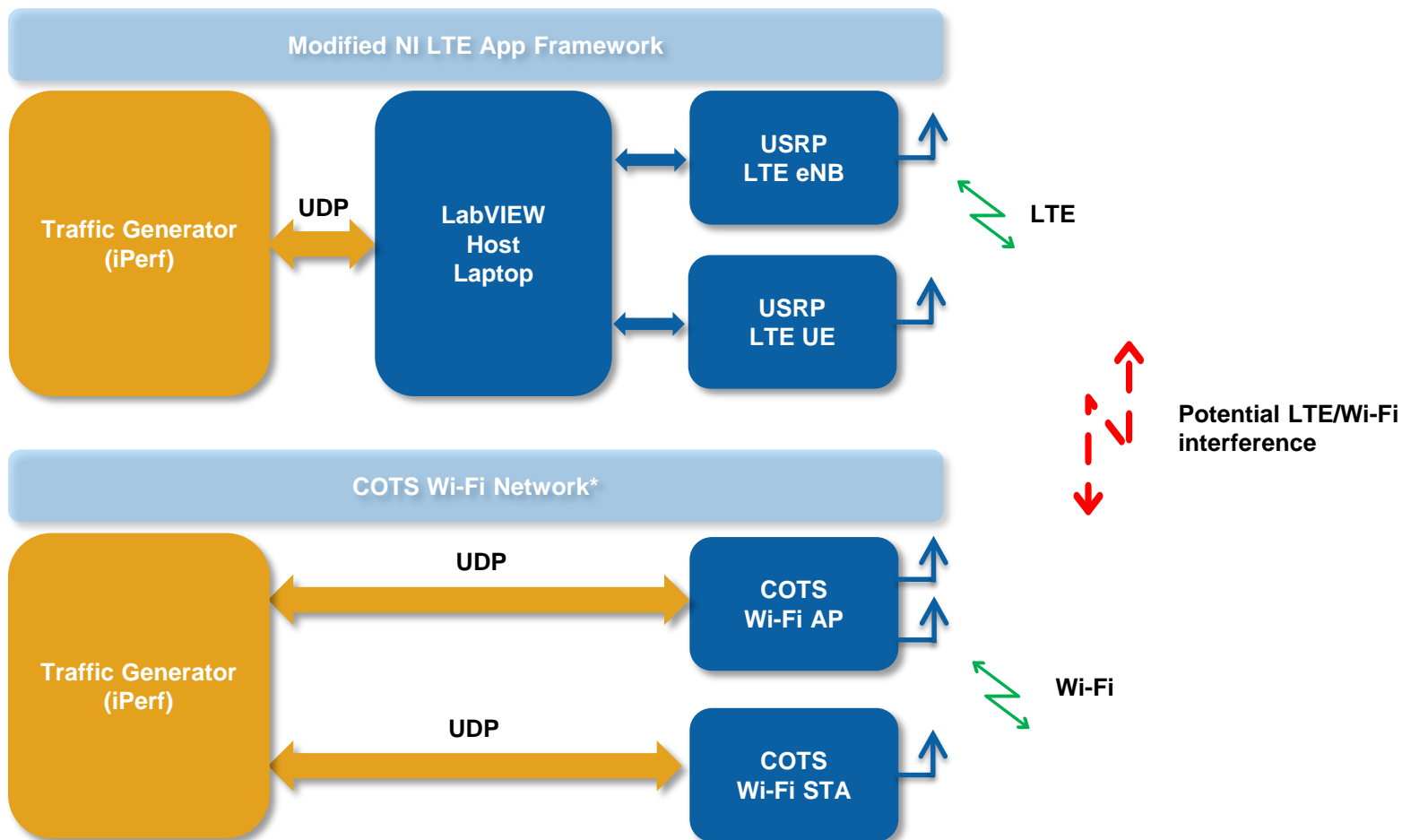
LTE/Wi-Fi Coexistence Study

LTE/Wi-Fi Coexistence Setup



* Can also use NI 802.11 Application Framework with USRP RIO for emulating Wi-Fi network.

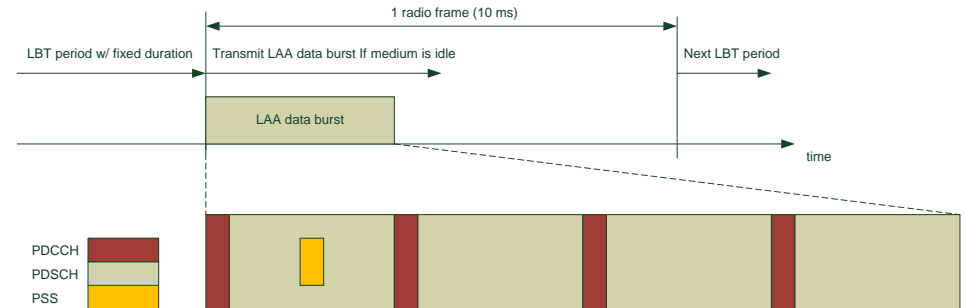
Current LTE/Wi-Fi Coexistence Setup



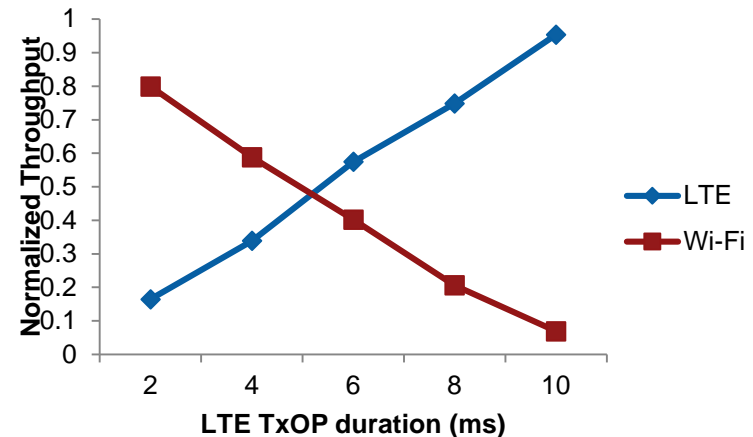
* Can also use NI 802.11 Application Framework with USRP RIO for emulating Wi-Fi network.

3GPP RAN1 Contribution R1-154740 (Aug 2015)

- Listen before talk:
 - Configurable CCA-ED threshold
 - Cat 2: Configurable duration
- Discontinuous transmission (DTX)
 - FBE (LTE-U): configurable duty cycle
- SISO
- Coexistence metrics
 - Throughput measurements
- Traffic generation
 - iPerf



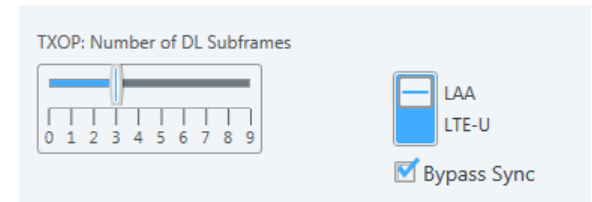
LAA data burst consisting of n DL subframes of frame structure type 1 with $0 < n < 11$ and $n = 4$ in this figure



Current Features Available

- LAA

- Listen before talk:
 - Configurable CCA-ED threshold
 - Cat 2: Configurable duration
 - **NEW:** Cat 4: Configurable contention window size (CWS)
- SISO
- Discontinuous transmission (DTX)
 - **NEW:** LBE (LAA): Configurable TXOP



- LTE-U

- FBE (LTE-U): configurable duty cycle

- Coexistence metrics

- Throughput measurements

- Traffic generation

- iPerf

Implemented LAA LBT Cat4 Flowchart

- Followed TR 36.889v1.0

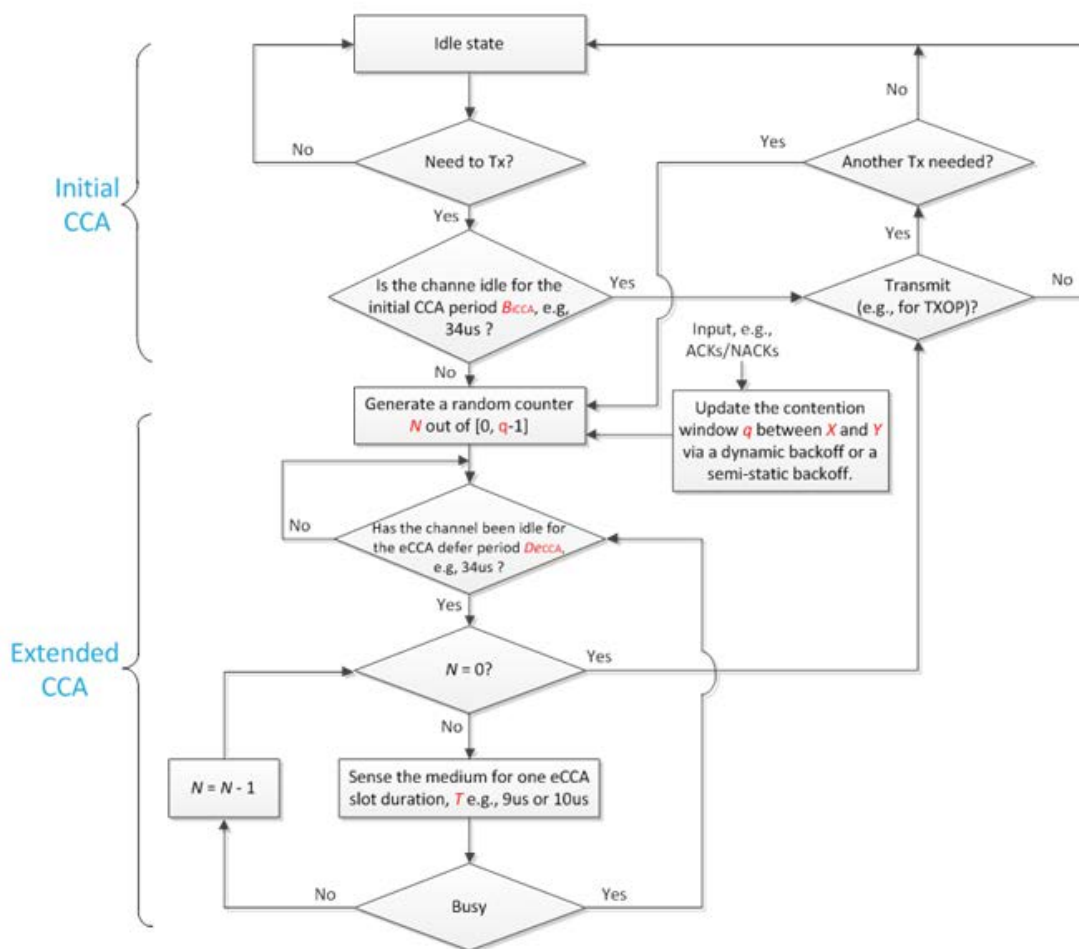
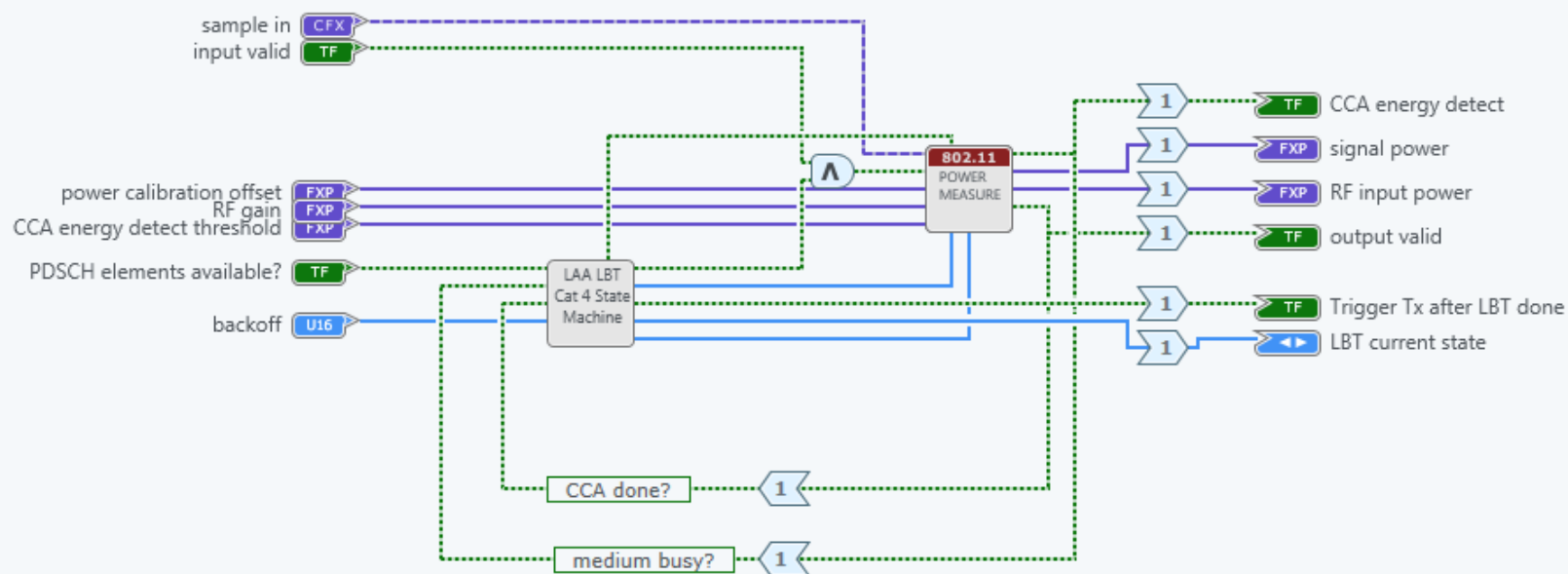


Figure 7.2.1.6-1: Flowchart of DL LAA SCell Cat 4 LBT procedure

- http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/archive/36_series/36.889/36889-101.zip

LBT Cat4: Top Level



LBT Cat4: Configuration Capabilities

Configurable
contention window
parameters

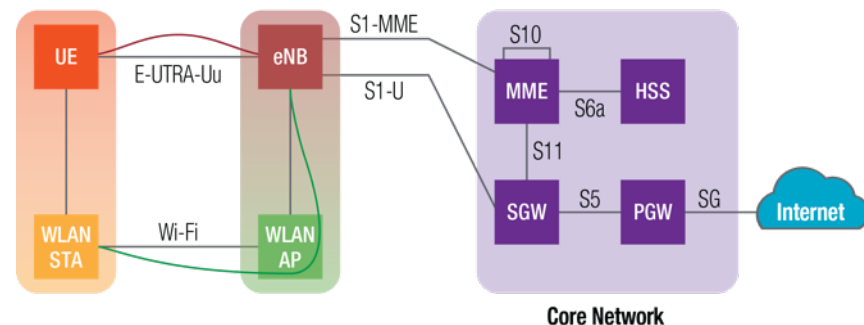
Configurable
energy detection
threshold

The screenshot shows the 'LBT' configuration window with tabs for 'eNB TX Basic', 'eNB TX Advanced', 'eNB TX Advanced 2', and 'Listen Before Talk'. The 'Cat 4' category is selected. Under the 'Cat 4' sub-tab, the 'Fixed Backoff' is set to 'Off/On'. The 'Fixed Backoff Value' is 8. The 'CWmax' is 1024, 'CW if Success' is 16, and 'Exponential Backoff Ratio' is 2. The 'ED Threshold [dBm]' is -72, which is circled in blue. The 'Current RF Input Power [dBm]' is 0. The 'CCA ED: Busy' and 'CCA ED: Idle' are both 0. A blue arrow points from the text 'Configurable contention window parameters' to the 'CWmax' and 'CW if Success' fields. Another blue arrow points from the text 'Configurable energy detection threshold' to the 'ED Threshold [dBm]' field.

Fixed Backoff	Current State	Current Backoff
<input type="checkbox"/> Off/On	Startup	0
Fixed Backoff Value		0
8		0
CWmax		0
1024		0
CW if Success		0
16		0
Exponential Backoff Ratio		0
2		0
ED Threshold [dBm]	Current RF Input Power [dBm]	0
-72	0	0
CCA ED: Busy	CCA ED: Idle	0
0	0	0

LWA: LTE/Wi-Fi link aggregation on higher layer

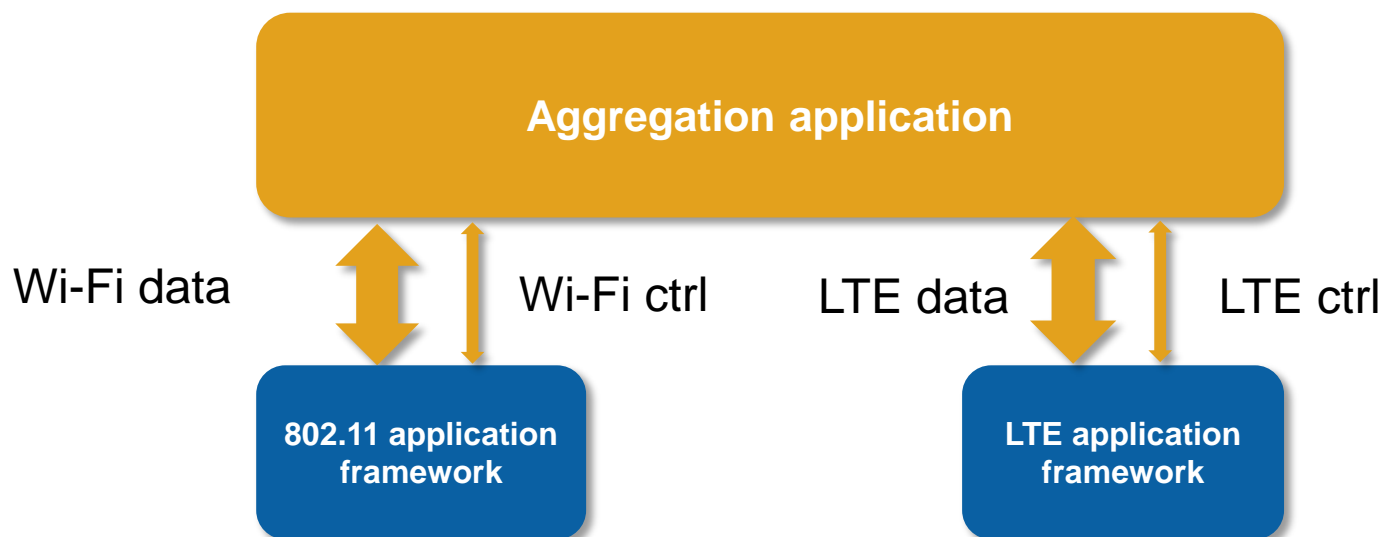
- We discussed so far LTE/Wi-Fi coexistence on PHY layer: LAA/LTE-U
- **LWA: LTE + Wi-Fi Link Aggregation**
 - Aggregation happens on higher layers
 - Also part of 3GPP Rel. 13
 - Pushed by Ruckus
 - Preferred flavor of Wi-Fi community
 - Pro from the Wi-Fi standpoint:
 - No need to share physical medium between Wi-Fi and LTE
 - No need to change LTE PHY
 - Con from the cellular standpoint:
 - Slow migration path as protocol stack changes on Wi-Fi access points are needed



Source: <http://www.theruckusroom.net/2015/04/getting-engaged-lte-and-wi-fi-falling-in-love.html>

Next Steps to LWA

- Take the existing 802.11 and LTE application framework
- Build on top scheduler application for aggregation



- Data: PDCP packets
- Ctrl: Info about link quality such as RSSI, SNR, BLER

Summary

- LabVIEW provides higher layer of abstractions supporting multiple models of computation
- Ready-to-run application IP includes real-time LTE and 802.11 reference designs
- Open and modifiable real-time solutions for cognitive radio, coexistence, and monitoring applications



Questions