

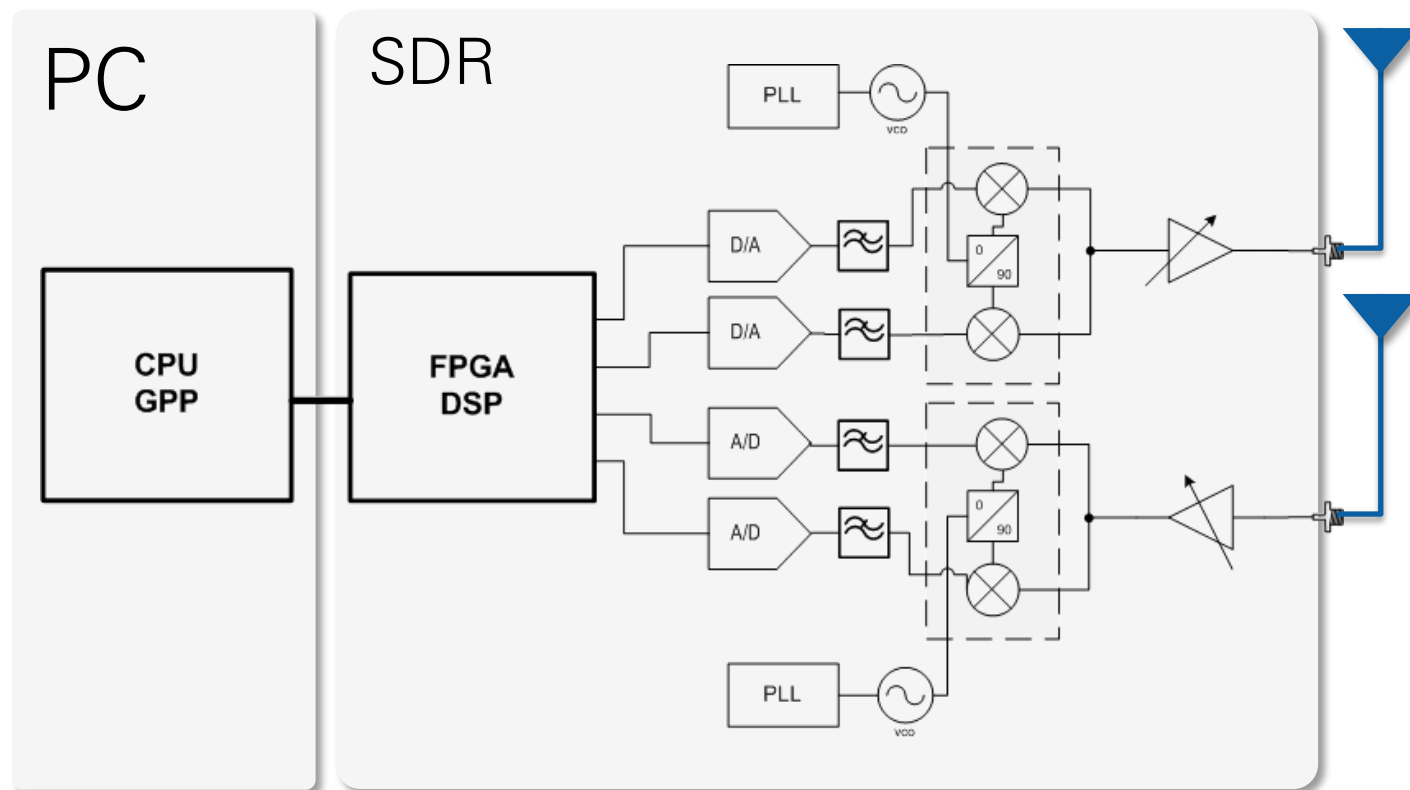


Prototyping Next Generation 5G Wireless Systems with Software Defined Radio



What is a Software Defined Radio?

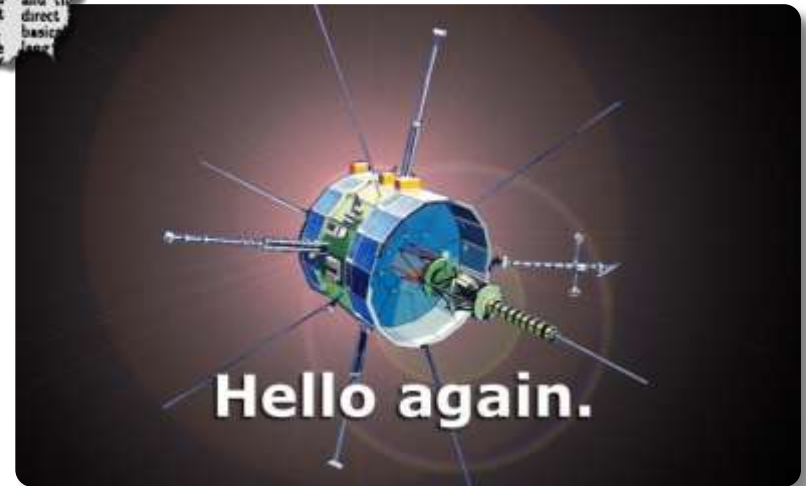
Software Defined Radio (SDR) refers to the technology wherein software modules running on a generic hardware platform are used to implement radio functions...



Satellite Communication: ISEE-3 Rebooted After 36 Years

Launch: Aug 12, 1978

Contact: May 29, 2014

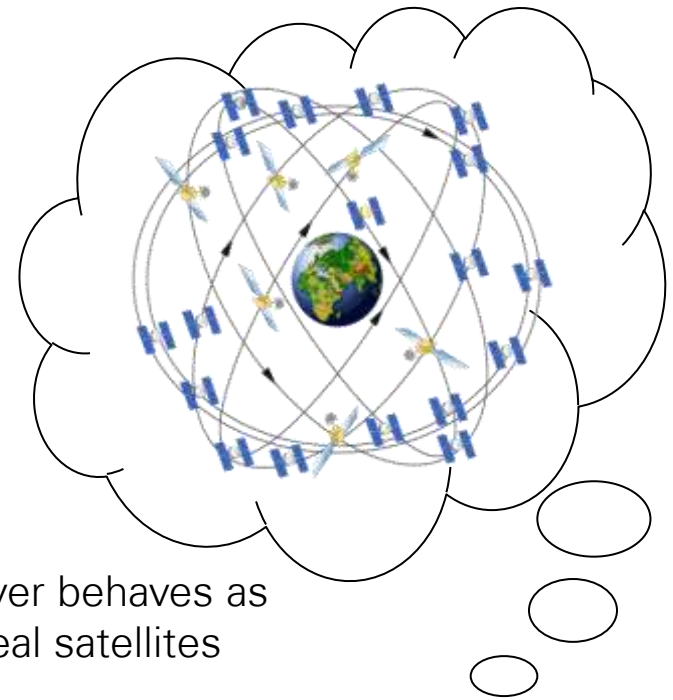


Source: spacecollege.org

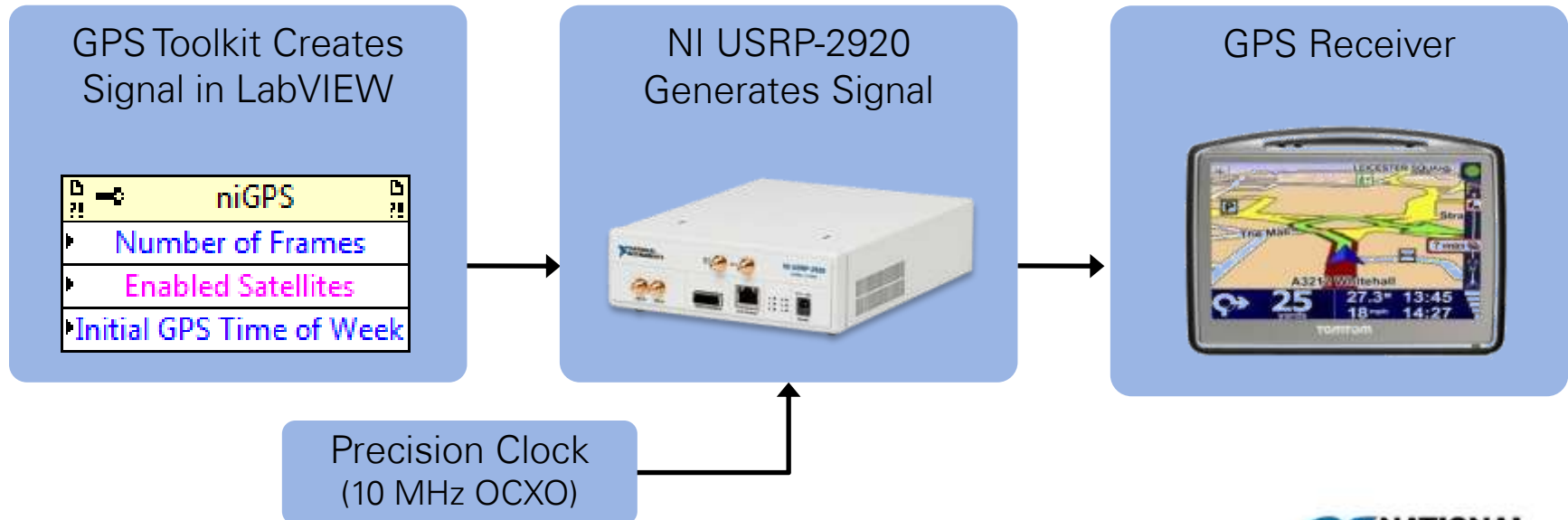
GPS Simulation

Things to Simulate

- Poor signal strength
- View of satellites obstructed
- Position constantly changing

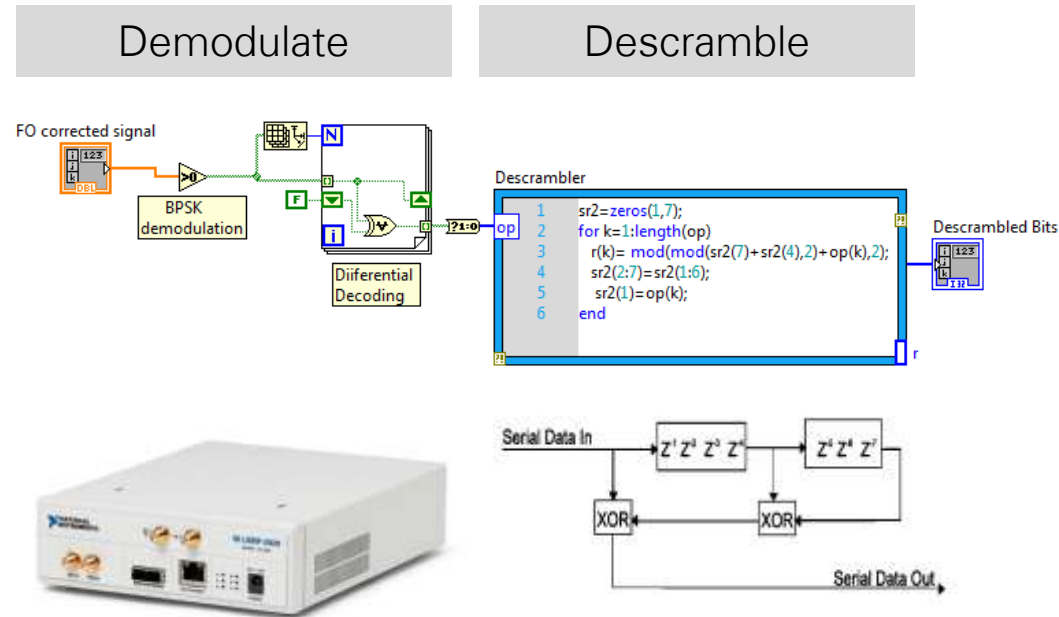


GPS receiver behaves as if it sees real satellites



WiFi Physical Layer Prototyping

- Continuously monitoring multiple wifi channels
- Demodulation and descrambling of 802.11b beacon signals
- Identification of hotspots, tracking relative power levels



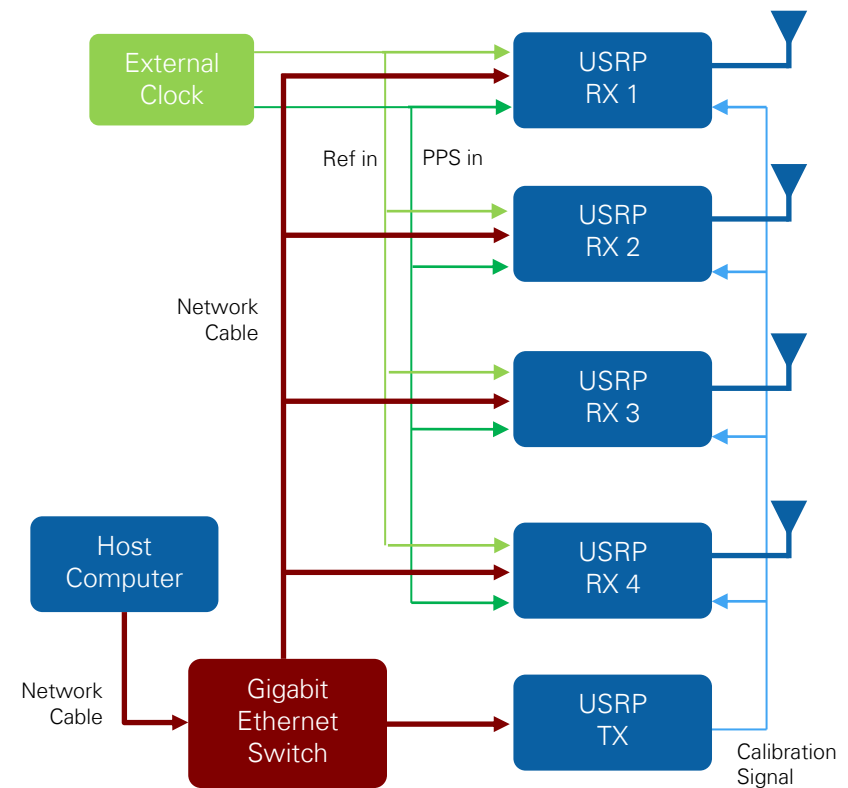
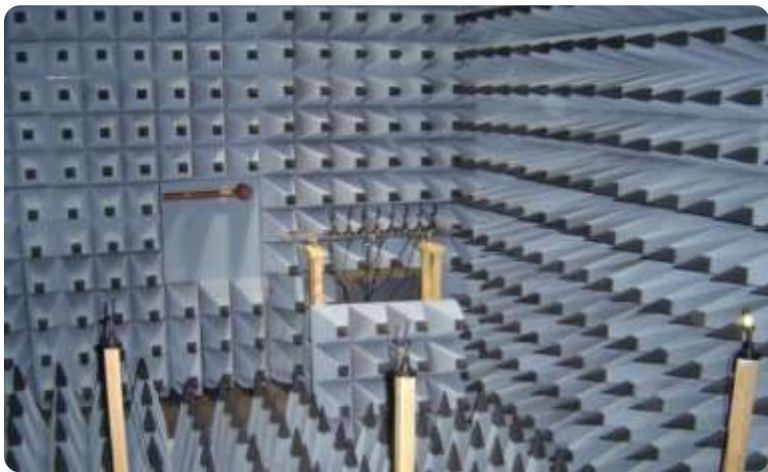
802.11b SSID Decoding



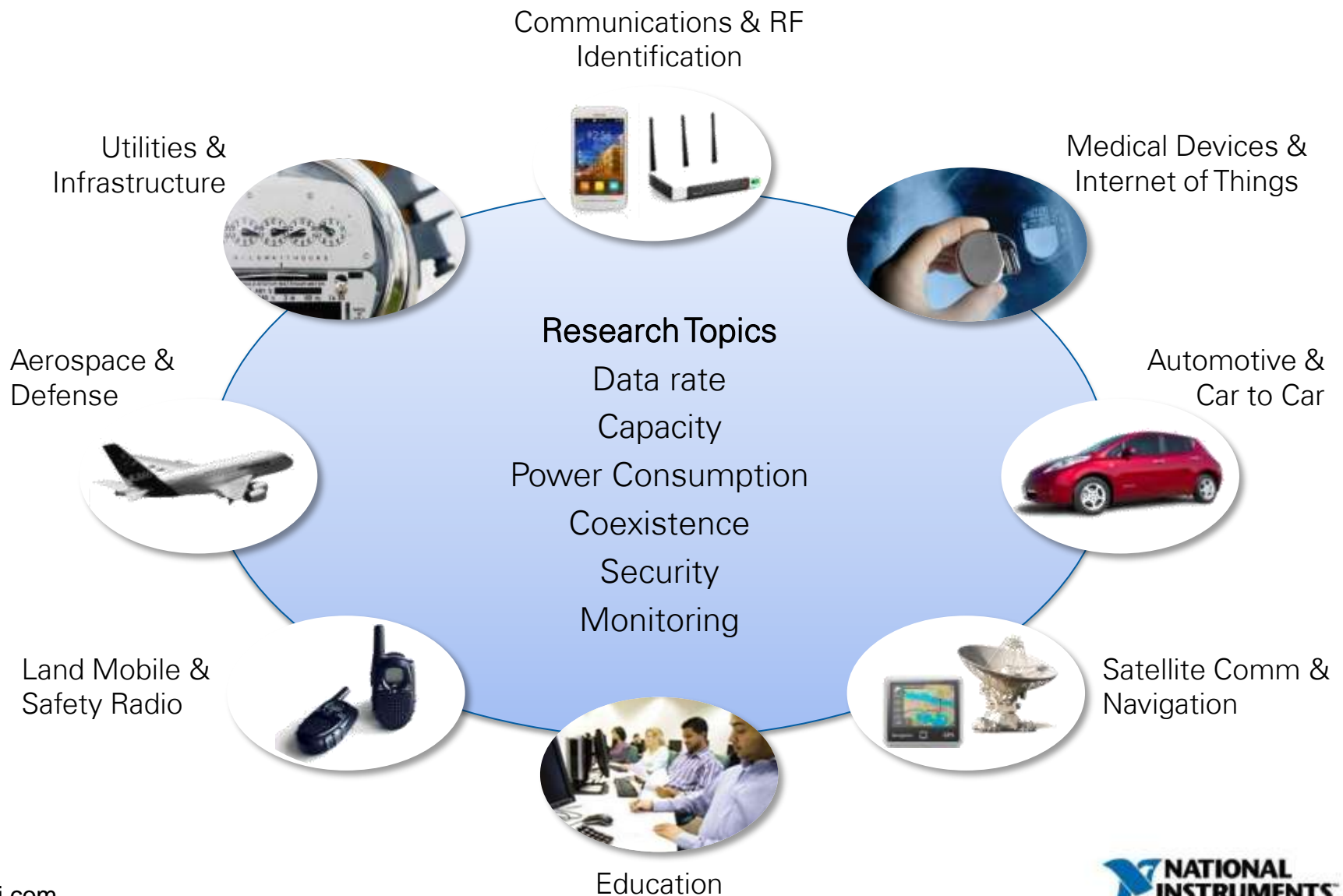
Position Detection & Localization

- Testing MUSIC direction finding algorithm
- Rapid prototyping in LabVIEW with MathScript RT
- Synchronized up to 12 USRP devices
- Reference provides continuous phase alignment compensation

Direction Finding (uniform linear array)



SDR Algorithm Prototyping Applications



Wireless Research – Some Perspective

Pope election 2005



Pope election 2013



What a difference in just 8 years!

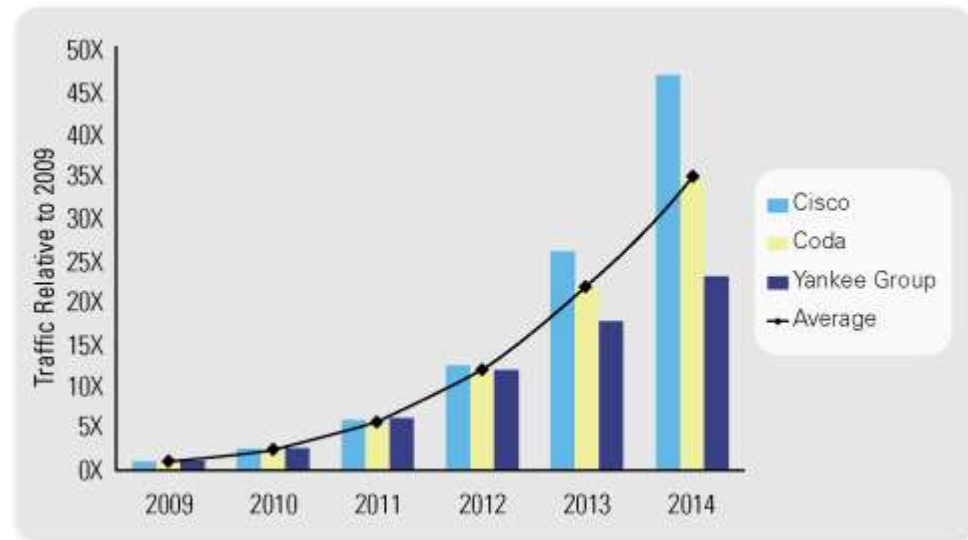


Wireless Bandwidth Explosion

Wireless Investments Escalating to address inevitable bandwidth crunch.



Industry Forecasts of Mobile Data Traffic



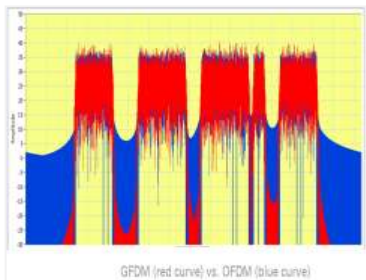
From Mobile Broadband: The Benefits of Additional Spectrum (FCC Report 10/2010)

Candidate 5G Technologies In Need of Prototyping

New Modulation:

PHY Waveforms

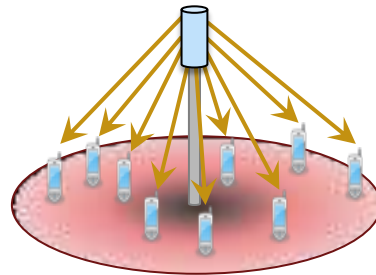
Improve spectral efficiency over OFDM through signal structure improvements such as NOMA, GFDM, FBMC, & UFMC



New MIMO Tech:

Massive MIMO

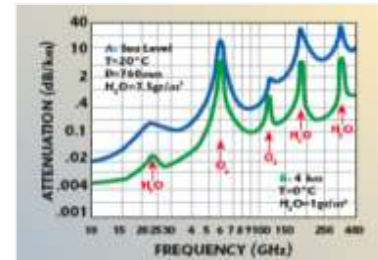
Dramatically increased number of base station antenna elements to focus downlink transmissions increasing capacity, reducing interference and power.



New Spectrum:

mmWave

Exploring extremely wide bandwidths at higher frequency ranges once thought impractical for commercial wireless.

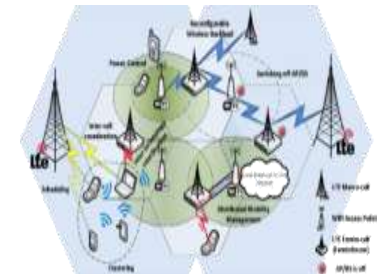


28 GHz, 38 GHz, 60 GHz,
and 72 GHz

Higher Density:

Densification

Increased access point density across a geography for reduces power, improves spectrum reuse for increased data rates.

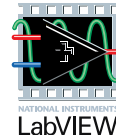


NI USRP

Software-Defined Radio Ecosystem

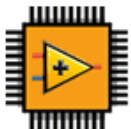


Extensive
Analysis
Libraries



Multiple Programming
Approaches

NI Universal
Software Radio
Peripheral (USRP)
Up to 6 GHz



High-performance
FPGA-based
Architecture

NI USRP RIO

Software Defined Radio

Applications

- 5G wireless prototyping
- High channel count MIMO
- Wide bandwidth, low latency

Features

- 2 Channel TX/RX with RF options 50 MHz – 6 GHz
- Customizable Xilinx Kintex 7 FPGA, K7410T
- Optimized RF Performance (400 point characterization)
- Powered by the LabVIEW RIO Architecture
- 40 MHz Real-time Bandwidth
- PCIe x4, 800 MB/s streaming
- GPS Disciplined Clock option

Audience

- Industry Research
- Mil/Aero/Gov



Front



Back

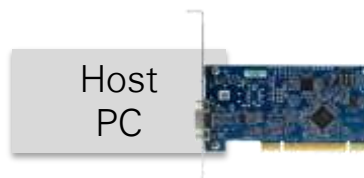


NI USRP RIO MXIe Interface Options



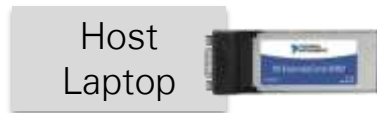
PXI
Interface

MXIe x4 Cabled PCIe
800 MB/s (200 MHz BW)



Host
PC

MXIe x4 Cabled PCIe
800 MB/s (200 MHz BW)



Host
Laptop

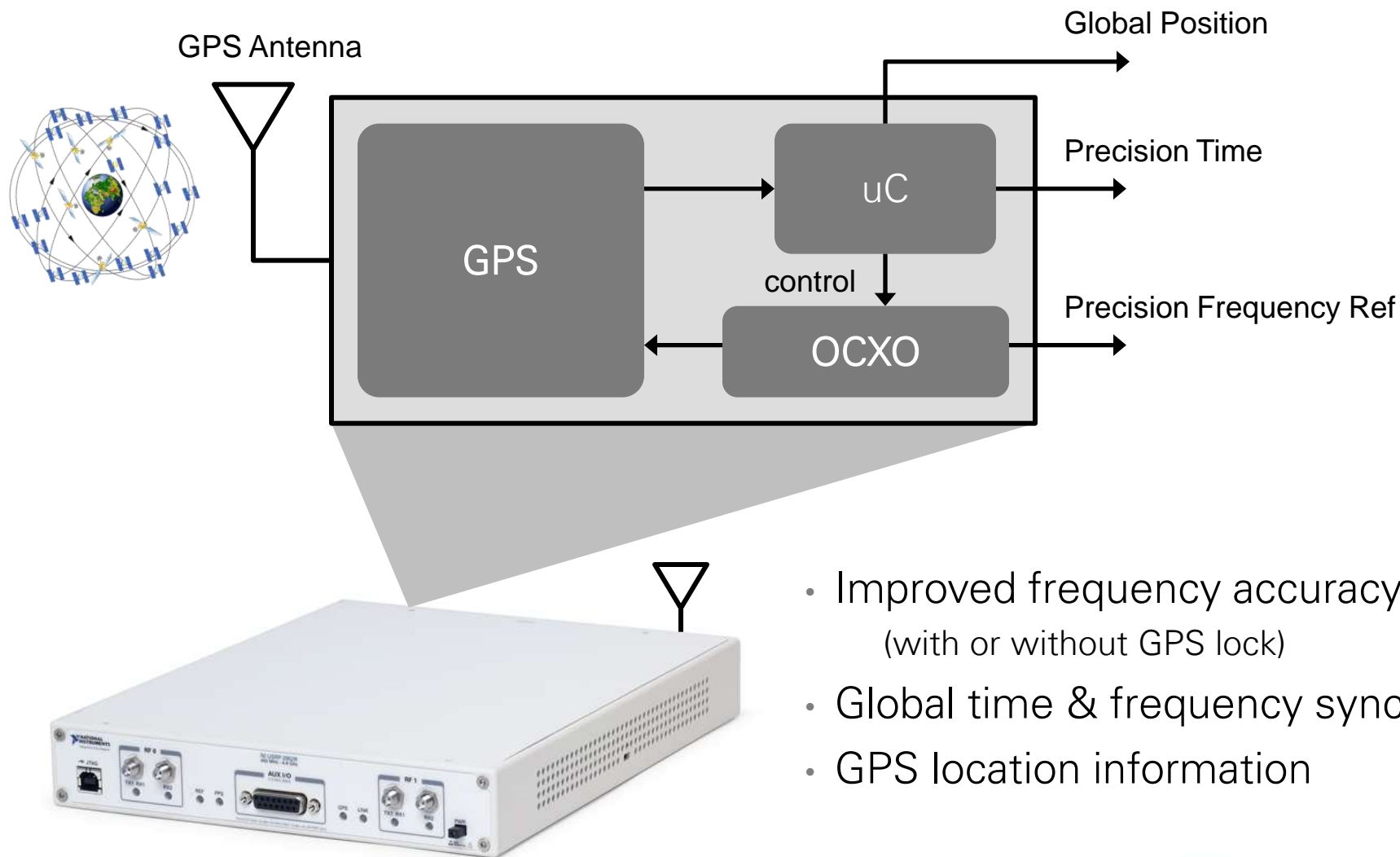
MXIe x4 to x1 Cabled PCIe
200 MB/s (50 MHz BW)



* Max possible data rate (Theoretical real-time bandwidth)

NI USRP RIO

Integrated GPS-Disciplined Clock



- Improved frequency accuracy (with or without GPS lock)
- Global time & frequency sync
- GPS location information

NI USRP-295xR Devices

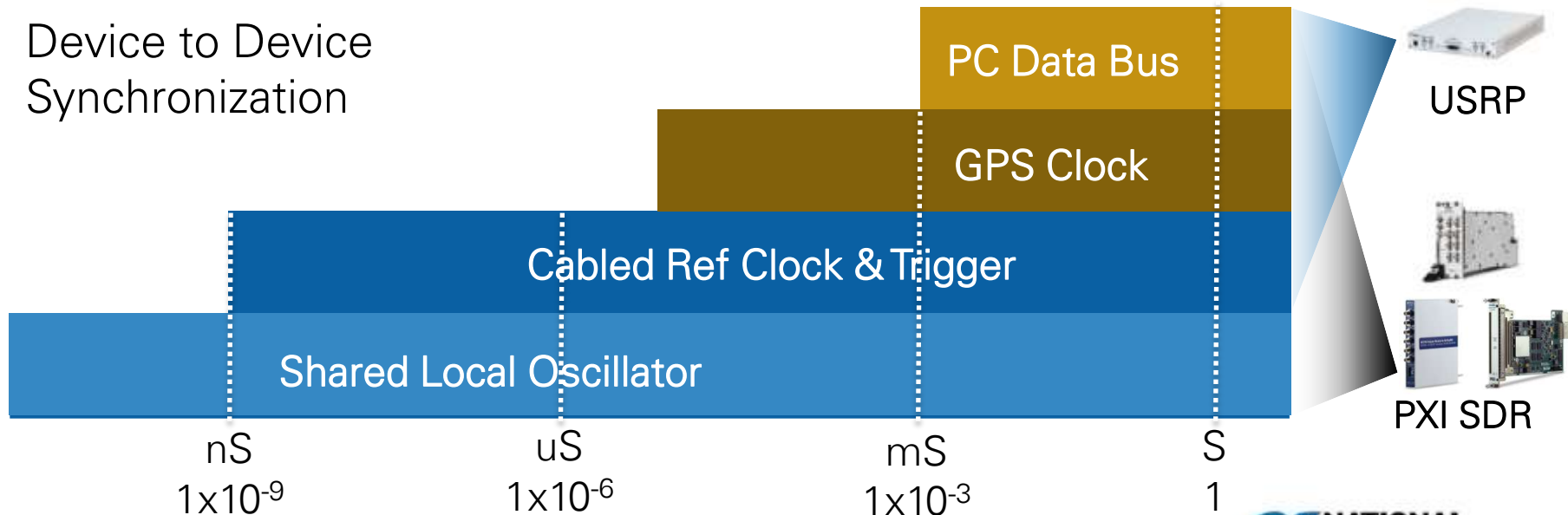
NI USRP RIO

Synchronization

Frequency Accuracy

| NI USRP RIO | GPS-Disciplined | Frequency Accuracy | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | | Stand-alone | GPS Lock |
| NI USRP-294x | No | ± 2.5 ppm | - |
| NI USRP-295x | Yes | ± 25 ppb | ± 0.5 ppb |

Device to Device Synchronization



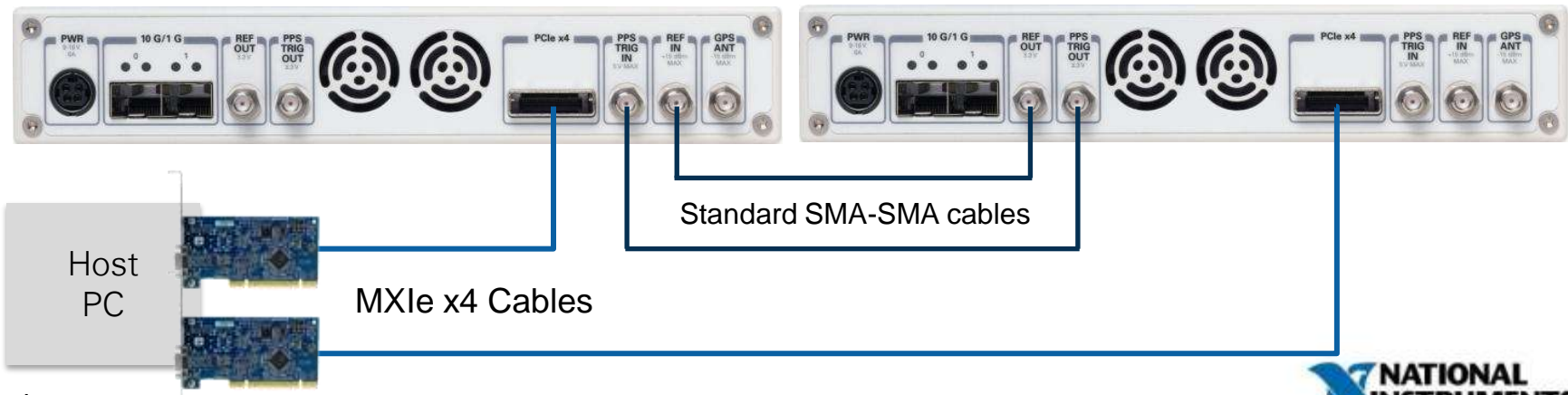
Building High Channel Count Systems

- Mount 2 units in a compact 1U rack
- Sync time and freq with daisy chain of 10 MHz and PPS

Front: USRP RIO – 4x4 MIMO

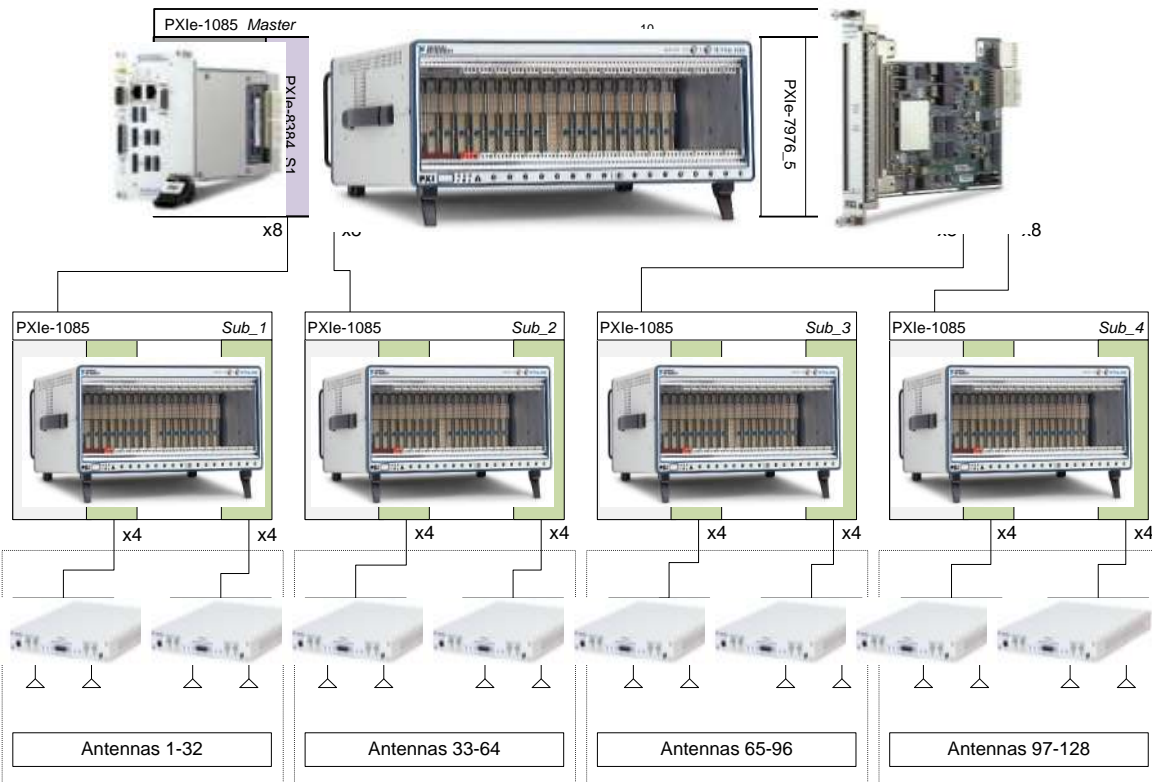


Back: USRP RIO – 4x4 MIMO



5G Massive MIMO Application Framework

Goal: Build a cellular massive MIMO, 100x10 antenna system to validate theoretical results with real time processing

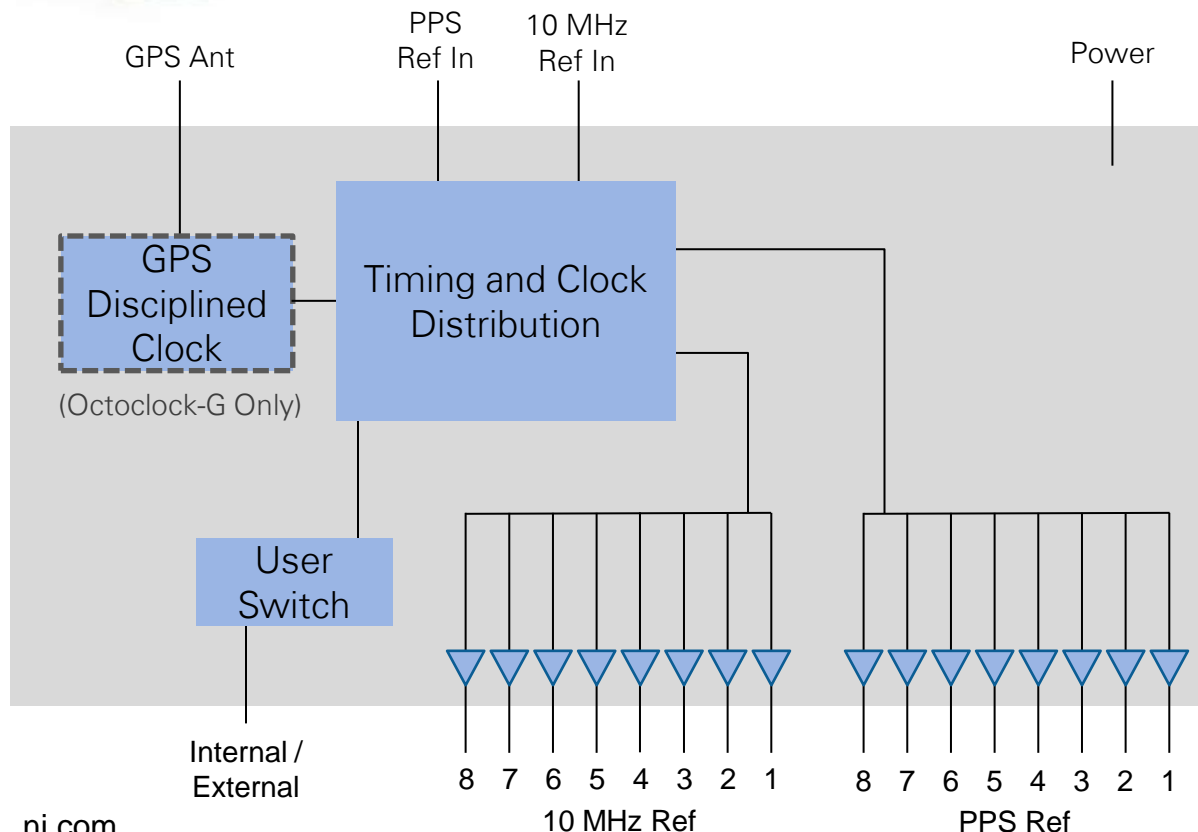


LTE-like System Parameters

| Parameter | Values |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| No. of base station antennas | 64 - 128 |
| RF Center Frequency | 1.2 GHz – 6 GHz |
| Bandwidth per Channel | 20 MHz |
| Sampling Rate | 30.72 MS/s |
| FFT Size | 2048 |
| No. of used subcarriers | 1200 |
| Slot time | 0.5 ms |
| Users sharing time/freq slot | 10 |

- MIMO base station communicating with a single channel mobile user
- IQ sampling of 15.7GB/s on the uplink and downlink
- TDD operation enabling channel reciprocity

OctoClock – 8 Channel Clock Synchronization



Applications

- Time and frequency synchronization for large channel count systems

Features

- 8 Channel 10 MHz and PPS Distribution
- Choose between Internal / External sources
- Optional integrated GPS disciplined clock

5G Massive MIMO at Lund University, Sweden

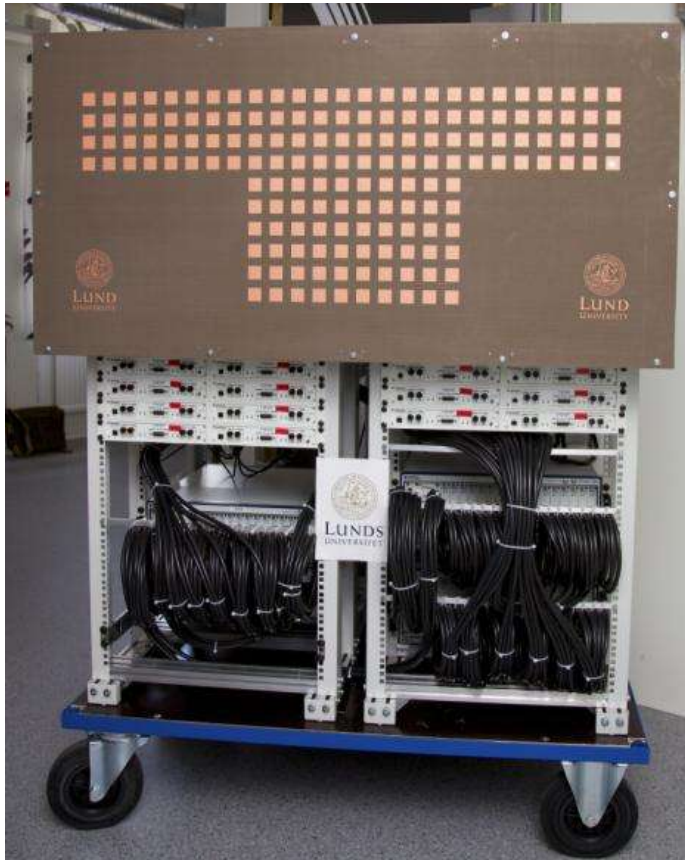
Goal: Build a massive MIMO, 100x10 antenna system to validate theoretical results with real time processing



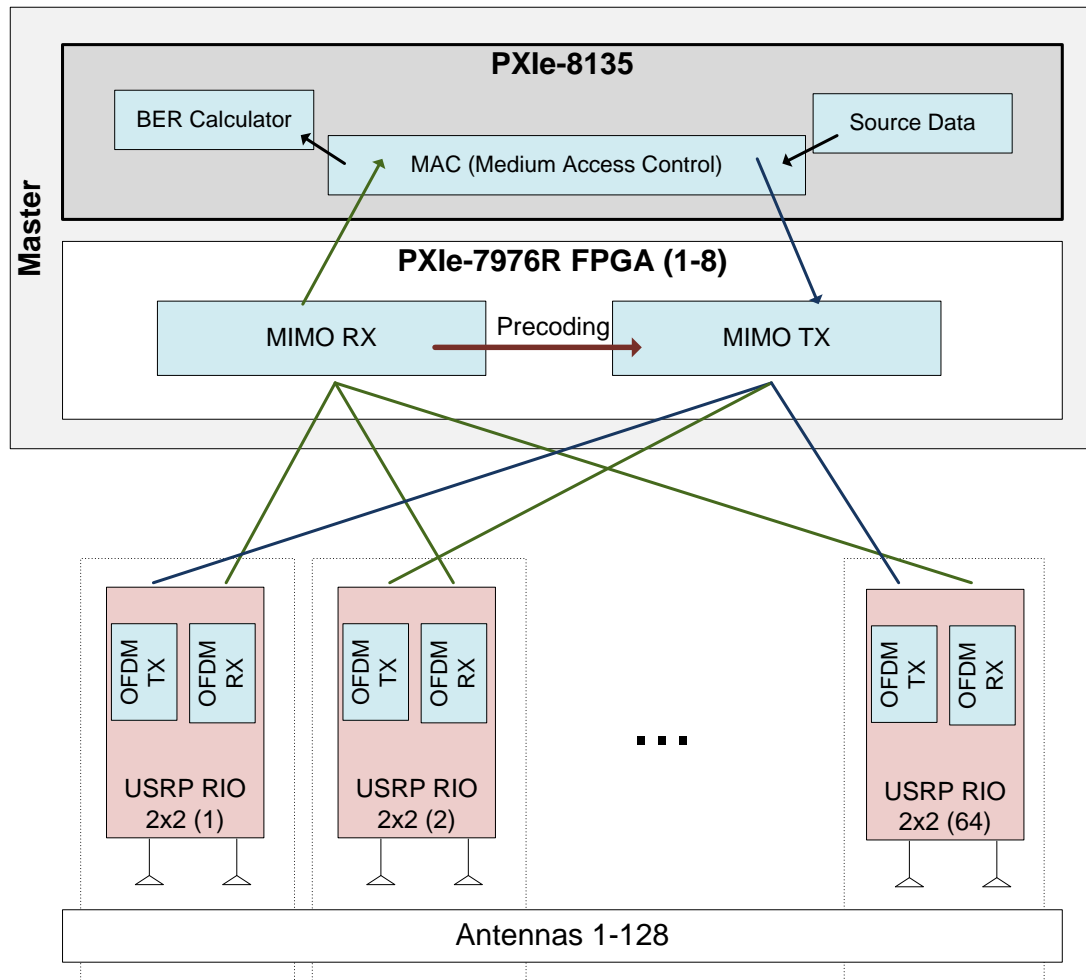
Prof Ove Edfos



Prof Fredrik Tufvesson

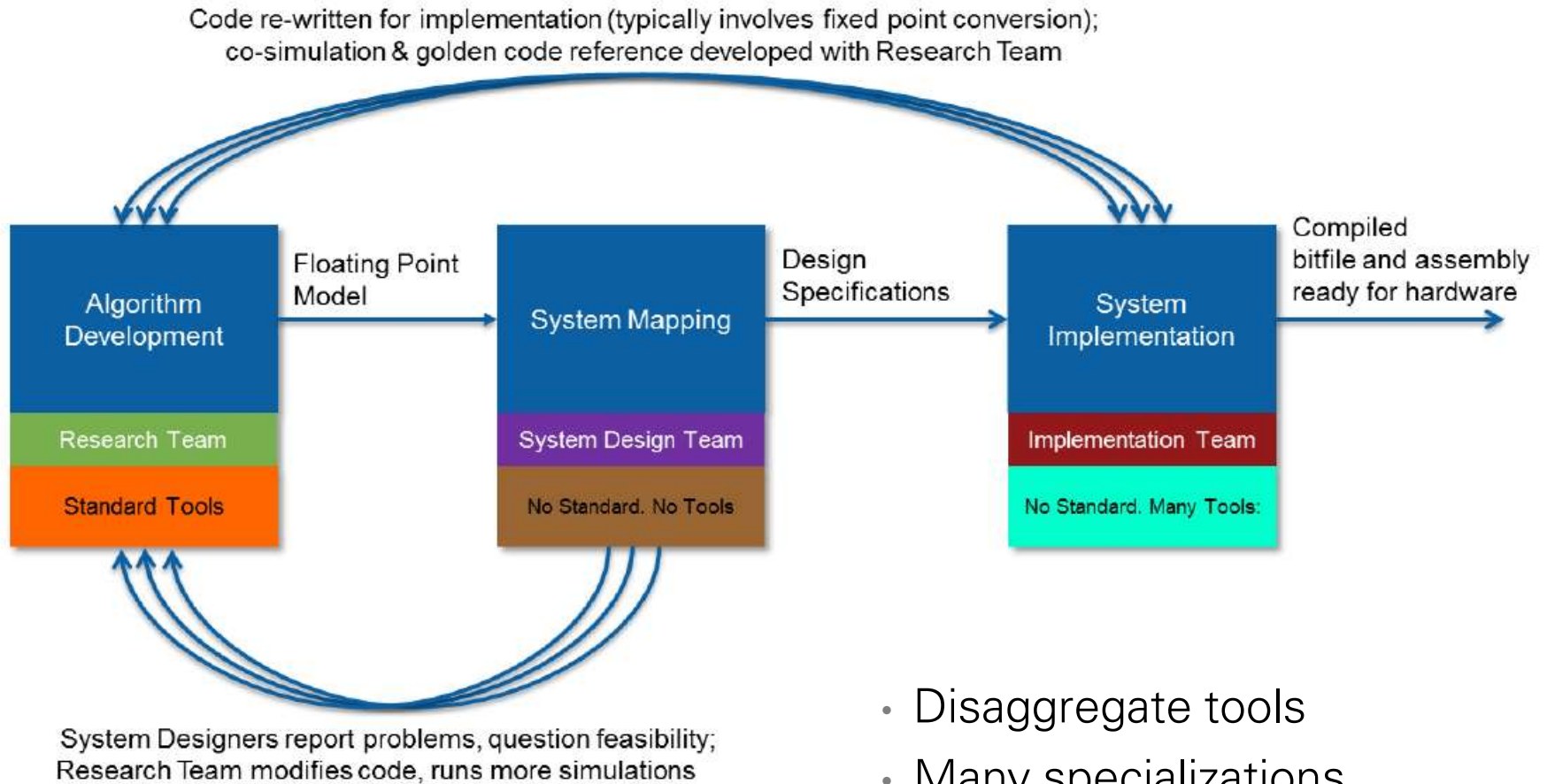


Massive MIMO – Algorithms & Software



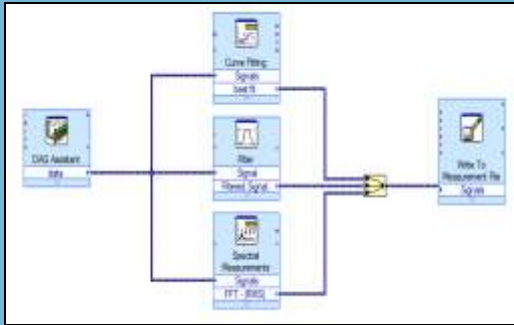
- OFDM PHY processing at each radio head
- Sub-channels streamed to /from FlexRIO for MIMO
- Precoding applied with low latency P2P connection
- MAC processing on the host controller

Classic Tool Flow

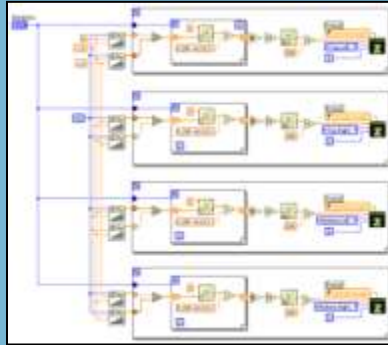


- Disaggregate tools
- Many specializations
- Longer design cycles
- Increased time to result

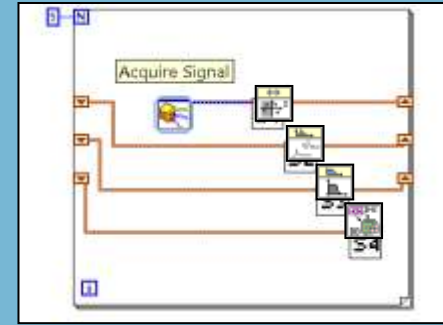
Integrated Tool Flow with LabVIEW



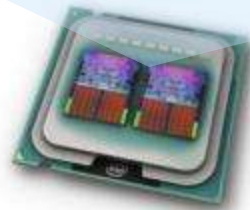
Task Parallelism



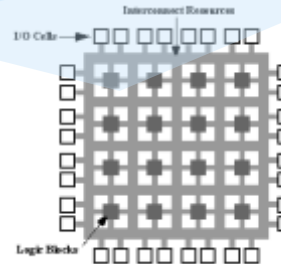
Data Parallelism



Pipelining

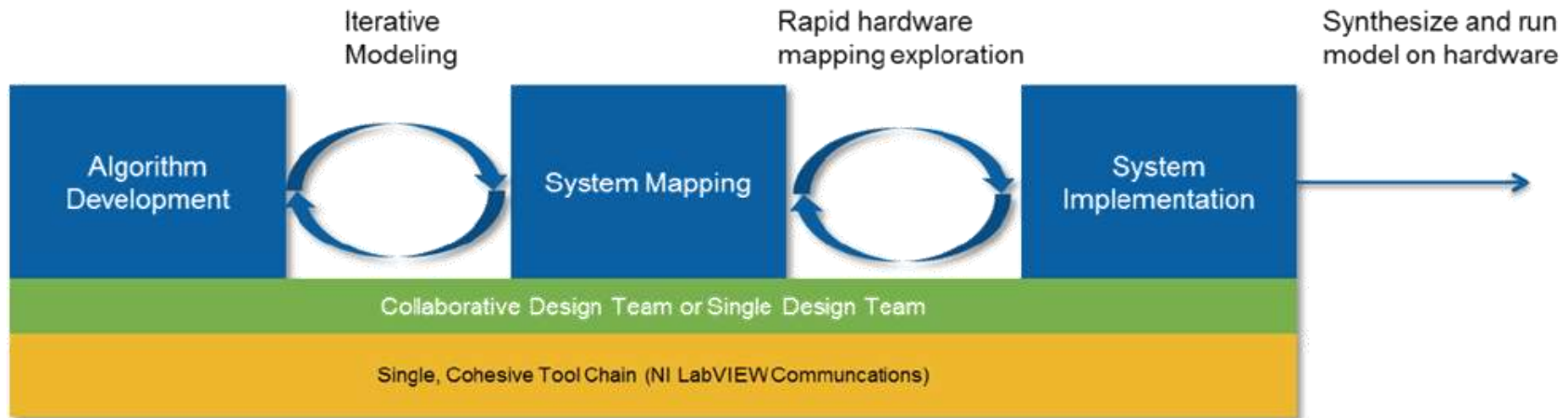


Multicore Processors



FPGAs

Commitment to Streamlining the Design Flow



Investing in accelerating productivity with LabVIEW:

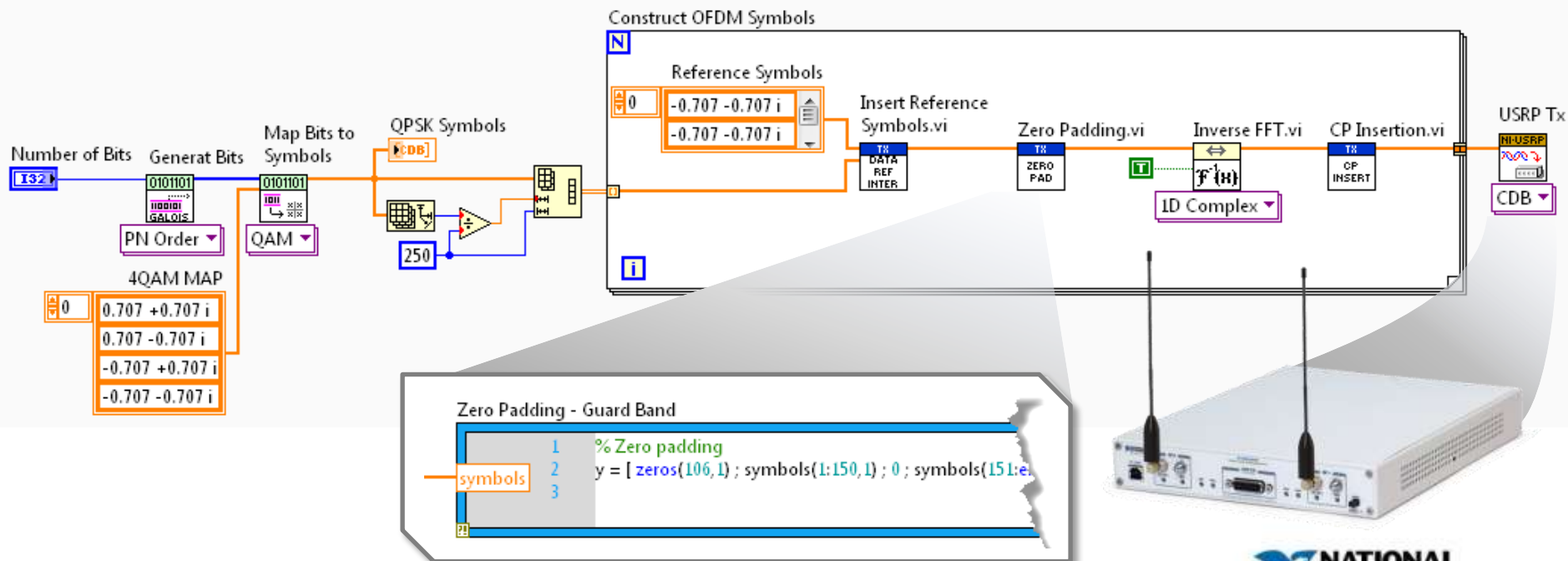
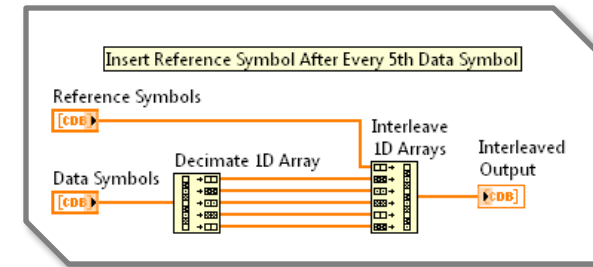
- Mapping algorithms across processors
- Context aware float-to-fixed conversion
- Integration of custom IP such as .m, C, HDL
- Code sharing across traditional hardware boundaries

Faster time to prototype “rapid prototyping”

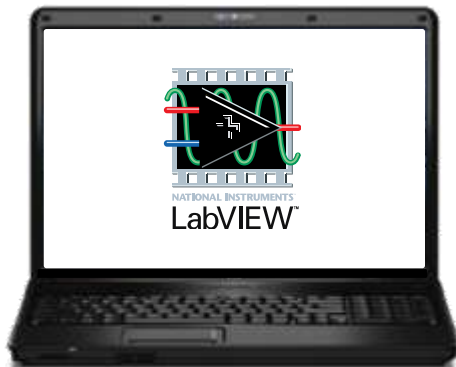
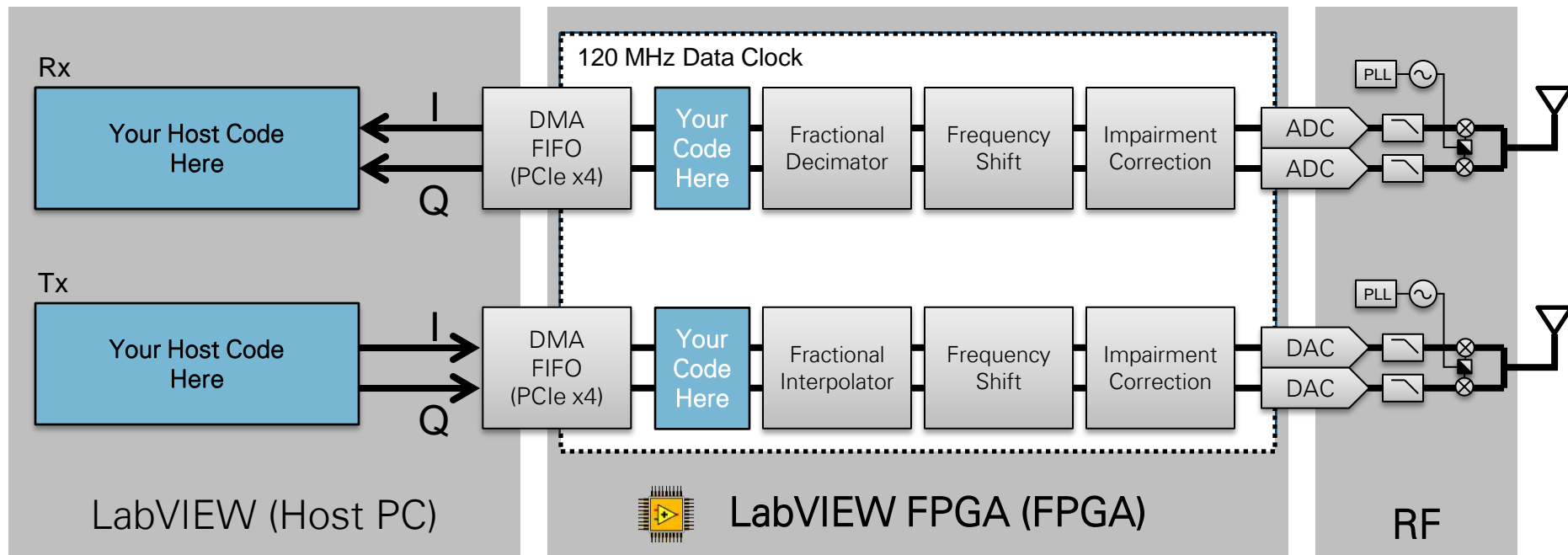
Common Development Environment for Host & FPGA

Example: Host Based OFDM Transmitter

- Describe the algorithm graphically
- Combine models of computation
- Seamlessly integrate I/O



NI USRP RIO Driver Software (Host + FPGA)



PC or Laptop

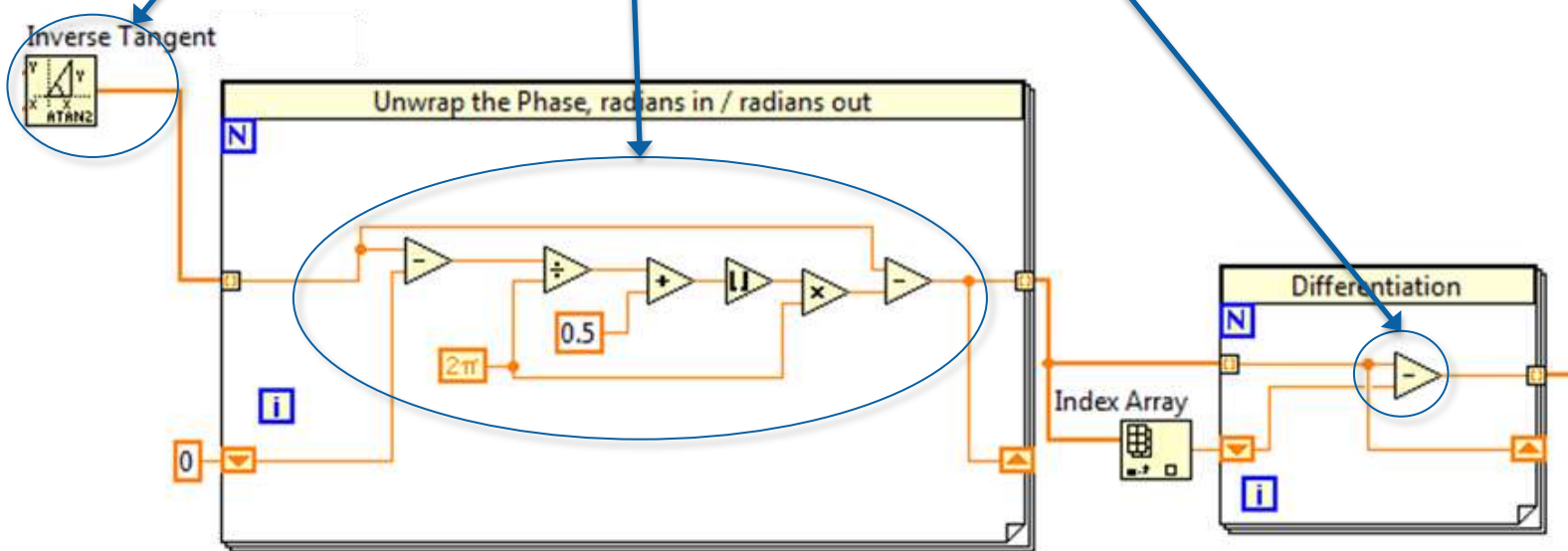


Cabled PCIe



USRP RIO

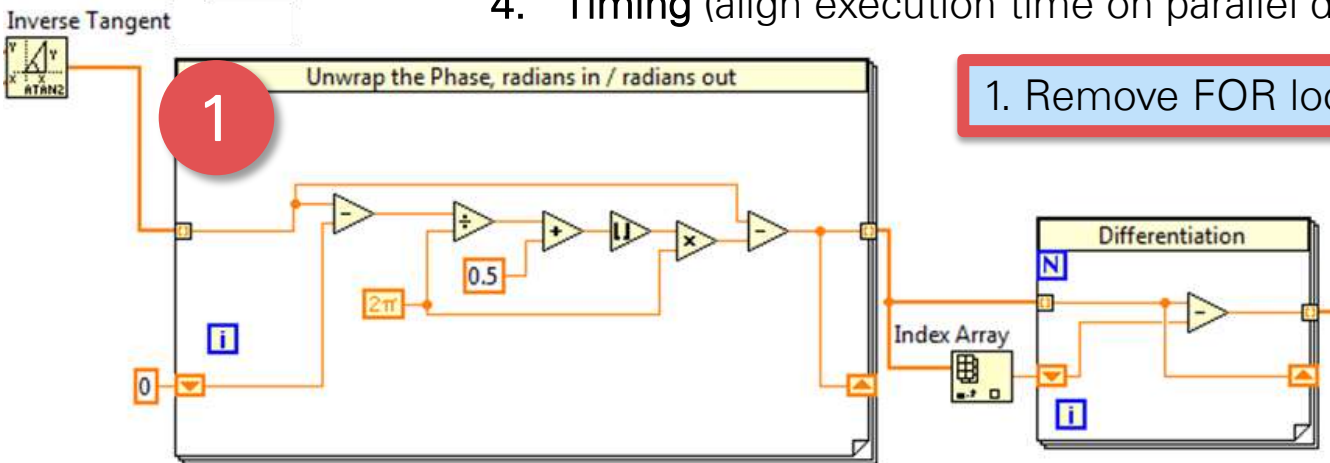
Demodulating Broadcast FM Radio



Algorithm to FPGA Implementation

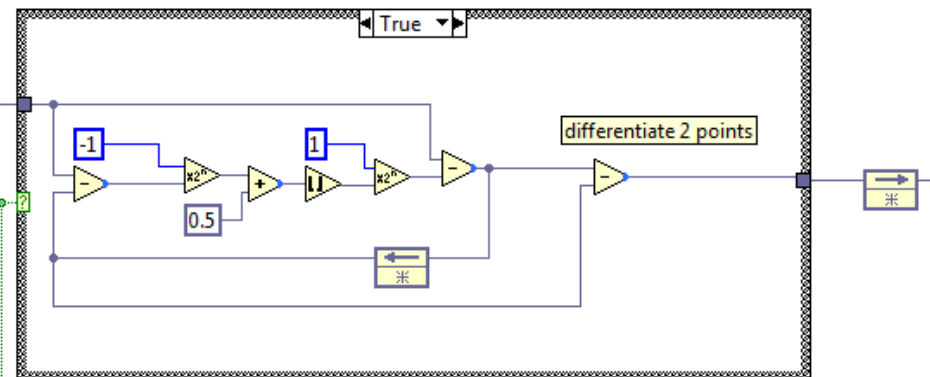
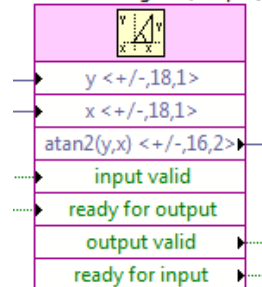
1. Frame Based to Single Point Processing
2. Resource Limited (memory and functions like divide)
3. Floating to Fixed Point (limited precision, i.e. pi)
4. Timing (align execution time on parallel data paths)

1. Remove FOR loop



FPGA

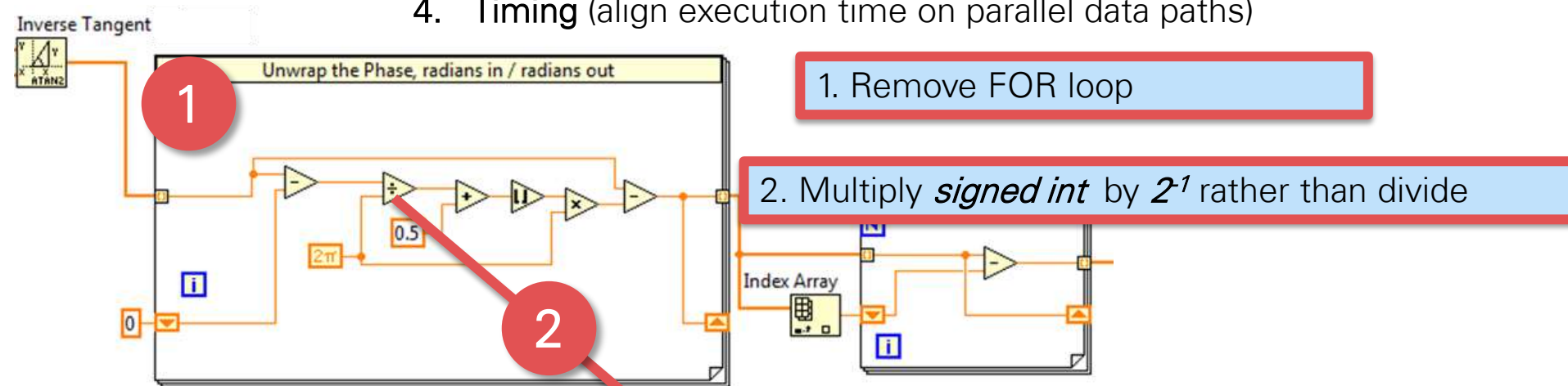
Inverse Tangent (2 Input)



**Note: FPGA Inverse Tangent uses pi-radians removing pi from Unwrap equation*

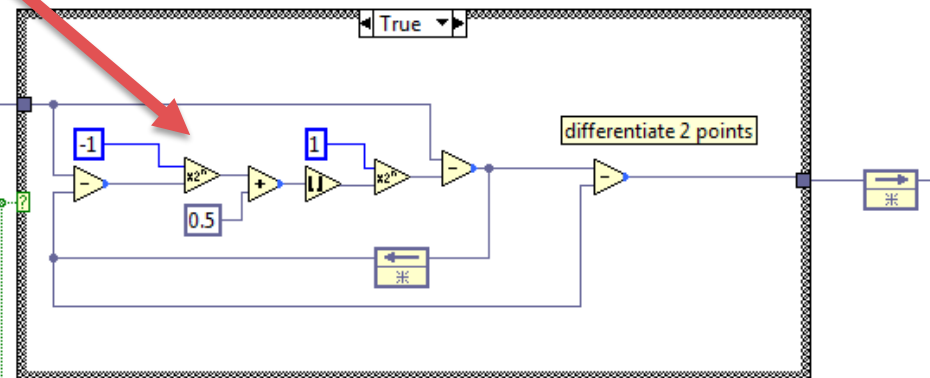
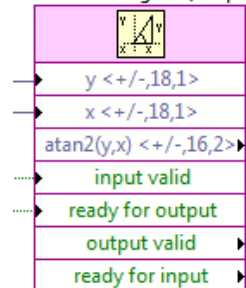
Algorithm to FPGA Implementation

1. Frame Based to Single Point Processing
2. Resource Limited (memory and functions like divide)
3. Floating to Fixed Point (limited precision, i.e. pi)
4. Timing (align execution time on parallel data paths)



FPGA

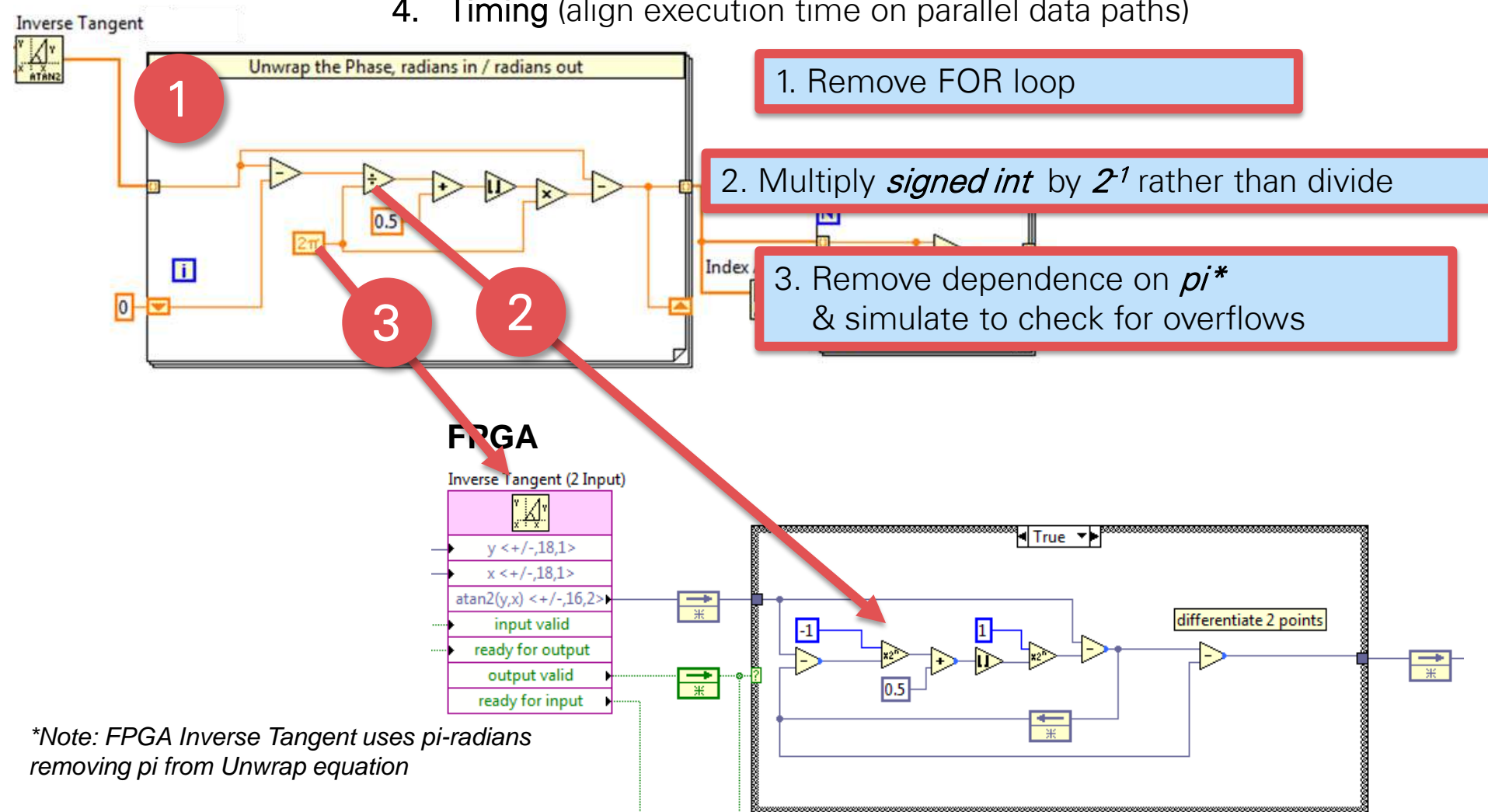
Inverse Tangent (2 Input)



*Note: FPGA Inverse Tangent uses π -radians removing π from Unwrap equation

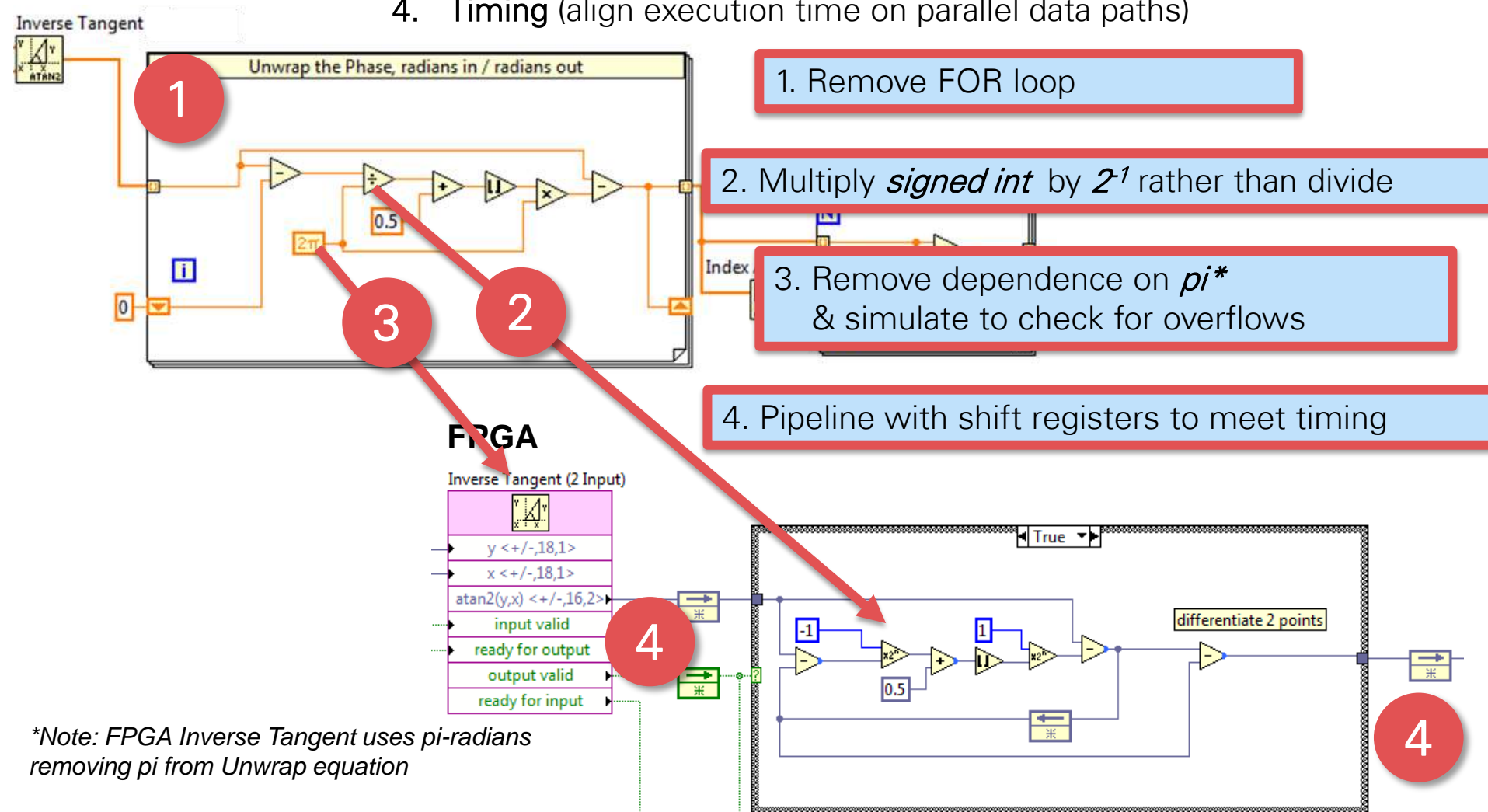
Algorithm to FPGA Implementation

1. Frame Based to Single Point Processing
2. Resource Limited (memory and functions like divide)
3. Floating to Fixed Point (limited precision, i.e. pi)
4. Timing (align execution time on parallel data paths)



Algorithm to FPGA Implementation

1. Frame Based to Single Point Processing
2. Resource Limited (memory and functions like divide)
3. Floating to Fixed Point (limited precision, i.e. pi)
4. Timing (align execution time on parallel data paths)

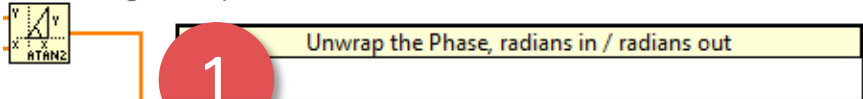


Algorithm to FPGA Implementation

1. **Frame Based to Single Point Processing**
2. **Resource Limited** (memory and functions like divide)
3. **Floating to Fixed Point** (limited precision, i.e. pi)
4. **Timing** (align execution time on parallel data paths)

Host

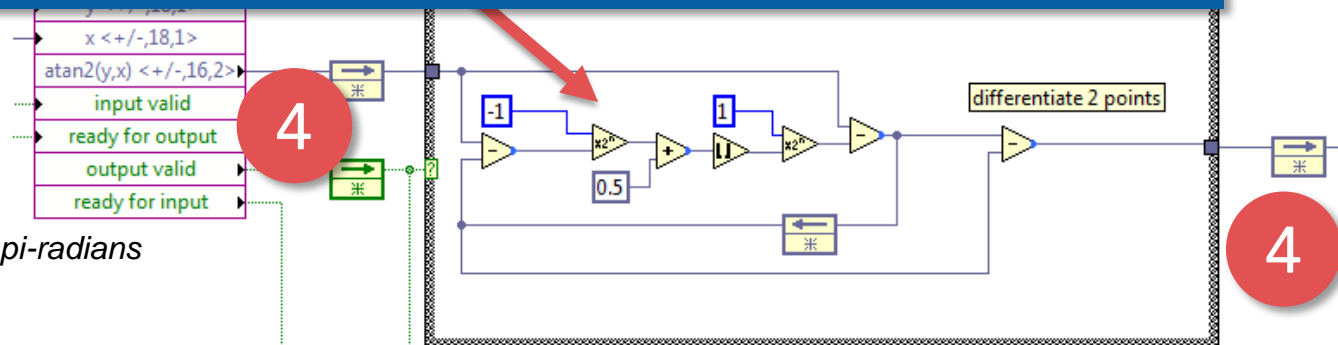
Inverse Tangent (2 Input)



1. Remove FOR loop

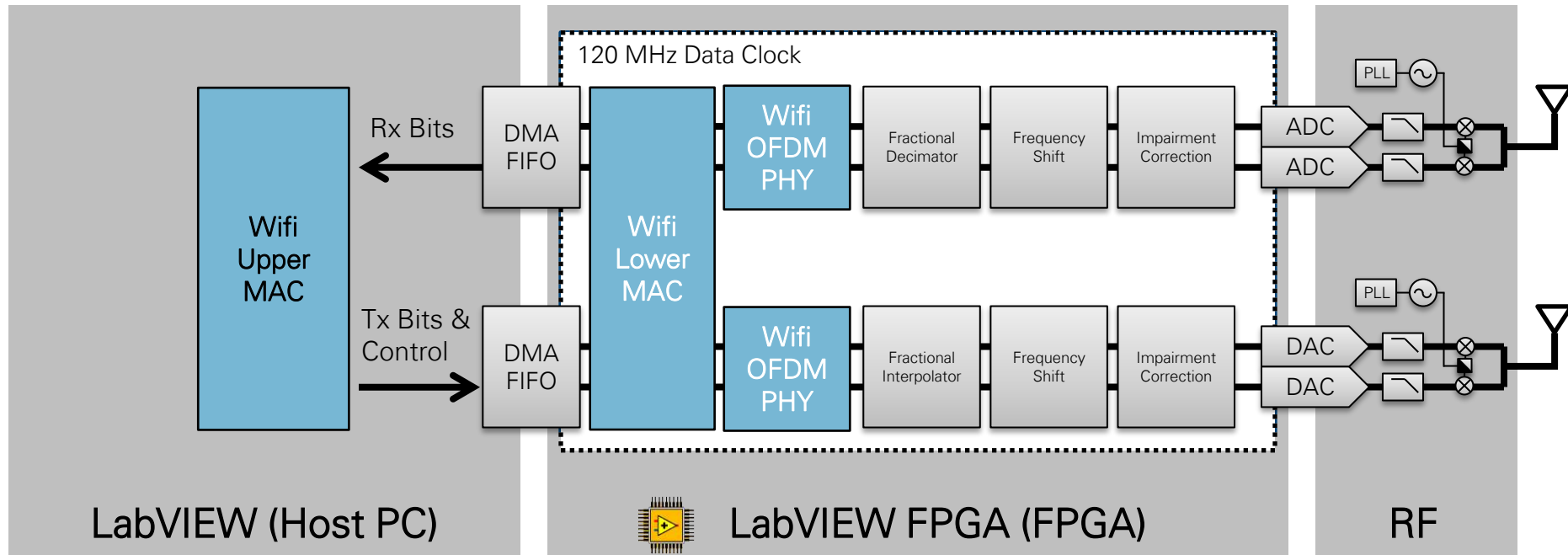
New: USRP RIO Hands-on Material

- Focused on the FM Radio Example
- Moving Floating point to FPGA
- Self paced or instructor led

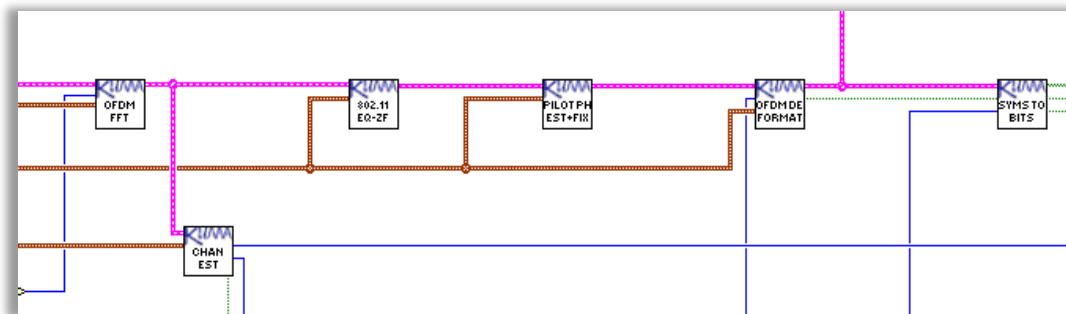


**Note: FPGA Inverse Tangent uses pi-radians removing pi from Unwrap equation*

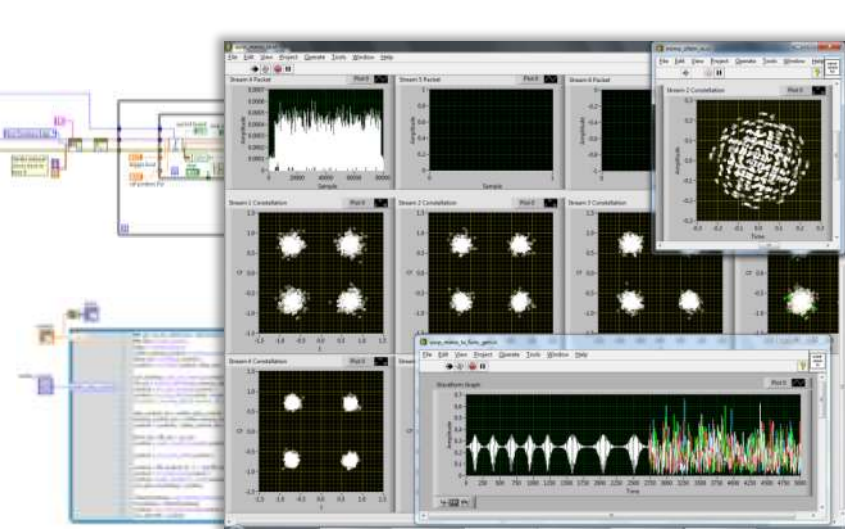
Example: OFDM Application Framework (Wifi-like)



LV FPGA – Wifi OFDM PHY (RX)



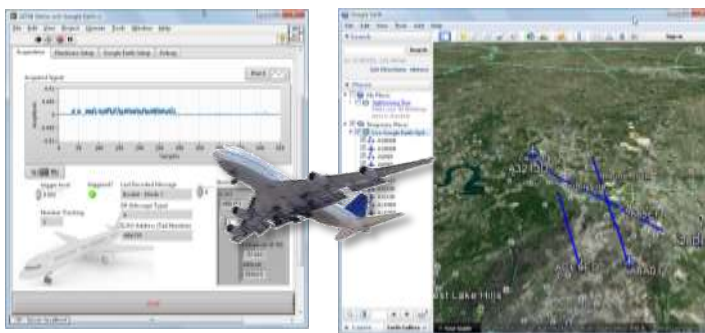
Community Contributed Reference Designs



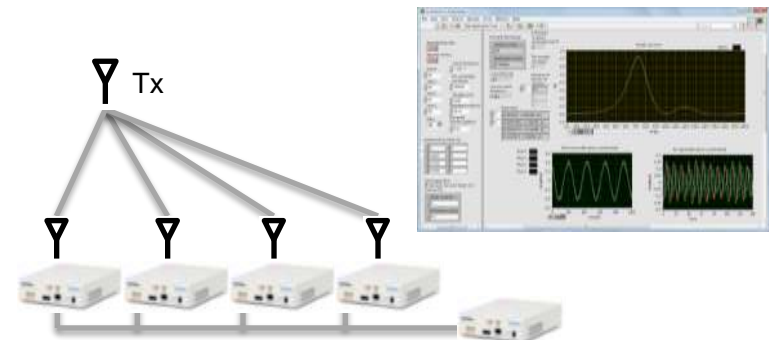
8x8 MIMO-OFDM



GPS Simulation

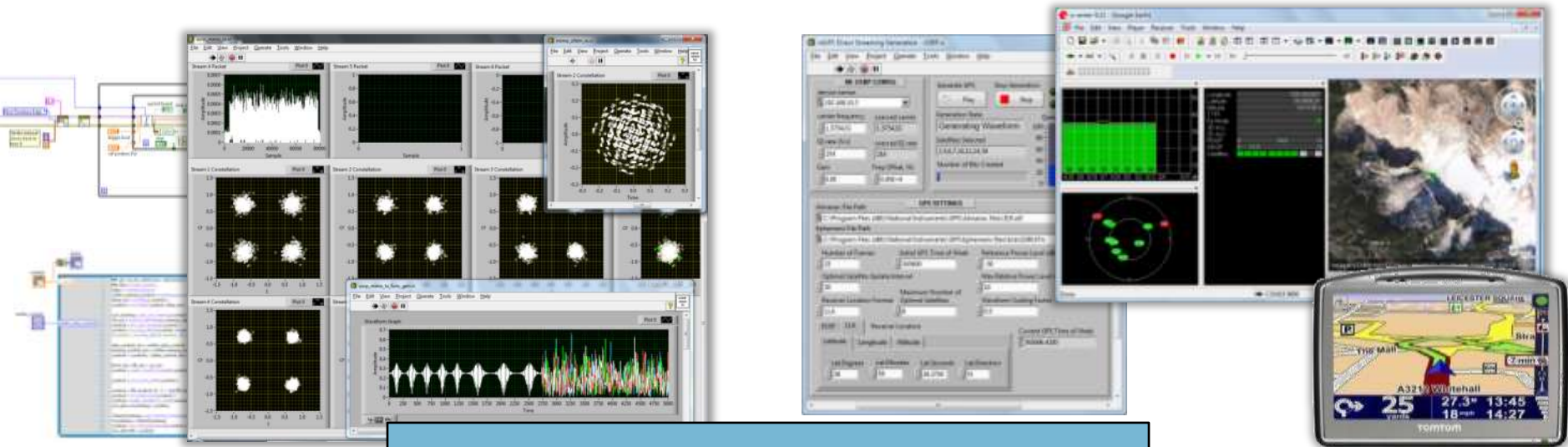


ADS-B Monitoring & Decoding



RF Direction Finding & Localization

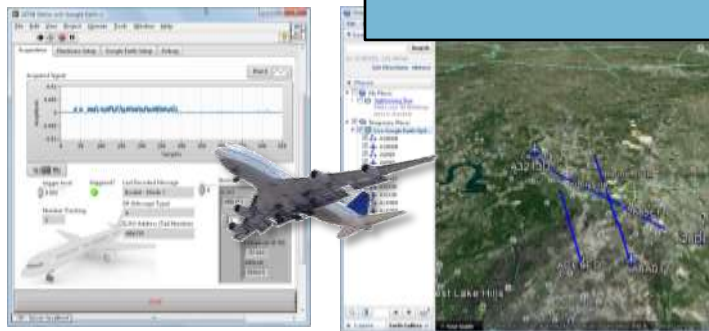
Community Contributed Reference Designs



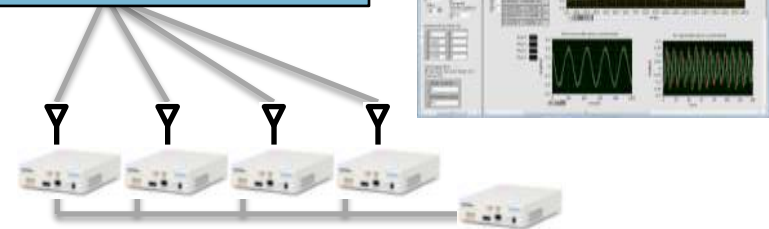
8x8 MIMO-OFDM

Simulation

ni.com/sdr



ADS-B Monitoring & Decoding



RF Direction Finding & Localization

Software Defined Radio Platform

Common Graphical System Design Tools

Software Designed
Instrumentation



VST

High Performance
RF and Baseband
Transceivers



FlexRIO

High Performance
SDR Prototyping

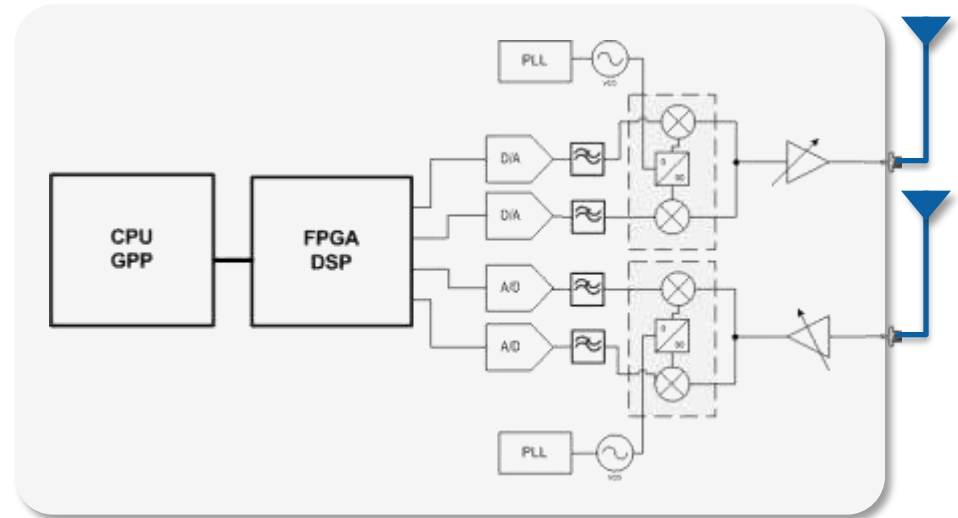


USRP RIO

Host Based
SDR Prototyping



USRP



NI SDR Hardware Platforms



PXIe-564xR (VST) Features

- Frequency Range: 65 MHz to 6 GHz (aligned)
- FPGA: Virtex 6 LX195T
- Bandwidth: 200 MHz bandwidth
- Host I/F: PXIe x4 (~800 MB/s)
- Calibration: Factory, self calibration



FlexRIO, NI 579x Features

- Frequency Range: 200 MHz to 4.4 GHz (aligned)
- FPGA: Kintex 7 410T
- Bandwidth: 100 MHz / 200 MHz
- Host I/F: PXIe x4 (~800 MB/s)
- Calibration: Minimal, System



USRP RIO 294x/5x Features

- Frequency Range: 50 MHz to 6 GHz (coherent)
- FPGA: Kintex 7 410T
- Bandwidth: 40 MHz bandwidth
- Host I/F: PXIe x4 (~800 MB/s)
- Calibration: Minimal, System



USRP 292x/3x Features

- Frequency Range: 50 MHz to 6 GHz (coherent)
- FPGA: Host processing
- Bandwidth: 20 MHz bandwidth
- Host I/F: 1 Gb Ethernet (100 MB/s)
- Calibration: None, User

NI 579x RF Transceiver Adapter Module

NI 5791 Tx/Rx 100 MHz BW

- Rapid Prototyping
- Wireless Link

NI 5792 Rx 200 MHz BW

- Spectrum monitoring
- Advanced prototyping

NI 5793 Tx 200 MHz BW

- Wideband generator
- Advanced prototyping

Features

- 200 MHz – 4.4 GHz RF Frequency
- Direct up and downconversion
- 130/250 MS/s, 14-bit input, 16-bit output
- 12 DIO for digital control

Target applications

- Software-defined radio (SDR)
- High-performance embedded systems
- MIMO / multi-channel, phase-coherent measurements
- Prototyping wide bandwidth next generation standards (802.11ac)



Vector Signal Transceiver

Specifications

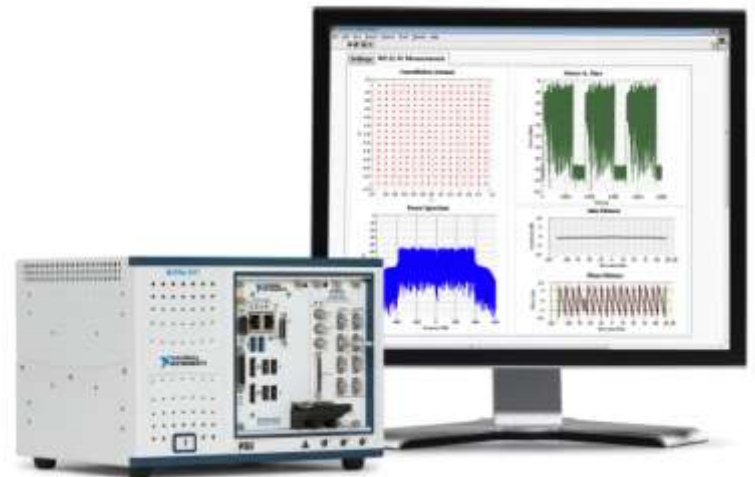
- 65 MHz to 6 GHz frequency coverage
- Calibrated instrument with NIST traceability
- VSG & VSA with independent LOs
- 200 MHz instantaneous bandwidth
- 24 lines of DIO
- 3 Slot PXI Express module

Features

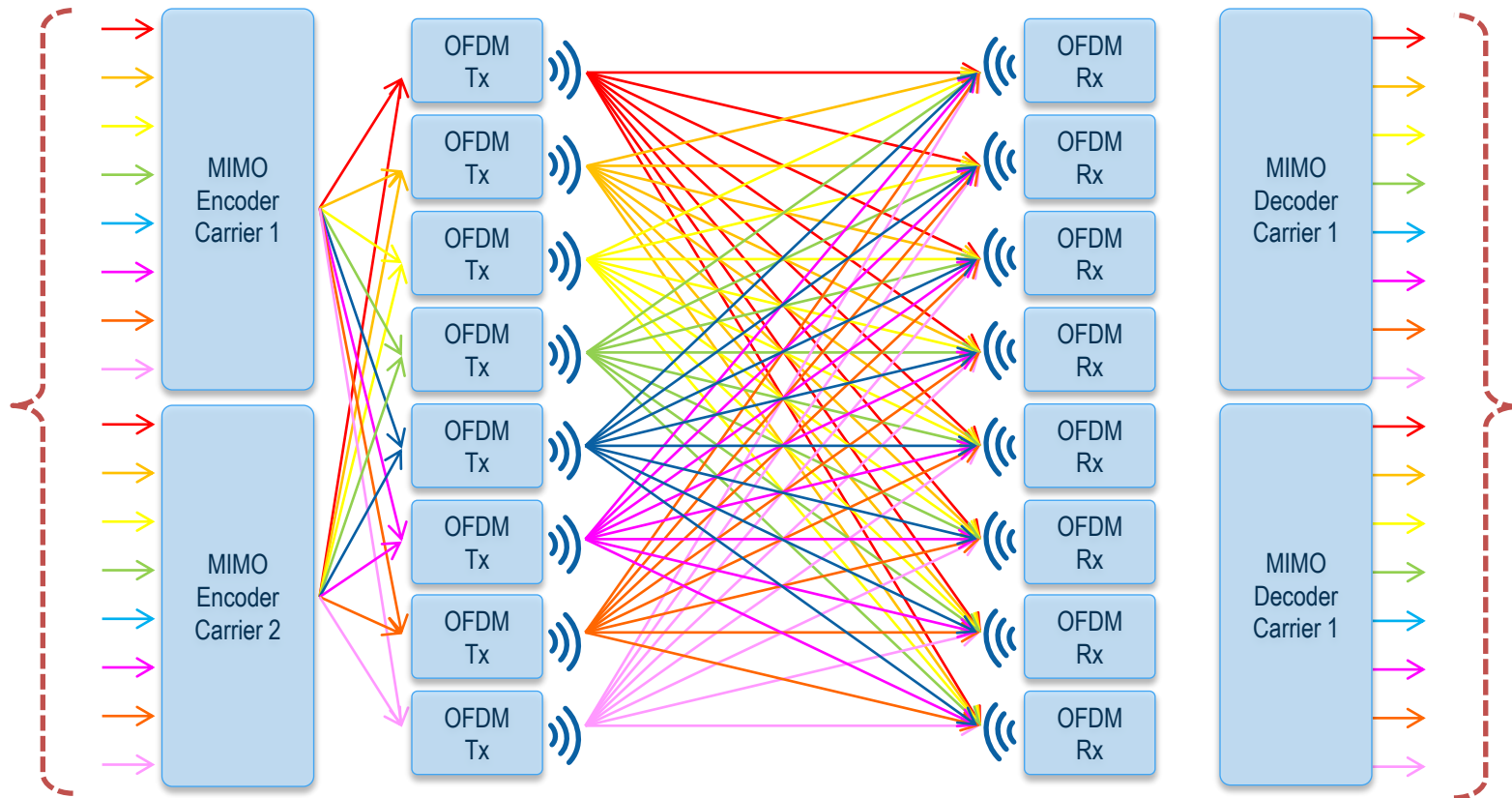
- Reprogrammable LabVIEW FPGA target
- Support for MIMO configurations
- Low-cost, small footprint
- Industry-leading measurement performance for the latest RF standards such as 802.11ac and LTE

Applications

- Channel emulation
- High performance RF test (RF Standards)



2011: World's First LTE-Advanced 8x8 MIMO Demonstration



8x8 MIMO Wireless Channel
1 Gigabits per second!

Demonstrated
at NIWeek 2011

NI and TU Dresden Collaborate on 5G Wireless



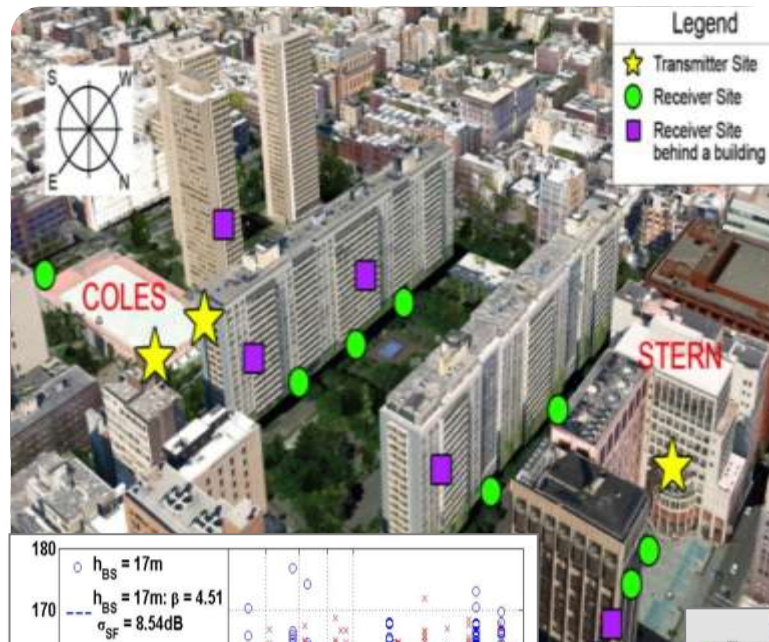
Dr. Gerhard Fettweis



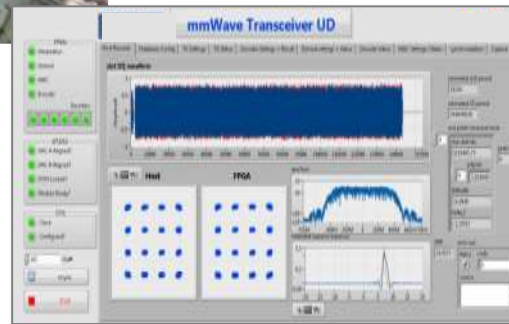
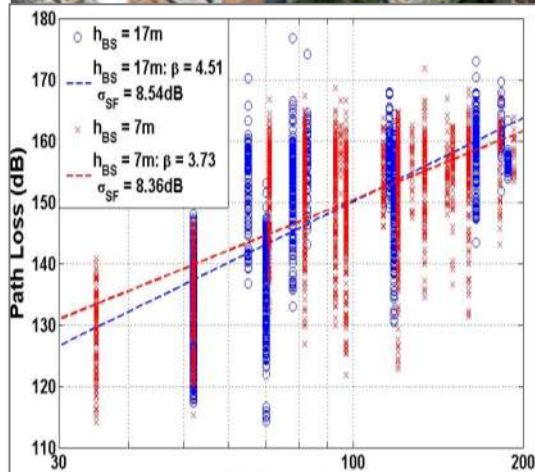
- 5G Lab and Test Bed
- 5G PHY exploration and prototyping
- Using LabVIEW Graphical System Design



NI and NYU Poly Collaborate on 5G Wireless



- Channel sounding at 28, 38, and 72 GHz
- Prototype system uses NI FlexRIO and LabVIEW software



Prof Ted Rappaport

Teaching Next Generation of Wireless Engineers



 UC San Diego

THE UNIVERSITY OF
TEXAS
— AT AUSTIN —

**Georgia
Tech** 

RWTHAACHEN
UNIVERSITY

 **RMIT**
UNIVERSITY



연세대학교
YONSEI UNIVERSITY



STANFORD
UNIVERSITY

RUTGERS



**TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DRESDEN**

Teaching Next Generation of Wireless Engineers

STANFORD
UNIVERSITY

“The course evaluations for our class were fantastic! **Students rated the class 4.94/5.0**, likely making it one of the **highest rated among all classes** in the School of Engineering at Stanford.”

–Dr. Sachin Katti, Stanford University

“Hands down the best EE class I’ve taken so far.”

–Student

“Awesome class! I really enjoyed the lectures, and the labs were really cool because we got to use the hardware.”

–Student



Summary

- 5G is coming, but there is a lot of work to do.
- It will be prototyped with Software Defined Radio.
- The right tools can accelerate innovation.

Learn more at: ni.com/sdr

