

5G Enabling Technologies An Unified Adaptive Software Defined Air Interface

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5G World



Everything on Mobile

Everything Connected

Everything Virtualized



5G (Beyond Smartphone)





5G (Beyond Internet Access and APPs)



Unprecedented Performance Challenge

Stretched in 3 Dimensions Speed Links Response Spectrum Efficiency All Spectrum Access

Networks Re-Architect Challenge

No-Cell Virtual RAN Software Defined & Simplicity Service Aware and Monetize



Single & Unified Air-Interface for All Spectrum Access









Research Phase



Air Interface Characteristics



Sparse Code Multiple Access (SCMA)

F-OFDM

Orthogonalfree & Synchronous free

Spectral Localization

Variable sub-Carrier Tailored to Applications

Virtualized & Software Defined RAN Primitives

Ultra-narrow Bands for Internet of Things Applications Ultra-wide-Bands for Virtual Reality Applications Ultra-low Latency for Vertical Applications

Capacity X1000

Spectrum Efficiency X30

Latency X1/10 Links X100 Coverage 30dB

Reliability ge x1000 imitives

Mobility 500km/h

SCMA (Sparse Code Multiple Access)





A new frequency domain non-orthogonal waveform

□ Input bits are directly mapped to codewords and spread over multiple sub-carriers

Codewords can be assigned to same UE (SU-SCMA) or different UEs (MU-SCMA)

- connectivity
 Sparsity to limit Rx complexity for detection
- ✤ Multi-dimensional codewords with shaping gain
- * Spreading for robust link-adaptation, coverage

SCMA Code Book





SCMA codebook based on Multi-dimensional Lattice Constellation to exploit shaping gain and coding gain
 Each UE/layer stores a unique codebook
 Binary input data is mapped to a codeword of the corresponding codebook
 Low PAPR and low projection codebooks possible

Scalable SCMA with Adaptive System Parameters





Max number of layers (or codebooks/signatures) : J
 Number of nonzero elements of each codeword: N

Flexible and scalable SCMA based access scheme which can compromise among spectral efficiency, coverage, detection complexity, connectivity, and link budget to adapt to different application scenarios

Issues for OFDM Waveform



Spectrum not localized, need guard band



Synchronous Tx, large overhead for time alignment



Not flexible to change sub-carrier spacing in Frequency



Fixed symbol duration, not flexible to change CP

Spectrum Filtered OFDM (f-OFDM)



- 1. Sub-band digital filter is applied to shape the spectrum of subband OFDM signal.
- 2. Orthogonal subcarriers within each subband
- 3. Allow co-existence of waveforms with different OFDM Primitives



Spectrum Filtered OFDM (f-OFDM)



- 1. Sub-band digital filter is applied to shape the spectrum of subband OFDM signal.
- 2. Orthogonal subcarriers within each subband
- 3. Allow different cyclic prefix for each specific sub-band







- 1. Support asynchronous OFDMA transmission
- 2. Non timing advance signal needed



Spectral Filtered OFDMA Characteristics



- 1. Good out-of-band leakage rejection
- 2. Similar spectrum localization performance compared to FBMC
- 3. Maintain all the benefits of OFDM
- 4. Easy for m-MIMO



Flexible Time-frequency Lattice



- 1. Co-existence of different timefrequency granularities
- 2. Waveform optimized for different transmission condition and applications
- 3. Regional broadcasting, high speed train, fixed devices,.....
- 4. Subband spectrum filter to control inter-block interference



An Unified Adaptive Software Defined Air Interface to Meet Diverse Services Demand

- Unified air interface to support
- different waveform / multiple access schemes / flexible TTI



SCMA Prototype and Field Trial



RRU



5G Timeline







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