

Internet of Radio Light Workshop

5G Radio Access Network

5G Distributed RAN

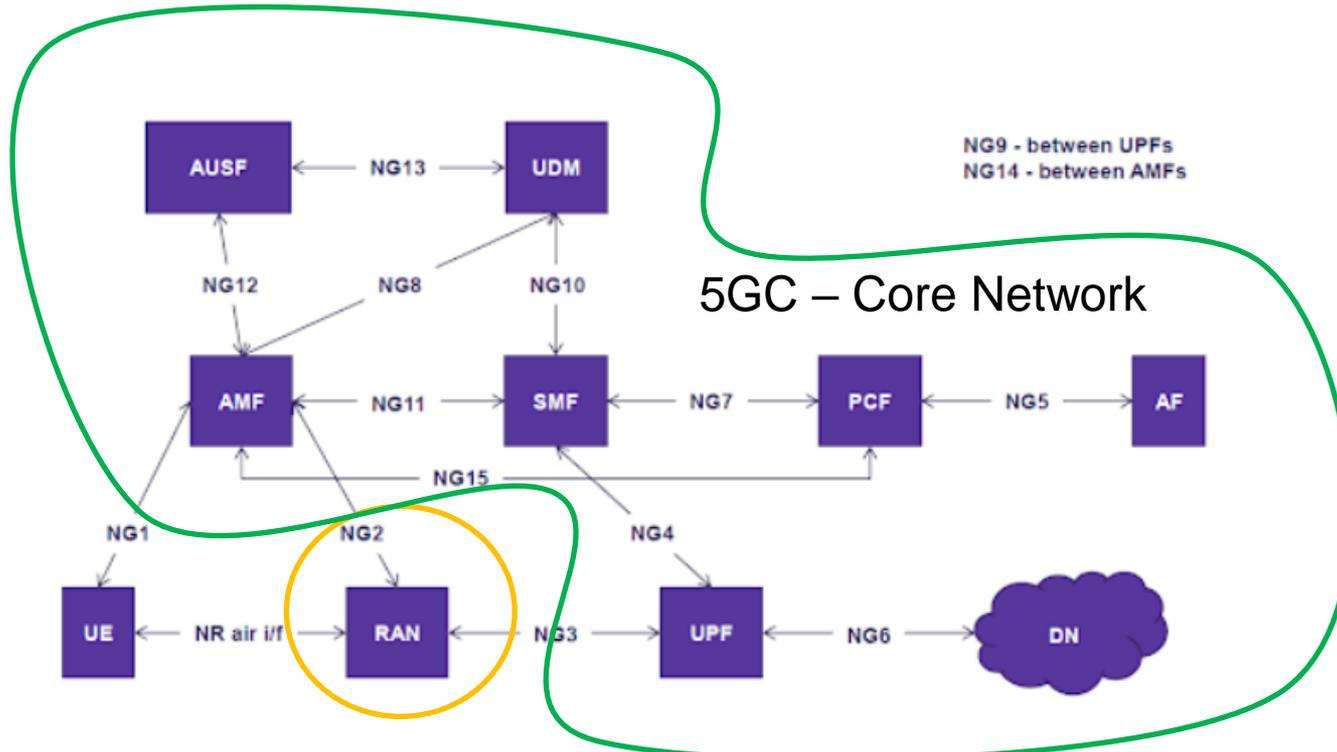
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5G Architecture



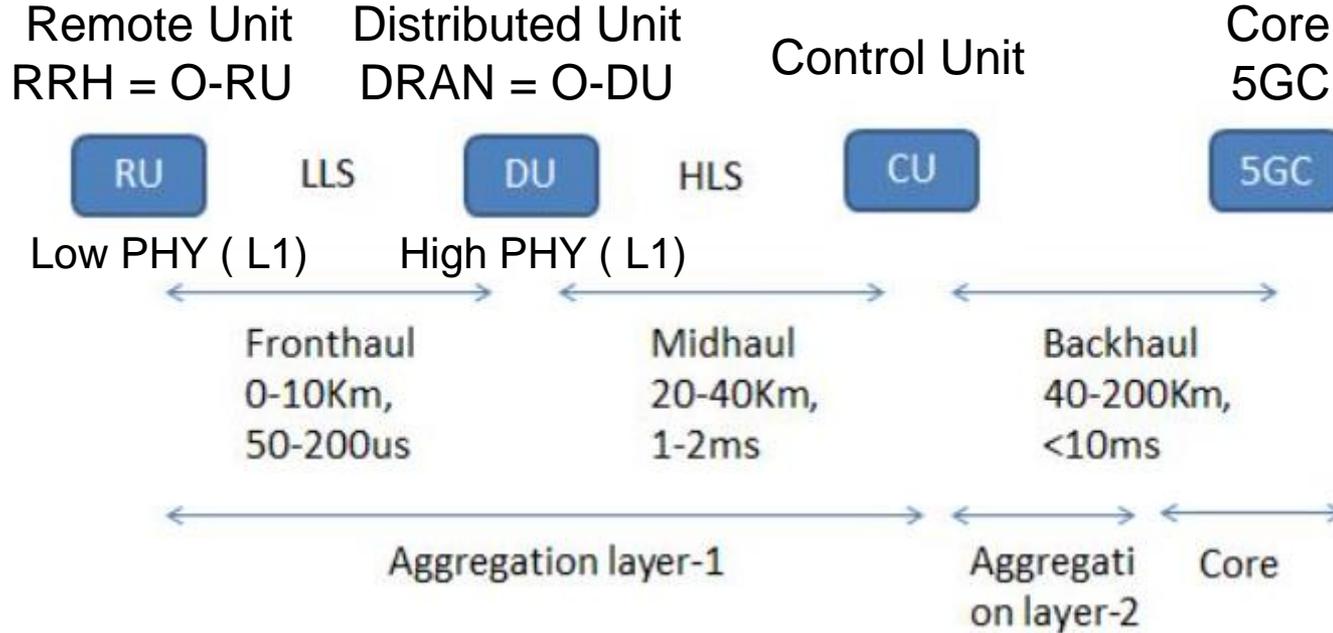
3GPP 5G network architecture

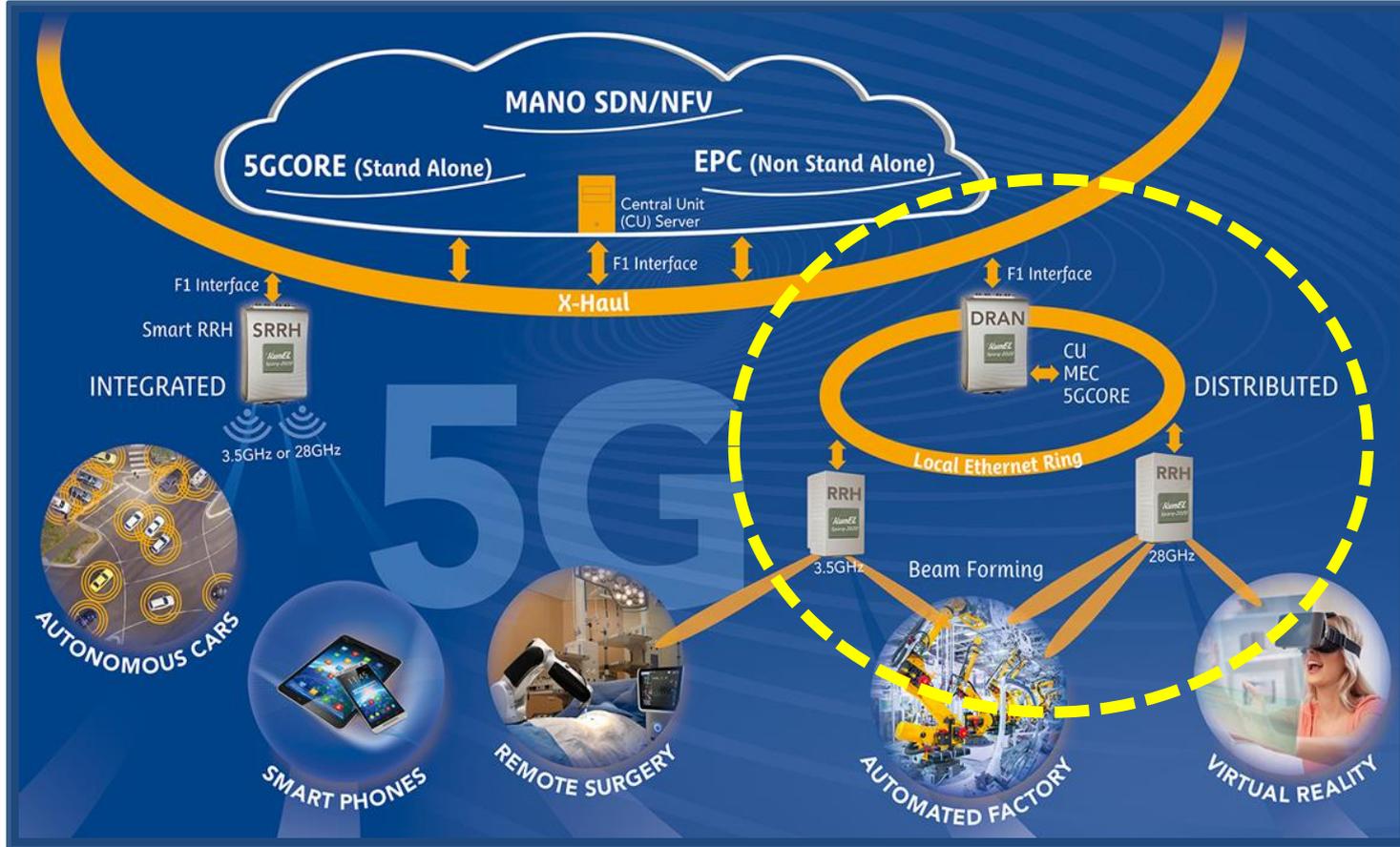


Note: Focus on mobile however Access Network (AN) could be fixed



5G RAN Distributed Architecture





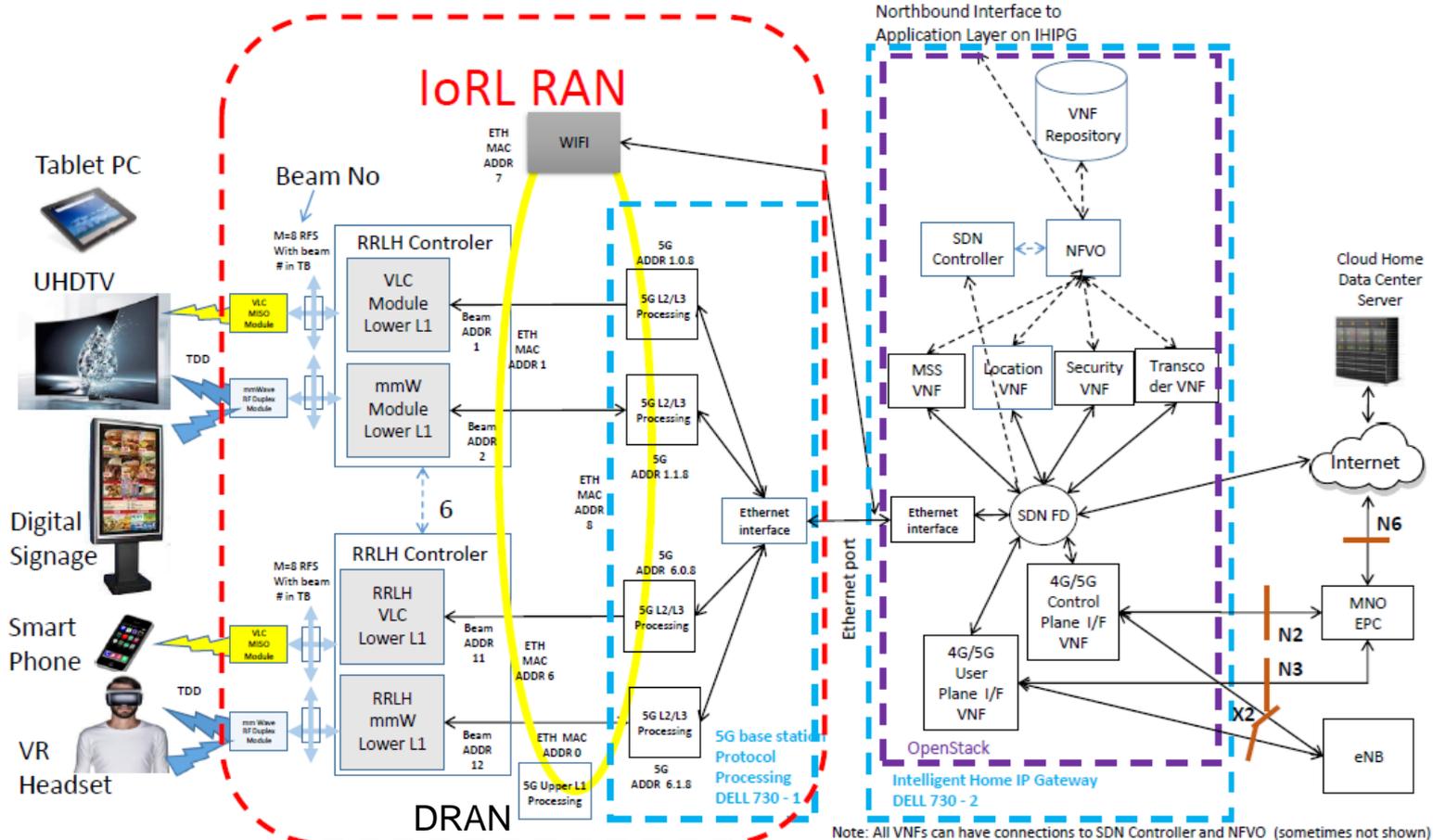
5G Core

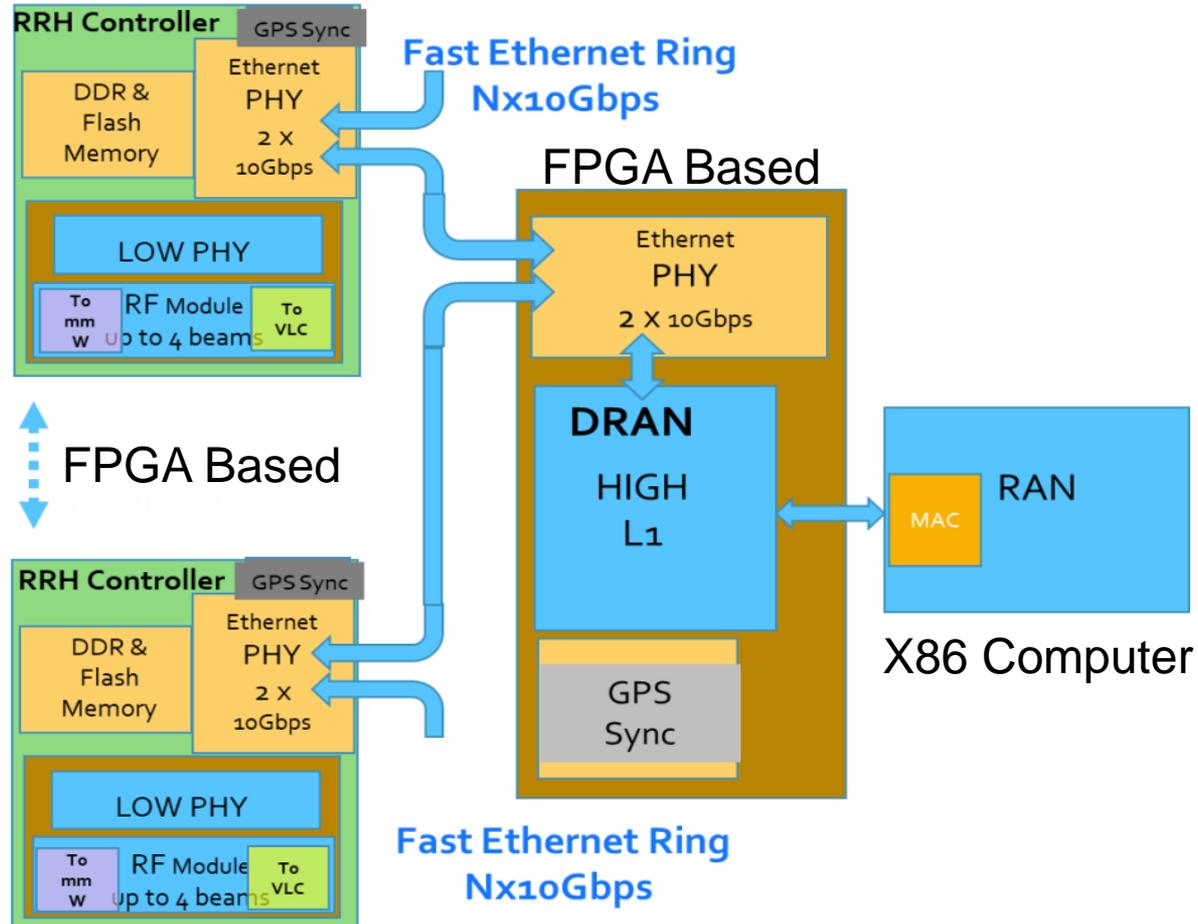
DRAN

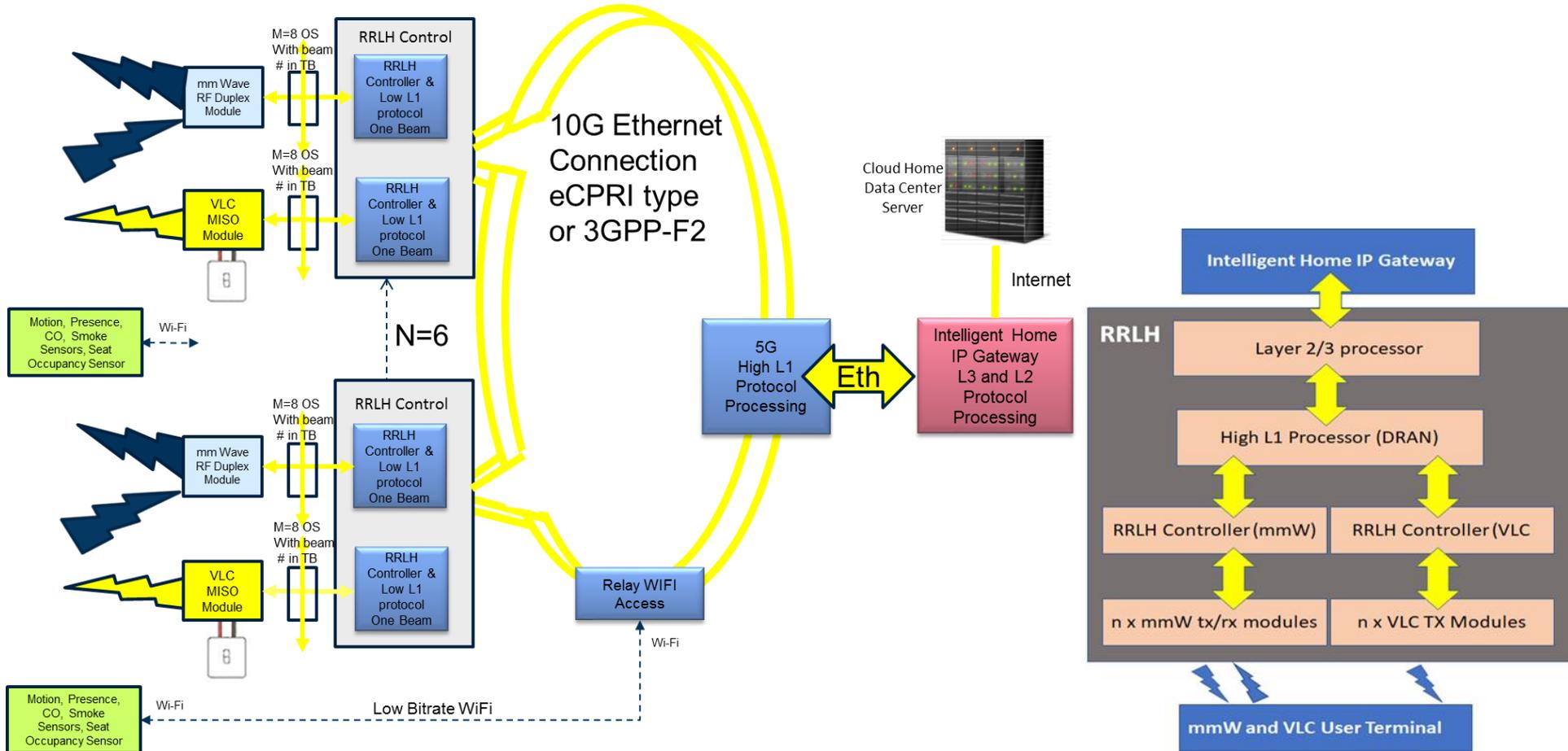
RRLH Controller
mmWAVE Head
VLC HEAd



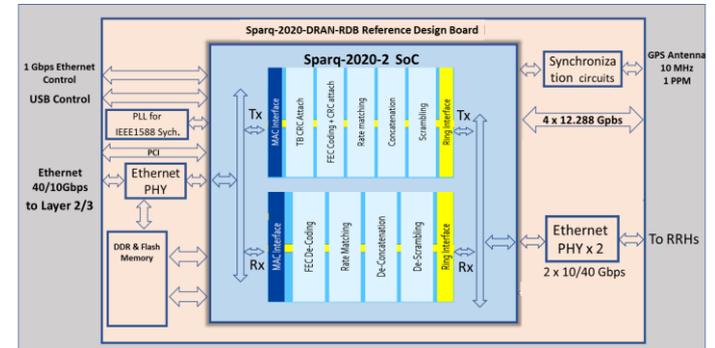
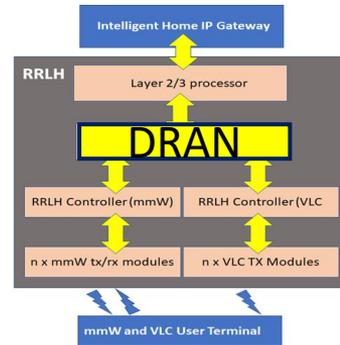
IoRL RAN within its Related Environment





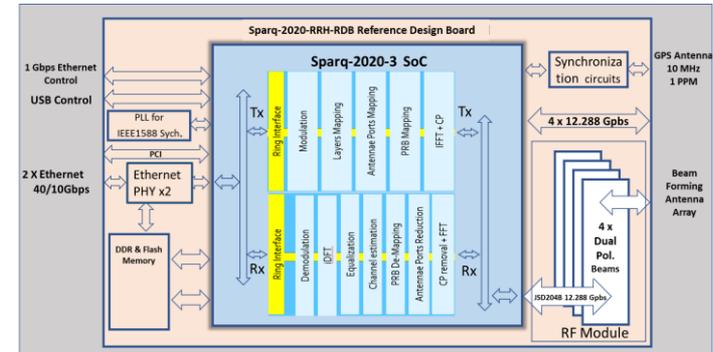
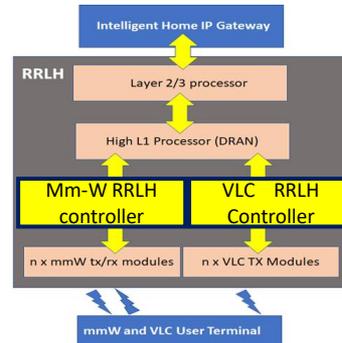
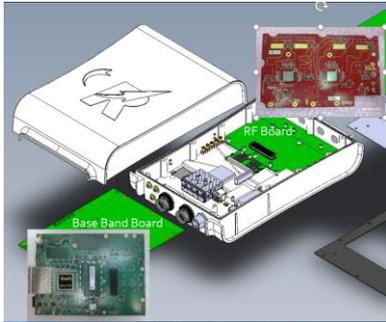


Brief introduction: The DRAN displayed below is one of the main components of the IoRL 5G Link and includes several modules of the 5G PHY Layer as depicted below including LDPC and Polar Forward Error Correction (FEC) codes and more



Brief introduction: The RRLH is one of IoRL 5G RAN main and includes several modules of the 5G PHY Layer including OFDM modulation and demodulation and 3.5GHz RF module

Practical importance: The RRLH is a key component of the 5G RAN which complies with the 3GPP Standard Physical Layer (Layer-1) Specifications; The RRLH interfaces northbound with the DRAN via a Nx10Gbps Ethernet ring and with mm-Wave and VLC modules southbound. The RRLH is configured at different frequency bands and bandwidths to match the mm-Wave and VLC functionalities

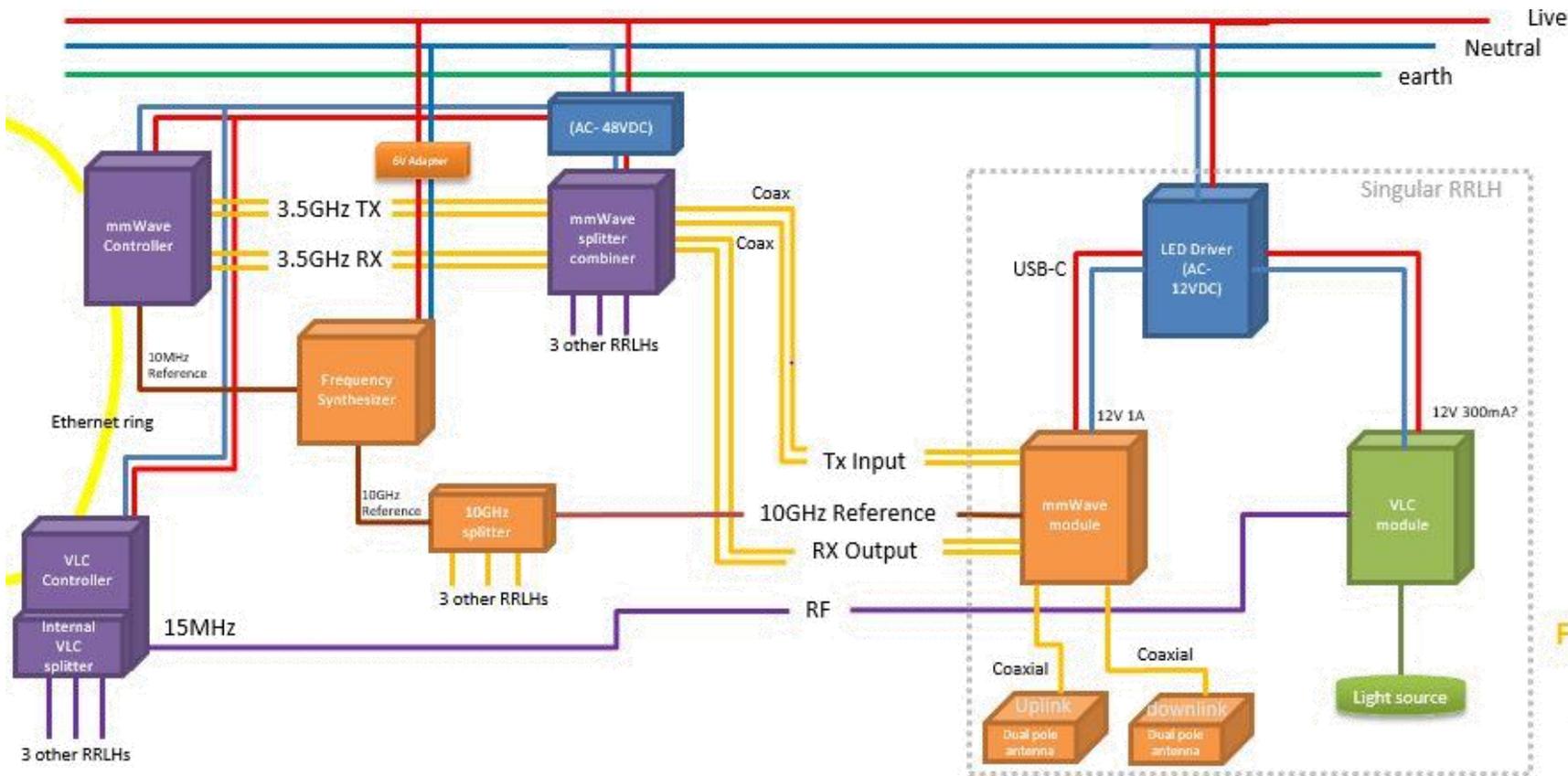


The RRLH carries out:

- Data modulation and demodulation,
- PRACH process,
- Precoding,
- Resource elements mapping,
- iFFT/FFT,
- Cyclic prefix insertion,
- Digital to analog and analog to digital conversion,
- Low IF generation for VLC air interface,
- 3.5 GHz RF modulated signal generation and detection for mmW air interface.

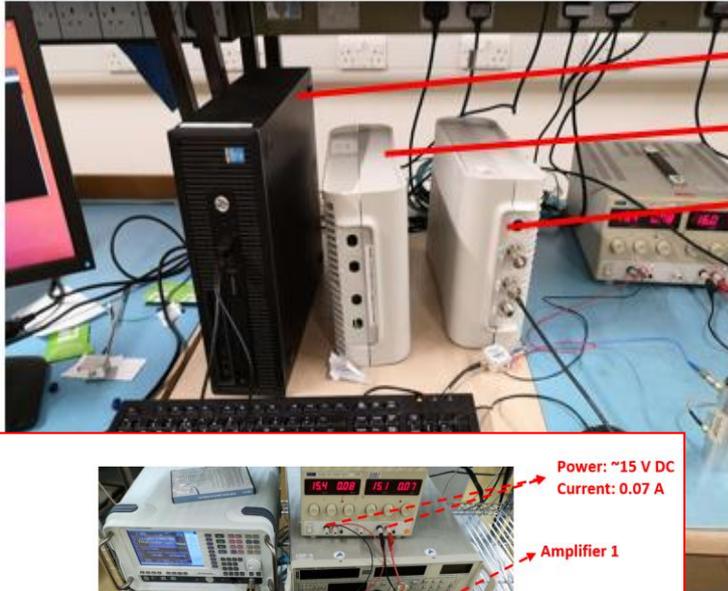


RRH with Radio/Light Assemblies Block diagram



Key:
Fraunhofer
RunEL
Tsinghua
External

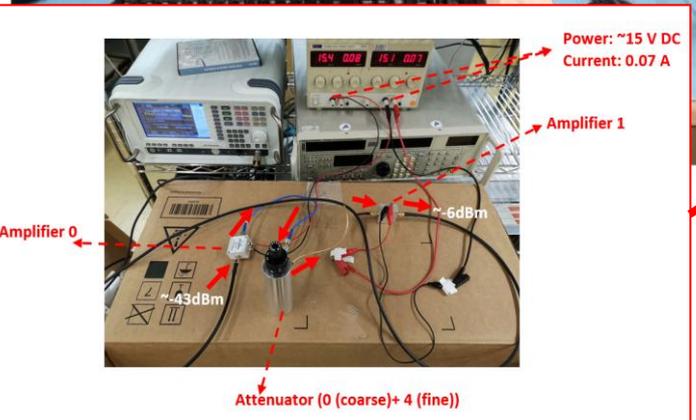
RAN Devices and Setup (BS side)



L2 Server

DRAN

RRH



Power: ~15 V DC
Current: 0.07 A

Amplifier 1

-6dBm

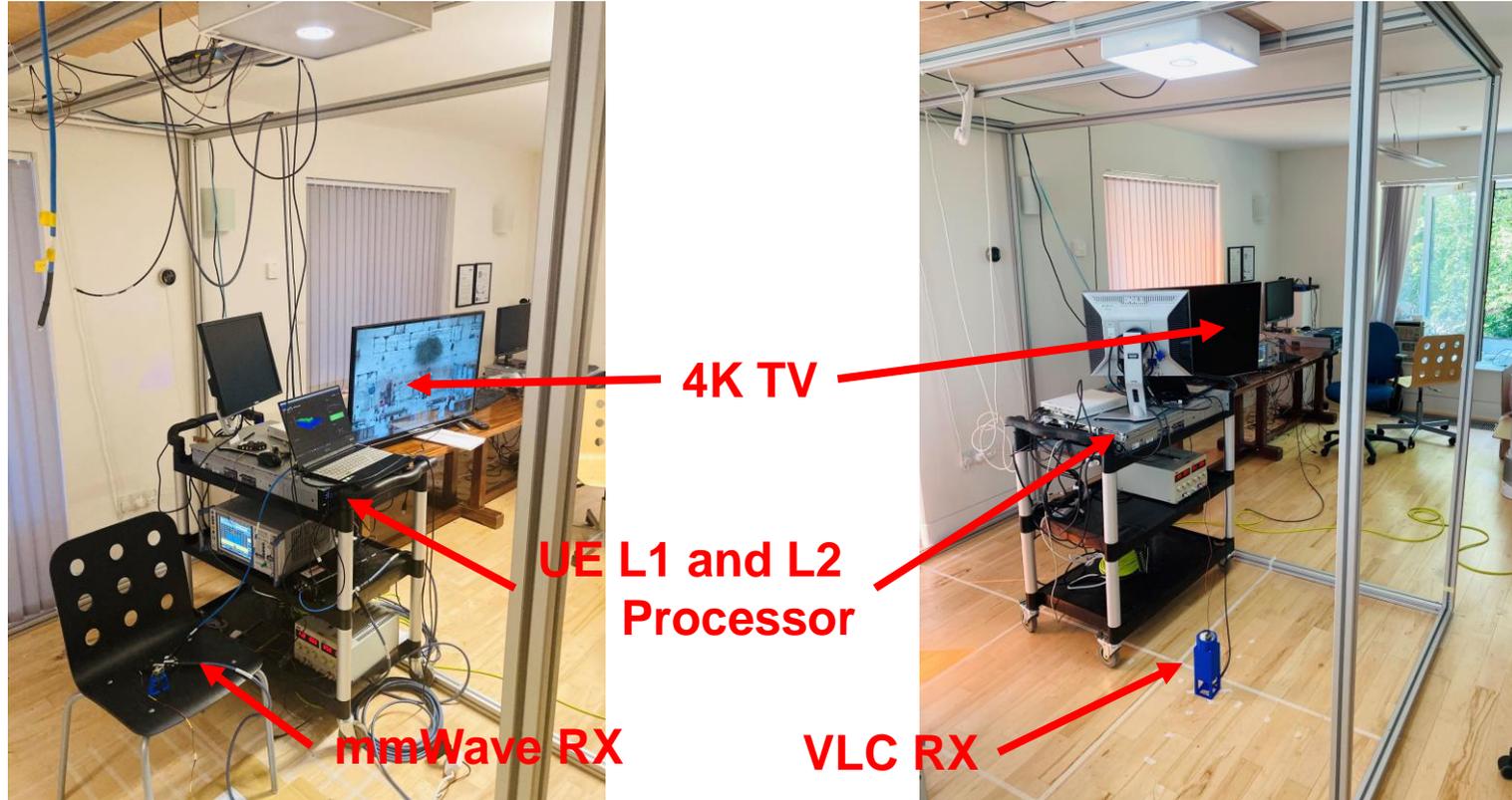
Attenuator (0 (coarse)+ 4 (fine))

RRH and VLC power amplifier model are set on ceiling



VLC and mmWave Transmitters

RAN Devices and Setup(UE side)



- Dual connectivity (VLC and mmW) can be maintained over the air
- The RRLH is based on RunEL Sparq-2020 FPGA including 4 ARM cores.
- The RRLH can maintain up to 4 beams. (For IoRL, a single beam is allocated for VLC and another for mmW).
- To extend the coverage area
- For the DL air-interface several VLC lamps, up to 8 can be connected in parallel to the RRLH analog output.
- For the DL and UL air-interface several, up to 4 mmW modules can be linked to the RRLH via an RF splitter.

- Channel Bandwidth
 - For VLC the channel bandwidth is 10 MHz. The bandwidth should be extended to 20MHz.
 - For mmW the channel bandwidth is 20, 50 or 100 MHz.
- Data rate -
 - The Ethernet ring maximum data rate is 10 Gbps
 - For each user the DL peak rate in the VLC interface is limited to 20 Mbps. It can be enhanced if VLC bandwidth is extended.
- For each user the peak rate in the mmW DL is limited to 200 Mbps for 100 MHz channel bandwidth
- Duplex - RRLH supports FDD and TDD. TDD is applied for IoRL project.

- IoRL First to do Distributed Architecture with PHY Split (Before ORAN)
- IoRL First to do 5G Over VLC Spectrum

Acknowledgement and disclaimer

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- ❑ This presentation reflects the author's view, only, and the Commission is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information provided.

Thank you for your attention

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