



Bringing 5G into Reality

Dr. Wen Tong

Huawei Fellow, CTO Huawei Wireless

March 22nd, 2016



A Tip of Iceberg

Paradigm for
Connected People

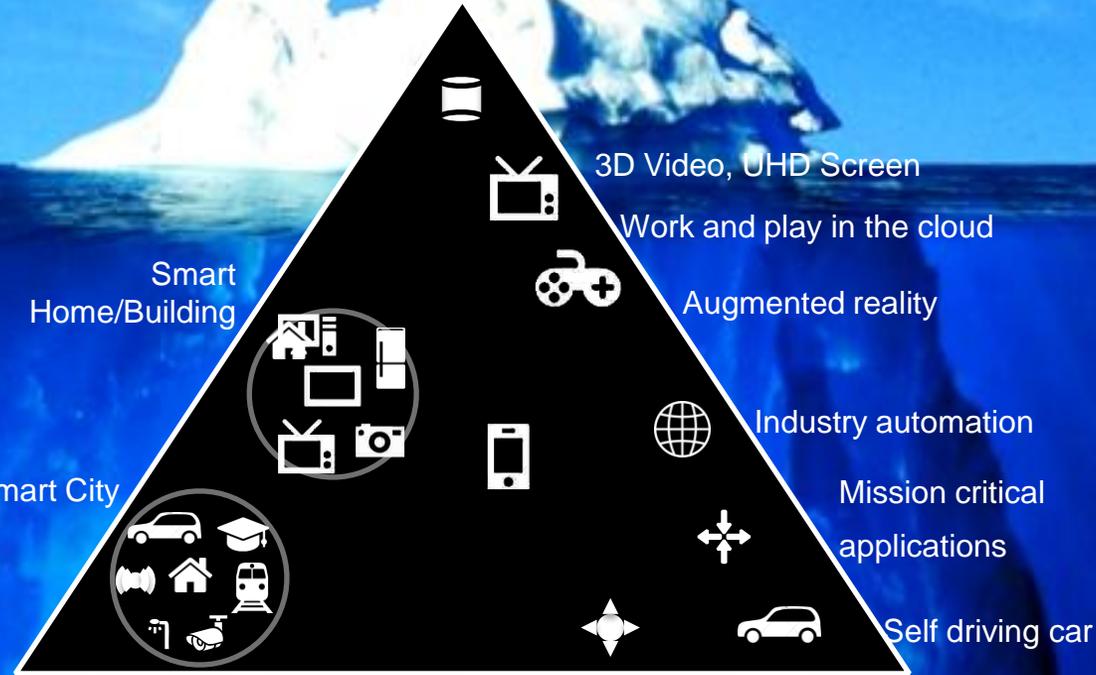
eMBB



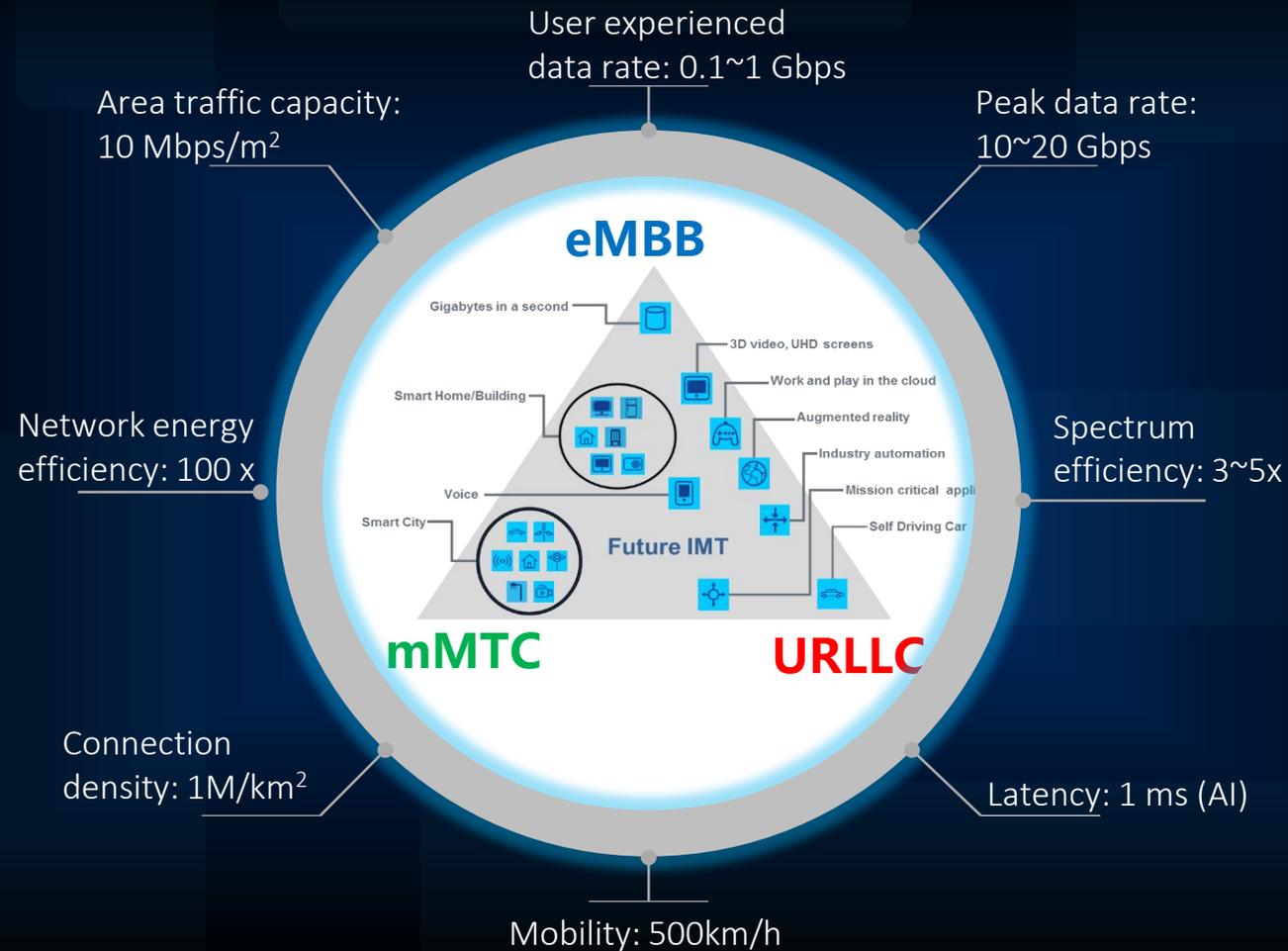
Paradigm for
Connected Things

mMTC

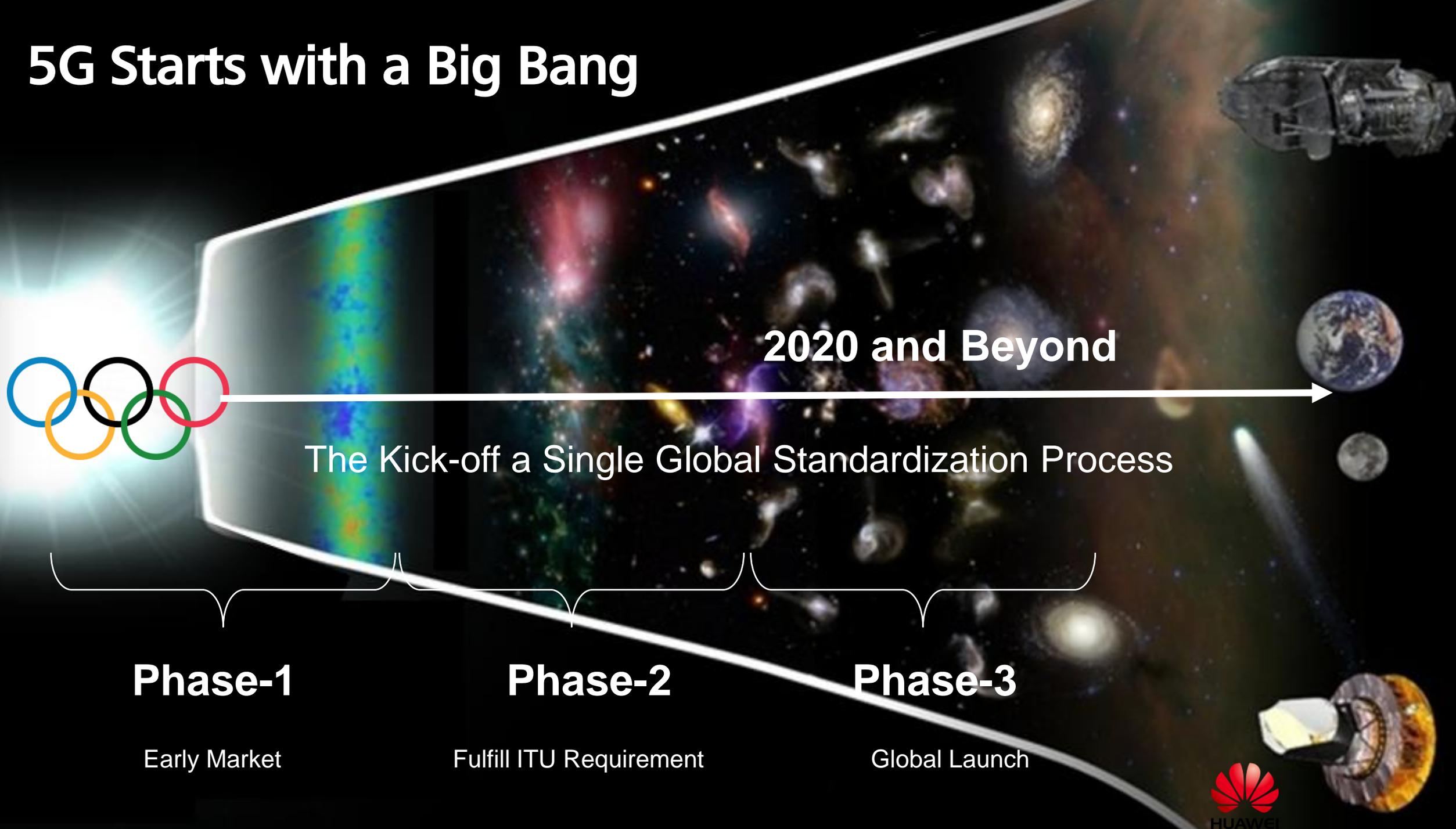
URLLC



5G – From Research to Standardization



5G Starts with a Big Bang



5G, A Deeper Innovation for the Future

Industry Collaborations



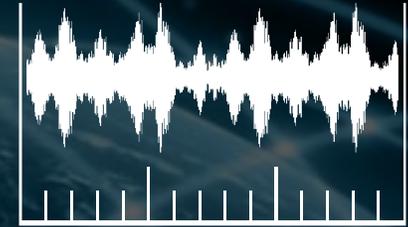
- Cross-industry Communication & Collaboration
- Global Unified Standard

Technology Innovations



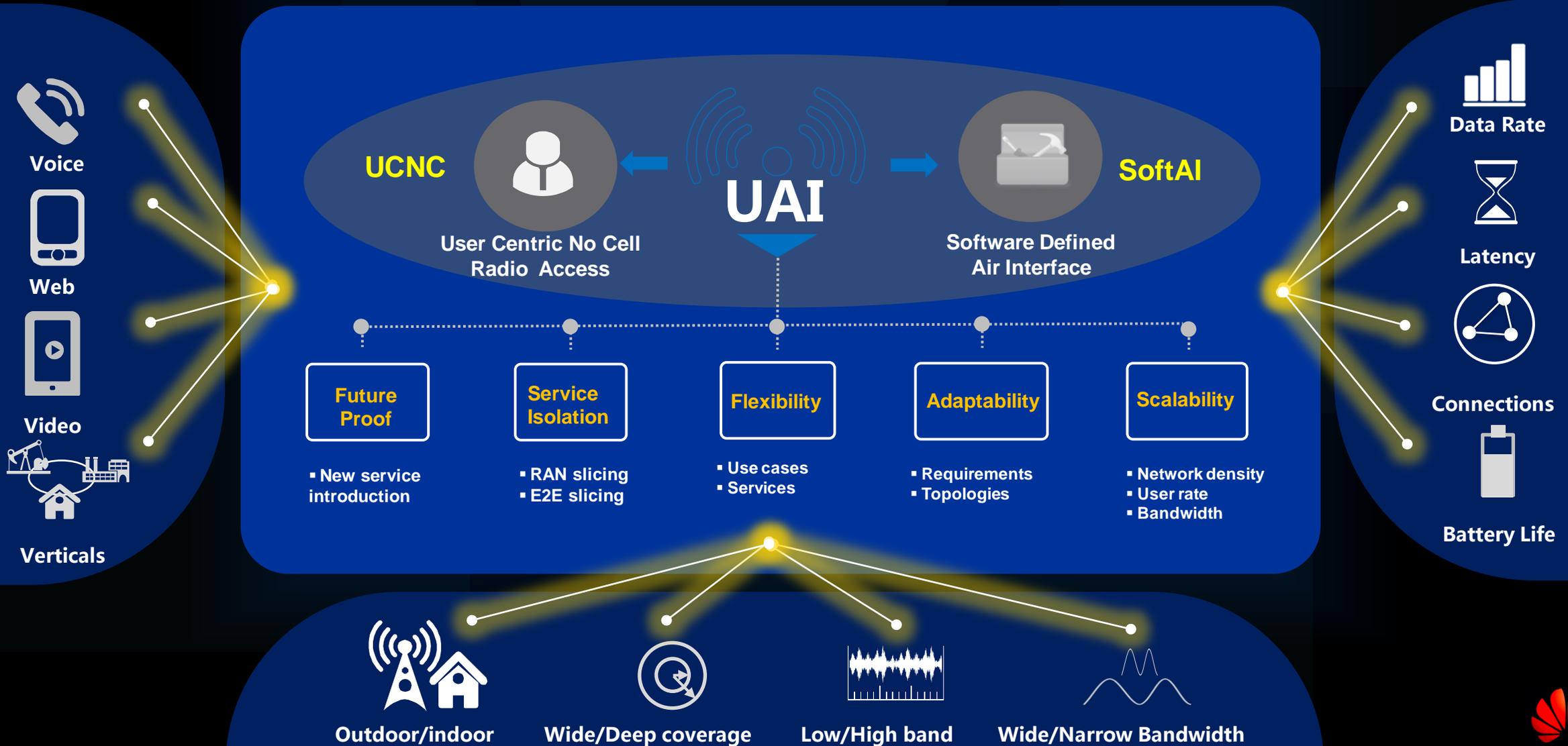
- Revolutionary Innovations
- Challenge the Spectral Efficiency Increase by at Least 3 Times

Spectrum Support

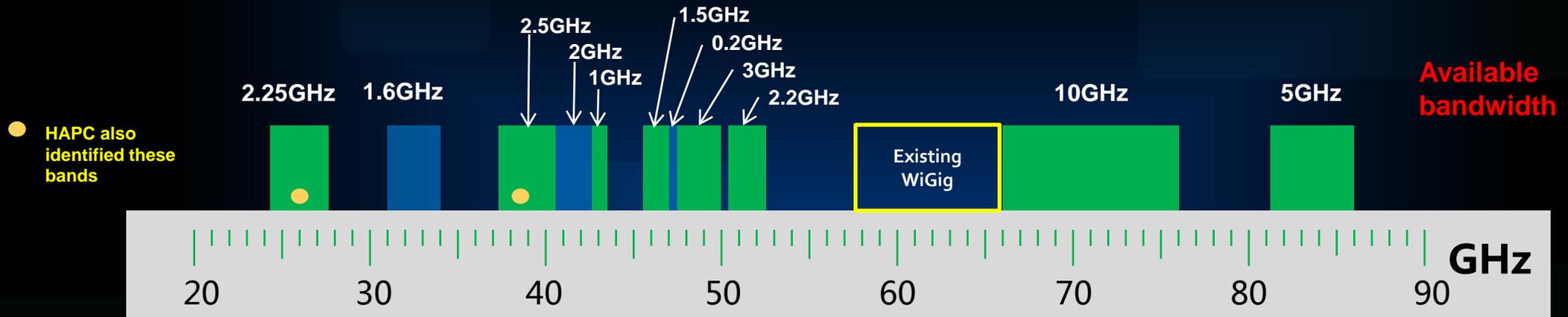


- Government & regulators open more spectrum resources
- Technology aggregates all available bands

5G RAT: NR Framework and Characters



5G, To Explore the New Frontier for New Spectrums



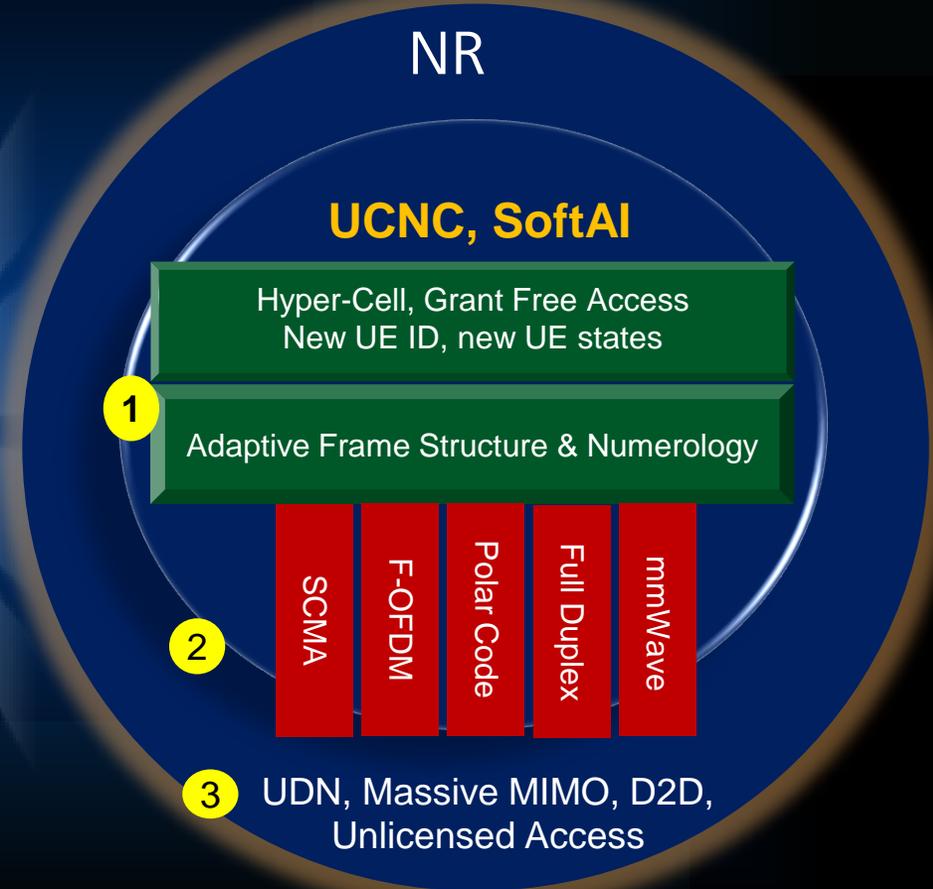
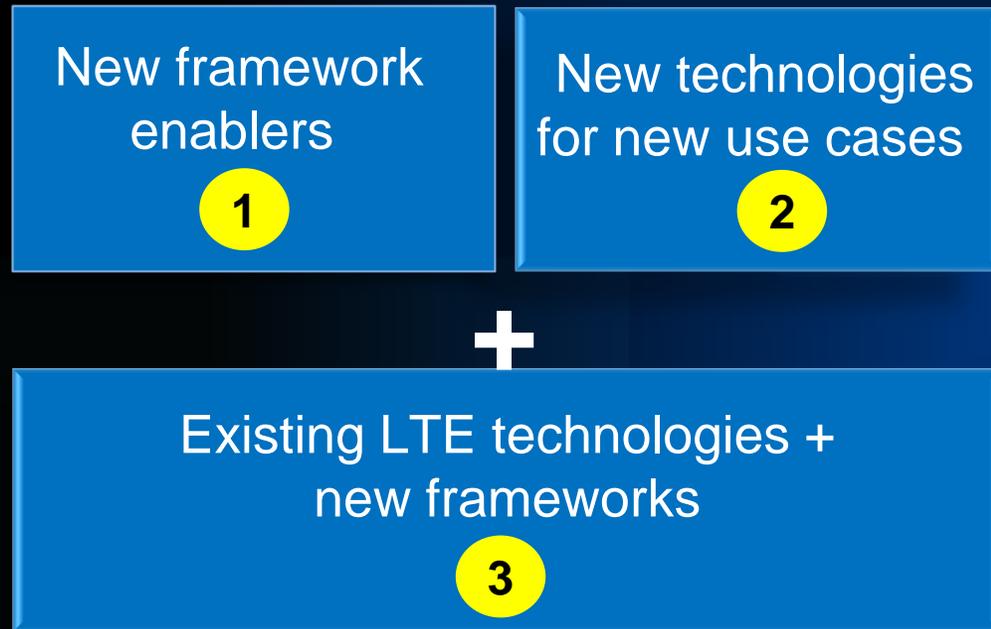
bands have allocations as the "mobile service" on a primary basis

- 24.25-27.5 GHz
- 37-40.5 GHz
- 42.5-43.5 GHz
- 45.5-47 GHz
- 47.2-50.2 GHz
- 50.4-52.6 GHz
- 66-76 GHz
- 81-86 GHz

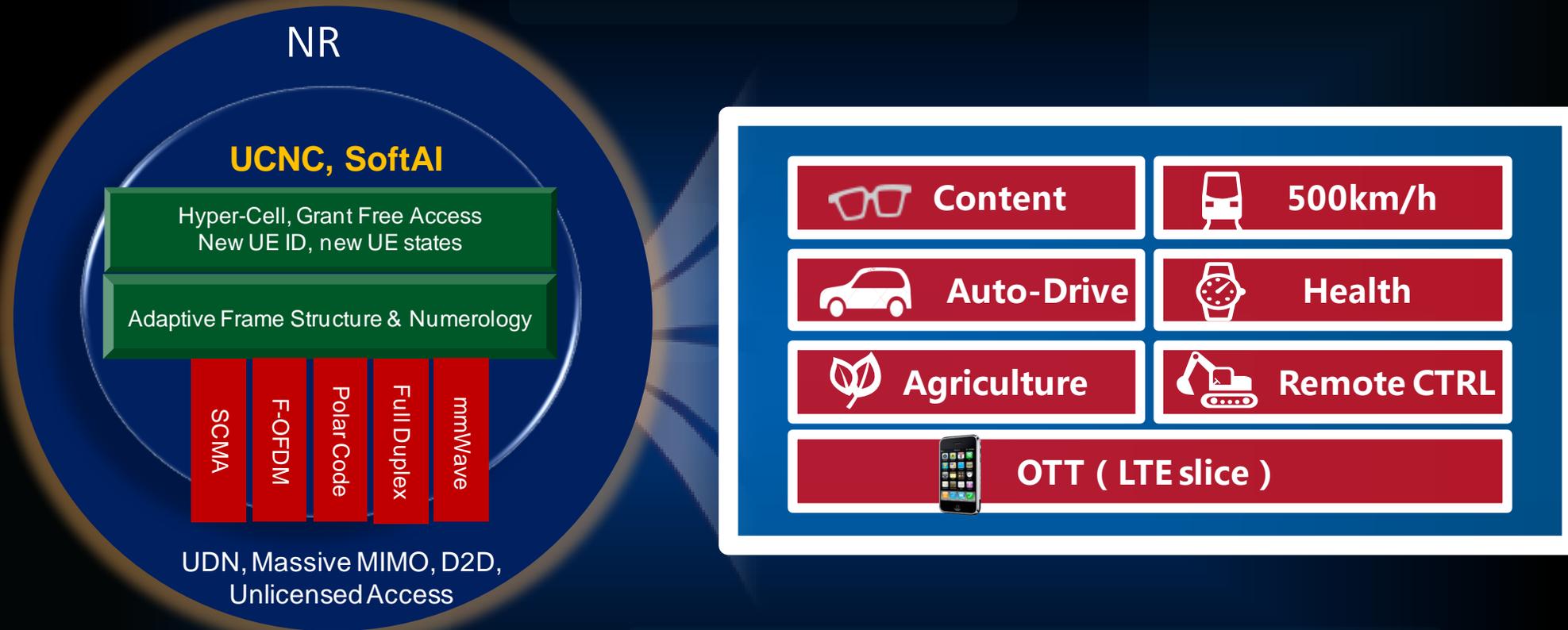
bands may require additional allocations to the "mobile service on a primary basis"

- 31.8-33.4 GHz
- 40.5-42.5 GHz
- 47-47.2 GHz

5G NR: Three Technology Categories



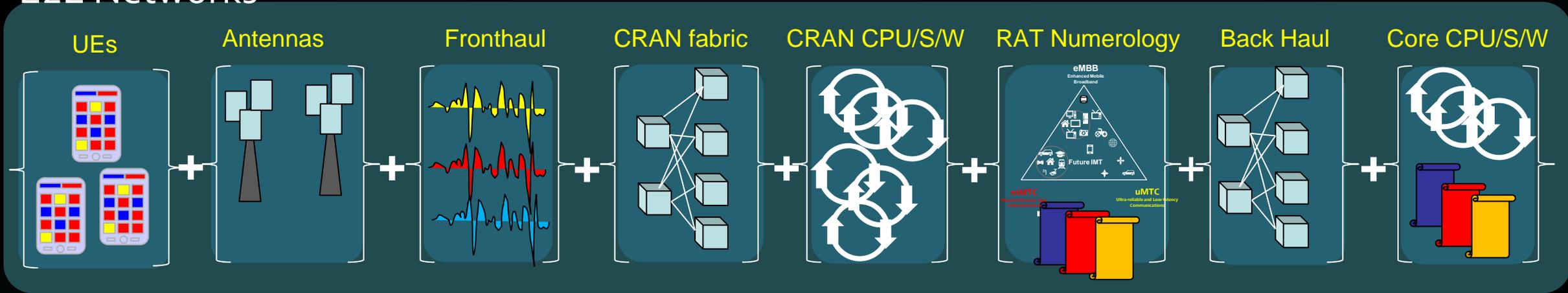
5G Network Architecture Concept



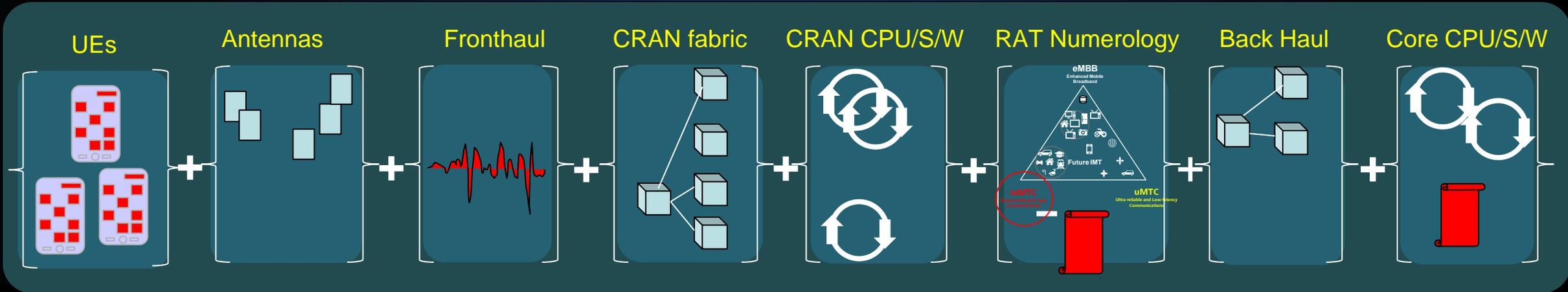
5G Physical Resource

5G concept of an end to end "Slice"

E2E Networks



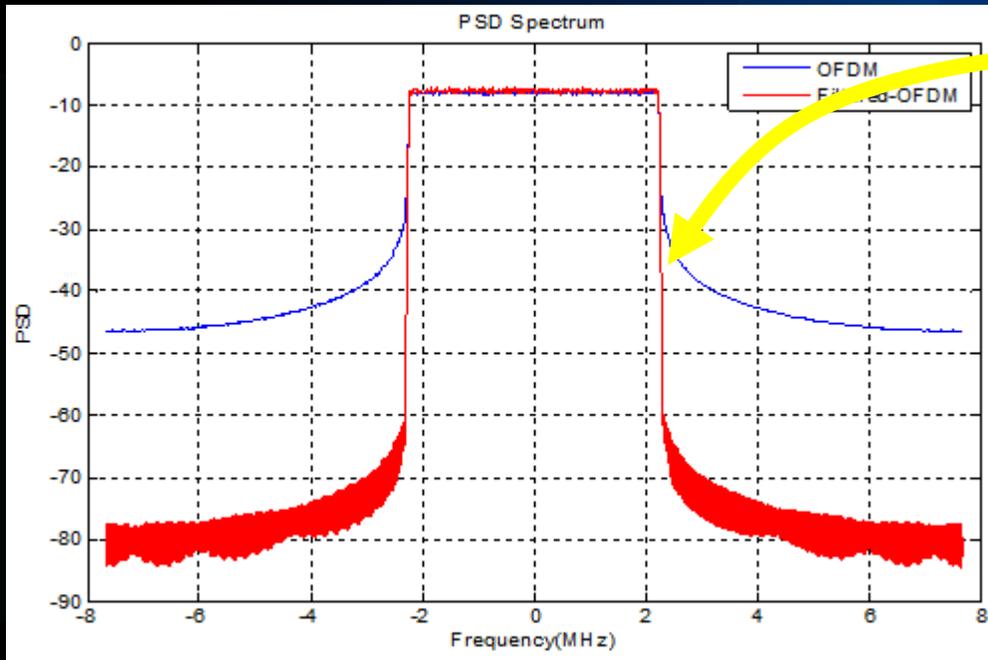
An E2E Networks Slice



Filtered-OFDM (f-OFDM) Technology

❖ Sub-band Filtered OFDM

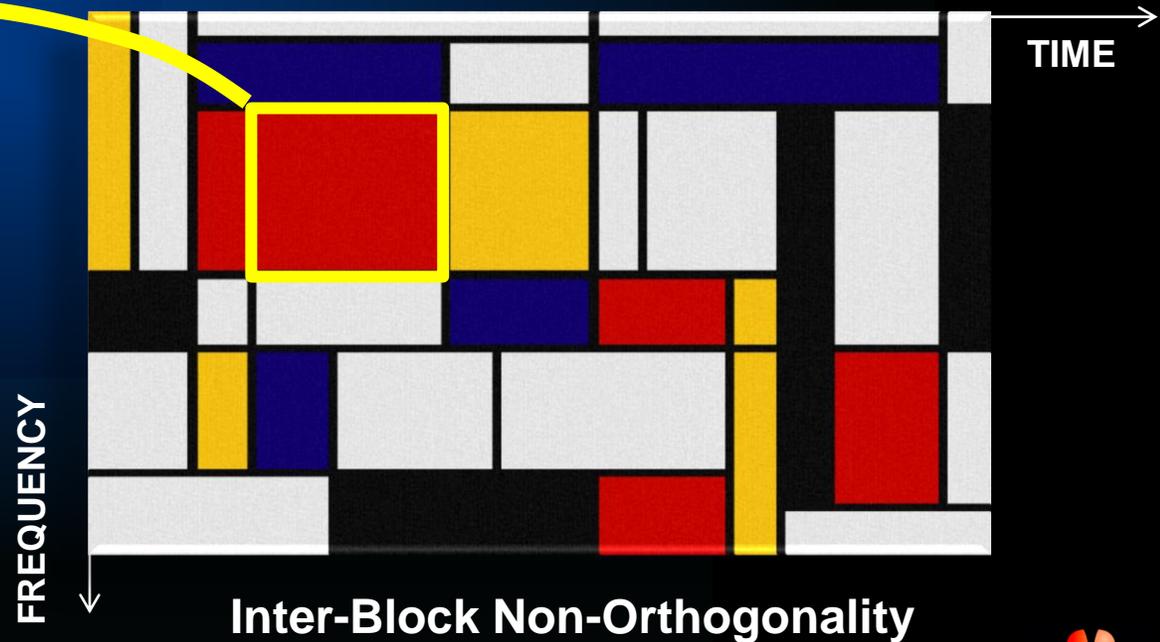
- ❖ Good out-of-band leakage rejection
- ❖ Maintain all the benefits of OFDM
- ❖ Future Proof forward compatible to unknown service
- ❖ MIMO friendly
- ❖ Fragmental spectrum utilization



Air-Interface Inter-Slicing

❖ Isolation of Radio Resource

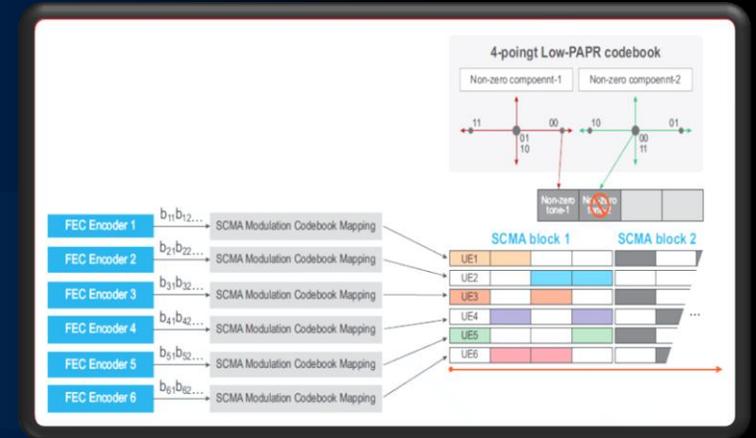
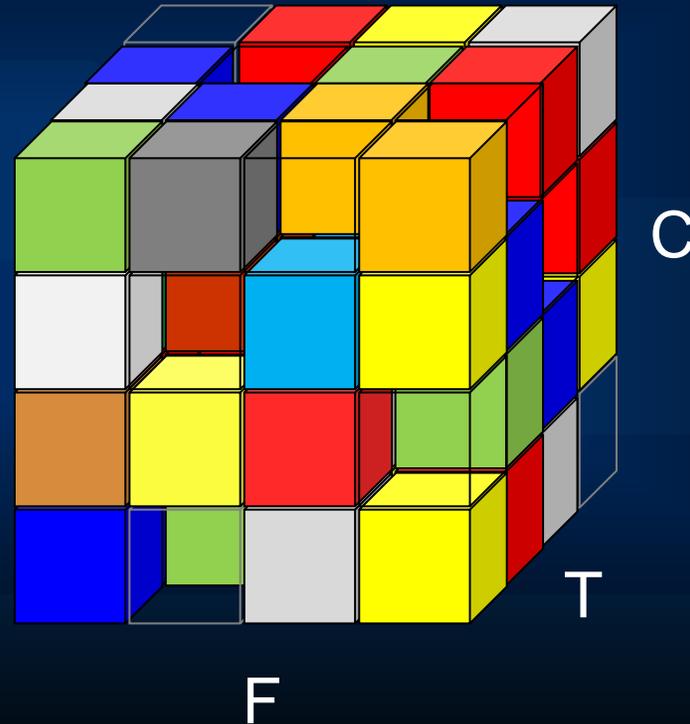
- ❖ Service Driven Dynamic Radio Resource Partition
- ❖ Software Defined Air-Interface
- ❖ Radio Parameters of each f-OFDM block can be re-defined
- ❖ Enable Air Interface Slicing
- ❖ Enable E2E Networks Slicing



Sparse Code Multiple Access (SCMA) Technology

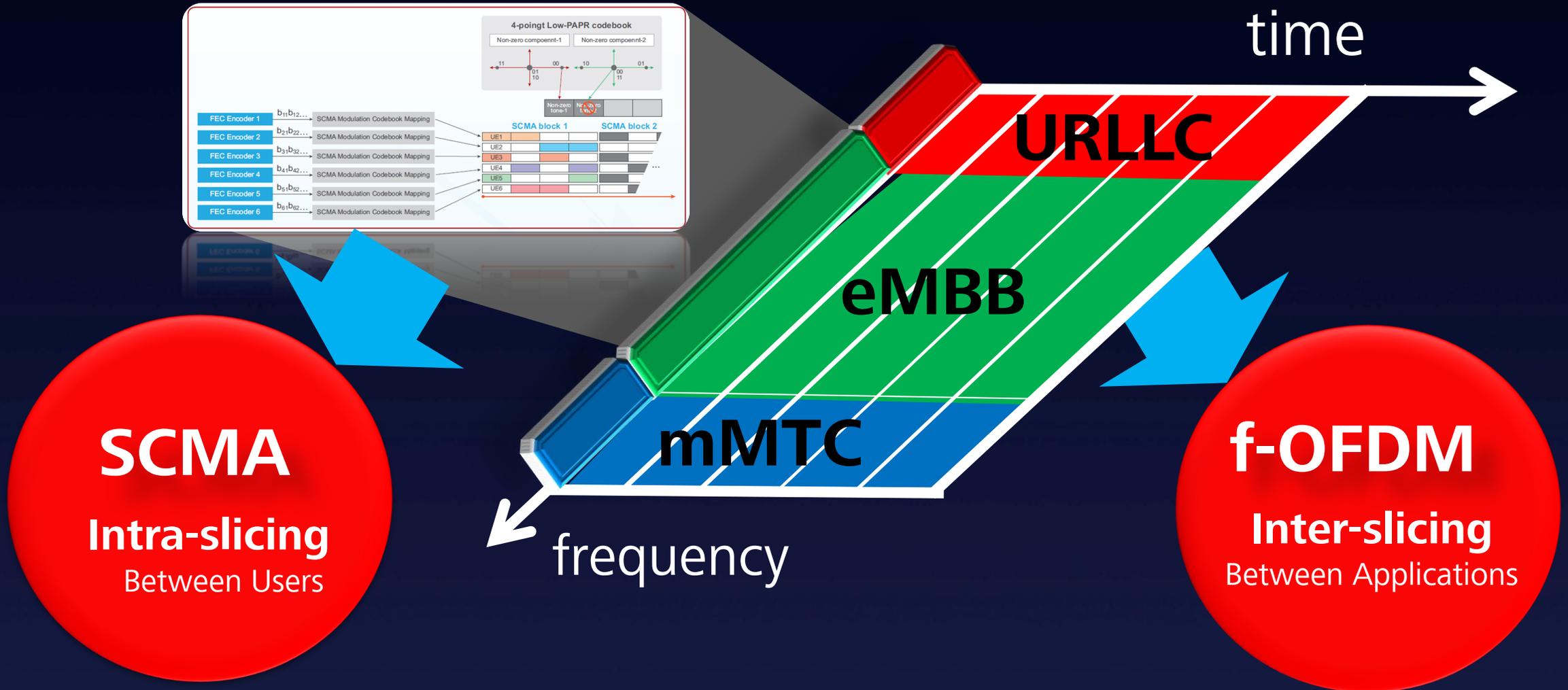
A Novel Code Domain Non-orthogonal Multiple Access

- ❖ Define sparse patterns to minimize the mutual collision
 - ❖ Allow overloaded superposition with affordable complexity
 - ❖ Each sparse spreading pattern corresponds to a codebook
- ❖ For each layer, mapping the incoming bits to non-zero components and modulate them with multi-dimensional constellations
 - ❖ Better spectrum efficiency
 - ❖ Enable low projection codebook
 - ❖ Lower detection complexity
 - ❖ Lower PAPR



Air-Interface Intra-Slicing

5G Air-Interface Slicing

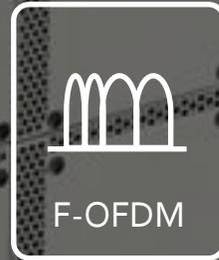


Bringing 5G into Reality

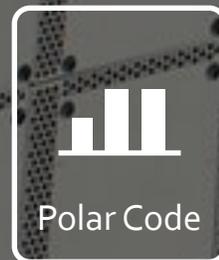
2015



UL **3X** connections
DL **>1.5X** throughput



Saving guard band
Asynchronous transmission



0.5~2dB gain compared with
LTE Turbo Code



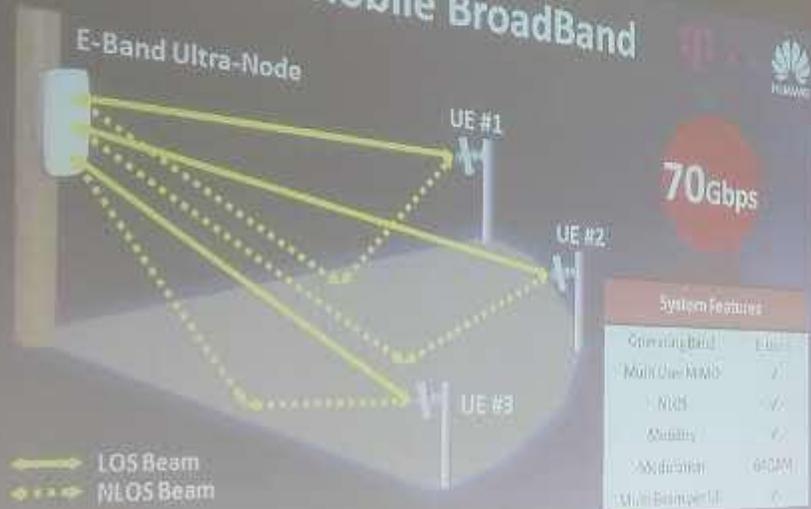
24 layers



Achieved World First DL/UL Air-Interface Slicing

2015 (mmWave)

5G Extreme Mobile BroadBand



System Features	
Operating Band	E-Band
Multi User MIMO	✓
NLOS	✓
Mobility	✓
Modulation	64QAM
Multi Beam per UE	✓

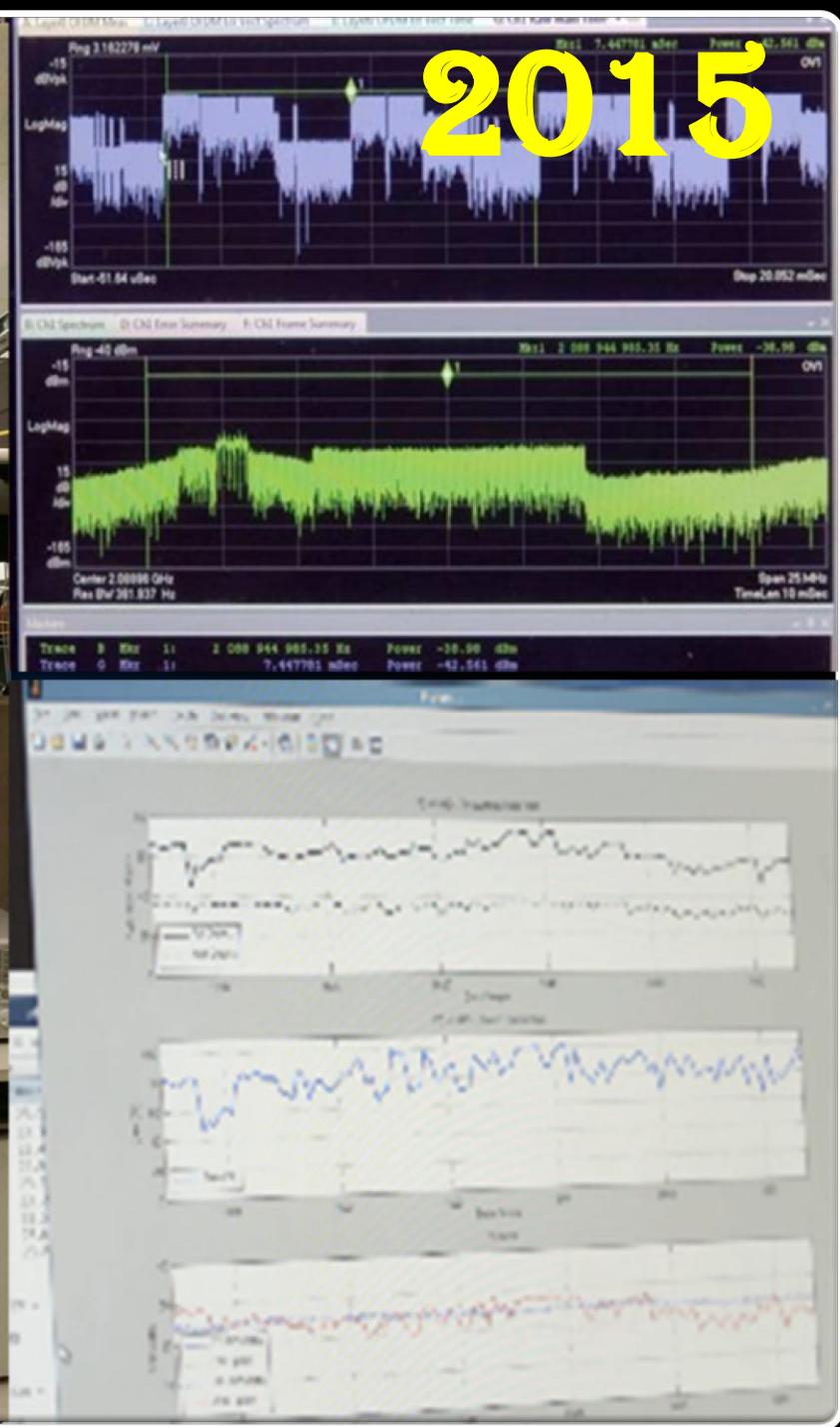
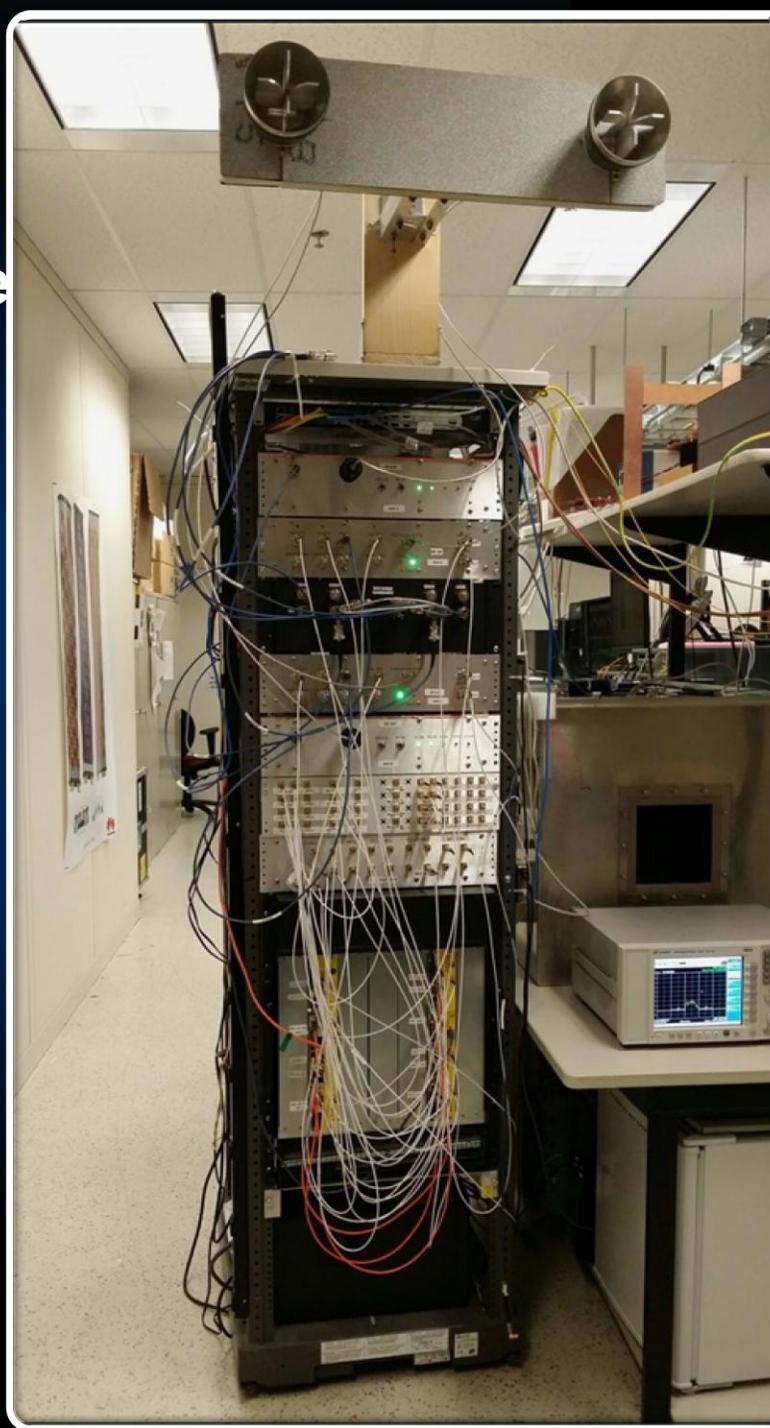


TEST FACILITY BONN

- Mu-MIMO: Multi-user MIMO for high throughput**
 - ❖ 2 streams per user
 - ❖ Up to 24Gbps per user
- NLOS and LOS capability demonstration**
 - ❖ Each stream supports both LOS and NLOS environments
 - ❖ Robust architecture to ensure high data rates in challenging environments
- Mobility Enabled by Beam tracking algorithm**
 - ❖ Support for user mobility with advanced user acquisition and beam tracking algorithms in both LOS and NLOS environments

Full Duplex: A Radio Technology Challenge for more than 80 years

Trial Results 1.8 X Spectral Efficiency Gain



Imagine: 5G Powered Car



If autonomous driving car is mandatory in USA, \$1.3 Trillions can be saved every year, which includes:

- \$158 Billion gas
- \$507 Billion work efficiency improvement
- \$488 Billion accident compensation

Globally,
5G powered car can save \$5.6 Trillion

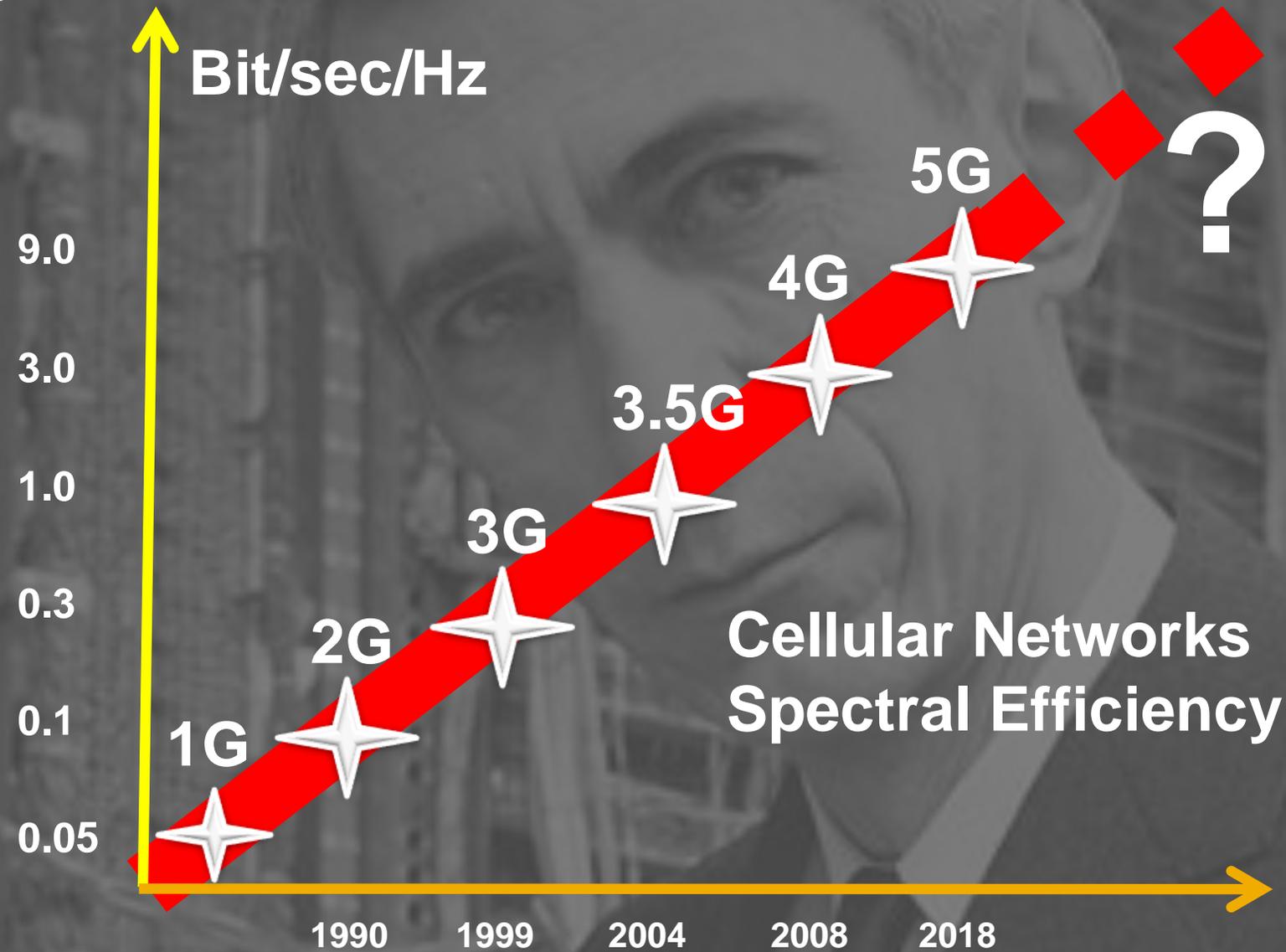
Morgan Stanley

Some Signal Processing Topics for 5G

1. Filtered-OFDM
2. SCMA (Sparse Code Multiple Access)
3. Polar Coding
4. Massive MIMO Non-Linear Pre-Code
5. Fast Beam Acquisition and Tracking for mmWave Radio
6. UDN Self-back Hauling
7. FDD m-MIMO with Limited Feedback
8. TDD m-MIMO Large Array Calibration
9. Linear Integer Programming for Network Slicing
10. Time-Limited Bandwidth-Limited Reliable Signal Design

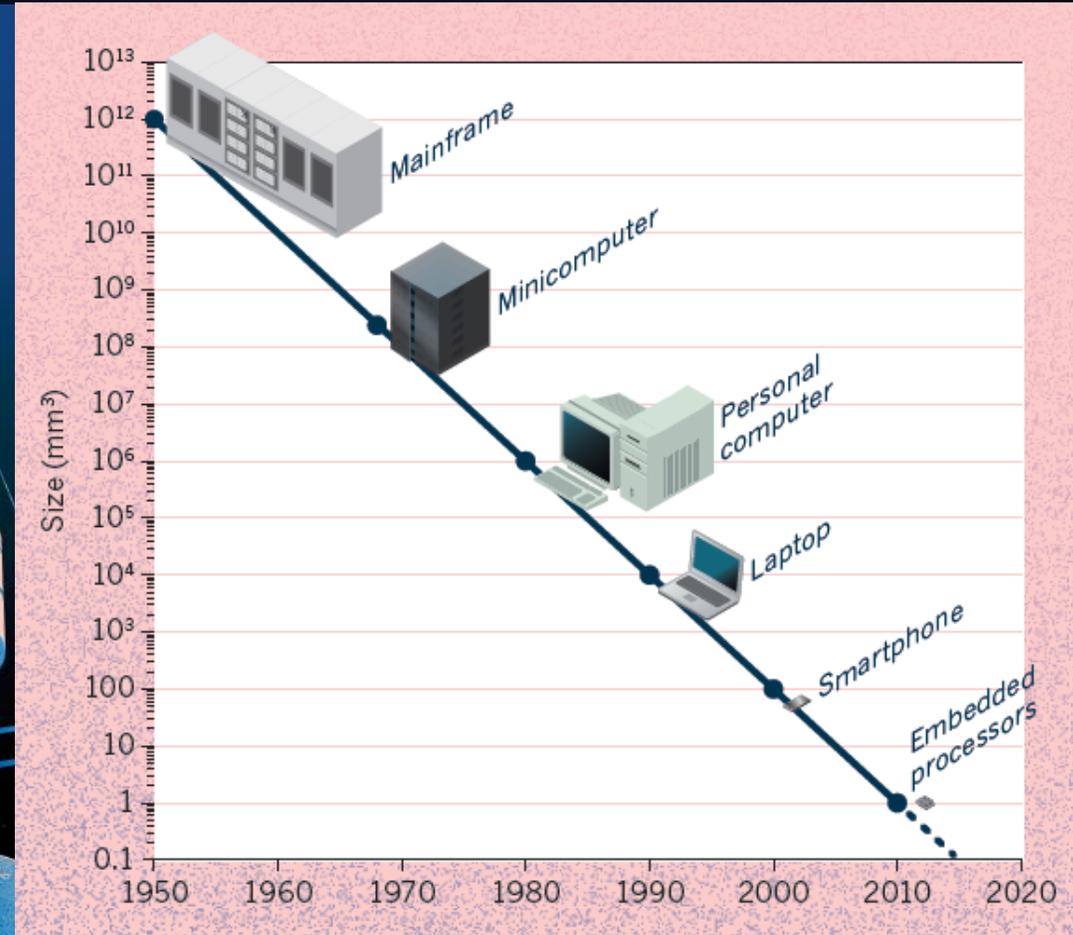
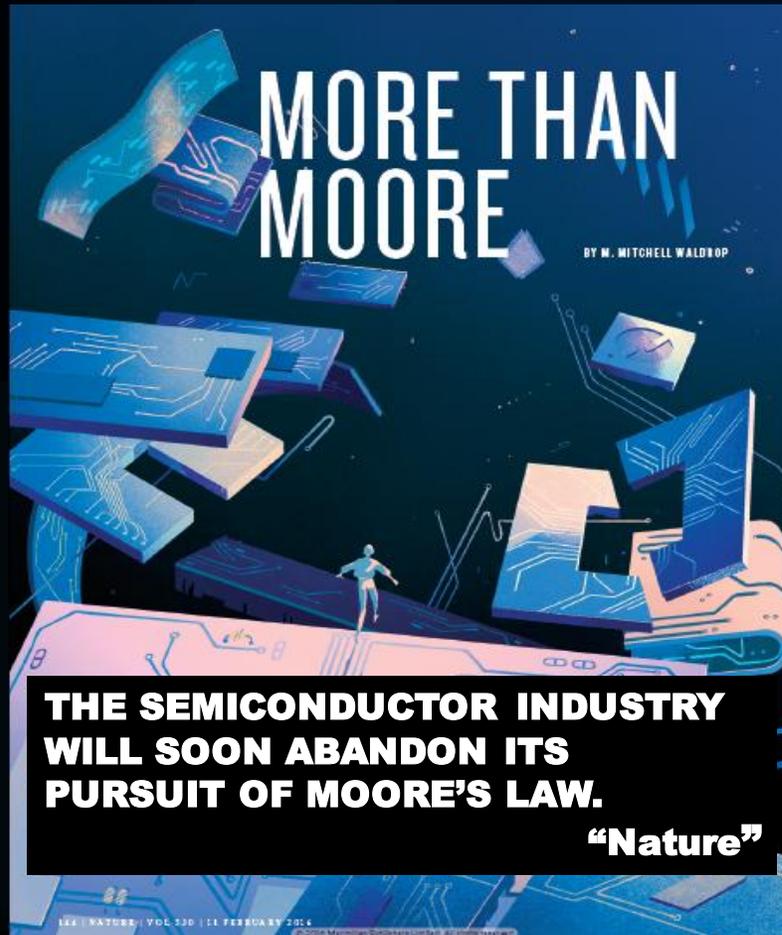


Technology Challenge: Wireless Networks Spectral Efficiency Crunch



The Renaissance of Algorithm

Technology Challenge: Moore's Law Crunch



Thank you

Copyright©2015 Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. All Rights Reserved.

The information in this document may contain predictive statements including, without limitation, statements regarding the future financial and operating results, future product portfolio, new technology, etc. There are a number of factors that could cause actual results and developments to differ materially from those expressed or implied in the predictive statements. Therefore, such information is provided for reference purpose only and constitutes neither an offer nor an acceptance. Huawei may change the information at any time without notice.