

# 5G New Radio: 7 Things to know

KEYSIGHT IN 5G

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*18.05.2018*

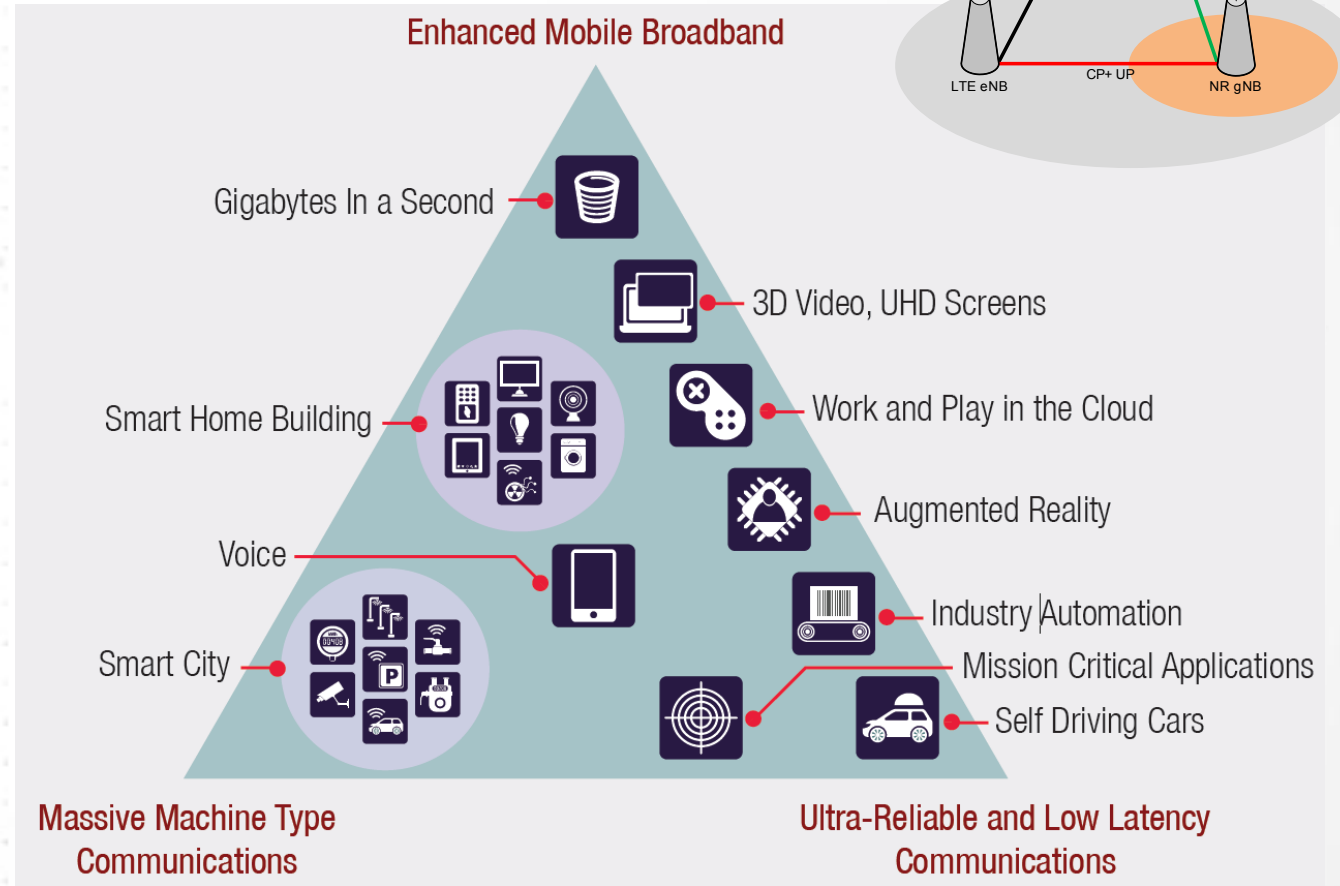
*General Manager (Applications)*



# 5G NR Use Cases

eMBB – mMTC – uRLCC

- The first NR specification (3GPP Release 15) supports increased data throughput and greater capacity for eMBB.
- It also sets a foundation for support of URLLC mission-critical use cases such as autonomous automobiles.
- The NR air interface can work in either standalone or non-standalone mode where an existing LTE network is used for control plane.
- Standalone mode and core network specifications are planned for June '18.



# New Spectrum and Bandwidth

## IMPACTS SIGNAL QUALITY

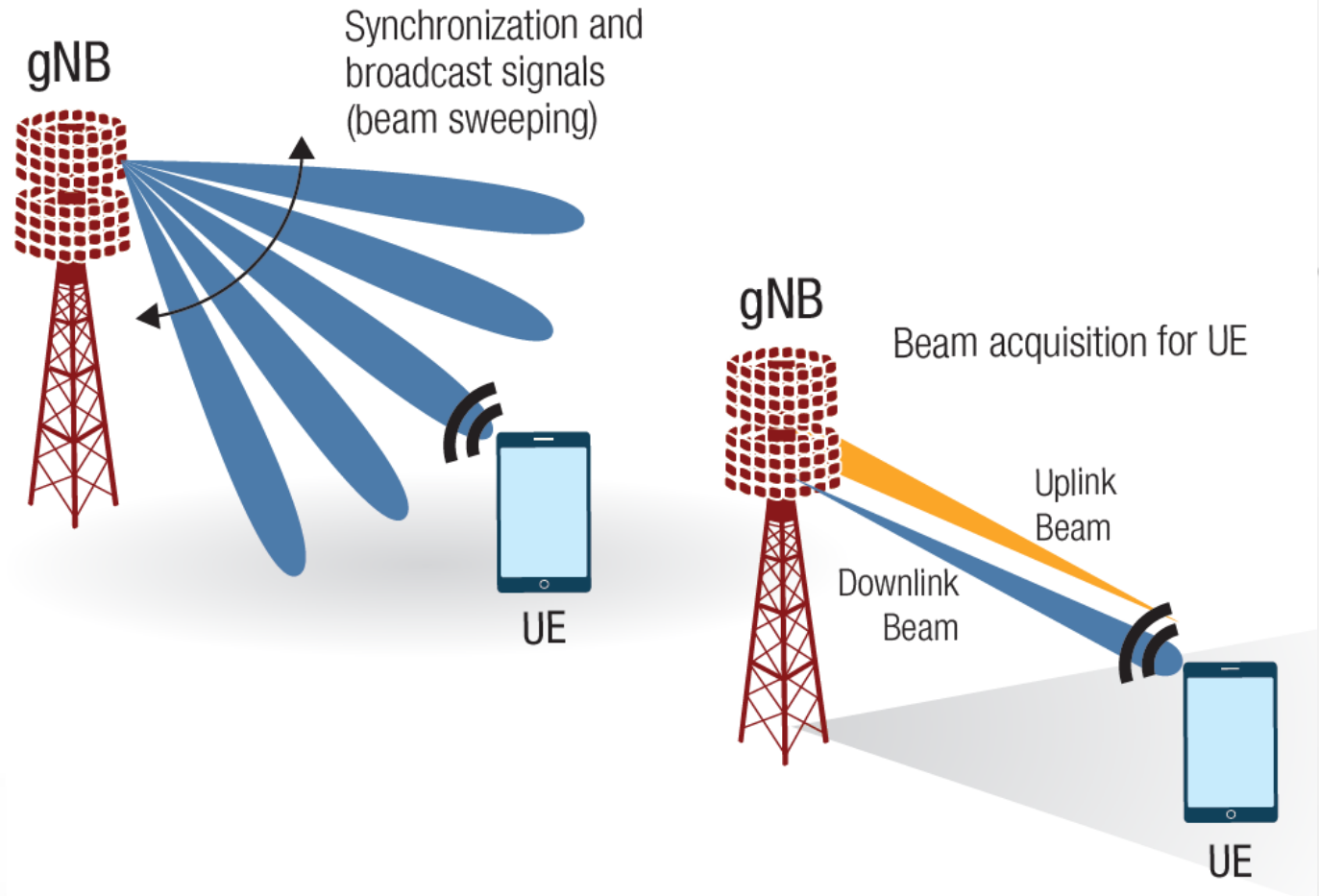
- 5G NR specifies new frequency ranges up to **52.6 GHz (Rel-15)**, and up to **100 GHz** for future implementations.
- Implementing air interfaces at millimeter wave (mmWave) frequencies with up to **1 GHz bandwidth** means you'll need to correct for signal quality issues like path loss, flatness, phase noise, and linearity.

Country	5G NR Frequency Bands
USA	27.5 – 28.35 GHz and 37 – 40 GHz Pre-commercial deployments in 2018, 64-71 GHz future
South Korea	26.5 – 29.5 GHz trials in 2018 Commercial deployments in 2019, 37.5 – 50 GHz future
Japan	27.5 – 28.28 GHz trials planned from 2017 and potentially commercial deployments in 2020
China	24.25 – 27.5 GHz and 37 – 43.5 GHz studies
Sweden	26.5 – 27.5 GHz awarding trial licenses for use in 2018 and onwards
EU	24.25 – 27.5 GHz for commercial deployments from 2020

# Advanced Beamforming Techniques

## REQUIRE SYSTEM-LEVEL DESIGN

- 5G NR uses advanced beamforming to overcome the path loss and multi-path signal propagation issues that come with mmWave frequencies.
- The benefit of beamforming is that it can use steerable antenna arrays that deliver antenna gain and better SNIR to a specified UE.
- To make the most of the technology, however, new design and system-level test approaches are required.

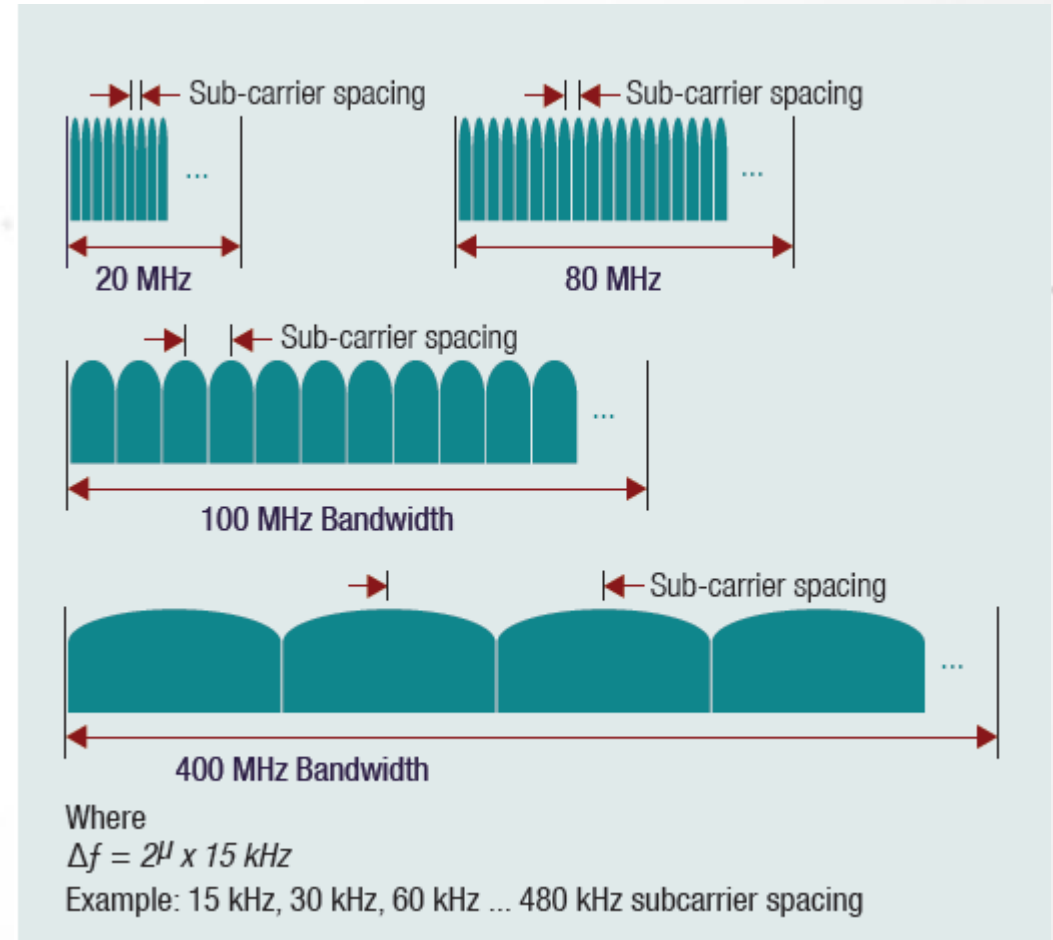


# New Waveform and Scalable Numerology

## MEANS PAPR CHALLENGES

- Scalable subcarrier spacing
  - $\Delta f = 2^\mu \cdot 15 \text{ kHz}$
- Scalable numerology allows for multiplexing of services with different quality and latency requirements and provides larger subcarrier spacing for mmWave carriers.

$\mu$	$\Delta f = 2^\mu \cdot 15 \text{ kHz}$	Cyclic Prefix
0	15 kHz	Normal
1	30 kHz	Normal
2	60 kHz	Normal, Extended
3	120 kHz	Normal
4	240 kHz	Normal
5	480 kHz	Normal

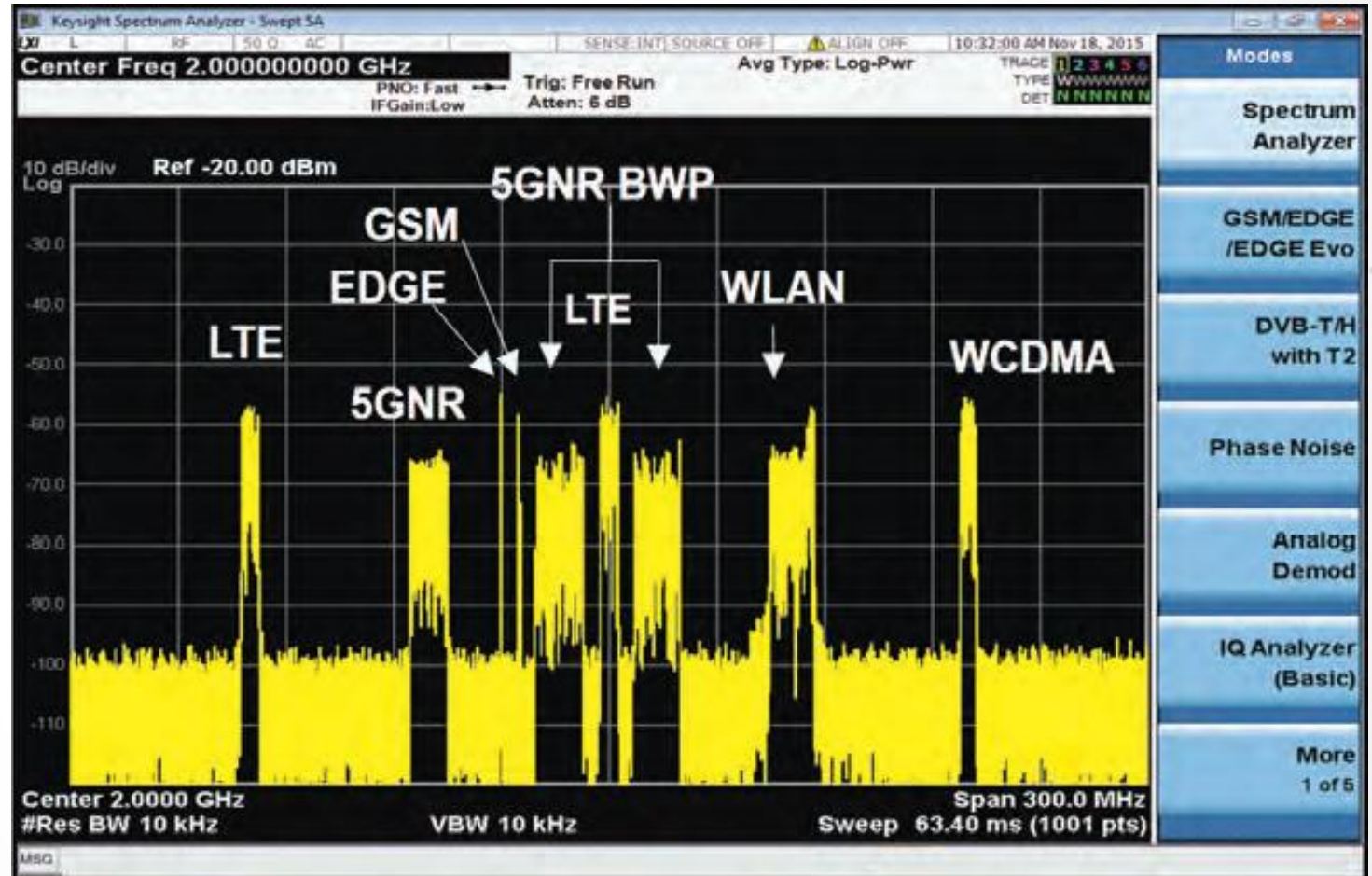




# Multi-Waveform Coexistence

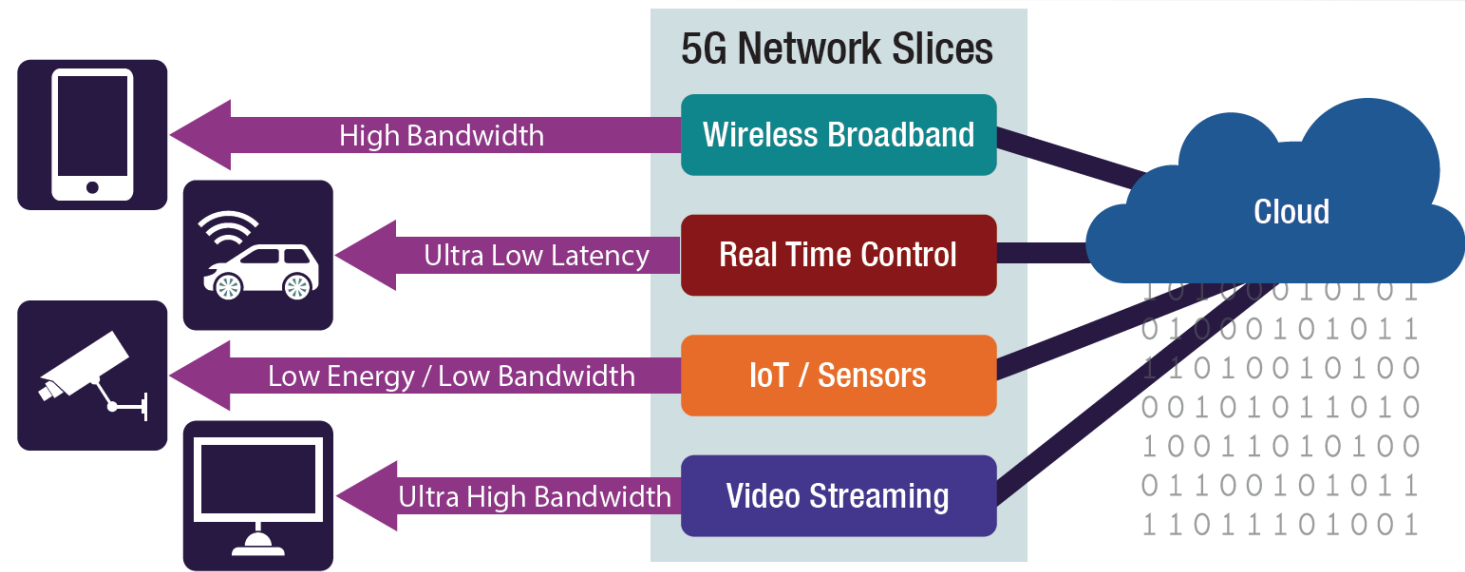
## PRESENTS INTERFERENCE ISSUES

- 5G NR must coexist with the many already existing services and with new services that will be introduced to support 5G use cases.
- Different signals can be found in adjacent and in non-contiguous spectrum, making interference a big issue.
- To reduce adjacent spectrum interference, in-band and out-of-band emissions must be minimized.



# Network Changes Are Inevitable

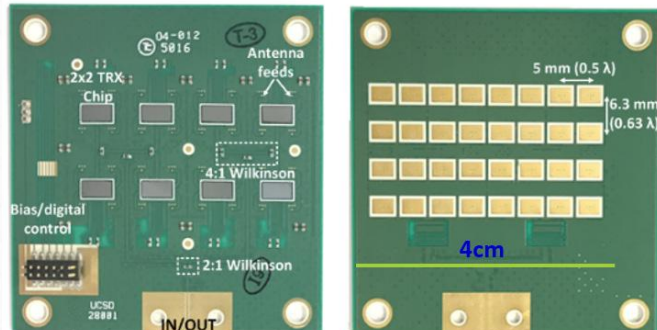
- 5G NR will drastically increase network traffic. To support the 5G NR use models and minimize cost, new network technologies are required.
- **Network slicing** makes the network more dynamic, enabling operators to allocate speed, capacity, and coverage.
- **Cloud RAN** moves baseband processing into the cloud, making mobile connections more efficient.



# Millimeter Wave Frequencies Require OTA Test

## CATR

- At mmWave frequencies, small-size antennas require testing to be conducted over-the-air (OTA) – a complex and expensive approach.
- A compact antenna test range (CATR) uses a parabolic reflector system and rotating positioner to eliminate the need for extremely large and expensive chambers





# LTE vs. NR Comparison

## PHYSICAL LAYER SPECIFICATIONS

	LTE	New Radio (Based on 3GPP Rel. 15)
Frequency band	Sub-6 GHz	Sub-6 GHz, mmWave (up to 52.6 GHz)
Maximum Bandwidth (per CC)	20 MHz	50 MHz (@ 15 kHz), 100 MHz (@ 30 kHz), 200 MHz (@ 60 kHz), 400 MHz (@ 120 kHz)
Maximum CCs	5 (Rel.10) / 32 (Rel.12). Current implementation is 5.	16 (allowed BW and CCs combinations TBD)
Subcarrier Spacing	15 kHz	$2^n \cdot 15$ kHz TDM and FDM multiplexing
Waveform	CP-OFDM for DL; SC-FDMA for UL	CP-OFDM for DL; CP-OFDM and DFT-s-OFDM for UL
Modulation	Up to 256 QAM DL (moving to 1024 QAM) Up to 64 QAM UL	Up to 256 QAM UL & DL
Maximum Number of Subcarriers	1200	3300
Subframe Length	1 ms (moving to 0.5 ms)	1 ms
Latency (Air Interface)	10 ms (moving to 5 ms)	1 ms
Slot Length	7 symbols in 500 $\mu$ s	14 symbols (duration depends on subcarrier spacing) 2, 4 and 7 symbols for mini-slots
Channel Coding	Turbo Code (data); TBCC (control)	LDPC (data); Polar Codes (control)
Initial Access	No beamforming	Beamforming
MIMO	Up to 8x8	Up to 8x8
Duplexing	FDD, Static TDD	FDD, Static TDD, Dynamic TDD

## Most Organizations Use Standalone Products

Design Test Measure Monitor

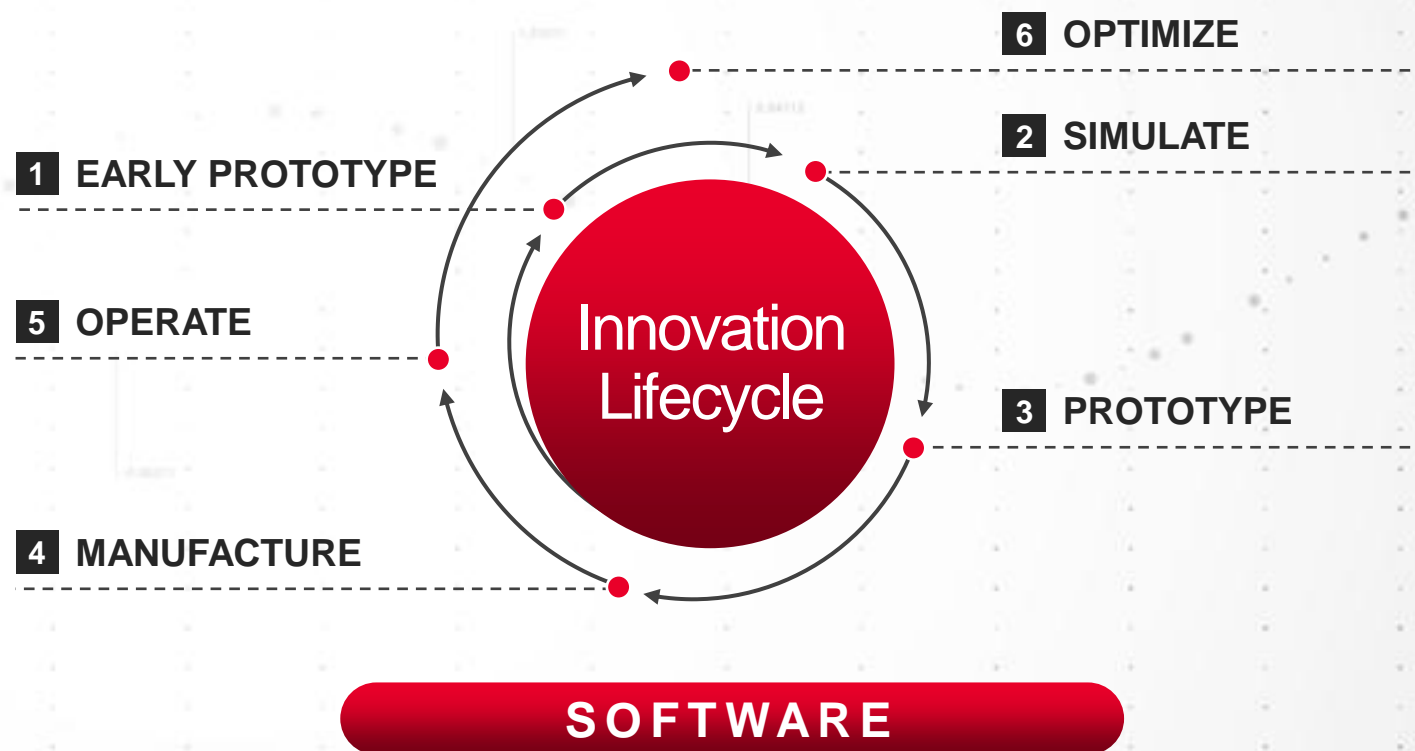


Siloed datasets

Disconnected workflows

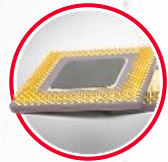
Higher risk of errors

## Keysight Now Enables the Entire Innovation Lifecycle



# Keysight Now Provides Insight Across the Entire Stack

■ Keysight Classic   ■ Ixia   ■ Anite



**COMPONENTS &  
CHIPSETS**



**DEVICES**



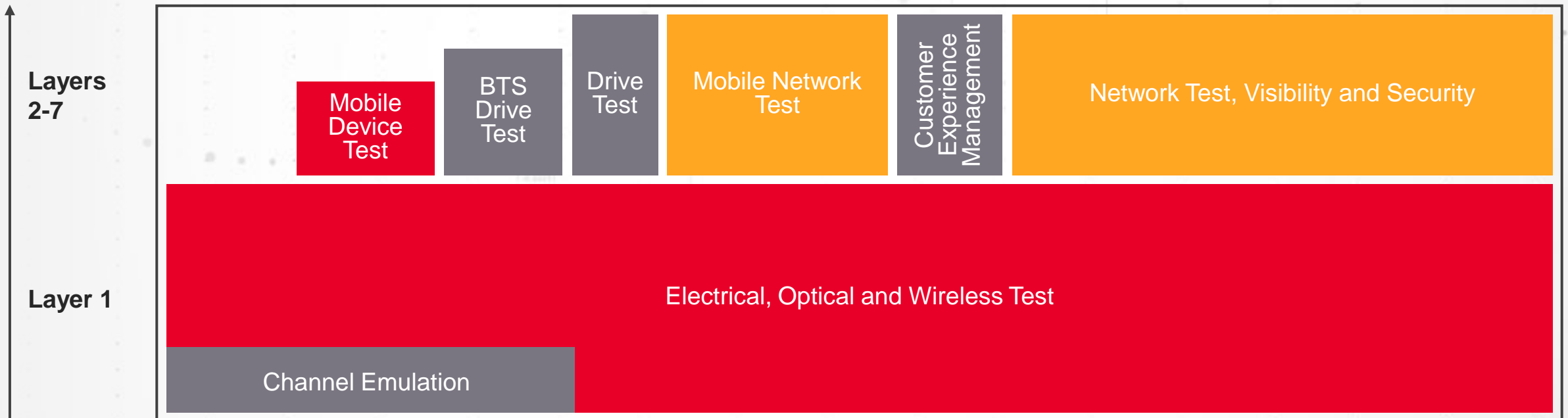
**BASE STATIONS**



**HYPERSCALE AND  
DATA CENTERS**



**ENTERPRISE**



# 5G Ecosystems Have Formed

INTEROPERABILITY IS KEY FOR GLOBAL DEPLOYMENT

Spectrum	Sub-6 GHz					mmWave		
	0.6 GHz	2.5 GHz	3.4 – 3.7 GHz		4.4 – 4.9 GHz	ISM	28 GHz	39 GHz
Geography	USA	USA, China	EU, China	South Korea	Japan		USA, South Korea	USA
Operator	T-Mobile	Sprint, China Telecom	orange, Vodafone, China Mobile	docomo, SK, kt	docomo, SoftBank		verizon, at&t, T-Mobile	SoftBank, docomo, SK, kt, verizon, at&t, T-Mobile

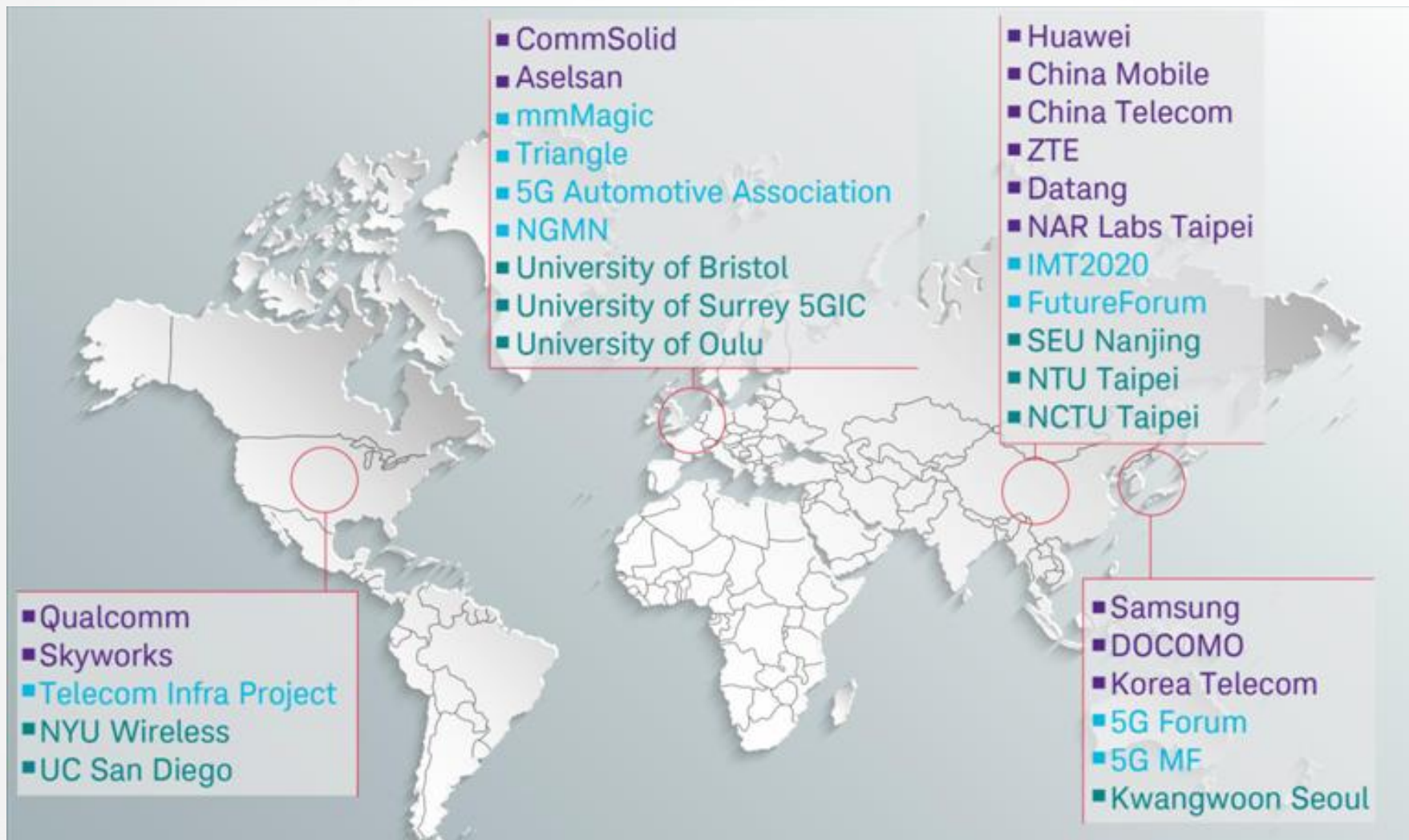
KEYSIGHT IS PROVIDING WORKFLOW SOLUTIONS WITH SCALABLE PLATFORMS

## KEYS 5G Solutions

- Network Emulation
- mmW and OTA
- RFIC/RFFE
- Channel Emulation
- PHY Test Bed
- Channel Sounding
- Digital Interfaces
- Drive Test
- Network Load Test
- Network Monitoring

# Transforming Your 5G Ideas into Reality

## KEYSIGHT 5G PUBLIC COLLABORATIONS



- mmWave
- Massive MIMO
- Beamforming
- NB-IoT
- CRAN
- 5G NR
- 5G TF





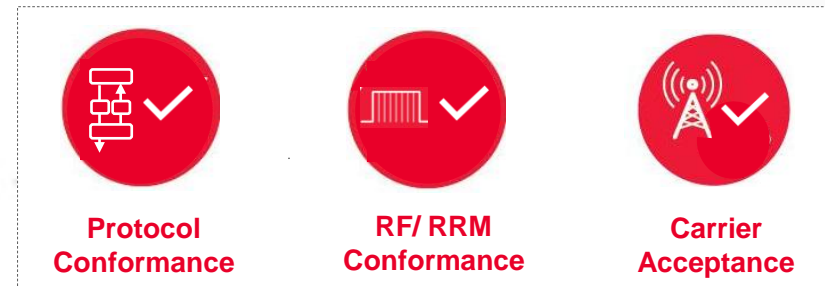
# First 5G NR Device R&D Workflow Solutions

END TO END PORTFOLIO

## 5G Interactive R&D



## 5G Device Acceptance



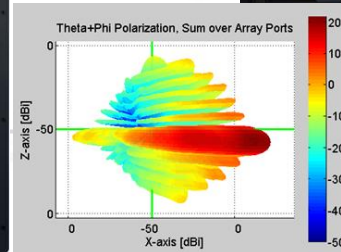
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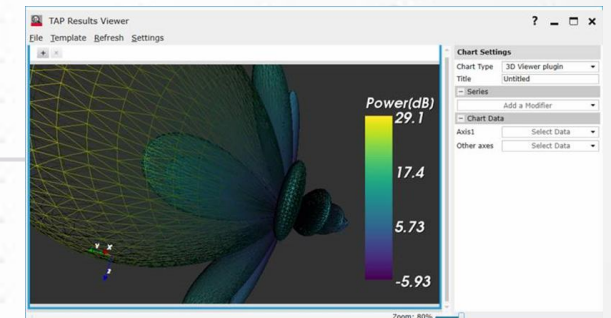
Network Emulator



Channel Emulator



mmWave OTA Solutions



Interactive 5G stack  
and tools with **common  
scripting engine**

Common measurement science,  
**logging  
and automation**

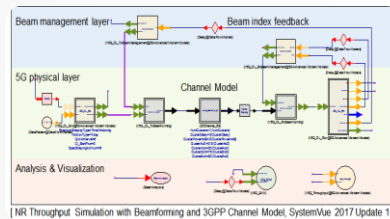
5G  
UE

# First Commercially Available 5G NR Solutions

ACROSS ENTIRE PRODUCT DESIGN CYCLE

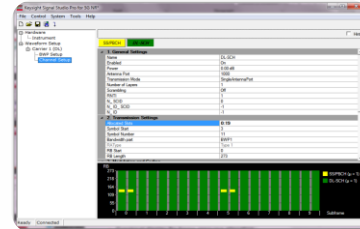
First with 5G NR DL and UL and proven through industry leader collaborations

Simulate



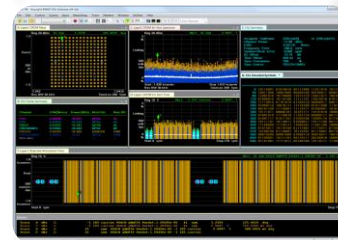
SystemVue  
5G Library

Generate



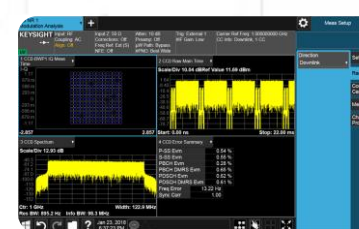
Signal Studio  
Pro for 5G NR

Analyze



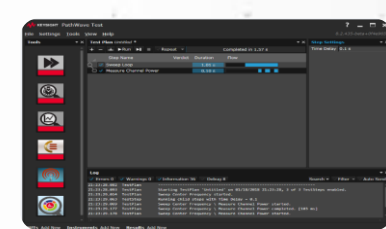
89600 VSA  
5G NR

Test

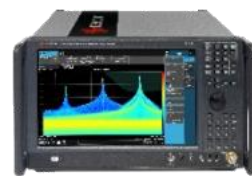


X-Series App  
5G NR

Automate



PathWave  
Test



## Nemo Outdoor Field Test

**VERIFY 5G COVERAGE IN LIVE NETWORKS**

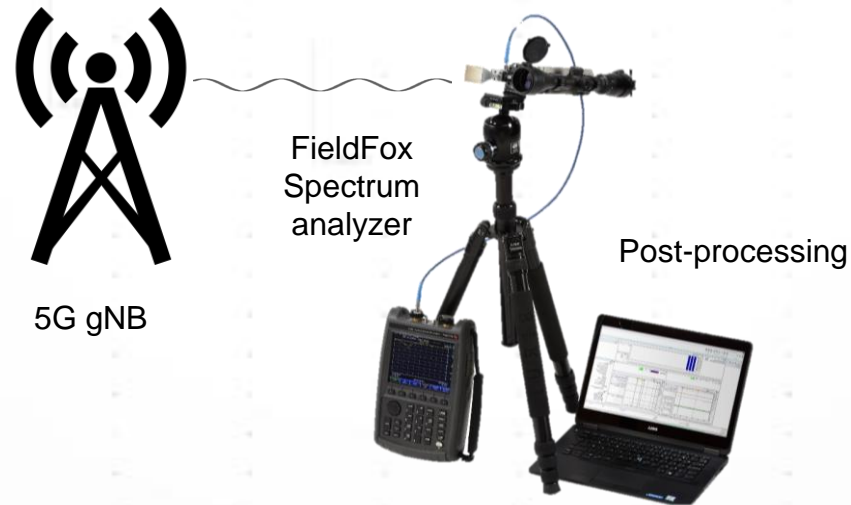
### Cellular IoT Drive Test

- Measurement of air interface parameters in wireless networks
- NB-IoT, LTE-M, 5G, LTE/LTE-A (Cat 16, VoLTE)



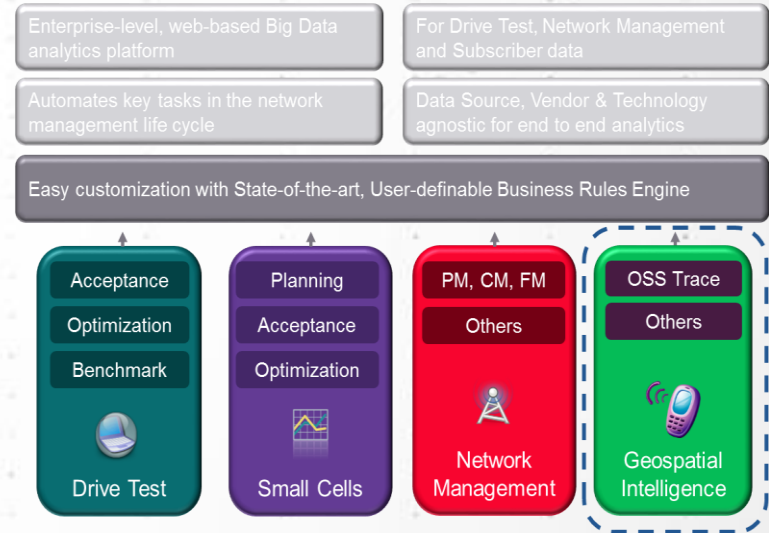
### Nemo Outdoor 5G

- Measure, analyze and visualize the signal power level from 5G base station
- Outdoor/indoor coverage testing
- mmWave signal penetration tests



### Nemo Xynergy RAN Analytics

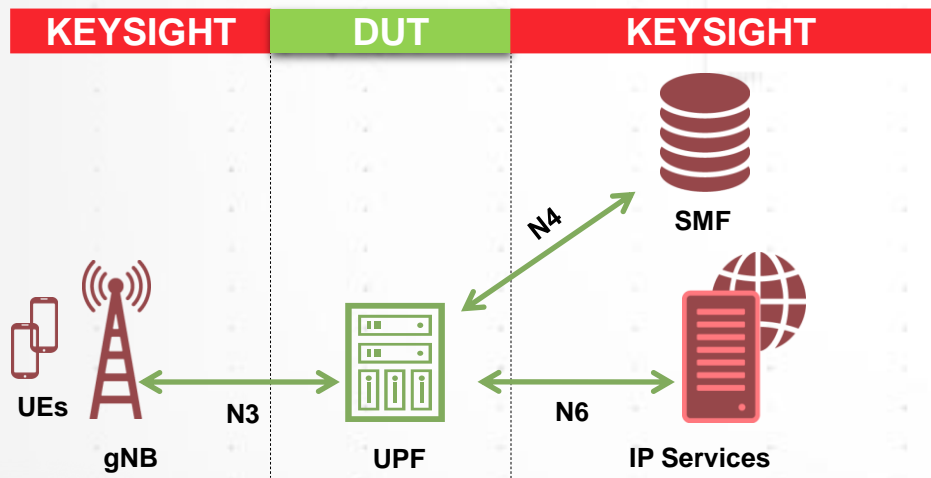
- Web-based Enterprise level platform for analyzing Drive test, OSS call trace, small cell/DAS, and network management data



# First 5G Packet Core High Scale Network Solution

**OPERATORS GAIN REAL-TIME INSIGHT INTO QUALITY OF SERVICE**

- Highest capacity and performance
  - All virtualized
  - Up to 7 million sessions / VM
- Native service with REST APIs
- Flexible design



**ixia**  
A Keysight Business





Helping you navigate  
the most challenging technology waves

**Thank You!**