



# Millimeter-wave networks: what's done and what's missing

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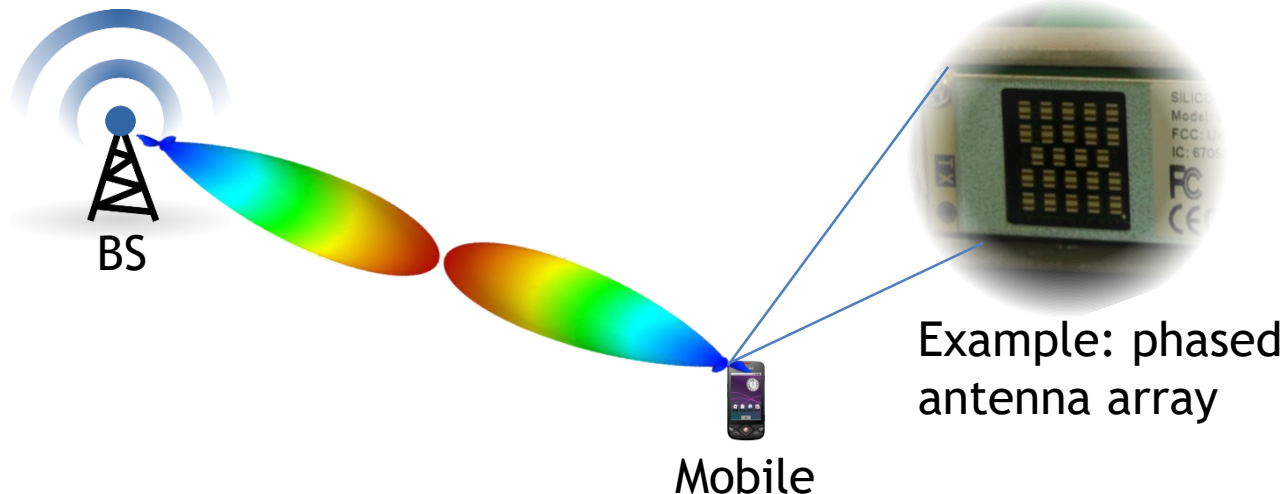
[Developing the  
Science of Networks]

# Why Millimeter-Wave?

- Many GHz of spectrum available at mm-wave frequencies (multi-Gbit/s per user)
- Very high levels of spatial reuse through highly directional antennas

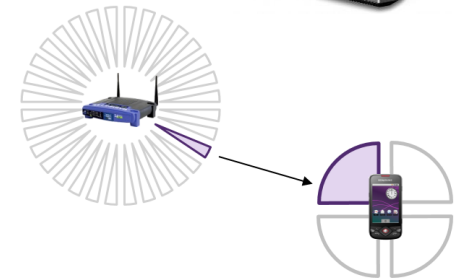
## BUT:

- High path loss, most materials block the signal
- Communication via line-of-sight (or a strong reflector)
- Antennas need to be *aligned* (beam training)



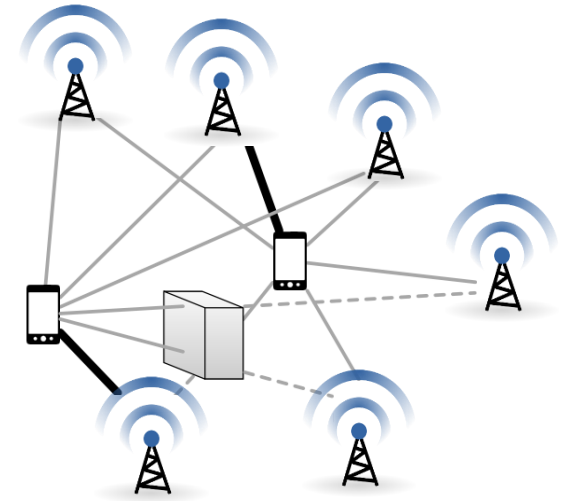
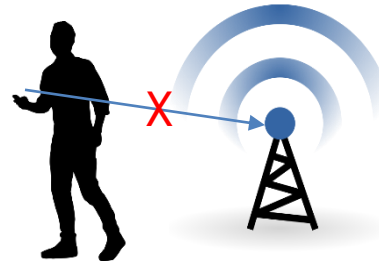
# What's Done?

- First generation hardware
  - Demonstrated feasibility (cost, hardware complexity, energy consumption, device integration, ...)
- Single link beam-training works well (even for mobile scenarios)
- First deployment experience
  - Verizon 5G mm-wave
  - Facebook Terragraph



# What's Missing

- Compelling uses cases
- Dealing with (self-) blockage
- Algorithms for large, ultra-dense large deployments
- Good hardware platforms for research and experimentation
- And more....

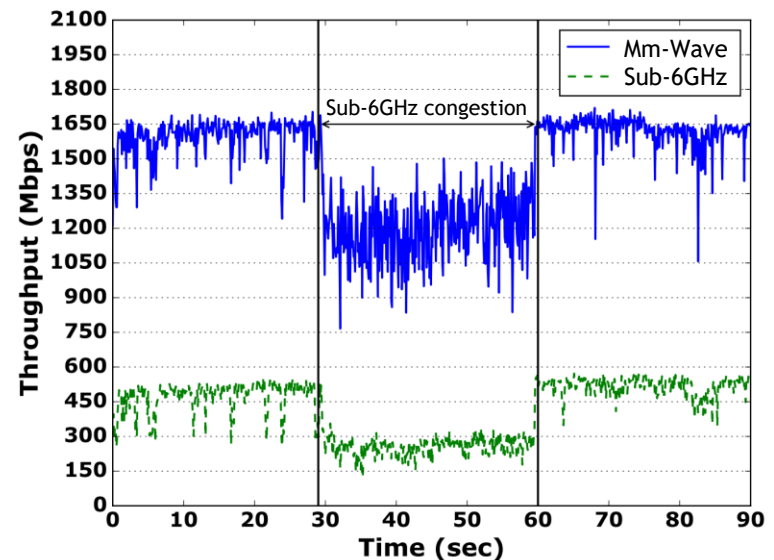




# Network Resilience

- Combining mm-wave and sub-6GHz important for resilience (and speed)
  - 5G+ and WLAN devices will be multi-band
- MP-TCP promising since it is technology agnostic and avoids replicating reordering functionality at lower layers
  - But past work showed performance problems over mm-wave
  - Amount of reordering at the receiver *critically* affects performance

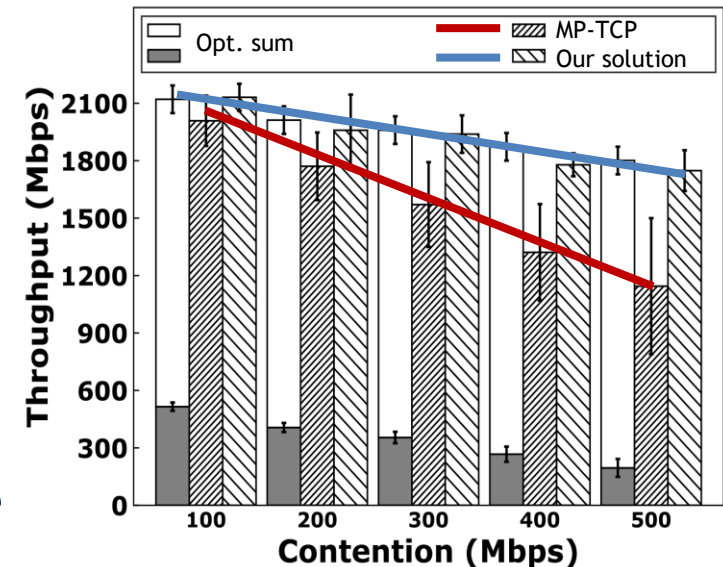
Example: reacting to sub-6GHz congestion



# Multi-path TCP

- Designed MP-TCP scheduler that determines optimal assignment of packets to sub-flows

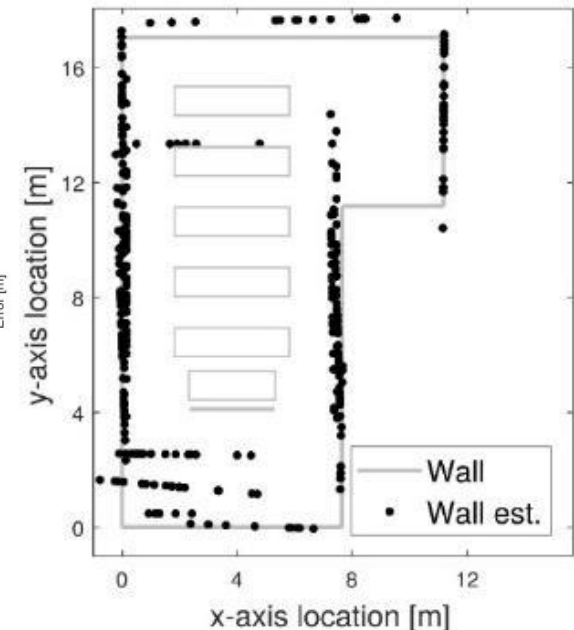
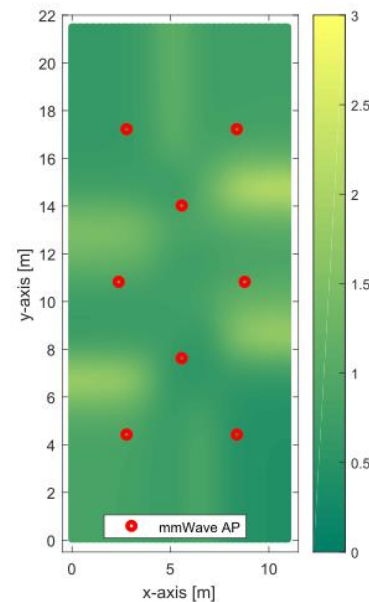
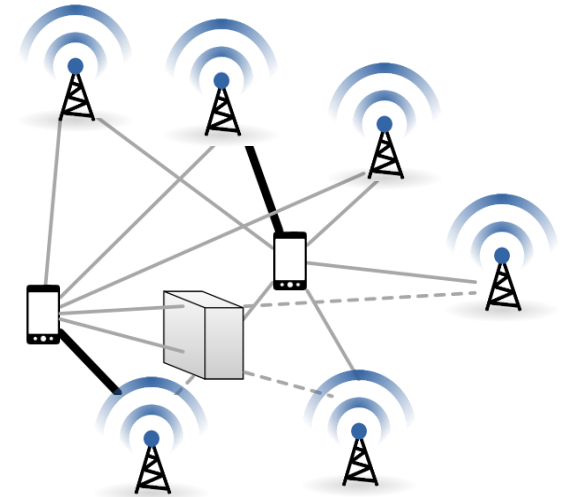
- Probe for the correct packet assignment ratio for sub-flows
- Take into account events such as blockage, network scans, ...
- Achieves close to opt. performance



- For low latency, this needs to be done within the mobile network rather than end-to-end
  - Ongoing work on multi-connectivity, but many issues remain (buffers at different layers, CloudRAN may help)
  - Estimation of per interface latencies to reduce reordering
  - Link quality prediction for proactive traffic steering

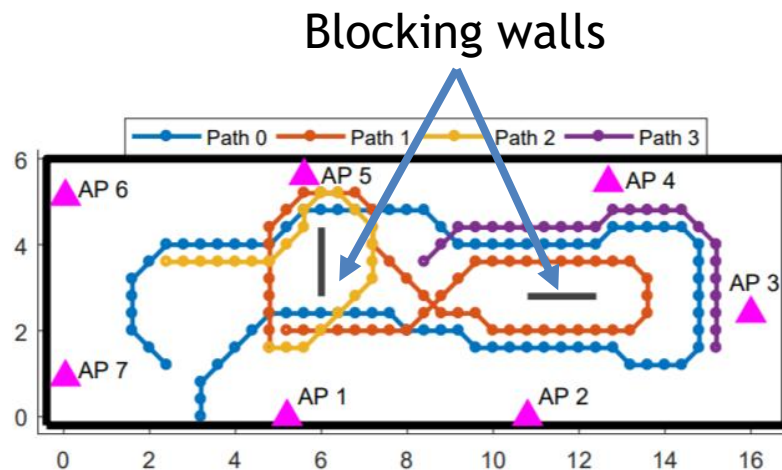
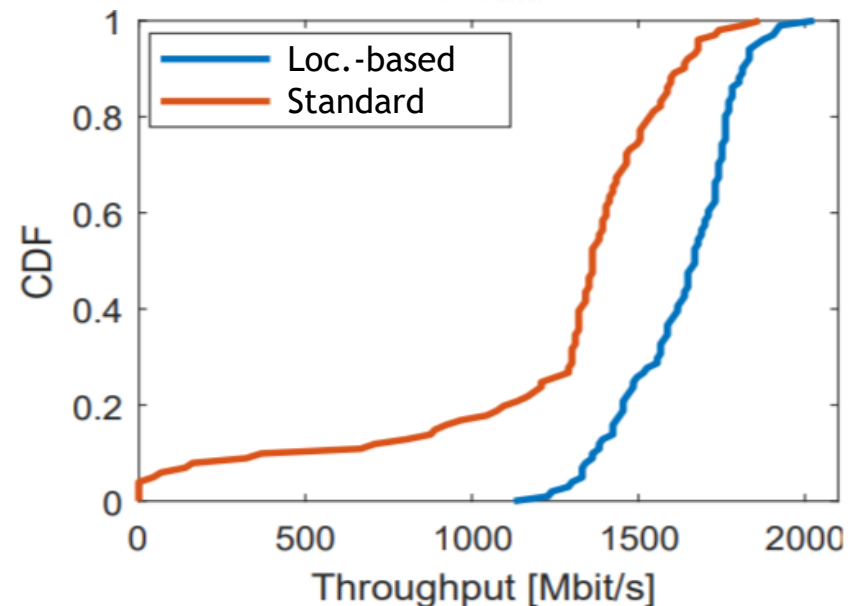
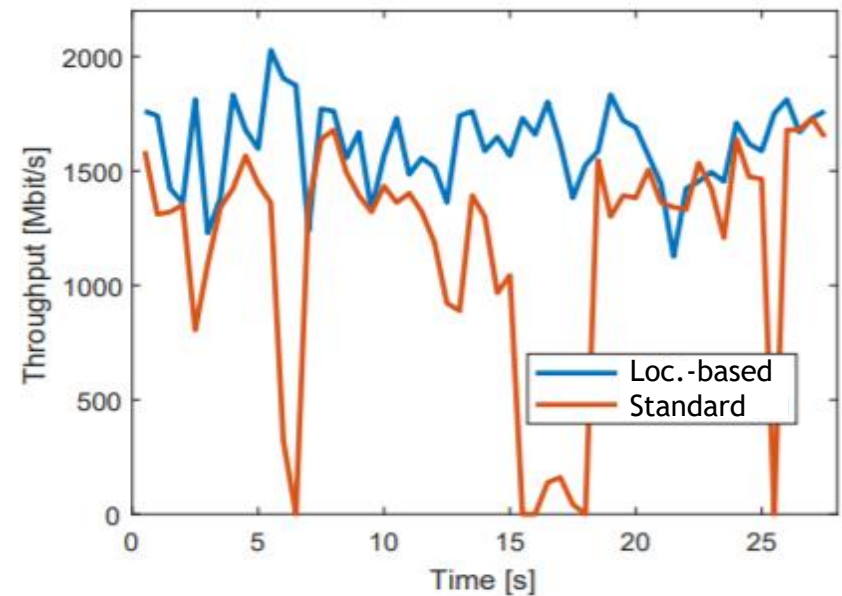
# Large Scale Dense Deployments

- With many BSs and UEs, association and handover become combinatorial
  - Impossible to beam train all BS/UE combinations before making a decision
- Mm-wave location systems and environment mapping
  - Beam-steering driven by UE location
  - Handover and blockage prediction



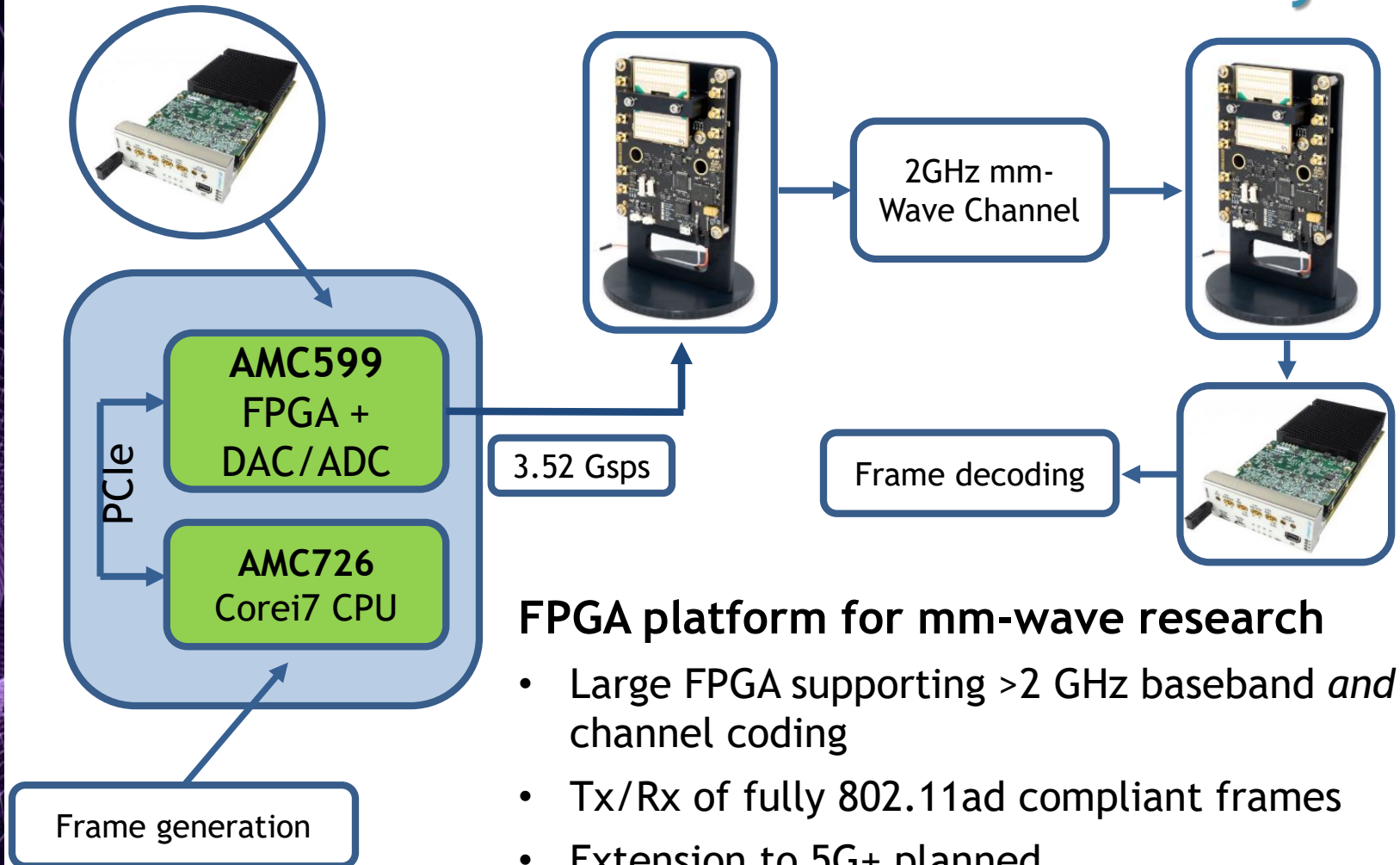
# Location-Based Network Control

- In-band location system for beam steering and handover
  - Implementation on commercial hardware
- Evaluated in complex scenario with walls
  - No outages and higher throughput



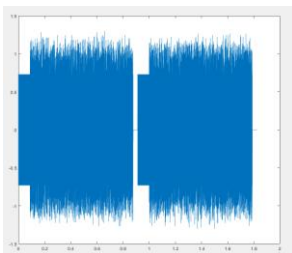


# Full-bandwidth mm-Wave SDR System



## FPGA platform for mm-wave research

- Large FPGA supporting >2 GHz baseband *and* channel coding
- Tx/Rx of fully 802.11ad compliant frames
- Extension to 5G+ planned
- Sivers up/down converters with phased arrays
- Packet detection, preamble processing on FPGA
- Frame decoding offline (will be moved to FPGA)





# Millimeter-wave SDR-based Open Experimentation Platform (MISO)

- Framework for on site and remote experimentation
- Mixed hardware/software design using GNU Radio + RFNoC
- Flexibly mix function blocks on the FPGA and in software  
→ vastly speeds up prototype development
- Scales to wideband SDRs (costly, very high bandwidth and rate) and standard SDRs such as USRPs (low cost, but limited bandwidth)
- Open-source source project for use in industry and academic research as well as teaching, allows for extensions and upgrades

Narrowband  
processing system  
(Remote Lab - ORCA)



Wideband  
processing system  
(on site - IMDEA Networks)



Mm-wave  
Baseband  
Processing  
System

A/D and  
Upcon-  
verters



mm-Wave  
Channel



**THANK YOU !**