

Software defined radio as a vehicle for commercialisation of university research: Lessons learned in 5G and opportunities for 6G

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Overview

- Pathway to spin-out
- Contributing to 3GPP
- **O-RAN** standards
- Lessons learned in 5G
- **Opportunities for 6G**

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Our research

- 5G mobile broadband targets ultra-high throughputs
- But reliable communication requires complex processing
- Hardware-accelerated processing is required to keep up
- We jointly design the processing algorithm and hardware
- Our designs are aimed at user equipment and basestations



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EPSRC project

- Case for support proof of concept simulation results
- Pathways to impact "we will generate a patent from each aspect of the project"
- Reviewer "why haven't you patented the proof of concept?"
- Response "thanks for the encouragement!"



Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council





Patent

- Invention disclosure form on fully-parallel turbo decoder
- Faculty patent panel meeting "we will fund the UK patent application, but you must find a licensee so that the patent pays for itself"
- Waited for industry to come knocking on our door...
- One year later should we make global applications?
- Patent panel meeting "okay, but you must step up your efforts to find a licensee: go to California"







SETsquared Innovation to Commercialisation of University Research







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Innovate UK Aid for Start-ups grant

- ICURe panel recommended applying for Innovate UK funding
- Wrote a business plan, including market research, competitor analysis, business model, financial forecasts, funding requirements, milestones, IP arrangements, risk analysis.
- Awarded £500k to be spent over 2 years





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3GPP 5G New Radio standardisation

- AccelerComm incorporation happened in March 2016, on the basis of fully parallel turbo decoder patent
- Standardisation of channel coding for 3GPP 5G New Radio began in May 2016
- AccelerComm attended 3GPP meetings to support adoption of turbo codes in 5G NR, but ultimately LDPC and polar codes were selected instead
- AccelerComm had to pivot to developing LDPC and polar solutions, but in hindsight this was a bigger opportunity than turbo codes would have been



Benefits and challenges of contributing to 3GPP

- 3GPP is a very competitive environment everybody wants to get their patents into the standard "standards essential patent"
- Very difficult to achieve for anybody apart from big companies, who can form allegiances and control decisions
- But only a minority of contributors had implementation experience and AccelerComm was able to make valuable contributions here
- Gained valuable insights into motivation for standardisation decisions and the advanced techniques that they enable
- Able to generate "implementation essential patents"
- Also able to get AccelerComm onto the radar of important industry players





<u>R1-1610604</u> WF on channel codes for NR eMBB data AccelerComm, Ericsson, Orange, IMT, LG, NEC, Sony Revision of R1-1610545

Proposal:

- Adopt LDPC code and turbo code, to mitigate the concerns associated with the implementation of flexible LDPC

<u>R1-1610767</u> Way forward on eMBB data channel coding Samsung, Qualcomm Incorporated, Nokia, Alcatel-Lucent Shanghai Bell, Verizon Wireless, KT Corporation, KDDI, ETRI, IITH, IITM, CEWiT, Reliance Jio, Tejas Network, Xilinx, Sony, SK Telecom, Intel Corporation, Sharp, MTI, National Instrument, Motorola Mobility, Lenovo, Cohere Technologies, Acorn Technologies, CableLabs, WILUS Inc, NextNav, ASUSTEK, ITL Revision of <u>R1-1610689</u> Also acceptable to Ericsson

Proposal:

Adopt LDPC code for eMBB data channel as single coding scheme

R1-1610850WF on channel codesHuawei, HiSilicon, Acer, Bell, CATR, China Unicom, China Telecom, CHTTL,
Coolpad, Deutsche Telekom, Etisalat, InterDigital, III, ITRI, MediaTek, Nubia Technology, Nuel, OPPO, Potevio,
Spreadtrum, TD Tech, Telus, Vivo, Xiaomi, Xinwei, ZTE, ZTE MicroelectronicsRevision of R1-1610668Also acceptable to CATT
Proposal:

• Polar code is supported as a channel coding scheme for NR eMBB data channel

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ACCELERCOMM SUPERCHARGED WIRELESS O-RAN – hardware-software split







5G NR PHY software stacks

- Intel FlexRAN 5G NR PHY layer, optimised for Intel x86 CPUs, can use FPGA to accelerate LDPC coding and fronthaul connectivity, integrated into base station equipment by several vendors and deployed by numerous operators, source code available with license from Intel, or binary available in O-RAN reference implementation
- Open Air Interface open source implementation of 5G NR Core, CU, DU, RU and UE, some optimisation for Intel and AMD x86 CPUs, some support for ARM CPUs, support coming for FPGA acceleration of LDPC coding
- Matlab 5G toolbox source code for 5G NR modeling, simulation, and verification





Lessons learned in 5G

- O-RAN is decomposing a basestation into building blocks and standardising interfaces between them – a vendor can focus on building an individual building block, at various levels of abstraction
- This has significantly reduced the barrier to entry, but it is still necessary to develop multi-disciplinary teams for signal processing, hardware, software, interfacing, ...
- Also, still important to build expertise at the system level above that of your solution, so that you can understand your customer's requirements
- Eco-system is vital roadmaps must be aligned between IP provider, hardware vendor, software vendor, system integrator, operator, standards organisations





Opportunities for 6G

- New ideas must be championed by big established players in order to get into 3GPP standards an example of this is the invention of polar codes in 2008 and their 3GPP standardization in 2016 thanks to Huawei's support
- Ideas can be pushed into big established players by developing demos based on software defined radio and developing relationships with vendors and operators
- A good example of this is Orthogonal Time Frequency Space modulation, which Cohere Technologies is now trailing with Vodafone, Deutsche Telekom, Intel FlexRAN and Mavenir
- It is important to think about how the idea fits into the building blocks of O-RAN Cohere Technologies are deploying their technology in the radio intelligent controller, which controls the CU, DU and RU.

Thank you

Find out more at: http://www.accelercomm.com https://futureworlds.com/?s=accelercomm

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