

# 5G/6G Private Networks for Vertical Markets: Just Add Some SDR and Spectrum

Dani Anderson

 <https://www.linkedin.com/in/danianderson92/>

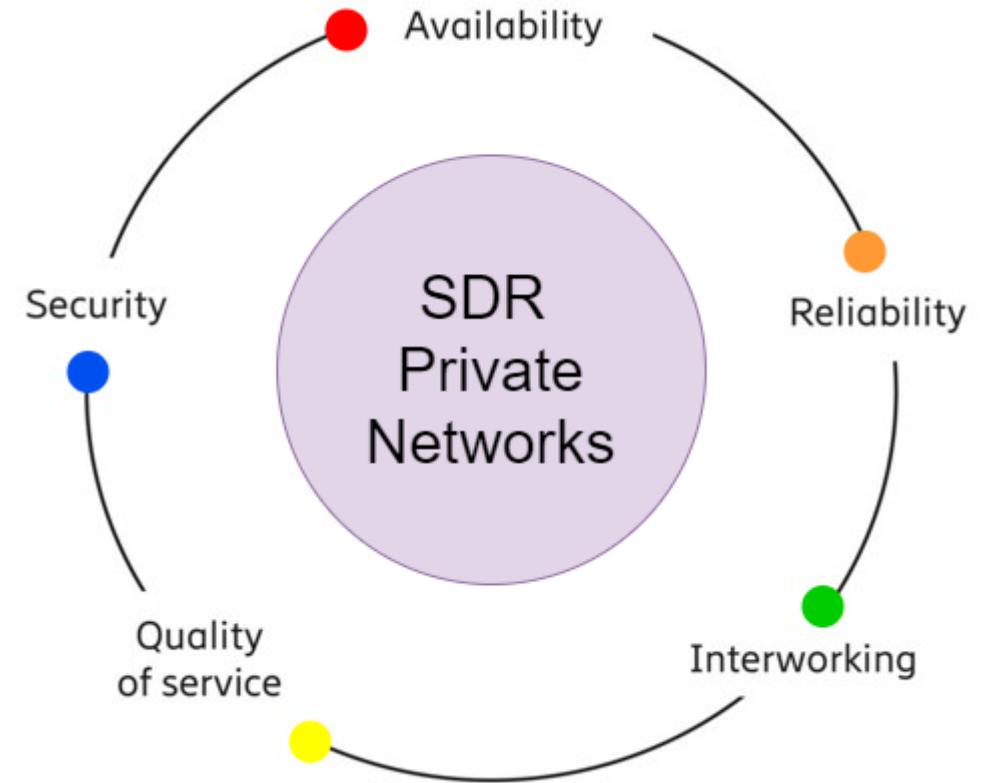
16<sup>th</sup> Sept 2021, DCMS-SPF 6G Spectrum Initiative



- StrathSDR team have deployed a number of demonstrator networks implementing a common SDR-based architecture.
  - Targeting Shared Spectrum and Pioneer Spectrum
- Common SDR infrastructure platform, but differing performance criteria for different verticals.
  - Security
  - Uplink speed optimisation
  - Device density
- We are SDR now at 'Split-8', but evolving (where appropriate) to O-RAN / other Lower Layer Splits (e.g., Split 7-2)
- 6G will require new spectrum access strategies to facilitate more economic deployments and more effective spectral usage.
  - Low/Mid band frequencies will be critical for both coverage and capacity.

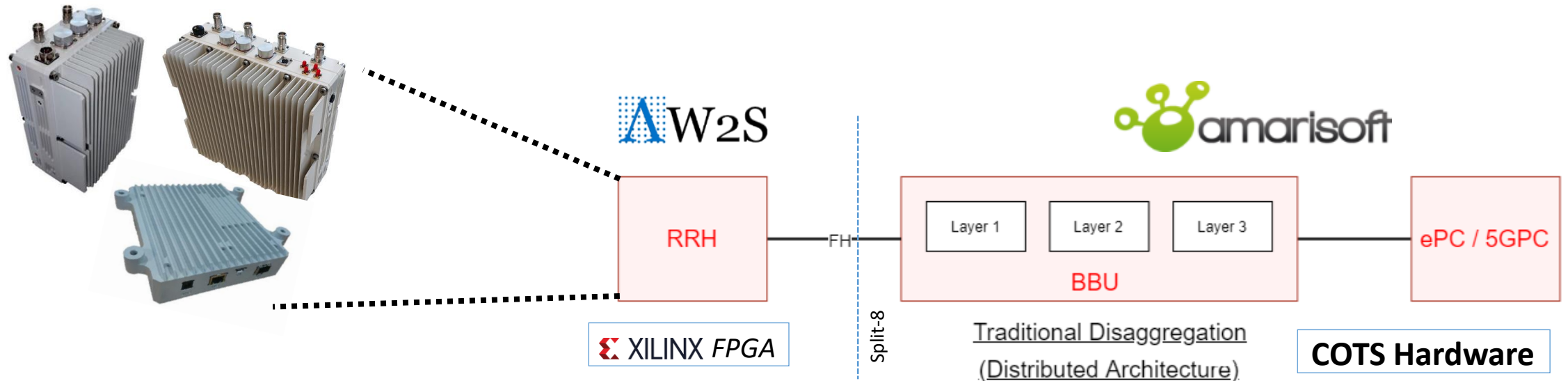
## Motivation for Private Network Deployments

- Private networks - highly customizable connectivity solutions, tailored to address the vertical market requirements.
- Particularly relevant for use cases and applications that require custom features.
- Software Defined Radio (SDR)
  - Cost effective platforms that enable reconfigurable, frequency agile deployments.
- An SDR-enabled RAN can support multiple technologies using the same network infrastructure.
  - 5G New Radio (NR), LTE, NB-IoT, and LTE-M



# Private Networks – Flexible and Scalable with SDR

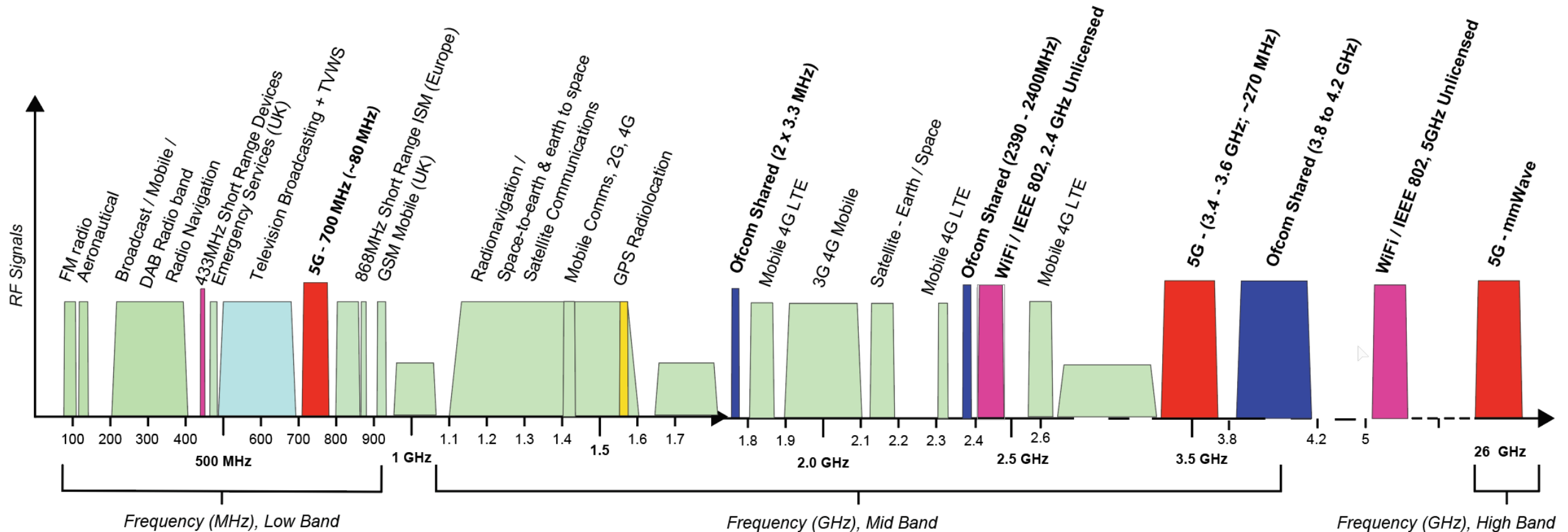
## Current Architectures for 5G



- Distributed Architecture
  - Baseband Unit (BBU) + SDR Remote Radio Head (RRH)
- Multiple use cases and applications, covering multiple different industry verticals.
- A common base of:
  - Commercial-Off-The-Shelf (COTS) Compute Platform
  - SDR RRH powered by Xilinx FPGAs / SDR
  - Shared Spectrum

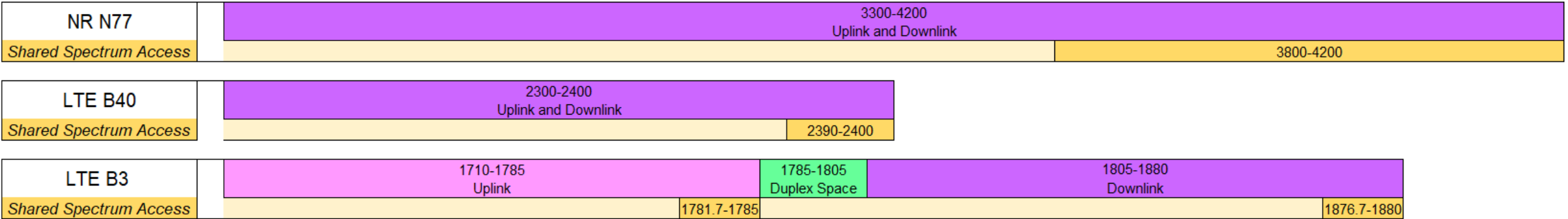
# Licensed, Unlicensed & Shared – What's Available (now)?

- Licensed: Paid for or allocated by Ofcom for key service.
- Unlicensed: Open to all - use within the agreed rules (Wi-Fi).
- Shared Bands: Use within rules - Ofcom allocation, light licensing.



# Shared Spectrum – Is there enough?

We need more for 6G!



***“The traditional model of static frequency allocation is not sufficient, and a new model is needed to address the growing demand for access...”***

US Department of Defense (DoD), Sept 2020

***“Sharing is becoming a necessity”***

Andrew Clegg,  
Spectrum Engineering Lead at Google, Sept 2021

***“Spectrum sharing must be the new normal”***

Vernita Harris,  
Director of Spectrum Policy, US DoD, Sept 2021

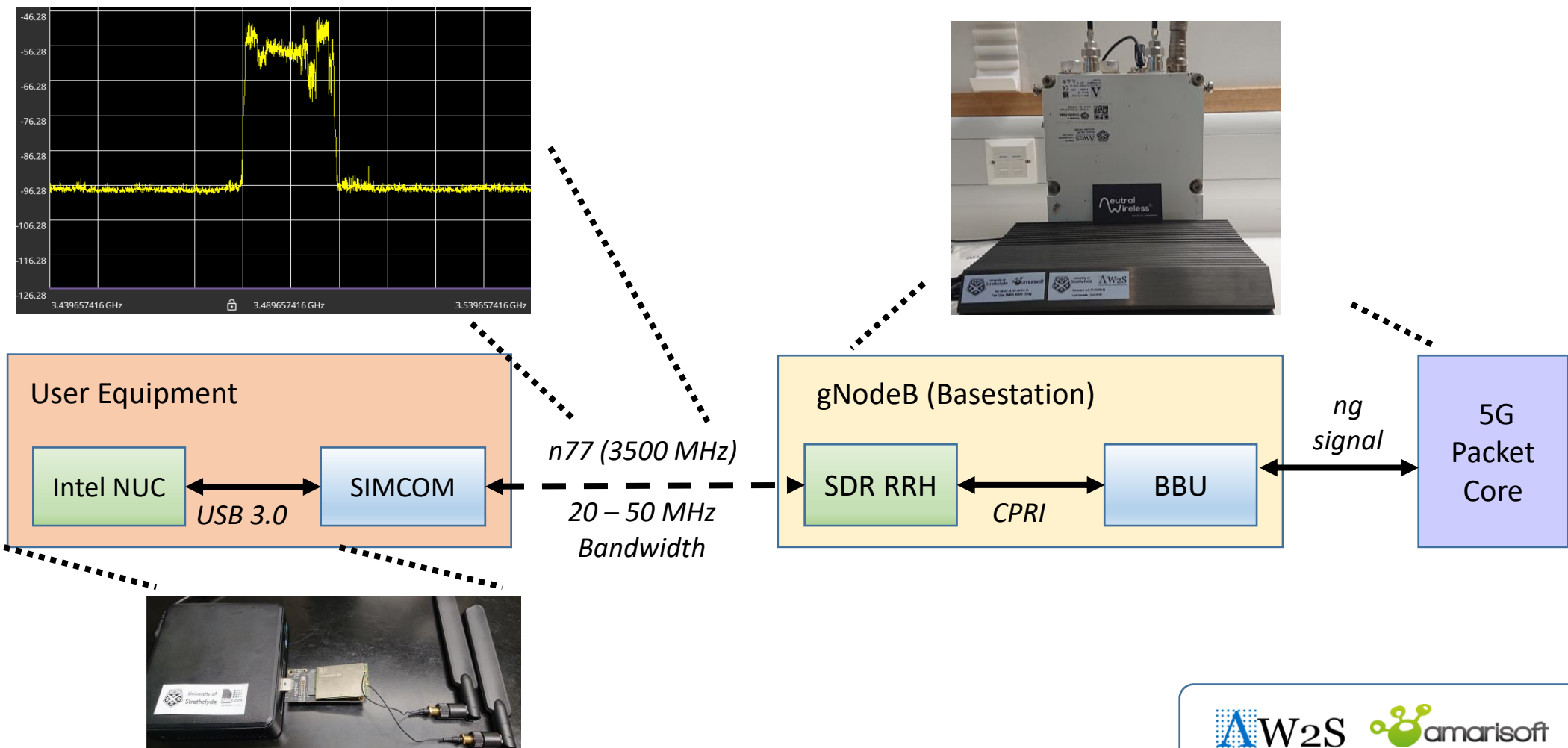
<https://tinyurl.com/SpecShare>

<https://tinyurl.com/SharedDoD>

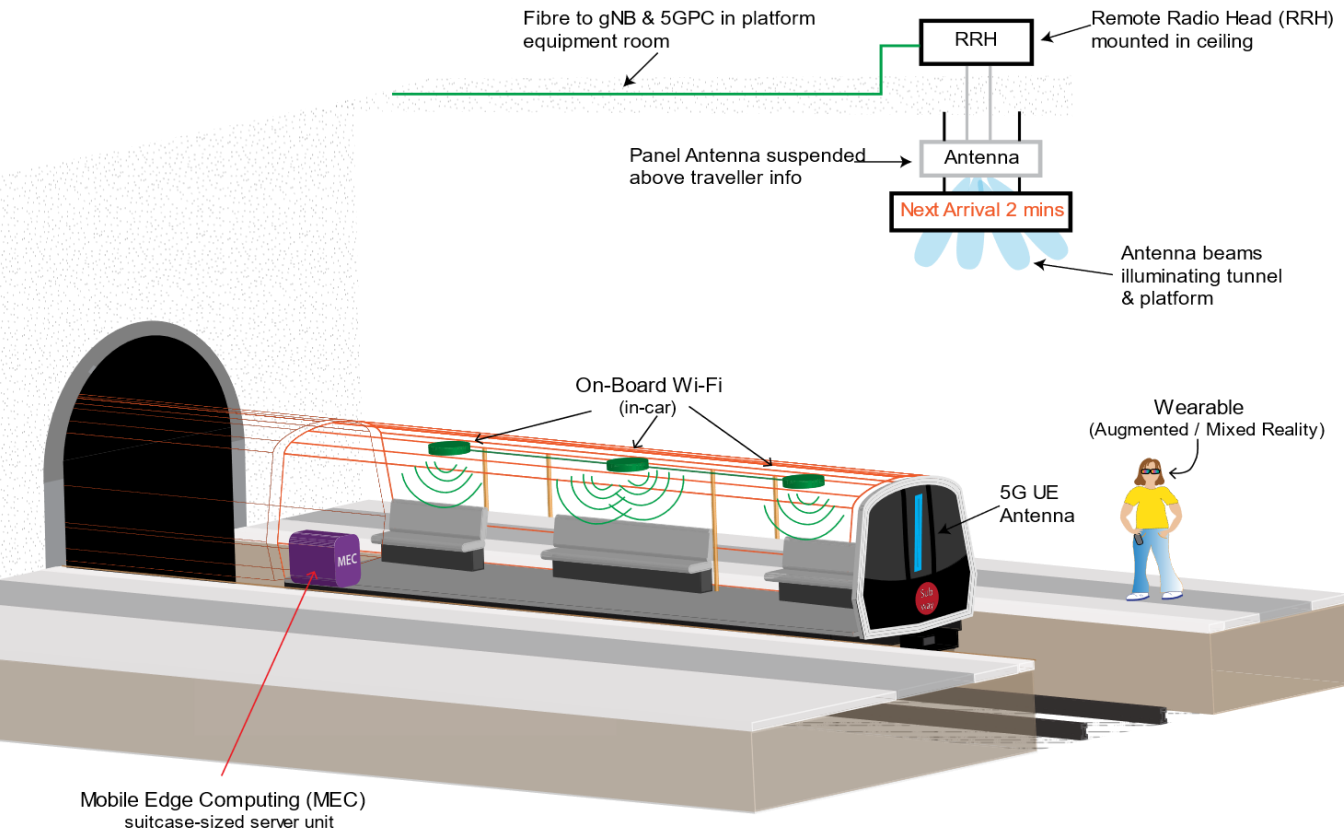


# Private 5G Standalone Networks – Common Platforms

## End-to-End Connectivity...with SDR driving RRH, BBU and UEs



## In Tunnel, On-Train, Private Spectrum 5G SA Network



- UK and South Korea collaboration
- Immersive infotainment services.
  - Augmented Reality / Mixed Reality AR/VR and Wearable technology.
- 5G SA track-to-train connectivity demonstrated in the Glasgow Subway using mid-band pioneer spectrum.

• **Critical Performance Criteria:**  
High Throughput and Resilience



# 5G for Remote Broadcast and Production

## World's First 5G SA Network for Sports Broadcasting



News

AUTHOR  
motogp.com

PUBLISHED  
5 days ago

### World's first stand-alone 5G network introduced in MotoGP™

At the British GP, BT Sport, Dorna, Vislink & the University of Strathclyde showcased a private stand-alone 5G network

<https://tinyurl.com/Silverstone5G>

- Early stage PoC for 5G Remote Production capabilities, with mid-band shared spectrum & SDR solutions
- Live to air demonstration at Silverstone – Aug 2021

- **Critical Performance Criteria:**  
High Uplink Throughput / Low Latency



# Private 5G Demonstrator Network for Industry 4.0

- Demonstration of key 5G features in a manufacture-focused environment to provide a quantitative performance evaluation.
- Supporting a number of vertical use cases:
  - Factory Ecosystem Monitoring, Decentralised Expertise, Automated Production Assets
- Using a combination of low-band pioneer and shared spectrum.

- **Critical Performance Criteria:**  
High Throughput, Low Latency,  
High Device Density, High Security





# The Green-Economy Driven by NB-IoT

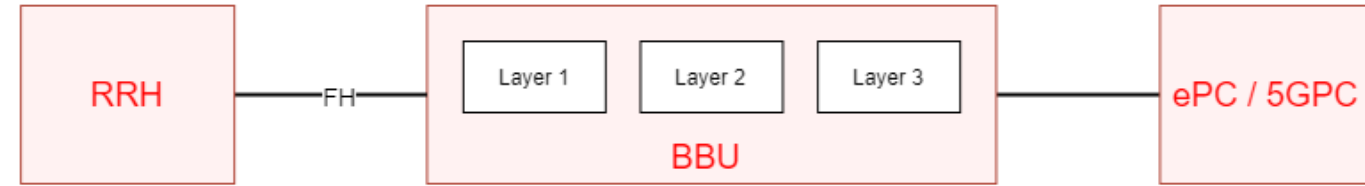
- Connect environmental systems to private network NB-IoT technology for sensing/actuation.
- Using a combination of low-band pioneer and shared spectrum.
- Demonstration and Phase 1 Installation Sites:
  - Mount Stuart, Isle of Bute
  - Broomhead Drive, Dunfermline, Fife

- **Critical Performance Criteria:**  
High Device Density, High Security, NBloT

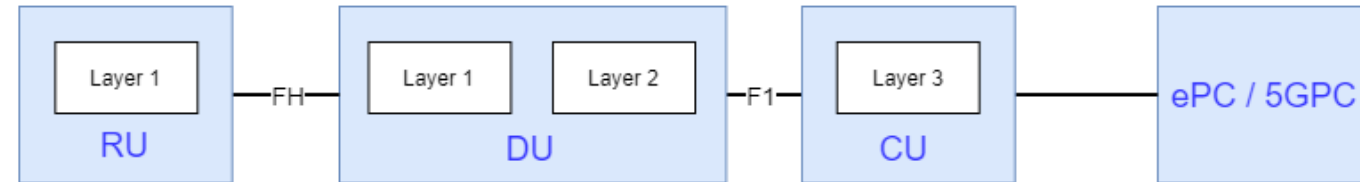


## Future Architectures for 5G and beyond

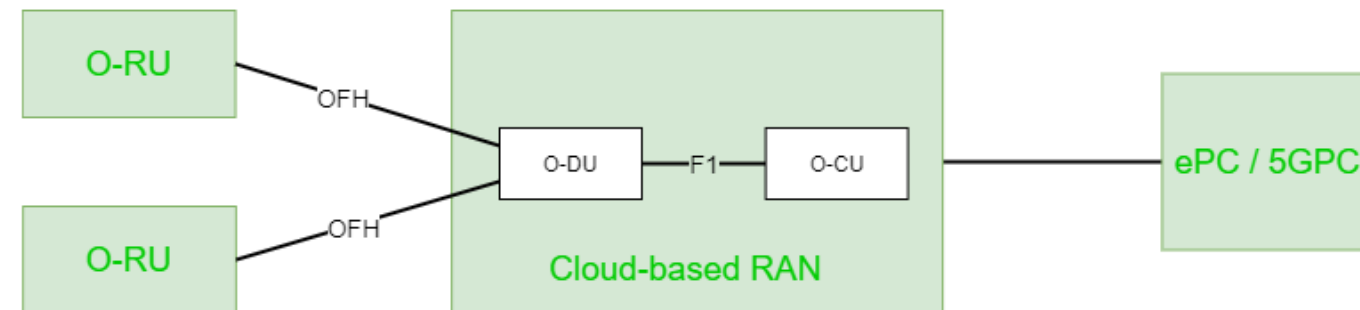
- Distributed Architecture
  - Two-unit system with a Baseband Unit (BBU) and Remote Radio Head (RRH)
- Next Generation Disaggregation
  - Multi-part system with a Centralised Unit (CU), Distributed Unit (DU), and Radio Unit (RU).
- Virtualised RAN (vRAN)
  - CU and DU functionality has been virtualised and moved to a Cloud environment.
  - OpenRAN / O-RAN industry initiatives.



Traditional Disaggregation  
(Distributed Architecture)



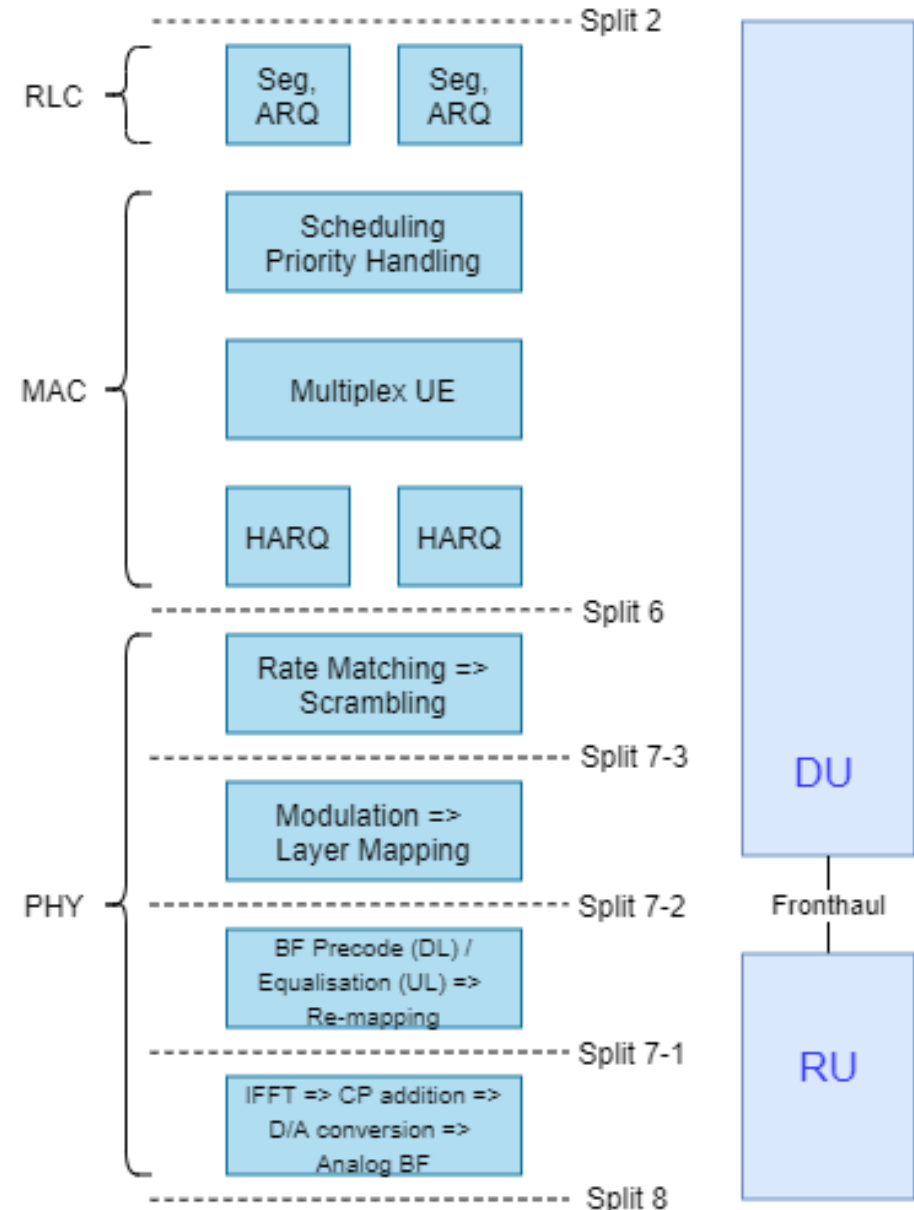
Next Generation RAN Disaggregation



Virtualised RAN

# Next Generation SDR RU (fka RRH)

- vRAN could enable better **system harmonization**.
  - A uniform platform enabling both core and RAN functions.
  - Simplifies management and reduces OPEX.
- It would also be possible to **co-locate multi-vendor solutions**
  - Further increasing flexibility for a service provider.
- **Standardised interfaces** enables an open and inter-operable ecosystem.
  - In support of, and complementary to, standards promoted by 3GPP and other industry organisations.



## Opportunities to Share and Improved Low/Mid-Band Usage and Efficiencies

TVWS (Interleaved) Spectrum  LTE B71	Unusable in Band Plan									
	614-622 CH 39	622-630 CH 40	630-638 CH 41	638-646 CH 42	646-654 CH 43	654-662 CH 44	662-670 CH 45	670-678 CH 46	678-686 CH 47	686-694 CH 48
	614-617 GB	617-652 Uplink				652-663 Duplex Gap	663-698 Downlink			698-701 GB

LTE B48	3550-3700 Uplink and Downlink	
Incumbent Access	3550-3700	
Priority Access	Up To 70 MHz Between 3550-3650	
General Access	Any Unused Between 3550-3650	3650-3700

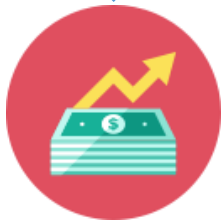
LTE B87	410-415 Uplink	415-420 Duplex Space	420-425 Downlink
LTE B88	411-416 Uplink	416-421 Duplex Space	421-426 Downlink
LTE B73	450-455 Uplink	455-460 Duplex Space	460-465 Downlink
LTE B72	451-456 Uplink	456-461 Duplex Space	461-466 Downlink
LTE B31	452.5-457.5 Uplink	457.5-462.5 Duplex Space	462.5-467.5 Downlink

- Evolving spectrum access strategies, operating DSA, and new regulatory models will enable new deployment opportunities in many vertical markets and improved spectrum efficiency.
- As the hardware ecosystem grows and develops, new frequency bands become practically available to use.



# Conclusion – The Ingredients ...

- Private networks can be tailored to suit the needs and requirements of the vertical markets.



- **Dynamic Spectrum Access (DSA)** ... *across many bands*
  - New access spectrum mechanisms enable new network deployment opportunities.
  - Improved utilisation of low/mid band spectrum for coverage and capacity.
- **Software Defined Radio (SDR)** ... *for the RU (RRH) and the UE*
  - Even though RAN architecture is evolving, an SDR-based RU will bring increased deployment flexibility and application scope.
- Improved economic viability of networks across multiple deployment verticals

# Thanks for listening!

## Engage with us:

 <https://sdr.eee.strath.ac.uk>

 @strathSDR

 [github.com/strath-sdr](https://github.com/strath-sdr)