



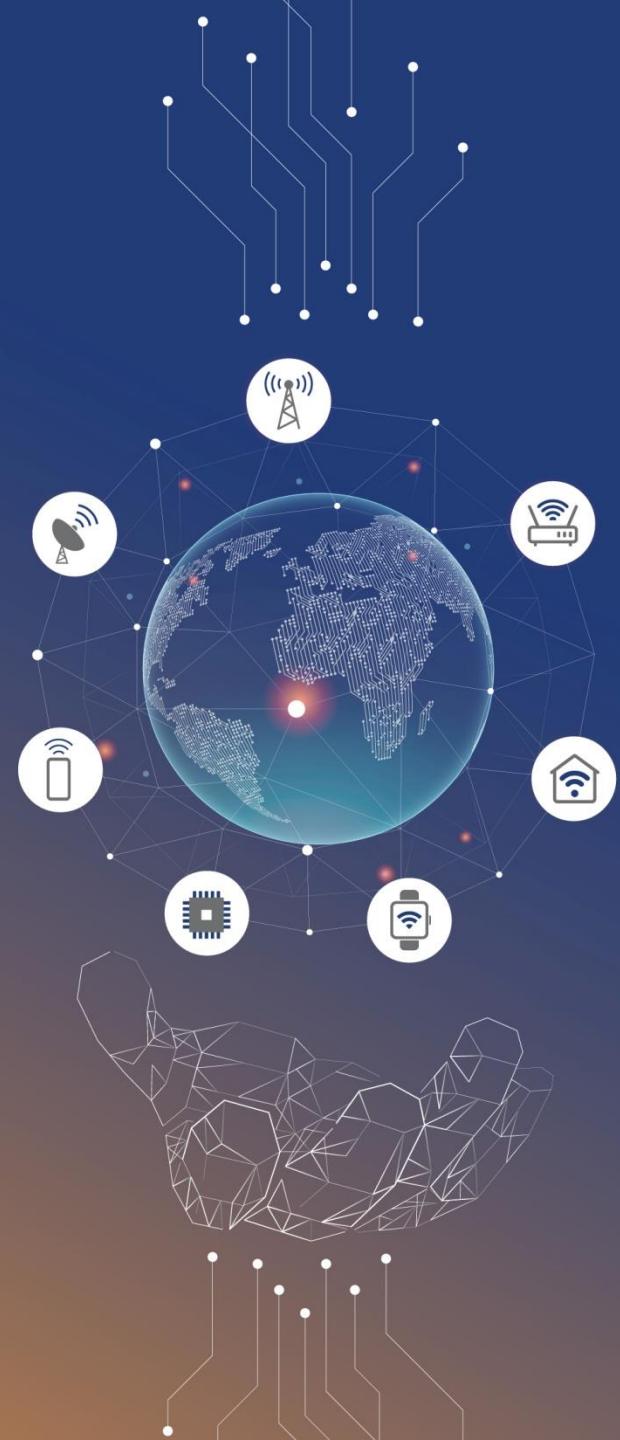
Workshop on

Standards-driven Research @ NCC 2024

28th February 2024

09:00 to 17:30 IST

IIT Madras





Workshop on Standards-driven Research @NCC 2024

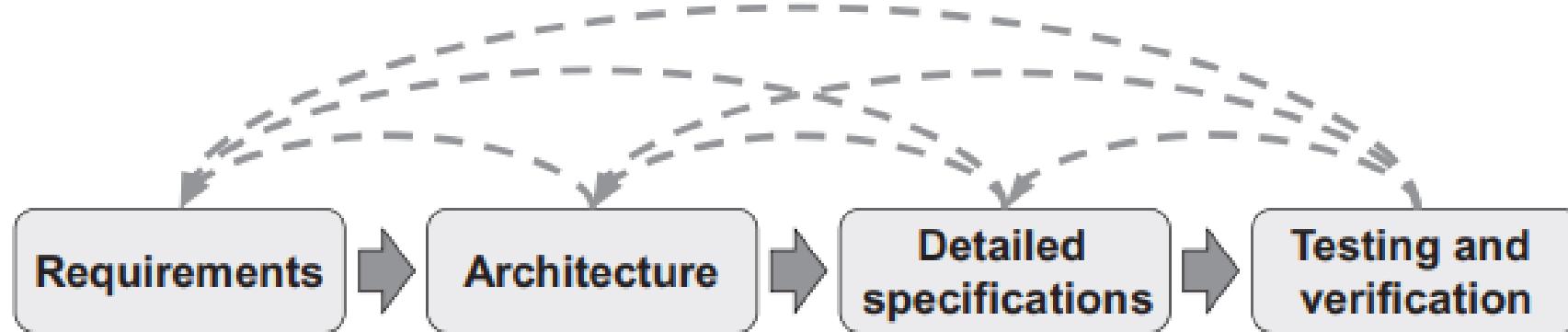
Research Topics with a Potential for
Standardization

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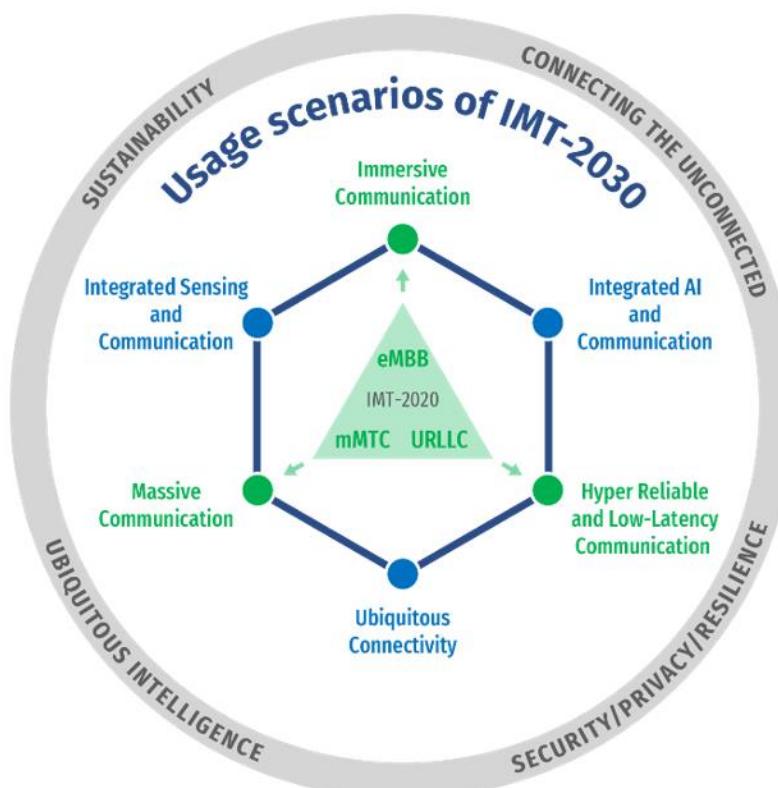
Standardization Paradigm

- Five decades: 1G 2G 3G 4G 5G ...5G+6G
- Collective efforts from academia, research, industry, operators



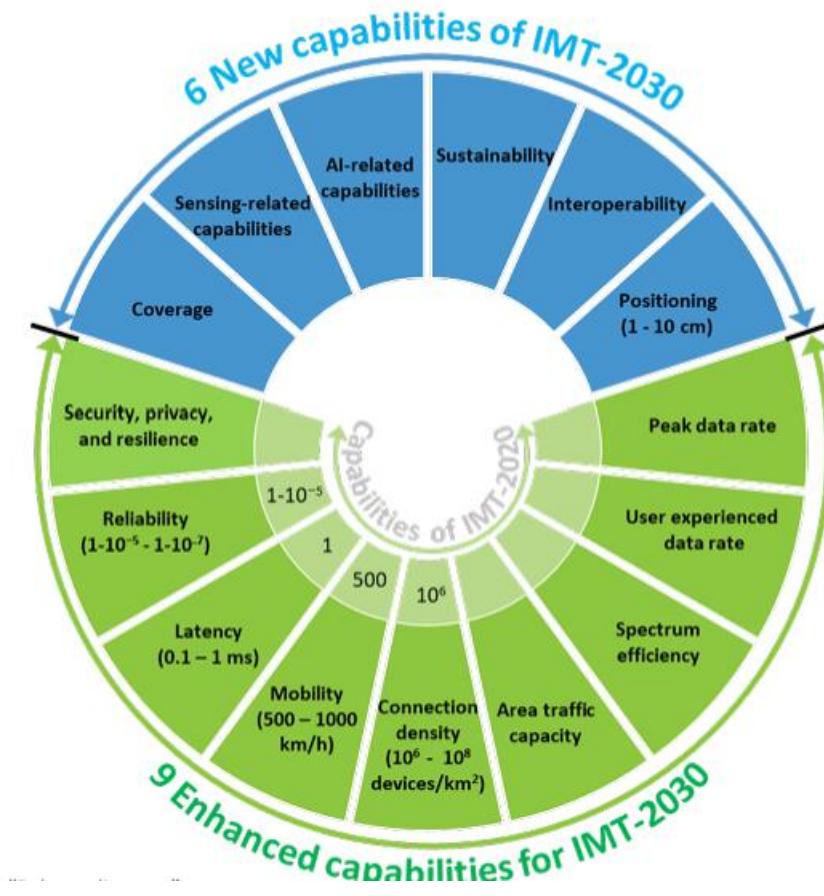
Erik Dahlman, Stefan Parkvall, and Johan Skold. 2018. 5G NR: The Next Generation Wireless Access Technology (1st. ed.). Academic Press, Inc., USA.

6G: Requirements



ITU-R M.2160

Capabilities of IMT-2030



Research Topics

- Waveforms
- Design of physical signals
- Efficient channel coding techniques
- Channel modeling
- Codebook design
- Multiplexing Multiple access enhancements
- Signal processing Enhancements
- AI/ML
- Signaling Enhancements



New Waveforms for future generations !

Requirements of a Waveform

- Spectral efficiency
- Energy efficiency
- Time frequency localization
- Less Out Of Band (OOB) emissions
- Low complexity
- Easier extension to MIMO

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OFDM and DFT-s-OFDM won the race in 4G and 5G

Waveforms for future generations

Diverse expectations due to varied applications

- Communication at very high frequencies
- High mobility scenario
- Integrating Sensing applications
- Wake Up Signal design/ IoT applications

Waveforms for future generations

Diverse expectations due to varied applications

- Very high frequencies (single carrier waveforms)
 - DFT-s-OFDM, SC
- High mobility (waveforms with channel hardening)
 - Orthogonal Time Frequency Space (OTFS)
- Integrating Sensing applications (waveforms with chirp pattern)
 - OCDM/AFDM/LFM
- Wake Up Signal design/ IoT applications (waveforms that enable low complex receiver)
 - SC-OOK

Waveforms for future generations

OFDM may still be the base waveform

- Most waveforms may be seen as overlay on OFDM

Support multiple waveforms and select one based on need

- Selection techniques
- User multiplexing
- Signaling exchanges

Frame structure definitions

- Grid in time-frequency: define positions of different channels/signals
- Definition of suitable grid structure in other domains !
 - OTFS: Delay-Doppler domain
- Enable low latency
- Simple frame structure for IoT applications ?
- Guard (band/duration) requirements for sensing applications ?

Design of physical signals

Synchronization signal design

Pilot (Reference Signals) design

Synchronization signals

- Synchronization signals (SS): first signals seen by user equipment (UE)
- SS in 4G/5G: PSS and SSS
 - Detect cell ID, time-frequency synchronization
- SS design to suit different waveforms
- Simplified SS for IoT devices
- SS packing for huge number of beams

Reference Signal Design

- Channel estimation
 - Demodulation, beam management, channel quality measurements, positioning,....
- Different RS designs to suit different waveforms
 - OTFS RS pattern (For ex.)
 - Sparse in time
 - Same RS for multiple measurements
 - Single Carrier waveforms (For ex.)
 - Variations in Phase Noise (PN) Tracking Reference Signal patterns
 - Different RS patterns for high frequencies
 - Nearly LOS channel, higher PN effects
- New predefined RS patterns
 - Terrain, mobility, use case requirements

Enhancements in channel coding

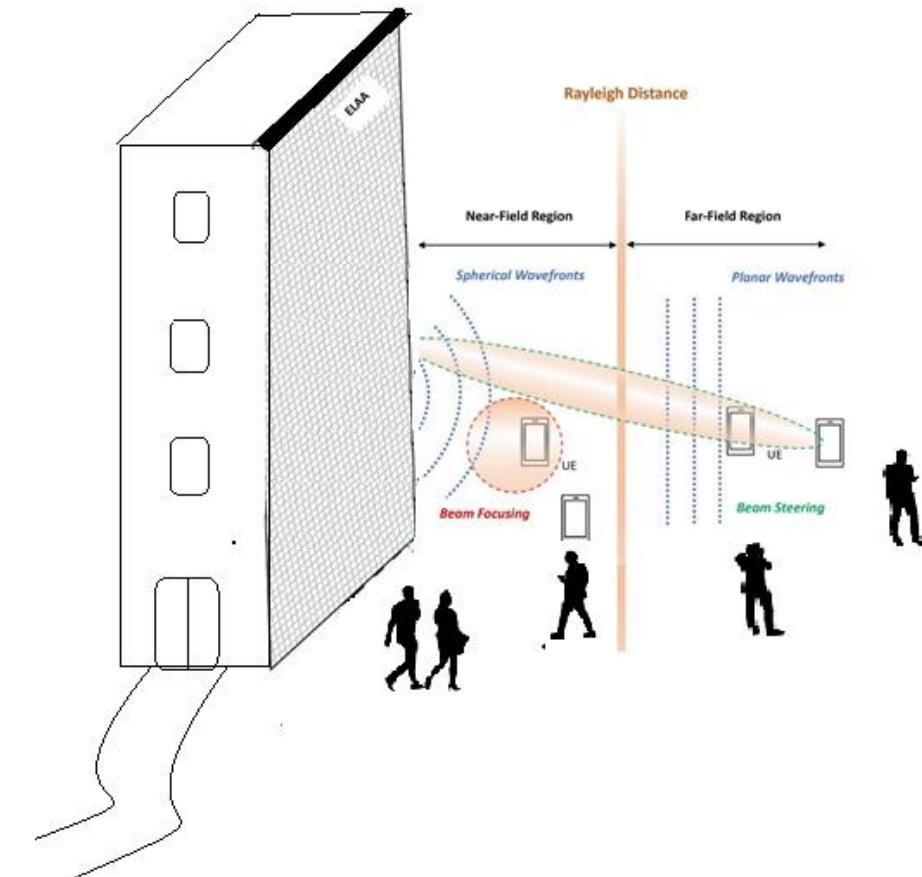
- Immersive comm
 - High throughput, low latency
 - Streaming codes ?
- HRLLC
 - Ultra low latency and hyper reliability (BER of order of 10^{-7})
- Low complexity decoding
- Different codes for large block sizes and small block sizes



Channel modelling: study and evaluate

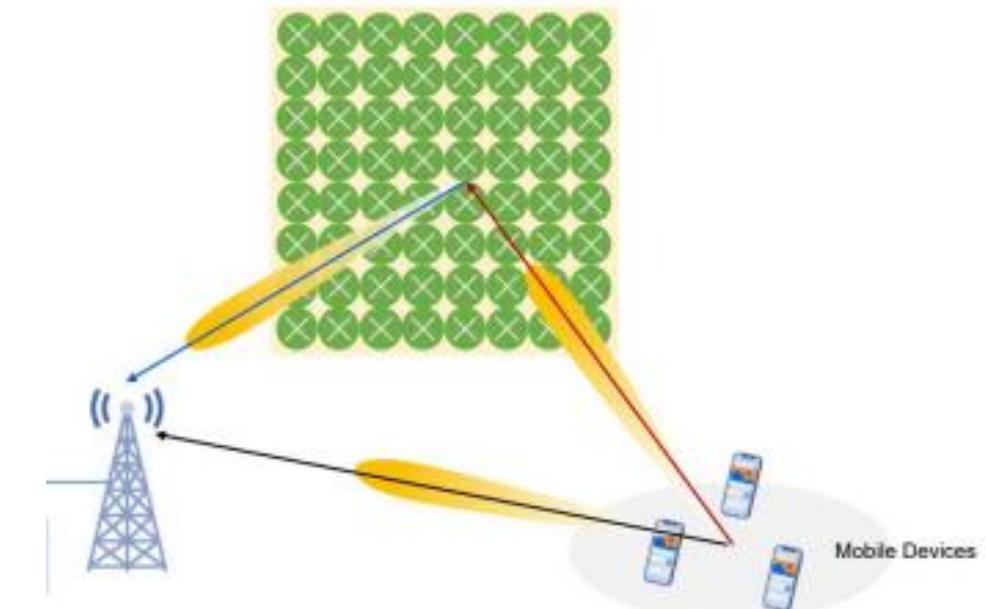
Channel modelling for upper mid-band

- 3GPP TR 38.901 : 5G SCM channel model
 - Channel model up to 100GHz
 - Modeling for upper mid band based on interpolation
 - Validation and study on clusters
- Employing large arrays
 - Rayleigh distance: $2D^2/\lambda$ comparable to inter-site distances
 - Near field effects: spherical wavefronts
 - Spatial non stationarity



Channel modelling for RIS

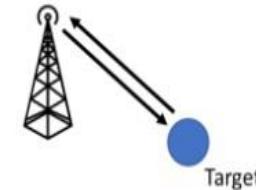
- Reflective Intelligent Surfaces (RIS) are planar surfaces with meta elements
- Phase shifts of meta elements adjusted to provide coverage to a certain region
- Channel model for two paths



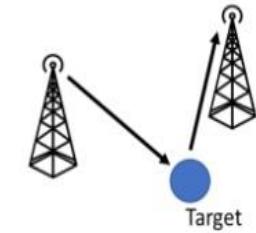
Zhao, Yajun & He, Jiguang. (2023). RISTA - Reconfigurable Intelligent Surface Technology White Paper (2023). 10.12142/RISTA.202302002.

Channel modelling for sensing

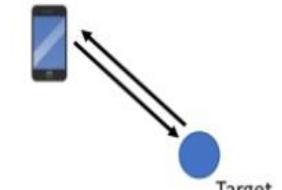
- Integrated sensing and communications
 - Share same h/w, same signal
- Two way channel
 - Transmitter to target and target to receiver
- Presence of clutter in environment
- Radar Cross Section (RCS) varies with different targets
- Sensing modes to be considered
 - BS to BS / BS to UE / UE to BS / UE to UE
 - Mono static / bi static
- Use case based channel model



a.) Mono-static Network-Based:
Single gNB acts as sounder and sensor



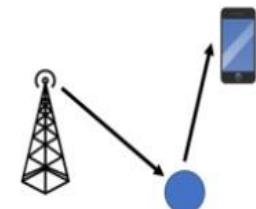
b.) Bi-/Multi-static Network-Based:
One gNB acts as sounder and other gNB(s) act as sensor



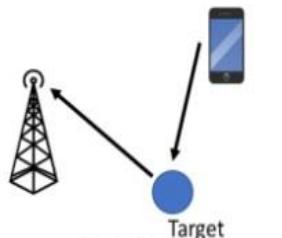
c.) Mono-static UE-based:
Single UE acts as sounder and sensor



d.) Bi-/Multi-static UE-Based:
One UE acts as sounder and other UE(s) act as sensor



e.) DL-Based Collaborative:
One gNB acts as sounder and UE(s) act as sensor



f.) UL-Based Collaborative:
One UE acts as sounder and gNB(s) act as sensor

Precoder design

- Precoders for effective transmission
- Separate users in Multi user - MIMO system
- Codebook (CB) based and non CB based precoders are supported in specifications
- Codebook for multiplexing users in near field region
 - spherical waves exhibit non-linear phase characteristics leading to complicated signal processing
- Codebook design for RIS



Multiplexing and Multiple access enhancements

Multiplexing enhancements

- 4G/5G: multiplex different users in time-frequency grid
- Multiplex different waveforms for different applications
 - Interference study
 - Guard definition

New multiple access schemes

- Traditional schemes: orthogonal
 - Time/frequency/space/code
- Non orthogonal methods: improve spectral efficiency
 - Non Orthogonal Multiple Access (NOMA)
 - Power domain
 - Code domain
- Multiplex numerous users in a given set of resources (IoT applications)
 - Segregate users in grant free transmissions

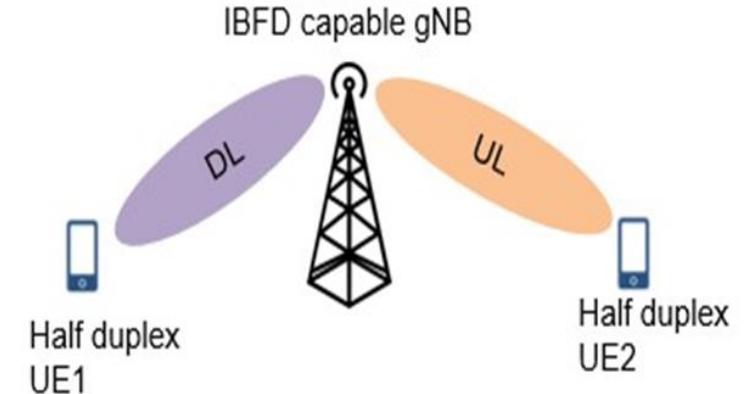


Signal processing enhancements

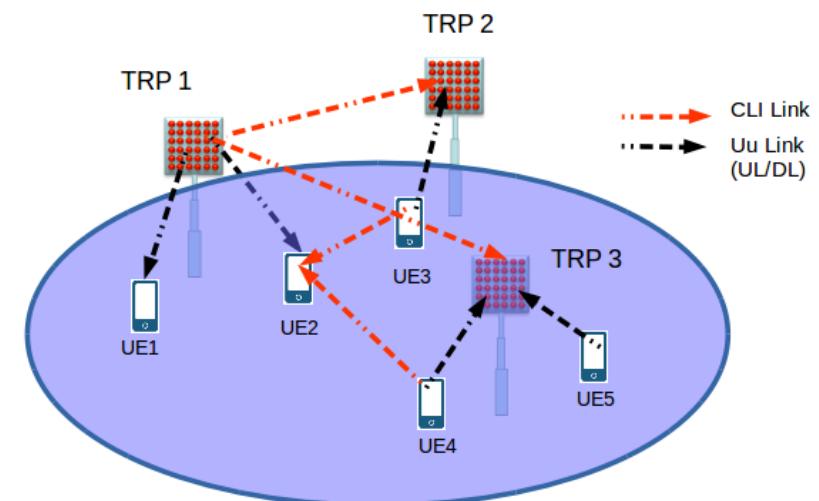
Need for new algorithms

- Channel estimation
 - Extreme MIMO: Large antenna arrays
 - RIS
- Interference mitigation (Full Duplex (FD) systems)
 - Self Interference (SI)
 - Antenna/beam separation
 - Analog domain cancellation
 - Digital cancellation
 - Cross Link Interference (CLI)
 - Scheduling enhancements, RS pattern tweaking

SI in FD systems



CLI in FD systems



Need for new algorithms

- New positioning methods
 - Carrier phase positioning
 - Schemes with lesser bandwidth requirements ??!
- New sensing algorithms
 - Clutter removal: delay line algorithms
 - Object identification

Algorithms define requirement on RS patterns !



Role of AI/ML in cellular

AI/ML in Rel. 18

- Beam management

Study for different beam sets, different scenarios, UE speeds,

- CSI compression

- Positioning

Future trends in AI/ML

- Pilot less transmission
- Reduced control channel overhead
- SON for energy efficiency
- Coder-decoder design based on AI/ML

Signaling mechanisms

- Information exchange between entities
- Different levels of signaling
 - Radio Resource Configuration (RRC) : semi static
 - MAC-CE : dynamic
 - Control channel Information (DL/UL): dynamic
- Capability
 - Waveforms supported, MIMO order, Duplexing capabilities
- Data channel related
 - Codebook information, MCS, MIMO scheme, beam related information
- Measurements and reporting

Conclusions

- Vision of future generations
 - Variety of applications with diverse expectations
- Challenges are analysed and solutions are investigated
- Relevant research topics and their impact are looked into



Thank You

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