## 5G mmWave Discussion with VNICTP

October 8, 2020 Kamil Anis Solution Sales | Czech



Security Level:

## **Contents**

1. mmWave Industry Updates

2. mmWave Application Scenario

3. Huawei Technical Analysis

4. Huawei mmWave Roadmap











### All Bands to 5G: Sub-6G as Mainstream Investment, mmWave is Currently Limited in Coverage





## More mmWave Spectrum Identified as IMT, Global Industry due to Mature



4 Huawei Confidential



## Before Global Application, mmWave Spectrums Remain Cost Effective



#### Korea 5G bands auctioned in June / 2018:

C-Band	mmWave
\$ 0.95/Hz/Y	€ 0.05/Hz/Y
	5% of C-Band

- Total mmWave Bandwidth: 2.4GHz @28G
- Unit price is **5%** of C-band

100	
140	
<b>1</b>	

Hongkong 5G bands auctioned in Oct / 2019

C-Band	4.9G	mmWave
\$ 0.043/Hz/Y	\$ 0.026/Hz/Y	0
	60% of C-Band	

- Total mmWave Bandwidth: 1.2GHz @28G
- mmWave is free of charge

Italy 5G bands auctioned in Sept / 2018

700M	C-Band	mmWave
€ 1.7/Hz/Y	€ 1.09/Hz/Y	€ 0.008/Hz/Y
	64% of 700M	0.7% of C-Band

- Total mmWave Bandwidth: 1GHz @26G
- Unit price is **0.7%** of C-band



Thailand 5G bands auctioned in Feb / 2020

700M	2.6G TDD	mmWave
\$ 3.66/Hz/Y	\$ 0.42/Hz/Y	€ 0.009/Hz/Y
	11% of 700M	<b>2%</b> of 2.6GHz

- Total mmWave Bandwidth: 2.6GHz @26G and 28G
- mmWave is 2% of 2.6G

Spectrum cost of mmWave are only <u>1% - 5%</u> of 5G Sub6G TDD bands



## mmWave Global Industry progress



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## mmWave Typical Scenarios: FWA, Hot Spots and Backhaul



- 1. FWA (Fixed Wireless Access): B2H, B2B
- 2. Backhaul: Backhaul for other RAT, IAB (Integrated access backhaul)
- 3. Outdoor hot spot: CBD, dense street etc.
- 4. Indoor hot spot: Stadium, airport etc., with lampsites.

\*IAB to be defined from 3GPP R16 and R17



## mmWave Commercialization Today: Limited Coverage and Revenue

- 5G mmWave Commercialized only in USA in 2019, due to limited commercialization.
- C-band for eMBB is re-considered in 2020, mmWave will be mainly for FWA.



Emil Olbrich/SRG)

Dense houses Sacramento, CA



## FWA is the Key mmWave Application, eMBB and B2V due to be Explored

#### **Fix Service for Houses**



#### **Fix Service for Buildings**



• Now:

Mobile Service for

**Hotspot Square** 

Cell throughput >8Gbps@800MHz. Single User throughput >4Gbps@800MHz. • Future Low latency and large uplink, IAB

**Mobile Service for** 

**Hotspot Street** 

Regional uRLLC

HD (above 8K) Transmission















## mmWave is Highest Stage of FWA: Same User Experience but Lower TCO than FTTx

FWA Development History and Comparison with Fixed Network



#### 4G and C-Band for Suburban and Rural



#### mmWave for Urban and Dense Urban





## Future mmWave eMBB and Vertical Applications: under Evolution and Exploration

#### eMBB in USA: Needs Improvement



#### Weakness: needs much denser sites



C-Band Simulation



Source: 5G report from Defense Innovation Board ,USA

#### mmWave 2B: Under Exploration





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## mmWave Coverage Tranches: LOS and Reflections are Best Cases

#### I. Best Scenarios:

- 1. LOS (Line of Sight): Ideal scenario for mmWave
- **2. Rich reflections:** Using reflections to enhance the outdoor signals. Hotspot outdoor streets and squares are typical cases.

#### LOS (Line of Sight)



#### **Multi-paths reflections**



#### II. Acceptable Scenarios (near LOS):

#### Low penetrations like:

- 1. Foliage penetrations: Averagely 8dB loss per tree, 1 or 2 trees foliage penetration is acceptable. Some times pole site is needed.
- 2. Glass penetrations: Near glass shallow O2I (outdoor to indoor) coverage is acceptable. Deep indoor needs indoor solutions.

#### **Foliage Penetrations**



#### **Glass Penetrations**



#### **III. Difficult Scenarios:**

- 1. High penetrations: Such as concrete wall (>60dB loss), very difficult for O2I coverage. Indoor solution is needed.
- 2. Diffractions: >18dB loss. Pole site is needed for coverage compensation.

#### **Concrete Penetrations**



#### Diffractions



### Reflections and Diffraction Losses Modeling: mmWave Reflections are Acceptable







Reflection loss of different incidence angle into glass (dB)			
Incidence angle	Ordinary glass 8mm 28G	Metal coated glass 8mm 28G	Low-e metal glass 6mm 28G
10	5.0	8.4	4.9
20	4.8	6.7	5.1
30	4.1	5.3	5.3
40	2.3	4.3	5.8
50	2.0	3.5	5.5
60	1.1	2.3	5.8





### Near LOS Cases: mmWave is Acceptable in Low Penetration Scenarios

#### 1~2 foliage penetration is acceptable



#### Snow & ice penetration is acceptable







Ice Thickness (cm)



## NLOS and Near LOS Cases: Penetration Scenarios under Different Materials

#### Glass door / wall and wooden door can be considered as 'Near LOS' for Indoor Coverage





Note: Hybrid Glass wall: Window-shades + 2 layer glass (5cm+1.8cm)



### NLOS and Near LOS Cases: 9~13dB Human Body Blocking Loss under 28GHz



Position	Scenario	RSRP (dBm)	Body block loss (dB)	
	Basic test (No block)	-84	Baseline	
Distance=85m	4 persons block (Surrounding)	-96	12	
(LOS + open area)	2 persons block (1 front + 1 right)	-96	12	
	2 persons block (1 front + 1 left)	-97	13	
Distance=180m (LOS + building nearby)	Basic test (No block)	-92	Baseline	]
	4 persons block (Surrounding)	-105	13 Reflectio	n helps
	2 persons block (1 front + 1 right)	-102	10 to reduce	e body
	2 persons block (1 front + 1 left)	-101	9 blocking	IOSS



## mmWave NLOS Summary: Near LOS and Rich Reflections are Preferred

Scenarios	Material	Loss (dB)	Conclusion
Wall	Cement (28cm)	64.9	NLOS: Difficult
Penetration	Hollow metal (5cm)	63	NLOS: Difficult
	Wood (4.5cm)	17.7	NLOS: Possible
Glass Penetration	Normal glass (3~8mm)	1.9~3.8	Near LOS: OK
	2-layer reinforced glass (6~13mm)	1.6~4.1	Near LOS: OK
	Coated glass (~6mm)	11.7	Near LOS: OK
	2-layer insulating glass	16.0	NLOS: Possible
	Glass door (0.8cm)	3.5	Near LOS: OK
	Glass wall (1.8cm)	14.6	NLOS: Possible
Train Penetration		~50	NLOS: Difficult
Human Body Penet	ration and Reflection	9~13	Near LOS: OK
Foliage Penetration		~8 / tree	Near LOS: OK
Cement Wall Reflection		~10	Near LOS: OK
Glass Reflection		~6	Near LOS: OK
Diffraction		~18	NLOS: Possible



## Good mmWave O2O Coverage, Meeting 95% Coverage Requirement Despite 6 dB Vehicle Body Loss

#### Test Line and Scenario



Number of sites: 4 Number of AAUs: 7 (10 for LTE) ISD: ~212 m Area: 0.08058km<sup>2</sup> Average site height: ~47 m Bandwidth; 800 MHz Frequency band: 28 GHz Module type: HAAU5213

#### Test of Coverage Inside and Outside the Vehicle









#### In-vehicle: -116 dBm@95%



#### Inside a vehicle



(-200,-125]

(-125,-120]

(-120,-115]

(-110.-105)

(-105,-100 (-100,-95]

(-95,-90]

(-90,-85]

(-85,-80]

(-80,-75]

(-75,-60]

#### In-vehicle average: 1.2 Gbps





Test date: Sep. 2019 Z0 Huawei Confidential

# FWA Scenario: mmWave Peak Downlink Rate@400 MHz BW and 780 Mbps@1 km

#### Single house B2H field test



Site height: 15.5 m Tree height:18 m Huawei Confidential

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#### Gbps experience via 5G FWA @ 400MHz



Test date: H1, 2018

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## mmWave Roadmap





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## HAAU5213 Macro Site AAU Specification

Frequency Band (GHZ)	26G: 24.25-27.5 28G: 26.5-29.5	Interface	2*SFP(eCPRI)
IBW	800MHz	Power Supply	-48V DC
OBW	800MHz	Power Consumption	Typical ~465W(DL:UL=3:1)
TRX	4	Volume	~26L
EIRP	65dBm@800M	Weight	~20kg
Antenna Element	768	Sweep Range	H:120°, V:30°
Polarization	+45°, -45°	Cooling	Nature Cooling



## HAAU5323 Macro Site AAU Specification

Frequency Band (GHZ)	26G : 24.25-27.5 28G: 26.5-29.5	Interface	2*SFP(eCPRI)
IBW	3.25GHz	Power Supply	-48V DC
OBW	800MHz	Power Consumption	Typical ~325W(DL:UL=3:1)
TRX	4T4R@800M 8T8R@400M	Volume	~20L
EIRP	*70dBm	Weight	~16kg
Antenna Element	1024	Sweep Range	H:120°, V:30°
Polarization	+45°, -45°	Cooling	Nature Cooling
	Frequency Band ( GHZ ) IBW OBW OBW TRX EIRP Antenna Element Polarization	Frequency Band ( GHZ ) 26G : 24.25-27.5 28G: 26.5-29.5   IBW 3.25GHz   OBW 800MHz   TRX 4T4R@800M 878R@400M   EIRP *70dBm   Antenna Element 1024   Polarization +45° , -45°	Frequency Band ( GHZ )26G : 24.25-27.5 28G: 26.5-29.5InterfaceIBW3.25GHzPower SupplyOBW800MHzPower ConsumptionTRX4T4R@800M 8T8R@400MVolumeEIRP*70dBmWeightAntenna Element1024Sweep RangePolarization+45° , -45°Cooling

\*: Max 70dBm@400MHZ



# Thank you.

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