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FUNDAMENTALS OF 5G TECHNOLOGY FOR NEXT GENERATION NETWORKS

Chaithanya D J[a], Dr.Anitha S[b]

[a] Department of ECE, Vidyavardhaka College of Engineering, Mysore 570002
[b]Professor, Department of BME, ACS College of Engineering, Bangalore 560074

Abstract-
5G architecture using nanocore involve the technologies such as cloud computing, nanotechnology, and All IP network. Multiple Access technologies like CDMA, OFDMA, TDMA and FDMA are defined. By increasing the capacity of the system BDMA (Beam Division Multiple Access) technique allows multiple access to Mobile Station (MS). Beam Division Multiple Access (BDMA) transference or transmission provides concurrently numerous users completely over the discrete beams. By organizing out users within the non-overlapping beams, the MU-Multiple input Multiple output channels can be uniformly decay into multiple single-user and Multiple input Multiple output (MIMO) channels; this method significantly reduce above channel estimation method, as well as the processing complexity at transmitters and receivers.

Keywords- *MIMO, BDMA, nanocore, AIP*

1.INTRODUCTION

The convergency of computation and communication over the last two decades has given us the World Wide Web. We trust that the upcoming phase of the information mechanization revolution will be the convergency of computation, communication, and control. This will give the potentiality for large numbers of statistical unit's sensors, and actuators interconnected over wires or wirelessly to interact with physical environment. We argue that in the accumulation of this "convergency," a commentative role will take part by the architecture. 5G technology impart massive resolution for bi- directional large bandwidth shaping and cell phone user. The modern billing interconnection of 5th Generation technology make it additional effective and attractive .5th Generation technology provides subscriber supervision tools for quick response. The elevated quality system of 5G technology construct a Policy to keep away from error.5th Generation technology provides huge broadcasting of data in Gigabit supports nearly 65,000 connections.5th Generation technology deliver a transporter class gateway with unmatched constancy. 5G technology makes it new accurate by the traffic statistics. Remote management extend 5th Generation technology a user can get a faster and better suspension. The remote diagnostics also a substantial feature of 5th Generation technology.

The connectivity accordance speed of 5G technology relocate capable up to 25 Megabits per second. The 5th Generation technology keep up VPN (Virtual Private Network). The current 5th Generation technology get hold of every delivery kindness out of business prospect. In real web downloading rate and uploading rate of 5th Generation technology operating speed vary upto the peak of 1 to 10 Giga bits per sec data rates. This is effectively 10 times greater than conventional Long Term Evolution network's theoretical peak data rate about 150 Megabits per sec,1 ms round trip latency. Nearly 10 times reduction from 4G's 10 milli sec round trip time. Long bandwidth needed to allow substantial number of connected devices with larger bandwidths for extensive durations in a distinct area. Immense number of attached devices to acquire the vision make an emergence of 5th generation networks and

Internet of Things require to lay out integration to thousands of devices. Discern accessibility of 99.99 percentage, 5th Generation network visualize that web should virtually be always available. Almost 100 percent coverage for 'anytime anywhere connectedness 5th Generation wireless web networks want to make certain complete inclusion of irrespective of users locations. Limiting in energy utilization by nearly 90 percent enlargement of green technology is so far being observed by standard bodies. Even in additional significant with excessive data rates and higher enormous integration of 5th generation wireless network. In High battery life limiting in power consumption by devices is major important in emerging 5G networks.

2.LITERATURE SURVEY

Literature survey is a critical stage in undertaking lifestyles cycle; therefore, its significance can not be underestimated. The facts accumulated through web sites is nicely analyzed to honestly recognize the necessities. The cause of this literature survey is to power a new answer by understanding the failing and inadequacies of the existing gadget. The survey carries the look at of different technologies and drawbacks of the preceding technology. contrast among preceding designs and proposed are also covered on this. For the sustentative and great take a look at of the paper the following references had been made and for better implementation of the work few studies papers are referred.

Suvarna Patil, Vipin Patil and Pallavi Bhat explained regarding 5th Generation architecture using nanocore which involves the technologies like All IP network, cloud computing and nanotechnology. Multiple Access technologies like TDMA, OFDMA, FDMA and CDMA technologies are defined. Beam Division Multiple Access (BDMA) technique is proposed that allows several access to MS (mobile station) by enlarging the size of the system [1].

Imthiyaz Ali illustrates the need for merged of cloud computing, All IP Network (AIN) and nanotechnology to form a worldwide Nanocore as 5th Generation wireless web. In 5th Generation Nanocore, nanodots are used to enhance the storage potentiality. Opto-electronics are used to enhance the speed in 5G nanotechnology [2].

Manjurul H. Khan and P.C. Barman discussed mainly on the recognition of approaching generations of wireless mobile transmission networks. They discussed mainly on light for the development of various generations networks and evolution of mobile wireless technology with advantages and significance of one over the another. 5th Generation mechanization will interchange the way most determiner large bandwidth will enable users access their mobile phones. In 5th Generation, individual people encounter a level of data transmission and call volume not for a moment occurred before. 5th Generation technology offers resources in many fields like supporting electronic transactions, Documentation like e-Payments, e-transactions etc. The 5th Generation design is to establish user centric mobile environment with numerous wireless and mobile technologies on the ground. Worldwide Wireless Web (WWWW) allows multiple wireless communication with nearly watch TV programs, no limitation, Multi-Media Newspapers with the clarity to that of an High-definition television(HD TV) [3].

Sk. Saddam Hussain, Koushik Barman and Shaik Mohammed Yaseen discussed about 5G and its advantages, a probable architecture for 5G and some challenges in 5G. The main technology that maybe used in 5G are massive MIMO, millimeter wave communication, device to device communication, beam division multiple access etc. In this paper we have discussed about massive MIMO, channel estimate in massive MIMO, beam division multiple access technique to be used in massive MIMO, antenna selection in massive MIMO, capacity, and energy efficiency in massive MIMO.A new technique called Beam Division Multiple Access is used in Massive MIMO to improve the capacity. By using massive MIMO, the system capacity is increased 10times and energy efficiency is improved by 100times [4]. An attempt has been made to review various existing generations of mobile wireless technology in terms of their portals, performance, advantages, and disadvantages. In 5G research is being made on development of Worldwide Wireless Web (WWWW), Dynamic Adhoc Wireless Networks (DAWN) and Real Wireless World. In this paper we propose novel network architecture for next generation 5G mobile networks. In the proposed architecture the mobile terminal has the possibility to change the Radio Access Technology - RAT based on certain user criteria [5].

In an literature review great evolution of 1G (First Generation) to 4G yield 5G, introduction to 5G technologies, why there is a need for 5G, advantages of 5G networks technology, exceptional applications, Quality of Service (QoS), 5G network architecture-The Master Core as well as hardware and software for the 5G Master Core technology[6].The evolving fifth generation (5G) cellular wireless networks are envisioned to provide higher data rates, enhance end-user quality-of-experience (QoE), reduce end-to-end latency, and lower energy consumption. This paper presents several emerging technologies which could enable and define future 5G mobile communication standards and cellular networks. We highlight the key ideas for each technology and the major open research challenges related to measurement, testing, and validating the performance of 5Gsystem components. Then, we highlight the fundamental research challenges for resource management in 5G systems [7].

In this paper [8], a beam division multiple access (BDMA) transmission scheme is proposed that simultaneously serves multiple users via different beams. By selecting users within non-overlapping beams, the MU-MIMO channels can be equivalently decomposed into multiple single-user MIMO channels; this scheme significantly reduces the overhead of channel estimation, as well as the processing complexity at transceivers. For BDMA transmission, we work out an optimal pilot design criterion to minimize the mean square error (MSE) and provide optimal pilot sequences by utilizing the Zadoff-Chu sequences. Simulations demonstrate the near-optimal performance of BDMA transmission and the advantages of the proposed pilot sequences [8].

In this paper [9], we make an exhaustive review of wireless evolution toward 5G networks. It includes the new architectural changes associated with the radio access network (RAN) design, including air interfaces, smart antennas, cloud and heterogeneous RAN, in-depth survey of underlying novel mm-wave physical layer technologies, encompassing new channel model estimation, directional antenna design, beam forming algorithms, and massive MIMO technologies. Next, the details of MAC layer protocols and multiplexing schemes needed to efficiently support this new physical layer are discussed. We also investigate the killer applications, considered as the major driving force behind 5G. In order to understand the improved user experience, we provide highlights of new QoS, QoE, and SON features associated with the 5G evolution. For alleviating the increased network energy consumption and operating expenditure, we make a detail review on energy awareness and cost efficiency [9].

3. Technologies used in 5G

Today's wireless networks have run into a problem. Additional people and devices are consuming extra data than ever before, but it remains overload on the same bands of the radio-frequency spectrum that mobile providers have always used. That means lower bandwidth for all, causing more dropped connections and slower service. One way to solve that problem is to simply transmit signals on a whole new tract of the spectrum that has never been used for mobile service before. On millimetre waves providers are experimenting with broadcasting use higher frequencies than the radio waves have long been used for mobile phones. Millimetre waves are broadcast at frequencies between 30 and 300 gigahertz, compared to the bands below 6 GHz used for mobile devices in the past. They are called millimetre waves because they vary in length from 1 to 10 mm, compared to the radio waves that serve today's smartphones, which compute tens of centimetres in length. Small cells are transferable miniature base stations that require nominal power to operate and can be placed every 250 meters or so all round cities. To prevent signals from being dropped, carriers could install thousands of these stations in a city to form an impenetrable network that acts like a relay team, receiving signals from other base stations and sending data to users at any location. While traditional cell networks have also come to rely on an enlarge number of base stations, achieving 5G performance will require an even greater infrastructure. Luckily, antennas on small cells can be much smaller than traditional antennas if they are transmitting tiny millimetre waves. This size difference makes it even easier to stick cells on light poles and a top building.

Today's 4G base stations have a dozen ports for antennas that handle all cellular traffic: eight for transmitters and four for receivers. But 5G base stations can support about a hundred ports, which means many more antennas can fit on a single array. That capability

means a base station could send and receive signals from many more users at once, increasing the capacity of mobile networks by a factor of greater. This technology is called massive MIMO. It all starts with MIMO, which stands for multiple-input multiple-output. MIMO describes wireless systems that use two or more transmitters and receivers to send and receive more data at once. Massive MIMO takes this concept to a new level by featuring dozens of antennas on a single array.

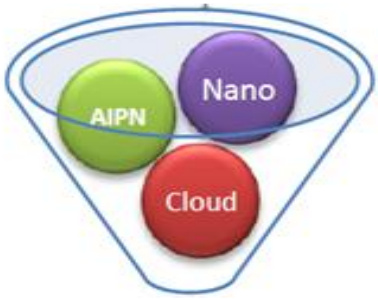
Beam forming is a traffic-signalling system for cellular base stations that identifies the most efficient data-delivery route to a particular user, and it reduces interference for nearby users in the process. Depending on the situation and the technology, there are several ways for 5G networks to implement it. Beam forming can help massive MIMO arrays make more efficient use of the spectrum around them. The primary challenge for massive MIMO is to reduce interference while transmitting more information from many more antennas at once. At massive MIMO base stations, signal-processing algorithms plot the best transmission route through the air to each user. Then they can send individual data packets in many different directions, bouncing them off buildings and other objects in a precisely coordinated pattern. By choreographing the packets' movements and arrival time, beam forming allows many users and antennas on a massive MIMO array to exchange much more information at once.
Today's base stations and cell phones rely on transceivers that must take turns if transmitting and receiving information over the same frequency or operate on different frequencies if a user wishes to transmit and receive information at the same time. With 5G, a transceiver will be able to transmit and receive data at the same time, on the same frequency. This technology is known as full duplex, and it could double the capacity of wireless networks.

The concept of a cloud-based radio access network (C-RAN) evolved from a distributed base station architecture where a BS server is responsible for baseband processing. The baseband processing units (BBUs) of conventional cell sites are separated from the Analog radio access units, referred to as remote radio heads RRHs, and moved to the cloud (e.g., BBU pool) for centralized signal processing and management. A BBU pool serves a particular area with several RRH of macro and small cells. Based on baseband signals received from the cloud, RRHs transmit radio signals to users [7]. The 5G cellular will be a multi-tier heterogeneous network consisting of macrocells along with many low power nodes (e.g., small cells, relays, remote radio heads (RRHs), and the provisioning for P2P (such as D2D and M2M) communication. The deployments of heterogeneous nodes in 5G systems will have significantly higher density than today's conventional single- tier (e.g., macro cell) networks. The heterogeneity of different classes of BSs (e.g., macrocells and small cells) provides flexible coverage areas and improves spectral efficiency. By reducing the size of the cell, the area spectral efficiency is increased through higher spectrum reuse.
One of the main challenges in 5G networks is to improve the energy efficiency of the battery-constrained wireless devices. In the context of prolonging the battery life and improving the overall energy efficiency of the network, harvesting energy from energy sources could be an attractive solution. For instance, the UE can harvest energy from environmental energy sources (e.g., solar and wind energy). However, due to stochastic nature of environmental sources, the available energy levels may vary significantly over time, locations, weather conditions, etc. Therefore, harvesting energy from these sources may not be feasible for reliable and quality-of-service (QoS)- constrained wireless applications. Alternatively, energy can also be harvested from ambient radio signals (e.g., RF energy harvesting). In an RF-powered energy-harvesting network (RF-EHN), the UE can harvest energy from hybrid access point (HAP) using RF signals for their information processing and transmission. RF energy transfer is characterized by low-power and long-distance transfer and thus is suitable for cellular wireless environments (e.g., powering many devices with relatively low energy consumption spreading in a wide area). In addition, the sustainable nature of RF energy sources makes the RF-EHNs a promising approach for future power/energy-constrained 5G wireless networks.

4. 5G- NANOCORE

The 5G Nanocore is a convergence of below mention technologies. These technologies have their own impact on exiting wireless network [12] which makes them in to 5G.

- Nanotechnology.
- Cloud Computing.
- All IP Platform
- Self Cleaning – the phone cleans by itself
- Flexible – bend but not break
- Transparent – "see through" phones [2].
- Self powered – the phone derives its energy/power from the sun, water, or air.
- Sense the environment – the phone will tell you the weather, the amount of air pollution present, etc.



Conclusion

It could make preferable revenue for current global operators as well as interoperability will become more feasible. Enhanced innovative data coding and modulation techniques includes filter bank multi carrier way in schemes. For wireless access and back haul use of millimeter wave frequencies is very functional. With the help of dissimilar conduction points with associated coverage and surrounding the option of a supply operation of resources for uplink and down link transmission in each cell is achieved by higher level mobility management and intrusion. To make 5G practical for all sorts of radio access technologies there should be a familiar platform distinctive for all the technologies. Under probability high data rates and better coverage available at cell edge with lower battery consumption. Simultaneous data transfer paths around 1Gbps data rate in mobility is more secure with better cognitive security and higher system level spectral efficiency. Worldwide Wireless Web (WWWW) or wireless based web applications include crammed multimedia competence beyond 4G speeds. More applications integrate with artificial intelligent (AI) as human life will be surrounded by artificial sensors which could be communicating with mobile phones and not harmful to human health. Cheaper traffic fees due to low infrastructure deployment costs [5]. Smart beam antenna systems [6] have higher reliability of the communications, larger data volume per unit area that is high system spectral efficiency. High capacity allows further added devices connectivity concurrently and instantaneously very high speed, high capacity, and low cost per bit. It supports interactive multimedia, voice, video, Internet, and other broadband services, more effective and more attractive have Bi-directional, accurate traffic statistics .5G technology offers Global access and service portability. It offers elevated quality services due to high error tolerance. It provides large broadcasting capacity up to Gigabit which supports nearly 65,000 interconnection at a time. More applications merged with artificial intelligent (AI) as human life will be surrounded by artificial sensors which could be communicating with mobile phones. 5G technology use remote management that user can get better and fast solution. 5G technology offer elevated resolution for cell phone user and bi-directional substantial bandwidth shaping.

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