



# Integration of 5G and Satcom

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# Introduction

- Satcom could be used to enhance terrestrial mobile communication systems
- Satcom even has certain benefits in remote areas
  - But usage costs are not among those
- Better integration and reuse of common technology could reduce the costs in addition to developments in satellite technology
  - Launch and satellite costs
- Beginning of 2018 3GPP took satellite as a part of 5G development
- This presentation offers a snapshot of this integration



Pent-pipe = amplify and forward (old style)

Regenerative or on-board processing = gNB functions could be in satellite

Inter-satellite links = routing to/from ground stations (in regenerative)

End-to end delay depends also on where ground stations are located

#### SaT5G - Satellite And Terrestrial network for 5G

### **3GPP Status**

- Two documents created
- TS38.811 Study on New Radio (NR) to support non-terrestrial networks
- 2. TS38.821 Solutions for NR to support non-terrestrial networks

- These define
  - Architecture options
  - Channel models including propagation delay, Doppler and Doppler change rate for various cases: GEO, MEO, LEO, HAPS
  - Detected open problems
  - First solutions to some of these problems
- Work continues





### **Use cases**



- Backhaul
  - gNB and 5GC are separated by a satellite link (NTN)
  - Two options:
  - 1. legacy or non-3GPP satellite signal is used
    - Satellite delay effects to gNB and core functions or interactions, virtualization, etc
  - 2. 5G NR is used also in the satellite system
    - Satellite delay and channel effects to PHY and access layer in addition to pervious

- Direct (UE) access
  - Satellite system is providing gNB services
  - Obviously similar problems than in the backhaul case where 5G NR used



- Mobile base stations!
- timing advance values
- handovers
  - \*beam, satellite



### **Satellite Channel**



- Propagation delay
  - LEO up from 600 km
  - GEO over 35 000 km
  - Exceeds the usual cell size by a high margin
    - Delay problem in timers, RACH process, ...
- Doppler frequency shift
  - Up to 720 kHz @ 30 GHz LEO
  - Change rate up to 8 kHz/s @ 30 GHz LEO
  - Worst case exceeds terrestrial values by high margins
  - Depends on a satellite system and an operating frequency

- SNR in existing DVB systems > -3 dB
  - 5G NR design goal is -6 dB (at least for PSS detection)
  - Nice match here
- Satellite "cell size" may be a bit larger than terrestrial
  - Beam capacity is shared between users in a beam





## Integration



- Should take many levels into account (or could be in many levels)
- 5G Doppler effects at PHY
  - Total failure if too large frequency uncertainty in the receiver
- Delay effects in access et al
  - Timing advance, random access process, …
  - HARQ process

- Higher layers
  - In interactions between core and distributed functions
  - Network function virtualization
  - Slicing
  - Management and orchestration
  - Multiple access computing
- Technology level
  - Standard, chips, ...



Considering the mentioned integration aspects in a wide scale.

Active in standardization bodies.

Web page: <u>http://sat5g-project.eu/</u> Lead: Avanti EU H2020 project



### **Test beds**



University of Surrey: virtualization, multicast



Zodiac (Munich): On-the-move (aircraft)





#### SaT5G Content Delivery Scenario 2: EuCNC2018 demo





#### Prefetching of VoD DASH video content through satellite links

- Challenge: Suboptimal end-to-end TCP throughput over long-latency content distribution path.
- Solution: Leverage edge computing which enables real-time prefetching of DASH video segments at the 5G mobile edge and ensure pre-fetched segments are available at the 5G mobile edge just in time before user requests on them coming in.

#### **EuCNC2018 Demo Setup**



One end at the spot, other at Surrey, satellite gateway in between.

