

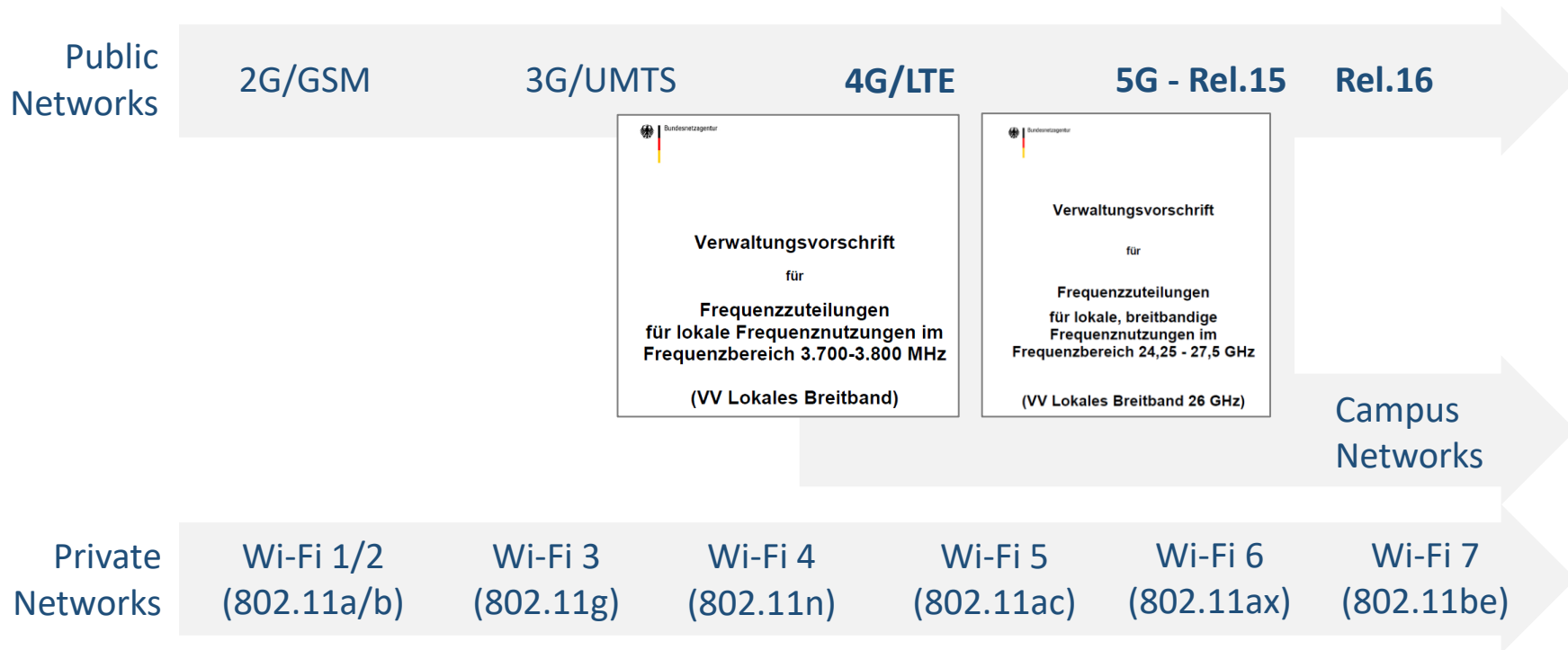
Three years of 5G Campus Networks - And what's next?



ITG Fachtagung 2023

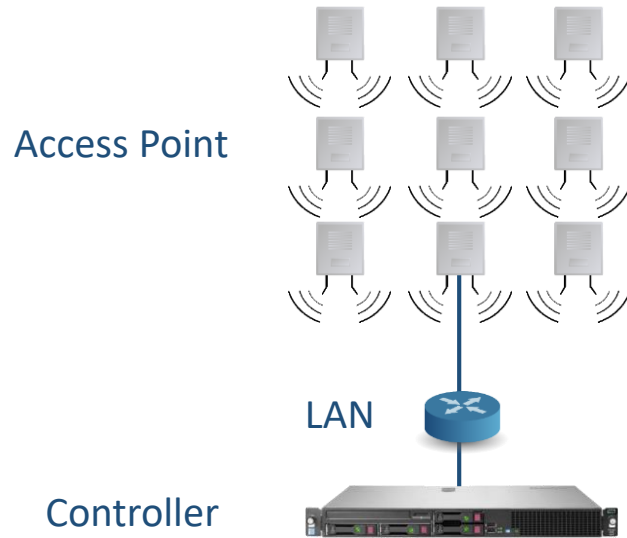
Campus Networks in Germany

>300 frequency allocations



WLAN Technology

Developed for local networks, managed by the end-user



Simple Planning



Simple Installation



Simple Operation

Mobile Network Technology

Developed for national networks, managed by an operator

Radio Access Network
(RAN)



3GPP Interface

Core Network
(CN)

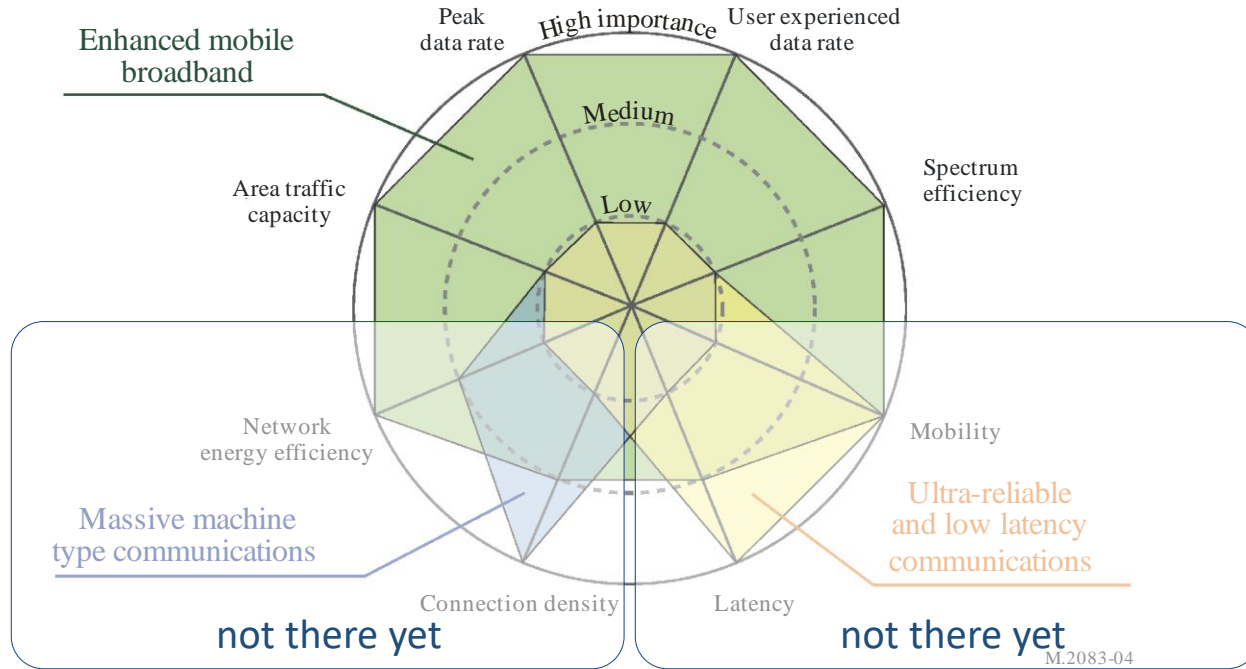


3GPP Standards



Why 5G?

Where are we now?



ITU-R M.2083-0 "IMT Vision – Framework and overall objectives of the future development of IMT for 2020 and beyond"

Why 5G?

Why not WLAN/WiFi?

Criteria: Total Cost of Ownership (TCO)

5G

3 reasons to use 5G in a Campus Network:

1. Spectrum – additional capacity
100 MHz (3.7-3.8 GHz)

2. Spectrum – high availability
exclusively allocated

3. Spectrum – high performance
unlimited EIRP¹⁾

1) Safety regulations apply

WLAN

5 GHz, 6 GHz (WiFi 6E)
smaller cells → more APs

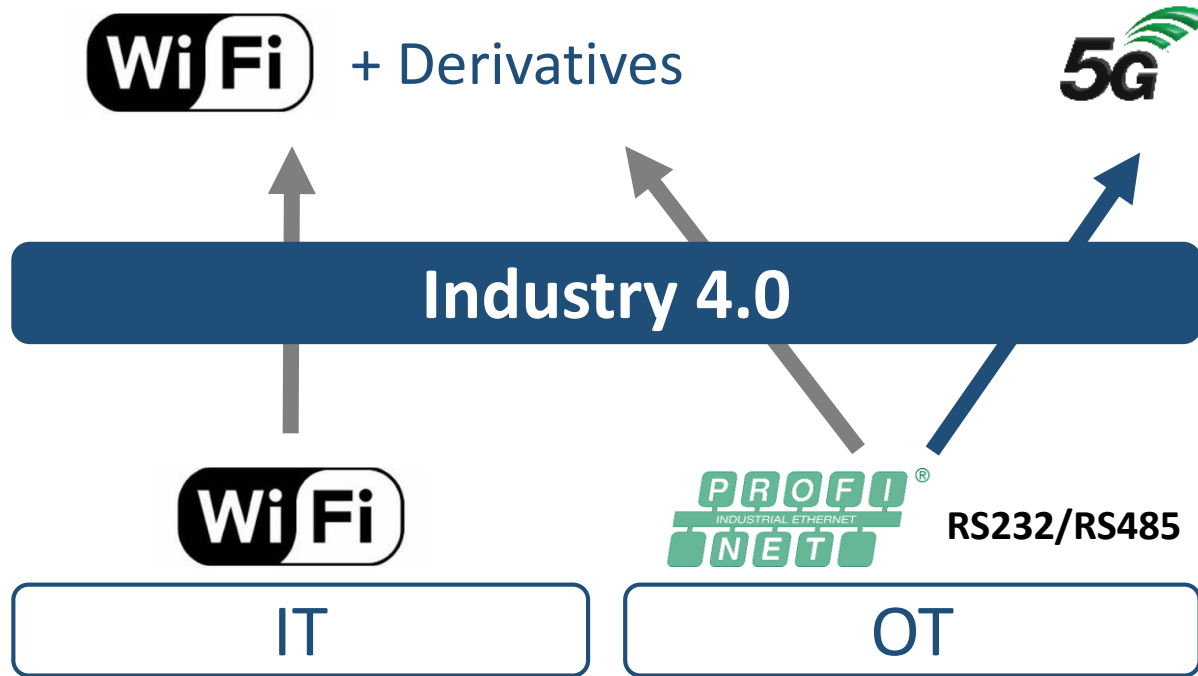
banning other devices, e.g. phones
→ organizational effort

limited EIRP²⁾
→ limited performance

2) 2.4 GHz: 100mW, 5.150 GHz-5.350 GHz: 200mW EIRP, 5.470 GHz – 5.725 GHz: 1W EIRP

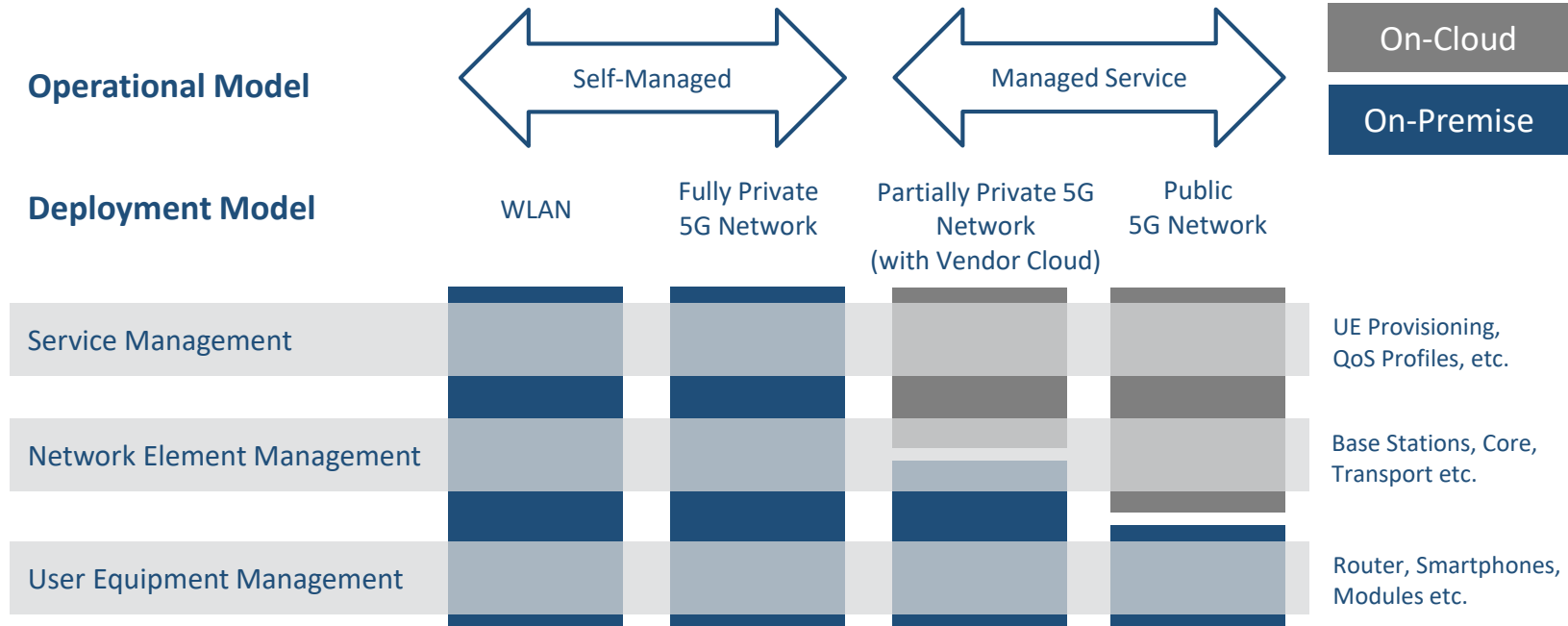
Why 5G?

Industrial applications may require exclusive spectrum



How to Deploy 5G?

Operational and Deployment Models



How to Deploy 5G?

Base station design evolution



Passive Antenna

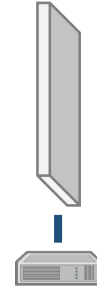


analog
RF-Cable
(lossy, expensive)

Base Transceiver
Station (BTS)



Active Antenna
Radio Equipment (RE)
Remote Radio Head (RRH)
Remote Radio Unit (RRU)



digital
Fiber

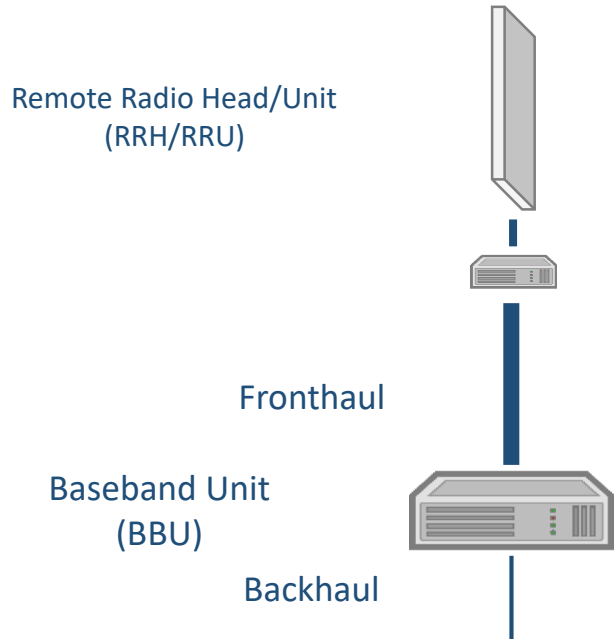
Common Public Radio Interface
(4G: CPRI, 5G: eCPRI)

Radio Equipment Controller (REC)
Baseband Unit (BBU)



How to Deploy 5G?

eCPRI issues

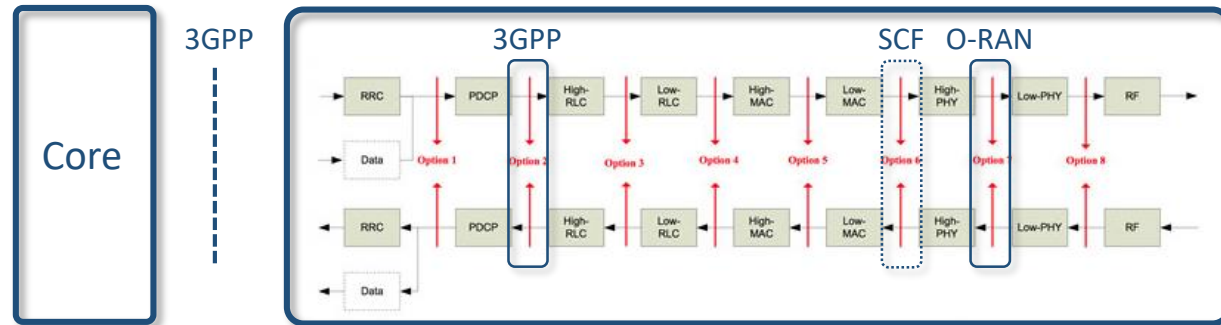


- Proprietary management and synchronization interfaces
→ vendor lock-in
- Physical layer (PHY) split
→ high QoS requirements (throughput, latency, jitter)

How to Deploy 5G?

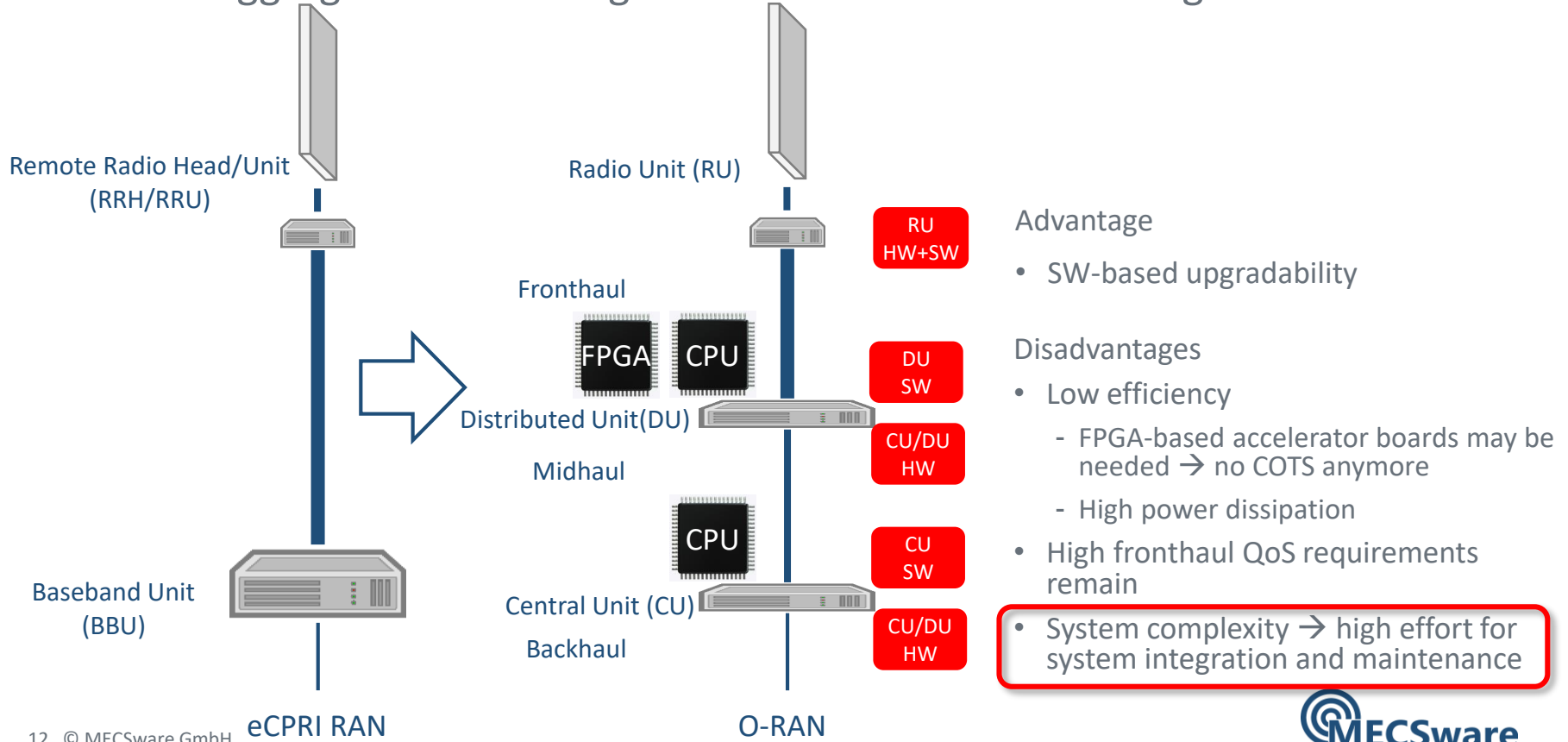
OpenRAN – Hype or Innovation?

- **OpenRAN** is a concept, emerged from the **Telecom Infra Project** <https://telecominfraproject.com/openran/> aiming at
 - Vendor independence
 - Hardware independence → Software Defined Networks (SDN)
- OpenRAN specifications are developed in several organizations: 3GPP, O-RAN Alliance, Small Cell Forum (SCF), ...
- **O-RAN** is used in the context of **O-RAN Alliance** <https://www.o-ran.org/>
 - O-RAN specifications are based on 3GPP's pre-work



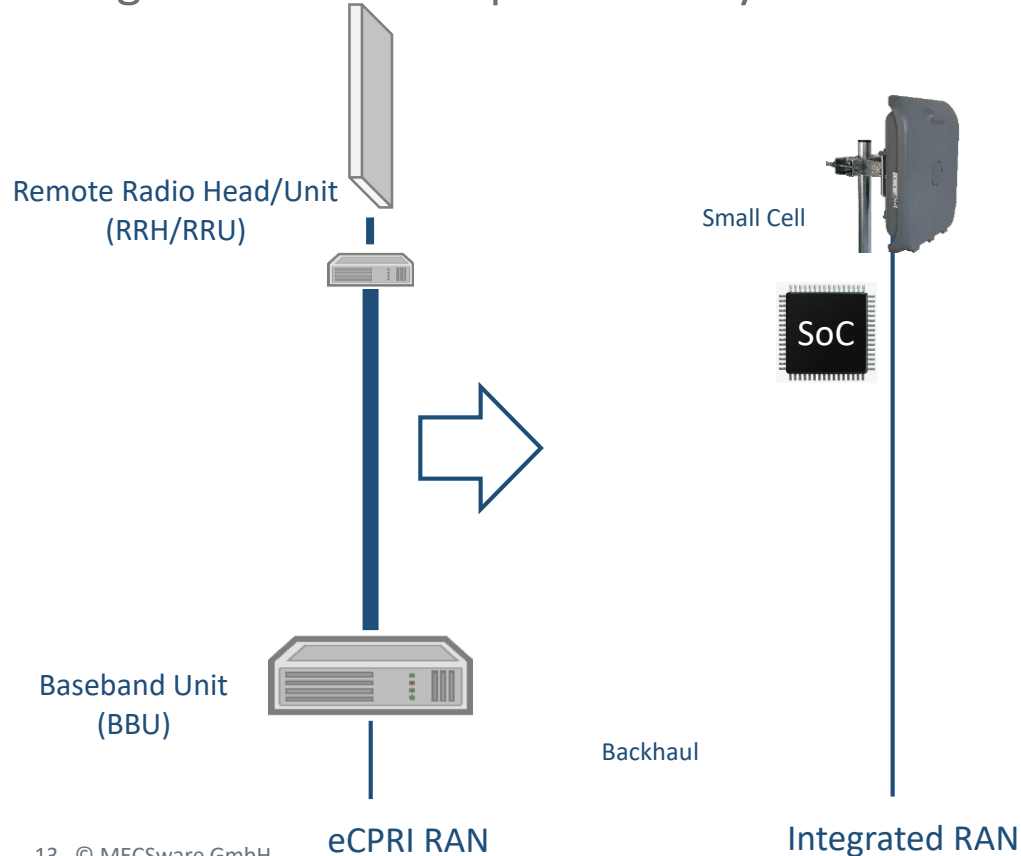
How to Deploy 5G?

O-RAN disaggregation – an integration & maintenance challenge



How to Deploy 5G?

Integrated RAN – simple and easy



Disadvantage

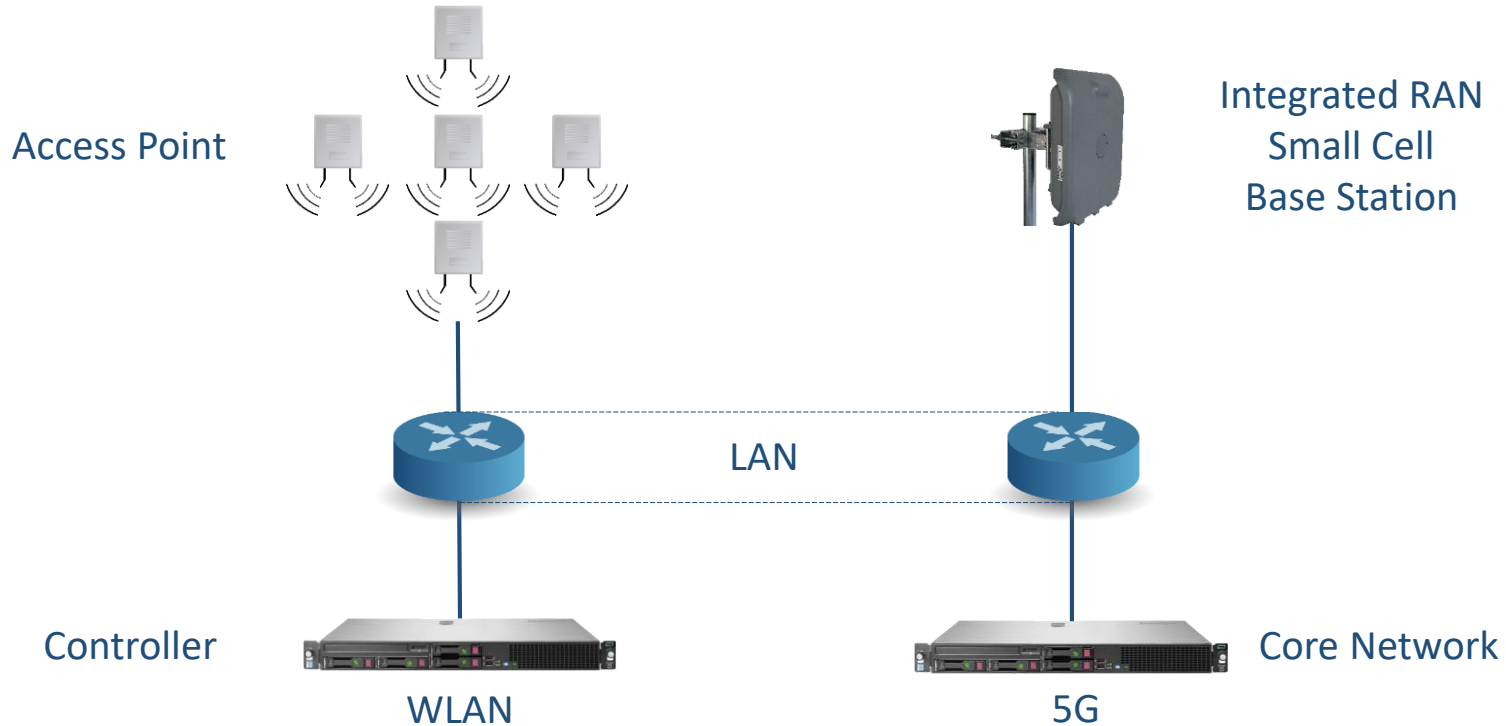
- Limited SW-based upgradability

Advantages

- Backhaul QoS requirements determined by the user application
→ existing Ethernet LAN can be reused
- Low system complexity
- **All interfaces** are standardized
→ no vendor lock-in

How to Deploy 5G?

WLAN vs. Integrated RAN



Summary

- Spectrum exclusivity is a fundamental advantage of 5G
- For broad application, 5G TCO must be comparable to WLAN
- OpenRAN disaggregation has an integration & maintenance challenge
- Integrated RAN Small Cells are comparable to WLAN Access Points – easy to install, to operate and to maintain



The Campus Network Company



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