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LuMaMi – A fexible testbed for massive MIMO

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Massive MIMO research topics

- Propagation studies and channel modeling
- Antenna and antenna array design
- Baseband processing algorithms
- Baseband processing hardware
- System design and performance evaluations

We need a testbed to take the next step towards realizing massive MIMO.

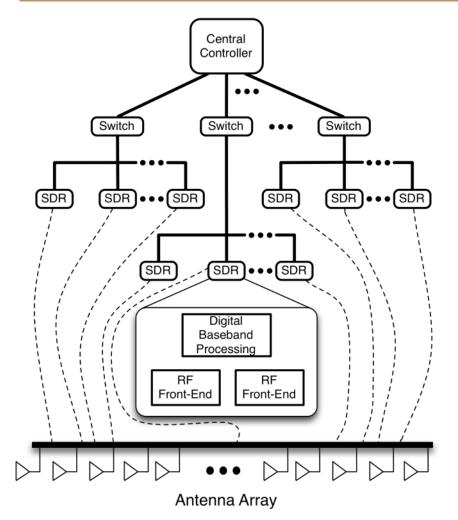


Challenges

- Coherency
 - the channel has to be constant between uplink and downlink
 - The 100 RF tranceivers have to be coherent and synchronous
- Reciprocity
 - The channel has to be reciprocal, including uplink and downlink tranceiver chains
- Data shuffling
 - 100 parallell RF chains generate data streams that have to be managed
- Baseband processing architecture
 - A combination of centralized and distributed processing.



System architecture



- Based on Star-Architecture
- Central Controlling Unit
 - Link Evaluation
 - Upper layer protocols
 - Logging data
 - Baseband Proc.
- Switches
 - Routing data
- SDR
 - Baseband Proc.
 - RF-Front End



System components

USRP 2943R



PXIe-1085 chassis



PXIe-8135 Controller



OctoClock-G



Printed antenna array



Flex RIO FPGA



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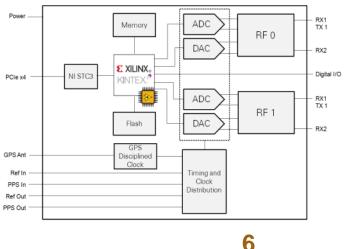


System components - SDR

USRP RIO 2953R (Universal Software Radio Peripheral

- 2 RF chains
- Xilinx Kintex-7 FPGA
- ~800 MBps bidirectional data streaming
- ~135 MBps baseband data
- Center frequency from 1.2 to 6 GHz





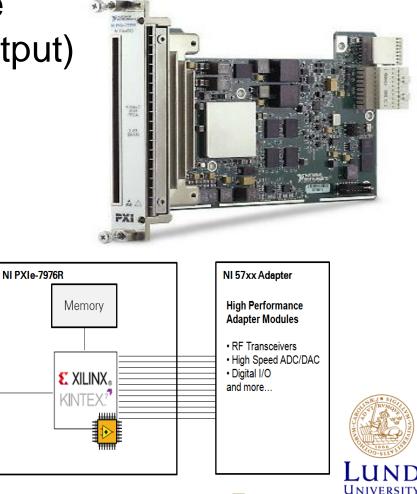


System components – FPGA coprocessor

Gen 2

FlexRIO 7976R (Flexible Reconfigurable Input Output)

- Xilinx Kintex-7 FPGA
- Up to 3.2 GBps data streaming
- Customizable I/O
- Up to 32 simultaneous high throughput connection to other FPGAs
- Used for centralized coprocessing



System components – Antenna Array

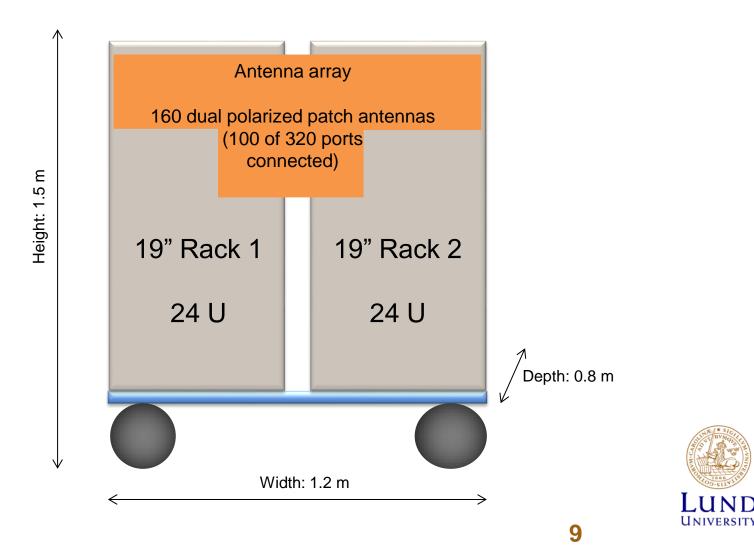


In-house design at Lund University

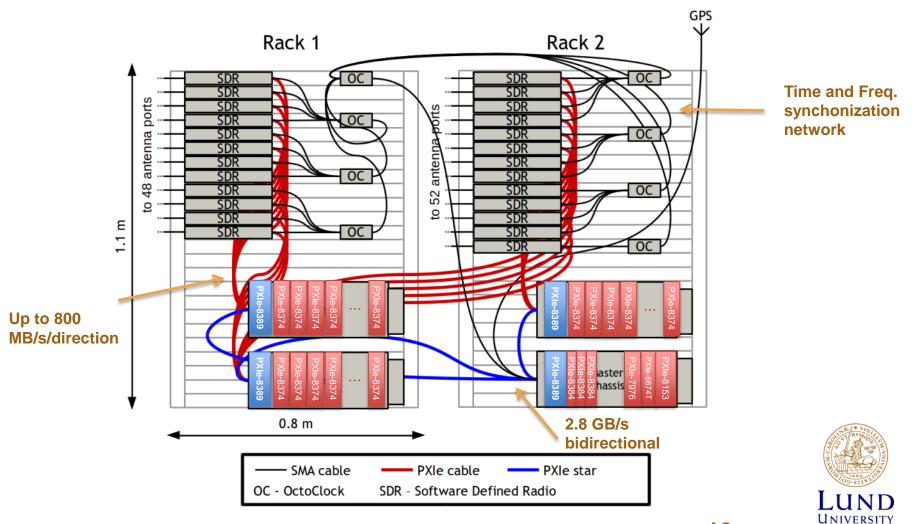
- Designed at the department for $f_c = 3.7 \text{ GHz}$
- 10dB bandwidth of 183 MHz
- Average antenna match -28 dB.
- 160 dual polarized patch antenna array elements
- Allows different configurations
 - 4 x 25
 - 10 x 10
 - 5 x 10 dual pol.



Assembly of "mobile" base station



BS hardware setup: side-view



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Assembly of the base station







User-equipment

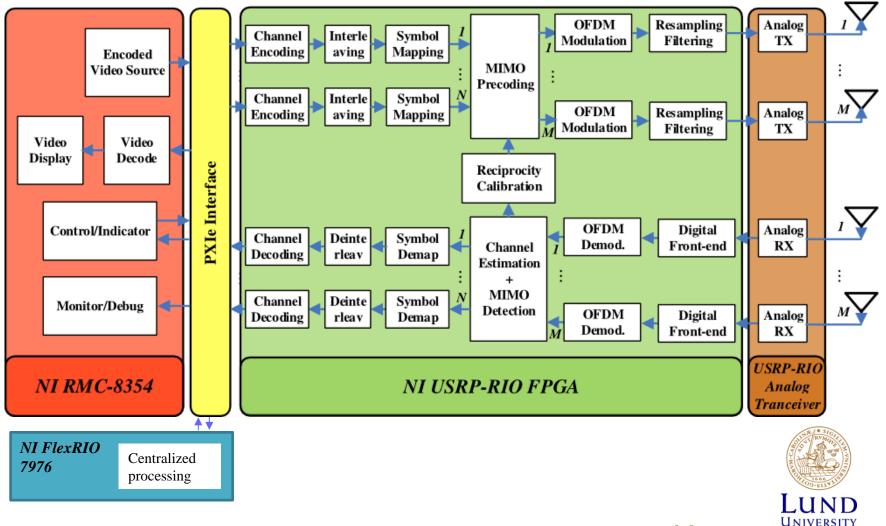




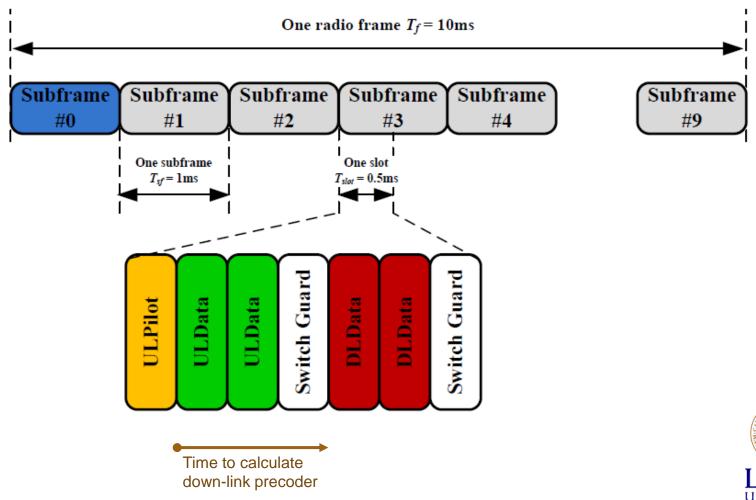
PXIe and OctoClock



Simplified processing block diagram 1st ver.: LTE-like OFDM-based TRX

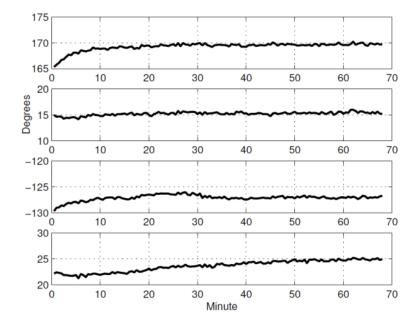


Basic frame structure



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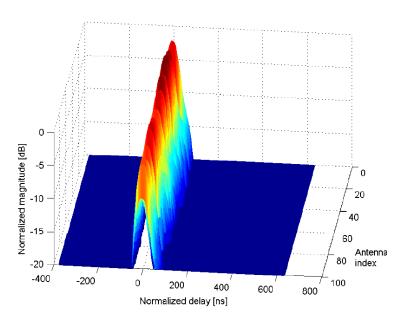
Capabilities of the RF front ends:



Phase coherence

- Requirement: stable frequency response of RF-chains to achieve reciprocity calibration
- Transmit signal by one SDR and split into 4 other signals
- Fig. shows the phases of the received signals
- Only a few degrees of phase drift after warming up

Capabilities of the RF front ends:

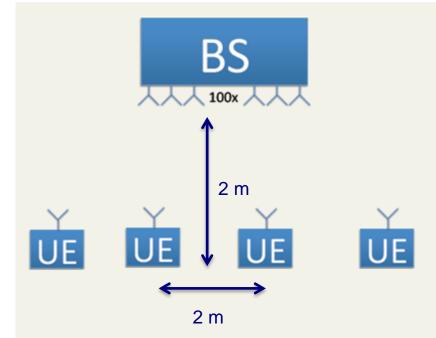


Time synchronization

- 30.72 MHz i.i.d. Gaussian sequence transmitted by single antenna
 - 25 x 4 Rx antenna aray with roughly same distance to Tx
 - Strong LOS channel to verify sampling synchronization capabilities;
 - Distinctive planar wavefront with a small delay spread;
 - the received samples are time aligned within one 40 MS/s sample

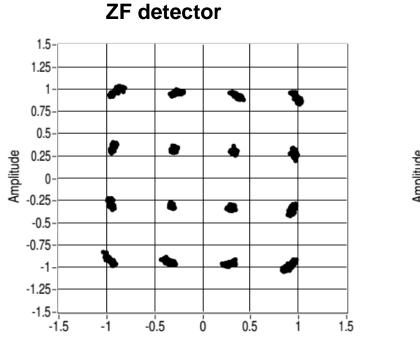
Received signal constellations – LOS & four users 2 m separation



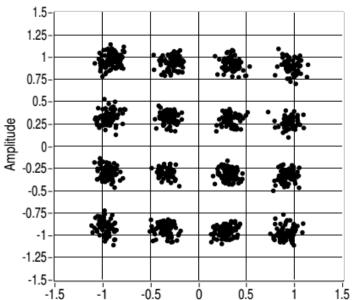




Received signal constellations – LOS & four users 2 m separation

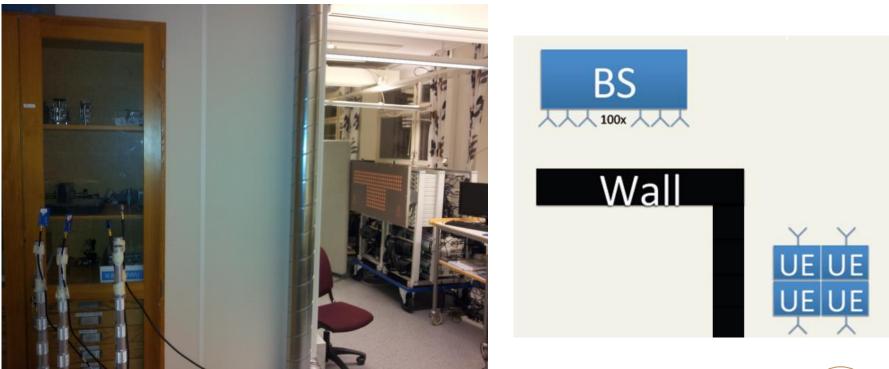


MRC detector



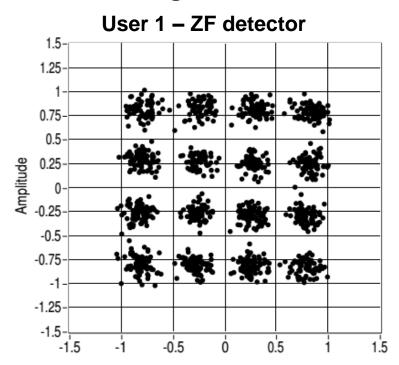


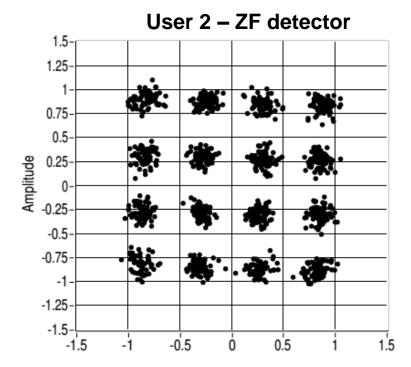
Received signal constellations – NLOS & four users in 15 cm radius





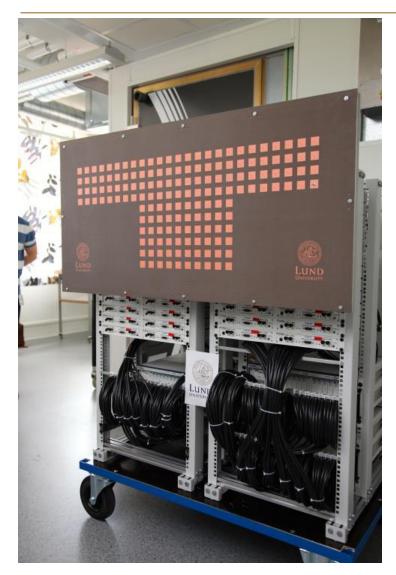
Received signal constellations – NLOS & four users in 15 cm radius







Summary



- 100 coherent RF chains
- Flexible architecture based on NI platform and software radios
- Supports 10 simultaneous single antenna users in the same time-frequency resource block
- Real time operation in the 3.7 GHz band, 20 MHz bandwidth
- Taking Massive MIMO from the lab to reality.





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