

Millimetre Wave and Short-Range Propagation

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Outline

1. Why Mm wave band
2. Candidate frequency bands
3. Working Groups
4. Possible use scenarios: Point to point and point to multi-point
5. Propagation in the mm wave band
6. Wideband channel functions, and extraction of relevant channel parameters such as delay spread, and Doppler spread
7. Estimation of channel parameters

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Mm wave band

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MM wave band (1 cm-1 mm): Extra High Frequency (EHF) 30-300 GHz

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Research is focussed on > 6 GHz to 100 GHz

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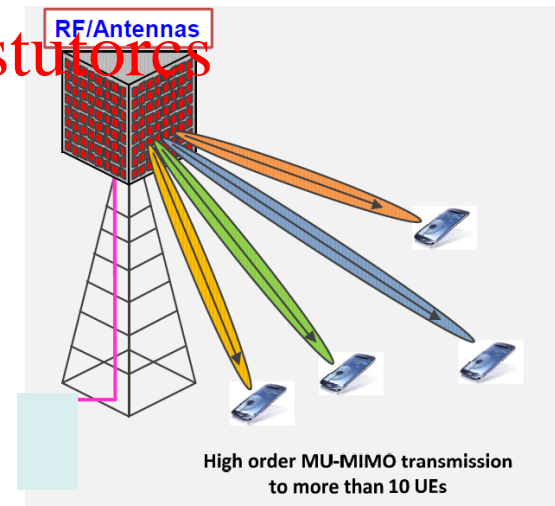
Primary motivation

- Projected increase in mobile data traffic
- Availability of large contiguous spectrum in the mm wave band
- RF and transceiver design challenges for carrier aggregation < 6 GHz
- Small wavelength enables beamforming through the use of large antenna arrays

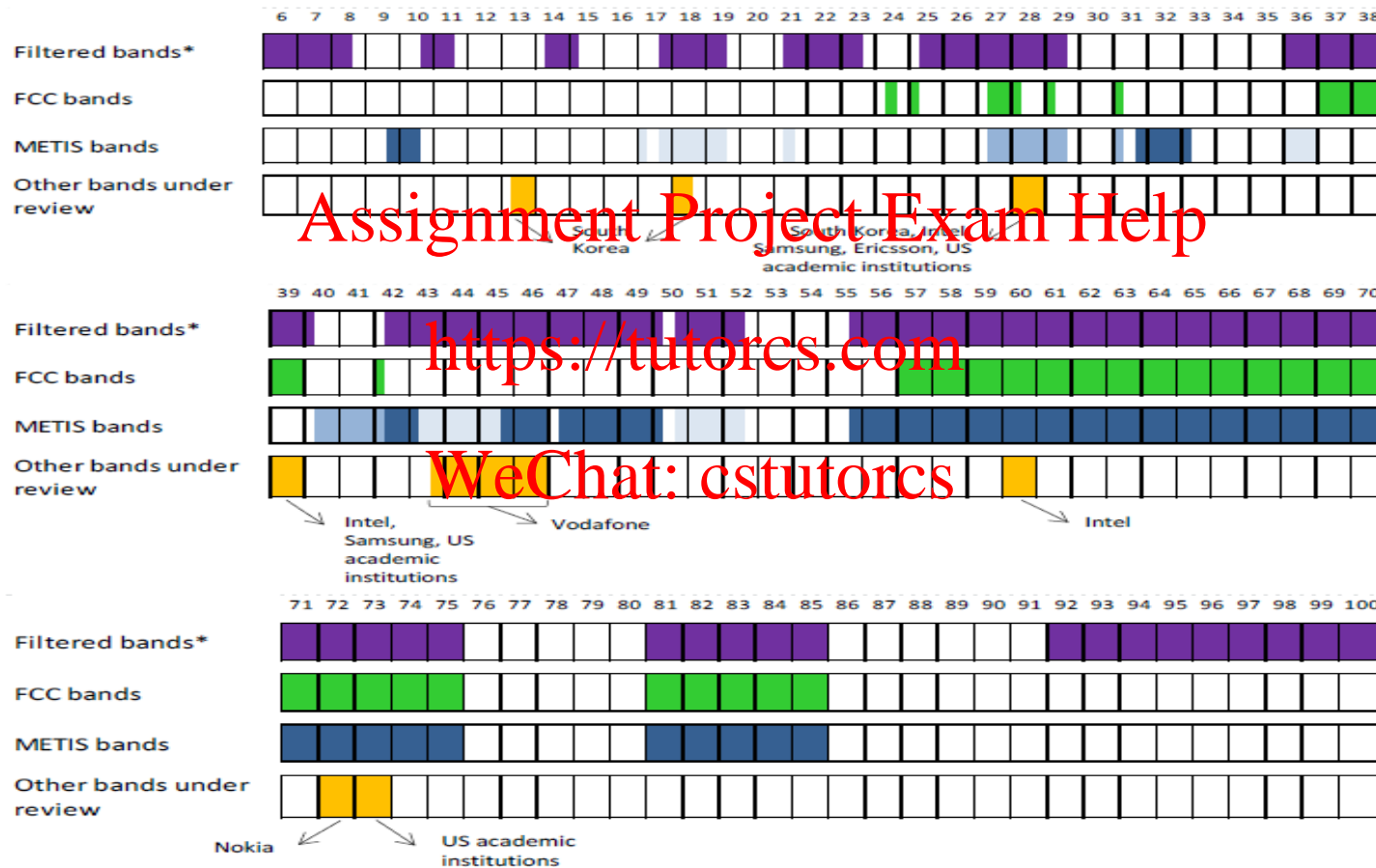
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Summary of bands identified by Ofcom as having potential for 5G



Ofcom frequency bands > 6 GHz

Frequency Range	6-20 GHz	20-40 GHz	40-60 GHz	60-100 GHz
Specific bands identified	10.125-10.225 10.475-10.575	31.8-33.4	40.5-43.5 45.5-48.9	66-71
Potential bandwidth	2 x100 MHz	1.6 GHz	5.8 GHz	5 GHz

WRC15 bands

WRC15 Band (GHz)	Designation
24.25-27.5	I
31.8-33.4	II
37-43.5	III
45.5-50.2	IV
50.4-52.6	V
66-76	VI
81-86	VII

Working Groups

1. IEEE 802.11 Next Generation 60 GHz ISM band (NG60) Study Group

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2. NIST formed the corner alliance for 5G mm wave-channel model Next Generation 60 GHz IEEE 802.11 1Gay

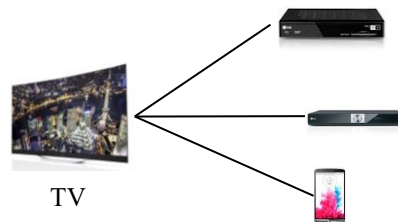
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3. ITU: CG 5 on Radio Measurement Equipment and CG6 on channel modelling above 6 GHz

NG60 Indoor P2P Scenarios

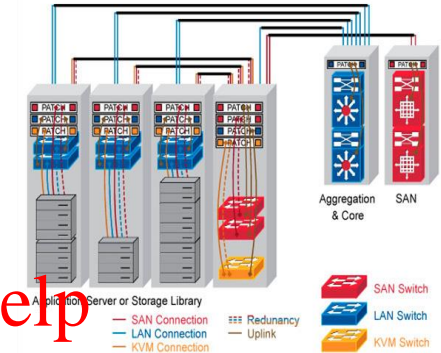
Applications and Characteristics	Propagation conditions	Throughput
Ultra Short Range (USR) Communications -Static,D2D, -Streaming/Downloading	LOS <10cm	~10Gbps
8K UHD Wireless Transfer at Smart Home -Uncompressed 8K UHD Streaming	LOS, NLOS <5m	~28Gbps
Augmented Reality and Virtual Reality -Low Mobility, D2D -3D UHD streaming	LOS, NLOS <10m	~20Gbps

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NG60 Indoor P2P/P2MP Scenarios

Data Center NG60 Inter-Rack Connectivity -Indoor Backhaul with multi-hop*	LOS <10m	~20Gbps
Video/Mass-Data Distribution/Video on Demand System - Multicast Streaming/Downloading - Dense Hotspots	Indoor, LOS/NLOS <100m	>20Gbps



Train



Bus



Aeroplane



Class room



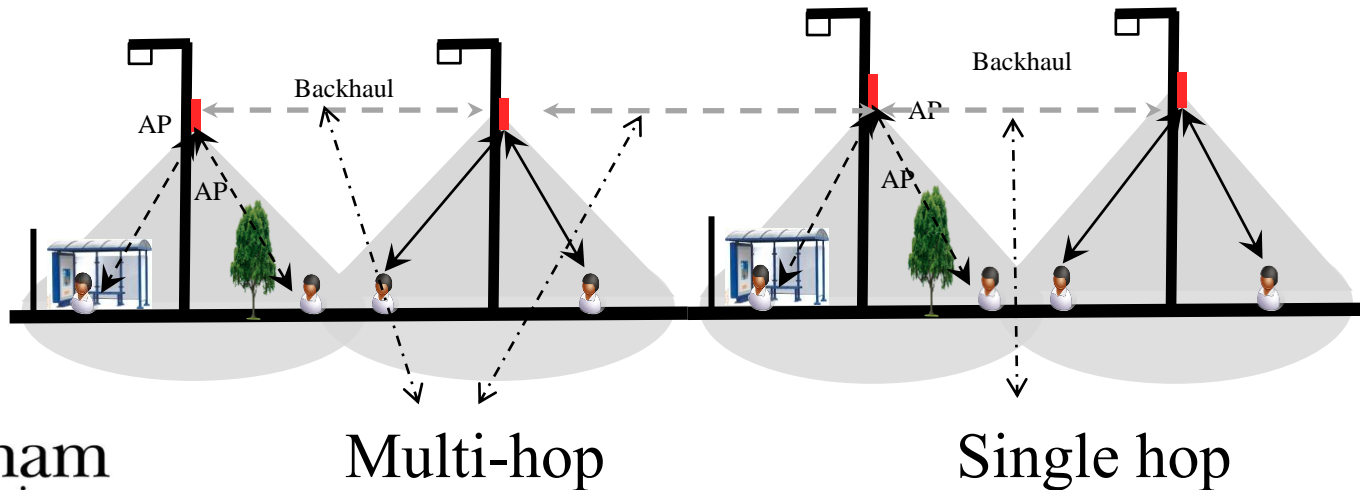
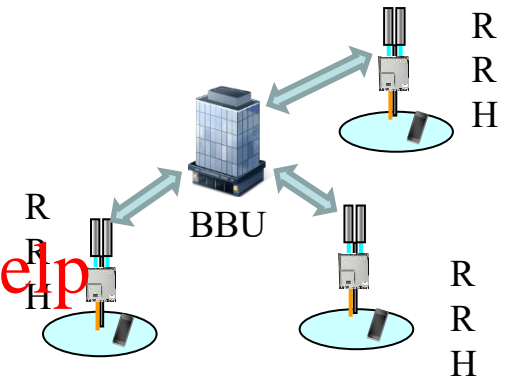
Exhibition



Conference

NG60 Outdoor P2P/P2MP Scenarios

Applications and Characteristics	Propagation conditions	Throughput
Mobile Front-hauling	Outdoor, LOS <200m	~20Gbps
Wireless Backhauling with Single Hop -Small Cell Backhauling with single hop	Outdoor, LOS <200m	~20Gbps
Wireless Backhauling with Multi-hop -Small Cell Backhauling with multi-hop	Outdoor, LOS <150m	~2Gbps



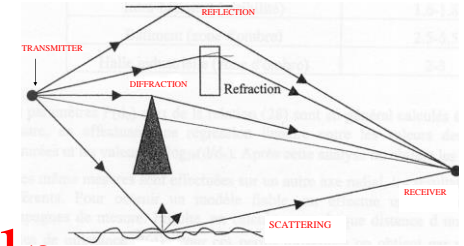
Radio Propagation of mm waves

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Propagation mechanisms



Line of sight (LOS)

Reflection smooth surface with very large dimensions with respect to the wavelength

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Diffraction transmission path is obstructed by a dense body with large dimensions compared to the wavelength or by a surface with large irregularities.

Scattering wave incident on surface with dimensions on the order of a wavelength or less). Irregularities such as in tropospheric scatter.

Refraction : variations of refractive index such as in the troposphere and in the ionosphere. light in a prism. Important for HF frequencies

Measured penetration loss

Frequency dependence of penetration loss

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Three wall partition between antennas

900 MHz	11.4 GHz	28.8 GHz
18.9 dB	26 dB	36.2 dB

Report by the

National Telecommunications and Information Administration, US

mm wave penetration loss

Frequency 60 GHz	Plastic 0.8 cm	Plywood 0.8 cm	Wood 1.8 cm	Tampered glass 0.7 cm
Vertical polarisation	3.44 dB	5.09 dB	9.24 dB	4 dB
Horizontal polarisation	4.04	5.42	8.48	3.97

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IEEE 802.11 report on Transmission and Reflection
Measurements

Diffraction and scattering models

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mm wave band diffraction loss

Empirical model from measurements at 28 GHz for 90° edge around a building:

$$L = 6.5 \text{ dB} \quad 0^\circ \leq \theta_d < 0.1^\circ$$

$$L = 5 \ln \theta_d + 18 \quad 0.1^\circ \leq \theta_d < 5^\circ$$

$$L = 0.74 \theta_d + 75 \quad 5^\circ \leq \theta_d < 40^\circ$$



No difference between different brick or concrete

Rain scattering in mm wave

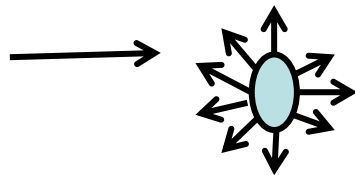
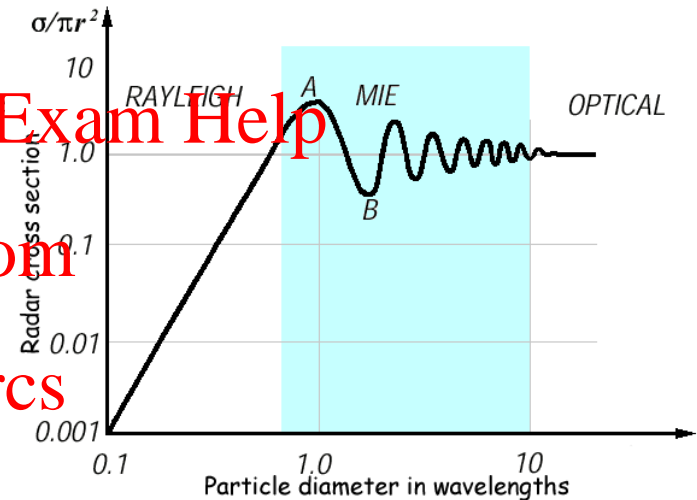
Rain drop scattering. **Rayleigh criterion**

$\pi D/\lambda \ll 1$ where D is the diameter of the particle

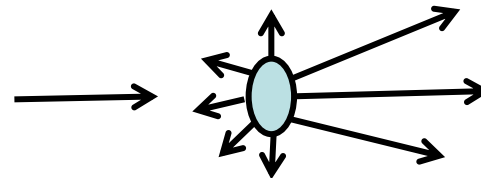
$\pi n D/\lambda \ll 1$ where n is the refractive index.

Example: $D=1\text{mm}$, at 60 GHz with $n=1$:

$$\pi n D/\lambda = 0.2 \ll 1$$



Rayleigh scattering



Mie scattering

Scattering loss

Scattering power to free space

$$10 \log \left(P_r^{scat} / P_r^{fs} \right) = 40 \log f + 16 \log R + 10 \log V + 10 \log S - 20 \log d - 81 \quad \text{dB}$$

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[f](https://tutorcs.com) is the frequency in GHz

[R](https://tutorcs.com) is the rain rate in mm/hour

[V](https://tutorcs.com) is the common volume in km³

[S](https://tutorcs.com) is a correction for non Rayleigh effects above 10 GHz

[S=0](https://tutorcs.com) for $f < 10$ GHz, $f > 10$ GHz $10 \log S = R 0.4 4 \times 10^{-3} (f - 10)^{1.6}$

[d](https://tutorcs.com) distance between transmitter and receiver

Specifics of propagation characteristics in mm band

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<https://tutorcs.com>
Gaseous and rain Absorption

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ITU-R recommendations

ITU-R P676-10: Gaseous absorption

Model input parameters:

temperature, ambient pressure, and water vapour density.

Use can be made of <https://tutorcs.com>

ITU-R P.836-5 water vapour density

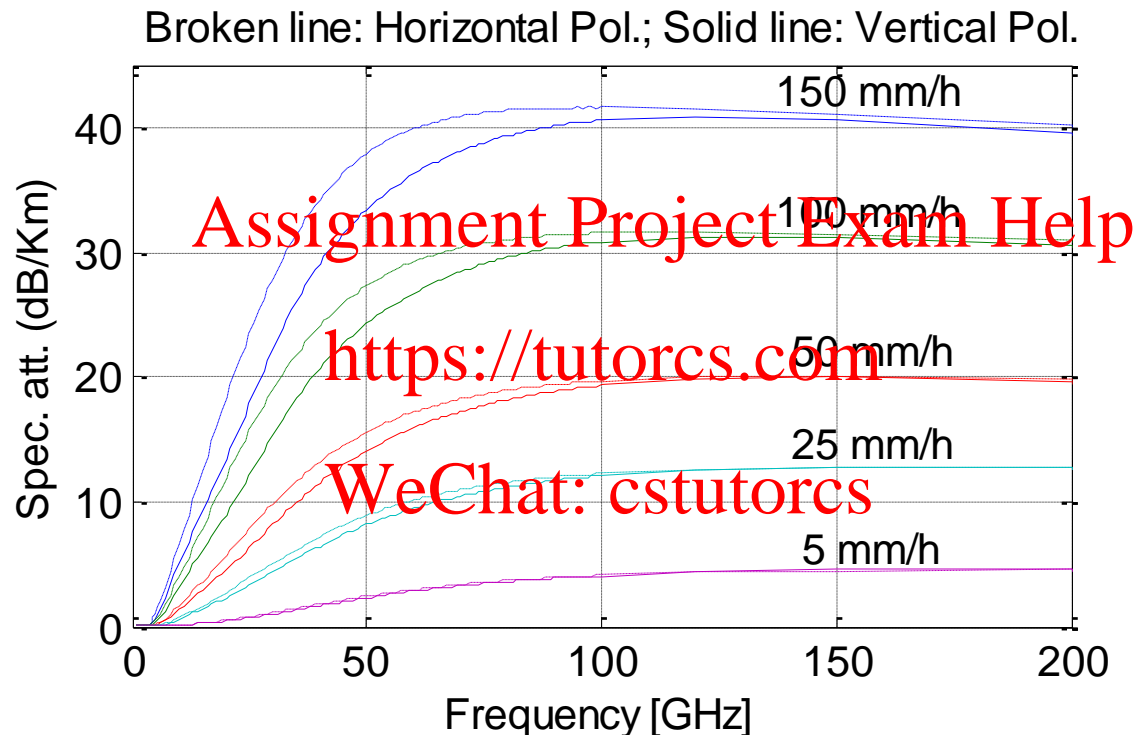
ITU-R P1510 mean annual surface temperature

ITU-R P.840-6: Fog absorption

ITU-R P838-3: Rain absorption

ITU-R P 837-6: Rain rates

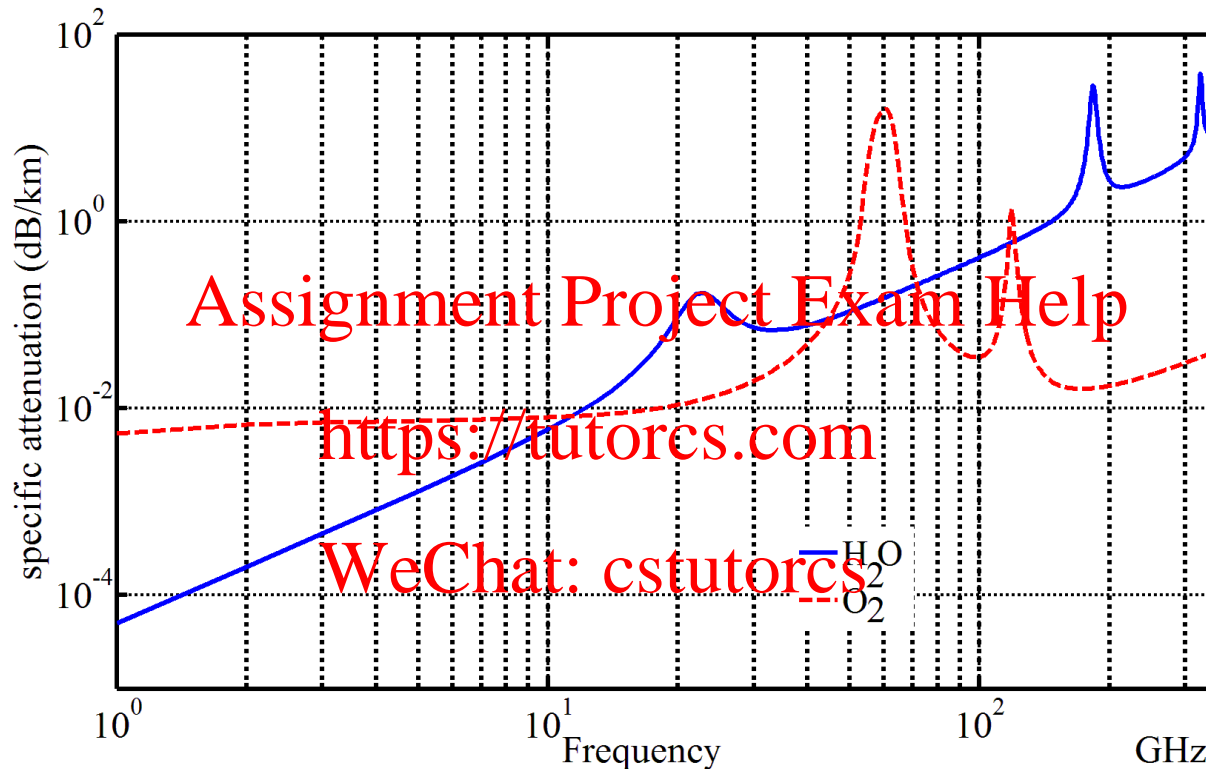
Rain attenuation model ITU-R P838-3



At 60 GHz

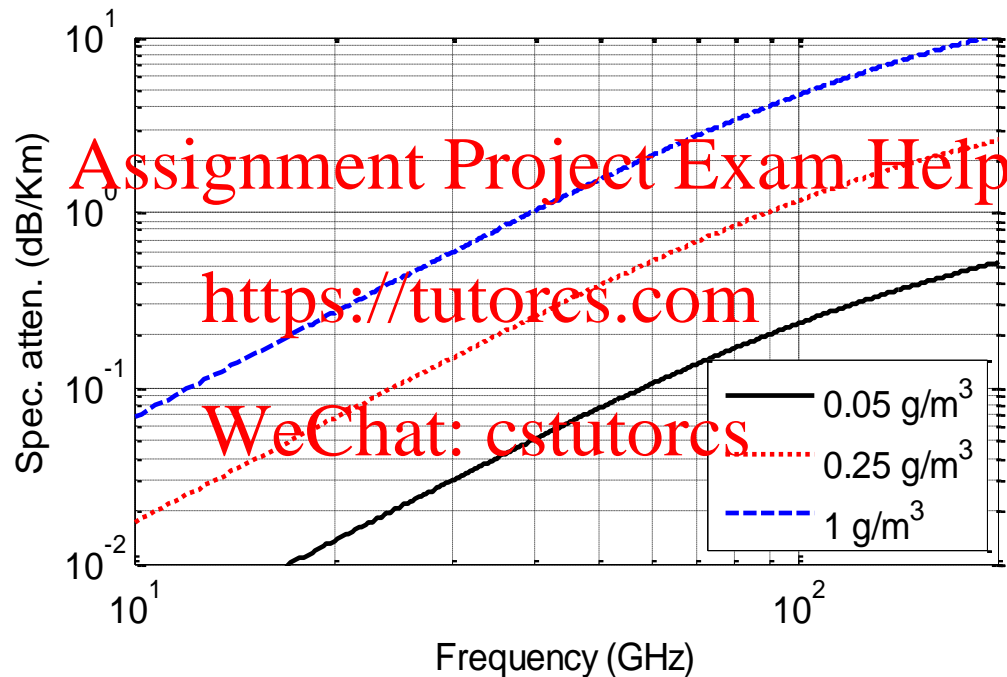
Rain: 10 dB/km at 25 mm/hr increasing to
30 dB/km at 100 mm/hr rainfall

Gaseous absorption



Gaseous: 0.3-0.5 dB/km for frequencies up to 38 GHz
and 70-100 GHz
maximum at 60 GHz of 15 dB/km

Fog absorption



as high as 5dB/km at 100 GHz for 1g/m³

Propagation in the built environment

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ITU-R Study Group 3 Correspondence Groups

CG 3K-6: ITU-R P.1238-10 and ITU-R P. 1411-10

Model harmonization of path loss models (Samsung Korea)

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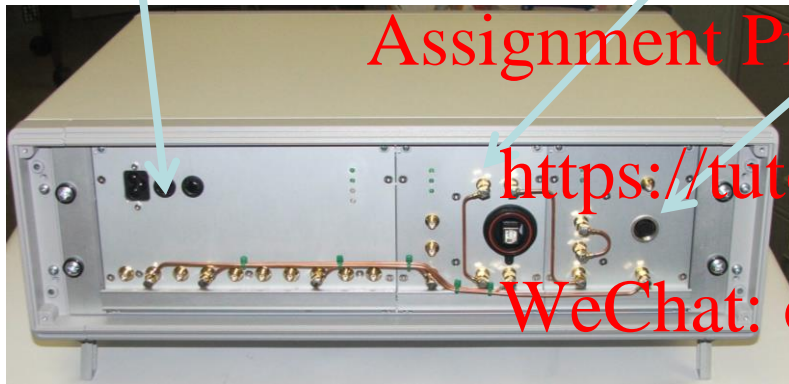
CG 3J-3K-3M-8: ITU-R P. 2109-1 Building entry loss model (UK)

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CG 3K-3M-12: ITU-R P. 2108-0 Clutter loss prediction (Ofcom, Intel)

FMCW Channel Sounder

Rubidium unit DDS and 2.2-2.95 GHz



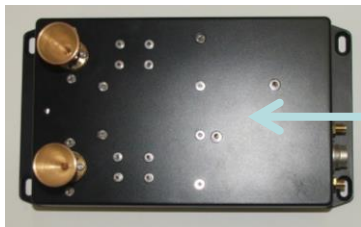
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4.4-5.9 GHz and

14.5-16 GHz

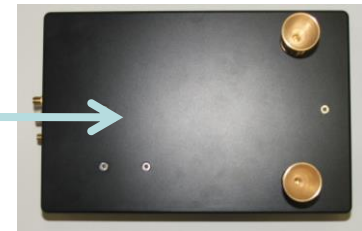
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mm Transmitter
Receiver

mm



WRC15/WRC19 frequency bands

WRC15 Band (GHz)	Bandwidth (GHz)
24.25-27.5	3.25
31.8-33.4	1.6
37-43.5	6.5
45.5-50.2	4.7
45.5-47, 47.2-48.2	1.5, 1
50.4-52.6	2.4
66-76	10
66-71	5
81-86	5

With 14.75 GHz harmonized worldwide, ~ 85% of global harmonization

CG 3K-6: ITU-R P 1411 Environments

1. Urban very high rise: high density 10's floors
2. Urban high rise: several floors over rooftop propagation
3. Urban low rise/suburban: 3 storey
4. Residential: single/double storey
5. Rural: small houses large gardens

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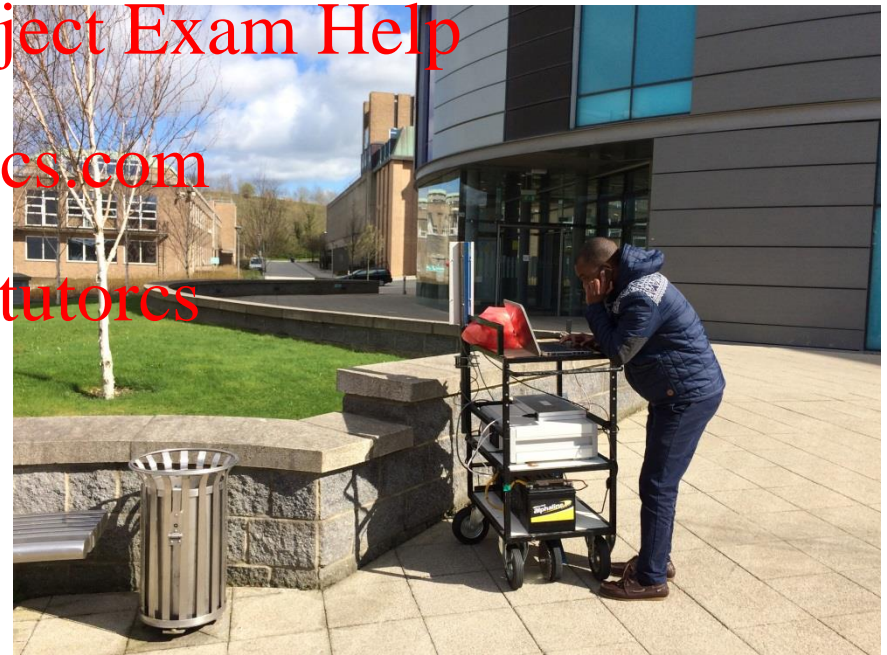
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Outdoor mm wave measurements



Outdoor mm wave measurements



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Path loss model

Single frequency vs multiple frequency

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$$PL_{\log Dist}(d) = 10\alpha \log_{10}(d) + \beta \text{ dB}$$

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$$PL(d, f) = 10\alpha \log_{10}(d) + \beta + 10\gamma \log_{10}(f) \text{ dB}$$

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with an additive zero mean Gaussian random variable $N(0, \sigma)$ with a standard deviation σ (dB)

Environments: UK, Japan, Korea



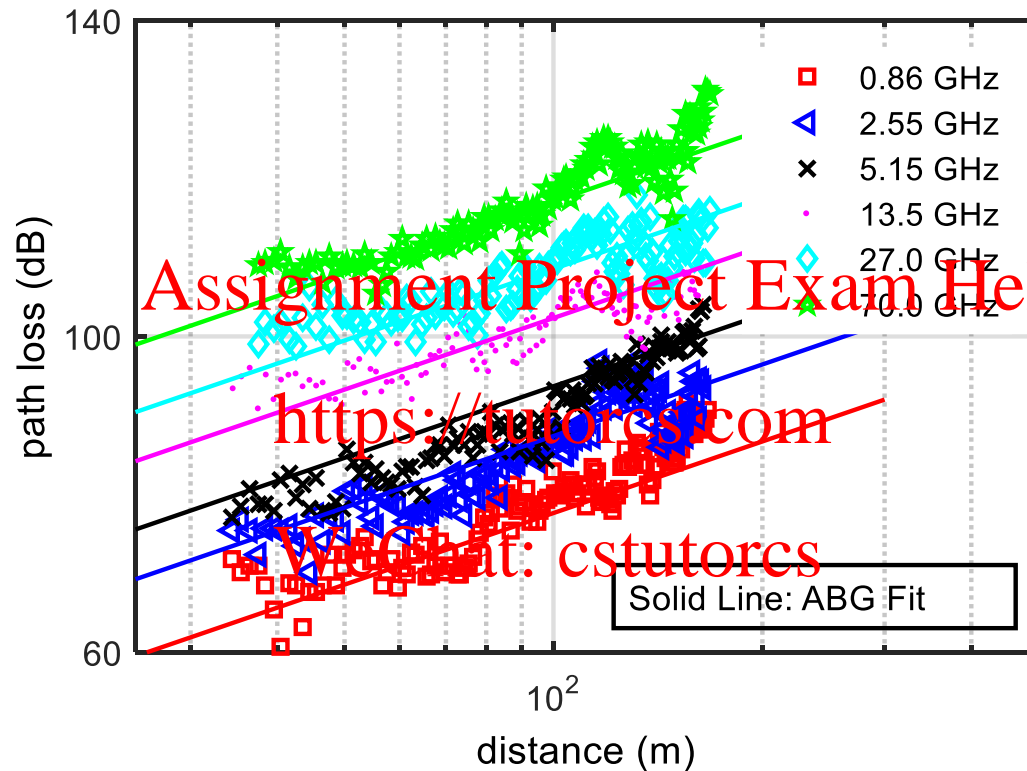
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Multi-band Residential NLOS Measurements



AGB

(α , β , γ , σ)

3.01, 18.8, 2.07, 3.07

Adopted model for below rooftop

Frequency range (GHz)	Distance range (m)	Type of environment	LoS/ NLoS	α	β	γ	σ
0.8-73	5-660	Urban high-rise, Urban low-rise/ Suburban	LoS	2.12	29.2	2.11	5.06
0.8-38	30-715	Urban high-rise	NLoS	4.00	10.2	2.36	7.60
10-73	30-250	Urban low-rise/ Suburban	NLoS	5.06	-4.68	2.02	9.33
0.8-73	30-170	Residential	NLoS	3.01	18.8	2.07	3.07

ITU-R 1238-10 measurement scenarios



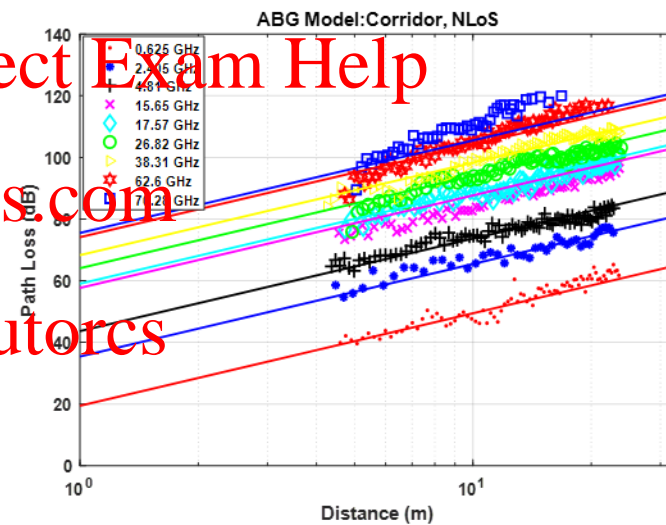
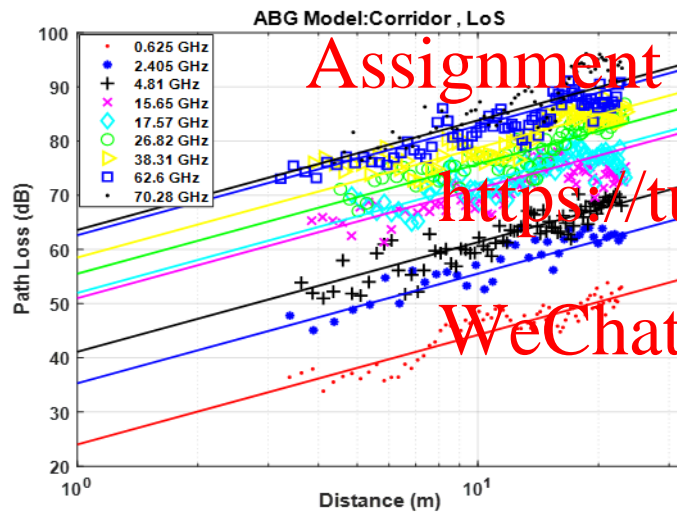
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Indoor Ceiling height to user,
 $T_x=2.35$ m, $R_x=1.5$ m

Towards a new model: corridor



Adopted model for 1238-11

Environment	LoS NLoS	Frequency range (GHz)	Distance range (m)	α	β	γ	σ
Office	LoS	0.3–83.5	2–27	1.46	34.62	2.03	3.76
	NLoS	0.3–82.0	4–30	2.46	29.53	2.38	5.04
Corridor	LoS	0.3–83.5	2–160	1.63	28.12	2.25	4.07
	NLoS	0.625–83.5	4–24	2.77	29.27	2.48	7.63
Industrial	LoS	0.625–70.28	2–101	2.31	24.52	2.06	2.69
	NLoS	0.625–70.28	5–108	3.79	21.01	1.34	9.05

CG 3J-3K-3M-8: ITU-R P. 2109-1 Building entry loss model

Building classification

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- Thermally-efficient: metallised glass, foil-backed panels

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- Traditional' buildings without such materials

Type of properties measured

Traditional

Modern

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Victorian House



80s build



Userhuus



Weinerberger-E4

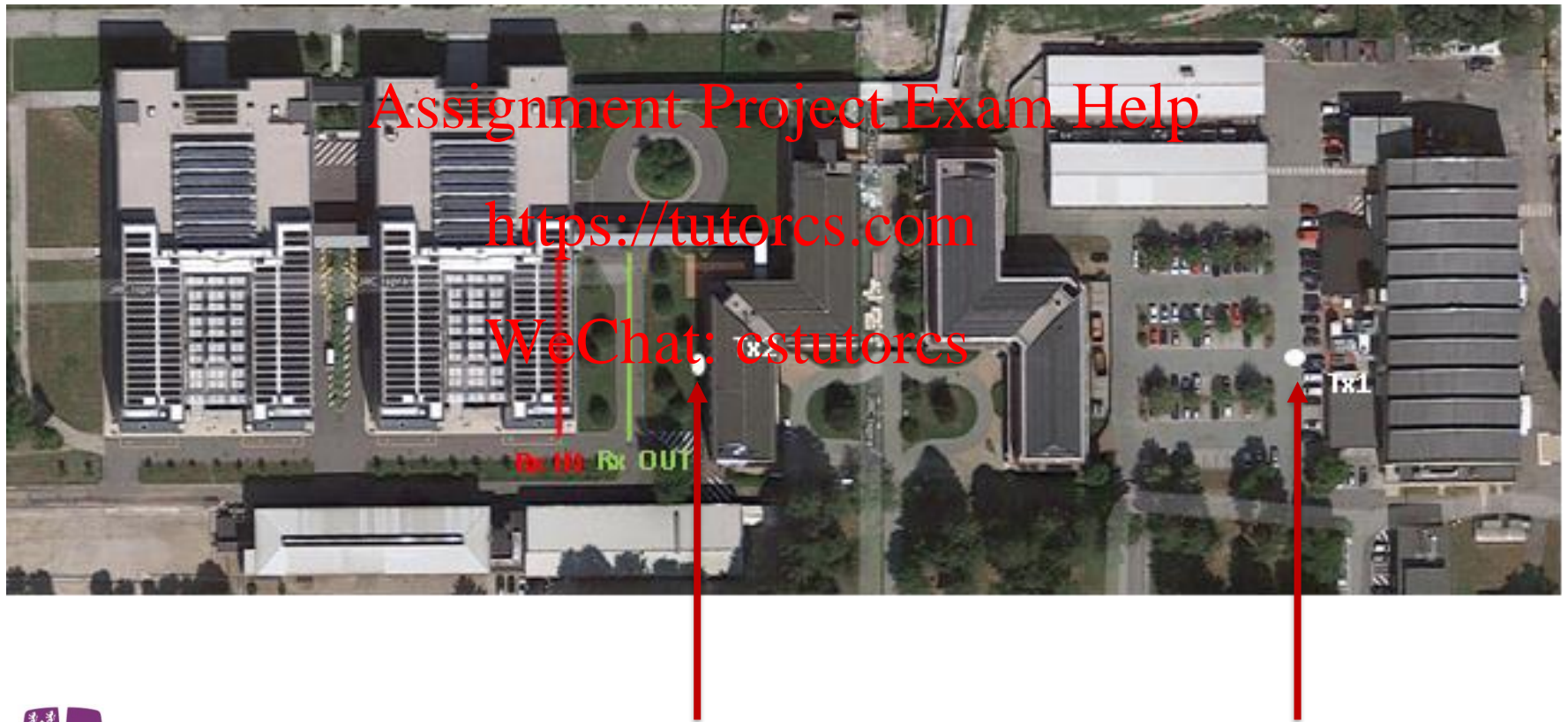
Building Research Establishment (BRE) in Watford, UK

CG 3K-3M-12: Clutter loss prediction

ITU-R P. 2108 Clutter Loss Measurements UK



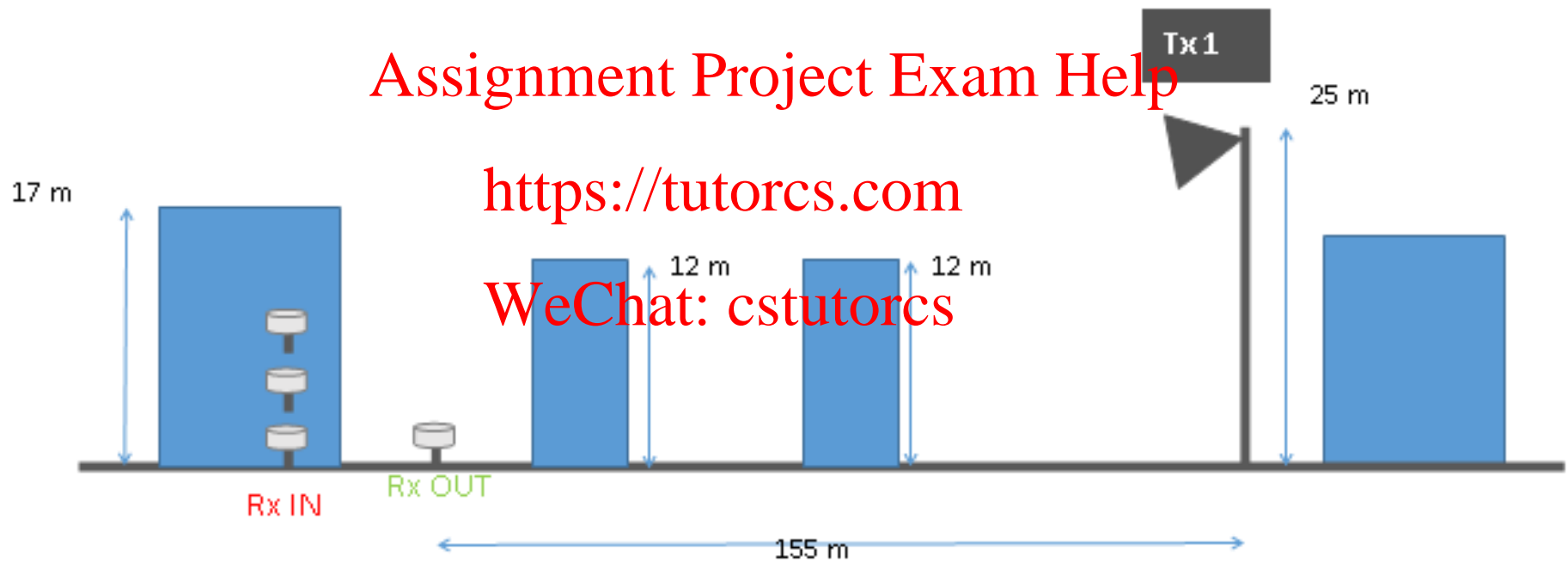
Combined Clutter Loss and BEL Wideband Measurement Scenario



Combined Clutter and BEL measurements

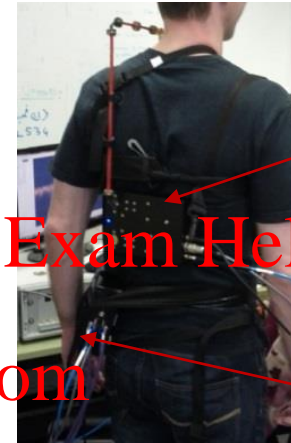
FIGURE 5

Scenario side view



Measurement scenarios

On body: dismounted soldier



Transmitter

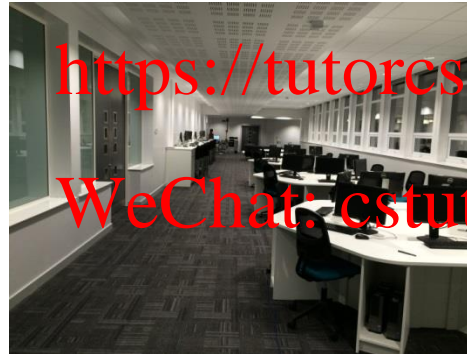
Receiver

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Indoor: WiFi



TX=2.35 m, Rx=1.5 m

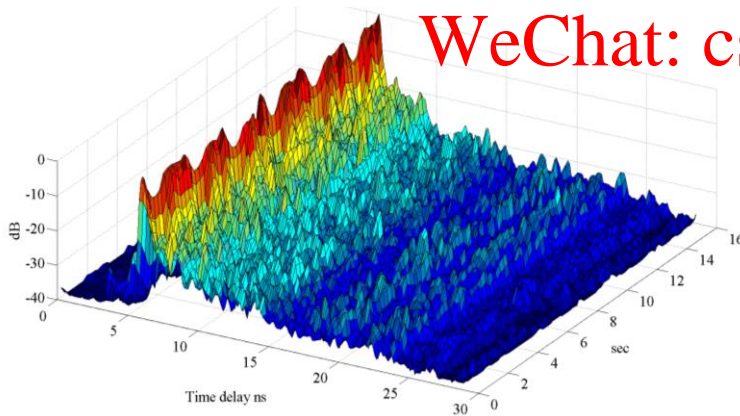
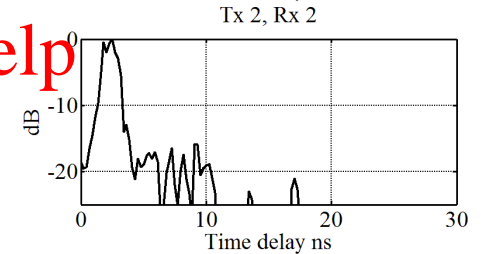
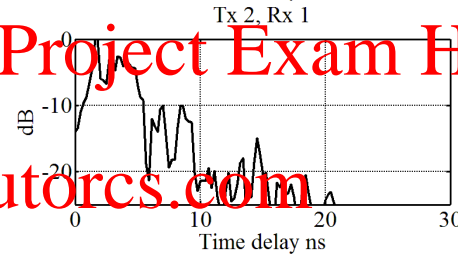
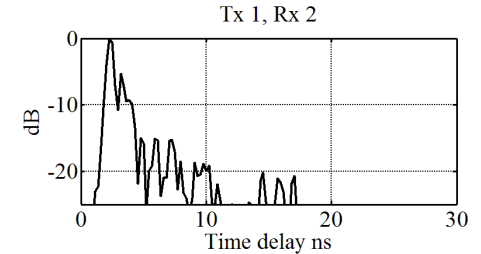
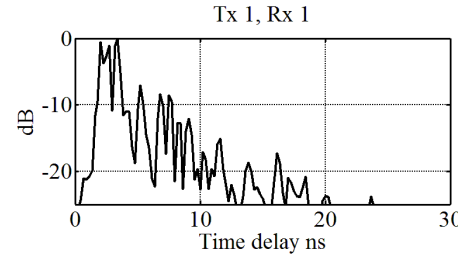
Outdoor:

back haul building to building,
lamp post to user, cellular

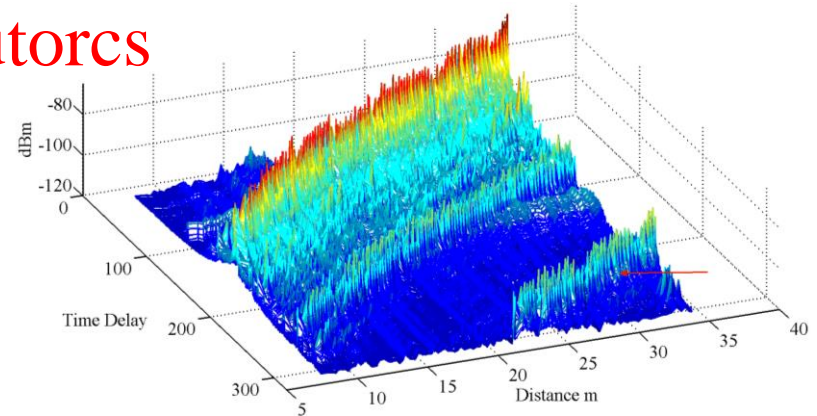


Example of Measurements

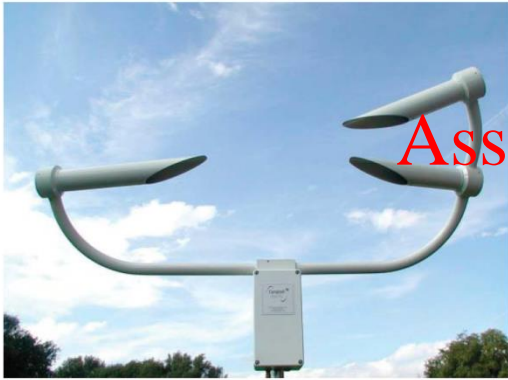
Outdoor scenario ~79 m
 ~22 cm (0.76 ns)
 Median MIMO capacity at
 SNR=30 dB ~13.2 b/s/Hz
 VS
 17 b/s/Hz theoretical
 Rms~2.2 ns 20dB for 90%



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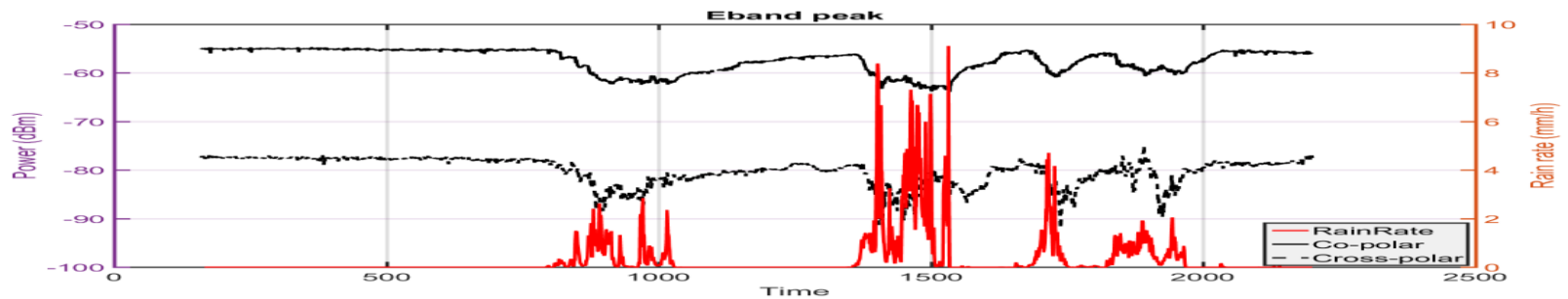
Impact of precipitation



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Future plans: 5G/6G

- **WRC23:** 140-170 GHz, and 235-300 GHz

- **Models:** Indoor, outdoor, Precipitation measurements

