

ULTRA-LONG-RANGE WIRELESS BACKHAUL LINK

Vladimir Anishchenko, CTO
Alex Babakhanov, Director of Marketing
Avateq Corp.
www.avateq.com





INTRODUCTION



PROJECT BACKGROUND

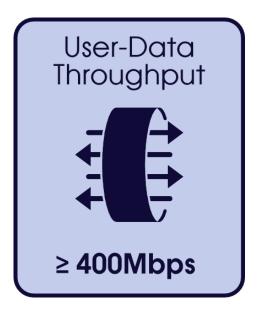
Introduction:

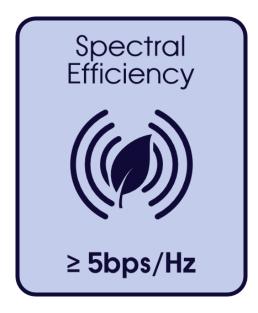
- An affordable and reliable high-speed Internet to remote and rural communities remains a significant challenge.
- Typical backbone infrastructure solutions are often uneconomical;
- Increasing the achievable tower-to-tower distance in wireless terrestrial backhaul links would result in a significant reduction of the number of wireless hops required to reach remote communities and enable new multi-hop paths based on locations where power and road access are available.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

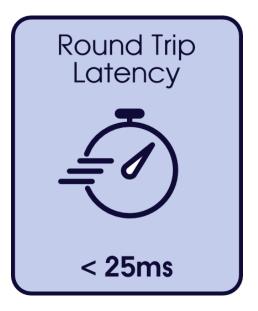


Expected Outcomes:









TECHNOLOGY REVIEW





Existing Technology:

- typically operates in microwave bands or higher (i.e., 4 GHz and above)
- typical separation between hops is limited by the radio horizon
- microwave systems are limited by various factors such as high propagation loss, high weather attenuation and limited transmission power

TECHNOLOGY REVIEW



Potential Technology:

- Iower frequencies, especially the sub-1GHz frequencies
- low line-of-sight (LOS) propagation path loss
- better signal penetration
- increased resilience in Non-LOS condition
- robustness against fading

TECHNOLOGY REVIEW



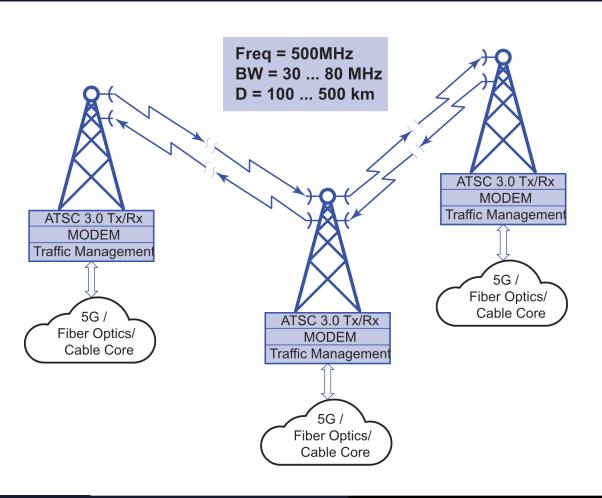
Proposed Solution:

- ATSC 3.0 Physical Layer (ATSC A/322)
 - High degree of signal robustness combined with data capacity
 - Unmatched spectral efficiency that is closest to the Shannon limit
 - IP-based backbone for integration with ISPs and communication infrastructures
- Al-based channel estimation and adaptation
- MIMO technology for the spectral efficiency
- Innovative antenna system

Ultra-Long-Range Wireless Backhaul

TECHNOLOGY REVIEW





ATSC 3.0 Physical Layer (A/322):

6MHz BW 58Mbps

8MHz BW 78.5Mbps

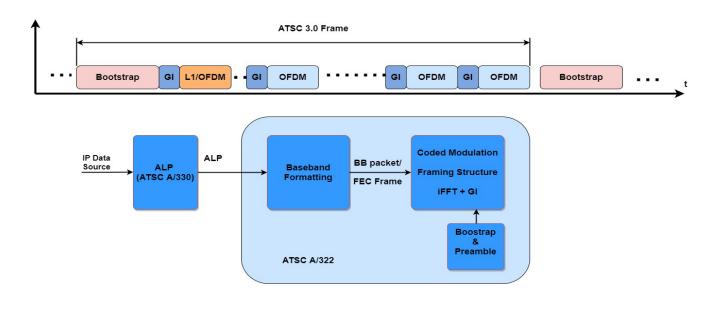
2x2 MIMO with 8MHz BW 157Mbps

64/256/1024/4096 QAM > 5bps/Hz



Round-Trip Delays:

- Processing delays and buffering at ATSC 3.0
 System Layer
- Delays resulting from the signal framing structure and block-oriented processing according to ATSC 3.0 Physical Layer



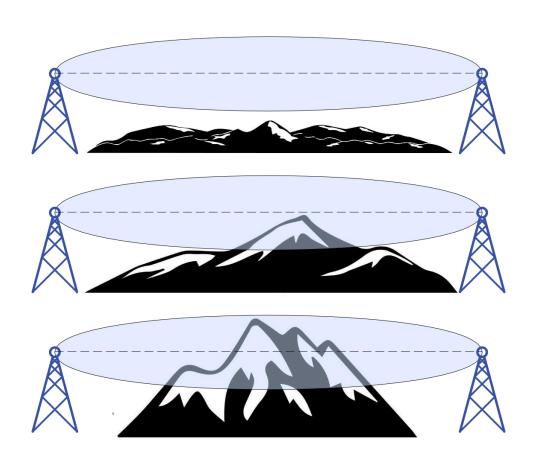


Propagation Environment:

Line-of-Sight (LOS)

near-Line-of-Sight (nLOS)

Non-Line-of-Sight (NLOS)





Propagation Environment:

- free-space path loss
- rain and humidity related signal attenuations
- seasonal and periodical (including daily) fading
- rapid frequency-selective fading due to multi-path reflections
- signal diffraction over the obstacles and terrain
- cross-polarization discrimination for dual-polarized antennas for MIMO



Link Reliability:

- The link reliability is defined as a percentage of time the SNR level at the receiver exceeds the minimal value ensuring reliable signal reception (demodulation) with selected optimal ATSC 3.0 Phy Layer settings.
- For the signal reception with the normal distribution, a 3σ range of SNR variations is used to ensure 99.7% probability the SNR values are inside of the selected confidence interval.





B²C LAB TEST LINK IMPLEMENTATION

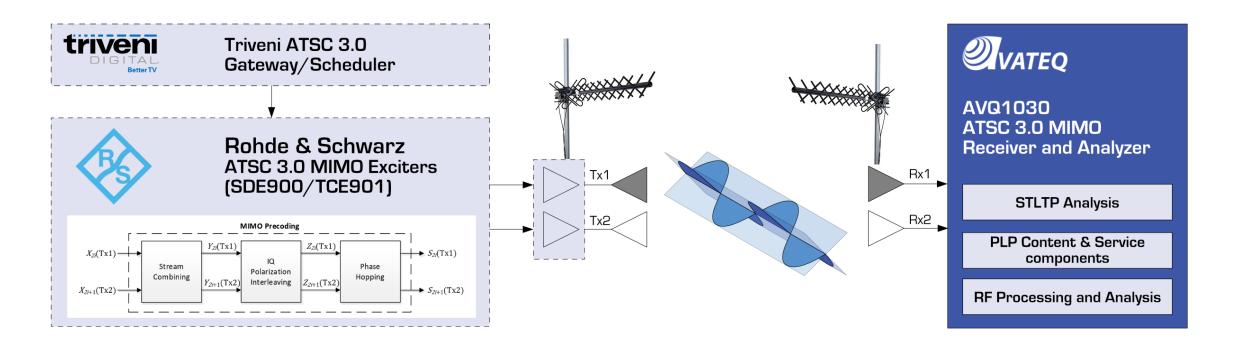


MIMO One-directional Transmission:

- End-to-end MIMO solution for datacasting applications
- Commercial/customer MIMO antennas
- Full set of ATSC 3.0 analytical tools:
 - STLTP analyzer
 - Comprehensive RF measurements
 - PLP content and service component analyzer
 - Spectral efficiency estimator



MIMO One-directional Transmission:



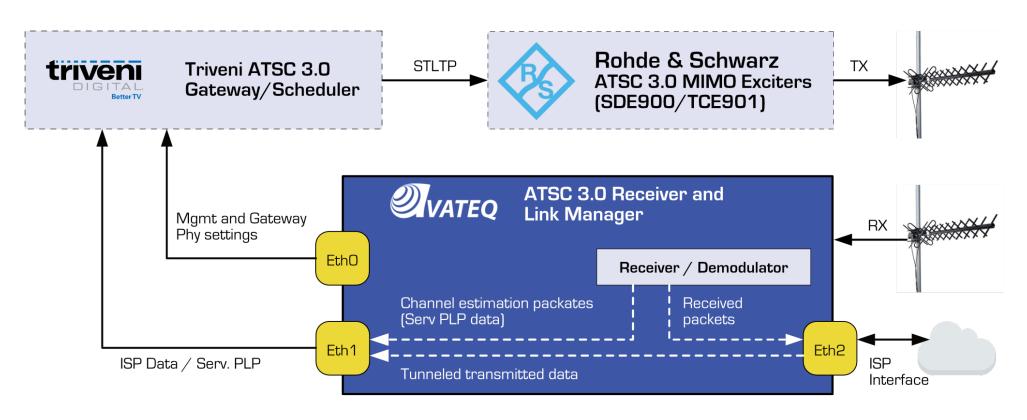


SISO/MIMO ATSC 3.0 TX Link Manager:

- Extracts PLP data and PLP service content
- PLP data is sent to ISP network via an adaptation layer
- PLP service is used for adjusting PLP data subframe Phy settings
- Link Margin estimator:
 - ✓ Performs channel estimation at a receiving point.
 - ✓ Resolves multi-parametric task for defining optimal ATSC 3.0 Phy Layer settings to maintain the link reliability
 - ✓ Prepares the recommended settings to be used as PLPserv by the gateway



SISO/MIMO ATSC 3.0 TX Link Manager:





WVATEQ

ULTRA-LONG-RANGE WIRELESS BACKHAUL LINK

THANK YOU!