

MATLAB EXPO

Modeling Radar and Wireless Coexistence

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MathWorks 

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#MATLABEXPO



Airports with Low-Visibility Landings in 5G Deployment



Aircraft Category - % Approved to Land

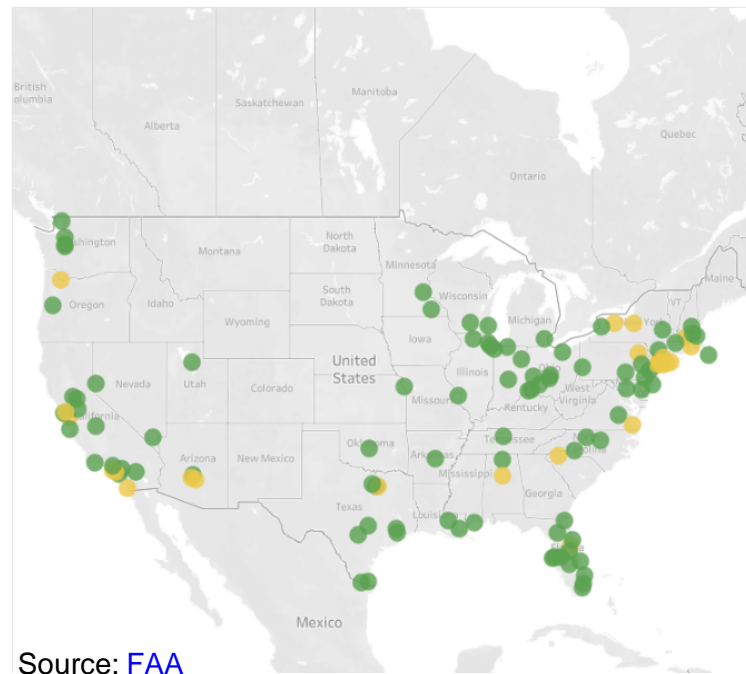
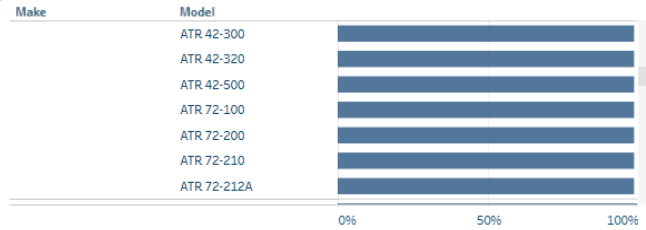
Approved Airport Count by Aircraft Model

No Airport Filter Applied - Select Point on Map to Apply Filter

Green - Greater than 90% of Aircraft Models Available to Land



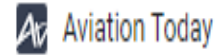
Yellow - 50%-89% of Aircraft Models Available to Land



State	Green - Greater than 90% of Aircraft Models Available to Land	Yellow - 50%-89% of Aircraft Models Available to Land
AL	1	1
AR	1	0
AZ	1	2
CA	11	5
CT	1	0
DE	1	0
FL	12	1
IL	3	0
IN	4	0

ALBANY INTL	01/19	95%
	10/28	81%
ATLANTIC CITY INTL	04/22	100%
	13/31	81%
AUSTIN-BERGSTROM INTL	18L/36R	95%
	18R/36L	95%
BALTIMORE/WASHINGTON INTL THURGOOD MARSHALL	10/28	100%
	15L/33R	100%
	15R/33L	100%
BATON ROUGE METRO, RYAN FLD	04L/22R	100%
	04R/22L	100%
	13/31	100%

Source: [FAA](#)

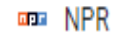


FAA Issues New Radar Altimeter 5G C-Band Risk Assessment ...

... interference issues facing aircraft radar altimeter systems two weeks ahead of the planned launch of new 5G C-Band wireless networks.



Source: [Aviation Today](#)



Boeing and Airbus urge a delay in 5G wireless service over ...

The companies have expressed concern that 5G, which operates on a frequency close to that used by aircraft systems such as radio altimeters,...

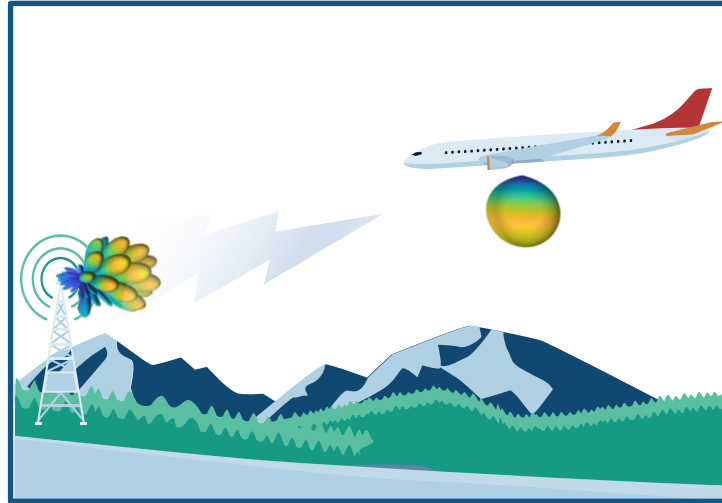


Source: [NPR](#)

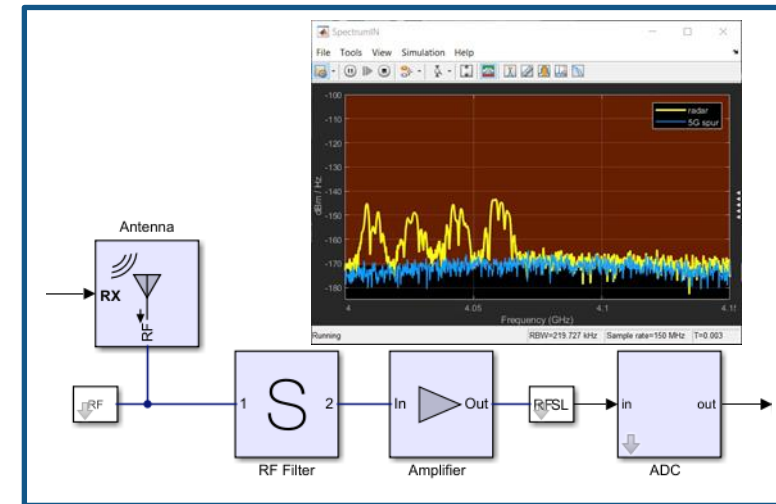
Use modeling and simulation to analyze the effects of interference between radar and wireless communications systems



Increasing Congestion in the RF Spectrum

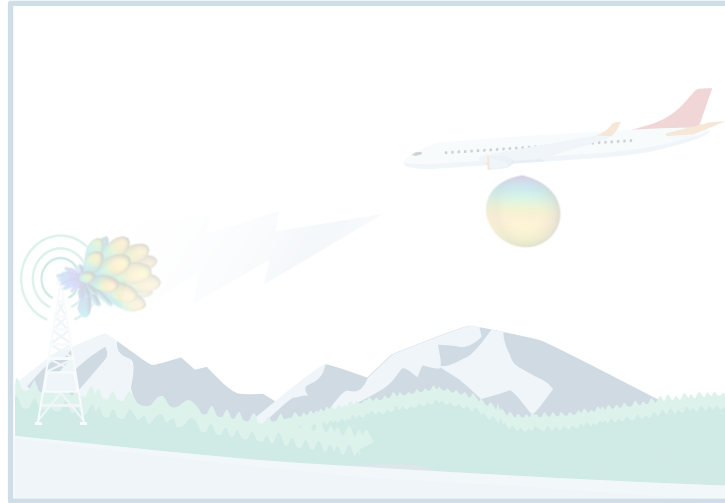


Scenario Modeling for Radar and Wireless Coexistence

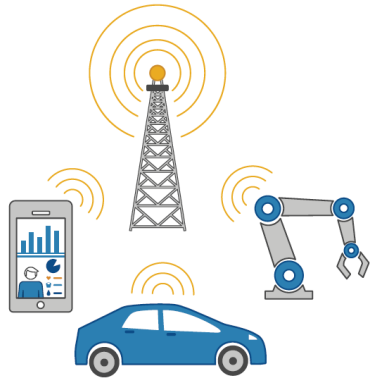


Analyze and Simulate in the RF Domain

Increasing Congestion in the RF Spectrum



5G applications drive demanding data rate & efficiency requirements



New Applications

4K and 8K 360° Video
Virtual Reality
Connected Vehicles
Internet of Things



5G Requirements / Use Cases

Enhanced mobile broadband (>10 Gbps)
Ultra low latency (<1 ms)
Massive machine-type communication (>1e5 devices)

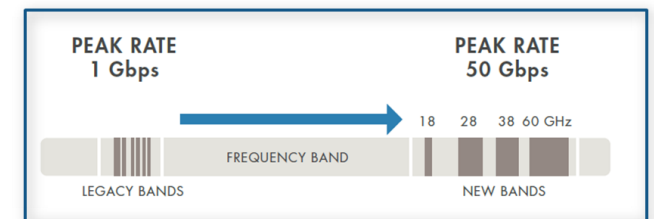


Technical Solutions

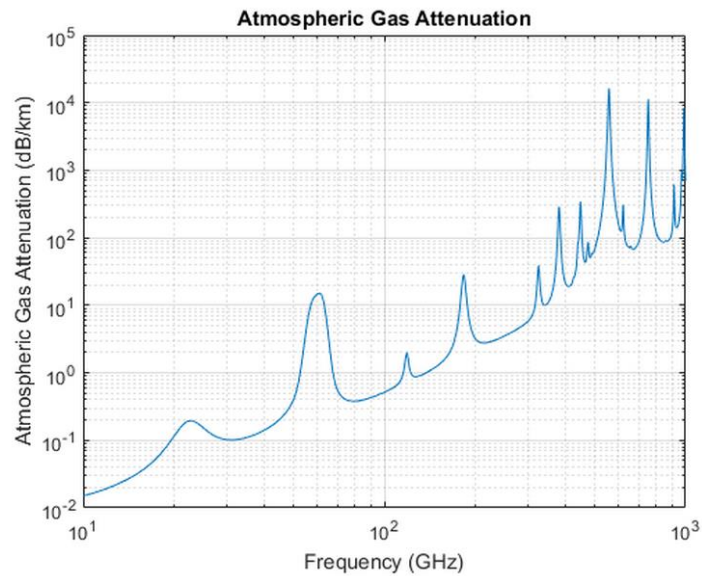
Increased bandwidth
Better spectral efficiency
Flexible air interface
Densification



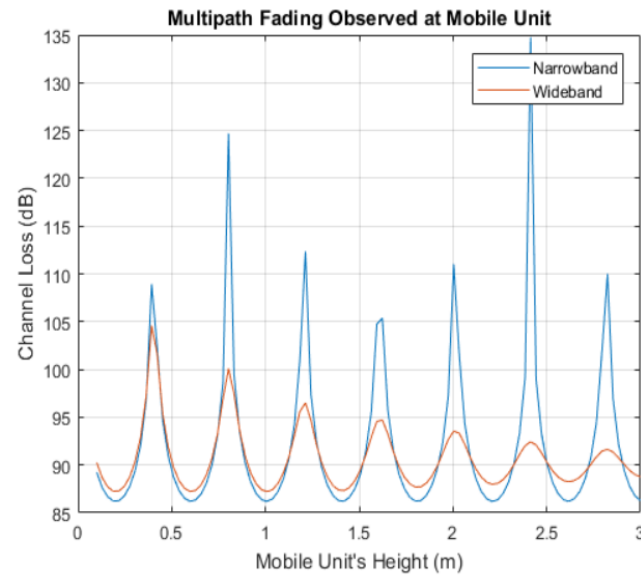
Higher Frequency Bands



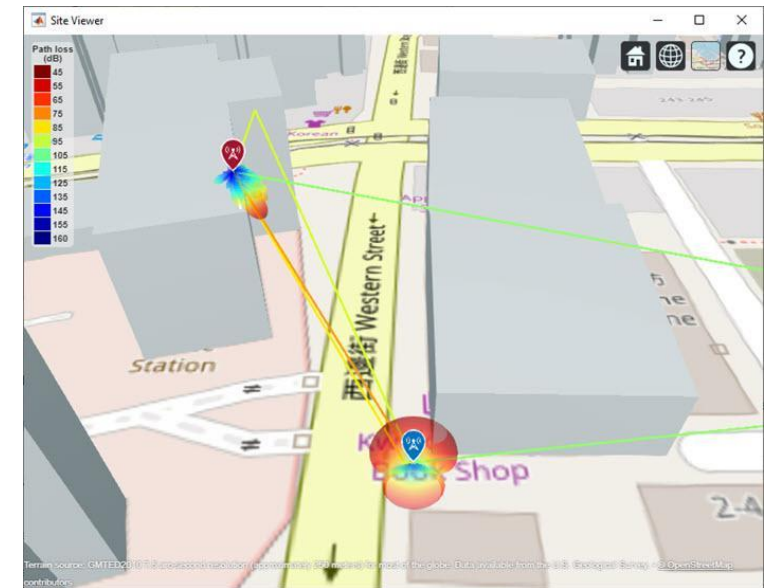
Higher frequency operations result in propagation challenges



Signal Attenuation




Wideband performance



Scatterer-rich propagation


Shared spectrum operations present interference challenges

LTE

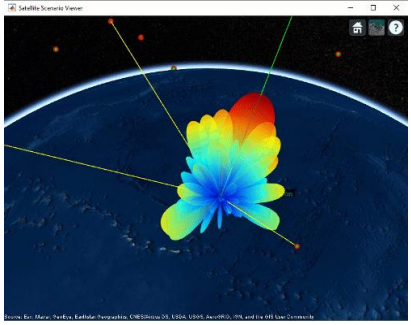


5G

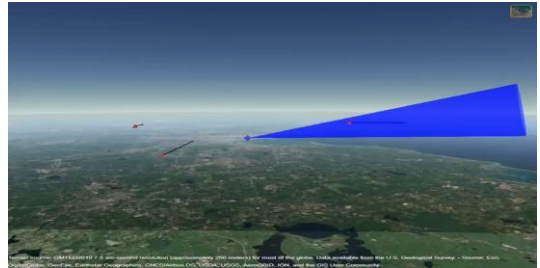
Custom

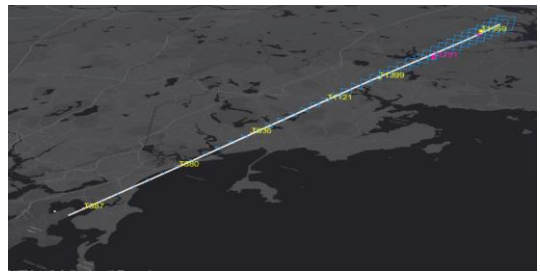


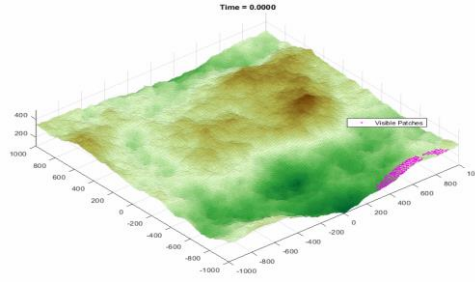
Satellite




Communications







Radar



<https://www.5gtechnologyworld.com/>

Aviation Today

FAA Issues New Radar Altimeter 5G C-Band Risk Assessment ...

... interference issues facing aircraft radar altimeter systems two weeks ahead of the planned launch of new 5G C-Band wireless networks.

3 weeks ago

NPR

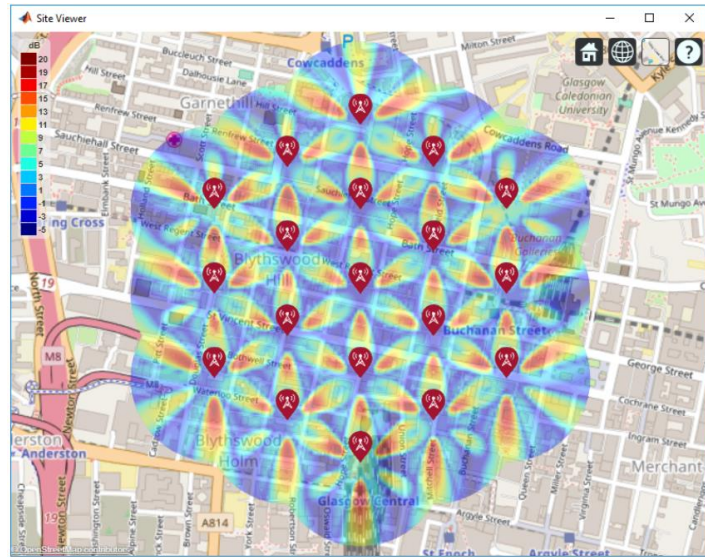
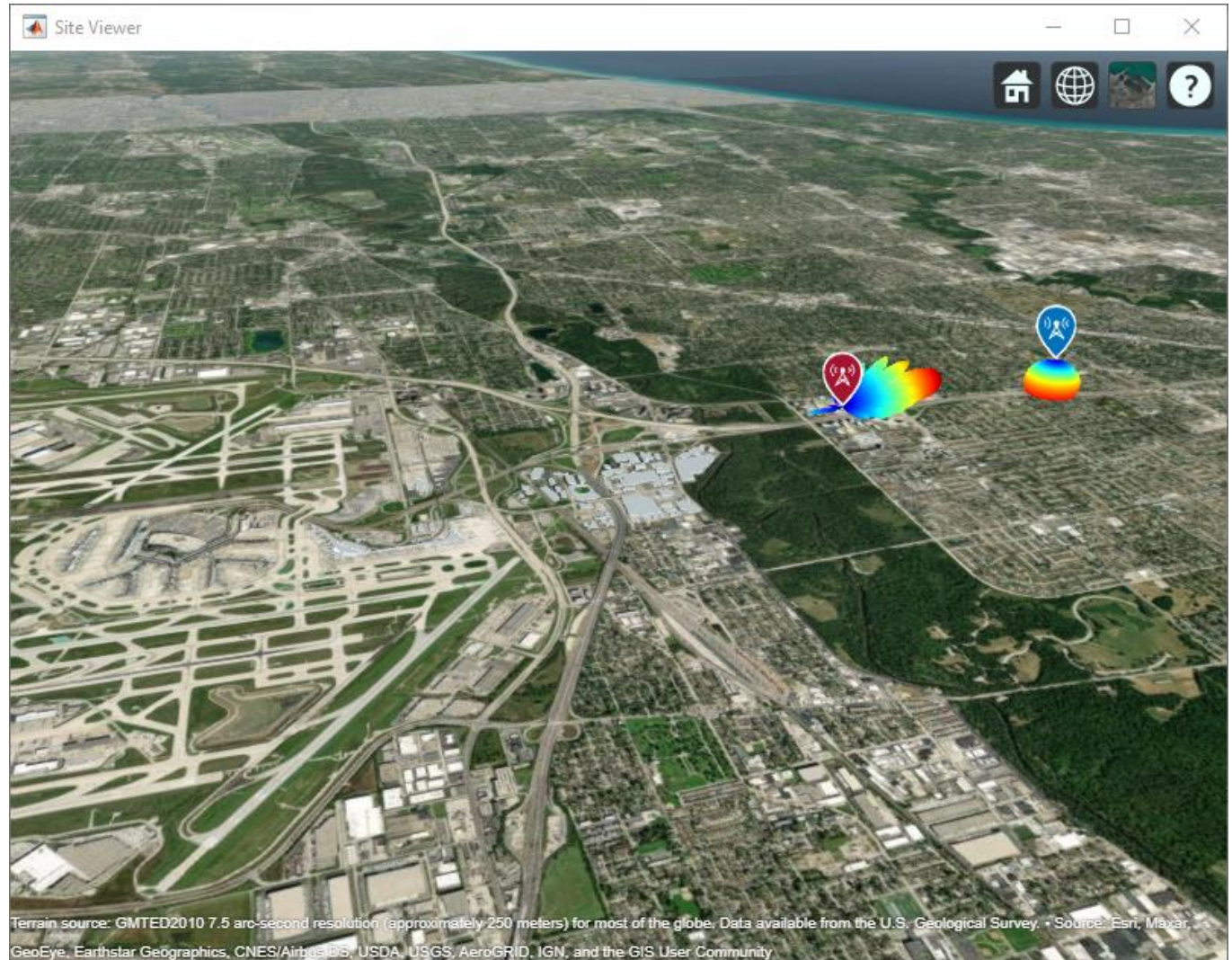
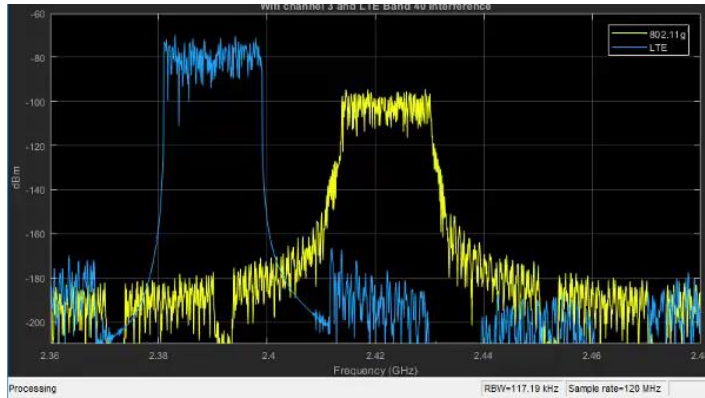
Boeing and Airbus urge a delay in 5G wireless service over ...

The companies have expressed concern that 5G, which operates on a frequency close to that used by aircraft systems such as radio altimeters,...

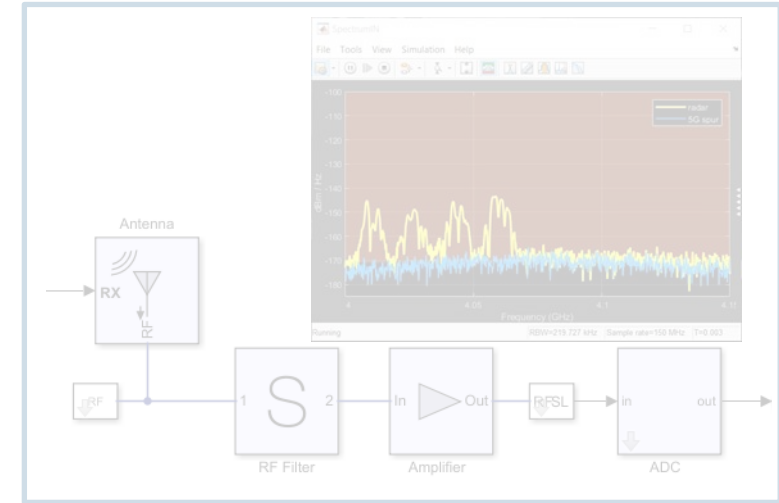
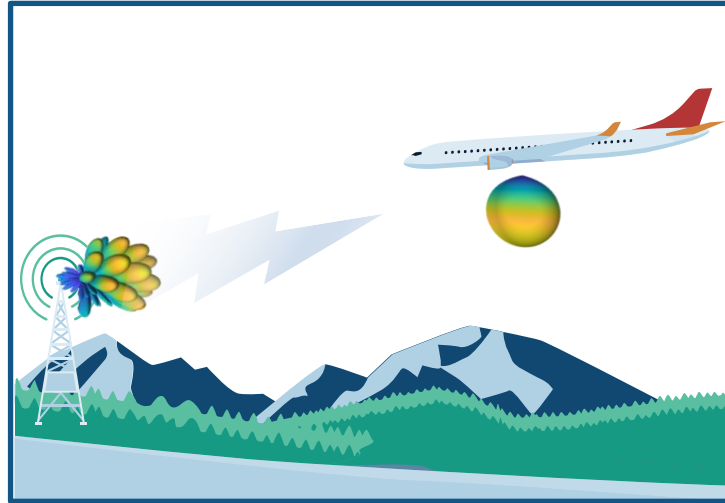
3 weeks ago

Interference

Signal-level and power-level analysis can help with planning



Scenario Modeling for Radar and Wireless Coexistence



Typical radar scenario modeling workflow

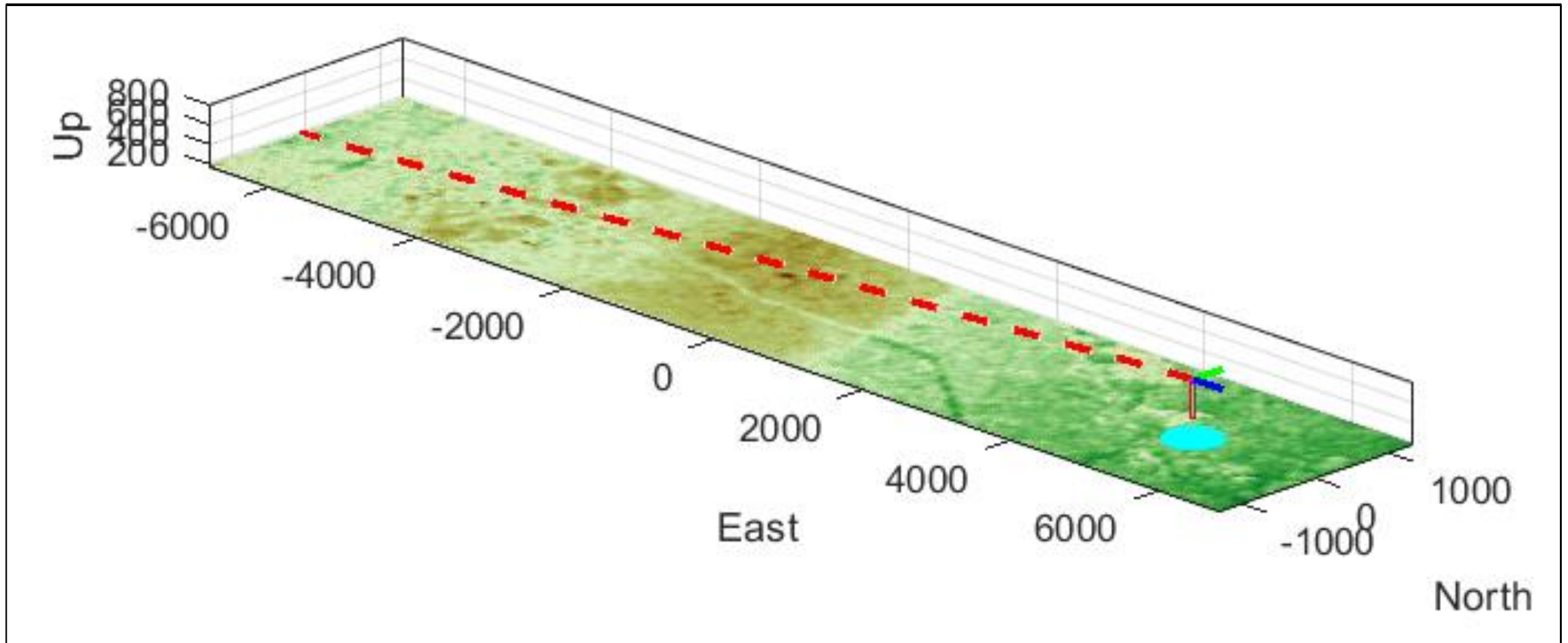
Model Platforms
and Targets

Model Surfaces
and Clutter

Model Trajectories

Model Sensors

Simulate Scenarios



Model the radar altimeter sensor

Parameter	Value
Center Frequency	4.3 GHz
PRF	143 Hz
Chirp Bandwidth	150 MHz

```
RadarAltWaveform = phased.FMCWWaveform( ...
    'SweepBandwidth', RadarAlt.ChirpBW, ...
    'SampleRate', RadarAlt.fs, ...
    'SweepTime', RadarAlt.SweepTime, ...
    'OutputFormat', 'Sweeps');
```

```
RadarAltTransmitter = phased.Transmitter('PeakPower', ...
    RadarAlt.TransmitterPower);
```

```
cp = Beamwidth2CosiePower(RadarAlt.AntennaBeamWidth, RadarAlt.fc);
AntennaElement = phased.CosineAntennaElement("CosinePower", cp);
RadarAltAntenna = phased.ConformalArray('Element', AntennaElement);
RadarAltRadiator = phased.Radiator('OperatingFrequency', RadarAlt.fc, ...
    'Sensor', RadarAltAntenna);
```

```
RadarAltCollector = phased.Collector('OperatingFrequency', RadarAlt.fc, ...
    'Sensor', RadarAltAntenna);
```

```
RadarAltReceiver = phased.ReceiverPreamp('SampleRate', RadarAlt.fs, ...
    'NoiseFigure', RadarAlt.NF);
```

```
RadarAltSensor = radarTransceiver('Waveform', RadarAltWaveform, ...
    'Transmitter', RadarAltTransmitter, ...
    'TransmitAntenna', RadarAltRadiator, ...
    'ReceiveAntenna', RadarAltCollector, ...
    'Receiver', RadarAltReceiver, 'MountingAngles', [0 -90 0], ...
    'NumRepetitions', RadarAlt.numSweep);
```

Simulate the scenario and generate IQ signal

```

while advance(scene)
    iqsig = receive(scene);

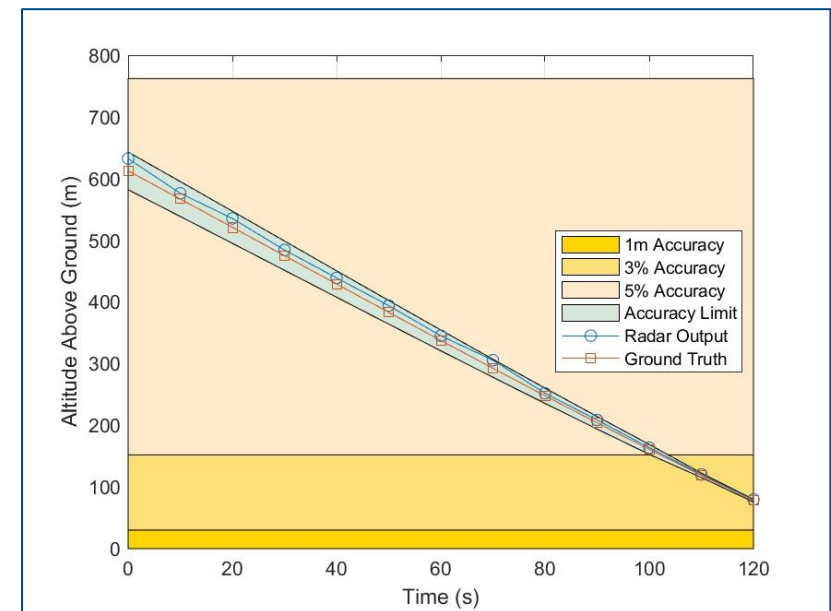
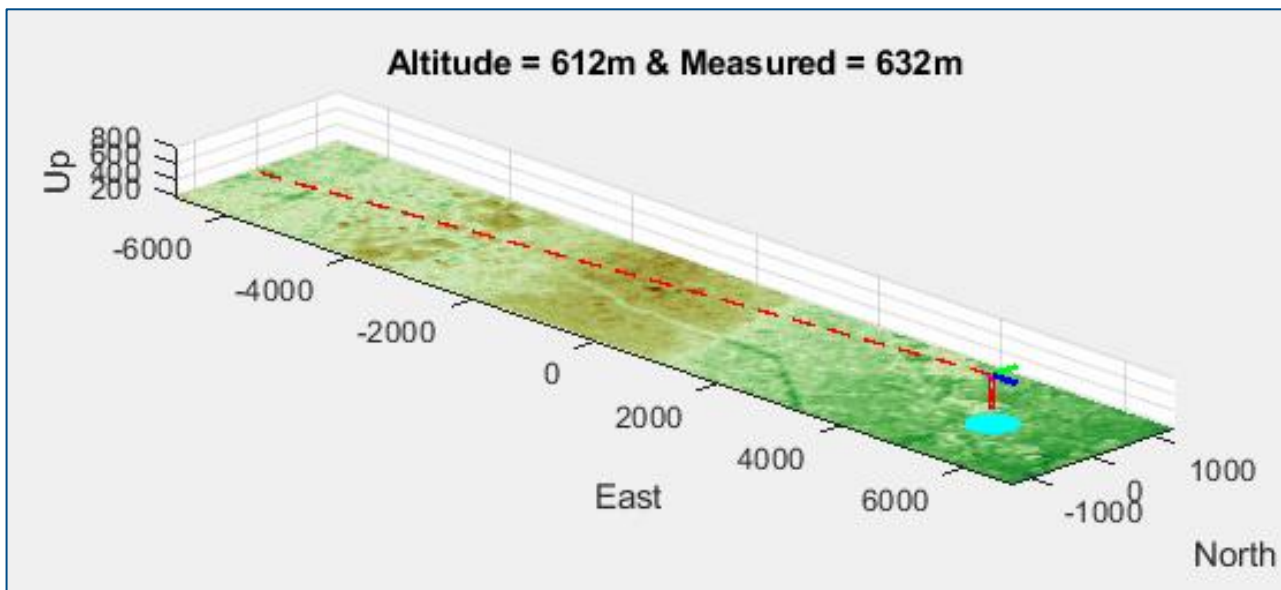
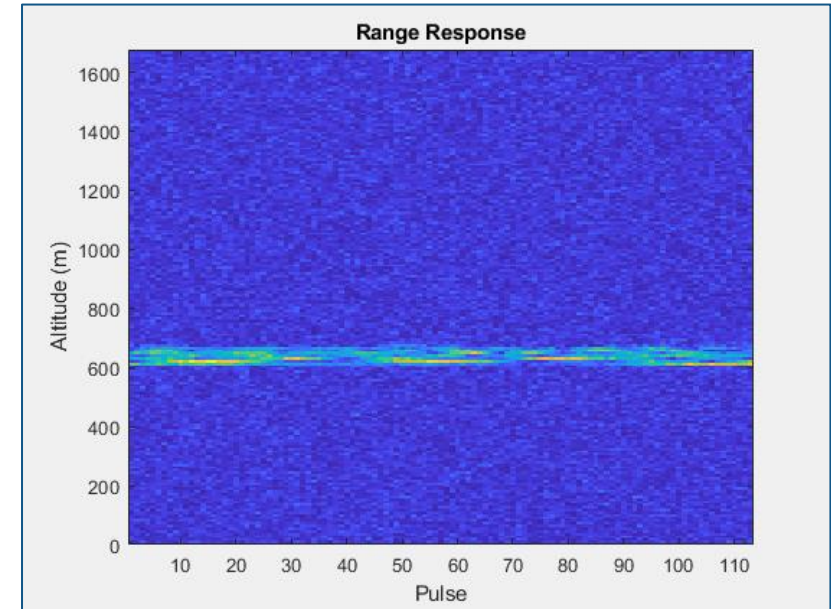
    xr = dechirp(iqsig{:},refSig);

    xr = pulsint(xr,'coherent');

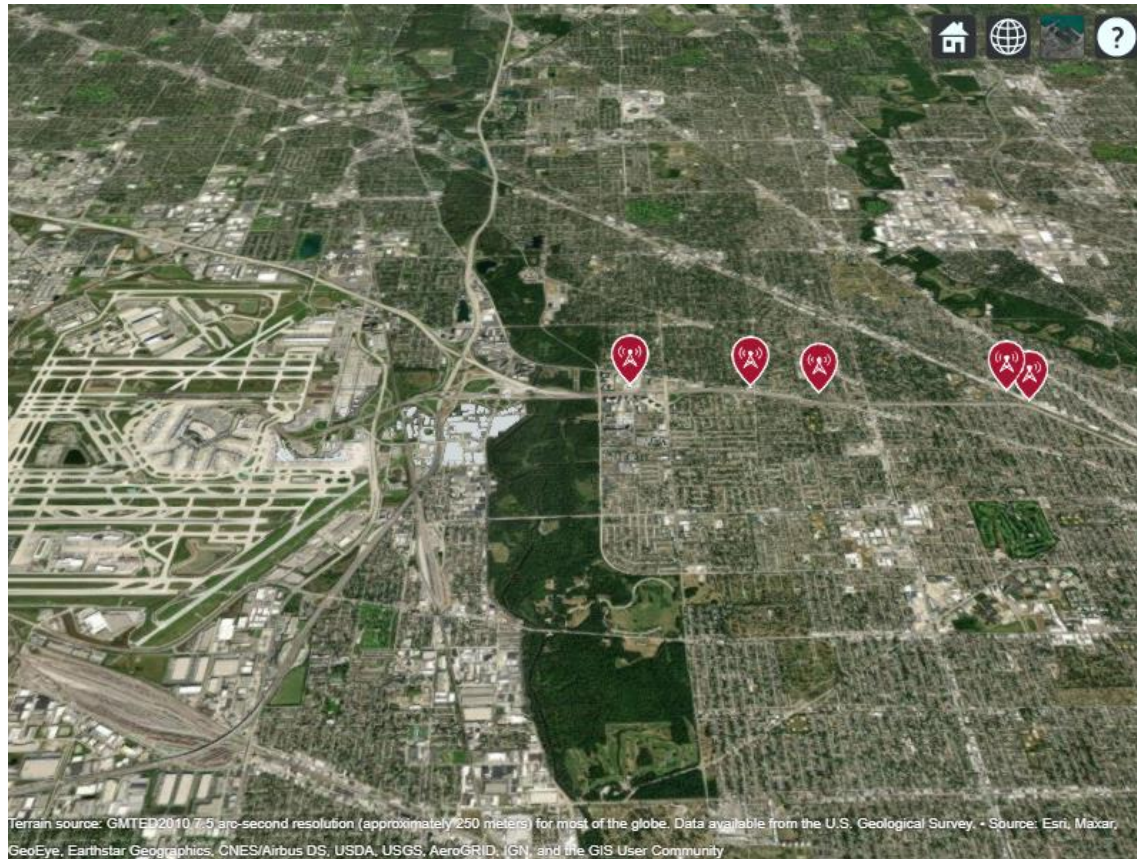
    fb_rng = rootmusic(xr,1,RadarAlt.fs);

    MeasuredAltitude = beat2range(fb_rng, ...
        RadarAlt.SweepSlope,c);
end

```



Model the base stations close to the flight path



Waveform

Antenna
Array

Propagation
Channel

Generate 5G signal with the wireless waveform generator App

Wireless Waveform Generator - Spectrum Analyzer

GENERATOR TRANSMITTER

FILE WAVEFORM TYPE GENERATION

5G Downlink

Label: Carrier1

Frequency range: FR1 (410 MHz...)

Channel bandwidth (MHz): 50

Cell identity: 1

Subframes: 10

Windowing (%): 0

Sample rate source: Auto

Filtering Configuration

Filtering: None

SCS Carriers

Subcarrier Spacing	Grid Size (RB)	Grid Start (RB)	Grid End (RB)
15 kHz	270	3	1

Bandwidth Parts

Cyclic Prefix	BWP Size (RB)	BWP Start (RB)	Label
Normal	270	3	3 BWP1

Resource Grid (BWP#1)

PDSCH1 slot:5 RB:261

BWP 1 in Carrier (SCS = 15 kHz)

Carrier RB

Slots

Legend: PDCCH, PDSCH, CORESET, SS Burst, CSI-RS

Spectrum Analyzer

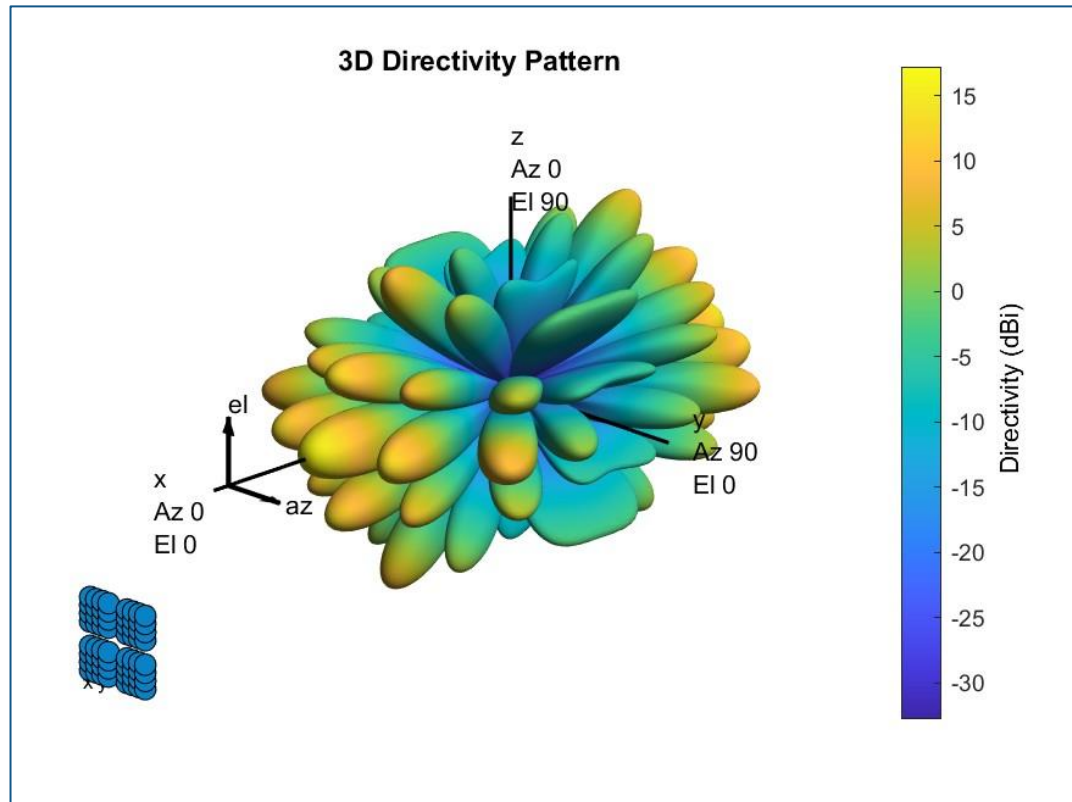
Channel View

Stopped | RBW=60 kHz | Sample rate=61.44 MHz | T=0.0098994

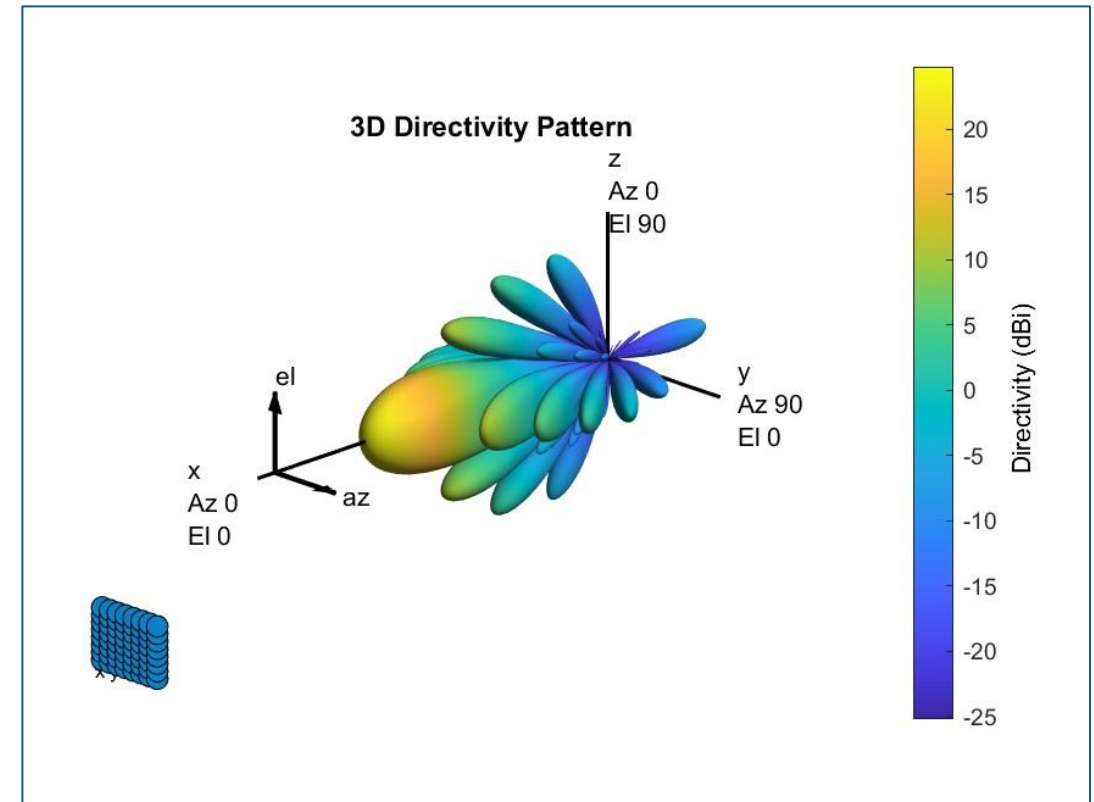
Completed generation of Downlink waveform.

Model base station antenna with NR rectangular panel array

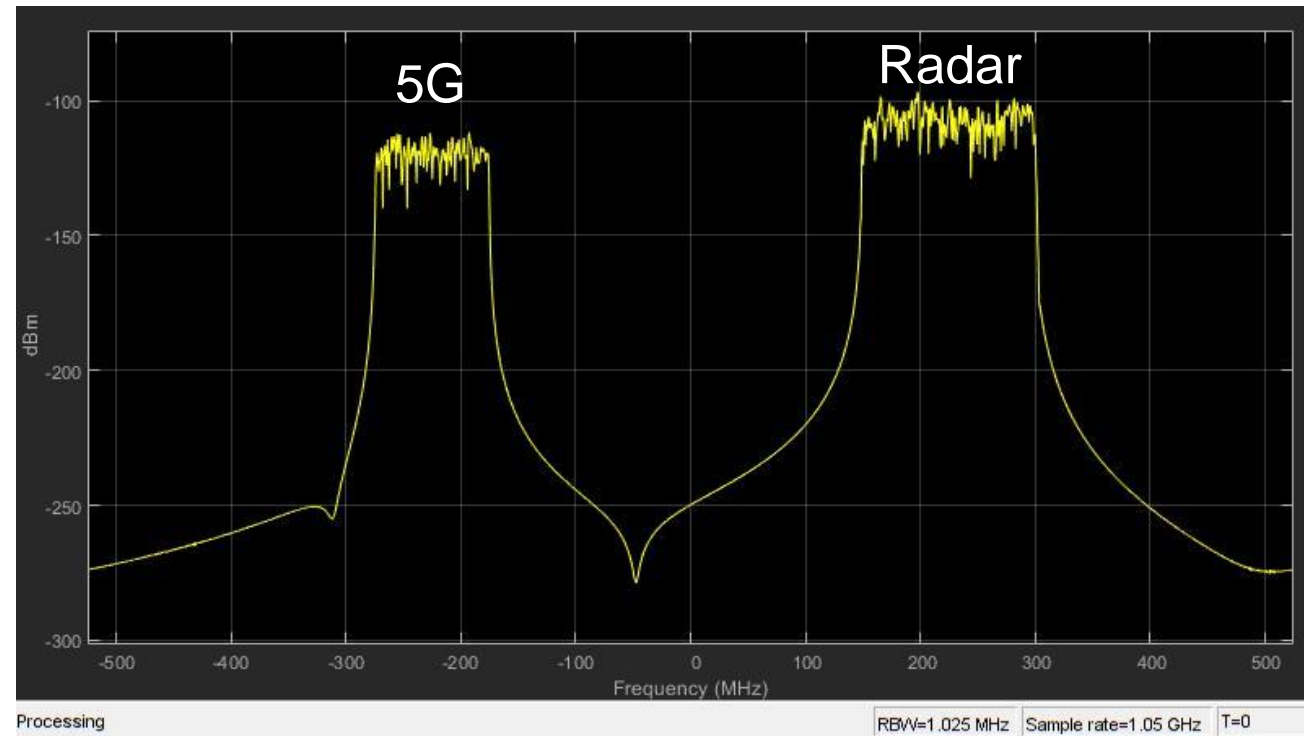
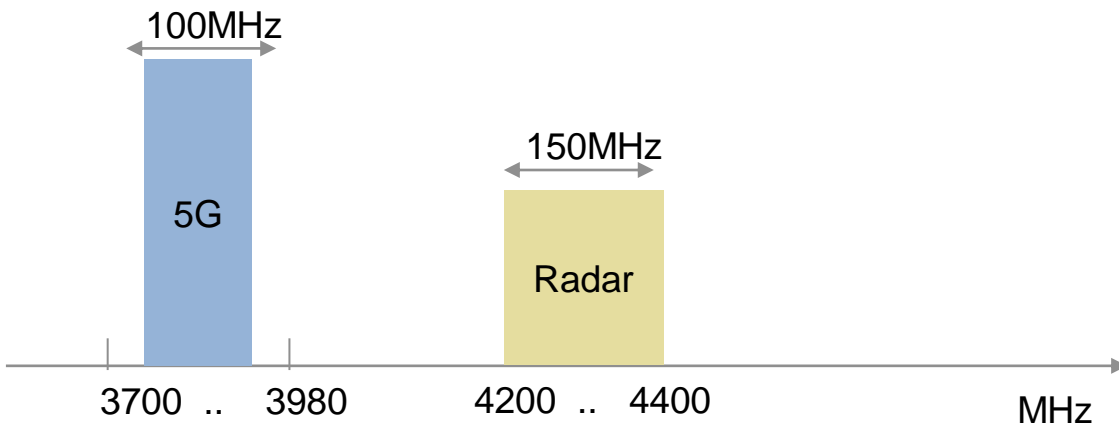
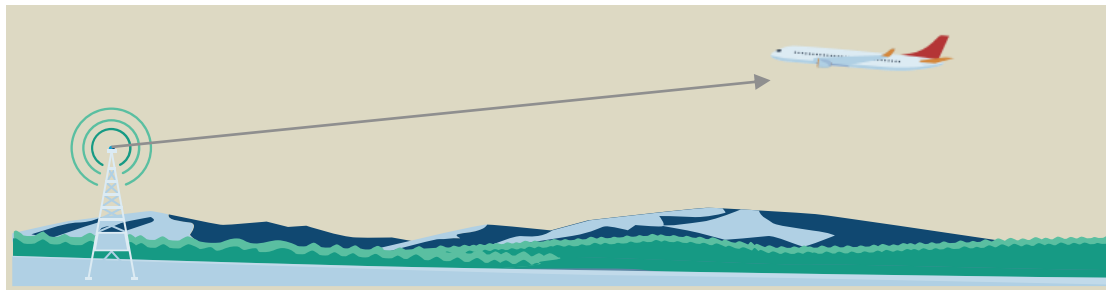
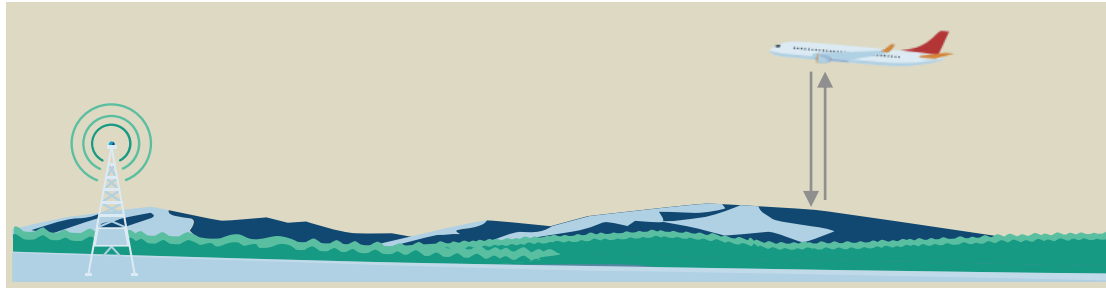
5G Antenna Array
(3GPP TR 38.901)



Maximize directivity for
worst case scenario

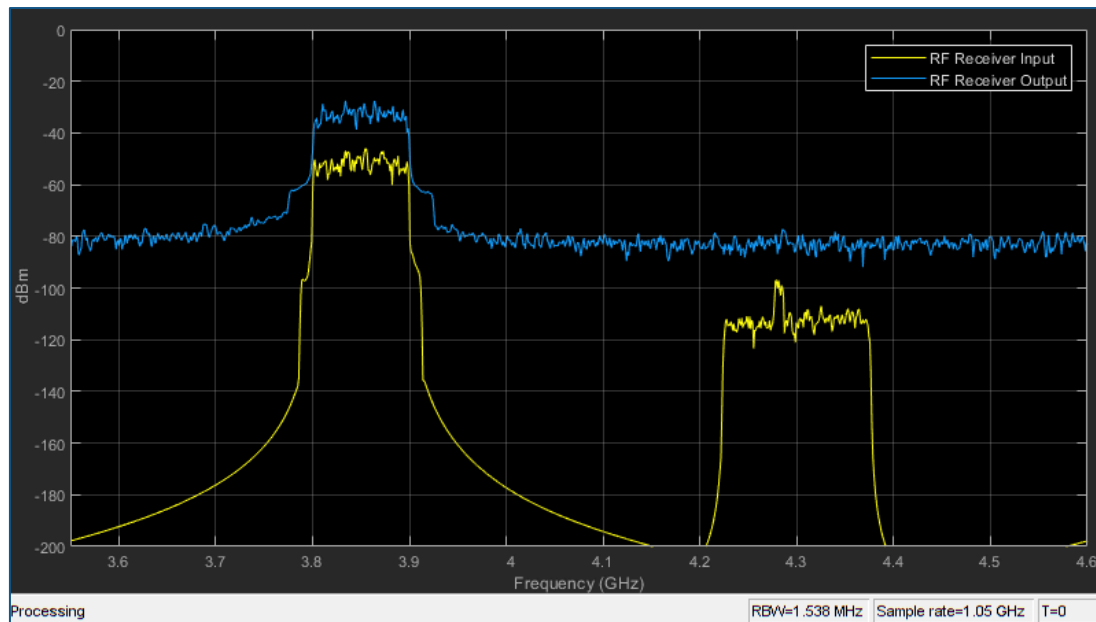
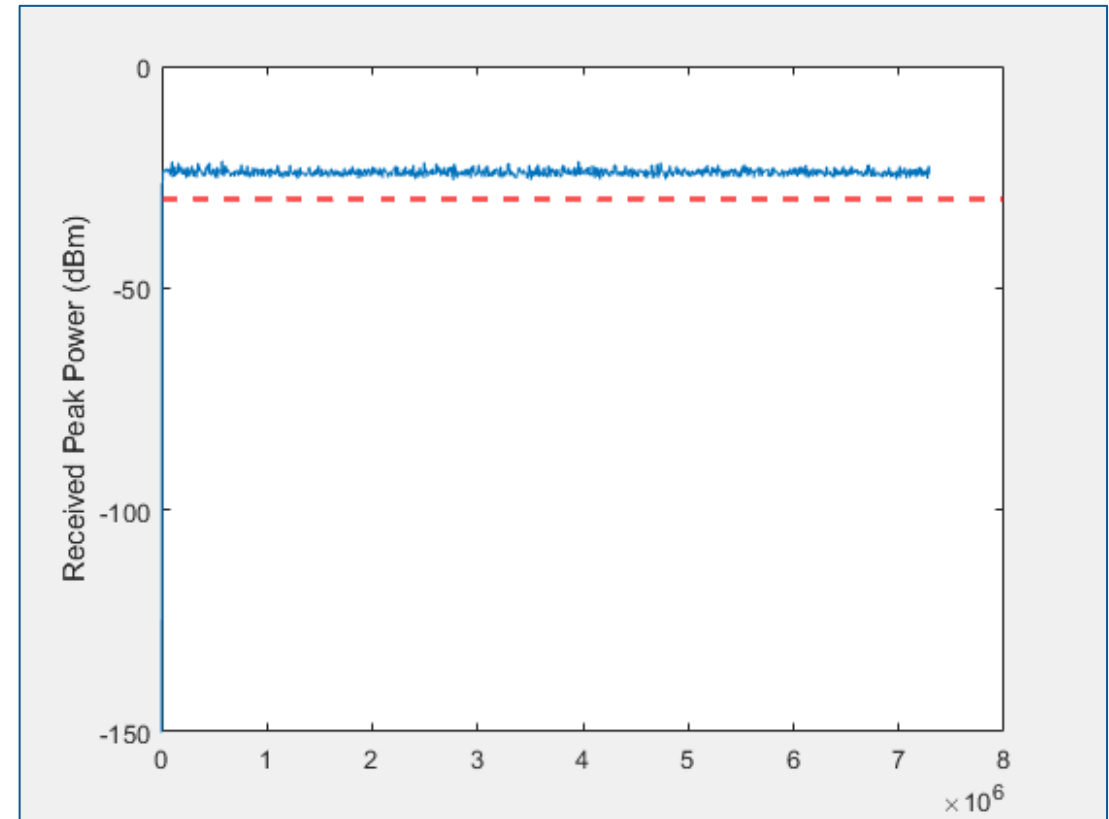
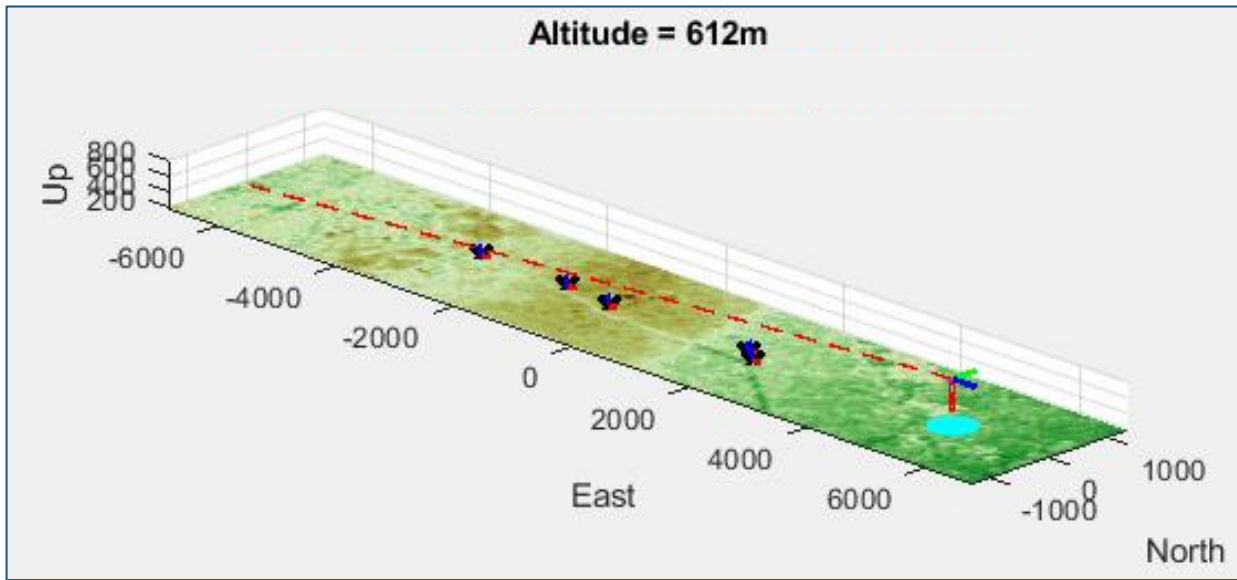


Simulate radar and interference signal propagation

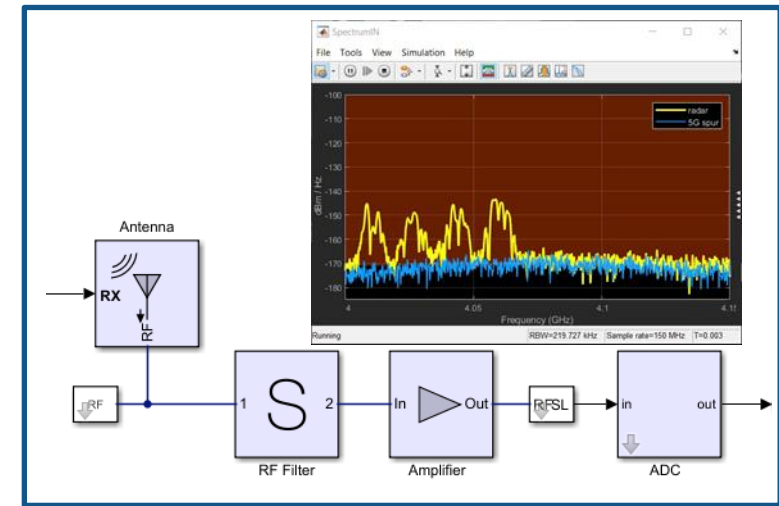


Processing RBW=1.025 MHz Sample rate=1.05 GHz T=0

Simulate the interference from fundamental emissions of 5G

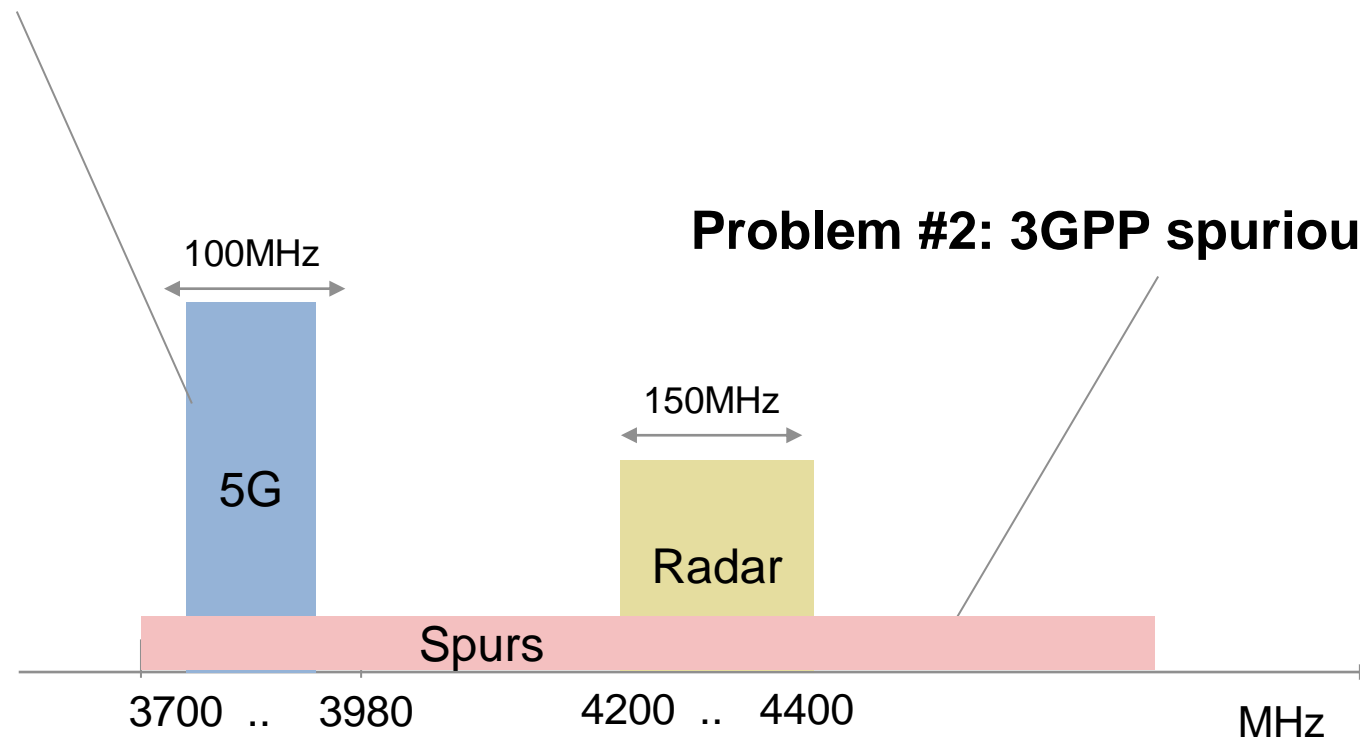


Analyze and Simulate in the RF Domain



Two Problems to Analyze and Simulate in the RF Domain

Problem #1: 3GPP fundamental emissions



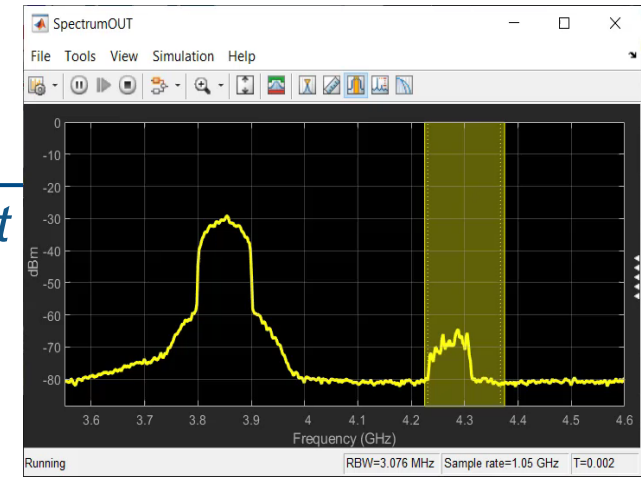
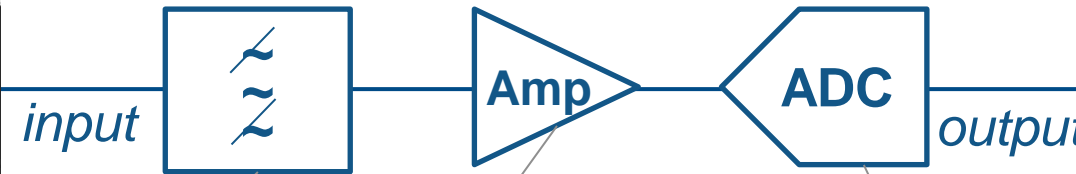
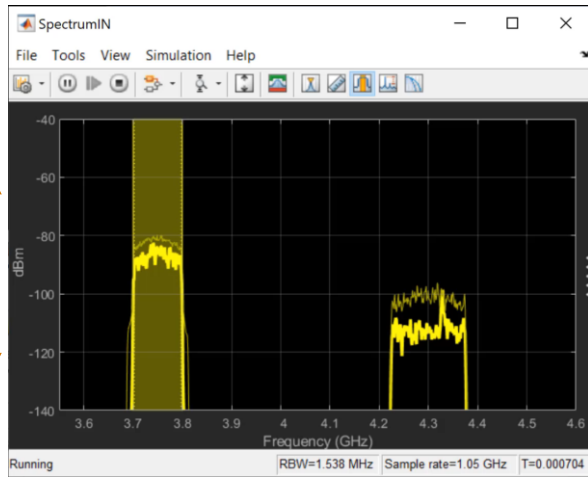
Problem #1: 3GPP Fundamental Emissions

Saturation and spectral regrowth

5G TX power

5G center frequency

Noise floor



Amplifier

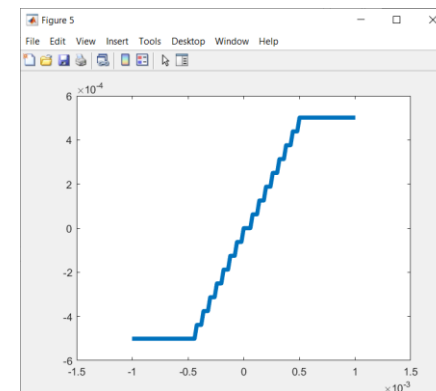
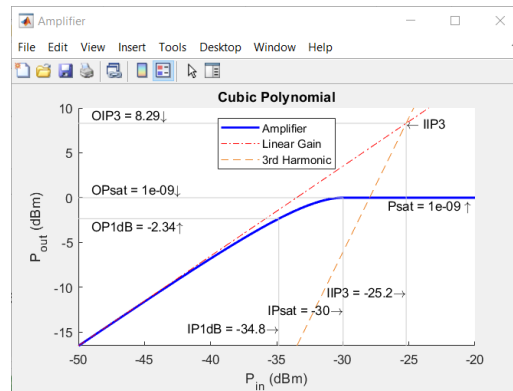
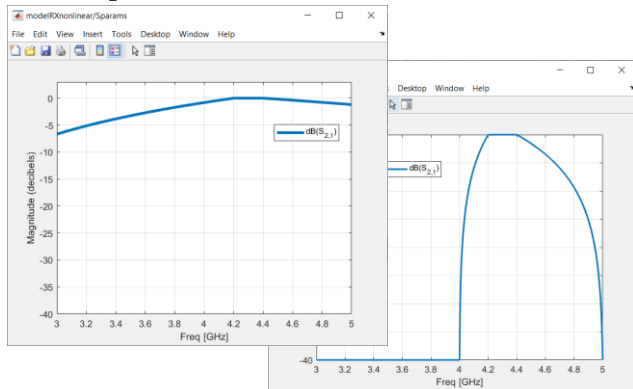
- Gain
- Noise figure
- Non-linearity (IP3)
- **Saturation (P1dB/Psat)**

ADC

- Quantization noise
- **Saturation**
- **Dynamic range**

Input filter

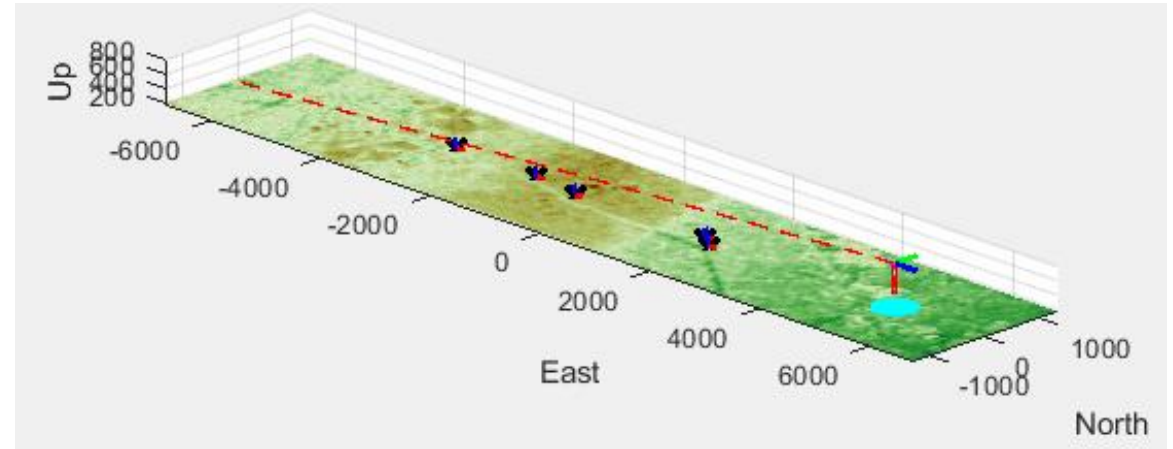
- **S-parameters selectivity**



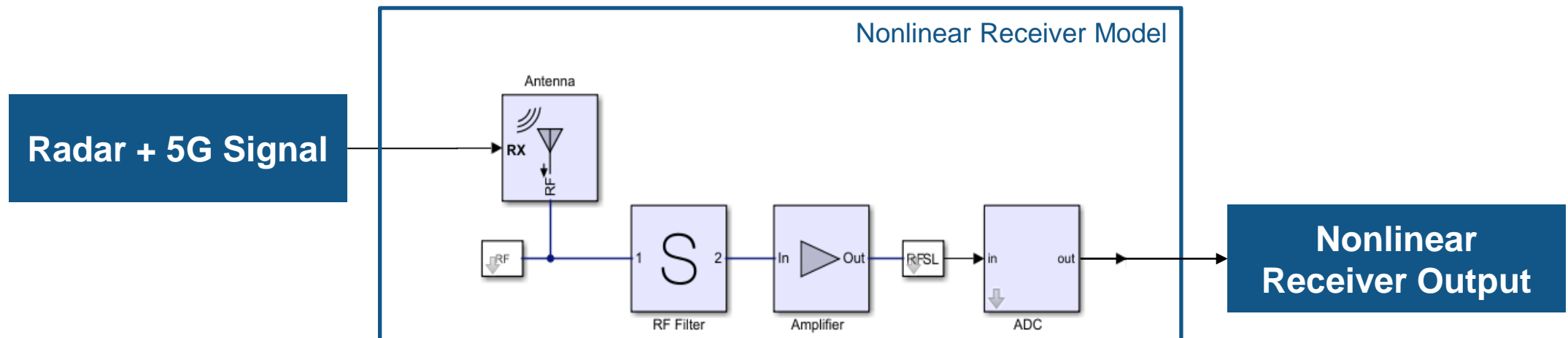
Can 3GPP Fundamental Emissions Cause Front-End Overload?

It depends ...

- Location of the base station and flight path
- 5G beam direction and transmitted power
- Receiver filter selectivity and saturation power

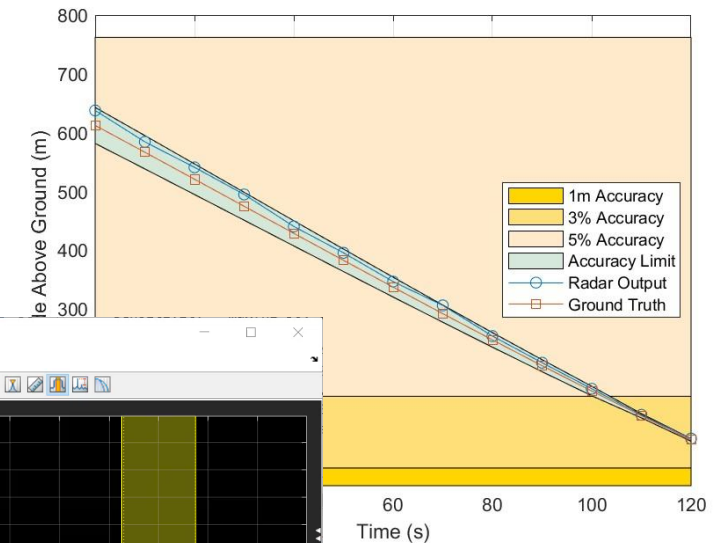
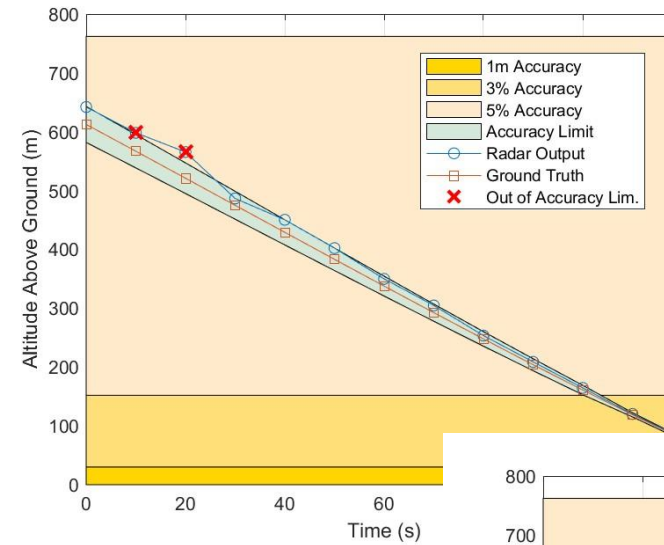


Simulate the (worst-case) scenario and verify the altitude reading!

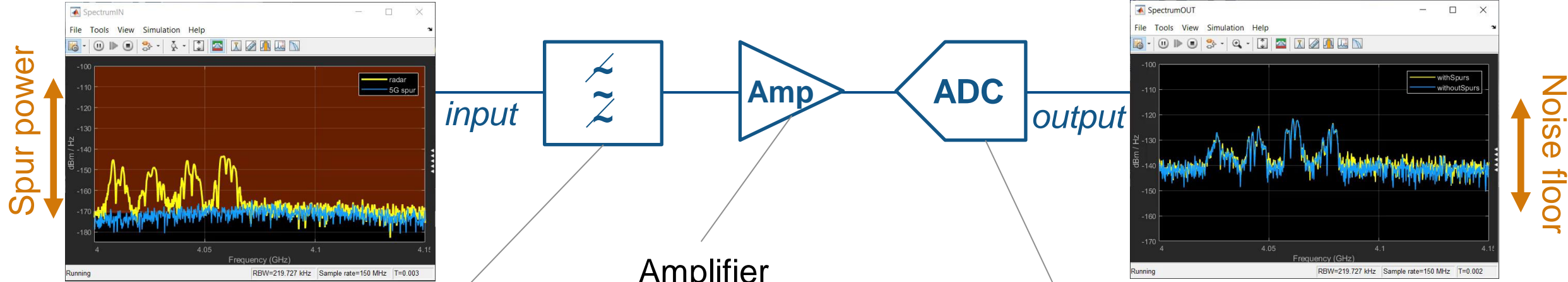


Simulation of Worst-Case Scenario: Erroneous Altitude Reading

- 5G Base station
 - TX power = 67.5dBm
 - Antenna steered towards airport
- Altimeter receiver
 - RF filter attenuation \sim 3dB
 - Input referred saturation power \sim -30dBm
- Possible mitigation strategies
 - Increase RF filter attenuation: \sim -40dB
 - Increase receiver saturation: -10dBm
 - Change signal processing algorithm



Problem #2: 3GPP Spur Emissions



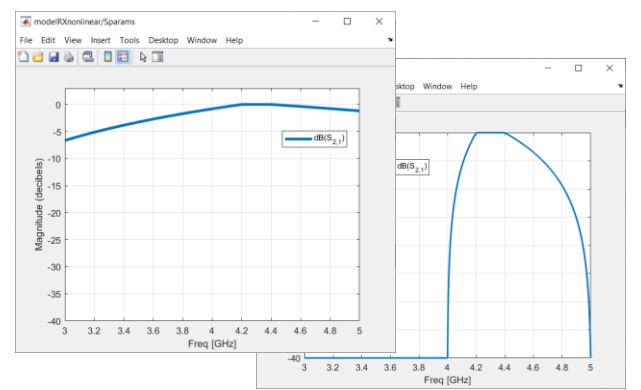
Spur power

Noise floor

In-band spurs

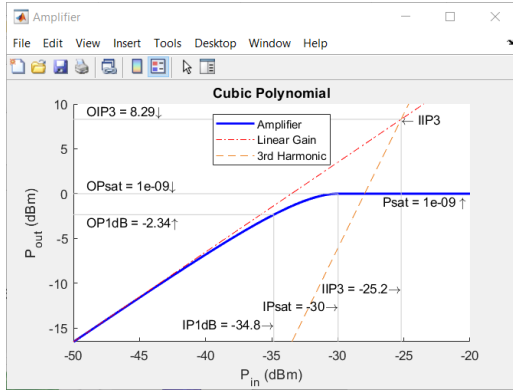
Input filter

- S-parameters selectivity



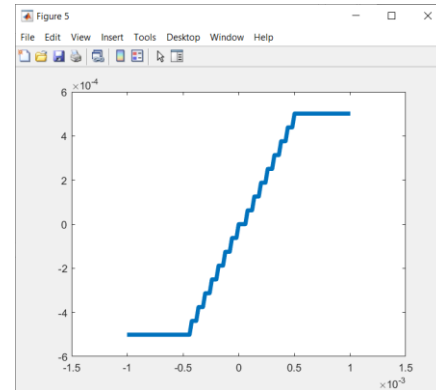
Amplifier

- Gain
- **Noise figure**
- Non-linearity (IP3)
- Saturation



ADC

- **Quantization noise**
- Saturation
- Dynamic range



Can 3GPP Spur Emissions Cause Receiver Desensitization?

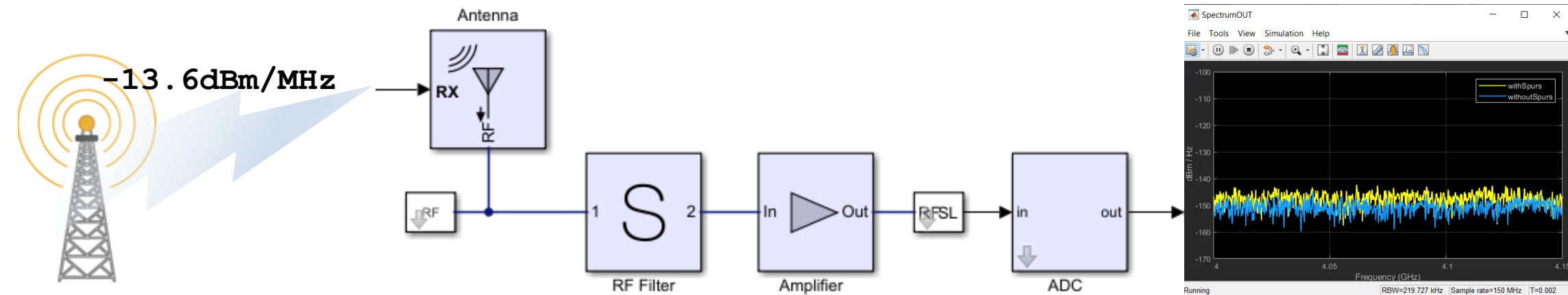
Desensitization = increase of the receiver noise floor by 1dB due to spur emissions

- Model the base station worst-case scenario and compare with regulations
 - TX power = -13.6dBm/MHz
 - Antenna steered towards airport
- Simulate spurious signals and measure noise floor / SNR!

NF = 8dB and BW = 150MHz

Noise floor = $-174\text{dBm/Hz} + 10 \cdot \log_{10}(\text{BW}) + \text{NF}$
 = -84dBm or -166dBm/Hz

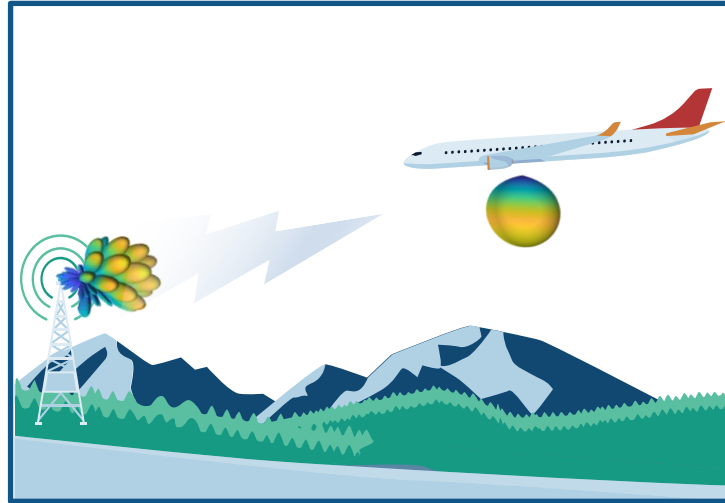
Regulation: Spur < Noise floor - 6dB = -172dBm/Hz



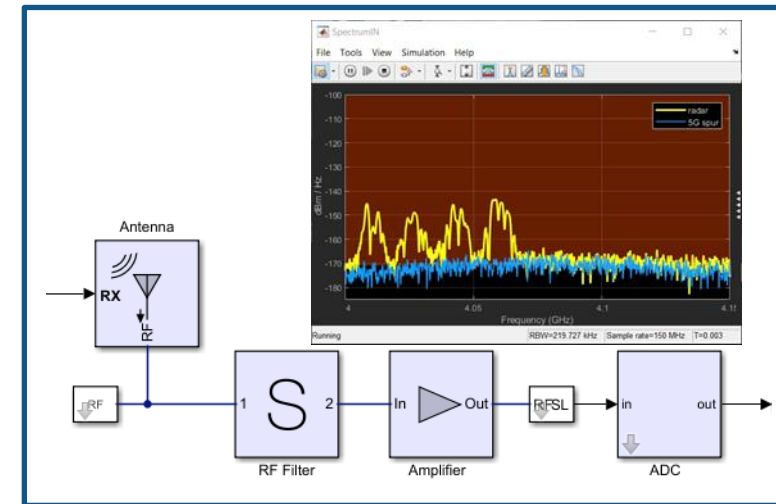
In summary, you can analyze the effects of interference between radar and wireless systems with modeling and simulation



Increasing Congestion in the RF Spectrum



Scenario Modeling for Radar and Wireless Coexistence



Analyze and Simulate in the RF Domain

MATLAB EXPO

Thank you



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