

Information Technology Center Europe Telecommunications Laboratory

HW and SW Architectures for Over-The-Air Dynamic Reconfiguration by Software Download

a proof of concept by lab experimentation



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CENTRE EUROPE B. V.
TELECOMMUNICATIONS LABORATORY

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Outline

- ✍ **Mitsubishi Electric Telecom**
- ✍ **Motivations for Software Radio**
- ✍ **Motivations for reconfiguration**
- ✍ **HW generic platform**
- ✍ **Digital radio**
- ✍ **SW architecture for reconfiguration**
- ✍ **Demonstration**
- ✍ **Roadmap**
- ✍ **Perspectives**
- ✍ **SDR projects**
- ✍ **Conclusion**

Mitsubishi Electric Telecom

Mitsubishi Electric Telecom

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-  SDR projects
-  Conclusion

Mitsubishi Electric Telecom

Infrastructure

- PDC, PHS
- and future systems

Mobile terminals

- GSM/GPRS, PDC, i-mode, Foma (3G)
- and future systems

Corporate R&D

- labs in Japan, US and EU
- Information Technology Europe:
 - VIL: Video and broadcast (UK)
 - TCL: Telecoms (France)
 - Software Radio department

Huge internal R&D effort on future wireless technologies

Software Radio (SWR)

Motivations for Software Radio

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Motivations for Software Radio

A new way to design radio systems (both terminals and BTS)

– economic in the long term

- mono-HW platform for several products
- shorter design time (more SW design)
- flexibility (last minute adaptation)

– easier to manage after selling

- updates, bug fixing

New radio capabilities

– for the service providers' benefit

- maintenance, service quality, performance enhancement (remotely)

– answer users demand (for terminal)

- personalization, differentiation

A solution to multi-standard

Motivations for reconfiguration

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What is Software Radio?

- ✍ **As much as possible of a radio system in digital and if possible in SW**
 - ✍ **In order to benefit from the digital domain**
 - **design techniques**
 - computer aided design tools...
 - **technologies**
 - low power, small size...
 - **usual advantages for telecommunications**
 - robustness, protection capabilities, capacity...
- Not only an evolution, but a new capability**
- 
- **reconfigurability**
 - processors, reconfigurable HW, parameterizable ASICs

Requirements for reconfiguration

✍ HW architecture

- **computing power (potential)**
 - multi-processing (SoC or distributed)
 - efficient communication
- **reconfigurability (potential)**
 - processors (SW), reconfigurable HW, parametrizable ASICs

✍ Digital radio

- SW signal processing IPs
- reconfigurable HW signal processing IPs

✍ SW architecture for reconfiguration

System design methodology for heterogeneous platforms

IP design methodology

Platform/application abstraction

Reconfiguration management

HW generic platform

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HW generic platform requirements

Genericity

- many different applications are possible

Heterogeneity

- processors, reconfigurable HW, parameterizable ASICs

Modularity

- many daughter HW modules available, connectivity to outside world

Scalability

- third party boards may be added in the same rack

Reconfigurability

- thanks to processors, reconfigurable HW, parametrizable ASICs

Portability

- C language whatever processor, VHDL for reconfigurable HW

SW co-design tools

- automatic optimized mapping and code generation, HW/SW abstraction

HW generic platform

✍ multi-fixed point DSP mother-board

- 4 TI C6203 DSPs @300 MHz
- high speed bi-FIFO comm links
- host - target ethernet link (100 Mb/s)
- supporting 2 daughter modules

✍ 2 channel wideband Tx module

- upconverter (DUC), D/A converter in IF
- upconverter is bypassable
- programmable parameters

✍ 2 channel wideband Rx module

- A/D converter in IF, downconverter (DDC)
- downconverter is bypassable
- programmable parameters

✍ 2 FPGA XC2V3000 Xilinx module

possible digital IF



possible computing heterogeneity (DSP + FPGA + digital & analog param. ASIC)

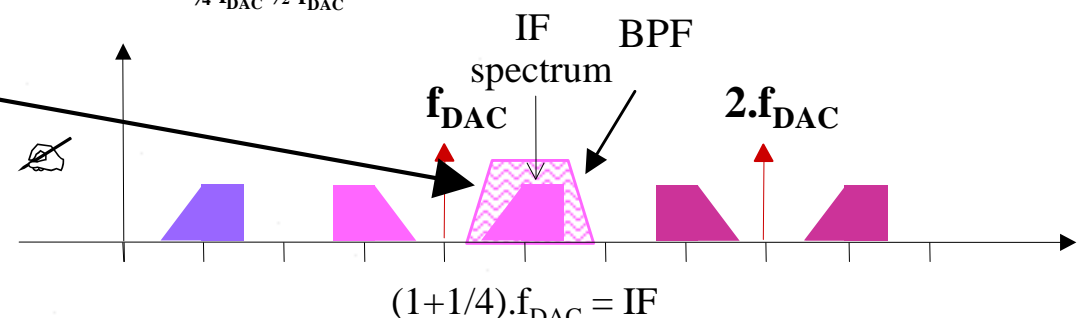
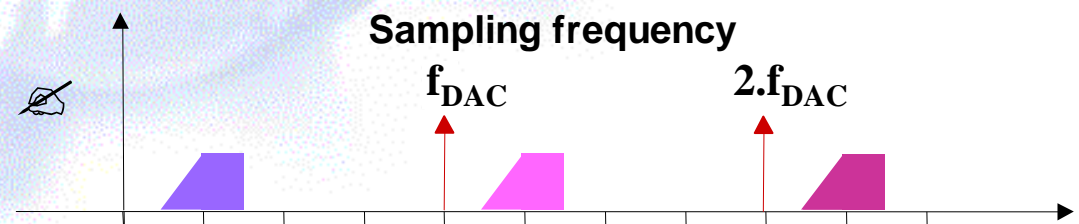
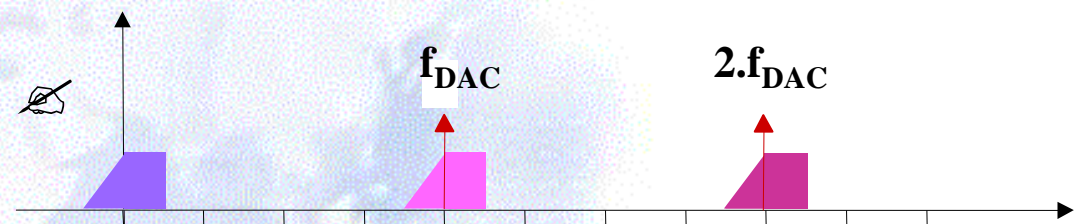
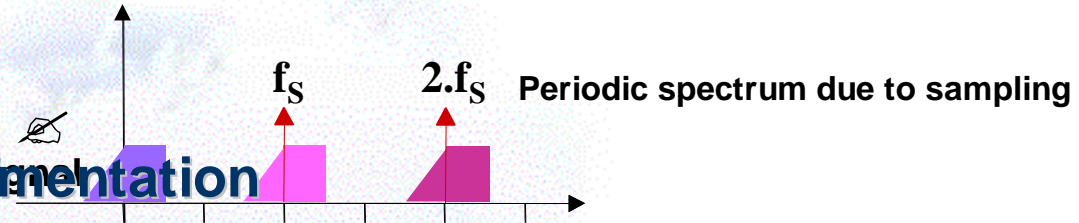
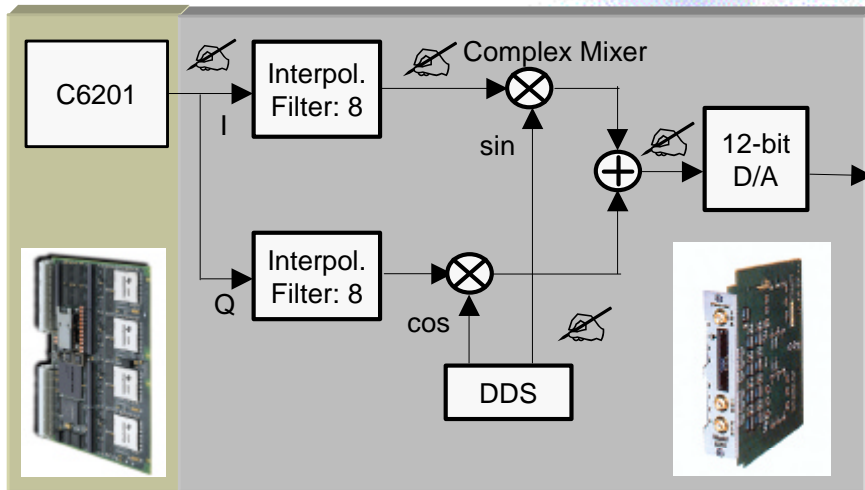
Digital radio

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"Undersampling" - Tx

Objective:

digital radio efficient implementation



A "high" frequency signal is generated with a low computing rate

Undersampling - Rx

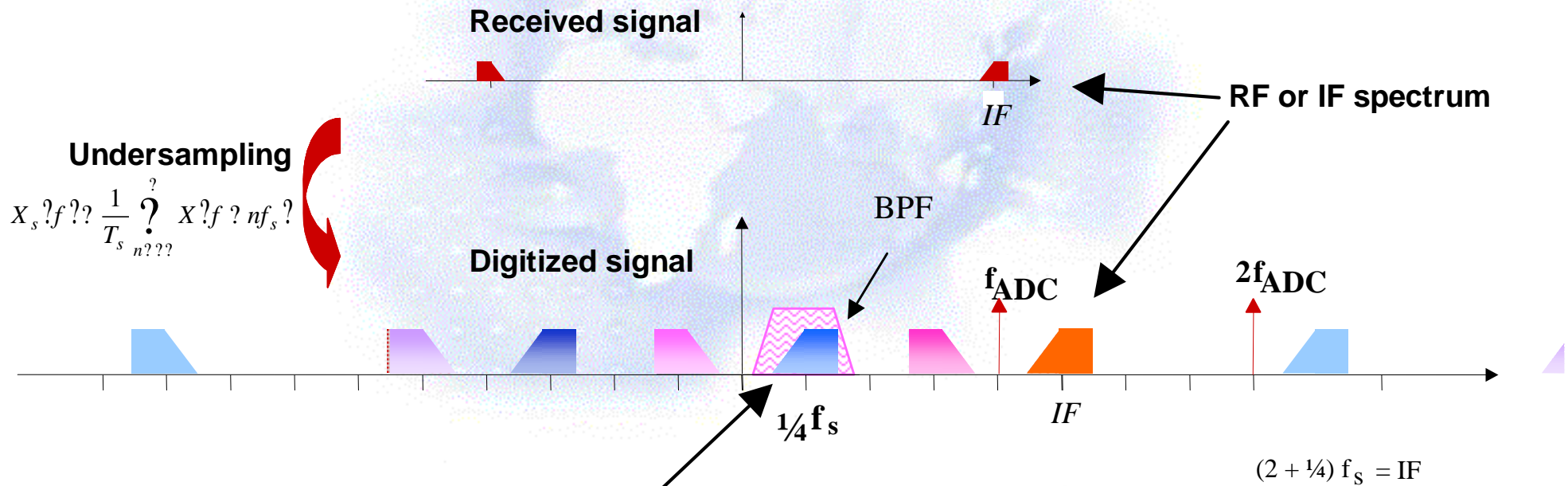
Undersampling

low needs in processing power by reducing sample rate

$$f_s < 2 f_{max}$$

$$f_s > 2 B$$

$$f_s = 4 IF/5$$



Undersampling

$$X_s(f) \approx \frac{1}{T_s} \sum_n X(f - nf_s)$$

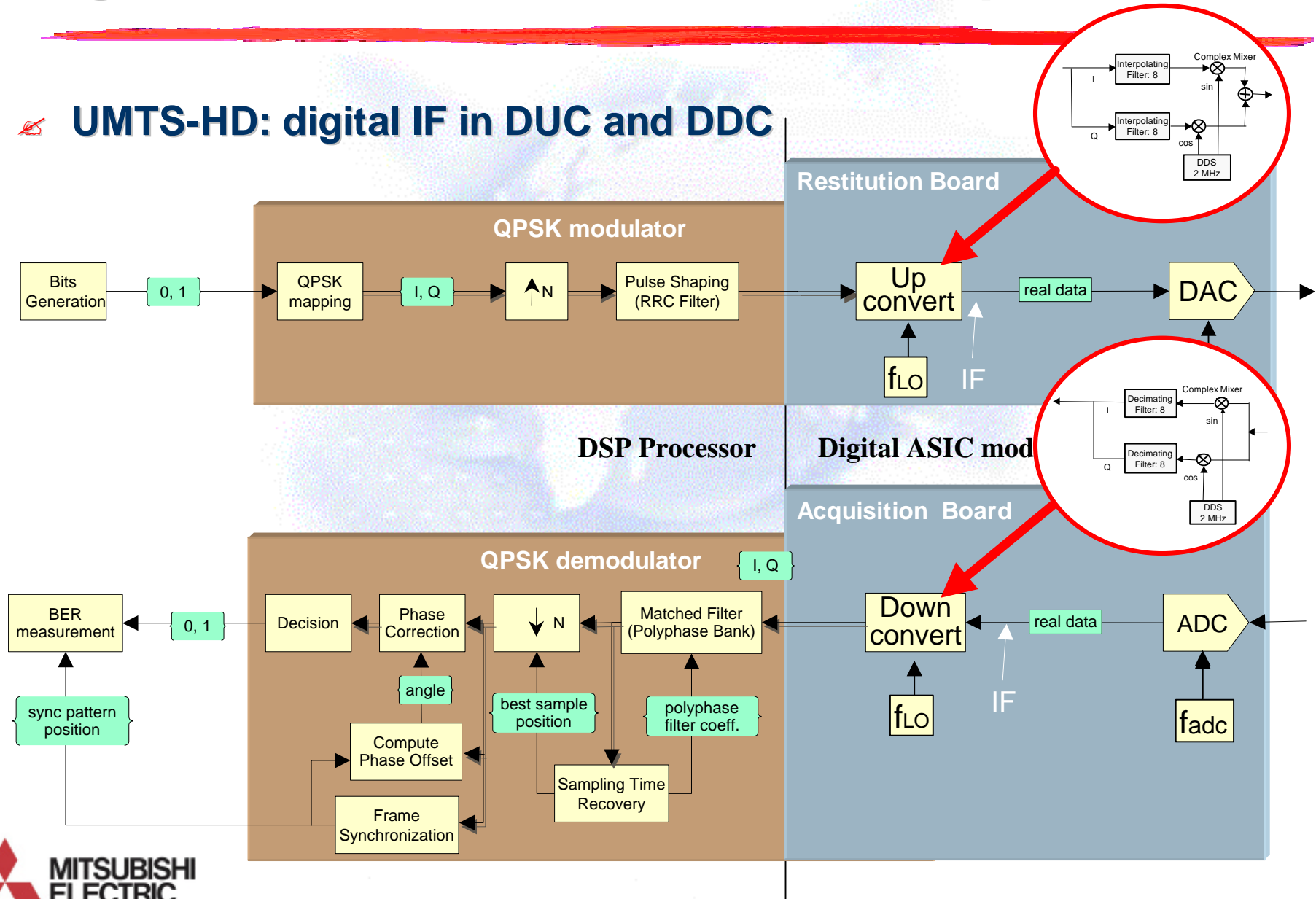
$$X_s(f) \approx \frac{1}{T_s} \sum_n X(f - nf_s)$$

$$\sum_n X(f - nf_s)$$

**Signal that will be effectively demodulated
(low computing rate)**

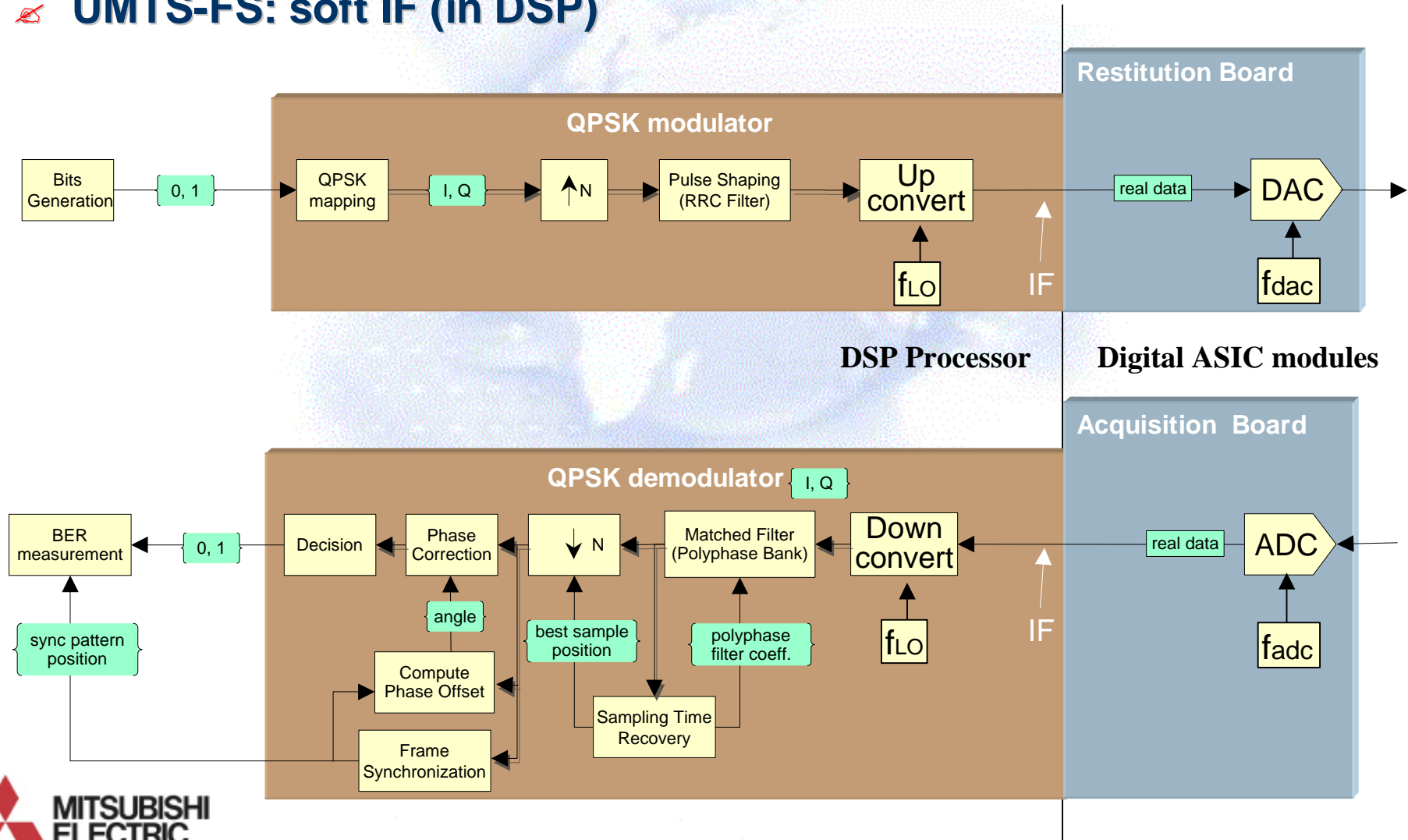
Digital IF - 3G UMTS FDD example

UMTS-HD: digital IF in DUC and DDC



Digital IF - 3G UMTS FDD example

UMTS-FS: soft IF (in DSP)



SW architecture for reconfiguration

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SW architecture for reconfiguration

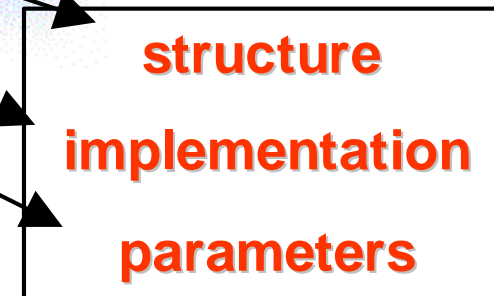
✍ Component-based approach

- "SW reconfigurable component" on a processor
- "HW re-configurable component" on a FPGA or parameterizable ASIC

✍ A system is made of signal processing components with

- their interconnections map
- the behavior of each block
- the parameters of each block

**configuration
information**



✍ A reconfiguration is made through a configuration message containing all the configuration information of the blocks that are reconfigured

Configuration information exchange

✍ Configuration message

Config_ID	Config_DATA
-----------	-------------

✍ Configuration ID

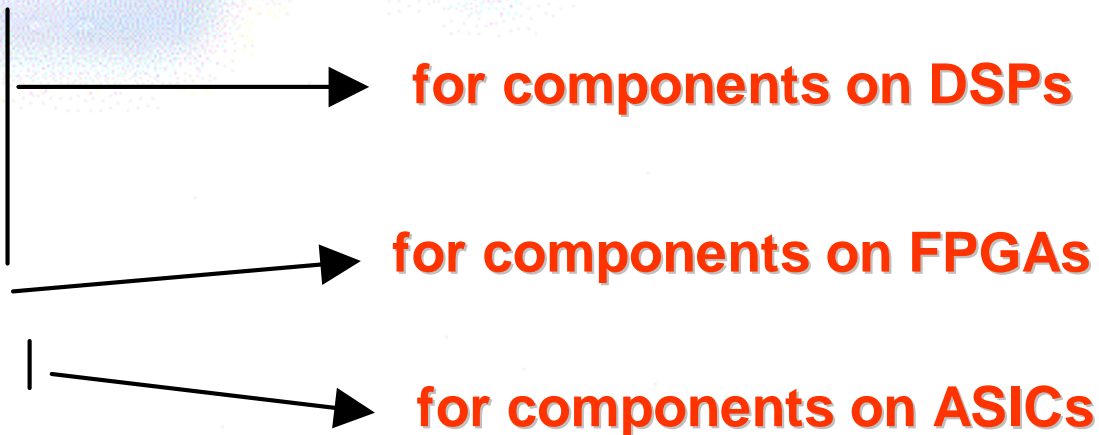
- logical reference to the configuration DATA
- will be transformed to a physical reference by the configuration manager CMan

✍ Configuration DATA

may contain

- SW code for run
- SW code for init
- SW parameters
- IO connections
- HW bitstream
- HW parameters

HW parameters <i>scalar values</i>	SW parameters <i>scalar values</i>	SW functions <i>binary code</i>	HW functions <i>binary bitstream</i>	IO connections <i>pointer tables</i>
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Reconfigurable components

Reconfigurable functional blocks

- I/O interface
- parameters
- implementation
 - *init()*, *run()*
- invariant function
 - *reconfigure()*

Reconfiguration: *reconfigure()*

- called by the configuration manager CMan
- steps
 - subset of configuration data is passed
 - new code or bitstream
 - new parameters
 - new I/O
 - function pointers for *init*, *run* are set to the desired implementations with the adequate parameters and connections
 - *init* is called to setup internal state (optional)
 - *run*

Reconfiguration process

3 steps approach

- download (may be skipped)
- install
- activate

Download

- if the reconfigurable system does not already have in memory the appropriate configuration

Installed configuration

- stored in execution space but not diffused

Active configuration

- stored in execution space
- parameter values have been diffused and code references have been resolved in the functional blocks

Configuration cache

- ✍ **1st level - configuration present in execution memory (L-CSt1)**
 - installed and ready for execution (after some init sometimes)
 - reconfigure = software switching from one to another
- ✍ **2nd level - configuration stored in the local global memory (L-CSt2)**
 - first bring configuration into execution memory (1st level cache)
 - update configuration availability tables
 - reconfigure (software switch)
- ✍ **3rd level - configuration stored in remote (network) site (R-CSt)**
 - download configuration into 2nd level cache
 - install locally (1st level cache) & update configuration availability tables
 - reconfigure (software switch)
- ✍ **does not systematically erase other present configurations**
 - several locations may be reserved in each cache for the same component

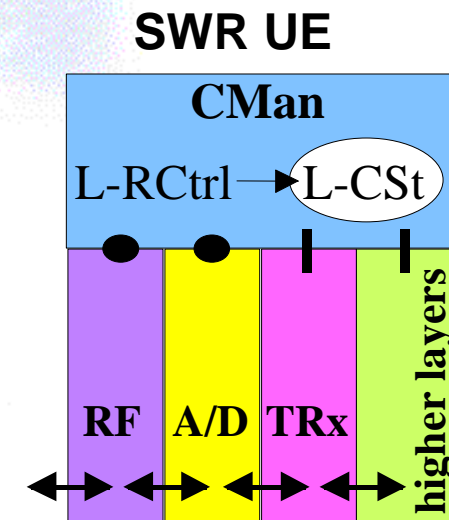
Example of a SWR User Equipment

Reconfigurable system - 3 main entities

- TRx: Transceiver
- CMan: Configuration Manager
- L-CSt: Local Configuration Store
 - contains the different configurations of all reconfigurable blocks

CMan

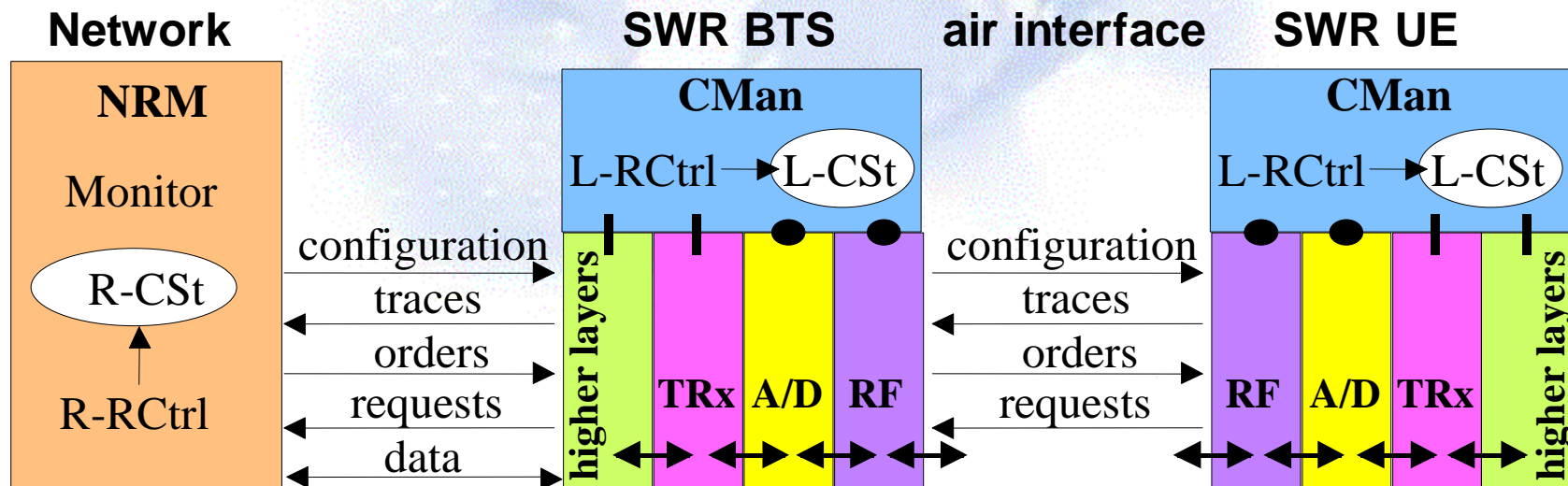
- interfaces with all reconfigurable sub-parts of the system
- L-RCtrl: local reconfiguration controller
 - activates *reconfigure()*
 - manages the requests from the Network
 - monitoring requests from the network
 - configuration information to the network
 - consult the L-CSt



- HW interfaces for reconfiguration
- SW interfaces for reconfiguration
- ↔ data path

Network reconfiguration manager - NRM

- ✍ NRM manages reconfiguration
 - operate monitoring tasks
 - consult R-CSt: Configuration Store
 - R-RCtrl: remote reconfiguration controller
 - initiates reconfiguration operation

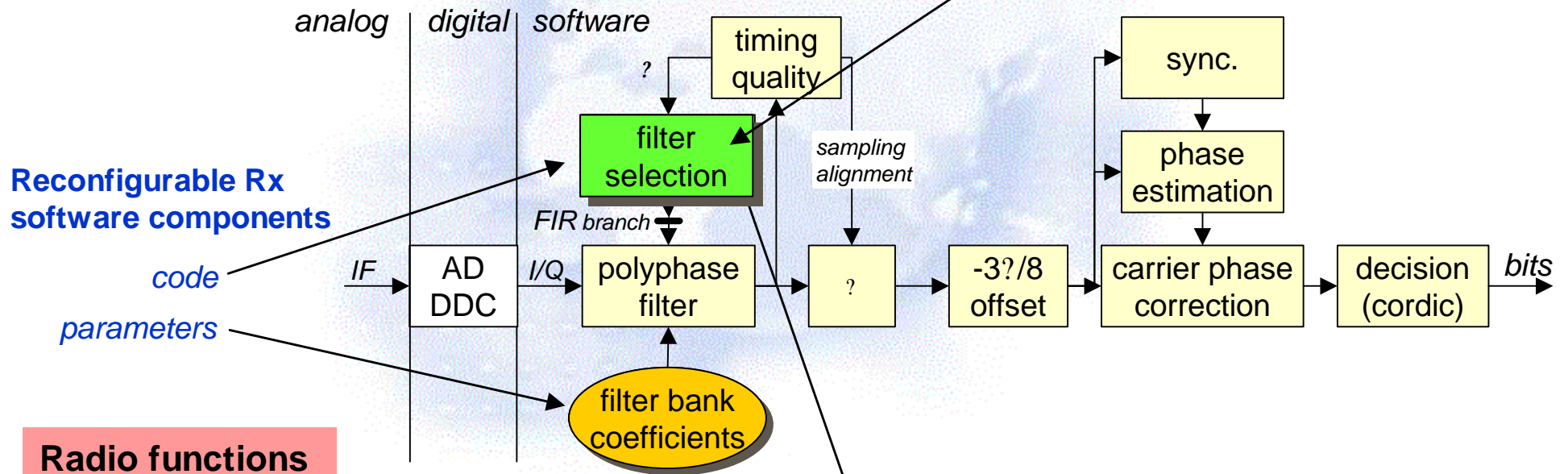


- HW interfaces for reconfiguration
- SW interfaces for reconfiguration
- ↔ data path

Radio application SW design

Functional view: EDGE* receiver

SW components
Plug and Play



Reconfigurable Rx software components

code parameters

Radio functions that are typically in ASICs in current usual non SDR design

Filter selection function selects the right polyphase interpolating filter given a timing error estimation. This mechanism enables sub-sample timing recovery.

Case study: dynamic reconfiguration

- ✍ **SW architecture appropriate for**
 - **heterogeneous systems**
 - processors
 - FPGAs
 - parameterizable ASICs
 - **any functionality**
 - physical layer
 - higher layers
- ✍ **tested at the moment**
 - on multi-DSP architecture
 - on physical layer algorithms
 - without structural changes
 - code and/or parameter download

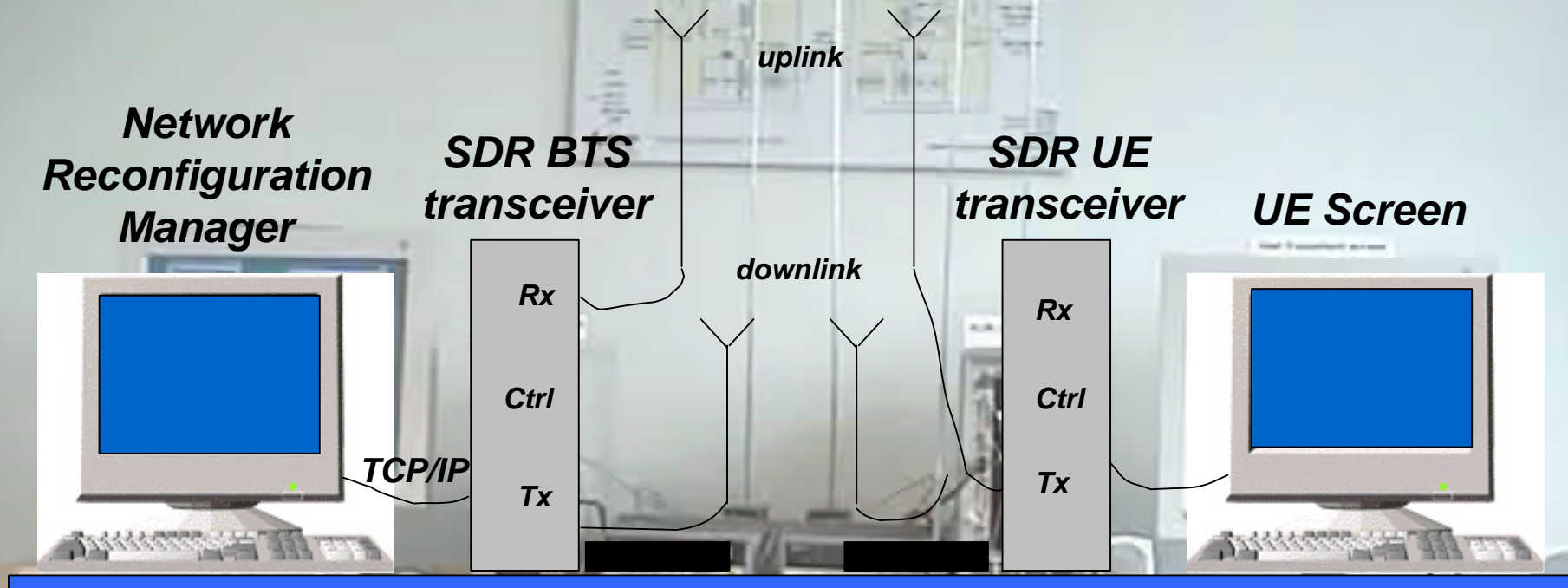
Demonstration film

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Topology

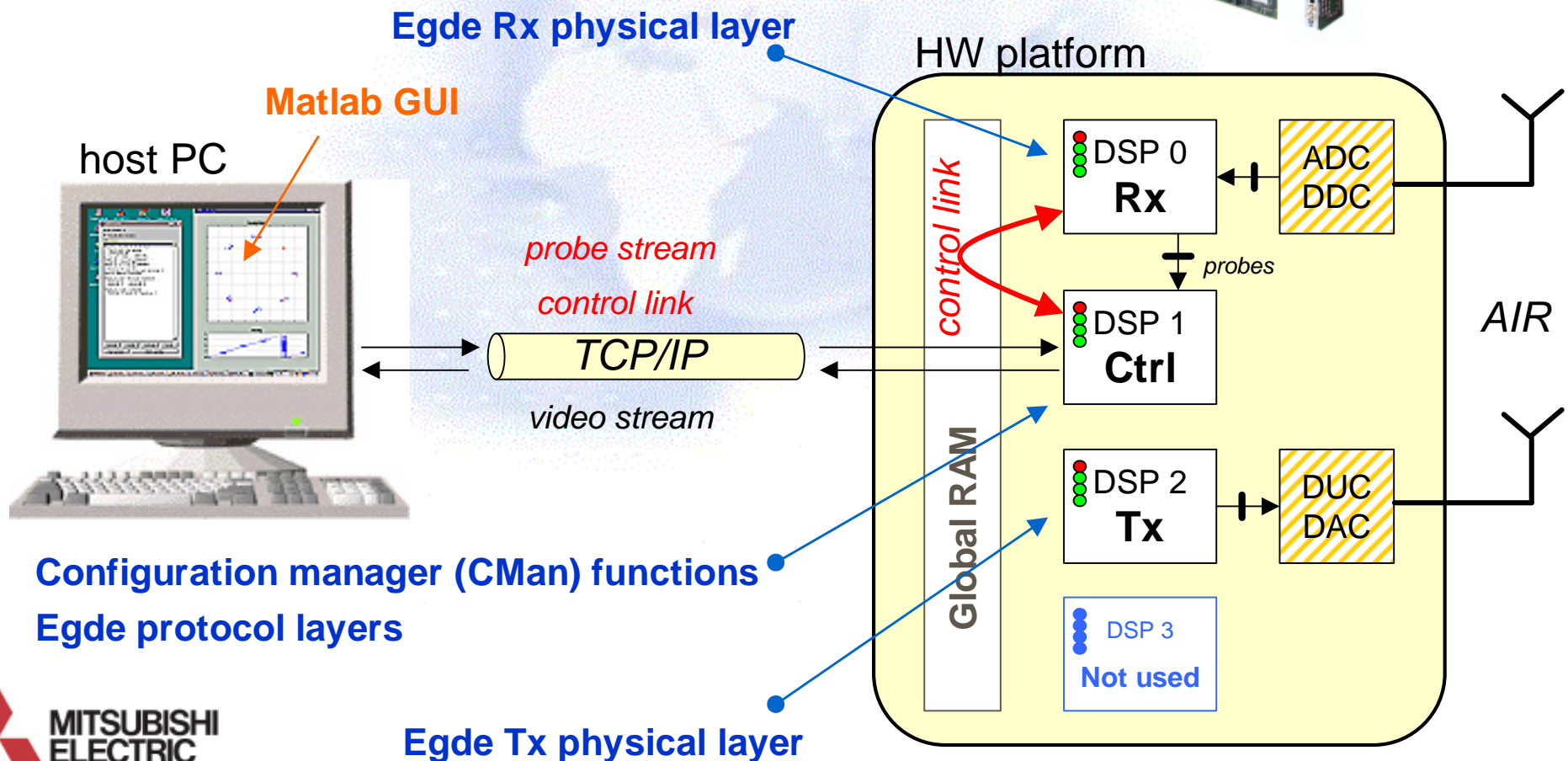
✂ Network side

✂ User Equipment side



Case study: dynamic reconfiguration

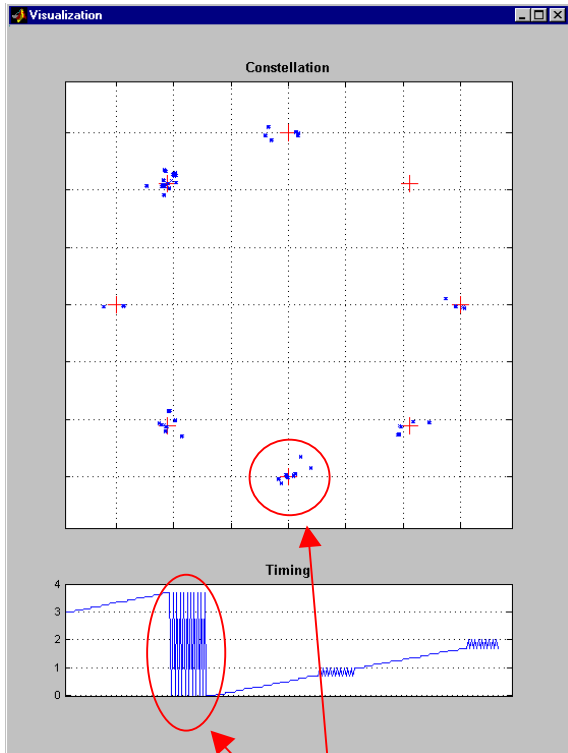
- Mapping of the radio application on the HW
 - including control



NRM GUI for reconfiguration management

reconfiguration manager

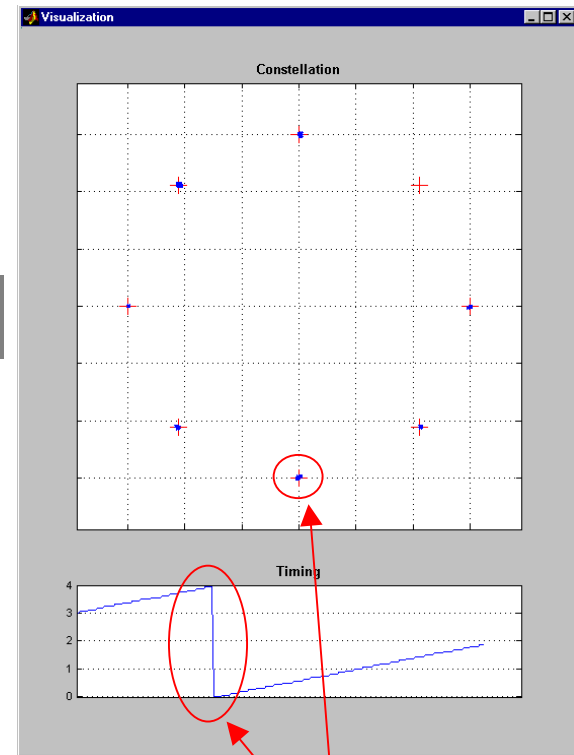
monitoring tool



no noise
sampling clock freq. drift

Bug in the Timing Recovery sub-system

monitoring tool



Bug corrected by selective code change, i.e. Module 0

Control panel

Error counter: 0

Visualization window

Messages

```

Sending get version command ...
> Module 0 : version 0
> Module 1 : version 0

1 Sending patch (188 bytes) ...
> Received 188 bytes
> Checksum ok
> Target addr.: 140ff00

2 Sending install command ...
> Patch installed

3 Sending activate command ...
> Patch activated
> Module 0 now running version 1

Sending get version command ...
> Module 0 : version 1
> Module 1 : version 0

Starting batch update ...
Sending patch (1692 bytes) ...
> Received 1692 bytes
> Checksum ok
> Target addr.: 8000e700
Sending install command ...
> Patch installed
Sending activate command ...
> Patch activated
> Module 1 now running version 1
Batch update success

Sending get version command ...
> Module 0 : version 1
> Module 1 : version 1

Sending undo command ...
> Module 1 back to version 0
                    
```

Upload Install Activate Undo

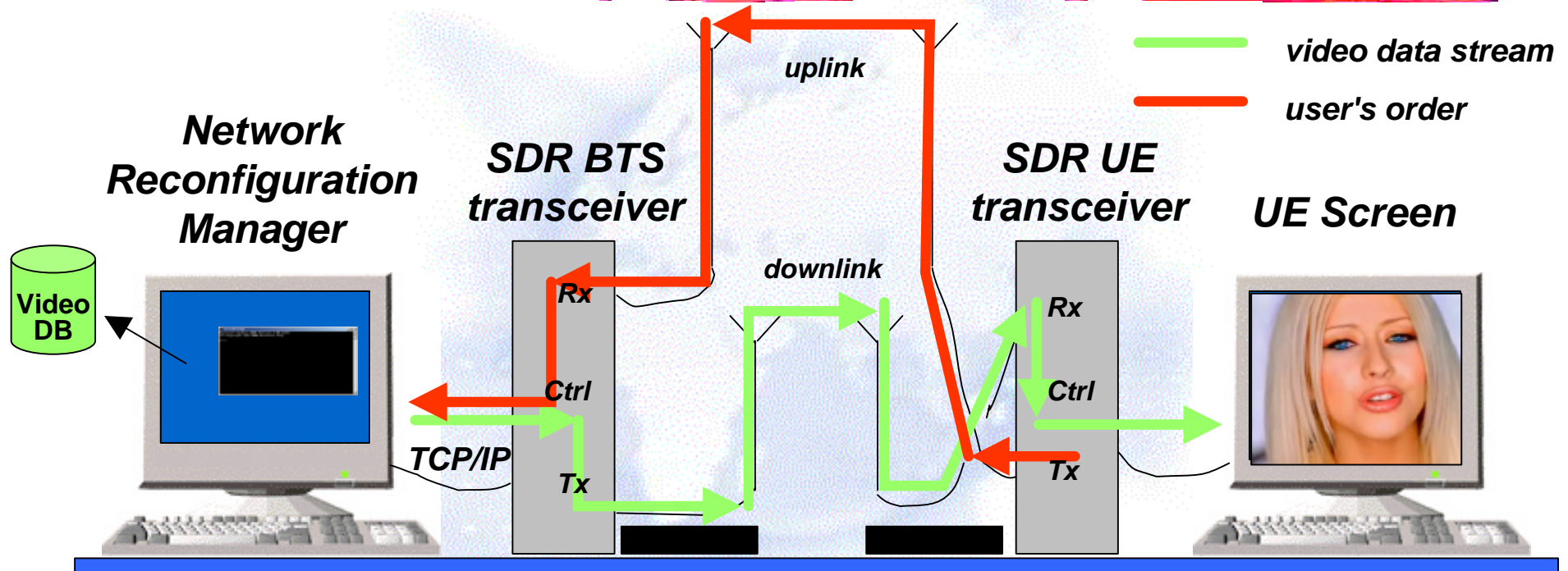
Get version Batch update

interactive
in 3 steps

batch

rollback

Video application



Video service order of the user

- 1 - the network has a video database
- 2 - launch a video server
- 3 - send the video stream to the BTS
- 4 - conversion of the stream to the reconfigurable EDGE protocol stack

5 - EDGE Tx

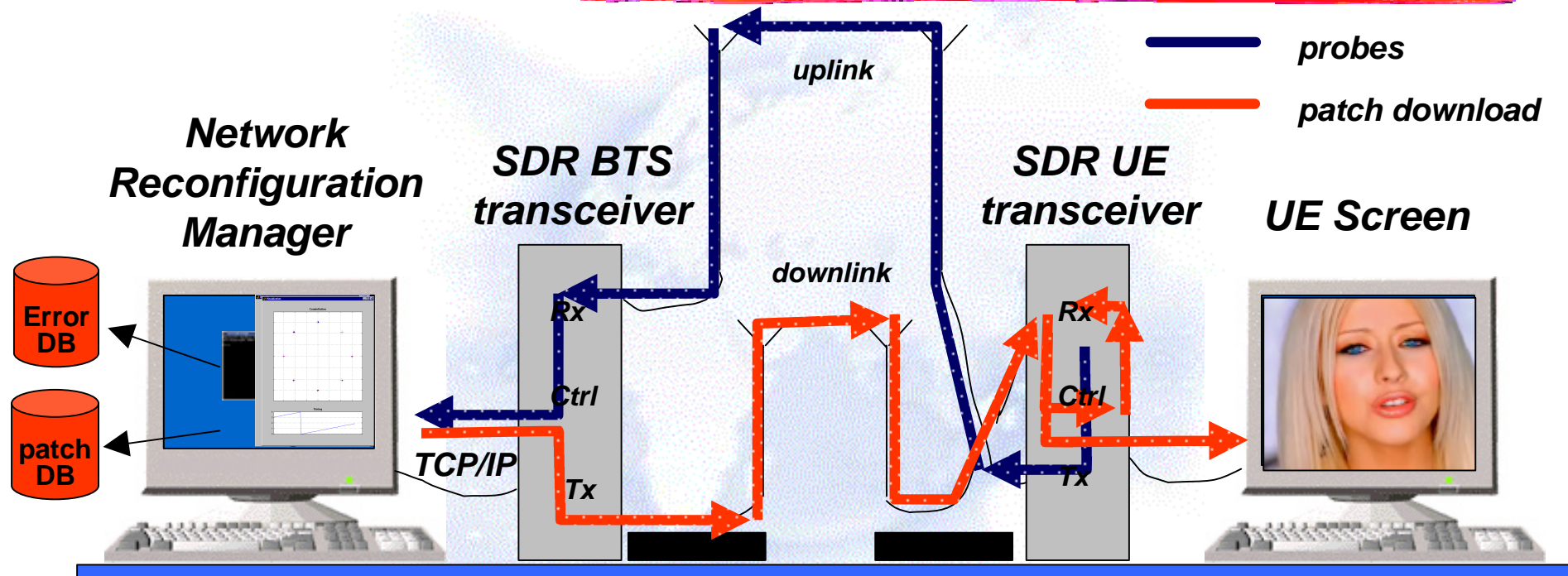
6 - EDGE Rx

7 - identification of the service

8 - video stream is displayed on the screen

TCP/IP over the air

Reconfiguration at run-time: patch download

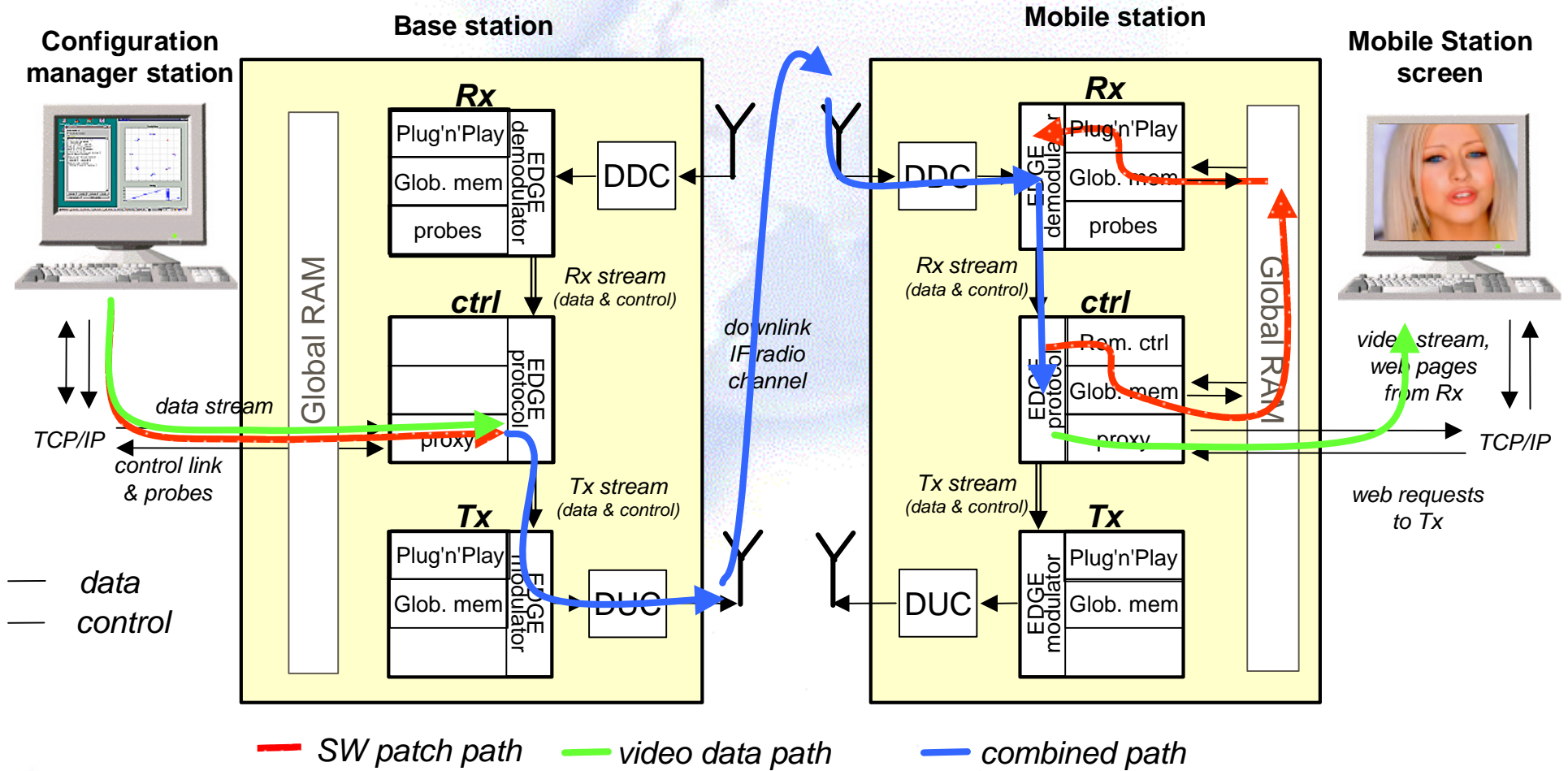


Network reconfiguration manager

- 1 - monitors a SDR UE
- 2 - detects some dysfunction
- 3 - identifies the problem
- 4 - finds the corresponding patch in its patch database

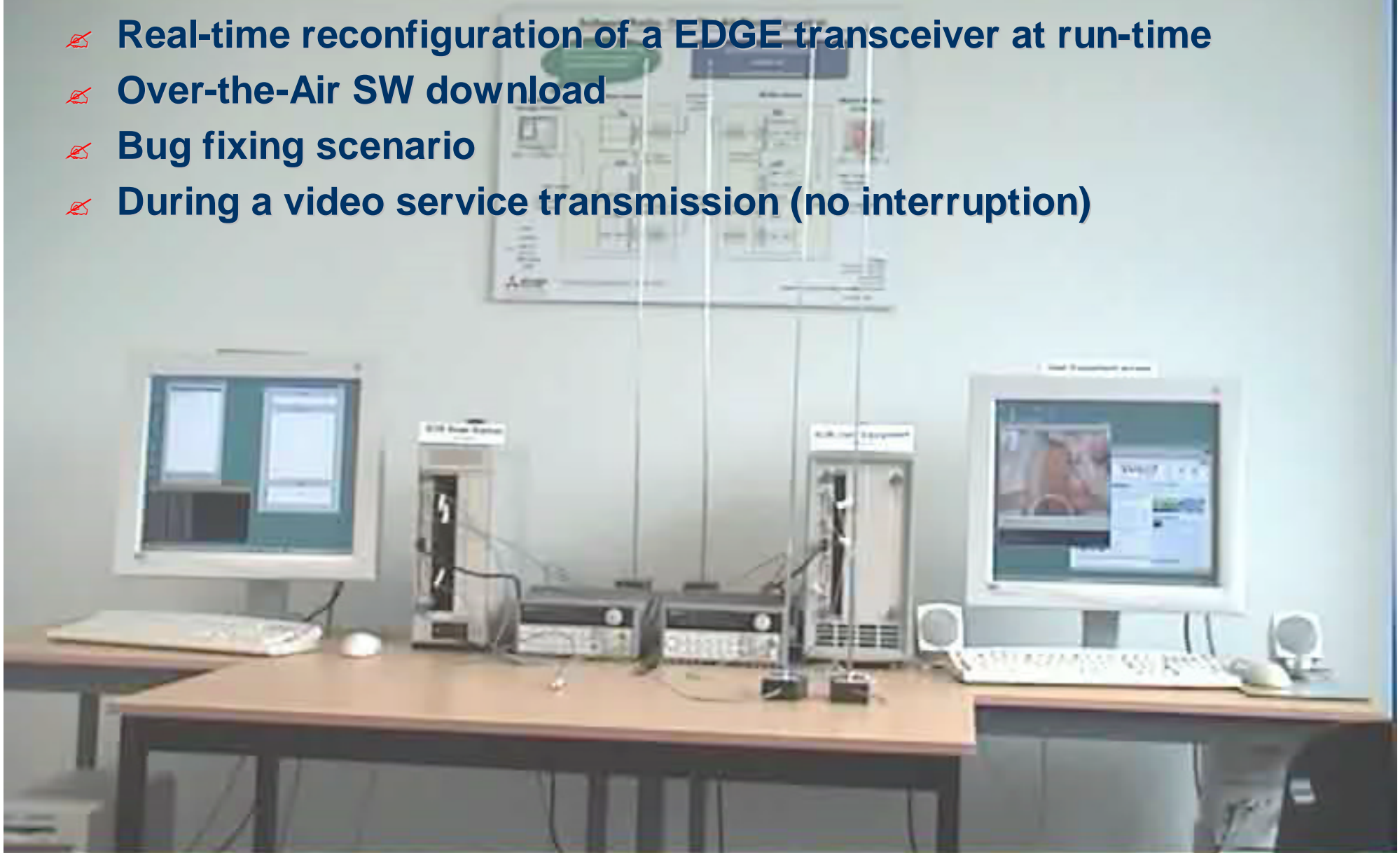
- 5 - download the patch to the UE in circumstances included in the data stream new processing
- 6 - separate video from reconfiguration data
- 7 - install reconfiguration data in the UE's Rx internal memory
- 8 - activate the patch
- 9 - possibly: undo the operation if any problem

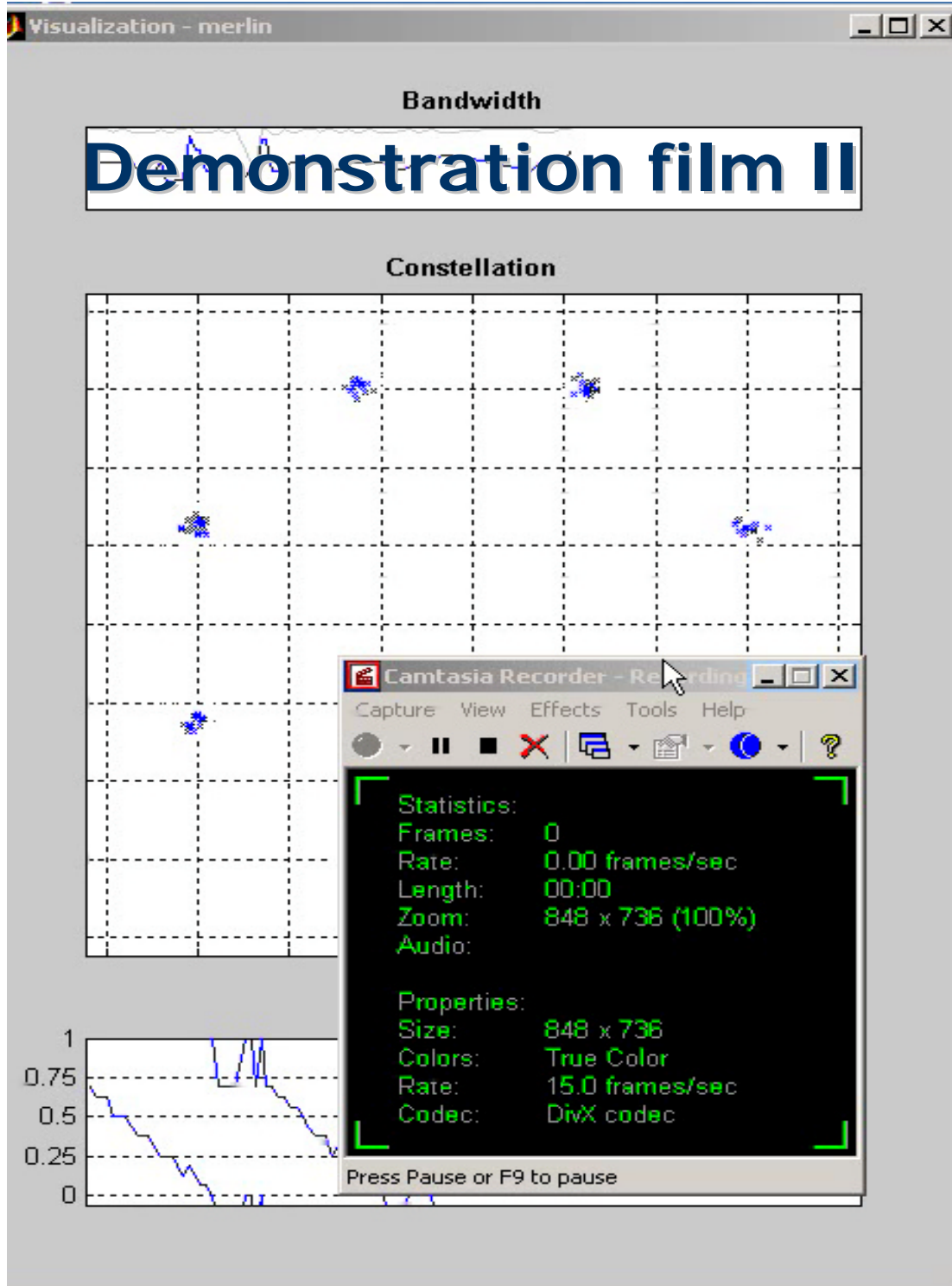
SW Patch path



Demonstration film I

- ✂ Real-time reconfiguration of a EDGE transceiver at run-time
- ✂ Over-the-Air SW download
- ✂ Bug fixing scenario
- ✂ During a video service transmission (no interruption)





Control panel - merlin

Messages

Screen capture

- network side:
 - monitoring panel
 - reconfiguration control panel
- user equipment side:
 - video

Upload Install Activate Undo

Get version Batch update

ChristinaAguilera-250.wmv - Lecteur Windo...

Fichier Affichage Lecture Favoris Aller à ?

▶ || ■ ⏪ ⏩ ⏴ ⏵ ⏶ ⏷ ⏸ 🔊

Real-time

only modules of potential interest are designed to be reconfigurable

- impact on a usual design may be very light
- very low memory overhead necessary
- permits a step by step deployment

3 steps download operation

- 3 cache levels
- using DMA capabilities

small-size patch

- less than 0.5% of the overall code size
 - 4 kbits for the sampling time adjustment algorithm, 13 kbits for filter coef.
- less than 0.5% of the processor cycles are needed
- download + install < 50 ms (priority to signal processing)

keep former version in memory

- no need to download to come back to former version
 - if conditions are coming back to previous ones

Roadmap

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Business cases for dynamic reconfig.

Manufacturer

- bug fixing
- upgrade capabilities

Service provider

- bug fixing
- performance enhancement
- cell capacity optimization (transmit power adaptation)

User may benefit in a transparent manner from

- battery optimization
- real-time quality of service management

needs for standardization and regulation

Technical feasibility roadmap (I)

Reconfiguration for remote software upgrades

- Need agreement between OEMs, operators on:
- what can be upgraded/changed
 - security, reliability, fault-tolerance, testing
 - how the upgrade/patch is packaged

A1.1: remote upgrades as operator provided service

are upgrades

A2: deployment of operator requested software upgrades

several algorithms in the radio interface may be defined as upgradable in order to have the capability to enhance network performance and increase service quality operators may design their proper algorithms and then ask OEMs to provide the device software upgrades

- reconfiguration link & protocol
- needed network infrastructure

2003

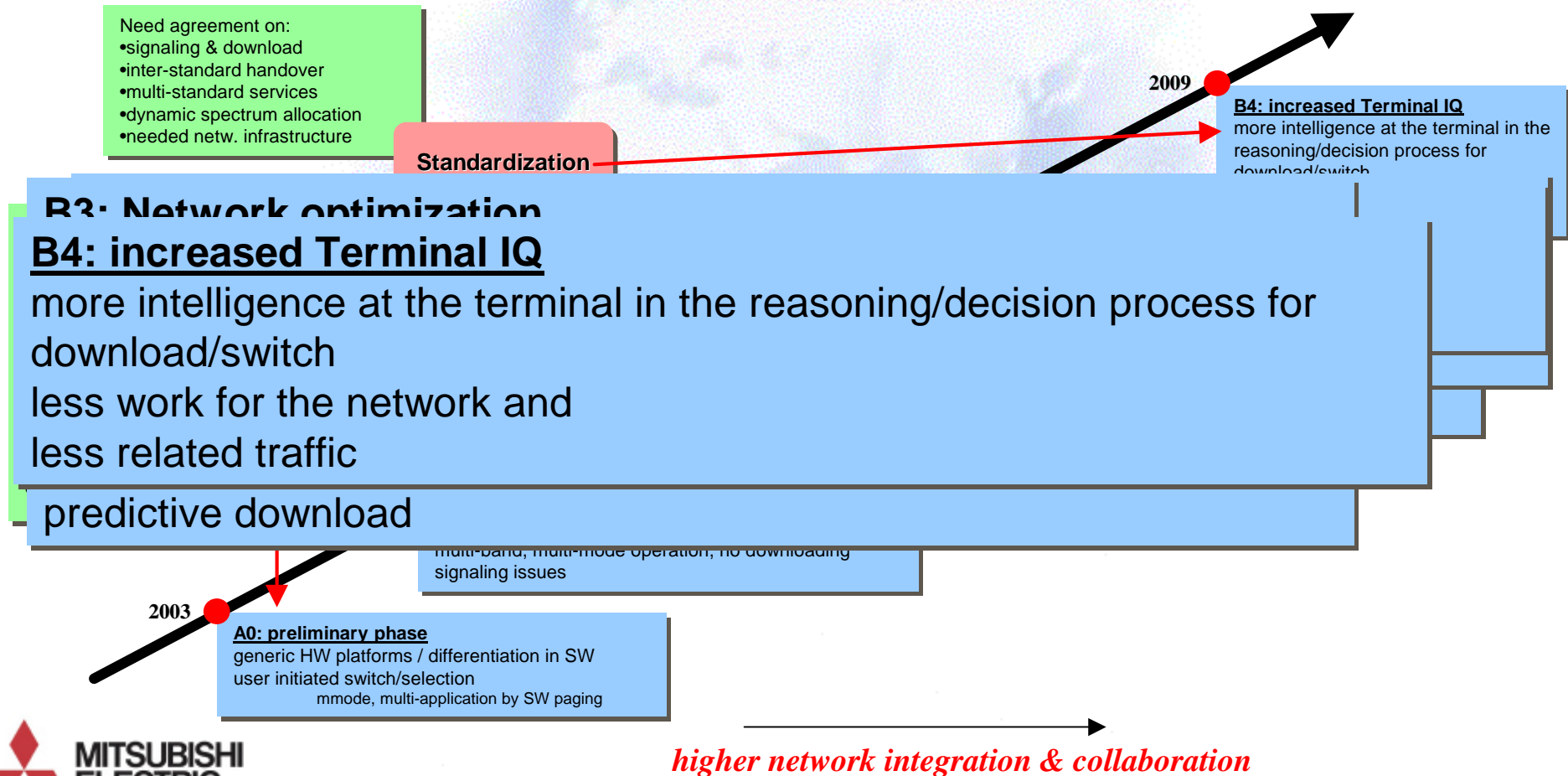
A0: equipment design (preliminary phase)
generic HW platforms / differentiation in SW
user initiated switch/selection
mmode, multi-application by SW paging

BTS: extensions to O&M

higher network involvement in the process

Technical feasibility roadmap (II)

Reconfiguration for network integration & optimization



Perspectives

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Perspectives I

Conceptual level

– Structural changes

- structural representation has to be enhanced
- functions to operate changes in the structure

– Scenario description language

- to deal with more complex reconfiguration procedures
- automatic reconfiguration procedure deduced from changes nature

Reconfigurable HW (FPGA)

- reconfigure blocks located in FPGAs
- partial reconfiguration

Imply reconfiguration aspects in a high-level HW/SW co-design methodology

- automatically generate the different configurations
- automatically generate the reconfiguration procedure



Perspectives II

More complex reconfiguration scenarios

- **algorithm with initialization phase**
 - former and new algo. run together until new algo converges
 - then switch
- **multi-mode, multi-standard**
 - with download or not

Reliability

- **local initiative**
 - UNDO initiated by the CMan after a timeout
- **remote initiative**
 - some intelligence in the NRM manages the remote UNDO

- 
- 
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E²R: End-to-End Reconfigurability in EU

✍ IP project submitted to the European 6th Framework Program

✍ Work packages

– **WP1: System Research**

- technical, business and regulatory global approach across all WPs

– **WP2: Equipment Management**

- reconfiguration capabilities of equipments (terminal and BTS)

– **WP3: Network Support for Reconfiguration**

- network management for reconfiguring terminals and network entities

– **WP4: Radio Modem Reconfigurability**

- local configuration control and mechanisms for reliable reconfiguration

– **WP5: Evolution of Radio Resource and Spectrum Management**

- cognitive radio, network-oriented perspectives, spectrum control

– **WP6: E²R Proof of Concept Evolutionary Environment**

- demonstrator

✍ Some of the partners:



Motorola, Siemens, Thales, Nokia, Mitsubishi, Panasonic, Alcatel, NTT DoCoMo, Telefonica, FTR&D, UoAthens, UoSurrey, King's College...

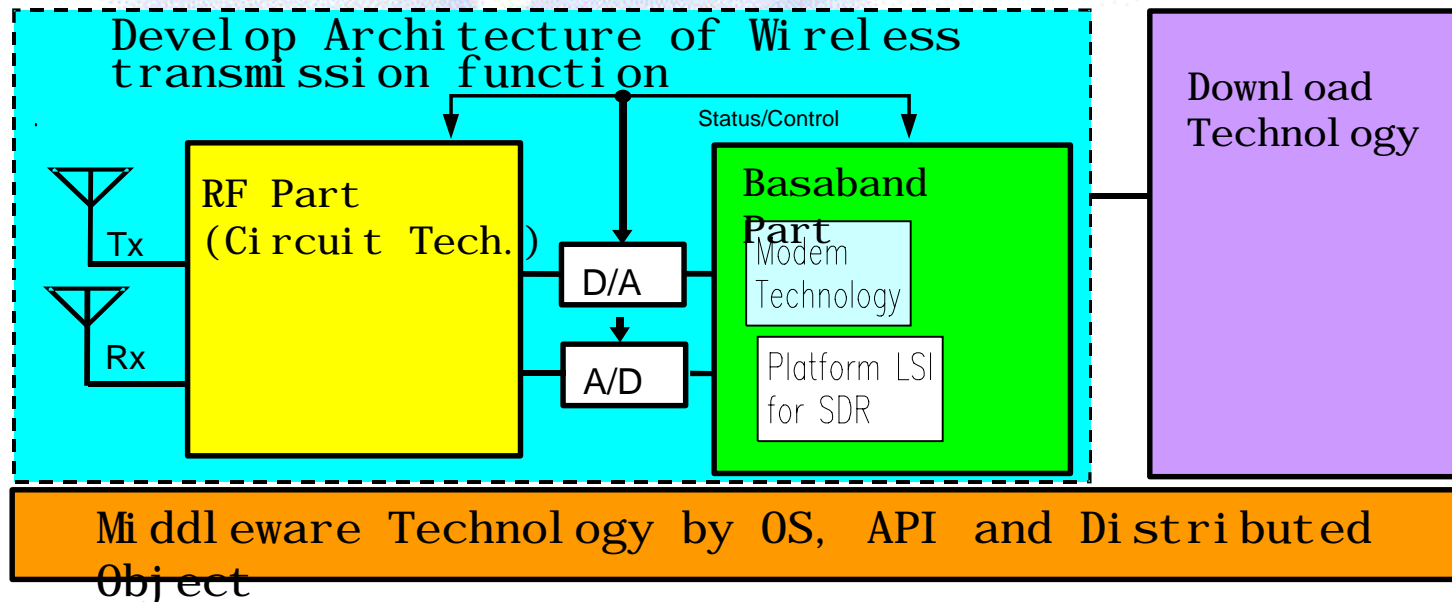
TAO-SDR in Japan

✍ Japan National Project

- Mitsubishi Electric Japanese Lab (leader), Toshiba, Fujitsu
- 4 years project (02 to 05)

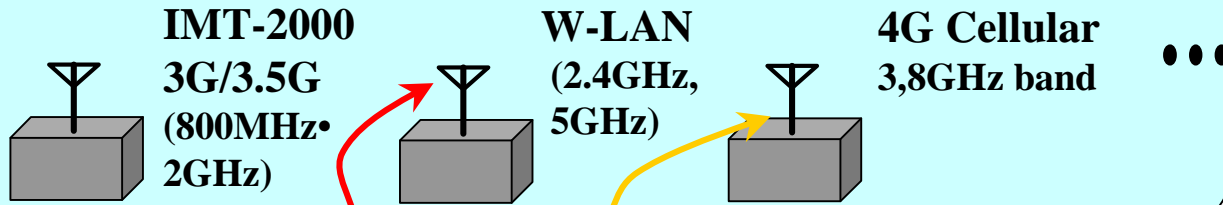
✍ Objectives

- R&D realization of 4G terminals with key SDR technologies
 - system architecture and devices for multi-mode/multi-band SDR terminal which supports 100Mb/s transmission rate and realizes seamless connection for multiple wireless systems



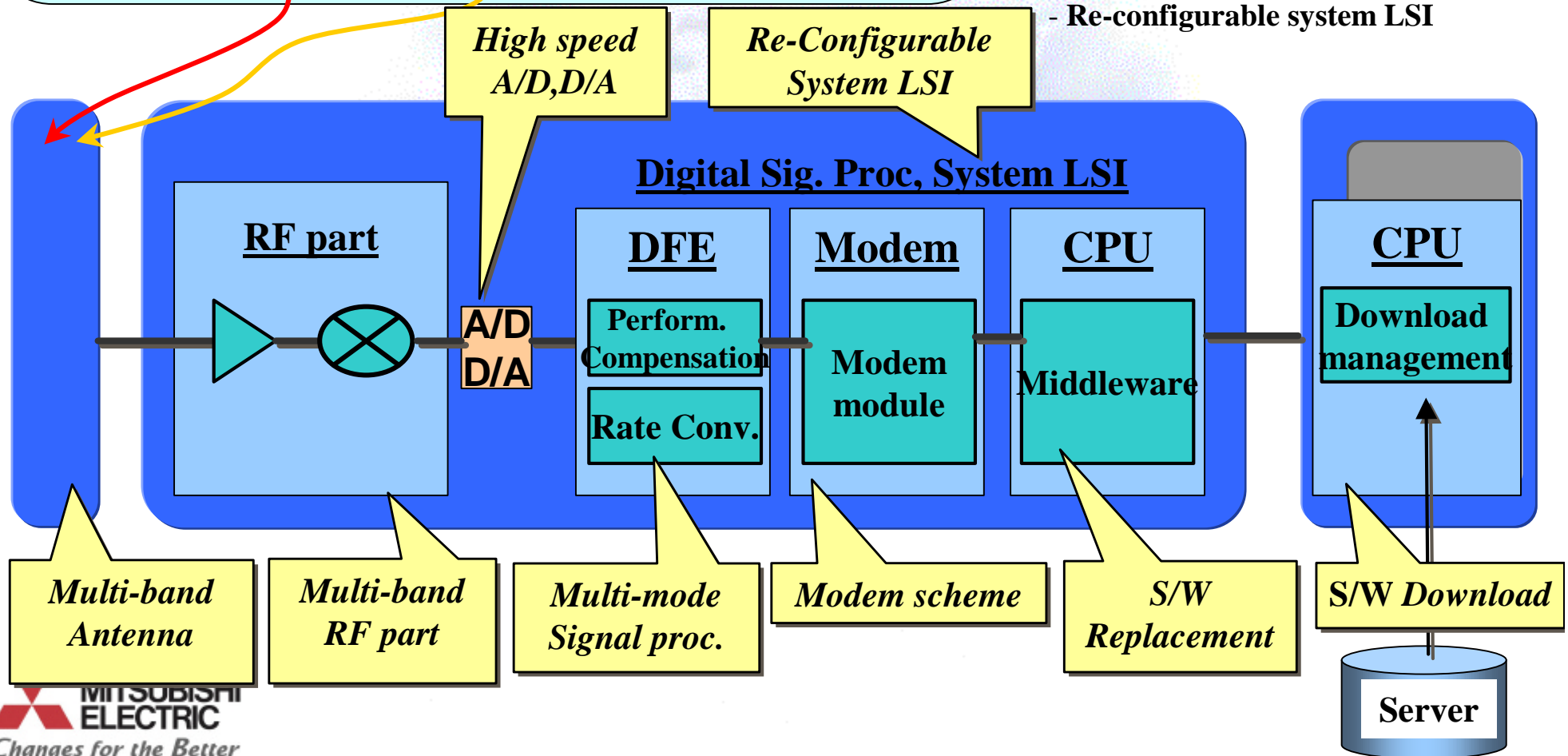
TAO-SDR in Japan


Fourth Generation Mobile Communication systems



Items to be developed

- Architecture design and baseband module for wireless transmission function
- RF/Antenna Devices for multi-band systems
- A/D, D/A converter
- Re-configurable system LSI



- 
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Conclusion: keywords

- ✍ **Dynamic reconfiguration of a radio algorithm**
- ✍ **Over-the-air SW download**
- ✍ **Bug fixing**
- ✍ **Performance enhancement**
- ✍ **At run-time of an application**
- ✍ **Code and/or parameter download**
- ✍ **SW architecture**
 - component-based
 - plug and play
- ✍ **Laboratory demonstration**

- ✍ **Standardization and regulation effort are needed**

Conclusion

- ✍ **SDR Forum market survey by Gartner Consulting (jan. 2002)**
 - **for both US and EU wireless operators:**
 - "SDR technology will have a great benefit in fixing bugs in handset"
 - "rapid SW bug fixing is expected to be a key value proposition for the handset market, especially as 3G emerges"
 - "bug fixing is the clear top choice driven by the need to smooth the introduction of 2.5/3G services"
- ✍ **Operators will soon require dynamic reconfiguration for bug fixing**
- ✍ **Orange introduced in Oct. 2002 an Over-The-Air phone settings configuration (through SMS): "MyPhoneSettings" (from Swapcom)**
 - 20.000 profiles are downloaded every day
 - Orange customer service that answers parameter settings issues saves 180.000 Euros each month

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