



ENG-515 - 5G and IoT



Description

Current Telco architecture is transforming from being composed of vertically integrated discrete network elements to being cognitive, cloud-optimized and seamless in operation. Such next-generation networks will not be server-centric, but instead will focus on data and content requirements. Data and the applications that use it will be decoupled. The new network architecture will support easy scalability, have built-in security and privacy, enable energy efficient operation, offer lower Operational Expenses (OPEX), and flexibly support an extremely wide range of uses.

This 4-day course is designed to provide an overview of 5G and the Internet of Things (IoT), from a technical point of view.

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, participants will be able to:

- Identify 5G and IoT technology enablers and the features of both technologies
- Understand the detailed technical architecture and components of a 5G network
- Discuss the challenges of migration to 5G and some use cases of this new type of network
- Describe the applications and advancement of 5G, assess security considerations and the role of analytics and applications
- Understand what is IoT and describe the relationship between IoT and 5G
- Explain the architecture, layers and stack for IoT, and assess its features and requirements

Topics

The training course covers the following topics:DAY 1

• 5G and IoT Technology Enablers

- Dynamic Spectrum Access (DSA)
- Interference management
- Small cells
- Coordinated multipoint
- Mass-scale MIMO, massive MIMO
- Personal mobile internet
- Software-Defined Radio (SDR)
- Cognitive radio
- Smart-radio
- Multi-hop networks
- Direct device-to-device (D2D) communications
- Dynamic Adhoc Wireless Networks (DAWN)
- IPv6 and 6LowPAN
- Centralized RAN vs. cloud RAN
- NFV, SDN, and cloud networking
- Massive Machine Communication (MMC)
- Massive Internet of Things (IoT)
- Moving Networks (MN)
- Ultra-Dense Networks (UDN)
- Ultra-Reliable Communication (URC)
- Mobile ad hoc network (MANET)
- Wireless mesh network (WMN)
- Vandermonde-subspace frequency division multiplexing (VFDM)
- Millimeter-Wave
- 5G Cloud radio access network (C-RAN)
- \circ Ultra small cells based heterogeneous network (HetNet)

- Heterogeneous cloud radio access network (H-CRAN)
- Ultra Reliable and Low Latency Communication (URLLC)
- Full dimension MIMO
- Adaptive Coding and Modulation (AMC)
- Filter-Bank Multi-Carrier (FBMC)
- Frequency and Quadrature Amplitude Modulation (FQAM)
- 5G Introduction
 - Road map to 5G
 - 5G technology detail
 - Features of 5G
 - 5G spectrum needs
 - Evolution
 - Introducing the key concepts of 5G framework
 - Introducing the key components 5G architecture
 - Overview of cloud computing & SDN
 - Economic principles driving 5G & IoT

DAY 2

• 5G Architecture

The service-driven 5G network architecture aims to flexibly and efficiently meet diversified mobile service requirements. With software-defined networking (SDN) and Network Functions Virtualization (NFV) supporting the underlying physical infrastructure, 5G comprehensively cloudifies access, transport, and core networks.

- Objective of the architecture
- Architecture of 5G
- Differences from LTE
- Master core technology
- Flexible frame structure & design
- 5G design principles
- Flexibility
- Reliability
- Various components and functions
- Network softwarization and programmability
- Impact on mobile technologies
- Impact on service & infrastructure management and orchestration
- $\circ\,$ Key differences between 5G & previous cellular technologies
- Security- 5G planning using heuristic algorithm
- Dimensioning use of millimeter wave (mmw) carrier frequencies
- 5G Advancement

- 5G radio
 - 5G performance requirements
 - 5G spectrum; multi spectrum scenario
- Air interface
 - Software defined air interface
 - New multiple accesses ("no cell" concept)
 - Physical layer procedures, and coding
 - New modulations schemes
 - Channel models for 2.3 GHz, 2.6 GHz, 5.25 GHz, 26.4 GHz, and 58.68 GHz.
 - Advanced MIMO technology with wider bandwidths
 - Propagation modeling of densely populated urban areas
 - Beam forming, network discovery, and relaying
 - Coding and modulation algorithms
 - Interference management
 - Non-orthogonal, asynchronous waveforms
 - Millimeter-wave beam forming
 - Cooperative diversity and flexible modulation
- Radio Network Virtualization (Cloud RAN)

DAY 3

• Migration to 5G

- Challenges for migration
- Options
- Advanced features details
- How operators can move smoothly to 5G
- 5G use cases
 - Mobile broadband
 - Automotive
 - Smart society
 - Smart grids
 - Health
 - Industrial
 - Logistic/ freight tracking

• Applications of 5G

- Security considerations in 5G
 - Cloud security
 - Application security
- Role of analytics & applications in 5G
 - 5G use cases; smart cities, critical assets, smart homes, manufacturing etc.
 - Introduction to analytics (basic & advanced)
 - Role of analytics in 5G
- IOT & 5G

- 5G fundamental role in IoT
- Relationship between 5G and IoT
- Understanding the IoT & 5G frameworks
- 5G & IoT framework compatibility

DAY 4

• IoT Architecture and Layers

The reference architecture consists of different layers. Layers can be realized by means of specific technologies. There are also some cross-cutting/vertical layers such as access/identity management.

	Client External Communications Layer
Event Processing, Analytics and Storage Layer	
ce Management	Aggregation/Bus Broker Layer
	Relevant Transport and Communication Layer
Devi	Devices Layer

• IoT stack

- Device hardware (sensors, hardware/firmware)
- Device software
- Communication (device hub/gateway, device management...)
- Cloud platform (data management & intelligence, API design/build, API runtime

management, application PaaS (aPaaS), iPaaS middleware...)

• Cloud applications (website, mobile apps, mobile aPaaS...)

• Overview of IoT connectivity Methods and technologies

- ZigBee PRO, ZigBee 3.0 and ZigBee IP
- 6LowPAN
- RFID
- Bluetooth LE or bluetooth smart technology
- Z-Wave
- IEEE 802.15.4, IEEE 802.15.4e, 802.11ah
- 802.11ah, Wi-Fi HaLow
- GSM, CDMA, GPRS, 3G, LTE, small cells, SATCOM
- Sensors and sensor networks
- MIPI, M-PHY, UniPro, SPMI, BIF, SuperSpeed USB Inter-Chip (SSIC), Mobile PCIe (M-PCIe) and SPI
- Wired connectivity
- IPv4/IPv6

Target Audience

• Strategic or technical managers, consultants, communications professionals, network professionals and others who plan on using, evaluating or working with 5G wireless networks, applications and services, including IoT

Methodology

A combination of engaging activities and dynamic presentations to stimulate and maximize participants' learning.



Location

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