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Radijski sistemi z možnostjo preoblikovanja (RRS) - Informacijski modeli in protokoli za mobilne naprave - 2. del: Spremenljivi radiofrekvenčni vmesnik (RRFI)

Reconfigurable Radio Systems (RRS) - Mobile Device Information Models and Protocols - Part 2: Reconfigurable Radio Frequency Interface (RRFI)

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Foreword

This European Standard (EN) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Reconfigurable Radio Systems (RRS).

The present document is part 2 of a multi-part deliverable covering the Mobile Device (MD) information models and protocols, as identified below:

ETSI EN 303 146-1: "Multiradio Interface (MURI)";

ETSI EN 303 146-2: "Reconfigurable Radio Frequency Interface (RRFI)";

ETSI EN 303 146-3: "Unified Radio Application Interface (URAI)";

ETSI TS 103 146-4: "Radio Programming Interface (RPI)".

National transposition dates	
Date of adoption of this EN:	30 May 2016
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Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this EN (dop/e):	28 February 2017
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	28 February 2017

Modal verbs terminology

In the present document "**shall**", "**shall not**", "**should**", "**should not**", "**may**", "**need not**", "**will**", "**will not**", "**can**" and "**cannot**" are to be interpreted as described in clause 3.2 of the ETSI Drafting Rules (Verbal forms for the expression of provisions).

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1 Scope

The present document defines an information model and protocol for reconfigurable radio frequency interface for reconfigurable MDs. The work is based on the Use Cases defined in ETSI TR 102 944 [i.1], on the system requirements defined in ETSI EN 302 969 [1] and on the radio reconfiguration related architecture for mobile devices defined in ETSI EN 303 095 [i.8].

2 References

2.1 Normative references

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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NOTE: While any hyperlinks included in this clause were valid at the time of publication, ETSI cannot guarantee their long term validity.

The following referenced documents are necessary for the application of the present document.

[1] ETSI EN 302 969 (V1.2.1): "Reconfigurable Radio Systems (RRS); Radio Reconfiguration related Requirements for Mobile Devices".

2.2 Informative references

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE: While any hyperlinks included in this clause were valid at the time of publication, ETSI cannot guarantee their long term validity.

The following referenced documents are not necessary for the application of the present document but they assist the user with regard to a particular subject area.

[i.1] ETSI TR 102 944: "Reconfigurable Radio Systems (RRS); Use Cases for Baseband Interfaces for Unified Radio Applications of Mobile Device".

[i.2] Recommendation ITU-T Q.1290: "Glossary of Terms used in the Definition of Intelligent Networks".

[i.3] ETSI TR 102 839: "Reconfigurable Radio Systems (RRS); Multiradio Interface for Software Defined Radio (SDR) Mobile Device Architecture and Services".

[i.4] IEEE 1900.4-2009™: "IEEE Standard for Architectural Building Blocks Enabling Network-Device Distributed Decision Making for Optimized Radio Resource Usage in Heterogeneous Wireless Access Networks".

[i.5] ETSI EN 303 146-1: "Reconfigurable Radio Systems (RRS); Mobile Device Information Models and Protocols; Part 1: Multiradio Interface (MURI)".

[i.6] DigRF^{SM} Working Group: "MIPI® Alliance Specification for DigRF^{SM} v4".

[i.7] Recommendation ITU-T X.680: "Information technology - Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Specification of basic notation".

[i.8] ETSI EN 303 095 (V1.2.1): "Reconfigurable Radio Systems (RRS); Radio Reconfiguration related Architecture for Mobile Devices".

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions apply:

Application Processor (AP): part of mobile device hardware working under OS control and on which User Applications, among others, are executed

channel: designated part of the information transfer capability having specified characteristics, provided at the user network interface

NOTE: It is the over-the-air wireless propagation channel which is used to convey an information signal from transmitter to receiver. This definition is specified in Recommendation ITU-T Q.1290 [i.2].

Communication Services Layer (CSL): layer related to communication services supporting generic applications

NOTE: A communication services layer supports generic applications like Internet access. In the present document, it consists of Administrator, Mobility Policy Manager (MPM), Networking stack and Monitor.

link: connection from one location to another through a given Radio Access Technology for the purpose of transmitting and receiving digital information

NOTE: Each Link is conveyed over a given Channel.

Radio Application (RA): software which enforces the generation of the transmit RF signals or the decoding of the receive RF signals

NOTE 1: The software is executed on a particular radio platform or an RVM as part of the radio platform.

NOTE 2: RAs might have different forms of representation. They are represented as:

- source codes including Radio Library calls of Radio Library native implementation and Radio HAL calls;
- IRs including Radio Library calls of Radio Library native implementation and radio HAL calls;
- executable codes for a particular radio platform.

Radio Computer (RC): part of mobile device hardware working under ROS control and on which RAs are executed

NOTE: A Radio Computer typically includes programmable processors, hardware accelerators, peripherals, etc. RF part is considered to be part of peripherals.

Radio Control Framework (RCF): control framework which, as a part of the OS, extends OS capabilities in terms of radio resource management

NOTE: RCF is a control framework which consists of Configuration Manager (CM), Radio Connection Manager (RCM), Flow Controller (FC), Multiradio Controller (MRC) and Resource Manager (RM) which is typically part of OS.

Radio Frequency (RF) transceiver: part of radio platform converting, for transmission, baseband signals into radio signals, and, for reception, radio signals into baseband signals

Radio Operating System (ROS): any appropriate OS empowered by RCF

NOTE: ROS provides RCF capabilities as well as traditional management capabilities related to management of RP such as resource management, file system support, unified access to hardware resources, etc.

radio platform: part of mobile device hardware which relates to radio processing capability, including programmable components, hardware accelerators, RF transceiver, and antenna(s)

NOTE: A Radio Platform is a piece of hardware capable of generating RF signals or receiving RF signals. By nature, it is heterogeneous hardware including different processing elements such as fixed accelerators, e.g. Application-Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC), or reconfigurable accelerators, e.g. FPGAs, etc.

Radio Virtual Machine (RVM): abstract machine which supports reactive and concurrent executions

NOTE: An RVM may be implemented as a controlled execution environment which allows the selection of a trade-off between flexibility of base band code development and required (re-)certification efforts.

reconfigurable Mobile Device (MD): Mobile Device with radio communication capabilities providing support for radio reconfiguration

NOTE: Reconfigurable Mobile Devices include but are not limited to: smartphones, feature phones, tablets, and laptops.

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

ACK	ACKnowledgement
ACKM	ACKnowledgement with Modification
AP	Application Processor
ASIC	Application-Specific Integrated Circuit
ASN.1	Abstract Syntax Notation One
BBIC	Base-Band Integrated Circuit
BLER	Block Error Rate
CSL	Communication Services Layer
EU	European Union
MD	Mobile Device
MDRC	Mobile Device Reconfiguration Class
MIMO	Multiple Input Multiple Output
MPM	Mobility Policy Manager
MURI	MUltiRadio Interface
NACK	Negative ACKnowledgement
OOB	Out Of Band
OS	Operating System
RA	Radio Application
RAN	Radio Access Network
RAP	Radio Application Package
RAT	Radio Access Technology
RC	Radio Computer
RCF	Radio Control Framework
RF	Radio Frequency
RFIC	Radio Frequency Integrated Circuit
ROS	Radio Operating System
RPI	Radio Programming Interface
RRFI	Reconfigurable Radio Frequency Interface
RVM	Radio Virtual Machine
RX	Reception
SINR	Signal to Interference plus Noise Ratio
TR	Technical Report
UML	Unified Modeling Language
URA	Unified Radio Applications
URAI	Unified Radio Applications Interface

4 Introduction

A reconfigurable MD is capable of running multiple radios simultaneously and of changing the set of radios by loading new Radio Application Package (RAP). All Radio Applications (RAs) are called Unified Radio Applications (URAs) when they exhibit a common behaviour from the reconfigurable MD's point of view [1]. In order to run multiple URAs, the reconfigurable MD will include Communication Services Layer (CSL), Radio Control Framework (RCF), Radio Platform and 4 sets of interfaces for their interconnection.

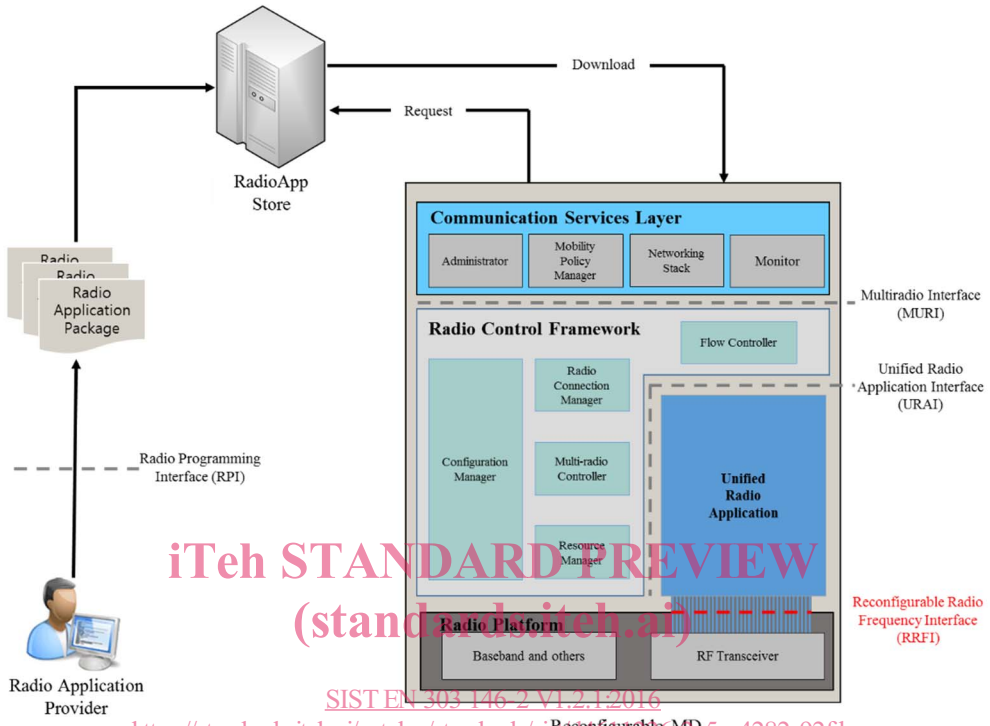

Figure 4.1: Four sets of interfaces for reconfigurable MD

Figure 4.1 illustrates the reconfigurable MD architecture with the 4 sets of interfaces, i.e.:

- MURI for interfacing CSL and RCF [i.5].
- RRFI for interfacing URA and RF Transceiver, which is the scope of the present document.
- URAI for interfacing URA and RCF [i.3].
- RPI for allowing an independent and uniform production of RAs [i.3].

The present document defines RRFI.

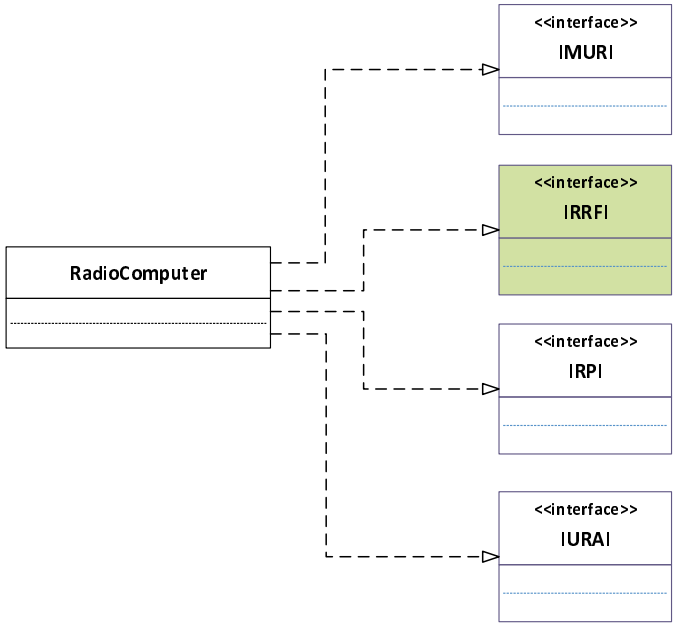

Figure 4.2: UML class diagram for RC interfaces

Figure 4.2 illustrates UML class diagram for RC interfaces. The reconfigurable MD may be seen as a RC where individual URAs are engineered as software entities [i.8].

The present document is organized as follows:

- clause 5 describes the system identification;
- clause 6 describes the notational tool for defining both information model classes and interface classes;
- clause 7 describes the information model for RC; and
- clause 8 describes the interface definition.

While UML is used for defining the information model and protocol related to RRFI, other modelling languages could be used as well.

5 System Identification

5.1 Radio Computer Structure

Figure 5.1 illustrates how URA and RF Transceiver interacts with each other using RRFI.

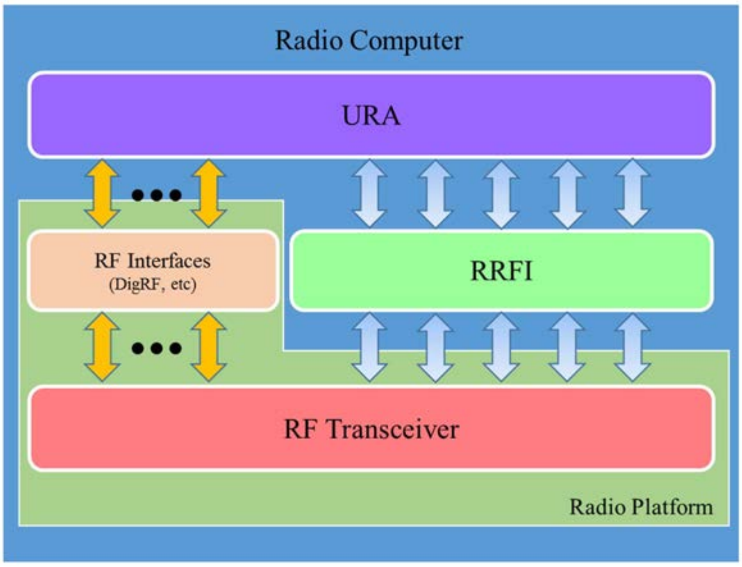

Figure 5.1: Interconnection between URA and RF Transceiver using RRFI for reconfigurable MD

As shown in figure 5.1, RRFI can support up to 5 kinds of services depending on the applicable MDRC [1].

A Reconfigurable MD shall support all the services as required by the corresponding MDRC as shown in table 5.1 and fully detailed in clause 8 of the present document. In case that a reconfigurable MD supports multiple MDRCs, the concerned reconfigurable MD shall support all the services as defined in table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Required services of RRFI according to each MDRC

Mobile Device Reconfiguration Class	Spectrum Control services	Power Control services	Antenna Management services	Tx/Rx Chain Control services	RVM Protection services
MDRC-0	No	No	No	No	No
MDRC-1	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
MDRC-2, MDRC-5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (see note)	Yes
MDRC-3, MDRC-6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MDRC-4, MDRC-7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
NOTE: Among the various Tx/Rx Chain Control services, only the service related with Tx/Rx timing is required in this case.					

A corresponding summary of the services is given below.

- **Spectrum Control services**

  These services are used to set up spectrum-related parameters such as carrier frequency, bandwidth, sampling frequency, etc. that will be determined according to the URAs they are related to.

- **Power Control services**

  These services are used to set up RF power-related parameters such as maximum transmit (Tx) power level, Tx power level per antenna, receive (Rx) gain, etc. Specific power schemes which have to be controlled according to the communication circumstance around the reconfigurable MD are also included in the Power Control services.

- **Antenna Management services**

  These services are used to determine the antenna configuration. Antenna radiation pattern, antenna gain, antenna direction, sector configuration, polarization, frequency range, etc. are some factors to be considered in the Antenna Management services.

NOTE: Antenna Management services depend on the configurability of the antenna.