



# COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURES IN INDUSTRIAL AUTOMATION: THE CASE OF 60 GHz MILLIMETER WAVE COMMUNICATIONS

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# Outline

- Motivations
- Characteristics of 60 GHz mmW communications
- Potentials of 60 GHz communications in automation
- Challenges
- Conclusions

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# Motivations

- tight **time** and **data rate requirements**, long **duty cycles**
  - fast data exchange btwn central controller-distributed I/O modules ( $\sim$  milliseconds)
  - real-time visualization or recording data transmission ( $\sim$  Gb/sec)
  - higher data rates  $\Rightarrow$  smaller duty cycle
- lack of Gbps solutions with **strict real-time guarantees** [CMH10]

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# Characteristics: 60GHz mmW communications

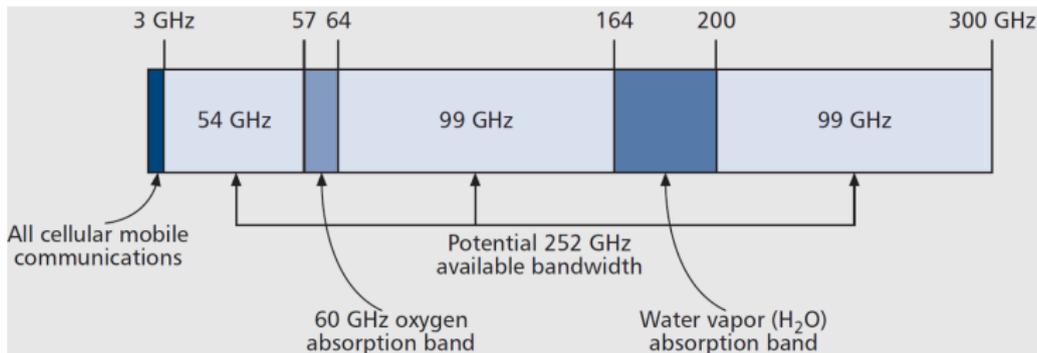


Figure: Millimeter-wave spectrum, Source: [ZK11]

- 3-300GHz spectrum → mmW bands ( $\lambda$  ranges from 1-100mm)

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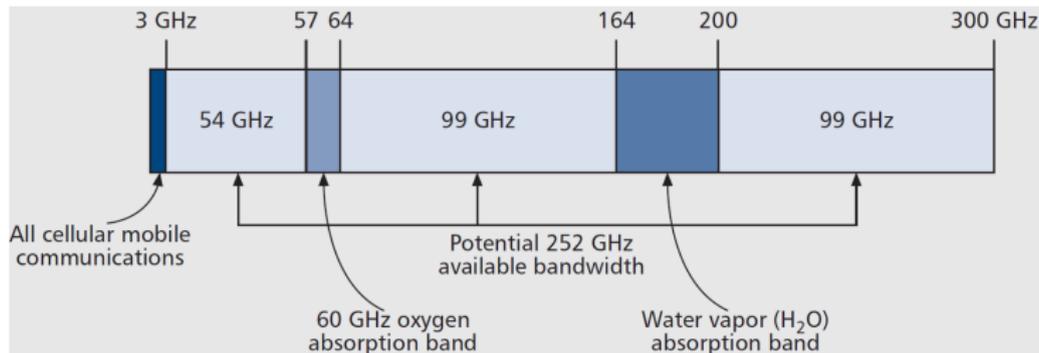


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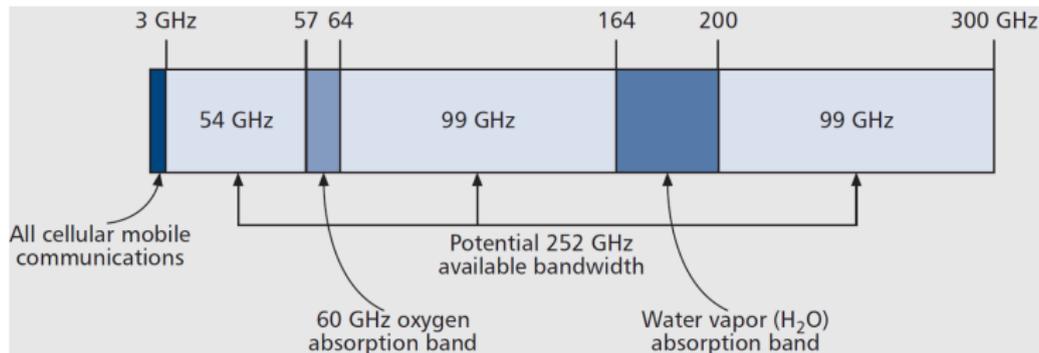


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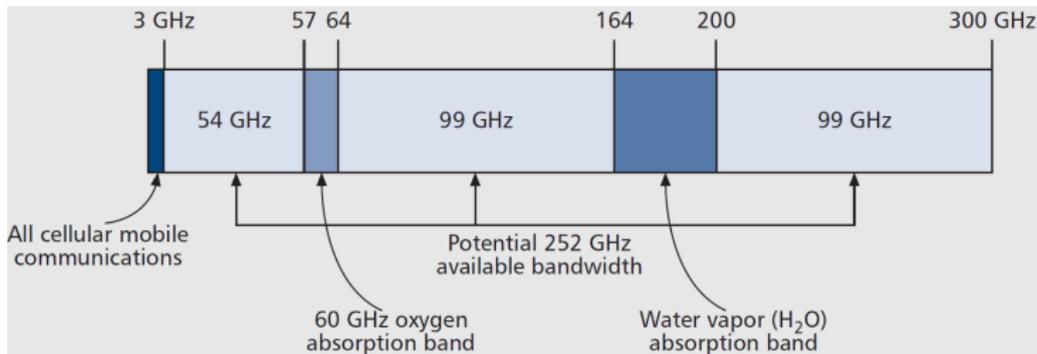


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- **60GHz** band is an **unlicensed** spectrum
- large amount of spectral bandwidth: **7GHz**
- achievable data rates > **2Gbps**

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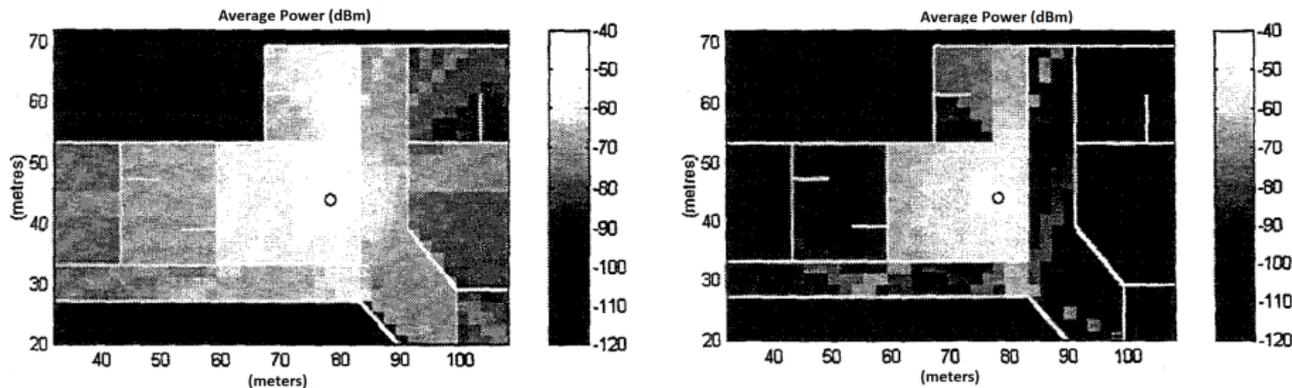


Figure: Variation in Received Power with 32mW transmit power at 5.1GHz (left) and 60GHz (right), Source: [WAN97]

- do not penetrate most solid materials → extra spatial isolation

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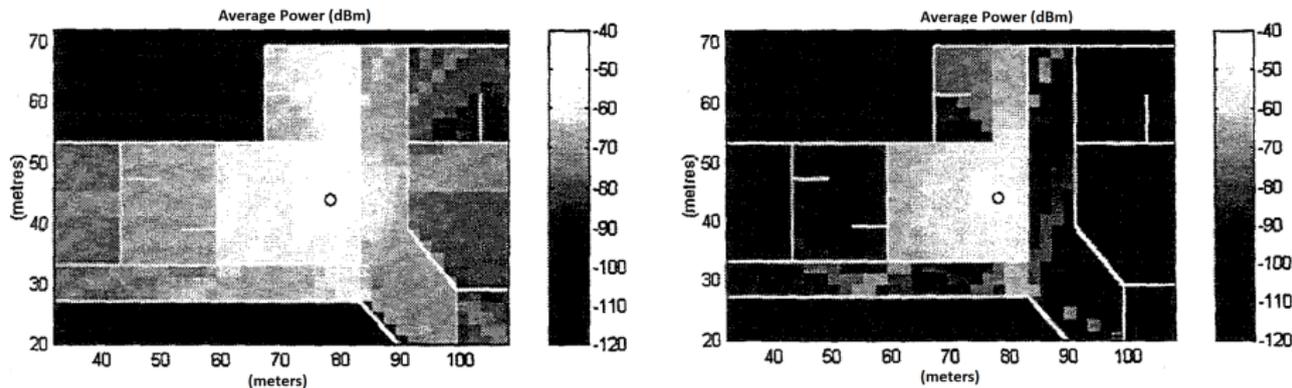


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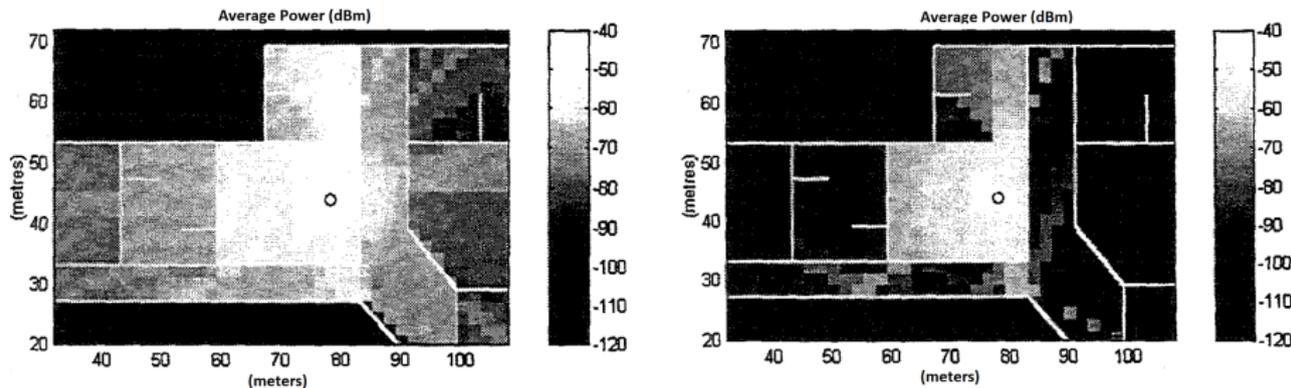


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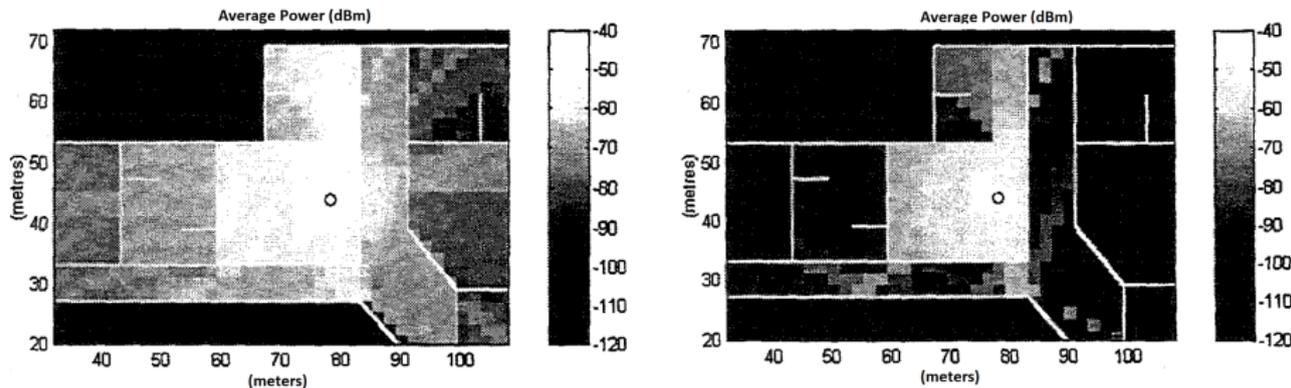


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- frequency reuse is viable
- implicit security

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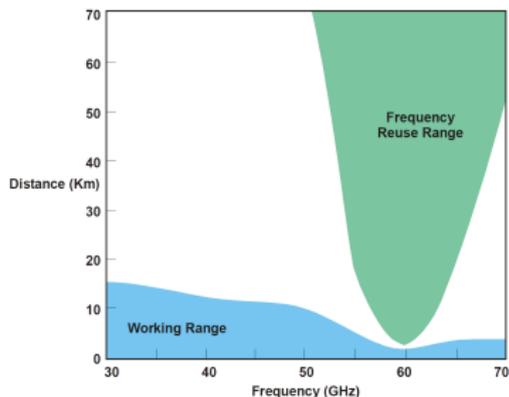


Figure: Working range and frequency reuse, Source: FCC OET Bulletin 70a

- Oxygen absorption

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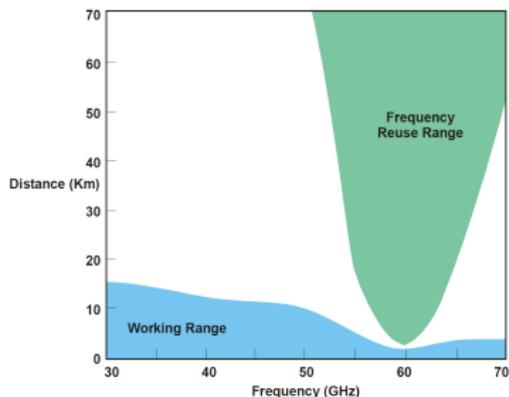


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- 98% of the transmitted energy is absorbed within first Km

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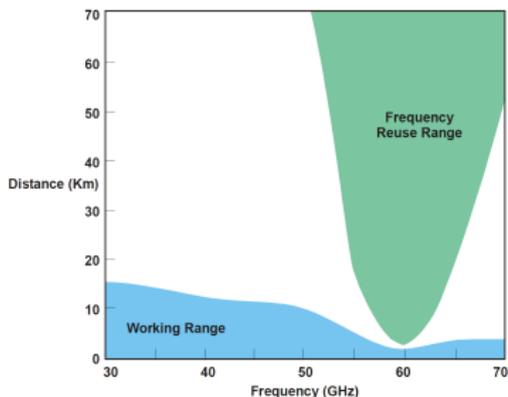


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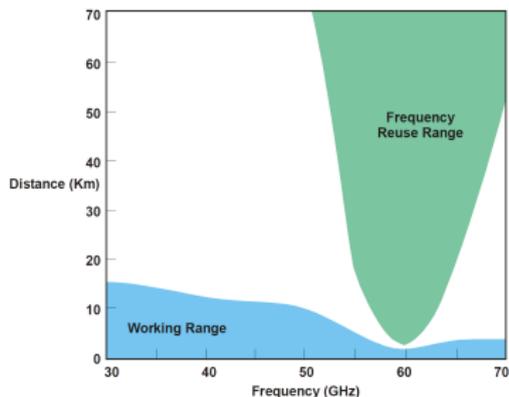
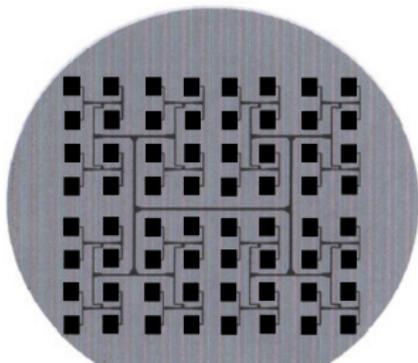


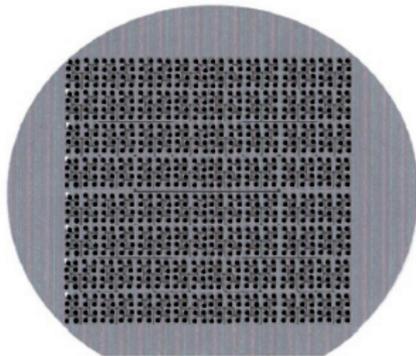
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- Oxygen absorption
- 98% of the transmitted energy is absorbed within first Km
- natural choice to avoid interference
- dense deployments of radio terminals operating on the same frequency

# Characteristics: 60GHz mmW communications



X - band, 64 antenna elements

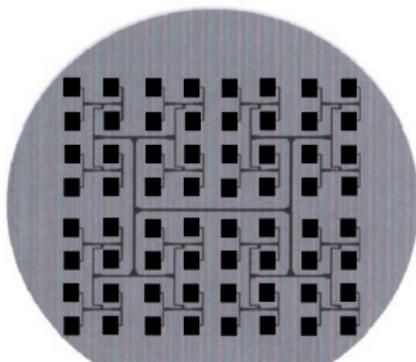


V - band, 1024 antenna elements

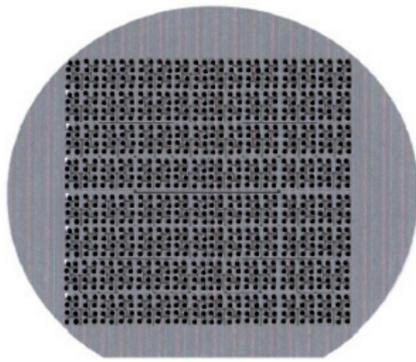
Figure: Wafer-scale antenna: 64 elements in 8-12GHz (left) and 1024 elements in 50-75GHz (right), Source: [Moh06]

- (antenna dimension)  $\propto \lambda$

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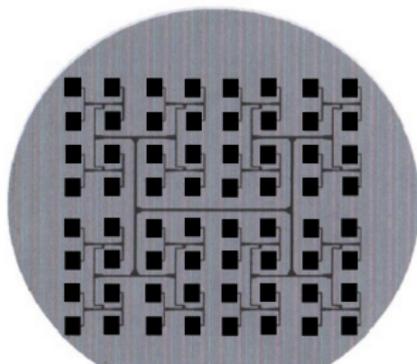


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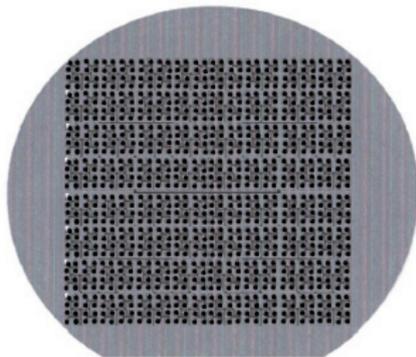
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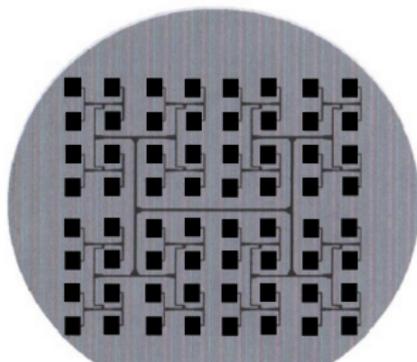


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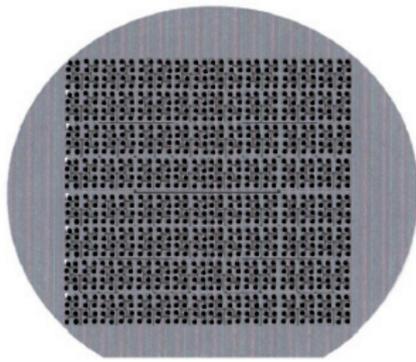
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- MIMO  $\rightarrow$  SDMA  $\rightarrow$  (point to multipoint communication)

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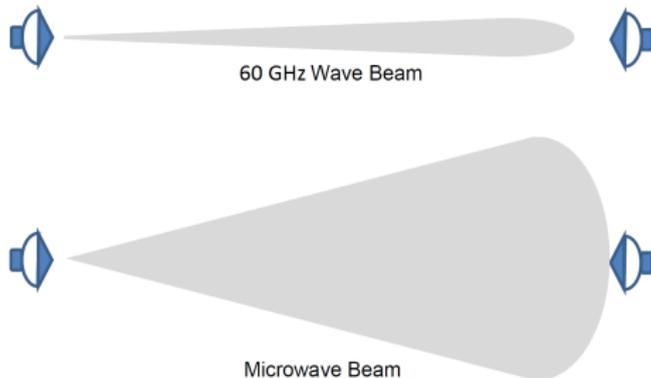


Figure: **Beam comparison**

- narrow beams







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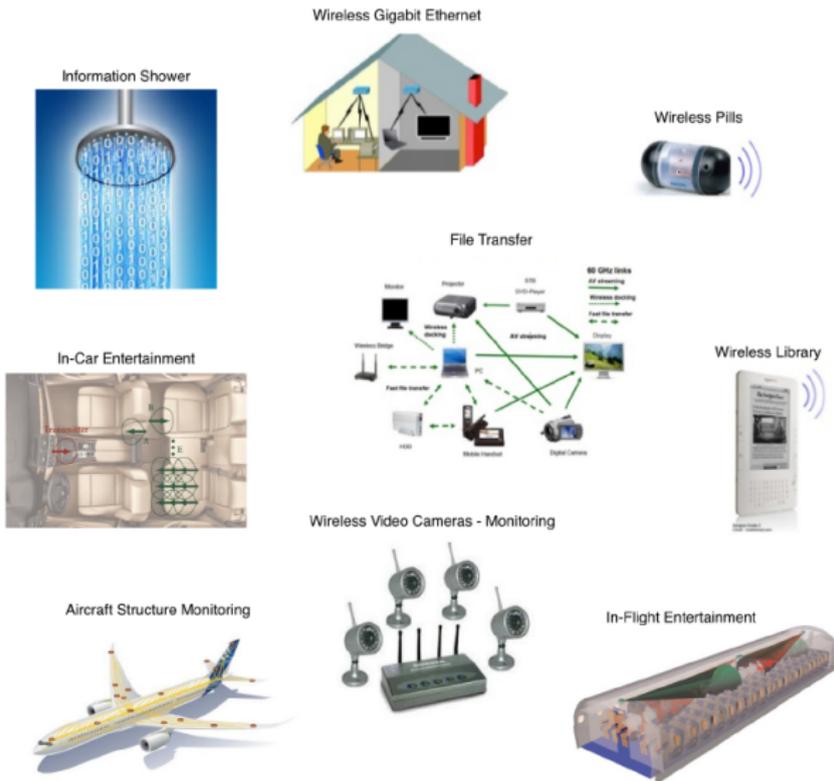


Figure: 60GHz applications in general

# Potentials: 60 GHz commun. in automation

- **tight time and data rate requirements, long duty cycles**
  - fast data exchange btwn central controller-distributed I/O modules ( $\sim$  milliseconds)
  - real-time visualization or recording data transmission ( $\sim$  Gb/sec)
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high bandwidth  
GIGABIT TRANSMISSION

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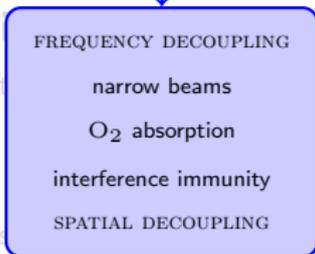
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- **scalability and extensibility**

- communication network extensibility

- **reliability**

- safety-related data transmission

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narrow beams  
 O<sub>2</sub> absorption  
 interference immunity  
 DENSE DEPLOYMENTS  
 GIGABIT TRANSMISSION

- **scalability and extensions**

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sophisticated beamforming techniques  
 EXPLOIT MULTIPATH DIVERSITY  
 beam steering mechanisms  
 SEEK FOR AN LOS ACCESS POINT  
 FEC



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# Challenges

- $\uparrow$  directivity  $\Rightarrow$   $\downarrow$  angular separation of multipaths  $\Rightarrow$   $\downarrow$  DoF gain
  - presence of many obstacles  $\rightarrow$  natural solution
  - omni directional antennas (recall: there is spacial decoupling)
  - switched-beam antennas, cylindrical/spherical array antennas

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  - switched-beam antennas, cylindrical/spherical array antennas
- $O_2$  absorption, solid walls  $\Rightarrow$  attenuation
  - higher transmission power
  - higher beamforming gains with multiple antennas
  - dense deployment of access points (AP)  $\rightarrow$  maximize diversity
  - APs with multi-beam maneuvering capabilities

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- blend many technologies  $\Rightarrow$  new signalling protocols
  - video tracking with high resolution  $\rightarrow$  unidirectional 60GHz communications



THANK YOU

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