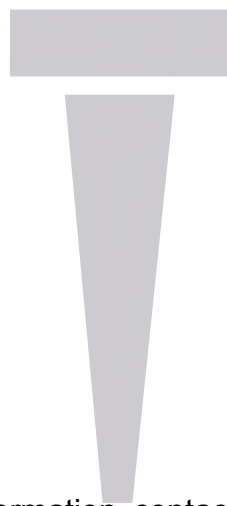




NYU WIRELESS

World's First Research Center with ECE, CS, and MEDICINE



NYU
WIRELESS

For more information, contact Prof. Ted Rappaport at tsr@nyu.edu



NYU WIRELESS Mission and Expertise

- **EXCITING NEW START UP:** 25 faculty and 100 students across NYU solving problems for industry, creating research leaders, and developing fundamental knowledge and new applications using wireless technologies
 - NYU-Poly (Electrical and Computer engineering)
 - NYU Courant Institute (Computer Science)
 - NYU School of Medicine (Radiology)
 - NYU WIRELESS faculty possess a diverse set of knowledge and expertise:
 - Communications (DSP, Networks, RF/Microwave, Chips)
 - Medical applications (Anesthesiology, EP Cardiology, MRI, Compressed sensing)
 - Computing (Graphics, Data mining, Algorithms, Scientific computing)
- Current in-force funding:
- ~ \$10 Million/annually from NSF, NIH, and Corporate sponsors



NYU WIRELESS Faculty



Henry Bertoni
Radio Channels
POLY



Ryan Brown
RF Coils/Imaging
NYUMC



Justin Cappos
Systems Security
POLY



Christopher Collins
MRI Imaging
NYUMC



Elza Erkip
Communications
POLY



David Goodman
Communications
POLY



Mike Knox
RF/Microwaves
POLY



Marc Bloom
Anesthesiology
NYUMC



Ricardo Lattanzi
MRI Optimization
NYUMC



Daniel O'Neill
Anesthesiology
NYUMC



Jinyang Li
Networks
COURANT



Pei Liu
Wireless Networks
POLY



Yong Liu
Networks
POLY



I-Tai Lu
Electromagnetics
POLY



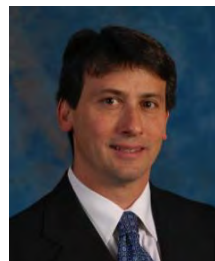
Ricardo Otazo
MRI Imaging
NYUMC



Shivendra Panwar
Cross-layer Design
POLY



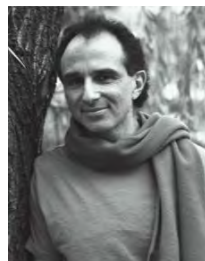
Sundeep Rangan
Communications
POLY



Ted Rappaport
Communications
POLY



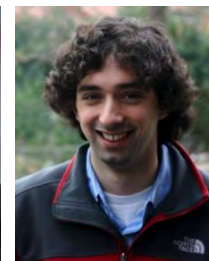
Dan Sodickson
RF/ MRI Design
NYUMC



Dennis Shasha
Algorithms/Data
COURANT



Lakshmi Subramanian
Computing
COURANT



Jonathan Vivoti
Medical Electronic
POLY



Peter Voltz
DSP/Comms.
POLY



Yao Wang
Image/Video
POLY



NYU WIRELESS Industrial Affiliates





About NYU

New York University

- One of the largest and oldest private universities in the USA (1831)
- Origins in Telecom: Samuel Morse (Morse Code) first faculty member
- Pioneering the Global Network University w/campuses in Abu Dhabi, Shanghai, Toronto, Buenos Aires, and 18 other countries
- Faculty have received 34 Nobel Prizes, 16 Pulitzer Prizes, 21 Academy Awards, 10 National of Science Medals
- New focus in Engineering for the Urban, Telecom, Bio-Med future
- NYU is ranked #33 in 2012 USNWR National University Ranking

(GA Tech is 36, UT Austin is 45)



About NYU School of Medicine

NYU School of Medicine / NYU Langone Medical Center

- Top 10 in the US and #1 in New York for clinical research
- World-class patient-centered integrated academic medical center in Healthcare, biomedical research (<http://www.med.nyu.edu/about-us>)
- Approximately \$250,000,000 /yr. in research grants (mainly NIH)
- Department of Radiology is global leader in RF engineering and technology development for biomedical imaging, MRI
- Department of Surgery desires wireless solutions



About NYU Courant

NYU Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences

- The Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences is ranked #1 in applied mathematical research, #5 in citation impact worldwide, and #12 in citation worldwide.
- Computer Science program has top-ranked computer graphics rendering, game development, video recognition programs.



SAMPLE RESEARCH PROJECTS AT NYU WIRELESS

Interdisciplinary across NYU

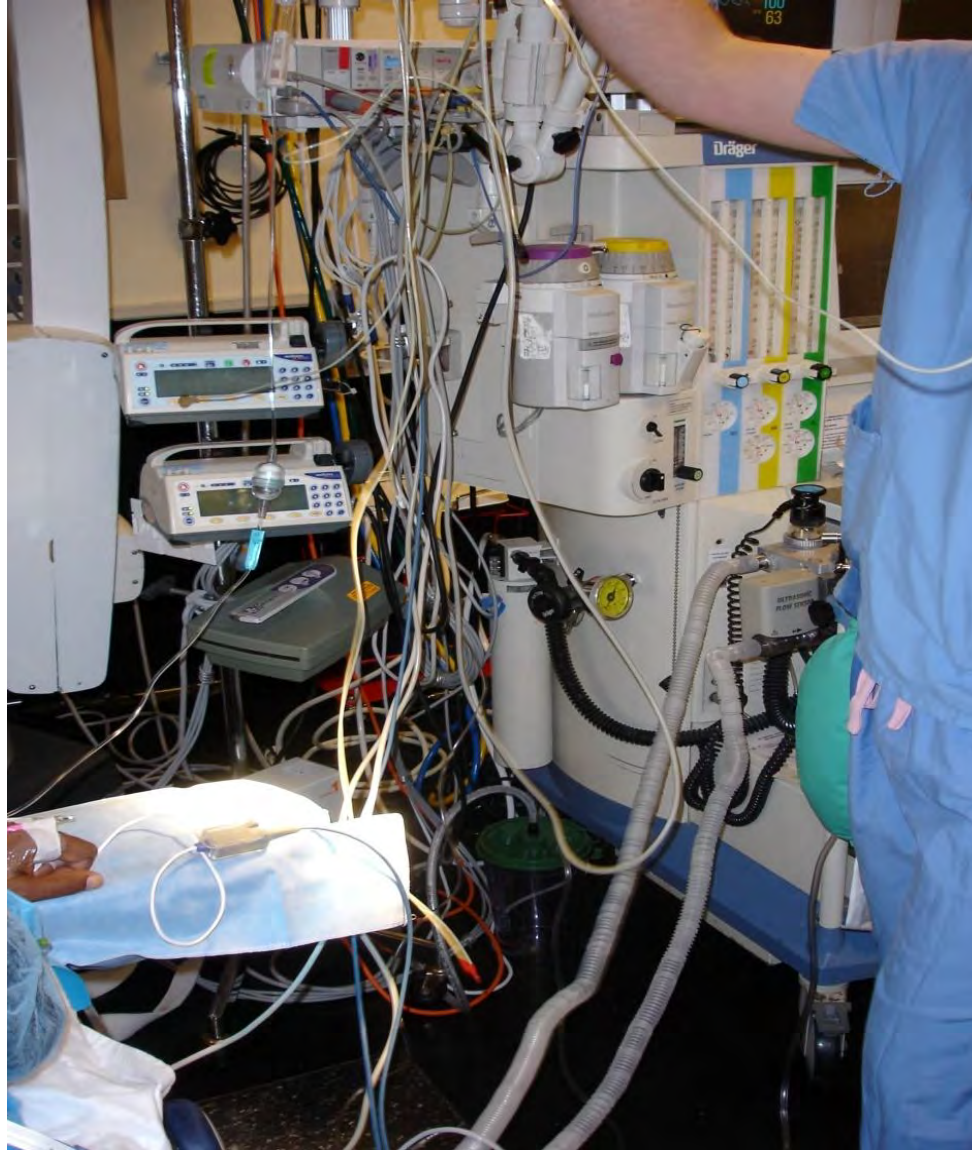
Creating a new kind of student

Vast opportunities for Industry

**NYU is uniquely positioned to change
the world – and we are!**



Why Wireless and Medicine?



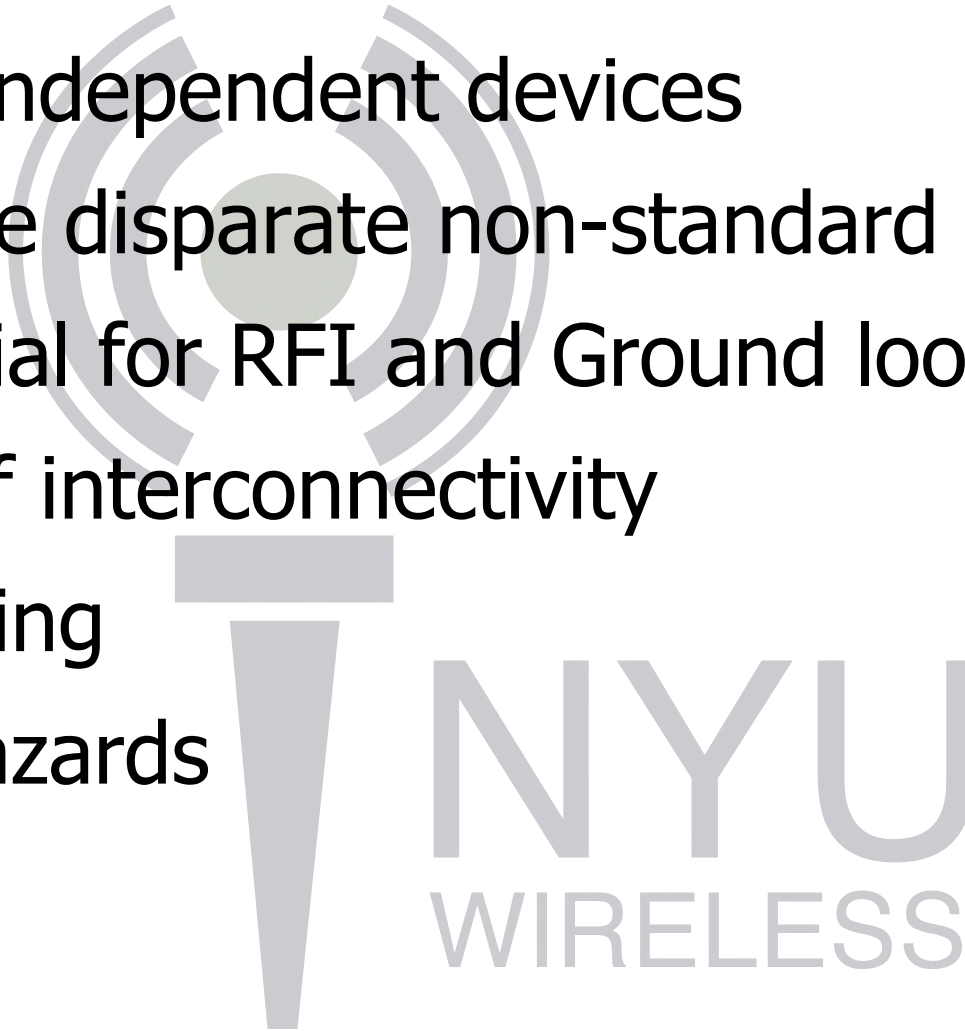






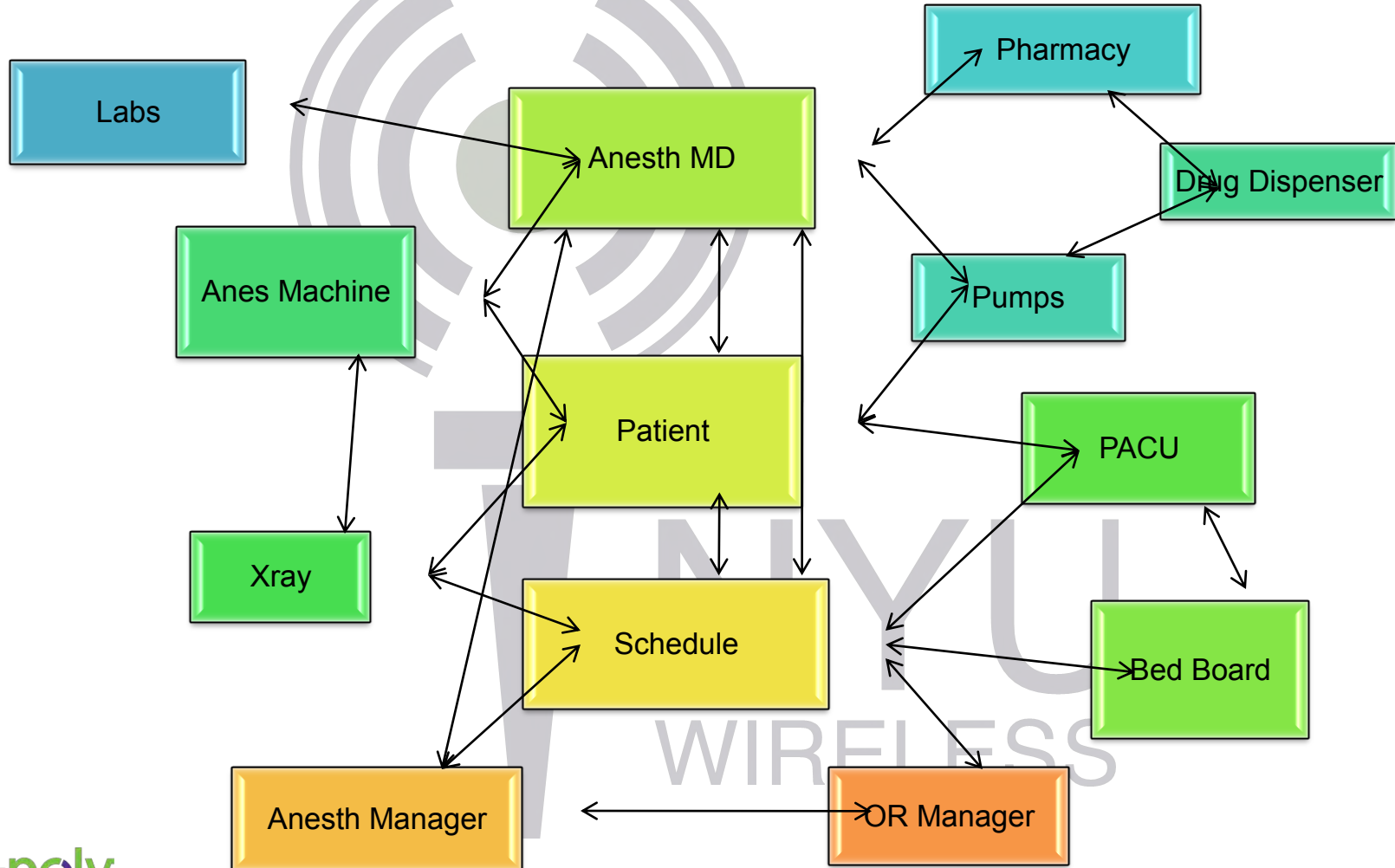
The Problems

- Many independent devices
- Massive disparate non-standard data
- Potential for RFI and Ground loops
- Lack of interconnectivity
- Tethering
- Trip hazards





In Anesthesia – Interconnectivity is Key

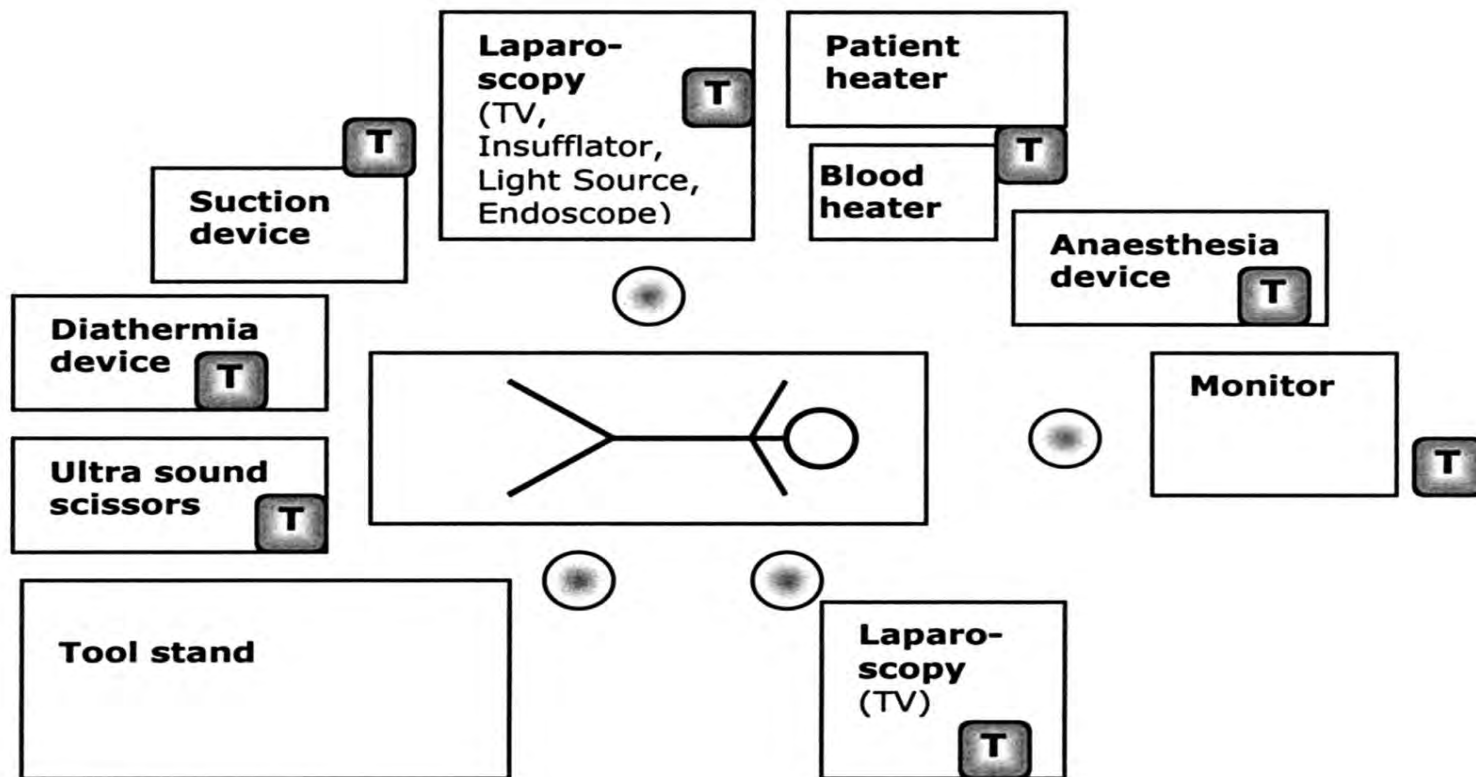




Clinical Tests Conducted During Surgery

R

R



R

Wallin, M. K. E. B. et al. Anesth Analg 2004;98:763-767

R



Possible Interventions in ICU/OR

- **Increase arterial oxygen content:**
 - Transfuse red blood cells (\uparrow Hb or hematocrit)
 - \uparrow arterial partial pressure of oxygen (\uparrow FiO₂)
- **Increase cerebral blood flow:**
 - \uparrow cardiac output (HR x stroke volume, SV)
 - \uparrow SV w/fluids and medications
 - \uparrow BP by heart contractility & systemic vascular resistance
 - \uparrow arterial partial pressure of carbon dioxide (\uparrow PaCO₂)
- **Reduce cerebral metabolic rate:**
 - Controlled hyperthermia
 - Sedation
- **Reduce cranial pressure:**
 - \downarrow central venous pressure

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Why Cerebral Oximetry?

- The brain:
 - Complex and fragile system
 - Typically needs ~15% of normal cardiac output
 - Consumes ~20% of all oxygen used by the body
 - Elapsed time critical in desaturation events
- The need is critical:
 - Cerebral Ischemia: the leading cause of compromised neurocognitive outcomes
 - The duration of reduced oxygenation has a direct impact on brain function





Cardiac Electrophysiology

- Clinical Cardiac Electrophysiology (aka: “EP”) is a subspecialty of cardiology
- It is the study and treatment of cardiac arrhythmias
- The practice of EP is performed in the EP Laboratory, a dedicated area combining aspects of a traditional operating room, radiology, and signal processing equipment
- Both diagnostic and therapeutic (curative) procedures are performed

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Cardiac Electrophysiology

EP is very technology-intensive

A broad range of signal processing and imaging equipment is required for even the most basic EP procedure

The “wireless revolution” has not yet hit the EP lab

The EP physician has historically functioned as the hardware interface between the various equipment required

This has become increasingly complex as technology has advanced to the point where EPs are now able to cure arrhythmias previously deemed incurable





Cardiac EP

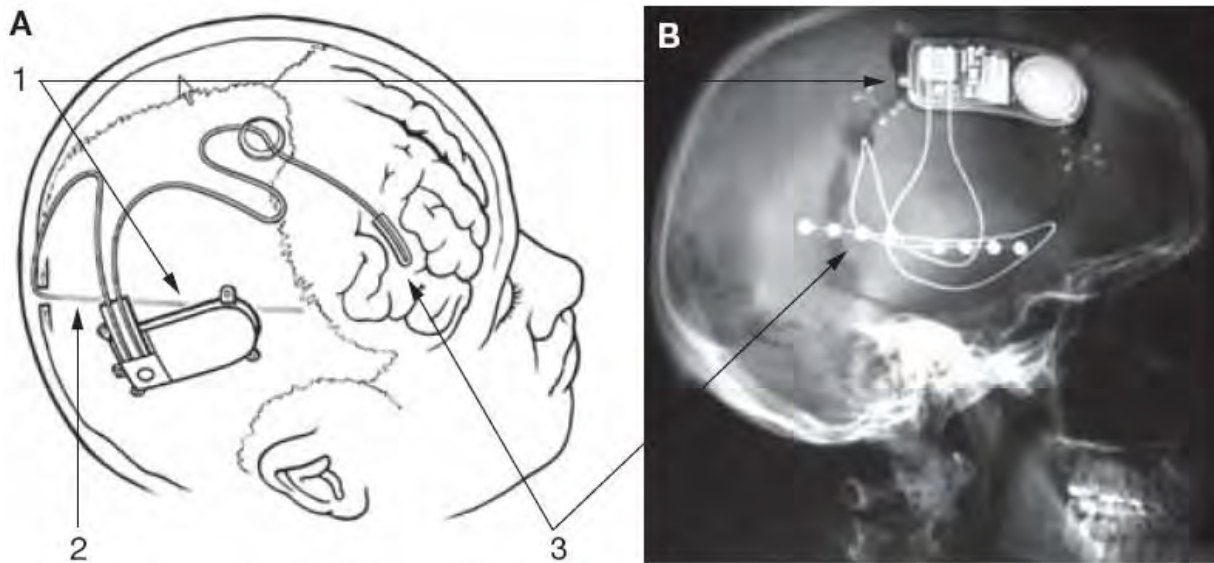
- Despite recent advances in technology and success in catheter ablation techniques, many vexing problems remain. Doctors need:
- Wireless connectivity within the EP lab
- Universal user interface among various technologies
- Improved temporal and spatial resolution of mapping techniques
- Improved accuracy and efficacy of lesion delivery



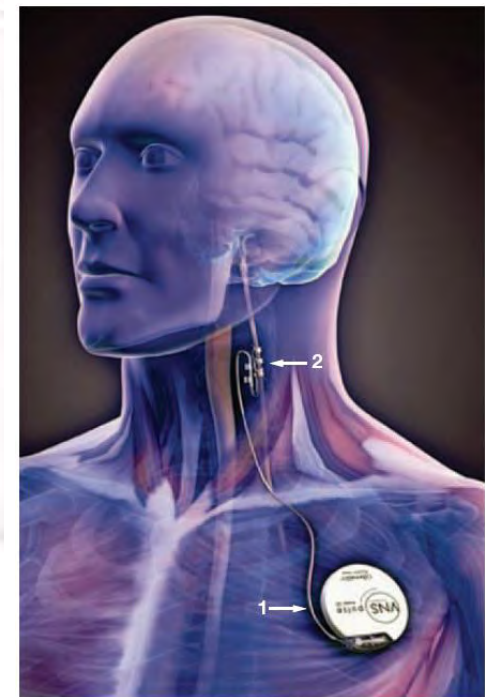


Implantable Devices for Medicine

- Implantable devices have evolved
- Electrodes have not improved



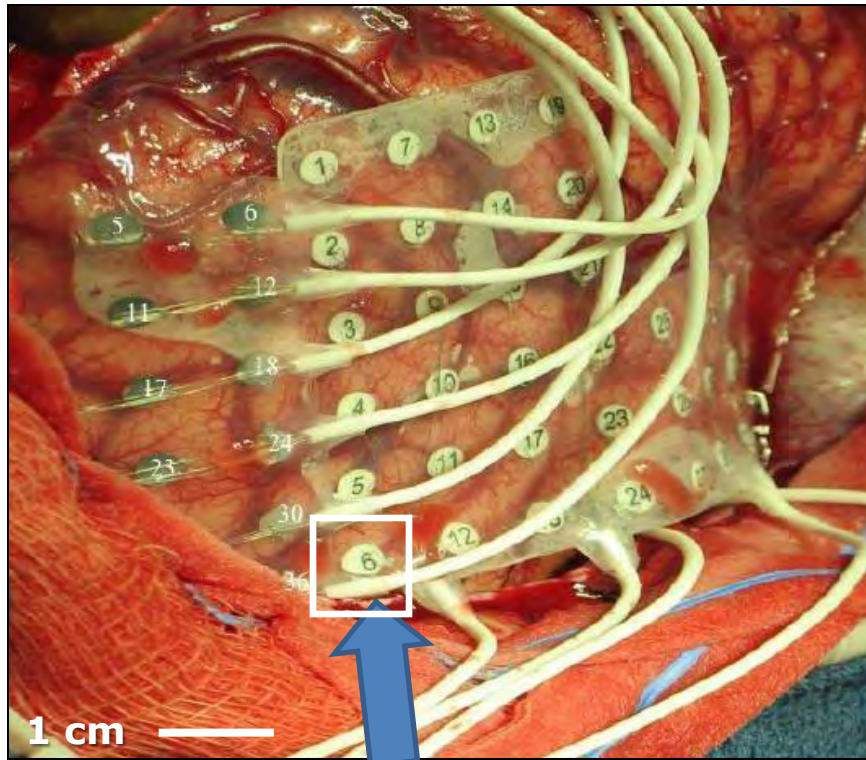
NeuroPace Responsive Neurostimulator (RNS®)



Vagus Nerve Stimulator
Cyberonics, Inc.



“State of the Art” Clinical Electrode Arrays



12 Million Neurons → 1 Electrode

- Large contacts
- Spaced 1 cm apart
- 1 Electrode interfaces with ~12M neurons!
- Very poor spatial resolution
- Need 1,000s of electrodes, but not 1,000s of wires



Flexible Silicon Electronics to Improve Electrode Arrays in the Body

Conformal to Brain

25 μm thickness

2.8 μm using biodegradable silk

High spatial resolution

1024 Active Electrodes

250 μm spacing

High temporal resolution

Up to 12.5 kHz sampling

Multiplexing & Amplification

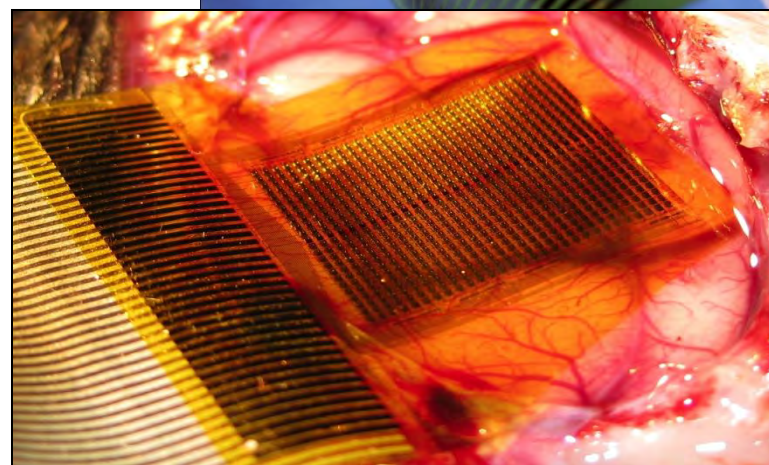
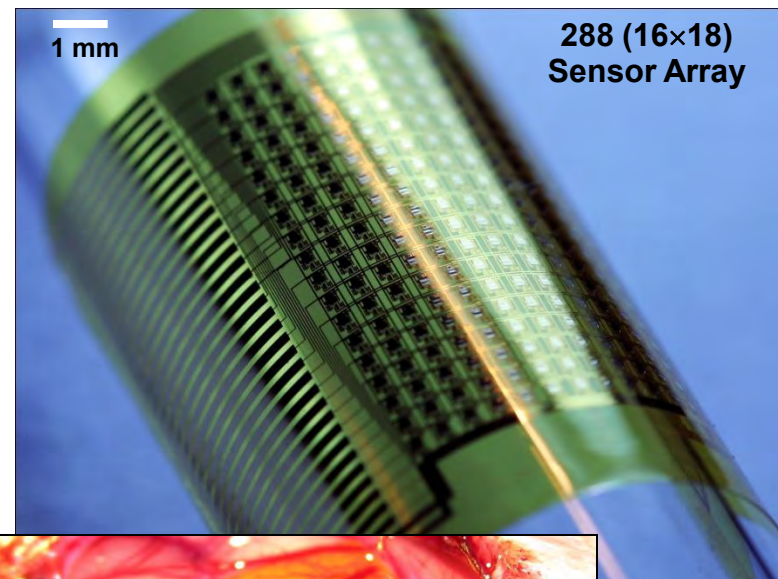
~40 wires

Amplifier at each electrode

Scalable

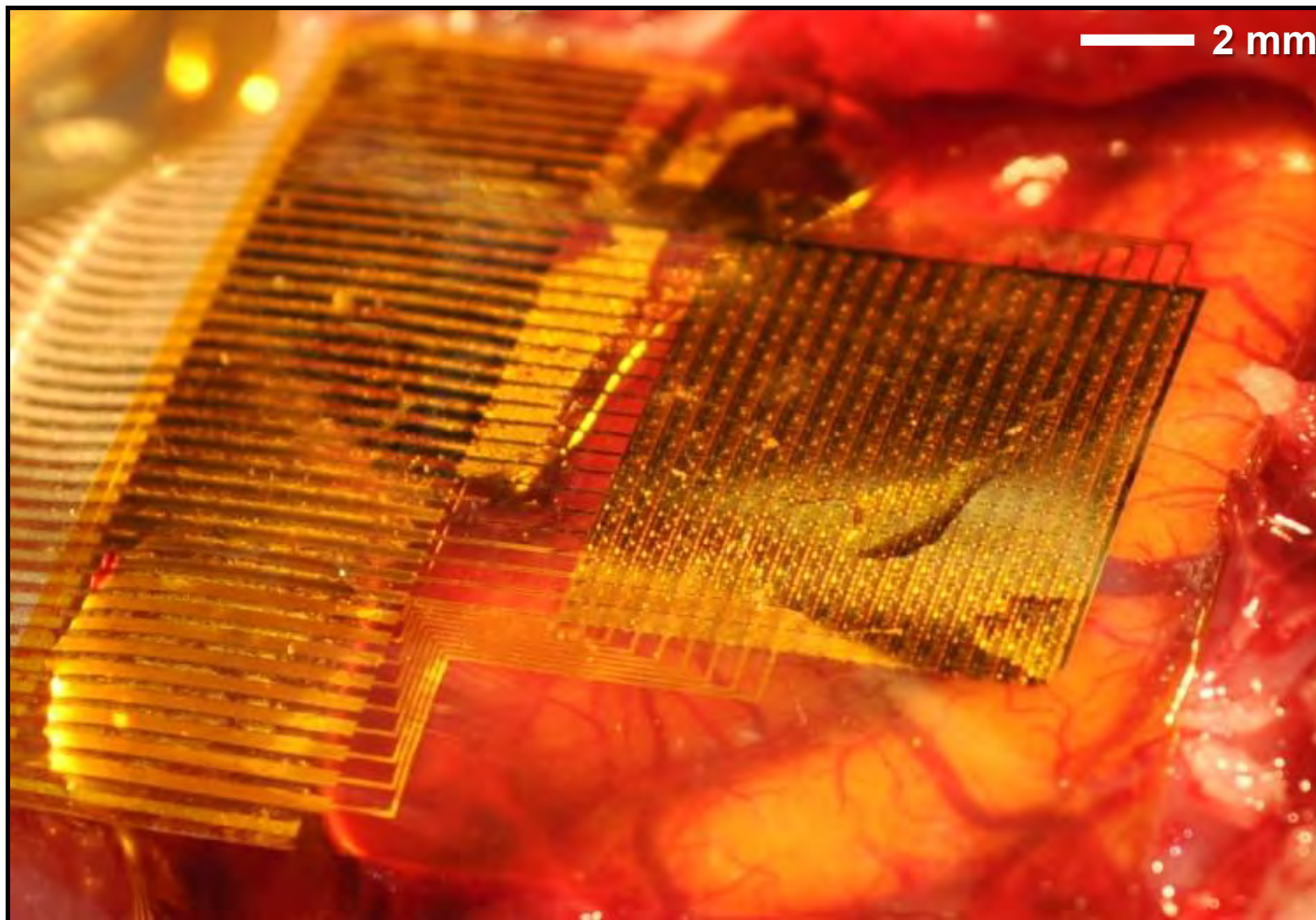
1000s of electrodes

Fewer wires





Electrode on Brain

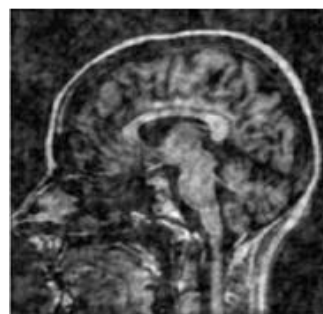
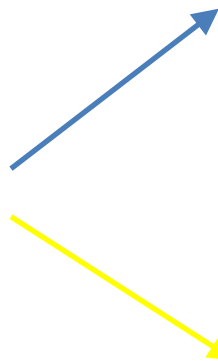
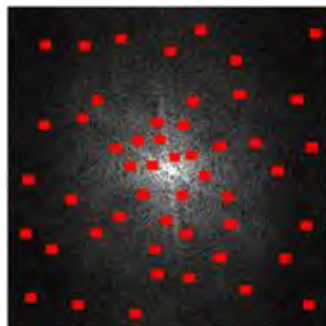




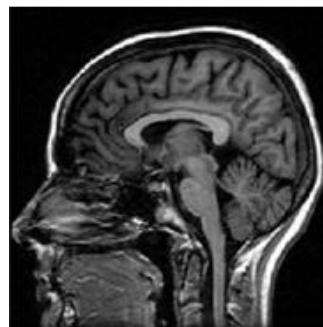
Compressed Sensing for Medicine

- Exploit compressibility/sparsity of medical images to speed up MRI by pre-compressing data acquisition

Undersampled data



Conventional reconstruction

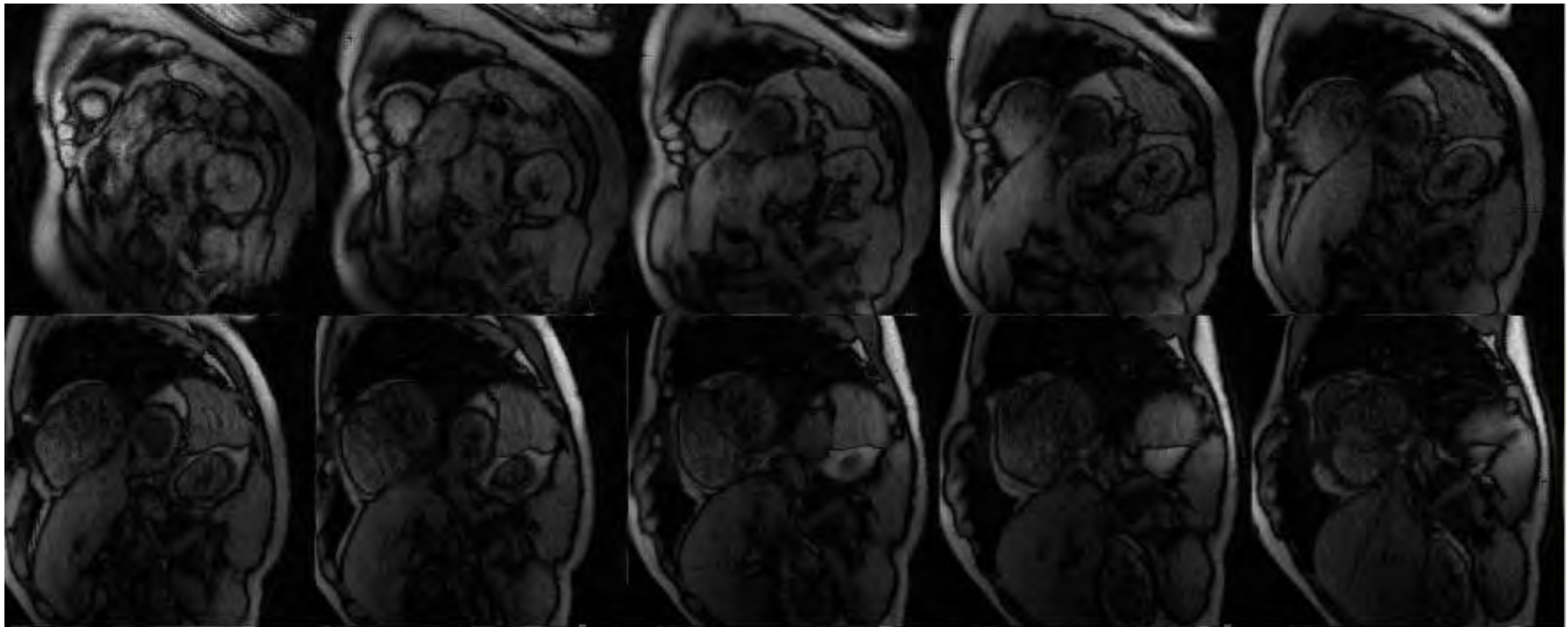


Compressed sensing reconstruction



First-Pass Cardiac Perfusion MRI

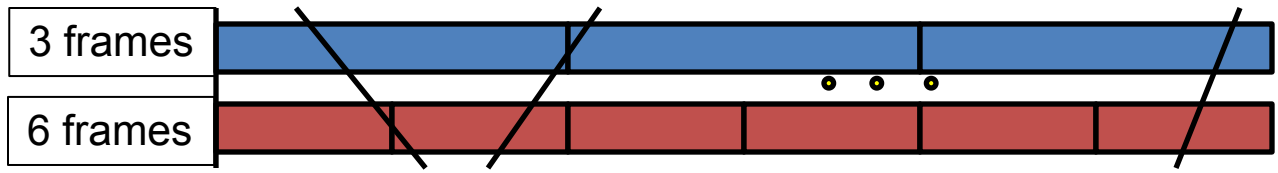
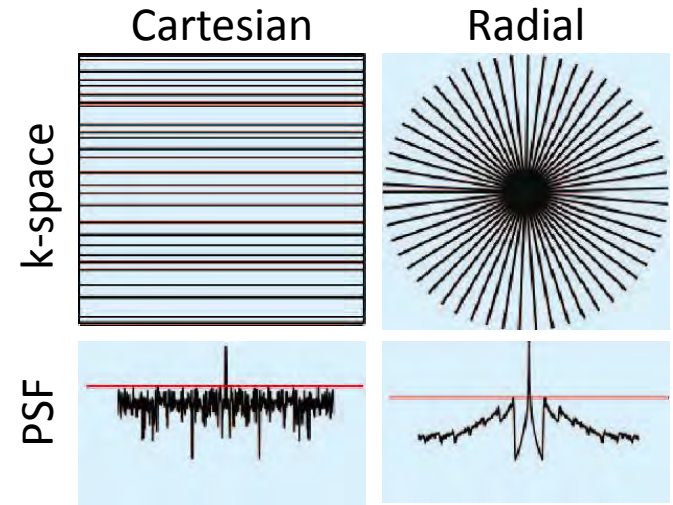
- 8-fold acceleration
- 10 slices per heartbeat
- Temporal resolution = 60ms/slice
- Spatial resolution (in-plane) = 1.7 mm





Non-Cartesian Compressed Sensing MRI

- Non-Cartesian acquisition trajectories (radial, spiral) offer inherent incoherence
 - No need for random undersampling
- Continuous data acquisition and reconstruction with arbitrary temporal resolution (golden-angle)

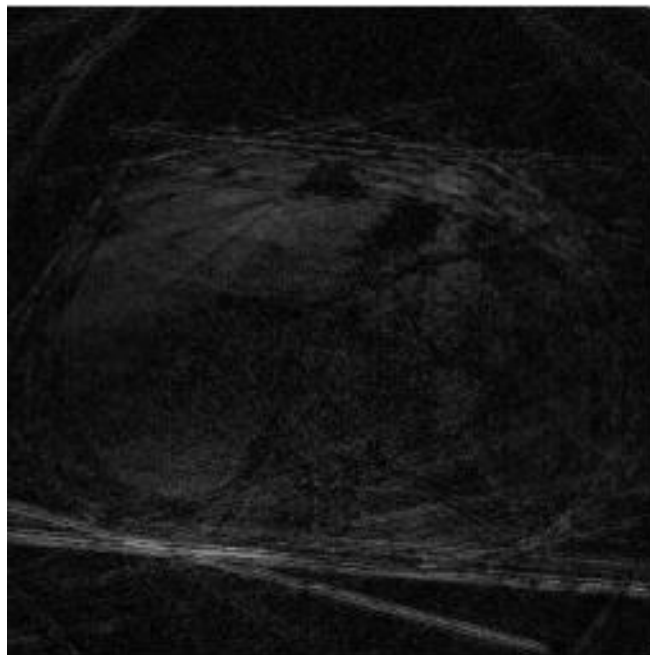




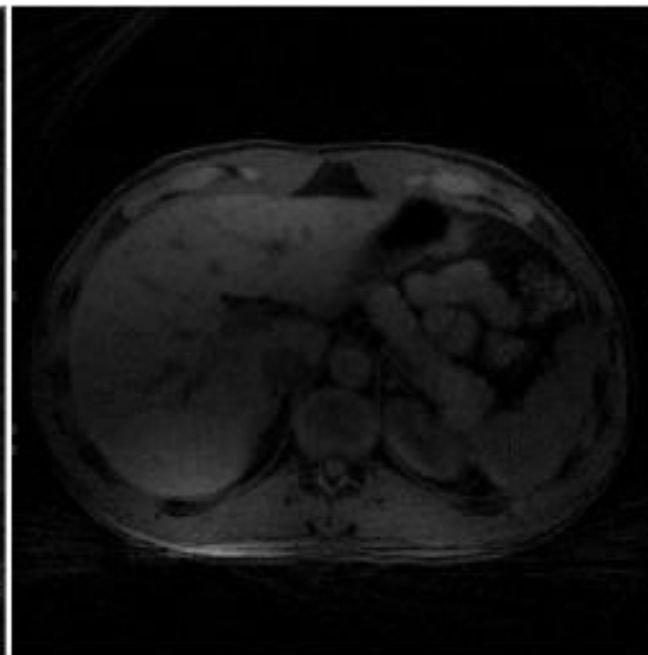
Dynamic Liver MRI

- 13 spokes/frame to reconstruct 400 spokes/frame

Conventional
reconstruction



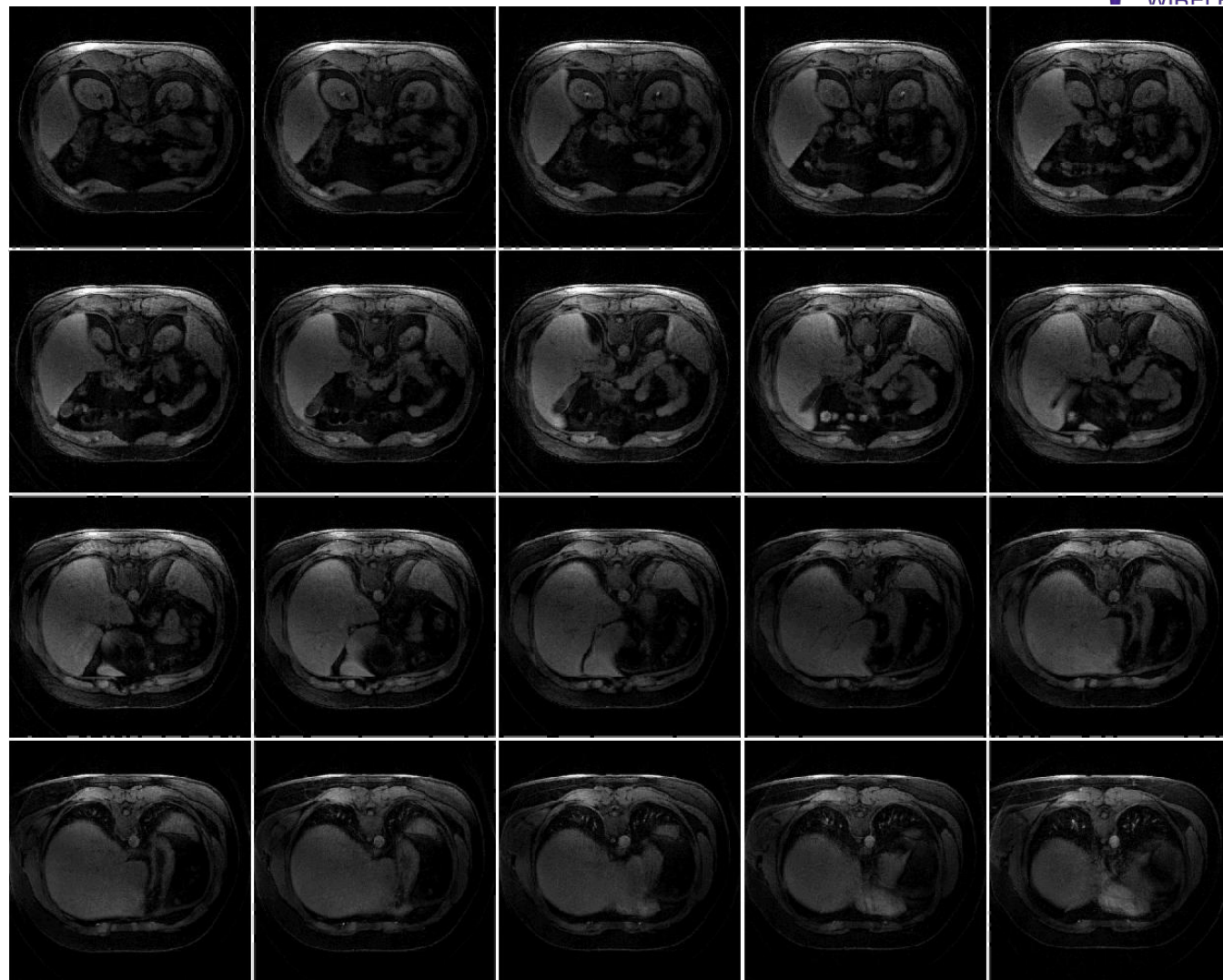
CS & PI





Free-Breathing Dynamic Contrast-Enhanced Liver MRI

- 20-fold acceleration
- Whole-liver coverage (40 slices)
- Temporal resolution = 2.8 sec / volume
- Spatial resolution = $1 \times 1 \times 3 \text{mm}^3$
- Image matrix = $256 \times 256 \times 40$

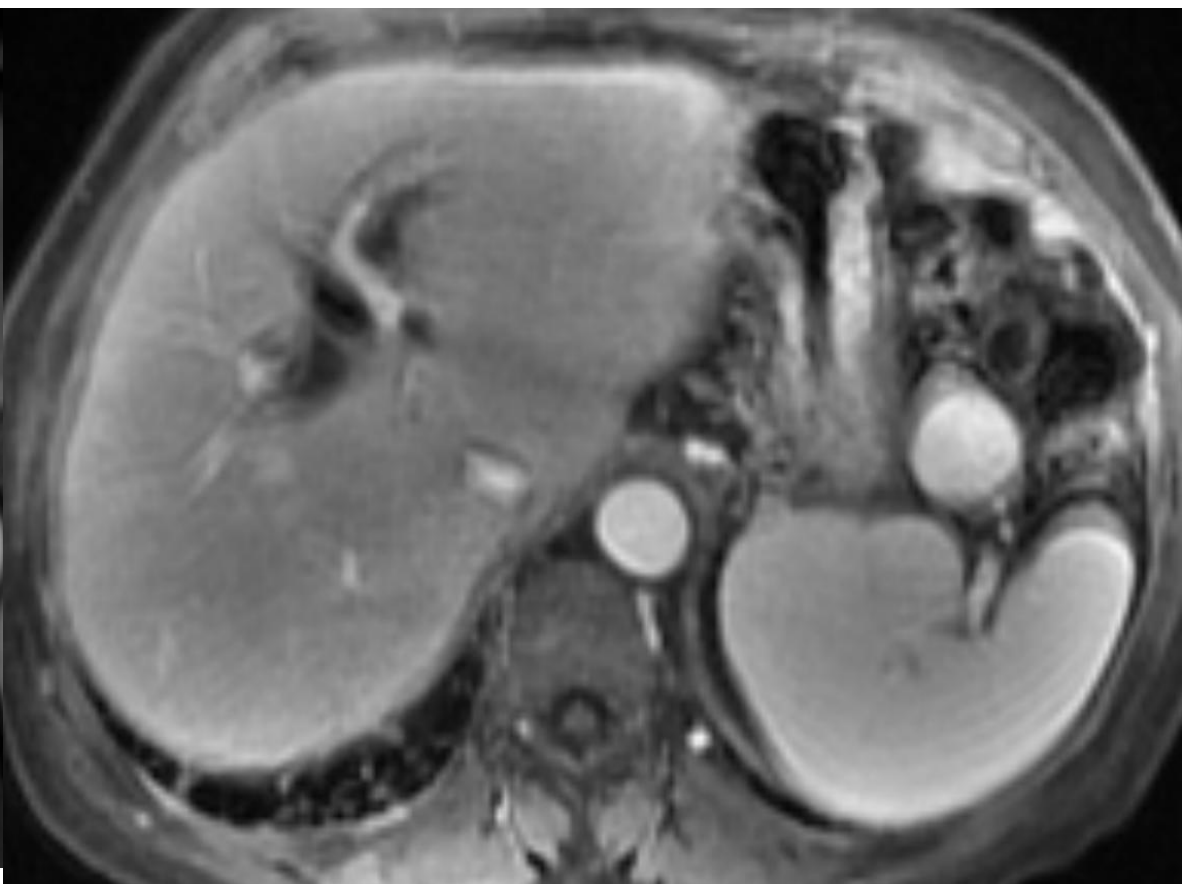
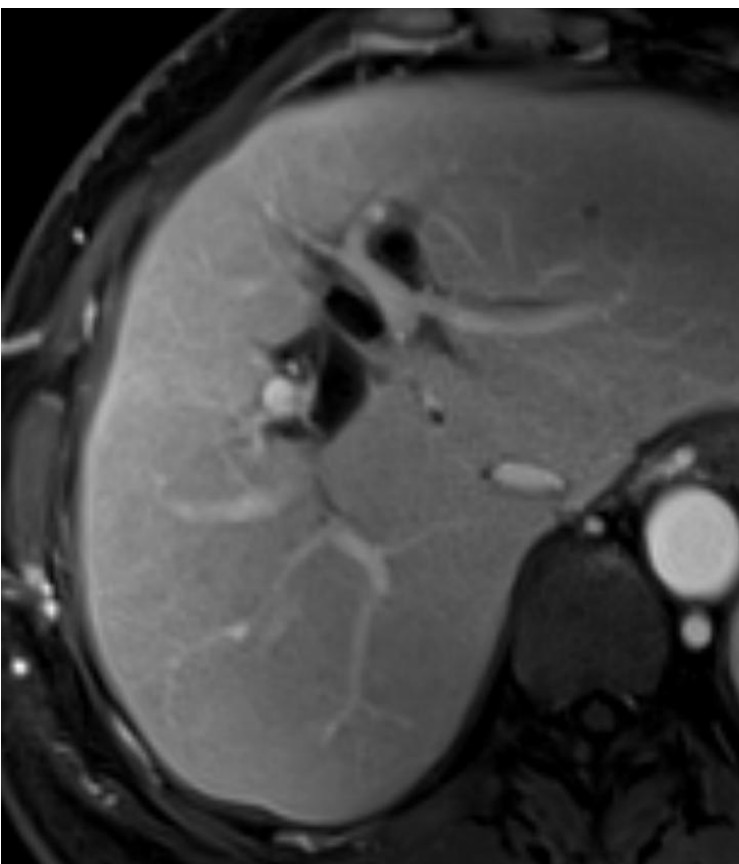




Free-Breathing High-Resolution Liver MRI

Accelerated free-breathing scan
(384x384 matrix)

Conventional breath-held scan
(256x256 matrix)



Chandarana H et al. Accepted for ISMRM 2012



Spectrum = real estate

UNITED STATES FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS

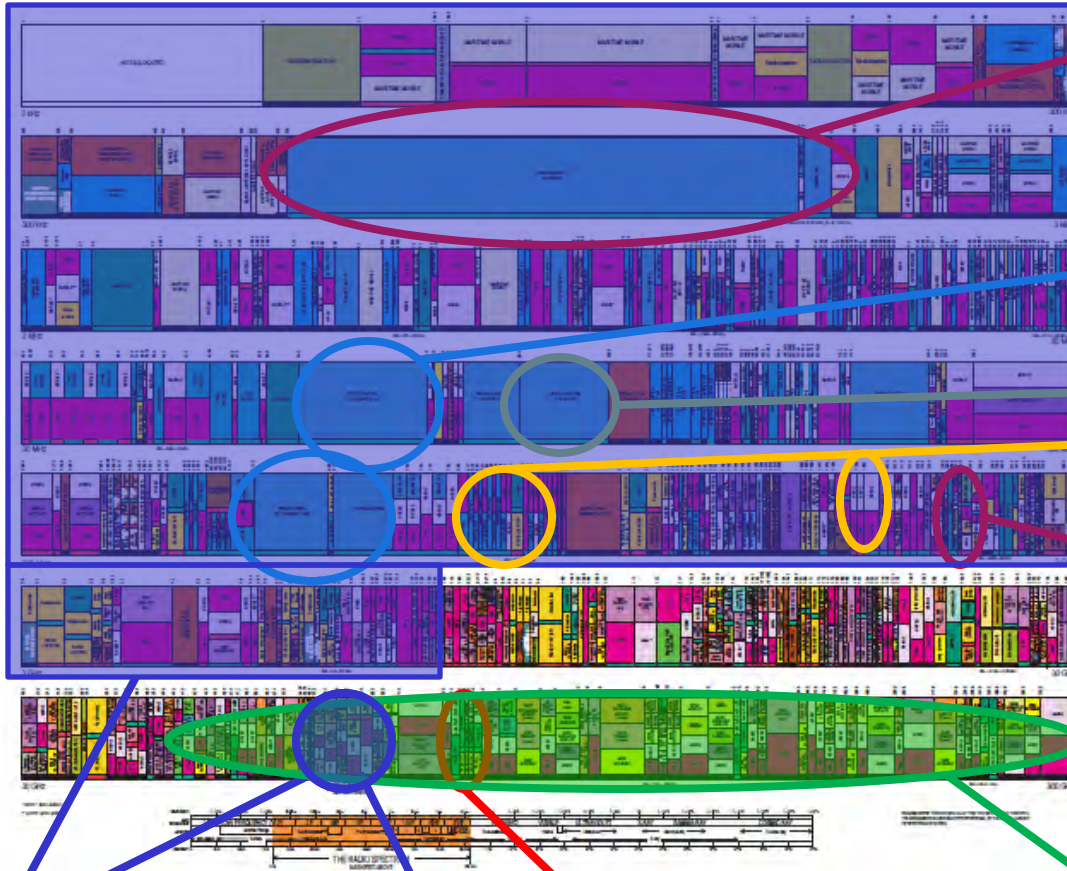
THE RADIO SPECTRUM

RADIO SERVICES COLOR LEGEND

AMERICAN BROADCASTING	AMERICAN BROADCASTING	AMERICAN BROADCASTING
AMERICAN BROADCASTING	AMERICAN BROADCASTING	AMERICAN BROADCASTING
AMERICAN BROADCASTING	AMERICAN BROADCASTING	AMERICAN BROADCASTING
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ACTIVITY CODE

AMERICAN BROADCASTING	AMERICAN BROADCASTING
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AMERICAN BROADCASTING	AMERICAN BROADCASTING
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AMERICAN BROADCASTING	AMERICAN BROADCASTING
AMERICAN BROADCASTING	AMERICAN BROADCASTING
AMERICAN BROADCASTING	AMERICAN BROADCASTING
AMERICAN BROADCASTING	AMERICAN BROADCASTING
AMERICAN BROADCASTING	AMERICAN BROADCASTING



AM Radio

TV Broadcast

FM Radio

Cellular

Wi-Fi

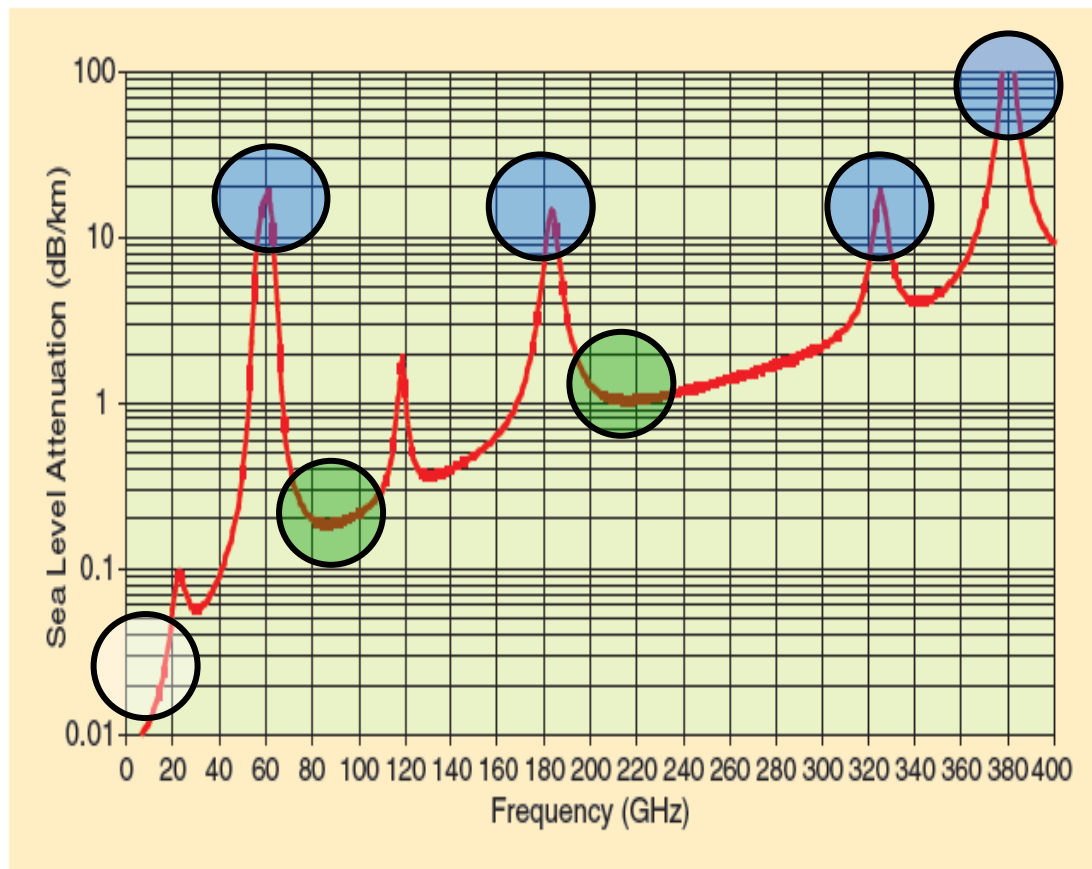
Active CMOS IC Research

Shaded Areas = Equivalent Spectrum!

60GHz Spectrum

77GHz Vehicular Radar

60 GHz and Above (sub-THz) Important Short and Long Range Applications

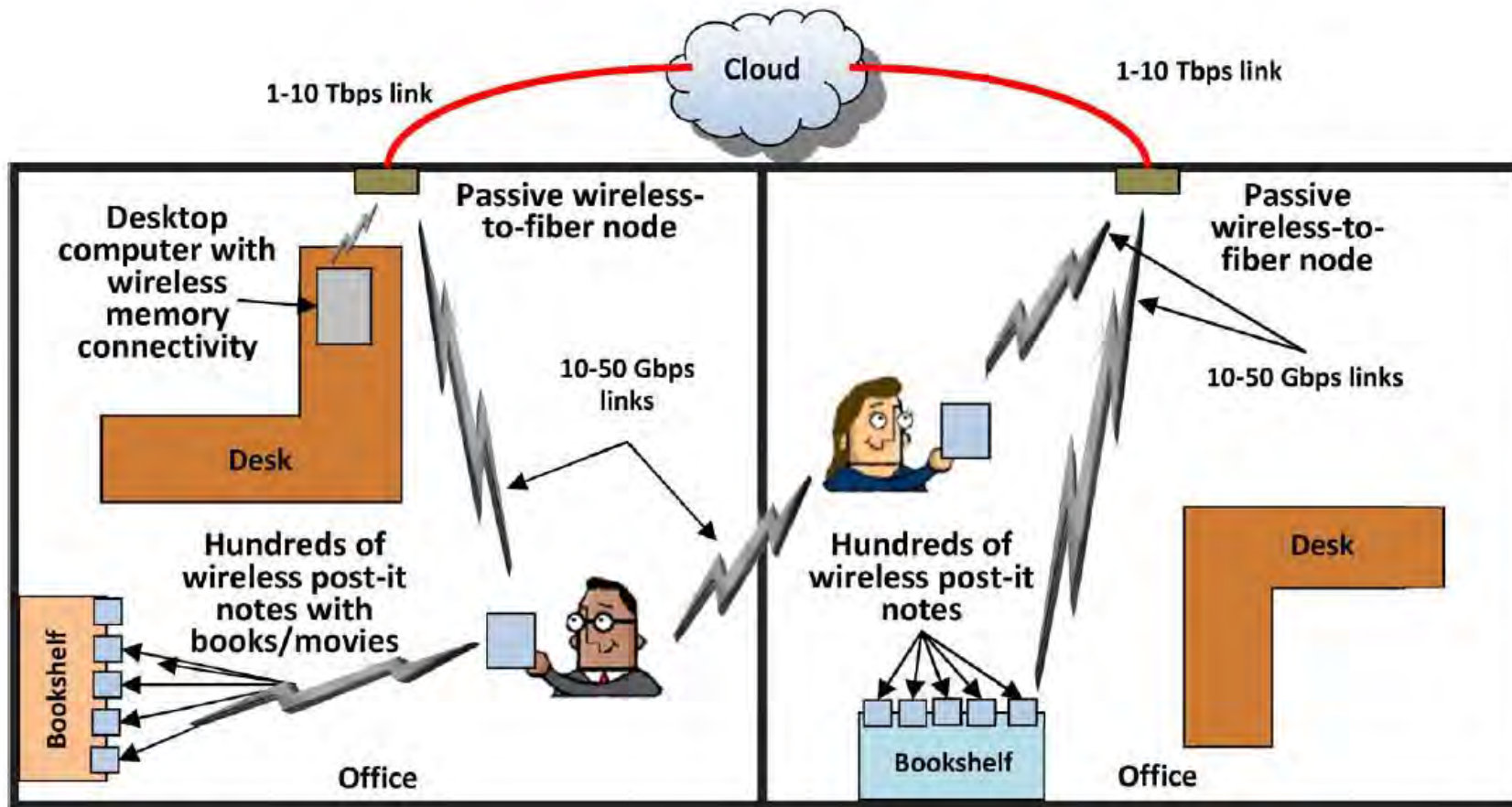


- Additional path loss @ 60 GHz due to Atmospheric Oxygen
- Atmosphere attenuates: 20 dB per kilometer
- Many future sub-THz bands available for both cellular/outdoor and WPAN “whisper radio”

T.S. Rappaport, et. al, “State of the Art in 60 GHz Integrated Circuits and Systems for Wireless communications,” Proceedings of IEEE, August 2011, pp. 1390-1436.



Office of the future



T.S. Rappaport, J.N. Murdock, F. Gutierrez, Jr., "State-of-the-art in 60 GHz Integrated Circuits and Systems for Wireless Communications," *Proceedings of the IEEE*, August 2011, Vol. 99, No. 8, pp 1390-1436.



Cellular and Wireless Backhaul

Trends:

- Higher data usage
- Increase in base station density (femto/pico cells)
- Greater frequency reuse

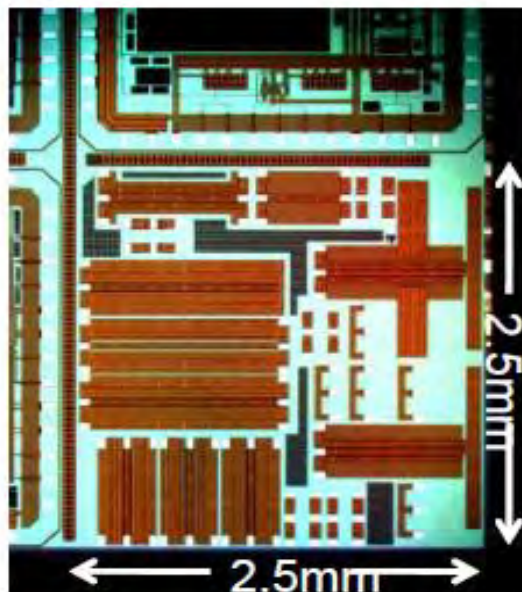
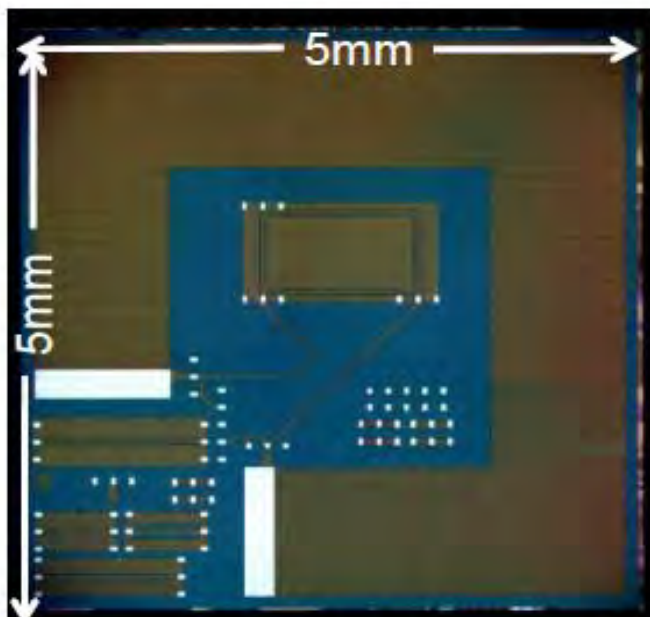
Problem: fiber optic backhaul is expensive and difficult to install.

Solution: Cheap CMOS-based wireless backhaul with beam steering capability.

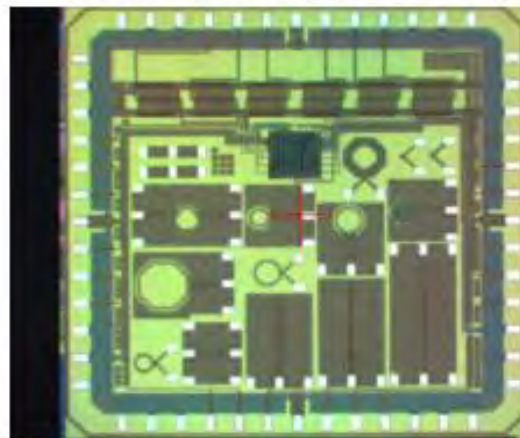




mmWave On-Chip Die Photos



- Close relationship with fabrication company
- Several chips fabricated in '08-'11
- Collaborative die among several UT-ECE faculty/students
- mmWave on-chip antennas
 - Yagi
 - Dipole
- mmWave transmission lines/ inductors
- PN Correlators for channel sounding

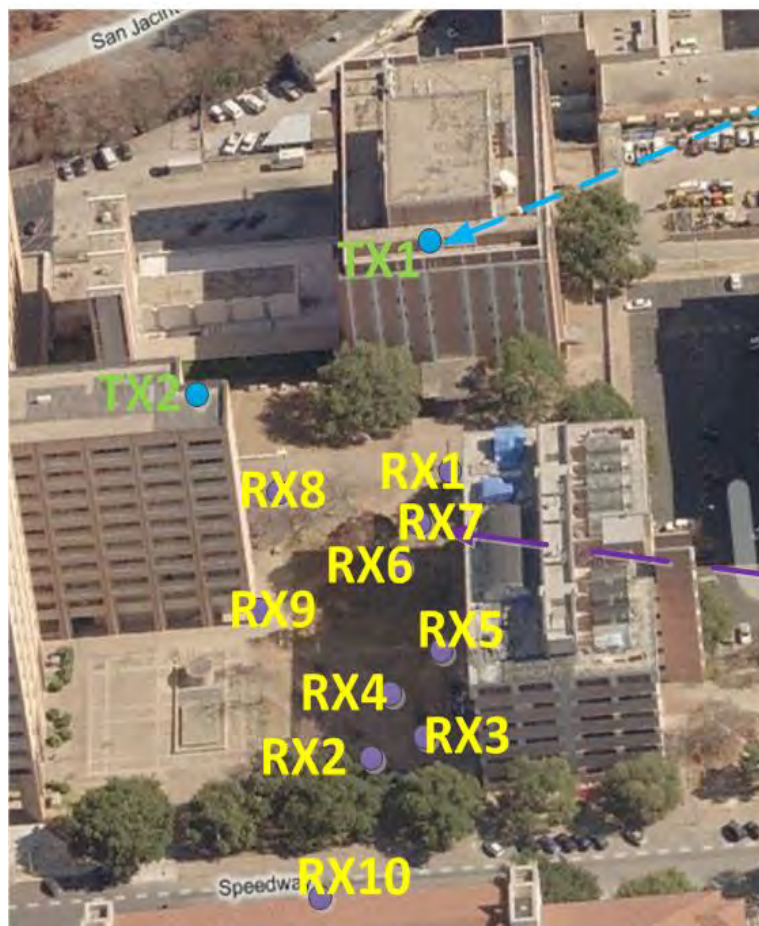


F. Gutierrez, S. Agarwal, K. Parrish, T. S. Rappaport, "On-Chip Integrated Antenna Structures in CMOS for 60 GHz WPAN Systems," *IEEE Journal on Selected Areas in Communications*, Vol. 27, Issue 8, October 2009, pp. 1367-1378. Also see "Challenges and approaches to on-chip millimeter wave antenna pattern measurements," *IEEE Microwave Symposium Digest (MTT)*, Baltimore, MD, June 5, 2011



5G Cellular Measurements 38 GHz and 60 GHz

- Move the transmitter to various building rooftop locations (e.g. TX1 and TX2)
- For each transmitter location, move the receiver to various locations, (e.g. RX 1 – 10) and measure the channel w/varying antenna angles.
- Use the collected results to generate statistical channel models

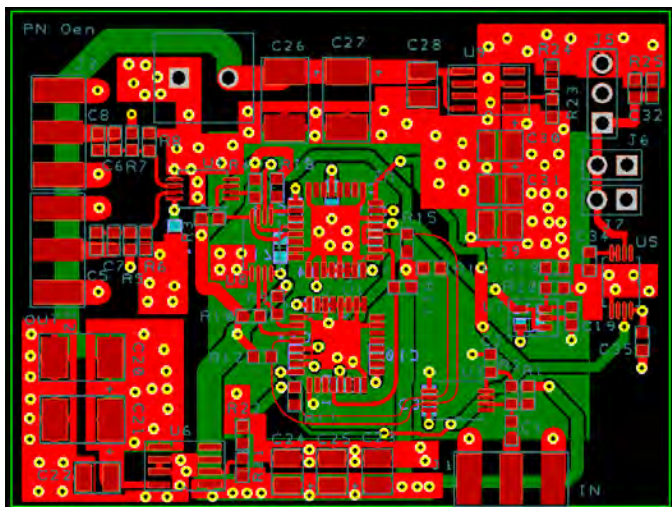


Transmitter

Receiver



Channel Sounder Sliding Correlator Hardware



← Pseudorandom Noise (PN) Generator

- Chip Rate up to 830MHz
- Size 2" X 2.6"
- 11 bit Sequence
- Custom design

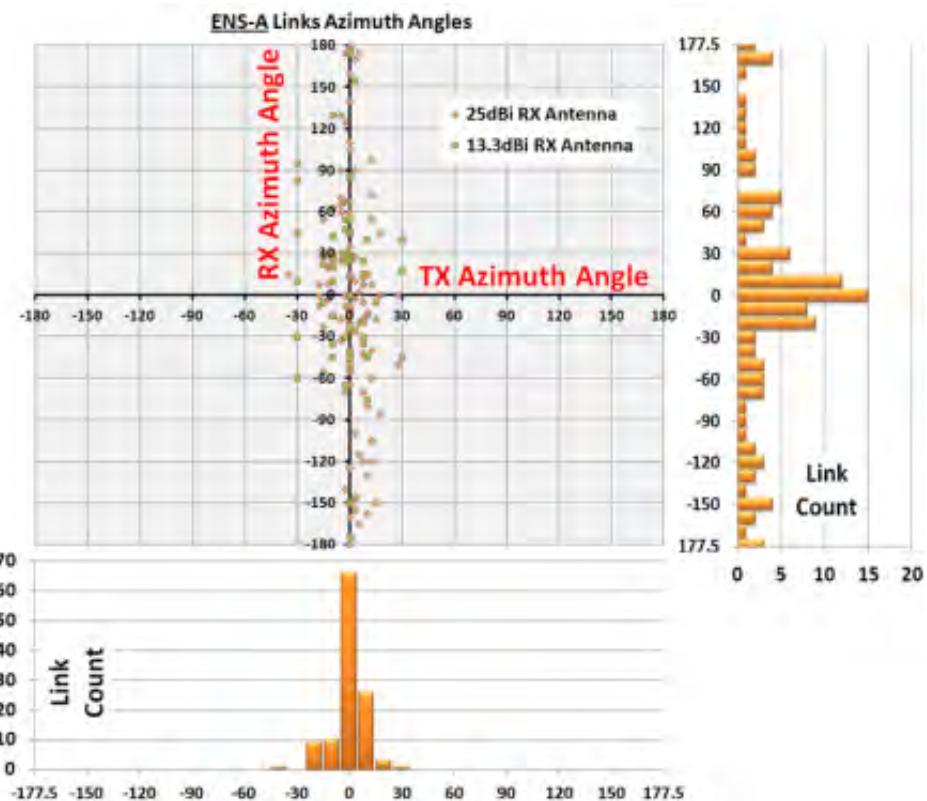
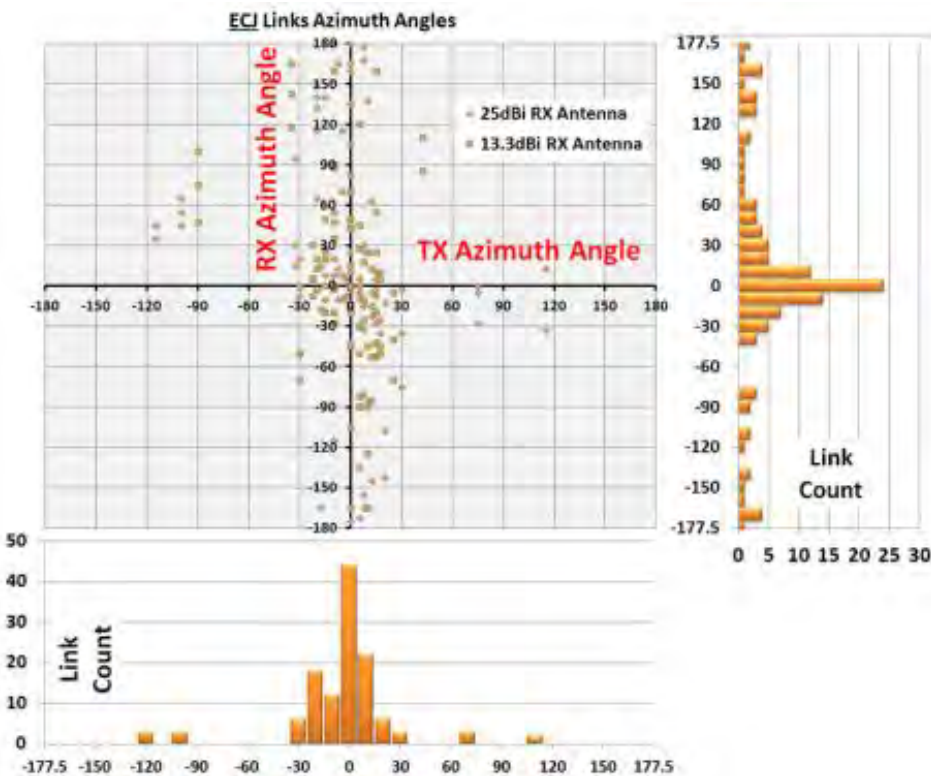


Upconverter and Downconverter assemblies at 38 and 60 GHz, newer ones built at 28 GHz, 72 GHz

38 GHz Cellular AOA

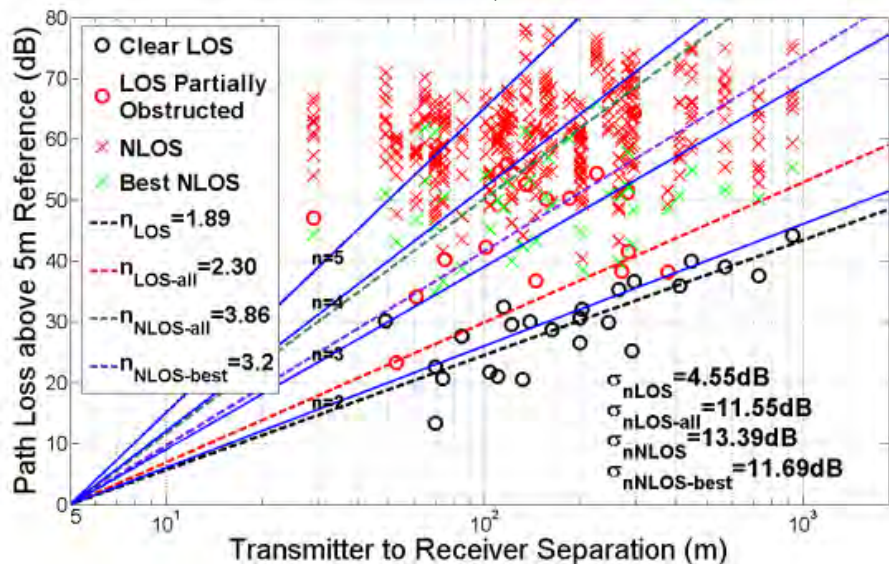
TX height 8m above ground

TX height 36m above ground

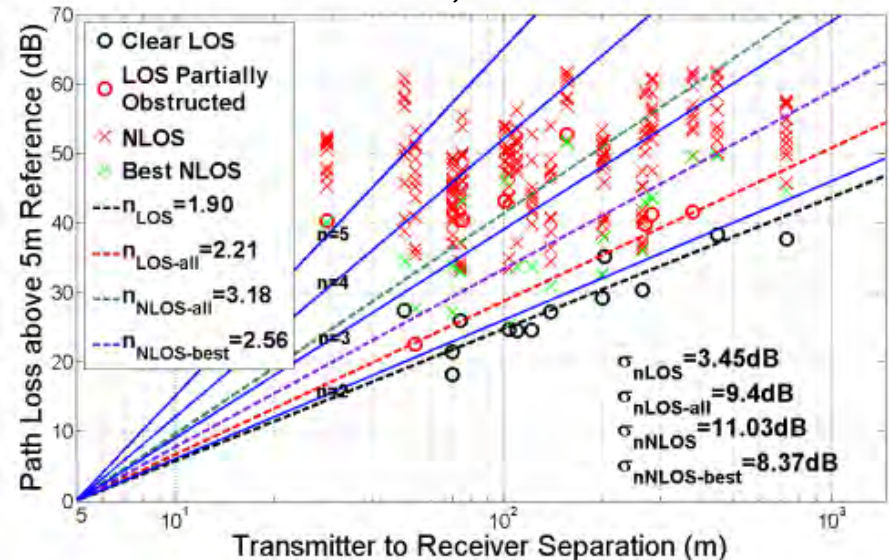


- TX angle spread is small but increases at low TX heights
- Receiver spread is heavily dependent on environment

38 GHz Path Loss, 25dBi RX Antenna



38GHz Path Loss, 13.3dBi RX Antenna



38 GHz Cellular Path Loss

- Measurements performed using 13.3 and 25dBi horn antennas
- Similar propagation was seen for clear LOS links ($n = 1.9$)
- Wider beam antenna captured more scattered paths in the case of obstructed LOS
- Large variation in NLOS links

	25dBi RX Ant.		13.3dBi RX Ant.	
	LOS	NLOS	LOS	NLOS
Path Loss Exponent	2.30 (clear 1.90)	3.86 (best: 3.20)	2.21 (clear 1.89)	3.18 (best: 2.56)
Path Loss std. dev. (dB)	11.6 (clear 4.6)	13.4 (best 11.7)	9.4 (clear 3.5)	11.0 (best 8.4)



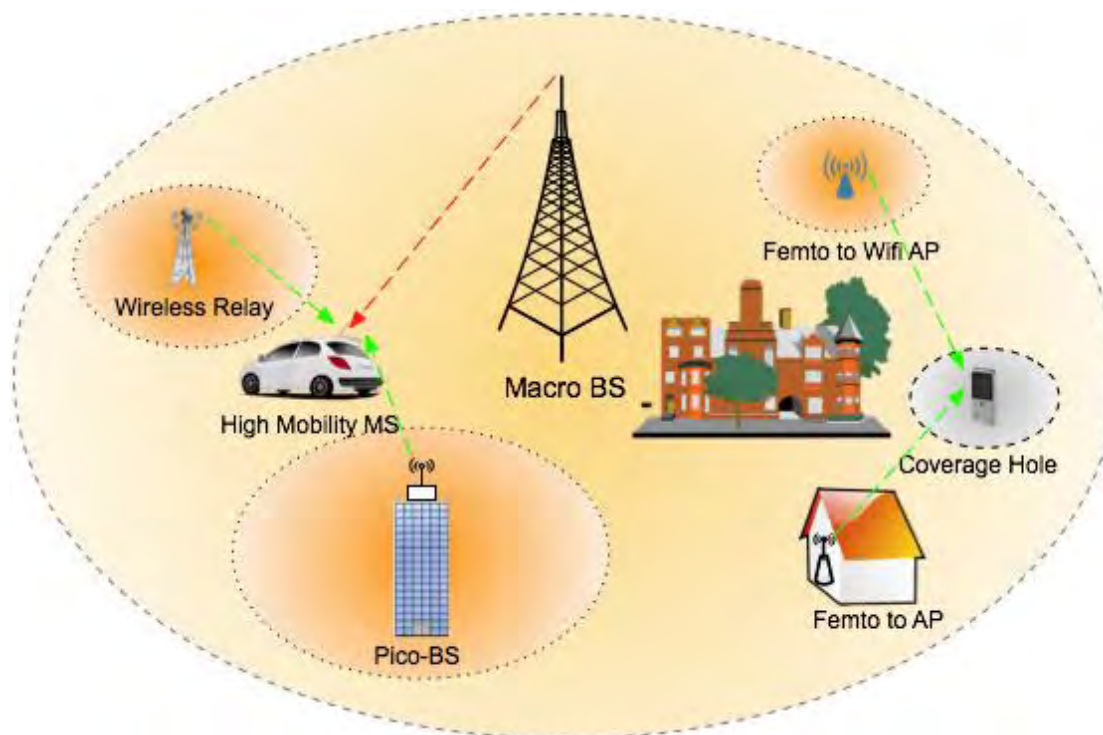






Cooperative MIMO for Het Nets

- For high mobility MSs or MSs that have not been covered by any femtocell, cooperative MIMO
 - enables fully *opportunistic* use of all available surrounding radios.
 - increases network capacity and helps to reduce coverage holes.

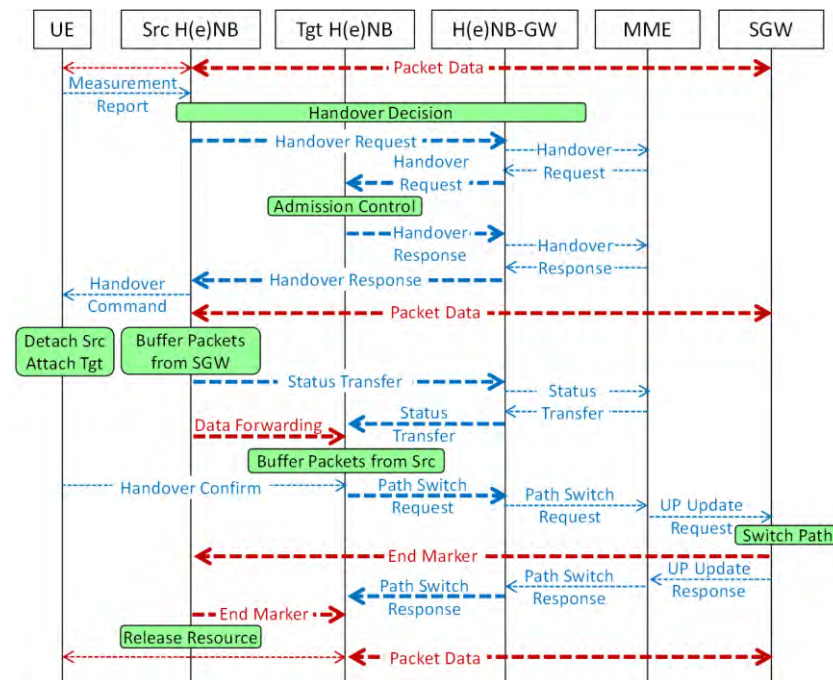




Fast Handover with Femtocells

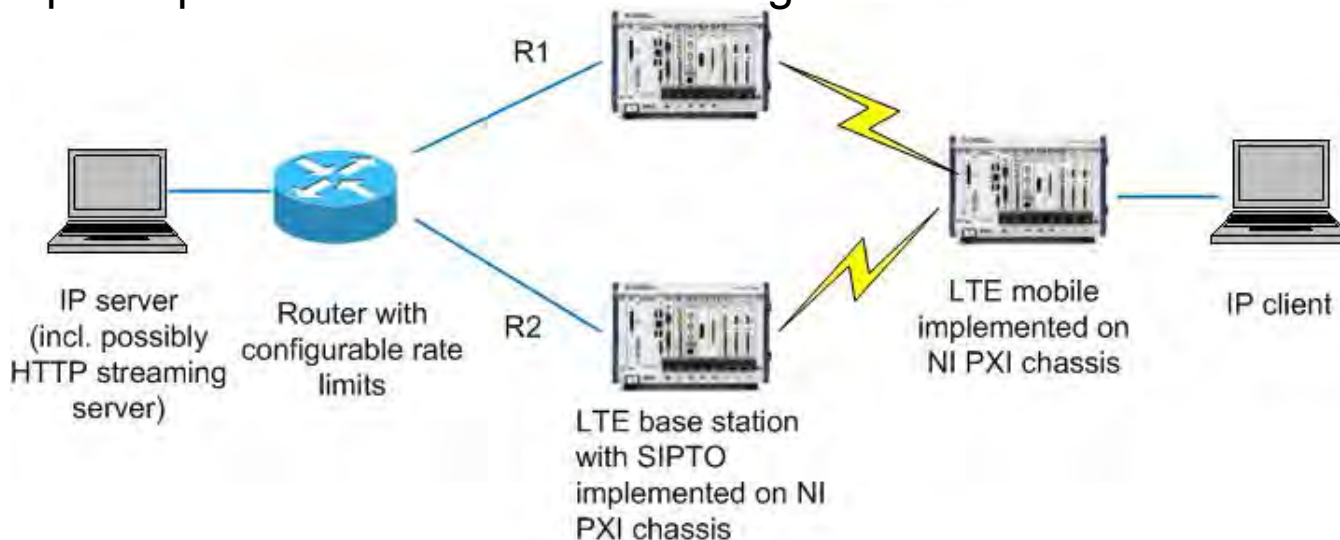
- Legacy Handover in Femtocells for Mobile Users:
 - Smaller cell size – More Frequent Handover.
 - Higher latency backhaul – Slower Handover.
 - Longer and more frequent interruptions on App layer.
 - Missed handover opportunities into passing Femtocells.

- Issues with Legacy Handover procedure:
 - Preparation for Handoff, the Handoff and Post-Handoff processes are tightly coupled.
 - Long time gap between Handover Decision and actual Handoff.
 - Forwarding of data over the internet from source to target Femtocell during Handover.



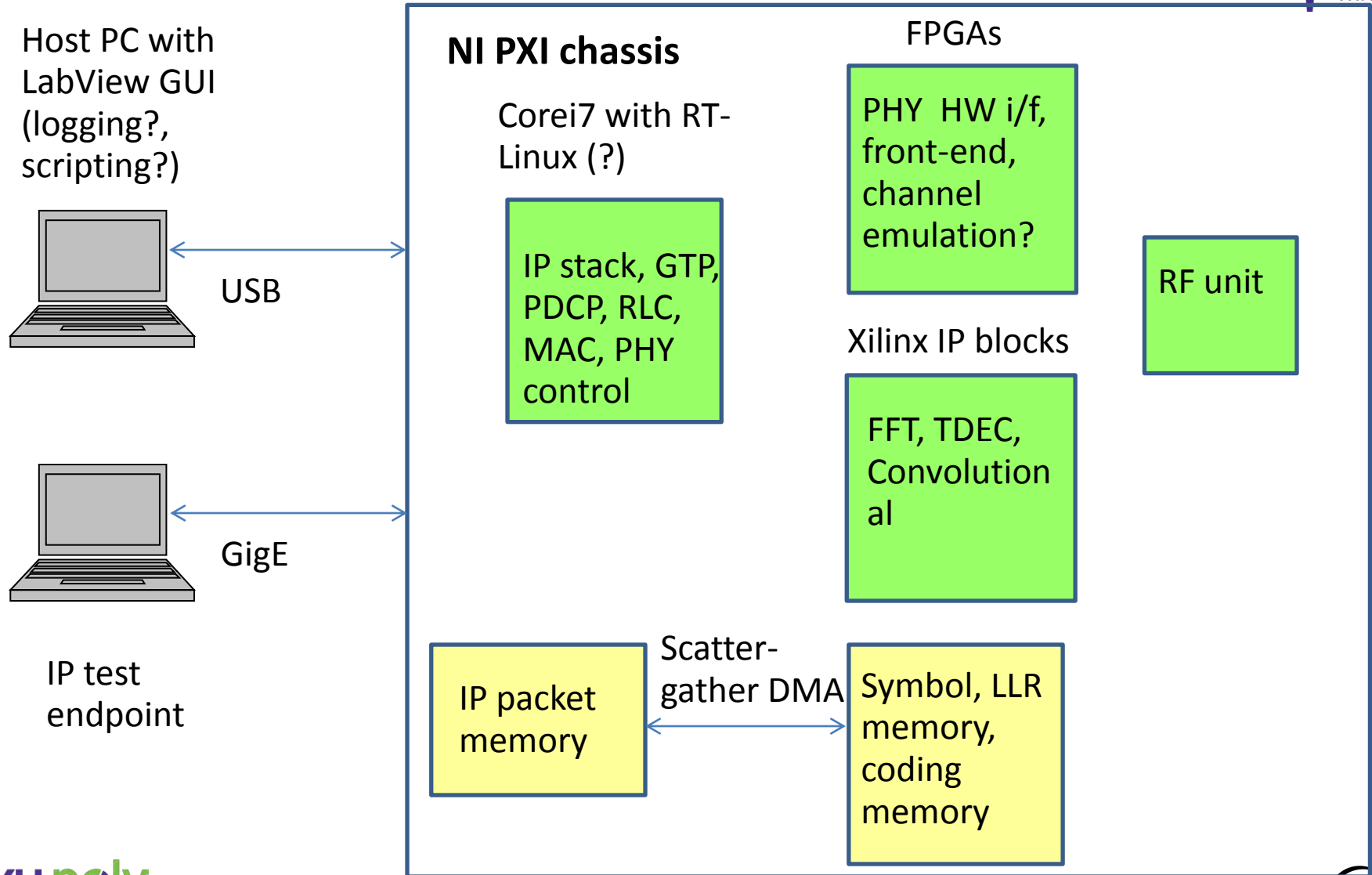
Current National Instruments Projects

- Upper-layer algorithm experimentation for LTE-Advanced
 - Intercell interference coordination, cell selection, multiflow, ...
- Benefits to NI:
 - Validate NI platform for high-throughput cellular systems
 - Develop complete LTE stack that can be given to customers



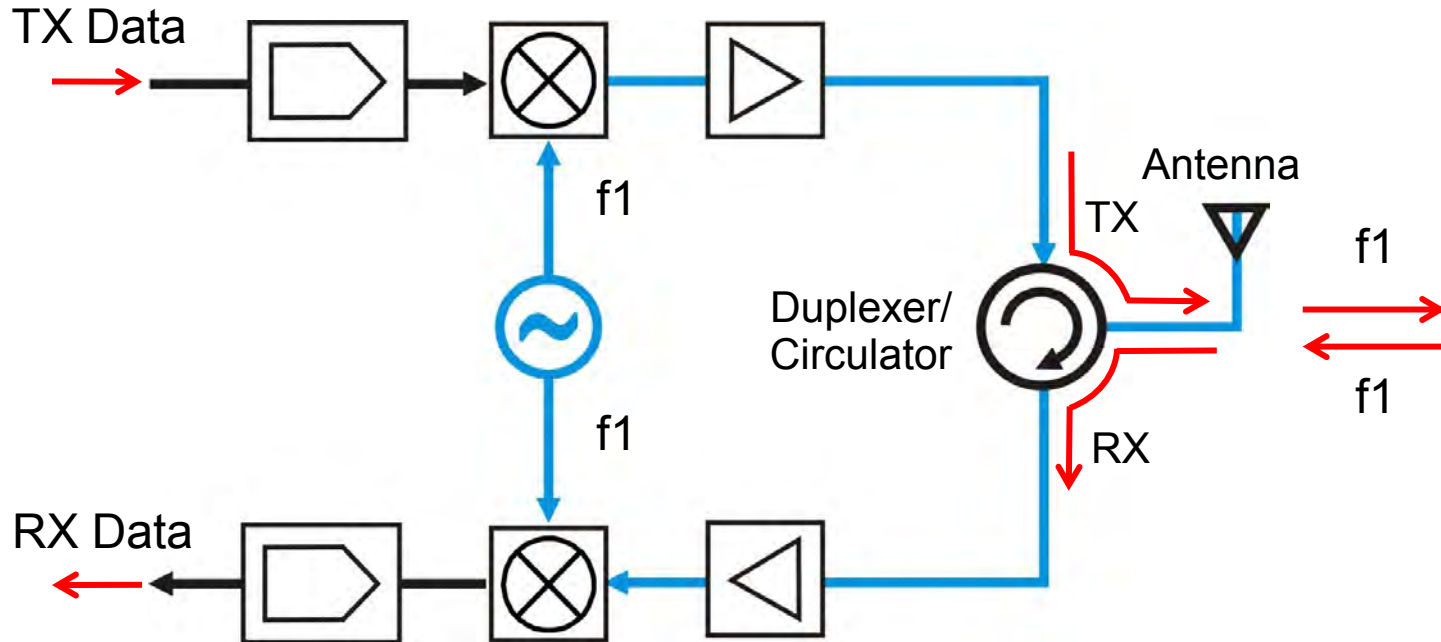


Partitioning on NI Platform





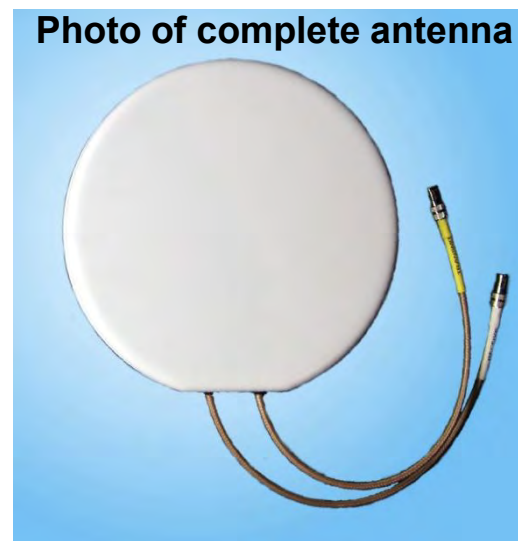
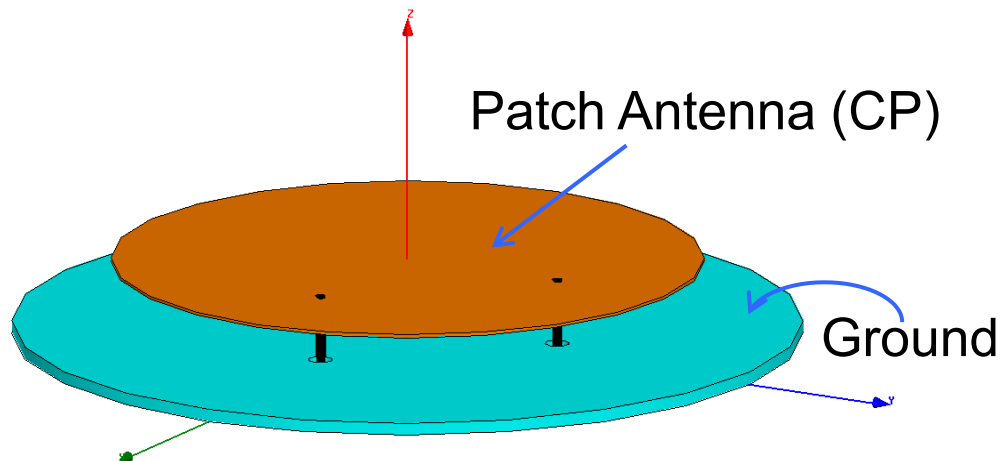
Full Duplex using Common Carrier



- *Theoretically achieve 2x system capacity*
- *Eliminate hidden terminal problem*
- *Low Latency and Fairness*
- *More efficient MAC designs*



Single Antenna Prototype



Assembly Diagram

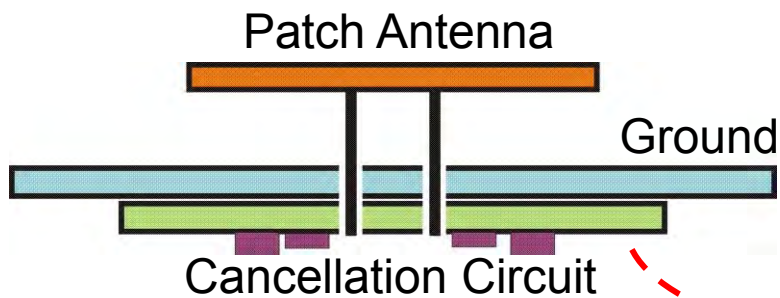
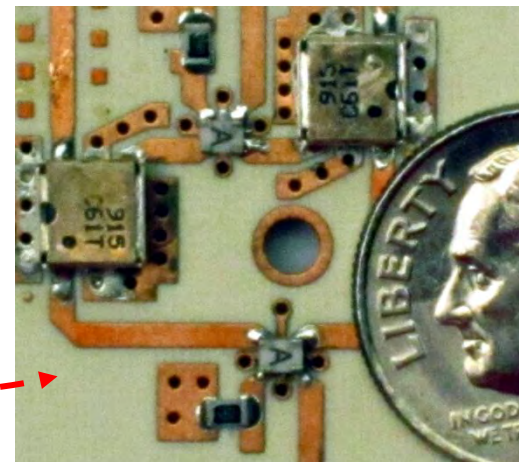


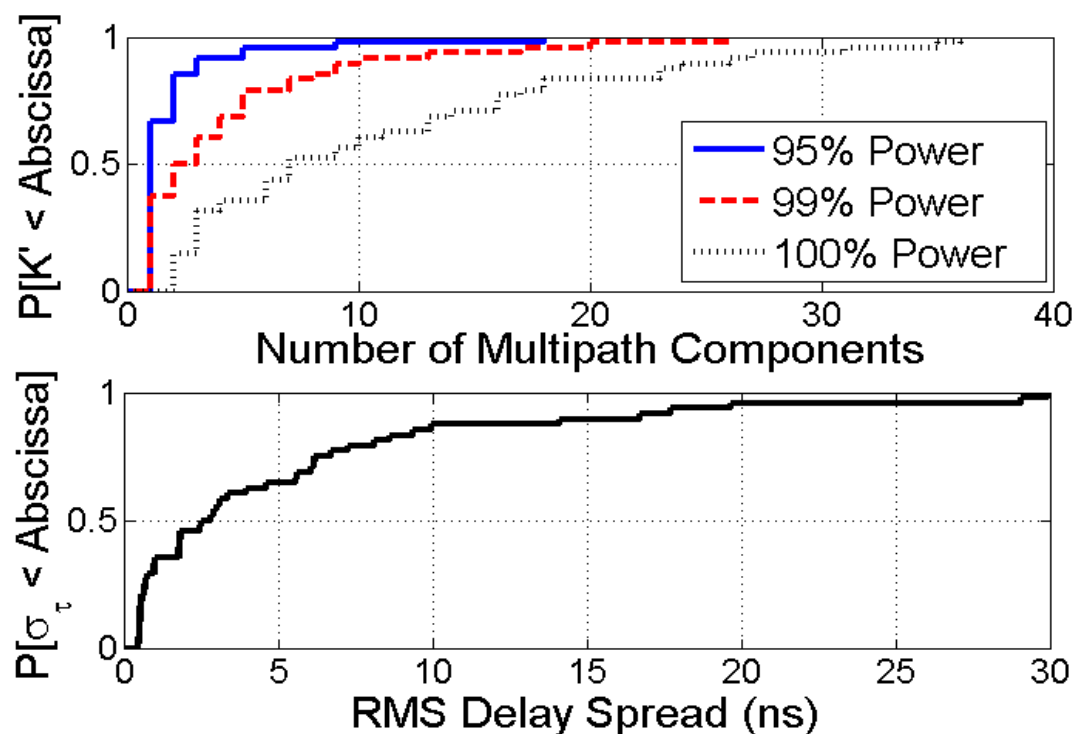
Photo of Cancellation Circuit



Patent pending

Millimeter Wave Channel Sparsity

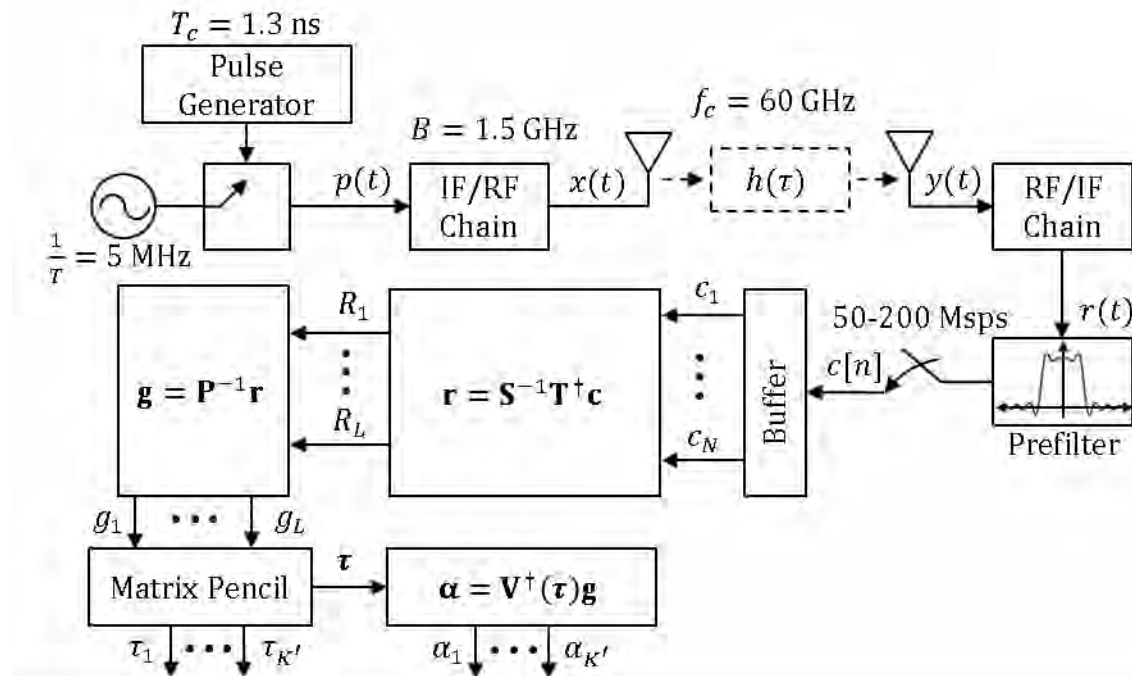
- CDFs of (a) channel sparsity and (b) RMS delay spread for 60 GHz outdoor peer-to-peer measurements
- 95% signal power in first peaks





Future Work using Compressed Sensing for Channel Sounding

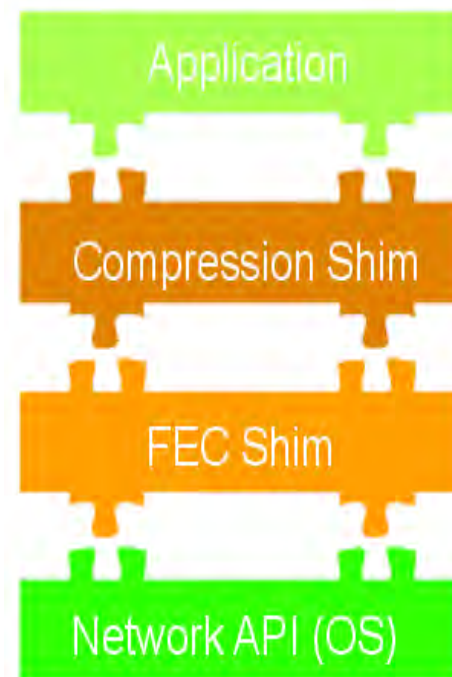
- Incorporate *angle of arrival* (adaptive beam forming)
- Build **Massively Broadband Channel Sounding Xampler**





Shims

- Semantically consistent method for adding network functionality
 - Works with legacy applications!
- Often improve latency, bandwidth, loss rate, etc. by a factor of two!
- Easy to code
- Low overhead



Without FEC



With FEC shim



Seattle Testbed summary

Seattle testbed

- ✧ Real system deployed on about 10K computers
 - Geographic diversity, network diversity, device diversity...
 - Laptops, desktops, tablets, phones
- ✧ Battle tested educational platform!
 - Used in 24 classes
 - Networking, security, OS
- ✧ Interesting research problems
 - Write-Once Run Anywhere
 - Network Heterogeneity
 - Legacy cloud containers (SFI meets Seattle VM)



Open for public use

<https://seattle.cs.washington.edu/>



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