An illustration of a smart city street scene. On the left, a blue bus is parked. In the center, a blue car is driving. On the right, a person is standing near a traffic light. The background features modern buildings, trees, and various IoT devices like a drone, a satellite, and a street light with a camera. The title text is overlaid on this scene.

Exploring the Horizons of Wireless Innovation: From Physical Layer Experiments to Smart City Applications on the COSMOS Testbed

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Acknowledgements

- **WINLAB, Rutgers University:** Dipankar Raychaudhuri, Jakub Kolodziejcki, Michael Sherman, Prasanthi Maddala, Nilanjan Paul, Sumit Maheshwari, Shalini Choudhury, Newman Wilson, Janice Campanella
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Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey / WINLAB



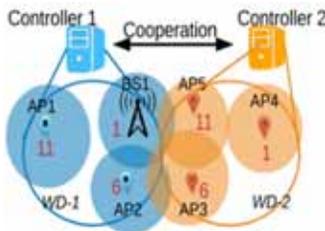
WINLAB 25,000 sq.ft. Tech Center Facility

WINLAB founded in 1989 as a collaborative industry-university research center with specialized focus on wireless networking



~25 faculty/staff, most from the ECE and CS departments at Rutgers
 ~40-50 grad students (80% PhD, 20% MS)

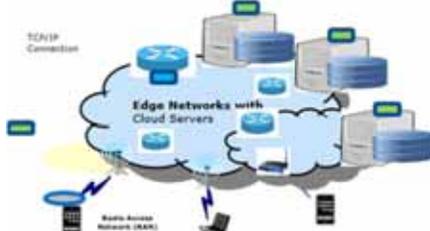
Center's research portfolio spans information theory, radio technology, wireless systems, mobile networks and computing



Dynamic Spectrum



Future Internet Arch.



Edge Cloud



Connected Vehicle

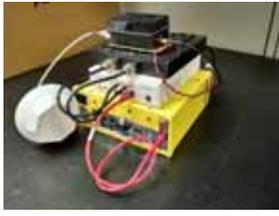
Extensive experimental research infrastructure including COSMOS, ORBIT & GENI testbeds



Low Power IoT Device



Massive MIMO



SDR



ORBIT Radio Grid Testbed



Computing Infrastructure



SDN



Platforms for Advanced Wireless Research (PAWR)

- NSF public/private program (\$50M + \$50M)
- Managed by PAWR Project Office (NEU/US-Ignite)
- Build four “city scale” platforms in US
- Enable core wireless and mobile research
- Enable research related to services/applications that rely on wireless and mobile



POWDER
Salt Lake City



COSMOS
New York City



AERPAW
Research Triangle



ARA
Central Iowa

First round completed in early 2018:

- POWDER-RENEW (University of Utah, Rice University)
- COSMOS (Rutgers University, Columbia University, New York University)

Second round winner early 2020:

- AERPAW (North Carolina State University, Mississippi State University, RENCI)

Third round winner July 2021:

- ARA (Iowa State University)

Additional facilities and resources:

- Colosseum - The world's most powerful wireless network emulator
- OpenAirX-Labs (OAX) - An end-to-end open source 5G software lab

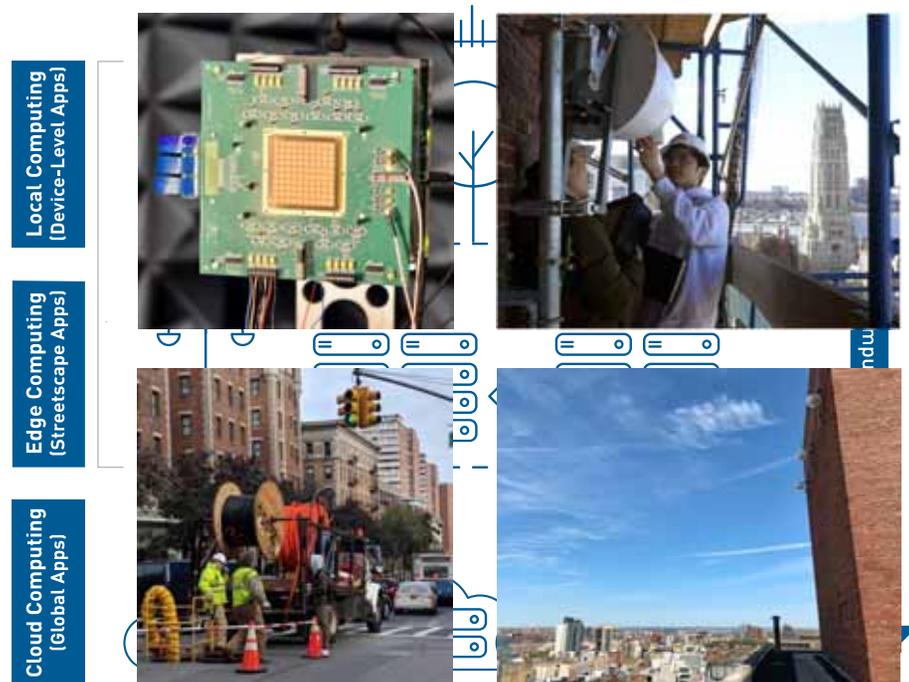


**Platforms for Advanced
Wireless Research**

COSMOS: Project Vision

Cloud enhanced Open Software-defined Mobile wireless testbed for city-Scale deployment

- **Latency** and **compute power** are two important dimensions and metrics
- **Edge computing** can enable real-time applications
- **Objective:** Real-world investigation of urban environments with
 - Ultra-high bandwidth (~Gbps)
 - Low latency (<5 ms)
 - Powerful edge computing
- **Enablers:**
 - 10s of 64-element millimeter-wave arrays
 - 10s of miles of Manhattan dark fiber
 - B5G edge cloud base stations
 - Remote-access
 - Programmability



Ultra-high bandwidth, low latency, and powerful edge computing will enable new classes of real-time applications. Domains including AR/VR, connected cars, and smart city (with high-bandwidth sensing)

Objective: Take it Outside



COSMOS: Deployment Area



D. Raychaudhuri, I. Seskar, G. Zussman, T. Korakis, D. Kilper, T. Chen, J. Kolodziejcki, M. Sherman, Z. Kostic, X. Gu, H. Krishnaswamy, S. Maheshwari, P. Skrimponis, and C. Gutterman, "Challenge: COSMOS: A city-scale programmable testbed for experimentation with advanced wireless," in *Proc. ACM MobiCom'20*, 2020.

COSMOS: Envisioned Deployment

- West Harlem with an area of ~1 sq. mile
 - ~15 city blocks and ~5 city avenues
- Large sites
 - Rooftop base stations
- Medium sites
 - Building side- or lightpole-mounted
- Small nodes
 - Including vehicular and hand-held



COSMOS Key Technologies

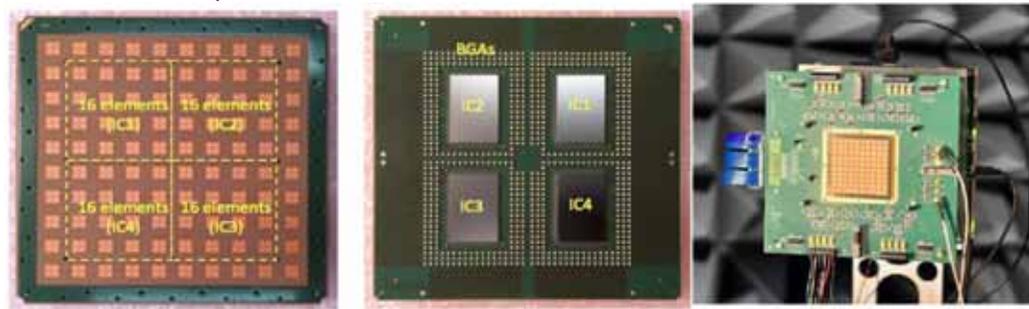
SDR

Design goal: 70 Mhz – 6 Ghz + 28 Ghz and 60 Ghz bands, ~500 Mhz BW, Gbps



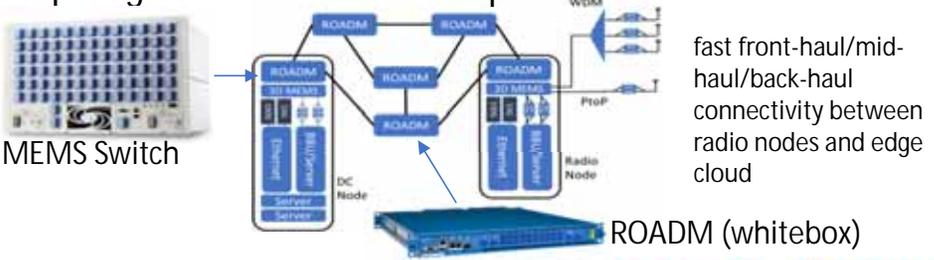
mmWave

IBM 28 GHz mmWave phased arrays (64 antennas with 1 or 8 beams)



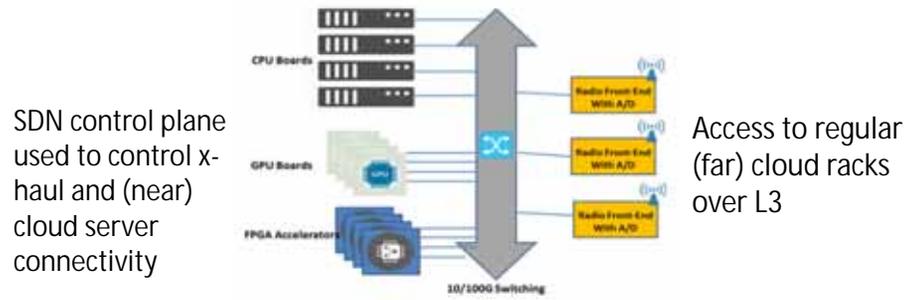
Optical Networking

Fast and low latency optical x-haul network using 3D MEMS switch and WDM ROADM - wide range of topologies with SDN control plane

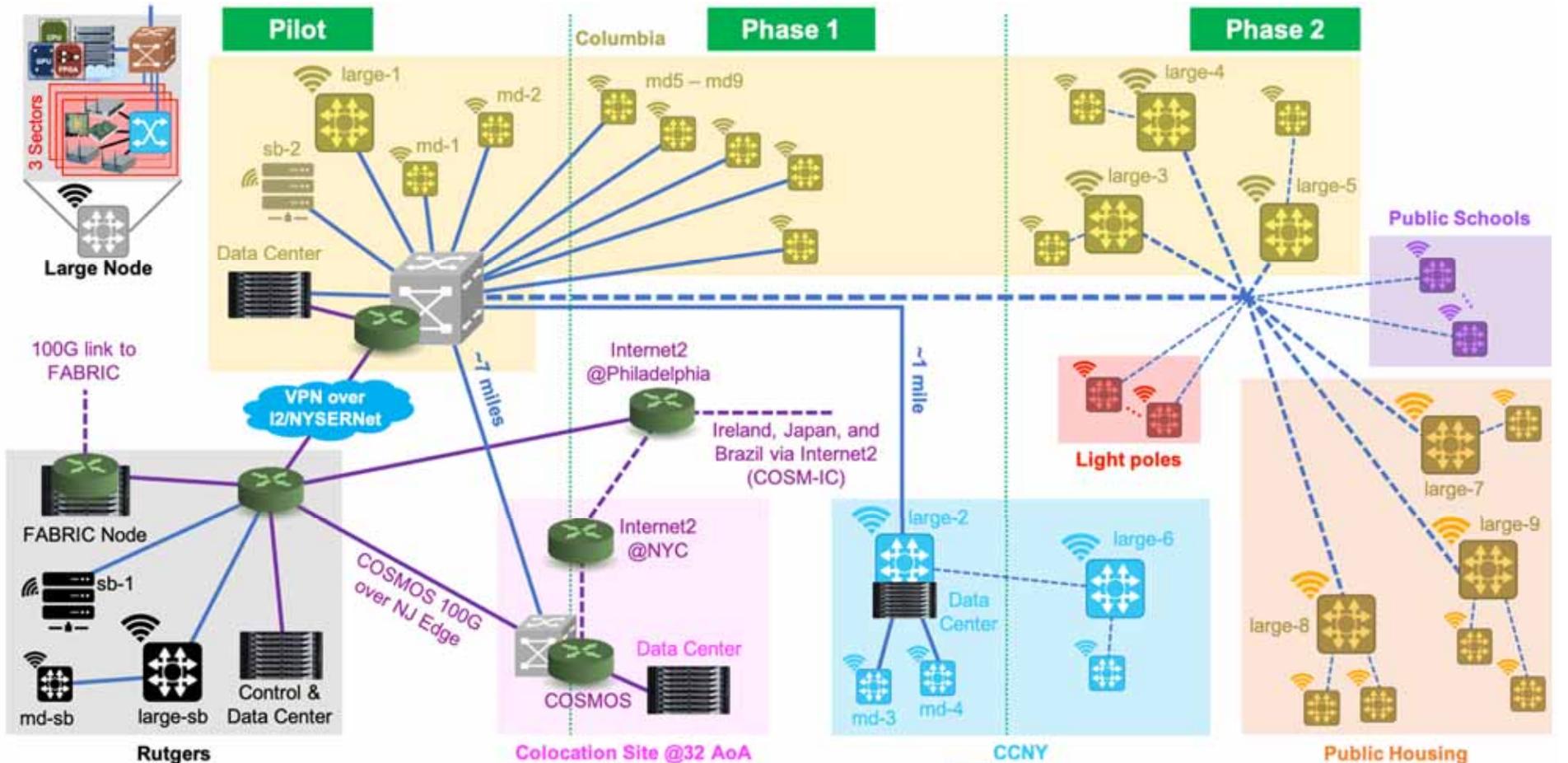


SDN and (distributed) Cloud

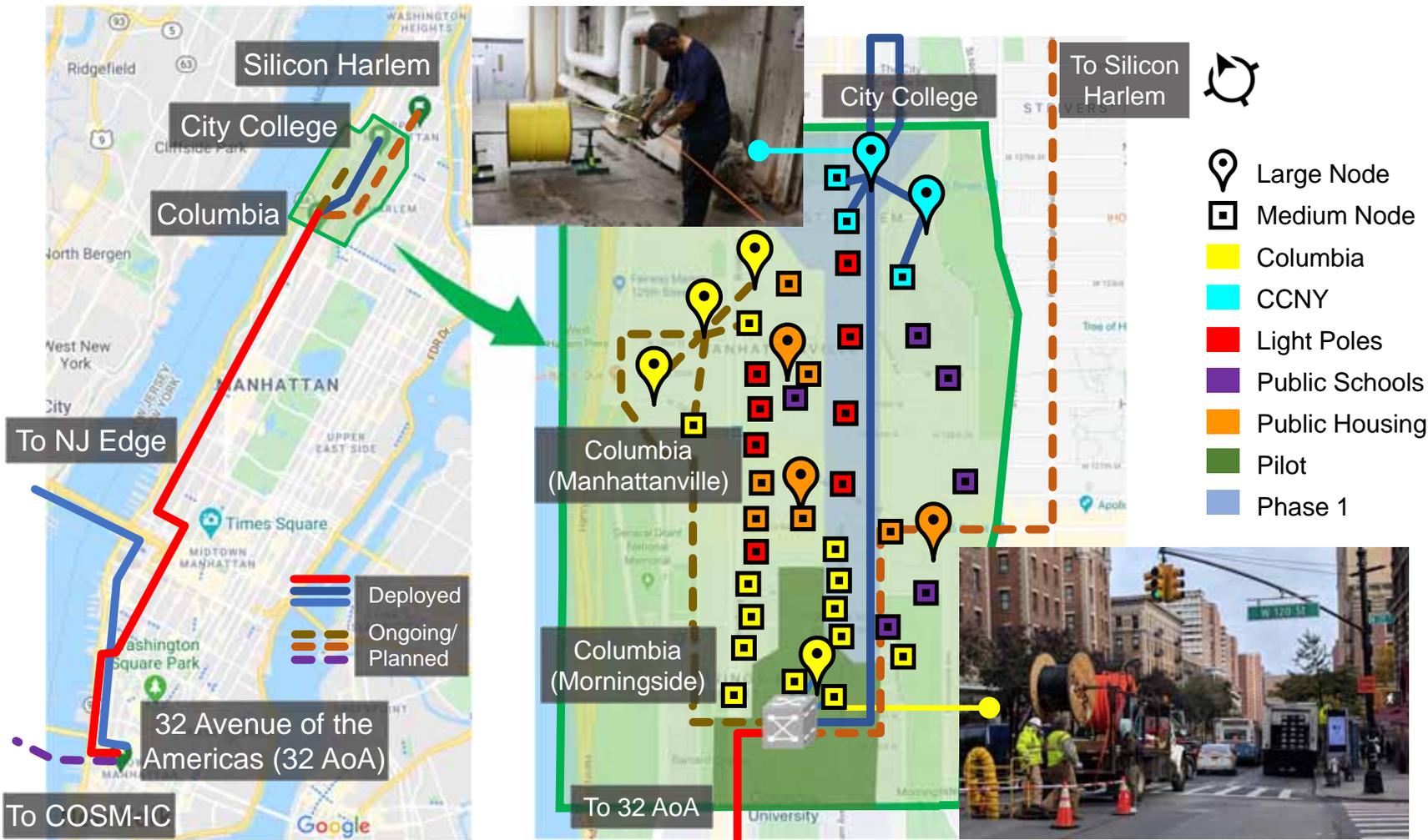
Compute clusters with choice of CPU, GPU and FPGA proc.



COSMOS: Envisioned Deployment



COSMOS: Envisioned Deployment



- Large Node
- Medium Node
- Columbia
- CCNY
- Light Poles
- Public Schools
- Public Housing
- Pilot
- Phase 1



Large (rooftop)



Medium (street-level)



Small (portable)

COSMOS Experimental Licenses



FCC Innovation Zone: “The New York City Innovation Zone encompasses area bounded by W 120th Street on the south, Amsterdam Avenue to the east, W 136th Street to the north and Hudson River on the west”



Frequency Band	Type of operation	Allocation	Maximum EIRP (dBm)
2500-2690 MHz	Fixed	Non-federal	20*
3700-4200 MHz	Mobile	Non-federal	20*
5850-5925 MHz	Mobile	Shared	20*
5925-7125 MHz	Fixed & Mobile	Non-federal	20*
27.5-28.35 GHz	Fixed	Non-federal	40*
38.6-40.0 GHz	Fixed	Non-federal	40*

(Additional) Program Experimental License: at Rutgers, Columbia and CCNY campuses



COSMOS: Project Timeline



Dark fiber b/w Columbia and 32AoA lit up

Apr. 2018

Pilot completion and the first COSMOS workshop/tutorial

Sept. 2019

IBM 28 GHz PAAM boards delivered

Nov. 2020

Dark fiber b/w Columbia and CCNY lit up

NSF CS3 ERC Awarded

Jan. 2023

Phase 1 completion Q3 2023*



Oct. 2017

Project start

May 2019

FCC Innovation Zone

Sept. 2020

COSM-IC

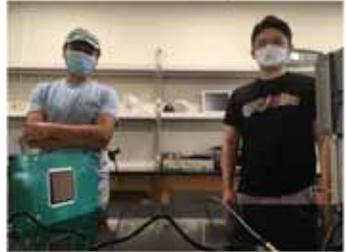
Dec. 2021

Sept. 2022

O-RAN OTIC

Q1 2023

O-RAN nG Research Platform

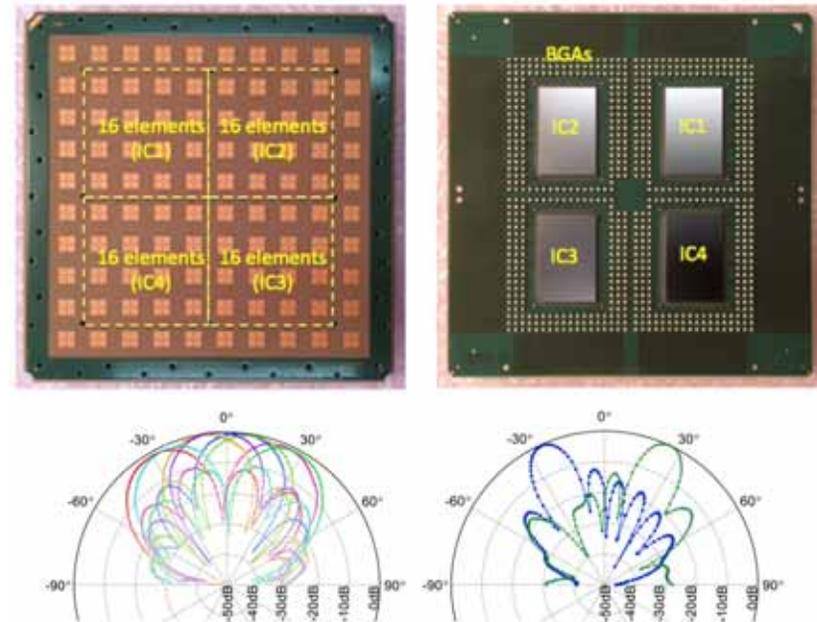


**Deployments affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and supply chain*



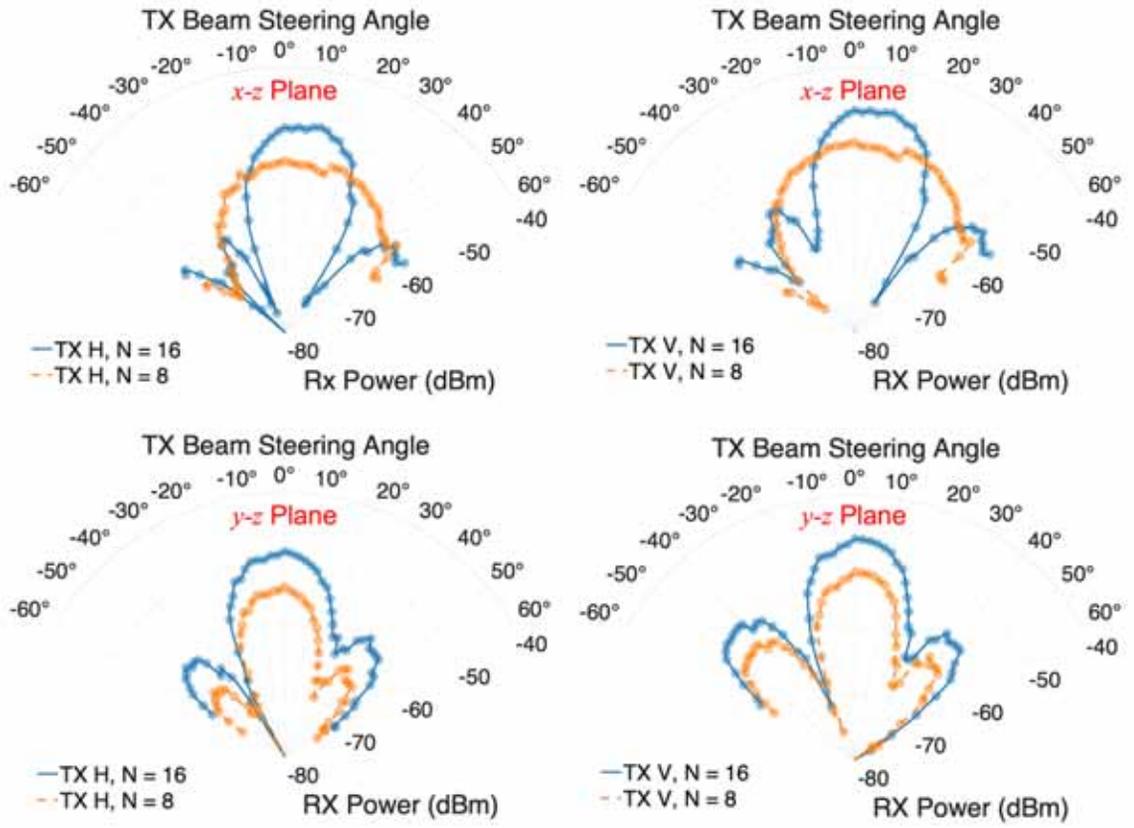
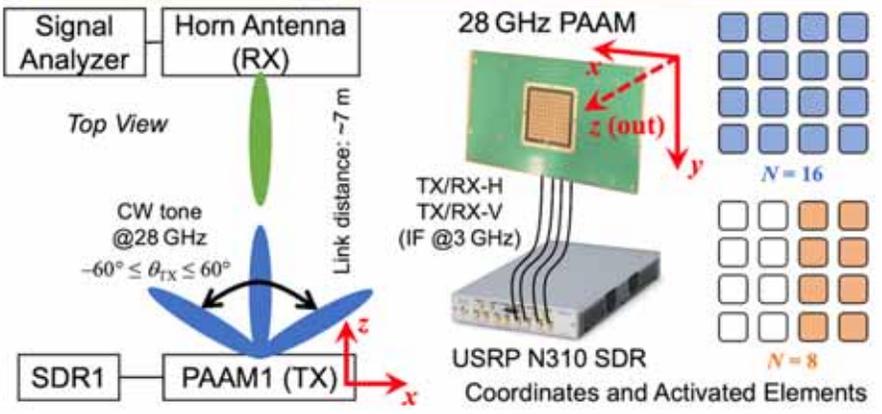
IBM-Ericsson 28 GHz 64-element PAAM

- Multi-function module
 - 8 simultaneous 16-element beams in TX or RX
 - 2 simultaneous 64-element beams in TX or RX
 - Dual-polarization with independent data streams
- Antenna gain uniformity & orthogonal and fast beam controls (no calibration required)
- TX/RX beamforming
 - Support >20,000 independent beamforming directions with 1° beam-steering resolution
 - Beam-steering up to $\pm 60^\circ$ in azimuth/elevation



- X. Gu, et al. "Development, implementation, and characterization of a 64-element dual-polarized phased-array antenna module for 28-GHz high-speed data communications," *IEEE Transactions on Microwave Theory and Techniques*, vol. 67, no.7, pp. 2975-2984, 2019.
- X. Gu, et al. "A multilayer organic package with 64 dual-polarized antennas for 28GHz 5G communication," in *Proc. IEEE MTT-S International Microwave Symposium (IMS'17)*, 2017.
- B. Sadhu, et al. "A 28-GHz 32-element TRX phased-array IC with concurrent dual-polarized operation and orthogonal phase and gain control for 5G communications," *IEEE Journal of Solid-State Circuits*, vol. 52, pp.12, pp. 3373-3391, 2017. **Best Paper Award**
- B. Sadhu, et al. "A 28GHz 32-element phased-array transceiver IC with concurrent dual polarized beams and 1.4 degree beam-steering resolution for 5G communication," in *Proc. IEEE International Solid-State Circuits Conference (ISSCC'17)*, 2017. **Lewis Winner Award for Outstanding Paper (Best Paper Award)**

Experimentation with mmWave Characterization



Example beam pattern measurements using the IBM 28 GHz PAAMs in Sandbox 1

• T. Chen, P. Maddala, P. Skrimponis, J. Kolodziejski, X. Gu, A. Paidimarri, S. Rangan, G. Zussman, and I. Seskar, "Programmable and open-access millimeter-wave radios in the PAWR COSMOS testbed," in *Proc. ACM MobiCom'21 Workshop on Wireless Network Testbeds, Experimental evaluation & Characterization (WiNTECH'21)*, 2021.

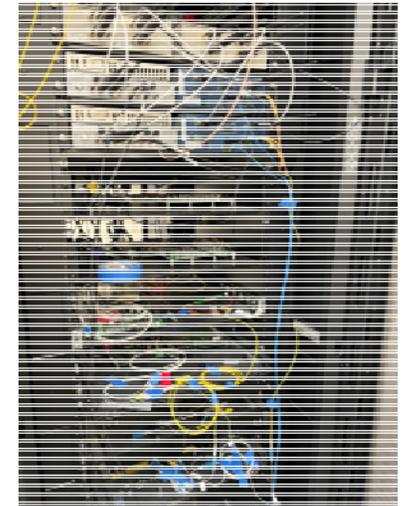
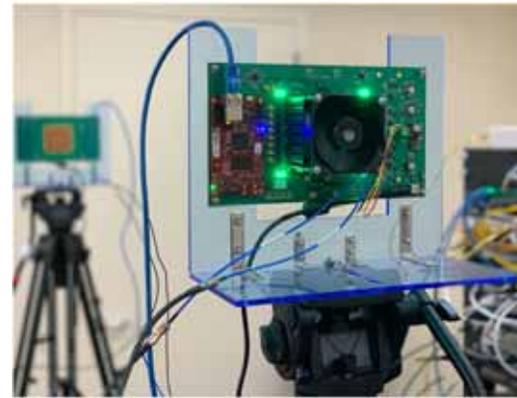
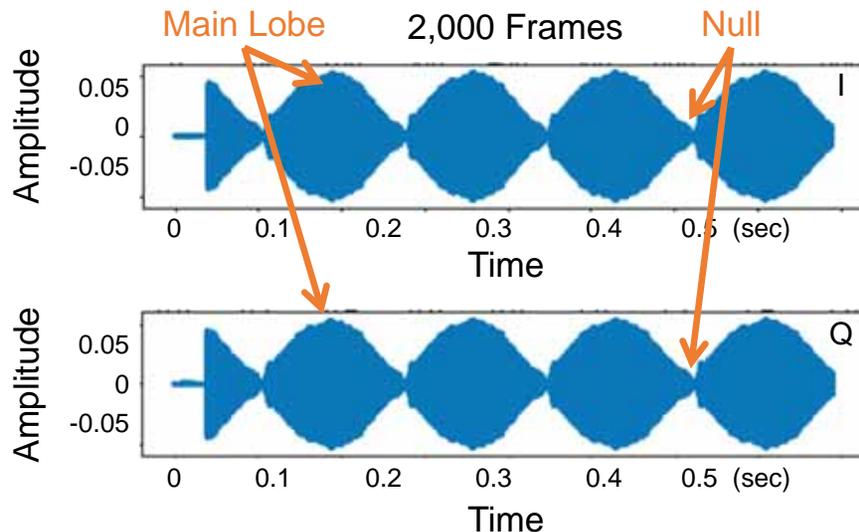
Experiment: Indoor 28 GHz Channel Sounding

- Hardware:

- 2x IBM 28 GHz PAAM boards and 2x USRP N310 SDRs (sampling rate: 62.5 MHz) in COSMOS Sandbox 2

- Software:

- IBM PAAM control API with fixed TX beam and RX beam sweeping within $[-60^\circ, 60^\circ]$ in the azimuth plane
- The *RENEWLab Sounder* framework with USRP support (<https://github.com/renew-wireless/RENEWLab>)



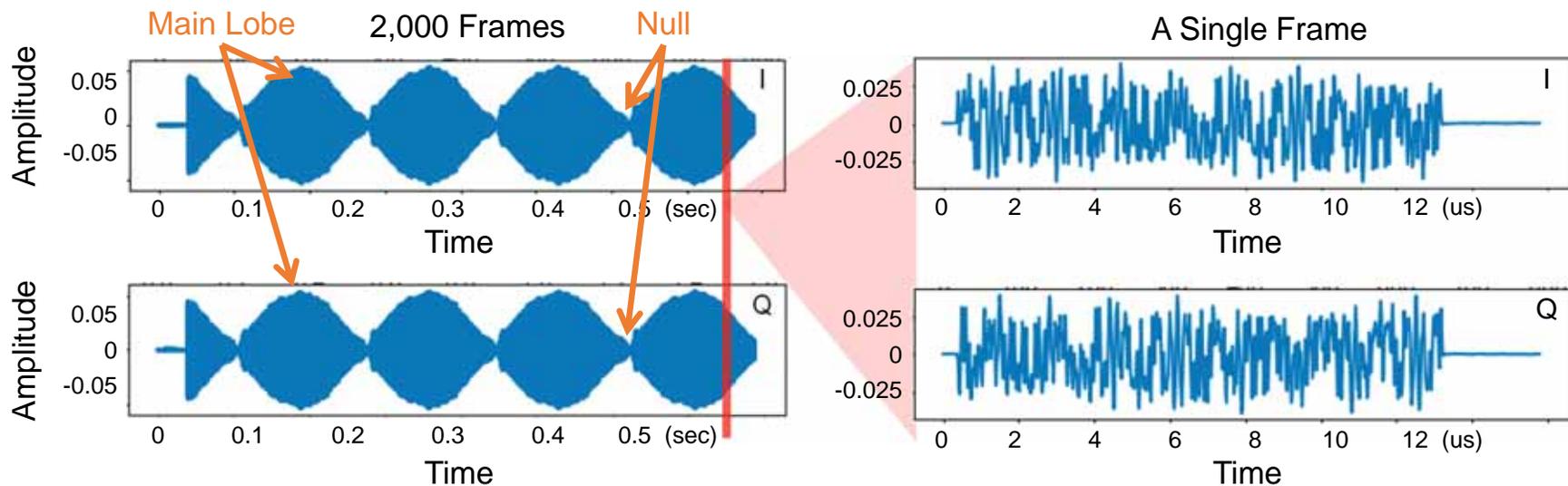
Experimentation with mmWave Characterization

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- Zhenzhou Qi, Zihui Gao, Chung-Hsuan Tung, Tingjun Chen, "Programmable Millimeter-Wave MIMO Radios with Real-Time Baseband Processing", (to appear) in *Proc. ACM MobiCom'23 Workshop on Wireless Network Testbeds, Experimental evaluation & CHaracterization (WiNTECH'23)*,

Experiment: Outdoor mmWave Channel Characterization

- 28 GHz channel measurements in the COSMOS testbed area in a dense urban canyon environment
 - Representative (potential) deployment sites of mmWave BSs (building rooftops, street lightpoles, etc.)
 - Extensive measurements on long sidewalks (up to 1,100 m) with fine-grained link step size (1.5/3 m)
- 41+ million measurements were collected from 2,600+ links on 22 sidewalks in 4 different sites
 - Characterizations of path gain, effective beamforming gain, SNR coverage, and achievable data rates



4-way city intersection



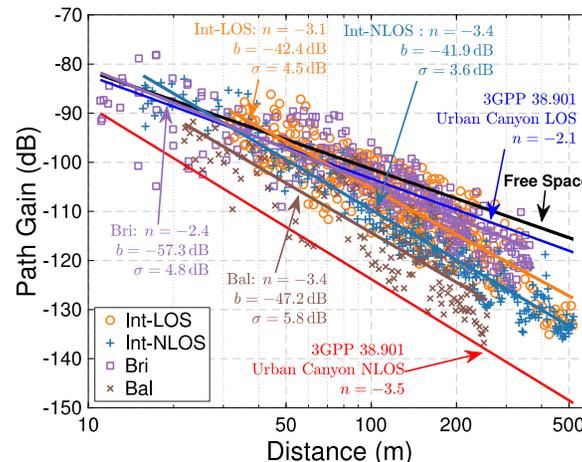
Building rooftop



Cross-avenue bridge



An open-space park



- D. Chizhik, J. Du, R. Valenzuela, "Universal path gain laws for common wireless communication environments", *IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation*, 2021
- J. Du, D. Chizhik, R. Valenzuela, R. Feick, M. Rodríguez, G. Castro, T. Chen, M. Kohli, and G. Zussman, "Directional measurements in urban street canyons from macro rooftop sites at 28GHz for 90% outdoor coverage," *IEEE Transactions on Antenna and Propagation*, vol. 69, no. 6, pp. 3459–3469, June 2021.
- T. Chen, M. Kohli, T. Dai, A. D. Estigarribia, D. Chizhik, J. Du, R. Feick, R. Valenzuela, and G. Zussman, "28GHz channel measurements in the COSMOS testbed deployment area," in *Proc. ACM MobiCom'19 Workshop on Millimeter-Wave Networks and Sensing Systems (mmNets)*, 2019.

Experiment: Outdoor to Indoor mmWave

- Extensive outdoor-to-indoor measurements within different buildings: 29+ million measurements were collected from over 2,200 links in 7 different sites



Outdoor-to-outdoor measurements

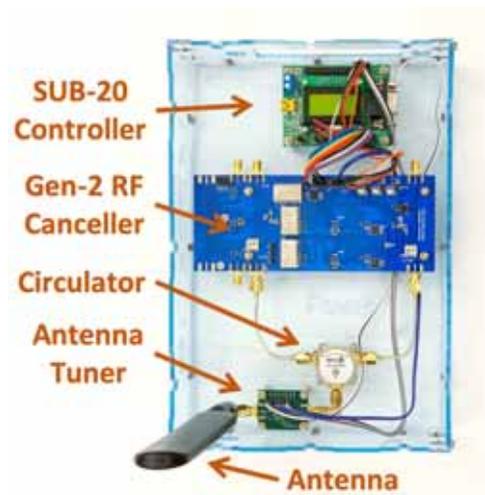
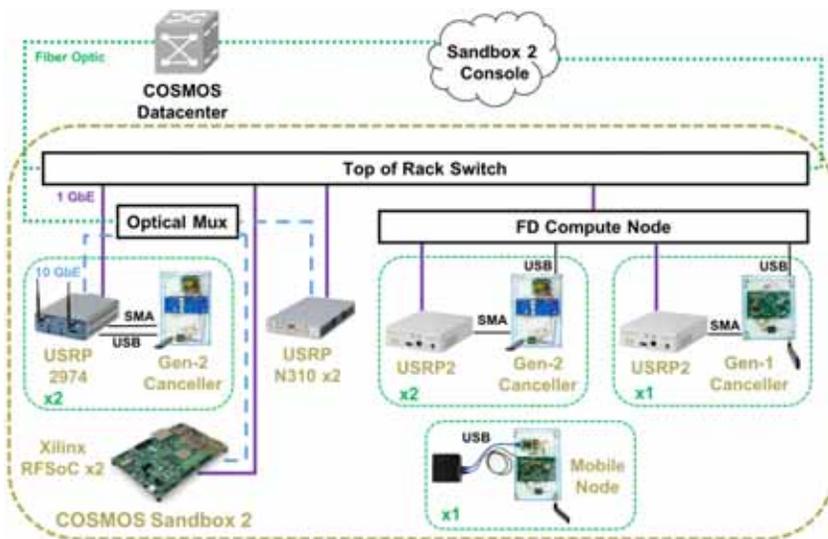


Outdoor-to-indoor measurements

- M. Kohli, A. Adhikari, G. Avci, S. Brent, A. Dash, J. Moser, S. Hossain, I. Kadota, C. Garland, S. Mukherjee, R. Feick, D. Chizhik, J. Du, R. Valenzuela, and G. Zussman, "Outdoor-to-indoor 28 GHz wireless measurements in Manhattan: Path loss, environmental effects, and 90% coverage," Proc. ACM MobiHoc, Oct. 2022.

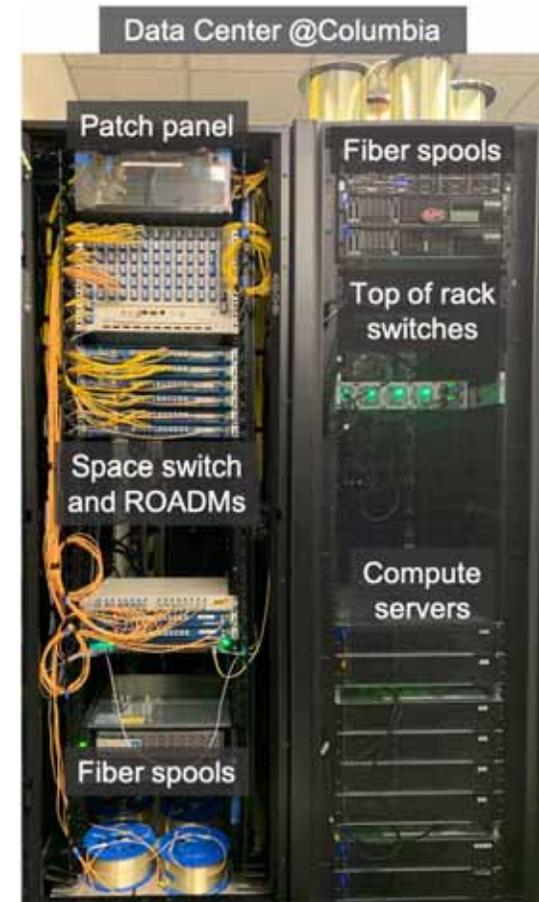
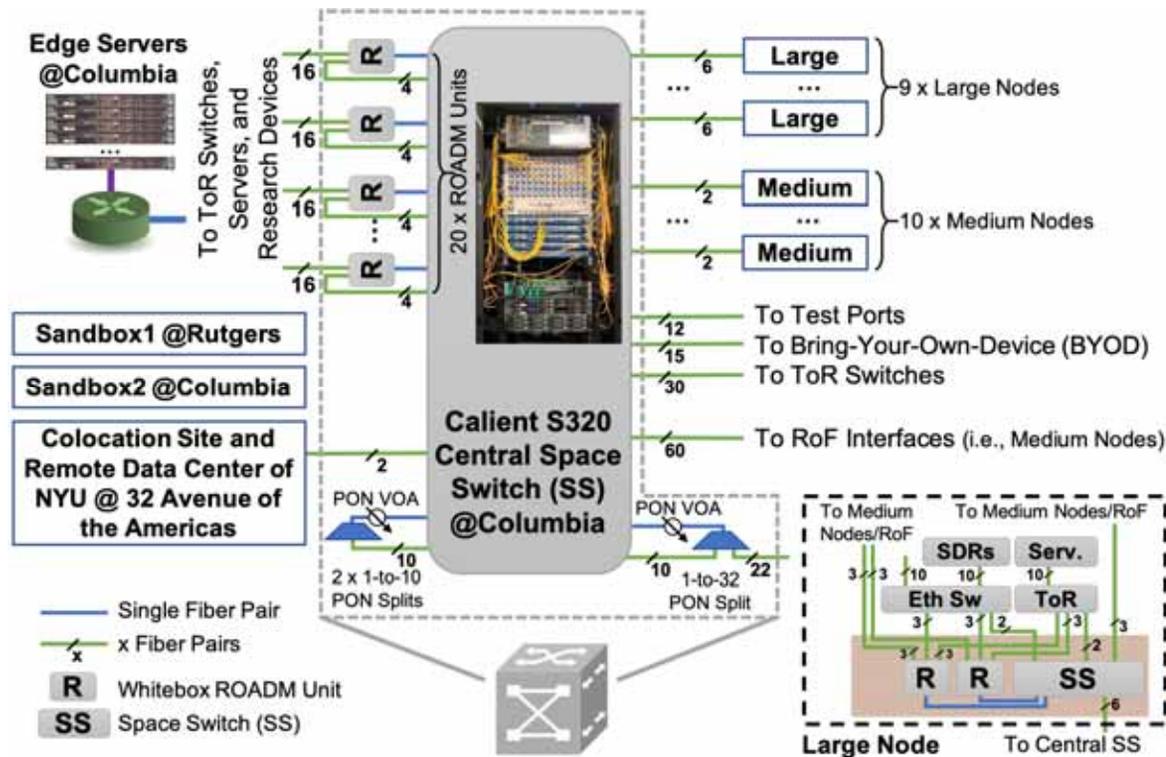
Experiment: Full-Duplex Wireless

- Open-access and remotely-accessible wideband full-duplex radios integrated in the COSMOS sandbox2 with open-sourced hardware, software, and example experiments



- M. Kohli, T. Chen, M. Baraani Dastjerdi, J. Welles, I. Seskar, H. Krishnaswamy, and G. Zussman, "Open-access full-duplex wireless in the ORBIT and COSMOS testbeds," *Elsevier Computer Networks*, 2021.
- T. Chen, M. Baraani Dastjerdi, J. Zhou, H. Krishnaswamy, and G. Zussman, "Wideband full-duplex wireless via frequency-domain equalization: Design and experimentation," in *Proc. ACM MobiCom'19*, 2019. **ACM MobiCom'19 Student Research Competition (SRC) Winner – First Place.**
- Tutorial available at https://wiki.cosmos-lab.org/wiki/tutorials/full_duplex, code available at https://github.com/Wimnet/flexicon_orbit.

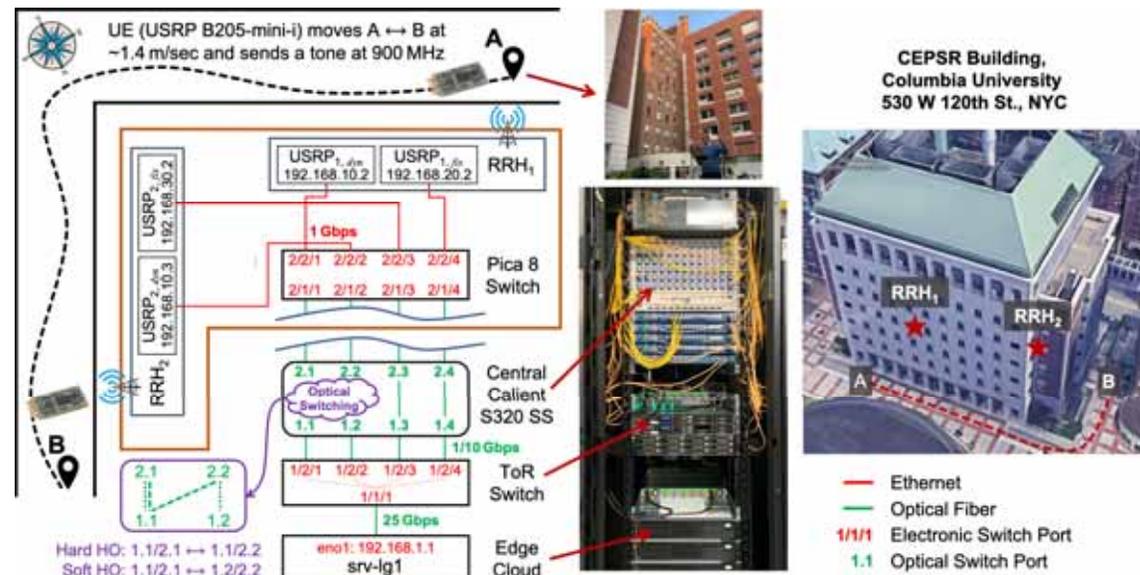
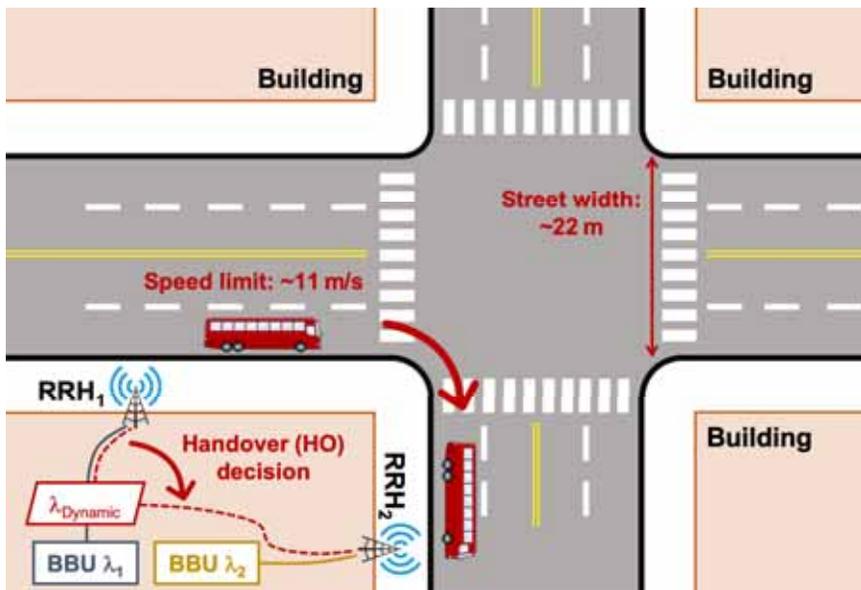
Optical Networking



- T. Chen, J. Yu, A. Minakhmetov, C. Gutterman, M. Sherman, S. Zhu, S. Santaniello, A. biswas, I. Seskar, G. Zussman, and D. Kilper, "A software-defined programmable testbed for beyond-5G optical-wireless experimentation at city-scale," *IEEE Network, Special Issue on Next-Generation Optical Access Networks to Support Super-Broadband Services and 5G/6G Mobile Networks*, vol. 36, no. 2, pp. 90-99, Mar./Apr. 2022.
- B. Lantz, J. Yu, A. Bhardwaj, A. Diaz-Montiel, A. Quraishy, S. Santaniello, T. Chen, R. Fujieda, A. Mukhopadhyay, G. Zussman, M. Ruffini, and D. Kilper, "SDN-controlled dynamic front-haul provisioning, emulated on hardware and virtual COSMOS optical x-haul testbeds," in *Proc. OSA OFC'21, M2B.8*, 2021.
- J. Yu, C. Gutterman, A. Minakhmetov, M. Sherman, T. Chen, S. Zhu, G. Zussman, I. Seskar, and D. Kilper, "Dual use SDN controller for management and experimentation in a field deployed testbed," in *Proc. OSA OFC'20, T3J.3*, 2020.

Experiment: Optical+Wireless Handover

- SDN-based optical switching to support high bandwidth links with deterministic delay
- A vehicle taking a turn at an intersection receives services from two remote radio heads (RRHs) through dynamic optical switching and wavelength re-allocation.



- A. Minakhmetov, C. Gutterman, T. Chen, J. Yu, C. Ware, L. Iannone, D. Kilper, and G. Zussman, "Experiments on cloud-RAN wireless handover using optical switching in a dense urban testbed," in *Proc. OSA OFC'20, Th2A.25*, 2020.

Experiment: Coexistence and Simultaneous Switching of Real-time Fiber Sensing and 400GbE

COSMOS data center

Co-propagating signals and services:

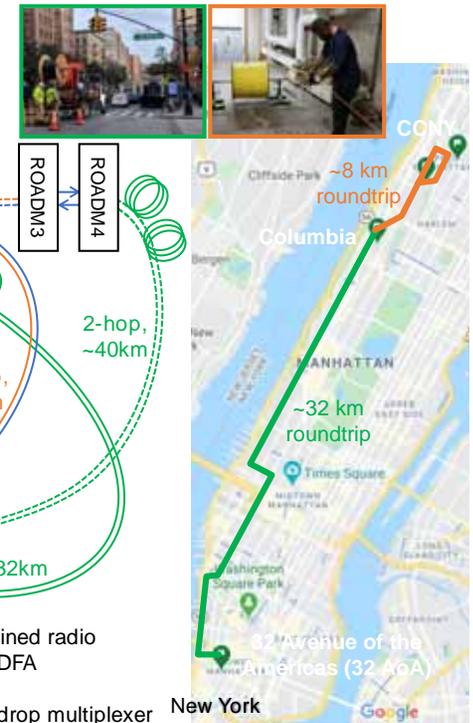
- [1550.12nm] Distributed acoustic sensing (DAS)
- [1551.22nm] Analog radio-over-fiber (ARoF): srv1/sdr2/sdr3
- [1551.82nm] Galileo Flex T coherent 400G link: Wideband spectrum monitoring (srv1/sdr2/sdr3), TCP data traffic (srv1/srv2), 100GbE traffic



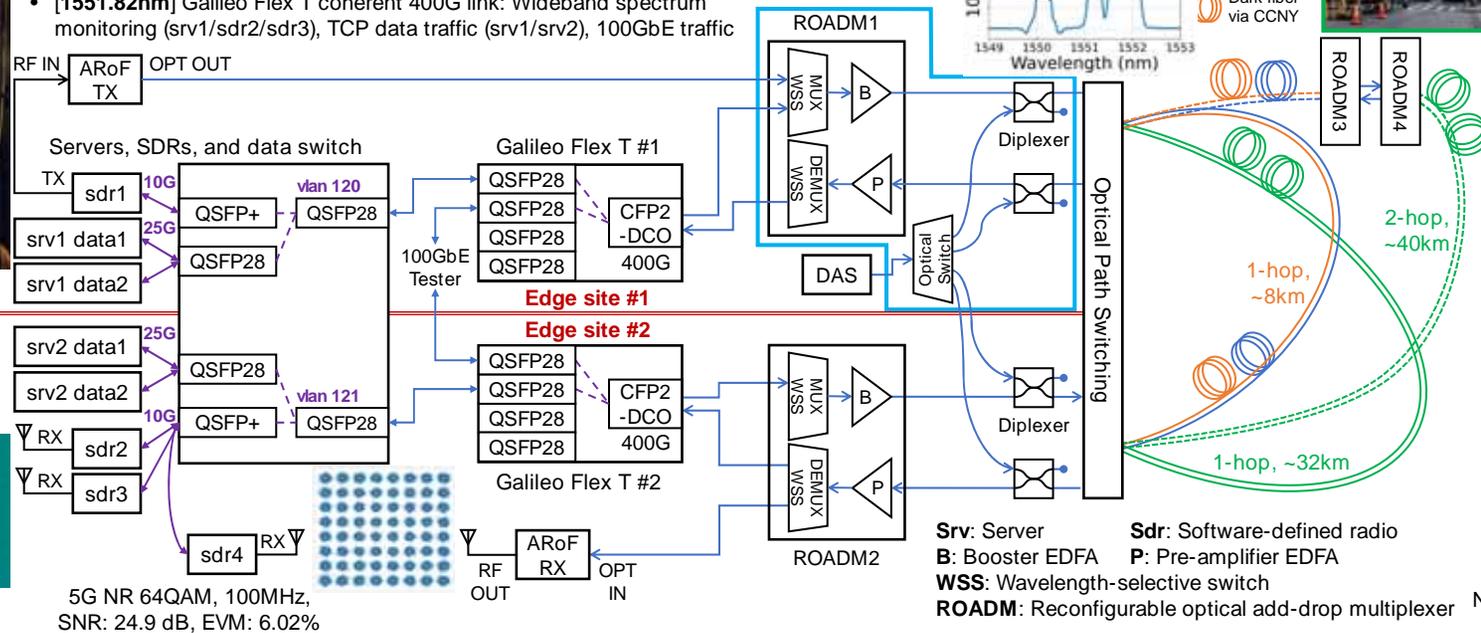
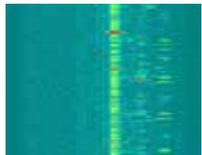
Launch Spectrum



- Lab fiber
- Dark fiber via 32AoA
- Dark fiber via CCNY



Edge site #1
Edge site #2
2x 200MHz bandwidth @2.4/5.8GHz

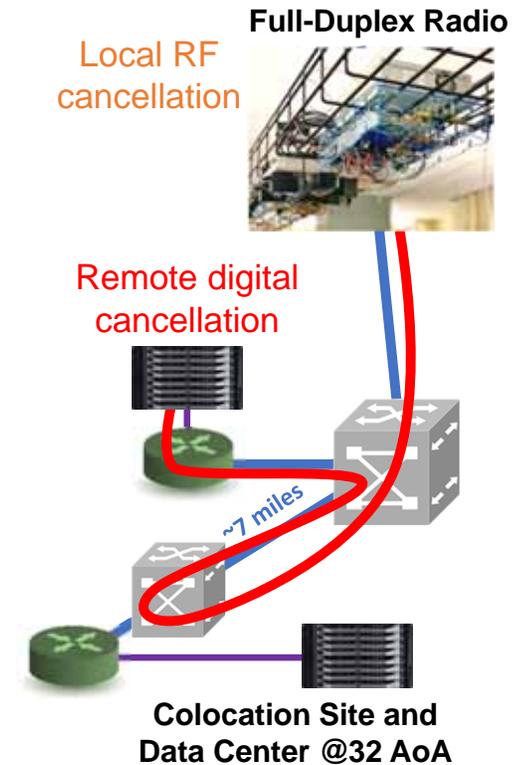
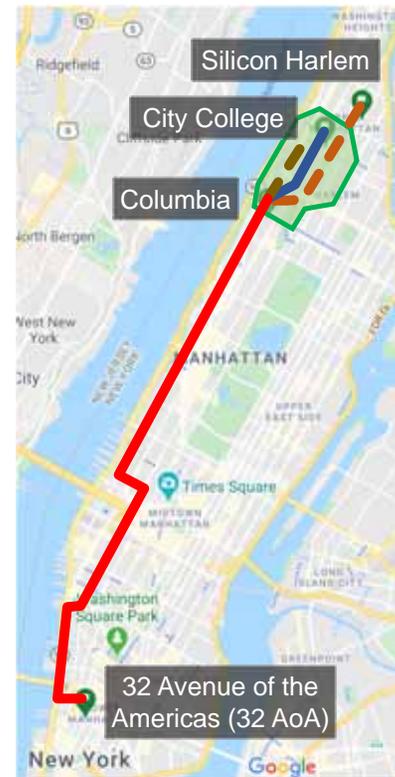


5G NR 64QAM, 100MHz, SNR: 24.9 dB, EVM: 6.02%

Srv: Server
B: Booster EDFA
WSS: Wavelength-selective switch
ROADM: Reconfigurable optical add-drop multiplexer
Sdr: Software-defined radio
P: Pre-amplifier EDFA

Experiment: Remote-Processing

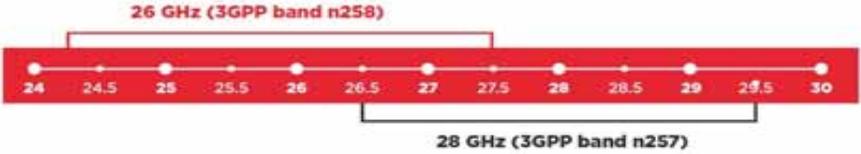
- Full-duplex radio integrated with COSMOS' dark fiber-based optical x-haul network
- Local RF self-interference cancellation at the full-duplex radio
- Remote digital self-interference cancellation at the server (~14 miles away from the radio)



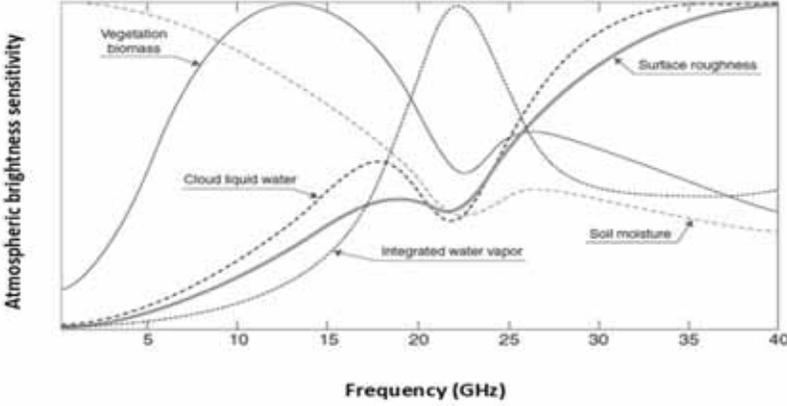
COSMOS dark fiber deployment and the supported Cloud-RAN applications

NSF SWIFT: Enabling Spectrum Coexistence of 5G mmWave and Passive Weather Sensing

- Specific focus on 5G n258 mmWave band



- Weather prediction (WRF Data Assimilation)
 - Rely on passive satellite sensors/radiometers observations
 - AMSU-A sensors operate at 23.8 GHz on weather satellites
 - Operating bandwidth of 270 MHz, located at ~700 km distance from earth



- Big debate on acceptable 5G Leakage
 - -55 to -40 dBW (Weather Forecasters) vs -20 dBW (5G Community)



- Passive Spectrum Coexistence
 - Can we model leakage from the n258 band on passive weather sensors at satellites and determine impact on actual weather prediction?
 - What does it mean for Transceiver Design and Resource Allocation?

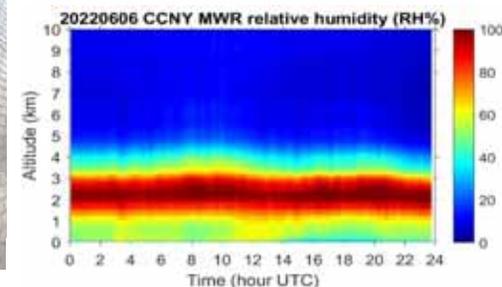
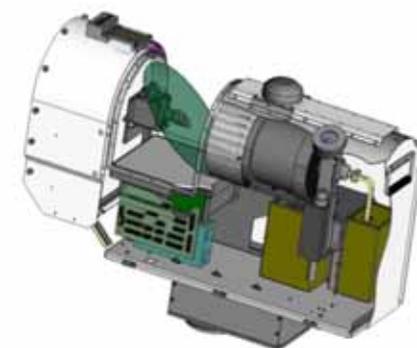
SII-NRDZ: Spectrum Sharing via Consumption Models and Telemetry - Prototyping and Field Testing in an Urban FCC Innovation Zone

- The fundamental information model based on Spectrum Consumption Models (SCMs), recently standardized as IEEE 1900.5.2.
 - SCMs capture the transmission and reception spectrum use boundaries of wireless systems so their compatibility (i.e., non-interference) can be arbitrated by efficient and standardized computational methods
- Objectives:
 - Develop techniques for efficiently generating SCMs and using them in a large-scale ZMS
 - Develop spectrum sharing and interference management algorithms that use SCMs and measurement feedback to achieve high spectrum efficiency, low processing complexity and communication overhead, and scalability
 - Prototype a Zone Management System (ZMS)
 - Evaluate via real-world experimentation at COSMOS and NOAA-CESSRST

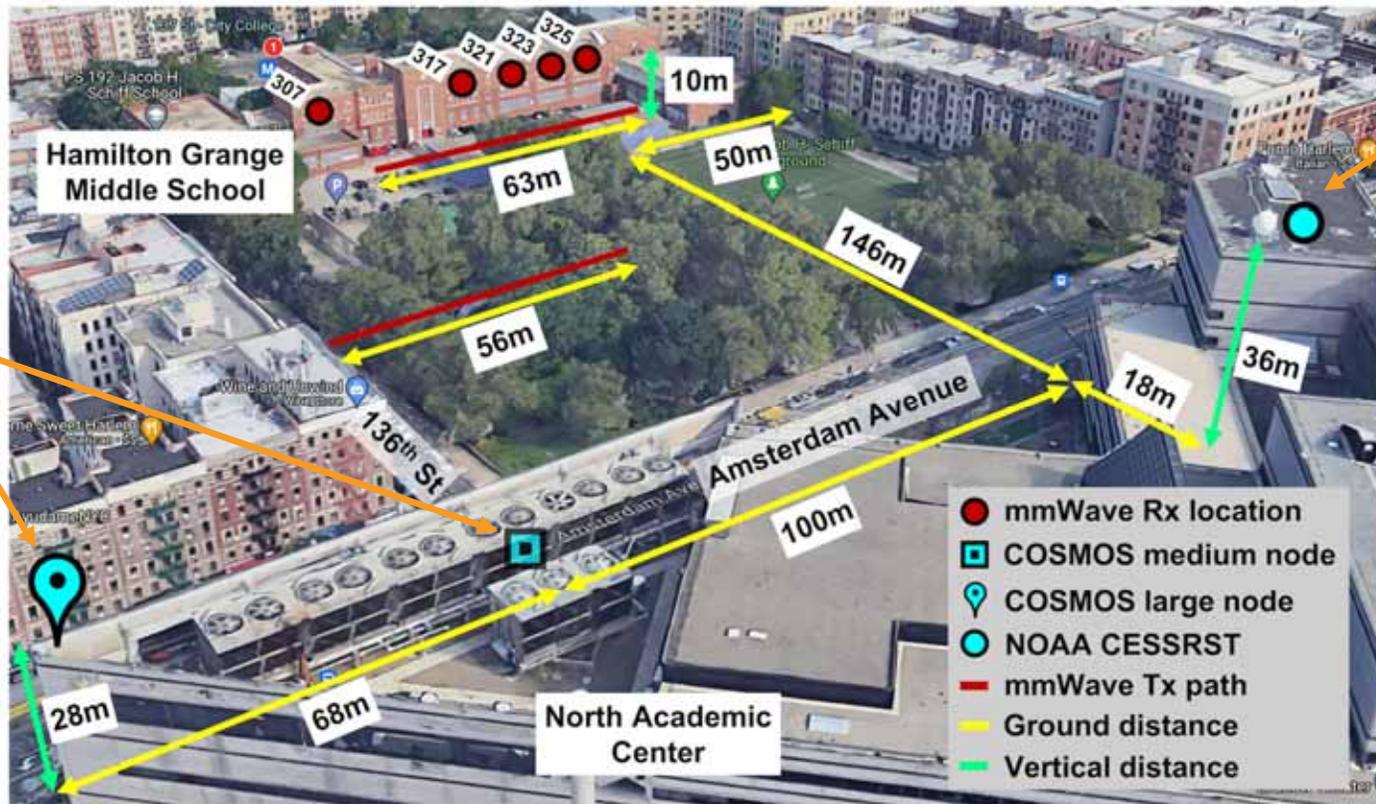


NRDZ: Considered Scenarios/Applications

- Protection of passive receivers in the NOAA-CESSRST center at 27–29 GHz (for part of the operating band of a radiometer used in weather monitoring)
 - Overlap with the mmWave frequency range used in COSMOS and 5G
- Protection of passive receivers in the NOAA-CESSRST center that operate at 1.7 GHz and 7.7–8.2 GHz (for reception from a polar orbiting satellite)
- Potentially – protection of 9.5GHz weather radar
- Protection mechanisms and sensing for 6-7 GHz operations
 - Indoor to outdoor effects in a dense urban environment

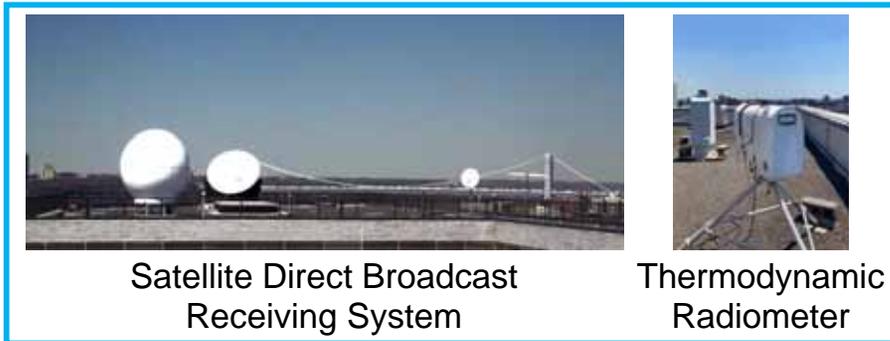


NSF COSMOS and NOAA CESSRST



Overview (Cont.)

NOAA-CESSRST | OAA Center for Earth System Sciences and Remote Sensing Technologies



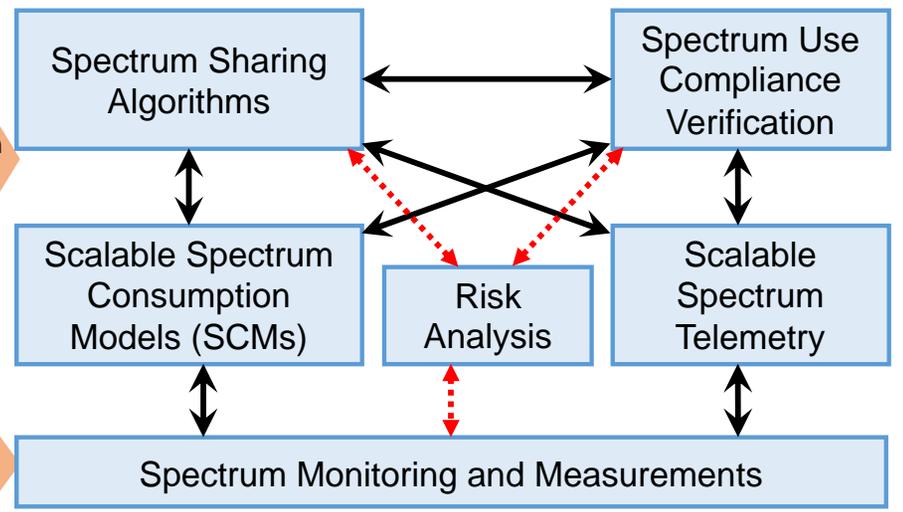
FCC NYC Innovation Zone NSF PAWR COSMOS Testbed NRDZ Site

Trial & Testing

Collaboration Channel

Hardware & Software Support

Applications
Co-existence: satellites, radiometers, 6–7 GHz



Zone Management System (ZMS)
End-to-End Spectrum Sharing Solution

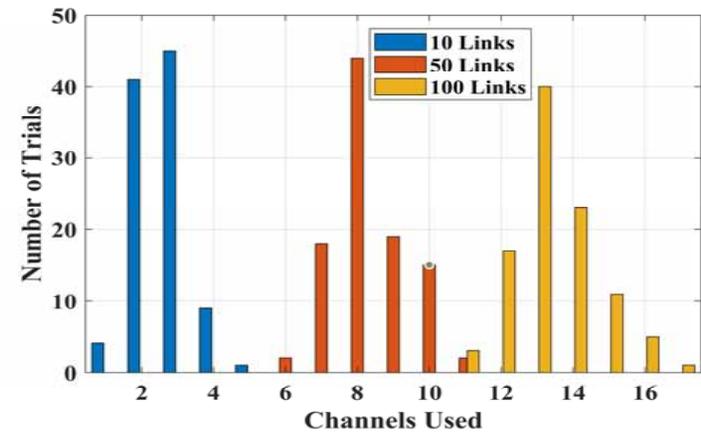
Spectrum Deconfliction (Centralized algorithm)

DOF: Central frequency (channel), Power (Power margin)

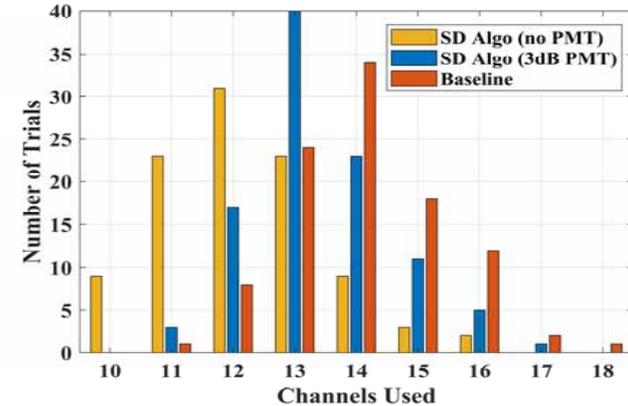
Simulation parameters

Parameter	Value
Operational Area	0.5 square mile
Min Tx-Tx separation	10 m
Tx-Rx separation	<i>Uniform(10m, 100m)</i>
Frequency shift (Δf)	1 MHz
Power margin threshold	3 dB
Number of trials	100
Python version	3.8
Machine configuration	Intel i7-4790 (3.60 GHz) Cores: 8, Memory: 15 GB

Aggregate interference is being taken into account !



Channels used by SD Algo (3dB PMT) to deconflict networks of different sizes



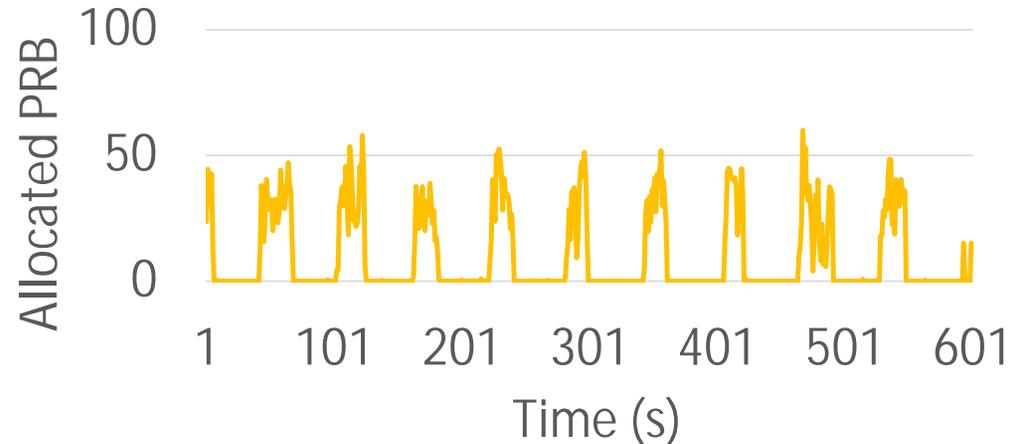
Channels used by SD Algo variants to deconflict networks of 100 links (100 trials)

NG-Scope: Fine-grained telemetry for NextG cellular

Analyzing traffic of each UE

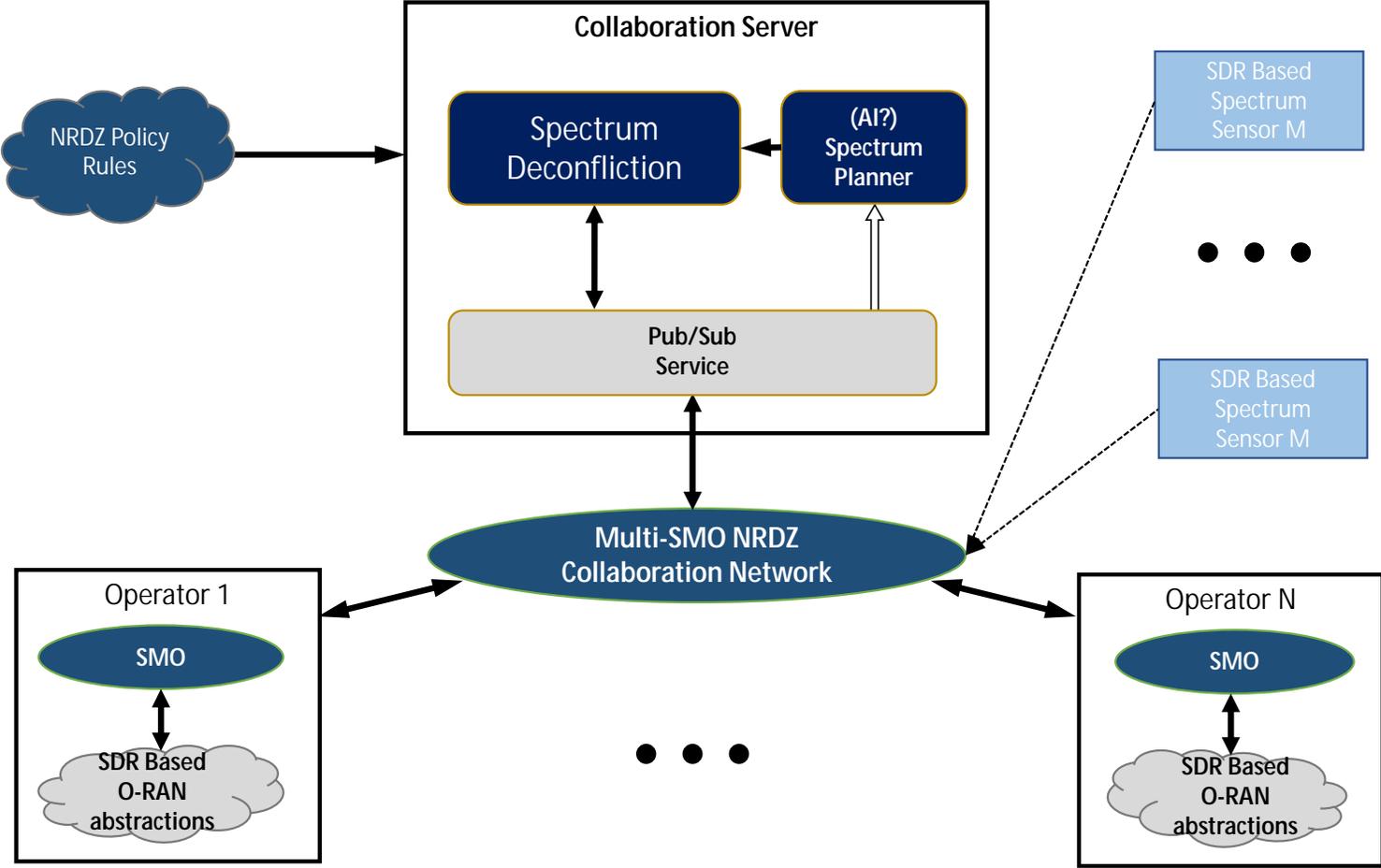
Allocated bandwidth (PRB):

- Varies with the traffic pattern
- Predicting the future traffic pattern of the user



- If the signal layer detects strong cellular activities in certain bands, the PHY layer can be triggered to monitor those bands to obtain the spectrum utilization as a function of network statistics with at fine granularity using NG-SCOPE
- Will provide input to the **Spectrum Sharing and Interference Management Algorithms**

Proof of Concept: Private 5G (O-RAN Based) DSA Orchestrated NRDZ Deployment



Experiment: Smart Intersection

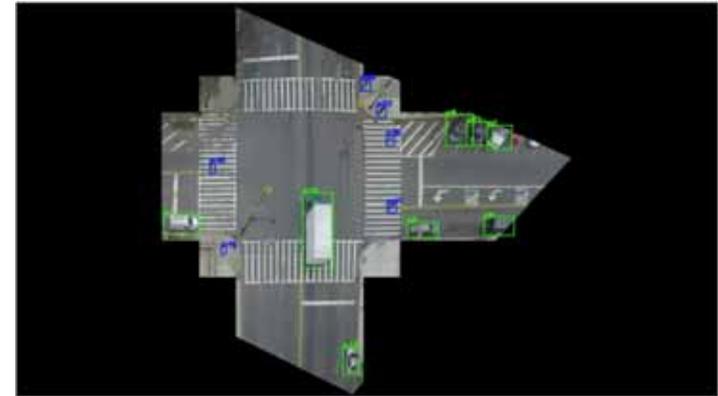
- Smart intersection as a core smart city asset
 - Low latency, high bandwidth wireless links, sensor data acquisition
 - Edge cloud computing and machine intelligence for interaction with pedestrians
- Real-time (latency) – useful for traffic interaction/management
 - Vehicle speed: 10 km/h \rightarrow ~ 3 m/s \rightarrow ~ 0.1 m in 1 frame of a video (@30 fps)
 - Useful to prevent accidents, target round-trip latency = 1/30 second



COSMOS pilot site



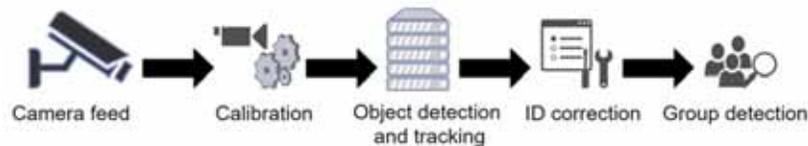
Videos fed into the COSMOS edge node for vehicles/pedestrians detection and classification



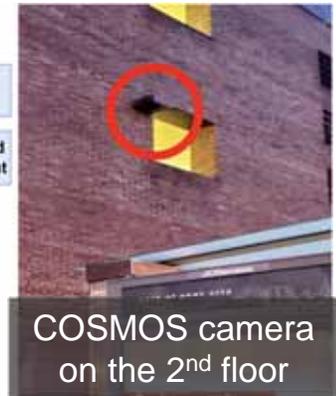
- S. Yang, E. Bailey, Z. Yang, J. Ostrometzky, G. Zussman, I. Seskar, and Z. Kotic, "COSMOS smart intersection: Edge compute and communications for bird's eye object tracking," in *Proc. 4th International Workshop on Smart Edge Computing and Networking (SmartEdge'20)*, 2020.

Experiment: Social Distancing Analysis

- Automated video-based Social Distancing Analyzer (Auto-SDA)

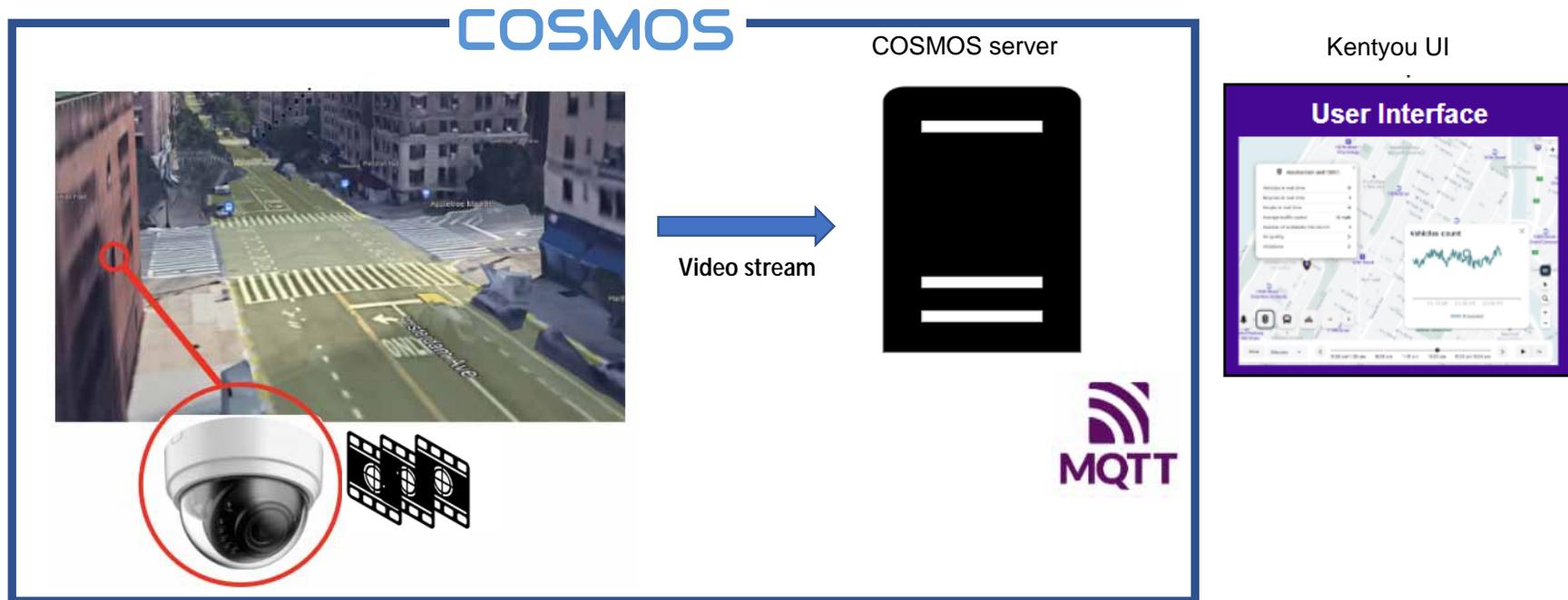


- Calibration: Converts 2D on-image distances to 3D on-ground distances
 - Object detection and tracking: Locates the pedestrians and assigns an ID to each of them
 - ID correction: Removes the redundant IDs generated by the tracker
 - Group detection: Excludes the pedestrians affiliated with a single social group from social distancing violations
- Evaluate compliance of the pedestrians with the social distancing policies



Experiment: Interfacing the COSMOS Sensors with External Systems

- First step towards a digital twin of the COSMOS environment (with Di, Du, Ghaderi, Kostic)
- In collaboration with Kentyou as part of an NGatlantic project, NSF COSM-IC, CPS , and ERC
- The COSMOS platform shares **real-time anonymized information** with an external system



¹<https://wiki.cosmos-lab.org/wiki/Hardware/Cameras#Cameras>



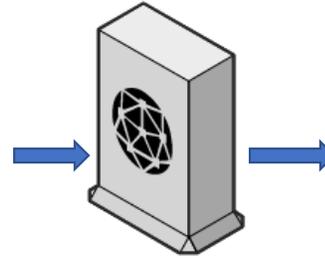
COSMOS Server



Decoder



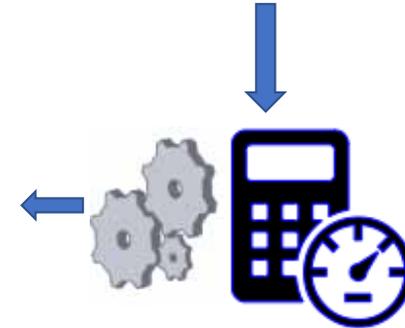
Raw video



Object detector and tracker models



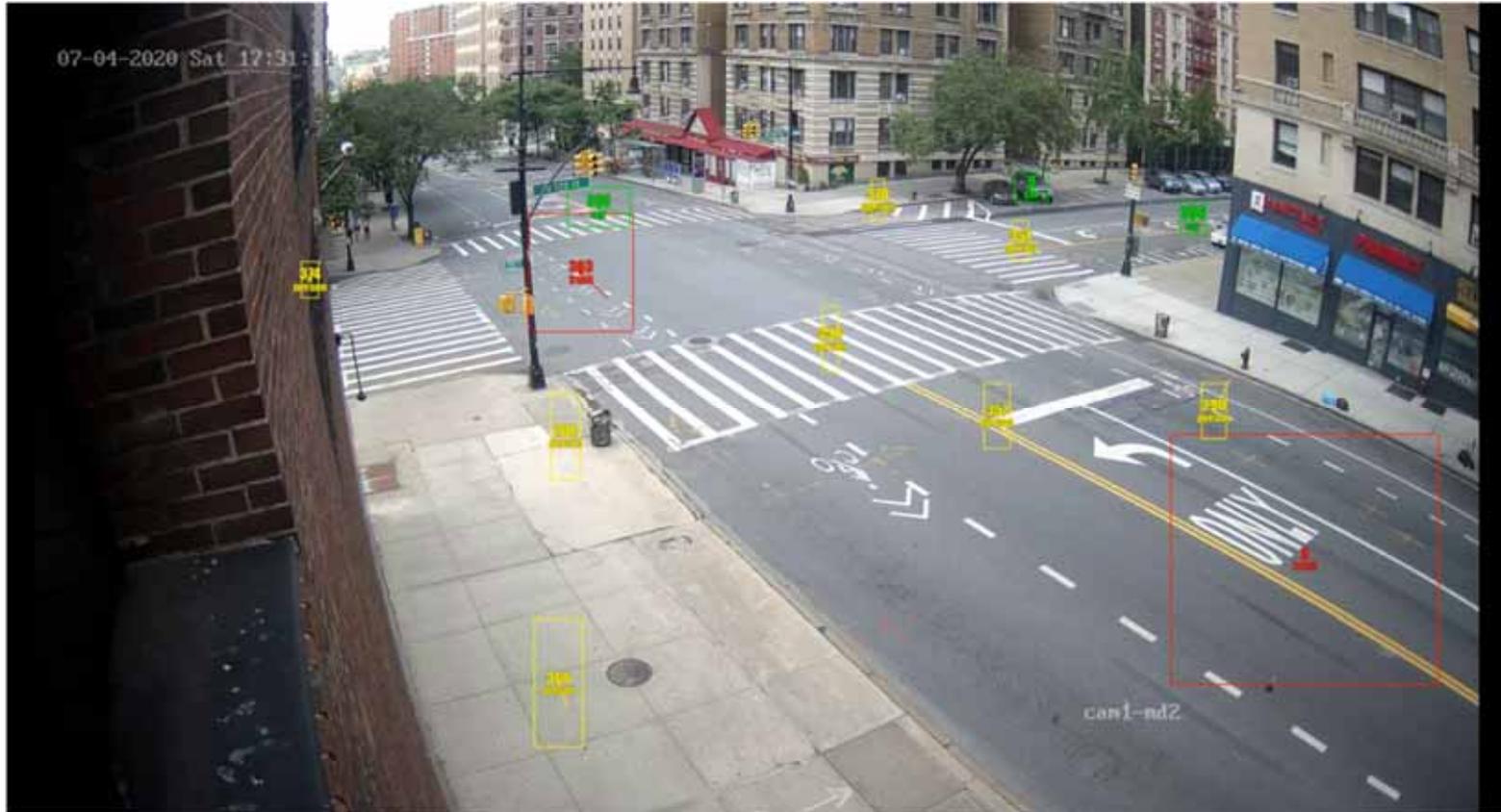
```
person id=1 speed(m/s) direction location
person id=2 speed(m/s) direction location
person id=1 speed(m/s) direction location
person id=2 speed(m/s) direction location
truck id=3 speed(m/s) direction location
car id=4 speed(m/s) direction location
bicycle id=5 speed(m/s) direction location
traffic light 1 status: green/red
traffic light 2 status: green/red
person id=1 speed(m/s) direction location
person id=2 speed(m/s) direction location
truck id=3 speed(m/s) direction location
car id=4 speed(m/s) direction location
bicycle id=5 speed(m/s) direction location
traffic light 1 status: green/red
traffic light 2 status: green/red
```



Calibrator and data extractor



Visualization on Kentyou User Interface



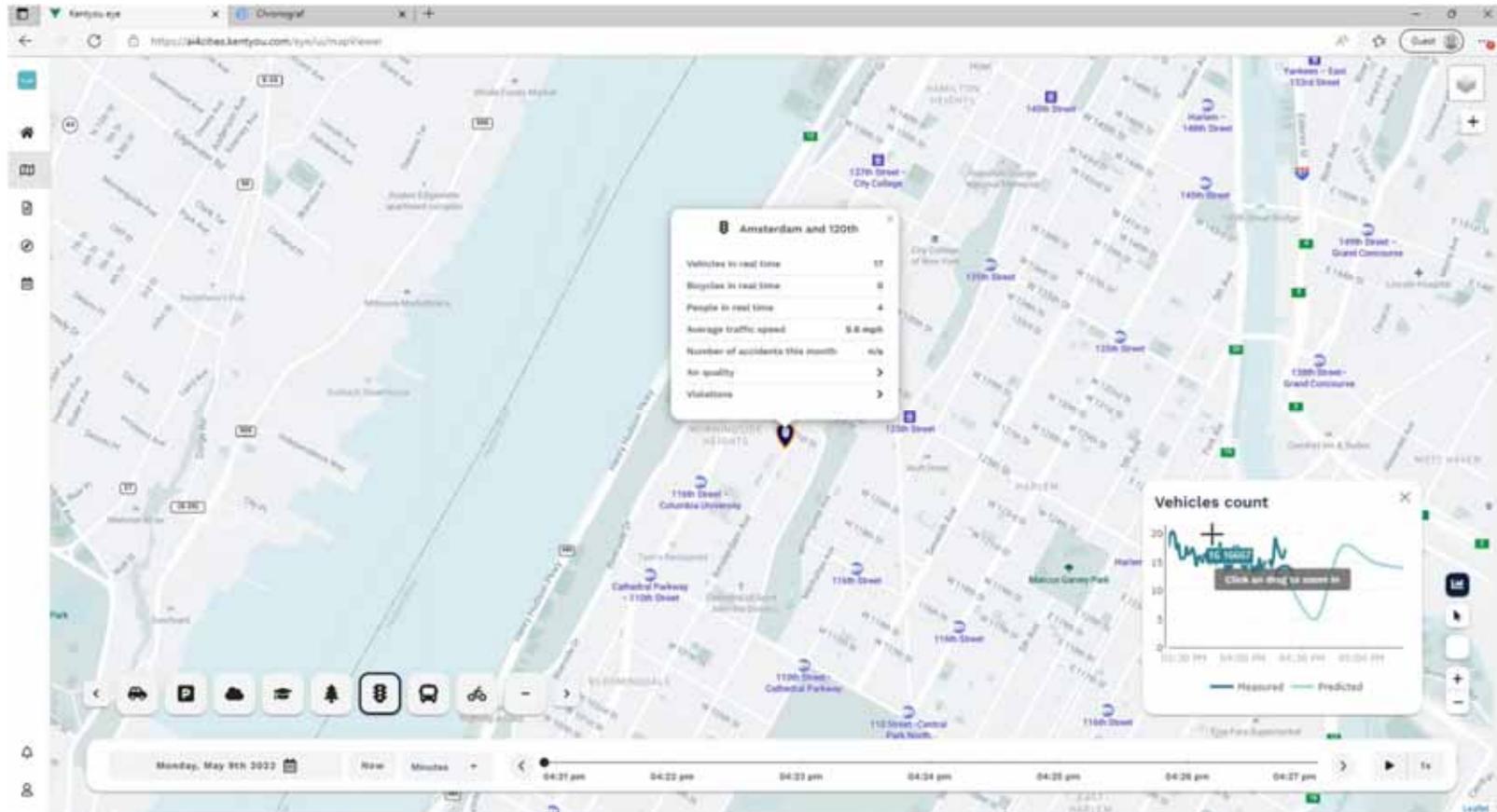
Only obtained information (the raw video **will not** be sent to preserve privacy) is sent to **Kentyou UI**.



Anomaly?



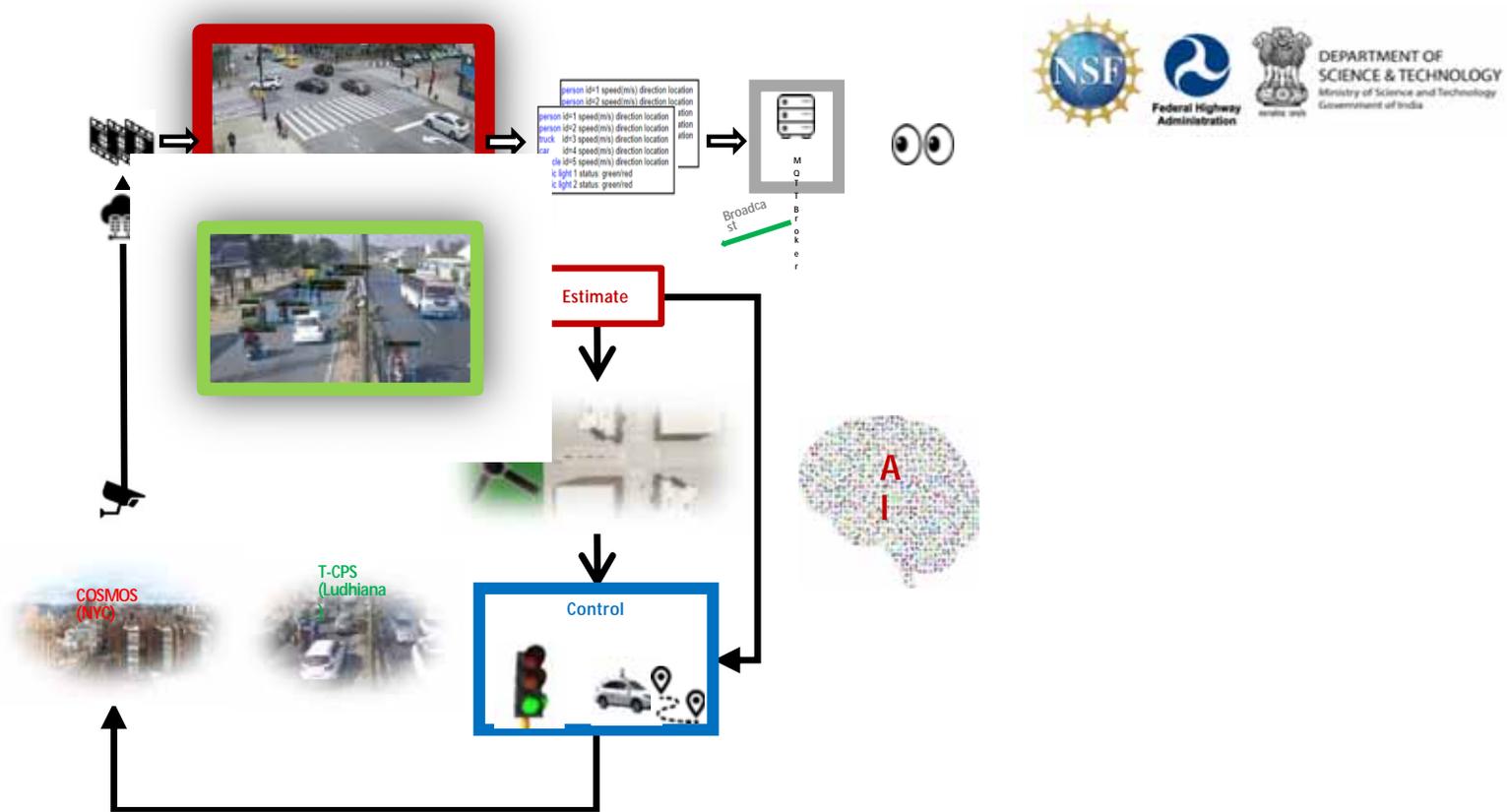
Historical and Statistical Information on Kentyou UI



CPS: Medium: Hybrid Twins for Urban Transportation: From Intersections to Citywide Management

Supplement: Networked Adaptive Traffic Signal Control in IoT-Enabled Smart Cities

Sharon Di, Qiang Du, Zoran Kostic, Gil Zussman (Columbia University)
 Dhish Kumar Saxena, Amit Agarwal (IIT Bombay), Ashish Ghosh (ISI, Kolkata)



Digital Twin for Traffic Intersections

Create a “realistic” 1 to 1 digital twin of an intersection:

- Pedestrians with human-like erratic behavior based on real pedestrian data
- Cars with human-like erratic behavior based on real vehicle data
- Intersection arrival frequency for pedestrians and vehicles

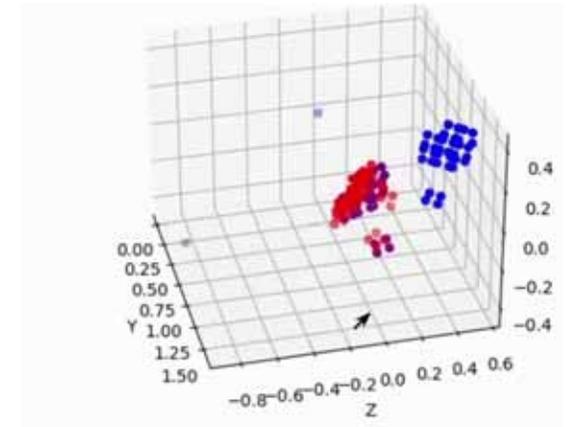
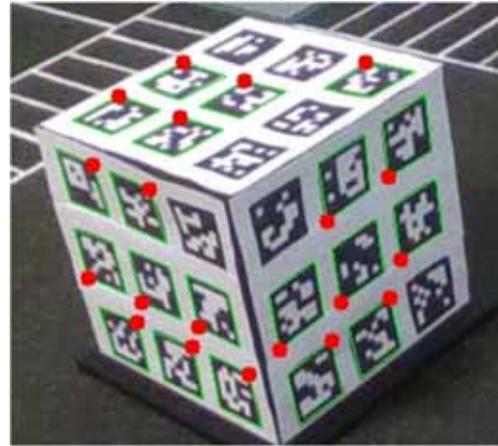
Target:

- Enable low prediction times (<100ms) for multiple possible trajectories in the next 10 seconds: Non-idealized estimates of time taken at the intersection for vehicles and pedestrians,
- Identifying pedestrians in danger of collision with vehicles
- Slowdowns caused by human randomness (not accounted by idealized simulations)
- Data generation for realistic traffic simulations to be used in self-driving car training and evaluation.



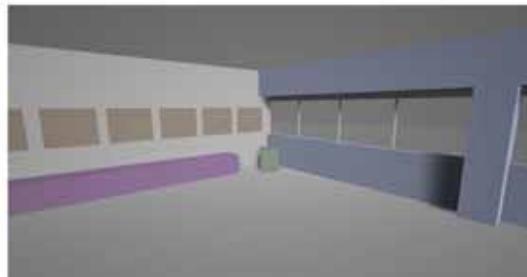
Merging Multiple Point Clouds

- Self-calibration based on reference points – needed for merging
- Aruco markers for 3D point projection based on Kabsch Algorithm
- Merge point clouds based on computed camera locations and view angles
- Additional calibration markers on road surface (view edge problem)
- Still looking for good real intersection markers...



NGIAtlantic Experiment: Deployment and Evaluation of a 5G Open Spatial Computing Platform in a Dense Urban Environment

Digital twinning processes as a replacement for physical access



Indoor Spaces: ORBIT Lab

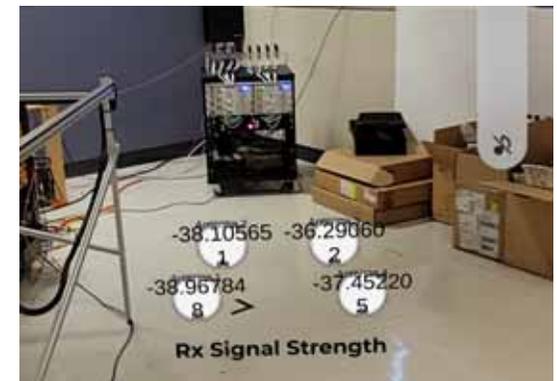
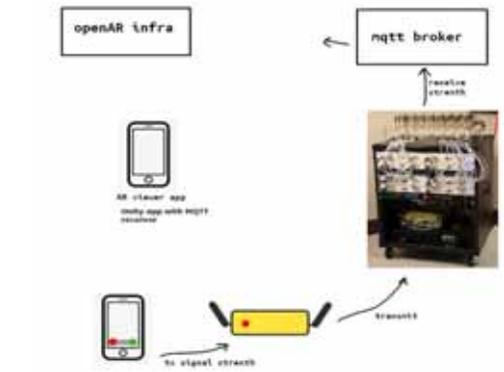
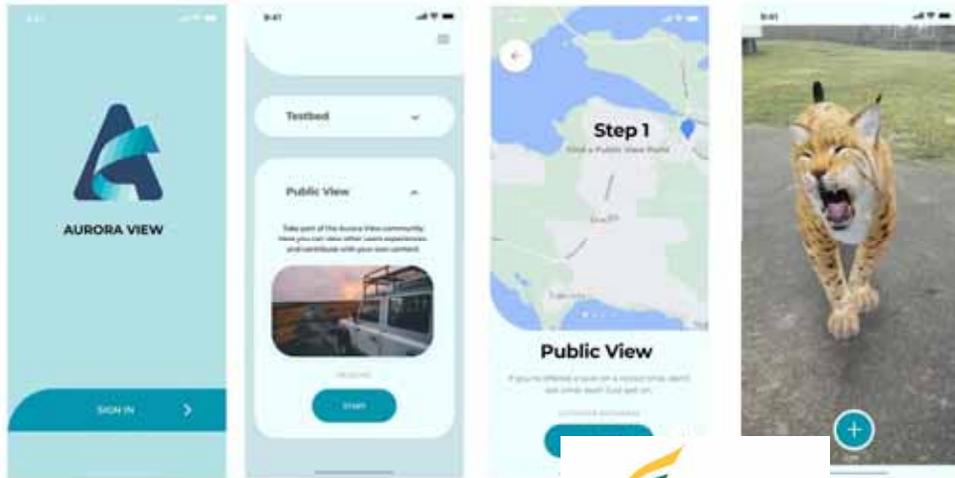
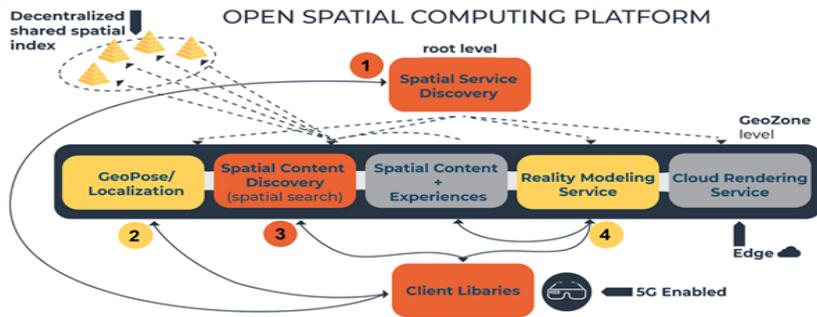
- Image acquisition
- Point Cloud generation
- Mesh generation
- Low poly mesh

Outdoor Spaces - COSMOS Testbed deployment area: Corner of Amsterdam and 120th street

- Augmented City API

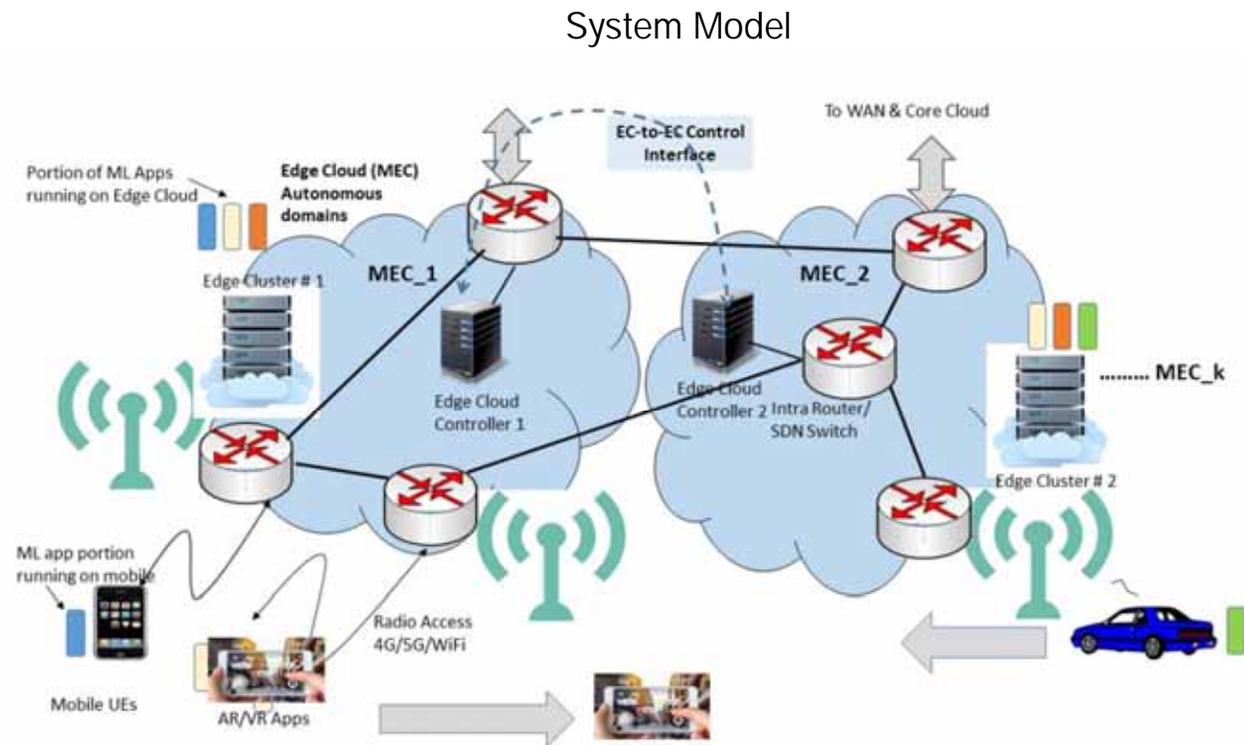


NGIAtlantic Experiment: Deployment and Evaluation of a 5G Open Spatial Computing Platform in a Dense Urban Environment (contd.)

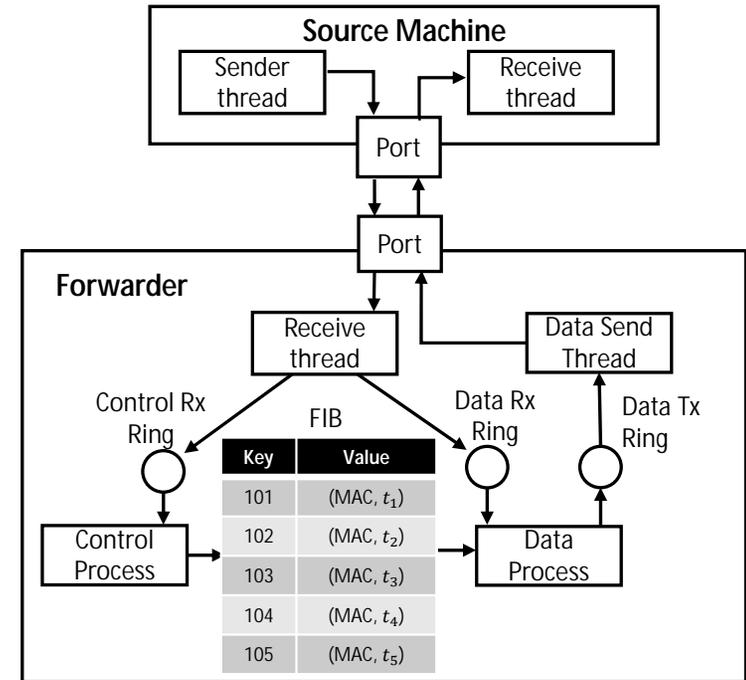
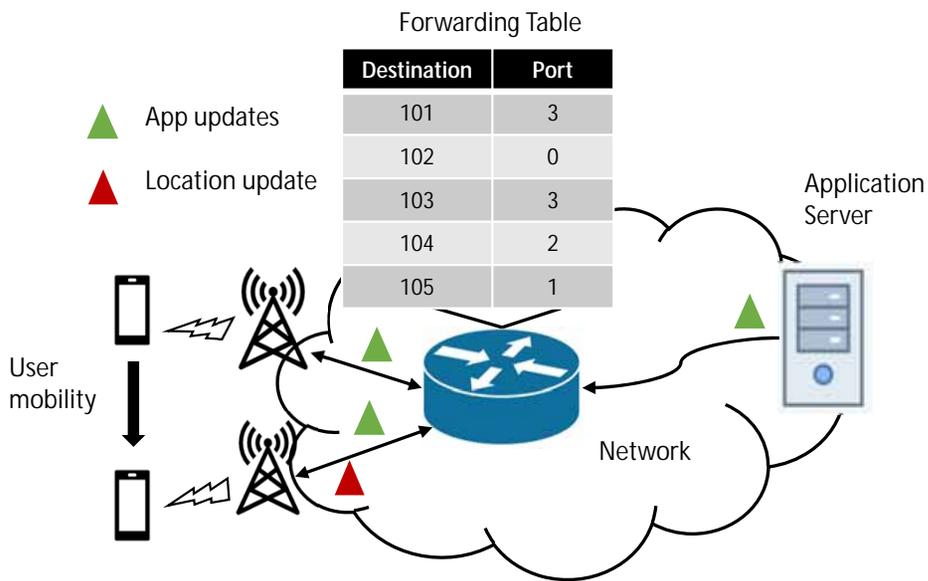


NSF RINGS Project: Real-Time Distributed ML

- Mobile users running AR applications served by distributed edge servers
- SDN mobile core network
- ~Gbps wireless access



Timely Mobile Routing: A COSMOS Experimental Study



Packet forwarding testbed

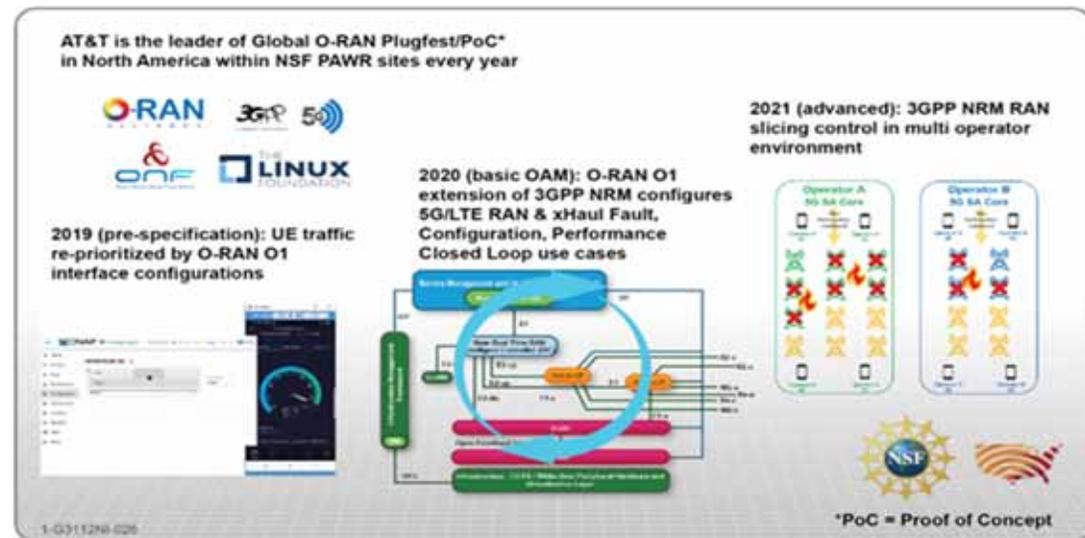
DPDK Experimental Eval:

- using high-speed packet processing framework DPDK.
- Source and Forwarder machines on COSMOS testbed.
- quantitatively analyze the [effects of concurrency constructs](#)
- evaluate impact of [input queueing](#) caused by DPDK batch admission procedure.

LaaS - Lab as a Service

The Platform for Advanced Wireless Research program is enabling experimental exploration of new wireless devices, communication techniques, networks, systems, and services that will revolutionize the nation's wireless ecosystem while sustaining US leadership and economic competitiveness for decades to come.

PAWR is funded by NSF and a wireless Industry Consortium of 30 companies and associations. AT&T established the Open Wireless Lab (OWL) within Rutgers/WINLAB (now NSF PAWR COSMOS) in 2017. (<https://wiki.onap.org/display/DW/Open+Wireless+Lab>)

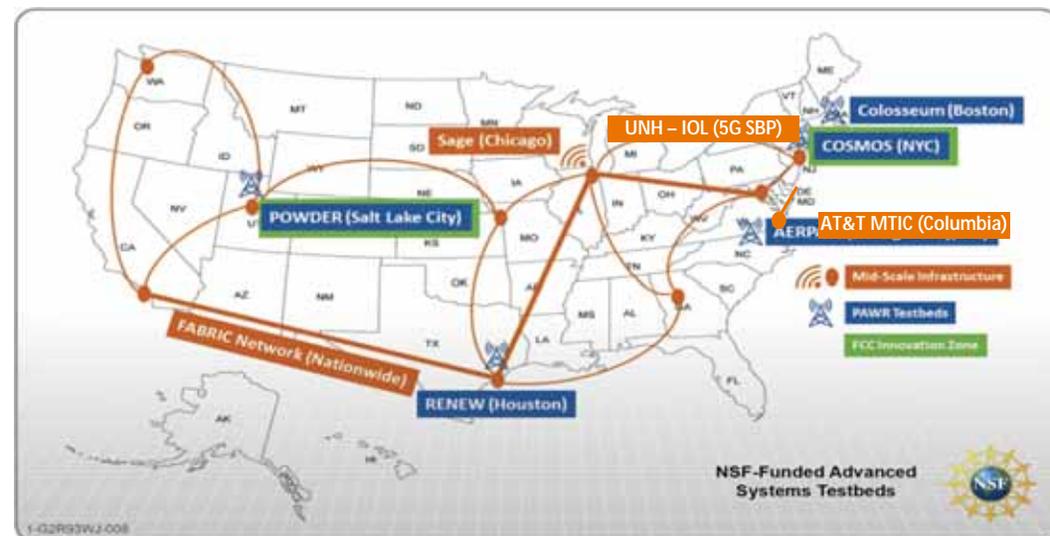


O-RAN Proofs of Concept & Plugfests “PoC-fests”

O-RAN PoC-fests support the ecosystem players in testing and integration of their solutions, ensuring the openness and interoperability of O-RAN solutions from different providers.

US based MNOs (AT&T, Dish, Verizon) co-lead the O-RAN/OSC joint PoC-fests at COSMOS every year since the inception of O-RAN

- [6th global O-RAN PoC/Plugfest- 2Q 2023](#)
- [5th global O-RAN PoC/Plugfest – 4Q 2022](#)
- [4th global O-RAN PoC/Plugfest – 2Q 2022](#)
- [3rd global O-RAN PoC/Plugfest – 4Q 2021](#)
- [2nd global O-RAN PoC/Plugfest – 3Q 2020](#)
- [1st global O-RAN PoC/Plugfest – 4Q 2019](#)



Courtesy: AT&T

COSMOS ONAP/ORAN Open Wireless Lab (2019)

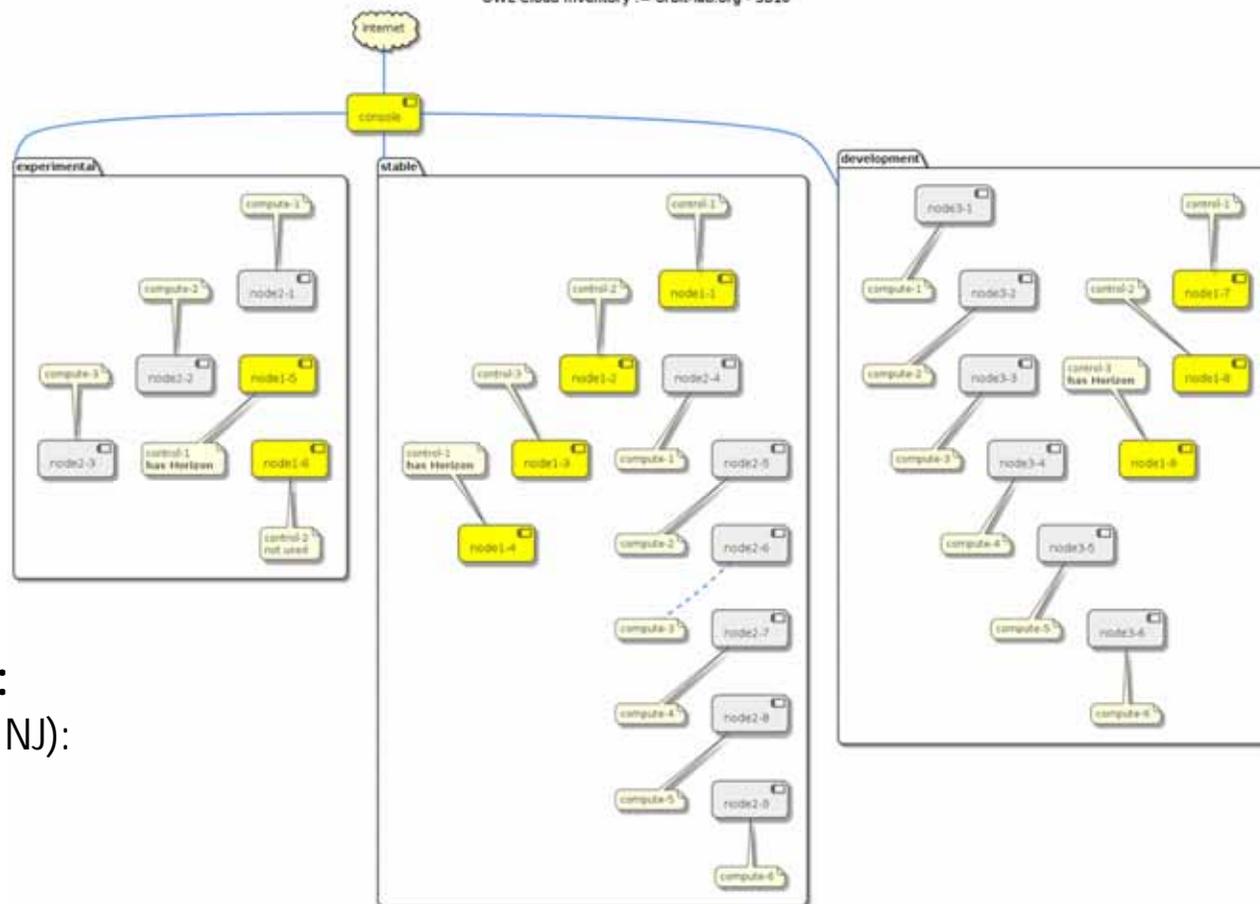
OWL Cloud Inventory := orbit-lab.org - SB10

Permanent setup for ONAP/ORAN experimentation:

- 6 control nodes
- 21 compute nodes
- Number of other (vendor) components

Three (OpenStack/ONAP/O-RAN) configurations

- Stable
- Development
- Experimental



Additional (on-demand) resources:

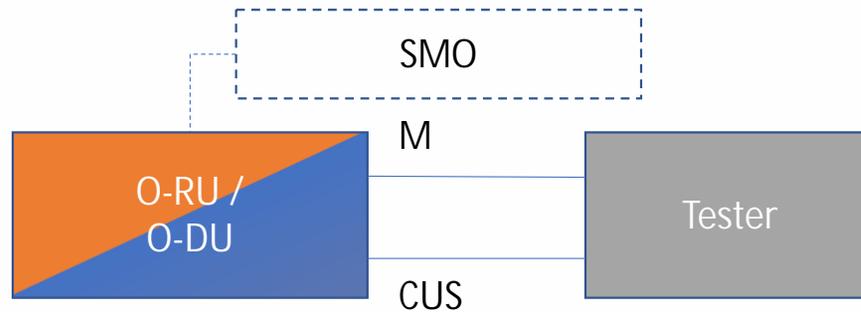
- Main ORBIT testbed (North Brunswick, NJ):
 - Indoor grid (400 nodes)
 - 2 larger sandboxes (8 nodes)
 - 8 smaller sandboxes (2 nodes)

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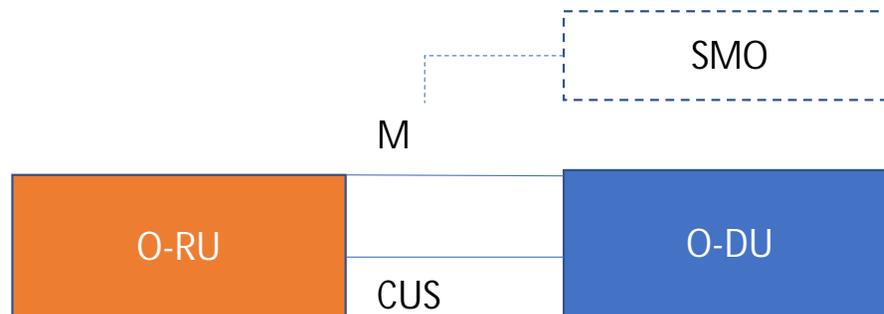
O-RAN Plugfest: Testing, Badging and Certification



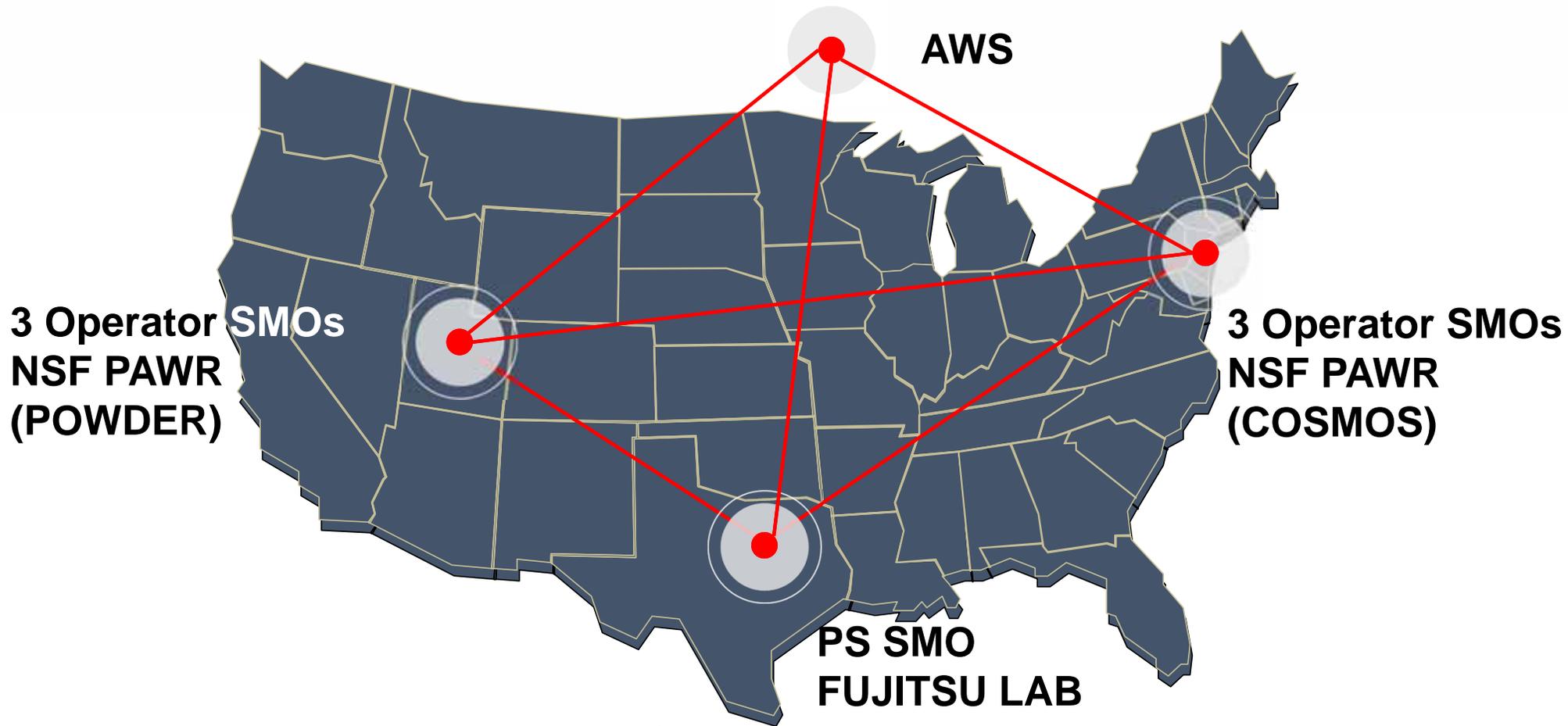
Conformance



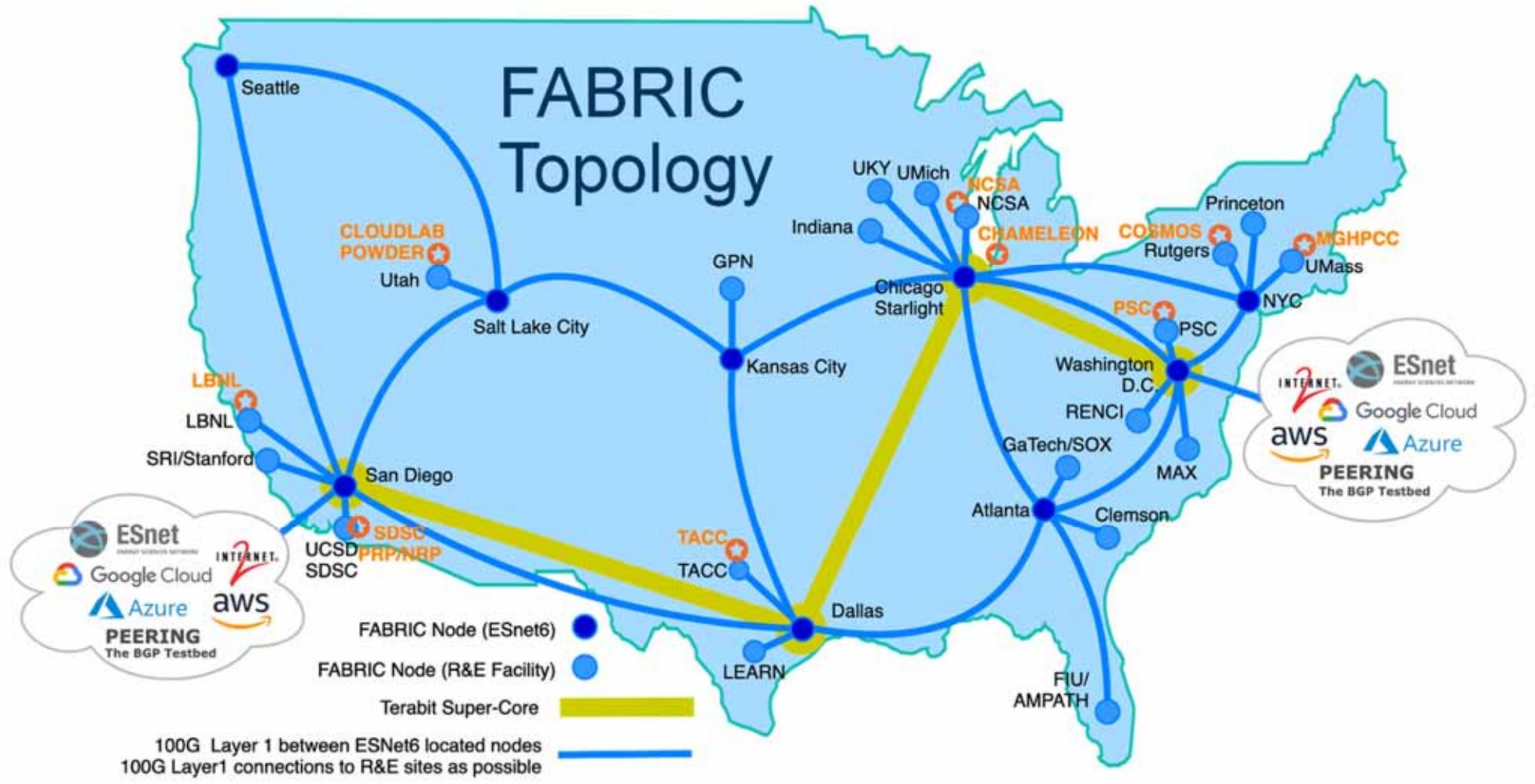
Multi-vendor interoperability



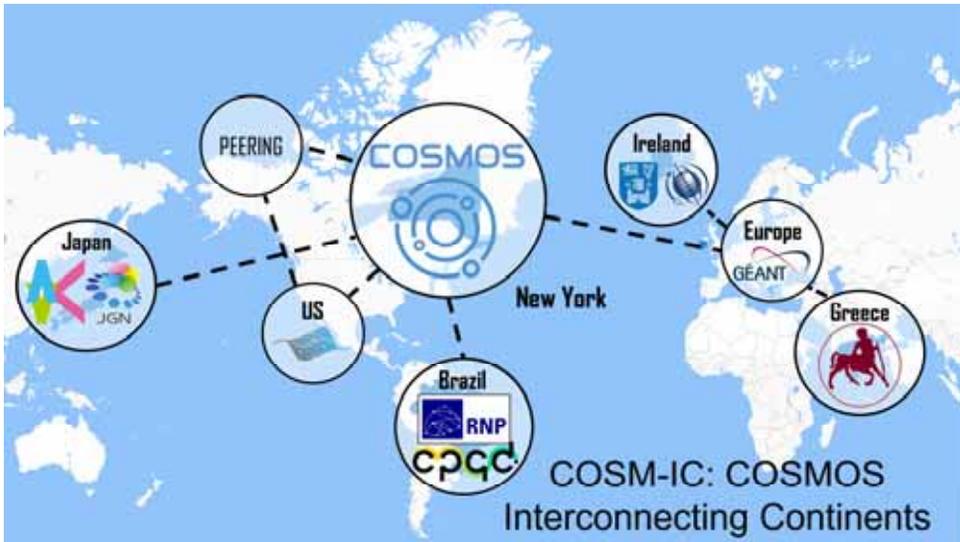
PF3 PoC #3: SMO Deployments



FABRIC Topology



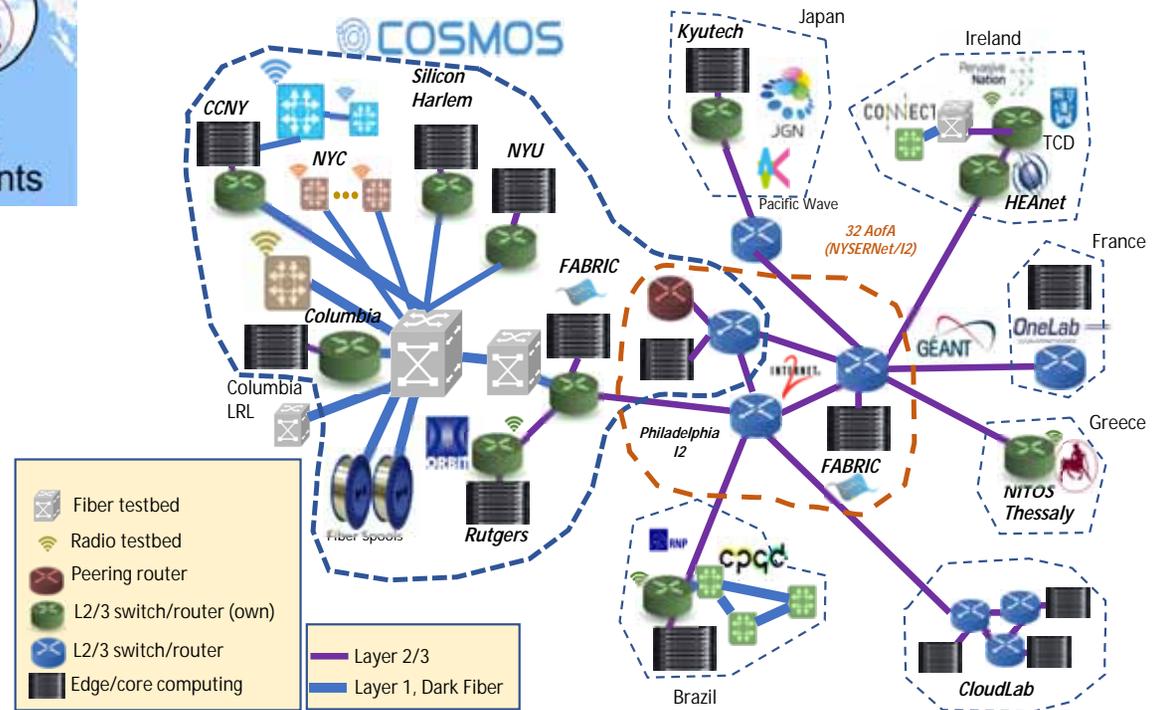
FABRIC Testbed



Implementation of connectivity between several wireless/optical/IoT testbeds to support global experimentation

Research Plan:

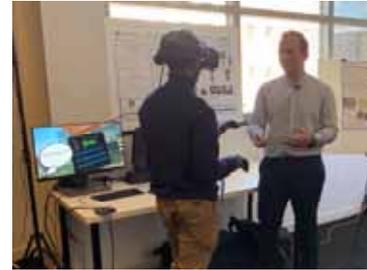
- Cross Layer SDX Experimentation
- Mininet Optical with Data-Driven Platform Models
- Federating with and via PEERING
- EIR (Edge Aware Interdomain Routing) Experimentation
- Education and Outreach



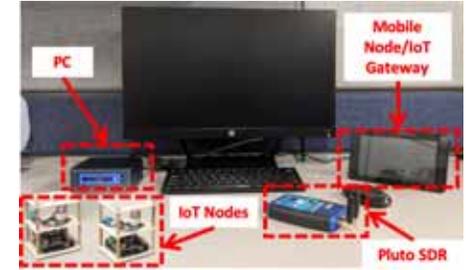
COSMOS/EFRI Research Experience and Mentoring for Teachers (RET/REM)



- Building on Summers 2018–2022 programs for teachers
- the COSMOS education toolkit - A small pre-configured COSMOS node offering 100+ K–12 educational labs in Math/Science/CS using SDRs
- Toolkit is remote/virtual since 2022



5G COVET



COSMOS education toolkit



COSMOS Research Experiences for Teachers (RET) program



Columbia Girls' Science Day

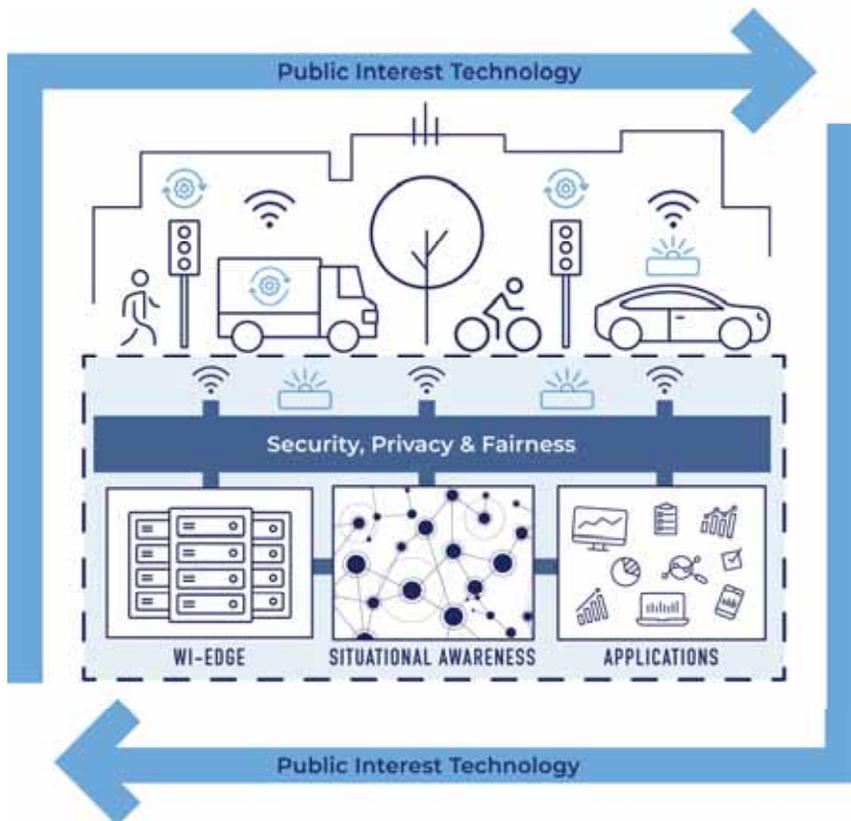


Students in Frederick Douglass Academy using the COSMOS toolkit

- P. Skrimponis, N. Makris, K. Cheng, J. Ostrometzky, Z. Kostic, G. Zussman, T. Korakis, and S. Borges Rajguru, "Evaluation: A teacher professional development program using wireless communications and NGSS to enhance STEM teaching & learning," in *Proc. ASEE Annual Conference*, 2020.
- P. Skrimponis, N. Makris, S. Borges Rajguru, K. Cheng, J. Ostrometzky, E. Ford, Z. Kostic, G. Zussman, and T. Korakis, "COSMOS educational toolkit: Using experimental wireless networking to enhance middle/high school STEM education," *ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review*, vol. 50, no. 4, pp. 58–65, 2020.



CENTER FOR SMART STREETSCAPES



- **Vision:** High-precision, real-time understanding and coordination of streetscapes, to foster **livable, safe** and **inclusive** communities.
- **Balance** of public **data collection** with community-defined **benefits**.

Application Thematic Areas



Road Safety and
Traffic Efficiency



Public Safety



Assistive
Technologies

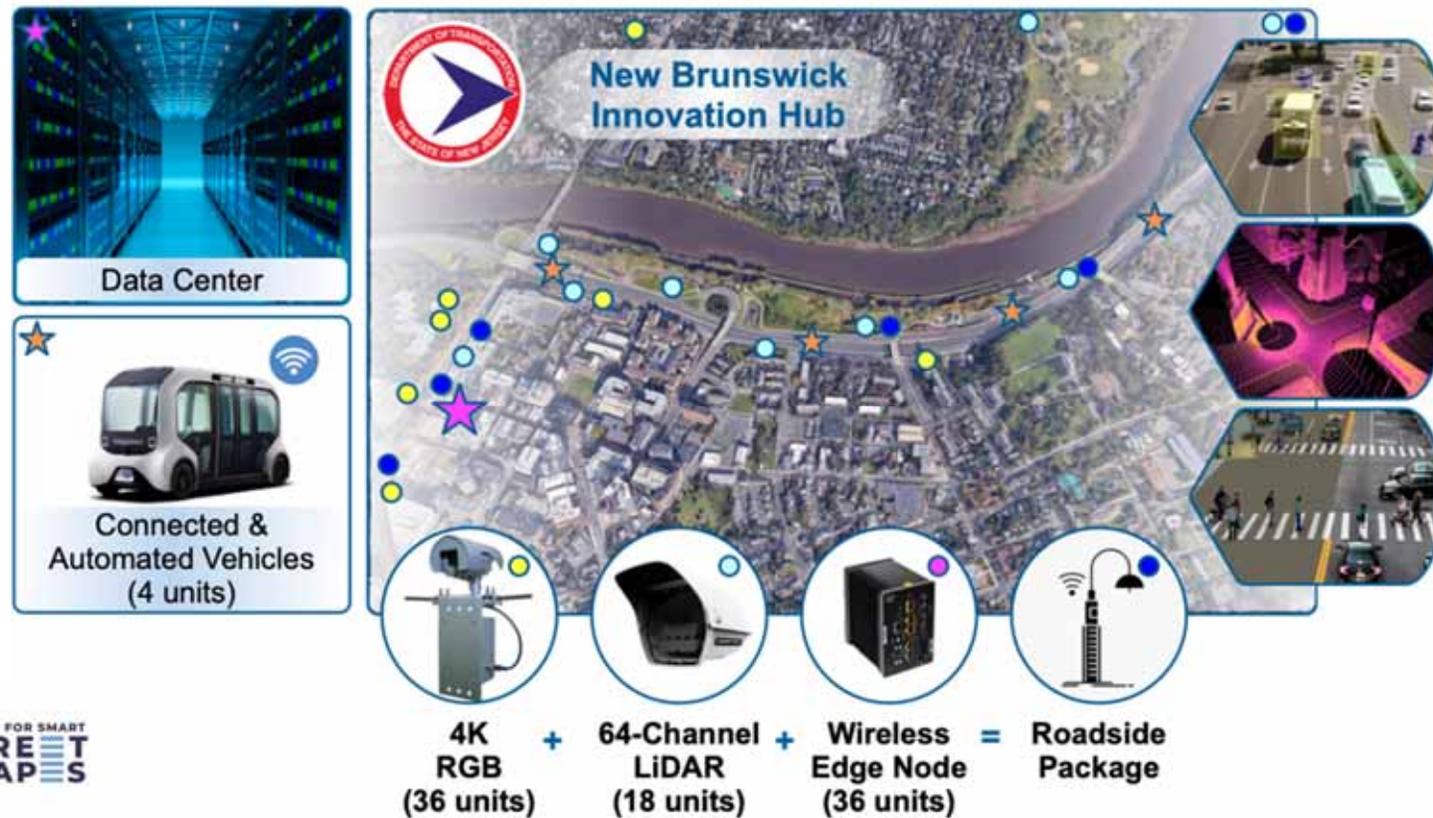


Future of
Outdoor Work

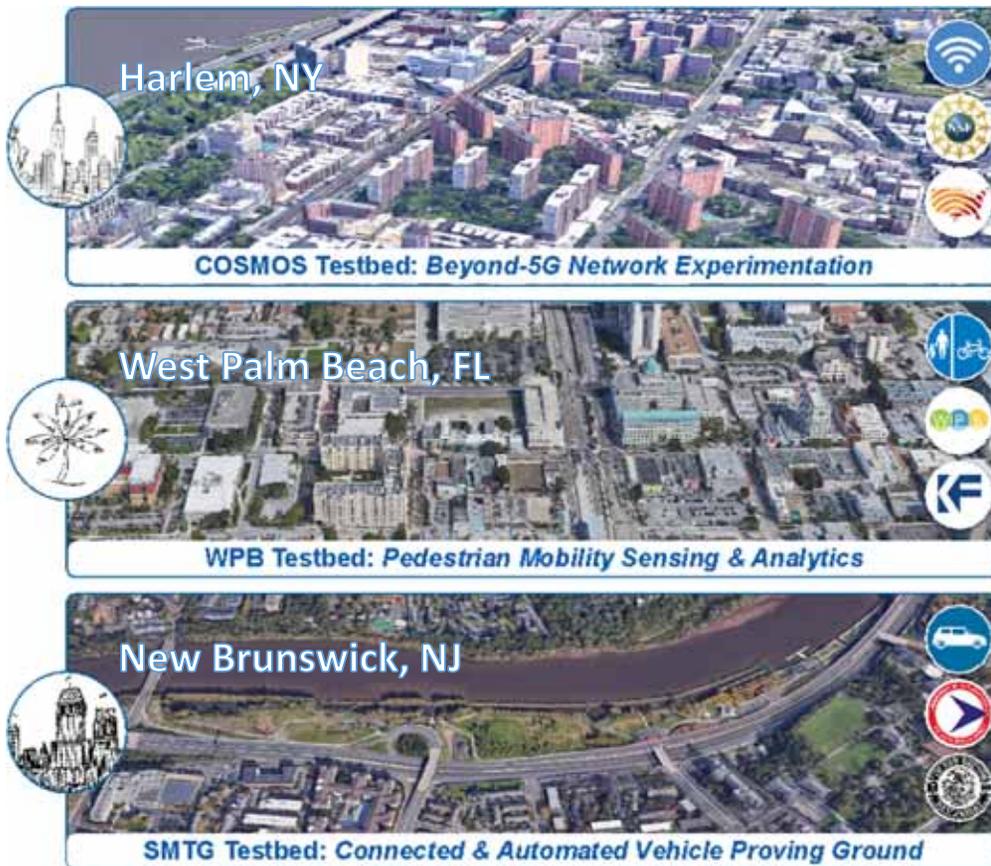


Hyper-Local
Environments

CS3 OVERVIEW - DataCity SMTG Testbed in New Brunswick, NJ



Research in Real-World Urban Testbeds



- Testbeds leverage recent research investment
- Partnerships
 - 36 Industry Partners
 - 11 Educational/Workforce Development Partners
 - 9 Innovation Partners
 - 16 Governmental Partners
 - And rapidly growing.
- Community Engagement & Inclusion is central to the ERC.

Summary

- COSMOS Testbed
 - Focus on ultra-high bandwidth, ultra-low latency, and edge cloud
 - Open platform integrating SDRs, mmWave, and optical x-haul
 - Main outdoor experimentation area: 1 sq. mile densely populated area in West Harlem
 - Multiple urban/suburban campuses with roof access
- ONAP/O-RAN/OTIC Facilities:
 - Large (7000 sq. foot) indoor laboratory
- Industry and local community outreach

Related links:

- COSMOS: <https://www.cosmos-lab.org/> Twitter: **#pawrcosmos**
- ORBIT: <https://www.orbit-lab.org/>
- CS3: <https://cs3-erc.org/>
- Open Wireless Lab: <https://wiki.onap.org/display/DW/Open+Wireless+Lab>
- WINLAB: <https://www.winlab.rutgers.edu>
- PAWR: <https://advancedwireless.org/>

