

Fast and Smart Disaster Recovery Networks Using 5G-Advanced and 6G Mobile Base Stations with Physical Layer Artificial Intelligence and Quantum Machine Learning



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Research Collaboration of Quantum Technology (PKR Kuantum 2.0)

Beyond 5.5G Laboratory

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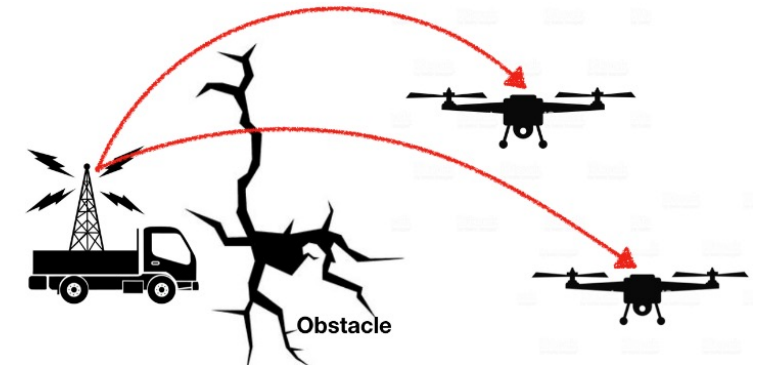
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Vientiane, Laos, November 2023

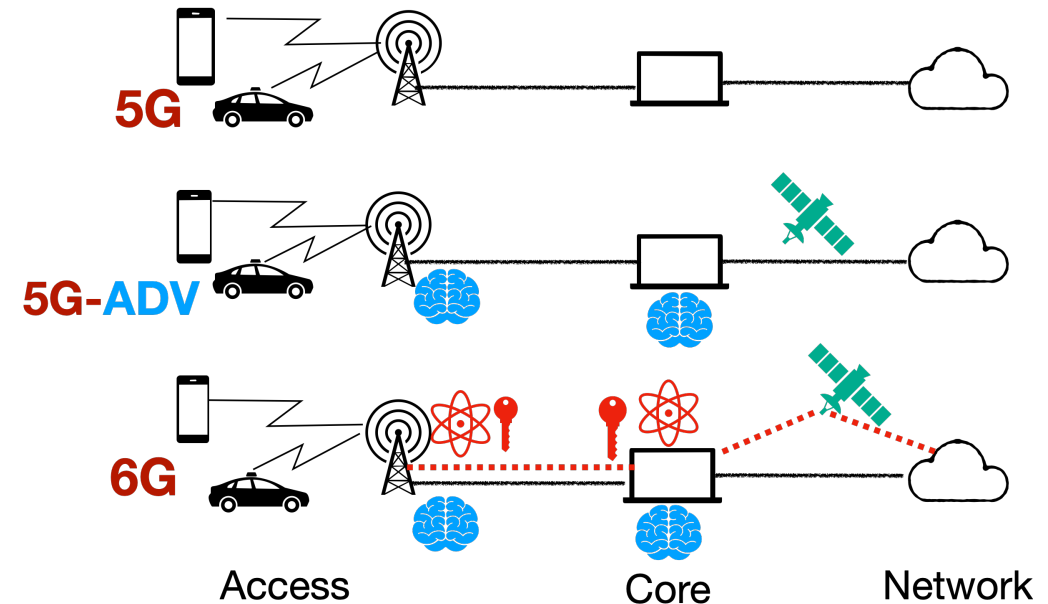
Background :

- After the disaster, telecommunication networks **cannot be recovered** soon and are **suffering from difficulties** of covering large areas.
- The rescue team and mobile base station are suffering from difficulties in finding the victims although the victim’s mobile phones are active but is out-of-network range.
- The current telecommunication generation is towards 5G-Advanced and 6G

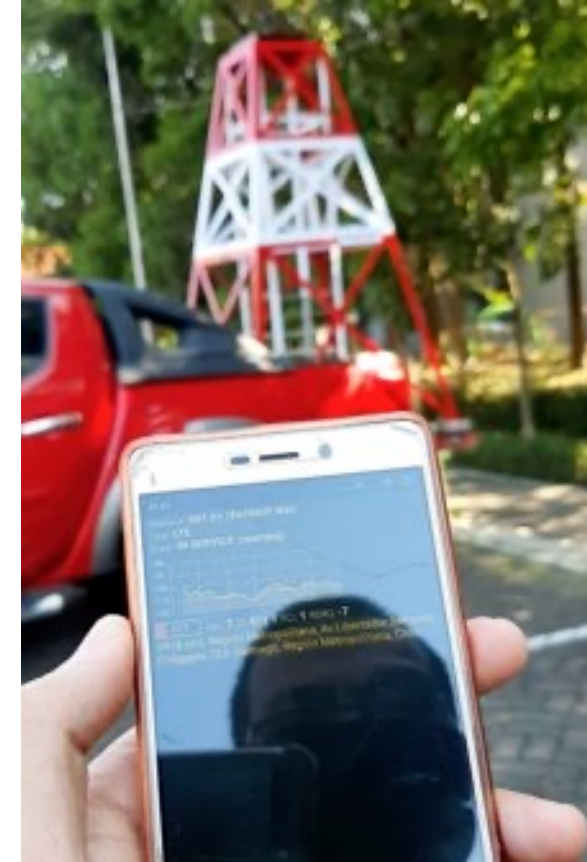


Targets:

- This project continues on the development of PATRIOT-Net with technology of 5G-Advanced and 6G
- Patent and publications for prototyping real-field parameters in high reputed IEEE magazines or similar.
 - Conference: 3
 - Patent: 2
 - Journal: 3
 - Standard body: 1 (Asia Pacific Wireless Group (AWG))



Experiment (Achievement 5): MCRBS and UAV

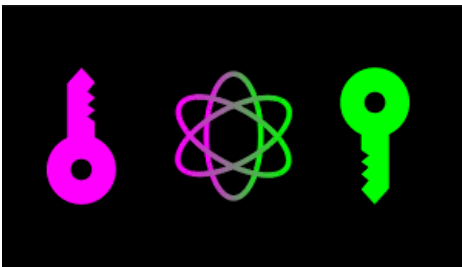
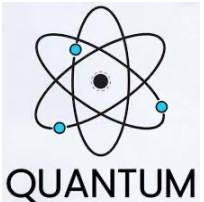


- Drone experiment in 2022 for communications over the cellular networks.



- We have proved to make connection with the mobile phone successfully in 2020.

Roadmap of PATRIOT-41R-Net



ASEAN IVO Y5-Y6 (Expected):
MCRBS V (AI+Quantum) Becomes 6G

ASEAN IVO Y4 (Expected):
MCRBS IV (AI+Quantum) and UAV with Autonomous System for logistics

ASEAN IVO Y3 (Expected):
MCRBS III (AI) and UAV with Autonomous System

ASEAN IVO Y2:
MCRBS II and UAV over Cellular

ASEAN IVO Y1:
Coding and MCRBS

2019-
2020

2021-
2022

5G ADVANCED

2023-
2025

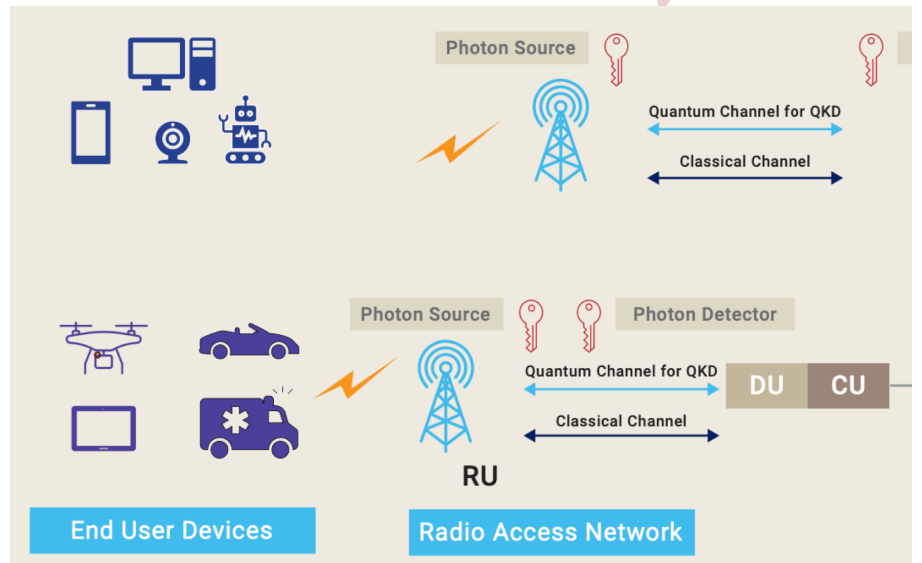
5G

image: NEXTG Alliance, 2022.

2026-
2028

2028-
2030

6G



Capabilities of IMT-2030

NOTE: The range of values given for capabilities are estimated targets for research and investigation of IMT-2030.

- 6G has new and enhanced capabilities
- 6G has 6 use cases, where the new usecases are (1) Integrated AI and communications, (2) Ubiquitous connectivity, and (3) integrated sensing and communications.

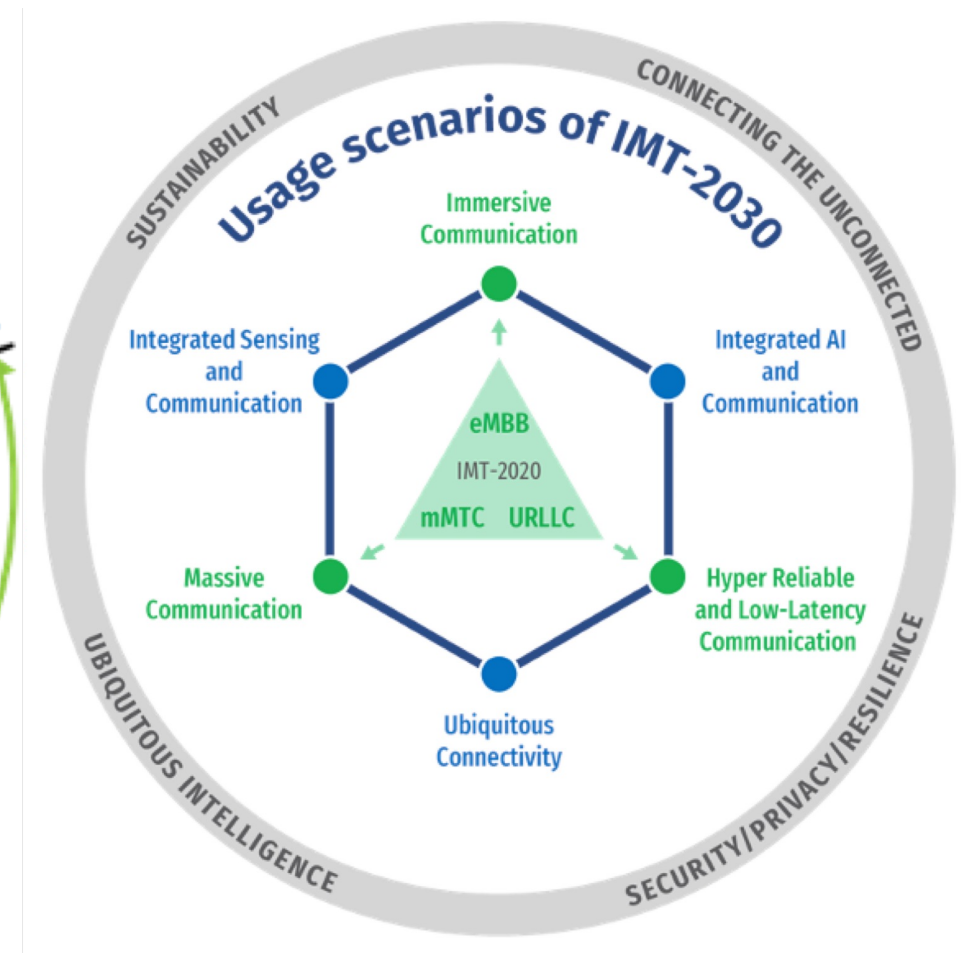
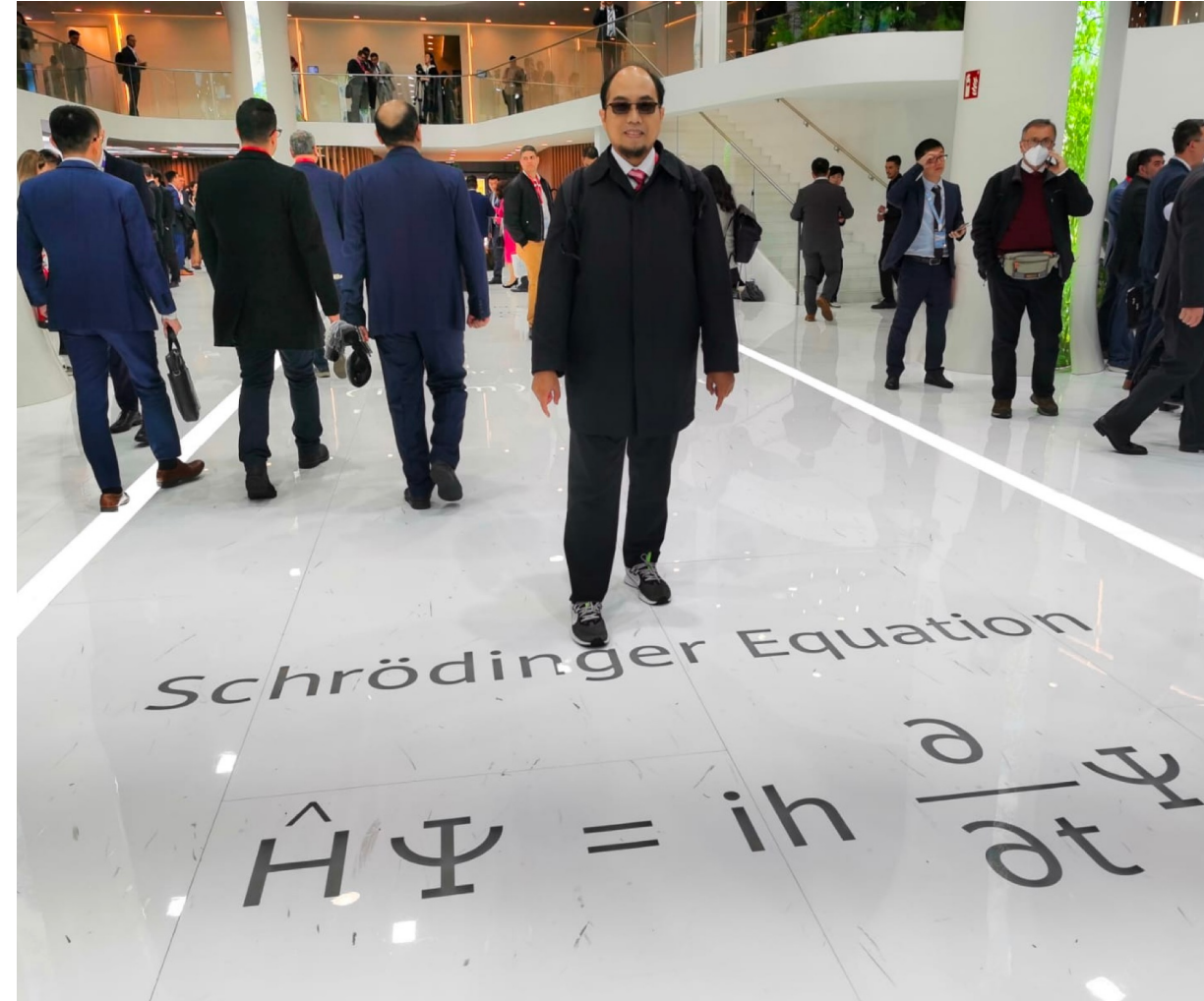
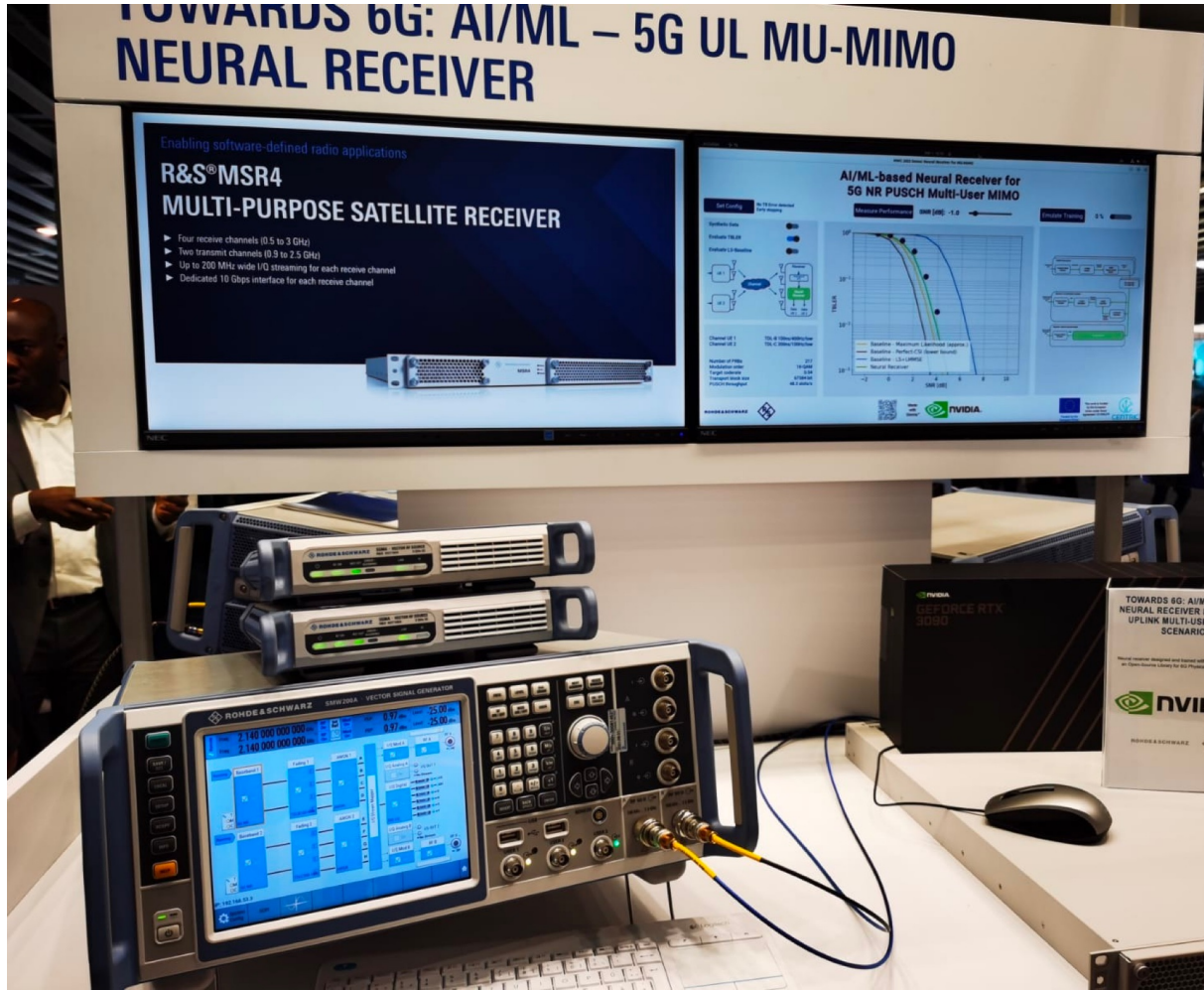
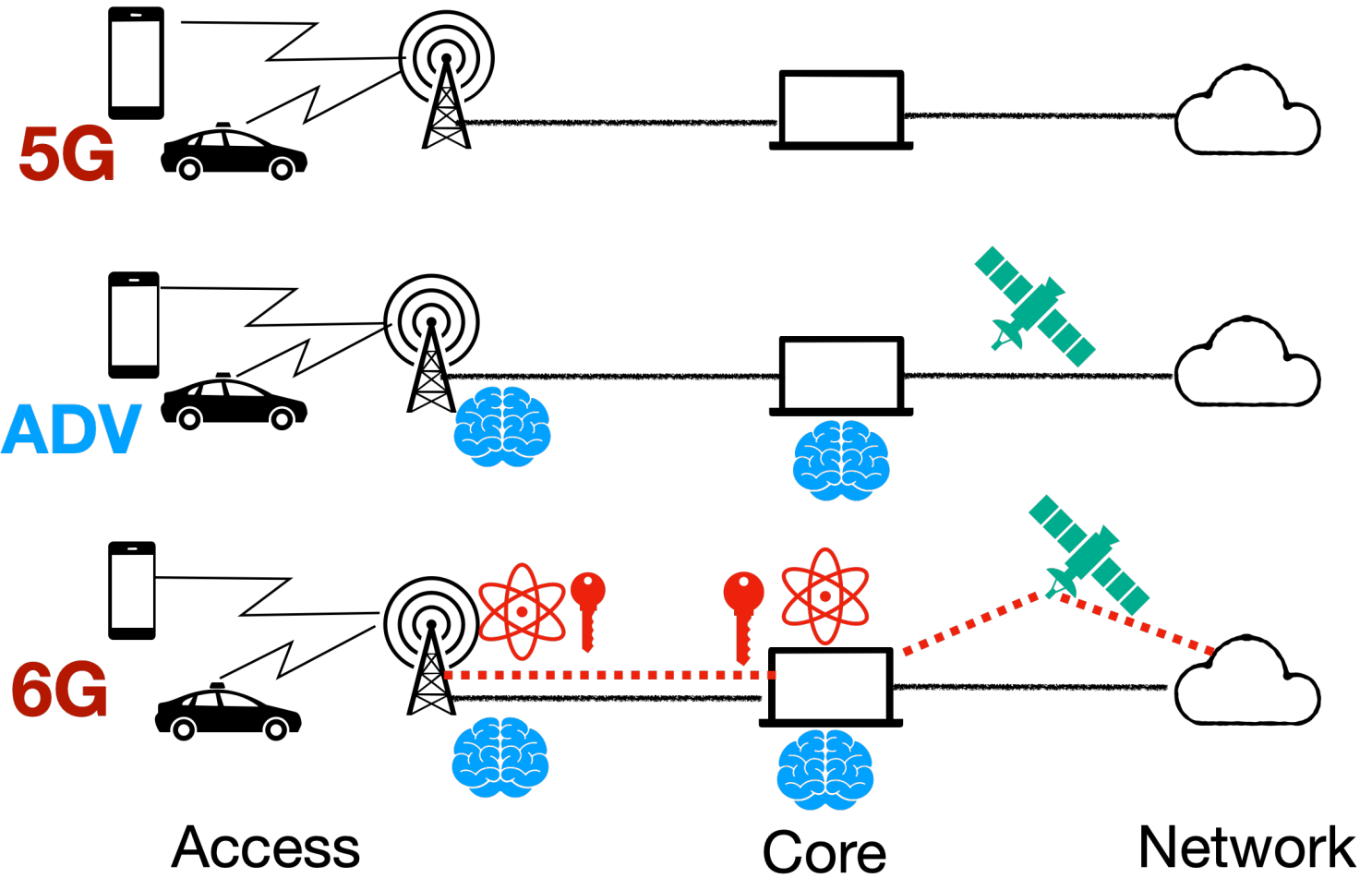


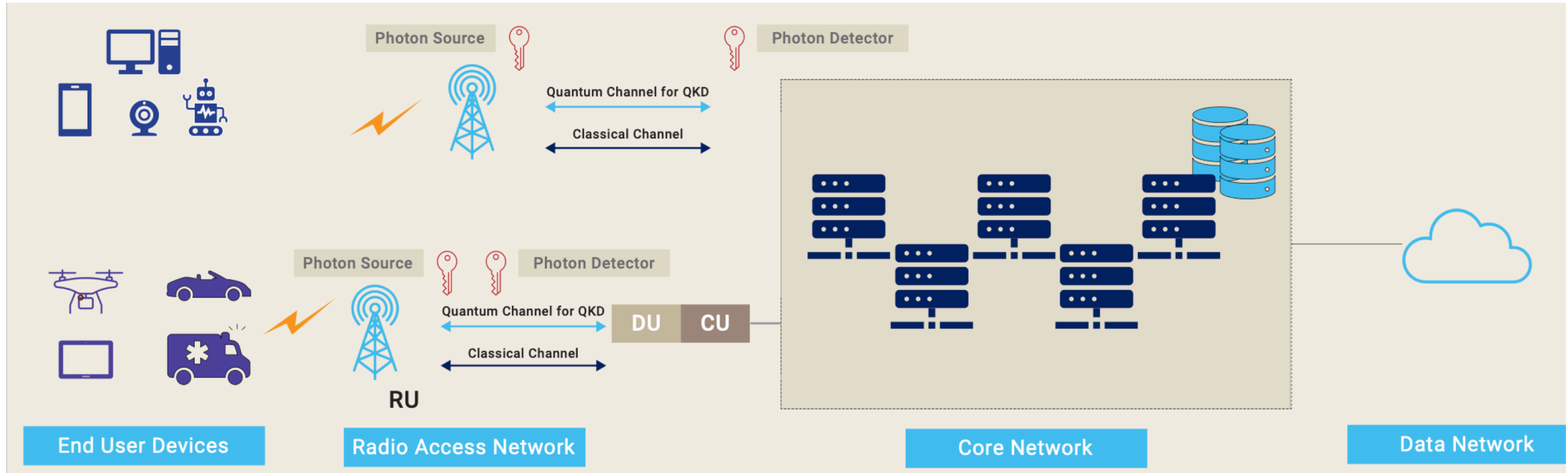
Image: ITU, WP5D



Updates from MWC23 Towards 6G in Barcelona, 27 Feb - 2 March 2023: AI and Quantum

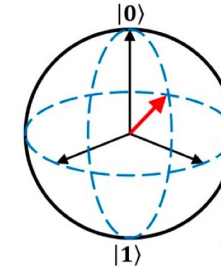
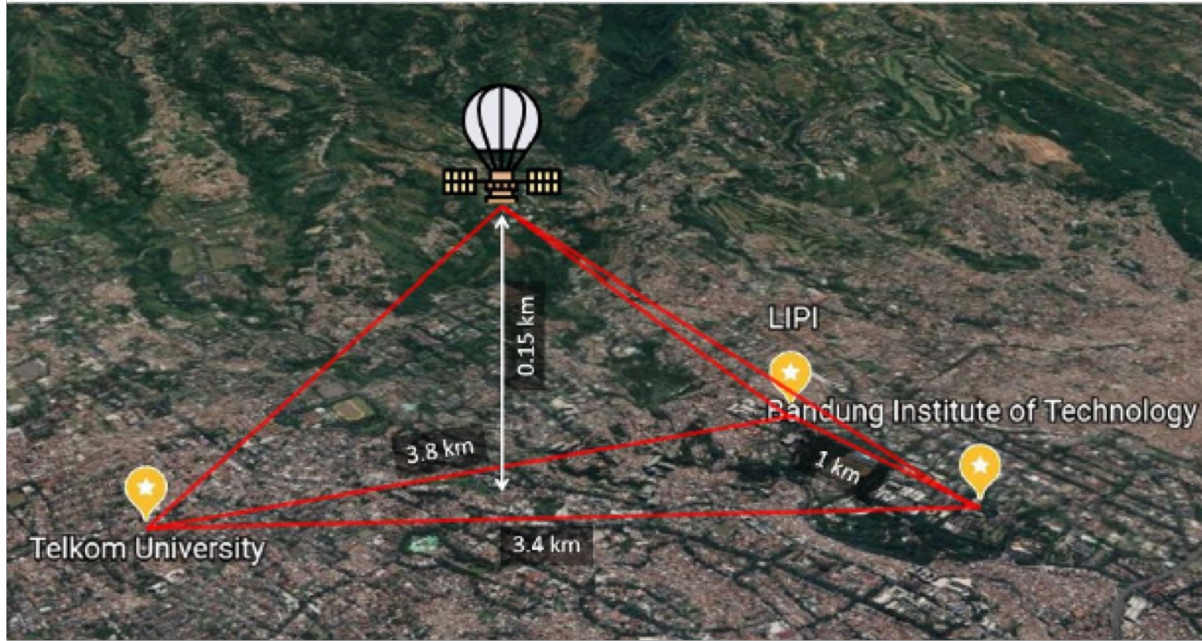
- 5G increases throughput up to 20 Gbps
- 5G-Advanced has uniqueness on the artificial intelligence (AI)
- 6G has uniqueness on the AI and Quantum cryptography.
- The increases of local Base Station Y_L product is required to increase the economy of Indonesia from Infrastructure view point.
- The $Y_L^{5G} < Y_L^{5G-A} < Y_L^{6G}$ should be satisfied.





- Physical layer processing of the user data plane in the RAN (**quantum Fourier transform** and quantum linear solver)
- Clustering for automatic anomaly detection in network design optimization (**quantum K-means algorithm**)
- Prediction of the quality of user experience for video streaming based on device and network level metrics (**quantum support vector machine**)
- Database search at the data management layer (**Grover's algorithm**)

image: NEXTG Alliance, 2022.



<PKR|KUANTUM>

Pusat Kolaborasi Riset
Teknologi Kuantum 2.0

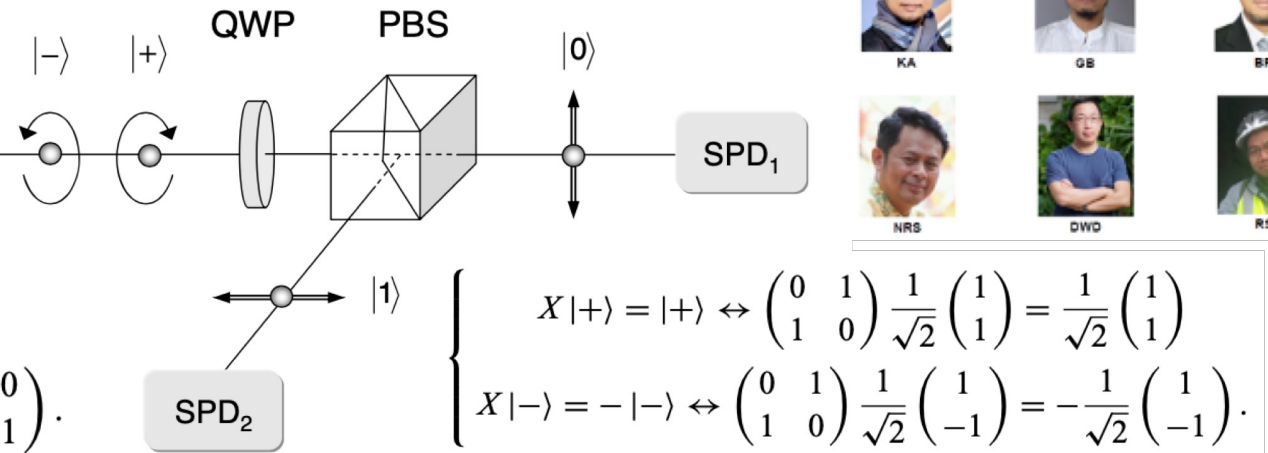
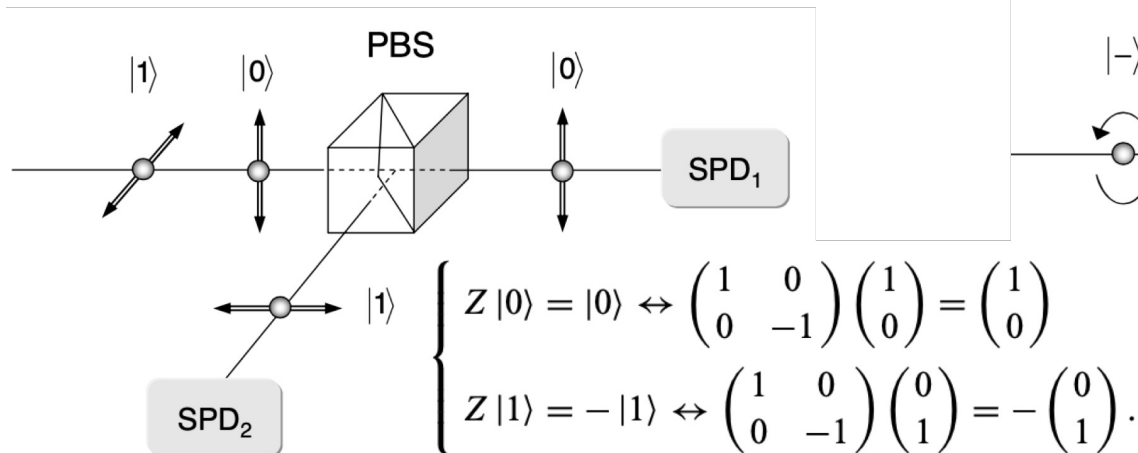
(Research Collaboration Center for Quantum Technology 2.0)

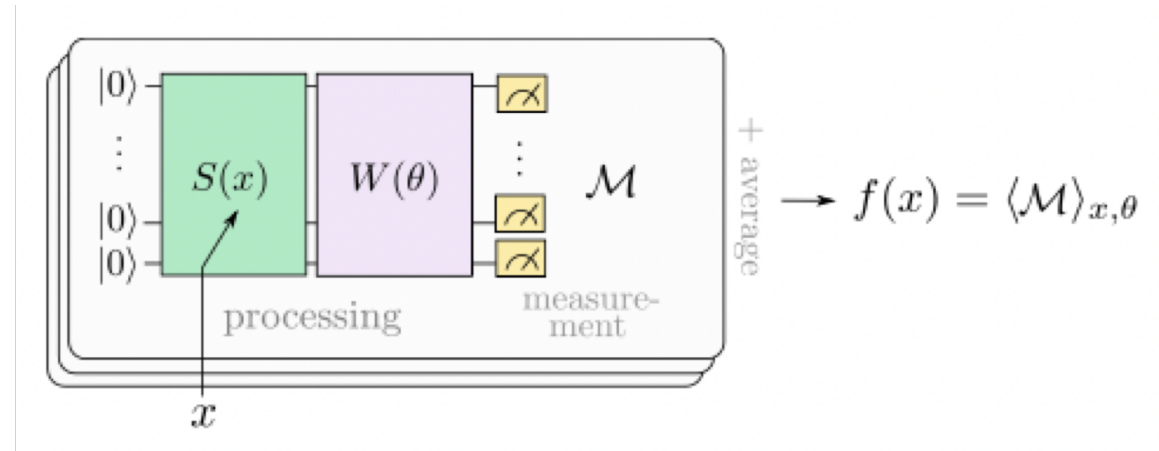
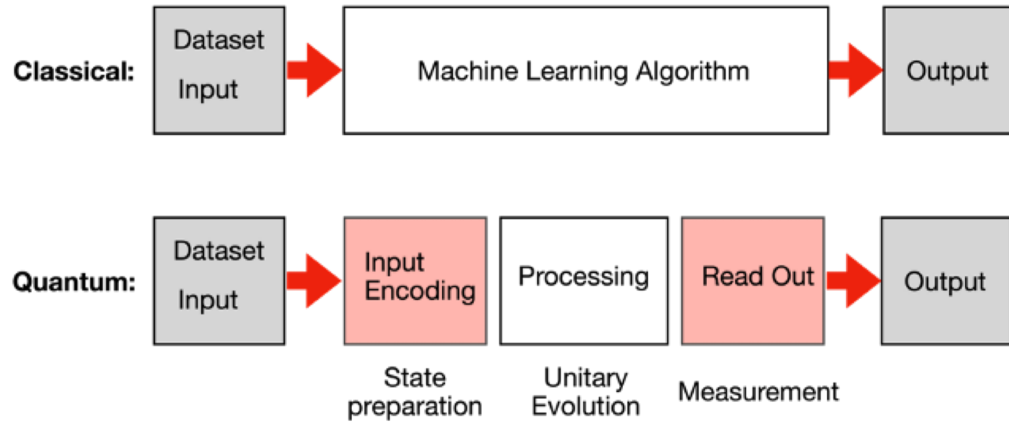
BADAN RISET DAN INOVASI NASIONAL – INSTITUT TEKNOLOGI BANDUNG – TELKOM UNIVERSITY



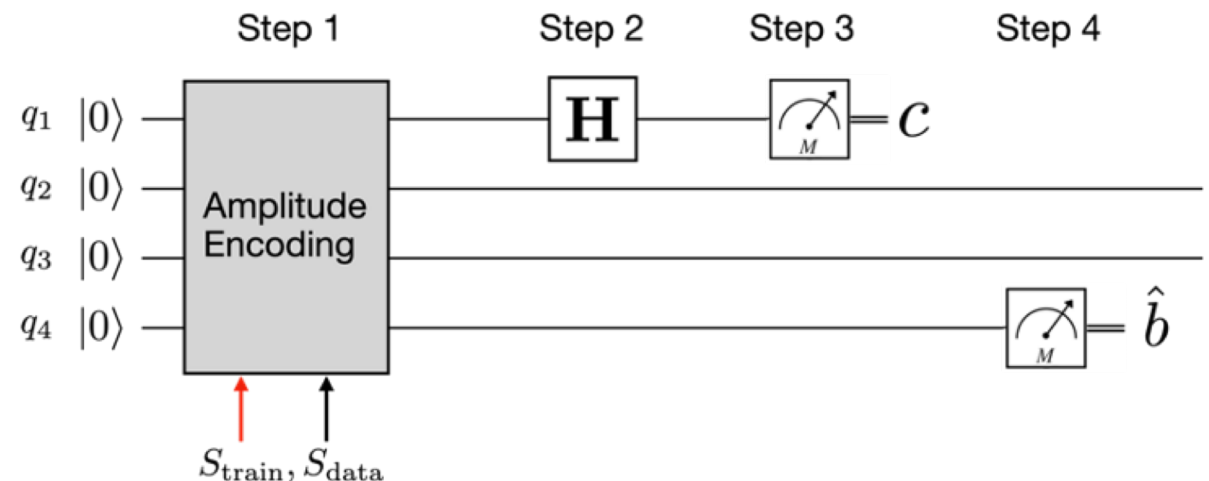
JL. GANESHA NO. 10, LABTEK V, BANDUNG 40132, INDONESIA

Collaboration with ITB and BRIN





- A variational circuit can be used as a deterministic machine learning model that can be used for supervised learning.
- A popular model: $U(x, \theta)$ consists of a data embedding block $S(x)$ and a parametrised block $W(\theta)$.
- An input x is encoded into a quantum state, which gets processed by a variational circuit.
- The expectation value of a measurement is interpreted as the output of the model



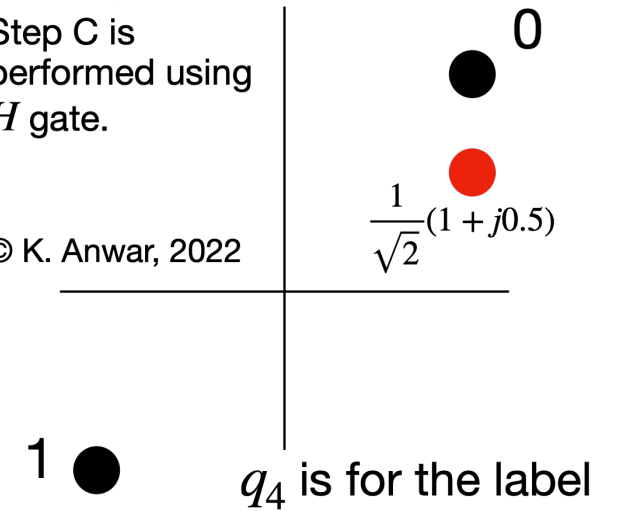
K. Anwar and M. Y. Alias, "Quantum Machine Learning for Demappers of Low Order Modulations of 5G and Beyond", CONQUEST, Nov. 2022.

Qubit state				Amplitude Step B	Amplitude Step C	Amplitude Step D
q_1	q_2	q_3	q_4			
0	0	0	0	$1/\sqrt{2}$	1.0000	0.7845
0	0	0	1		0	0
0	0	1	0	$1/\sqrt{2}$	0.7500	0.5883
0	0	1	1		0	0
0	1	0	0		0	0
0	1	0	1	$-1/\sqrt{2}$	0	0
0	1	1	0		0	0
0	1	1	1	$-1/\sqrt{2}$	-0.2500	-0.1961
1	0	0	0	$1/\sqrt{2}$	0	0
1	0	0	1		0	0
1	0	1	0	$0.5/\sqrt{2}$	0.2500	0
1	0	1	1		0	0
1	1	0	0		0	0
1	1	0	1	$1/\sqrt{2}$	-1.0000	0
1	1	1	0		0	0
1	1	1	1	$0.5/\sqrt{2}$	-0.7500	0

$$x(i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [(1 - 2b(i)) + j(1 - 2b(i))]$$

Step C is performed using H gate.

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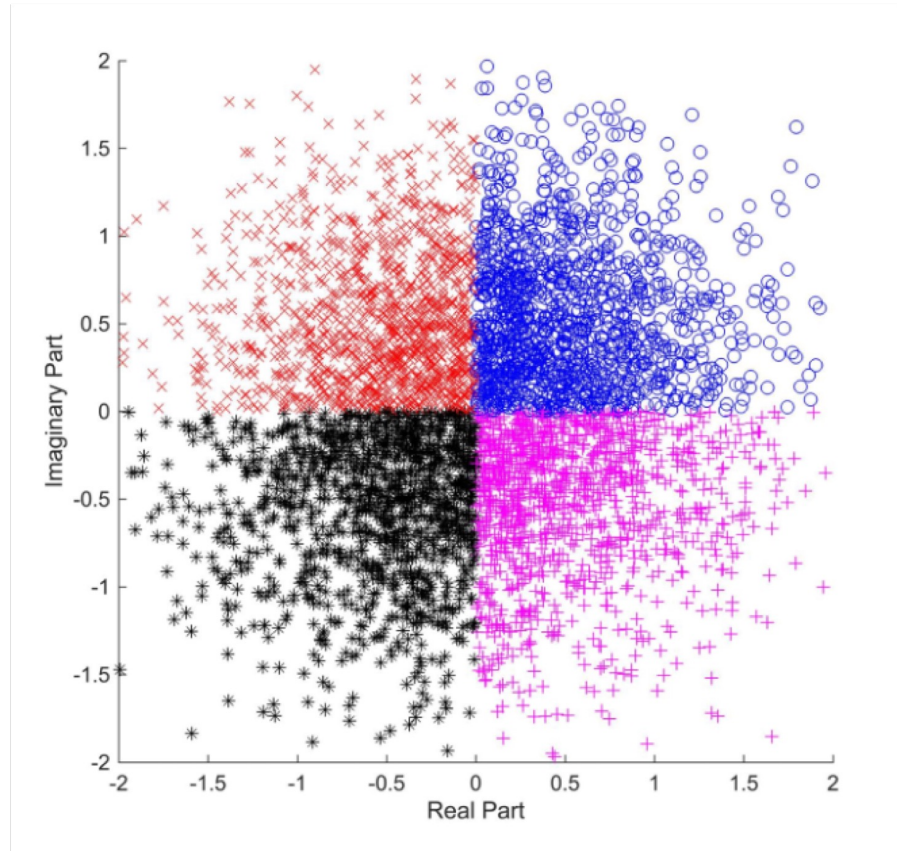
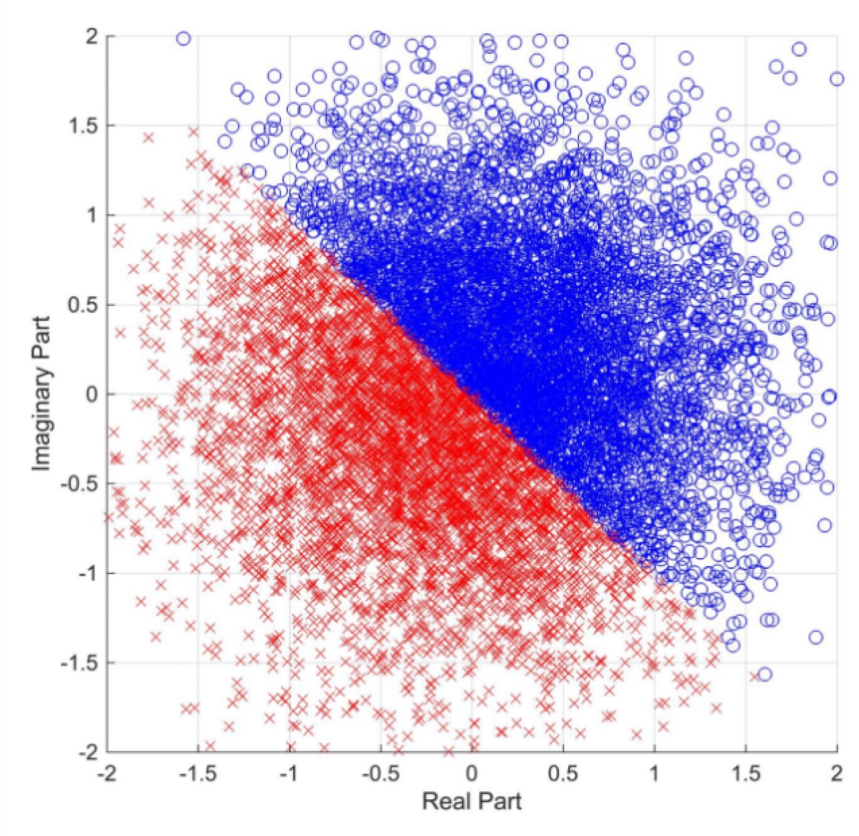
The real and imaginary parts are assumed as the feature.

$$p(q_4 = 0) = 0.7845^2 + 0.5883^2 = 0.9615$$

← Correct

$$p(q_4 = 1) = 0^2 + (-0.1961)^2 = 0.0385$$

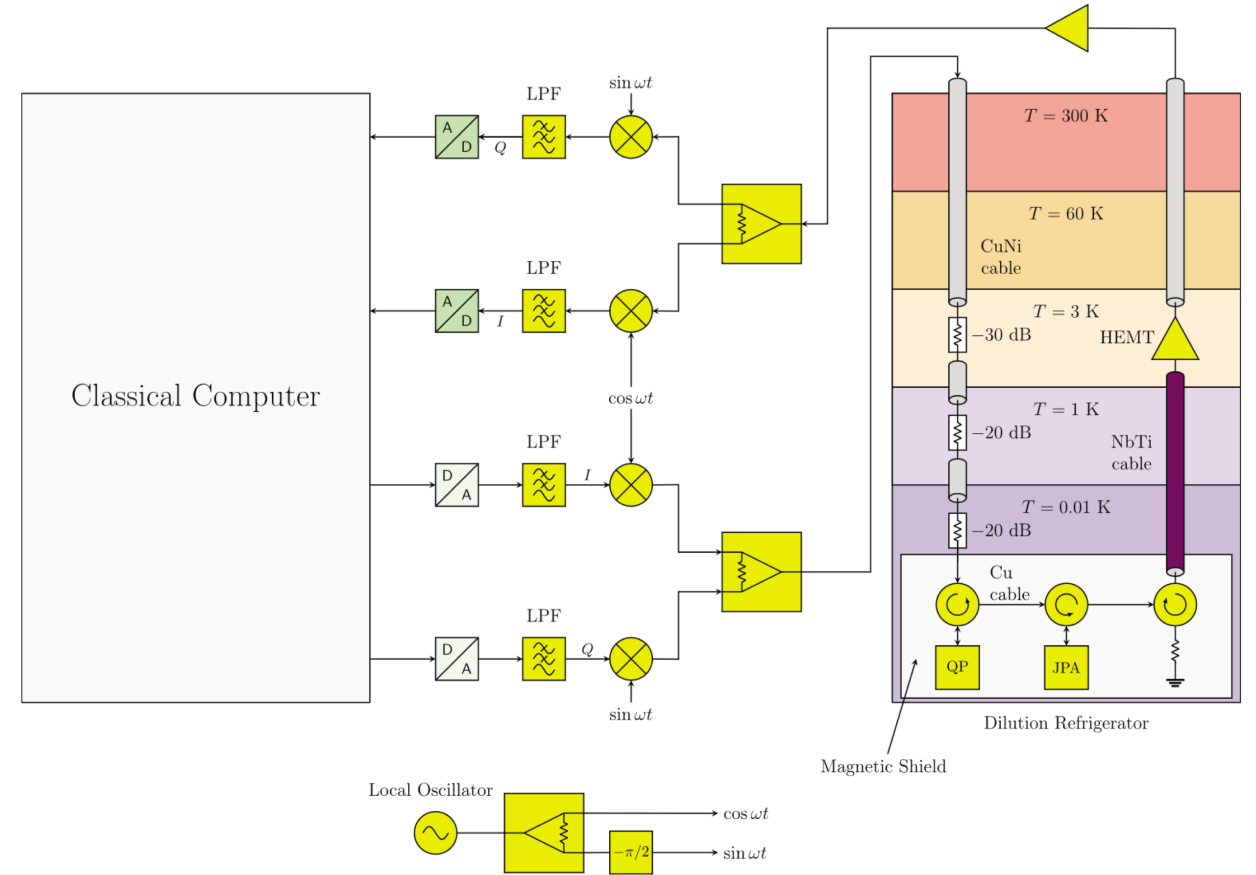
We can conclude that the bit is 0.



- QML can successfully demap 5G CBPSK and 4-QAM by naturally creating the boundary of the areas.
- QML is potential for future M-QAM in 6G, where $M > 1024$, of which the classical computation is heavy.

K. Anwar and M. Y. Alias, "Quantum Machine Learning for Demappers of Low Order Modulations of 5G and Beyond", CONQUEST, Nov. 2022.

- PATRIOT-41R-Net project has been successful and is formally commercialized in 2023, where further improvement is required.
- The proposed improvement is on:
 - Upgrade to 5G-Advanced with AI/ML
 - Upgrade to 6G with:
 - QKD and
 - Quantum Machine Learning
- We need further help either on the AI for classical or for Quantum



$$E = h\omega$$

$$f = 5\text{GHz}, \rightarrow T \leq 0.24\text{K}$$

image: Stancil and Byrd, Principles of Superconducting Quantum Computers, Wiley, North Carolina State University, 2022.