

4G vs 5G, the 1000x Capacity Challenge...

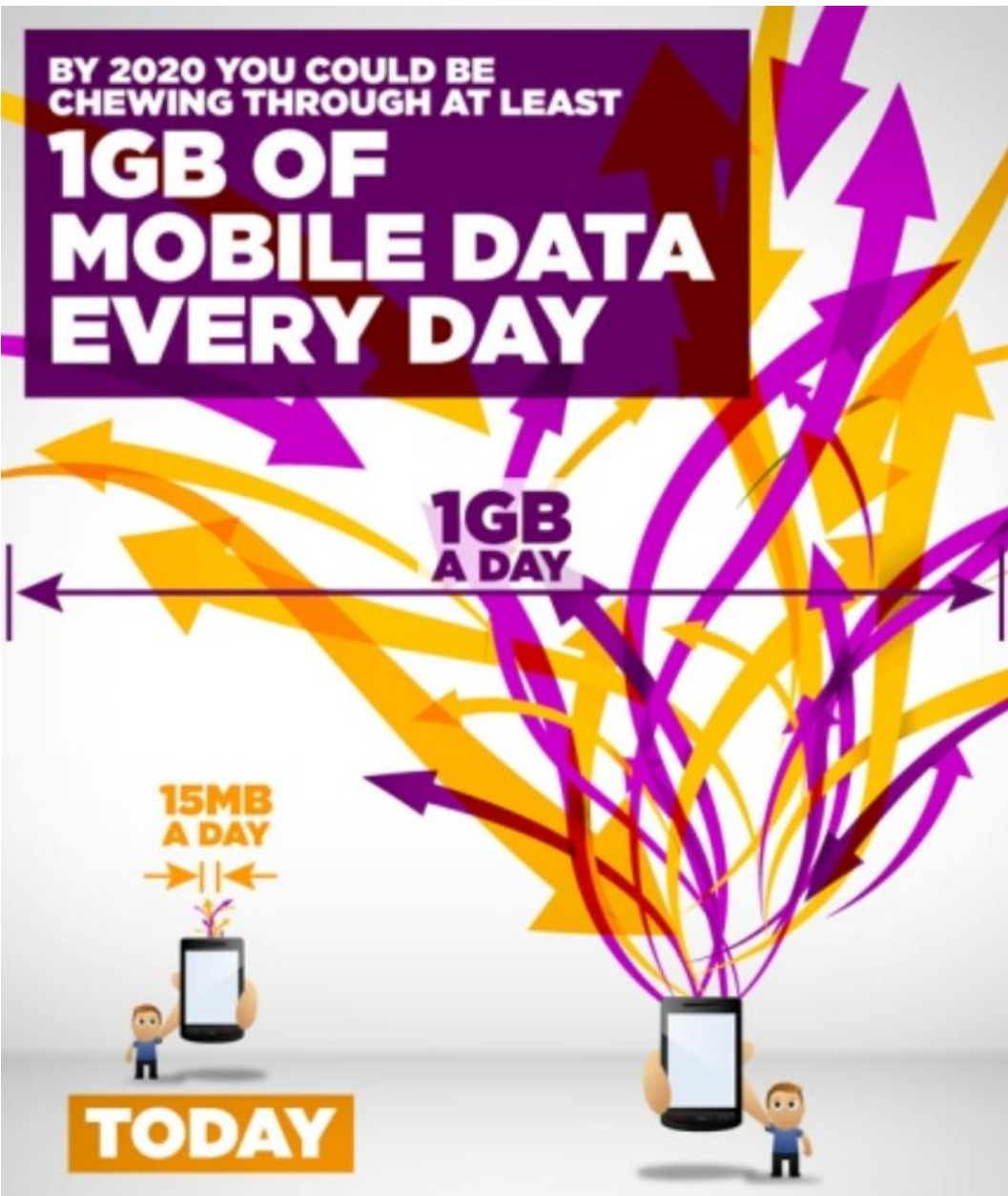
Dimitris Kolokotronis



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SO WHAT DOES 1GB LOOK LIKE?

-  **2 HOURS OF STREAMING VIDEO**
-  **200 SONGS**
-  **1,000 DIGITAL BOOKS**
-  **4,000 FACEBOOK PICS**
-  **50,000 EMAILS**





The Connected Life by 2020

2020

24 Billion

Total Connected Devices

2011

9 Billion

Total Connected Devices

2020

12 Billion

Mobile Connected Devices

2011

6 Billion

Mobile Connected Devices

Revenue Opportunity For
Mobile Network Operators in 2020

\$1.2 Trillion

7x increase on 2011 expected revenues

Revenue opportunity for connected devices in vertical sectors

Health

\$69 Billion

Automotive

\$202 Billion

Utilities

\$36 Billion

Consumer electronics

\$445 Billion



CREATING OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH CROSS-INDUSTRY COLLABORATION

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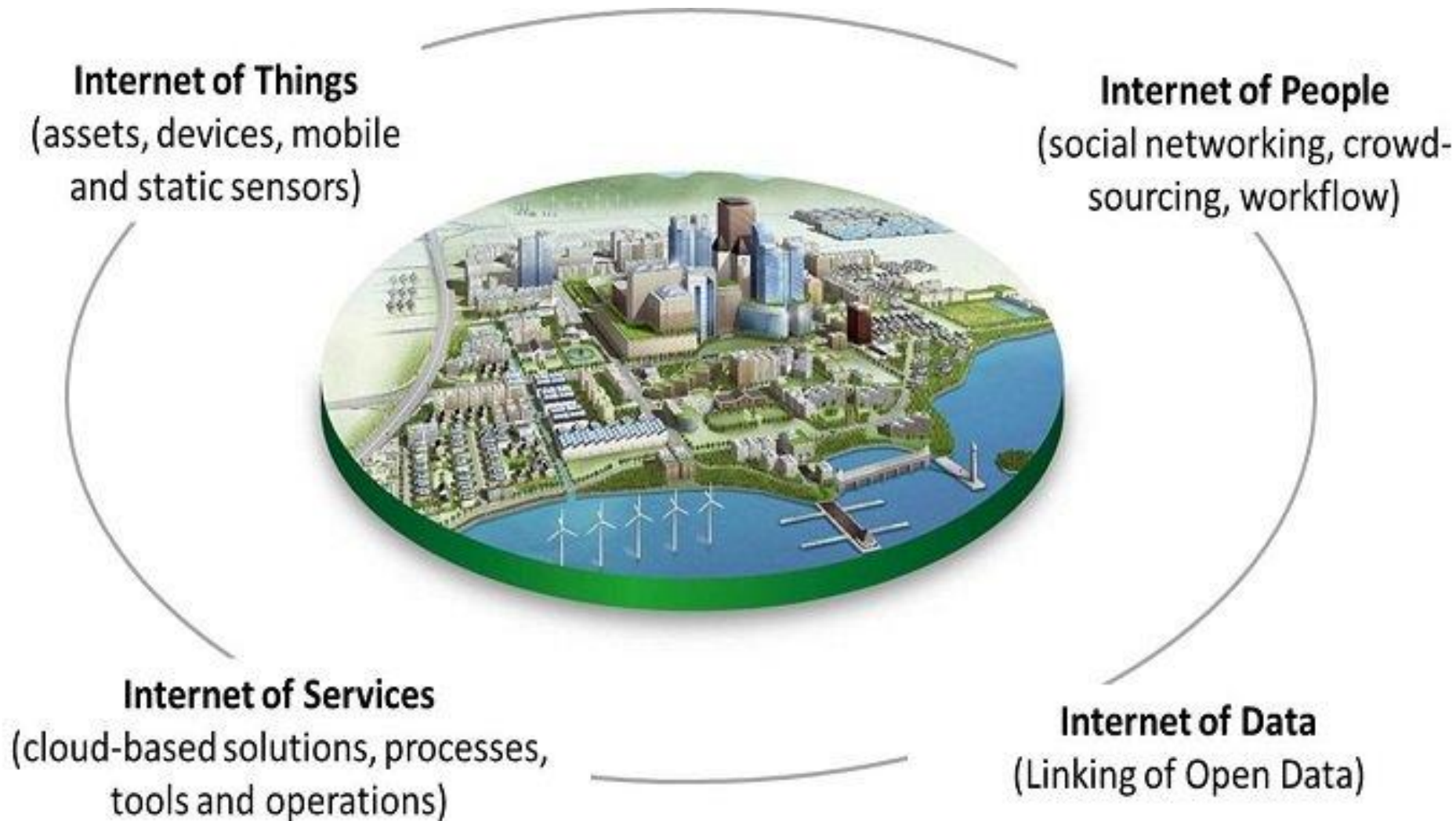


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The IoT...



The Internet of Everything



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Industry preparing for

1000x

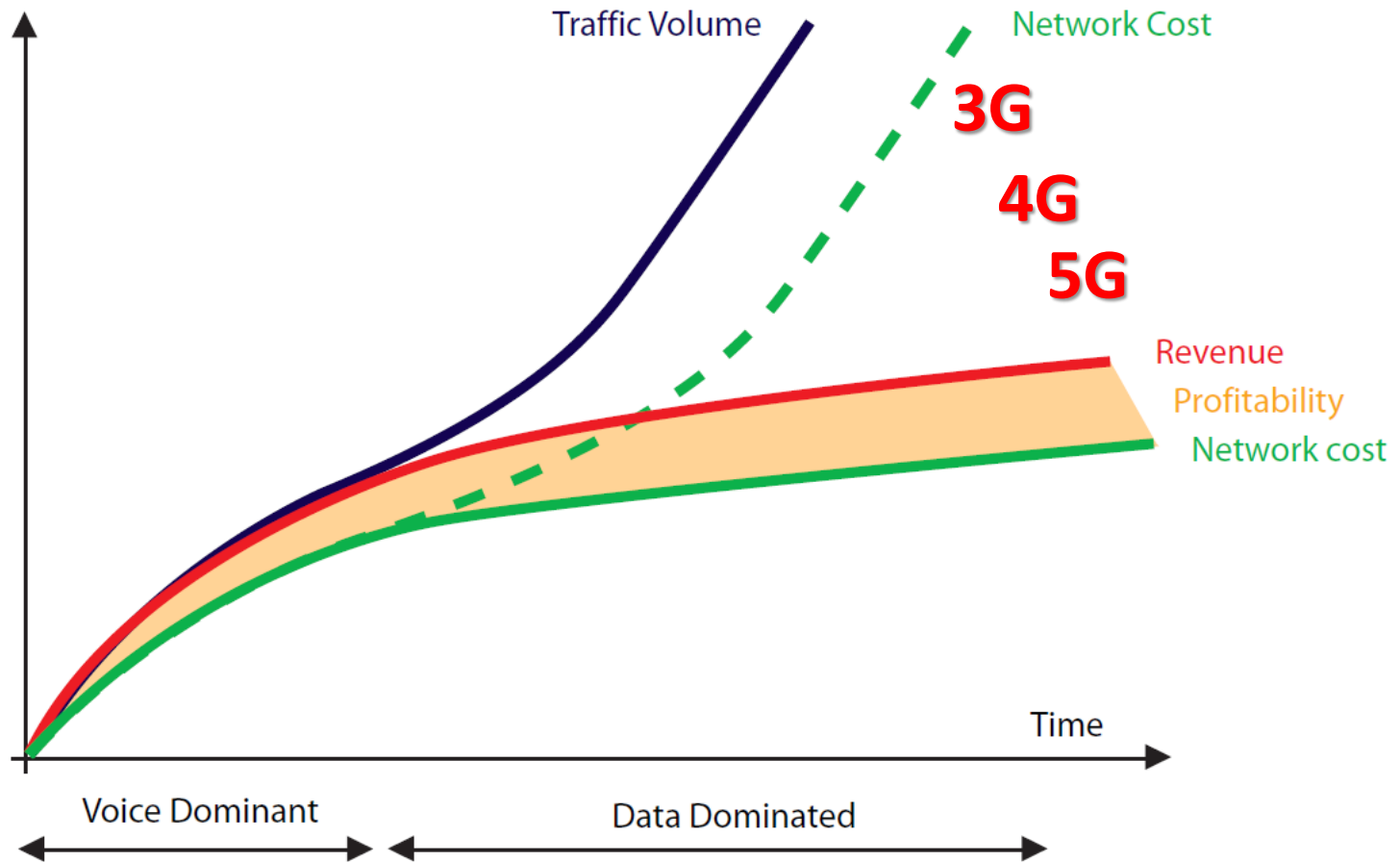
data traffic growth



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The cost per bit must be reduced for operators to remain profitable
 Source: Nokia Siemens Networks

$$C_{Supply} = B_{MHz} \times E_{\frac{Mb}{s}/MHz} \times N_{Cells}$$

$$C_{2020}/C_{Today} = 1000 \approx 3 \times 6 \times 56$$

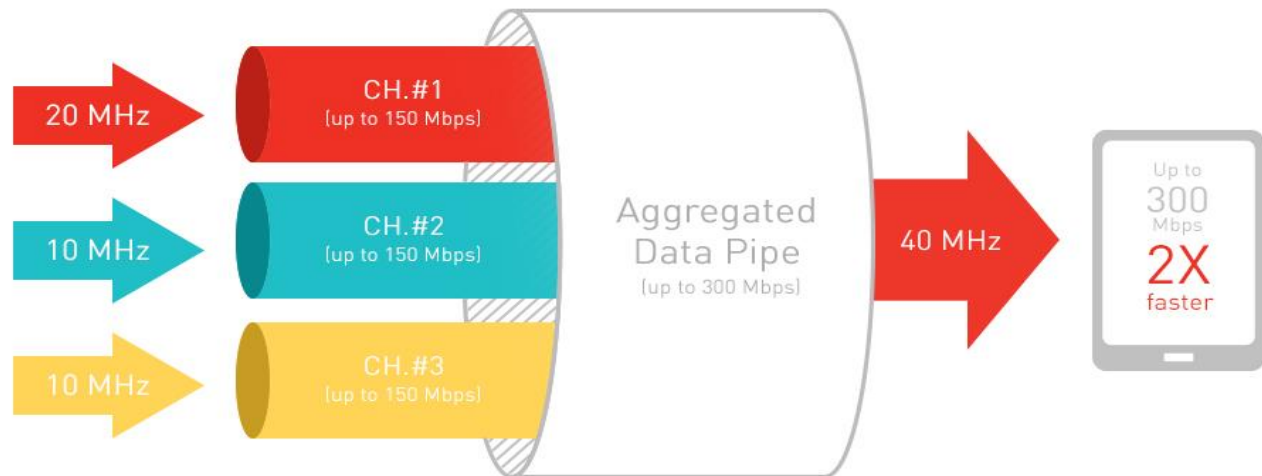
SK Telekom's presentation at the 3GPP workshop on "Future Radio in 3GPP"

Bandwidth Boost: Carrier Aggregation (CA)

Conventional Network



LTE Advanced Network
(Carrier Aggregation)

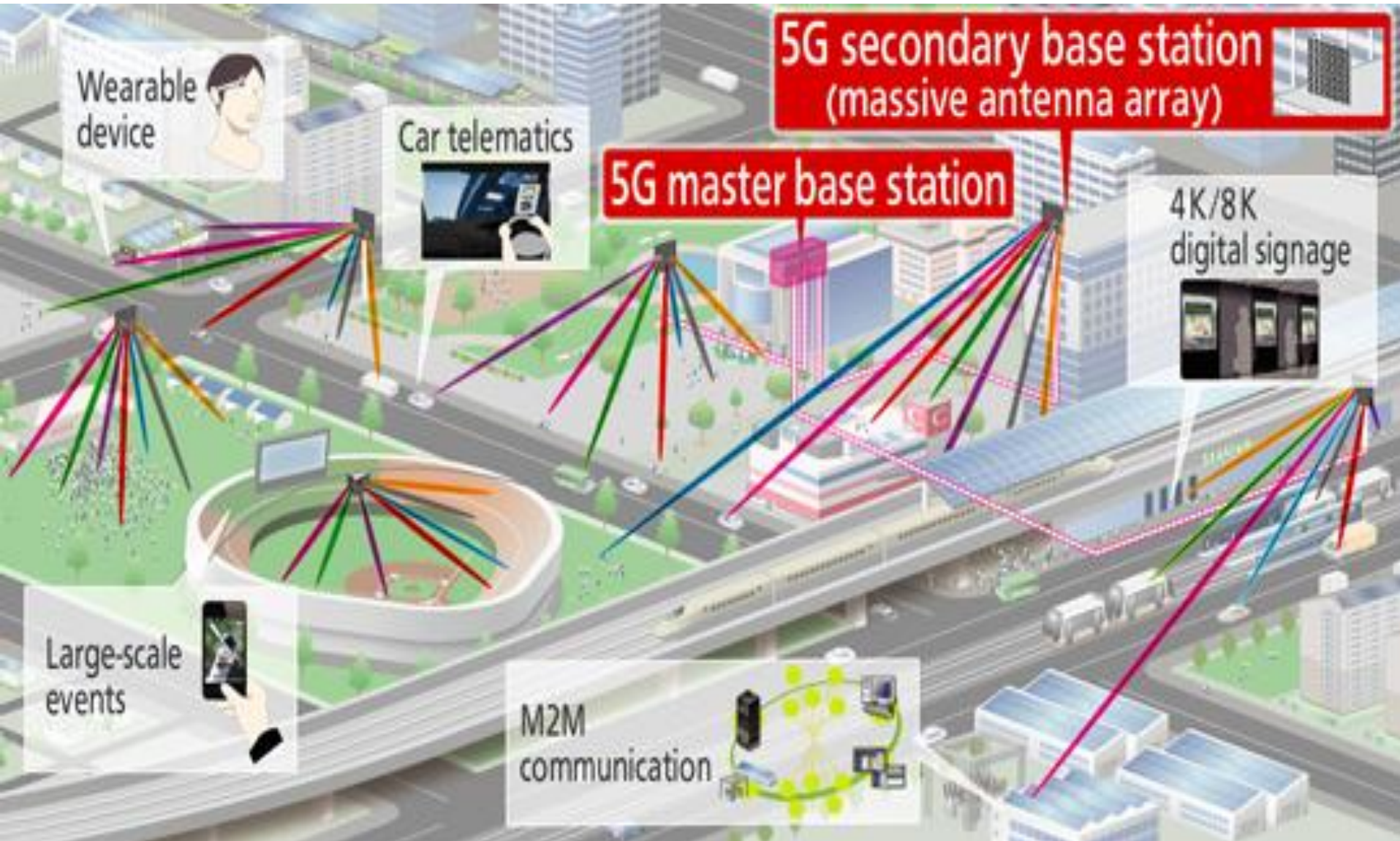


$$C_{Supply} = B_{MHz} \times E_{\frac{Mb}{s}/MHz} \times N_{Cells}$$

$$C_{2020}/C_{Today} = 1000 \approx \mathbf{3} \times 6 \times 56$$

5G aims to boost further CA...

Efficiency Boost: MIMO & CoMIMO

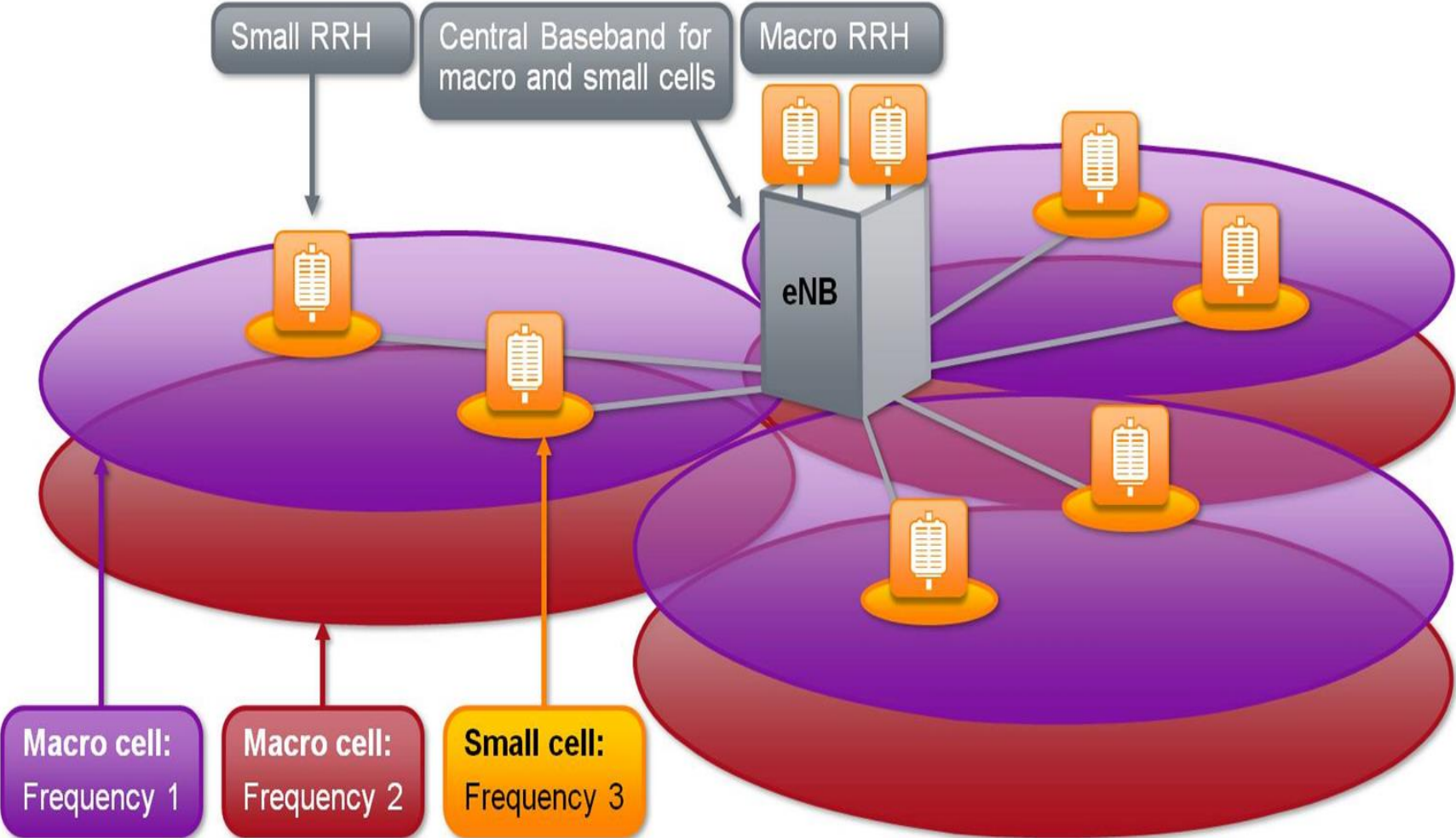


$$C_{Supply} = B_{MHz} \times E_{\frac{Mb}{s}/MHz} \times N_{Cells}$$

$$C_{2020}/C_{Today} = 1000 \approx 3 \times 6 \times 56$$

**5G aims to boost further
MIMO...**

Heterogeneous Networks (HetNet)

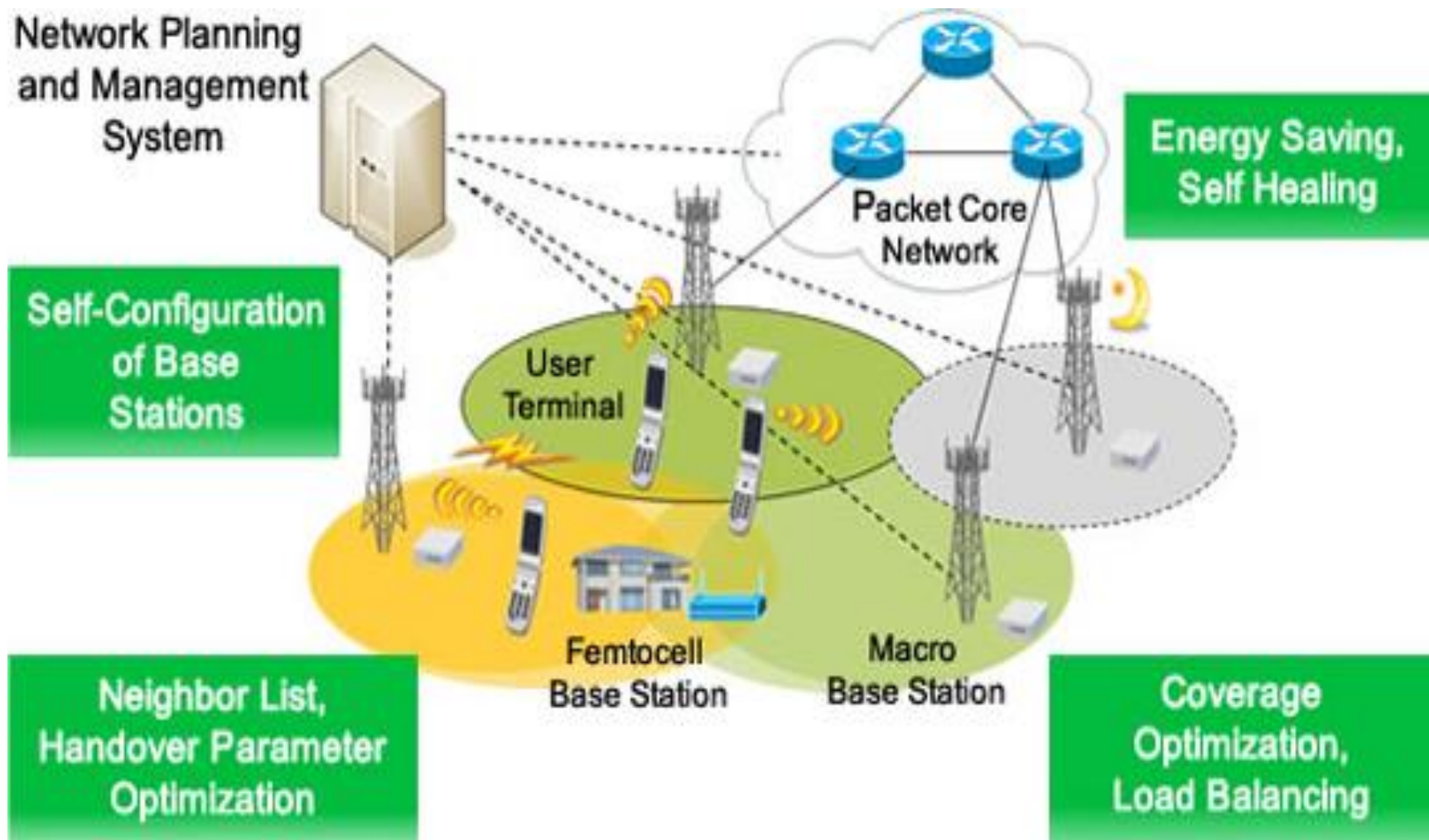


$$C_{Supply} = B_{MHz} \times E_{\frac{Mb}{s}/MHz} \times N_{Cells}$$

$$C_{2020}/C_{Today} = 1000 \approx 3 \times 6 \times 56$$

**5G aims to control
HetNet's...**

Self Organizing Networks (SON)



$$C_{Supply} = B_{MHz} \times E_{\frac{Mb}{s}/MHz} \times N_{Cells}$$

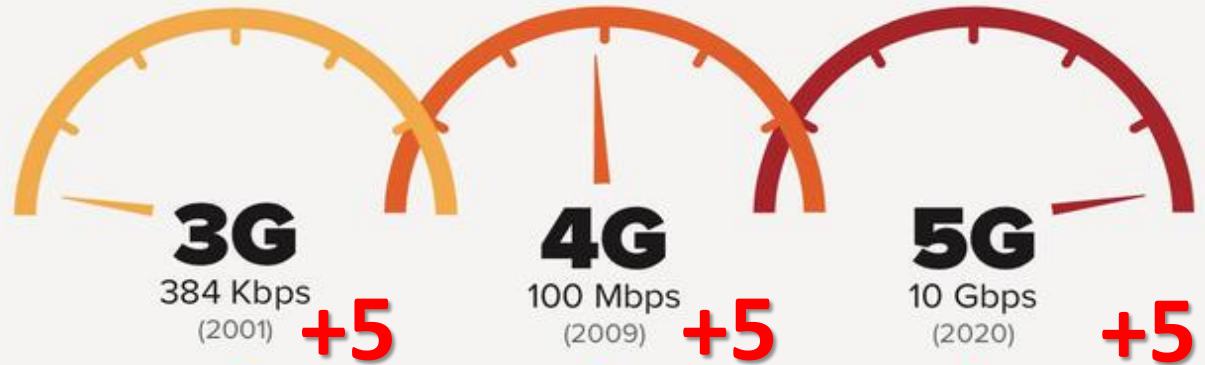
$$C_{2020}/C_{Today} = 1000 \approx 3 \times 6 \times 56$$

5G aims to AUTO-TUNE all...

Network Type

How long would it take to download the two-hour-long "Guardians of the Galaxy"?

What you could do while waiting



Fly from New York to Sydney, including check-in times

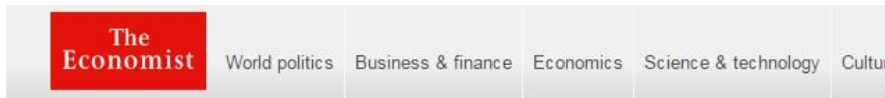


Run a quick mile
Catch up on Facebook



Ask, "Is it downloaded yet?"

In the meantime...



Mobile telecoms

Wireless: the next generation

A new wave of mobile technology is on its way, and will bring drastic change

Feb 20th 2016 | NEW YORK | From the print edition



THE future is already arriving, it is just a question of knowing where to look. On Changshou Road in Shanghai, eagle eyes may spot an odd rectangular object on top of an office block: it is a collection of 128 miniature antennae. Pedestrians in Manhattan can catch a glimpse of apparatus that looks like a video camera on a stand, but jerks around and has a strange, hornlike protrusion where the lens should be. It blasts a narrow beam of radio waves at buildings so they can bounce their way to the receiver. The campus of the University of Surrey in Guildford, England, is dotted with 44 antennae, which form virtual wireless cells that follow a device around.

"The other camp, explains Mr Téral, favours a revolutionary approach: to jump straight to cutting-edge technology. This could mean, for instance, **leaving behind the conventional cellular structure of mobile networks**, in which a single antenna communicates with all the devices within its cell. Instead, one set of small antennae would send out concentrated radio beams to **scan for devices**, then a second set would take over as each device comes within reach. It could also mean **analysing usage data to predict what kind of connectivity a wireless subscriber will need next and adapt the network accordingly**—a technique that the 5G Innovation Centre at the University of Surrey wants to develop."

- 
- We use the conventional cellular structure
 - We use the legacy antennas
 - We scan for devices in azimuth plane
 - We analyze usage data
 - We predict optimum directionality
 - We adapt the network accordingly

We have installed and tested our systems on live networks and proved that we can offer over 30 percent capacity boost on a legacy 3G technology... TODAY!!!

Imagine what this boost will be on 5G that rates are 10-fold...



Thank you

