5G for people and things Spectrum Opportunities and Challenges of 5G

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Outline

- Trends in mobile and wireless communications
- 5G overview
- Spectrum for 5G
- Licensing of 5G spectrum
- Conclusions





Trends in mobile and wireless communications



Imperceptible latency – New applications redefine network requirements



Low latency drivers

- Virtualized cloud access
- Interactively-intense AR/VR applications
 - virtual remote control
 - real time cloud rendering
 - haptic interaction
- Critical control systems
 - industrial/utility
 - vehicular automation

Shift to highly distributed cloud architecture required to realize new business value

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Seemingly infinite capacity - Exponential traffic growth drives massive capacity



~100x more capacity required in < 10 years

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Telco industry – the world is opening up



Communication at a turning point

Beyond Connectivity



Five major industry trends

Digitization driving **data explosion** Demand for **enhanced security** and privacy rules **Convergence** of technologies **Cloud** adoption Continued momentum for **industry consolidation**

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Internet of Things – Next big thing & Opportunities

IoT requires thought leadership to build an "Optimized" IoT connectivity solution



IoT Predictions





- > 50 Billion connected "things"
- Data disassociated from any source
- ...to everything delivered as a Service

2025





5G overview



Unlocking new spectrum assets | Foundation for 5G Leveraging all bands, ranging from ~400 MHz – 100 GHz





Multi-Connectivity | Perception of infinite capacity Multiple radio technologies collaborating as one system



* Combining any access

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Improving spectrum efficiency in 5G: native massive MIMO Chip-scale antennas, high beamforming & multiplexing gain





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Configurability | One versatile and self-configurable radio for everything Flexible radio parameter setting for tailored QoE







Spectrum for 5G

5G Pioneer Bands in Europe: 700 MHz, 3.4-3.8 GHz, 24.25-27.5 GHz 5G needs spectrum below 1 GHz, in between 1 and 6 GHz, and above 6 GHz

	27.5 27.5 33.4 33.4 33.6 33.2 33.2 33.2 43.5 43.5 43.5 43.5 43.5 43.5 43.5 43.5
694-790 MHz	700 MHz band targeted to become available latest 2020 in Europe
Wide area coverage	Re-use of existing 900/800 MHz grids allows for timely coverage
for mMTC* and URLLC*	Pre-condition for new services like connected cars, smart sensors etc.
3.4-3.8 GHz	C-band is sparsely used in most parts of Europe
Urban coverage	Re-use of existing 1800/2100/2600 MHz grids
for initial eMBB*	Carrier bandwidths of 100 MHz + allow for single Gbps data rates
24.25-27.5 GHz Initially hot spots of true eMBB*	Common tuning range with 28 GHz range (US, Korea) is expected to allow for common economies of scale. Carrier bandwidths of several 100 MHz allow double digit Gbps data rates

18 © Nokia 2017 * mMTC: massive machine type communication, URLLC: ultra reliable low latency communication, eMBB: enhanced mobile broadband

Unlocking new spectrum assets in European Football Championship 2020 cities Leveraging 5G pioneer bands 700 MHz, 3.4-3.8 GHz, 26 GHz



Vision on commercial 5G deployments in 2020, e.g. in Munich

700 MHz layer with 1 ms latency

- large area coverage with outdoor-to-indoor penetration
- Supports massive machine type communication (mMTC)
- Supports ultra-reliable low latency communication (URLLC)
- Moderate invest on existing 800/900 MHz grids

3.4-3.8 GHz layer with ~1 Gbps and 1 ms latency

- Dense urban coverage + airport + stadium + public transport
- Supports initial enhanced Mobile Broadband (eMBB)
- Moderate invest on existing 1800/2100/2600 MHz grids

26 GHz layer with ~10 Gbps and 1 ms latency

- Coverage in selected hot spots (airport, stadium, press center)
- Supports full enhanced Mobile Broadband (eMBB)
- Moderate invest in selected areas



Possible early bands for 5G (before year 2020)



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Nokia active in 3GPP standardization and supporting early adopters 5G spectrum – Nokia engaged in all relevant 5G frequency bands





Licensing of 5G spectrum

Spectrum usage models: "horses for courses"

Need to cater for harmonization and global standards for economies of scale



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Conclusions

Conclusion

- Mobile and wireless communications improves efficiency and user experience of huge number of use cases in society and economy with different requirements (e.g. latency, throughput)
- IoT is enabler for vertical sectors with significantly increasing number of connected devices
- Exponential traffic growth mainly driven by video and virtual reality applications
- 5G is next major step in research, standardization and development of communication technology for commercial deployment around 2020
- Sufficient suitable frequency spectrum for support of new use cases and traffic growth
- Exploration and investigation of different additional frequency bands in ITU-R and WRC
- Pioneer bands in Europe: 700 MHz, 3.6 GHz and 26 GHz range, to be assigned by 2018/19
- WRC 2019 will discuss and agree additional frequency bands
- Good chance for globally harmonized frequency bands around European pioneer bands
- New frequency bands will allow
 - for design of devices for global usage around European pioneer bands with wider tuning ranges
 - for early availability of devices and systems for first standards-based system deployments end of 2018 beginning of 2019 for first trials and commercial use.



