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Next Generation Mobile Network **? What's different and who needs it ?**

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Our Vision: 2015 – the World connected



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- 13 ■ 12 Members
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as of July 20th, 2007

INDUSTRY-WIDE IMPACT

2002 - 3	2003-4	2005 - 6	2007 - 9	Next Decade
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64 - 144 kbps^x

GSM
GPRS/EDGE

64 - 384 kbps^x

3G
Initial Introduction

0,384 - 4 Mbps^x

3G+HSDPA
Download Enhanced

0,384 - 7 Mbps^x

3G+HSDPA+HSUPA

Download / Upload Enhanced
+ Overall Improvements

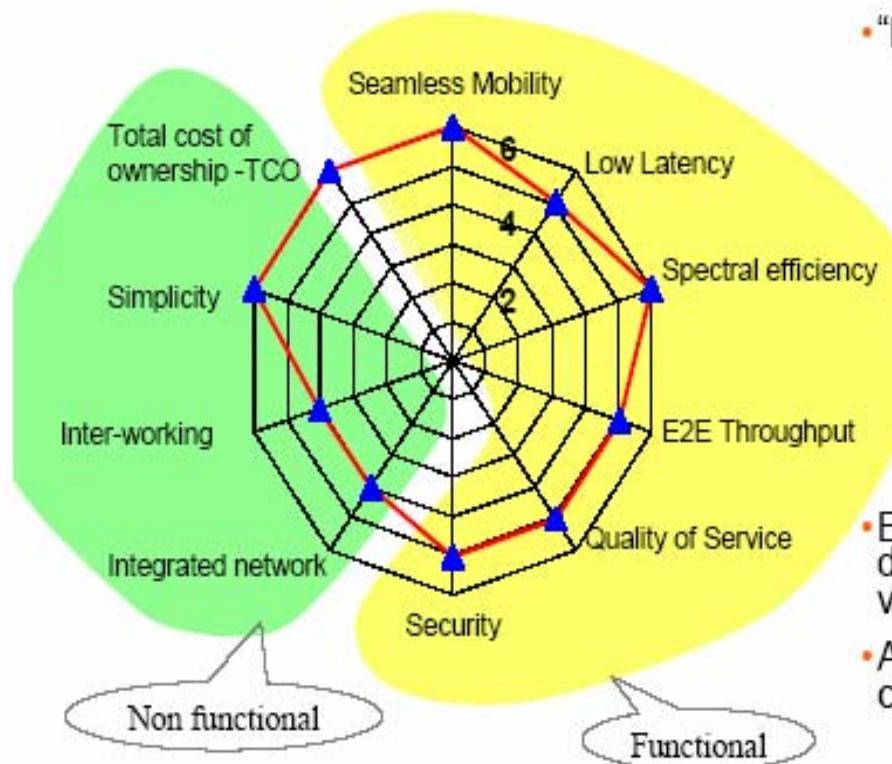
50 - 100 Mbps^x

NGMN
Broadband Radio,
IP-based Wideband
Peer to Peer
Future Wireless Cellular

Enhanced
Mobile ServicesMultimedia
CellularEnhanced
Multimedia MobileOptimised
Multimedia MobileBroadband Mobile
Communication

^x Peak data rate reference values in good radio conditions

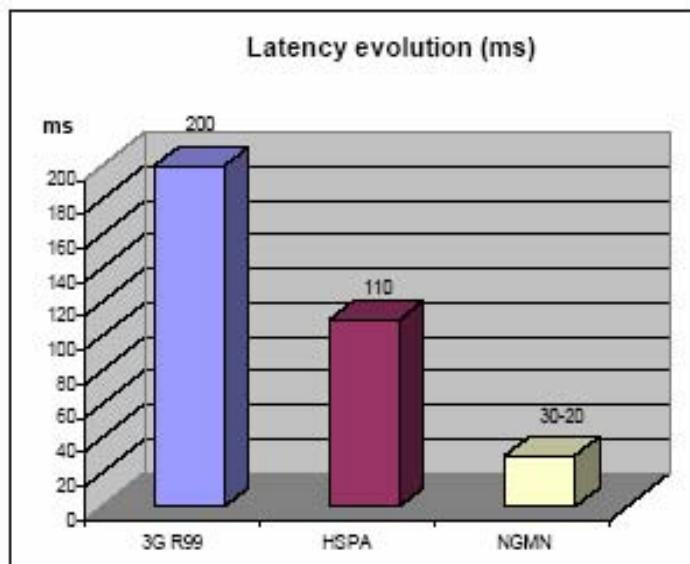
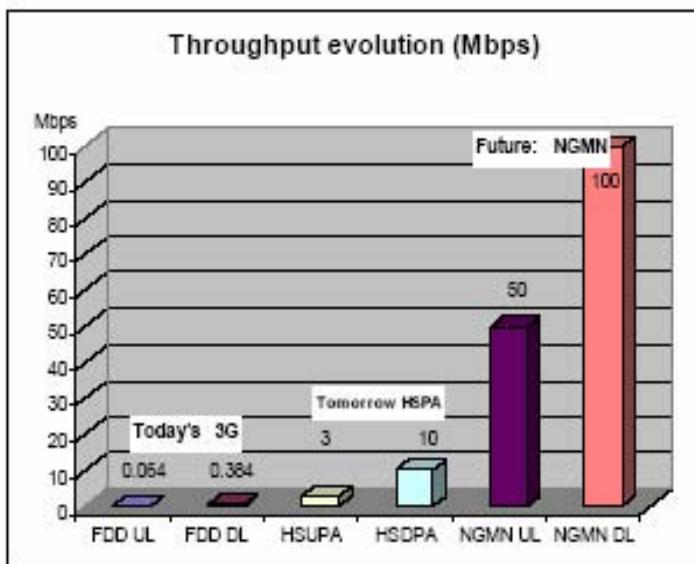
Priorities



- Spectrum efficiency desired to be 6 - 8 times HSPA and EVDO
- “Mobile broadband” user experience:
 - latency < 30ms e2e
the *radio system* should not limit the user experience
 - Increased throughput across the coverage area:
e.g., peak data rates > 50 Mbps & average rates > 10 Mbps
 - ‘Always On’ without significant network overhead or reduction of terminal battery life
- Efficient multicast and broadcast support & delivery of conversational services (e.g. speech, video call) over an all PS infrastructure
- All achieved at a cost/performance ratio comparable to xDSL



Performance Evolution

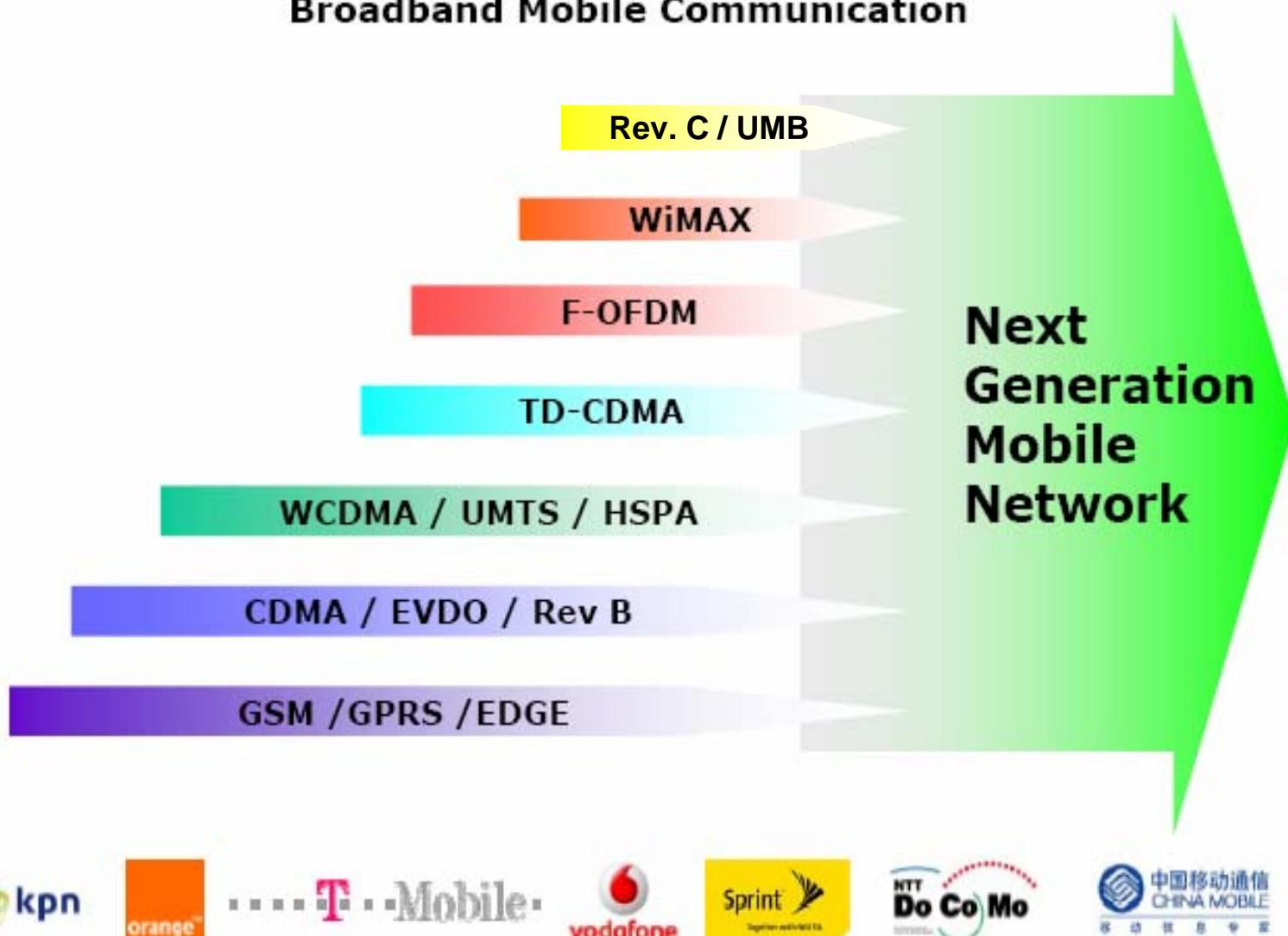


- NGMN is meant to be a big step in terms of performance

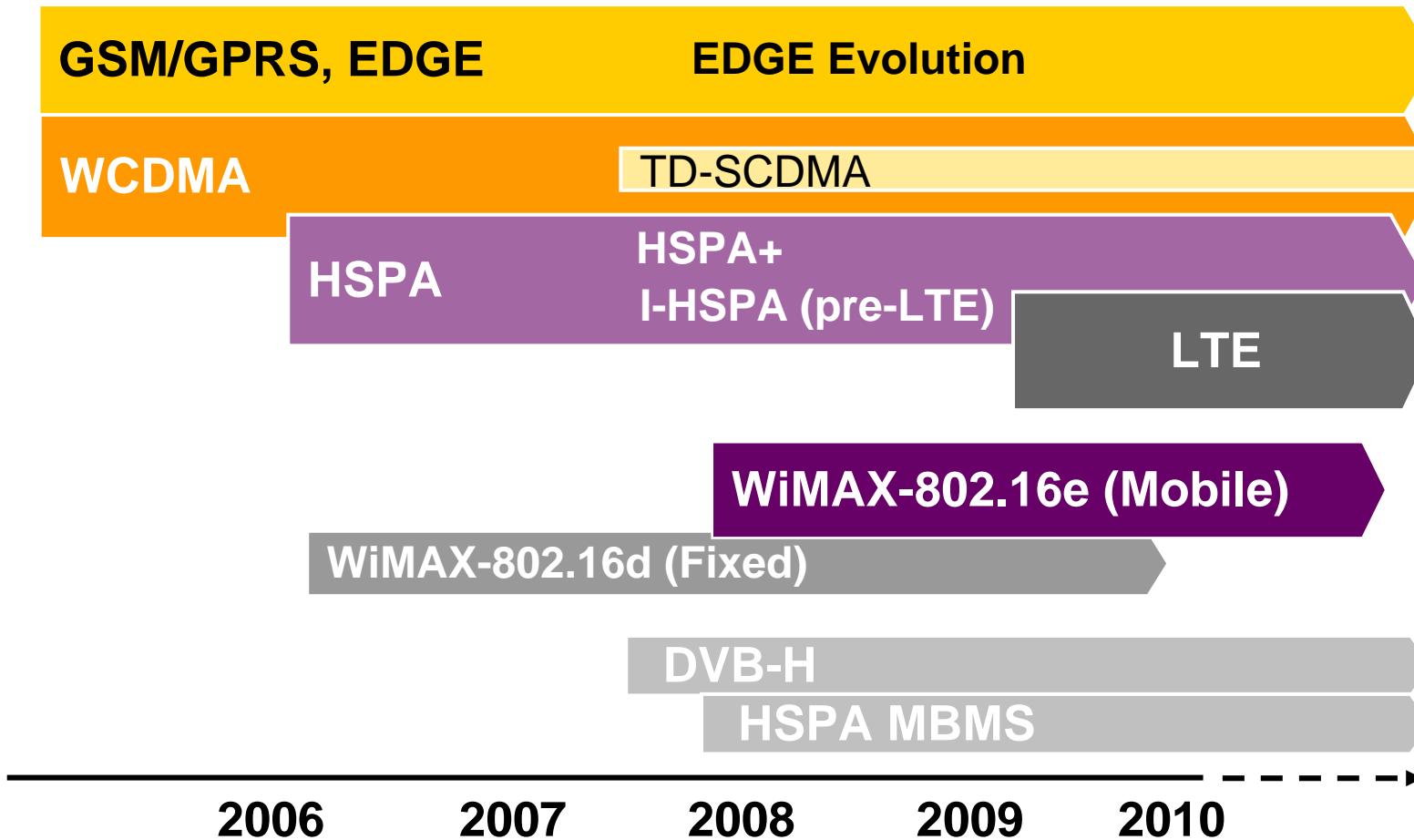


Technology Convergence

Broadband Mobile Communication

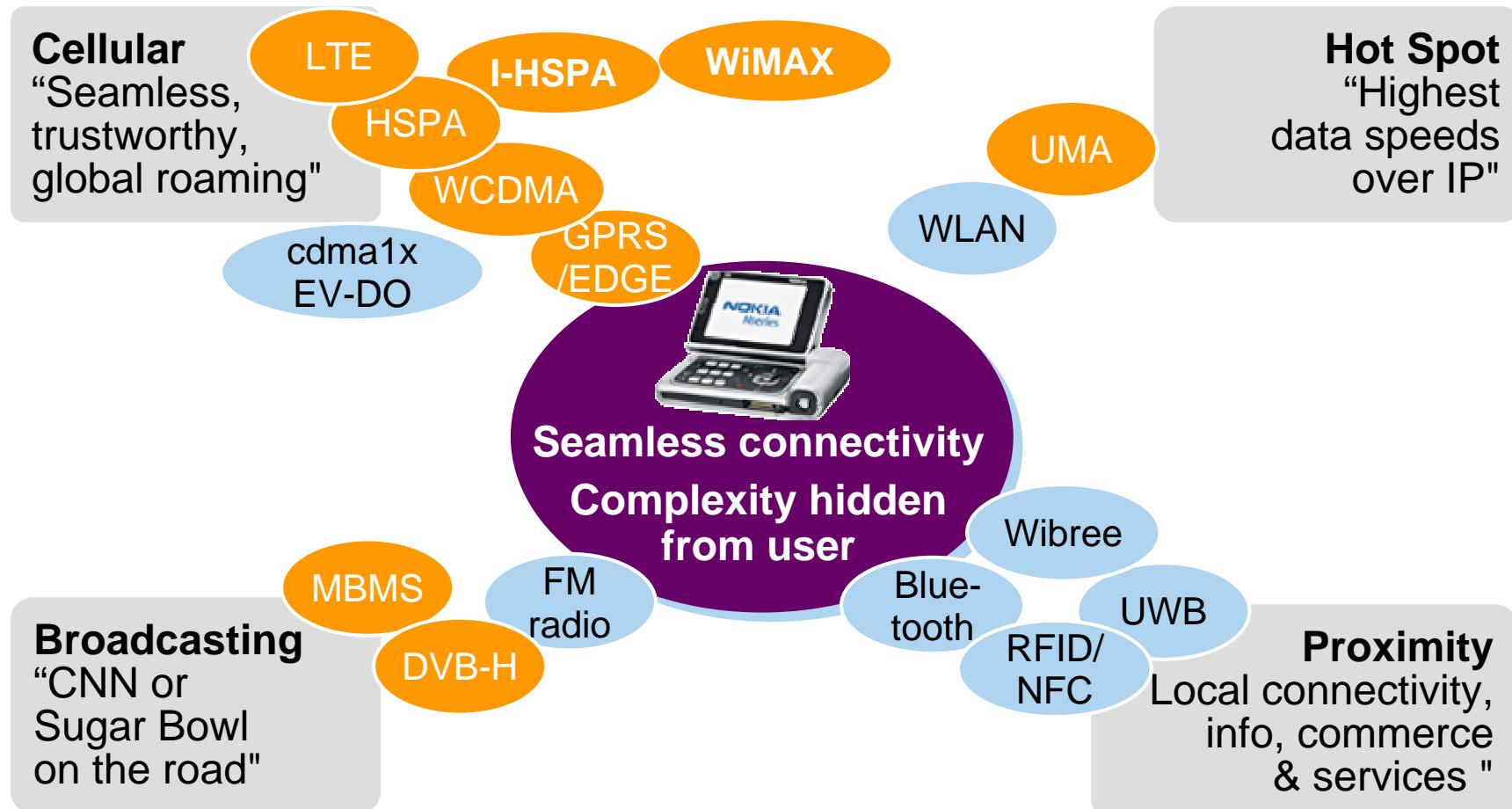


Expanding radio portfolio to address market needs



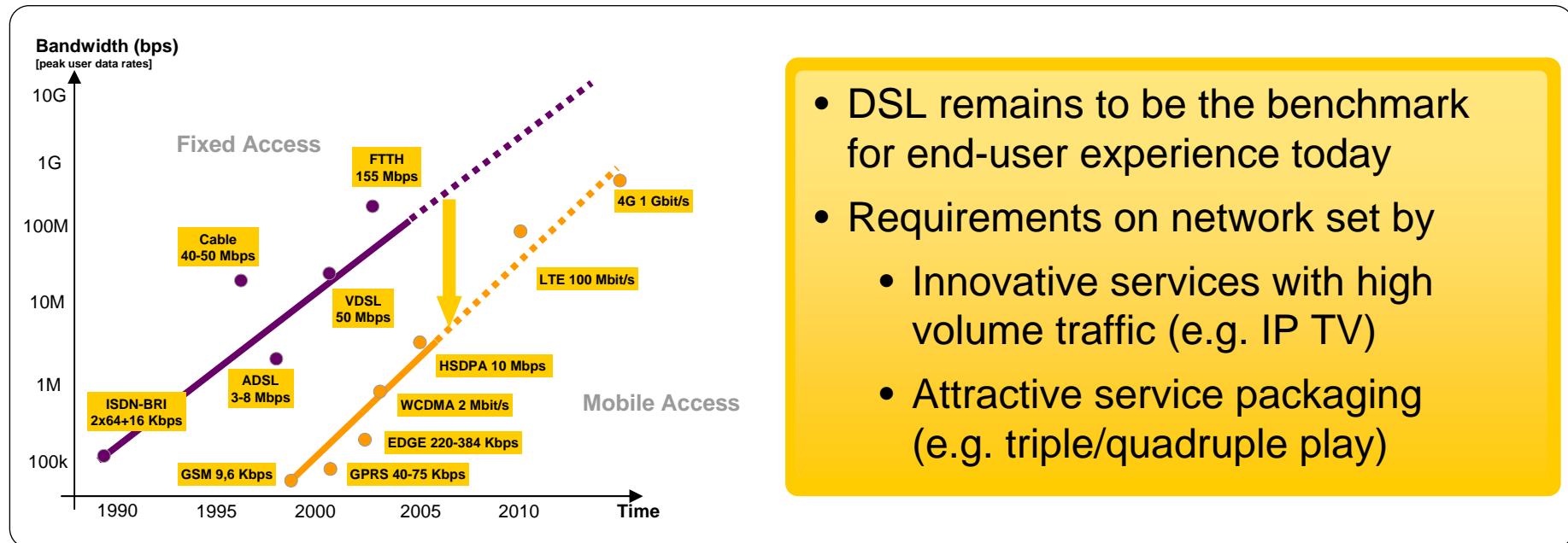
Multiradio environment

data speeds, technologies and connectivity options are multiplying



Availability of access highways

... in terms of bit rate, coverage, quality, security

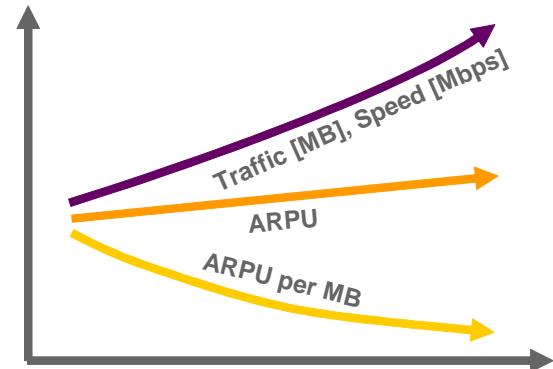


- DSL remains to be the benchmark for end-user experience today
- Requirements on network set by
 - Innovative services with high volume traffic (e.g. IP TV)
 - Attractive service packaging (e.g. triple/quadruple play)

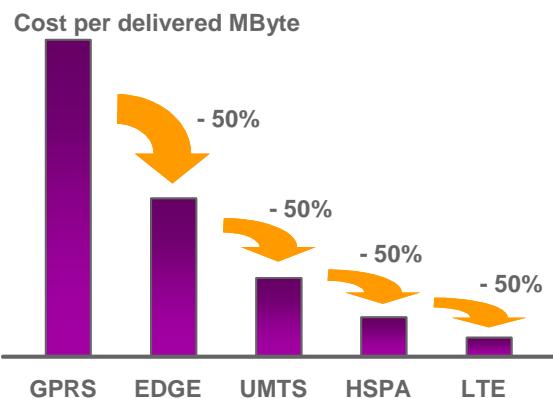
- Increase of bitrates on copper cables utilizing the existing infrastructure
- Improvement of fiber optics to maximize performance-to-cost-ration
- Radio access evolution is addressing performance and cost challenges
- Build-up of powerful and flexible backbones for high-volume traffic at high quality

Pressure on bit cost efficiency

... despite higher capacity



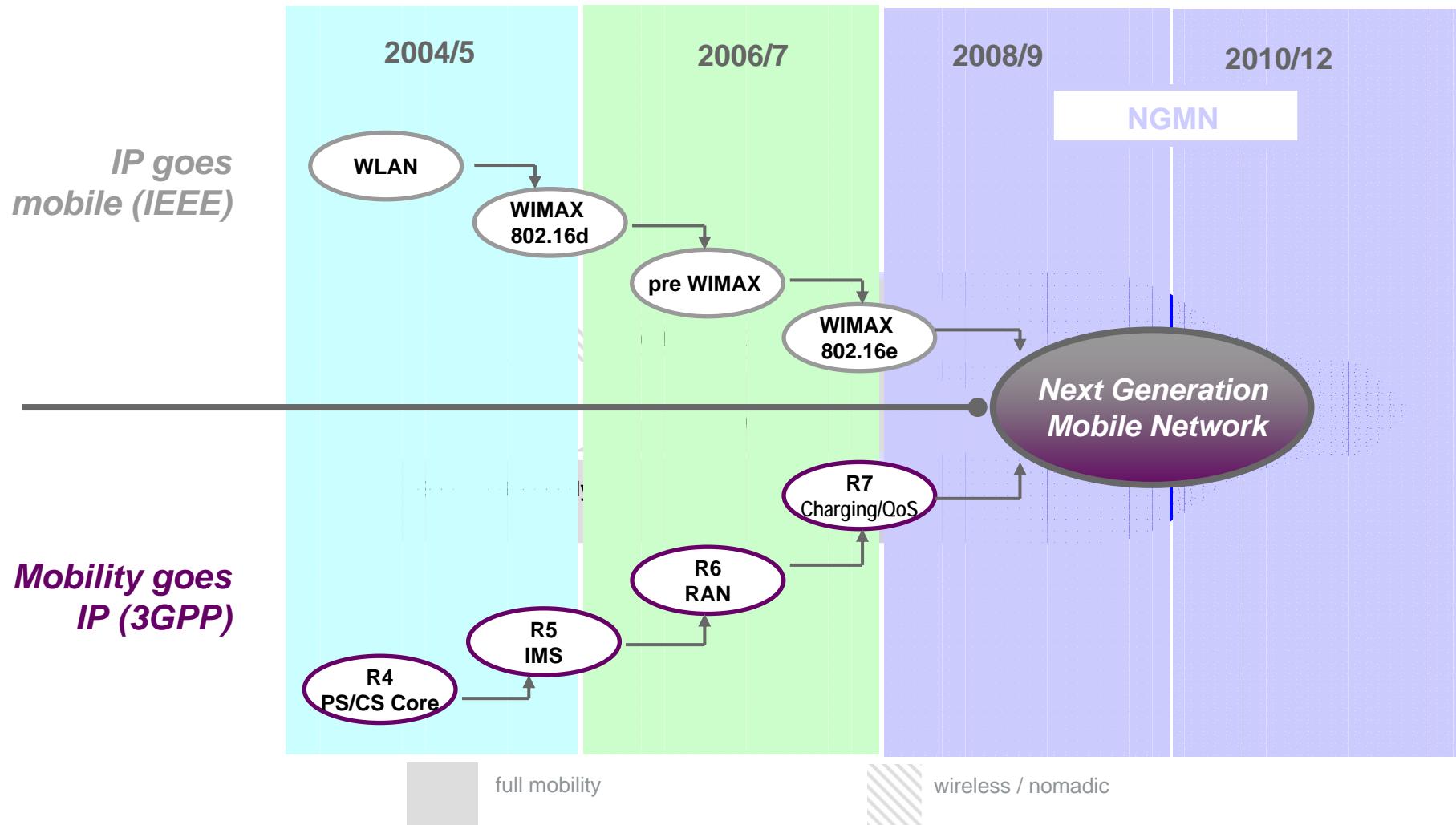
- Dramatically growing traffic based on IP connectivity
- Need to provide high bit rates / capacity at low cost
 - Limited radio resources by their nature
 - Limited bandwidth over copper
- But: moderate ARPU growth achievable only



Reduce cost of delivered MB/user

- Increase network capacity
 - Use fiber optics close to the end-user
 - Increase radio spectral efficiency
- Optimize network deployment and operational cost
 - Reduce network complexity
 - Apply multiple radio access technologies
- Increasing integration level of RF-parts

Complementarity > Co-existence > Convergence > ...



The first / last „mile“ (or less) will be wireless
LTE has demonstrated >>100Mbps, IMT Advanced will do 1Gbps

Technology is ready to deliver ...

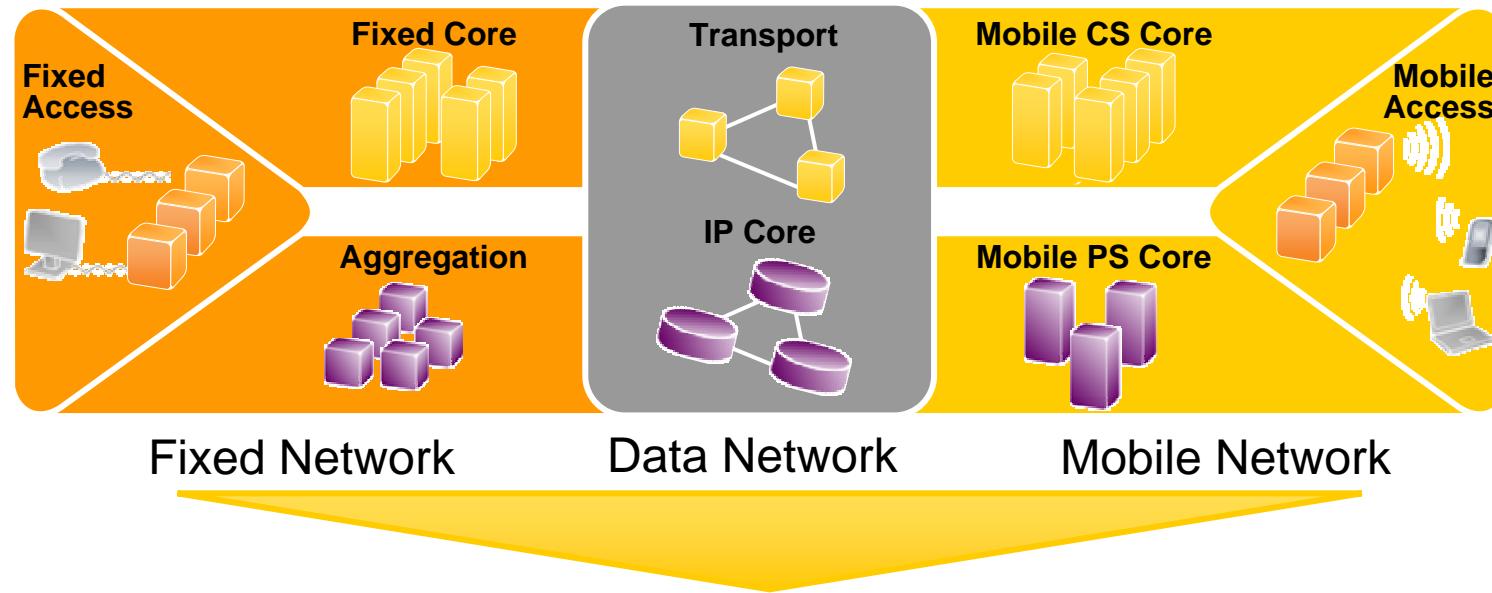
	Senses	Bandwidth of Receptors	Neuronal Transmission
	Eyes	200Gbit/s	200Mbit/s
	Ears	4 Mbit/s	2 Mbit/s
	Skin	1,5Gbit/s	10 Mbit/s
	Tongue	150Mbit/s	11 Mbit/s
	Nose	20 Gbit/s	30 Mbit/s
$\Sigma =$		ca. 200 Gbit/s	ca. 250 Mbit/s

... more than you can handle

But, what about:

- Spectrum – sufficient & suitable ?
- Range / Coverage ?
- Backhaul – the second mile ?
- Devices – battery power ?
- ...

Network Transformation (1)



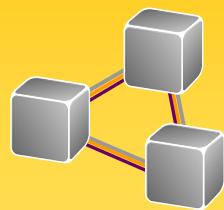
Converged Network

Operation and Business Support Systems

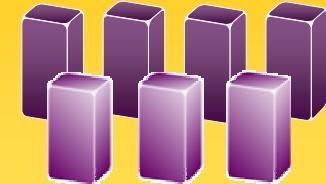
Multi-Access



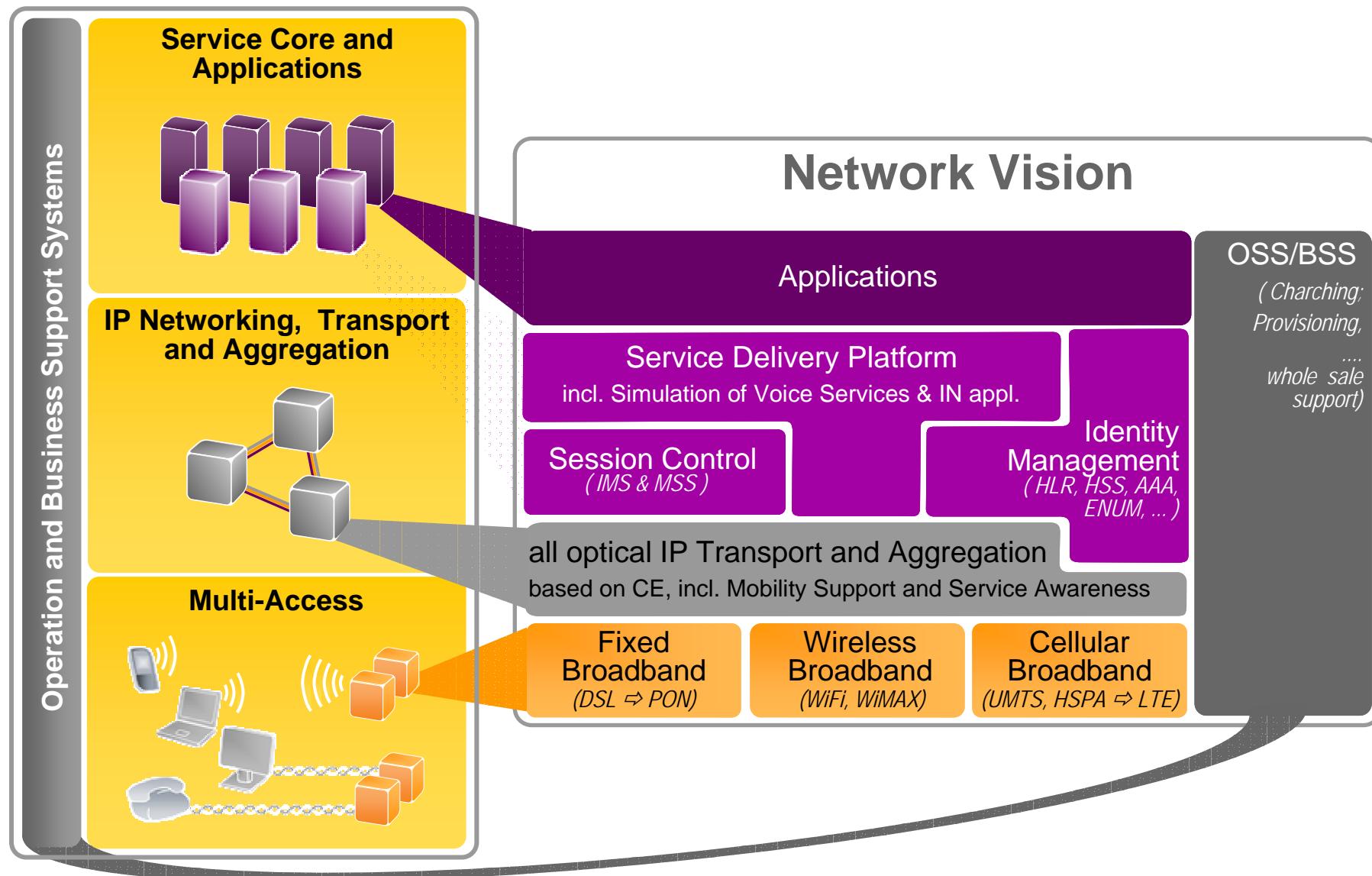
IP Networking, Transport and Aggregation



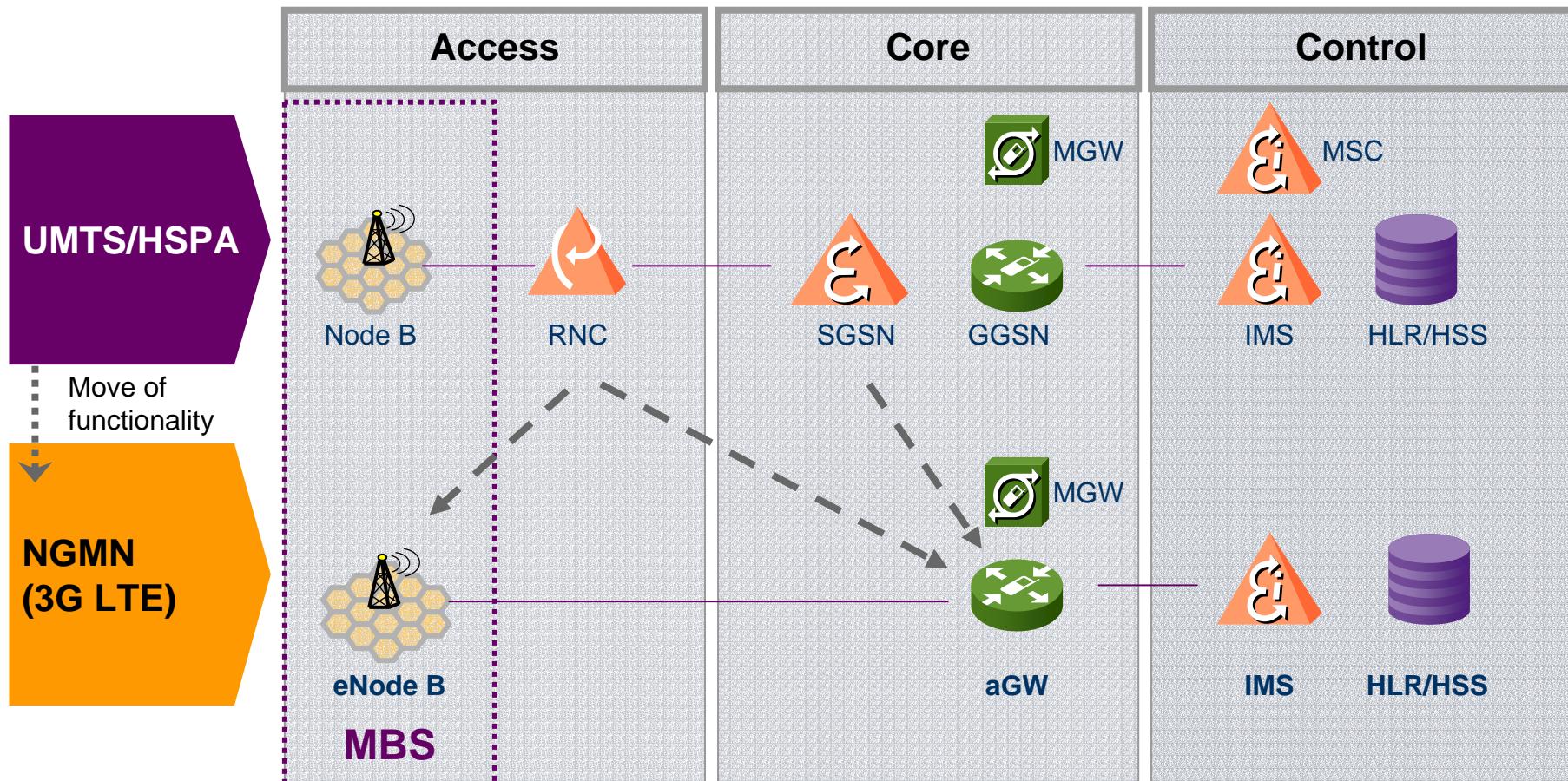
Service Core and Applications



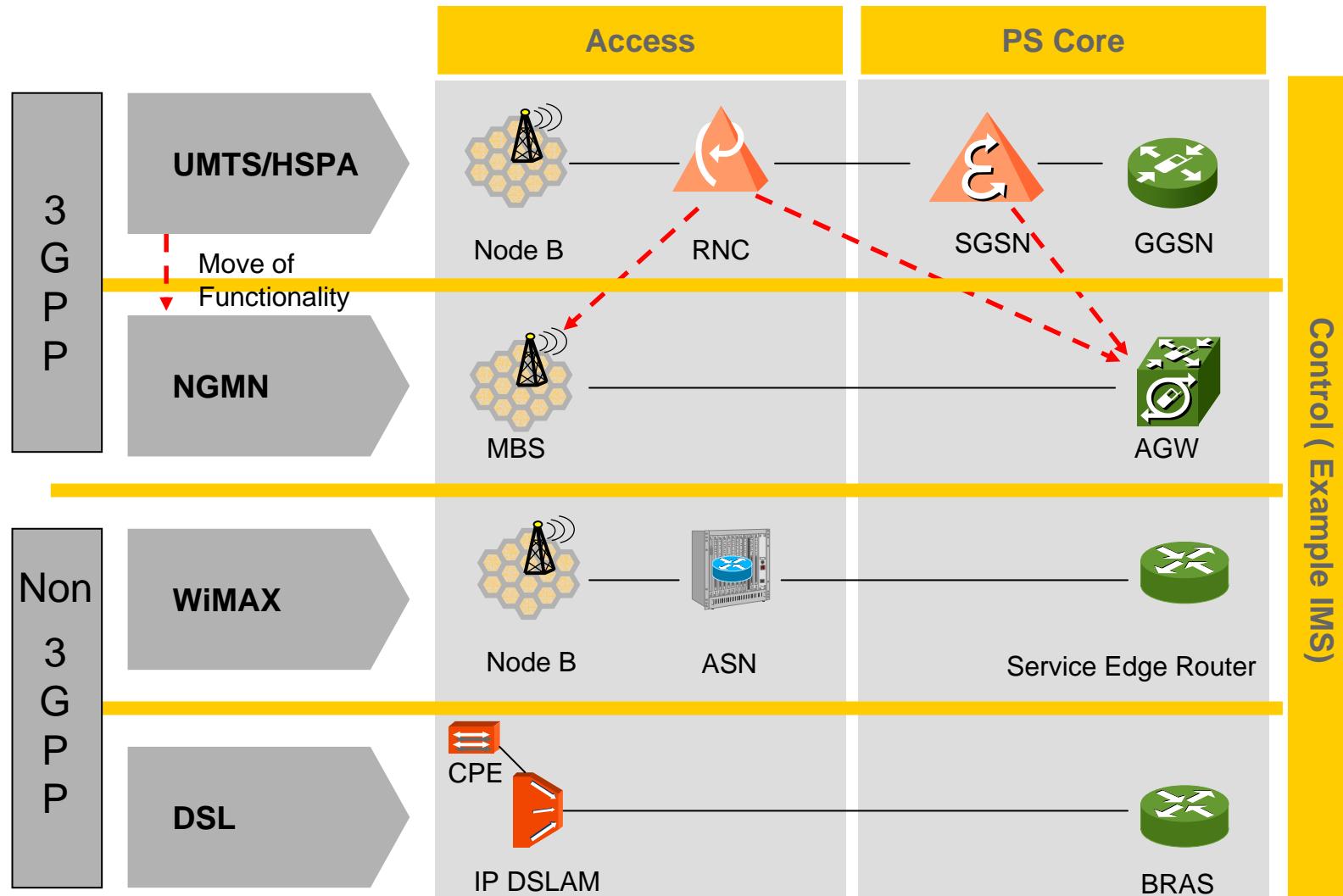
Network Transformation (2)



The key architectural concepts (simplified) of NGMN/LTE aim at a flat and cost effective network

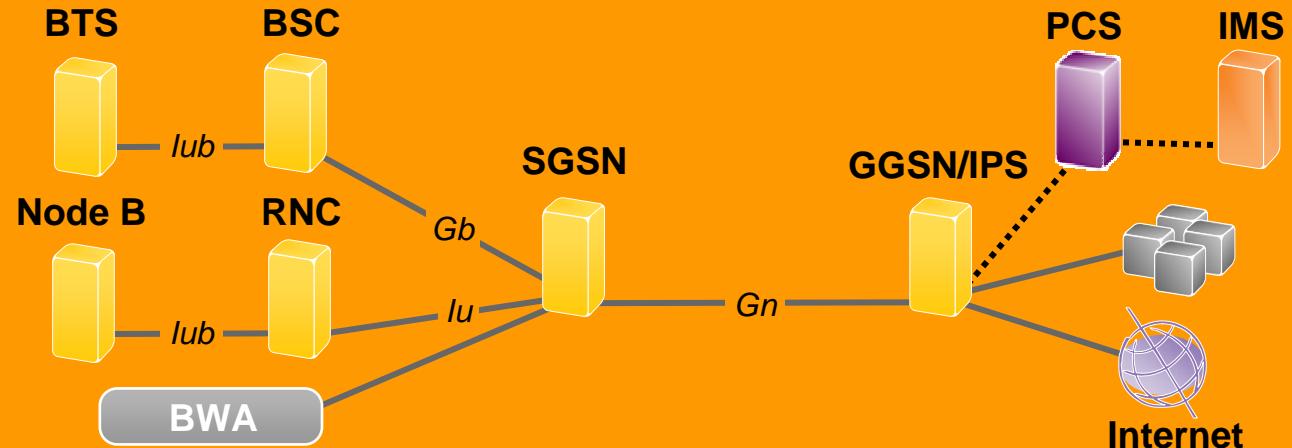


NGMN access is competitive with DSL and WiMAX by redistribution of Radio & Core functions

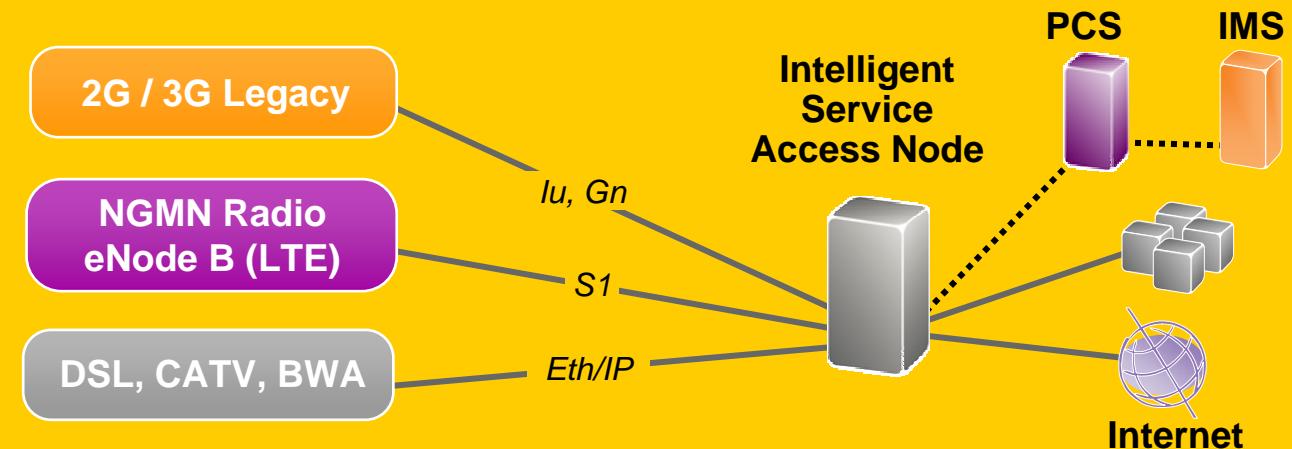


Aggregation and Transport Strategy: IP service aware, converged flat network

**PS Solution
2006-2007**

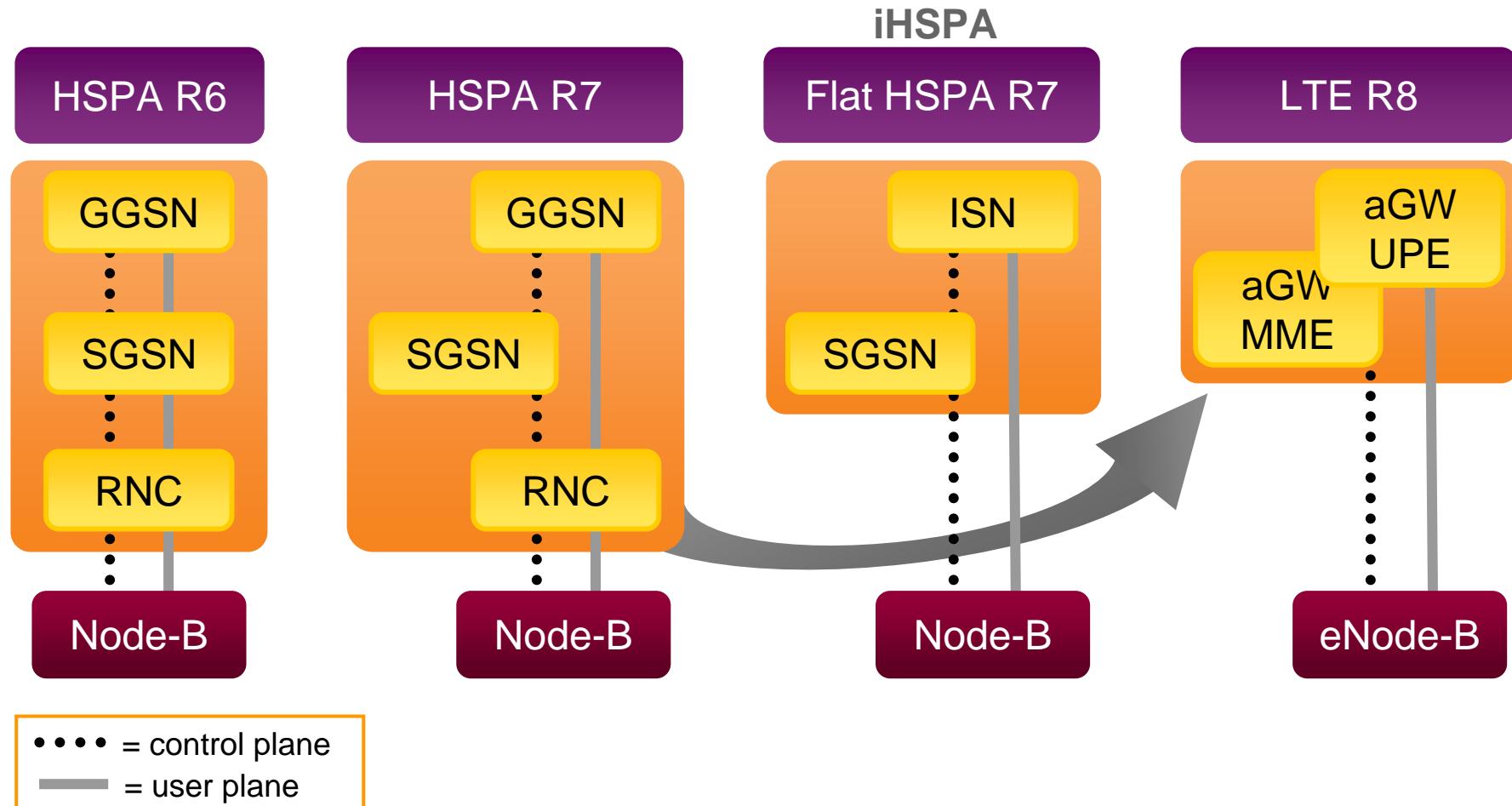


**Target Solution
2010:
Support
of NGMN
and Legacy**



Flat Cellular Broadband Access

Evolution towards a flat Packet Core architecture (SAE)



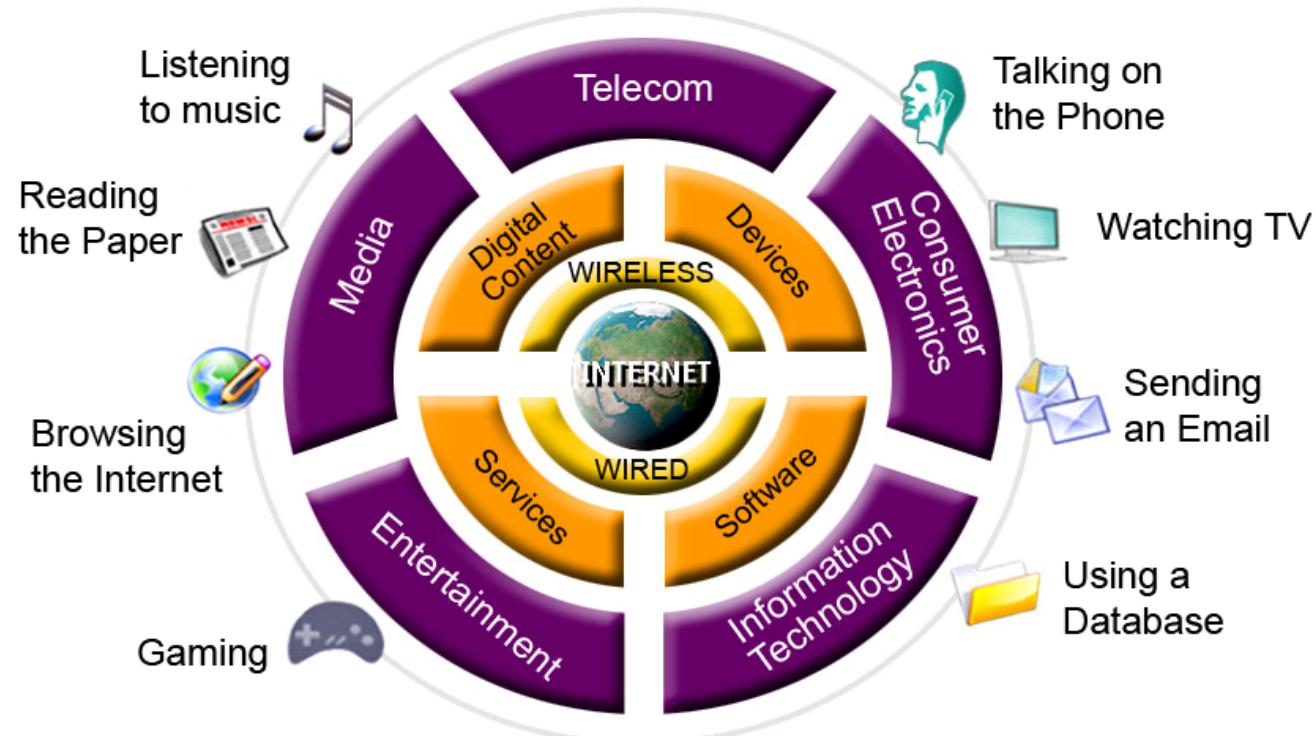
So, who is going to win the „battle of the bits“?

- Fixed Operator
- Mobile Operator
- Internet Provider
- Cable-TV Operator
- Broadcast Operator
- Broadband Access Provider
- ...

... none of the above (alone) !

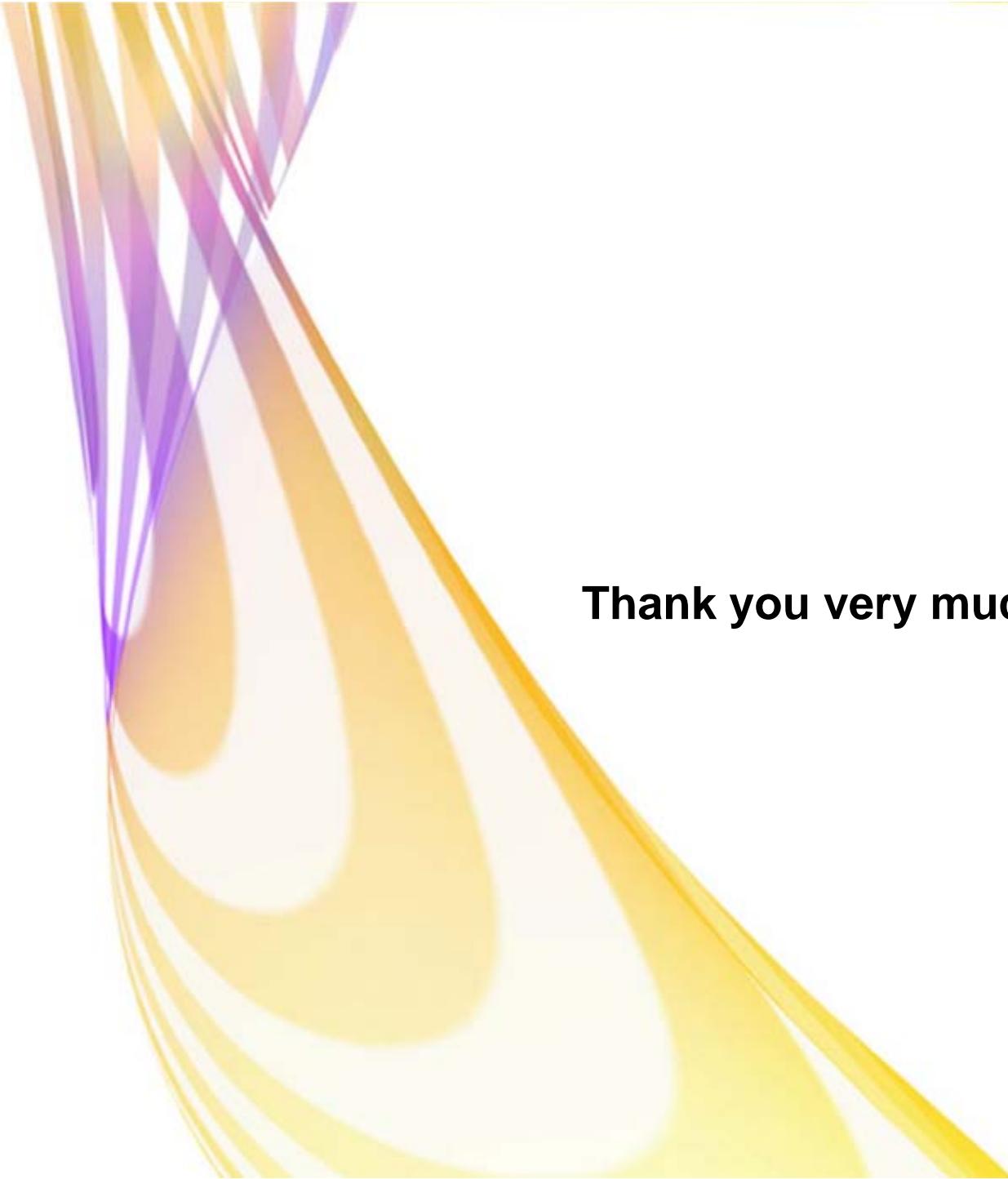
Ultimately, the consumer is in the driving seat

New business model: Internet at its core



Observations

- Wireless is just another access pipe
- Mobility is access independent
- (R)AN and Core collapse to flat IP
- IMS control ensures service convergence
- Applications and content from the internet
- Inter-networking is taken for granted (!?)



Thank you very much for your attention

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