

# Wireless Technologies for 2015



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# Acknowledgement

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- **Dr. Seung Ku Hwang, ETRI, Korea**
- **Oracle**
- **Nokia**
- **WWRF**
- **Various people at ComTec**

# Overview

- **Past – Present**
  - Markets
  - Technology Trends
  - Application trends: Enterprise and private
- **Wireless Technologies for the Future**
  - What is the vision?
  - What are enabling key technologies?
- **Conclusion**

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## Growth of the global digital mobile market including comparison with Chinese GSM user base

GSM grew out of a vision that users should be able to make and receive calls on their mobiles, wherever they travelled. Among telecommunications technologies, GSM is unique in having a specific user benefit – international roaming – so central to its design, deployment and operation.

International roaming enforces compliance with open standards and promotes inter-operability between network and handset equipment from different suppliers. Together, open standards and inter-operability stimulate competition and generate economies of scale that reduce costs – to manufacturers, to operators, and most importantly, to end-users. 3GSM, based on WCDMA radio technology, was conceived and developed to carry these benefits into third generation mobile.

Notwithstanding its large installed base, in 2004, GSM growth at 27.7% continued to outperform overall market growth of 23.4%. At the end of 2004, GSM was the choice of 75% of the world's digital mobile phone users. GSM added more new customers in 2004 than the end-2004 global user base of CDMA – the next most popular technology.

The billionth GSM user was connected in the first quarter of 2004. More than a quarter of a billion additional GSM users were connected during 2004.

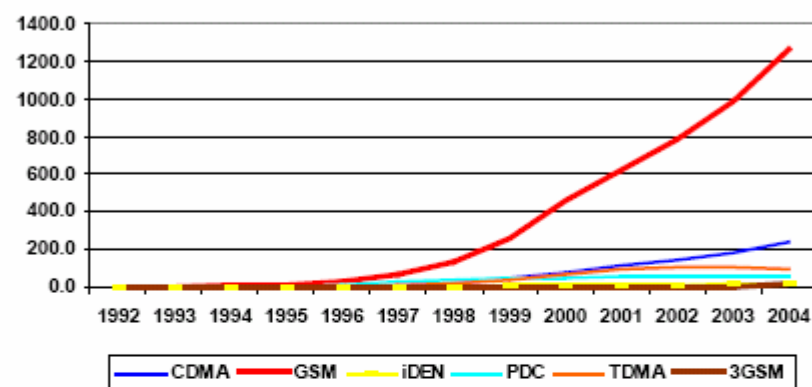
3GSM also took-off during 2004, experiencing growth of more than 500%. Of the six main digital mobile technologies, 3GSM ranked third in terms of net additions.

|                                | Dec-92 | Dec-93 | Dec-94 | Dec-95 | Dec-96 | Dec-97 | Dec-98 | Dec-99 | Dec-00 | Dec-01 | Dec-02 | Dec-03 | Dec-04 | Growth<br>2004 | % Growth<br>in 2004 | Share of<br>2004 growth | Share of<br>base |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| CDMA                           | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.0    | 1.0    | 7.4    | 22.4   | 52.6   | 80.3   | 110.9  | 144.1  | 186.7  | 236.3  | 49.6           | 26.6%               | 15.4%                   | 14.0%            |
| GSM                            | 0.2    | 1.4    | 5.0    | 13.0   | 32.8   | 71.1   | 138.4  | 258.4  | 456.1  | 626.2  | 790.6  | 991.7  | 1266.4 | 274.7          | 27.7%               | 85.2%                   | 74.9%            |
| IDEN                           | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.3    | 1.4    | 3.1    | 5.1    | 8.2    | 11.1   | 13.6   | 16.5   | 19.6   | 3.1            | 18.9%               | 1.0%                    | 1.2%             |
| PDC                            | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.5    | 3.3    | 13.9   | 26.8   | 38.1   | 44.8   | 50.8   | 56.8   | 60.1   | 61.8   | 58.7   | -3.1           | -5.0%               | -1.0%                   | 3.5%             |
| TDMA                           | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.1    | 0.7    | 2.6    | 6.3    | 15.9   | 38.0   | 67.6   | 94.1   | 108.1  | 109.1  | 93.7   | -15.4          | -14.1%              | -4.8%                   | 5.5%             |
| 3GSM                           | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.2    | 2.7    | 16.2   | 13.6           | 505.3%              | 4.2%                    | 1.0%             |
| <b>Global Digital<br/>Base</b> | 0.2    | 1.4    | 5.6    | 17.0   | 50.8   | 113.0  | 217.9  | 398.8  | 663.1  | 899.2  | 1116.5 | 1368.6 | 1688.2 | 319.6          | 23.4%               | 100.0%                  | 100.0%           |
| <b>China GSM</b>               | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0.2    | 1.8    | 7.3    | 18.6   | 38.3   | 83.1   | 144.3  | 197.6  | 238.4  | 287.9  | 49.5           | 20.8%               | 15.5%                   | 17.1%            |

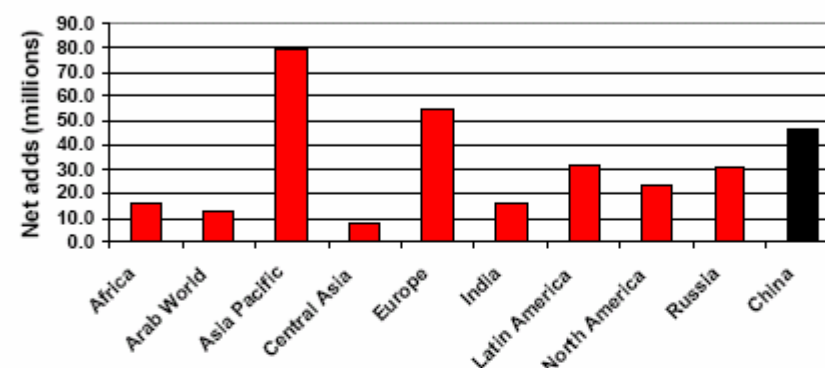
Users (millions)

Source: EMC-database.com (as at 01/02/05) GSMA analysis

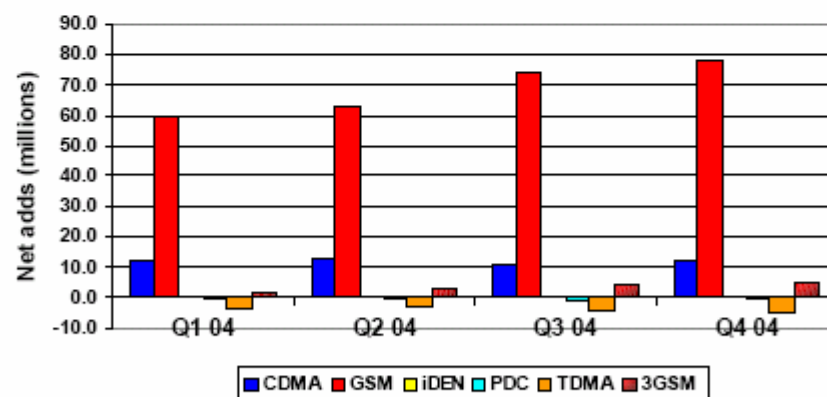
Global digital mobile market



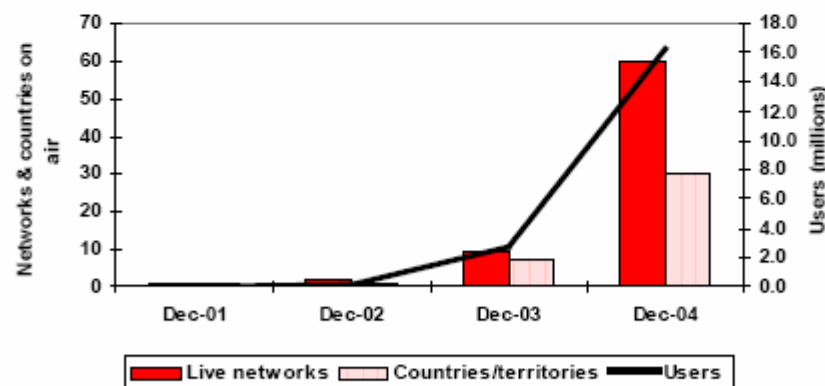
GSM growth by region (2004)



Digital mobile market growth by technology by quarter



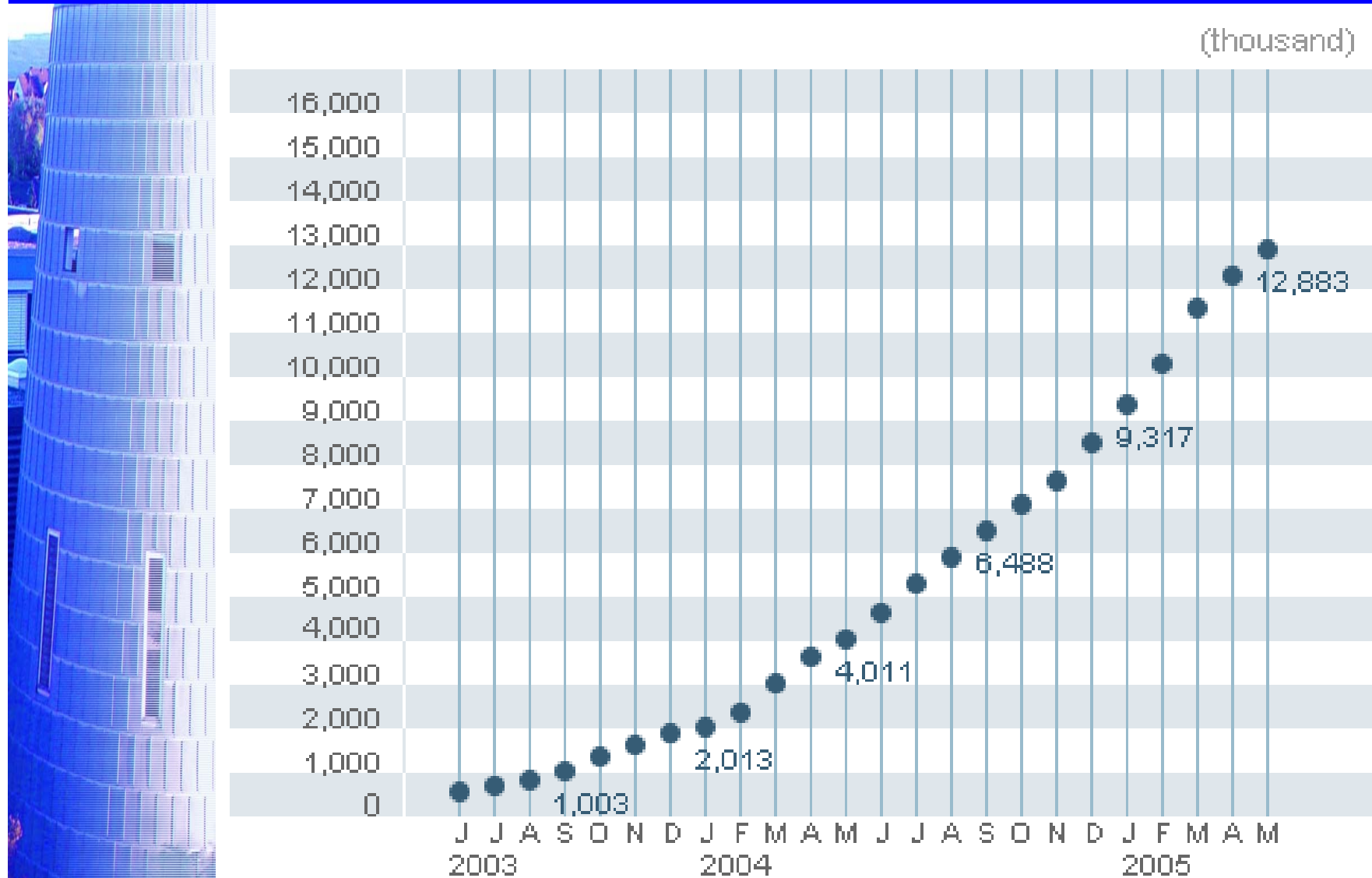
3GSM growth (2001-2004)



# GSM Facts and Figures

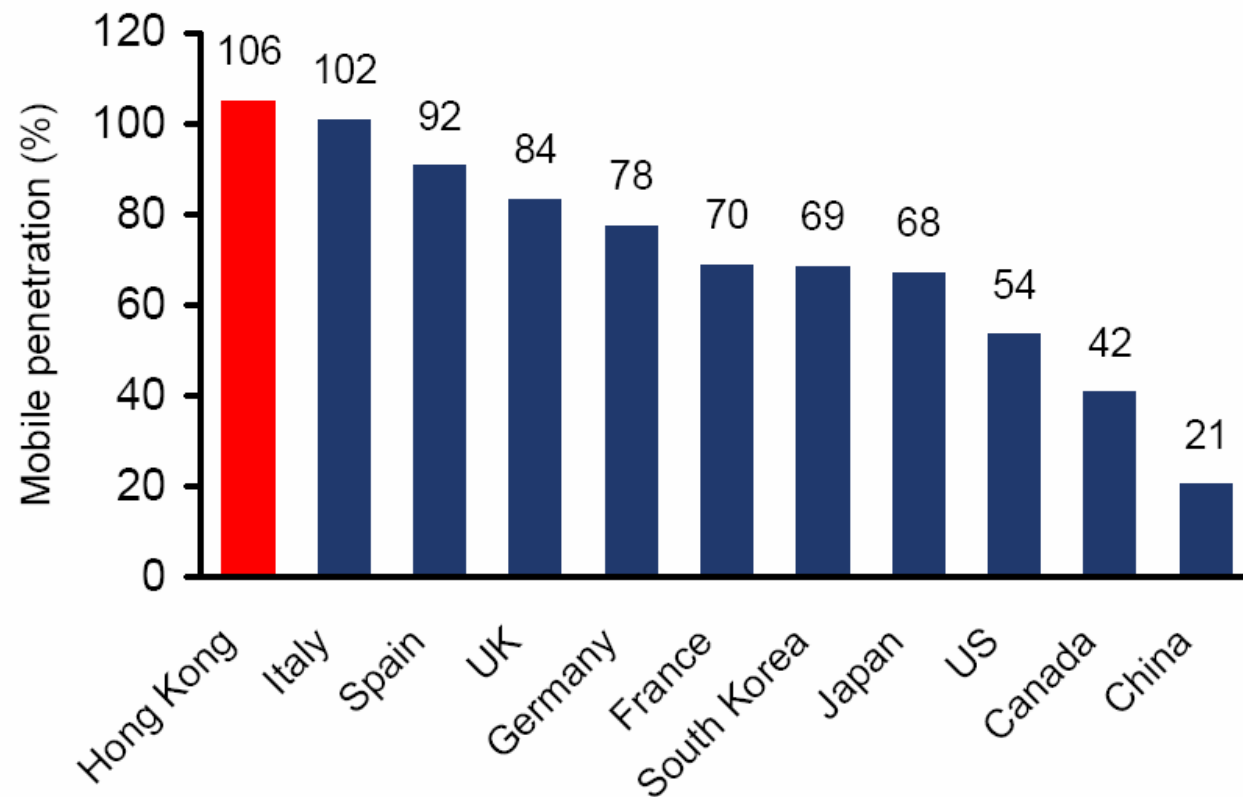
- **GSM is fastest growing communications technology of all time.**
- **The billionth GSM user was connected in Q1 2004 - just a dozen years after the commercial launches of the first GSM networks.**
- **Today, GSM accounts for 75% of the world's digital mobile market and 74% of the world's wireless market.**
- **The GSM Association currently has operator members in more than 210 countries and territories.**

# FOMA Subscriber Growth





# Mobile Penetration



Source: ITU, mobile penetration for 2003

# Market „Conclusions“

- **Major growths for voice (+SMS) only can be expected in e.g.**
  - Africa
  - China
  - USA
- **Certain markets are saturated (close to or above 100% penetration) for Voice (+SMS) like**
  - West-Europe
  - Japan

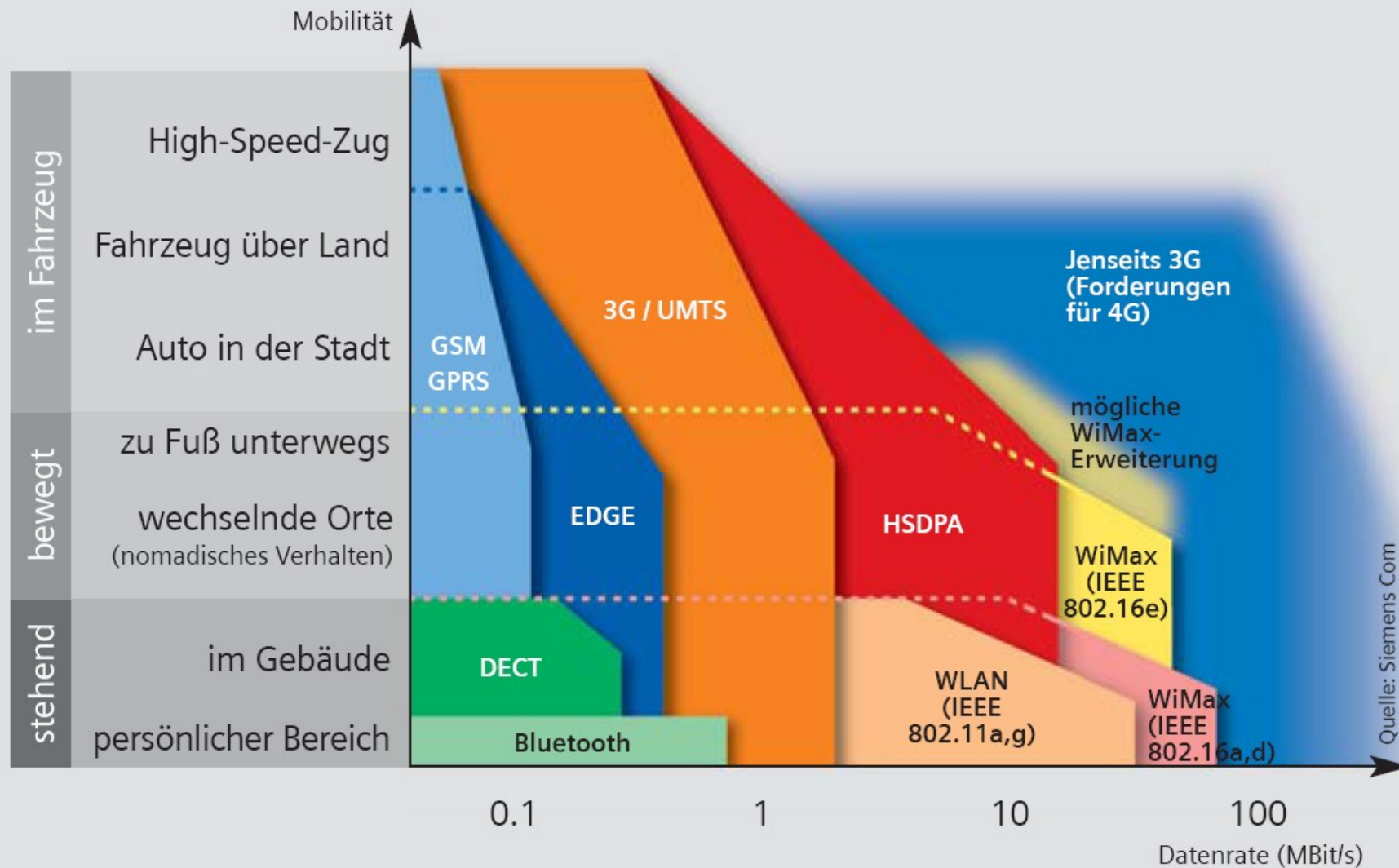
# Market „Conclusions“

- **Current WLAN Pricing equal to or higher than Cellular in EU**
- **Ranking of Leading markets**
  - **ARPU**
    - USA, Swiss ~ 50 €- Germany ~ 25 €- (Moscow ~ 2000 €)
    - Other figures
  - **Penetration**
    - Scandinavian Countries, Japan, Italy, UK, ...
  - **“value” Services**
    - Scandinavian Countries, Japan, ...
  - **3G**
    - Japan, ?
  - ...
- **Questions:**
  - In 2003 in Germany 20 Billion SMSs
  - Data services?????

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# Technology Trends. Air-Interfaces





**1992**  
 **$\geq 2$  kg, ~ 20 min. talk time**



**2005**  
**~ 100 g**  
**Several hours talk time**  
**14 mm thin**

# Technology Trend: Terminals and Services

- **Sony Ericsson P900**
- **Imaging/Messaging:** 65.536 Farb LCD display, Email, MMS, EMS, VGA Kamera, Video Streaming
- **Connectivity:** Wireless Bluetooth Technology, Scnc ML, Memory Stick Duo, Infrared, GPRS, USB support, RS32 cable support
- **Internet:** WAP 1.2.1, WAP 2.0, cHTML, Modem
- **Entertainment:** Start up/ Shut down Shows, MP3 audio, MPEG4 Video, Java, Video Player



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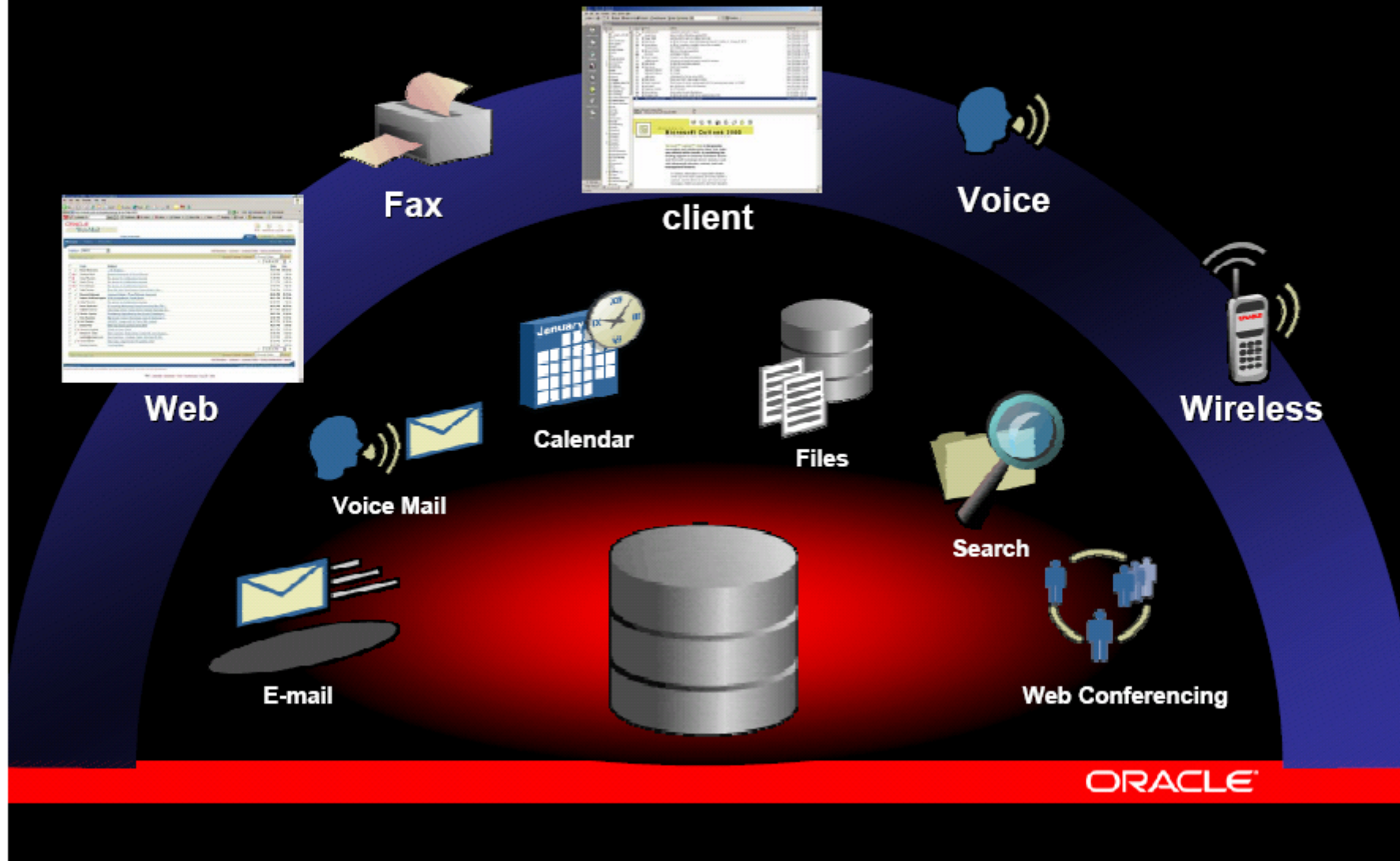


# How Will it Evolve?

History tells us...



# Oracle Collaboration Suite





# Key Mobile Applications

**Notifications & Approvals**

**Sales**

**Expenses**

**Configurator**

**Time Reporting**



**Field Service**

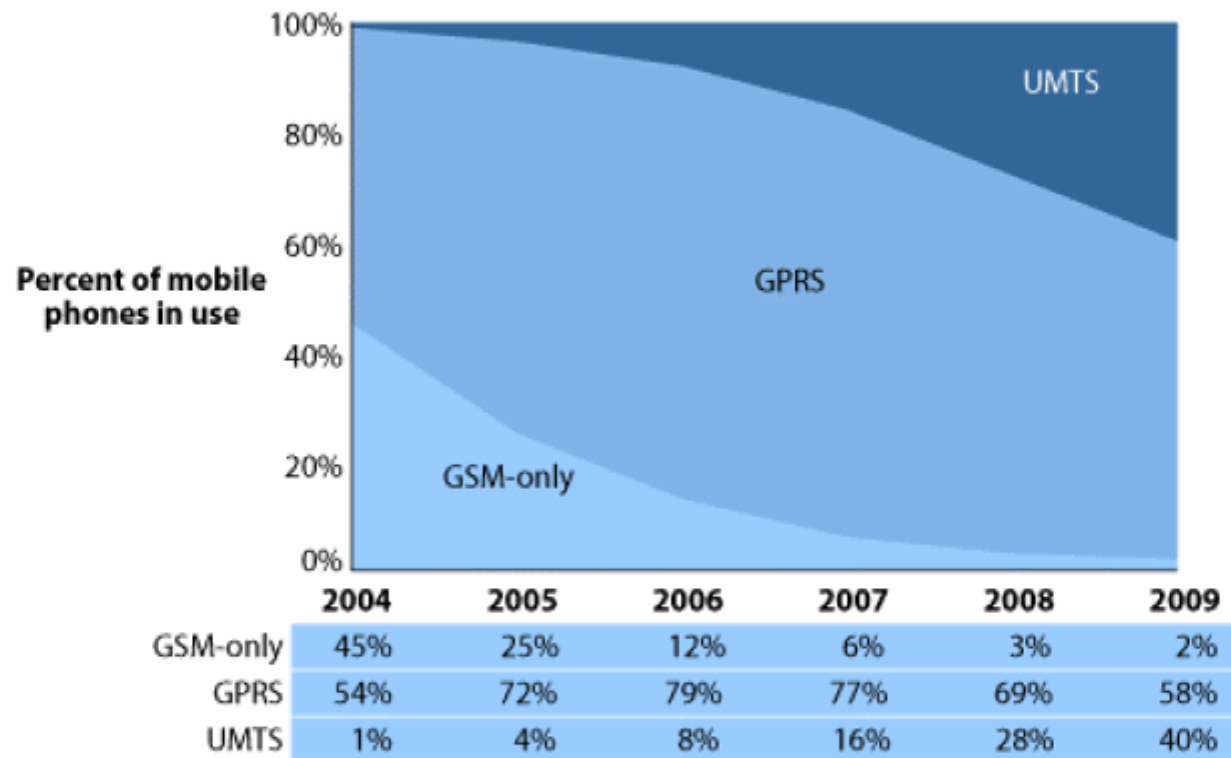
**Employee Directory**

**Daily Business Intelligence**

ORACLE®

# Identify target audience

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10



Base: Western European mobile phones in use  
(percentages have been rounded)

\*All figures are at year-end.

Source: Forrester Research, Inc.

# Mobility in consumer environment

## A top 10 list

- 1 Many mobile banking concepts have failed in the past
- 2 How to improve – The difference that leads to success
- 3 Identify target audience
- 4 Communicate value
- 5 Make discovery easy
- 6 Make it easy to use
- 7 Create and enforce a feeling of security
- 8 Build a routine and ensure they return
- 9 Measure results for continuous improvement
- 10 Is it really that difficult to build a mobile bank?

Get Connected

# Transportation Process to DaimlerChrysler with Trendfire® RTML (Slide 1 of 3)



**Request of  
Component  
Delivery**

Delivery information  
is sent to RTML  
Server



**Loading of  
Goods at  
Supplier**

Truck driver uses a Symbian-based Smartphone from Nokia with a Barcode Scanner

Truck driver starts RTML client on Smartphone and downloads expected shipments

All loaded goods are scanned and compared for consistency  
- Attachment of notes or pictures

Truck driver completes loading process; automated feedback is given to DaimlerChrysler

Truck driver starts trip to DaimlerChrysler and notifies RTML Server to start automated tracking

Barcode  
Scanner  
(or RFID Reader)



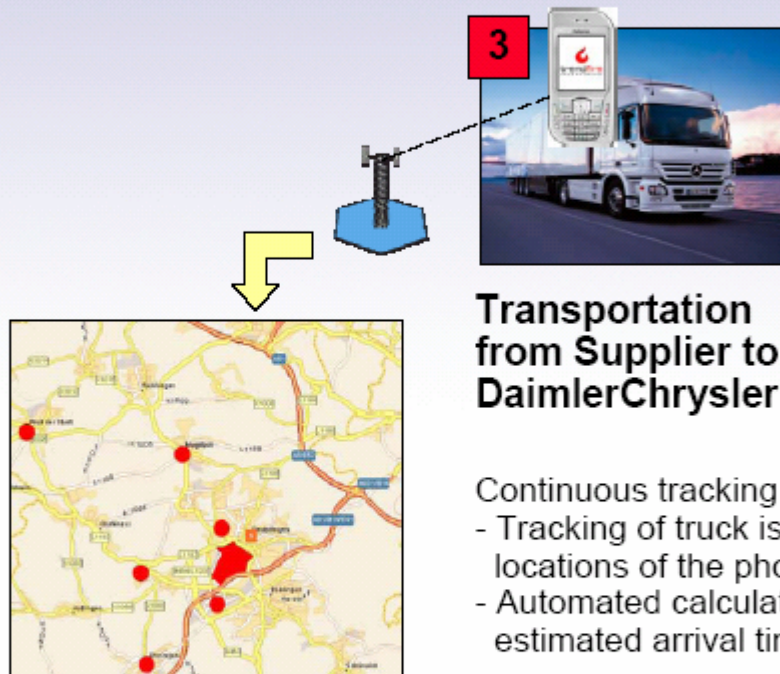
Nokia  
Smart-  
phone



## Get Connected



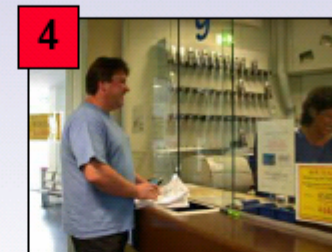
# Transportation Process to DaimlerChrysler with Trendfire® RTML (Slide 2 of 3)



## Transportation from Supplier to DaimlerChrysler

- Continuous tracking of truck
- Tracking of truck is done with Cell-ID locations of the phone (or GPS)
  - Automated calculation and correction of estimated arrival time at DaimlerChrysler

Further control instructions when approaching DaimlerChrysler at 30 and 5 km distance



## Registration at Office for Incoming Goods

Registration process is automated

Truck permitted to enter factory by Smartphone


Get Connected



# Private Applications

- **ring tones**
  - Several hundred million EU/year in germany alone
- **Screen safers etc.**
- **Games**
- **Camera Handies**
- **Navigation**

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# Perspectives of 3G/4G/5G:

**Freedom in place and time and in Use of Features**

**Will allow for:**

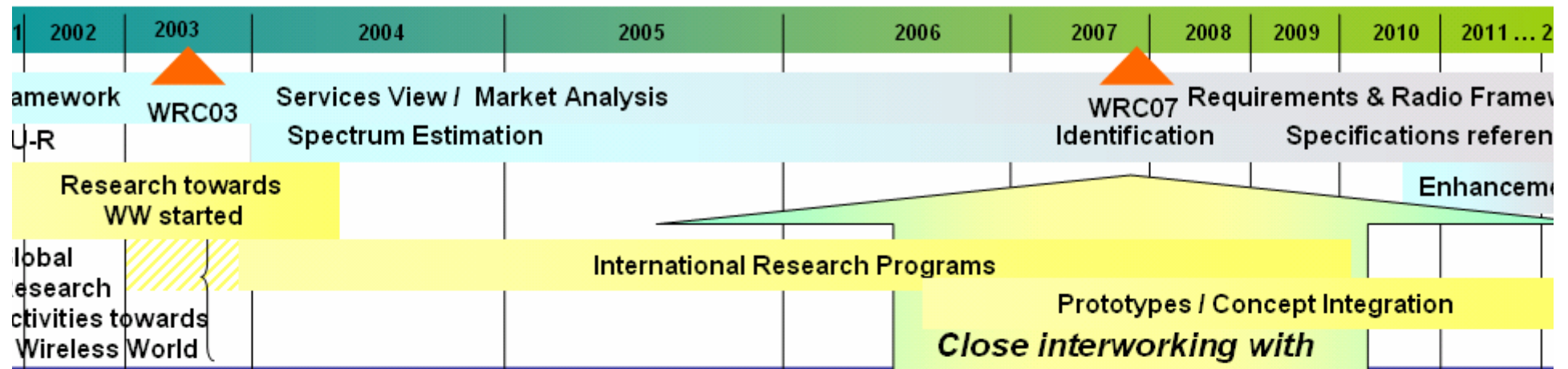
- **Enriched and cultural life**
- **More flexible and diversified life**
- **More Comfortable and Safer Life**
- **More Personal and Convenient Life**

## Perspectives of 3G/4G/5G:

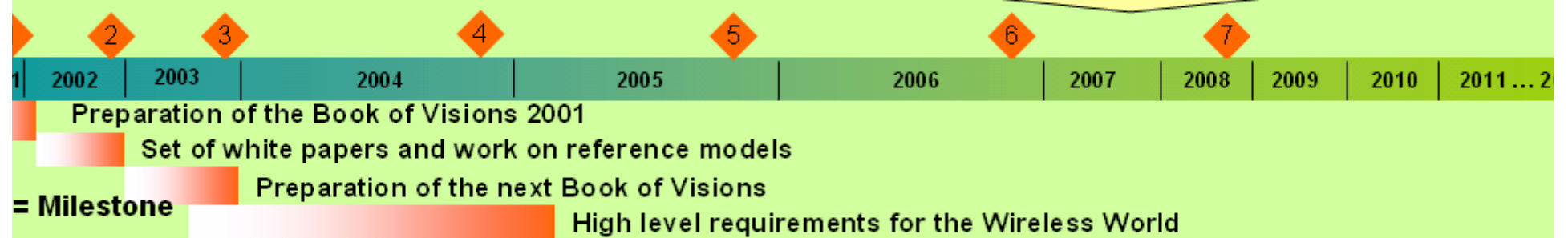
- **An application for more real communication will likely develop into an important application. Real here means communications that can express human feelings or emotion**
- **Content is king????**
- **connectivity**
- **Meaning in communication**



# Global context towards the Wireless World




## WWRF Milestones & Activities



- 1 • First Book of Visions published
- 2 • Set of initial white papers and work on reference models
- 3 • Draft Book of Visions with current versions of the Vision, White Papers, and Reference Model
- 4 • High level view for future services and applications  
• Ideas for future Wireless World system concept  
• Updated Vision, Reference model and White Papers
- 5 • System concept with high-level architecture
- 6 • Consensus document defining the concept for future Wireless World  
• Review of the Wireless World
- 7 • Vision for 2020



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# Key Technologies

- **Korean Vision: air - interfaces**
- **Networking**
- **Terminals**
- **Middleware/ Applications**

# Evolution of Wireless Communication

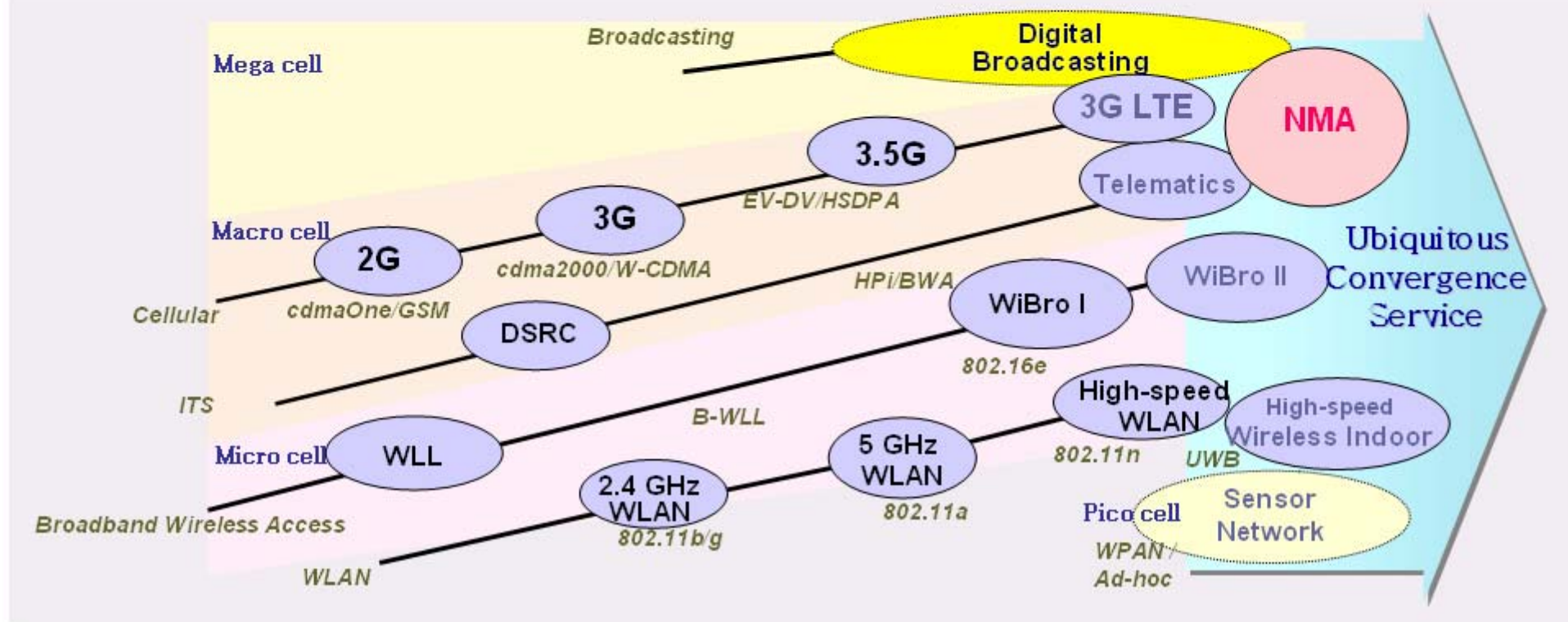
IT R&D Global Leader

**ETRI**

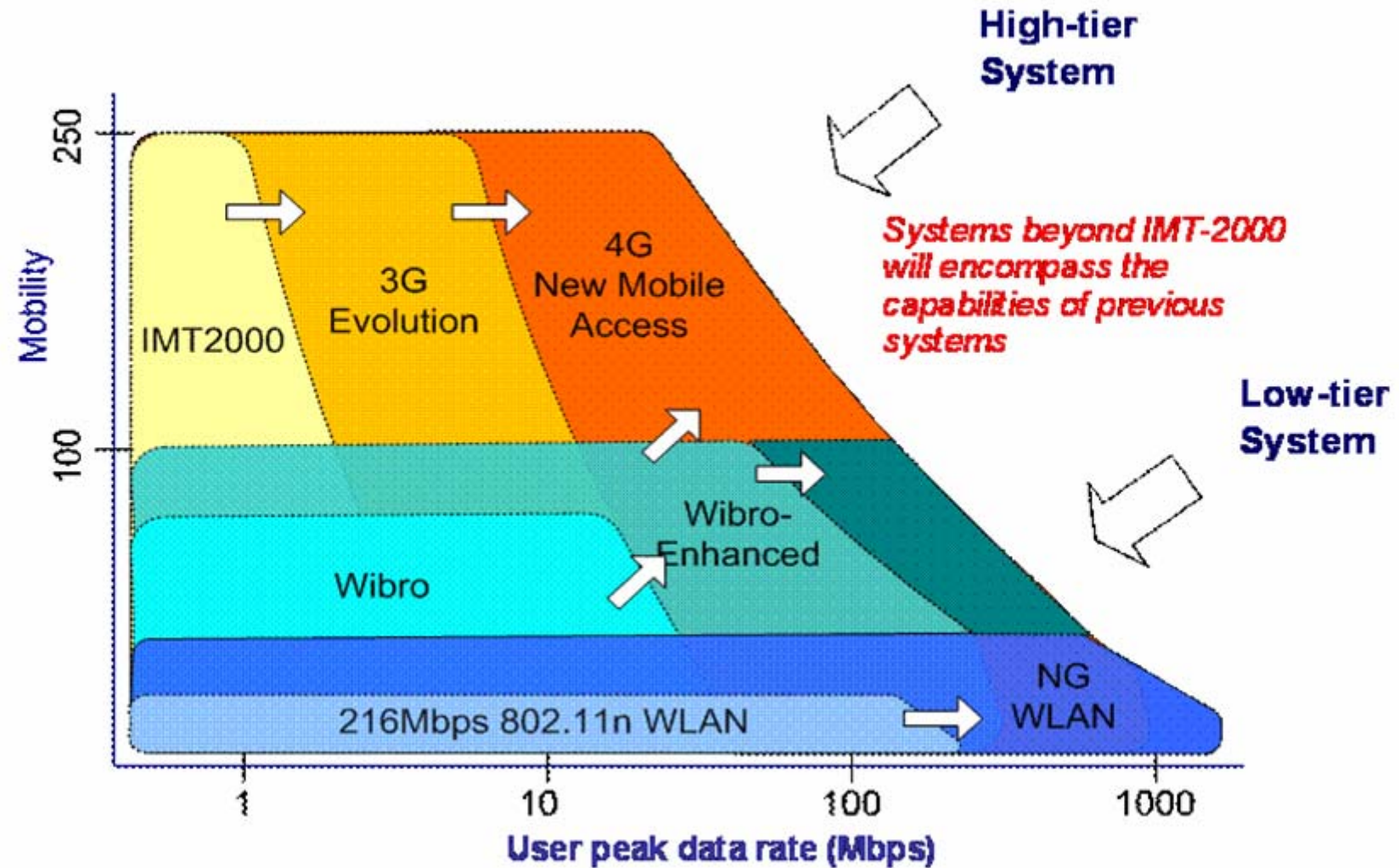


Around 2012, thing-to-thing communication services, converged mobile services and custom-oriented services will be popular. There will be several different access systems, such as NMA, 3G, WiBro, WLAN, UWB, WPAN, Sensor Networks, ..., to be integrated into an unified framework to provide those services.

Systems are evolving toward an unified framework which will have an efficient architecture of providing Ubiquitous Convergence Service












- **Fixed Wireless (TGd; IEEE Std. 802.16-2004):**  
**IEEE Standard 802.16-2004 published on 1 Oct. 2004.**
  - “IEEE Standard for Local and metropolitan area networks Part 16: Air Interface for Fixed Broadband Wireless Access System”
  - As a revision of IEEE Standard 802.16-2001 (as amended by IEEE Standard 802.16c-2002, and IEEE Standard 802.16a-2003).
- **Mobility Support Enhancement (TGe; P802.16e/D7):**  
**Under the Process of Sponsor Ballot Resolution**
  - IEEE-SA Standard Board approved a modified project authorization (PAR) for P802.16e project on 23 Sept. 2004.
    - Amendment for Physical and Medium Access Control Layers for Combined Fixed and Mobile Operation in Licensed Bands below 6 GHz
  - Plan to complete in Sept. 2005.
- **WiBro Specification = Subset of Consolidated version of “IEEE Std. 802.16-2004 + P802.16e/D7 +P802.16-2004/Cor/D2.”**

# WiBro, 3G LTE, 4G Comparison



|                        | WiBro   | 3G LTE                       | 4G                                     |
|------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Spectrum</b>        | 2.3GHz  | 2.5~2.6GHz                   | 3GHz ~ 5GHz                            |
| <b>Bandwidth</b>       | 10MHz<br>(20MHz)                                      | 5MHz, 10MHz,<br>15MHz, 20MHz | 5MHz ~ 40MHz                           |
| <b>Multiple Access</b> | OFDMA/TDD   | OFDMA/FDD<br>OFDM-CDMA/FDD   | OFDMA/FDD<br>OFDM-CDMA/FDD             |
| <b>Service</b>         | Portable Internet/<br>High-speed Wireless<br>Internet | High-speed Mobile<br>Service | Ubiquitous<br>Broadband<br>Convergence |
| <b>Peak Data Rate</b>  | I : ~ 50Mbps<br>II : ~ x100Mbps                       | 30~100Mbps                   | 100Mbps ~ 1Gbps                        |
| <b>Mobility</b>        | 100km/h ~   | 250km/h                      | 250km/h                                |

# Air-Interface

- 
- **Ultra Wideband**
  - **High Speed Data Stations**
  - **HAPS**





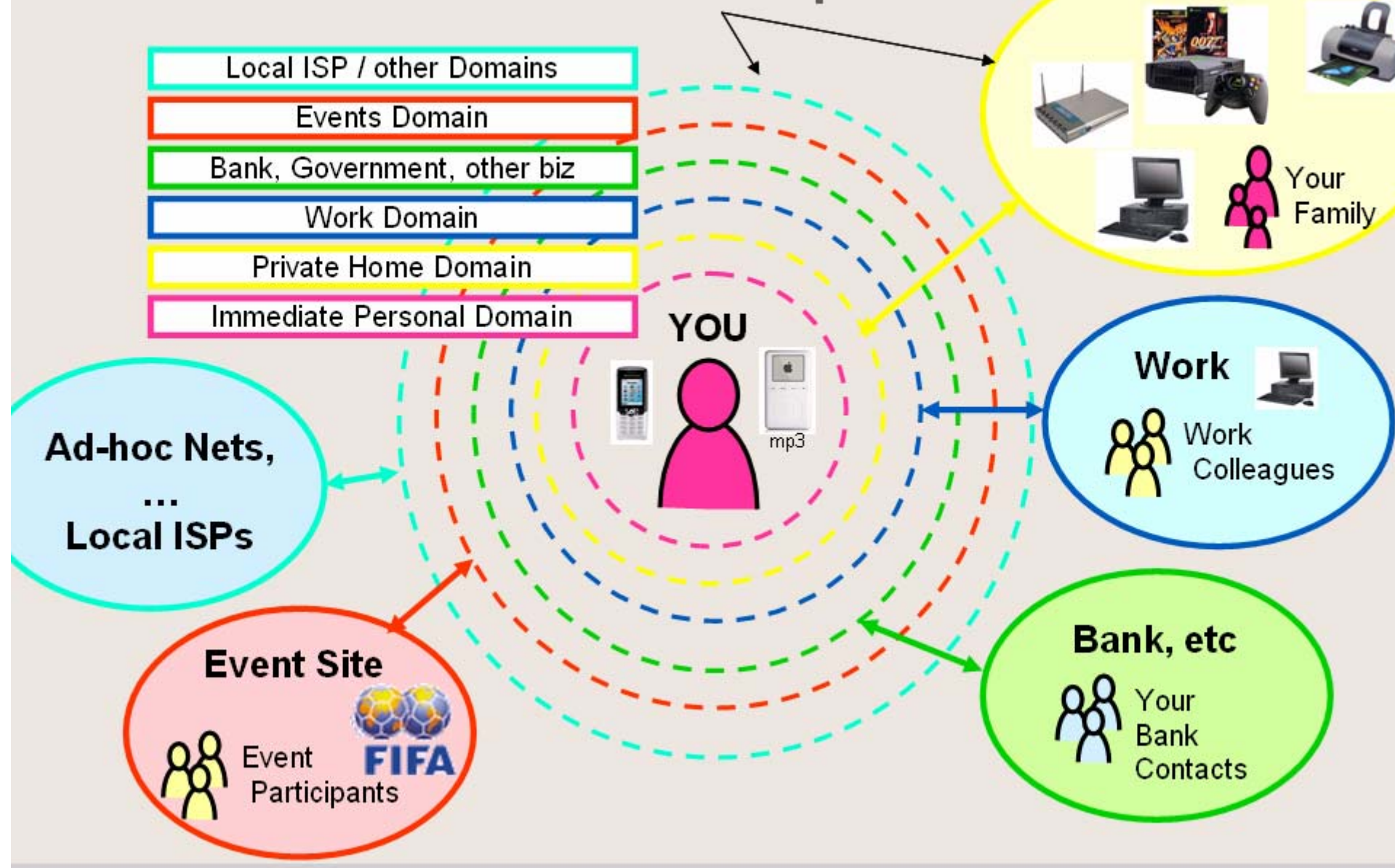
- **Jan. 2005 : Selection of WiBro Operators (Decision by assessment of Business Plan proposed by candidate operators)**
  - Three operators (KT, SK Telecom, Hanaro-telecom) are selected in advance for the schedule.
- **2005. 11 : Service Demonstration at APEC PUSAN Summit 2005**
- **2005. 12 : Development of Commercial Equipments by major manufacturers.**
  - Major manufacturers (Infrastructure Systems, Radio Relays, Mobile Terminals) state that they have plans to develop commercial systems in 4Q-2005, and will start the conformance test in 1Q-2006.
- **1Q. 2006: Commencement of pre-commercialization Service**
- **2Q. 2006: Commencement of Commercialization Service in Seoul.**



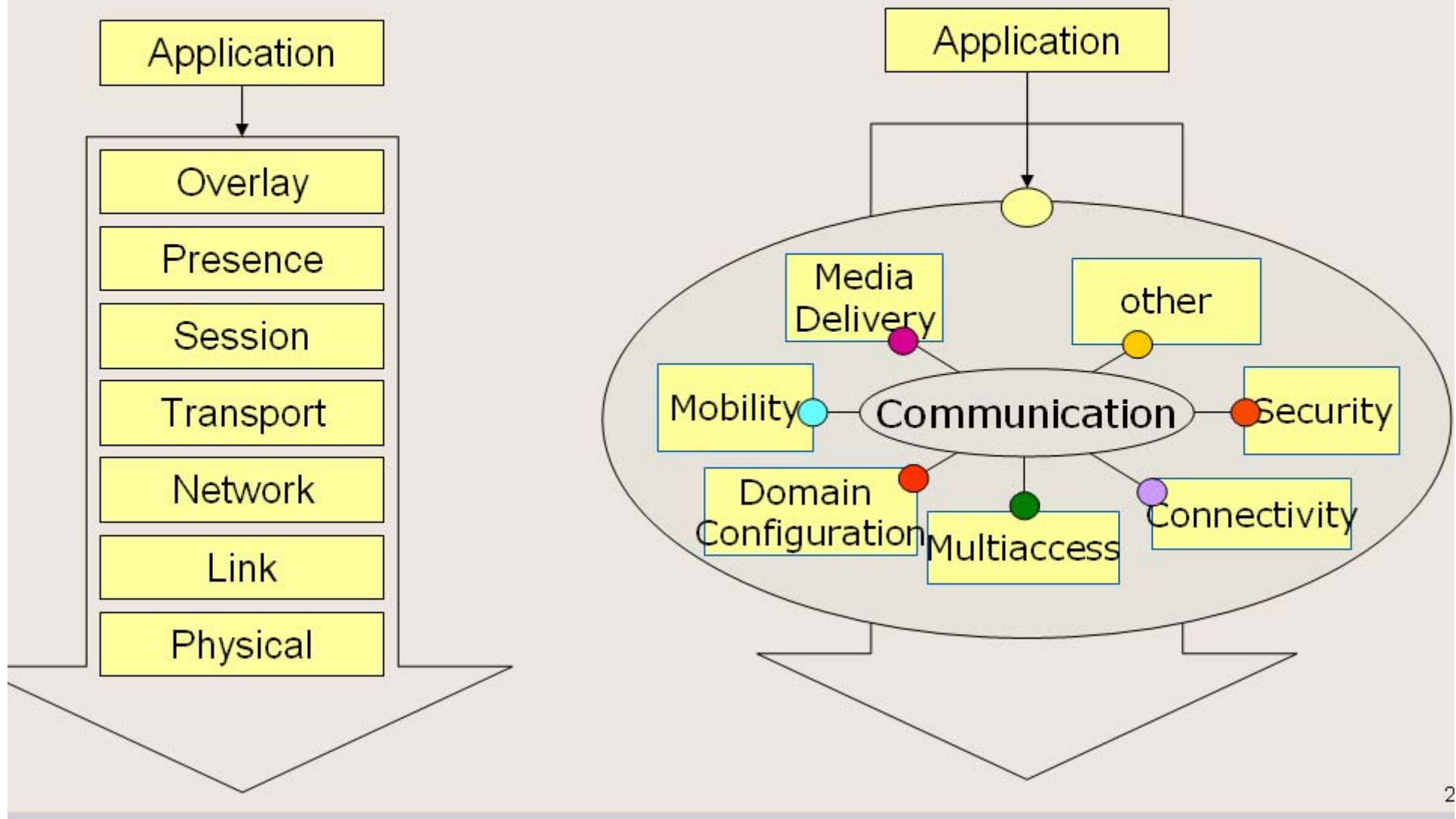
# Key Technologies. Networking



# Trend: User behave like "Micro-Operator"



# Trend: Concurrent Entities vs. Waterfall Layers



# Key Technologies. Terminals





# Device Trends

## Better Displays

- higher resolution
- more pixels
- brighter ...

## Enhanced Sound

- 3D, polyphonic

## More Personalization

- features, color
- shape, skins, ...

## More Applications

- Sharing, Collaboration
- team, chat, ...enterprise

## More Multimedia Support

- 3D acceleration, mpeg4, ...

## Better Camera

- higher resolution
- snapshot/ video mode

## More Security

- DRM
- Privacy, SSO

## More Openness

- Java, ...
- Device management

## More Storage

- Gigabytes
- memory cards
- short vs. long-term memory

## More CPU Performance

- Moore's law
- 2x power / 18 months

## More Communications

- More bandwidth
- New link types (USB, WiFi ...)
- Adhoc/PAN support

## Reduced Power Consumption

- New display technologies
- OS enhancements,
- MRAM technologies ...

## Reduced Power Consumption

- New display technologies
- OS enhancements, ...

## Improved Network Support Services

- Backup, Sync, ...
- Tighter Integration with "fixed" services

## More ...

- advanced speech recognition
- gestures
- positioning ...



Disclaimer: This is not a statement by Sony-Ericsson. Image only used for illustration purposes

# Key Technologies. Terminals

- **MMIs**
  - Speech
  - Projectors – keyboards, displays
  - Smell
  - Sensors
- **Inclusion of Broadcast Technologies**
- **Operating Systems**

# Key Technologies: Middleware/ Applications - R&D at ComTec



**Service Platform**

**Context Awareness**

**Personalisation**

**Service Creation**



# Vision: An Open Service Platform

- **Principle 1: Fully distributed service environment**
- **Principle 2: Loosely coupled and composable components**
- **Principle 3: High level of cooperation at all levels (components, platforms, domains)**
- **Principle 4: Ambient intelligence**
- **Principle 5: Security and Privacy**



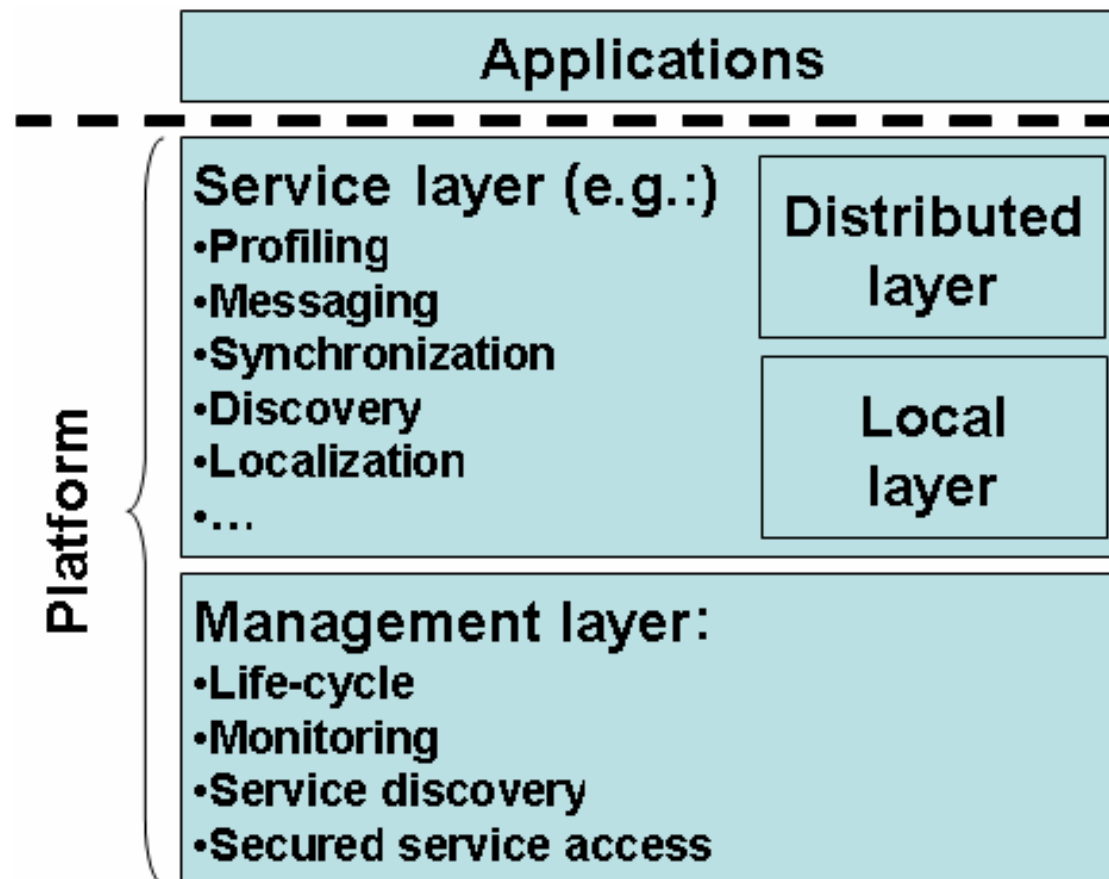


# Different views of the same problem

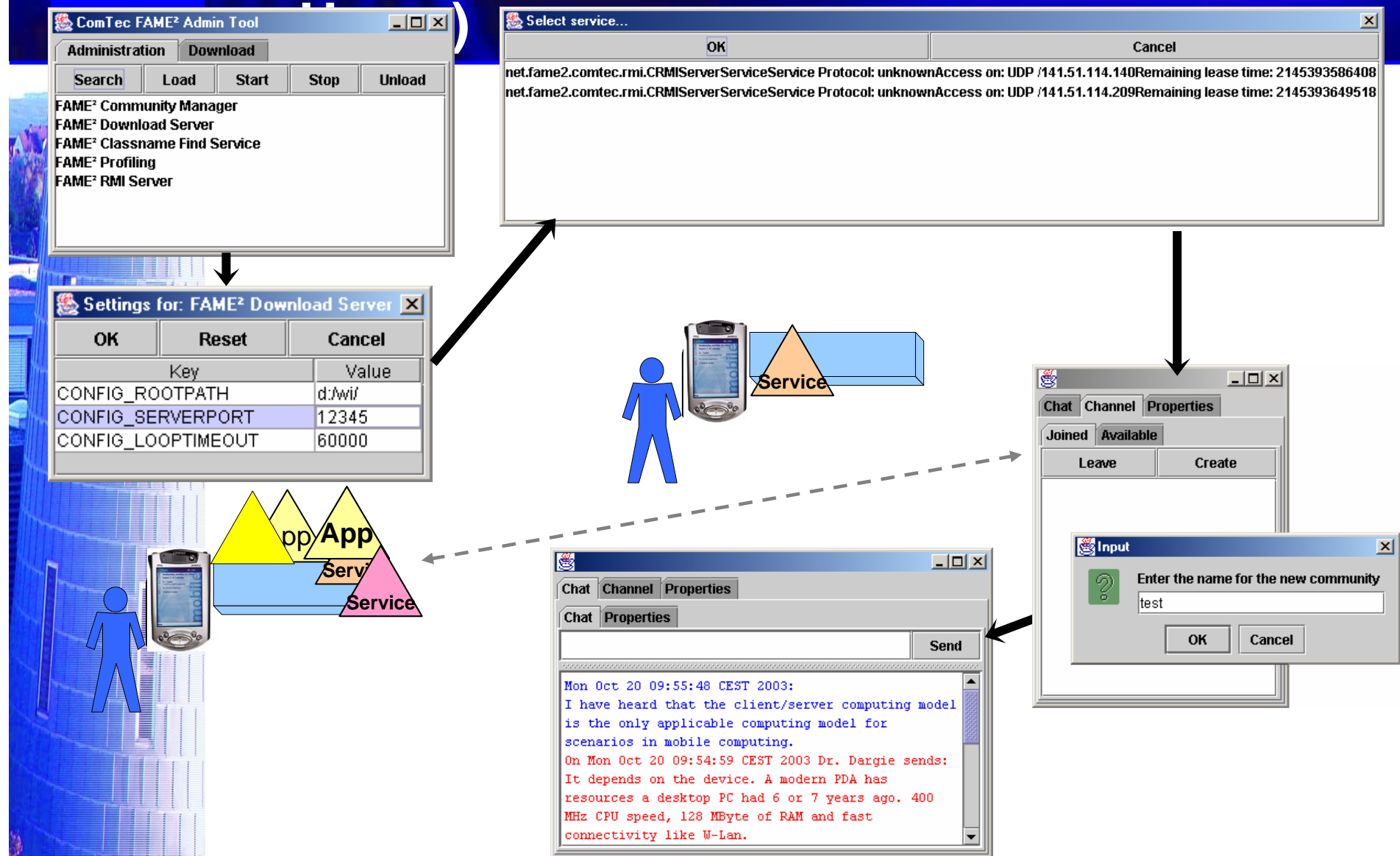
- **Middleware for “Wireless Internet Applications”**

| API                   |                |                     |               |                   |                   |     |           |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----|-----------|
| Location Awareness    | User Profiling |                     | Billing       | Security          | Privacy           | ... | QoS Mgnt. |
| Database Connectivity |                | Terminal capability |               | Context Awareness | Service Discovery |     |           |
| IP                    |                |                     |               |                   |                   |     |           |
| Adaption Layer        |                |                     |               |                   |                   |     |           |
| HiperLan              | 802.11         | Bluetooth           | GSM/GPRS/EDGE |                   | UMTS              |     |           |

# FAME<sup>2</sup> middleware concept



# Peer-to-Peer: Demonstration (2 Devices /



# Definition of context awareness

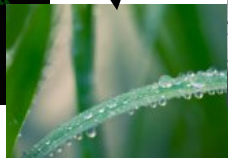
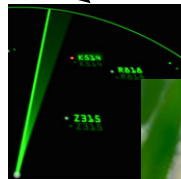
- ***Context is any information that can be used to characterize the situation of an entity. An entity is a person, place, or object that is considered relevant to the interaction between a user and an application, including the user and application themselves.***

***A.K. Dey, “Providing Architectural Support for Building Context Aware Applications”, PhD thesis, College of Computing, Georgia Institute of Technology, December 2000.***



# Situation

- **Some aspects of a situation may be measured**



# Field Trial

14. – 20. October 2004 in Saturn Shop Kassel







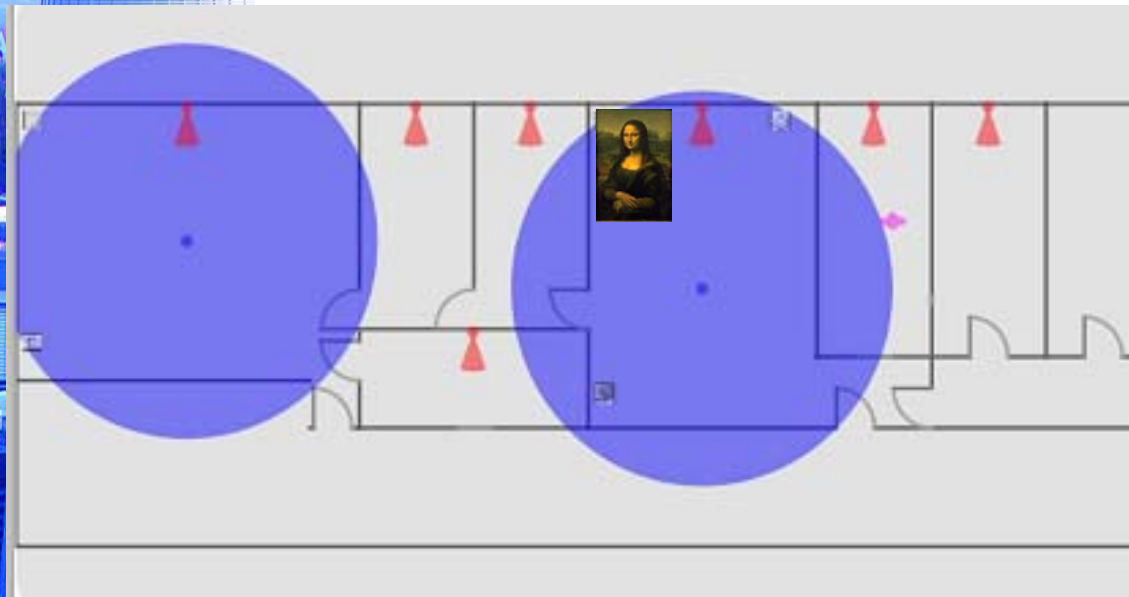


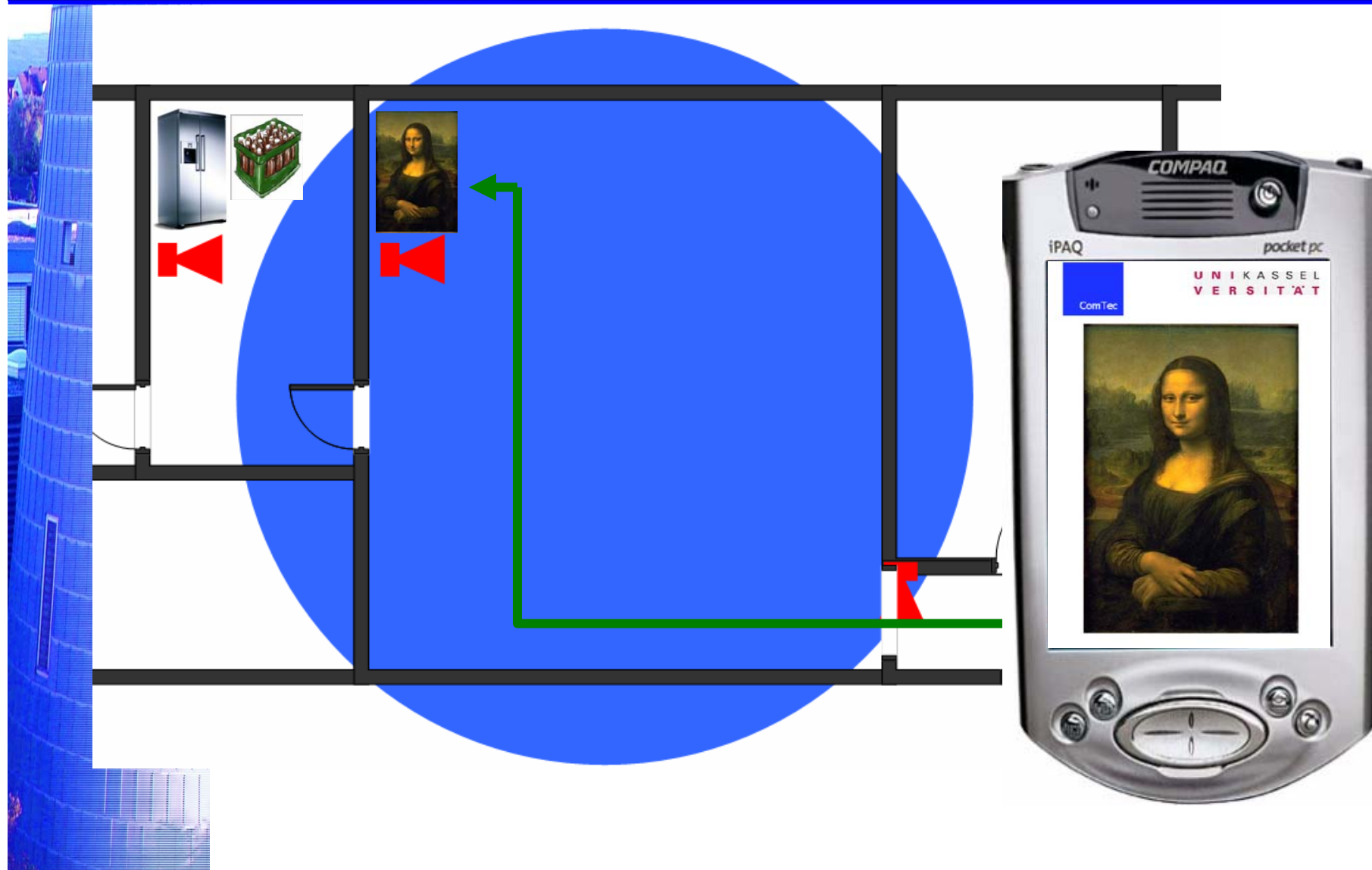


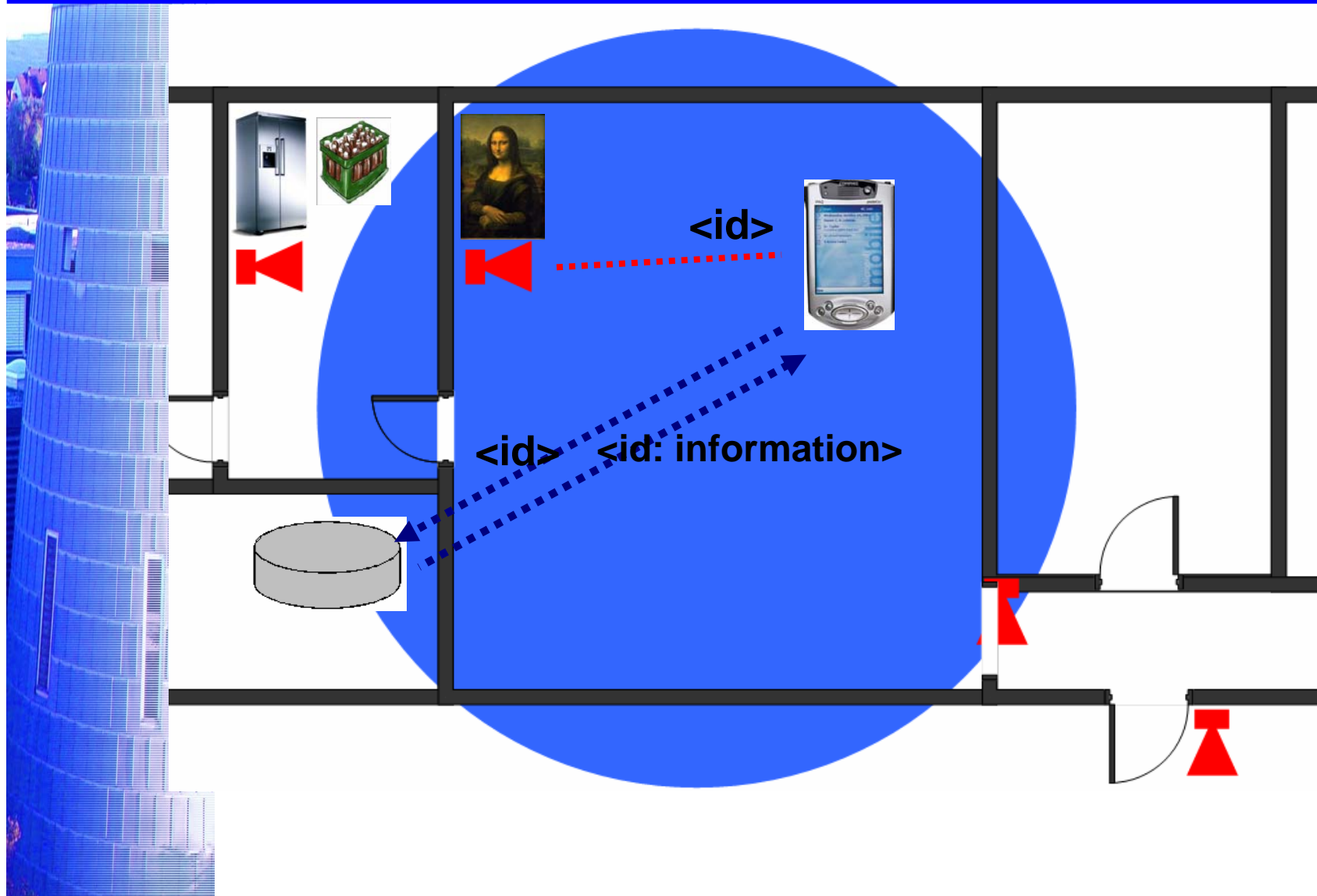


If (alone) - redirect

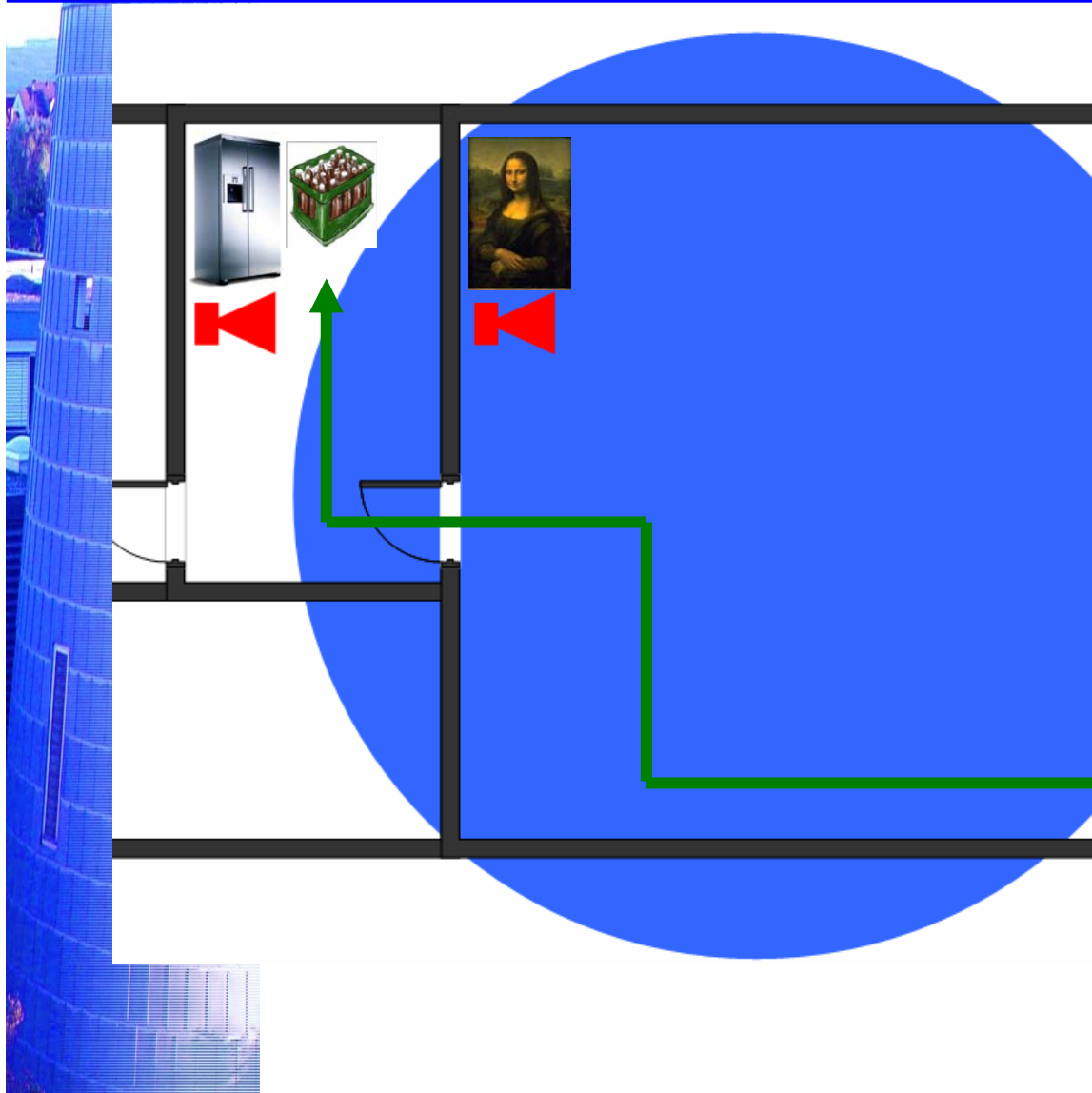


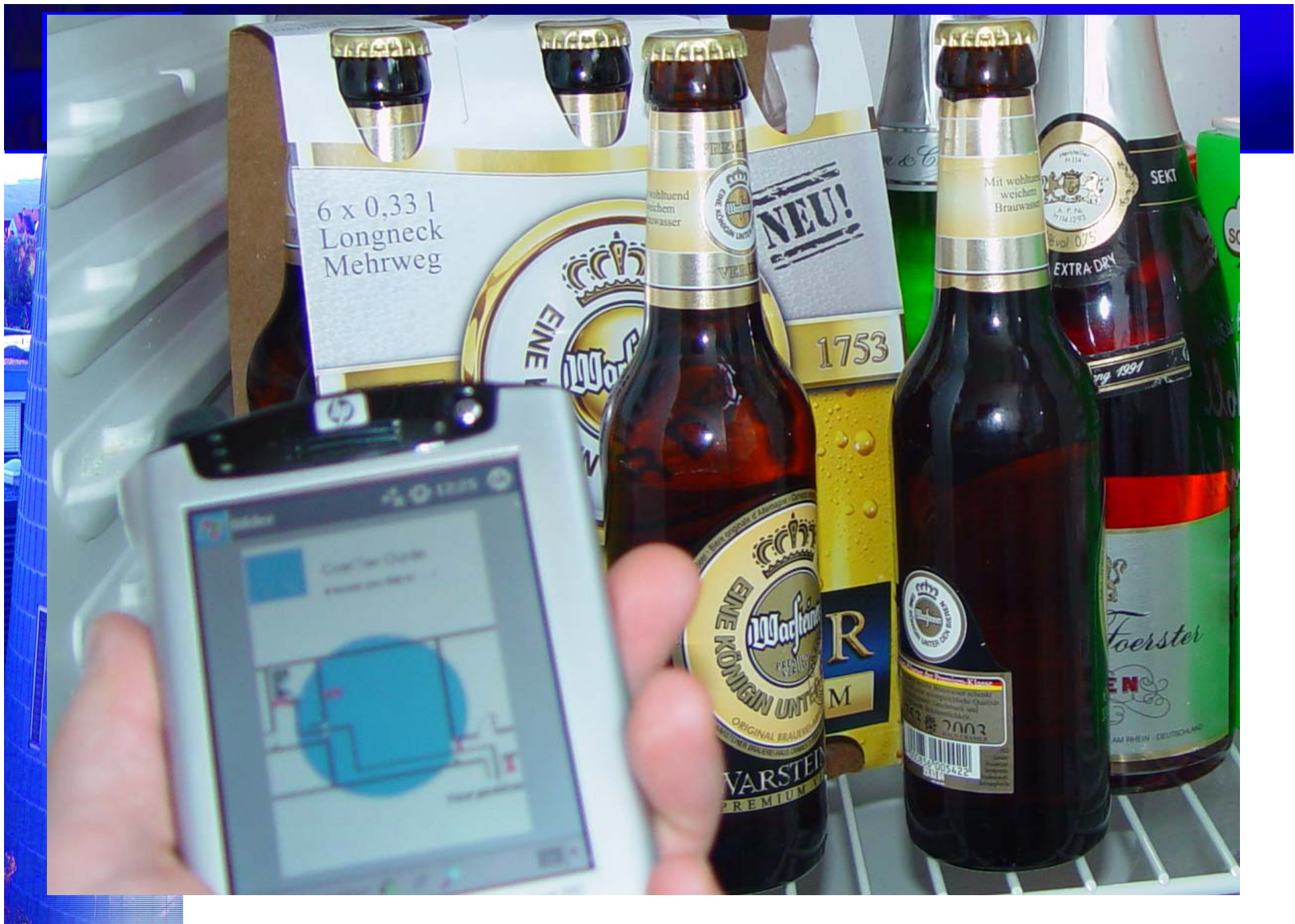












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# Conclusions

- **The trend and future is mobility**
- **Ever increasing performance – bandwidth etc.**
- **Real world – digital world**
- **Semantics in applications – context awareness**