

# WiMAX Regulatory & Spectrum Issues

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## **Agenda**

- •General WiMAX Information
- •Intel WiMAX Vision, Device Evolution
- •WiMAX Spectrum
- •WiMAX Regulations

## **WiMAX Forum**



- •The WiMAX Forum is an industry-led, non-profit corporation
- $\bullet \mbox{Formed}$  to promote and certify compatibility and interoperability of broadband wireless products. Our
- •Member companies support the industry-wide acceptance of the IEEE 802.16 and ETSI HiperMAN standards.

#### What this means?

For **network operators**; equipment interoperability across vendors

For **component vendors**; fewer product variations and higher volumes

For **end-users**; faster and cheaper access that is more widely available

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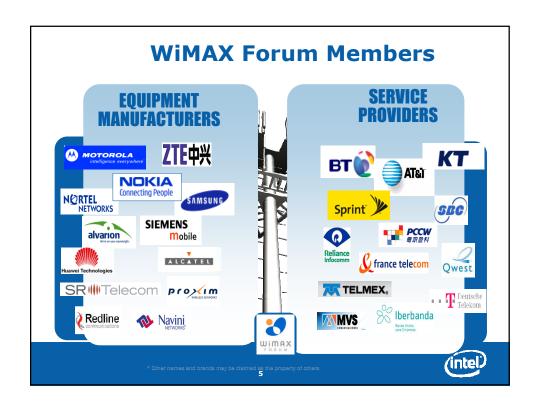
The WiMAX Forum Membership Continues to Grow!

368 WiMAX Forum Member Companies

85 Ecosystem/Applications/Content
136 Service Providers
71 System Vendors
78 Silicon/Component Suppliers

Spring 2004

Today



## **WiMAX Standards**

#### **Standards**

•IEEE 802.16.2004 / ETSI Hiperman (June 2004)

(Fixed, Nomadic Application)

•IEEE 802.16e ( December 2005)

(Fixed, Nomadic, Mobile)



## **WiMAX Certification**

- •Certification program started mid-2005
- •Spain (Malaga) Cetecom labs.



- •Certified products comply with the standards and they interoperate with certified products from other vendors.
- •20 Certified products (fixed/nomadic)
- •>15 products waiting for certification
- •Mobile WiMAX certification soon

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Mobile WiMAX in 2006: certification and market trials begin.

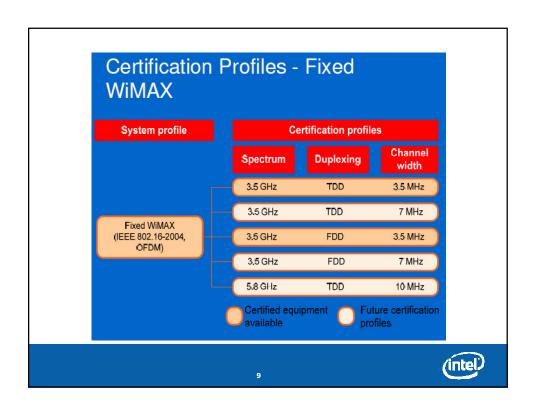
2005
2006
2007

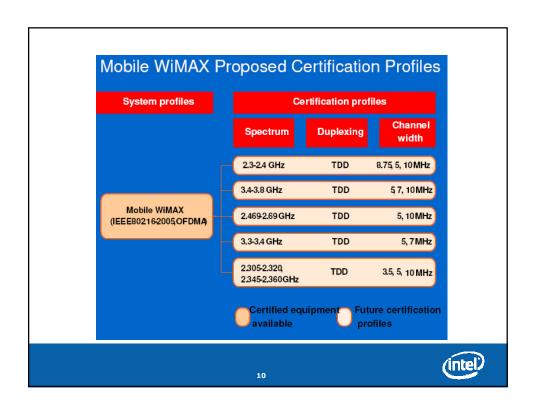
802.16-2004 Lab Opens

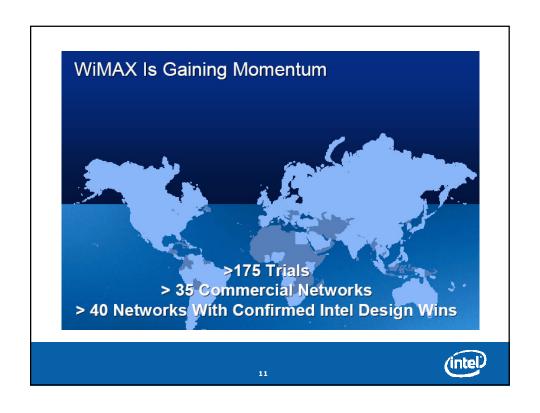
First Products Certified

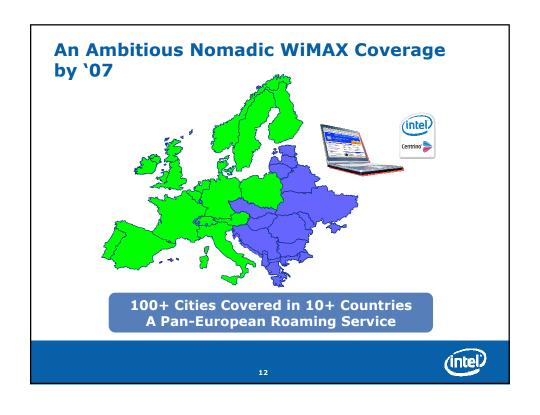
Service Certification

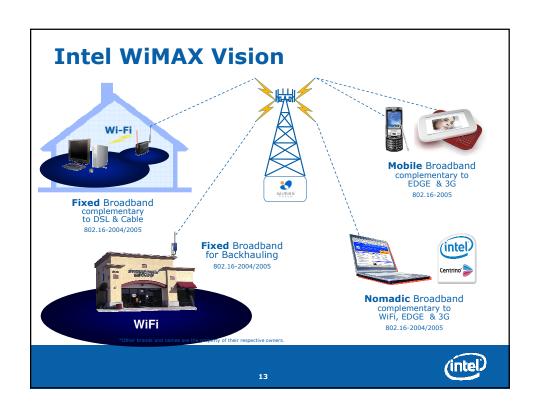
802.16e First Certification

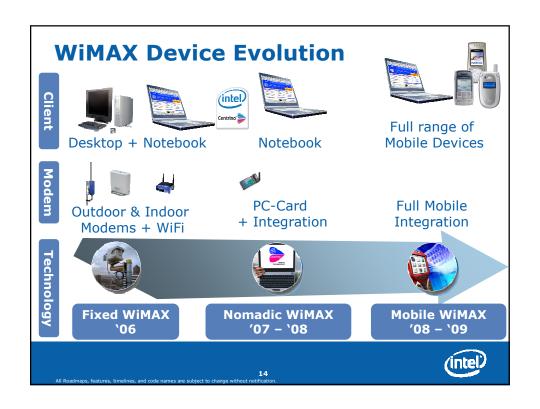


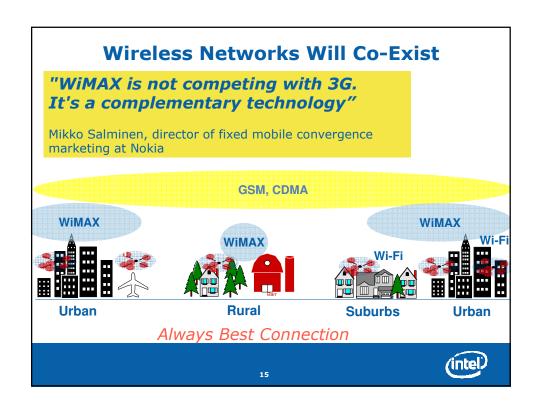








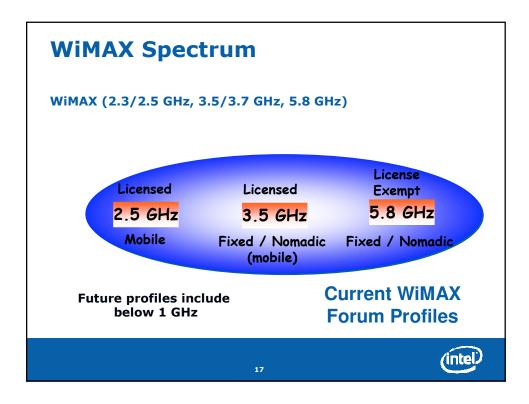




## WiMAX and 3G are complementary

- WiMAX and 3G will coexist
  - Each service provider's distinct network environment and business imperatives will determine which technology or mix of technologies best meets their needs.
  - WiMAX is optimized for IP-based high-speed wireless broadband.
  - 3G is optimized for cellular voice and moderate data-rate applications
- Intel **supports both WiMAX and 3G** technologies with standards activities, R&D and product offerings.
- Intel **supports industry standards** for future wireless networks





## 3.4 - 3.8 GHz Band Licenced (Fixed / Nomadic)

- In most counties already allocated
- But allocations tend to be small
- Military sharing issues
- Administrations unsure about "Nomadic"
- Mobile use being pursued; possible delay
- TDD and FDD should be enabled
- Excellent for "Fixed" and "Nomadic"

WiMAX needs greater access to Licensed spectrum: 3.4 – 3.8 GHz

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## 5.8 GHz, Fixed, License-Exempt

- Limited access (few countries at present)
- Military concerns: frequency hopping Radar
- Possible risk of interference
- Power limitation: need 4W EIRP
- Good for rural coverage, backhaul, access

WiMAX needs some License-Exempt spectrum: 5.8 GHz

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### 2.5 GHz, (Mobile WiMAX)

-Extract from the ITU Radio Regulations;

5.384A The bands, or portions of the bands, 1710-1885 MHz and 2500-2690 MHz, are identified for use by those administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications-2000 (IMT-2000) in accordance with Resolution 223 (WRC-2000). This identification does not preclude the use of these bands by any other applications of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations.

- -Access to the 2.5 GHz band should be available as early as possible for new innovative 3G beyond true broadband wireless services.
- -Intel WiMAX chips will be integrated in laptops, PDA's and mobile telephones near future as a standard feature like Wi-Fi.

## Why WiMAX Regulation?

- Importance of Broadband for Economic development. (Proportional growth between telecom and GDP)
- •Growing demand for personal broadband mobile service
- Enables personal true broadband real-time applications.
- •Competition at broadband market (driving end user prices down)
- •Convergent Services (mobility to fixed broadband services)
- •Lack of wireline structure to meet the growing demand for infrastructure.
- •Economical, easy, faster high performance solution.
- Symmetric Data Rates
- •Can be used for different applications (security, health etc.)
- •All-IP based network with similar quality of service as wired broadband infrastructure with the addition of mobility.

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## **Regulatory Obstacles**

Spectrum, spectrum and spectrum!!!

- The biggest problem is access
- Current policy / regulations inflexible
- Allocations too small
- Fragmented spectrum policy
- Existing Users
- Inefficient use and "hoarding"

Innovative and "WiMAX friendly" technology neutral spectrum framework required!

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## "Technology Neutrality" Regulatory Framework

It is <u>not</u> a "free for all"

It is not chaos

It is standards based

It is <u>not</u> proprietary technologies

"Technology Neutrality" enables competition

## **Implications If Technology Neutrality not Implemented**

- •"anti-competitive" behaviour
- Spectrum remains unused
- Innovation restricted
- · No spectrum for new technologies

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#### LICENCING CONDITIONS

#### **NATIONAL OR REGIONAL LICENCES?**

Intel supports National licenses where ever possible. For the success of operators national licences should be given. Operators with national licences can offer services every where in a country to their subscribers. Roaming, interconnection, coverage issues will be a problem with regional licences.

#### **BANDWIDTH FOR EACH OPERATOR?**

Bandwidth should be at least 30 MHz with no restrictions for TDD per operator.

#### **IDEAL NUMBER OF OPERATORS**

We do believe that enabling competition is important but not at the expense of success. We therefore believe that this needs to be assessed from a National level with the objective being that all deployments are successful deployments, i.e. one or many need to be successful"

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#### LICENCING CONDITIONS

#### LICENCE FEE

- •Intel believes that the greatest economic benefit from broadband wireless / personal broadband is from the continues and long-term usage of the spectrum and not from the assignment process alone. We encourage Administrations to "partner" potential Operators to ensure mutual benefit from a successful commercial deployment.
- •Ideally Intel prefers licenses to be issued to those with the best business case and the best utilization of the spectrum for broadband wireless.

#### LICENCE DURATION

•Intel believes that a license between 10-20 years would be appropriate but with an appropriate review period to ensure that the spectrum is being utilized for the intended purpose. Intel is opposed to "spectrum hoarding".

#### STANDARDS/CERTIFICATION

•Operators should use standard and certified products.



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## **WiMAX Operator Rights**

- •Shouldn't be any restriction for nomadic, mobile application.
- •Shouldn't be any restriction on TDD application
- •Shouldn't be any restriction for VoIP, or any other telecommunication services.
- •Should have the interconnection and roaming rights (national and international) with other operators
- •Parallel to the development of new services should have the rights for the application of new services over WiMAX network (like GPRS and EDGE over GSM)



## **Operator Obligations**

- Coverage
- Customer support
- Service quality
- •Should use standard, certified, interoperable products, otherwise compatibility between different manufacturer products can not be satisfied, and user terminal at different operators area will not work.
- •Compliance to relevant ETSI, ITU, IEEE related standards is necessary

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## Fixed, Nomadic and Mobile ITU-R Recommendation F.1399-1

#### 4.1.2 Fixed Wireless Access

Wireless access application in which the location of the end-user termination and the network access point to be connected to the end-user are fixed.

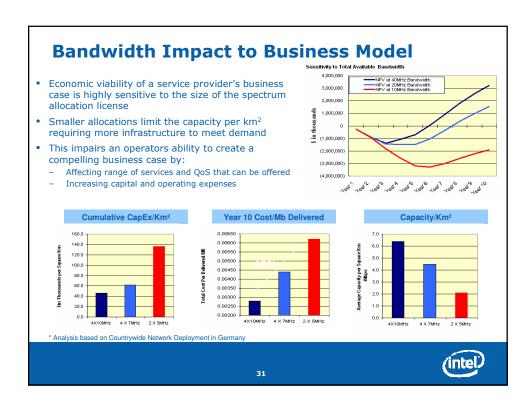
#### 4.1.3 Mobile Wireless Access

Wireless access application in which the location of the end-user termination is mobile.

#### 4.1.4 Nomadic Wireless Access

Wireless access application in which the location of the end-user termination may be in different places but it must be stationary while in use.

Strict implementation of this definitions constrain innovations / limit convergence



#### **Bandwidth & Business**

- Spectrum available for deployment determines base station capacity
- Capacity constraints accelerate the need to split cells
- Excessive cell splitting causes significant operating and financial issues for operators
  - Increases capital and operating expenses resulting in increased cost to deliver data
  - Additional cells increase interference issues for subscribers
  - Creates quality of service issues for subscribers
  - Limits operators from providing high bandwidth applications such as video and music downloads
  - Limits the number of subscribers that can be served by the operator

Increased bandwidth enhances overall efficiency of the network and reduces cost of network deployment



### **Operator Needs**

- Certified Products
- •QoS
- Open standards based architecture
- Performance
- Economic, easy, fast, scalability
- Security
- Management
- Carrier class solution
- •High Data Rates
- Support fixed, portable and mobile services

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#### **Realities**

#### **Broadband is vital for the development**

#### WiMAX is real, not hype. Deployed and changing lives

- Intel is the "beyond 3G" broadband wireless thought leader
   Standards and Certified products are ready
   Intel has WiMAX products.
   Carriers have commercial fixed deployments today; mobile WiMAX is coming

#### WiMAX is the solution for personal true broadband mobile service

- All-IP based network with similar quality of service as wired broadband infrastructure with the addition of mobility.
- Optimized for data
   Delivers value, performance, strong ecosystem

## WiMAX can be applied simultaneously, both in developing and developed countries

To benefit, regulations and spectrums should be ready.



## **Recommendations**

- •Innovative and "WiMAX friendly" technology neutral framework required!
- •WiMAX needs greater access to Licensed spectrum: 3.4 3.8 GHz
  - •WiMAX needs some License-Exempt spectrum: 5.8 GHz
- •WiMAX needs access to licenced spectrum: 2.5 GHz (mobile WiMAX)

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## Together, we made real for Wi-Fi



Let's make it real for WiMAX



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