



Ubiquitous Network Societies



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- Disclaimer: The views expressed in this presentation do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of RegTP or CEPT
 - ◆ As chairman of ECC PT1 on IMT-2000 my viewpoint is not always 100% balanced;
 - ◆ There are many more people responsible for this in RegTP and in CEPT;
 - ◆ Discussions are ongoing within CEPT;





Ubiquitous Network Societies

Government Policy and Strategy for ubiquitous communications

- Spectrum Management (In the past)
- (Some) Objectives of Spectrum Management
- How should the “New” Spectrum Management look like?
- Have Ubiquitous Networks different requirements from Spectrum Management?





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- Spectrum Management (In the past):
 - ◆ Traditional, “Oldfashioned”
 - Command and Order

 - ◆ Some say:
 - Too slow;
 - Too much regulation
 - “Oldfashioned”





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- Spectrum Management (In the past):
 - ◆ But:
 - The system worked for decades and not too bad;
 - ◆ However, times are changing:
 - Technology neutral regulations;
 - Convergence;
 - Flexibility;
 - Market driven regulations;
 - Shorter time-to-market.
 - SDR;
 - UWB;
 - Spectrum Trading;
 - ...





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- What's under consideration?
 - ◆ Command and Control for some areas
 - Military;
 - Radio Astronomy;
 - Science Services;
 - Where global harmonisation is needed;
 - PPDR (Public Protection Disaster Relieve)
 -





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- What's under consideration:
 - ◆ Common spectrum (License free)
 - 2.4 GHz, 5 GHz range;
 - Some successful applications (Wi-Fi);
 - Some applications need it (SRDs, RFIDs);
 - Do we need more common spectrum?;
 -





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■ What's under consideration:

◆ Market oriented approach:

- Spectrum trading, secondary market (where appropriate);
- Liberalisation (Transfer of spectrum usage rights);
-





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- (Some) Objectives of Spectrum Management
 - ◆ Harmonisation (global) of spectrum use!
 - ◆ Ensure efficient use of spectrum!
 - ◆ Provide a sufficient **amount** of the **right** spectrum at the right **time** for the right **application**!
 - ◆ Provide flexible and (if possible) technology neutral regulations!
 - ◆ Protect existing services!

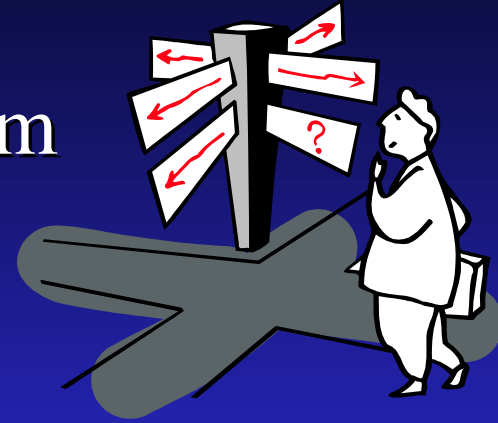




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■ How should the “New” Spectrum Management look like?

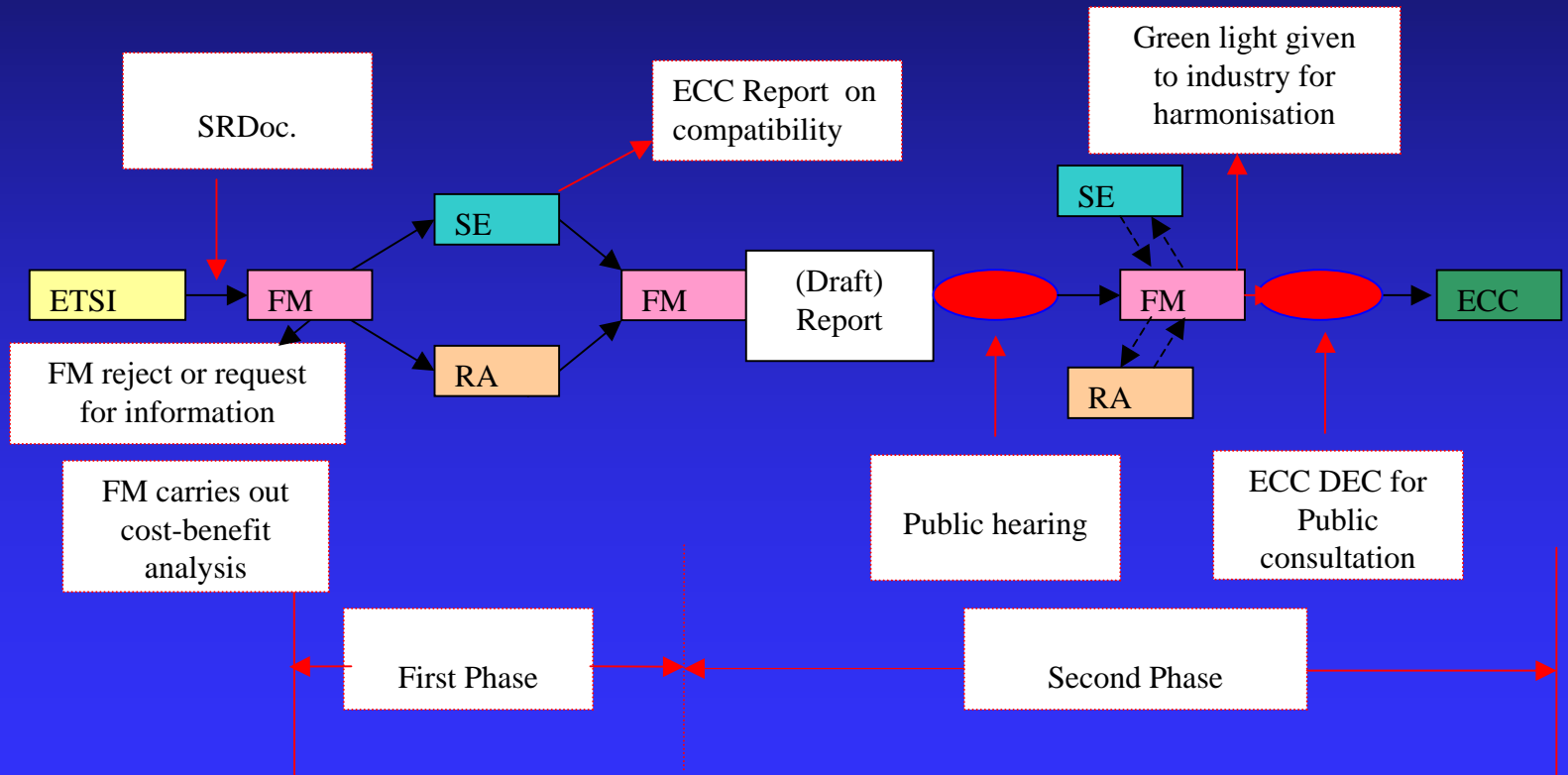
- ◆ Case by case decisions;
- ◆ Mixture between Command and Control, Market oriented and Open Spectrum is the optimum;
- ◆ Balanced approach (between all objectives);
- ◆ Overall goal is to serve the customer;





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■ Faster approach!





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■ More sharing!

- ◆ Sharing has been and is one of the main sources of flexibility in spectrum management in order to satisfy new requirements.
- ◆ In the past sharing between different Services (e.g. Fixed and Mobile) was favored with the following benefits:
 - Serve different costumers;
 - Use different areas;
 - Have different busy hours.





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■ More sharing!

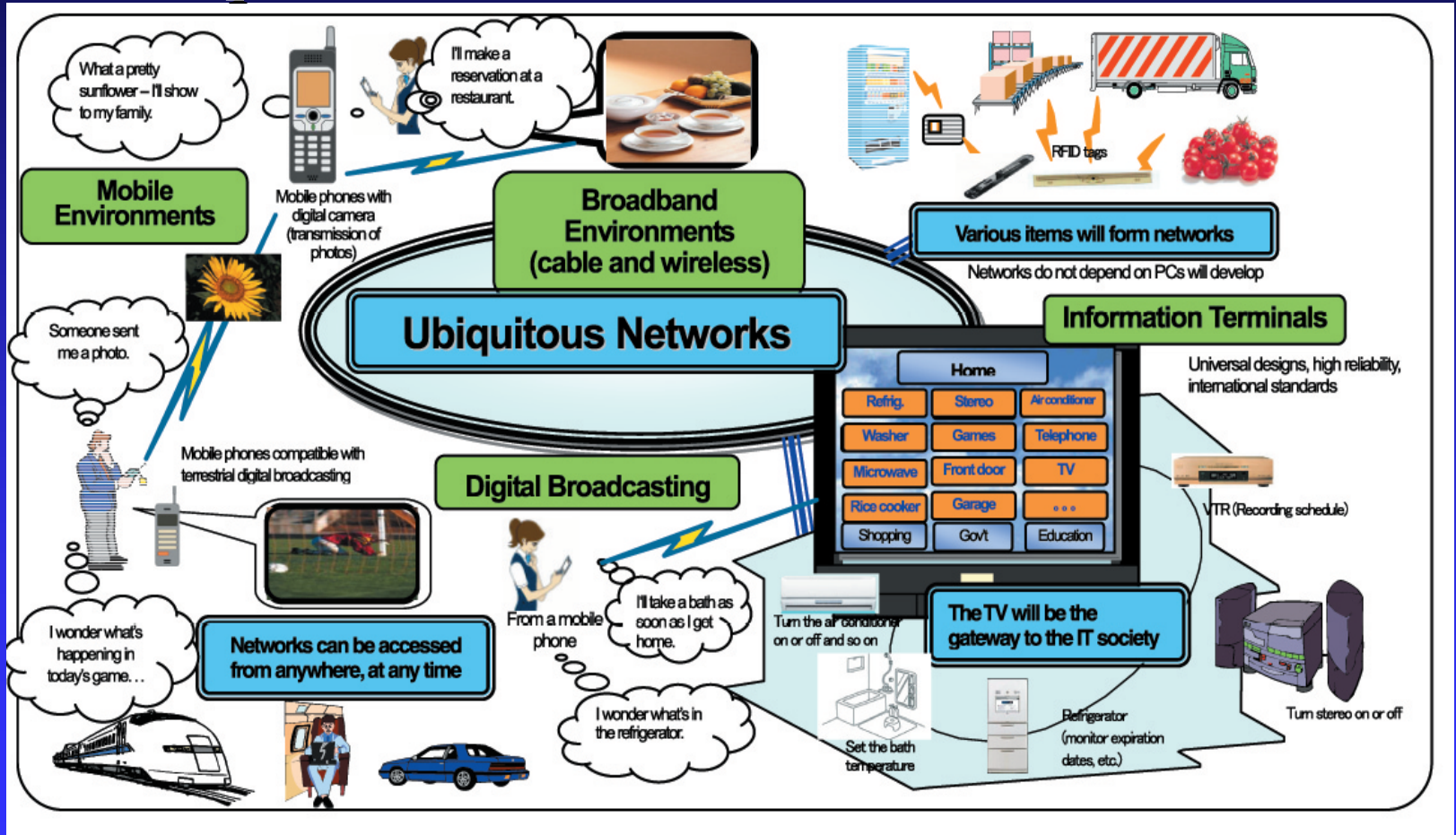
- ◆ In the future sharing is considered between different applications (platforms) of the same service:
 - They serve the same costumers;
 - Use the same areas;
 - Have the same busy hours.
- ◆ Therefore, further studies are needed to show that this concept is as useful as sharing between services!





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Ubiquitous Networks



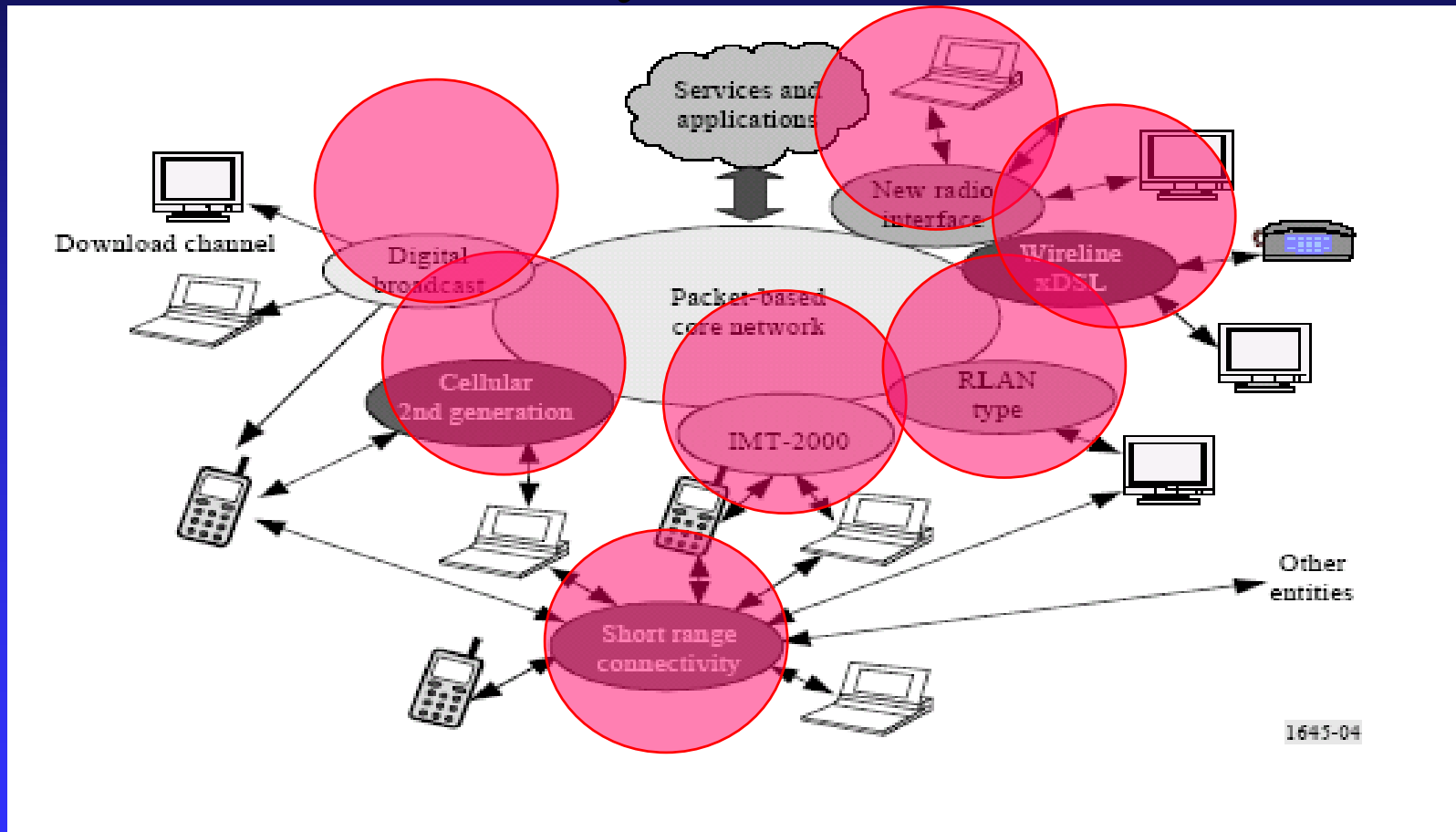
Source: White Paper 2004, Japan, Building a Ubiquitous Network Society That Spreads Throughout the World





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■ IMT-2000 and beyond vision



Source: ITU-R M.1645, Framework and overall objectives of the future development of IMT-2000 and systems beyond IMT-2000





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- Have Ubiquitous Networks different requirements from Spectrum Management?
 - ◆ Mobile (IMT-2000) applications need globally harmonised spectrum and globally harmonised standards to:
 - Provide Economies of scale;
 - Allow global circulation;
 - Ease border coordination;
 - ...





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- Have Ubiquitous Networks different requirements from Spectrum Management?
 - ◆ Short Range Devices (SRDs), like RFIDs need:
 - Harmonised Spectrum (they travel around the world, if wanted or not);
 - License free spectrum;
 - ...
 - ◆ Therefore, a flexible case-by-case approach is need!





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Anyone
still
awake?

The END

