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# OPERATOR SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS FOR MBWA



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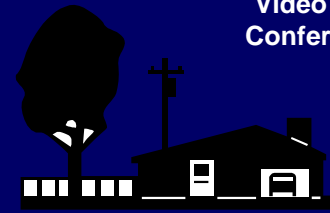
# TOTAL ACCESS

**Seamless,  
Ubiquitous  
Experience**

Home  
Domain



Video Streaming -  
Conferencing Apps



High BW Connectivity

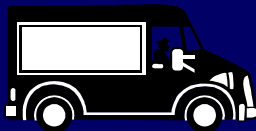
Portable Remote  
Access Services



High BW Connectivity



Field Service Apps



Work  
Domain



Portable  
Office



Campus W- PBX  
Services

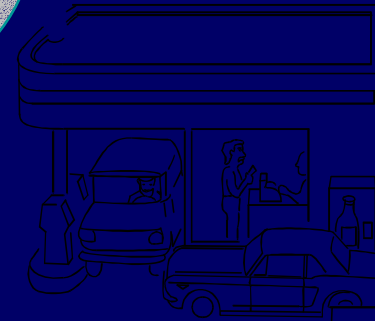


Portable Services  
in  
Public Hot-Spots



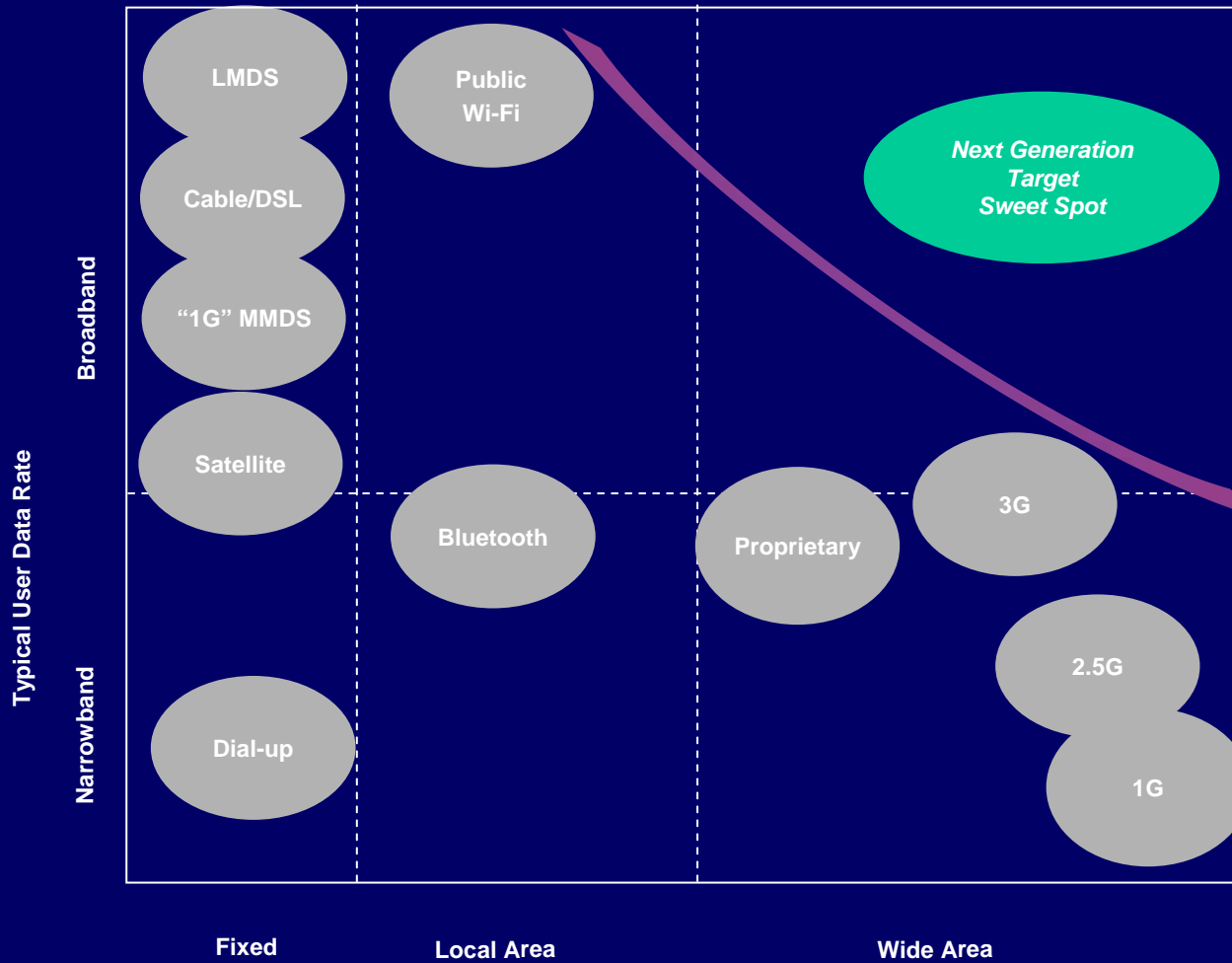
Mobile Office (Voice  
and Data Apps)

Elsewhere  
Domain



Mobile B-to-C  
M-Commerce  
Services

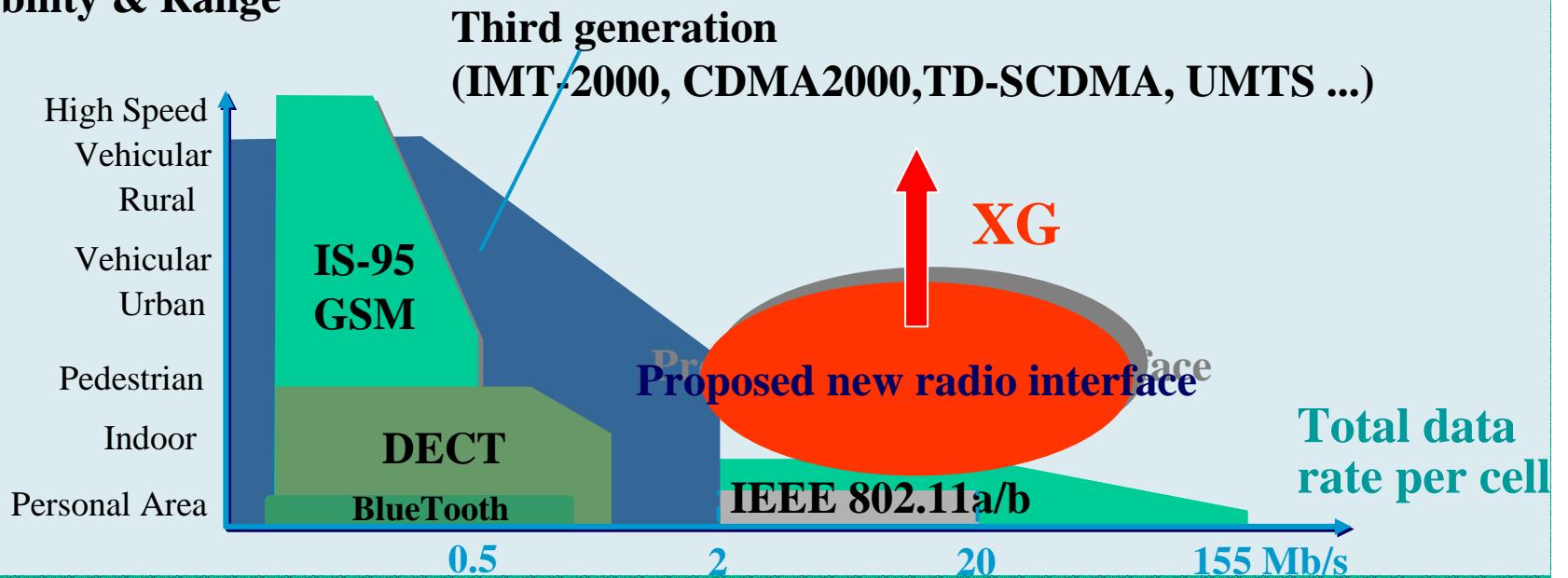
# Broadband's "Sweet Spot"



Source: FCC, 2002, with modifications by author

# Completing the picture with XG.....

## Mobility & Range



## Characteristics for Next Gen BB Wireless Technology

- *DSL/ Cable performance*
- *Competitive Cost Structure*
- *Portability to Mobility service model*

<b>True Broadband Speeds</b>	1 Mbps/user
<b>NLOS Operation</b>	up to 10 u-secs delay spread
<b>High Link Budget</b>	>160 dB
<b>High # of Simultaneous Sessions</b>	>100 per carrier
<b>High Spectral Efficiency</b>	> 2 bps/Hz/sector
<b>Large Channel Bandwidths</b>	>5 MHz
<b>Low Latency</b>	<50msecs
<b>Deep Indoor Penetration</b>	90th percentile inside
<b>IP QoS</b>	class, service, protocol, application based differentiation, VoIP
<b>Portability</b>	seamless IP session handover
<b>Mobility</b>	inter-cell handover up to 120 km/hr
<b>IETF based L3+</b>	standard IP based protocol support
<b>Low Power Integrated CPE/PCMCIA</b>	consumer device form factors

# Next Gen BB Wireless Technology Characteristics (and biz case drivers)

- **True Broadband Speeds:** >1 Mbps/user bi-directional → compete w/ cable/DSL & differentiate from 3G
- **NLOS Operation:** upto 10usec delay spread → indoor self-install, retail distribution & low rate of returns
- **High Link Budget** (>160 dB) → Large Cell Sizes → Less Capex, Less site acquisition & backhaul costs
- **High # of Simultaneous Sessions** (>100 per carrier) → Greater # of Subs/sector/carrier with broadband performance
- **Large Channel Bandwidths** (>5 MHz) → High Capital Efficiency
- **Low Latency** (<50 msec) → Allow for high user performance & satisfaction
- **Deep Indoor Penetration** → Indoor reliability and portability
- **QoS** → Allow increased ARPU using VoIP/Streaming apps
- **Cellular Architecture** → Scalability/Portability & Mobility
- **Integrated MIMO** → High capacity/spectral efficiency/reliability (>2 bps/Hz/sector)
- **Mobile IP** → Seamless IP session handover/data mobility
- **Low Power Integrated CPE/PCMCIA** → Sub\$100 CPE
- **Economical Cost Structure** (<\$300/sub) → High ROI/NPV

# Performance Characteristics

■ **User Performance:** Tiered Service Offering (speeds will increase over time)

- Average at Peak Busy Hour
  - 128 kbps up / 512 kbps down
  - 256 kbps up / 1 Mbps down

■ **Bursting Capabilities:**

- up to 1 Mbps DS and 256 kb US

■ **RF Link Budget:** 160 dB minimum

- Indoor Coverage - 90% indoor coverage at 1st floor, above grade and higher.
- Outdoor Coverage – 90% coverage, within the cell and at cell edge.

■ **Multipath Robustness/Delay Spread:** Initial system must support delay spreads of 5 to 10 microseconds without impairment.

■ **Building Penetration Losses:** From Houston and Montreal trials

- Suburban – 18 dB
- Urban – 20 dB
- Dense Urban – 22 dB

■ **K-Factor:** Vendor must assume a Rayleigh fading channel, with a K-factor of 0.



## Spectral Efficiency: Good-put


- Minimum DL=2bps/Hz/sector
- Minimum UL=1bps/Hz/sector



## ■ Network Availability: 99.9% end to end

- RF System Availability – 99.91%
- Equipment Reliability → 99.99%

## ■ Roundtrip Latency: 100 ms end-to-end round trip system delay



## ■ MAC Efficiency: The overall MAC efficiency from Layer 1 through Layer 3 should be at least 75% or higher at capacity

## ■ High # of Simultaneous Sessions:

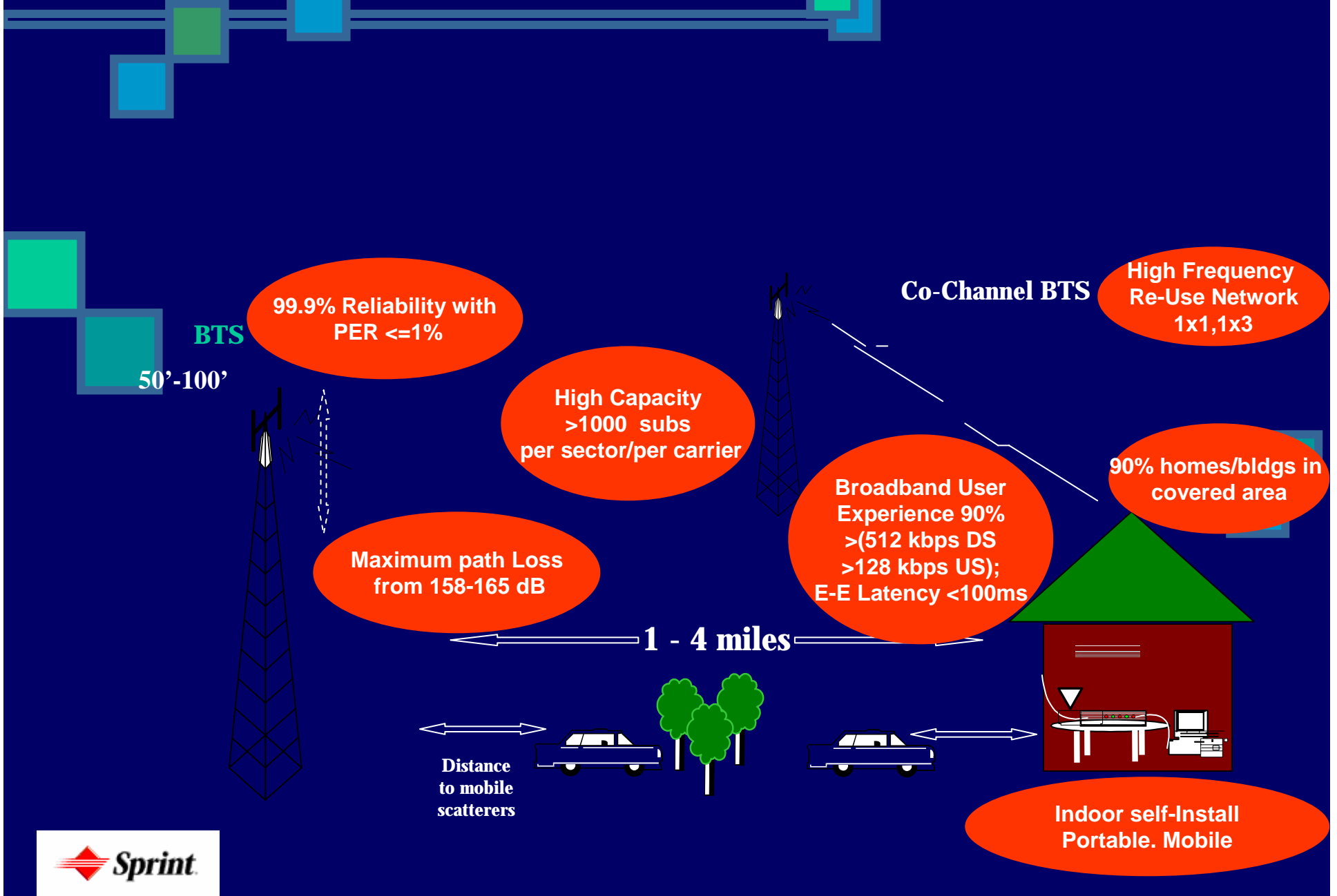
## ■ Sector Load: Must be able to support at least 1000 subscribers per carrier

## ■ Packet Error Rate

- Data – better than 1%, after FEC before ARQ

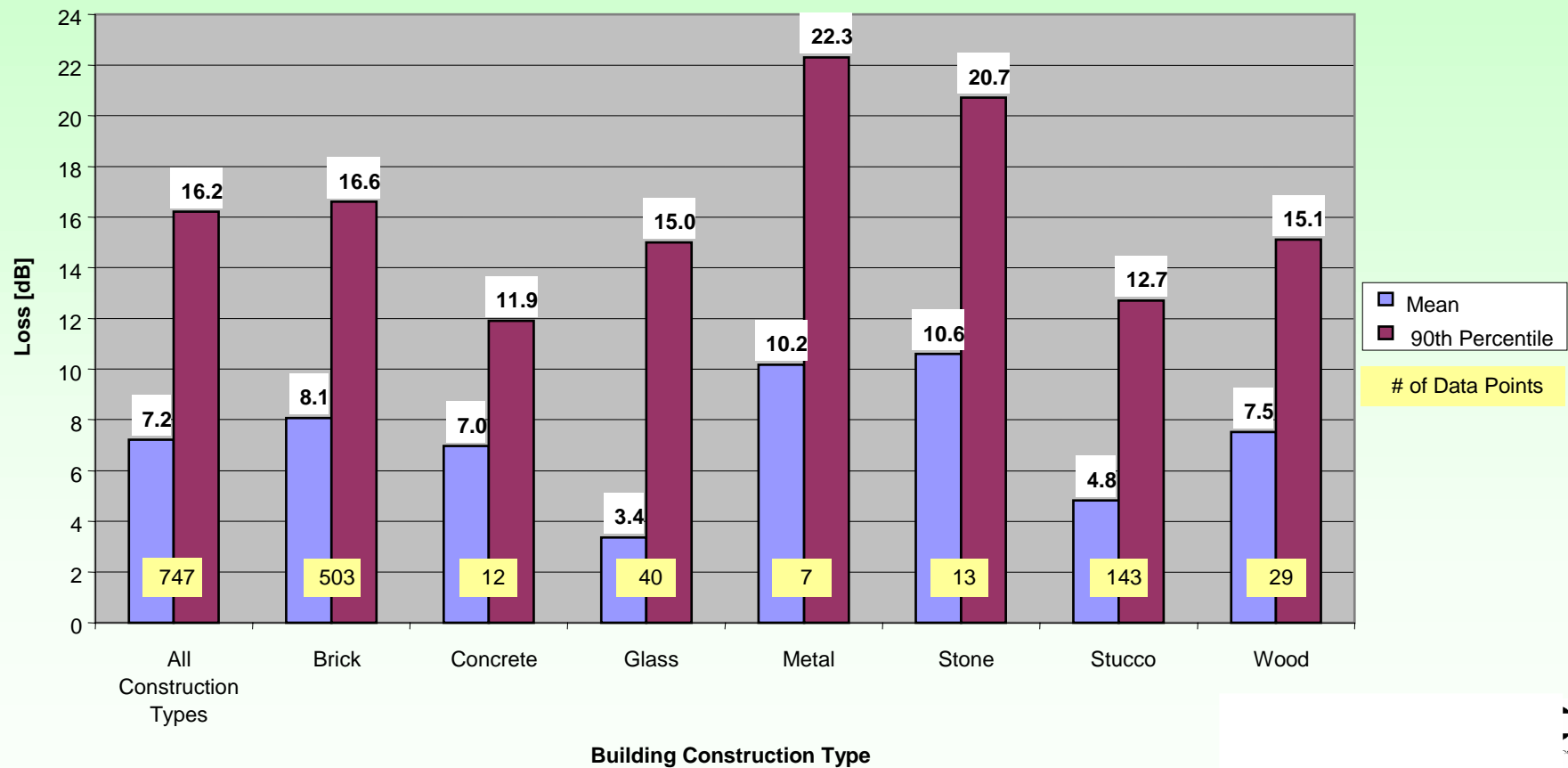


# Multi-Cellular Wireless Access Network

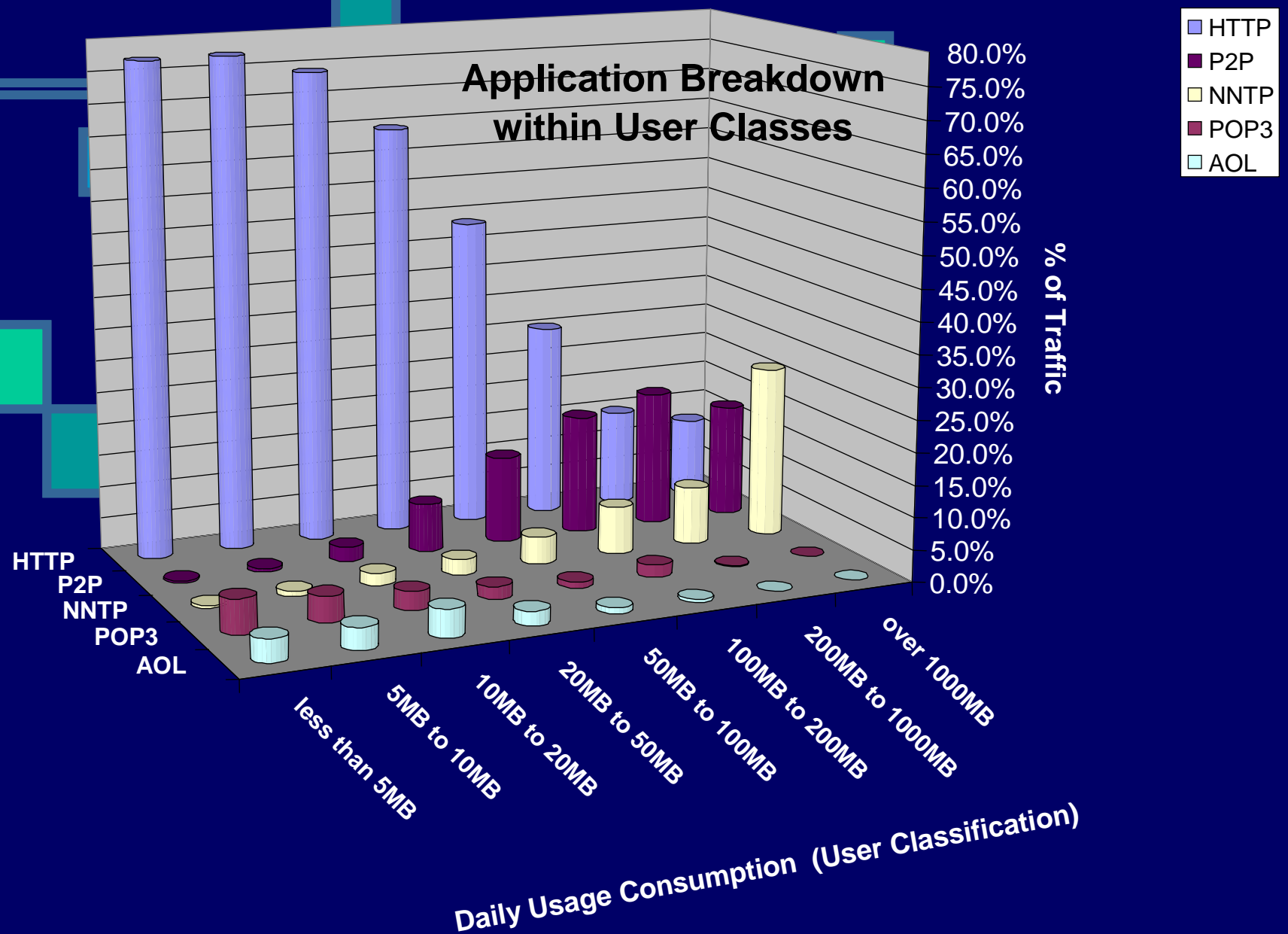


# OUTDOOR TO INDOOR LOSS DISTRIBUTION

## Houston Outdoor To Indoor Signal Loss (2.5 GHz) By Building Construction Type, All Floors



# Application Breakdown within User Classes



- HTTP
- P2P
- NNTP
- POP3
- AOL

% of Traffic

Daily Usage Consumption (User Classification)



Q&A

