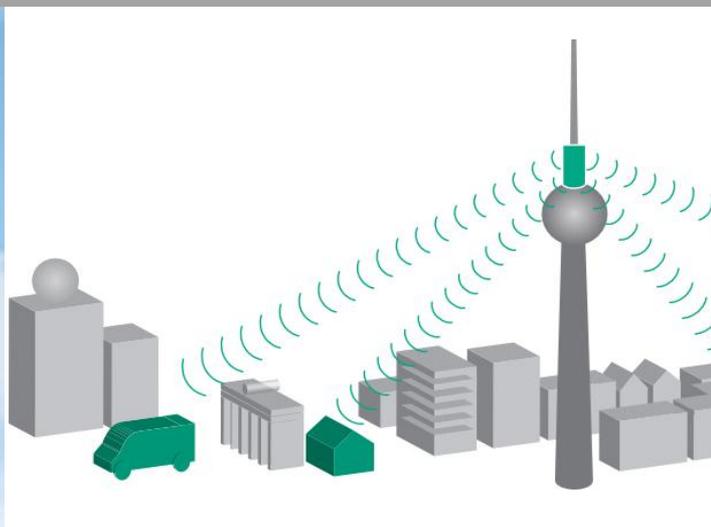


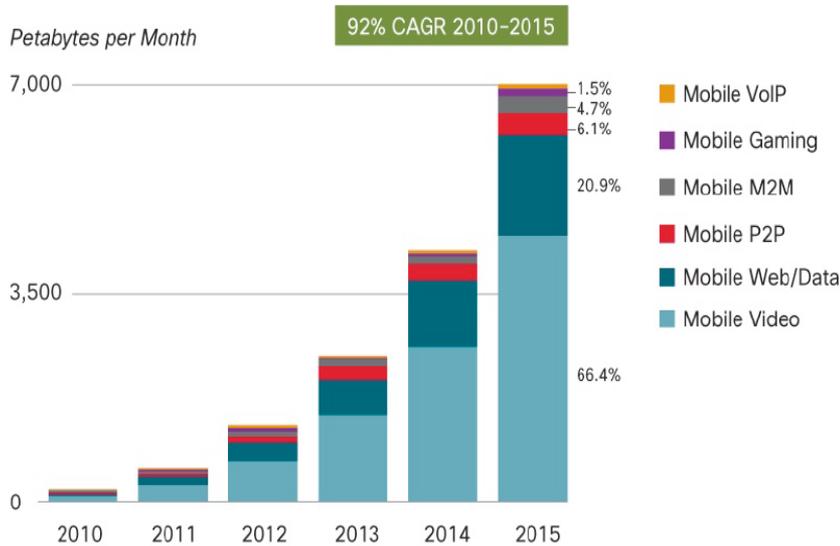
# Spectrum Efficiency for Mobile Broadband SOTA, Trends and Outlook

Dr.-Ing. Thomas Haustein



# Challenges in Mobile Communication

Mobile Traffic Classes Forecast

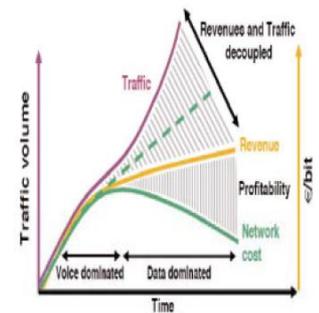
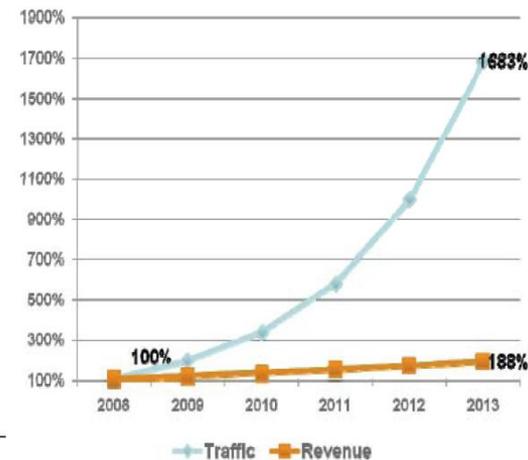


VoIP traffic forecasted to be 0.4% of all mobile data traffic in 2015.  
Source: Cisco VNI Mobile, 2011

Traffic vs. Revenues Forecast

**Global mobile data traffic volumes to grow to 17x 2008 levels by 2013, whilst revenues grow by factor of 1.8x**

Global mobile data traffic and revenue growth, 2008-2013



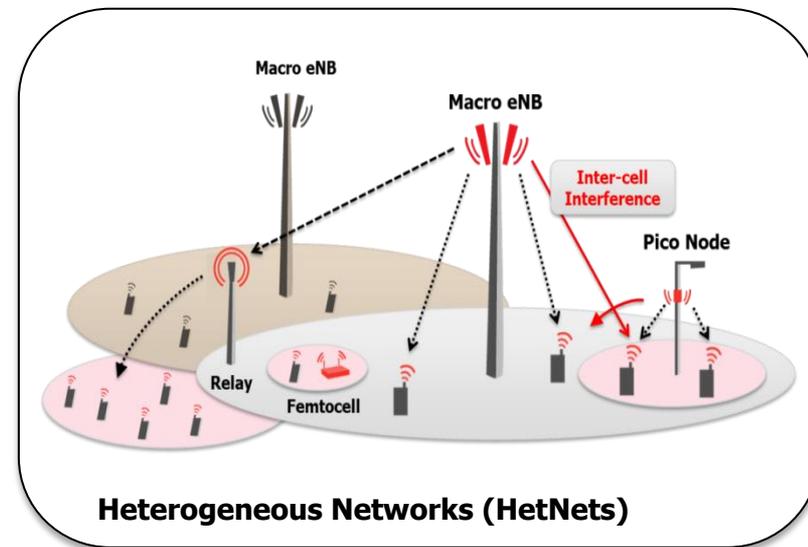
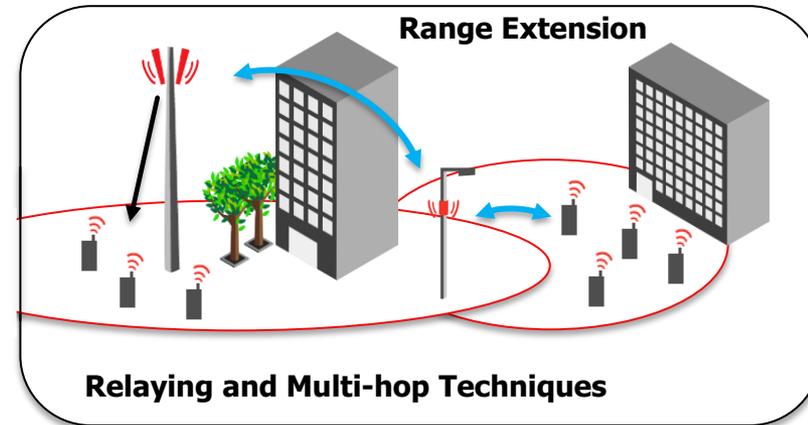
Source: Informa's Global Content & Services Traffic Forecast, 2009

Almost 2X / year growth in data traffic projected for years to come

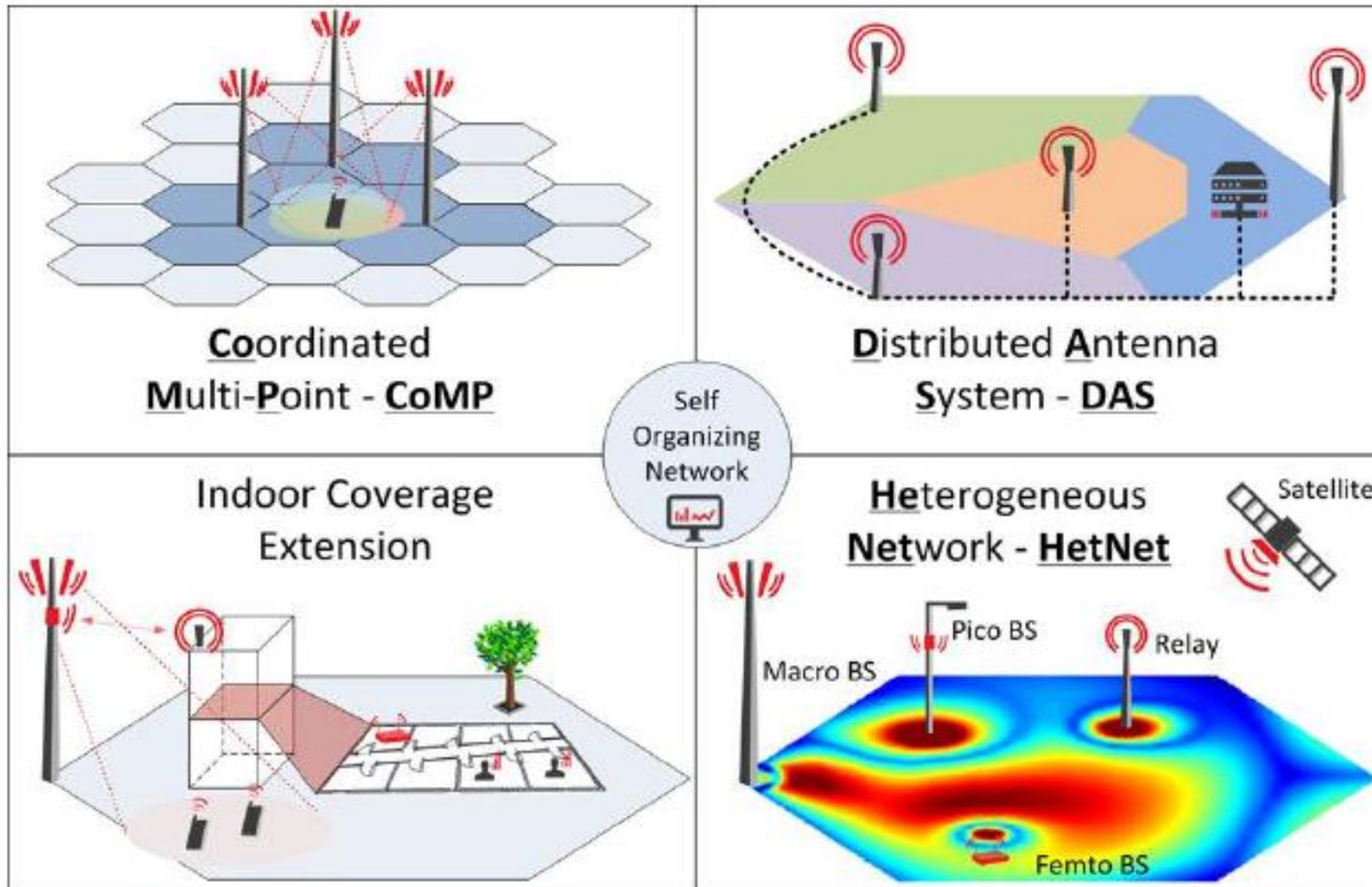
Huge fraction is **mobile video**

40% of mobile data at home  
35% of mobile data at work  
25% of mobile data is mobile

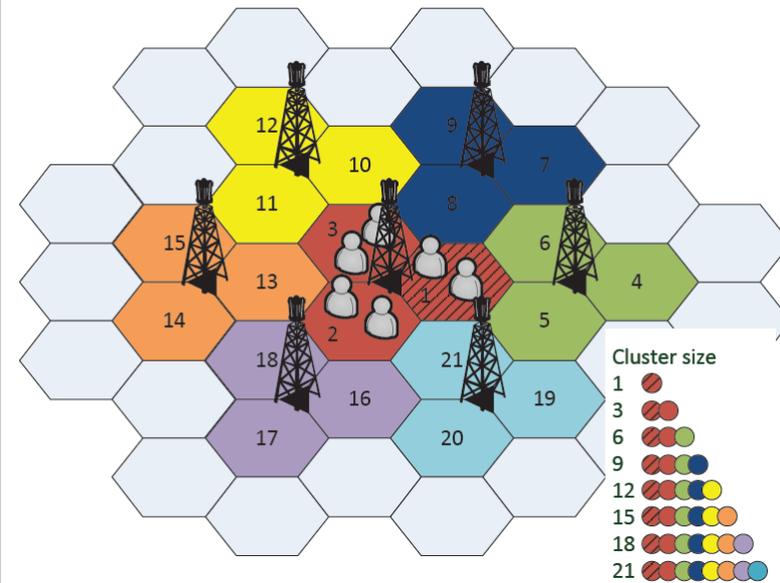
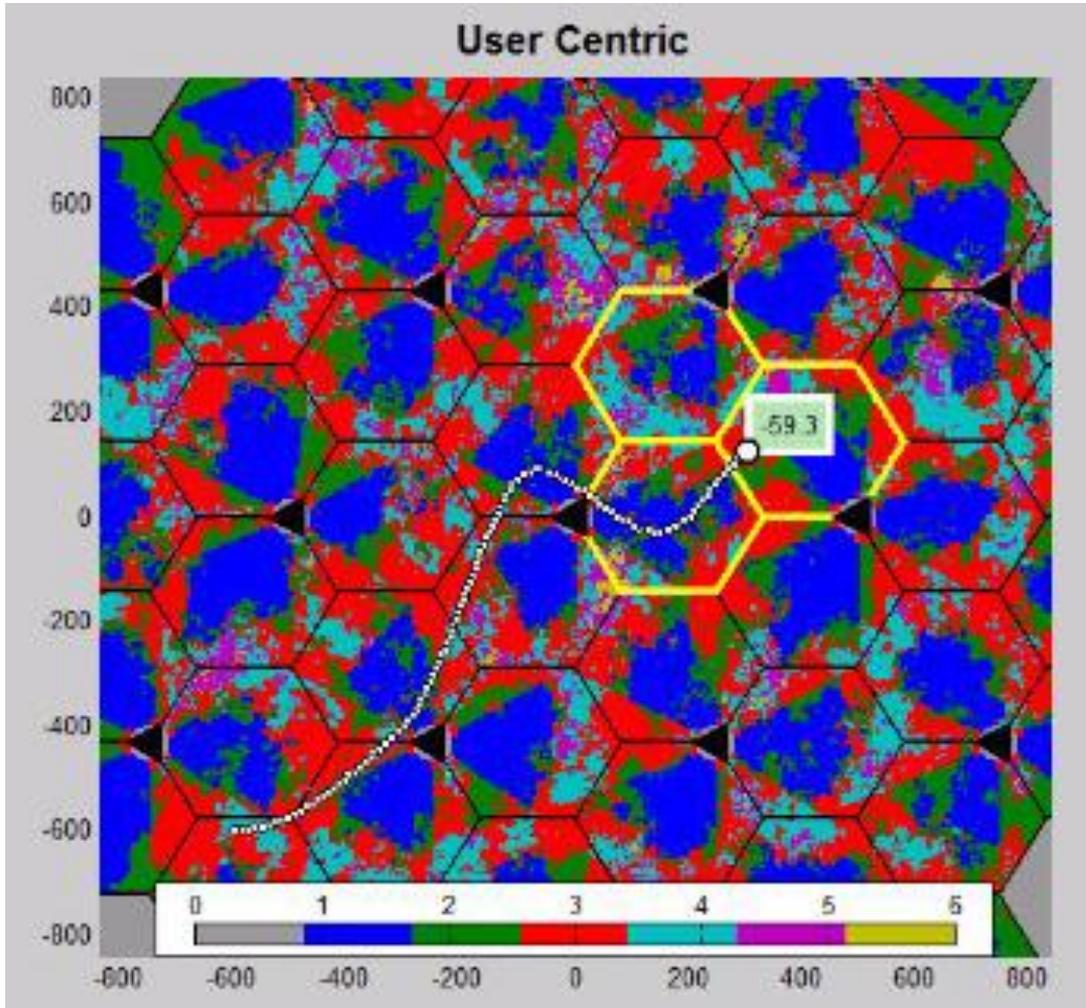
- LTE / LTE-Advanced & beyond
- Relaying and multi-hop technologies
- Fiber and wireless backhauling techniques
- Distributed antenna systems (DAS) and remote radio heads
- HetNets, small cells and SON
- Carrier aggregation and multi-band techniques
- Higher order MIMO processing {4,8,12}-TRx
- Cooperative antenna systems: CoMP/Network MIMO
- Sensing for cognitive radios systems
- Radio resource management (RRM) & cross-layer design for video over wireless
- C-RAN technologies



- **Multi-Antenna Systems MIMO**
- **Spatial Multiplexing**
- **Beamforming**
- **Massive MIMO**
- **Multi-user MIMO**
- **CoMP/ Network MIMO**
  
- **Spatial Reuse**
- **Cellular layout**
- **Cell densification / HetNets**
- **Intercell Interference**

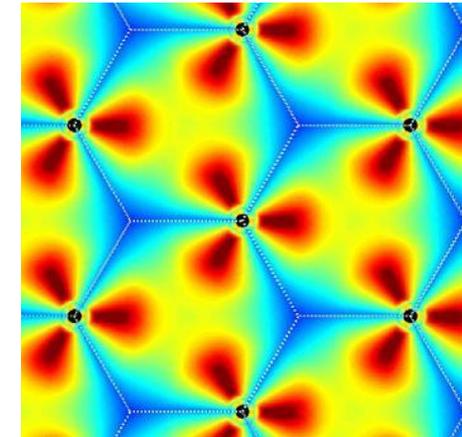
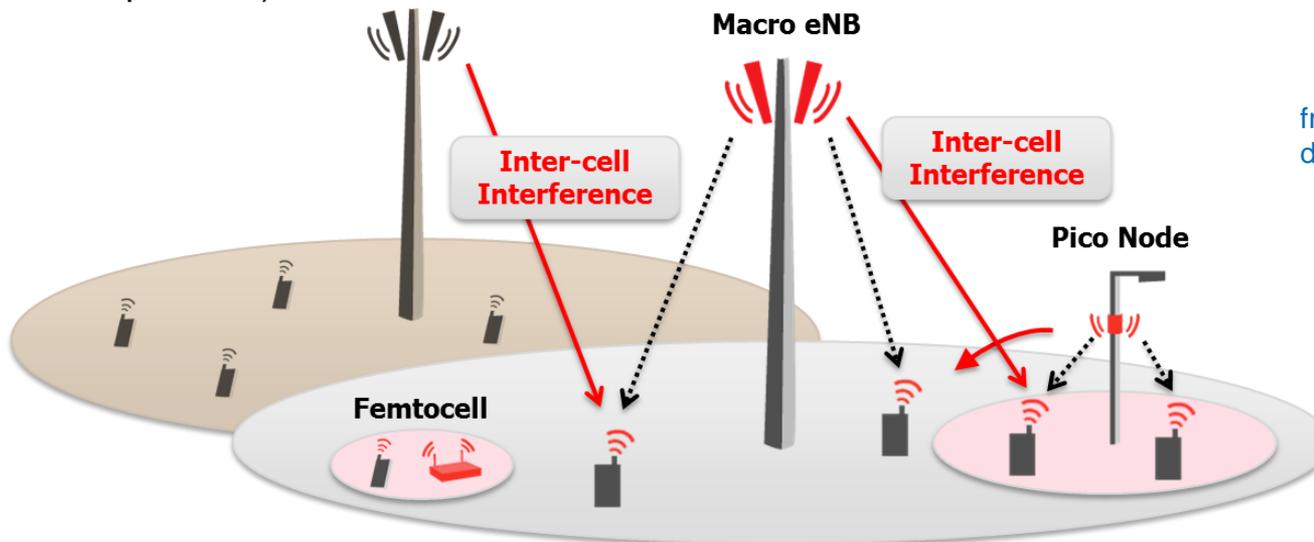


# Adaptive Cluster Size Selection for CoMP

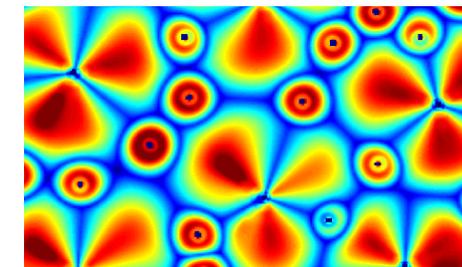


- ISD 500 m
- Downtilt  $1/3$  ISD
- correlated shadow fading
- selection window 15 dB

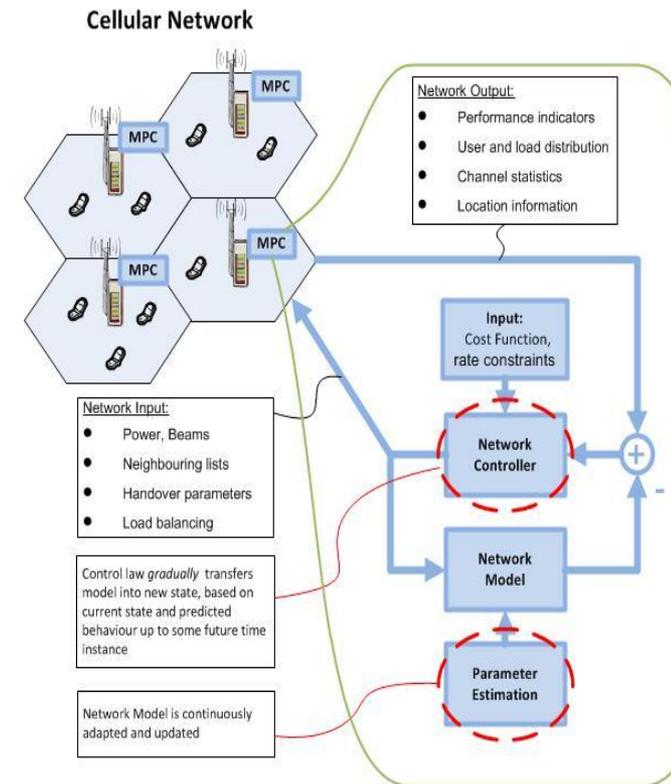
- Coverage and capacity enhancements by cell densification
- Deployment of small cells: Macro – Pico – Femto – Relay – DAS
- Challenges:
  - Interference (Coordination, Cooperation)
  - Backhaul (Wireless Backhaul )
  - Scalability (complexity, cost issues)
  - Energy efficiency (distributed or virtual cells using AAS, directivity vs. spectrum)



from macro cells to  
dense deployments



- **Self-organizing (cellular) networks**
  - Different use cases: handover, load balancing, capacity, coverage, energy efficiency etc.
  - Interaction between different use cases/joint optimization
- **Methods**
  - Stochastic optimization
  - Machine learning and inference
  - Multi-objective optimization
- **Challenges in Heterogeneous Networks**
  - Large amount of measurements
  - Delayed & limited feedback
  - Unavailability of suitable (statistical) network models

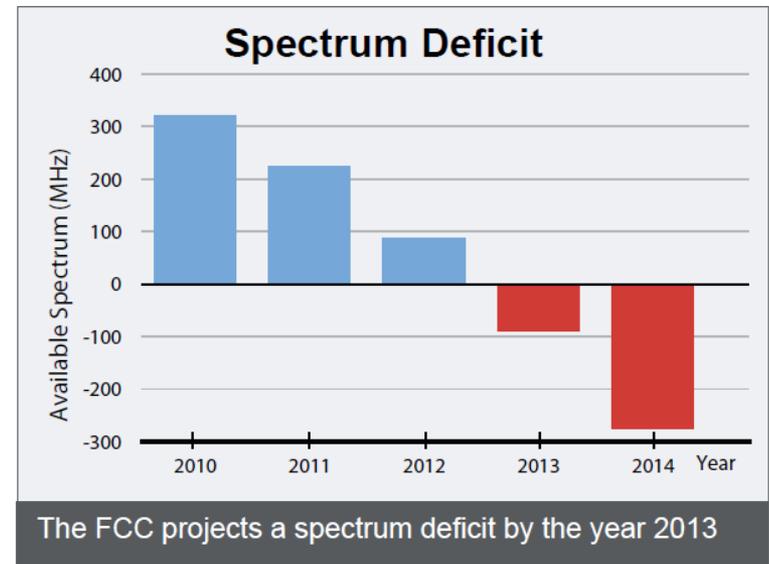


### U.S. Study claims: Wireless Point of Disconnect!



U.S. networks: 1800% increase in mobile data expected over the next 4 years

[SanDiego2011] Point of View: Wireless Point of Disconnect, GIIC, Oct. 2011



Approaches for solutions:

- ➡ Cognitive Radio Systems:  
flexible spectrum access and sharing of broadcast and cellular bands
- ➡ microwave and THz-spectrum:  
Utilize additional spectrum

- **Spectrum Efficiency**
- **Frequency Reuse / Frequency Planning / ICIC**
  
- **Multiband Carrier Aggregation**
- **New frequency bands / upto 300GHz**
  - Coverage strongly depends on carrier frequencies
  
- **Flexible Spectrum Usage**
- **Opportunistic Spectrum Access**
- **Dynamic Spectrum Management**
- **Spectrum Sharing**
- **Secondary Usage**
- **Cognitive Radio Systems**



# Sharing Physical Resources in Frequency

## Thinking beyond one band per service or one band per MNO

**Concept:** *Flexible frequency sharing between cells with shared coverage footprint for small cell deployments within one's MNO spectrum domain between several MNOs with cell footprint overlap*

- Micro-Economic spectrum trading driven by geo-location aware small scale traffic forecasts

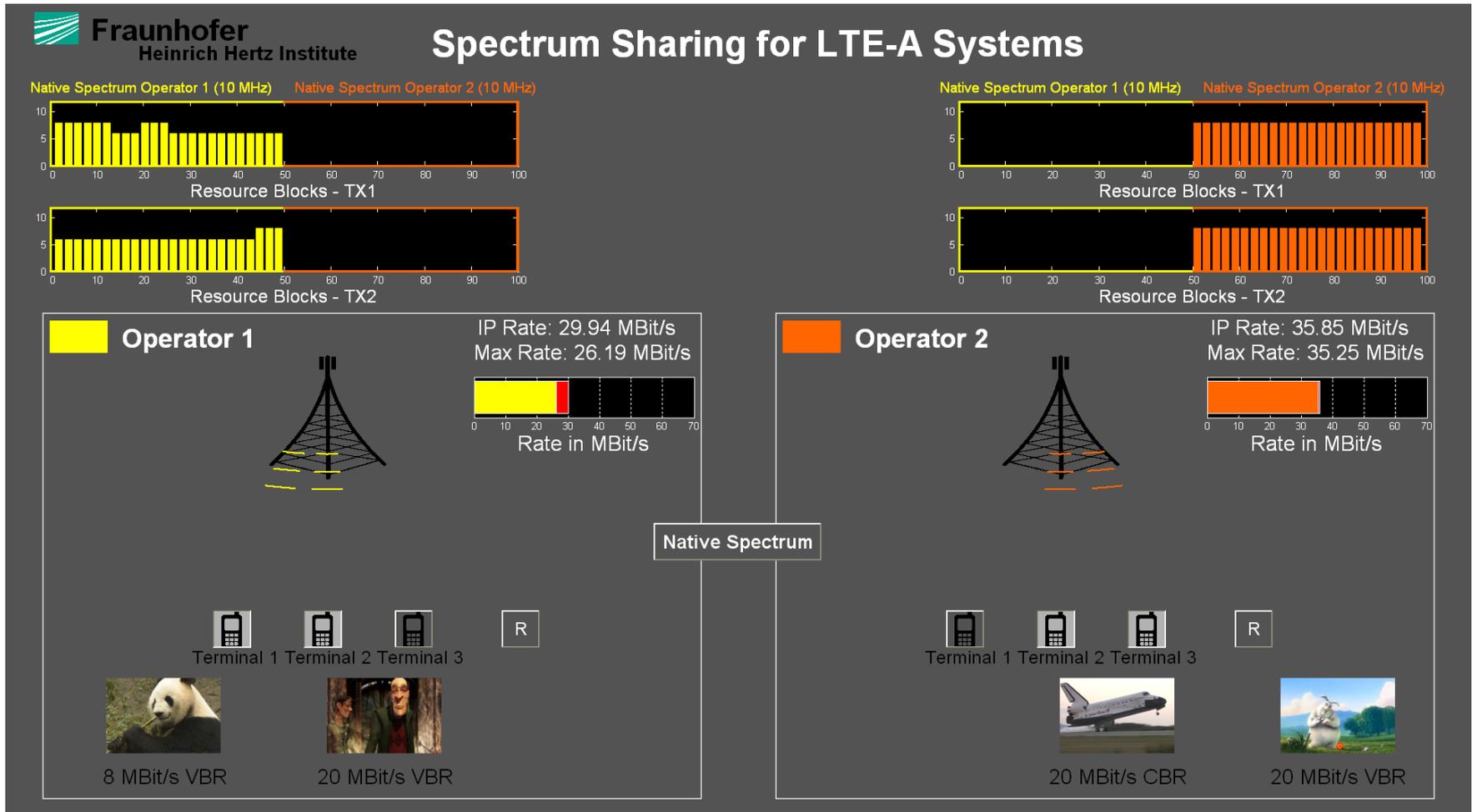
### Advantages:

- w/ site sharing: local immediate capacity shifts on demand
- w/o site sharing: easy shift of exclusive spectrum between cells
- based on CA mechanisms
- subscribers remain in native network (national roaming vs. spectrum sharing)
- additional cell deployments can be postponed
- follows concepts of DSM and SON based load balancing

### Options:

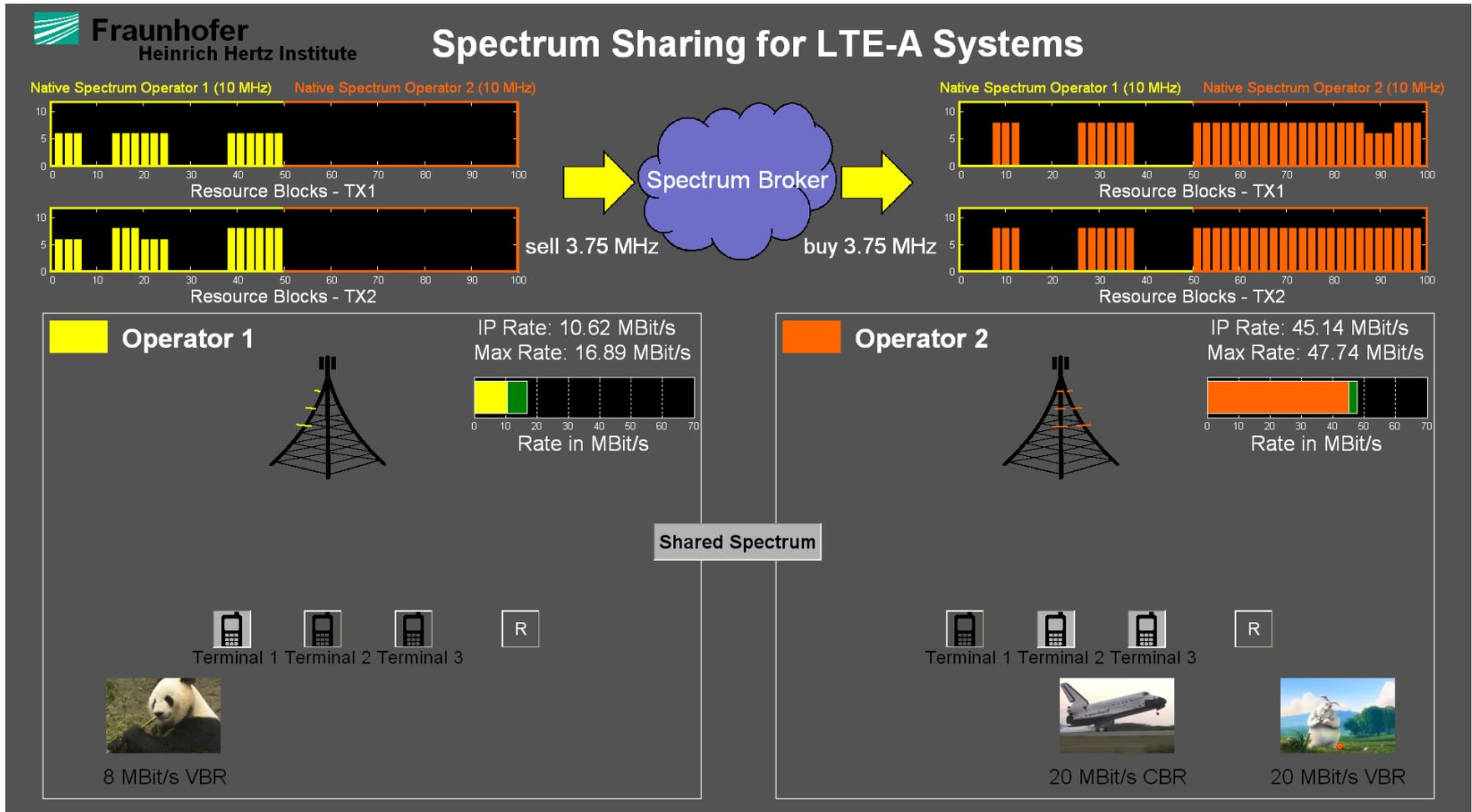
obtain/ offer spectrum options based on load predictions specific in time and geo-location  
(introduce a convertible metric between eg MNOs or MNOs and Broadcasters)

## Thinking beyond one band per service or one band per MNO



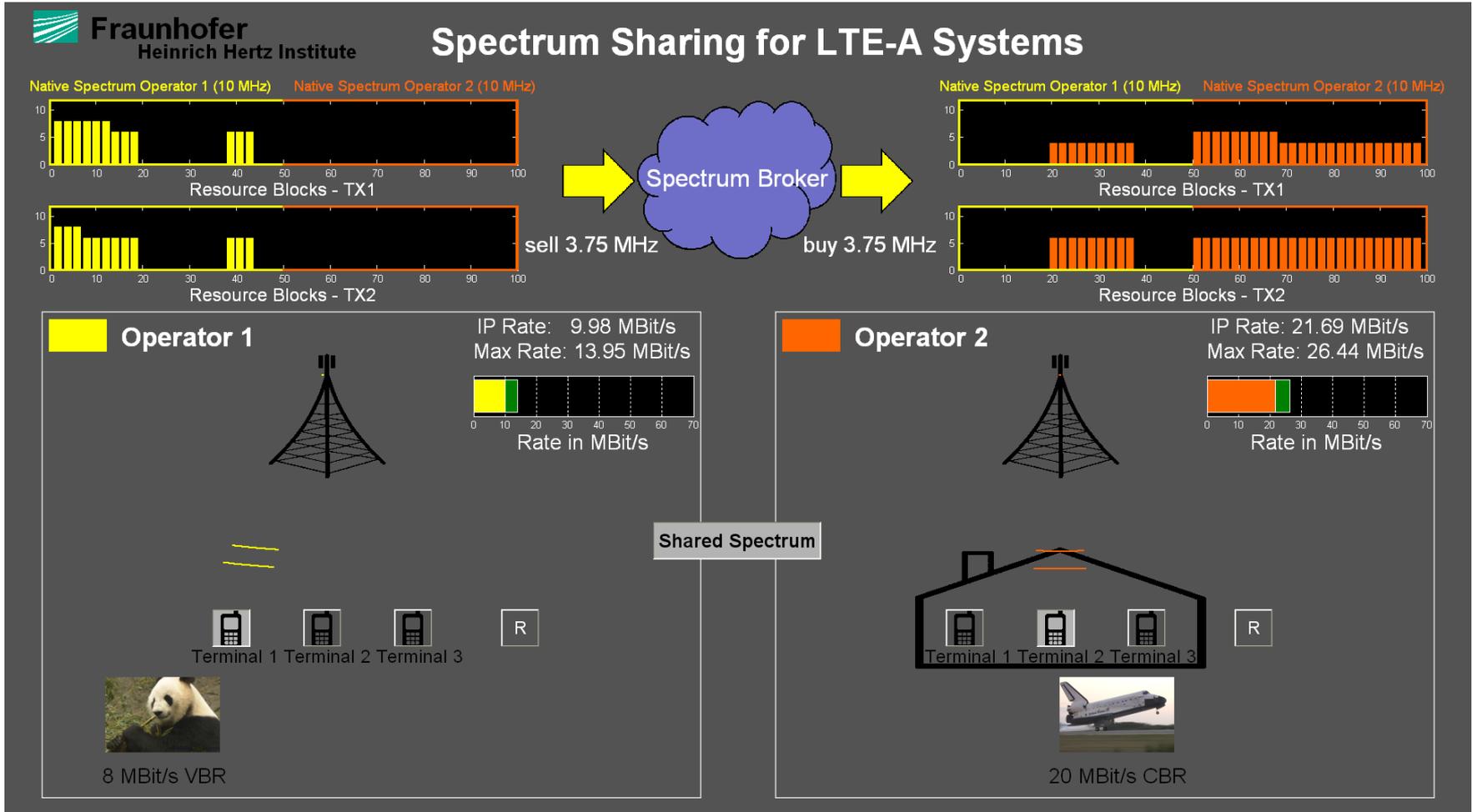
# Spectrum – shift spectrum to other cells temporarily

## Manage Peak Load Imbalances between cells of shared footprint



# Spectrum – shift spectrum to other cells temporarily

## Manage Spectrum Demand Imbalances between cells of shared footprint



## Embedding secondary services in your own active bands

**Scenario: narrow band / low rate services to be operated on LTE footprint; low complexity devices used**

**Concept: smart coexistence between LTE and systems with lower bandwidth and complexity (meters/sensors w/o LTE capability) → gray space comm**

**Primary system view:**

**embedding of secondary services air-interfaces in own spectrum**

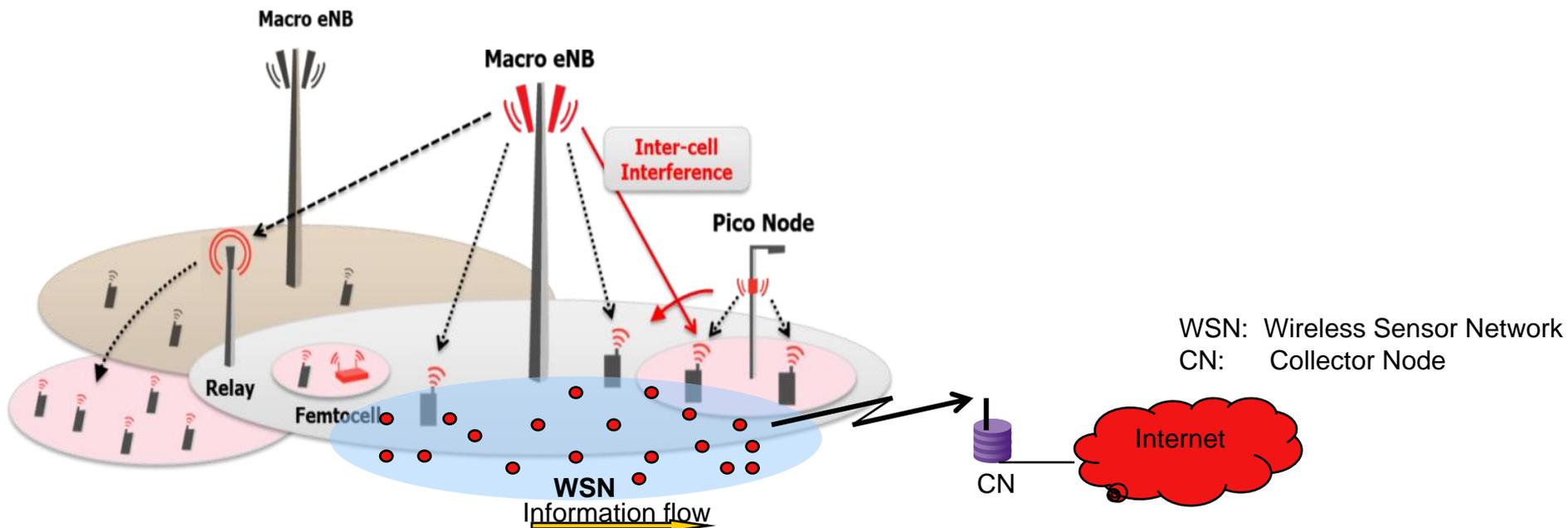
- based just on permit to operate, volume driven or event driven
- coordination with secondary's aggregation points or control channels
- can cope with interference anyway, improved resilience by e.g. CoMP

**Secondary system view:**

- can be operated with low complexity coordination capabilities (simple, cost and energy efficient)
- Basic knowledge about LTE bands and structure is sufficient

### ■ Wireless Sensor Networks (MTC, AAL, IoT)

- Energy optimized data transmission and processing (maximum network lifetime)
- Optimized and robust routing
- Energy efficient MIMO techniques
- Scalable range and flexible deployment (indoors, outdoors)



**Thank you for your attention!**

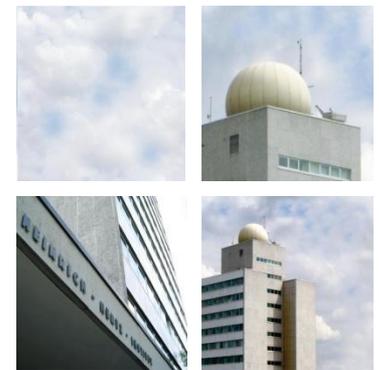
Contact:

Dr.-Ing. Thomas Haustein – [thomas.haustein@hhi.fraunhofer.de](mailto:thomas.haustein@hhi.fraunhofer.de)

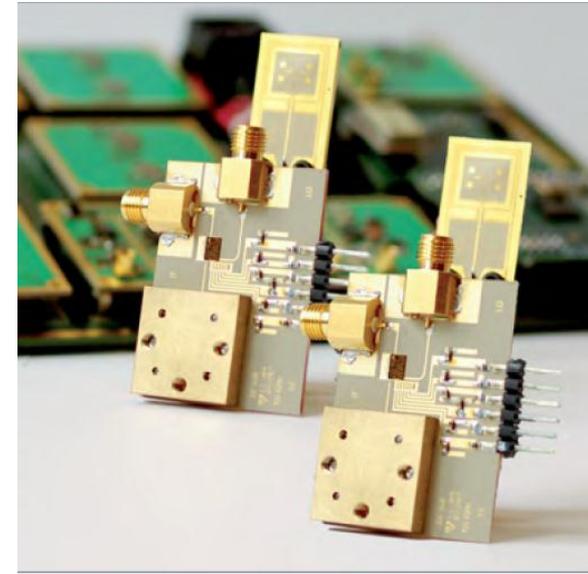
[www.hhi.fraunhofer.de/wn](http://www.hhi.fraunhofer.de/wn)

Fraunhofer Heinrich Hertz Institute

Berlin, Germany



# Millimeter-wave and Terahertz Solutions for Access and Backhaul

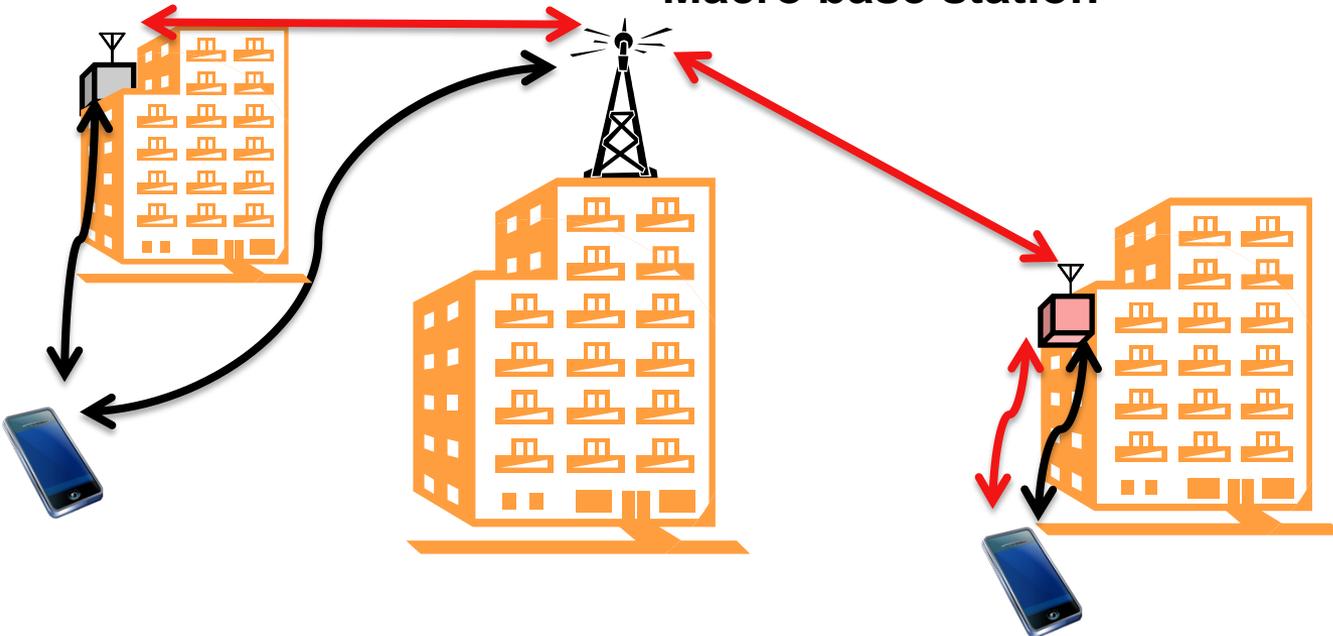


- Inflight / incabin communication
- Wireless backhaul for cellular networks
- Short range communication (WiGig)
- High capacity small cells (Microwave-WiFi, mm-wave cell overlays)



# mm-Wave in Mobile Communication

Macro base station



- Macro BTS for coverage
- Small cells for capacity enhancement
- ➔ mm-wave backhaul (point-to-point)
- Nanocells for Gbit/s offload
- ➔ mm-wave or THz access (mobile)
- ➔ mm-wave backhaul

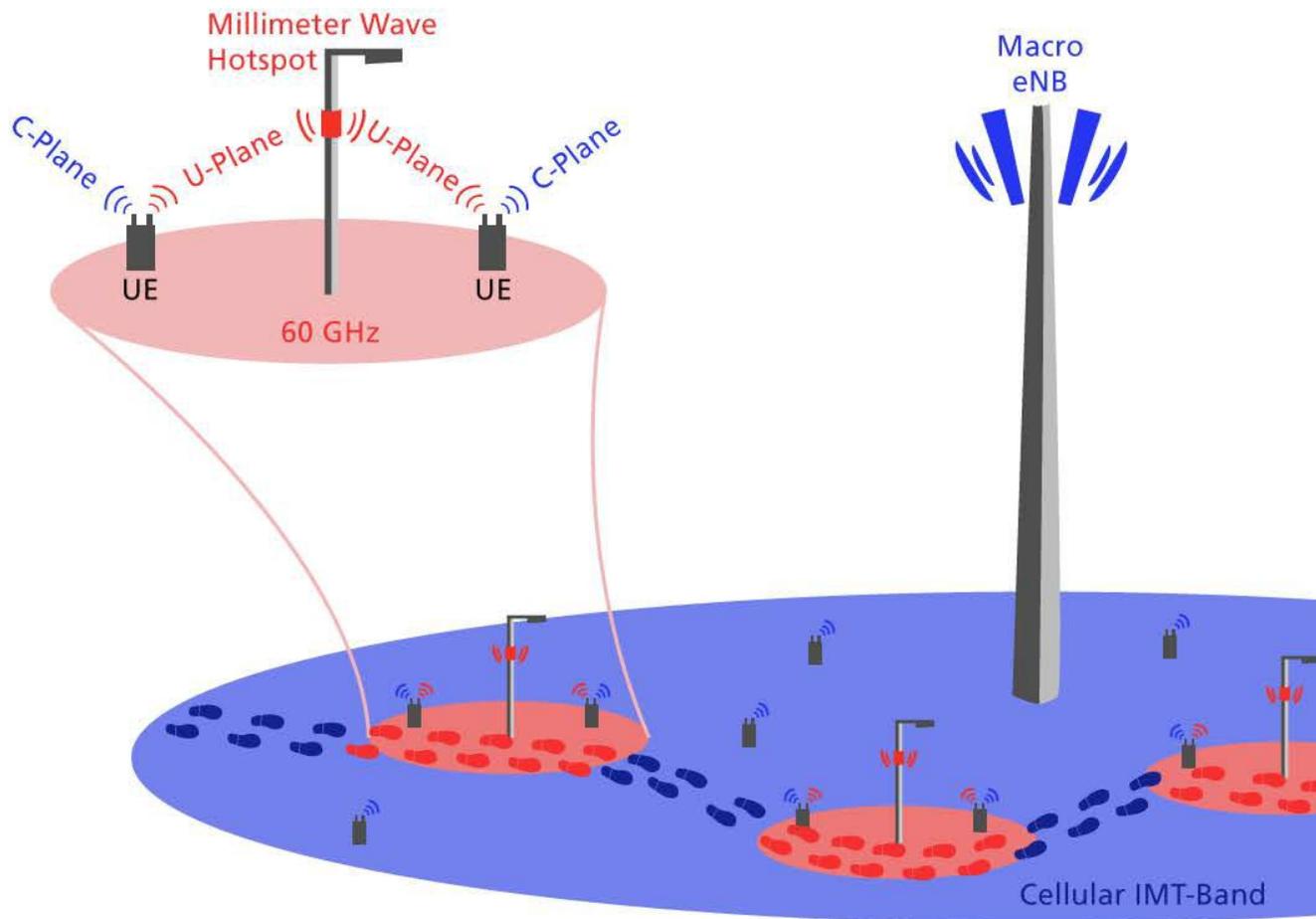
↔ 4G

↔ mm-Wave / THz

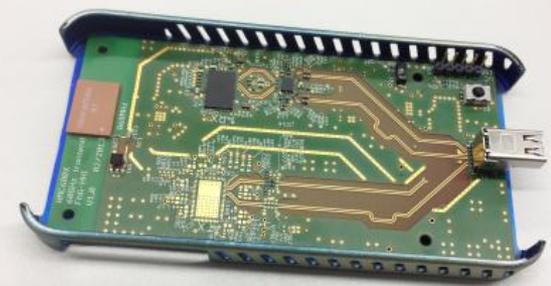
 Small base station

 Nanocell

# Millimeter Wave Cellular Overlay Showcase MWC 2013 Barcelona



Booth at MWC 2013



RF frontend with 60 GHz and 800 MHz

## mm-Wave Backhaul

- Reliable and efficient communication for realistic environments (low antenna heights)
- Interference Management for license-free bands
- Installation
  - Advanced Modem and PHY-Design
  - Cognitive spectrum management
  - Beamforming, Self Organization

## Nanocell Overlay

- User Mobility and Beam Tracking
- Handover between cellular network and overlay
  - Hybrid data link layer and control plane

