

The Power of 5G System

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- > 3GPP: 5G standards & Releases
- ➢ 5G Major Use Cases
- ➢ 5G Frequency Bands
- ➢ 5G over Non Terrestrial Networks (NTN)
- Private Networks



How 5G (& 3/4G) standards get created?

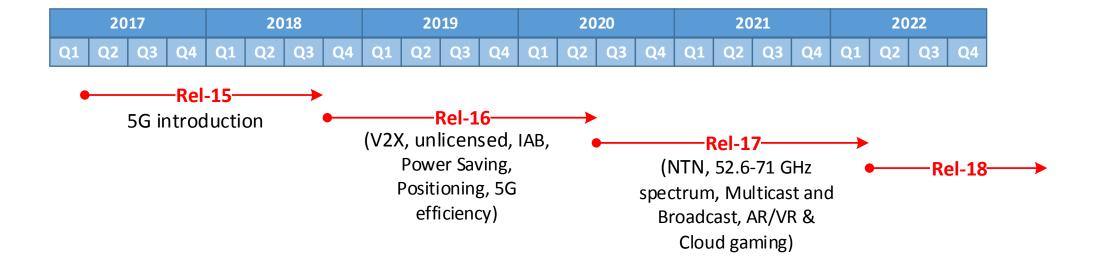
- The 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP): unites telecommunications standard development organizations (ARIB, ATIS, CCSA, ETSI, TSDSI, TTA, TTC), provides their members with an environment to produce the Specifications that define 3GPP technologies.
- Three Technical Specification Groups (TSG) in 3GPP
 - Radio Access Networks (RAN),
 - Services & Systems Aspects (SA),
 - Core Network & Terminals (CT)

3GPP Releases



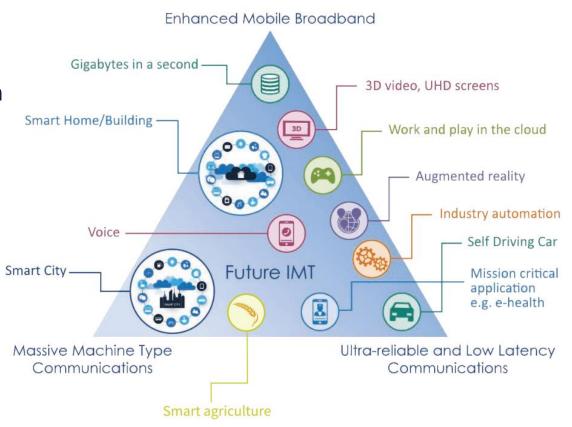
The measure of progress in 3GPP

- New features, enhancements added in every release
- A release every ~18 months





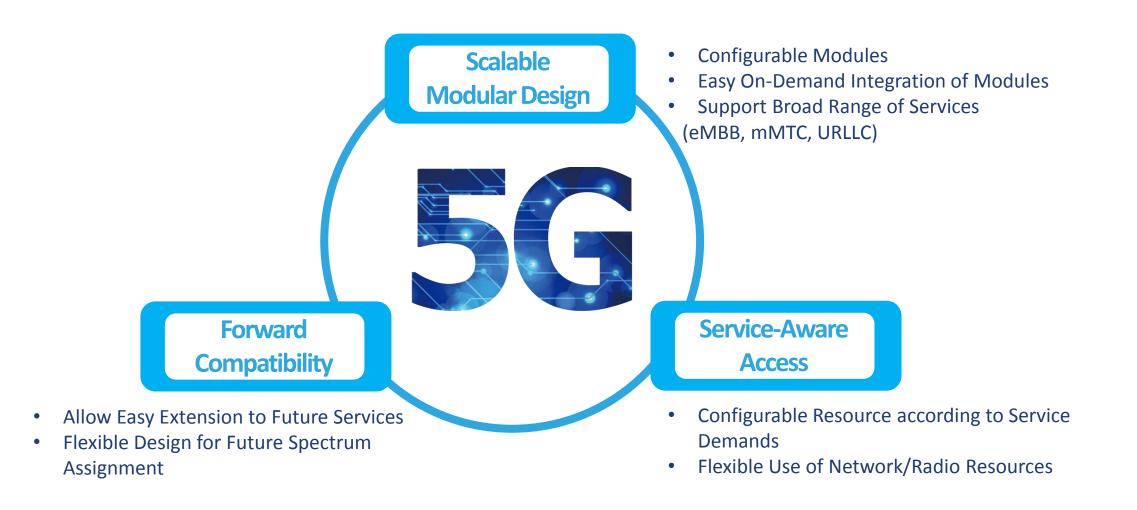
- eMBB: enhanced mobile broadband
 - Downlink peak data rate 20 Gbps
 - Uplink peak data rate 10 Gbps.
- URLLC: Ultra-Reliable and Low Latency Communication
 - 1ms Latency
 - 99.999% reliability
- mMTC: massive Machine Type Communications



5G Design Principle



One network, multiple industries



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5G Frequency Bands

Unified design across diverse spectrum bands/types

- Sub-6GHz (Low-band & Mid-band)
 - Wide coverage
 - Less complex in development of infrastructure
 - Limited spectrum (Low-band)
- mmWave (high-band)
 - More bandwidth
 - Limited coverage
 - Fixed wireless access (FWA)
- Licensed and unlicensed
 - 5G operates as stand-alone in unlicensed spectrum







Ubiquitous Coverage

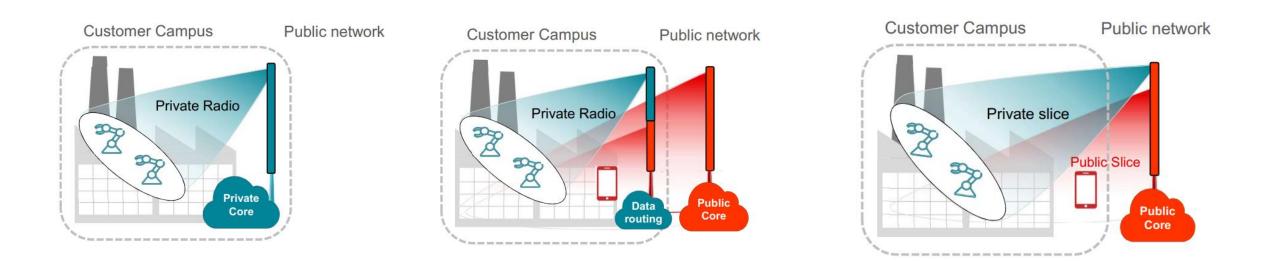
- Wide service coverage
 - roll out of 5G service in un-served areas
- Reduced vulnerability of space/airborne vehicles to physical attacks and natural disasters
 - 5G service reliability





A range of operating models

A 5G non-public network (NPN, also sometimes called a private network) provides 5G network services to a clearly defined user organisation or group of organisations. NPN is deployed on the organisation's defend premises (e.g. campus or a factory)



Private Networks

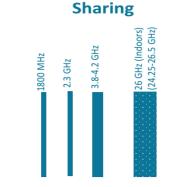
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Impact to spectrum allocation

- Allocated spectrum for "Local licences"
 - Germany: 3.7 3.8 GHz
 - UK: 3.8 4.2 GHz
 - Japan: 28.2 28.3 GHz
- Unlicensed spectrum for NPN network



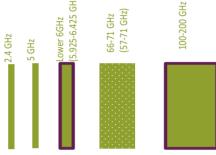
Source: Ofcom (UK) Auction: Spectrum mostly authorised on a nationwide basis. MNOs can offer slices of their network to meet business requirements.



26 GHz (Outdoors) (24.25-26.5 GHz)

> **Sharing**: Low cost licences enabling localised access to spectrum. Can be used for private networks and to extend coverage.





Exempt and light licence: Access to spectrum with low barriers is an important enabler of innovation. Wi-Fi technology is currently common across many businesses.



Thank you