



Dynamic Spectrum Access - A Solution for the growing need for Spectrum

Georg Schöne (LS telcom AG, Germany) & Robert Thelen Bartholomew (ERKMAR, UK)

ANCOM Conference “Riding the (Radio) waves of change, September 26th, 2016

Overview

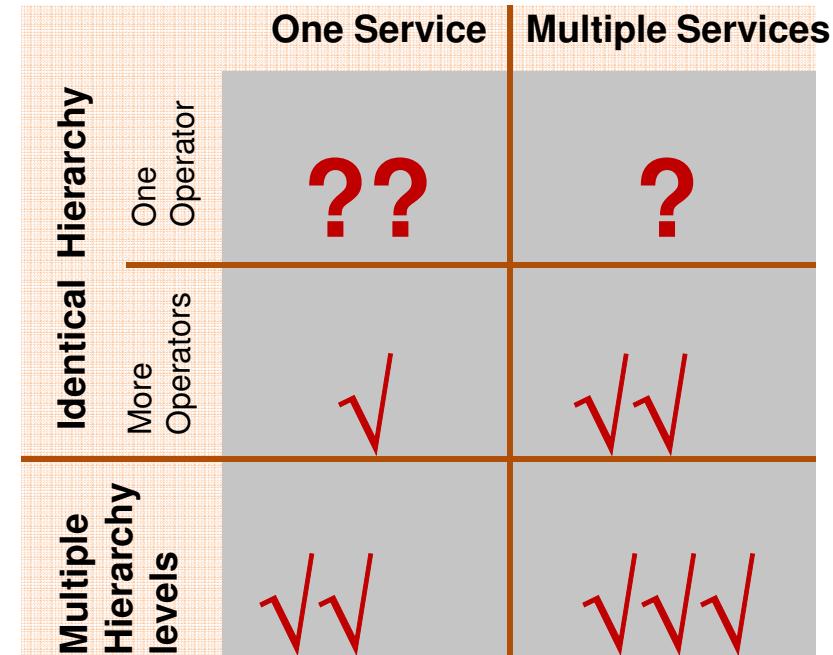


- Motivation for DSA
- DSA Methods
- The TV Whitespace Concept as an (good?) example
- International View: Who is already acting?
- Summary and Future Outlook

Dynamic Spectrum Access: Motivation

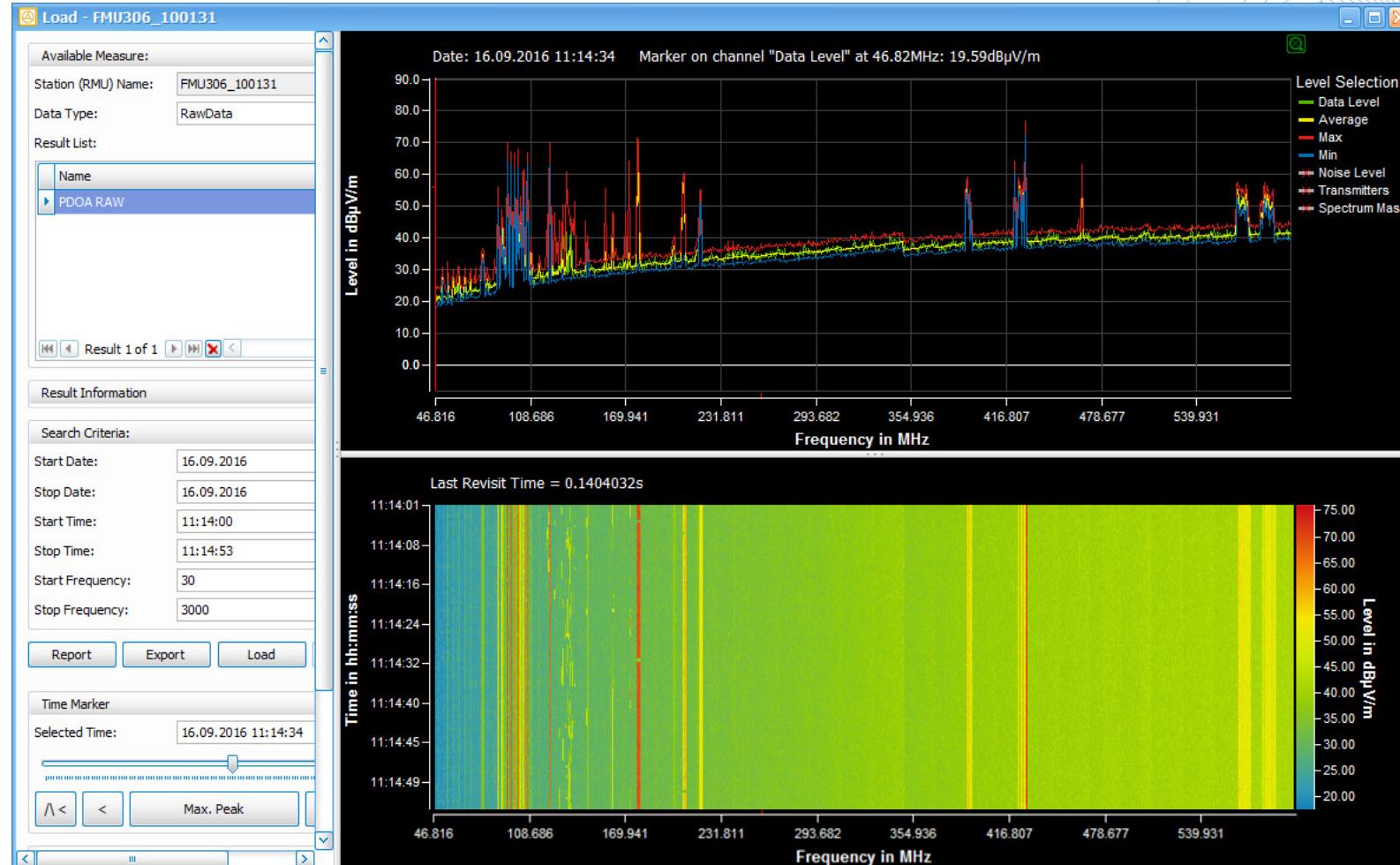


- Better usage of “residual” Spectrum
- Easy reclaim and re-farming of Spectrum
- Instant reaction possibility on emergency incidents
- Making Spectrum available which cannot be freed otherwise like military bands



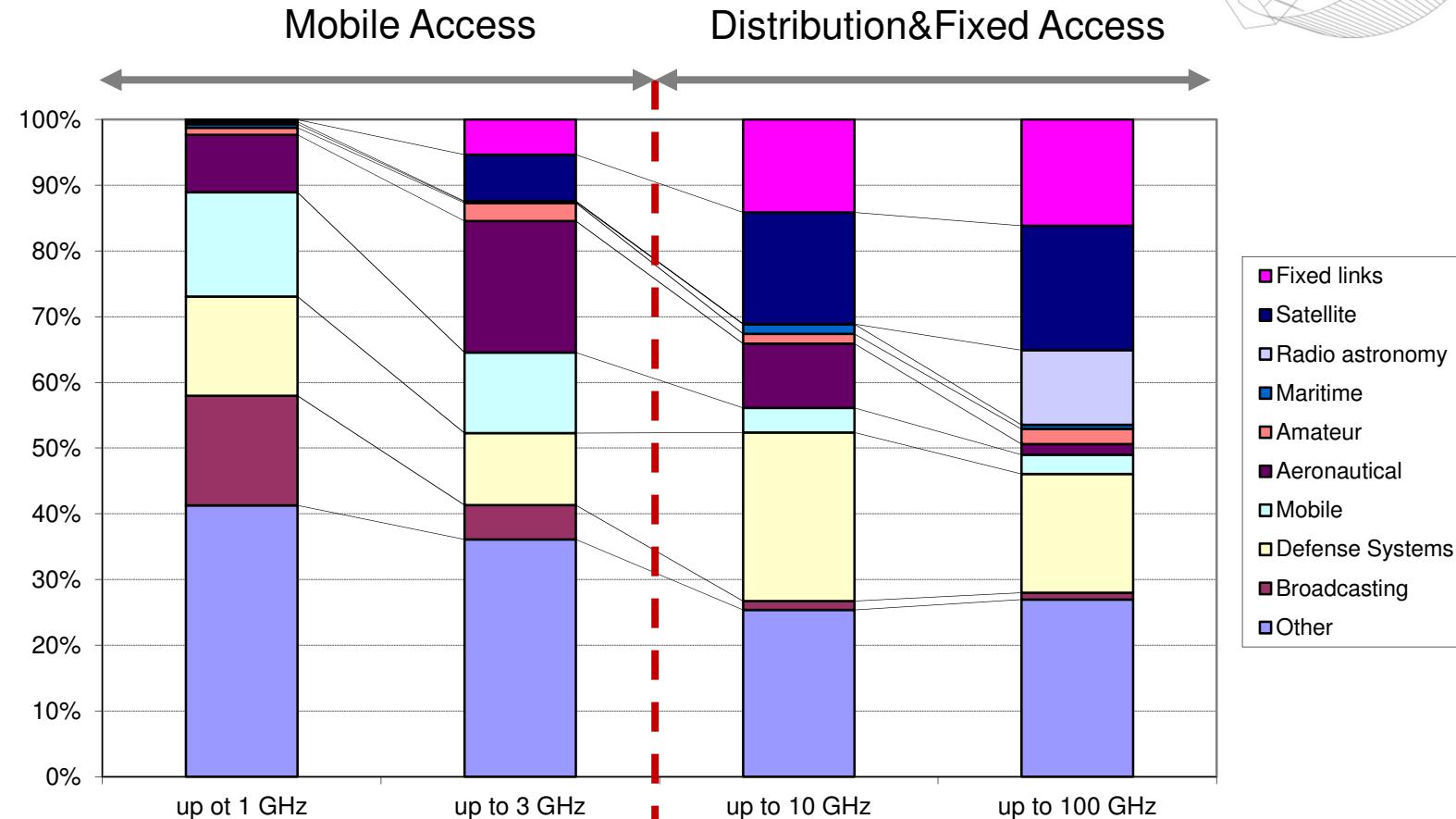
Many entities would be open for band sharing if they could definitely reclaim their frequencies within one hour

Motivation: The physical situation



The temptation: Even in Central Europe a widely empty band

Motivation ? The available band fractions



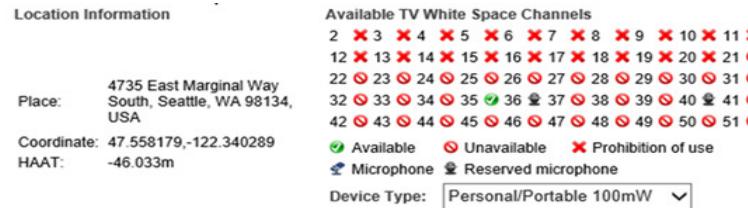
→ The fact: Possible gain of 100-200% for a specific service, but not powers of 10!

→ Reducing the cell diameter has much higher impact on available capacity

Motivation: Still there is something to gain!

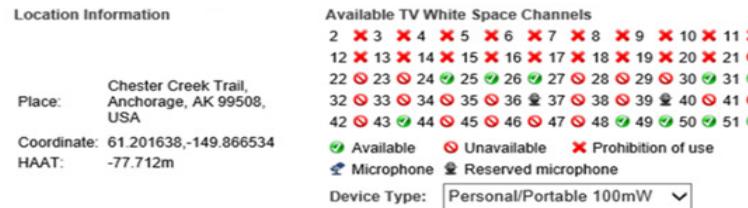


Seattle



High dense urban
1 channel

Anchorage, Alaska



Dense urban
10 channels

Toccoa, Georgia



Rural
16 channels

→ But: There are many places, where more bandwidth would be welcomed!

Dynamic Spectrum Access: Methods

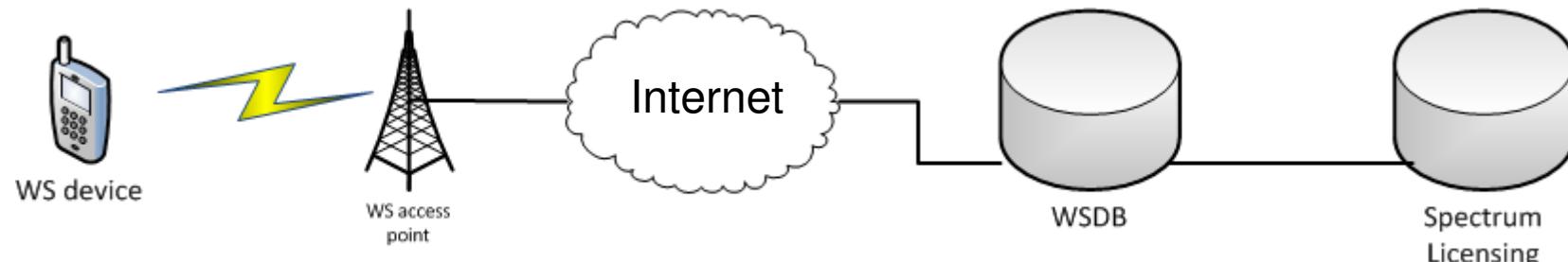


- **Self negotiating devices (listen before talk, negotiation channels...)**
 - ▶ Works fine in equally privileged scenarios of lesser importance like WiFi , Amateur Radio or CB
 - ▶ Problem of interference to others in systems with non equal link balance. Therefore not appropriate for systems with safety of live or high availability /high quality of service requirements
- **Locally controlled networks**
 - ▶ Typical example: GSM/3G: BSC assigns channel and timeslot or code for a mobile.
- **Geo-location databases**
 - ▶ All systems report to one central node

DSA Methods: The infrastructure



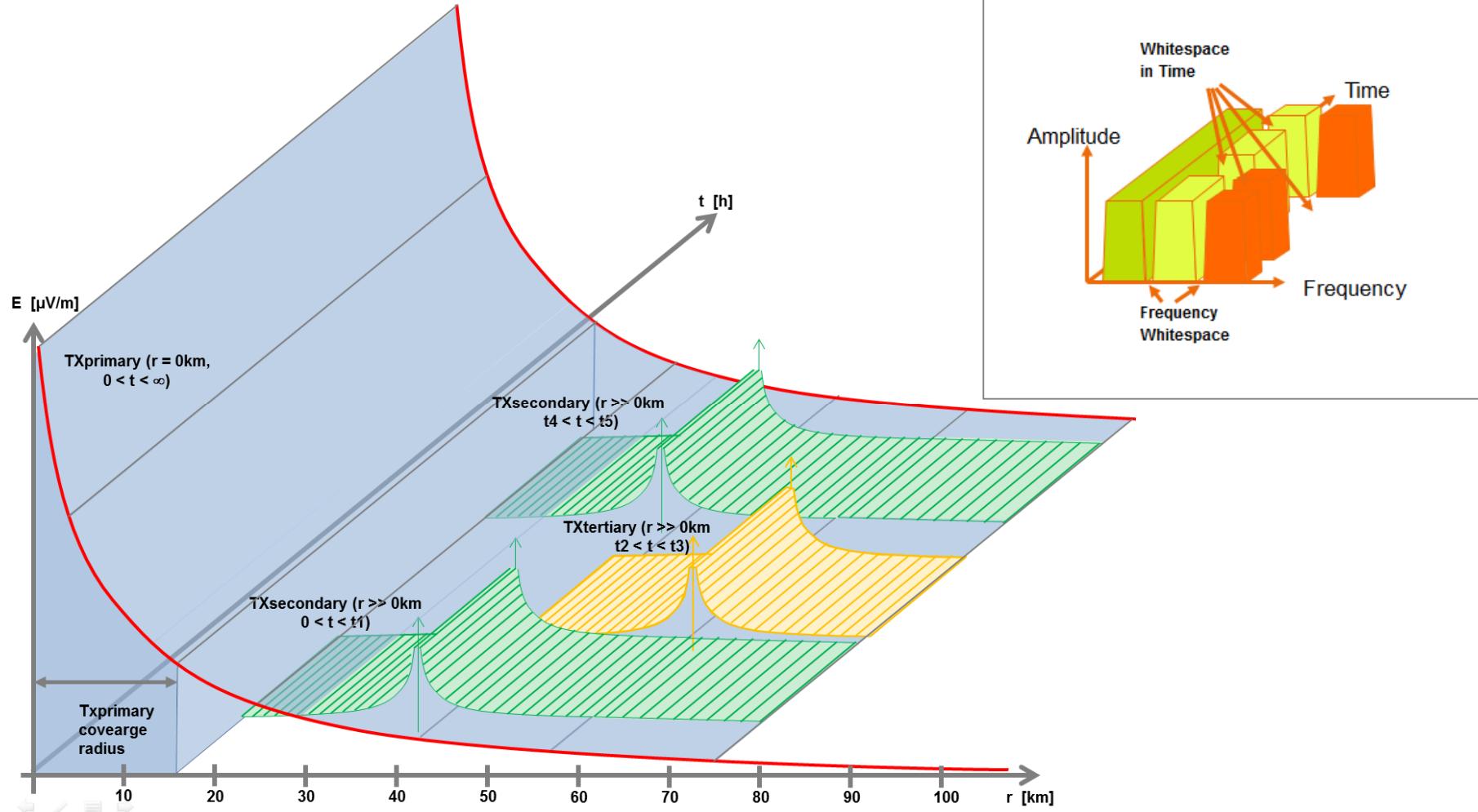
Use a Database to manage spectrum allocation



User access	Infrastructure	Interconnectivity	DSA database	Spectrum Licensing data
Consumer access device	Consumer access point Network provider infrastructure	Network transport mechanism probably internet based	Whitespaces spectrum assignment, registration, authorisation	Incumbent users, temporary protected users and regulatory controls
Large number of devices	Large number of access nodes	Multiple paths	One database OR multiple administrators	One source of prime data

Sensing is an additional option and not a solution to managing whitespaces

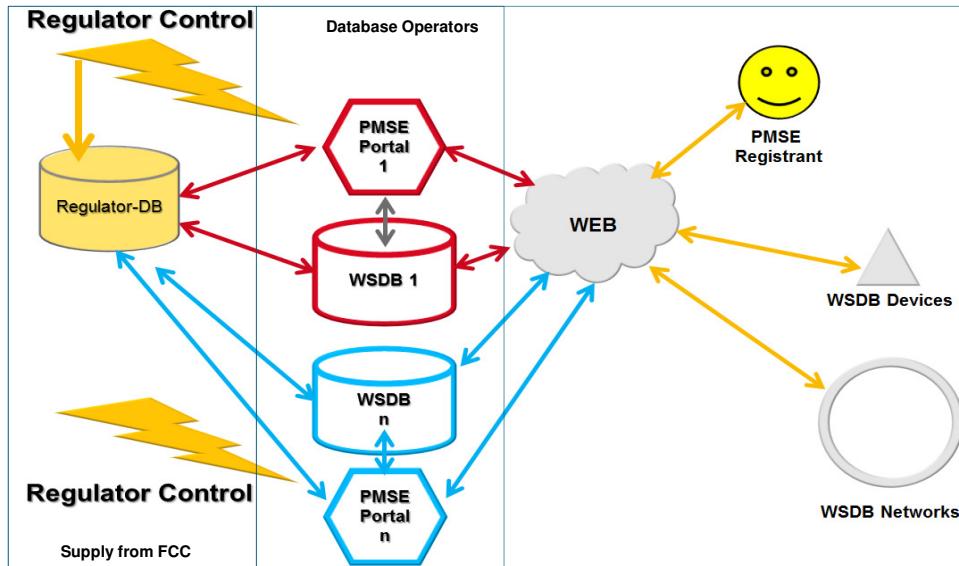
TV Whitespace Concept



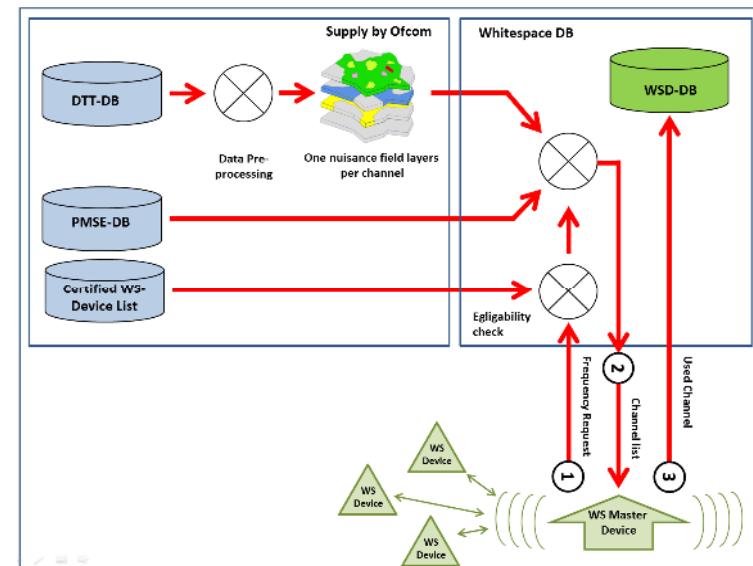
DSA (Whitespace) Mechanics: FCC vs. Ofcom



FCC: is easier to implement



OFCOM: more controlled and risk averse

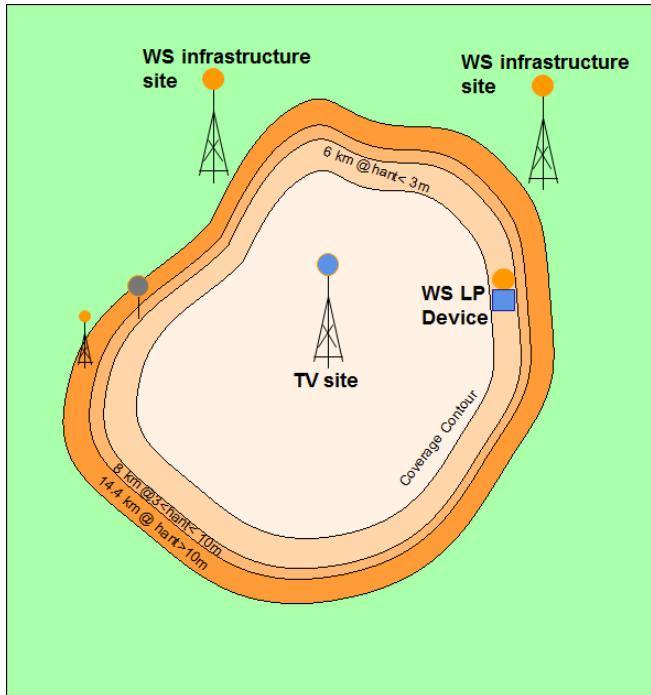


- Multiple database operators
 - More could join or leave at anytime
 - Calculates available TVWS on the fly
 - Must register protected LP-Aux
 - Must share data between databases
- Multiple database operators
 - Can only join at specific approved times
 - Calculation is a logic engine of data
 - Must provide a specific enforcement portal

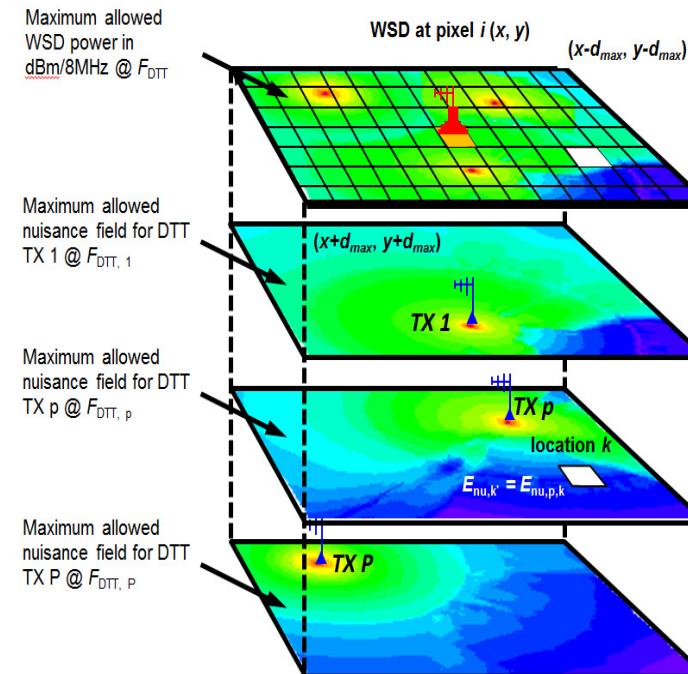
DSA (Whitespace) Physics:FCC vs. Ofcom



FCC: is easier to implement



OFCCOM: more controlled and risk averse



Whitespace Databases: An example



LS-Internet - SRVLSWEBTS - Remote Desktop Connection

Home
Channel Availability
Protected Entity Registration Service

Channel Availability

Search Location
Enter one of the following search criteria:
• Latitude Longitude (at least one behind the decimal)
• Street Address(google format)
• ZIP Code (10016)

Or select the location on the map

Select Channel
 Select all
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41
42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51

Protected Area
 Select all
 TV Channel Waiver PLMRS/CMRS
 BAS Link Border Areas
 Translator Astronomy
 Temp BAS TV Receive Site
 MVPD Lower Power Aux
 Metropolitan Offshore Radio
PLMRS/MRS Telephone
 STA Fcc Area

Show Contours Clear Contours
Get Contours in view
Call Sign:
Search Next

Tomorrow's Communication
Designed Today.

Check TV White Space Channels

Location Information

Available TV White Space Channels

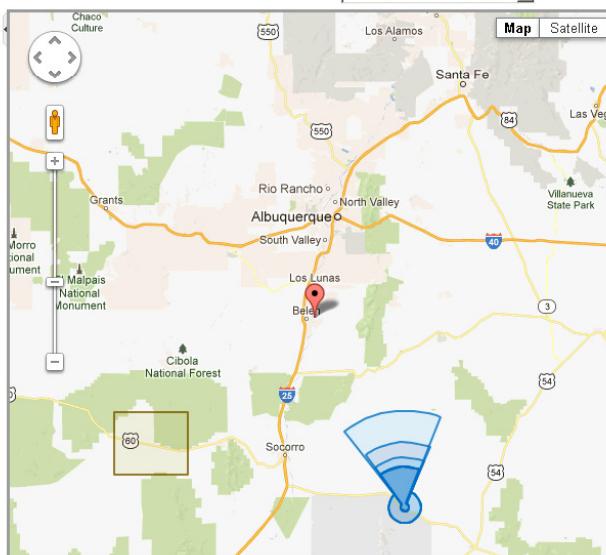
Place: 2-18 Sherrod Boulevard,
Belen, NM 87002, USA

Coordinate: 34.664841,-106.732178

HAAT: -40.443m (-37.543m antenna HAAT)

Available Unavailable Prohibition of use
 Microphone Reserved microphone

Device type: Fixed<3m

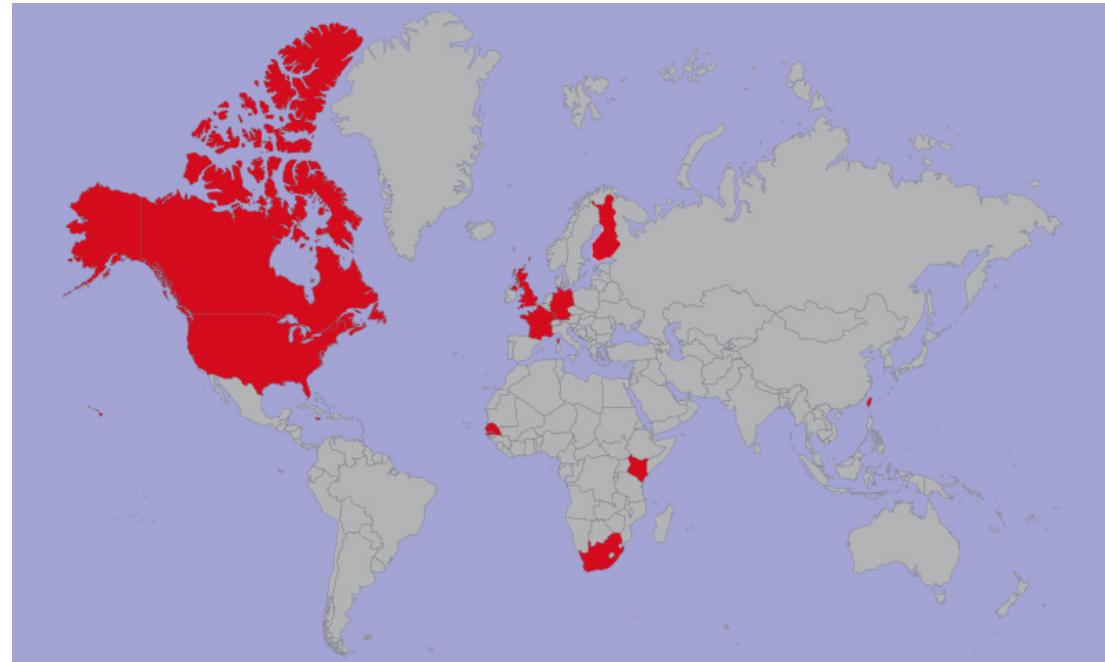


www.whitespaceforus.com

International footprint



- Operational DSA policy and operations (trial or commercial)
 - USA, Canada, Jamaica
 - UK, Finland, Germany, France
 - Singapore, Taiwan
 - Malawi, South Africa, Senegal,
 - Kenya



- Mainly TVWS although several countries are now moving to release of other bands (primarily Military spectrum)
 - Netherlands, France, USA

DSA Outlook



- No “killer” application has yet been found.....
- Applications to date are mainly about rural and similar internet access
 - Limited hardware supplier base
 - Limited application benefit
- USA has about 400 TVWS nodes mainly for rural access or trial technologies like mobile TV for sport events, or TV extension inside shopping Malls.
- UK applications are; rural internet access, flood warning, IoT type applications.

Commercial viability is doubtful

BUT.....

DSA Outlook



- The release of spectrum adjacent to used, or densely demanded spectrum opens up more opportunity... especially if this is co-ordinated worldwide.
- Trials of LTE in DSA allocations have taken place
- Chipset manufacturers get interested if there are viably large demands of co-ordinated releases
- The next wave will involve mobile broadband, probably using a version of LTE or in the roll out of 5G type capabilities.
- Huawei demonstrated this two years ago. Other commercial operators are frequently involved in discussions.



Thank you for your attention!



Im Gewerbegebiet 31-33
D-77839 Lichtenau
GERMANY

gschoene@LStelcom.com
Tel. +49 (0)7227 9535 600
www.LStelcom.com

Disclaimer



Copyright (c) 2016 by LS telcom AG

This document must neither be copied wholly or partly, nor published or re-sold without prior written permission of LS telcom. The information contained in this document is proprietary to LS telcom. The information shall only serve for documentation purposes or as support for education and training purposes and for the operation and maintenance of LS telcom products. It must be treated strictly confidential and must neither be disclosed to any third party nor be used for other purposes, e.g. software development, without the written consent of LS telcom.

This document may contain product names, e. g. MS Windows, MS Word, MS Excel and MS Access, which are protected by copyright or registered trademarks / brand names in favour of their respective owners.

LS telcom make no warranty or representation relating to this document and the information contained herein. LS telcom are not responsible for any costs incurred as a result of the use of this document and the information contained herein, including but not limited to, lost profits or revenue, loss of data, costs of recreating data, the cost of any substitute equipment or program, or claims by any third party.

Urheberrecht der LS telcom AG

Dieses Dokument darf ohne ausdrückliche Zustimmung der LS telcom AG weder insgesamt noch teilweise kopiert, veröffentlicht oder weitergegeben werden. Die Information in diesem Dokument ist intellektuelles Eigentum von LS telcom. Die Information ist nur für Dokumentationszwecke oder die Nutzung für Ausbildung und Training bestimmt, sowie für die Nutzung und Wartung von LS telcom Produkten. Die Information ist streng vertraulich zu behandeln und darf ohne ausdrückliche Zustimmung der LS telcom AG weder Dritten Parteien offenbart, noch für andere Zwecke genutzt werden, beispielsweise für Softwareentwicklung.

Dieses Dokument kann Produkt- und Markennamen enthalten, beispielsweise MS Windows, MS Word, MS Excel und MS Access, die durch Urheberrecht, Markenrecht oder Namensrecht der jeweiligen Rechteinhaber geschützt sind.

LS telcom gibt keinerlei Garantie oder Zusicherung im Zusammenhang und aus diesem Dokument und der darin enthaltenen Information. LS telcom übernimmt keinerlei Haftung für Schäden, Kosten und Aufwendungen, die aus der Nutzung dieses Dokuments und der darin enthaltenen Information entstehen, inklusive, aber nicht nur, für entgangener Gewinne oder Umsätze, Datenverlust, Kosten der Datenwiederherstellung, Aufwendungen für die Ersatzbeschaffung von Hardware oder Software, oder für Ansprüche dritter Parteien.