



3GPP delivering the 5G promise

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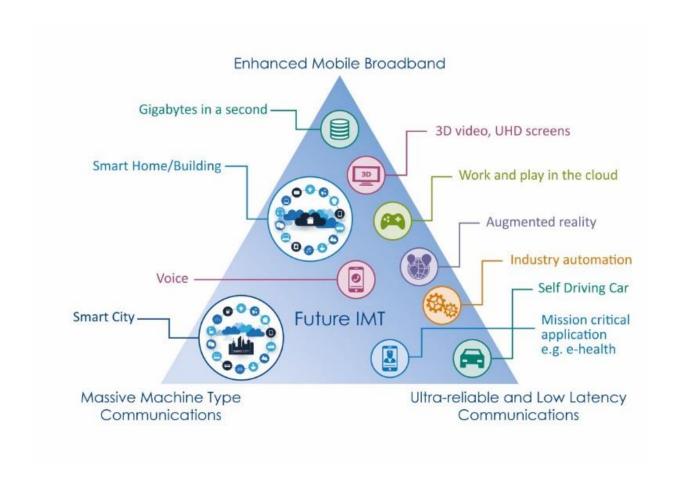
ETSI CTO & Head of 3GPP MCC





What did we set out to achieve?





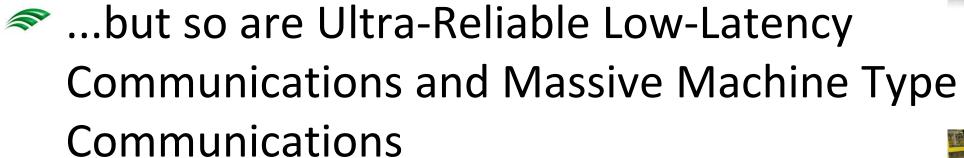
Source: ITU-R

Which is more important?



Evolved Mobile Broadband is important

- The main priority for some early operators
- Business models and revenue streams are well understood
- 5G Phase1 addresses very well this use case family



- URLLC features are contained in 5G Phase 1
- URLLC and mMTC to be fully covered in 5G Phase 2



Is 5G just higher data rates?



IMT2020 detailed performance targets are being set by ITU-R as follows:

- Peak data rate
- Peak spectral efficiency
- User experienced data rate
- 5th percentile user spectral efficiency
- Average spectral efficiency
- Area traffic capacity
- User plane latency
- Control plane latency
- Connection density
- Energy efficiency
- Reliability
- Mobility
- Mobility interruption time
- Bandwidth

[Downlink: 20Gbit/s, Uplink: 10Gbit/s]

[Downlink: 30bit/s/Hz, Uplink: 15bit/s/Hz]

[Dense Urban Downlink: 100Mbit/s, Uplink: 50Gbit/s]

[Indoor Hotspot, eMBB scenario: Downlink: 0,3bit/s/Hz]

[Indoor Hotspot, eMBB scenario: Downlink: 9bit/s/Hz/TRxP]

[Downlink indoor hotspot (eMBB scenario): 10Mbit/s/m²]

[4ms for eMBB, 1 ms for URLLC]

[Minimum 20ms, ideally 10ms]

[eMTC scenario, 1 000 000 devices per km²]

[no values at this stage]

[URLLC scenario: 1-10⁻⁵]

[Up to 500 Km/h (Rural eMBB)]

[eMBB and URLLC scenarios: 0ms]

[Minimum 100MHz, Maximum 1GHz]

Where did our work begin?





3GPP consultative workshop: Phoenix, September 2015

- 550 experts from industry, government, regulators, research and academia
- Agreed to split 5G Standardization into two phases:
 - Phase 1 (new radio and core network) to be delivered by mid 2018 (to address a more urgent sub-set of commercial needs)
 - Phase 2 to be delivered by end 2019 (to address all identified use cases and requirements)
- Agreed that 5G standards must address 3 major use case families: eMBB, mMTC, URLLC
- Intention was to enable new industry sectors to benefit from 5G (e.g., Automotive, Health, Energy, Manufacturing ...)
- ...but 5G building blocks were already being defined in ETSI, e.g.:
 - ETSI ISG Network Functions Virtualization (NFV): started work in 2013
 - ETSI ISG Multi-Access Edge Computing (MEC): started work in 2014

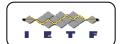


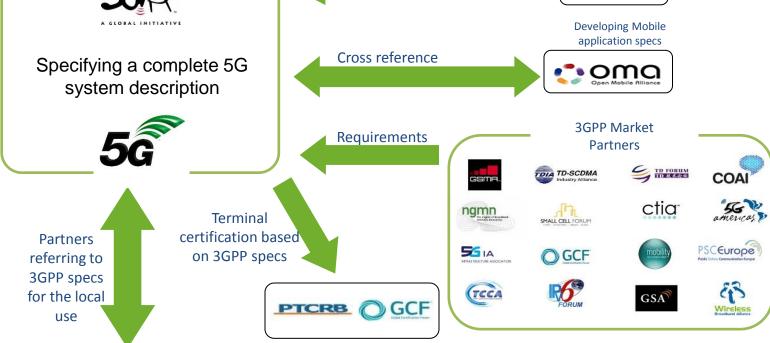
Who is doing what?



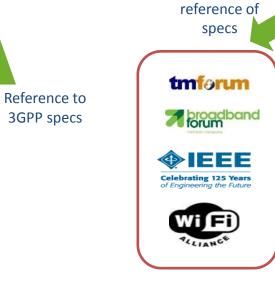








Referring to specs













EU

ETSI

Developing Recommendations

ITU-R/T

Japan

Cross

Where are we now?



5G NR (new radio) completed ahead of schedule

- The specification of 5G NR completed in December 2017, **6 months ahead of schedule**, at the request of those players that wished to deploy 5G early (in non-standalone mode)
- The remainder of 5G Phase 1 (including Next Generation Core Network) on schedule to be completed by June 2018 (enabling deployment in standalone mode)

...but how was that possible?

- 3GPP Working Groups saw a large increase in experts participation (more than 600 experts present in some working group meetings)
- During 2017, 3GPP processed 100 000 input contributions during 75 000 delegate/days of meetings
- This represents an *unprecedented* effort from the whole industry....

Enhanced Packet Core

Is it just the same old faces?





3GPP Members now include, for example:

- Agricultural machinery manufacturers (e.g., John Deere, Husqvana, etc)
- **Automotive** manufactures (e.g, Volkswagen, Volvo, Toyota)
- Rail (e.g., Internationale Union of Railways)
- Factory Automation companies (e.g., Siemens)
- **Energy** Sector (e.g., Legrand)
- **Environment** (e.g., Veolia)
- **Broadcasting** Community (e.g., EBU, BBC, TDF)
- **Satellite** Community (e.g., ESO, Inmarsat)
- Aerospace (e.g., Lockheed Martin, BAE)
- **Retail** Sector (e.g., Alibaba)
- **Social Media** (e.g., Facebook)
- **Advertising** (e.g., Google)



http://www.3gpp.org/about-3gpp/membership













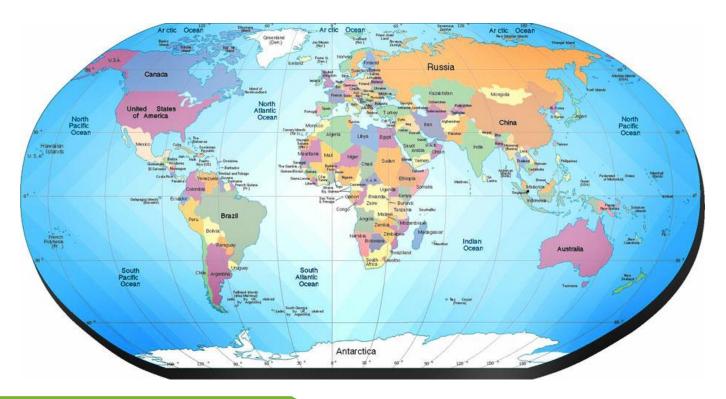
Is it really an International Standard?





Participation in 3GPP, 569 member companies in 43 countries from:

- **Africa**
- Asia (especially China, India, Japan and Korea)
- Australia
- **Greater Europe**
- North America



What will the economic impact be?



- Accenture report (Jan 2017) estimates :
 - U.S. GDP boost of \$500 billion
 - Creation of 3 million new jobs

https://newsroom.accenture.com/content/1101/files/Accenture_5G-Municipalities-Become-Smart-Cities.pdf

Saratoga, CA
29,900 Pop.

Jobs Created

GDP Growth

Saratoga CA
300

Seaumont, TX
118,000 Pop.
118,000 Pop.
9,472,000 Pop.
90,000

\$180M

\$14B

"5G-powered smart city solutions applied to the management of vehicle traffic and electrical grids alone could produce an estimate of \$160 billion in benefits and savings for local communities and their residents. These 5G attributes will enable cities to reduce commute times, improve public safety and generate significant smart-grid efficiencies."



So what next?



- Completion of 5G Phase 1 (Rel15)
 - Scheduled for June 2018
- Agree contents of 5G Phase 2 Rel16)
 - Studies already underway
 - Definitive plans and priorities to be set
- Continue to work with different industry sectors and encourage their active participation in standards setting
- Release 16 will be the beginning of 5G, not the end!



For more Information:





www.3gpp.org

Search for WIDs at http://www.3gpp.org/specifications/work-plan and http://www.3gpp.org/specifications/work-plan and http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Information/WORK_PLAN/ (See excel sheet)