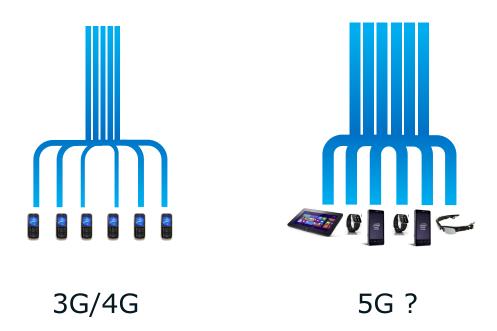


What is 5G?

Devices and Networks for Future Embedded Mobile Internet

Dr. Geng Wu, Chief Scientist Dr. Clara Li Wireless Standards and Technologies October 24, 2013

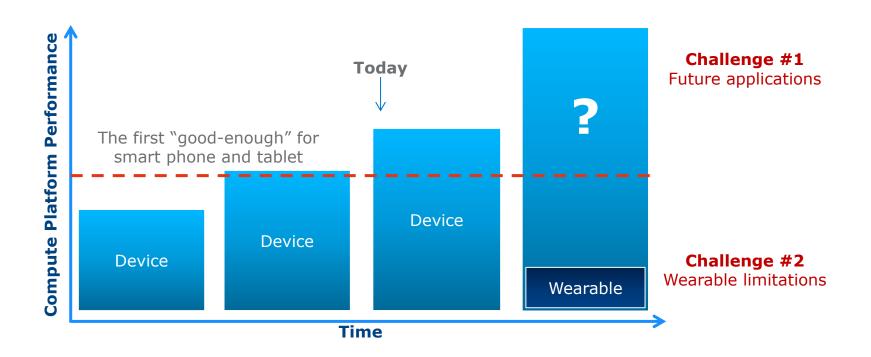
The capacity pressure on network infrastructure



3G offer fat pipes. 4G delivers fatter pipes. 5G will be even better.



The gap between applications and mobile compute platform



"Good-enough" computing fueled the last 1000x capacity growth.

What will enable the next 1000x capacity?



The drive toward scalability and efficiency



- Efficiency (b/s/Hz/m2/Joule/\$)
- Best connected: D2D->adhoc->mesh; multi-RAT traffic aggregation/steering
- Shared spectrum, new spectrum (e.g. mmWave)
- Self organization network: unplanned/lightly planned deployment
- Energy efficiency
- **Versatility**
- Support a large variety of KPIs, devices, apps.
- **Scalability**
- Scalability across the optimization vectors: vertical versus horizontal

Technology focus is shifting from SE to NE to EE.

Scalable in data rate, number of devices, coordination level and applications.



The seemingly confusing expectations...

10x?

100x?

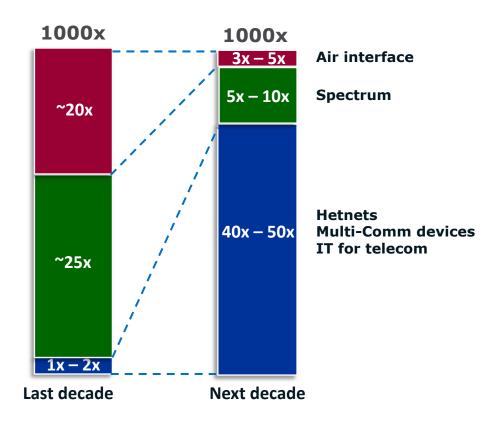
1,000x?

10,000x?

What really matters is user's experience



The technology vectors for the next 1000x capacity

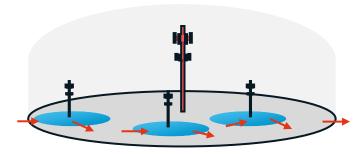


Capacity must come from multiple vectors.

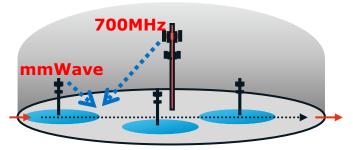
Gains in Air Interface and Spectrum are approaching their limit.



Technology trend 1 – Overlay networks for spectrum and energy saving

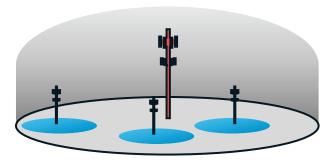


Excessive handovers in traditional heterogeneous networks

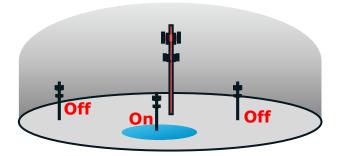


Hetnet+CA = Control plane anchored at macro-cell, traffic channels from small cells

User experience for now, high frequency bands for future



Incremental small cell deployment according to traffic growth

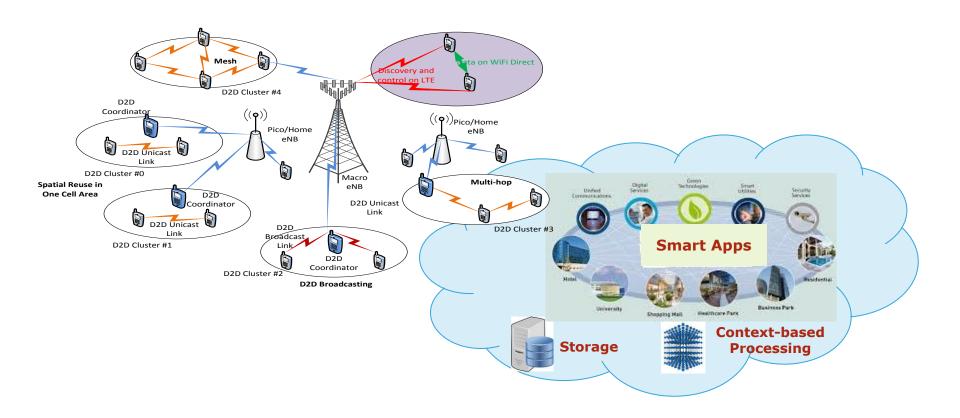


Turn off selected cell sites at light traffic hours

Coverage for now, network energy saving for future



Technology trend 2 - Underlay networks for proximity services and wearables

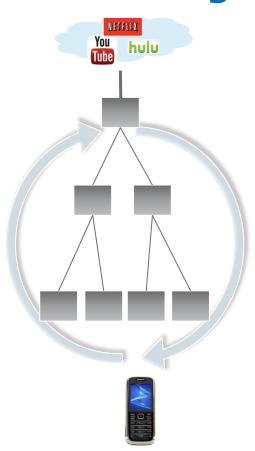


Many devices, many underlay networks, one intelligent cloud

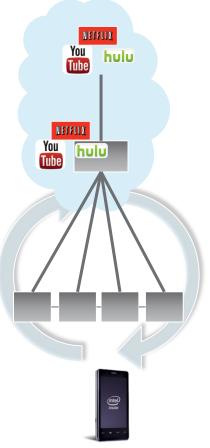


Technology trend 3 - Cloud expansion to

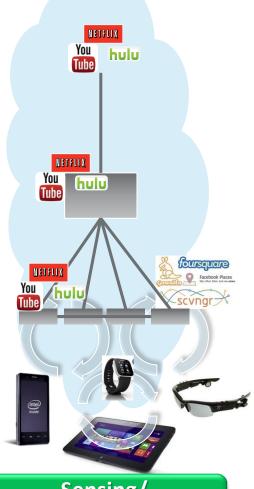
network edge and to devices



Remote cloud Basic terminal



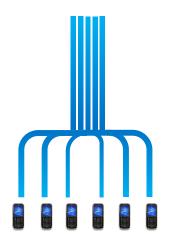
Adaptive control/ Collaboration



Sensing/ Proximity Services



How does 5G network scale?







5G **without** Undelay Networks and Local Cloud



5G with **Undelay Networks** and **Local Cloud**

Underlay networks and local cloud are essential for backbone and core network scalability



How does 5G meet the expectations

10x

100x

1,000x

10,000x



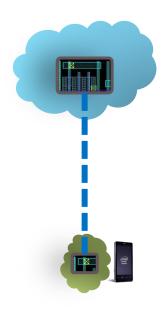
What really matters is user's experience



How can 5G help mobile compute?



2G Mobile Terminal Compute



3G/4G Network Assisted Compute

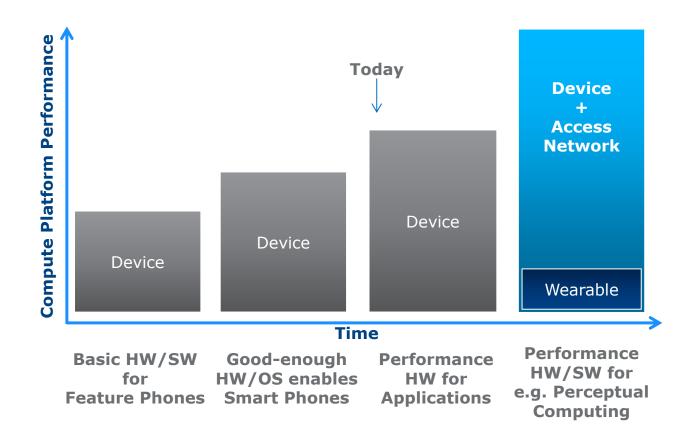


5G Device + Access Network Compute

5G air interface very high bandwidth and ultra low latency make seamless device + access network compute possible



The platforms for the next 1000x capacity



Future mobile compute = Device + Access Network compute platforms enabled by 5G wireless communication technologies.



