

# CW Wireless Heritage SIG

**"1994 to 2014: Mass consumer cellular and the mobile broadband revolution" - Broadband radio, digital radio, smart phone and smart networks.**

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# Agenda

- GSM900 and DCS1800 (2G)
- From voice and text to data and multi-media on the move
- TETRA
- UMTS and that auction! (3G)
- 3G evolution, high speed packet access
- Not just cellular, digital broadcasting, Bluetooth, NFC, GNSS, WiFi...
- LTE (4G)
- Mobile broadband use cases
- LTE-Advanced, true 4G mobile broadband



# GSM timeline in the UK

- 1980: Conservative Government pursued two parallel policy objectives – privatisation and liberalisation, both would play a role in shaping the UK telecommunications landscape
- 1989: The UK Department of Trade & Industry (DTI) produced a document 'Phones on the Move' that first proposed PCN (Personal Communications Networks (later known as DCS 1800 and subsequently GSM 1800) networks to operate in the 1800MHz frequency band
- July 1992: Vodafone launched the Country's first GSM900 network
- September 1993: Mercury one2one launched the Country's first DCS1800 network (later became GSM1800) – The first 1800MHz network in the World
- December 1993: Cellnet launched their GSM900 network
- April 1994: Orange launched their DCS1800 network (later became GSM1800)

# GSM timeline in the UK

- April 1994: Orange launched their DCS1800 network (later became GSM1800)

# 4 UK GSM operators

**Mercury**  
**one2one**



**Mercury**  
**one2one**

**FREE**

**OFF-PEAK  
LOCAL CALLS**



 hutchison telecom



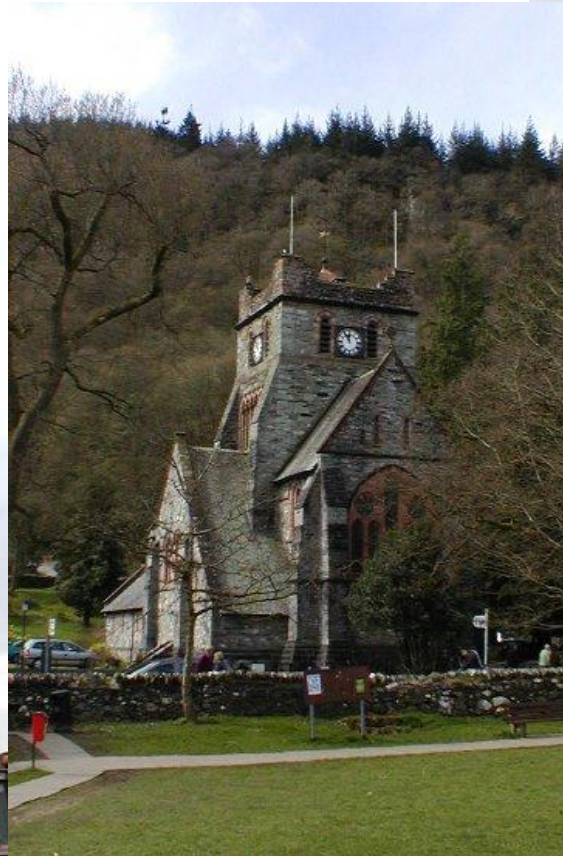
*Vodafone opened its pan-European GSM network in December 1991, providing coverage in the London area. Ultimately GSM subscribers will be able to make and receive calls throughout Europe.*



# GSM installations



# GSM installations





# Macro-cell sites



- Non of these are original equipment's from the 1992/93/94 launch networks, these are upgraded base stations, later generations of equipment...



# Micro-cell sites



Two GSM transceivers = typically 14  
voice channels + control channels



One GSM transceiver = typically 7  
voice channels + control channel



# Core network



# DCS1800 (later GSM1800)



Siemens m200 & Motorola m300

Nokia 2140



Motorola mr1



# Data

Option GPRS data card



Nokia HSCSD data card (28k8)

Nokia 2140 with CS data card (9k6)



# CSD - HSCSD - GPRS - EDGE

Nokia 7110



Ericsson  
R380



Nokia 9210



Nokia 6230i



# Smartphones...

## Blackberry

- Designed and Manufactured by RIM (Research In Motion)
- First model came to market in 1999
- Integrate with enterprise email via BES (Blackberry Enterprise Server)
- Integrated security
- GSM/GPRS

## Apple iPhone

- On January 9, 2007 Steve Jobs announced the iPhone at the Macworld convention
- On June 29, 2007 the first iPhone was released
- Networks competed for the iPhone - a very new business model... o2 network in UK
- GSM/GPRS



# Nokia dominated the GSM market



Nokia 1011    Nokia 2140    Nokia 3210e    Nokia 6230i

# TETRA



- Trans European Trunked Radio Access
- Standardised by ETSI in 1995
- TETRA uses TDMA with four user channels on one radio carrier and 25 kHz spacing between carriers
- Both point-to-point and point-to-multipoint transfer can be used
- Digital data transmission is also included in the standard though at a low data rate
- Commercial networks failed in the UK due to the rise of cellular
- UK Emergency services network – Airwave
- Transport for London and some airports

# UMTS timeline

- 1991 – ETSI establishes SMG5 to develop standards for UMTS
- 1992 – Global radio frequencies are reserved for UMTS
- (92/93/94 – UK GSM networks launch)
- 1998 – ETSI & ARIB unite to form 3GPP
- 1999 – 3GPP published first version of UMTS standards (R99)
- 2000 – UK Spectrum auction
- 2001 – NTT DoCoMo launches the World's first WCDMA network
- 2003 – First UMTS networks launch in UK



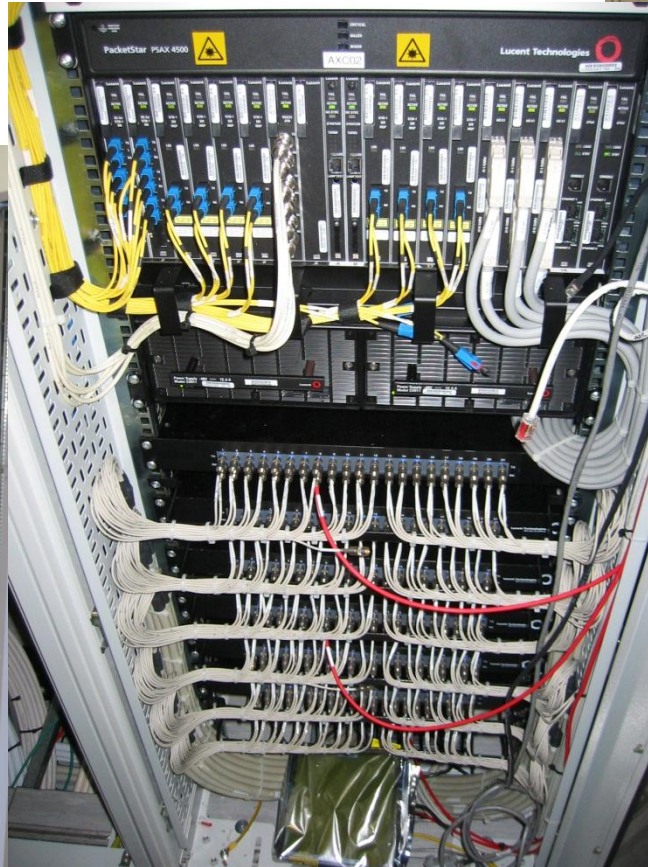
# 3G, an expensive gamble...

- In the year 2000 an auction was held for spectrum in the 2100MHz band, this band was to support the new 3G technology
- The outcome of the auction was 5 awards:
  - Licence A – TIW (H3G) at a cost of £4,384,700,000
  - Licence B – Vodafone at a cost of £5,964,000,000
  - Licence C – BT at a cost of £4,030,100,000
  - Licence D – One2One at a cost of £4,003,600,000
  - Licence E – Orange at a cost of £4,095,000,000
- A total of **£22,477,400,000** was raised for the UK treasury

# A new operator...



# Building 3G networks



WCDMA (Wideband  
Code Division  
Multiple Access)  
NodeB and RNC,  
introduction of ATM  
(Asynchronous  
Transfer Mode)



# Hello mobile broadband...



384kbps downlink DCH  
64kbps uplink DCH



Nokia 6650

Nokia 7600



NEC e606

# 3G phones



NEC e606

Motorola V975

LG U8110

LG U8800



Nokia 6680

Nokia N73

# Smarter devices and apps...



# Not just cellular radio...

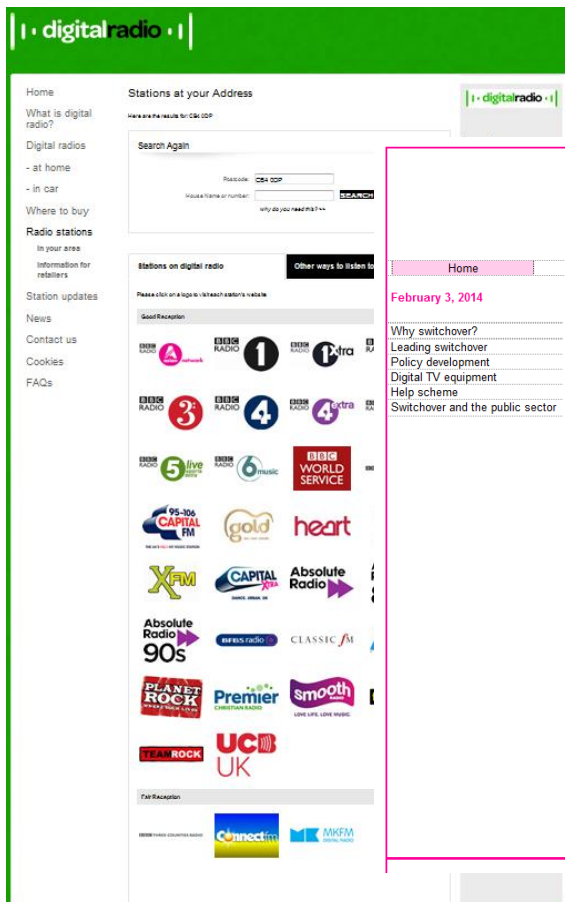
- Bluetooth SIG formed in 1998 with 5 member companies, this increased to 400 by the end of the year with over 20,000 member companies now!
- During 2013 Cumulative *Bluetooth*<sup>®</sup> product shipments surpass 2.5 billion\*
- NFC is enabling the digital wallet
- GPS (and GNSS in general) enables mapping and location based services
- WiFi (WLAN) has evolved at great pace with new standards from the IEEE








# Digital terrestrial broadcasting



## Digital Television

TV IS CHANGING. IT'S GOING COMPLETELY DIGITAL.



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**February 3, 2014**

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Why switchover?  
Leading switchover  
Policy development  
Digital TV equipment  
Help scheme  
Switchover and the public sector

Between 2008- 2012, television services in the UK will go completely digital. TV region by TV region (The exception is Whitehaven in Cumbria which became the first place to switch in October 2007\*). The old analogue television signal will be switched off and viewers will need to convert or upgrade their TV equipment to receive digital signals, whether through their aerial, by satellite, cable or broadband.

The Government is responsible for the policy of digital switchover, including the 2008-2012 timetable and the establishment of a Help Scheme for those who may need practical assistance with switchover.

Digital UK is the independent not-for-profit company leading the implementation of switchover.

The [Digital UK website](#) answers the questions:

- [What is Digital Switchover?](#)
- [How do I make the switch?](#)
- [When is it taking place?](#)

Ofcom is the independent regulator and competition authority for the communications industry, with a statutory duty to further the interests and consumers in communication matters

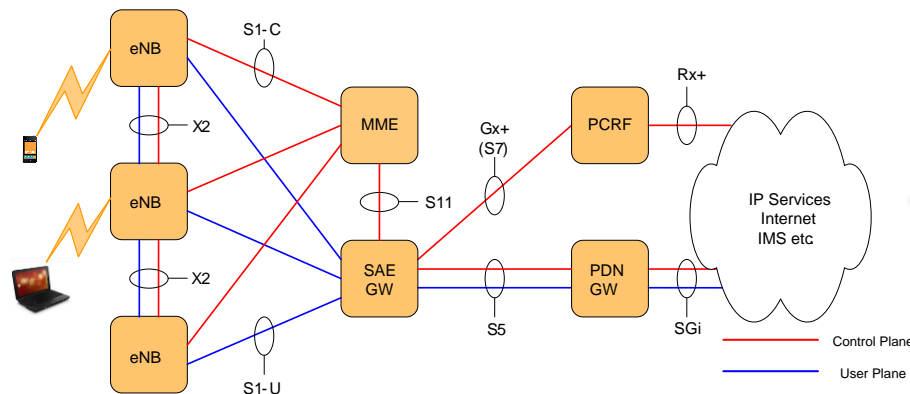
This website explains **why** switchover is happening, and how we will ensure that the process runs smoothly.

\* There are special arrangements in place to ensure the continuing availability of the Irish language channel TG4 in Northern Ireland after switchover as set out in a [Statement to Parliament on 20 December 2010](#). This [technical guidance note](#) advises how to receive the service.

[Bookmark this site](#)

# 4G, a game changer...

Flexible channel  
BW allocation,  
OFDMA, flexible  
resource  
scheduling,  
MIMO antenna  
systems,  
Het-Nets...



All IP network,  
Ethernet  
interfaces,  
No circuit  
switching, IMS,  
VoIP, RCSe,  
Broadcast and  
multicast...


## What is LTE?

- A work group established within 3GPP
- The next step in the evolution of 3GPP radio interface to deliver “Global Mobile Broadband”
- A plan first conceived in 2004 that's
  - Based on clearly defined performance targets
  - Based on clearly defined economic targets
  - Based on improved use of the radio spectrum
  - Based on simplified system design

# 21<sup>st</sup> August 2012

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for the UK communications industries.

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## Ofcom allows Everything Everywhere to use existing spectrum for 4G

August 21, 2012

Ofcom has today approved an application by the mobile phone operator Everything Everywhere (EE) to use its existing 1800 MHz spectrum to deliver 4G services.<sup>1</sup>

Following a consultation, Ofcom has concluded that varying EE's 1800 MHz licences now will deliver significant benefits to consumers, and that there is no material risk that those benefits will be outweighed by a distortion of competition.<sup>2</sup> Delaying doing so would therefore be to the detriment of consumers.

The decision takes account of the forthcoming release of additional spectrum in the 800 MHz and 2.6 GHz bands, in an auction process set to begin later this year, which will enable other operators to launch competing 4G services from next year.<sup>3</sup>

In parallel with this decision, Ofcom has now issued varied licences to EE which authorise LTE services from 11 September 2012. This means that EE can launch LTE services using its 1800 MHz spectrum at any point from that date, although the precise timing of any launch is a commercial decision for Everything Everywhere.

[The full decision can be found here.](#)

ENDS

# UK's first 4G network



LTE1800

30.10.12  
LIFT OFF





# Turning heads...

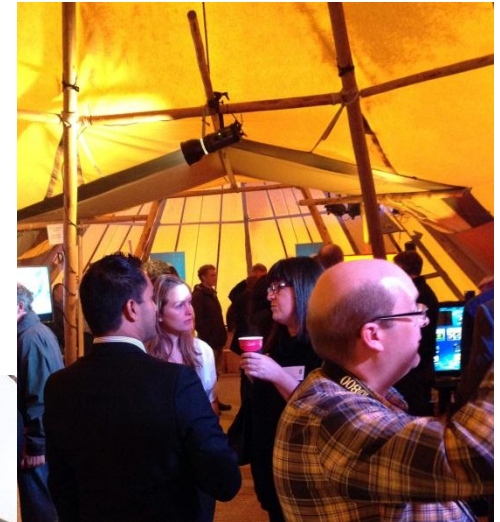


# Another auction

- The award of 800 and 2600MHz spectrum resulted in the launch of 4G networks for O2, Vodafone and Three while BT also acquired spectrum in the 2600MHz band



# Rural broadband





# LTE-Advanced



## Carrier Aggregation



- CA consists of Component Carriers(CC).
- CC are either intra-band (contiguous & non-contiguous) or inter-band.
- Current focus on downlink



# Summary

- We've gone digital...
- We've evolved to wideband radio systems such as WCDMA and more recently LTE with OFDMA
- During this period mobile phones have evolved into handheld computers with full multi-media capabilities
- 2G, 3G & 4G will likely co-exist for many years however the future is 4G with 5G coming along as and when appropriate...



Thank You!

Any question?

