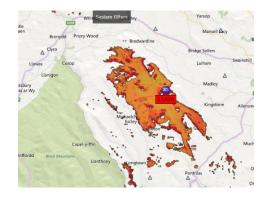


A FEW FACTS ABOUT OUR NETWORK



CHALLENGES





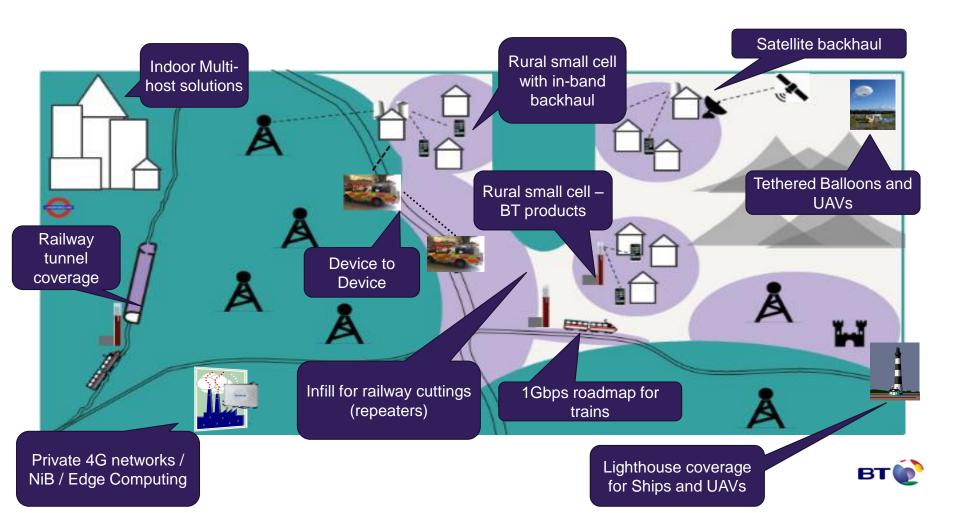








WE ARE INNOVATING TO THE FARTHEST REACHES



"AirMasts"- Angels in the Blue Sky







"AIRMASTS" DEPLOYMENT SCENARIOS

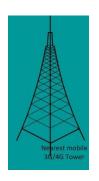
Scenarios	Drone	Balloon	NIB	Full Network Access	Backhaul		Battery in	Power on	Data to
					4G Inband Backhaul	Satellite Backhaul	Air	Tether	air
Very fast deployment, low endurance, limited subscribers	√		√				√		
Fast deployment, high endurance, limited subscribers	√		√					√	√
Slow deployment, high endurance, unlimited subscribers		√		√		√		√	√
Low costs to run, good deployment footprint, high endurance		√		√	√			√	√

THE AIRMAST SETUP





2600 MHz LTE 2400 MHz WiFi 2100 MHz 3G 1800 MHz 4G 800 MHz 4G



1800 MHz 4G 2100 MHz 3G 800 MHz 4G







3.4 GHz 5G 3.5 GHz LLB 26 GHz mm 28 GHz mm 32 GHz mm

NIB



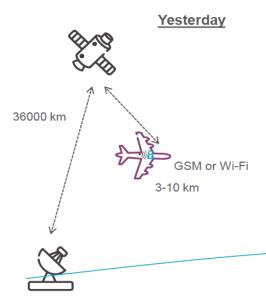
EE/BT Core





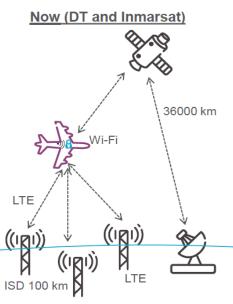
Vertical Hetnets: Today and Tomorrow

ICARO-EU 2017 project

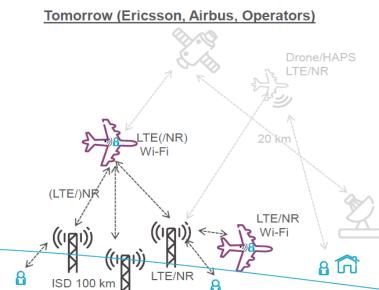


- Delays, capacity issues
- High cost: satellite link + complete separate GSM mobile network
- Special ground mobile network interference protection

Page 7



- Delays, capacity issues
- High cost: satellite link + LTE air-toground network on non-mobile frequency



- Higher capacity/reuse with NR beamforming for air-to-ground links
- Lower costs and seamless connectivity through integration with ground mobile networks
- Managed radio networks interference



The Potential for Nb-IoT/LTE-M Command and Control

Low power, Low cost, High Coverage – ideal for RPAS

- 3GPP Rel 12 brings Cat 0 with low complexity, 1Mbps UEs
- 3GPP Rel 13 brings LTE-MTC and NB-IoT: less bandwidth and wide coverage (up to 20dB) for lower data rates and battery life up to 10 yrs – modules expected <5USD
- Flexible switching between Nb-IoT (140kbps) and LTE-M (1Mbps)
- Easy macro network upgrade: RAN SW upgrade only
- Narrow-Band should solve the Uplink Interference problem
- Potential uses for RPAS:
 - Air traffic control of RPAS over 4G
 - Co-ordination between Macro and micro drones
 - Collision avoidance between 2 RPASs
 - Secure communication between RPAS and commercial planes







BEAMFORMING

Airbones have limited power

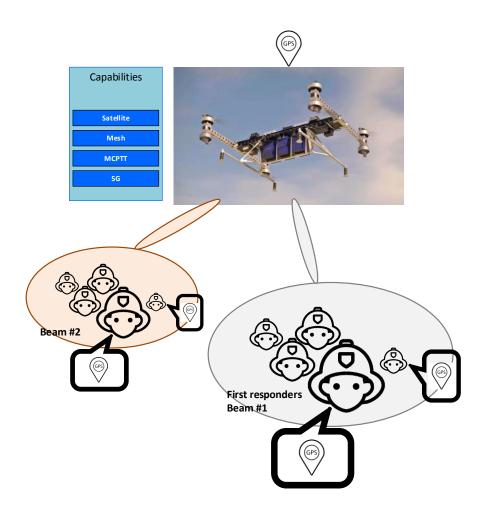
- Efficient power transmissions and reception is required
- Minimize computational power

Beamforming is suitable to reduce transmitted power

- Efficiently cover a first responder or first responders groups
- Backhaul links between terrestrial and/or satellite networks
- Airbone mesh network

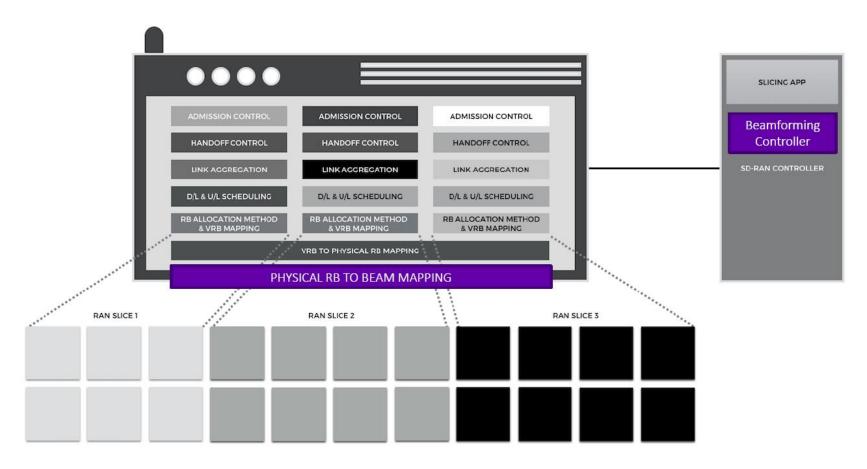
Challenges

- Efficient beamforming with reduced computational power;
- Beam management including activate/deactivate beams;
- Dynamic & Rapid Beam tracking.
- Analog/Digital/Hybrid/Holographic tradeoffs



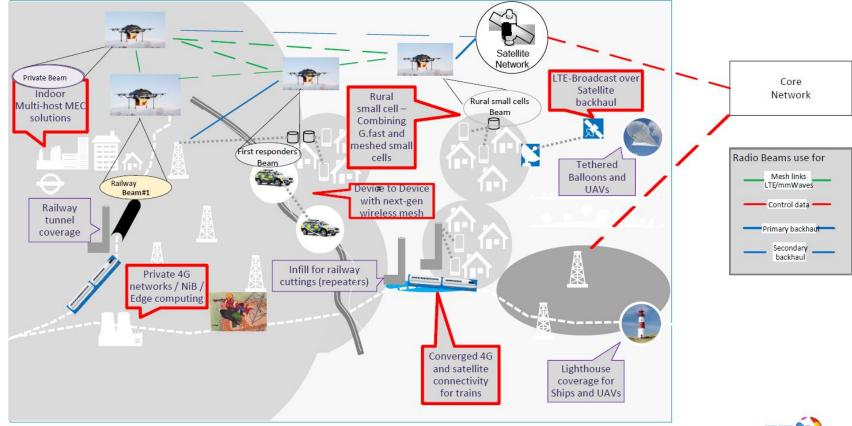


NETWORK SLICING with BEAMFORMING





Coverage on demand – meshed airborne small cells BVLOS: connecting the farthest reaches





SUMMARY

Airmasts + Dynamic Beamforming + RAN Slicing + Nblot/LTE-M supports a holistic end-to-end slicing architecture
Bring maximum potential for 5G to market

Our work so far is very encouraging but some challenges and questions remain

Multi-domain e2e orchestration

Guaranteeing performance and quality of slices to support stringent application needs

Converged multi-access slices

Multi-operator federated slicing

Beamforming trade-offs – Digital Vs Analog Vs Hybrid Vs Holographic

For services that will need to interoperate across networks, operators and at scale, we still need to work together

Collaborative research projects

Standards

Join the TIP group



