

Tecnologías 5G. Visiones.

Visión de los Operadores

1 Objeto

Las visiones de la 5G son un compendio de visiones de los diferentes agentes del ecosistema de los servicios móviles (todavía denominado telefonía móvil), agrupados en tres bloques¹: Industria, Operadores e Instituciones.

Es importante notar que la recopilación de referencias, si bien exhaustiva, no es completa ya que se pretende recoger, en base a visiones particulares, visiones generales. Por lo que pueden faltar referencias de algunas de las empresas, entidades e instituciones citadas o no mencionadas, para poder obtener la visión particular de cualquiera de ellas.

Los Operadores forman quizás la parte más importantes del ecosistema de las redes móviles. Sin embargo, desde hace ya muchos años y salvo raras excepciones, no suelen pronunciarse en aspectos tecnológicos. Lo hacen por medio de sus centros de investigación y de las asociaciones que les representan.

En este documento de versión 2016 se incluye, de manera cronológica, una actualización de la visión de los Operadores que se han pronunciado acerca de lo que será la tecnología 5G, la visión de las asociaciones de operadores GSMA y NGMN, y un resumen a modo de conclusión que podría representar la visión conjunta de los Operadores y sus asociaciones.

2 Visión de los Operadores

Solo algunos operadores han expresado explícitamente su visión de la 5G, a veces con simples noticias, a veces publicando algún documento o presentación. A continuación se incluyen estas visiones.

2.1 Docomo

La presentación que muestra la visión de Docomo sobre la 5G se titula “NTT DOCOMO’s Views on 5G. Toward 2020 and Beyond”, de Julio/2014, pero realmente se refiere al Acceso Radio, que también puede encontrarse en el white paper de la misma fecha titulado “5G Radio Access: Requirements, Concepts and Technologies”².

En este documento, se parte de las tendencias del mercado y de los servicios móviles hacia el 2020, ver Figura 1, para adoptar los requisitos de la 5G del proyecto Metis, en el que ha participado.

A continuación ya profundiza en el acceso radio, ver Figura 2, que considera una evolución de LTE con nuevas tecnologías de acceso.

¹ Se recomienda leer los documentos en este orden.

²

https://www.nttdocomo.co.jp/english/binary/pdf/corporate/technology/whitepaper_5g/DOCOMO_5G_White_Paper.pdf

Las claves que motivan estas nuevas tecnologías de acceso, RAT, son consecuencia de los requisitos de velocidad (100x) y de capacidad (1000x), que deben desarrollarse en bandas altas (>10 GHz), ver Figura 3. Desarrollando ideas para estas posibles redes de acceso de alta velocidad y capacidad, ver Figura 4.

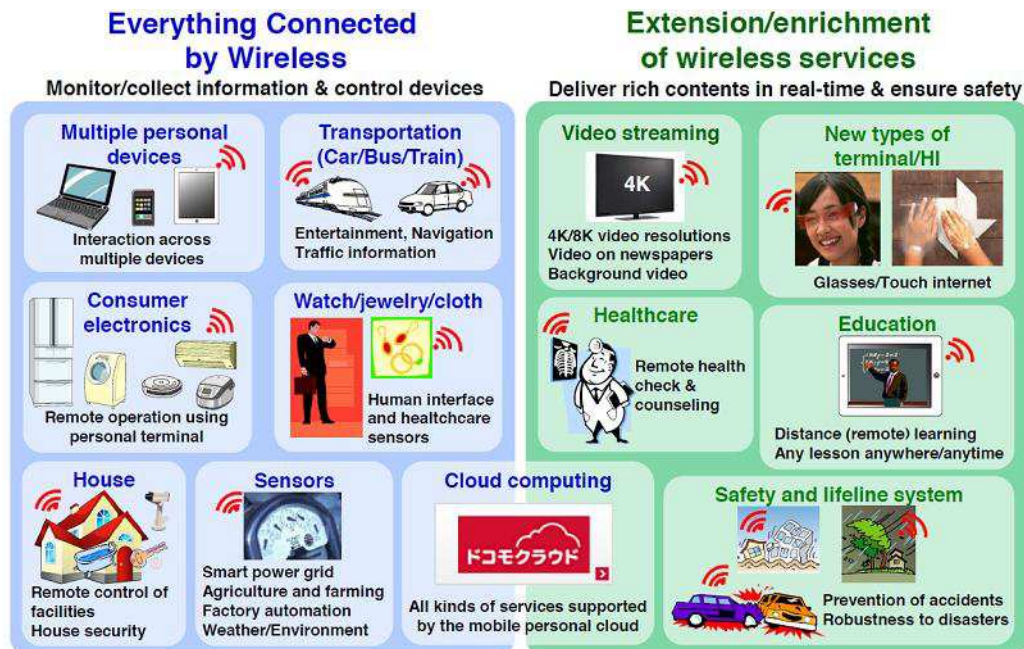


Figura 1. Tendencias del mercado y de los servicios móviles hacia 2020 (Docomo)

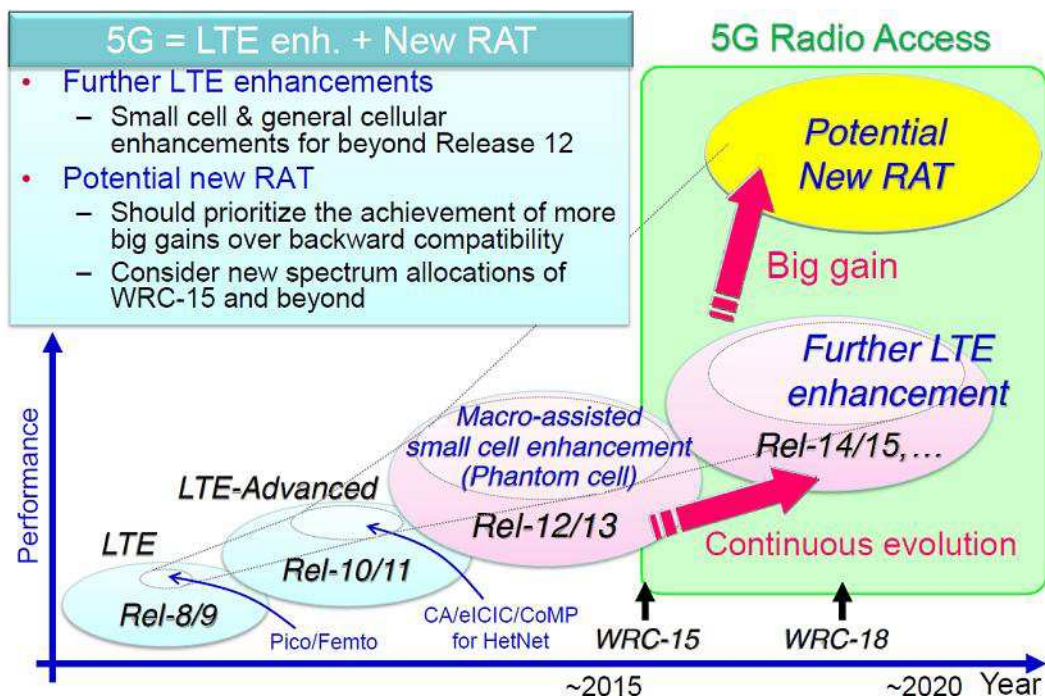
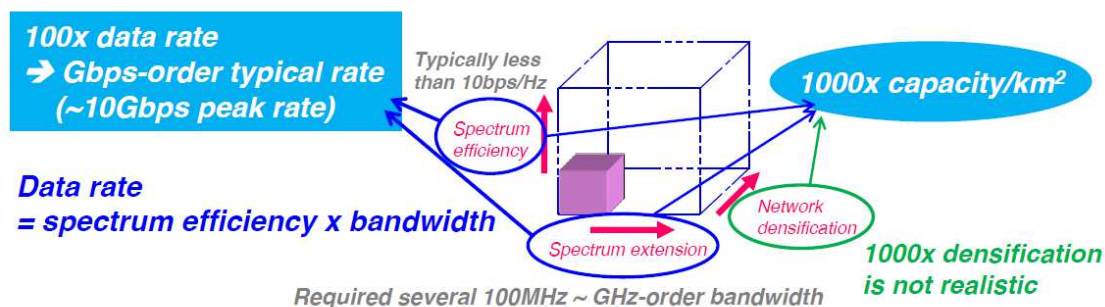


Figura 2. Evolución del acceso radio hacia la 5G (Docomo)

- Only network densification, i.e., small cell, is not sufficient to realize the 5G requirements



- New RAT is needed to exploit:
 - Wider bandwidth in higher frequency bands (e.g., > 10GHz)
 - Enhanced spectrum efficiency via massive MIMO technology



Figura 3 Necesidad de nuevos accesos radio (Docomo)

- Flexibility to support variable scenarios (D2D, wireless backhaul, multi-hop, etc.)
→ RAT design considering DL/UL symmetry
- Signal waveform:
 - OFDM as baseline for up to 30GHz
 - High affinity with MIMO technologies in multi-path fading environments
 - Alternative multi-carrier waveforms such as FBMC also can be considered
 - Single carrier waveform for further higher frequencies
 - To prioritize the coverage

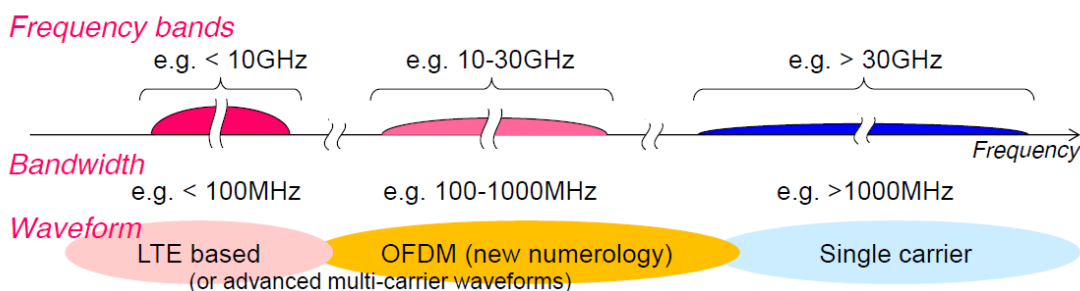
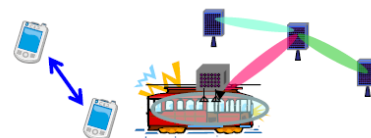


Figura 4. Acceso radio de alta velocidad y capacidad (Docomo)

Por otra parte, cabe destacar las noticias siguientes:

- Junio/2015. "Docomo details phased approach to 5G launch". Docomo gave an update on its plans for its targeted 5G launch from 2020, which will be split into two phases – tagged 5G and 5G+.
- Julio/2015. "5G Tokyo Bay Summit 2015".
- Julio/2015. "NTT Docomo partners with five more vendors on 5G". NTT Docomo is partnering with five vendors, including Intel and Qualcomm, to collaborate on trials and technological development around 5G, which it wants to introduce commercially in 2020. Separately, the Japanese operator is partnering on 5G with Nokia Networks for radio technology, it was announced. Docomo said about the partnership with the five vendors: "The collaborations are expected to include experimental trials of 5G handset chipsets with Intel, measuring instruments with Keysight Technologies and Rohde & Schwarz, multi-frequency-band control units with Panasonic, and trials and innovations on the 5G radio interface with Qualcomm Technologies". This is in addition to the eight vendors it has already been working with since May 2014 on 5G, including Huawei and Alcatel-Lucent.
- Octubre/2015. "Docomo's 2020 5G launch "not just for Olympics". NTT Docomo's ambitious 5G launch plans aren't just targeting hotspot coverage of the 2020 Summer Olympic Games in Tokyo.
- Noviembre/2015." NTT Docomo completes '5G' trials with 5 vendors". Docomo and Ericsson last week verified the feasibility of massive multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) technology by achieving a real-time data-receiving speed of more than 10Gb/s using the vendor's 5G radio prototypes with a 15GHz frequency band. Meanwhile an outdoor data transmission trial conducted a week ago by Docomo, Docomo Beijing Communications Laboratories and Huawei reached a multi-user MIMO (MU-MIMO) transmission of 43.9bps/Hz/cell, which was 3.6-times more efficient than past outdoor trials of LTE-Advanced based MU-MIMO technology. In a separate trial conducted with Samsung in Suwon-city, South Korea, on 12 November, the two firms attained a maximum data-receiving speed of more than 2.5Gb/s in a vehicle travelling at a speed of 60km/h. The trial used a 28GHz high-frequency signal in combination with beamforming, which focuses radio waves in a specific direction, with a high number of antenna elements and beam tracking. At the end of October the operator and Fujitsu confirmed a multibase-station cooperative transmission system by achieving a data-receiving speed of more than 11Gb/s via a total of four mobile devices with a 4.6GHz signal. Also in October, Docomo and Nokia Networks reached a data rate of more than 2Gb/s using high-frequency spectrum in a trial in the Roppongi Hills high-rise complex in Tokyo using millimeter wavelength signals in the 70GHz band. The trial used beamforming and beam tracking to control beam direction according to the Mobile device's location.

2.2 Belgacom

En documento "5G – Operator View"³ de Abril/2014 , Belgacom identifica 3 requisitos para la 5G: Capacidad, Espectro y Servicios. A modo de conclusión, ver Figura 5.

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http://www.fitce.be/files/file/activity_2014-04-23-afterevent/5G_Operator%20view_WimDeMeyer.pdf

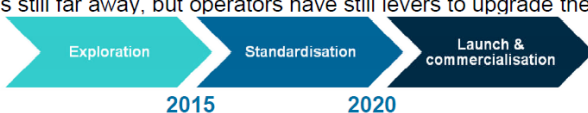
- 5G is still far away, but operators have still levers to upgrade their networks.
- 
- On the medium term Operators can still **increase capacity**:
 - By activating spectrum holdings (25 – 30 MHz duplex (= 30 % - 40%) per operator is available for activation in 800 MHz and 2600 MHz bands).
 - LTE-Advanced will offer additional efficiency and capacity gains through new features (cell edge performance increase, high-order MIMO, Carrier Aggregation...).
 - On the long term, **expectations** for 5G are:
 - Support for multiple use-cases.
 - Seamless interworking between technologies spectrum bands, small & macro cells.
 - Opening more spectrum bands for capacity.

Figura 5. Conclusiones sobre la 5G (Belgacom)

2.3 Orange

Orange, en una presentación temprana, de Junio/2013 en LTE World Summit, “5G: an operator's perspective” expresa su visión como operador y como participante del proyecto Metis. Más que los detalles tecnológicos, repetidos en muchos documentos, quizás es interesante mostrar los aspectos prácticos en el despliegue por un operador, ver Figura 6.

- Network densification challenges
 - Sites acquisition, backhaul, energy, and network management complexity
 - Increasing need for **self-configuration/optimization of the network (SON)**
- Difficulty of installing antennas on rooftops
 - More frequency bands, increased number of access technologies, MIMO
 - **Antenna techno. improvements to support more bands in a compact space**
- Reduction of Electromagnetic Fields (EMF) exposure
 - Some cities set very low EMF exposure thresholds, which can make difficult to deploy new carriers, an additional technology and/or small cells
- Economic pressure
 - has a strong impact on mobile operators who are now trying to reduce OPEX and CAPEX as much as possible through network sharing
 - **Mobile network technologies need to allow/facilitate network sharing**

Figura 6. Aspectos prácticos del despliegue (Orange)

En febrero de 2015⁴, la vicepresidenta ejecutiva de innovación, marketing y tecnologías de Orange, Mari-Noëlle Jégo-Lavelssière, señalaba la importancia mejorar la eficiencia energética, y en concreto la cuestión del ciclo de trabajo de los equipos de red, y de encontrar una estrategia eficiente e independiente de la carga de tráfico. Apuntaba también su interés en unos tiempos de activación/desactivación muy reducidos (del orden de decenas de microsegundos) de los equipos, así como a un diseño de la interfaz radio que restrinja lo más posible la transmisión de señales de

⁴ research*EU focus magazine 15 (http://cordis.europa.eu/research-eu/research-focus_es.html)

referencia o sincronización. Otro aspecto que destacó fue la gestión y la provisión de energía, aspectos donde medidas como la inserción de medidores de consumo en los equipos o de aprovechamiento de otras fuentes (*energy harvesting*) habrían de ser tenidas en cuenta.

En Marzo/2015, Orange publicaba “El 5G: hacia el Internet móvil del futuro” Una red de alto rendimiento al servicio de 7.000 millones de usuarios y de 50.000 millones de objetos conectados. Y explicaba las claves de la 5G (ver infografía de la Figura 7) y los pasos y plazos para su desarrollo.

En Junio/2015. “Mobile industry “cannot stand still” ahead of 5G”. En el LTE WORLD SUMMIT 2015, Alain Maloberti, SVP of network architecture and design at Orange Group, urged the industry to continue developing 4G technology to meet evolving customer needs, warning that “we cannot stand still for five years in order to wait for 5G”.

En Julio/2015. “DT, Orange, Telefonica and Nokia support 5G consortium”. Orange da soporte al grupo The 5G NORMA (Novel Radio Multiservice adaptive network Architecture) group, which is part of the 5GPPP initiative, will begin work this month (July) for a period of 30 months.

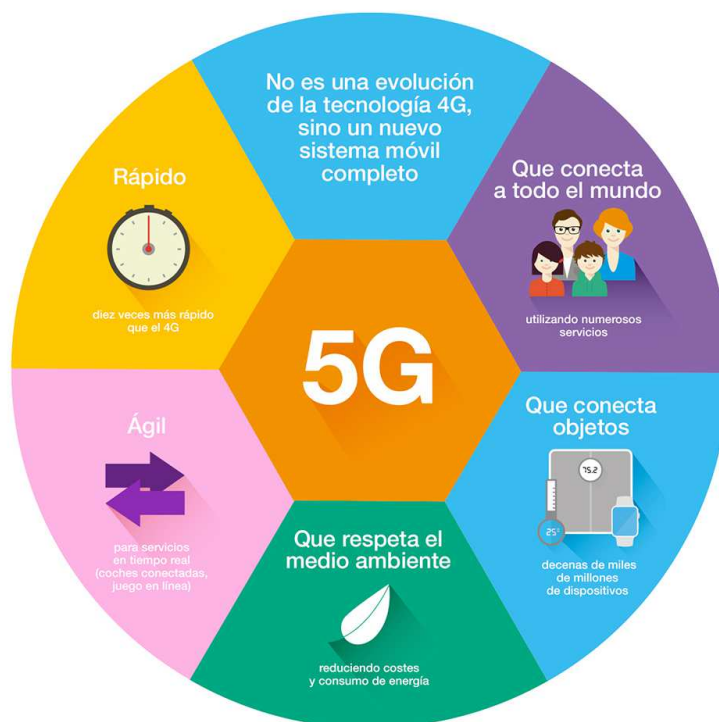


Figura 7. Infografía de la 5G (Orange)

En Julio/2015 Orange publica “5G Orange visión. Providing a unique user experience”⁵. Recoge las expectativas de los operadores definidas por el NGMN (ver Figura 25) y expresa su propia visión de la 5G como la Internet del futuro (ver Figura 8).

⁵ http://www.eucnc.eu/files/2015/presentations/keynotes/keynote_3_app.pdf

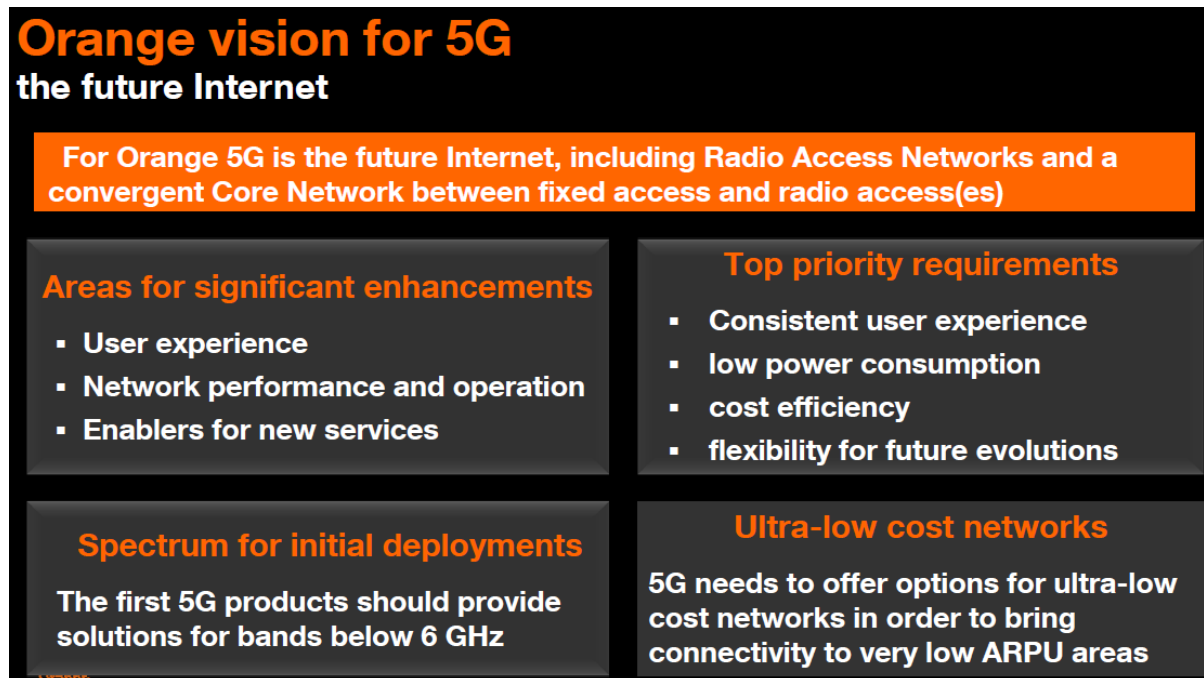


Figura 8. 5G como Internet del futuro (Orange)

En Septiembre/2015. "ARCEP authorises Orange to conduct the first trial in France". ARCEP issued Orange an authorisation to conduct trials in the city of Belfort, France, up to the end of 2016. These trials mark a first step towards the development of 5G technologies. They are part of Europe's 5G-PPP programme, a public-private partnership between the European Commission and the telecommunications industry, and more specifically part of the mmMagic project.

En Mayo/2016. "Pas de 5G avant 2025 chezOrange". Ha indicado Fabienne Dulac, directrice exécutive d'Orange France.

2.4 SK Telecom

SKTelecom seguramente ha sido el operador mas activo tanto en expresar su visión de la 5G como en firmar acuerdos y realizar pruebas con los fabricantes. En este sentido, se puede destacar lo siguiente:

- SKT ha estado haciendo pruebas con Ericsson de una funcionalidad que será básica para la 5G, que es la tecnología de las células elásticas, 'elastic cell', o flexibles, y que permite mejorar la velocidad en los bordes de la célula. Es una noticia de Julio/2014⁶.
- Además, ha publicado un white paper "SK Telecom's View on 5G Vision, Architecture, Technology, Service, and Spectrum"⁷, Octubre/2014, donde da su visión sobre la 5G. Se puede destacar:

⁶ <http://www.mobileworldlive.com/sk-telecom-ericsson-demo-5g-enabling-technology-boost-cell-edge-performance>

⁷ http://www.sktelecom.com/img/pds/press/SKT_5G%20White%20Paper_V1.0_Eng.pdf

- El carácter de evolución y revolución de la 5G, ver Figura 9.

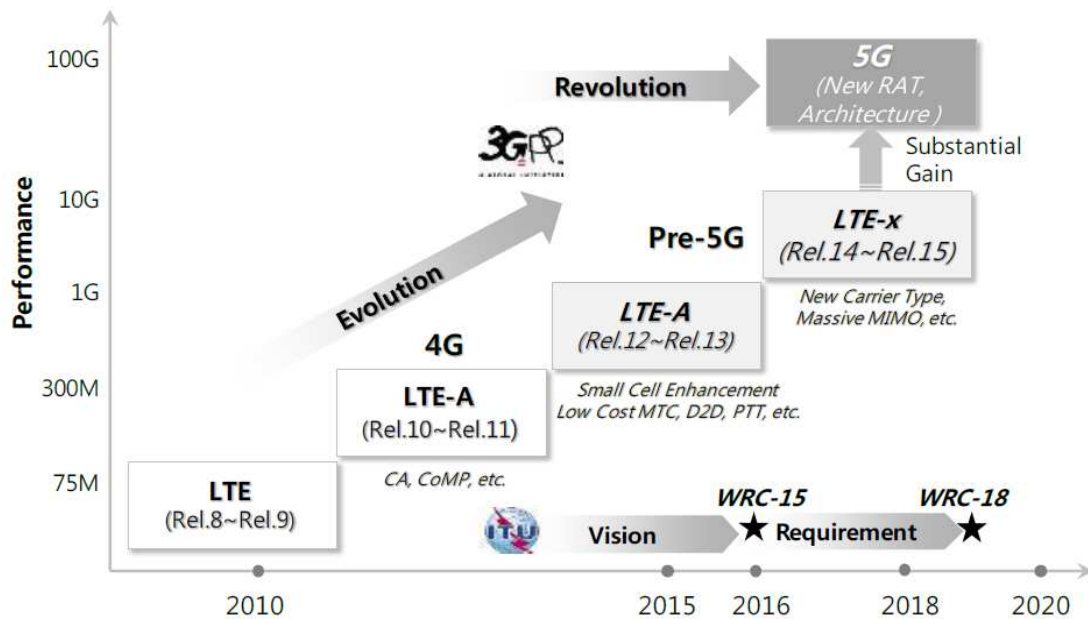


Figura 9. Evolución/Revolución de la 5G (SKT)

- La adopción de los requisitos del proyecto Metis. Los 5 grandes valores de la 5G, en correspondencia con los requisitos, ver Figura 10.

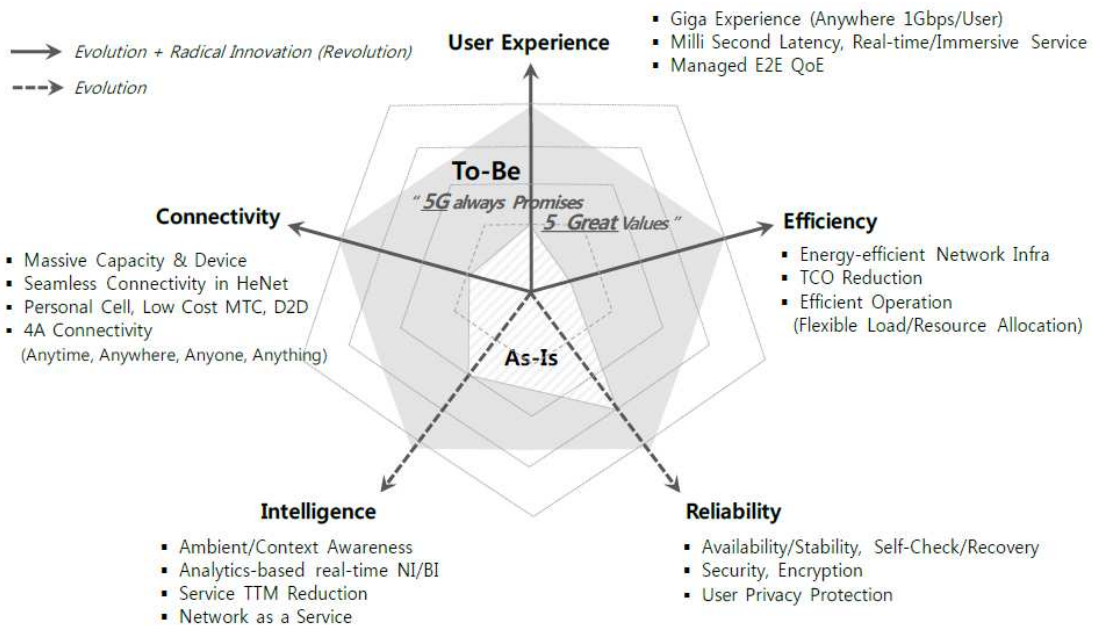


Figura 10. Los 5 grandes valores de la 5G (SKT)

- La correspondencia entre Arquitectura, Tecnologías y los grandes valores, ver Figura 11.

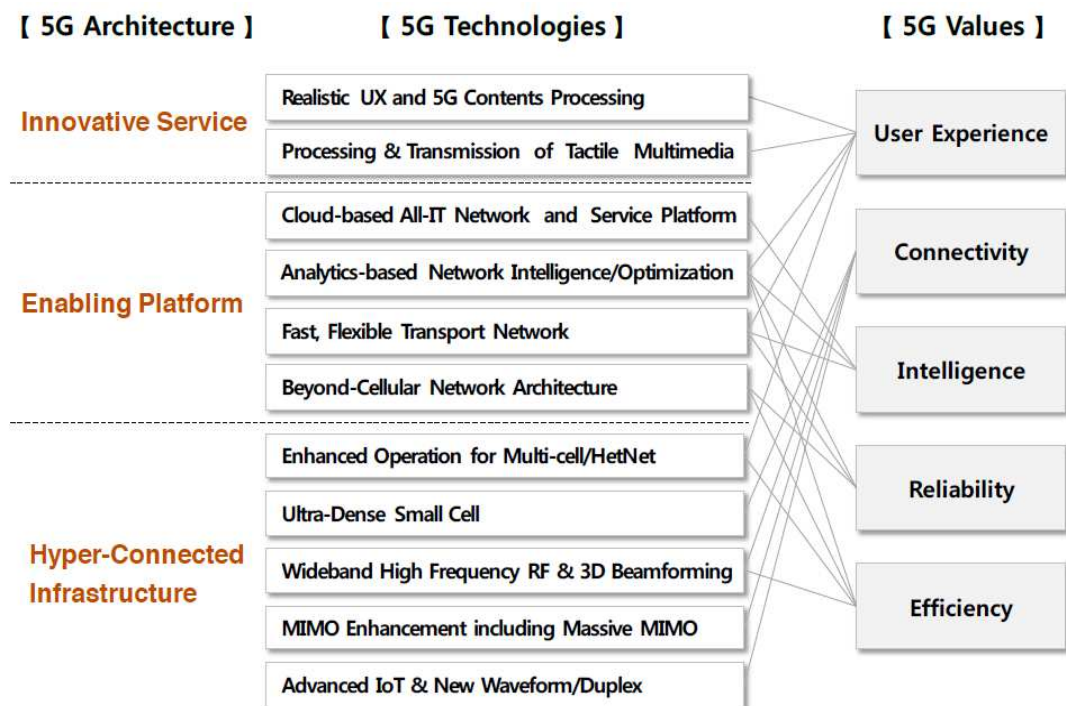


Figura 11. Correspondencia entre valores, tecnologías y arquitecturas (SKT)

- La evolución de las plataformas hacia NDS/SFV, ver Figura 12.

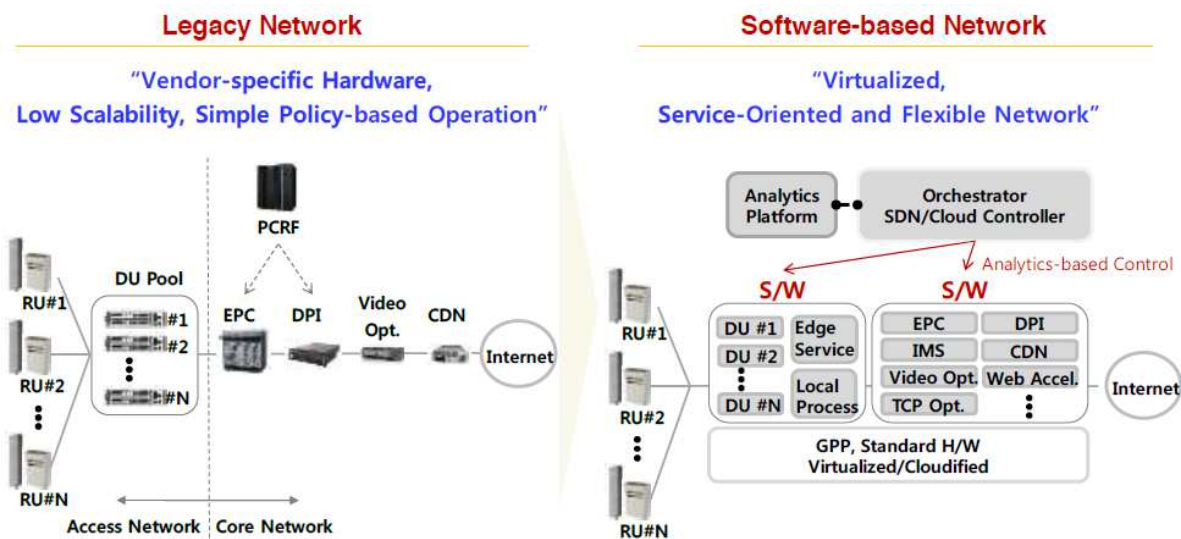


Figura 12. Evolución de las plataformas (SKT)

- Una red de transporte de nueva generación, ver Figura 13.

Unified Control Plane

- E2E global abstraction
- Network resource management
- E2E automated operation

Multi-layer

Convergence Data Plane

- Packet optical integration
- Multi-vendor interoperability
- Elastic optical resources

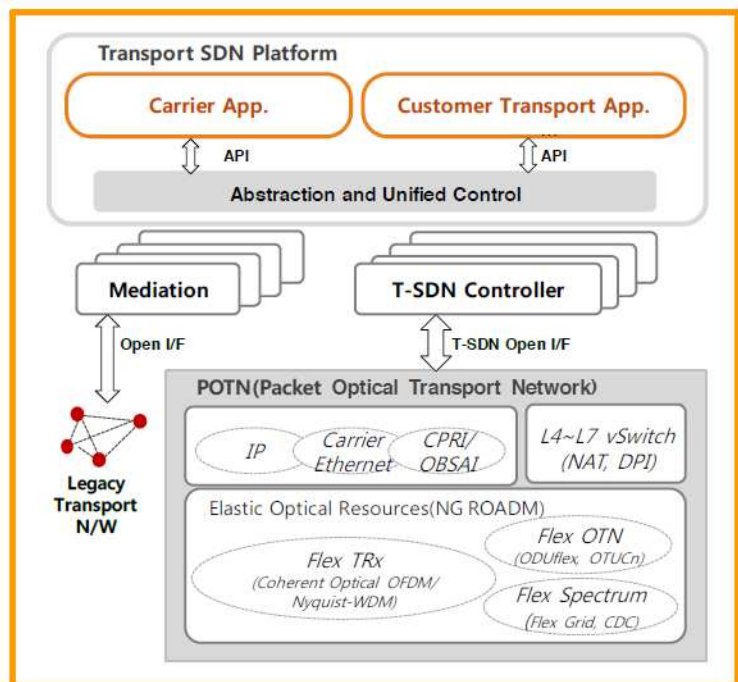


Figura 13. Red de transporte de nueva generación (SKT).

- Y varias mejoras y nuevas tecnologías en el acceso radio: células elásticas, en las redes heterogéneas, en la densificación con microcélulas, en el conformado de haces, en el MIMO, en nuevas tecnologías de acceso (ver Figura 14), nuevos tipos de duplexación (in-band full duplex, Figura 15),

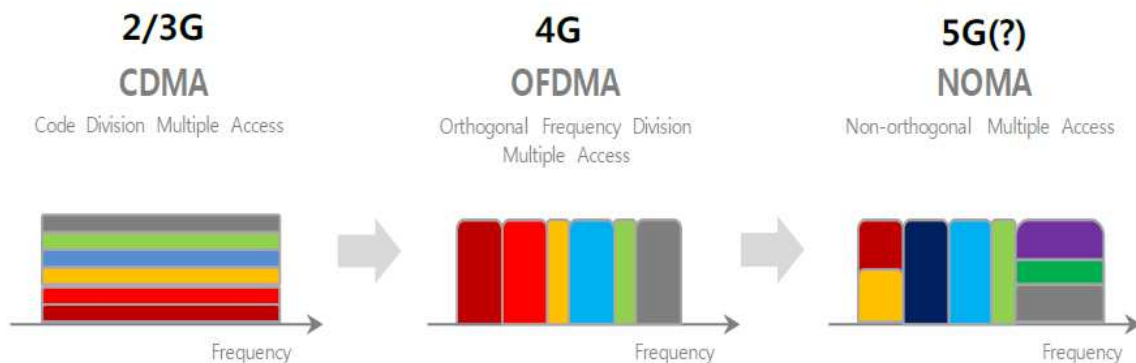


Figura 14. Nueva tecnología de acceso, NOMA (SKT)

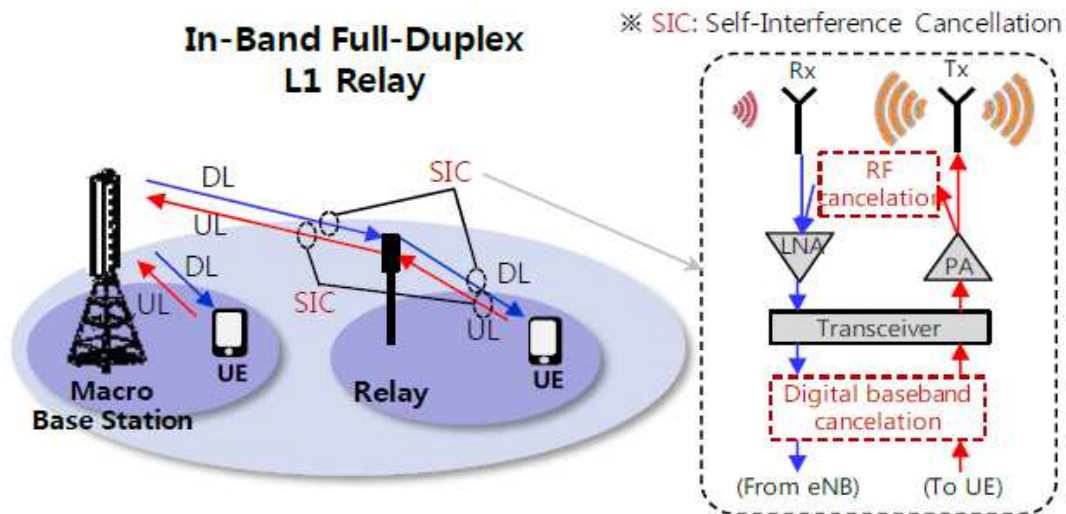


Figura 15. Duplex en la misma banda (SKT)

- En cuanto a servicios, destaca como nuevos o mejorados los siguientes:
 - o Hologram & Multimedia-based Immersive Service
 - o Large-Scale Immersive AR/VR Service
 - o Ultra-Low Latency Service
 - o Massive Connectivity-based IoT (Internet of Things) Service
 - o Big Data-based Intelligent Service
 - o Public Safety & Disaster Relief Service
- Finalmente y en cuanto a espectro, espera que la WRC 15 asigne banda por encima de 6 GHz.
- Desde esta primera visión, SKT ha sido noticia en diversas ocasiones:
 - Mayo/2015. KT, AlcaLu are latest duo to team on 5G. South Korea's second largest mobile operator KT has signed an agreement with Alcatel-Lucent to jointly develop and test radio access technologies that could eventually be the foundation for 5G networks. The two companies will initially focus on Alcatel-Lucent's virtualised RAN (radio access network) technology. The agreement also calls for developing and testing ultra-broadband access, network functions virtualisation (NFV) and software defined networking (SDN) technologies to support next-generation mobile architectures.
 - Agosto/2015. SK Telecom, Samsung develop mmWave test system. As a key enabling technology for 5G, mmWave technology uses 30GHz or higher frequency bands to deliver significantly faster data transmission speeds.

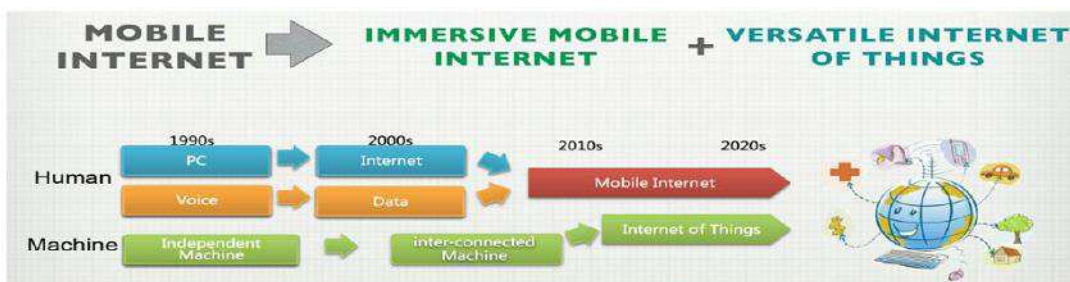
- Septiembre/2015. KT CEO vows to be 5G leader. South Korea's KT vowed to be the leader in the 5G era, with its CEO claiming the operator is at the forefront of initiatives to commercialise the technology, which still lacks global standards.
- Octubre/2015. SK Telecom and Nokia Networks together demonstrated Nokia Networks' cmWave technology, setting a new milestone that adds momentum to the standardization of 5G technologies. In a joint 5G trial in South Korea, the two companies achieved 19.1 Gbps transmission speed over the air using 256 quadrature amplitude modulation (QAM), 8x8 Multiple-Input Multiple-Output (MIMO) transmission and 400 MHz of bandwidth.
- Octubre/2015. SK Telecom opens '5G playground' near Seoul. South Korea's largest operator SK Telecom (SKT) opened an integrated 5G innovation centre at its corporate R&D centre on the outskirts of Seoul. SKT is partnering with Nokia, Ericsson, Samsung, Intel and Rohde & Schwarz to set up testbeds to develop and test 5G technologies.
- Octubre/2015. SKT, Ericsson claim 5G network slicing success. South Korea's SK Telecom (SKT) and Sweden's Ericsson have demoed 5G network slicing technology at the operator's R&D centre in Bundang, a satellite city of Seoul.
- Febrero/2016. SKT, Ericsson partner to build '5G' testbed. The two companies signed an MoU in Stockholm and agreed to partner to "build the infrastructure for testing core 5G network technology". They plan to run joint projects to develop technology to make devices and wireless and wired networks compatible with each other this year and to run test services with customers, the Korea Herald reported.

2.5 China Mobile

China Mobile ha destacado por ser de los primeros en publicar su visión de la 5G. Así,

- En Junio/2014, China Mobile presenta su visión de la 5G en "Vision 2020: Perspectives of Mobile Operators"⁸. Se puede destacar de este documento,
 - Que los conductores hacia la 5G son el Internet de las cosas, IoT, y la capacidad de Internet móvil, ver Figura 16.

⁸ http://icc2014.ieee-icc.org/speakers_28_2327600902.pdf



- Fast traffic growth from both Mobile Internet and IoT
- 1000x within 10 years a common consensus



Figura 16. Conductores hacia la 5G (China Mobile)

- Que los desafíos para los operadores son externos (OTT) e internos (Capex y energia), ver Figura 17.

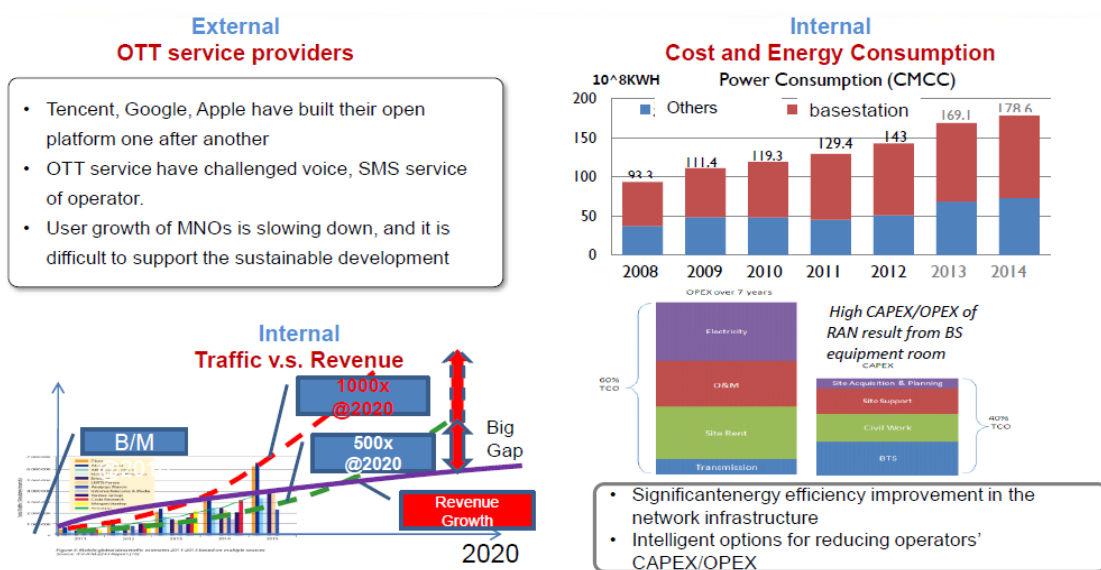


Figura 17. Desafíos para los operadores (China Mobile)

- Asume los requisitos del proyecto Metis e identifica la velocidad como necesaria, que se conseguirá con nuevo espectro en bandas altas y nuevas tecnologías de acceso radio, ver Figura 18.

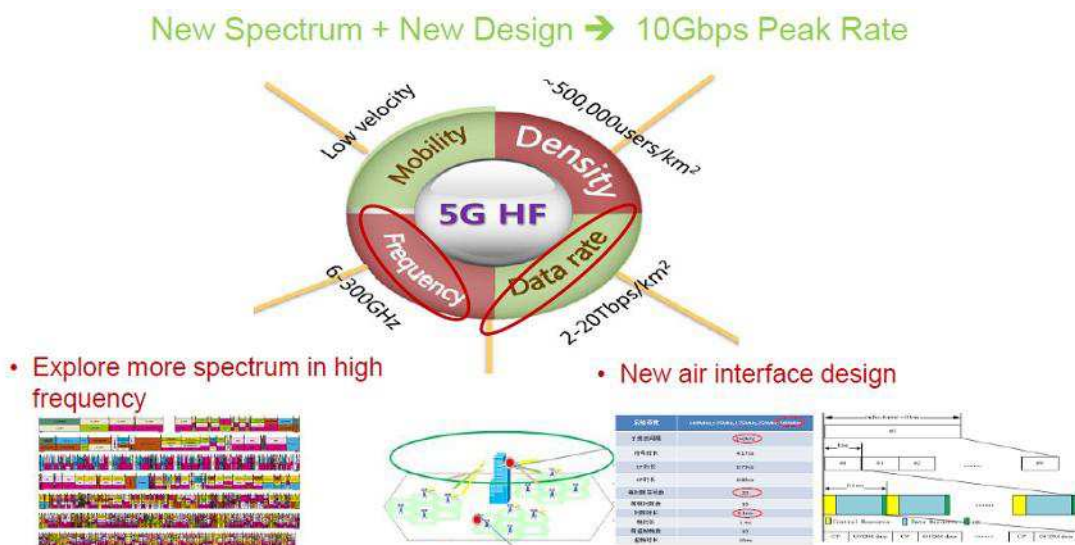


Figura 18. Es necesaria una velocidad mayor (China Mobile)

- Identifica tecnologías para el acceso radio, ver Figura 19. Y tecnologías para el núcleo de red, ver Figura 20.

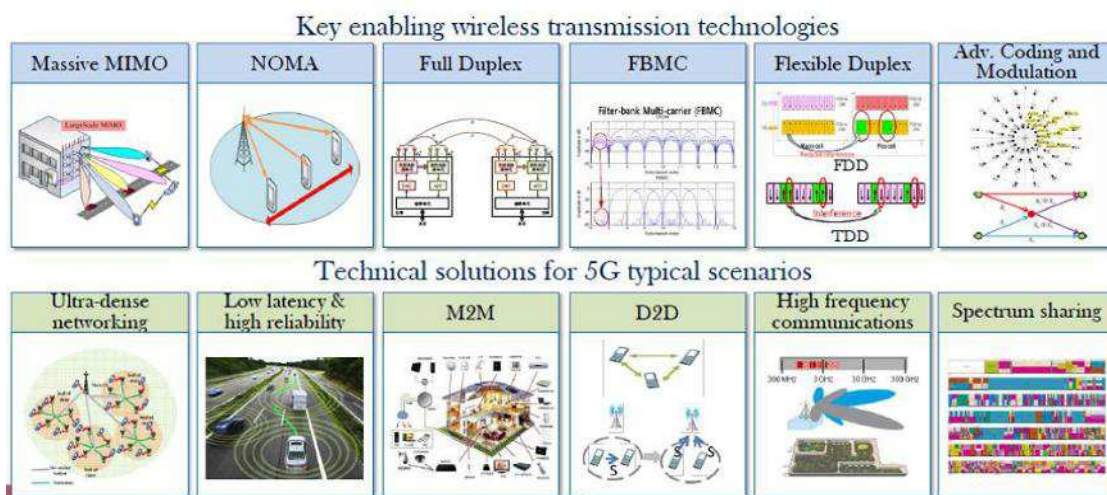


Figura 19. Tecnologías para el acceso radio (China Mobile)

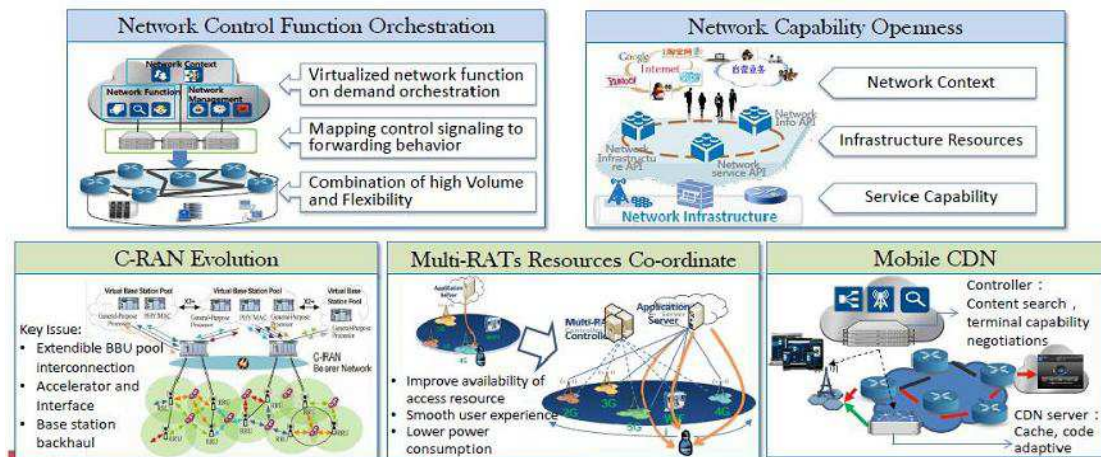


Figura 20. Tecnologías para el núcleo de red (China Mobile)

- Y también un roadmap de la 5G, ver Figura 21.

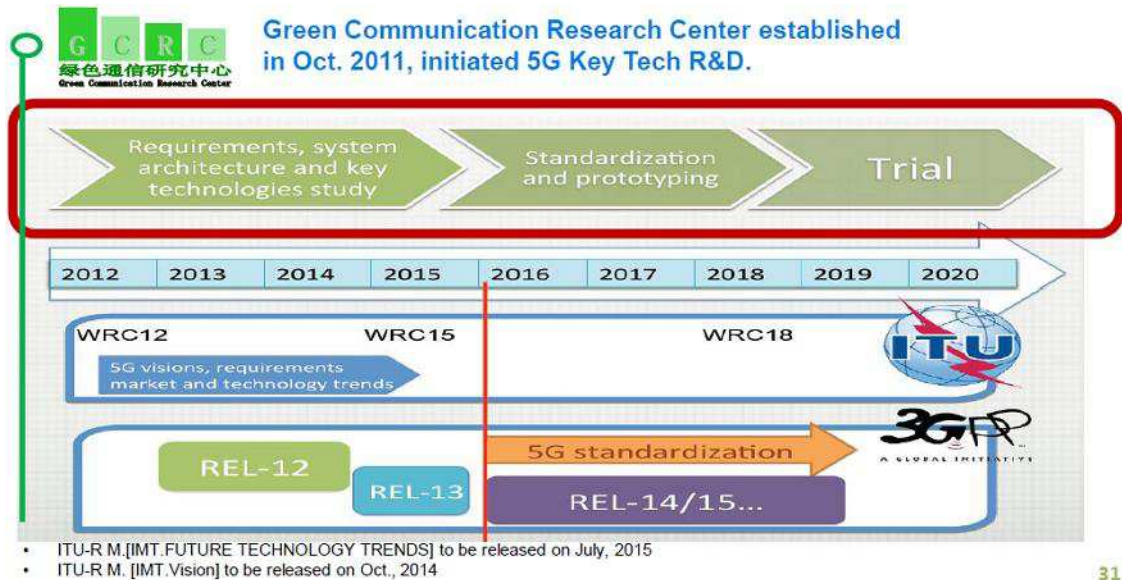


Figura 21. Roadmap hacia la 5G (China Mobile)

- Desde esta primera visión, China Mobile ha sido noticia en diversas ocasiones:
 - En noticia de Septiembre/2014⁹, China Mobile anuncia cambios radicales para la 5G. Dice: "Even with 4G, we basically stuck [with a] classic cellular idea." But with 5G, the industry will move away from this approach. Likewise, signalling control will face a rethink because its current design is not optimised for apps. She also forecast changes to a number of other areas, including antenna, infrastructure and spectrum. Together they represented "six pearls for 5G".

⁹ <http://www.mobileworldlive.com/china-mobile-top-scientist-offers-string-5g-pearls>

- Noviembre/2015. “Nokia chimes with China on 5G”. Nokia Networks revealed more about a MoU signed last week with China Mobile Research Institute (CMRI) to co-operate on 5G development, the first for a foreign vendor.
- Febrero/2016. “ZTE, China Mobile unveil 5G high-frequency prototype”. Chinese vendor ZTE, together with compatriot telecom operator China Mobile, announced a “5G” high-frequency prototype. “The ZTE-developed prototype operates on a 15-gigahertz carrier with a bandwidth of 500 megabits and boasts a hardware structure of a large-capacity baseband unit and an intelligent remote radio unit,” ZTE said in a statement. The company added the unit provides a multi-user multiple-input/multiple-output peak bitrate in excess of 10 gigabits per second and uses beamforming technology it claims allows mobile terminals to be tracked by multiple beams for improved performance. The Chinese company also said the prototype is designed to work with expected 5G deployments, which are set to tap a wide range of the spectrum bands.
- Marzo/2016. “Launch of China Mobile 5G Innovation Center”. China Mobile 5G Innovation Center will focus on Communication Capability, Internet of Things, Internet of Vehicle, Industrial Internet, Cloud Robot, VR/AR and other fields in the evolution from 4G to 5G. Working closely with partners in the telecom industry, Internet industry and vertical industry, China Mobile 5G Innovation Center will drive the maturity of end-to-end communication capability, promote the development of 5G innovation applications and build a win-win cross-industry ecosystem.
- Marzo/2016. “Rohde & Schwarz joins China Mobile 5G Innovation Center”. China Mobile Research Institute and Test & Measurement expert Rohde & Schwarz will cooperate on the evolution from 4G towards 5G within the China Mobile 5G Innovation Center project. Both companies have signed a corresponding Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on March 18, 2016.
- Marzo/2016. “China Mobile and Ericsson extend 5G cooperation”. The wide-ranging cooperation agreement between the two companies will cover 5G RAN and core network evolution. China Mobile's 5G Innovation Centre aims to accelerate the development of 5G by establishing a cross-industry ecosystem and setting up an open lab to provide a platform for new products and applications, and to foster new business and market opportunities. Ericsson in January signed an agreement with the China Mobile Research Institute to collaborate on the development of its Open NFV Lab and the NovoNet.
- Abril/2016. “KT, China Mobile to Establish Joint Cluster for 5G Tech Advancement”. Korea's leading network operator KT Corp. and China Mobile have agreed to beef up the partnership for the next-generation network 5G and the Internet of Things (IoT) services.

2.6 Noticias de otros operadores

Muchos operadores no han publicado su visión de la 5G pero han firmado acuerdos y están probando diversas funcionalidades de la 5G. A continuación se incluyen algunas noticias de sus actividades.

- Verizon. Tiene clara vocación de ser el primero en utilizar la 5G en Norteamérica.
- Septiembre/2014. “Verizon CTO highlights key areas for LTE development; plays down 5G hype”, donde identifica tres áreas de mejora para la evolución de LTE/4G: IoT, unlicensed LTE, and interoperability. También dice que es demasiado pronto para pronunciarse sobre la 5G.

- Noviembre/2014. "Verizon Telematics CTO says connected car needs route to 5G". Chuck Link, Verizon Telematics CTO, says almost every single car manufacturer he deals with has jumped to LTE, but warns that future-proofing the nascent connected car market will need 5G connectivity modules that can easily replace old 4G connections.
- Septiembre/2015. "Verizon to trial '5G' next year". Verizon announced plans to hold 5G field trials in 2016 in a bid to "accelerate the expected rate of innovation" of the technology. In a statement, the company outlined its "aggressive roadmap for 5G", and said it will work with Alcatel-Lucent, Cisco, Ericsson, Nokia, Qualcomm and Samsung to ensure "an aggressive pace of innovation"
- Septiembre/2015. "Intel, Verizon partner on 5G". Intel joined US number one operator Verizon's 5G Technology Forum, working together to "accelerate the development" of the nextgeneration wireless technology.
- Febrero/2016. "How Verizon is testing blazing-fast 5G mobile data for a planned 2017 launch". Verizon has been the most vocal about leading the way to a new, super-fast 5G network in the United States. As it promised last year, the company has begun testing 5G, including some pretty interesting uses for ultra-broadband gíreles beyond just streaming massive video files.
- Marzo/2016. "Verizon And FCC Push 'MmWave' For 5G Wireless". Airwaves need to be freed up for 5G. That's where high-frequency radio spectrum, also called millimeter wave, comes in. In particular, U.S. regulators are focused on the 28 gigahertz frequency band, analysts say. Most wireless phone services today use radio frequency below 3 GHz.
- Abril/2016. "Verizon on mission to speed up 5G development". Speaking in a keynote at the Brooklyn 5G Summit, Verizon Wireless' VP of networks, Adam Koeppe, repeatedly stressed the operator's desire to "move things along a lot faster than they typically go in our industry."
- Abril/2016. "Verizon to Commercially Deploy 5G Wireless Networks in 2017". Verizon is currently conducting field trials for its upcoming 5G gíreles network with its partners. The company is looking at Mobile hotspot and fixed wireless for initial deployment of the nextgeneration 5G wireless networks in the U.S. in 2017.
- Mayo/2016. "Forget Your Cable Provider - Verizon Just Hinted at Nationwide 5G Home Broadband". CEO, Lowell McAdam, said that he didn't see any reason why the company wouldn't deploy a 5G fixed wireless broadband connection across the county once the technology is finished. McAdam said in the meeting that, "I don't know why there would be any limitation on where we would take it."
- Sprint. Mayo/2016. "Sprint to trial '5G' in June at Copa America event. Sprint will work with vendors Nokia and Ericsson at two stadiums "to demonstrate the 5G capabilities using millimetric band radios".
- AT&T. Abril/2016. "AT&T opens up on 5G trial this summer; warns on prestandard fragmentation". "We'll start with 15GHz tests and then move to 28GHz. It will predominantly be fixed wireless,"
- Vodafone.
 - Septiembre/2014, Vodafone anuncia un acuerdo con la Universidad de Dresde para su programa de desarrollo de la 5G. Tiene también acuerdos con Kings College London and Carnegie Mellon University in the USA.

- Febrero/2016. "Vodafone partners with top tech players for 5G". Vodafone Group is partnering with Huawei, Nokia, Ericsson, Intel and Qualcomm to research 5G and prepare its networks for a transition towards the new mobile standard.
 - Marzo/2016. "Vodafone Germany shows 5G progress at CeBIT". Vodafone Germany, Ericsson and the Technical University of Dresden demonstrate 5G progress at CeBIT. Their researchers have set up a 15 gigabit wireless network with stable transmissions across a distance of 10 metres. The Vodafone 5G network at CeBIT can deliver data rates of up to 15 Gbps over a distance of 10 metres in a real environment. To do that, over 800 MHz of bandwidth in the 14501-15350 MHz frequency range is used. The 5G partners are also presenting another innovation called beamforming. This technology automatically concentrates the signal emitted by the wireless
- DT
 - Marzo/2015. "Deutsche Telekom launches innovation laboratory 5G:haus..
 - Julio/2015. "DT, Orange, Telefonica and Nokia support 5G consortium".
 - Febrero/2016. "T-Mobile US reveals 5G trial plans"
 - Telefónica
 - En noticia de Marzo/2015, Telefónica I+D indica que "estamos trabajando para abaratar el despliegue masivo de sensores y la estandarización del 5G".
 - Diciembre/2015. "Telefónica signs multilateral agreements to boost 5G technologies in Spain". Telefónica I+D, Spanish Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism, Regional Chair for Education, Youth and Sports of the Madrid region, IMDEA Networks, Ericsson and AMETIC (Association of companies within the Electronical, IT, Telecommunications and Digital Content industries) have signed a collaboration agreement with a view to supporting the development of 5G technologies, products, and services in the framework of the Advanced 5G Network Infrastructure for Future Internet Public-Private Partnership (5G PPP) program.
 - Febrero/2016. "Ericsson y Telefónica unen fuerzas para impulsar el 5G". En concreto, las dos compañías apoyarán conjuntamente las actuales y nuevas iniciativas que se están llevando a cabo y que impulsarán el desarrollo del 5G y del entorno empresarial en el que puedan evolucionar, con foco especial en los programas 5G PPP y ETP Networld 2020, promovidos por la Comisión Europea en el programa Horizonte 2020.
 - Febrero/2016. "Telefónica collaborates with Intel to define the requirements to future 5G Networks".

3 GSMA

La GSMA, como asociación mundial de operadores, también ha considerado y reflexionado sobre su propia visión de la 5G. En un documento de Diciembre/2014 "Understanding 5G: Perspectives on future technological advancements in Mobile"¹⁰ resume su visión de la 5G en los siguientes términos:

¹⁰ <https://gsmaintelligence.com/research/?file=141208-5g.pdf&download>

5G offers enormous potential for both consumers and industry. As well as the prospect of being considerably faster than existing technologies, 5G holds the promise of applications with high social and economic value, leading to a 'hyperconnected society' in which mobile will play an ever more important role in people's lives.

There are currently two definitions of 5G. Discussion around 5G falls broadly into two schools of thought: a service-led view which sees 5G as a consolidation of 2G, 3G, 4G, Wi-fi and other innovations providing far greater coverage and always-on reliability; and a second view driven by a step change in data speed and order of magnitude reduction in end-to-end latency. However, these definitions are often discussed together, resulting in sometimes contradictory requirements.

Sub-1ms latency and >1 Gbps bandwidth require a true generational shift. Some of the requirements identified for 5G can be enabled by 4G or other networks. The technical requirements that necessitate a true generational shift are sub-1ms latency and >1 Gbps downlink speed, and only services that demand at least one of these would be considered 5G use cases under both definitions.

Achieving sub-1ms latency is a hugely exciting challenge that will define 5G. Delivering 1ms latency over a large scale network will be challenging, and we may see this condition relaxed. If this were to happen, some of the potential 5G services identified may no longer be possible and the second view of 5G would become less clear. This paper looks at some of the challenges that must be overcome to deliver 1ms latency.

At the same time 4G will continue to grow and evolve. Technologies such as NFV/SDN and HetNets are already being deployed by operators and will continue to enable the move towards the hyper-connected society alongside developments in 5G. Considerable potential also remains for increasing 4G adoption in many countries, and we expect 4G network infrastructure to account for much of the \$1.7 trillion the world's mobile operators will invest between now and 2020. Operators will continue to focus on generating a return on investment from their 4G (and 3G) networks by developing new services and tariffing models that make most efficient use of them.

Además, indica que la 5G como objeto mantiene dos visiones, que realmente y según se ha visto por la Industria, solo es válida la primera de ellas:

View 1 – The hyper-connected vision: In this view of 5G, blend of pre-existing technologies covering 2G, 3G, 4G, Wi-fi and others to allow higher coverage and availability, and higher network density in terms of cells and devices, with the key differentiator being greater connectivity as an enabler for Machine-to-Machine (M2M) services and the Internet of Things (IoT). This vision may include a new radio technology to enable low power, low throughput field devices with long duty cycles of ten years or more.

View 2 – Next-generation radio access technology: This is more of the traditional 'generation-defining' view, with specific targets for data rates and latency being identified, such that new radio interfaces can be assessed against such criteria. This in turn makes for a clear demarcation between a technology that meets the criteria for 5G, and another which does not., Conclusiones de los Operadores.

En cuanto a requisitos de cobertura, capacidad, latencia, consumo de energía, etc. adopta los del proyecto Metis:

- 1-10Gbps connections to end points in the field (i.e. not theoretical maximum)
- 1 millisecond end-to-end round trip delay (latency)
- 1000x bandwidth per unit area

- 10-100x number of connected devices
- (Perception of) 99.999% availability
- (Perception of) 100% coverage
- 90% reduction in network energy usage
- Up to ten year battery life for low power, machine-type devices

En cuanto a los casos de uso, la ilustra la latencia y la velocidad de datos requeridas para algunas de las aplicaciones que se están proponiendo. Solo las aplicaciones que requirieran sub-1ms latency y/o >1 Gbps downlink Speedy pueden considerarse 5G.

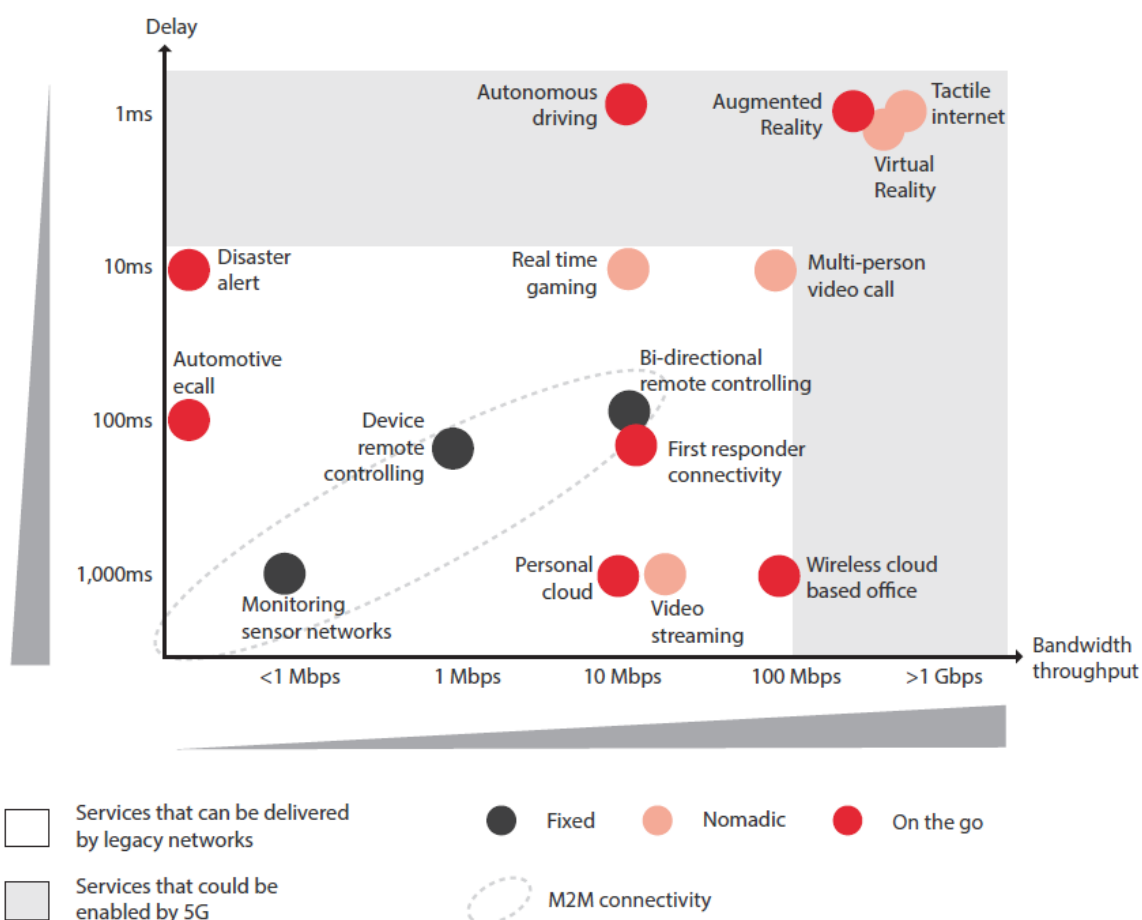


Figura 22. Velocidad y latencia para aplicaciones 5G (GSMA)

Las implicaciones para los Operadores son las siguientes:

- Spectrum and coverage, con mas espectro en bandas >6 GHz, MIMO y conformado de haces.

- Achieving 1 millisecond latency, mucho menor que LTE, ver Figura 23, que podría implicar que los contenidos estuvieran muy próximos a la red, menos de 1km.

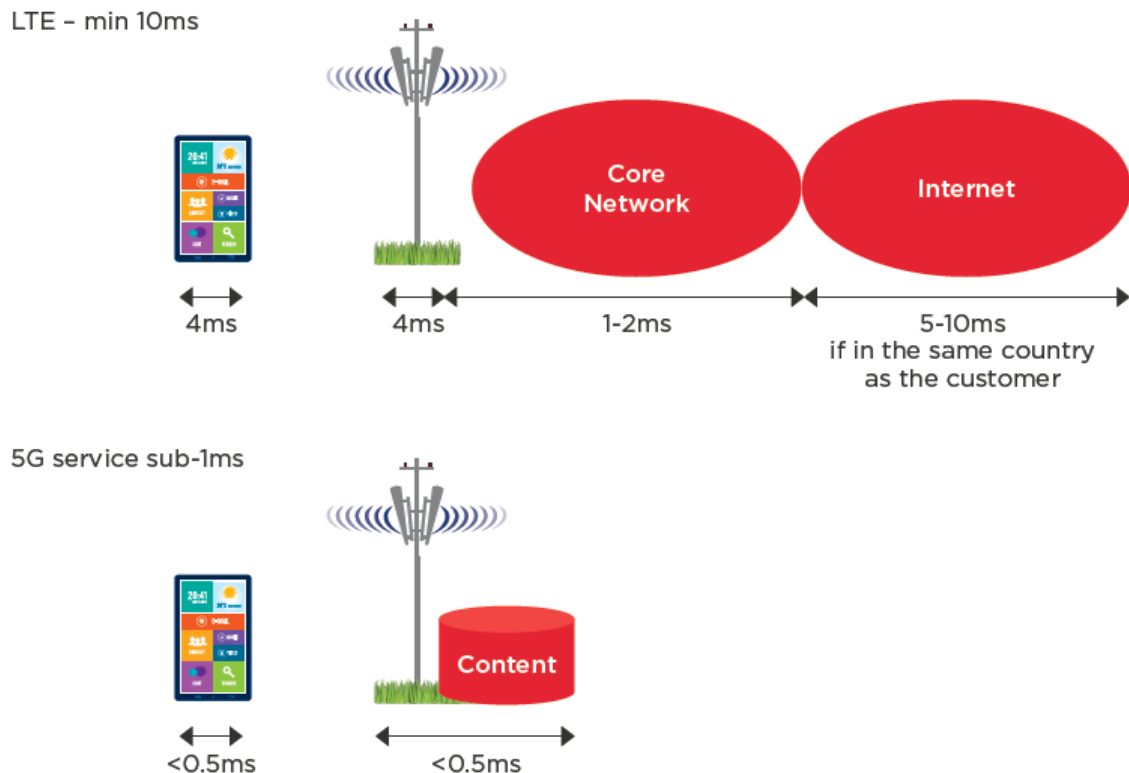


Figura 23. Latencia en LTE y 5G (GSMA)

4 NGMN

La Alianza NGMN, entre varios operadores, ha elaborado en Febrero/2015 un white paper “NGMN 5G white paper”¹¹ sobre la 5G con el objeto de guiar la estandarización y favorecer su disponibilidad a partir de 2020. Resume su visión en los siguientes términos:

“5G is an end-to-end ecosystem to enable a fully mobile and connected society. It empowers value creation towards customers and partners, through existing and emerging use cases, delivered with consistent experience, and enabled by sustainable business models.”

¹¹ https://www.ngmn.org/uploads/media/NGMN_5G_White_Paper_V1_0.pdf

Desarrolla los aspectos de: Usos y Negocios, Requisitos, Tecnología y Arquitectura, Espectro, IPR y Próximos pasos. A continuación se incluye lo mas relevante de cada uno de ellos:

▪ **Usos y Negocios.**

Parece claro que en términos de Negocio, lo más relevante por nuevo es que incluye todo el negocio vertical del M2M e IoT, los servicios relacionados con la salud, las emergencias y los servicios de radiodifusión (broadcast). Si bien el negocio de la banda ancha móvil se verá reforzado por una mayor velocidad y una menor latencia. En cuanto a modelos de negocio, ver Figura 24.

Role	Business Models	
Asset Provider	XaaS: IaaS, NaaS, PaaS Ability to offer to and operate for a 3rd party provider different network infrastructure capabilities (Infrastructure, Platform, Network) as a Service.	Network Sharing Ability to share Network infrastructure between two or more Operators based on static or dynamic policies (e.g. congestion/excess capacity policies)
	Basic Connectivity Best effort IP connectivity in retail (consumer/business) & wholesale/MVNO	Enhanced Connectivity IP connectivity with differentiated feature set (QoS, zero rating, latency, etc..) and enhanced configurability of the different connectivity characteristics.
Connectivity Provider		
Partner Service Provider	Operator Offer Enriched by Partner Operator offering to its end customers, based on operator capabilities (connectivity, context, identity etc..) enriched by partner capabilities (content, application, etc..)	Partner Offer Enriched by Operator Partner offer to its end customers enriched by operator network and other value creation capabilities (connectivity, context, identity etc..)

Figura 24. Modelos de negocio y ejemplos (NGMN)

En cuanto a usos de la 5G, divide éstos en familias conforme la Figura 25.

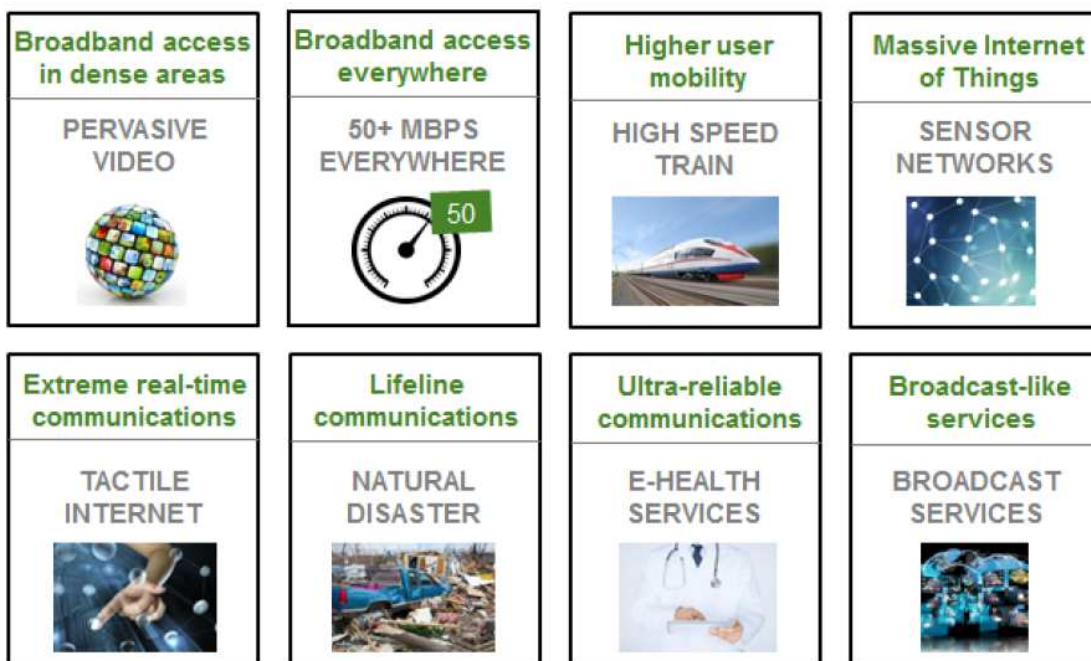


Figura 25. Familias de usos y ejemplos (NGMN)

En cuanto a la creación de valor, ver Figura 26.

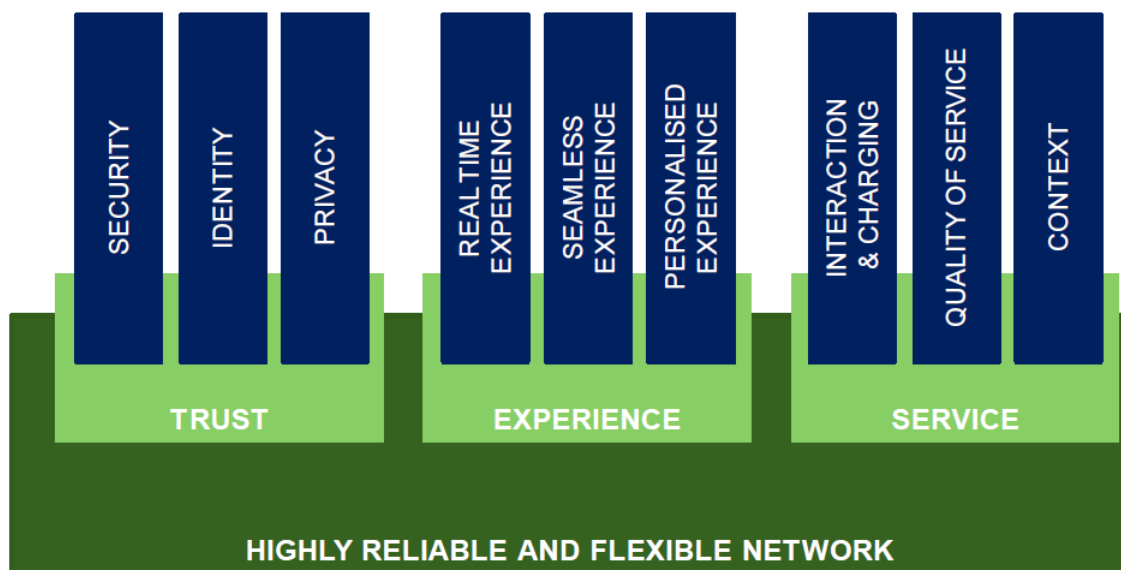


Figura 26. Capacidades de creación de valor (NGMN)

- **Requisitos.** Los requisitos de la 5G se agrupan en las dimensiones de la Figura 27, que se desarrollan en el documento en base a la definición de unas categorías de uso, ver Figura 28.

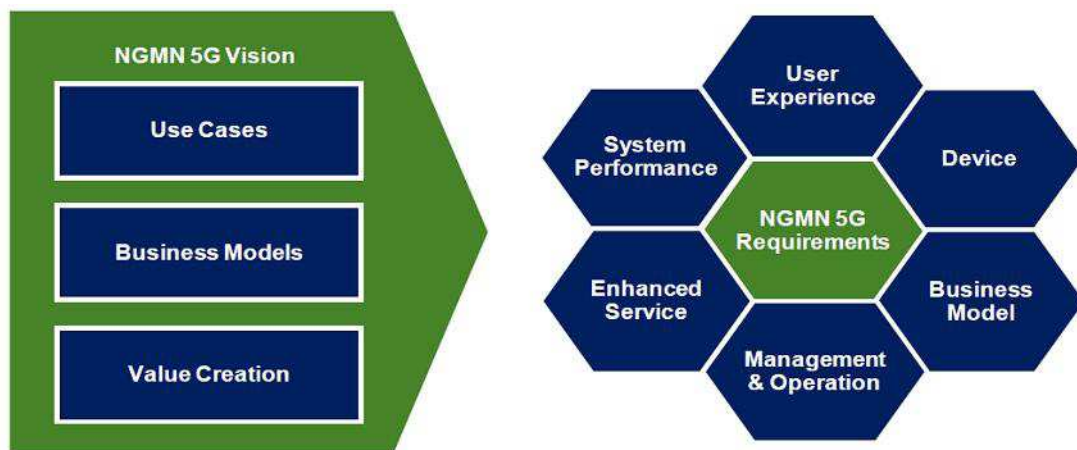


Figura 27. Dimensiones de requisitos (NGMN)

De esta manera, para cada una de las dimensiones de requisitos se identifican éstos para cada una de las categorías de uso, ver Tabla 1y Tabla 2 para las dimensiones de user experience y system performance, respectivamente.

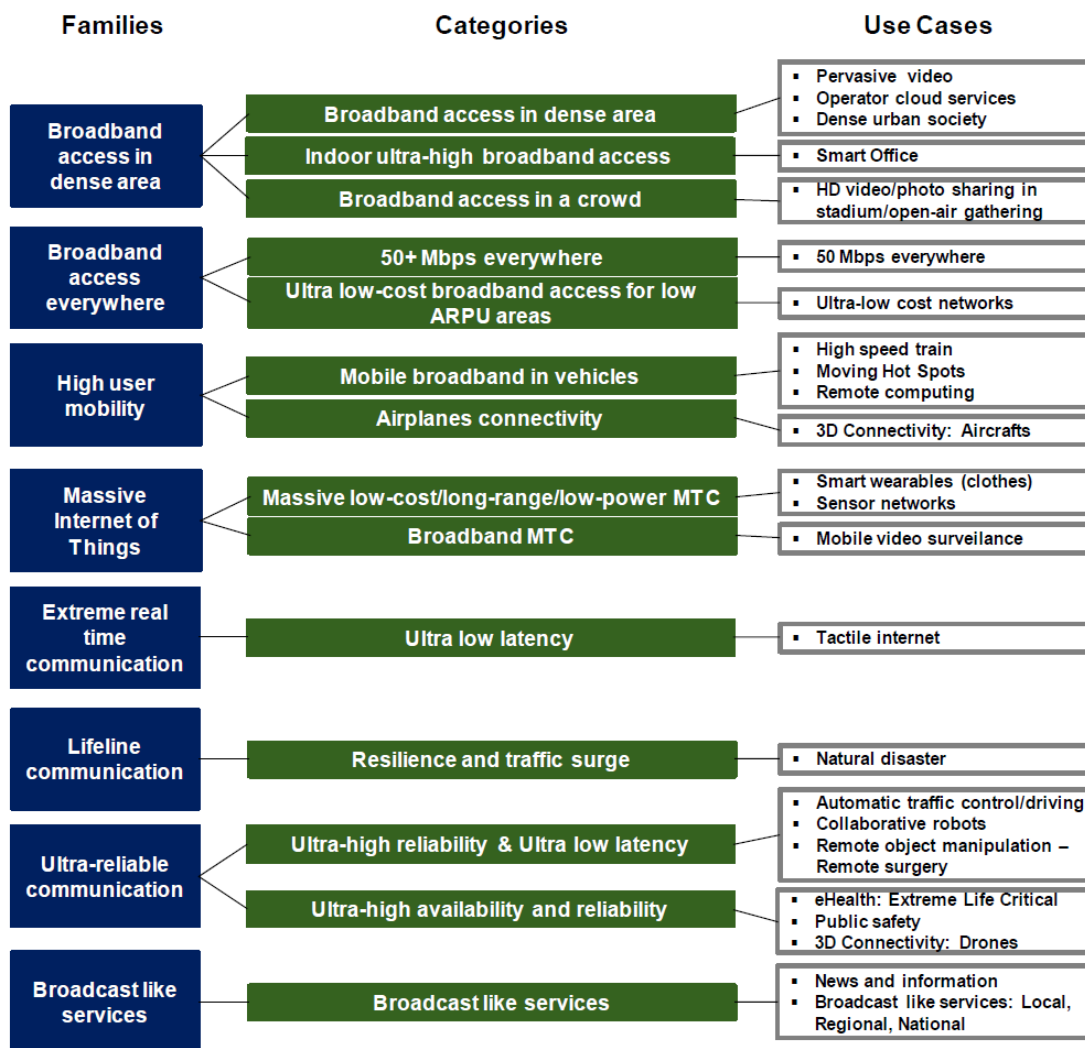


Figura 28. Definición de categorías de uso (NGMN)

Use case category	User Experienced Data Rate	E2E Latency	Mobility
Broadband access in dense areas	DL: 300 Mbps UL: 50 Mbps	10 ms	On demand, 0-100 km/h
Indoor ultra-high broadband access	DL: 1 Gbps, UL: 500 Mbps	10 ms	Pedestrian
Broadband access in a crowd	DL: 25 Mbps UL: 50 Mbps	10 ms	Pedestrian
50+ Mbps everywhere	DL: 50 Mbps UL: 25 Mbps	10 ms	0-120 km/h
Ultra-low cost broadband access for low ARPU areas	DL: 10 Mbps UL: 10 Mbps	50 ms	on demand: 0-50 km/h
Mobile broadband in vehicles (cars, trains)	DL: 50 Mbps UL: 25 Mbps	10 ms	On demand, up to 500 km/h
Airplanes connectivity	DL: 15 Mbps per user UL: 7.5 Mbps per user	10 ms	Up to 1000 km/h
Massive low-cost/long-range/low-power MTC	Low (typically 1-100 kbps)	Seconds to hours	on demand: 0-500 km/h
Broadband MTC	See the requirements for the Broadband access in dense areas and 50+Mbps everywhere categories		
Ultra-low latency	DL: 50 Mbps UL: 25 Mbps	<1 ms	Pedestrian
Resilience and traffic surge	DL: 0.1-1 Mbps UL: 0.1-1 Mbps	Regular communication: not critical	0-120 km/h
Ultra-high reliability & Ultra-low latency	DL: From 50 kbps to 10 Mbps; UL: From a few bps to 10 Mbps	1 ms	on demand: 0-500 km/h
Ultra-high availability & reliability	DL: 10 Mbps UL: 10 Mbps	10 ms	On demand, 0-500 km/h
Broadcast like services	DL: Up to 200 Mbps UL: Modest (e.g. 500 kbps)	<100 ms	on demand: 0-500 km/h

Tabla 1. Requisitos de experiencia de usuario (NGMN)

Use case category	Connection Density	Traffic Density
Broadband access in dense areas	200-2500 /km ²	DL: 750 Gbps / km ² UL: 125 Gbps / km ²
Indoor ultra-high broadband access	75,000 / km ² (75/1000 m ² office)	DL: 15 Tbps/ km ² (15 Gbps / 1000 m ²) UL: 2 Tbps / km ² (2 Gbps / 1000 m ²)
Broadband access in a crowd	150,000 / km ² (30.000 / stadium)	DL: 3.75 Tbps / km ² (DL: 0.75 Tbps / stadium) UL: 7.5 Tbps / km ² (1.5 Tbps / stadium)
50+ Mbps everywhere	400 / km ² in suburban 100 / km ² in rural	DL: 20 Gbps / km ² in suburban UL: 10 Gbps / km ² in suburban DL: 5 Gbps / km ² in rural UL: 2.5 Gbps / km ² in rural
Ultra-low cost broadband access for low ARPU areas	16 / km ²	16 Mbps / km ²
Mobile broadband in vehicles (cars, trains)	2000 / km ² (500 active users per train x 4 trains, or 1 active user per car x 2000 cars)	DL: 100 Gbps / km ² (25 Gbps per train, 50 Mbps per car) UL: 50 Gbps / km ² (12.5 Gbps per train, 25 Mbps per car)
Airplanes connectivity	80 per plane 60 airplanes per 18,000 km ²	DL: 1.2 Gbps / plane UL: 600 Mbps / plane
Massive low-cost/long-range/low-power MTC	Up to 200,000 / km ²	Non critical
Broadband MTC	See the requirements for the Broadband access in dense areas and 50+Mbps everywhere categories	
Ultra-low latency	Not critical	Potentially high
Resilience and traffic surge	10,000 / km ²	Potentially high
Ultra-high reliability & Ultra-low latency* (* the reliability requirement for this category is described in Section 4.4.5	Not critical	Potentially high
Ultra-high availability & reliability* (* the reliability requirement for this category is described in Section 4.4.5	Not critical	Potentially high
Broadcast like services	Not relevant	Not relevant

Tabla 2. Requisitos de Sistema (NGMN)

▪ **Tecnología y Arquitectura.**

Lo primero que introduce son las mejoras que requiere la 5G respecto de la 4G, para lo que utiliza como referencia la Release 12 del 3GPP, ver Tabla 3. Para luego identificar los principios de diseño de la 5G, ver

Attribute	3GPP Release-12 capability	Improvement needed to meet NGMN requirements	Remarks
Data rate (per user)	Up to 100 Mb/s on average Peaks of 600 Mb/s (Cat 11/12)	> 10X expected on average and peak rates > 100X expected on cell edge	
End-to-end latency	10 ms for two-way RAN (pre-scheduled) Typically, up to 50 ms end-to-end if other factors are considered (e.g., transmission, CN, internet, proxy servers)	> 10X (smaller)	Technology should allow operators to optimize topology to achieve 1 ms end-to-end.
Mobility	Functional up to 350 km/h (for certain bands up to 500 km/h) No support for civil aviation	> 1.5X	Functional in 5G means sustained service quality for the considered use case. 5G in addition should support civil aviation use case.
Spectral efficiency	DL: 0.074 – 6.1 b/s/Hz UL: 0.07 – 4.3 b/s/Hz depending on cell edge or average, deployment scenario, and FDD or TDD	Pushing the envelope for substantial increase	Requirements should be specified by NGMN operators jointly with the industry in due course.
Connection density	Typically ~2,000 active users/km ²	> 100X	

Tabla 3. Mejoras en relación a la 4G (NGMN)

Radio	Network	Operations & Management
 Leverage spectrum - Exploit higher frequencies and unlicensed spectrum - C/U-path split, UL/DL split, multiple connectivity Enable cost-effective dense deployments - Integrate third-party/user deployments - Automate configuration, optimization and healing - Enhance multi-RAT coordination - Support multi-operator/shared use of infrastructure Coordinate and cancel interference - Build-in massive MIMO and CoMP - Exploit controlled non-orthogonal interference Support dynamic radio topology - Moving cells, relays, hubs, C-RAN, D-RAN - D2D (e.g., for latency, disaster relief)	 Create common composable core - Minimize number of entities and functionalities - C/U-function split, lean protocol stack - No mandatory U-plane functions - Minimize legacy interworking - RAT-agnostic core - Fixed and mobile convergence	 Simplify operations and management - Automation and self-healing - Probeless monitoring - Collaborative management - Integrated OAM functionality - Carrier-grade network cloud orchestration
Embrace flexible functions and capabilities - Network slicing - Function variance - Flexible function/service/application allocation - Leverage NFV/SDN - State-disintegrated functions - Graceful degradation Support new value creation - Exploit big data and context awareness - Expose radio and network APIs - Facilitate XaaS Build in security and privacy - Extend C-plane security (e.g., HetNets) - Ensure location privacy and identity protection from (unlawful) disclosure		

Figura 29. Principios de diseño (NGMN)

En cuanto a la Arquitectura y basada en los principios de diseño, se apoya en una separación estructural de HW y SW y la programación ofrecida por las tecnologías SDN y NFV, ver Figura 30.

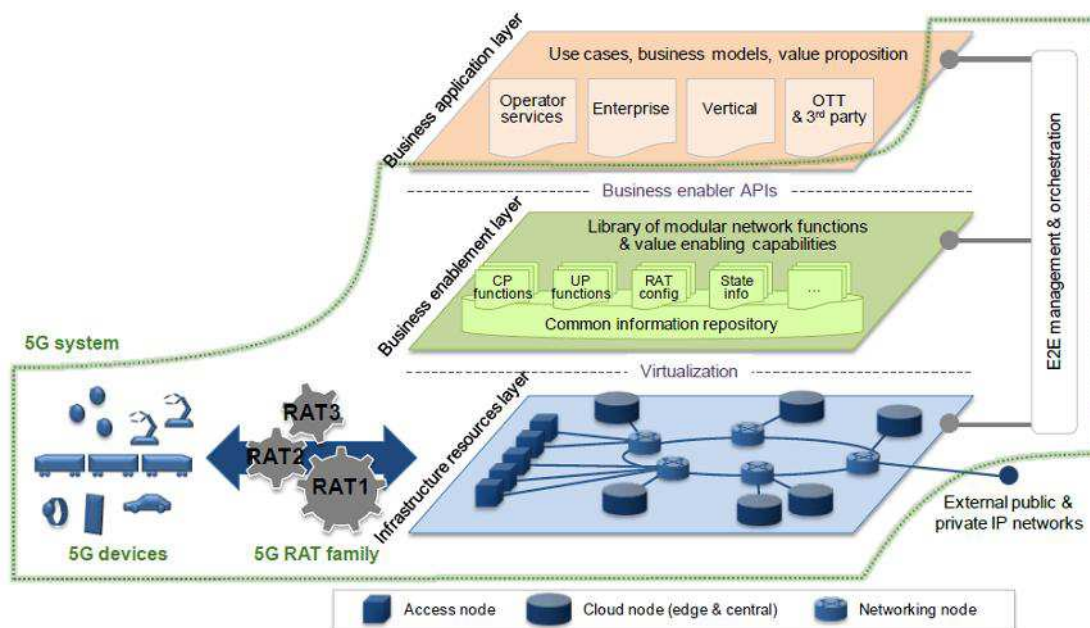


Figura 30. Arquitectura 5G (NGMN)

Incluye igualmente en distinguir “rodajas de red”, para soportar las comunicaciones de un servicio concreto, con un tratamiento específico de los planos C (Control) y U (Usuario). En este sentido una rodaja 5G se compone de un conjunto de funciones de red y unos ajustes específicos del acceso radio (RAT), que se combinan para un determinado caso de uso o modelo de negocio, ver Figura 31.

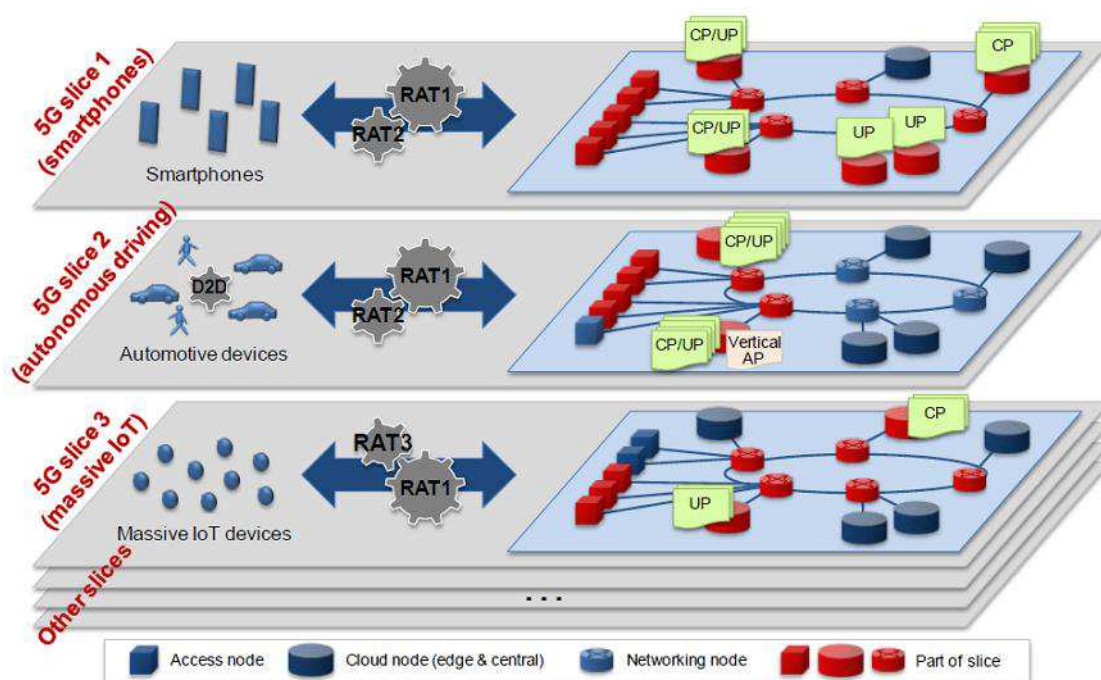


Figura 31. Rodajas de red sobre la misma infraestructura (NGMN)

- **Espectro.** Además de las bandas actuales, se requiere más espectro por debajo de 1G y por encima de 6GHz, que debe ser identificado en el WRC15.
- **IPR.** Propone NGMN la siguientes recomendaciones para el ecosistema 5G:
 - 1. Improve 5G Standard Essential Patent (SEP) Declarations
 - 2. Establish Independent 5G Standard Essential Patent (SEP) Assessments
 - 3. Explore and establish Patent Pool licensing for 5G
- **Próximos pasos.** Propone los siguientes jalones y fechas:
 - Commercial system ready in 2020
 - Standards ready end of 2018
 - Trials start in 2018
 - Initial system design in 2017
 - Detailed requirements ready end of 2015

5 4G y 5G América's

4G Americas's, formada entre otras por Telefónica, AT&T, América Móvil, Ericsson, HP o Intel, ha elaborado un documento "4G Americas' Recommendations on 5G Requirements and Solutions"¹², de Octubre 2014, donde se incluyen los conductores de mercado, los casos de uso, los requisitos, las consideraciones regulatorias y los elementos tecnológicos. Se puede destacar:

- Como conductores de mercado y casos de uso, el Internet de las cosas IoT (Smart Grid, Smart City, M-health, Automotive, Sports & Fitness), el video de banda ancha, la realidad virtual y los juegos, la explosión de datos, los servicios de seguridad y emergencia, la sustitución de la telefonía básica y los servicios basados en contexto.
- Como requisitos, se apuntan los relacionados con el usuario: batería, velocidad y latencia, robustez, movilidad, experiencia, contexto. Entre los relacionados con la red: escalabilidad, capacidad, coste, gestión automática, flexibilidad, eficiencia energética, seguridad, cobertura, espectro y marco unificado de servicios. Entre los aspectos a mejorar de la 4G: Flexibilidad, funciones esenciales como atributos principales (arquitectura), soluciones móviles flexibles, integración de multitecnología de acceso, eficiencia para pequeñas ráfagas de datos, información de paquetes.
- Como consideraciones regulatorias, se apuntan las de: localización precisa, interceptación legal, torres compartidas, uso flexible del espectro, roaming, infraestructuras críticas, servicios de emergencia, servicios de alerta a la población, accesibilidad, SIM numeración y IMEI.
- Como elementos tecnológicos se apuntan los de: Massive MIMO, RAN Transmission at Centimeter and Millimeter Waves, New Waveforms, Shared Spectrum Access, Advanced Inter-node Coordination, Simultaneous Transmission Reception, Multi-RAT Integration and Management, Device-to-Device Communications, Efficient Small Data Transmission, Wireless Backhaul/Access Integration, Flexible Networks, Flexible Mobility, Context Aware Networking, Information Centric Networking (ICN), Moving Networks.

Para 4G América's, los principios que deben tenerse en cuenta en el desarrollo de la 5G son los siguientes:

- As 5G is defined and requirements developed, it must include the entire 5G ecosystem (e.g., air interface, devices, transport, packet core).
- 5G development should provide global harmonization under a single framework and allow time for true advances of technology, feasibility studies, standardization and product development.
- It is critical that the countries of the Americas invest in 5G research.
- Avoid debate (at least initially) on what 5G is. 5G does not (yet) describe any particular specification in any official document published by any standardization body.
- 5G planning should consider all major technology advances on the road to 5G.

12

http://www.4gamericas.org/files/2714/1471/2645/4G_Americas_Recommendations_on_5G_Requirements_and_Solutions_10_14_2014-FINALx.pdf

- Wherever feasible, features being discussed as 5G requirements should be implemented as LTE-Advanced extensions before the full 5G is available. This will also give time to recoup the investment in 4G.
- There are ongoing enhancements in LTE-Advanced that will continue through 2018. 5G is envisioned to have initial deployments around 2020. It must be recognized that significant breakthroughs in new radio transmission interfaces may be accompanied by a break in backward compatibility.

Recientemente, en febrero de 2016 la organización decidió cambiar su nombre por el de 5G America's, en consonancia con los cambios tecnológicos que se avecinan. Esta organización, junto con el Foro para la Promoción de las Comunicaciones Móviles de la Quinta Generación (5GMF) de Japón, el Grupo de Promoción de IMT-2020 de China, y la iniciativa 5G PPP ha suscrito un MoU para cooperar en la organización de eventos globales sobre 5G.

Como conclusión, la Figura 32 resume su visión preliminar del ecosistema 5G.

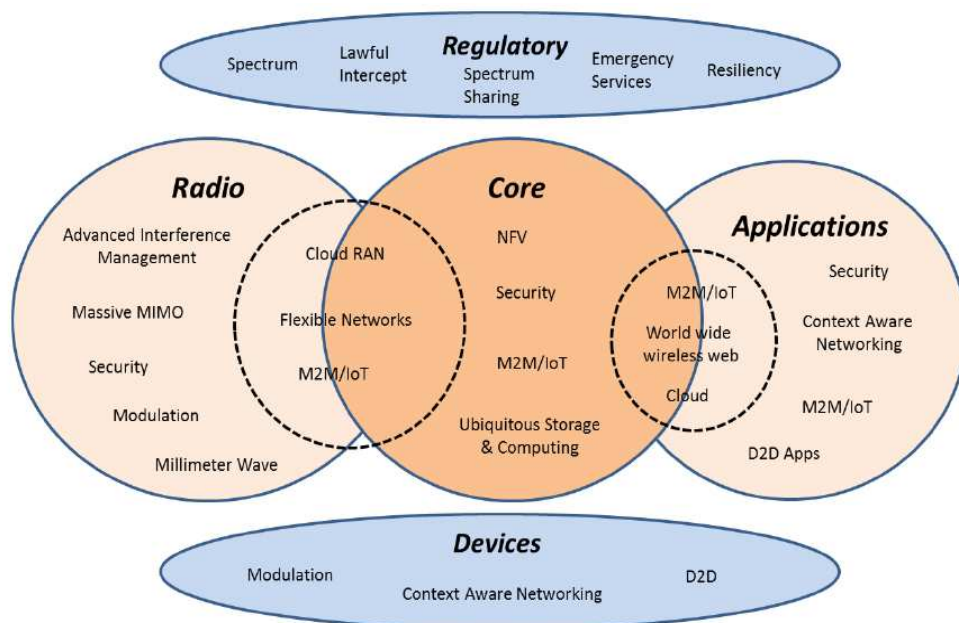


Figura 32. Visión preliminar del Ecosistema 5G (4G America's)

6 Conclusiones de los operadores y sus asociaciones.

Se incluye en este apartado lo que podría denominarse una visión común de los Operadores acerca de la 5G, en base a diferentes aspectos (de mercado, tecnológicos, etc.) que se han ido presentando a lo largo del documento. Tomando como referencia la visión de la Industria, las particularidades serían las siguientes:

1. Lema/reclamo. Aparecen nuevos lemas/reclamos, "hyperconnected society" (GSMA) y "fully mobile and connected society" (NGMN), similares a los ya indicados por la Industria.
2. Casos de uso. No aparecen nuevos casos de uso además de las máquinas, los objetos, los vehículos, los servicios de misión crítica, etc. y que se reflejan en la Figura 1, Figura 5, Figura 7, Figura 16, Figura 22, Figura 25 y Figura 28.

3. **Modelos de negocio.** Como corresponde a los Operadores, éstos tienen en cuenta como les va a afectar la 5G al negocio. En este sentido, la NGMN identifica varios modelos de negocio, ver Figura 24 y Figura 26
4. **Requisitos.** No aparecen nuevos requisitos además de los indicados por la Industria, ver Figura 2, Figura 8, Figura 9, Figura 10, Figura 18, Figura 22, Figura 23, Figura 27, Figura 29, Figura 32, Tabla 1 y Tabla 2. Sin embargo, se apuntan algunas particularidades de los Operadores, ver Figura 5, Figura 6 y Figura 17.
5. **Arquitecturas.** No aparecen nuevas Arquitecturas además de las indicadas por la Industria, ver Figura 30 y Figura 31.
6. **Tecnologías.** Parece claro que la 5G, tal como indica la Industria, será un compendio de tecnologías existentes evolucionadas y nuevas, ver Figura 3, Figura 11, Figura 13 y Tabla 3.
 - Núcleo de red. Con tecnologías evolucionadas de plataformas de red, ver Figura 12 y Figura 20.
 - Acceso radio. Con nuevos accesos, ver Figura 4 y Figura 14, y tecnologías Figura 15 y Figura 19.
7. **Plazo de desarrollo e implantación.** También consideran, como la Industria, que la 5G debe ser un estándar global y su desarrollo en la ITU-R y 3GPP a partir de 2015/2015, ver Figura 21.