

# Understanding Wireless Spectrum

Session 1.4

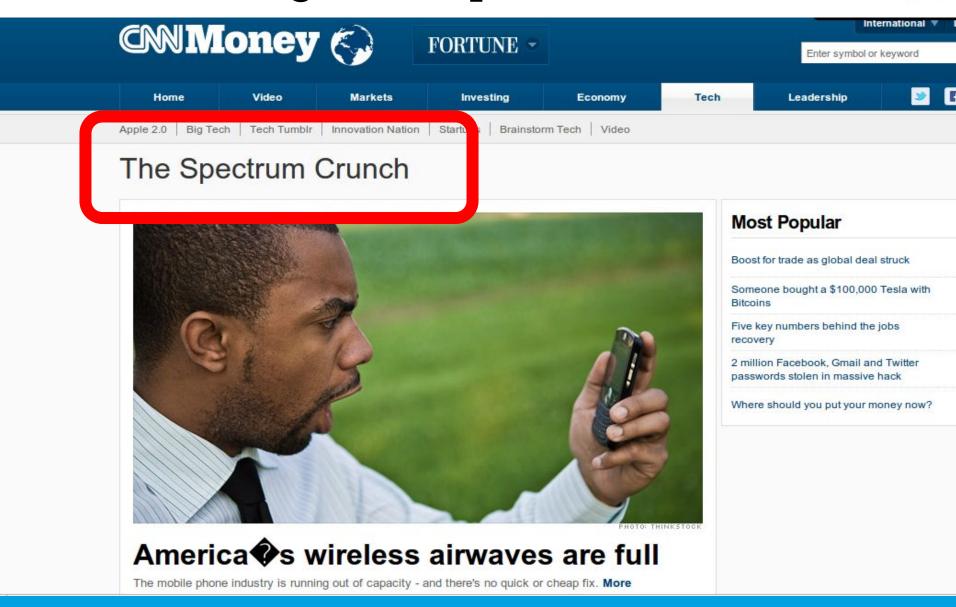
## Wireless Spectrum





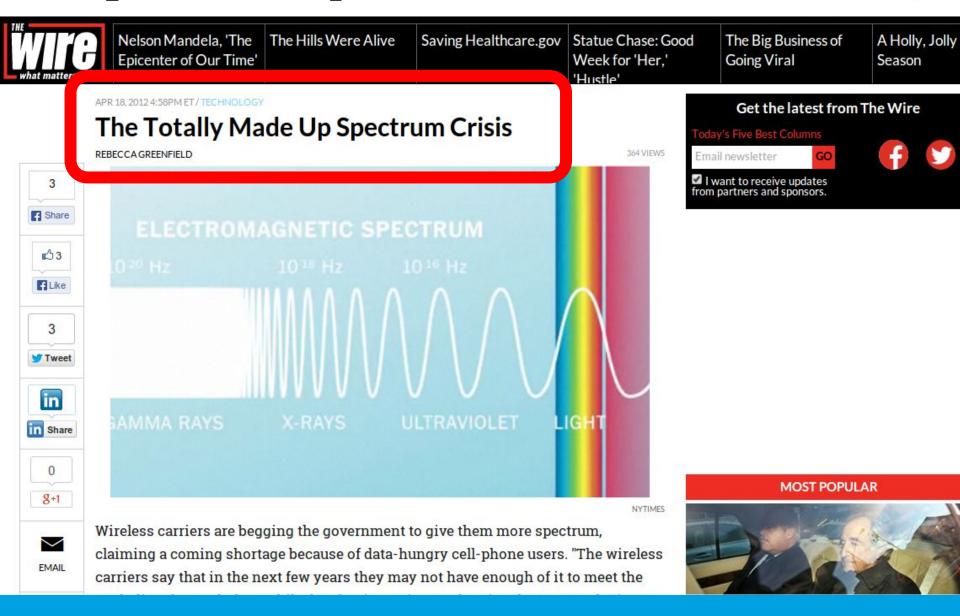
## Are we running out of spectrum?





## It depends who you talk to...





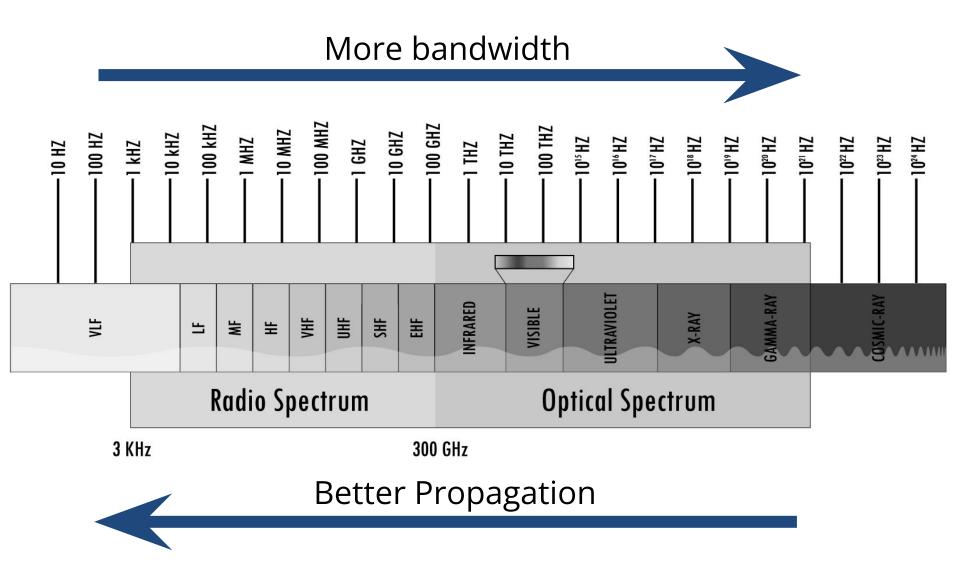
## What is spectrum?





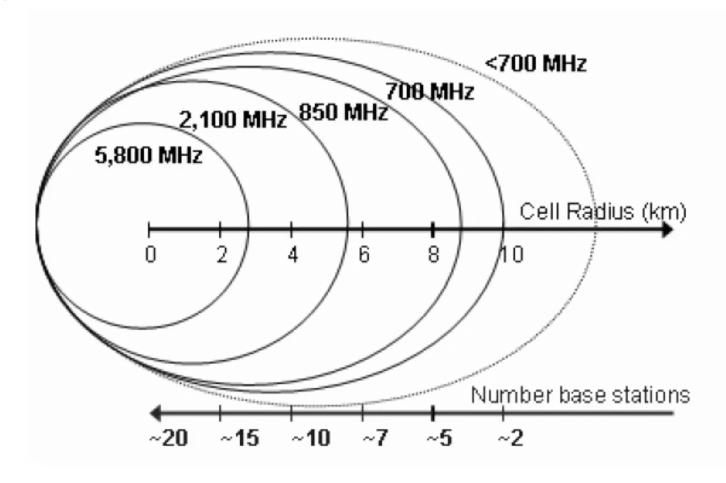
## All Spectrum is Not Created Equal





## Larger cell radius = lower capital cost





The propagation characteristics of spectrum

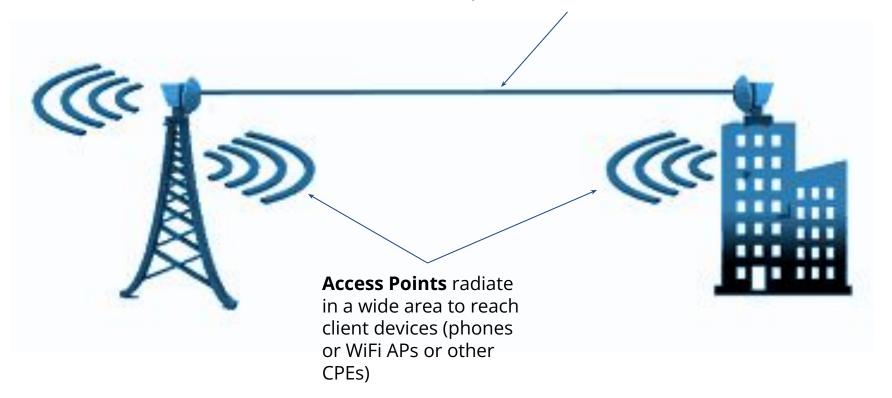
Source: BBC R&D.

## All spectrum is not used equally



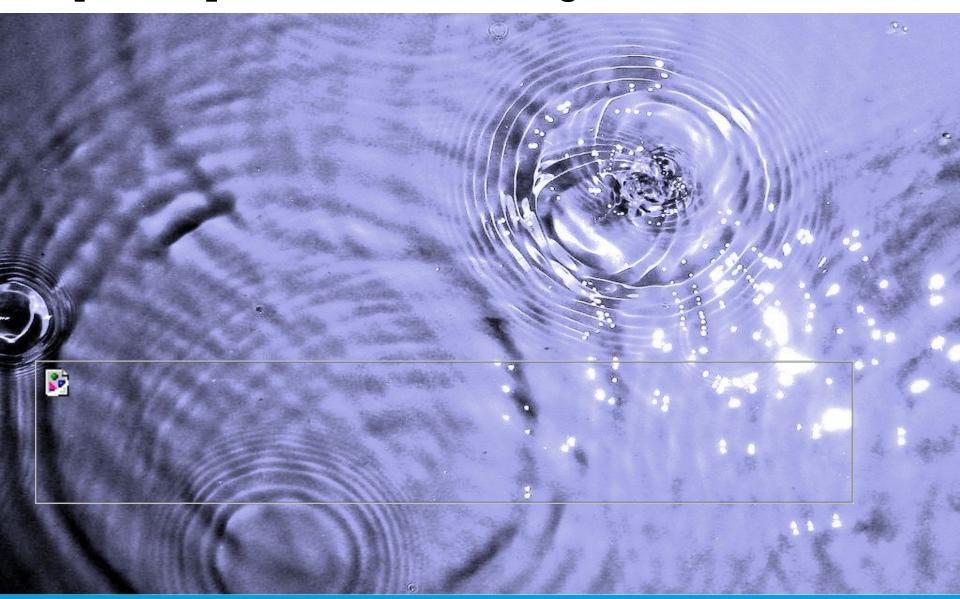
#### Point to Point (PtP)

radio links connect specific devices at high speed



## Why does spectrum need management?





## All Spectrum is not Managed Equally





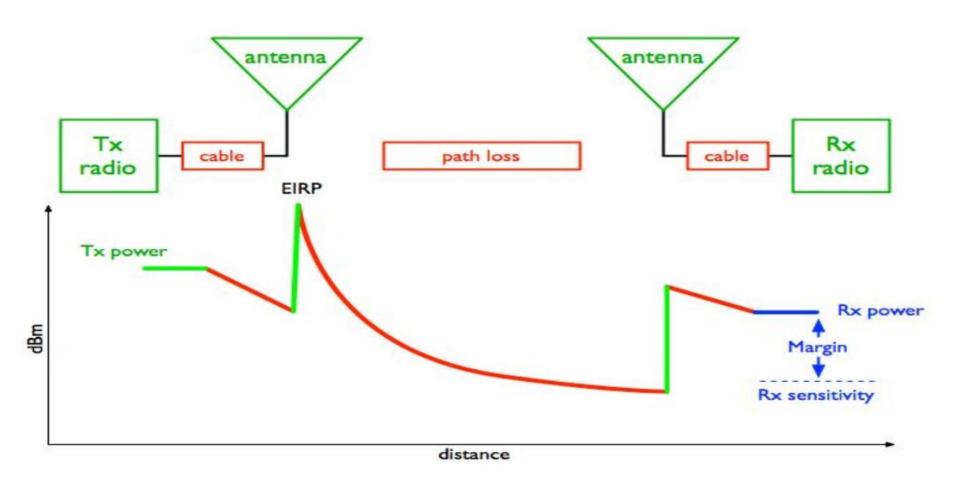
## Spectrum Management

APC
ASCICION FOR PROCESSOR
CRIMONECTIONS
CRIMONECTION
CRIMON

Two very different approaches

	Licensed	Unlicensed				
Technology	GSM, 2G, 3G, 4G, 5G, etc	WiFi, Bluetooth, etc				
Protection from Interference	License	Technology / Rules				
Power Output	High	Low				
Value Created	Billions \$	Billions \$				
Cost of Technology	Coming down	Ridiculously cheap				

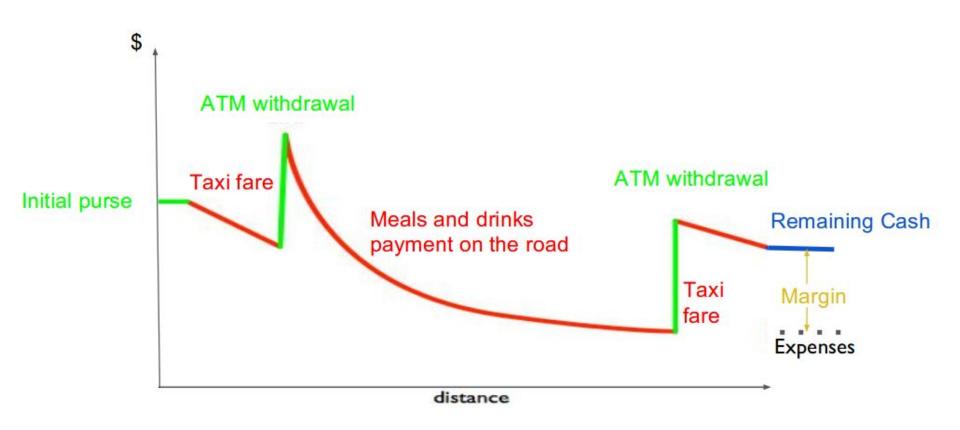




Source: https://www.internetsociety.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Link-Budget-Calculation.pdf

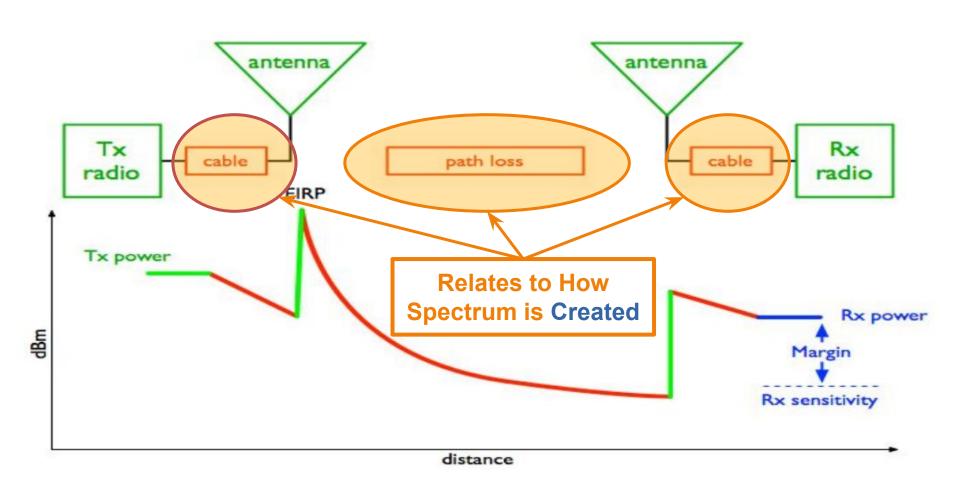
## Analogy of Money on Journey





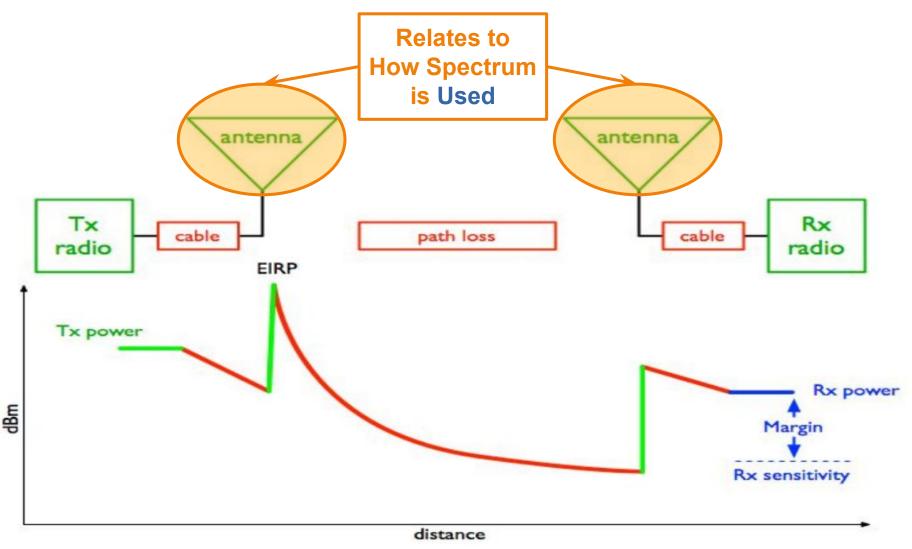
Source: https://www.internetsociety.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Link-Budget-Calculation.pdf





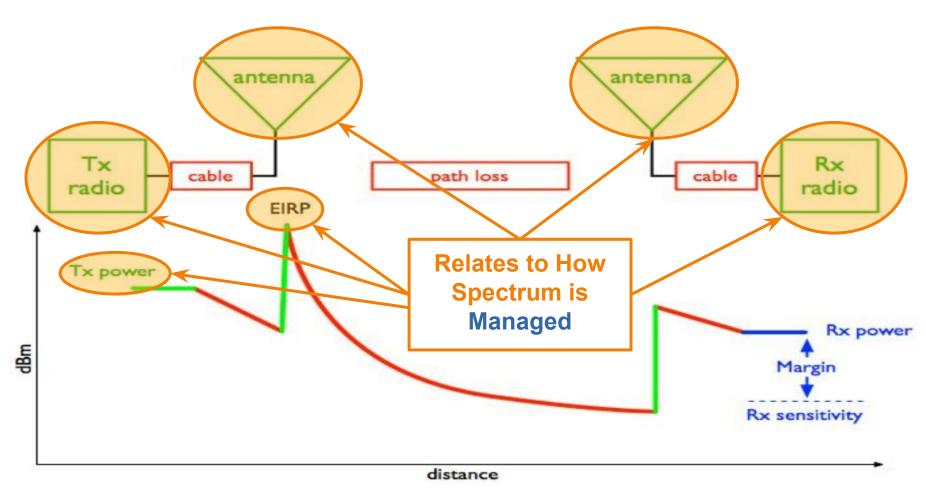
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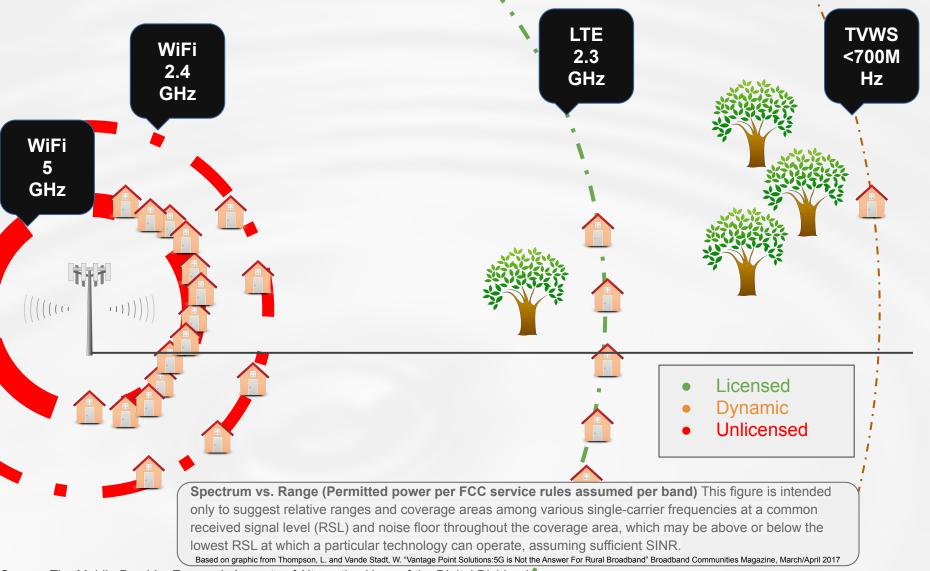
## Antenna examples





## Frequency and Power

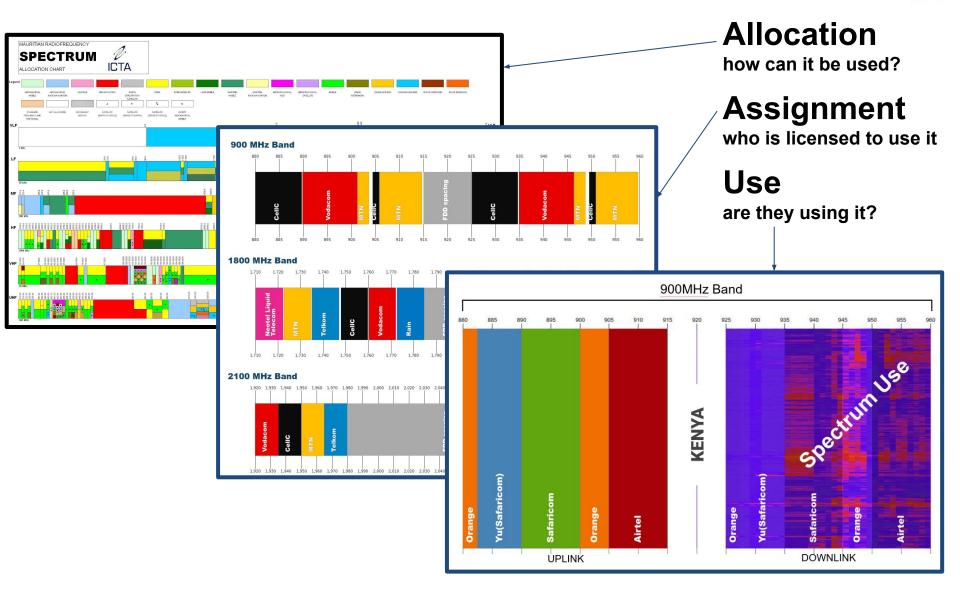




Source: The Mobile Provide: Economic Impacts of Alternative Uses of the Digital Dividend

## Spectrum Allocation, Assignment, Use



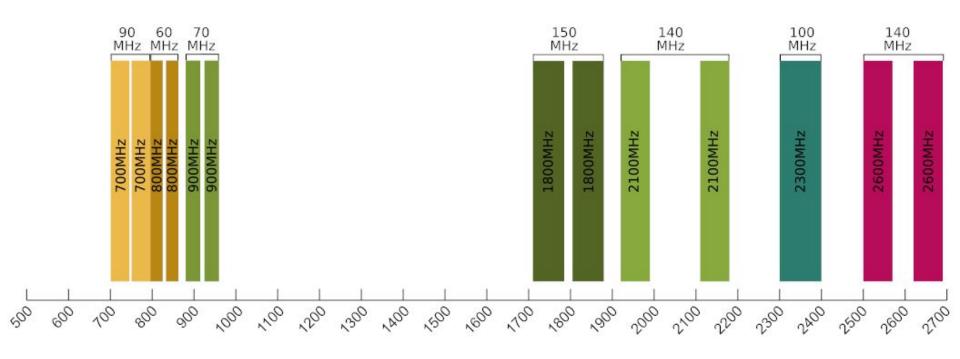




## Assignment of High Demand Spectrum

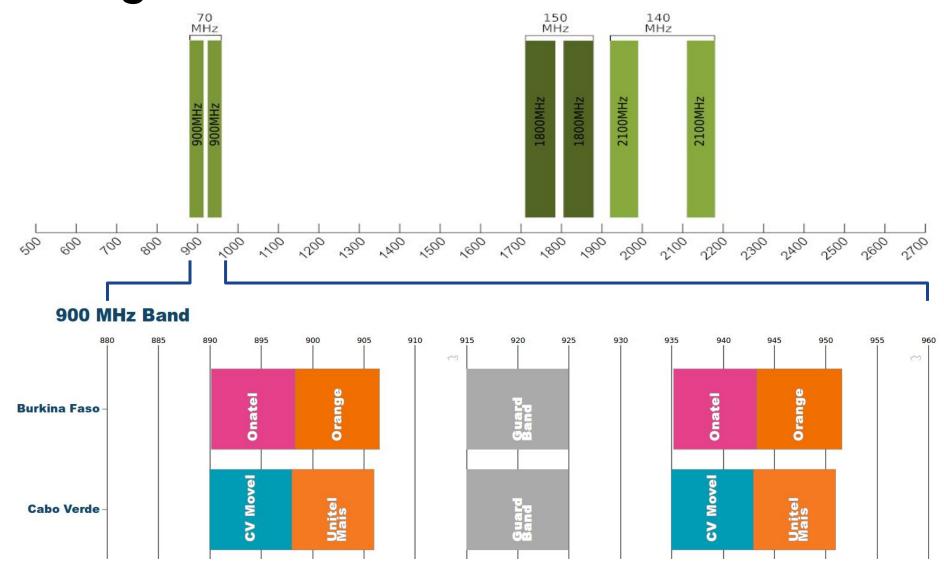
## **Evolution of IMT Frequency Bands**





## Assignments within a band





https://opentelecomdata.org/spectrum-chart/



### Administrative Assignment

#### Pros

- Neutral market decides
- > Fair to all players
- Can be designed for social outcomes

#### Cons

- Can be gamed
- Raises bar for market entry
- Conflict of goals treasury / regulator

## **Beauty Contest**

#### Pros

Ensure public interest outcomes

#### Cons

- Prone to manipulation
- Can lead to court challenges
- Long administrative process

## Auction

#### Pros

- Simple
- OK when supply exceeds demand

#### Cons

- Potentially non-transparent
- Breaks down as soon as demand increases



## Nigeria



- 30 MHz of 2.3GHz spectrum
- 23 million USD
- won by Bitflux (a local consortium)
- 4 years later little evidence of roll-out

#### 2014 - 2.6GHz

- 14 lots of 2x5MHz of spectrum
- Launched and withdrawn twice in 2014 then 2015
- 2016, MTN successfully bids for 6 lots meeting the reserve of \$16M per lot, a total of \$96M

## Mozambique



#### 2013 - 800MHz

- auction of five lots of 2x5MHz
- reserve price \$30M per lot
- no bids, auction withdrawn
- remains fallow for 5 yrs

#### 2018 - 800MHz

- 800MHz, 5 lots of 2×5MHz
   Reserve price \$15M million per lot
- 3 lots 800MHz auctioned at \$15M each to Mcel, Vodacom & Movitel
- 1800MHz, 6 lots of 2×5MHz
   Reserve price \$30M per lot (no bids)
- 2600MHz, 9 lots of 2×5MHz
   Reserve price of \$15M per lot (no bids)



## Senegal



2015 - 800MHz (3 blocks 2x30MHz), 700MHz (4 blocks 2x20MHz) , 1800MHz (3 blocks 2x30MHz)

- reserve price set at USD50M provoking letter of complaint from operators
- negotiations ensued with the result that the former fixed-line incumbent Sonatel agree to pay
   \$53M for 2x10MHz in 800MHz band and 2x10MHz in 1800MHz band.

## Ghana



#### 2015 - 800MHz

- 2 lots of 2x10MHz (total of 40MHz)
- reserve price of 67.5M per lot (initially \$92M per lot)
- MTN sole bidder to meet reserve price
- plans for spectrum auction revenue to fund digital terrestrial broadcast infrastructure
- 2018 Vodafone eventually secured
   2x5MHz of spectrum at \$30M
- MTN may receive remaining spectrum



## South Africa



#### 2010 to 2022

- Three attempts since 2010 to launch auctions in 2.6GHz and 3.5GHz and more recently 800MHz
- National debate on Wholesale Open Access Network strategy, ultimately abandoned.
- Spectrum finally auctioned in March 2022 for almost one billion USD
- Plans to auction remaining spectrum.

## Kenya



#### 2014 - 800MHz

- Kenyan government agrees on exchange with largest incumbent Safaricom. 2x15MHz spectrum in exchange for \$56M plus promise to build police communications network
- Complaints filed by Airtel and Telkom
- Net result: all three operators get 2x10MHz and pay \$25M each



## Kenya



#### 2017 - 700MHz

- 3 blocks of 2x10MHz
- 800MHz license recipients excluded
- First block made available to Jamii Telecom (complaints)
- Consortia invited to bid for remaining two lots
- Jamii offered 10 year repayment terms
- As of 2022, no further assignment made

### Tanzania



#### 2018 - 700MHz

- Auction in Q2 2018
- \$5M reserve for 2x5MHz lots
- Two operators meet reserve, paying \$10M each for 2x10MHz
- Coverage obligations, 60% population by 2021, 90% by 2024
- One operator has since returned the spectrum

## Five Years of IMT Spectrum

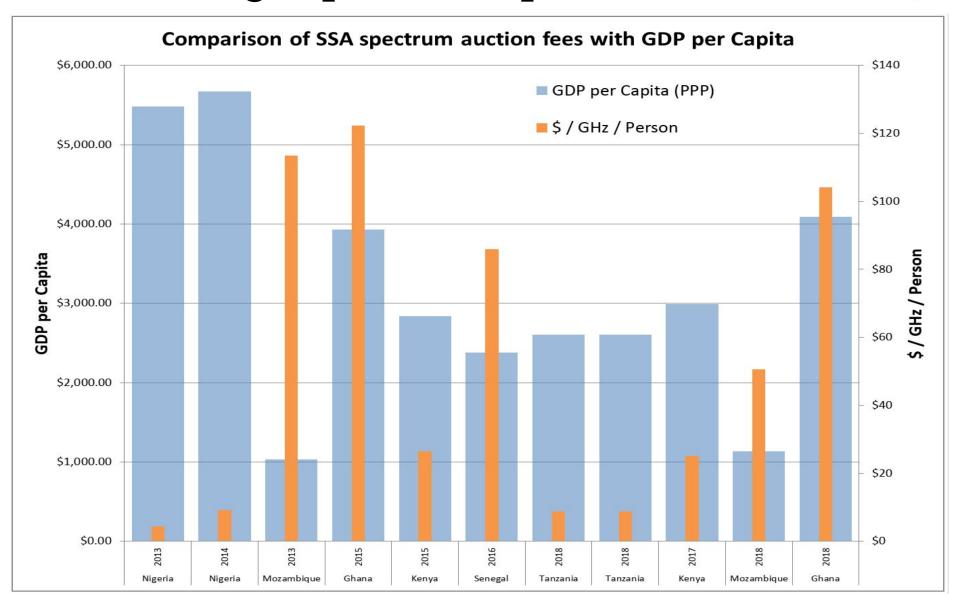


Country	Year	Freq	Spectrum	Price (Million USD)	# successful bidders	
Nigeria	2014	2.3GHz	30MHz	23	1	
Ghana	2015	800MHz	20MHz	67.5	1(2)	
Nigeria	2016	2.6GHz	60MHz	96	1	
Mozambique	2013	800MHz	10MHz	30	0	
Tanzania	2018	800MHz	2x20MHz	20 (10 per bid)	2(1)	

Source: Steve Song

## Is there a right price for spectrum?





## Spectrum Auction Research



## NERA research from 2017 found that high spectrum spends result in:

- Lower quality networks and reduced take-up of mobile data services owing to reduced incentives for investment;
- Higher consumer prices for mobile broadband data; and,
- Lost consumer welfare with a purchasing power of US\$250bn across a group of countries where spectrum was priced above the global median.



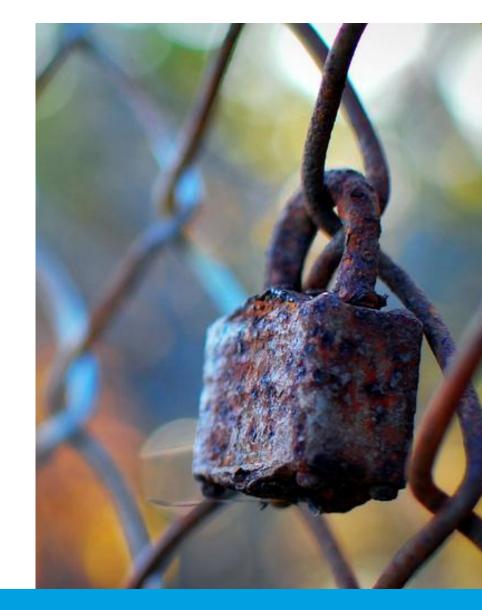


https://www.gsma.com/spectrum/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Effective-Spectrum-Pricing-Full-Web.pdf

## **Spectrum Auction Side-Effects**



- An unfortunate consequence of high value spectrum auctions is that they effectively lock small operators out of the IMT market
- Rules to ensure rural deployment of spectrum by IMT spectrum holders have not always been successful



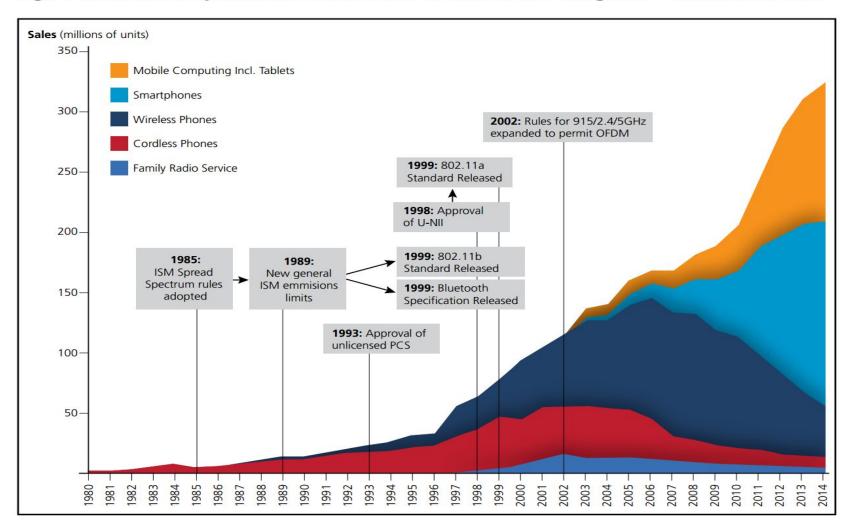


## License Exempt Spectrum WiFi

## Unlicensed Spectrum Growth

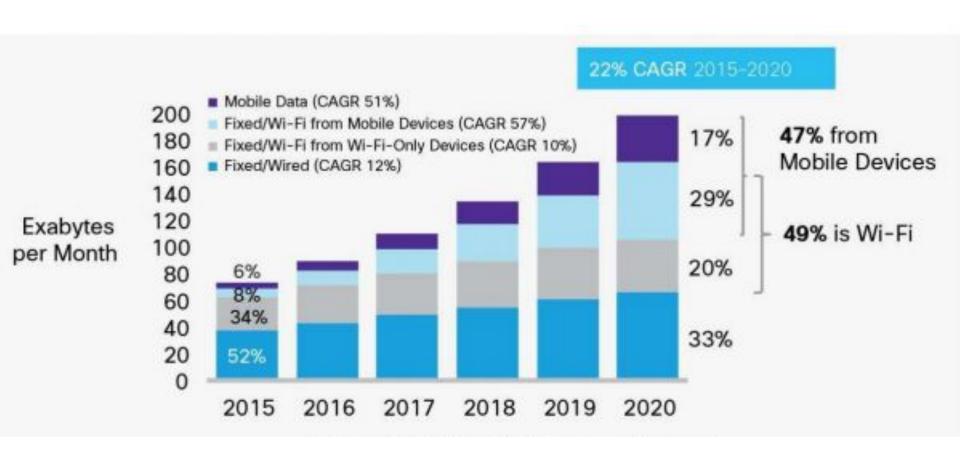


Figure 1: Unlicensed Spectrum Milestones and Selected Device Categories - Growth Over Time



## Unlicensed Spectrum Growth





Source: CISCO Visual Networking Index - https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/service-provider/visual-networking-index-vni/white-paper-c11-741490.html

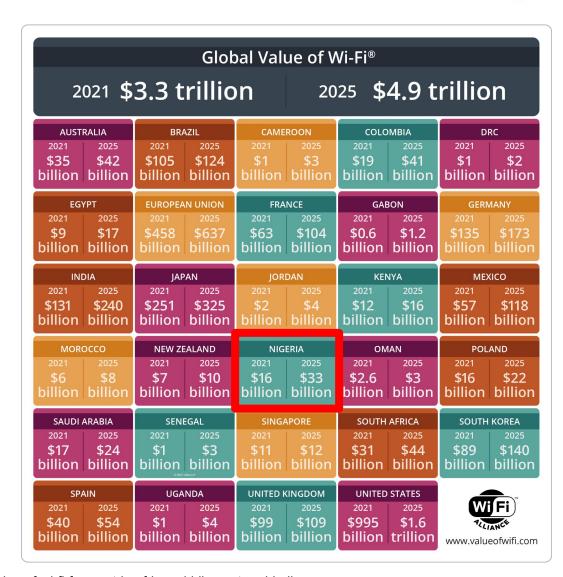
#### The Economic Value of WiFi



The license-exempt nature of WiFi combined with its extreme affordability has enabled its meteoric growth as both an access and a backhaul technology

HOWEVER, because WiFi is limited in power output, it is also limited in application compared to licensed spectrum for mobile (IMT) use

But access to licensed spectrum is limited and often expensive



Source: https://www.wi-fi.org/news-events/newsroom/economic-value-of-wi-fi-forecast-in-africa-middle-east-and-india



South Africa: Joburg Promises Free Wi-Fi for 'All Residents'

Tagged: Business • Governance • ICT • South Africa • Southern Africa

Plans are afoot to have all 4 million citizens in Johannesburg connected to free Wi-Fi within five years.

nstalled around the municipality by year-end.

Zolani Matabese, Head of Broadband for the City of Johannesburg, told Fin24 that 1 000 hot-spots for access to the internet would be

FREE PUBLIC INTERNET ACCESS (WIFI) | NITA - Google Chrome

BY ALLAFRICA MYAFRICA

Maillettica

news24WIRE















Fi to customers in SA



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Kenya: Libraries to offer free Internet to pul

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TIZETI



Moçambique comprometido com a Inclusão Digital

ITUWIDO Desenvolvimento Sustent Inclusão Digital" Foi dest Tuaha Mote. Presidente nclusão digital até às ersal access fund. Since 2018 we are implanting three nais difíceis de se conec

de Administração do INC sua intervenção, no seg Conferência Desenvolvimento uandesa, durante a Me sohre Desenvolviment denominada Partner 2Co

mprometido com os C

jue ninguém seja e oportunidades digitais.

necessidades, compromissos, estratégias e recursos disponíveis para a superação da exclusão digital. O Fórum constitui oportu estabelecimento de parcerias para a conectividade universal significativa. Tuaha Mote, partilhando a realidade de Moçambique sobre a inclusão digital, referiu-se ao facto de a maior parte dos perto de 3

habitantes residir em zonas rurais, aliado a uma dispersão populacional acentuada e com um poder de compra muito baixo. E segundo Mote, afiguram-se como grandes desafios ao investimento privado em comunicações no país. Continuando, inform colmatar o défice, o Governo Moçambicano definiu acções concretas para transformar os não-conectados em conectados, disponibilidade dos serviços de Internet de Banda Larga, a boa qualidade de experiência, a alocação do espectro de forma What we define the equitativa, bem como a alocação do espectro reservado no modelo leasing.

> Para a materialização das acções supracitadas, o Governo de Moçambique compromete-se a implantar praças digitais com WIalta velocidade, em todos os 154 distritos do país, até 2024. Igualmente irá garantir, até o mesmo período, o acesso gratuito à cerca de 620 escolas secundárias, afirmou Mote.

**ECH**CENTRAL E IN-DEPTH NEWS OFF-BEAT OPINION \* PEOPLE PODCASTS \* REVIEWS ST pe Town MyCiTi buses to get free Wi-Fi City of Cape Town has announced the launch of a free Wi-Fi pilot on

City of Cape Town has announced the launch of a free Wi-Fi pilot on buses.

FREE PUBLIC INTERNET ACCESS (WIFI) Friday, September 30, 2016
As pledged by H.E the President in the NRM manifesto, the Ministry of Information Technology and National Guidance through its mandated agency National Informatii Authority Uganda (NITA-U) has commenced the trial provision of free wireless acces Kampala Central Business District and parts of Entebbe effective 1st October 2016. EE WI-FI INITIAL COVERAGE MAP net access is no longer a luxury but a necessity for all Ugandan citizens. The IC emain at the center of this country-wide transformation steering Uganda to world c With H.E the President's support, Phases I and II of the National Backbone Infrastru

are completed and Phase III of the NBI is nearing completion

As a result, 169 Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and Local Governmenow connected, 102 MDAs are being connected this FY 16/17, and more will be con  $^{\circ}$ 

Na Mesa Redonda em referência, os representantes dos vários países do mundo que participam na WTDC-22 informar

Solar Powered Base Station

Importa referir que desde o início da implementação destes dois projectos em 2018, foram implantadas 93 Preças: Digitais e, conectividade rural, foram cobertas cerca de 40 escolas.

## License Exempt Spectrum



WiFi

	2400 – 2483.5 MHz		5 <b>236 MH</b> z		5 <b>3525 0/H</b> z		560070/Hz		560 <b>MH</b> 5650		565 <b>WH5</b> 725		5725 – 5850 MHz	
	EIRP	Tx Power	EIRP	Pđwer	EIRP	Pđwer	EIRP	Pđwer	EIRP	Tx Power	EIRP	Tx Power	EIRP	Tx Power
Scricta	20 dBm		23 dBm		d <b>230</b> m		d <b>330</b> m				d <b>330</b> m		365 <b>38th</b> (n/h)tP	30 dBm
States	36 dBm in den in		3 <b>1512MB</b> YS	30 dBM	d <b>330</b> m	24 dBm	d <b>330</b> m	24 dBm	d <b>330</b> m	24 dBm	d <b>330</b> m	24 dBm	Abbanatasein	30 dBm
Canada	36milEimthrePChaliPiamPtho	30dBm	26oddigan		d <b>330</b> m	24 dBm	d <b>330</b> m	24 dBm			d <b>8</b> 0m	24 dBm	<b>PONSING EMBRIGO</b>	30 dBm
Nigeria	30dBm				23dBm	/hy n	(Active) ma			? /hy lim	it ga	ain?	361 MBtra(na)ax	
		Why	no F	PtP c	ase1	?								

Source: Innovations in Spectrum Management

https://www.internetsociety.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/InnovationsinSpectrumManagement\_March2019-EN-1.pdf



## License Exempt Spectrum

**Expanding the WiFi ecosystem** 

## Expanding license exempt spectrum





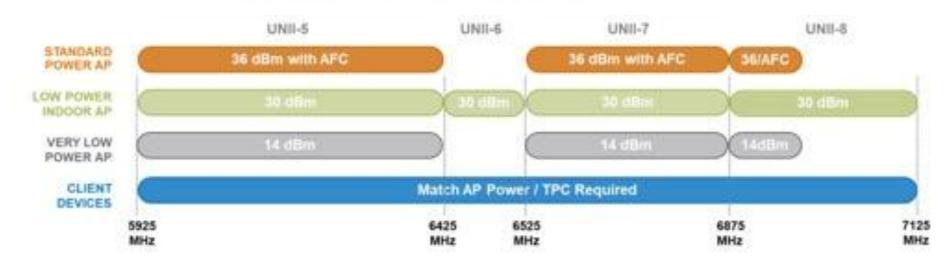
Federal Register/Vol. 83, No. 241/Monday, December 17, 2018/Proposed Rules

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 15

[ET Docket No. 18–295, GN Docket No. 17–183; FCC 18–147]

#### Unlicensed Use of the 6 GHz Band



Source: https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2018-12-17/pdf/2018-26013.pdf



## License Exempt Spectrum mmWave

## License Exempt Spectrum



Millimetre Wave (mmWave)

	24.05 – 24.25 GHz		57 -64 GHz		64 - 71	GHz	71 –	76 GHz	81-86 GHz	
	EIRP	Tx Power	EIRP	Tx Power	EIRP	Tx Power	EIRP	Tx Power	EIRP	Tx Power
Mexico	1.5 K differe		82 dBm)(if gain less than 51dBi, 2 dBm less TxPower per each dBi below)				85 dBm	35 dBm	85 dBm	35 dBm
South Africa			(40dBm up to 66 GHz)	10 dBm						
United States	Gain must be at least 33 dBi	0 dBm	82 dBm (if gain less than 51dBi, 2 dBm less TxPower per each dBi below)		82 dBm (if gain less than 51dBi, 2 dBm less TxPower per each dBi below)					

Source: Innovations in Spectrum Management

https://www.internetsociety.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/InnovationsinSpectrumManagement\_March2019-EN-1.pdf



## End of Part 1

Tomorrow: Access to Spectrum in Rural Areas