

# Does the world really need another standard?



Professor William Webb

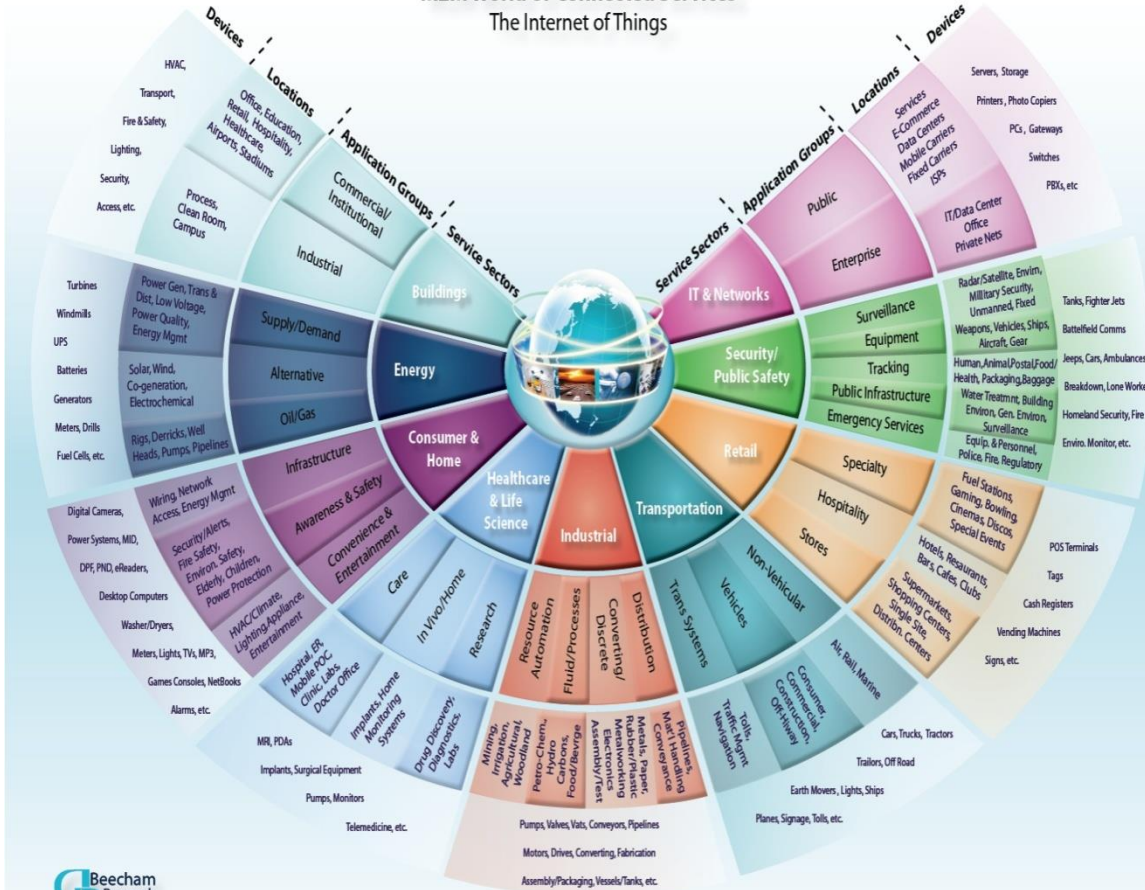


- There are many devices that could usefully be connected if only it was cheap and simple enough to do so
- Increasingly we have been connecting through cellular but this trend is reversing
- If we take a different path it should be a standard – but how to bring about a new one?
- Weightless – a new dynamic spectrum access solution

# There are many devices that could be connected



**M2M World of Connected Services**  
The Internet of Things



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# The 1G world (circa 1985)



Paging

Private  
radio

Emergency  
service

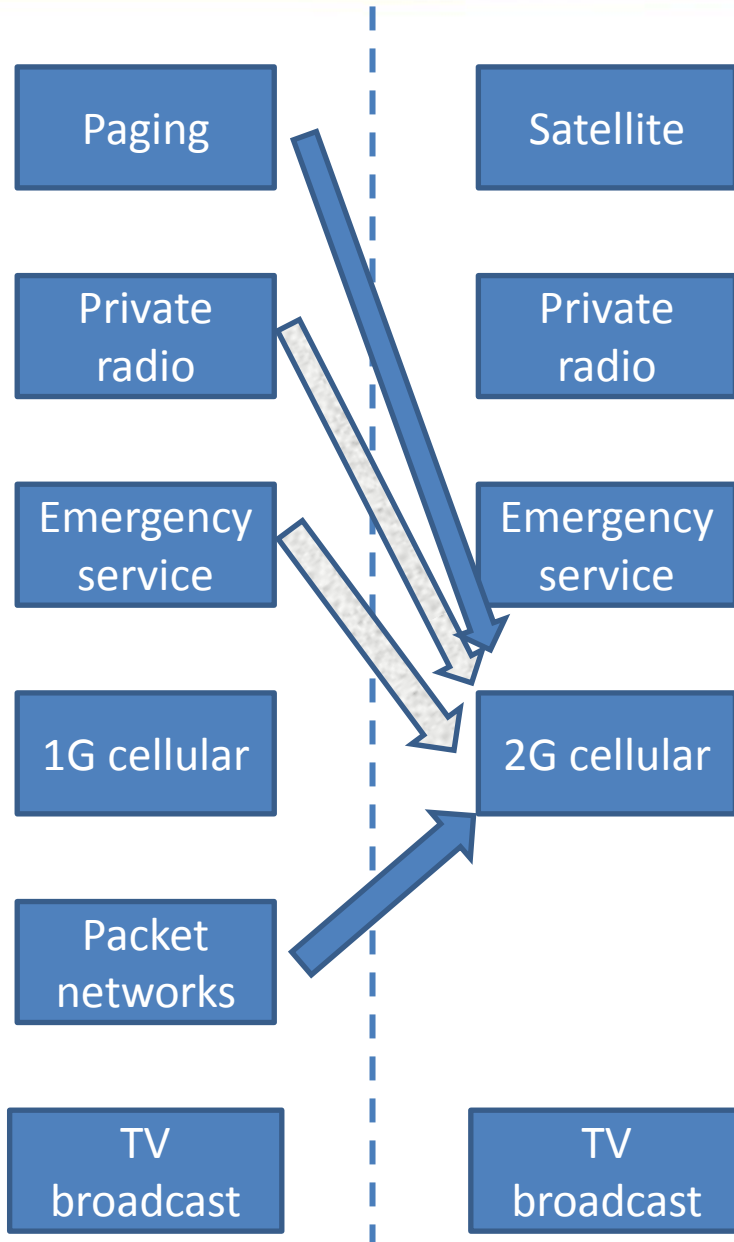
1G cellular

Packet  
networks

TV  
broadcast



# The 2G world (circa 1995)

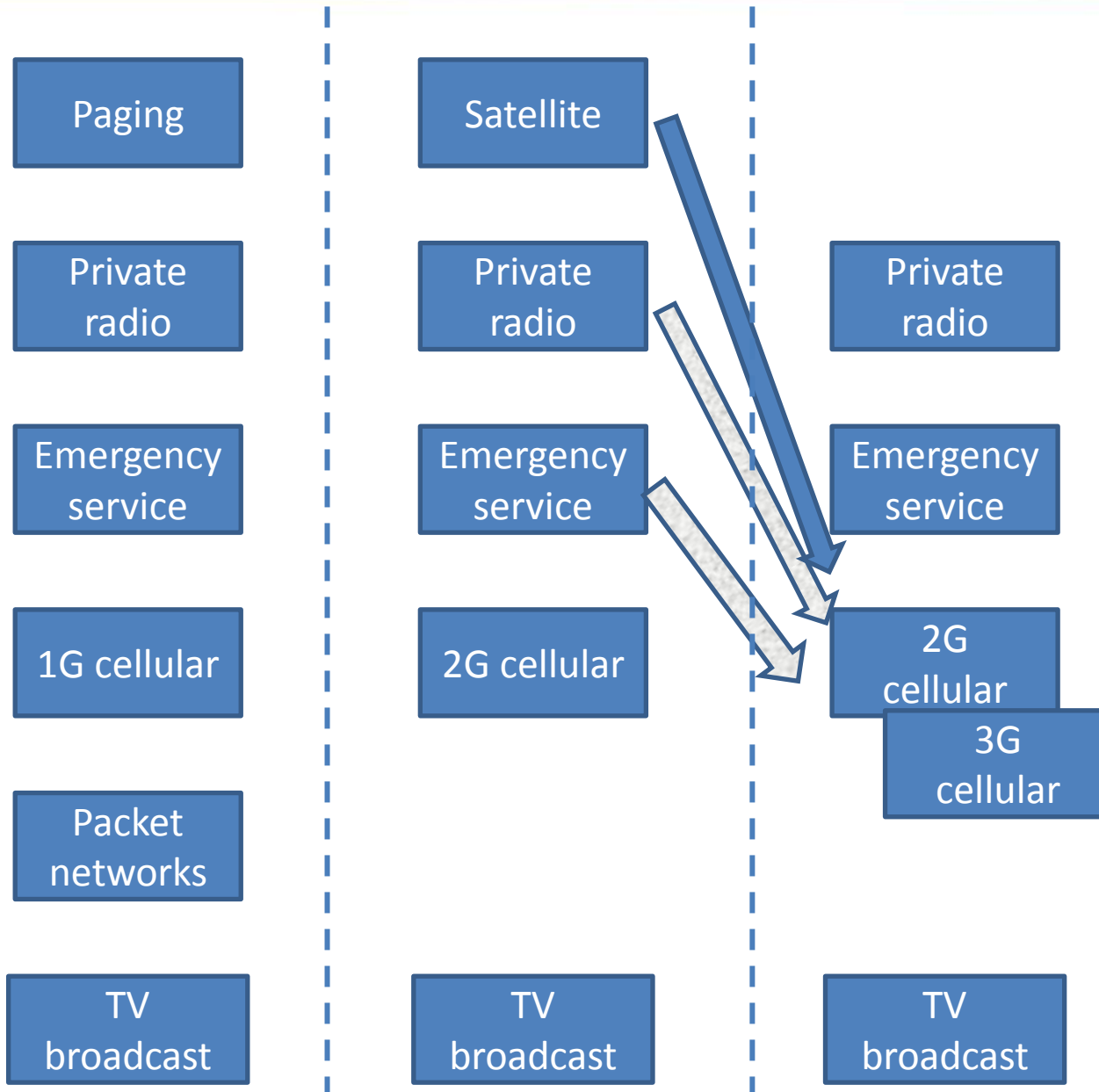


Paging and packet networks almost fully move to cellular

Private radio and emergency service make substantial move to cellular



# The 3G world (circa 2010)



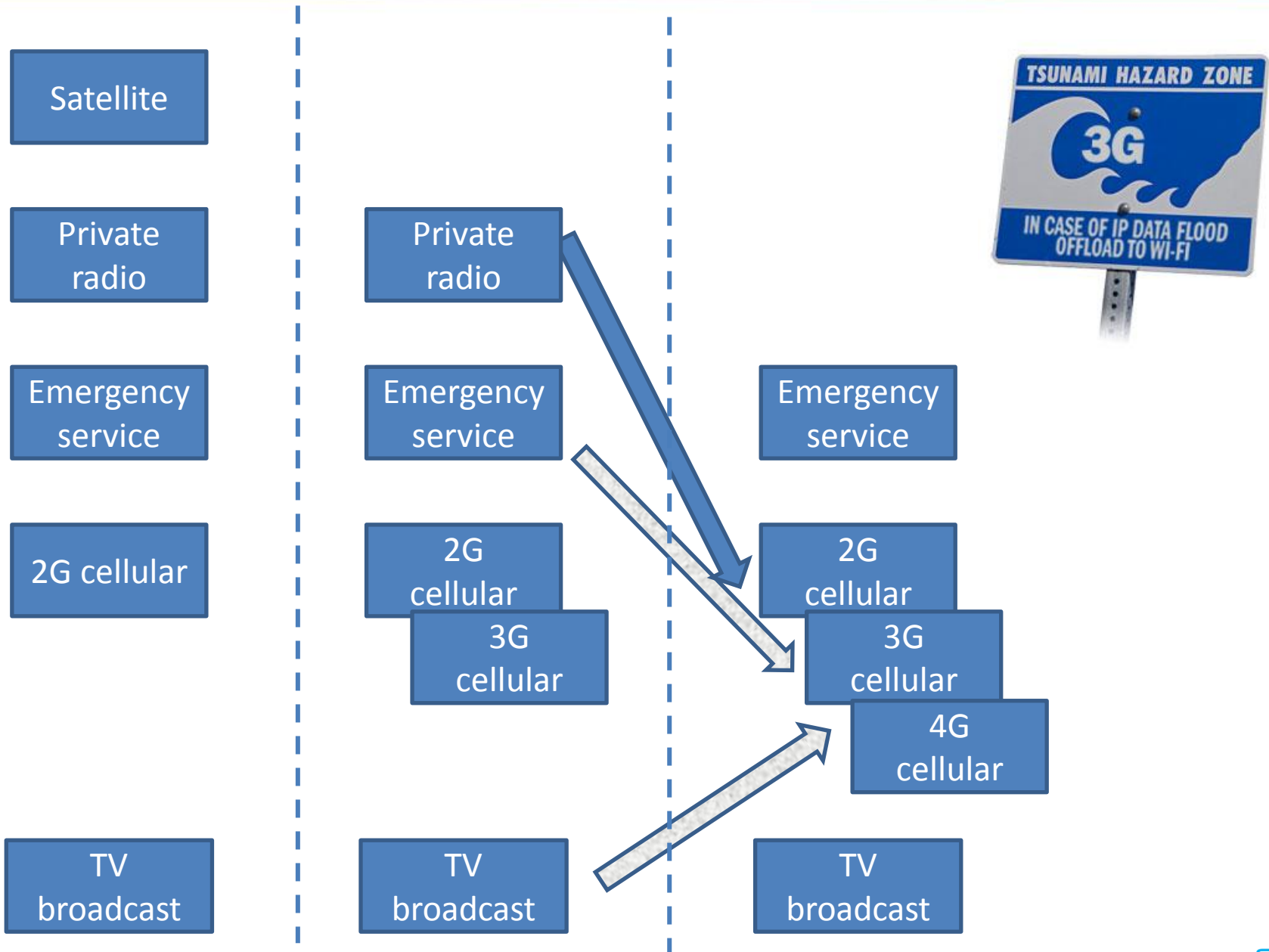
Satellite fails as a consumer offering

Private radio and emergency service make further moves to cellular





# The early 4G world (circa 2014)

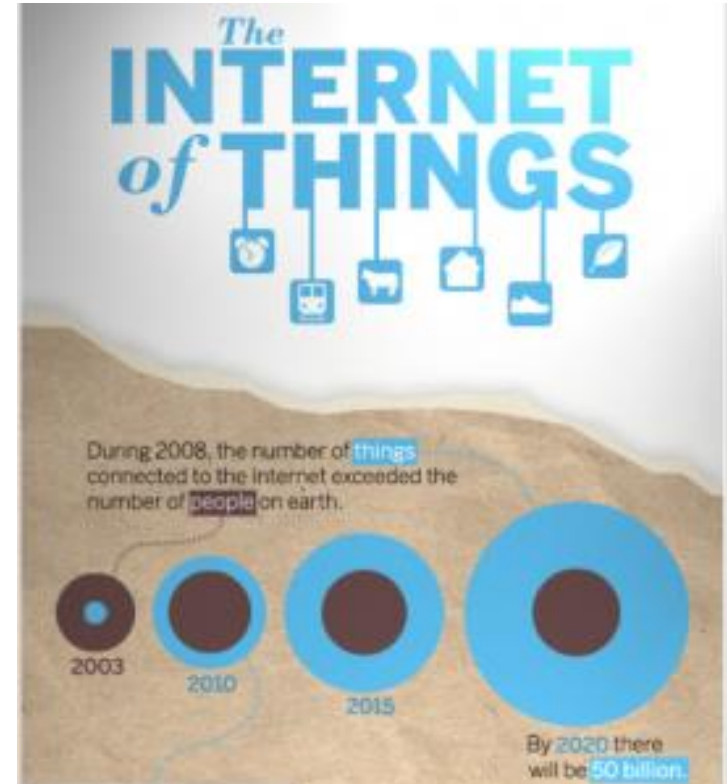




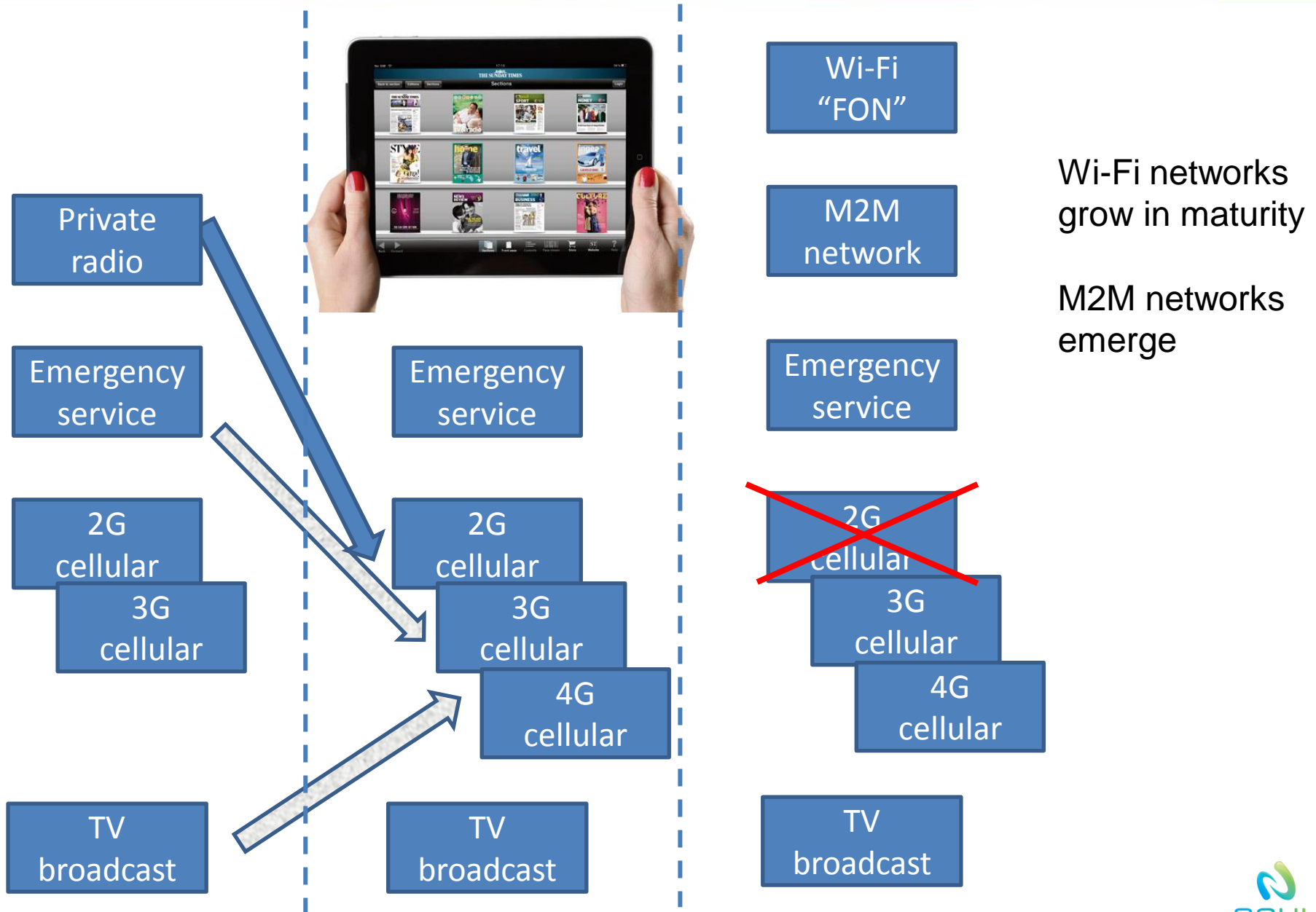
- Cost per chip  $\sim 2x$  per generation
  - Often a mix of complexity and royalty costs
- Power consumption growing per generation
  - Moore's Law improvement more than offset by added complexity
- Bill of materials may grow even faster than  $2x$ 
  - MIMO antennas, multi-core processors, etc
  - Ever-increasing number of frequency bands
- Becoming more data-centric
  - 2G voice with data added later
  - 3G a mix of both, circuit and packet switched
  - 4G doesn't fully support voice (being worked on)
- Reducing number of networks
  - Consolidation, network sharing, outsourcing to same partner



- Requirements
  - ~\$2 per chip
  - Battery life up to 10 years
  - Range of 5km+ with good indoor penetration
- 2G
  - ~\$10 per chip
  - Battery life up to months with care
  - Range of 3km with indoor penetration
- 4G
  - ~\$50 per chip, might fall over time
  - Battery life of days
  - Range probably less than 2G
- Time for something new?



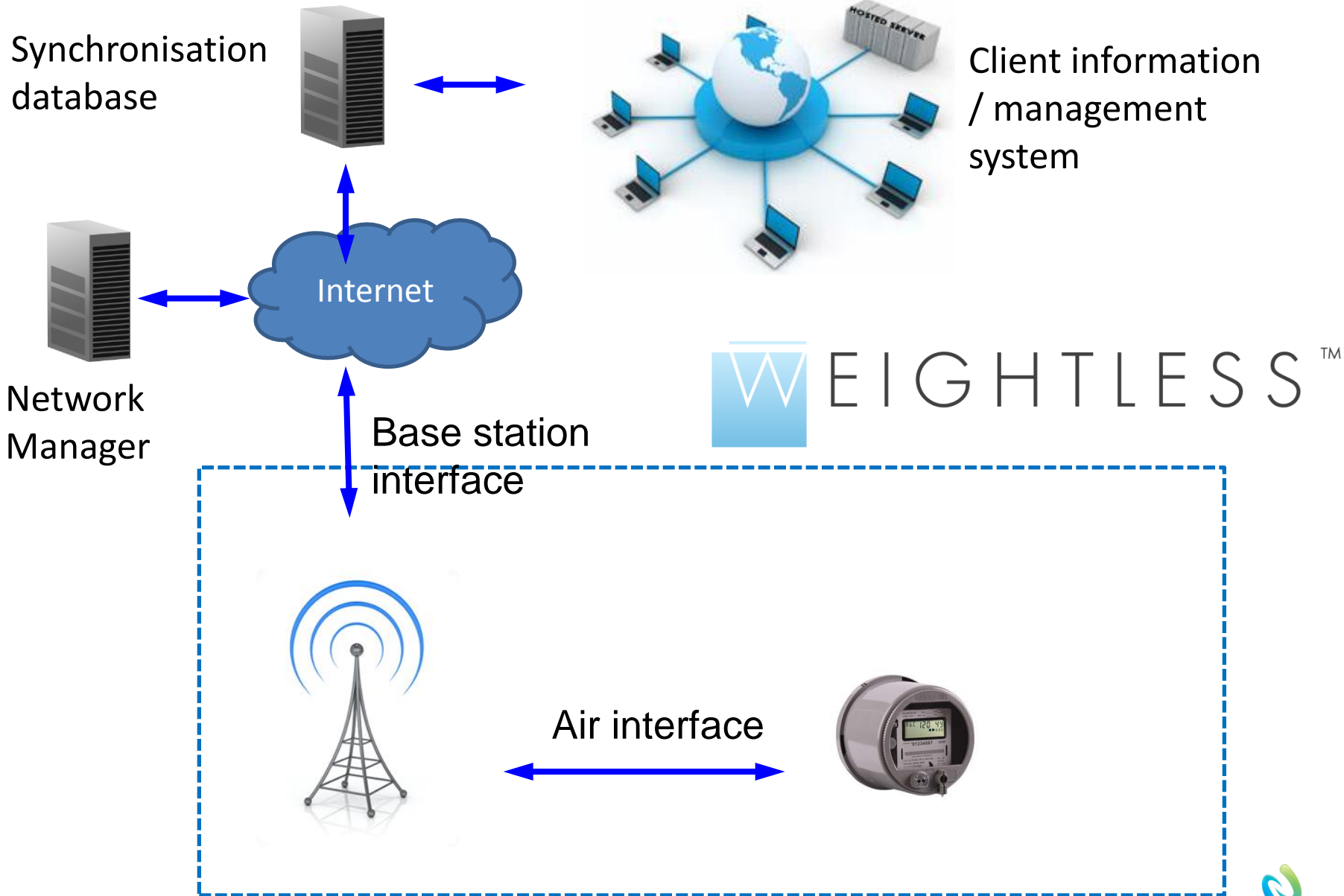
# The evolving 4G world (circa 2018)





- A standard developed in a “SIG” using DSA
- Ubiquitous coverage implies a cellular architecture
- Deep indoor coverage with low transmit power implies spreading to extend range
- Spreading results in long frames – but this allows all core processing to be cloud-based
- White space operation implies TDD
- Unlicensed operation brings an interference risk requiring frequency hopping to mitigate
- Terminal-driven handover to keep signalling load low







- For decades different applications have consolidated onto cellular networks
- But with 4G, cellular networks are becoming less general and more expensive
- Increasing the need for other applications to split away from cellular, particularly the IoT
- A massive global market for machine communication
  - Drives growth and productivity
- White space provides a near-perfect solution to the spectrum problem
- Weightless has been custom-designed for this space, the standard is complete and roll-out is starting

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