#### [Initial Input for 802.16m project Goals]

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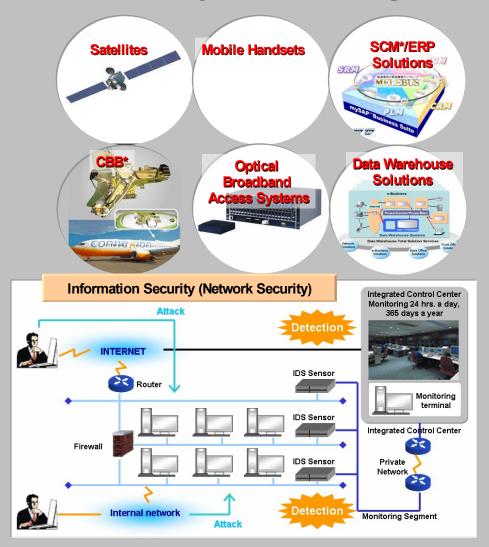
## Outline

- Mitsubishi Introduction
- Envisioned 16m Usage/Applications
- Envisioned Requirements
  - Rate
  - Coverage

# Information and Communication Systems Segment

Location and Time Verification Services

Maybe we can find a better slide to show MELCO Telecom business products – this is here as a place holder



\* CBB: Connexion by Boeing<sup>sm</sup>, SCM: Supply Chain Management, ERP: Enterprise Resource Planning, IDS: Intrusion Detection Systems

## Goals

- Support existing voice and data services
  - Maintain minimum latency to support conversational type applications (voice)
- Compatibility with OFDMA TDD frame structure
- Improved data rate
- Improved spectral efficiency and reuse
  - 5 25 b/s/Hz required to offer new high rate services

# 802.16m usage

- Personal Use
  - Mobile Internet
    - New high bandwidth content (YouTube, MySpace,...)
  - Mobile entertainment
    - Access to digital content: music, video
  - Mobile Gaming
- Business Use
  - Mobile Office: Video conferencing, collaboration (application sharing)
  - Supply chain management
- Others
  - Telemedicine

It is expected that applications run on 16m will be similar to those on future wired networks (DSL/Cable/FTTH/Office) and therefore users will expect to be able to use existing applications and receive comparable performance from the 16m system

## Mobile environment

- Stationary
  - Fixed wireless access
- Pedestrian
  - -5 km/hr
- Vehicular
  - -30 300 km/hr

## Services

### Data Rate

- Higher is better → support current and future applications
  - 1 Gb/s (peak) for stationary users
  - 100 Mb/s (peak) for highly mobile users
  - Peak data rate should scale linearly with spectrum allocation

### • QoS

 Support multiple classes of traffic with widely differing latency, error rate tolerance, ...

### 802.16m Peak Data rate and QoS considerations

	<b>Mobile Internet</b>	Mobile entertainment	Mobile Gaming	Mobile Office/Video Conferencing
Stationary	•10 – 100 Mb/s •interactive	•10 – 100 Mb/s •Streaming/interactive	•10 - 100 Mb/s •Streaming/interactive	•10 – 100 Mb/s •Conversational
Pedestrian	•10 – 100 Mb/s •interactive	•10 – 100 Mb/s •Streaming/interactive	•10 - 100 Mb/s •Streaming/interactive	•10 – 100 Mb/s •Conversational
Vehicular	•1-10 Mb/s •interactive	•10 Mb/s – 20 Mb/s •Streaming/interactive	•10 Mb/s – 20 Mb/s •Streaming/interactive	•10 Mb/s •Conversational

# Coverage

- Subscribers need service regardless of location.
  - ubiquitous coverage 99% of area in specified service areas
    - Rural → Multihop/relay for range extension
    - Urban (high subscriber density) →
       Greater Spectral efficiency
      - MIMO
      - Beam Forming
      - InterferenceManagement/Avoidance





# Geographic Considerations

• Improve cell edge bit rate – rate delivered to subscribers far from the base station

	Cell Size	Aggregate DL/UL
Rural	5-30 km	100 - 500 Mb/s / 50 - 100 Mb/s
Urban	1 – 5 km	100 - 500 Mb/s / 50 - 100 Mb/s
Dense Urban	300m – 1km	100 - 500 Mb/s / 50 - 100 Mb/s