

TV / 5G Convergence: A 5G-Xcast Perspective

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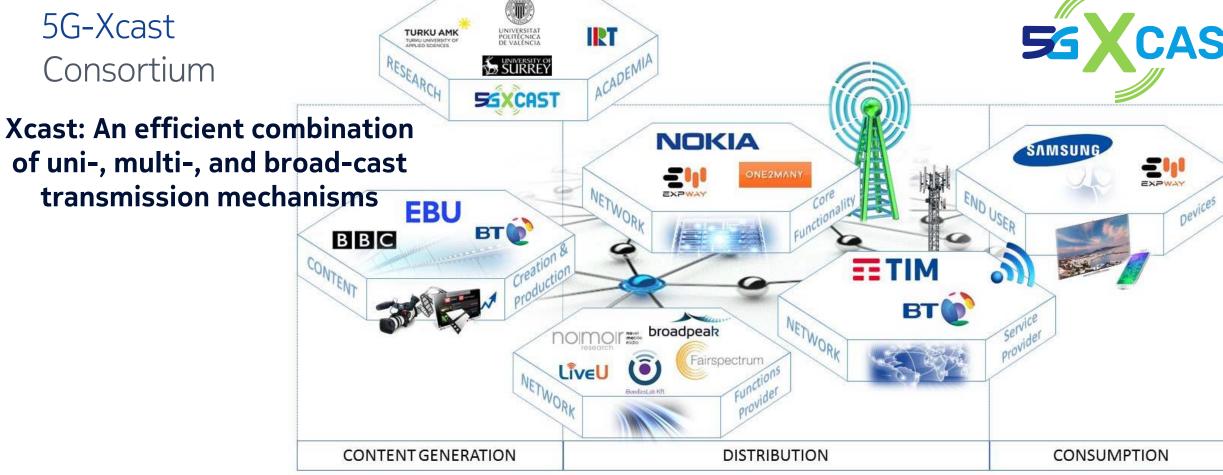
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29.Aug.2018





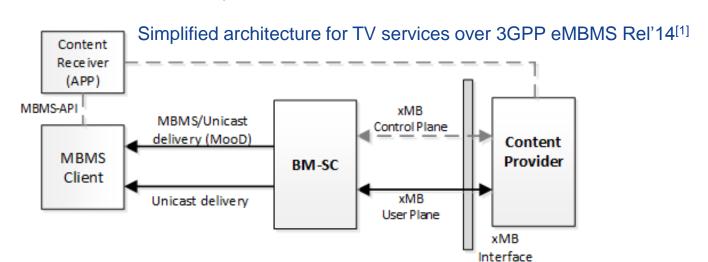


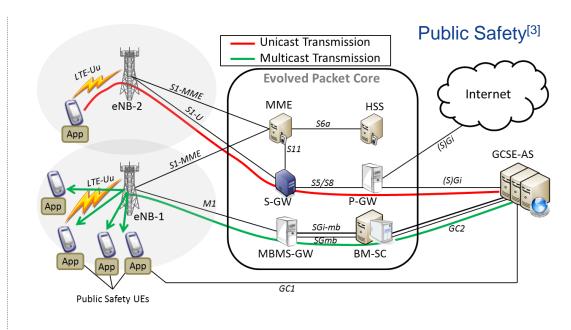


- Broadcast and Multicast Communication Enablers for the Fifth-Generation of Wireless Systems (5G-Xcast)
 - Start and end date: June 2017 May 2019 (24 months)
 - European Union funded project; Call H2020-ICT-2016-2; Grant Number: 761498

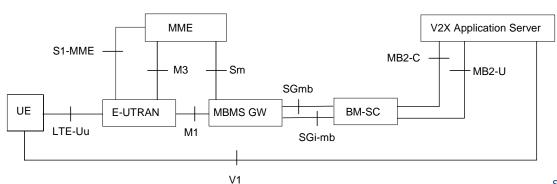


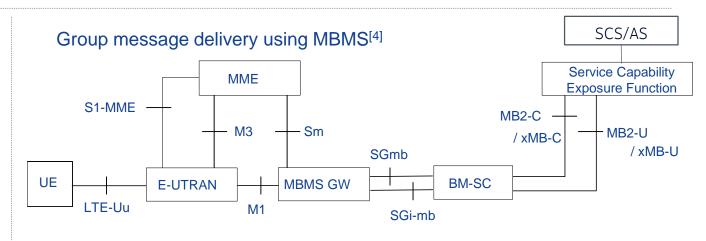
(e)MBMS in 4G Use Case Specific End-to-End Architecture





MBMS for LTE-Uu based V2X communication via MB2^[2]





Source: [1] D. Vargas, D. Mi, et al., "5G-Xcast Deliverable D3.1: Performance of LTE Advanced Pro (Rel'14) eMBMS," Nov. 2017. [2] 3GPP TS 23.285, ver. 15.1.0.

[3] A. Prasad, A. Maeder, K. Samdanis, A. Kunz, G. Velev, "Enabling Group Communication for Public Safety in LTE-Advanced Networks," Elsevier - Journal of Computer and Network Applications, vol. 62, Page 41-52, Feb. 2016.

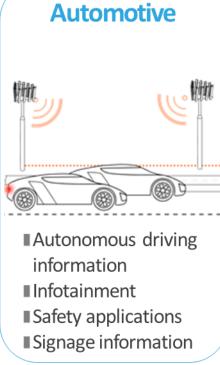
[4] 3GPP TS 23.682, ver. 15.5.0.

5G-Xcast Introduction



- 5G enables a natural convergence of verticals
 - A unified, use case and access agnostic architecture for Xcasting











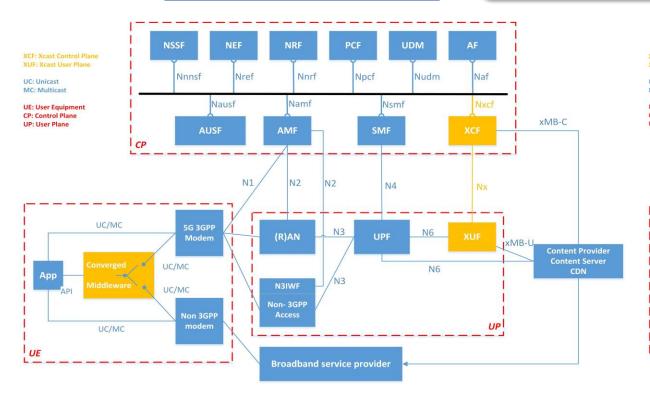
5G-Xcast E2E Architecture Options

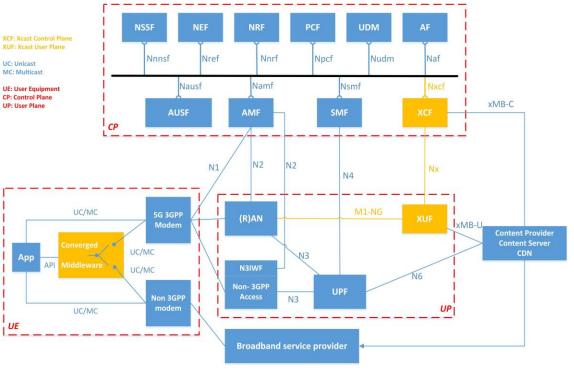
Based on Release 15 5G Service Based Architecture (SBA) Source: 3GPP TS 23.501



(1) LTE Evolution

(2) 5G Unicast Evolution – Transparent Mode



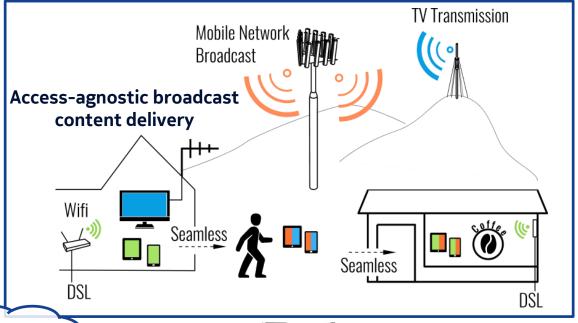


NEF: Network Exposure Function XUF/XCF: Xcast User / Control Function Figure Source: 5G-Xcast Deliverable D3.1 http://5g-xcast.eu/documents/



5G-Xcast Value Proposition for Broadcasters

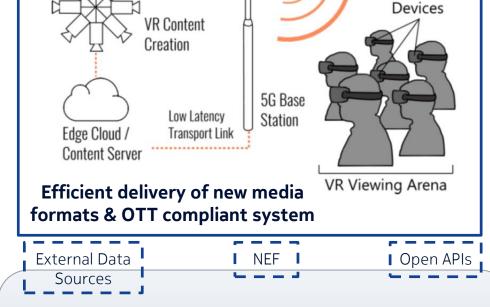




Flexible and Cloudnative Architecture



- Flexible deployments with low TCO
- Access to wide variety of devices and related ecosystem
- Flexible setup of wide / limited / configurable-area single frequency networks
- Seamless mobility and controllable quality-of-experience

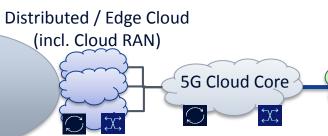


Broadcast Delivery

5G VR User

Enabling Personalized Broadcast

- New ecosystem partnerships, higher availability and utilization of user data
- New business models and revenue streams enabled through dynamic ad-insertion and user-specific contextualization



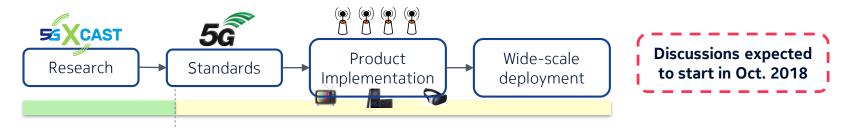




Cell Sites /

SFN (*)

5G-Xcast From Vision to Reality



- New study on "LTE-based 5G Terrestrial Broadcast" approved in 3GPP RAN meeting (June 2018)
 - Supported by a wide range of partners from 5G-Xcast consortium and advisory board
- Core Objective [Source: 3GPP TDoc RP-181342, Qualcomm Inc.]
 - "For the broadcast requirements in 3GPP TR 38.913, and taking as baseline Rel-14 LTE:
 - Identify which of the broadcast requirements in TR 38.913 are relevant for dedicated terrestrial broadcast networks.
 - Capture the gap analysis and potential solutions (if needed) to meet the broadcast requirements in a TR."
 - Rel-14 LTE eMBMS have been expanded to include terrestrial broadcasting (the feature also referred to as "EnTV" include features such as dedicated eMBMS, deployments with larger inter-site distance (with new cyclic prefix of 200µs), network sharing and receive-only mode.
 - Further requirements for the 5G radio access were defined in TR 38.913.

Public

- LTE-based eMBMS has undergone a deep transformation in the Rel-14 such that many of the 5G requirements for dedicated broadcast networks may be already fulfilled, thereby requiring gap-analysis
 - The gap analysis will compare the current LTE broadcasting capabilities with the requirements for 5G dedicated broadcast networks in TR 38.913



Public deliverables, scientific papers, presentations: http://5g-xcast.eu/documents/

Website: www.5g-xcast.eu



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Videos:

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCCl2iSgTDx42UiLoRcDyDBg https://youtu.be/daFOf30NG2U

DISCLAIMER: This work was supported in part by the European Commission under the 5G-PPP project Broadcast and Multicast Communication Enablers for the Fifth-Generation of Wireless Systems 5G-Xcast (H2020-ICT-2016-2 call, grant number 761498). The views expressed in this contribution are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the project.