



HUGHES
NETWORK SYSTEMS

5th RUSSIAN COMMUNICATIONS FORUM

2 & 3G Cellular Backhaul: Future Proof Approach

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Broadband Wireless Communications Company



- ◆ **2003 Sales: \$1.3B**
- ◆ **2,750 employees**
- ◆ **Based in
Germantown, MD, U.S.A.**
- ◆ **More than 30 offices,
design centers, and
manufacturing facilities
worldwide**
- ◆ **Global leader in wireless
communications - systems
everywhere in the world**
- ◆ **Broadband Everywhere™
satellite transmission services**



Cellular Services Evolution



- ◆ **2G services:**
 - Low-rate voice
 - SMS/text message
 - Circuit-switched data ~64 kbps
- ◆ **Initial 3G services:**
 - Packet data 256-512 kbps per user
 - Constant bit rate or best efforts
- ◆ **Future 3G services:**
 - 1,000 to 2,000 kbps per user
 - Pricing based on QOS – committed rate, minimum committed rate, maximum burst rate, best efforts, etc.

Transmission Network Evolution



	Cell Site Interface	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
GSM	E1/T1 TDM	█										
WCDMA												
R'99 - Rel. 4	ATM on E1 IMA or STM-1	█										
UMTS Rel. 5	IP/Ethernet						█					
CDMA 2000												
CDMA One	E1/T1 TDM	█										
EV-DO	IP/Ethernet		█									
EV-DV	IP/Ethernet				█							

Packet (ATM or IP) networks will predominate new deployments in 2-3 years

Backhaul Capacity Growth



- ◆ Today's GSM/CDMA networks fit 90-150 voice users on an E1 backhaul link
- ◆ Initial 3G data rates (256-384 kbps) accommodate only 4-5 users per E1 backhaul link

Per-user cell backhaul requirement increases ~2,400%

- ◆ Transmission/backhaul cost ~15-25% of total network cost
- ◆ Access (cell site link) ~85-95% of transmission cost
- ◆ Access link ~15% of total network cost

Network cost per user increases x?% in initial 3G

Cellular Backhaul Options



- ◆ **Lease Lines**
 - High Cost
 - Long Provision Times
- ◆ **PTP Microwave**
 - Relative High Cost
- ◆ **Fiber Optic**
 - Availability
 - Cost
- ◆ **VSAT**
 - Unique situations

- ◆ **Wireless backhaul solution:**
 - **Point-to-multipoint (PMP) architecture reduces cost, concentrates ATM / IP packet data**
 - **Supports TDM, ATM, and IP interfaces for ease of migration**
 - **26-28 GHz frequency bands required for high capacity per cell site (spectrum allocated in 3.5/10.5 GHz bands not adequate to support >2 Mbps per cell site)**

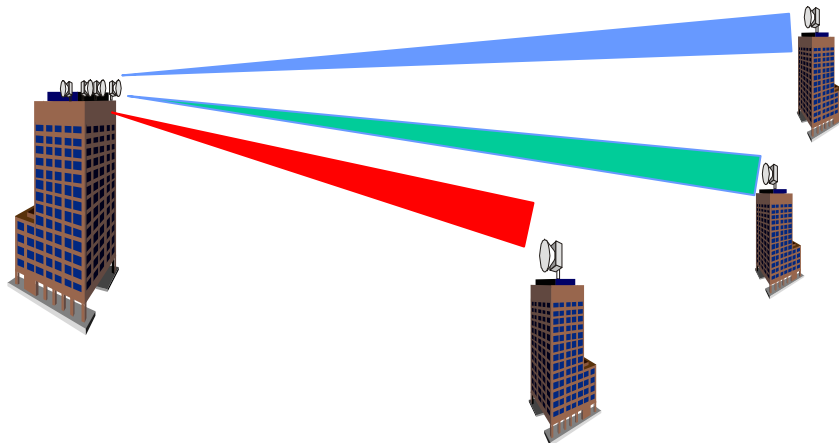
Why Deploy LMDS?

- ◆ **Operators must focus on profitability by:**
 - Optimizing invested capital
 - Building **multi-purpose platforms** to capitalize on **converging services** rather than deploying single-purpose networks
 - Increasing the per subscriber revenues
- ◆ **LMDS can help achieve these goals:**
 - ***Quick time to market:*** wireless means minimal planning, minimal right-of-way issues, no need to predict demand; LMDS can be re-deployed
 - ***Converged services / more revenues:*** One platform, many applications means consolidation of different access technologies and hence lower overall cost for the operator
 - ***Expanded broadband service area:*** LMDS extends the fiber footprint 3-5 km to either side of the fiber, encompassing many more buildings which can be served with broadband services.

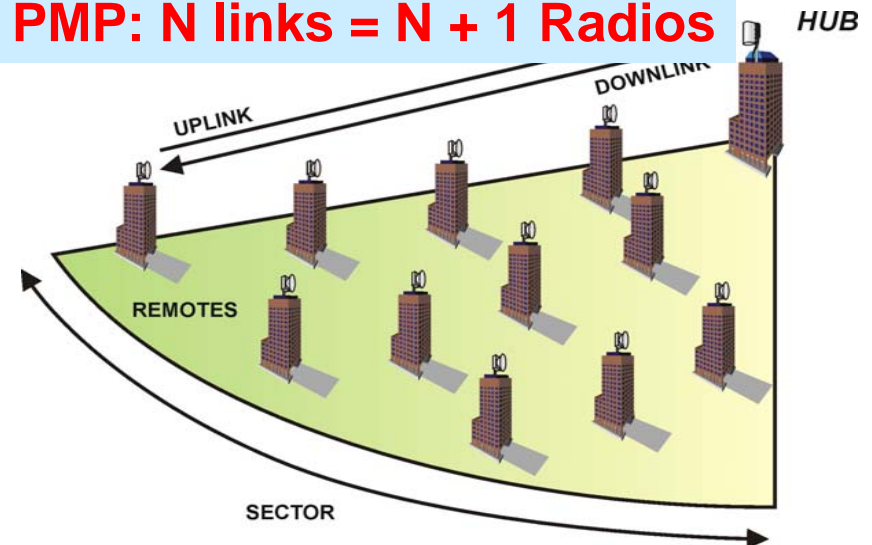
What is LMDS?

- ◆ **LMDS = Local Multipoint Distribution Service, a multi-purpose platform for last mile access solution**
 - Connecting GSM / CDMA / 3G cell sites
 - Connecting WiFi hot spot sites
 - Basic telephone services such as voice and ISP
 - Broadband services such as fractional E1, multiple E1, LAN, and high-speed DSL
- ◆ **LMDS uses Point to Multipoint (PMP) architecture which requires fewer radios than PTP**

PTP: $N \text{ links} = 2 \times N \text{ Radios}$



PMP: $N \text{ links} = N + 1 \text{ Radios}$

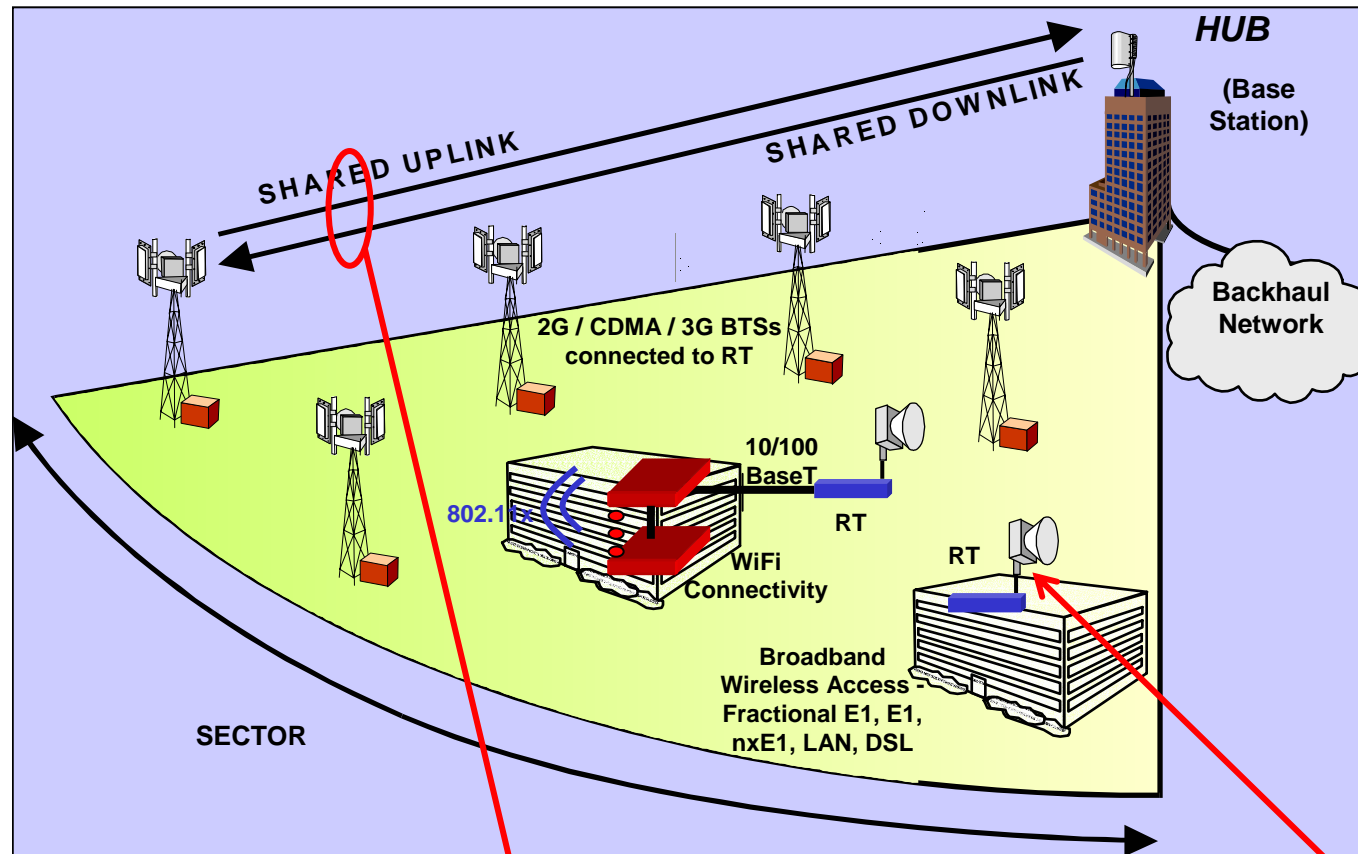


LMDS Overview



Hub Specifications:

- Scalable, sector by sector growth
- nxE1 (TDM or ATM), E3 (ATM), STM-1 (ATM), LAN interfaces
- Hub should also work in PtP mode
- 90°, 180°, and 360° sectors



Radio Specifications:

- ETSI 26 & 28 GHz
- Access: FDD/TDMA
- 14 MHz RF Channel with 15 - 30 Mbps
- Range: 3 - 5 km or more
- Multiple Modulation
- 64 RTs per RF Channel

Remote interfaces:

- Physical: E1, STM-1, LAN
- Traffic: TDM, ATM, ATM IMA, IP

Typical PMP Range

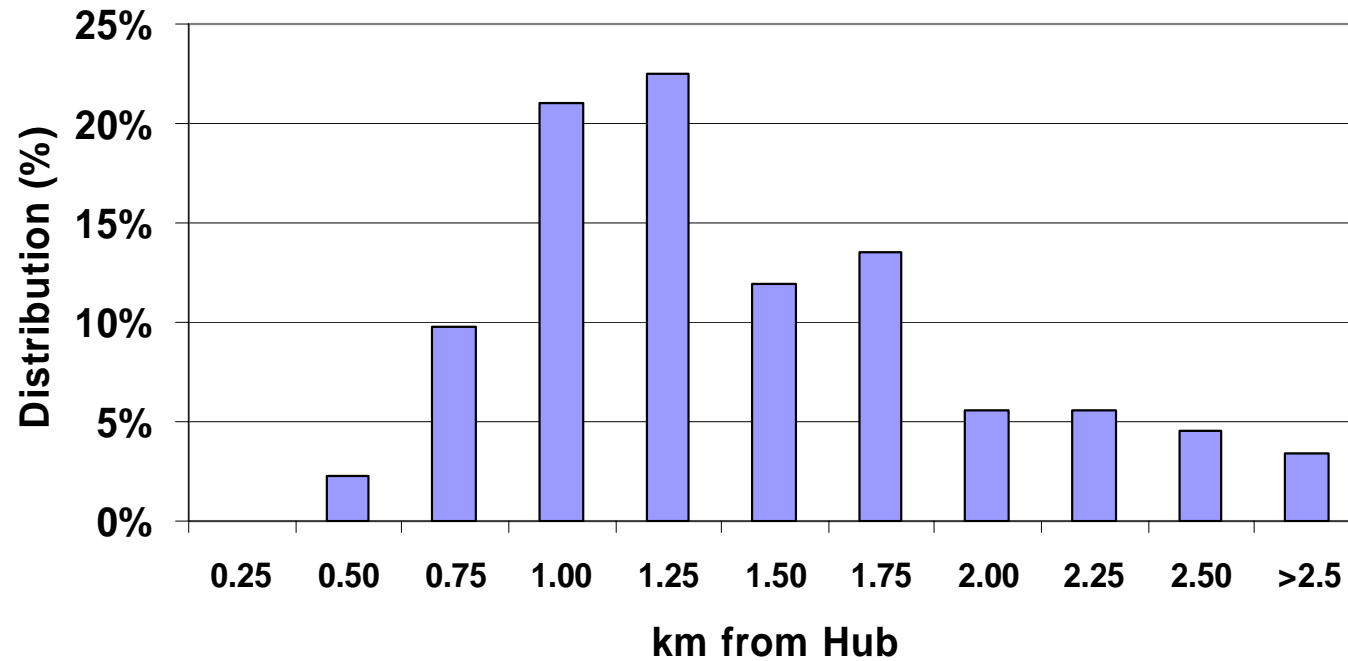


Availability	QPSK	16-QAM
26 GHz, Rain Zone K (42 mm hr)		
99.99%	4.5 km	3.0 km
99.995%	3.7 km	2.5 km
99.999%	2.4 km	1.7 km
26 GHz, Rain Zone N (95 mm / hr)		
99.99%	2.6 km	1.8 km
99.995%	2.0 km	1.5 km
99.999%	1.3 km	1.0 km
26 GHz, Rain Zone P (145 mm / hr)		
99.99%	2.1 km	1.4 km
99.995%	1.6 km	1.1 km
99.999%	1.0 km	0.7 km
Note: 4-Sector Hub Site with a BER of 1E-08		

LMDS Range

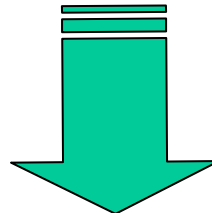
- ◆ **LMDS 2-3 km range is consistent with average length of microwave links used for cell site backhaul**

Cell Site Microwave Backhaul Hop Length



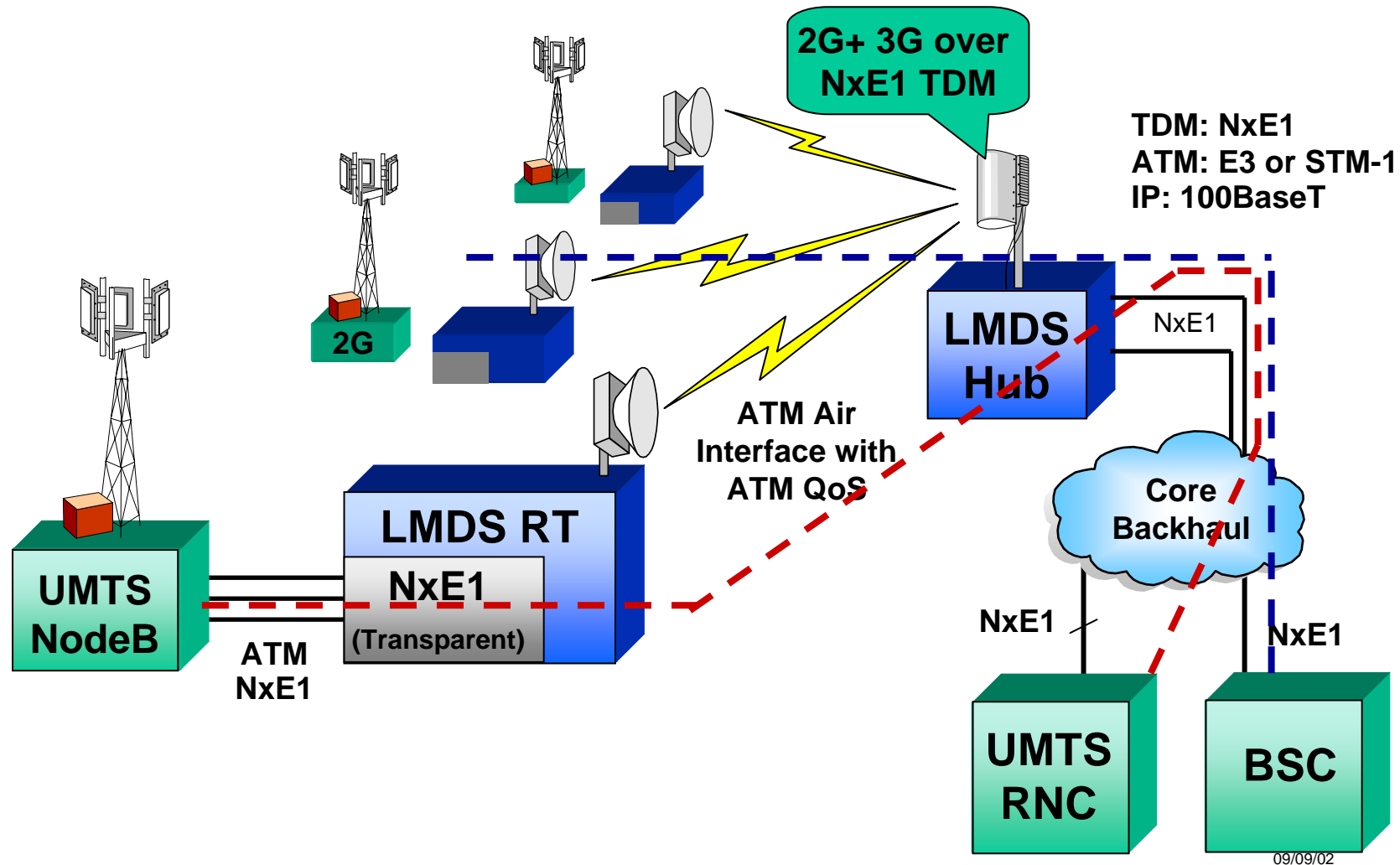
LMDS Applications

- ◆ **Cell site connectivity**
 - GSM and CDMA: E1, or nxE1 TDM
 - UMTS (3G): nxE1 ATM
 - Near future: IP
- ◆ **WiFi hotspot connectivity**
 - 10/100BaseT LAN port
- ◆ **Telephone / Data / DSL services**
 - Telephone, fax, dial-up internet access, DSLAM
- ◆ **Broadband services**
 - Fractional E1, E1, nxE1
 - DSL, BoPL

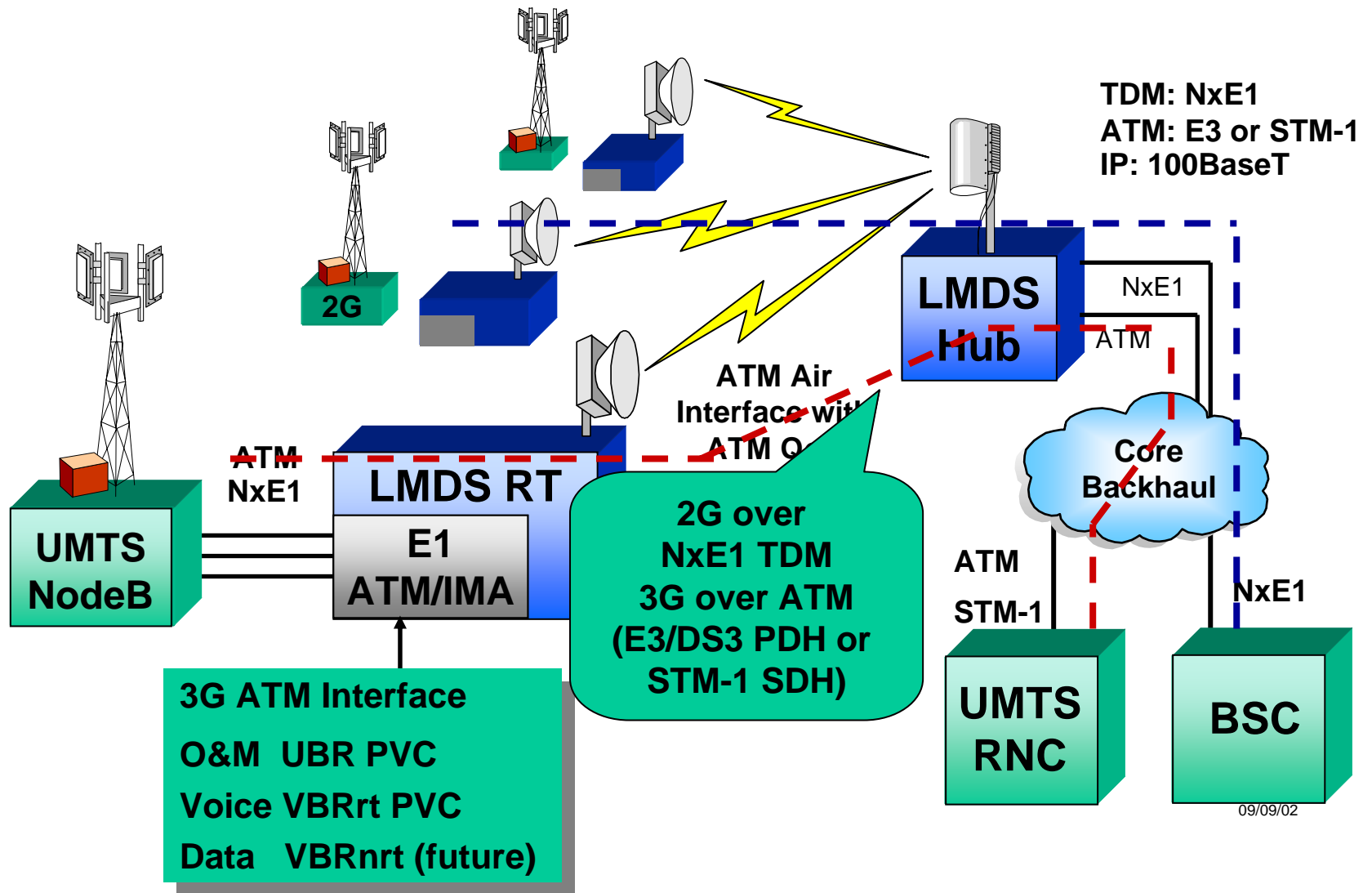


LMDS becomes a Revenue Generator!

LMDS Application 2G + 3G Backhaul using TDM



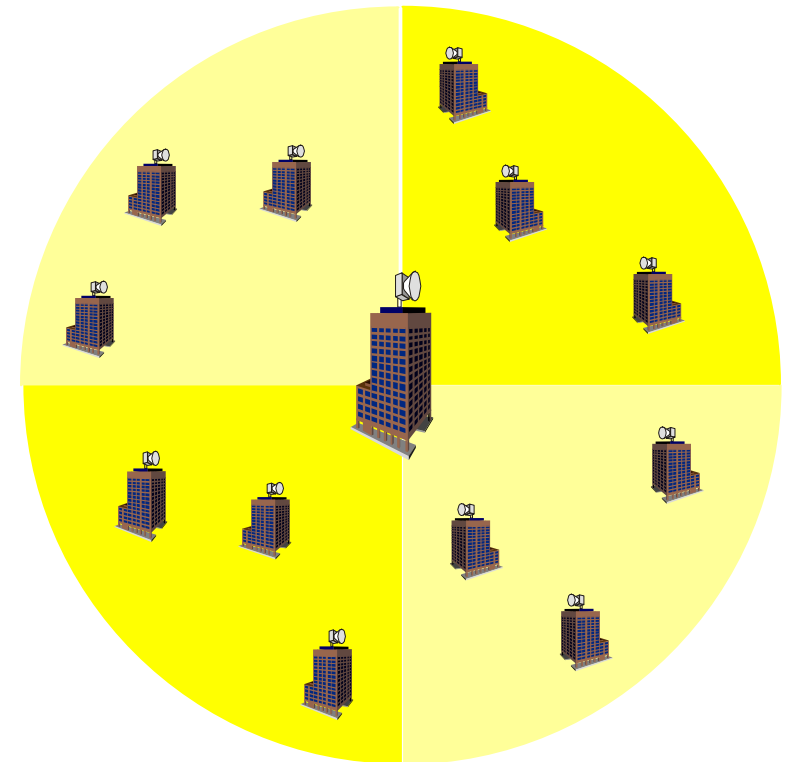
LMDS Application 2G + 3G Backhaul using ATM



09/09/02

PMP Cost Advantage

- ◆ **Access transmission node (hub) serving 12 cell sites needs 24 point-to-point (PTP) microwave radios vs. 16 PMP radios (12 RTs + 4 Sectors)**
- ◆ **Significant reduction in initial capital cost as well as cost of installation, permits, spares, maintenance, etc.**

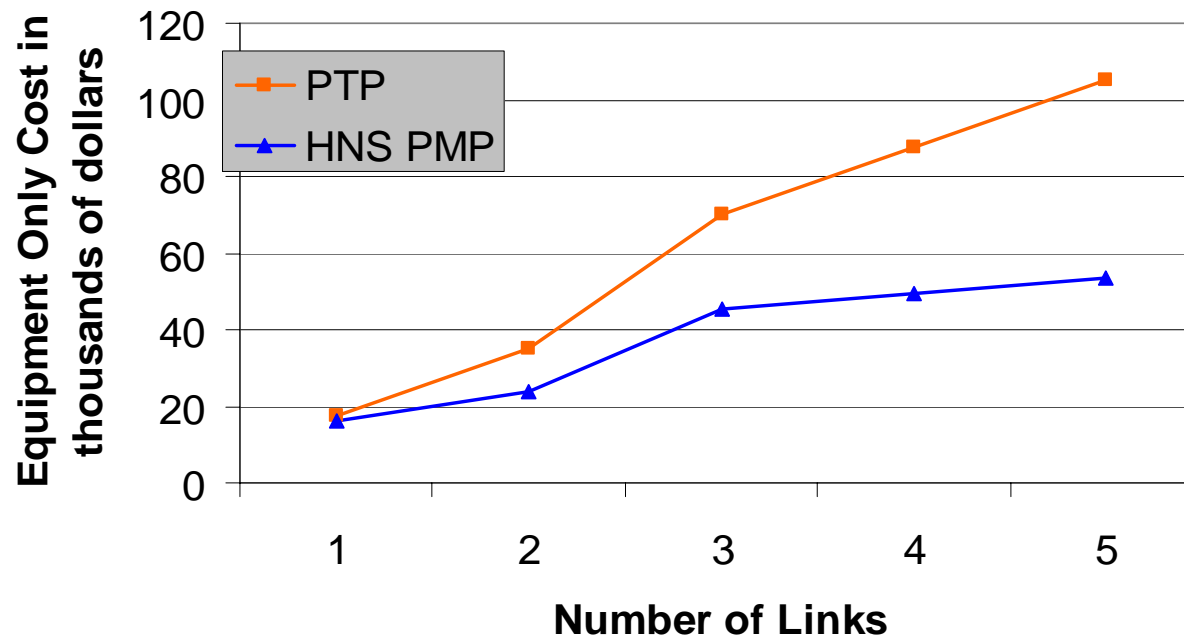


**Typical PMP node coverage
4-7 km diameter**

Typical PMP Savings vs. PTP Microwave Backhaul



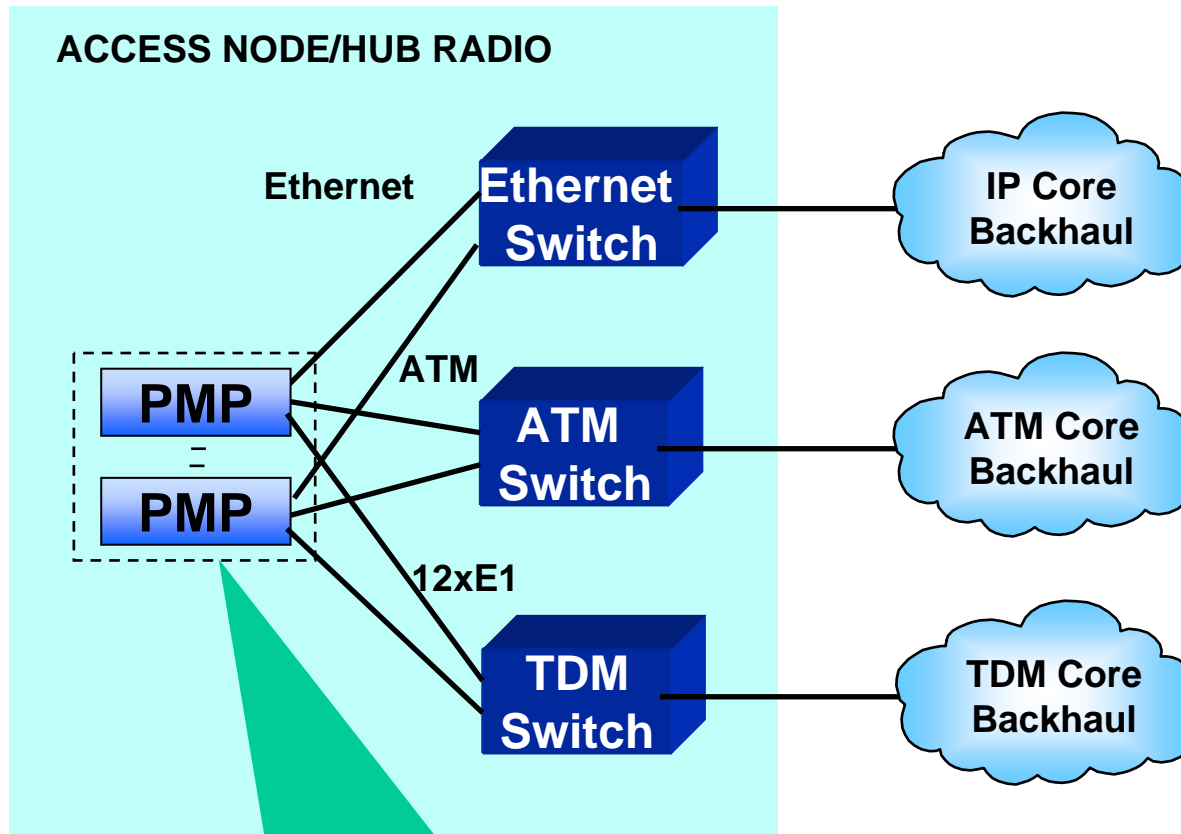
PTP / HNS PMP Incremental Cost Comparison



AIReach Savings:	9%	31%	35%	43%	49%
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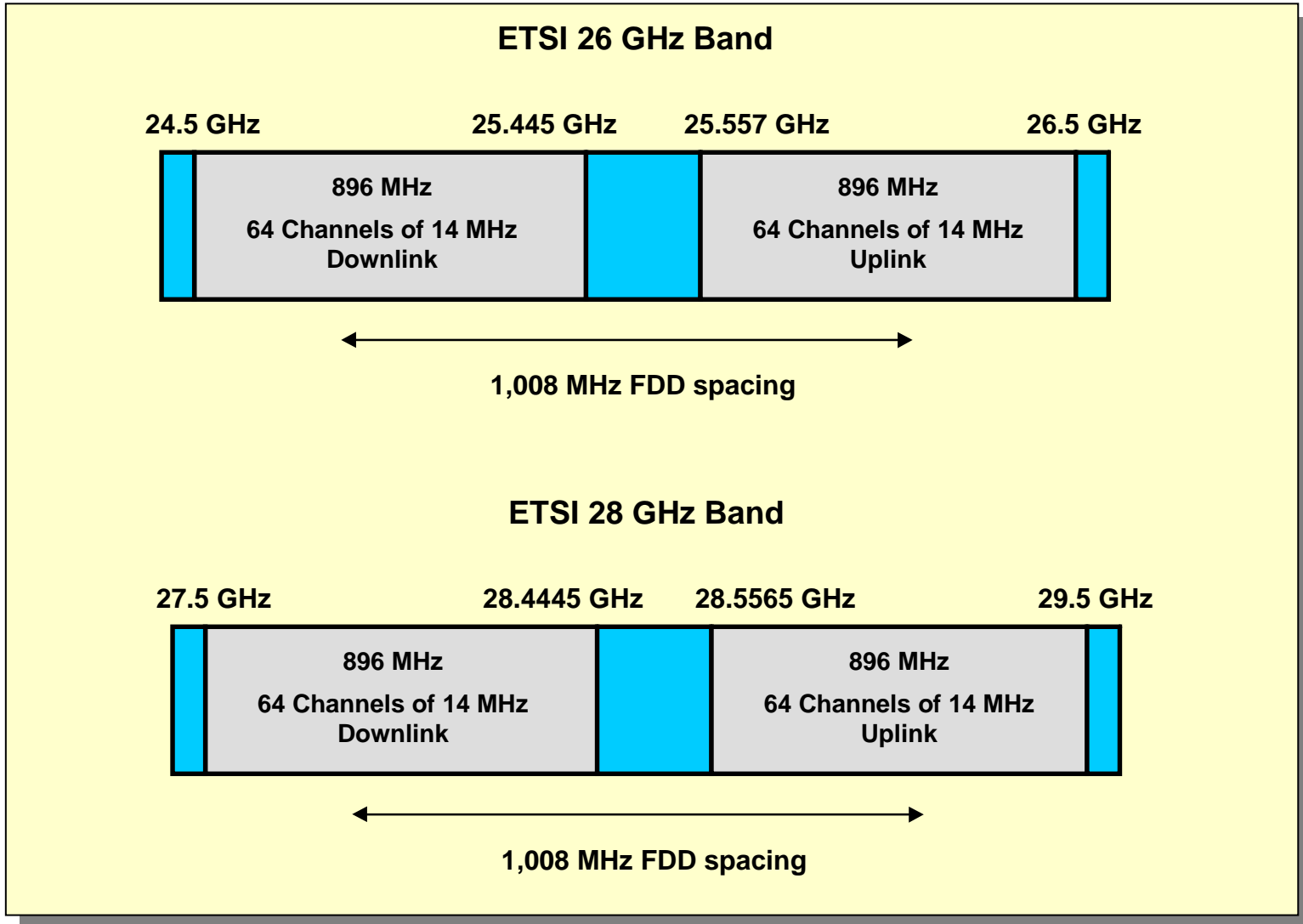
**3 links and above are redundant for both PTP and PMP*

PMP Multi-Protocol Support



PMP node/hub radios support mix of TDM, IP, and ATM traffic at the same time

LMDS ETSI 26 / 28 GHz Channel Plans



PMP Remote Terminal

- ◆ **Operational advantages**
 - More spectrum efficient using QPSK/16-QAM modulation
 - Interfaces and payload reconfigurable remotely
 - Frequency agile – new frequency plan downloadable from EMS
 - 1:1 redundancy option
 - Front access

- ◆ **Physical interface options**
 - 4-12xE1/T1
 - 2x10/100BaseT
 - STM-1 ATM
 - Traffic migration from TDM to ATM to IP without platform change



9400 Hub Terminal

High Performance and High Functionality



- ◆ **Outstanding operational performance**
 - TDMA Multi-Mode Modulation: QPSK and 16 QAM
 - 30 Mbps payload (2 bit/Hz)
- ◆ **Physical interfaces**
 - a) STM-1/OC3c ATM
 - b) 12xE1 TDM + 100BaseT
 - c) 100BaseT only
- ◆ **Frequency Bands**
 - ETSI 26 GHz
 - ETSI 28GHz
- ◆ **Scalable**
 - Single sector (one HT)
 - Large Hub
- ◆ **Frequency change 'on the fly'**



HNS PMP Deployments for Cell Backhaul

- ◆ **Vodafone Italy**
 - GSM & 3G cell site links
- ◆ **WIND Italy**
 - GSM & 3G links
- ◆ **Era Poland (T-Mobile Poland)**
 - GSM, 3G, and Wi-Fi backhaul
- ◆ **China**
 - China Unicom: GSM and Wi-Fi backhaul
 - China Mobile GSM backhaul
- ◆ **Trials with two major carriers in USA under new FCC spectrum sub-leasing policy**



- ◆ **No One Perfect Solution for all Backhaul Application**
 - Lease Lines
 - Traditional PTP radios
 - Fiber Optics
 - VSAT
 - LMDS / PMP ***
- ◆ **Key Choice Factors:**
 - Capital Expenditure
 - Flexibility
 - Maintenance
 - Provision Time

*****Emerging Advantageous Future Proof Option - LMDS / PMP approach !!!**

Thank You!

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