TV White Spaces: Perspectives



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Agenda

- I. What are TV white spaces (TVWS)?
- II. How are TVWS being used?
- III. Why to look at maximizing efficiency?
- IV. What factors should be considered for implementing TVWS in the long term?
- V. Conclusions

This presentation is based on contents from the GSR13 (Global Symposium for Regulators) discussion paper on TVWS (Warsaw, Poland):

http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Conferences/GSR/Documents/GSR_paper_WhiteSpaces_Gomez.pdf



I. What are TV white spaces (TVWS)?





II. How are TVWS being used?

TV coverage

TVWS base station consults an authorized database to identify idle TV channels

UHF TV bands used opportunistically by TVWS networks

TVWS for mobiles in hot spot (802.11af)

TVWS for fixed point-tomultipoint (802.22)

Approved database to identify idle TV channels



III. Why to look at maximizing efficiency?



Note: * Estimate Source: ITU World Telecommunication /ICT Indicators database

Source: ITU.



III. Why to look at maximizing efficiency?

CONTINUOUS HIGH GROWTH OF MOBILE BROADBAND

More than 2 billion subscriptions worldwide by end 2013*

Americas	Europe	CIS
460 million subscriptions	422 million subscriptions	129 million subscriptions
48% penetration	68% penetration	46% penetration
28% CAGR (2010-2013)	33% CAGR (2010-2013)	27% CAGR (2010-2013)



III. Why to look at maximizing efficiency?



Eur	ope	IV. What for the lo	factors should be co ong term implemen TVWS?	onsidered tation of		
	470 MHz	UHF TV band		862 MHz		
	470 – 694 MHz	Digital TV	25% IMT	18 % IMT		
Ame	ericas	Portion subject to reverse auctions in US for mobile				
	470 – 698 MHz Digital TV		Digital Dividend for IMT: 698-806 MHz			
	Transition to digital TV has freed-up spectrum for IMT: Comparison of ITU-R Region 1 (Africa, Europe, Middle East) and Region 2 (Americas)					
	WRC 07: 790 – 862 MHz digital dividend for IMT: 18 % WRC 12: 694 – 790 MHz digital dividend for IMT: 25 %					

In the US, 600 – 698 MHz reverse auctions for mobile

IV. What factors should be considered for the long term implementation of TVWS?

Recent discussions on TVWS use: (FCC workshop in Washington DC, 8 Nov 2013)

- A viable business case for TVWS requires a minimum of 30 MHz available everywhere
- Such bandwidth may not be available in large cities.
- In addition to TV protection/interference, further constraints arise from :
 - Wireless microphones
 - Radioastronomy (channel 37 and adjacent channels)
 - Wireless Medical Telemetry Systems (WMTS) two channels
 - Interference between TVWS and LTE (including adjacent channels)



IV. What factors should be considered for the long term implementation of TVWS? Questions from the GSR discussion paper



IV. Conclusions

- Dynamic Spectrum access is being considered as a possible solution to improve spectrum efficiency and address the need for access to broadband in underserved areas.
- While trials are still underway, it is clear that a number of technical, operational and regulatory aspects need to be addressed.
- Possible use of these techniques in the TV bands needs to take into account the current and future developments in the use of these bands for broadcasting, IMT mobile broadband systems and other radio services and applications.
- These aspects are being addressed in the ITU-R Study Group activities.
- Given the possible implications on the long term sustainability of the wireless ecosystem, participation in these activities is encouraged.



Thank you...

