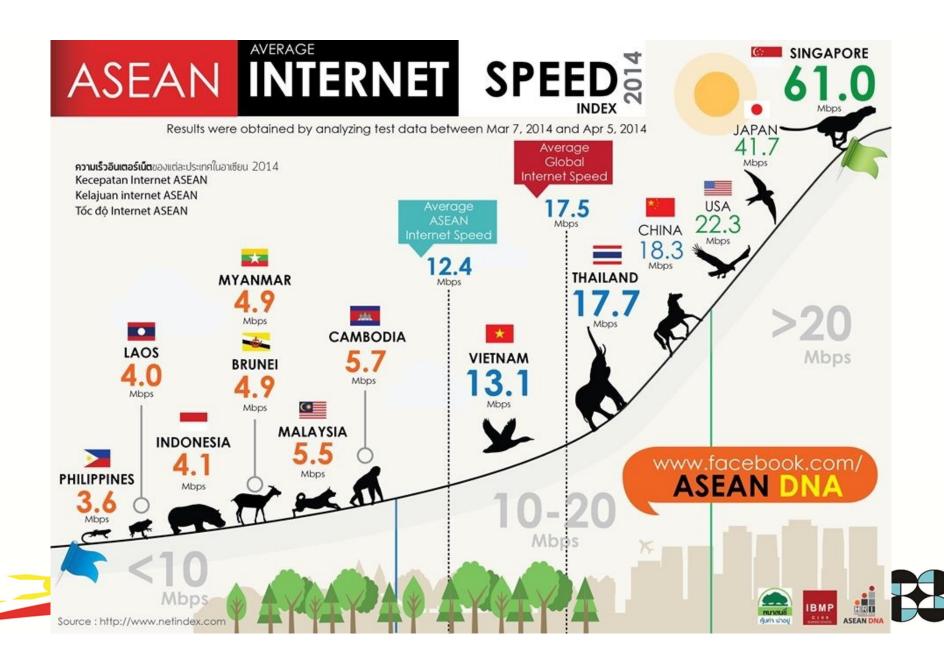
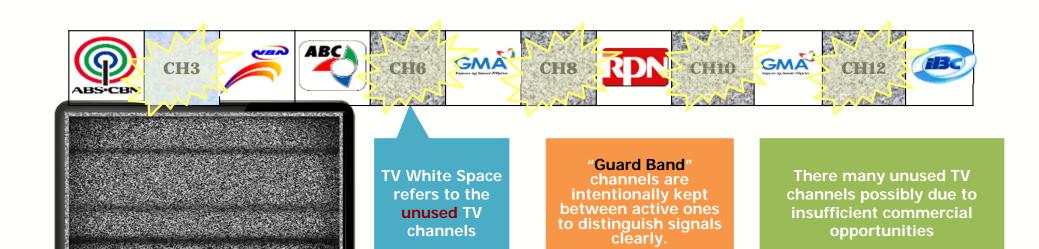
The Philippine Experience with TVWS Technologies

Context: The Philippine Internet Landscape





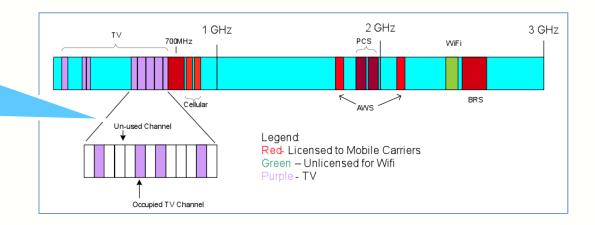




When tuned to these unused TV channels, this displays what looks like "snow" with a hissing sound.

The "snow" and hiss in tech jargon is called *white* noise.

Thus, the term "white space".



Why TV White Space.....

TVWS technologies are ready for deployment.

A perfect solution for last mile distribution



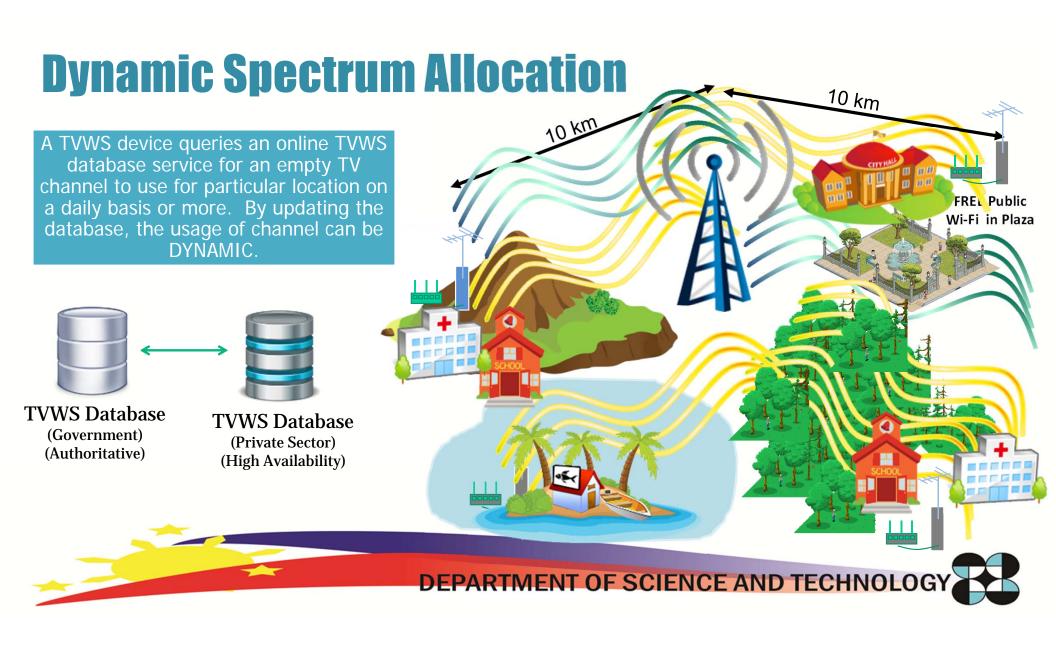
IDEAL for the Philippine landscape.



No broadband connectivity in most areas.

No ROI for big ticket infrastructure investments by the private sector.





First Philippine TVWS Transmission:

May 2, 2012 ADB Annual Meeting PICC Tent



TVWS Radio Client Antenna



Multi-stakeholder workshop @ ICTO on Jan 31, 2013





Pilot Project MOU Signing: July 2013 DOST-ICTO, DAR-BFAR, USAID, Microsoft



Turnover of TVWS Network: April 2014

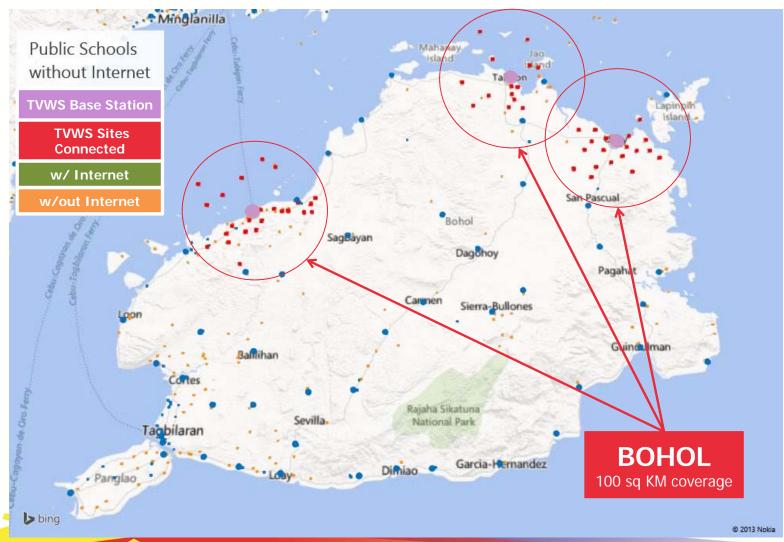




TV White Space BOHOL Coverage

3 Base Station



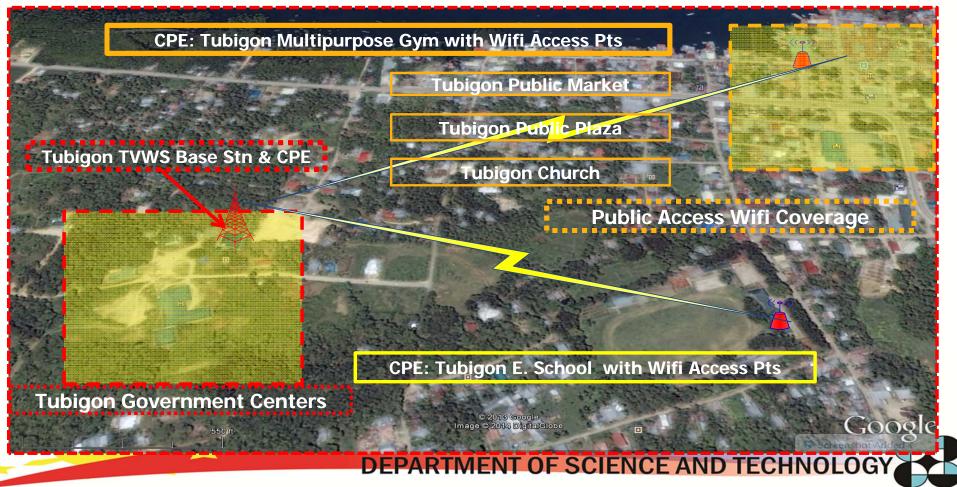


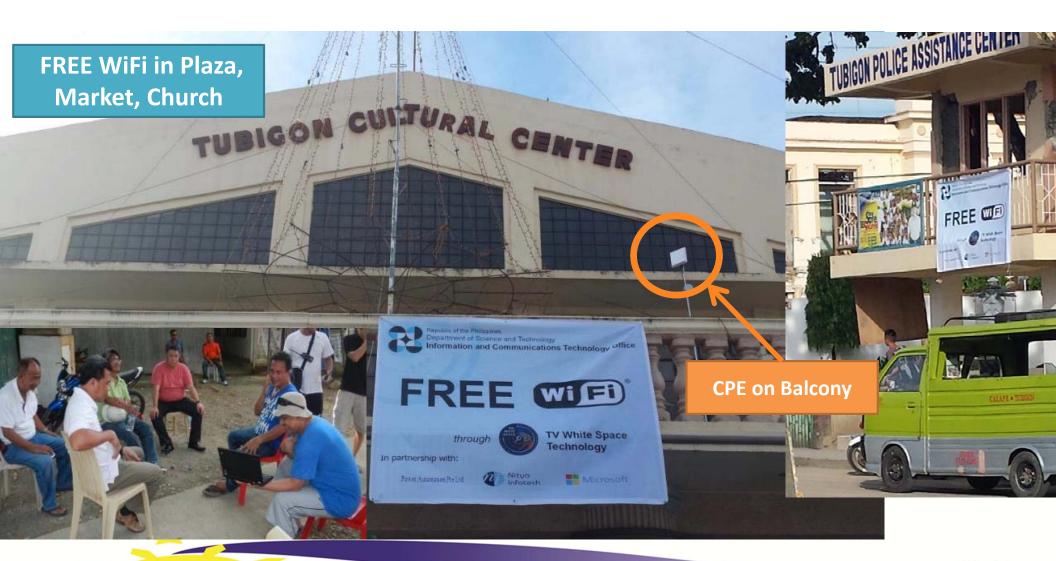
The TUBIGON, Bohol Experience

1 Base Station, 3 CPE's

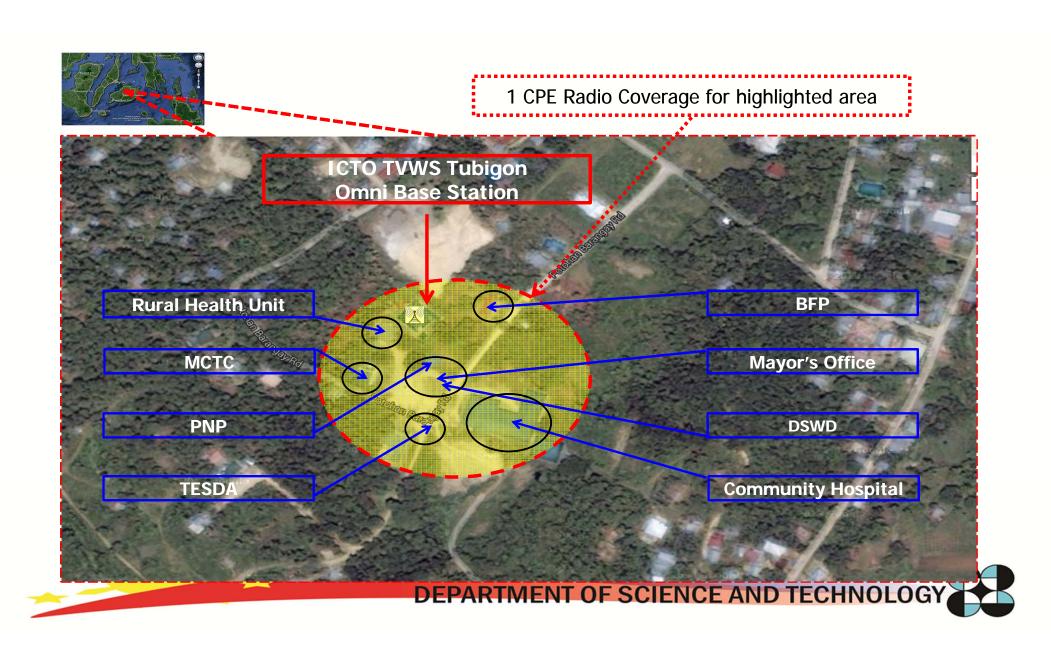


1 Base Station, 3 CPE Sites Over 20 Offices Connected w/ FREE Wi-Fi in Pulic Areas











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The PALO, Leyte Experience

1 Base Station, 2 CPE's

Deployment Site #2: Palo (November 2013)

- Purpose: Restore connectivity after Typhoon Haiyan/Yolanda
- Coverage: Government Center in Palo, Leyte
- Backhaul provided by DOST thru VSAT (initially) and later switched to Telco network after they had restored their service
- Total Beneficiaries: approx. 4 government agencies
- Number of radios installed: 3 (initially) later expanded to 5
- Radio Supplier: Power Automation
- Installer: Systech
- System Integrator: Nityo



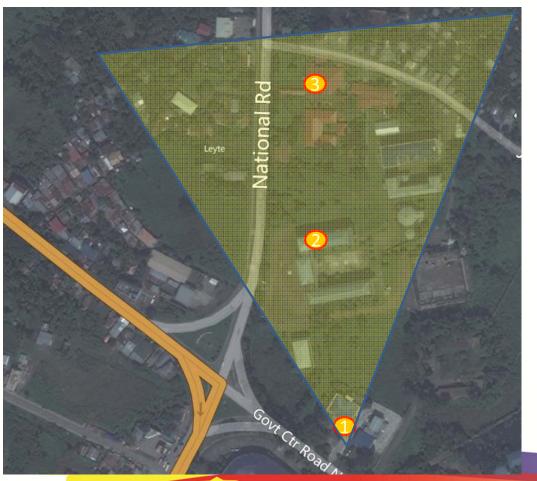
Location of Palo relative to Tacloban



Several factors led to the selection of Palo as the site for the TVWS network.

- 1. Much attention was already being given to Tacloban, so it was decided to look elsewhere.
- 2. Many government agencies have their regional offices situated in the "government center" which was located in Palo.
- 3. Given security and electric power concerns, it was decided that the "end points" of the network should all be located in areas that would be under DOST control in order to minimize the risks involved.

TVWS Network Coverage in Palo, Leyte



The three marked points were connected:

- the base station at the DOST Regional Office (bottom) where the VSAT was located. The internet backhaul was a satellite connection provided by the ITU.
- 2. a CPE at the Philippine Science High School Office (center), approx. 500m away, the primary users were the administrative staff of PSHS
- 3. another CPE at the PSHS Campus Dormitory (top), approx. 1000m away, where the first set of users were the Bombero Unidos, a humanitarian group from Spain which sent a team of relief workers to Leyte. They were headquartered at the dormitory for several weeks. The internet connection was used to communicate with other NGOs and with their home base in Spain. When they left, the dormitory was used as temporary housing for the PSHS faculty and their families. The internet connection was used in helping the faculty rebuild their lesson plans and instructional material in preparation for the reopening of classes in mid-January.

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DOST 8 Regional Office





Philippine Science High School Campus









Setting up the VSAT and TVWS at DOST 8





Three end points of the TVWS network



DOST Region 8 Office (showing solar-powered VSAT) where the base station was located



PSHS Administrative Building (the CPE antenna is the white square in the center of the photo).



PSHS Campus Dormitory



Lessons Learned

- Connectivity can be just as important as providing food, water, medicine.
 Need to re-establish connectivity in hours or days not weeks.
- First devices up were satellite-based systems; TVWS can be used to widen the reach of these systems. Suitability of TVWS in Disaster Impacted Areas:
 - Greater range allows the access points to be installed in areas up to several kilometers away from where the VSATs are located (usually the command center).
 This makes it easier to control the traffic in the vicinity of the command center.
 - Antenna can be located indoors there were concerns over how to secure the antennas. Thus the ability to locate them indoors, is beneficial. Plus line-of-sight was not required.
 - Easy to Install aligning the radio antennas was easily done in less than 2 hours
 - Can be run off solar panels
 - Can also be used for peer-to-peer communications (this scenario was not tested though)





Govt depends on Telco's to provide espansion

Rural
Communities
can afford
Broardband



Rural Areas NO ROI



TVWS is permitted to be used



Quick
Deployment
Low Cost

Catalytic Intervention

=

INCLUSIVE Growth



Cheaper Rates

More connections



Deliver Govt
Services,
Equal
Education &
Economic
Opportunity



Private Sector Invests



PH TVWS Opportunity

	Rural Areas	NCR & Cebu	Davao
TV Channels, VHF	Ch 2 - 13; 12 channels; 72 MHz BW		
TV Channels, UHF	Ch 21 - 51, 62 - 69; 39 channels; 235 MHz BW		
# Unused Channels after DTTB Migration	24 - 31	18	24
Bandwidth potential @ 22.7 Mbps / TV Channel	545 – 703 Mbps	408.6 Mbps	545 Mbps
Bandwidth w/ current technology @ 6 Mbps / TV Channel	144 – 186 Mbps	108 Mbps	144 Mbps
Growth potential from technology improvements	378%		

DOST-ICTO Roadmap for TVWS Technology

