

Session 3: SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT AND THE FUTURE OF 5G

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> ITU REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM FOR EUROPE AND CIS ON SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT AND BROADCASTING 1 - 2 JULY 2020



AGENDA

- 5G PROSPECTS IN THE MEDIA SECTOR
- 5G FOR CONTENT PRODUCTION
- 5G FOR CONTENT DISTRIBUTION
- CONCLUSIONS

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION



EBU MEMBERSHIP

116 Members in 56 countries + 34 associates worldwide

The EBU is the world's largest association of public service media

EBU members together provide around 2000 TV & radio channels and online services.

The EBU's headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland.



PERMANENT SERVICES

Legal & Policy, Technology & Innovation, Media, ...

EUROVISION SERVICES

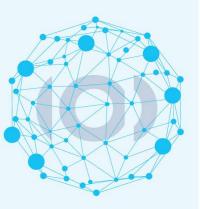
Worldwide contribution network, production support, ...

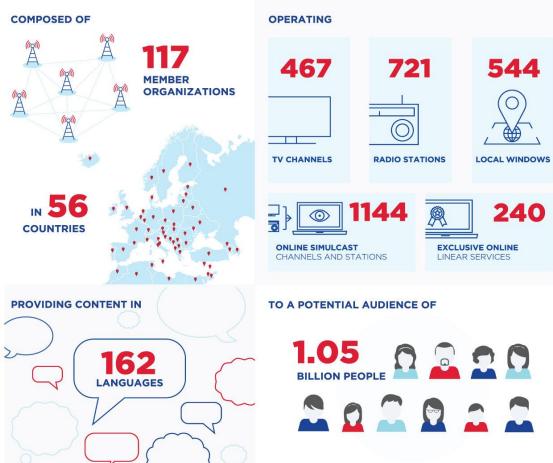
EUROVISION SONG CONTEST

World's biggest live music event (~200M viewers)

THE EBU COMMUNITY IN NUMBERS

The European Broadcasting Union is the world's leading alliance of Public Service Media





Corporate web site: <u>www.ebu.ch</u>

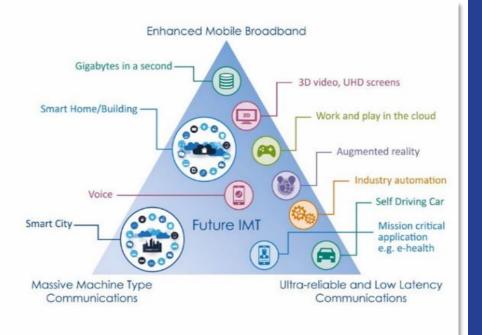
Technical web site: tech.ebu.ch

Learn more about the EBU: www.ebu.ch/about EBU Media Intelligence Service 2018 Source: EBU based on Members' data

ABOUT 5G VIEWPOINT OF A MEDIA COMPANY

WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT 5G?

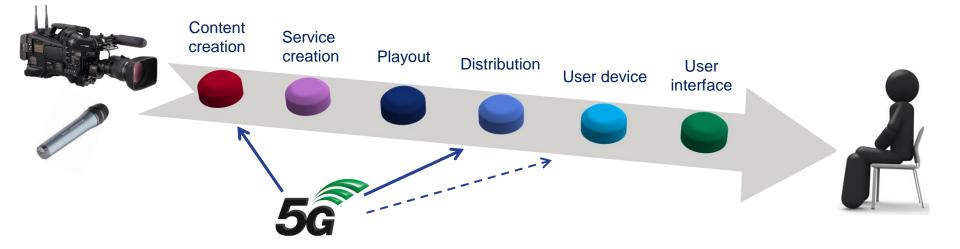
'The fifth generation of mobile communications'



INSIGHT

- 5G is a communications technology
- 5G aims to serve many different sectors. It could be beneficial to media organisations.
- Current deployments focused eMBB and telco-centric business models.
 - Limited added value to the media sector
- It is necessary to adapt 5G to the needs of the media organisations and their audiences. This goes beyond the technical performance.
- 5G is still being developed. There is an opportunity for the media industry to influence the technological and regulatory solutions for 5G.

WHERE IN THE MEDIA SECTOR 5G COULD PLAY A ROLE?



INSIGHT

- 5G has the potential to be used in content production and distribution, with an impact on user devices.
- Without further development, 5G will not be able to meet all requirements in the media sector.
 - There is an opportunity for media organisations to influence 5G developments.
- Production and distribution requirements are substantially different and must be considered separately.

5G FOR CONTENT PRODUCTION

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MANY PRODUCTION USE CASES

- News gathering
- Broadcast of a live event
 - remote live TV production
 - live commentary
- On-site live event
 - wireless microphones for stage performers
 - in-ear monitors
 - service links
 - telemetry and remote control
- 'Wireless studio'
- Audience services in a venue
- Non-live production (drama, documentary)
- Media file transfer



ABOUT PMSE























ONE UNIT - STEADICAM

Up to 11 different radios on a single camera Spectrum used currently 400 Mhz -> 5 Ghz

1	PGM video	/
1	Return video	
1	Teleprompter video	
1	Tally	
1	Telemetric - CCU	
1	Follow Focus	
1	DMX	
	CuePilot	
1	Intercom	
1	IFB	
1	Wireless audio	
1	AR/VR tracking	
1	Timing information	

5G ?

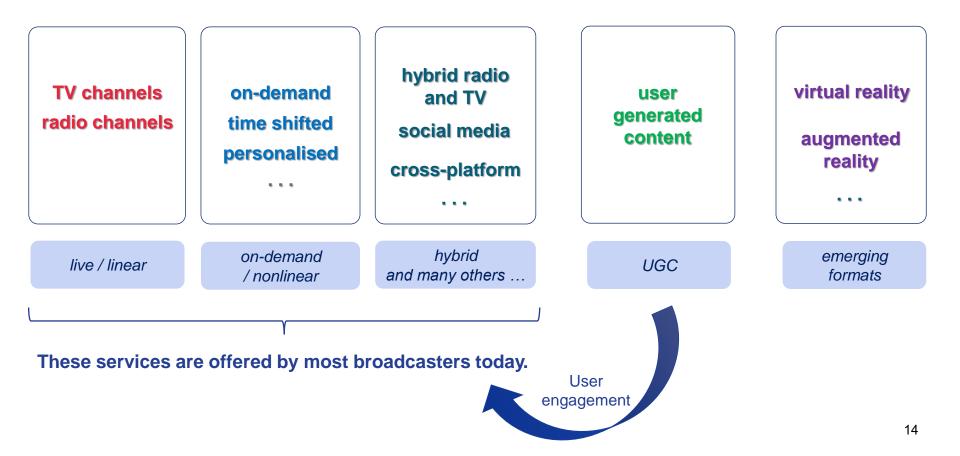


LEARNINGS, SO FAR, ABOUT 5G FOR CONTENT PRODUCTION

- 5G is a promising technology that is still being developed
 - If left to the telcos, 5G will not be able to meet the requirements in professional content production
 - The media community is engaged to influence the standards and the regulation
- Required 5G functionality to be available in the coming years; timing is uncertain
- Public networks are not well-suited for the demanding production use cases
- Non-public 5G networks will be needed in addition for public networks
 - Similarities between content production and other sectors (industrial automation, medical, ...)
- In 5G, many operational, regulatory, and commercial aspects are yet to be addressed
- Non-public 5G networks need a regulatory framework and access to spectrum
 - · Regulators to lead the way, verticals to be involved
- 5G-based solutions will coexist with conventional PMSE for many years
 - PMSE access to spectrum needs to be ensured

5G FOR CONTENT DISTRIBUTION

MANY KINDS OF AUDIOVISUAL MEDIA



DEVICES, DEVICES, ...



THE USER CONTEXT



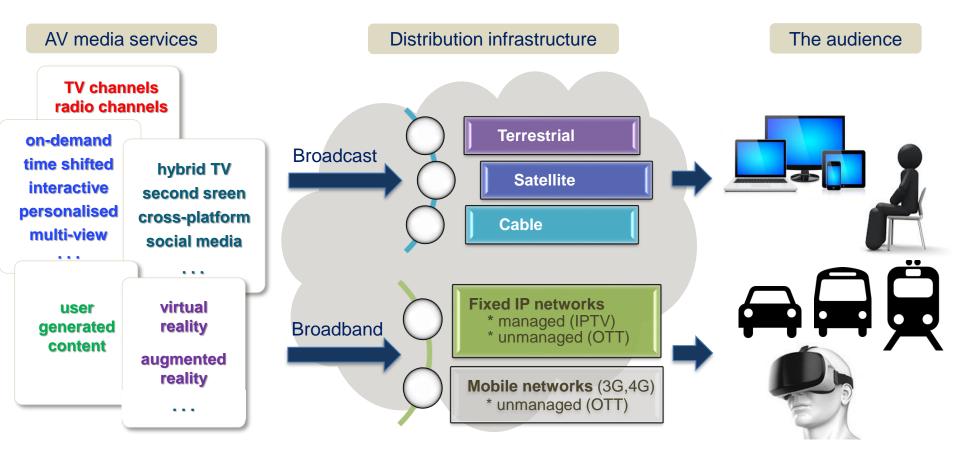




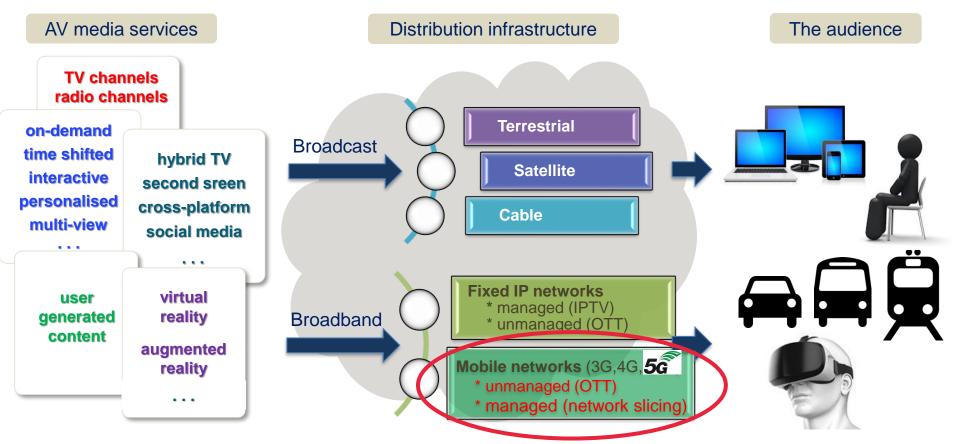




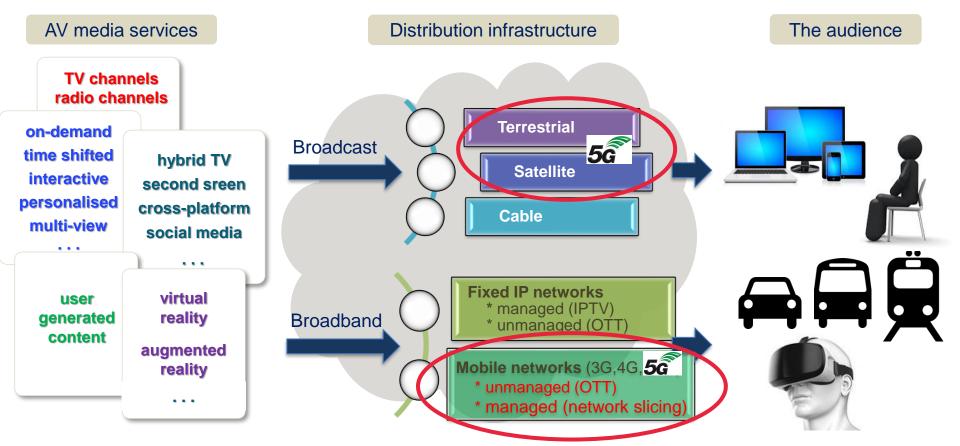
CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OPTIONS



WHAT ROLE 5G COULD PLAY IN CONTENT DISTRIBUTION?



WHAT ROLE 5G COULD PLAY IN CONTENT DISTRIBUTION?



KEY REQUIREMENTS IN CONTENT DISTRIBUTION

- **Network performance** that meets the service requirements (capacity, reliability, resilience, security, ...)
- Large coverage (country-wide; ~100% population)
- High user adoption
- The ability to reach the whole population in emergency situations
- Suitable **business models**
 - compliant with sector specific regulation, including public service media
 - · affordable for both the broadcasters and the end users
 - ensuring an unconstrained access to the audience and the usage data
 - allowing for different distribution models, both free-to-air as well as subscription-based access
 - sustainable in the long term

INSIGHT

- Cellular networks alone and conventional MNOs' business models do not meet all these requirements.
- No single type of infrastructure can deliver all services to all viewers and listeners
 - Multiple distribution means are used
 - Increased complexity and costs
- Conventional terrestrial and satellite broadcast networks will continue to be important for the foreseeable future.
- 5G could harmonize the way how media content is distributed to the audiences at scale by a combination of different networks types (cellular, terrestrial broadcast, satellite)

CONCLUSIONS

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CONCLUSIONS

- 1. The biggest value of 5G will come from services and applications it enables.
- 2. In the audiovisual media sector, 5G needs to be adapted to the service requirements. The main benefits can come from:
 - non-public 5G networks for content production
 - harmonization of content distribution over different types of networks (cellular, broadcast, satellite, fixed)
 Regulatory framework Regulatory to spectrum process to spectrum buscless to buscless
- 3. 5G will not replace the existing technologies in the media sector, which continue to evolve.
 - 5G will coexist with the conventional networks for a long time
 - Spectrum for terrestrial and satellite broadcast networks, and PMSE needs to be retained

Thank you for your attention!

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