DVB-UMTS An (un)easy co-operation

IP CableCom / MediaCOM 2004 / Interactivity in Multimedia
March 14, 2002

Georges Martinez Motorola Labs - Paris

martinez@crm.mot.com





Outline

- *Contextual aspects
- **♦(Business)** actors
- *Opportunities
- *Enabling technologies
- *Time scales
- ***Conclusions**



Contextual aspects

Digital revolution

- A bit is a bit, regardless the content it is part of
 - Content is transport agnostic
 - Networks are content agnostic

User is king

- Driver for content production
 Driver for wireless access densification
 - Main source of revenue

Market pull

 Increase for wireless access presence demand
 Faster return on investment requirement for new systems

Technological pushes

Beyond IMT-2000, 3GPP evolution

•EU IST: MCP, DRIVE, DIAMOND, CISMUNDUS,
•WWRF

Regulatory pushes

- Information Society paradigm
 - Telecom deregulation
- Content/Access regulation evolution
- More efficient spectrum usage considering projected traffic patterns

Broadcast/Cellular convergence is at the crossroads

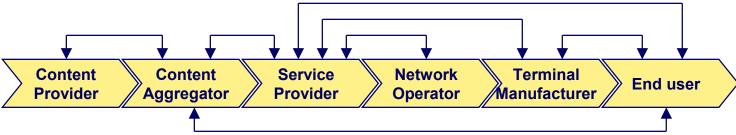






(Business) actors

*Generic value chain



*Today actors

Broadcaster

Content Content Service Aggregator Provider	>>	Terminal Manufacturer	End user	
---	-----------------	--------------------------	----------	--

Mobile operator



*Future

- Fragmentation of the value chain
- Multiple instances of each actor class from different domains due to service convergence
 - IP content providers and aggregators in broadcast world
 - DVB content providers and aggregators in mobile world





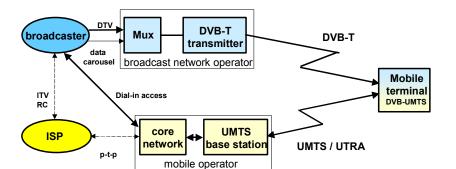
Opportunities (1/2)

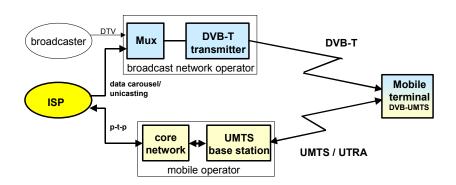
*Business cases

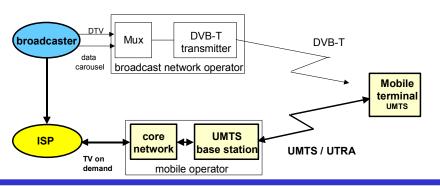
UMTS as an interaction channel for DVB(A)

IP services coordinated on UMTS and DVB networks(B)

Delivery of DVB services via UMTS(C)











Source: AHG DVB-CM-UMTS

Opportunities (2/2)

Source: AHG DVB-CM-UMTS

*Applications

	UMTS	DVB-T	UMTS&DVB-T
Entertainment (scenario A,C)			
TV, radio programs	-	++	++
real time audio/ video on demand	-	-	-
games, Interactive TV	+	-	++
General information (scenario B)			<u>si</u>
news, weather, financial info	+	+	++
travel, traffic, maps	+	+	4+
commercial info	+	+	0 ++
Individual information (scenario B)			Additional benefits + + + +
Web browsing, file transfer	+	-	A ++
individual traffic inf. + navigation	+	-	++
emergency, location based services	++	-	++
Business and commerce			
remote access, mobile office	++	-	++
email, voice, unified messaging	++	-	++
e-commerce, e-banking	++	-	++



Enabling technologies

*Network technologies

- ❖ Cellular: 2.5G / 3G / ... + WLANs
- ❖ Broadcast: DVB-T, DAB
- ❖ IP technologies (routing, multicast, signaling...)
- Network and service management

*Content coding technologies

- Coding standards (MPEG4, H26L, ...)
- Content indexing (XML, MPEG7, ...)

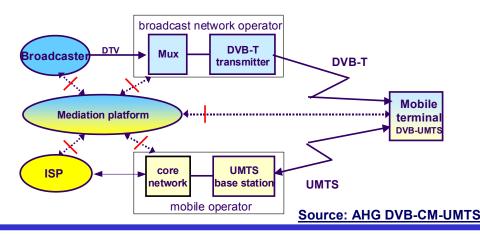
*Application Programming Interfaces

*MHP, OCAP, ... Java based

⋄ MFxF

*and (open) standards

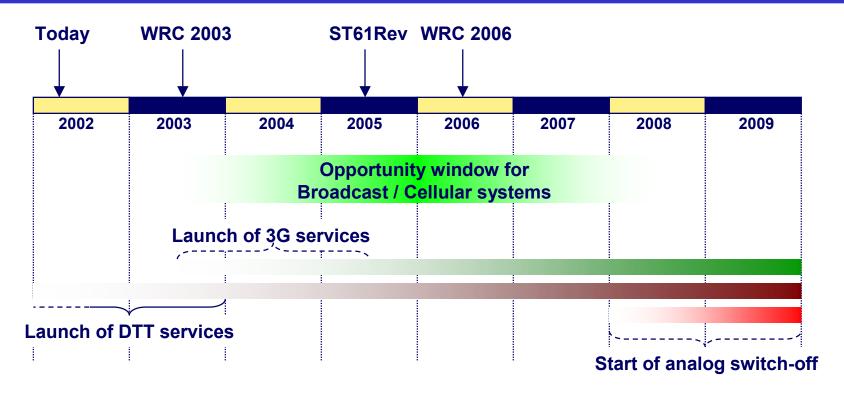
* to enable multi-vendor interworking







Time frame guesstimates



- *Important events that are going to condition the next 15 years
- *Uncertainties regarding the success and take-up of new technologies
- *Hybrid systems to stimulate the take-up





Conclusions

*DVB / UMTS synergy is an opportunity for

- Broadcasters in general to address users in new situations;
- Public broadcasters to offer Internet-like services to everybody;
- Mobile operators to diversify opportunities for loading networks;
- Mobile operators to bring applications meeting user expectations (quantity and quality).

***But**

- Regulation is and must evolve to facilitate new usage of existing systems;
- Combination of existing enabling technologies must be standardized to enable fast market growth, and cost-efficient products; and
- Broadcasters and mobile operators must understand each other constraints and opportunities

*After all, DVB/UMTS is a precursor TWIM system



