5G SC report
Philosophy

• Include and describe all options
  ▫ That are derivatives of the four requested cases
• Expand cost/benefit for each
  ▫ In a prioritized manner based on contributions
    • starting with option 4, then option 1 (*per 78, 81*)
• SC conclusion recommended
  ▫ Consensus preferred on preference
    • not required
    • Worst case straw poll preference
  ▫ Recommend way forward for preference (s)
What are “costs and benefits”?

• This is a cost-benefit analysis
  ▫ But without monetary cost, only relative costs
  ▫ A quantitative pros vs cons
  ▫ Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

• Brainstorm all costs and benefits
  ▫ E.g., resource cost, standards development cost, installation cost, operational cost, energy cost, etc.
  ▫ Are the unexpected costs?
  ▫ Are there unanticipated benefits?

• Estimate value relative to a baseline
# Proposed Table of Contents

- **Introduction**
  - IEEE 802 5G related projects

- **Options Considered**
  1. **IEEE 5G**
     - Description
     - Benefits
     - Costs
  2. **IMT-2020 – single technology**
     - Description
     - Benefits
     - Costs
  3. **IMT-2020 – set of technologies**
     - Description
     - Benefits
     - Costs
  4. **IMT-2020 – external proposal**
     - Description
     - Benefits
     - Costs

- **Conclusion**

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### 802.1
- P802.1CF – OmniRAN architecture
- P802.1CM – TSN for Fronthaul

### 802.3

### 802.11
- P802.11ax – high aggregate throughput. High density of users.
- IEEE Std 802.11ad – high individual throughput, short range.
- P802.11ay – next generation of 802.11ad.
- P802.11ah - <1 GHz for IoT requirements

### 802.15
- P802.15.3d
- 100Gb/s THz project
- P802.15.7 REVa, Optical Wireless Communications,
  - P802.15.4 family.

### 802.16
- 802.16.1

### 802.21
- P802.21.1
What is 5G?
There are two contexts for 5G

- **IEEE 5G**
  - Some sort of description will be required
  - This may include use cases and requirements
- **IMT-2020**
  - Usage scenarios (as defined by ITU-R M.2083)
    - Enhanced Mobile Broadband (eMBB)
    - Ultra-reliable and low latency communications (UrLLC)
    - Massive machine type communications (mMTC)
  - Capabilities (as defined by ITU-R M.2083)
    - Peak Data rate, User experienced data rate, Latency, Mobility, Connection density, Energy efficiency, Spectrum efficiency, Area traffic capacity
IMT-2020 (per ITU-R M.2083 - Figure 2)
IEEE 5G architecture

... simplified
There are also two contexts for 3GPP

- **IEEE 5G**
  - There is no focus on the ITU-R IMT-2020 submission
    - 3GPP defines solely, or jointly with IEEE 802, the requirements and use cases for IEEE 802 technology
    - This could be equivalent to, or a subset of, 3GPP 5G

- **IMT-2020 5G**
  - There is an ITU-R IMT-2020 submission
    - By either 3GPP or IEEE
    - The requirements placed on IEEE 802 are based on the usage scenarios and capabilities defined by ITU-R M.2083)
What are all the derivatives of options?
1. IEEE 5G

- Description
  - Cost/benefit analysis does not include submission to IMT-2020
  - At least simplified architecture, but likely more
  - A combination of multiple IEEE standard technologies, profiled in a single standard

a) IEEE 802 wireless 5G
   i. 802.11 only
      a. P802.11ax – high aggregate throughput. High density of users.
      b. P802.11ay, IEEE Std 802.11ad – high individual throughput, short range.
      c. P802.11ah - <1 GHz for IoT requirements
      d. 802.11p - wireless access in vehicular environments
   ii. 802.15 only
      a. P802.15.3d
      b. 100Gb/s THz project
      c. P802.15.7 REVa, Optical Wireless Communications,
      d. P802.15.4 family.

b) “All IEEE 802” 5G
   i. And submit to ITU-R as non-IMT (i.e., WAS/RLAN) and complimentary to IMT-2020

c) IEEE 802 5G plus others
   i. 3GPP 5G
   ii. IETF

d) “All IEEE” 5G
   i. IEEE 802 and ComSoc projects

e) IEEE 5G plus others
2. IMT-2020 - single technology

- Description
  - Just radio interface of simplified architecture. Single or multiple singles...
  - IMT-2020 proposal by IEEE

a) eMBB (<6GHz)
   i. IEEE 802.11ax
   ii. IEEE 802.11ac
   iii. IEEE 802.11n

b) eMBB (>6GHz)
   i. IEEE 802.11ay
   ii. IEEE 802.11aj
   iii. IEEE 802.11ad

c) UrLLC – IEEE 802.11p

d) mMTC – IEEE 802.11ah

e) eMBB
   a) P802.15.3d
   b) 100Gb/s THz project
   c) P802.15.7 REVa, Optical Wireless Communications,

f) mMTC - P802.15.4 family.
3. IMT-2020 - set of technologies

- Description
  - At least radio interface of simplified architecture, but likely more
  - A combination of multiple IEEE 802 standard technologies, profiled in a single standard
  - IMT-2020 proposal by IEEE

a) IEEE 802.11
   i. eMBB (<6GHz) – IEEE 802.11 ax,ac,n
   ii. eMBB (>6GHz) – IEEE 802.11 ay,aj,ad
   iii. UrLLC – IEEE 802.11p
   iv. mMTC – IEEE 802.11ah

b) IEEE 802.11 with 802.1/3

c) IEEE 802.15
   a) eMBB
      a) P802.15.3d
      b) 100Gb/s THz project
      c) P802.15.7 REVa, Optical Wireless Communications,
   b) mMTC - P802.15.4 family.

d) IEEE 802.11 with 3GPP 5G
   i. LWA
   ii. LWIP
   iii. eLWA
   iv. New?
4. IMT-2020 - external proposal

- Description
  - Part of a complete architecture
  - A combination of IEEE 802 standard technologies with other technologies (e.g., 3GPP)
  - IMT-2020 proposal by external party (e.g., 3GPP)

a) IEEE 802.11 with 3GPP 5G
   - i. LWA
   - ii. LWIP
   - iii. eLWA (Release 14)
   - iv. Release 16?
What are all the initial cost/benefits?
Approach Analysis (4.a)

- **IMT 2020 – external party (i.e., 3GPP)**
  - IEEE802 is as a part of 5G radio and networks of other technologies.
    - Radio interface
      - IEEE802.11 using (e)LWA or LWIP
    - Network management, control, etc.
      - under external party’s submission.
  - Benefits:
    - IEEE802 is a component in ITU-R/3GPPP 5G architecture
      - Align with industry 5G branding momentum
    - Align with the current scope of IEEE802 SDO: PHY and MAC
    - Help ITU-R to study the need of new spectrum for IMT-2020
    - The least effort among four approaches
      - IEEE 802 could just let 3GPP include IEEE 802 technology autonomously
  - Costs:
    - IEEE 802 needs to coordinate with 3GPP for their submission of IMT-2020 proposal in ITU-R.
Approach Analysis (1.b.i)

- **IEEE802 5G as ITU-R non-IMT**
  - Submit 5G proposals to ITU-R WP5A WAS/RLAN as a complementary solution of IMT-2020
  - Possible IEEE802 technology for component of 5G
    - Radio interface
      - IEEE802.11, IEEE802.15, etc
    - Network management and control (TBD)
    - Back haul and front haul
      - IEEE 802.1/3, IEEE 802.11, etc

- **Benefits:**
  - Align ITU-R WP5A scope for non-IMT systems: WAS/RLAN
  - May identify some use cases and requirements for non-IMT 5G services.
  - Support new spectrum sharing mechanism with other technologies
  - Promote IEEE802 in ITU-R 5G branding as non-IMT and complementary to IMT-2020

- **Costs:**
  - Requires more work than the approach 4.
Next Steps
Contributions requested

- **IEEE 5G**
  - Use cases and Requirements
    - Endorse others, subset others, develop new
  - Describe architecture and/or technology

- **Derivative options**
  - Expand list
  - Prioritize list

- **Report content**
  - Indicate which option
  - Expand costs and benefits