

5G is More Than Faster Mobile Broadband

...Much More



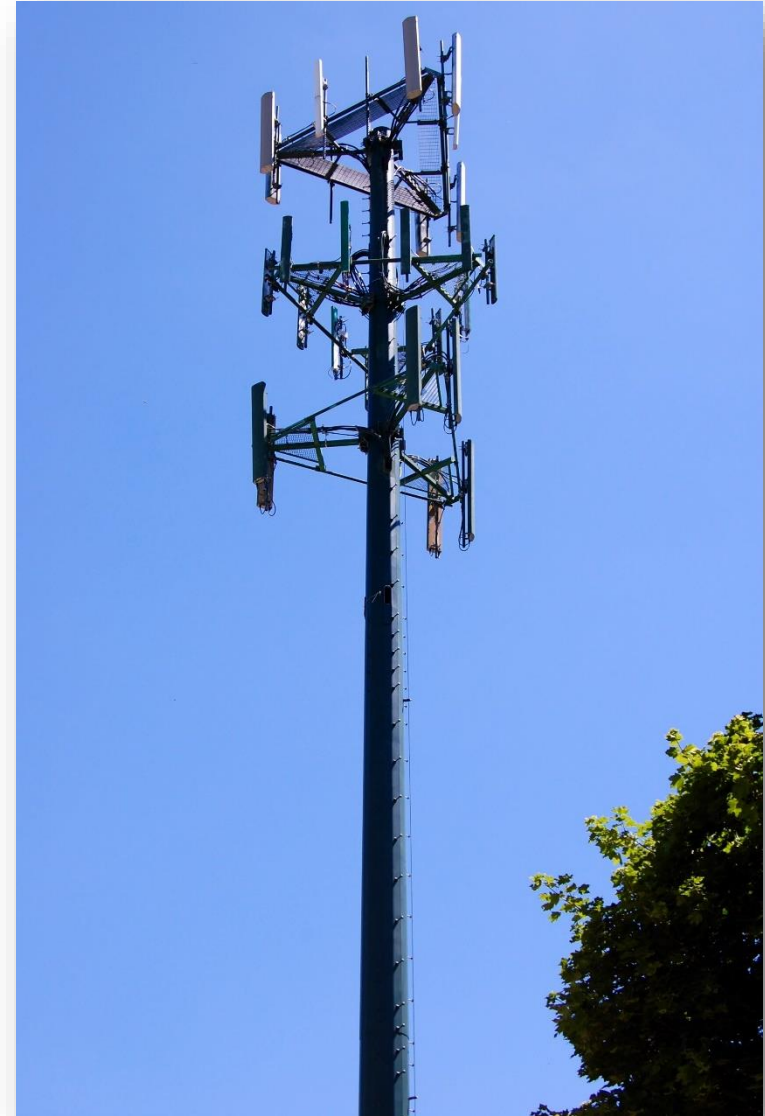
Wireless Cellular Data History

- 2G-Limited analog data support
9.6 Kbps
- 3G support for data 384 Kbps
 - Slow amp up and rollout of data services
 - 2008, first mobile device web browser released



Wireless Cellular Data History

- 4G networks dominated by video and image traffic
 - Initially real world speeds of 5 Mbps using LTE and 600 Mbps using LTE-A
 - Wireless became the preferred access method for the Internet
 - Social networking become the killer app
 - Video dominates Internet traffic



What is it?

- Spectrum for mobile cellular and fixed wireless
- Includes licensed and unlicensed spectrum
- Frequency ranges with the most space and therefore greatest bandwidth are above 28 GHz



Spectrum Allocated by FCC in July 14 Order

- 7 GHz of unlicensed spectrum in 64-71 GHz band
- 3.85 GHz of licensed spectrum in 28, 37 and 39 GHz bands
- 600 MHz of shared access spectrum in 37-37.6 GHz bands

Use of high frequencies allow for a large amount bandwidth but requires small cell radiuses

Future Actions under consideration by the FCC

- 150 MHz in the 3.5 GHz band
- Repurpose of the 2.5 GHz BRS/EBS band
- 650 MHz in the 3.7-4.2 GHz band
- 450 MHz in the 3.1-3.55 GHz band

Lower spectrum Band may be more suitable for Rural Deployments of 5G

5G Network Goals

- Designed to support real time applications requiring:
 - Higher bandwidths
 - 10 Gigabit per second throughput per cell
 - Low latency response times
 - 1 millisecond in comparison to today's 50-100 millisecond response times
 - Support for 100's of billions of intelligent devices and sensors
 - Use of high frequency RF bands to avoid congestion



5G Network Goals

Initially targeted to fixed wireless applications and machine-to-machine communications, not personal devices



5G is going to look more like a super Wi-Fi than a traditional mobile cellular network.

5G How?

- Multiple Input, Multiple Output antenna system
 - Current MIMO supports 4x4 and 8x8 systems
 - 5G supports 16, 64 and 128 way MIMO
- More RF spectrum
 - Using higher RF bandwidths
 - 28, 35, 40 and 61 GHz spectrums for 5G
 - Smaller cell serving area radius



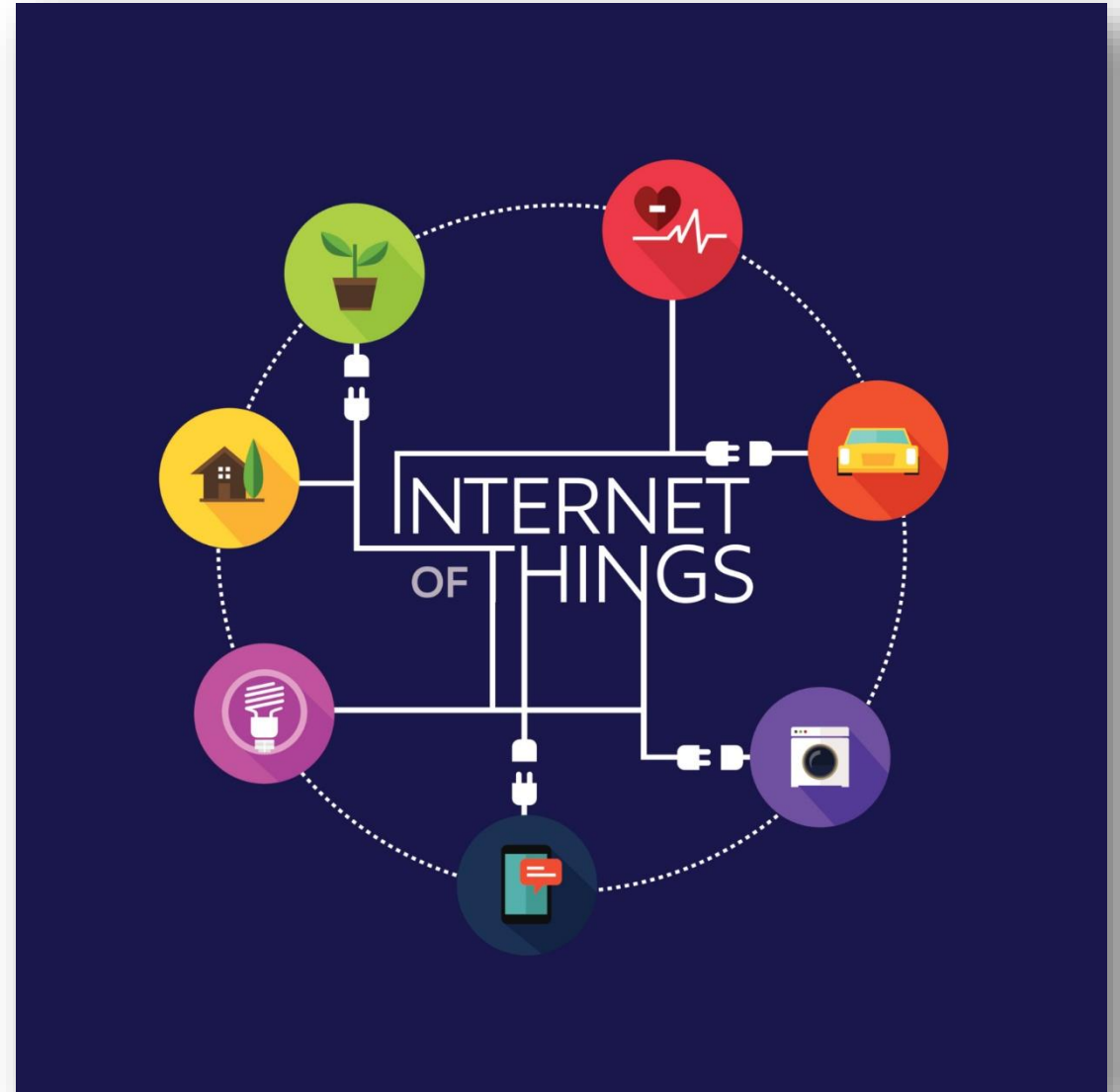
5G How?

- Substantial blocks of unlicensed spectrum are included in the standards
- 5G may also take advantage of bi-directional simultaneous transmission and reception on the same frequency



5G Why?

- Smart cities
- Smart vehicles
- Smart homes
- Smart agriculture
- Last mile broadband



SMART COMMUNITIES

*Better civic
services and more
engaged citizens*



Smart Homes

- Security
- Energy efficiency
- Home automation
- Machine-to-machine



SMART VEHICLES

*Reducing
accidents,
congestion,
and eventually
self-driving
cars*



Smart Vehicles

- Not just self-driving cars
 - Traffic management
 - Adjust Speed and Route to decrease overall travel time
 - Vehicle-to-vehicle
 - Rear end collision avoidance
 - Self-driving vehicles
 - Semis
 - Local delivery
 - Trucking
 - Autonomous robotics



IoT-Sensors Everywhere

- Autonomous vehicle-talk to each other directly car-to-car in addition to network
- Trucking
- Drones as sensors
- Last mile drop bypass for broadband services



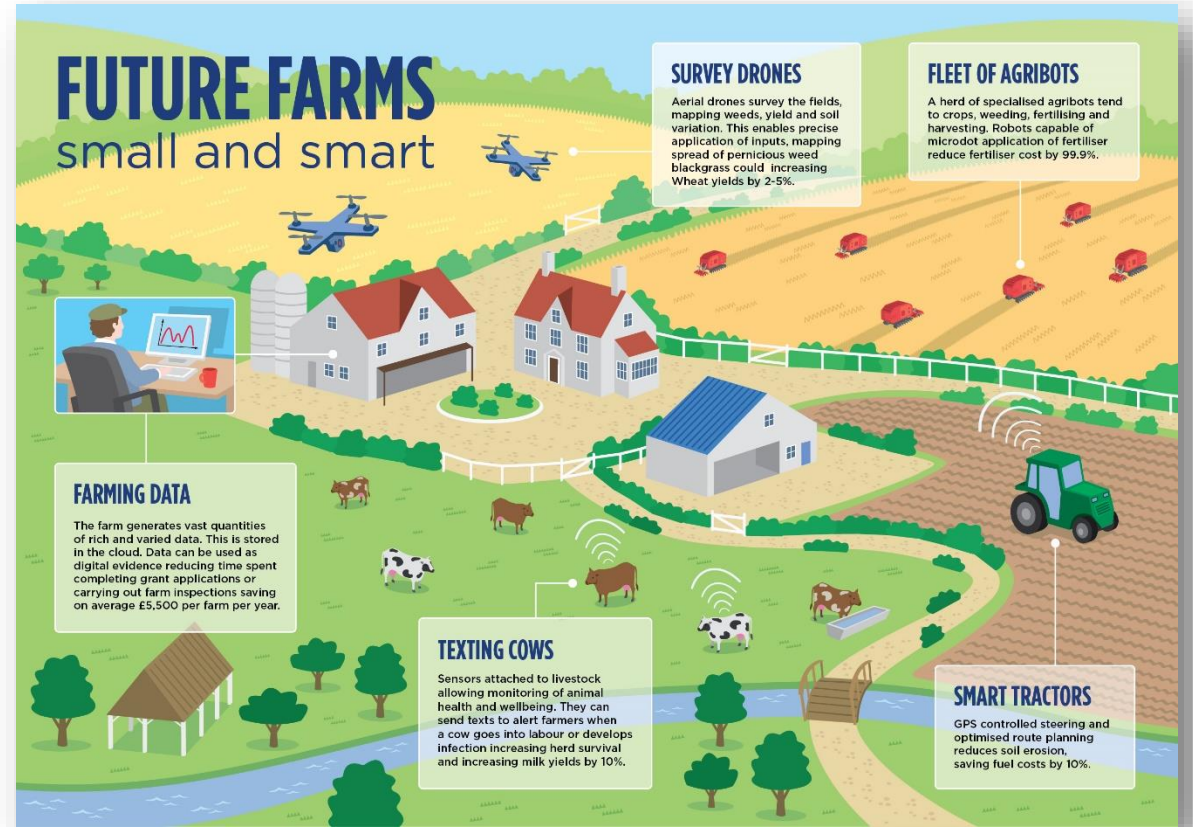


SMART FARMS

*Better crop yields
and healthier
livestock means
more profitability*

Smart Agriculture

- IoT
 - Machine-to-machine communications
 - Sensors everywhere
- Fiber to the cow
- Weather monitoring
- Livestock and field monitoring



Last Mile Broadband

- Fiber to the wireless access Point/wireless to the home
 - 5G wireless to complete the last mile connection to the home (i.e. drop)
 - Eliminates the cost of the drop and house wiring
 - 30-50% of the FTTP implementation cost
 - May use wireless radios for back haul



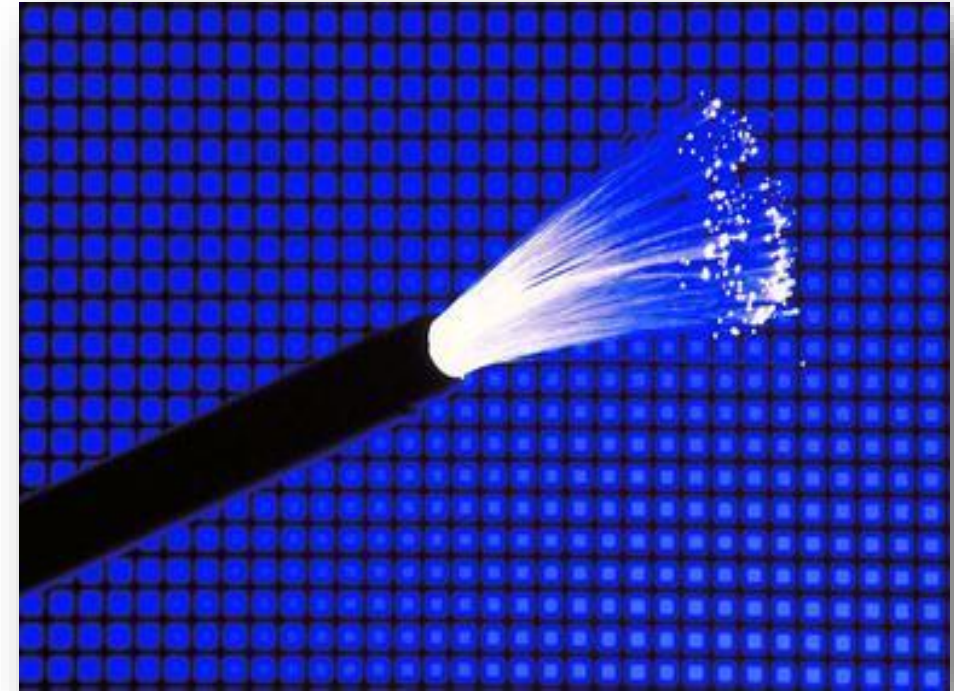
Last Mile Broadband

- AT&T AirGig
 - Allows the use of existing power transmission lines to act as waveguides for 5G RF signals to provide broadband services to customers



5G Opportunities for Rural Carriers

- Antenna sites
 - The increase in number of antennas required to provide coverage will multiply
 - 100's of antennas required instead of 10's for 4G coverage
- Fiber backhaul
 - Low latency requirements will limit the use of Ethernet based services but may increase the need for dark fiber or optical wavelength based services.



Two Sides to the 5G Coin for Rural Carriers

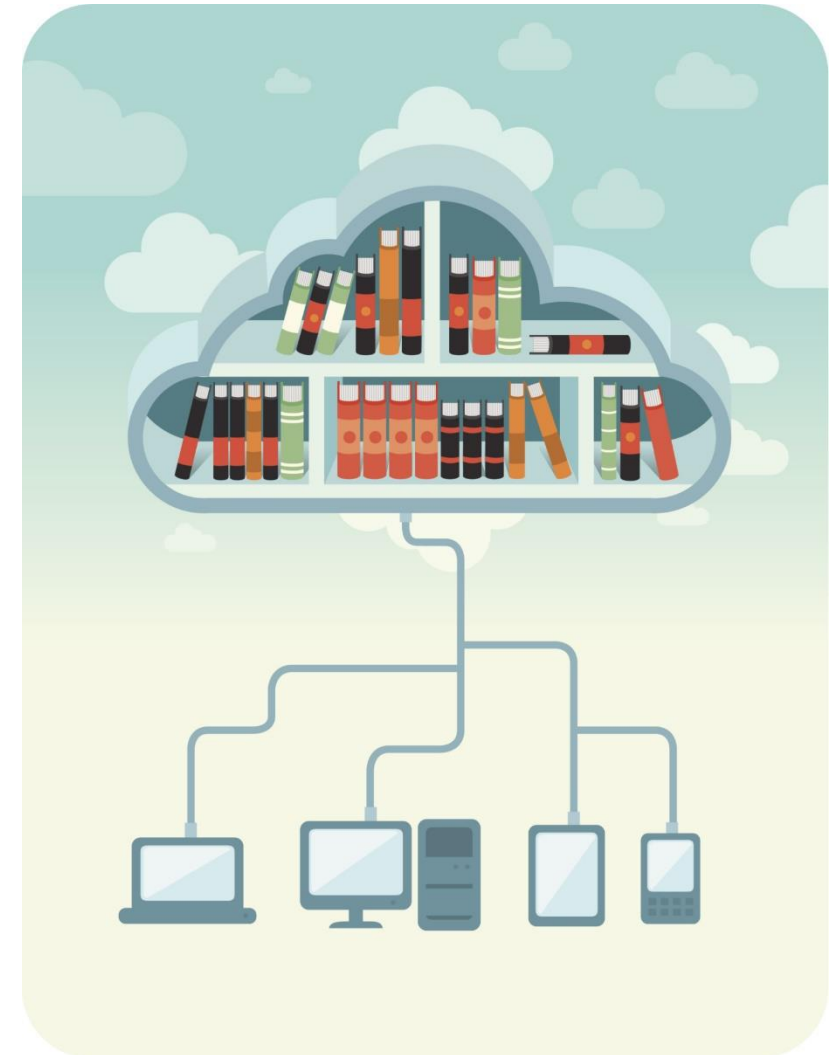
5G could make it easier for a WISP to come in and overbuild a small town and adjacent subdivisions.



On the other side, 5G will allow a small local provider to edge-out into holding company territory and pick up customers without the expense of going FTTH.

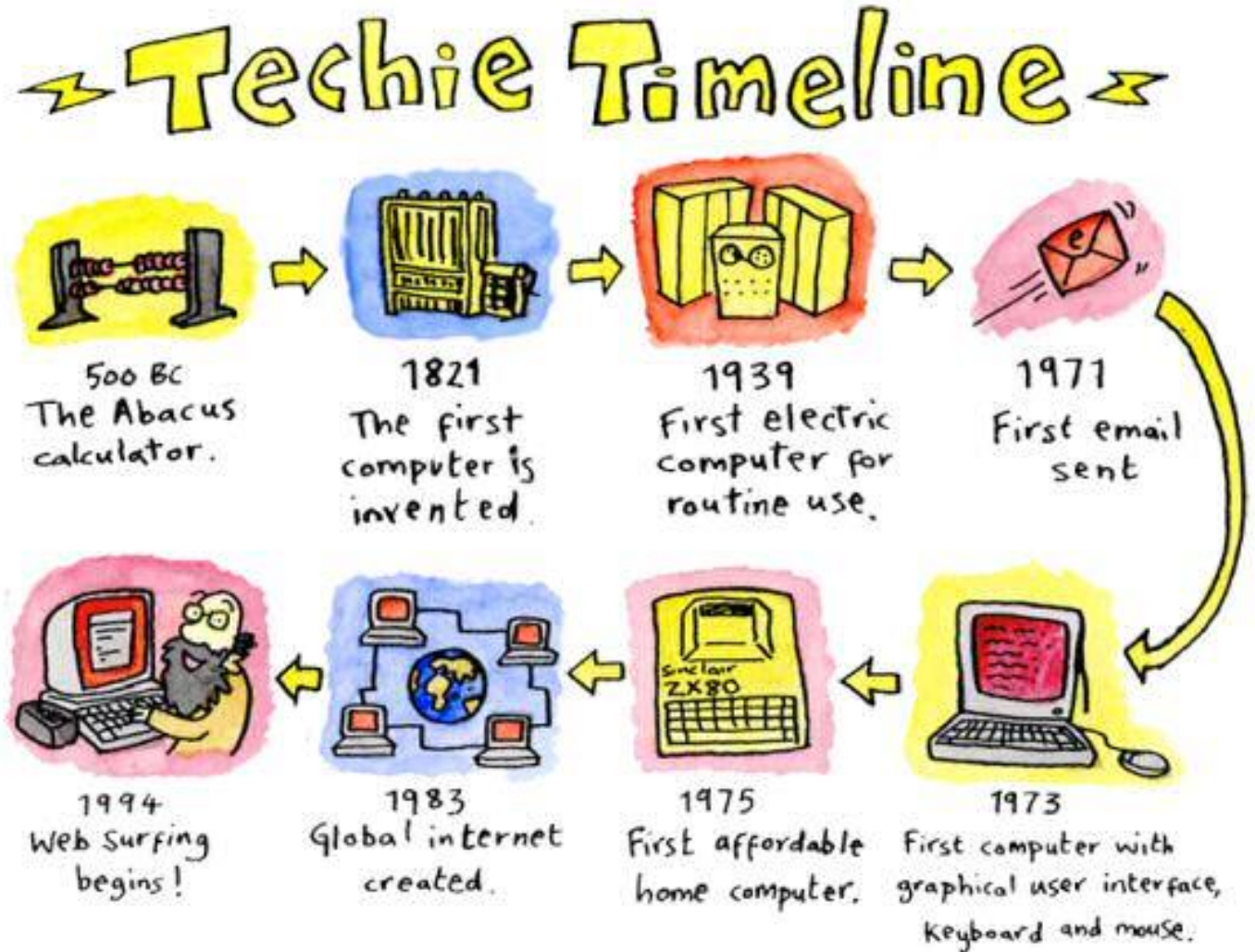
5G Opportunities for Rural Carriers

- Edge computing
 - Movement of computing requirements from a centralized location in the cloud to the network edge will require additional investment in small scale data centers at local locations
 - 1 millisecond response times limit max allowable distance of fiber cable to 150 miles or less



5G Roll-Out Timeline

- **2016:** Standards work
- **2017:** Experimental trials
- **2018:** 4.5G Roll-out using existing 4G radios to support new 5G applications and technologies
- **2020:** Initial 5G rollout



Continue the Conversation:

Steven Senne, P.E.
Chief Technology Officer
Finley Engineering Company, Inc.
s.senne@FinleyUSA.com