

# Seminar on Technical Findings from Trials and Pilots



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“When wireless is perfectly applied the whole earth will be converted into a huge brain, which in fact it is .....

..... and the instruments through which we shall be able to do this will be amazingly simple compared with our present telephone. **A man will be able to carry one in his vest pocket.”**

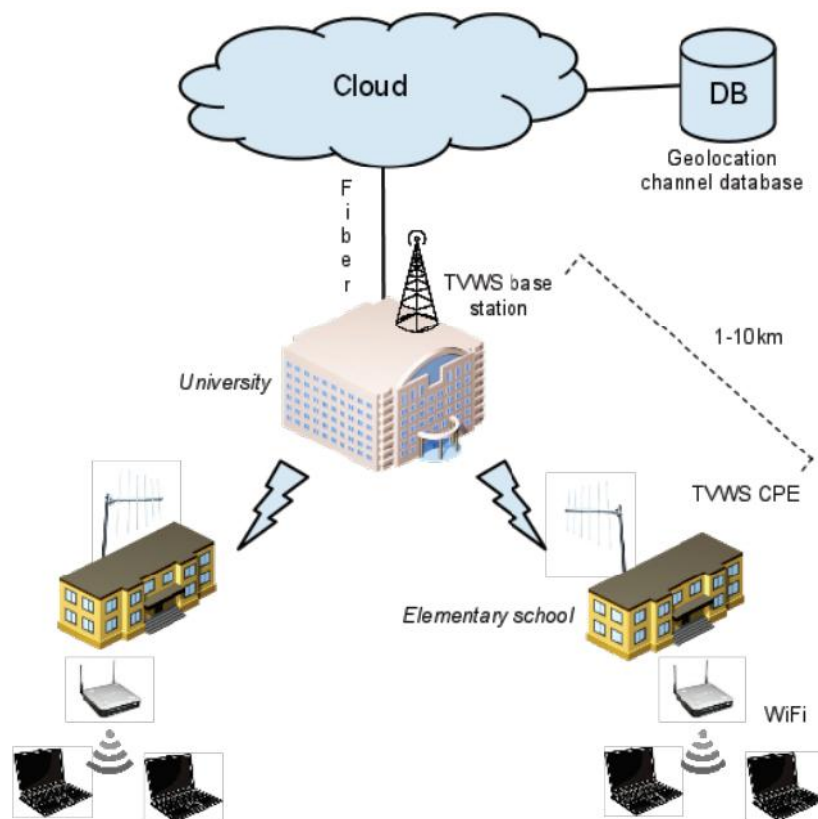
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# Use Case 1: connecting schools and clinics

- Target market could be schools/libraries/clinics:
  - This target would mitigate problems of interference as the user terminals would be fixed rather than mobile.
  - Would mitigate the problem of ‘crowding out’ commercial providers as this would be a social service.
  - Introduces the potential of use of White Space for transmission (backhaul) to rural localities and
  - The use of conventional Wi-Fi for local access.

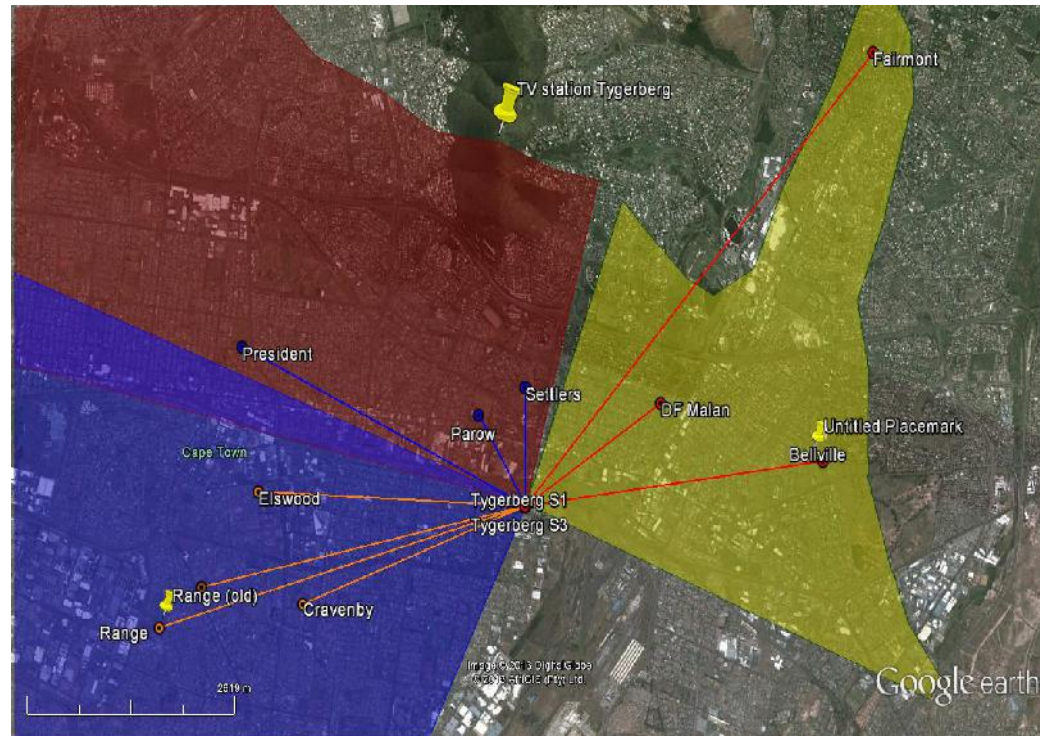


# The Objectives of the TV White spaces trial in Cape Town

- The objectives of the trials are
    - to demonstrate that wireless devices (or TVWS devices) can operate on TV frequencies without causing any interference to the incumbent and
    - to obtain regulatory support for TVWS technology and the use of TV White Spaces for the delivery of broadband.
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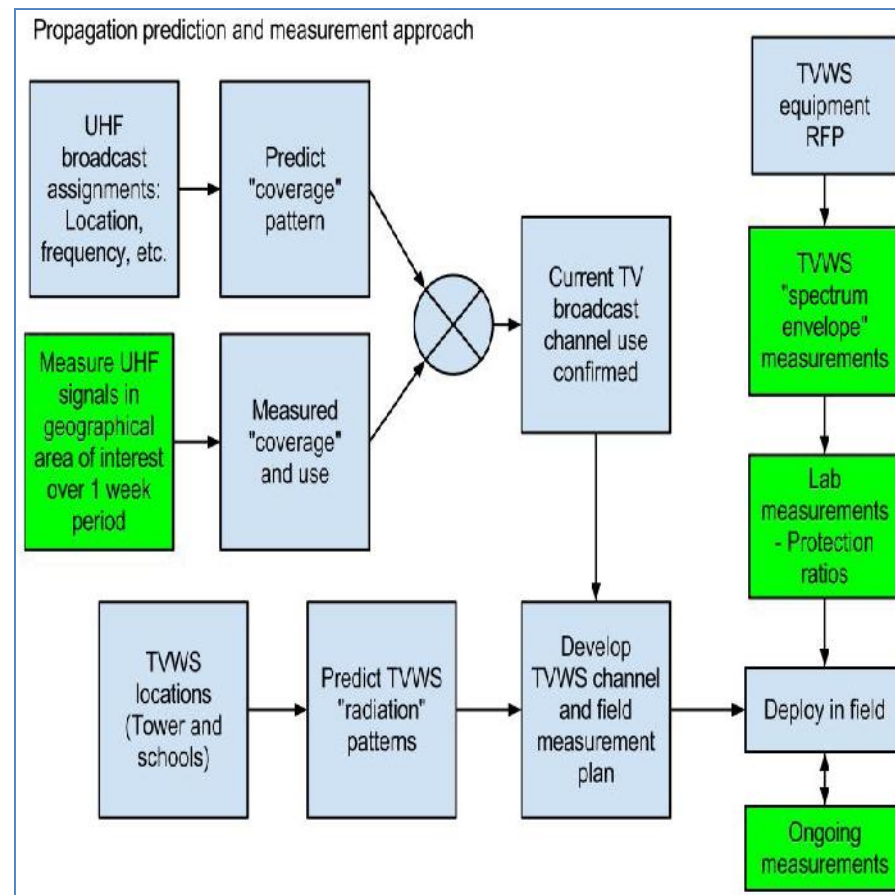
# Trial location

- One “high site”
  - 3 base stations
  - serving 3 sectors
  - serving 10 schools
  - 28 dBm transmit power
  - 10 dBi antennas
- Estimated coverage map shown per sector



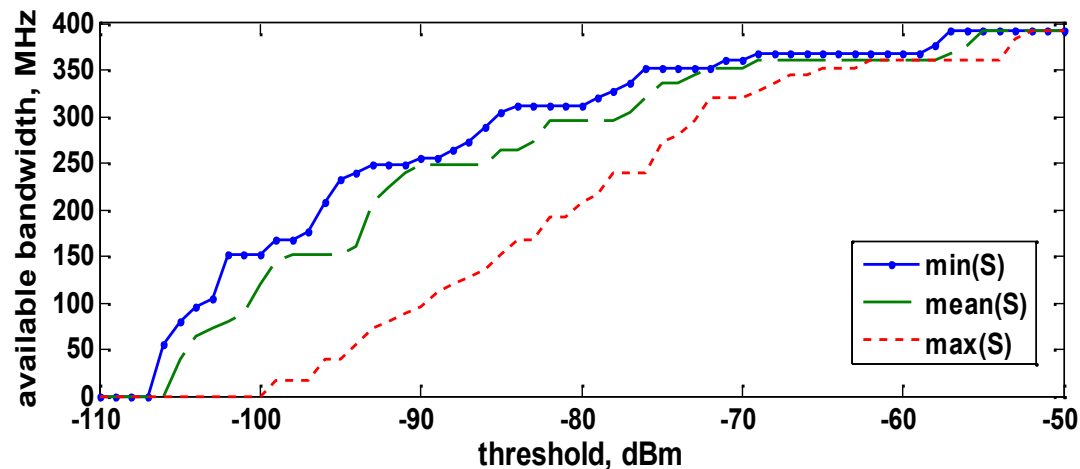
# Objective 1: Ensuring non-interference

- Identify availability of white space in terms of unused and underused frequency bands
  - at the desired location, for the desired period of time, by analysis based on existing data and measurements;
- Test white space equipment to ensure
  - Correct spectrum power mask/envelope;
  - Correct behaviour;
- Estimation of the protection ratios and actual availability of white space in terms of the WSD's and TV performance parameters;
- Monitor for interference during operation.
- Developed interference management protocol with broadcasters.



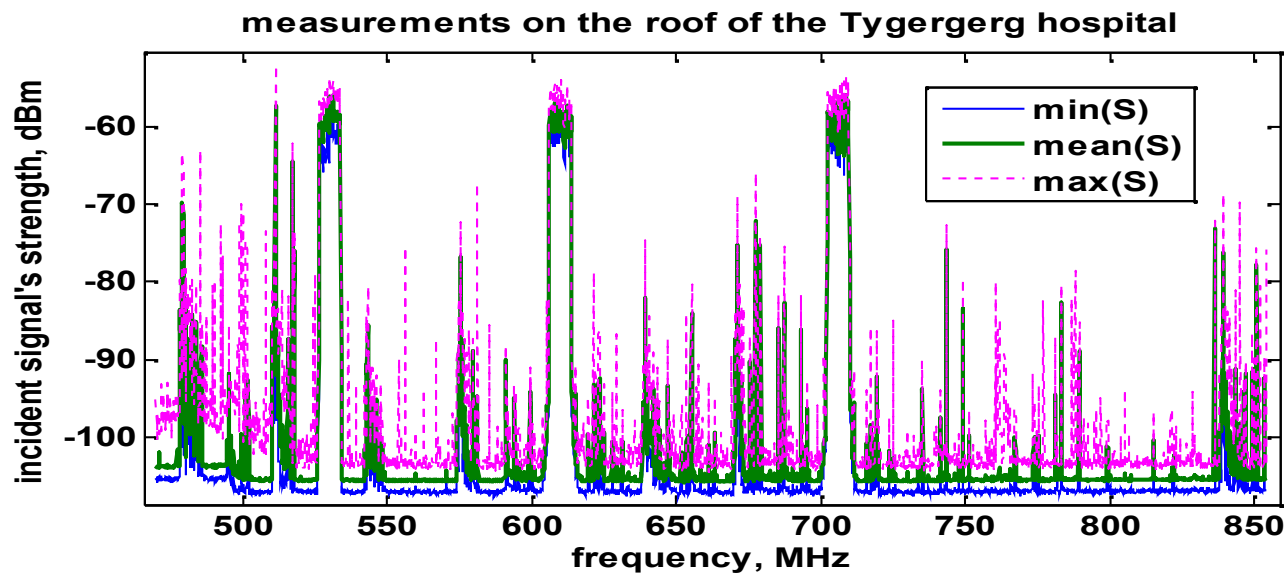
# Availability of TV White spaces

- several factors need to be considered to determine White spaces availability:
  - Difference of distances from the TV station and white space transmitters to the TV viewers
  - Acceptable average level of noise in the channel
  - Acceptable quantity of occasional (sporadic) signals and acceptable level of occupancy
  - Leakage into the channel from the neighbouring channel



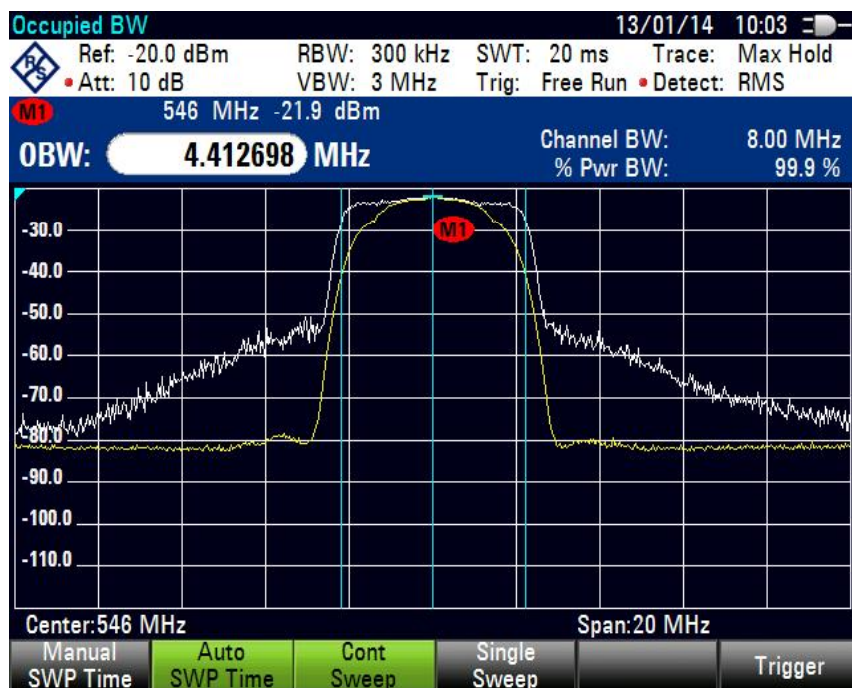
# Availability of TV White spaces

- Are there white spaces in urban Tygerberg (area of the trial)? ...
  - Up to 200-300 MHz could be available for very low power devices
  - Eight TV channels were found unused (locally; with high safety margin)
  - Finally, six channels were then selected as the most suitable, using several various criteria



# Validation of equipment for operation

## Device 1



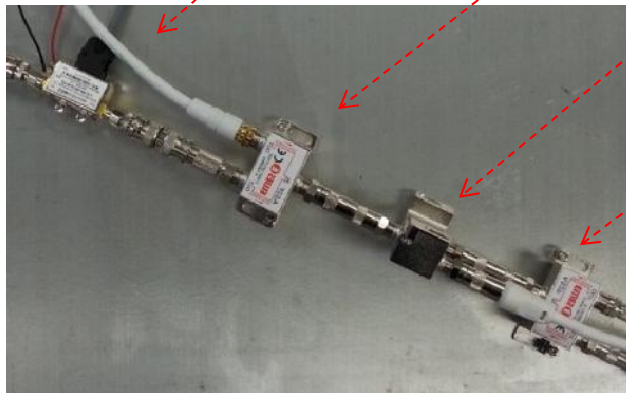
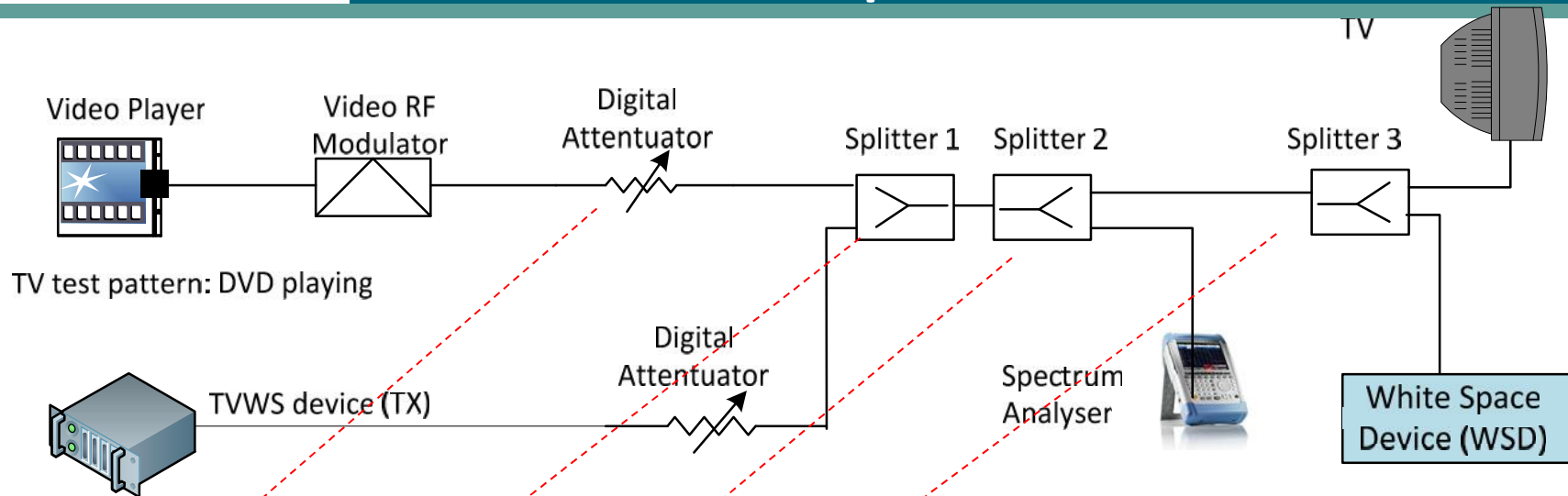
## Device 2



# Validation of equipment for operation

- Does the equipment have an appropriate (narrow and steep enough) spectrum mask?
    - **YES**; Device 2 has a better mask than Device 1. Device 2 also has a higher occupied bandwidth
  - Does the equipment behave to minimize possibility of interference (e.g. terminal talks only on request of base station, and base station talks only after it knows where a usable white space is)?
    - **YES**;
  - Conclusion: The operation of WSDs was as expected.
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# Determine protection requirements



Laboratory set up

# Determine protection requirements

## Device 1

Channel offset N	PR (dB)
N-1	-5.7
N+1	N/A

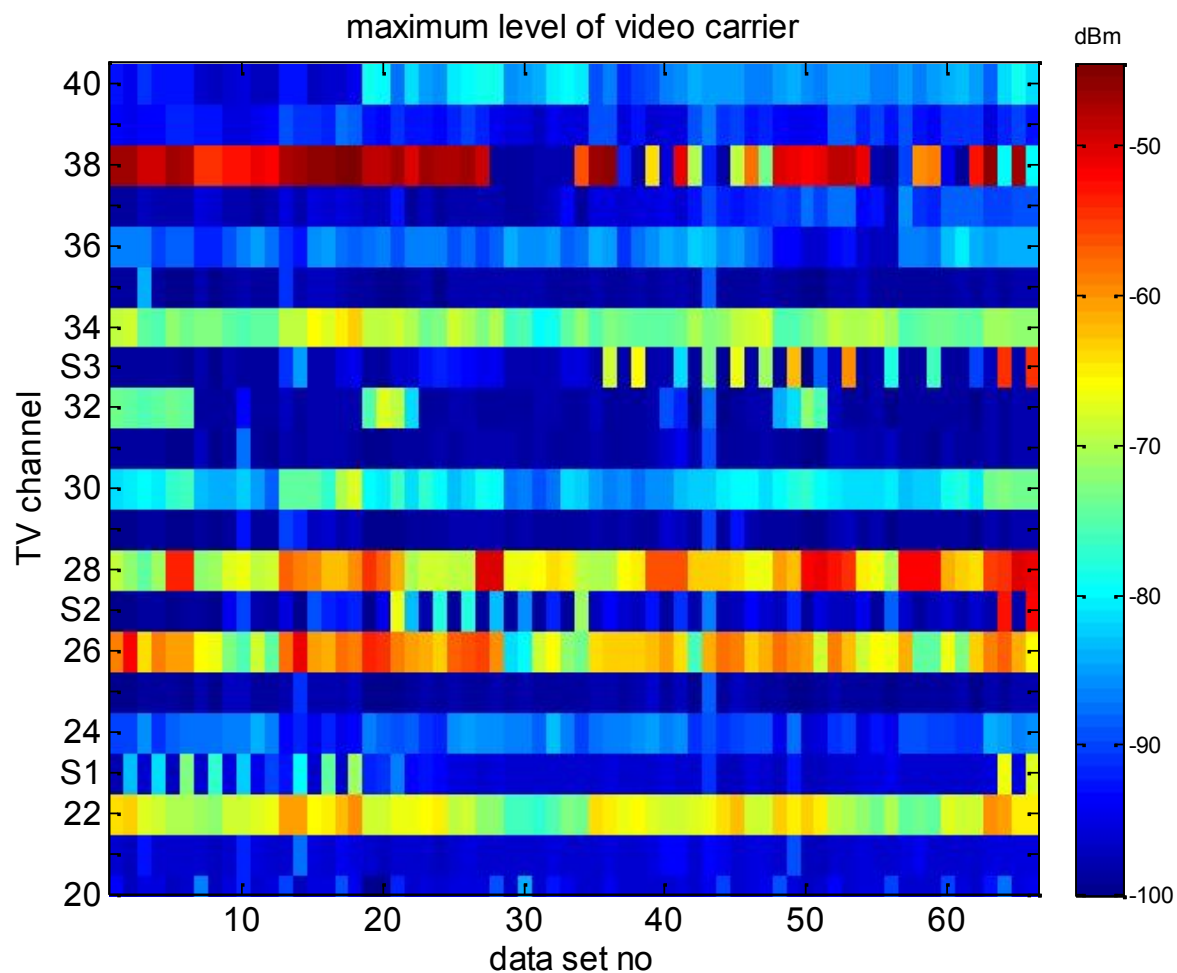
- The N+1 channel may not be used.
- The N-1 channel may be used provided the devices are configured as per the protection ratio values in table above.
- Adjacent channel to digital television can be used

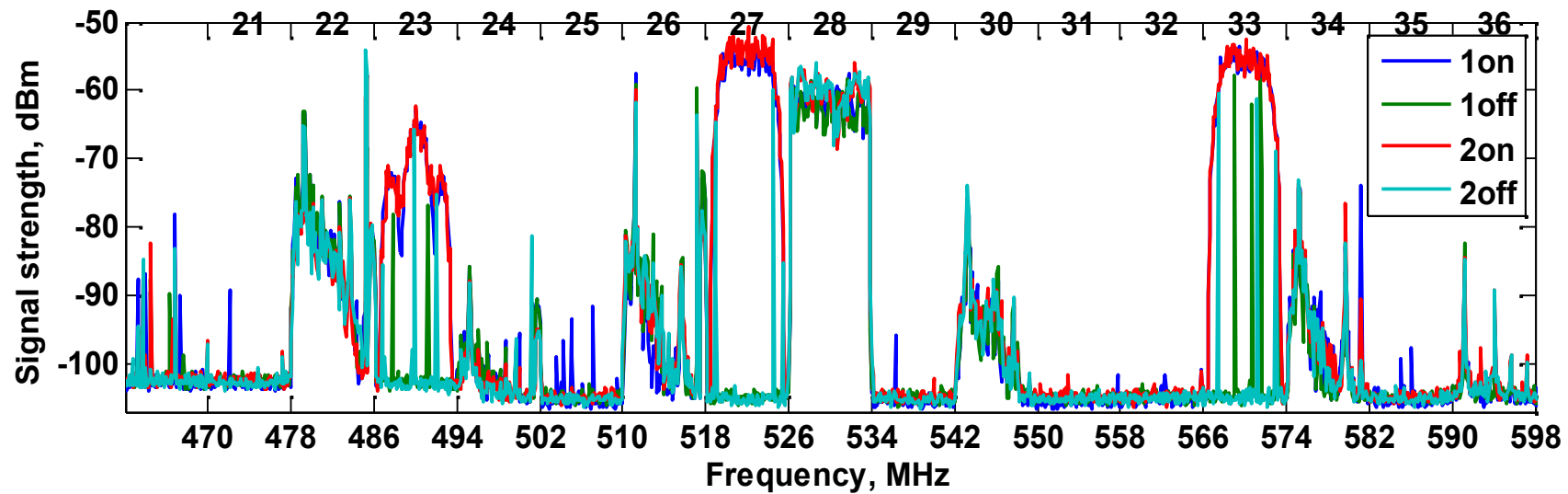
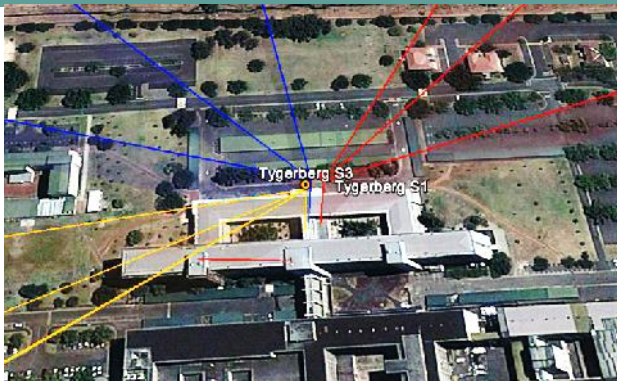
## Device 2

Channel offset N	PR (dB)
N-1	-7.4
N+1	-13.6

- The N+1 channel may almost always be used.
- The N-1 channel may be used provided the devices are configured as per the protection ratio values in Table above.

- Shows video signals strength for a given location/TV channel
  - Limited to channel 40 for picture clarity
- S1-S3 denote the three TV channels used to support services on the 3 sectors
- Datasets correspond to the measurement sites and WS transmitter's **ON / OFF** state





## On analysis the following were observed:

- For WSD channel 23
  - channel 22: protection ratio are well satisfied;
  - channel 24: TV signal too low.
- For WSD channel 27
  - channel 26: PR almost always satisfied except at one measurement; interference can be contained within 32m\* of the WSD.
  - channel 28: This is a digital TV channel
- For WSD channel 33
  - channel 32: broadcasting intermittent;
  - channel 34: PR satisfied at two of the schools and not always satisfied at the other two. interference can be contained within 160m\* of the WSD.

\*radius within which the interference is contained was calculated using this formula

$$R = D \cdot 10^{(dPR/20)}$$

# Conclusions

- Technically, we
    - used a combination of predictions (Longley-Rice propagation model) and measurements to confirm the results
    - characterized the behaviour of each device before deploying it
    - did both theoretical computation of protection ratios and lab measurements for each device
    - Extensive monitoring of Cape Town network, planned to do a less intensive one for the second trial, however this will be done together with the broadcasters.
  - Results prove that the technology works, there is no need to wait before starting the rule making process
  - Stakeholder management
    - Broadcasters are important stakeholders – they must be consulted during the trial.
  - Adopting this technology today can assist to connect the government and education facilities in rural where there is currently no connectivity.
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Thank you!!