BANOPPORTUNITY FOR Rural Cellular Service

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RURAL

CELLULAR NETWORKS

MAR AND

WHITE MEANS NO COVERAGE



WHITE MEANS NO SPECTRUM IN USE



ONE BILLON **PEOPLE WITHOUT** COVERAGE

Source: GSMA

COMMUNITY **ELLULAR** ETWORKS Micro-scale GSM networks that rural communities build and run themselves.



280 Subscribers \$1,000/mo revenue 300.000 SMS/Voice Min. **Critical Infrastructure**

"Local, Sustainable, Small-Scale Cellular Networks", Heimerl et al. ICTD 2013



Oaxaca, Mexico



PROBLEM

Limited room for CCNs in today's regulatory frameworks.











GSM WHITESPACE

Let CCN operators use spectrum on a secondary basis that licensed carriers aren't using.

GSM WHITESPACE

Safety Don't interfere with existing licensed operators.

Backwards Compatibility Don't require new or modified client devices.

Spectrum Flexibility Avoid another "garage door opener" fiasco.

Independence Don't make CCNs and Big Telcos talk to each other.

Trustworthiness Let regulators control what spectrum is used and where.

Why GSM Whitespace?

And why those goals in particular?

Regulators CCN Operators Carriers



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Regulators

- 1) Control over emerging CCN trend
- → Put rules in place that encourage good practices

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- → Put rules in place that encourage good practices
- → Incorporate a database for monitoring and control
 - Gives long-term regulatory flexibility

Regulators

2) Improved rural communication access

- → Current mechanism: USO
 - Expensive



Regulators CCN Operators Carriers



- 1) Stable regulatory environment
- → Small-scale businesses: getting shut down rare, but disastrous

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- → Small-scale businesses: getting shut down rare, but disastrous
- → Stability encourages investment

- 2) Use existing client devices
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- → In Papua, 1500 unique phones detected in village
 - No power
 - No cellular coverage (yet!)
 - Primarily used for listening to music (not smartphones)

- 3) Little to no overhead
- → Yo ho ho! Pirate's life isn't bad
 - Enforcement is unlikely
 - As easy as running an unlicensed network

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 - Enforcement is unlikely
 - As easy as running an unlicensed network
- → Little power or ability to negotiate with carriers
 - Village schools aren't going to send lawyers to Jakarta
 - Minimal formal economy

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- 1) Garage door openers, v2.0
- → Problem:

Make sure CCNs don't become reliant on a particular channel.

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 \rightarrow Solution:

Require CCNs to change channels frequently and proactively.

- 2) Sharing overhead
- → Problem:

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 - Don't want to interact with 100's of CCNs.
- \rightarrow Solution:

Use sensing as primary sharing mechanism. Make database usage optional.

Existing License Holders: Even More Incentives

- → Share spectrum to fulfill rural service obligations
 - DB gives visibility into what spectrum CCNs use to provide rural service
 - License holders could receive credit for CCN activity in their spectrum

→ Opens up new rural markets

- CCNs prove rural markets, without investment from incumbents
- CCN customers call incumbents' customers: <u>free money</u>

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- → Licensed users can still use spectrum as they please
- → Sufficiently low sensing threshold restricts sharing to underserved areas only.

...but plenty of good does.

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- → Rural areas get communications service
- → Rural entrepreneurs get a sustainable business
- → Existing carriers keep building out their networks like they always have

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Crazy Possibilities -> Good Practices





















1996's hottest gadget.

Also a cognitive radio.

(Thank you for the quote, unknown person from Qualcomm Research at a previous DySPAN)

Key idea #1: Use phones to scan for inuse channels.

Key idea #2: **Constantly change channels** to prevent squatting.

Key idea #3: Use a database to monitor and control CCNs.























Solution: Simulate Handover!





Signal Strength (dBm)



Time (s)

Signal Strength (dBm)

We should switch to a new safe channel.

Signal Strength (dBm)



Phones handover to the new channel.

Signal Strength (dBm)



Worst case detection speed = cycle time




90 sec = probably excessive 0 ARFCN A ARFCN B ARFCN C -30 Noise Floor -60 -90 -120 100 200 300 400 0

Time (s)

Signal Strength (dBm)

Evaluation

Lab Experiments + Real World Deployment



github.com/shaddi/gsmws (Runs on OpenBTS)

Detecting a new primary user







Papua: Measured spectrum usage

In-use channel



Papua: Measured spectrum usage

In use + "safe" chans



Papua: Measured spectrum usage

Two detection events

(probably spurious reports)





Future Work

→ Field trial in South Africa

- → Applications in 3G/4G networks
- → Integrating location data from handsets

We're looking for telco and regulator partners for GSMWS trial deployments. Shaddi Hasan shaddi@cs.berkeley.edu cs.berkeley.edu/~shaddi



WiFi: WiNot?

When all spectrum is plentiful, use technically best solution.

- 1. Lack of ubiquitous client devices
- 2. High power consumption
- 3. Lower capacity per base station
- 4. Shorter range

WHITE MEANS 100+ EMPTY CHANNELS*



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