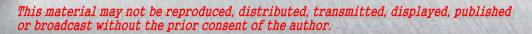


# KEY TECHNOLOGIES FOR NEXT GENERATION WIRELESS COMMUNICATION IN UBIQUITOUS ERA

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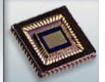


















## Toward to the Ubiquitous Era

The Evolution of the IT Device and the coming Ubiquitous Era Ubiquitous Sevice/Network/Terminal

## Next Generation Communication

B3G Landscape Next Generation Mobile Communication Key Technologies for B3G

## Ubiquitous Computing on Chip

Key Technologies for the Ubiquitous Terminal Low Power Mobile Sensor SDR





# Traditional & Ubiquitous Computing



## **Traditional**

• The user must learn how to use their computers





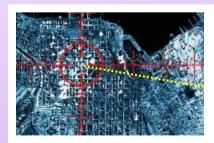






## **Ubiquitous**

The machine learns the user's behavior, and offers appropriate solution







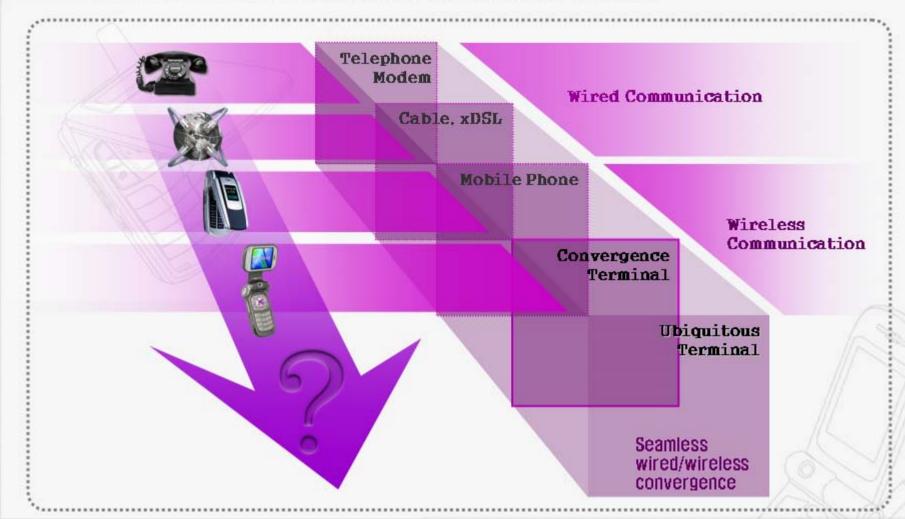


## **Evolution of Communication Devices**



#### Evolution of Communication Devices

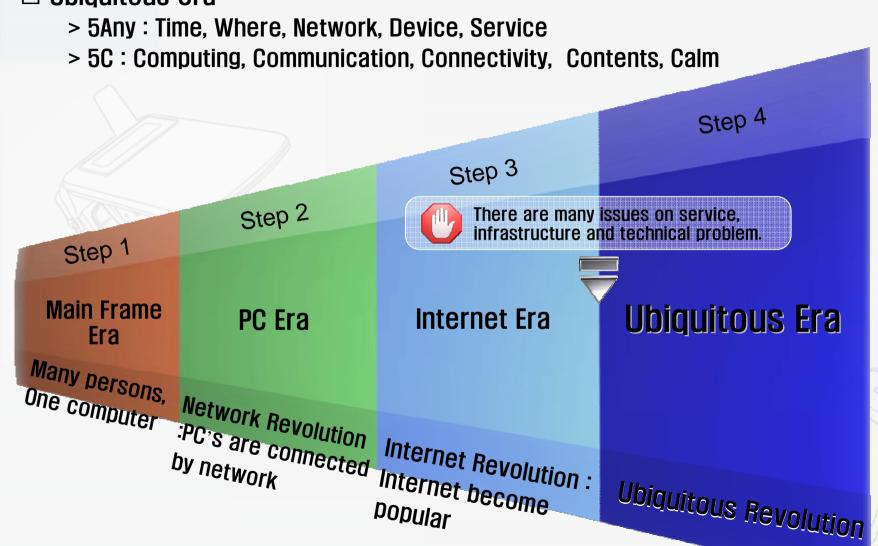
- > From wired communication (Modem/Cable/xDSL) to Convergence terminal
- > Toward Seamless wired/wireless convergence terminal



# 4th IT Revolution: Ubiquitous Era



## Ubiquitous era



## u-Life

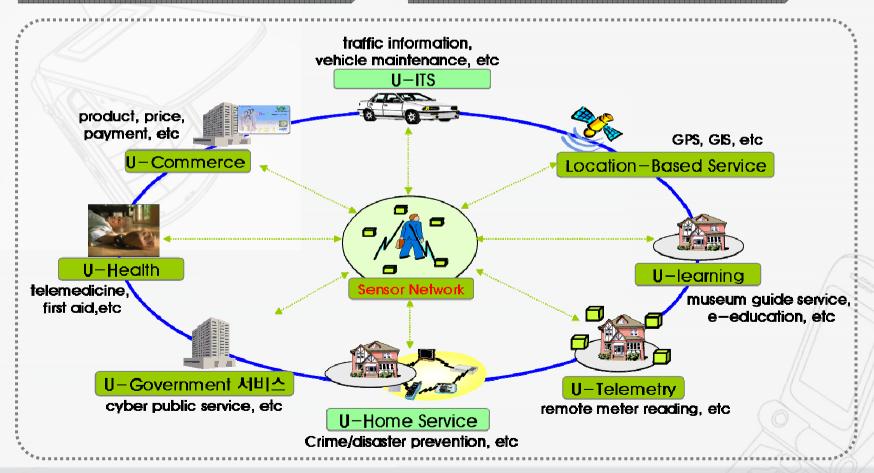


#### ■ e-Life

> Enjoy man to man, man to machine services through many kinds of Digital Devices

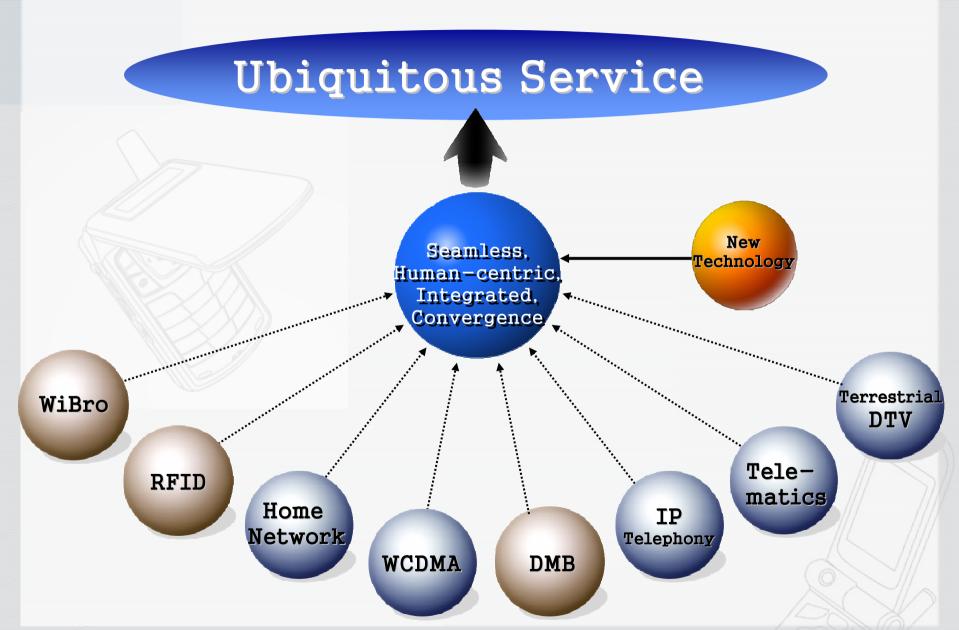
#### ■ u-Life

Become communication Hub for man to man, man to machine, machine to machine through emerging all in one device that can connect to any devices in anytime, anywhere.



## Status of the 8 New Services





## New Service in Korea: WiBro



#### ■ WiBro (Wireless + Broadband)

- > 2.3GHz, 30Mbps/50Mbps, Mobility (Handover)
- > IEEE 802.16e (Mobile WIMAX)

#### Samsung status

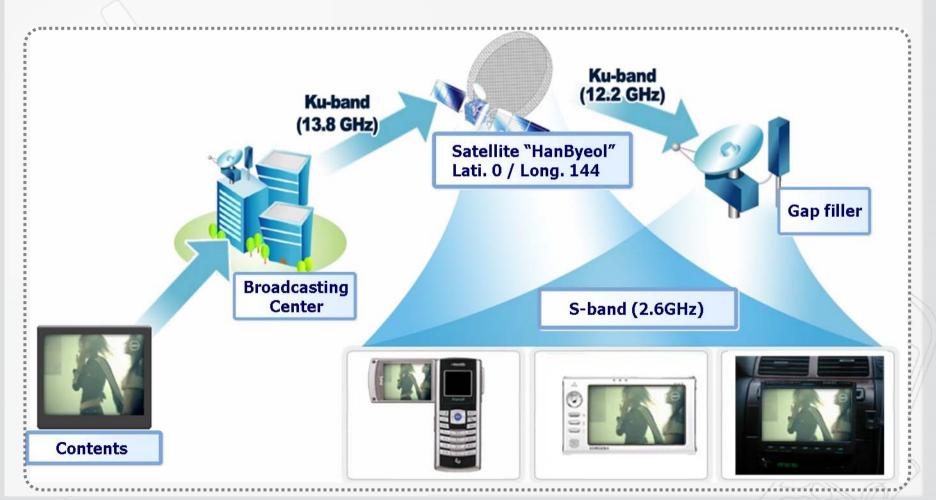
- > Finished bench marking test with Korean operators (May, 2005)
- > Demonstrated Handover at 80km/h in 4G Forum in Korea (Aug, 2005)
- > Will perform WiBro demo in APEC (Nov 12-19, 2005)



## New Service in Korea: Satellite DMB



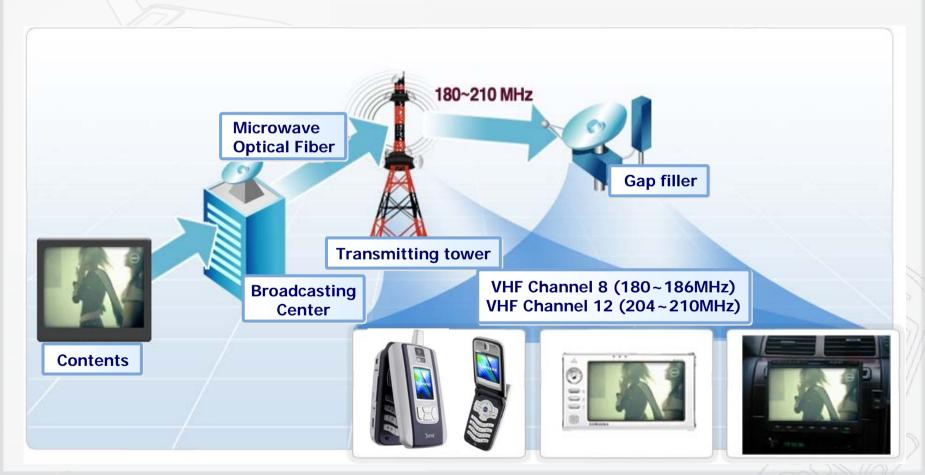
- **■** Commercial service in May 2005
  - > Samsung developed the world first S-DMB mobile Chipset (2004.1)
  - > Samsung released the world first S-DMB phone (2005. 1.)



## New Service in Korea: Terrestrial DMB



- **■** Commercial service in Dec, 2005
  - > Develop World First T- DMB receiver (2003)
  - > Develop World First DMB receivable Note PC (Feb, 2005)
  - > Develop World First two-way T-DMB Phone (Sep, 2005)



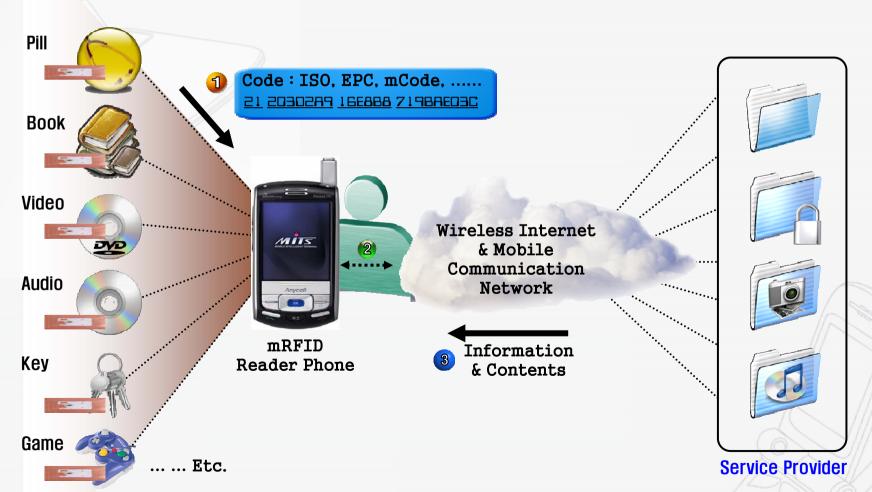
## New Service in Korea: mRFID



#### **■** Commercial service in 2006

- > Samsung demonstrated mRFID Phone in RFID/USN Korea 2005 (Oct, 2005)
  - inter-working with CDMA network

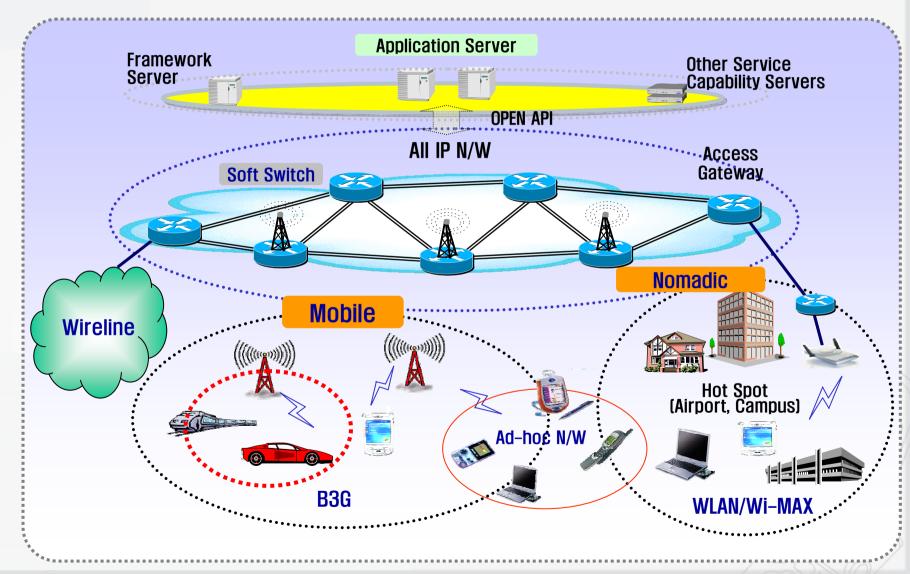
#### RFID Tag



# **B3G** World



#### **■** All IP based Heterogeneous Networks



## Three Axes of Innovation for Ubiquitous Device



#### 1. Broadband Communication & Seamless Connectivity

- Air Interface (2G, 3G, 4G ...)
- Connectivity (WMAN, WLAN, WPAN ...)



# 2. <u>High Performance</u> <u>Multimedia & Computing</u>

• Camera : DSC, DVC

• M/M Service : MP3, VoD, Game

• Broadcasting : DMB, SDTV

• Computing : PDA, Palm Top

## 3. <u>Diverse Applications</u>

m-Commerce : Mobile Banking

• LBS : Telematics

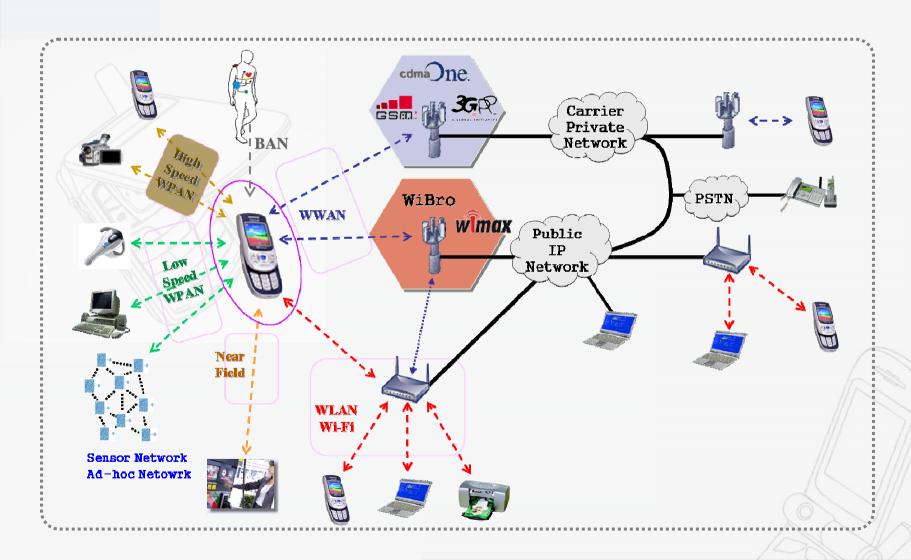
Network Based Remote Service

: u-Health

## **Features**



**■** Ubiquitous will connect any networks anytime anywhere

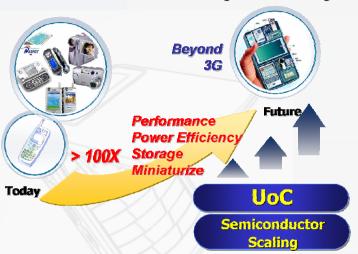


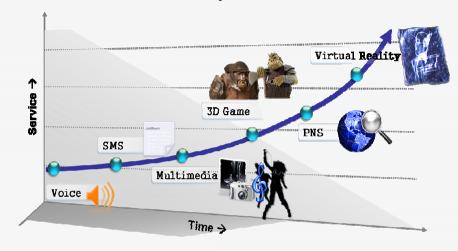
# **UOC** (Ubiquitous Computing on Chip)

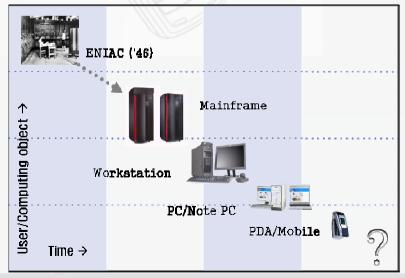


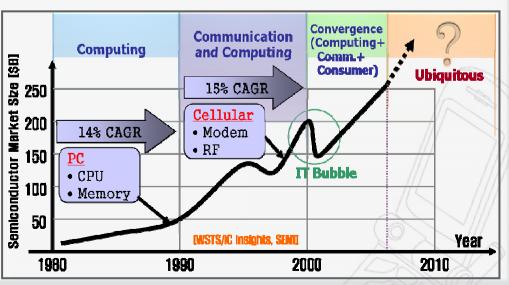
We-Duke Cho Ph.D. (Director of the Center of Excellence in Ubiquitous Computing & Network-CUCN)

- Consumers require more service and function. Mobile terminal become smaller and complex.
  - → Role of SOC becomes important
- UOC which able to Ubiquitous computing leads semiconductor industry in near future.







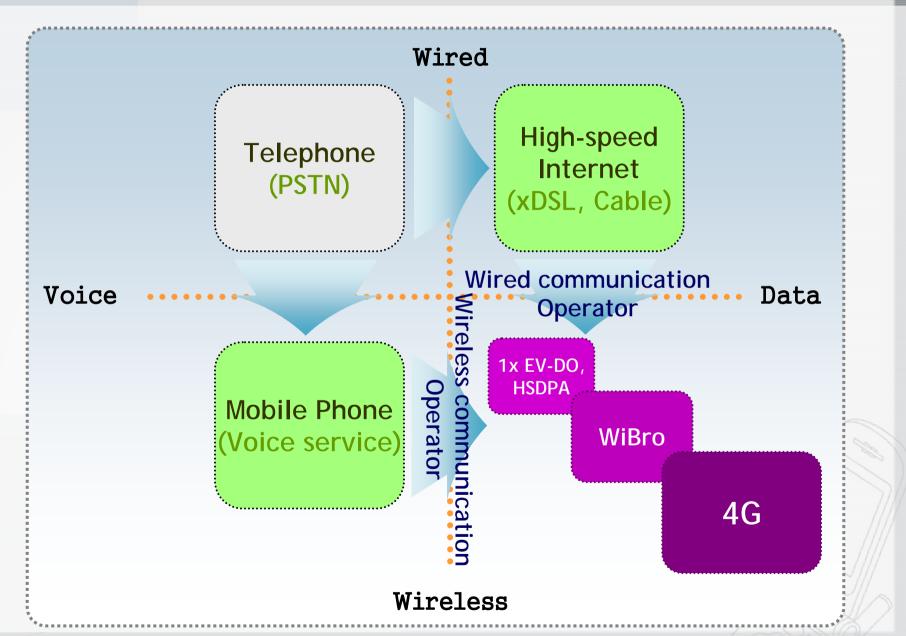


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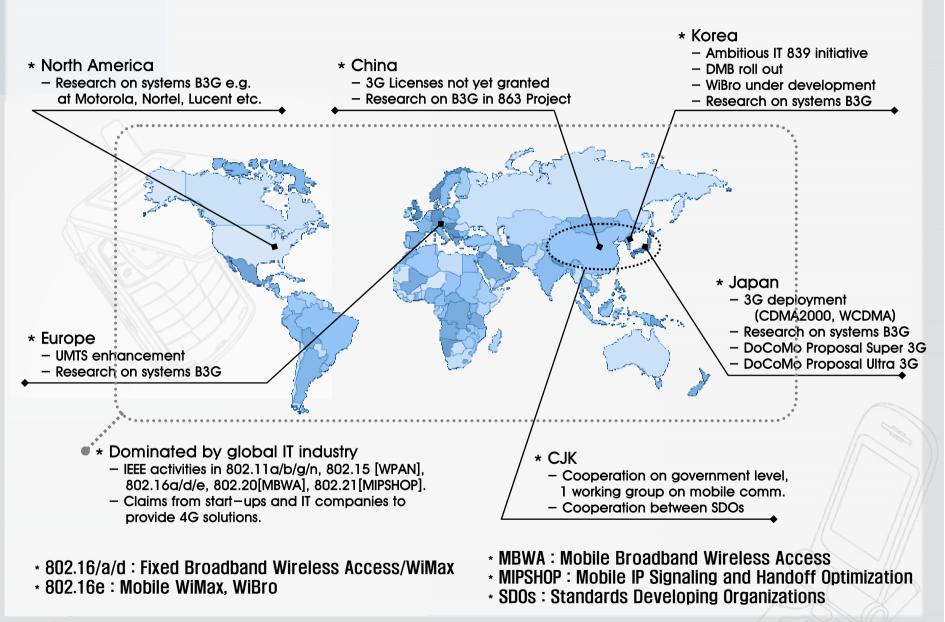
## **IT Trend**





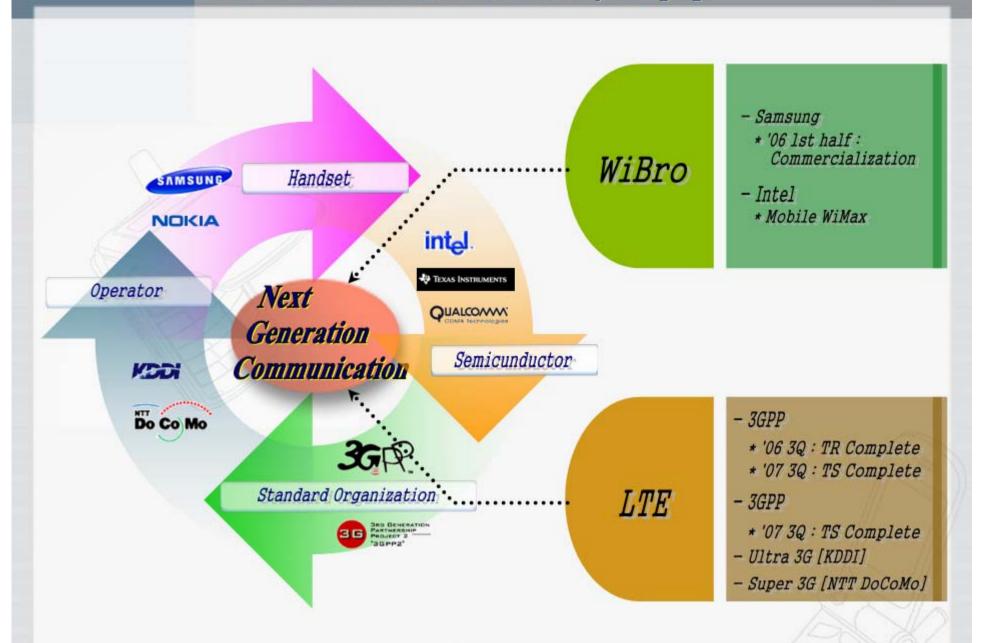
# B3G Global Landscape [1]





# B3G Global Landscape [2]





# **B3G**: Expectations



#### Ch. BW & Data Rate

	Ch. BW	Data Rate
GSM/GPRS/ EDGE	200kHz	100kbps
CDMA2000 1x	1.25MHz	153.6kbps
WCDMA HSDPA	5MHz	14Mbps
CDMA2000 1x EV-DO rel.A	1.25MHz	3.1Mbps
B3G	20MHz	100Mbps

3.9G/ **OFDM** 3G

Wide-Band Network

- · Ubiquitous data
- Flexible Spectrum use
- · Enhanced apps.
- · 100Mbps-1Gbps
- · OFDM

**4**G

2.5G/ 2.75G

2G

Digital

Cellular

· Voice

Pager

· 10kbps data

· GSM, TDMA

· CDMAOne

Digital Cellular

- · Voice
- · Email
- Photos
- · Web
- · ~100kbps data
- · GPRS/ EDGE
- · CDMA 2000 1X

Wide-Band Digital Cellular

- Video
- · M-pixel cam.
- · 3D
- · 300kbps
- ~14Mbps
- · UMTS, HSDPA

· CDMA 1X EVDO

· All IP Network · Super 3G/LTE OFDM (MIMO) Wibro/WiMAX

Wide-Band

Video

Digital Cellular

· High-end gaming

· 100Mbps. 10msec

Flexible bandwidth

16

Analog Cellular

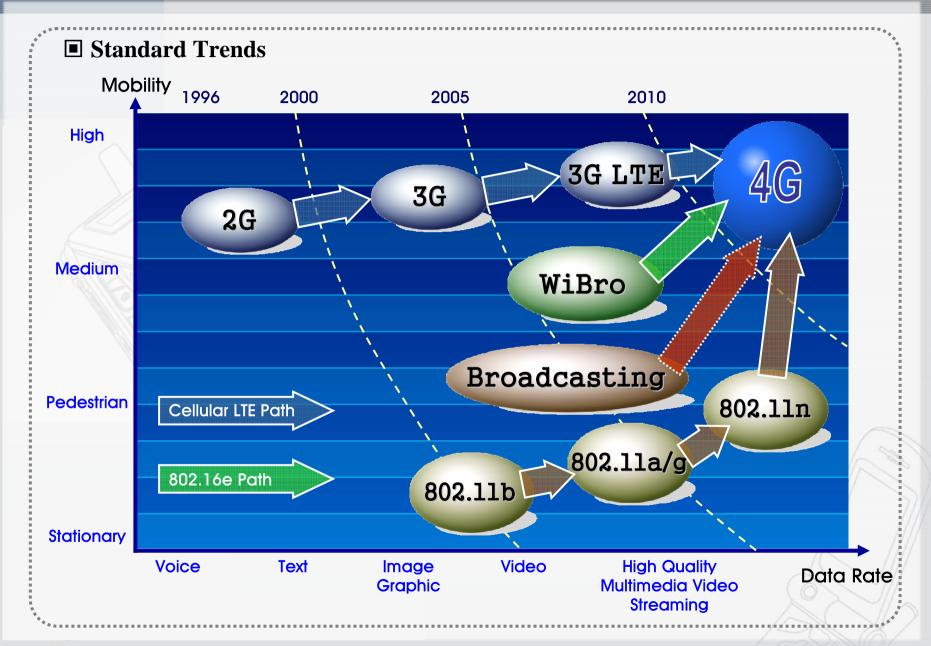
Voice

· AMPS,TACS

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## Next Generation Mobile Communication





# **B3G** Key Technologies



#### Spectrum Efficiency( bps/Hz )

- ▶ OFDM
- ▶ MIMO
- Channel Codec
- ► Content-oriented Optimization (intel)
- System Level Optimization (mVCE,intel)

4G Technology ◆ 3G Technology

- ▶ Multimode Handover(intel)
- ▶ Multi-Hop / Mesh
- ▶ Spectrum cost
- ▶ Self-organization(mVCE)

- ▶ CMOS RFIC
- ▶ Reconf. RF
- ► SDR

Deployment Cost (Cost,bps/area)

Mobile Device Power Consumption



# Key Tech. for Ubiquitous Terminal



#### **■** Semiconductor technology is essential for Ubiquitous Terminal

#### Health & Bio Sensors:

Lab-on-a-chip, DNA Chip

#### Low Power:

## **Display Driver IC:**

3D Display, Hologram

#### Modem:

Seamless connecting

#### Flash Memory:

Mass Storage (Card), Code/Data Storage

## Connectivity/Positioning:

WBAN

## RF/Analog:

Digital/Re-configurable RF/Analog

#### **Processor:**

Re-configurable processor

#### **Smart Card:**

Security

#### RAM:

**Fusion Memory** 

SIP (System In Package),

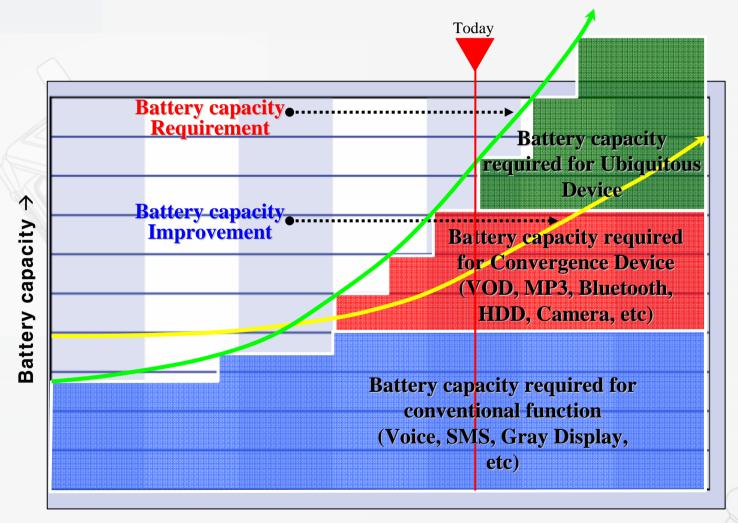
MCP (Multi Chip Package),

POP (Package on Package)

## Power Issues of the Ubiquitous Device



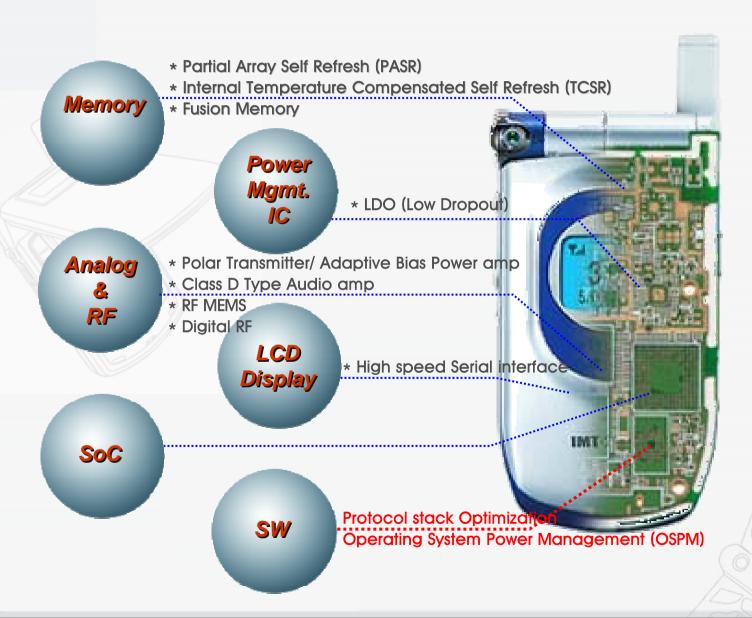
■ With the increasing functions of Ubiquitous devices, battery improvement can NOT meet the users' needs.



Time →

## Low Power Design in Terminal





## Power Issues in SoC



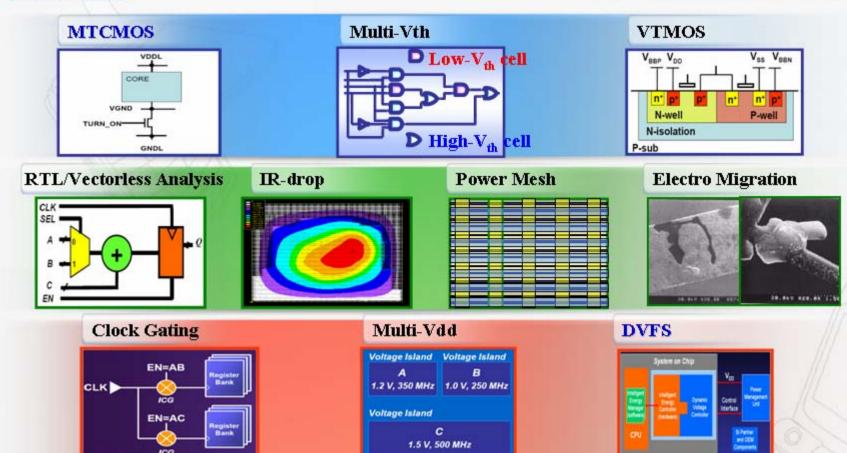


Should consider the power consumption during all design steps

Leakage Power Reduction

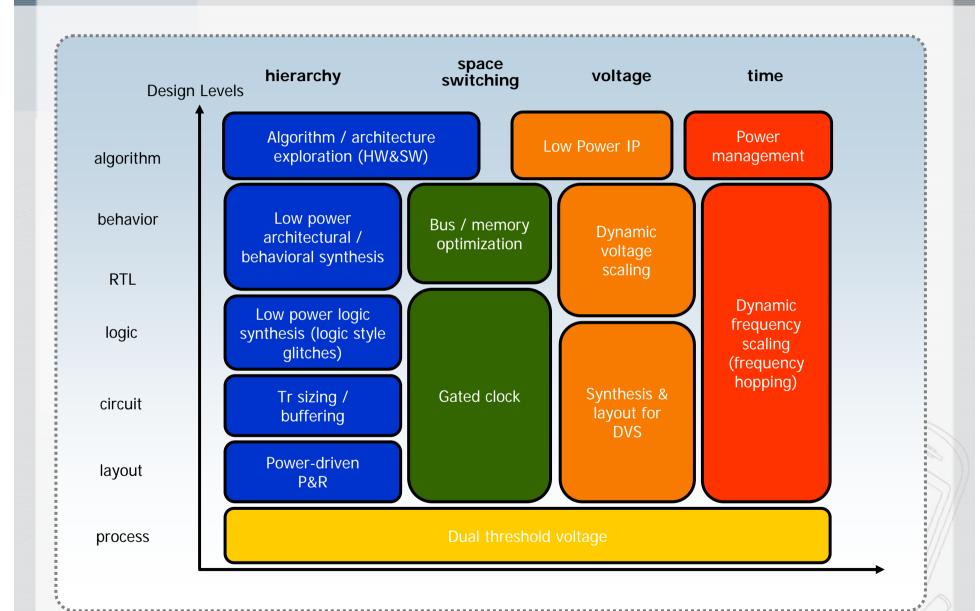
Power Analysis / Integrity

**Dynamic Power Reduction** 



## Low Power Design Methods for SoC

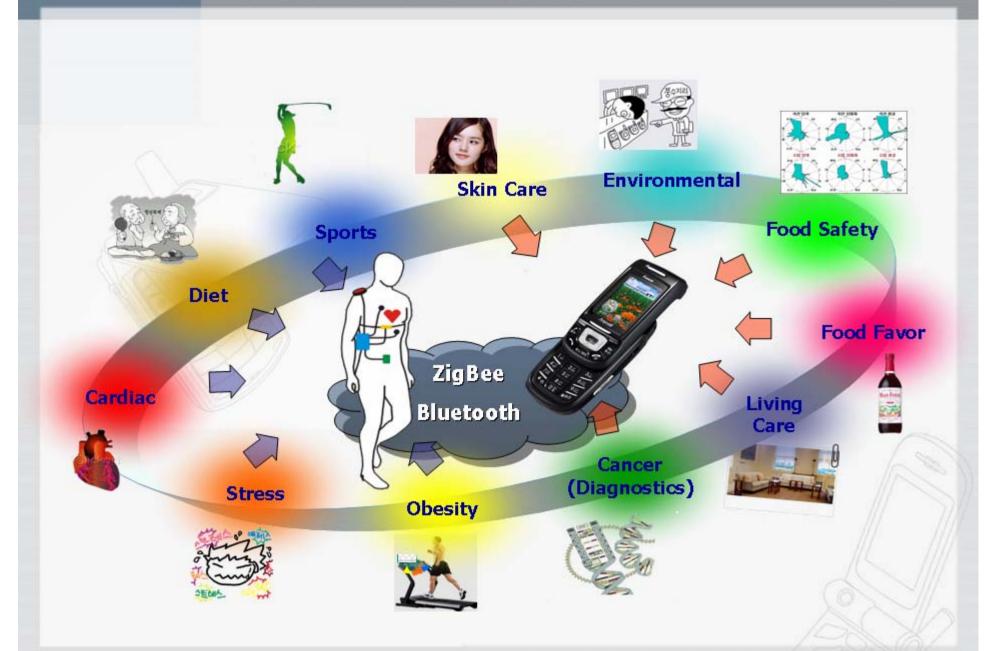




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## Mobile-Sensor for Ubiquitous terminal

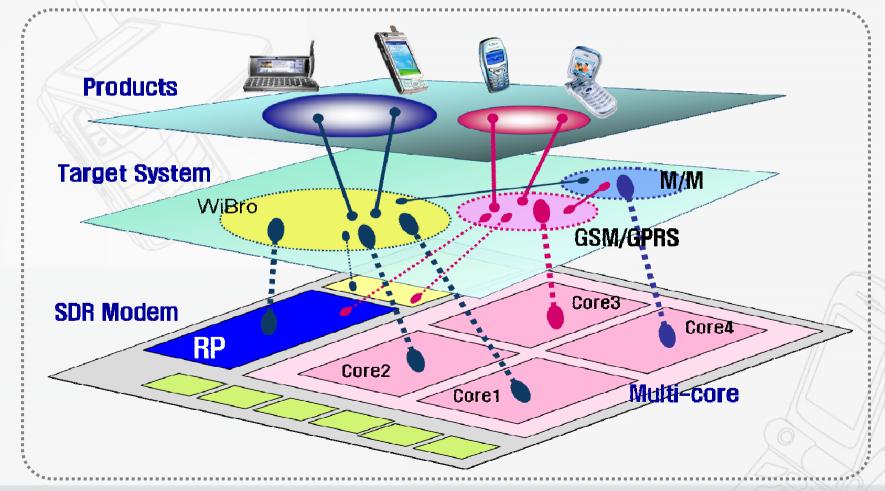




## **SDR Modem**

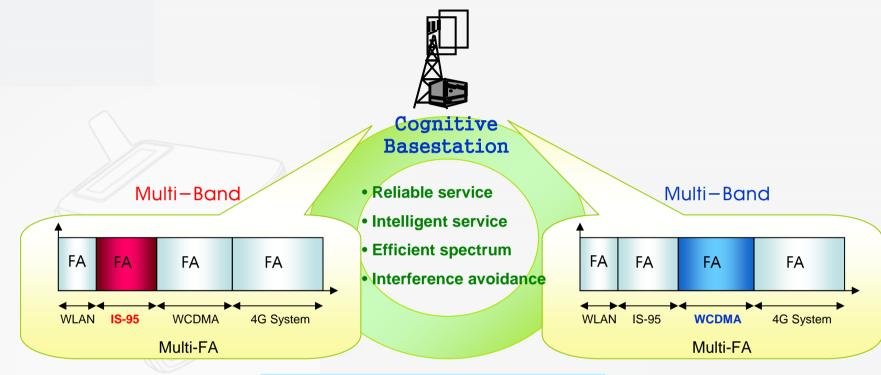


- **■** Convergence : Multiple standards, Multiple functions , Etc.
- **■** SDR means
  - > One device platform for all features/applications
  - > Ability to track standard/feature evolution



# SDR based Cognitive Systems





Old Connection (IS-95)

## **Software Reconfiguration**

Agile Terminal

#### Service

- 1. Voice
- 2. Audio
- 3. Movie

#### System

- 1. IS-95
- 2. WCDMA
- 3. WLAN

#### Download

- 1. OTA
- 2. Smart Card
- 3. Ethernet

New Connection (WCDMA)

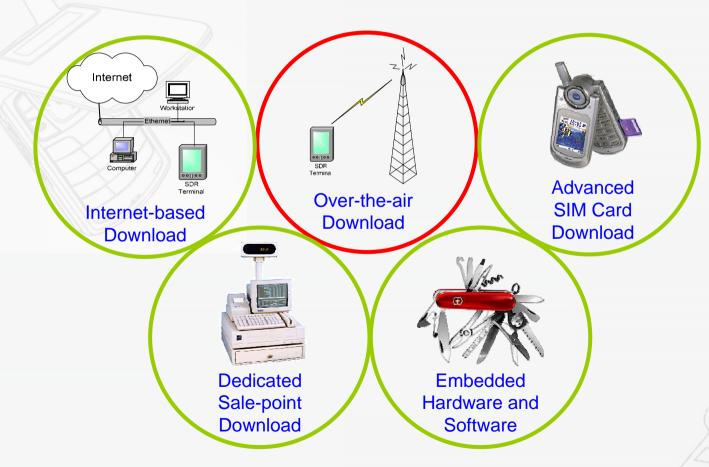


Agile Terminal

# Software Download Technology



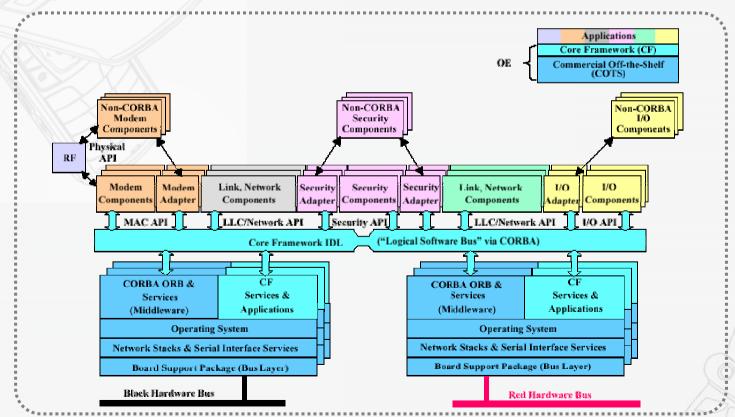
- Objectives of Software Download
  - > For bug fix
  - > For system upgrade for new services
  - > For system change in case of roaming



## Software Technology



- Protocol Stack Software
  - > Configuration Information Exchange
  - > Inter-System Information Exchange
- Software Communication Architecture (SCA)
  - > Open System Architecture
  - > Object-Oriented Architecture



## Summary



- There are many social issues as well as technical barriers on going ubiquitous era.
  - → We need the social consensus for international standard in Ubiquitous era.
  - → The next generation communication and UoC are crucial core technologies
- B3G technologies are the evolution path (LTE) from 3GPP/3GPP2, the revolution path from WiBro (Mobile WiMax) and combined path from these two paths.
  - → Important factors of the B3G communication system are Spectrum Efficiency, Deployment Cost and Mobile Device Power Consumption.
- The key technical factors in Ubiquitous terminal include Low Power, Mobile Sensor and SDR.
  - → Extremely important and challenging problems.





