



## Digital Agenda for Europe 2020-2030

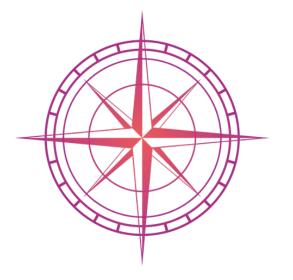


### Skills

20 million employed **ICT specialists**, more graduates + gender balance 80% of adults can **use tech** for everyday tasks

### Government

Key Public Services - 100% online
Everyone can access health records online
Everyone can use eID



### Infrastructure

Gigabit connectivity for everyone, high-speed mobile coverage (at least 5G) everywhere EU produces 20% of world's semiconductors 10 000 cloud edge nodes = fast data access EU quantum computing by 2025

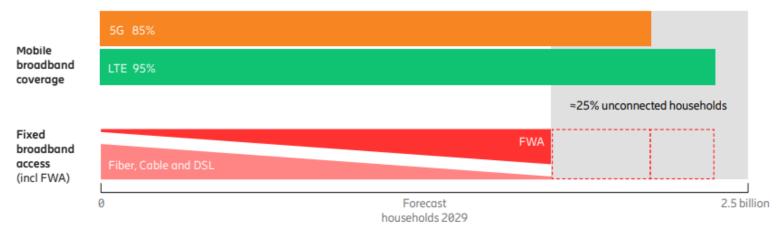
### **Business**

75% of companies using **Cloud, AI or Big Data**Double the number of **unicorn startups**90% of **SMEs taking up tech** 

## Closing the gigabit digital divide with 4G/5G mobile broadband





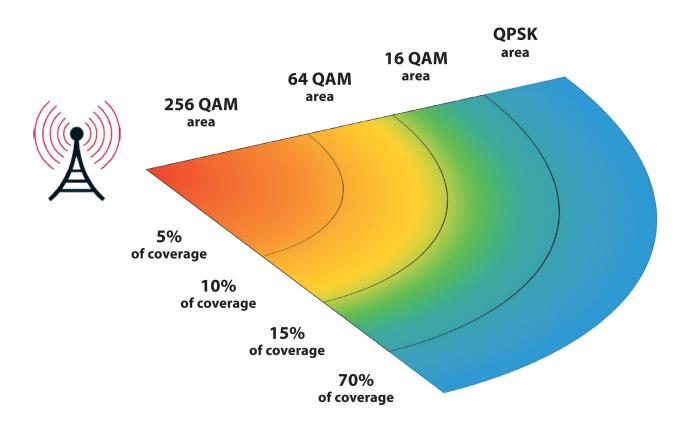


"LTE is forecast to reach over 95 percent of population and household coverage, while 5G is expected to cover around 85 percent of the world's population by 2029 (Ericsson, 2023)".

"The forecast of over 330 million FWA connections by the end of 2029 represents over one billion individuals having access to broadband over a wireless connection (18%). Based on ITU data, we estimate that around 25 percent of households will still be unconnected in 2029".

## But is 4G/5G adequate for gigabit connectivity?





# Yes, supposing radio conditions capable of supporting high order modulation schemes.

Please note that connectivity performance degrades down to 3G/2G technology levels (assuming the same spectrum) for low order modulations (QPSK).

| Total BW<br>(MHz) | MIMO<br>Layers | MCS<br>Index | Max DL<br>(Mbps) |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 100               | SISO           | QPSK         | 125              |
|                   |                | 16QAM        | 250              |
|                   |                | 64QAM        | <i>375</i>       |
|                   |                | 256QAM       | 490              |
|                   | 2x2            | QPSK         | 250              |
|                   |                | 16QAM        | 500              |
|                   |                | 64QAM        | <i>750</i>       |
|                   |                | 256QAM       | 980              |
|                   | 4x4            | QPSK         | 500              |
|                   |                | 16QAM        | 1000             |
|                   |                | 64QAM        | 1500             |
|                   |                | 256QAM       | 1960             |

#### Note:

- 1. For 100% channel (BW) utilization
- 2. For 50MHz BW only 256 QAM on 4x4 MIMO can deliver gigabit connectivity

## What is needed for 4G/5G to support the gigabit connectivity?





| CQI | MCS    | Code<br>rate<br>× 1024 | Spectral   | SNR (dB)                         |                                    |
|-----|--------|------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| CQI |        |                        | efficiency | Perfect<br>channel<br>estimation | Practical<br>channel<br>estimation |
| 1   | QPSK   | 78                     | 0.1523     | -11.2                            | -6.3                               |
| 2   | QPSK   | 120                    | 0.2344     | -6.9                             | -5.8                               |
| 3   | QPSK   | 193                    | 0.377      | -2.2                             | -1.4                               |
| 4   | 16QAM  | 308                    | 0.6016     | 2.7                              | 3.9                                |
| 5   | 16QAM  | 449                    | 0.877      | 4.3                              | 5.3                                |
| 6   | 16OAM  | 602                    | 1.1758     | 6.9                              | 8.1                                |
| 7   | 64QAM  | 378                    | 1.4766     | 8.5                              | 9.8                                |
| 8   | 64QAM  | 490                    | 1.9141     | 10.6                             | 11.7                               |
| 9   | 64QAM  | 616                    | 2.4063     | 12.4                             | 13.6                               |
| 10  | 64QAM  | 466                    | 2.7305     | 14.4                             | 15.8                               |
| 11  | 64QAM  | 567                    | 3.3223     | 17.5                             | 18.8                               |
| 12  | 256QAM | 666                    | 3.9023     | 18.1                             | 21.4                               |
| 13  | 256QAM | 772                    | 4.5234     | 20.2                             | 23.6                               |
| 14  | 256QAM | 873                    | 5.1152     | 22.8                             | 28.2                               |
| 15  | 256QAM | 948                    | 5.5547     | 24.9                             | 32                                 |

Low order MCS 0,9dB (avg SINR).

High order MCS 20,9dB (avg SINR).



The transition from low order MCS to high order MCS (>64 QAM) requires +20dB in SINR on avg.

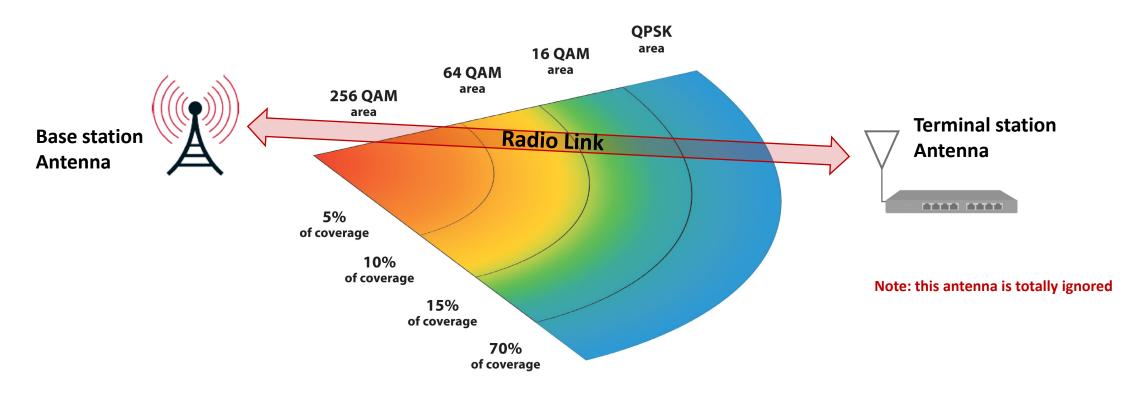
## How can we go from low order to high order MCS?



Radio link performance is a two parts story between the base station and terminal station antennas.

To improve MCS the radio link must be improved.

Assuming properly planned RAN, signal strength determines MCS.

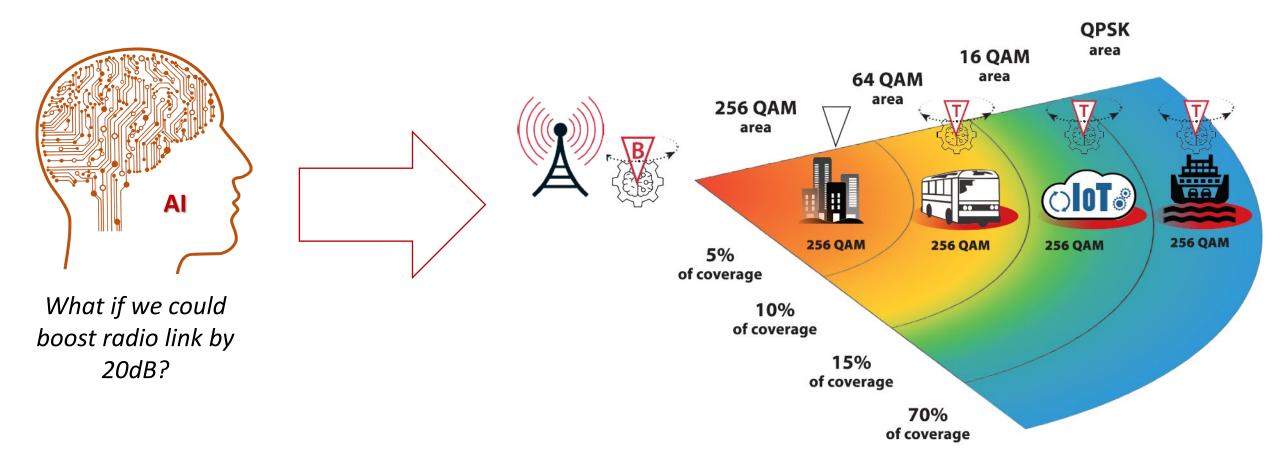


Antenna is the key element...

## FASMETRICS heavily invests on antenna engineering...

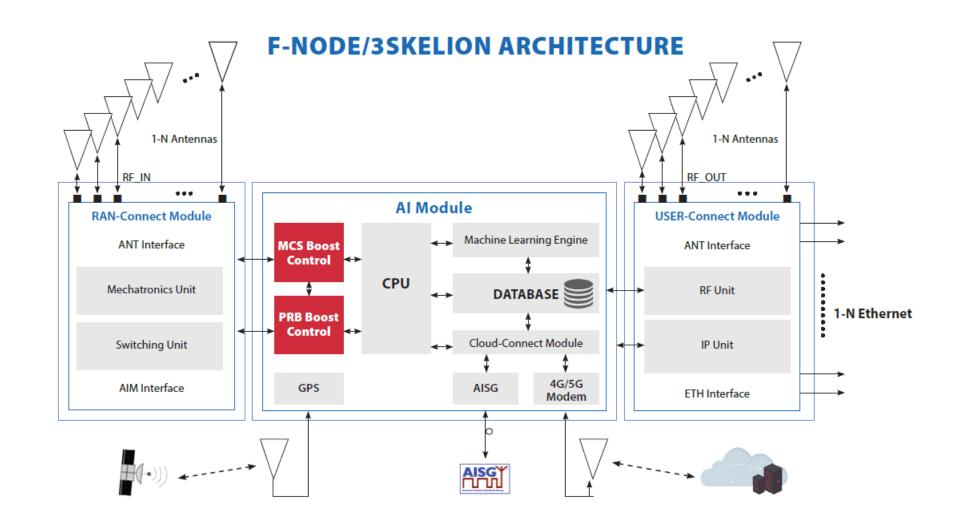


F-NODE/3SKELION: Sophisticated antennas to address the poor radio link area, that offers low MCS/low channel capacity



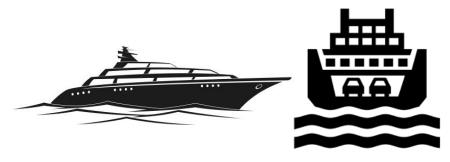
## F-NODE/3SKELION Architecture





## Use cases with immediate need...









Maritime

Transportation

Energy











Safety

Construction

Tactical 4G/5G

Remote/Rural



