

Mobile Broadcast - just TV or new services?



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Convergence of mobile and broadcast environments
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«Je rêvais d'une boîte magique que je pusse emporter devers moi, qui me livrât des images et des portraits que je pusse animer ou qu'animât celui qui me les envoyait»

Savinien Cyrano de Bergerac (L'autre Monde ou États et Empires de la Lune, 1657, p.211)

- · Already commercial networks operate in Korea;
- In the US a nationwide network is currently being deployed aiming at commercial operation within 2006;
- First European commercial networks are also expected to be launched within 2006;

Delivering TV services to handheld devices information Society and Media the expectations

- 3G subscribers can already watch some video clips;
- Too early to say whether it will a "killer application";
- Results from surveys and pre-commercial pilots vary;
- On average, people are expected to watch 3-15 minutes of mainly news, sports and music TV mostly while commuting;
- Asian users have been quicker to embrace mobile TV but this does not indicate that the service will equally successful in Europe (e.g. iMode);
- The fact that Europeans are far larger public transport users than Americans is one reason why portable media may take off also in Europe;
- · Culture variations between countries will also play a role;

Delivering TV services to handheld devices the surveys

 One of the world's first commercial mobile TV pilots was conducted in Helsinki, jointly by Digita, Elisa, MTV, Channel Four Finland, Nokia, TeliaSonera Finland and YLE between March and June 2005 with 500 (paying) users;

and Media

- 41% of the pilot's participants would be willing to purchase mobile TV services, and consider a monthly fee of €10 as a reasonable;
- 58% believed broadcast mobile TV services would be popular;
- Mobile TV users spent ~20 min/day watching, while more active users watched between 30 to 40 minutes per session;
- Pilot members were charged €4.90/month with half of those that took part consider up to €10/month as reasonable;



Cellular and broadcasting networks co-existence

- Although the benefits of such a co-operation (or co-existence) are/were obvious (costs reduction, spectrum efficiency, QoS, improved service usability and user experience), but...
- Broadcasters tried to defend there UHF spectrum (e.g. WRC 2000 results);
- Cellular was/is perceived as a "convenient" return channel that will enable the broadcasters to enhance their service offering;
- While mobile operators mainly concentrate on UMTS;
- trying to recover the huge licensing costs of 3G;
- However, pressure on broadcasters to give up part of the UHF spectrum (in relation to the analogue switchoff) may increase;

Co-existence or convergence the view ~10 years ago





- This prophecy was not true;
- Similar "fears" exist today from different technologies (IPTV, VoIP, etc.);
- The central role in the picture could be played by fixed or wireless operators but also by broadcasters;

Challenges ahead short to medium term



- Assumption: mobile broadcasting networks deployed in Europe will be based in more than one technology;
- This will have an impact on the availability of spectrum for mobile broadcasting;
- Spectrum availability also depends in countryspecific characteristics, such as the success of DTV or other digital broadcasting technologies (e.g. DAB);
- Will mobile operators, broadcasters and regulators accept the joint business opportunity?
- Could harmonisation among countries and regions be realised?

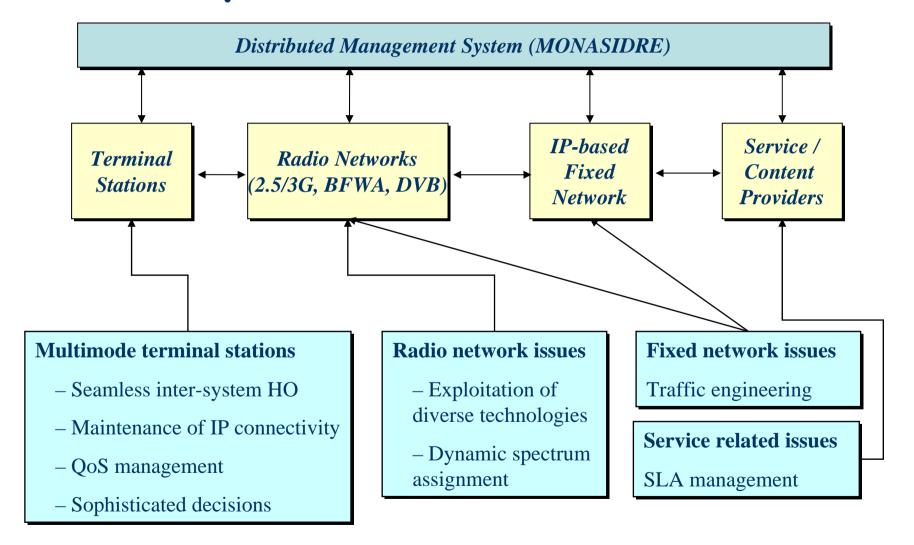
Challenges ahead medium term



- An effective network co-operation framework is needed;
- The role of middleware is crucial in order to ensure a seamless service provision user experience;
- Need for an independent distributed management architecture;
- Need for a change of commercial practices by wireless operators and broadcasters (e.g. network traffic information);
- · Regulatory framework and spectrum licensing;



An example: IST MONASIDRE (FP5)



The views expressed in this presentation are of the author, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Commission





- Current (1G) mobile broadcasting systems focus on TV-centric services and "singular" technology implementation;
- What are the features of next generation?
 - Advanced compression techniques;
 - Cross media consumption;
 - Composite networks aided by advance middleware and agents and improved service discovery (=4G?);
 - Harmonised spectrum usage;
 - A new air-interface;
- Perhaps broadcasting will not be only characterised by "one-to-many";

Future research opportunities depend on the trends in media creation / consumption



- New focus is on user centric media (today's examples: podcasts, blogs);
- 'Broadcast' content into the home will not be the main home media experiences;
- From professionally produced to user created content;
- From structured to un-structured distribution of content;
- From one-to-many to one-to-some;
- The mobile terminal will assume a more active role;
- Relaxing requirements on spectrum;

Trends in media creation/consumption Society and Media





Future research opportunities preparing towards FP7

- These views were also presented in an EC organised workshop on future R&D challenges in the Networked Audio-Visual Systems took place in Brussels on 6-7/10/2005;
 - http://www.cordis.lu/ist/audiovisual/projects/ws/ws_fp7_b.htm
- It aimed at defining the R&D challenges and EU priorities under the ICT priority of the 7th Framework Program of EU funded R&D (2006-2013);
- Contributions received in public on-line consultation (spring 2005) from the basis of the workshop;

ftp://ftp.cordis.lu/pub/ist/docs/ka4/au_fp7_consult_publish_en.pdf

Conclusions



- Although the co-operation of broadcasting and cellular bearers has obvious advantages its market success of mobile TV services is yet to proven;
- In the medium such network co-existence opens future opportunities for advanced and dynamic RRM and even flexible spectrum allocation;
- Traditional business approaches and regulatory regimes may pose obstacles;
- The research investment in the area by EU funded programmes is significant;
- Investing only in the creation of new generations of technology might not be answer;





http://www.cordis.lu/ist/audiovisual/pub/newsletter.htm