

Bottlenecks of Mobile Evolution

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Member of Nokia Executive Board

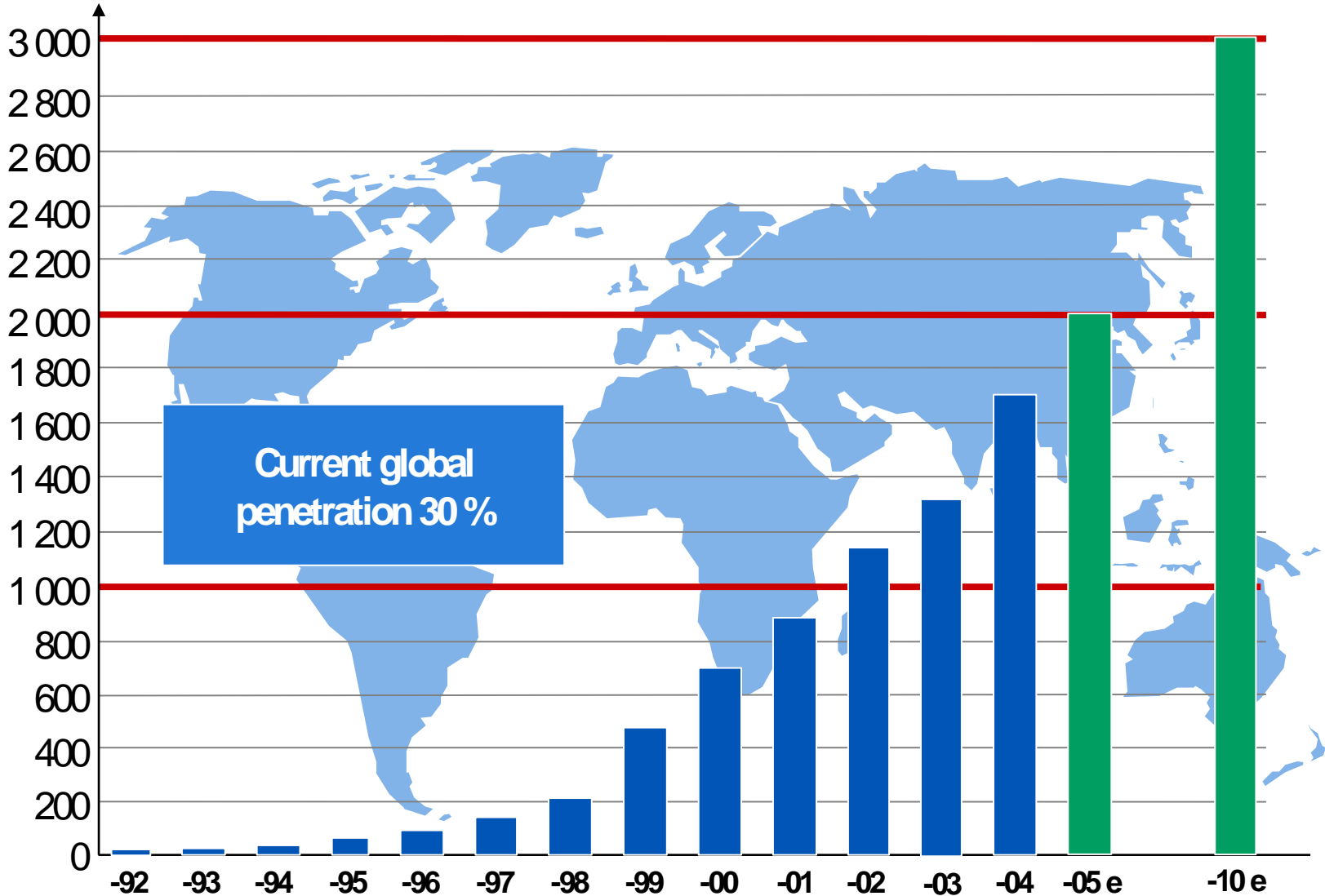
Contents

- Growing markets
 - GSM
 - WCDMA
- Growing expectations
 - Terminals
 - Services
- Challenges with Technologies
 - From processing to display trends
- Challenges with Product Creation
 - Business ecosystem

2 Billion mobile service subscribers and growing

3 billion
by 2010

Mobile phone
subscriptions
globally, millions



Source: Nokia at 3GSM
Cannes, February 2005

GSM market today



Altogether 1,368 billion subscribers in the world

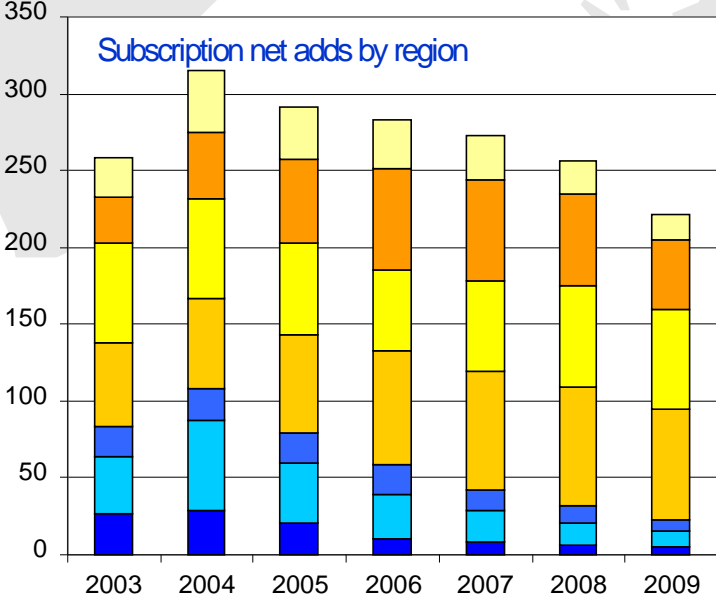
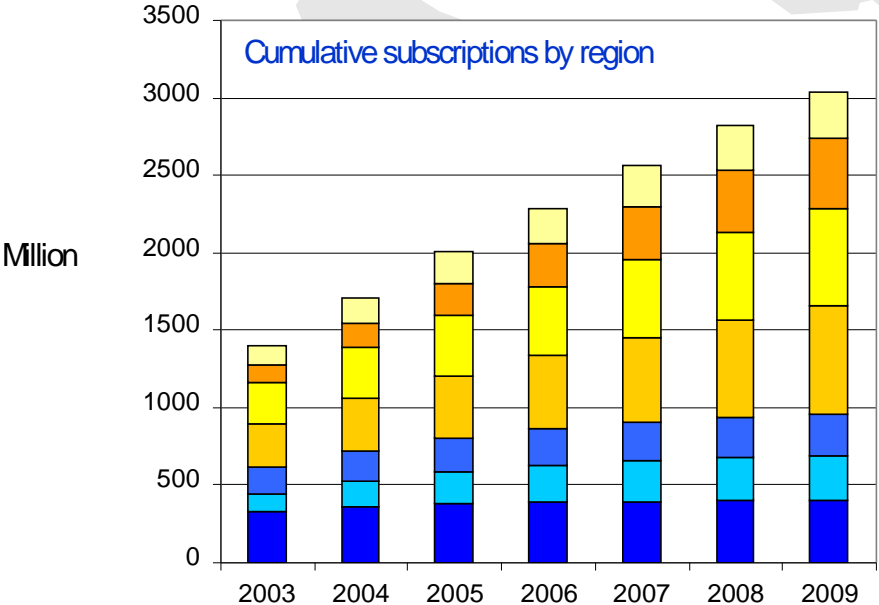
Regional differences increase - Strong subscriber growth in emerging markets

Multi-radio access devices will first become more prevalent in US

Mature EMEA deploys WCDMA

APAC leads service and technology innovation in both WCDMA and CDMA

Strong subscriber growth in emerging markets

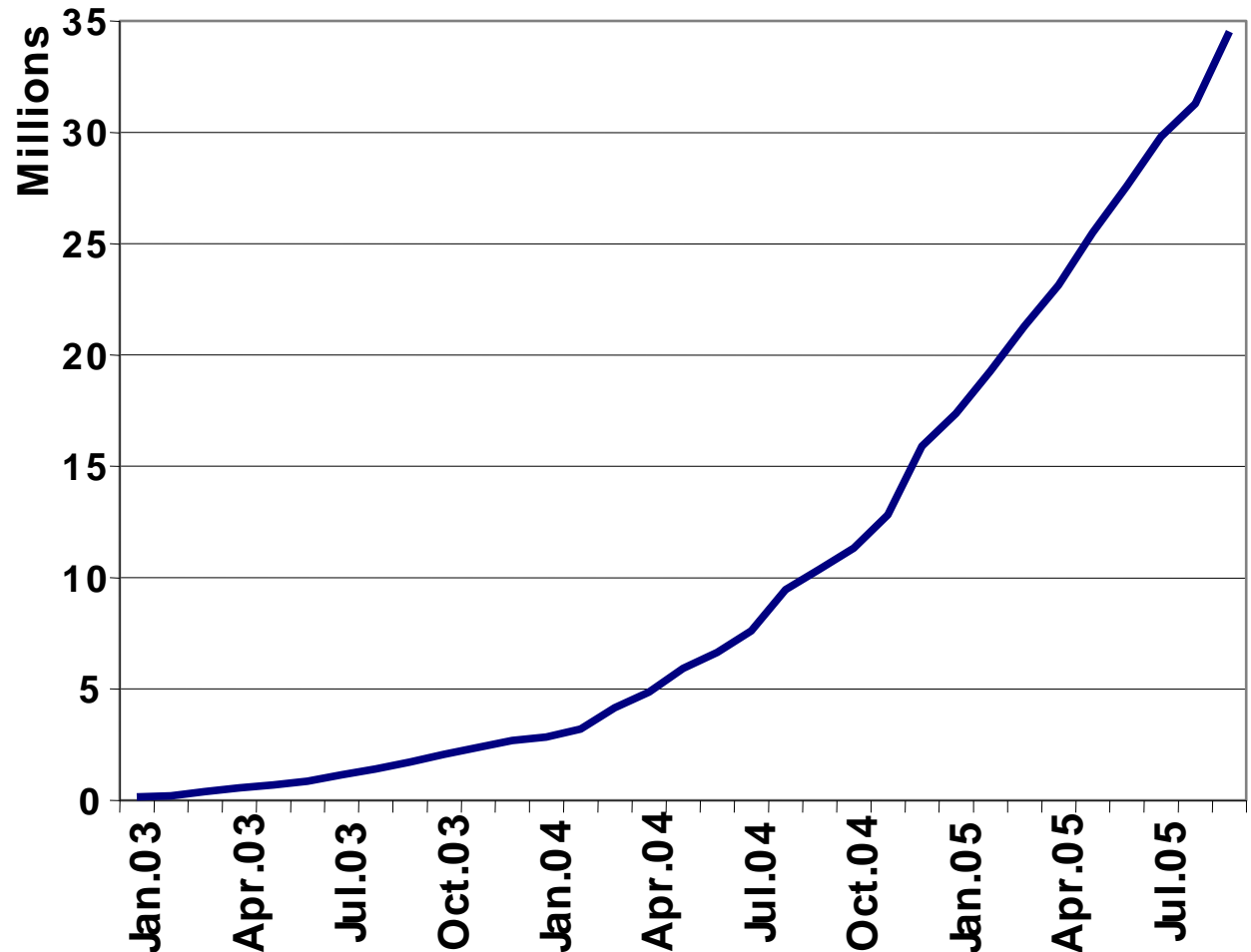


- Latin America
- MEA
- China
- APAC
- North America
- Eastern Europe
- Western Europe

Over 35 million WCDMA subscribers in October 2005

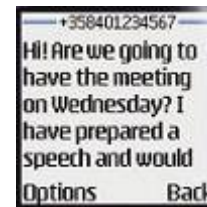
- The highest growth rate of any mobile technology today
- Faster subscriber growth than in GSM in its early days
- 67 commercial WCDMA operators in 31 countries
- In April 2005 150 WCDMA hand set models

WCDMA global subscribers

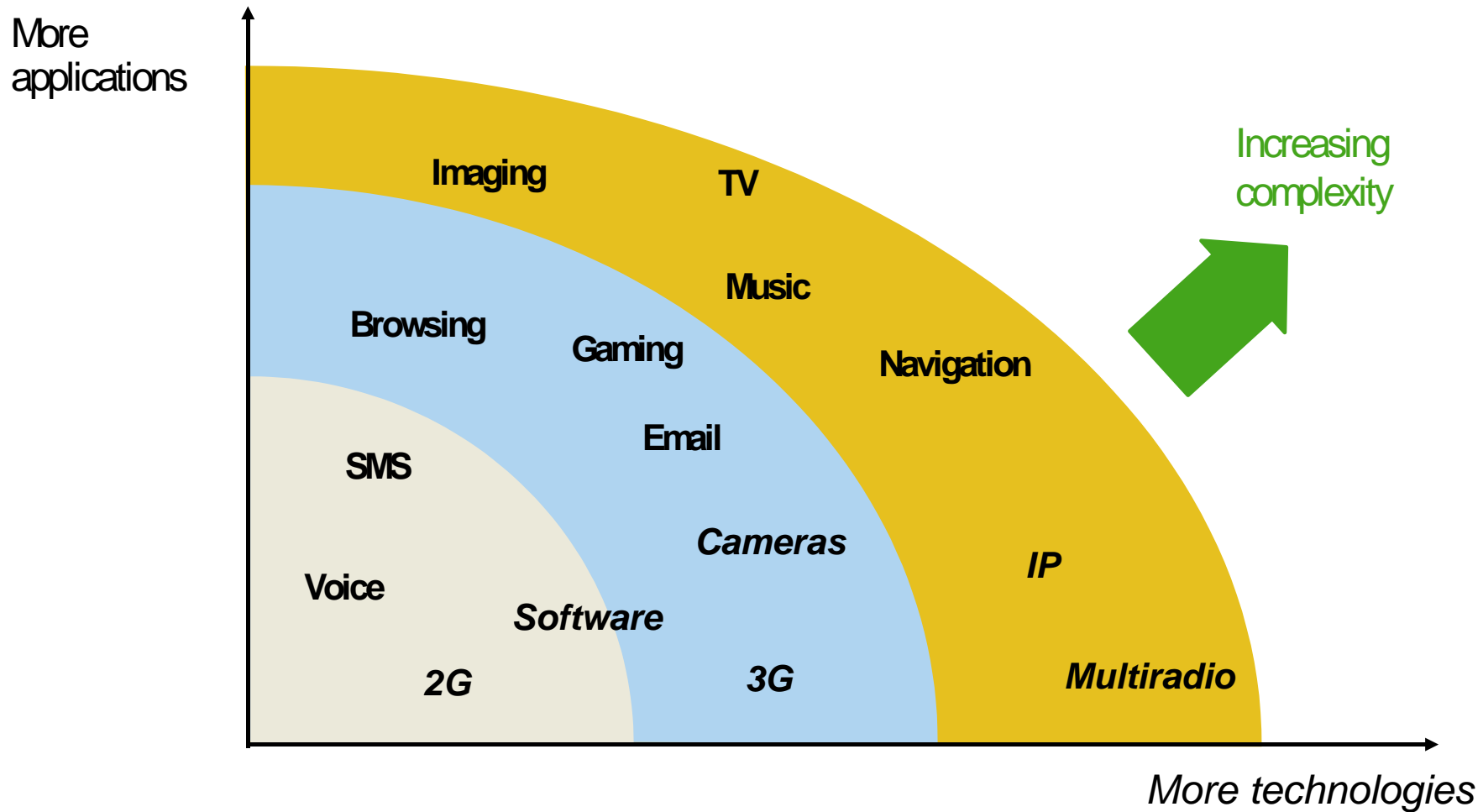


Source: (EMC database, TCA Japan, Press 06.10.05)

Expectation of Convenience and Simplicity



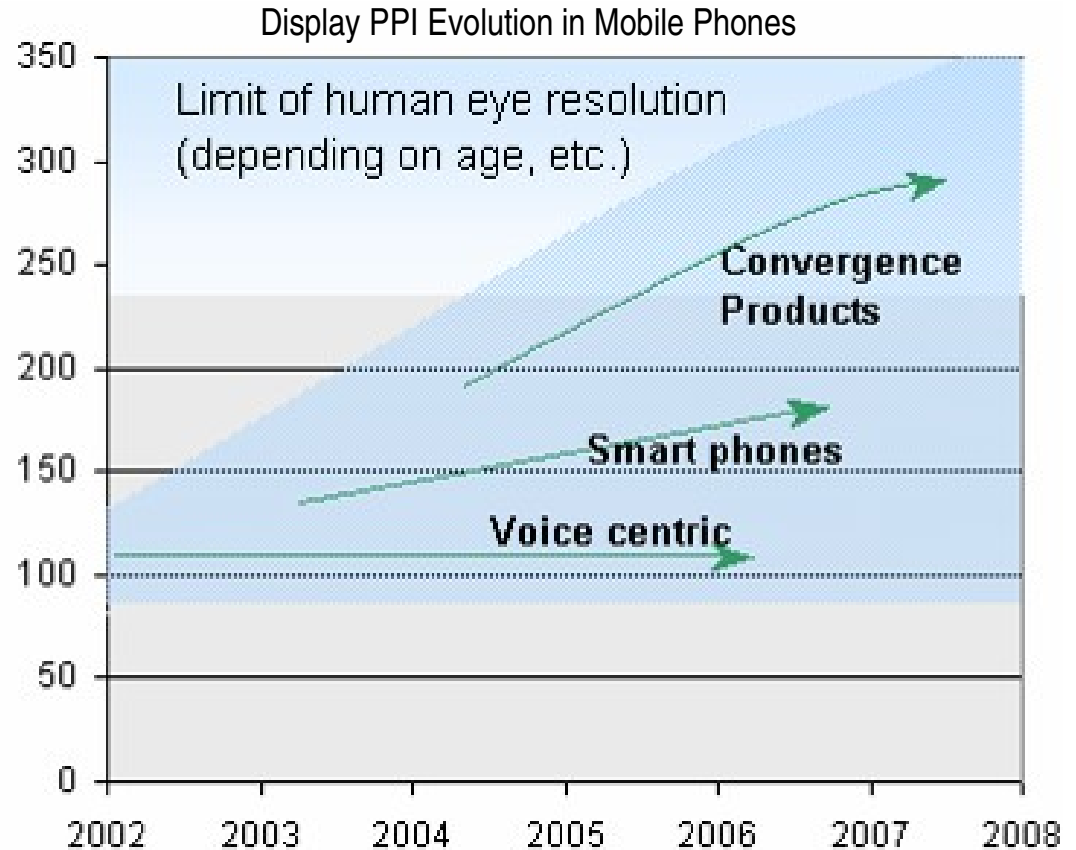
Complexity Calls for Very Human Technology



Technology Trends

Future usage sets new challenges

- Heavy usage of device
- Multimedia
- Convergence & Internet
- New applications
 - Business domain
 - Entertainment domain
- Gaming
 - Specially over network
- Computation power
- Data storage
- Data traffic
- 3G evolution, multiradio



Key Emerging Technologies

- **Mobile TV**
- **Graphics:** 3D graphics and animation (e.g. Flash) will be common in UI and applications and scalable vector graphics (SVG) will move from dedicated gaming devices to mainstream.
- **Storage:** memory cards (SD, MMC) will provide removable memory up to 2 Gb and integrated hard disks with 2-8Gb will be available starting in high-end in 2005 and moving to mid-range by 2008.
- **Near field communication (NFC)**
- **Sensors** for detecting movement, location, direction and user activity will be available for integration in mobile devices. New application and service areas extending to fitness and healthcare can be enabled.
- **Handwriting and speech recognition** capabilities of mobile devices will improve following the development in PC world. Touchscreen/pen based messaging and speaker independent voice dialing will be available for mass-market devices.

Contents – Challenges with Technology

- Processing capability
- Data rates
- Signal Processing
 - Radio DSP
 - Application DSP
- Multimedia
 - Display
 - Camera
- Terminal architecture and power consumption
- User expectations

Most Demanding Use Cases

Video recording

- Handling of video stream is seen to be one of the most demanding from performance point of view

Mobile TV

- Video encoding and decoding of D1 (TV) resolution at 30 fps

Still imaging

- Still Image encoding of up to 10 M pixels, snap-to-snap below 0.5 s
- View finder raw data to XGA display with delay less than 100 ms

Video call

- Video call using VGA resolution sensor
- The challenge in office environment comes mostly from multiple simultaneous applications rather than individual application performance
- Audio applications like 3D audio require processing power, but that is less demanding than video performance requirements.

System Level Understanding Needed

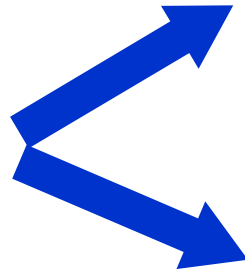
- System design approach
 - Complex HW, SW
 - Integration challenge (size, cost, time-to-market, performance)
 - Not strictly HW or SW design
 - Carefully balancing the HW/SW partitioning
- Power management is vital
 - Energy resources and heat dissipation are very limited
 - Modular design
 - Reasonable communication scheme
- Multimedia systems are not only computation-bound but also communication-bound
 - Limited bandwidths
 - Memory architecture
 - Local buffers, streaming
 - Arise Quality of service issues

New Technology Requires Advanced Processing



1979

Intel 8086 processor



2004

Nokia 6630

27-fold complexity

30-fold performance



2003

Nokia HS-3W

5-fold complexity

2.5-fold performance

Complexity Estimates

- Current SISO (e.g. WLAN)
 - 64FFT 1538 Multiplications / 4 us
 - Equalizer 256 Multiplications / 4 us
 - Softbit-Generation: 192 Multiplications / 4 us
~0.5 GMult/s

- Future MIMO (e.g. 3.9G)
 - 4* 1kFFT 163840 Multiplications / ~30 us
 - QRD-M ~350k Multiplications / ~ 30 us (10 Additions 1 Mult)
~ 17 GMult/s

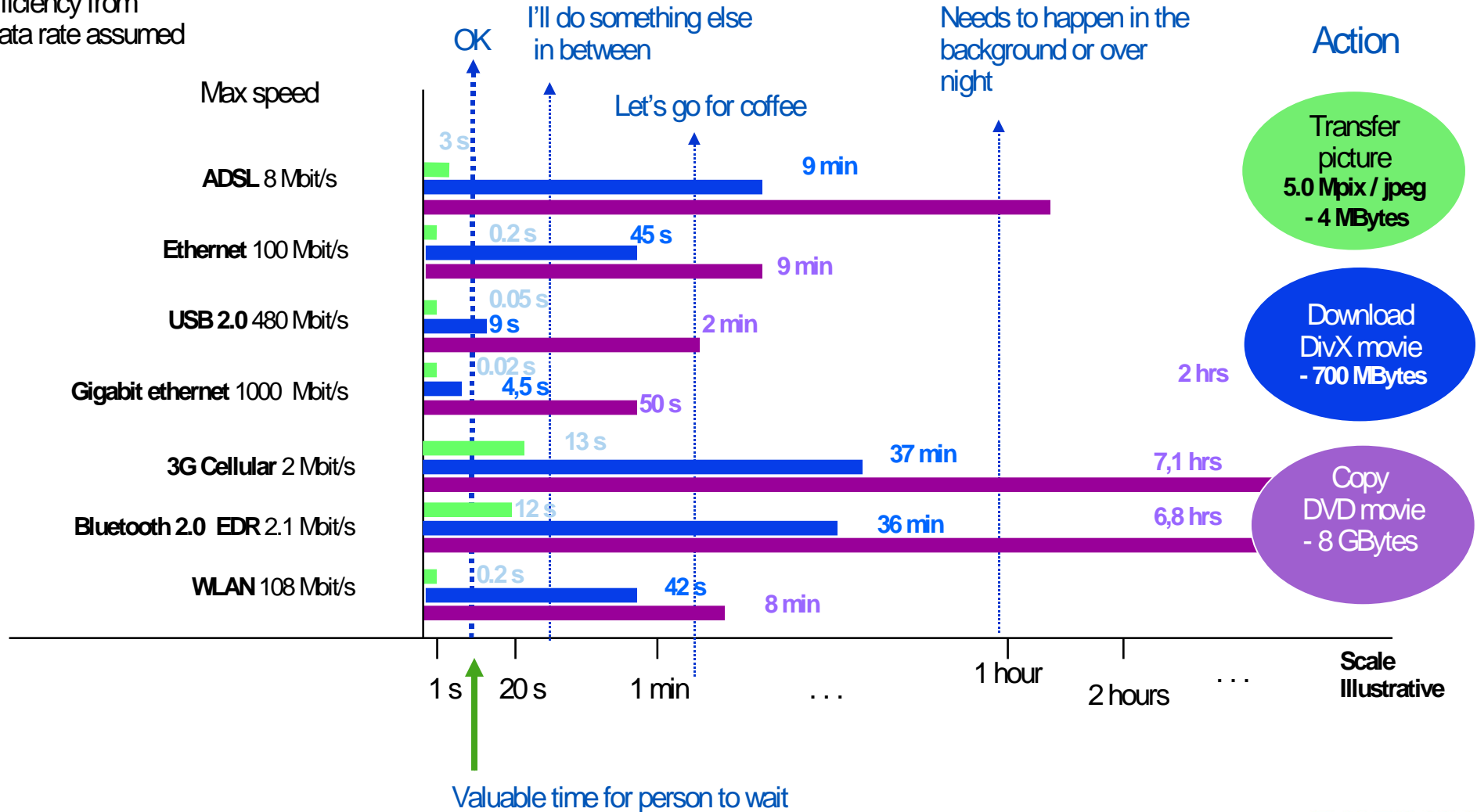
Simplified Examples!
(only mults from FFT to Softbit out, no control, ..)

100++ Mbps wireless connectivity is needed for good user experience

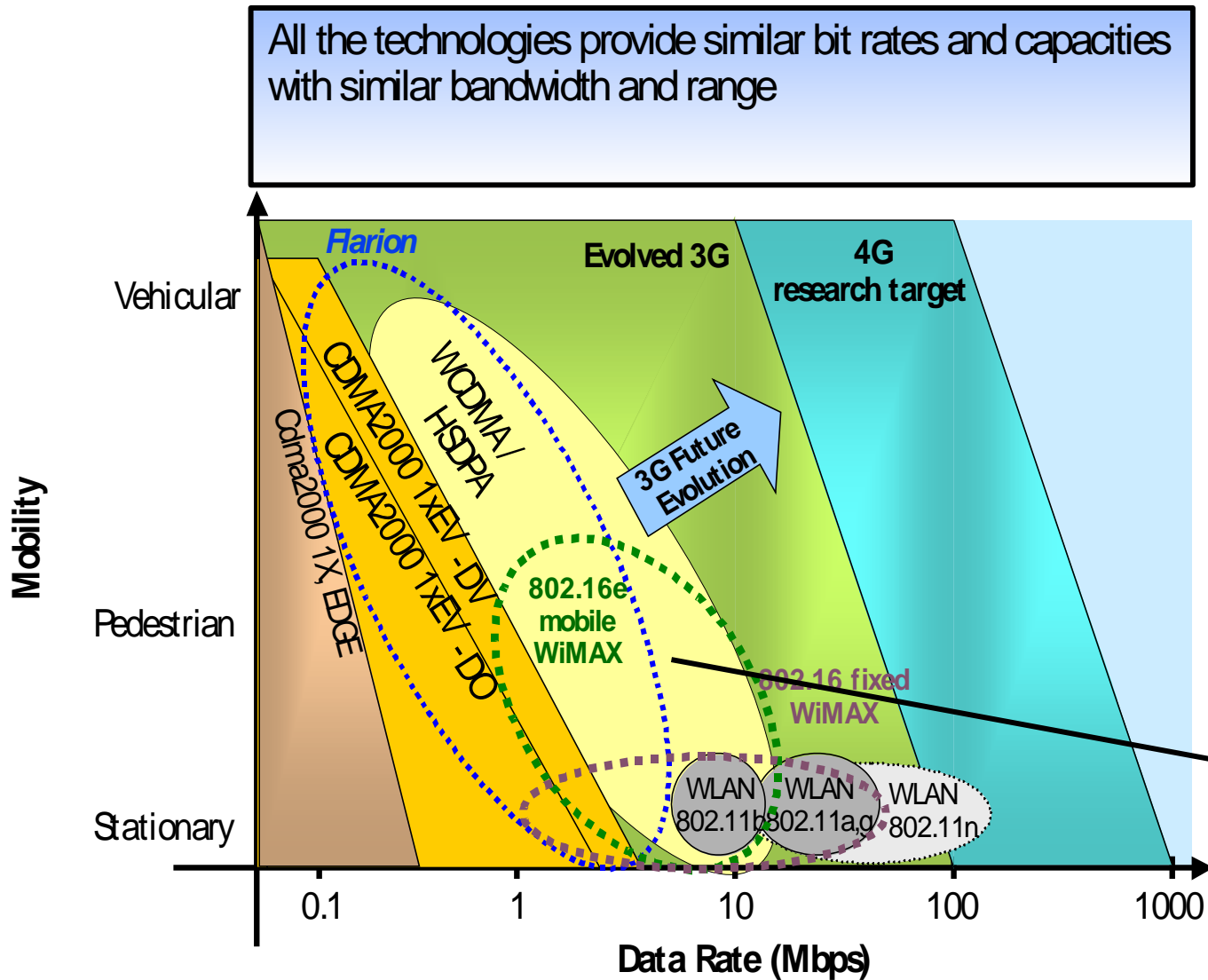
80% efficiency from peak data rate assumed

FIXED

WIRELESS



Wireless technology landscape becomes diverse



All the technologies provide similar bit rates and capacities with similar bandwidth and range

- (Mobile) Broadband Wireless Access seen as next evolution step for both cellular and fixed wireless
Clash of business systems
- Players not strong in cellular technologies eager to push new technologies (WiMAX, Flarion)

WiMAX does not provide mobility – yet

Signal processing in GSM

- GSM evolution (GPRS and EDGE) pushed some functions (Viterbi, bit equalizer) back to HW (UPPWD2, TIKUEDGE)
 - Similar performance boost was needed when WCDMA system functionality was added.
- In GSM the signal processing is done mostly with HW because of EDGE and multi-slot EGPRS requirements
 - Still old legacy GSM speech channel, which is mostly processed with DSP processor
 - Actually only applications, speech coders/decoders still need DSP type processing power

OFDM

- OFDM seems to be the preferred solution in broadband wireless standards
 - Simpler digital receiver (=equalizer) at high data rates in multipath environment
 - Saves battery = good for mobile equipment
 - Lower analog-to-digital conversion rate
 - Synchronization works even at Nyquist rate
 - Little or no implementation penalty in transmitter
 - Same power efficiency in RF amplifiers as in single carrier when same bit/s/Hz used
- However, OFDM and MIMO concepts require much more signal processing than needed for the conventional cellular radios.

Increasing Signal Processing Challenges in Wireless Access Modem

- Distributed architectures
 - Clearer logical and physical architecture enabling less power consumption in multifunction terminals.
 - Freeing up the processing capacity of the MCU to application software
- Increasing complexity in modem
 - Radio evolution from the GSM towards foreseeable 3G releases, HSDPA and HSUPA, MIMO
 - Increasing the role of signal processing.
- HW evolution driver to increase the signal processing requirements at RF
 - Software Defined Radio, HW configurable by SW
 - Increase the role of signal processing in the area of traditional radio technologies

Display resolution grows



640 x 320
AM LCD



800 x 480
(Wide VGA)
AM LCD



SVGAXGA
based



640 x 200
AM LCD



176x 208 (qCIF+)
AM LCD



352 x 416



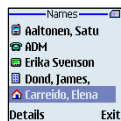
HVGA, VGA
qVGA, qqVGA



128 x 160 (qqVGA)
AM LCD, PM LCD



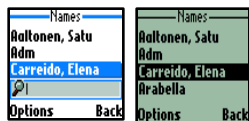
240 x 320
(qVGA)



128x128, PM LCD, AM LCD



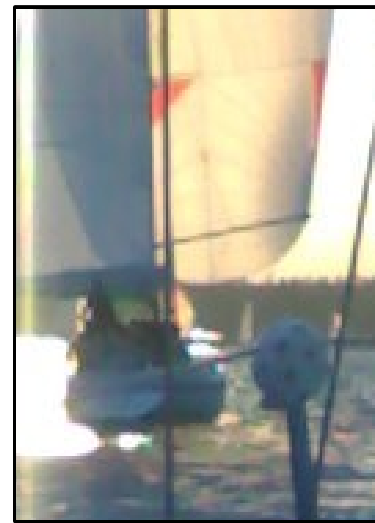
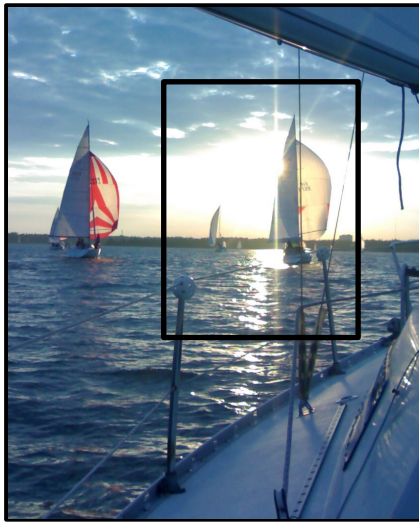
208 x 208



96x65/68, PM LCD

Camera Capabilities

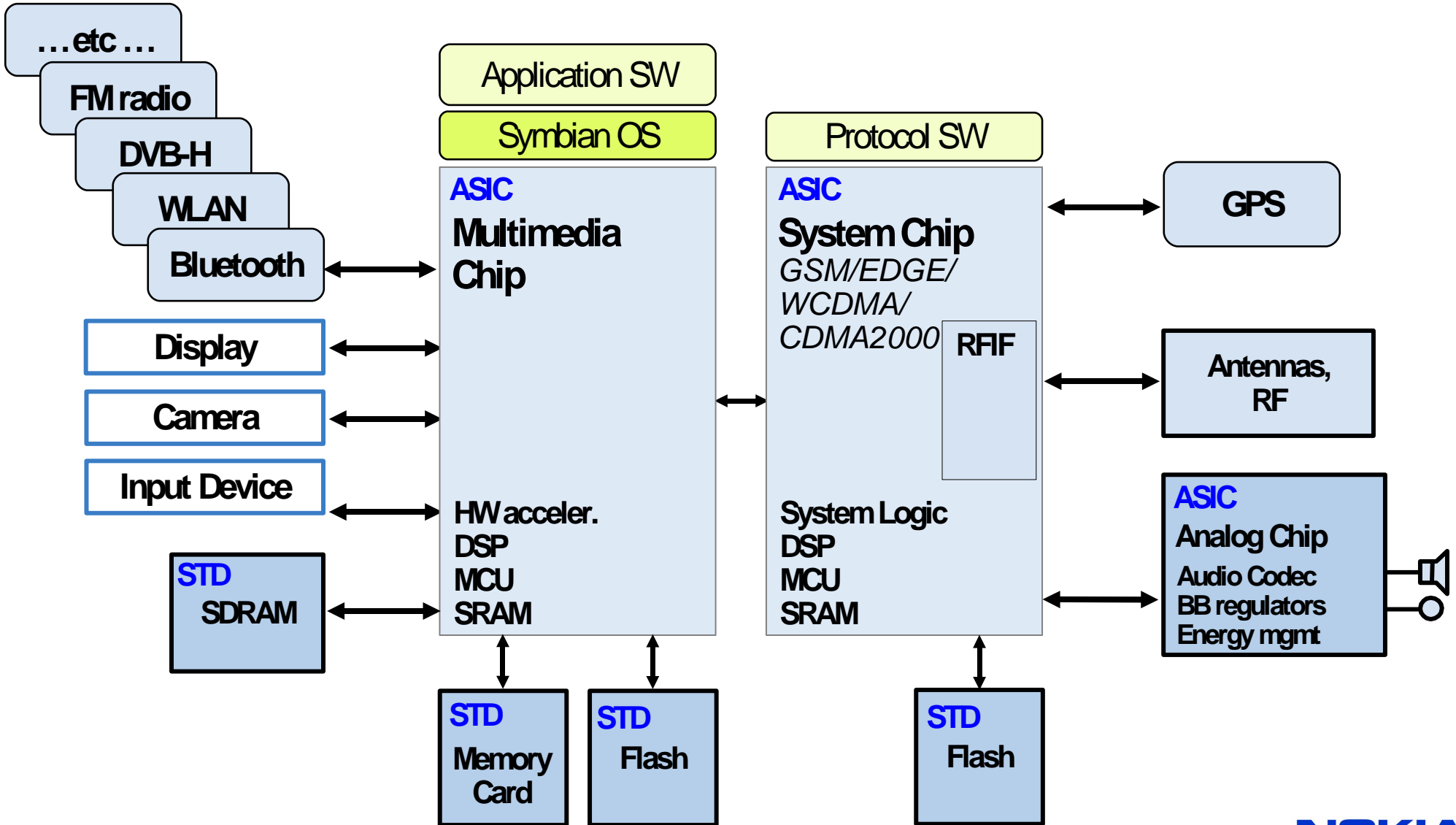
- Present situation
 - picture taken with Nokia S70, 2.0MPix



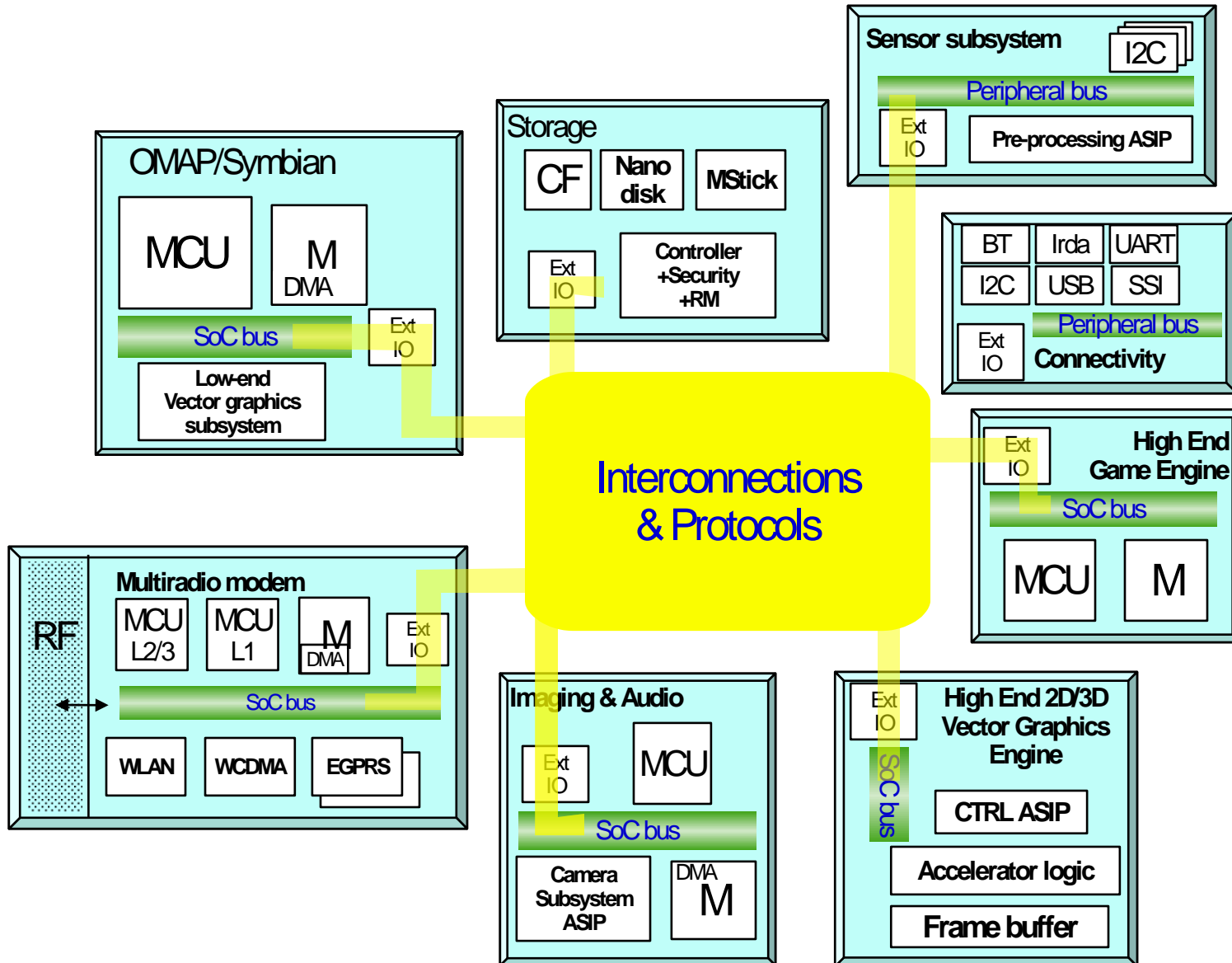
Challenges for Multimedia Signal Processing

- Fundamentally new compression technologies to keep up with the increasing
 - Quality in audio, imaging, and video
 - Image resolutions
 - Video resolutions and frame rates
- Is there need to separate still and moving picture
 - How about if high quality still images could be extracted from moving picture
- Robustness in object recognition and tracking
- Robust context- / content-aware speech / image / video recognition

Architecture of a Cellular Device

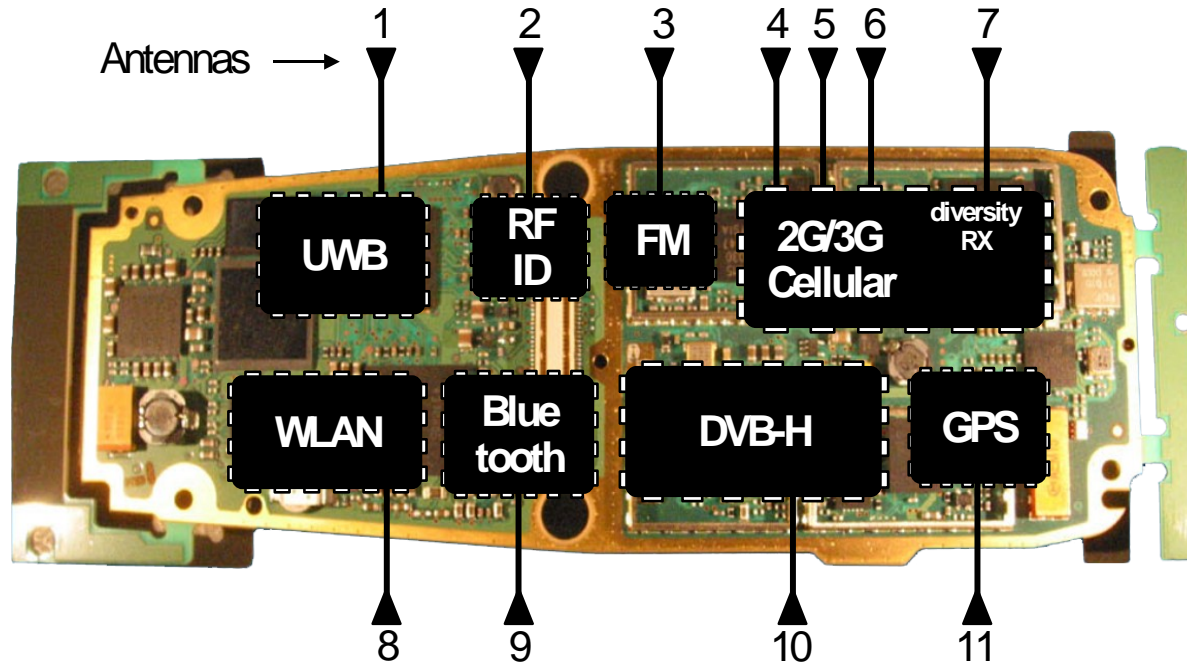


Physical level architecture – more and more complex

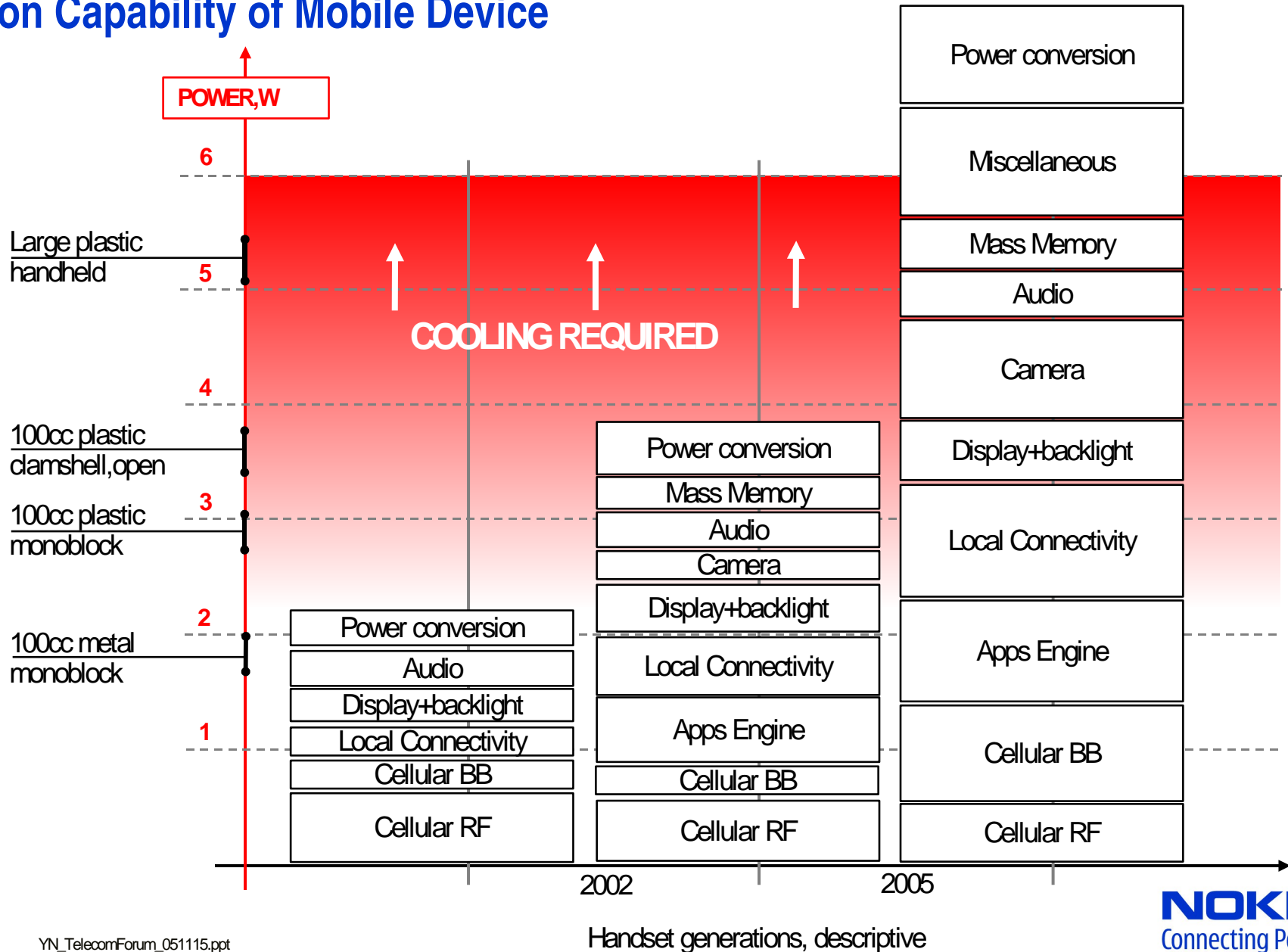


Multiradio

- Diverging application needs are driving for diversity of radios
- Challenges with placing
- 2G/3G together with UWB, WLAN, RFID, Bluetooth, FM Radio, DVB-H, GPS, MIMO...

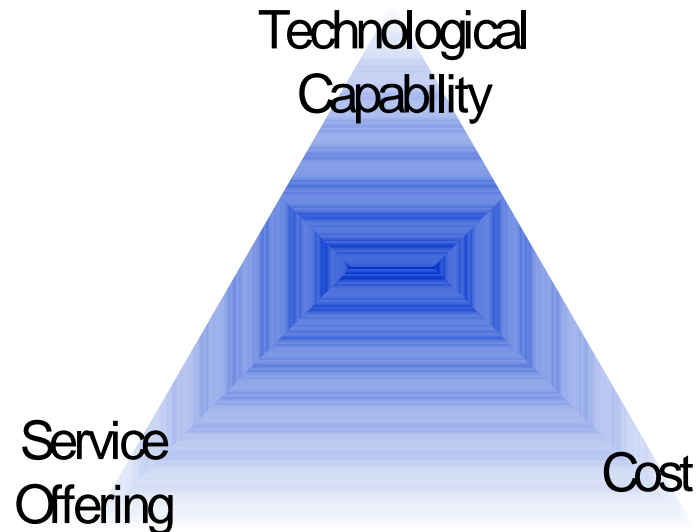


Gross Power Consumption Exceeds Thermal Dissipation Capability of Mobile Device



Pure Technology is not enough

- It's not only about data rates but performance, cost, user experience, services
- When the tripod is in balance possibility for creation and usage of content emerges with user experience



- Business ecosystem:
 - Content provider, Content aggregation, Invoicing, Transport provider(s), Technology providers

Examples and Requirements

- Building successful ecosystem requires collaboration of several players
- **Mobile TV**
 - Terminals, program, broadcasting, invoicing
 - Competing technologies: DVB-H, DMB, ISDB-T, MediaFlo
- **Visual radio**
 - Terminals, content, broadcasting, servers, invoicing
- **Mobile Search**
 - Yellow pages, search engine, map database



Creating a Product is Teamwork

- Fitting in all the required technology
- Iteration
- Refinement



NOKIA

Connecting People

