

PSCE (winter) Conference

What is the roadmap for PPDR 4G?

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Security And InteroperabiLity in Next Generation PPDR CommUnication InfrastructureS





















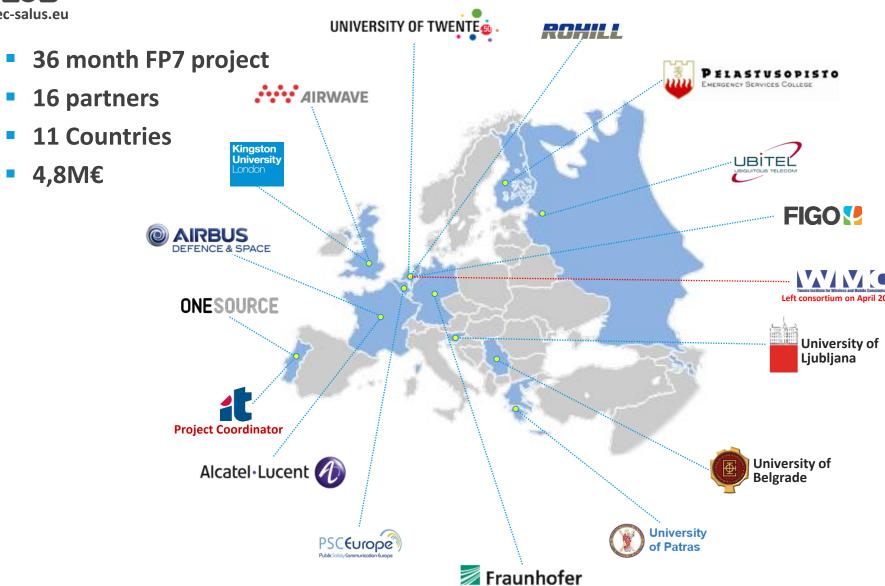
{about SALUS}

3 slides





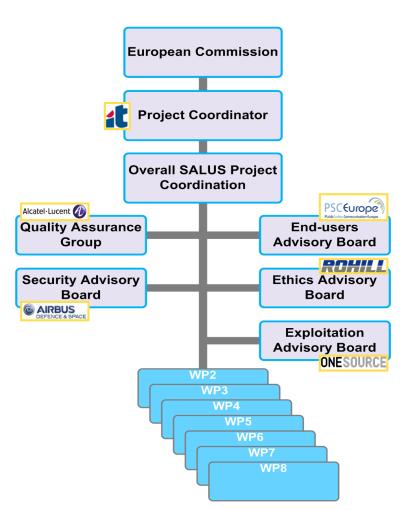
Project Consortium

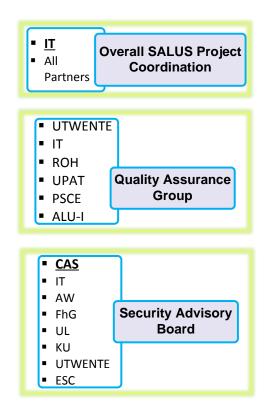


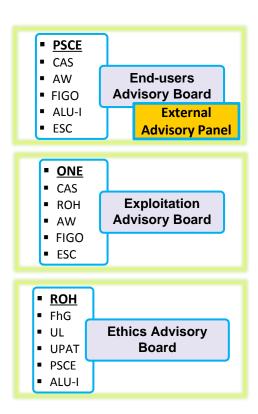




Project Management Structure











Project Goals

Top 10

#1:

To design Use Cases and gather end-user requirements for the next generation PPDR communication system

most wanted capabilities, usage statistics

#2

To validate LTE as the next generation PPDR network

[PMR services on top of LTE , enhanced services for mission-critical operations, seamless handovers & mission-critical security compliance]

#3

To further extend current available TETRA/TETRAPOL services

integration with sensors, location, new codecs (possibly)

#4

To 'proof-of-concept' the interoperability between TETRA/TETRAPOL and LTE

voice, data and support for PMR services

#5

To provide guidelines towards the medium/long term evolution of PPDR networks

evolution roadmaps, services, security, interoperability, spectrum

#6

Collect data related to police forces and first responders

[# organizations per country| # people involved | wireless communication needs | # of events]

#7

To investigate procedural needs and workflows of headquarters and operators involved in PPDR based operations

Enterprise Architecture integrated with System Architecture

#8

To develop/integrate new services/applications that would improve situation awareness for the PPDR Command & Control Centre

[wireless body area networks, location privacy, multi-hop wireless networks, drone surveillance, physical layer security]

#9

Training Activities

[events for specialists, inform & train PPDR operators and end-users in selected new functionalities]

#10

Dissemination and Standardization Activities

[technology, protocols, security (including privacy-by-design)]





{past, present and future}

...on European research for *nextgen* PPDR communication system *1 slide*

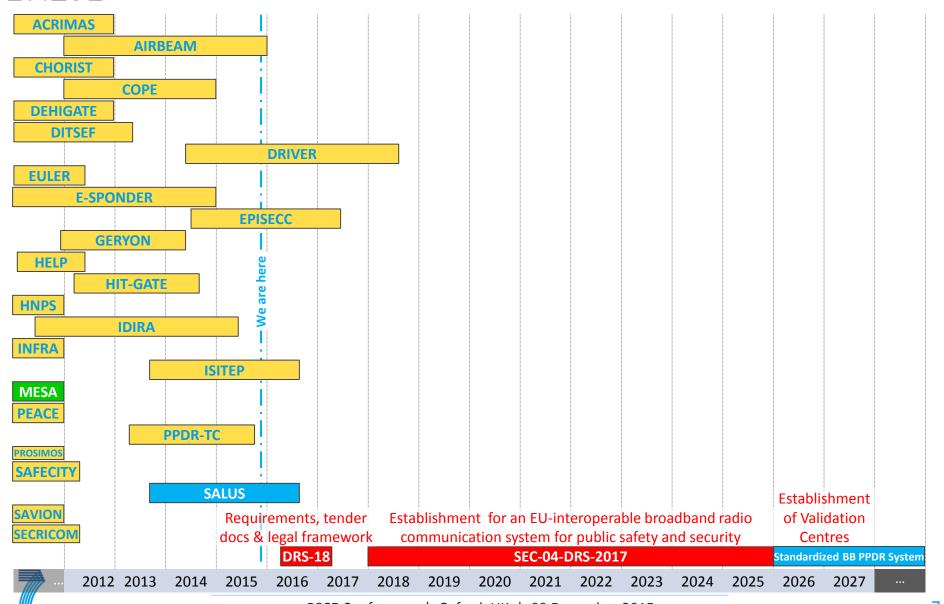




SEVENTH FRAMEWORK

The Past, Present and Future

European research (sample) for nextgen PPDR communication systems





{expected support for legacy PMR}

1 slide





Expected support for legacy PMR

TETRA

- ETSI seems to have <u>no plans</u> to develop a new technology standard for use by large traditional PMR user organisations.
- TETRA networks are expected to be available for at least another 15 years, thereby ensuring a very good return on investment for user organisations as well as manufacturers and suppliers
- TETRA is expected to continue to evolve beyond Release 1 and Release 2 to provide additional enhancements as driven by user needs, technology innovations and other parallel standard developments.

TETRAPOL

- TETRAPOL, <u>due to legal commitment</u>, is also expected to be available for at least another 15-20 years
- A <u>converged solution</u> between TETRAPOL and TETRA still could be possible, but this would require:
 - Spectrum harmonisation
 - 'Affordable' set of patent license fees
 - Single terminal chipset ecosystem

NOTE: TETRAPOL is currently deployed in 85 networks across 35 countries and represents more than 1.85 million users @www.tetrapol.com





{LTE: the *nextgen* PPDR communication technology} 2 slides





LTE: the nextgen PPDR communication technology

LTE Market status – October 13, 2015

LTE Market Status

GSA's Evolution to LTE report – OCTOBER 13, 2015

692 operators investing in LTE in 181 countries

- 657 operator commitments in 177 countries
- 35 pre-commitment trials in 4 more countries

442 commercially launched LTE or LTE-Advanced networks in 147 countries

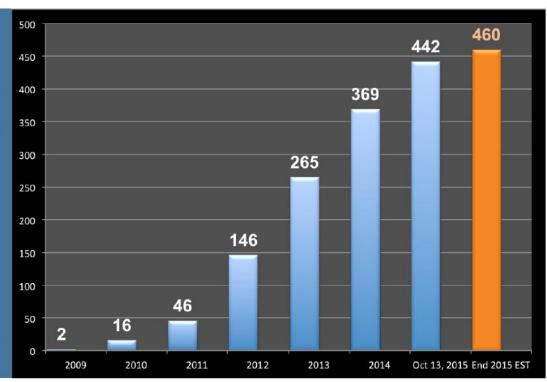
incl. 62 LTE TDD (TD-LTE) launched in 37 countries

GSA forecasts 460 commercially launched LTE networks by end 2015

3,253 LTE user devices announced (GSA - June 2015)

755 million LTE subscriptions globally: Q2 2015

© GSA www.gsacom.com



LTE network commercial launches: 2009 - 2015

From ECC Report 218 (published on October 2015):

"The PPDR user community has stated that PPDR, from a technical standard point of view, wants to be part of the global LTE ecosystem because of several advantages including more choice of terminals, lower prices, roaming with commercial networks and long term further developments"





SALUS vision on LTE for PPDR communications

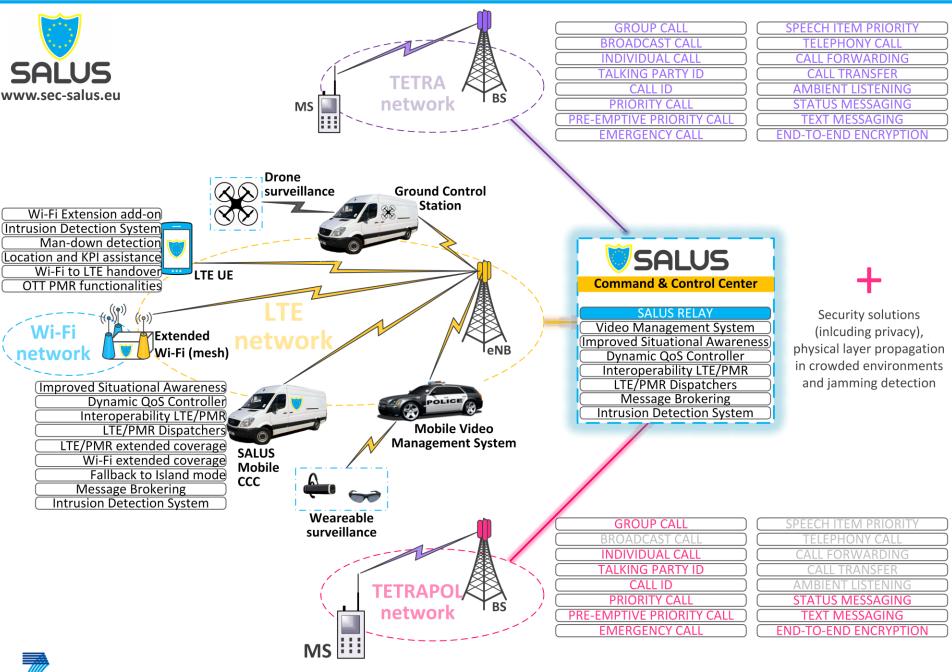
- LTE can be deployed in a large range of spectrum bands starting from 450 MHz up to 3.8 GHz (450, 800, 1800, 2600, 3800)
- LTE has been selected by major PPDR end-users associations such as the Association of Public Safety Communications Officials (APCO) and the TETRA + Critical Communications Association (TCCA) to be the follower technology of existing narrowband specialised voicecentric systems
- LTE does <u>not</u> provide mission critical communication functionalities <u>yet</u>
- It is envisaged that first mission-critical LTE systems will be available from 2018
 - After 3GPP Release 13, additional enhancements will be defined
- It is also to be noted that some non-European suppliers (Huawei and ZTE) are offering today <u>proprietary</u> solutions with a subset of the features (especially the PTT and pre-emption). However, these solutions are not in-line with the 3GPP standard)



{SALUS technologies}

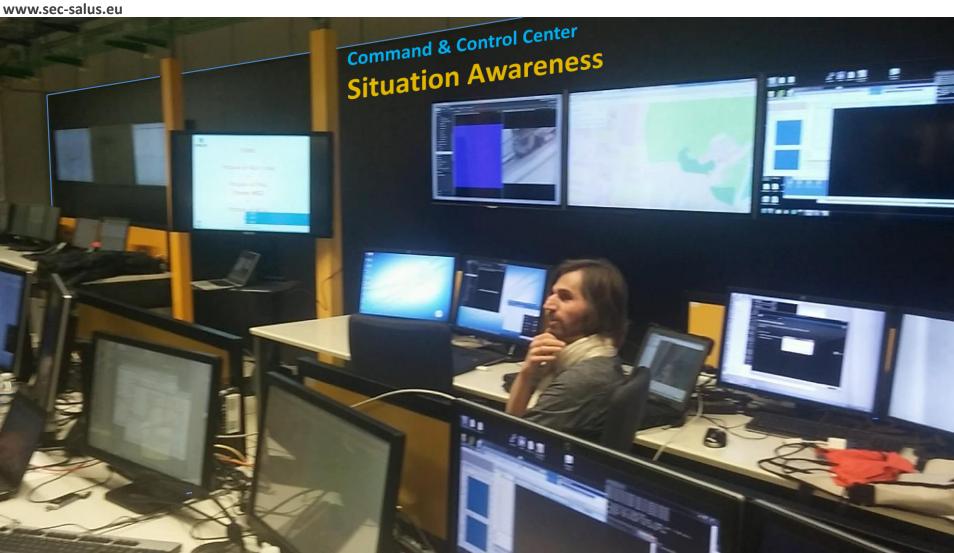
8 slides







SALUS Command & Control Center



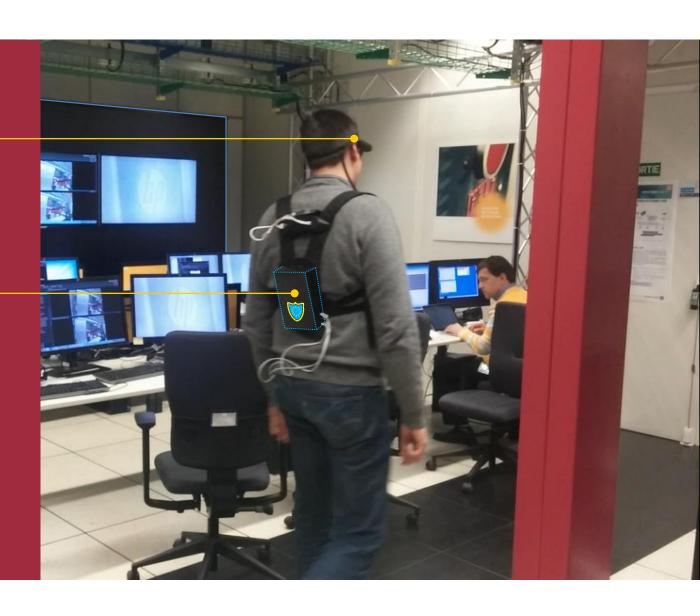




SALUS Command & Control Center

Weareable camera •

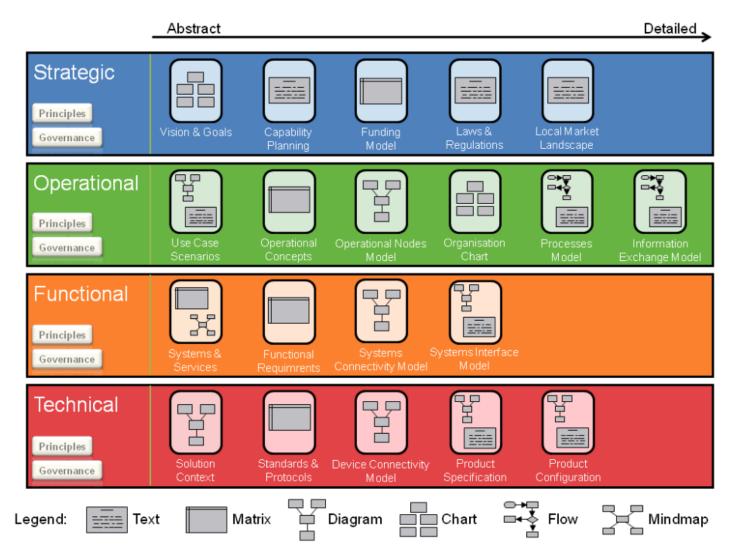
SALUS weareable Communications's hub (1st prototype)







Enterprise Architecture







PPDR Enterprise Architecture and SALUS

Capabilities

Force Management **Force Protection**

Force Protection is the ability to protect own forces from different threats.

Force Management **Asses Adversary Cource of Action**

Capability that enables an organization or a part of the organization based on an actual context to estimate the near future actions of dedicated adversaries This capability is heavily dependent on:

- an actual situation awareness
- · knowledge on behavioral patterns of the adversary under
- consideration (Intel on adversary)

Identification

notes

Capability of an organization to

give observed objects an identity. Identification could be the result of single source

intelligence or multi source

intelligence.

· Adversary reconnaissance

Capability that enables an organization of a part of the organization based on an actual context to estimate the near future events of an evolving crisis.

Asses Crisis Development

Public Protection

notes

Public Protection is the

ability to protect public

from different threats.

- This capability is heavily dependent on: an actual situation awareness
- knowledge on behavioral patterns and/or probability of occurrence of
- Terrain and crowd reconnaissance

Integrated Mission Conduction

notes

Ability enables the conduction of various mission types in cross department manne with integrated (mixed) teams in order to combine existing capabilities to the most effective and efficient way.

At the extreme it requires to some extend the handover from competencies and powers between organizational units.

Coordination and Cooperation

Ability enables organizations to organize and coordinate their efforts in order to successfully face events. C&C goes beyond pure information exchange in a sense that is enables the execution of procedures in a harmonized way. It enables the ad-hoc integration of (additional) organizational resources in planning and decision making and task execution.

Generate and Maintain Operational Situation Awareness

notes

Capability to generate an initial shared situation awareness (role-based) on the operational level and to «CapabilityDependency» refine this over mission evolvement. Includes knowledge on the own and on opposite forces. Basic capability to manage ownand opposite forces in the field especially for ad-hoc or rapidly evolving situations.

Generate and Maintain Tactical Situation Awareness

Capability to generate an initial shared situation awareness (role-based) on the tactical level and to refine this over mission evolvement. Includes knowledge on the own and on opposite forces. Basic capability to manage own- and opposite forces in the field especially for ad-hoc or rapidly evolving situations.

Efficient Intra- and Inter-Agency Information Exchage/Sharing

notes

Addresses the ability of organizations (agencies) to mutually provide information depending on mission needs in as seamless, timely and secure manner.

«CapabilityDependency»

Provide Access to Common Information Infrastructure Services

«CapabilityDependency»

«CapabilityDependency»

PPDR organizations shall have the ability to deploy and operate a nodes which provide common information (and infrastructure) services for all participating organizations (and

«CapabilityDependency:

sub-organizations)/agencies in intra- or inter-agency PPDR-missions abstracting the underlying technical (communication) infrastructure.

Provide Communication Connectivity

notes

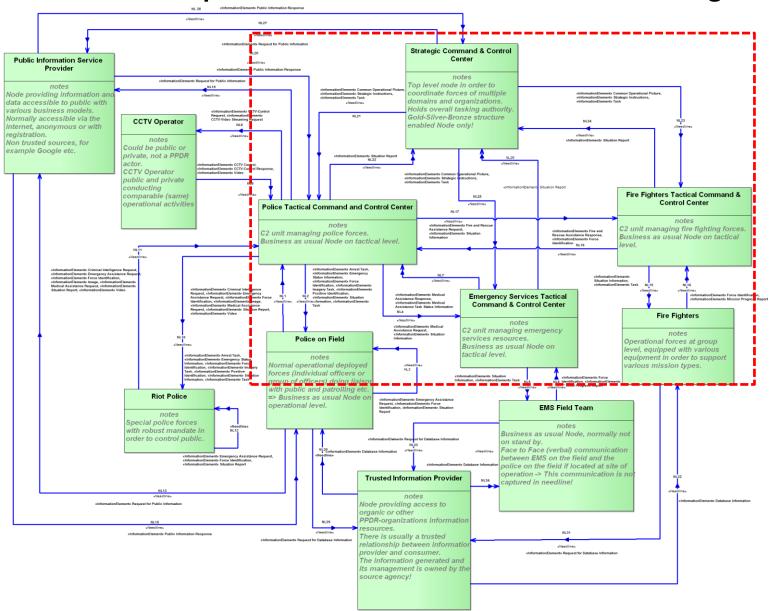
PPDR organizations shall have the ability to deploy and operate a node providing communication connectivity for all participating organizations (and sub-organizations)/agencies in intraor inter-agency PPDR-missions abstracting the underlying communication infrastructure.





PPDR Enterprise Architecture and SALUS

Operational Nodes and Information Exchange Needs

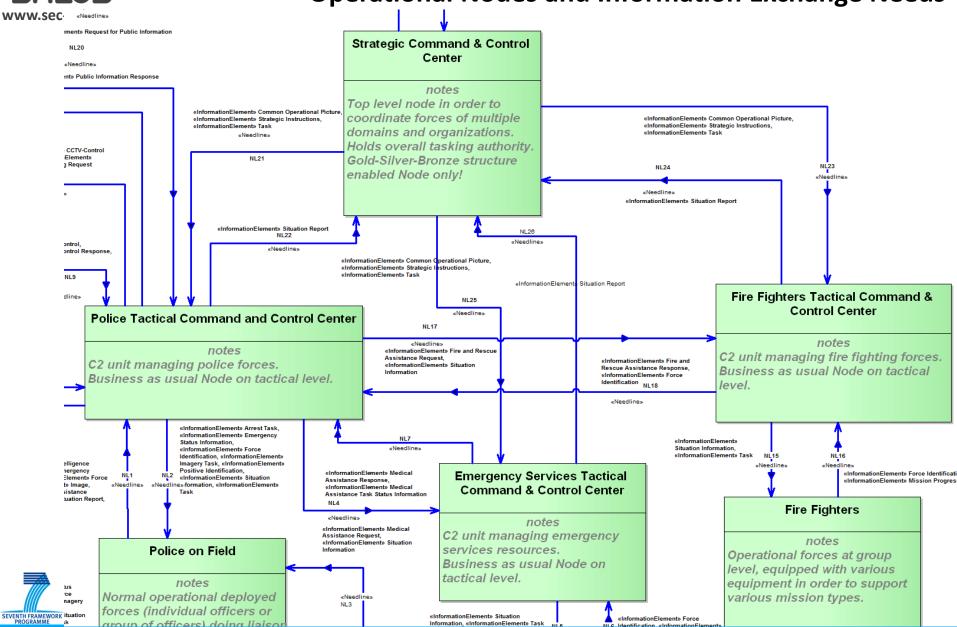






PPDR Enterprise Architecture and SALUS

Operational Nodes and Information Exchange Needs





SALUS Techno-Economic Tool

- The goal is to help PPDR organizations on choosing the best roadmap towards the nextgen PPDR system.
- The tool takes into account input parameters associated with LTE, Wi-Fi, coverage area and their interworking with existing TETRA and TETRAPOL system.
- The tool determines the Capital Expenditure (CAPEX), Operational Expenditure (OPEX) and the Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) indexes for a period of pre-defined number of years.
- The tool will be made available soon;







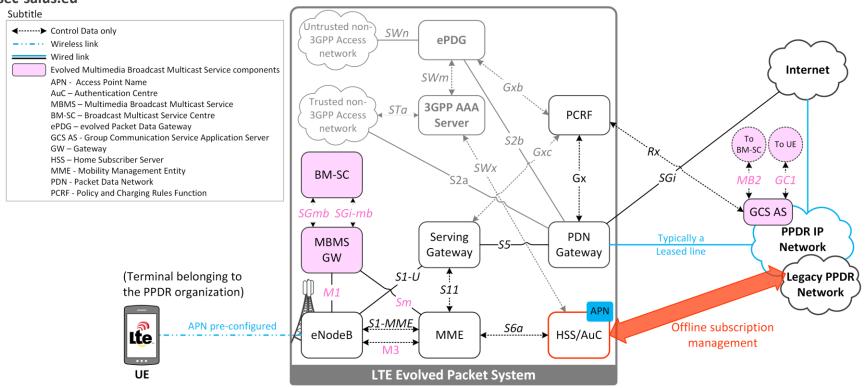
{medium and long term (co-existing) operating scenarios} 5 slides





Medium and Long Term Operating Scenarios

Migration roadmap: phase 1 - Non-mission critical cooperation with commercial LTE



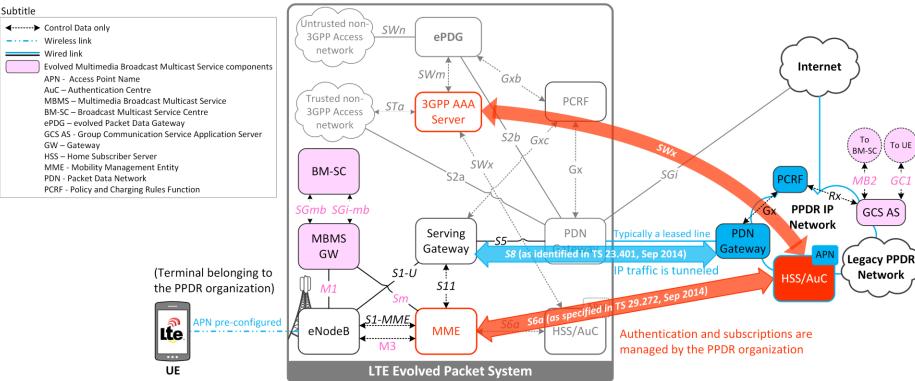
- Legacy PPDR networks are expected to be converted (medium term) into all-IP network at the transport level between the terrestrial components
- A separate mobile terminal (user equipment) for LTE access is needed
- The authentication procedures and subscriptions are fully controlled by the LTE commercial operator
- PPDR organizations do not have any control over the LTE network (e.g. outages)
- Quality of Service (QoS) assurances may not be safeguarded
- network equipment may not comply with mission-critical operations





Medium and Long Term Operating Scenarios

Migration roadmap: phase 2 -PPDR organizations as Full LTE MVNOs



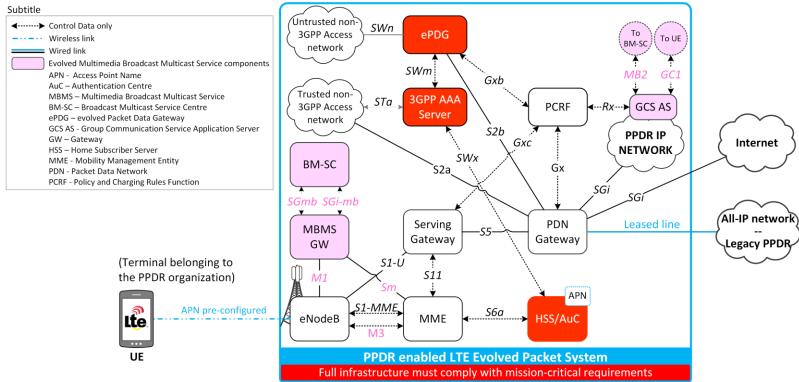
- PPDR organization (MVNO) controls authentication procedures and subscriptions
- PPDR organizations may have a single sign-on both on TETRA/TETRAPOL and LTE (even though intersystem-interfaces need to be designed)
- PPDR organizations do not have direct control over the LTE network (e.g. maintenance outages), even though this could be specified in the cooperation agreement
- Even though IP QoS mechanisms are applicable, assuring seamless operation in cross network (interdomain) scenarios is complex, hence QoS assurances may not be safeguarded
- Network equipment may not comply with mission-critical operations





Medium and Long Term Operating Scenarios

Migration roadmap: phase 3 -PPDR organizations as owners of LTE networks



- Dedicated spectrum is required
- PPDR organization has full administrative control over the network equipment (including authentication procedures and subscriptions);
- PPDR organizations may have a single sign-on both on TETRA/TETRAPOL and LTE (even though intersystem-interfaces need to be designed (SALUS);
- PPDR organization decides on timeliness of management/maintenance operations
- QoS assurances can be safeguarded, network equipment must comply with mission-critical operations;
- Broadband network is capable of supporting mission critical communications (voice + data).



Possible migration roadmaps for PPDR infrastructure

With dedicated broadband frequency

Early LTE adopters

Now

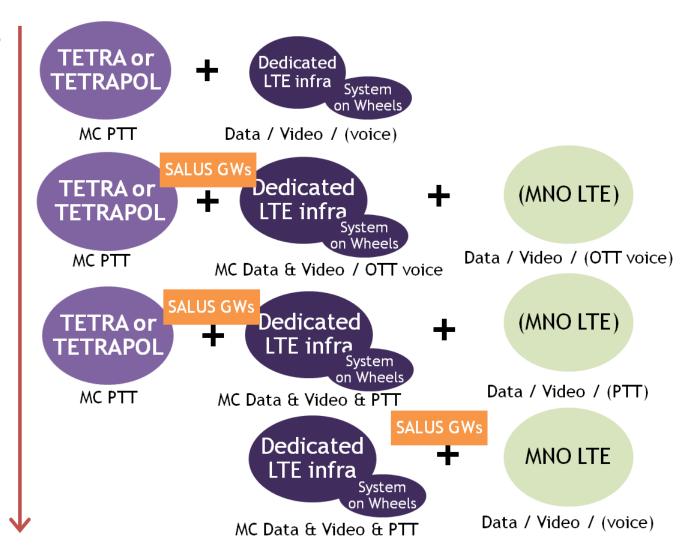
(Broadband Data Overlay)

2016/2017 (LTE/TETRA integration)

Late LTE adopters

Post 3GPP R13 (Mission Critical LTE)

End of migration (Broadband only)







Possible migration roadmaps for PPDR infrastructure

Without dedicated broadband frequency

Early LTE adopters

Now (Broadband bubbles)

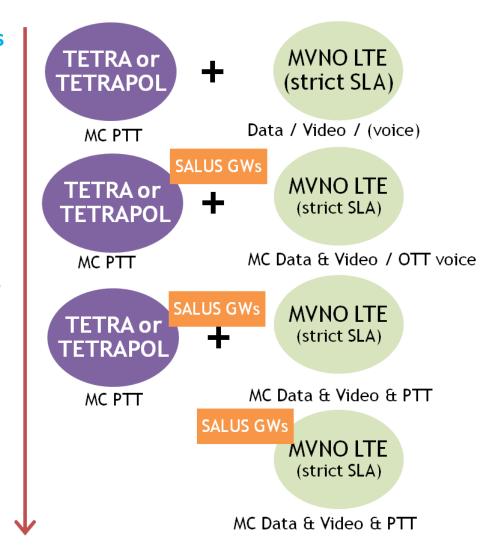
2016/2017

(LTE/TETRA integration and dedicated LTE in cities)

Late LTE adopters

Post 3GPP R13 (Mission Critical LTE -dedicated in city + MNO)

End of migration (Broadband only)







Thanks for your attention

Questions?

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