



### **Development Trend of Digital City in China**

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## Outline







# From MII to MIIT

- March, 2008. The Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) was founded.
- The new established MIIT integrated the function of :
  - The industrial management of the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC)
  - The function of the State Administration of Science Technology and Industry for National Defense (SASTIND, except for the function of nuclear power management)
  - The function of Ministry of Information Industry
  - The function of the Informatization Office of the State Council (SCITO)



#### MIIT = MII+ SCITO+ SASTIND+ Partial of NDRC



#### • The main functions of MIIT include

- -To formulate and implement industrial planning, policies and standards, monitor the daily operation of industrial sectors
- -To promote the development of key technical equipments and independent innovation, administrate the communication industry
- -To lead and promote the construction of Informatization and protect national information security
- ♦ As the industrial administrator, the main task of MIIT is:
  - -To establish planning, policies and standards
  - -To guide the industrial development
  - It will not intervene in the manufacture and operation of enterprises so as to ensure their main body status in the market.

With the establishment of MIIT, The pace to take a new path of industrialization was accelerated

# History - China Academy of Telecommunication Research

- Founded in 1956 -- China Academy of Posts & Telecommunication
- ♦ Before 1997
  - A research institution of MPT, the government and the monopolizing operator as well in China at that time;
  - Responsible for
    - Technical support to telecom operation;
      - Designing and planning telecom networks nationwide in China;
      - Telecom technical standards;
    - Advisory research in economy and policy field for the government ;
    - Telecom system and equipment testing and certification;

#### Today

- A state owned advisory research organization; Working for:
  - Strategy and policy research and consulting for Chinese government
  - consulting services to industries;
  - Research on telecom technical standards;
  - ICT system and equipment testing and certification;
- 5 Institutes and 1 testing lab group in Beijing, 3 local branches in Shanghai, Shenzhen, and Chongqing
- Over 1400 employees









## What we have done

There are more than 1,400 staff, with 85% in research and technical staff. This is a telecom research team with rational knowledge structure, optimized age structure, high academic level and rich experience.

 Many experts from CATR are chairmen and speakers in ITU study groups and working groups, and play important roles in the fields of 3G, mobile data service, IP and optical communications.

 ◆CATR has set up long-term cooperation with famous telecom manufacturers and operators as well as test organizations in the world. Only in 2009 two
 EU regulators (OFCOM, CMT ) have joined this army.







## Outline







# Market statistics in 2008





#### Broadband grows steadily, xDSL still dominant



In 2008, broadband users has surpassed 80 millions, while by the end of Oct 2009, 100 million BB subs have been born.

During 2002 to 2007, the average growth rate of Broadband users in China is 82.8%
 xDSL is the mainstream access technology. In 2009, The xDSL proportion is still over 80%.





#### **Telecom Industry has entered Adjustment Stage**

### Fixed line business will accelerate to decline

•with the acceleration of the substitution of the mobile, more costumers would abandon their fixed line;

#### Mobile business is half way to maturate

•Mobile penetration rate has reached 50%

•14 cities' mobile penetration rate have been over 50%; Beijing and Shanghai's penetration rate have been over 100%;

•The average penetration of the East is 68%; 39.3% for the North; 38.8% for the central .

#### Broadband is about to take off

•The penetration of broadband is still quite low; the population penetration is below 10%. This figure is especially low in the rural area;

•The price of PC is declining;

### Value-added service is still complementary

 According to international experience, Voice service is the dominant service in 3G era TELESEM Operators Reconstruction and Issue of 3G Licenses



The restructuring and the issuance of 3G license is the signal that China telecom industry has entered the integrated service and 3G era.

#### 



究院

Source: CATR, 2009 STUDY REPORT





l部电信研究院

信息1

China Academy of Telecommunication Research of MII



## Outline







#### A Symbol of city informatization, Gvt as an sponsor



#### New city management system make things easier!



Source: CATR, 2009 STUDY REPORT



工业和信息化部电信研究院 China Academy of Telecommunication Research of MIT



#### Traditional Operators have not been active in the building of digital city



#### Users is not trained to pay for digital city service



Source: CATR, 2009 STUDY REPORT





### 1、Wi-Fi技术的成熟和终端的大量迅速普及

#### 2、运营宽带无线接入网络的门槛降低



# USA is the Market Leader of Wireless City

- 全球有接近600个城市已经或准备建设"无线城市",其中半数以上在美国。现 在欧洲、亚太乃至一些发展中国家的"无线城市"也开始逐渐增多。
- 美国是全球拥有"无线城市"最多的国家,截至2007年3月,已经有176个"无线 城市",并且有164个城市准备或计划建设"无线城市"。
- 尽管无线城市在全球各大城市都开始得到应用,但目前还没有看到一个可以 盈利的案例,其未来发展前景不明朗。
- 自2007年下半年开始,美国无线城市发展出现倒退现象,很多无线城市还因资金不足被迫关闭。







#### 有两种覆盖方式,一种是广覆盖,但覆 盖深度有限,如中国台北;另一种是深 层覆盖,但覆盖范围相对有限,如美国 费城。

- ◆ 案例一:中国台北
  - 开始时间: 2004年
  - 用户数: 30万
  - AP数量: 4000多个
  - 覆盖范围: 134平方公里
  - 效果:覆盖效果差,用户体验不佳

#### ◆ **案例二:美国**费城

- 开始时间: 2005年
- 用户数:总用户5053个,其中908
   个付费用户
- AP数量: 42个AP/平方英里
- 覆盖范围: 15平方英里
- 效果:远远超出预算,2008年5月 该项目宣布终止。

#### 表: 中国台北无线城市覆盖情况

	完成時 程	主要範圍	累計 人口覆蓋率	AP數	
第一期	2004/9/7   2005/1/31	30個捷運站及其周 邊150公尺。	<b>20%</b> (約52萬人)	507	
第二期	2005/2/1   2005/12/3 1	剩餘捷運站體及市 中心區域(約28.2 平方公里)。	<b>50%</b> (約130萬人)	2,020	
第三期	2006/1/1   2006/7/31	臺北市各行政區人 口密集區(約134 平方公里)。	<b>90%</b> (約236萬人)	4,000	





#### Four Business Models in the operation of Wireless City







#### Four Business Models in the operation of Wireless City



# What's favored model for Wireless City ?

ISP model has the most brilliant future, while government dominated model has the least



市场前景

业机信息化部用信册究院

China Academy of Telecommunication



## Outline









More than 10 cities in China are preparing for Wireless City





### **TD-SCDMA** has been chosen to build up Wireless City







2008年8月22日,厦门市人民政府第41次常务会议审议并通过了使用TD-SCDMA/HSDPA技术建设"无线城市"的决议。
2008年8月28日,厦门市人民政府与中国移动福建公司签订了"无线城市"合作备忘录。
2008年9月8日,厦门"无线城市"项目在会展中心正式开通。



定位:"无线政务"、"无线产业"、"无线生活"
业务:城市工地噪音远程监控、移动城管监控、无线港口、公共交通监控、应急指挥视频通信、市民健康系统、掌上110服务等应用。
门户网站已经有43家政府部门一级网站接入,涵盖了市政府、公安、旅游、人事、医疗、海洋渔业等部门。



### Five Main Characteristics for Chinese Wireless City

ISP model has the most brilliant future, while government dominated model has the least

➤Government drives for competitiveness

➢Wimax+ Wlan picked as main technology, TD rise to be partner.

Social providers act as leading role,telecos are realizing to join this contest.

➤The first application is to provide free public information. ISP service can be provided in charge.

No clear business model can be found to be successful.

"无线城市"主要是
指以满足地方政府
信息化需求为出发
点,利用宽带无线
通信技术所构建的
覆盖城市主要地区
的通信网络,为政
府、企业、公众提
供信息化服务。

- 无线城市目标是满足地方政府的信息 化。提供的业务以政府和行业应用为 主,应用场景多样,例如视频监控、 移动监控、信息化应用等。
- 无线城市建设方式可以分为两种:依 托公网、或者新建。
- 依托公网的无线城市一般由基础运营 商承建,采用蜂窝移动通信技术、 WLAN接入等。
- 新建网络一般由新兴运营商承建,采 用WLAN、固定无线接入技术、宽带 无线接入技术。覆盖以区域覆盖为主 ,不以追求城市区域内的无缝覆盖以 及跨城市漫游为目标。





Technology should be combined with urgent demand



## **Development Trend for Wireless City**







Development Trend for Wireless City

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Wireless city can be considered as emerging service.



## Possible Proposals to push forward wireless city.

- 出台《无线城市技术指导意见》或《无线城市 技术参考标准》,作为各地无线城市技术选择 的参考和重要依据。
  - 无线城市的定义与所涉及的业务,业务对网络的要求;
  - 明确不同无线技术的频率、特点、国内标准、技术演进;
  - -明确不同无线技术之间的关系;
  - -明确频率使用原则。

标准	WLAN (IEEE 802.11)	IEEE 802.16-2004 (固定WiMAX技术)	IEEE 802.16e-2005 (移动WiMAX技术)	TD-SCDMA
定位	便携个人接入	固定 backhaul 传输, 面 向中小企业或个人的固 定接入。	面向个人的移动高速数 据接入为主,其他业务为 辅。	面向个人的话音 面向个人的移动高速数 据接入
工作频段	2.4GHz/5GHz	3.5GHz	目前以 2.5GHz 设备居多	1880-1920MH 2010-2025MHz
信道带宽	22MHz	3.5MHz 1.75MHz	5MHz	1.6MHz
双工方式	TDD	FDD为主,少量设备工作 在TDD方式	TDD 为主	TDD
用户峰值速 率	54Mbps(有效速率约30M 左右)	10Mbps	15Mbps	HSDPA 理论可以达到 2.8Mb/s,HSUPA 理论 可以达到 2.2Mb/s。
覆盖范围	百米	几km(具体与发射功率 和频段有关)	几km(具体与发射功率 和频段有关)	城区约0.8~1km。城郊约 2km~3km(2G频段)
产业规模	已经形成相当规模,终端 普及性高。	平稳发展,产业规模有 限。	商用网络2008年没有大 起色,整体发展受挫。	2008年开始规模商用,已 经形成一定产业规模。
技术局限	共享频段,无QoS,覆盖 范围有限	应用场景有限,无法支持 移动视频监控业务	无可用频率	



- 为了更好地在产业上进行引导,建议在全国选定3 5个城市进行试点,在试点城市中:
  - 鼓励地方政府进行平台整合,满足公安、消防、城管、公交、交通管理等不同系统的需求。
  - 鼓励运营商根据政府需求开发业务。
  - 在不同城市利用不同的可用技术进行试点,优
     先采用自主知识产权技术。
  - 由工信部对不同城市的试点进行规范引导。
  - 在试点完成后,选取典型城市对其案例进行推 广。





