HYBRID BAND PLAN

- Focus Area D: SAS Launch, Evolution/Band Plan

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Specific examples presented for illustrative purposes only
Hybrid Band Plan

- Hybrid band plan accomplishes multiple conflicting goals simultaneously
- Excessive Complexity leads to Uncertainty
- Tier II PAL Providers require interference protection from GAA
- Allows Tier II PAL Providers the flexibility of additional Use Cases and Power Classes
Hybrid Band Plan: Band Partitions

- Tier I – Incumbent Access [Primary Status]
- Tier II – Secondary, Exclusive-use Priority Access [Secondary Status]
- Tier III – GAA [Secondary Status]
- Tier II – PA [Secondary Status]
- Tier III – GAA [Tertiary Status]
- Tiers 1 & 2 Access
- Tiers 1, 2 & 3 Access
- Tiers 1 & 3 Access

What is the right channel split?
Hybrid Band Plan Option with 100 / 20 / 30: Sub-Band Partitions A B C D E

Five Sub-Blocks: A B C D E
Fifteen TDD 10 MHz Channels
Hybrid Band Plan Option with 60 / 40 / 50: Sub-Band Partitions A B C D E

Five Sub-Blocks: A B C D E
Fifteen TDD 10 MHz Channels
Hybrid Band Plan: Pros & Cons

- Allows shrinking of exclusion zones via use of front end filtering and sub-block partitioning
- Allows timely introduction of new hardware and services while still evolving
- Allows ecosystem hardware and SAS elements and methods to evolve and mature over time
- Allows experimentation with new sharing concepts and paradigms in the Multi-Tiered portion
- Allows additional power classes and SAS management of sub-block usage
- Allows later sunsetting to initially protect Tier I and Tier II users

- Less flexible channel usage
- Less efficient channel aggregation within sub-blocks
- Additional hardware costs