

TFI Wireless Forecast

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Wireless Universe?

- Wireline Places
- Wireless Voice People
- Wireless Data Devices
- Wireless Potential All things fixed or mobile, man or machine (Now referred to as the Internet of Things)
- We now separately forecast standard connections and M2M connections

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M2M Connections Vs Standard Connections

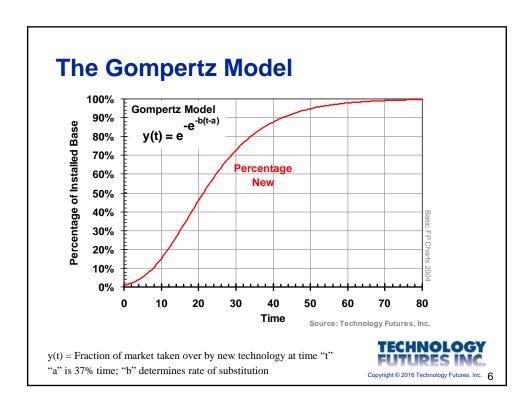
- Most M2M requires much less bandwidth.
- M2M often needs different geographic coverage.
- M2M needs low cost, low power solutions.
- Time of day usage patterns are different.
- LTE categories 1 and 0 will address these issues.



Forecast of Standard Connections

• The forecast of standard connections is based on the Gompertz Model (appropriate for primarily consumer adoptions) fitted to historical data from the CTIA dating to 1984.





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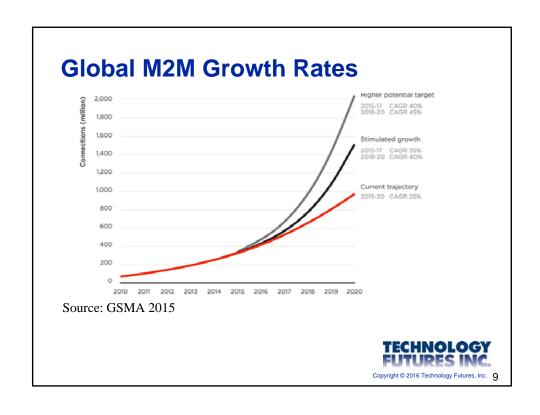
The Internet of Things includes many items that won't likely be connected to cellular network

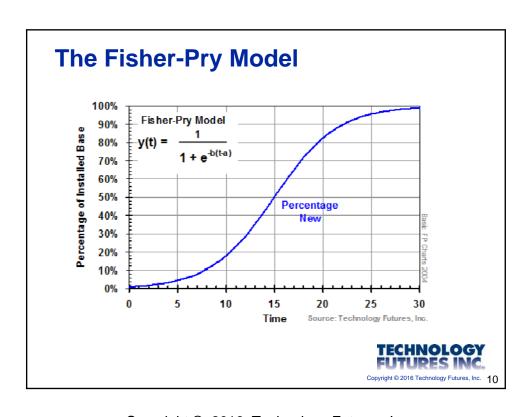
- The IoT is projected to be many billions. The items can be grouped by those that will have tags and those that will have connections (M2M). Projections for mobile M2M connections are less than 10% of IoT total.
- The GSMA estimates 20% of M2M will connect to the cellular network.
- TFI forecast is for US M2M cellular connections.

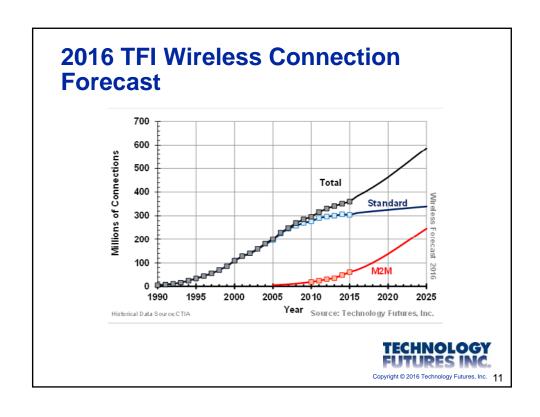


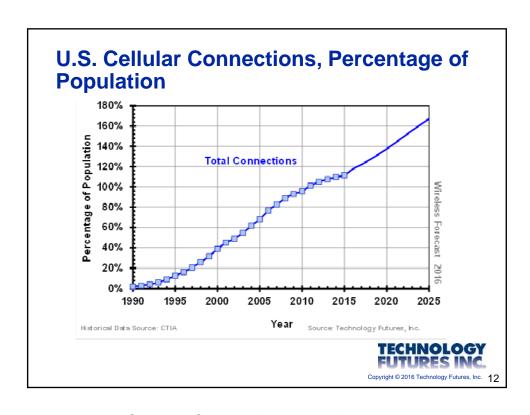
Forecast of M2M Connections

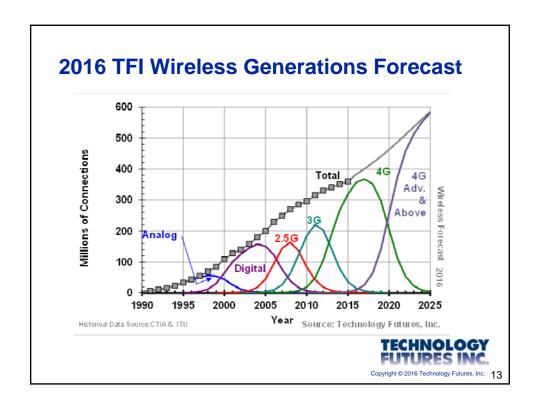
- For M2M connections, we use the Fisher Pry Model (more appropriate for business-driven adoptions) and a growth rate "r value" of 25%, consistent with the current trajectory and most conservative projection of a February 2015 GSMA paper on the growth rates of M2M.
- Historical data points are primarily from same report and TFI estimates based on combined GSMA and CTIA data. For YE 2015 the estimation is 60.5M











Two Key Drivers for New Generations

- Mobile data traffic is growing much more rapidly than connections
- Greatly improving cost/performance of newer technology



Technology Performance Improvement

 Technology performance for cellular technology is typically measured by system spectral efficiency which is defined here as Mbps/MHz/Site. This has improved very considerably over generations of equipment.



Spectra us 1%P Year	Etficie: Gen	ncy of Celluler \ Standard	Wireless Systems Max Net Bitrate/ carder/:Sp stream (Wbps)	Bandwidth Per Carrier (NHA)	Max Link El (Mbps/MHs 5150		Typical Reuse	System Efficiency (Mbze/MHz/Site)
1988	201	AMPS	0.0002	0.08	0.01		1/7	01000
1991	28	D-AMP3	963 = 2T 2 × 230.	0108	1.3		1/2	0.144
2000 2000	25 25 26	COMA 2000 Average	.013×8 T2 = 104 22 oslis	0.2 1.2288	0.32 .0078/ball.		1/3	0,173 0,172 0,163
2002 2002	2.50 2.50 2.50	GSM+2DB2 CDMA Ix PD Average	.364 (,2 typ.) 0.138	0/2 1,2388	1.92 (1.14p) 0.123		1/3	0.53 0.172 0:251
2005 2006	38 38 30	CDMR.EV-DD UMT3 Average	5:072 0:38A	1,2288 B	215 0.077		1	1.3 0.91 0.905
2007	9.50	HSDRA	21.1	3	4.22		1	4.22
2008	45	173	81.6	20)	4.08	16:32	1	16.92
2015	45	LTE.Odv	23	20	3.75	30	1	30

