



Creating Infinite
Possibilities.

Network Migration to 1.8 GHz: Operational “Spectral Analysis” Measured in nano-Hertz, a 30-Year Perspective

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AGENDA:

- ✓ Broadband Traffic Engineering – what drives network upgrades
- ✓ Downstream Tavg Growth Projections
- ✓ Network Upgrade Considerations & Initial CAPEX
- ✓ Total Cost of Ownership & Sensitivity Analysis
- ✓ Conclusions



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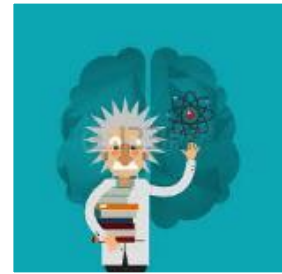
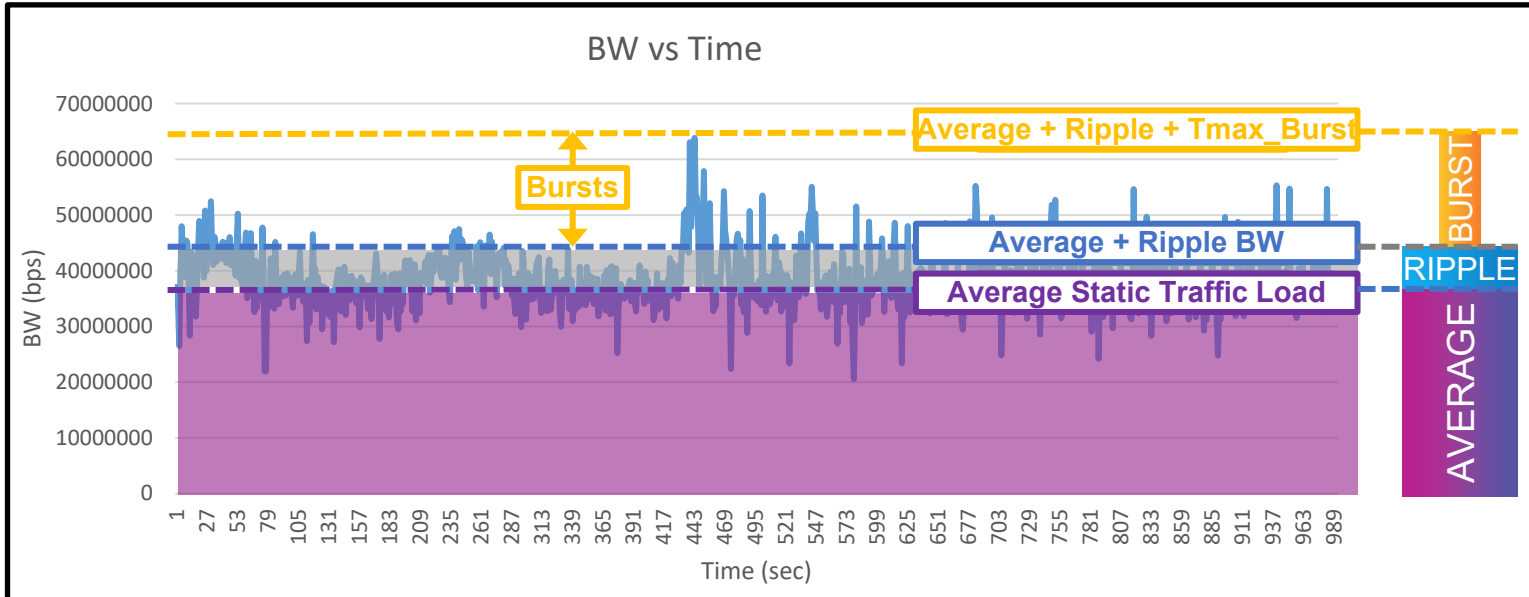
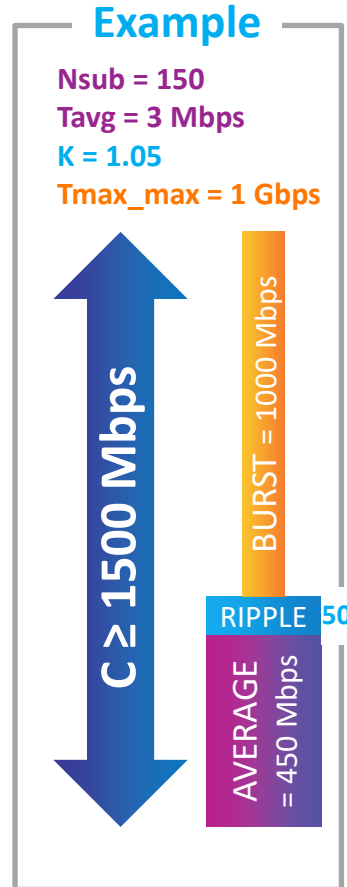
Broadband Traffic Engineering

CommScope Patented Probability-based QoE Traffic Engineering Research

Modified COMMSCOPE/CLOONAN'S CAPACITY EQUATION:
THE "BASIC" TRAFFIC ENGINEERING FORMULA (BASED ON Tmax_max):

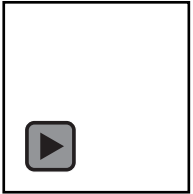
$$C \geq (N_{sub} * T_{avg}) + (K-1) * T_{max_max} + T_{max_max}$$

Required SG Bandwidth Capacity
 Peak Busy Period Average Consumption
 Peak Busy Period Ripple
 Headroom for Service Tier Burst

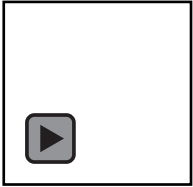


As of now:

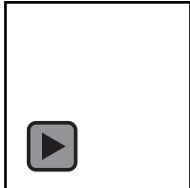
Downstream:



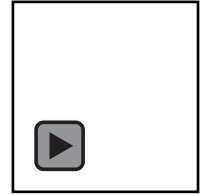
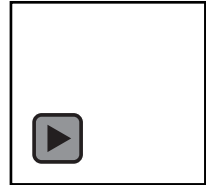
Upstream:



In the near term:



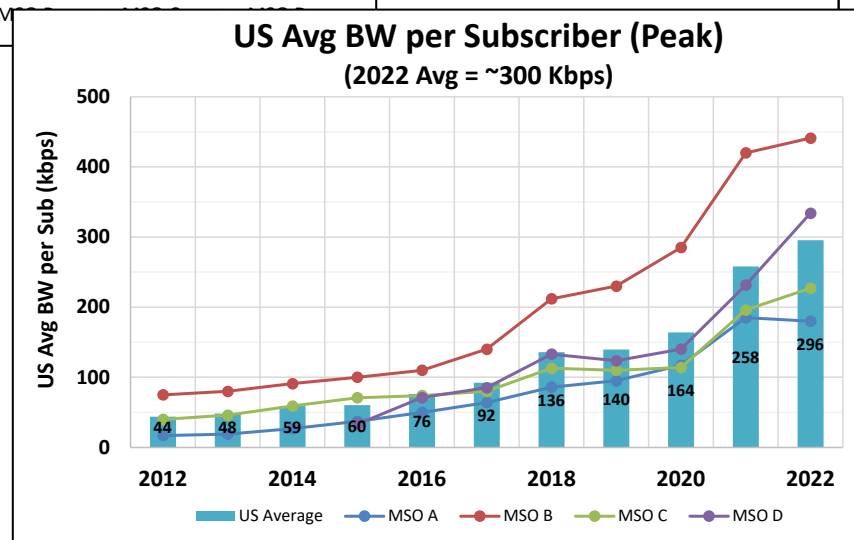
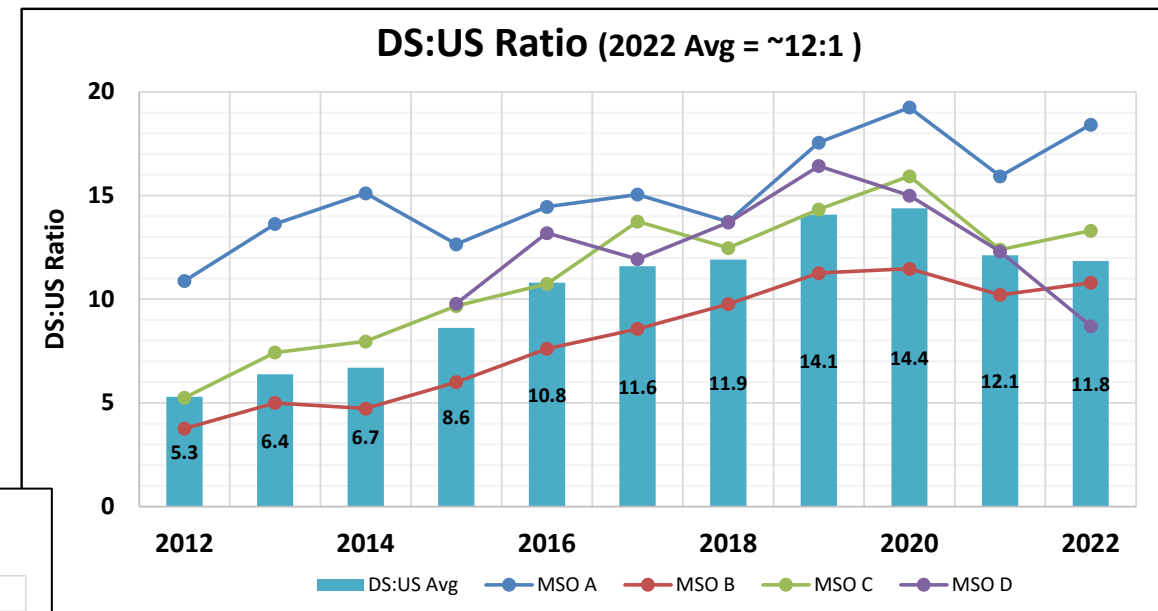
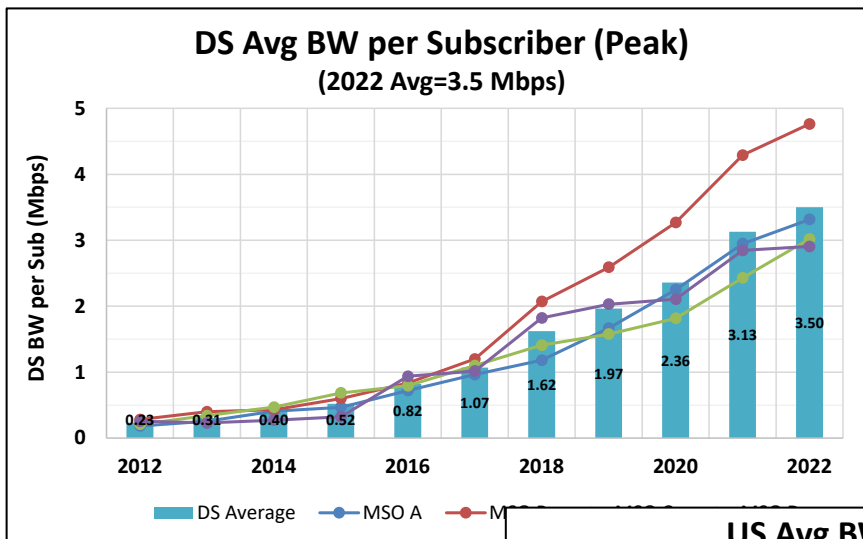
In the long term:



✓ **5,000 Mbps DS / 1,000 Mbps US** selected as Tmax_max

Broadband Subscriber Traffic Consumption – Tavg

Based on 10+ years of consistent data collection from the same 4 operators



Do Consumers need Full Symmetric BW???
No!!!! – just maybe a bit MORE Symmetric

Symmetry driven by competitive market demands



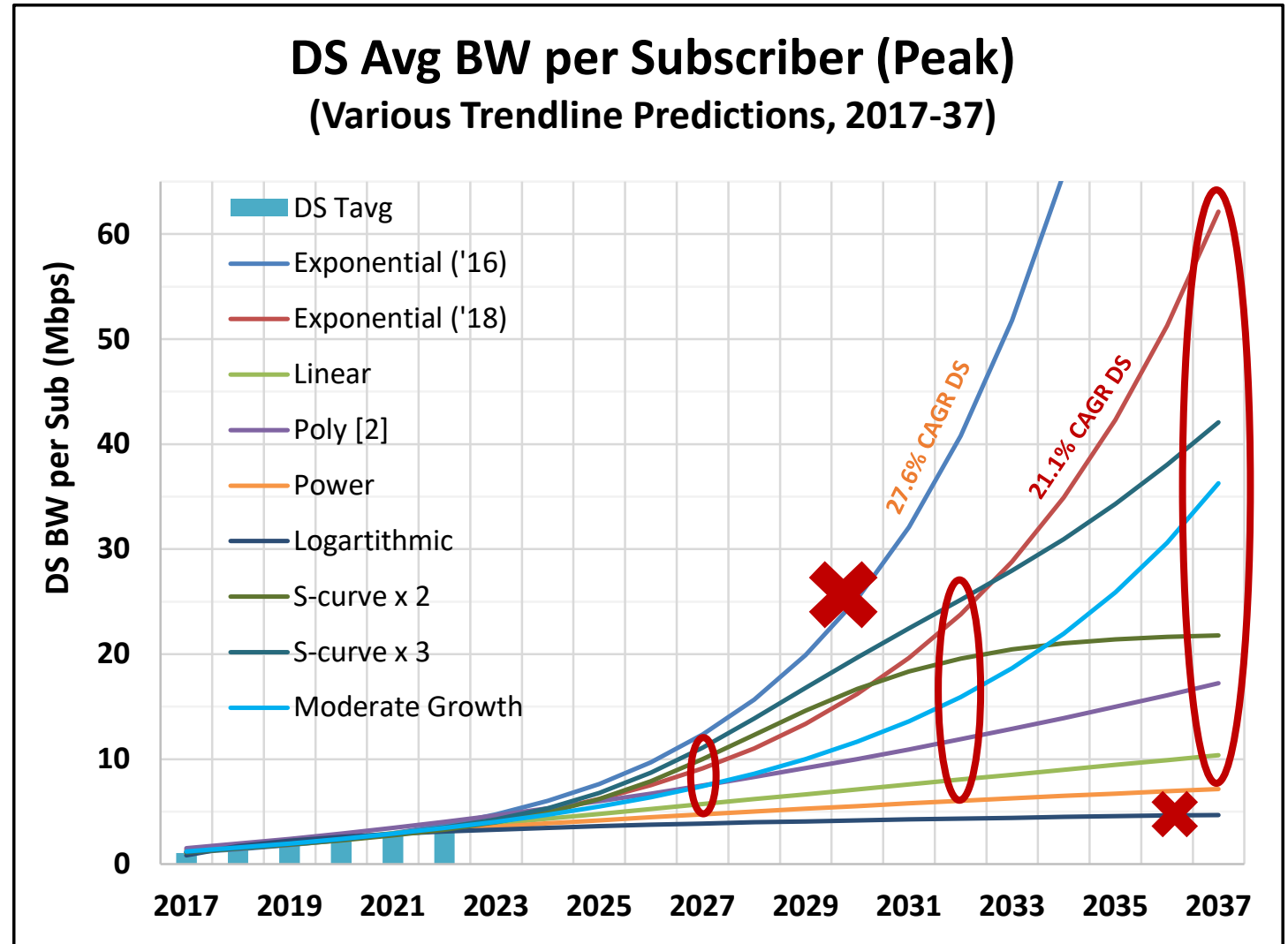
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Downstream Tavg Growth Projections

Cone of Uncertainty:

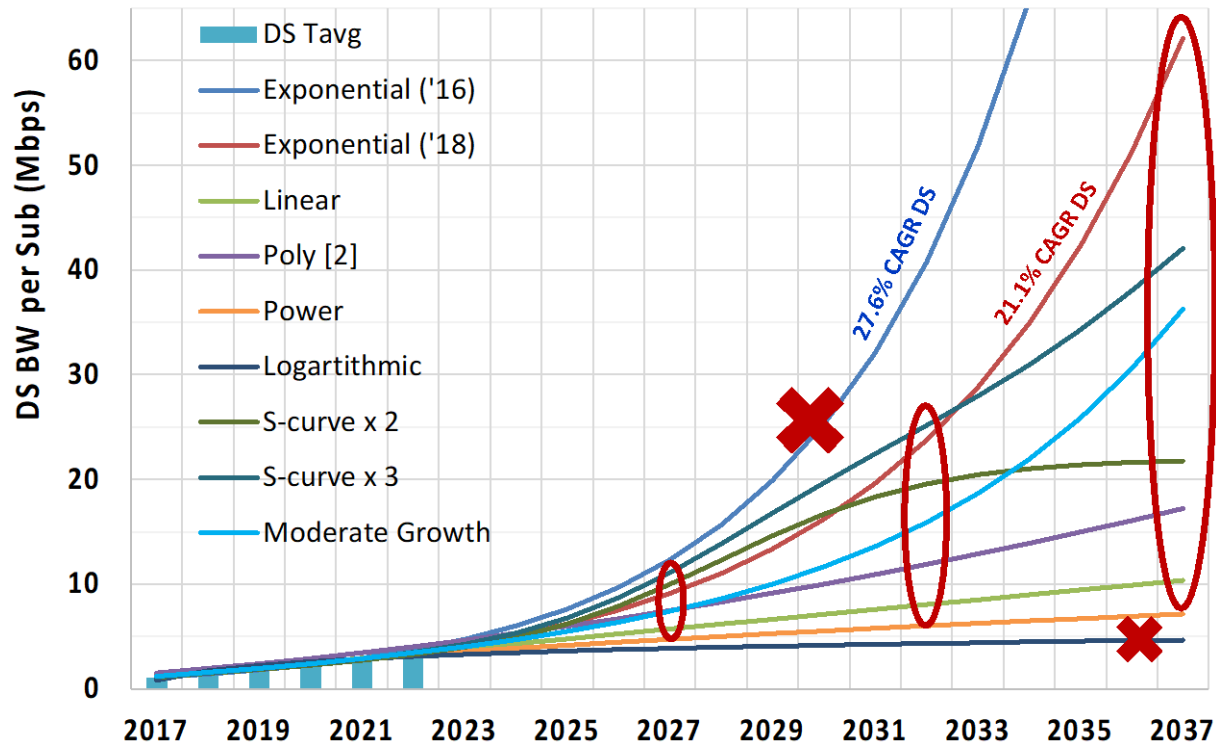
- 2027 expected DS Tavg – 5-12 Mbps range
- 2032 expected DS Tavg – 7-25 Mbps range
- 2037 expected DS Tavg – in the 8-65 Mbps range

At **21% CAGR**, DS Tavg exceeds 100Mbps by 2040
With **Linear growth**, DS Tavg exceeds 100Mbps in 200+ yrs



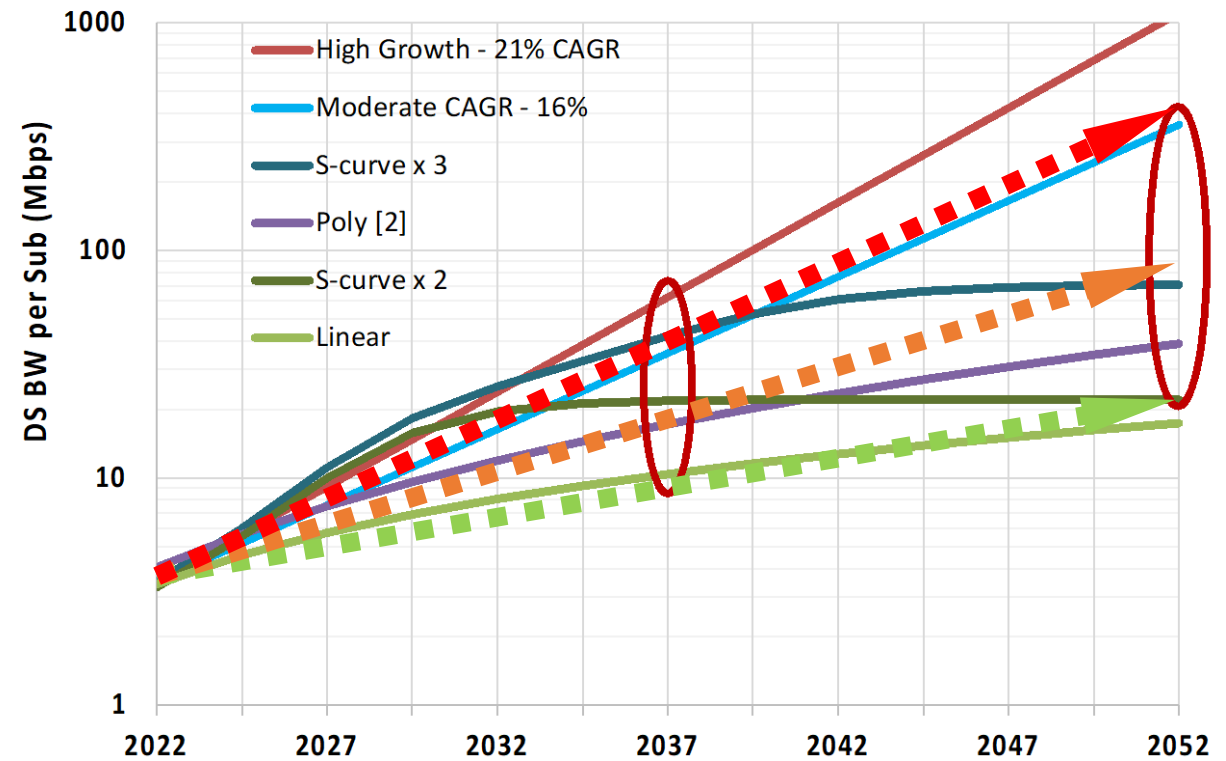
DS Tavg Projections: 2022 to 2052

DS Avg BW per Subscriber (Peak) (Various Trendline Predictions, 2017-37)



2037 DS Tavg = 8 - 65 Mbps

DS Avg BW per Subscriber (Peak) (Various Trendline Predictions, 2022-52)



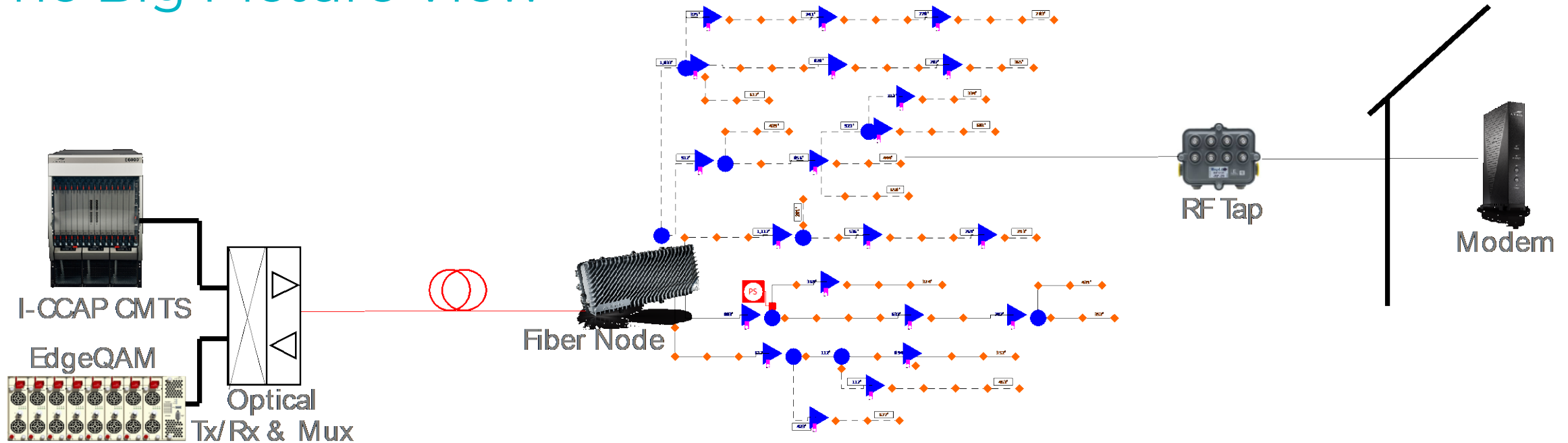
2052 DS Tavg = 20 - 350 Mbps



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Network Upgrade Considerations

The Big Picture View

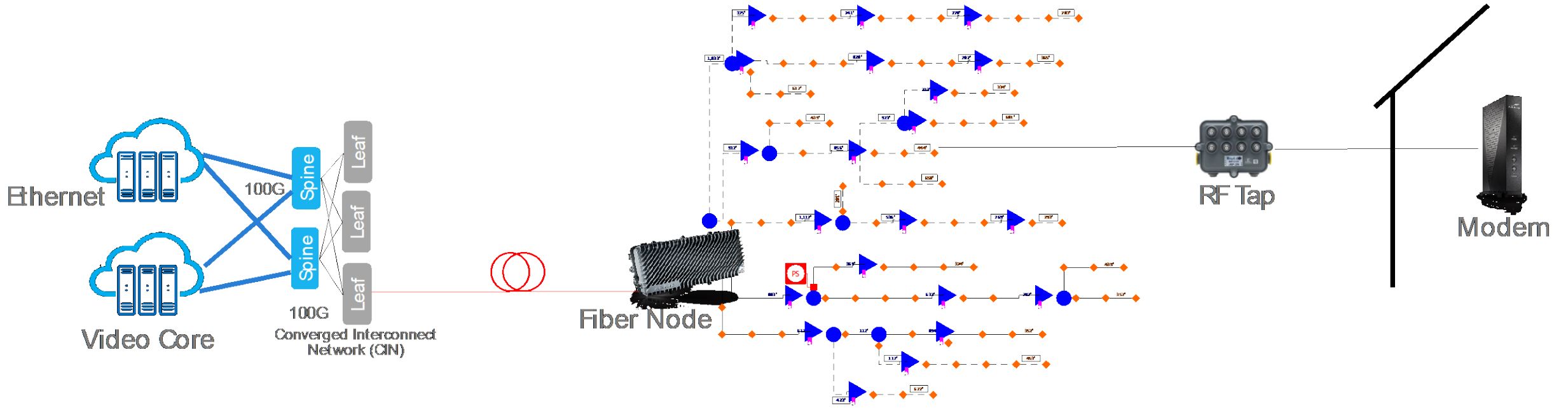


- 1 Head-End Port
- 1 Fiber Node
- 7 Bridger Amps
- 14 Line Extenders
- 100 Taps

- 4 Miles of hard-line plant
- 400 Homes Passed
- 200 Subscribers

- 100 Homes-passed per mile
- ~19 Homes-passed per amp
- 4 Homes-passed per tap
- 5.25 RF Amps per mile
- ~5 taps per RF amp

Head-end Changes for DAA D4.0 FDD Upgrade

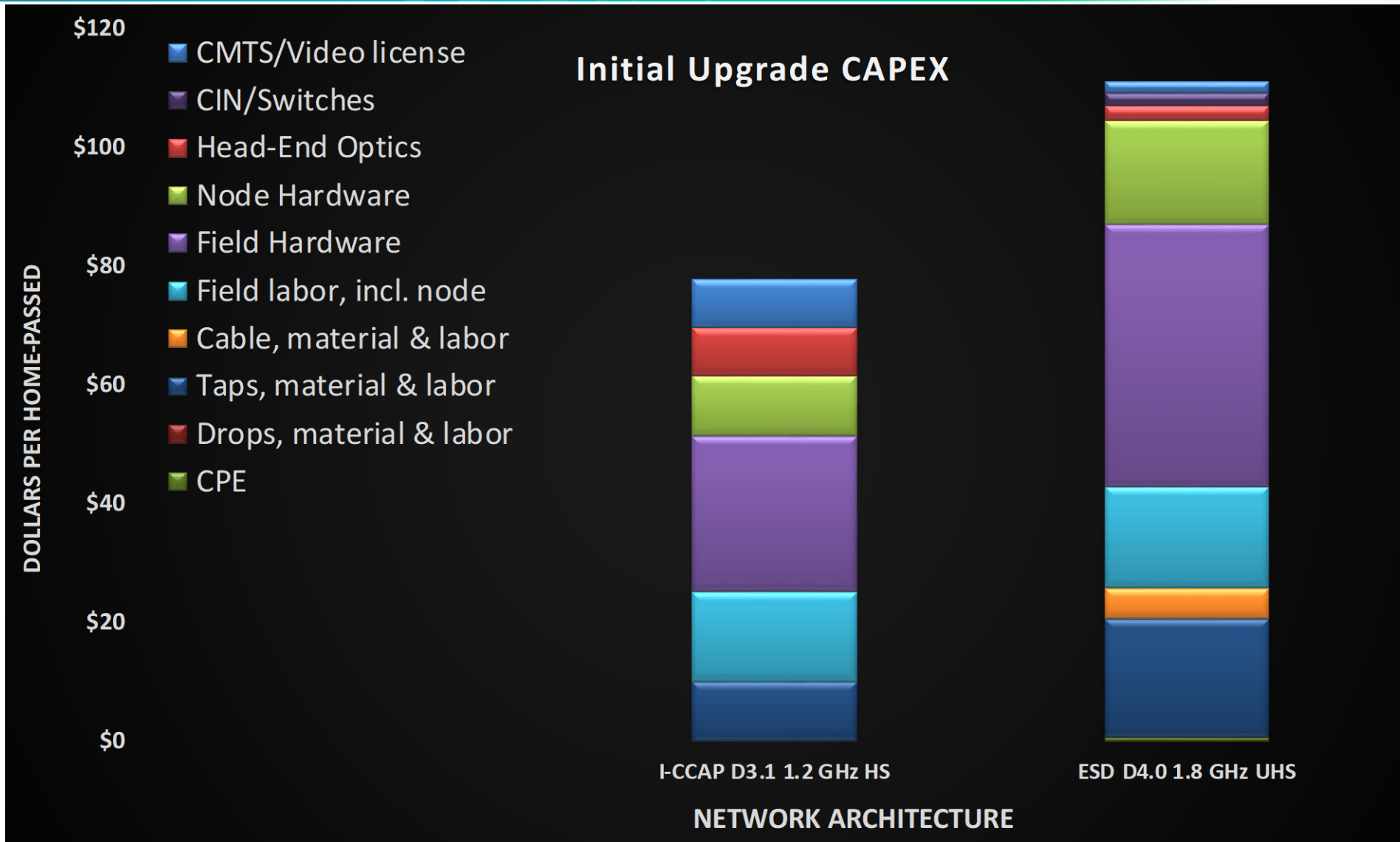


Upgrade **Upgrade*No Change Replace**

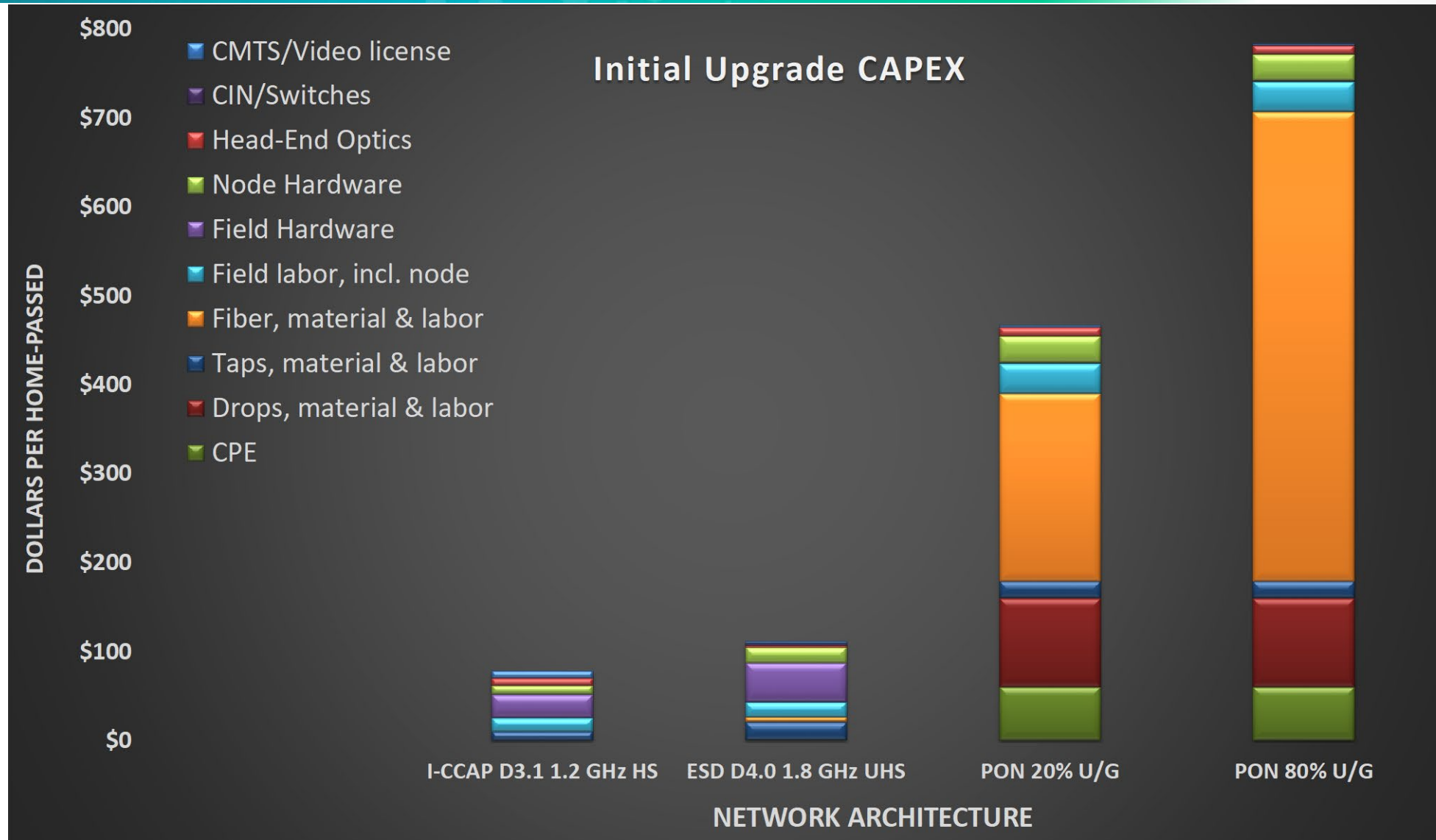


* if CM = DOCSIS 3.1 **NEW DOCSIS 4.0 CMs**

Initial Upgrade CAPEX, in \$ per home-passed



Initial Upgrade CAPEX, in \$ per home-passed

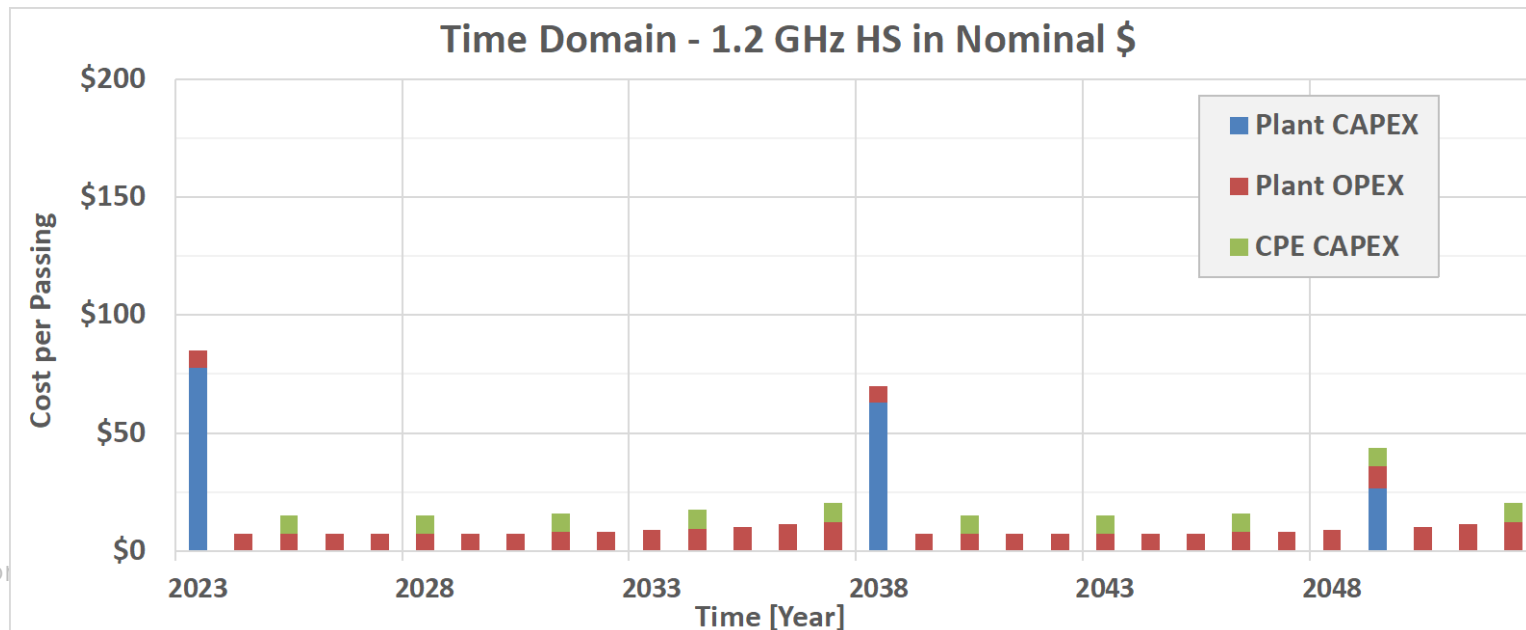
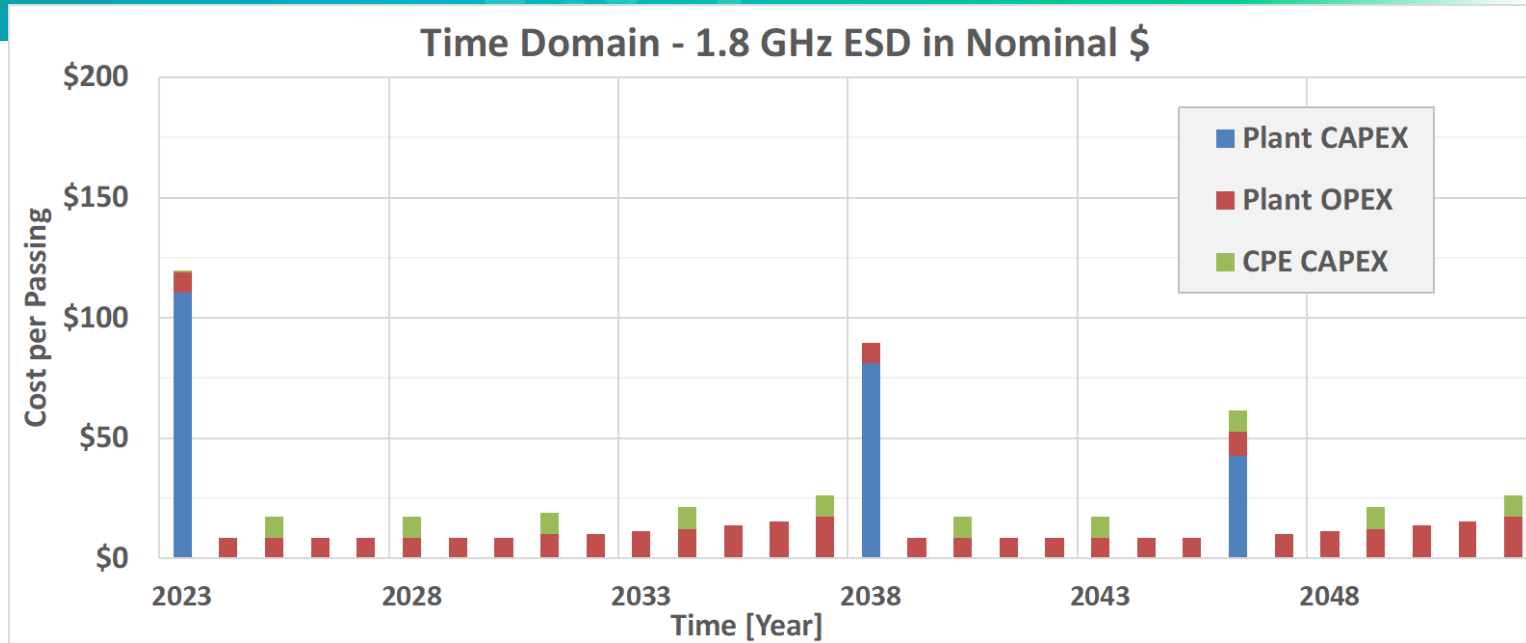




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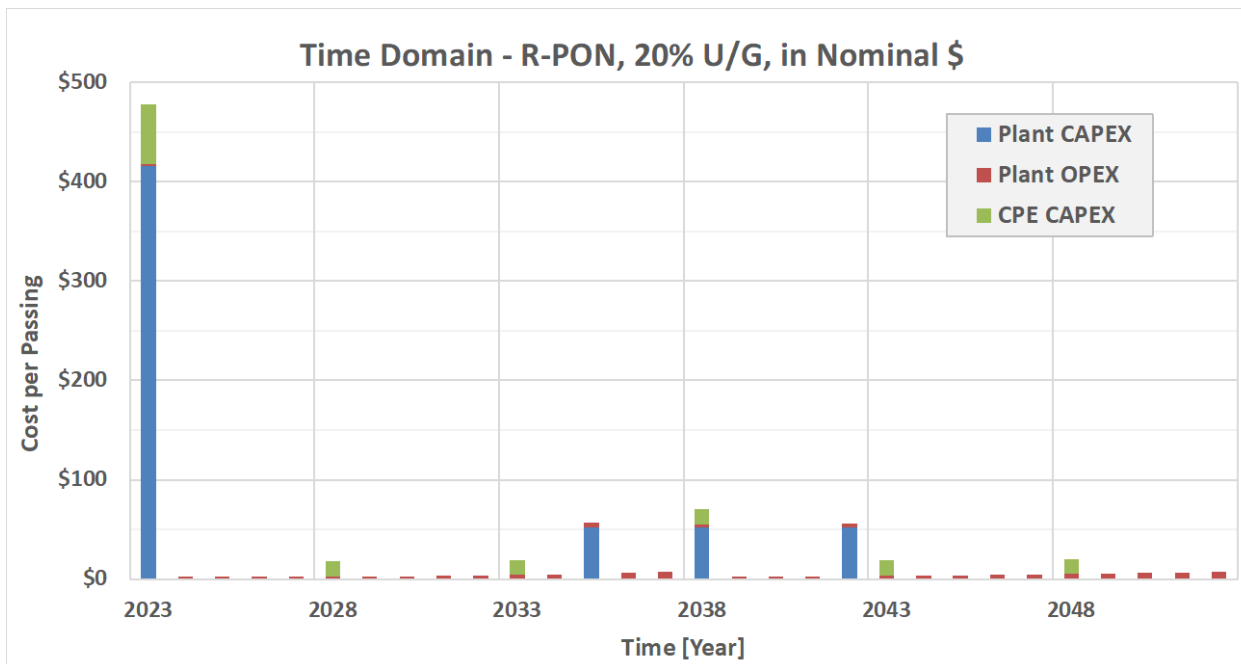
Network Upgrade CAPEX vs. Total Cost of Ownership

CAPEX & OPEX, 1.8 GHz ESD and 1.2 GHz HS upgrades

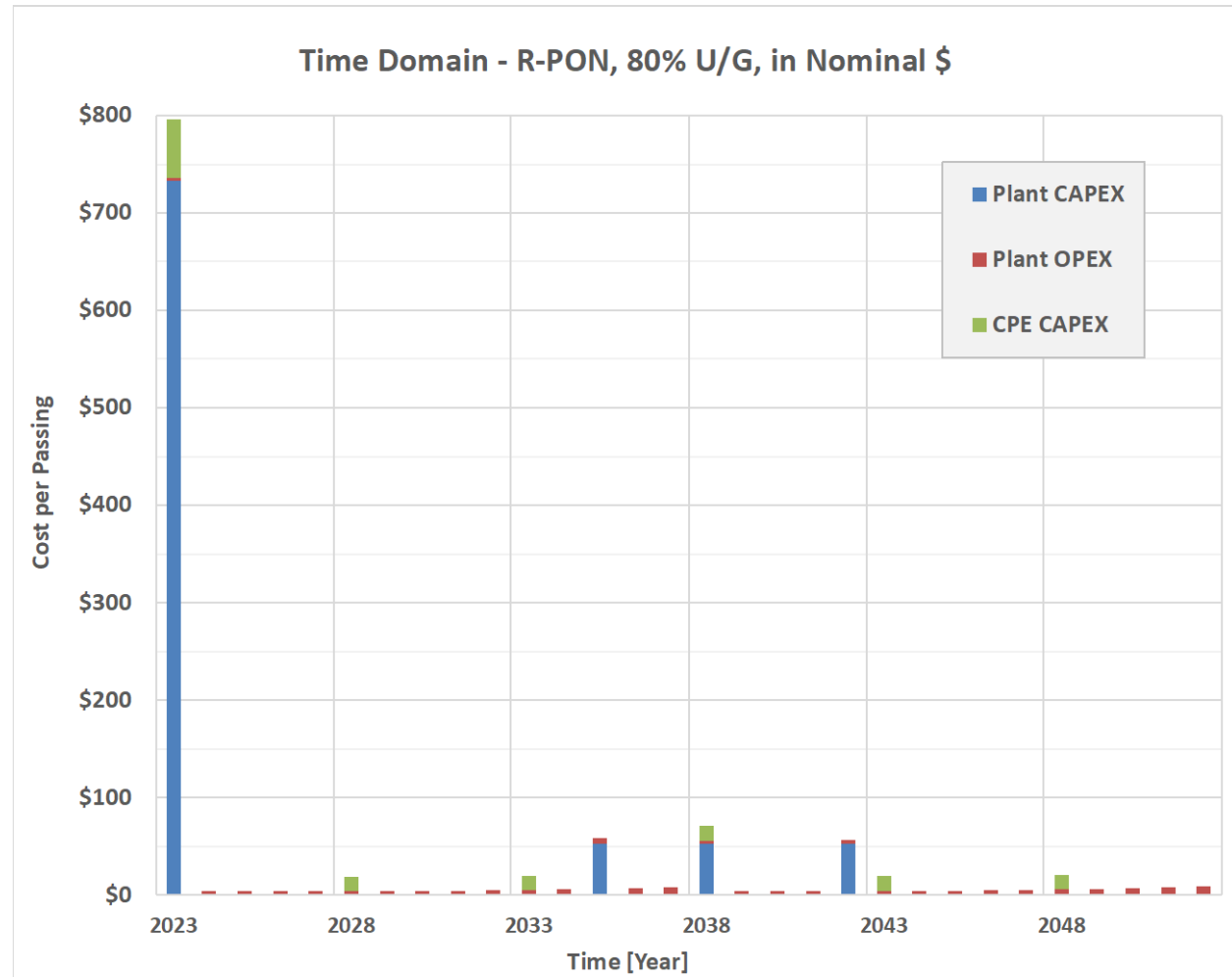


CAPEX & OPEX, 10G R-PON upgrades

Time Domain - R-PON, 20% U/G, in Nominal \$

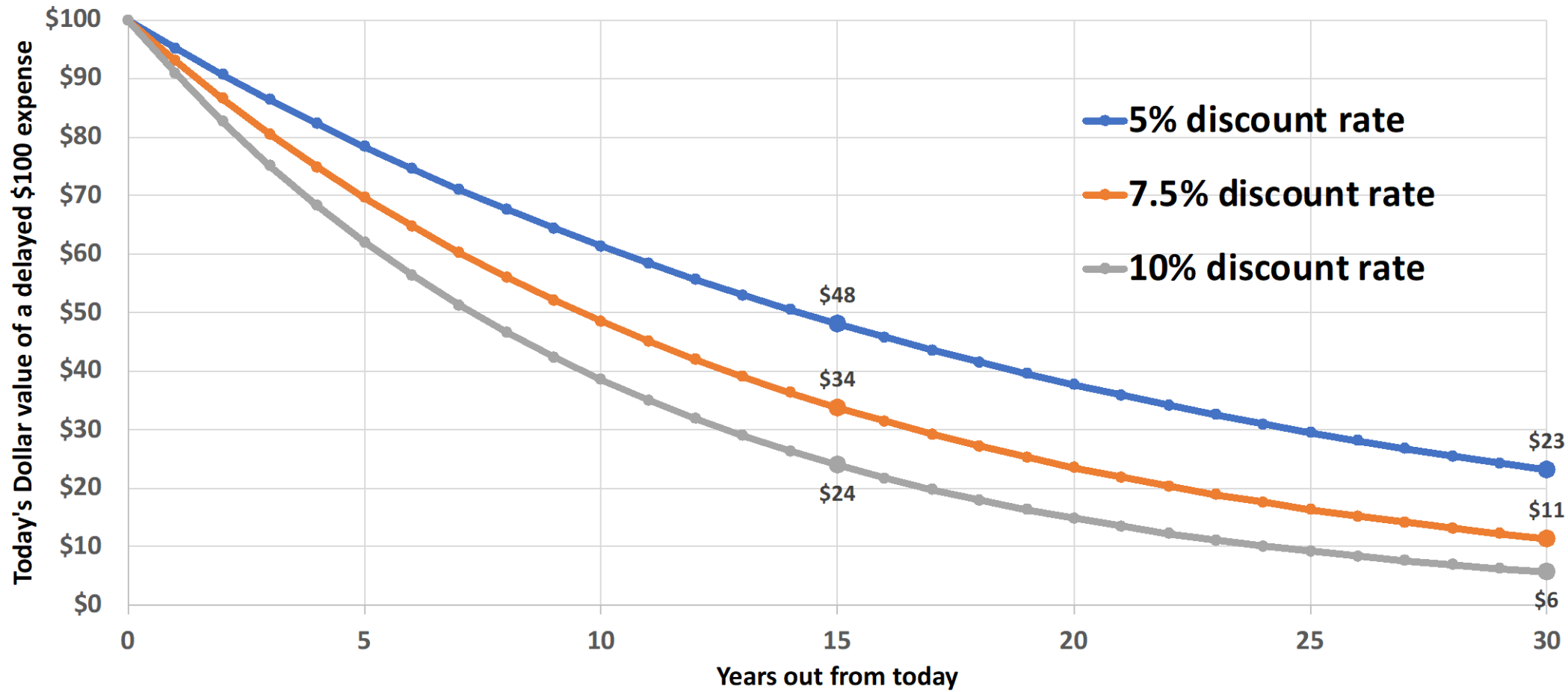


Time Domain - R-PON, 80% U/G, in Nominal \$



Cost, in Today's Dollars, of a \$100 Postponed Expense

Net Present Value of a delayed expense, in today's Dollars



@7.5%
disc. rate:

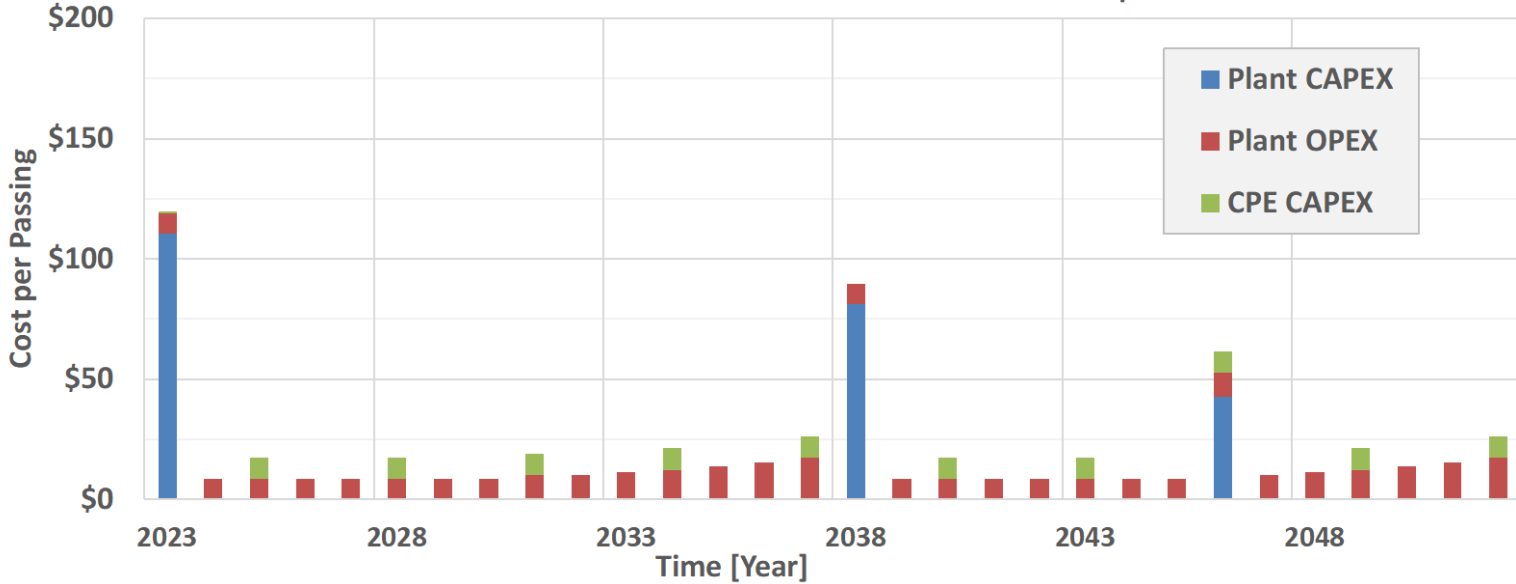
5 years:
30%
savings

10 years:
50%
savings

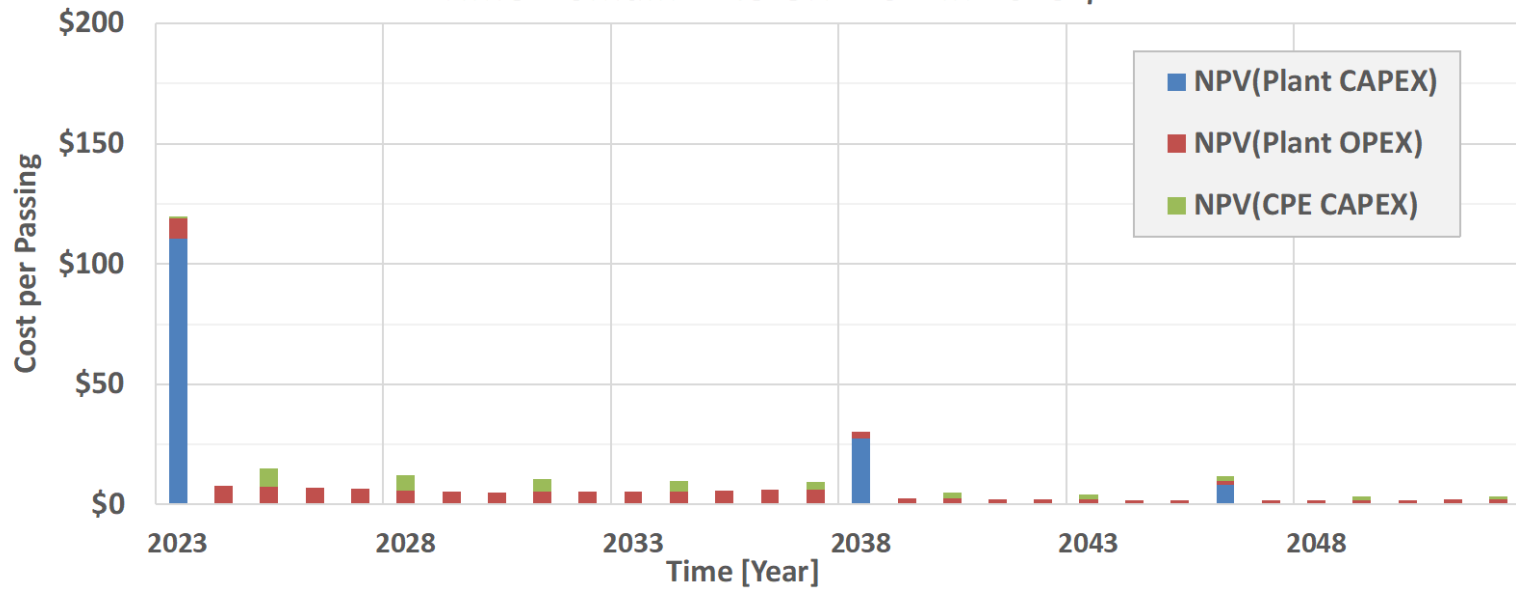
15 years:
66%
savings

Nominal vs. 2023 \$, CAPEX & OPEX, 1.8 GHz ESD upgrades

Time Domain - 1.8 GHz ESD in Nominal \$

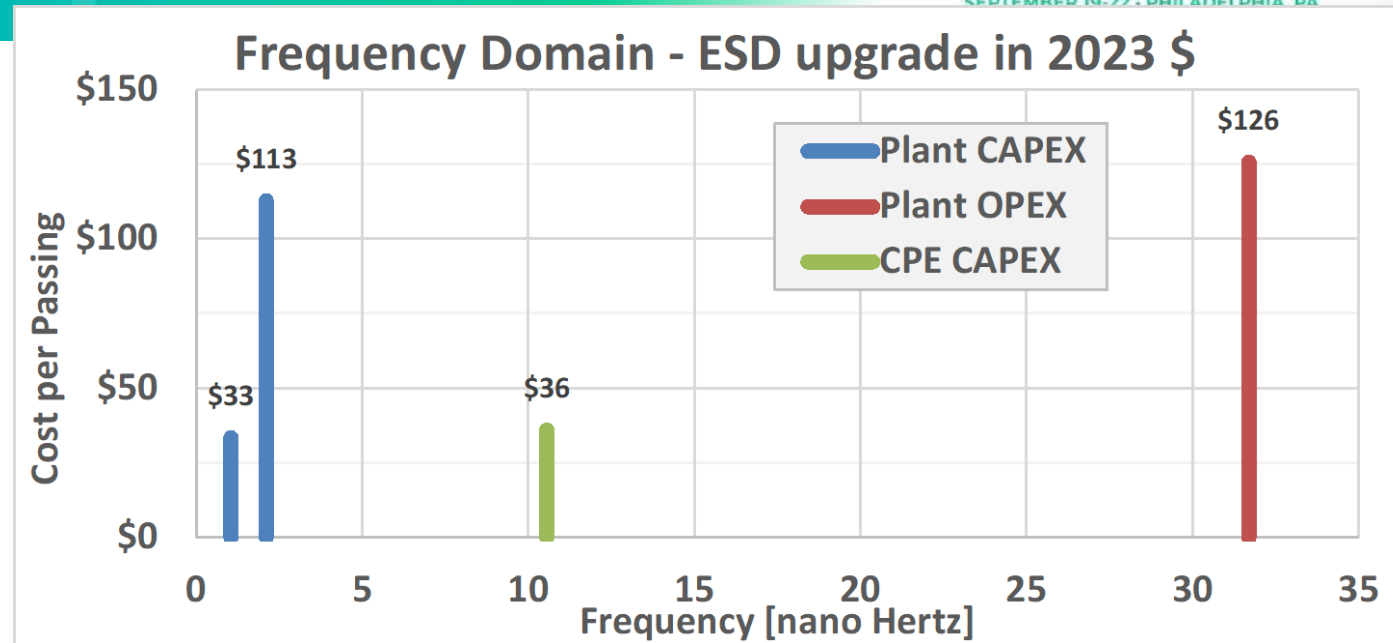


Time Domain - 1.8 GHz ESD in 2023 \$

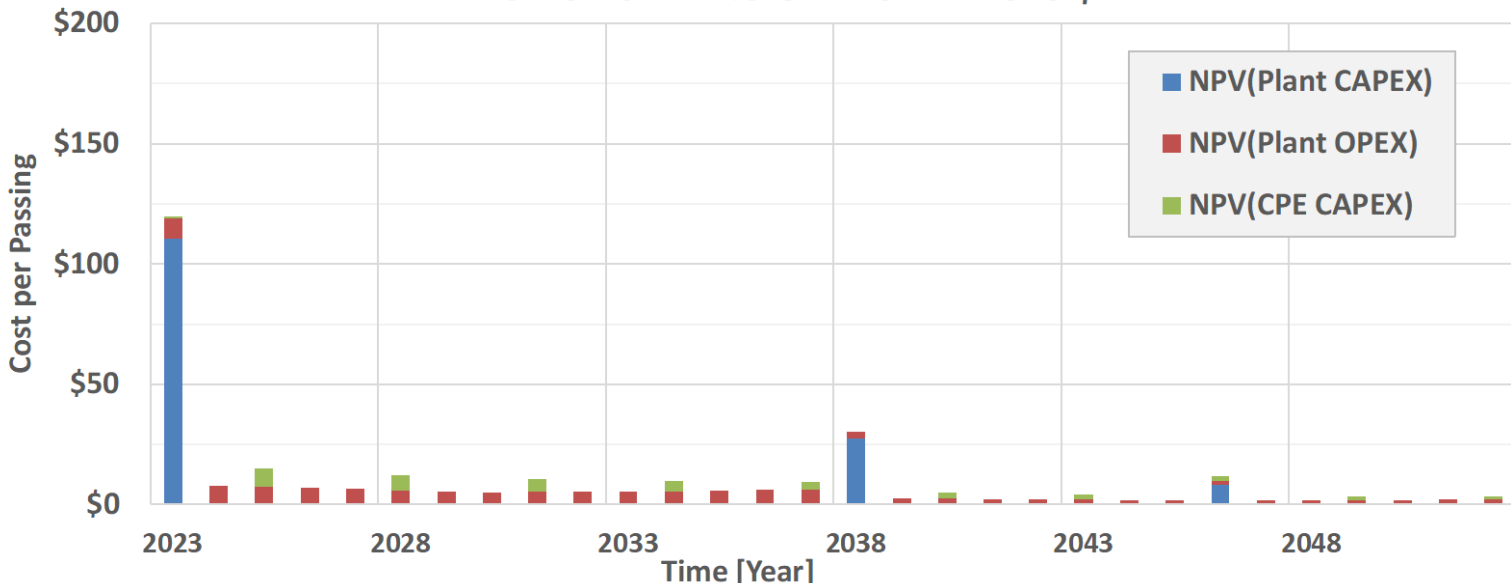


Enter "Frequency Domain"

1 year = 31,557,600 seconds
 1/year = 1/31,557,600 per sec
 1/year = 31.7×10^{-9} Hz = ~32 nano Hz
 1/3 year = ~10 nHz
 1/15 year = ~2 nHz
 1/30 year = ~1 nHz

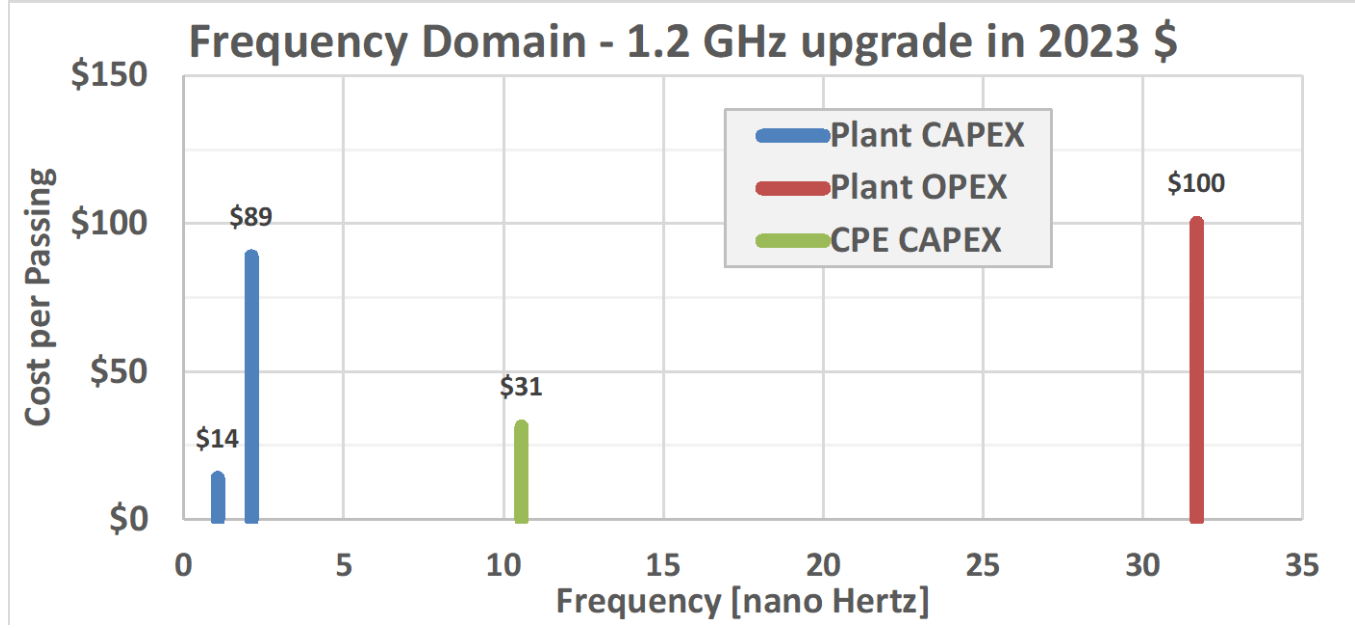
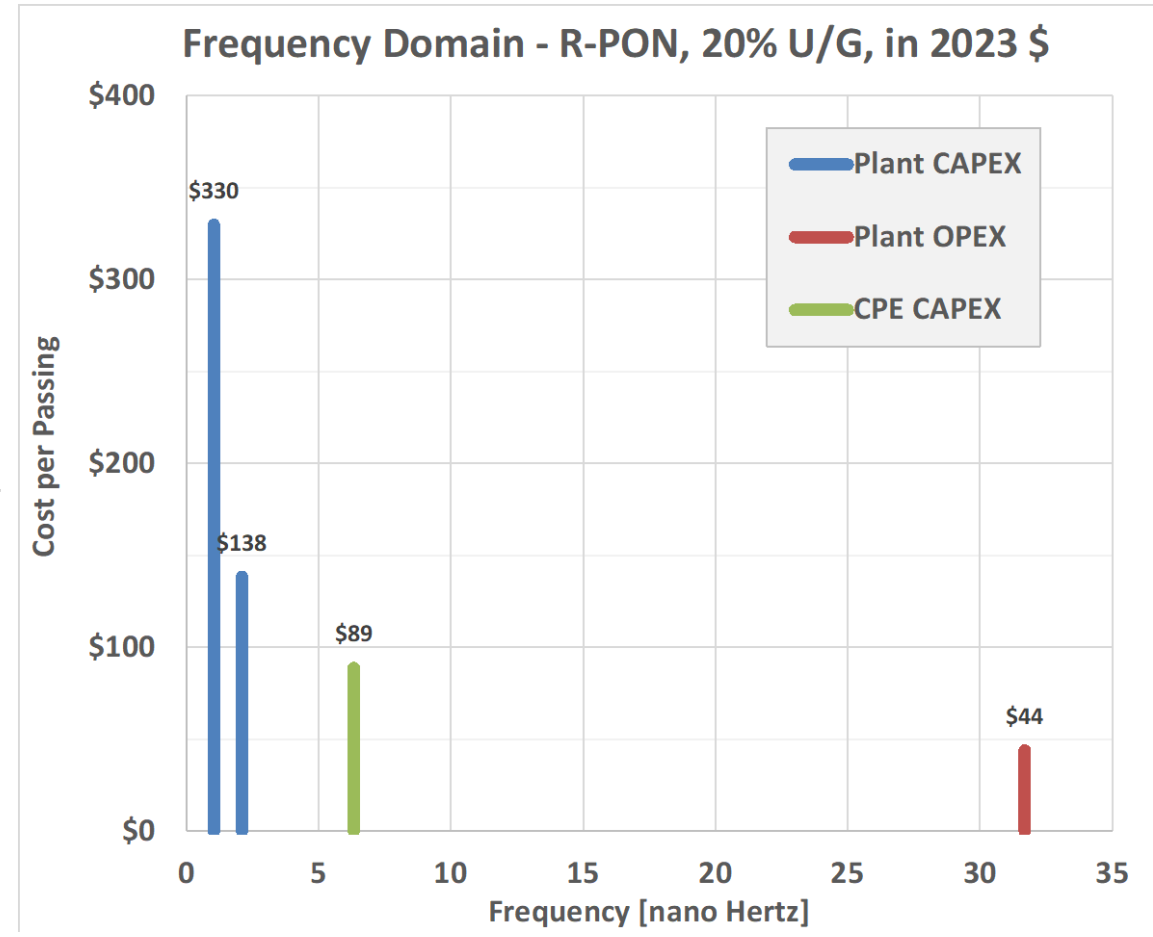
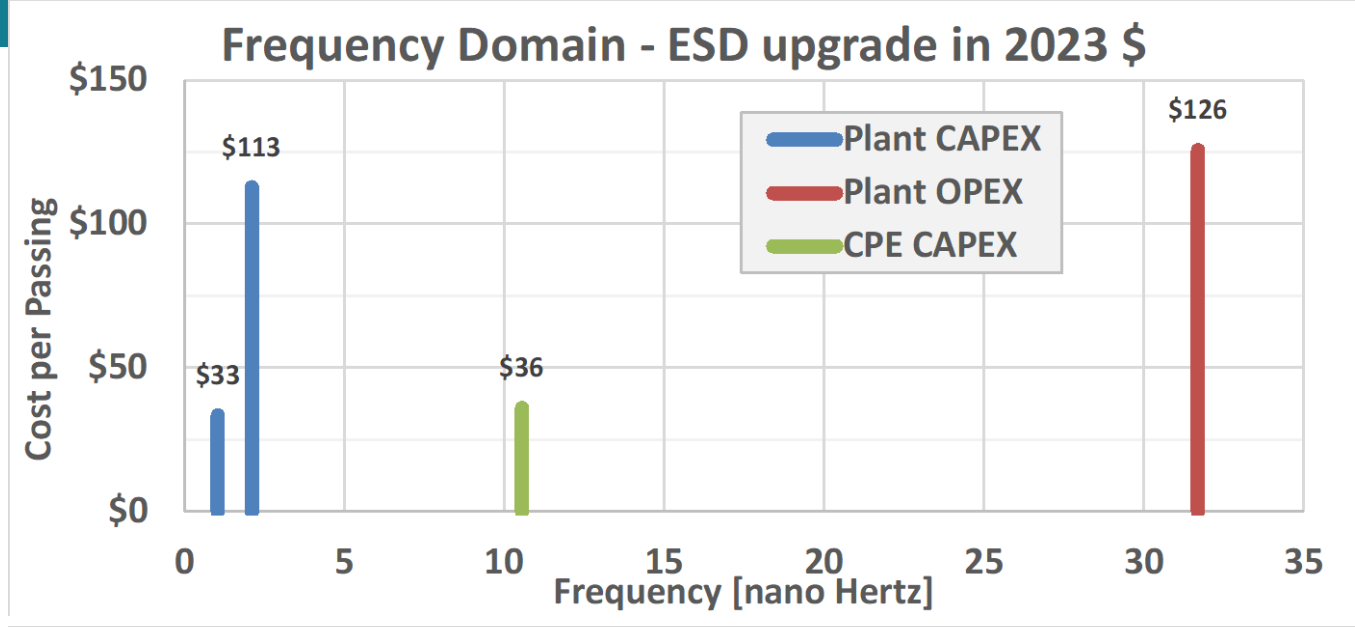


Time Domain - 1.8 GHz ESD in 2023 \$



How often an expense repeats is captured in the Frequency Domain

Frequency Domains compared: 1.8 GHz & 1.2 GHz & 10G PON

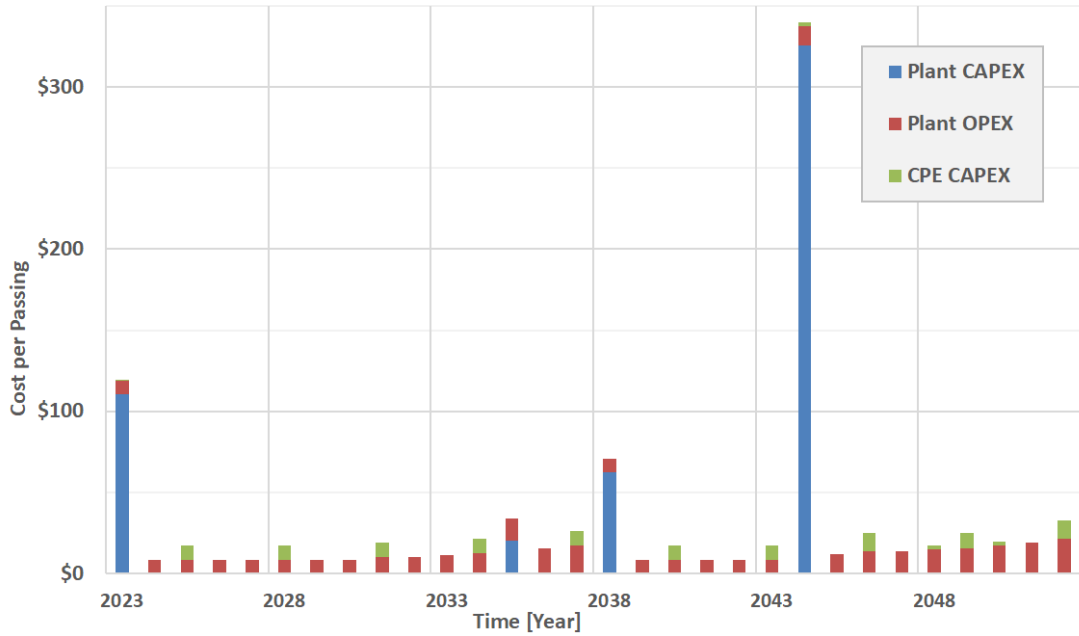


Upgrade Paths Compared

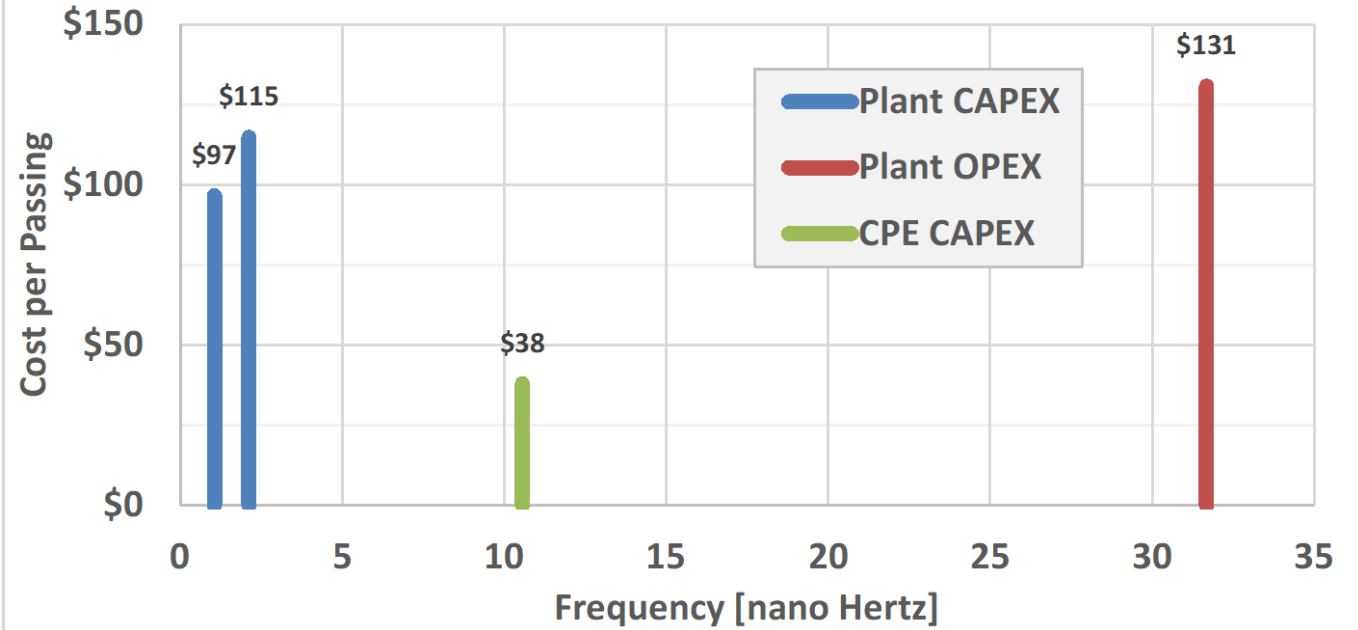
| Upgrade Scenario | 1.2 GHz D3.1 HS | 1.2 GHz; →1.8 GHz | 1.8 GHz D4.0 FDD | 1.8 GHz FDD (w PON overlay'44) | 10G R-PON 20% Underground | 10G R-PON 80% Underground |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Tavg Growth Scenario | Low | Low→Med | Medium | High | High | High |
| NPV (Plant CAPEX) | \$103 | \$119 | \$146 | \$209 | \$468 | \$785 |
| NPV (Plant OPEX) | \$100 | \$107 | \$126 | \$131 | \$44 | \$58 |
| NPV (CPE CAPEX) | \$31 | \$35 | \$36 | \$38 | \$89 | \$89 |
| NPV TCO (7.5% TVM) | \$235 | \$261 | \$308 | \$380 | \$601 | \$932 |
| Total cash outlays over time | \$496 | \$596 | \$643 | \$971 | \$826 | \$1,176 |

1.8 GHz ESD upgrade; followed by R-PON overlay in '44

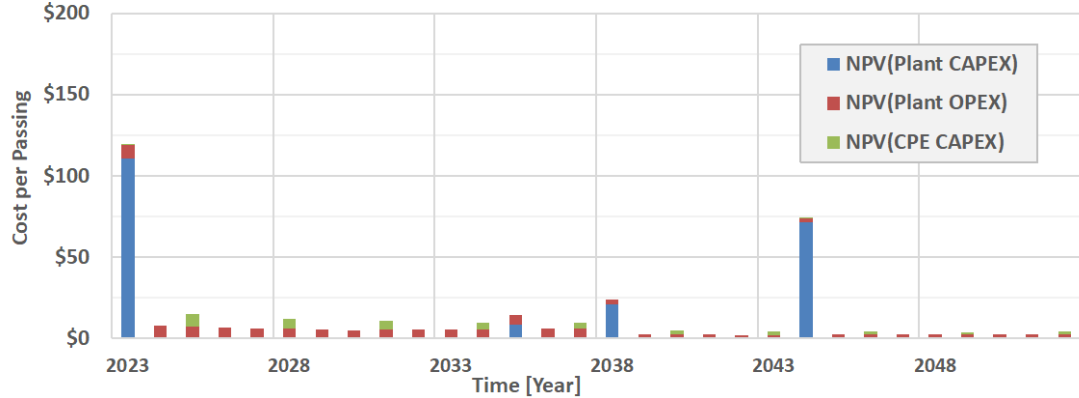
Time Domain - ESD to R-PON Upgrade in Nominal \$



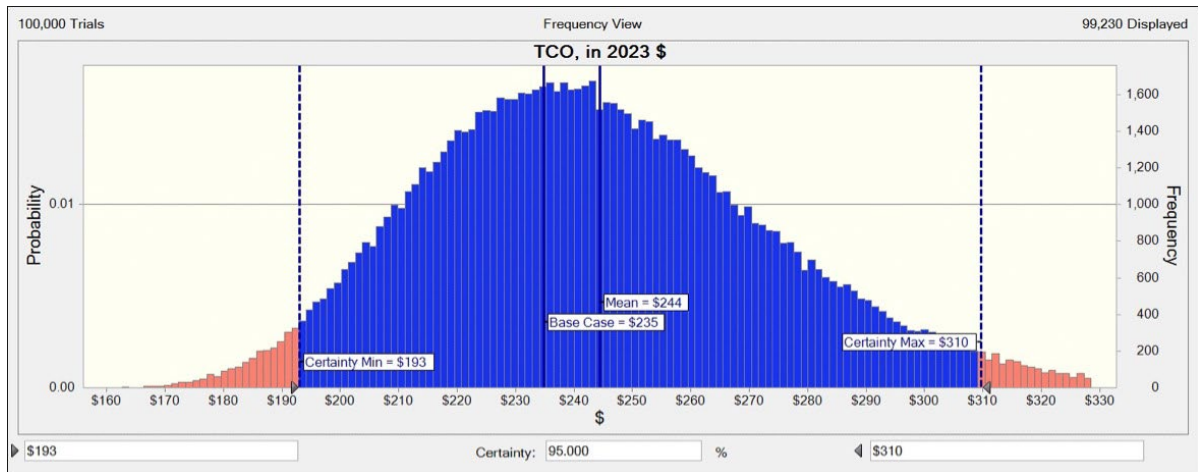
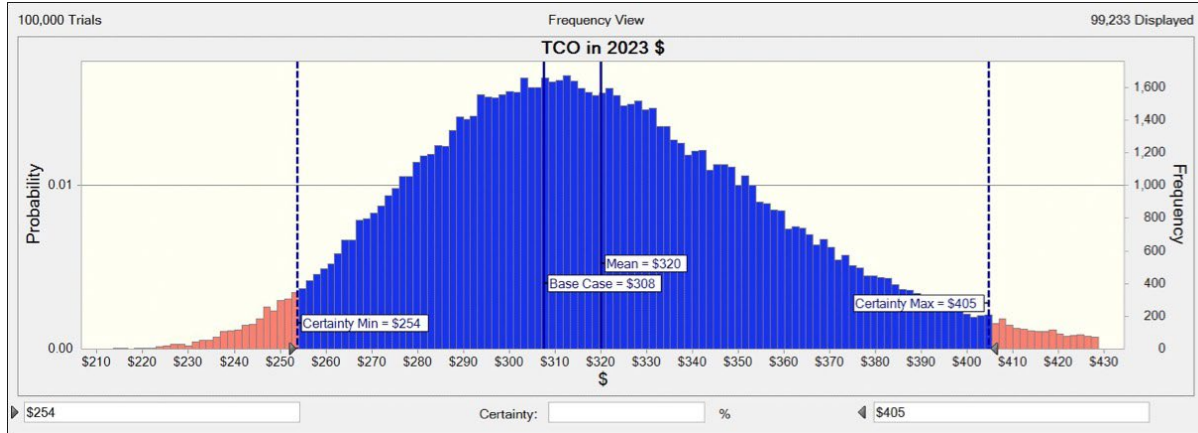
Freq Domain - ESD to R-PON upgrade in '23 \$



Time Domain - ESD to R-PON Upgrade in 2023 \$



Variations/ Monte-Carlo Sensitivity Analysis



TCO - 1.8GHz ESD in 2023 \$

\$260 \$280 \$300 \$320 \$340 \$360 \$380 \$400

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Homes passed per parent node: | 500.00 | 300.00 |
| Discount rate/yr for TVM/NPV | 10.0% | 5.0% |
| Power cost per kWh: | \$0.07 | \$0.18 |
| # of 1-output Line Extenders: | 10.00 | 18.00 |
| # of 2-output bridger amps: | 8.00 | 12.00 |
| Plant, % of underground: | 0% | 40% |
| Cable replacement % per year: | 0.5% | 1.5% |
| Drops replacement % per year: | 0.5% | 1.5% |
| Cable, Material&Labor, aerial, \$/ft: | \$1.50 | \$4.00 |
| ESD HW addition factor: | 20% | 60% |
| Hardline coax per parent node: | 15,000 | 27,000 |
| Cable, Material&Labor, U/G, \$/ft: | \$10.00 | \$20.00 |
| Labor to replace a complete bridger: | \$200 | \$300 |
| D4.0 CM: | \$100 | \$140 |

■ Upside ■ Downside



Creating Infinite Possibilities.

Conclusions

- ✓ Common to all upgrade scenarios is the brownfield starting point of 400 HP, 200 subs per node, with the long-term top tier 5 Gbps DS / 1 Gbps US advertised speeds
- ✓ Initial upgrade costs are 5x to 10x higher for PON as compared to HFC upgrades
- ✓ PON OPEX, however, is 2x lower, and thus favors PON for the greenfield installations
- ✓ The 1.8 GHz ESD plant upgrade handled low to moderate Tavg growth with aplomb. TCO, over the next 30 years, comes at \$308/HP, in '23 dollars
- ✓ 1.2 GHz high-split upgrade held up surprisingly well – with just one node split required – under the low Tavg growth assumption. TCO = \$235/HP, in '23 dollars
- ✓ 10G R-PON addressed the high Tavg growth – at a premium. TCO = \$601/\$932, with 20% vs. 80% of plant located underground
- ✓ Postponement of big spend pays dividends, as seen in “1.8 GHz upgrade now, overbuild with fiber in '44” scenario. TCO = \$380/HP in '23 dollars
- ✓ Caveat Emptor – mileage may vary – above conclusions are based on a long list of assumptions. Variation analysis & sensitivity analysis, however, are provided

David Bowler, for expert guidance on finer aspects of 1.8 GHz ESD plant upgrade

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Thank You!

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