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Business Models for 5G Experimentation as a Service: 5G Testbeds and Beyond

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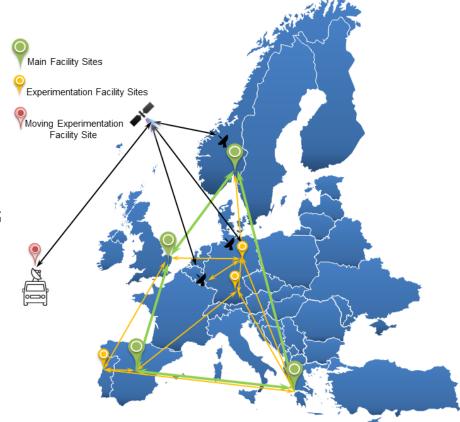






Motivation

- Experimentation is a driving force in the evolution of 5G
 - o Mobile Network Operators (MNOs), Service Providers, Vendors, etc.
 - ✓ shape of 5G ecosystem / novel business models
 - Vertical stakeholders
 - ✓ acceleration of 5G adoption
- EU-funded Experimentation Platforms → 5G-VINNI, 5G-EVE, 5Genesis
 - Offer Experimentation as a Service (EaaS) to vertical stakeholders
 - o ... beyond the lifetime of the projects /explore commercialization of EaaS offerings
 - → Long-term **sustainable business models** are necessary
- 5G/6G networks are designed with no predefined services.
 - o can be conceived as innovations "platforms"
 - → MNOs interested in commercial EaaS business models



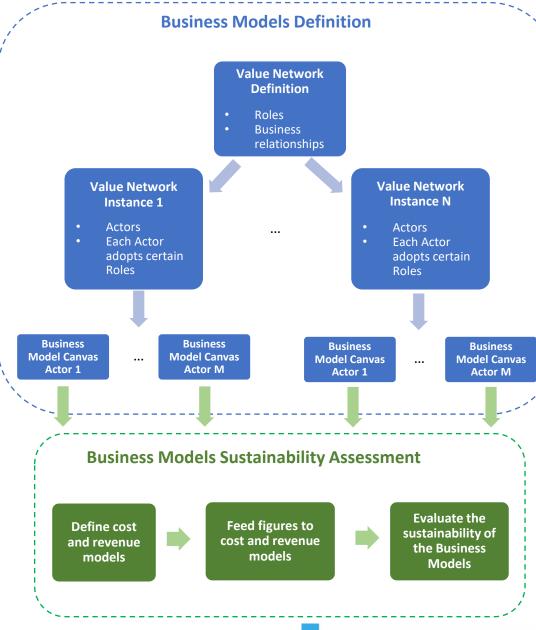


Our Contribution

- We introduce novel business models for the main actors in:
 - o Pre-commercial **5G Experimentation platforms**, e.g., 5G-VINNI
 - A potential 5G EaaS market

Methodology

- Value Network of 5G EaaS → Actor Roles and Business Relationships
- Value Network Instance → Actors adopt certain roles
 - ✓ Aggressive vs Conservative instances
- Business Models Canvas → Key partners, customer segments, value proposition, cost and revenue streams, etc.
- Sustainability Assessment → Assess under different vertical market conditions
 - ✓ Concentrated vs Competitive markets





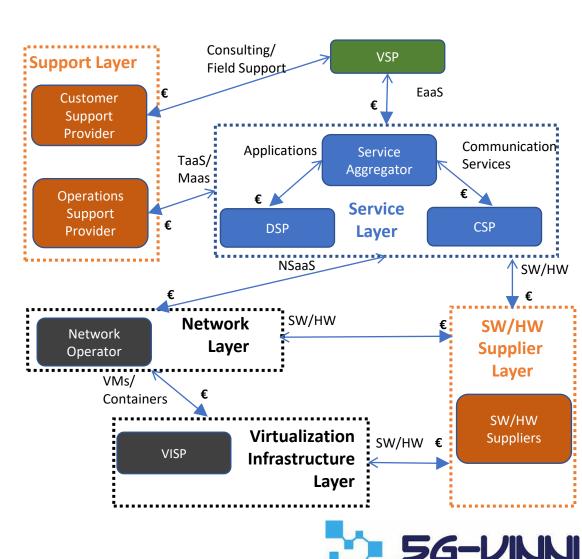
5G Experimentation Value Network

Actor Roles

- Network and Infrastructure Layers
 - Network Operator, Virtualization Infrastructure Provider
- Service Layer
 - Communication Service Provider (CSP), Digital Service Provider (DSP), Service Aggregator
- Vertical Service Providers (VSPs)
- Support and Supplier Layers
 - Customer Support Provider, Operations Support Provider, SW/HW Suppliers

Main enabler services for EaaS

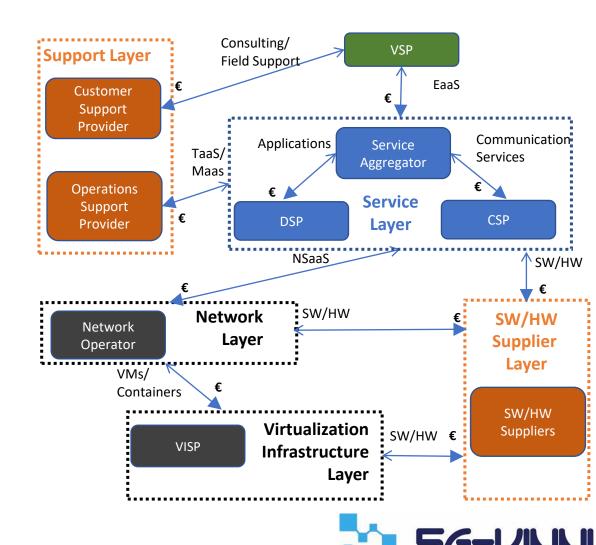
- Network Slice as a Service (NSaaS)
- Testing as a Service (TaaS)/ Monitoring as a Service (MaaS)
- Field Support/Consulting
- Communication Services/ Applications



Main actors

Main Actors

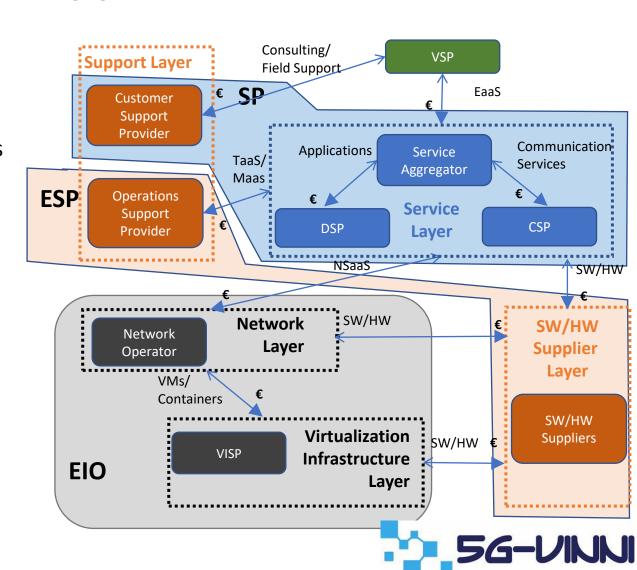
- Solution Provider (SP)
 - o one or more roles at the Service Layer
 - o may adopt Customer Support Provider role
- Experimentation Infrastructure Operator (EIO)
 - always active at the Network and Infrastructure layers
 - may be active at the Service Layer
 - may adopt the role of Customer Support Provider
- Experimentation Support Provider (ESP)
 - active at the Support and Supplier Layers



Value network Instances (I)

Conservative EIO Instances

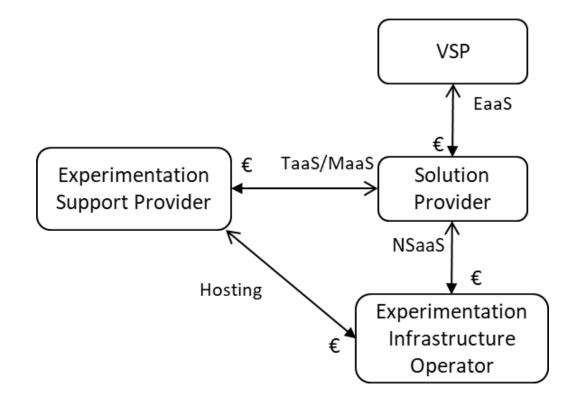
- EIO adopts only the Network Operator and VISP roles
 - o offers NSaaS to the **SP**
- **SP** adopts **all Service layer** roles
 - o offers EaaS to the VSP
- ESP adopts the Operation Support Provider role
 - o offers the TaaS/MaaS to the **SP**



Value network Instances (I)

Conservative EIO Instances

- EIO adopts only the Network Operator and VISP roles
 - o offers NSaaS to the SP
- SP adopts all Service layer roles
 - o offers EaaS to the VSP
- ESP adopts the Operation Support Provider role
 - o offers the TaaS/MaaS to the SP

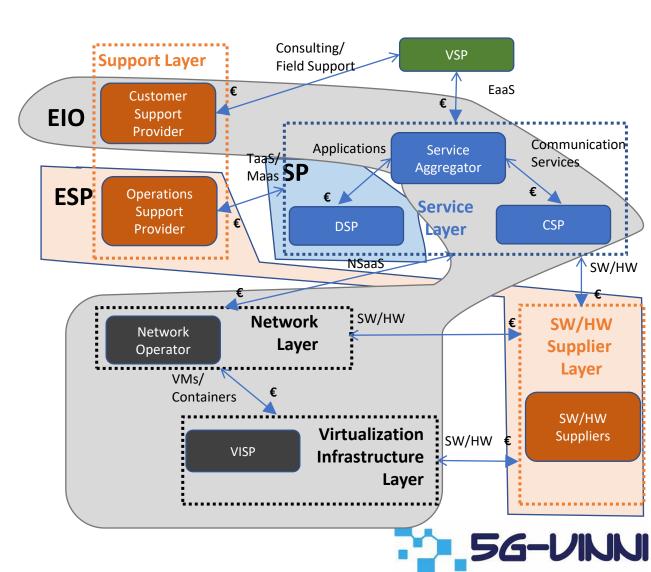




Value network Instances (II)

Aggressive EIO Instances

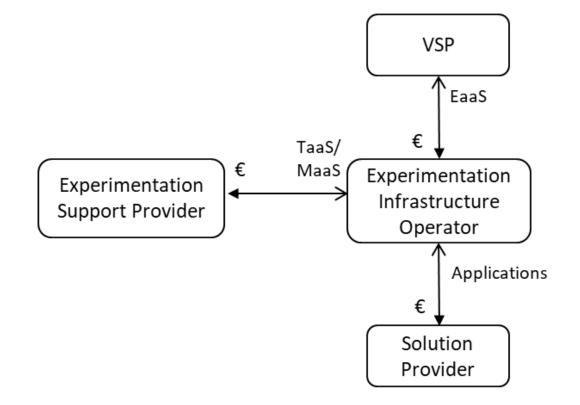
- EIO adopts roles in Network Operator, VISP, CSP and Service Aggregator roles
 - o offers EaaS to the VSP
- SP adopts only the DSP role
 - o offers applications to the **EIO**
- ESP adopts the Operation Support Provider role
 - o offers the TaaS/MaaS to the **EIO**



Value network Instances (II)

Aggressive EIO Instances

- EIO adopts roles in Network Operator, VISP, CSP and Service Aggregator roles
 - o offers EaaS to the **VSP**
- SP adopts only the DSP role
 - o offers applications to the **EIO**
- ESP adopts the Operation Support Provider role
 - o offers the TaaS/MaaS to the **EIO**





Business Models Canvas

Business Models Canvas of each of the main actors (i.e., EIO, SP, ESP), under both conservative and aggressive value network instances.

- Value Proposition
- Key partners
- Customer segments
- Cost Structure
- Revenues Streams
- Key activities
- Key resources
- Customer Relationships
- Channels

			and aggressive instances. Aggressive			
Value Proposition	villing lack the - EIOs v enabling		Adds value to the EaaS platform by complementing the EIO's service with of the EIO for the conservative - NSaaS offerings to SPs with guaranteed QoS and value-added functionalities, in a		- Ea who	d aggressive instances. Aggressive as offerings to VSPs, can experiment, at low , with novel 5G-enabled ications, to validate
Key Partners	of vertice - ESPs j MaaS fi	Value Proposition	close-to-commercial 5G infrastr <u>ucture</u> , at a		whe thei	ther the requirements of use cases are satisfied. The ESP for both conservative and aggressive instances.
Customer Segments	VSPs th the 5G v SP is ac OPEX:		house solu - Hosting t (i.e., ESPs) VNFs/VAl	ESP		Both for conservative and aggressive A complete experimentation support solution to SP which includes: (i) a TaaS/MaaS framework and experimenters support during the experiments'
Cost Structure	framew Experin		SW/HW S		n	setup, scheduling and execution; (ii) performance monitoring during experimentation and measurements collection. - EIO that hosts the TaaS/Maas framework
		Key Partners	that supply necessary : component	Key Partners Customer Segments		- SW/SW suppliers (external to the value network) SPs from any 5G vertical sector.
				Cost Struc	cture	OPEX: Personnel, HW, other SW licenses, Data centre rental costs for hosting VNFs/VAFs.
		Customer	- SPs that a at the Serv i.e., DSPs, SAs. An S. solutions to	Revenue Streams		Revenue comes from Solution Providers in two dimensions: (i) annual license fee for using TaaS/MaaS framework (repetitive fixed); (ii) volume-based pricing, i.e., per experiment, per test, per customer support issue, etc., (repetitive variable)
	•			Key Activ	ities	Development of a highly automated TaaS/MaaS framework; Introduction of novel testing and



Comparative Analysis (I)

- Cost model (CAPEX/OPEX) → 5G RAN, transport network, cloud infrastructure, SW licenses, connectivity/network slicing cost, budlings/land, electricity, ...
- Revenue model → Cost-based pricing for EaaS and complementary services, i.e., NSaaS, TaaS/MaaS, 5G-enabled applications, hosting, consulting/field support, ...
- Two actors may follow the same business model design, but can have different
 - o cost items
 - unit costs
 - o number of units
 - pricing scheme
 - market share/demand

We **evaluate** the introduced business models for a **hypothetical platform** by selecting certain values for the above factors



Comparative Analysis (II)

Vertical Markets \rightarrow 8 vertical domains under two different market conditions

Competitive Market

Many "small" SPs with low market power

- SPs alone may not be able to convince VSPs to experiment with 5G → low demand for EaaS
 - Conservative EIO
 - ✓ low demand levels for 5G EaaS and thus for NSaaS
 - Aggressive EIO
 - ✓ EIOs can influence VSPs to experiment with 5G
 - ✓ high demand for EaaS
 - ✓ SPs can benefit from offering their Applications through EIO's platform (SWaaS model)

Concentrated Market

Few dominant SPs with high market power

- SPs can convince VSPs to experiment with 5G → high demand for EaaS
 - EIO conservative
 - ✓ high demand for NSaaS
 - o EIO aggressive
 - ✓ SPs *unwilling* to offer their Applications through EIO's platform
 - EIO has increased cost for developing Applications



Comparative Analysis (III)

- Cost-based prices for all combinations of value network instance and vertical market condition
 - Service type eMBB, uRLLC, mMTC
 - Low vs high demand scenarios
 - Fully Distributed Costs approach for estimating prices

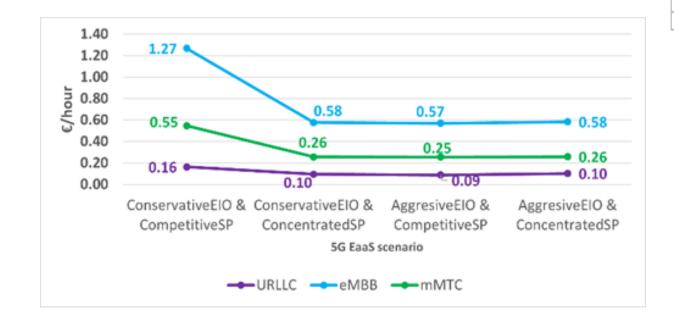


Table 6: Average number of concurrent 5G sessions per slice type (rounded)

	eMBB	uRLLC	mMTC
"Low demand" scenario	4	6	20
"High demand" scenario	10	10	40

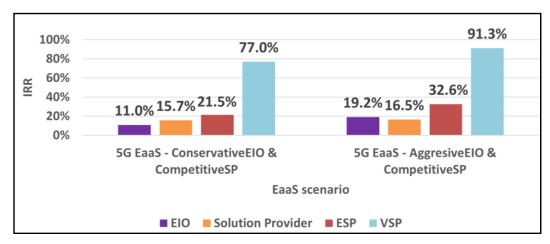
Table 7: Avg. of User and Control Plane load per 5G session per slice type

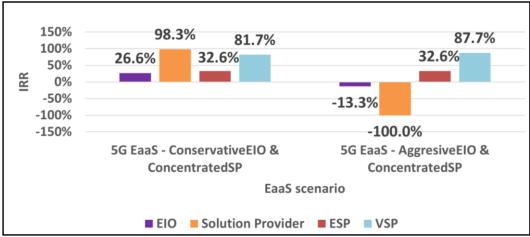
	eMBB	uRLLC	mMTC
User plane	167 Mbps	0.01 Mbps	80 Mbps
Control plane		15 events/sec	



Comparative Analysis (IV)

Profitability (i.e., Internal Rate Return) of business models in a 5-year period





Competitive Market

- Conservative EIO → all actors have a positive outlook, with IRR exceeding 11%.
- Aggressive EIO → EIOs IRR, increases to 19.2%. (by attracting more VSPs)

Concentrate Market

- **Conservative EIO** → all actors have a positive outlook, with **IRR exceeding 26.6%.**
- Aggressive EIO → EIOs has negative outlook -13.3%.



Conclusions

- We introduced and evaluated novel business models for 5G EaaS actors for
 - o two instances of 5G Experimentation value network
 - o and under different vertical market conditions.
- Our analysis showed that:
 - Many small Solution Providers in a vertical market → EIO should choose the aggressive business model (beneficial for all)
 - ✓ The conservative business model is also **viable**, but it generates less profit
 - Few large Solution Providers in a vertical market → EIO should choose the conservative business model (beneficial for all)
 - \checkmark The aggressive business model is **not viable**, unless the SW cost needs to be partly recovered.
- The directions of future work include
 - o The study of additional value network instances
 - o Extension of our study for commercial 5G services

