

Pirlys dimensioning tool presentation

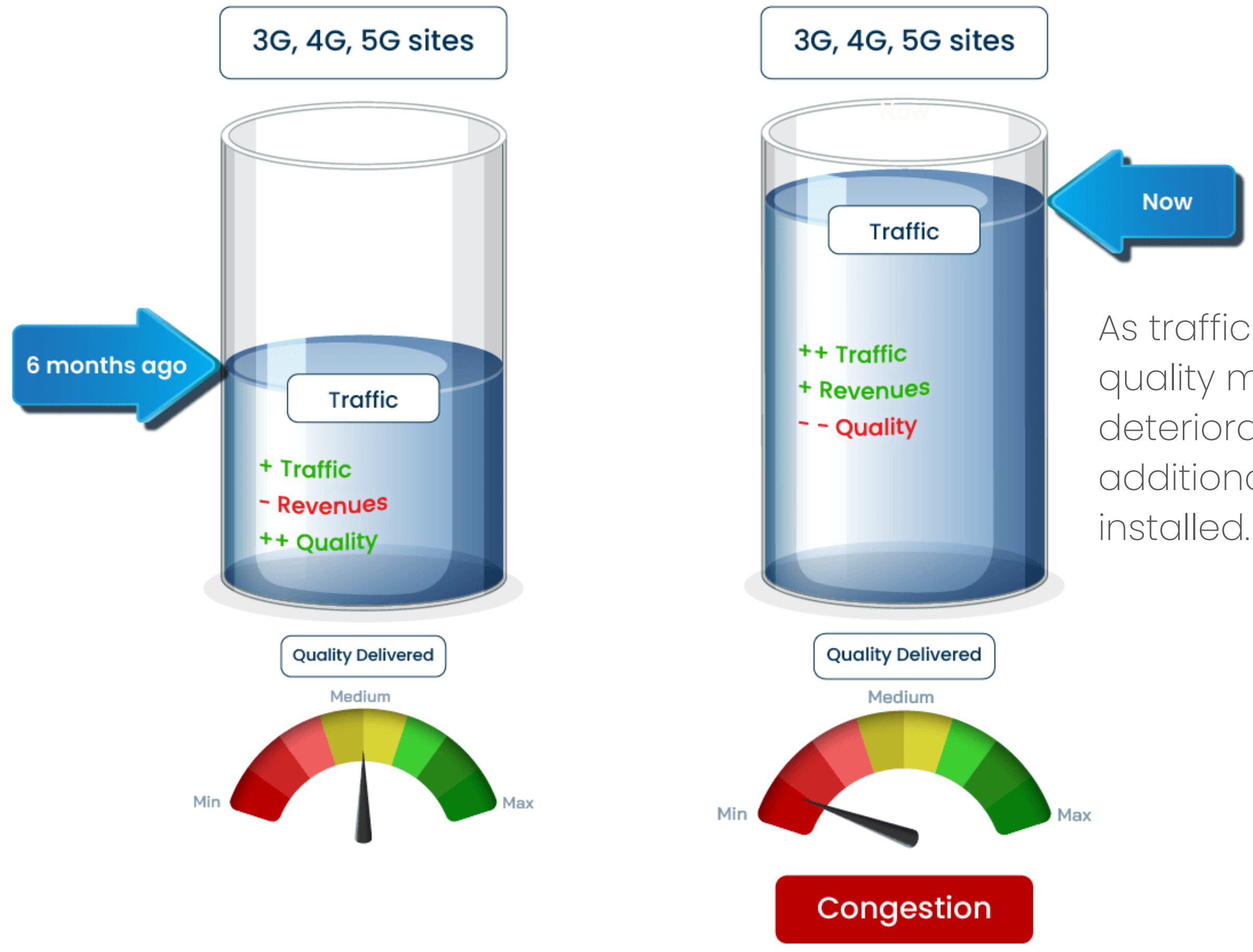
Quality by data

Olivier & Thibault, August 9th 2022

Pirlys is a partner of GSA 4G-5G FWA Forum

What are the problems Pirlys is solving?

What is the root cause of the problem?



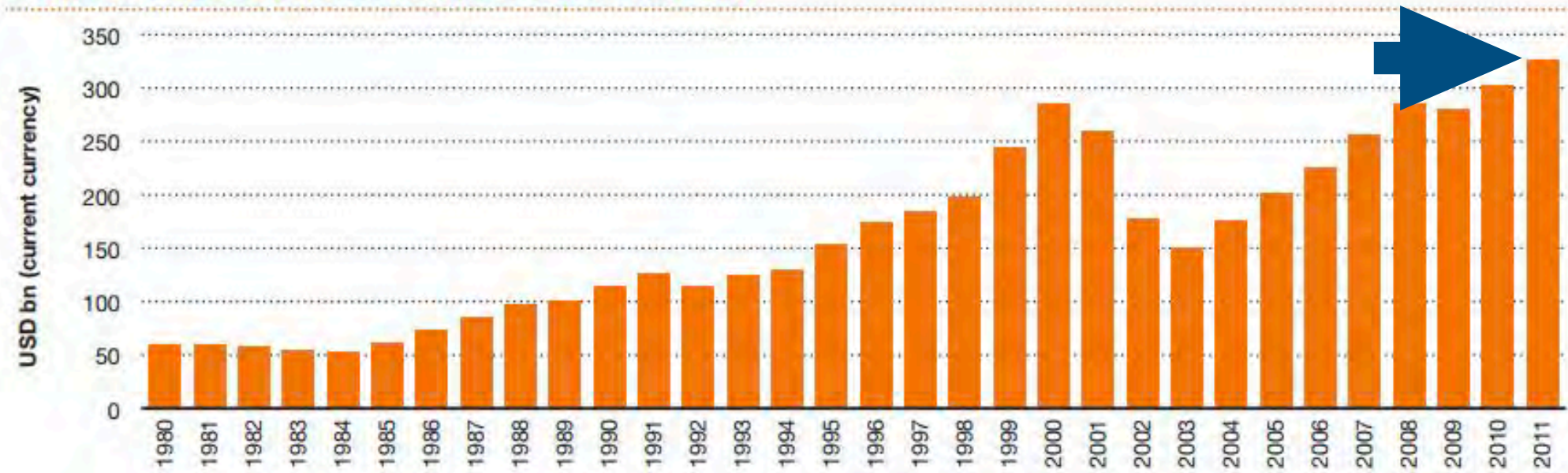
As traffic increases, the quality mechanically deteriorates if no additional capacity is installed.



Mobile telecom industry's critical challenge

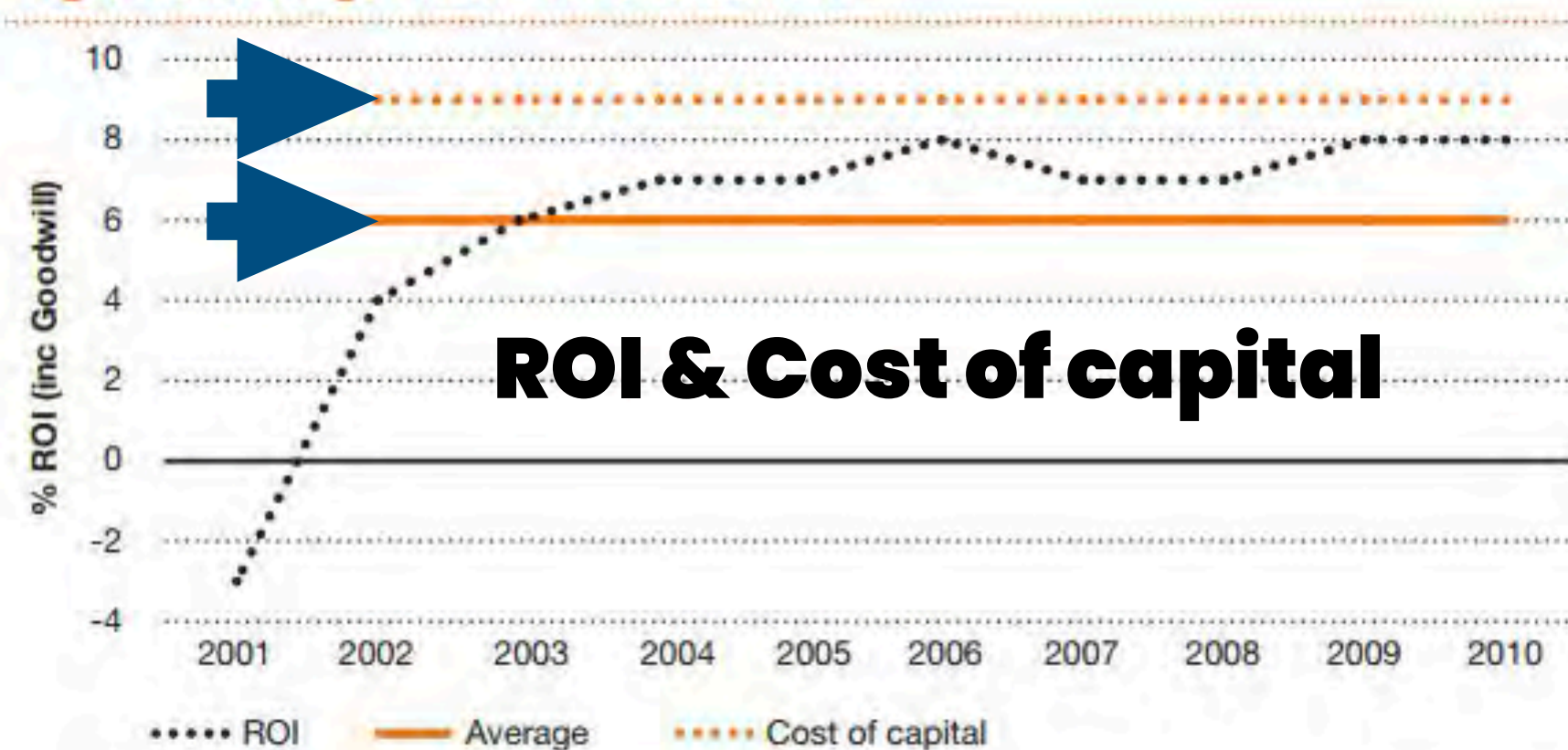
Billions of dollars misallocated

Figure 1: Global capex levels in the telecoms industry



Excludes Licences, Spectrum and R&D
Source: OECD, PwC analysis

Figure 2: Average returns on investment



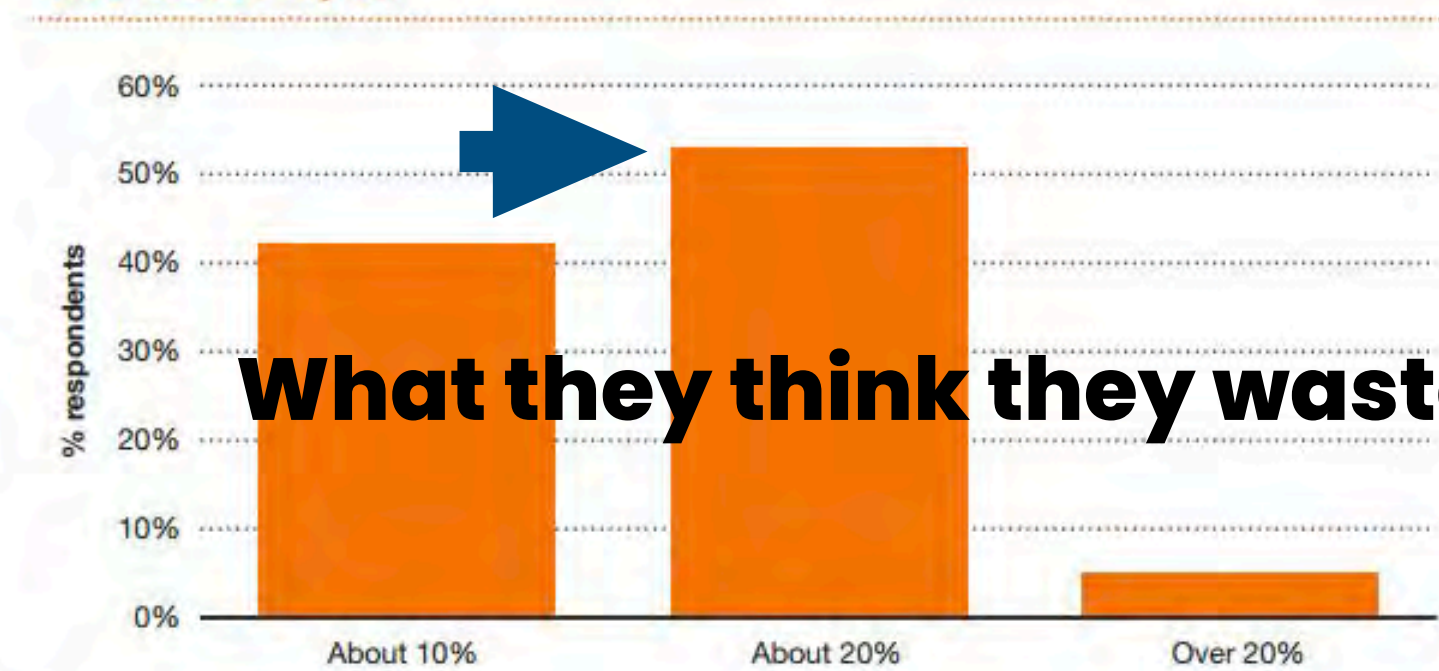
Source: Capital IQ, PwC analysis



\$65 billion/year wasted

20% wasted per year

Figure 6: The proportion of annual capex spent on assets that fail to return their cost of capital



Source: PwC

Poor decision making can cost—and, in an industry that invests as much as telecoms, the total cost can be very large indeed. More than half the respondents in our survey estimate that about 20% of their company's capex is spent on assets which don't recover their cost of capital (see Figure 6).

This is consistent with the fact that the industry generates average returns of 6% on capital that costs 9%, although it implies that the misallocated capital generates absolutely no return. What's more likely, as one respondent noted, is that about 70% of investments cover their cost of capital and about 30% generate very poor returns indeed. The difference is easy to explain. We calculate that most

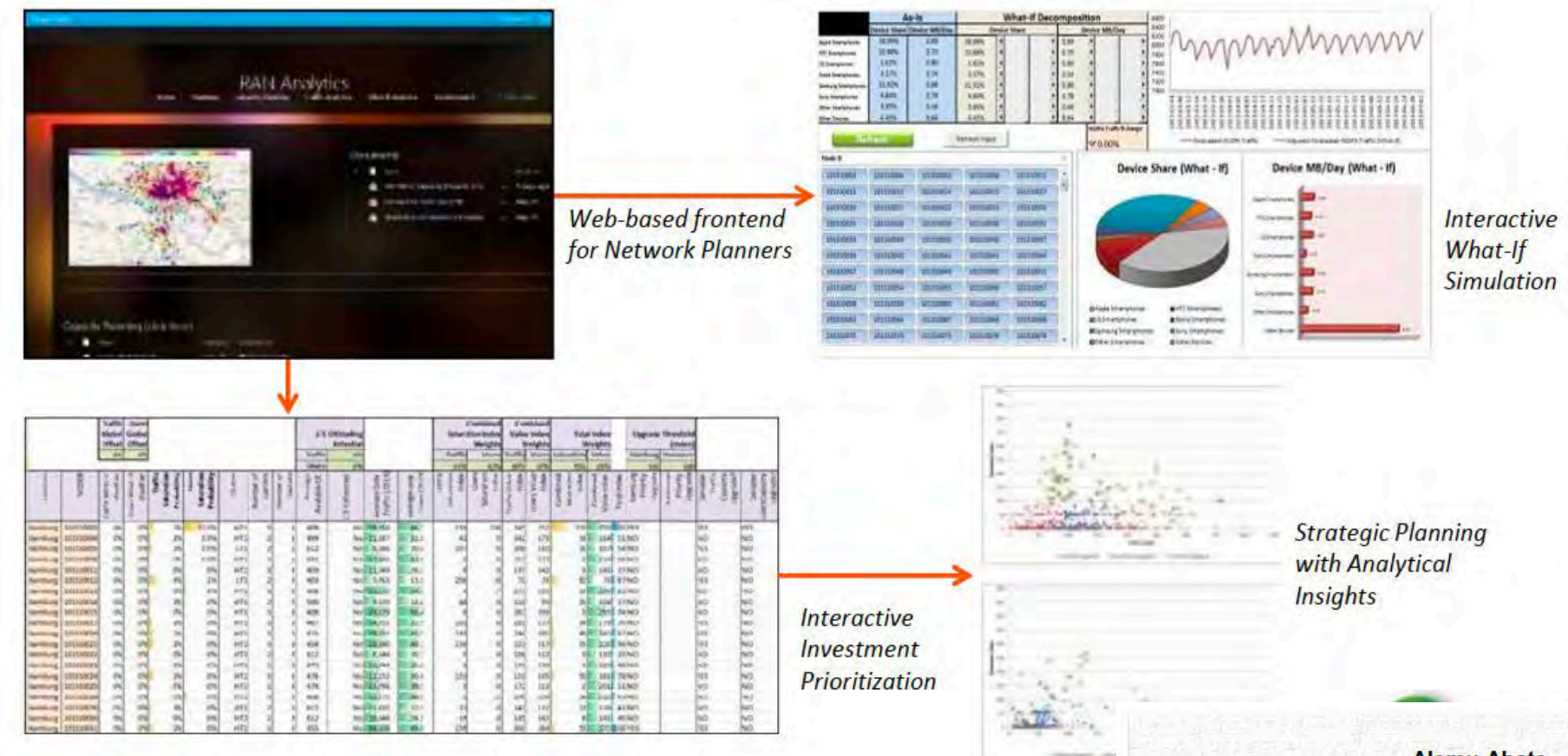
telecoms operators misallocate about 20-22% of their discretionary capex, but when you include the non-discretionary capex they're required to make for regulatory reasons the percentage rises to about 30%.

So, what are the implications? If the industry invests about \$325 billion a year on capital projects and generates returns that are equivalent to nil on 20% of its investment, it's effectively wasting about \$65 billion a year. That's more than the entire revenue generated by the global video games market in 2011 (\$59.3 billion).² In fact, it's enough to run point-to-point fibre to every home and business in Britain (at a one-off cost of about \$50 billion) and still have some spare change.

Measured inefficiency, what they really waste

In reality 2 issues & higher degradation levels

- Lack of granular data-driven predictive insights prohibits legacy approaches to utilise network capacity upgrade budget at maximum efficiency
- Over-investment: **66% of total upgrades** were planned on nodes with **low saturation risk** and low value
- Under-investment: **80% of nodes with high saturation risk were not the planned for upgrades**
- In the case study example roughly **41% of the planned CAPEX would have to be reallocated to tackle the under-investment** problem and an additional **25% could be to deferred to limit over-investment**
- ... all this work was done after the upgrades were completed



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Telefonica | O₂

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Rank ↕	Company ↕
1	China Mobile Communications Corporation
2	Bharti Airtel Limited
3	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited
4	China Telecom Corp., Ltd
5	Vodafone Group plc
6	China Unicom Limited
7	América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V
8	Telefónica S.A.
9	MTN Group Limited
10	Orange S.A.
11	Vodafone Idea
12	Deutsche Telekom AG



66% wasted per year
660M€ wasted

80% not done per year
80% of the network coverage suffers from congestion

Mobile operator upgrade decision process is failing



Not Detected*

80%

Current -> 80% assets remain congested (*Accenture) because low quality cannot be easily detected

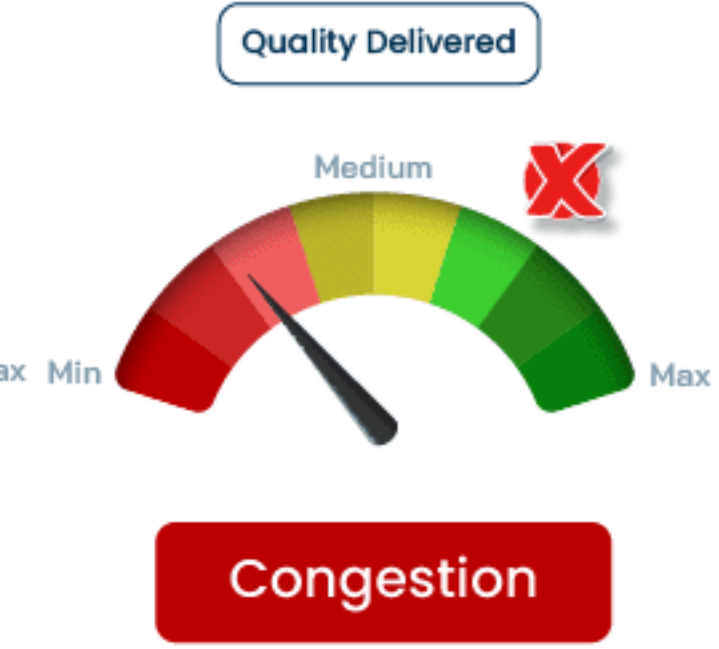
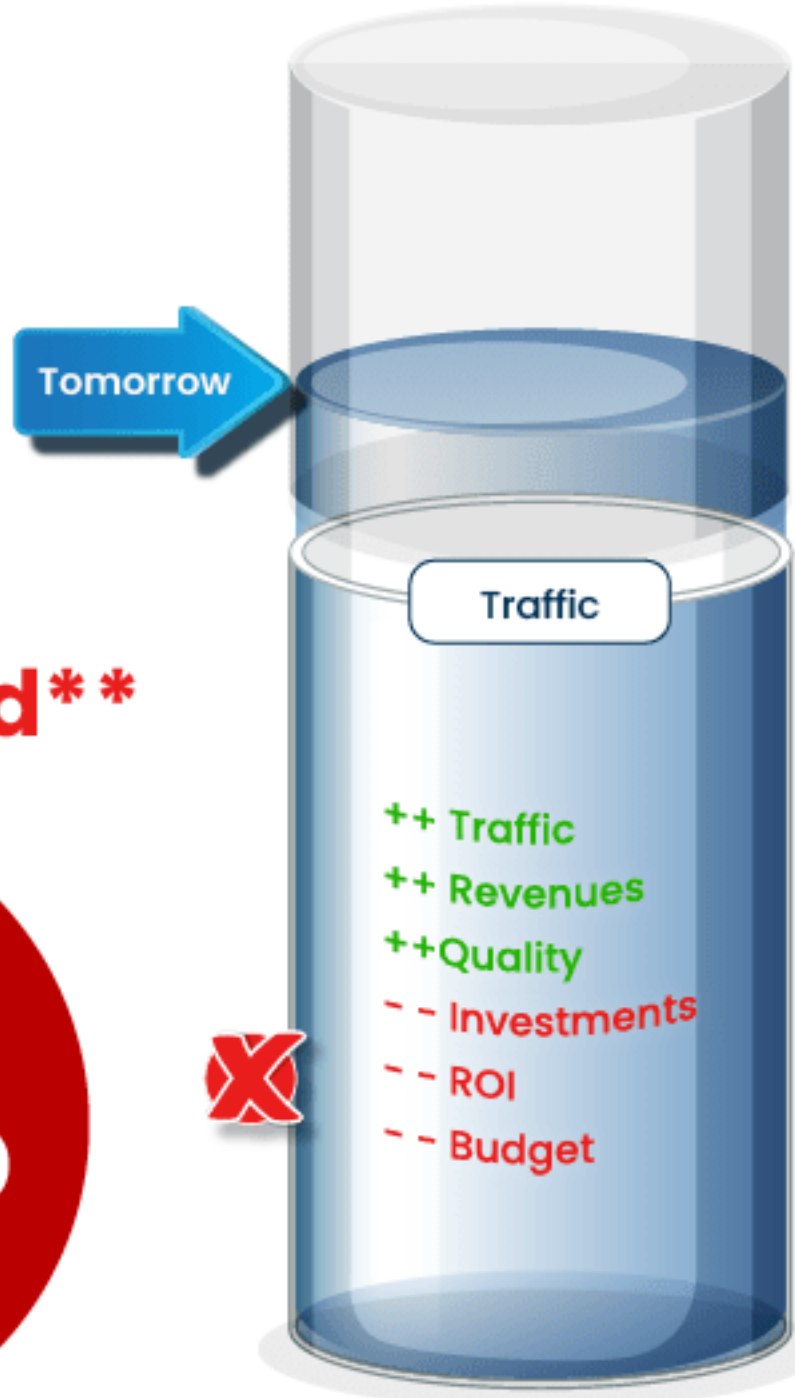
Congestion Detected?

Not Corrected**

20%

Current -> only 20% of the congestion treated, 20% to 66% new assets not needed or misallocated (**PwC & Accenture)

Upgrade decision



** Source PwC 20%, * Source Accenture

Why is the existing so inefficient?

Revenues versus Expenses

For GSM 2G ... MNO were highly profitable

- Revenues are generated by traffic loads
- Expenses are the capacity deployed to handle the load growth
- Revenues shall be directly linked to expenses = \$1 invested shall generate \$2 or \$3, ... in new revenues from traffic
- Before Erlang B table, decide the QoX, reads the traffic OSS data, infer configuration and upgrades

Erlang B is for one dimension traffic 2G only

$$Pr\{blocking\} = GOS = \frac{\frac{A^n}{n!}}{\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{A^k}{k!}}$$

n=number of trunked channels
A=total offered traffic

$P = \frac{A^n}{N!} / \sum_{k=0}^N \frac{A^k}{k!}$

No. of Trunks (N)	Traffic (A) in erlangs for P =																
	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.5%	2%	4%	7%	10%	15%	20%	30%	40%	50%	
1	0.001	0.002	0.005	0.010	0.012	0.013	0.02	0.020	0.031	0.053	0.075	0.111	0.176	0.250	0.429	0.667	1.00
2	0.046	0.065	0.105	0.153	0.168	0.176	0.19	0.223	0.282	0.381	0.470	0.595	0.796	1.00	1.45	2.00	2.73
3	0.194	0.249	0.349	0.455	0.489	0.505	0.53	0.602	0.715	0.899	1.06	1.27	1.60	1.93	2.63	3.48	4.59
4	0.439	0.535	0.701	0.869	0.922	0.946	0.99	1.09	1.26	1.52	1.75	2.05	2.50	2.95	3.89	5.02	6.50
5	0.762	0.900	1.13	1.36	1.43	1.46	1.52	1.66	1.88	2.22	2.50	2.88	3.45	4.01	5.19	6.60	8.44
6	1.15	1.33	1.62	1.91	2.00	2.04	2.11	2.26	2.54	2.96	3.30	3.76	4.44	5.11	6.51	8.19	10.4
7	1.58	1.80	2.16	2.50	2.60	2.65	2.73	2.94	3.25	3.74	4.14	4.67	5.46	6.23	7.86	9.80	12.4
8	2.05	2.31	2.73	3.13	3.25	3.30	3.40	3.63	3.99	4.54	5.00	5.60	6.50	7.37	9.21	11.4	14.3
9	2.55	2.85	3.33	3.78	3.92	3.98	4.08	4.31	4.71	5.27	5.88	6.55	7.55	8.52	10.6	13.0	16.3
10	3.08	3.42	3.95	4.46	4.61	4.68	4.79	5.08	5.51	6.07	6.78	7.51	8.62	9.68	12.0	14.7	18.3
11	3.65	4.02	4.61	5.16	5.32	5.40	5.53	5.84	6.33	7.08	7.69	8.49	9.69	10.9	13.3	16.3	20.3
12	4.23	4.64	5.28	5.88	6.05	6.14	6.27	6.61	7.14	7.95	8.61	9.47	10.8	12.0	14.7	18.0	22.2
13	4.83	5.28	5.95	6.58	6.76	6.85	7.03	7.40	7.97	8.83	9.54	10.5	11.9	13.2	16.1	19.6	24.2
14	5.45	5.94	6.65	7.30	7.49	7.58	7.81	8.20	8.80	9.73	10.5	11.5	13.0	14.4	17.5	21.2	26.2
15	6.08	6.60	7.35	8.02	8.22	8.31	8.59	9.01	9.65	10.6	11.4	12.5	14.1	15.6	18.9	22.9	28.2
16	6.72	7.26	8.10	8.88	9.11	9.21	9.39	9.83	10.5	11.5	12.4	13.5	15.2	16.8	20.3	24.5	30.2
17	7.38	7.95	8.83	9.65	9.89	10.0	10.19	10.7	11.4	12.5	13.4	14.5	16.3	18.0	21.7	26.2	32.2
18	8.05	8.64	9.58	10.4	10.7	10.8	11.00	11.5	12.2	13.4	14.3	15.5	17.4	19.2	23.1	27.8	34.2
19	8.72	9.35	10.3	11.2	11.5	11.6	11.82	12.3	13.1	14.3	15.3	16.6	18.5	20.4	24.5	29.5	36.2
20	9.41	10.1	11.1	12.0	12.3	12.4	12.65	13.2	14.0	15.2	16.3	17.6	19.6	21.6	25.9	31.2	38.2
21	10.1	10.8	11.9	12.8	13.1	13.3	13.48	14.0	14.9	16.2	17.3	18.7	20.8	22.9	27.3	32.2	39.2
22	10.8	11.5	12.6	13.7	14.0	14.1	14.32	14.9	15.8	17.1	18.2	19.7	21.9	24.1	28.7	33.1	40.2
23	11.5	12.3	13.4	14.5	14.8	14.9	15.16	15.8	16.7	18.1	19.2	20.7	23.0	25.3	30.1	36.1	44.1
24	12.2	13.0	14.2	15.3	15.6	15.8	16.01	16.6	17.6	19.0	20.2	21.8	24.2	26.5	31.5	37.5	45.1
25	13.0	13.8	15.0	16.1	16.5	16.6	16.87	17.5	18.5	20.0	21.2	22.8	25.3	27.7	32.8	38.8	47.1
26	13.7	14.5	15.8	17.0	17.3	17.5	17.72	18.4	19.4	20.9	22.2	23.9	26.4	28.9	34.4	41.1	50.1
27	14.4	15.3	16.6	17.8	18.2	18.3	18.59	19.3	20.3	21.9	23.2	24.9	27.6	30.2	35.8	42.8	52.1
28	15.2	16.1	17.4	18.6	19.0	19.2	19.45	20.2	21.2	22.9	24.2	26.0	28.7	31.4	37.2	44.4	54.1
29	15.9	16.8	18.2	19.5	19.9	20.0	20.32	21.0	22.1	23.8	25.2	27.1	29.9	32.6	38.6	46.1	56.1
30	16.7	17.6	19.0	20.3	20.7	20.9	21.19	21.9	23.1	24.8	26.2	28.1	31.0	33.8	40.0	47.7	58.1
31	17.4	18.4	19.9	21.2	21.6	21.8	22.07	22.8	24.0	25.8	27.2	29.2	32.1	35.1	41.5	49.4	60.1
32	18.2	19.2	20.7	22.0	22.5	22.6	22.95	23.7	24.9	26.7	28.2	30.2	33.3	36.3	42.9	51.1	62.1
33	19.0	20.0	21.5	22.9	23.3	23.5	23.83	24.6	25.8	27.7	29.3	31.3	34.4	37.5	44.3	52.7	64.1
34	19.7	20.8	22.3	23.8	24.2	24.4	24.72	25.5	26.8	28.7	30.3	32.4	35.6	38.8	45.7	54.4	66.1
35	20.5	21.6	23.2	24.6	25.1	25.3	25.60	26.4	27.7	29.7	31.3	33.4	36.7	40.0	47.1	56.0	68.1
36	21.3	22.4	24.0	25.5	26.0	26.2	26.49	27.3	28.6	30.6	32.2	34.3	37.6	40.9	48.1	57.0	70.1
37	22.1	23.2	24.8	26.4	26.8	27.0	27.39	28.2	29.5	31.5	33.1	35.2	38.5	41.8	49.1	58.0	72.1
38	22.9	24.0	25.7	27.3	27.7	27.9	28.28	29.2	30.5	32.6	34.4	36.6	40.2	43.7	51.4	61.0	74.1
39	23.7	24.8	26.5	28.1	28.6	28.8	29.18	30.1	31.5	33.6	35.4	37.7	41.3	44.9	52.8	62.7	76.1
40	24.4	25.6	27.4	29.0	29.5	29.7	30.08	31.0	32.4	34.6	36.4	38.8	42.5	46.1	54.2	64.4	78.1

Remove Capacity

Capacity

Add Capacity

Congestion

Maximum wasted assets: 8%
Maximum congestion levels: 2%

ErlangB only valid when 1 unit of capacity = 1 service, so ok for 2G GSM FR
(1 voice call session = 1 time slot)

For 2G GSM HR/FR, 3G, 4G and 5G, 1 service can take any units of capacity, ErlangB is useless
(example Youtube session on 3G can take up to 96 Channel Elements)

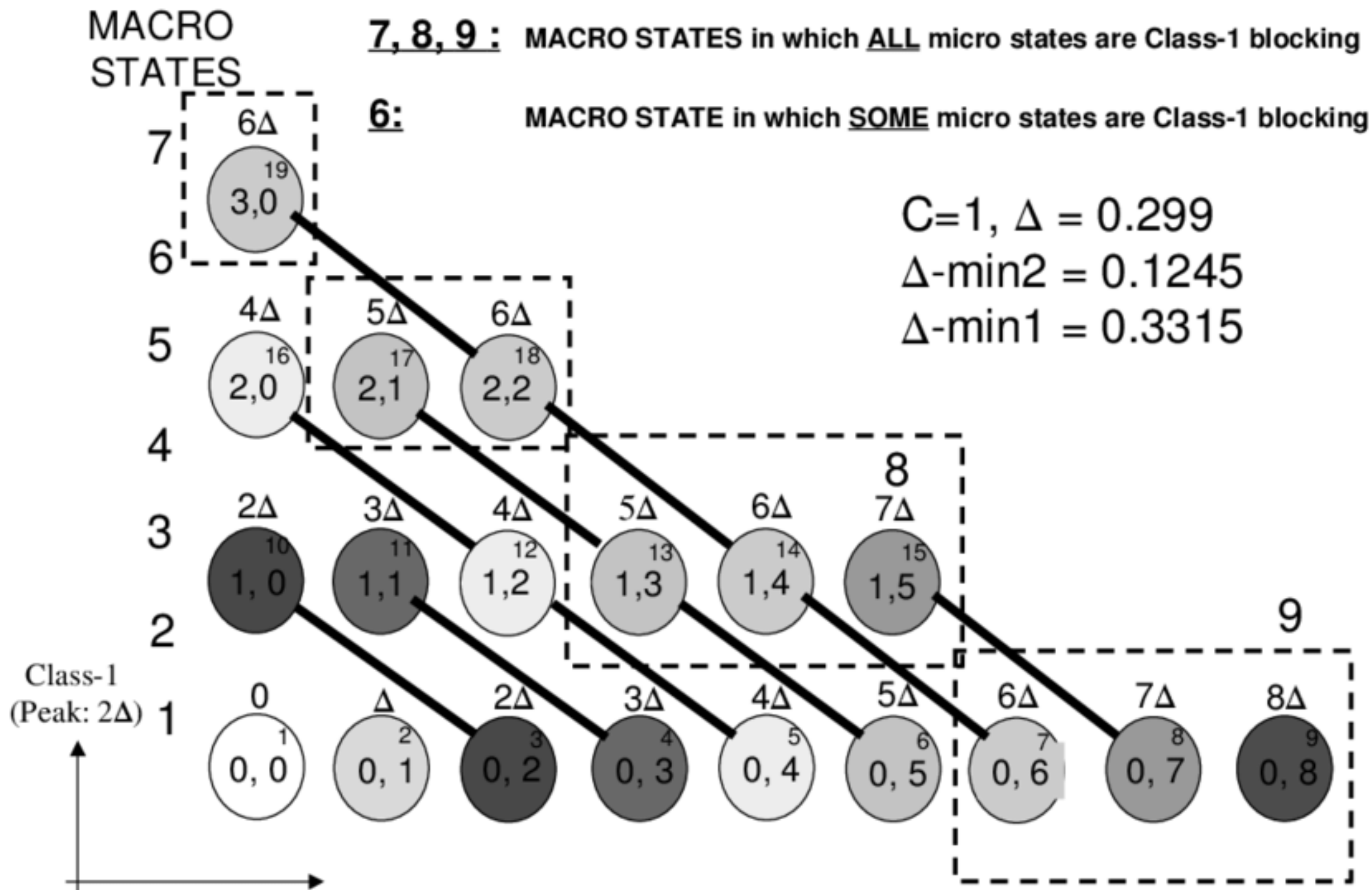
When we adapted the Kaufman–Roberts stochastic birth and death model to run on servers, we cracked the Capex code

Unique model for multidimensional traffic

Connection between traffic, QoE and dimensioning is broken for 2.5G, 3G, 4G ...

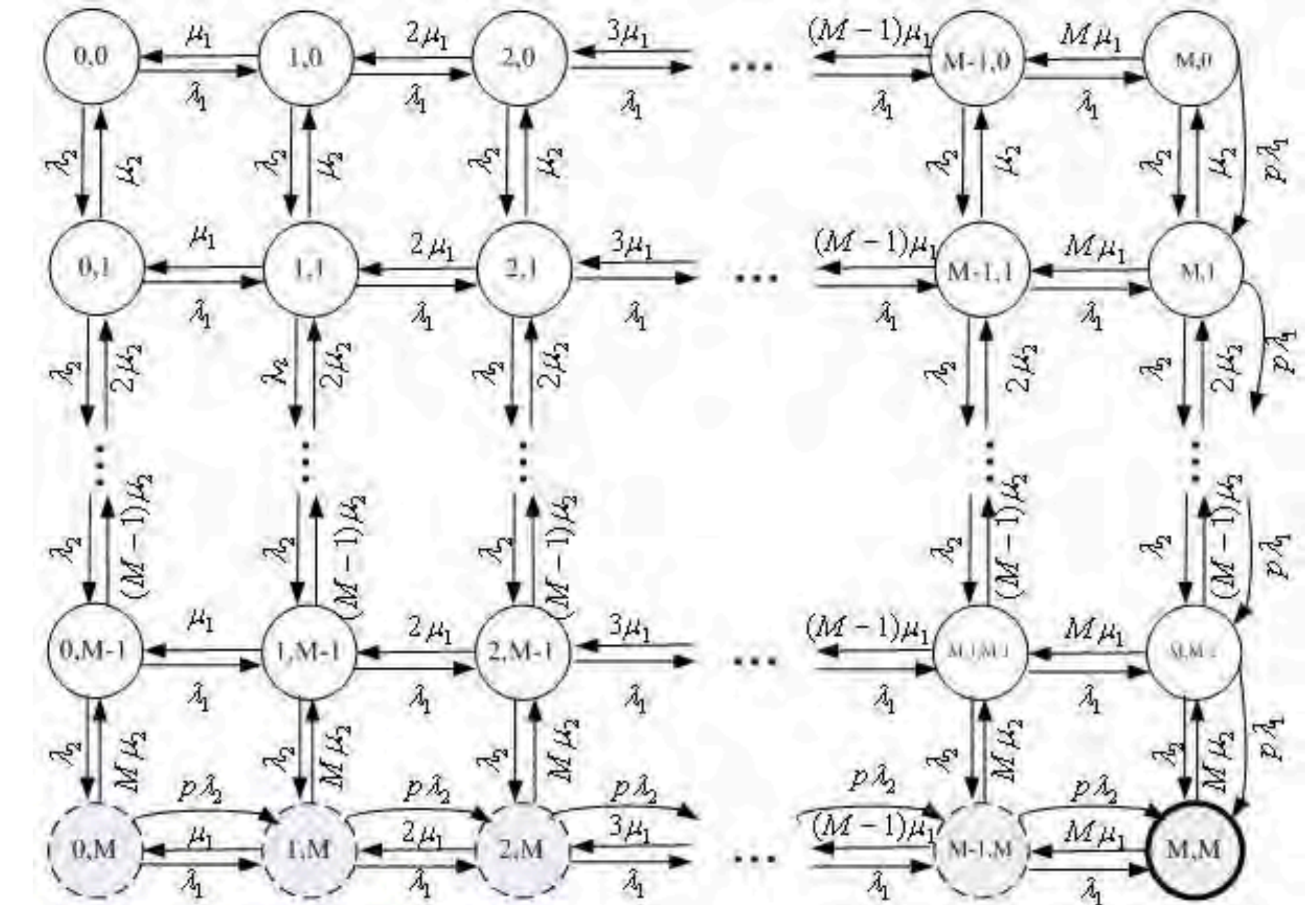
Unique applicable model for multidimensional traffic is Kaufman-Roberts ... but exponential computation time, therefore model was not used

For 2 or more dimensions: Kaufman-Roberts



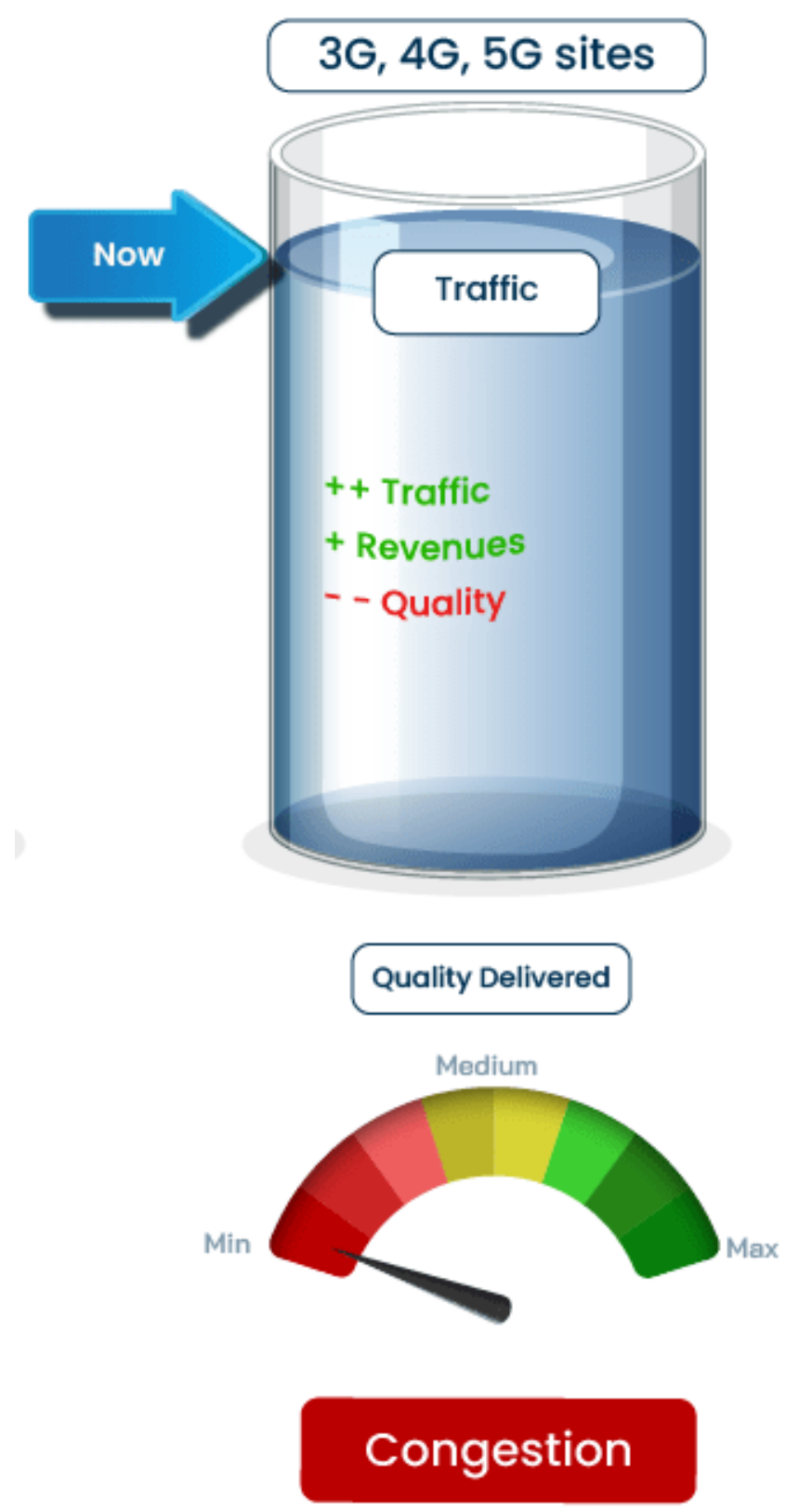
Theorem 1: The $q(j)$ unnormalized macro state probabilities satisfy the following set of recursive equations:

$$\text{Min}[\nu_j, \hat{\Psi}] \cdot q(j) = \sum_{i=1}^I \rho_i \cdot \Delta_i \cdot \sigma_i(\mathcal{J}(\nu_j - \Delta_i)) \cdot (q(\mathcal{J}(\nu_j - \Delta_i)) - \beta_i(\mathcal{J}(\nu_j - \Delta_i))) \quad (12)$$



Only Pirllys cracked the code and overcame the technical barrier

Pirlys brings the **solution**



Detected



Pirlys -> 100% of congestion is detected by an automated and efficient process

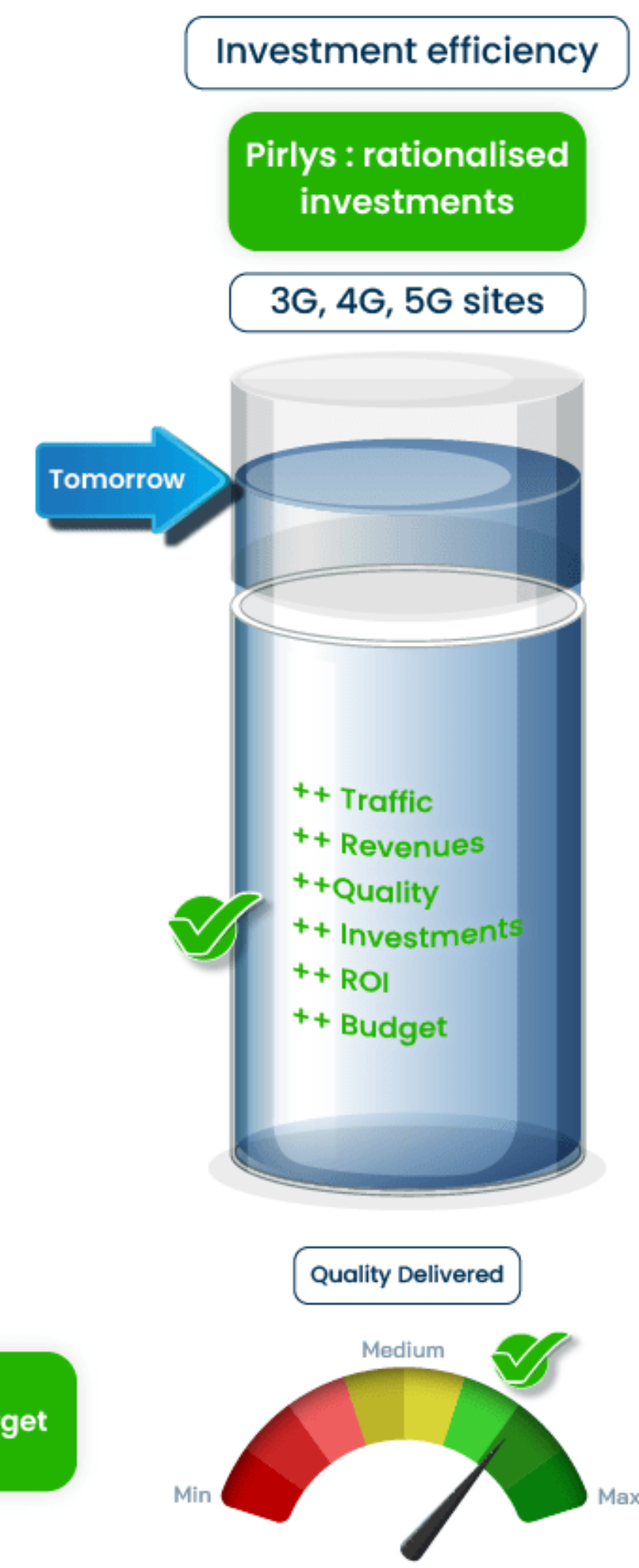
Congestion Detected?

Corrected

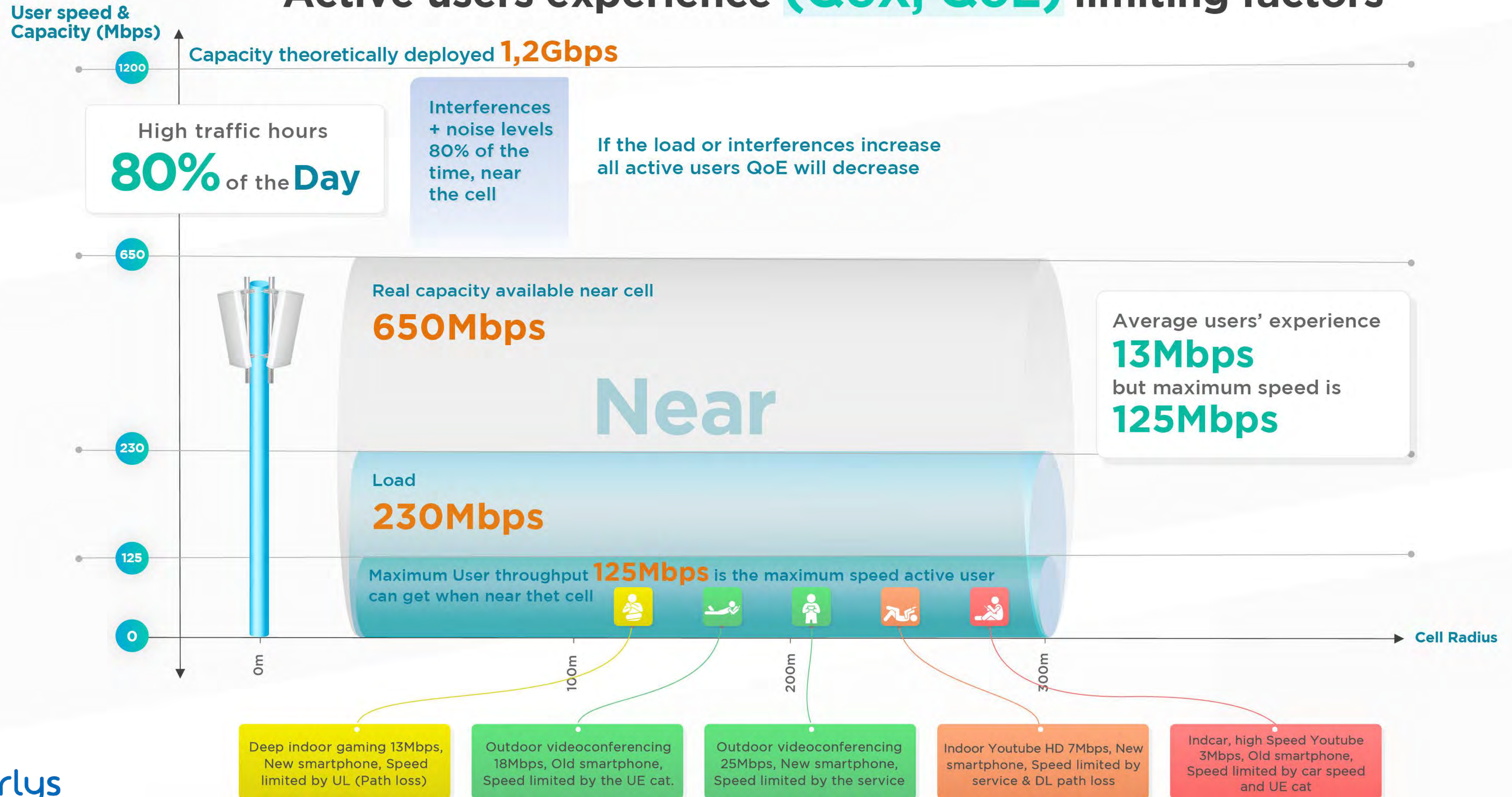


Pirlys -> Congestion is accurately corrected according to the desired target quality and the available budget

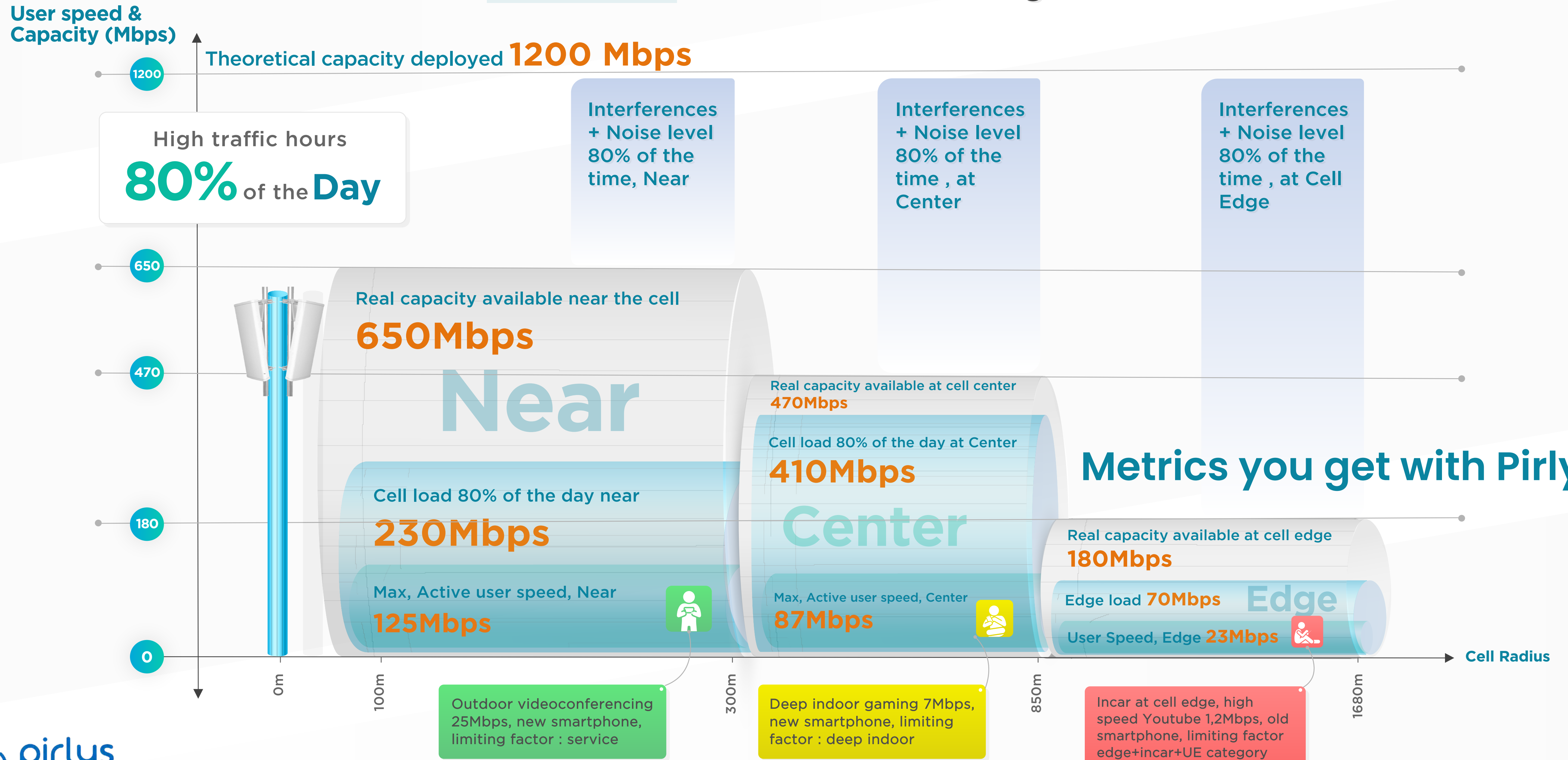
Upgrade decision



Active users experience (QoX, QoE) limiting factors



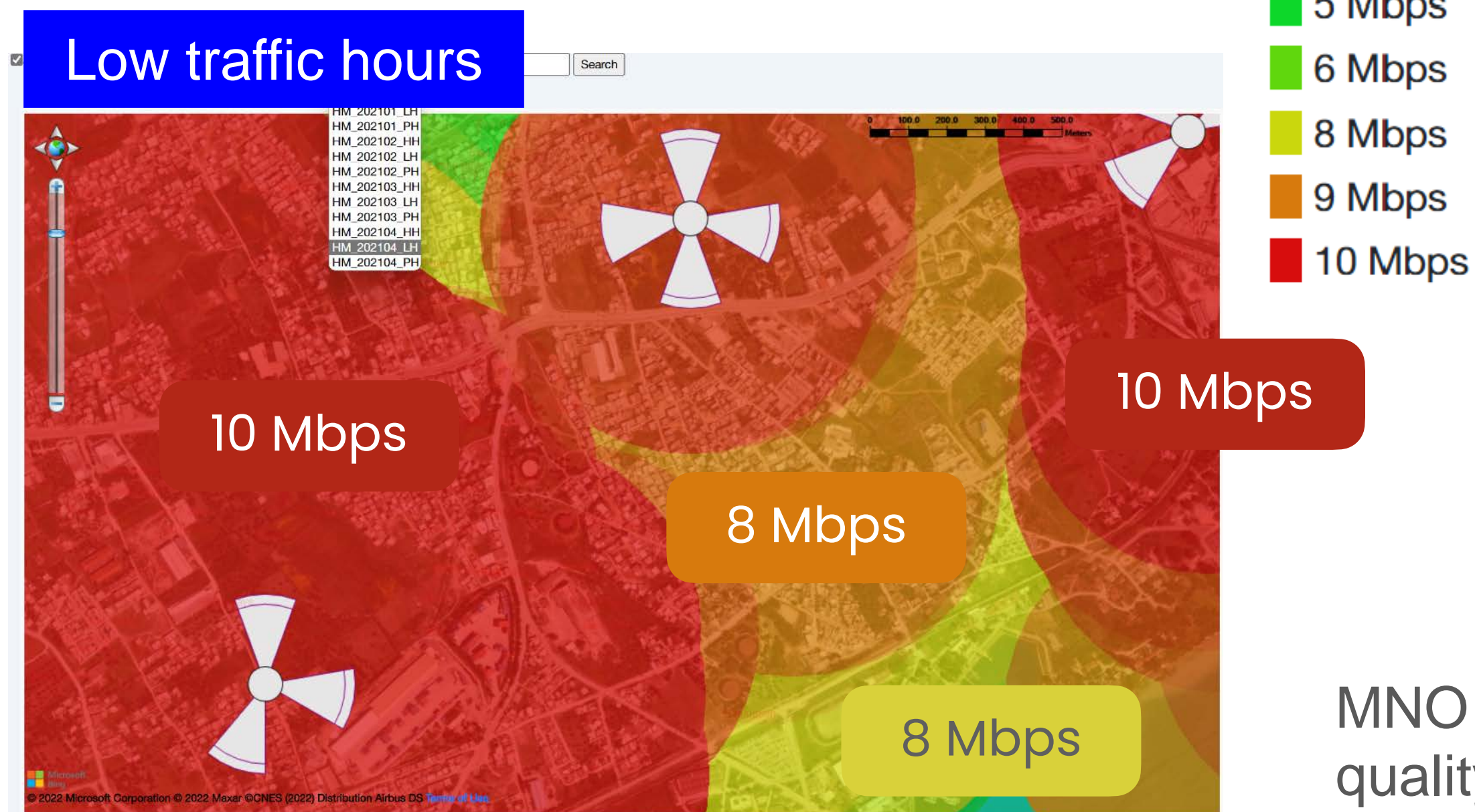
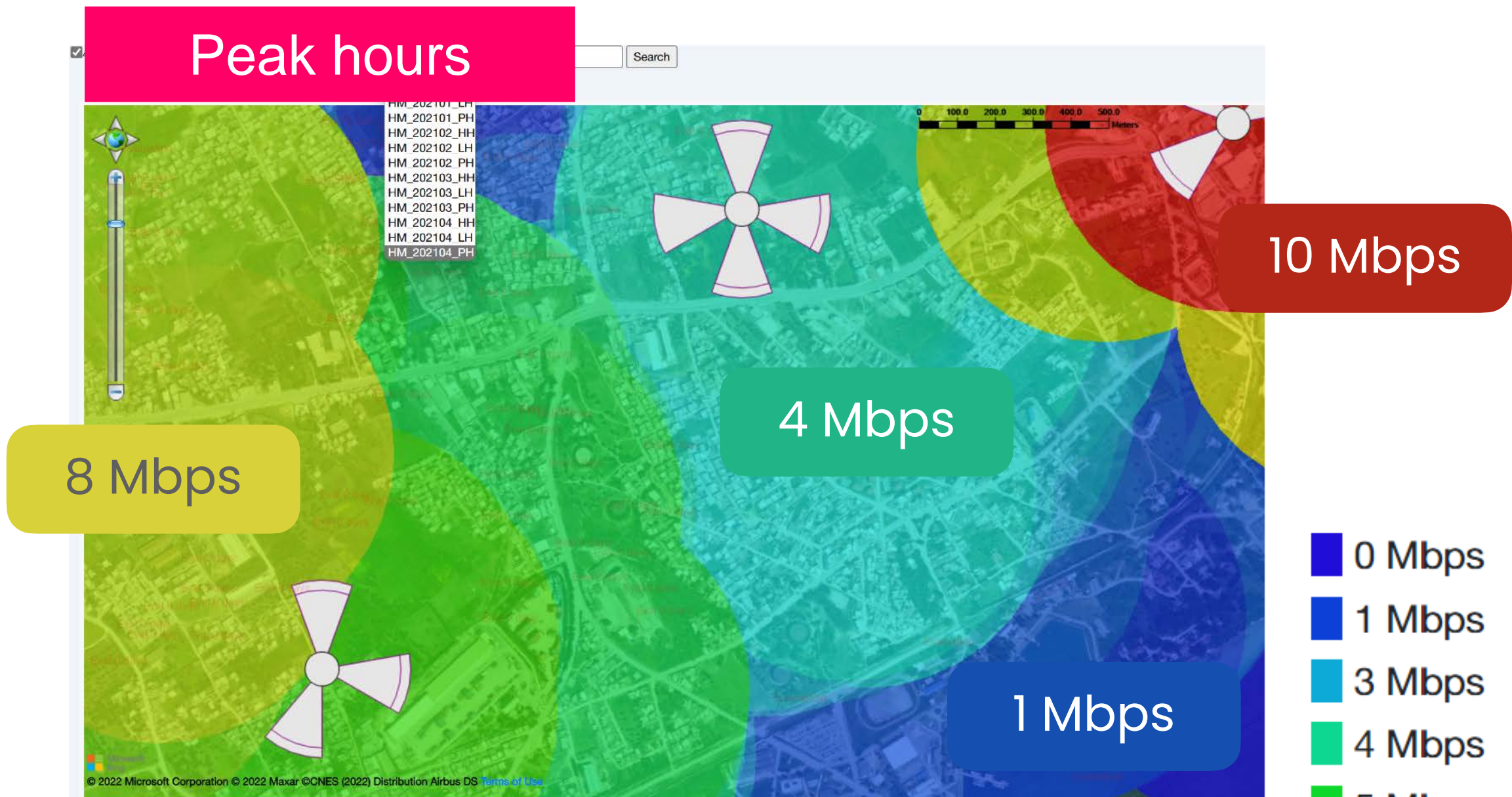
The **Quality of Experience** of active users depends on the **Distribution of Traffic** and the **Location** within the cell's coverage area



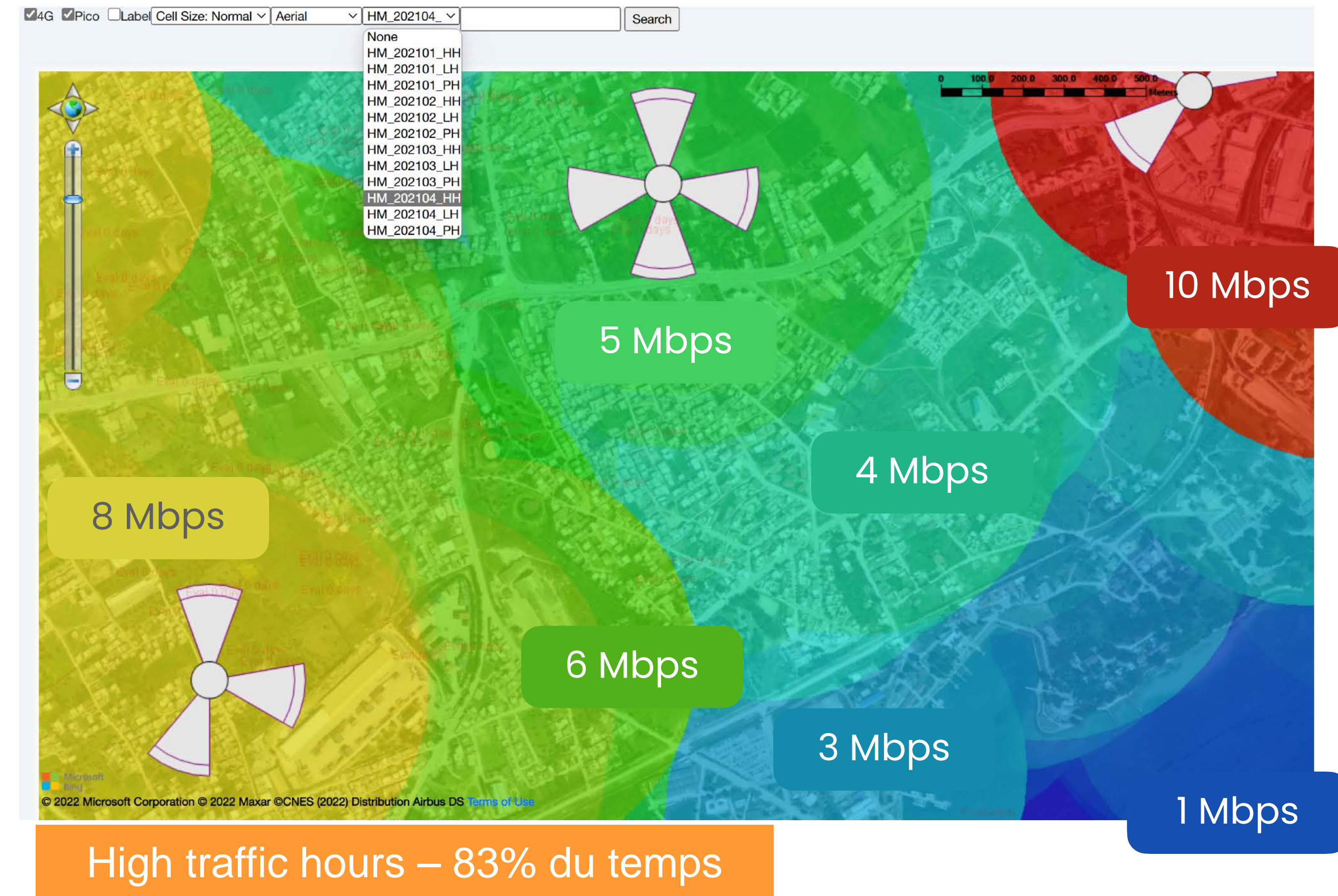
When sites are turned off at night, we can simulate the resulting quality before actually implementing it. It is also possible to switch off a great deal of sites at night while maintaining the same quality as during the day.

The quality of service will not change for subscribers and operators will see a 10–20% reduction in operating costs

Pirlys is a Drive Test 24/7 on 100% of the network



Difference in QoX between peak hour 17:00 to 22:00 and high traffic hours or off-peak hours 23:00 to 16:00



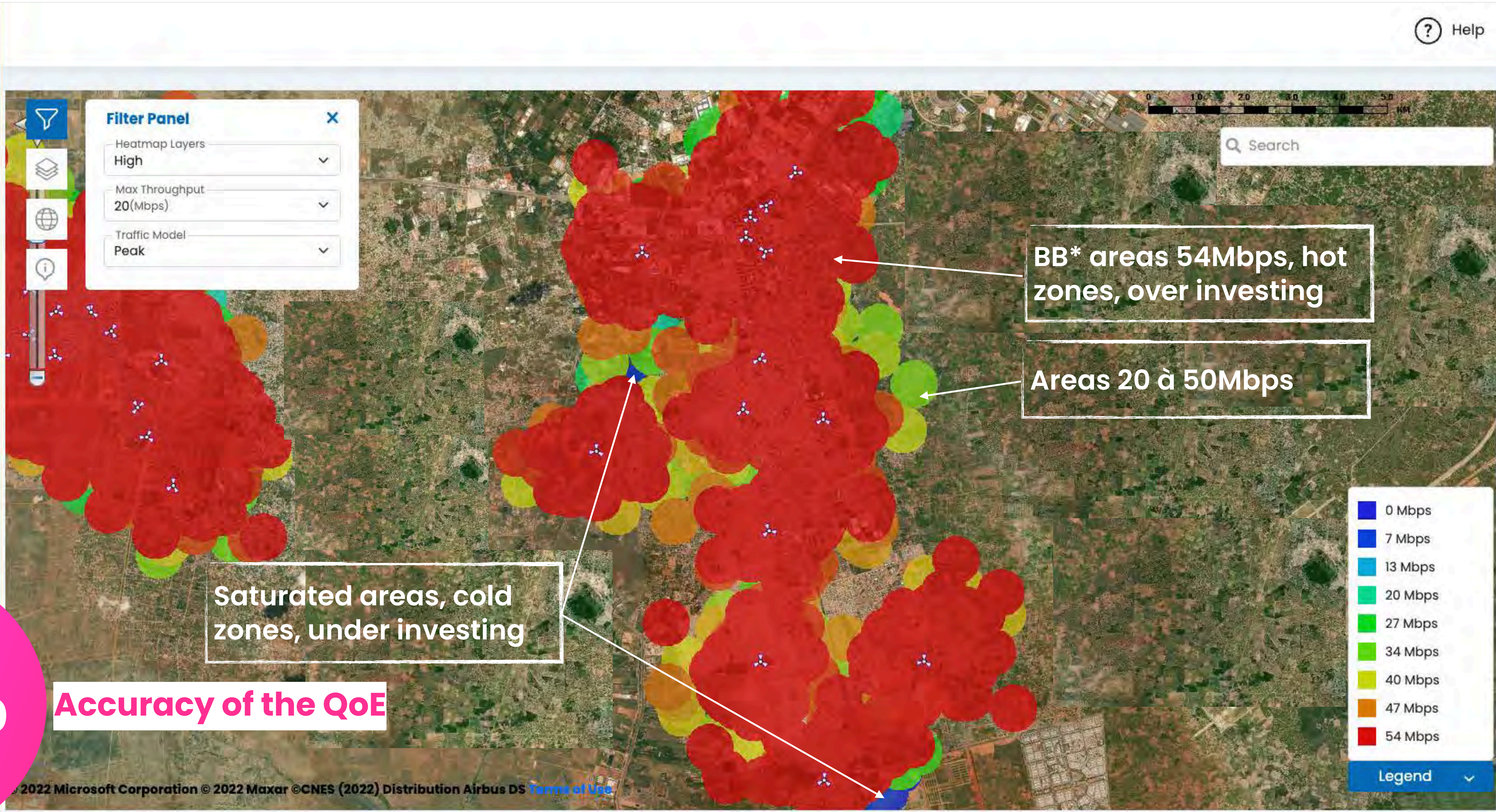
MNO can switch off 30% to 50% of its network at night without degrading quality perception

When one operator's traffic will soon roam onto another operator's network with already existing traffic, major unpredictably degradation can occur.

In addition to simulating the impact of this new traffic on QoE, we compute the expansion needed to maintain the QoE of the recipient network before the roaming happens.

Pirlys, Active users' QoE coverage map

- Environment
- Engineering
- Planning
- Sales
- Marketing
- Densification
- Admin

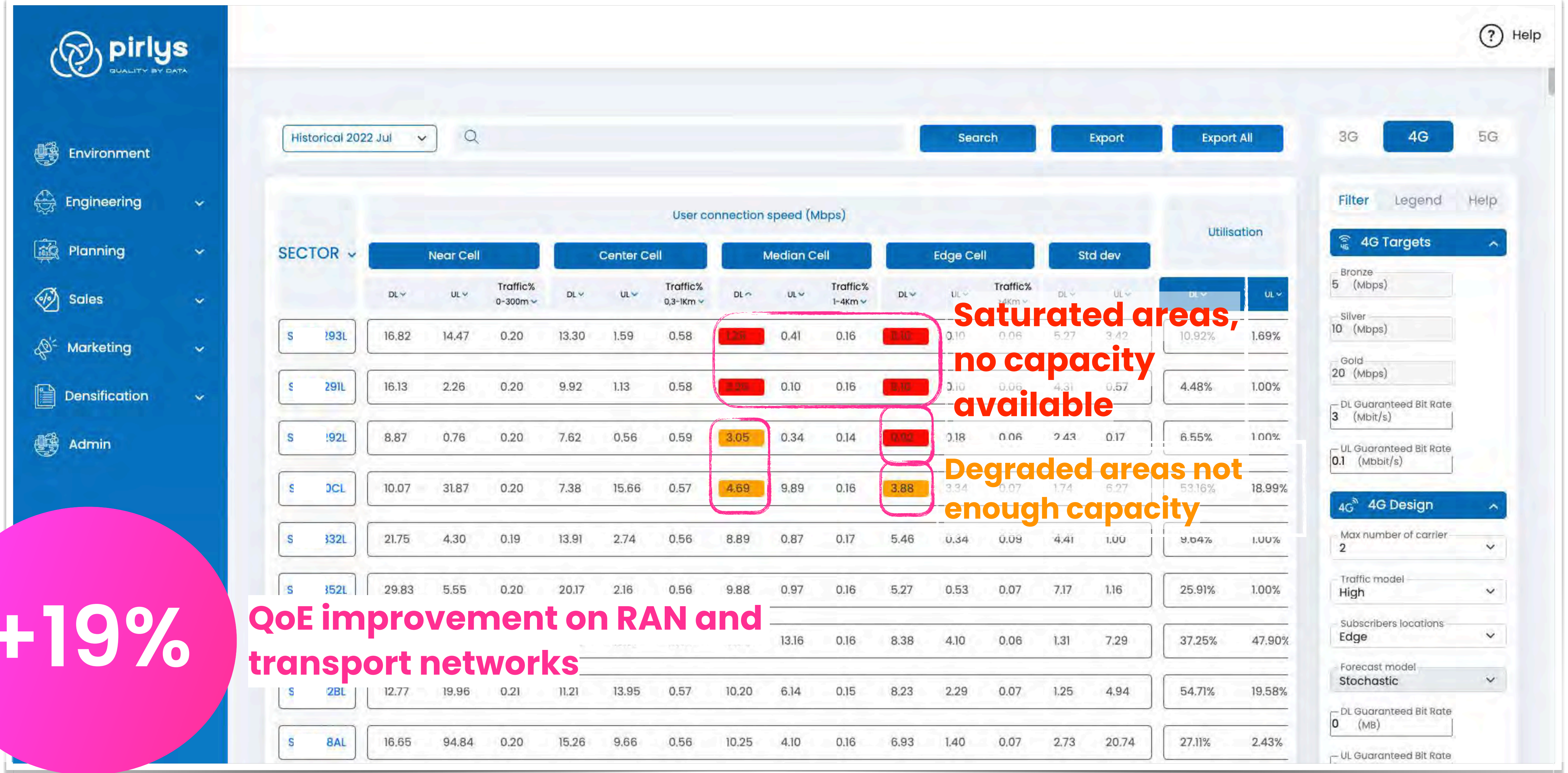


±13%

Accuracy of the QoE

* Broadband areas

Pirlys, easy detection of congestion



Historical 2022 Jul

Search Export Export All

3G 4G 5G

Filter Legend Help

4G Targets

- Bronze 5 (Mbps)
- Silver 10 (Mbps)
- Gold 20 (Mbps)
- DL Guaranteed Bit Rate 3 (Mbit/s)
- UL Guaranteed Bit Rate 0.1 (Mbit/s)

4G Design

- Max number of carrier 2
- Traffic model High
- Subscribers locations Edge
- Forecast model Stochastic
- DL Guaranteed Bit Rate 0 (MB)
- UL Guaranteed Bit Rate

SECTOR	User connection speed (Mbps)						Utilisation									
	Near Cell		Center Cell		Median Cell		Edge Cell		Std dev							
	DL	UL	Traffic% 0-300m	DL	UL	Traffic% 0.3-1Km	DL	UL	Traffic% 1-4Km	DL	UL	DL	UL			
S 193L	16.82	14.47	0.20	13.30	1.59	0.58	1.26	0.41	0.16	0.10	0.10	0.06	5.27	3.42	10.92%	1.69%
S 291L	16.13	2.26	0.20	9.92	1.13	0.58	2.26	0.10	0.16	0.10	0.10	0.06	4.31	0.57	4.48%	1.00%
S 192L	8.87	0.76	0.20	7.62	0.56	0.59	3.05	0.34	0.14	0.02	0.18	0.06	2.43	0.17	6.55%	1.00%
S 10CL	10.07	31.87	0.20	7.38	15.66	0.57	4.69	9.89	0.16	3.88	3.34	0.07	1.74	6.27	53.16%	18.99%
S 132L	21.75	4.30	0.19	13.91	2.74	0.56	8.89	0.87	0.17	5.46	0.34	0.09	4.41	1.00	9.04%	1.00%
S 152L	29.83	5.55	0.20	20.17	2.16	0.56	9.88	0.97	0.16	5.27	0.53	0.07	7.17	1.16	25.91%	1.00%
S 2BL	12.77	19.96	0.21	11.21	13.95	0.57	10.20	6.14	0.15	8.23	2.29	0.07	1.25	4.94	54.71%	19.58%
S 8AL	16.65	94.84	0.20	15.26	9.66	0.56	10.25	4.10	0.16	6.93	1.40	0.07	2.73	20.74	27.11%	2.43%

Saturated areas, no capacity available

Degraded areas not enough capacity

+19%

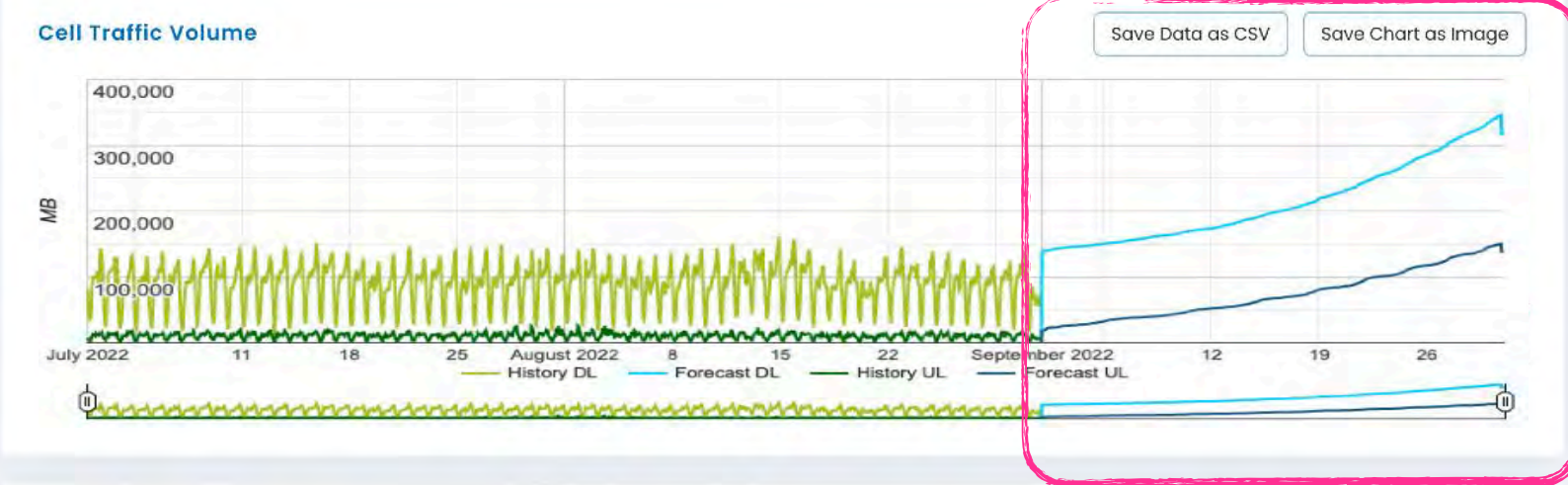
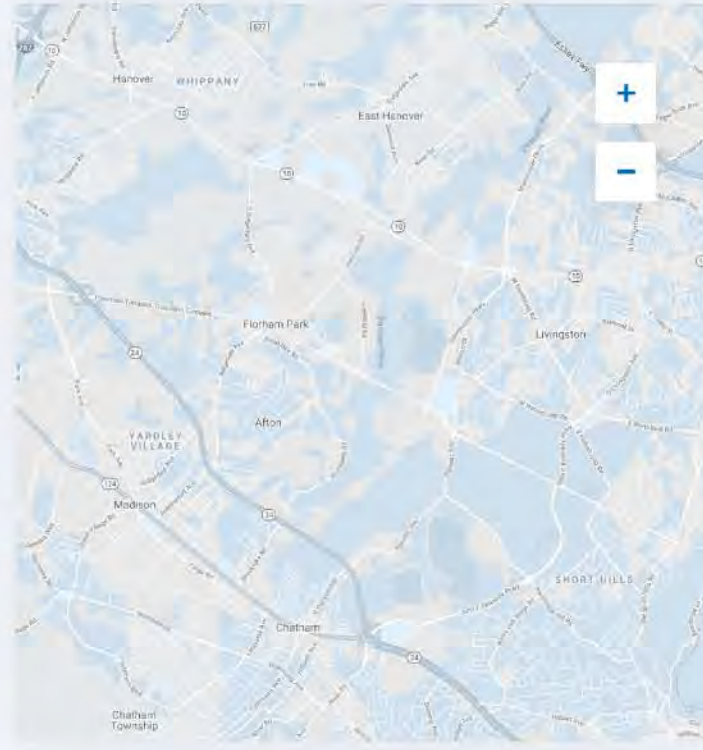
QoE improvement on RAN and transport networks

With our unique stochastic machine learning tool, we can predict the future based on past traffic patterns. In general, the more traffic history available, the more accurate the prediction and the further in the future it will be

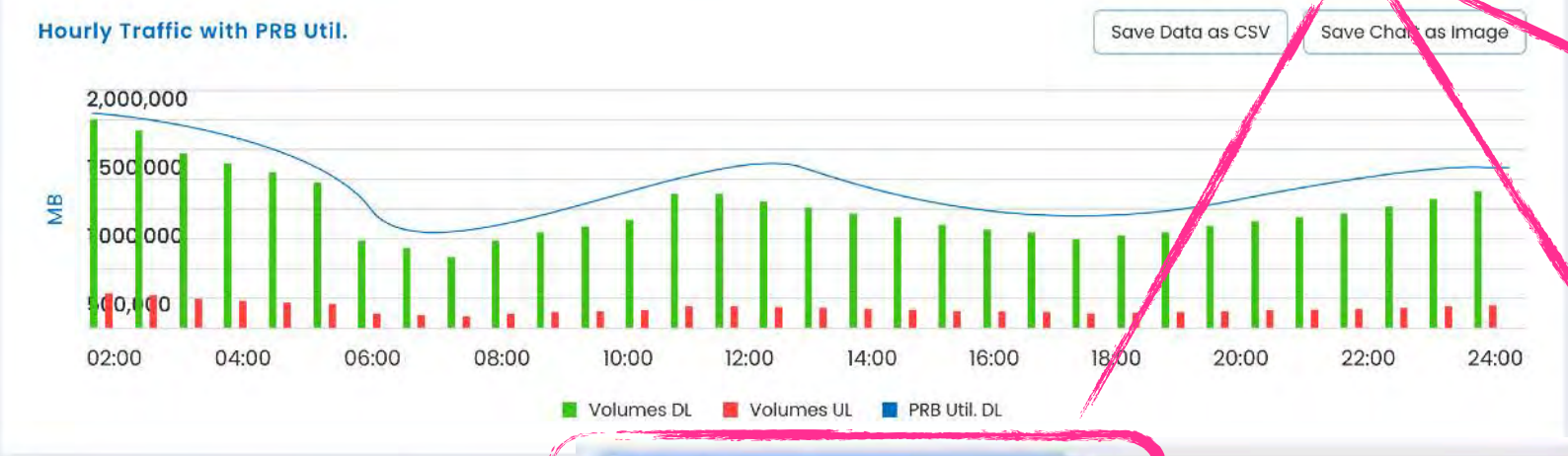
Pirlys, forecasts impacts on QoE

- Environment
- Engineering
- Planning
- Sales
- Marketing
- Commercial Offers
- Zones Creator
- Traffics
- Densification
- Logout

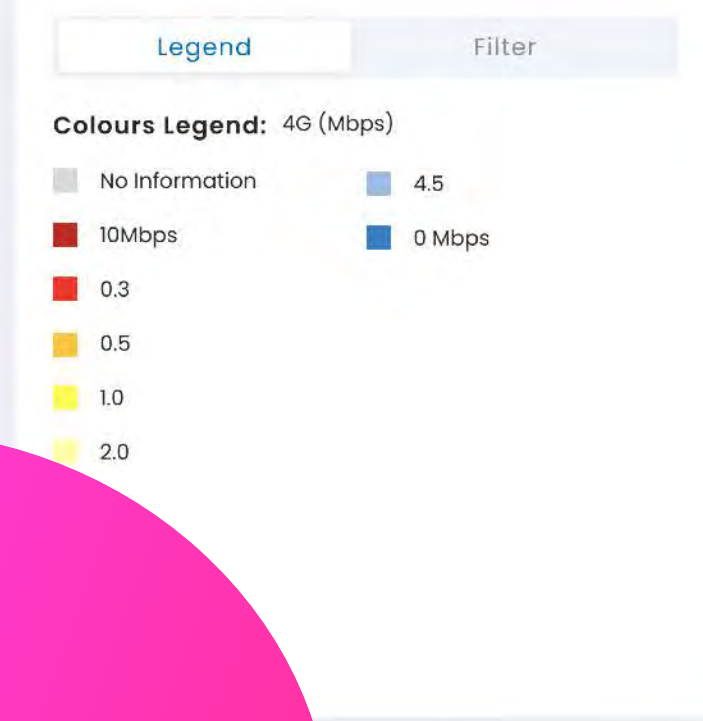
Open Street | Historical 2021 Jan | None | Djerba | Search



DL/UL traffic forecasts



Upgrades needed to maintain target based on traffic forecasts



Predicted 2022 Sep | Search | Export | Export All

3G | 4G | 5G

SECTOR	CURRENT CONFIGURATION			SITE UPGRADE				Add users (max)	SITE DENSIFICATION			DOWNGRADE			
	Spectrum (MHz)	Carrier	Active Users (max)	Add spectrum (MHz)	New carrier	NC1 with	NC2 with		NC3 with	NC4 with	Add spectrum	With carrier	Remove spectrum (MHz)		
	DL	UL		DL	UL	MHz-DL	MHz-DL	MHz-DL	MHz-DL	DL	UL	DL	UL		
S-LB008AL	10	10	1	10	0	1	20	0	0	0	25	0	2	0	0
S-LB008BL	10	10	1	10	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S-LB008CL	10	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

59%

Reduction of CapEx

Pirlys, rationalised investments

- Environment
- Engineering
- Planning
- Sales
- Marketing
- Densification
- Admin

Historical 2022 Jul

UPGRADES

POSTAL CODE	Add spectrum (MHz)		Add carrier	Add sites	Add users	Remove spectrum (MHz)	
	DL	UL				DL	UL
A o	5	0	0	0	137	0	0
Bai apira	0	0	0	0	198	0	-15
Bai a Li	5	0	0	0	217	0	-15
Bel ta	10	0	0	0	211	0	-15
Ber a 3	0	5	0	0	254	0	-5
Ber a Cen	10	0	0	0	158	0	-5
Ber a Do	0	0	0	0	224	0	-5
Ber a Ke	5	5	0	0	214	0	-10
Ber a	5	0	0	0	263	0	-15
Mir r	5	0	0	0	263	0	-15
Cal otao	5	0	0	0	141	0	-5
Cal a	5	0	0	0	177	0	-5
amunda	15	5	0	0	191	0	-5
Cal	25	10	1	0	87	0	-5
Cal ba	0	0	0	0	210	0	-10
Caq Jalo	5	0	0	0	186	0	-15
Cal Jela	0	5	0	0	139	0	0

15%

Reduction of OpEx



Innovation benefits



Unique benefits

59%

Reduction in oversized CapEx expenditure

38%

Increased FWA revenues for operators

27%

Reductions in CapEx expenditure during QoE corrections

19%

Enhanced subscriber experience

15%

Reduction in energy costs

Success Stories



- V1*** **Audit 2015 – Smart Philippines**, via Deutsch Telecom/Detecon
- ✓ Provided network congestion, QoE and correction to achieve quality targets



- V2** **Audit 2016 – Econet Wireless Zimbabwe**, via Astellia/Exfo
- ✓ too much network capacity, recommended buy \$1 get \$7 air-credit
 - ✓ 7% revenue market share increase ~ \$57M
 - ✓ 60% Capex expenditures reduction ~ \$50M



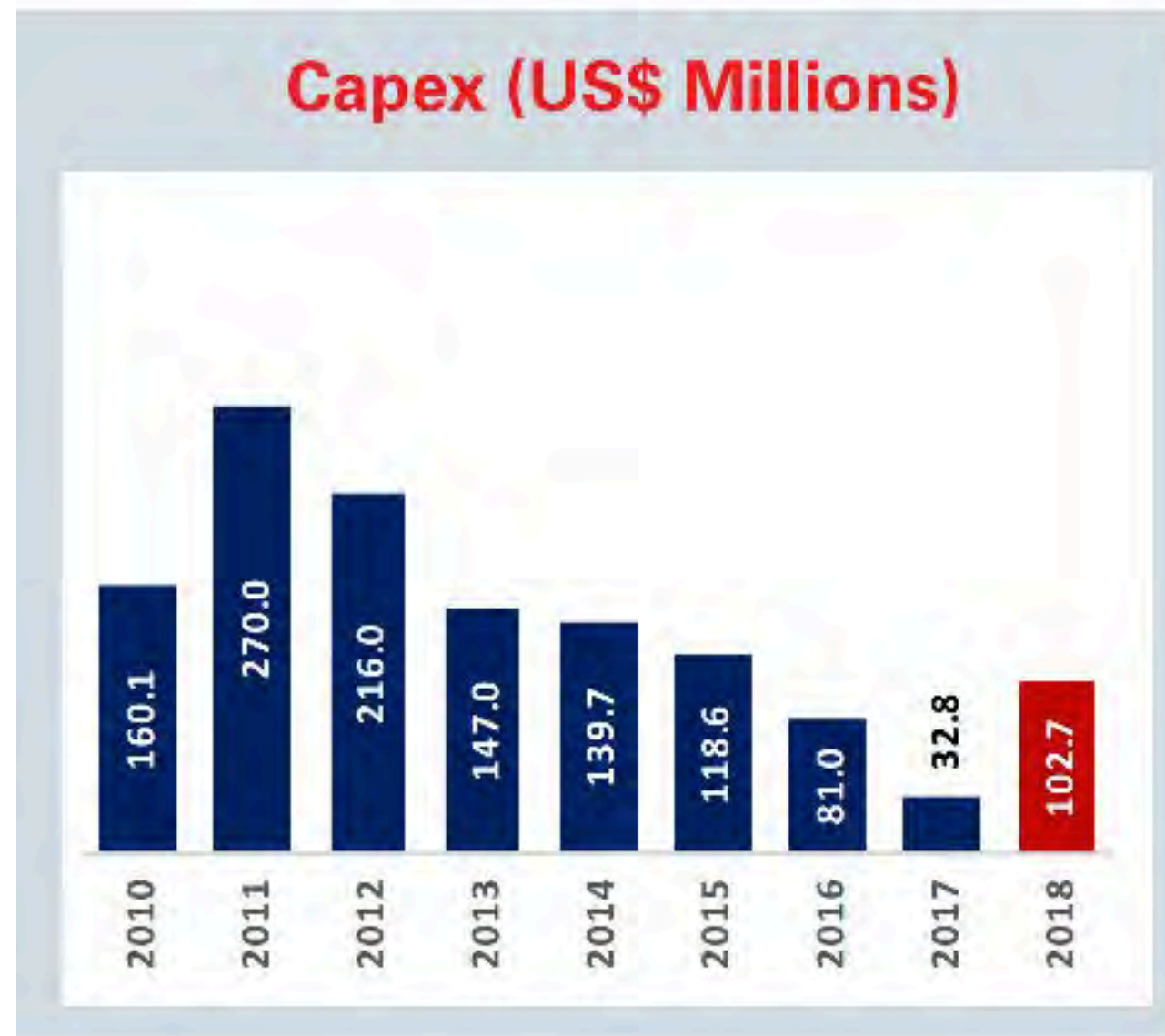
- V3** **Audit 2018 – Globe Telecom Philippines**, Orange Business Service/Sofrecom
- ✓ discovered available 4G broadband fixed lines for sales teams
 - ✓ 38% revenue increase ~ \$6,9M per month
 - ✓ 14% reduction of churn ~ \$2,5M per month



- V3** **Audit 2021 – STA Andorra**
- ✓ Provided the network dimensioning for different roaming assumption for the next 5 years

- V4** **Pirlys 2022**
- ✓ Fully automated tool
 - ✓ New design
 - ✓ New marketing strategy

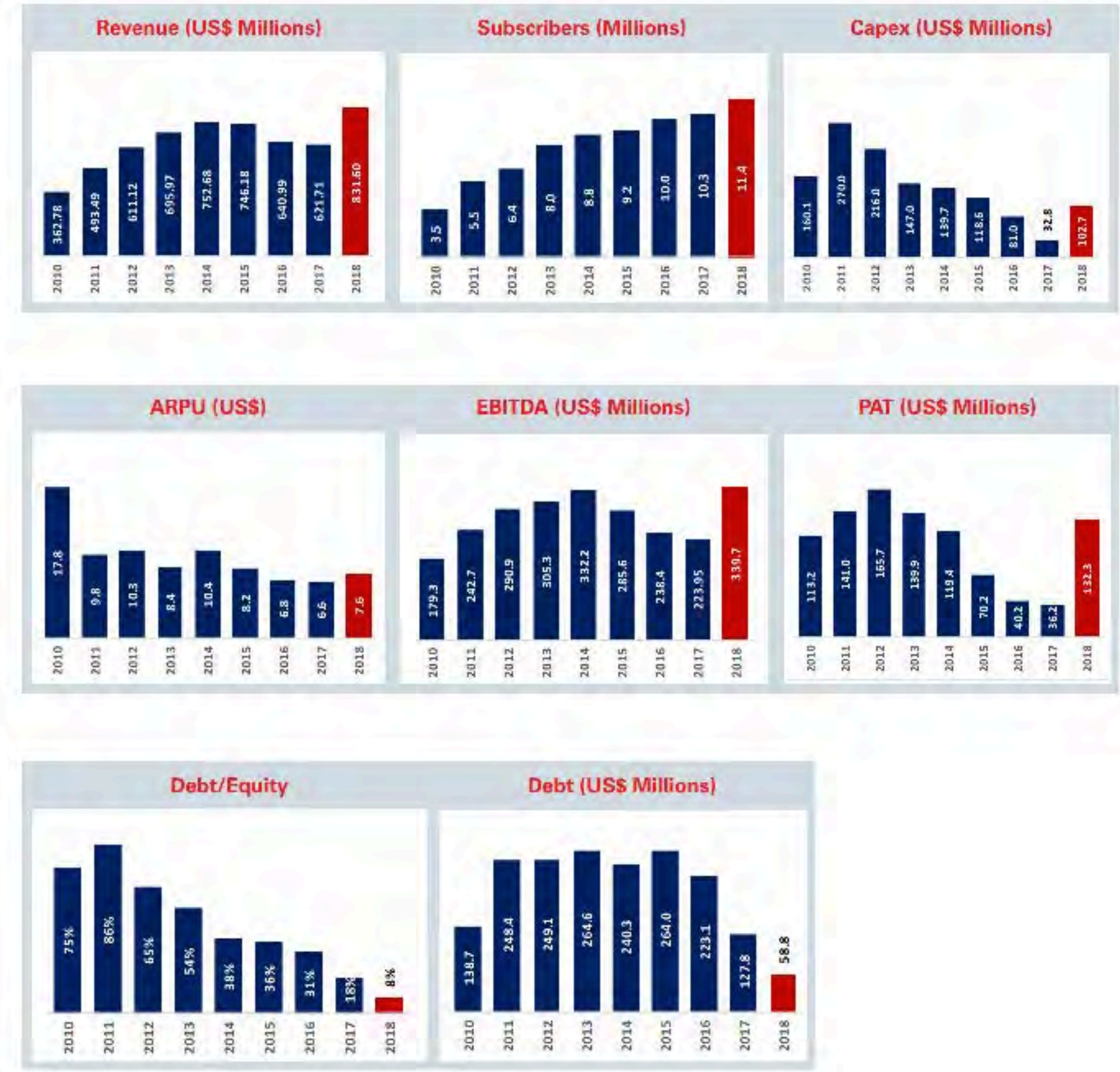
Success Stories, public information*



2016 Pirllys initial effect \$37,6M savings
 2017 Pirllys final effect \$48,2M savings

No impacts on ARPU, subscribers base even increased, revenues decreased only 17% when they also had to cut the tariffs by 35%

Performance Highlights



Revenue decline from FY2015 to FY2017 resulted from a 35% tariffs reduction for traditional services streams (Voice and SMS) and the introduction of 10% excise duty on airtime.



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