



**ramo**

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**GFI-Summit**

# **Cellular Radio: User-perspective Design and Economics**

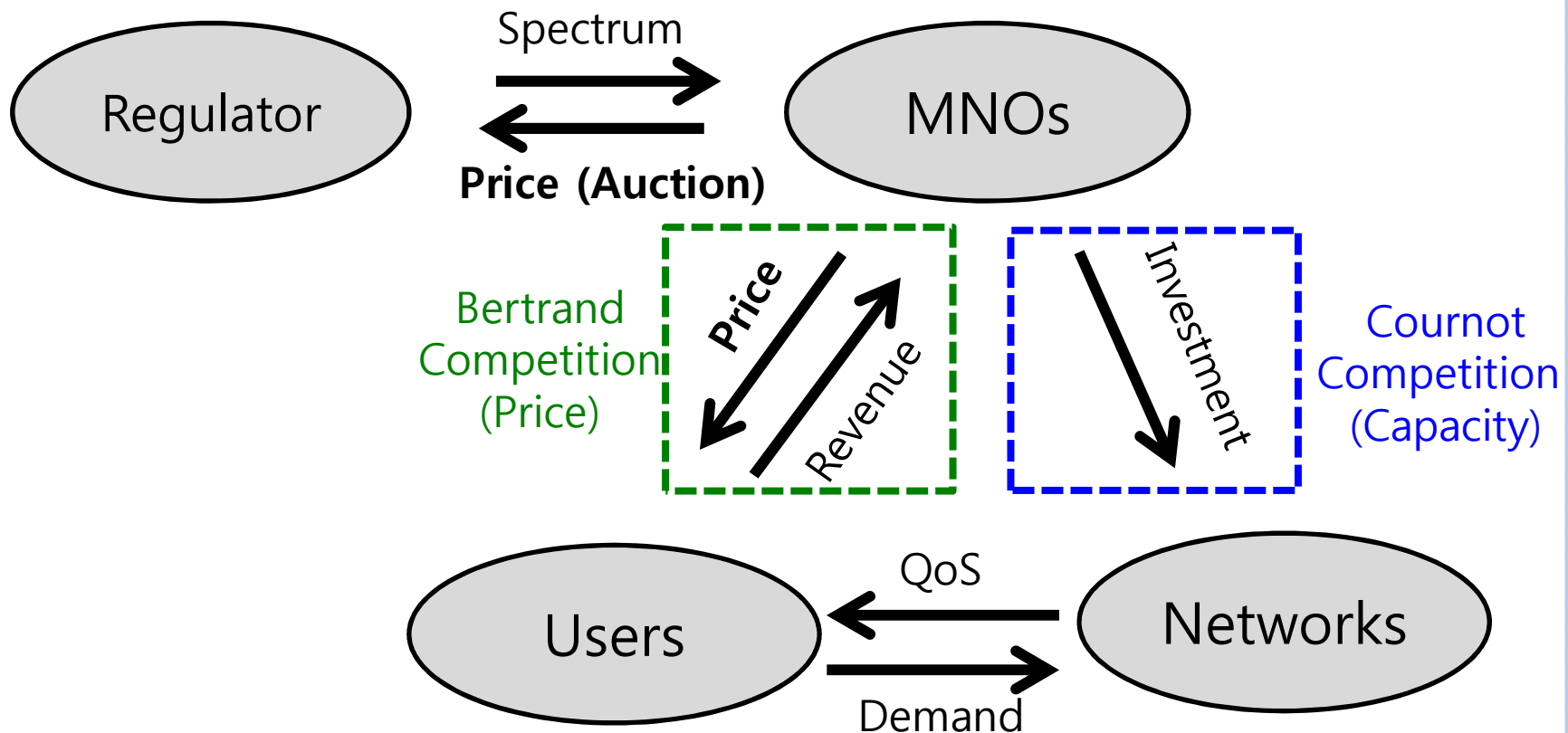
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# Cellular Business



# Spectrum Auction Results (Korea, 2013.8)

주파수 경매 최종 결과 (단위:원)				
주파수 대역	대역폭	사업자	낙찰가	시초가
1.8GHz	15MHz	KT	9001억	2888억
1.8GHz	35MHz	SKT	1조 500억	6738억
2.6GHz	40MHz	LG U+	4788억	4788억
합 계			2조4289억	1조4414억

자료: 미래창조과학부

- **90 MHz = 2,297,928,637 (USD)**
- **45 USD = 2,297,928,637 (USD)/51,098,531 (Persons)**
- **You pay for using what is yours**

# Why?

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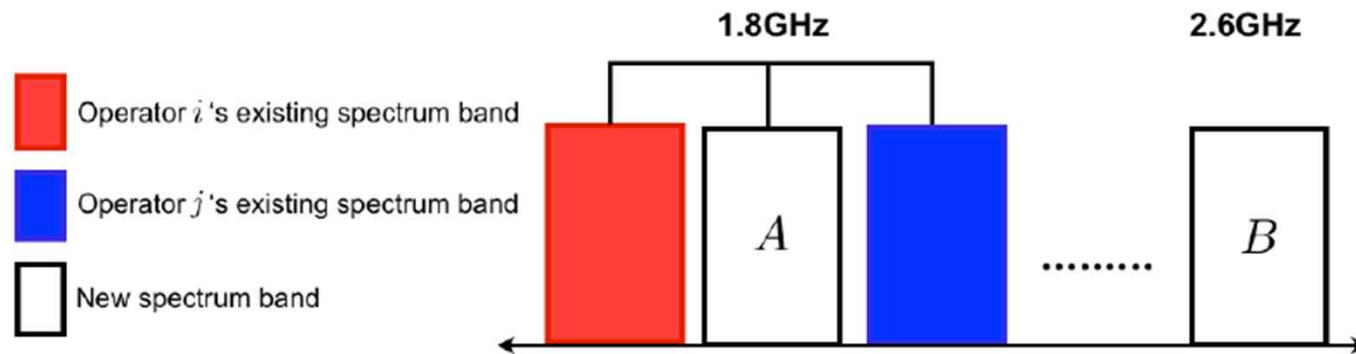


# Spiteful Action



- **Bidding behavior of a spiteful MNO who not only maximizes his own profit but also minimizes his competitor's profit.**

# Asymmetric-valued Spectrum Auction (Korea, 2013.8)



- Two MNOs compete in a first-price sealed-bid auction where two spectrum blocks A and B are auctioned off to them
- A and B are the same amount of spectrum (i.e., 10 MHz spectrum block).

# Multi-stage Games

## Stage I - Spectrum auction game

Player: operator  $i$  and operator  $j$

Decisions: spectrum bidding  $A$  and  $B$

Objective: joint profit maximization and weighted difference of profits minimization



## Stage II - Service price game

Player: operator  $i$  and operator  $j$

Decisions: service price  $p_i(t)$  and  $p_j(t)$

Objective: revenue maximization in asymmetric and symmetric phase



## Stage III - User responses

Player: end users

Decisions: to stay in operator  $i(j)$  or to switch to operator  $j(i)$

Objective: utility maximization in asymmetric and symmetric phase



**The leader, despite charging higher price, achieves more market share and profit.**

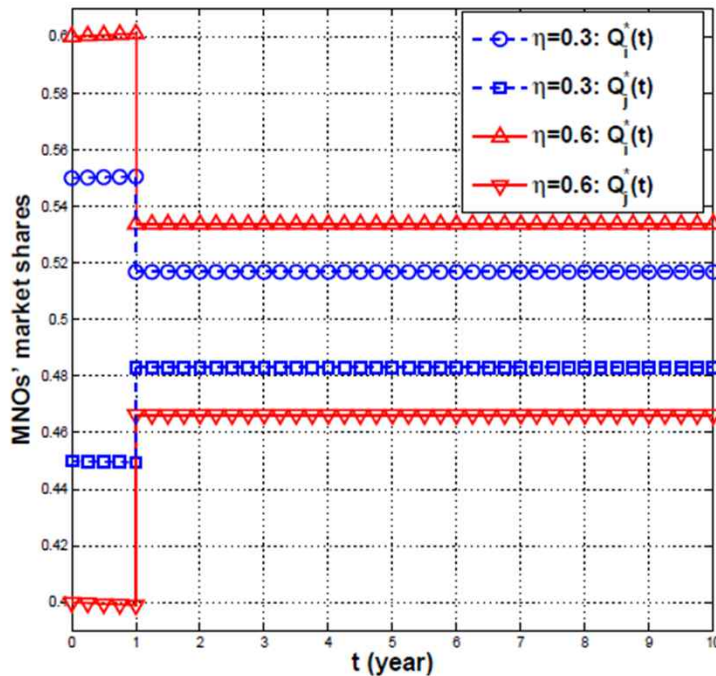


Fig. 5. User responses in asymmetric and symmetric phase under two different user sensitivities ( $\eta=0.3$ ,  $\eta=0.6$ ). Other parameters are  $u_o=1$ ,  $\lambda=0.01$ ,  $t_1=1$  and  $t_2=10$ .

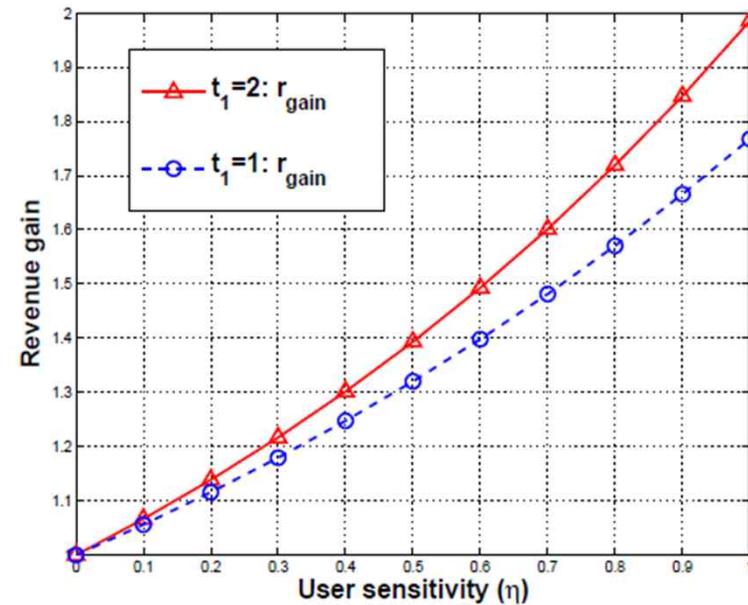


Fig. 6. Revenue gain as a function of  $\eta$  under two different times ( $t_1=1$  and  $t_1=2$ ). Other parameters are  $u_o=1$ ,  $\lambda=0.01$  and  $t_2=10$ .



# Results

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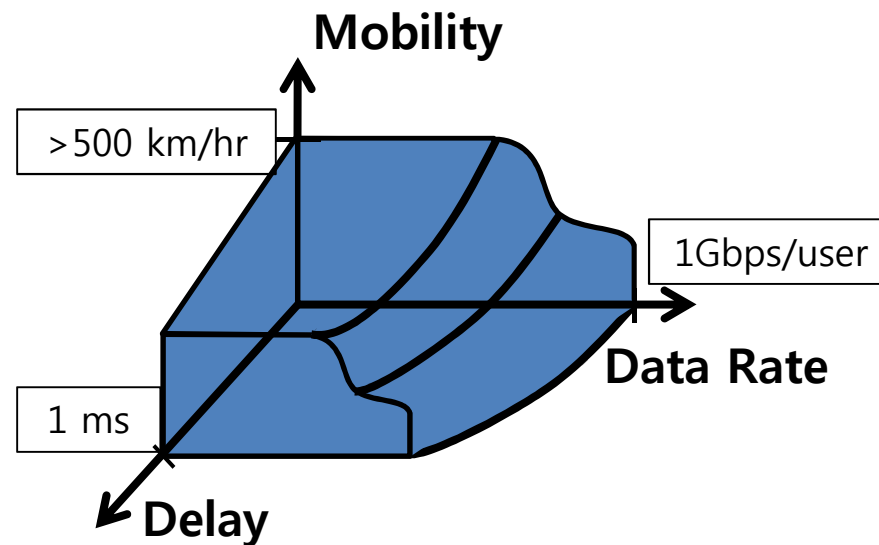
- **MNOs announce different equilibrium prices to the users, even when providing the same quality in services to the users.**
- **The market share leader, despite charging a higher price, still achieves more market share.**

S. Y. Jung, S. M. Yu, and S.-L. Kim, "Asymmetric-valued Spectrum Auction and Competition in Broadband Wireless Services," submitted for publication. <http://arxiv.org/pdf/1307.7838v1.pdf>



# Cellular System Design

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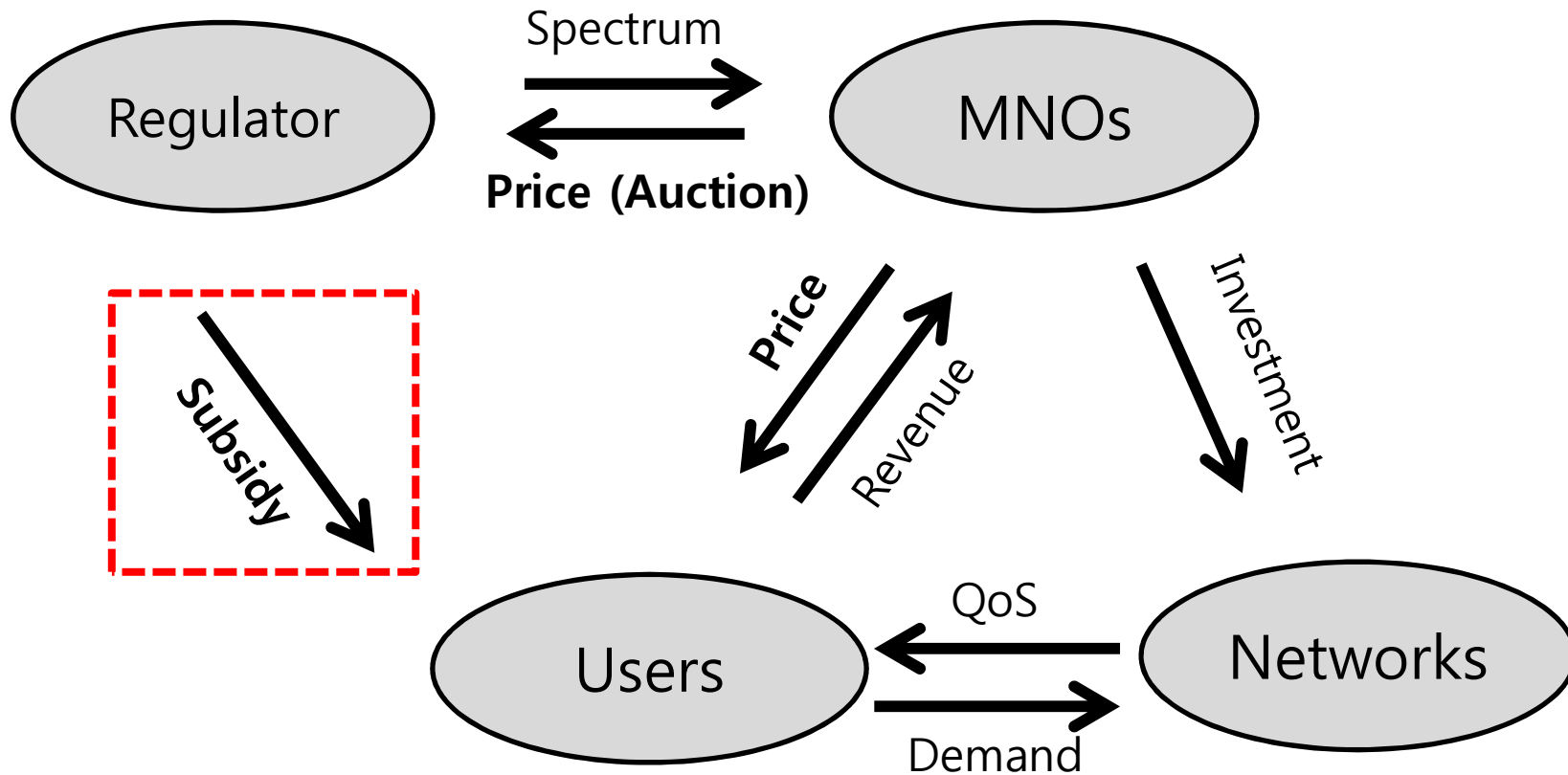
# Cellular Users

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**The users care more about economical benefit (bits/payment)**



# Subsidy



# Two Subsidy Schemes

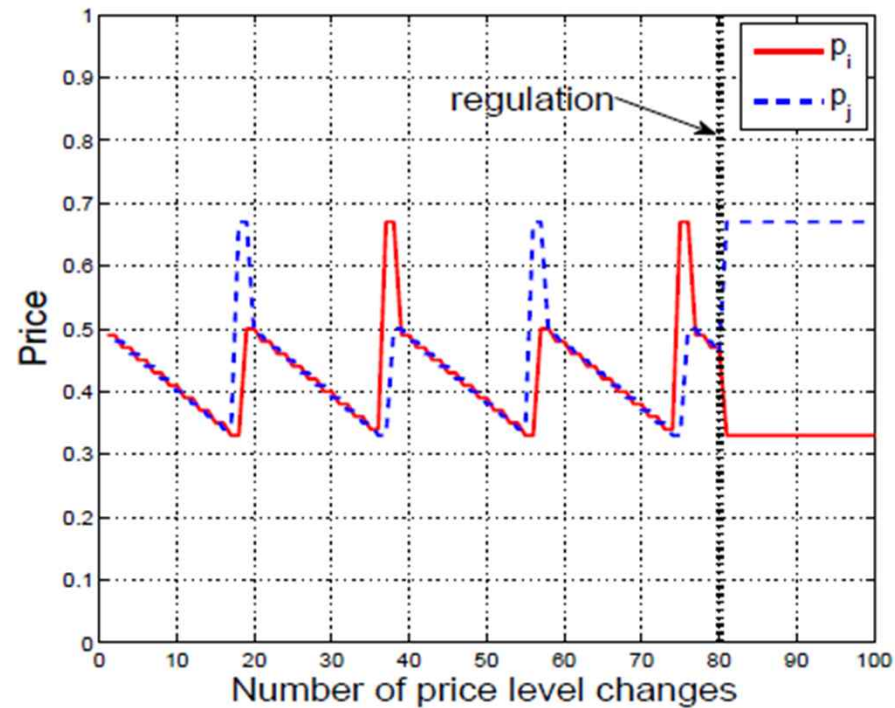
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- **Price Subsidy**
  - Giving price discount to users accessing network service.
- **Data (QoS) Subsidy**
  - Providing a predefined amount of data (QoS) to users without any charge.
  - Free Wifi?

S. M. Yu and S.-L. Kim, "Guaranteeing User Welfare in Network Service: Comparison of Two Subsidy Schemes," *Proc. ACM SIGMETRICS/Performance Workshop W-PIN (First Workshop on Pricing and Incentives in Networks)*, London, UK, 2012.



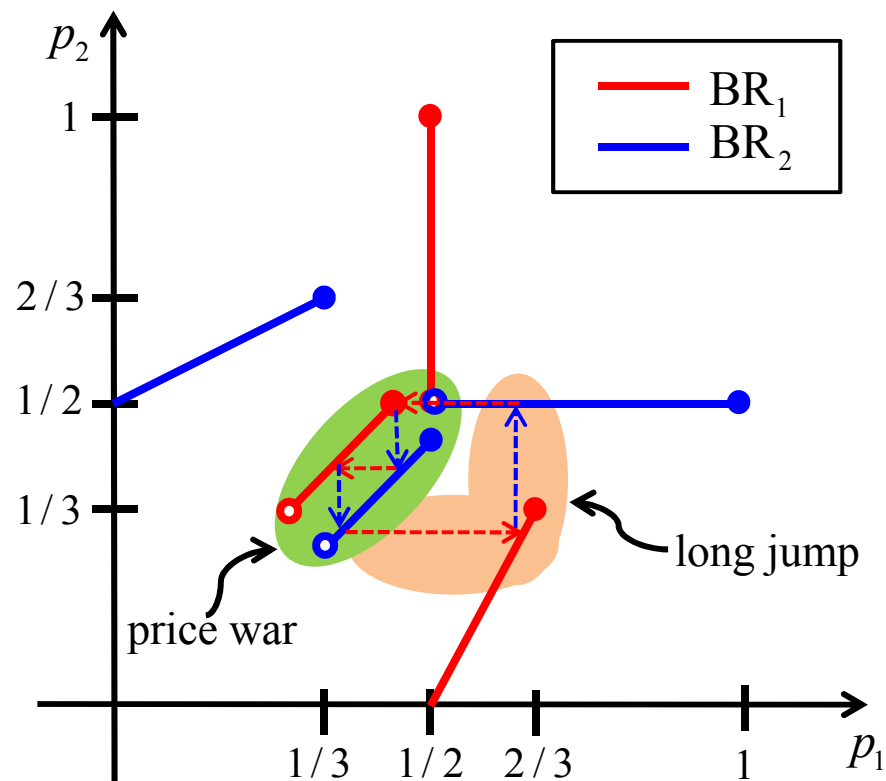
# Price (Subsidy) Competition



S. M. Yu and S.-L. Kim, "Game-theoretic Understanding of Price Dynamics in Mobile Communication Services," submitted for publication, <http://arxiv.org/abs/1304.3875>

# Game-theoretic Understating of Price (Subsidy) Competition

- **Best Response Functions of Two Operators (No Equilibrium)**



# Data (QoS) Subsidy Scheme

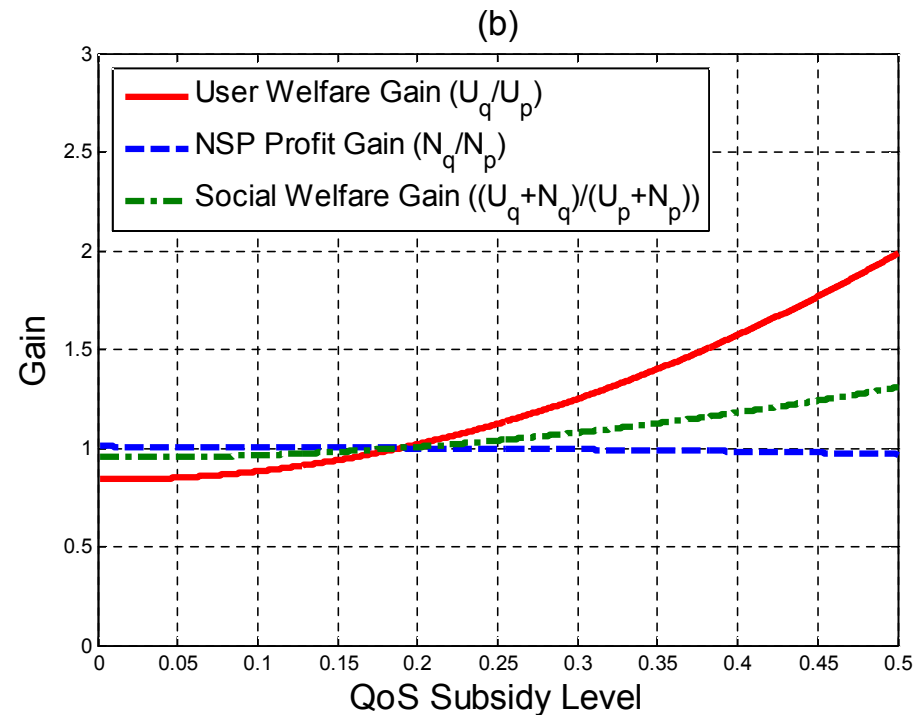
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- **Data (QoS) Subsidy Scheme (Type 1)**
  - The regulator gives all of the available spectrum amount to mobile network operators (MNO) for free in return for providing a predefined amount of data (QoS) to users without any charge.





# Price- vs. QoS Subsidy



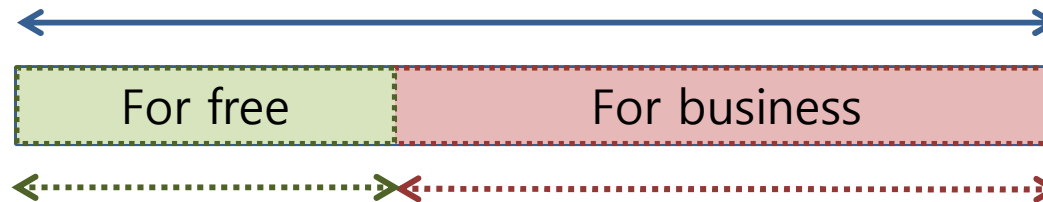
- If the regulator has sufficient spectrum for the network service, then the QoS subsidy scheme will be a good choice for all players in the network service market.

S. M. Yu and S.-L. Kim, "Guaranteeing User Welfare in Network Service: Comparison of Two Subsidy Schemes," *Proc. ACM SIGMETRICS/Performance Workshop W-PIN (First Workshop on Pricing and Incentives in Networks)*, London, UK, 2012.



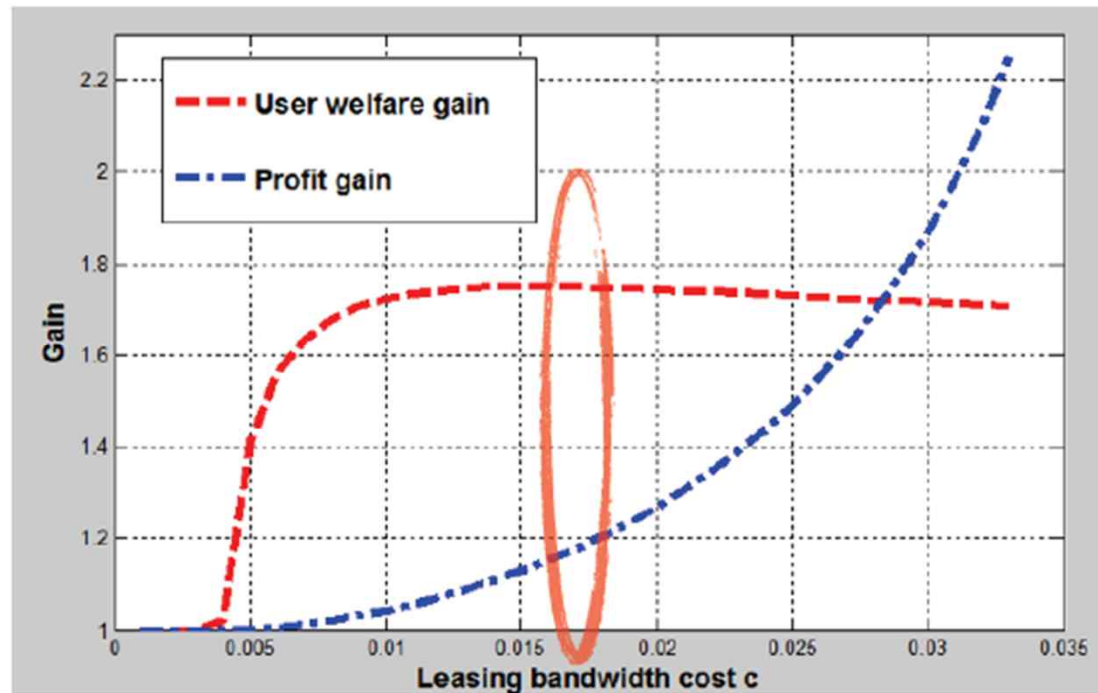
# Partial Spectrum Leasing

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- **Data (QoS) Subsidy Scheme (Type 2)**
  - Dynamic control of the amount of leasing bandwidth → “free services” to all users in a leftover bandwidth.
  - MNO: Joint leasing and pricing decisions.
  - Regulator: “Optimal spectrum price” for maximal profit and user welfare.

# User Welfare and Profit Gain



S. Y. Jung, S. M. Yu, and S.-L. Kim, "Utility-optimal Partial Spectrum Leasing for Future Wireless Networks," in Proc. IEEE Vehicular Technology Conference, Spring, Dresden, Germany, 2013 (Best paper award).

## Discussion

