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New iGR study forecasts U.S. mobile operators' spending on Edge Computing and 5G New Core

Study also provides details on EC, CORD and M-CORD architectures

AUSTIN, Texas, November 29th, 2018 – Mobile operators started the deployment of 5G in 2018 with a few launching commercial services before the end of the year. More launches are expected in 2019 and 2020, as well as the move to the 5G New Core. Part of the 5G implementation process includes moving to software defined networking (SDN) and network function virtualization (NFV).

Additionally, Edge Computing (EC) and Central Office Re-architected as a Data Center (CORD) are two sub-sets of the overall shift away from the traditional network architecture to one that looks more like a data center. Both CORD and EC are aspects of the same concept – network equipment and software moving from proprietary platforms to (open source) software running on COTS hardware.

iGR, a market research consultancy focused on the wireless and mobile industry, has recently published a new market study that analyzes EC, CORD and M-CORD, including the architectures, the potential use cases, and the pros and cons of the solutions. The market study also includes two five-year forecasts: spending by U.S. mobile operators on edge computing for their own mobile networks and spending by U.S. mobile operators on building the new 5G core.

“Edge computing emerged on the wireless industry stage several years ago and its significance is great,” said Iain Gillott, president and founder of iGR. “We believe that edge computing will ultimately be as essential as 5G New Radio, NFV/SDN, and C-RAN in realizing the full promise of 5G.”

iGR's new market study, [U.S. Mobile Operator Edge Computing Spending Forecast, 2018-2023](#), provides a forecast of how much U.S. mobile operators will spend implementing edge computing and 5G core in their mobile networks. The market study also details the EC, CORD and M-CORD architectures and their potential use cases. Additionally, the study provides profiles of over 50 companies that provide edge computing solutions.

The following key questions are addressed in the new market study:

- What is EC? What are some of the other edge computing concepts?

- How does EC work?
- How does EC relate to other edge computing initiatives, such as OpenFog, CORD Project, Open Edge Computing (OEC), Open Compute, and EdgeX Foundry?
- What can be done with EC?
- How is edge computing implemented with public cloud?
- What are some of the perceived benefits and issues related to EC?
- What are the key drivers for implementing EC?
- What is CORD and M-CORD?
- How do CORD and M-CORD work?
- What can be done with CORD and M-CORD?
- What are some of the perceived benefits and issues related to CORD and M-CORD?
- How much mobile operator spending is likely to occur on EC-based solutions?

The information in this market study will be valuable for:

- Mobile operators
- Infrastructure OEMs
- Computing infrastructure OEMs
- Public cloud vendors and OEMs
- Data center OEMs and operators
- Small cell product and solution vendors
- Backhaul service providers and equipment OEMs
- Financial analysts and investors.

The new report can be [purchased](#) and downloaded directly from *iGR's* website at www.igr-inc.com.

About *iGR*

iGR is a market strategy consultancy focused on the wireless and mobile communications industry. Founded by Iain Gillott, one of the wireless industry's leading analysts, in late 2000 as *iGillottResearch*, *iGR* is now in its eighteenth year of operation. *iGR* continuously researches emerging and existent technologies, technology industries, and consumer markets. We use our detailed research to offer a range of services to help companies improve their position in the marketplace, clearly define their future direction, and ultimately improve their bottom line.

iGR researches a range of wireless and mobile products and technologies, including: smartphones; tablets; mobile wearable devices; connected cars; mobile applications; bandwidth demand and use; small cell and het-net architectures; mobile EPC and RAN virtualization; edge computing; DAS; 5G; LTE; VoLTE; IMS; NFC; GSM/GPRS/UMTS/HSPA; CDMA 1x/EV-DO; iDEN; SIP; macro-, pico- and femtocells; mobile backhaul; WiFi and WiFi offload; and SIM and UICC.

A more complete profile of the company can be found at www.igr-inc.com.