



UNIK4230: Mobile Communications

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Mobile Broadband

Materials used from:

1. Nokia Siemens Networks

2. LTE for UMTS. Evolution to LTE-Advanced. 2nd Edition. Harri Holma and Antti Toskala

Agenda

MOBILE
BROADBAND



Introduction

WCDMA/HSPA/HSPA+

LTE

LTE-Advanced

Summary

Strong momentum in mobile broadband

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Devices



Affordable &
exciting MBB
offerings

Services



Networks



Over 6 billion mobile subscriptions

- Affordable phones for mass market
- Over 1.2 billion mobile broadband users, 50% y-o-y growth
- Operators global MBB service revenue grow annually 25%
- 350 million mobile Facebook users, out of 800 million total
- YouTube generates 22% of global mobile data traffic
- Mobile broadband subscriptions expected to exceed wireline broadband users within 2 years

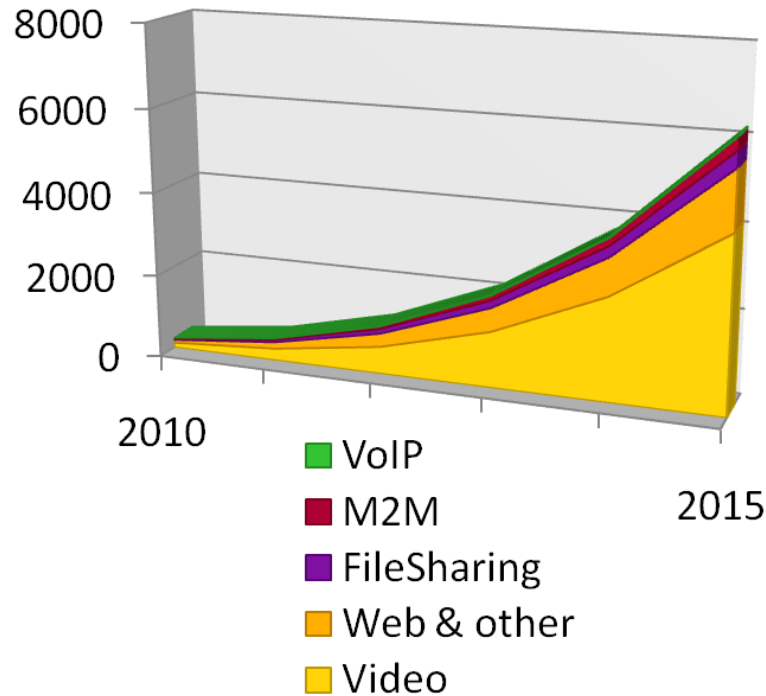
Source: NSN BI, Industry analysts

Mobile broadband traffic more than doubles every year

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Video traffic has overtaken everything else

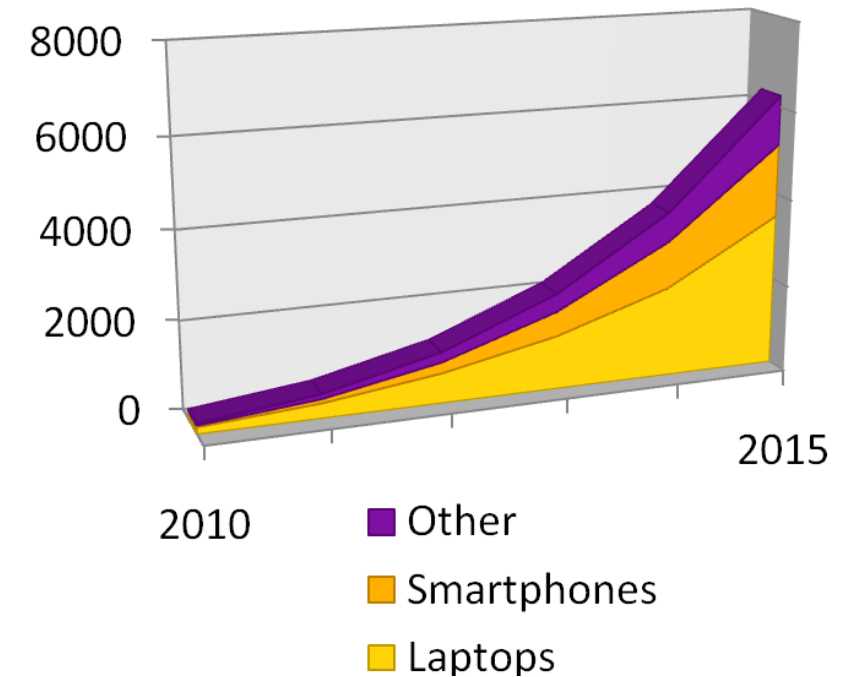
Mobile application traffic
Petabytes per month



Source: NSN BI, Industry analysts

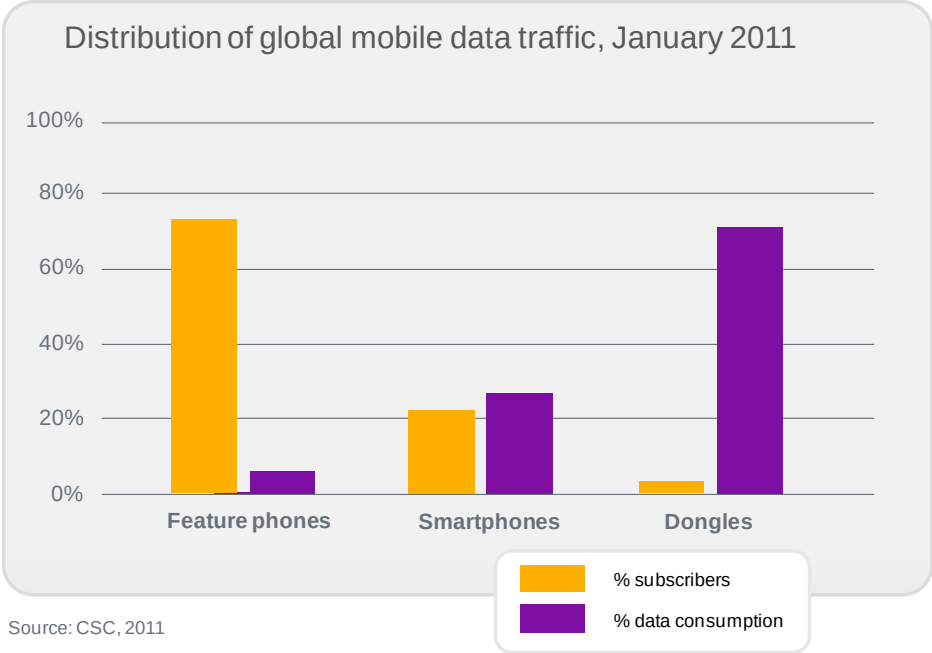


Mobile data traffic
Petabytes per month



Source: NSN BI, Industry analysts

Mobile data traffic generation per device type



Smart Phone



100% Voice

Some data

Voice: 300 min
36 MB

Tablet



Some voice

100% data

Laptop



Some voice

100% data

Average data usage 2010:

150 MB

400 MB

Consumer 2.8 GB
Enterprise 790 MB

Average data usage 2015:

600 MB

1.2 GB

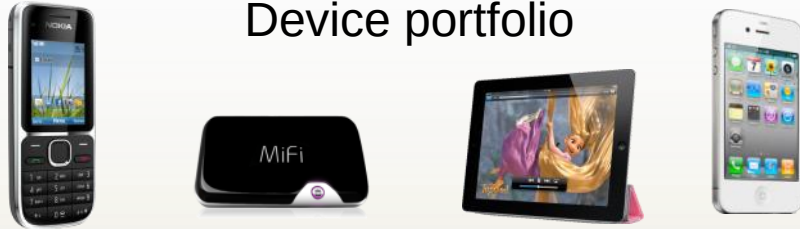
Consumer 6 GB
Enterprise 2.1 GB

Data usage per month, global averages
Source: NSN BI

Factors impacting MBB/LTE take off & competitiveness

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Device portfolio



- Smart phones, low end MBB phones
- Sticks, tablets, laptops, Mi-Fi
- Subsidizing usage of 3G/LTE devices

Content & applications



- Own applications, services from Internet
- Partnering with local brands & device vendors
- Foster country specific killer apps

Attractive bundles



- Voice, data, sms, devices, triple/quad play
- Converged fixed and mobile offering
- Content, email, navigation, security

Network capabilities



- Capacity, coverage, quality
- 6-sector, active antenna, site density, spectrum
- Small cells, offloading, traffic management

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HSPA device ecosystem overview

HSPA technology and evolution

UMTS Air Interface technologies

UMTS Air interface is built based on two technological solutions

- WCDMA – FDD
- WCDMA – TDD

WCDMA – FDD is the more widely used solution

- FDD: Separate UL and DL frequency band

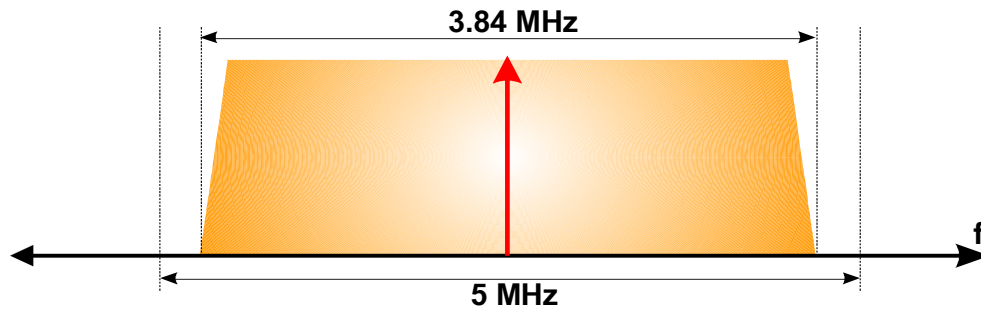
WCDMA – TDD technology is currently used in limited number of networks

- TDD: UL and DL separated by time, utilizing same frequency

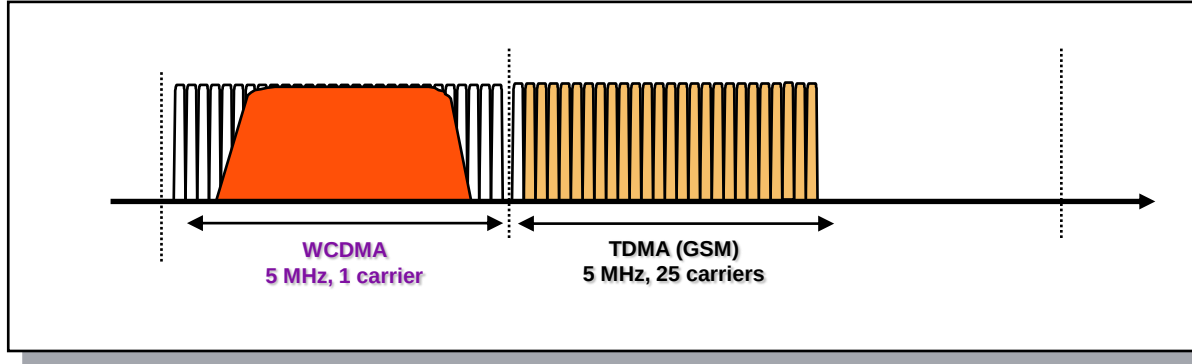
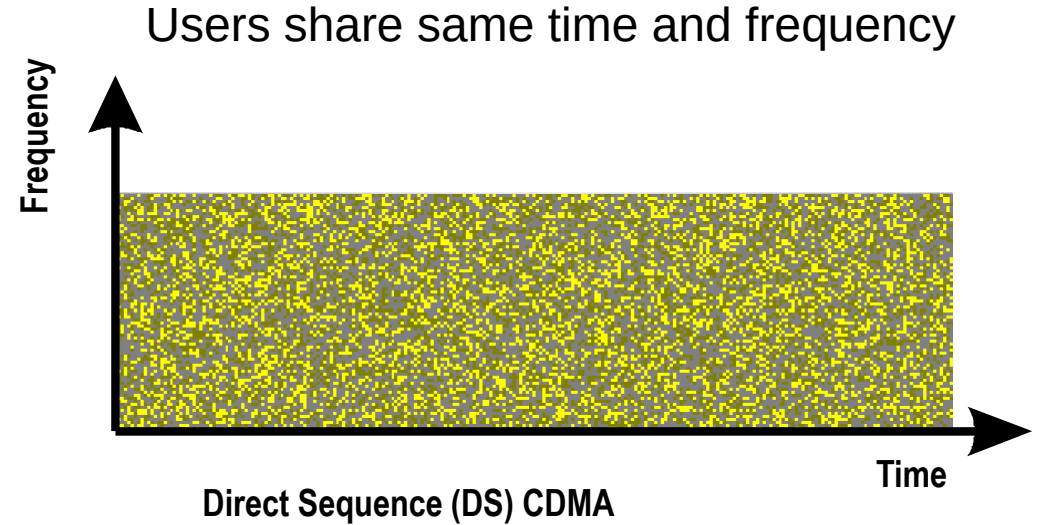
Both technologies have own dedicated frequency bands

WCDMA Technology

WCDMA Carrier

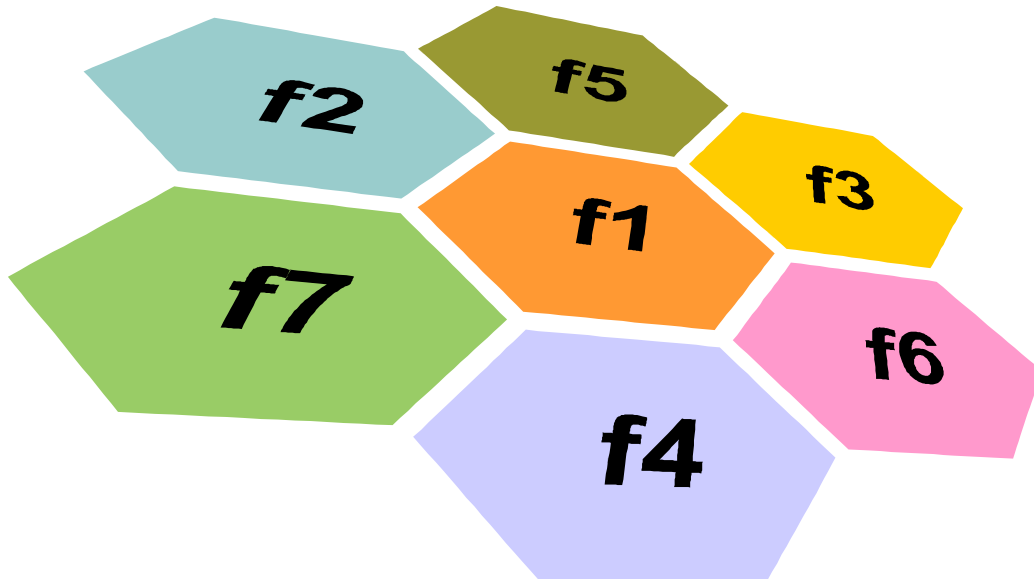


5+5 MHz in FDD mode
5 MHz in TDD mode

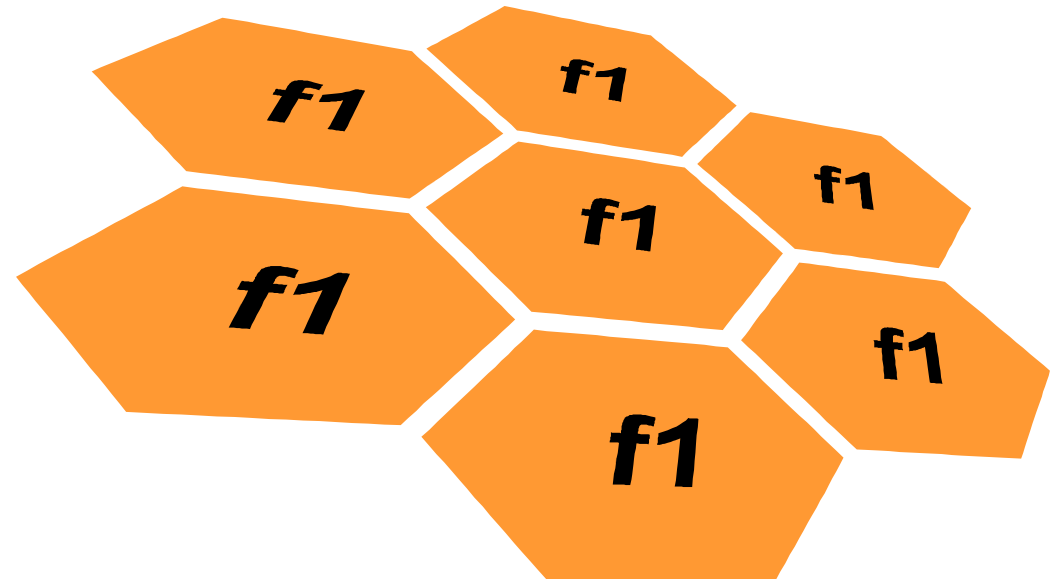


UMTS & GSM Network Planning

GSM900/1800:

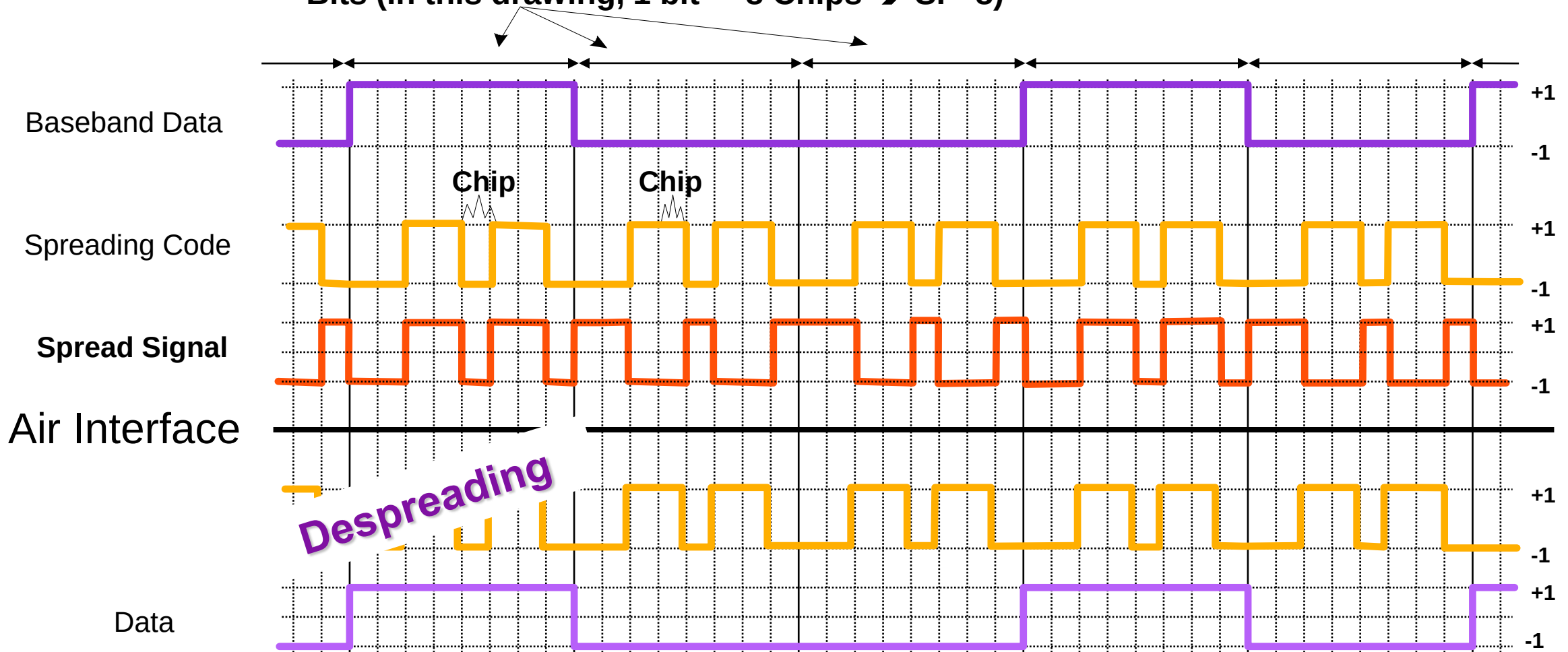


3G (WCDMA):

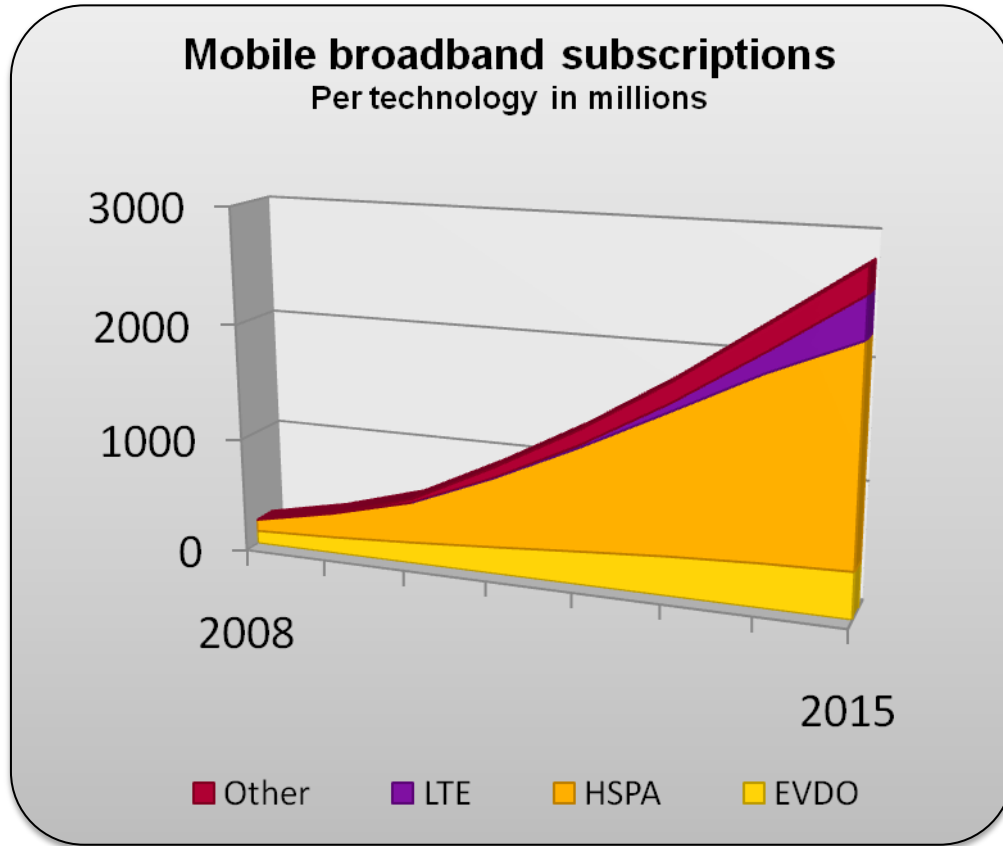


CDMA principle - Chips & Bits & Symbols

Bits (In this drawing, 1 bit = 8 Chips $\rightarrow$ SF=8)



Global HSPA subscriber numbers



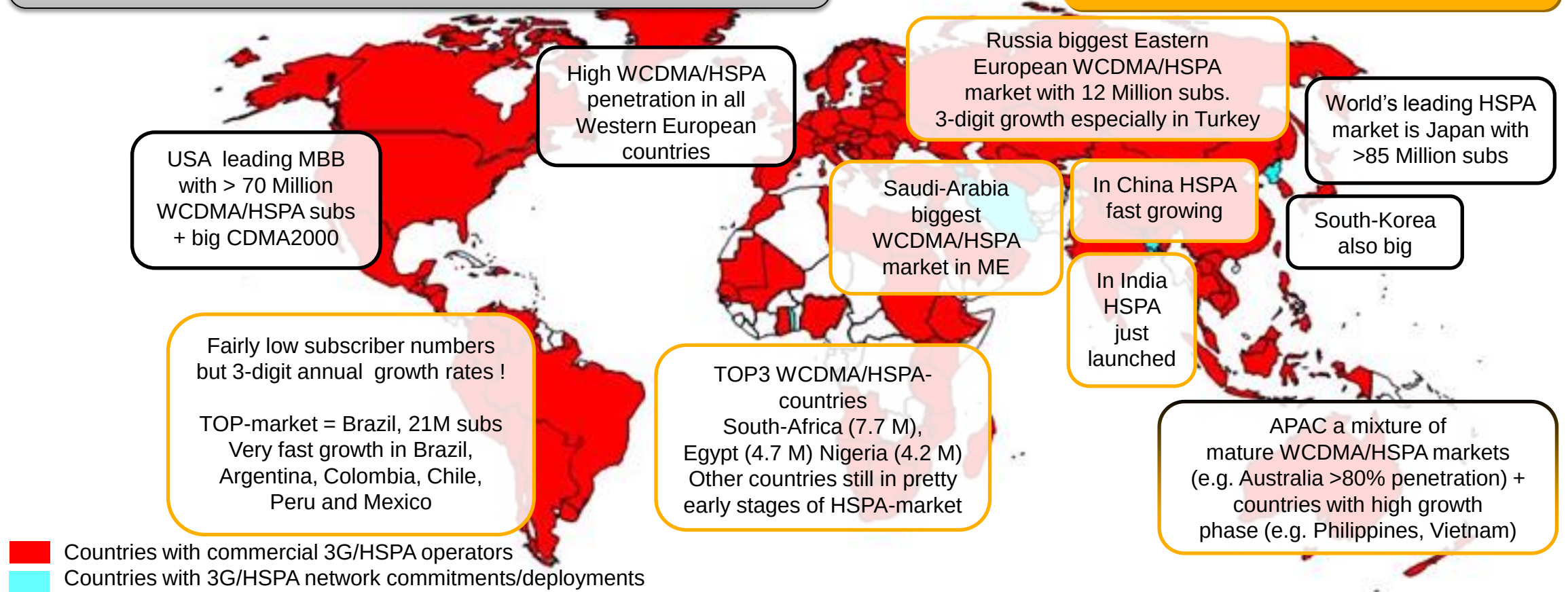
Source: Ovum

- HSPA overtook EVDO as top mobile broadband technology in 2008
- HSPA technology track will dominate for many years to come
- Lead markets USA, Japan, South Korea, Australia and West Europe
- China, India, Indonesia and Brazil with biggest growth
- Operators are aligned on LTE as the future technology for HSPA and EVDO networks
- WiMAX networks will not gain a significant share of global users

HSPA “World Map” Overview

446 commercial HSPA operators in **170** countries/territories
136 commercial HSPA+ systems launched

Over 99% of commercial WCDMA operators has launched HSPA !



Source: GSA July 2011

Nokia Siemens
Networks

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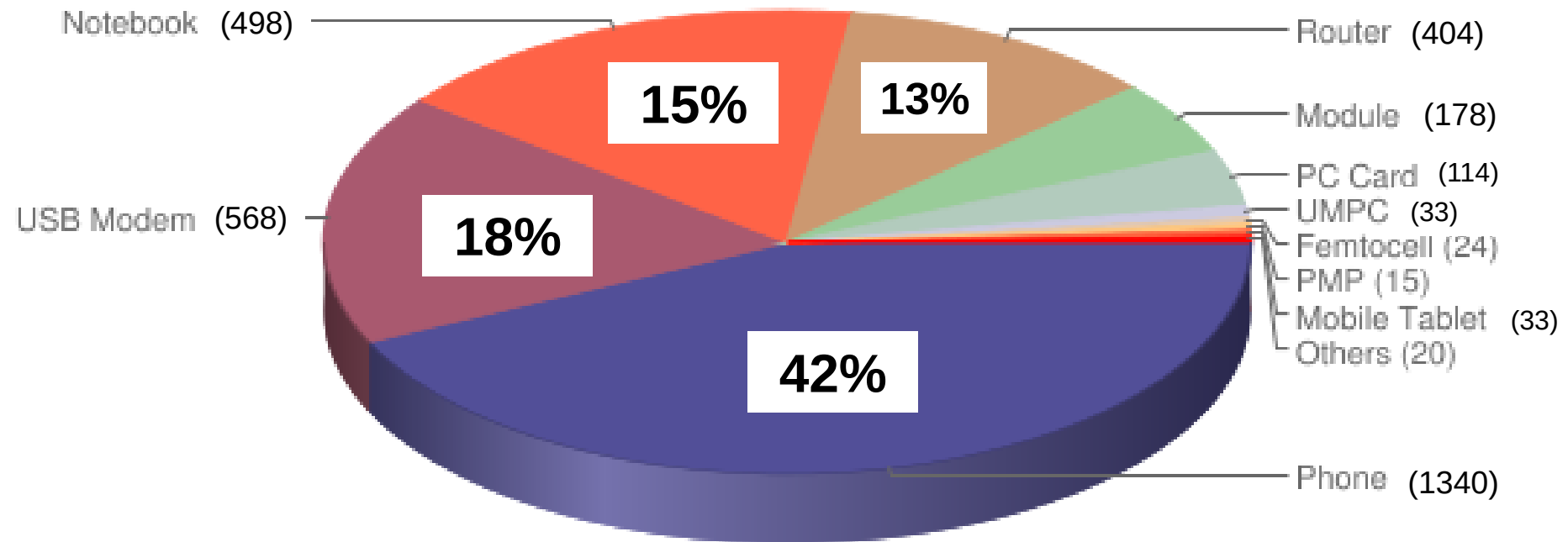
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HSPA device landscape (GSA July, 2011)

3227 different kind of HSPA-enabled devices



TRUE world-market HSPA devices available

Examples:

Quad-band

850/900/1900/2100

iPad 2



iPhone 4
iPhone 4S



Nokia C6



Samsung
Galaxy S II



Nokia
Lumia 800



Sierra
Wireless
504



Option
Globetrotter
441



Option
ICON 452



850/AWS/1900/2100

Five-band !!

850/900/AWS/1900/2100

Nokia C7



Nokia N8



Samsung
Galaxy Nexus



Nokia E7



Clearly below 100 Euros HSPA phones now available



Samsung Hero E3210
Dual-band HSPA 3.6 Mbps
Quad band EDGE
~ 40 €



Samsung Hero E3213
Dual-band HSPA 3.6 Mbps
Quad band EDGE
~ 50 €



Nokia Asha 300
Quad-band HSPA 10.2 Mbps
Quad EDGE, Dual SIM
~ 75 €



Huawei Ideos X1
Dual-band HSPA 7.2 Mbps
Android 2.2
~ 90 €

HSPA device categories and max theoretical data rates

HSDPA Categories (Downlink)

Cat6	3.6 Mbps, with 16QAM
Cat8	7.2 Mbps, with 16QAM
Cat9	10.1 Mbps, with 16QAM
Cat10	14.4 Mbps, with 16QAM
Cat14	21 Mbps, with 64QAM
Cat18	28 Mbps, with MIMO and 16QAM
Cat20	42 Mbps, with MIMO and 64QAM
Cat24	42 Mbps, DC-HSDPA and 64QAM
Cat28	84 Mbps, DC-HSDPA and 64QAM and MIMO
Cat32	168 Mbps, MC-HSDPA and 64QAM and MIMO

HSUPA Categories (Uplink)

Cat2	1.4 Mbps
Cat5	2.0 Mbps
Cat6	5.76 Mbps
Cat7	11.5 Mbps, with 16QAM
Cat8	11.5 Mbps, DC-HSUPA, 2x Cat6
Cat9	23 Mbps, DC-HSUPA, 2x Cat7

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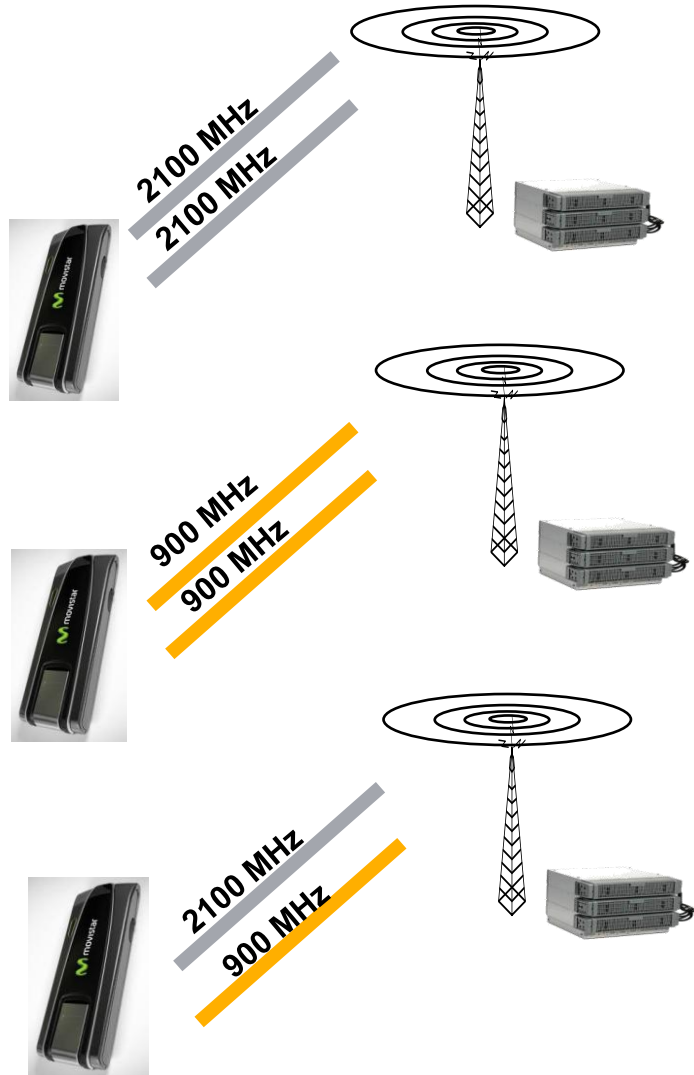
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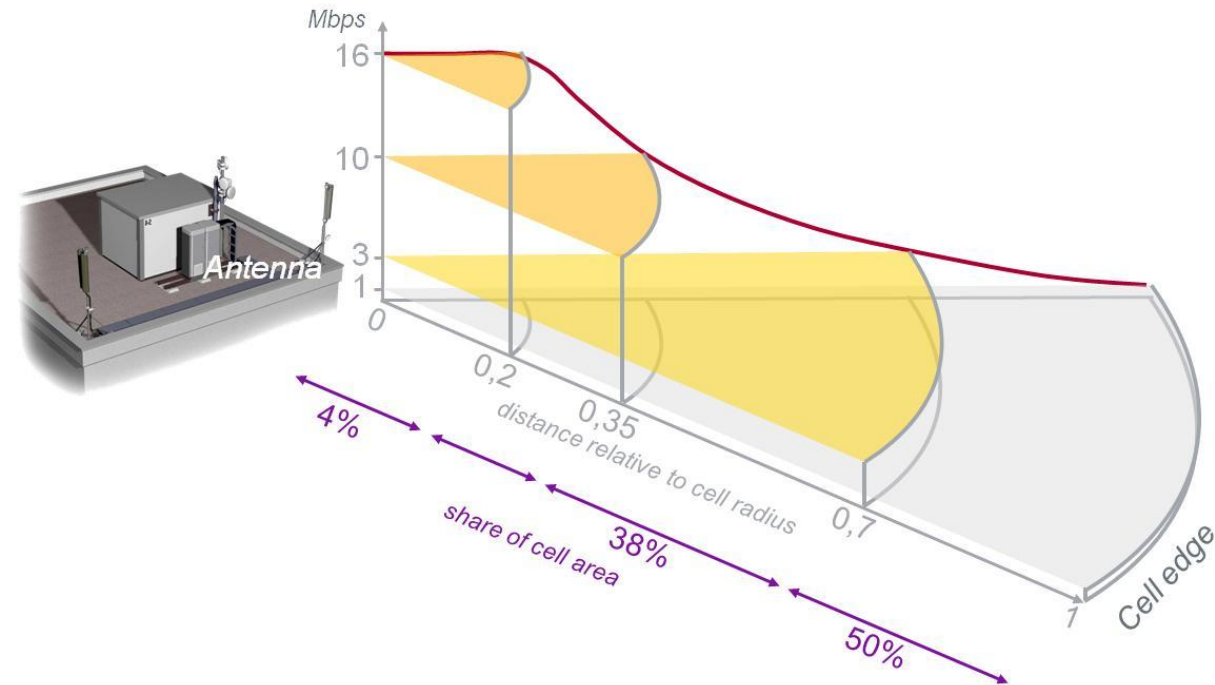
DC-HSPA on 2100, 900 and 2100+900 MHz (dual-band DC)



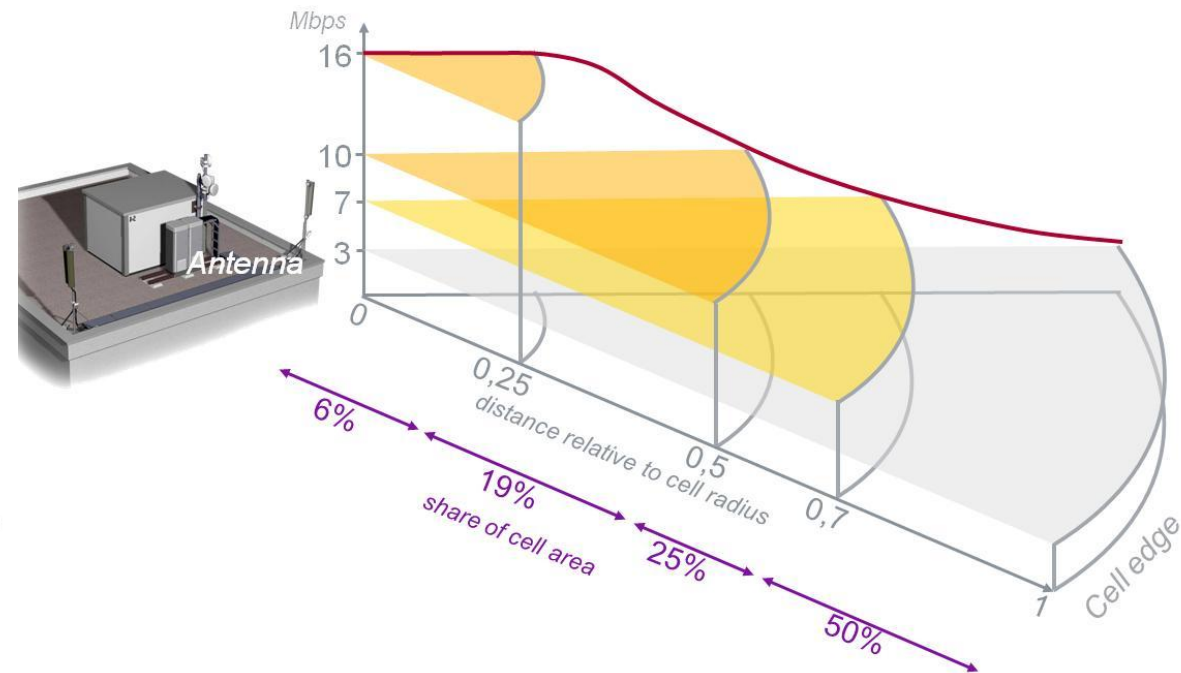
- DC-HSPA 42 Mbit/s device available currently in the market can support aggregation of two HSPA-carriers on the 2100 MHz band
- Technology-wise DC-HSPA on 900 MHz could be done but typically not included to the early devices/ chipset due lack of operator demand
(not many operators that can free 900 for two HSPA-carriers)
- Devices capable for dual-band DC-HSPA 42 Mbit/s are expected earliest year 2013

HSPA+ radio performance basics

- HSDPA peak rate depends on adaptive modulation, coding and UE category
- BTS selects modulation and coding based on reported signal quality (affected by e.g. distance from BTS, load in neighboring cells and UE performance)

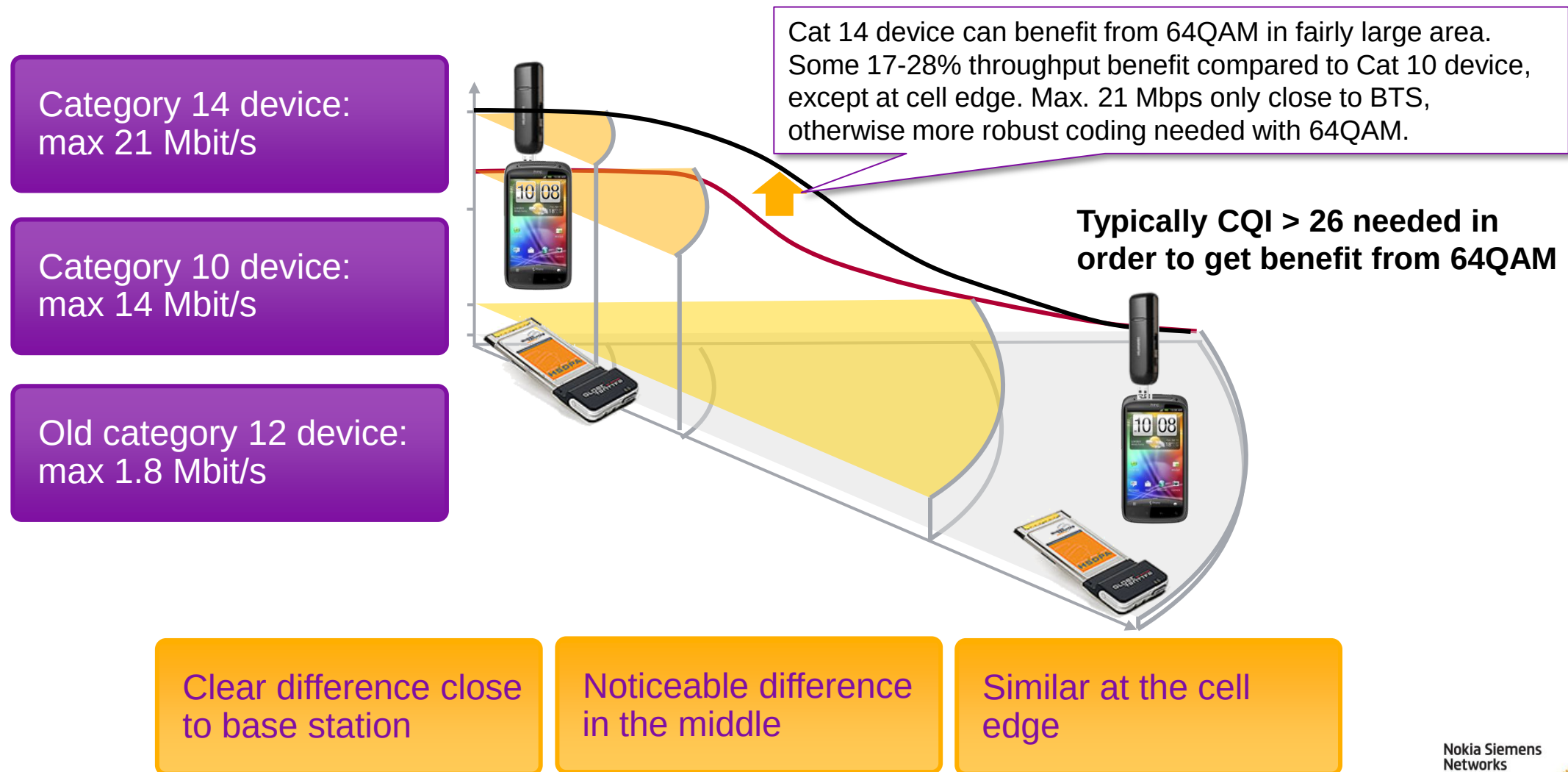


HIGH LOAD neighboring cells
64 QAM, no MIMO, no DC-HSPA

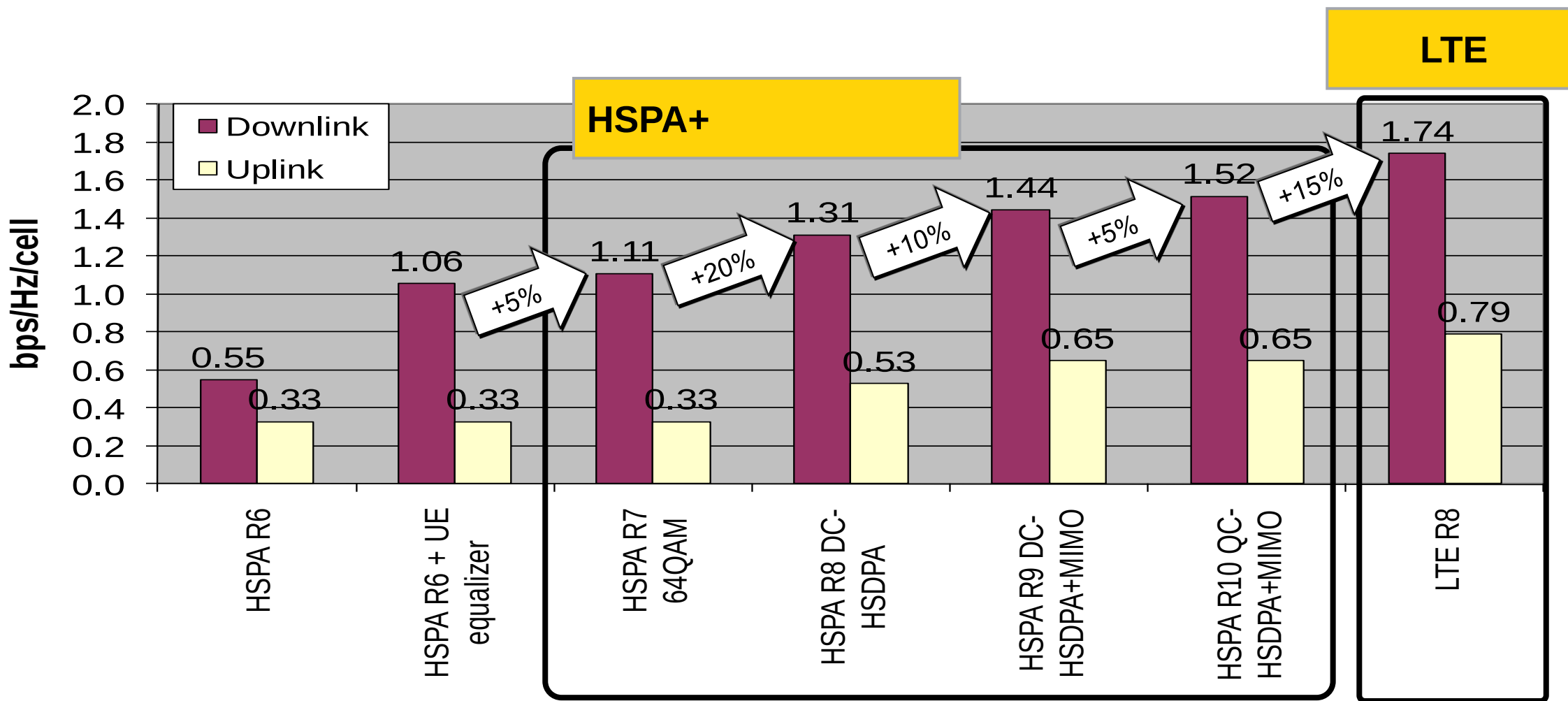


LOW LOAD neighboring cells
64 QAM, no MIMO, no DC-HSPA

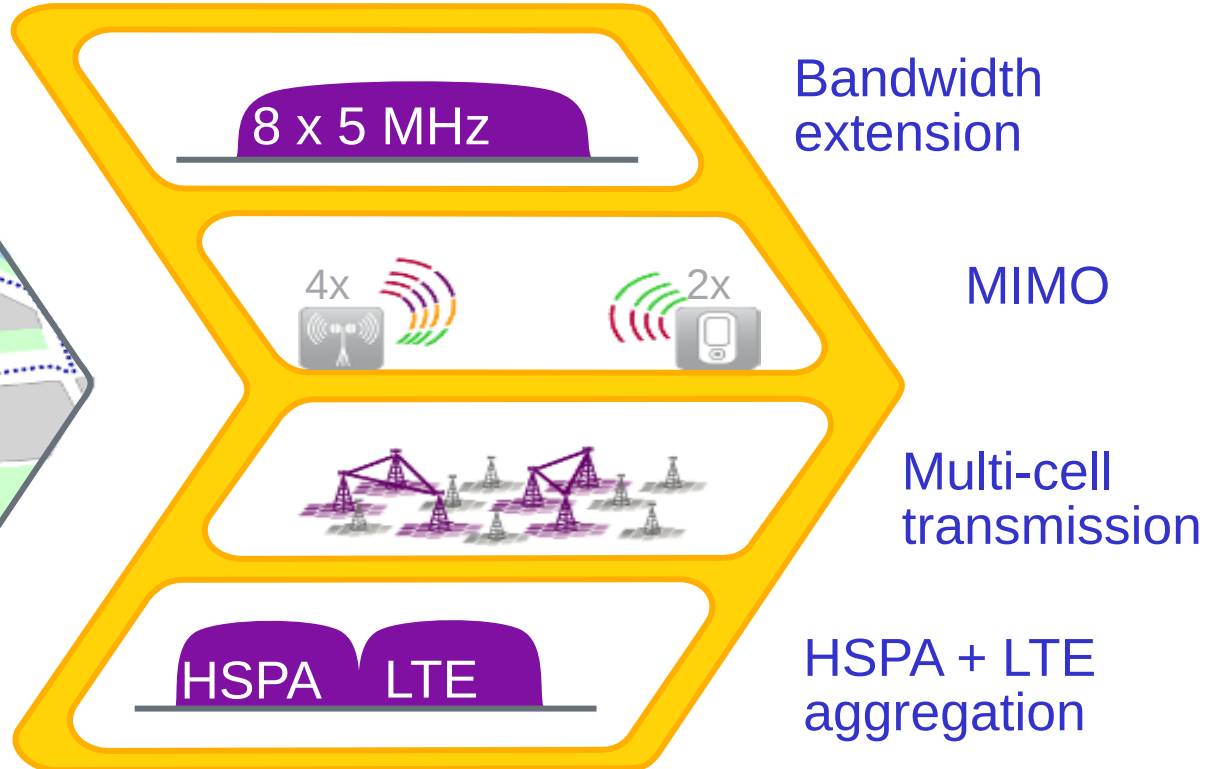
64QAM improves HSPA throughput, Live networks indicate 64QAM benefit is better than in simulations



Spectral Efficiency Evolution



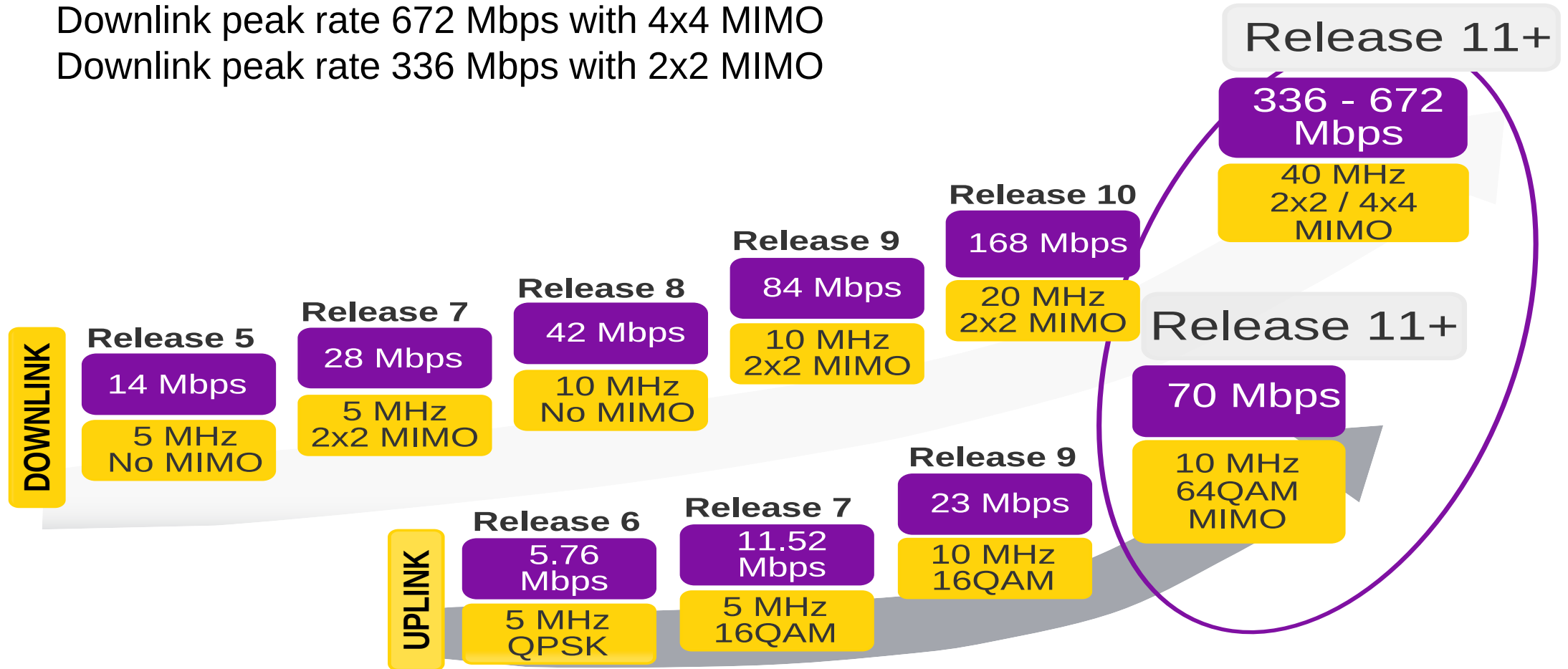
Long Term HSPA Evolution – Technology Components



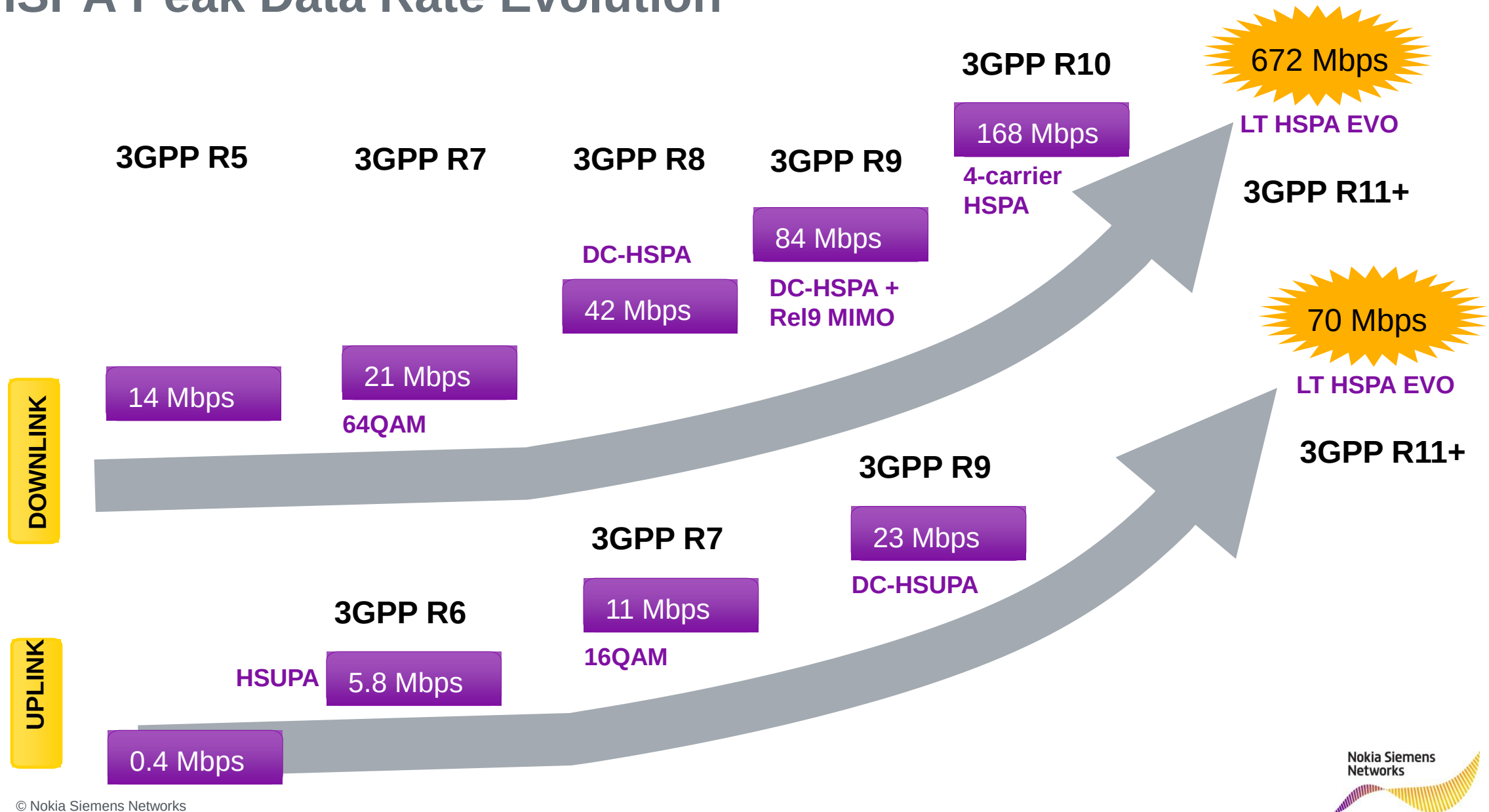
Similar technical solutions in Long Term HSPA Evolution and in LTE Advanced

HSPA Peak Data Rate Evolution

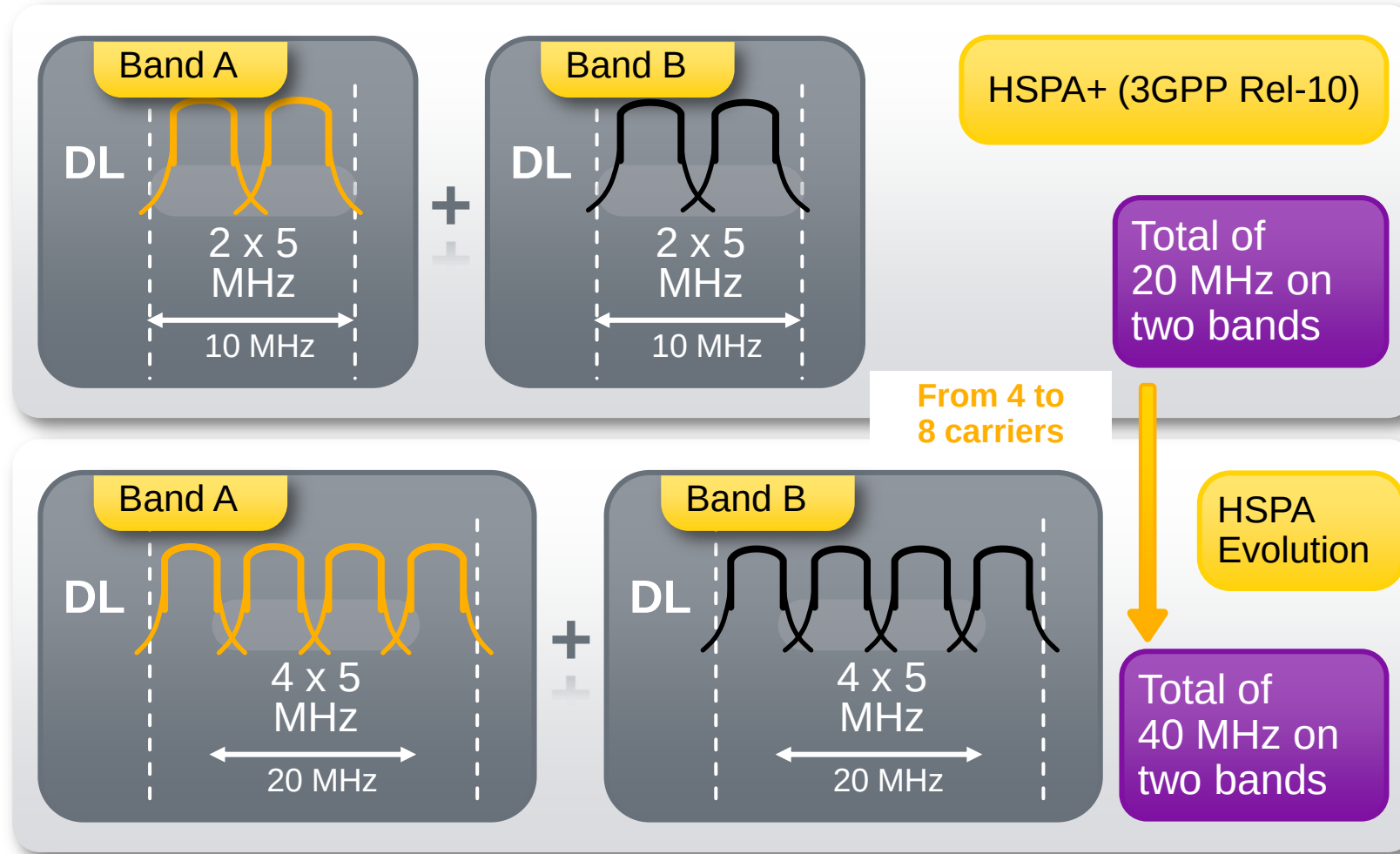
- Downlink peak rate 672 Mbps with 4x4 MIMO
- Downlink peak rate 336 Mbps with 2x2 MIMO



HSPA Peak Data Rate Evolution



Multicarrier aggregation of up to 8 carriers on two bands for up to 672 Mbps



Expected band combinations

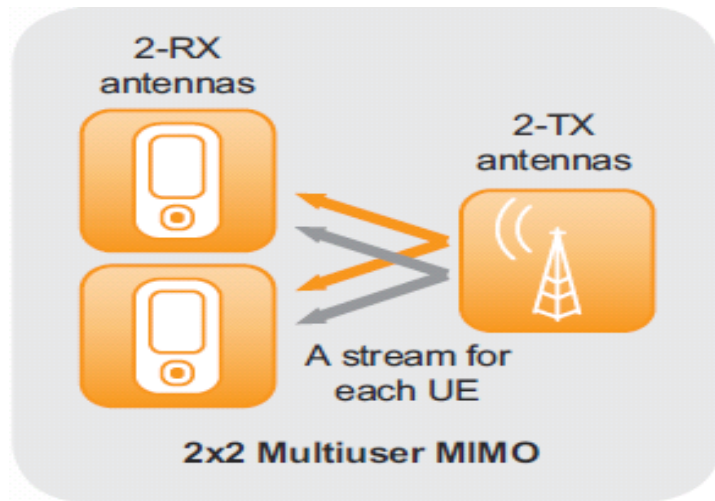
Band A	Band B
1900 MHz	2100/1700 MHz
1900 MHz	850 MHz
2100 MHz	1500 MHz
2100 MHz	900 MHz
2100 MHz	850 MHz

- 8-carrier with 4x4 MIMO: 672 Mbps peak rate
- Spectral efficiency improvement of up to 100%

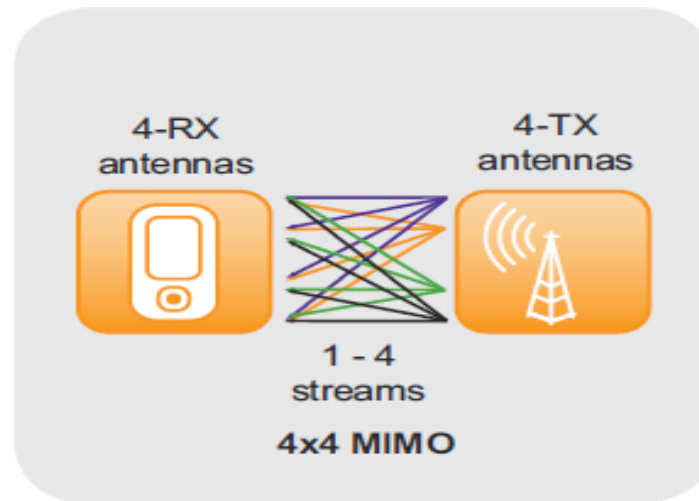
MIMO Evolution

- Multi-antenna transmission and reception increases
 - peak data rates,
 - cell throughput and
 - cell edge data rates

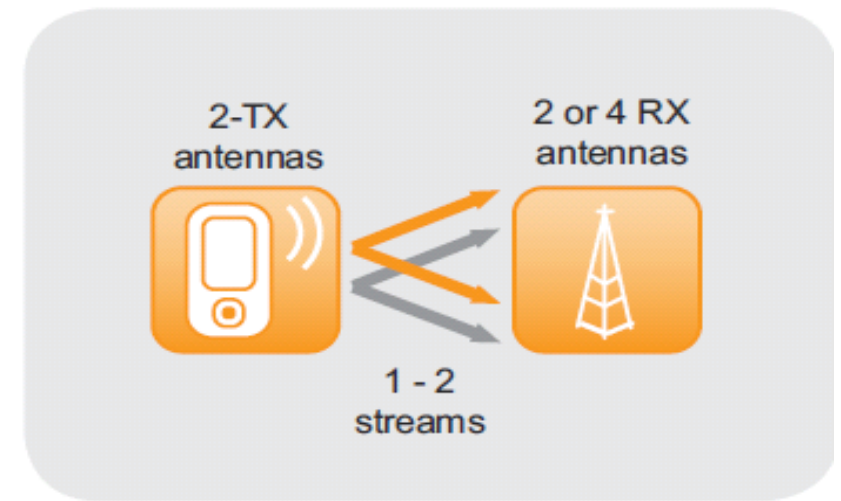
Downlink Multiuser MIMO



Downlink 4x4 MIMO



Uplink 2x2 MIMO



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LTE Spectrum

Radio Access Overview

Core Network Overview

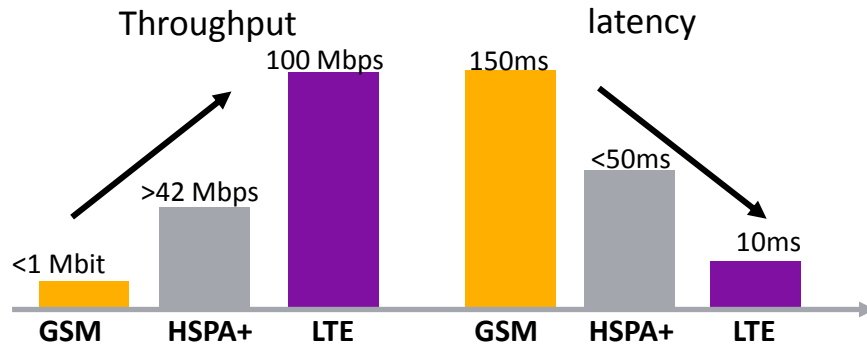
Voice over LTE (VoLTE)

QoS in LTE

Self Organizing Network (SON)

WHY LTE?

Superior mobile broadband user experience



Industry commitment behind the ecosystem

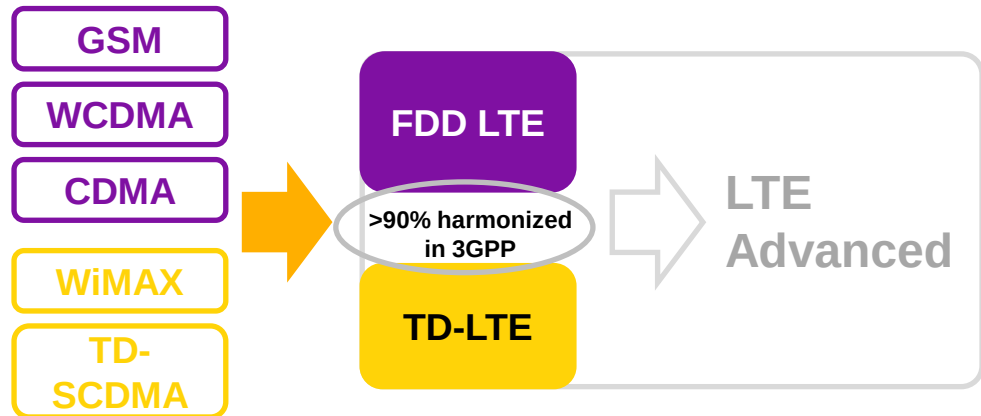
> 380 million LTE subscribers by 2015

Forecast for LTE lead markets by Research and Markets

119 LTE networks expected to be in commercial operation by end 2012

226 LTE network operator commitments in 76 countries

Technology convergence



Extensive range of radio spectrum support

23 different FDD frequency band options
11 different TDD frequency band options

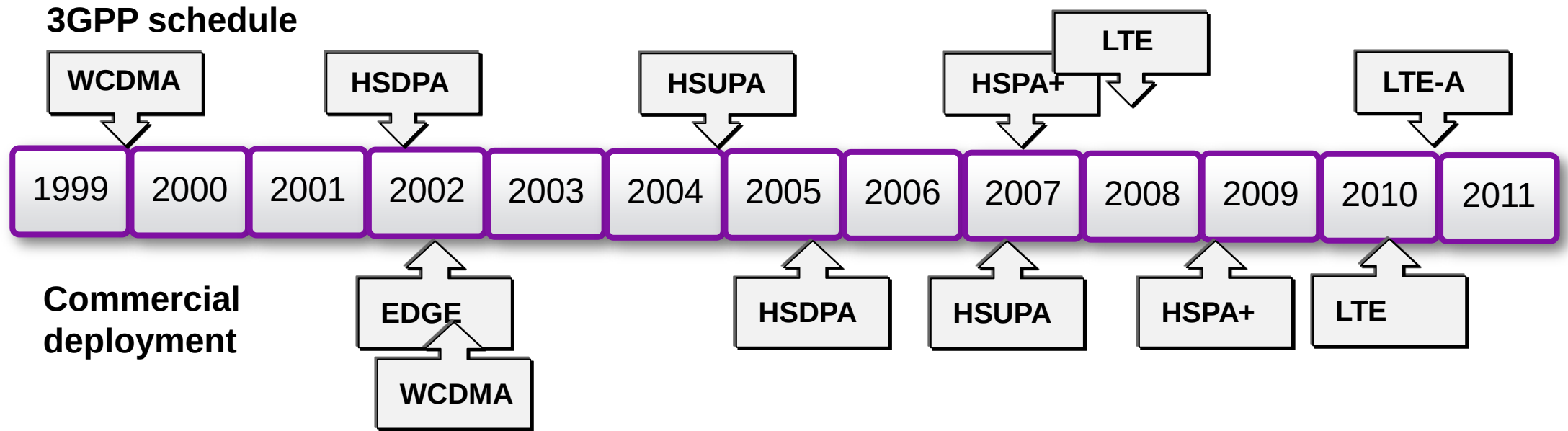
Single operator may deploy both FDD+TDD LTE for maximum utilization of spectrum assets

+ new ones still being specified both for new band deployment and re-farming cases

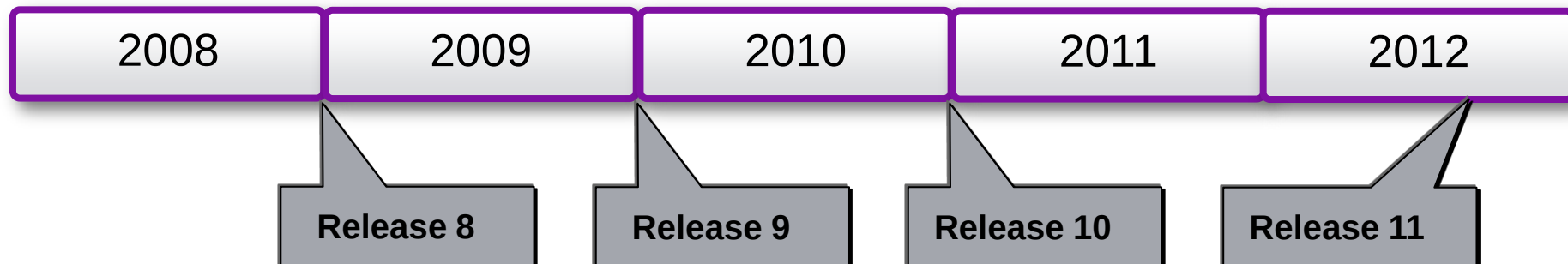
Motivation and Targets for LTE

- Spectral efficiency 2 to 4 times more than with HSPA Rel-6
- Peak rates exceed 100 Mbps in downlink and 50 Mbps in uplink (which is 10 times more than HSPA Rel-6)
- Enable a round trip time of < 10 ms
- Packet switched optimized
- High level of mobility and security
- Optimized terminal power efficiency
- Frequency flexibility with allocations from below 1.5 MHz up to 20 MHz

3GPP Standard and Release schedule



3GPP LTE Release schedule



LTE market status

285 operators in 93 countries investing in LTE

- 226 commercial LTE network commitments in 76 countries
- 59 pre-commitment trials in additional 17 countries
- 49 commercial LTE networks launched in 29 countries



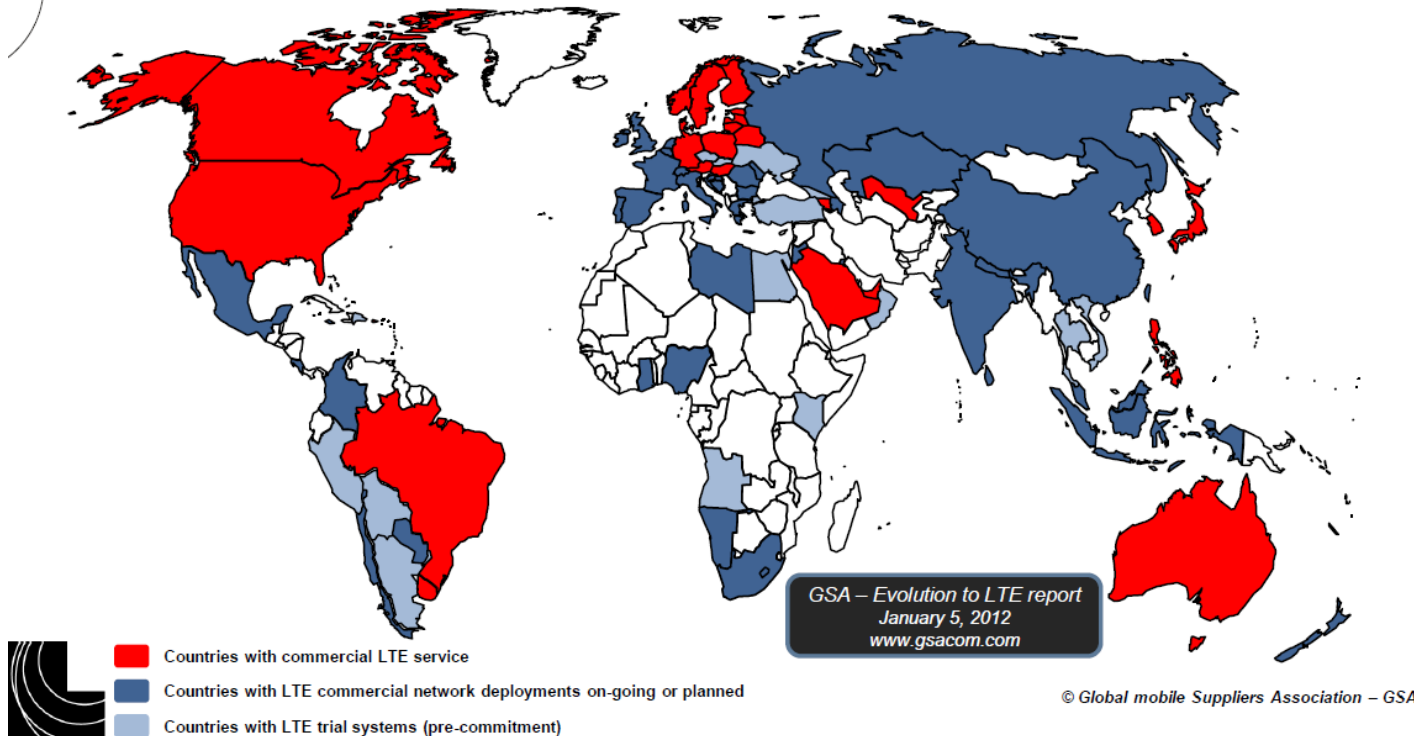
- 49 operators have commercially launched LTE

- 119 commercial LTE networks in 53 countries expected by end 2012

- 226 commercial LTE network commitments in 76 countries

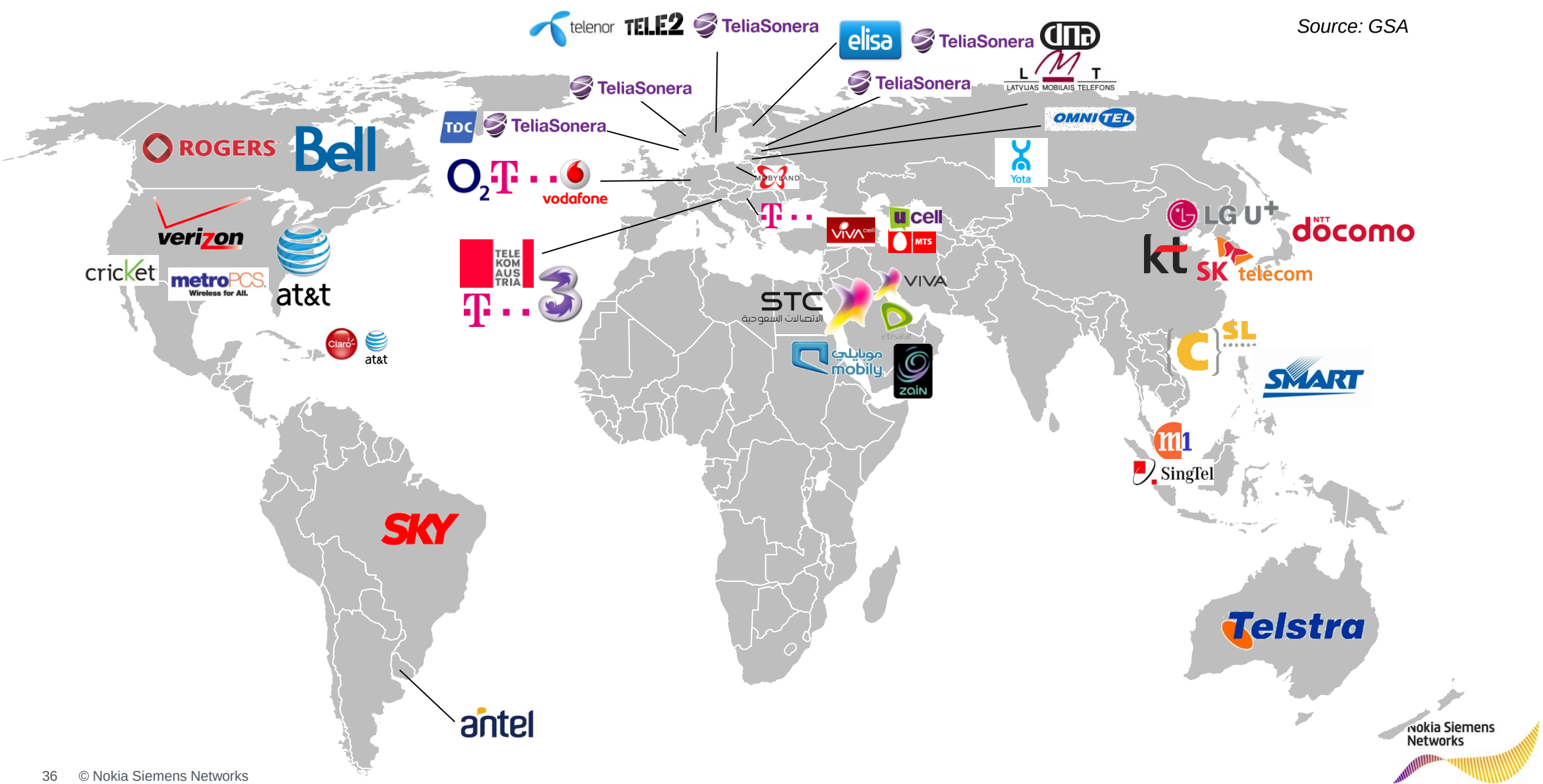
326mn dual-mode (LTE+3G) and 260mn (LTE-FDD + TD-LTE) devices activated by 2016

Forecast by Maravedis (May 2011)



49 commercially launched LTE networks, Jan 5th 2012

Source: GSA

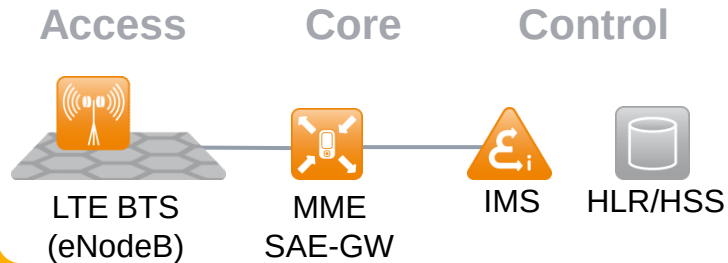


Basic Concepts / Architecture

LTE / SAE introduces the mechanism to fulfill the requirements of a next generation mobile network

Flat Overall Architecture

- 2-node architecture
- IP routable transport architecture

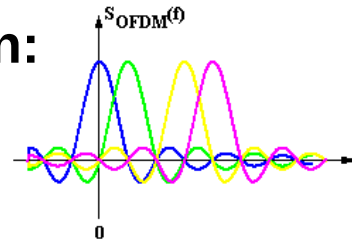


Improved Radio Principles

- peak data rates [Mbps] 173 DL, 58 UL
- Scalable BW: 1.4, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20 MHz
- Short latency: 10 – 20 ms

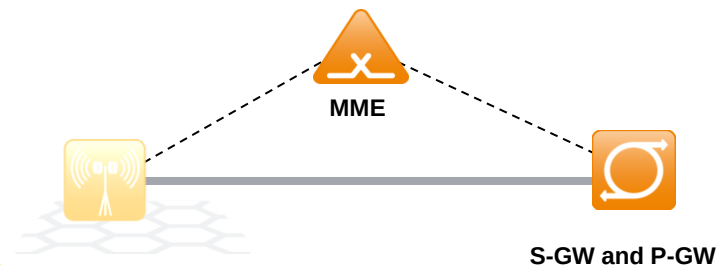
RF Modulation:

- OFDMA in DL
- SC-FDMA in UL



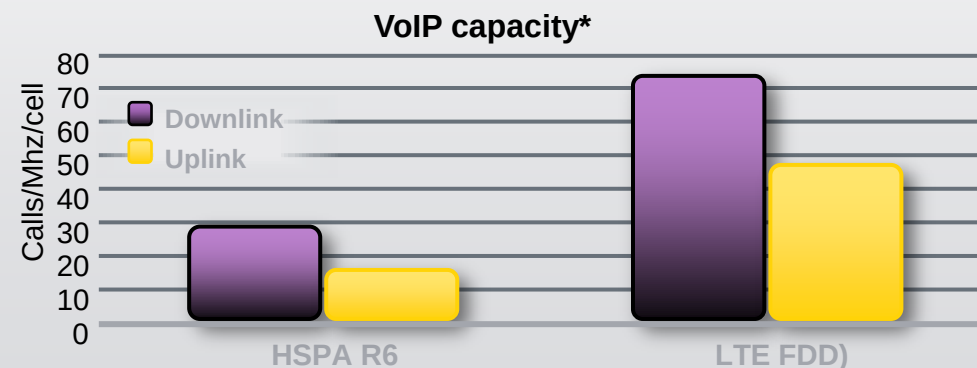
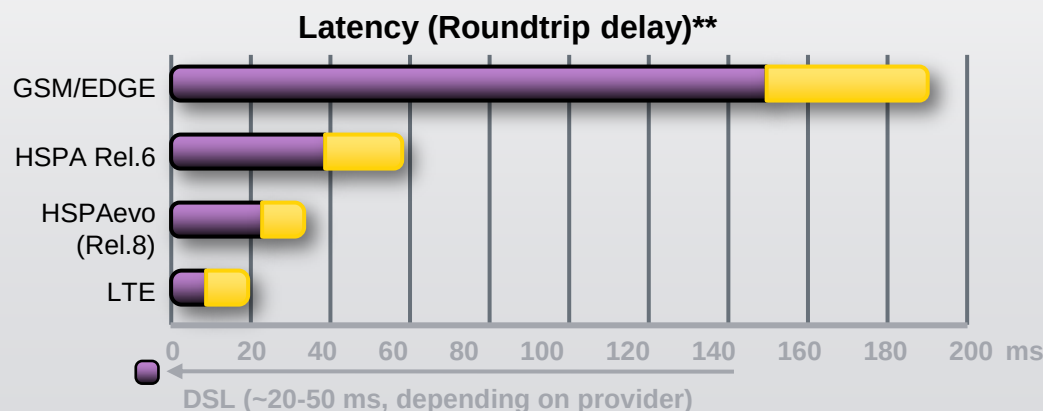
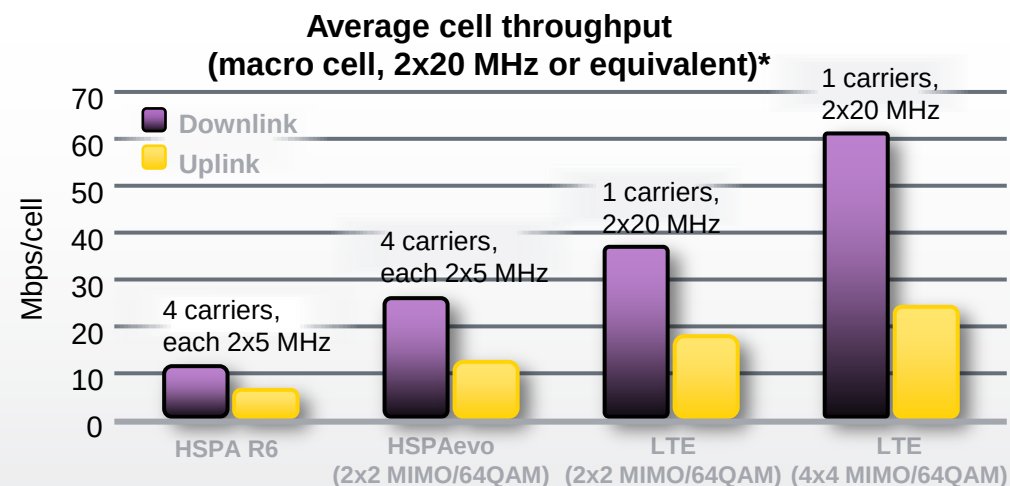
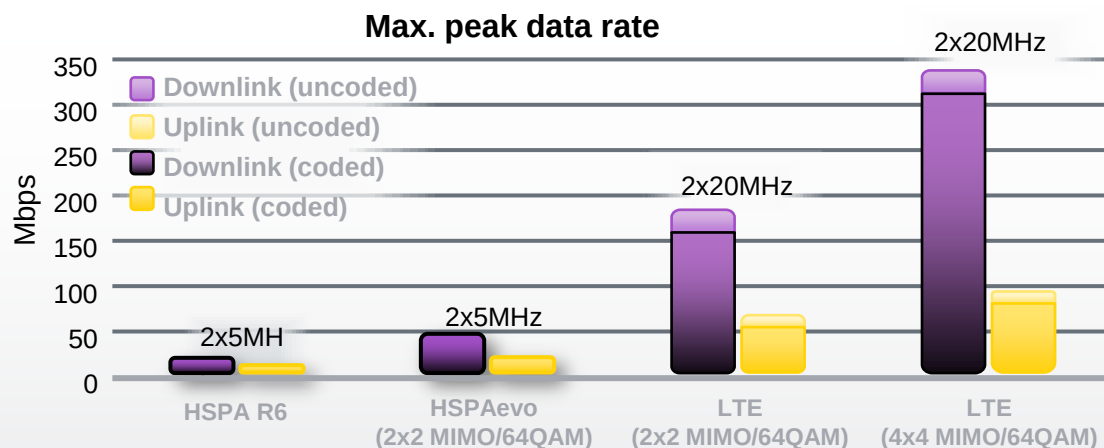
New Core Architecture

- Simplified Protocol Stack
- Simple, more efficient QoS
- UMTS backward compatible security



LTE for best Mobile Broadband end-user performance

Superior data rates, capacity and latency



* LTE values according to Nokia and Nokia Siemens Network simulations for NGMN performance evaluation report V1.3 (macro cell, full buffer, 500m ISD, pedestrian speed)

** Server near RAN

LTE user devices

Ecosystem growing faster than with any previous technology

269 LTE devices have been announced by 57 suppliers
(GSA, January 20, 2012)

... devices launched in 2010



... devices announced by Verizon Wireless at CES for 1H2011



... and for new segments

Smartphones for GSM/HSPA/LTE in 2H/2011



TD-LTE devices



Cat. 3 USB-modems launched during 2010

LTE in smartphones, notebooks, tablets, MiFi, ... during 2011

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LTE spectrum & ecosystem

LTE FDD

- Early FDD LTE ecosystem (commercial networks)
 - 2600 (Europe, APAC)
 - 2100 (Japan)
 - 1900 PCS (US)
 - 1800 (GSM refarming)
 - 1700/2100 AWS (NAM incl. Canada)
 - 850 (South Korea)
 - 800 Digital Dividend (Europe, MEA)
 - Upper 700 MHz, C (Verizon)
 - Lower 700 MHz, B/C (AT&T)

TD-LTE

- Early TD-LTE ecosystem mainly building on
 - 2300 (MEA, India, China, APAC, Russia)
 - 2600 (China, LatAM, Europe)

LTE FDD

Band	MHz	Uplink MHz	Downlink MHz	
1	2x60	1920-1980	2110-2170	UMTS core
2	2x60	1850-1910	1930-1990	US PCS
3	2x75	1710-1785	1805-1880	GSM 1800
4	2x45	1710-1755	2110-2155	NAM AWS
5	2x25	824-849	869-894	850
7	2x70	2500-2570	2620-2690	2600 FDD
8	2x35	880-915	925-960	GSM 900
9	2x35	1749-1784	1844-1879	Japan, Korea 1700
10	2x60	1710-1770	2110-2170	US AWS extension.
11	2x20	1427.9-1447.9	1475.9-1495.9	Japan 1500
12	2x18	698-716	728-746	US
13	2x10	777-787	746-756	Verizon
14	2x10	788-798	758-768	US – Public Safety
17	2x12	704-716	734-746	AT&T
18	2x15	815-830	860-875	Japan – 800 (KDDI)
19	2x15	830-845	875-890	Japan – 800 (DoCoMo)
20	2x30	832-862	791-821	EU 800 DD, MEA
21	2x15	1448-1463	1496-1511	Japan 1500
22	2x80	3410-3490	3510-3590	3.5 GHz FDD
23	2x20	2000-2020	2180-2200	US S-band
24	2x34	1626.5-1660.5	1525-1559	US (LightSquared)
25	2x65	1850-1915	1930-1995	US PCS extension (Sprint)
26	2x35	814-849	859-894	850 extension (Korea-KT, Sprint)

TD-LTE

Band	MHz	Uplink MHz	Downlink MHz	
33	1x20	1900-1920	1900-1920	UMTS core – TDD
34	1x15	2010-2025	2010-2025	UMTS core – TDD, China TD/SCDMA
35	1x60	1850-1910	1850-1910	US (band 2 – TDD variant)
36	1x60	1930-1990	1930-1990	US (band 2 – TDD variant)
37	1x20	1910-1930	1910-1930	US PCS centre-gap
38	1x50	2570-2620	2570-2620	China, LatAM, Europe
39	1x40	1880-1920	1880-1920	China PHS
40	1x100	2300-2400	2300-2400	MEA, India, China, Russia
41	1x194	2496-2690	2496-2690	US (Clearwire)
42	1x200	3400-3600	3400-3600	3.4/5 GHz – TDD
43	1x200	3600-3800	3600-3800	3.7/8 GHz – TDD

Source: TS 36.101; **commercialized bands**

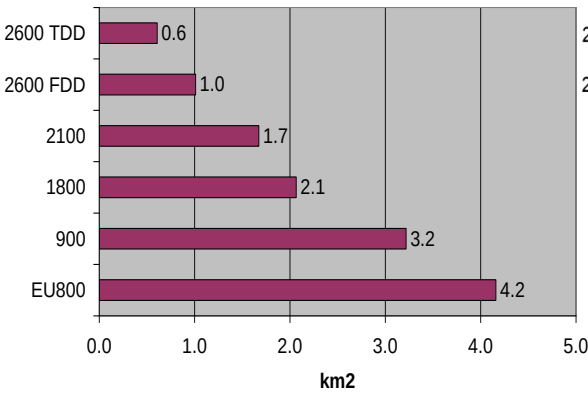
Nokia Siemens
Networks

Coverage – Low Band and FDD best for wide area

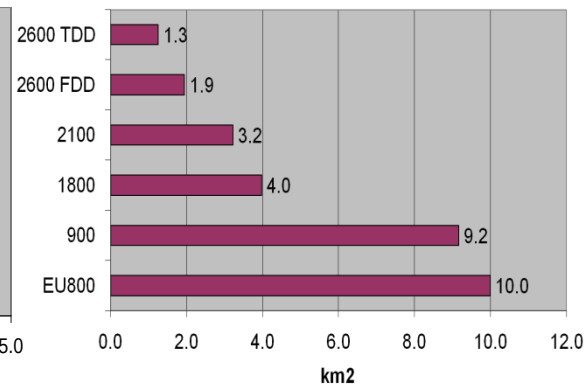
LTE - FDD 800 MHz

Example: LTE 800 Coverage (Germany)

Typical site coverage area in urban area

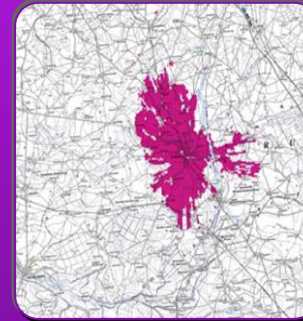


Typical site coverage area in suburban area



BS antenna height [m]	30
MS antenna height [m]	1.5
Standard Deviation [dB]	8.0
Location Probability	95 %
Slow Fading Margin [dB]	8.8
Correction factor [dB]	-5
Indoor loss [dB]	15

3G at 2100 MHz



LTE at 800 MHz



> 3 – times
more coverage
on 800 MHz

Source: Deutsche Telekom



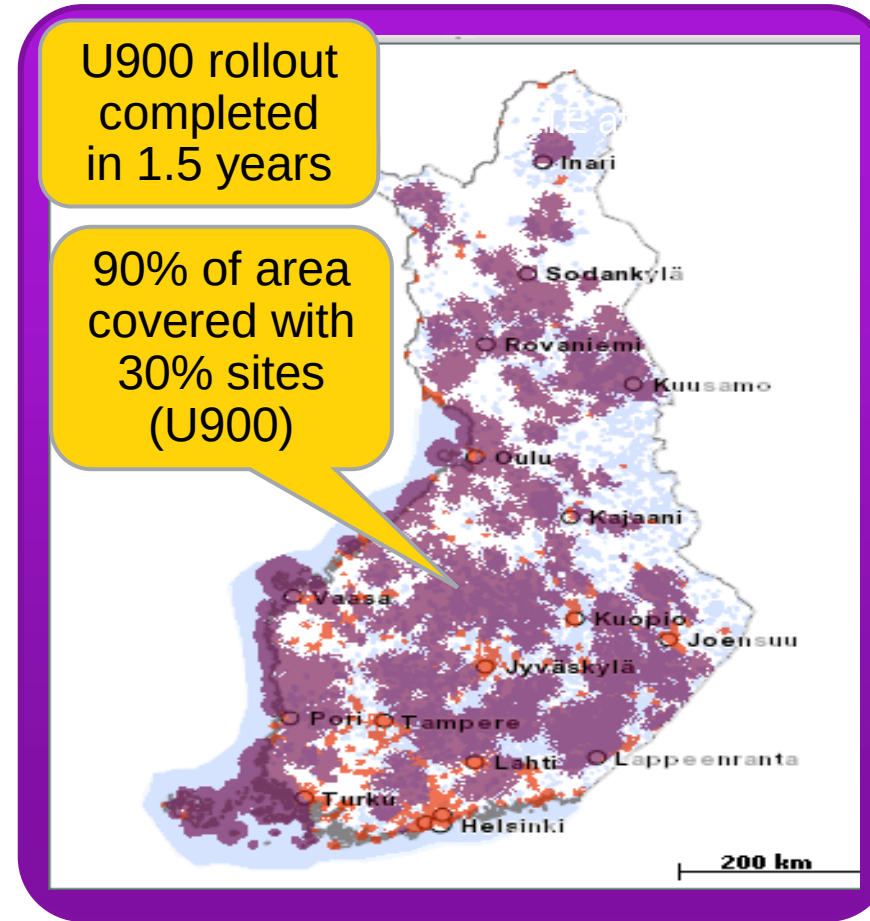
- **Government regulation (USO):**
-> specific rollout requirements
within 800 MHz spectrum license
- Service provided outside
wireline-DSL areas

Coverage – Low Band and FDD best for wide area WCDMA/HSPA – FDD 900MHz

- **Government regulation (USO):**
 - > provide access to 1 Mbps broadband for every household – either wireline or wireless
- Target date: July 1, 2010
- HSPA900 chosen in view of time-line and 800 MHz spectrum availability
- > 500 devices in all form-factors & price-points



Example: UMTS 900 Coverage (Finland)



3 – times
more coverage
on 900 MHz

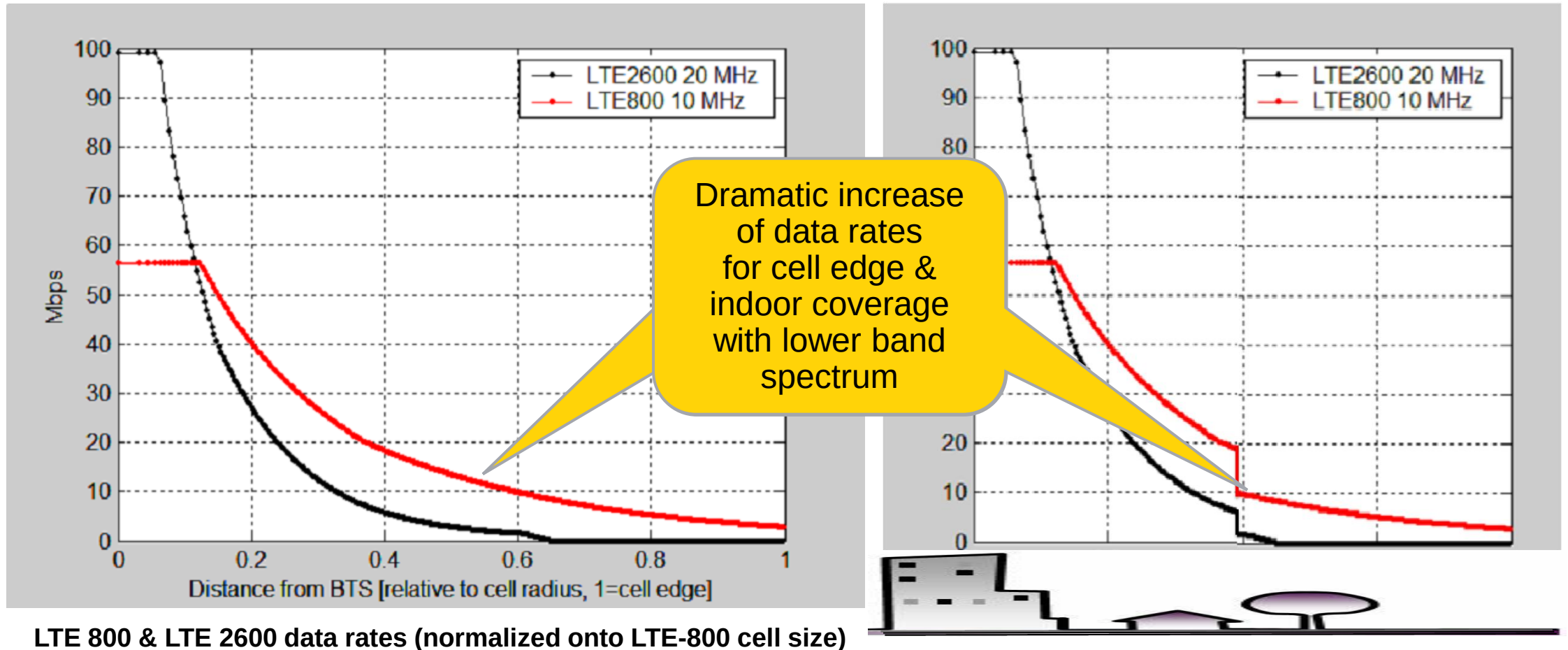
■ = UMTS900
■ = UMTS2100

Source: TeliaSonera



Coverage – Low Band and FDD

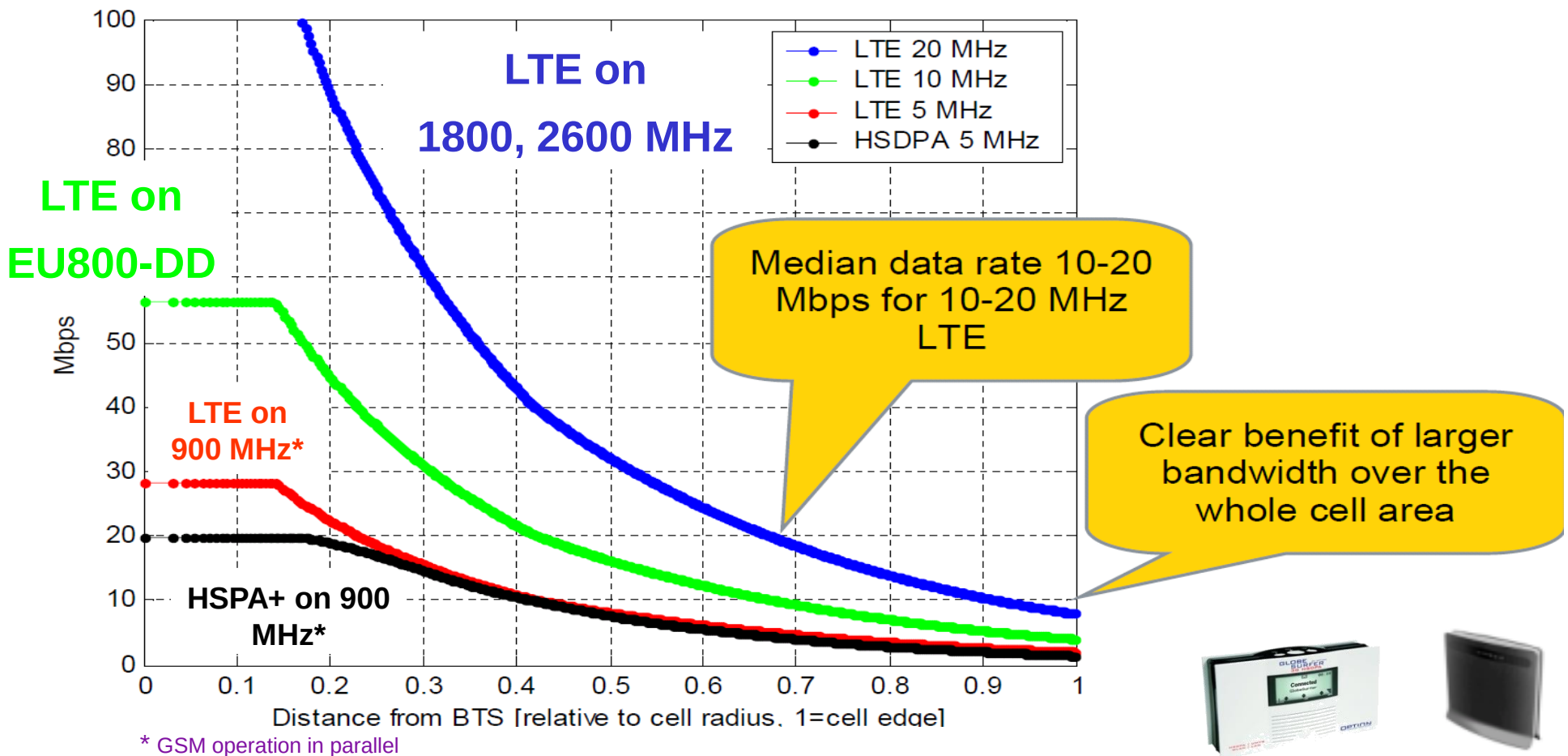
The power of 700/800/900 MHz for urban indoor coverage



More bandwidth = Superior data rates across cell range

LTE Downlink Bit Rates

– Interference Limited, Other Cells 100% Loaded

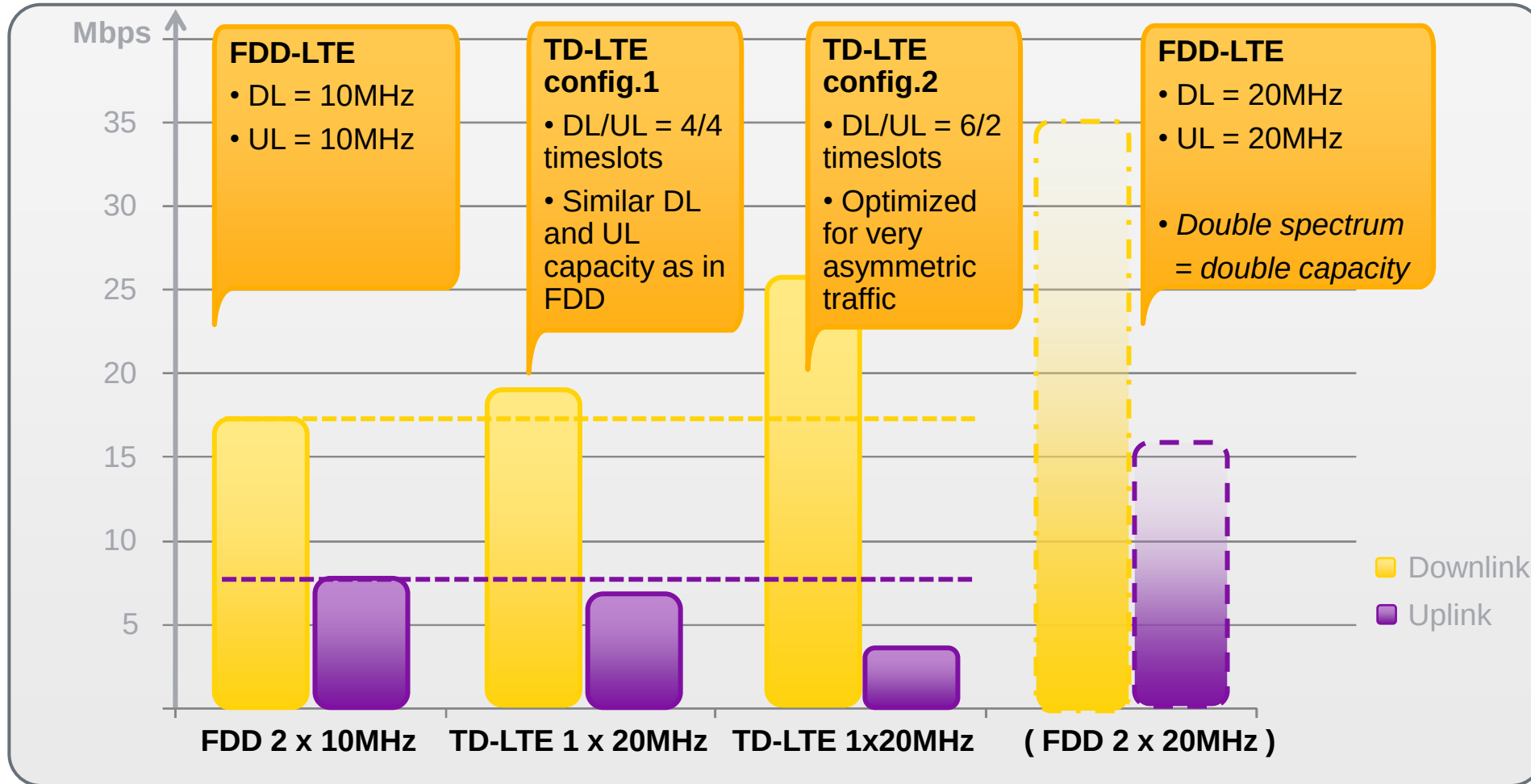


10 km

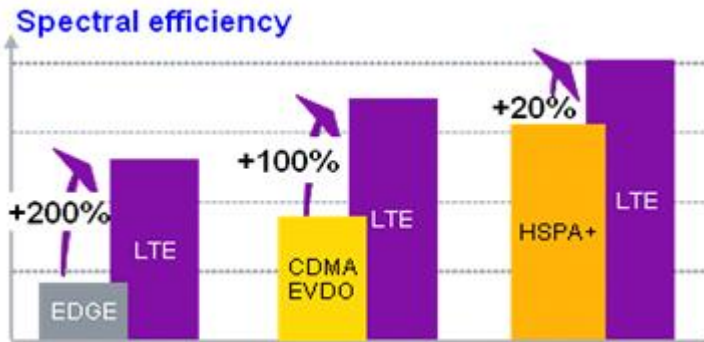
(indicative range for 30m antennas)

TD-LTE Capacity

Similar spectral efficiency for TD-LTE and LTE-FDD



Practical Data Rate Evolution – End-user experience



LTE improves data rates compared to HSPA

- with *wider bandwidth*, and
- with *higher spectral efficiency (20-40%)*

Peak rates

Typical drive test rates

HSPA+ 5 MHz



21 Mbps
(42 Mbps)

7 Mbps

DC-HSPA 10 MHz



42 Mbps
(84 Mbps)

14 Mbps

DC-HSPA
doubles data rates

LTE 10 MHz



74 Mbps

20 Mbps

= 2 x more spectrum + 40%
vs HSPA

LTE 20 MHz



100 (150) Mbps

40 Mbps

= 4 x more spectrum + 40%
vs HSPA

Peak data rates

Driven by LTE terminal capabilities



All LTE devices which have been launched during 2010

	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5
Peak rate DL/UL	10/5 Mbps	50/25 Mbps	100/50 Mbps	150/50 Mbps	300/75 Mbps
RF bandwidth	20 MHz*	20 MHz*	20 MHz*	20 MHz*	20 MHz*
Modulation DL	64 QAM	64 QAM	64 QAM	64 QAM	64 QAM
Modulation UL	16 QAM	16 QAM	16 QAM	16 QAM	64 QAM
Rx diversity	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
MIMO DL	optional	2 x 2	2 x 2	2 x 2	4 x 4

* All 3GPP Rel.8 LTE terminals can receive 20 MHz bandwidth, but (baseband) processing power is variable

Spectrum Resources – Europe

- Main LTE bands in Europe: 800, 1800 and 2600 MHz

Overall spectrum available

2600
(2x70 MHz + 50 MHz)

2100
(2 x 60 MHz)

1800
(2 x 75 MHz)

900
(2 x 35 MHz)

EU800
(2 x 30 MHz)

new spectrum

WCDMA/HSPA

GSM

GSM

*new spectrum,
Digital Dividend /
TV-transition*

Typical future CSP deployment scenario

LTE 20 MHz
TD-LTE 20 MHz

Multicarrier HSPA

LTE 10+MHz & GSM
(defragmentation)

HSPA 5+MHz & GSM
(defragmentation)

LTE 10 MHz

**LTE capacity &
highest data rates**

HSPA capacity

**LTE capacity +
GSM capacity**

*HSPA coverage +
GSM maintenance*

LTE coverage

Capacity - Highest spectral efficiency with LTE

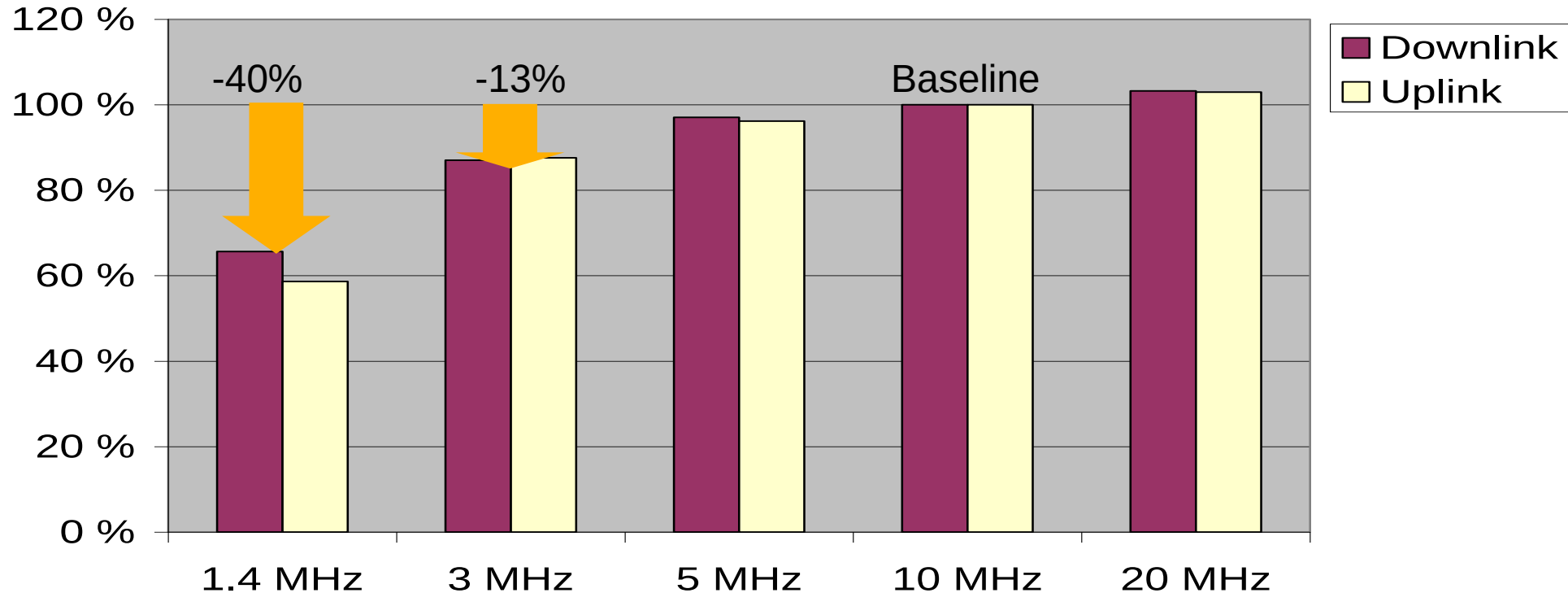
LTE maintains highest efficiency down to 5 MHz bandwidth

LTE maintains high efficiency with bandwidth down to 3.0 MHz, e.g. for band refarming scenarios

LTE spectral efficiency for 1.4 MHz similar to HSPA with 2x2 MIMO and 64-QAM

Differences between bandwidths come from frequency scheduling gain and different overheads

Spectral Efficiency Relative to 10 MHz



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MOBILE
BROADBAND



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Voice over LTE (VoLTE)

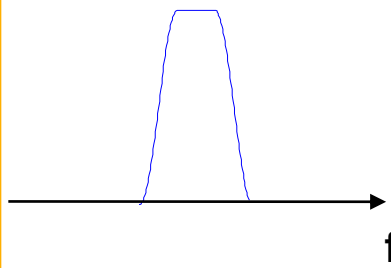
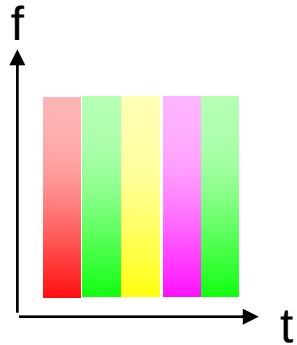
QoS in LTE

Self Organizing Network (SON)

Multiple Access Methods

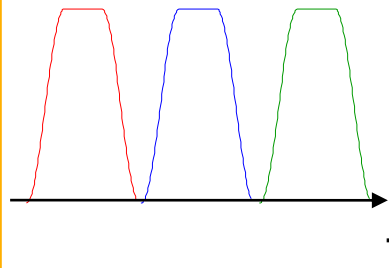
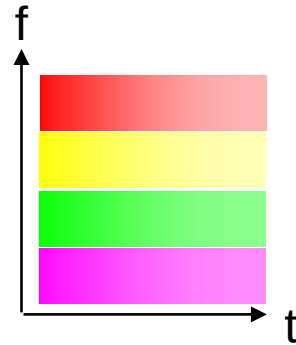
TDMA

- Time Division



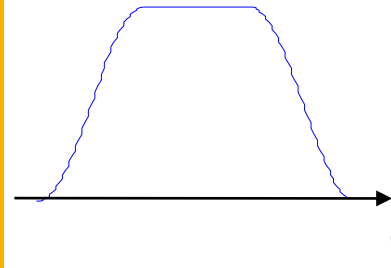
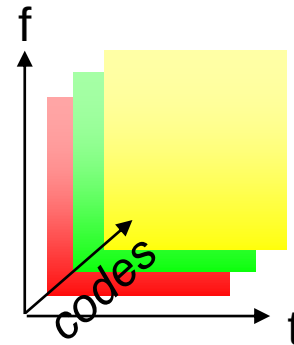
FDMA

- Frequency Division



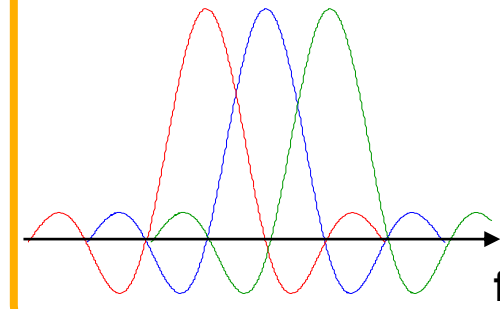
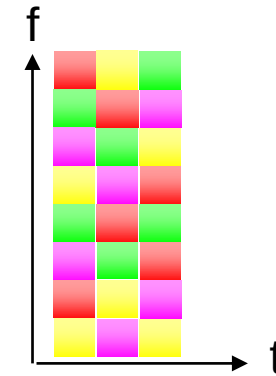
CDMA

- Code Division



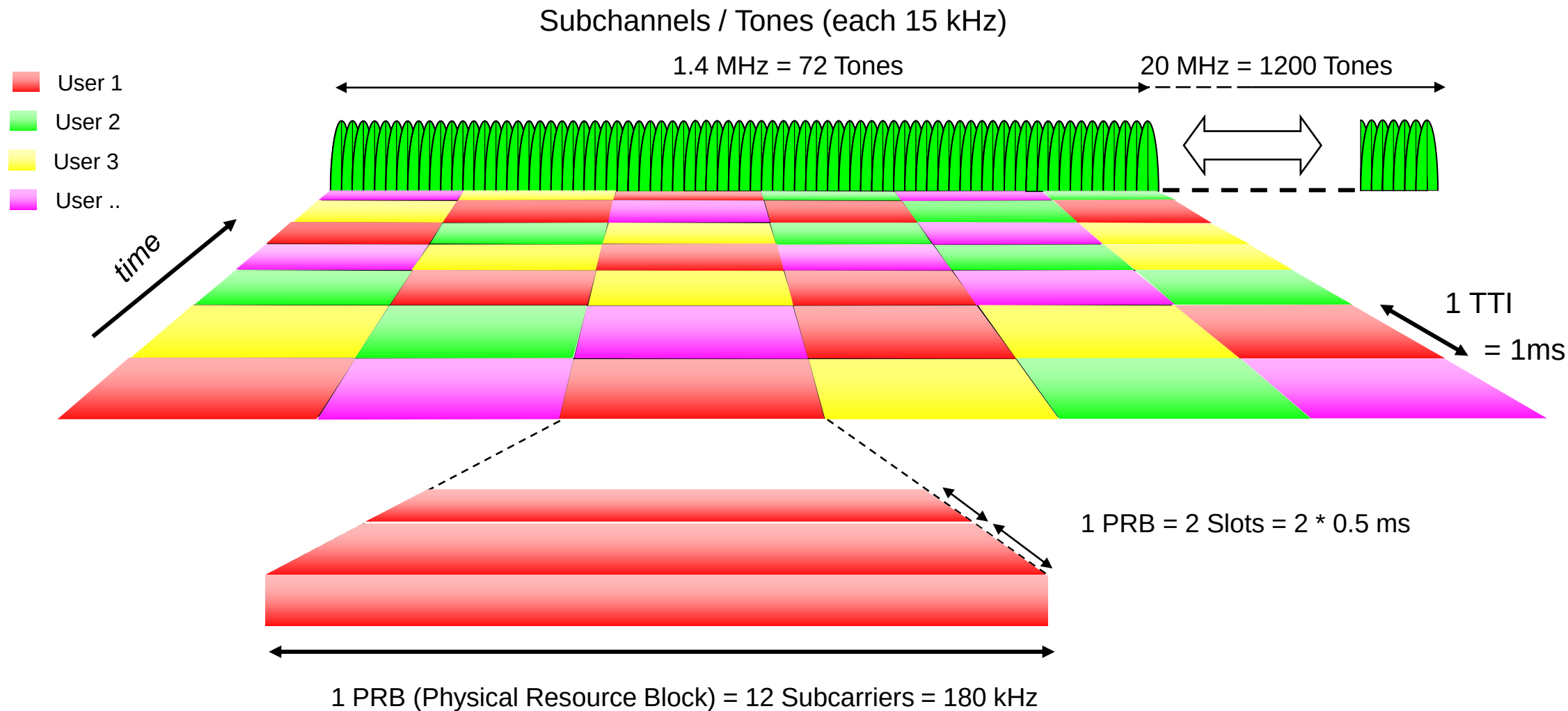
OFDMA

- Frequency Division
- Orthogonal subcarriers

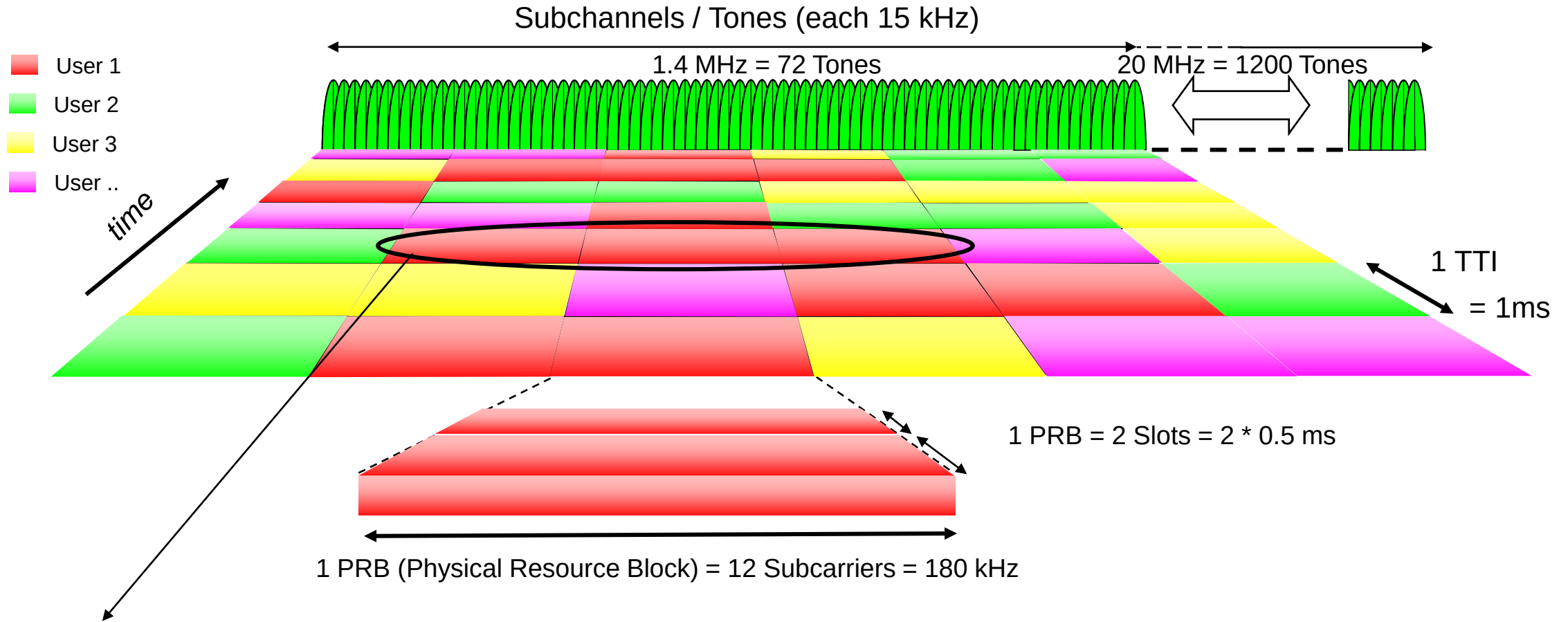


■ User 1 ■ User 2 ■ User 3 ■ User ..

Downlink - OFDM



Uplink – Single Carrier FDMA

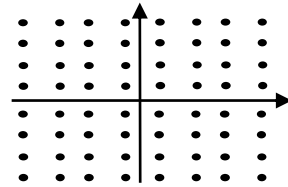


SC-FDMA: PRB's are grouped to bring down Peak to Average Power Ratio (PAPR)
→ better power efficiency at the terminal

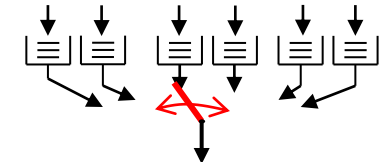
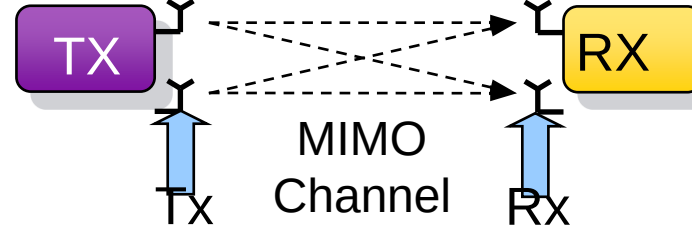
LTE Radio highlight



Fast Link Adaptation
due to channel
behaviour

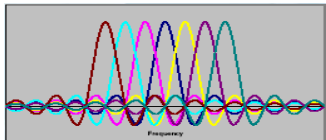


64QAM
Modulation



Advanced Scheduling Time &
Freq. (Frequency Selective
Scheduling)

scalable



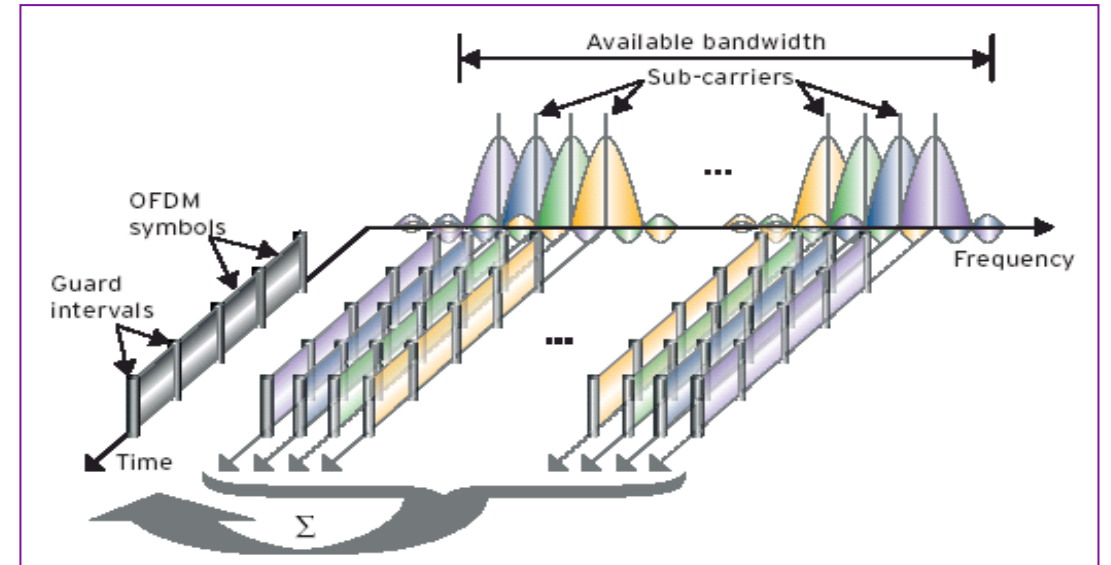
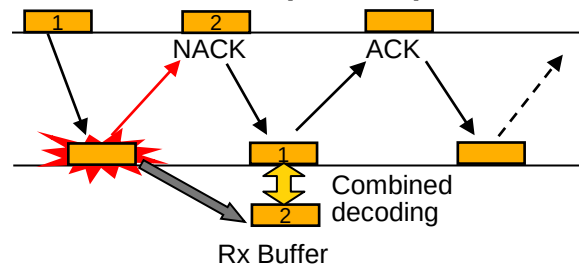
DL: OFDMA

UL: SC-FDMA



Short TTI = 1 ms
Transmission time
interval

HARQ: Hybrid
Automatic Repeat Request



LTE: Most efficient Radio Access Technology

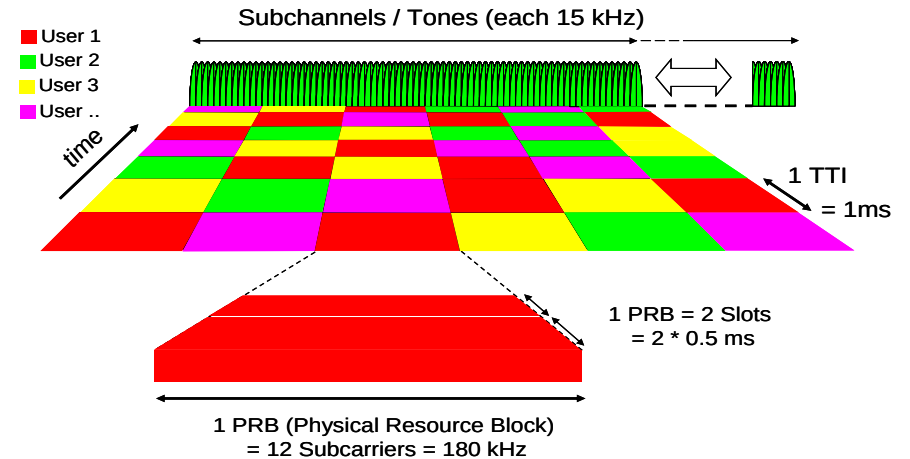
LTE Radio principles

Downlink: OFDMA

- Improved spectral efficiency
- Reduced interference
- Very well suited for MIMO

Uplink: SC-FDMA

- Power efficient uplink increasing battery lifetime
- Improved cell edge performance by low peak to average ratio
- Reduced Terminal complexity



- Enabling peak cell data rates of 173 Mbps DL and 58 Mbps in UL *
- Scalable bandwidth: 1.4 / 3 / 5 / 10 / 15 / 20 MHz also allows deployment in lower frequency bands (rural coverage, refarming)
- Short latency: 10 – 20 ms **

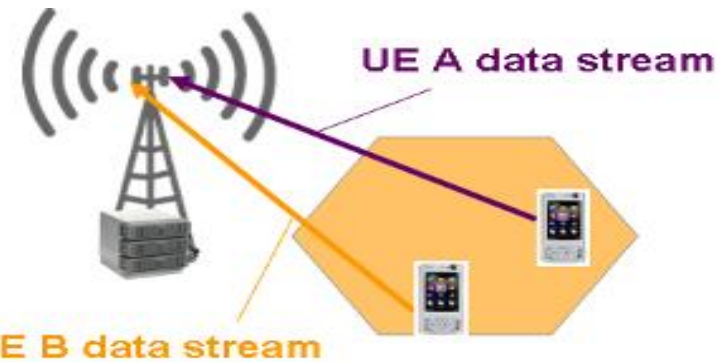
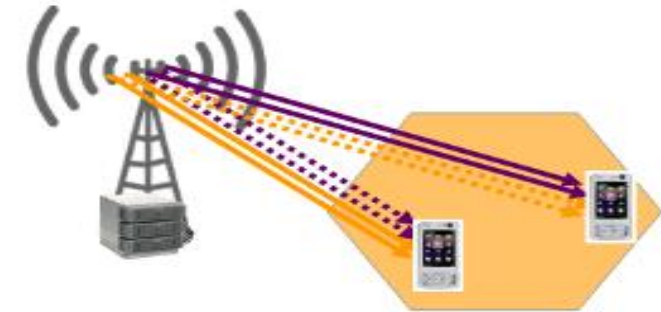
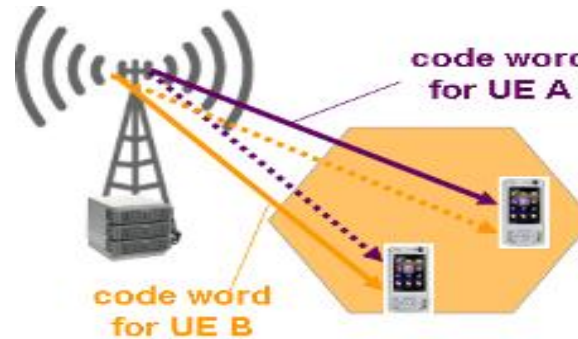
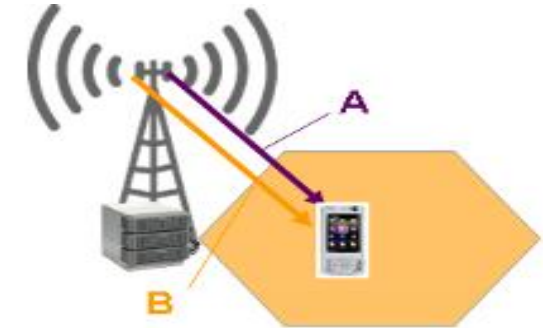
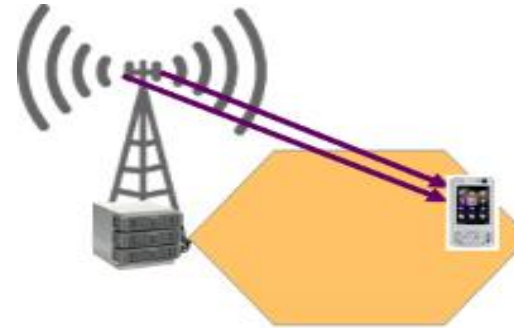
* At 20 MHz bandwidth, FDD, 2 Tx, 2 Rx, DL MIMO, PHY layer gross bit rate

** roundtrip ping delay (server near RAN)

MIMO Technology Overview

Several antenna technologies are summarized under the term MIMO (Multiple Input / Multiple output):

- Single user DL MIMO
 - DL MIMO - transmit diversity
 - DL MIMO - spatial Multiplexing
- Multi-user MIMO
- Virtual MIMO (UL MIMO)

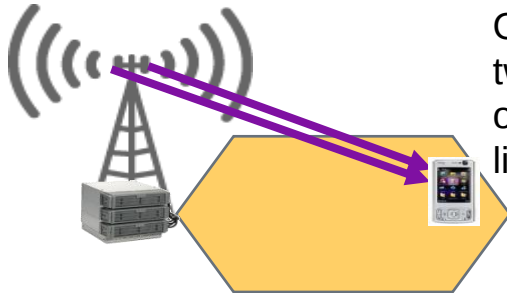


DL single user MIMO – with 2 antennas

DL MIMO – Transmit diversity

➤ Enhanced cell edge performance, capacity increase

- 2 TX antennas
- Single stream (code word)

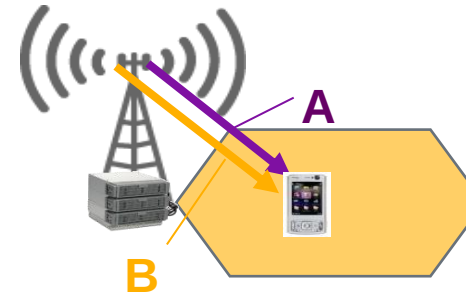


One code word A is transmitted via two antennas on the same PRB to one far away UE which improves the link budget / SNIR.

DL MIMO – Spatial multiplexing

➤ Doubles the peak rate at good channel quality (near BTS)

- 2 TX antennas
- Spatial multiplexing with two code words



Two code words (A+B) are transmitted in parallel on the same PRB to one UE which doubles the peak rate.

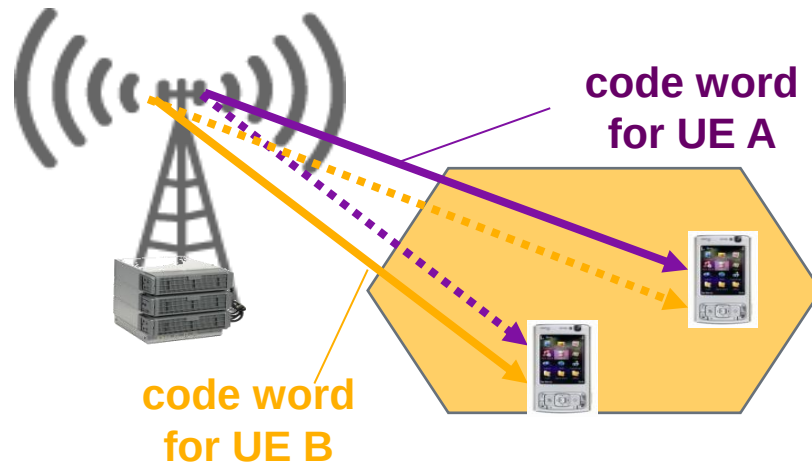
Optimum solution: Dynamic selection between

- Spatial multiplexing with two code words (UE near the BTS)
- Transmit diversity with one code word (UE far away from BTS to improve link budget / SNIR)

DL multi user MIMO

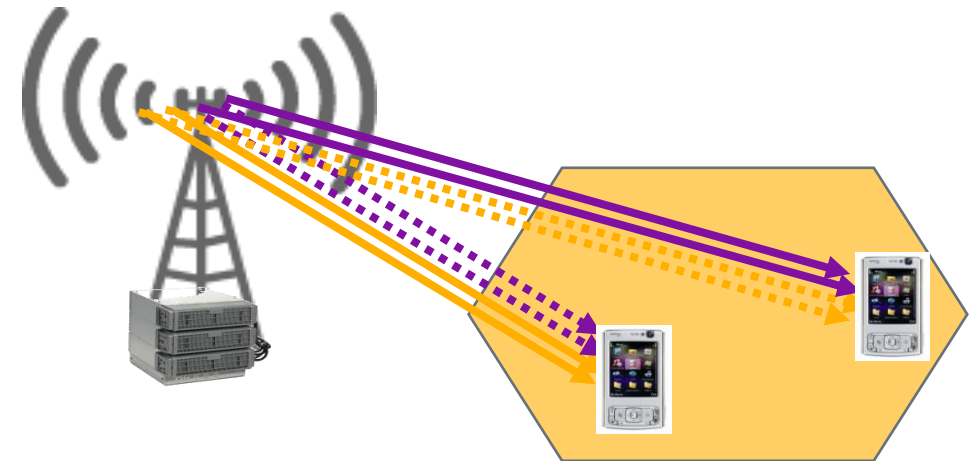
With 2 antennas

- Higher number of simultaneous users
- Dynamic selection of a pair of UEs using the same PRBs
- One stream has user data meant for particular UE
- Second stream meant for other UE, ignored by particular UE



With 4 antennas

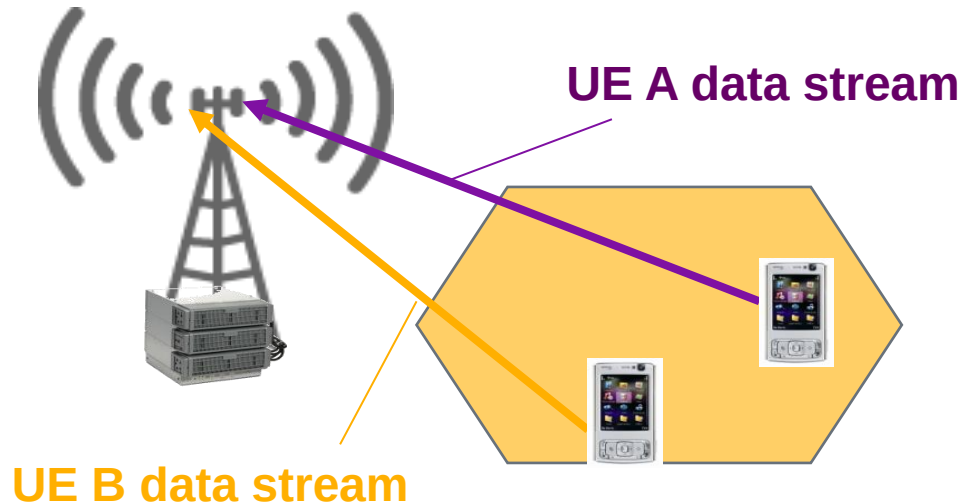
- Improved coverage when compared to 2 Tx Antenna case
- 2 user data streams for particular UE (redundancy)
- Other 2 streams meant for other UE, ignored by particular UE
- 2 code words only (4 code words not standardized)



Multi – User MIMO potentially not in Rel 8 standards
Gains relatively small (<10% at fully loaded network)

UL multi user MIMO (virtual MIMO)

- In uplink, multi-stream transmission from single UE is not supported.
 - single Tx antenna and power amplifier at UE
 - So-called virtual MIMO or UL MU-MIMO is used instead
 - Two users are scheduled to use the same resource so the base station receives multi-stream transmission on the same PRB
- ➔ Increased UL cell throughput by multi user diversity gains



E-UTRAN Node B (eNodeB)

- eNodeB is the only node that controls all radio related functions:
- Acts as layer 2 bridge between UE and EPC
 - Termination point of all radio protocols towards UE
 - Relaying data between radio connection and corresponding IP connectivity towards EPC
- Performs ciphering/deciphering of the UP data and IP header compression/decompression
- Responsible for **Radio Resource Management (RRM)**-
 - allocating resources based on requests
 - prioritizing and scheduling traffic according to required Quality of Service (QoS).
- **Mobility Management**-
 - controls and analyses radio signal level measurements by UE, makes similar measurement itself and based on those makes HO decision.

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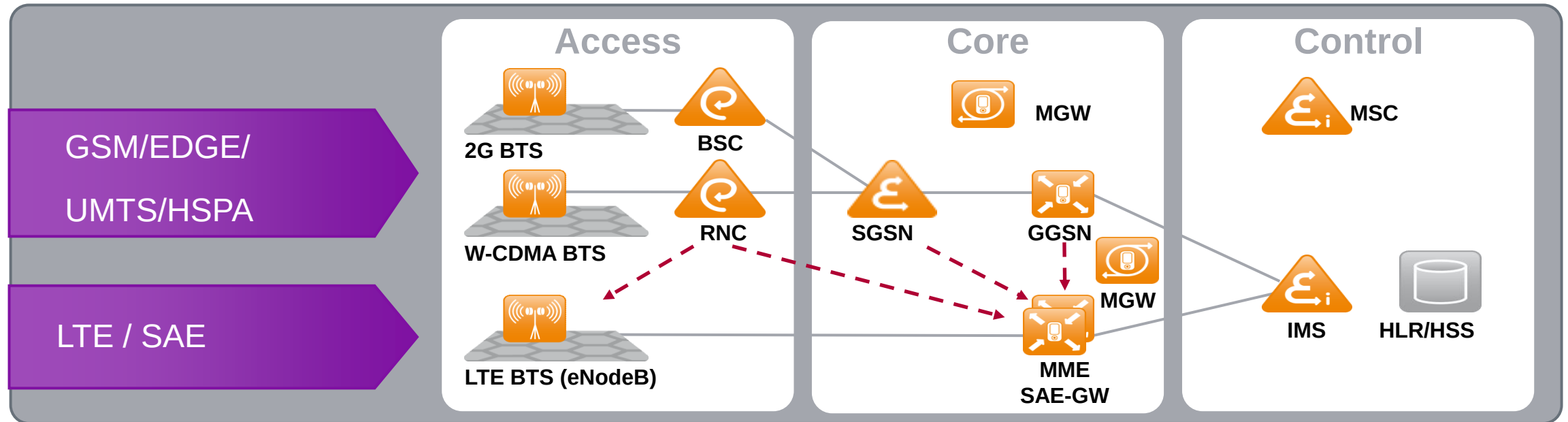
Voice over LTE (VoLTE)

QoS in LTE

Self Organizing Network (SON)

Key architectural concept.

Flat and cost effective Mobile Network



Improved flexible radio technology

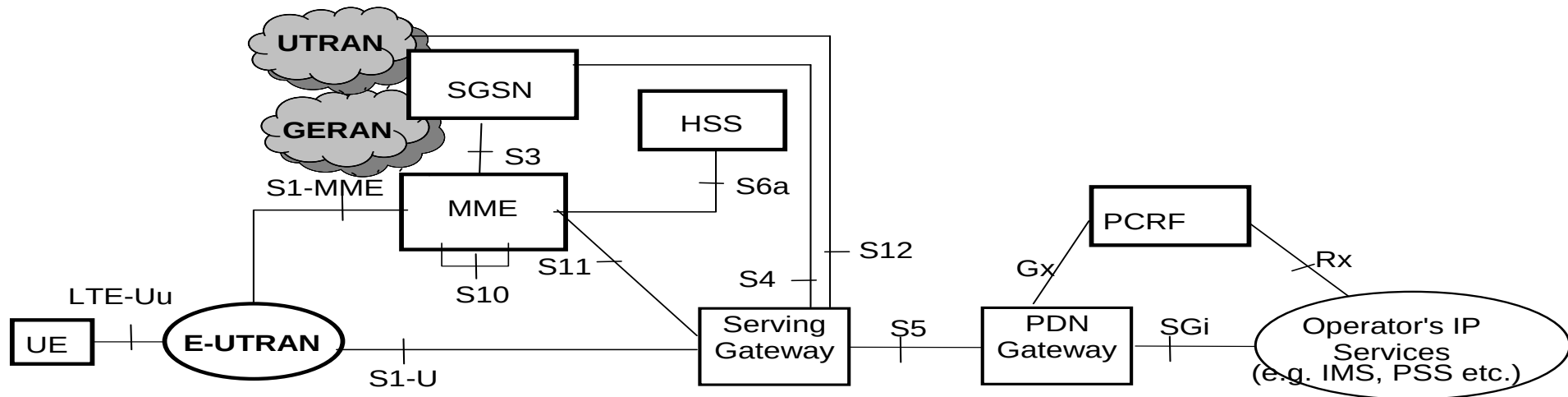
- New air I/F providing higher data throughputs
- LTE provides flexibility for spectrum re-farming and new spectrum
- LTE can operate in a number of different frequency bands

Simpler architecture for reduced OPEX

- Simplified, flat network architecture based on IP reduces operators' cost per bit significantly
- Interworking with legacy systems is an integral part of service continuity
- Re-use of existing equipment as much as possible

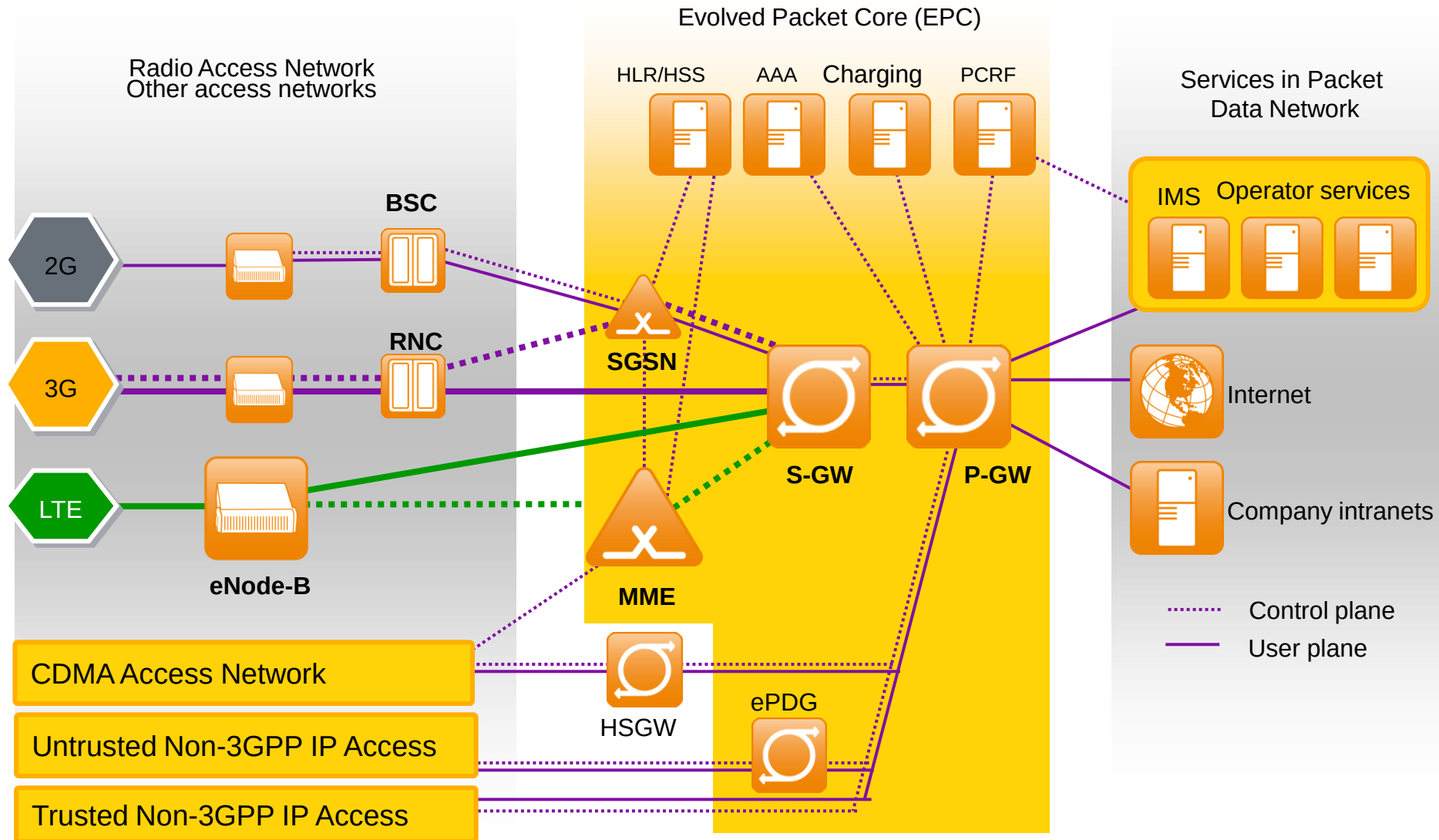
Main EPS Standards: 23.401

- Defines EPS architectures for 3GPP accesses using GTP protocol (GTP on S5/S8)
 - One example is given below
- Defines role of MME, SGW and PGW
- Two GW configurations: standalone SGW and PGW, co-located SGW/PGW
- Defines high level procedures (mobility management, session management, interworking with existing accesses, etc.)



Non-roaming architecture for 3GPP accesses

3GPP R8 Architecture: Flat architecture for high efficiency



Core Technology Overview

Mobility Management Entity

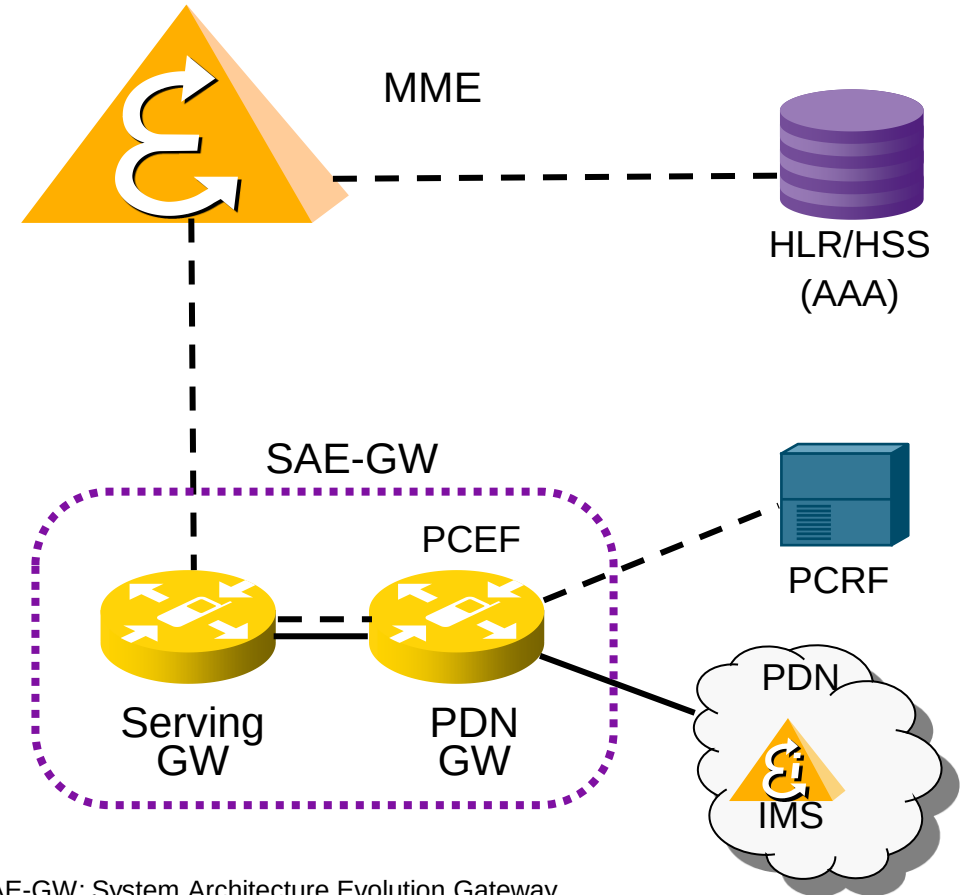
- C-Plane Part
- Session & Mobility management
- Idle mode mobility management
- Paging
- AAA Proxy

Serving Gateway

- User plane anchor for mobility between the 2G/3G access system and the LTE access system.
- Resides in visited network in roaming cases
- Lawful Interception

Packet Data Network Gateway

- Gateway towards Internet/Intranets
- User plane anchor for mobility between 3GPP and non-3GPP access systems (HA).
- Charging Support
- Policy and Charging Enforcement (PCEF) *)
- Packet Filtering
- Lawful Interception



SAE-GW: System Architecture Evolution Gateway
= S-GW + PDN-GW

*) PCRF: Policy and Charging Rules Function communicates with PCEF (Policy and Charging Enforcement Function within PDN SAE GW)

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LTE is here already

LTE is happening

285 operators are investing in LTE in 93 countries

226 operator commitments in 76 countries
59 pre-commitment trials in 17 more countries

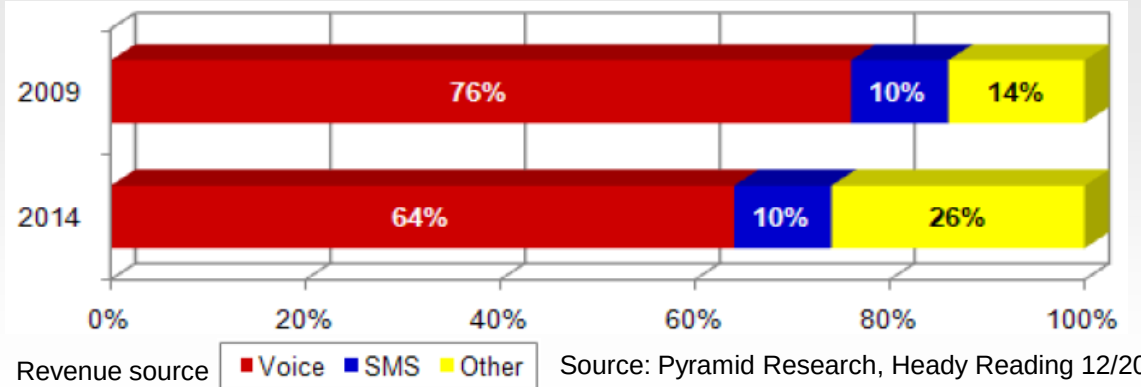
**49 commercial networks
in 29 countries**

**GSA forecasts 119 commercial LTE
networks in 53 countries by end 2012**

GSA January 5, 2012

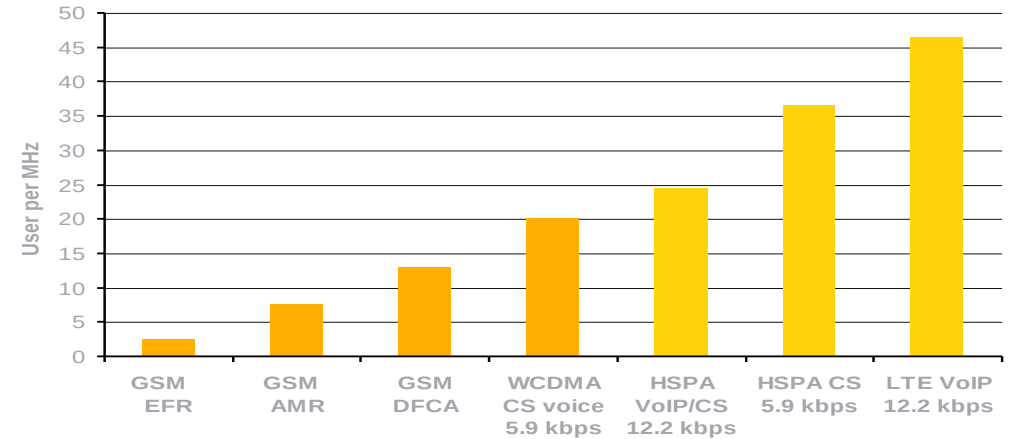
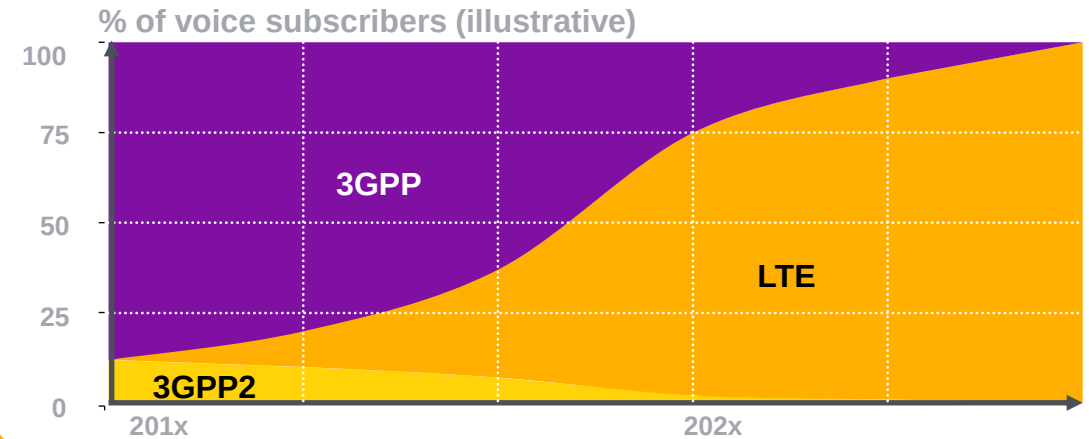
***LTE as the fastest
developing mobile system
technology ever. GSA January 5,
2012***

Voice remains an essential service



Drivers for Voice over LTE (VoLTE)

- LTE is driven by mobile data growth
- Voice service is mandatory and desirable with increased voice efficiency with LTE
- LTE is full-IP thus voice must be handled over IP
- Although Internet players may enter LTE networks, operators have unique proposition to offer:
 - Same end-user experience and QoS regardless of used access
 - Voice service continuity between different accesses
- Over time Voice over LTE will grow to become the mainstream mobile voice technology



15 x more users per MHz with LTE than with GSM EFR!

Potential voice evolution steps in LTE

LTE used for high speed packet data access only

- Operator voice service provided over CS network

Fallback to CS voice

- LTE network is used for data only
- Terminal is simultaneously registered to both LTE and 2G/3G CS network
- Voice calls are initiated and received over CS network

Single radio Voice Call Continuity (VCC)

- Operator provides VoIP over LTE
- IMS acts as control machinery
- Voice calls can be handed over to CS network

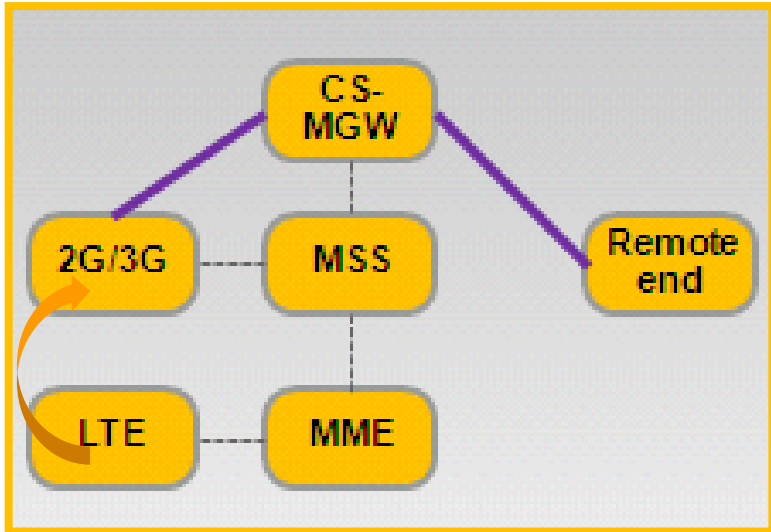
All-IP network

- Operator provides VoIP over LTE
- IMS acts as control machinery
- Voice calls can be handed over to other packet switched networks

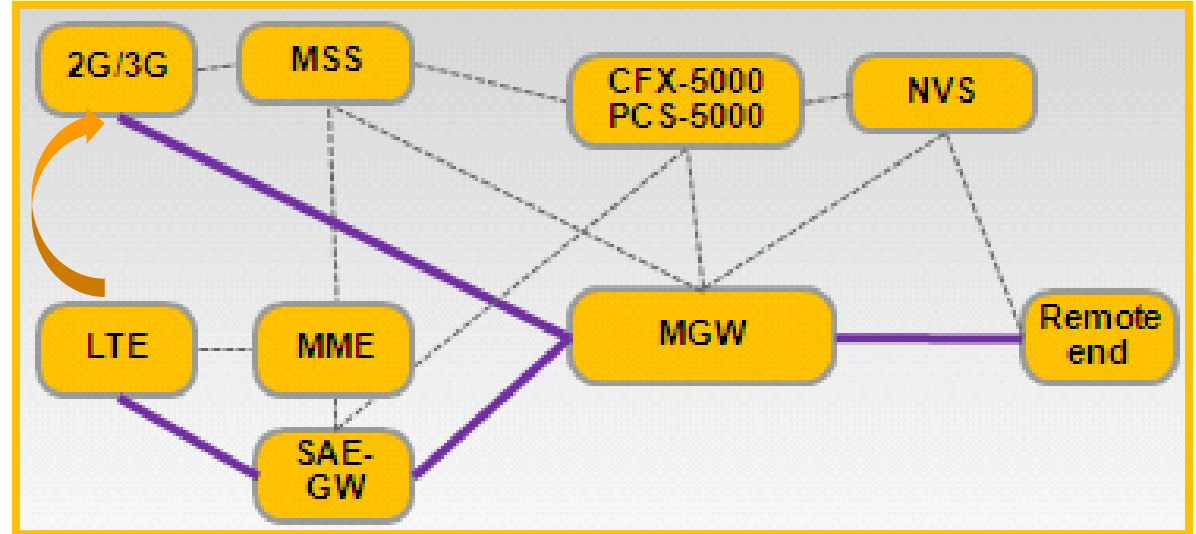
The transition to VoLTE technology

CSFB

SRVCC VoLTE



- Fallback to 2G/3G/CDMA access for voice
- LTE SMS
- MSC Server / MSC for voice



- Voice over LTE
- IMS for voice and Telecom Application Server for voice
- Rich Communication Services

LTE data and voice evolution

Broad Band Data oriented terminals



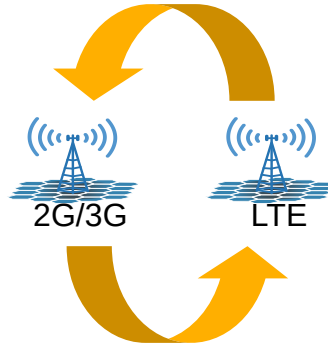
2010

CSFB Data & voice oriented terminals



2012

SRVCC Single radio terminals



2013

LTE terminals



20XX

2010 (Commercial) – VoLTE

Operator VoIP in laptops + LTE dongles in LTE hot spots or rural areas i.e. VoIP (fixed voice replacement) + velco terminals for LTE/CDMA operators

2H11 (Commercial) – CSFB

LTE smartphones with CSFB capability available.

1H12 (Commercial) – VoLTE with QoS

Operator VoIP in laptops + LTE dongles and smartphones in LTE hot spots with QoS.

2013 (Commercial) – SR-VCC

LTE smartphones with VoLTE and SR-VCC.

2G/3G

LTE

How many bands can current LTE device chipsets support ?

Multimode chipset platforms

ST-Ericsson M710 [LTE/HSPA/EDGE,
4 LTE, 3 HSPA, 4 GSM]

Qualcomm MDM9200 [LTE/DC-HSPA+/GSM]

Qualcomm MDM9600 [LTE/DC-HSPA+/CDMA/GSM]

Nvidia Espresso 410 [LTE/HSPA+/GSM]



- **1 - 4 LTE bands with**
 - **up to 4 HSPA bands**
 - **up to 4 GSM bands**
 - **up to 3 CDMA2000 bands**
- **Possible band combinations vary between chipset vendors**
- **All leading platform vendors are including TDD support on their multimode solutions**

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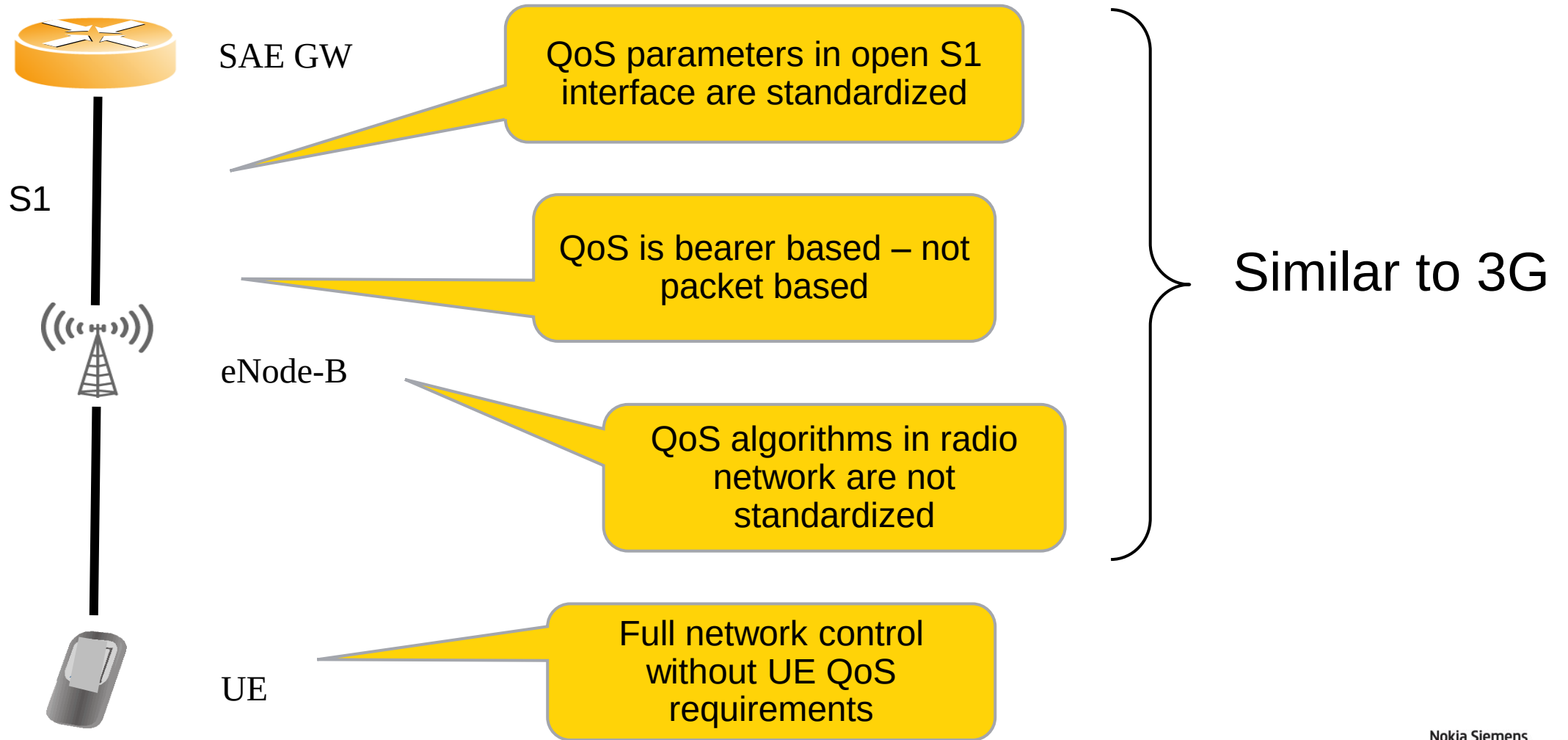
Core Network Overview

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LTE QoS Overview



Network-centric QoS scheme

3G

Residual BER
SDU error rate
Delivery of erroneous SDUs
Max SDU size
Delivery order
Transfer delay
Traffic class
Traffic priority handling

ARP
Max. bit rate
Guaranteed bit rate



QoS
Aware

LTE

QCI
ARP
Max. bit rate
Guaranteed bit rate

Aggregate max. bit rate
(AMBR)



Non-QoS
Aware

Substantially optimized Bearer handling compared to 3G networks

Single scalar label (QCI) is a pointer to a set of QoS parameters

Network-centric QoS scheme reduces complexity of UE implementations

- Always on default EPS bearer available after initial access
- Further dedicated EPS bearer setup on network request (e.g. for VoIP calls)
- Does not require support from terminal application clients or device operating system

QoS Class Identifier (QCI) Table in 3GPP 23.203

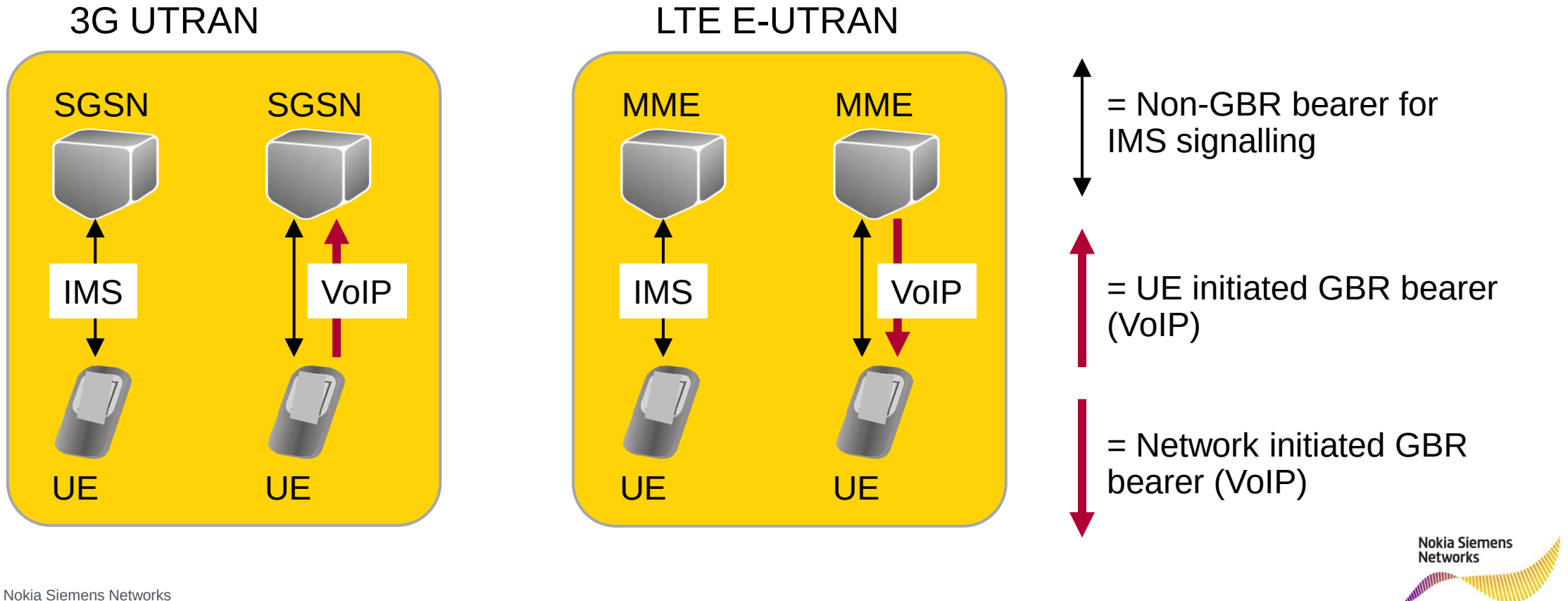
QCI	Guarantee	Priority	Delay budget	Loss rate	Application
1	GBR	2	100 ms	1e-2	VoIP
2	GBR	4	150 ms	1e-3	Video call
3	GBR	5	300 ms	1e-6	Streaming
4	GBR	3	50 ms	1e-3	Real time gaming
5	Non-GBR	1	100 ms	1e-6	IMS signalling
6	Non-GBR	7	100 ms	1e-3	Interactive gaming
7	Non-GBR	6	300 ms	1e-6	TCP protocols : browsing, email, file download
8	Non-GBR	8	300 ms	1e-6	
9	Non-GBR	9	300 ms	1e-6	

Mapping of 3G and LTE QoS Parameters

LTE	UMTS QoS			
QCI	Traffic class	Traffic handling priority	Signalling indication	Source statistic descriptor
1	Conversational	-	-	Speech
2	Conversational	-	-	Unknown
3	Streaming	-	-	Speech
4	Streaming	-	-	Unknown
5	Interactive	1	Yes	-
6	Interactive	1	-	-
7	Interactive	2	-	-
8	Interactive	3	-	-
9	Background	-	-	-

Network Initiated Bearer in LTE

- Guaranteed bit rate QoS requires its own bearer
- New bearer must be initiated by UE in 3G
- New bearer can be initiated by network in LTE $\Rightarrow$ less requirements for the terminal and better network control



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What is SON?

- SON originally refers to a network that can organize itself in the form of
 - **Self-Configuration**, e.g. initial parameter deployment,...
 - **Self-Optimization**, e.g. tuning the handover thresholds, ...
 - **Self-Healing**, e.g. recovering from eNB failures automatically,...
- This is implemented as closely network related automation by
 - **Centralized SON**: associated with slow update rate and based on long term statistics where many cells are involved in optimization process. Implemented using network/element management system (OAM).
 - **Distributed SON**: require fast reaction time which affect only few cells, parameters have only local impact but configuration or status about neighbour cells are required. Optimization algorithms are implemented in eNodeB
 - **Localized SON**: require fast reaction time and only single cell involved- no impact on neighbour cells. Implemented by Radio Resource Management (RRM) in eNodeB
 - **Hybrid SON**: all the above 3 processes are used simultaneously for different use cases.
- SON can be considered as a specific type of automation

Why SON has been developed

- Group of leading CSP's indentified and specified in 2006 NGMN forum the Self Organising Networks as an important, new solution to meet the challenges of
 - data traffic growth
 - declining voice ARPU
 - investments to new technologies and network expansions
- SON is today 3GPP standardised for LTE
- Standardisation defines concept, interfaces and measurements for SON leaving e.g. implementation methods open.
- SON key objectives
 - Reduce complexity and cost of network operations
 - Maintain and improve quality of the networks
 - Cost effective introduction of new technologies
 - Protect network investments

Self-Organizing Networks

Intelligent Automation e2e

MOBILE BROADBAND
SON



Self-Healing

- Error detection
- Error mitigation
- Alarm Mgt.
- Root cause analysis

Self-Configuration

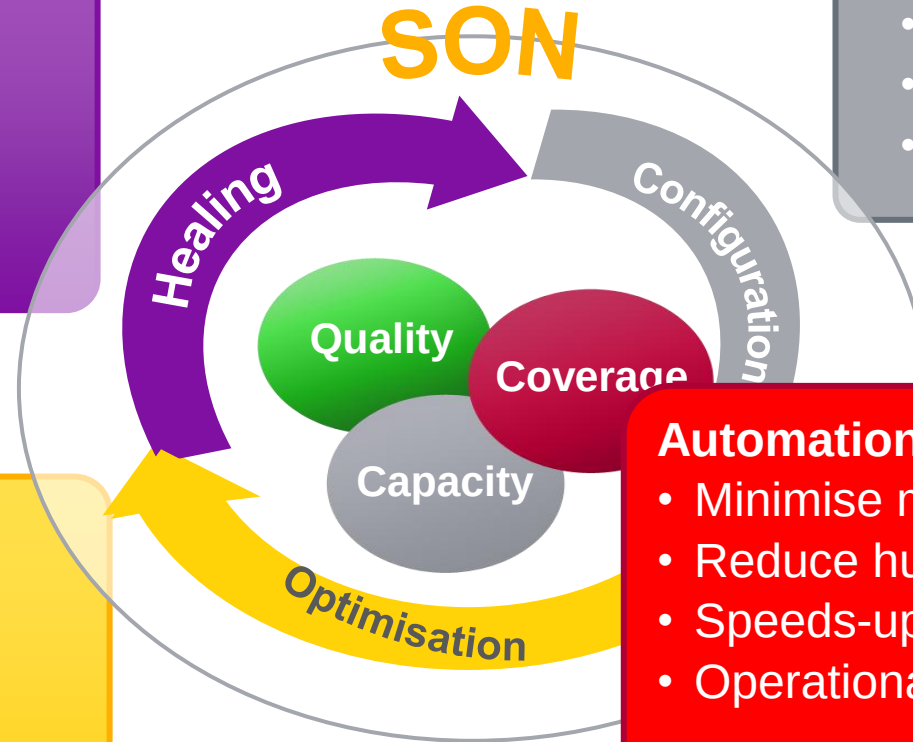
- Site Creation
- Connection
- Configuration
- Neighbours

Automation

- Minimise manual tasks
- Reduce human errors
- Speeds-up operations
- Operational efficiency

Self-Optimization

- Interference
- Mobility
- Load/Capacity
- Measurement Collection
- Energy



QoE

OPEX

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SON- some important use cases

- Configuration of Physical Cell ID (*self configuration*)
- Automatic Neighbor Relations (ANR) (*self configuration*)
- Mobility Load Balancing (MLB) (*self optimization*)
- Mobility Robustness Optimization (MRO) (*self optimization*)
- Energy Saving (*self optimization*)
- Minimization of Drive Test (MDT)

SON framework in 3GPP



- Release 8 functionality
 - Self-configuration procedures
- Release 9 enhancements
 - Self-optimization procedures
 - LTE Energy Saving Intra-RAT
- Release 10 objectives
 - Extend Self-optimization procedures , including inter-RAT
 - Minimization of Drive Test (MDT)
 - Energy Saving extension, including Multi-RAT (Study Item)
 - 3G-ANR
 - SON Conflict Resolution
- Release 11 proposals on hold until in June 2011 (RAN#52)
 - LTE SON extensions
 - MDT enhancements
 - HSDPA SON

Use Cases in 3GPP

RAN

SA 5

SON Conflict Resolution

Rel.10

Self-healing

- Cell Outage Compensation

Rel.10

Self-
optimization
extensions

- Mobility Robustness Optimization
- Mobility Load Balancing
- Coverage and Capacity Optimization
- 3G ANR

Rel.10

Self-
optimization

- Mobility Robustness Optimization
- Mobility Load Balancing
- Energy Saving
- RACH Optimization

Rel.9

Rel.10

Self-
configuration

- SON Plug and Play
- Automated Neighbor Relations Management (also Self-Opt)
- Automatic SW Mgmt and Automatic Radio Configuration (R9)

Rel.8

Rel.10

Minimization of Drive Tests

Rel.10

Agenda

Introduction

WCDMA/HSPA/HSPA+

LTE

LTE-Advanced

Summary

Why do we now talk about LTE-Advanced?

- ITU-R has issued a Circular Letter early 2008 to invite candidate Radio Interface Technologies (RIT) for IMT-Advanced
- ITU-R requires “enhanced peak data rates” for IMT-Advanced:
 - 100 Mbit/s for high mobility
 - 1 Gbit/s for low mobility
- World Radio Conference (WRC-07) took decisions on Frequency Band identifications in November 2007 impacting IMT-2000 and IMT-Advanced
- In March 2008 3GPP has started a new Study Item on LTE-Advanced to enhance LTE to fulfill all IMT-Advanced requirements and to become IMT-Advanced candidate
- Currently, 3GPP RAN is studying and evaluating the performance of the new relevant technology components.



LTE-Advanced – Requirements and expectations:

Performance improvement and Backward Compatibility

- Meet and exceed capabilities requested for IMT-Advanced
- Meet 3GPP operators' requirements for LTE evolution
- Backward compatibility:
 - Release 8 UEs work in LTE-Advanced network
 - LTE-Advanced UEs work in Release 8 network
- Flexible and optimized spectrum usage
- Enable heterogeneous networks incl. Relays, HeNBs, etc.
- Bandwidth extension up to 100 MHz

- Enhanced performance
 - Peak data rates of 1 Gbps DL and 500 Mbps UL
 - 50% higher average cell spectral efficiency than LTE Release 8

LTE-A provides a toolbox of solutions improving radio performance:

	Peak rate	Average rate (capacity)	Cell edge rate (interference)	Coverage (noise limited)
Carrier aggregation	++	+	++	+
MIMO enhancements ¹	++ (o)	++ (+)	++ (+)	o
CoMP ²	o	+	+	++
Heterogeneous networks	o	++	++	+
Relays	o	o	+	++

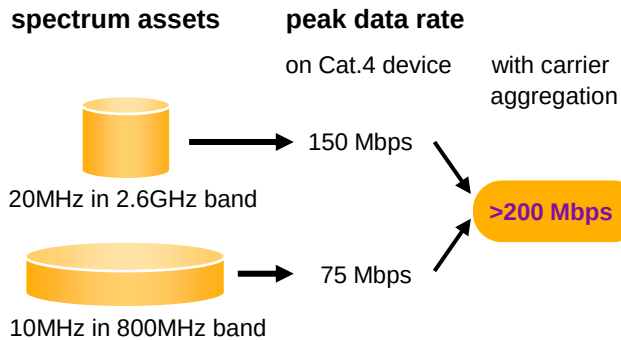
= clear gain = moderate gain

LTE-Advanced: Carrier aggregation

More dynamic spectrum usage for better user experience

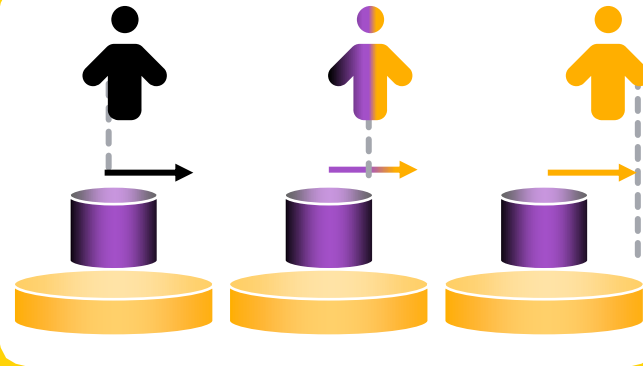
Peak data rate addition

Example:



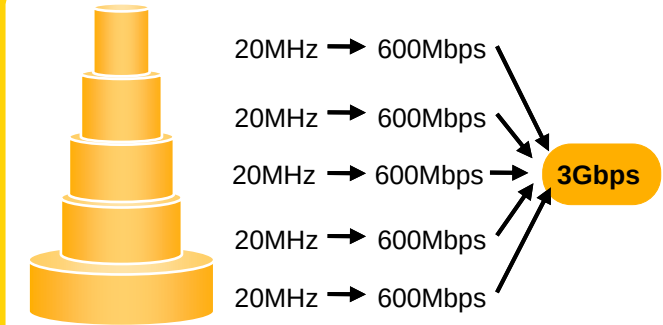
- enables **competitive peak data rates** on non-contiguous spectrum
- Mitigates the challenge of fragmented spectrum

Resource allocation gain



- Ultrafast resource allocation by scheduler instead of handover
- Users dynamically get the best resources of aggregated carrier
- **Higher average data rates**

3 Gbps



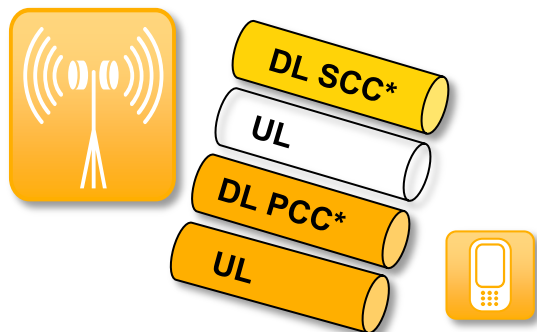
- Will be specified in **3GPP Rel.11 or later**
- Most operators have significantly less spectrum for LTE
- Even HD streaming services demand less than 20Mbps

Relevant scenarios under standardisation (3GPP Rel.10/11)

LTE-Advanced: Carrier aggregation

Initial focus on Downlink

- Downlink carrier aggregation for 2 component carriers
- Up to 40 MHz combined bandwidth
 - Inter-band
 - Intra-band contiguous allocation
- PCC* based mobility
- 3GPP defined band combinations



*Primary component carrier:
(from 3GPP Rel.8) -> mobility, data

*Secondary component carrier:
where available -> add-on data speed

Carrier aggregation bands in 3GPP rel 10 (Source: TS36.104, version 10.4.0)

Intra-band CA:

CA Band	E-UTRA operating band
CA 1	1 (generic example)
CA 40	40 (generic example)

Inter-band CA:

CA Band	E-UTRA operating bands
CA 1-5	1 + 5 (generic, Korea)

CA band WI (planned for Dec. 2012)

Inter-band CA:

CA Band	E-UTRA operating band
CA 3-7	3 + 7 (TeliaSonera)
CA 4-13	4 + 13 (Verizon)
CA 4-17	4 + 17 (AT&T)
CA 20-7	20 + 7 (Orange etc.)
CA 5-12	5 + 12 (US Cellular)
CA 4-12	4 + 12 (Cox)
CA 2-17	2 + 17 (AT&T)
CA 4-5	4 + 5 (AT&T)
CA 5-17	5 + 17 (AT&T)
CA 1-7	1 + 7 (China Telecom)
CA 3-5	3 + 5 (SK Telecom)
CA 4-7	4 + 7 (Rogers)
CA 20-3	20 + 3 (Vodafone)
CA 20-8	20 + 8 (Vodafone)

Intra-band CA:

CA Band	E-UTRA operating band
CA 41	41 (Clearwire, CMCC)
CA 38	38 (CMCC)
CA 7	7 (CUC, CTC, Telenor, etc.)
CA 25	25 (Sprint; target June 2013)

LTE FDD

Band	MHz	Uplink MHz	Downlink MHz	
1	2x60	1920-1980	2110-2170	UMTS core
2	2x60	1850-1910	1930-1990	US PCS
3	2x75	1710-1785	1805-1880	GSM 1800
4	2x45	1710-1755	2110-2155	NAM AWS
5	2x25	824-849	869-894	850
7	2x70	2500-2570	2620-2690	2600 FDD
8	2x35	880-915	925-960	GSM 900
9	2x35	1749-1784	1844-1879	Japan, Korea 1700
10	2x60	1710-1770	2110-2170	US AWS extension.
11	2x20	1427.9-1447.9	1475.9-1495.9	Japan 1500
12	2x18	698-716	728-746	US
13	2x10	777-787	746-756	Verizon
14	2x10	788-798	758-768	US – Public Safety
17	2x12	704-716	734-746	AT&T
18	2x15	815-830	860-875	Japan – 800 (KDDI)
19	2x15	830-845	875-890	Japan – 800 (DoCoMo)
20	2x30	832-862	791-821	EU 800 DD, MEA
21	2x15	1448-1463	1496-1511	Japan 1500
22	2x80	3410-3490	3510-3590	3.5 GHz FDD (band 42–FDD variant)
23	2x20	2000-2020	2180-2200	US S-band
24	2x34	1626.5-1660.5	1525-1559	US (LightSquared)
25	2x65	1850-1915	1930-1995	US PCS extension (Sprint)
26	2x35	814-849	859-894	850 extension (Korea-KT, Sprint)

TD-LTE

Band	MHz	Uplink MHz	Downlink MHz	
33	1x20	1900-1920	1900-1920	UMTS core – TDD
34	1x15	2010-2025	2010-2025	UMTS core – TDD, China TD/SCDMA
35	1x60	1850-1910	1850-1910	US (band 2 – TDD variant)
36	1x60	1930-1990	1930-1990	US (band 2 – TDD variant)
37	1x20	1910-1930	1910-1930	US PCS centre-gap
38	1x50	2570-2620	2570-2620	China, LatAM, Europe
39	1x40	1880-1920	1880-1920	China PHS
40	1x100	2300-2400	2300-2400	MEA, India, China, Russia
41	1x194	2496-2690	2496-2690	US (Clearwire)
42	1x200	3400-3600	3400-3600	3.4/5 GHz – TDD
43	1x200	3600-3800	3600-3800	3.7/8 GHz – TDD

Source: TS 36.101; **commercialized bands**

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LTE-Advanced: Carrier aggregation

Terminal categories for LTE-Advanced

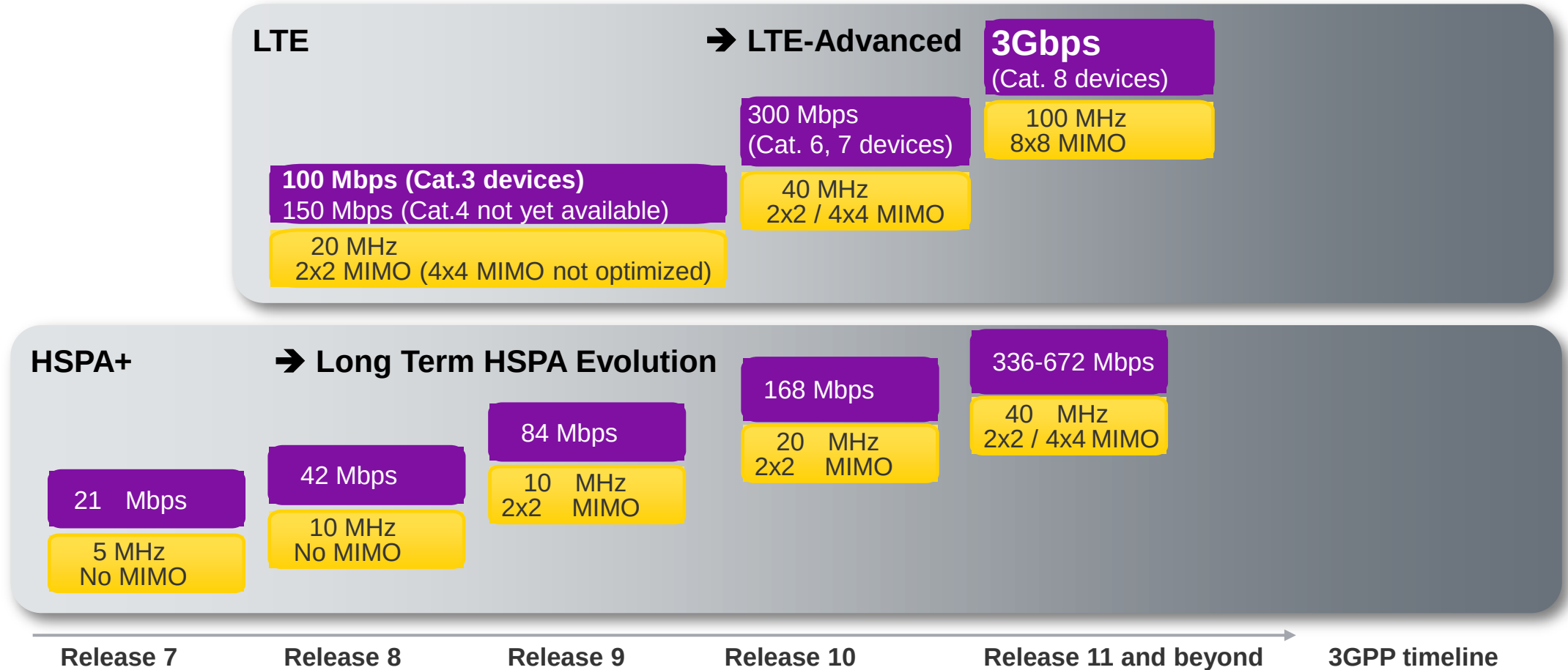
	LTE (Rel.8) UE categories		All commercial LTE devices in the market 2010 / 2011			LTE-Advanced devices based on these User Equipment categories		
	Class 1	Class 2		Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Class 7	Class 8
Peakrate DL/UL	10/5 Mbps	50/25 Mbps	100/50 Mbps	150/50 Mbps	300/75 Mbps	300/50 Mbps	300/100 Mbps	3000/1500Mbps
RF Bandwidth	20 MHz	20 MHz	20 MHz	20 MHz	20 MHz	40 MHz	40 MHz	100 MHz
Modulation DL	64 QAM	64 QAM	64 QAM	64 QAM	64 QAM	64 QAM	64 QAM	64 QAM
Modulation UL	16 QAM	16 QAM	16 QAM	16 QAM	64 QAM	16 QAM	16 QAM	64 QAM
MIMO DL	optional	2 x 2	2 x 2	2 x 2	4 x 4	2x2(CA) or 4x4	2x2(CA) or 4x4	8 x 8
MIMO UL	no	no	no	no	no	no	2 x 2	4 x 4

Defined in initial LTE release (3GPP Release 8)

Defined in initial LTE-A release (3GPP Rel. 10)

Carrier aggregation of up to 40MHz

Overview - Mobile Broadband Downlink peak data rate evolution



Agenda

Introduction

WCDMA/HSPA/HSPA+

LTE

LTE-Advanced

Summary

MOBILE
BROADBAND



Summary (1/3)

WCDMA/HSPA/HSPA+

- Strong momentum and growth in Mobile Broadband with terminals, network technology and applications
- WCDMA has both FDD (widely used) and TDD variant with FDD using 5+5 MHz and TDD 5 MHz as single carrier
- HSPA/HSPA+ is a mature technology with broad ecosystem support, which will further evolve and will remain dominant technology for many years to come
- Carrier aggregation and MIMO pushes the peak data rates and cell throughput

Summary (2/3)

LTE

- Motivation of LTE is need for higher peak data rate, spectral efficiency, less round trip delay, packet optimized network, high degree of mobility and spectrum flexibility
- LTE has both FDD and TDD variant with frequency allocation flexibility with 1.4, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 20 MHz spectrum
- LTE frequency bands for Europe are 2600 (capacity), 1800 (capacity) and 800 (coverage) MHz
- LTE uses OFDMA in DL and SC-FDMA UL for multiple access technology. OFDMA in DL minimizes receiver complexity while SC-FDMA improves battery life time in receiver
- LTE is packet oriented flat network with minimum no. of nodes- only eNodeB in access and MME, SAE-GW (S-GW/P-GW) in core networks. (additionally, HLR/HSS, PCRF and IMS is required in core)
- Voice in LTE is accomplished by CS Fallback (initially) and SR-VCC (later).

Summary (3/3)

SON

- SON is a set of network algorithms for simplifying network configuration, optimization and healing
- SON algorithms can be centralized targeting multi-cell optimization or distributed for fast and local optimization or a hybrid (combination of all)
- SON is not limited to LTE only but many of these SON algorithms are applied to 3G/HSPA networks as well

LTE-Advanced

- LTE-A in Rel-10 adds several enhancements in LTE
- Improvements in peak and average data rates using carrier aggregation, increased number of antennas and advanced antenna technologies
- Further improvements by use of relay and interference management
- LTE-A with Rel-10 fulfills and exceeds requirements for IMT-Advanced
- LTE-A can achieve peak data rates as high as 3 Gbps in DL and 1.5 Gbps in UL direction with 100 MHz spectrum