Long Term Evolution (LTE)
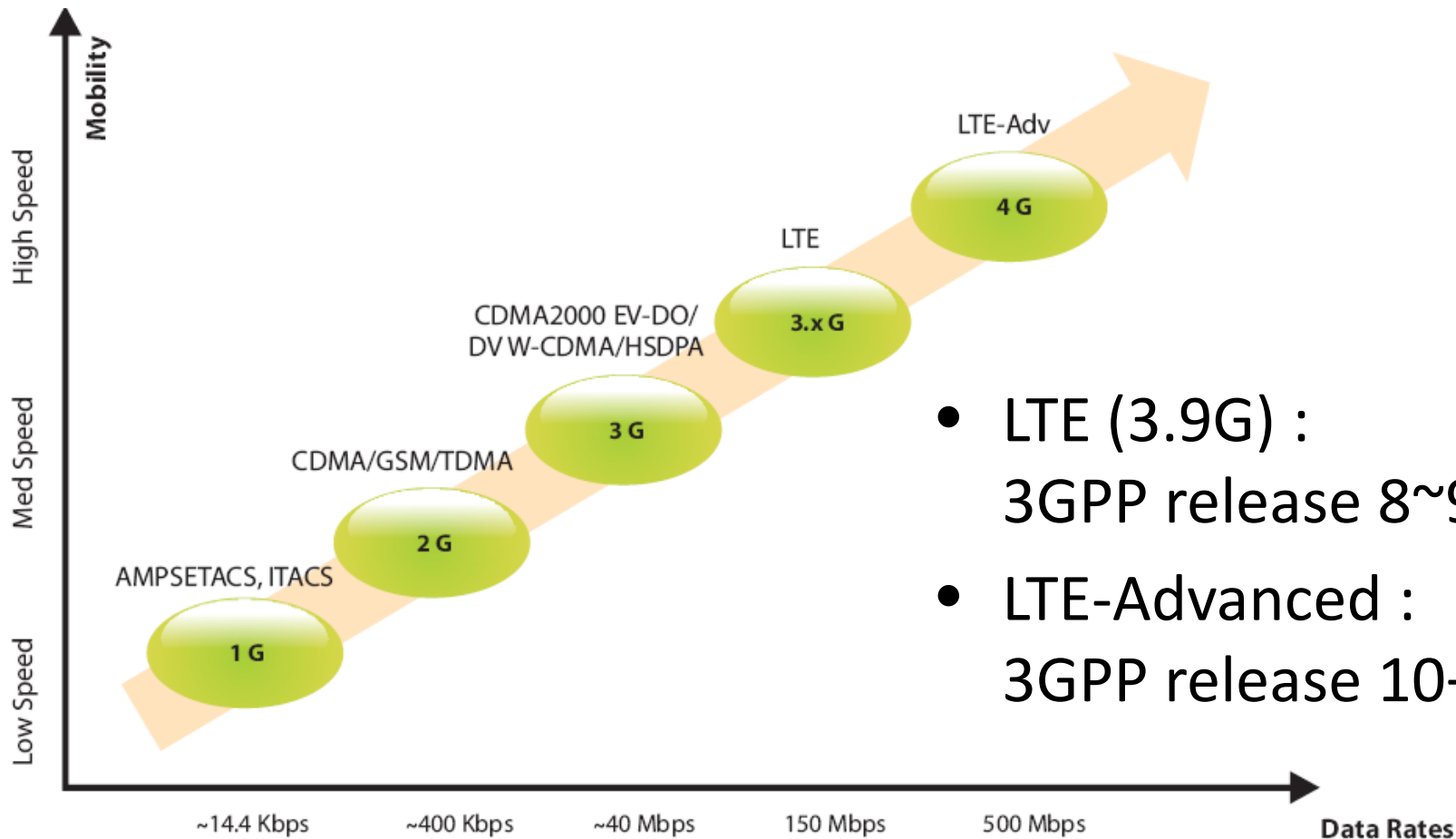# Long Term Evolution Advanced (LTE-A)

What is LTE ?

- In Nov. 2004, 3GPP began a project to define the long-term evolution (LTE) of Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS) cellular technology
  - Higher performance
  - Backwards compatible
  - Wide application

Evolution of Radio Access Technologies

- LTE (3.9G) : 3GPP release 8~9

- LTE-Advanced : 3GPP release 10+

2G (GSM)

GSM

- Abbreviation for Global System for Mobile Communications
- In the mid 1980's, most of Europe didn't have a cellular network
  - They weren't committed to analog
- After many years of research, GSM was proposed around 1990
  - Covered Germany, France, England, and Scandinavia
  - In Greece GSM started in 1993
- Goals:
  - Roaming throughout all of Europe
  - Low power and inexpensive devices
 - All digital to offer 64kbps throughput
    - Never achieved

GSM Services

- Voice, 3.1 kHz

- Some data transmission is possible with very low speeds (originally 9.6kbps) – e.g. fax.

- Short Message Service (SMS)

  – 1985 GSM standard that allows messages of at most 160 chars (incl. spaces) to be sent between handsets and other stations

  – SMS is the most widely used data application in the world, with 3.6 billion active users, or 78% of all mobile phone subscribers (2011).

GSM Frequencies

- Originally designed on 900MHz range, later available on 800MHz, 1800MHz and 1900 MHz ranges.

- Separate Uplink and Downlink frequencies
  - One example channel on the 1800 MHz frequency band, where RF carriers are spaced every 200 kHz
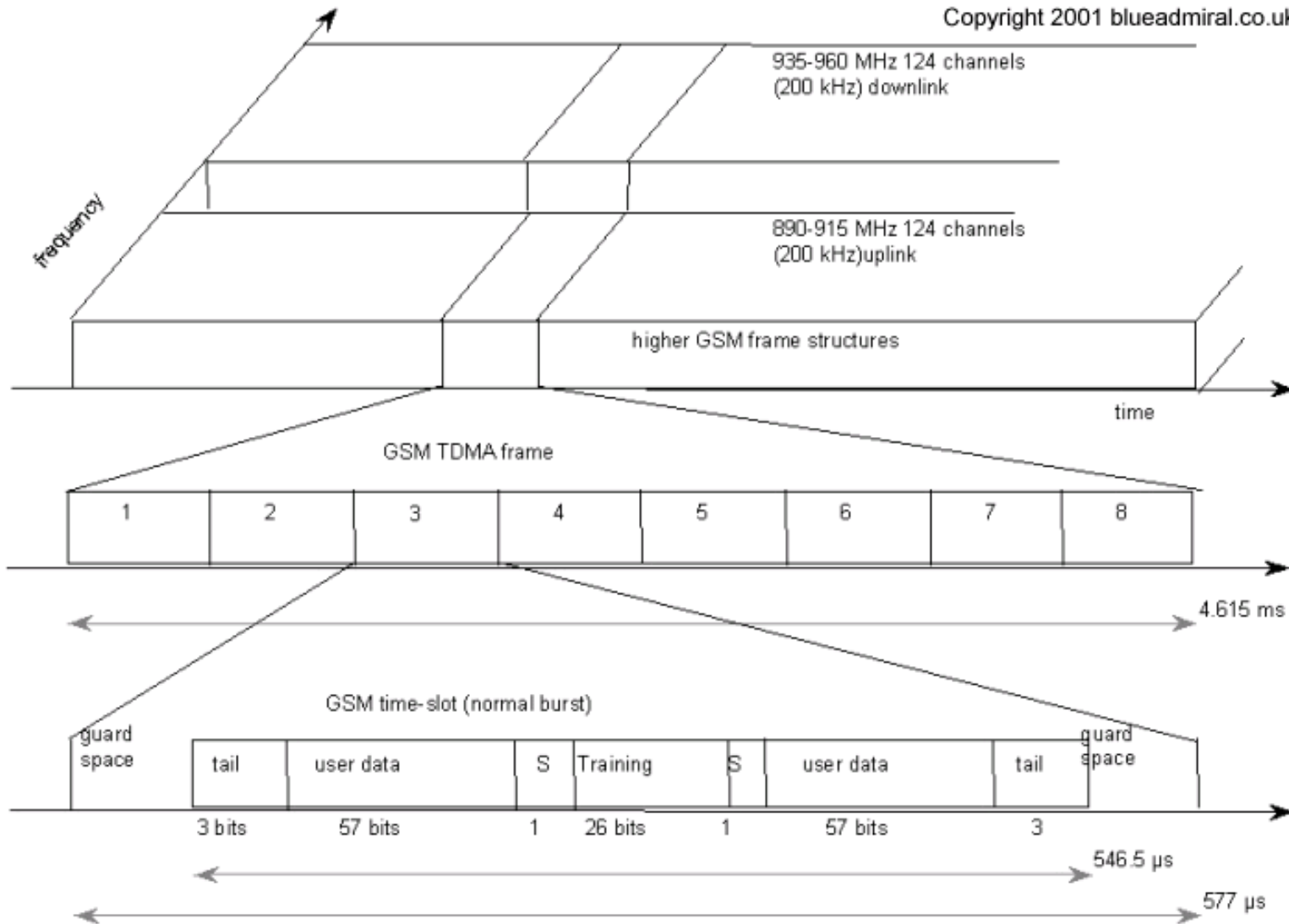
UPLINK FREQUENCIES   DOWNLINK FREQUENCIES

1710 MHz   1785 MHz   1805 MHz   1880 MHz

UPLINK AND DOWNLINK FREQUENCY SEPARATED BY 95MHZ
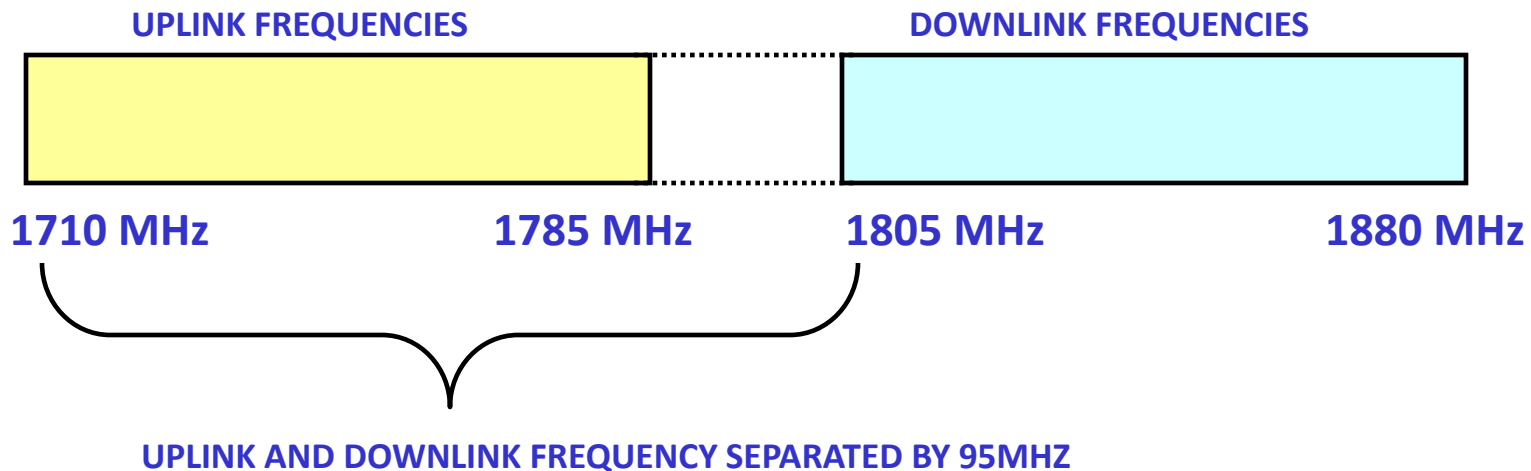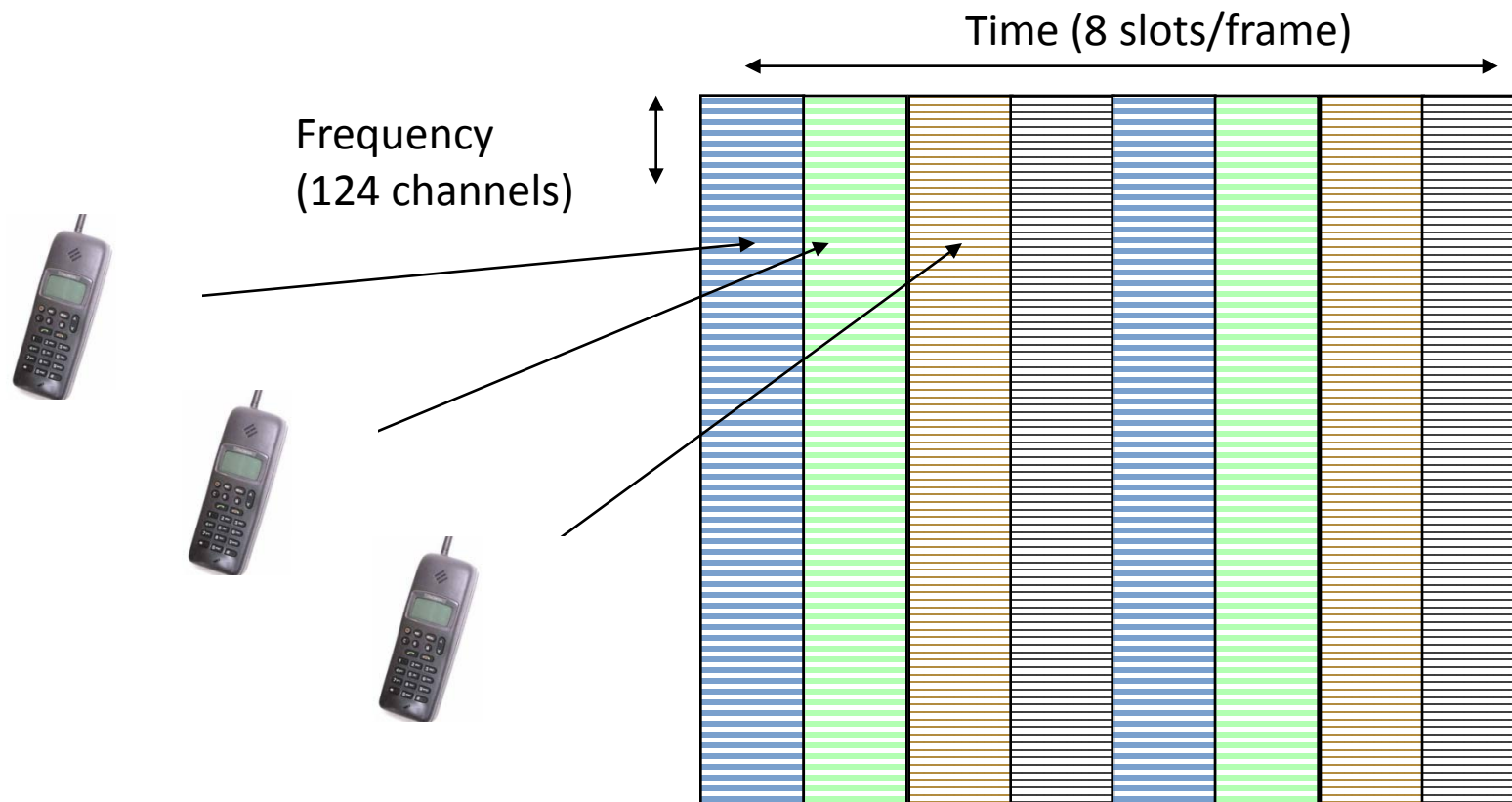
Uplink/Downlink frequency channels
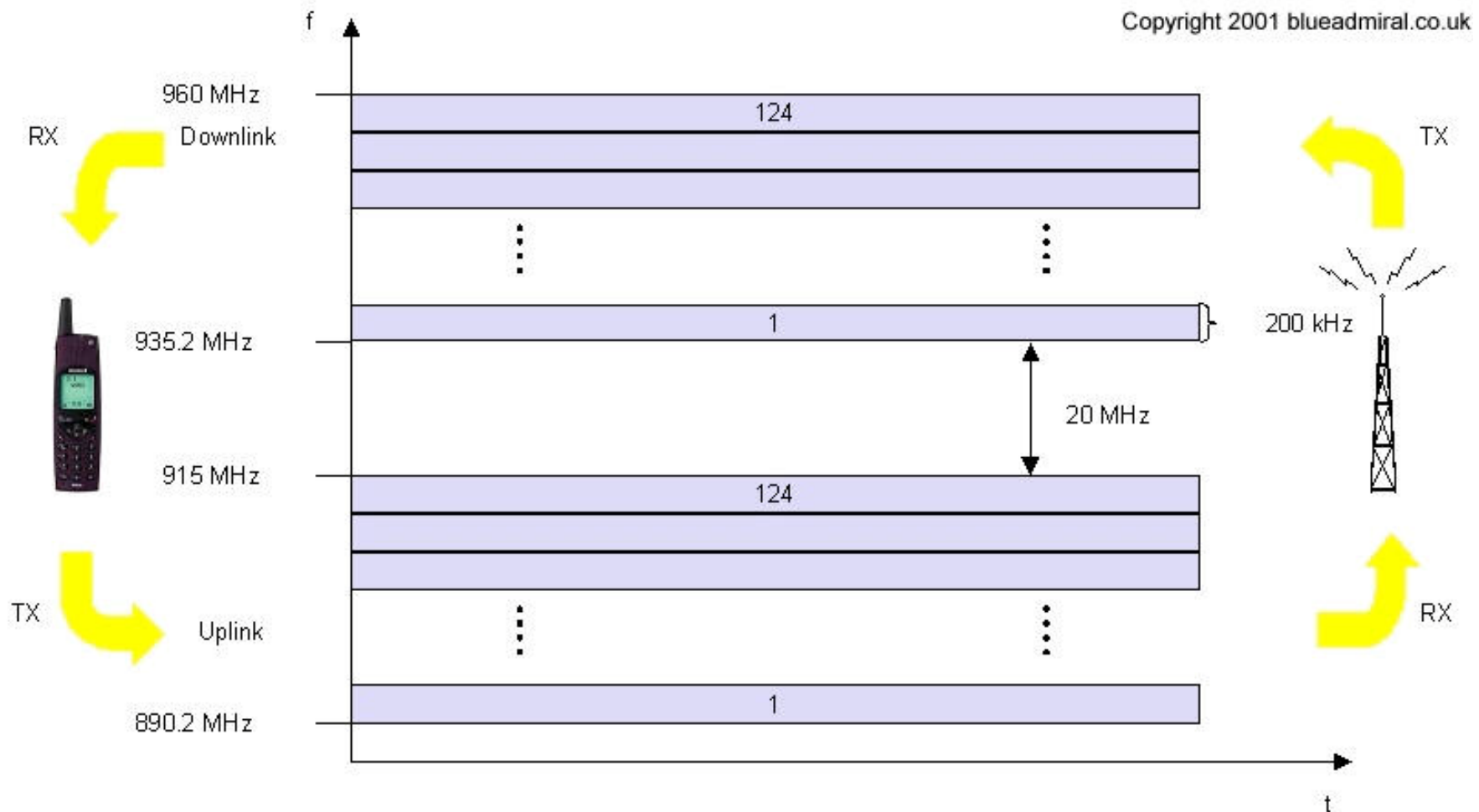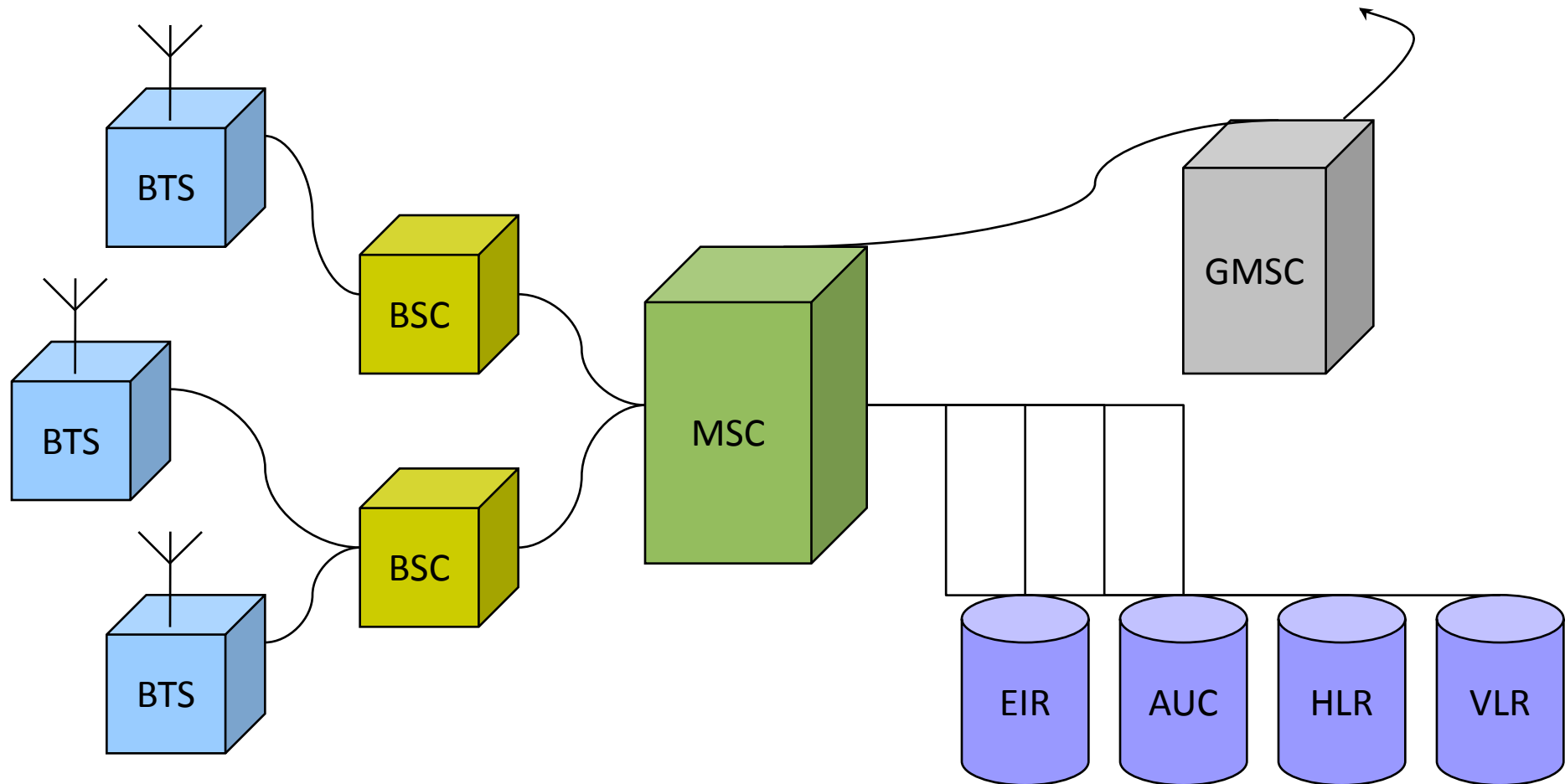
GSM resource allocation

GSM System – Multiple Access

Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA)

GSM architecture

GSM main components

Base Transceiver Station (BTS): Encodes, encrypts, multiplexes, modulates and feeds the RF signals to the antenna.

Base Station Controller (BSC): Manages Radio resources for BTSs, assigns frequency and time slots for all mobile terminals in its area.

Mobile Switching Center (MSC): Heart of the network, call setup function and basic switching, call routing , billing information and collection, mobility management.

Home/Visiting Location Registers (HLR/VLR): permanent/temporary database about mobile subscribers in a large service area.

Authentication Center (AUC): Protects against intruders in air interface, maintains authentication keys and algorithms.

Equipment Identity Register (EIR): Database that is used to track handsets using the IMEI (International Mobile Equipment Identity).
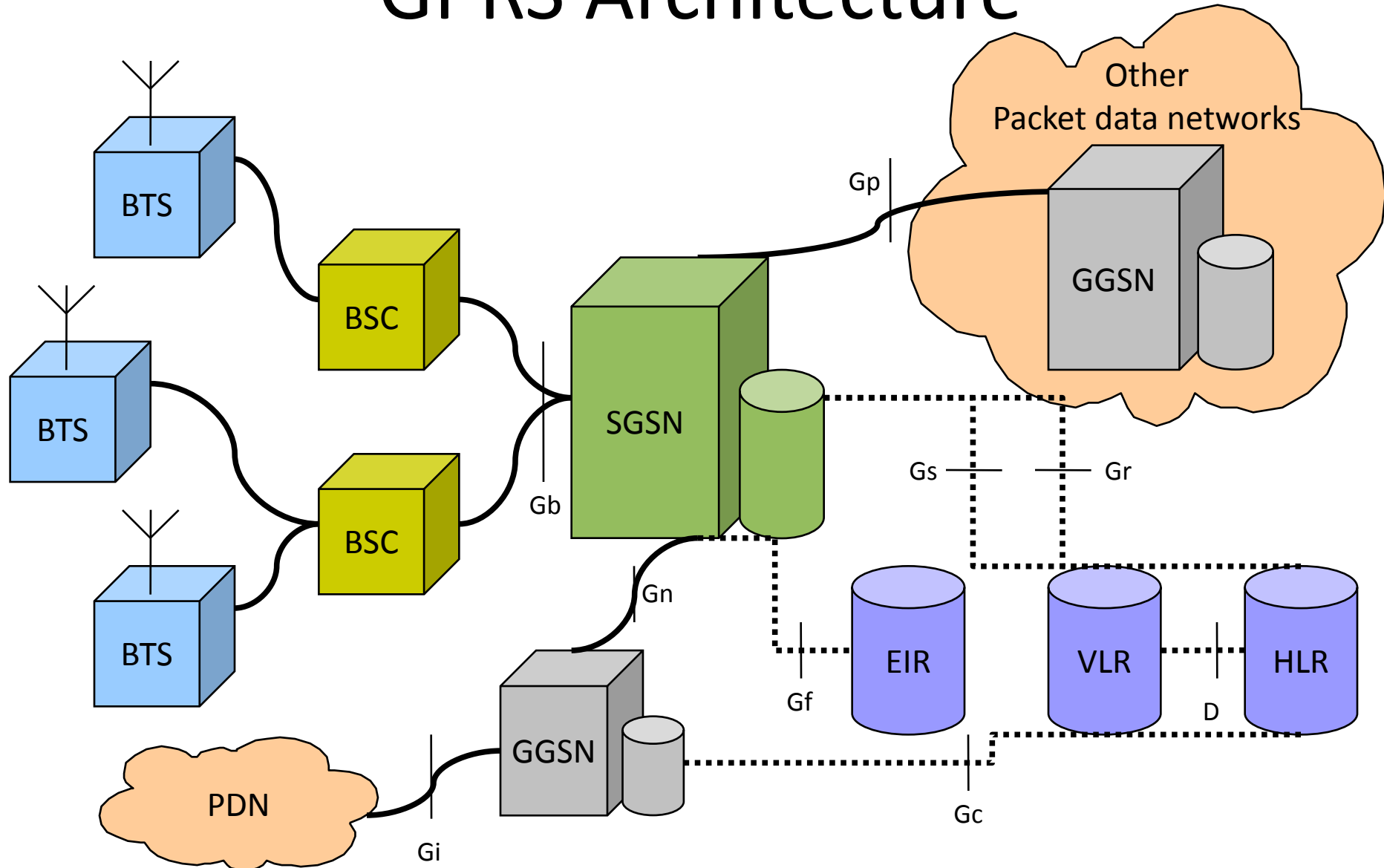
GPRS (General Packet Radio Service)

- GSM upgrade that provides IP-based packet data transmission up to 171 kbps
- Users can "simultaneously" make calls and send data
- GPRS provides "always on" Internet access and the Multimedia Messaging Service (MMS)
- Performance degrades as number of users increase
- GPRS is an example of 2.5G telephony

GPRS Architecture

Main difference with GSM

SGSN (Serving GPRS Support Node): Packet switching with mobility management capabilities. Responsible for the delivery of data packets from and to the mobile stations within its geographical service area.

GGSN (Gateway GPRS Support Node): Packet switch interworking with other data networks (Internet). Converts the GPRS packets coming from the SGSN into the appropriate packet data protocol format (e.g., IP)

# GPRS System – Multiple Access
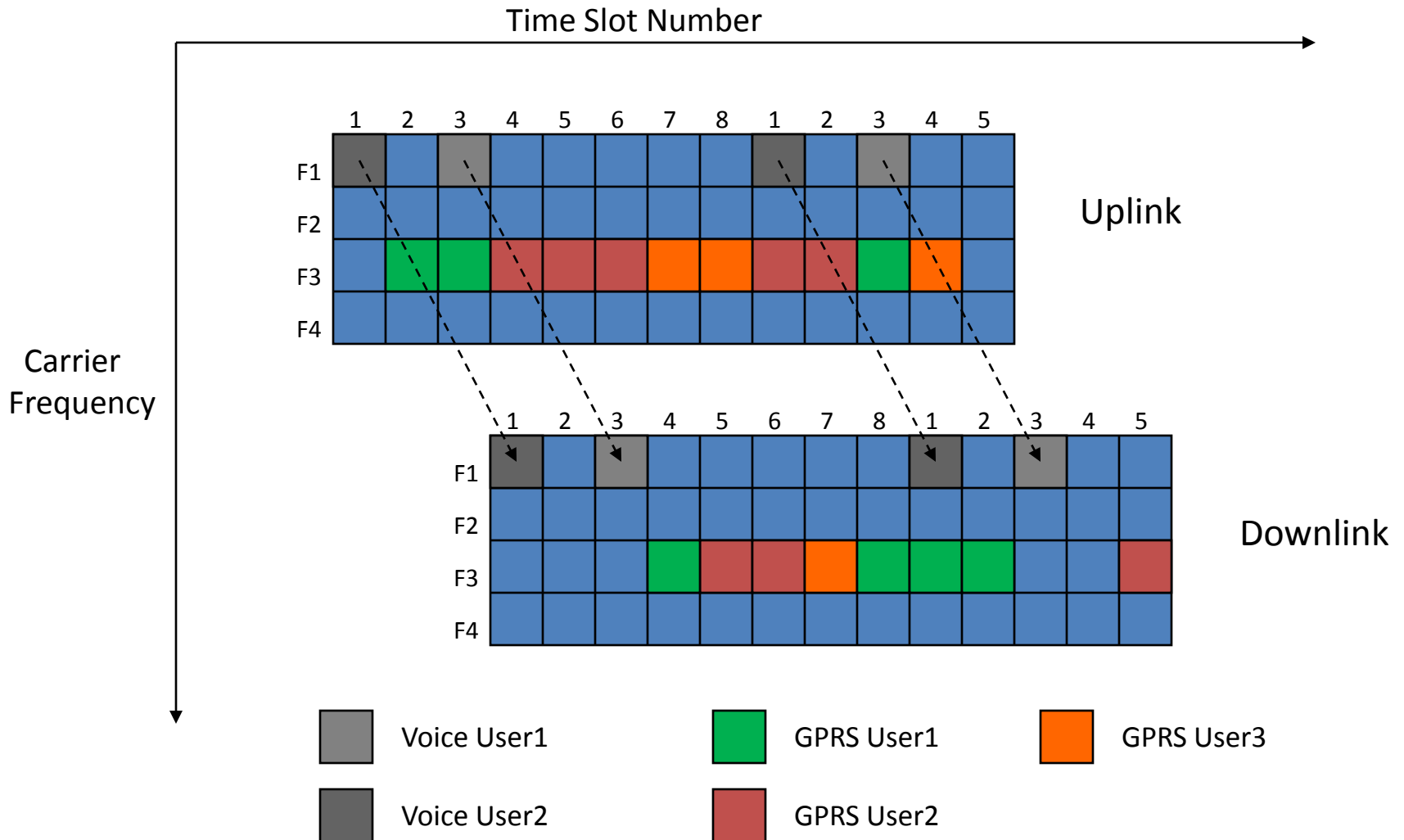
3G

- 3G refers to a set of standards that comply to IMT-2000 specifications by ITU

- The following standards are typically branded 3G:

  - the UMTS system, first offered in 2001, standardized by 3GPP, used primarily in Europe

  - the CDMA2000 system, first offered in 2002, standardized by 3GPP2, used especially in North America

UMTS (Universal Mobile Telecommunications System)

- Voice quality comparable to the public switched telephone network
- 144 Kbps/user in high-speed motor vehicles
- 384 Kbps/pedestrian standing or moving slowly over small areas
- Up to 2 Mbps for fixed applications like office use
- Symmetrical/asymmetrical data transmission rates
- Support for both packet switched and circuit switched data services like Internet Protocol (IP) traffic and real time video

UMTS Frequency Spectrum

- ## UMTS Band
    - 1900-2025 MHz and 2110-2200 MHz for 3G transmission
    - In the US, 1710–1755 MHz and 2110–2155 Mhz is used instead, as the 1900 MHz band was already used.
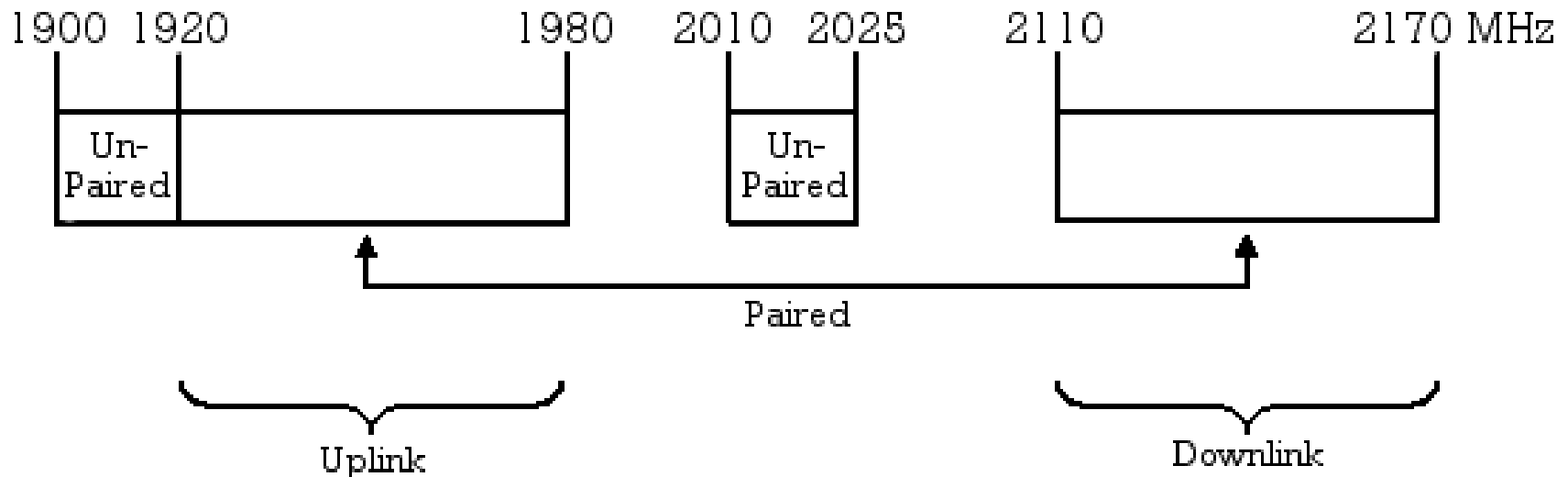
UMTS Architecture
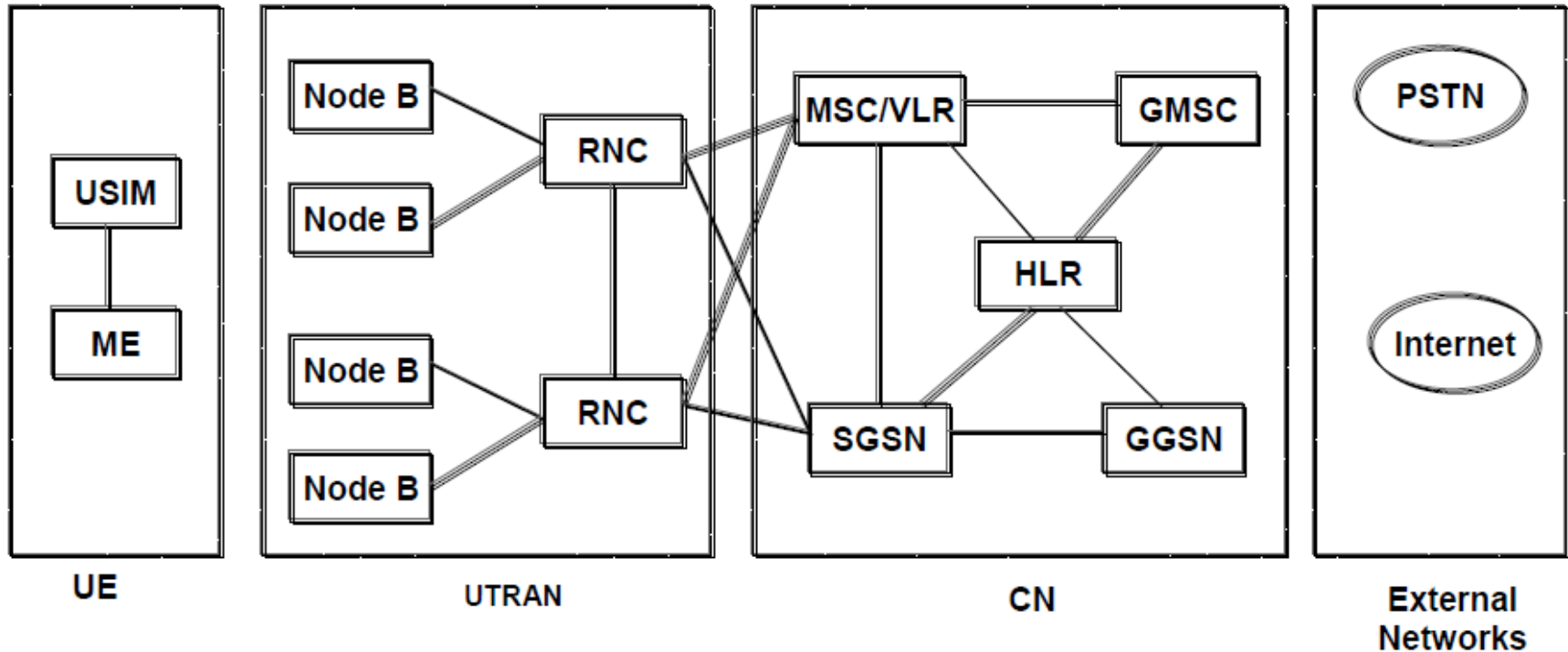
- UE (User Equipment) that interfaces with the user
- UTRAN (UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network) handles all radio related functionality – WCDMA is radio interface standard here.
- CN (Core Network) is responsible for transport functions such as switching and routing calls and data, tracking users

UMTS Network Architecture

- UMTS network architecture consists of three domains
  - **Core Network (CN):** Provide switching, routing and transit for user traffic
  - **UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network (UTRAN):** Provides the air interface access method for user equipment.
  - **User Equipment (UE):** Terminals work as air interface counterpart for base stations.

UTRAN

- Wide band CDMA technology is selected for UTRAN air interface (instead of FDMA/TDMA in GSM and GPRS)
- Advanced mobility support (e.g., soft handover)
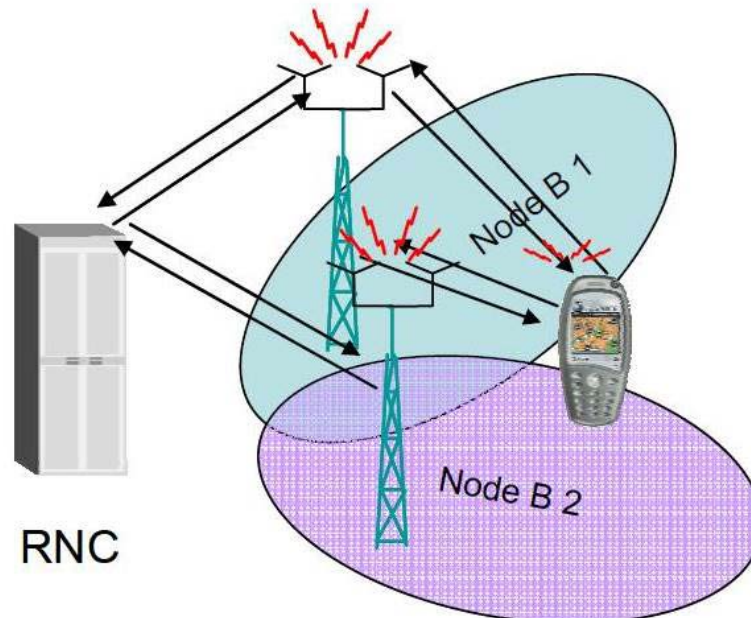
3.5G (HSPA)

High Speed Packet Access (HSPA) is an amalgamation of two mobile telephony protocols, High Speed Downlink Packet Access (HSDPA) and High Speed Uplink Packet Access (HSUPA), that extends and improves the performance of existing WCDMA protocols
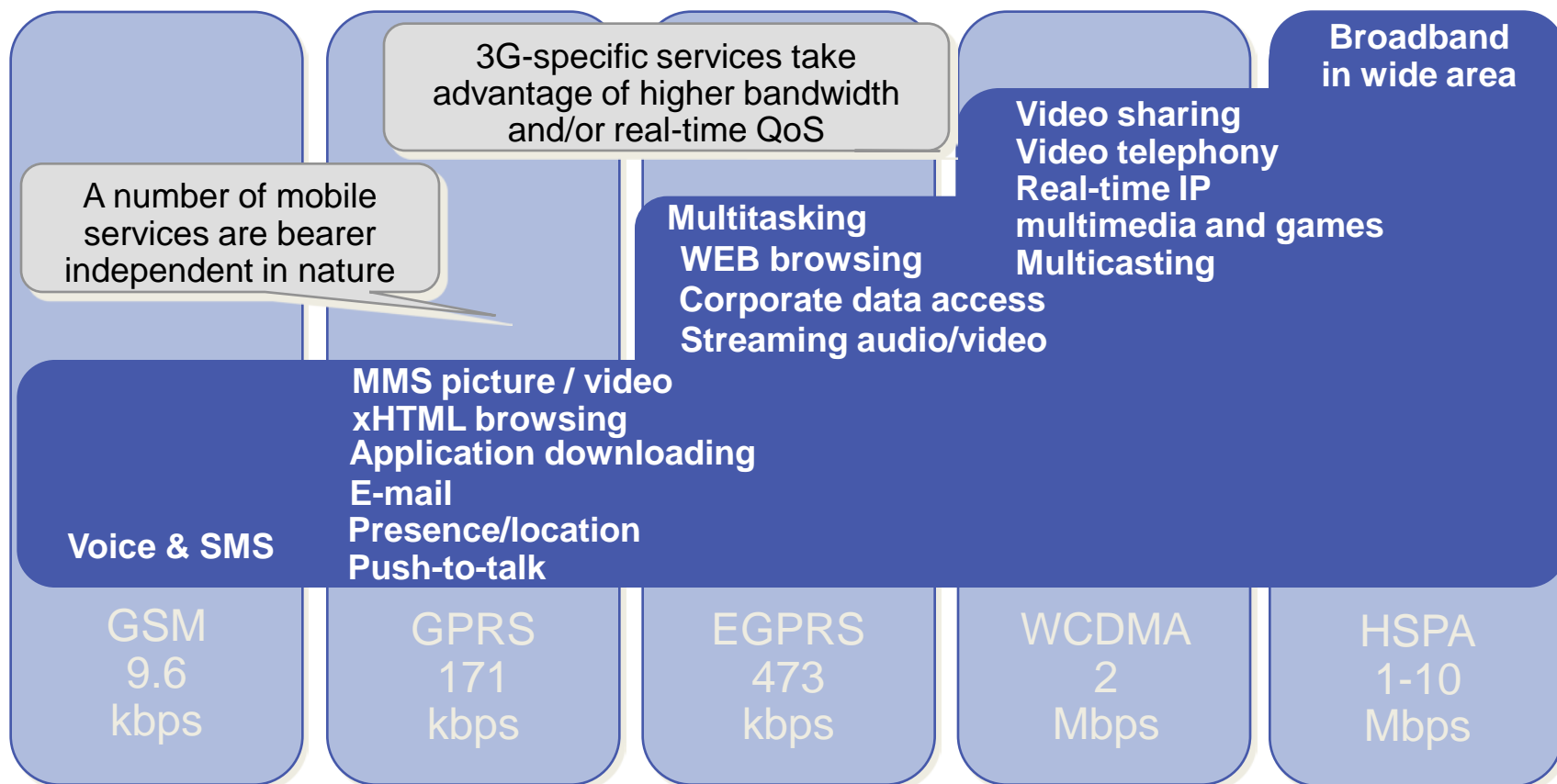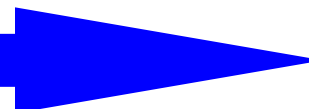
3.5G introduces many new features that enhance the UMTS technology. These include:

- Adaptive Modulation and Coding

- Fast Scheduling

- Backward compatibility with 3G

- Enhanced Air Interface

Service Roadmap

Improved performance, decreasing cost of delivery

3G-specific services take advantage of higher bandwidth and/or real-time QoS

A number of mobile services are bearer independent in nature

Broadband in wide area

**Video sharing
Video telephony
Real-time IP
multimedia and games
Multicasting**

**Multitasking
WEB browsing
Corporate data access
Streaming audio/video**

**MMS picture / video
xHTML browsing
Application downloading
E-mail
Presence/location
Push-to-talk**

Voice & SMS

Typical average bit rates (peak rates higher)

GSM 9.6 kbps | GPRS 171 kbps | EGPRS 473 kbps | WCDMA 2 Mbps | HSPA 1-10 Mbps

LTE - Towards 4G

- LTE stands for Long Term Evolution
- Next Generation mobile broadband technology
- Promises data transfer rates of 100 Mbps
- Based on UMTS 3G technology
- Optimized for All-IP traffic
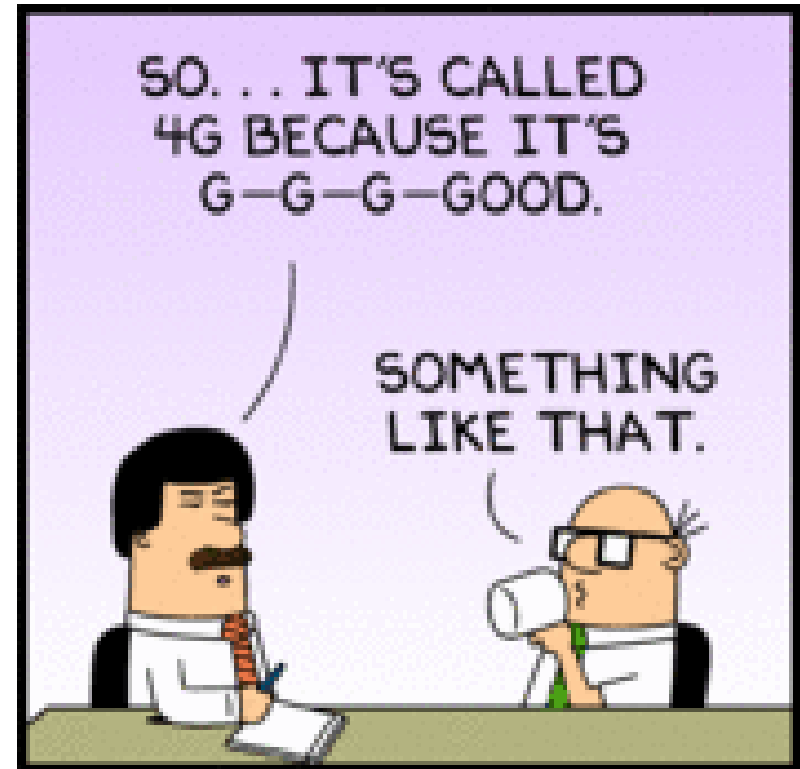
Motivation for LTE

- **Need for higher data rates and greater spectral efficiency**
  - Can be achieved with HSDPA/HSUPA
  - and/or new air interface defined by 3GPP LTE

- **Need for Packet Switched optimized system**
  - Evolve UMTS towards packet only system

- **Need for high quality of services**
  - Use of licensed frequencies to guarantee quality of services
  - Always-on experience (reduce control plane latency significantly)
  - Reduce round trip delay

- **Need for cheaper infrastructure**
  - Simplify architecture, reduce number of network elements

Advantages of LTE

for Network Operators	for End Users
▸ High network throughput ▸ Low latency ▸ Plug & Play architecture ▸ Low Operating Costs ▸ All−IP network ▸ Simplified upgrade path from 3G networks	▸ Faster data downloads/uploads ▸ Improved response for applications ▸ Improved end−user experience

Comparison of LTE Speed
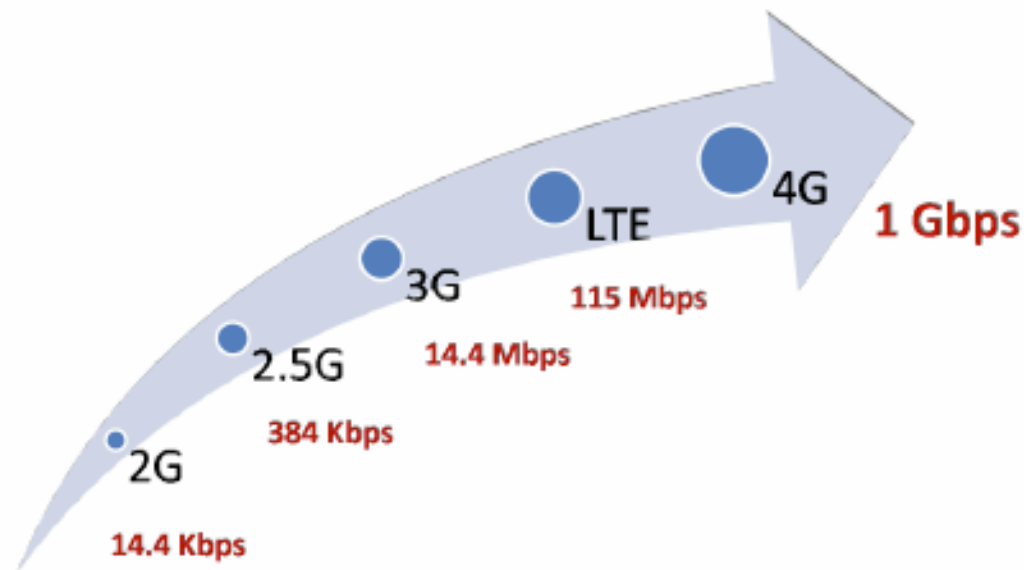
LTE Evolution

- Specification managed by 3GPP organization
  - 3rd Generation Partnership Project
  - UMTS (Universal Mobile Telephone System) Rel 99
  - HSDPA (High Speed Downlink Packet Access) Rel 5
  - HSUPA (High Speed Uplink Packet Access) Rel 6
  - HSPA+ Rel 7, enhancements in Rel 8-10
- New LTE specification in Release 8-9, 4G Scope
- LTE-A in Release 10

Release	Functional Freeze	Main Radio Features of the Release
Rel-99	March 2000	UMTS 3.84 Mcps (W-CDMA FDD & TDD)
Rel-4	March 2001	1.28 Mcps TDD (aka TD-SCDMA)
Rel-5	June 2002	HSDPA
Rel-6	March 2005	HSUPA (E-DCH)
Rel-7	Dec 2007	HSPA+ (64QAM DL, MIMO, 16QAM UL), LTE & SAE feasibility study, EDGE Evolution
Rel-8	Dec 2008	LTE work item – OFDMA air interface, SAE work item, new IP core network, 3G femtocells, dual carrier HSDPA
Rel-9	Dec 2009	Multi-standard radio (MSR), dual cell HSUPA LTE-Advanced feasibility study, SON, LTE femtocells
Rel-10	March 2011	LTE-Advanced (4G) work item, CoMP study, four carrier HSDPA

LTE performance requirements

- Data Rate:
  - Instantaneous downlink peak data rate of 100Mbit/s in a 20MHz downlink spectrum (i.e. 5 bit/s/Hz)
  - Instantaneous uplink peak data rate of 50Mbit/s in a 20MHz uplink spectrum (i.e. 2.5 bit/s/Hz)

- Cell range
  - 5 km - optimal size
  - 30km sizes with reasonable performance
  - up to 100 km cell sizes supported with acceptable performance

- Cell capacity
  - up to 200 active users per cell(5 MHz) (i.e., 200 active data clients)

LTE performance requirements

- Mobility
  - Optimized for low mobility(0-15km/h) but supports high speed
- Latency
  - user plane   < 5ms
  - control plane < 50 ms
- Improved spectrum efficiency
- Improved broadcasting
- IP-optimized
- Scalable bandwidth of 20, 15, 10, 5, 3 and 1.4MHz
- Co-existence with legacy standards

Key features of LTE

- Multiple access scheme
  - DL: OFDMA with CP.
  - UL: Single Carrier FDMA (SC-FDMA) with CP.

- Adaptive modulation and coding
  - DL/UL modulations: QPSK, 16QAM, and 64QAM
  - Convolutional code and Rel-6 turbo code

- Advanced MIMO spatial multiplexing techniques
  - (2 or 4)x(2 or 4) downlink and uplink supported.
  - Multi-user MIMO also supported.

- Support for both FDD and TDD

- H-ARQ, mobility support, rate control, security, and etc.

LTE frequency bands

LTE Architecture
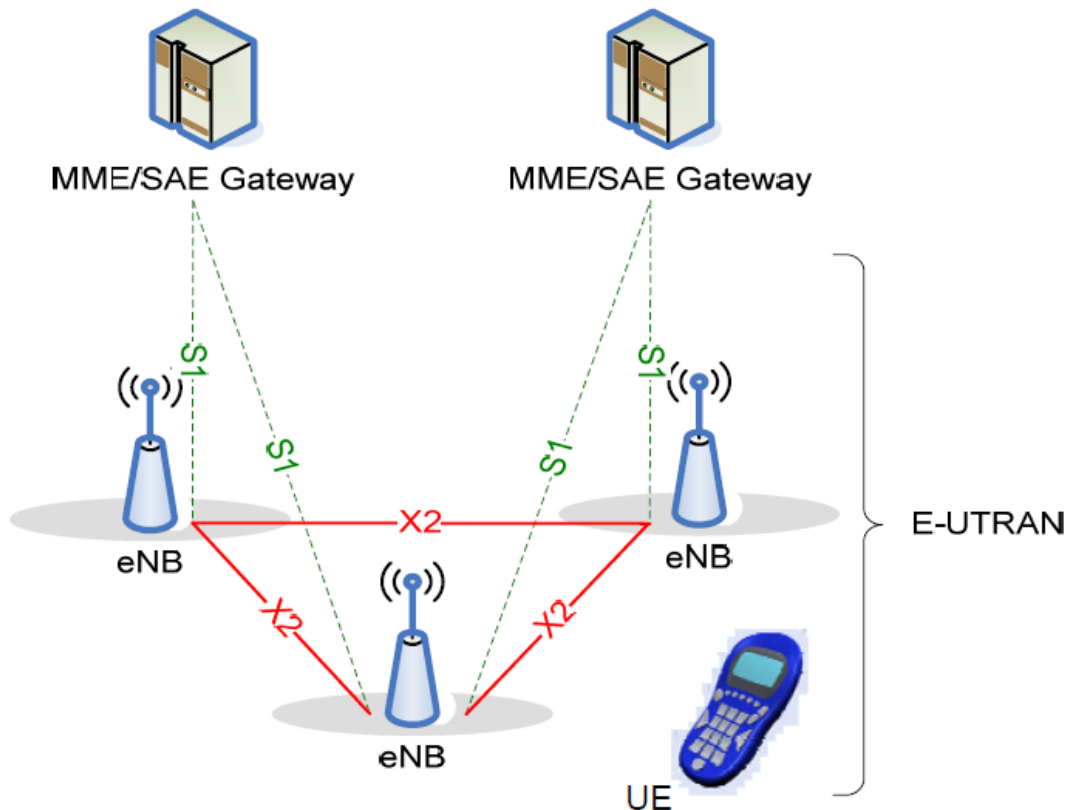
- **eNB**: Enhanced Node B, or base station

- **UE**: User Equipment

- **EPC**: Evolved Packet Core

  - **MME**: Mobility Management Entity (Control Plane)

  - **SAE**: System Architecture Evolved (User Plane)

- **E-UTRAN**: Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network

LTE Transmission Techniques

- LTE employs Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access (OFDMA) for downlink data transmission and Single Carrier FDMA (SC-FDMA) for uplink transmission

LTE-Downlink (OFDM)
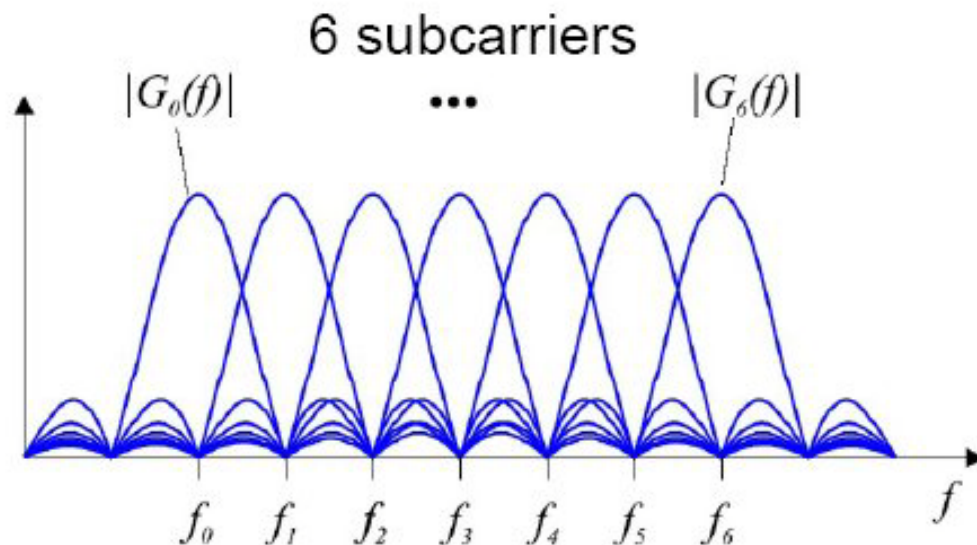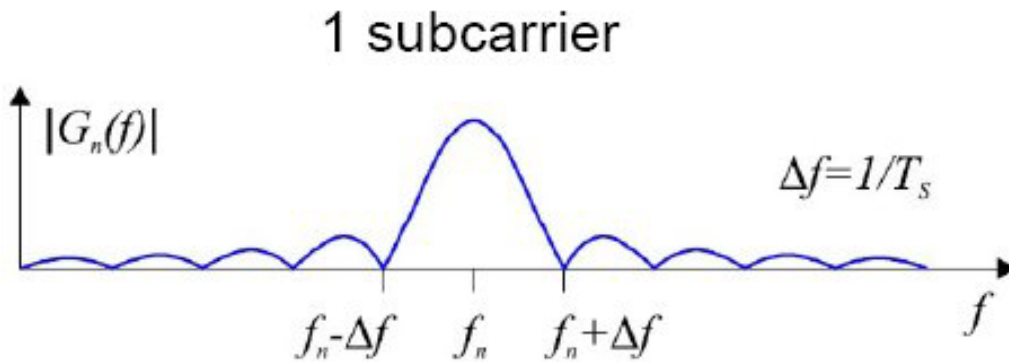
- Improved spectral efficiency

- Reduce ISI effect by multipath

- Against frequency selective fading

OFDM: Orthogonal Frequency Division Multi-Carrier

Thus OFDM simply places the next carrier exactly in the first null point of the previous one.

With this we don't need any pulse-shaping.

Between OFDM carriers using the same symbol duration Ts, no guard bands are required.

Orthogonal Subcarriers: it means that at the subcarriers center frequencies, there is no Adjacent Carrier Interefence (ACI)
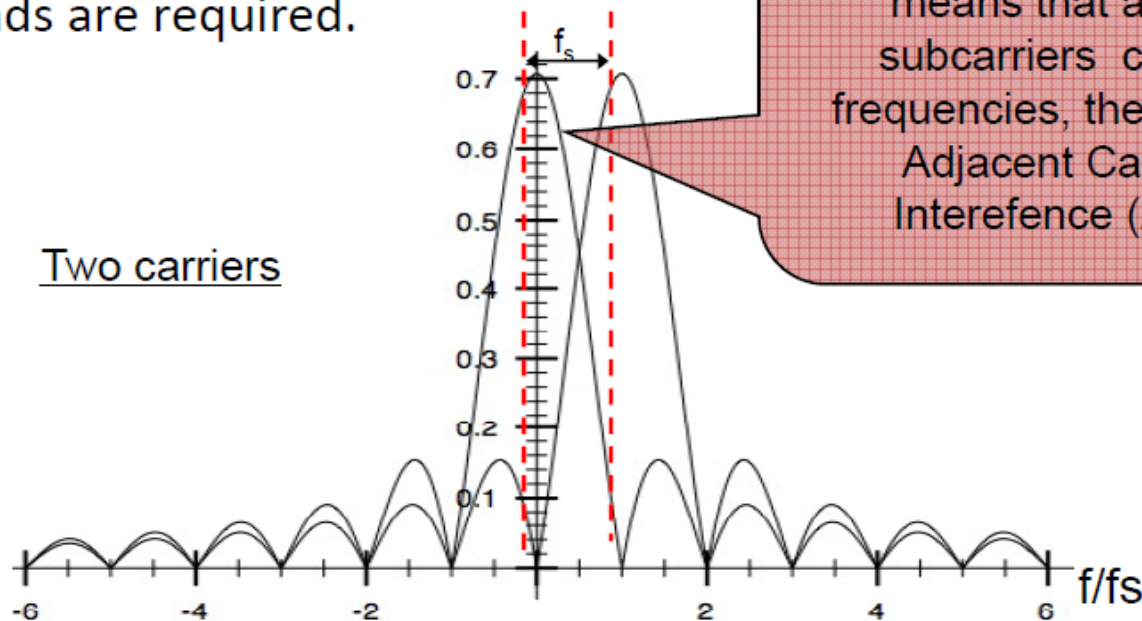
Two carriers

Spectrum Overlapping of multiple OFDM carriers

$$f_n = f_0 + nf_s = f_0 + n\frac{1}{T_s} \qquad n = \ldots\ -1,0,1,2\ldots.$$
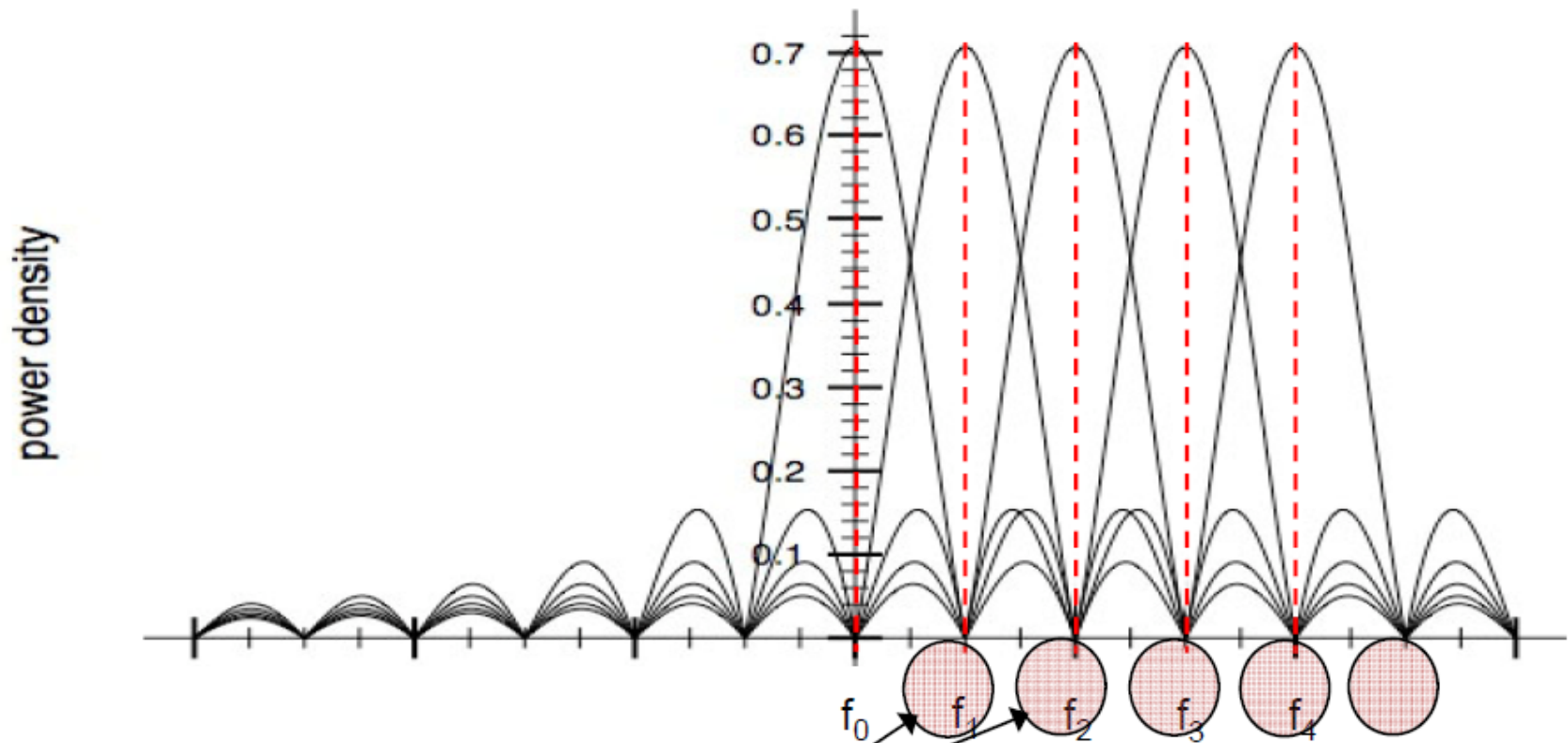
No ACI (Adjacent Carrier Interference)

OFDM pros and cons

Pros

- Spectral efficiency

- Robust against narrow-band co-channel interference

- Higher throughput in the same frequency band (more subcarriers)

(a) Conventional FDM

(b) OFDM
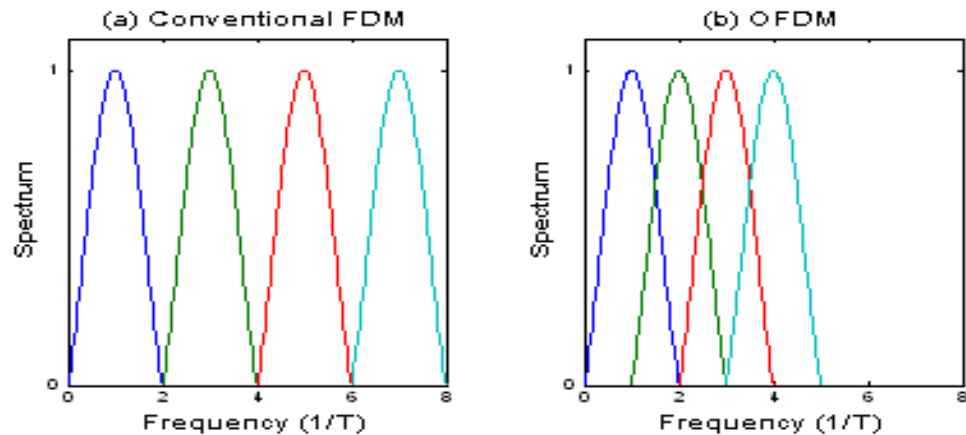
Cons

- It is more sensitive to carrier frequency offsets

- More energy requirements due to high peak-to-average power ratio (PAPR)

SC/OFDM/OFDMA
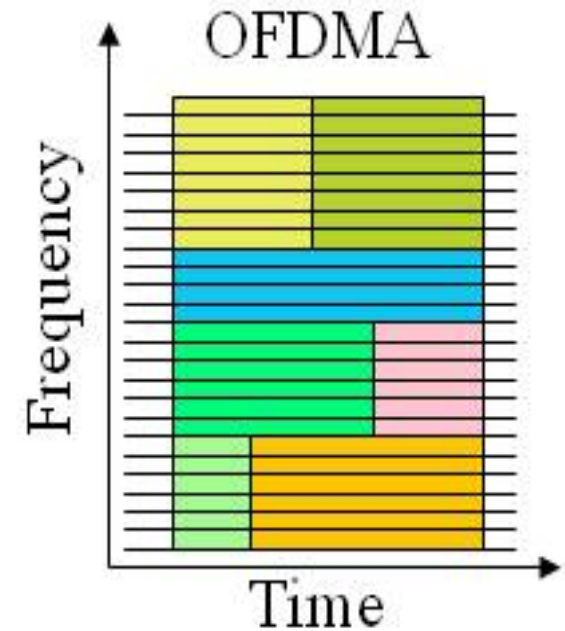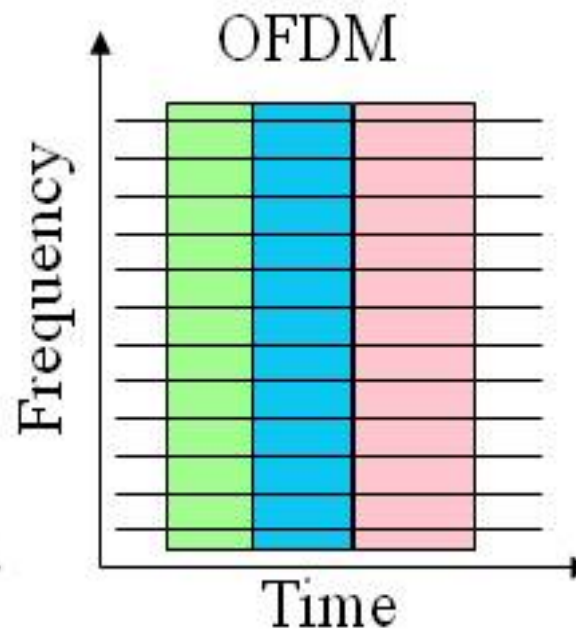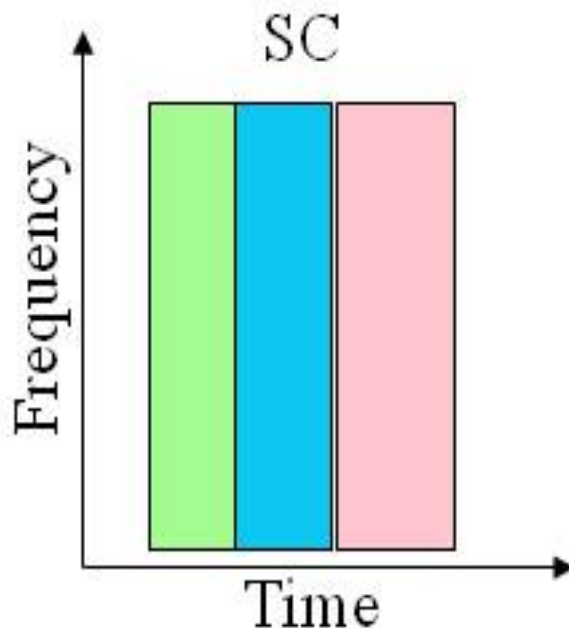
OFDMA allocation
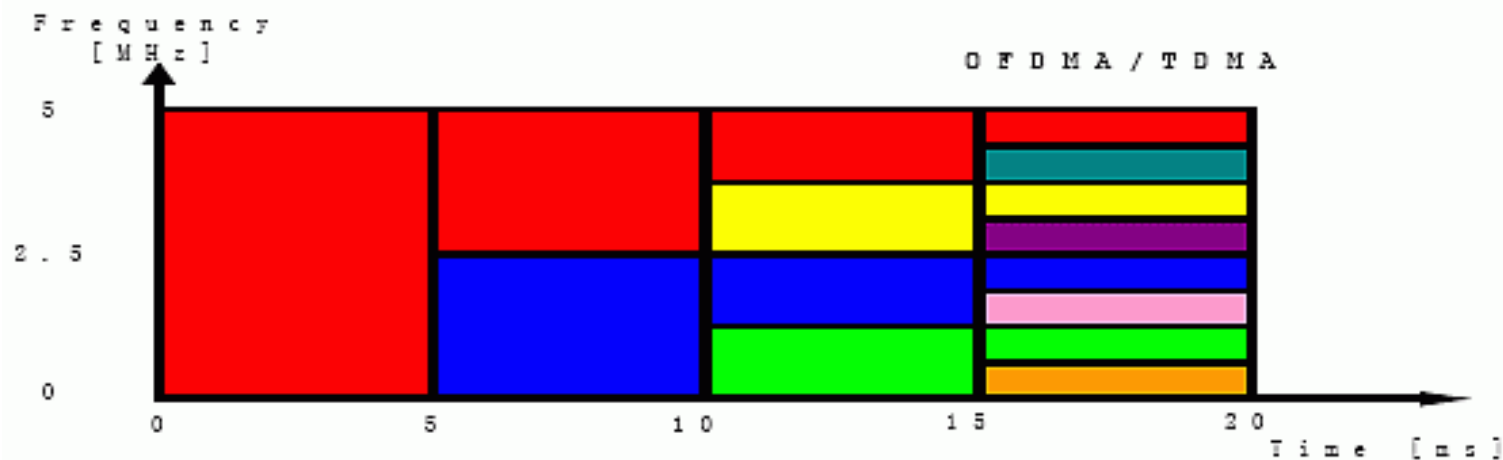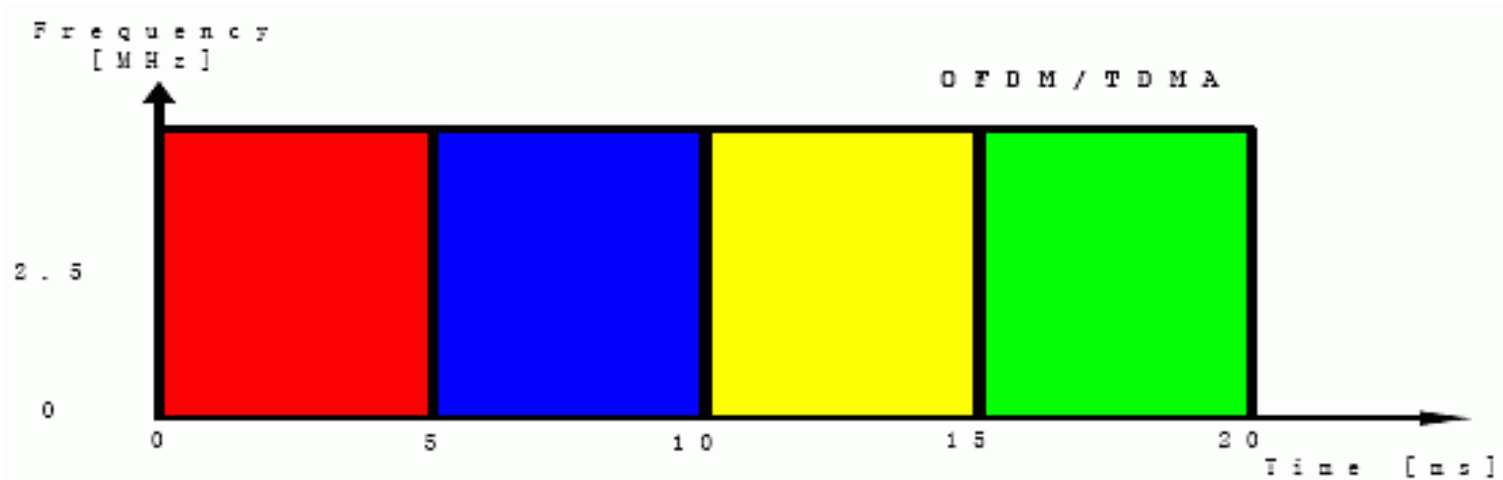
LTE Uplink (SC-FDMA)

- SC-FDMA is a new single carrier multiple access technique which has similar structure and performance to OFDMA
- More complex, but consumes less power
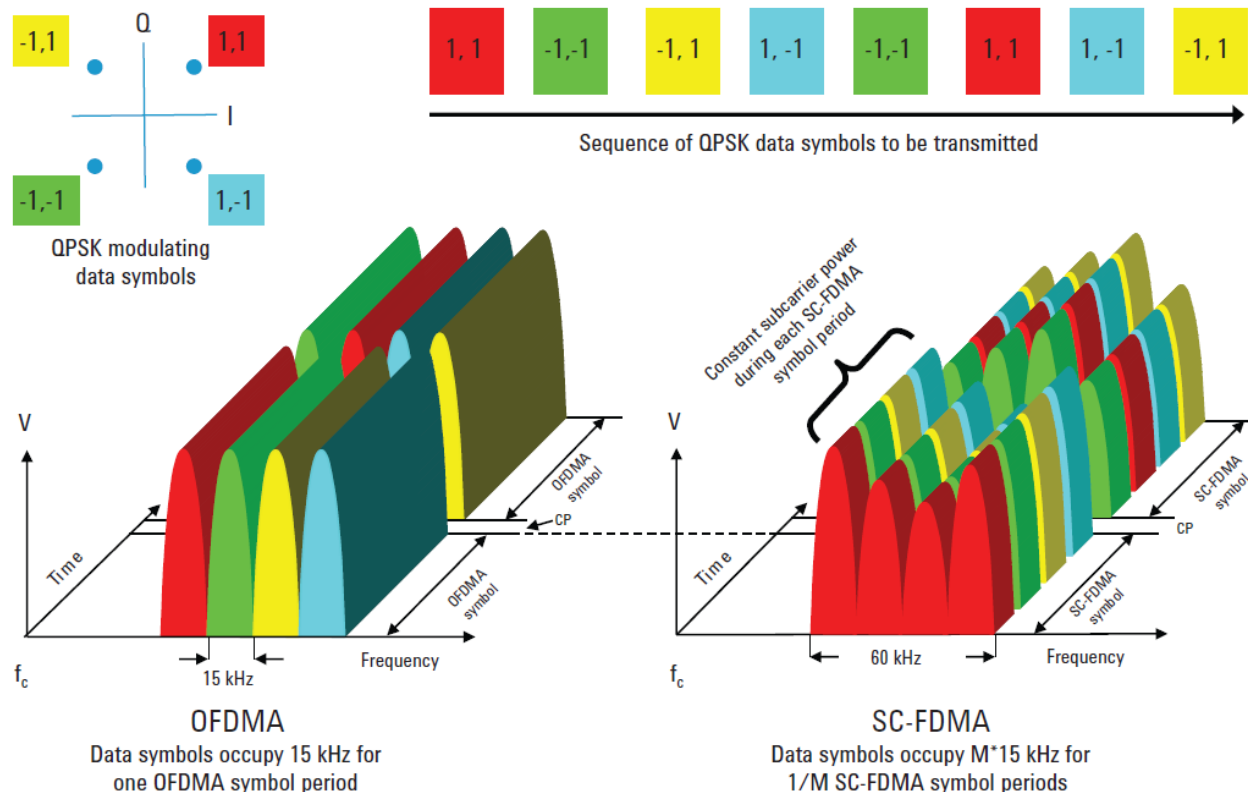
Peak data rates of LTE

Downlink peak data rates (64 QAM)			
Antenna configuration	SISO	2x2 MIMO	4x4 MIMO
Peak data rate Mbps	100	172.8	326.4
Uplink peak data rates (single antenna)			
Modulation	QPSK	16 QAM	64 QAM
Peak data rate Mbps	50	57.6	86.4

LTE spectrum flexibility
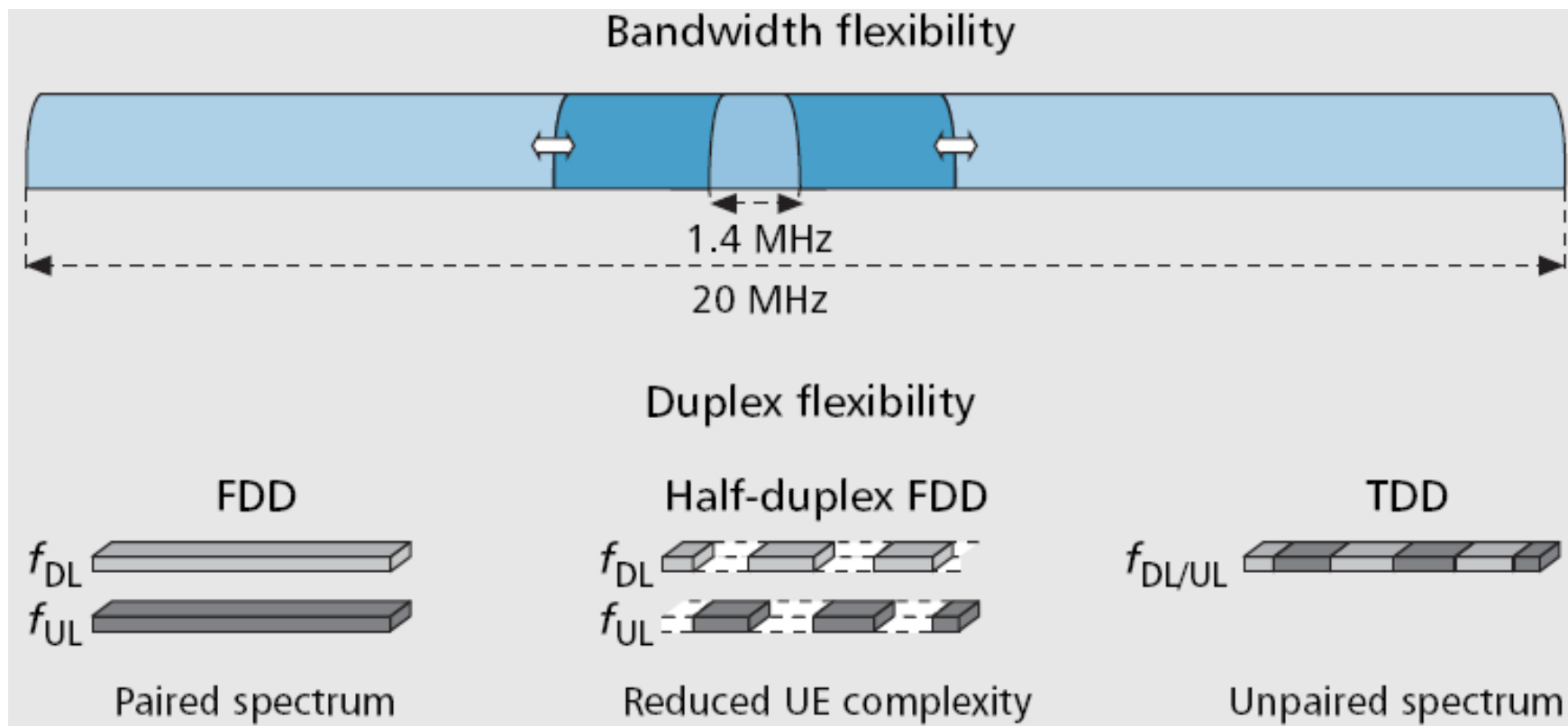
Generic Frame Structure
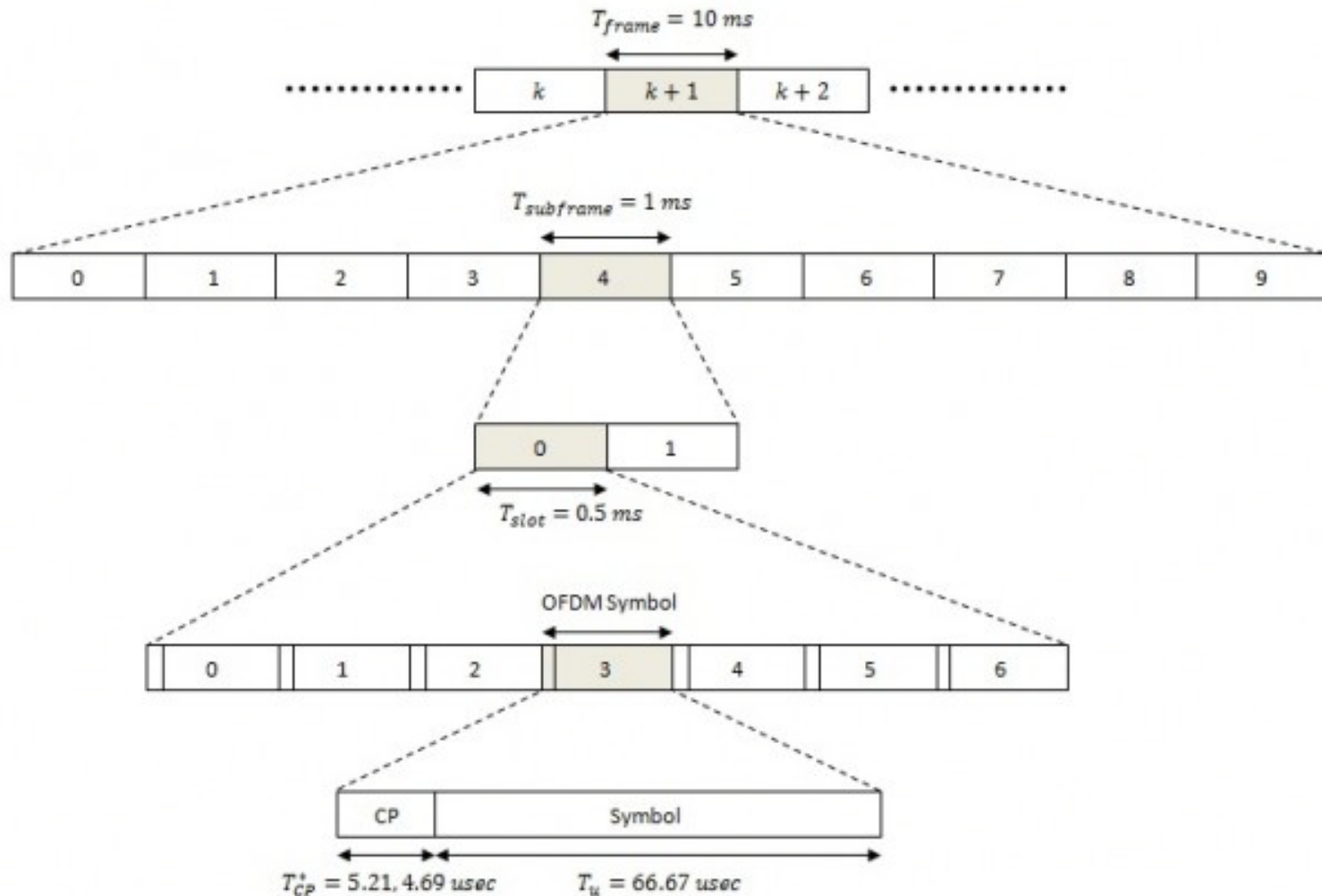
Both TDD and FDD support

Resource Grid

One downlink slot, T_{slot}

6 or 7 OFDM symbols

Resource block

Transmission BW

Resource element

12 subcarriers

l=0

l=6
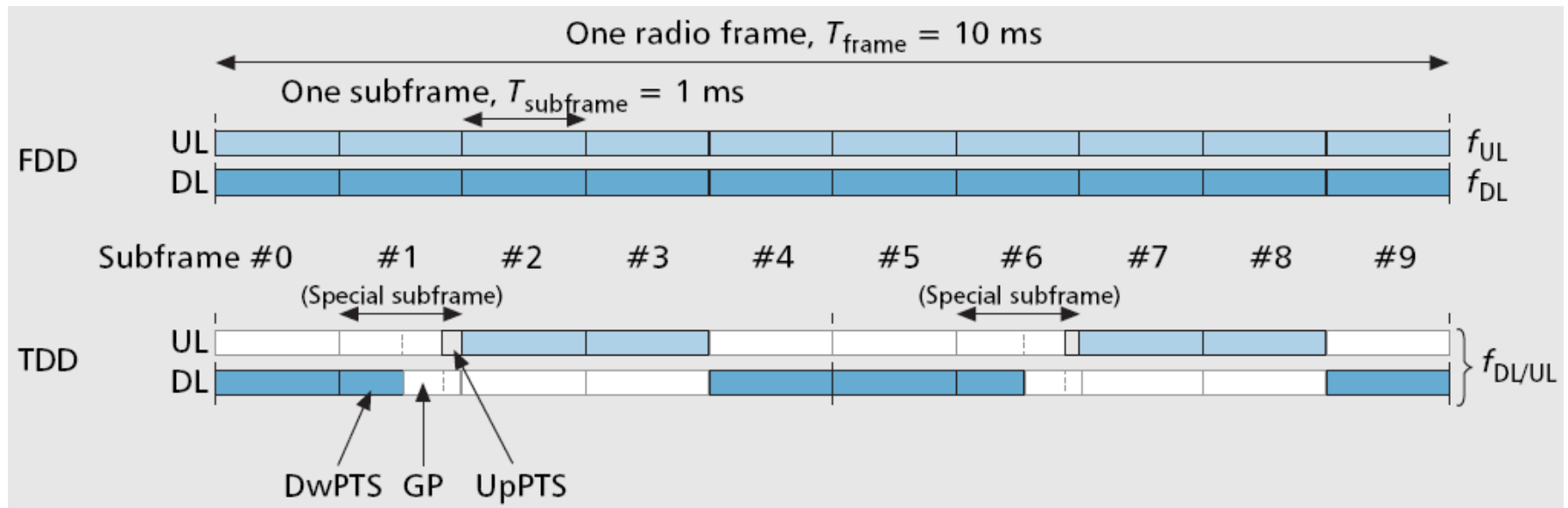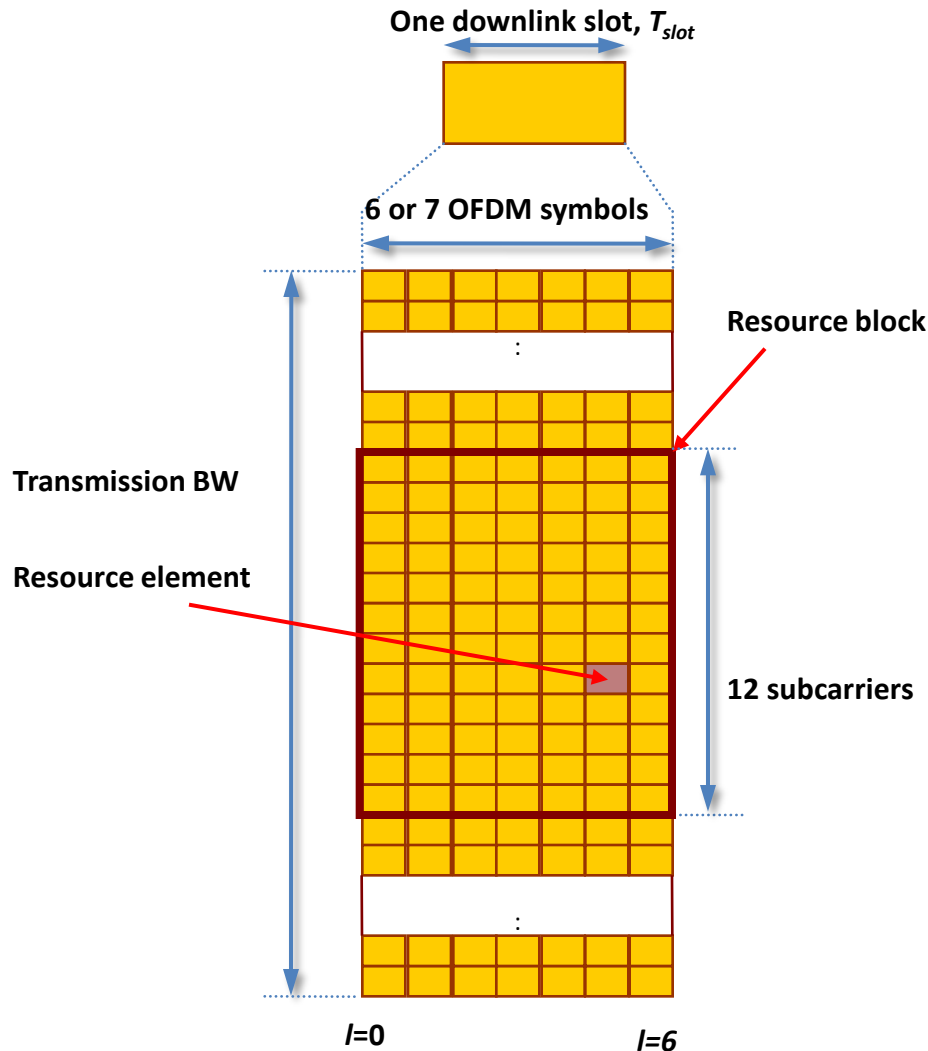
- 6 or 7 OFDM symbols in 1 slot

- Subcarrier spacing = 15 kHz

- Block of 12 SCs in 1 slot = 1 RB

  - *0.5 ms x 180 kHz*

  - Smallest unit of allocation

Resource grid 2D
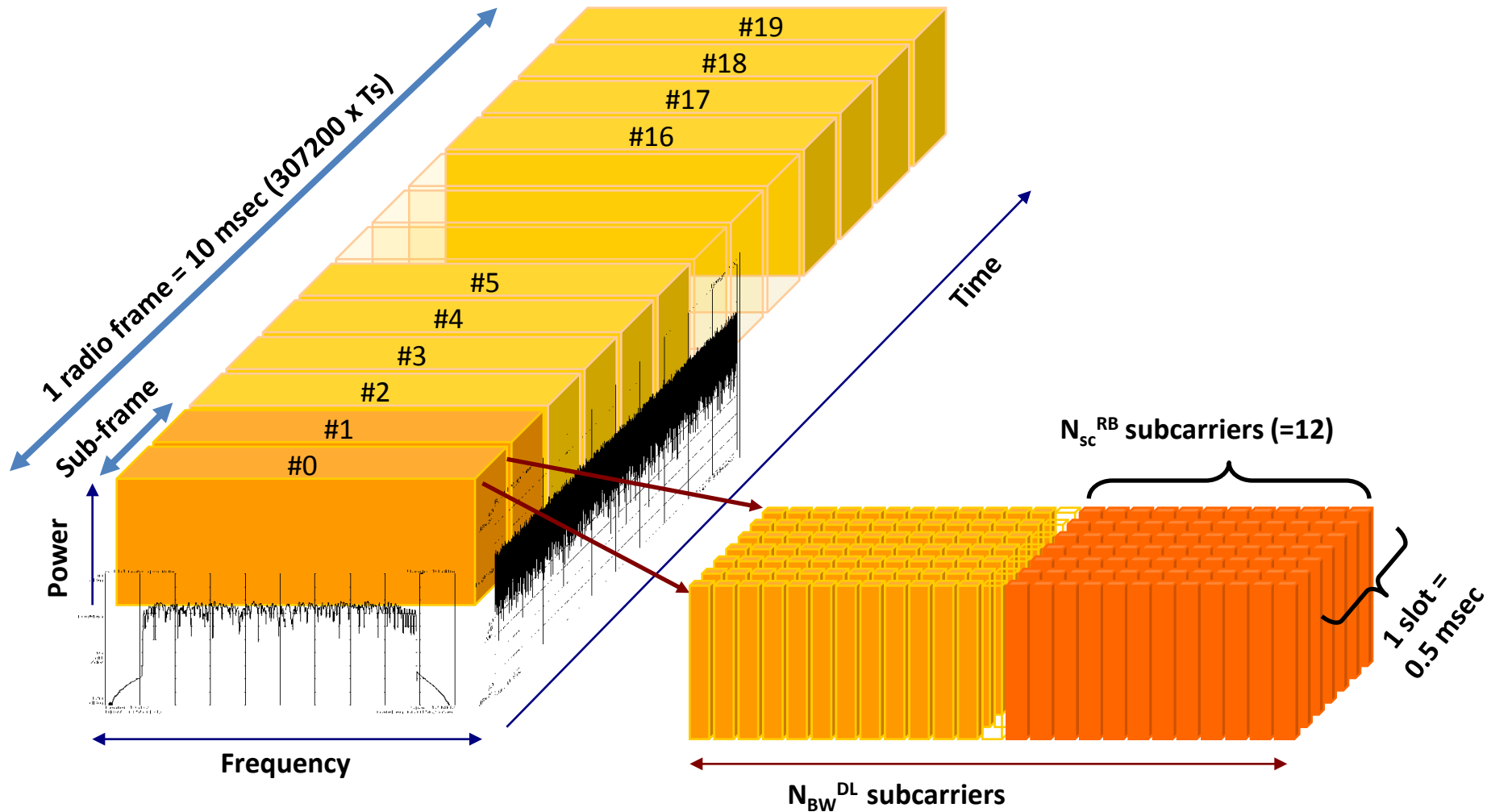
- Allocation of physical resource blocks (PRBs) is handled by a scheduling function at the 3GPP base station (eNodeB)

One resource element
QPSK, 2bits
16QAM, 4bits
64QAM, 6bits

$\Delta f = 15kHz$
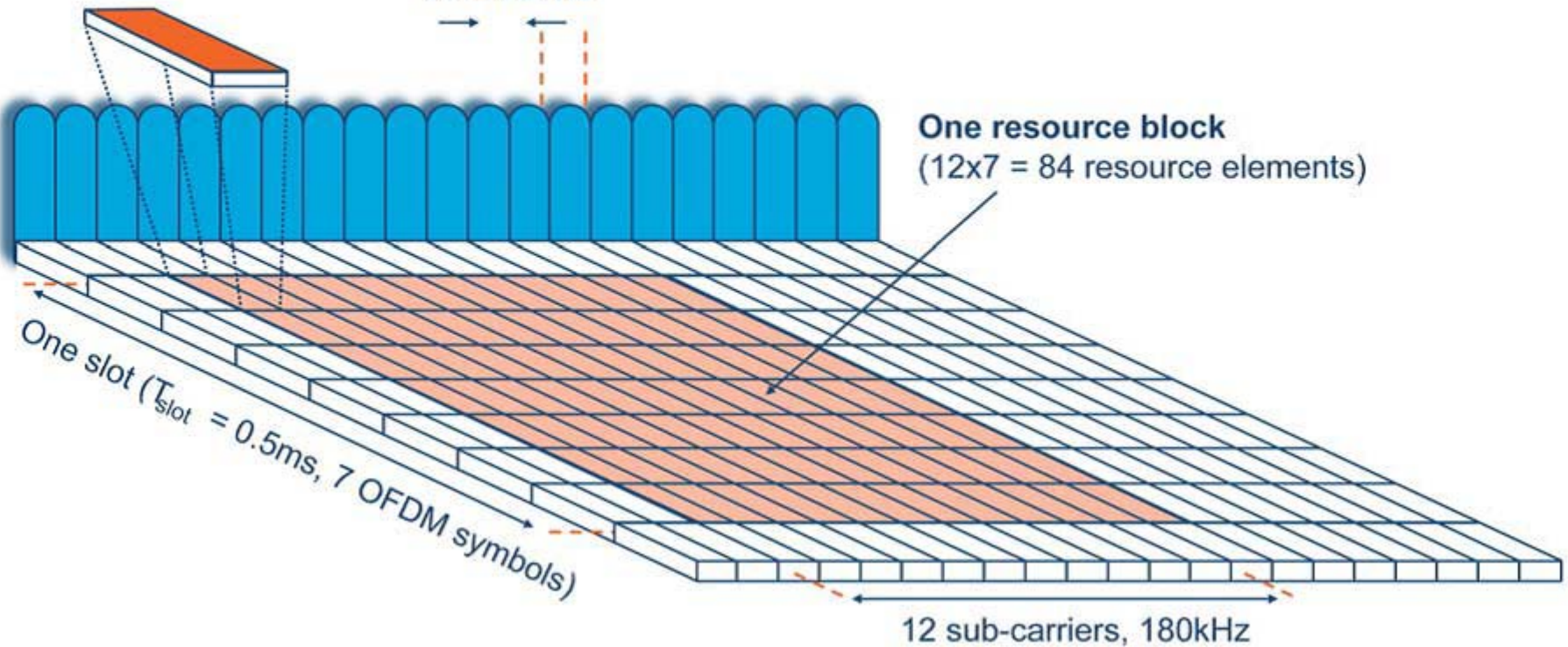
One resource block
(12x7 = 84 resource elements)

One slot (T_{slot} = 0.5ms, 7 OFDM symbols)

12 sub-carriers, 180kHz

LTE-A main features

Support of Wider Bandwidth(Carrier Aggregation)
- Use of multiple component carriers(CC) to extend bandwidth up to 100 MHz
- Common physical layer parameters between component carrier and LTE Rel-8 carrier
➜ Improvement of peak data rate, backward compatibility with LTE Rel-8
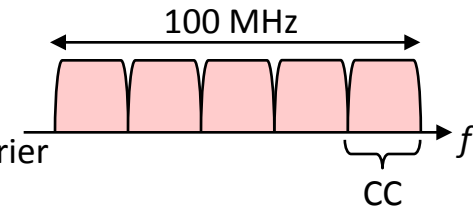
Advanced MIMO techniques
- Extension to up to 8-layer transmission in downlink
- Introduction of single-user MIMO up to 4-layer transmission in uplink
- Enhancements of multi-user MIMO
➜ Improvement of peak data rate and capacity
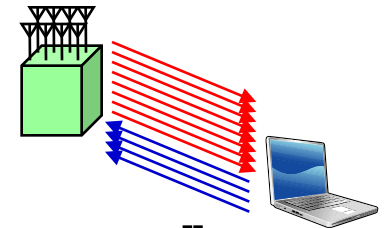
Heterogeneous network and eICIC (enhanced Inter-Cell Interference Coordination)
- Interference coordination for overlaid deployment of cells with different Tx power
➜ Improvement of cell-edge throughput and coverage
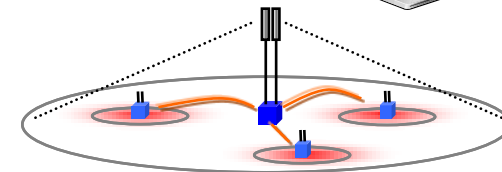
Relay
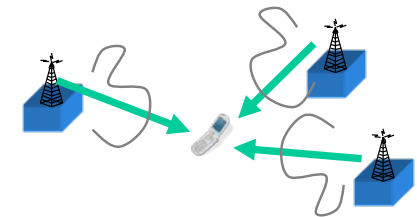- Supports radio backhaul and creates a separate cell and appear as Rel. 8 LTE eNB to Rel. 8 LTE UEs
➜ Improvement of coverage and flexibility of service area extension
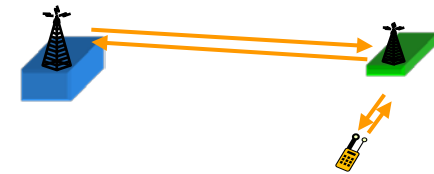
Coordinated Multi-Point transmission and reception (CoMP)
- Support of multi-cell transmission and reception
➜ Improvement of cell-edge throughput and coverage

LTE / LTE-A comparison

Technology	LTE	LTE--A
Peak data rate Down Link (DL)	150 Mbps	1 Gbps
Peak data rate Up Link (UL)	75 Mbps	500 Mbps
Transmission bandwidth DL	20MHz	100 MHz
Transmission bandwidth UL	20MHz	40 MHz (requirements as defined by ITU)
Mobility	Optimized for low speeds(<15 km/hr) High Performance At speeds up to 120 km/hr Maintain Links at speeds up to 350 km/hr	Same as that in LTE
Coverage	Full performance up to 5 km	a) Same as LTE requirement b) Should be optimized or deployment in local areas/micro cell environments.
Scalable Band Widths	1.3,3, 5, 10, and 20 MHz	Up to 20–100 MHz
Capacity	200 active users per cell in 5 MHz.	3 times higher than that in LTE

Carrier aggregation

- Extends the maximum transmission bandwidth, up to 100MHz, by aggregating up to five LTE carriers – also known as component carriers (CCs)

- Lack of sufficient contiguous spectrum forces use of carrier aggregation to meet peak data rate targets:

  - 1 Gbps in the downlink and 500 Mbps in the uplink

- Motivation:

  - Achieve wide bandwidth transmissions
  - Facilitate efficient use of fragmented spectrum
  - Efficient interference management for control channels in heterogeneous networks

Carrier aggregation
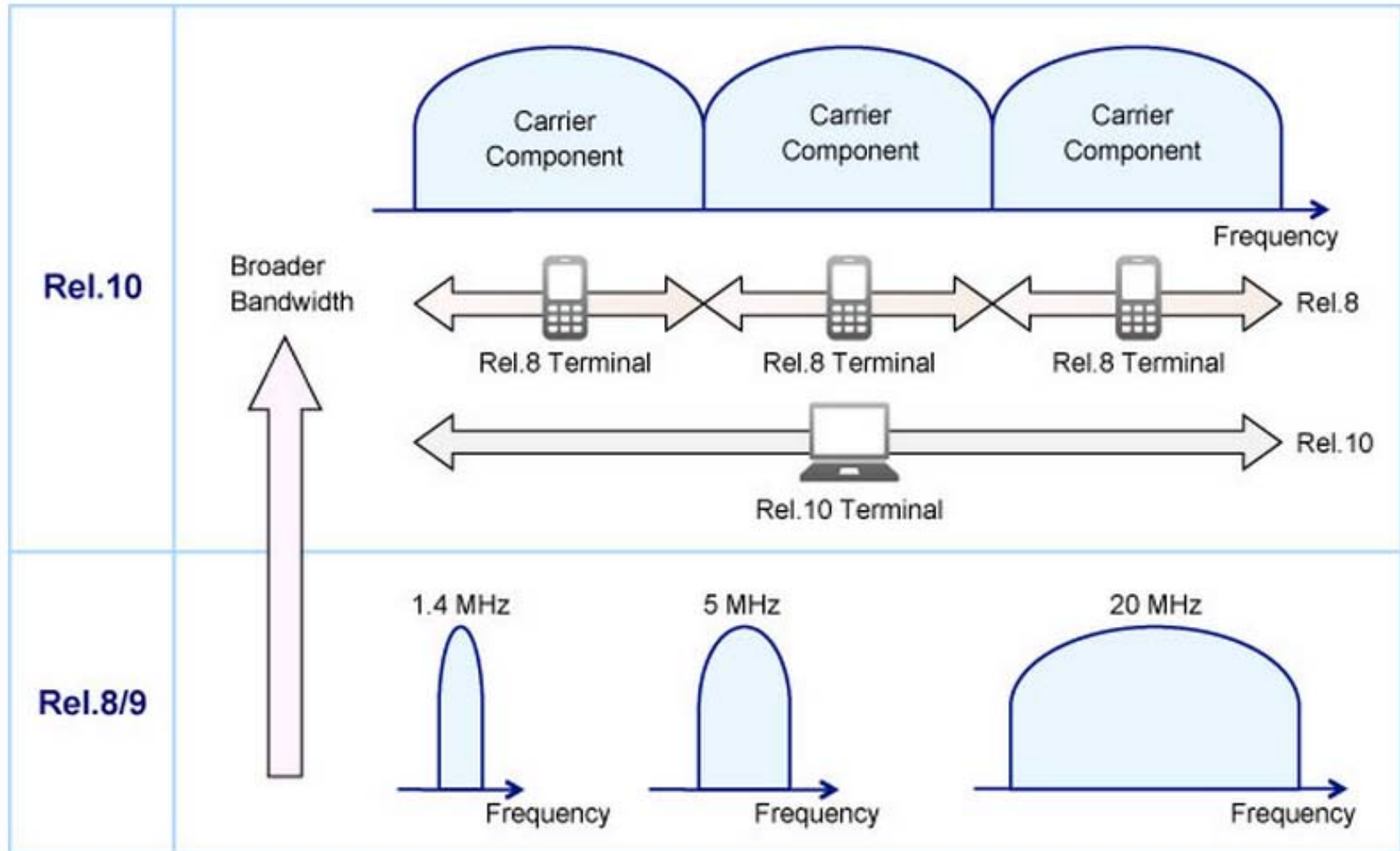
Carrier aggregation modes
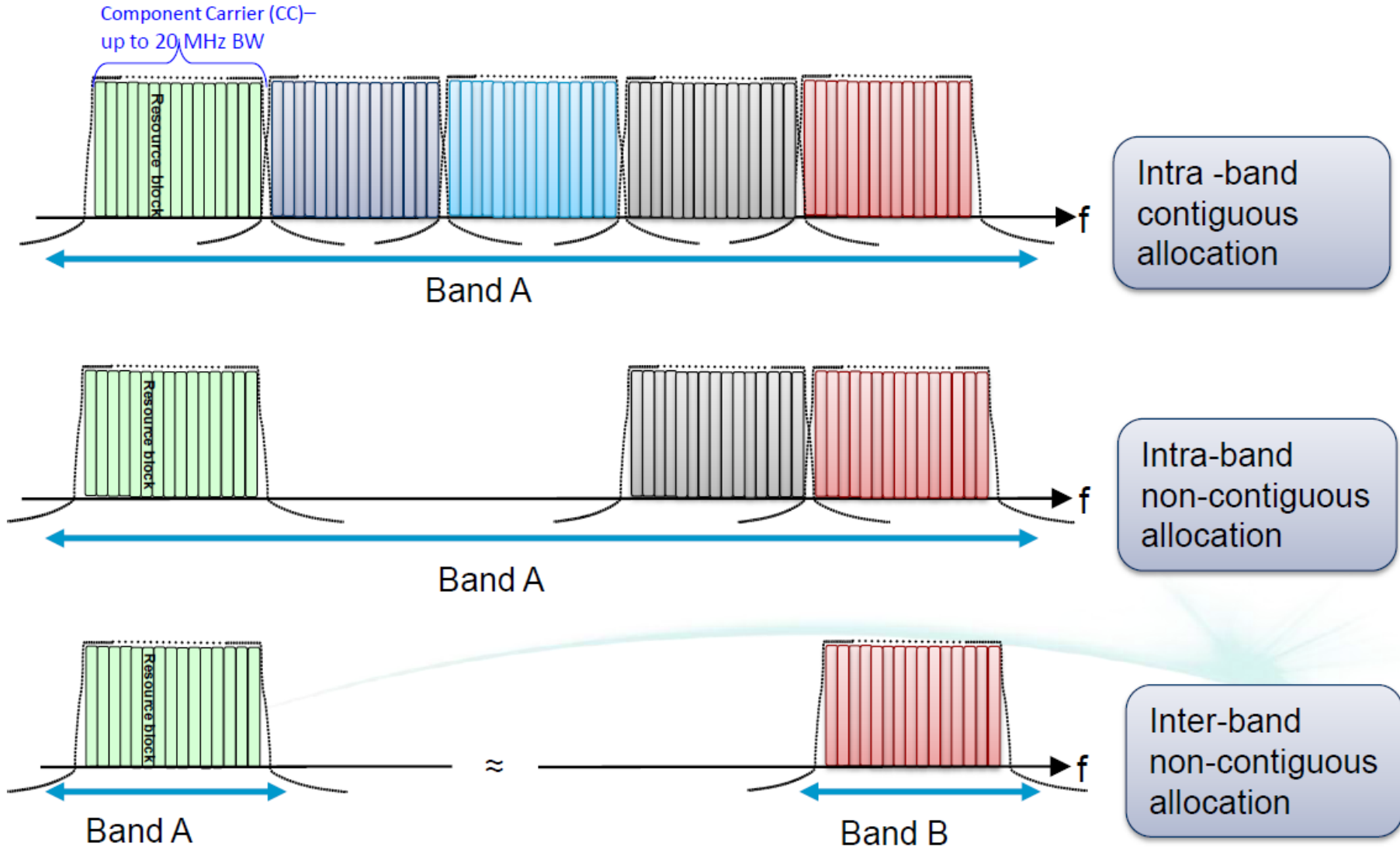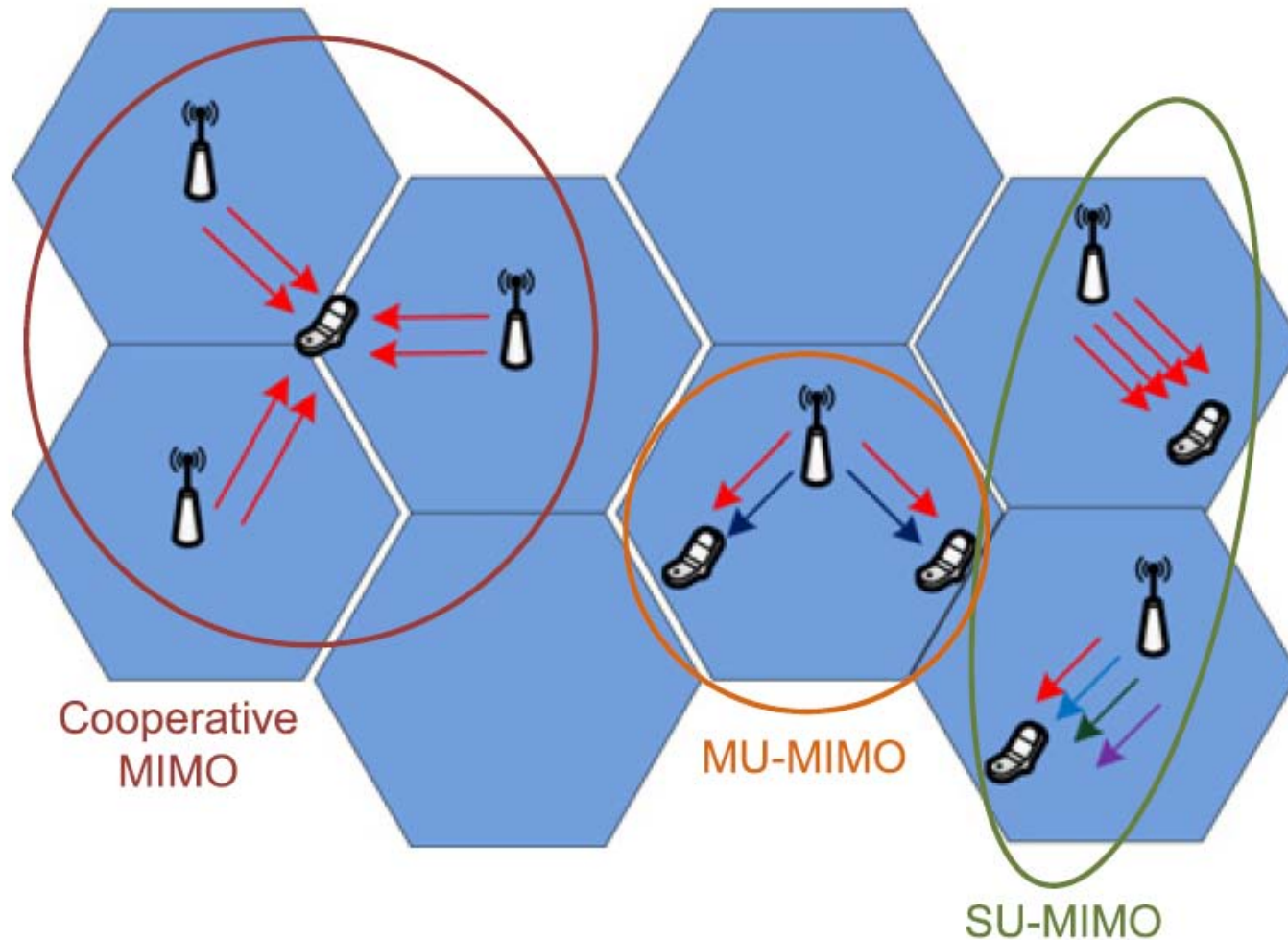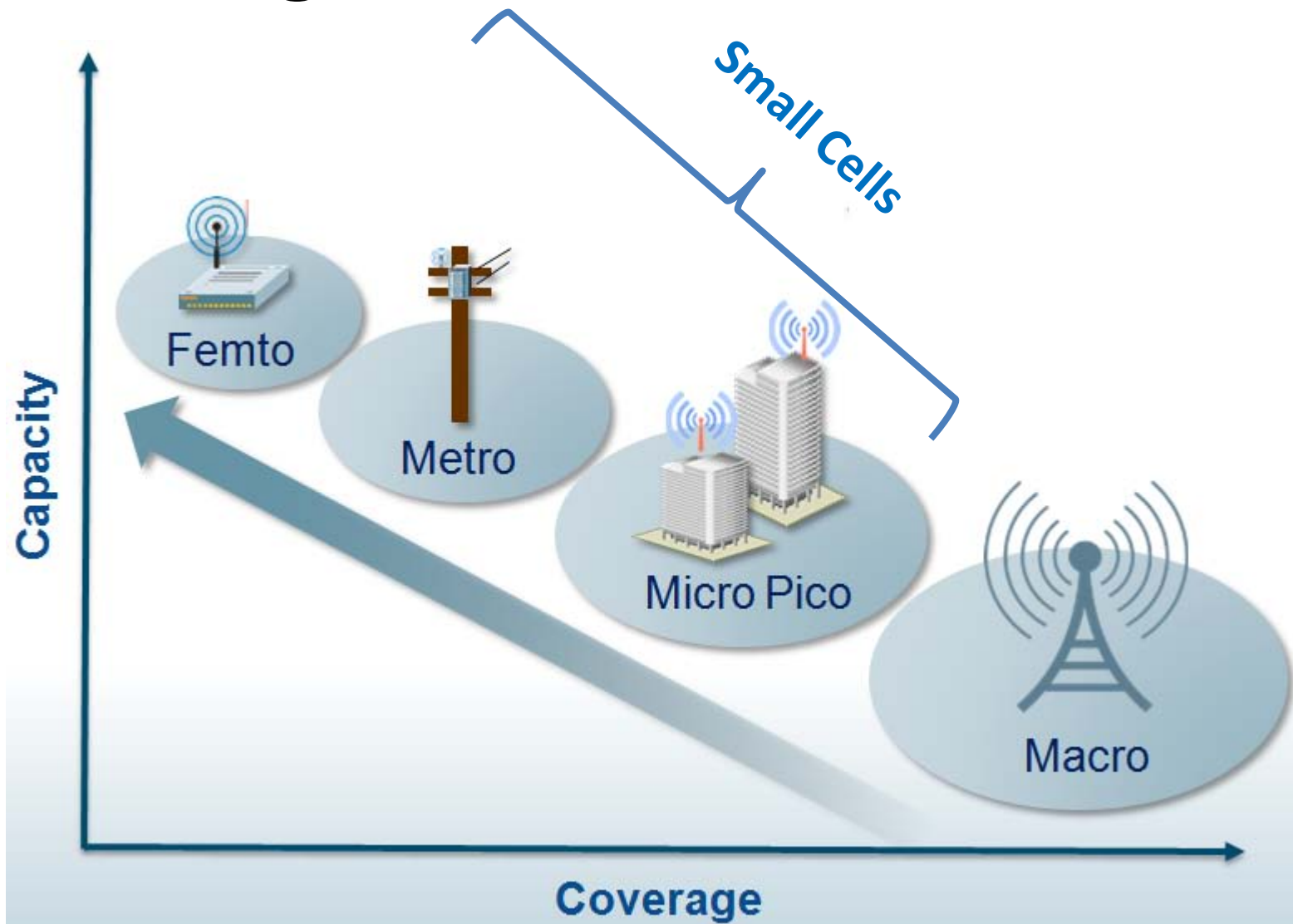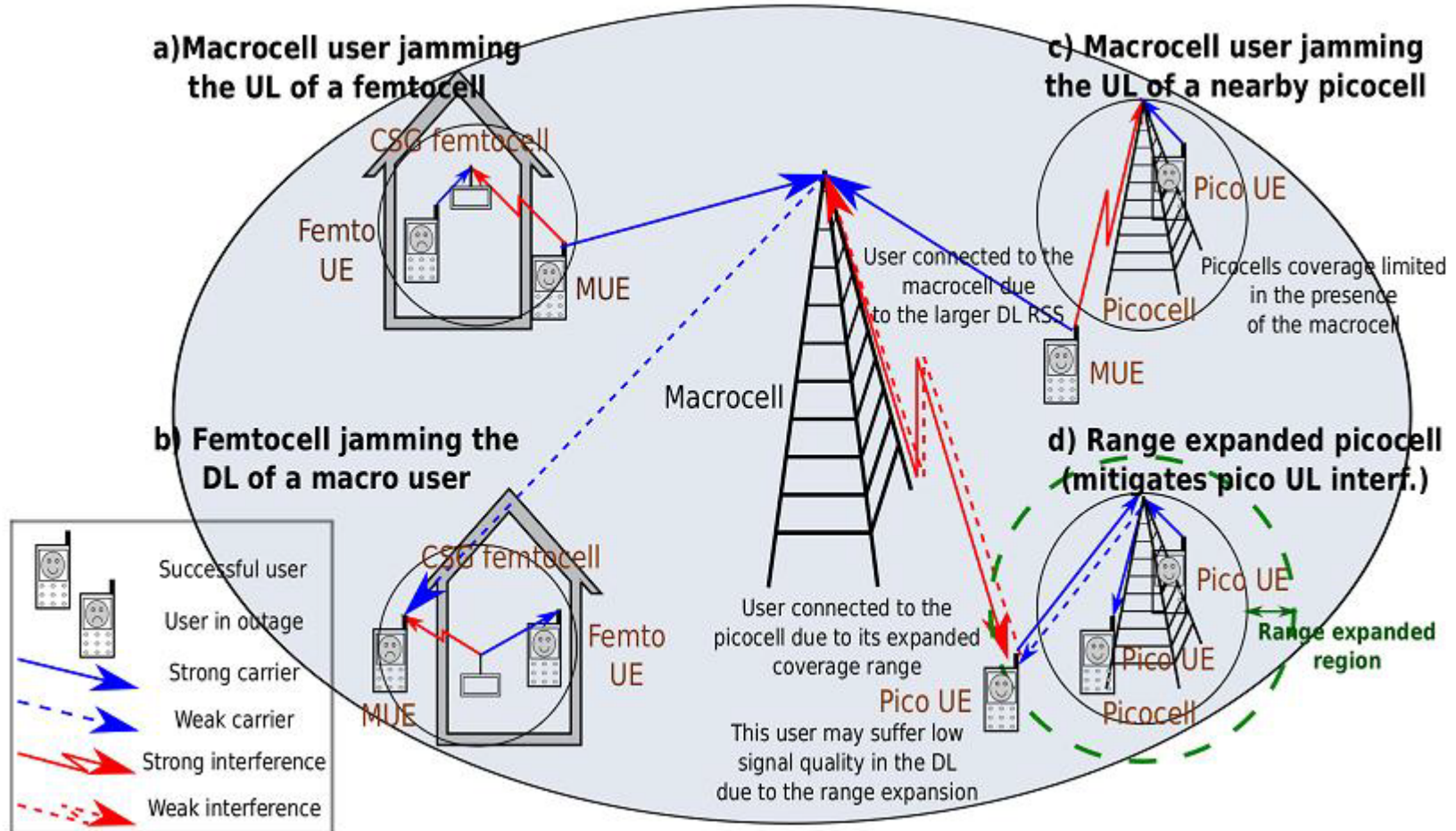
MIMO capabilities
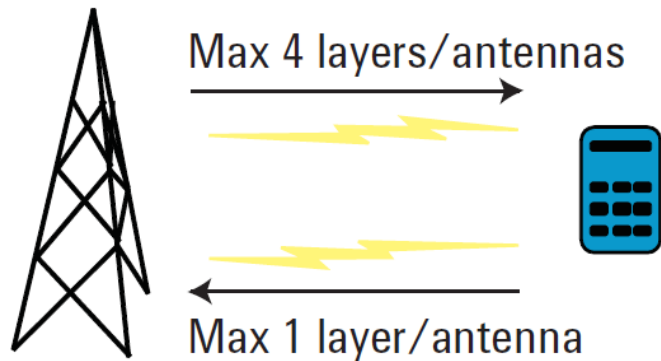
LTE Release 8
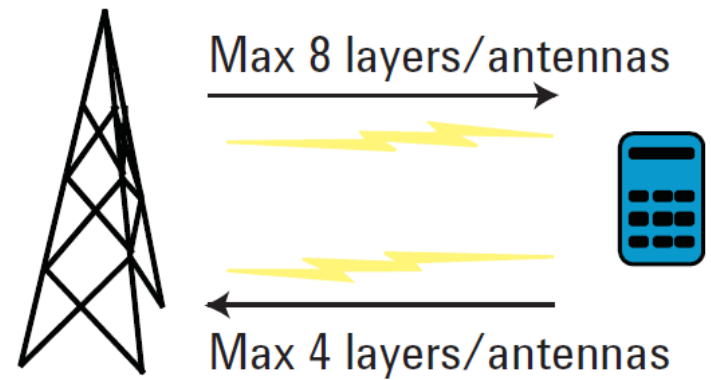
LTE-A

3 different MIMO capabilities

# Heterogeneous networks in LTE-A

Heterogeneous networks in LTE-A

enhanced Inter-Cell Interference Coordination (eICIC)

- Coordination between eNBs at different tiers (e.g. femto-marco) to mitigate interference

- Three categories
  - Time-domain: Almost Blank Subframes (ABSFs) at macrocells, where no control or data signals are transmitted.
  - Frequency-domain: Select different frequency channels for victim users in macro and femto
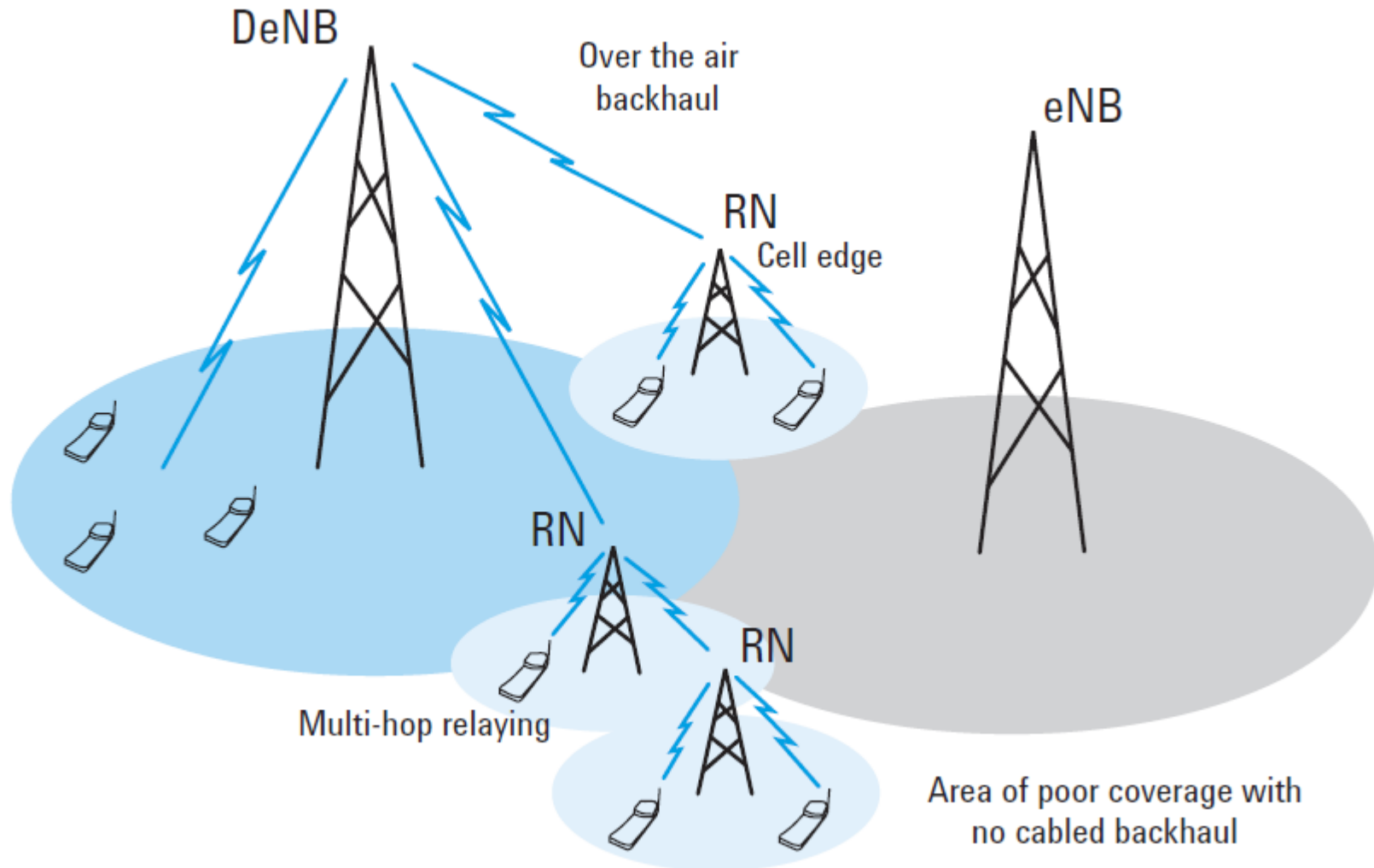 - Power-domain: Reduce power in femtocell to mitigate interference to macrocell
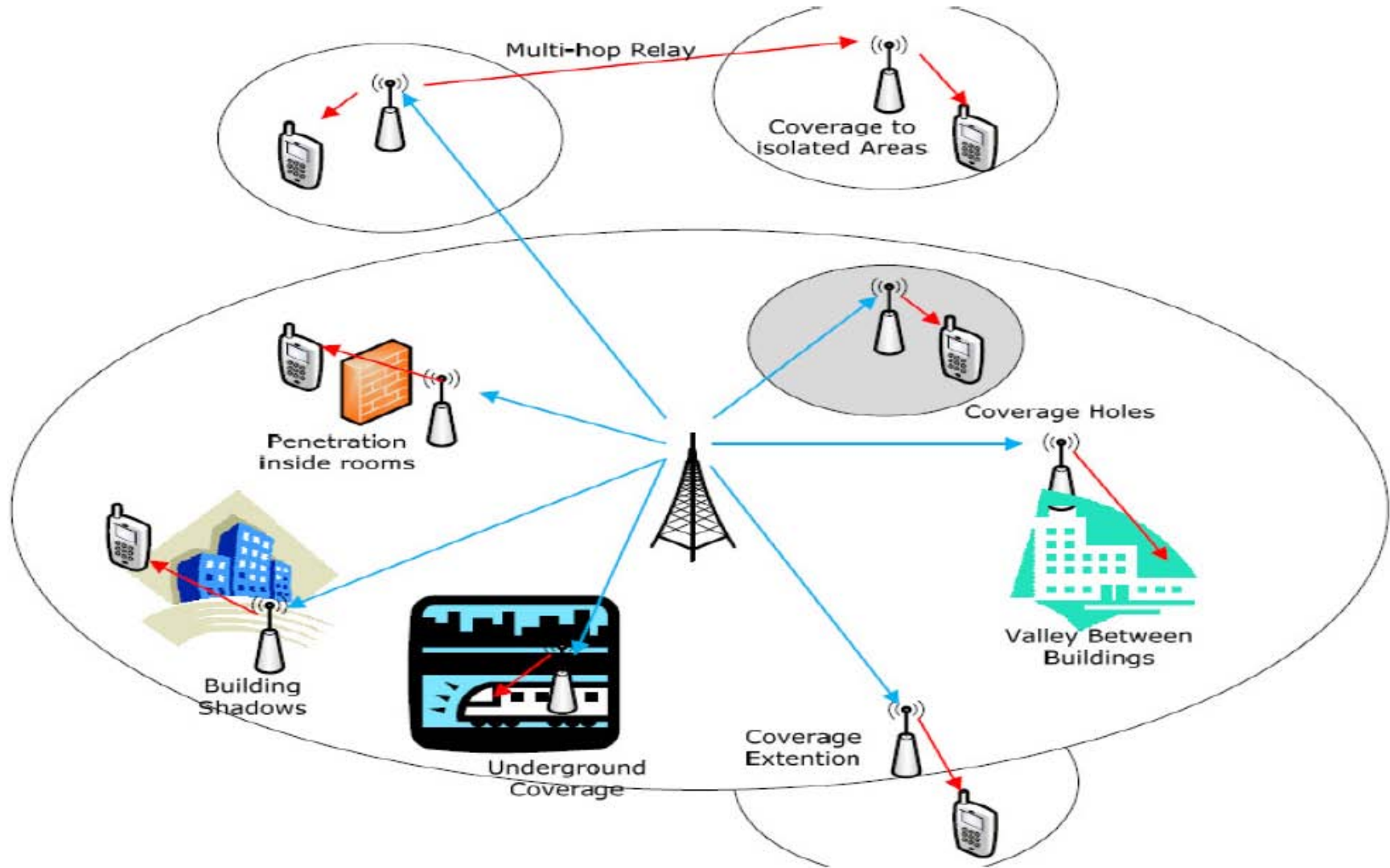
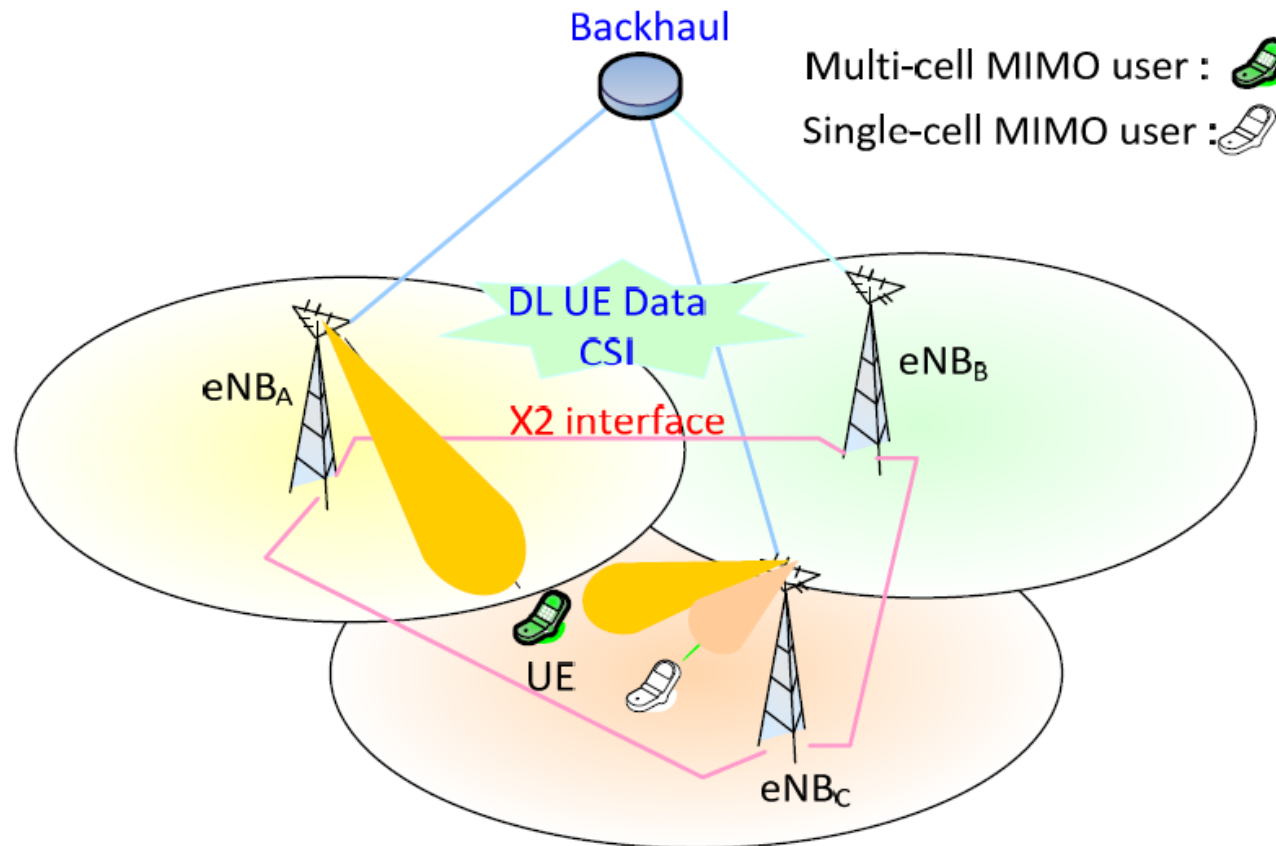# Almost Blank Subframes
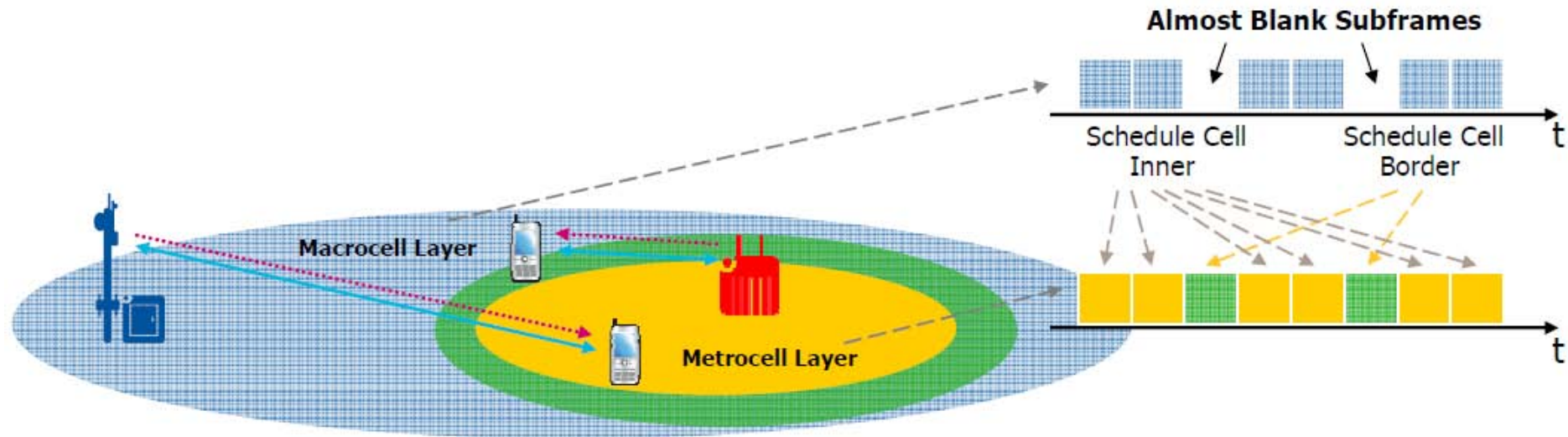
Relaying in LTE-A

Where to use relaying

Co-ordinated Multipoint

- ## CoMP
  - Stands for Coordinated Multipoint Transmission and Reception
  - Generally known as distributed MIMO or network MIMO

Co-ordinated Multipoint

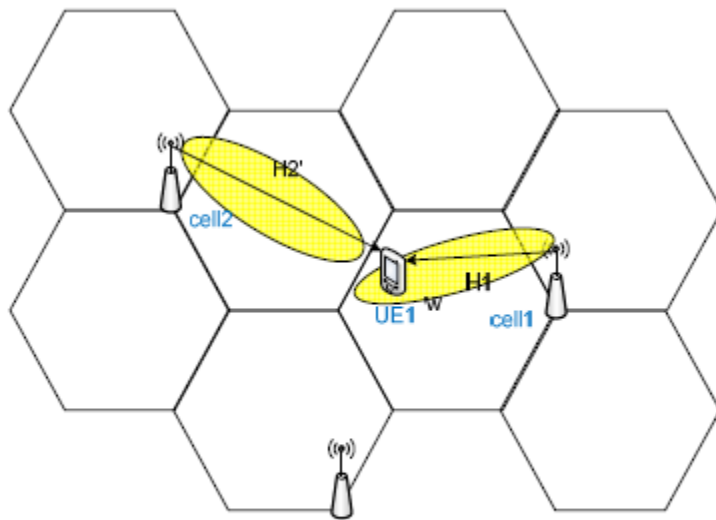- **CoMP categories under consideration**
  - **Joint Processing**
    - Data is available at each point in CoMP cooperating set
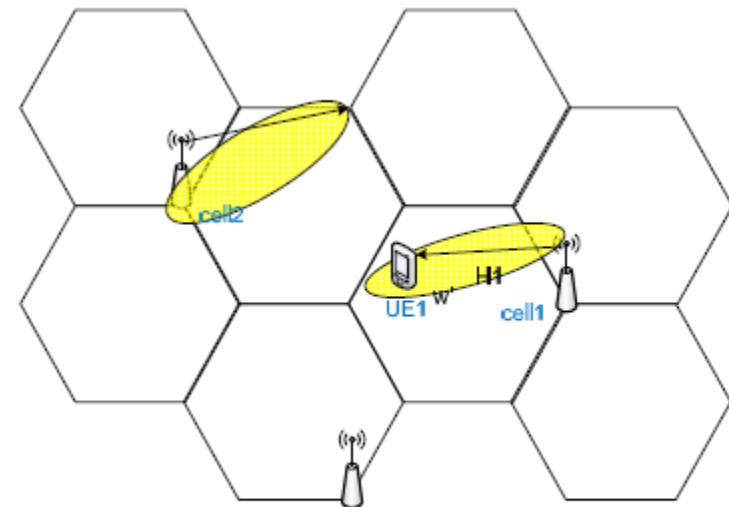   - **Joint Transmission**
    - **Dynamic Cell Selection**
  - **Coordinated Scheduling/Beam forming (CS/CB)**
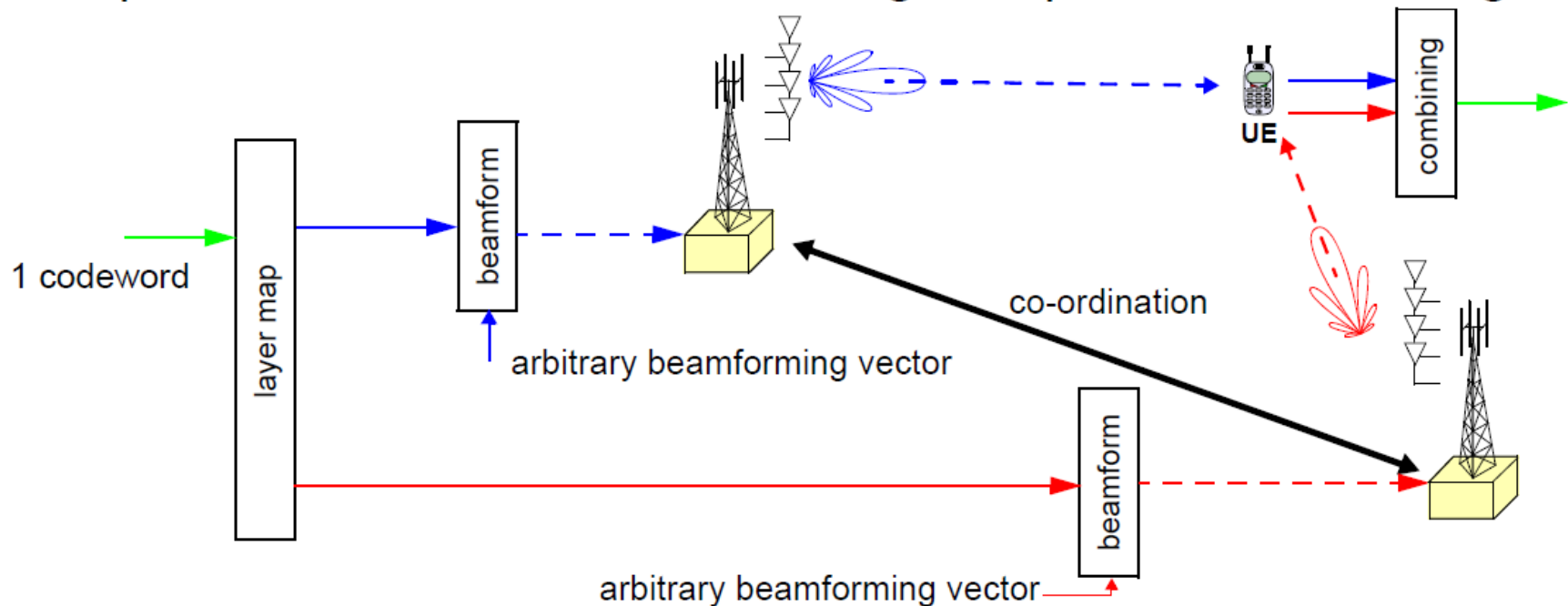   - Data is only available at serving cell

CoMP: Joint transmission

CoMP: CS/CB

CoMP – Joint processing

- Joint Processing Coordinated Multipoint (JP-CoMP): data available at multiple cells. Two techniques:

- Multiple eNBs transmit to one UE using UE-specific reference signals:

- eNB selection per transmission (UE connected to multiple eNB).

CoMP – CS/CB

- Co-ordinated scheduling / co-ordinated beamforming (CS/SB):

  - Data only available at one eNB;

  - eNBs jointly decide scheduling of transmission in time, frequency and space:
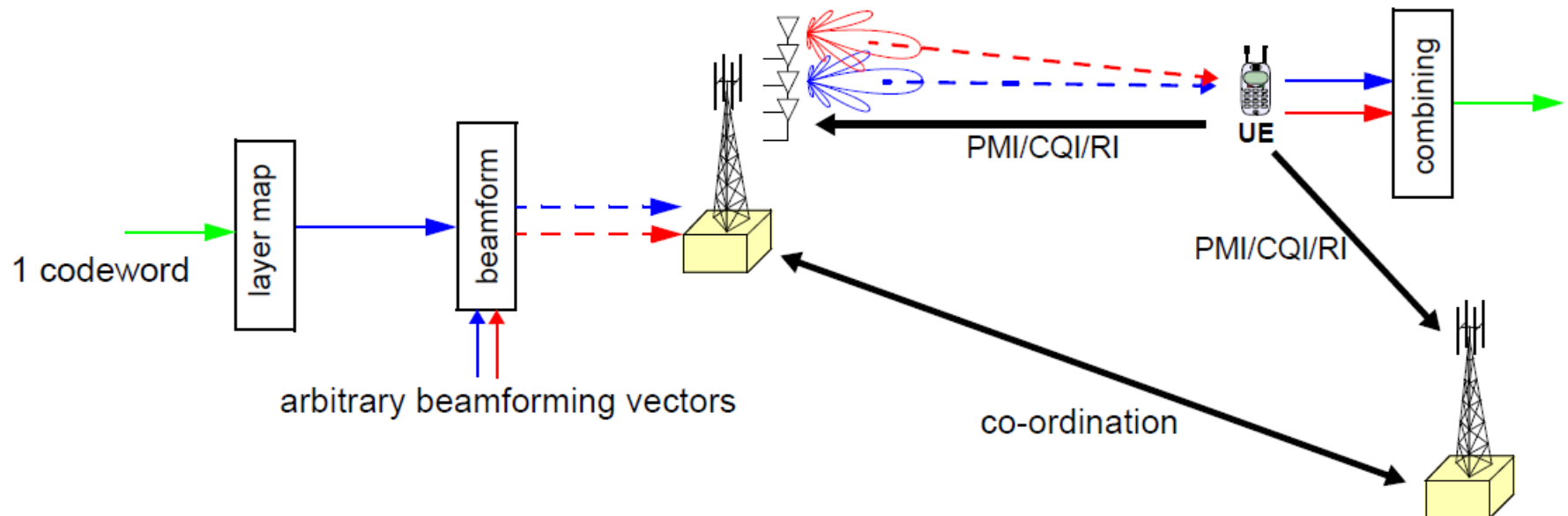
Release 11: Stage 3 Frozen Sept 2012
Summary of Key Radio Features

New carrier aggregation combinations (18)

Verification of radiated multi-antenna reception performance of UEs in LTE/UMTS (MIMO OTA)

Signaling and procedure for interference avoidance for in-device coexistence

Coordinated multi-point operation for LTE

Public Safety Broadband High Power UE for Band 14, Region 2

Release 12: Stage 1 March 2013, Stage 3 2014?
Current Work Items

The Release 12 work items that have been defined so far are:

- New frequency bands
- 13 new carrier aggregation scenarios
  - Bringing the total to 31 for Rel-11 & 12 to date
- Carrier-based Het-Net ICIC for LTE
  - Extends existing co-channel ICIC to include network-based carrier selection
- New Carrier Type for LTE
  - The so-called "lean" carrier – not backwards compatible with Rel-8. Less control channel overhead, can be switched on and off based on load
- Further Downlink MIMO Enhancement for LTE-Advanced
- Further enhancements for H(e)NB mobility (part 3)
  - Inter H(eNB) and H(e)NB to macro

Thank you for your attention