

LTE System Architecture Evolution

T-110.5120 Next Generation Wireless
Networks

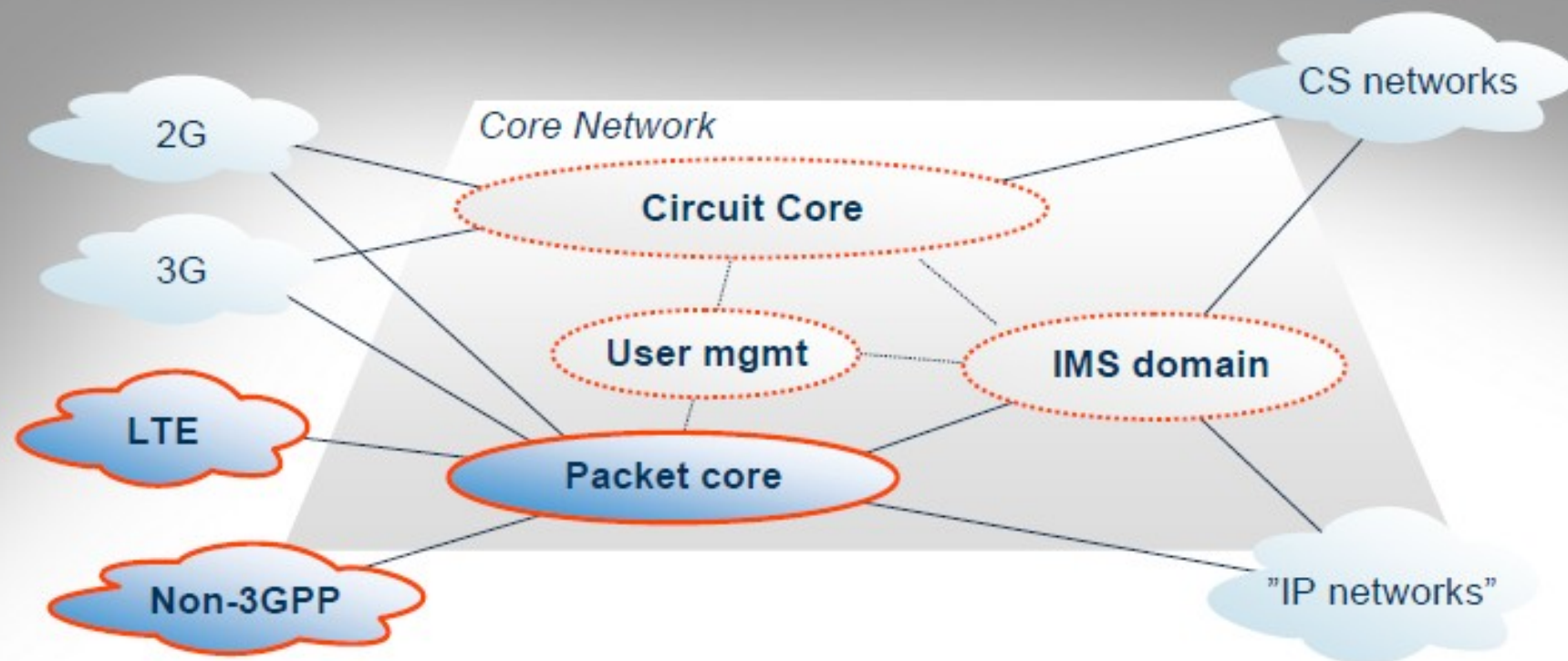
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Motivation for 3GPP Release 8 - The LTE Release

- Need to ensure the continuity of competitiveness of the 3G system for the future
- User demand for higher data rates and quality of service
- Packet Switch optimized system
- Continued demand for cost reduction (CAPEX and OPEX)
- Low complexity
- Avoid unnecessary fragmentation of technologies for paired (FDD) and unpaired (TDD) band operation
 - OFDM; FFT & IFFT

What is LTE and SAE?



Terminology

LTE = Long Term Evolution (also known as eUTRAN)

SAE = System Architecture Evolution
(3GPP technical study item defining EPC)

EPC = Evolved Packet Core

EPS = Evolved Packet System incl EPC, LTE and terminals



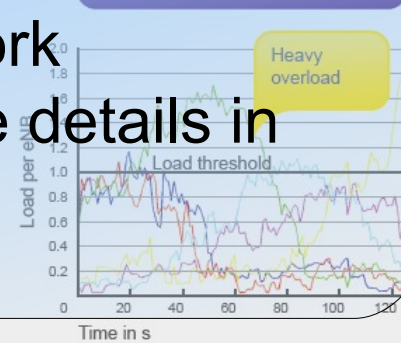
High level requirements

- Increased peak data rates: 100Mbps downlink and 50Mbps uplink.
- Reduction of RAN latency to 10ms
- Improved spectrum efficiency (two to four times compared with HSPA Release 6)
- Cost-effective migration from Release 6 Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (UTRA) radio interface and architecture
- Improved broadcasting
- IP-optimized (focus on services in the packet switched domain)
- Scalable bandwidth of 20MHz, 15MHz, 10MHz, 5MHz, 3MHz and 1.4MHz
- Support for both paired and unpaired spectrum
- Support for inter-working with existing 3G systems and non-3GPP specified systems

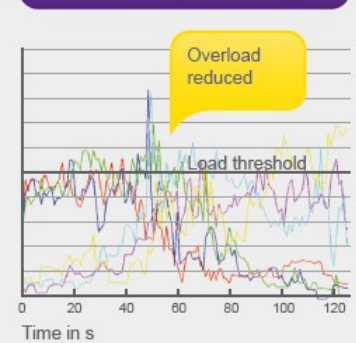
Self-organizing networks (SON)

- Automated configuring, operating and optimizing of cellular access network
- Introduced in Release 8, but more details in future releases
- Interoperability?

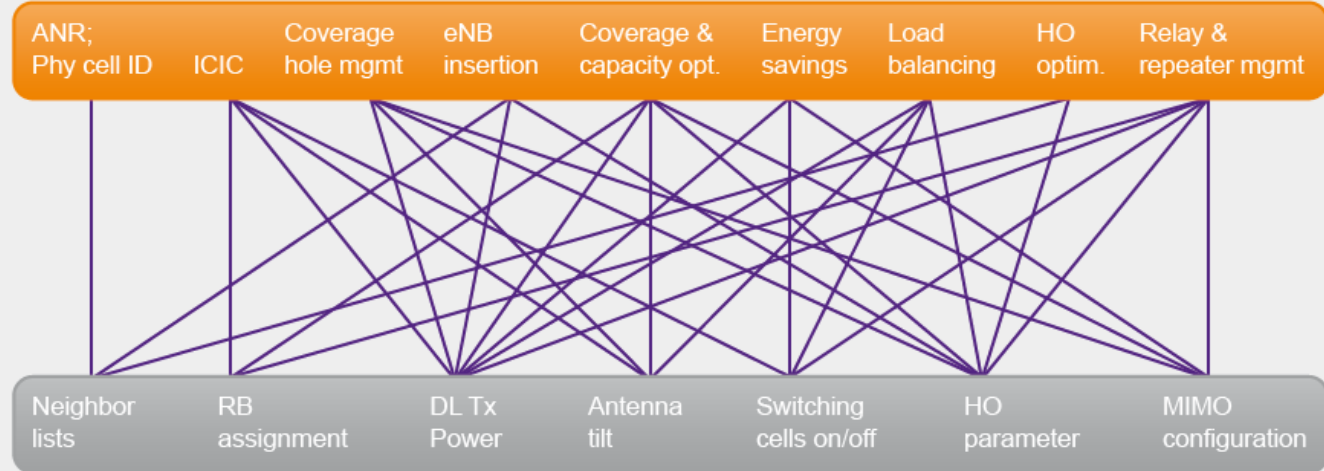
Without load balancing



With SON load balancing



SON use cases



Potential optimization parameters

LTE-Release 8 User Equipment Categories

Category		1	2	3	4	5
Peak rate Mbps	DL	10	50	100	150	300
	UL	5	25	50	50	75

Capability for physical functionalities

The link performance of current cellular systems such as LTE is already quite close to the Shannon limit.”

http://www.ericsson.com/res/thecompany/docs/journal_conference_papers/wireless_access/VT-C08F_jading.pdf

QPSK,
16QAM,
64QAM

Mandatory

LTE Release 8 Key Features

- High spectral efficiency
 - OFDM in Downlink, MIMO
 - DFTS-OFDM(“Single-Carrier FDMA”) in Uplink, Low PAPR
- Very low latency
 - Short setup time & Short transfer delay
 - Short HO latency and interruption time; Short TTI
- Support of variable bandwidth
 - 1.4, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 20 MHz
- Simple Architecture
- Inter-working with other systems, e.g. cdma2000
- FDD and TDD within a single radio access technology
- Support of Self-Organising Network (SON) operation

LTE in the news

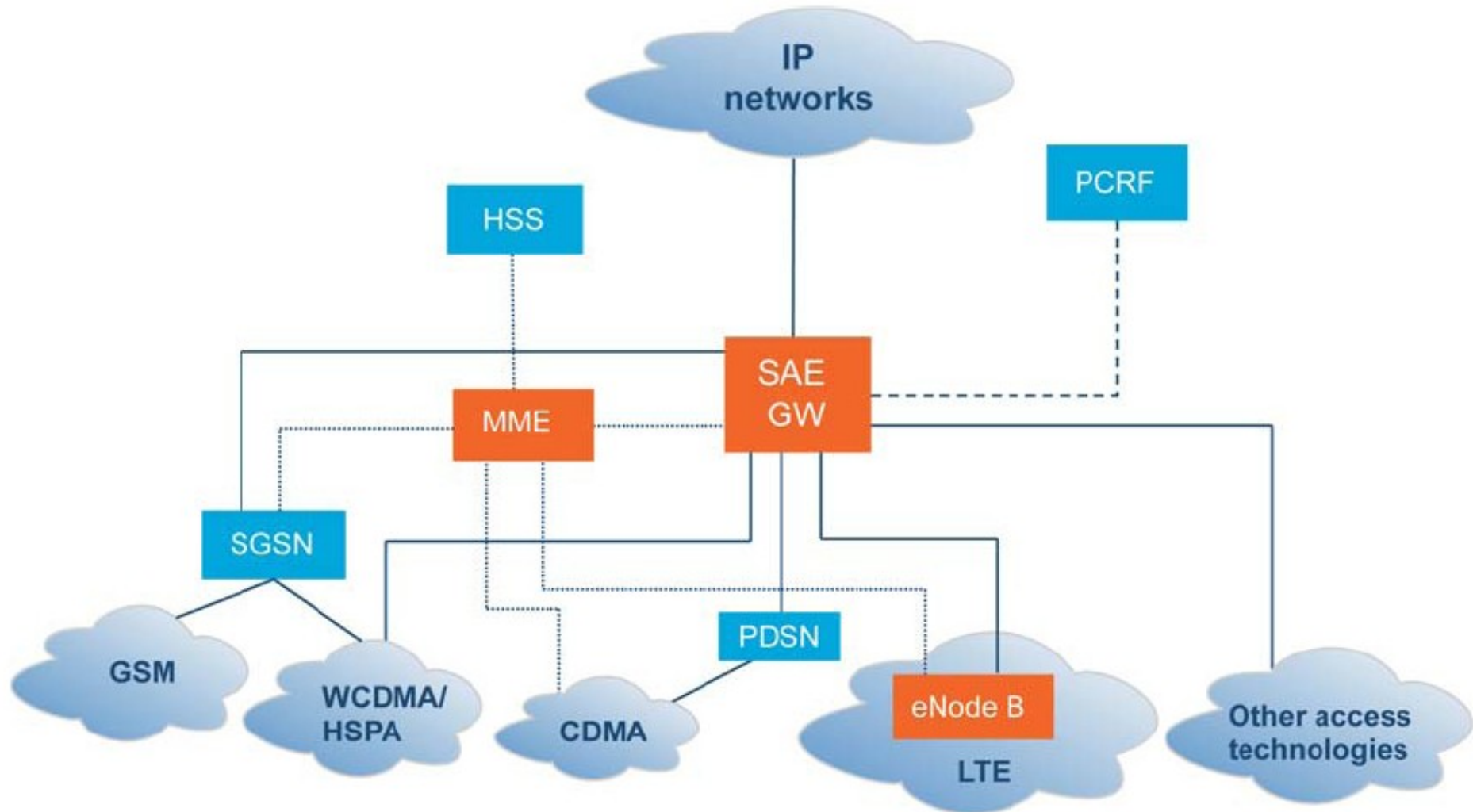
- 14 December 2009: TeliaSonera launches commercial LTE in Stockholm and Oslo
- 26 June 2010: TeliaSonera opens LTE network in Malmo & Gothenburg
- 22 September 2010: MetroPCS launches country's first LTE network, world's first LTE handset
- 22 October 2010: Deutsche Telekom first to deploy LTE in digital dividend spectrum – launch during 2010

Wireless access evolution

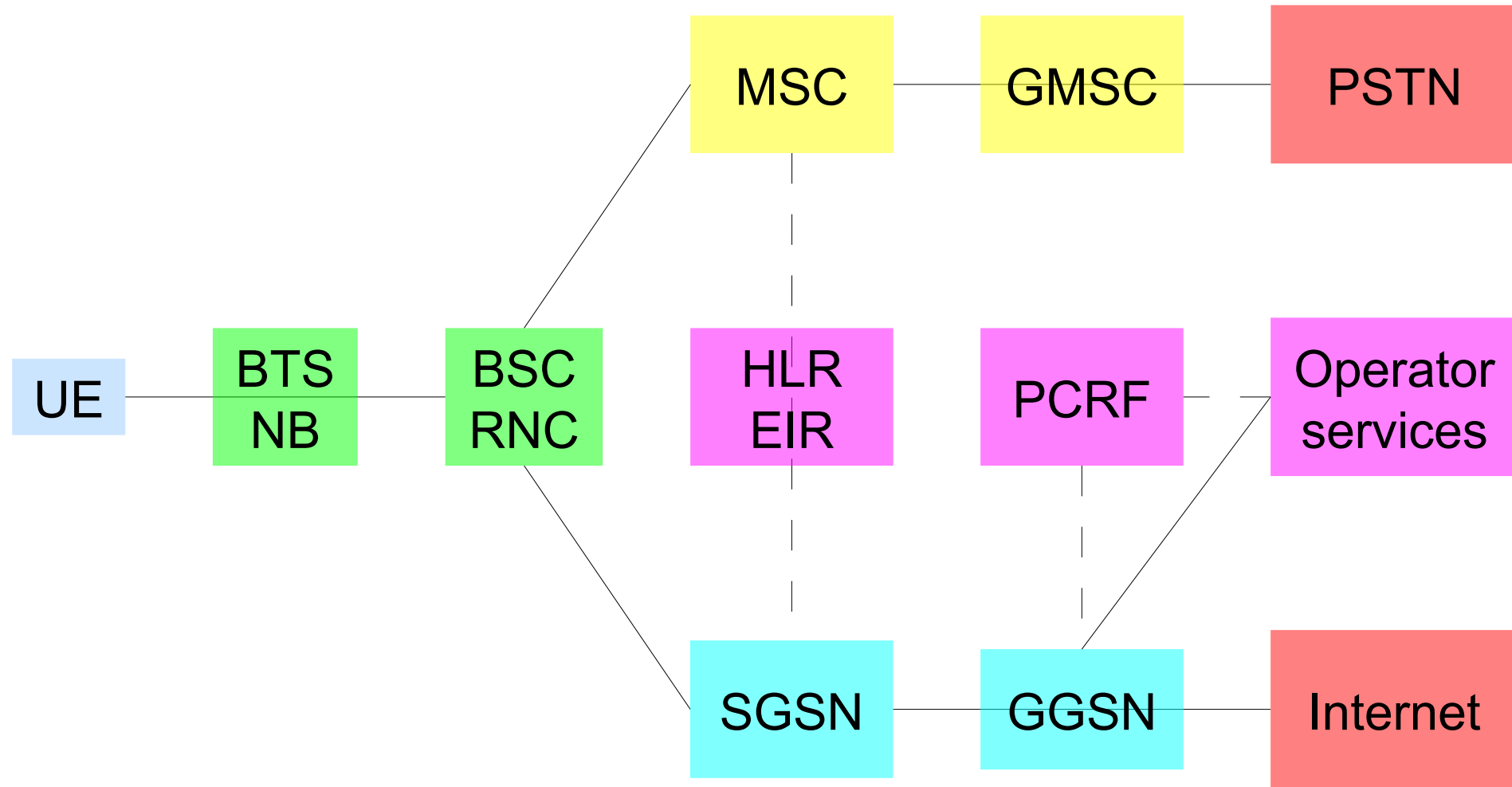


2G / 3G / 4G cellular networks

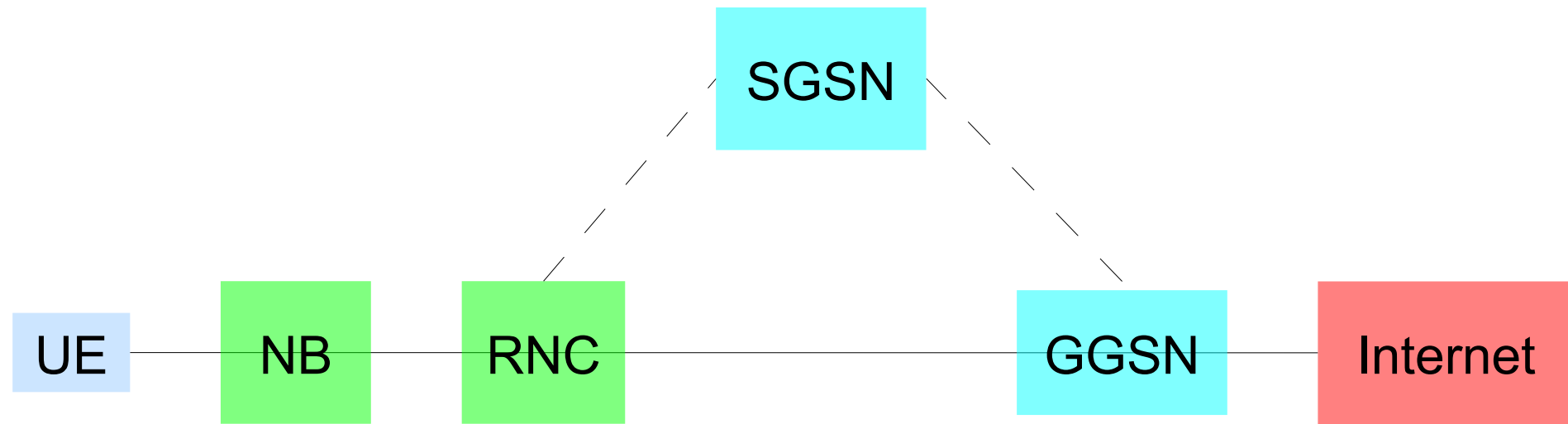
LTE interworking with 2G/3G accesses



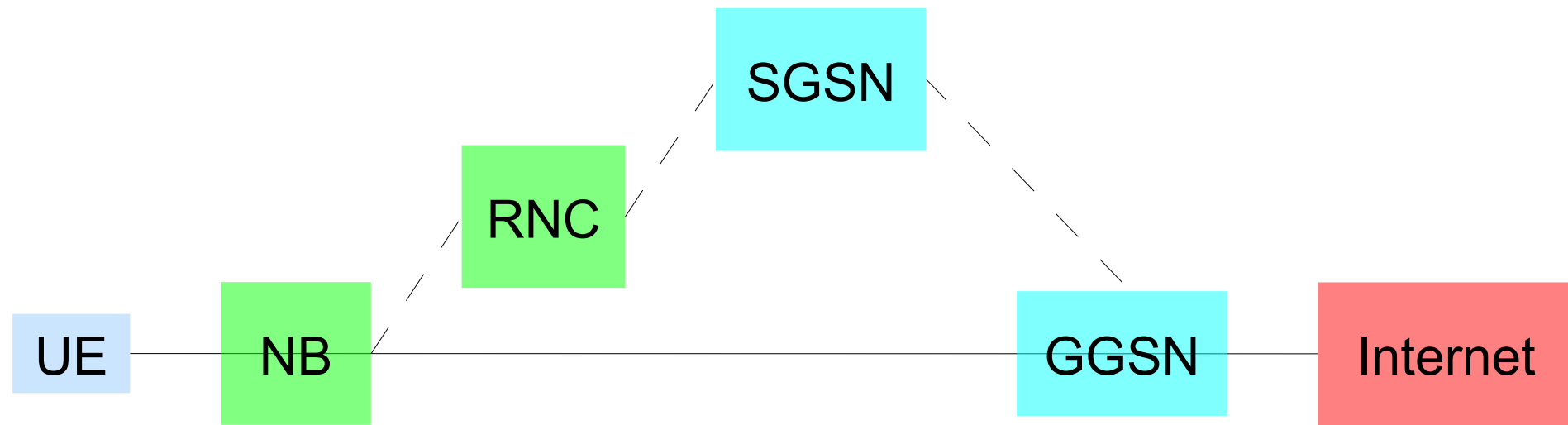
GSM/UMTS network



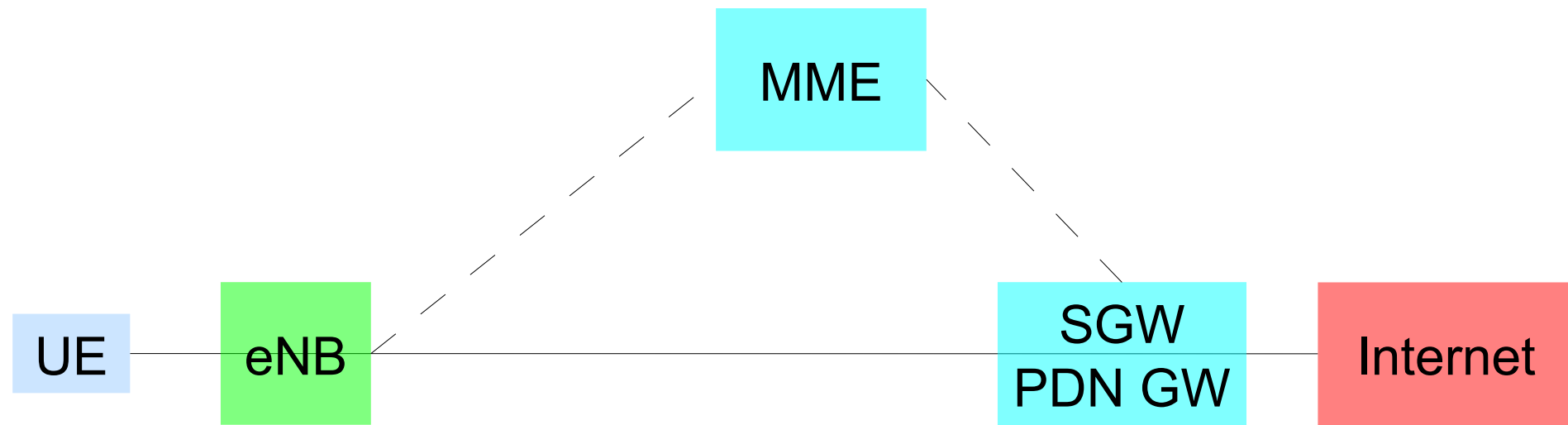
Evolution to One tunnel



Evolution to I-HSPA



Evolution to LTE



LTE voice service

VoIP with IMS

CS fallback and SR-VCC

NSN Voice over LTE

IP Multimedia Subsystem

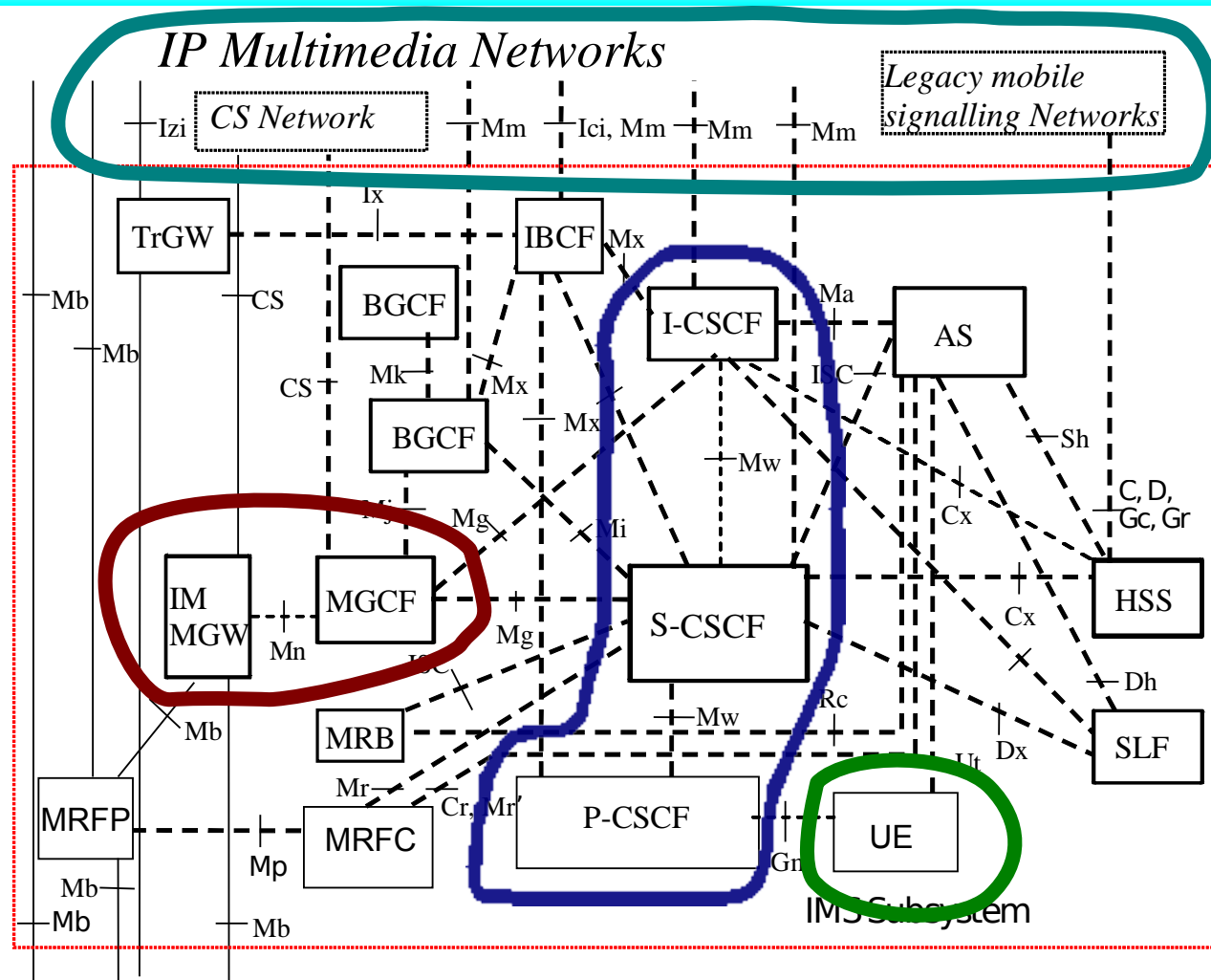


Figure 4.0: Reference Architecture of the IP Multimedia Core Network Subsystem

CS Fallback to 2G/3G

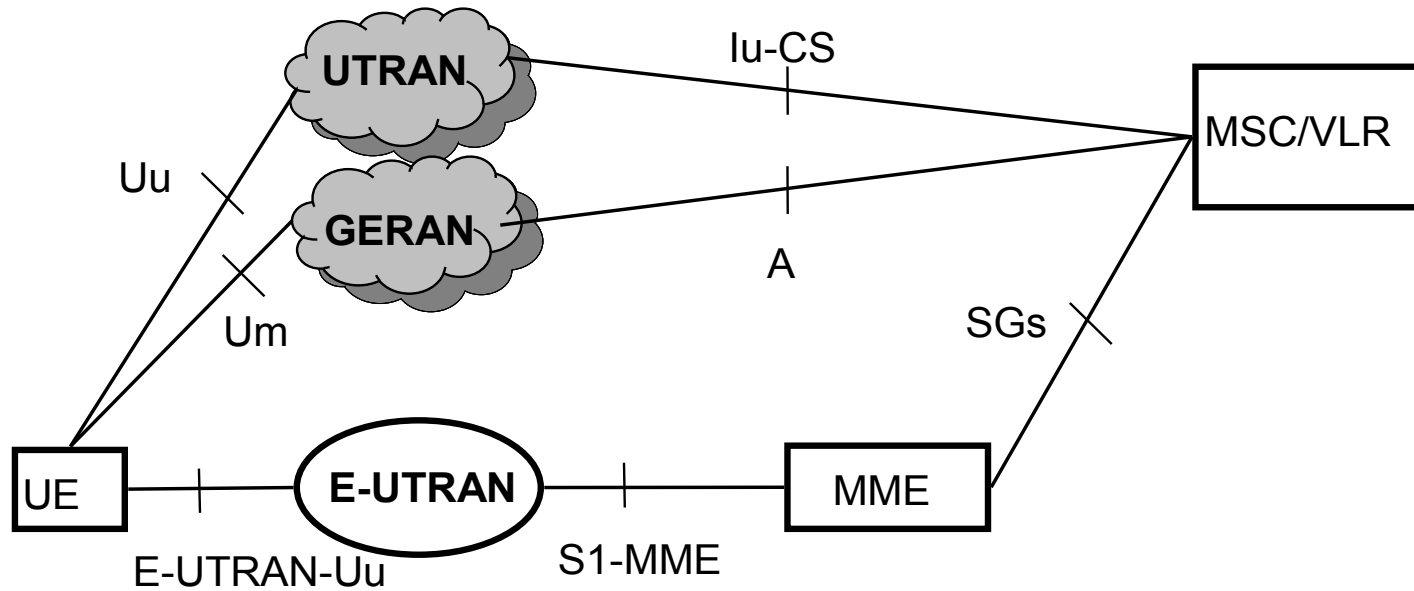
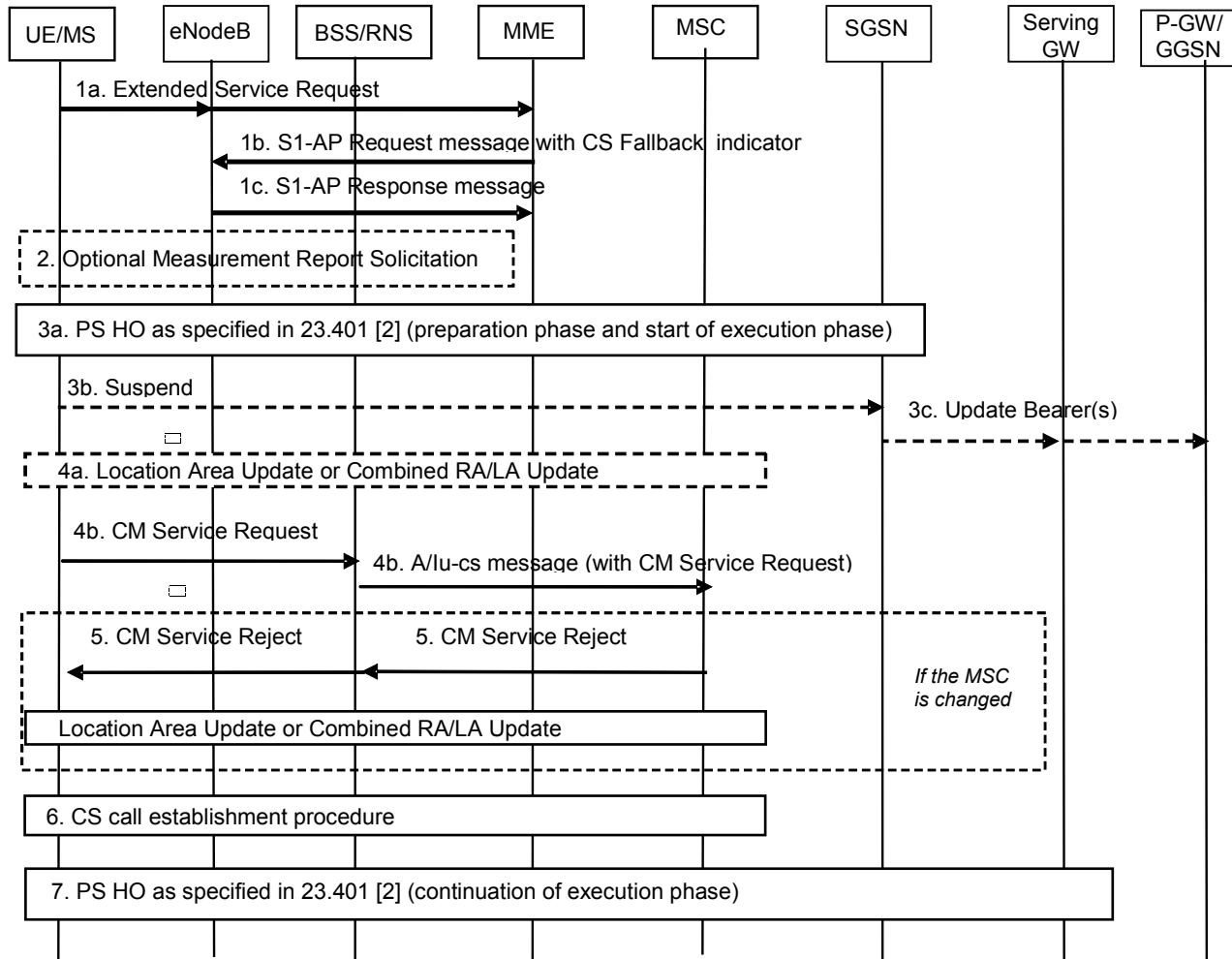
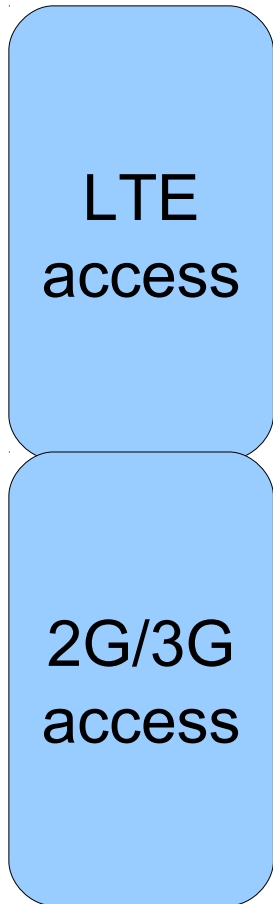


Figure 5.12: Configuration of CSFB

NOTE: The MGW is not shown in the figure 5.12 since the CS fallback in EPS does not have any impacts to the User plane handling.

CSFB signalling



Single Radio Voice Call Continuity to 2G/3G

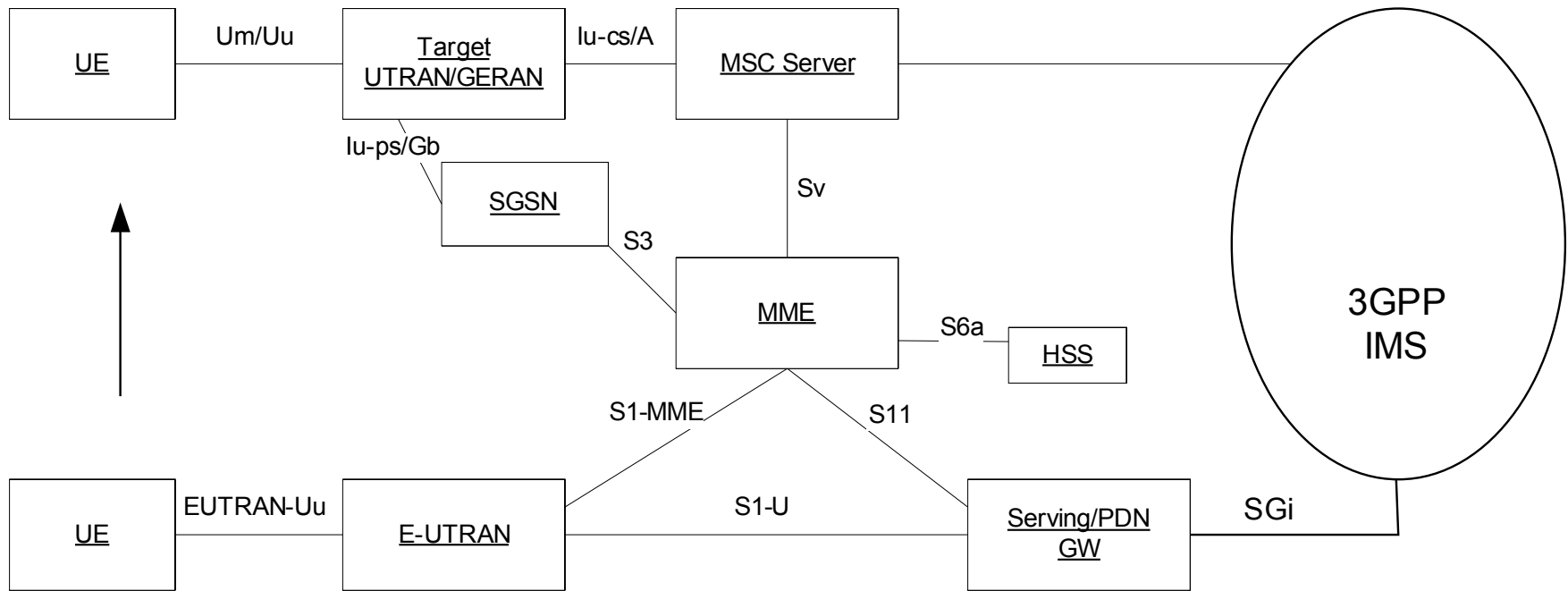


Figure 5.13: SRVCC architecture for E-UTRAN to 3GPP UTRAN/GERAN

References etc.

- 3GPP TS 23.002, 23.204, 23.272, 23.401
- Use the latest spec in seminars and thesis
- Rel 10 topics to look for:
 - Carrier aggregation
 - Relay station
 - Femto BTS and WLAN interworking
 - Access Network Discovery and Selection Function (ANDSF)