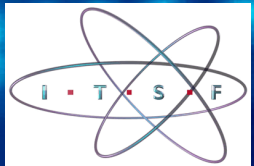


Evolution of the Inter-connected Network

Zahid Ghadialy, Technical Programme Manager

tech^{UK}



3rd Nov. 2015

techUK represents the companies and technologies that are defining today the world that we will live in tomorrow.

More than 850 companies are members of techUK. Collectively they employ more than 700,000 people, about half of all tech sector jobs in the UK. These companies range from leading FTSE 100 companies to new innovative start-ups.

techUK supports a diverse base of innovative and fast growing tech companies operating across the economy. The majority of our members are small and medium sized businesses.

It is hard to think of any aspect of modern life that is not touched by digital technology. Our role as techUK is to ensure that we seize the potential on behalf of our members and address the disruptive new challenges that change and innovation will continue to present.

techUK has a clear, simple mission:

- To ensure the UK is a great place for tech companies to locate & grow
- To ensure that technology is good for the whole of the UK economy
- To ensure that technology is good for UK citizens and society.

We deliver tangible value to members in four key areas:

- Developing relationships and networks
- Developing markets
- Reducing business costs
- Reducing business risks.

techUK

The grid acts as a map where techUK members can derive value, from building networks and developing markets, to reducing business costs and risks.

[illegible]

My contact details

A professional headshot of Zahid Ghadialy, a man with dark hair, wearing a dark suit, white shirt, and dark tie, looking directly at the camera.

ZAHID GHADIALY
TECHNICAL PROGRAMME MANAGER

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Latest news and information on 3G, 4G and 5G wireless technologies.

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The Smart Home has Arrived

Market potential of 100+ nodes in 600+ million households worldwide, creating a 60+ billion unit market

3G4G Small Cells Blog

Main Home Metrolcell Masterclass

Microsoft Azure

Hadoop spoken here.

Java, Hive, Pig, LINQ, NET...

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Saturday, 9 May 2015

Couple of Satellite Backhaul Presentations

iDirect SatHaul™ - What Does It Take ?

Intelligent backhaul to the core network

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@zahidg

Program Manager @techUK: Spectrum, Comms & Satellite and space. Also @3g4gUK & @eXplanoTech - Personal tweets, RTs not endorsements, Favourites = see later.

London

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The Struggle from data deluge to useful information

Cambridge Wireless Location Based Systems/Services SIG

Dr Paul Barker

18 March 2015

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Disclaimer!

This presentation is intended to stimulate discussion on some of the exciting current and future developments in digital communications technology and networks.

It also contains some forward looking statements, research and speculation that may never become part of standards.

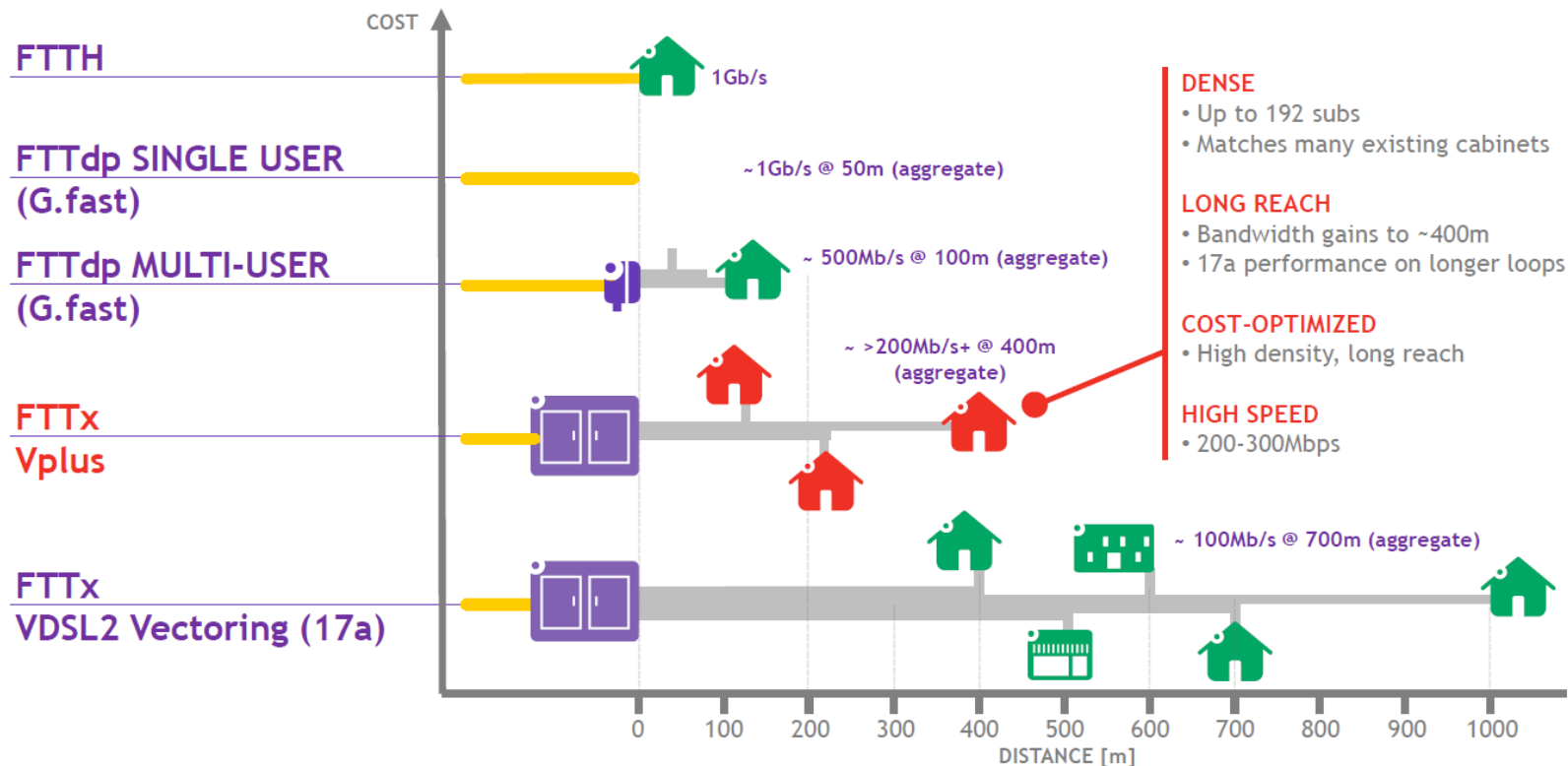
It would not be prudent to make any financial or investment decisions based on this presentation.

- Speed
- Latency
- Availability
- QoS / QoE
- Jitter



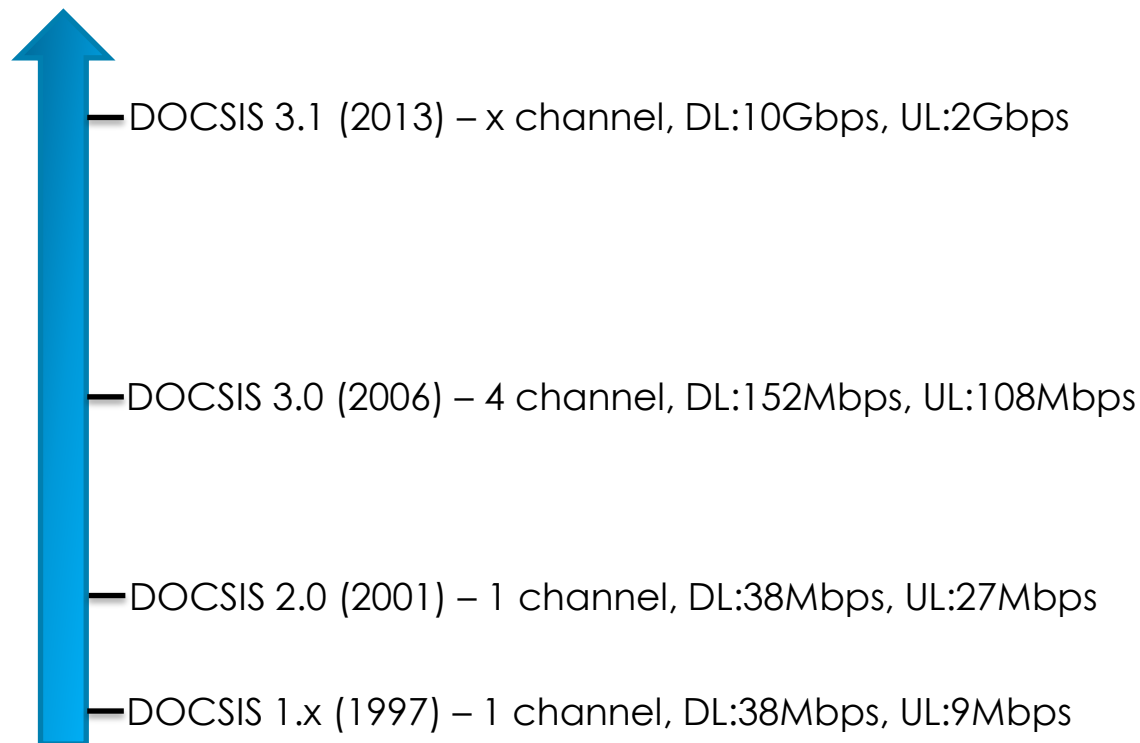
“With 4G, an 800 megabyte movie takes around 40 seconds to download; with 5G that would be cut to one second,” – David Cameron, Prime Minister of UK

G.Fast – Next generation DSL standard

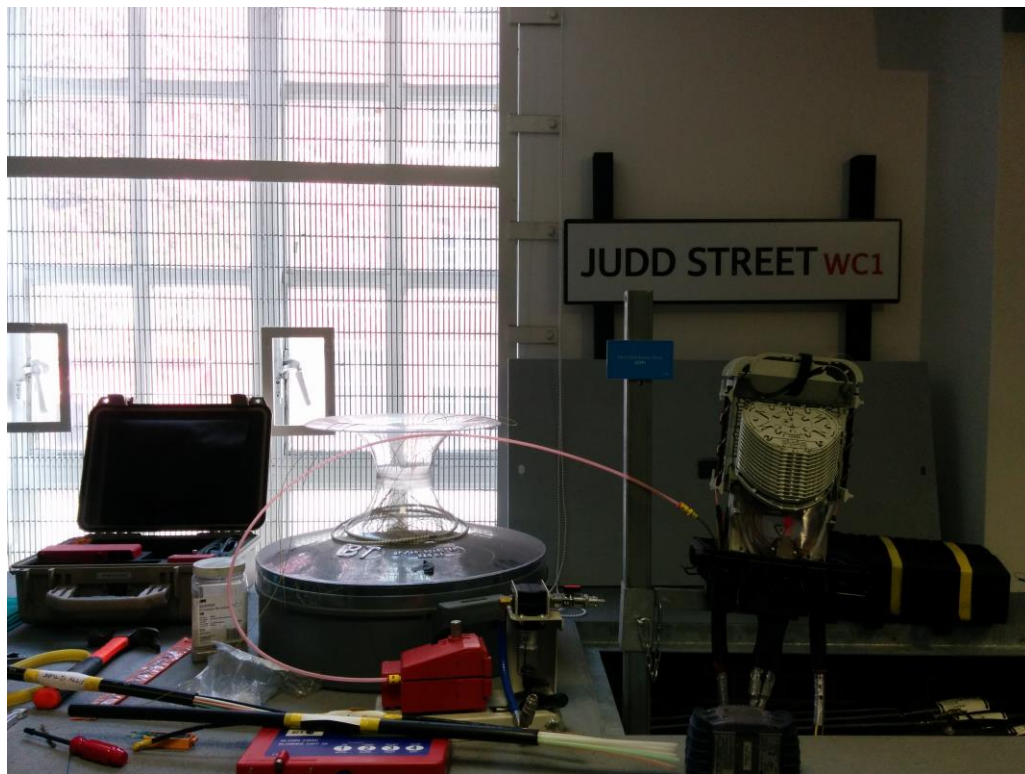


DOCSIS 3.1

- Backward compatible to DOCSIS1.1
- OFDM with 25KHz QAM channels (instead of 6MHz)
- Upto 4096-QAM support
- New LDPC FEC



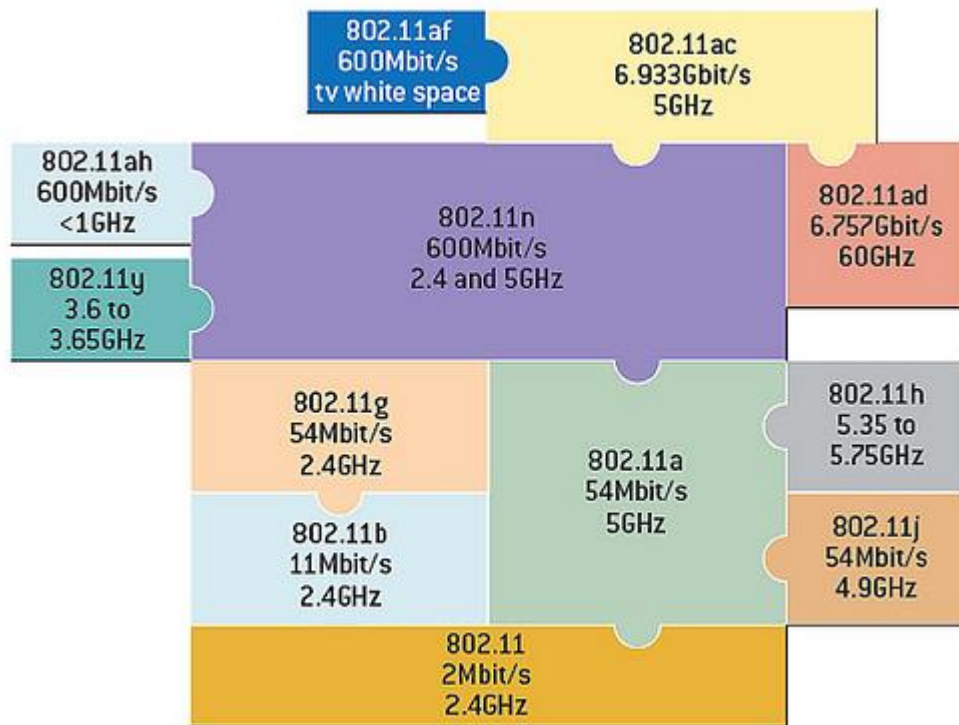
Pure fibre optic broadband



Single fibre can do
3 Tbps theoretically
but 1-3 Gbps
practically

Four blown fibres in
the sleeve / duct
typically – 1 in use,
remaining backups

Evolution of Wi-Fi / 802.11 technologies



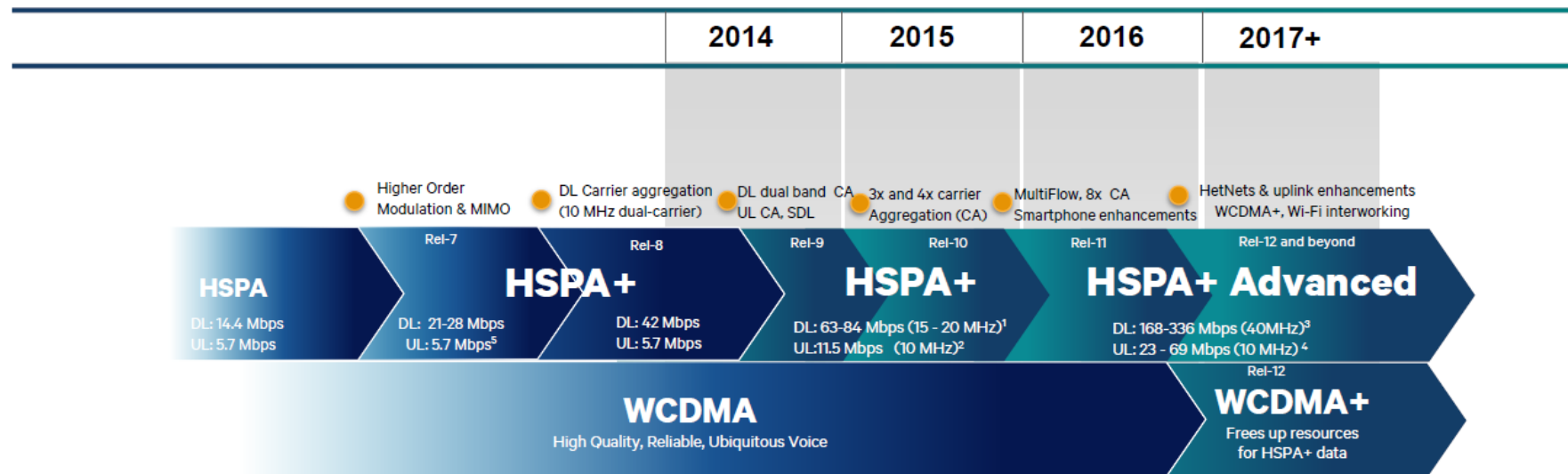
5GHz

- 802.11n – 600Mbps
- 802.11ac – ~7Gbps
- **802.11ax – 14Gbps**

60GHz

- 802.11ad – ~ 7Gbps

3G / HSPA+ evolution continues...



¹Peak rate of 63 Mbps by aggregating 3 carriers, (15 MHz) and 84Mbps by 4 carriers (20 MHz). Rel. 10 standard supports up to 168 Mbps (see note 3 below), but not expected to be commercial in initial launches

²Uplink carrier aggregation (10 MHz) doubles uplink peak data rate to 11.5 Mbps without 16 QAM, and 23 Mbps with 16 QAM

³Rel 10 supports up to 186 Mbps with 20 MHz and 2x2 MIMO, Rel 11 supports 336 Mbps with 40 (4 carriers) and 2x2 MIMO,

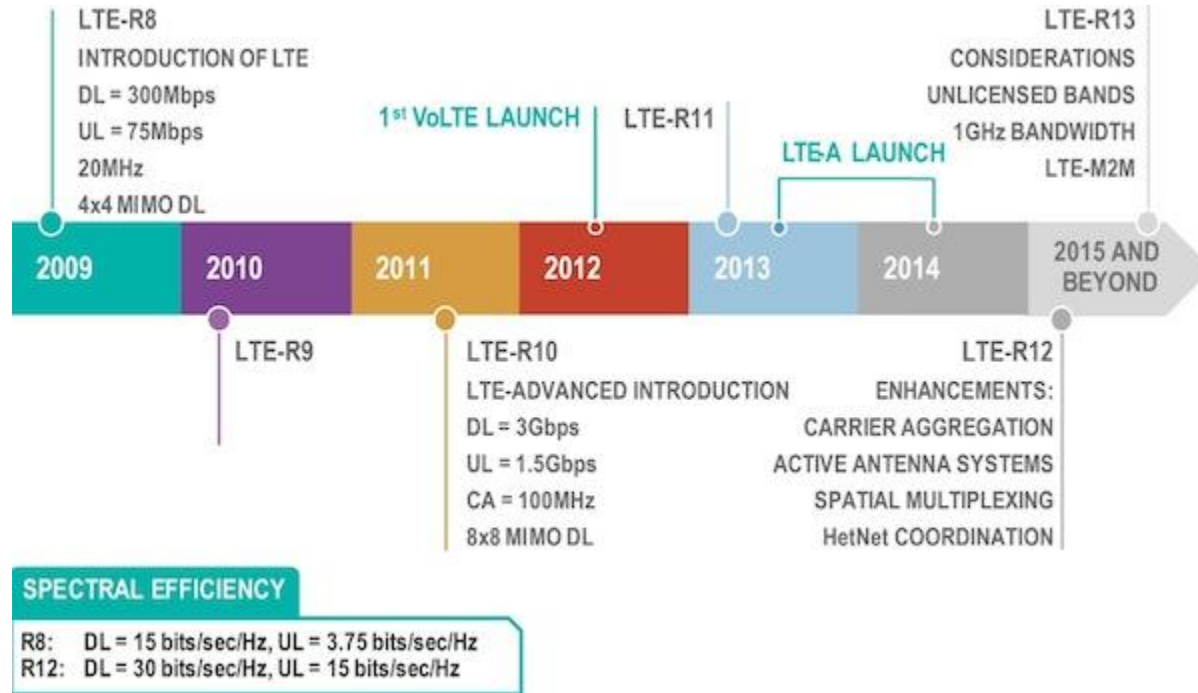
⁴ 69 Mbps Uplink rate achieved by 2x2 MIMO and 64QAM

⁵ Rel. 7 supports peak rate of 11.5 Mbps, but only 5.7 Mbps commercialized

■ Commercial

Note: Estimated commercial dates.

4G / LTE evolution continues...



4G / LTE – Release-12 (Dec. 2014)

(E-UTRA) LTE Categories – Ref. 3GPP TS 36.306(2015-03)		
Category	Max Download (Mbps)	Max Upload (Mbps)
Category 0	1	1
Category 1	10	5
Category 2	50	25
Category 3	100	50
Category 4	150	50
Category 5	300	75
Category 6	300	50
Category 7	300	100
Category 8	3000	1500
Category 9	450	50
Category 10	450	100
Category 11	600	50
Category 12	600	100
Category 13	390	150
Category 14	3900	1500

3GPP Release-12

3GPP Release-8/9

3GPP Release-10

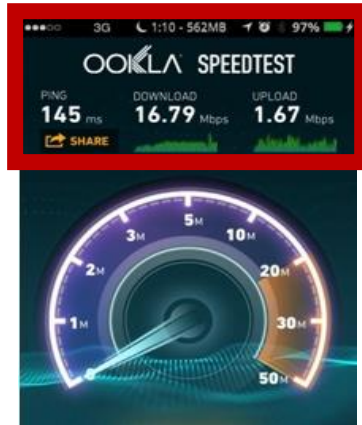
3GPP Release-11

3GPP Release-12

3G vs 4G real life comparison

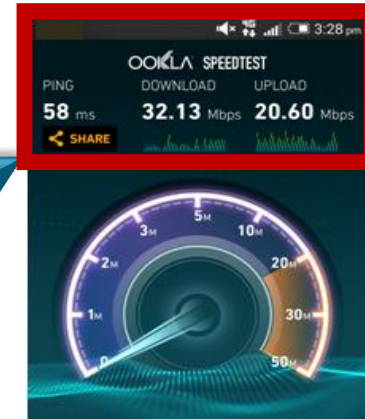
3G

Download: 17 Mbps
Upload: 1.7 Mbps

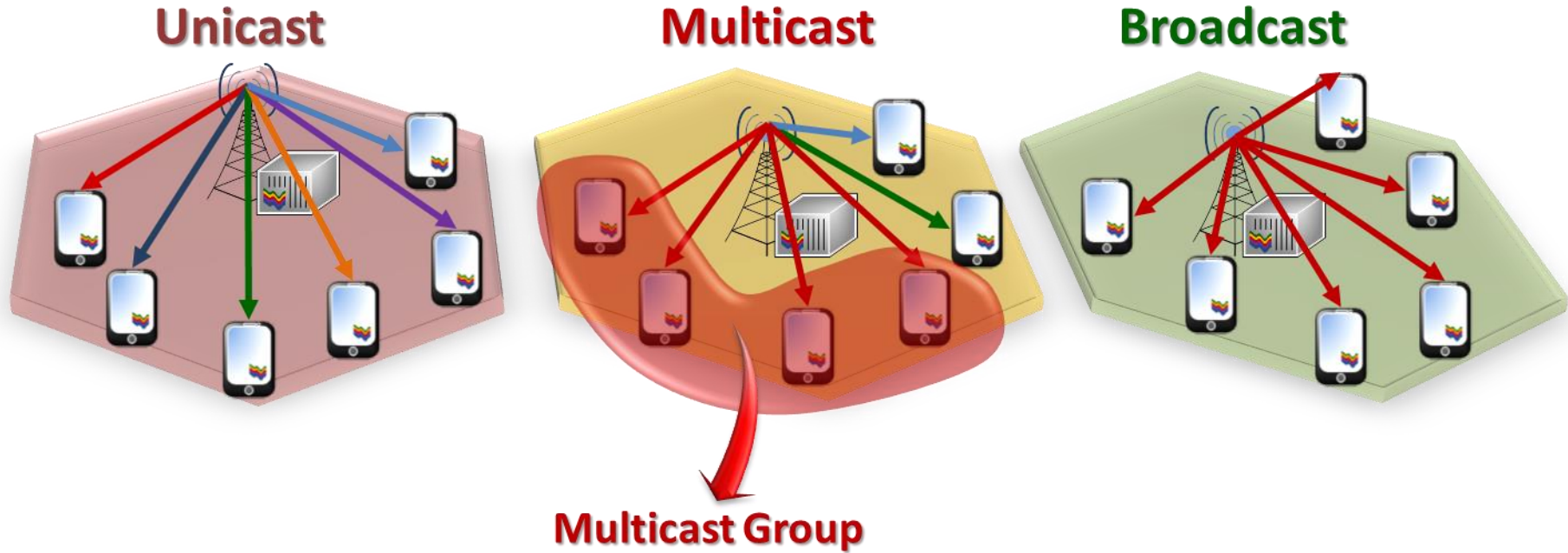


LTE

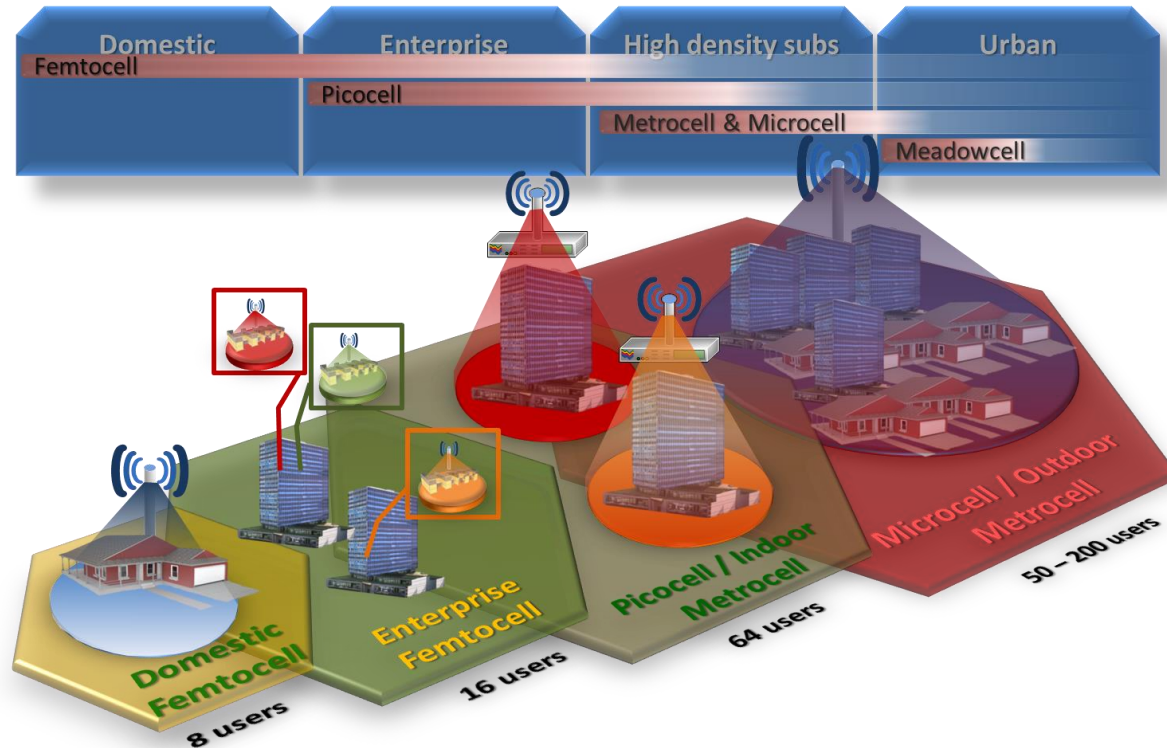
Download: 32 Mbps
Upload: 20 Mbps



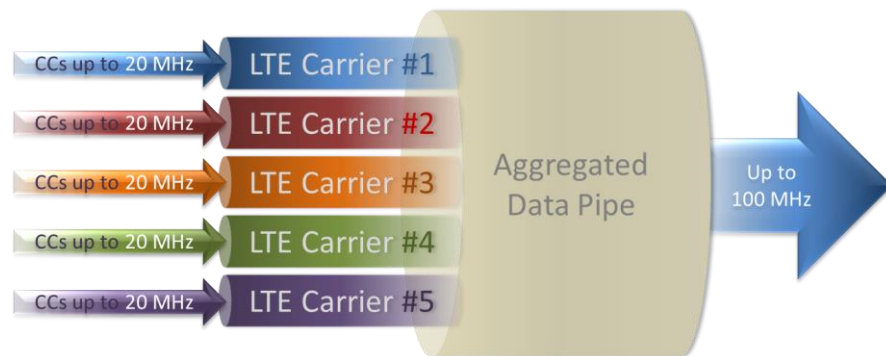
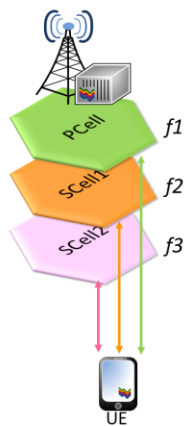
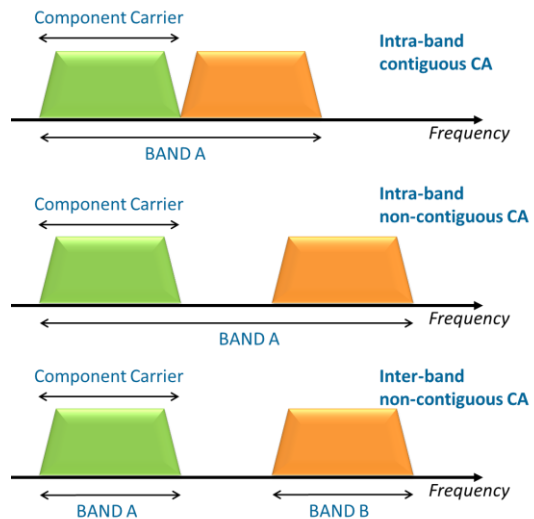
LTE-Broadcast (eMBMS) – 3GPP Rel-9+







Small Cells or Home eNodeB (HeNB) – 3GPP Rel-9+



Carrier Aggregation – 3GPP Release-10 onwards

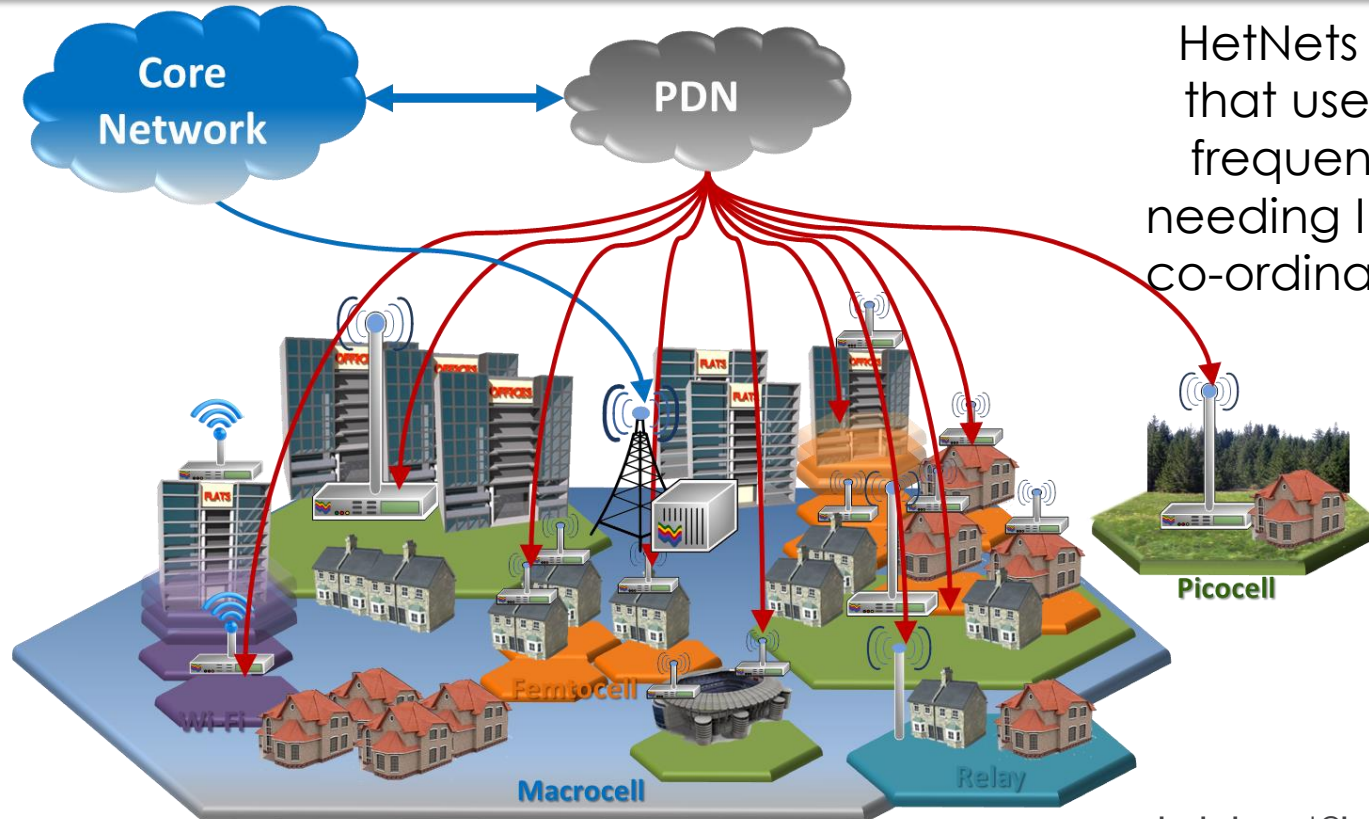


The Real '4G'

		IMT-A 	LTE (Rel.8) 	LTE-A (Rel.10) 	LTE-A THEORETICAL 
Bandwidth		Scalable At least 40 MHz	Scalable 1.4 MHz – 20 MHz	Max 2x20 (40 MHz)	Scalable Up to 5x20 (100 MHz)
Peak Data Rates		DL = 1 Gbps UL = 1 Gbps	DL = 150 Mbps (2x2) UL = 50 Mbps	DL = 300 Mbps (2x2) UL = 100 Mbps (2x2)	DL = 3 Gbps (8x8) UL = 1.5 Gbps (4x4)
Latency	User Plane (UP)	10 ms max	4.9 ms	4.9 ms	4.9 ms
	Control Plane (CP)	100 ms max	50 ms	50 ms	50 ms
Max peak spectral efficiency	Downlink (DL)	15 bps / Hz	16.3 bps / Hz	16.8 bps / Hz	30 bps / Hz
	Uplink (UL)	6.75 bps / Hz	4.32 bps / Hz	8.4 bps / Hz	15 bps / Hz

The criteria for real 4G as defined by IMT-A is not satisfied by Rel-10.

Heterogeneous Networks (HetNets) – 3GPP Rel-10+



HetNets have cells that use the same frequency hence needing Interference co-ordination (eICIC)

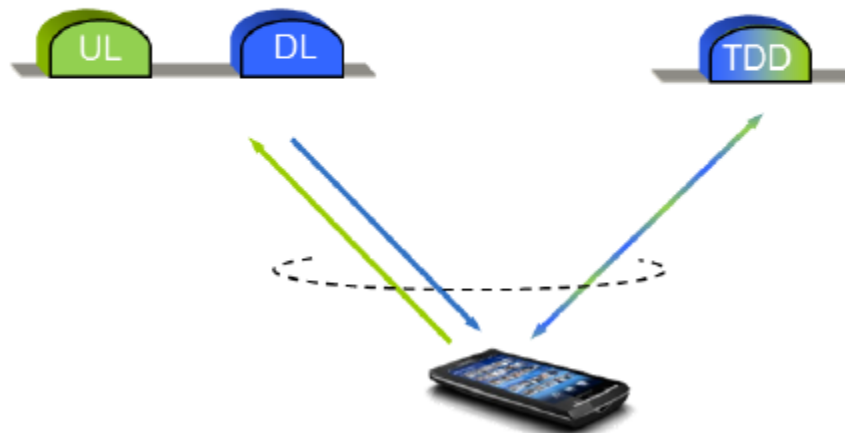
4G Americas

LTE Carrier Aggregation

October 2014

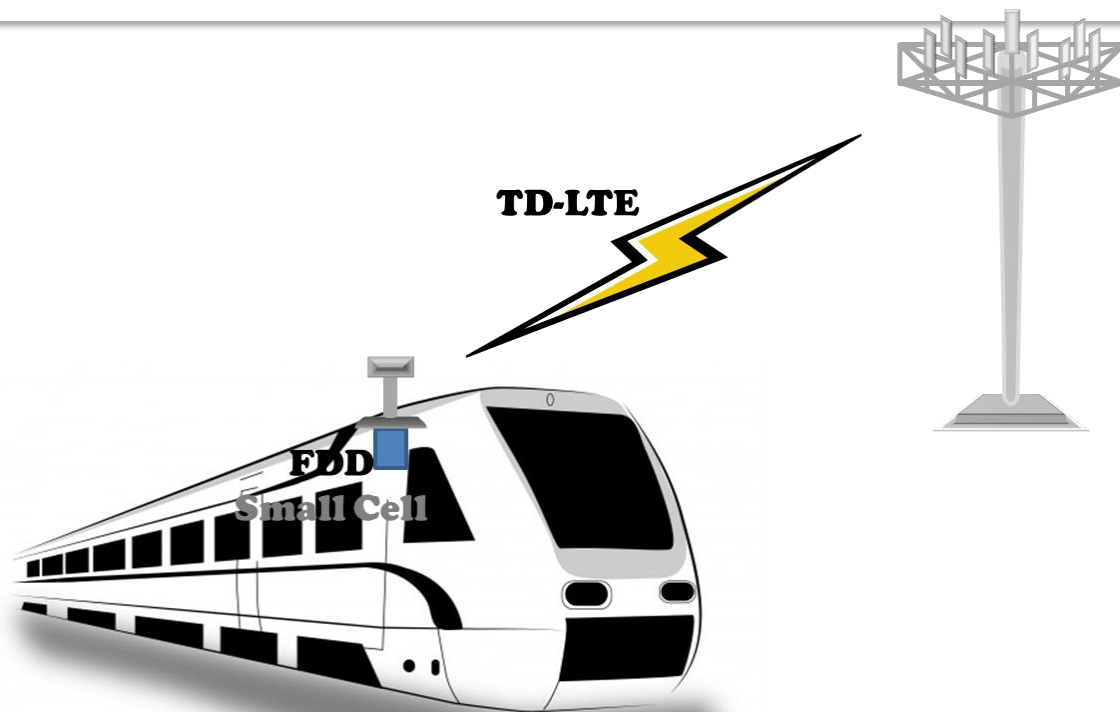
Primary Carrier (FDD)

Secondary Carrier (TDD)



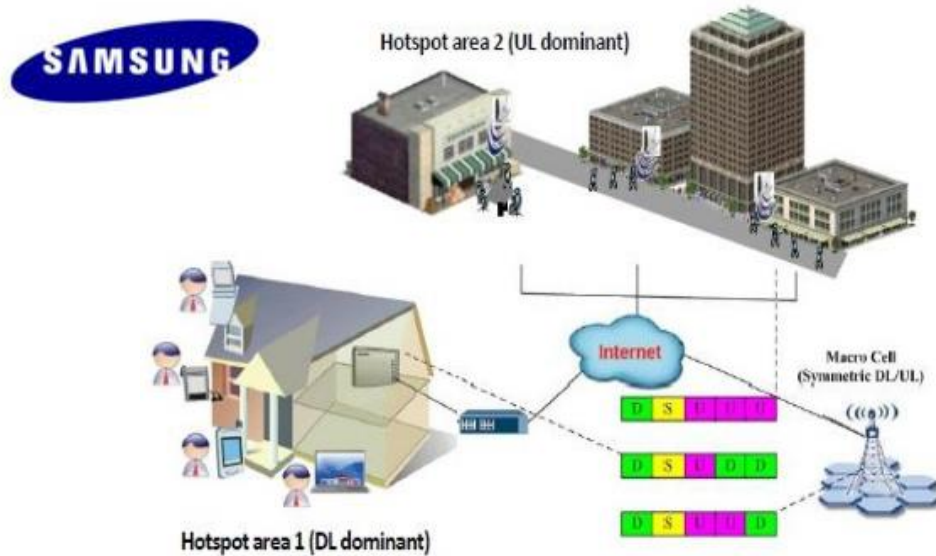
TDD is going to play an increasingly important role in future 4G & 5G networks

TDD / TD-LTE will increasingly be used for backhaul



Further reading: [Small Cells on the Train - A 2 hop solution](#)

eIMTA (Enhanced Interference Mitigation & Traffic Adaptation) – 3GPP Rel-12+



Hotspot area 1: change UL resource to DL resource

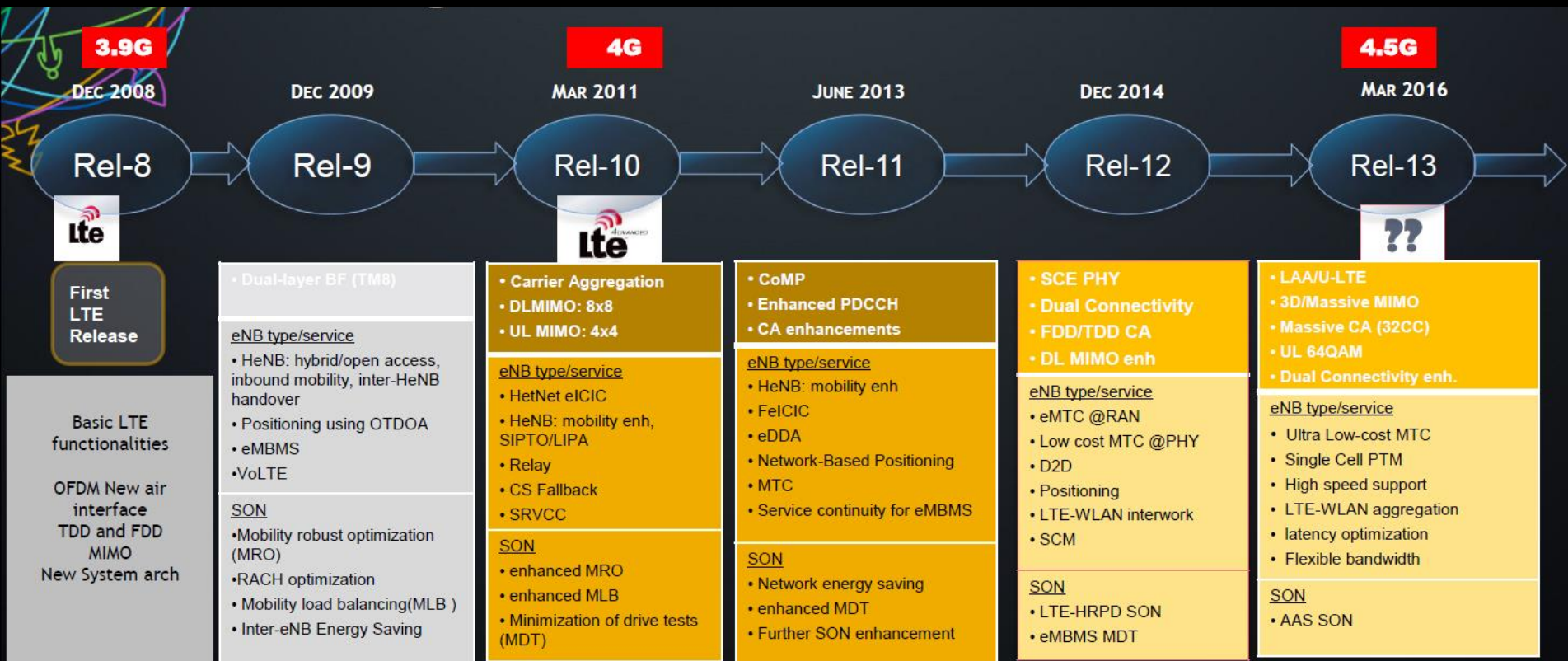


dynamically over time,
also between nodes



Dynamic switching between uplink and downlink TDD resources

3.9G → 4G → 4.5G



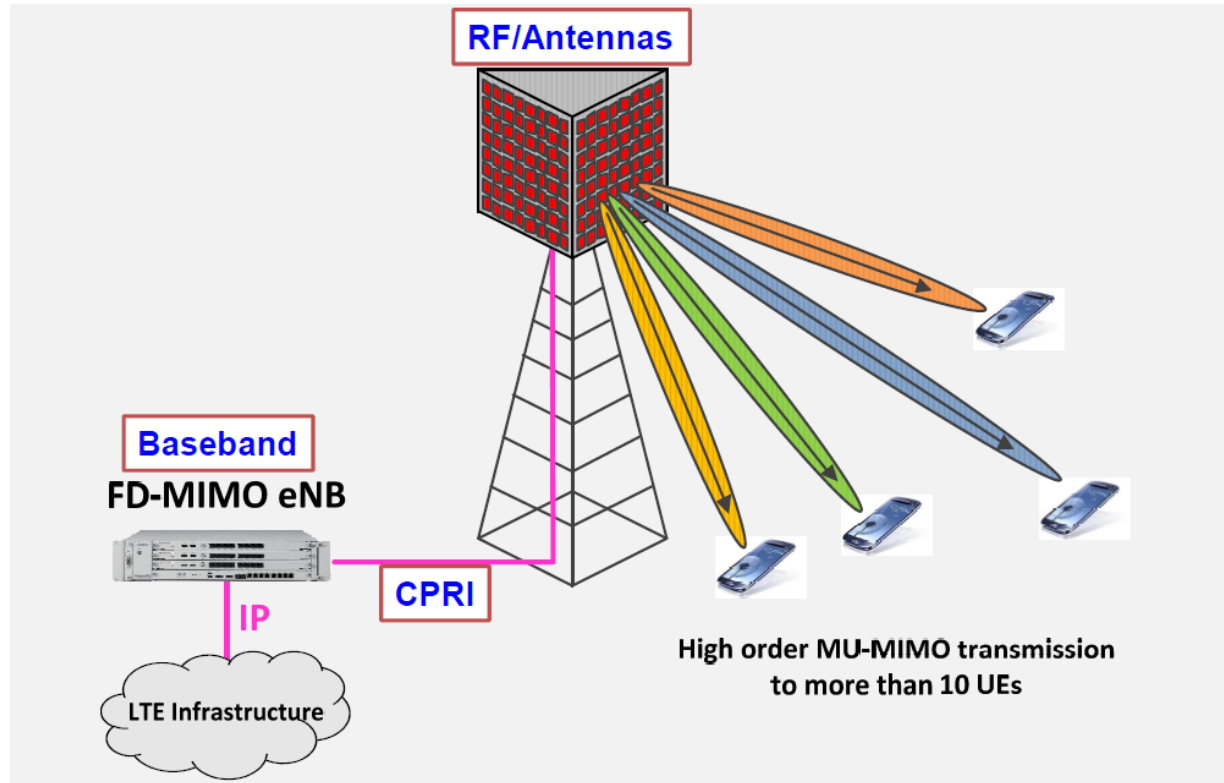
4.5G has some key radio features that will form the basis for a 5G system (Massive MIMO, LAA, enhanced MTC, Latency reduction..)

3.9G → 4G → 4.5G



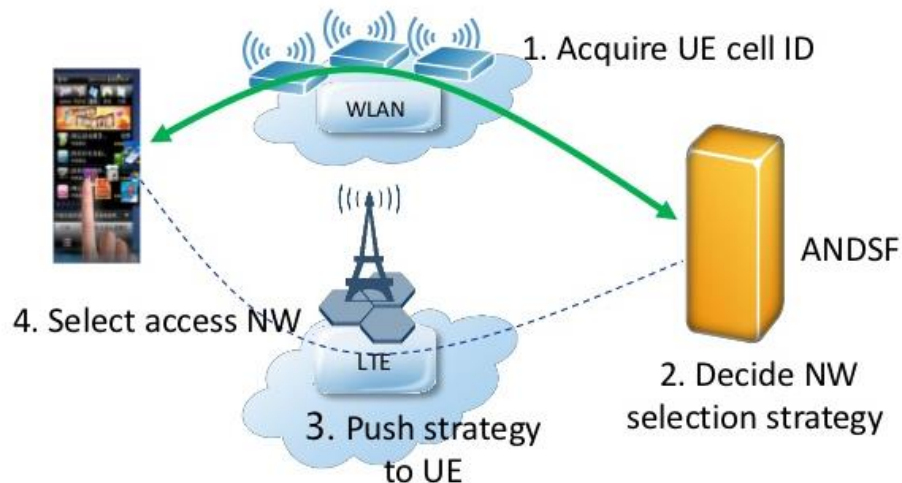
4.5G has some key radio features that will form the basis for a 5G system (Massive MIMO, LAA, enhanced MTC, Latency reduction..)

3D / Elevation Beamforming – 3GPP Rel-13+



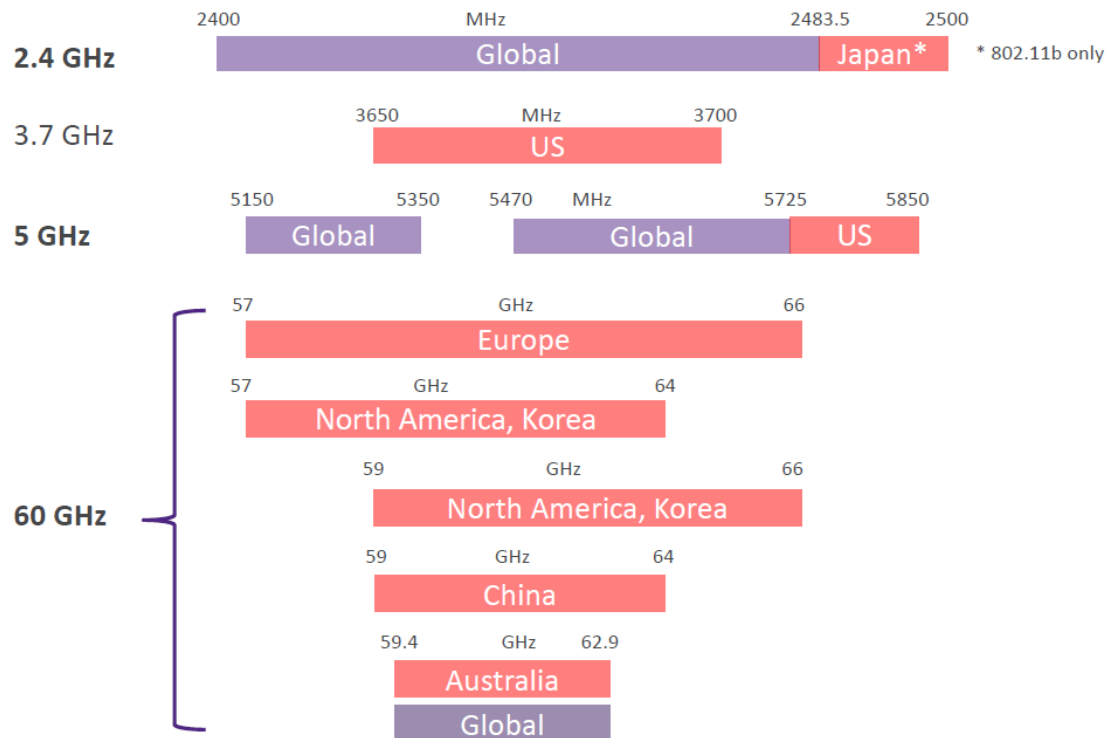


WiFi offloading



- Offload cellular data traffic to Wireless LAN when appropriate
- Mainly based on static strategies without much known about radio conditions and load on WLAN access point (AP)




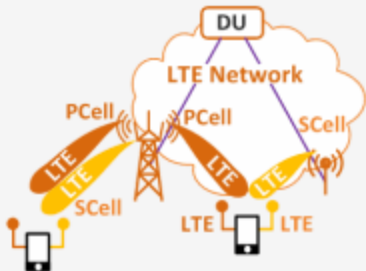
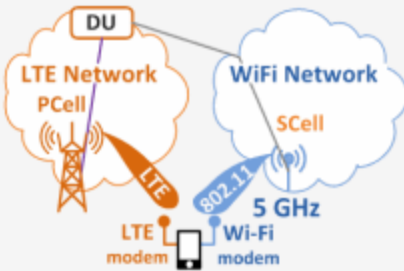
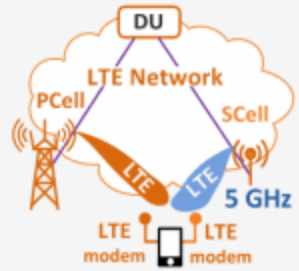
The battle for License-exempt spectrum



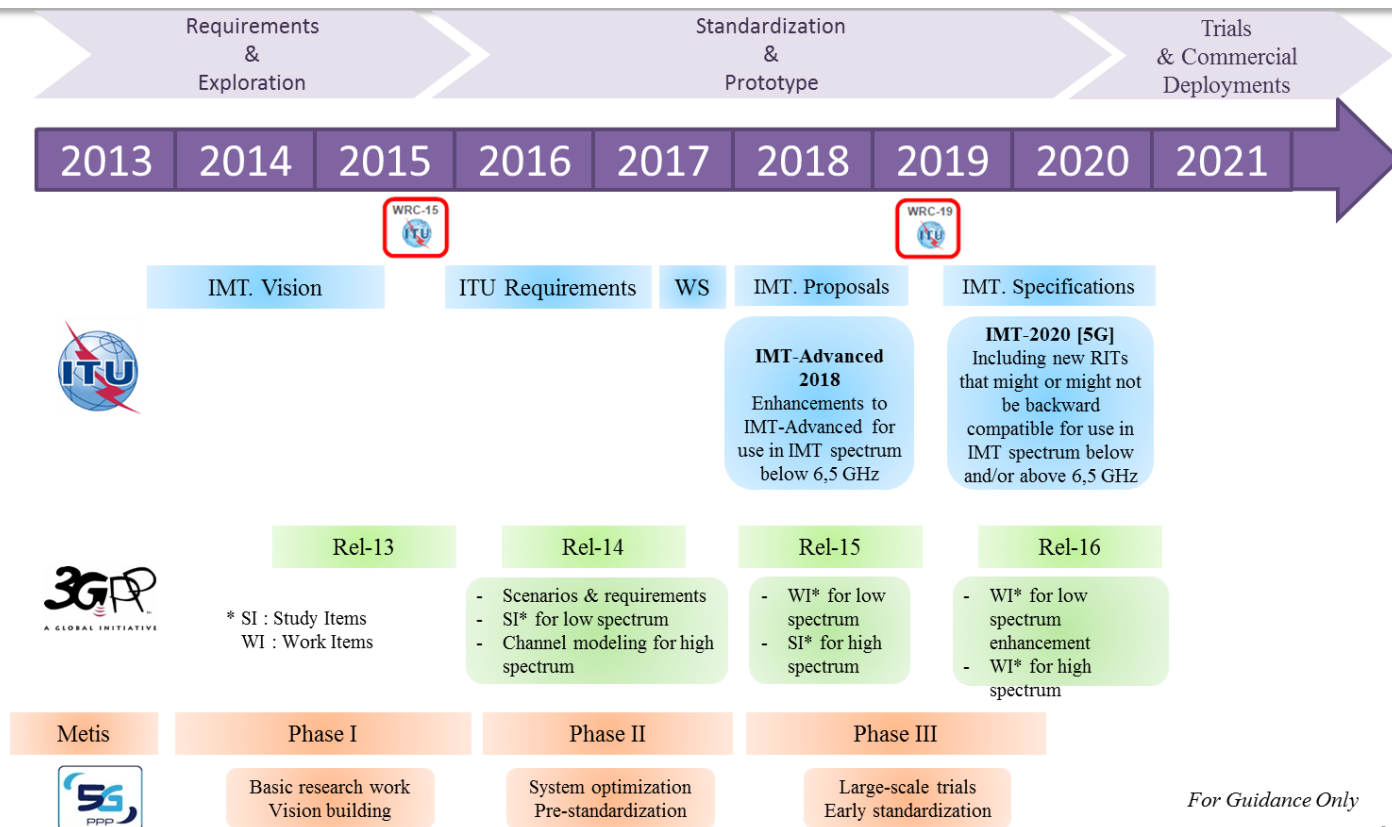
Three different approaches at the radio level

- LTE-U / U-LTE (U = Unlicensed)
 - Supplemental downlink (SDL) using Wi-Fi spectrum. No fair share mechanism with Wi-Fi. Not supported by standards.
- LAA (License Assisted Access)
 - Same as LTE-U but with sharing mechanism (LBT) with Wi-Fi. Supported by 3GPP standards (Rel-13)
- LWA (LTE – Wi-Fi Link Aggregation a.k.a. LTE-Hetnet)
 - Study Item in 3GPP standards (Rel-13)

LTE-A CA, LTE-H & LTE-U comparison

Category		LTE-A CA	LTE-H	LTE-U
Licensed band  LTE Band 3 (1.8 GHz)  LTE Band 5 (850 MHz) Unlicensed band  WiFi band (5 GHz)				
CA Type		CA using licensed LTE bands	CA using licensed LTE and unlicensed WiFi	CA using licensed LTE and unlicensed LTE
RAT		Single RAT (LTE only)	Multi-RAT (LTE and WiFi)	Single RAT (LTE only)
CA band	PCell	Licensed	Licensed	Licensed
	SCell	Licensed	Unlicensed (5GHz)	Unlicensed (5GHz)
CA level		Link level (MAC layer)	Link level (PDCP layer)	Link level (MAC layer)

5G: 2020 or maybe earlier



3GPP and industry have agreed recently to the following timetable

- 5G Phase 1: H2 2018
- 5G Phase 2: Dec. 2019

For Guidance Only

5G: An end-to-end ecosystem

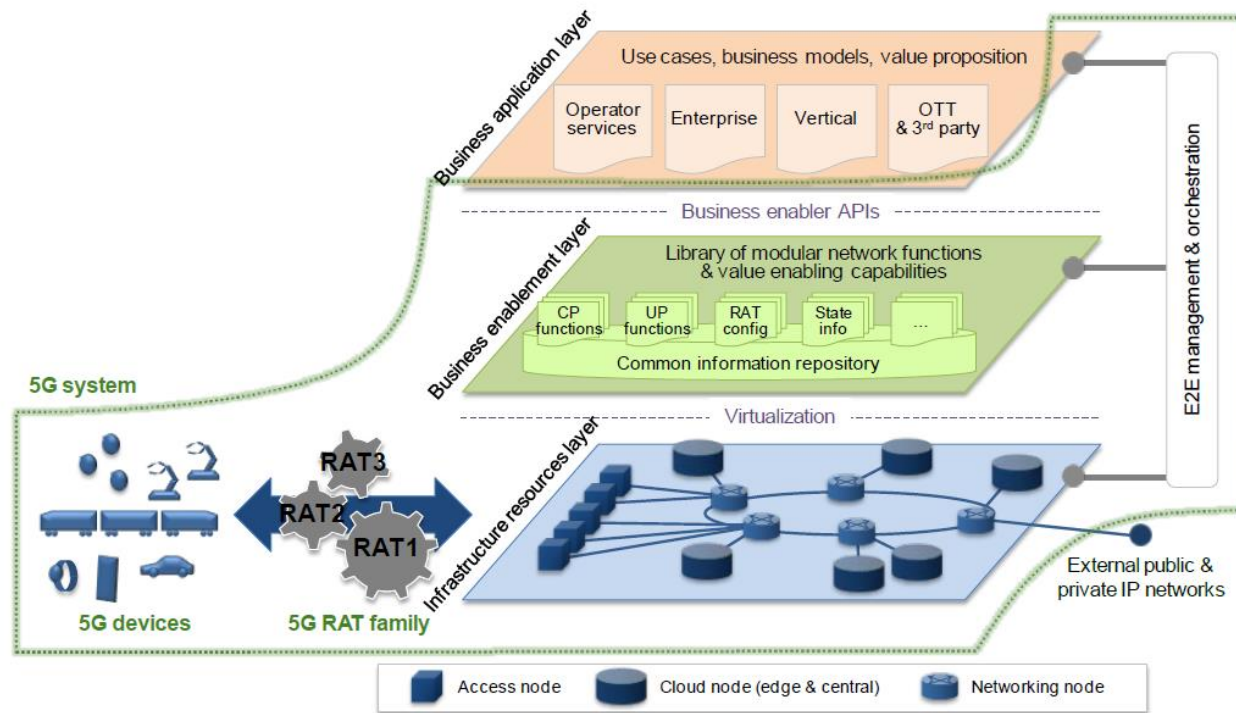
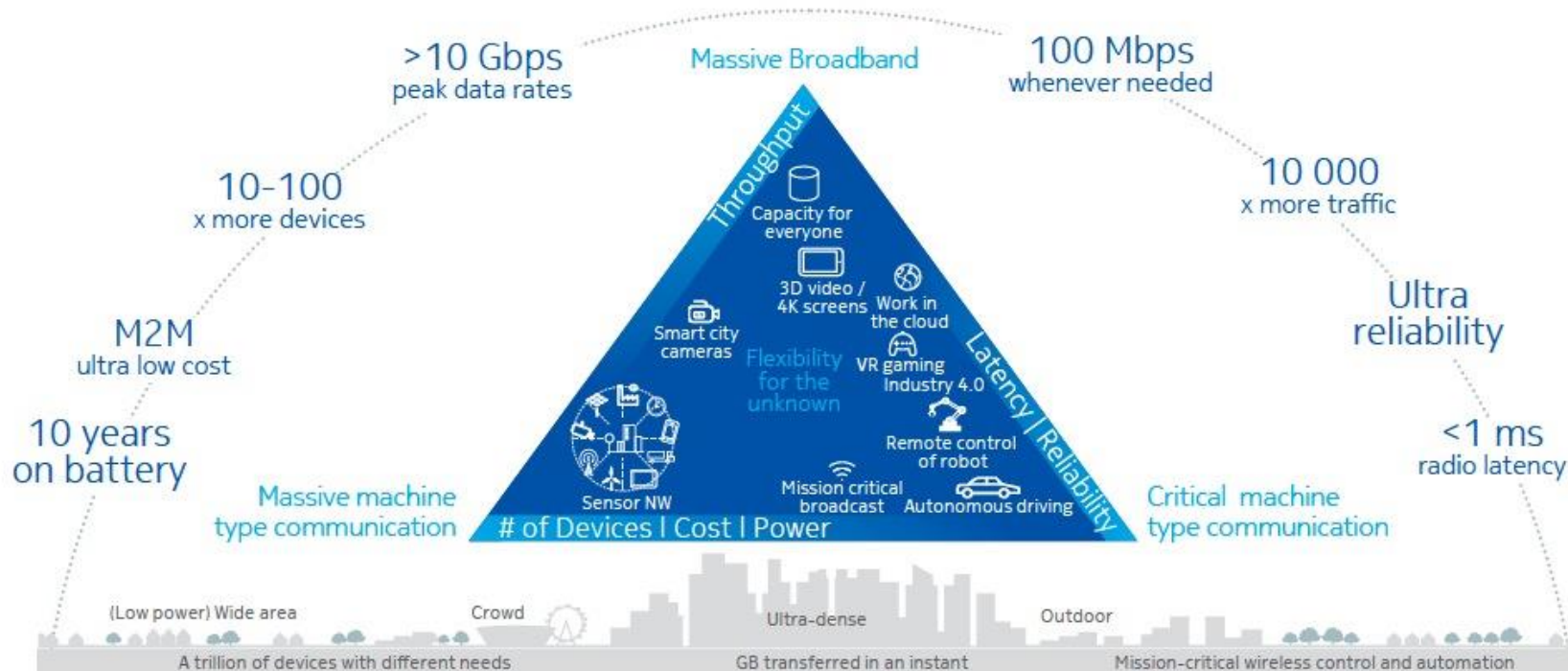


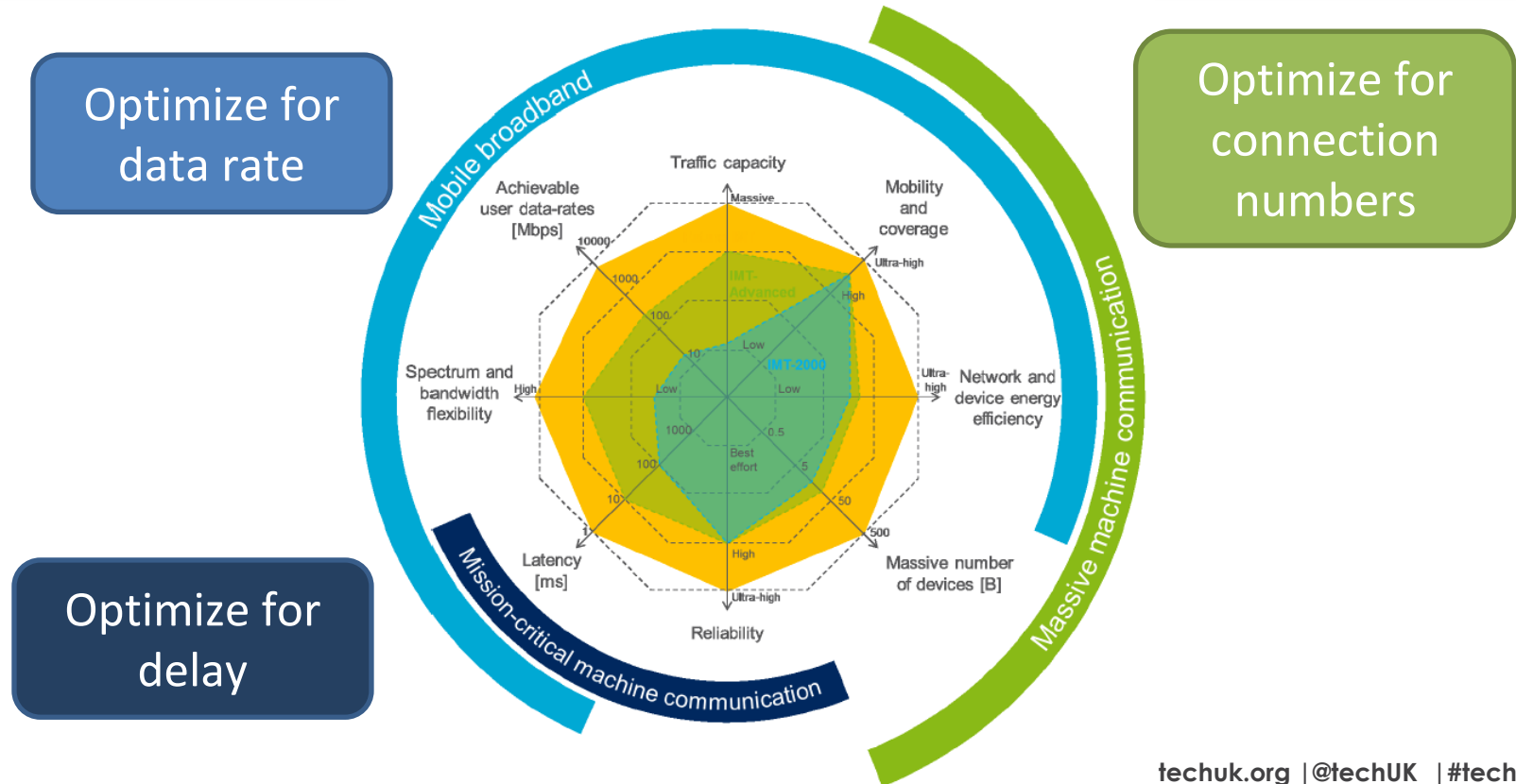
Figure 8: 5G Architecture

“5G is an end-to-end ecosystem to enable a fully mobile and connected society. It empowers value creation towards customers and partners, through existing and emerging use cases, delivered with consistent experience, and enabled by sustainable business models.”

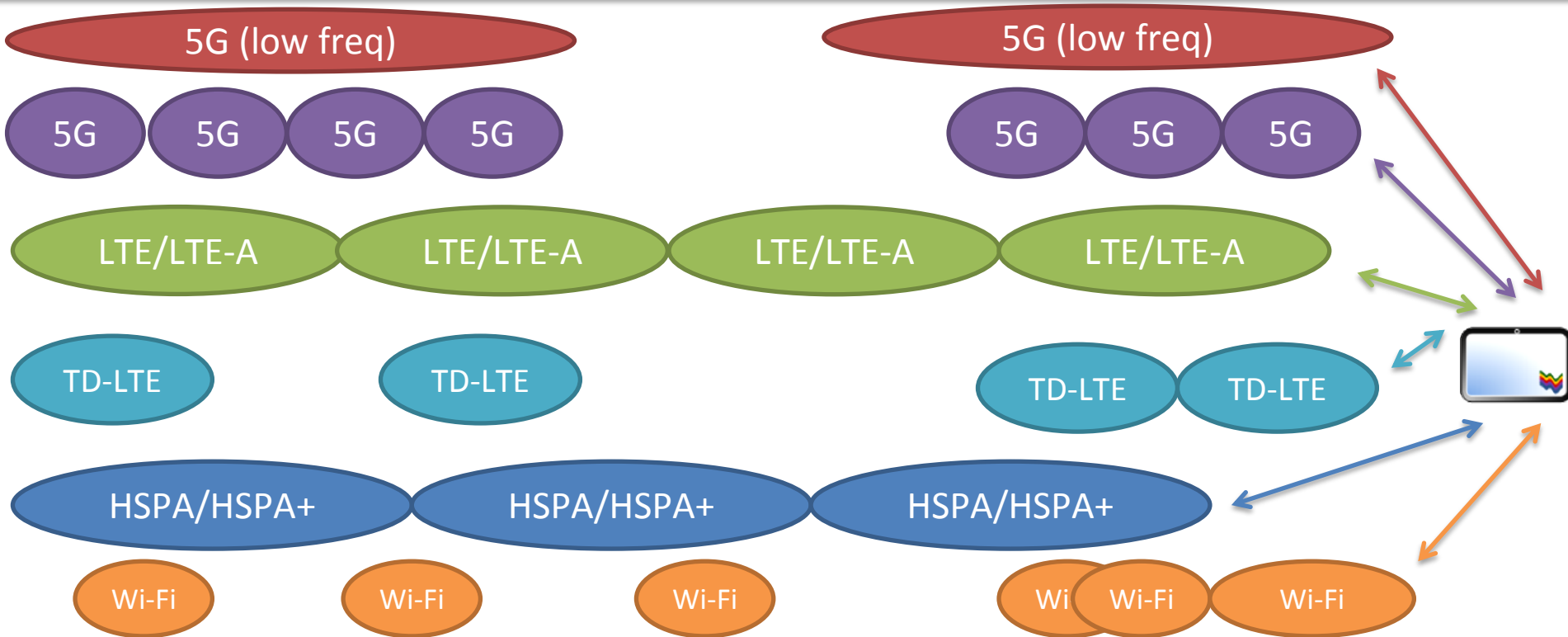
5G (IMT-2020): Technology Requirements



5G: Multifaceted and conflicting requirements

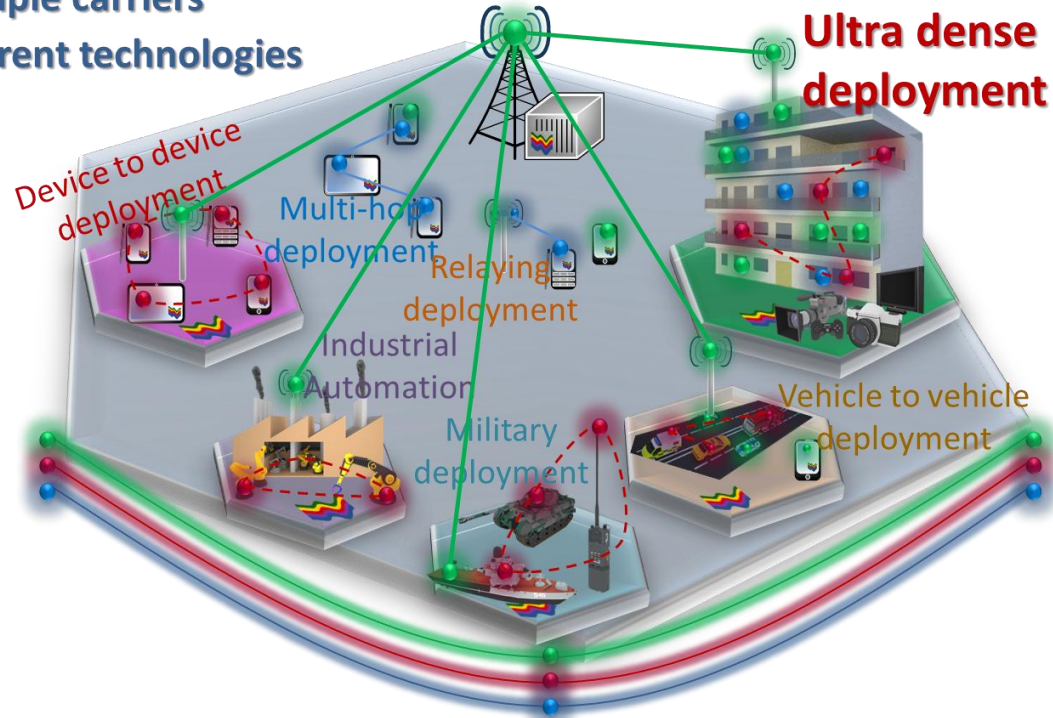


Multi-Stream Aggregation (MSA) / Multi-connectivity (a.k.a. Opportunistic Aggregation)

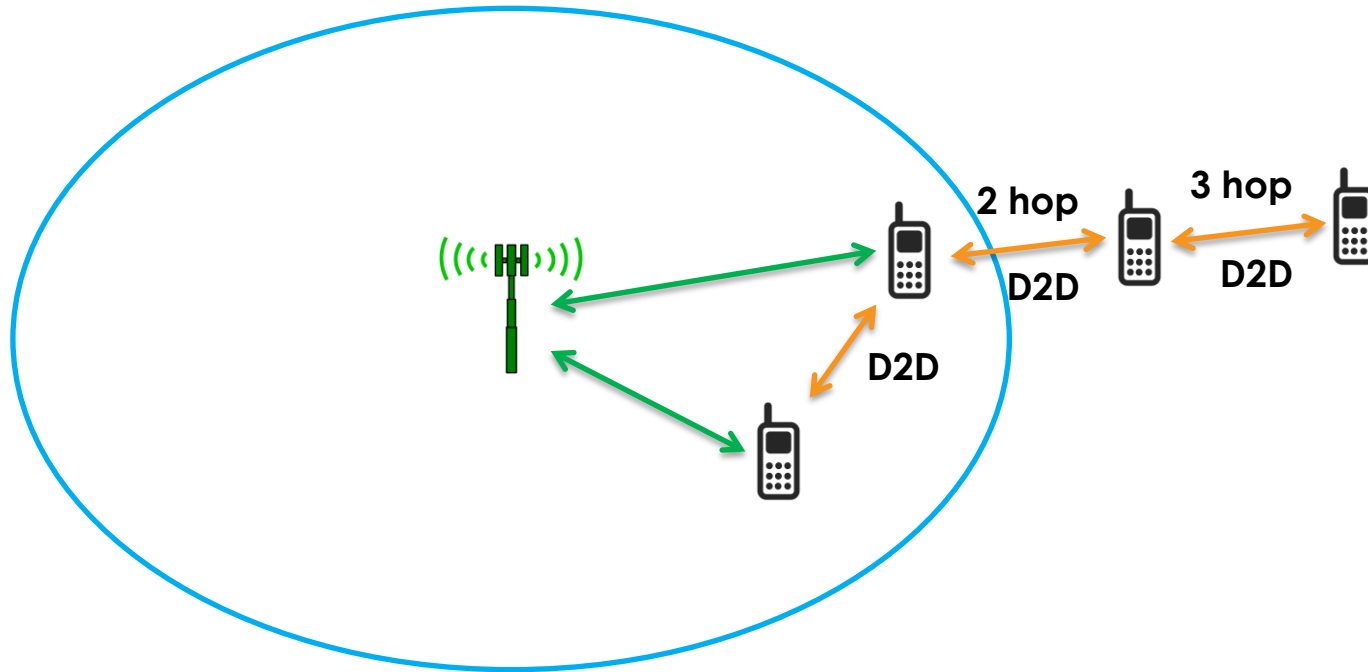


Ultra-Dense Networks (UDN)

Multiple carriers
Different technologies

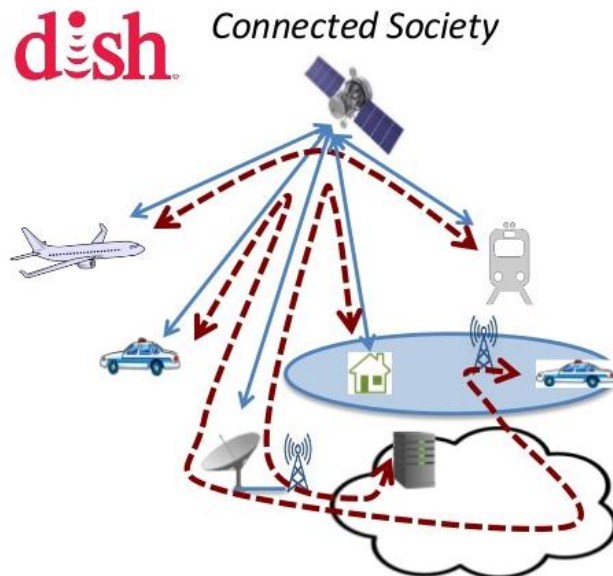


Device-to-device (D2D) & Multi-hop networks



Should satellites be an integral part of 5G?

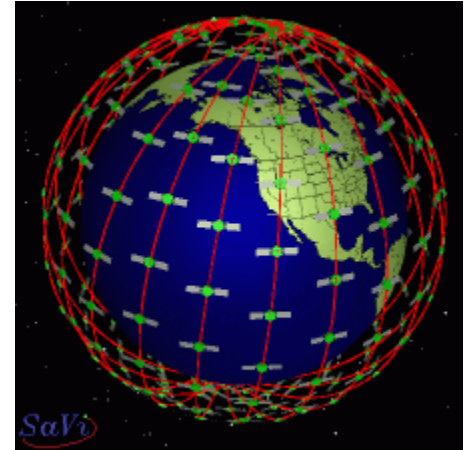
- Overlay satellite based systems are well suited for cost effectively implementing many 5G use cases:
 - Ubiquitous connectivity through hybrid satellite and terrestrial networks (e.g. coverage on a lake, mountain, etc)
 - Massive MTC
 - Software updates for all connected devices nationwide (e.g. mobiles, vehicles, MTC)
 - Mobile connectivity in vehicles (cars, trains)
 - Airplane connectivity
 - Broadcast like services (e.g. linear TV, emergency broadcast)
 - Emergency/disaster communications for first responders & subscribers provides ultra reliability
- Common “5G” standard and specifications for satellite & terrestrial networks ensure interoperability and seamless user experience



A single radio standard, allows flexibility to the devices to choose the best access link for connectivity based on required service.

Satellite based 5G access could drive early deployment of ubiquitous 5G systems and should be an integral part of the Connected Society

- OneWeb
 - 648 LEO satellites delivering 3G/4G/WiFi
- LEOSAT
 - 78-108 smallsats to deliver LEO-HTS services
- SSII
 - 300 satellites constellation in LEO announced
- Samsung
 - imagines Earth-wide internet through 4,600 satellites





- Solar powered
- Fly without landing, 3 months at a time
- Operate between 60 and 90 thousand feet
- Laser communication, 10Gbps, up to 10 miles away.



- Operate at 20km (65,000 ft) high
- Iridium satellite comms. for sending commands to the Loon
- Wi-Fi and LTE transmission
- Covers 25 miles (40 km) area
- Data speeds on LTE, 15Mbps to phones, 40Mbps to MiFi devices



- Drones, easier to place in a target area.
- Same functionality as the Loon
- Transmission of LTE and Wi-Fi

Next-Generation Inter-Connected Network

