

LTE evolution and 5G

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- 3GPP continues to expand the LTE platform to new services, while improving its efficiency to meet the increasing mobile broadband demand
- At the same time 3GPP has started to work on the standardization of next generation cellular technology, aka 5G, to address the expanded connectivity needs of the future
- This presentation discusses the main features being defined for the evolution of LTE, and the initial plans for 5G



LTE evolution

Focus on areas significantly expanding LTE platform capability and opportunities



Offload to unlicensed spectrum



- Licensed spectrum remains 3GPP operators' top priority to deliver advanced services and user experience
- Opportunistic use of unlicensed spectrum will be an important complement to meet the growing traffic demand
- Moving forward 3GPP operators will have two options to offload traffic to unlicensed spectrum:
 - 1. Wi-Fi (via LTE/Wi-Fi interworking)

2. Licensed Assisted Access to unlicensed spectrum, aka LAA

Cellular IoT



In Release-13 3GPP made a major effort to address the IoT market by defining:

- **1. eMTC** Further LTE enhancements for Machine Type Communications
- 2. **NB-IOT** New radio added to the LTE platform optimized for the low end of the market
- **3. EC-GSM-IOT** EGPRS enhancements which make GSM/EDGE markets prepared for IOT

- In Release-14 3GPP is enhancing the above technologies
 - Positioning enhancements [eMTC, NB-IOT, EC-GSM-IOT]
 - Multicast, mobility enhancements for [*eMTC, NB-IOT*]
 - New power classes, access/paging enhancements [*NB-IOT*]
 - Higher data rates and VoLTE support for [*eMTC*]

LTE-based V2X



- In Release 14 3GPP is expanding the LTE platform to support V2X applications
- V2X will include two complementary transmission modes
 - Direct communication:
 - Building upon LTE D2D with enhancements for high speeds, high density, improved synchronization and low latency
 - Network communication:
 - Enabling broadcast of messages from a V2X server to vehicles and beyond; Vehicles can send messages to server via unicast
- The initial features needed to support V2V safety applications were finalized in September 2016
- The broader V2X framework will be finalized in March 2017







3GPP is working on a major enhancement to the LTE air interface to shorten latency over-the-air

The goal is to improve performance and user experience of existing services as well as to enable new delay critical services

Target enhancements include

- Shortened processing time
- Shortened TTI operation (2-symbol, 4-symbol, and 1-slot)

Others: a lot more going on...



- Work Items
 - <u>RP-160680</u>, Downlink Multiuser Superposition Transmission for LTE
 - <u>RP-160623</u>, Enhancements on FD-MIMO for LTE
 - <u>RP-160675</u>, eMBMS enhancements in LTE
 - <u>RP-160664</u>, Uplink Capacity Enhancements for LTE
 - <u>RP-160676</u>, SRS Carrier Based Switching for LTE
 - <u>RP-160667</u>, L2 latency reduction techniques for LTE
 - <u>RP-160540</u>, Signalling reduction to enable light connection for LTE
 - <u>RP-160636</u>, Mobility enhancement in LTE
 - <u>RP-160538</u>, Further Indoor Positioning enhancements for UTRA and LTE WI
 - <u>RP-161856</u>, Voice and Video enhancement for LTE
 - <u>RP-161896</u>, Flexible eNB-ID and Cell-ID in E-UTRAN
- Study Items
 - <u>RP-160665</u>, Further enhancements to CoMP operation
 - <u>RP-160633</u>, Study on Context Aware Service Delivery in RAN
 - <u>RP-160571</u>, Study on HSPA and LTE Joint Operation
 - <u>RP-161181</u>, SON for eCoMP for LTE



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3GPP submission to IMT-2020



- → 3GPP submission to IMT 2020 (aka 5G) will include
 - "New Radio of 5G", aka NR
 - LTE
- It is for later discussion whether this will be done in a single or two RITs (formal submissions) and how the evaluation process will be organized
 - This will also depend on the criteria defined by WP5D for IMT-2020 technologies
- NR shall eventually address all identified requirements and use cases

Timeline & phasing



- There will be **two phases** for the normative work
 - The first release of the 5G specification will be completed by Sep. 2018/Release-15, addressing the more urgent subset of the commercial needs
 - The second release of the 5G specification to be completed by Mar. 2020/Release-16, for the IMT 2020 submission and to address all identified use cases & requirements
- With the following, tentative, release timing



Note: dates above refer to official 3GPP release freeze (ANS.1 freeze)

Key requirement: NR design should be forward compatible at its core so that features can be added in later releases in an optimal way

Release-15 workplan



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Release-15 targets



- Two main deployment scenarios:
 - Non-Standalone (NSA) NR deployment
 - Standalone (SA) NR deployment NSA NR in this context implies using LTE as control plane anchor. SA NR implies full control plane capability for NR
- Different architecture options being evaluated
- Use cases
 - Enhanced Mobile Broadband
 - Some Low Latency and High Reliability capabilities
- Frequency ranges below 6GHz and above 6GHz
- **Forward compatibility** between scenarios

5G studies in TSG RAN (Radio)



- Scenarios and Requirements for Next Generation Access Technologies
 - Completed on Dec. 2016
 - Latest progress in TR 38. 913
- Channel model for frequency spectrum above 6 GHz
 - Completed on Jun. 2016
 - New channel model described in <u>TR 38.900</u>
- Study on New Radio Access Technology
 - Target completion in Mar. 2017
 - Working Groups evaluating technology solutions for NR

5G studies in TSG SA (System Aspects)



SMARTER (New Services and Markets Technology Enabler)

- Study concluded on Jun. 2016
- Service requirements defined in:
 - <u>TR 22.861</u> for the Massive Internet of Things use case
 - <u>TR 22.862</u> for the Critical Communications use case
 - <u>TR 22.863</u> for the Enhanced Mobile Broadband use case
 - <u>TR 22.864</u> for the Network Operation uses case
- Normative work targeting completion in Mar. 2017
- Architecture and Security for Next Generation System
 - Target completion on Sep. 2017
 - Latest progress in <u>TR 23.799</u> (*draft*)



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Thanks

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