Long Term Evolution (LTE)

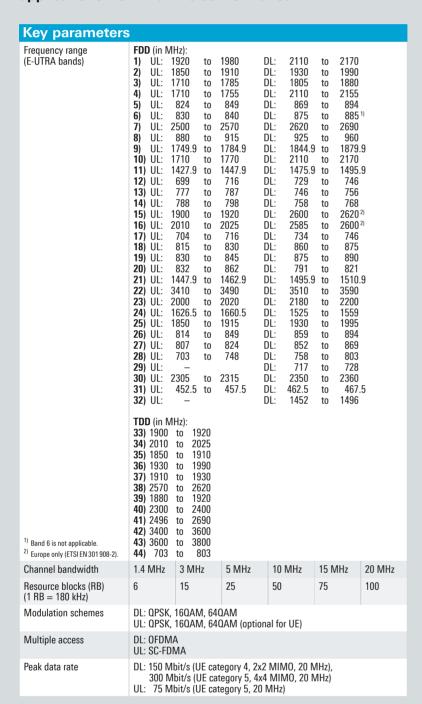
Technology Overview

Long Term Evolution (LTE) will ensure the competitiveness of UMTS for the next ten years and beyond by providing a high-data rate, low-latency and packet-optimized system. Also known as E-UTRA (Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access), LTE is part of 3GPP Release 8 specifications. The innovations that LTE brings to the UMTS world include: New multiple access schemes for both LTE FDD and TD-LTE

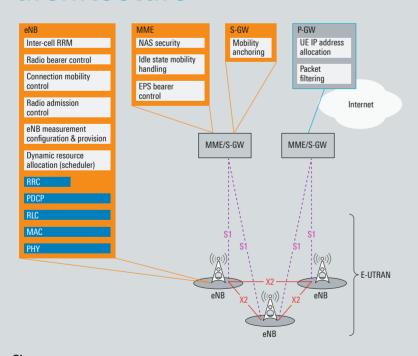
- Scalable bandwidth up to 20 MHz
- MIMO antenna technology
- I New data and control channels
- New network and protocol architecture
- Specific test and measurement challenges

Commercial LTE networks have been launched worldwide, starting with the first network in Sweden in December 2009. 3GPP Release 9 features added further enhancements to LTE. The 3GPP candidate technology submission for IMT-Advanced, developed as LTE Release 10 and beyond, has been accepted as a 4G technology. Known as LTE-Advanced, it complies with or exceeds the ITU established criteria in all aspects.

Rohde & Schwarz is the right partner for making your LTE products happen. Our test solutions were the first on the market and since then have evolved to a full product portfolio from a single-source supplier, covering applications from R&D to conformance.

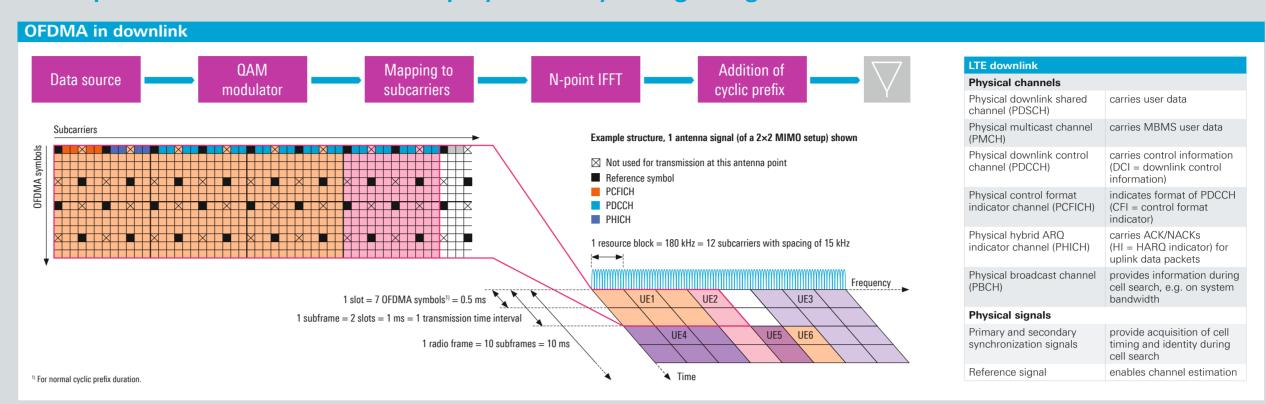


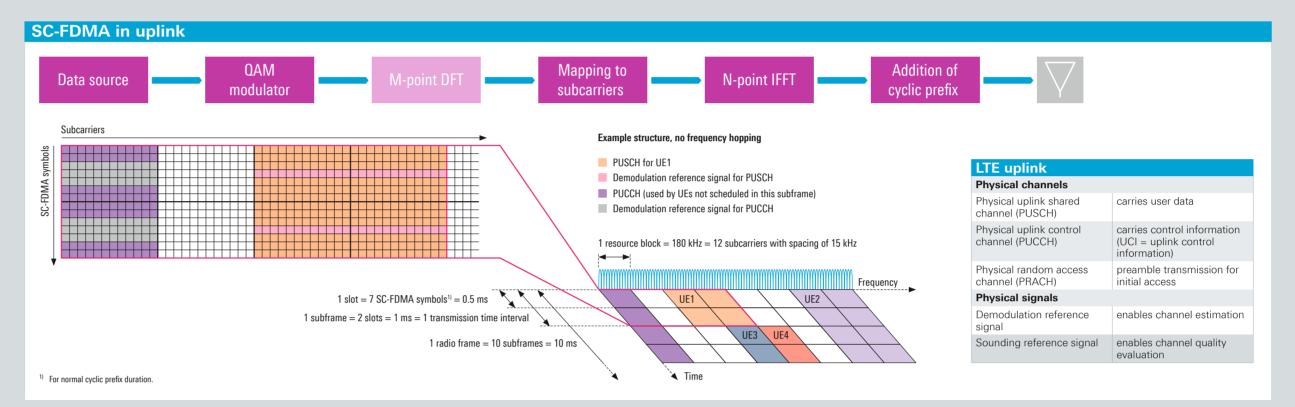
Network and protocol architecture



3GPP = 3rd Generation Partnership Project, **4G** = 4th Generation Mobile Communications Technology, ARQ = Automatic Repeat Request, DFT = Discrete Fourier Transformation, DL = Downlink, eNB = evolved NodeB, EPS = Evolved Packet System, E-UTRA = Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access, FDD = Frequency Division Duplex, HARQ = Hybrid ARQ, IFFT = Inverse Fast Fourier Transform, IMT = International Mobile Telecommunications, IOT = Interoperability Testing, IP = Internet Protocol, ITU = International Telecommunication Union, MAC = Medium Access Control, MBMS = Multimedia Broadcast Multicast Service, MIMO = Multiple Input Multiple Output, MME = Mobility Management Entity, NAS = Non Access Stratum, OFDMA = Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access, P-GW = Packet Data Network Gateway, PBCH = Physical Broadcast Channel, PCFICH = Physical Control Format Indicator Channel, PDCCH = Physical Downlink Control Channel PDCP = Packet Data Convergence Protocol, PDSCH = Physical Downlink Shared Channel, PHICH = Physical HARQ Indicator Channel, PHY = Physical Layer, PMCH = Physical Multicast Channel, PRACH = Physical RACH, PUCCH = Physical Uplink Control Channel, PUSCH = Physical Uplink Shared Channel, QAM = Quadrature Amplitude Modulation QPSK = Quadrature Phase Shift Keying, RACH = Random Access Channel, RAT = Radio Access Technology, RF = Radio Frequency, RLC = Radio Link Control, RRC = Radio esource Control, RRM = Radio Resource Management, S-GW = Serving Gateway, SC-FDMA = Single Carrier Frequency Division Multiple Access, TD-LTE = Time Division ong Term Evolution, TDD = Time Division Duplex, UE = User Equipment, UL = Uplink, UMTS = Universal Mobile Telecommunications Syste

Multiple access schemes and physical layer signal generation





MIMO antenna technology LTE enhancements

LTE MIMO characteristics	
Number of eNB transmit antennas	1, 2 or 4
Number of UE receive antennas	2 or 4
DL transmit diversity	space frequency block coding (SFBC)
DL spatial multiplexing	codebook-based precoding, maximum of 2 parallel code words
DL cyclic delay diversity	antenna-specific cyclic shifts
UL MIMO mode	multi-user/collaborative MIMO, transmit antenna selection

3GPP LTE Release 9		
Feature	Objective	
Multimedia broadcast multicast services (MBMS)	support for efficient point-to-multipoint transmission	
LTE positioning	support for network-assisted global navigation satellite system (GNSS), observed time difference of arrival (OTDOA), and enhanced cell ID positioning	
LTE dual layer beamforming	MIMO spatial multiplexing support in case of beamforming	
Multicarrier/multi-RAT base stations	RF requirements for base stations supporting multiple carriers and/or multiple radio access technologies (RAT)	
Public warning system (PWS)	broadcast reception mechanism and associated paging to accommodate reception of alert messages (extension of the earthquake and tsunami warning system (ETWS) in LTE Release 8)	
Home eNB/femtocell	RF requirements tailored to different base station classes (wide area, local area and specifically home base stations)	
Self-organizing networks (SON)	additional support for mobility robustness optimization, mobility load balancing optimization and RACH optimization use cases	

Rohde & Schwarz LTE test solutions



www.rohde-schwarz.com/technology/LTE





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PD 5213.9986.82 | Version 05.01 | February 2015 (as)
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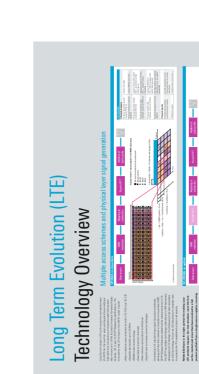


Certified Quality Management

Sustainable product design I Environmental compatibility and eco-footprint Energy efficiency and low emissions Longevity and optimized total cost of ownership

Long Term Evolution (LTE)

Technology Overview



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 $\mathsf{Test} \& \mathsf{Measurement}$