



# 4G LTE: What it Means for Mobile Applications

Technology & Ecosystem Overview



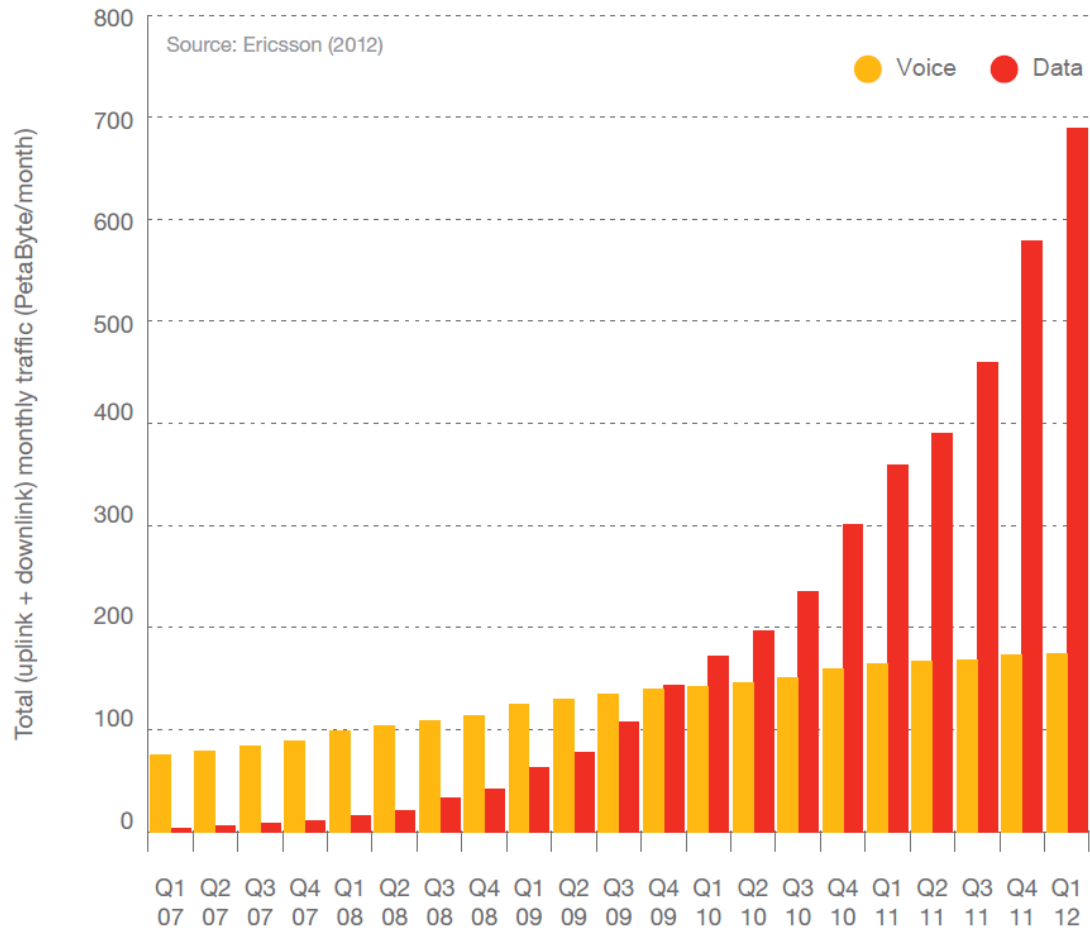
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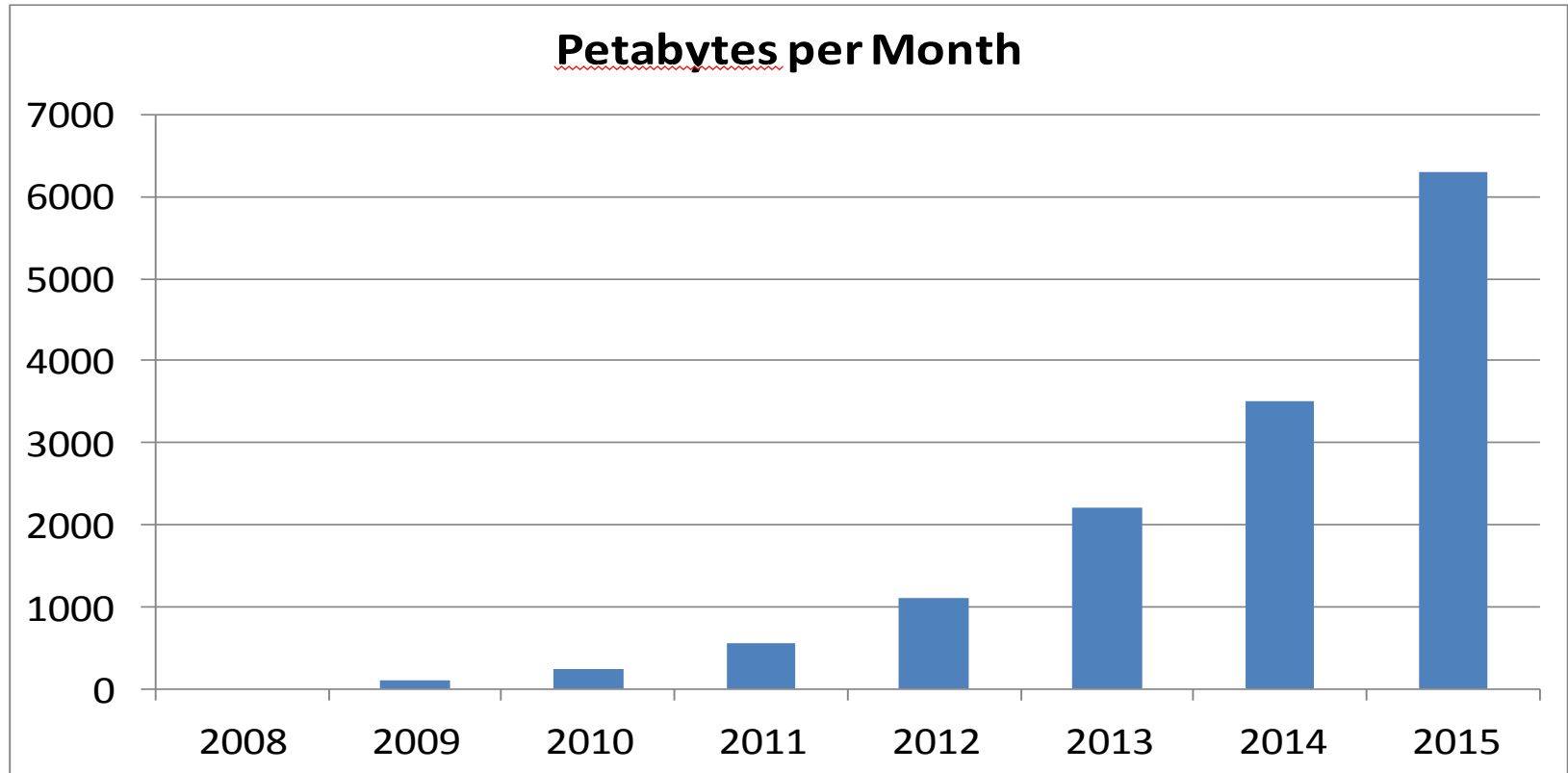
# Agenda

- **Background & Drivers**
- Evolution
- LTE Enablers & Value Proposition
- State of Deployment
- Device Ecosystem
- LTE-enabled Applications

# Global Total Traffic



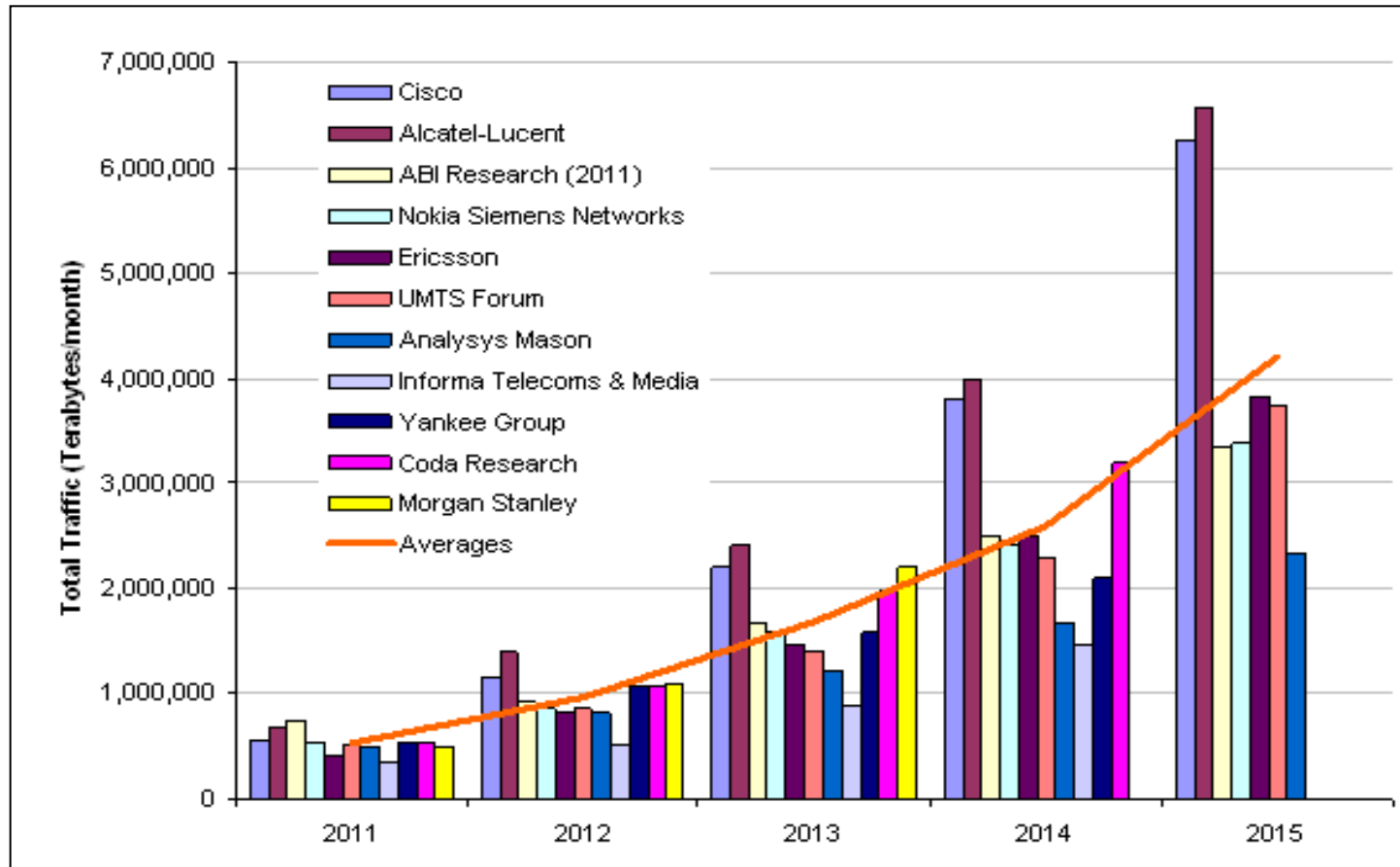
# Growing Demand for Data



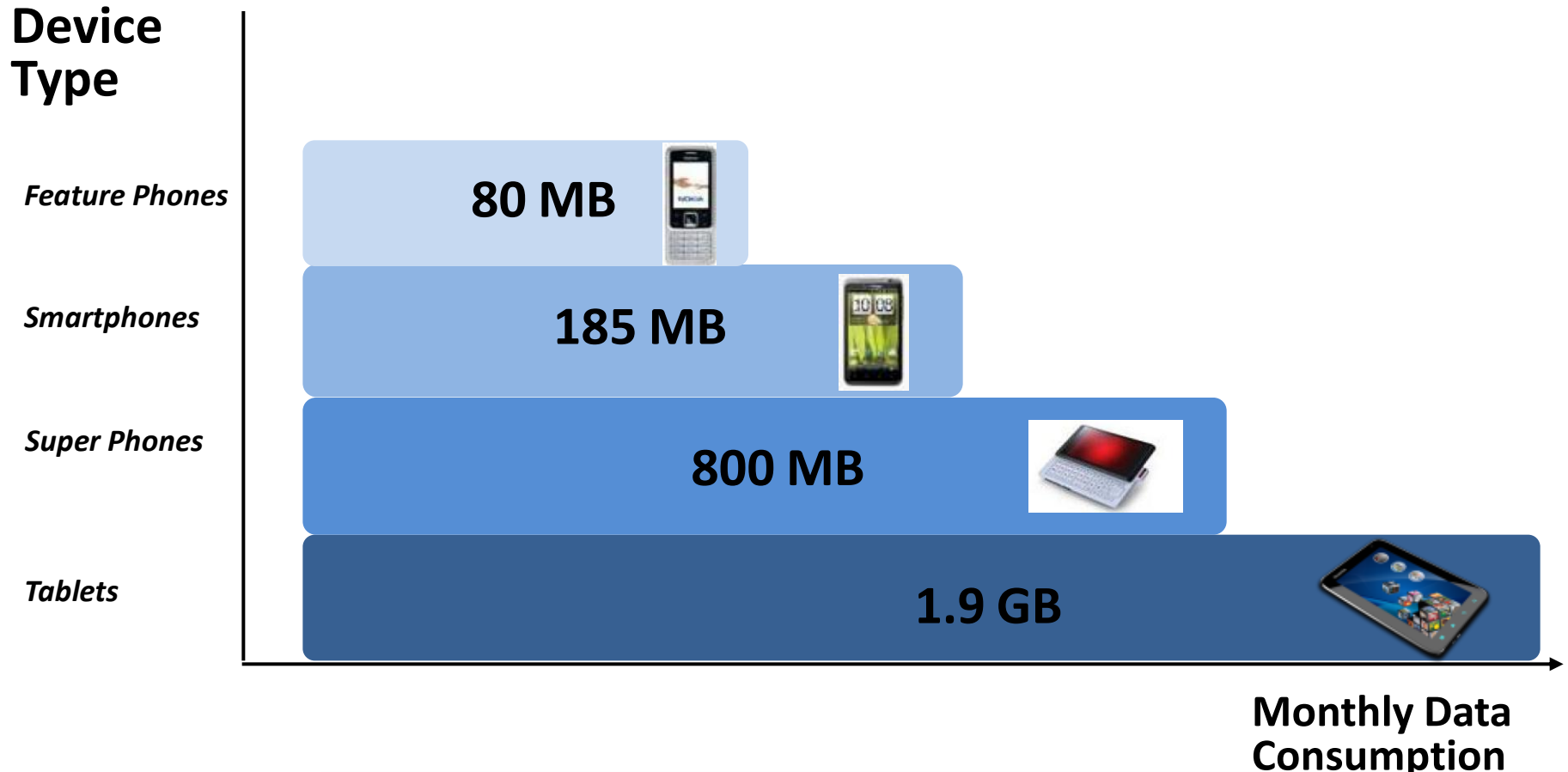
Source: Cisco Visual Networking Index

AT&T data traffic grew from just over 1 billion megabytes in the third quarter of 2007 to about 30.3 billion megabytes in the third quarter of 2010 - John Donovan CTO (2010).

# Mobile Data Global Traffic : Forecasts



# Bandwith Drivers - Devices



Bandwith-hungry devices and related applications are driving the increase in data consumption

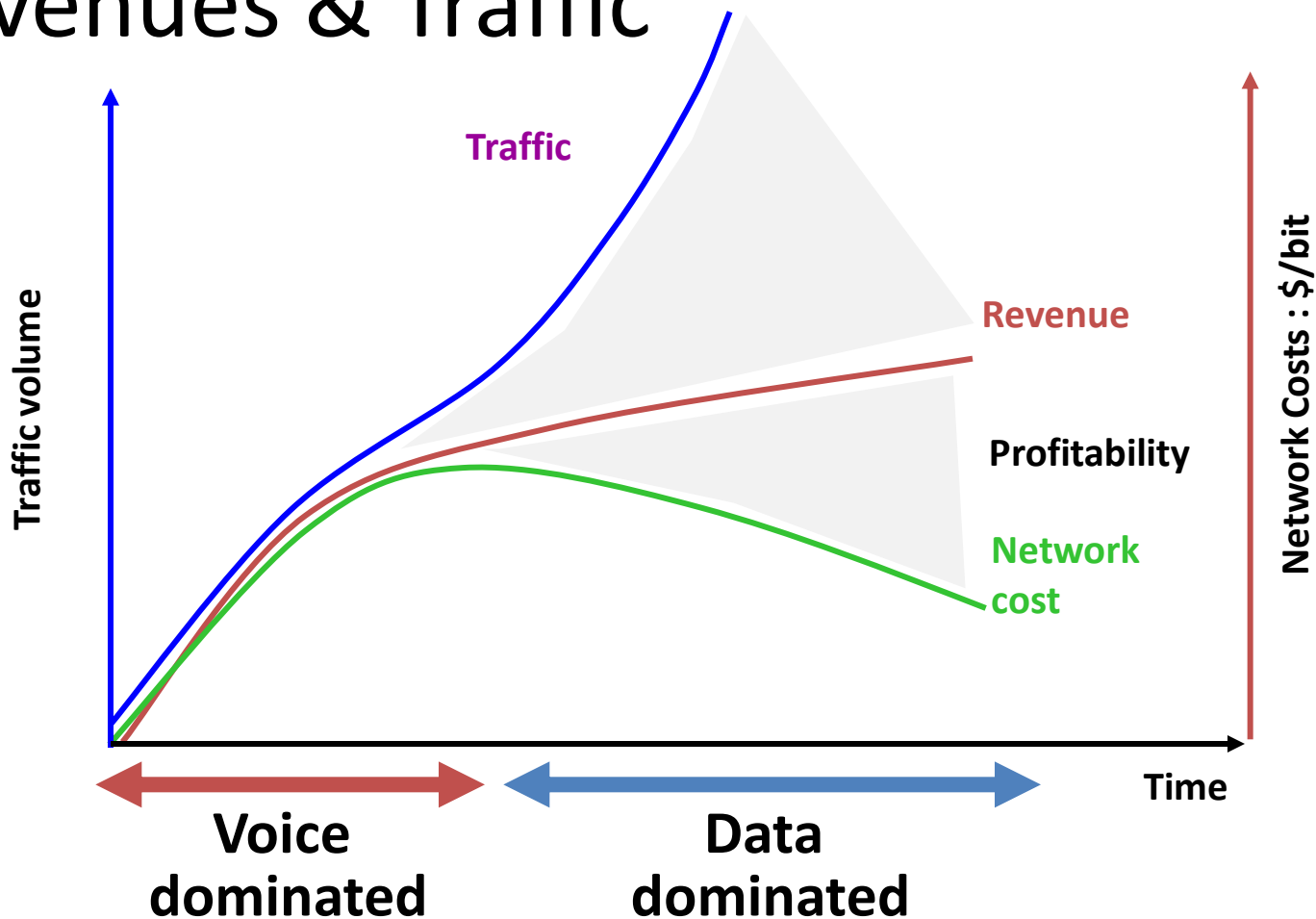
# Bandwith Drivers - Applications

- **Proliferation of mobile apps via app online stores** - 10+ billion app downloads
- **Mobile Internet** - 10% internet traffic now mobile
- **Media-rich social networks** - 50%+ facebook time now mobile
- **Mobile Video download & upload** - 25% youtube traffic now mobile
- **Machine-to-machine** – strong growth of video applications





# Cost Drivers: Decoupling of Data Revenues & Traffic



Network cost per bit needs to go down substantially to maintain profitability

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# LTE : A Universal Wireless Standard



Both 3GPP (GSM, GPRS, EDGE, UMTS, HSPA, HSPA+) and 3GPP2 (CDMA 1xRTT, EVDO) standards are evolving towards LTE which further evolves towards LTE-Advanced

# 3GPP Standard Releases

Releases	Functional Freeze	Radio Features
Rel-99	March 2000	Basic 3.84 Mcps WCDMA (TDD and FDD), First deployable version of UMTS.
Rel-4	March 2001	Low chip rate TDD (1.28 Mcps), Multimedia messaging support, Initial step towards IP Core Network.
Rel-5	June 2002	HSDPA, IMS Phase-1, Full ability to use IP-based transport instead of ATM.
Rel-6	March 2005	HSUPA, WCDMA/WLAN internetworking, MBMS, IMS Phase-2, Initial VoIP capability.
Rel-7	December 2007	GPRS enhancements with evolved EDGE, HSPA+ (64-QAM DL, 16-QAM UL, MIMO), LTE & SAE basic study items.
Rel-8	December 2008	LTE (OFDMA based air interface), SAE (New IP core network), EDGE Evolution, Enhancements to HSPA+.
Rel-9	December 2009	HSPA and LTE enhancements including HSPA multi-carrier operation.
Rel-10	March 2011	LTE Advanced specifications to meet requirements of IMT-Advanced.

# 3GPP Release Comparison

	WCDMA (UMTS)	HSPA HSDPA / HSUPA	HSPA+	LTE	LTE Advanced (IMT Advanced)
Max downlink speed	384 kbps	14 Mbps	28 Mbps	300 Mbps	1 Gbps
Max uplink speed	128 kbps	5.7 Mbps	11 Mbps	75 Mbps	500 Mbps
Latency round trip time (UP)	150 ms	100 ms	50 ms (max)	~10 ms	less than 5 ms
3GPP releases	Rel 99/4	Rel 5 / 6	Rel 7	Rel 8	Rel 10
Approx years of initial roll out	2003 / 4	2005 / 6 HSDPA 2007 / 8 HSUPA	2008 / 9	2009 / 10	2013
Access methodology	CDMA	CDMA	CDMA	OFDMA / SC-FDMA	OFDMA / SC-FDMA

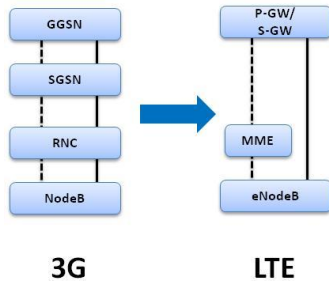
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# LTE Enablers

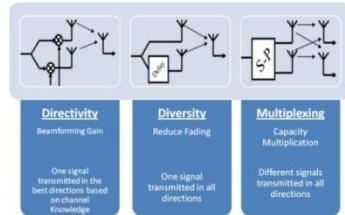
## IP & FLAT

Architecture



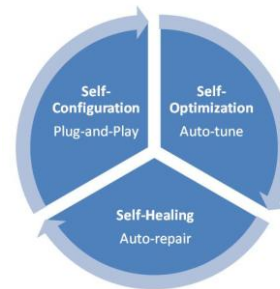
## MIMO

Multiple-Input  
Multiple-Output



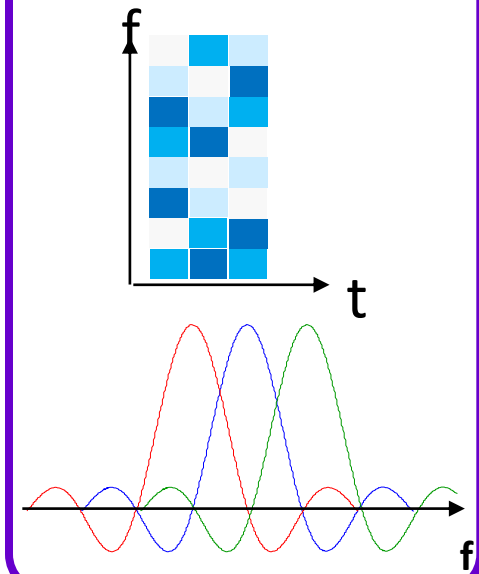
## SON

Self-Organized  
Networks



## OFDMA

Frequency Division  
Orthogonal subcarriers



# LTE Value Propostion



Costs per Bit Reduction



Reduced Latency



Increased System Capacity



Higher User Data Rate

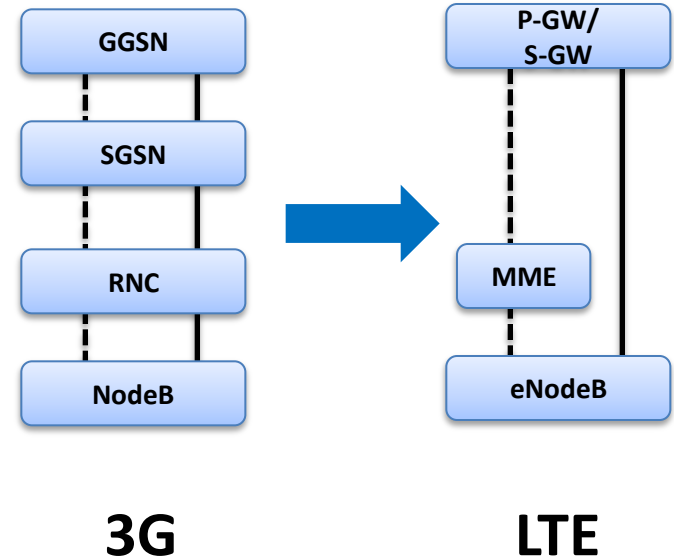


Better Quality of Service

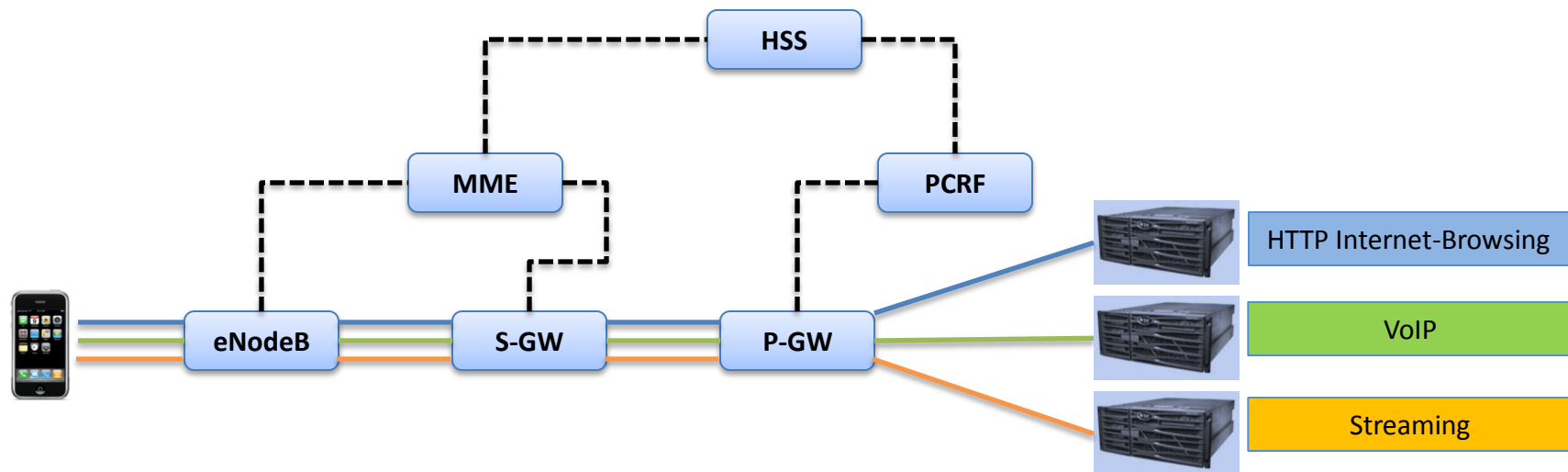


# LTE Network Evolution

- An all-IP network
- Simplified and flatter network architecture
- Reduced number of nodes
- Low-latency network



# QoS-aware Bearers



A UE can have several concurrent LTE bearers each with different QoS settings (priority, latency, packet loss)

# LTE Standardized QCI Profiles

QCI	Resource Type	Priority	Packet Delay Budget	Packet Error Loss Rate	Example Services
1	GBR	2	100 ms	$10^{-2}$	Conversational Voice
2		4	150 ms	$10^{-3}$	Conversational Video (Live Streaming)
3		3	50 ms	$10^{-3}$	Real Time Gaming
4		5	300 ms	$10^{-6}$	Non-Conversational Video (Buffered Streaming)
5	Non-GBR	1	100 ms	$10^{-6}$	IMS Signalling
6		6	300 ms	$10^{-6}$	Video (Buffered Streaming) TCP-based (e.g., www, e-mail, chat, ftp, p2p file sharing, progressive video, etc).
7		7	100 ms	$10^{-3}$	Voice, Video (Live Streaming) Interactive Gaming
8		8	300 ms	$10^{-6}$	Video (Buffered Streaming) TCP-based (e.g., www, e-mail, chat, ftp,
9		9		$10^{-6}$	p2p file sharing, progressive video, etc).

Standardized QCI Characteristics *Source TS 23.203*

# LTE – Traffic & User-Experience Management

- Speed-based Pricing: maximum speed limit per end-user
- Unlimited Data Plan with speed dropping after exceeding a monthly data volume (e.g. 1 GB)
- Traffic shaping vs Net Neutrality



# 1Gbps Throughput

- USB 2.0: max 480 Mbit/s  
(USB 3.0 4.6 Gbit/s)
  - Real writing speed is around:  
50 Mbit/s
  - Real reading speed is around:  
215 Mbit/s
- Typical hard drive:  
measured speed when  
copying file: 500 Mbit/s
- SATA: 3.0 Gbit/s (maximum  
transfer rate!)



# Maximum vs Average Speed

- **Factors Impacting Maximum Speed:**
  - Size of Spectrum Band (1.4, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 20 MHz)
  - MIMO Configurations (1X1, 2X2, 4X4)
- **Factors Impacting Average Speed:**
  - Device categories/capabilities (5 categories)
  - Distance from cell center
  - Network Load (RF & transport)
  - Radio conditions

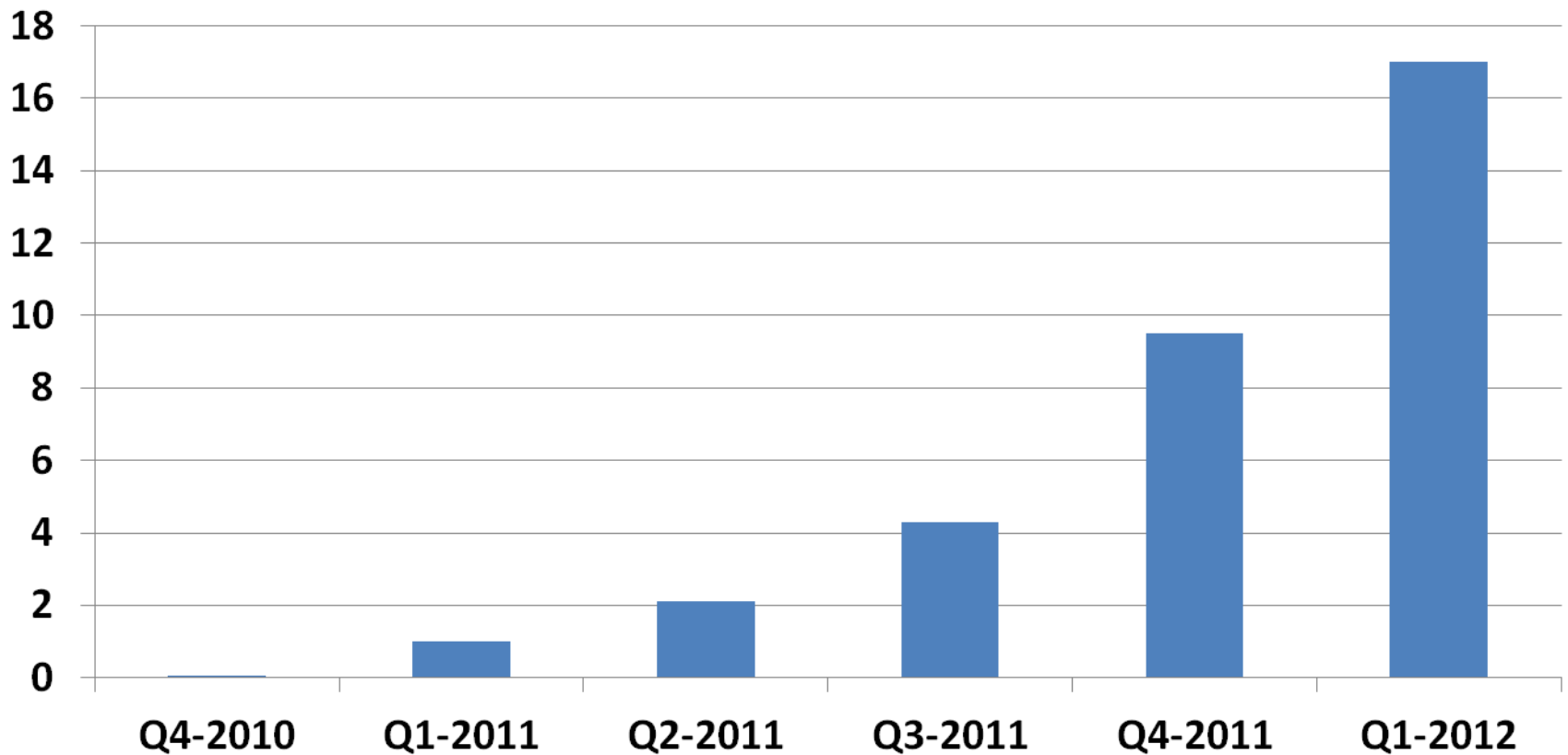
Average speed can typically be 10%-30% of maximum speed

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# Global LTE Subs Q1-2012

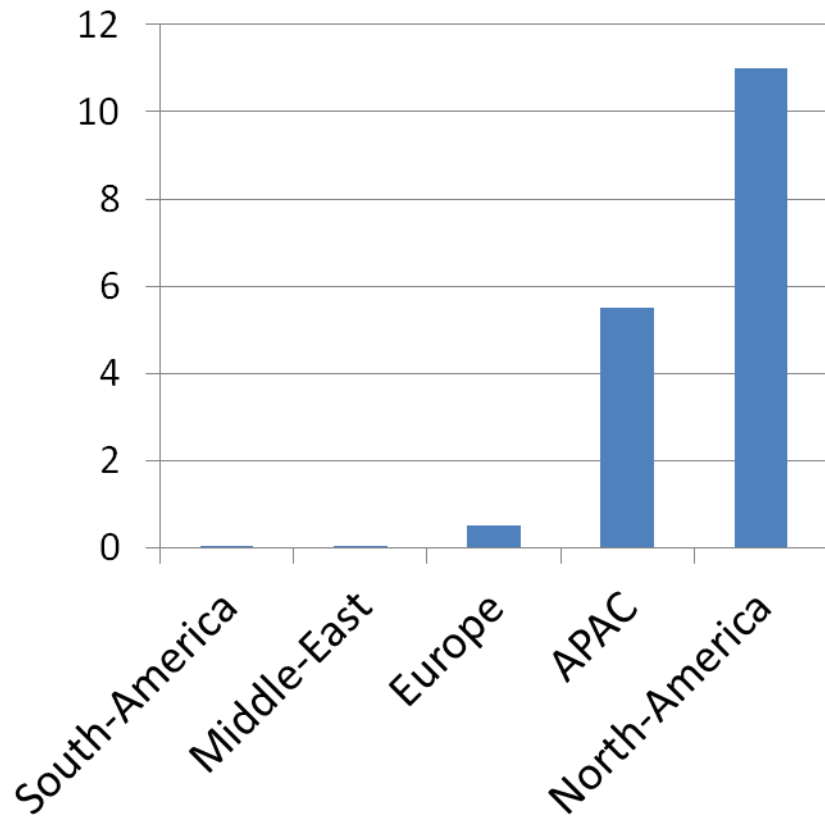
Global LTE Subs (Mio)



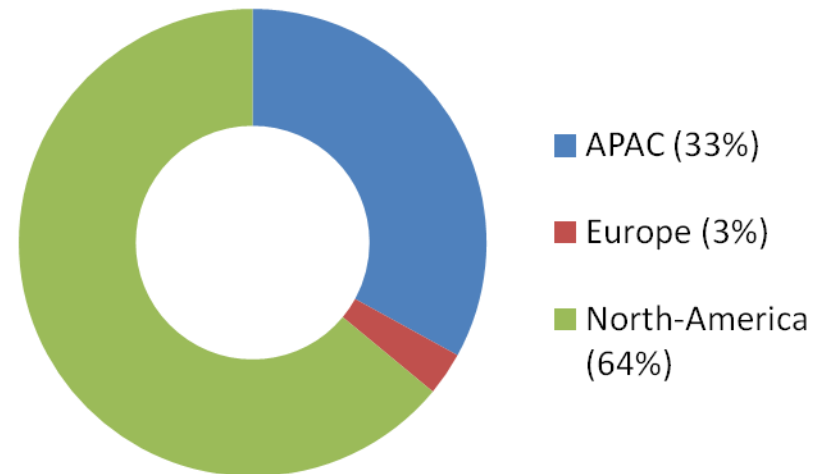


# Global LTE Penetration Q1-2012

## LTE Subs Per Region (Mio)









## World Distribution of LTE Subs



# GLOBAL LTE – AS OF JUNE 2012






- 
- HSPA: 473 commercial networks in 180 countries
  - HSPA+: 227 commercial networks in 109 countries
  - LTE: 91 commercial networks in 47 countries
  - LTE: 335 operator Commitments worldwide
  - LTE: Over 130 commercial networks expected by year end 2012

# LTE IN THE US – Q2 2012

Operator	Band	Coverage	Average Speed (*)
	700 MHz	77 markets	10 times 3G
	700 MHz AWS	400+ markets	5-12 Mbps (DL) 2-5 Mbps (UL)
	1900 MHz 800 MHz	50 markets	6-8 Mbps (DL)
	AWS	Planned for 2013	
	AWS 1900 MHz	20 markets	2-6 Mbps (DL)
	AWS	Starting	3-15 times 3G

(\*) as advertized on carrier's website

# LTE IN CANADA – Q2 2012

Operator	Band	Coverage	Average Speed (*)
 <b>ROGERS</b>	AWS	60% population (EOY)	12-25 Mbps (DL)
	AWS	46 cities	12-25 Mbps (DL)
	AWS	Similar	12-25 Mbps (DL)
	AWS	Regina & Saskatoon	7-12 Mbps (DL)
	AWS	Winnipeg & Brandon	-

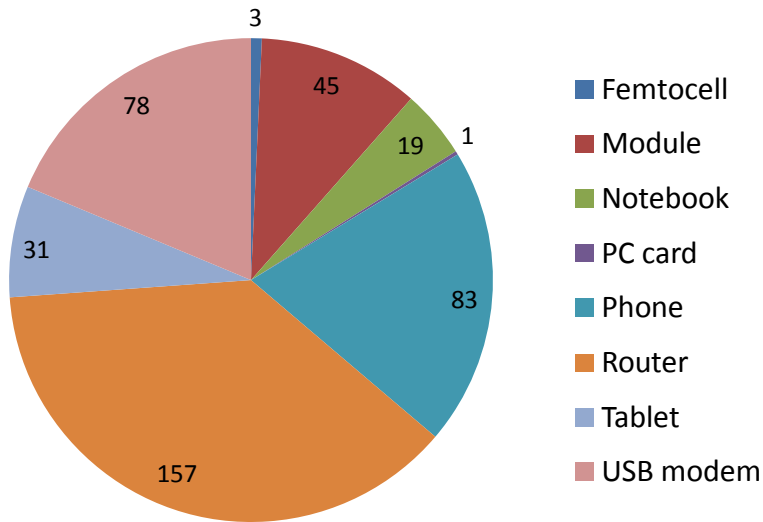
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# LTE Device Status – Q2-2012

Total



BAND	FDD Device Count	TDD Device Count
700 MHz	193	
800 MHz	113	
1800 MHz	98	
2300 MHz		53
2600 MHz (Band 38)		59
2600 MHz (Band 41)		5
2600 MHz (Band 7)	123	
800/1800/2600	75	
AWS	78	

417 devices from 69 manufacturers

# The iPhone 5

- 2 GSM Versions
  - AT&T version: GSM, HSPA+, and LTE (AWS Band 4 & 700 MHz Band 12)
  - EU version
- 1 CDMA version (Verizon, Sprint, KDDI)
  - CDMA, GSM, HSPA+, and LTE
  - LTE bands
    - European 3G (Band 1)
    - 1800 MHz (Band 3)
    - North American Cellular (Band 5)
    - US 700 MHz Upper C block (Band 13)
    - Extended PCS band (Band 25)
- No support for 2,6 GHz (Band 7) nor 800 MHz (Band 20)



# Some LTE Devices in Canada



**Sony  
Xperia Ion**



**iPhone 5**



**Playbook**



**Motorola RAZR HD**



**Sierra Wireless  
AirCard 330U**



**Samsung  
Galaxy  
Notes**



**Samsung  
Galaxy SIII**



**LG Optimus**



**HTC One X**



**Nokia  
Lumia 900**



**Galaxy  
Samsung Tab 8.9**

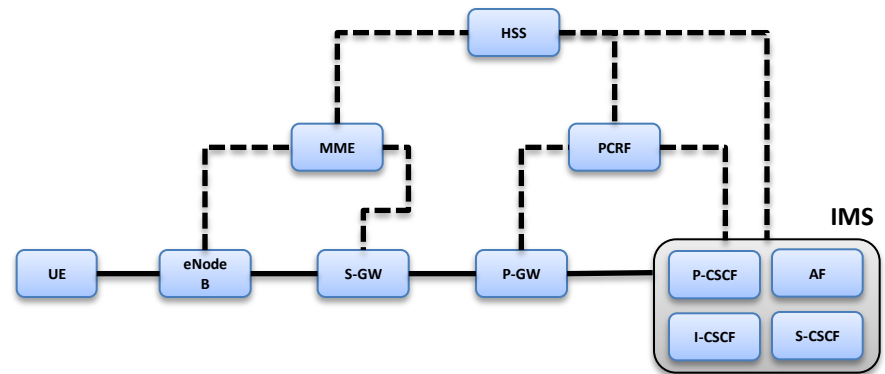


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# IMS-based Voice Over LTE

- Based on 3GPP TS 23.228 IMS supporting both legacy voice services and advanced multi-media services
- IMS is an SIP-based (Session Initiation Protocol) session and service control platform that enables delivery of multimedia applications across a broadband wireline or wireless network
- IMS was first introduced in the 3GPP Release 5
- Builds on IETF SIP technology (perceived Internet scaling and low cost)
- Split the access network from the service network permitting common service network across fixed, mobile and internet
- Multimedia in addition to voice; No need to standardized services only enablers



Deployment of IMS to support voice will foster development of advanced multi-media services hosted by carriers

# Enhanced Mobile Video

- Higher video resolution
- Fewer visual artefacts as a result of lower compression
- Higher frame rate
- Shorter loading time to fill video buffer



# Mobile Cloud Computing

- New Business Models
- Cloud increases capacity of mobile devices
- Requires LTE-like latency
- Cloud computing over tablets is powerful
- Personal & Business Clouds



# Cloud Gaming



- Based on thin-client
- Game processing based in the cloud
- Requires LTE-like connection speed and ultra-low latency
- OnLive, Playcast Media

# HTML 5 based Applications

- HTML 5 Web App should fix fragmented mobile application ecosystem
- Developers could focus on one set of tools
- Independent platform
- Less technology onboard phone (heavy processing is done in cloud)
- Cheap smartphone

The text 'HTML5' is rendered in a large, bold, grey, 3D-style font. The letters are blocky and have a slight shadow underneath, giving them a three-dimensional appearance. The '5' is slightly larger and more prominent than the other characters.

# Augmented Reality

- Adding information to real time picture from cameraphone
- Can be used for tourist info or video games



# Connected Car

- 62.3 million global consumers will have Internet access in their cars by 2016, up from 970,000 at the end of 2009 - according to iSuppli Corp
- Mobile vs embedded devices
- Embedded cellular-to-Wi-Fi routers
- Entertainment (passenger-only); internet radio, music & video downloads
- Navigation: traffic camera video downloads, enhanced navigation systems





# THANK YOU

# BriskWave Consulting