

TD-LTE's Requirements on Future Standardization



Outline



- TD-LTE Deployment in China
- Vision for Beyond R12
- Challenges and Requirements
- Summary

TD-LTE Trial in China: Overview



2011

2012H1

2012H2

2013

today

Large Scale Trial

Pre-commercial Deployment

Commercial Deployment

- 6 cities, >1000 BS's
- 11 infrastructure and 11 chipset vendors involved
- Verification of technologies, products, networking solutions

- 13 cities, 20k BS's
- Friendly users and services introduced

- Major cities, 200k BS's
- Commercial operation

Spectrum

• 2320MHz~2370MHz (indoor only), 2570MHz~2620MHz, 1880MHz~1915MHz

Large Scale Trial: in 6 Cities, 11+11 Vendors Participating

LST

Pre-Com

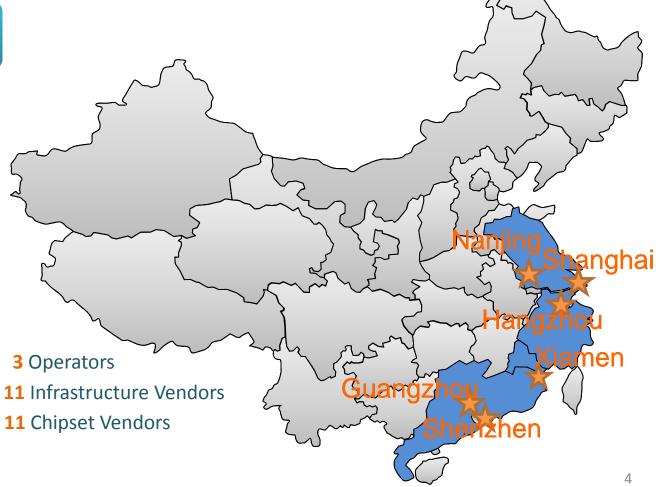
Com

Cities

- Guangzhou, Hangzhou, Nanjing, Shanghai, Shenzhen, Xiamen
- Add up to 83 Million of population







Pre-commercial Deployment: Works on networks, terminals and services



LST

Pre-Com.

Com



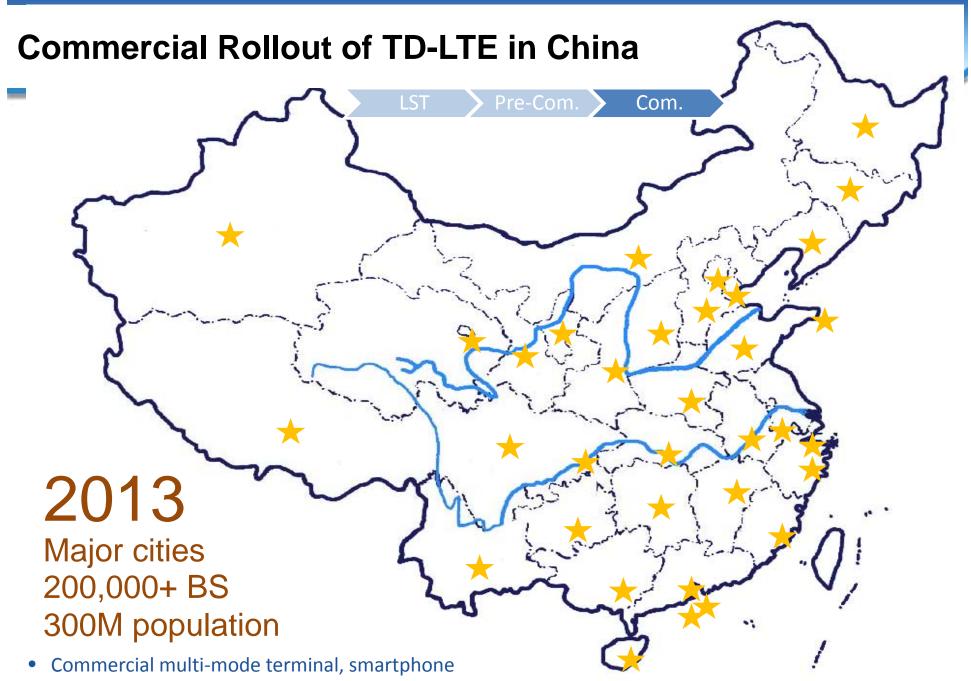
- Construction: the network in 13 cities with 20k base stations will be completed by the end of the year.
- Cities: Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Tianjin, Nanjing, Qingdao, Xiamen, Shenyang, Ningbo, Chengdu, Fuzhou
- Coverage: 90% urban area will be covered in Hangzhou / Guangzhou / Shenzhen the 3 major cities.



- **Types:** Mainly multi-mode data cards, CPEs and MiFi terminals.
- **Volume:** About **30k terminals** will be purchased and distributed to friendly users by the end of this year.



- Mobile internet services.
- SMS on LTE.
- Intra- and inter-national roaming, including LTE TDD/FDD global roaming



• Converged LTE TDD/FDD enables global roaming, 40MHz Aggregation with Maximum 220Mbps



Vision for Beyond R12



Outline



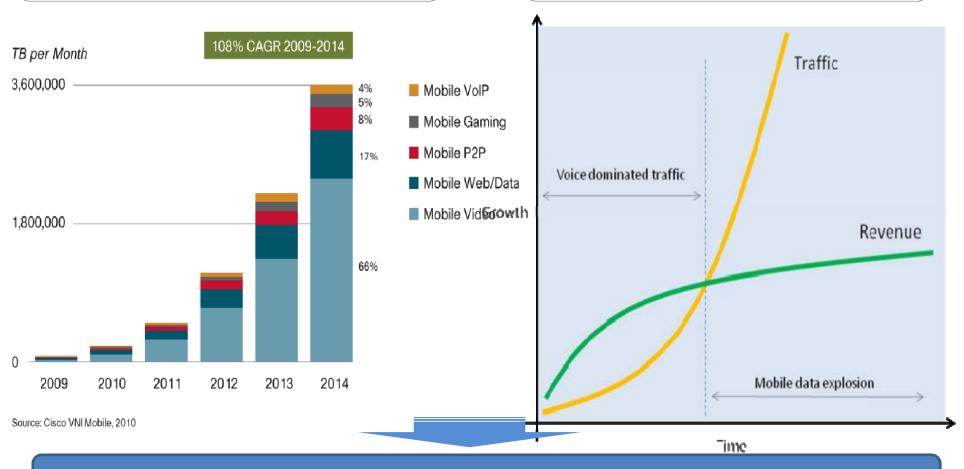
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1. Traffic grows explosively but not the revenue



Profit per bit will continuously decrease in the future years



Extremely low-cost network is expected: deployment and maintenance



2. Traffic distribution appears as unbalanced

- Imbalance between the terminal type: in 2010, smart phone's global penetration rate is 13%, while it contribute 78% traffic load from the terminal
- **Geographic imbalance:** in 2009, more than 50% mobile service happened at home/office; while this percentage is 63% in China. Most of the data service happens in low mobility indoor and dense urban



	Home access Internet	Office access Internet	On-road access Internet
USA	37.8%	19.6%	42.6%
UK	45.6%	17.8%	36.6%
Germany	43.4%	15.3%	41.3%
France	33.1%	21.7%	45.2%
Italy	39.6%	21.4%	39.0%
South Africa	48.6%	21.4%	30.0%
Mexico	28.2%	27.6%	44.2%
Brazil	36.7%	24.7%	38.6%
Korea	33.7%	31.7%	34.6%
India	45.9%	30.4%	23.7%
China	30.1%	32.7%	37.2%

3. Spectrum has been fragmented and used up

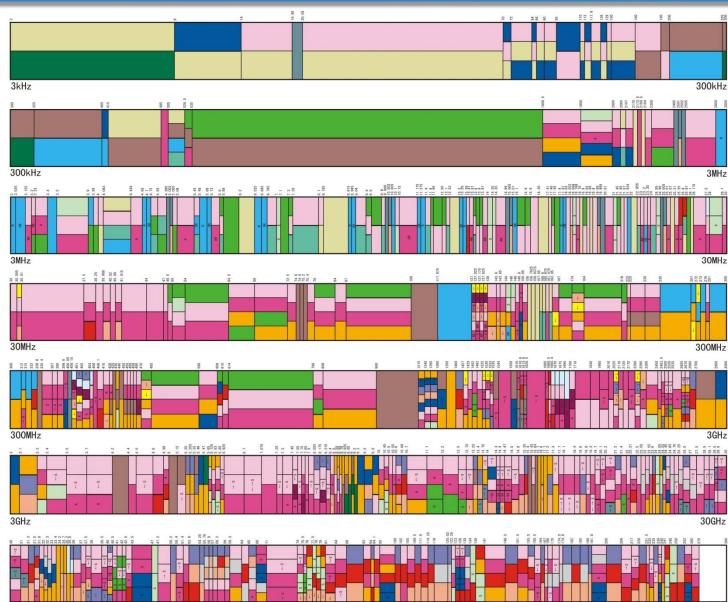


一 华人民共和国 无线电频率划分图

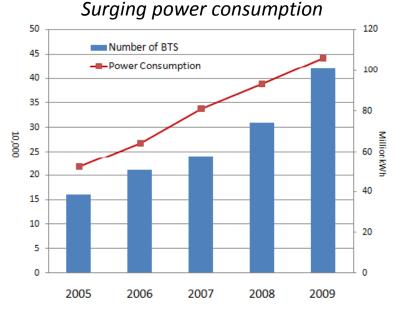
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS THE RADIO SPECTRUM



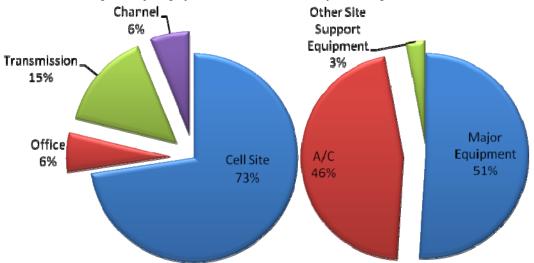
中华人民共和国信息产业部



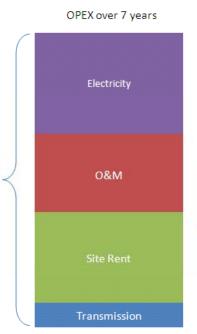




The majority of power consumption from RAN



High CAPEX/OPEX of RAN result from BS equipment room



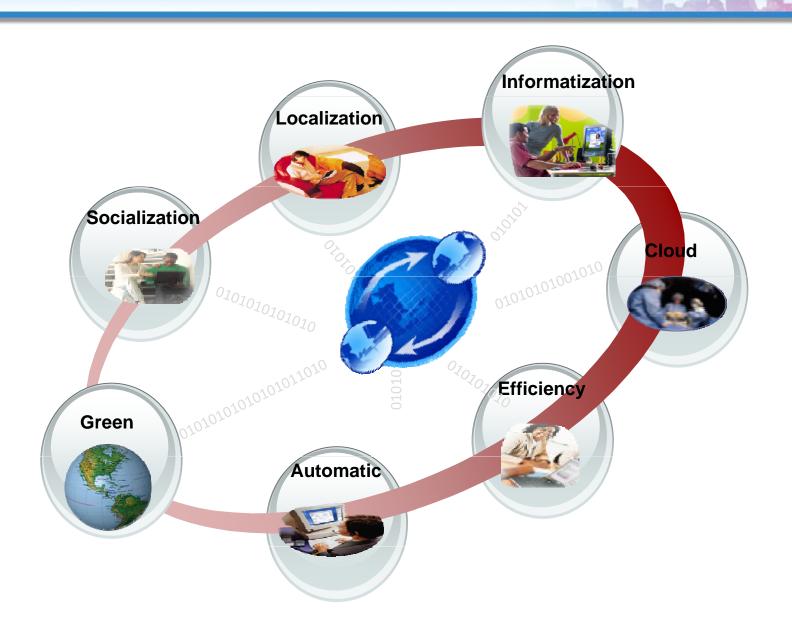
60%

TCO



Requirements for Beyond R12





Socialization

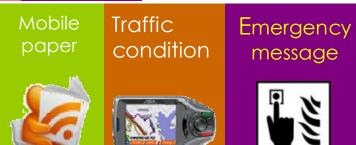


- Direct communication between devices
 - Autonomous device discovery
 - Lower power consumption
 - Overhead reduction
- Flexible mesh network







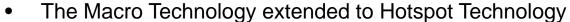


- Media broadcast service
 - Colorful traffic provision
 - Capacity improvement

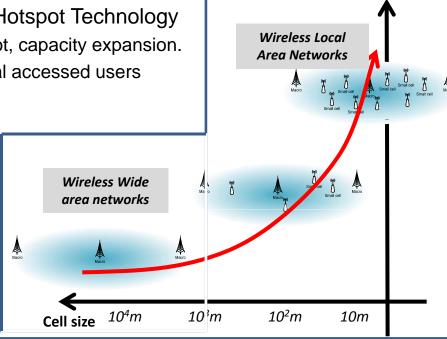
Localization

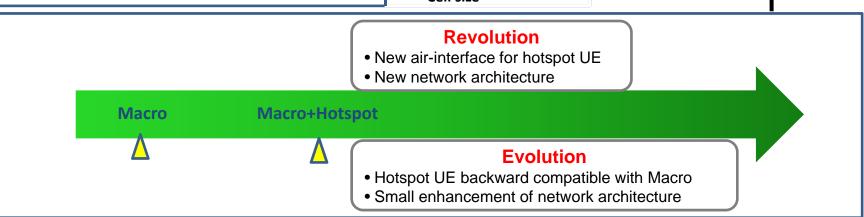


Network capacity



- Extend network capacity, e.g., hotspot, capacity expansion.
- Provide high user experience for local accessed users
- Localization growing path for Macro technology
 - "Evolution Path"
 - "Revolution Path"
- Potential impact
 - New spectrum usage, e.g., 3.5GHz?
 - New network architecture for small cells?





Informatization





Intelligent Elevator



Medical



Smart Grid



Monitoring



Ubiquitous Access for Internet of Things



Smart home



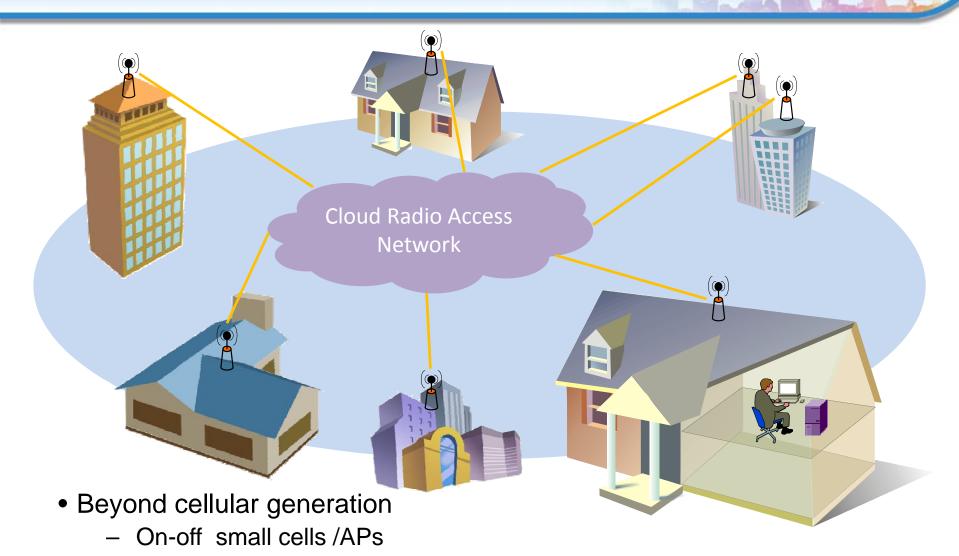
Intelligent traffic



Agriculture

Cloud



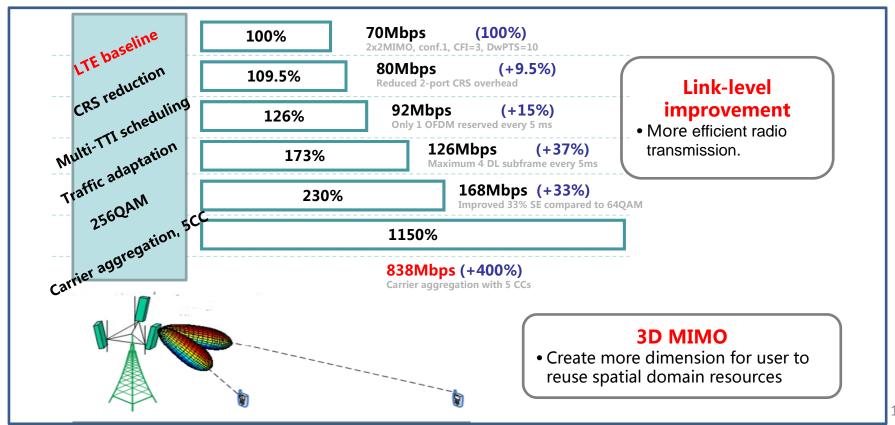


- C/U decoupling
- UL/DL decoupling

High Efficiency



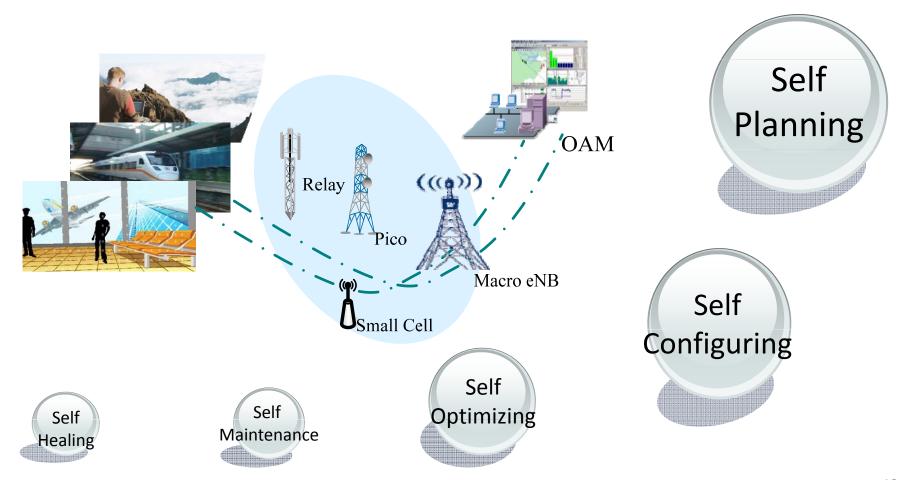
- Make full use of available spectrum
 - TDD & FDD synchronized & harmonized
- Technical evolution
 - Time-domain improvement spectrum efficiency of radio transmission would be improved
 - Spatial-domain improvement Network level improvement, e.g., spatial reuse by 3D MIMO.
 - Frequency-domain improvement Aggregate of more carriers.
- Technical revolution



Automatic



Fully SON for easy deployed, smart maintenance, and low cost network



Green



User centralized, Power-efficient, OPEX-reducing network

- Ultra low power consumption with guaranteed experience
- Smart power saving for Radio Access Network

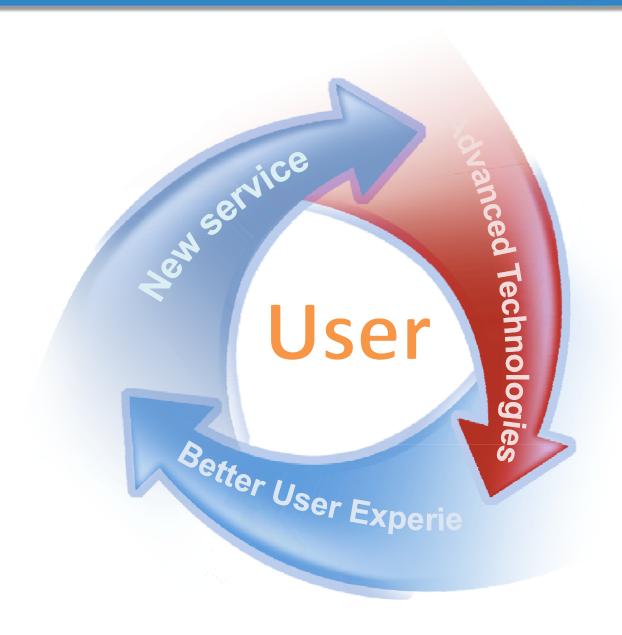


- Magnificent power efficiency in the network infrastructure
- Intelligent options for reducing operators' OPEX



Summary









Thank you

