



RELAYING IN 3GPP LTE

JULY 8, 2010

ITG FACHTAGUNG – IMT ADVANCED

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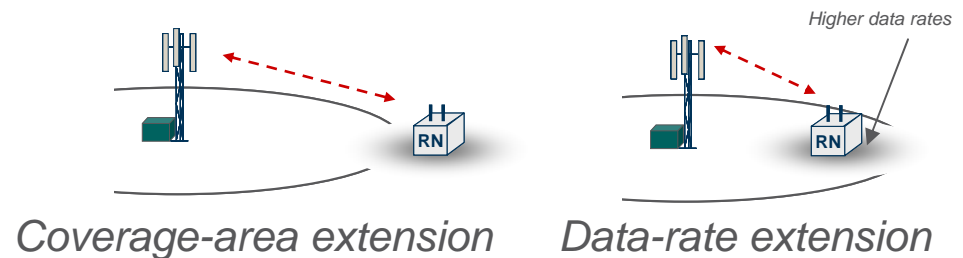


CONTENT

- › Motivation and Scenarios
- › 3GPP LTE Relaying
 - Architecture
 - Radio Protocols
- › Performance
- › Summary & Conclusion

MOTIVATION

Relaying promises...

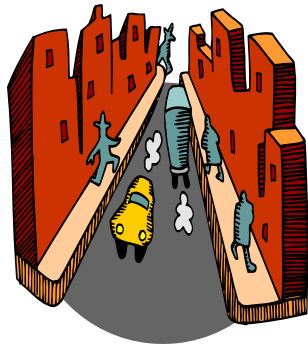


- › increased coverage and/or cell-edge performance
 - which is especially useful since
 - › LTE will operate on high carrier frequencies, i.e., 2.6GHz
 - › UL SINR becomes Tx power limited when transmitting broadband at the cell edge
 - › Majority of mobile traffic is generated indoor

- › cost efficient operation and reduced site acquisition costs
 - which is especially useful since the future demand for high capacity will result in ultra-dense deployments of network nodes

DEPLOYMENT SCENARIOS

Urban Broadband (Improved Indoor)



- Improve (UL) cell edge data rate
- SINR noise limited due to severe shadowing, e.g., indoor, in street canyons ...
- New sites, planned indoor/outdoor deployment below rooftop
- Possible in case of low/medium load
→ Future evolution to Picos

Rural Coverage (Initial Roll-out)



- Extend coverage
- SINR noise limited due to large distances
- New sites, planned outdoor deployment above rooftop
- Can be addressed with other solutions e.g. microwave

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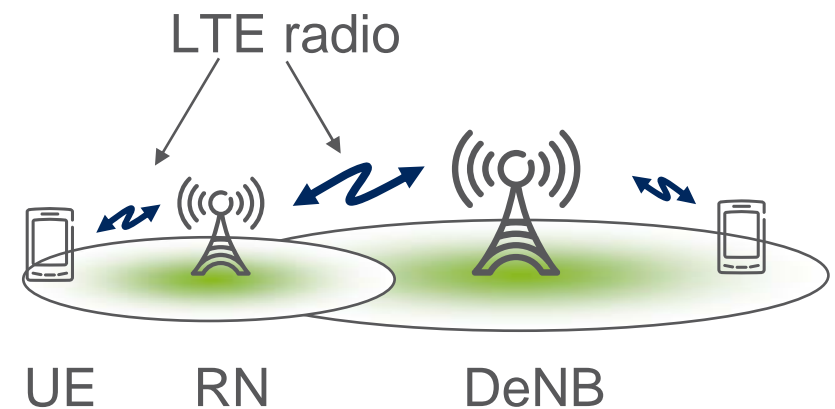
RELAYING IN 3GPP LTE

› History

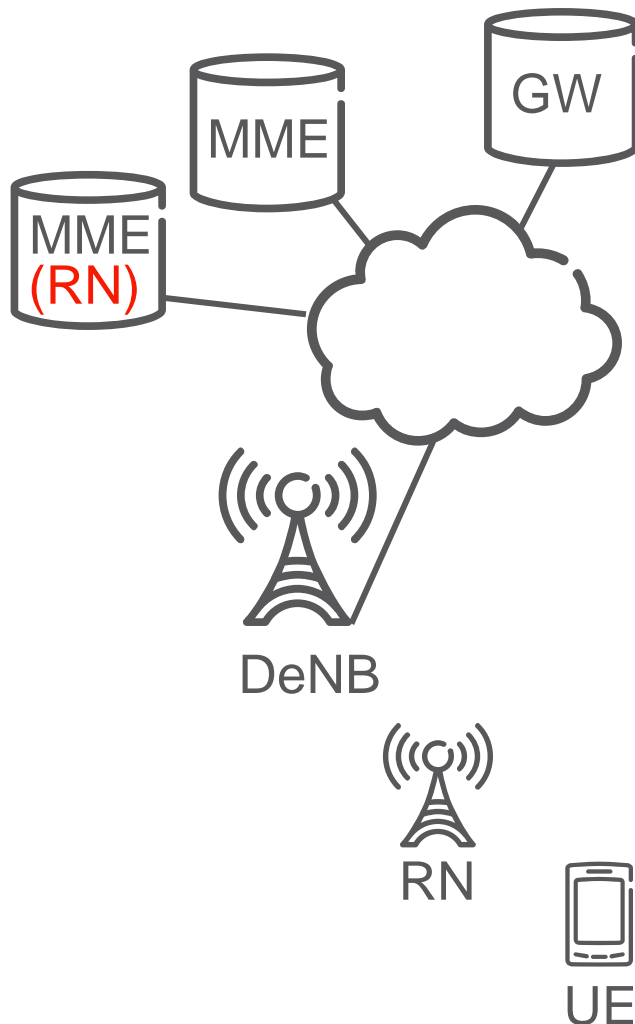
- Studied during 2009
 - › Study Item on LTE-Advanced
- Standardization during 2010
 - › Ericsson is LTE Rel.10 Work Item Rapporteur

› Objective

- Inband and outband relaying
 - › Access and backhaul on same or different carrier
- Relay Node (RN) cell appears as a regular cell distinct from the donor eNB (DeNB) cell
 - › Backward compatible access link
- Radio protocols terminate in the relay
- UEs should be able to connect to the donor cell



3GPP ARCHITECTURE



- › DeNB provides proxy functionality, hiding the RNs from MMEs / GWs serving the UEs
 - The RN is seen as a new cell under the DeNB
 - The DeNB appears to the RN as an MME (for S1) and as an eNB (for X2)

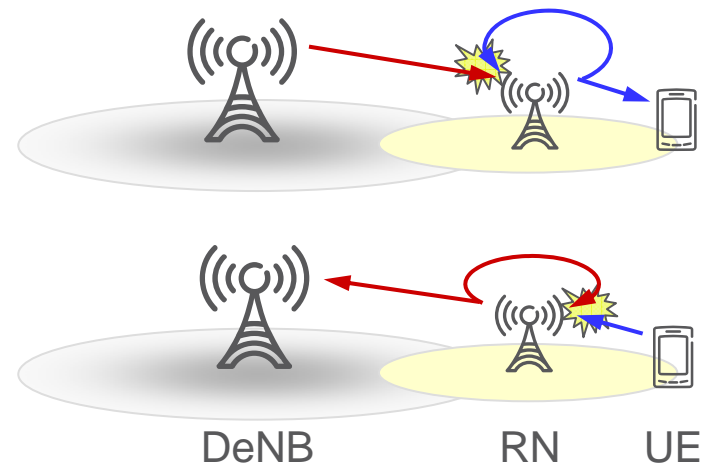
- › DeNB provides Gateway-like functionality for the RN
 - creates a session for the RN
 - manages EPS bearers for the RN

- › MME (RN) functionality for MMEs serving the RNs are supported by the “normal” MMEs

INBAND RELAY

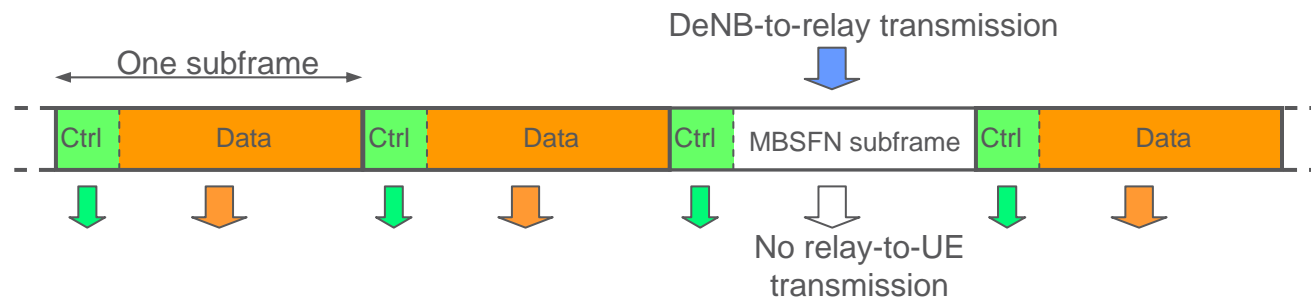
› Due to self-interference RNs cannot simultaneously

- Transmit on access (DL) and receive on backhaul (DL)
- Receive on access (UL) and transmit on backhaul (UL)



› RN separates backhaul and access in time

- Access (backhaul) link operates on access (backhaul) subframes only



IMPACT OF INBAND RELAYING

› Backhaul Control Channel (R-PDCCH)

- For control information to RNs which are not able to read the normal PDCCH

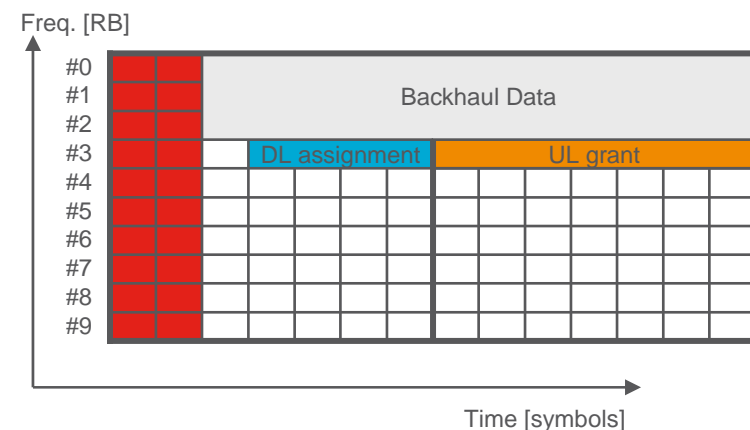
› Relay Timing

- DeNB-RN synchronization
- Tx-RX switching at RN

› RRC configuration of backhaul subframes

› The RN might not be able to listen to paging and system information updates

- Dedicated signaling

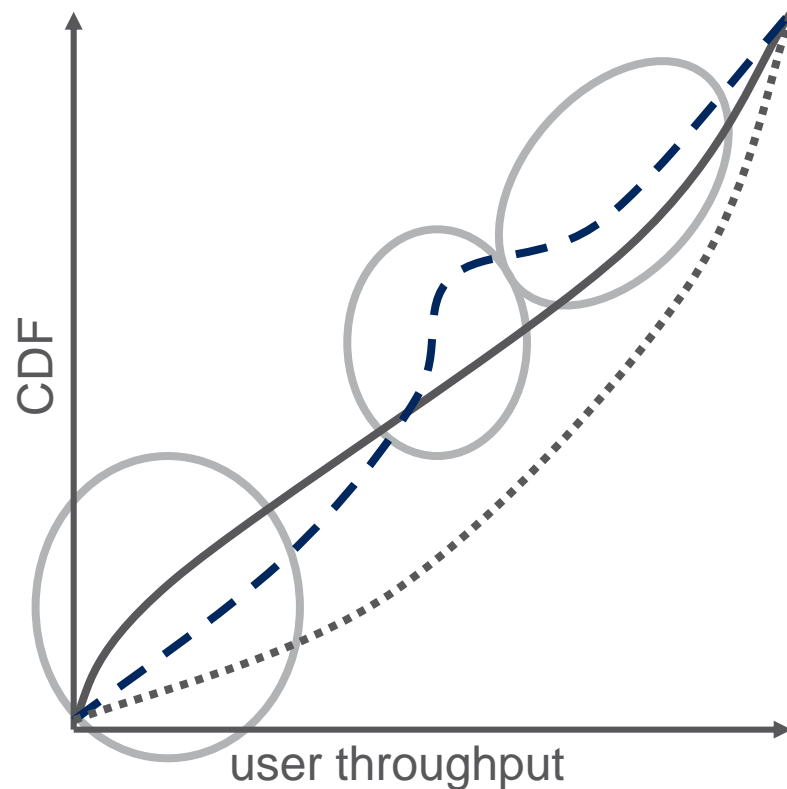


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QUALITATIVE PERFORMANCE

- single hop
- - inband relaying
- ... outband relaying



› Inband relaying

- Improved coverage and cell-edge bit rate due to signal regeneration
- Reduced peak rate for relay users due to backhaul subframes
- Degraded throughput for non-relay users due to increased interference

› Outband relaying

- Improved capacity
- But larger spectrum demand
- Even better when migrating to Pico

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SUMMARY & CONCLUSION

- › Future mobile radio networks need to provide
 - wide area coverage
 - excellent (cell-edge) data rates
 - low costs per bit

- › Relaying is one feature (among others) to meet those requirements

- › Relaying will be introduced in LTE Rel.10
 - Inband relaying extends coverage
 - Outband relaying increases capacity in addition
 - Potential evolution path to Pico basestations



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