



ERICSSON

5G

WIRELESS ACCESS BEYOND 2020

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Yesterday
Mobile Telephony

Today
Mobile Broadband

Tomorrow
The Networked Society

Access to information and sharing of data
anywhere and *anytime* for *anyone* and *anything*

FUTURE WIRELESS ACCESS – “5G”



More than just bigger and better mobile broadband



“A platform on which any wireless application can be implemented”

FUTURE WIRELESS ACCESS



A wide range of requirements

High data rates everywhere



Very high traffic capacity



Very low latency



Massive number of devices



Very low device energy consumption



Very low device cost

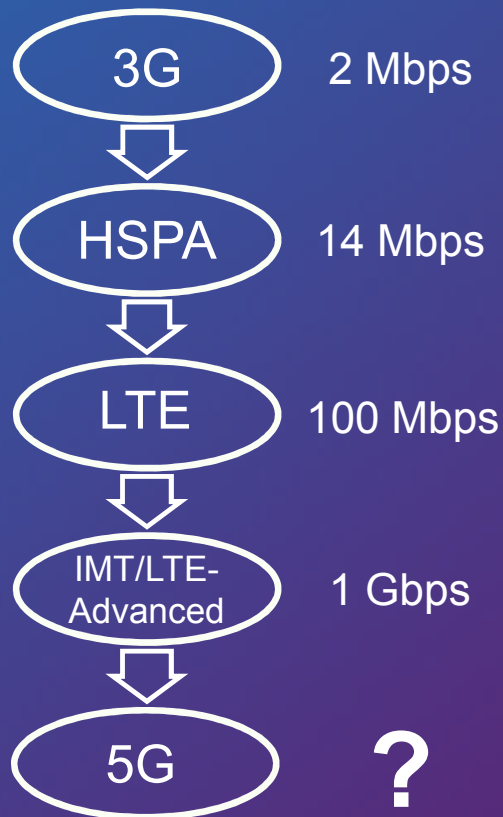


Ultra-high reliability



———— Affordable and sustainable ————

DATA RATES

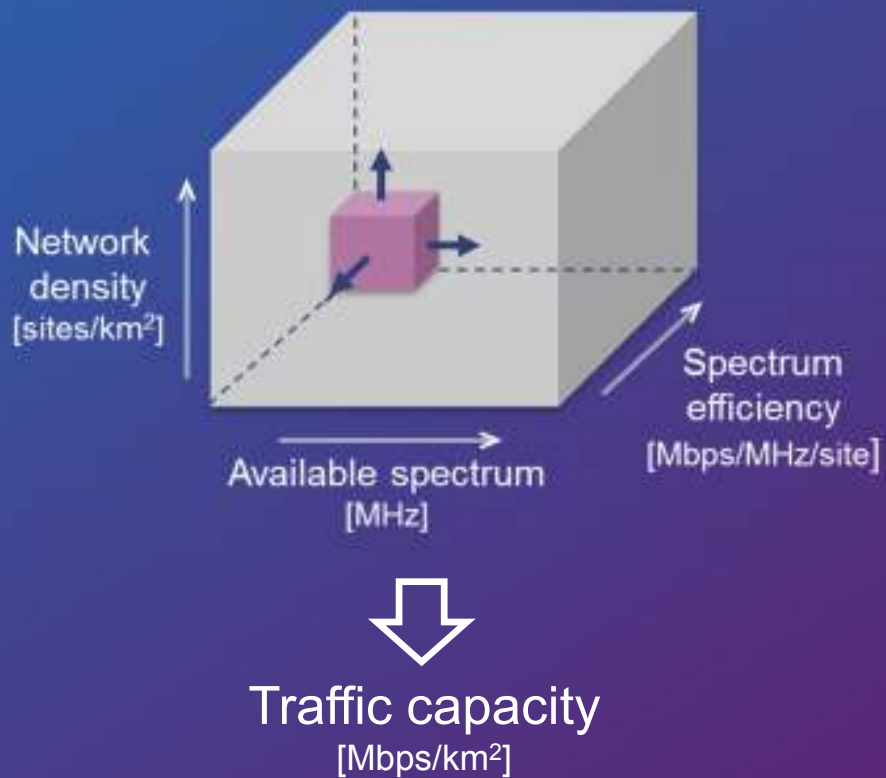


- More than 10 Gbps in specific scenarios
- Several 100 Mbps generally available in urban/suburban scenarios
- Multi-Mbps connectivity essentially everywhere

High data rates everywhere




TRAFFIC CAPACITY



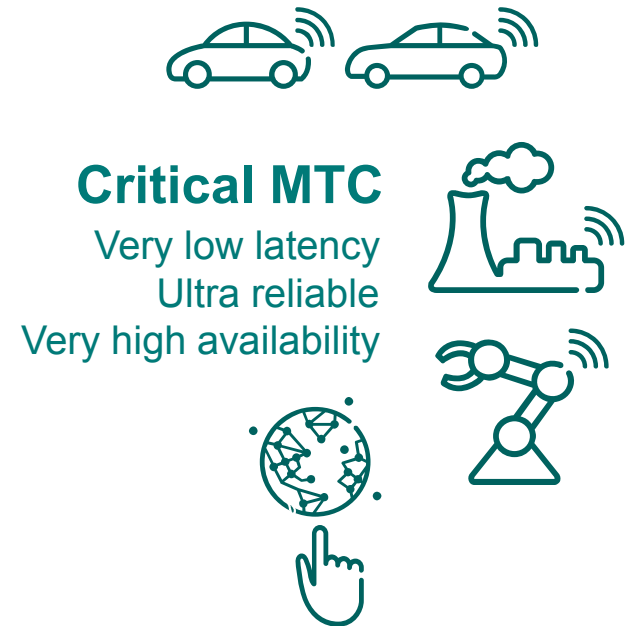
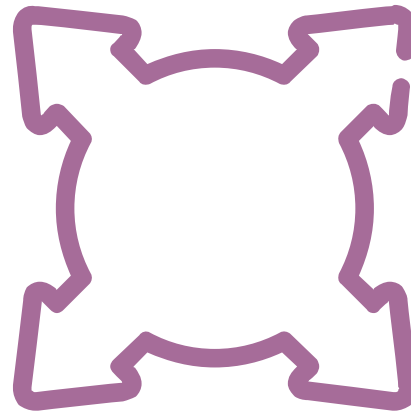
- More dense networks
- More spectrum
- Enhanced technology



MACHINE-TYPE COMMUNICATION



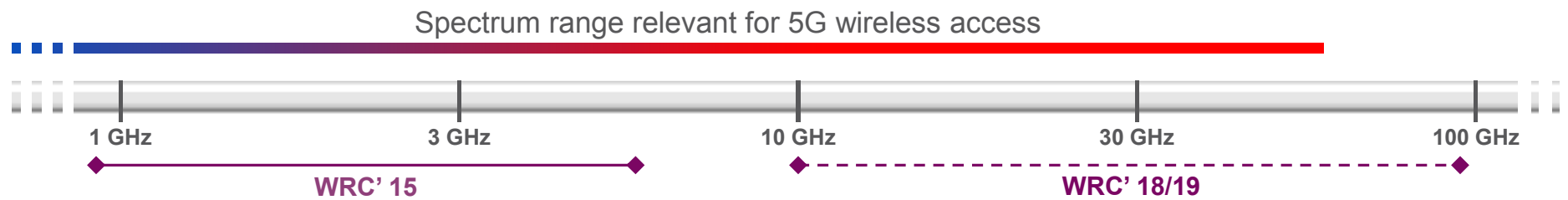
Massive MTC
Massive numbers
Small data volumes
Low cost
Low energy
Long range



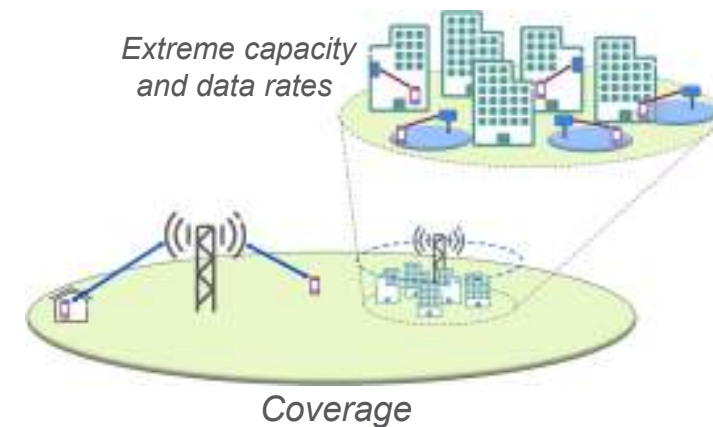
Critical MTC
Very low latency
Ultra reliable
Very high availability

A wide range of disperse requirements

5G – SPECTRUM



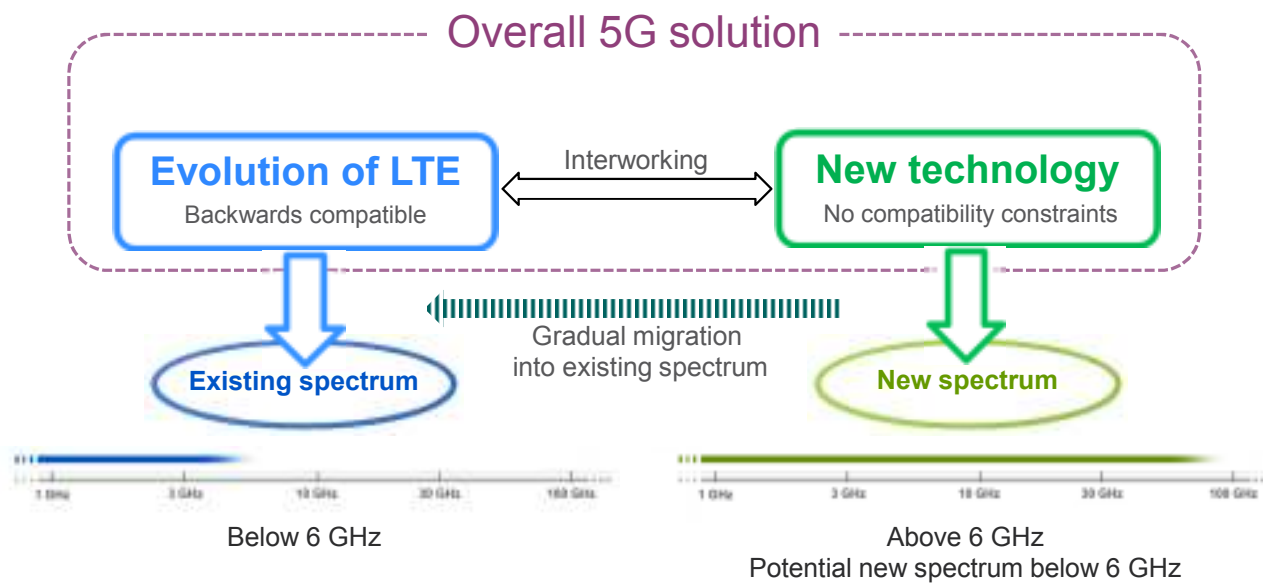
- › From sub-GHz to mmw
- › Lower frequencies for full-area coverage
- › Complementary use of higher frequencies
 - Extreme traffic capacity and data rates in dense scenarios



5G WIRELESS ACCESS



Evolution of existing technology + New radio-access technology



INTERWORKING – EXAMPLES

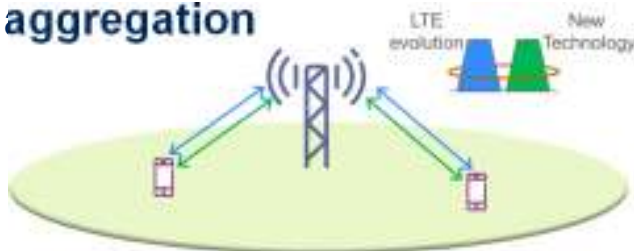


Dual-connectivity



- Initial deployment of new RAT on higher bands for extreme traffic capacity and data rates
 - LTE on lower bands for full coverage and robust mobility
- ⇒ **Smooth introduction of new RAT in new spectrum**

User-plane aggregation



- Migration of new RAT into legacy bands while retaining full bandwidth availability for new devices
- ⇒ **Smooth migration of new RAT into legacy bands**

5G – SPECTRUM



Dedicated licensed spectrum

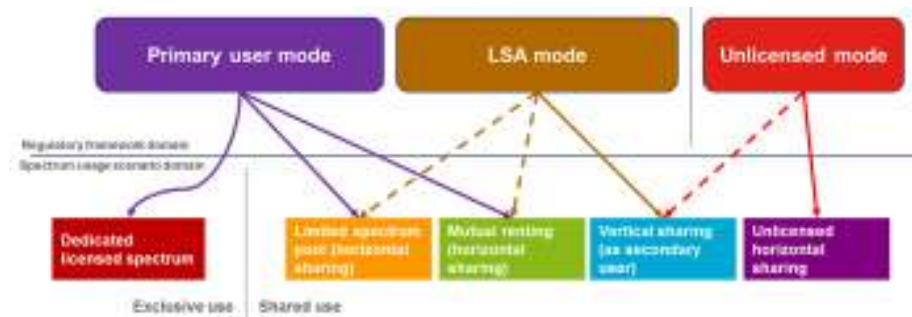
- › Will remain the backbone of IMT
 - Controlled interference ⇒ “Guaranteed” quality
 - Efficient at high load
- › Complemented by unlicensed spectrum
 - To get access to more spectrum
 - WiFi or unlicensed LTE

Spectrum sharing

- › Becoming more relevant for very wide bandwidths in dense deployments
 - Difficult to find dedicated spectrum for multiple operators
 - More dynamic traffic variations



- › Unlicensed
- › Shared licensed spectrum



5G – DUPLEX ARRANGEMENT

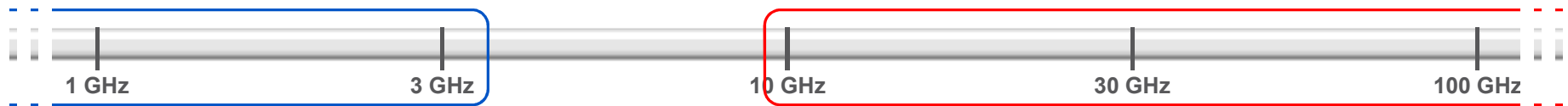


FDD dominating in lower (licensed) bands

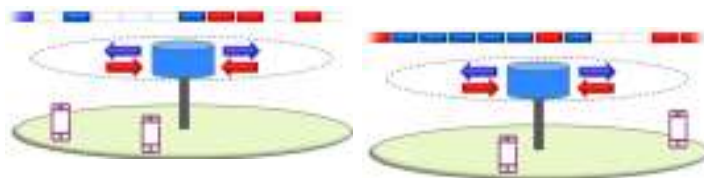
- Coverage benefits
- Avoids some nasty interference situations (BS ↔ BS, device ↔ device)

TDD more relevant for higher bands targeting very wide bandwidths in dense deployments

- Easier to find unpaired spectrum
- More dynamic traffic variations
- Access nodes and devices becoming more similar



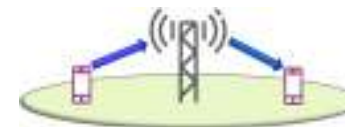
Fully dynamic TDD



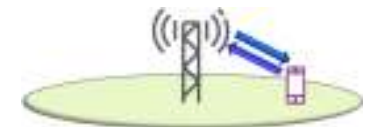
Dynamic assignment of downlink/uplink resources

Prepared for full duplex

On system level ...



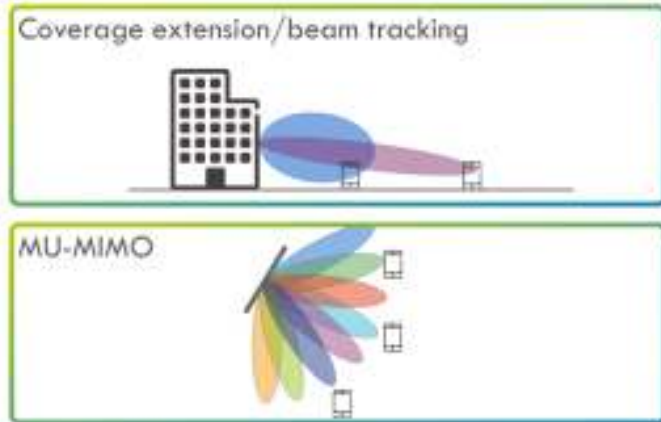
... or even on link level



MULTI-ANTENNA TECHNOLOGY

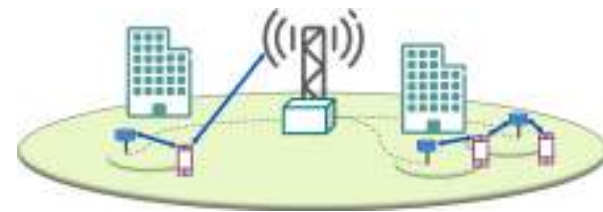


- › For both low and high frequencies
- › Beam forming for coverage
- › Multi-user MIMO for capacity



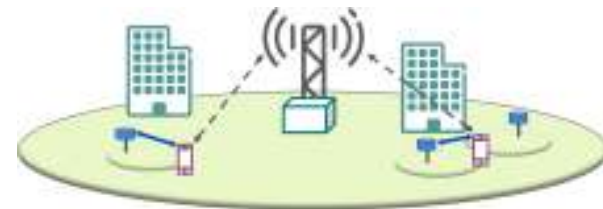
Multi-site transmission/reception

- › Multi-antenna TX/RX extended to multiple sites



Multi-layer connectivity

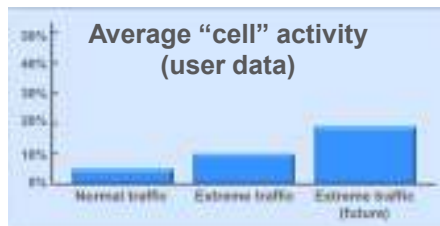
- › RRC connectivity to overlaid layer
- › Robust mobility for (ultra) dense deployments



LEAN DESIGN



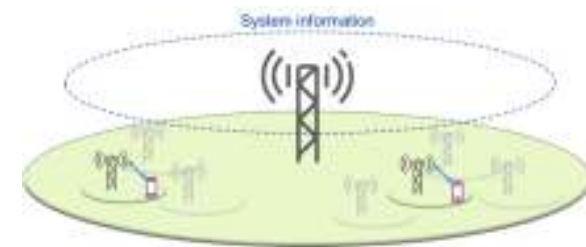
- › Networks lightly loaded on average
- › Will not change dramatically in the future
 - Much more traffic but also much more network nodes



- › Network transmissions not related to user data
 - Reference signals, system information, ...'
 - *Contributes to network energy consumption*
 - *Interference limits the achievable data rates*

Lean design

- › *Minimize transmissions not related to user data*
- › *Minimize broadcast of system information*
 - Main part provided on a per-need basis
- › *Separate user-data plane from system information*
 - System information broadcast wide-area
 - Underlaid nodes only active when user-data to convey



Higher achievable data rates
Enhanced energy efficiency

ACCESS/BACKHAUL INTEGRATION



Today: Massive use of wireless backhaul

- P2P mmW line-of-sight links to macro sites using dedicated technology in dedicated spectrum

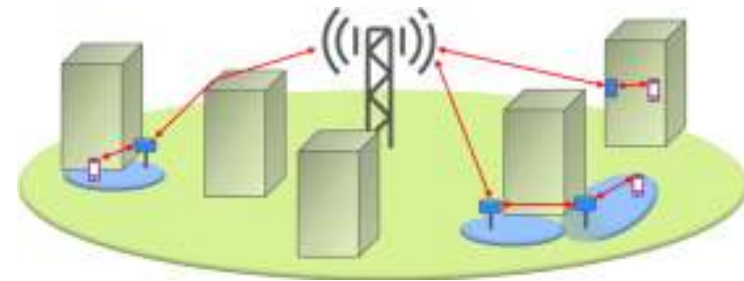


Tomorrow: Large number of low-power nodes

- Targeting very high data rates
- Indoor and outdoor
- *Backhaul is a major issue*

Access/Backhaul integration

- › Same technology for access and backhaul
- › Same spectrum resource for access and backhaul



“Multi-hop” connectivity

DEVICE-TO-DEVICE COMMUNICATION

Today

Mainly high-power stationary base stations above roof-top



Clear difference between base-stations and devices!

Tomorrow

Still many high-power base stations above roof-top



Less clear difference between base-stations and devices!

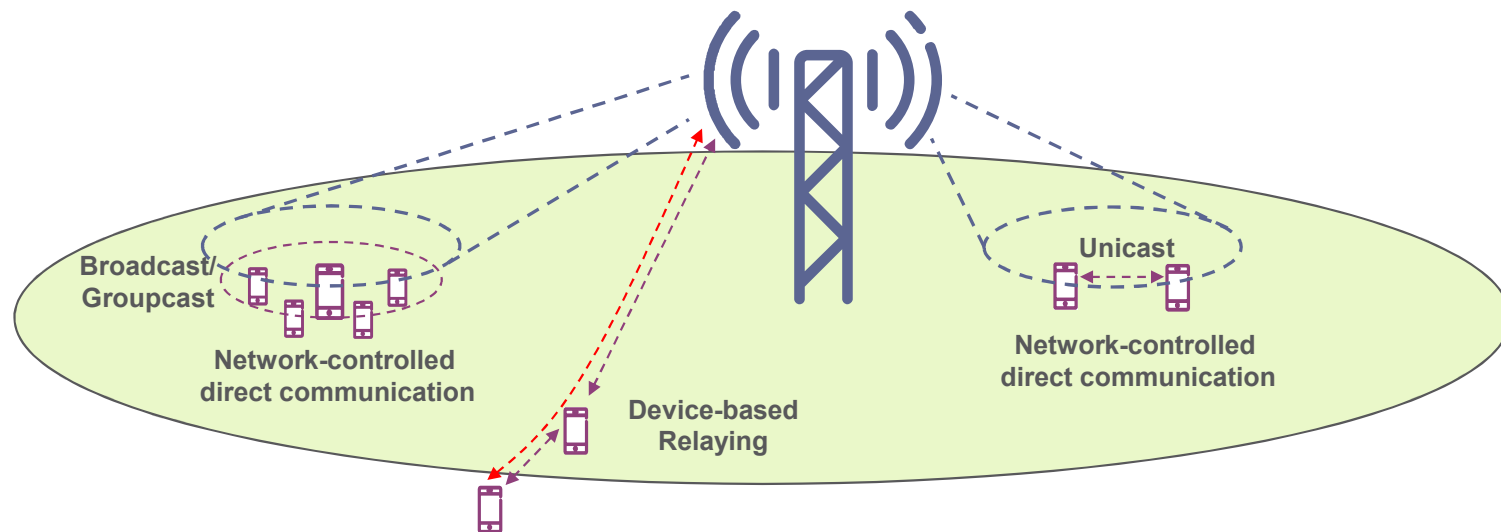
D2D is a “natural” extension to extreme densification

D2D FOR 5G



Tightly integrated device-to-device communication

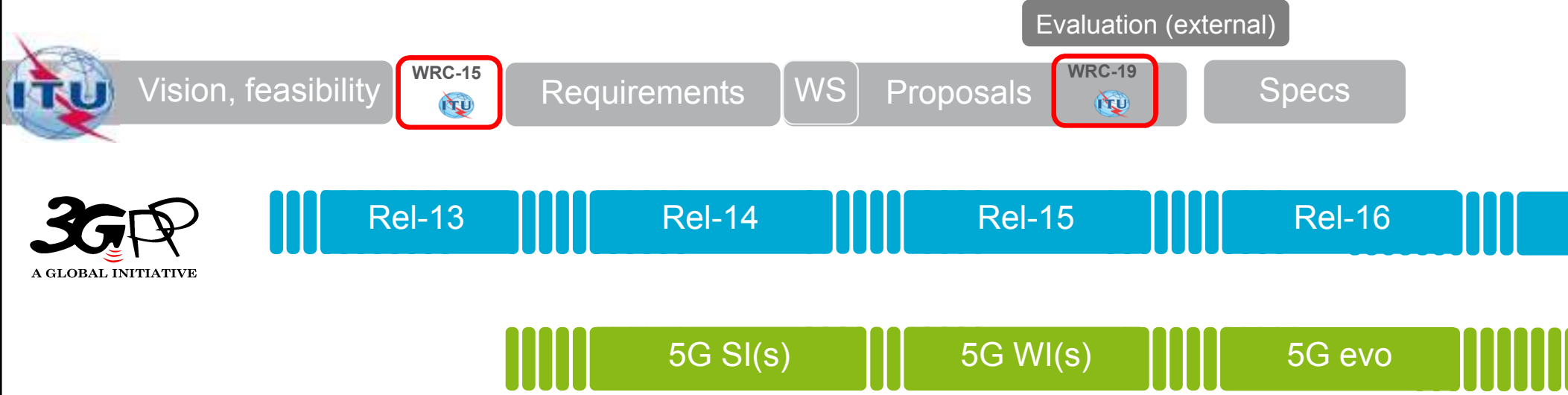
Device-to-device links under network control



5G TIMEPLAN



2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021



ERICSSON 5G TRIALS



PRESS RELEASE

JULY 1, 2014



ERICSSON 5G DELIVERS 5 GBPS SPEEDS

- Live, over-the-air demonstration of Ericsson pre-standard 5G technology achieves 5 Gbps throughput in the 15 GHz frequency band
- NTT DOCOMO and SK Telecom senior management witness Ericsson's achievement that employs innovative radio interface and advanced MIMO technology
- 5G performance will enable new machine-to-machine applications that benefit both consumers and enterprises

5G implementation in commercial mobile networks is expected in 2020, but Ericsson (NASDAQ:ERIC) has already achieved speeds of 5 Gbps in live, over-the-air demonstrations of the company's pre-standard 5G network technology. This proven performance will be critical to addressing both the relentless growth in mobile data demand and enabling the next-generation machine-to-machine applications. NTT DOCOMO and SK Telecom senior management witnessed Ericsson's achievement at Ericsson lab in Kista, Sweden.

- 15 GHz band
- 400 MHz bandwidth
- 5/10 Gbps

Increased subcarrier spacing



Increased bandwidth



Reduced subframe duration



5G TRIAL OVERVIEW



Commercial HW



Measurement terminal



June 2014



Indoor



Outdoor