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LTE/LTE-Advanced 宽带移动通信技术（影印版）

Erik Dahlman
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4G LTE/LTE-Advanced
for Mobile Broadband

Erik Dahlman, Stefan Parkvall, Johan Sköld 著

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4G LTE/LTE-Advanced for Mobile Broadband

Preface

During the past years, there has been a quickly rising interest in radio access technologies for providing mobile as well as nomadic and fixed services for voice, video, and data. The difference in design, implementation, and use between telecom and datacom technologies is also becoming more blurred. One example is cellular technologies from the telecom world being used for broadband data and wireless LAN from the datacom world being used for voice-over IP.

Today, the most widespread radio access technology for mobile communication is digital cellular, with the number of users passing 5 billion by 2010, which is more than half of the world's population. It has emerged from early deployments of an expensive voice service for a few car-borne users, to today's widespread use of mobile-communication devices that provide a range of mobile services and often include camera, MP3 player, and PDA functions. With this widespread use and increasing interest in mobile communication, a continuing evolution ahead is foreseen.

This book describes LTE, developed in 3GPP (*Third Generation Partnership Project*) and providing true 4G broadband mobile access, starting from the first version in release 8 and through the continuing evolution to release 10, the latest version of LTE. Release 10, also known as LTE-Advanced, is of particular interest as it is the major technology approved by the ITU as fulfilling the IMT-Advanced requirements. The description in this book is based on LTE release 10 and thus provides a complete description of the LTE-Advanced radio access from the bottom up.

Chapter 1 gives the background to LTE and its evolution, looking also at the different standards bodies and organizations involved in the process of defining 4G. It also gives a discussion of the reasons and driving forces behind the evolution.

Chapters 2–6 provide a deeper insight into some of the technologies that are part of LTE and its evolution. Because of its generic nature, these chapters can be used as a background not only for LTE as described in this book, but also for readers who want to understand the technology behind other systems, such as WCDMA/HSPA, WiMAX, and CDMA2000.

Chapters 7–17 constitute the main part of the book. As a start, an introductory technical overview of LTE is given, where the most important technology components are introduced based on the generic technologies described in previous chapters. The following chapters provide a detailed description of the protocol structure, the downlink and uplink transmission schemes, and the associated mechanisms for scheduling, retransmission and interference handling. Broadcast operation and relaying are also described. This is followed by a discussion of the spectrum flexibility and the associated requirements from an RF perspective.

Finally, in Chapters 18–20, an assessment is made on LTE. Through an overview of similar technologies developed in other standards bodies, it will be clear that the technologies adopted for the evolution in 3GPP are implemented in many other systems as well. Finally, looking into the future, it will be seen that the evolution does not stop with LTE-Advanced but that new features are continuously added to LTE in order to meet future requirements.

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The standardization process involves people from all parts of the world, and we acknowledge the efforts of our colleagues in the wireless industry in general and in 3GPP RAN in particular. Without their work and contributions to the standardization, this book would not have been possible.

Finally, we are immensely grateful to our families for bearing with us and supporting us during the long process of writing this book.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

3GPP	Third Generation Partnership Project
3GPP2	Third Generation Partnership Project 2
ACIR	Adjacent Channel Interference Ratio
ACK	Acknowledgement (in ARQ protocols)
ACLR	Adjacent Channel Leakage Ratio
ACS	Adjacent Channel Selectivity
AM	Acknowledged Mode (RLC configuration)
AMC	Adaptive Modulation and Coding
A-MPR	Additional Maximum Power Reduction
AMPS	Advanced Mobile Phone System
AQPSK	Adaptive QPSK
ARI	Acknowledgement Resource Indicator
ARIB	Association of Radio Industries and Businesses
ARQ	Automatic Repeat-reQuest
AS	Access Stratum
ATIS	Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions
AWGN	Additive White Gaussian Noise
BC	Band Category
BCCH	Broadcast Control Channel
BCH	Broadcast Channel
BER	Bit-Error Rate
BLER	Block-Error Rate
BM-SC	Broadcast Multicast Service Center
BPSK	Binary Phase-Shift Keying
BS	Base Station
BSC	Base Station Controller
BTS	Base Transceiver Station
CA	Carrier Aggregation
CC	Convolutional Code (in the context of coding), or Component Carrier (in the context of carrier aggregation)
CCCH	Common Control Channel
CCE	Control Channel Element
CCSA	China Communications Standards Association
CDD	Cyclic-Delay Diversity
CDF	Cumulative Density Function
CDM	Code-Division Multiplexing
CDMA	Code-Division Multiple Access

xviii Abbreviations and Acronyms

CEPT	European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations
CN	Core Network
CoMP	Coordinated Multi-Point transmission/reception
CP	Cyclic Prefix
CPC	Continuous Packet Connectivity
CQI	Channel-Quality Indicator
C-RAN	Centralized RAN
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check
C-RNTI	Cell Radio-Network Temporary Identifier
CRS	Cell-specific Reference Signal
CS	Circuit Switched (or Cyclic Shift)
CS	Capability Set (for MSR base stations)
CSA	Common Subframe Allocation
CSG	Closed Subscriber Group
CSI	Channel-State Information
CSI-RS	CSI reference signals
CW	Continuous Wave
DAI	Downlink Assignment Index
DCCH	Dedicated Control Channel
DCH	Dedicated Channel
DCI	Downlink Control Information
DFE	Decision-Feedback Equalization
DFT	Discrete Fourier Transform
DFTS-OFDM	DFT-Spread OFDM (DFT-precoded OFDM, see also SC-FDMA)
DL	Downlink
DL-SCH	Downlink Shared Channel
DM-RS	Demodulation Reference Signal
DRX	Discontinuous Reception
DTCH	Dedicated Traffic Channel
DTX	Discontinuous Transmission
DwPTS	The downlink part of the special subframe (for TDD operation).
EDGE	Enhanced Data rates for GSM Evolution, Enhanced Data rates for Global Evolution
EGPRS	Enhanced GPRS
eNB	eNodeB
eNodeB	E-UTRAN NodeB
EPC	Evolved Packet Core
EPS	Evolved Packet System
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards Institute
E-UTRA	Evolved UTRA
E-UTRAN	Evolved UTRAN
EV-DO	Evolution-Data Only (of CDMA2000 1x)
EV-DV	Evolution-Data and Voice (of CDMA2000 1x)
EVM	Error Vector Magnitude

FACH	Forward Access Channel
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FDD	Frequency Division Duplex
FDM	Frequency-Division Multiplex
FDMA	Frequency-Division Multiple Access
FEC	Forward Error Correction
FFT	Fast Fourier Transform
FIR	Finite Impulse Response
FPLMTS	Future Public Land Mobile Telecommunications Systems
FRAMES	Future Radio Wideband Multiple Access Systems
FSTD	Frequency Switched Transmit Diversity
GERAN	GSM/EDGE Radio Access Network
GGSN	Gateway GPRS Support Node
GP	Guard Period (for TDD operation)
GPRS	General Packet Radio Services
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSM	Global System for Mobile communications
HARQ	Hybrid ARQ
HII	High-Interference Indicator
HLR	Home Location Register
HRPD	High Rate Packet Data
HSDPA	High-Speed Downlink Packet Access
HSPA	High-Speed Packet Access
HSS	Home Subscriber Server
HS-SCCH	High-Speed Shared Control Channel
ICIC	Inter-Cell Interference Coordination
ICS	In-Channel Selectivity
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IDFT	Inverse DFT
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IFDMA	Interleaved FDMA
IFFT	Inverse Fast Fourier Transform
IMT-2000	International Mobile Telecommunications 2000 (ITU's name for the family of 3G standards)
IMT-Advanced	International Mobile Telecommunications Advanced (ITU's name for the family of 4G standards)
IP	Internet Protocol
IR	Incremental Redundancy
IRC	Interference Rejection Combining
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
ITU-R	International Telecommunications Union-Radiocommunications Sector

J-TACS	Japanese Total Access Communication System
LAN	Local Area Network
LCID	Logical Channel Index
LDPC	Low-Density Parity Check Code
LTE	Long-Term Evolution
MAC	Medium Access Control
MAN	Metropolitan Area Network
MBMS	Multimedia Broadcast/Multicast Service
MBMS-GW	MBMS gateway
MBS	Multicast and Broadcast Service
MBSFN	Multicast-Broadcast Single Frequency Network
MC	Multi-Carrier
MCCH	MBMS Control Channel
MCE	MBMS Coordination Entity
MCH	Multicast Channel
MCS	Modulation and Coding Scheme
MDHO	Macro-Diversity Handover
MIB	Master Information Block
MIMO	Multiple-Input Multiple-Output
ML	Maximum Likelihood
MLSE	Maximum-Likelihood Sequence Estimation
MME	Mobility Management Entity
MMS	Multimedia Messaging Service
MMSE	Minimum Mean Square Error
MPR	Maximum Power Reduction
MRC	Maximum Ratio Combining
MSA	MCH Subframe Allocation
MSC	Mobile Switching Center
MSI	MCH Scheduling Information
MSP	MCH Scheduling Period
MSR	Multi-Standard Radio
MSS	Mobile Satellite Service
MTCH	MBMS Traffic Channel
MU-MIMO	Multi-User MIMO
MUX	Multiplexer or Multiplexing
NAK, NACK	Negative Acknowledgement (in ARQ protocols)
NAS	Non-Access Stratum (a functional layer between the core network and the terminal that supports signaling and user data transfer)
NDI	New-data indicator
NSPS	National Security and Public Safety
NMT	Nordisk MobilTelefon (Nordic Mobile Telephony)

NodeB	NodeB, a logical node handling transmission/reception in multiple cells. Commonly, but not necessarily, corresponding to a base station.
NS	Network Signaling
OCC	Orthogonal Cover Code
OFDM	Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiplexing
OFDMA	Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiple Access
OI	Overload Indicator
OOB	Out-Of-Band (emissions)
PAPR	Peak-to-Average Power Ratio
PAR	Peak-to-Average Ratio (same as PAPR)
PARC	Per-Antenna Rate Control
PBCH	Physical Broadcast Channel
PCCCH	Paging Control Channel
PCFICH	Physical Control Format Indicator Channel
PCG	Project Coordination Group (in 3GPP)
PCH	Paging Channel
PCRF	Policy and Charging Rules Function
PCS	Personal Communications Systems
PDA	Personal Digital Assistant
PDC	Personal Digital Cellular
PDCCH	Physical Downlink Control Channel
PDCP	Packet Data Convergence Protocol
PDSCH	Physical Downlink Shared Channel
PDN	Packet Data Network
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
PF	Proportional Fair (a type of scheduler)
P-GW	Packet-Data Network Gateway (also PDN-GW)
PHICH	Physical Hybrid-ARQ Indicator Channel
PHS	Personal Handy-phone System
PHY	Physical layer
PMCH	Physical Multicast Channel
PMI	Precoding-Matrix Indicator
POTS	Plain Old Telephony Services
PRACH	Physical Random Access Channel
PRB	Physical Resource Block
P-RNTI	Paging RNTI
PS	Packet Switched
PSK	Phase Shift Keying
PSS	Primary Synchronization Signal
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Networks
PUCCH	Physical Uplink Control Channel

xxii Abbreviations and Acronyms

PUSC	Partially Used Subcarriers (for WiMAX)
PUSCH	Physical Uplink Shared Channel
QAM	Quadrature Amplitude Modulation
QoS	Quality-of-Service
QPP	Quadrature Permutation Polynomial
QPSK	Quadrature Phase-Shift Keying
RAB	Radio Access Bearer
RACH	Random Access Channel
RAN	Radio Access Network
RA-RNTI	Random Access RNTI
RAT	Radio Access Technology
RB	Resource Block
RE	Resource Element
RF	Radio Frequency
RI	Rank Indicator
RIT	Radio Interface Technology
RLC	Radio Link Control
RNC	Radio Network Controller
RNTI	Radio-Network Temporary Identifier
RNTP	Relative Narrowband Transmit Power
ROHC	Robust Header Compression
R-PDCCH	Relay Physical Downlink Control Channel
RR	Round-Robin (a type of scheduler)
RRC	Radio Resource Control
RRM	Radio Resource Management
RS	Reference Symbol
RSPC	IMT-2000 radio interface specifications
RSRP	Reference Signal Received Power
RSRQ	Reference Signal Received Quality
RTP	Real Time Protocol
RTT	Round-Trip Time
RV	Redundancy Version
RX	Receiver
S1	The interface between eNodeB and the Evolved Packet Core.
S1-c	The control-plane part of S1
S1-u	The user-plane part of S1
SAE	System Architecture Evolution
SCM	Spatial Channel Model
SDMA	Spatial Division Multiple Access
SDO	Standards Developing Organization
SDU	Service Data Unit
SEM	Spectrum Emissions Mask

SF	Spreading Factor
SFBC	Space-Frequency Block Coding
SFN	Single-Frequency Network (in general, see also MBSFN) or System Frame Number (in 3GPP)
SFTD	Space-Frequency Time Diversity
SGSN	Serving GPRS Support Node
S-GW	Serving Gateway
SI	System Information message
SIB	System Information Block
SIC	Successive Interference Combining
SIM	Subscriber Identity Module
SINR	Signal-to-Interference-and-Noise Ratio
SIR	Signal-to-Interference Ratio
SI-RNTI	System Information RNTI
SMS	Short Message Service
SNR	Signal-to-Noise Ratio
SOHO	Soft Handover
SORTD	Spatial Orthogonal-Resource Transmit Diversity
SR	Scheduling Request
SRS	Sounding Reference Signal
SSS	Secondary Synchronization Signal
STBC	Space-Time Block Coding
STC	Space-Time Coding
STTD	Space-Time Transmit Diversity
SU-MIMO	Single-User MIMO
TACS	Total Access Communication System
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
TC-RNTI	Temporary C-RNTI
TD-CDMA	Time-Division Code-Division Multiple Access
TDD	Time-Division Duplex
TDM	Time-Division Multiplexing
TDMA	Time-Division Multiple Access
TD-SCDMA	Time-Division-Synchronous Code-Division Multiple Access
TF	Transport Format
TIA	Telecommunications Industry Association
TM	Transparent Mode (RLC configuration)
TR	Technical Report
TS	Technical Specification
TSG	Technical Specification Group
TTA	Telecommunications Technology Association
TTC	Telecommunications Technology Committee
TTI	Transmission Time Interval
TX	Transmitter

xxiv Abbreviations and Acronyms

UCI	Uplink Control Information
UE	User Equipment, the 3GPP name for the mobile terminal
UL	Uplink
UL-SCH	Uplink Shared Channel
UM	Unacknowledged Mode (RLC configuration)
UMB	Ultra Mobile Broadband
UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunications System
UpPTS	The uplink part of the special subframe (for TDD operation).
US-TDMA	US Time-Division Multiple Access standard
UTRA	Universal Terrestrial Radio Access
UTRAN	Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network
VAMOS	Voice services over Adaptive Multi-user channels
VoIP	Voice-over-IP
VRB	Virtual Resource Block
WAN	Wide Area Network
WARC	World Administrative Radio Congress
WCDMA	Wideband Code-Division Multiple Access
WG	Working Group
WiMAX	Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access
WLAN	Wireless Local Area Network
WMAN	Wireless Metropolitan Area Network
WP5D	Working Party 5D
WRC	World Radiocommunication Conference
X2	The interface between eNodeBs.
ZC	Zadoff-Chu
ZF	Zero Forcing

Contents

Preface.....	xiii
Acknowledgements.....	xv
Abbreviations and Acronyms.....	xvii
CHAPTER 1 Background of LTE.....	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Evolution of Mobile Systems Before LTE.....	2
1.2.1 The First 3G Standardization	3
1.3 ITU Activities	4
1.3.1 IMT-2000 and IMT-Advanced	4
1.3.2 Spectrum for IMT Systems	6
1.4 Drivers for LTE.....	7
1.5 Standardization of LTE.....	8
1.5.1 The Standardization Process.....	8
1.5.2 The 3GPP Process.....	9
1.5.3 The 3G Evolution to 4G.....	11
CHAPTER 2 High Data Rates in Mobile Communication	15
2.1 High Data Rates: Fundamental Constraints.....	15
2.1.1 High Data Rates in Noise-Limited Scenarios	17
2.1.2 Higher Data Rates in Interference-Limited Scenarios	18
2.2 Higher Data Rates Within a Limited Bandwidth: Higher-Order Modulation	19
2.2.1 Higher-Order Modulation in Combination with Channel Coding	20
2.2.2 Variations in Instantaneous Transmit Power	20
2.3 Wider Bandwidth Including Multi-Carrier Transmission.....	21
2.3.1 Multi-Carrier Transmission.....	23
CHAPTER 3 OFDM Transmission	27
3.1 Basic Principles of OFDM.....	27
3.2 OFDM Demodulation.....	29
3.3 OFDM Implementation Using IFFT/FFT Processing	30
3.4 Cyclic-Prefix Insertion.....	32
3.5 Frequency-Domain Model of OFDM Transmission.....	34
3.6 Channel Estimation and Reference Symbols.....	35
3.7 Frequency Diversity with OFDM: Importance of Channel Coding	36

3.8	Selection of Basic OFDM Parameters	37
3.8.1	OFDM Subcarrier Spacing	38
3.8.2	Number of Subcarriers	39
3.8.3	Cyclic-Prefix Length	40
3.9	Variations in Instantaneous Transmission Power	40
3.10	OFDM as a User-Multiplexing and Multiple-Access Scheme	41
3.11	Multi-Cell Broadcast/Multicast Transmission and OFDM	43
CHAPTER 4	Wider-Band “Single-Carrier” Transmission	45
4.1	Equalization Against Radio-Channel Frequency Selectivity	45
4.1.1	Time-Domain Linear Equalization	45
4.1.2	Frequency-Domain Equalization	47
4.1.3	Other Equalizer Strategies	49
4.2	Uplink FDMA with Flexible Bandwidth Assignment	50
4.3	DFT-Spread OFDM	52
4.3.1	Basic Principles	52
4.3.2	DFTS-OFDM Receiver	54
4.3.3	User Multiplexing with DFTS-OFDM	55
4.3.4	Distributed DFTS-OFDM	55
CHAPTER 5	Multi-Antenna Techniques	59
5.1	Multi-Antenna Configurations	59
5.2	Benefits of Multi-Antenna Techniques	60
5.3	Multiple Receive Antennas	60
5.4	Multiple Transmit Antennas	65
5.4.1	Transmit-Antenna Diversity	65
5.4.2	Transmitter-Side Beam-Forming	68
5.5	Spatial Multiplexing	71
5.5.1	Basic Principles	71
5.5.2	Precoder-Based Spatial Multiplexing	74
5.5.3	Nonlinear Receiver Processing	75
CHAPTER 6	Scheduling, Link Adaptation, and Hybrid ARQ	79
6.1	Link Adaptation: Power and Rate Control	79
6.2	Channel-Dependent Scheduling	81
6.2.1	Downlink Scheduling	81
6.2.2	Uplink Scheduling	85
6.2.3	Link Adaptation and Channel-Dependent Scheduling in the Frequency Domain	87
6.2.4	Acquiring on Channel-State Information	87
6.2.5	Traffic Behavior and Scheduling	88

6.3	Advanced Retransmission Schemes	89
6.4	Hybrid ARQ with Soft Combining	90
CHAPTER 7	LTE Radio Access: An Overview	95
7.1	Basic Principles	96
7.1.1	Transmission Scheme	96
7.1.2	Channel-Dependent Scheduling and Rate Adaptation	97
7.1.3	Inter-Cell Interference Coordination	99
7.1.4	Hybrid ARQ with Soft Combining	99
7.1.5	Multi-Antenna Transmission	100
7.1.6	Spectrum Flexibility	100
7.2	LTE Release 9	102
7.2.1	Multicast and Broadcast Support	102
7.2.2	Positioning	103
7.2.3	Dual-Layer Beam-Forming	103
7.3	LTE Release 10 and IMT-Advanced	103
7.3.1	Carrier Aggregation	104
7.3.2	Extended Multi-Antenna Transmission	104
7.3.3	Relaying	105
7.3.4	Heterogeneous Deployments	105
7.4	Terminal Capabilities	105
CHAPTER 8	Radio-Interface Architecture	109
8.1	Overall System Architecture	109
8.1.1	Core Network	109
8.1.2	Radio-Access Network	111
8.2	Radio Protocol Architecture	111
8.2.1	Radio-Link Control	113
8.2.2	Medium-Access Control	115
8.2.3	Physical Layer	123
8.3	Control-Plane Protocols	124
8.3.1	State Machine	125
CHAPTER 9	Physical Transmission Resources	127
9.1	Overall Time-Frequency Structure	127
9.2	Normal Subframes and MBSFN Subframes	131
9.3	Carrier Aggregation	132
9.4	Frequency-Domain Location of LTE Carriers	134
9.5	Duplex Schemes	135
9.5.1	Frequency-Division Duplex (FDD)	136
9.5.2	Time-Division Duplex (TDD)	137
9.5.3	LTE and TD-SCDMA Coexistence	140