

May 2013

Enhancing proven WCDMA

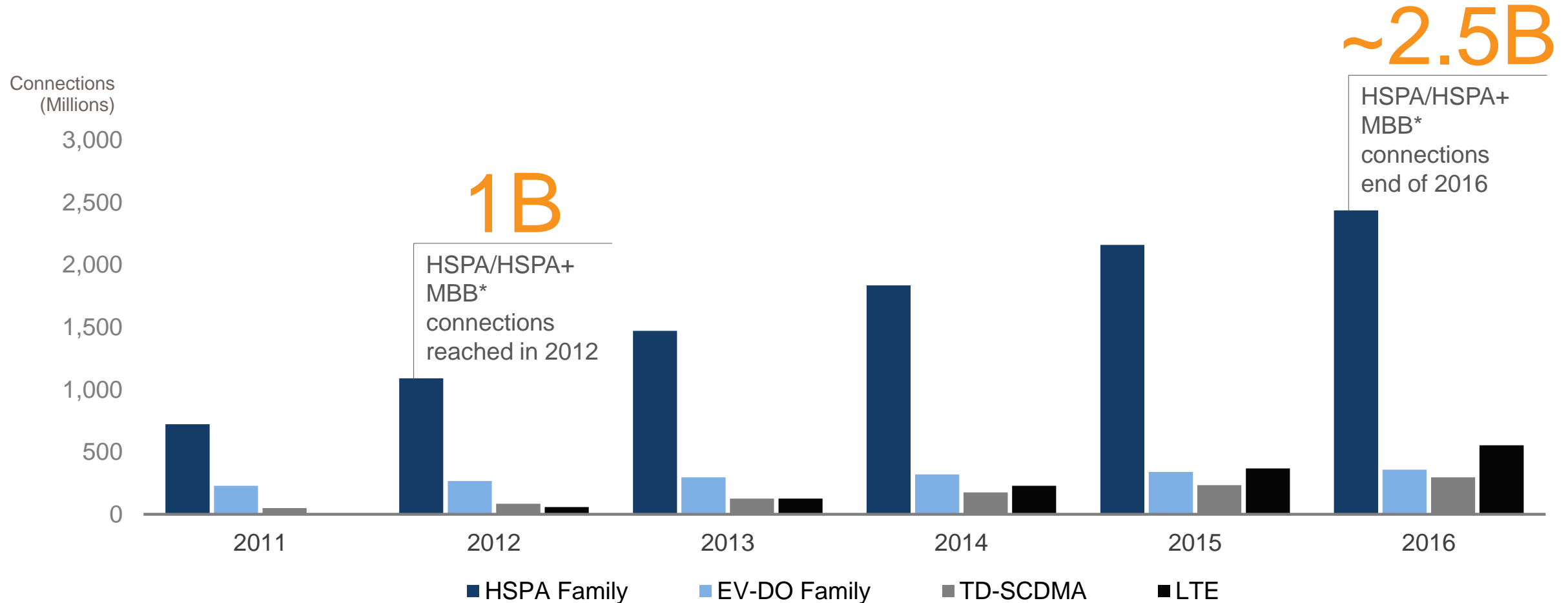
WCDMA+ Makes Voice More Efficient to Support More Data

QUALCOMM®



Billions of WCDMA voice users for the foreseeable future

HSPA/HSPA+ relies on WCDMA for voice



Continued migration from GSM voice to WCDMA voice

UMTS900 Well Established for HSPA+ Data and WCDMA Voice

>64 Commercial Networks

~1000 Devices Announced

>63 Countries Allow Refarming¹

“

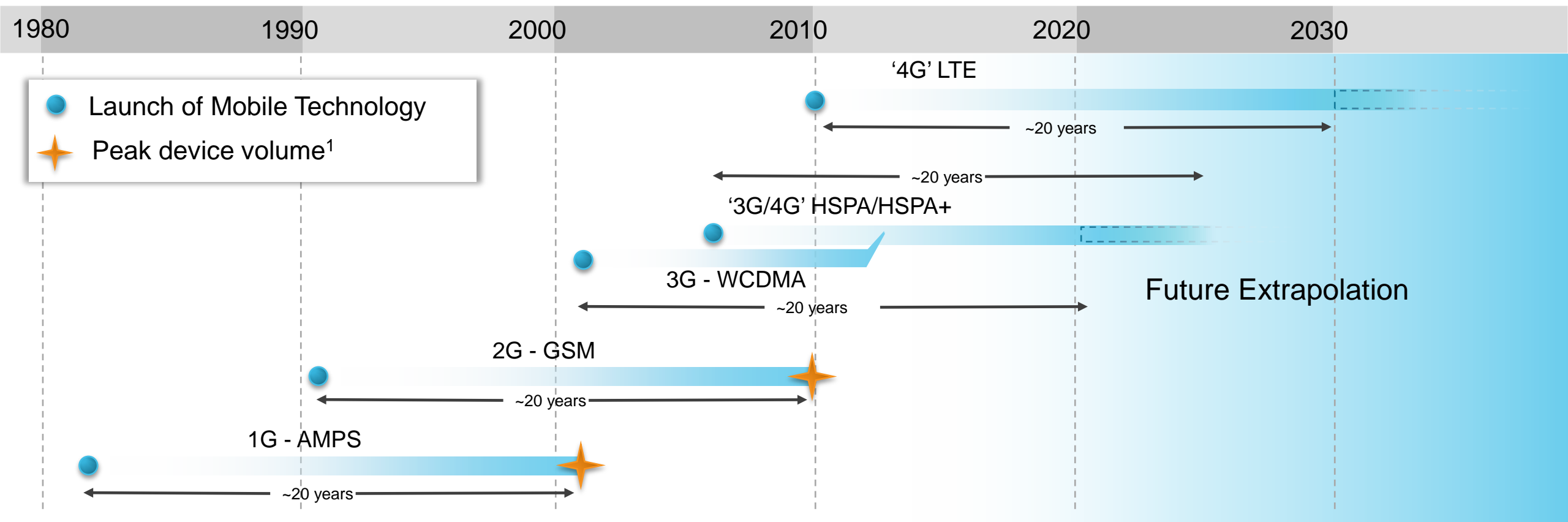
...UMTS900 is standard in most new devices destined for Europe, the Middle East, Africa, and Asia Pacific markets, with the 900/2100 MHz combination for WCDMA-HSPA increasingly commonplace...

”

- GSA

¹Some countries may not need regulatory approval; Source: www.gsacom.com as of March, 2013.

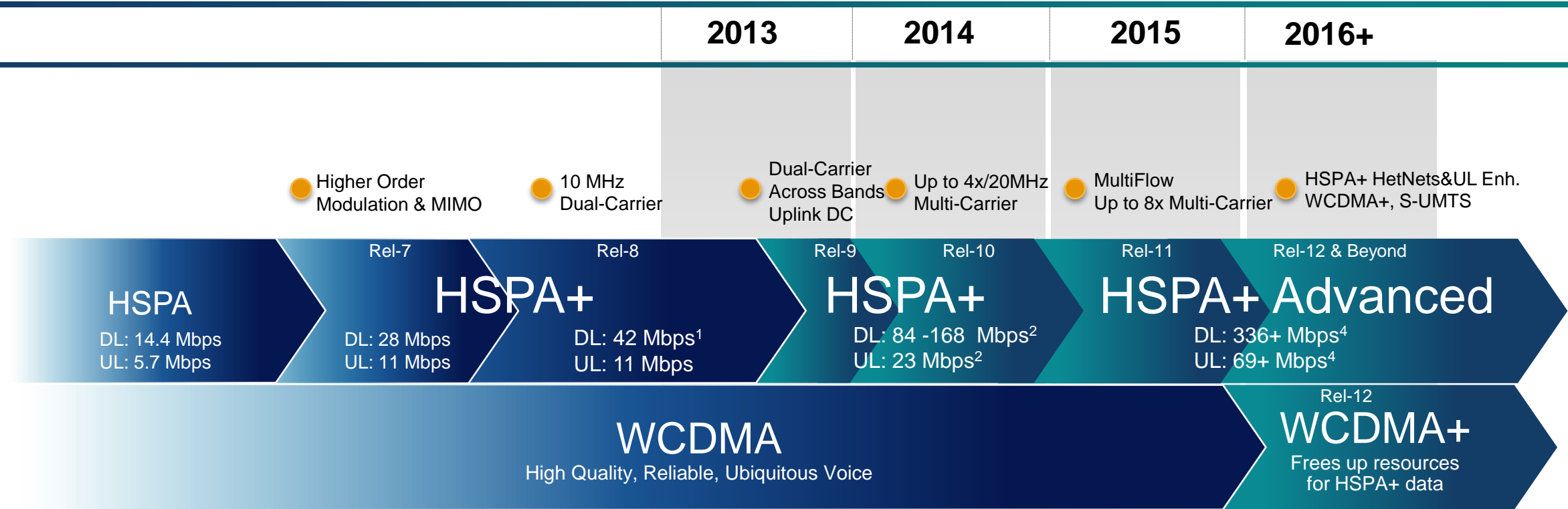
WCDMA has a long life thanks to the success of HSPA+



~20 years from launch of a new mobile technology generation to peak device volume

¹Sources: ABI June 2011 and Strategy Analytics Sept 2011, devices is only handset. A multimode device is counted only as the latest technology, e.g. a GSM/HSPA+/LTE device is counted as LTE.

HSPA+ continues to evolve



¹R8 reaches 42 Mbps by combining 2x2 MIMO and HOM (64QAM) in 5 MHz, or by utilizing HOM (64QAM) and multicarrier in 10 MHz.
²R9 combines multicarrier and MIMO in 10 MHz to reach 84 Mbps. Uplink multicarrier doubles uplink peak data rate to 23 Mbps in 10 MHz.
³R10 expands multicarrier to 20 MHz to reach up to 168 Mbps with 2x2 MIMO.
⁴R11 expands multicarrier up to 40 MHz to reach 336 Mbps with 2x2 MIMO, or 20MHz with 4x4 MIMO. Uplink 2x2 MIMO with 64QAM reaches 69Mbps.

WCDMA+ triples voice efficiency to support more data



WCDMA+

Frees Up ~2/3 of a Carrier for HSPA+ Data

Extended Talk-Time: ~20% Reduced Current Consumption¹

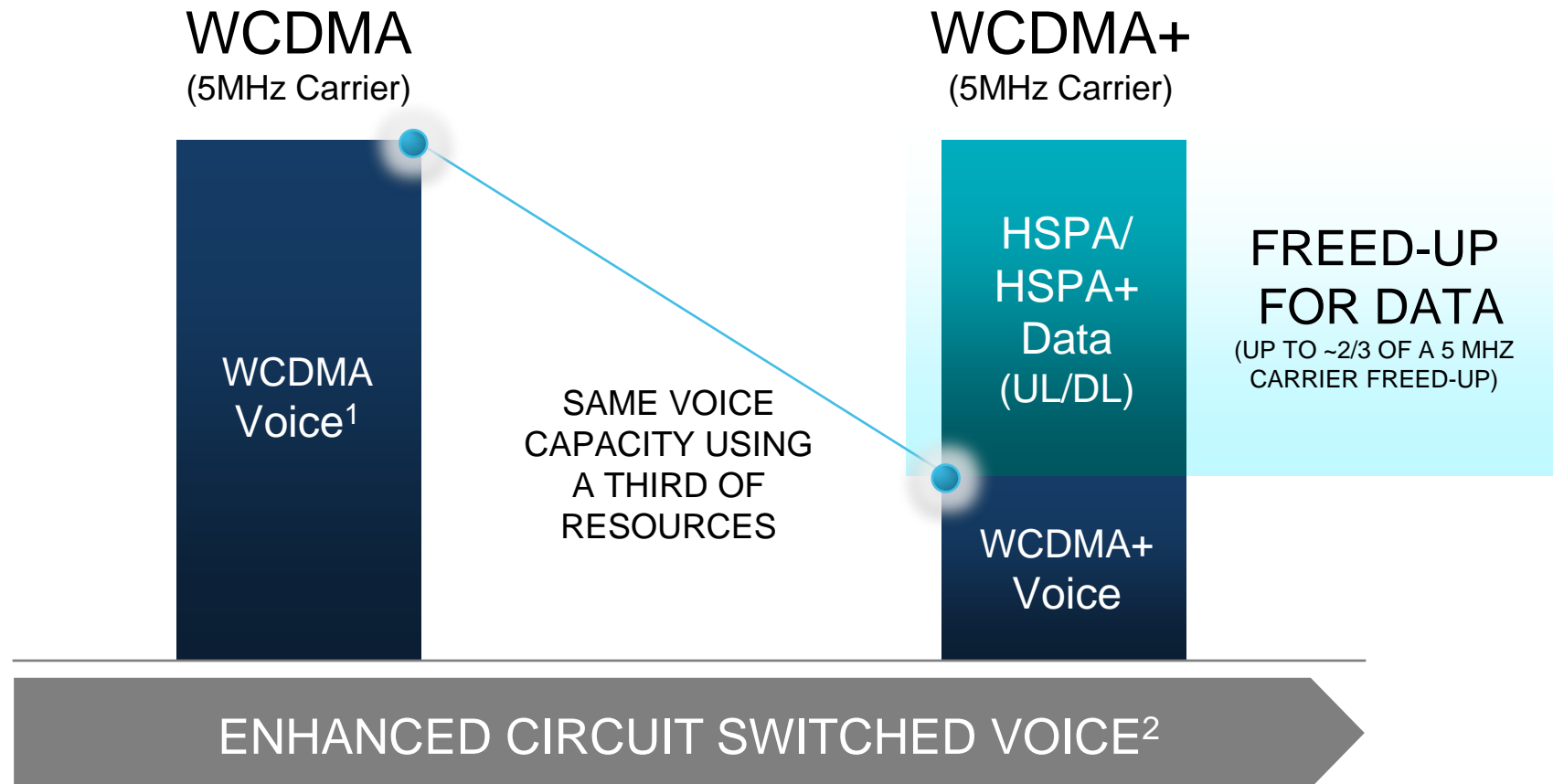
Ensures High Quality, Reliable, Ubiquitous Voice

Cost-Effectively Addresses All Device Segments

¹Reduction in modem current consumption during an circuit switched WCDMA+ call compared to a WCDMA call

WCDMA+ can free up ~2/3 of a carrier for data

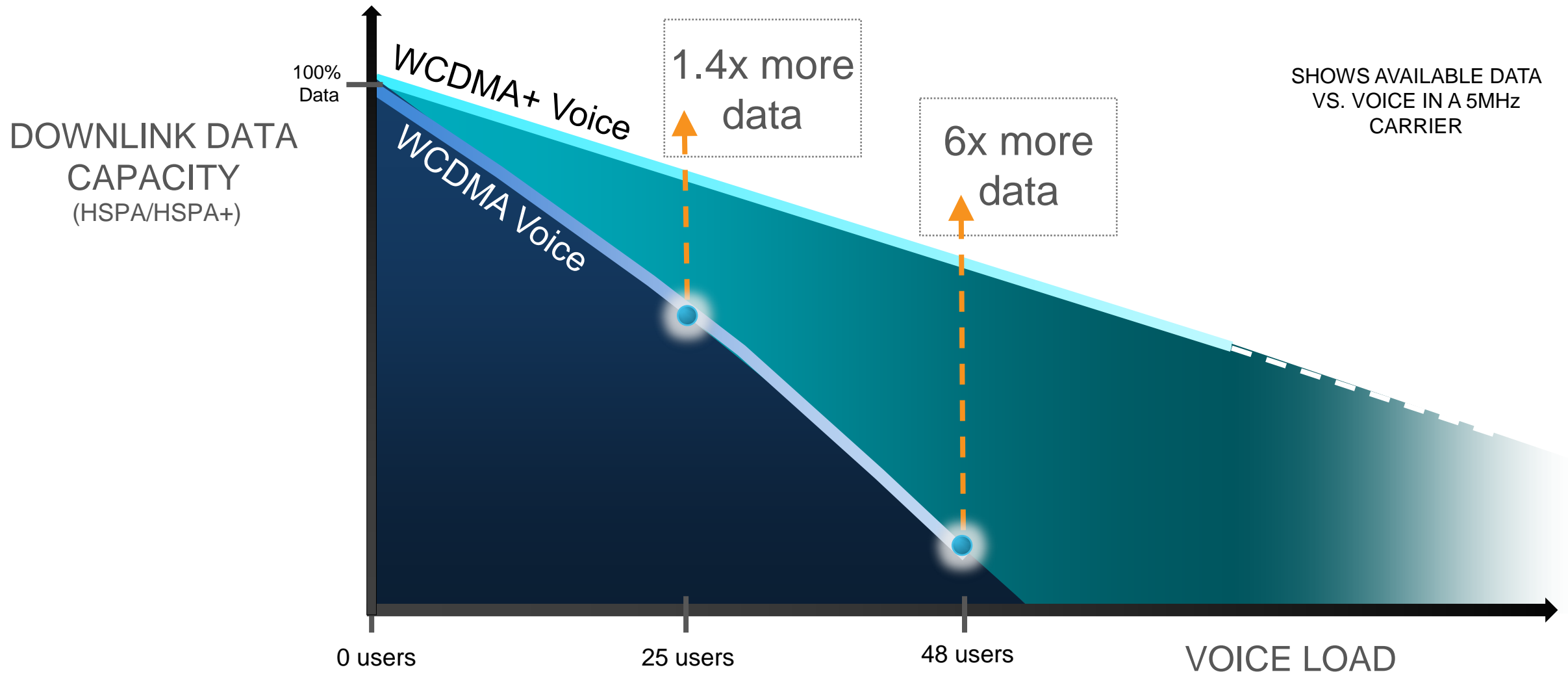
Triples voice spectral efficiency



¹ There is ~10% DL data capacity available at max voice capacity not shown in the graph for WCDMA. Assumptions: single receive antenna and rake receiver assumed for voice, dual receive diversity assumed for data.

² WCDMA+ is a 3GPP R12 candidate which proposes 1) radio link enhancements and 2) EVS 5.9kbps Source Controlled Variable Bit Rate (VBR) Wideband mode instead of AMR 12.2k vocoder

WCDMA+: more data capacity at all voice loads



WCDMA+ ensures high quality, reliable, ubiquitous voice



Extended Talk-Time²
~30% reduced modem
current consumption

Builds on Proven
WCDMA Voice¹



Global Roaming
in Global Bands



Simultaneous Voice
and HSPA+ Data



Leverages Existing
Investments



Proven Robustness
with Soft-Handover

¹ High quality tanks to soft handover, proven interoperability and 10+ years of WCDMA circuit switched voice optimizations. ² Current modem consumption reduced by ~30% with WCDMA+ compared to WCDMA.

WDCMA+ cost-effectively addresses all device segments



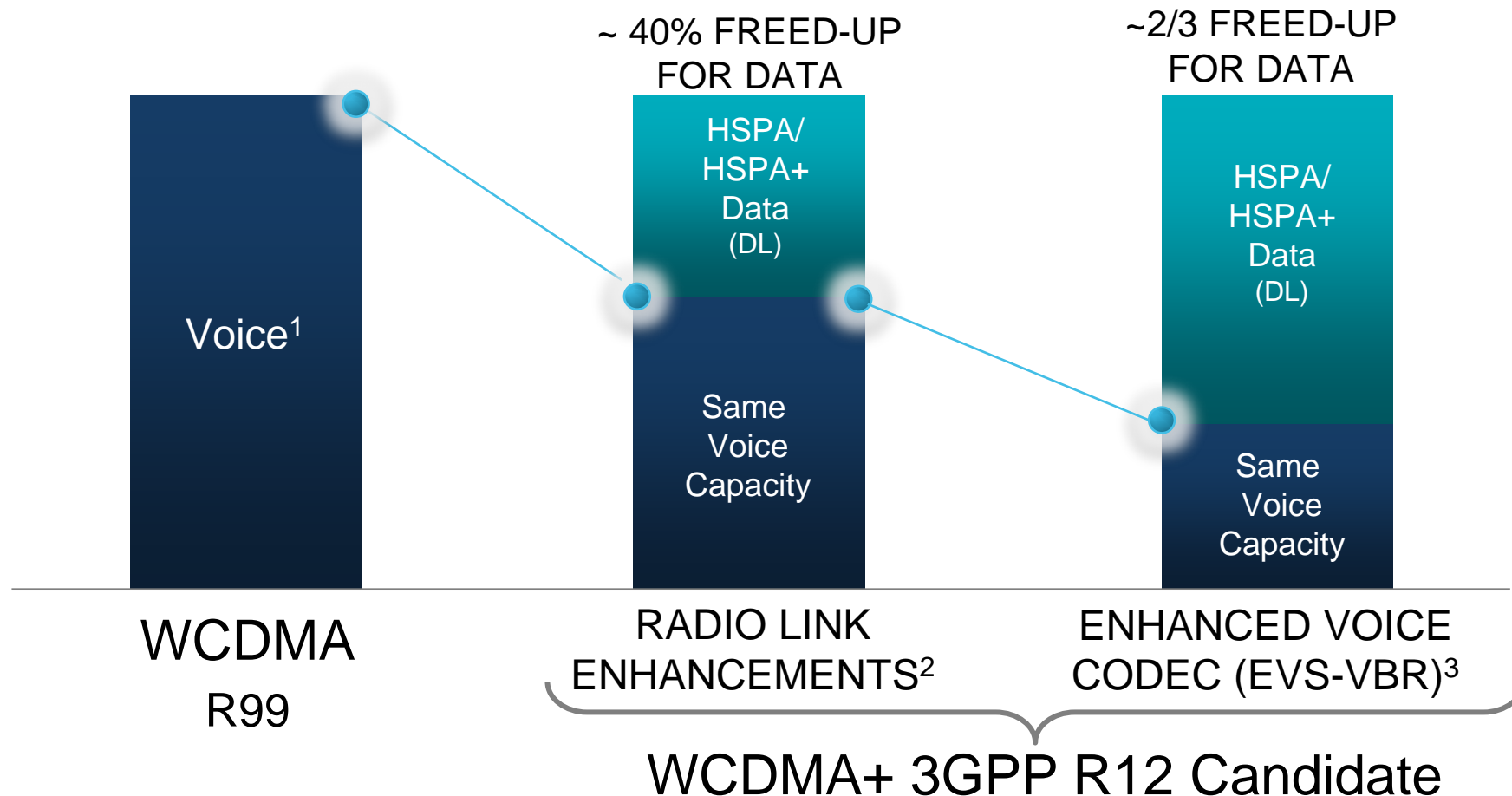
From Feature Phones, Low-End Smartphones to High-End Smartphones

Basic features—e.g. single receive antenna and no HSPA+ required—ensures cost-effective entry/low-end devices

Latest HSPA+ features, dual receive diversity and latest advanced receivers provide best performance for higher end devices

WCDMA+ is being standardized

For improved data capacity and ~20% reduced current consumption



Assumptions: single receive antenna and rake receiver for voice, dual receive diversity for data, shows downlink gain, uplink gain slightly different. ¹There is also a ~10% DL data capacity available at max voice capacity not shown in the graph for WCDMA. ¹¹
²Radio link enhancements such as reduced downlink overhead and early voice frame termination. ³EVS 5.9kbps Source Controlled Variable Bit Rate (VBR) Wideband mode instead of AMR 12.2k vocoder Wideband mode.

WCDMA+: the secret sauce

RADIO LINK ENHANCEMENTS

1 REDUCED DOWNLINK OVERHEAD

Remove dedicated downlink pilot to increase capacity¹

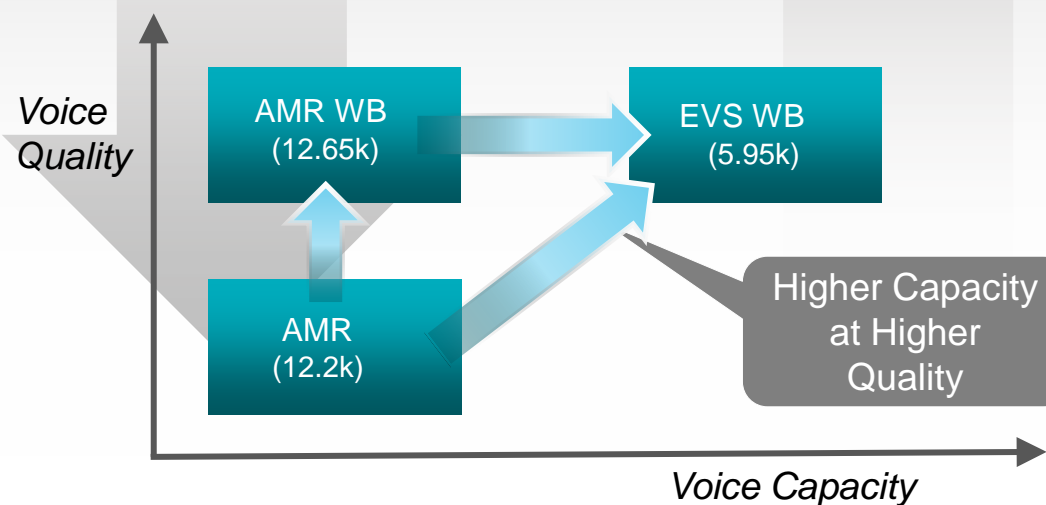
2 EARLY VOICE FRAME TERMINATION

To reduce up and downlink interference to increase capacity and to reduce modem consumption²

3 SHARED DEDICATED DOWNLINK CHANNEL

Multiplexing two user in one OVSF code to reduce modem consumption

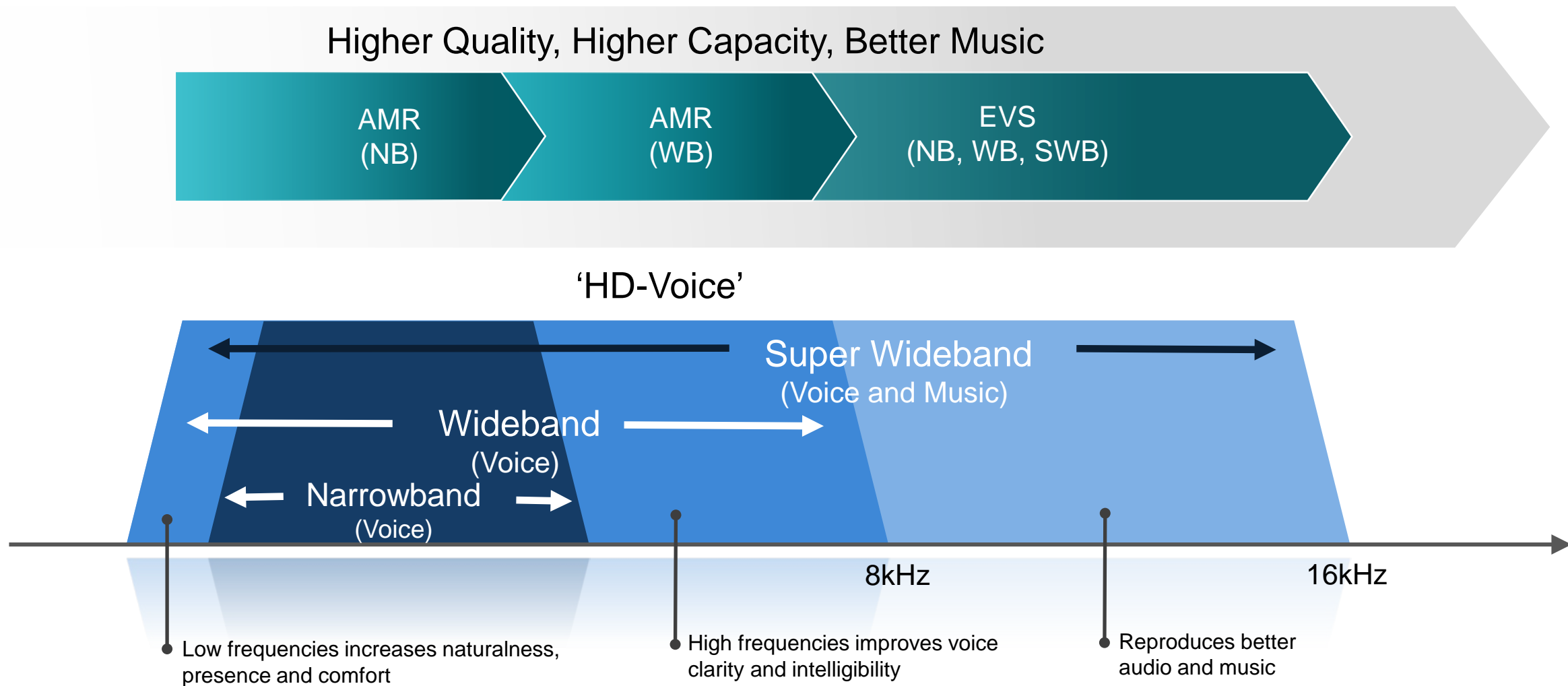
ENHANCED CODEC—EVS 5.95K SC-VBR WB²



¹The transmit power control bits are used for signal Interference to noise ratio (SINR) estimation. In addition, the multiplexing of two voice calls on one code in the downlink combined with discontinuous transmission helps to reduce modem current consumption.

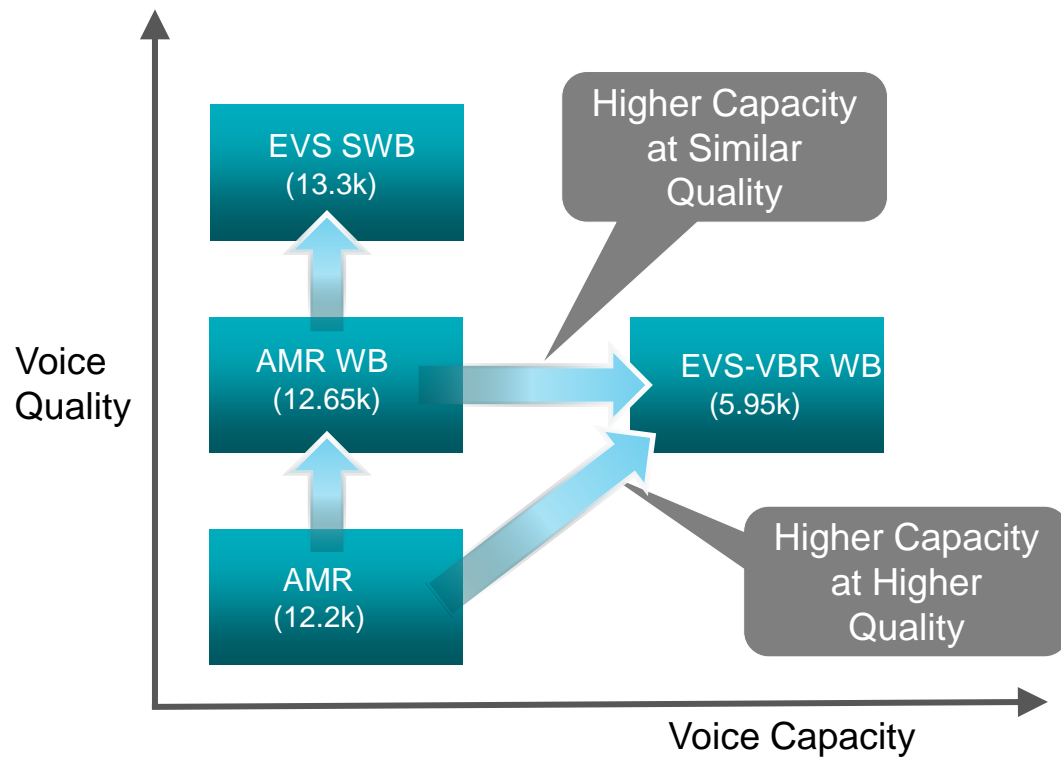
²The 20 ms voice-frame transmission can be terminated as soon as it is successfully decoded, compared continued to repeating all packets the full 20ms frame. ²EVS = Enhanced Voice Services, with a source controlled variable bit-rate mode, aka EVS-VBR.

Continuously enhanced codecs



Note: EVS has additional modes not shown that are optimized for music, stereo and even wider bandwidths.

Enhanced Voice Service (EVS): better quality, capacity or both



- Designed with VoIP in mind and targets VoLTE. Expected to be Commercial in 2014
- EVS-VBR for WCDMA+: 5.95kbps Wideband Source Controlled Variable Bitrate Codec
- Opportunity to Support EVS across all voice networks for seamless quality (CS and VoIP)

Circuit switched voice has a long life during the transition to richer, carrier grade VoIP

IMS VoIP: Rich Voice – Ubiquity vs. OTT VoIP

VoLTE Timing is Operator Specific
VoIP over HSPA+ Driven by VoLTE

2013

Fallback to 2G/3G voice (CSFB) used by most LTE operators while the VoLTE with SRVCC ecosystem is being developed and expanded

Proven Circuit Voice: High Quality, Reliable, Ubiquitous¹

WCDMA+: Long life of HSPA+ means long life of WCDMA

2020+

¹ Thanks to soft handover, proven interoperability and 10+ years of 1X/WCDMA optimizations. OTT=Over-The-Top, voice just like any data service without Quality of Service

Summary: triples voice efficiency to support more data



WCDMA+

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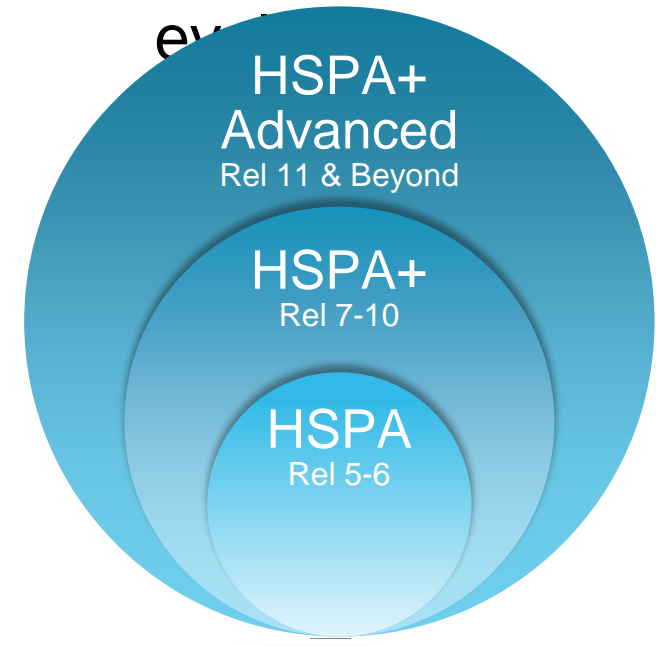
Driving network evolution

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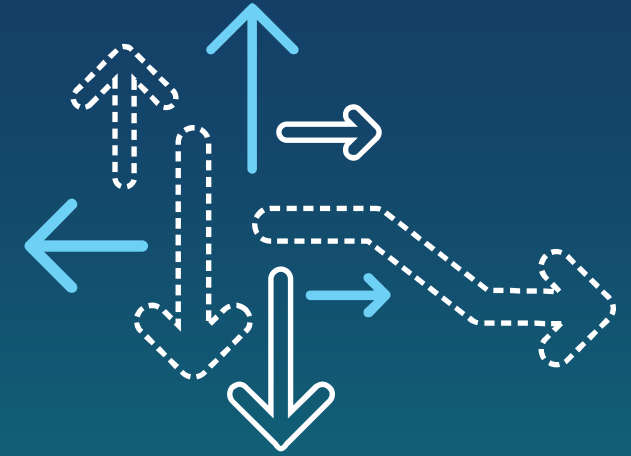
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