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# Rosenberger

## Maximizing the Performance of LTE in Indoor Environment

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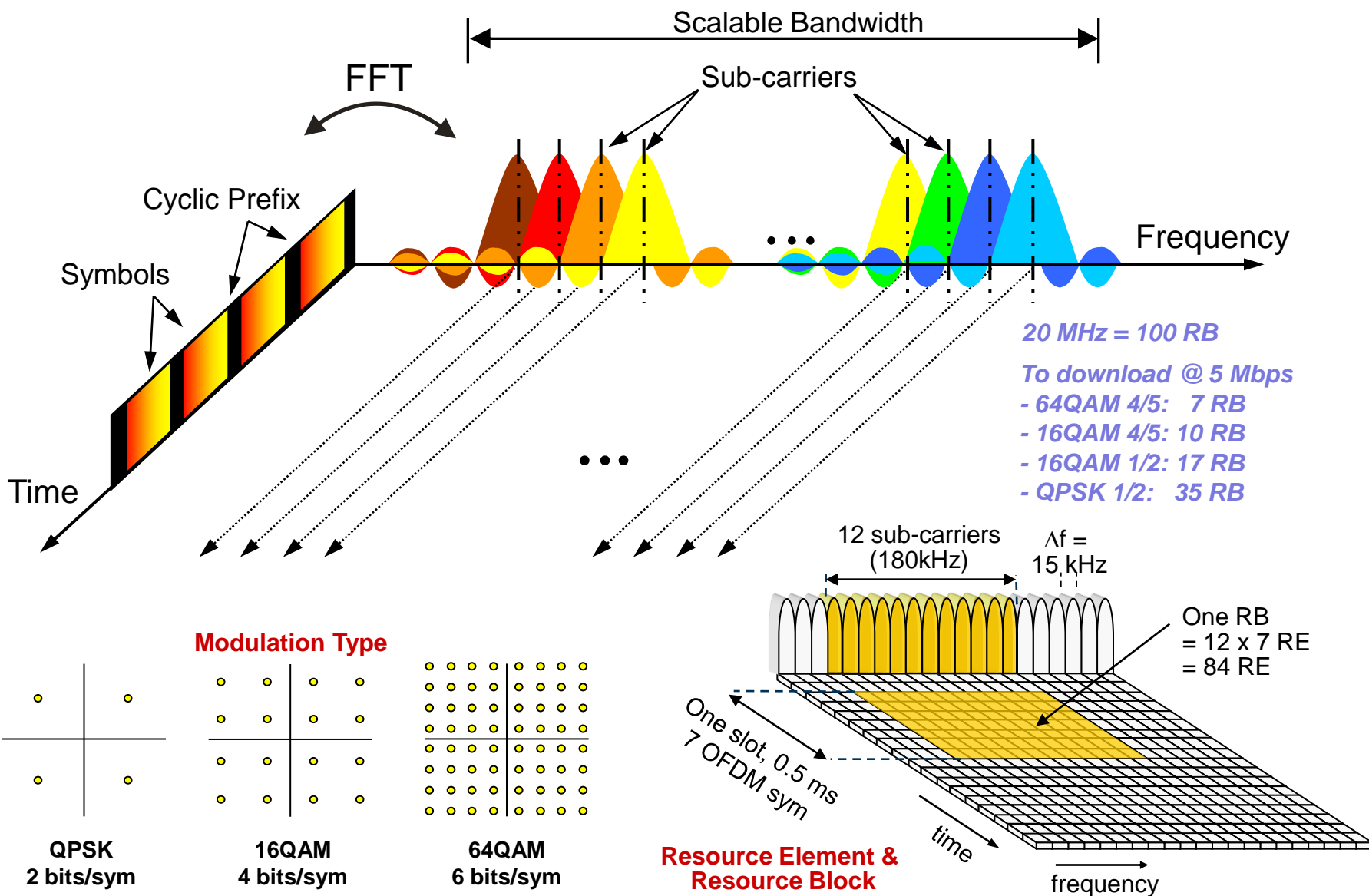


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- ❑ Understanding the Technical Requirements for a high Speed, High Capacity LTE and LTE-A network
  - ❑ In-building Coverage Solution for LTE-Advanced
    - *Passive vs Active DAS*
    - *High, Medium or Low Power Active DAS?*
    - *Inter-System Interference and PIM Considerations*
    - *In-building Coverage Strategies and Solution*
  - ❑ Summary and Takeaways

# **Technical Requirements for LTE and LTE-A Capacity**

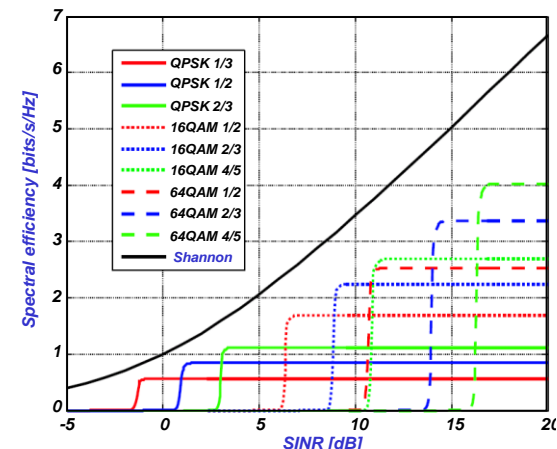
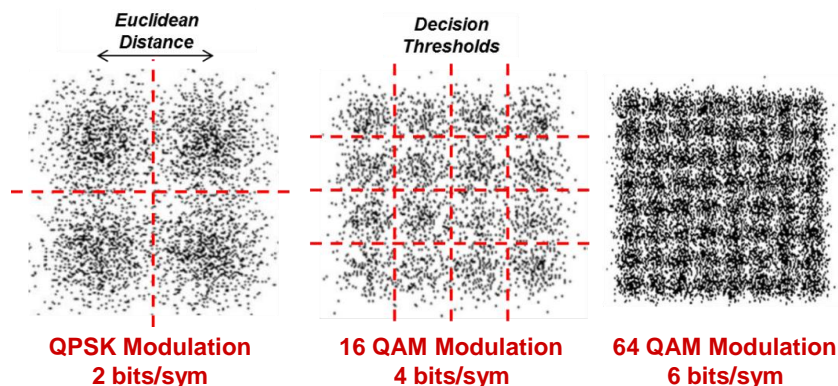
# The LTE OFDM Air Interface

## How much capacity is available?

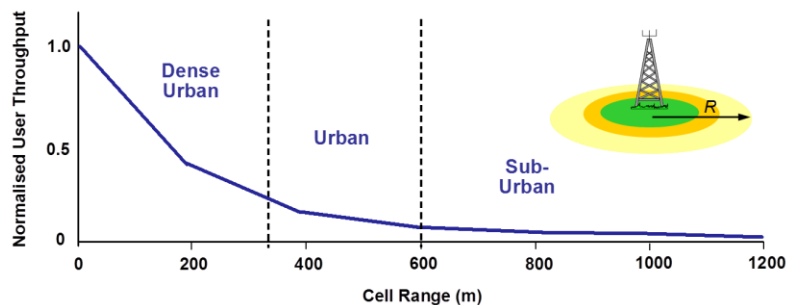


# Basic Requirements for a High Speed LTE Network

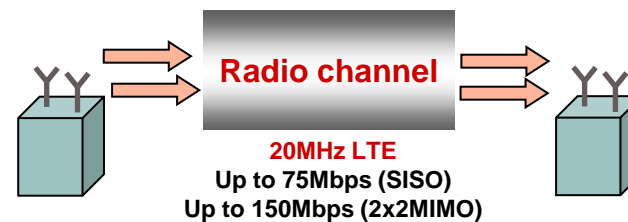
## High Order Modulation (HOM)



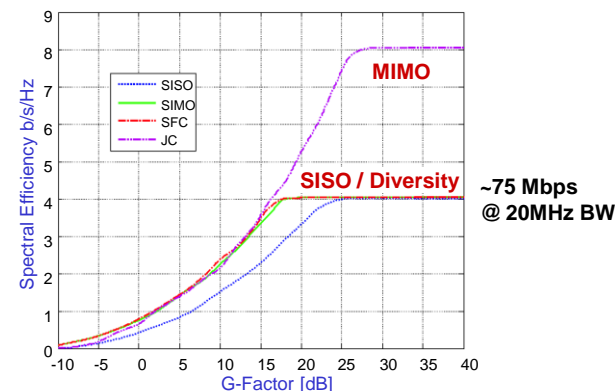
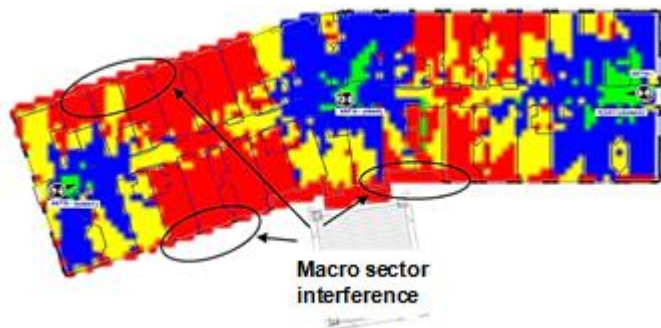
## Small Cells



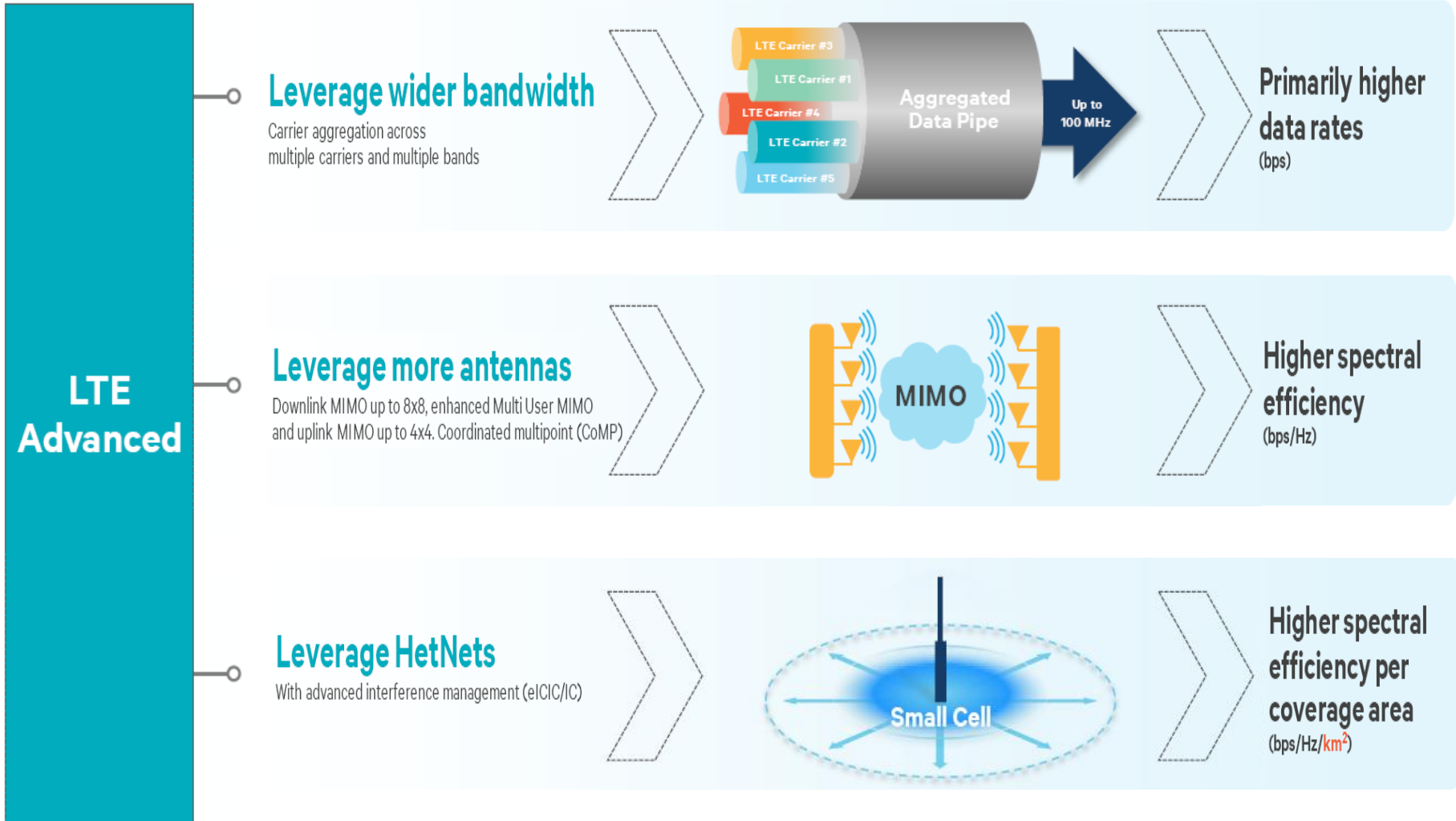
## MIMO



## Inter-cell Interference



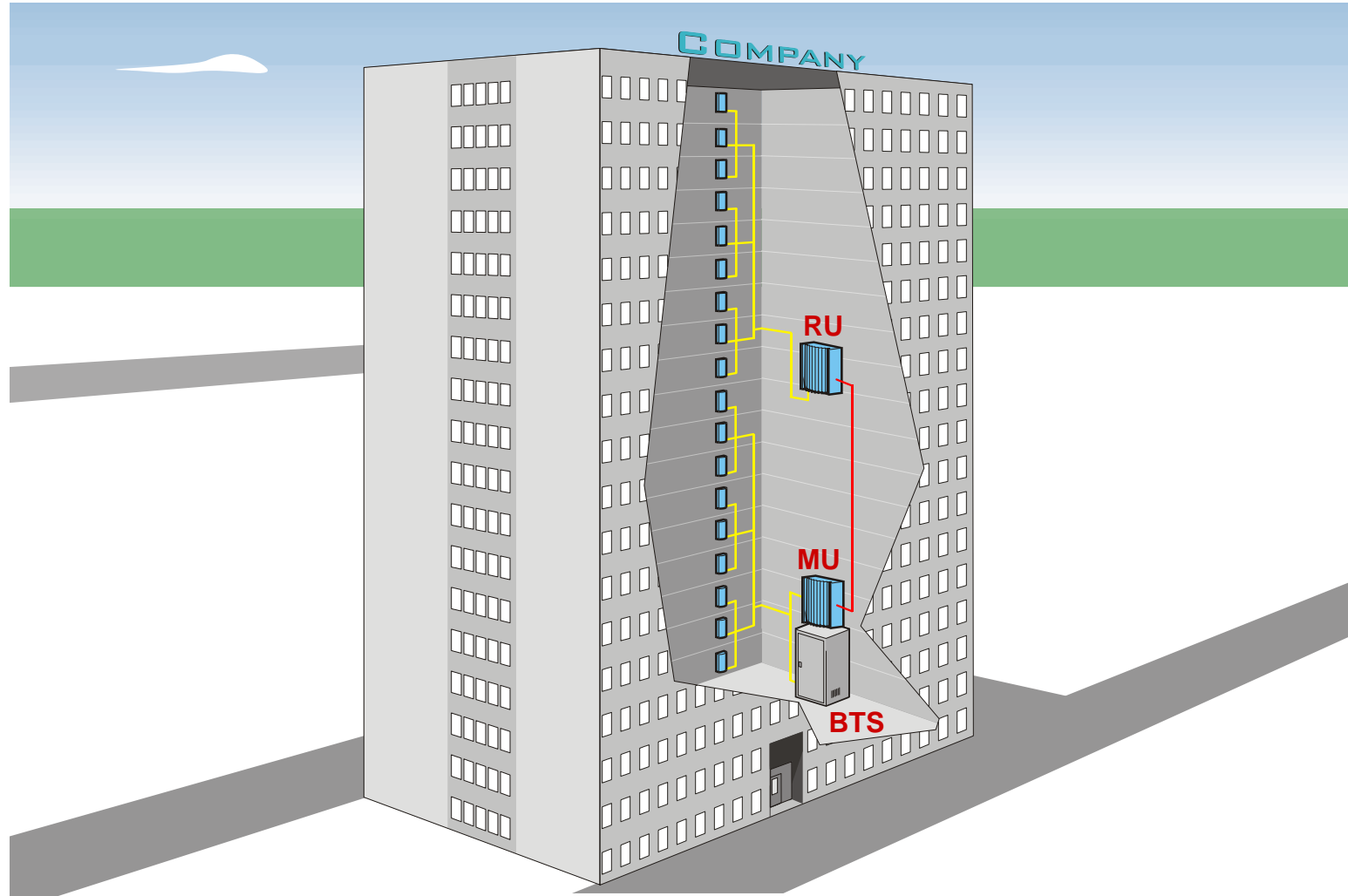
# Different Dimensions of Improvements in LTE-Advanced



Source : Ericsson

# **In-building Coverage Solution for LTE-Advanced**

# Passive, Active, or Hybrid DAS?





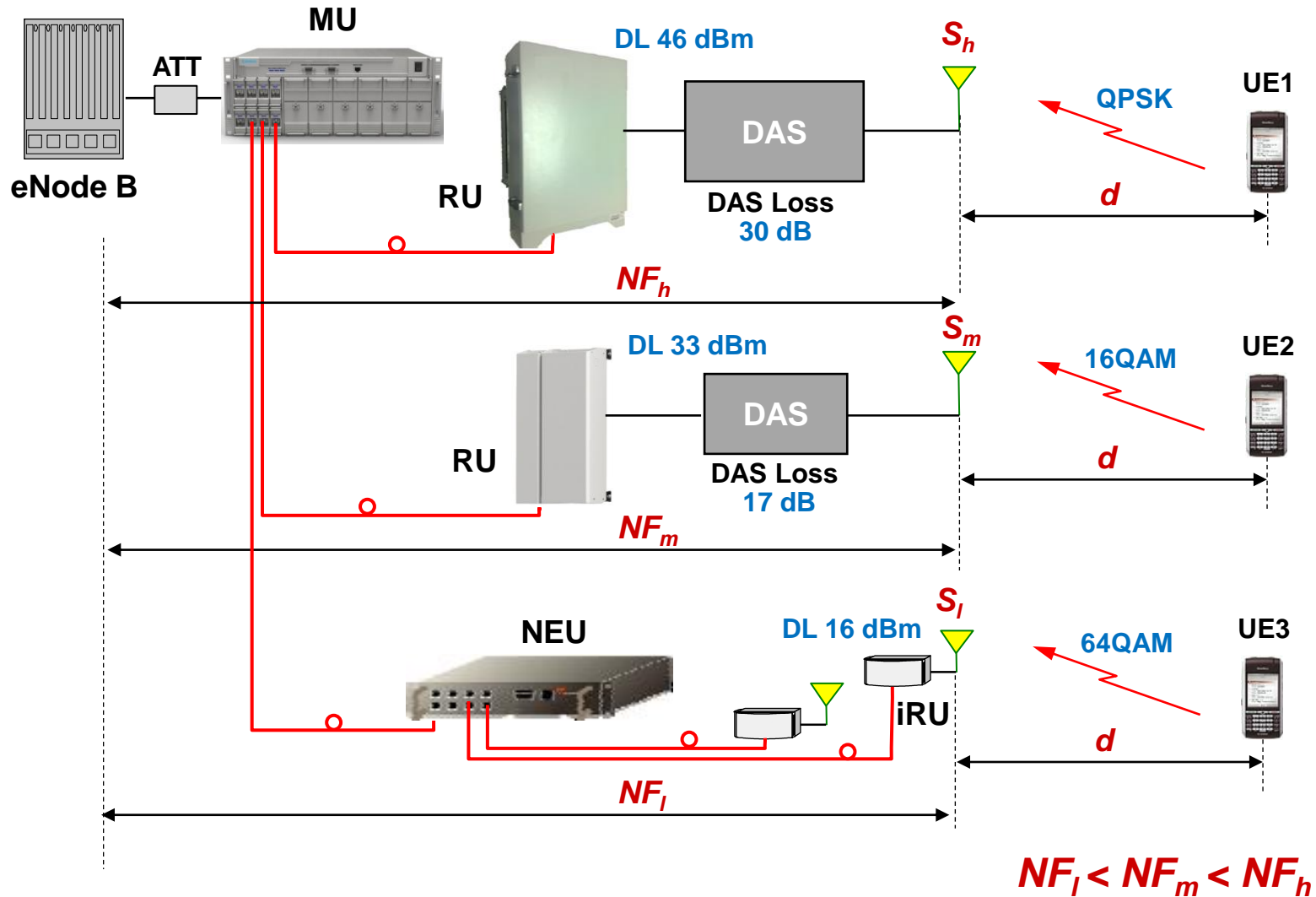
## Pros of Passive DAS

- ❑ An all-passive coaxial cable system is highly linear
- ❑ Capable of handling multiple downlink carriers with no measurable IM products
  - *IM3 of passive components typically in the range of -120 to -150 dBc*
- ❑ High system reliability and Cheap

## Cons of Passive DAS

- ❑ Feeder cable size is typically limited to 7/8" or 1-1/4"
- ❑ Not suitable for buildings that require long feeder runs
  - *Inherent insertion loss limits the size of installation to typically a 35 floor high rise building, or around 50,000 sq m*
- ❑ At high frequencies, the system loss becomes very high
  - *Lower DL coverage, poorer uplink sensitivity and reduced SNIR*
- ❑ Expensive to implement MIMO for LTE.

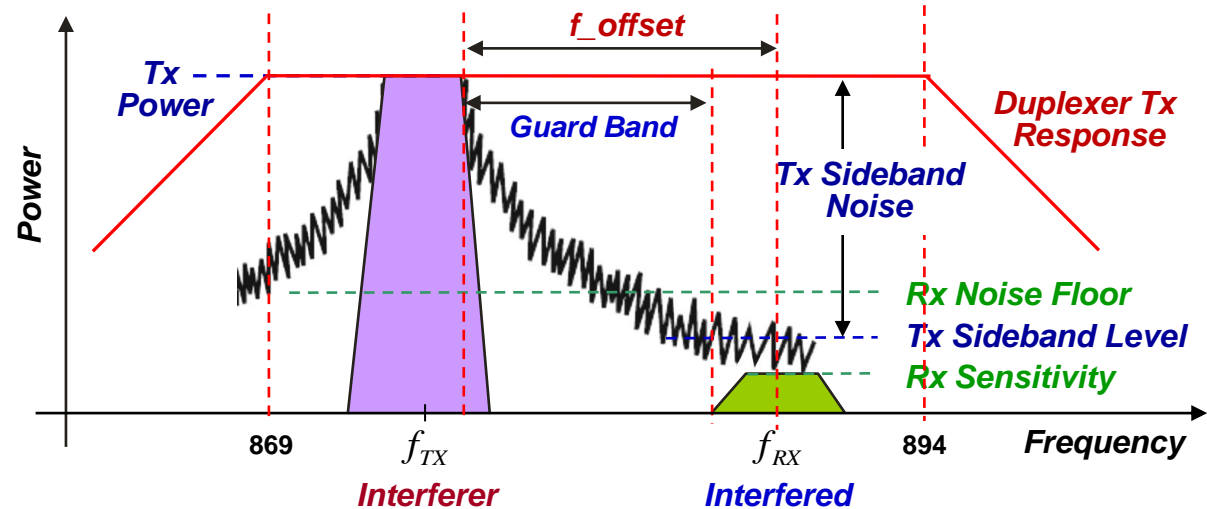
# High, Medium or Low Power Active DAS?



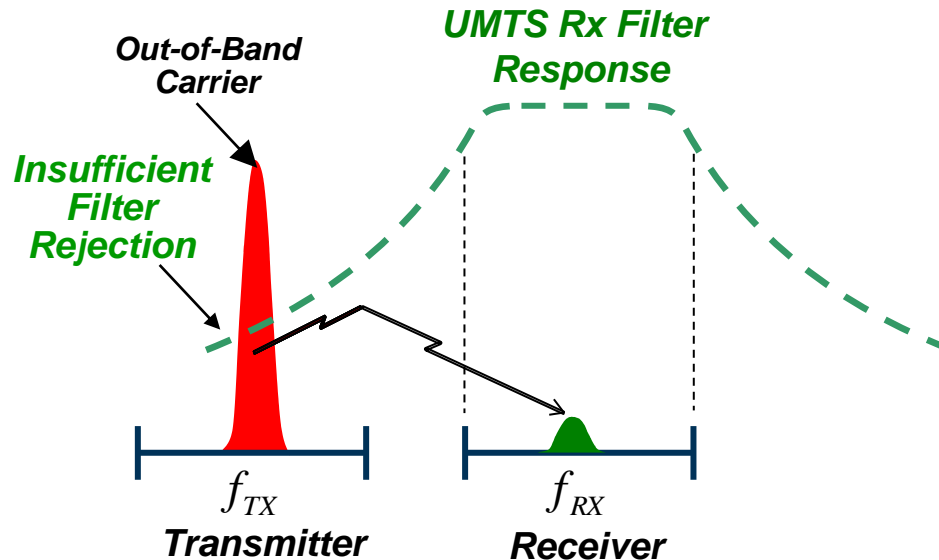
# Uplink Performance

## Inter-System Interference Considerations

- ❑ Spurious / Out-of-Band Emissions



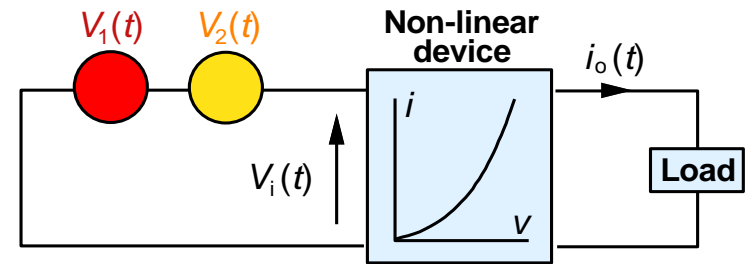
- ❑ Blocking Considerations



# Uplink Performance

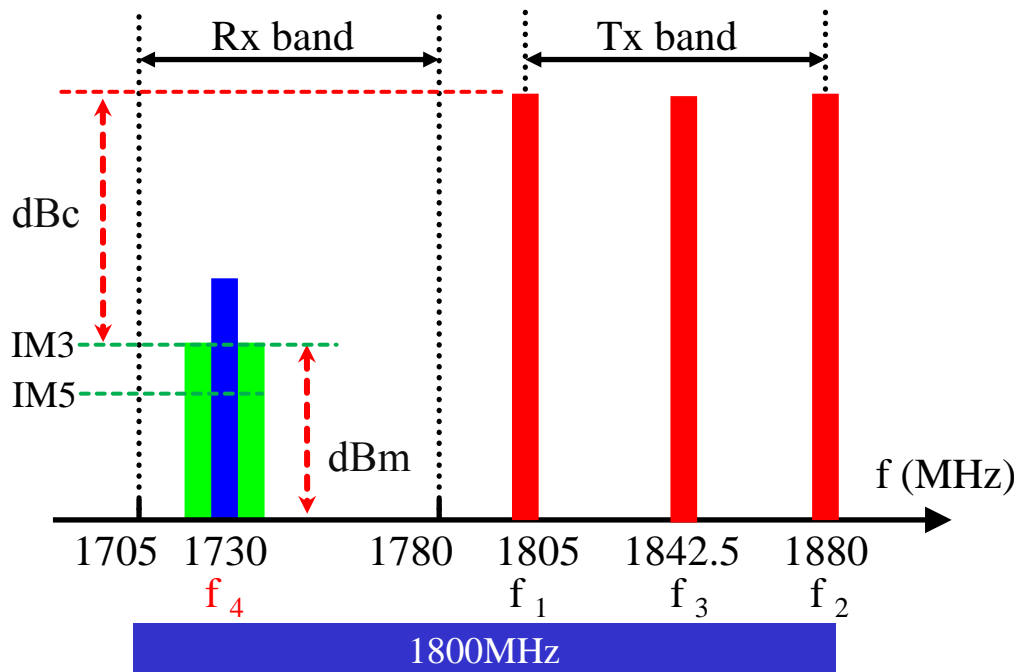
## Passive Intermodulation (PIM)

- ❑ Intermodulation occurs when two or more carriers mix on non-linear device and create undesired output at other frequencies.
- ❑ In a communications system, this means that signals in the downlink may cause interference with adjacent uplink channels.



$$f_{IMm+n} = mf_1 \pm nf_2$$

**IMD3** is always the **worst case !!!**



$$\begin{aligned} f_{IM3} &= 2 * f_1 - f_2 \\ &= 2 \times 1805 - 1880 \\ &= 1730 \text{ MHz} = f_4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{IM5} &= 3 * f_1 - 2 * f_3 \\ &= 3 \times 1805 - 2 * 1880 \\ &= 1730 \text{ MHz} = f_4 \end{aligned}$$

## 1. Focus on TCO

- *Think long term, not short term; Multi-operator not single operator*
- *Network should be easily scalable, support future technologies, and provide a flexible upgrade path*

## 2. Ensure good quality connections, not just good coverage

- *In the past there has been a trade-off between coverage and capacity*
- *Now, users expect both*
- *Move from voice to data capacity – SNIR, MIMO, CA*
- *Low noise figures are crucial to ensure maximum data throughput*

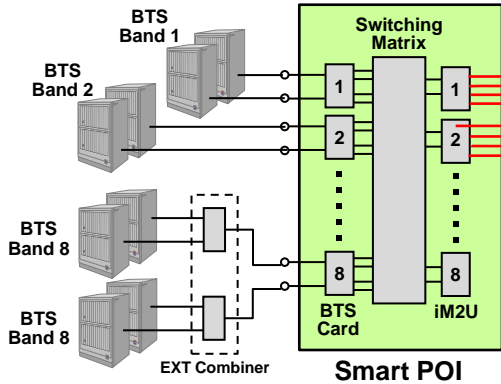
## 3. Ability to move capacity rather than always provision for the peak

- *Mobile traffic is bursty and sporadic*
- *Historically operators have always had to provision for peak traffic*
- *Intelligent in-building coverage should allow the dynamic allocation of capacity to where and when it is needed*
- *Capacity no longer needs to be hard-wired*
- *Reduction in capex and opex costs as a result*

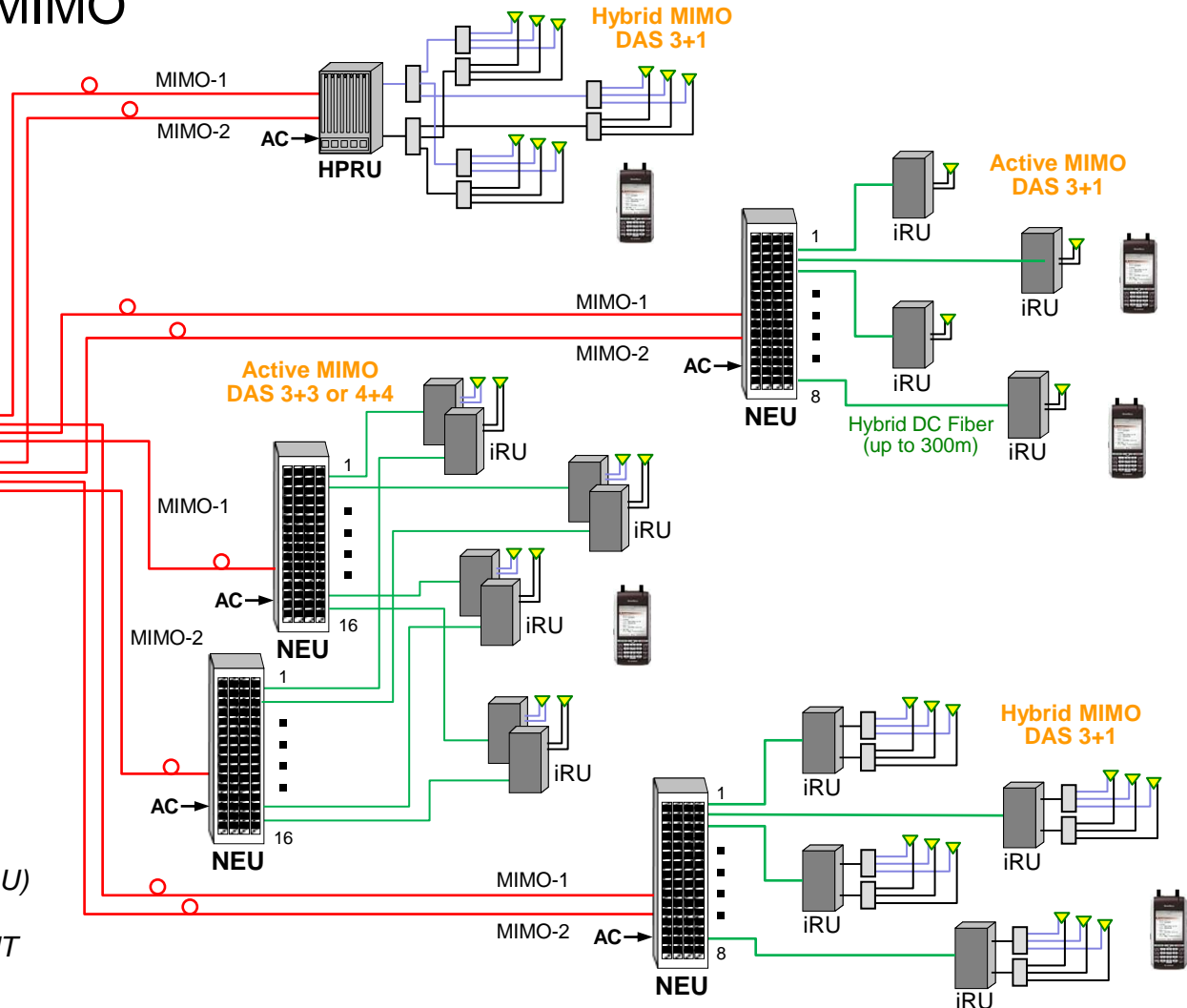
# “Smart” DAS MIMO Solution

- Multi-operator, Multi-sector, Multi-band Active and Hybrid DAS
- Supports SISO or MIMO
- Dynamic Capacity Routing

## Multi-operator, Multi-Band Base Station Banks

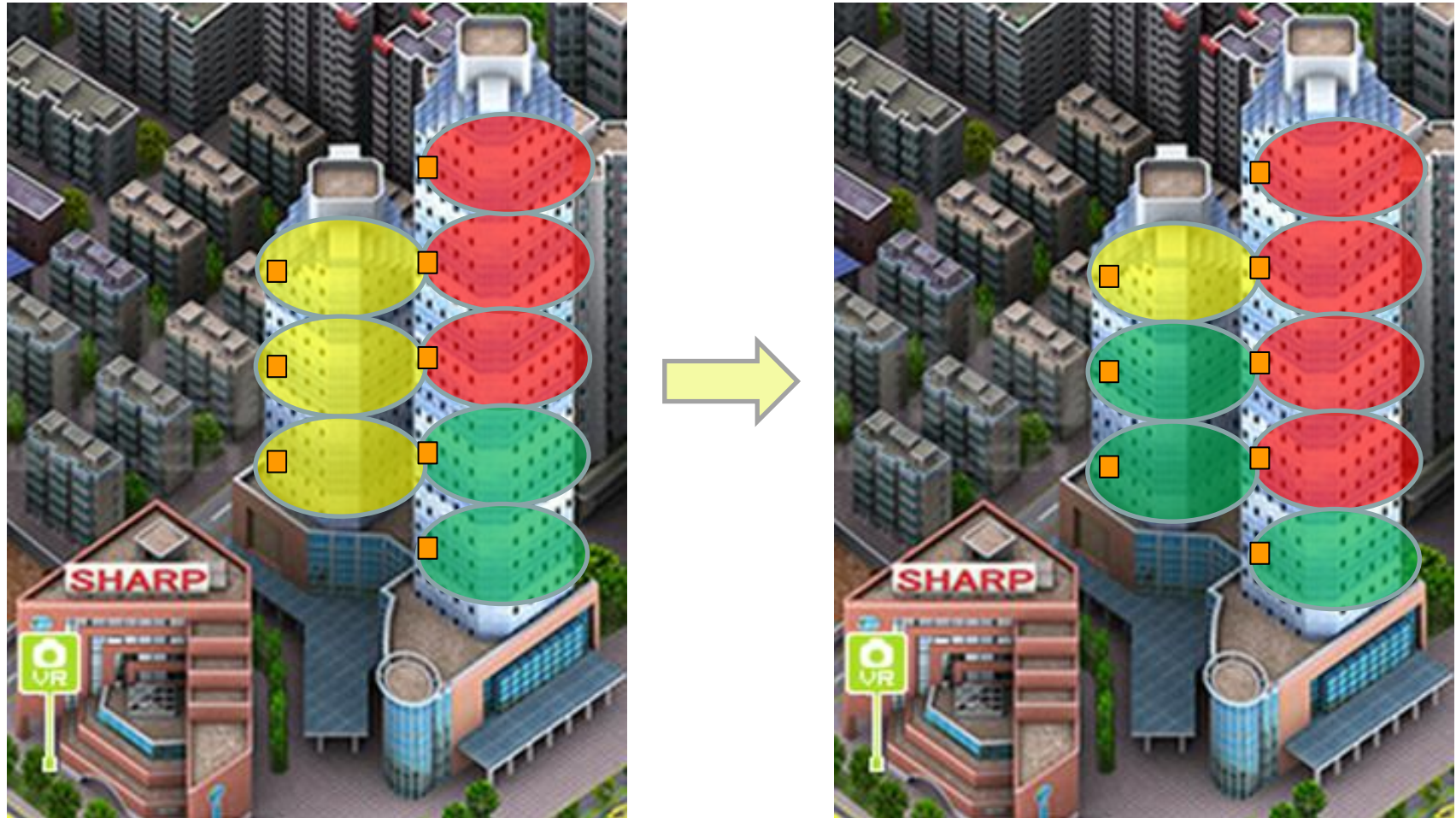


- Intelligent Multi-sector Master Unit (iM2U)
- Network Expansion Unit (NEU)
- Intelligent Remote Unit (iRU) - RADiANT
- High Power Remote Unit (HPRU)



# “Smart” DAS Dynamic Capacity Routing

- Dynamic capacity routing allows the size of sectors to be changed to accommodate temporary surge in traffic within the DAS network.





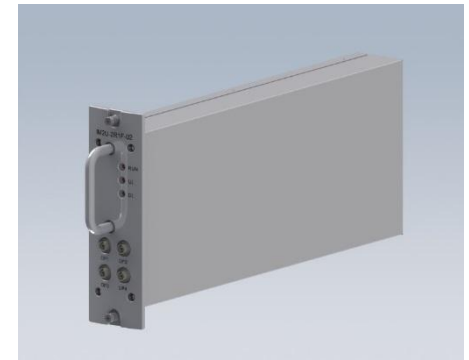
# “Smart” DAS Components



Smart POI Unit



Smart POI – BTS Card



Smart POI – IM2U



High Power RU



Modular PA Unit



NEU



Low Power RU (RADiAnt)



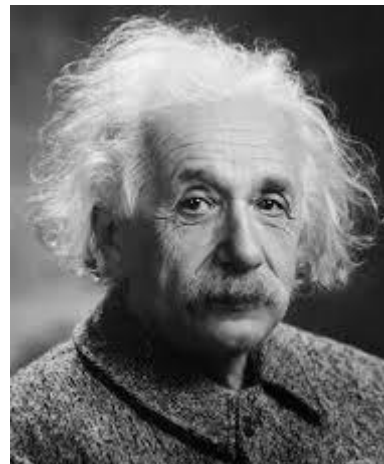
Hybrid Fiber/DC Cable



# **Summary and Takeaways**

- ❑ LTE is designed as a wireless high speed data network.
  - *Requires Small Cell size AND Interference Management*
  - *Maximize SINIR through careful antenna placements to operate at 64QAM and improve MIMO performance*
- ❑ LTE-A capacity options
  - *MIMO and Sectorization*
  - *Carrier Aggregation*
- ❑ How well can Passive DAS support LTE-A?
- ❑ How to enhance upload speeds?
  - *Again, time to rethink on Passive DAS*
  - *Ensure sufficient isolation between co-located systems*
  - *PIM specs – No such thing as cheap and good!*
- ❑ Rosenberger is a Total Solutions Provider for multi-operator, IBS equipment and have successfully deployed active and passive IBS solutions in 15 countries throughout Asia Pacific, Middle East, & South America

**There is nothing that is a more certain sign of insanity than to do the same thing over and over again and expecting different results.**



*Albert Einstein*

**THANK YOU**  
**[www.rosenbergerap.com](http://www.rosenbergerap.com)**

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