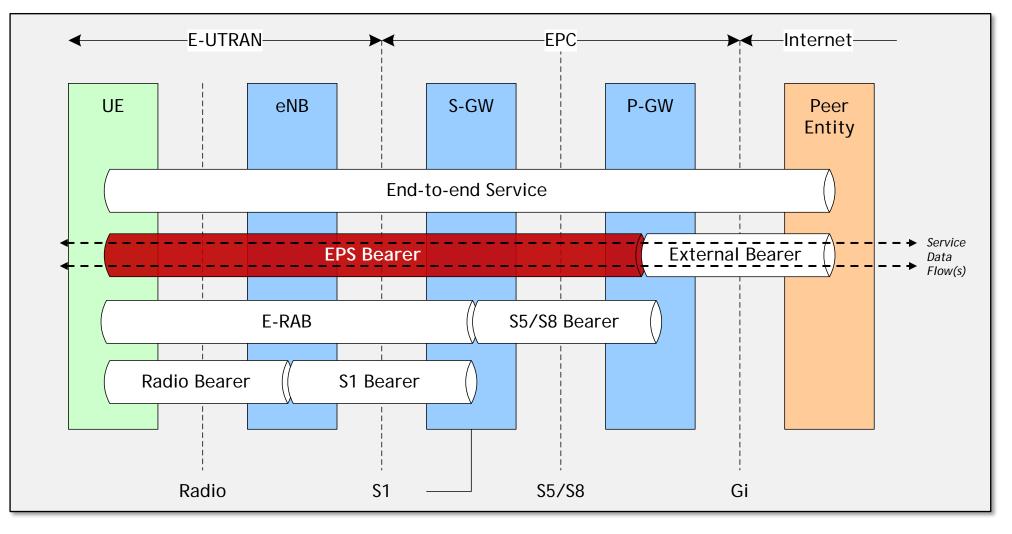


# **QoS/QoE Developments in 4G-IoT & 5G Technologies**

Fernando Rodini Director, Engineering Qualcomm

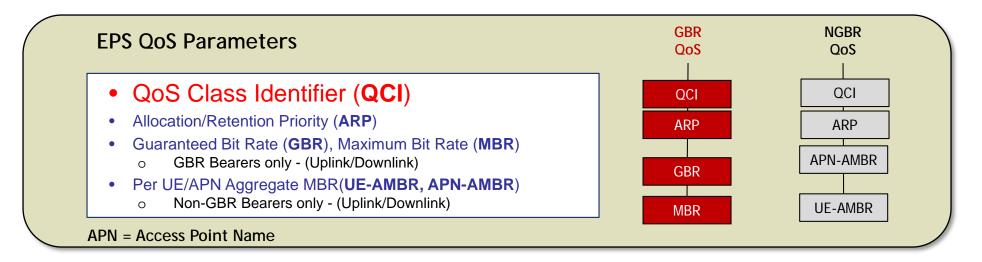
## 4G LTE QoS Definition

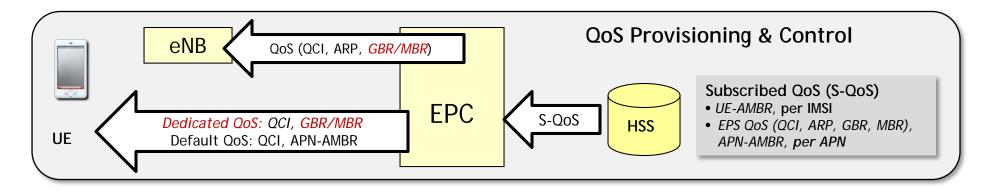
#### QoS enforced per EPS Bearer:



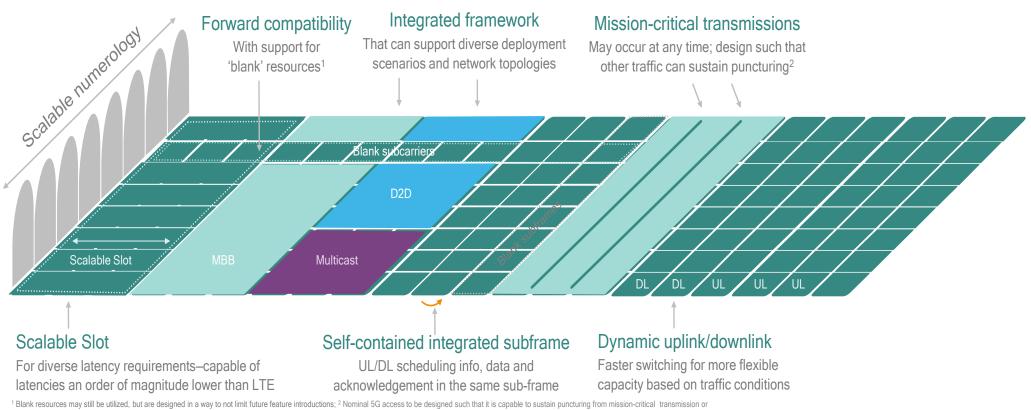
EPS Bearer QoS depends on the resource type: GBR or Non-GBR

- A Default EPS Bearer is always Non-GBR
- A Dedicated EPS Bearer can be GBR or Non-GBR





## 5G NR: Flexible Framework with Forward Compatibility



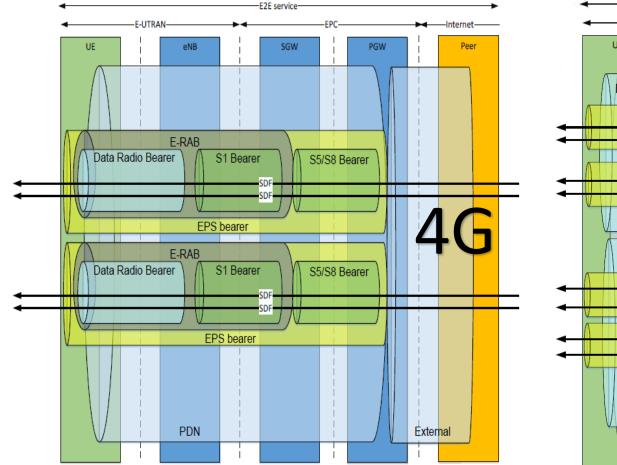
bursty interference

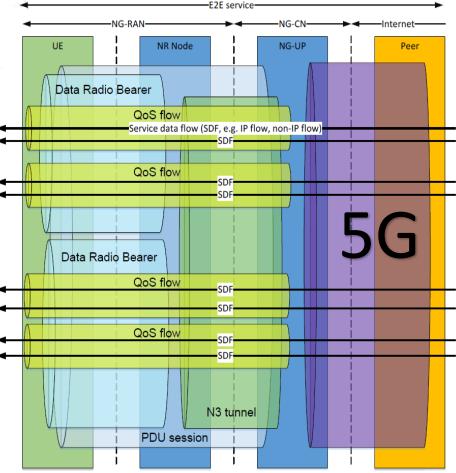
Wide range of 5G services require more than optimized waveforms and multiple access

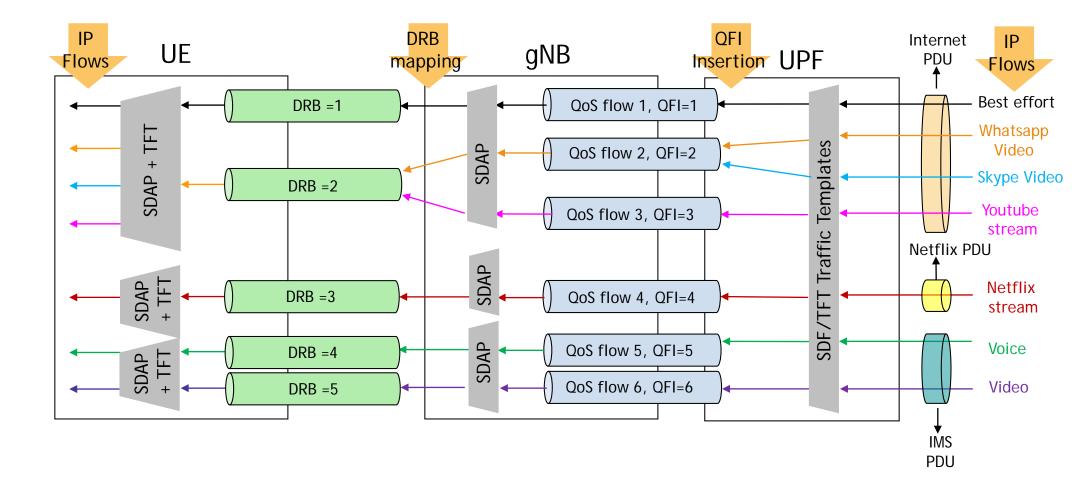
5G NR flexible frame structure to efficiently multiplex services & offer forward compatibility

Need  $\rightarrow$  Flexibility in time domain & also freq domain (with scalable OFDM)

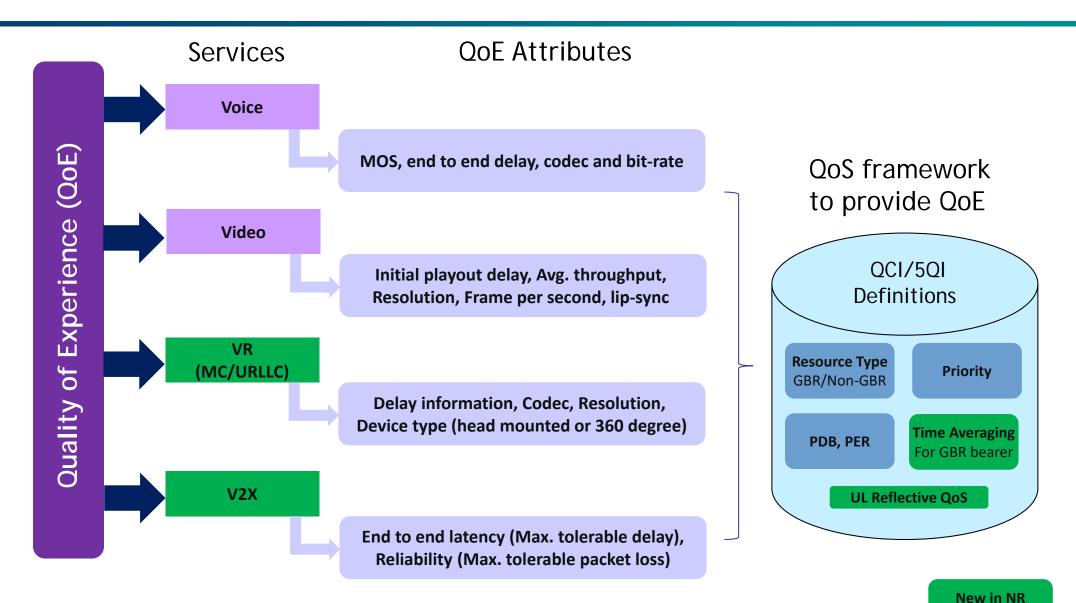
## Quality of Service (QoS) Comparison 4G and 5G





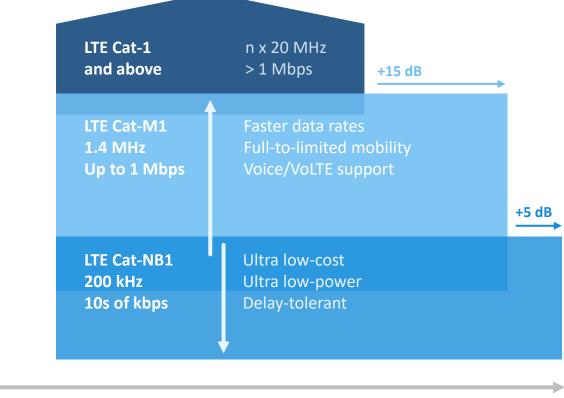


## QoE enablement via QoS



NA for LTE (yet)

#### Cat-M1 aka Bandwidth Reduced Low Complexity / Coverage Enhancement (BL/CE) UE



#### LTE Cat-M1 (eMTC)

Broadest range of IoT capabilities with support for advanced features, e.g. voice support

Many IoT devices & LTE networks can benefit from multi-mode operations to optimize for different traffic profiles and RF conditions

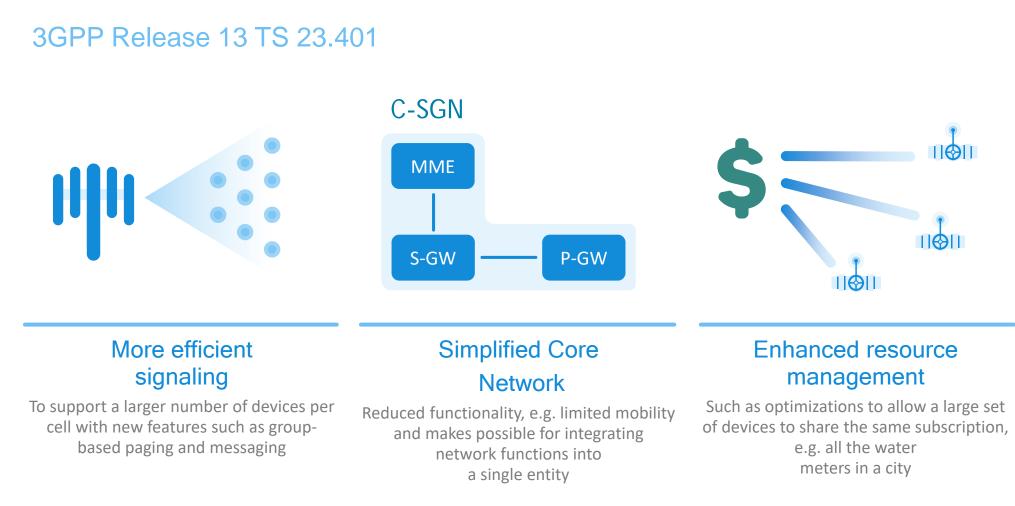
## LTE Cat-NB1 (NB-IoT)

Scalable to lowest cost/power for delaytolerant, low-throughput IoT use cases, e.g. remote sensors

#### Coverage

Deeper Coverage also depends on IOT device; Cat-NB1 offers 5/20dB wider coverage than CatM/Cat1

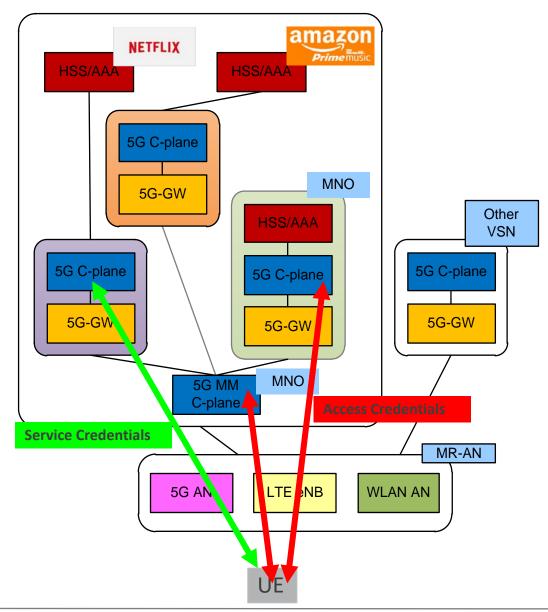
#### Cellular IoT optimizations to network architecture



The Core Network node involved in the EPS Architecture optimized for CIoT can be deployed as Dedicated Core Networks (DCNs) within a PLMN

## Service Slicing in 5G

Enabling service authorization (e.g. charging to 3rd party, 3rd party request/profiling for QoS, etc.) for specific connections (sessions a-la PDN) creates flexibility and enables new service models





## Thanks