

Long Term Evolution (LTE) System Architecture Evolution (SAE)



COURSE FEATURES

HISTORY & EVOLUTION

Learn how LTE and SAE evolved from the first generation of wireless communications to what it is today.

BUSINESS BENEFITS

Examine the benefits that LTE and SAE provide for Carriers, Network Operators and Consumers.

ARCHITECTURE

Find out how LTE and SAE are being implemented into the Next Generation Network Core and Access infrastructures.

NETWORK EQUIPMENT

Review key vendors and their plans for implementing LTE and SAE equipment for cells and antenna, eNodeB equipment, gateway equipment and MME (Mobility Management Entity) equipment.

NETWORK INTEGRATION

Examine technical challenges for both greenfield and overlay integration that Carriers deal with when implementing LTE and SAE such as; Mobile gateways, RAN backhaul, bandwidth and architectural challenges.

MARKET DEPLOYMENT

Review deployment timelines for LTE and SAE as well as subscriber base station and cell projections.

CONSUMER PRODUCTS

Find out what the new devices such as handholds, laptops and wireless cards will be able to do when LTE and SAE become fully integrated and operational.

For more information on any of our products or services please call or visit us on the Web.

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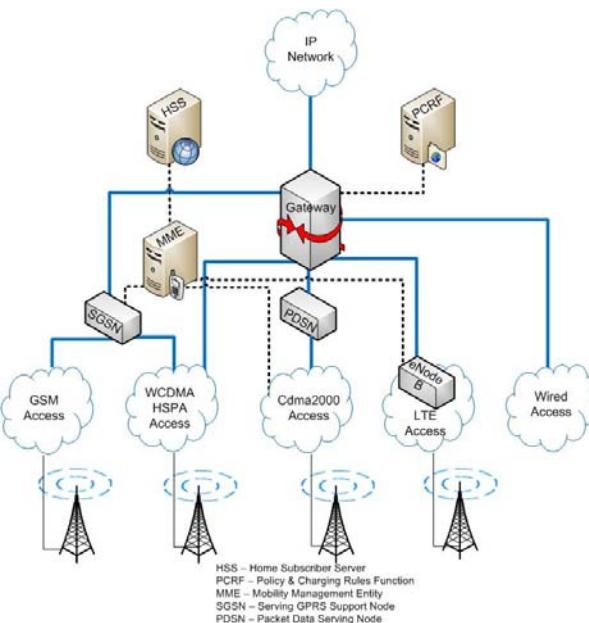
The LTE-SAE Technical Sales/Consultant Training Course

COURSE BENEFITS

Your clients are implementing LTE (Long Term Evolution) and SAE (System Architecture Evolution) for their continued growth in the wireless world for the next generation.

They need your specific recommendations for the pros and cons dealing with network:

- Planning
- Engineering
- Equipment
- Integration
- Operations



The LTE-SAE Technical Sales/Consultant Training Course teaches you the history, evolution, business considerations, architecture, networking equipment, integration challenges, market deployment and end user products currently in active planning stages for LTE (Long Term Evolution) and SAE (System Architecture Evolution) integration for the wireless world of the next generation.

WHY LTE?

The evolution to LTE provides carriers with reduced capital and operating expenses over current 3G networks. A key business driver for implementing LTE is its simplified, flat network architecture. It's an all-IP, packet-based network, and uses new technologies to get high volumes of data through a mobile network. This allows many of the network elements used in transporting data between a carrier's base station and its core network in current cellular systems to be removed.

Another key business driver is improved Quality of Service. LTE helps to reduce latency (the time it takes packets to travel within the network), since fewer pieces of network equipment are needed to achieve the same results.

Also driving down carrier's cost will be the use of OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiplexing) for downlink and SC-FDMA (Single Carrier Frequency Division Multiple Access) for the uplink, which offers high spectral efficiency, along with the increased capacity LTE will offer – essentially allowing operators to squeeze more data into the same bandwidth spectrum.

Another important feature of LTE is the amount of flexibility it allows carriers in determining the frequency spectrum they will use. Not only will LTE have the ability to operate in a number of different frequency bands (meaning carriers will be able to deploy it at lower frequencies with better propagation characteristics), but it also features scalable bandwidth.

Within current 3G networks WCDMA/HSPA uses fixed 5 MHz channels, the amount of bandwidth in a LTE system can be scaled from 1. 4MHz to 20 MHz. Carriers can launch networks with a small amount of spectrum, alongside existing services, and add more spectrum as users switch over.

LTE allows operators to tailor their network deployment strategies to fit their available spectrum resources instead of making their spectrum fit a particular technology.