

TETRA and beyond

Implementation of LTE and 5G broadband
in critical communications



TErrestrial Trunking RAdio



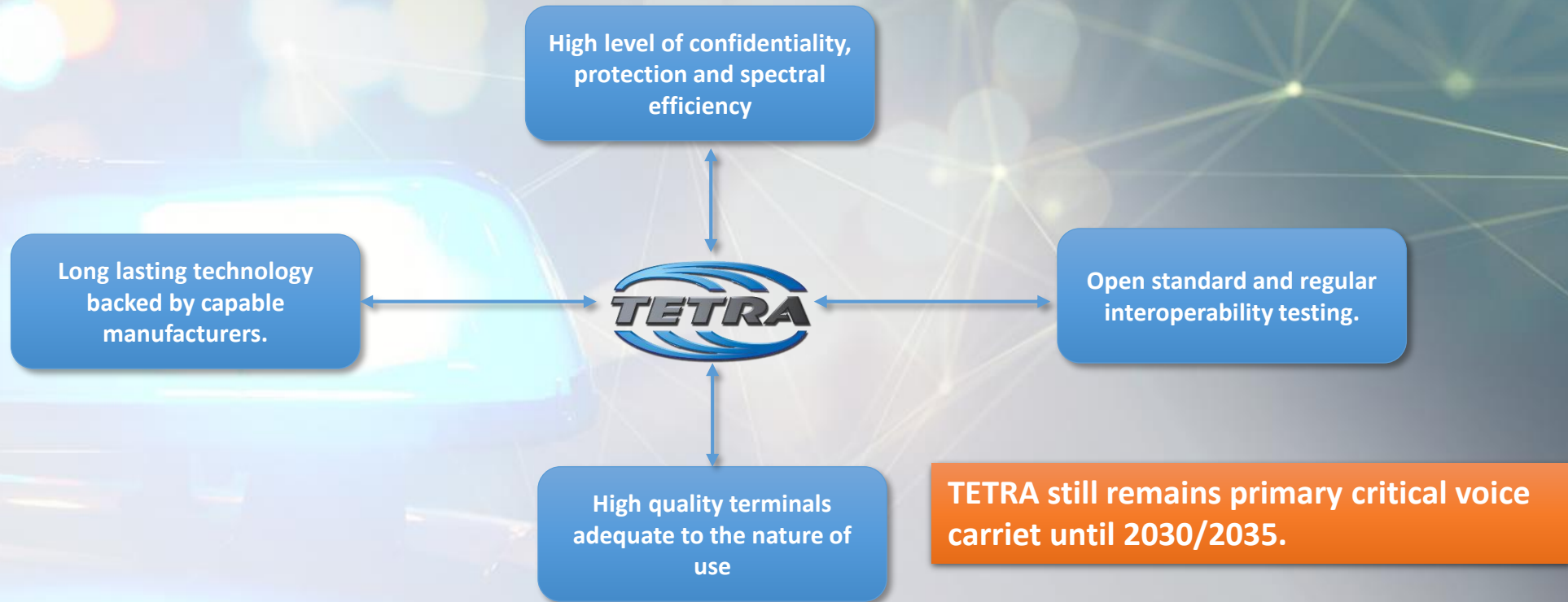
- Digital technology which allows secured robust private communication services for public safety and first responders.
- A concept developed in '90 within Schengen Agreement framework as an interoperable communication frame for European Public safety sector
- Cellular communications technology based on following principles
 - Interoperability and roaming between EY public safety structures
 - UHF frequency range with robust digital modulation for increased coverage
 - RF path encryption protection
- Common users:
 - Safety sector
 - Professional sector



TErrestrial Trunking RAdio



TETRA success is thanks to:





TErrestrial Trunking RAdio

- TETRA standard development end with TETRA Release 2
- TETRA Release 2
 - Increased TMO range
 - Implementation of robust voice codecs
 - MELPe and AMR
 - TETRA Enhanced Data Services (TEDS)
 - 25KHz channel maximum downlink 66 kbps
- Virtualization
- Implementation of new encryption algorithms
 - Longer keys for lasting threats mitigation.



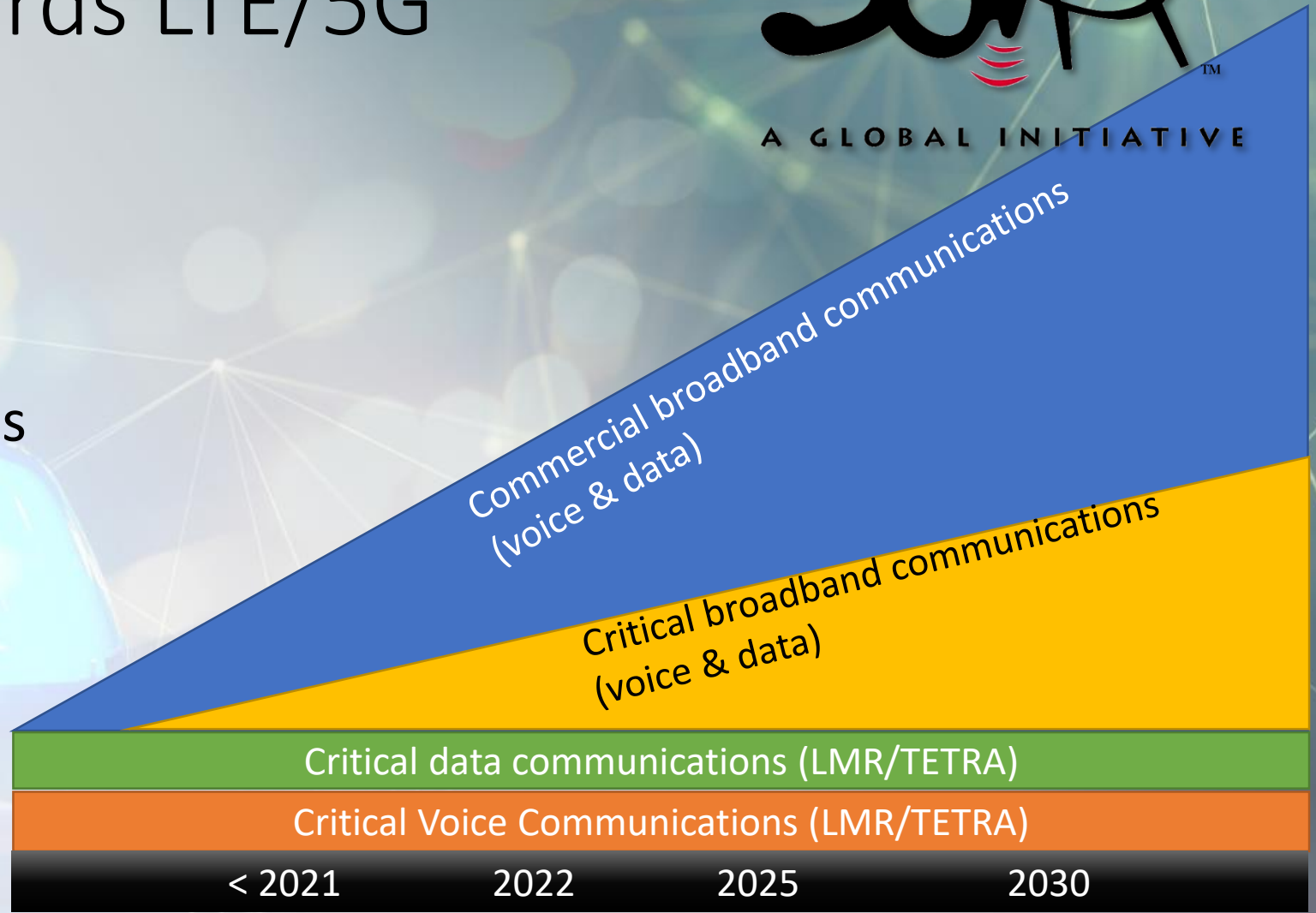
Broadband critical communications- why

- LMR/TETRA has limited capability of creating true common operational picture
 - Enhanced group communications and PUSH-TO-VIDEO
 - Real time monitoring of various sensors
 - Drones and real time video
 - Enhanced geolocation (3D and Indoor)
- Reducing of OPEX



From LMR towards LTE/5G

- Evolution of TETRA towards **reliable** broadband services
- Standardization process lead by 3G Partnership Project

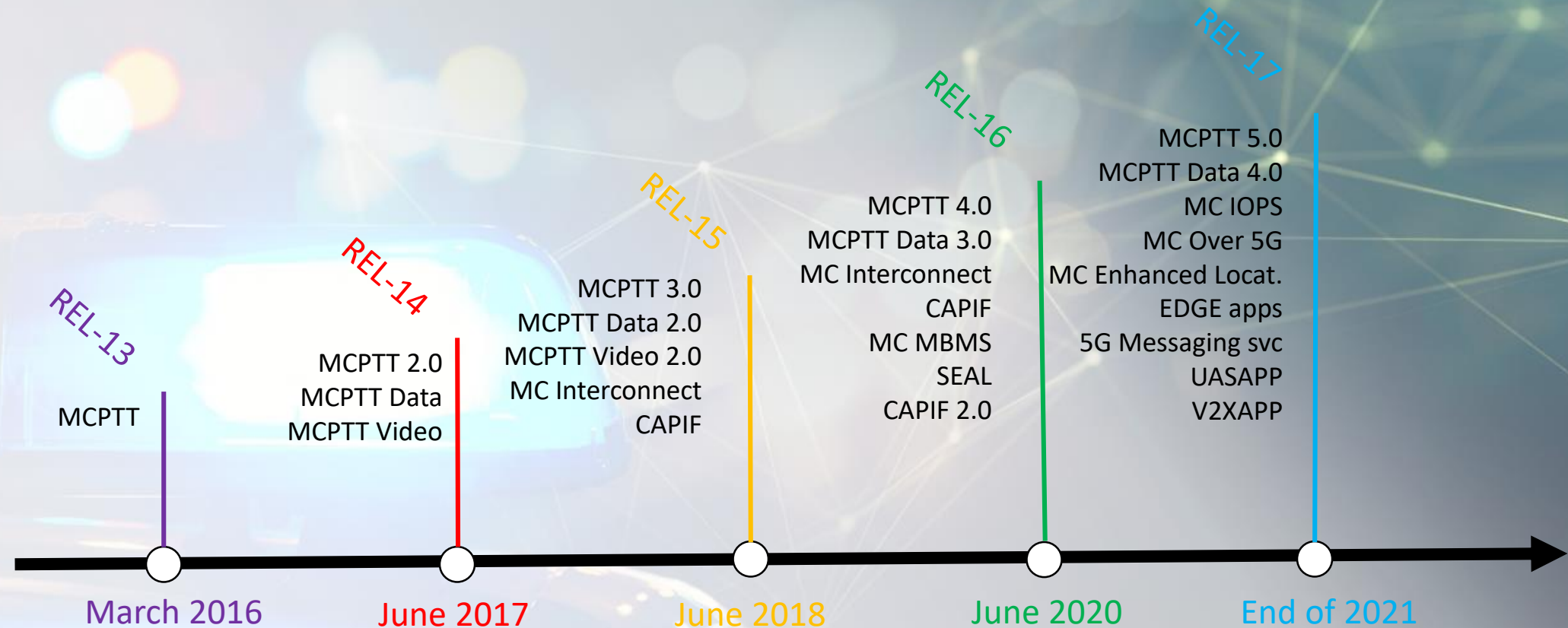




A GLOBAL INITIATIVE

From LMR towards LTE/5G

- Standardization process timeframe



From LMR towards LTE/5G - approach

- Over-The-Top apps
 - Fastest way to implement broadband services
 - No RF spectrum utilization
 - No cost for maintaining the infrastructure
 - No control over user database, QoS, security aspects of the network and RF coverage.
- Secured Mobile Virtual Network Operator
 - Control over user database.
 - Integration with security elements of the mobile operator core network.
 - QoS control by using special SIM cards allowing for priority in accessing the resources of the radio access network.
- Hybrid network
 - S-MVNO + additional use of RF spectrum and own RAN infrastructure.
 - Owned segments of the RAN network in critical areas (Critical Hot-Spots).
- Own infrastructure
 - Most reliable but most expensive concept



From LMR towards LTE/5G- Regulatory challenges

Implementation of public safety broadband networks using the infrastructure of Mobile operators could initiate change of the existing regulative

- Harmonization safety requirements with the business model of the Mobile operators
- Assignment of necessary frequency resources to the public safety sector in case of hybrid solutions
- Net Neutrality
 - The concept of equality in access to network resources is violated with implementation of prioritization of safety oriented traffic.
- National Roaming
 - Public safety networks benefit from use of national roaming through increased network resilience and RAN radio coverage.
 - Still national roaming can affect the competitiveness of some Mobile operators and therefore this service is limited in many countries.

From LMR towards LTE/5G- Technical challenges

Are Mobile operators ready for the challenge

- Technical capabilities to implement Security-MVNO within their network
 - Implementation of 3GPP PTT Interworking standard
 - Implementation of packet prioritization and QoS
 - E2E
- Additional investments in RAN Network
 - Increased radio coverage
 - Base station hardening
 - Increase of redundant links
 - Capability of making local calls while base station transmission link is down (Isolated Operation for Public Safety – IOPS)

From LMR towards LTE/5G - Packet priorities

- TETRA recognizes packet priorities (voice calls)
 - 16 levels of call priorities
 - Preemptive Priority Call
 - Call retention
 - Busy queuing
- 3GPP has standardized 3 packet prioritization mechanism
 - Access Class Bearing (class stored in USIM)
 - 0-9 Regular mobile operator users
 - 10-15 Public safety structures
 - Allocation & Retention Priority
 - Stops congestion at EPS bearer
 - Levels from 1 to 15 (1 highest)
 - Valid for GPR and Non-GPR bearers



From LMR towards LTE/5G - Packet priorities

- Traffic Scheduling
 - EPS QoS class Identifier (QCI)
 - 3GPP Release 8
 - QCI 1-4 GBR
 - QCI 5-9 non-GBR
 - 3GPP Release 12
 - QCI 65 McPTT
 - QCI 66 non-McPTT
 - QCI 69 non-GBR Mission Critical signaling
 - QCI 70 non-GBR Mission Critical data
 - 3GPP Release 15
 - QCI 70 Mission Critical Video






5G Change of the paradigm

- 2G focused on voice
- 3G evolution towards implementation of data
- 4G focused on data
- 5G should fuse all services into single packet oriented network
 - The technology is flexible enough to insure coexistence of critical services and critical voice



Migration towards 5G

	Applied technology	Use case
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - eNodeB Mobile Edge Computing - Partially virtualized ePC - SDN transport network - Virtual Network Functions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surveillance (video, drones, body worn cameras) - Telemetry/Biometry - Remote diagnostics - Autonomous vehicles
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New Radio Generation Node B - Enhanced Massive Broadband - 5G Control & User Plane over LTE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HF , 4K video - HD mapping - Advanced tools in medicine (high res pictures)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ultra Reliable Low Latency - Enhanced Massive Broadband - EDGE Cloud - Software Defined Networking (self healing functions) - Network Slicing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Isolated Operation for Public Safety - Ultra fast coordination (drone swarms, massive vehicular coordination) - Haptic technologies (remote medicine) - Advanced augmented reality (AR, VR) in real time - Massive IoT

Additional **5G** benefits

Relevant to Public safety

- Increased network resilience
 - Advanced MIMO and Beamforming
 - Integrated Access & Backhaul (IAB)
- Device-to-Device (D2D) connectivity
 - Increase interest for vehicular connectivity technologies can be applied to critical communications
- Increased accuracy of geolocation services
 - Indoor geolocation with high accuracy
 - Enhancement of the existing Position Reference Signaling concept
- Increased security
 - Implementation of Subscription Concealed Identifier (SUCI) for OTA interface

Conclusion

- TETRA is here to stay
 - Built for public safety
 - Remains critical voice carrier until 2030/35
 - Exceptional spectral efficiency and security
- Improvement of critical operations procedures demands increased data exchange
- LTE and 3GPP work in standardization constitutes a good foundation for implementing mission critical applications
- Time period in which TETRA can be still exploited is sufficient to overcome legal and technical challenges.

