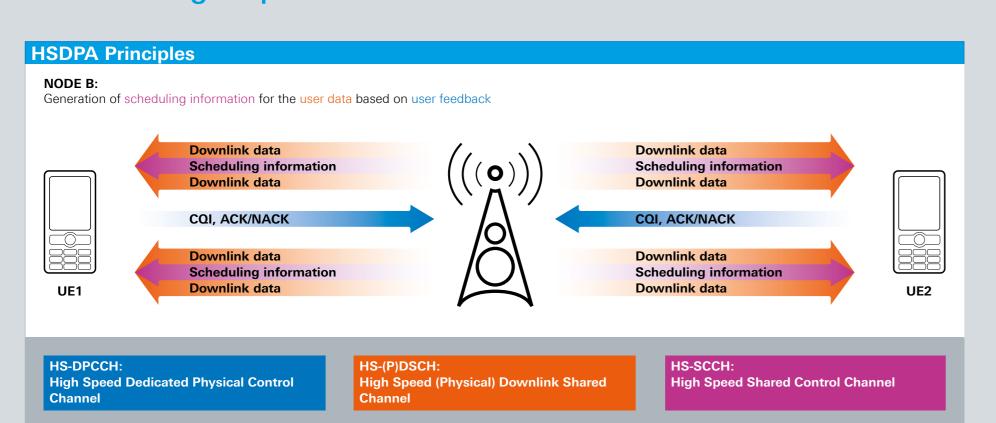
Technology Overview

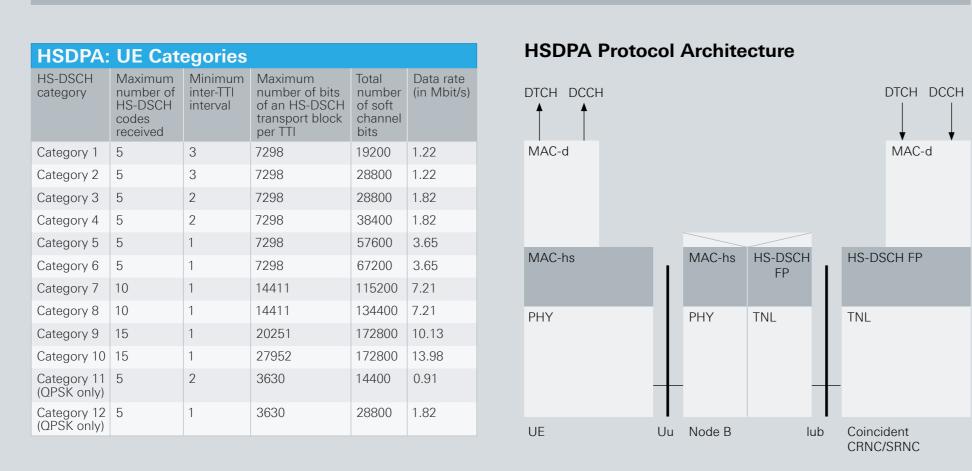
UMTS (Universal Mobile Telecommunication System) networks based on wideband code division multiple access (WCDMA) have been deployed worldwide as 3rd generation mobile communications systems. UMTS provides a clear evolution path to high speed packet access (HSPA). HSPA refers to the combination of high speed downlink packet access (HSDPA) and high speed uplink packet access (HSUPA). HSDPA allows data rates of up to 14 Mbit/s in the downlink. HSUPA makes uplink data rates of 5.76 Mbit/s possible. HSPA also boosts capacity in UMTS networks and provides significant latency reductions. 3G/WCDMA-HSPA is driving the global uptake of mobile broadband services.

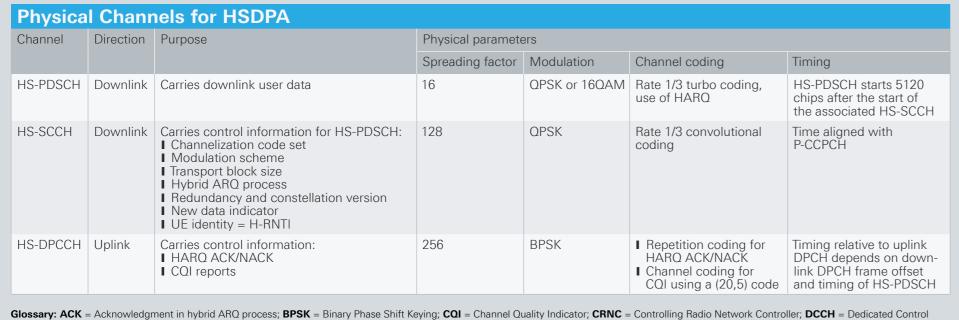
Rohde & Schwarz offers a complete portfolio of WCDMA/HSPA test and measurement solutions addressing infrastructure equipment, wireless devices and their components such as power amplifiers. As a pioneer in the market, Rohde&Schwarz introduced the first one-box radiocommunications tester for HSDPA. Meanwhile, the portfolio has been completed to address all aspects of HSDPA and HSUPA from RF tests to full application layer support for E2E testing.

The overview below covers HSPA technology up to release 6.

HSDPA: High Speed Downlink Packet Access

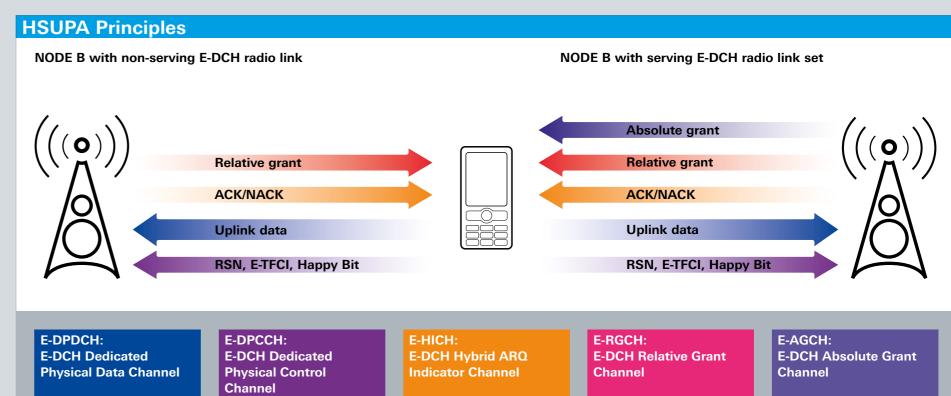


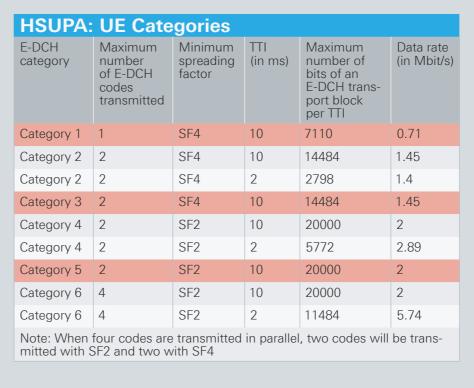


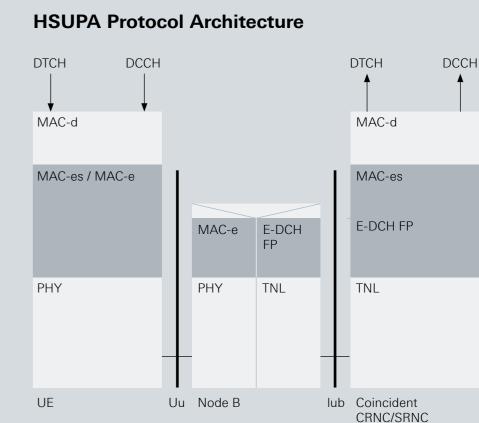


Channel; **DPCH** = Dedicated Physical Channel; **DTCH** = Dedicated Traffic Channel; **E-DCH** = Enhanced Dedicated Channel; **E-TFCI** = E-DCH Transport Format Combination Identifier; **FP** = Frame Protocol; H-RNTI = HS-DSCH Radio Network Temporary Identifier; HARQ = Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request; HS-DSCH = High Speed Downlink Shared Channel; MAC-d = Medium Access Control entity handling dedicated transport channels; MAC-e/es = Medium Access Control protocol entities handling E-DCH; MAC-hs = Medium Access Control entity handling HS-DSCH; NACK = Negative Acknowledgment in hybrid ARQ process; PHY = Physical Layer; QAM = Quadrature Amplitude Modulation; QPSK = Quadrature Phase Shift Keying; P-CCPCH = Primary Common Control Physical Channel; RLS = Radio Link Set; RSN = Retransmission Sequence Number; SRNC = Serving Radio Network Controller; TNL = Transport Network Layer; TTI = Transmission Time Interval; UE = User Equipment

HSUPA: High Speed Uplink Packet Access







Physical Channels for HSUPA						
Channel	Direction	Purpose	Physical parameters			
			Spreading factor	Modulation	Channel coding	Timing
E-DPDCH	Uplink	Carries uplink user data	256, 128, 64, 32, 16, 8, 4, 2	BPSK	Rate 1/3 turbo coding, use of HARQ	Time aligned with uplink DPCCH
E-DPCCH	Uplink	Carries control information for E-DPDCH: RSN, 2 bits E-TFCI, 7 bits Happy Bit, 1 bit	256	BPSK	Channel coding using subcode of second-order Reed-Muller code	Time aligned with uplink DPCCH
E-AGCH	Downlink	Carries absolute grants for uplink E-DCH scheduling, 6 bits	256	QPSK	Rate 1/3 convolutional coding	5120 chips time offset relative to P-CCPCH
E-HICH	Downlink	Carries HARQ ACK/NACK indicator	128	QPSK	HARQ acknowledgment indicators transmitted with signature sequences	Time offset relative to P-CCPCH depending on E-DCH TTI and DPCH frame offset
E-RGCH	Downlink	Carries relative grants for uplink E-DCH scheduling	128	QPSK	Relative grants transmitted with signature sequences	 Cell in E-DCH serving RLS: time offset relative to P-CCPCH depending on E-DCH TTI and DPCH frame offset Cell not in E-DCH serving RLS: 5120 chips time offset relative to P-CCPCH

Selection of Rohde & Schwarz Test Solutions for WCDMA/HSPA







- I Up to five times faster than closest competitor I Intuitive graphic operation with touch screen

R&S®SMU200A signal generator ■ Outstanding signal quality

- Maximum flexibility and modular design
- Realtime fading and AWGN for diversity tests

www.rohde-schwarz.com/technology/hspa



