FDD Massive MIMO:

Unlocking the next era of high-performing networks

ERICSSON

Introduction:
A network at a crossroad

Mobile networks have consistently evolved to keep up with demand. But today, the game has changed. It's no longer just about delivering faster downloads. The rise of uplink-heavy applications—from live video streaming and real-time collaboration to AI-driven tools—has flipped the script. Users expect consistent performance everywhere, not just in city centers but deep indoors and at the cell edge.

At the same time, operators face a paradox: do more with less. Energy efficiency, sustainability targets, and cost pressures mean that simply adding more spectrum or building new sites isn't a viable long-term strategy.

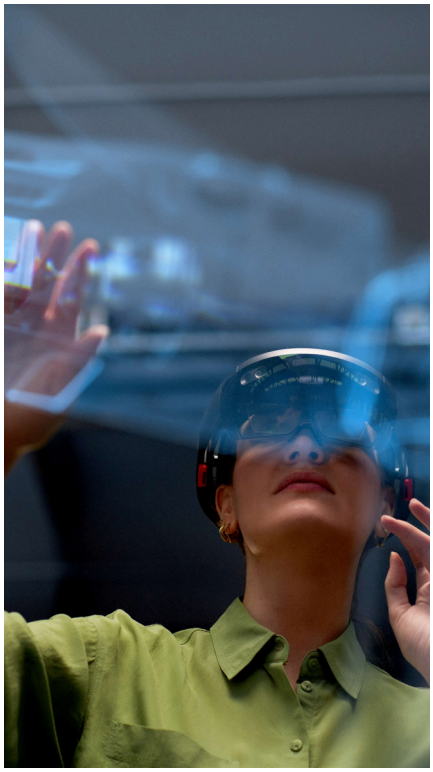
This is the moment for a new approach—one that combines performance, efficiency, and programmability.

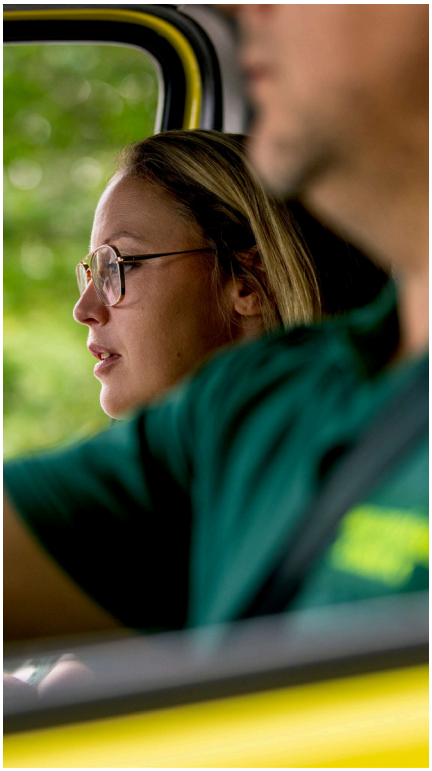
The shifting landscape of network trends

The rise of AI-driven applications and new device categories such as AR/VR glasses is reshaping traffic patterns. While overall mobile data consumption may be stabilizing, uplink demand is surging. This shift is especially pronounced in dense urban areas and in deep indoor coverage, where users expect seamless performance regardless of location.

Fixed Wireless Access (FWA) subscriptions are increasing, further emphasizing the need for robust uplink and cell edge performance e.g. video conferencing. Yet, the physical limitations of higher TDD bands—shorter propagation range and poor indoor penetration—create bottlenecks. Low-band FDD, often used to compensate, but available spectrum is overall limited, is increasingly congested and unable to keep pace with demand.

Operators are left with a dilemma: how to deliver differentiated connectivity and a "wider pipe" where it matters most, without compromising sustainability or cost-efficiency. The answer lies in moving beyond best-effort delivery to high-performing, programmable networks powered by technologies like TDD and FDD Massive MIMO.





Trends that shape the future

- **Uplink is the new challenge.** While downlink speeds have soared, uplink performance often lags behind, creating frustration for users and enterprises alike.
- **Edge experience matters more than ever**. Whether it's a factory floor, a stadium, or a suburban home, users expect reliable service everywhere and anytime.
- **Sustainability is non-negotiable**. Networks must grow capacity without growing their carbon footprint.

These trends point to a single truth: networks must evolve from best-effort to high-performing, programmable networks that can adapt dynamically to demand.

The challenge with today's playbook

Operators have leaned on the following tools:

FDD low-band (sub 1GHz) for wide and deep coverage

FDD mid-band (1700-2600 MHz) complements with modest increase in cell-edge and uplink capacity

TDD mid-band Massive MIMO for downlink capacity boost.

But here's the problem:

FDD low-band primarily serves indoor and cell-edge users; however, congestion can rapidly increase, particularly as uplink demand intensifies

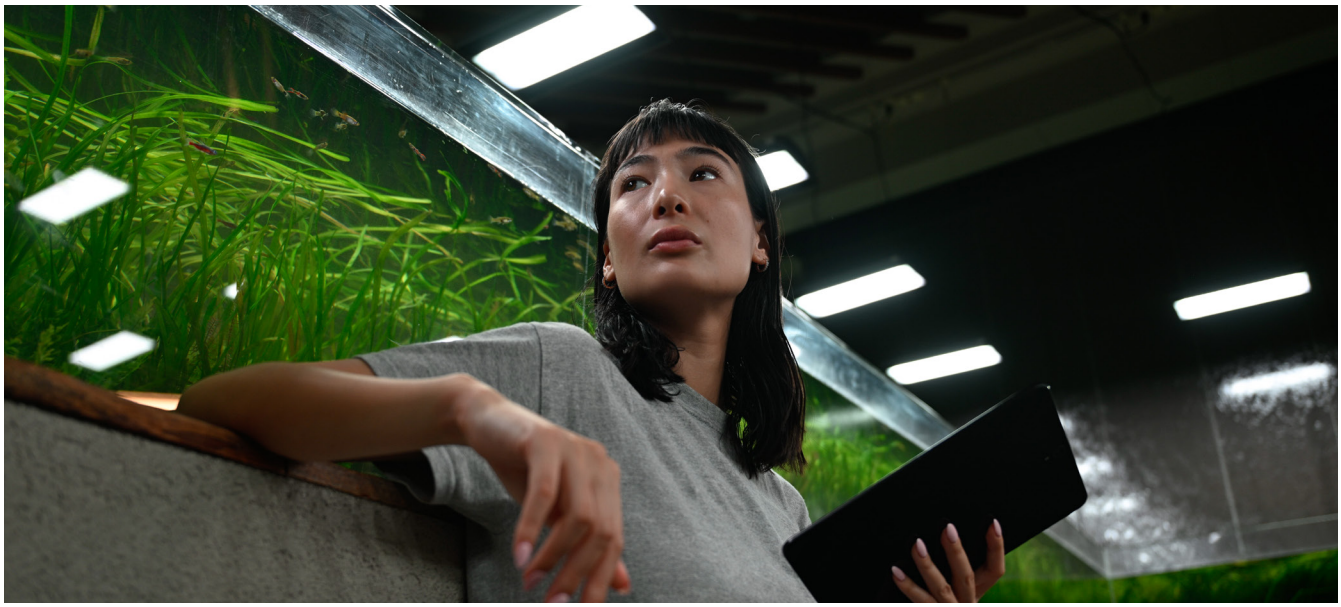
FDD mid-band is neither capable of delivering the required cell edge capacity nor account for uplink boost

TDD mid-band delivers great downlink capacity but struggles with uplink reach and indoor penetration.

Acquiring more spectrum or sites is expensive, slow, and environmentally costly

The result?

Unreliable user experience and rising operational complexity.



Bridging performance gaps with Massive MIMO evolution

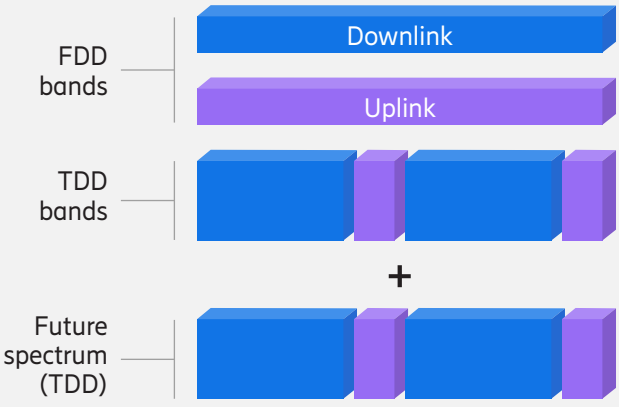
Massive MIMO has become a cornerstone of modern mobile networks, enabling operators to meet the growing demands of real-time applications, immersive experiences, and AI-powered services. By using large antenna arrays and advanced signal processing, Massive MIMO allows multiple data streams to be transmitted and received simultaneously, dramatically improving spectral efficiency, capacity, and reliability.

But the way Massive MIMO is deployed—and the performance it delivers—depends heavily on the duplexing method used: Time Division Duplex (TDD) or Frequency Division Duplex (FDD).

TDD Massive MIMO has transformed the industry by delivering impressive downlink capacity and has been widely adopted for mid-band spectrum, with most operators now possessing 100MHz or more of TDD mid-band spectrum. This abundance allows for significant throughput gains and efficient resource utilization, largely due to TDD's ability to exploit channel reciprocity, which simplifies beamforming and enhances downlink performance. However, its uplink capabilities are inherently constrained by its time-slot structure. In a typical configuration, only one out of every four time slots is allocated to uplink, resulting in a 1:3 uplink-to-downlink ratio. This imbalance creates bottlenecks, particularly in uplink-heavy scenarios like live video streaming, AI-driven tools, and real-time surveillance.

FDD Massive MIMO, on the other hand, operates with a 1:1 uplink-to-downlink ratio, using separate channels for each direction. This symmetry allows for more consistent performance across both uplink and downlink, especially in the mid-band spectrum (1700–2600 MHz), where propagation characteristics are superior when compared to mid-band TDD typically between 3.3-4.2 GHz. Advancements in technology —such as compact filters, improved algorithms, and better Passive Intermodulation (PIM) mitigation— have made FDD Massive MIMO break into bands traditionally reserved for remote radios.

Figure 1: Spectrum



Additionally, beamforming further amplifies these benefits by directing energy precisely toward individual users. This is especially critical in dense urban environments and for applications that demand reliable uplink connectivity. In FDD deployments, where channel reciprocity is absent, acquiring accurate downlink Channel State Information (CSI) is more complex—but modern signal processing and higher resolution feedback mechanisms are overcoming this hurdle, unlocking substantial gains in spectral efficiency and coverage stability.

Together, TDD and FDD Massive MIMO form a synergistic backbone for mobile networks. TDD mid-band spectrum delivers high-capacity downlink in the most efficient manner, while FDD bands—particularly in the 1700–2600 MHz range—ensure robust, wide-area coverage and strong up indoor and uplink performance.

Why FDD Massive MIMO changes the game

Key outcomes that redefine network performance

Downlink and uplink Spectral efficiency gains: Improves downlink spectral efficiency up to 2x and uplink spectral efficiency up to 4x compared to 4T4R

Coverage parity with low-band: Beamforming gain helps FDD mid-band approach low-band coverage, improving the reach by up to 50 percent

Offload for the whole network: Pulls edge users served by TDD mid-band and FDD low-band, freeing both layers as well as the neighboring cells

Downlink and uplink Spectral efficiency gains

Modern traffic patterns are uplink-heavy—think AI and XR applications, live streaming, video conferencing, and real-time analytics. Traditional radios struggle here, but FDD Massive MIMO changes the equation. By leveraging advanced beamforming, multiple data streams, and enabling improved interference cancellation, it can potentially quadruple uplink capacity compared to legacy 4T4R setups. This means users experience faster uploads and more reliable video calls, even during peak hours.

The cell edge is where user experience often collapses. FDD Massive MIMO acts as a capacity amplifier, using spatial multiplexing to serve multiple users simultaneously and beamforming to direct energy precisely where it's needed. Observations so far show: downlink NR spectral efficiency improved by up to 80 percent and a noticeable boost in throughput for edge users, reducing complaints and churn. Uplink NR spectral efficiency gains of 3-4x have been observed. LTE capacity scales almost linearly with number of digital sectors.

Coverage parity with low-band

Historically, 4T4R FDD mid-band solutions couldn't match FDD low-band for coverage. With FDD Massive MIMO, that gap narrows significantly. Thanks to beamforming gain, operators can improve coverage by up to 50 percent and achieve near low-band parity in many scenarios. This means traffic offload on FDD low band, resulting in fewer coverage holes and a more consistent experience for users in homes, offices, and public venues.

Offloading low-band FDD and mid-band TDD

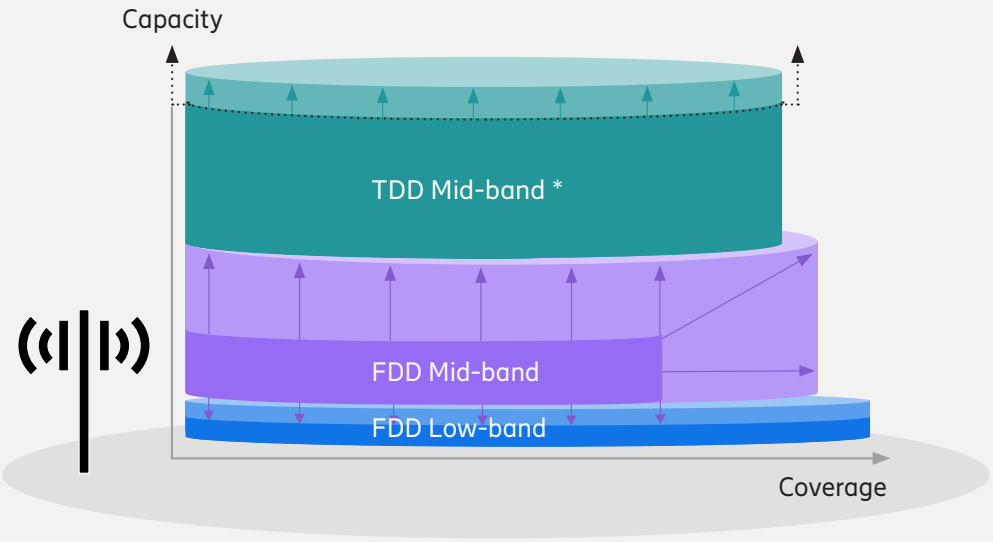
When demand spikes, low-band FDD and TDD mid-band layers become congested. Massive MIMO alleviates this by absorbing uplink-heavy and edge traffic, improving the overall headroom on other layers (FDD low-band and TDD mid-band) by up to 30 percent. This offload effect improves overall network stability and extends the life of existing spectrum assets.

Better 5G carrier aggregation

Bottom line: FDD Massive MIMO doesn't just add value to the given band, it addresses today's uplink and edge challenges while laying the foundation for 5G-Advanced and beyond. With its low band coverage parity and spectral efficiency enhancement at the cell edge, FDD Massive MIMO becomes the centerpiece to maximize the benefits of carrier aggregation (CA). Carrier aggregation binds multiple bands for higher peak speeds and better load balancing across the entire network and thereby improving the overall user experience and enabling a smoother LTE to NR transition.

"With its low band coverage parity and spectral efficiency enhancement at the cell edge, FDD Massive MIMO becomes the centerpiece to maximize the benefits of carrier aggregation (CA)."

Figure 2: Network performance improvements with FDD Massive MIMO vs 4T4R



* DL coverage

The opportunity:
A smarter, layered network

Imagine a network where each layer will benefit from the other:

Low-band FDD ensures wide and deep coverage.

TDD mid-band delivers high downlink capacity and coverage.

FDD Massive MIMO acts as a bridge and connects all layers as the uplink and edge performance engine, balancing the system and unlocking new efficiency.

This is not just an upgrade—it's a strategic shift toward being future ready for high-performing programmable networks.

Without midband FDD Massive MIMO, operators face the isolated balancing act: TDD mid-band handles downlink, low-band FDD struggles with uplink, and users at the edge suffer. With the introduction of midband FDD massive MIMO, the sum is greater than all parts as uplink bottlenecks disappear, Edge performance stabilizes and Low-band and TDD layers can focus on what they do best.

This synergy is what makes FDD Massive MIMO more than a radio hardware—it's a foundation for the next decade of mobile networks.

"This is not just an upgrade—it's a strategic shift toward being future ready for high-performing programmable networks."

Boosting network capacity the smarter way

Every operator faces the same challenge: how to increase network capacity without increasing complexity, cost, or carbon emissions. The traditional answer—densifying LTE with more 4T4R radios, physical sector splits and adding new sites—works up to a point. But it's not scalable. It's neither cost-efficient nor future-proof.

Adding more radios means increased interference, more rigging, and more operational overhead. The gains are incremental, and the architecture remains rigid. This approach also locks operators into legacy LTE configurations, making it harder to transition spectrum toward 5G NR when the time comes.

FDD Massive MIMO offers a smarter solution. It boosts LTE capacity dramatically—without adding physical sectors or new sites. The secret lies in two key innovations: beamforming and digital sectorization.

Beamforming focuses energy precisely where it's needed, improving signal quality and reducing interference. Digital sectorization is used for LTE, where the advanced support for beamforming in terminals is not sufficiently deployed. Digital sectors—typically two to four per carrier, where each digital sector behaves like an independent cell, with its own beamforming and scheduling logic. This enables spatial frequency reuse, which translates into real, measurable gains:

Uplink LTE capacity
increases up to

4x

Downlink LTE capacity
increases with more than

2x

Network to accelerate migration

Figure 3: Digital sectorization

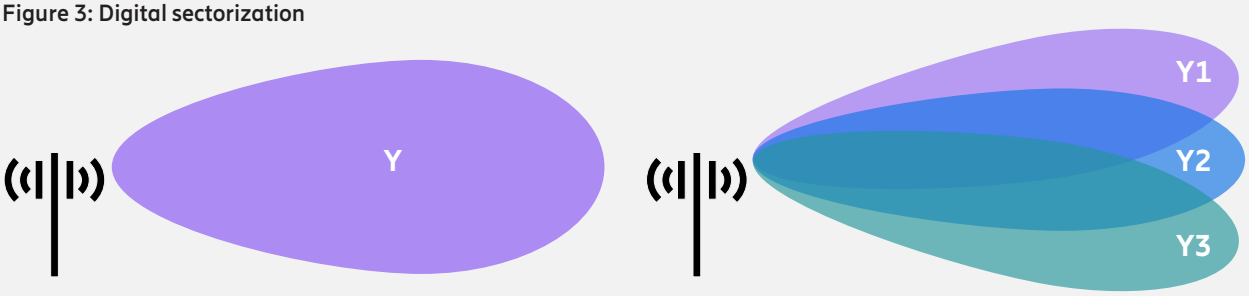
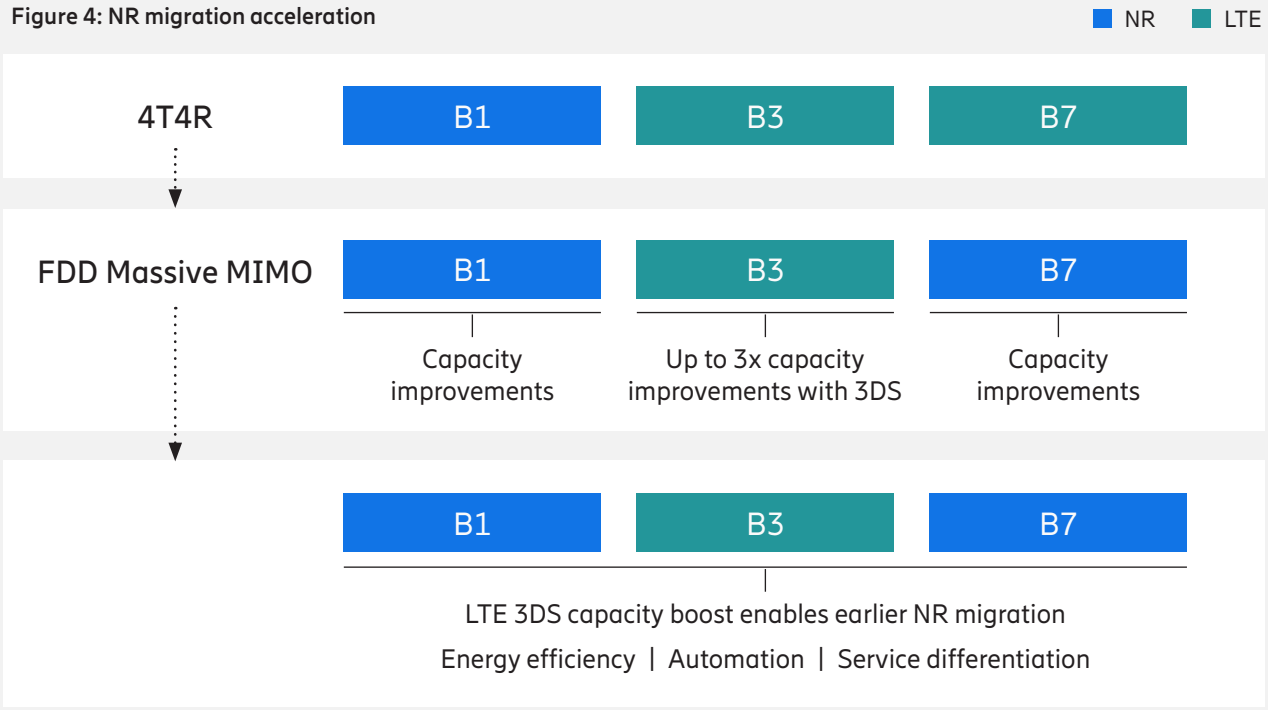


Figure 4: NR migration acceleration



These gains allow operators to densify LTE without densifying hardware. More importantly, they create headroom in the spectrum. With LTE performing better, operators can begin reallocating carriers to 5G NR earlier—without compromising service quality for existing LTE users. This allows the operator to speed up refarming spectrum from LTE to NR with improved carrier aggregation, improved spectral efficiency, and energy efficiency benefits. Digital sectorization ensures LTE and NR coexist smoothly, making refarming less disruptive and more strategic. Increasing the number of carriers utilizing 5G NR enhances user experience through effective carrier aggregation.

Applying FDD massive MIMO across high traffic sites accelerates the transition from LTE to NR across the entire network. When performance gains are distributed uniformly, operators can refarm more spectrum to 5G earlier without compromising LTE service quality. This consistency simplifies planning, avoids fragmented deployments, and ensures that carrier aggregation and NR adoption can scale efficiently. It's a strategic move that turns LTE densification into a stepping stone for full NR migration—faster, cleaner, and more cost-effective.

Massive MIMO isn't just a capacity booster—it's a performance substrate for high-performing programmable networks. In short, if the goal is to boost capacity, the answer isn't more radios—it's the right radios. FDD Massive MIMO delivers that boost with precision, efficiency, and future-readiness. It's how operators move from best-effort delivery to assured performance. And it's how they build networks that are not just connected, but programmable by design.

Customer proof:
From vision to reality

Verizon and Telstra have already taken this leap. Their stories show that FDD Massive MIMO isn't just theory—it's delivering real-world results.

Customer story:
Verizon

Customer story:
Telstra

Customer story:

Verizon and Ericsson redefine network efficiency with FDD Massive MIMO

Background

Verizon stands at the forefront of network innovation and technology leadership, transforming superior connectivity into a reality for millions. In partnership with Ericsson, Verizon is implementing the AIR 3283 FDD Massive MIMO solution, a breakthrough in compact radio technology. This initiative is pivotal in Verizon's strategy to enhance uplink performance and spectral efficiency, ensuring the network remains future-ready and able to deliver outstanding user experiences, all while maximizing existing infrastructure resources.

Challenge

With the successful implementation of C-band TDD enhancing downlink capabilities and elevating the user experience, Verizon recognizes the increasing demand for uplink performance driven by popular activities such as video uploads, live streaming, and real-time applications. To remain at the forefront of technology, Verizon is pursuing advanced approaches to address further expanding network capacity and coverage within its existing infrastructure and spectrum holdings.

"The collaboration is a key part of Verizon's strategy to optimize its mid-band FDD spectrum, future-proof its infrastructure, and improve user experience."

Customer story: **Verizon**

Ericsson solution

Ericsson introduced the AIR 3283, a 32T32R dual-band FDD Massive MIMO radio equipped with:

- 320W shared output power and configurable 480W
- Band support: Band 25 and Band 66
- Digital sectorization in LTE and beamforming gains in NR for better user experience
- Support for both eCPRI and O-RAN interfaces
- A 50 percent lighter and smaller form factor than previous models for easier deployment

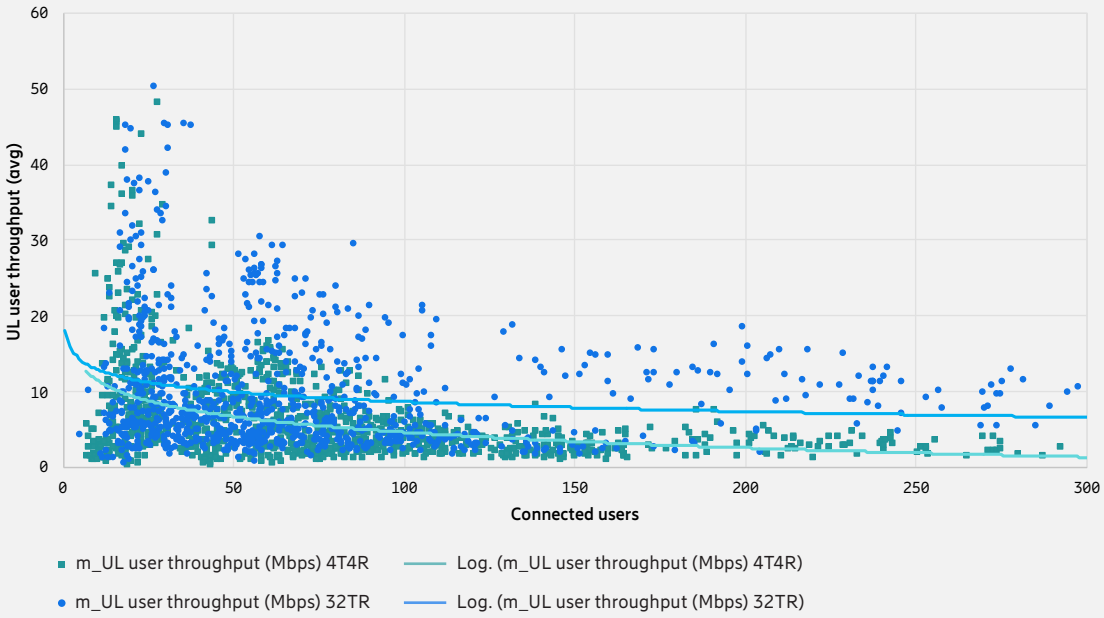
The trials took place across sites in Minneapolis and Reno, replacing legacy 4T4R radios for performance comparison. Ericsson and Verizon conducted detailed pre- and post-installation testing, including KPI benchmarking and drive tests to validate improvement.

Trial results

The AIR 3283 delivered measurable gains:

- **2x uplink throughput,** with a 100 percent increase in site sector capacity
- **25 percent greater coverage** through beamforming and interference management
- **65 percent lower PRB** utilization as a result of better SINR, enabling more efficient network operation
- **10 percent more NR** users activated through FDD-TDD carrier aggregation, improving the C-band TDD experience

Figure 5: Uplink capacity gain



Customer story: **Verizon**

Strategic impact: Enabling LTE to 5G refarming

One of the most significant benefits of AIR 3283 is its role in spectrum refarming. The solution's ability to meet capacity needs in both 4G and 5G ensure a smooth and cost-effective migration path to address the growing 5G adoption, while maximizing use of spectrum assets.

Deployment commitment

The AIR 3283 is a strategic upgrade solution for sites that offers higher capacity and performance without high cost.

"The solution's ability to meet capacity needs in both 4G and 5G ensure a smooth and cost-effective migration path to address the growing 5G adoption, while maximizing use of spectrum assets."

Customer benefits

The deployment has brought transformative benefits to Verizon's network:

- Superior uplink capacity, improved performance for data-heavy, real-time apps
- Balance traffic between low and mid-band layers
- Expanded coverage resulting in improved user experience at cell edge
- Higher network efficiency, especially in urban and suburban deployments

These advancements directly translate to faster speeds, more reliable service, and an improved user experience, reinforcing Verizon's leadership in mobile connectivity.

Customer story: **Verizon**

Key takeaways

- **Improved utilization of spectrum assets:** Doubles spectral efficiency using existing spectrum
- **Deployment flexibility:** A lightweight, compact design enables easier rollouts, even in dense urban environments
- **Future-ready:** Supports seamless LTE-to-NR migration
- **Enhanced experience:** Delivers faster speeds, better coverage, and improved uplink performance
- **Strategic scalability:** Cost-effective alternative for capacity expansion that maximizes ROI

Conclusion

Verizon's deployment of AIR 3283 validates the feasibility of Massive MIMO radios on FDD bands and proves it can enable a seamless transition to 5G. The results highlight how innovative, scalable radio solutions can deliver better user experience and cost efficiency.

"Partnering with Ericsson on AIR 3283 has been a key strategic step in our journey. This collaboration has allowed us to redefine the way we manage spectrum and scale performance in the downlink and uplink, with the flexibility to support both LTE and 5G efficiently."

Mithun Thakur, AVP of RAN Planning at Verizon

Customer story:

Powering Telstra's network transformation with Ericsson's AIR 3284

Background

Deploying Massive MIMO technologies to deliver superior performance and drive the best resource utilization across all bands in both 4G and 5G is key for Telstra. In June 2025, Telstra deployed the world's first 5G triple band FDD Massive MIMO radio, AIR 3284 from Ericsson, in its live network.

Opportunity

While deploying midband TDD significantly improved user experience, the relatively lower coverage posed a challenge in offloading traffic from the low band.

In addition, with demand for connectivity rising, finding ways to improve performance and ease congestion without deploying new sites or adding more sectors to a given site was welcomed. Another key opportunity in deploying this technology was improving the performance of the uplink, which was not resolved by the midband TDD layer itself.

- Improving uplink performance, particularly for user-generated and immersive content.
- Boosting spectral efficiency especially in cell-edge and leveraging existing spectrum investments more effectively.
- Preparing the network for next-gen enterprise use cases such as smart factories, connected vehicles, and mission-critical IoT.
- Reducing congestion in low-band areas and managing neighboring cell interference.

Customer story: **Telstra**

Ericsson's solution

Ericsson introduced the AIR 3284, a 32T32R triple-band FDD Massive MIMO radio equipped with:

- 520W nominal output power and up to 680W configurable
- Band support: Band 1, Band 3 and Band 7
- Digital sectorization in LTE and beamforming gains in NR for better user experience

Trial setup

The trial was conducted using a four-site cluster in Brisbane. Single-sector test cases were also conducted. The performance was baselined with 4T4R midband FDD triple band radios and then swapped with AIR3284s. 80MHz FDD in downlink and in uplink was deployed across 1800MHz, 2100MHz, and 2600MHz in the trial sites. 2600MHz was used for both LTE and NR bands whereas 1800MHz and 2100MHz were deployed on LTE. The LTE bands were digitally sectorized into two digital sectors (2DS). In-addition a single-sector 1800Mhz was sectorized into three digital sectors (3DS).

Technology mix:

- **2100 MHz (Band 1) –** LTE; Initially with single sector and then expanded to 2DS
- **1800 MHz (Band 3) –** LTE; Initially with single sector and then expanded to 2DS and 3DS
- **2600 MHz (Band 7) –** 40MHz total - split between LTE and 5G. The 20MHz on LTE was sectorized with 2DS

Trial results

The trial proved that the AIR3284 offered significant performance and capacity benefits in both 4G and 5G. This enables Telstra to transfer more 4G traffic on to a single band and allow faster refarming of spectrum to 5G on other bands.

Customer story: **Telstra**

Some key results from the trial were:

NR results:

- **Delivering significant improvement** in average DL and UL NR throughput due to increased percentage of 32-port codebook beamforming transmissions on AIR 3284 - **~1.5 times higher average DL throughput** and **~2 times higher average UL throughput** gains observed at mid -to- cell border (~600-1300m from cell)
- **Higher DL SINR profiles** (up to 5 dB) observed from network statistics leading to use of higher order modulation and more layer 3,4 transmissions resulting in increased throughput.

The graphs below depict improvements in NR throughput on 2600MHz.

Figure 6: NR DL Throughput (Mbps)

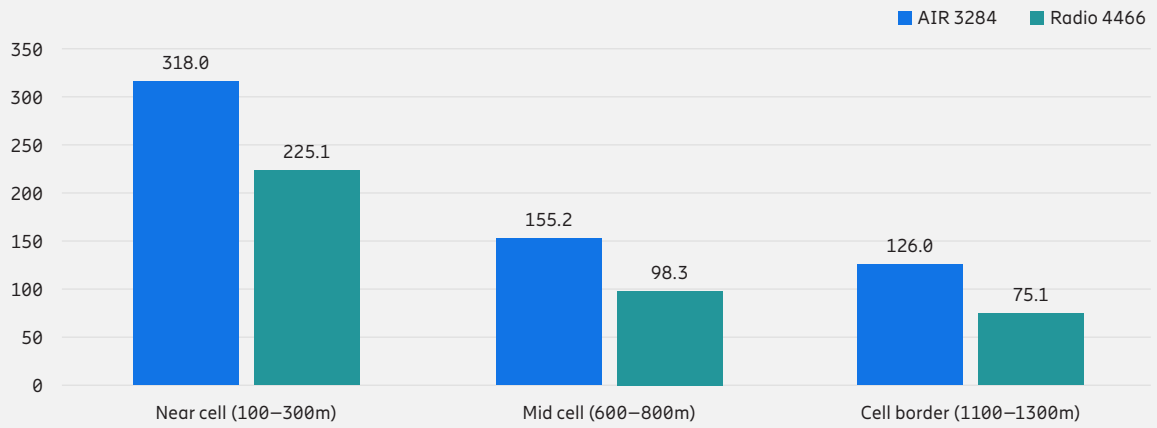
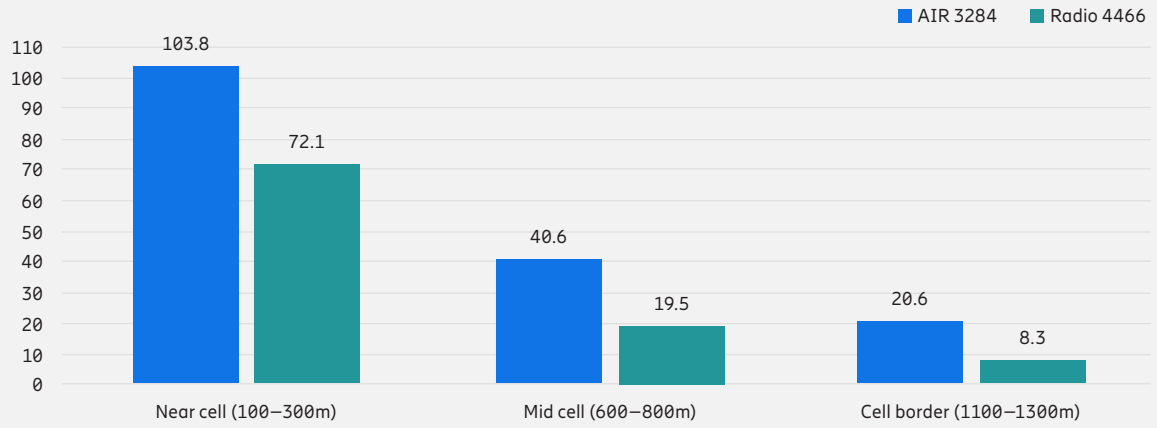


Figure 7: NR UL Throughput (Mbps)



Trial results

LTE results:

- **Capacity Improvement of** > 1.8 times observed on 4G UL and DL with dual digital sectorization (2DS) on trial site
- **Capacity Improvement of > 2 times** observed on 4G UL and DL with triple digital sectorization (3DS) on trial sector
- **Increase in DL Control** Channel Signaling capacity is observed—creating capacity headroom

The graphs below, displaying the percentage of available PRBs required to carry traffic volume, show capacity benefits for LTE with 3DS on a single sector.

Figure 8: DL PRB Used Vs DL Sector Volume

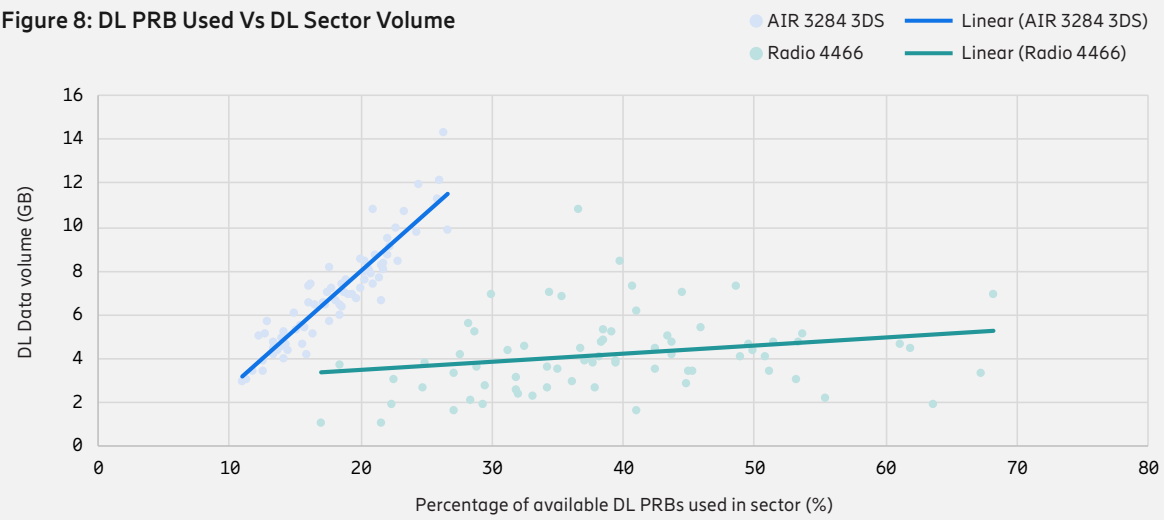
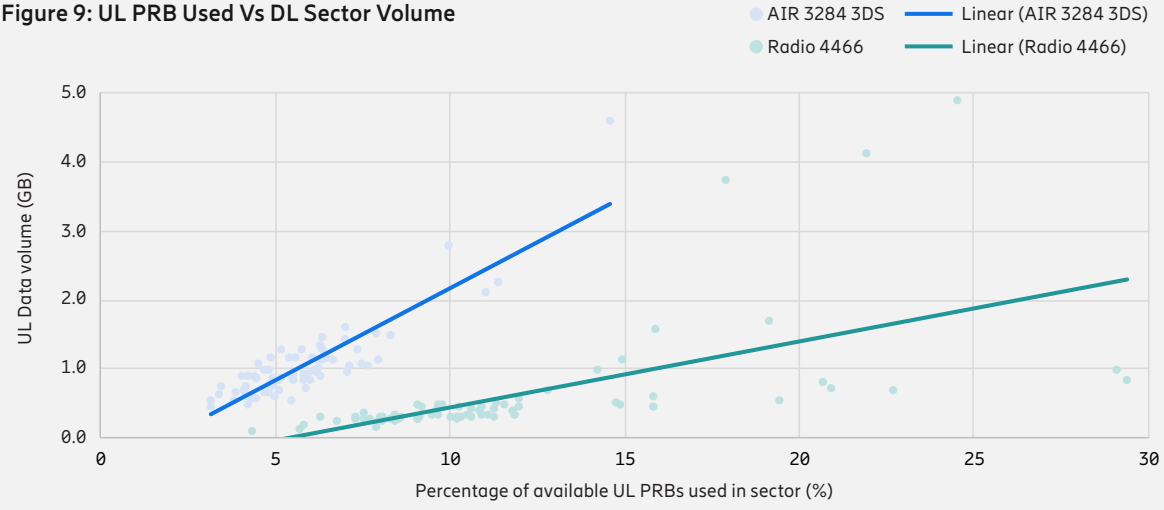


Figure 9: UL PRB Used Vs DL Sector Volume



Customer story: **Telstra**

Key takeaways

Telstra's deployment of AIR 3284 marks a major milestone in its four-year network transformation journey with Ericsson. The solution delivers tangible, high-impact outcomes:

- **For customers:** Faster data speeds, better NR indoor coverage, smoother streaming, and improved NR cell border performance.
- **For enterprises:** A scalable, intelligent, and high-performing infrastructure that supports future-facing use cases like remote operations, FWA, XR, and mission-critical IoT.
- **For the network:** Improved spectral efficiency, minimized interference, and increased capacity that alleviates congestion, increases operational efficiencies and maximizes investment in existing spectrum.

As Telstra continues its network transformation journey, AIR 3284 sets a strong foundation for 5G Advanced and beyond. Telstra has committed to deploy AIR 3284 as the main powerhouse of the transformation program focused on delivering better uplink and downlink user experience to consumers across city centers and regional Australia alike.

"This radio delivers a new level of performance across our network. Whether you're running business-critical applications, gaming on the go, uploading content, or simply making a call, Telstra customers will see and feel the difference. AIR 3284 is a key part of our four-year transformation plan and supports our commitment to continuously improving Australia's best network—today and into the future."

Ashley Hunter, Executive, Wireless Engineering in Telstra

Ericsson:
Your strategic partner for high-performing networks

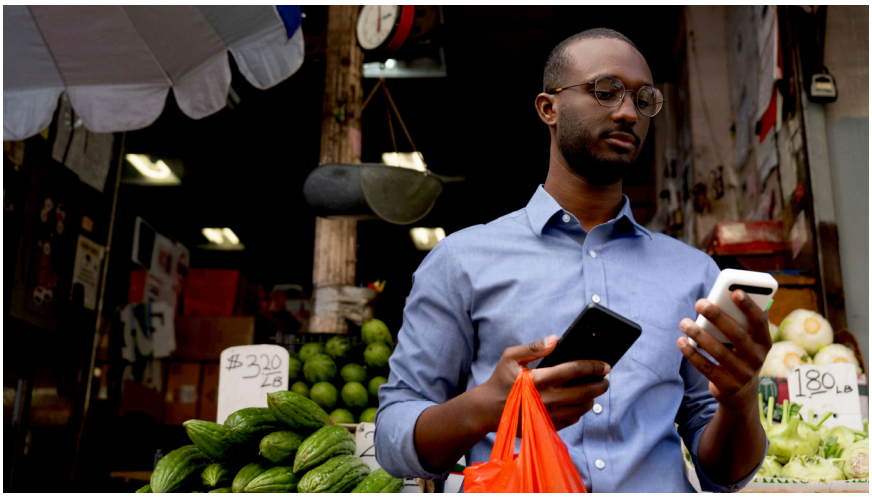
Ericsson Massive MIMO portfolio

In today's race to deliver high-performing, programmable networks, operators need more than just capable radios—they need a partner who understands how to scale performance, simplify deployment, and future-proof investment. Ericsson leads the industry in FDD Massive MIMO innovation, combining advanced hardware and intelligent software to deliver unmatched network efficiency, adaptability, and sustainability.

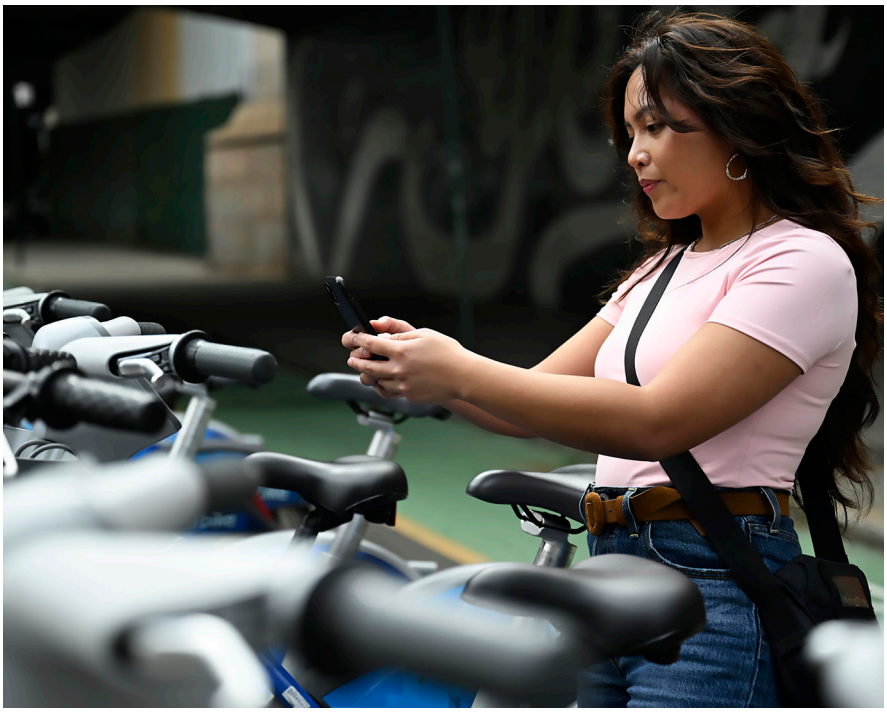
Ericsson's FDD Massive MIMO portfolio is designed to deliver high-capacity, multiband performance across diverse global markets. Built to support LTE, NR, and mixed-mode operations, the radio portfolio offers scalable solutions for both 4G and 5G deployments.

The portfolio comprises a range of advanced radio products, including the latest-generation AIR 3283, AIR 3284, and AIR 3285. These radios feature compact designs, reduced weight, and enhanced efficiency powered by the Ericsson Silicon and eCPRI interfaces. They offer Open RAN compatibility, supporting future-proof network architectures, and are optimized for large-scale rollouts with flexible spectrum utilization and improved total cost of ownership (TCO). These three cutting-edge products from the portfolio effectively address the key spectrum needs across all global markets, supporting efficient and future-ready network rollouts tailored to diverse regional demands.

"Ericsson's FDD Massive MIMO portfolio is designed to deliver high-capacity, multiband performance across diverse global markets."



Ericsson's FDD Massive MIMO radios are engineered to balance uplink performance with massive downlink capacities. By enabling simultaneous uplink and downlink utilization, these radios overcome traditional limitations in FDD systems. The implementation of advanced beamforming processing within the radio unit reduces baseband load and simplifies network architecture. Additionally wideband radio-frequency power amplifiers allow dynamic power sharing across bands, ensuring robust uplink coverage even in asymmetric spectrum scenarios. This balance is critical for supporting real-time applications and user-generated content, while maintaining high downlink throughput for streaming and data-heavy services. Furthermore, optimized passive cooling systems reduce both size and weight while maintaining performance, and their energy-efficient design supports sustainable network evolution—a critical consideration for operators targeting greener operations.



FDD mid-band Massive MIMO portfolio

AIR 3283

AIR 3284

AIR 3285

US and Latam

Global

The portfolio includes:

US and Latam:

- **AIR 3283:** Dual-band 32T32R radio, 50 percent lighter with double the number of transceivers and 40 percent more compact than legacy Dual-band 16T16R units.

  Bands: B2/B24 and B66

Global:

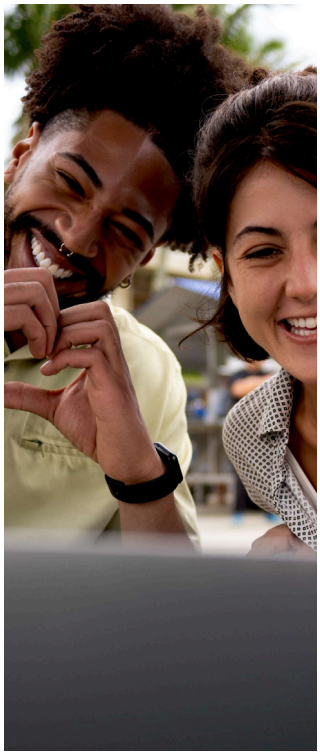
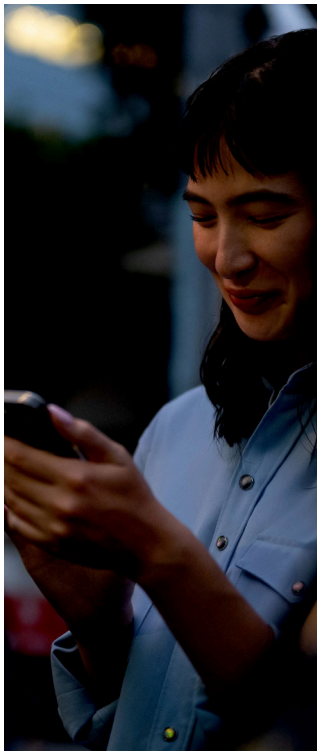
- **AIR 3284:** Triple-band radio with 140 MHz bandwidth, 520W nominal output power and up to 680W configurable, and a compact 45 kg design.

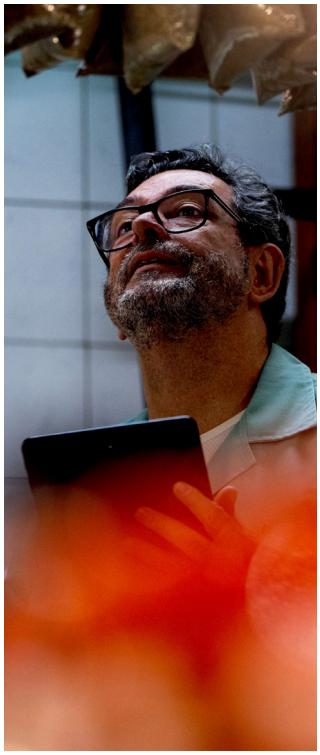
  Bands: B1, B3 and B7

- **AIR 3285:** Lightest in the industry at 30 kg dual-band 32T32R radio, offers 30 percent energy savings and 40 percent less embodied carbon than predecessor.

  Bands: B1 and B3

Conclusion:
The time is now



The mobile industry is at a turning point. Traffic patterns are shifting, driven by uplink-heavy applications, real-time collaboration, and AI-powered tools. Users expect consistent performance—not just in city centers, but at the edge, indoors, and everywhere in between. And operators are under pressure to deliver more capacity with less energy, less hardware, and less time.

This is not a future problem—it's today's reality. And it demands a new kind of network.

FDD Massive MIMO is the answer. It multiplies capacity, improves the uplink, and unlocks spectrum flexibility—without adding complexity. And it creates the headroom needed to refarm LTE to NR, accelerating the shift to 5G.

But more than that, FDD Massive MIMO is the foundation for High-Performing Programmable Networks, that delivers consistent experiences, optimizes resources, and positions operators as leaders in the 5G and 5G-Advanced era.

The question isn't whether to act. It's how quickly you can start.

About Ericsson

Ericsson enables communications service providers and enterprises to capture the full value of connectivity. The company's portfolio spans the following business areas: Networks, Cloud Software and Services, Enterprise Wireless Solutions, Global Communications Platform, and Technologies and New Businesses. It is designed to help our customers go digital, increase efficiency and find new revenue streams. Ericsson's innovation investments have delivered the benefits of mobility and mobile broadband to billions of people globally. Ericsson stock is listed on Nasdaq Stockholm and on Nasdaq New York.

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