Cellular Fundamentals 5: Handoff and Cellular Hierarchy

- Handoff in APMS
- Generic Handoff Management

Cellular Hierarchy



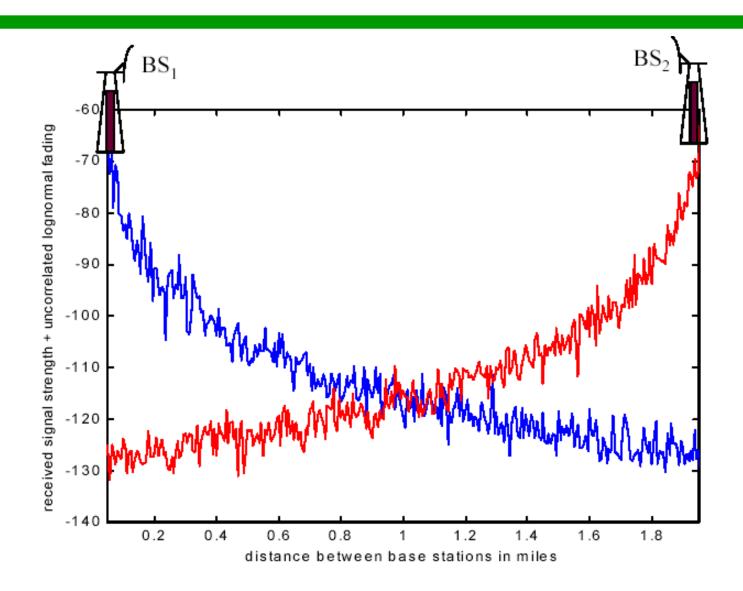
Handoff Stages

1. Measurement and trigger stage

[Far96]

- RSS measured by the BS or MS (report)
- RSS below threshold handoff request
- 2. Search stage
- 3. Selection stage
 - Select target cell
- 4. Execution Stage

Sample RSS from two BSs as seen by the MS travelling in a straight line [PK 02]



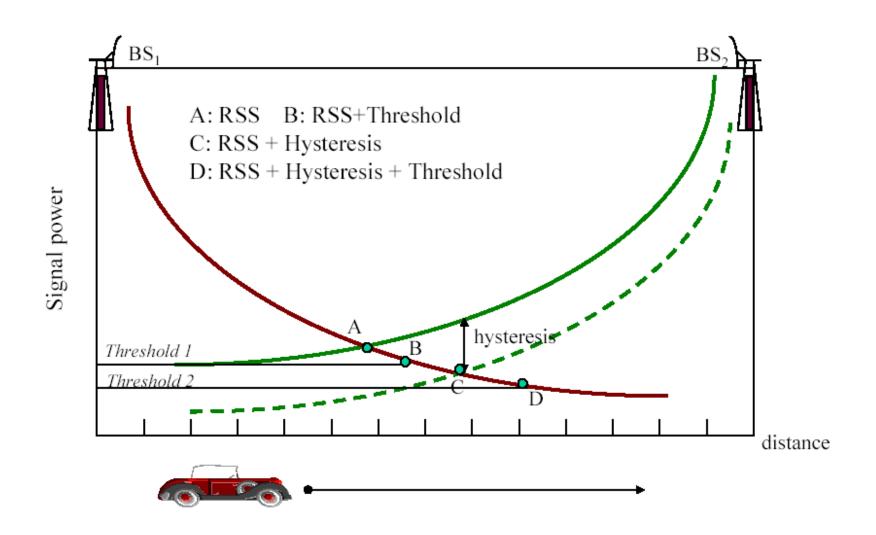


Handoff – Search Stage

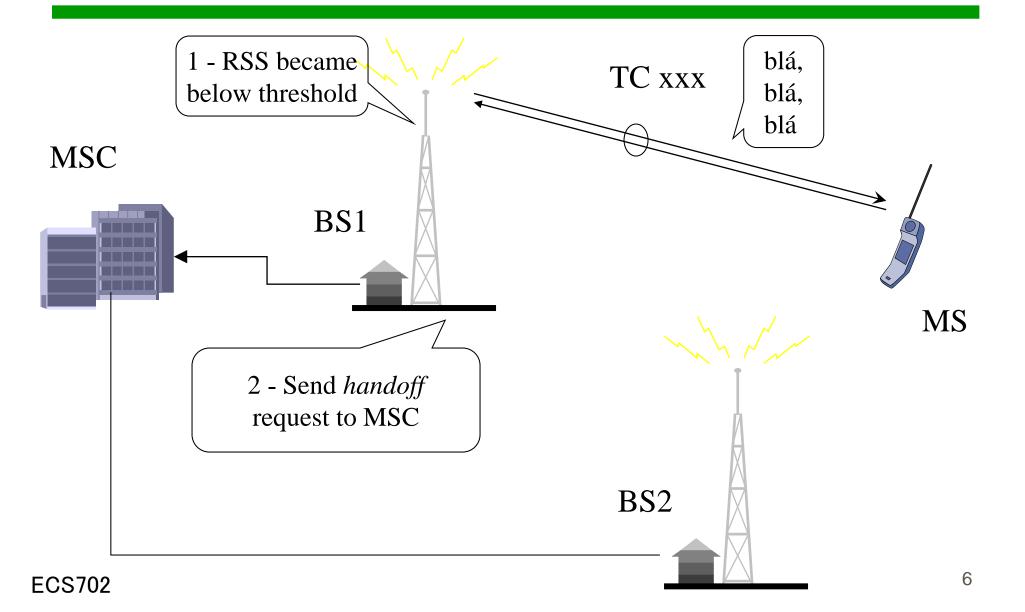
Search for the candidate cells based on

- Received signal strength (RSS) (or received power P)
 - ◆ choose BS_{new} if P_{new} > P_{old}
 - ping pong effect
- Received signal strength (RSS) plus Threshold
 - choose BS_{new} if P_{new} > P_{old} and P_{old} < T
- Received signal strength (RSS) with Hysteresis
 - choose BS_{new} if P_{new} > P_{old} + H
- Received signal strength (RSS) with Hysteresis and Threshold
 - ◆ BS_{new} if P_{new} > P_{old} + H and P_{old} < T

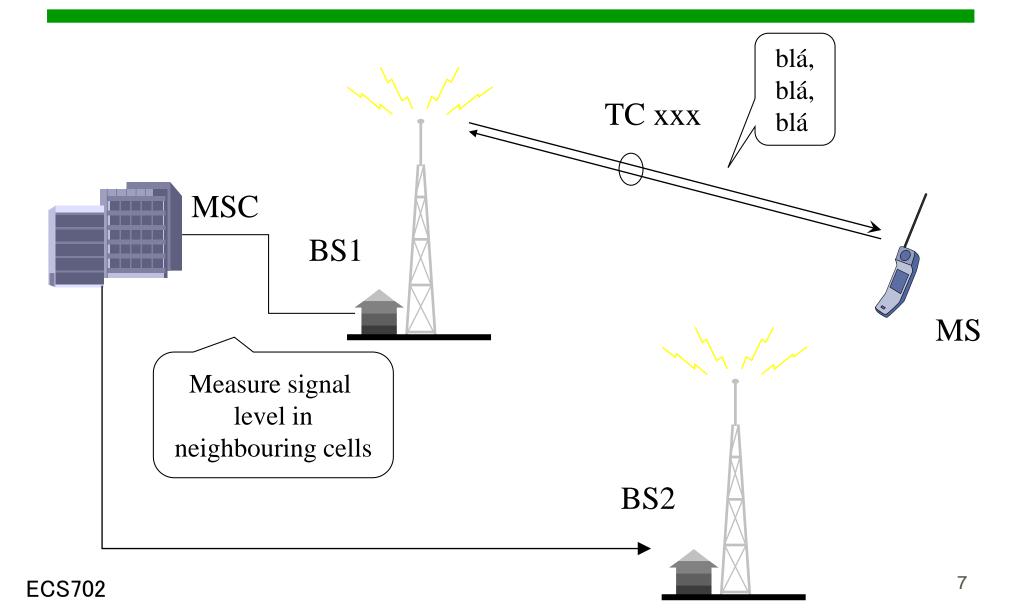
Handoff using RSS thresholds and Hysteresis [PK 02]



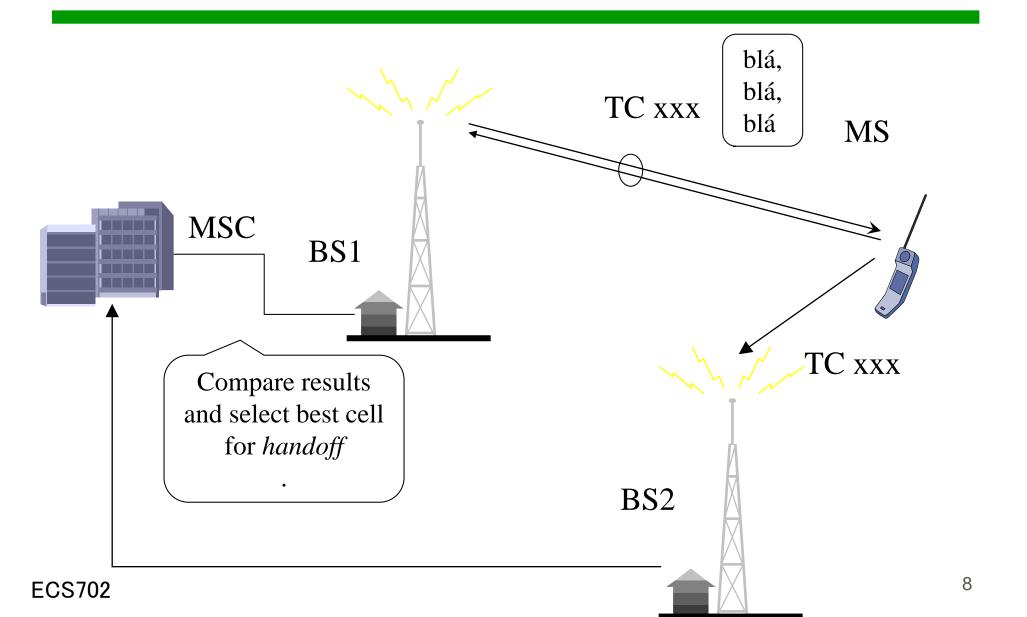
Basic Handoff Procedure - Network Controlled (step1)



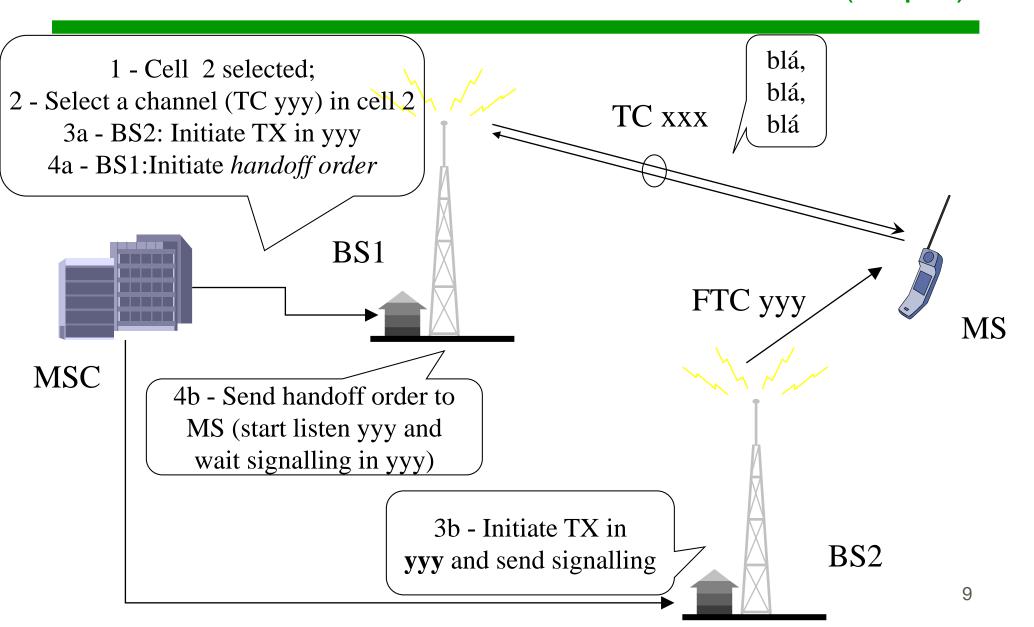
Basic Handoff Procedure – Network Controlled (step 2)



Basic Handoff Procedure – Network Controlled (step 3)

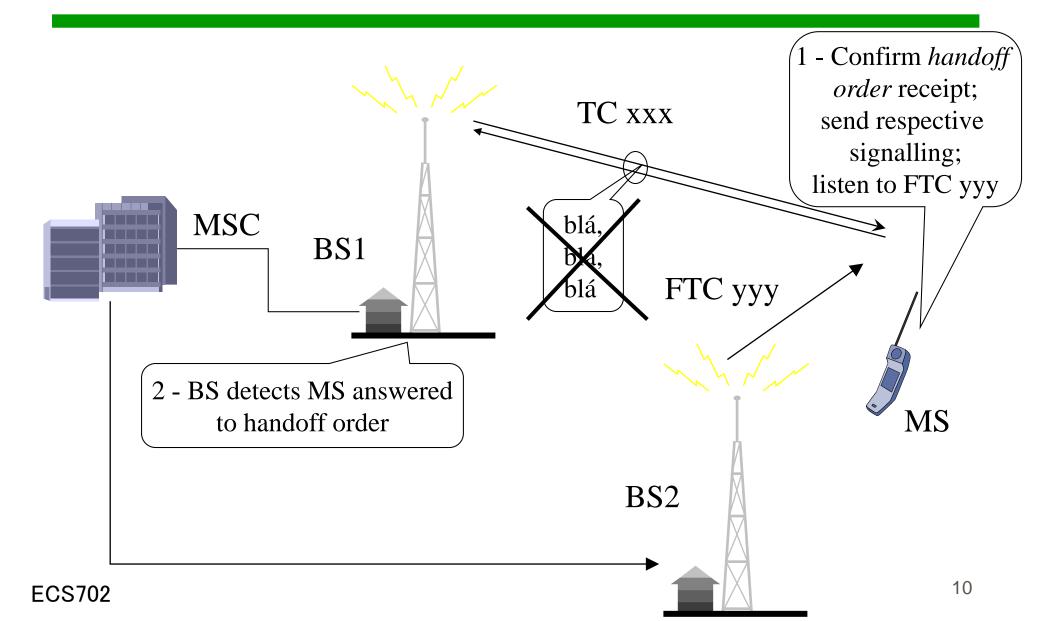


Basic Handoff Procedure - Network Controlled (step 4)

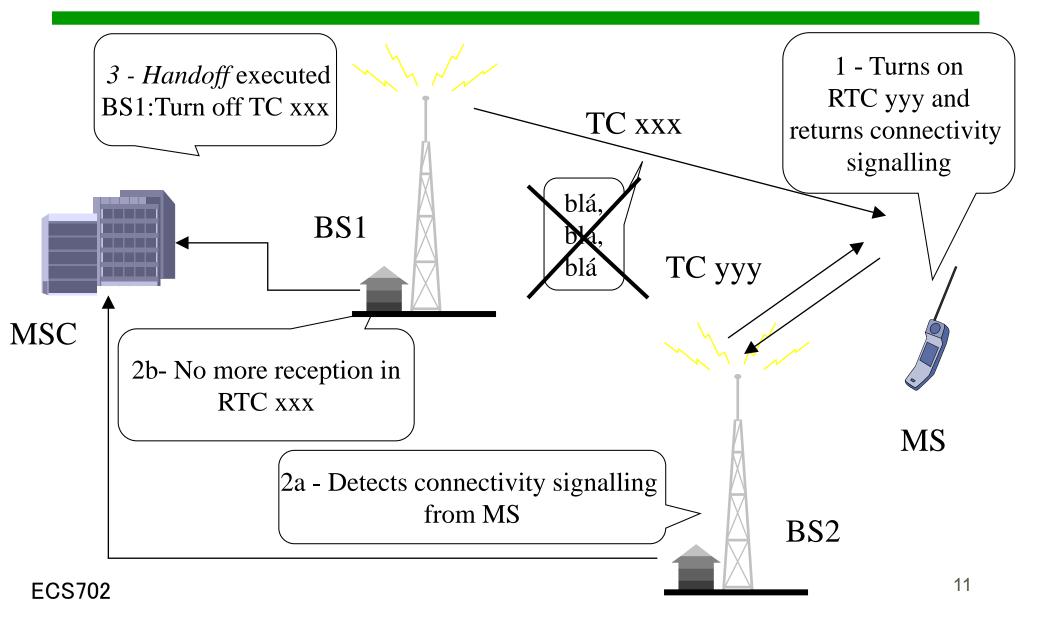




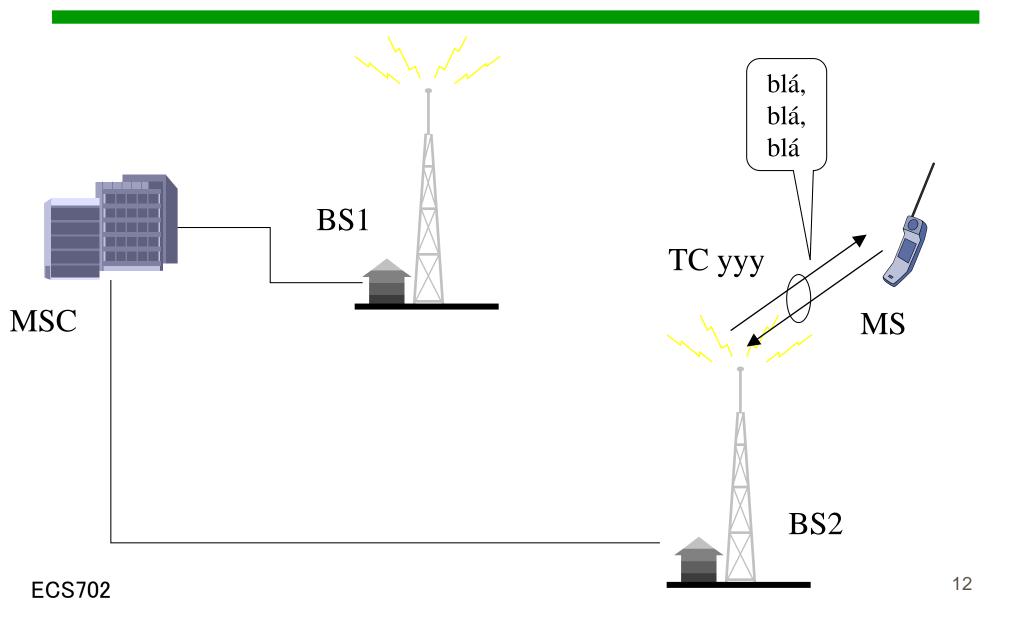
Basic Handoff Procedure – Network Controlled (step 5)



Basic Handoff Procedure - Network Controlled (step 6)

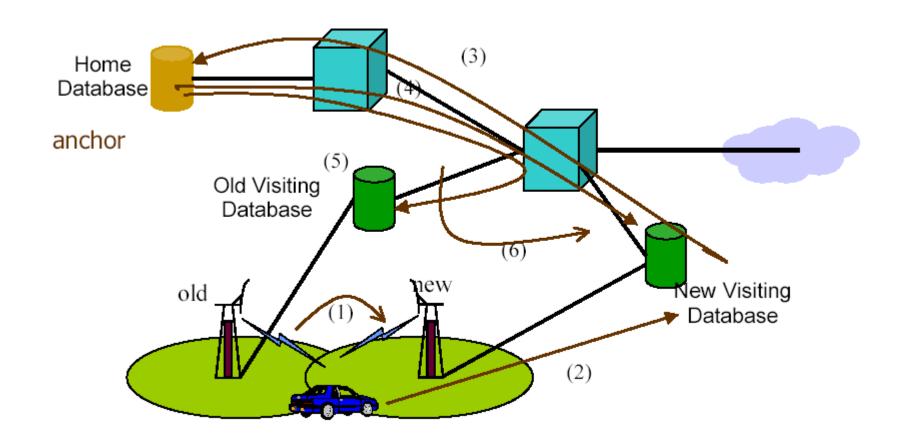


Basic Handoff Procedure – Network Controlled (step 7)





Generic Handoff Management [PK02]

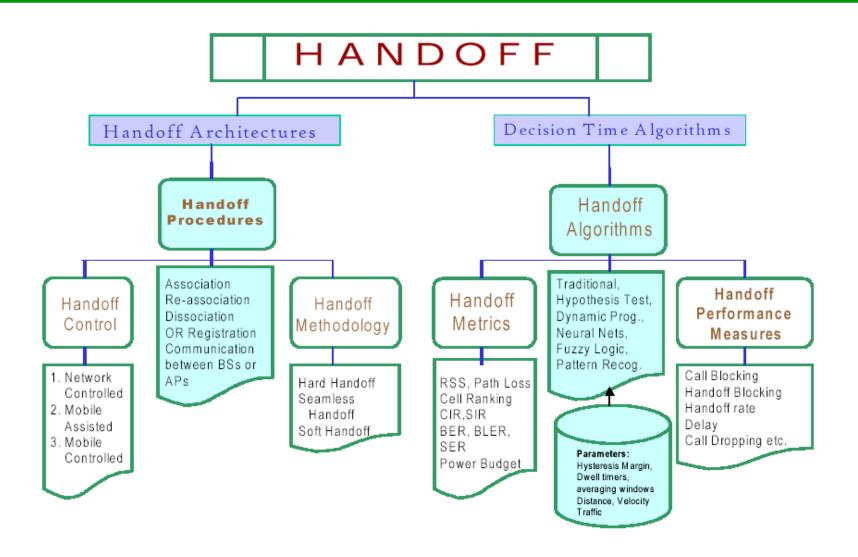


Generic Handoff Management [PK02]

- The home data base (HLR) acts as the anchor
 - Every mobile is registered with its home data base that keeps track of the mobile's profile
- Visiting data base (VLR)
 - Keeps track of the mobile in its current service area
- HLR and VLR communicate with each other during handoff
- When the mobile is executing handoff to a different VLR
 - The mobile terminal registers with the "new" visiting database via a handoff announcement message
 - the VLR communicates with the home database to obtain subscriber profile and authentication
 - ◆ The first information is the new location of the mobile
- If the mobile is successfully authenticated and the handoff is executed, the home data base sends a message to the old VLR to delete the mobile's information (to clear resources)



Handoff Mechanisms Issues [PK 02]





Performance Metrics for Handoff Decision [Stallings 02]

Call blocking probability

- It is the probability of a new call being blocked, due to heavy load on the BS
- The MS may be handed over to a neighbouring cell based on traffic capacity and not on signal level

Call dropping probability

- It is the probability that a call is terminated by the system (mainly because the BS cannot maintain the minimum required signal strength) and not by the user's hang up
- It is possible to avoid a handoff, because the call dropping probability of the current channel is low or a handoff to a another cell can increase the probability of the call being dropped

Call completion probability

- It is the probability that an admitted call is not dropped before it terminates
- Then a handoff can be avoided and the user left with the current channel

Probability of unsuccessful handoff

- It is the probability that a handoff is executed while the reception conditions are inadequate
- In these conditions the network may decide not execute the handoff

Handoff Performance Metrics [Stallings 02]

Handoff blocking probability

It is the probability that a handoff cannot be successfully completed

Handoff probability

It is the probability that a handoff occurs before call termination

Rate of handoff

It is the number of handoffs per unit time

Interruption duration

 It is the duration of time during a handoff in which a mobile is not connected to either base station

Handoff delay

 It is the distance the mobile moves from the point at which the handoff should occur to the point at which it does occur

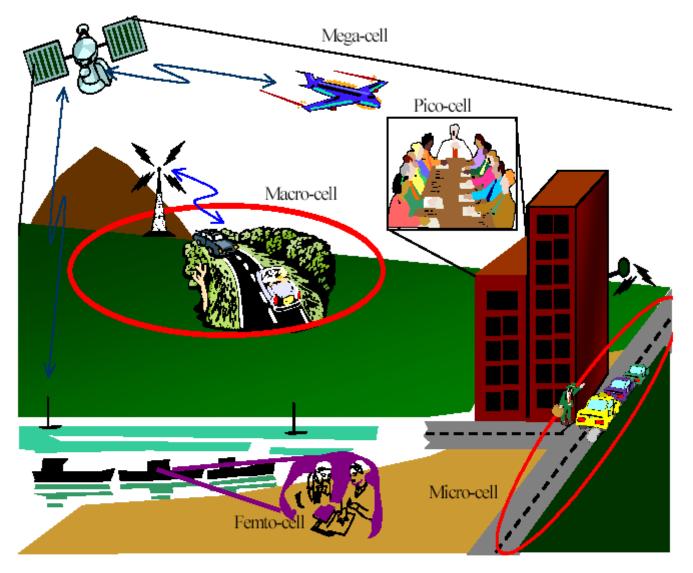
Cell Hierarchy

- Extend coverage to areas difficult to be covered by a large cell
 - Urban canyons or indoors environments
 - low power antennas
- Increase the capacity of the network in higher traffic density (ex. Highways)
- Places using high data rate applications
- Modern deployment of cellular networks uses different cell sizes in order to provide a comprehensive coverage supporting traffic fluctuations



Cell Hierarchy

- Femtocells
- Picocells
- Microcells
- Macrocells
- Megacells



[PK 02]

Figure 5.6: Cellular hierarchy

Cell Hierarchy

Femtocells

- smallest unit of the cellular hierarchy
- used for connection of personal equipment
- cover only a few meters

Picocells

- small cells inside a building that support local indoor net works
- range of a few tens of meters

Microcells

- cover the inside of streets with antennas mounted at heights lower than the rooftop
- range of hundreds of meters
- used in urban areas

Macrocells

- cover metropolitan areas
- range of several kilometers
- antennas are mounted above rooftops

Megacells

- cover nationwide areas with ranges of hundreds of kilometers
- mainly used with satellites

Class Quiz

- How is the handoff decision made?
- How is the handoff managed in AMPS?
- What are the cells on different levels in a cellular hierarchy?

ECS702

References

- [Far96] Saleh Faruque. Cellular Mobile Systems Engineering. *Mobile Communication Series*. Artech House Publishers. ISBN 0-89006-518-7.1996.
- [Lee 95] William C. Y. Lee. Mobile Cellular Telecommunications: Analog and Digital Systems. Second Edition. McGraw-Hill, Inc. ISBN 0-07-038089-9.
 1995.
- [PK 02] Kaveh Pahlavan and Prashant Krishnamurthy. Principles of Wireless Networks. Prentice Hall. ISBN 0-13-093003-2, 2002.
- [Mac 79] V. H. Mac Donald. Advanced Mobile Phone Service: The Cellular Concept. The Bell System Technical Journal, volume 58, number 1, pages 15-41, January 1979.
- [Stallings 02] William Stallings. Wireless Communications and Networks. Prentice Hall. ISBN 0-13-040864-6, 2002.