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SEMINAR

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 - bandAndCat
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- lteProtocol
 - ueCAT

General Cellular staff

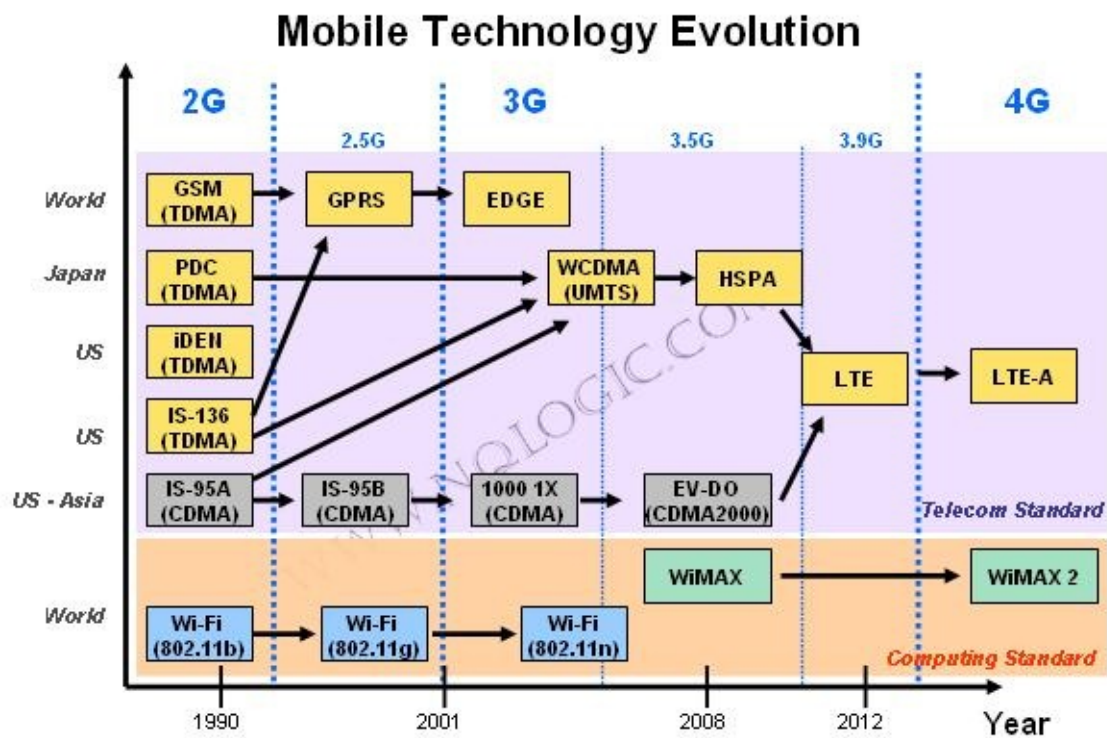
Standardization

- ITU
- IMT2000
- 3GPP (1&2)

3GPP now encompasses seven SDOs:
ETSI (Europe and rest of world),
ATIS (USA),
ARIB and TTC (Japan),
TTA (South Korea),
CCSA (China)
TSDSI (India)

migration

- 1G - analog voice
- 2G - Digital Voice ; GSM / CDMA
- 2.5G - Packet data ; GPRS / CDMA-1xRTT
- 2.75 - inetrmediata multimedia ;
- 3G - multimedia ; UMTS-HSPA / CDMA2000-EVDO
- 4G - ; LTE / NR
- 5G - All ip



Release Band and Cat

- user equipment define it category
- each category is defined in 3gpp release
- since rel-12 there may be separate downlink and uplink category
- since rel-12 there is NB categories for iot

Release

- [releases map](#)
- [release to generation](#)

band

TBD

cat

- [catList](#)
- [lpwan](#)
- [iotCats](#)
- [how to read UE cat](#)

short summary

- ue basic categories form 0 to 16
- rel13 DL : cat 17-19
- rel14 DL : cat 20-21

for iot:

- cat 1 - rel8 - (LTE) - (;dw10Mbit/s;up5Mbit/s) (1.25-0.75 Mb/s)
- cat 4 - rel8 - (LTE) - (20Mhz;dw150Mbit/s;up50Mbit/s) (18.75-6.25 MB/s)
- cat 0 - rel12 - (LTE-ADVANCED) - (20Mhz; dw1Mbit/s;up1Mbit/s) (0.125 MB/s)
- cat M1 -rel13 - (LTE-ADVANCED) - (1.4Mhz;dw1Mbit/s;up1Mbit/s) (0.125 MB/s)
- cat M2 -rel14 - (LTE-ADVANCED-PRO) (5Mhz;dw4Mbit/s;up7Mbit/s) (0.5-0.8Mb/s)
- cat NB1-rel13 - (LTE-ADVANCED) - (200Khz;dw26kbit/s;up66kbit/s)
- cat NB2-rel14 - (LTE-ADVANCED-PRO)(200Khz;dw200kbit/s;up200kbit/s) (0.025 MB)

Concepts

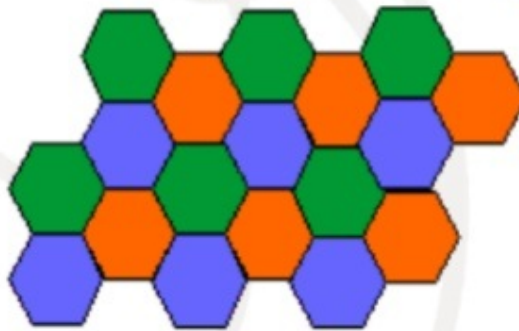
- [bandAndCat](#)

Frequency Reuse

reuse 3

What is frequency reuse

- Ability to re-use frequencies to increase both coverage and capacity
- Example of a frequency reuse plan for cluster size $N = 3$, with hexagonal cells

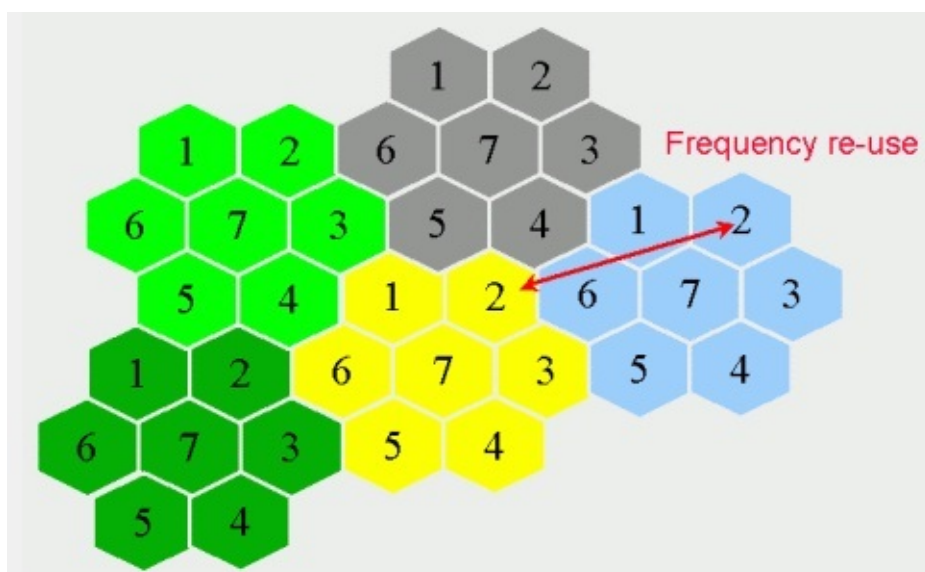


- Reuse distance and cluster size indicates extent of frequency reuse

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22

reuse 7



Cell UNIT

TBD

method to increase capacity

Frequency borrowing

- assign freq dynamically

Cell Splitting

- smaller cell in high density aread

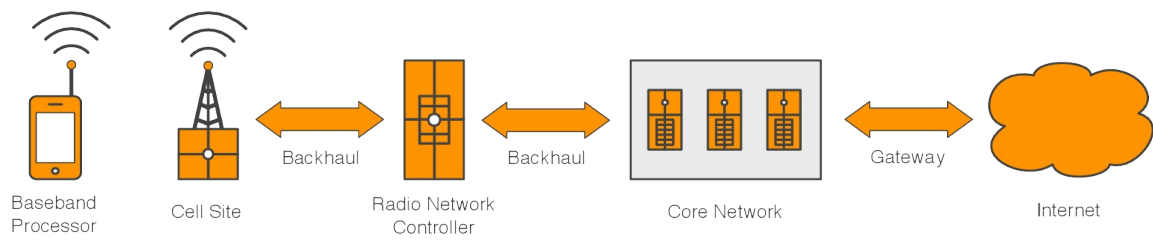
Cell Sectoring

- divide cell into sectors

Small Cells

- move cells from hills to buildings

Cellular network segments



Mobile station equipment

- portabel
- iniquely identified by IMEI
- voice and data transmission
- monitor power and signal of surrounding cells
- sms

Handovers

TBD

Radio Concepts

Propagation

- direct radiation
- reflection
- diffraction
- scattering

Attenuation

pass loss

- loss in large scope of the spread

slow fading

- loss due to building and hills

fast fading

- decline rapidly in a few dozens wavelength path
- rayleigh distribution - non line of sight
- Rice distribution - line of sight

Dopler

SNR -Signal to Noise Ratio

Multi path propagation

Inter Symbol Interference

Transmission Procedure

Channel Coding

purpose

- adding redundant information - detect and correct error signal
- error correction

principle

- convolutional coding
- turbo coding
- increase redundancy and transmission time

Interleaving

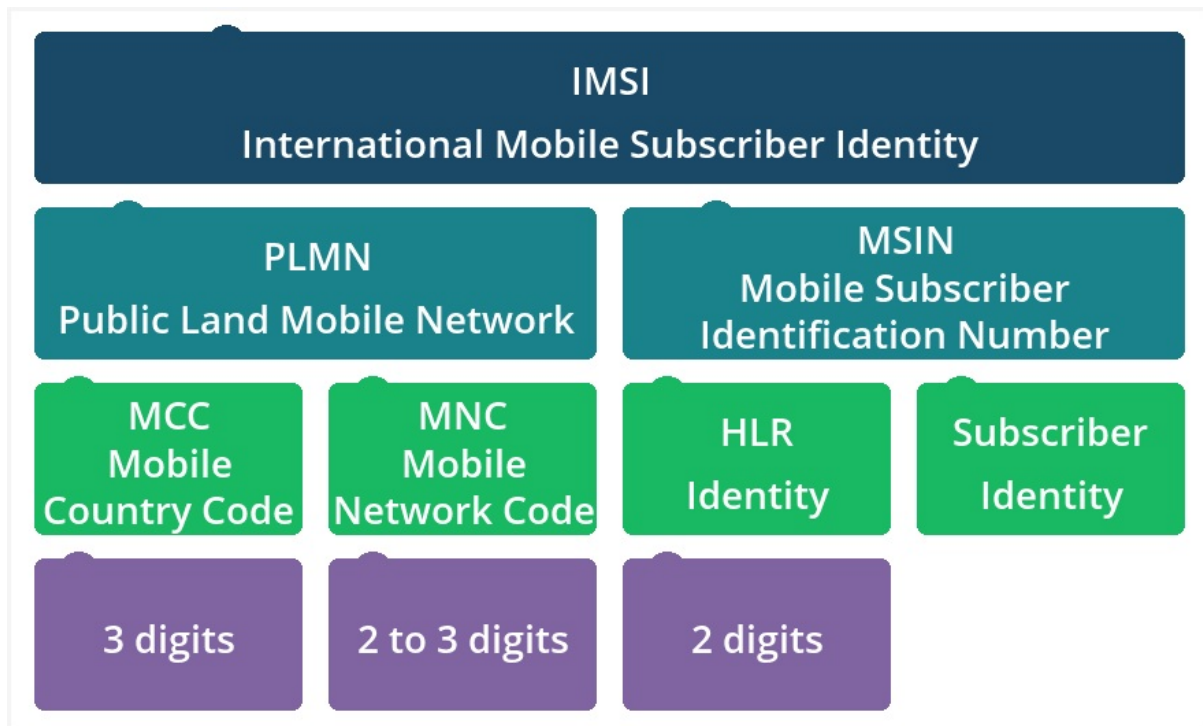
SIM - Subscriber Identity Module

- [euicc](#)

Sim Content

- IMSI - International Mobile Subscriber Identify
- Encryption keys
- TMSI - Temporary Mobile Subscriber Identify
- MSISDN - phone number
- card protection pin (4-8 digits)
- Roaming Data
- SMS msgs
- personal data like phone bumbers and settings

IMSI



TMSI

- The TMSI (Temporary IMSI) is a pseudo-random number generated from the IMSI (International Mobile Subscriber Identity) number.
- The TMSI is utilized in order to remove the need to transmit the IMSI over-the-air. This helps to keep the IMSI more secure.
- To track a GSM user via the IMSI/TMSI, an eavesdropper must intercept the GSM network communication where the TMSI is initially negotiated. In addition, because the TMSI is periodically renegotiated, the eavesdropper must intercept each additional TMSI re-negotiation session.
- used in CS domain allocated by VLR
- timsi has only local significane withing a VLR and the area controlled by a VLR

PTMSI

- used on PS domain , allocated by SGSN
- has only local significance

UICC - universal intergrated circuit card

- platform to store multi applications (like usim)
- NAA (Network Access Application) defined for UICC:
 - USIM
 - ISIM

USIM

- Universal subscriber identity module

ISIM

- IP-multimedia subsystem subscriber identity module

Embedded SIM

- allowing over the air provisioning
- change sybscription from one operator to another

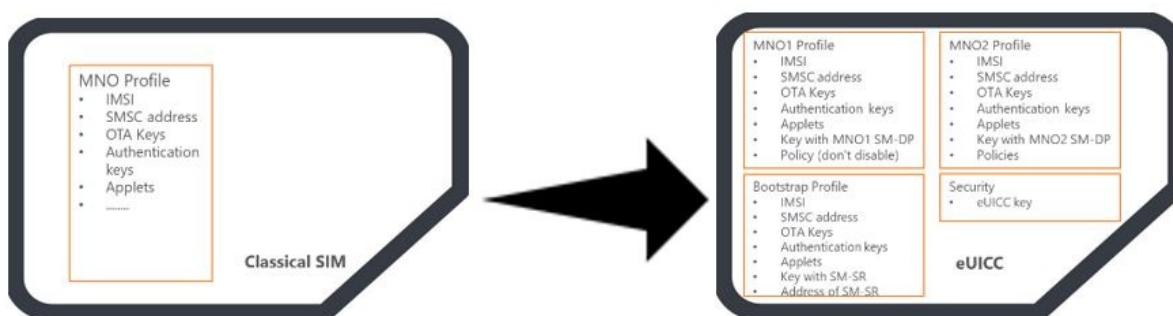
eUICC

links

- <https://www.gsma.com/newsroom/resources/?kw=sgp>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wIXXkRervh8>
- <https://www.avnet.com/wps/portal/silica/products/new-products/np/avnet-euicc/>

about

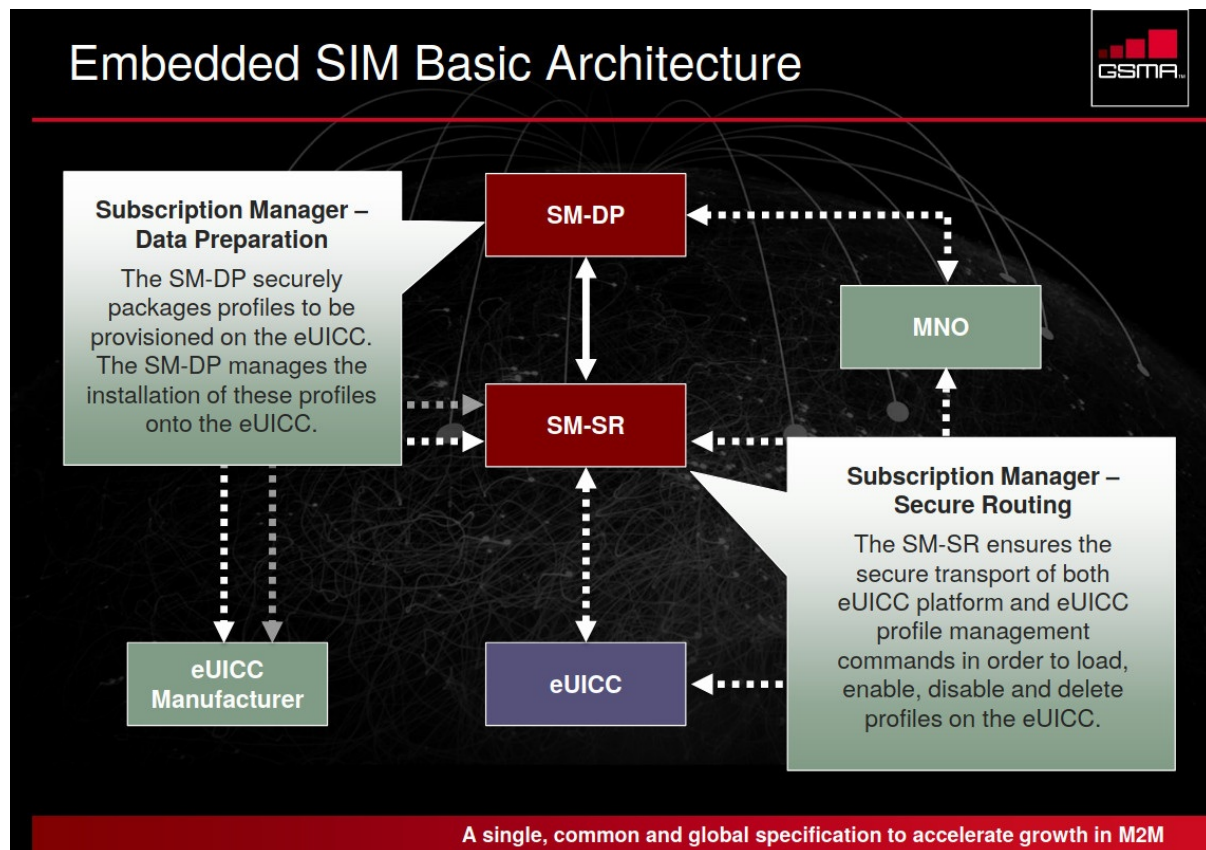
- eSIM specifications from the GSMA describe two main components: the eUICC (embedded UICC) which is considered as the next evolution of the SIM cards and the Subscription Management platform (SM).
- eUICC can store multiple operator profiles instead of only one.
- eSIM architecture enables over-the-air replacement of the mobile network operator (MNO) profile (virtual SIM)
- eUICCs can be manufactured with just a bootstrap profile that enables the customer's device to connect to subscription management (SM) platform



Classical SIM vs. eUICC

SM

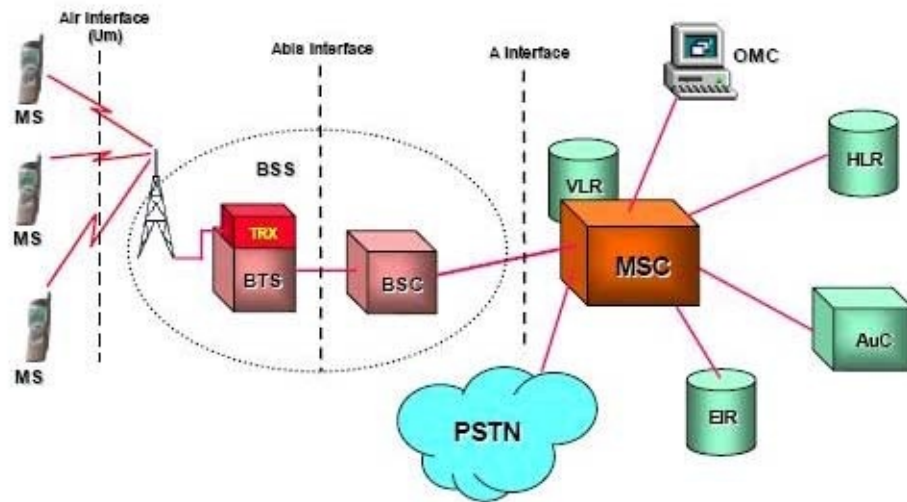
- subscription Management platform
- consists of two components: Subscription Management Secure Routing (SM-SR) and the subscription Management Data Preparation (SM-DP).
- the vendor of the eUICC registers the card (e.g., certificate, identity) at the SM-SR
- The SM-SR is the only entity that can contact the eUICC for the purpose of subscription management directly and maintains a secure connection to the eUICC
- SM-SR enforce the Profile policies (allow disablement of a profile) and route the commands from the MNO and SM-DP to the eUICC
- SM-DP has a secure connection to the SM-SR and is responsible for preparing and saving the MNO profiles in a format compatible with the eUICC



2g

- [Architecture](#)
- [bands](#)
- [callFlow](#)

2G Architecture



layers

- transport plane (voice)
- signaling plane (ss7)

parts:

- ms - mobile equipment
- BTS - base transceiver station
- BSC - base station controller
- bss - bts + bsc = base system subsystem
- msc - mobile service switching controller
 - hlr : home location register
 - vlr : visitor location register
 - eir : equipment identity register
 - gmsc : gateway MSC
 - auc : authentication center
 - smsc : short sms center
- pstn :

BSS

- communicate over standard ABIS interface
- allow communication over different vendors

BTS

- encode / encrypt / multiplexes / modulates / feeds the RF signal
- communicate with mobile station and BSC

- consist of TRx units

BSC

- manage radio resources of bts
- assign freq and time slots for all MS
- call set up
- handover
- radio power controller
- communicate with msc and BTS

MSC

- ran to core interface
- perform switching and signaling
- call setup
- call routing
- billing
- communication between GSM and other networks
- mobility management
- gateway functionality

HLR

- db of mobile subscribers
- identification
 - imsi / msisdn
 - ms category
- service
 - roaming restrictions
 - services (call forward)
- security
 - authentication and encryption keys
- location
 - VLR
 - MSC
 - roaming data - MSRN (mobile subscriber roaming net)

VLR

- temporary db
- assign tmsi
- less quires to hlr

AUC

- secure data of subscriber (identity and keys)
- algorithms for generating authentication

EIR

- validate mobile equipment hardware identity
- manage ms status list
 - black list
 - gray list
 - white list

LTE PROTOCOL

UE category

- https://www.sharetechnote.com/html/LTE_Advanced_UE_Category.html#RRC_Message
- https://www.sharetechnote.com/html/Handbook_LTE_RRC_IE_UE_Capability.html

```
ueCapabilityInformation-r8
```

```
  ue-CapabilityRAT-ContainerList: 2 items
```

```
    Item 0
```

```
      UE-CapabilityRAT-Container
```

```
        rat-Type: eutra (0)
```

```
        ueCapabilityRAT-Container:
```

```
          UE-EUTRA-Capability
```

```
            accessStratumRelease:
```

```
            ue-Category: X          //!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!//
```