

# **Introduction to Mobile Computing and Communications**

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for  
Overview of Computers (OC), UG1 Course  
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# Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI)

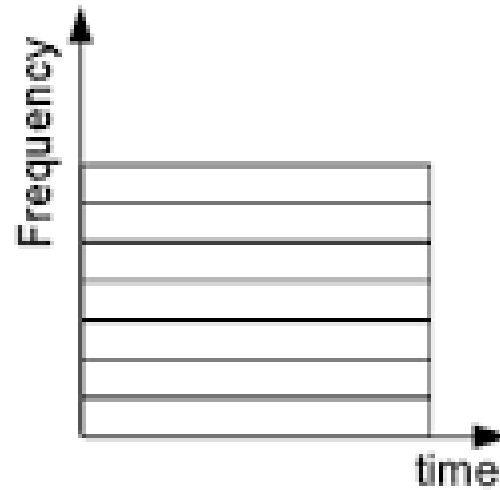
- What's considered strong or weak cell signal?

Wireless signal strength drops exponentially (as compared to wired)

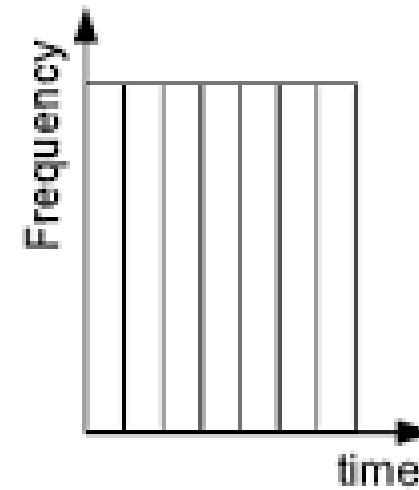
Power level	Signal strength
Greater than -60 dBm	Excellent (you're very close to a cell tower)
-60 to -75 dBm	Very good (usually this is the best it gets)
-76 to -90 dBm	Good (you're in an area with decent coverage)
-91 to -100 dBm	Fair (coverage is spotty and may be slow)
-100 to -110 dBm	Poor (very weak—you may be having connectivity problems)
Less than -110 dBm	No signal (you're probably unable to make or complete a call)

# Generation of Mobile Phone

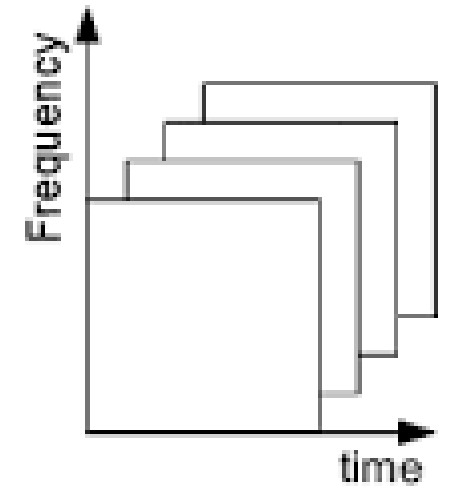
- 1G – Analog Mobile Phone System (AMPS)
- 2G – TDMA with FDMA
- 3G – CDMA
- 4G – LTE (OFDM based)



FDMA



TDMA



CDMA

# Limitations of 1G

- Poor Voice Quality.
- Poor Battery Life.
- Large Phone Size.
- No Security.
- Limited Capacity.



# 2G – GSM (Global System for Mobile)

- 2G network use digital signals.
- Data speed was upto 64kbps.
- Combination of TDMA and FDMA



# CDMA for 3G – Based on Unique Codes

- Each user communicates at same time using same frequency
- Subscribers are differentiated using codes
- Example – Walsh Hadamard Code

[ 1 1	[ 1	1	1	1
-1 1 ]	-1	1	-1	1
	-1	-1	1	1
	1	-1	-1	1]

- Several Users communicate at same time at same frequency; as long as there are unique codes
- **Soft limit** on the maximum number of subscribers that can be supported

**Disadv: Solution is mostly proprietary (Viterbi, Qualcomm); so expensive fee**  
**High Bandwidth requirement**

# LTE – Long Term Evolution

- Combination of several technologies
  - Base technology is to use – OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division)
  - Others include:
    - **Multihop**
    - **Network Optimization**
    - Only packet-based switching (No circuit based switching)
    - Voice over IP (Internet Protocol)
    - MIMO (Multiple Antennas) in every mobile
- And many more

# Comparison of 3G and LTE

Technology	3G	4G
Data Transfer Rate	3.1 MB/sec	100 MB/sec
Internet Services	Broadband	Ultra Broadband
Mobile - TV Resolution	Low	High
Bandwidth	5-20 MHz	100MHz
Frequency	1.6-2 GHz	2-8 GHz
Download and upload	5.8 Mbps	14 Mbps



# Applications of High Speed thru LTE

- Internet of Things (IoT)
- Internet of Everything
- Remote Connectivity for Medical and Health-care
- Industry 4.0 (ICT for faster and centrally-controlled manufacturing process)

Thank you very much

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