

Traditional mobile service: यांचे powerful transmitters थाकाये

म्हणून 50 km radius नव्या area के cover कराये. Drawbacks:

- high power consumption
- large size of mobile
- low capacity

Cellular concept: एप्पे कडे powerful transmitters के replace कराये

अनेक लूळो Low power transmitters दिल्ये या small portion of area cover कराये. Features:

- high capacity
- frequency reuse
- cellular expansion
- handover
- roaming between networks
- communication is always between mobile and base station

Cell:

A large geographic area is divided into small areas are called cells.

Clusters:

The group of cells which collectively use the complete set of available frequencies is called a cluster.

## Shape of cell:

कम्प्यूकटो Circle दिले shape ठो यानाले, clusters मध्य adjacent cell शुल्काव आता gap पाऊऱ्या याए, तोहे circle वाह, Triangle निले adjacent cell मध्य अंतर्था कम्ह हऱ्या, Square निले center to center distance different अस्यां for each adjacent cells.

In hexagon, cell शुल्काव अर्धे gap नाहे, प्रति cell मध्य center थेका neighbor cell मध्य center मध्य distance same, adjacent cell अंतर्थां येती, तोहे प्रटी use हऱ्या.

→ provide equidistant antennas

→ distance from center to each vertex

equals to the length of a side of a hexagon

→ for a cell radius  $R$ , distance between cell

center and each adjacent cell center is  $d = \sqrt{3} R$

→ cover an entire area without overlapping and without any gap

hexagon.

## Components of cellular system:

1) Mobile station (MS): आगामी mobile phone, transmitter, receiver, antenna, control circuitry आवाह्य

2) Base station (BS): antenna, controller, transmitter, receiver आवाह्य, Phone call कराले base station मध्य आता communicate करते means BS cell process handle करते, BS दिले cell define करता अस्या, many of different

3) Base Station Controller (BSC) : अनेक शूला BS एवं BSC प्रमुख under ने आए। Subscribers यथात cell to cell move करते BSC तथा handover perform करते। अनेक शूला BSC एवं MSC प्रमुख जाएं connected।

4) Mobile switching center (MSC): Operators' शुल्कान् main office. यादिरीहाँ Grameenphone द्याँ main office ए MSC थाके। कर्मचारी MSC थाकल शाला। येतो: Dhaka, Ctg. mobile to mobile connection network setup करो। Assigns voice channel to each cell. Subscribers द्ये BSC येको आलेकाटो BSC र तोल द्ये handover कहा लागे जोपि MSC करो।

## 5) Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN)

channel: २ रेग्युलेटर्स: 1) एल्ट रेग्युलेटर्स 2) एन्टी रेग्युलेटर्स

channel: २ यक्षिणी. i) Control: आगाही mobile यात BS नव्या आवेदन connect राही असी establish करते. Phone call नव्या authentication + activation करते (setting up and maintaining calls)

ii) Traffic : voice transmit यह between users  
(Traffic channel यहां यह, control channel यहां यह)

## Duplex Concept:

i) FDD : दो simplex channel में frequency division duplexing establish करते हैं, एक forward link frequency or downlink (BS (base station) to mobile); दूसरे Reverse link frequency or uplink (mobile to BS)

ii) TDD : Time division duplexing  $\rightarrow$  total time  $\rightarrow$  2 অর্থ  
অর্থ করে এটি time slot রেখা আর্থে উপর Uplink এবং উন্নত  
আর্থে downlink রেখা উন্নত,

Voice conversation  $\rightarrow$  FDD, Data communication  $\rightarrow$  উন্নত TDD.

Example : 01 :

$$\text{Channel Bandwidth} = 2 \times 25 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz} = 50000 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\text{Total Bandwidth} = 33 \text{ MHz} = 33000000 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\therefore \text{No. of channel} = \frac{33000000}{50000} = 660 \text{ (ans:)}$$

Mobile on করলে জ্ঞ এটি তথ্য এটি specific cell প্রথার  
ত্বরণশূন্য control channel রেখা power scan করে এবং যেই BS  
প্রথা control channel strongest পায় তার আর্থে communicate  
করে। User identify রেখা ডিজিট কিছি info পাঠাতে রেখা এবং  
operator রেখা মিলা। তাই handshake রেখা, প্রভাবে more  
কর্তৃত থাকলে strong control channel রেখা জ্ঞান আর  
strong রেখা রেখা BS রেখা আর্থে connect রেখা, এবং mobile  
unit initialization,

Connected রেখা প্রথা phone call করাতে চাইলে BS রেখা  
info পাঠাবে রেখা করার আর্থে connect রেখা চায়। তার আগে  
check করবে control channel free মিলা। Then BS রেখা  
number রেখা MTSO রেখা পাঠাবে, MTSO = Mobile Telephone  
Switching office, MTSO আর MSC রেখা, এবং  
mobile originated call,

Ongoing call फ्री द्याये through their respective BS and MTSO.  
mobile  $\leftrightarrow$  BS  $\leftrightarrow$  MTSO  $\leftrightarrow$  BS  $\leftrightarrow$  mobile

communication କଲା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ mobile unit ହାତେ cell ଥାଏ  
ଆନ୍ତରିକ cell ଏ ଚଳିଗଲେ ତଥାନ new BS ଏ new traffic  
channel assign କରାଏ handoff ଯାଏ କାଳେ drop ନା ହୋଇବାକୁ:

Call Blocking: অব traffic channel busy হলে তখন call block হয়ে যাব।

Call Termination: কথা কথা call কেটে দেয়া হলে তাকে বলে।

Call Drop: weak signal হলে অথবা কথা বলার অব্যাহার cell to cell move এর পর new cell এ কাকা traffic channel না হলে call কেটে যাব। এটি call drop, handoff এবং জন্য।

Co-channel Cells :

Cells that use the same set of frequency channels are called co-channel cells.

এই স্যামি cluster, তত স্যামি user কে service দেয়া যাবে, তাহে cluster size কেটে কঢ়ালে একই area তে স্যামি cluster পাওয়া যাব। ফলে স্যামি user কে service দেয়া অস্ত্রয়। এখানে Interference এর জন্য মিও শুব বেটি অস্ত্রয় হয়না।

Frequency Reuse Concept:

$$S = KN \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} S = \text{no. of duplex channels} \\ K = \text{channel for each cell} \\ N = \text{no. of cell} \end{array} \right.$$

$$C = MKN = MS \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C = \text{Cellular system capacity} \\ M = \text{cluster no. / cluster quantity} \end{array} \right.$$

$$N = i + j + k$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} i = \text{center থেকে কয়েটি cell উপরে যাব} \\ j = i \text{ পাই } 60^\circ \text{ clockwise কয়েটি cell এক্সে কুকুর} \end{array} \right.$$

Example : 2 :

$$\text{Total Bandwidth} = 33 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\text{Channel Bandwidth} = 2 \times 25 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz} = 50 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\therefore \text{No. of channel, } S = \frac{33 \times 10^6}{50 \times 10^3} = 660$$

$$\text{Here, } S = 660$$

$$N = 4$$

$$K = ?$$

We know,

$$S = KN$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{S}{N}$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{660}{4}$$

$$\therefore K = 165 \text{ (ans)}$$

Channel assignment strategies: २ विधिहरू:

i) fixed : each cell ने कस्ती channel आवश्यक fix रखे दिया, फल call blocking ये problem होता पाता, देखा याते कि दो cell ने यही request आसक्ति किन्तु fixed channel थागाये call block होते, आपात दो cell ने request नहीं आसक्ता, फल channel waste होते, प्रक्रिया borrowing strategy maintain होता, एकेएके दोहरे cell ने channel free दोहरे cell थोके channel borrow करा होता पाता, जोकिए MSC अल्पतर बुपायाके monitor करते

ii) dynamic : दो cell ने घटकघटक channel दूरकरण उत्पन्न करते होते, fixed थाकरा, वही specific cell ने channel दूरावर जागाये check करते, अन्य cell ने call block दूरा किना future में, दो cell ने channel दूरा करके adjacent cell ने same frequency आहे किनी, co-channel ने distance 3 check करते।

Problem : 01 :

i) Cell area =  $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \times R^2 = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \times (1.6)^2 = 6.651075101 \text{ km}^2$

Total area =  $32 \times 6.651075101 = 212.8344032 \text{ km}^2$  (ans:)

ii) Here,  $S = 336$

$N = 7$

$K = ?$

We know,

$$S = KN$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{S}{N}$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{336}{7}$$

$$\therefore K = 48 \text{ (ans:)}$$

iii) Here,  $M = 32$

$K = 48$

$N = 7$

We know,

$$C = MKN$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 32 \times 48 \times 7 \text{ (ans:)}$$

Problem : 02 :

a) Total Bandwidth =  $33 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$

Channel Bandwidth =  $2 \times 25 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz} = 50 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz}$

$\therefore$  no. of channel,  $S = \frac{33 \times 10^6}{50 \times 10^3} = 660$

Here,

$$S = 660$$

$$N = 4$$

$$K = ?$$

We know,

$$S = KN$$

$$\Rightarrow 660 = K \times 4$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{660}{4}$$

$$\therefore K = 165 \text{ (ans.)}$$

b) no. of control channel =  $\frac{1 \times 10^6}{50 \times 10^3} = 20$

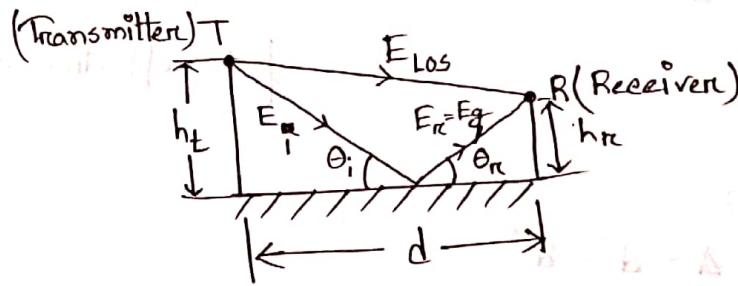
As  $N = 4$ ,  $\frac{20}{4} = 5$  control channels can be assigned

$$\text{no. of voice channel} = 660 - 20 = 640$$

As  $N = 4$ ,  $\frac{640}{4} = 160$  voice channels can be assigned

As only 1 control is needed, we will assign 1 control channel and 160 voice channels in each cell

Set: 02  
Lecture: 11  
2-Ray Ground Reflection Model



$$E_{TOT} = E_{LOS} + E_g$$

$E_{TOT}$  = Total received E-field

$E_{LOS}$  = Direct LOS component

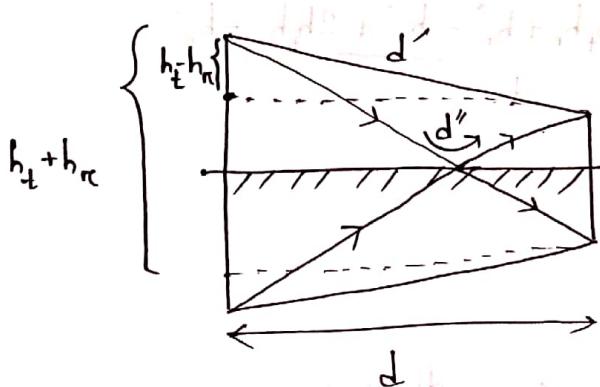
$E_g$  = Ground reflected component

$$\therefore E_{TOT} = E_{LOS} + E_g$$

Let,  $E_0$  = Free space E-field at distance  $d_0$

$$\therefore E(d, t) = \frac{E_0 d_0}{d} \cos\left(\omega\left(t - \frac{d}{c}\right)\right)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E(d, t) = E(d) \cos \omega t \\ = \frac{E_0 d_0}{d} \cos \omega t \\ = \frac{E_0 d_0}{d} \cos\left(\omega\left(t - \frac{d}{c}\right)\right) \end{array} \right.$$



$$\therefore E_{LOS}(d', t) = \frac{E_0 d_0}{d'} \cos\left(\omega\left(t - \frac{d'}{c}\right)\right)$$

$$\therefore E_g(d'', t) = \frac{E_0 d_0}{d''} \cos\left(\omega\left(t - \frac{d''}{c}\right)\right)$$

$$\therefore E_{T_{OT}}(d, t) = E_{LOS}(d', t) + E_g(d'', t)$$

$$= \frac{E_{o, d_0}}{d'} \cos(\omega(t - \frac{d'}{c})) + (-1) \frac{E_{o, d_0}}{d''} \cos(\omega(t - \frac{d''}{c}))$$

[-1 = reflection coefficient]

Path difference,  $\Delta = d'' - d'$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sqrt{(h_t + h_n)^2 + d^2} - \sqrt{(h_t - h_n)^2 + d^2} \quad [\text{Pythagoras theorem}] \\
 &= d \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{h_t + h_n}{d}\right)^2} - d \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{h_t - h_n}{d}\right)^2} \\
 &= d \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{h_t + h_n}{d}\right)^2 \right\} - d \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{h_t - h_n}{d}\right)^2 \right\} \\
 &= d + \frac{d \times (h_t + h_n)^2}{2 \times d^2} - d - \frac{d (h_t - h_n)^2}{2 d^2} \\
 &= \frac{(h_t + h_n)^2}{2d} - \frac{(h_t - h_n)^2}{2d} \\
 &= \frac{h_t^2 + 2h_t h_n + h_n^2 - h_t^2 + 2h_t h_n - h_n^2}{2d} \\
 &= \frac{4h_t h_n}{2d} \\
 &= \frac{2h_t h_n}{d}
 \end{aligned}$$

Phase difference,  $\Theta_A = \omega \tau_d$   $[\tau_d = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{speed}}]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2\pi f \frac{\Delta}{c} \\
 &= 2\pi f \frac{\Delta}{2P} \quad [c = f\lambda] \\
 &= \frac{2\pi \Delta}{\lambda}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Time delay, } T_d = \frac{\Delta}{c} = \frac{\theta_\Delta \lambda}{2\pi F \lambda} = \frac{\theta_\Delta}{2\pi F}$$

$$\text{For, } t = \frac{d'}{c}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_{TOT}(d, t)_{t=\frac{d''}{c}} &= \frac{E_0 d_0}{d'} \cos(\omega(\frac{d''}{c} - \frac{d'}{c})) - \frac{E_0 d_0}{d''} \cos(\omega(\frac{d''}{c} - \frac{d'}{c})) \\ &= \frac{E_0 d_0}{d'} \cos(\omega(\frac{d'' - d'}{c})) - \frac{E_0 d_0}{d''} \cos 0^\circ \\ &= \frac{E_0 d_0}{d'} \cos(\omega(\frac{\Delta}{c})) - \frac{E_0 d_0}{d''} \\ &= \frac{E_0 d_0}{d'} \cos(\omega T) - \frac{E_0 d_0}{d''} \\ &= \frac{E_0 d_0}{d'} \cos \theta_\Delta - \frac{E_0 d_0}{d''} \end{aligned}$$

If  $d$  becomes large, then  $d = d' = d''$

$$\therefore E_{TOT}(d, \frac{d''}{c}) = \frac{E_0 d_0}{d} (\cos \theta_\Delta - 1)$$

$$E_{TOT}(d) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{E_0 d_0}{d} \cos(\theta_\Delta - 1)\right)^2 + \left(\frac{E_0 d_0}{d} \sin \theta_\Delta\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{E_0 d_0}{d} \sqrt{2 - 2 \cos \theta_\Delta}$$

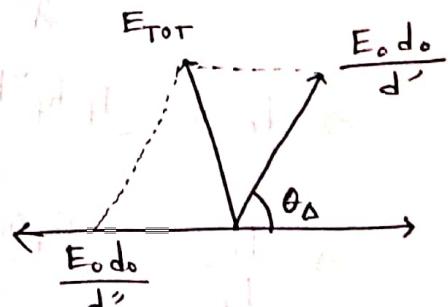
$$\approx 2 \frac{E_0 d_0}{d} \sin\left(\frac{\theta_\Delta}{2}\right)$$

$$\approx 2 \frac{E_0 d_0}{d} \left(\frac{\theta_\Delta}{2}\right)$$

$$\approx 2 \frac{E_0 d_0}{d} \left(\frac{2\pi \Delta}{2\lambda}\right)$$

$$\approx 2 \frac{E_0 d_0}{d} \frac{2\pi 2h_t h_n}{2\lambda d}$$

$$\approx \frac{4\pi E_0 d_0 h_t h_n}{\lambda d^2}$$



$$P \propto E^2$$

$$\therefore |E_{TOT}(d)^2| = \left| \frac{4\pi E_0 d_0 h_t h_n}{\lambda d^2} \right|^2$$

$$\therefore P_n = \frac{(4\pi)^2 E_0^2 d_0^2 h_t^2 h_n^2}{\lambda^2 d^4}$$

$$= \frac{(4\pi)^2 P_0 d_0^2 h_t^2 h_n^2}{\lambda^2 d^4} \quad [P_0 \propto E_0^2]$$

$$\text{Free Space Loss} = \frac{P_t}{P_n} = \frac{(4\pi d)^2}{G_t G_n \lambda^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_n = \frac{P_t G_t G_n \lambda^2}{(4\pi d)^2}$$

$$\therefore P_n = P_t G_t G_n \frac{\lambda^2}{(4\pi d_0)^2} \quad [P_0 = P_n]$$

$$\therefore P_n = \frac{(4\pi)^2 d_0^2 h_t^2 h_n^2}{\lambda^2 d^4} \times \frac{P_t G_t G_n \lambda^2}{(4\pi)^2 d_0^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_n = \frac{P_t h_t^2 h_n^2 G_t G_n}{d^4}$$

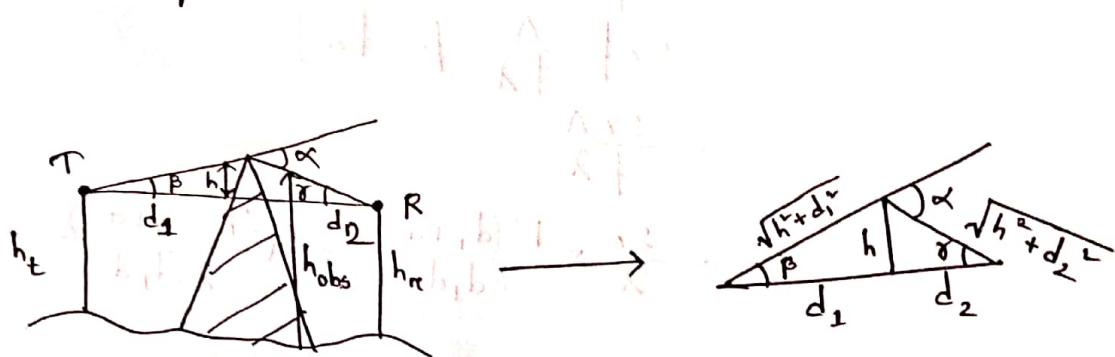
$$\Rightarrow \frac{P_n}{P_t} = \frac{G_t G_n h_t^2 h_n^2}{d^4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P_t}{P_n} = \frac{d^4}{G_t G_n h_t^2 h_n^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow L_{dB} = 40 \log d - 10 \log (G_t G_n) - 20 \log (h_t h_n)$$

Reflection না থাকলে অঞ্চল Diffraction:

Knife edge diffraction model:



$$E_d = E_0 \exp(-j\phi)$$

$E_d$  = Electric field due to diffracted path

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{path difference, } \Delta &= \sqrt{h^2 + d_1^2} + \sqrt{h^2 + d_2^2} - d_1 - d_2 \\
 &= d_1 \sqrt{1 + \frac{h^2}{d_1^2}} + d_2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{h^2}{d_2^2}} - d_1 - d_2 \\
 &\approx d_1 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{h^2}{d_1^2}\right) + d_2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{h^2}{d_2^2}\right) - d_1 - d_2 \\
 &\approx d_1 + \frac{d_1 h^2}{2d_1^2} + d_2 + \frac{d_2 h^2}{2d_2^2} - d_1 - d_2 \\
 &\approx \frac{h^2}{2d_1} + \frac{h^2}{2d_2} \\
 &\approx \frac{h^2 d_2 + h^2 d_1}{2d_1 d_2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{bounding path with } \alpha \approx \frac{h(d_1 + d_2)}{2d_1 d_2}$$

$$\alpha = \beta + \gamma \approx [d_1, d_2 \gg h]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\approx \frac{h}{d_1} + \frac{h}{d_2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tan \beta = \frac{h}{d_1} \\ \therefore \beta = \frac{h}{d_1} [\tan x \approx x] \end{array} \right. \quad \tan \gamma = \frac{h}{d_2} \\
 &\approx \frac{h(d_1 + d_2)}{d_1 d_2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \therefore \gamma = \frac{h}{d_2} [\tan x \approx x] \end{array} \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

phase difference,  $\phi = \omega T_d$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2\pi f \frac{\Delta}{c} \quad \text{[Now, put effect of the lens]} \\
 &= 2\pi f \frac{\Delta}{f\lambda} \quad [c = f\lambda] \\
 &= \frac{2\pi \Delta}{\lambda} \\
 &= \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \times \frac{h^2(d_1 + d_2)}{2d_1 d_2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \times \frac{2h^2(d_1 + d_2)}{\lambda(d_1 d_2)} \dots \dots \textcircled{1}
 \end{aligned}$$

time delay,  $T_d = \frac{\Delta}{c}$

$$= \frac{\phi}{2\pi f}$$

from Fresnel Kirchhoff parameter,

$$v = h \sqrt{\frac{2}{\lambda} \left( \frac{d_1 + d_2}{d_1 d_2} \right)}$$

$$\therefore v^2 = h^2 \left\{ \frac{2(d_1 + d_2)}{\lambda(d_1 d_2)} \right\}$$

from equation ①,

$$\phi = \frac{\pi}{2} v^2$$

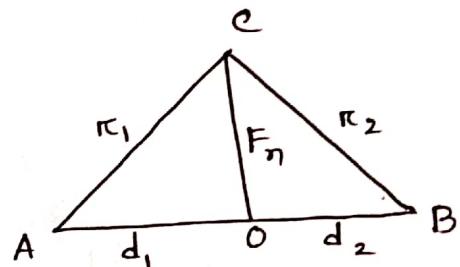
$$\therefore E_d = E_0 \exp(-j \frac{\pi}{2} v^2)$$

Now, we include the effect of all other rays produced by the Huygen's sources. These are produced from all the Huygen's sources above the screen and hence we sum or integrate from  $v$  to  $\alpha$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{TOT} &= E_0 \frac{1+i}{2} \int_v^\infty \exp(-j \frac{\pi}{2} t^2) dt \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{E_{TOT}}{E_0} &= \frac{1+i}{2} \int_v^\infty \exp(-j \frac{\pi}{2} t^2) dt \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{E_{TOT}}{E_0} &= F(v) \quad [\text{Complex Fresnel Integral}] \\
 \Rightarrow \left| \frac{E_{TOT}}{E_0} \right|^2 &= |F(v)|^2 \\
 \Rightarrow G_d (\text{dB}) &= 20 \log |F(v)|
 \end{aligned}$$

Fresnel zone radius:

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_1 + r_2 &= d_1 + d_2 + \frac{n\lambda}{2} \\
 \Rightarrow \sqrt{d_1^2 + F_n^2} + \sqrt{d_2^2 + F_n^2} &= d_1 + d_2 + \frac{n\lambda}{2} \\
 \Rightarrow d_1 \sqrt{1 + \frac{F_n^2}{d_1^2}} + d_2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{F_n^2}{d_2^2}} &= d_1 + d_2 + \frac{n\lambda}{2} \\
 \Rightarrow d_1 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{F_n^2}{d_1^2}\right) + d_2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{F_n^2}{d_2^2}\right) &= d_1 + d_2 + \frac{n\lambda}{2} \\
 \Rightarrow d_1 + \frac{d_1 F_n^2}{d_1^2} + d_2 + \frac{d_2 F_n^2}{d_2^2} &= d_1 + d_2 + \frac{n\lambda}{2} \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{F_n^2}{2d_1} + \frac{F_n^2}{2d_2} &= \frac{n\lambda}{2} \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{F_n^2(d_1 + d_2)}{2d_1 d_2} &= \frac{n\lambda}{2} \\
 \Rightarrow F_n^2 &= \frac{2n\lambda d_1 d_2}{2(d_1 + d_2)} \\
 \therefore F_n &= \sqrt{\frac{n\lambda d_1 d_2}{d_1 + d_2}}
 \end{aligned}$$



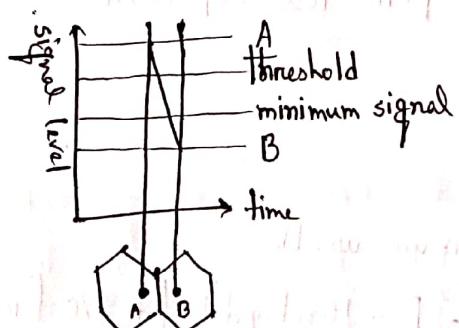
conversation বলি আবশ্যিক এটা cell থেকে আরেক cell র মধ্যে কাটালে MSC automatically new BS র নতুন চানেল র কল র অস্থির কাটা, এটাই handoff/handover.

Handoff must be performed:

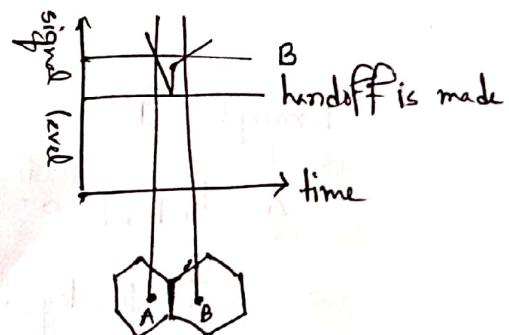
- successfully (না হলে call drop হবে)
- infrequently (না হলে MSC র জন্য burden)
- imperceptible to user (user যেন জের না গায় handoff হচ্ছে)

### Handoff margin:

BS থেকে দূরে গোল power weak হতে থাকবে। Conversation পর সignal weak হতে থাকবে, এটা signal level রিং অব্যাহত cell boundary এর কাছাকাছি ঘোথানে voice quality effectable, এই বাইরে দূরে গোল call drop কাটা better, এর থেকে slightly stronger level টাকা threshold রিং অব্যাহত, threshold আর minimum acceptable signal পর difference টাকা margin



improper handoff situation



proper handoff situation

$$\text{margin, } \Delta = P_{n \text{ handoff}} - P_{n \text{ minimum usable}}$$

A ৰাতি যাবু এলে unnecessary handoff হবে, নতুন cell ক  
move কৰা কৰে আগের cell ক back কৰলে।

৪ টো এলে improper handoff হবে, handoff কৰিবার ক্ষেত্ৰে  
কৰা time পাবা, কৰে handoff কৰিবার আগেই call lost হবে  
due to weak signal।

### Unsuccessful Handoff:

- $\Delta$  too small to receive signal of the target cell
- high mobile speed
- excessive delay at MSC
- high traffic level
- unavailability of channels

### Calculate Power:

$$P_r = P_o \left( \frac{d}{d_0} \right)^{-n}$$

$P_r$  = Power received  
 $P_o$  = Power at point  $d_0$   
 $d_0$  = near distance (at fixed angle)  
 $d$  = far away distance  
 $n$  = path loss exponent

### Example: 01:

$$\Delta = P_{r_{\text{hand off}}} - P_{r_{\text{minimum useable}}}$$

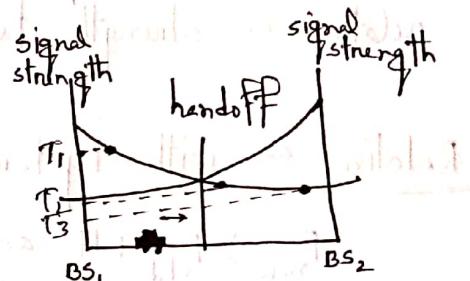
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \{P_o - 10n \log(d-70)\} - \{P_o - 10n \log d\} \\
 &= P_o - 10 \times 4 \log(500-70) - P_o + 10 \times 4 \log 500 \\
 &= 40 \log 500 - 40 \log 430 \\
 &= 2.62 \text{ dB (ans:)}
 \end{aligned}$$

## Types of handoff:

- i) hard handoff: break-before-make. BS आवृं MS पर्यं link आजूं break होता। Then new BS आवृं MS पर्यं link establish होता।
- ii) soft handoff: make-before-break. MS की प्रवाहे जाएं new+old BS पर्यं जाएं connect होता, यथान येत्कान दो थें अनेक strong connection गायं तथान old BS थें disconnect होता होता। Expensive process कारण होता BS पर्यं जाएं connection होता होता। होता channel के लिए जाएं busy होता होता अर्थात् expensive system।

## Relative signal strength:

- $\rightarrow P_{\text{new}} > P_{\text{old}}$
- $\rightarrow$  Fluctuate करते, फले accurate mean गोवड़ा होता।
- BS<sub>1</sub> पर्यं strong signal गोवड़ा वापा आकर्त्त्वे fluctuation होता।
- पर्यं BS<sub>2</sub> strong पाछे or BS<sub>2</sub> पर्यं strong गोवड़ा गोवड़ा जल्दी BS<sub>1</sub> पर्यं strong पाछे, एक ping-pong effect वाला।



## Relative signal strength with threshold:

$$P_{\text{new}} > P_{\text{old}} + P_{\text{old}} < T$$

$\rightarrow P_{\text{old}} < P_{\text{new}} + \text{specified}$  करता threshold थें होते होते होते।

$\rightarrow$  threshold value high तो relative signal strength पर्यं गाये याजूं करते, threshold value low तो call drop होते होते।

$\rightarrow$  midvalue T<sub>2</sub> के लिए, T<sub>1</sub> = high; T<sub>3</sub> = low

## Relative Signal Strength with Hysteresis:

$$P_{\text{new}} > P_{\text{old}} + H$$

→ prevents ping-pong effect

$$H = P_{\text{new}} - P_{\text{old}} = P_B - P_A$$

→ when MV is assigned to

BS A, mechanism will generate a handoff when the relative SS reaches or exceeds H

→ Once MV is assigned to B, it remains so until the relative SS strength falls below -H, handed back to A.

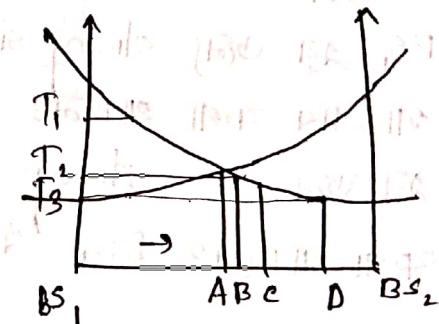
## Relative SS with hysteresis and threshold:

$$P_{\text{new}} > P_{\text{old}} + H \text{ and } P_{\text{old}} < T$$

Handoff occurs at C if

threshold is  $T_1$  or  $T_2$  and

D if threshold is at  $T_3$



## Handoff Decision:

i) Network Controlled Handoff (NCHO): 1<sup>st</sup> generation, BS

যদি MV এর SS collect করত, then MSC কর পারে।

MSC decide যান্ত �handoff required or not. এখানে

BS এর তিনি, অনেক Load পার্তি, কারণ BS signal receive যান্ত।

ii) Mobile assisted Handoff (MAHO) : 2<sup>nd</sup> generation ରୁହାଣୀ ।

ଏଥାଣେ BS signal receive କରିବାରେ, ଏହି mobile unit ଏବଂ adjacent cell ଶୁଣୁଳାରେ power strength measure କରିବାକୁ ଏହା ହାତୁ ଡର୍ବିନ୍ୟ burden ନାହିଁ । Measure କରିବାକୁ BS ଦ୍ୱାରା report ଦେଯା । Then BS, MSC ଦ୍ୱାରା ଜୀବନାଥ୍ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ MSC decision ଲାଗୁ ।

iii) Mobile Controlled Handoff (MCH) : 3<sup>rd</sup> generation .

MU ଦ୍ୱାରା total control ଦେଯା ନାହିଁ । MU signal collect କରିବାକୁ, process କରିବାକୁ, decision ଲାଗୁ କରିବାକୁ, Then BS ଦ୍ୱାରା via MSC ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ request ପାଠାବାକୁ ।