



Class: 4th

MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS

Tetorial 2

Chapter Two

The Cellular Concept-System Design

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2021-2022



Q1/ What are the main components of GSM and NSS

GSM components

- MS (mobile station)
- BS (base station)
- MSC (mobile switching center)
- LR (location register)
- NSS Components
- Mobile Services Switching Center (MSC)
- Databases (important: scalability, high capacity, low delay)

i. Home Location Register (HLR) : central master database containing user data

ii. Visitor Location Register (VLR) : local database for a subset of user data



Q2a:What is the (frequency reuse)? And how does it relates to (N) ?

Solution:

“Frequency reuse “is the design process of selecting and allocating channel groups for all of the cellular base stations within a system.

Small N:

- More cluster are required to cover the service area
- More capacity
- Higher probability of co-channel interference

Large N:

- Less cluster are required to cover the service area
- Less capacity
- Less probability of co-channel interference



Q2b: What are the effects of decreasing the cell size ?

Solution:

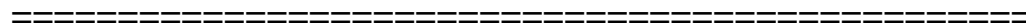
1. Decreasing the cell size gives:
2. Increased user capacity
3. Increased number of handovers per call
4. Increased complexity in locating the subscriber
5. Lower power consumption in mobile terminal: so it gives longer talk time, safer operation



Q3: What are the advantages of hexagon?

Solution:

1. No gaps or overlapping
2. The largest area compared with square and triangle.
3. Fewest number of cells can cover a geographic region,
4. Closely approximates a circular radiation pattern which would occur for an omnidirectional base station antenna and free space propagation.
5. A hexagonal pattern provides for equidistant antennas



Q4 a: what are types channels in cellular system between the base station and the mobiles

Solution:

- 1. Forward Voice Channel (FVC):** This channel is used for the voice transmission from the BS to the MS.
- 2. Reverse Voice Channel (RVC):** This is used for the voice transmission



from the MS to the BS.

3. Forward Control Channel (FCC): The FCC is used for control signaling purpose from the BS to MS.

4. Reverse Control Channel (RCC): This is used for the call control purpose from the MS to the BS. Control channels are usually monitored by mobiles.

Q4 b: What are the types of cells used in cellular system?

1. Macro-cells: coverage area is large (approximately 6 miles in diameter) used in remote areas . high power transmitter and receiver are used.
2. Micro-cells: coverage area is small(about 0.5 miles diameter) .used in Urban zones. Low power transmitter and receiver are used to avoid interference with cells in another clusters
3. Pico-cells: is a small cellular system typically covering small cellular areas such as in building (offices, shopping malls, train station) .
4. Selective-cells: located at the entrance of tunnels, where coverage of 360 degree is not needed In this case, a selective cell with a coverage of 120 degree is used.

Q5\ explain call is set up from source to the destination device

- Mobile device is connected to BTS (Antenna).
- BTS is connected to the Switching system called BSC.
- BSC is connected to the main switching system called MSC.

MSC contains its own VLR (VLR: is a temporary database which stores the information of the visitors under its coverage area. VLR stands for Visitor



Location register. When you roam in a different place VLR stores your user information.).

- MSC's are connected to GMSC which is connected to HLR. (HLR stands for Home location register, it is the main database where the documents or information of user is stored. all the documents that you give during purchase of a SIM card is stored in this HLR.
- VLR Takes your information from HLR when you Roam in other state or region.).
- HLR also provides authentication by AuC. AuC is connected with HLR. If you initiate a call HLR and AuC will see if you are a genuine Mobile user with valid IMEI number and Plan. And then the call is set up from source to the destination device.

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Q6: Assume a system of 32 cells with a cell radius of 1.6 km, a total of 32 cells, a total frequency bandwidth that supports 336 traffic channels, and a reuse factor of $N = 7$.

(a) If there are 32 total cells, what geographic area is covered, how many channels are there per cell, and what is the total number of concurrent calls that can be handled?

(b) Repeat for a cell radius of 0.8 km and 128 cells.

Solution:

(a)

The area of a hexagon of radius R is

$$Area_a = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} R^2 = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} (1.6)^2 = 6.65 \text{ km}^2$$

The total area covered is $6.65 \times 32 = 213 \text{ km}^2$.



For $N = 7$, the number of channels per cell is $K/N = 336/7 = 48$,

Total number of concurrent calls that can be handled is

$$\text{Capacity} = 48 \times 32 = 1536 \text{ channels}$$

(b)

The area of a hexagon of radius R is

$$\text{Area}_b = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} R^2 = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} (0.8)^2 = 1.66 \text{ km}^2$$

The area covered is $1.66 \times 128 = 213 \text{ km}^2$.

The number of channels per cell is $K/N = 336/7 = 48$,

Total number of concurrent calls is

$$\text{Capacity} = 48 \times 128 = 6144 \text{ calls}$$

Q7: Assume a system of 34 cells with a cell radius of 1.4 km, a total frequency bandwidth that supports 441 traffic channels, and a reuse factor of $N = 7$.

(a) what geographic area is covered, how many channels are there per cell, and what is the total number of concurrent calls that can be handled?

(b) Repeat for a cell radius of 0.9 km and 130 cells.

Solution:

(a)

The area of a hexagon of radius R is

$$\text{Area}_a = 2.598 R^2 = 2.5981(1.4)^2 = 5.092 \text{ km}^2$$

The total area covered is $5.092 \times 34 = 173 \text{ km}^2$.

For $N = 7$, the number of channels per cell is $S/N = 441/7 = 63$,



Total number of concurrent calls that can be handled is

$$\text{Capacity} = 63 \times 34 = 2142 \text{ channels}$$

(b)

The area of a hexagon of radius R is

$$\text{Area} = 2.5981 R^2 = 2.5981(0.9)^2 = 2.104 \text{ km}^2$$

The area covered is $2.104 \times 130 = 273.5 \text{ km}^2$.

The number of channels per cell is $S/N = 441/7 = 63$,

Total number of concurrent calls is

$$\text{Capacity} = 63 \times 130 = 8190 \text{ calls}$$



Q8: Consider a cellular system in which total available voice channels to handle the traffic are 968. The area of each cell is 5 km² and the total coverage area of the system is 2500 km². Calculate:

(a) The system capacity if the cluster size N is 4

(b) The system capacity if the cluster size is 7.

• Does decreasing N increase the system capacity? Explain.

Solution :

The first solution

Total available channels $k = 968$, Cell area = 5 km²

Total coverage area = 2500 km²

a. $N = 4$

Area of a cluster = $4 \times 5 = 20 \text{ km}^2$



$M = \text{Number of clusters for covering total area} = 2500/20 = 125$

$\text{Number of channels per cell} = K/N = 968/4 = 242$

$\text{System capacity} = 125 \times 968 = 121000 \text{ channels}$

b. $N = 7$

$\text{Area of cluster} = 7 \times 5 = 35 \text{ km}^2$

$M = \text{Number of clusters for covering total area} = 2500/35 = 71.428 \sim 71$

$\text{Number of channels per cell} = 968/7 = 138.28 \sim 138$

$\text{System capacity} = 71 \times 968 = 68728 \text{ channels}$

It is evident when we decrease the value of N from 7 to 4, we increase the system capacity from 68728 to 121000 channels. Thus, decreasing N increases the system capacity.

b. $N=7$

$\text{Number of channel per cell} = K/N$

$= 968/7 = 138 \text{ ch/cell}$

$\text{Capacity} = \text{total number of cells} \times \text{number of channel per cell}$

$= 500 \times 138 = 69000$

It is evident when we decrease the value of N from 7 to 4, we increase the system capacity from 68000 to 121000 channels. Thus, decreasing N increases the system capacity.

Q9: Consider a cellular system in which total available voice channels to handle the traffic are 900. The area of each cell is 5 km² and the total coverage area of the system is 2000 km². Calculate:

(a) The system capacity if the cluster size N is 4

(b) The system capacity if the cluster size is 7.



Does decreasing N increase the system capacity?

Solution:

Total available channels = 900 , Cell area = 5 km²

Total coverage area = 2000 km²

a. $N = 4$

Area of a cluster = $4 \times 5 = 20$ km²

M = Number of clusters for covering total area = $2000/20 = 100$

Number of channels per cell = $K/N = 900/4 = 225$

System capacity = $100 \times 900 = 90000$ channels

b. $N = 7$

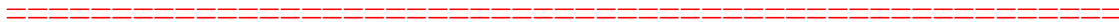
Area of cluster = $7 \times 5 = 35$ km²

M = Number of clusters for covering total area = $2000/35 = 57.1 \sim 57$

Number of channels per cell = $K/N = 900/7 = 128.57 \sim 129$

System capacity = $57 \times 900 = 51300$ channels

It is evident when we decrease the value of N from 7 to 4, we increase the system capacity from 51,300 to 90,000 channels. Thus, decreasing N increases the system capacity.



Q10: Define the following:

1. Call Blocking.
2. Call Termination.
3. Call Drop.
4. Frequency Reuse Process.



5. MSC

Answers:

1. **Call blocking:** the traffic channels assigned to the nearest BS are busy during the mobile-initiated call stage, after a certain number of failed tries, a busy tone is returned to the user.
2. **Call termination:** When one of the two users hangs up, the MTSO is informed and the traffic channels at the two BSs are released.
3. **Call drop:** the BS cannot maintain the minimum required signal strength for a certain period of time, because of interference or weak signal spots in certain areas.
4. **Frequency Reuse Process** is the design process of selecting and allocating channel groups for all of the cellular base stations within a system.
5. MSC: The center which is set up for coordinating the routing of calls, also called a **mobile switching center (MSC)**. **The main functions of the MSC are:**
 - 1- Assigns the voice channel to each call.
 - 2- Performs handoffs.
 - 3- Monitors the call for billing information.

Q11: Assume a system of 34 cells with a cell radius of 1.4 km, a total of 34 cells, a total frequency bandwidth that supports 350 traffic channels, and a reuse factor of $N = 7$.

- (a) If there are 34 total cells, what geographic area is covered, how many channels are there per cell, and what is the total number of concurrent calls that can be handled?
- (b) Repeat for a cell radius of 0.7 km and 130 cells.

Solution:

a. The area of a hexagon of radius R is

$$Area = 3\sqrt{3}R^2 = 3\sqrt{3}(1.4)^2 = 5 \text{ km}^2$$

The total area covered is $5 \times 34 = 170 \text{ km}^2$.

For $N = 7$, the number of channels per cell is $K/N = 350/7 = 50$,

Total number of concurrent calls that can be handled = $Capacity = 50 \times 34 = 1700$ channels

b. The area of a hexagon of radius R is

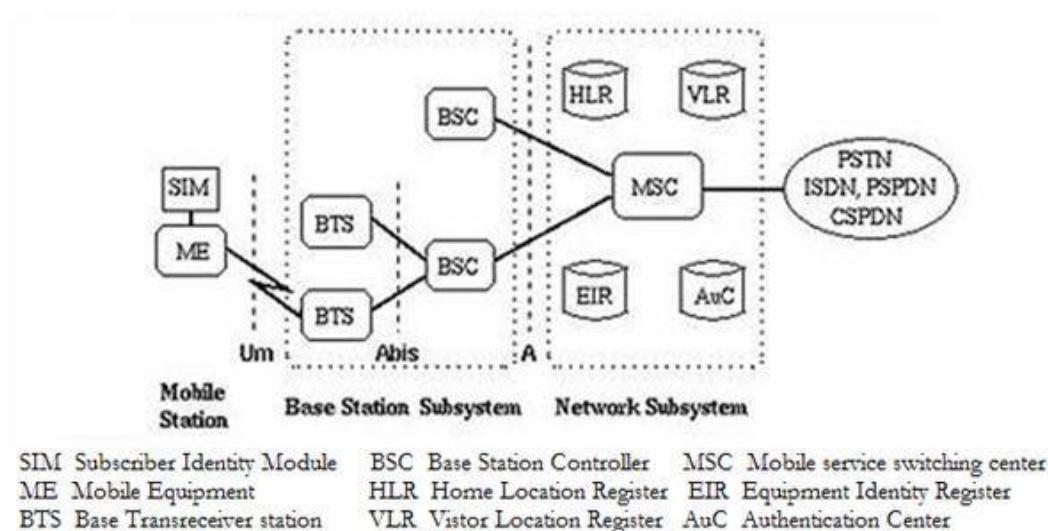
$$Area = 3\sqrt{3}R^2 = 3\sqrt{3}(0.7)^2 = 1.27 \text{ km}^2$$

The area covered is $1.27 \times 130 = 165 \text{ km}^2$.

The number of channels per cell is $K/N = 350/7 = 50$

Total number of concurrent calls that can be handled = $Capacity = 50 \times 130 = 6500$ calls.

Q13: Draw the basic structure diagram of the Global System of Mobile (GSM) system?





Q14: Consider a cellular system in which total available voice channels to handle the traffic are 850. The area of each cell is 7 km² and the total coverage area of the system is 1500 km². Calculate:

- (a) The system capacity if the cluster size N is 7
- (b) The system capacity if the cluster size is 12.

Solution:

Total available channels = 850 Cell area = 7 km²

Total coverage area = 1500 km²

a. $N=7$

Area of cluster = $7 \times 7 = 49 \text{ Km}^2$

$M =$ Number of clusters for covering total area = $1500/49 = 30.6 \cong 30$

system capacity = $30 \times 850 = 25500$ channel.

b. $N=12$

Area of cluster = $12 \times 7 = 84 \text{ Km}^2$

$M =$ Number of clusters for covering total area = $1500/84 = 17.8 \cong 17$

system capacity = $17 \times 850 = 14450$ channel.

Q15: Assume a system of 32 cells with a cell radius of 2 km, a total frequency bandwidth that supports 672 traffic channels, and a reuse factor of $N = 7$.

If there are 32 total cells, what geographic area is covered, how many channels are there per cell, and what is the total number of concurrent calls that can be handled?

Solution:



The area of a hexagon of radius R is $Area=3\sqrt{3}R^2=10.39 \text{ km}^2$ The total area covered is $=10.39 \times 32 = 332.55 \text{ km}^2$

For $N = 7$, the number of channels per cell is $K/N = 672/7 = 96$

Total number of concurrent calls = Capacity = $96 \times 32 = 3072$ channels.



Q16: Assume a system of 44 cells with a cell radius of 2.1 km. A total frequency bandwidth that supports 540 traffic channels and a reuse factor of $N=12$.

(a) find the coverage geographic area, the no. of channels per cell and the total number of concurrent calls that can be handled

(b) repeat for a cell of radius 0.7 km and 200 cells

Solution:

a. $R = 2.1\text{km}$ $N = 44$

The area of hexagon of radius

$$area \text{ of the cell} = 3\sqrt{3}R^2 = 3\sqrt{3}(2.1)^2 = 11.46 \text{ km}^2$$

$$\text{The total coverage area} = 11.46 \times 44 = 504.13 \text{ km}^2$$

$$\text{The no. of channels per cell} = K/N = 540/12 = 45$$

$$\text{The total no. on concurrent calls } capacity = 45 \times 44 = 1980 \text{ channels}$$

b. $R = 0.7 \text{ km}$ $N = 200$

$$\text{The area of hexagon } area \text{ of the cell} = 3\sqrt{3}(0.7)^2 = 1.27 \text{ km}^2$$

$$\text{The covered area} = 1.27 \times 200 = 254 \text{ km}^2$$

$$\text{The no. of channels per cell} = K/N = 540/12 = 45 \text{ ch/cell}$$

$$\text{The total no. of concurrent calls} = \text{Capacity} = 200 \times 45 = 9000 \text{ calls}$$



Q17: consider a cellular system in which total available voice channels to handle traffic are 1000. The area of each cell is 5km² and the total coverage area of the system is 2500 km² calculate :

- The system capacity if the cluster size N is 4
- The system capacity if the cluster size N is 7

How many times would a cluster of size 4 have to be replicated to cover the entire cellular system? does decreasing N increases system capacity ?explain.

Solution

Total available channels =1000

Cell area=5 km²

Total coverage area =2500 km²

a. N=4

Area of cluster=4 x 5 =20 km²

Number of clusters for total coverage area =2500/20=125

Number of channels per cell=1000/4=250 ch/cell

System capacity =125 x 1000=125000 channels

b. N=7

Area of cluster =7x 5=35 km²

Number of clusters for covering total area =2500/35=71.43≅71

Number of channels per cell= K/N =1000/7=142.8≅143chs/cell

System capacity=71 x 1000=71000 channels

It is evident that when we decrease N from 7 to 4 we increase system capacity from 125000 to 71000 channels

Thus decreasing N increases system capacity