



ECS455: Chapter 4

Multiple Access

4.8 IS-95



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Evolution of cellular network

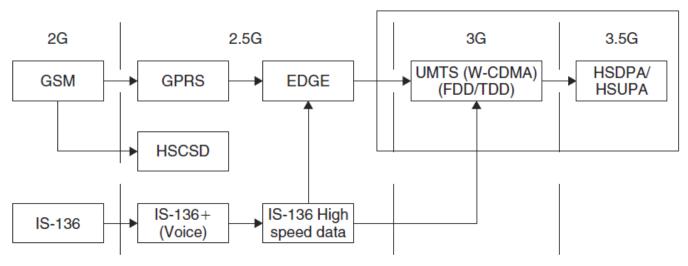


Figure 1.1 Evolution of 2G networks based on TDMA technology.

[Abu-Rgheff, 2007]

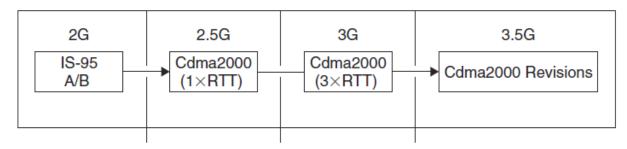


Figure 1.2 Evolution of 2G networks based on CDMA technology.

IS-95 System



- Based on direct sequence CDMA (DS-CDMA)
 - First CDMA-based digital cellular standard.
- The brand name for IS-95 is cdmaOne.
 - Also known as TIA-EIA-95.
- Proposed by Qualcomm in 1989 and adopted in 1993.
 - North America
- Replaced by IS-2000 (CDMA2000)
- 1.25 MHz Channel BW
- 1.228 Mb/s chip rate
- Walsh functions of "order 64" are extensively used in the IS-95 system.
- Remarks
 - IS-95B = cdmaOne
 - Upgrade IS-95A
 - Can carry data at rates up to 14.4 kbps for IS-95A and 115 kbps for IS-95B.





64-ary Walsh Functions

 W_1

 $W_{62} W_{30} W_{33}$

 W_{46}

 W_{38}

 W_{41}

 W_2

 W_{18}

 W_{45}

 W_5

 $W_{10} W_{53} W_{21}$

 H_{34}

 H_{35}

 H_{38}

 H_{39}

 H_{42}

 H_{43}

 H_{46}

 H_{47}

 H_{48}

 H_{ω}

 H_{50}

 H_{54}

 H_{57}

 H_{58}

 H_{61}

Table 5.8 Walsh functions of order 64, as indexed in IS-95 (W_i is the Walsh notation, and H_i is the Hadamard notation)

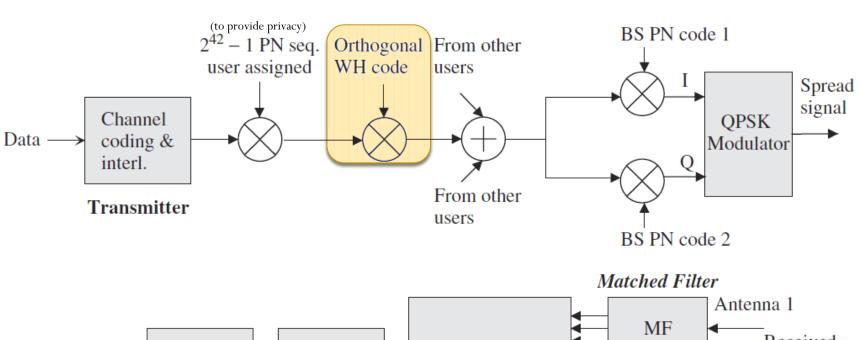
W_0	H_0	00000000000000 000000000000000 00000000
W_{63}	$oldsymbol{H}_1$	0101010101010101 0101010101010101 0101010101010101 0101010101010101
W_{31}	$oldsymbol{H}_2$	0011001100110011 0011001100110011 0011001100110011 001100110011
W_{32}	H_3	0110011001100110 0110011001100110 0110011001100110 011001100110
W_{15}	H_4	0000111100001111 0000111100001111 0000111100001111 0000111100001111
W_{48}	H_5	0101101001011010 0101101001011010 0101101
W_{16}	H_6	0011110000111100 0011110000111100 0011110000111100 0011110000111100
W_{47}	H_7	0110100101101001 0110100101101001 011010010
W_7	H_8	0000000011111111 0000000011111111 000000
W_{56}	H_9	0101010110101010 0101010110101010 01010101101
W_{24}	H_{10}	0011001111001100 0011001111001100 0011001111001100 0011001111001100
W_{39}	H_{11}	0110011010011001 0110011010011001 0110011010011001 0110011010011001
W_8	H_{12}	00001111111110000 00001111111110000 0000111111
W_{55}	H_{13}	01011010101010101 010110101010100101 0101101
W_{23}	H_{14}	0011110011000011 0011110011000011 0011110011000011 0011110011000011
W_{40}	$oldsymbol{H}_{15}$	0110100110010110 0110100110010110 0110100110010110 0110100110010110
W_3	H_{16}	0000000000000000 111111111111111 0000000
W_{60}	$oldsymbol{H}_{\scriptscriptstyle 17}$	0101010101010101 1010101010101010 0101010101010101 1010101010101010
W_{28}	H_{18}	0011001100110011 1100110011001100 0011001100110011 1100110011001100
W_{35}	H_{19}	0110011001100110 1001100110011001 0110011001100110 1001100110011001
W_{12}	$oldsymbol{H}_{20}$	0000111100001111 1111000011110000 0000111100001111 1111000011110000
W_{51}	H_{21}	0101101001011010 1010010110100101 0101101
$oldsymbol{W}_{19}$	$oldsymbol{H}_{22}$	0011110000111100 1100001111000011 0011110000111100 1100001111000011
W_{44}	H_{23}	0110100101101001 1001011010010110 011010010
W_4	$oldsymbol{H}_{24}$	000000001111111 11111111100000000 000000
W_{59}	H_{25}	0101010110101010 1010101001010101 01010101101
W_{27}	H_{26}	0011001111001100 1100110000110011 0011001111001100 1100110000110011
W_{36}	H_{27}	0110011010011001 1001100101100110 0110011010011001 1001100101100110
W_{11}	H_{28}	00001111111110000 1111000000001111 0000111111
W_{52}	H_{29}	0101101010100101 1010010101011010 0101101
W_{20}	H_{30}	0011110011000011 1100001100111100 0011110011000011 1100001100111100
W_{43}	H_{31}	0110100110010110 1001011001101001 0110100110010110 1001011001101001

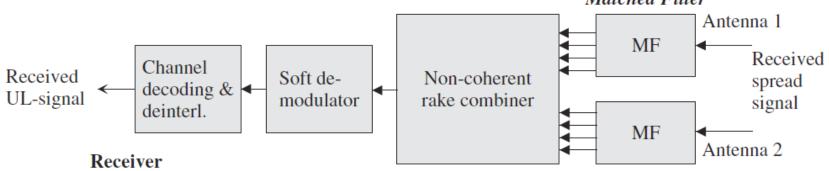
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0101010101010101 010101010101010101 1010101010101010 1010101010101010
0110011001100110 0110011001100110 1001100110011001 100110011001
0000111100001111 0000111100001111 1111000011110000 1111000011110000
0011110000111100 0011110000111100 1100001111000011 1100001111000011
0110011010011001 0110011010011001 1001100101100110 1001100101100110
0011110011000011 0011110011000011 1100001100111100 1100001100111100
0110100110010110 0110100110010110 1001011001101001 1001011001101001
0101010101010101 1010101010101010 1010101010101010 0101010101010101
0011001100110011 1100110011001100 1100110011001100 0011001100110
0110011001100110 1001100110011001 1001100110011001 0110011001100110
0000111100001111 1111000011110000 1111000011110000 0000111100001111
0011110000111100 1100001111000011 1100001111000011 0011110000111100
0101010110101010 10101010101010101 101010101010101 01010101010101010
0011001111001100 1100110000110011 1100110000110011 0011001111001100
0110011010011001 1001100101100110 1001100101100110 0110011010011001
0011110011000011 1100001100111100 1100001100111100 0011110011000011
0110100110010110 1001011001101001 1001011001101001 0110100110010110
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Walsh Sequences in IS-95

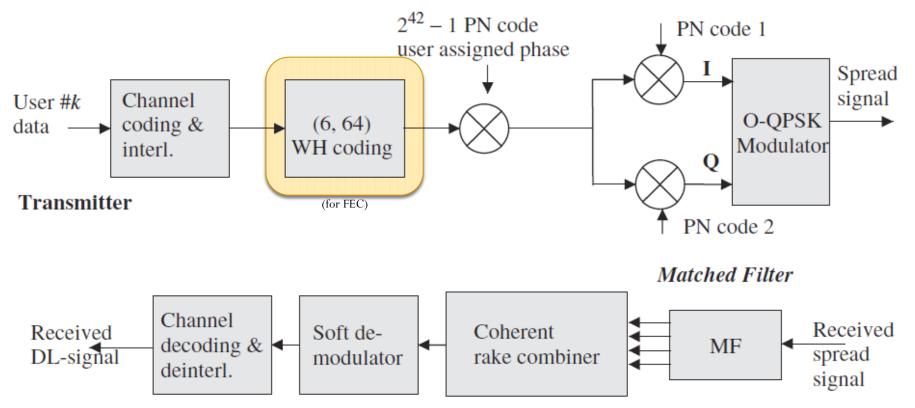
- Forward link (Downlink)
 - QPSK with a chip rate of 1,228,800 per second.
 - The **multiple access scheme** is accomplished by the use of 64-bit spreading orthogonal **Walsh sequences** (functions).
 - The (coded and interleaved) traffic channel signal symbols are multiplied with distinct repeating Walsh sequences that are assigned to each channel for the duration of the call.
 - Every base stations is synchronized with a GPS receiver so transmissions are tightly controlled in time.
- Reverse link (Uplink)
 - The Walsh sequences are employed as an **orthogonal modulation code**, which <u>depends only on the data pattern</u> (not channel), forming a 64-ary orthogonal modulation system.

IS-95 base station transceiver





IS-95 terminal station transceiver



Receiver

IS-95

- The **reverse link** is subject to near-far effects.
- More powerful error correction is employed on the reverse link.
 - A rate 1/2 constraint length 9 convolutional code followed by an interleaver on the forward channel
 - A rate 1/3 constraint length 9 convolutional code followed by an interleaver is used on the reverse link.
 - Also with WH(6,64)
 - Interleaving is utilized to avoid large burst errors, which can be very detrimental to convolutional codes.

Power control.

- Use a subchannel on the forward link
- Every 1.25 ms the base station receiver estimates the signal strength of the mobile unit.
- If it is too high, the base transmits a 1 on the subchannel. If it is too low, it transmits a 0.
- In this way, the mobile station adjusts its power every 1.25 ms as necessary so as to reduce interference to other users.

IS-95: Increased Spectral Efficiency

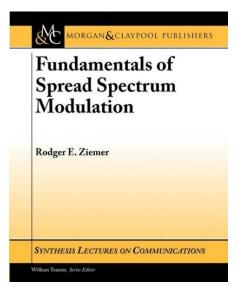
- Improve frequency reuse.
 - Narrow-band systems cannot use the same transmission frequency in adjacent cells because of the potential for interference.
 - CDMA has inherent resistance to interference.
 - N = 1 (theoretically)
 - Although users from adjacent cells will contribute to interference level, their contribution will be significantly less than the interference from the same cell users.
 - Frequency reuse efficiency increases by a factor of 4 to 6.
- When used to transmit voice signals, CDMA systems may exploit the fact that voice activity typically lies at somewhat less than 40%, thus reducing the amount of interference to 40% of its original value.

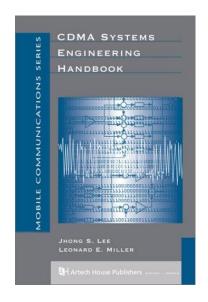
QCELP

- Qualcomm code-excited linear prediction algorithm
- Used for voice encoding.
- The voice coder exploits gaps and pauses in speech.
- The data rate is variable.
- To keep the symbol rate constant, whenever the bit rate falls below the peak bit rate of 9600 kbit/s, repetition is used to fill the gaps.
 - For example, if the output of the voice coder (and subsequently the convolutional coder) falls to 2400 bit/s, the output is repeated three times before it is sent to the interleaver.
 - Takes advantage of this repetition time by reducing the output power during three out of the four identical symbols by at least 20 dB.
 - In this way, the multiple-access interference is reduced.
- This voice activity gating reduces interference and increases overall capacity.

References

- J. S. Lee and L. E. Miller, CDMA Systems Engineering Handbook, 1998.
 - Chapter 4 and 5
- R.E. Ziemer, Fundamentals of Spread Spectrum Modulation, 2007
 - Chapter 4





[TK5103.45 L44 1998]

Cellular System	Multiple Access Technique
Advanced Mobile Phone System (AMPS)	FDMA/FDD
Global System for Mobile (GSM)	TDMA/FDD
US Digital Cellular (USDC)	TDMA/FDD
Pacific Digital Cellular (PDC)	TDMA/FDD
CT2 (Cordless Telephone)	FDMA/TDD
Digital European Cordless Telephone (DECT)	FDMA/TDD
US Narrowband Spread Spectrum (IS-95)	CDMA/FDD
	CDMA/FDD
W-CDMA (3GPP)	CDMA/TDD
	CDMA/FDD
cdma2000 (3GPP2)	CDMA/TDD