

ECS455 Chapter 2

Cellular Systems



<http://gammas.com/what-the-world-would-look-like-if-you-could-see-cell-phone-signal>

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Tuesday 14:20-15:20

Wednesday 14:20-15:20

Friday 9:15-10:15

Pre-Cellular System

Area over which **reliable** radio communication can occur btw a BS and MSs.

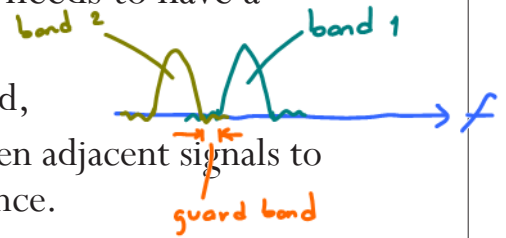
- Achieve a **large coverage area** by using a single, **high powered** transmitter.
 - Put BS on top of mountains or tall towers
- Next BS was so **far away** that interference was not an issue.
- Severely limit the number of users that could communicate simultaneously.
- **Noise-limited system** with few users.
- Bell mobile system in New York City in the 1970s could only support a maximum of twelve simultaneous calls over a thousand square miles.

(1 [mi²] ≈ 2.56 [(km)²])

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Pre-Cellular System: Examples

- Using a typical analog system, each channel needs to have a bandwidth of around **25 kHz**
 - to enable sufficient audio quality to be carried,
 - as well as allowing for a **guard band** between adjacent signals to ensure there are no undue levels of interference.
- Can accommodate only **40 users** in a frequency “chunk” of 1-MHz wide.
- Even if **100 MHz** were allocated to the system, this would enable only **4000 users** to have access to the system.
- Today cellular systems have millions of subscribers, and therefore a far more efficient method of using the available spectrum is needed.



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Pre-Cellular System

- Regions need to be well-separated!

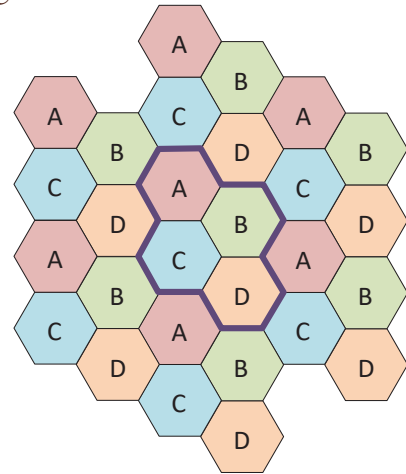


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ECS455 Chapter 2

Cellular Systems

2.1 Frequency Reuse



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First, let's hear it in his own words...

- “The whole concept of cellular telephony...”



[“The Communicators”, Saturday, March 6, 2010]

[<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1CZ4oLw58ek>]

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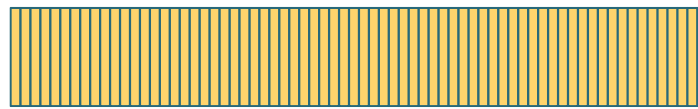
Cellular systems

- The coverage area is divided into many small areas (**cells**).
- Replace
 - a single, high power transmitter with
 - **many low-power** transmitters each providing **coverage** to only one cell area (a small portion of the service area).
 - Power is lowered from hundreds of watts to a few watts, or even less than one watt per channel. [Klemens, 2010]
- **Frequency/Channel Reuse**: Divide the available channels (frequency bands) into groups/sets. ^{Set A, Set B, Set C, ...} Different channel sets are assigned to different cells. The same channel sets may be **reused** at **spatially separated** locations.
- **Co-channel** cells = Cells that are assigned the same channel set

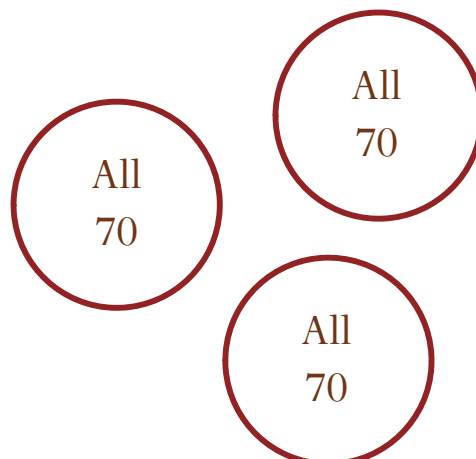
→ Area over which **reliable** radio communication can occur btw a BS and MSs.

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Idea (1)



- Suppose the whole system has $S = 70$ frequency channels
- Pre-cellular:

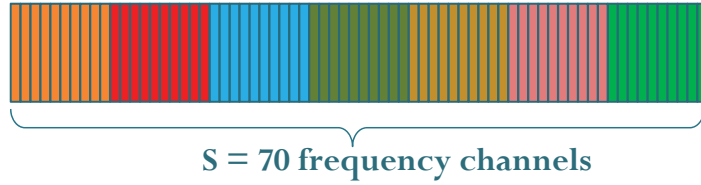


For example,
 chunk width = 2.1 MHz
 = 2100 kHz
 30 kHz per channel
 $\frac{2100}{30} = 70$ channels

“Capacity” of the system
 = # users the system can
 support simultaneously
 = $70 \times 3 = 210$

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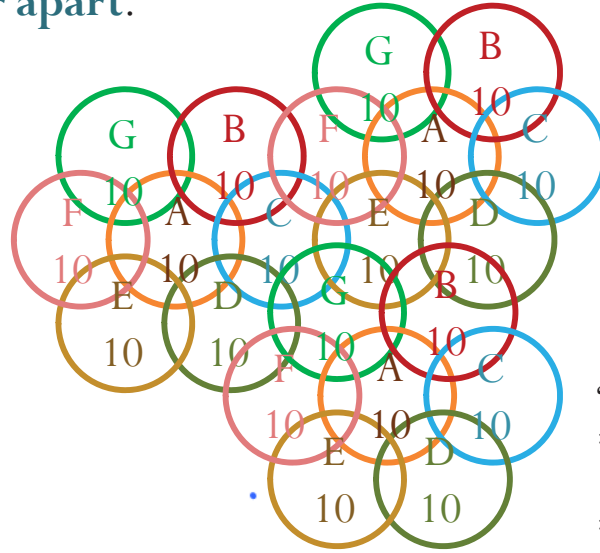
Idea (2)



- Cellular:

- Split 70 channels into 7 groups (A,B,C,D,E,F,G).
- Each group has $m = 10$ channels. Cells using the same groups are **far apart**.

Less interference
(Recall that P_r is
inversely
proportional to d^l .)



Note:
Cells can overlap.

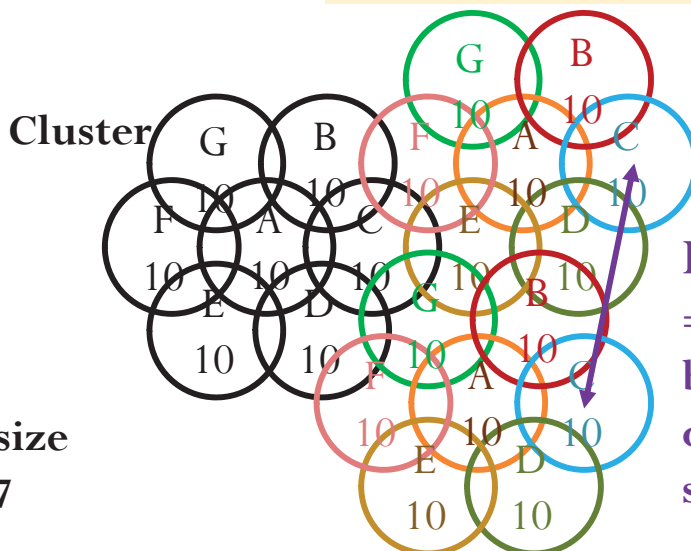
“Capacity” of the system
= # users the system can
support simultaneously
= $70 \times 3 = 210$

Idea (3)

- Some Terminology:

1 A **cluster** is a grouping of cells in which each cell uses different frequencies. A cell’s frequencies may be reused by other cells in the system, but those cells will be in other clusters and therefore sufficiently far away not to cause interference.

[Klemens, 2010, p 59]



2 **Reuse Distance (D)**
= minimum distance
between the centers
of cells that use the
same channel set

Cluster size

$$N = 7$$

Idea (4)

- To support more users (increase capacity), simply use smaller cell size (area).

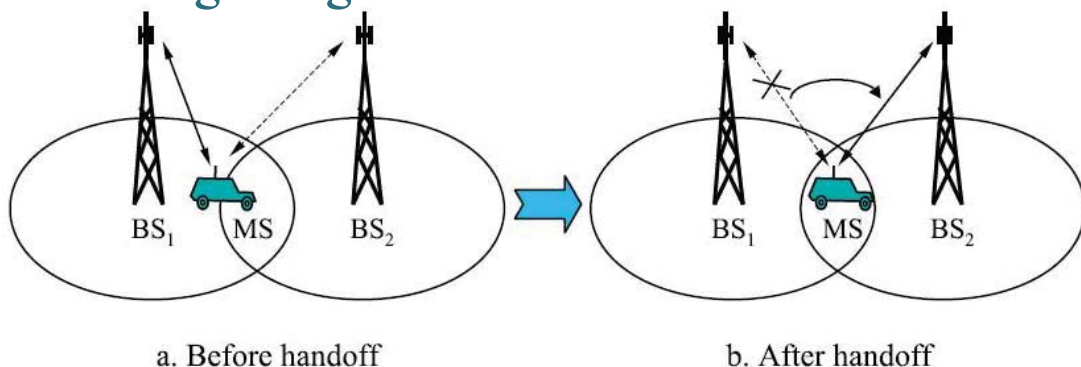


“Capacity” of the system
= # users the system can
support simultaneously
>> 210

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Cellular systems: Handoff

- Sophisticated **switching** technique
- Enable a call to proceed **uninterrupted** when the user moves from **one cell to another**.
- The system can switch moving users between towers to find the **strongest signal**.



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Can we keep reducing the cell size?

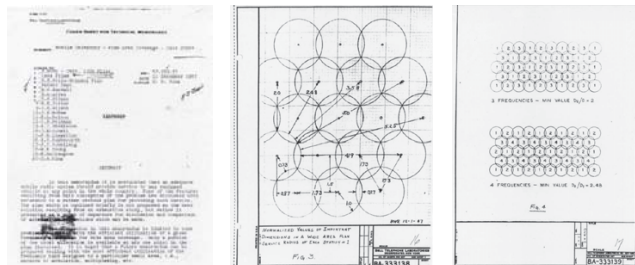
- While smaller cells generally increase capacity, they also have their disadvantages.
- Smaller cell size increases the rate at which **handoffs** occur, which increases the dropping probability if the percentage of failed handoffs stays the same.
- Smaller cells increase the **load** on the backbone network.
- More cells per unit area requires more base stations, which can increase system **cost**.
- **Propagation** characteristics typically change as cell size shrinks, so the system does not scale perfectly.

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[Goldsmith, 2005, p. 471]

Cellular systems: History

- The concept of cells was first proposed (in an unpublished work) as early as **1947** by Douglas H. Ring at **Bell Laboratories** in the US

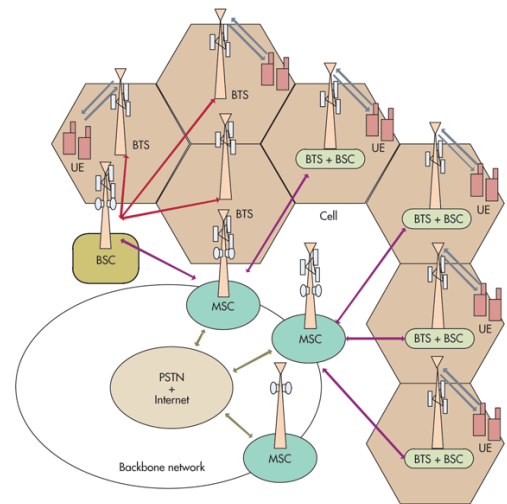


- Detailed proposal for a “High-Capacity Mobile Telephone System” incorporating the cellular concept submitted by Bell Laboratories to the FCC in 1971.
- The first commercial **AMPS** system was deployed in Chicago in **1983**.

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Basic cellular system

1. **Mobile stations (MS)** or **user equipment (UE)** or cellular telephones
2. **Base stations (BS)** or **cell sites**
 - Serve as a bridge between all mobile users in the cell and connects the simultaneous mobile calls to the MSC.
 - Generally have towers which support several transmitting and receiving antennas.
 - Simultaneously handle full duplex communications.
 - Each mobile communicates via radio with one of the base stations and may be handed-off to any number of base stations throughout the duration of a call.

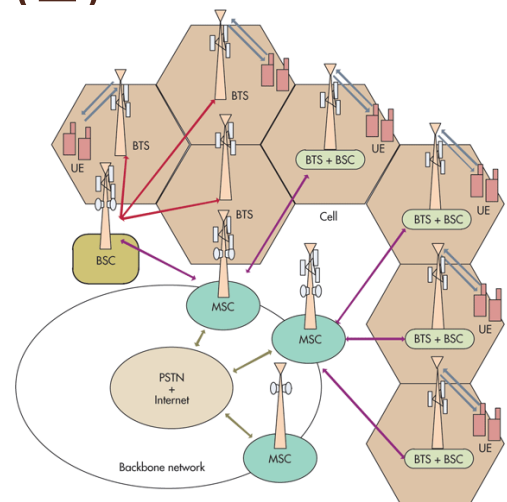


[<http://mwf.com/systems/qam-rising-1024qam-and-beyond>]

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Basic cellular system (2)

3. **Mobile switching center (MSC)**
 - Sometimes called a **mobile telephone switching office (MTSO)**
 - **Coordinates** the activities of all of the base stations
 - Coordinating which BS will **handle** a call to or from a user and when to **handoff** a user from one base-station to another.
 - **Connect** the entire cellular system to the **PSTN** (public switched telephone network) for landline calls and Internet access.



[<http://mwf.com/systems/qam-rising-1024qam-and-beyond>]

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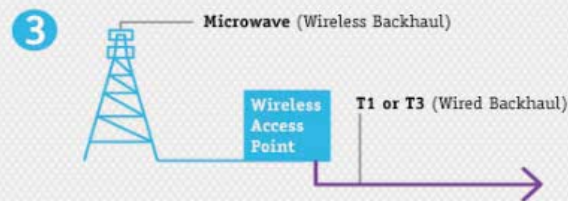
How a Cell Phone Call Works

Cell phones are radio devices — they communicate by transmitting and receiving voice over an area.

First a cell phone radios the nearest cell tower (or *site*). When you make a call or turn your phone on, your phone sends a message via radio that's picked up by the tower's antennas.



Next, a wire or fiberoptic line carries the call down to the wireless access point, connected to a multi-port switch.



The call (along with many others) gets routed to a backhaul — usually down to an underground wired T1 or T3 line, but sometimes back up the mast to a powerful line-of-sight wireless microwave antenna (typically only used either when there isn't a ground connection, or when the ground connection is poor).



The incoming call or data comes back from the backhaul and up through the switch to the antenna, where it then hits your phone (presuming your phone is still communicating with the same site). If you are moving, then there's a handoff—a new but more or less identical cell site transmits the data to your phone, once your phone checks in.

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[<http://cellphones.org/blog/how-cell-phone-calls-work/>]

Common Air Interface (CAI)

- Standard for communication between BS and MSs

1. Voice channels

- **Forward voice channels (FVC)** : voice transmission from BS to MSs
- **Reverse voice channels (RVC)**: voice transmission from MSs to BS

2. Control channels

- Often called **setup channels**
- **Forward control channels (FCC)** and **reverse control channels (RCC)**
- Involve in setting up a call and moving it to an unused voice channel.
- Transmit and receive data messages that carry call initiation and service requests
- Monitored by mobiles when they do not have a call in progress.
- Typically, 5% control channels and 95% voice channels.

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Frequency Reuse (Review)

Definition

“The use of radio channels on the **same carrier frequency** to cover **different areas** which are separated from one another by sufficient distances so that **co-channel interference** is not objectionable.”

[Mac Donald, 1979, p 16]

- Employed not only in mobile-telephone service but *also in entertainment broadcasting* and many other radio services.

(โทรทัศน์ภาคพื้นดิน)

Terrestrial TV in BKK



ความถี่สัญญาณโทรทัศน์ VHF.(Low Band)			
Channel	Bandwidth.	Picture Carrier.	Audio Carrier.
2	47 - 54	48.25	53.75
3	54 - 61	55.25	60.75
4	61 - 68	62.25	67.75
ความถี่สัญญาณโทรทัศน์ VHF.(High Band)			
Channel	Bandwidth.	Picture Carrier.	Audio Carrier.
5	174 - 181	175.25	180.75
6	181 - 188	182.25	187.75
7	188 - 195	189.25	194.75
8	195 - 202	196.25	201.75
9	202 - 209	203.25	208.75
10	209 - 216	210.25	215.75
11	216 - 223	217.25	222.75
12	223 - 230	224.25	229.75
ความถี่สัญญาณโทรทัศน์ UHF.(Band 4)			
Channel	Bandwidth.	Picture Carrier.	Audio Carrier.
26	510 - 518	511.25	516.75
27	518 - 526	519.25	524.75
28	526 - 534	527.25	532.75
29	534 - 542	535.25	540.75
30	542 - 550	543.25	548.75
31	550 - 558	551.25	556.75
32	558 - 566	559.25	564.75
33	566 - 574	567.25	562.75
34	574 - 582	575.25	580.75



MUX 2
MUX 3
MUX 4
MUX 1 MUX 5

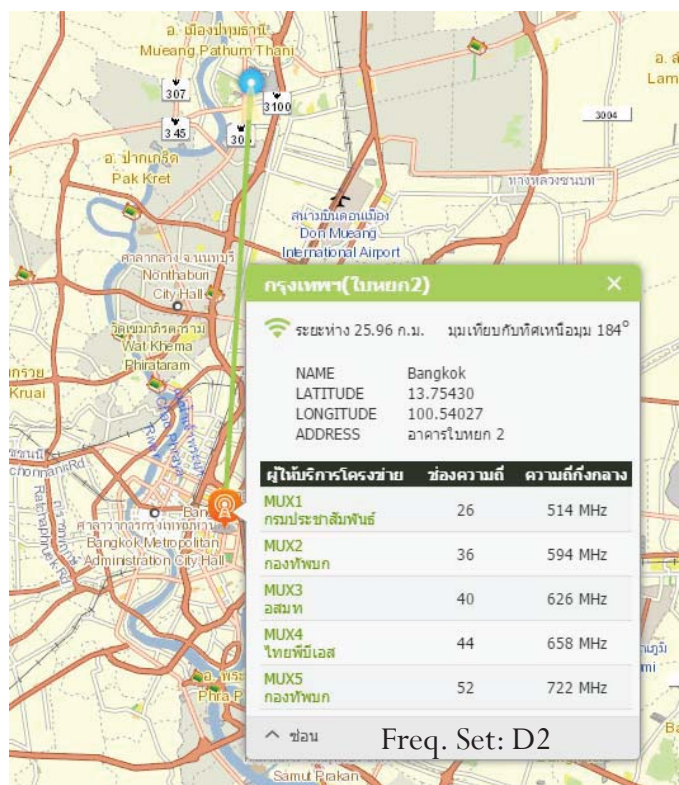
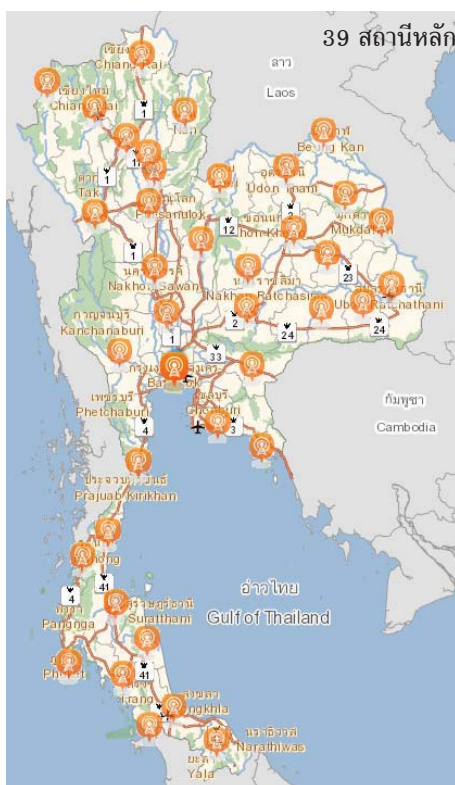
ความถี่สัญญาณโทรทัศน์ UHF.(Band 5)			
Channel	Bandwidth.	Picture Carrier.	Audio Carrier.
35	582 - 590	583.25	588.75
36	590 - 598	591.25	596.75
37	598 - 606	599.25	604.75
38	606 - 614	607.25	612.75
39	614 - 622	615.25	620.75
40	622 - 630	623.25	628.75
41	630 - 638	631.25	636.75
42	638 - 646	639.25	644.75
43	646 - 654	647.25	652.75
44	654 - 662	655.25	660.75
45	662 - 670	663.25	668.75
46	670 - 678	671.25	676.75
47	678 - 686	679.25	684.75
48	686 - 694	687.25	692.75
49	694 - 702	695.25	700.75
50	702 - 710	703.25	708.75
51	710 - 718	711.25	716.75
52	718 - 726	719.25	724.75
53	726 - 734	727.25	732.75
54	734 - 742	735.25	740.75
55	742 - 750	743.25	748.75
56	750 - 758	751.25	756.75
57	758 - 766	759.25	764.75
58	766 - 774	767.25	772.75
59	774 - 782	775.25	780.75
60	782 - 790	783.25	788.75

Digital Terrestrial TV: MUX

“มัลติเพล็กซ์” หมายความว่า โครงข่ายตามกฎหมายฯ ที่รวบรวมบริการกระจายเสียงหรือโทรทัศน์ หรือบริการสัญญาณอื่นใดที่จำเป็น เพื่อส่งหรือถ่ายทอดผ่านช่องสัญญาณเดียวพร้อมกัน

บริการสาธารณะ				ผู้ให้บริการโครงข่าย			
	1 HD	2 HD	3 HD				
เด็ก เยาวชนและครอบครัว					@Johnnatadee		
	13	14	15				
ข่าวสารและสาระ							
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
ทั่วไป ความคมชัดปกติ							
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
ทั่วไป ความคมชัดสูง							
	30 HD	31 HD	32 HD	33 HD	34 HD	35 HD	36 HD

สถานีวิทยุขนาดมสำหรับกิจการโทรทัศน์ภาคพื้นดินในระบบดิจิทัล



แผนความถี่วิทยุสำหรับกิจการโทรทัศน์ภาคพื้นดินในระบบดิจิทัล (ฉบับที่ 2): สถานีหลัก

หมายเลขช่องความถี่อยู่ในเครื่องหมายเล็บ หมายถึง หมายเลขช่องความถี่ที่จะนำมาใช้งานเป็นการชั่วคราวก่อนยุติการรับส่งสัญญาณวิทยุโทรทัศน์ในระบบแอนะล็อก ระหว่างที่หมายเลขช่องความถี่ข้างหน้านำเครื่องหมายเล็บยังไม่อนุญาตให้นำมาใช้

No.	Name	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6
1.0	กรุงเทพมหานคร	26	36	40	44	32(52)	29
2.0	กาญจนบุรี	49	37	41	30	27	33
3.0	สิงห์บุรี	35	51	47	39	31(55)	28
4.0	ระยอง	45	59	53	56	43	48
5.0	สระแก้ว	54	50(42)	46	38	57	34
6.0	ตราด	33	37	41	49	30	27
7.0	ประจวบคีรีขันธ์	46	50	54	57	38	34
8.0	นครราชสีมา	41(58)	49(52)	30	33	37	27
9.0	ชัยภูมิ	31(55)	47	39	35	51	28
10.0	สุรินทร์	26(42)	32	40	36	44	29
11.0	ศรีสะเกษ	41	30(52)	33(58)	27(37)	49	37
12.0	อุบลราชธานี	41	30(52)	33(58)	27(26)	49	52
13.0	มุกดาหาร	47	39	35	28	51	31
14.0	ร้อยเอ็ด	57	50	46	54(60)	34(55)	38
15.0	ขอนแก่น	59	45	53(52)	56	48	43
16.0	เลย	46	50(42)	57	54	38	34
17.0	อุดรธานี	47	35	31(55)	39	51	28
18.0	บึงกาฬ	44	32	36	40	26(52)	29
19.0	สกลนคร	30	49	41	33	37(58)	27

20.0	เชียงใหม่	46(60)	50	54	57	38	34
21.0	แม่ฮ่องสอน (ตอย กองมู)	37	41	49	30	33	27
22.0	ลำปาง	26	44	32	36	40	29
23.0	เชียงใหม่	49	30	33	37	41	27
24.0	น่าน	28	31	35	39	51	47
25.0	แพร่	45	48	59	56	43	53
26.0	อุตรดิตถ์	41	30	33	37(52)	49	52
27.0	สุโขทัย	41	30	33	37(52)	49	27
28.0	ตาก	31	35	39	51	47	28
29.0	นครสวรรค์	57	46	50	54	38	34
30.0	เพชรบูรณ์	40	44	29	32	36	26
31.0	ชุมพร	51	47	31	35	39	28
32.0	ระนอง	49	30	37	41	33	27
33.0	สุราษฎร์ธานี	26	36	40	44	32	29
34.0	ภูเก็ต	35	39	51	47	31	28
35.0	นครศรีธรรมราช	30	33	37	41	49	27
36.0	ตรัง	43	59	48	53	56	45
37.0	สงขลา	50	42	46	38(54)	26	34
38.0	สตูล	50(52)	42	46(60)	38	26	52
39.0	ยะลา	32	48	36	44	28	40

กรณีตัวเลขหลังจุดทศนิยมเป็น 0 หมายถึง สถานีหลัก

ประกาศ ณ วันที่ ๑๙ สิงหาคม พ.ศ. ๒๕๕๗

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กรุงเทพฯ VS. สิงห์บุรี

กรุงเทพฯ (ไทยทศ 2)

ระยะห่าง 25.96 กม. มุมเทียบกับทิศเหนือ 184°

NAME Bangkok
LATITUDE 13.75430
LONGITUDE 100.54027
ADDRESS อาคารไทยทศ 2

ผู้ให้บริการโครงข่าย	ช่องความถี่	ความถี่กึ่งกลาง
MUX1 กรมประชาสัมพันธ์	26	514 MHz
MUX2 กองทัพอากาศ	36	594 MHz
MUX3 อสมท	40	626 MHz
MUX4 ไทยพีบีเอส	44	658 MHz
MUX5 กองทัพบก	52	722 MHz

สิงห์บุรี

ระยะห่าง 2.14 กม. มุมเทียบกับทิศเหนือ 255°

NAME Singburi
LATITUDE 14.83611
LONGITUDE 100.37700
ADDRESS ต.ท่าข้าม อ.คำชะอี จ.สิงห์บุรี

ผู้ให้บริการโครงข่าย	ช่องความถี่	ความถี่กึ่งกลาง
MUX1 กรมประชาสัมพันธ์	35	586 MHz
MUX2 กองทัพอากาศ	51	714 MHz
MUX3 อสมท	47	682 MHz
MUX4 ไทยพีบีเอส	39	618 MHz
MUX5 กองทัพบก	55	746 MHz

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Frequency Reuse (Review)

- Cellular radio systems rely on an intelligent allocation and reuse of channels throughout a coverage region
- Each cellular BS is allocated a **group** of radio channels to be used within the corresponding cell.
- BSs in **adjacent** cells are assigned channel groups which contain completely **different** channels than neighboring cells.
- By limiting the coverage area to within the boundaries of a cell, the same group of channel may be used to cover different cells that are separated from one another by distances large enough to keep interference levels within **tolerable** limits.
- The minimum distance between two cells that use the same channel set is called the **reuse distance**.

Cell Shape

- The actual radio coverage of a cell is known as the **footprint**.
 - Determined from field measurements or propagation prediction models.
- In reality, it is **not possible to define exactly the edge of a cell**.
 - Signal strength gradually reduces, and towards the edge of the cell performance falls.
 - MSs have different levels of sensitivity, this adds a further greying of the edge of the cell.
 - Impossible to have a sharp cut-off between cells.
- In some areas they may overlap, whereas in others there will be a hole in coverage.
- Although the real footprint is amorphous in nature, a **regular** cell shape is needed for systematic system design and adaptation for future growth.

Hexagonal cell shape

- Simplistic model of the radio coverage for each BS.
- Universally adopted
- Permit easy and manageable analysis

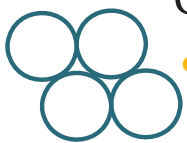


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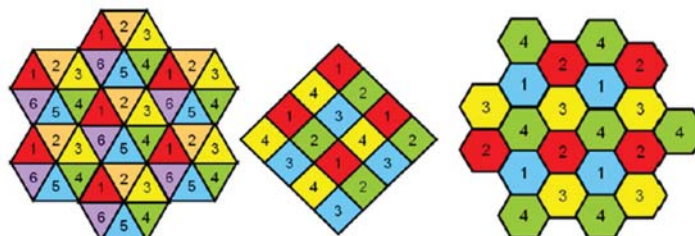
Why hexagon?



- Omnidirectional BS antenna and free space propagation → Circular radiation pattern.



- Adjacent **circles** cannot be overlaid upon a map without leaving gaps or creating overlapping regions.
- **Tessellating Cell Shapes:** When considering geometric shapes which **cover** an entire region **without overlap** and with equal area, there are three sensible choices: a square, an equilateral triangle, and a hexagon.

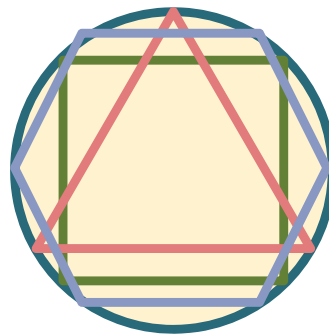


Diamond and rectangles are also tessellating shapes.

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Why hexagon? (2)

- A cell must be designed to **serve** the **weakest** mobiles within the footprint, and these are typically located at the **edge** of the cell.
 - For a given distance between the center of a polygon and its farthest perimeter points, the hexagon has the **largest area** of the three.
 - By using the hexagon geometry, the **fewest** number of cells can cover a geographic region



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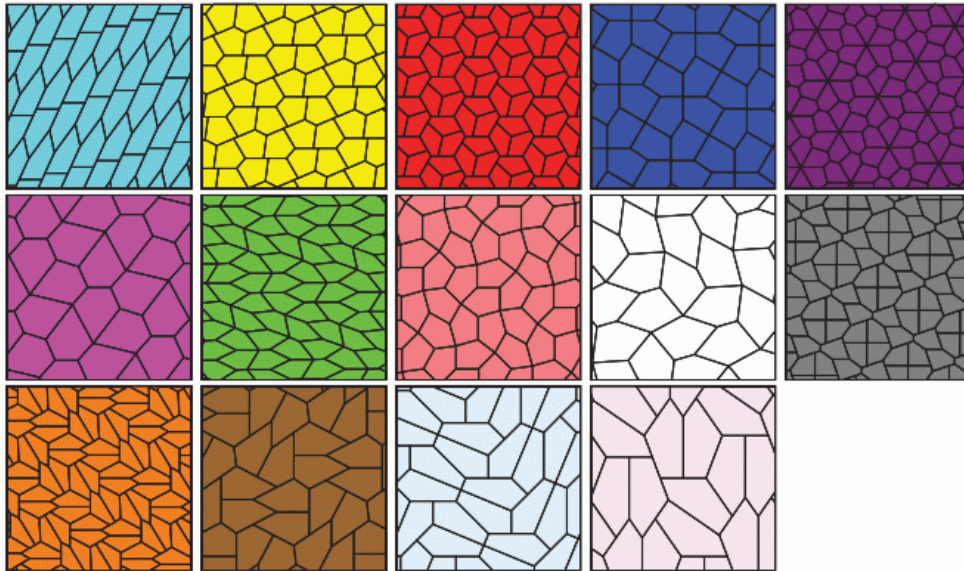
Tessellation (tiling of a plane)

- If you can cover a flat surface using only identical copies of the same shape leaving neither gaps nor overlaps, then that shape is said to **tile the plane**.
- Every triangle can tile the plane.
- Every four-sided (quadrilaterals) shape can also tile the plane.
- The regular pentagon *cannot* tile the plane. (A regular pentagon has equal side lengths and equal angles between sides, like, say, a cross section of okra, or, erm, the Pentagon). But some non-regular pentagons can.
- It was proved in 1963 that there are exactly three types of convex hexagon that tile the plane.
- No convex heptagon, octagon, or anything else-gon tiles the plane.

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Since 1985, there are 14 types

- The hunt to find and classify the pentagons that can tile the plane has been a century-long mathematical quest

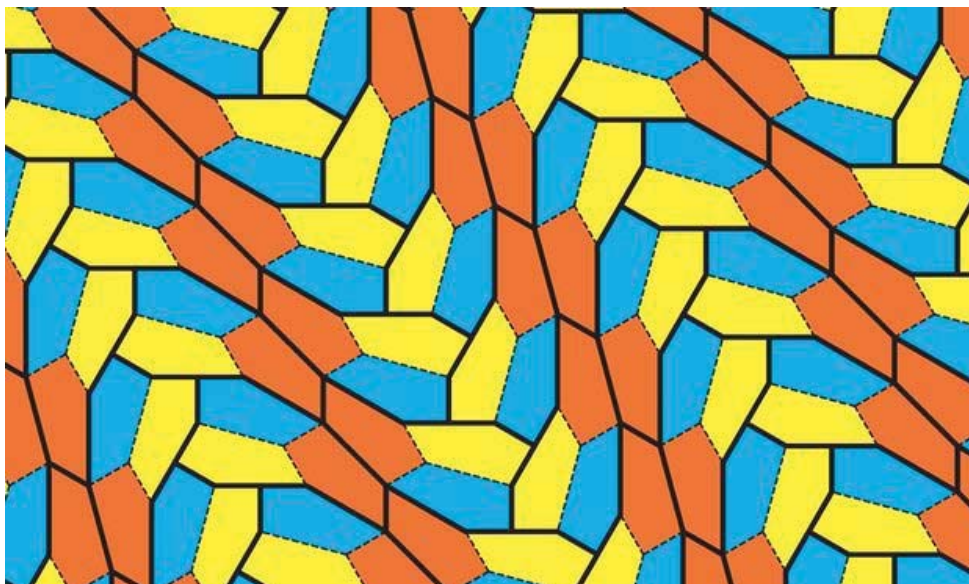


[<http://www.mathpuzzle.com/tilepent.html>]

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The 15th type is discovered in 2016

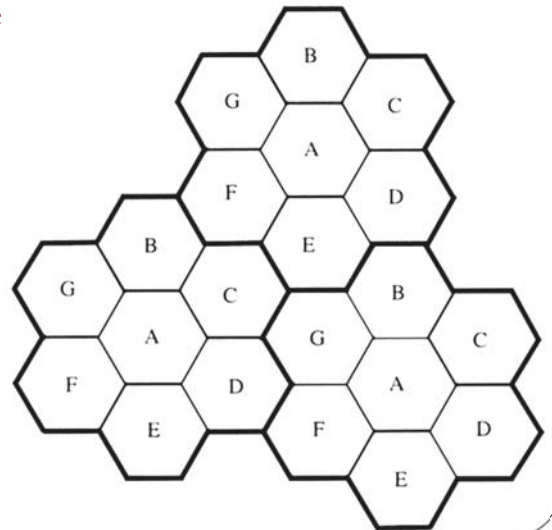
- University of Washington Bothell
- The researchers used a computer to exhaustively search through a large but finite set of possibilities



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Frequency Reuse Plan

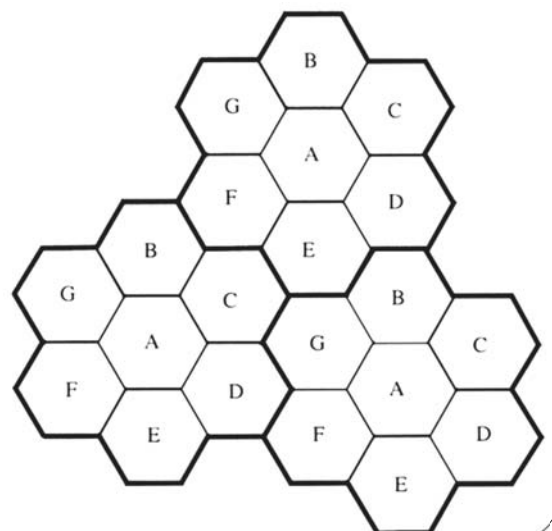
- The **frequency reuse plan** is overlaid upon a map to indicate where different channel sets are used.
- Cells labeled with the same letter use the same group of channels.
 - Create **co-channel interference**



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Clusters

- The total coverage area is divided into **clusters**.
- The number of cells (N) in a cluster is called the **cluster size**.
- Cells in a cluster collectively use the **complete set** of available frequencies.
- *No co-channel interference within a cluster.*
- **Replicated** over the coverage area.
- Example: The picture shows clusters of size $N = 7$, outlined in bold.



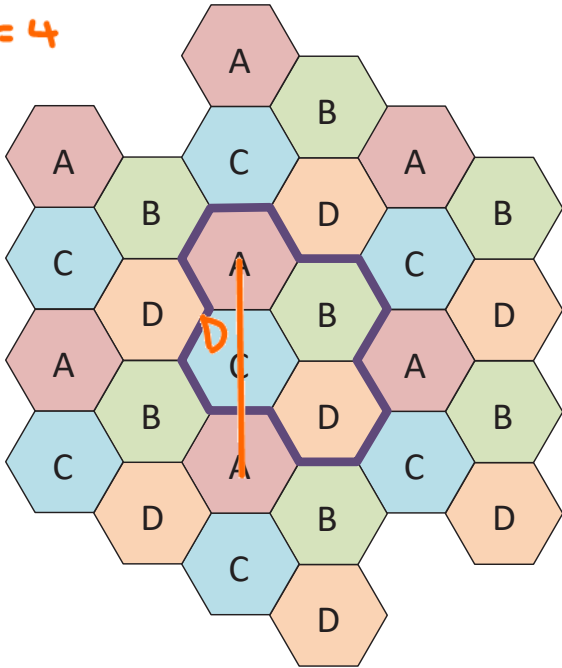
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Observation *1:

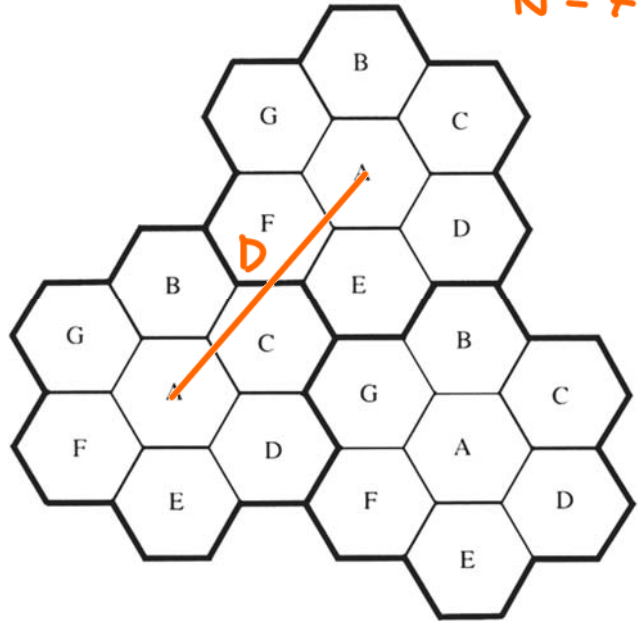
Larger N = larger D = less interference.

Frequency Reuse (N = 4, N = 7)

N = 4



N = 7



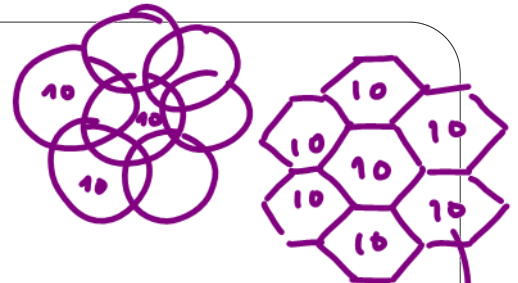
Frequency reuse factor = $1/N$

(Each cell within a cluster is only assigned $1/N$ of the total available channels in the system.)

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“Capacity”

70



70
7

total # available duplex radio channels for the system

cluster size

$$S = mN$$

(Frequency reuse factor = $1/N$)

Ability to handle simultaneous numbers of calls

#channels allocated to each cell

“Capacity”

$$C = \frac{A_{\text{total}}}{A_{\text{cell}}} \times m = \frac{A_{\text{total}}}{A_{\text{cell}}} \times \frac{S}{N}$$

total # cells in the system

Observation *2

This formula suggests that if the cluster size N is reduced, more capacity is achieved.*

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*Tradeoff: Small value of N may lead to large interference.

Cluster size (N)

- There are only certain cluster sizes and cell layouts which are possible [Mac Donald, 1979].
- N can only have values which satisfy

$$N = i^2 + i \times j + j^2$$

where i and j are *non-negative* integers.

Cluster Size (N)	
$i = 1, j = 1$	3
$i = 1, j = 2$	7

- **Exercise:** For $N = 4$, what are the values of i and j ?

$$i = 2, j = 0$$

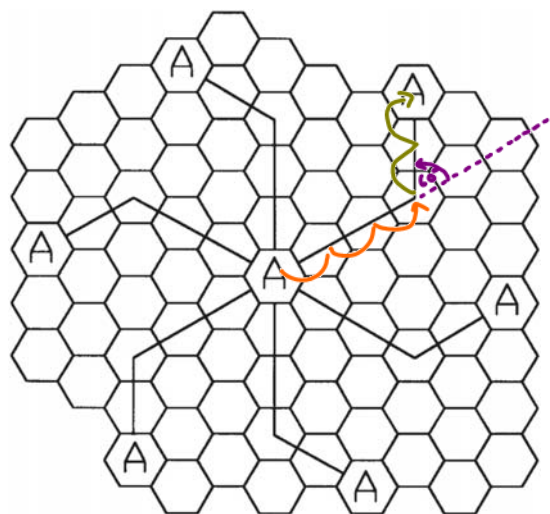
$$i = 0, j = 2$$

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Locating co-channel cells

- To locate the **nearest co-channel neighbors** of a particular cell,
 - ② move i cells along any chain of hexagons and then
 - ① turn 60 degrees **counter-clockwise** and move j cells.
- Try $N = 19$
 - $i = 3$
 - $j = 2$

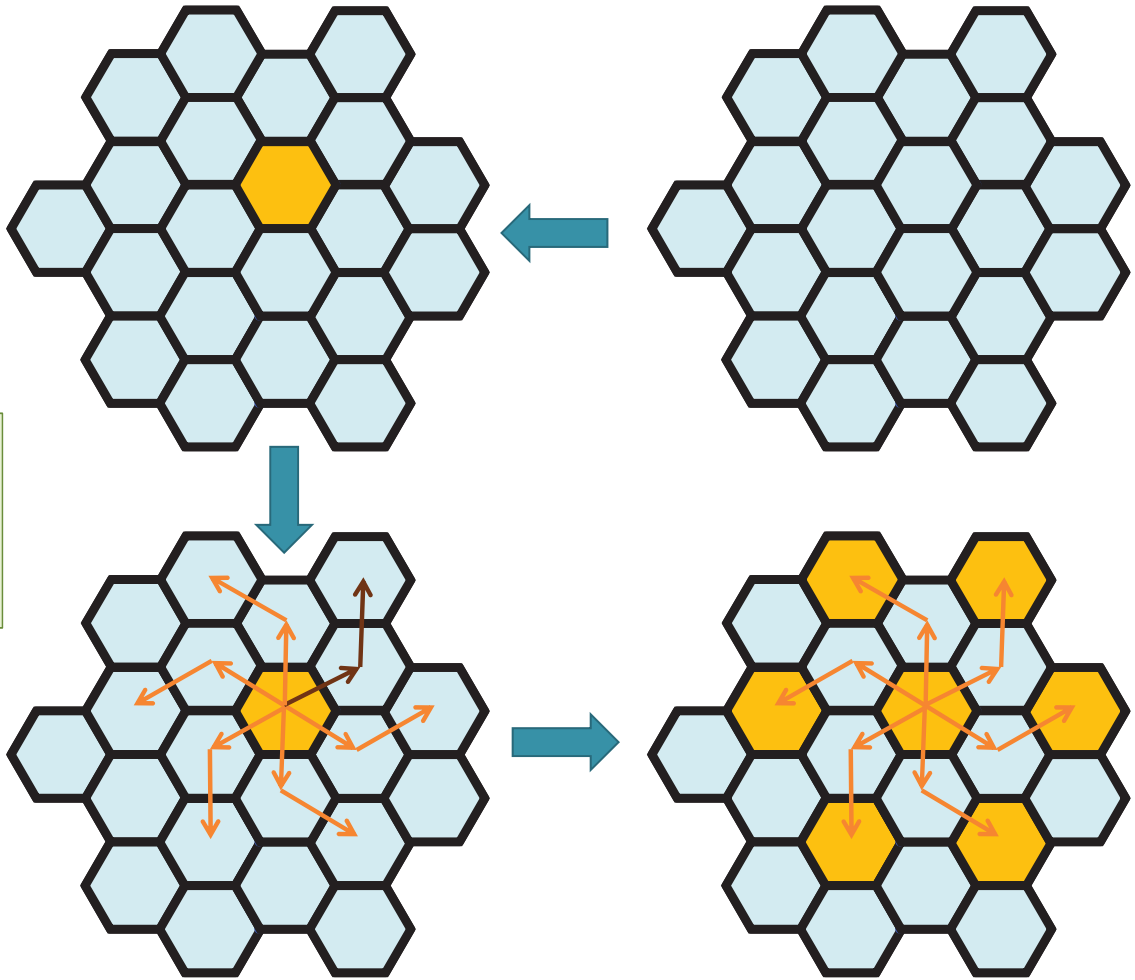
[Rappaport, 2002, p 60]
[Goldsmith, 2005, p 476]



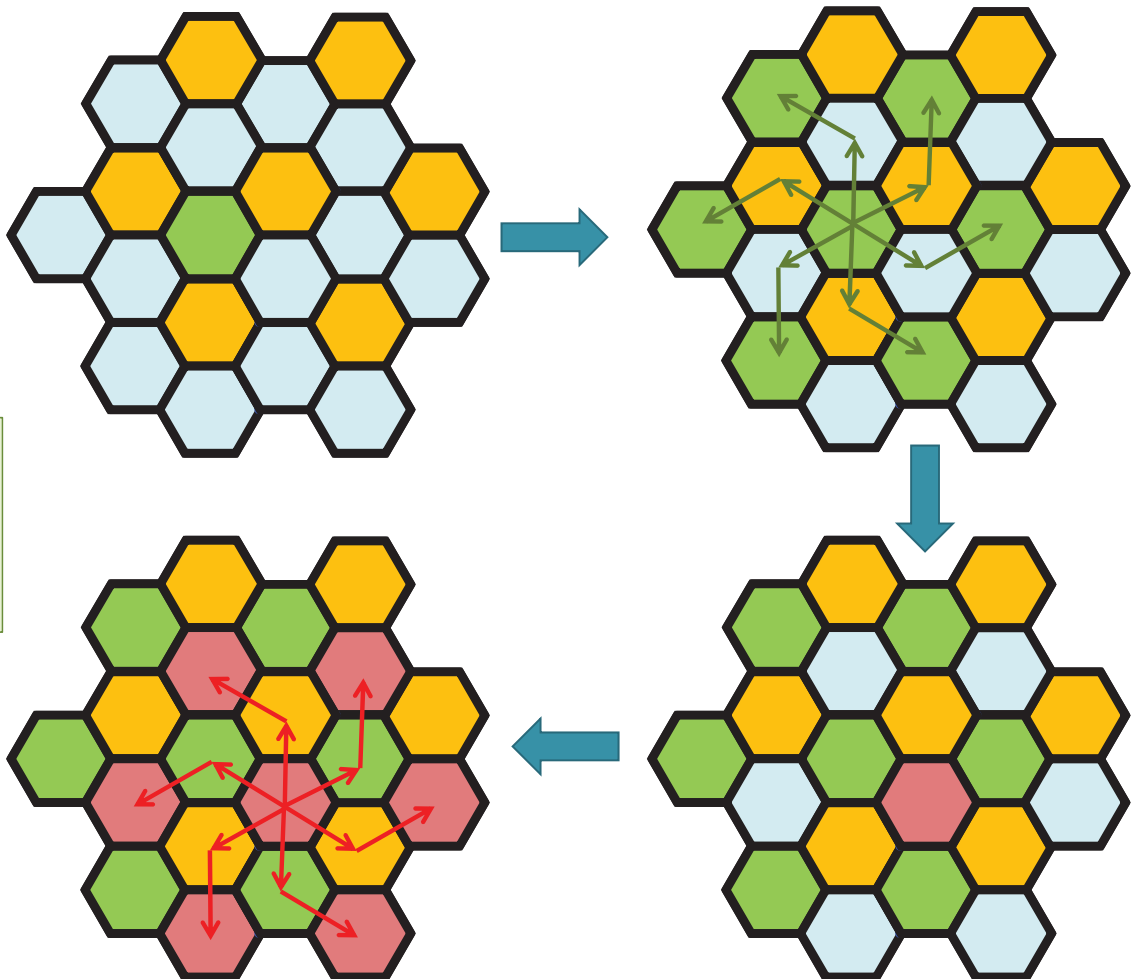
[Rappaport, 2002, Fig. 3.2]
[Goldsmith, 2005, Fig 15.6]

$$3^2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 2^2 = 9 + 6 + 4 = 19$$

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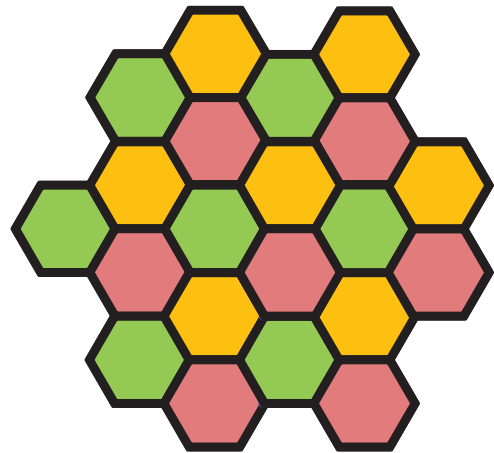
$N = 3$
 $i = 1$
 $j = 1$



$N = 3$
 $i = 1$
 $j = 1$

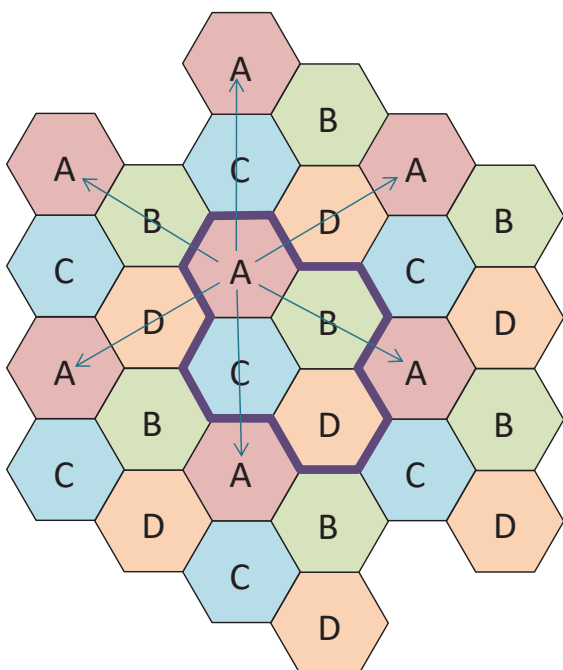
Locating co-channel cells ($N = 3$)

- To locate the nearest co-channel neighbors of a particular cell,
 - move i cells along any chain of hexagons and then
 - turn 60 degrees counter-clockwise and move j cells.

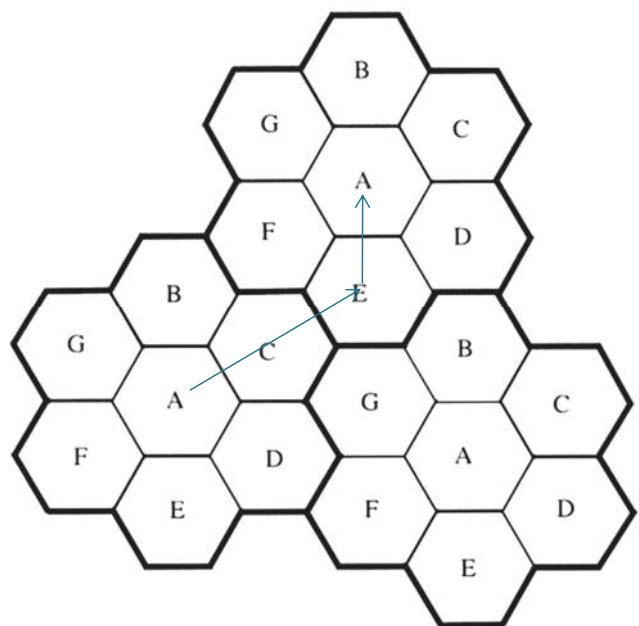


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Locating co-channel cells ($N = 4, N = 7$)



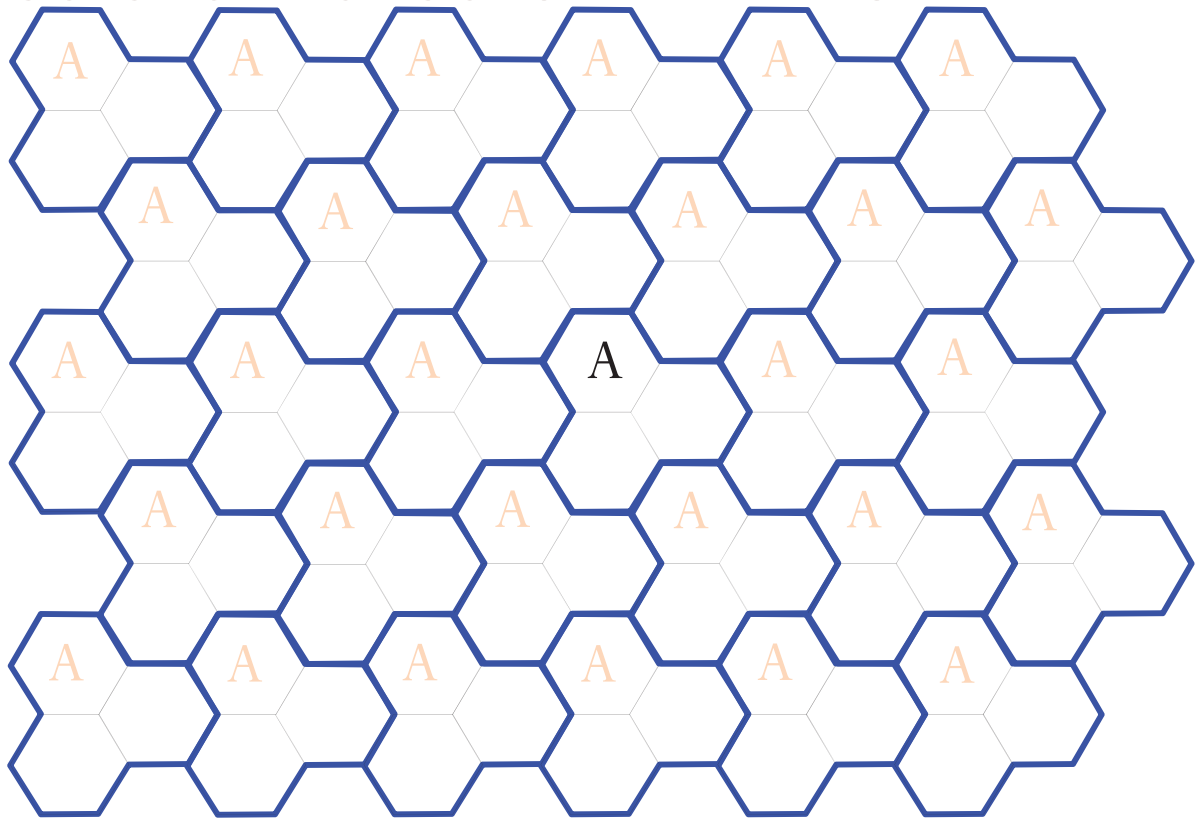
($i = 2, j = 0$)



($i = 2, j = 1$)

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Co-Channel Cells: Ex. N = 3

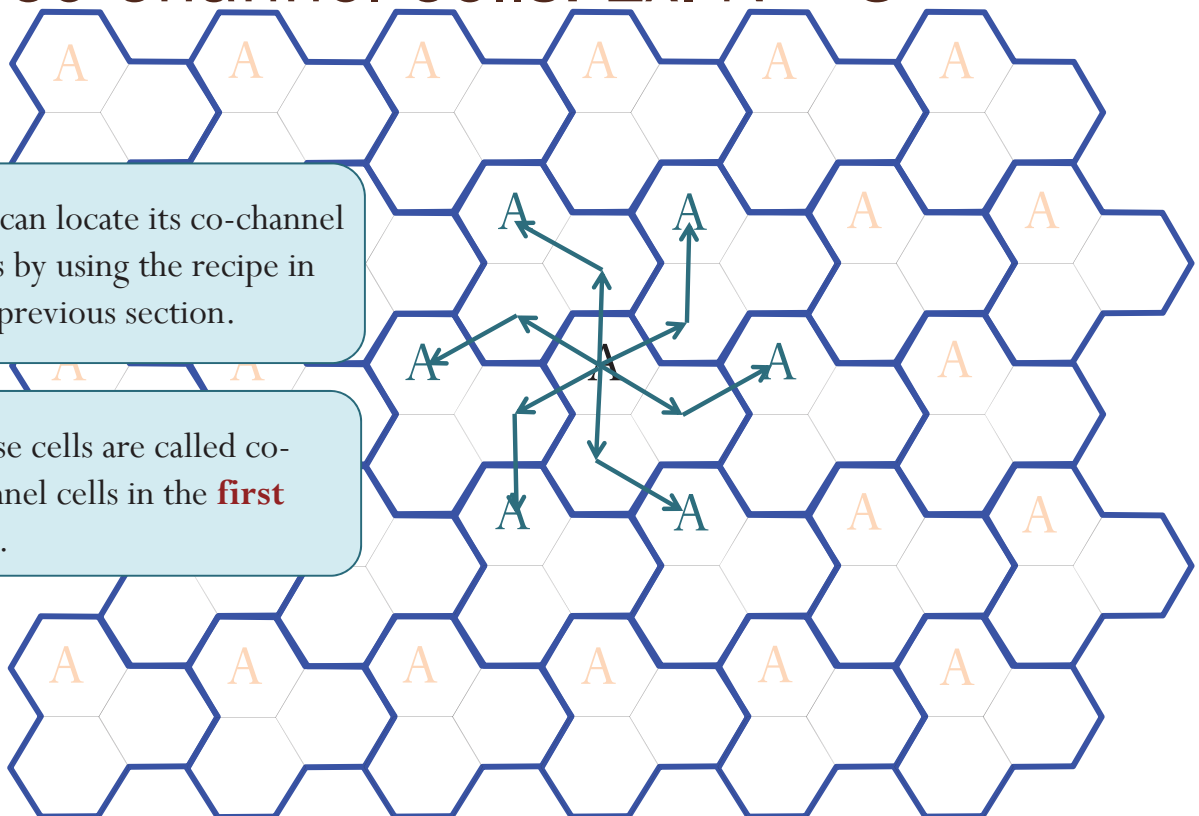


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Co-Channel Cells: Ex. N = 3

We can locate its co-channel cells by using the recipe in the previous section.

These cells are called co-channel cells in the **first tier**.

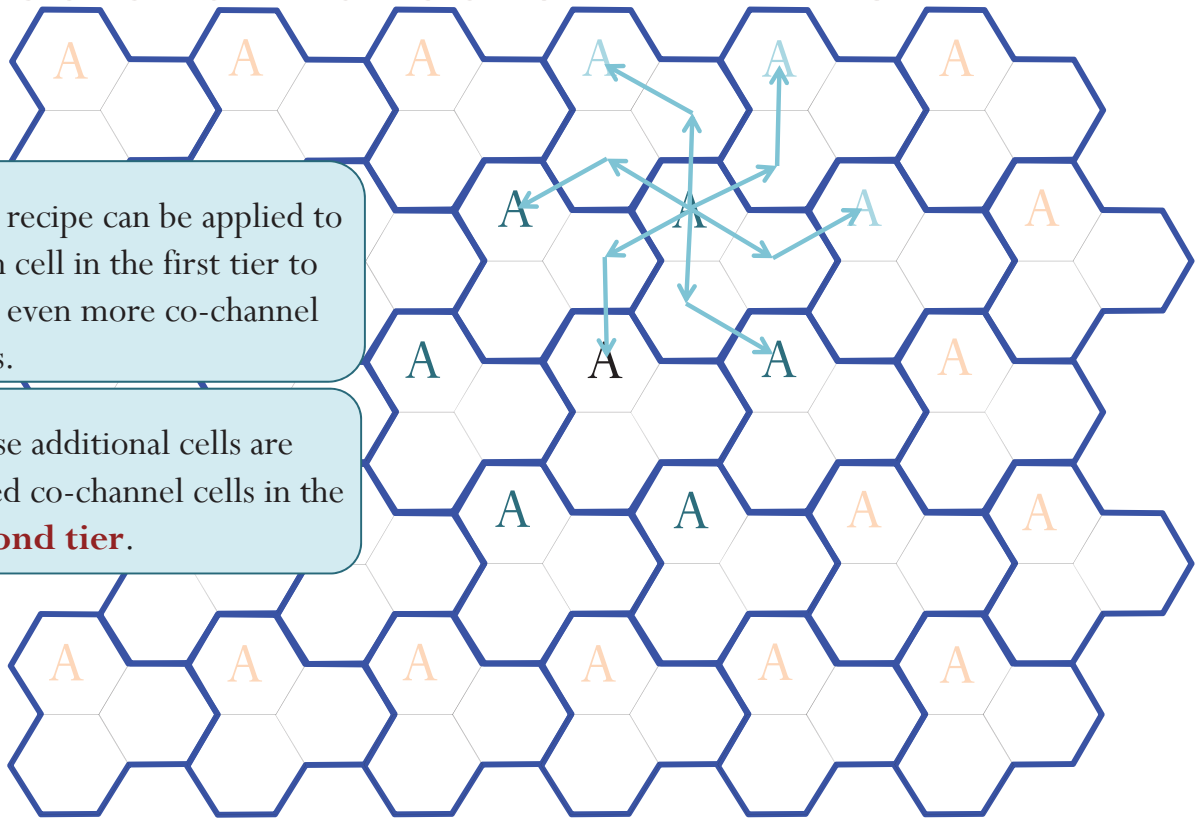


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Co-Channel Cells: Ex. N = 3

The recipe can be applied to each cell in the first tier to find even more co-channel cells.

These additional cells are called co-channel cells in the **second tier**.

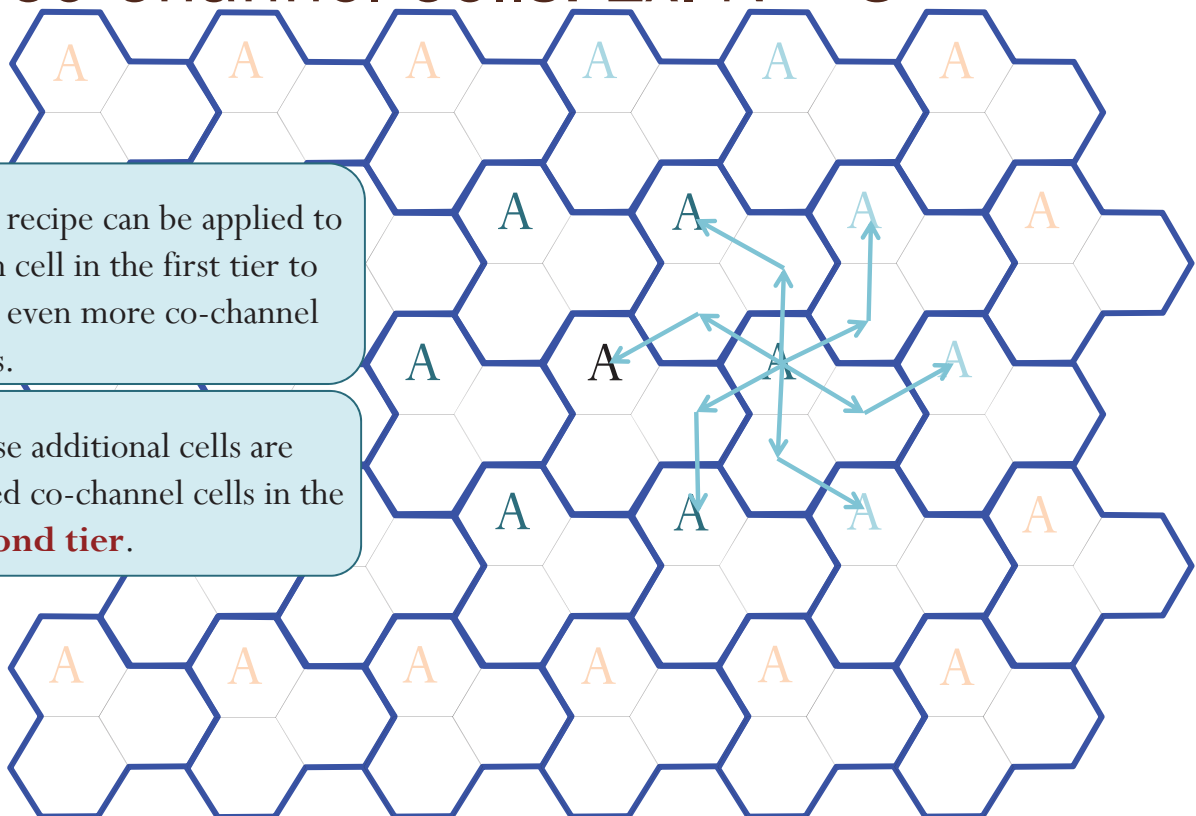


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Co-Channel Cells: Ex. N = 3

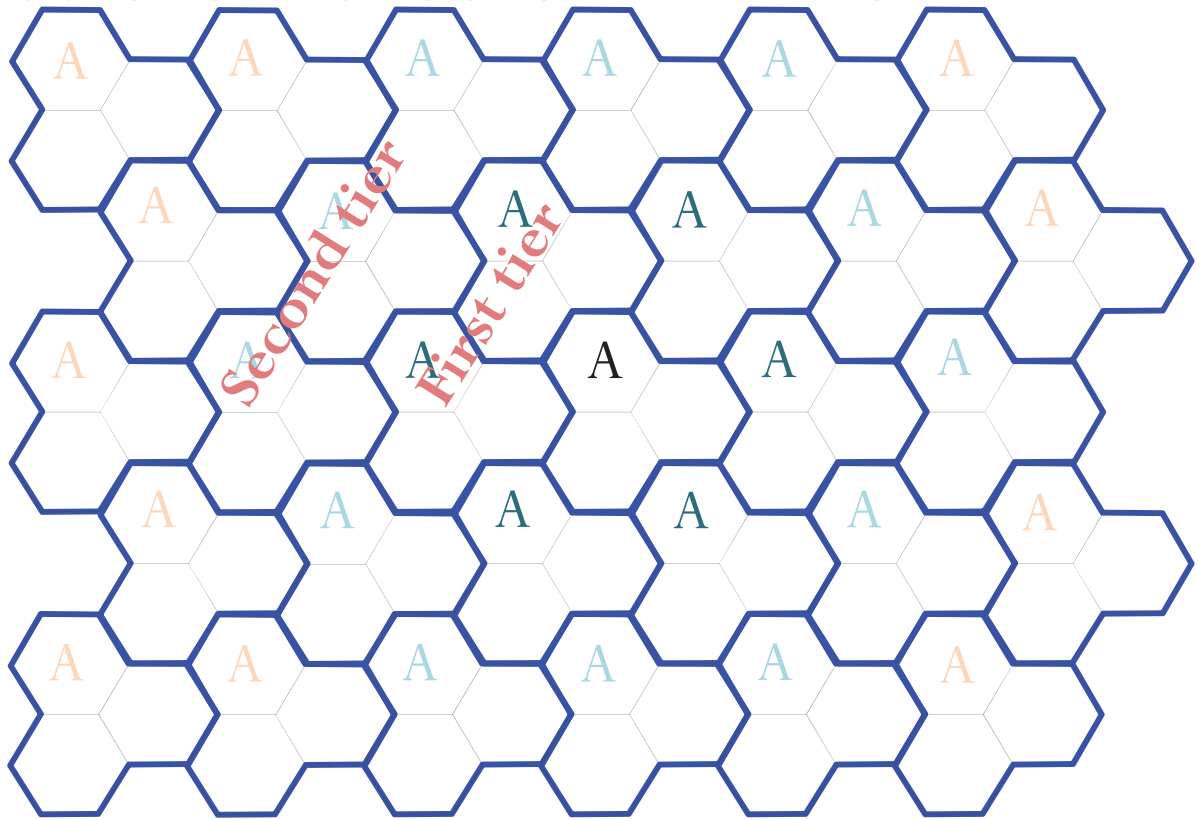
The recipe can be applied to each cell in the first tier to find even more co-channel cells.

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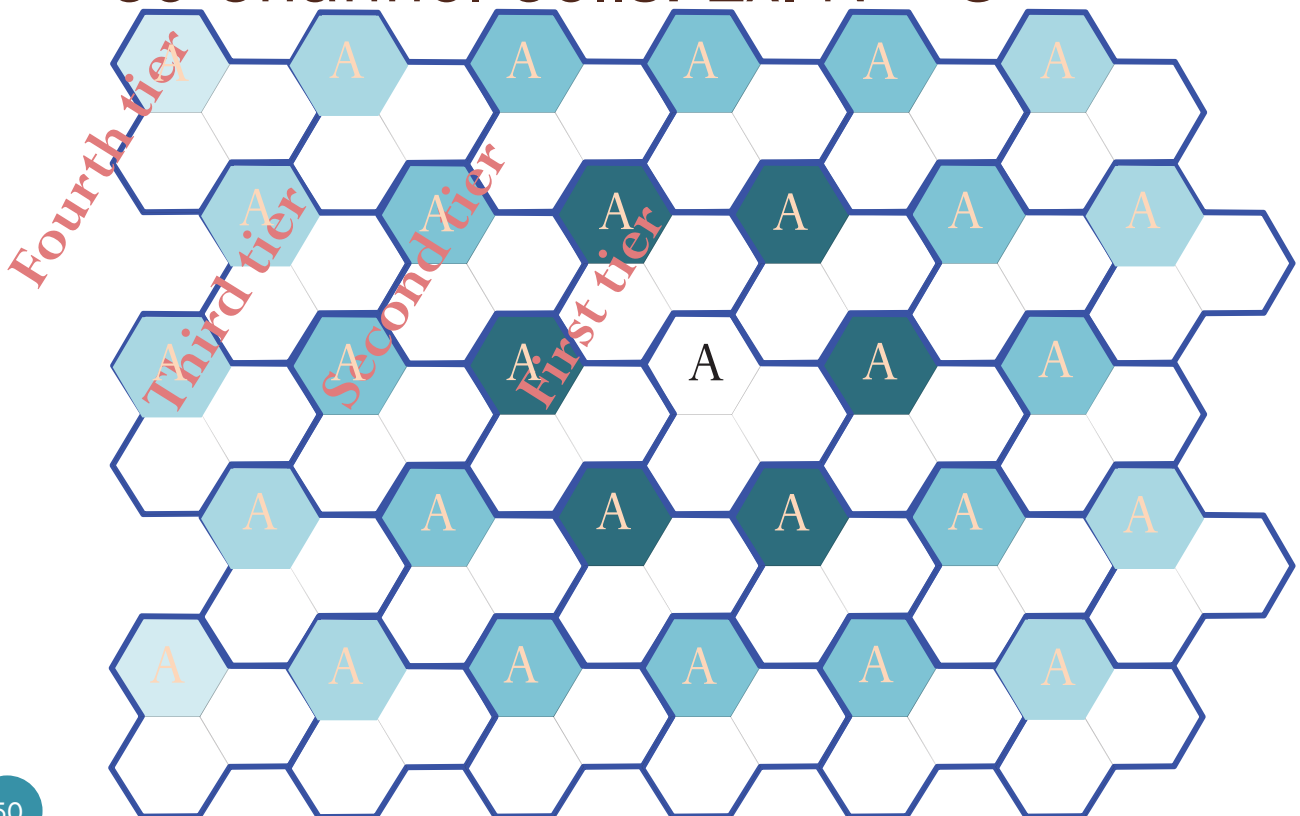
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Co-Channel Cells: Ex. N = 3



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Co-Channel Cells: Ex. N = 3



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