### **Quiz: Application of Telecommunication**

Topic: General Revision

Name Time : 1:30	Minutes
Q1: Engr. Zohaib-ur-Rehman, has been appointed new intern for cellular company, The first Tasassigned to him by RF Optimization Engr Waqas Nasir, to design a survey report, for cell design Rahim Yar Khan Railway Chowk. What factors, Mr Zohaib, should include while designing cell size	n at
<b>Q2:</b> Wireless System Engineer, sheikh Khurum , has been assigned task , to suggest methods, that help ,to reduce the load of Handovers on MSC, in a congested area	at can
Q3: Omer Farooq has to make a important call , to Mr Awais , in order to inform him about his "Attendance percentage ". Mr Awais is using a PSTN number . Discuss , in details , what steps wi involved , in making a call	ll be
b) During the conversation , the call was dropped , and Mr Awais decided to call Omer back . No down , what steps will be involved	w write
Q4; Write notes on	
Cordless	
Paging	
Q5: What is frequency reuse. What are some important consideration, while planning, frequen	ıcy reuse
Q6: Write down some methods, to improve capacity of Wirless system	

Q8: If a signal to interference ratio of 15 dB is required for satisfactory forward channel performance of a cellular system. What is the frequency reuse factor and cluster size that should be used for maximum capacity if the path loss exponent is a) n=4 b) n= 3? Assume there are six co- channel cells in the first tier, and all of them are at same distance from mobile

Q7: What are handovers. What are some main practical issues, which we face due to cell designing . How

Q9: What is Galileo

can the load of handovers be reduced from MSC

Q10 Explain multiplexing. Represent following graphically and Write down disadvantages OF fdma ,tdma,cdma.

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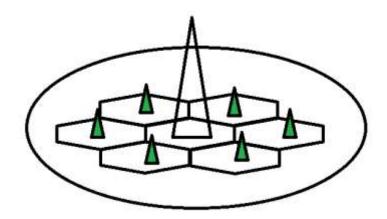
Outline Answers to selected questions.

### Answer 1:

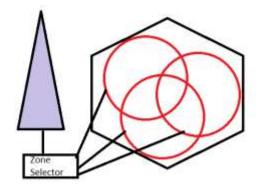
### Answer 2:

Some methods to reduce handovers are

1) Umbrella cell



2) Mícro zone cell concept



#### Answer 3

- Call is made via channel
- Forward Voice Channel ~ Used for voice transmission from BS to MS
- Reverse Voice Channel ~Used for voice transmission from MS to BS
- Forward Control Channel (FCC)
- Reverse Control Channel (RCC)
- FCC+RCC = Setup Channels (normally 5 % of bandwidth)

### Pre Call Setup-Registering a Cell Phone

- Mobile phone is turned
- phone does not have an allocated channel,
- It is therefore necessary for there to be some methods or allocated means within the cellular telecommunications network, whereby a newly switched on mobile can communicate with the network and set up the standard communication.
- Even if a call is not to be made instantly, the network needs to be able to communicate with the mobile to know where it is
- Phone is turned on.
- Monitors Control Channel (Scan Channel).
- Scan the Strongest Forward channel
- It monitors that channel until it drops below a usable threshold
- Scans for Strongest BS

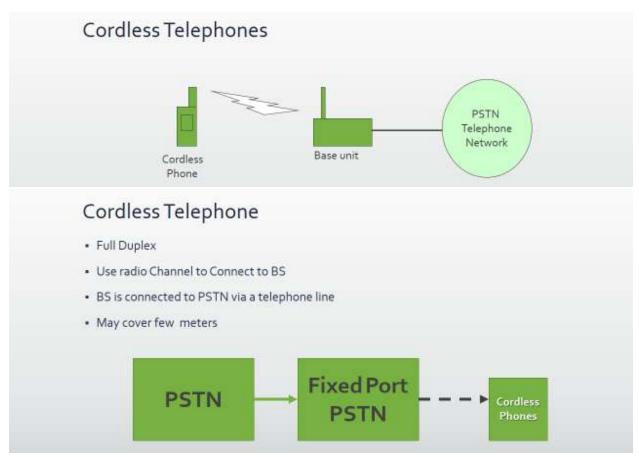
## <u>Calling a Mobile Phone</u>

- MSC dispatches a Request to all BS in cellular System
- MIN (Mobile Identification Number) is broadcasted as a paging message on all FCH
- Mobile Identifies it self over reverse channel.
- BS→ MSC: Informs of handshake
- MSC instruct the BS to move the call to unused voice channel (TYPICALLY 6)
- BS→ Mobile: Change frequency
- Data message (Alert is transmitted) over FCH

# Calling from Mobile Phone

- Call initiation request is sent
  - Transmits → (MIN, ESN, and Number to be called)
  - SCM -Station Class mark also Transmitted
- BS → Receives data and route it to MSC
- MSC validates request, initiate Billing
- Move call to PSTN/MSC
- MSC instruct the BS to move the call to unused voice channel (TYPICALLY 6)

<u>Answer 3</u>
Cordless Telephone System (Do prepare from book)



# Cordless Telephones

- Low power consumption
- · Low cost equipment, small form factor and long talk-time
- · No handoffs between base units
- · Appeared as analog devices

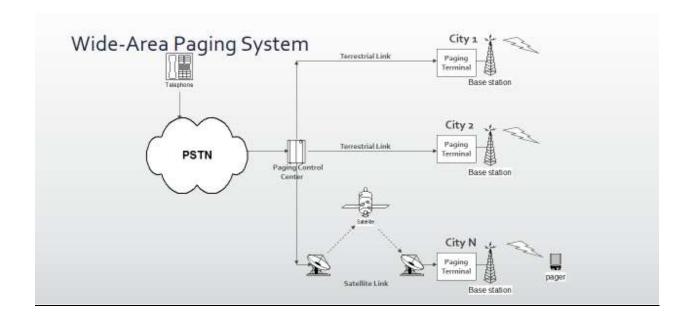
## Cordless Telephones

- Usage
  - · At homes
  - · At public places where cordless phone base units are available
- · Design Choices
  - · Few users per MHz
  - · Few users per base unit
    - · Many base units are connected to only one handset
  - · Large number of base units per usage area
  - Short transmission range

## <u>Paging</u> (Do prepare from book)

# Paging Systems

- Send brief message to subscriber. Message can be either numeric message, alpaha numeric message or voice message
- Categorized as
  - · One-way messaging
  - Wide-area coverage (One cell may cover up to 2-5 KM)
  - · Back bone may consist of satellites, Telephone lines
  - · Low complexity, very low-power pager (receiver) devices
  - · Being Replace by Mobile
  - · Message(page) in Done in a Broad Cast Manner
  - Simple Terminals



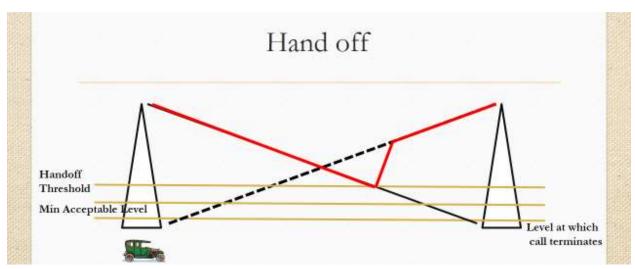
#### Answer 5

- 1) Splitting
- 2) Micro zone cell concept
- 3) <u>Sectoring</u>
- 4) <u>Repaters</u>
  \*Details from book

### Answer 6:

<u>Handover</u>: It is a process when MS deregister itself from one tower, and moves to another tower, and get it registered in new cell.

Some Issue: Cell Dragging, Interference, Delays in handoff



#### Answer 9:

Galileo is a system, that is used for navigation system.

### Answer 10

Multiplexing:

Disadvantages of techniques (General points)

### FDMA

- Guard band and waste of spectrum
- Filter and price
- Interference
- Fixed speed

### **TDMA**

- Time guard band
- Synchronization

### **CDMA**

- Noise level
- Complex operation at receiver