INITIATION AND PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF HANDOFF

IN CDMA CELLULAR SYSTEMS

This thesis is presented in partial fulfillments for the award of the

Bachelor of Electrical Engineering (Honors)

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

ROSMAWATI BINTI ABU Faculty Of Electrical Engineering UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA 40450 SHAH ALAM SELANGOR DARUL EHSAN

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In the name of Allah, the Gracious and the Merciful. It is which the deepest sense of gratitude to Allah who has given me the strength, perseverance and ability to complete this project and the report as it is today.

I am personally indebted to my project advisor, Puan Darmawaty Mohd Ali who deserves most credit for her continuous inspiration and guidance in giving ideas and assistance in this project.

Hereby I would like to express my deepest thank to my friend and family for their understanding and support in completing this project and final report.

ii

ABSTRACT

This project presents an overview of soft handoff, an idea which is becoming quite important because of its use in the code division multiple access (CDMA) cellular standard. The study of handover performance in radio cellular system is based on simulation using software that was written in MATLAB. It involved a brief study of the various parameters affecting the handoff procedure. There are three major factors that affect the handoff. The factors are relative signal strength index (RSSI), carrier to interference ratio (C/I) and distance between mobile station (MS) and base station (BS).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

DECLARATION	ì
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF FIGURES	viii
LIST OF TABLES	x
ABBREVIATIONS	xi

1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Objectives	2
1.3Cellular Concept	2
1.4 The Handoff Concept	4
1.5Research Scope	5
1.6Thesis Outline	6

CHAPTER 2	MOBILE COMMUNICATION NETWORK	
2.1	Evolving Mobile Networks	
	2.1.1 First-Generation Analogue Mobile Systems	7
	2.1.2 Second-Generation Mobile Systems	8
	2.1.3 Third-Generation Mobile Systems	11
	2.1.3.1 Objectives and Requirement	12
	2.1.3.2 Air Interface and Spectrum Allocation	13
	2.1.3.3 3G Systems and Beyond	15
CHAPTER 3	CDMA	

3.1	Overview of CDMA technology		
	3.1.1 Principles of Spectrum Spreading (CDMA)	18	
	3.1.2 Features of CDMA	19	
3.2	Synchronization Specific For CDMA	21	

4

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The code division multiple access (CDMA) scheme has been considered as one of the possible choice of future standards in cellular networks because of its various advantages. The process of transferring a mobile station from one channel or base station to another is called a 'handoff ', which is an essential element of cellular communication. Since CDMA uses only one frequency, it uses a special handoff scheme with diversity, so called soft handoff. Soft handoff is a process in which a mobile unit can commence communication with a target station without interrupting the communication with the current serving base station (make before break). The traditional handoff scheme which requires the mobile to break communication with the current base station before establishing a new communication with other base station is called hard handoff (break before make).

Mobile Station can handle a call in cellular system when it moves from one cell to another cell. The procedure of handoff can occur when changing of one base station to another base station. It is possible for a process of handoff not to involve the changing of the base station but just the radio resource. Handoff ensures that connection to the network is continuously and can avoid the call from dropping.

Figure 1 briefly explains shows how handoff occurs. When a call is being made, BS will supervise the signal strength level from the MS and send data to control the power transmit level that is needed. When MS nears the cell boundary, signal strength level will drop, then the call would be given (handoff) to another BS nearby that can received the strongest signal from the MS. During this process, all information about MS will be transferred from the old BS to the new BS.

1