

## **EC8652 - WIRELESS COMMUNICATION**

**2MARKS**

### **UNIT -CELLULAR ARCHITECTURE**

#### **1.1. What is meant by frequency reuse?**

If an area is served by a single Base Station, then the available spectrum can be divided into N frequency channels that can serve N users simultaneously. If more than N users are to be served, multiple BSs are required, and frequency channels have to be reused in different locations. Since spectrum is limited, the same spectrum has to be used for different wireless connections in different locations. This method of reusing the frequency is called as frequency reuse.

#### **1.2. What are the trends in cellular radio systems?**

The trends in personal cellular radio systems are:

- i. PCS – Personal Communication Services
- ii. PCN – Personal Communication Networks

#### **1.3. What do you mean by forward and reverse channel?**

Forward channel is a radio channel used for transmission of information from base station to mobile. Reverse channel is a radio channel used for transmission from mobile to base station.

#### **1.4. What is the function of control channel? What are the types?**

The function of control channel is to transmit call setup, call request, call initiation and Control. There are two types of control channels,

- i. Forward control channel
- ii. Reverse control channel

#### **1.5. What is channel assignment? What are the types?**

For efficient utilization of radio spectrum a frequency reuse scheme with increasing capacity and minimizing interference is required. For this channel assignment is used. The types of channel assignment are:

- i. Fixed channel assignment
- ii. Dynamic channel assignment.

#### **1.6. What is fixed channel assignment?**

If the channels in each cell are allocated to the users within the cell, it will be called as fixed channel assignment. If all channels are occupied, the call will be blocked.

#### **1.7. What is dynamic channel assignment?**

If the voice channels are not allocated permanently in a cell, it will be called as dynamic channel assignment. In this assignment, channels are dynamically allocated to users by the MSC.

### **1.8. Define MS, BS and MSC.**

MS – Mobile station. A station in the cellular radio service intended for use.

BS – Base Station. A fixed station in a mobile radio system used for radio communication with MS.

MSC – Mobile Switching Centre. Mobile switching centre coordinates the routing of calls in large service area. It connects the base station and mobiles to PSTN. It is also called as MTSO(Mobile telephone switching office).

### **1.9. Define hand off and mode of hand off.**

A handoff refers to the process of transferring an active call or data session from one cell in a cellular network to another or from one channel in a cell to another. A well-implemented handoff is important for delivering uninterrupted service to a caller or data session user. Modes of hand off are:

- i. MCHO – Mobile Controlled Hand off
- ii. NCHO – Network Controlled Hand off
- iii. MAHO – Mobile Assisted Hand off

### **1.10. Write the types of hand off.**

Types of handoff are:

- i. Hard hand off – Mobile monitors BS and new cell is allocated to a call with strong signal.
- ii. Soft hand off – MS with 2 or more calls at the same time and find which is the strongest signal BS, the MSC automatically transfers the call to that BS.

### **1.11. Define Cell, Cluster.**

For a large geographic coverage area, a high powered transmitter therefore has to be used. But a high power radio transmitter causes harm to environment. Mobile communication thus calls for replacing the high power transmitters by low power transmitters by dividing the coverage area into small segments, called cells.

Each cell uses a certain number of the available channels and a group of adjacent cells together use all the available channels. Such a group is called a cluster.

### **1.12. What do you mean by foot print and dwell time?**

The region over which the signal strength lies above this threshold value  $x$  dB is known as the coverage area of a BS and it must be a circular region, considering the BS to be isotropic radiator. Such a **circle, which gives this actual radio coverage, is called the foot print of a cell.** The time over which a call may be maintained within a cell without hand off is called the dwell time.

### **1.13. What are the major types of cellular interference?**

The major types of cellular interferences are as follows

- i. CCI – Co-channel interference is the interference between signals from co-channel cells.
- ii. ACI – Adjacent channel interference resulting from signals which are adjacent in frequency to the desired signal.

**1.14. What are the techniques used to expand the capacity of cellular system?**

Cell splitting, Sectoring, Coverage Zone approaches are the techniques used to expand the capacity of cellular system.

Cell splitting – Cell-splitting is a technique which has the capability to add new smaller cells in specific areas of the system. i.e. divide large cell size into small size.

Sectoring – use of directional antennas to reduce Co-channel interference.

Coverage Zone approaches – large central BS is replaced by several low power transmitters on the edge of the cell.

**1.15. What is frequency reuse ratio?**

If the cell size and the power transmitted at the base stations are same then co-channel interference will become independent of the transmitted power and will depend on radius of

the cell (R) and the distance between the interfering co-channel cells (D). If D/R ratio is increased, then the effective distance between the co-channel cells will increase and interference will decrease. The parameter Q is called the frequency reuse ratio and is related to the cluster size.

**1.16. Define FDMA, TDMA and CDMA.**

FDMA - the total bandwidth is divided into non-overlapping frequency subbands.

TDMA – divides the radio spectrum into time slots and in each slot only one user is allowed to either transmit or receive.

CDMA – many users share the same frequency same time with different coding.

**1.17. Define Grade of service.**

Grade of service is defined as the measure of the ability of a user to access a trunked system during the busiest hour.

**1.18. What is blocked call clear system (BCC)?**

In a system, a user is blocked without access by a system when no channels are available in the system. The call blocked by the system is cleared and the user should try again. This is called BCC system.

**1.19. What is blocked call delay system?**

If a channel is not available immediately, the call request may be delayed until a channel becomes available. This is called as blocked call delay system.

**1.20. Define cell splitting.**

Cell splitting is the process of subdividing congested cells into smaller cells each with its own base stations and a corresponding reduction in antenna height and transmitter power. It increases the capacity of cellular system.

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**1.21. What is sectoring?**

Sectoring is a technique for decreasing co-channel interference and thus increasing the system performance by using directional antennas.

**1.22. What are the features of TDMA?**

Features of TDMA are:

- i. TDMA shares a single carrier frequency with several users, where each user makes use of non overlapping time slots.
- ii. Data transmission occurs in bursts.
- iii. Handoff process is much simpler
- iv. Duplexers are not required, since transmission and reception occurs at different time slots.

**1.23. What are the features of FDMA?**

Features of FDMA are:

- i. FDMA channel carries only one phone circuit at a time
- ii. The bandwidth of FDMA channels are relatively narrow as each channel supports only one circuit per carrier.

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## UNIT 1-WIRELESS CHANNELS

### 2.1. What are the propagation mechanisms of EM waves?

The four propagation mechanisms of EM waves are

- i. Free space propagation
- ii. Reflection
- iii. Diffraction
- iv. Scattering

### 2.2. What is the significance of propagation model?

The major significance of propagation model are:

- i. Propagation model predicts the parameter of receiver.
- ii. It predicts the average received signal strength at a given distance from the transmitter.

### 2.3. What do you mean by small scale fading?

Rapid fluctuations of the amplitude, phase as multipath delays of a radio signal over a short period of time is called small scale fading.

### 2.4. What are the factors influencing small scale fading?

The factors which influence small scale fading are:

Multipath propagation, Speed of the mobile, Speed of surrounding objects and the transmission bandwidth of the signal.

### 2.5. When does large scale propagation occur?

Large scale propagation occurs due to general terrain and the density and height of buildings and vegetation, large scale propagation occurs.

### 2.6. Differentiate the propagation effects with mobile radio.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Slow Fading</b>  |  |
| Slow variations in the signal strength.   | Rapid variations in the signal strength.                         |
| Mobile station (MS) moves slowly.   | Local objects reflect the signal causes fast fading.             |
| It occurs when the large reflectors and diffracting objects along the transmission paths are distant from the terminal.<br>Eg. Rayleigh fading, Rician fading and Doppler shift | It occurs when the user terminal (MS) moves for short distances. |

### 2.7. Define Doppler shift.

If the receiver is moving towards the source, then the zero crossings of the signal appear faster and the received frequency is higher. The opposite effect occurs if the receiver is moving away from the source. The resulting change in frequency is known as the Doppler shift ( $f_D$ ).

$$F_D = f_r - f_0 = -f_0 V/C$$

Where  $f_0$  -> transmission frequency

$f_r$  -> received frequency

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### 2.8. Differentiate time selective and frequency selective channel.

The gain and the signal strength of the received signal are time varying means then the channel is described as time selective channel. The frequency response of the time selective channel is constant so that frequency flat channel. The channel is time invariant but the impulse response of the channel show a frequency-dependent response so called frequency selective channel.

### 2.9. Define coherence time and coherence bandwidth.

Coherence time is the maximum duration for which the channel can be assumed to be approximately constant. It is the time separation of the two time domain samples. Coherence bandwidth is the frequency separation of the two frequency domain samples.

### 2.10. What do you mean by WSSUS channels?

In multipath channels, the gain and phase shift at one delay are uncorrelated with another delay is known as uncorrelated scattering of WSSUS.

### 2.11. What is free space propagation model?

The free space propagation model is used to predict received signal strength, when unobstructed line-of-sight path between transmitter & receiver. Friis free space equation is given by, The factor

$$P_{RX}(d) = P_{TX} G_{TX} G_{RX} \left( \frac{\lambda}{4\pi d} \right)^2$$

is also known as the free space loss factor.

### 2.12. Define EIRP.

EIRP (Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power) of a transmitting system in a given direction is defined as the transmitter power that would be needed, with an isotropic radiator, to produce the same power density in the given direction.  $EIRP = P_t G_t$

Where  $P_t$ -transmitted power in W  
 $G_t$ -transmitting antenna gain

### 2.13. Explain path loss.

The path loss is defined as the difference (in dB) between the effective transmitted power and the received power. Path loss may or may not include the effect of the antenna gains.

### 2.14. What is intrinsic impedance and Brewster angle?

Intrinsic impedance is defined by the ratio of electric to magnetic field for a uniform plane wave in the particular medium. Brewster angle is the angle at which no reflection occurs in the origin. Brewster angle is denoted by  $\theta_B$

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### **2.15. What is scattering?**

When a radio wave impinges on a rough surface, the reflected energy is spread out in all directions due to scattering.

### **2.16. Define radar cross section.**

Radar Cross Section of a scattering object is defined as the ratio of the power density of the signal scattered in the direction of the receiver to the power density of the radio wave incident upon the scattering object & has units of squares meters

### **2.17. Name some of the outdoor propagation models?**

Some of the commonly used outdoor propagation models are

- i. Longely-Rice model
- ii. **Durkin's** model
- iii. Okumura model.

### **2.18. Define indoor propagation models.**

The indoor propagation models are used to characterizing radio propagation inside the buildings. The distances covered are much smaller, and the variability of the environment is much greater for smaller range of Transmitter and receiver separation distances. Features such as lay-out of the building, the construction

materials, and the building type strongly influence the propagation within the building.

### **2.19. Mention some indoor propagation models?**

Some of the indoor propagation models are:

- i. Long –distance path loss model
- ii. Ericession multiple break point model
- iii. Attenuation factor model.

### **2.20.What are merits and demerits of Okumara's model?**

Merits:

Accuracy in parameter prediction.  
Suitable for modern land mobile radio system.  
Urban, suburban areas are analyzed.

Demerits:

Rural areas are not analyzed.  
Analytical explanation is not enough.

### **2.21.List the advantages and disadvantages of Hata model?**

Advantages: Suitable for large cell mobile system. Cell radius on the order of 1km is taken for analysis.

Disadvantages: Not suitable for PCS model. This model does not have any path specific correction.

### **2.22.What is the necessity of link budget?**

The necessities of link budget are:

- i. A link budget is the clearest and most intuitive way of computing the required Transmitter power. It tabulates all equations that connect the Transmitter power to the received SNR
- ii. It is reliable for communications.

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## UNIT 3-DIGITAL SIGNALLING FOR FADING CHANNELS

### **3.1. List the advantages of digital modulation Techniques.**

The advantages of digital modulation techniques are:

- i. Immunity to channel noise and external interference.
- ii. Flexibility operation of the system.
- iii. Security of information.
- iv. Reliable since digital circuits are used.
- v. Multiplexing of various sources of information into a common format is possible.
- vi. Error detection and correction is easy.

### **3.3. What are the steps involved in transmission in the wireless communication link?**

- i) Source coding
- ii) Channel coding
- iii) Modulation
- iv) Multiple accessing
- v) Transmission through radio channel.

### **3.4. What is QPSK?**

The Quadrature Phase Shift Keying (QPSK) is a 4-ary PSK signal. The phase of the carrier in the QPSK takes 1 of 4 equally spaced shifts. Two successive bits in the data sequence are grouped together.

$$1 \text{ symbol} = 2 \text{ bits}$$

This reduces bit rate and bandwidth of the channel. Coherent

$$\text{QPSK} = 2 \times \text{coherent BPSK system}$$

**The phase of the carrier takes on one of four equally spaced values such as  $\pi/4$ ,  $3\pi/4$ ,  $5\pi/4$  and  $7\pi/4$ .**

### **3.5. Define offset QPSK and $\pi/4$ differential QPSK.**

In offset QPSK the amplitude of data pulses are kept constant. The time alignment of the even and odd bit streams are offset by one bit period in offset QPSK.

**In  $\pi/4$  QPSK, signaling points of the modulated signal are selected from two QPSK constellations which are shifted by  $\pi/4$  with respect to each other. It is differentially encoded and detected so called  $\pi/4$  differential QPSK.**

### **3.6. What is meant by MSK?**

A continuous phase FSK signal with a deviation ratio of one half is referred to as MSK. It is a spectrally efficient modulation scheme.

### **3.7. List the salient features of MSK scheme.**

Salient features of MSK are:

- i. It has constant envelope, smoother waveforms than QPSK.
- ii. Relatively narrow bandwidth.
- iii. Coherent detection suitable for satellite communications.
- iv. Side lobes are zero outside the frequency band, so it has resistance to co-channel interference.

### **3.8. Why GMSK is preferred for multiuser, cellular communication?**

It is a simple binary modulation scheme.



~~Premodulation is done by Gaussian pulse shaping filter, so side lobe levels are much reduced. GMSK has excellent power efficiency and spectral efficiency than FSK. For the above reasons GMSK is preferred for multiuser, cellular communication.~~

### **3.9. How can we improve the performance of digital modulation under fading channels?**

By the using of diversity technique, error control coding and equalization techniques performance of the digital modulation under fading channels are improved.

### **3.10. Write the advantages of MSK over QPSK.**

Advantages of MSK over QPSK:

- i. In QPSK the phase changes by 90degree or 180 degree .This creates abrupt amplitude variations in the waveform, Therefore bandwidth requirement of QPSK is more filters of other methods overcome these problems , but they have other side effects.
- ii. MSK overcomes those problems. In MSK the output waveform is continuous in phase hence there are no abrupt changes in amplitude.

### **3.11. Define M-ary transmission system?**

In digital modulations instead of transmitting one bit at a time, two or more bits are transmitted simultaneously. This is called M-ary transmission.

### **3.12. What is quadrature modulation?**

Sometimes two or more quadrature carriers are used for modulation. It is called quadrature modulation.

### **3.13. What is QAM?**

At high bit rates a combination of ASK and PSK is employed in order to **minimize the errors in the received data. This method is known as “Quadrature Amplitude Modulation”**.

### **3.14. Define QPSK**

QPSK is defined as the multilevel modulation scheme in which four phase shifts are used for representing four different symbols.

### **3.15. What is linear modulation?**

In linear modulation technique the amplitude of the transmitted signal varies linearly with the modulating digital signal. In general, linear modulation does not have a constant envelope.

### **3.16. Define non linear modulation.**

In the non linear modulation the amplitude of the carrier is constant, regardless of the variation in the modulating signals.

Non-linear modulations may have either linear or constant envelopes depending on whether or not the baseband waveform is pulse shaped.

### **3.17. What is the need of Gaussian filter?**

Need for Gaussian Filter:

- i. Gaussian filter is used before the modulator to reduce the transmitted bandwidth of the signal.
- ii. It uses less bandwidth than conventional FSK.
- i.

### **3.18. Mention some merits of MSK.**

Merits of MSK:

- i Constant envelope
- ii Spectral efficiency

- iii. Good BER performance
  - iv. Self-synchronizing capability
  - v. MSK is a spectrally efficient modulation scheme and is particularly attractive for use in mobile radio communication systems.
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### 3.19. Give some examples of linear modulation.

Examples of linear modulation:

- i. Pulse shaped QPSK
- ii. OQPSK

### 3.20. What are the techniques used to improve the received signal quality?

- such as,
- Equalization
- Diversity Channel coding techniques

are used to improve the received signal quality.

### 3.21. How GMSK signal generated?

When a MSK signal is passed through a Gaussian filter GMSK is generated.

### 3.22. What is EDGE?

It is Enhanced data rates developed for GSM cellular standard and EDGE upgrades the area of GSM applications. The EDGE also supports IS-136 and EDGE uses octal phase shift keying modulation (8-psk) technique along with GMSK scheme. The multiple modulation and coding scheme is possible with EDGE technology.

### 3.23. What are the fading compensation techniques in case of coherent demodulators?

There are two groups, namely

- i) Pilot signal aided technique
- ii) Non- Pilot signal aided technique.

### 3.24. What is BIT ERROR value in FSK?

In FSK coherent detection scheme, the probability of bit error is  $1/2e^{-\gamma/2}$ .

### 3.25. Why non linear equalizers are preferred?

The linear equalizers are very effective in equalizing channels where ISI is not severe. The severity of the ISI is directly related to the spectral characteristics. In this case that there are spectral noise in the transfer function of the effective channel, the additive noise at the receiver input will be dramatically enhanced by the linear equalizer. To overcome this problem non linear equalizers are used.

### 3.26. What are the nonlinear equalization methods used?

Commonly used non linear equalization methods are:

- i. Decision feedback equalization
- ii. Maximum likelihood symbol detection
- iii. Maximum likelihood sequence estimation

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## UNIT 4-MULTIPATH MIGITATION TECHNIQUES

### 4.1. How the link performance can be improved?

Link performance can be improved by various techniques such as

- i. Equalization
- ii. Diversity
- iii. Channel coding

### 4.2. Why diversity and equalization techniques are used?

To reduce ISI, Equalization technique is used. Diversity is used to reduce fading effects.

### 4.3. What is diversity?

Signal is transmitted by more than one antenna via channel. It ensures that the same information reaches the receiver on statistically independent channels.

### 4.4. Differentiate selection diversity and combining diversity.

| <b>Selection Diversity</b>   | <b>Combining Diversity</b>   |
|--|--|
| The best signal is selected and processed while all other signals are discarded. | All signals are combined before processing and the combined signal is decoded. |
| Simple circuits are used.  | At individual receiver, phasing circuits are needed.                           |
| None of the signal is not in acceptable SNR.                                     | It works well.   |

### 4.5. Define Switched Diversity

If the signal level falls below the threshold, then the receiver switches to a new antenna which is called as switched diversity.

### 4.6. Define feedback or scanning diversity.

All the signals are scanned in a fixed sequence until one signal is found to be above a predetermined threshold.

### 4.7. Define temporal diversity.

Wireless propagation channel is time variant, so for sufficient decorrelation, the temporal distance between antennas must be atleast the half of maximum Doppler frequency.

### 4.8. What is meant by frequency diversity?

Correlation is increased by transmitting information on more than one carrier frequency. Frequencies are separated by more than one coherence bandwidth of the channel. So the signals will not experience same fades.

### 4.9. Differentiate micro and macro diversity.

| <b>Micro diversity</b>  | <b>Macro diversity</b>                             |
|---|--|
| Used to reduce small scale fading effects.                      | Used to reduce large scale fading effects.         |
| Multiple reflection causes deep fading. This effect is reduced. | Deep shadow causes fading. This effect is reduced. |
| BS-MS are separated by small distance.                          | BS-MS are separated by large distance.             |

### 4.10. What is transmit diversity?

Diversity effect is achieved by transmitting signals from several transmit antenna.

### 4.11. What is an equalizer?

Equalizer is a linear pulse shaping circuit which is used to reduce ISI.

### 4.12. What is linear and non-linear equalizer?

Linear equalizer: the current and past values of the received signal are linearly weighted by the filter coefficients and summed to produce the output. No feedback

path is used. Simple and easy to implement. Not suitable for severely distorted channel. Noise power signal is enhanced.

Nonlinear equalizer: If the past decisions are correct, then the ISI contributed by present symbol can be cancelled exactly, feedback path is used. Suitable for severely distorted channel. Noise power signal is not enhanced. Complex in structure. channels with low SNR. Suffers from error propagation.

#### **4.13. Mention the advantage of RAKE receiver.**

A RAKE receiver collects the different time delayed versions of original signal so that in multipath environment. if any useful information , available in multipath components is not left out.

By receiving all possible multiple components with the help of separate correlation receivers for each multipath a better signal to noise ratio is achieved and finally it will lead to signal quality

## UNIT 5-MULTIPLE ANTENNA TECHNIQUES

### 5.1. What is MIMO system?

MIMO is multiple input multiple output system .Here multiple antennas at transmitter and receiver side are being used.

### 5.2. Mention two advantages of MIMO system.

- i) Higher bit rate
- ii) smaller error rate

### 5.3. What are MISO and SIMO?

- i) MISO-multiple input single output antenna technique
- ii) SIMO-single input multiple output antenna technique

### 5.4. Mention the relationship between capacity and number of antennas used in MIMO System.

The capacity of the system is proportional to minimum number of transceiver antennas.

### 5.5. Give the simple system model equation

The simple system model is given as,

$$Y=H(x)+n,$$

Y=Receiver model

X=Transmitted model

N=Additive noise signal

### 5.6. What are two basic types of precoding?

- i) Linear precoding
- ii) Non-linear precoding

### 5.8. What is beam forming?

Beam forming or smart antenna arrangement method allows phased array of antennas for transmitter and receiver .The input bit sequence is given to beam forming.

### 5.9. Mention any two diversity techniques in MIMO system.

In MIMO system transmitter diversity and receiver diversity techniques are used in minimize loss and to have more coverage capacity.

### 5.10. What is meant by anti-jamming?

With the help of spread spectrum method, the transmitted signals are spread over the mid frequency band. Hence these signals appear as noise. Then it becomes difficult for the jammers to attack our signal. This method is called anti jamming.

### 5.11. List the advantages and disadvantages of FH-SS.

Advantages of FH-SS:

- i. High processing gain than DS-SS.
- ii. Shorter acquisition time makes the system fast.

Disadvantages of FH-SS:

- i. FH-SS requires large bandwidth.
- ii. Circuit used for FH-SS is complex. Expensive frequency synthesizers are required.

### 5.12. List the types of FH-SS.

Types of FH-SS are:

- i. Slow frequency hopping

- ii. Fast frequency hopping

**5.13. Compare slow and fast FH-SS.**

| <b>Slow FH-SS</b>   | <b>Fast FH-SS</b>   |
|---|---|
| More than one symbol is transmitted per hop.                    | One symbol is transmitted with more than one hops.                  |
| Chip rate is equal to the symbol rate.                          | Chip rate is equal to the hop rate.                                 |
| Same carrier frequency is used to transmit one or more symbols. | One symbol is transmitted over multiple carriers in different hops. |

**5.15. State the principles of CDMA.**

Principles of CDMA:

- i. Many users share the same frequency.
- ii. Each user is assigned a different spreading code.

**5.16. How the capacity can be increased in CDMA?**

Capacity in CDMA can be increased by

- i. Quiet periods during speech transmission is shared by many users.
- ii. Flexible data rate.
- iii. Soft capacity.
- iv. Error Correction coding used.

**5.17. Write short notes on OFDM.**

OFDM splits the information into N parallel streams which are modulated by N In distinct carriers and then transmitted. order to separate the subcarriers by the receiver, they have to be orthogonal.

**5.18. Why cyclic prefix?**

In delay dispersive channel, inter carrier interference occur. To overcome the effect of inter carrier interference and ISI, cyclic prefix is introduced. It is a cyclically extended guard interval whereby each symbol sequence is preceded by a periodic extension of the sequence itself.

**5.19. Write the goals of GSM standard.**

Better and more efficient technical solution for wireless communication. Single standard was to be realized all over Europe enabling roaming across borders.

**5.20. What is W-CDMA?**

It is a 3G wireless standard for cellular telephony. It provides better efficiency, higher peak rates upto 2 Mbps. Bandwidth of 5 MHz. Supports multimedia applications.

**5.21. What are the services offered by GSM?**

Services offered by GSM are:

- i. Telephone services
- ii. Bearer or Data services
- iii. Supplementary services