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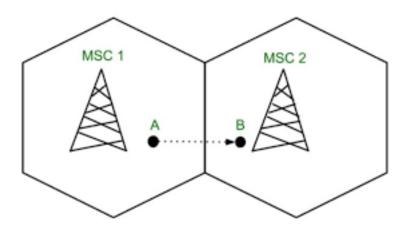


(Autonomous)
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

19EC601 - Wireless Communication

Unit -1 Fundamentals of Wireless Communication

Handoff Strategies







Handoff Strategies

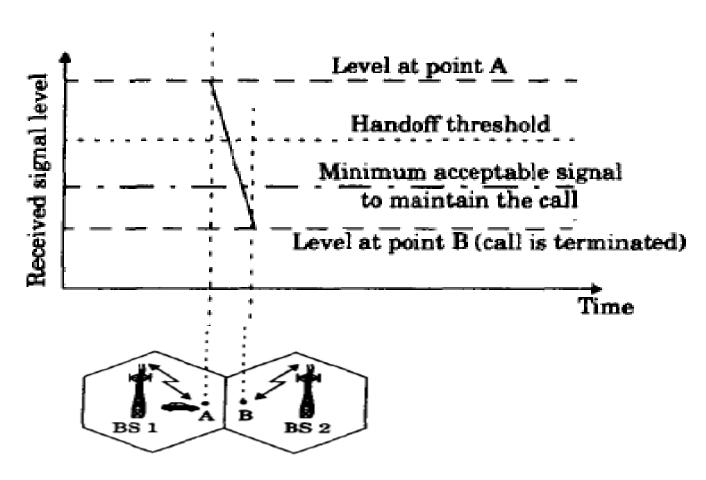
- When a mobile moves from one cell to the next during a call the MSC automatically transfers the call to a new channel belonging to the next cell. This operation is called HANDOFF
- Handoff is similar to an initial call request
- The handoff has the priority over a new call to avoid call cut off in the mid conversation

margin is
$$\Delta = P_{handoff} - P_{min}$$





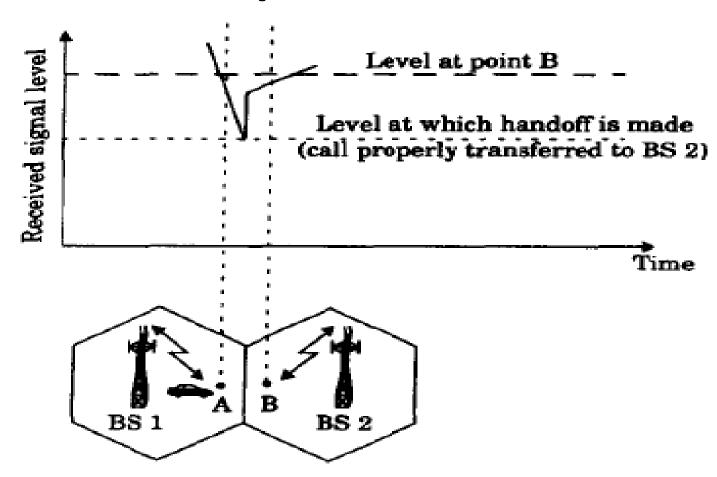
Improper Handoff







Proper Handoff





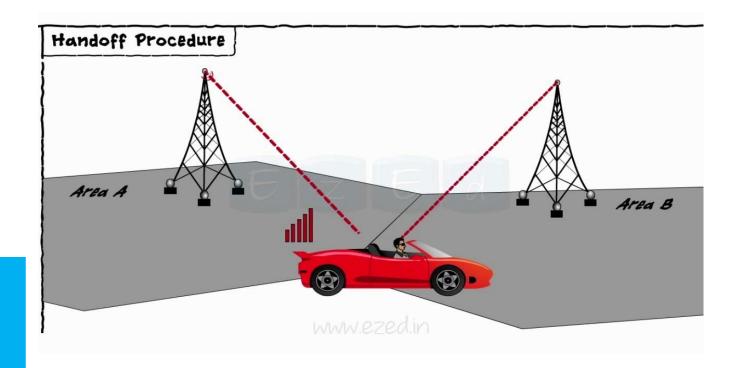


Handoff (cont)

- If the margin is too large there are too frequent and unnecessary handoffs which burden the MSC
- If the margin is too small, there may be not enough time to complete the handoff, particularly when the mobile moves fast
- The time a mobile spends in a cell without handoff is called dwell time











Dwell time:

The time over which a call may be maintained within a cell without handoff.

Dwell time depends on

propagation interference distance Speed





Soft Handoff:

Mobile communicates with 2 or more cells at the same time and find which one is a strongest signal base station then it automatically transfers the cell to that base station is called "soft handoff"

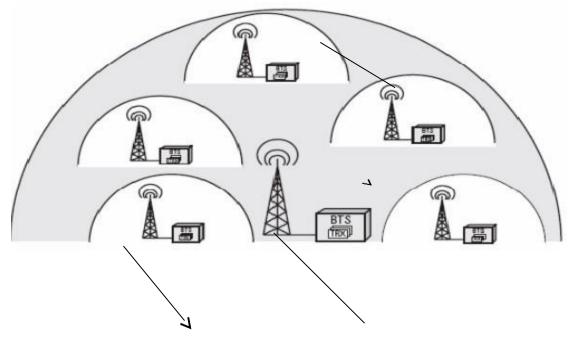
Hard Handoff:

If the MSC monitors the strongest signal base station and transfer the call to that base station than it is called "Hard handoff"





Umbrella cell approach



Small micro cell for low speed traffic

Large "umbrella" cell for high speed traffic





Umbrella cell approach

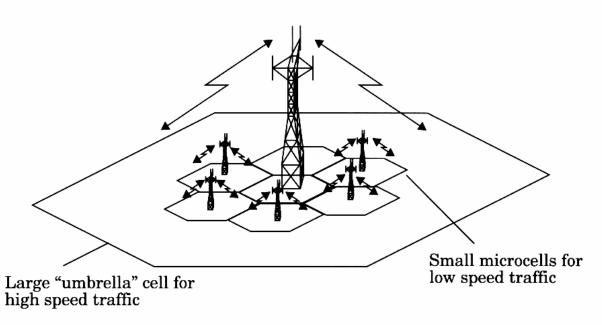


Figure 3.4 The umbrella cell approach.





- •For high speed mobiles, large umbrella cells with wide range are used
- •For low speed mobile, microcells with small coverage area are used
- The speed is estimated by the BS or MSC from average signal strength







Thank you

