

# **Power point presentation on cell splitting and sectoring**

**MADE BY:**

**SHWETANSHU GUPTA  
MIET (342/08)**

# CELL?

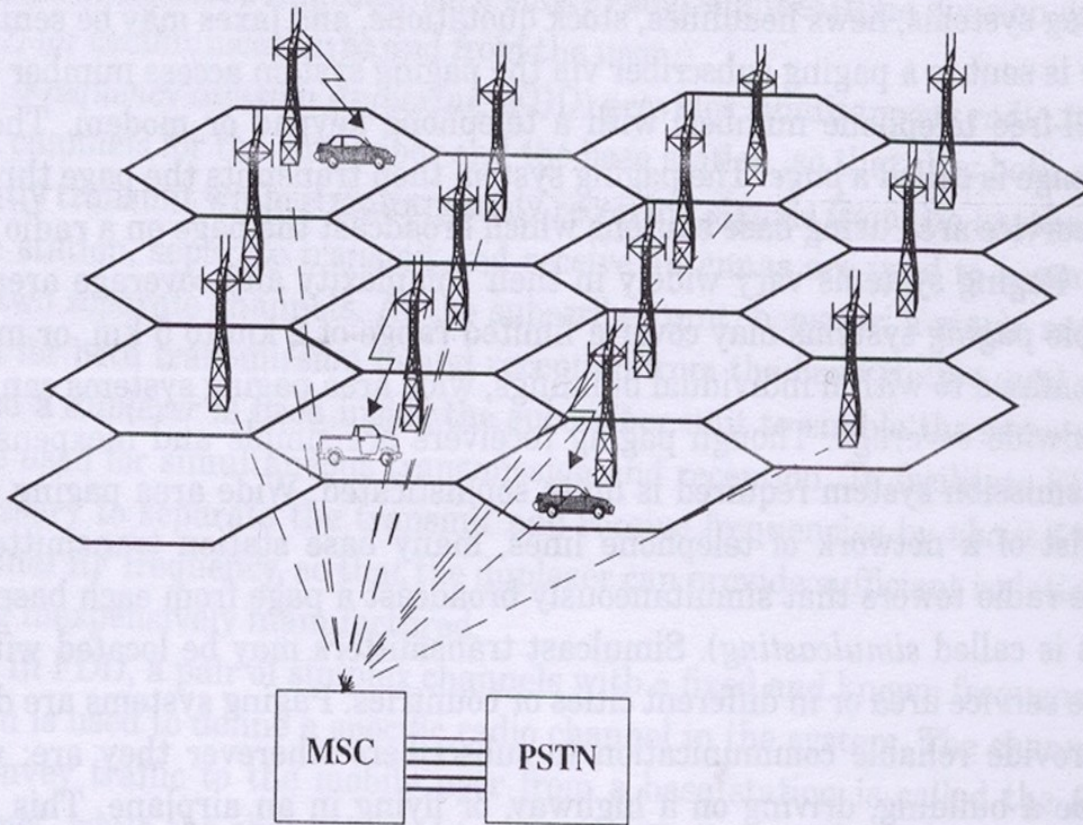
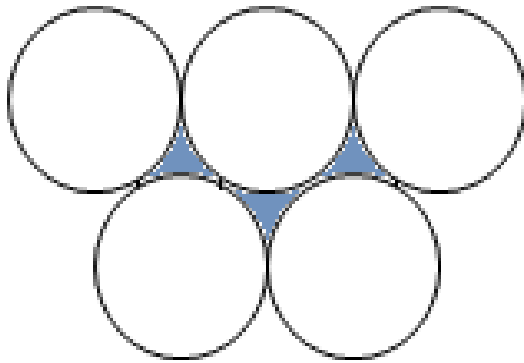


Figure 1.5

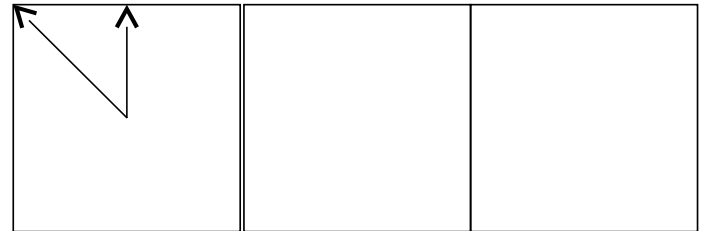
An illustration of a cellular system. The towers represent base stations which provide radio access between mobile users and the Mobile Switching Center (MSC).

- ❖ LARGER AREA DIVIDED INTO SMALL NO. OF AREAS
- ❖ SHAPE IS HEXAGONAL
- ❖ EACH WITH ITS OWN BASE STATION AND SET OF FREQUENCIES.

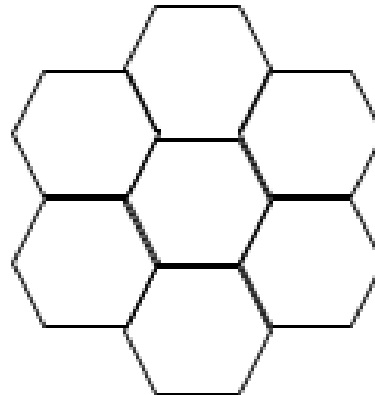
# Why hexagonal cell ?



circular

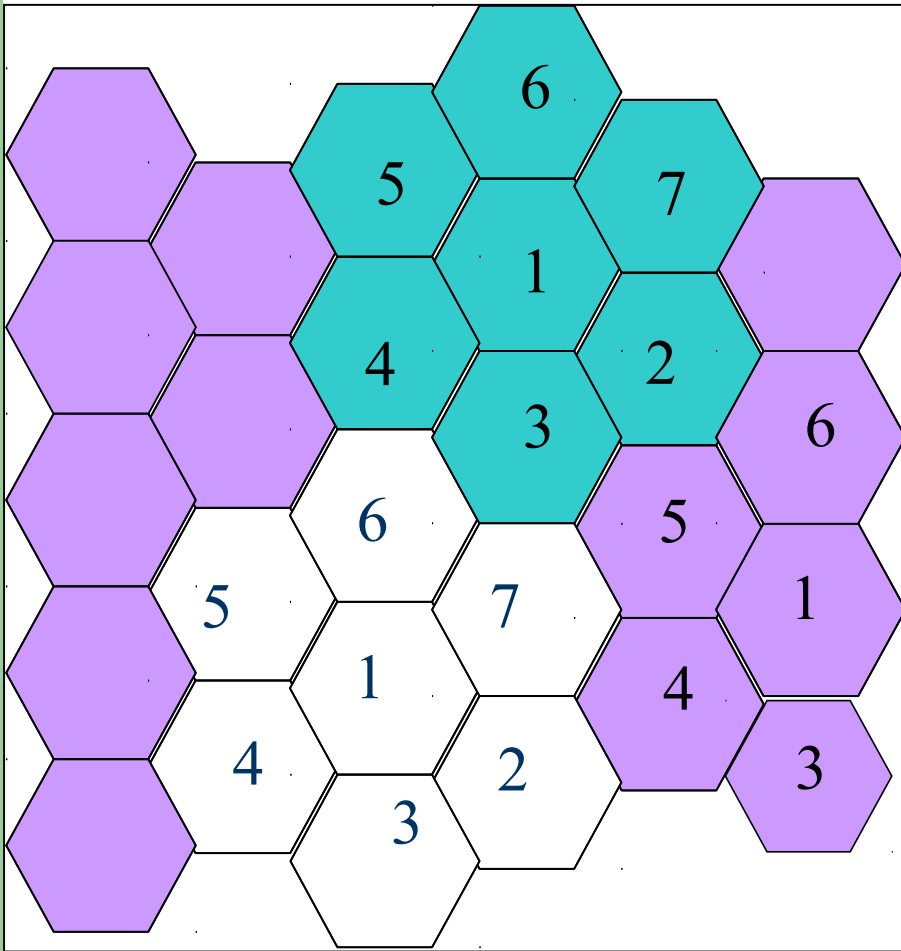


square



hexagonal

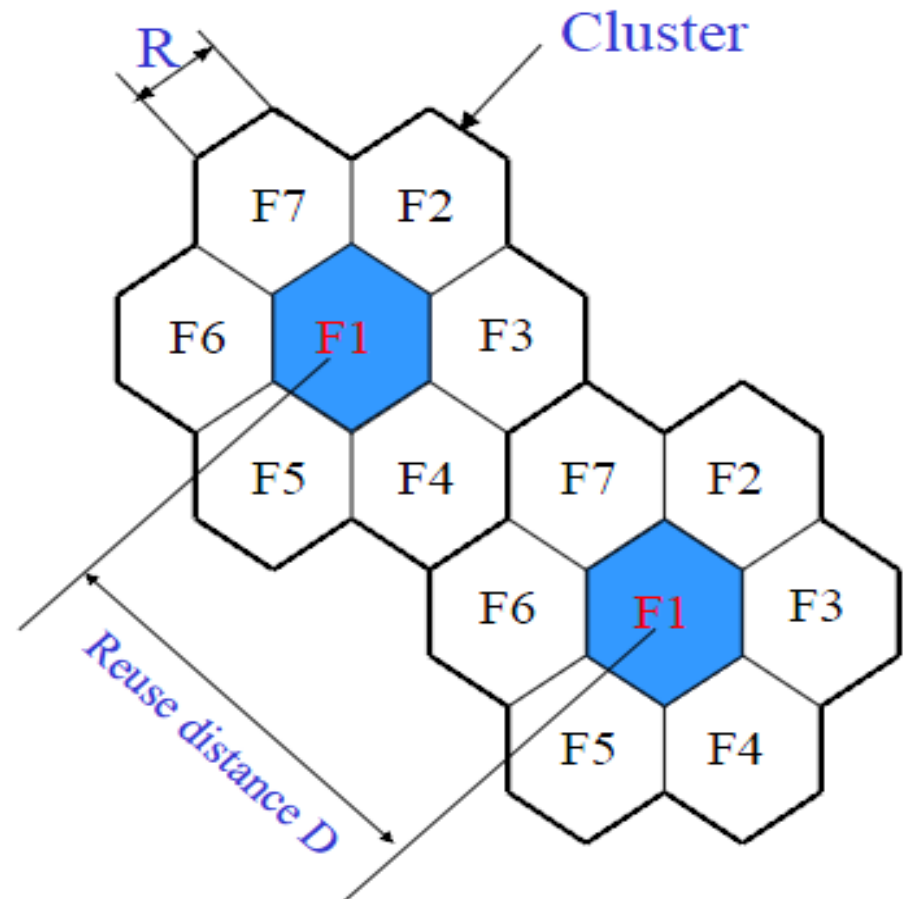
# FREQUENCY REUSE



- ❖ Each cell is assigned a part of the available frequency spectrum.
- ❖ same part of the frequency spectrum more than once. This is called frequency reuse.

# Reuse Distance

- ❖ For hexagonal cells reuse distance---  
 $D = R \cdot \sqrt{3N}$
- ❖ Reuse factor---  
 $D/R = \sqrt{3N}$



# Channel capacity?

- $C = MKN = MS$

C= capacity

M= number of clusters

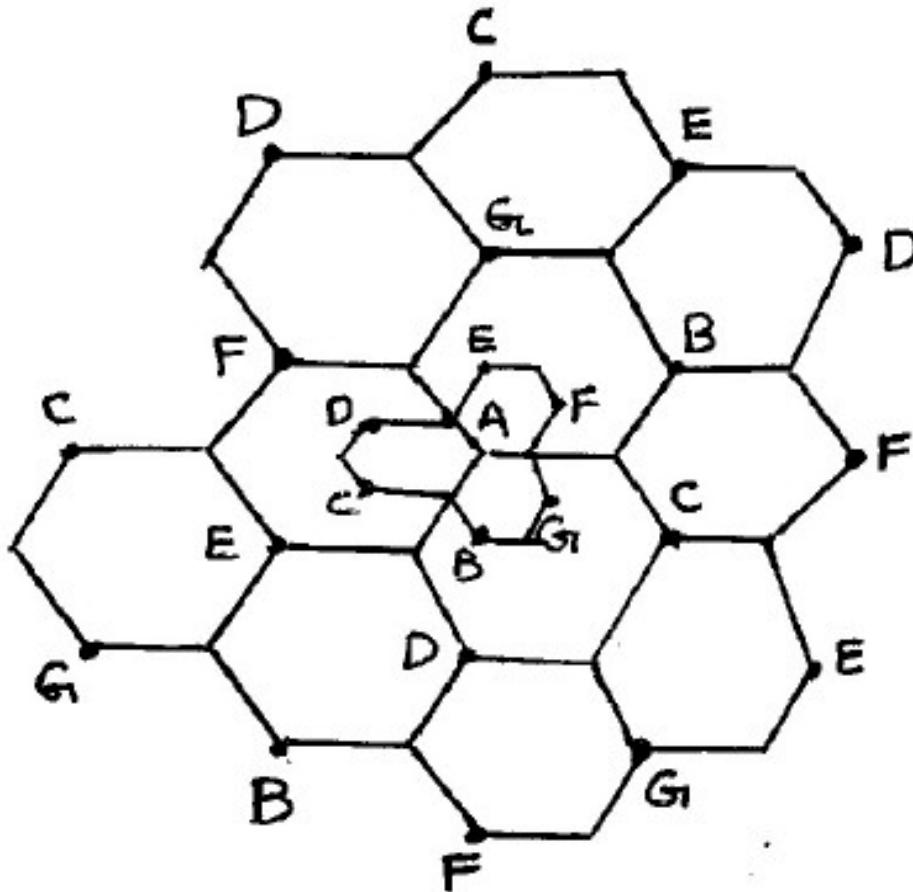
K= allotted channel to a cell

N= no of cells in a cluster.

# Why cell splitting and sectoring?

- ❖ As users increases channel capacity decreases.
- ❖ Techniques are needed to provide extra channels.
- ❖ cell splitting and sectoring increases capacity.

# Cell splitting



- ❖ The process of subdividing a congested cell into smaller cell.
- ❖ Each with its own base station and a corresponding reduction in antenna height.
- ❖ leads to increase in capacity

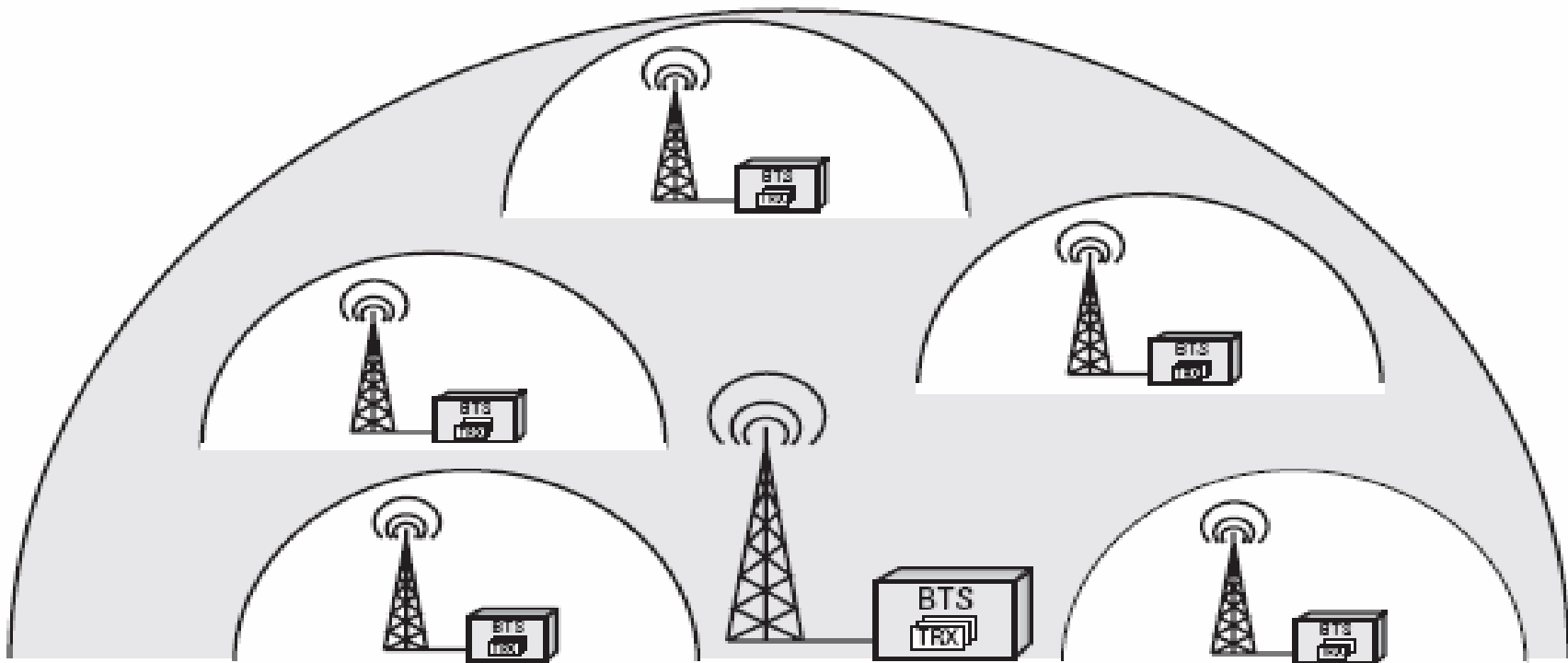


# Limitations:

- Handoffs are more frequent.
- Channel assignments become difficult.
- All cells are not split simultaneously so special care have to be taken for proper allocation of problem.

# Umbrella approach:

Handoff issues must be addressed so that high speed and low speed traffic can be accommodated simultaneously.

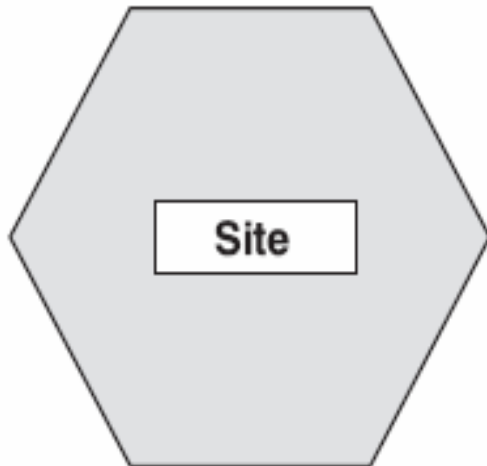


# Cell sectoring:

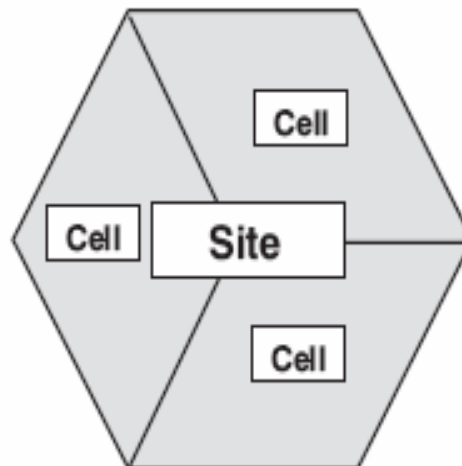
- To overcome some limitations like co-channel interference, cell sectoring is done.
- Involves replacing an omni-directional antenna at the base station by several directional antennas,

# Different sectors:

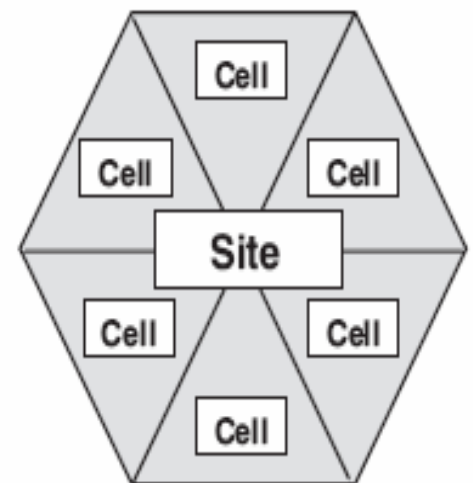
360 Degree cells



120 Degree sectors/cells

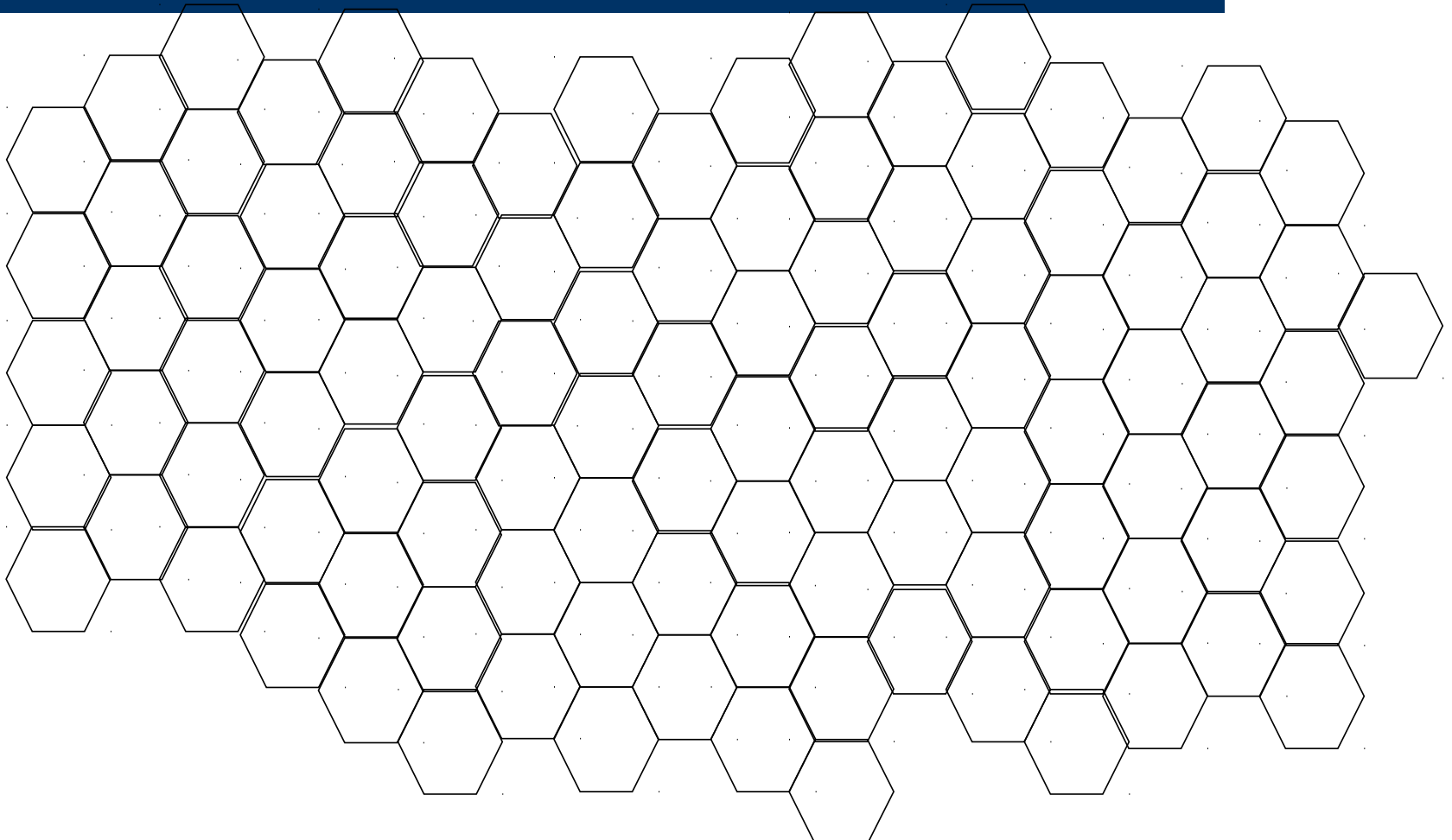
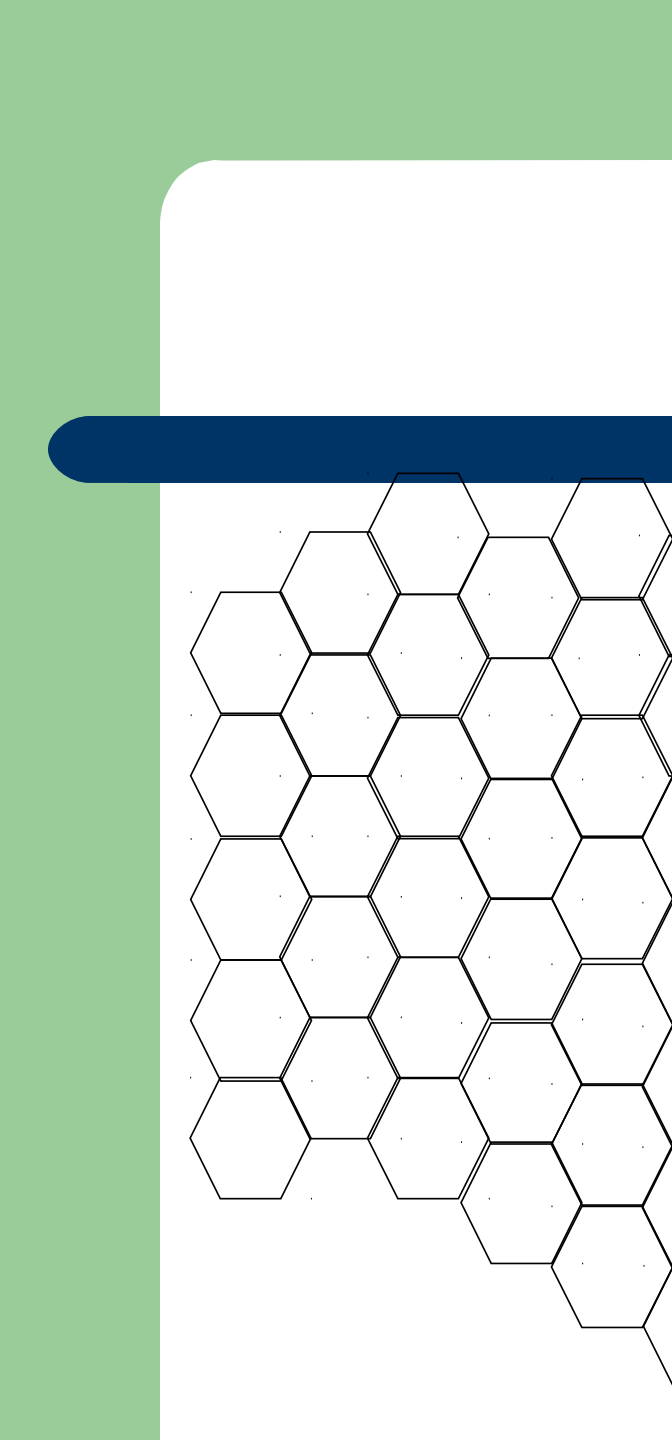


60 Degree sectors/cells



# Advantages:

- It improves S/I ratio.
- It reduces interference which increases capacity.
- It enables to reduce the cluster size and provides an additional freedom in assigning channels.



# Limitations:

- Increased number of antennas at each base station.
- Decrease in trunk efficiency.
- Loss of traffic.
- Since sectoring reduces the coverage area of a particular group of channels, the number of handoffs increases as well.

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a light green vertical bar and a dark blue horizontal bar with rounded ends.

*THANK  
YOU*