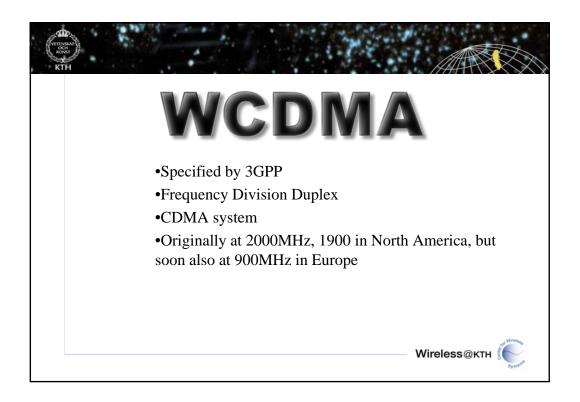
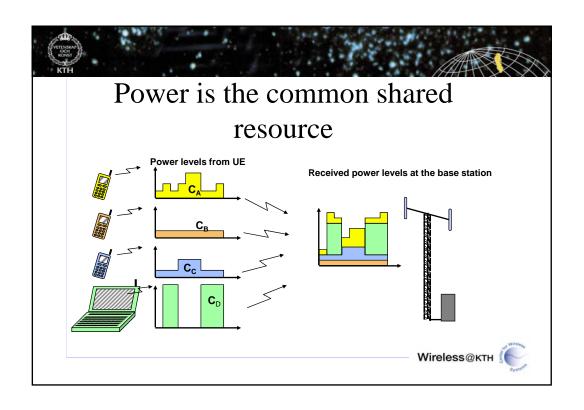


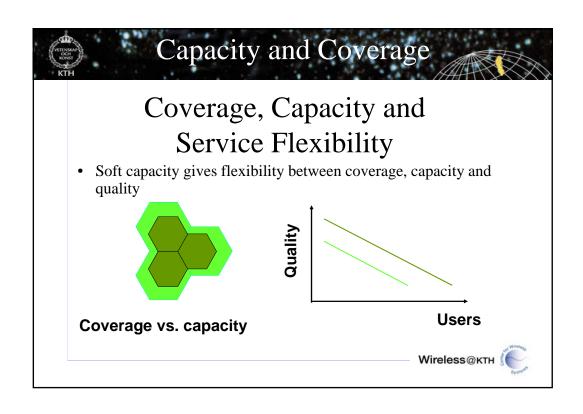
# Dimensioning, configuration and deployment of Radio Access Networks.

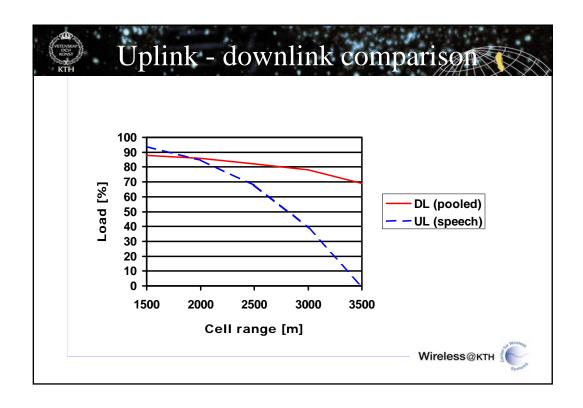
part 3: 3G voice











## Excercise

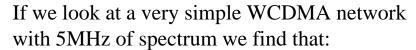
WCDMA (UMTS) and GSM1800 are almost at the same frequency band so a comparison is pretty relevant. For speech the two link budgets don't differ much. From a coverage perspective the maximum cell radius is about 3-5km for both systems. Using the example above, If an operator has 5MHz,

- a. How much more voice capacity does he get with WCDMA compared to GSM in a suburban cell that has a radius of about 3km.
- b. In a urban cell with a radius of a few hundred meters.





## WCDMA Capacity



- Reaching an area with a radius of about 3km we get around 32 voice channels per sector
- 32 voice channels and 2% blocking is 24Erlang





# KTH

#### High Capacity Issues

- In a small WCDMA cell we may have up to 86 voice channels per sector and around 75Erlang.
- This is still just by using 1Trx!
- Getting the same capacity out of a GSM base station in a 5MHz spectrum is definitely possible using modern techniques such AMR, Frequency hopping and 1/1 re-use.
- However, it would require ~11 Trx per sector!



### Conclusions

- Voice networks are dimensioned for Peak hour capacity needs whereas the revenues are determined by minutes of use
- If we assume 30mErl/user at peak hour we will typically need 1 base station for every 1000 subscriber in GSM
- In a high capacity scenario WCDMA offers higher capacity to a much lower prize than GSM or any other standard.
- The secret behind this is the Trunking efficiency that the wideband 5MHz radio channel offers!

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