
CDMA RADIO WITH REPEATERS

Information Technology: Transmission, Processing, and Storage

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CDMA RADIO WITH REPEATERS

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Contents

PREFACE	xv
ABBREVIATIONS	xix
1 INTRODUCTION AND PREVIEW	1
1.1 Evolution of Distributed Radio Access in the Cellular Communications	1
1.1.1 The Cellular Communications Concept.....	1
1.1.2 The Coverage Challenge.....	3
1.1.3 The Cost of the Service.....	4
1.1.4 The Evolution of Repeaters in the Cellular Service.....	5
1.2 Classification of Repeaters	6
1.2.1 Distributed Wireless Communications	6
1.2.2 Repeaters in the Cellular Communications.....	7
1.2.3 Repeaters in Multiple Access Systems	9
1.2.4 Repeater Classification by their Backhaul Conduit	11
1.2.5 Repeater Classification by Application	14
1.3 Repeaters in the CDMA Cellular Network	14
1.3.1 Repeater Interaction with the Network, and Tuning.....	14
1.3.2 Impact of Repeaters on the CDMA Network	15
1.4 Cost Considerations	17
1.5 Theme of the Book	18
1.5.1 The Complexity of the Multiple Access Mobile Communications Channel.....	18
1.5.2 Propagation Modeling.....	18
1.5.3 System Modeling	20

1.5.4	Theme of the Book	20
1.6	Organization of the Book	20
2	CDMA AIR INTERFACE OVERVIEW	23
2.1	Cellular Wireless Communications	23
2.2	CDMA IS 95 Air Interface Overview	25
2.2.1	System Concept	25
2.2.2	Logical and Physical Channels	28
2.2.3	Power Control	30
2.2.4	Soft Handoff	32
2.3	Third Generation - 3G	34
2.3.1	The Motivation	34
2.3.2	The Standardization	34
2.3.3	The Features and Techniques	35
2.4	CDMA2000	36
2.4.1	Introduction	36
2.4.2	Forward Link	36
2.4.3	Reverse Link	37
2.5	WCDMA UMTS	38
2.6	CDMA Timeline	38
2.7	Forward Link Time Multiplexing	39
2.8	1xEV-DO	40
2.9	1xEV-DV	41
2.10	HSDPA	42
3	THE MOBILE RADIO PROPAGATION CHANNEL	45
3.1	Overview of the Mobile Wireless Channel	45
3.1.1	Introduction	45
3.1.2	Channel Characteristics	45
3.1.3	Path-Loss and Channel Fluctuations	46
3.2	Path-Gain Physics	47
3.2.1	The Transmission Equation	47
3.2.2	Wave Reflection from a Perfectly Conducting Plane	48
3.2.3	Reflection at the Interface between Dielectric Media	50
3.2.4	The Two-Ray, Flat Earth Propagation Model	53
3.2.5	Lateral Waves at the Interface – Forest Propagation	55
3.2.6	Diffraction	57
3.3	Path-Gain Prediction Models	62
3.3.1	The Role of Measurement and of Modeling in Channel Characterization and Prediction	62
3.3.2	Physically Based Prediction Models	63
3.3.3	Building Penetration and Indoors Propagation	65

- 3.3.4 Heuristic Models..... 67
- 3.4 Multipath and Fading 67
 - 3.4.1 Impulse Response 67
 - 3.4.2 Coherent Time and Coherent Bandwidth 69
 - 3.4.3 Fading Statistics..... 71
- 3.5 Polarization Effects 73
 - 3.5.1 Polarization of Electromagnetic Waves..... 73
 - 3.5.2 The Depolarization of Electromagnetic Waves 74
- 3.6 Antennas and Coverage 75
 - 3.6.1 Introduction..... 75
 - 3.6.2 Antenna Parameters 76
 - 3.6.3 Gain of an Aperture Antenna and the Sidelobe "Skirt" ... 78
 - 3.6.4 Wave Field Regions..... 79
 - 3.6.5 Dipole Antenna..... 80
 - 3.6.6 Colinear Arrays..... 80
 - 3.6.7 Coverage Shaping..... 81
 - 3.6.8 Antenna Diversity 86
 - 3.6.9 Antenna Noise Temperature 92
 - 3.6.10 Coupling between On-Site Antennas..... 94
- 4 RADIO ACCESS RELATED PERFORMANCE OF CDMA CELLULAR NETWORKS 101
 - 4.1 CDMA Forward and Reverse Links 101
 - 4.2 Reverse Link Coverage-Capacity Assessment 102
 - 4.2.1 The Reverse Link Equation 103
 - 4.2.2 Capacity Limit and Noise Rise 105
 - 4.2.3 Impact of Tower-Top LNA (TTLNA) and of Diversity 106
 - 4.2.4 Cells with Different Size and Load 106
 - 4.3 Soft Handoff and the Definition of the Cell Boundary 107
 - 4.3.1 The Reverse Link Cell Boundary 108
 - 4.3.2 Cell Coverage and "Cell Breathing" 108
 - 4.3.3 Cell Jamming 111
 - 4.3.4 The Forward Link Cell Boundary..... 113
 - 4.4 Forward Link Assessment 113
 - 4.4.1 Derivation of the Forward Link Equation..... 113
 - 4.4.2 The Orthogonality Function..... 115
 - 4.4.3 Orthogonality and Diversity Gain..... 117
 - 4.4.4 Orthogonality and Forward Link Power Control..... 120
 - 4.4.5 Forward Link Capacity 120
 - 4.4.6 User Distribution 123
 - 4.4.7 Capacity Limit of the Forward Link 124

4.4.8	Coverage and Capacity - Call Blocking and Dropped Calls	124
4.4.9	Capacity Measurement	125
4.5	Link Balancing	125
4.5.1	Coverage Balance	126
4.5.2	Capacity Balance	126
4.5.3	Balancing the Links by Controlling the Pilot Power	126
4.5.4	Link Balancing by Beam Control	130
4.6	Load Balancing	130
4.7	Soft Handoff Search Window	131
4.8	Heterogeneous Cell Clustering	131
4.8.1	Cell Shaping	131
4.8.2	Microcells	134
4.8.3	Omni Cells	138
4.9	Network Optimization	142
4.9.1	Objectives	142
4.9.2	The Dimensions of Optimization.....	142
4.9.3	Scope and Dynamics of Optimization	144
5	DIVERSITY IN TRANSMISSION AND RECEPTION	149
5.1	Overview of Diversity in Communications	149
5.1.1	Introduction	149
5.1.2	Diversity Dimensions	153
5.1.3	Macro- and Micro-Diversity	157
5.2	Diversity Combining	158
5.2.1	Selection Diversity Processing	159
5.2.2	Equal-Gain Combining Diversity Processing.....	161
5.2.3	Maximal Ratio Combining Diversity Processing	162
5.3	RF Diversity Methods in CDMA Cellular Systems	166
5.3.1	Space Diversity	166
5.3.2	Polarization Diversity	167
5.3.3	Angle Diversity.....	169
5.4	Transmit Diversity	169
5.4.1	Time-Delay Transmit Diversity (TDTD)	170
5.4.2	Phase-Sweep Transmit Diversity (PSTD)	173
5.5	Relaying and Cascading Diversity in Remote RANs	174
5.5.1	Direct Diversity Relaying.....	174
5.5.2	Remote Transmit Diversity.....	176
5.5.3	PseudoDiversity Combining (<i>PDC</i>) – Relaying RL Diversity	177
5.5.4	Diversity Reception of Relayed Diversity Branches	178
5.6	The Impact of Diversity on the CDMA Cellular Network	178

- 5.6.1 Diversity in the Reverse Link 179
- 5.6.2 Transmit Diversity in the Forward Link 180
- 5.6.3 Time-Delay Transmit Diversity 180
- 5.6.4 Phase-Sweeping Transmit Diversity (PSTD) 185
- 5.6.5 Comparative Evaluation 187
- 5.6.6 Impact of Diversity on Network Probes and Status
Measurement 187

- 6 REPEATERS EMBEDDED IN THE CDMA RADIO ACCESS NETWORK 193
 - 6.1 Modeling of the Repeater in the CDMA Network 193
 - 6.2 Classification of Repeaters by their Interaction with the Donor Cell 196
 - 6.2.1 Embedded Repeaters..... 196
 - 6.2.2 Range Extension Repeaters 196
 - 6.2.3 Cell boundary Repeaters 197
 - 6.2.4 Remote Repeaters 197
 - 6.3 Interaction of the Repeater with the CDMA Network 198
 - 6.3.1 Repeater Modeling – Reverse Link 198
 - 6.3.2 Repeater Impact on Coverage and Capacity – Reverse Link..... 200
 - 6.3.3 Forward Link Analysis 204
 - 6.3.4 Repeater Links Balancing..... 207
 - 6.4 Optimization of the Reverse Link 211
 - 6.4.1 Derivation of the Optimization Equation..... 211
 - 6.4.2 User-Density-Limited Cells 212
 - 6.4.3 Capacity-Limited Cells 215
 - 6.5 Repeater Coverage Overlap with the Donor Cell 217
 - 6.5.1 Coverage Overlap Analysis 217
 - 6.5.2 Coverage Overlap Control 218
 - 6.6 Multiple Repeaters 219
 - 6.6.1 "Star" Architecture – Parallel Repeaters 219
 - 6.6.2 Multi-hop Repeater Architecture 222
 - 6.6.3 Comparison of Star and Cascade Repeater Linking 229
 - 6.6.4 RF Distribution Network and the Distributed Antenna . 231
 - 6.7 Search Windows 232

- 7 REPEATERS DESIGN AND TUNING IN CDMA NETWORKS 235
 - 7.1 RF Repeaters 235
 - 7.1.1 The Role of RF Repeaters..... 235
 - 7.1.2 Network Diagram and Signal Flow 235
 - 7.1.3 Repeater Generic Diagram..... 236

7.1.4	BTS Interface.....	237
7.1.5	Critical Signal Paths and Parasitic Coupling.....	239
7.1.6	Signal Distortions	240
7.2	Repeater Architecture	241
7.2.1	Governing Parameters and Design Principles	241
7.2.2	Distributed and Unified Repeater Architectures.....	249
7.2.3	Band-Filtered and Channel-Filtered Repeaters.....	251
7.2.4	Signal and Interference Budget	252
7.2.5	Gain and Filtering Chain	254
7.2.6	Level and Gain Control	257
7.2.7	Antennas in Repeater Systems.....	260
7.3	Repeater Design	261
7.3.1	Basic Design Rules	261
7.3.2	RF F1/F1 Repeater.....	274
7.3.3	Optical Fiber Repeater.....	278
7.3.4	Free-Space Optic Repeater	283
7.3.5	In-Band F1/F2 Repeater	285
7.3.6	Out-of-Band F1/F2 Repeater	291
7.3.7	MW F1/F2 Repeater	292
7.3.8	Repeater Tuning.....	294
7.4	Regulation and Type Approval	296
7.4.1	Regulatory Constraints	296
7.4.2	Type Approval.....	297
7.4.3	Type Classification	297
7.4.4	Test Parameters.....	297
7.4.5	Test Subtleties.....	298
7.4.6	Emission Requirements	299
8	BACKHAUL FOR RF DISTRIBUTED RADIO	
	ACCESS NODES	303
8.1	Analog and Digital Backhails	303
8.1.1	Analog Backhaul	303
8.1.2	Digital Backhaul.....	304
8.2	Classification of Backhails	304
8.2.1	Coax.....	304
8.2.2	Optical Fiber (OF)	304
8.2.3	Free-Space Optics (FSO).....	305
8.2.4	In-Band FSR	305
8.2.5	Out-of-Band FSR.....	305
8.2.6	MW FSR.....	305
8.3	Repeater Backhaul Parameters	306
8.3.1	Introduction.....	306

- 8.4 Repeater Backhaul Engineering 308
 - 8.4.1 Design Rules 308
 - 8.4.2 Coax Backhaul 310
 - 8.4.3 Optical Fiber Backhaul..... 311
 - 8.4.4 Free-Space Optic Backhaul (FSO)..... 316
 - 8.4.5 Radio Point-to-Point Backhauls 319
 - 8.4.6 Backhaul Enhancement by Diversity 321
- 8.5 Backhaul Cost Considerations 322
 - 8.5.1 Cost Contributors 322
 - 8.5.2 Cost 323
- 9 REPEATER ECONOMICS 325
 - 9.1 Baseline Networks 325
 - 9.1.1 Network Distribution in Typical Markets..... 326
 - 9.1.2 Coverage – Capacity Model 327
 - 9.2 Repeater Embedded Networks 329
 - 9.2.1 Constituting Relations 329
 - 9.2.2 Relevant Scenarios..... 330
 - 9.3 Cost Constituents 330
 - 9.3.1 Tower Cost..... 331
 - 9.3.2 Tx Power Cost 332
 - 9.3.3 Backhaul Cost 332
 - 9.3.4 BTS and Repeater Cost..... 333
 - 9.4 Cost Model for Area Coverage 333
 - 9.4.1 Optimal Coverage of a Flat Area..... 333
 - 9.4.2 Optimal Coverage of a Length of Road..... 336
 - 9.5 Cost Model for Area Coverage by a Cluster of
BTSs and Satellite Repeaters 337
 - 9.5.1 Large Area Coverage 337
 - 9.5.2 Supplementary Coverage..... 338
 - 9.6 Summary 338
- 10 ADVANCES IN CDMA REPEATERS 341
 - 10.1 Introduction 341
 - 10.2 Performance Monitoring and Control 342
 - 10.2.1 Application of a CDMA Modem in the Repeater..... 342
 - 10.3 Stabilization by Gain Control 344
 - 10.4 Interference Suppression 345
 - 10.4.1 Digital Repeaters 345
 - 10.4.2 Enhancing Isolation between the Backhaul and Service
Antennas by Adaptive Interference Cancellation 346
 - 10.4.3 Adaptive Interference Cancellation..... 347

10.4.4	Adaptive Cancellation of Radiated Interference	348
10.5	Receive Diversity in Repeaters	349
10.6	Transmit Diversity in Repeaters	350
10.7	Network Parameters Readout from the Wireless Modem	350
10.8	Antenna Control	351
10.9	Tagging of Repeater-Served STs	351
10.10	Location	351
10.11	Measurement of Traffic Load through the Repeater	352
10.12	Load Balancing between Cells and Sectors	352
10.13	High Data Rate Systems	353
EPILOG		357
APPENDIX A		
REVERSE LINK INTERFERENCE IN HETEROGENEOUS		
	CELL CLUSTERS	359
A.1	The Ring Model for Other Cells' Interference	359
A.1.1	Introduction	359
A.1.2	The Ring Model.....	360
A.2	The Embedded Microcell Model	363
APPENDIX B		
EVALUATION OF THE POWER RISE EQUATION		369
APPENDIX C		
ORTHOGONALITY FACTOR THROUGH THE CELL		373
C.1	Scattering and Reflections	373
C.1.1	The Reflection Coefficient F	374
C.1.2	The Population of Contributing Reflectors.....	376
C.1.3	The Reflection Contributions	377
C.2	Orthogonality Factor	379
C.3	Unified Factor – Transitions	381
C.3.1	Transition Near-Intermediate Zones	381
C.3.2	Transition Intermediate-Far Zones	382
APPENDIX D		
SYSTEM NOISE AND DYNAMIC RANGE		383
D.1	Noise Figure	383
D.1.1	Definitions	383

- D.1.2 System Noise 386
- D.1.3 System Sensitivity 388
- D.2 Dynamic Range 389
 - D.2.1 Basic NonLinear Model..... 389
 - D.2.2 Intermodulation Products..... 390
 - D.2.3 System Intercept Point 396
 - D.2.4 Dynamic Range 399
- D.3 Beamforming and Combiners 401

- APPENDIX E
- ENVELOPE CORRELATION AND POWER CORRELATION IN
FADING CHANNELS 405

- APPENDIX F
- EIGENVALUE ANALYSIS OF MRC 407

- APPENDIX G
- OPTIMAL SECTOR BEAMWIDTH 409
 - G.1 Model 409
 - G.2 Choice of Antenna Gain Function 410
 - G.3 Total Sector Traffic Power 411
 - G.4 Softer Handoff Boundary 411
 - G.5 Discussion 413
 - G.5.1 Limits on the Analysis 413
 - G.5.2 Optimal Beamwidth 413
 - G.5.3 Effect of the SrHO 413

- APPENDIX H
- CELLULAR BANDS AND FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS 415

- ABOUT THE AUTHORS 417

- INDEX 419

PREFACE

Cellular Communications is about *Service, Technology and Economy*. *Public awareness and safety* is considered the fourth dimension in the equation, that rolls back to impact all of the other three.

Mobile communications has become an indispensable element of modern lifestyle. The 3G cellular systems focus on high data-rate multimedia services and a host of respective applications, mostly leisure-time oriented. At the other extreme, mobile communications is a most effective driving force in boosting the economy of developing communities. These two processes may share technology momentum and the economy of scale, but their substantial differences have to be recognized, at the time when the momentum of cellular deployment moves in that direction. The introduction of mobile wireless services to developing communities is challenged by the cost of infrastructure, operations and user terminals of the advanced networks, and the mixture of older generation systems to coexist with the new deployments. Affordability considerations and priority of services inspire innovative architectural and optimization solutions to the infrastructure, choice of applications and user terminals.

Mobile communications is the art of interaction of the ingenious transmission and reception of multiple messages, with the nature of propagation that paves their way. Both the propagation channel and the distribution of the multitude of users are not known exactly, posing a major challenge to the optimization of the multiple access network. The latter aims at minimizing capital and operational costs while matching the maximal load with satisfactory performance, recognizing that the load is not evenly distributed nor is it stationary in time. The optimization of 3G systems providing multimedia services is even more challenging. Statistical propagation modeling and network simulations fall short of representing the dynamics of the network and optimizing its performance. The combination of prediction models with online measurements is needed for network performance diagnosis. Proper distribution of access nodes, both BTSs and repeaters, and duly dynamic application of coverage and diversity means by antennas and power control, in response to the diagnosed parameters, will ensure an optimized utilization of the network resources.

Each of the CDMA cellular systems, IS 95, CDMA2000 or UMTS WCDMA, is a complex adaptively controlled digital modulation and processing system. Its radio interface is governed by surprisingly simple rules, however, relating to averaging of multiple transmissions to a noise like

interference. These basically simple rules allow for an understanding of the underlying processes and trends relating to coverage, capacity, grade and quality of service, which offer the radio engineer the insight needed to guide the planning, deploying, analyzing and optimizing of the network. Furthermore, the new data-optimized systems – 1xEV-DO and HSDPA, that share the network and the air interface with the CDMA systems, bring in different radio resource management rules. A different paradigm has to be attended to in optimizing the mixed services operating on the same network.

The schematic uniform, preferably hexagonal, grid of identical cells as conceived at the introduction of the service in early 80s, does not meet the continuous coverage requirements over a diversified environment and teletraffic densities. Way over half of the service area in each major market is coverage-limited and does not fully utilize its communications resources. The optimal cell size in these areas is governed by the cost structure of its constituents: tower, shelter, radio and processing equipment. Distributed radio access by repeaters, augmenting nodal base stations, substantially reduces the cost in such a rural coverage, as they do when stacked in multi-hop chains in coverage of long roads, when illuminating shadowed areas within the regular cell coverage (“radio holes”), and when providing access indoors.

Repeaters constitute an interactive part within the cellular CDMA network. Effective deployment of the repeaters, and optimization of repeater-embedded network - requires an intimate understanding of the CDMA air interface. The purpose of this book is to enrich the cellular scientist and engineer with the understanding of the interaction between the CDMA network dynamics and its embedded repeaters - and with the propagation channel, and offer them the insight into the processes and trends.

The interrelation of the parameters involved in the radio access is too complex and site-dependent to be accurately simulated, and any attempt to heuristically typify a model does not cast comprehension on others. This book takes the approach of simple modeling of the radio access behavior, with physically based canonical scenarios. The interrelation of these propagation models with the system performance models provides a convenient tool for understanding of the system performance, parametric dependence and dynamics. These models are supported by observed experience and occasional detailed calculations.

The book is written in simple language, enriched with graphical description of the scenarios and with trending plots. Ten chapters cover the cellular scene and rationale for distributed access, the relevant aspects of the cellular standards, the characteristics of the mobile propagation, the interrelations and dynamic of the CDMA network, the application of diversity transmission and reception, and the application of repeaters to the CDMA network and their impact and optimization of the repeater-embedded network.

Costing models for the application of repeaters are elaborated upon. Supporting chapters provide detailed structure and tuning parameters for repeaters and their backhaul relay. Chapter 10 - Advances in Repeaters, then reviews emerging technologies and applications.

ABBREVIATIONS

3G	3 rd Generation cellular system
3GPP	3 rd Generation Partnership Project (<i>produced the WCDMA standard</i>)
3GPP2	3 rd Generation Partnership Project 2 (<i>produced the CDMA2000 standard</i>)
1x	Single carrier (1.25 MHz) version of CDMA2000
3X	Multicarrier (5 MHz) version of CDMA2000
ACP	Adjacent Channel Power
ACPR	Adjacent Channel Power Ratio
AFC	Automatic Frequency Control
AFL	Automatic Frequency Locking
AFLT	Advanced FL Triangulation
AGC	Automatic Gain Control
AIN	Advanced Intelligent Network
AISG	Antenna Interface Standardization Group
AMLC	Automatic Maximum Level Control
AMC	Adaptive Modulation and Coding
AMPS	Advanced Mobile Phone Service
AP	Access Point
APD	Avalanche Photo Diode
ARQ	Automatic Repeat Request
AWGN	Additive White Gaussian Noise
BDA	Bidirectional Amplifier
BER	Bit Error Rate
BFN	Beam Forming Network
BHCA	Busy Hour Call Attempt
BPF	Band Pass Filter
BPSK	Biphase Shift Keying <i>modulation</i>
BSC	Base Station Controller
BSS	Base Station Subsystem
BSSM	Base Station Subsystem Manager
BTS	Base Transceiver Subsystem
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CCP	Call Control Processor
CDE	Code Domain Error
CDF	Cumulative Distribution Function
CDG	CDMA Development Group
CDMA	Code-Division Multiple Access

CDMA2000	3 rd generation CDMA standard <i>produced by 3GPP2</i>
CEPT	European Conference of Postal and Telecommunication Administrations
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations (<i>goes with a number</i>)
CIS	CDMA Interconnect Subsystem
COST WI	(Commission of European Communities) Walfish Ikegami – <i>an urban propagation model adopted by COST</i>
CSCG	Circularly Symmetric Complex Gaussian
CTIA	Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association
CW	Continuous Wave
D/A	Digital to Analog
dBO	dB of Optical gain
DFB	Distributed Feedback
DG	Digital Gain
DGU	Digital Gain Unit – <i>In the FL power and power control</i>
DRC	Data Rate Control
DTOA	Differential Time of Arrival
DU	Diversity Unit
DWDM	Dense Wavelength-Division Multiplex
EAM	Electro-Absorption Modulator
EGC	Equal-Gain Combining <i>of diversity branches</i>
EIA	Electronics Industry Alliance
EIRP	Effective Isotropic Radiated Power
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards Institute
EV-DO	Evolution to Data Optimized. <i>Version of CDMA2000 standard</i>
EV-DV	Evolution to Data and Voice. <i>Version of CDMA2000 standard</i>
EVM	Error-Vector Magnitude
F1/F1	On-frequency relay
FA	Frequency Allocation. <i>The same as Channel</i>
FCAPiCh	Forward Common Auxiliary Pilot Channel
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FCH	Fundamental Channel. <i>Used in call and low data rate</i>
FDAPiCh	Forward Dedicated Auxiliary Pilot Channel
FDD	Frequency-Division Duplex
FDM	Frequency-Division Multiplex
FDMA	Frequency-Division Multiple Access
FEC	Forward Error-correction Code
FER	Frame Error Rate
Finger	A time-delayed branch in the RAKE receiver
FL	Forward Link

FLPC	Forward Link Power Control
FM	Fade Margin
FP	Fabry-Perot <i>optical filter</i>
FPCh	Forward Paging Channel
FPiCh	Forward Pilot Channel
FSCCh	Forward Supplemental Code Channel
FSO	Free-Space Optics
FSR	Frequency Shifted Repeater (F1/F2)
G/T	Gain to Temperature ratio
GDV	Group Delay Variations
GM	Gain Margin – <i>-Gain+Isolation in dB</i>
GoS	Grade of Service
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSM	Global System for Mobile communications
HARQ	Hybrid ARQ
HLR	Home Location Registry
HPA	High-Power Amplifier
HSDPA	High Speed Downlink Packet Access
ICI	InterCarrier Interference
ID	Identification
iDEN	integrated Digital Enhanced Network
IF	Intermediate Frequency
i.i.d	independent identically distributed
IIP	Intermodulation Intercept Point <i>where the intermodulation product equals the signal power</i>
IM	Intermodulation
IMT2000	International Mobile Telephone standardization program by ITU
IP	Internet Protocol
IP3	Intermodulation Product of 3 rd order
IR	Infrared
IS 95	cdmaOne 2 nd generation standard
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
LHC	Left-Hand Circular (<i>polarization of electromagnetic wave</i>)
LNA	Low-Noise Amplifier
LO	Local Oscillator
LOS	Line of Sight
LPI	Low Probability of Intercept
LPIR	Low Probability of Intercept Radar
MIMO	Multiple In – Multiple Out <i>antenna arrays communications</i>
MMDS	Multipoint Microwave Distribution Service
MOU	Minutes of Use

MRC	Maximal Ratio Combining of <i>diversity branches</i>
MS	Mobile Station. <i>See ST.</i>
MW	Microwave <i>transmission conduit</i>
MZM	Mach-Zehnder optical Modulator
NBPF	Narrow-Band-Pass Filter
NE	Network Element
NF	Noise Figure
NLOS	Non Line of Sight
NMC	Network Management Center
NMS	Network Management System
NOC	Network Operations Center
Noise Rise	Measure of the total power received at the BTS relative to its thermal noise. <i>Also called RoT</i>
NSS	Network Switching System
OA&M	Operation, Administration and Maintenance
ODU	Out Doors Unit
OF	Optical Fiber
OFDM	Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiplex
OFR	On-Frequency Repeater (F1/F1)
OPEX	Operational Expenditure
OQPSK	Offset Quadrature Phase Shift Keying <i>modulation</i>
OR	Optical Fiber Repeater
OTD	Orthogonal Transmit Diversity
PA	Power Amplifier
P.C.	Power Control
PC	Portable Computer
PCDE	Peak Code Domain Error
PCG	Power Control Group
PCS	Personal Communications Service. <i>A frequency allocation in the US (1850-1990 MHz).</i>
PCSCch	Power Control SubChannel
PDC	Pseudo Diversity Combining
PDF	Probability Distribution Function
PG	Path-gain. <i>The inverse of Path-loss</i>
PIN	P I N <i>diode</i>
PLL	Phase-Lock Loop
PMRM	Power Measurement Report Message
PN	Pseudo Noise. <i>PN code offset identifies the pilot.</i>
PolMatch	Polarization Matching
PSMM	Pilot Strength Measurement Message
PSTD	Phase-Sweep Transmit Diversity
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network