

SELECTION AND OPTIMAZATION OF MOST SUITABLE PATH LOSS MODEL FOR SUBURBAN CITY IN NIGERIA USING SPLINE INTERPOLATION

ABSTRACT:

Path loss is an attenuation of Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) between Base Station Transceiver Station (BTS), and Mobile Station (MS). Path loss helps network engineers in planning, designing and implementing telecommunication networks. This work examines the applicability of Hata, COST 231, ECC – 33, Ericsson and SUI models in medium city (Mubi) in Adamawa State, Nigeria. Average path loss was measured and compared with the output (predicted) of the models in terms root mean square error (RMSE) as 7.632dB, 14.736dB, 10.593dB, 0.639dB and 23.491dB respectively. Ericsson model is found to have the least RMSE. Therefore, it is selected as the best fit model and modified. Furthermore, the modified model is interpolated to recover missing or eliminate unwanted information in the radio path using spline interpolation. It is recommended that, fuzzy logic and spline interpolation techniques may be integrated and employed to further minimize the error obtained in this work.

Keywords: path loss, spline interpolation, optimization, radio path, modification and models

1.0 Introduction

Path loss is one of the major tools that network engineers use to predict the behaviour of radio channel, especially, the network coverage area, signal losses between the BTS and MS. In a note shell, Network engineers make use of path loss model to optimize their network resources [1 -2]. Path loss is usually modelled based on the characteristics of the environment of interest, such as terrain of the area, vegetation, human activities and other parameters which include BTS and MS location, distance between the antennas, BTS height and gain, MS height and gain. These factors mentioned above if not well manage can tremendously reduce the spectral efficiency or the quality of service (Q_0S) of the global system for mobile telecommunication (GSM) receives by the subscribers [3]. In addition, MSs are free to move randomly within the coverage area which makes the network topology dynamic. The movement of MSs may not be free from transmission impairment [4], which in turn will lead to the loss of network Q_0S . This work proposes to examine the applicability of different path loss models such as Hata, Cost 231, ECC-33, Ericson and Standard University Interim (SUI) models in suburban area in Nigeria, especially Mubi in Adamawa State. The following changes shall be addressed, to compare the predicted (output of the models) and measured path loss, select and optimize the best fit model by determining the mean square error (RMSE) between the predicted and measured path losses, modify the selected model using RMSE value and apply spline interpolation on the modified path loss to recover missing or

eliminate the unwanted information in the radio path. However, the contribution of this work lies within the concept of upgrading the efficiency of a complex radio channel in suburban area, (i.e., by improving $Q_0 S$ receives by the MS). Usually path loss starts from free space. This is where the GSM signal strength is not affected by reflection, refraction or absorption. Free space increases as frequency increases as well as distance.

The BTS radiates power density uniformly over a giving area $(4\pi d^2)$, and the surface area of the covered distance may be expressed as

$$s = \frac{P_{BTC}}{4\pi d^2} \quad (1)$$

where P_{MS} is the power density captured by the MS and aperture of the effective area is simply

$$P_{MS} = SA \quad (2)$$

for hypothetical receiving MS antenna,

$$A = \frac{\lambda^2}{4\pi} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Therefore, } P_{MS} = P_{BTC} \left(\frac{\lambda}{4\pi d^2} \right)^2$$

$$(4) \quad L = P_{BTS} - P_{MS}$$

$$(5)$$

Combining and solving (4) and (5) it yields Eq. (6)

$$L = 20 \log_{10}(4\pi) + 20 \log_{10}(d) - 20 \log_{10}(\lambda) \quad (6)$$

Eq. (6) may be further simplified as given in Eq. (7)

$$L = 32.4 + 20 \log_{10}(d) + 20 \log_{10}(\lambda) \quad (7)$$

where λ d, is the wave length, link distance between the BTS and the MS respectively [5]. Eq. (7) is the general path loss model. However, Eq. (7) can be adopted by different authors and modified it based on the empirical data of the study area. (e. g, HATA, COST 321, ERICSSON, SUI and ECC are obtained from Eq. (7)). Furthermore, characteristic of the models mentioned above shall be discussed.

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1.1 Hata Model

Hata model requires that, BTS is higher than the adjacent roofs, operating frequency (f) must be from 150MHz-1500 MHz, MS height (h_m) from 1m-10m, BTS height (h_b), from 30m-200m and distance (d) from 1km-20km [6, 7]. Hata model is giving by expression Eq. (8)

$$L = 69.55 + 26.16 \log_{10}(f_c) - 13.82 \log_{10}(h_b) + a(h_m) + (44.9 - 6.55 \log_{10}(h_b)) \log_{10} D - 2 \left\{ \log_{10} \left(\frac{f_c}{28} \right) \right\}^2$$

(8)

where, $a(h_m)$ is the antenna correction factor given by

$$a(h_m) = \{1.1 \log_{10}(f_c) - 0.7\} h_m - \{1.56 \log_{10}(f_c) - 6.8\}$$

(9)

1.2 COST 231 Model

This model is the modification of Hata model aimed to improve the network QoS and its characterized by the following parameters such as distance up to 20,000m, frequency (150-2000 mHz), BTS height (30-200m) and MS height (1-10m), and is giving by

$$L = 46.3 + 33.9 \log_{10}(f) - 13.82 \log(h_b) - a(h_m, f) + [44.9 - 6.55 \log(h_b)] \log d + C$$

(10)

$$a(h_m, f) = (1.1 \log(f) - 0.7) h_m - (1.56 \log(f) - 0.8)$$

(11)

where $a(h_m, f)$ is antenna correction factor for rural to suburban cities. Normally, ' h_m ' must be proportional to the coverage area [8, 9].

1.3 Ericson Model

Ericson model is also, an adjustment of Hata model. In this case, the model is studied according the influence of propagation parameters, such that,

$$L = a_o + a_1 \log(d) + a_2 \log(h_b) + a_3 \log(h_b) \log(d) - 3.21 (\log(1.75 h_m))^2 + g(f)$$

(12)

(13)

$$g(f) = 44.49 \log(f) - 4.78 (\log(f))^2$$

(13)

$a_o = 36.2, a_1 = 30.2, a_2 = -12, a_3 = 0.4$ are the propagation constants of suburban cities. In fact, the parameters change for specific propagation condition [7]

1.4 SUI Model

The model was developed by institute of electrical and electronics engineering (IEEE) 802.16 broad band wireless access group [-]. The model was obtained by optimization of Hata model. In particular, frequency upgradement to 1900Hz. Its propagation parameters are

restricted to BTS height between 10m-80m, MS height from 2m to 10m and link distance, 100-8000m and frequency (0-3500mHz), SUI model is expressed in Eq. (14)

$$L = A + 108 \log \left(\frac{d}{d_o} \right) + X_f + X_n + K$$

(14)

γ is the propagation index, d_o the free space distance, K is the lognormal or Gaussian distributed factors that account for the slow or shadow fading due to vegetation and other clusters which must lie between 8.2 to 10.6dB, a change in the terrain and clusters may be expressed in equations (15-19)

$$A = 20 \log_{10} (4\pi d_o)$$

(15)

$$\gamma = u - v h_b + w/h_b$$

(16)

$$X_f = 6 \log (f/2000)$$

(17)

$$X_h = -10.8 \log (h_m/2000)$$

(18)

$$X_h = -20.0 \log_{10} (h_m/2000)$$

(19)

γ_n depends on the nature of terrain, where u, v, w are constants that depend on the terrain. For example, terrain with hilly moderate/dense trees, terrain with hilly/light/moderate/dense trees and terrain with flat/height tree density correspond with (w=4.6, u=4.0, v=3.6), (y=0.0076, 0.0065, 0.005) and (z=12.6, 17.1, and 20) respectively [10].

1.5 ECC-33 Model

ECC – 33 was obtained from the optimization of Okumura Hata model by the electronic communication committee (ECC). The model is characterized by the following features, link (100-8000m), frequency up to 3500mHz, BTS height (10m-80m), MS height (2m-10m) and is giving by

$$L = A_s + A_m - G_b - G_m$$

(20)

where A_s is the free space attenuation factor, A_m is the median path loss, G_b is the BTS gain and G_m is the MS gain [11].

$$A_s = 92.4 + 20 \log_{10} (d) + 20 \log_{10} (f)$$

(21)

$$A_m = 20.41 + 9.83 \log_{10} (d) + 7.894 \log (f) + 9.56 [\log_{10} (8)]^2$$

(22)

2.0 Study Area

Mubi town is a suburban city located at latitude 910.27°N and longitude 13.25°E, the city is approximately 10km in diameter and is characterized by short buildings, typically of height below 30m, it has indigenous trees scattered around city of roughly 20 to 25m height [12 - 14], several roads, with moderate width from 10m to 15m.

2.1 Method of Data Collection

Data is collected using path loss link planner software installed on a personal computer (PC). The PC is mounted on a car to transverse within the city from 1000m - 6000m away from the 'h_b'. in order to measure path loss. This measurement is carried out for thirty days. The measurement was taken at a regular interval of '50m'. At the time of the measurements, the weather condition was clear and all the measurements were conducted in the afternoon from 12:00 noon when all human activities were at the peak. The average measured path loss and predicted path loss are plotted against distance as presented in Figure 1.

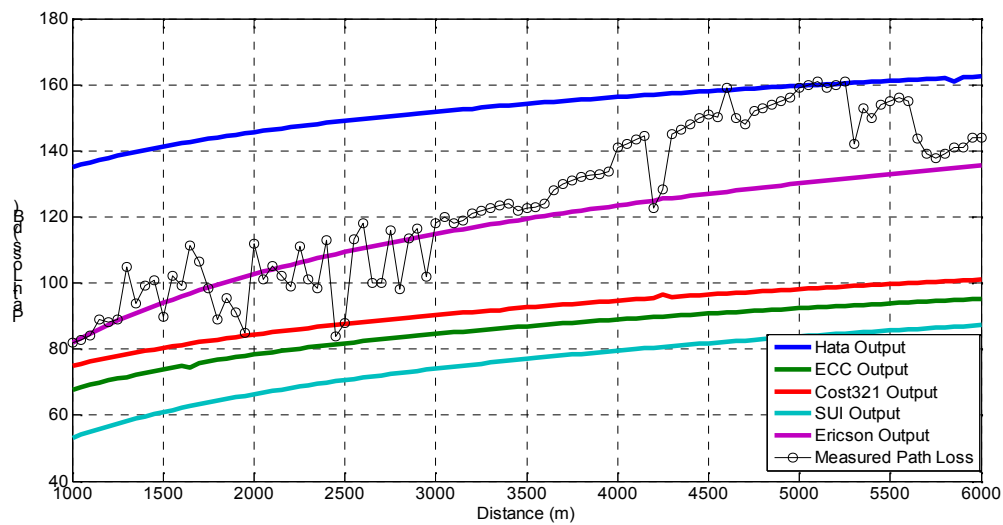


Figure 1; Average path loss measured vs. predicted path losses

2.2 Determination of Root Mean Square Error

The root mean square error (RMSE) of the measured path loss and the predicted path loss of each model is computed using Eq. (23)

$$RMSE = \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{(L - L_0)^2} \quad (23)$$

where n is the number of the data set, L_0 is the measured path loss and, $L_{(l=1,2,\dots,n)}$ is the predicted path loss [4]. The best fit model shall be selected and modified.

2.3 Smoothing Spline Interpolation

The output of the modified model is then interpolated using Eq. (24) giving by

$$i = \rho \sum w_i (h_b - S(h_m))^2 + \left[1 + \rho \int \left(\frac{d^{25}}{(dk)^2} \right) dk \right] dk \quad (24)$$

Where ρ = piecewise interpolation parameter, W = weight of data measured, S = smoothing parameter and K = output of the selected model [14]. The RMSE of the modified path loss is spline interpolated using (25)

$$RMSE = \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{(L_m - i)^2}$$

(25)

where L_m is the modified path loss and i is the interpolation values

3.0 Results and Discussion

Figure 1 presents the average measured and predicted path losses. As it can be seen, as the distance increases, path loss increases as reported by many authors [1 - 3]. The RMSE obtained using Eq. (23) for the predicted and the measured path losses are summarized in Table 1

Table 1: Root mean square obtained between the measured and predicted path losses

Models	RMSE
Hata	7.632
COST321	14.736
ECC	10.593
SUI	23.491
ERICSON	0.639

As shown in Table1, Ericson model has the lowest RMSE, followed by Hata model, and SUI shows poor relationship with the measured path loss. Therefore, Ericson model is selected as the best fit model, the model is modified using the $RMSE = 0.639$ as giving in Eq. (23). Then, the modified path loss is compared with the predicted path loss obtained from the Ericsson model as depicted in Figure 2, which shows that, path loss is minimized in the study area.

$$L = 35.36 + 30.2 \log(d) - 12 \log(h_b) + 0.4 \log(h_b) \log(d) - 3.21(\log(11.75h_m))^2 + 44.49 \log(f) - 4.78(\log(f))^2$$

(26)

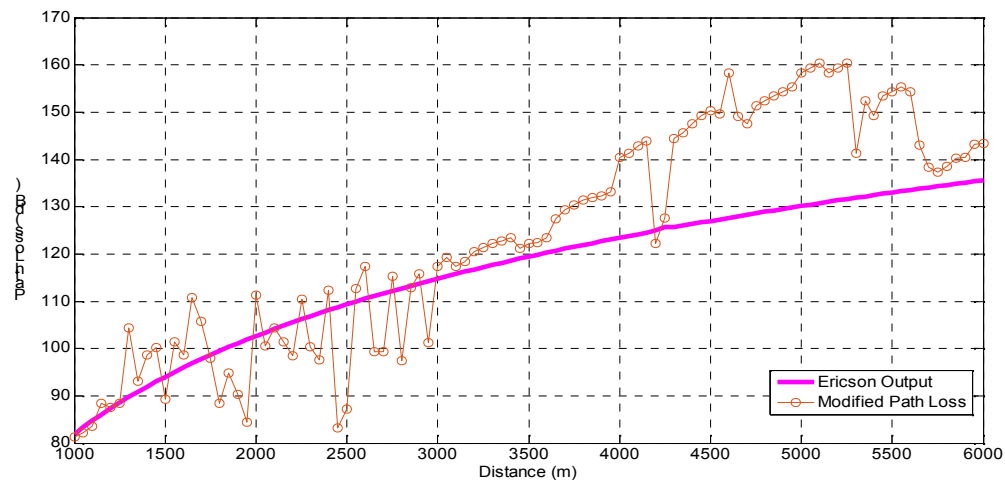


Figure 2: Modified path loss, predicted path loss (Ericsson model output) against distance

Furthermore, the modified path loss is interpolated using spline interpolation to further reduce the propagation error, recover missing data or eliminate unwanted signal as depicted in Figure 3 and Eq. (26) is optimized using the RMSE = 4.516 obtained from Eq. (25) and the optimized model is given in Eq. (27).

$$L = 31.03 + 36.2 \log(d) - 12 \log(h_b) + 0.4 \log(h_b) \log(d) - 3.21 (\log(1.75 h_m))^2 + 44.49 \log(f) - 4.78 (\log(f))^2$$

(27)

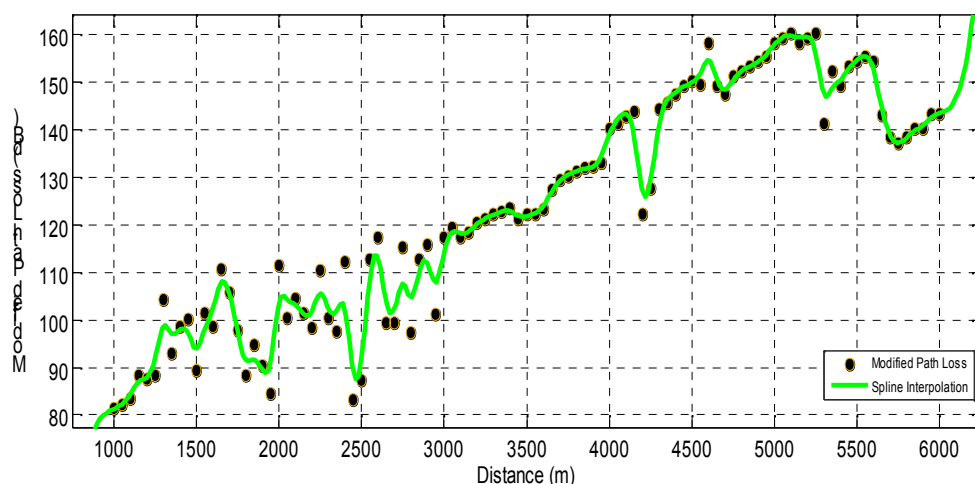


Figure 3: Spline interpolation of the modified path loss

The optimized and the measured path losses are compared as given in Figure 4. It is clearly, shown that, path loss is minimized in the study area.

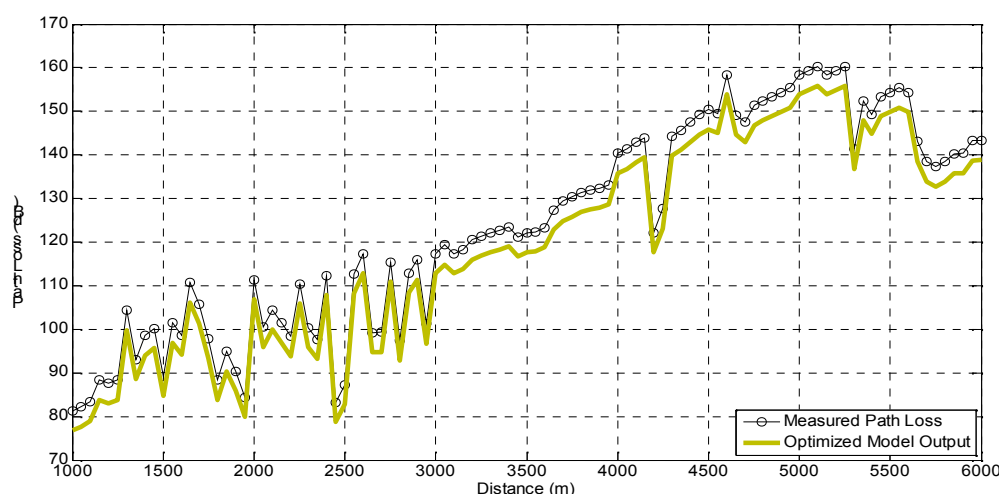


Figure 4 Comparison of the optimized and measured path losses

Several authors attempted to optimize path loss in different environments as summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Comparison of methods of path loss evaluation

Authors	Year	Environments	Method	Error	Technique	Model
Modified						
Danladi <i>et al</i>	2018	Suburban	Spline interpolation	RMSE = 5.131		Ericson
Atanarsor <i>et al</i>	2017	Urban	Statistical	RMSE = 24.60		Ericson
Akinwole <i>et al</i>	2013	Suburban	Statistical	MSE = 17.16		COST 231
Obot <i>et al</i>	2011	Urban	Statistical	MSE = 8.400		Egli
Nadir <i>et al</i>	2008	Urban	Spline Interpolation	RMSE = 15.31		Okumura - Hata

Table 2, shows methods, environments, error technique and models modified, and also compare method of evaluating path loss in different environments and error techniques. It can be seen that, in this work, the propagation error obtained is less what is reported by Atanarsor *et al*, 2017, Akinwole *et al*, 2017, Obat *et al*, 2013 and Nadir *et al*, 2008 by 19.47dB, 11.999dB, 3.269dB and 10.179dB respectively. This difference may be attributed to the choice of method used, complexity of the environments such terrain, vegetation, human activities, flat surfaces and nature of the buildings in the study area.

4.0 Conclusion

Path loss is expressed as the signal strength loss between the BTS and MS, its significant increase reduces the spectral efficiency as well as the of the GSM network. Understanding path loss of a specific area helps the network engineers to manage their network resources. In this work, selection and optimization of the most suitable model for path loss prediction in suburban area is proposed. Applicability of five models were examined on the study area and the most suitable is selected (Ericson model) and modified using the RMSE of 0.615. The modified model is further interpolated to eliminate the wanted signal or recover the missing data in the radio path. It is found that, path loss is minimized by 5.131dB in the study area. It is recommended that fuzzy logic-spline interpolation may be used to reduce the propagation error in the study area.

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