



AIN SHAMS UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Electronics Engineering and Electrical Communications

Development of mobile network planning for 4G systems

A Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the degree of

Master of Science In Electrical Engineering

(Electronics Engineering and Electrical Communications)

By

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Statement

This thesis is submitted as a partial fulfilment of Master of Science in Electrical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Ain shams University.

The author carried out the work included in this thesis, and no part of it has been submitted for a degree or a qualification at any other scientific entity.

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Abstract

Microwave Line-of-sight radio is one of the most important and common transmission methods in telecommunications networks. As the microwave radio signals are propagated through the lower atmosphere, they are sensitive to terrain, atmospheric, and climatic conditions. The planning and design of a reliable microwave links are very difficult and require a lot of complex computations. Therefore, not only software implementation is required, but studying the effect of all the different design aspects is very crucial for the telecommunication systems. The software then estimates the path profile, link budget, fade margin, and all other parameters at any place.

This thesis presents the design and implementation of new microwave planning tool with study of all of design parameters. This software is an engineering tool to aid in the design and planning of the microwave transmission links considering the geography, distance, antenna height, transmit power, frequency, temperature, atmospheric effect, pressure, losses, and other factors which affect the microwave line-of-sight radio link.

This tool can design microwave radio links for both TDM and 4G networks. And it is known that the fourth generation of mobile networks needs special capacity requirements in the transmission paths between access and core parts. Therefore, microwave line-of-sight radio links have to be developed to satisfy this increasing capacity demand.

The challenge for microwave transmission in 4G is meeting the capacity and reliability required of this generation of mobile

networks. Hence, this work presents some techniques to achieve the required capacity for 4G networks such as: Wider Co-channels, Millimeter Waves, and Ethernet Frame Suppression and Compression.

Contents

List of Figures.....	IX
List of Tables.....	XI
List of Symbols	XII
List of Abbreviations	XIV
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Overview	2
1.2 Research motives	3
1.3 Research objective	4
CHAPTER TWO: MICROWAVE LINE-OF-SIGHT PROPAGATION	6
2.1 Introduction	7
2.2 Microwave Propagation	8
2.2.1 Fundamentals of microwave propagation	8
2.2.2 Propagation Mechanisms	9
2.3 Free Space propagation	11
2.3.1 Free Space medium	11
2.3.2 Free Space Loss	11
2.4 Path Profile	13
2.4.1 Line of sight	13
2.4.2 Influence of Earth's Surface	13
2.4.3 Fresnel Zone	15
2.4.4 How to produce the path profile	16
2.5 Microwave transmission in Fourth generation networks	18
2.5.1 Hybrid Approach	18
2.5.2 Wider Co-channels	19
2.5.3 Millimeter Waves	19

2.5.4 Ethernet Frame Suppression and Compression	20
CHAPTER THREE: LOSSES AND LINK BUDGET CALCULATIONS	21
3.1 Introduction	22
3.2 Multipath fading	23
3.2.1 Reflection	23
3.2.2 Refraction	24
3.2.3 Diffraction	25
3.2.4 Multipath fading calculations	26
3.3 Ducting	29
3.4 Atmospheric effect	30
3.4.1 Atmospheric absorption	30
3.4.2 Atmospheric absorption calculations	31
3.5 Rain effect	33
3.5.1 Attenuation due to rain	33
3.5.2 Attenuation due to rain Calculations	34
3.6 Diversity Techniques for reducing the effects of fading	38
3.6.1 Frequency diversity	38
3.6.2 Space diversity	39
3.7 Link budget and Fade Margin	41
3.7.1 Link budget	41
3.7.2 Fade Margin	41
3.7.3 Network Availability	42
3.7.4 Availability in 4G Networks	42
CHAPTER FOUR: DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF MICROWAVE PLANNING TOOL	43
4.1 Introduction	44
4.2 Tool description	46

4.3	Modules description	52
4.3.1	Coordinates and radio configuration module	53
4.3.2	Map module	55
4.3.3	Path profile module	56
4.3.4	Obstructions module	57
4.3.5	Path Profile Chart module	58
4.3.6	Free Space Loss module	58
4.3.7	Multipath module	59
4.3.8	Atmospheric effect module	61
4.3.9	Results module	63

CHAPTER FIVE: CASE STUDY WITH PERFORMANCE

CONSIDERATIONS		65
5.1	Introduction	66
5.2	Geographical data	67
5.2.1	Area and coordinates	67
5.2.2	Path profile	69
5.3	Radio configuration	72
5.4	Meteorological Data	73
5.4.1	Temperature	73
5.4.2	Atmospheric pressure	74
5.4.3	Rain	74
5.5	Results	75
5.6	Tool verification	78
5.7	Performance considerations	80
CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK.....		81
REFERENCES		82
PUBLISHED PAPER		85

List of Figures

Figure 1: An electromagnetic wave consists of an electric field and a magnetic field.

Figure 2: The electromagnetic spectrum.

Figure 3: Transmission paths between the transmitter and receiver.

Figure 4: Diffraction and reflection due to influence of earth's surface.

Figure 5: Fresnel Zone

Figure 6: Reflection in radio waves.

Figure 7: Refraction in radio waves.

Figure 8: Relation between attenuation due to atmospheric absorption and frequency.

Figure 9: the relation between rain attenuation, frequency and precipitation rate.

Figure 10: Example for maps with rain regions.

Figure 11: Frequency diversity.

Figure 12: Space diversity.

Figure 13: Block Diagram for the planning tool.

Figure 14: Flowchart of the planning tool part1.

Figure 15: Flowchart of the planning tool Part 2.

Figure 16: Coordinates and radio configuration module.

Figure 17: Map module.

Figure 18: Path profile module.

Figure 19: Obstructions module.

Figure 20: Path Profile Chart module.

Figure 21: Free Space Loss module.

Figure 22: Multipath module.

Figure 23: Atmospheric effect module.

Figure 24: Results module.

Figure 25: Sample from the code (drawing the sites on the map and present it).

Figure 26: Sample from the code (drawing the elevation between the two sites).

Figure 27: The area that was chosen to be the designing area and the link between the two nodes.

Figure 28: the elevation profile for the direct path between site A & B.

Figure 29: the path profile chart.

Figure 30: The nature of terrain in the designing area.

Figure 31: Example of world maps of sea-level temperature patterns for Sinai for July and January.

Figure 32: The distribution of the pressure pattern affecting Sinai.

Figure 33: Sinai appears in region (C) according to The ITU-R recommendations.

List of tables

Table 1: Values of coefficient C_0 in equation (6) according to the ITU-R recommendations.

Table 2: Rain rate for every rain region according to the ITU-R recommendations.

Table 3: the ITU-R Rec. P-838 standards for the k and α value, for Vertical and Horizontal polarizations, in the frequency range 1 to 40 GHz

Table 4: comparison between the results of the tool and the results of the operator.

Table 5: the change in the results in the three cases.

List of Symbols

$A_{0.01}$ time	Required fade margin due to rain exceeded 0.01% of
A_a	Atmospheric absorption
b	Earth bulge
C_{Lat}	Latitude coefficient in multipath fading
C_{Lon}	Longitude coefficient in multipath fading
C_o	Terrain altitude coefficient in multipath fading
c	Speed of light
d	Distance between two endpoints
d_o	Rain cell length
d_{eff}	Effective path length
F	Fresnel zone radius
f	Frequency
GTX	Transmitter antenna gain
GRX	Receiver antenna gain
h_r	Height of the receiving antenna
h_t	Height of the transmitting antenna
k	Effective Earth radius factor
K	Geoclimatic factor

LTX	Transmitter losses
LRX	Receiver losses
M	Fade margin
P	Atmospheric pressure
P_o	Multipath fading occurrence factor
P_w	The average worst month multipath fading probability
PTX	Transmitter output power
r	Radius of the first Fresnel zone
R	Rain rate
T	Atmospheric temperature
γ_o	Atmospheric absorption due to oxygen
γ_w	Atmospheric absorption due to water vapor
θ_1	Longitude of site A
θ_2	Longitude of site B
ρ_w	Water vapor density
ϕ_1	Latitude of site A
ϕ_2	Latitude of site B
ϵ_p	Path inclination
γ_R	Specific rain attenuation
λ	Wavelength