

## Cellular digitized map on Google Earth

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**Abstract:** While designing a cellular network, the main issue for the network planning is to achieve maximum capacity while maintaining an acceptable grade of service and good speech quality. Planning an immature network does not allow future growth and expansion. Wise & calculative re-use of site location in the future network structure will save money for the operator. For this reason, digital maps are one of the most essential elements to the network engineers while they have to think about expanding their business. However, the digital maps cost a lot of money. This problem can be mitigated if Google Earth is used.

In this paper, the procedure of how to design a cellular digitized map on Google Earth is shown. By calculating the cell radius, implementing the single cell site, forming the 7-cell cluster and all the cells a low cost digitized map is designed. It is necessary to have a digitized map in mobile communication because ultimate goal includes efficient usage of RF wave, frequency reuse, total use of BW and last but not the least cost reduction.

**Keywords:** Cellular digitized map, Cell radius, Google Earth.

### I. INTRODUCTION

The Mobile communication is currently at its fastest growth period in history; due to enabling technologies, which permit wide spread deployment. The early land to mobile radio systems used a single high-powered transmitter with an antenna mounted on a tall tower to achieve a large coverage area. There was generally no in system interference as the same frequencies were reused in the next service area which used to be several hundred miles away. But because of the rapid growth and need for high quality and high capacity cellular networks in recent years, single high-powered transmitter with single frequency are not used. Scientists combined the cells into groups called cluster, where no frequencies are reused within a cluster. Frequencies used in one cell cluster can be reused in another cluster of cells. A large number of cells per cluster arrangement reduces interference to the system, and increases the system's capacity and efficiency. In today's world normally a 7- cell cluster is used in a mobile communication system. Figure 1 shows earlier single cell & today's cluster cell format.

Once cell cluster is formed, RF propagation of each mobile phone cell tower is needs to be known. For that estimating coverage accurately has become extremely important to provide high quality and high capacity. From generic RF propagation prediction algorithms based on computer databases or empirical results give only approximate coverage, but do not show the coverage area on the map. In addition to design, more accurately the coverage of modern cellular networks, signal strength measurements must be taken in the service area using a test transmitter. Taking signal strength measurements is an expensive and time consuming task so the exact cell radius is to be known. Otherwise, there will be excessive drive testing, and the true accuracy of RF coverage will not be predicted. So before drive testing we have to know the cell radius that is the cell radius must be mapped. Various companies are providing digitized map, where the cell radius can be drawn before cell tower implementation and drive test.

However, this digitized map, provided by the various companies, cost a fortune and thus implementing a cell tower is expensive. Therefore, to reduce cost, cellular digitized map forming a 7- cell cluster or a map showing all the clusters can be designed on Google earth. Here in this paper at first a cell radius is drawn (Okumura- Hata is used as a prediction model to calculate the cell radius), and then 7- cell cluster is drawn on the Google Earth and thus making of a digitized map.

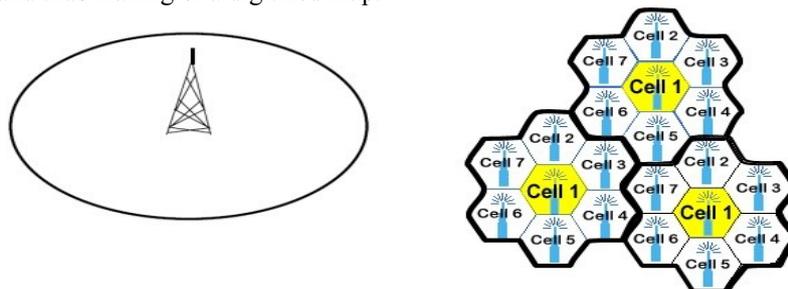


Fig.1 Illustration showing the early mobile communication single cell & today's cluster cell format

## II. COVERAGE ESTIMATION TECHNIQUES: EMPIRICAL MODELS

The For the mobile communication systems, the coverage estimation is mostly based on simple empirical propagation models. The empirical models are developed for different morphologies for some typical cities, and are limited to the ability of the engineers to classify the morphology and only provide an approximate estimate of coverage. In case of first generation mobile phone systems only one base station was used, and prediction was used to determine the approximate boundary where the subscribers could use the service.

The situation in modern cellular systems is different. The modern cellular systems are being built to provide high quality of service (QOS) and high capacity. To minimize the interference (adjacent and co-channel channel interference) it is important to determine the coverage boundary accurately. Predicting inaccurate coverage has severe impact on the network performance. Overestimating coverage will result, areas with signal strengths weaker than the minimum required threshold. Underestimating coverage will create interference because of coverage overlap. Thus, accurate estimation of coverage is essential for a good design.

Among numerous propagation models, the following are the most significant ones, providing the founding of today's land- mobile communication services:

- 1) The Okumura- Hata model
- 2) The Walfisch Ikegami model

Here in this project Hata urban model is being used. Details about Hata model is described in the next section.

## III. PROPAGATION PATH LOSS

A very important measure of interest in radio propagation is the path loss, which is defined as the ratio between the received power  $P_r$  and the transmitted power  $P_t$ ,

$$L_d = P_r/P_t$$

Propagation models are used to determine cell sites are required to provide the coverage requirement for the networks. Initial network design typically is engineered for coverage. Later network growth is based on capacity. The propagation model helps to determine where the cell sites should be located to achieve an optimal position in the network. If the propagation model used is not effective in placing cell sites correctly, the probability of incorrectly deploying cell sites into the network is high. The propagation model is also used in other system performance aspects including handover optimization, power level adjustments and antenna placements. Predictions of signal strength and propagation coverage area are vital aspects in the design of wireless communication systems. There are several methods for finding the propagation loss as follows:

- Hata-Okumura
- Walfisch-Ikegami
- Lee model
- The number of Epstein-Peterson

Phenomena like multipath propagation, reflection, diffraction and shadowing have a significant influence on the received power. Therefore, the propagation models should consider these phenomena to obtain precise results. In the present study, HATA model is considered for Dhaka city, Bangladesh. Dhaka city being a megacity, adjusts well with HATA model which is suitable for urban or dense urban area.

## IV. HATA-OKUMURA PROPAGATION MODEL

Among the many important technical reports that are concerned with propagation prediction methods for mobile radio, Okumura's report is believed to be the most comprehensive one for urban and dense urban area. In his paper, many useful curves were used to predict the median value of the received signal strength is presented based on the data collected in the Tokyo area. The Tokyo urban area was then used as a basic predictor for urban areas [So the Hata- Okumura model is used for Dhaka city]. The correction factors for suburban and open areas are determined based on the transmit frequency. Based on Okumura's prediction curves, empirical formula for the median path loss,  $L_p$ , between two isotropic antennas, were obtained by Hata and are known as the Hata Empirical Formula for Path Loss. The Hata propagation formulae are used with the link budget calculation to translate a path loss value to a forward link cell radius and a reverse link cell radius.

The Hata model illustrate a slightly more complicated path loss model that is a function of parameters such as frequency, frequency range, heights of transmitter and receiver, and building density. The Hata model is based on extensive empirical measurements taken in urban environments. In its decibel form, the generalized model can be written as –

$$L_p = C_1 + C_2 \log(f_{mhz}) - 13.82 \log(h_b) - a(h_m) + [44.9 - 6.55 \log(h_b)] \log(d_{km}) + C_0$$

Where,

$L_p$  is the path loss,

$f$  is the carrier frequency (in megahertz),

$h_b$  is the antenna height (in meters) of the base station,

$h_m$  is the mobile antenna height (in meters),

$d$  is the distance (in kilometers) between the base station and the mobile user.

For these parameters, there are only certain ranges in which the model is valid; here we have considered  $h_b$  as 30m,  $h_m$  as 2m, and  $d$  should be between 1 km to 20 km.

In this project  $d$  is 3.4 km, which can be calculated from path loss and vice versa. The equation of the slope is  $\gamma = [44.9 - 6.55 \log(h_b)] / 10$

The terms  $a(h_m)$  and  $C_o$  are used to account for whether the propagation takes place in an “urban” or a “dense urban” environment. In particular,

$$a(h_m) = [1.1 \log(f) - 0.7] h_m - [1.56 \log(f) - 0.8] \text{ for “urban” or}$$

$$a(h_m) = 3.2[\log(11.75h_m)]^2 - 4.97 \text{ for “dense urban”}$$

And

$$C_o = 0 \text{ for “urban”, or}$$

$$C_o = 3\text{dB for “dense urban”}$$

The term  $C_1$  and the factor  $C_2$  are used to account for the frequency ranges. Specifically,

$$C_1 = 69.55 \text{ for frequency range } 150 \leq f \leq 1000 \text{ MHz, or}$$

$$C_1 = 46.3 \text{ for frequency range } 1500 \leq f \leq 2000 \text{ MHz}$$

And

$$C_2 = 26.16 \text{ for frequency range } 150 \leq f \leq 1000 \text{ MHz, or}$$

$$C_2 = 33.9 \text{ for frequency range } 1500 \leq f \leq 2000 \text{ MHz}$$

According to Hata model the path loss is expressed as,

$$L_p = 69.55 + 26.16 \log(f) - 13.82 \log(h_b) - (1.1 \log f - 0.7) h_m + (1.56 \log(f) - 0.8) + (44.9 - 6.55 \log h_b) \log(d)$$

From the above equation, the Path loss and Cell radius can be calculated. The calculation is solved in Microsoft Excel, and the calculation is showed in table I.

## V. CALCULATION

Table I. Path loss (Lp) and cell radius (d) calculation

Frequency (Mhz)	C <sub>0</sub> (dB)	C <sub>1</sub> (dB)	C <sub>2</sub> (dB)	H <sub>b</sub>	H <sub>m</sub>	a(h <sub>m</sub> ) urban	Gr (dB)	ERP	d(km)	Lp	Rsl (db)	Rsl (dBm)
900	0	69.55	26.26	30	2	1.29071	3	22.1	3.38	143.7595	-118.75	-88.7495
1500	3	46.3	33.9	30	2	1.43269	3	22.1	3	151.9295	-126.92	-96.9195
1200	3	46.3	33.9	40	1.5	0.027126	3	22.1	3.5	150.2361	-125.23	-95.2261
800	0	69.55	26.26	40	1.5	0.011278	3	22.1	3.4	141.6294	-116.62	-86.6194
1000	0	69.55	26.26	30	2	1.32	3	22.1	3.3978	145.0076	-120	-89.9976

From the above table, the cell radius can be calculated, and cell radius can be easily drawn on the Google Earth. However before drawing, knowledge about Google Earth is necessary.

## VI. GOOGLE EARTH

Google Earth is a program that allows the user to view the Earth from space. Once an address is typed in, the user is “transported” there to view 3D terrain and buildings. The user is in the driver’s seat, controlling the zoom, tilt and directionality. It is a free program that has an endless number of home, school and business uses.

Google earth contains:

- Overhead Satellite and Aerial Imagery
- Highway Maps
- Ability to create and save Placemarks and folders
- Integration with Internet resources
- 3D Landforms and 3D Buildings

- Network Connections for real-time data monitoring
- Tools for measuring and creating paths
- Ability to create image overlays

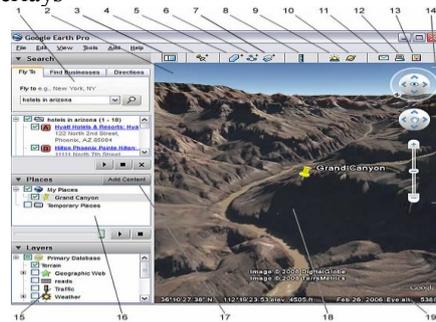


Fig.2 Google earth main window

### VII. CELLULAR DIGITIZED MAP

By using the data from table I, and using the measure tool in Goggle Earth, the cell radius can be drawn, on the Google earth. The RF cell coverage on Google Earth is shown in the following figure 3.

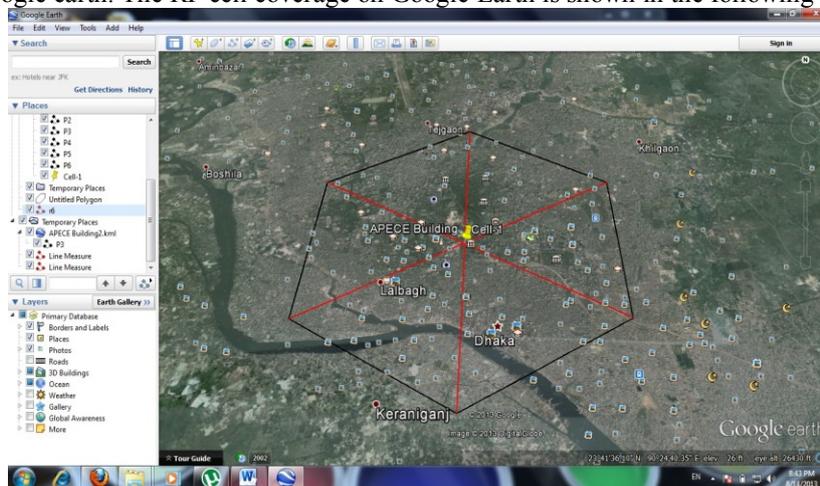


Fig.3 Google Earth showing single cell cellular RF coverage

If cell drawing is continued by using the measurement tool in Google Earth, a 7-cell cluster is formed on Google Earth, shown in figure 4. Also by clicking the cell number in places panel on the left side of Google Earth on can select any cell, and travel very quickly to the required cell coverage area. Every cell is represented by a yellow pin and a cell number. According to the user need cell clusters can be drawn and these cell clusters can cover whole nation or city and thus making of a fully developed digitized map on Google Earth.

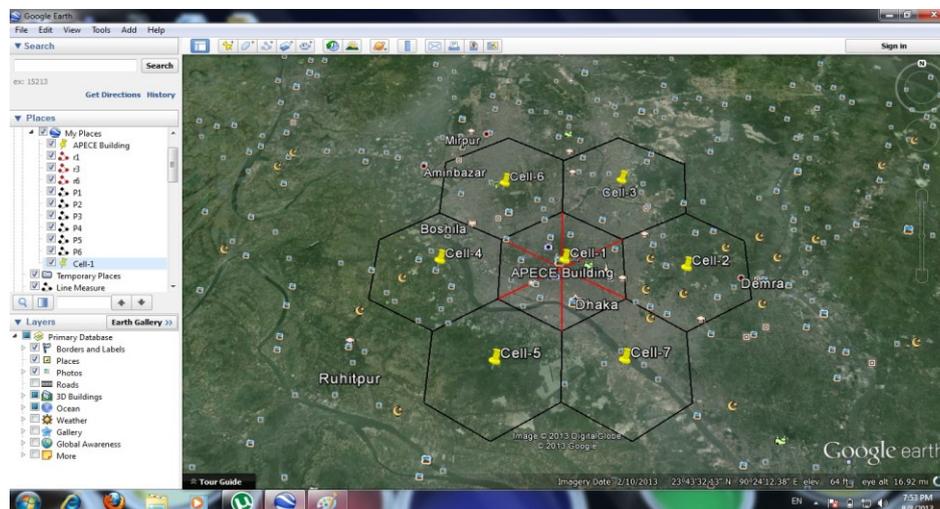


Fig.4 Google Earth showing 7- cell cluster

### VIII. CONCLUSION

This paper presents an innovative approach of designing cellular digitized map on Google earth. Accurate modeling of cellular RF coverage is of vital importance in communication system design. So it is important that calculation of cell radius is correct, and it is preferred that the calculation is done by computer. Here on Google earth, it is seen that the single cell and 7 cell cluster has been drawn accurately, and is suffice to say the whole nation can be covered with telecommunication cell on goggle earth, thus making a proper digitized map. Hence, this kind of digitized map will be less costly and is suitable for not only for least developing country like Bangladesh but also for developed countries as well.

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