

*Design and Simulation of LTE Radio System for
Broadband Wireless Access in Central Phnom Penh*

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Abstract—The huge number of users and new applications need higher access speeds and lower latency of wireless communication. As a result, operators need more capacity and higher efficiency to serve their customer. LTE is designed to have wider channels up to 20MHz, with low latency and packet optimized radio access technology. The peak data rate envisaged for LTE is 100 Mbps in downlink and 50 Mbps in the uplink. In order to support the simultaneous use of legacy and new systems, the operator need to provide a better radio system, especially in central Phnom Penh. The aim of this study is to designs, simulates, analyzes and expose the state of the art of map planning LTE radio system. Special emphasis is laid on radio link budget along with detailed coverage area and capacity. The results cover the interference limited coverage calculation, the traffic capacity calculation and radio frequency assignment. The implementation is achieved on the software platform for the LTE Radio Planning and also can see the simulation antenna in Google Earth. The study will present a detailed LTE radio dimensioning procedure such as coverage area and capacity in Phnom Penh city. The simulation and analysis of the coverage by signal level and overlapping zone also a part of this work.

Keywords— *Long Term Evolution; MIMO; Coverage area; Capacity; Cost 231-Hata.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Phnom Penh has grown to become the nation's center of economic and industrial activities, as well as the center of security, politics, tourism, cultural heritage, and diplomacy of Cambodia. The real condition in Phnom Penh city now is operated by two wireless communication systems such as GSM and UMTS. Both systems still work separately in different technique and also different environment. So the speed, data rate and service still not good for the newer technology device. The future system will support many demanding applications such as interactive TV, mobile video blogging, and advanced gaming. We need to use the better broadband wireless communication systems in central Phnom Penh.

All of the wireless technologies target the users on the move aiming to provide their high Quality of Service (QoS) and customer satisfaction. Theoretical limits set the targets that are hard to achieve in real scenario as there are multiple factors to consider in the practical case; environment, fading, reflections, noise etc. Especially for the users whose position is

mobile, situation becomes different. The purpose of the new concept is that, LTE system can implementation or access in the central Phnom Penh. This paper studies and describes state of the art of design and simulation of LTE radio system for broadband wireless access in central Phnom Penh. And also include the radio planning in LTE including the network coverage and capacity, frequency planning, methods and the implementation to dimension the network.

Coverage estimation is one of the fundamental factors of network planning for all modern wireless technologies. Regardless of this, a provider needs to make sure that sufficient QoS is maintained. Of many frequency bands in LTE, this research focuses mainly on the 1800 MHz band test network installed by Smart Mobile. Hence, motive behind this thesis and project is to study the coverage performance and limitation of LTE network on this particular band with respect to other bands.

This paper consists of five sections: I) Introduction defines the objective and approach and a short introduction is presented to the company where the paper was made. And also introduces the reader to the problem being addressed in this paper, along with previous work and the advantage of the new radio system. II) Technical review presents the theoretical fundamentals of LTE. Background knowledge relating to the research work. III) System design is to give a brief introduction to simulation techniques, calculation, flowchart and the data of the city. IV) Result and analysis are described in details of the system simulator. This section covers the Radio Link Budget and factors with the text explaining the method to calculate the number of sites based on the coverage and capacity. V) Conclusions of the entire paper and discusses possibilities of future research. Additionally, some suggestions and recommendations for future work are also included.

II. TECHNICAL REVIEW

A. Long Term Evolution

UMTS to LTE evolution was a huge leap towards Broadband Wireless Communications. Some of the key drivers for this evolution was, need for very high data rates, reduced latency, increased system capacity, bandwidth flexibility,

greater coverage, seamless connectivity and reduced power consumption. To fulfill the extensive range of requirements outlined above, many key technologies are applied in LTE. According to the study conducted, keeping in mind all the spectrum requirements, data rates and performance, for the downlink, OFDMA is unanimously considered as the most appropriate technique for achieving high spectral efficiency. For the uplink, the LTE of 3GPP employs SC-FDMA because of its low Peak-To-Average Power Ratio (PAPR) properties compared to OFDMA [16]. The basic motivation for this approach was to reduce power consumption of the user terminal. Some of them which are used in the thesis are outlined in the following sections.

- *Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiple Access*

OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing) is a digital multicarrier modulation widely used in wideband communication systems. The OFDM signal can be generated by using the Fast Fourier Transform (FFT). Multicarrier means that a large number of closely spaced sub-carriers are used to carry the data that are divided into parallel data streams, one for each sub-carrier [18].

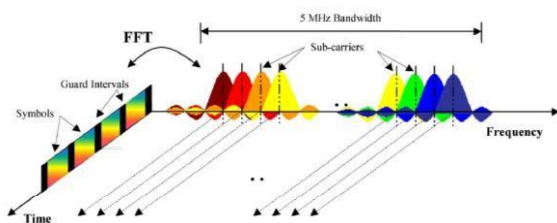


Fig. 1. Frequency-time representation of an OFDM [21]

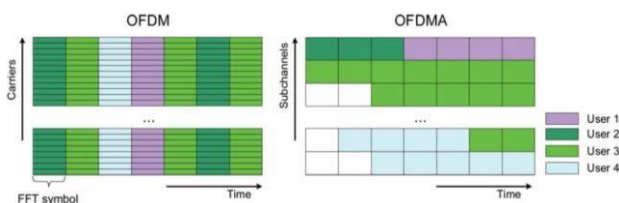


Fig. 2. Difference between channel allocation using OFDM and OFDMA scheme [15]

- *Single-Carrier Frequency-Division Multiple Access*

While OFDMA is considered as the optimum solution for the downlink, it is less favorable for the uplink due to the weaker PAPR properties of an OFDMA signal which results in a worse uplink coverage. That is the main reason why the SC-FDMA is chosen as the solution for the uplink. The uplink transmission scheme is based on Single Carrier Frequency Division Multiple Access (SC-FDMA) due to it has a lower Peak-to-Average Power Ratio (PAPR) compared to OFDM and it is a flexible modulation scheme. Low PAPR means more modest requirements for the power amplifier of UE in sense of cost and power consumption which is highly desirable in a mobile device [20]. The difference is that in a SC-FDMA signal, the data symbols are spread over all the subcarriers carrying information and produces a virtual single-carrier structure. Therefore, if some subcarriers are in deep fade, the

information can still be recovered from other subcarriers experiencing better channel conditions [18].

B. Multiple Input Multiple Output

The use of multiple antennas both at the transmitter and the receiver, which is commonly referred as MIMO. A key factor to the performance of MIMO is the number of spatial layers of the wireless channel which determines the ability to improve spectral efficiency. MIMO systems introduce a spatial dimension to existing rate adaptation algorithms that implies to decide MIMO transmission type, STBC, spatial multiplexing or hybrid approaches, as well as modulation and coding type. However, in MIMO systems, correlations may occur between channel coefficients due to insufficient antenna spacing and the scattering properties of the transmission environment. This may lead to significant degradation in system performance. Mobile phone antennas are mainly used indoors in urban environments and will therefore usually exhibit strong fading due to multipath propagation [17]. Buildings, walls, cars etc. in the environment reacts the signal, so that the received signal will arrive from many directions, with different polarizations and at different times.

III. SYSTEM DESIGN

The purpose of this investigation is to understand the implications of using radio coexistence with systems of different transmission range. It also aims to compare the performance of terrestrial communication systems that use different channel assignment schemes to allocate base stations in a scenario that implements the coexistence of mixed terrestrial communication systems. To demonstrate this, the interaction and coexistence of different channel assignment schemes should be analyzed. Artificial intelligence techniques like distributed reinforcement based learning should be developed to ensure that spectrum usage is maximized.

A. Data of Population and Map

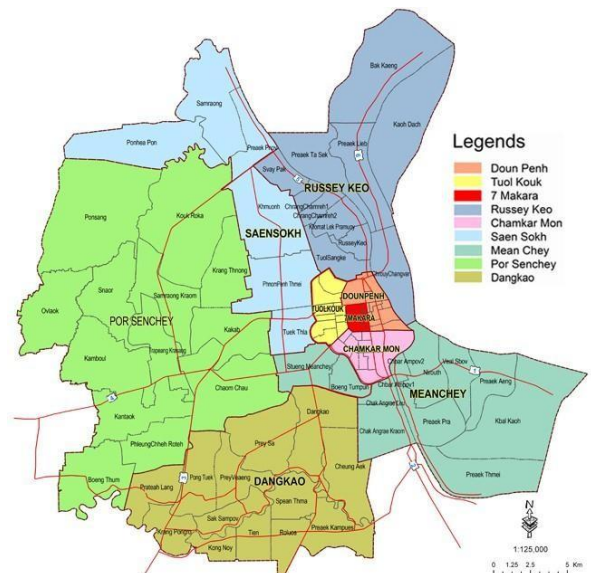


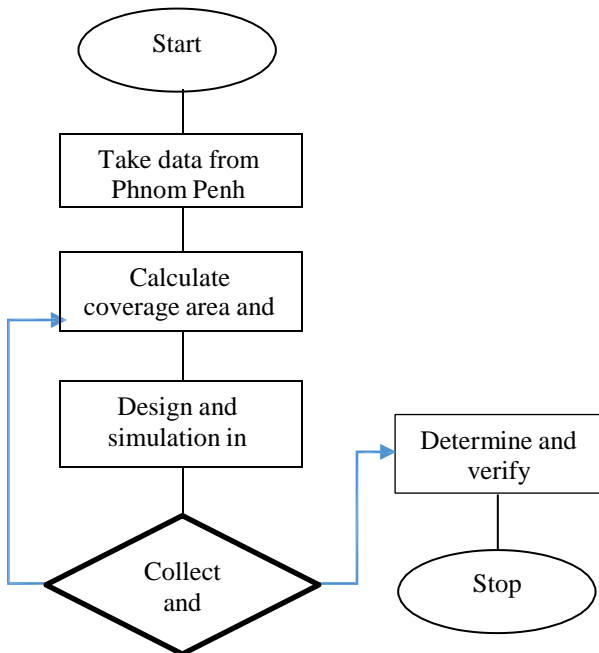
Fig. 3. Phnom Penh Map

LTE downlink transmission scheme is based on Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access (OFDMA) - which converts the wide-band frequency selective channel into a set of many at fading sub channels. As the topic was about Phnom Penh city, so there are data and information that need to have such as population, grow factor, map and so on. The coverage area of the new system is 678.46 km sq. Initial data and requirement by the system configuration. The figure below is a map of Phnom Penh which contain of 9 districts. In this plan will be coverage over 9 districts but the only 4 district which are most population and in the middle of the Phnom Penh city. The table here is describe about population, area in Km² and density per Km².

TABLE I. DATA OF PEOPLE IN PHNOM PENH

District	Population	Area(Km2)	Density/Km2
7 Makara	91 895	2 228.027	44 395
ChamkaMon	182 004	10 788.213	17 468
Dangkao	69 319	117758.500	589
Doun Penh	126 550	7 412.767	17 479
Mean Chey	327 801	44 000.448	2 951
PoSenChey	183 826	230384.385	798
Russey Keo	196 684	63 948.255	1 827
Sensok	147 967	40 021.647	1 606
Toul Kork	171 200	8 432.543	21 977

B. Step Design of LTE Radio System in Phnom Penh



LTE devices share the radio spectrum with GSM users instead of halting the current GSM services. This can be viewed as secondary access in cognitive radio regime where GSM network is regarded as primary system and LTE devices as secondary users. In the indoor are particularly interested used of LTE because more than 70% of data traffic is predicted to originate indoors by 2015.

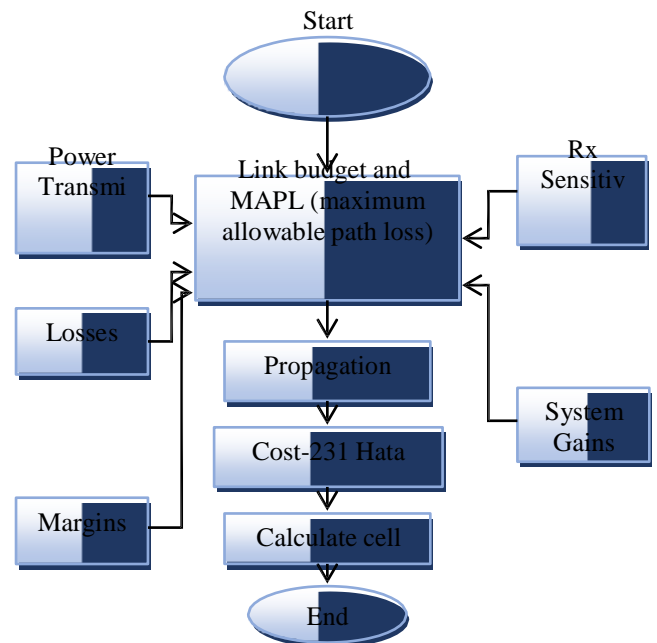
C. Calculation Coverage Area and Capacity

The link budget calculations estimate the maximum allowed signal attenuation, called path loss, between the mobile and the base station antenna. The maximum path loss allows the maximum cell range to be estimated with a suitable propagation model, such as Cost231-Hata model. The cell range gives the number of base station sites required to cover the target geographical area. The link budget calculation can also be used to compare the relative coverage of the different systems.

• Coverage Area Calculation

According to propagation models from HUIWIA, frequency bands between 1500 MHz and 2000 MHz could use propagation model named Cost-231. And for study, frequency bands 1800 MHz was used for LTE system. Cost231-Hata model can be used in macro cells as the propagation model. The application range is as follows:

- Frequency band: 1500 MHz to 2000 MHz
- Base station height: 30 meters to 200 meters. The base station must be higher than the surrounding buildings.
- Terminal antenna height: 1 meter to 10 meters.
- Distance between the transmitter and receiver: 1 km to 20 km.



The Cost-231 Hata model provides the power path loss (PL) for an urban environment as [12]:

$\frac{3}{4}$ = Code rated = channel coding rate
 100 = Nrb = number of resource blocks (RBs)
 2 = C = MIMO antenna mode

So
 UL cell capacity = $(168 - 24) \times 3 \times \frac{3}{4} \times 100 \times 2 \times 1000 - 24$
 = 43.2 Mbps

Site Calculation

Number of site = Network throughput / Site capacity
 [3.10]

Number of siteDL = $16298115.57 / 48 = 339.5$

So
 Number of siteDL = 340 sites

And
 Number of siteUL = $8008902 / 43.2 = 185.391$

So
 Number of siteUL = 186 sites

IV. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

Map is the first thing that need to have for LTE system map planning. Here is the location of a base station in the Phnom Penh City. According to that table data there are around 257 sites in Phone Penh City. The figure here is the area which will be design for and figure 4 is the table of data sites in the Software, it also show the latitude and longitude.

Name	Longitude	Latitude	Altitude (m)	Support Height (m)	Support Type	Max No. of Cells	Max No. of Users	Max No. of Equipment	Max No. of Comments	Max SI	Max SI
PP0171	104.920972	11.546724	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0162	104.900032	11.531644	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0111	104.900032	11.531729	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0101	104.910778	11.531724	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0102	104.920442	11.531634	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0103	104.910778	11.531634	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0104	104.910778	11.541254	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0105	104.910778	11.541169	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0106	104.900032	11.541169	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0107	104.900032	11.541084	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0108	104.910778	11.531724	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0109	104.910778	11.531634	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0110	104.920442	11.531634	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0111	104.920442	11.531549	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0112	104.910778	11.531549	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0113	104.910778	11.531464	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0114	104.910778	11.531379	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0115	104.900032	11.531379	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0116	104.900032	11.531294	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0117	104.890286	11.531294	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0118	104.890286	11.531209	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0119	104.880540	11.531209	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0120	104.880540	11.531124	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0121	104.870794	11.531124	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0122	104.870794	11.531039	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0123	104.861048	11.531039	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0124	104.861048	11.530954	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0125	104.851302	11.530954	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0126	104.851302	11.530869	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0127	104.841556	11.530869	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0128	104.841556	11.530784	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0129	104.831810	11.530784	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0130	104.831810	11.530700	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0131	104.822064	11.530700	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000
PP0132	104.822064	11.530615	90	90	256	256	12,288	12,288		900,000	900,000

Fig. 4. Map of position site in Phnom Penh City

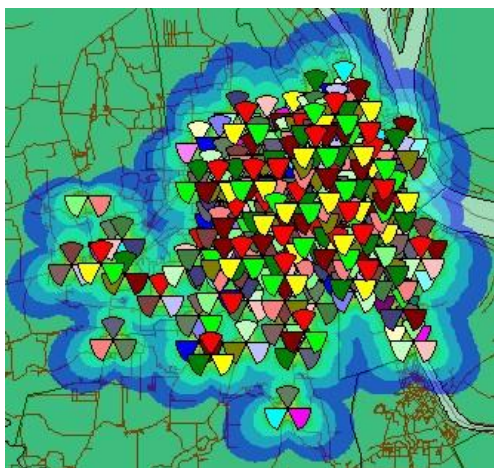


Fig. 5. Coverage by signal level

As the calculation result in section III, in the LTE coverage area calculation are 185 sites which is be able to coverage in central Phnom Penh. There was few prediction types which was chosen to analyses and simulation such as coverage by throughput and overlapping zones.

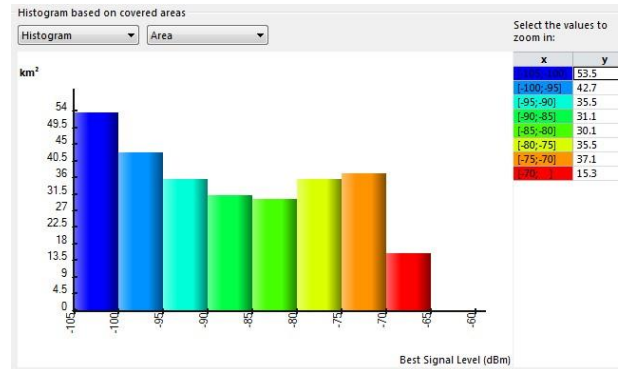


Fig. 6. Diagram of Coverage by signal level in Area

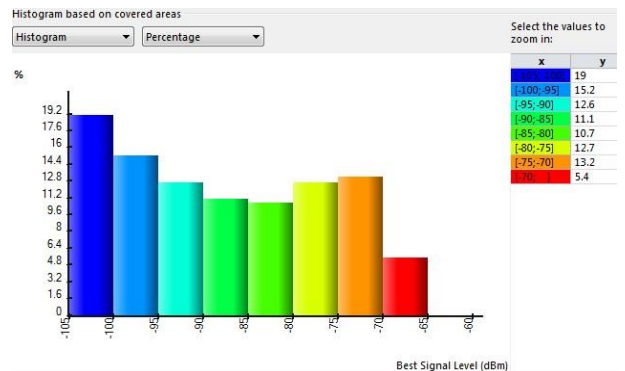


Fig. 7. Diagram of Coverage by signal level in Percentage

Here is the simulation of coverage by signal level. As we see in the figure above, there are 185 sites in central Phnom Penh which work with LTE system.

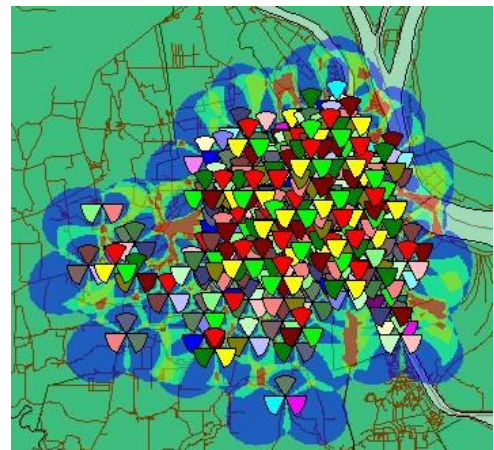


Fig. 8. Coverage by overlapping zones

There are two kind of the histogram, are and percentage. The sample of coverage by signal level be able to cover area of 53.3 Km2. That was the best signal level of -105dBm until -

100dBm and the minimum coverage is 15.3 Km² for -70dBm till -65dBm. Other figure is the histogram of coverage area by percentage which 19% of a simple is the maximum and 5.4% is minimum. Overlapping zone in this simulation are 280.8 Km² and the computation zone area in the software platform are 298.08 km², so the blank spot are 17.28 km². According to the histogram of the overlapping zone, it can say that the operator or servers were serve enough services in the city. The figure below show that, 1 or 2 servers can be overlapping up to 165.9 Km² and 4 until 5 server also overlap about 31.1Km².

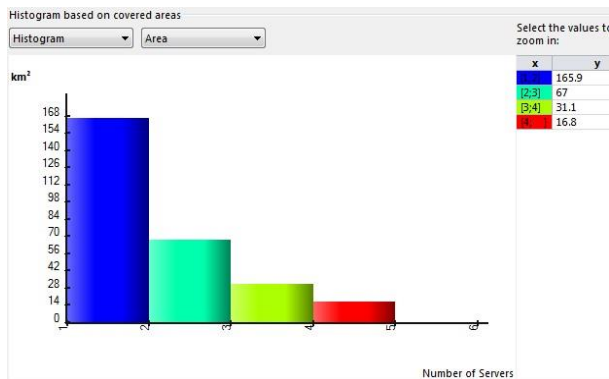


Fig. 9. Coverage by overlapping zone in Area

Actually not only coverage by overlapping zones that can show in the Google Earth, other kind of the prediction also can be there. Because of the view and the coverage is similar after exported so they were not appear for all in this paper.

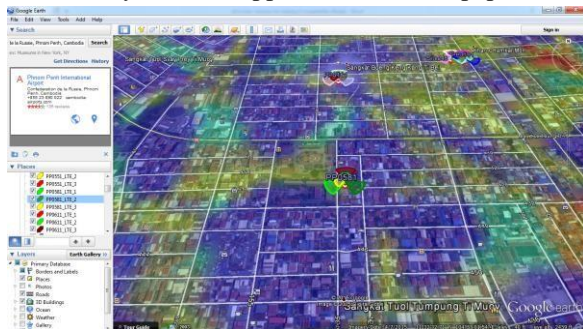


Fig. 10. Overlapping Zone show in Google Earth

V. CONCLUSION

To maintain its competitive edge in the world of mobile networks in the future, 3GPP has initiated work on LTE. The growing popularity of innovative mobile technologies is coming together with trends showing high predominance of data networks. It means that consumer demand for data services is increasing and nowadays, the penetration of smart- phones, tablets and other data devices as well as the launching of 4G/LTE service reflects the high levels of data traffic carried on mobile networks. This work was cover around 678.43 km² and it was about coverage by single level and the overlapping zone. According to the simulation result for the software platform the overlapping zone be able to cover up to 60

percent. This is good enough for the requirement for Phnom Penh city need.

The work done in this study covers the access network dimensioning of LTE network. The capacity of the LTE network is depicted with the indicators of average transmission data rate, peak transmission data rate and the area supported by the system. The coverage of the LTE system is also calculated on the base of Base Station parameters. Moreover, the unavailability of reliable LTE network simulators is a big hurdle in full calibration of this tool. Currently, the simulation results for only a limited antenna and in the city. Using a more accurate simulator will yield better results for capacity planning exercise.

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