



## COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

Department : Electronics & Communication Engineering

Lecturer : Dr. Mohamed Essam Khedr

GTA : Eng. Mohamed Essam Tamazin

Course Title : Telecommunication Systems Engineering

Course Code : EC 551

### Sheet (2)

#### Wireless Channel Characteristics

1. Consider the Okumura and Hata model for a suburban area of a medium city. Assume a BS antenna height of 50 m, an MS antenna height of 1 m and a carrier frequency of 900 MHz. Also assume antenna gains 4 and 1.5 at the BS and MS, respectively. Use Matlab to plot the medium link gain  $G(d)$  [dB] as a function of  $d$  ranging from 1 Km to 10 Km, using a sample spacing of 1 Km.
2. Consider a mobile phone system cell using a frequency of 900 MHz providing coverage to an urban environment like the Oakland area of Pittsburgh. The height of the receiver is 2 meters and the cell site antenna is 34 meters tall. The mobile terminal receivers have a sensitivity of -90 dBm. Using the Okumura-Hata propagation model determine what power level the base station must operate at to have a cell coverage radius of 1.6 Km.
3. The measured path loss at a distance 10 Km in a large metropolition area is 160 dB. The test parameters used in the experiment were the following: base station antenna height  $h_b=30$  m, Mobile station antenna height  $h_m=3$  m, Carrier frequency = 1000 MHz, Isotropic BS and MS antennas. If any model parameters are undefined, then use the default values.
  - a. Compute the estimated path loss using Okumura's model.
  - b. Compute the estimated path loss using Hata's model.
  - c. Compare and Contrast the two models.
4. A base station radiates at a transmit power of 50W. Let the carrier frequency,  $f_c$ , be 900 MHz. Let  $d_0$  be 100 m. Assume free space path loss model between transmitter and  $d_0$ , and log-normal shadowing loss model for distances greater than  $d_0$ . Assume path loss exponent,  $n$ , of 3 and  $\sigma$  of 5 dB for log-normal shadowing model.

Find out:

  - a. The received power (in dBm) at 100 m.
  - b. The mean path loss (in dB) from transmitter at 500m.
  - c. The mean received power (in dBm) at 500m
  - d. The probability that  $P_r(500m) \geq 0.01$  mW.

