

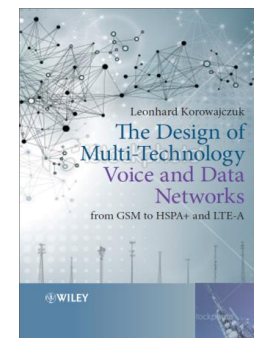
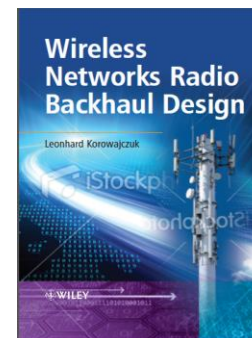
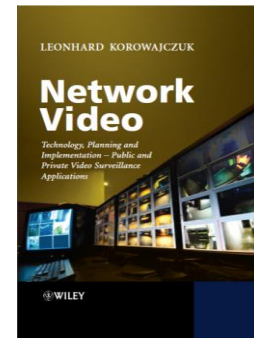
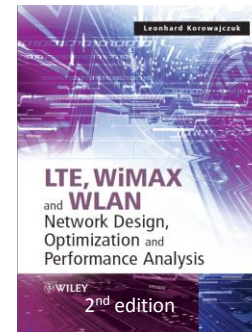
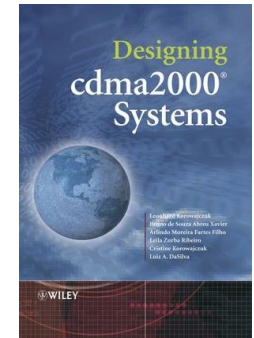
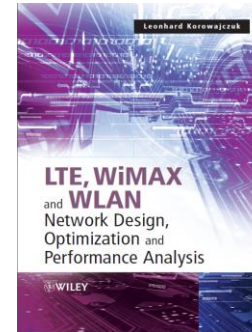
Network Design Considerations and Deployment Concerns for a Ground Aircraft Communication System

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Presenter

- **Leonhard Korowajczuk**

- CEO/CTO CelPlan International
- 45 years of experience in the telecom field (R&D, manufacturing and services areas)
- Holds 13 patents
- Published books
 - “Designing cdma2000 Systems”
 - published by Wiley in 2006- 963 pages, available in hard cover, e-book and Kindle
 - “LTE , WiMAX and WLAN Network Design, Optimization and Performance Analysis ”
 - published by Wiley in June 2011- 750 pages, available in hard cover, e-book and Kindle
- Books in Preparation:
 - LTE , WiMAX and WLAN Network Design, Optimization and Performance Analysis
 - second edition (2012) LTE-A and WiMAX 2.1(1,000+ pages)
 - Network Video: Private and Public Safety Applications (2013)
 - Backhaul Network Design (2013)
 - Multi-Technology Networks: from GSM to LTE (2014)
 - Smart Grids Network Design (2014)



CelPlan International



- Employee owned enterprise with international presence
 - Headquarters in USA
 - 450 plus employees
 - Revenues of US\$ 40M
 - Twenty (20) years in business
- Subsidiaries in 6 countries with worldwide operation
- Vendor Independent
- Network Design Software (CelPlanner Suite)
- Network Design Services
- Network Optimization Services
- Network Performance Evaluation
- Services are provided to equipment vendors, operators and consultants
- High Level Consulting
 - RFP preparation
 - Vendor interface
 - Technical Audit
 - Business Plan Preparation
 - Specialized (Smart Grids, Aeronautical, Windmill, ...)
- Network Managed Services
- 2G, 3G, 4G, 5G Technologies
- Multi-technology / Multi-band Networks
- Backhaul, Small cells, Indoor, HetNet

Network Design Considerations and Deployment Concerns for a Ground Aircraft Communication System

Agenda

- Wireless Communications Characterization
- RF Channel Characterization
 - CelSDRx™
 - Ray Tracing

Wireless Communications Characterization

Wireless Communications Characterization

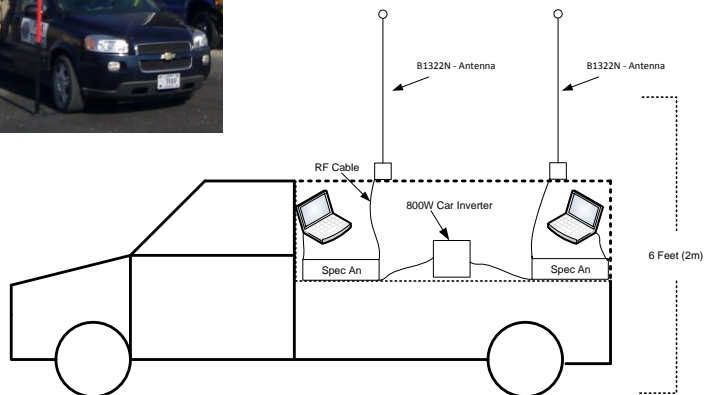
- We would like present a methodology we used for the NextGen Data Communication System operating at approximately 136MHz
- The same methodology can be applied for AeroMACS at 5.1 GHz
- NASA has engaged CelPlan Technologies to:
 - Collect field data
 - Analyze the propagation characteristics of that part of the spectrum
 - Provide calibrate propagation tables to be used in the CelPlanner Suite software
- A drive test campaign for two airports
 - Chicago (ORD)- busiest airport in the USA
 - Detroit (DTW)
- FAA supported the measurement efforts at both airports
- A PET-2000 transmitter was used to generate the CW frequency with approximately 5W output power
- A B1322N antenna was used (omni 2.4 dBi)

Test vehicle

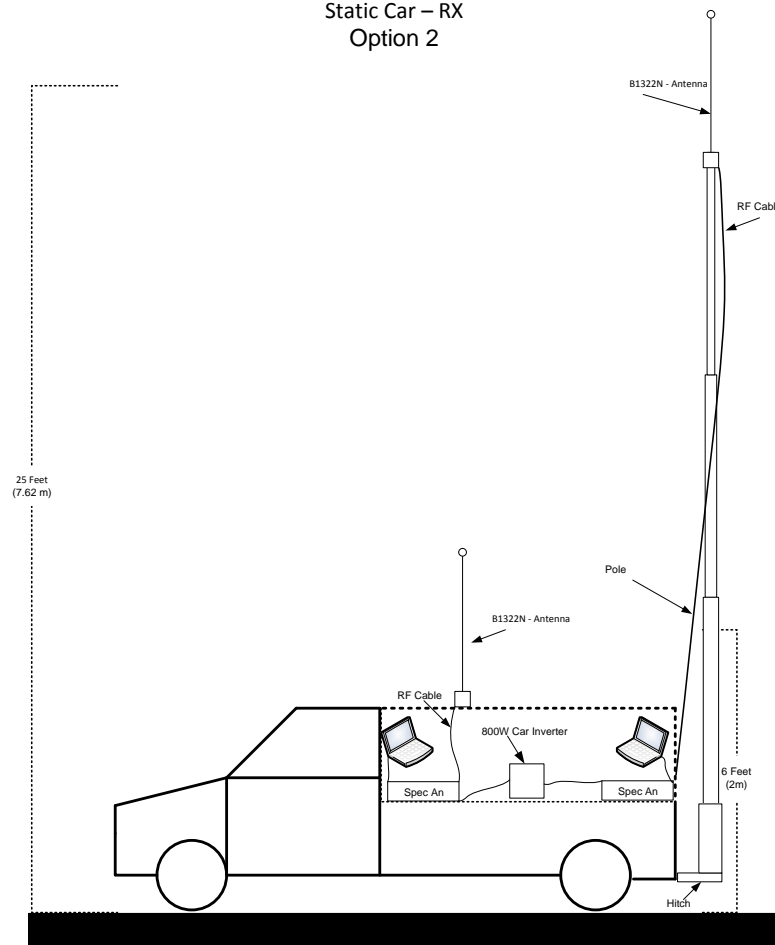
- Two test vehicles were used
 - One simulated the transmitter
 - Another simulated a moving receiver



Mobile Car - RX



Static Car – RX
Option 2



Chicago Airport (ORD)

ORD Airport



- Airport and surroundings were modeled in 3 D
- Horizontal resolution of 1 m
- Vertical resolution of 0.5 m

ORD Transmitter Characteristics

Characteristics	TX1	TX2	TX3
Antenna Type	Omni	Omni	Omni
Rad Center [m]	7.6	7.6	7.6
Antenna structure	mast	mast	mast
Antenna Model	B1322N	B1322N	B1322N
Azimuth [°]	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tilt [°]	0	0	0
Antenna Gain [dBd]	0.26	0.26	0.26
Latitude [dec deg]	41.97705	41.98861667	41.97447222
Longitude [dec deg]	-87.9255	-87.89038333	-87.90714722
Datum	WGS84	WGS84	WGS84
Obstruction	No	No	No
Obstruction Azimuth [°]			
Transmitter model	PET-2000	PET-2000	PET-2000
Transmit Frequency [MHz]	136.475	136.475	136.475
Signal Bandwidth [KHz]	tone	tone	tone
Warm-up duration [min]	> 15	> 15	> 15
ERP [W]	3.95	3.95	3.95
Weather	Sunny	Sunny	Sunny

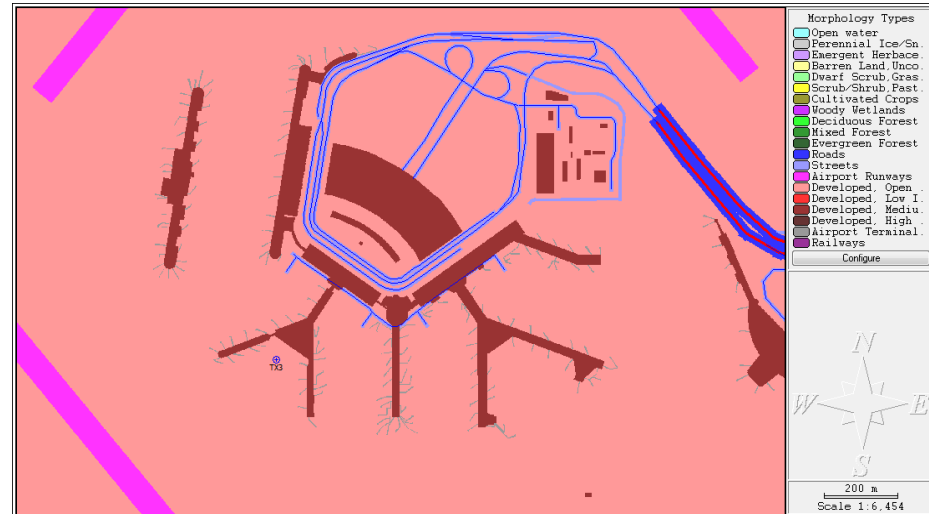
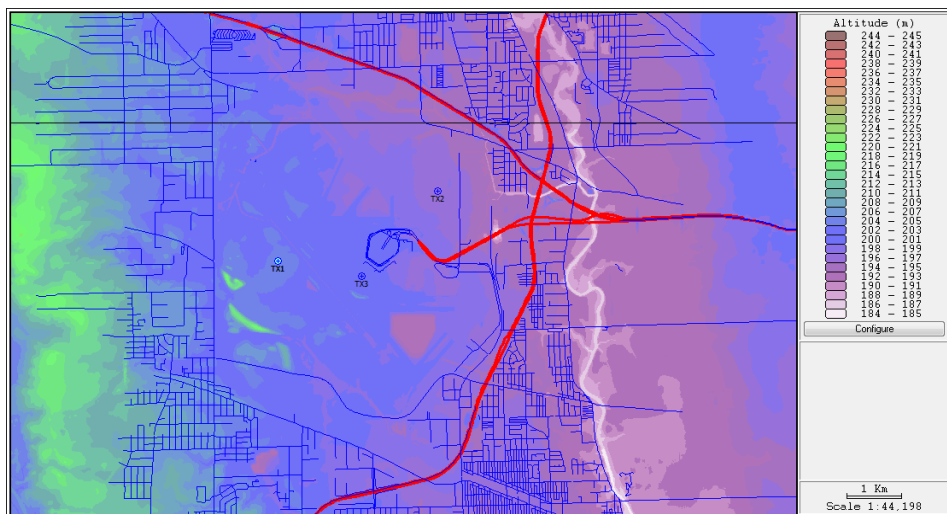
Morphology representation



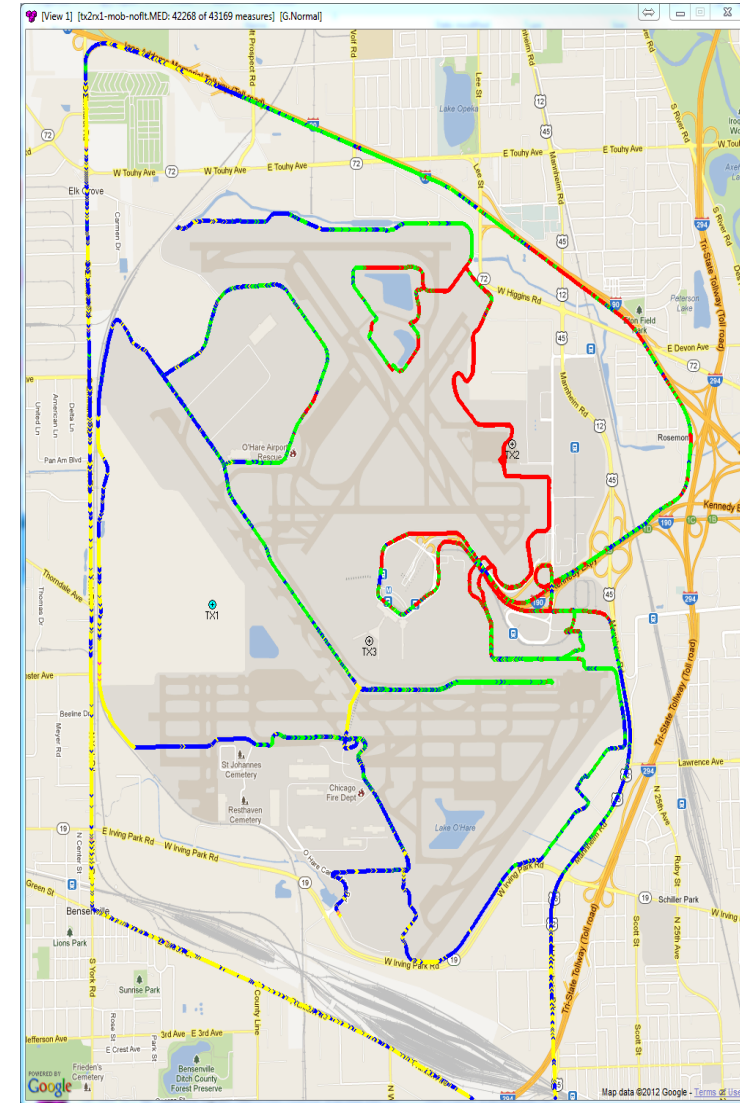
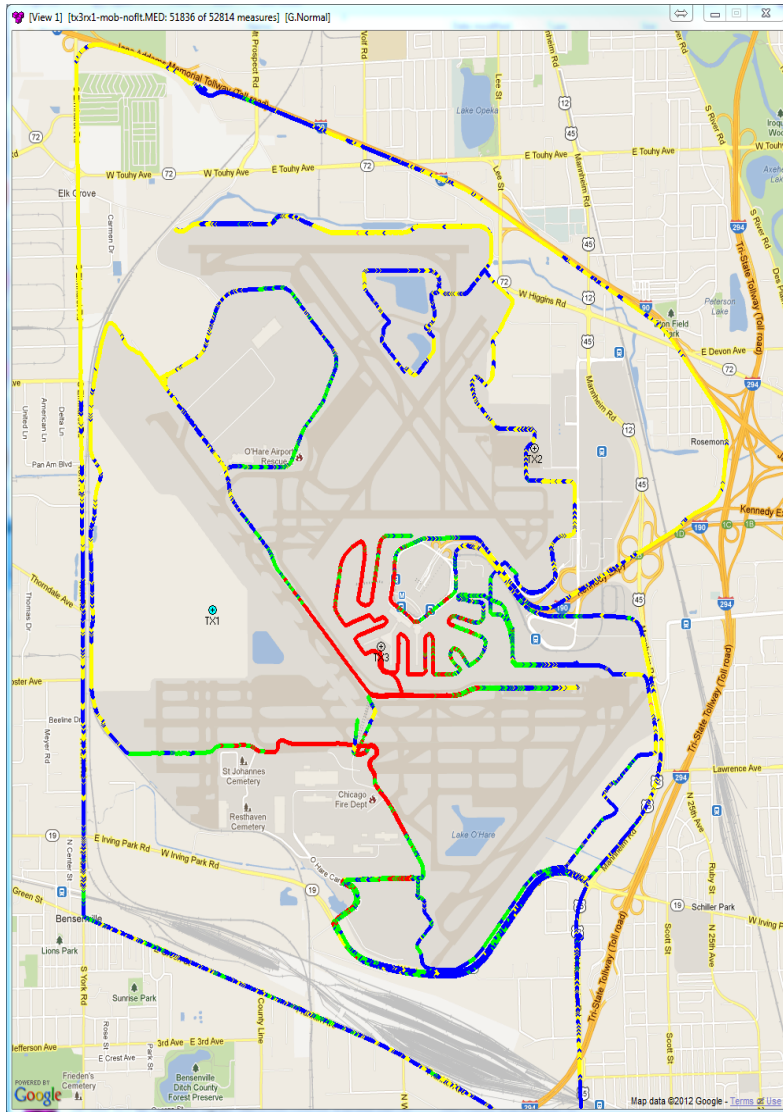
Topography

Surroundings
Morphology

Buildings
Morphology



Drive Test Measurements



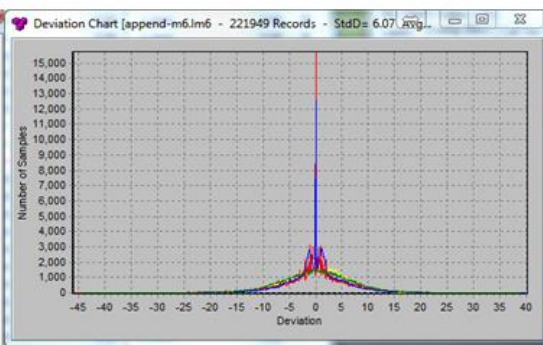
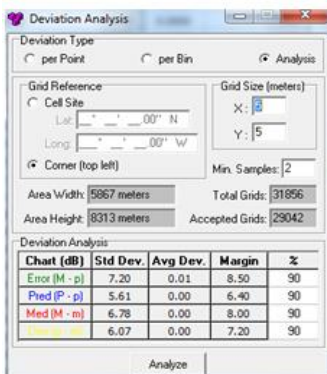
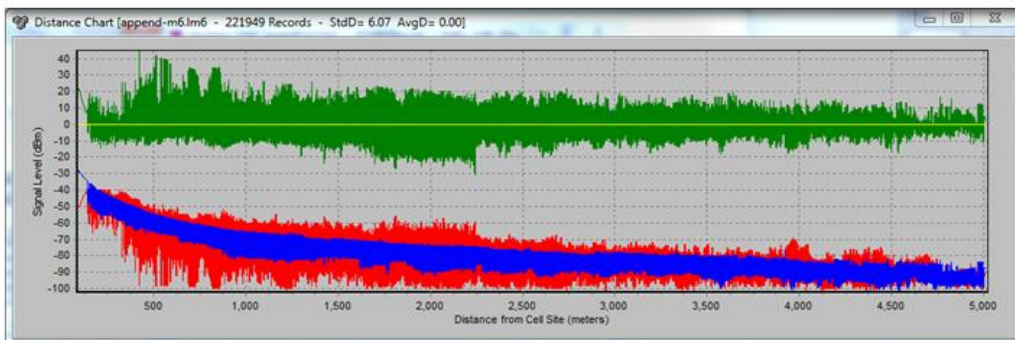
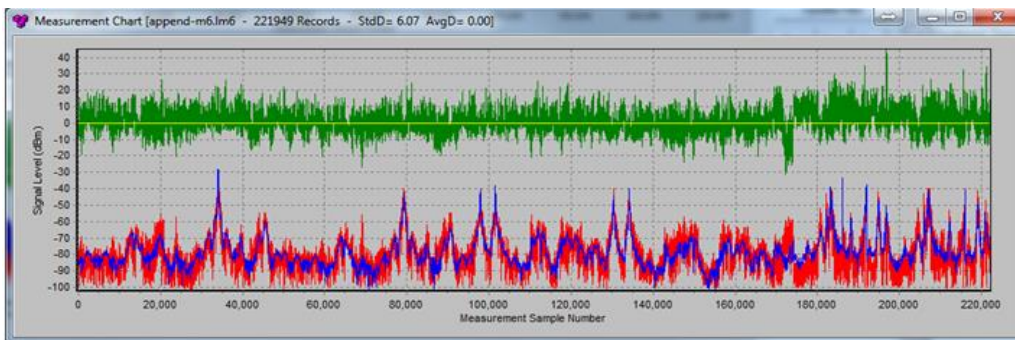
9/10/2013

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Measurement x Predictions

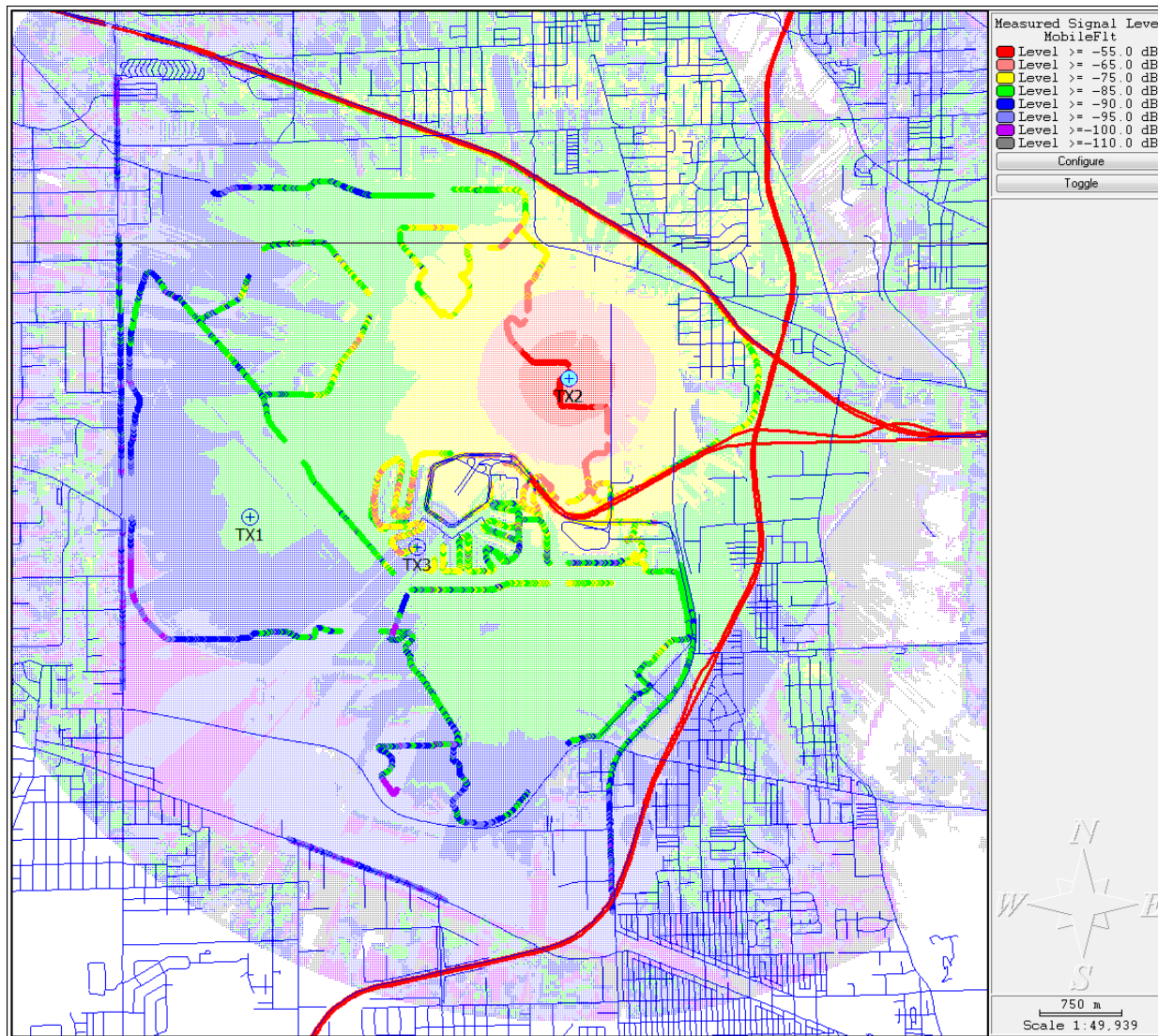
- Prediction model used was: Korowajczuk 3D



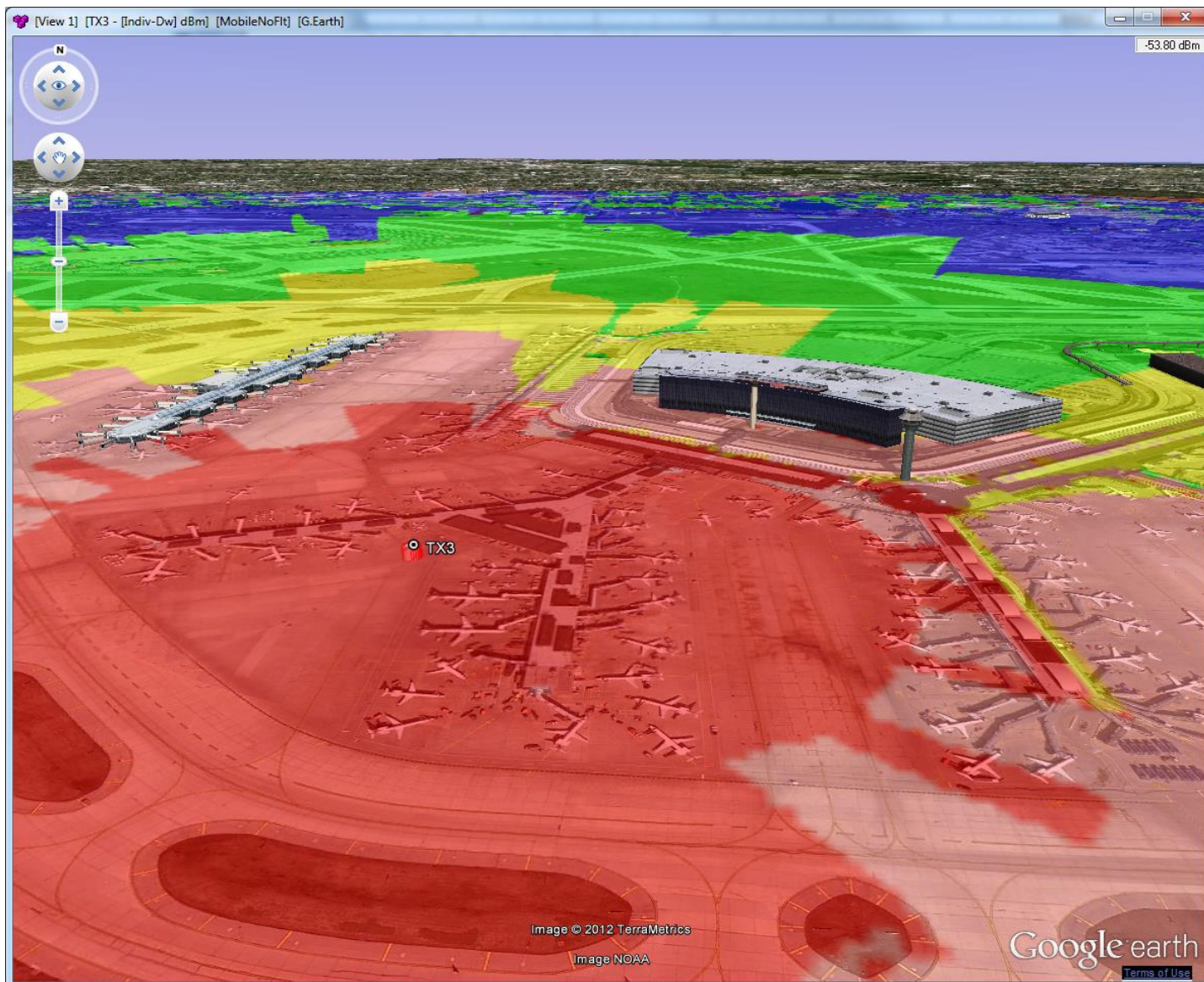
Terrain Type Description	Morphology Loss (dB/Km)			Diffraction Factor			Penetration Loss (dB)			Clutter Factor (dB)			Diff.
	Value	Fixed	Conv. %	Value	Fixed	Conv. %	Value	Fixed	Conv. %	Value	Fixed	Conv. %	
1 Open water	1.3000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			
2 Perennial Ice/Snow	1.3000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			
3 Emergent Herbaceous Wetl	1.3000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			
4 Bare Land/Unconsolidat	2.0000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			
5 Dwarf Scrub/Grassland/Ha	2.0000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			
6 Scrub/Shrub/Pasture/Hay	2.0000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			
7 Cultivated Crops	2.0000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			
8 Woody Wetlands	0.0000			0.0000			3.0000			0.0000			
9 Deciduous Forest	5.0018			0.5196			3.0000			12.4915			
10 Mixed Forest	5.0018			0.5196			3.0000			12.4915			
11 Evergreen Forest	5.0018			0.5196			3.0000			12.4915			
12 Roads	2.3003			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			
13 Streets	1.9424			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			
14 Airport Runways	3.2668			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			
15 Developed, Open Space	0.3324			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			
16 Developed, Low Intensity	4.0000			0.8665			5.0000			-17.8537			
17 Developed, Medium Intens	4.4013			0.8665			5.0000			-11.1112			
18 Developed, High Intensity	10.4630			0.0594			5.0000			-3.5565			
19 Airport Terminal Fingers	15.0000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			
20 Railways	2.0000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			
21	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			
22	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			
23	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			
24	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			
25	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			
26	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			
27	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			
28	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			
29	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			
30	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			
31	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			
nd) Type not defined	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			

	Unconstrained Calibration Set		
	Standard Deviation [dB]	Average Deviation [dB]	RMS [dB]
Model II - 2D Korowajczuk	6.16	0.04	6.16
Model III - Microcell	6.96	0	6.96
Model VI - 3D Korowajczuk	6.07	0	6.07

Predictions x Measurements



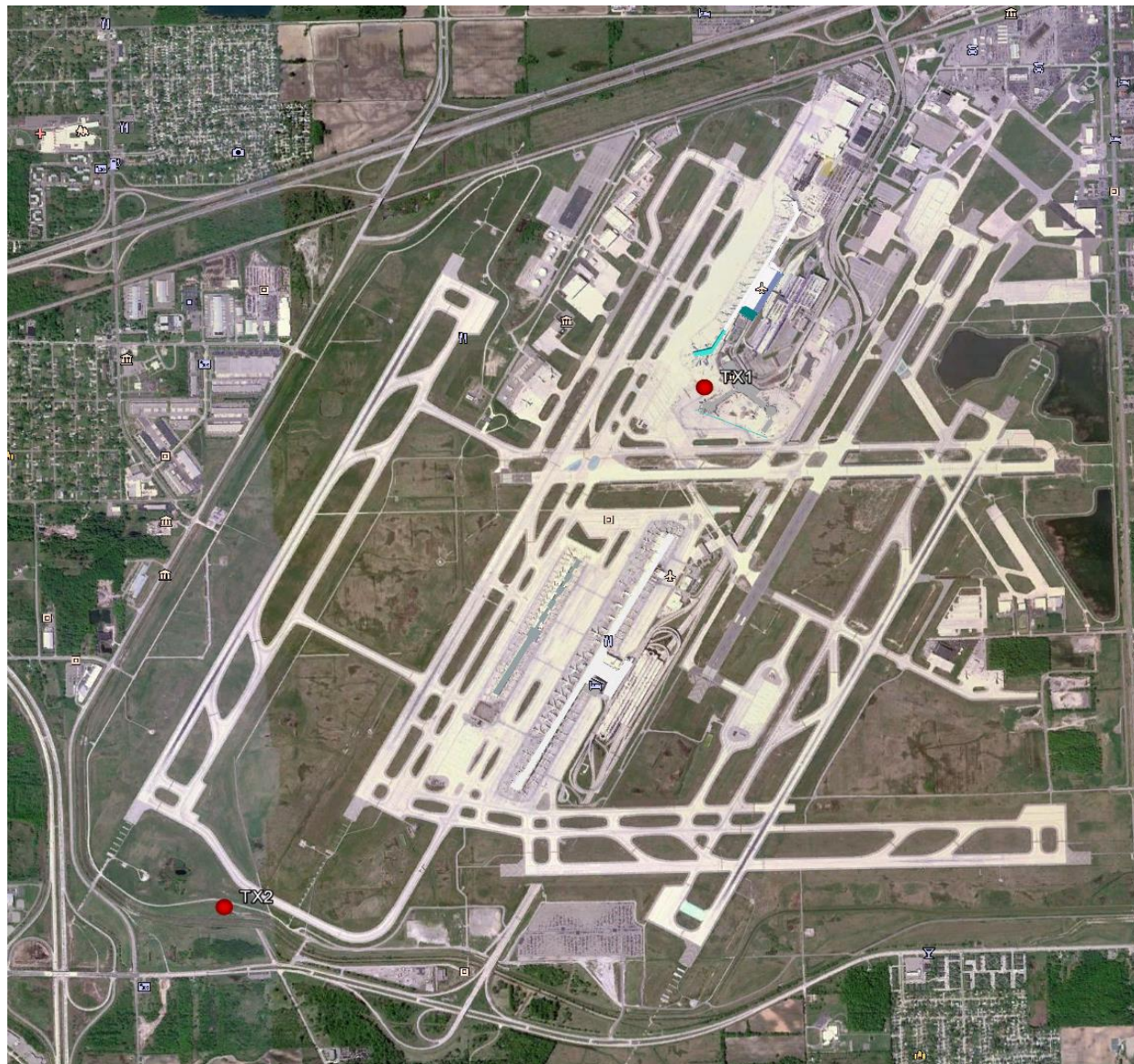
Airport 3 D Coverage view



Detroit Airport (DTW)

DTW Airport

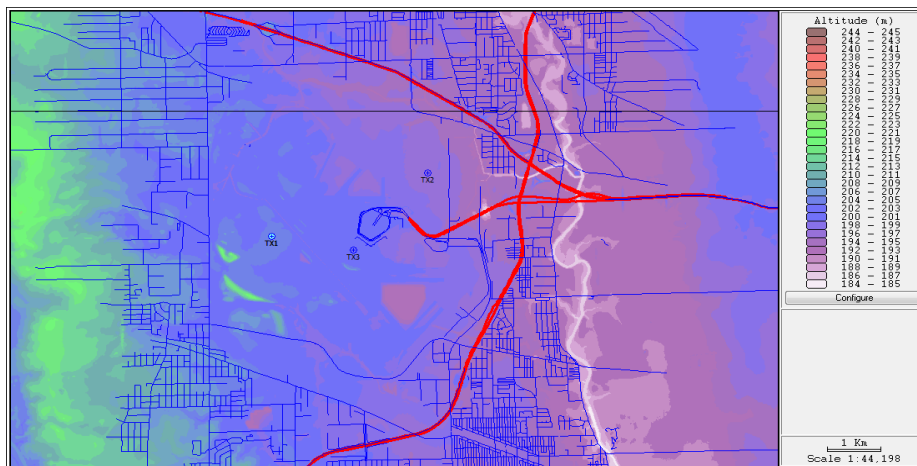
- Airport and surroundings were modeled in 3 D
- Horizontal resolution of 1 m
- Vertical resolution of 0.5 m



DTW Transmitter Characteristics

Characteristics	TX1	TX2
Antenna Type	Omni	Omni
Rad Center [m]	7.6	7.6
Antenna structure	mast	mast
Antenna Model	B1322N	B1322N
Azimuth [°]	N/A	N/A
Tilt [°]	0	0
Antenna Gain [dBd]	0.26	0.26
Latitude [dec deg]	42.22115833	42.19732222
Longitude [dec deg]	-83.35130833	-83.37918611
Datum	WGS84	WGS84
Obstruction	No	No
Obstruction Azimuth [°]		
Transmitter model	PET-2000	PET-2000
Transmit Frequency [MHz]	136.425	136.425
Signal Bandwidth [KHz]	tone	tone
Warm-up duration [min]	> 15	> 15
EiRP [W]	3.76	3.76
Weather	Sunny	Sunny

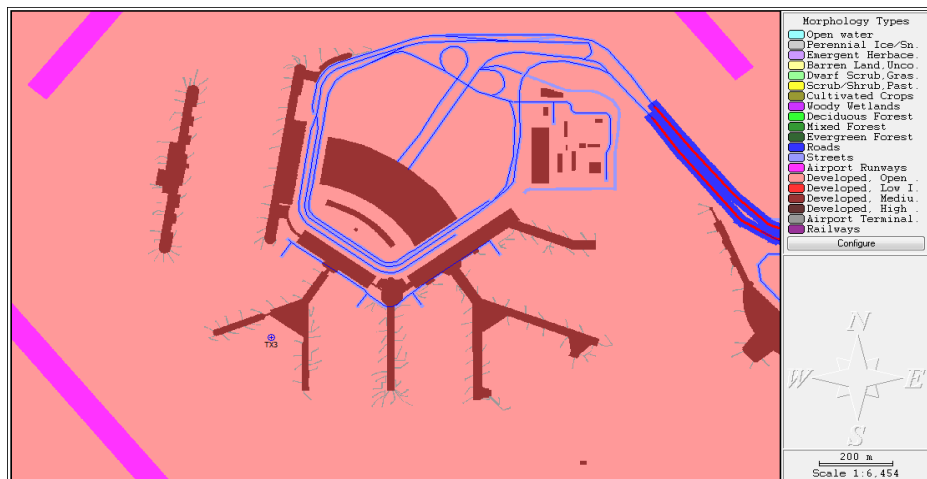
Morphology representation



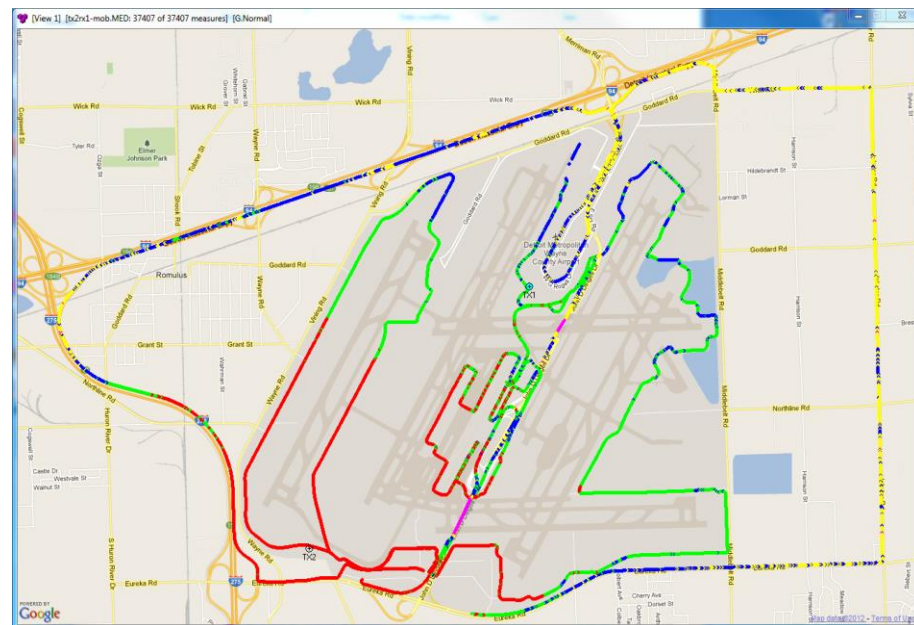
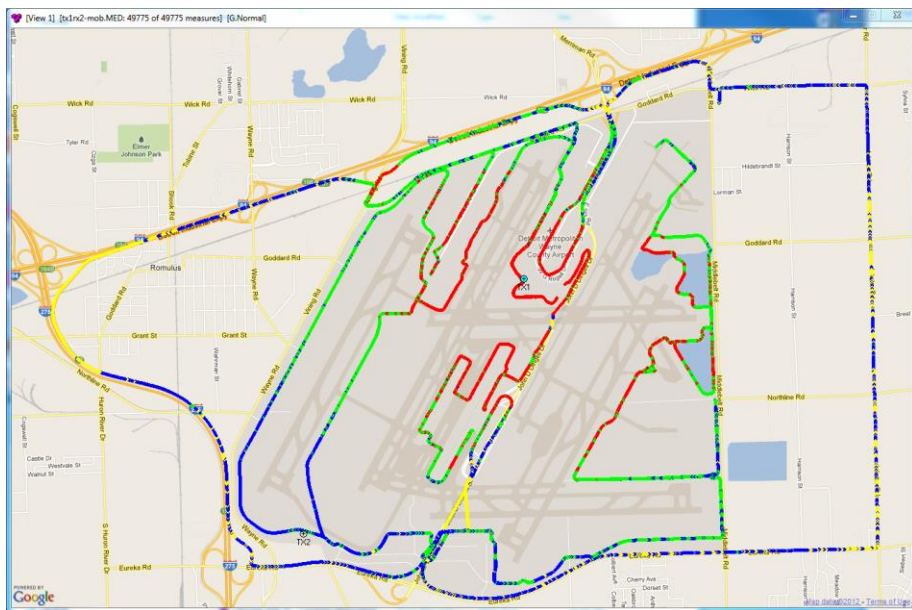
Topography

Surroundings
Morphology

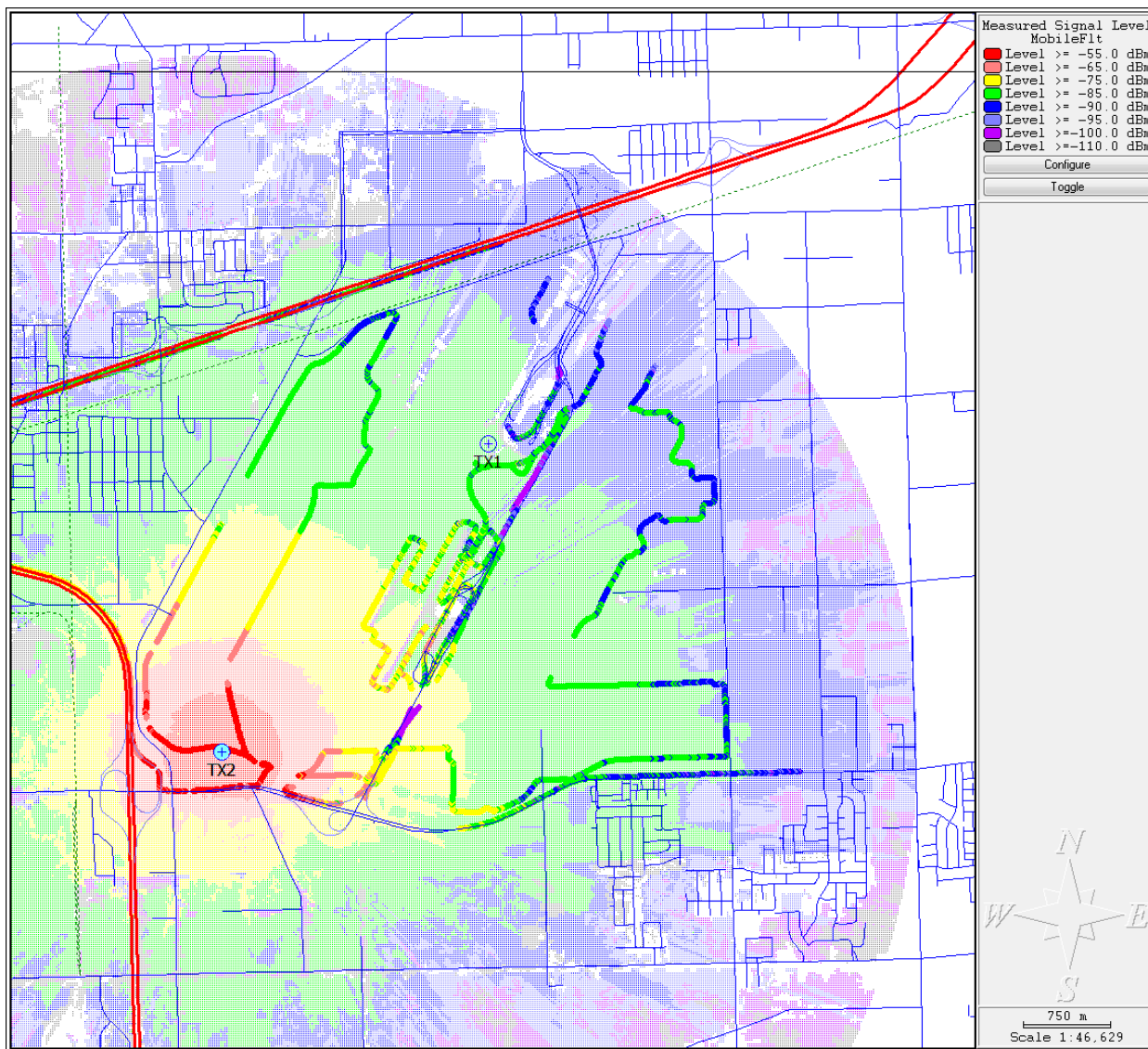
Buildings
Morphology



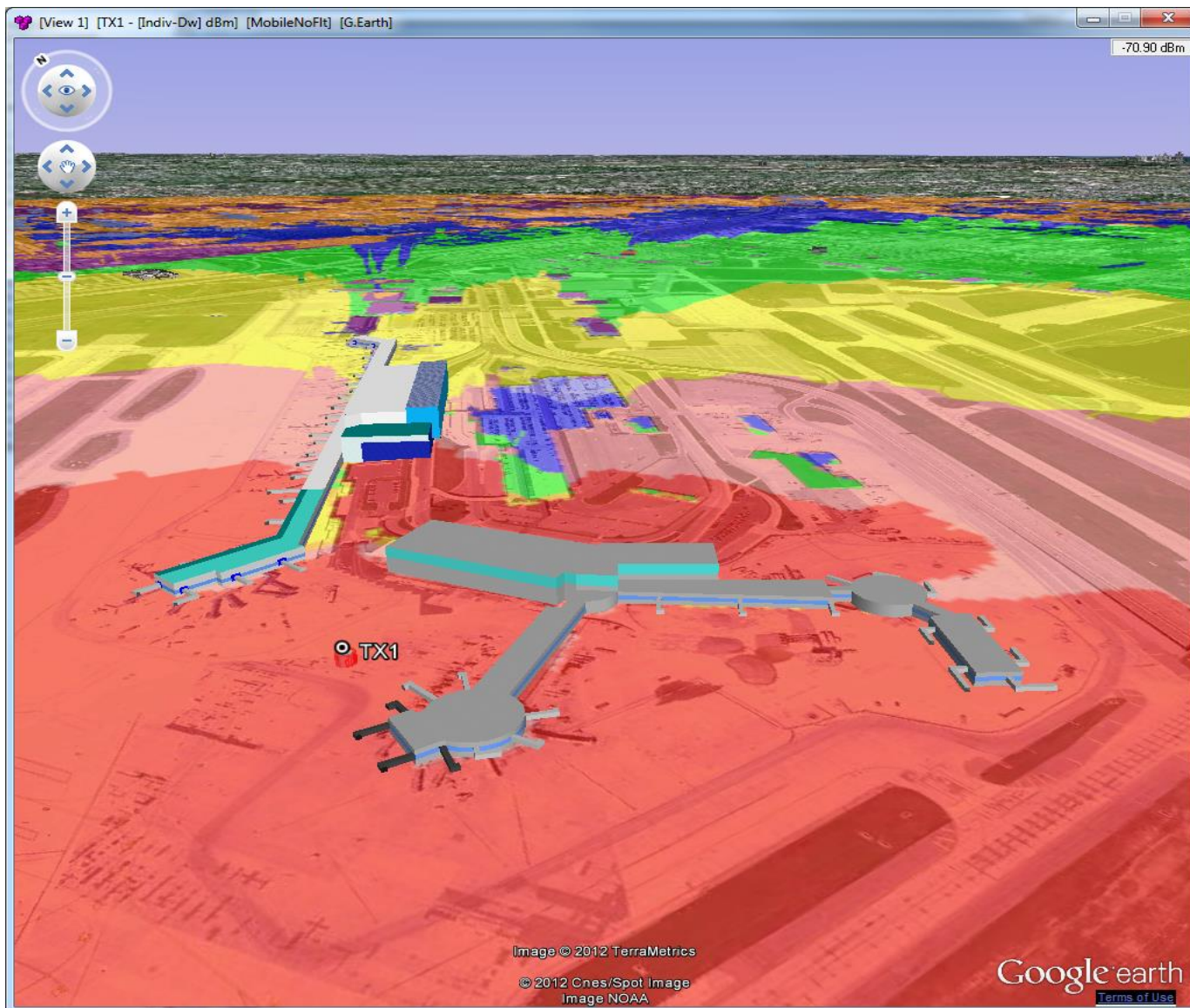
Drive Test Measurements



Measurement x Predictions



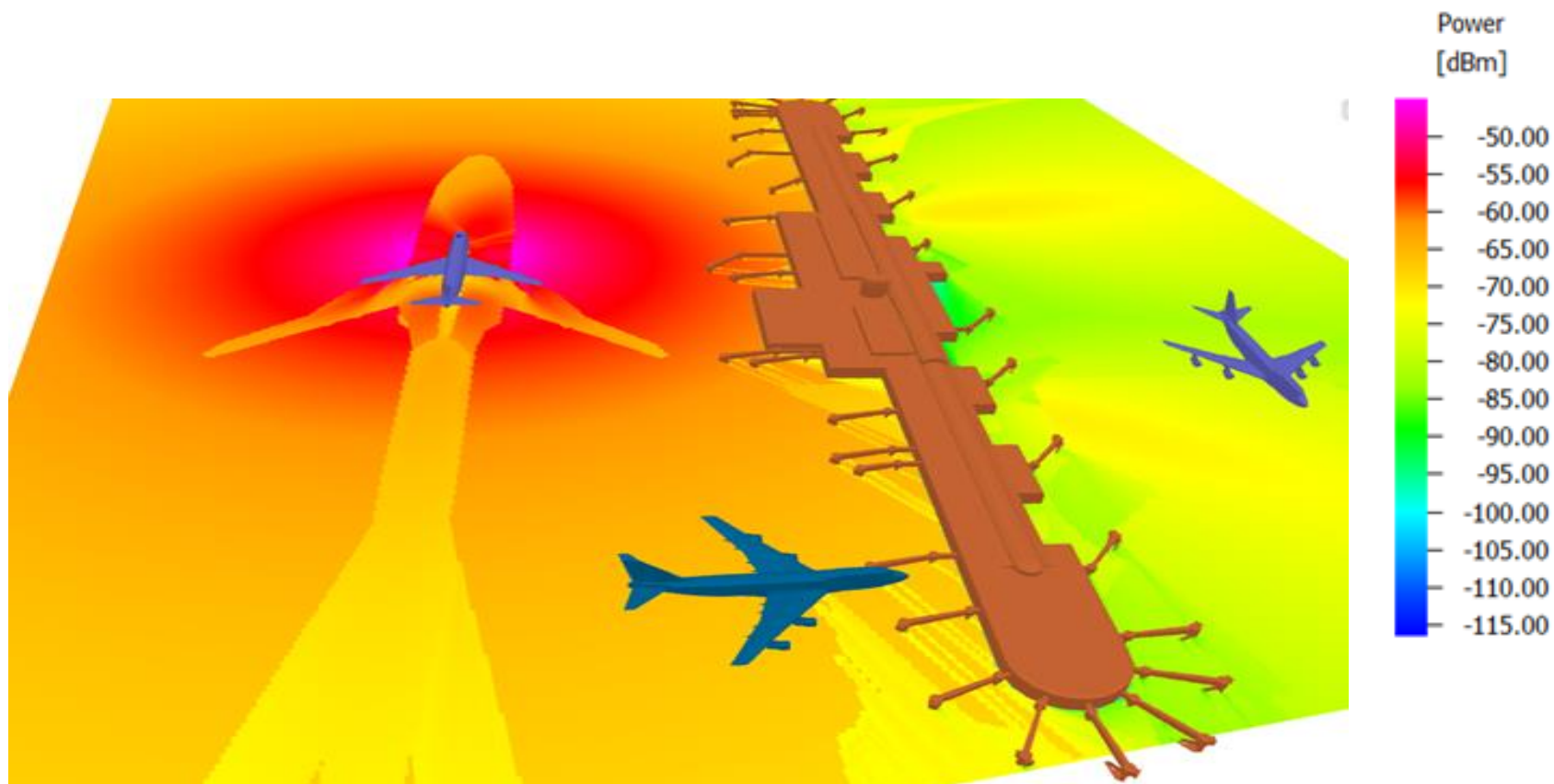
Airport 3 D Coverage view



Ray Tracing Predictions

Ray Tracing Prediction

- Ray Tracing requires extremely precise data bases to provide similar results as empirical models
- Processing time is very high when compared to empirical models
- Ray Tracing has a unique property of providing multipath delay predictions

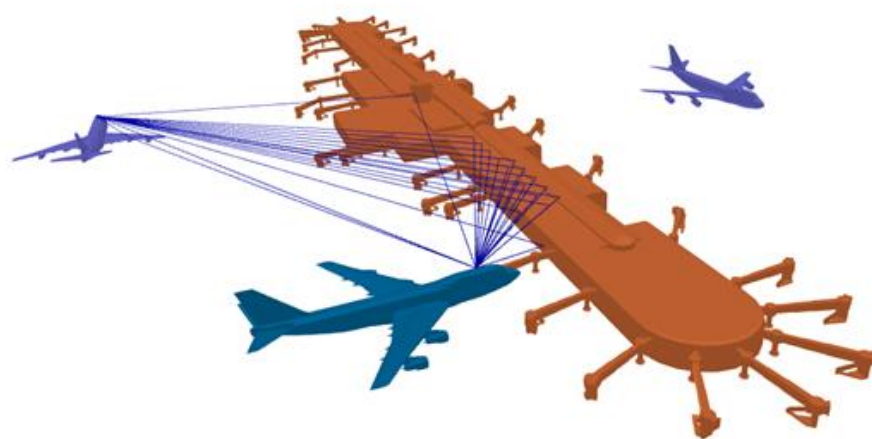
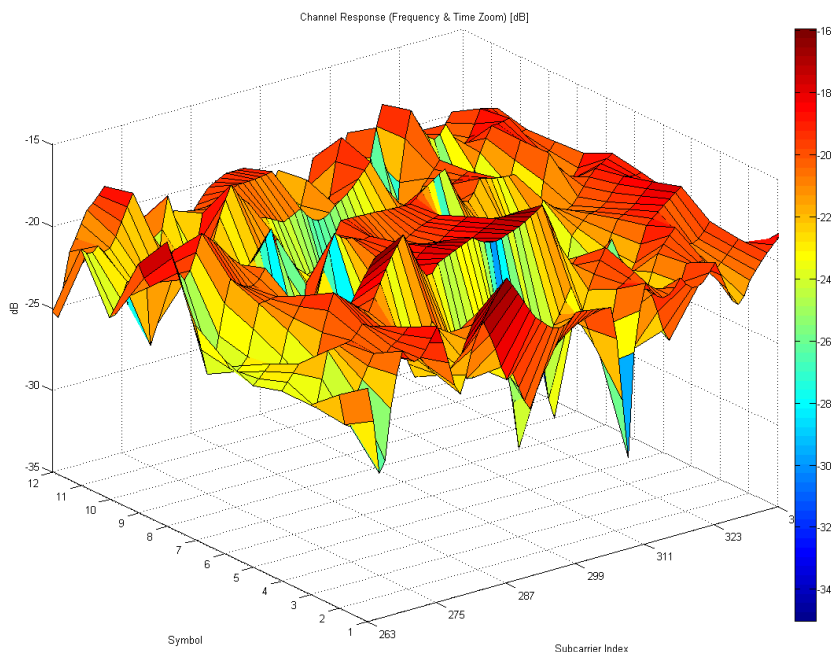


RF Channel Characterization

Multipath Analysis

Multipath fading

- Multipath is a major impairment in wireless communications and should be properly characterized
- Characterization can be done using:
 - Channel response per OFDM sub-carrier
 - Ray Tracing



Channel Response

CelSDRx™

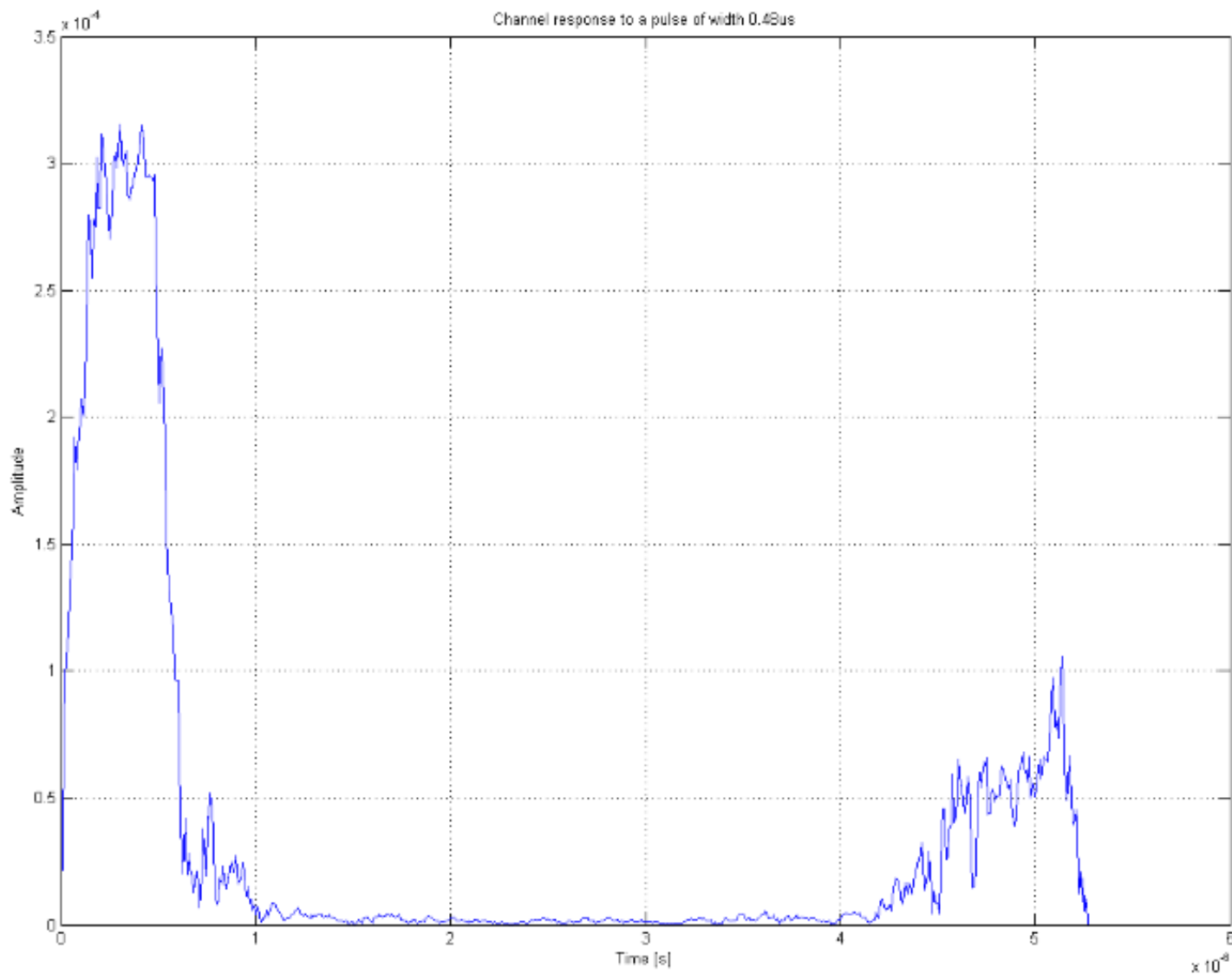
- Universal Software Defined Receiver (SDRx)
- Captures up to 100 MHz of spectrum from 100 MHz to 18 GHz
- Digitizes signal at 125 Msps and provides I and Q components
- Digitally extracts information for any digital technology: LTE, WiMAX, HSPA, UMTS, GSM
- Performs
 - Symbol synchronization
 - Frame Synchronization
 - Sub-Channel Equalization
 - Bandwidth and frame number determination
- Detects
 - RF Channel Response in time and frequency
 - Displays fading amplitude, band and duration
 - Channel Traffic load
 - Received signal coherence from different antennas
 - Received signal coherence to different antennas
- GPS data geo-referencing, allowing drive tests
- Ideal to plan network parameters
- Ideal to scan competitive networks
- Patents applied



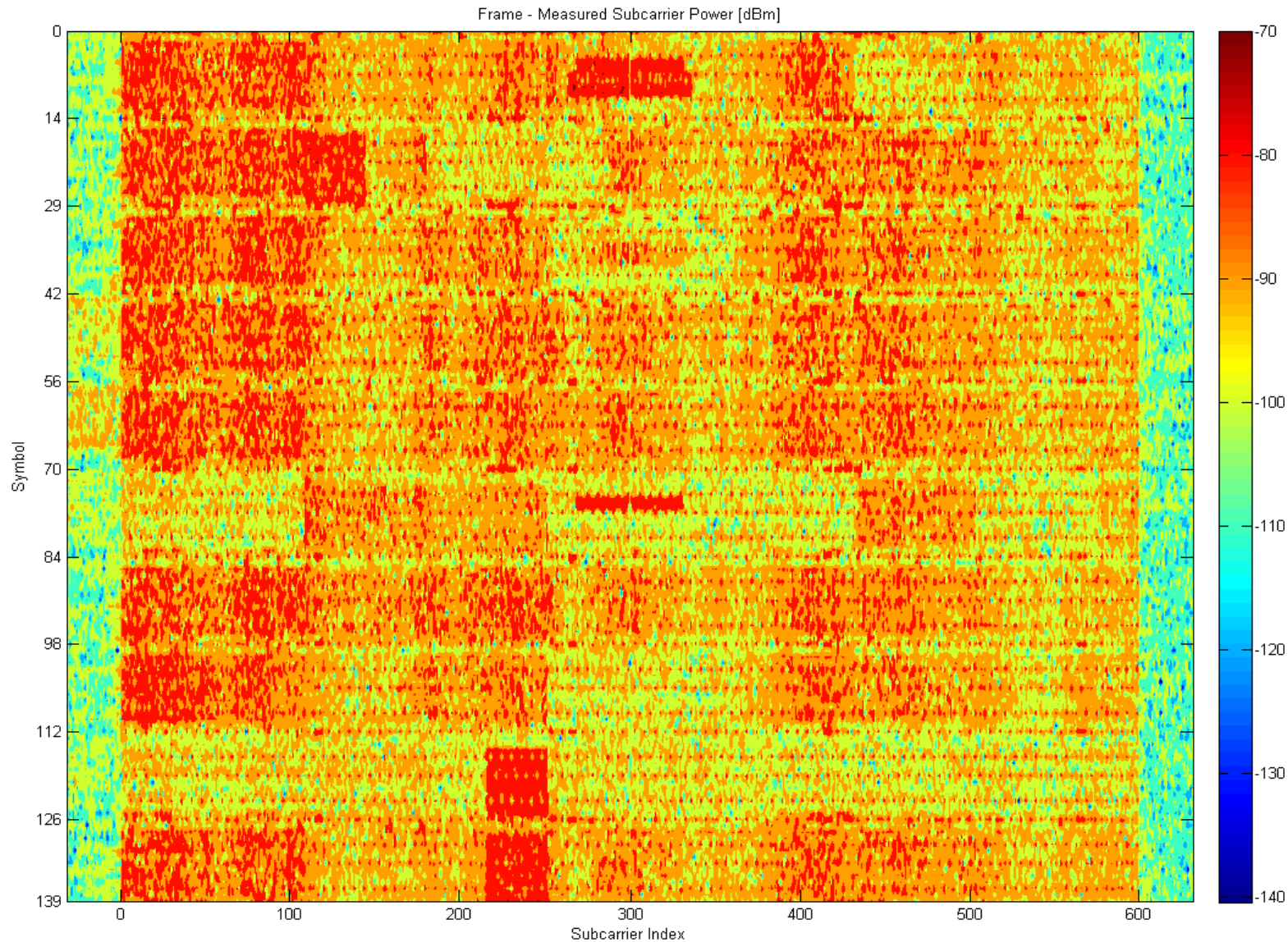
CelSDRx™ Specifications

- Frequency coverage: 100 MHz to 18 GHz
- Instantaneous Bandwidth: 100 MHz
- Displayed Average Noise Level:
 - -115 dBm @ 10 MHz
 - -110 dBm @ 1500 MHz
 - -110 dBm @ 2500 MHz
- Maximum RF input: +10 dBm
- Non-input related spurs: < -100 dBm
- Maximum RF gain: 20 dB
- IF gain: -10 to +30 dB in 1 dB steps
- Power Supply +12 VDC

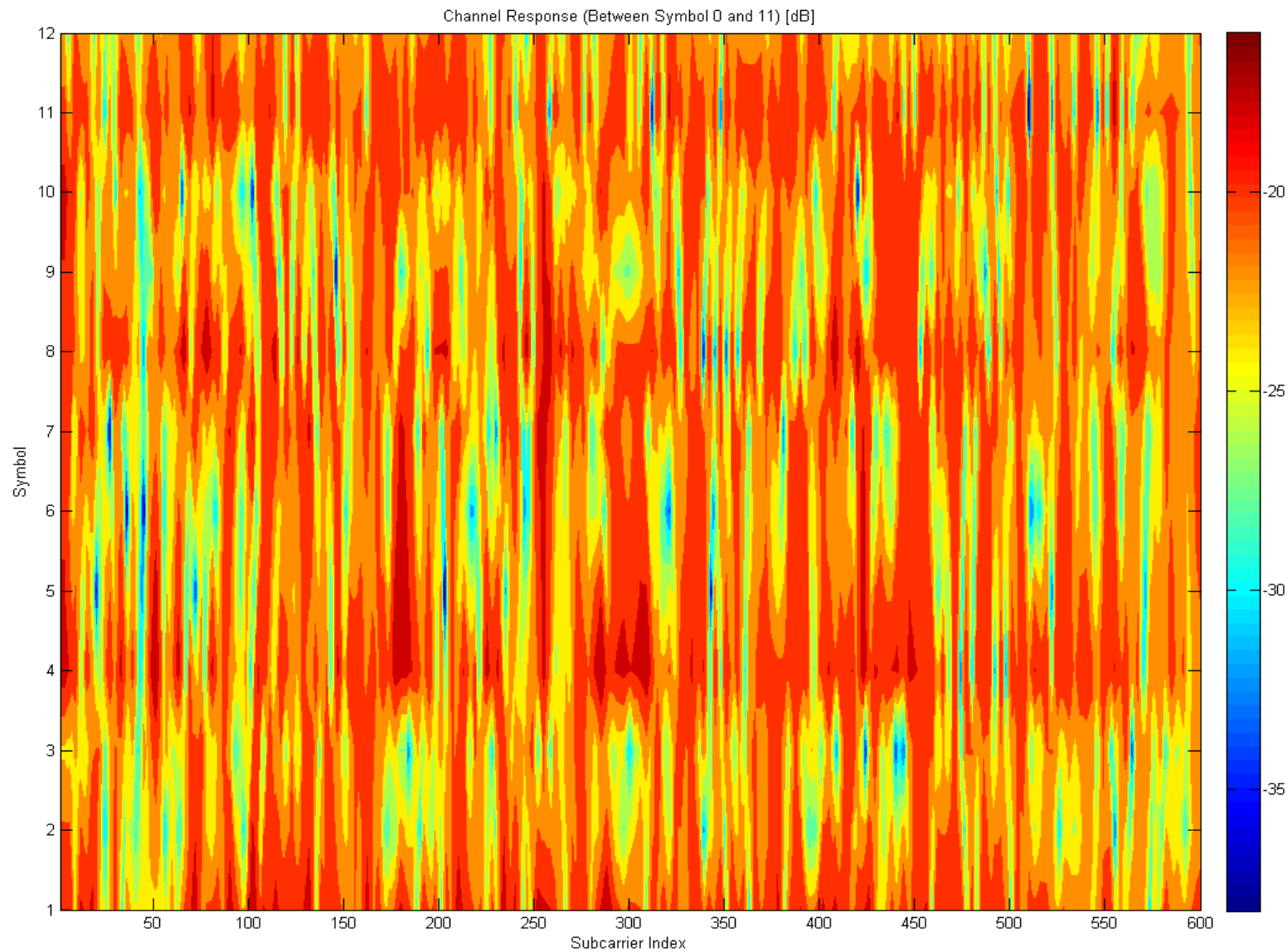
Impulse Response



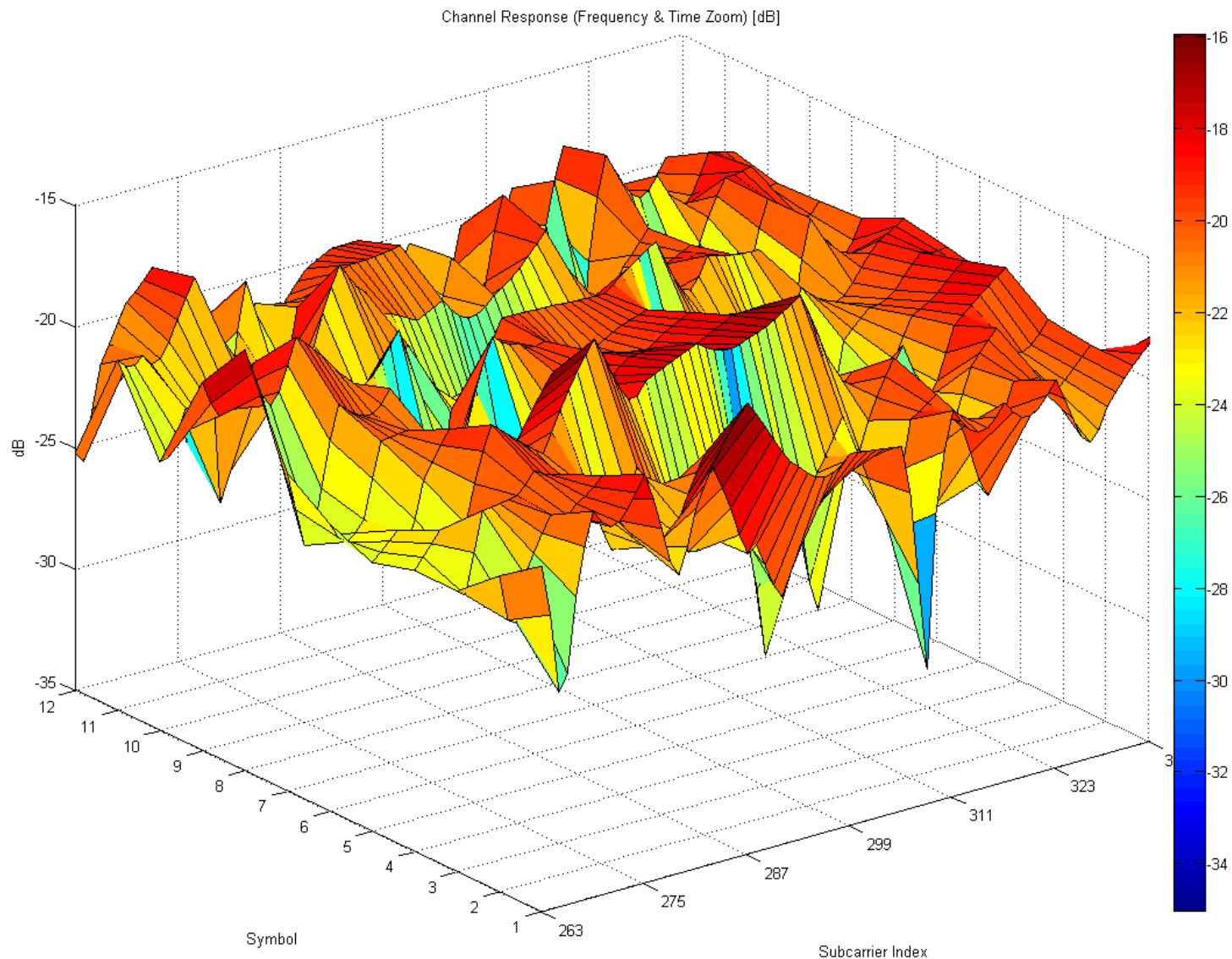
Measured Power per Resource Element (dBm)



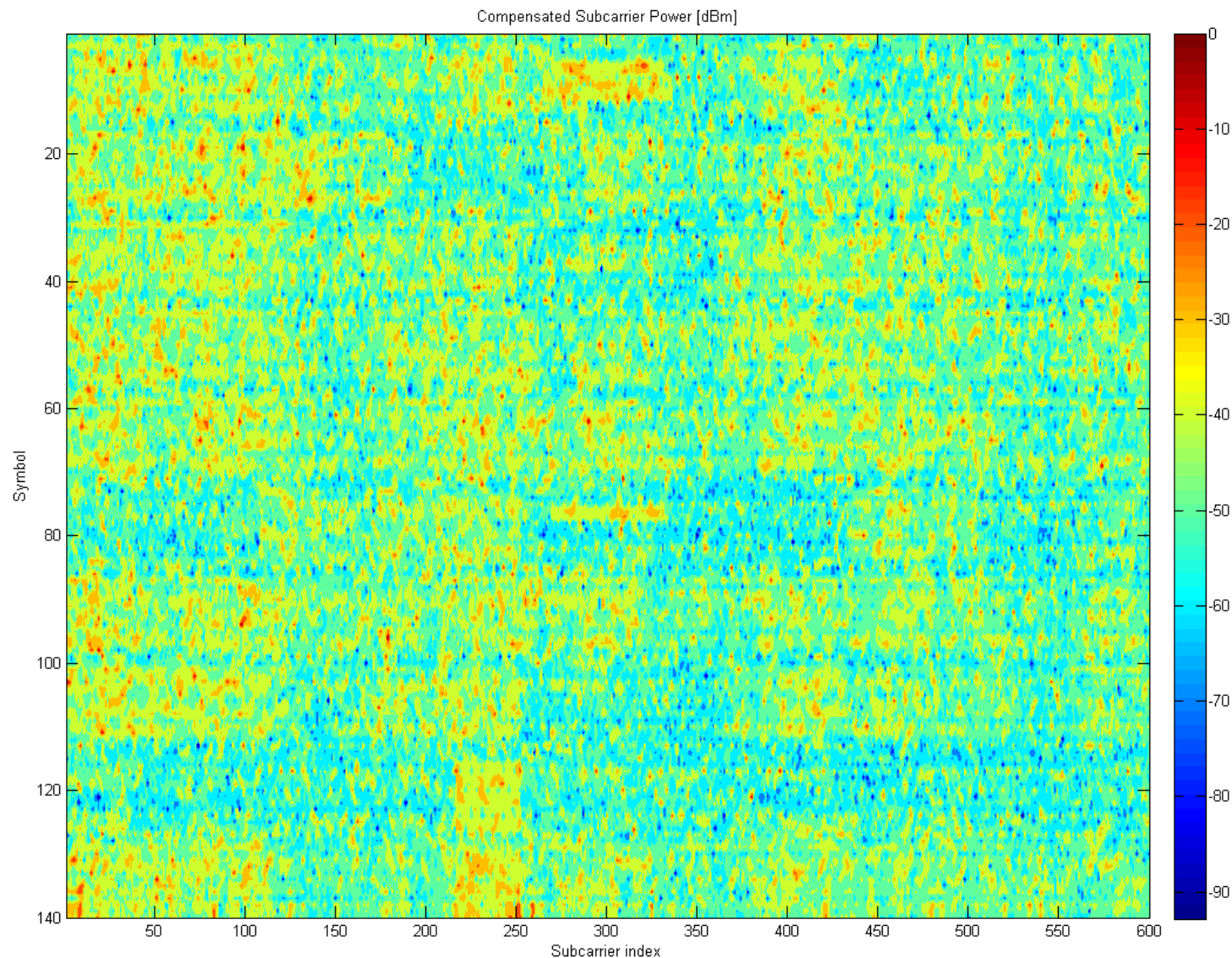
RF Channel Response (time zoom)



RF Channel Response (3D detail)

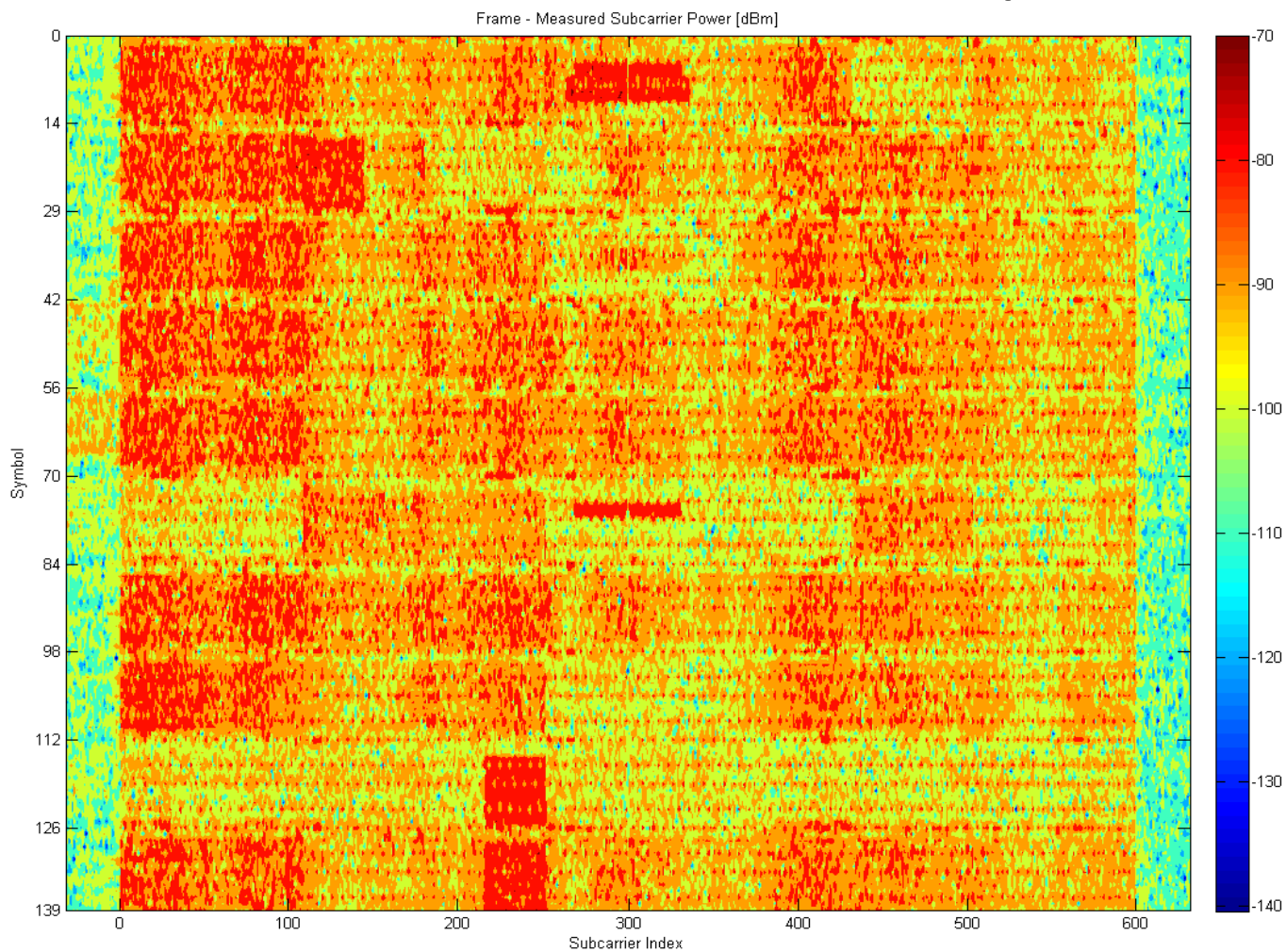


Adjusted Power per Resource Element (dBm)



Traffic view

- Traffic allocation can be visualized per frame



Correlation

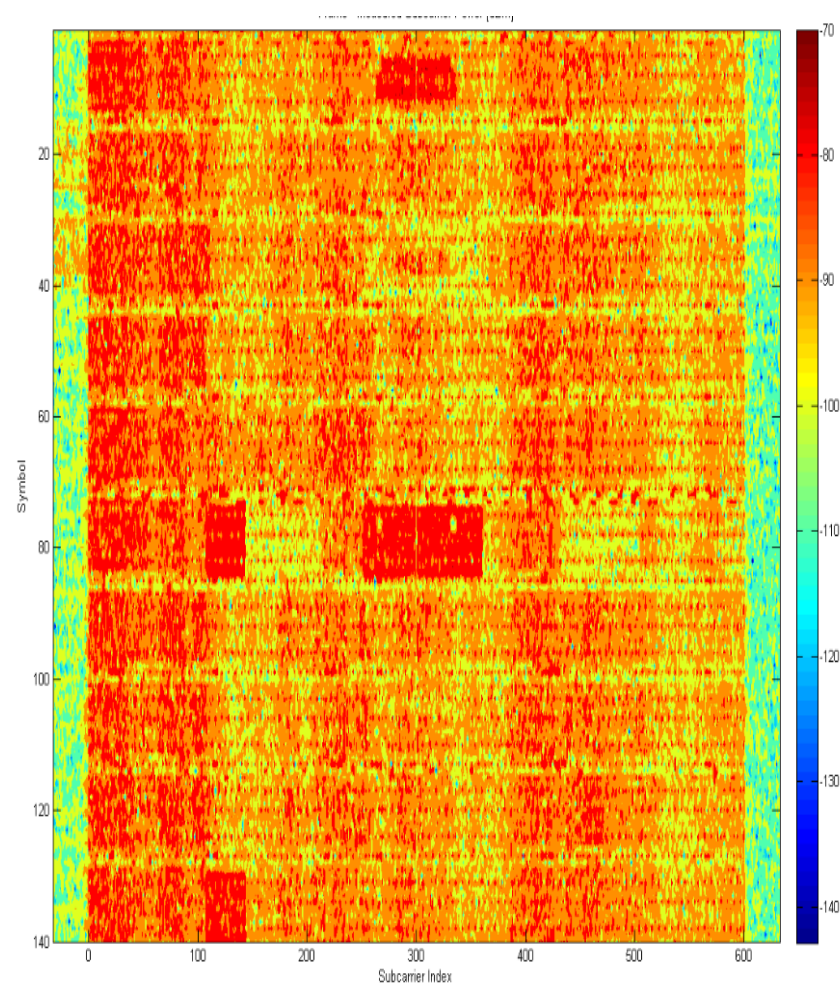
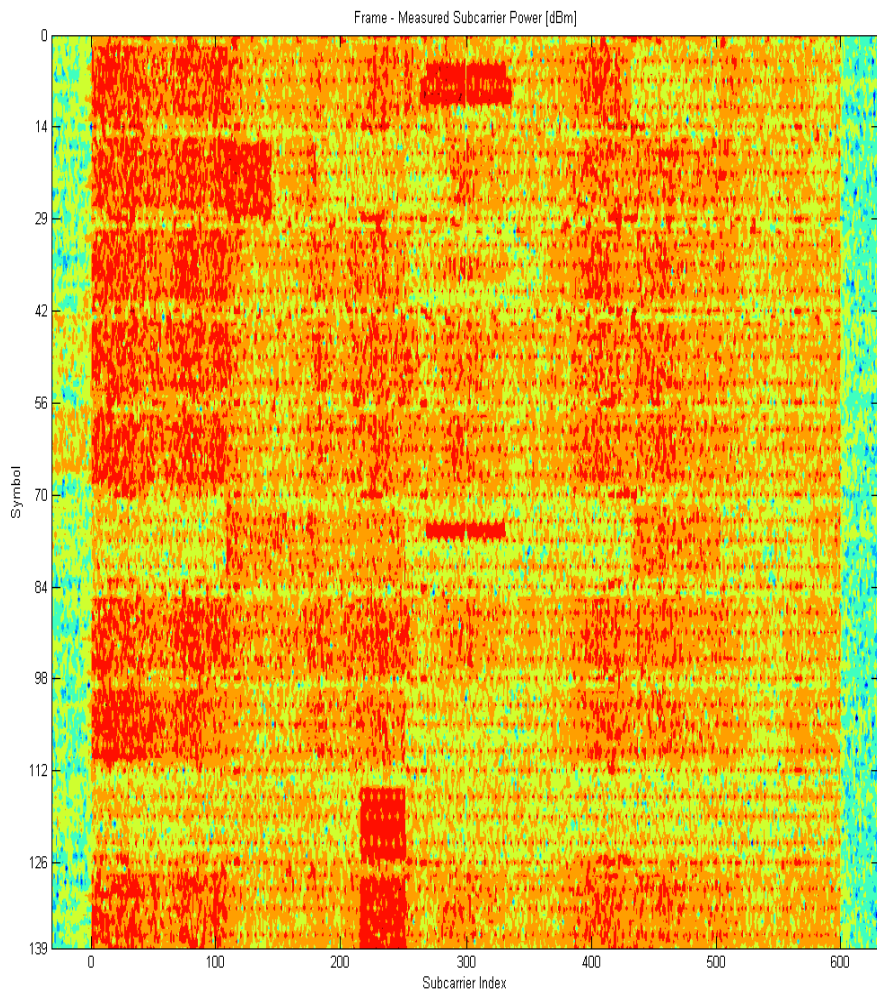
- Correlation is considered as the sympathetic movement of two or more variables
- Pearson's Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient

$$r_{xy} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{(n - 1)s_x s_y} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}},$$

- The correlation coefficient varies between +1 and -1
 - Positive Correlation: movement is in the same direction
 - Negative Correlation: movement is in the opposite direction
- Reference signals transmitted by two antennas can be used to establish the channel response
- The correlation coefficient for the two channel responses can then be calculated

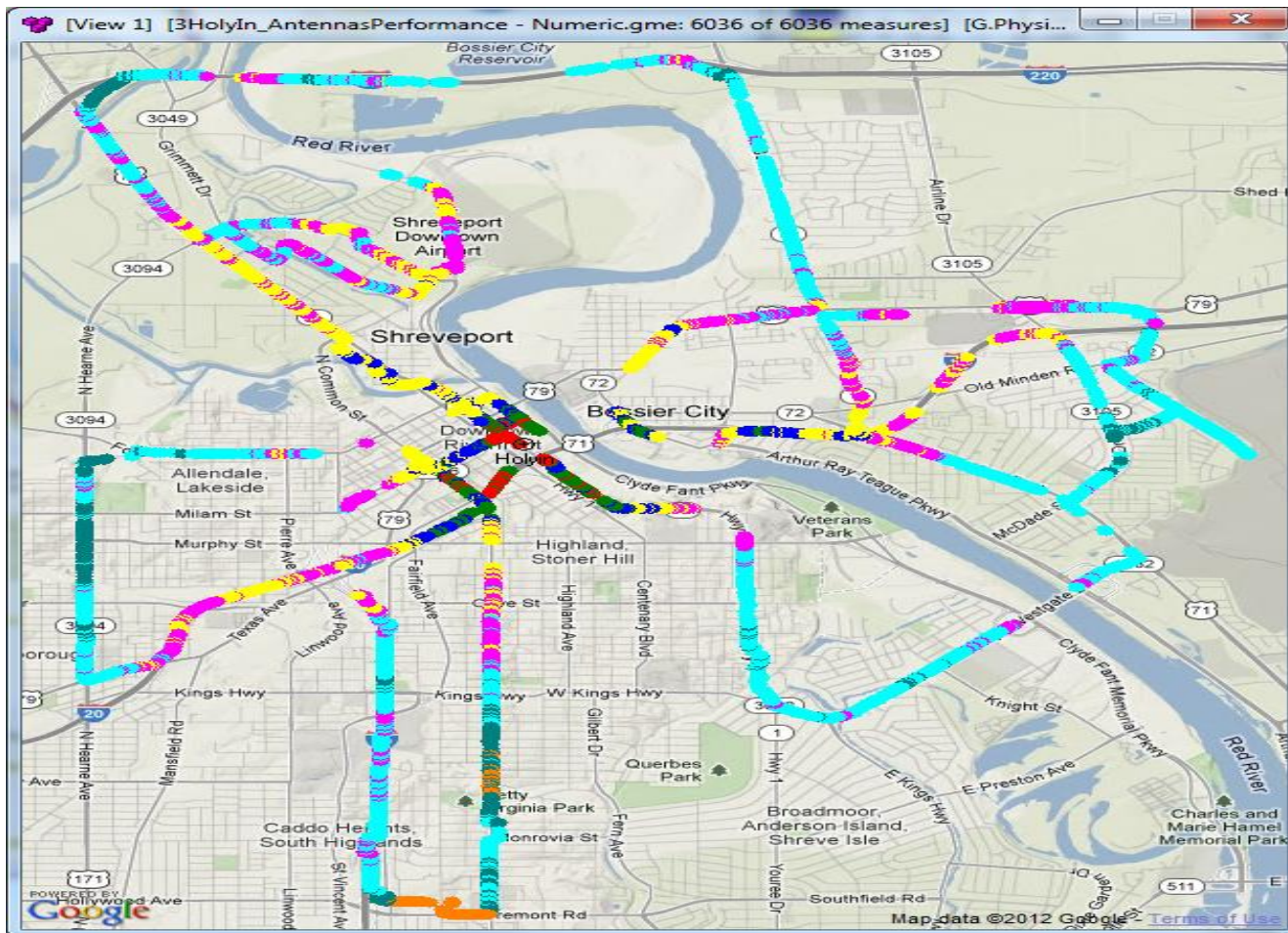
Correlation between antennas

- Correlation index between two antennas
 $CI=0.42$



Antenna Correlation Drive

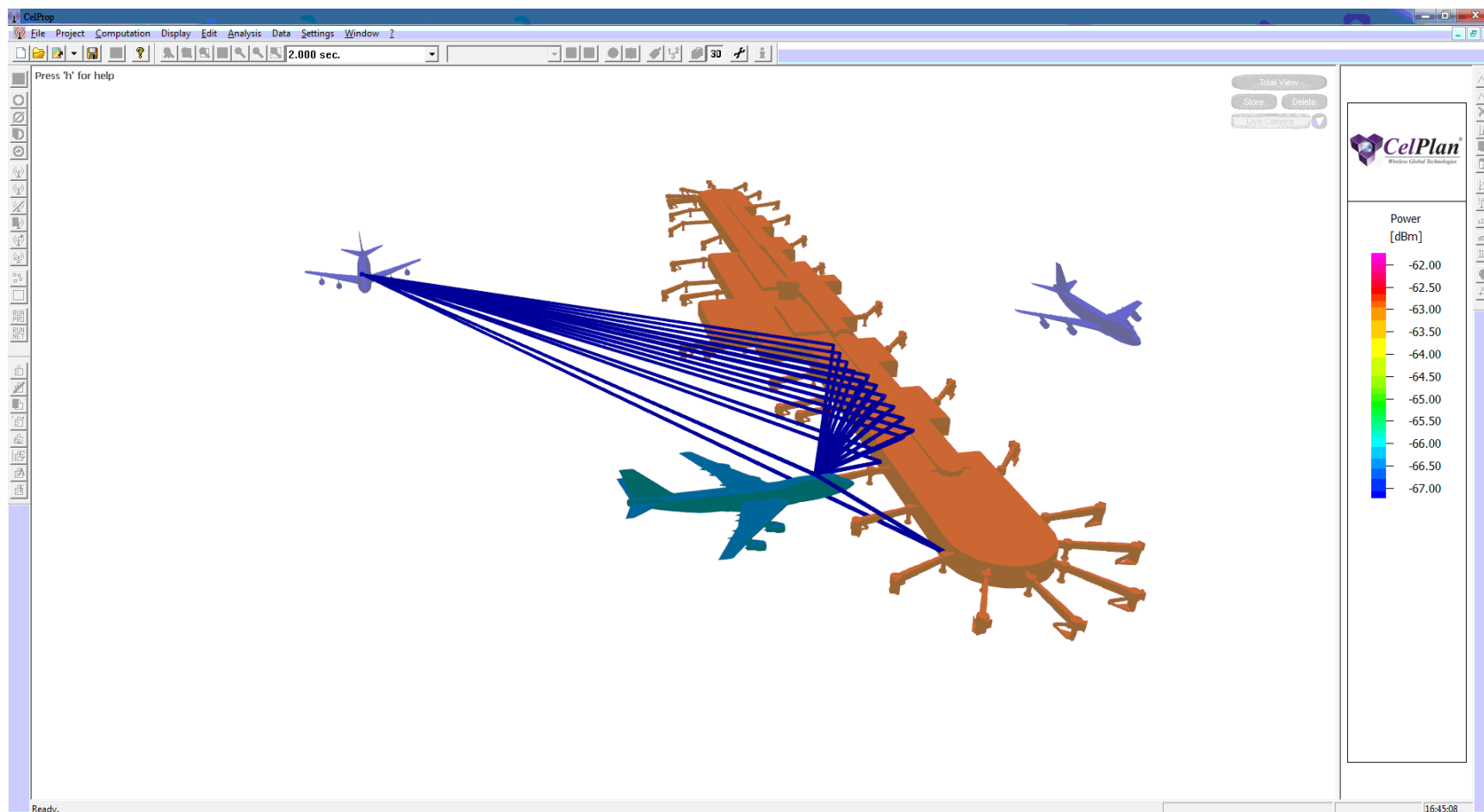
- Antenna correlation variation



Antennas Performance	
Correlation - [View 1]	
■	C >= 0.75 (1.2%)
■	C >= 0.50 (3.5%)
■	C >= 0.25 (4.2%)
■	C >= 0.00 (16.1%)
■	C >= -0.25 (24.0%)
■	C >= -0.50 (42.3%)
■	C >= -1.00 (1.6%)

Multipath using Ray Tracing

Multipath between moving airplanes



Conclusions

- Propagation characteristics were calculated for two airports
- Parameter reusability showed a good agreement for similar size airports
- Parameters will vary for smaller airports, with less obstructions
- Shadows and interference can be calculated for different transmitter locations
- The propagation parameters were then applied to the CelPlanner prediction software
- A special interface (API) was developed that allows the CelPlanner SW to provide data to other simulation tools
- The same methodology can be applied to other bands, like AeroMACS (5091 to 5150 MHz)
- Ray tracing can be used to perform predictions
- CelPlan can uniquely characterize multipath through
 - Channel Response determination
 - Ray tracing
- CelPlan can be your partner for a reliable design of AeroMACS



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Questions?