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Technical Assessment

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# Optimal Cell Tower Frequency Assignment

This project was initiated in response to a task provided by WIM Technologies to assess a candidate’s potential in software development (Technologies, 2025). This project required the creation of a simple application to optimally assign frequencies to a range of Cell Tower, with the goal of assigning frequencies in such a manner that interference is minimised between Cell Towers (Technologies, 2025).

To accomplish this goal, a console application needed to be developed that can offered functionality ranging from dynamic input, allowing any number of Cell Towers to be evaluated, to the visualisation of distance calculations and the overall Cell Tower network. It is important to note the Cell Tower network will be illustrated using a graph, as per the project’s requirements.

The rest of this paper will document the process of analysing the given Cell Tower information and the creation of the console application’s functionality. Furthermore, visuals will be provided to illustrate the solution to the problem, as well as being used to provide additional context in some sections.

Following this overview of the paper’s contents, the detailed structure includes the context of this paper, covering the background, initial research on provided information, and an evaluation of possible technologies to optimally accomplish the task. It then moves to the process of creating the project application, outlining thought processes, the creation of application functionality, and the testing of the created functionality to ensure correctness. Finally, this paper concludes with an evaluation of the project’s success in addressing the initial problem, as well as providing future recommendations and improvements for any subsequent projects.

# Background

The detailed problem revolves around the optimal assignment of frequencies (presuming radio frequencies) to several Cell Towers ensuring that those farthest apart can share the same frequency to minimise interference (Chou *et al.*, 1982:1321). This is important because when Cell Towers are close proximity and share the same frequency, they can interfere with each other’s broadcasts, potentially leading to communication failures or distortion (Mawrey, 1998:2; Porko, 2011:12-15, 18; An *et al.*, 2017:2).

To develop a frequency allocation plan that minimises potential interference, necessary information is provided. This information includes a list of potential Cell Towers, each with a unique identifier, easting and northing coordinates, as well as longitude and latitude coordinates (Langley, 1998:46-47). Along with the Cell Tower information, an initial set of available frequencies is provided, which ranges from one hundred and ten (N = 110) to one hundred and fifteen (N = 115). All this information can be used to develop an algorithm that determines the most optimal frequency, of a given range, to allocate to a Cell Tower while minimising potential interference between Cell Towers.

## Initial Decision Making

Given the information about the Cell Towers, certain design decisions needed to be made in order to effectively create a frequency assignment algorithm, such decisions include the programming language used to create the project and the manner in which the frequencies will be assigned.

Though some initial research and troubleshooting, it was decided that Cell Tower frequencies will be assigned to a target Cell Tower while considering the frequencies used by the tower’s closest neighbours. In other words, the frequency given to a target Cell Tower will take into consideration the closest N neighbours to the Cell Tower (N is the number of neighbours to consider) and determine the frequencies that they are using. This list of used frequencies will be compared to the list of all frequencies to determine the frequencies that have yet to be assigned. From the unassigned frequencies, the smallest frequency, or the frequency closest to the lower bound of all available frequencies, will be assigned to the target Cell Tower. This process will then be repeated to assign frequencies to all Cell Towers. In the case where a Cell Tower cannot be assigned a frequency, it will be reported to the operator for further action. This manner of assigning frequencies to Cell Towers is the core idea of this project. The why correctness was ensured will be discussed in a subsequent section.

To implement this idea, additional research was necessary, including how distance between towers will be calculated and which coordinate system to use?

### Coordinate System

The first consideration was the coordinate system. As previously mentioned, initial information provided easting and northing coordinates (Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) system), as well as longitude and latitude coordinates (geographic coordinate system) (Langley, 1998:46-47). Determining the coordinate system to use is a core part of the proposed solution.

The main difference between the UTM (Universal Transverse Mercato) coordinate system and the geographical coordinate system is that the UTM coordinate system simplifies the spatial calculations and mapping by using a grid-based projection to transform earth’s curved surface into a two-dimensional plane (Langley, 1998:47). This transformation abstracts complexities, such as angular measurements, making distance and area calculations simpler compared to the geographical coordinates system (Langley, 1998:46-47).

With this information, it would be logical to use the UTM coordinate system, as the task has towers stationed in close proximity to each other; however, to improve the project’s applicability to more complex scenarios, the geographical coordinate system will be used (Langley, 1998:46-47). In simpler words, the longitude and latitude coordinates of each Cell Tower will be used in distance calculations, allowing these calculations to account for the earth’s curvature and other factors (Langley, 1998:46-47).

### Distance Calculations

With the coordinate system chosen a manner of calculating the distance between towers needs to be established. The distance metrics considered where, the Euclidean distance, the Manhattan distance, and the Great-Circle distance using the Haversine Formula (Young & Householder, 1938:19; Krislock & Wolkowicz, 2012:1-2; Malkauthekar, 2013:1-2; Dauni *et al.*, 2019:3).

Of these three metrics, it was determined that the Great-Circle distance (Haversine Formula), also known as “as-the-crow-flies” was the most suitable (Dauni *et al.*, 2019:3; MTL, 2024). This is due to its characteristics of accounting for the earth’s curvature and having acceptable accuracy for long-distance calculations (Dauni *et al.*, 2019:3; MTL, 2024). Consequently, this project will use the Great-Circle distance (Haversine Formula) for distance calculations between towers. Notably, using this distance metric the project's applicability to more complex scenarios.

### Programming Language

With the proposed solution in mind, it was necessary to choose the appropriate programming language for its implementation. For this project, C# was chosen primarily due to the author’s familiarity with the language, enabling the use of existing expertise (Microsoft, 2024a).

#### Libraries

In addition to the main programming language, research was conducted on potential C# libraries to use for simplifying aspects of the project, mainly graph creation, to ensure that the project meets the proposed deadline. During this research, QuickGraph and Msagl were considered when researching options to effectively create the Cell Tower network graph visualisation (KeRNeLith, 2022; Microsoft & Lamb, 2023).

Both libraries offer a range of capabilities; however, initial coding using the QuickGraph library, revealed limitations, particularly in graph visualisation and creation, which led to the use of the Microsoft Msagl library for all graph creation and visualisation needs (KeRNeLith, 2022; Microsoft & Lamb, 2023). All of the mentioned aspects will be discussed in subsequent sections.

On a smaller note, the Ookii library was used when creating a dynamic file selector as the built in Windows library had consistency problems on the host machine (Ookii, 2021).

# Application Development

This section will detail the creation of the console application to address the problem statement described in the Background section. This section covers the entire development process from the creation of the application’s input functionality to the assignment of Cell Tower frequencies and output validation.

## Input Functionality

Before the application can accomplish its task, input is required. To gather the information on Cell Towers and the frequency range to use when performing allocation, dynamic functionality was implemented.

However, before the data can be loaded, it needs to be in a standardised format. To accomplish this, the Cell Tower information needs to be stored in a text file in the format of Cell Tower ID, Easting, Northing, Longitude, and Latitude, each separated with a semicolon. This approach was chosen due to the low setup time required. After this preprocessing step, users can select the text file through the application to load the data. The format is illustrated in Figure 1. Input Data.

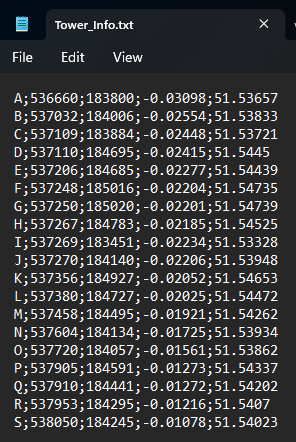


Figure . Input Data

After the file selection the data is loaded into a list of type Cell Tower. The Cell Tower class is a custom class created to contain Cell Tower’s information and simplify the future creation of graph nodes. The Cell Tower class is illustrated in Figure 2. Cell Tower Class.

A screen shot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

Figure . Cell Tower Class

Using a list along with objects enables extreme flexibility, as the list can continuously grow along with the input, and encapsulating Cell Tower information in an object allows standardisation, enabling simplistic data management and scalability (Liang, 2015:322, 366).

Along with the input for Cell Tower information, the selection of possible frequency ranges to be used is also obtained. This is achieved through the application terminal by prompting users to specify the lower bound (the first frequency available for use) and the upper bound (the last frequency available for use). This input method is illustrated in Figure 3. Frequency Range Input.

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

Figure . Frequency Range Input

This method is simplistic to set up correctly, which is the main reason for its selection.

Along with providing the Cell Tower information and frequency range, the user can also specify the number of closest towers to a target tower to be considered when assigning frequencies. This is illustrated in Figure 4. N Closest Towers.

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

Figure . N Closest Towers

This input is important for several reasons; however, the main reason is to facilitate hyperparameter optimisation, allowing the user to select the most optimal number of closest towers to a target tower for their given situation (Bischl *et al.*, 2023:1).

## Graph Creation

With all the necessary information gathered it is now possible to implement the proposed solution to the Cell Tower Frequency assignment problem.

The initial step involved creating a graph to represent all the Cell Tower information, where towers are stored as vertices and the distances between them are represented as weighted edges connecting the towers. It may not be necessary to create a graph at this stage in the project, as it is possible to solve the problem without creating a graph and using lists instead; however, as the original task requires an illustration of the solution in a graph format, it was necessary to create a graph at this stage not only for the author to familiarise themselves with the graph creation library but also to evaluate the library's suitability for the project, which did prevent future problems as described in the Libraries section. The code for the graph creation is illustrated in Figure 5. Graph Creation Code.

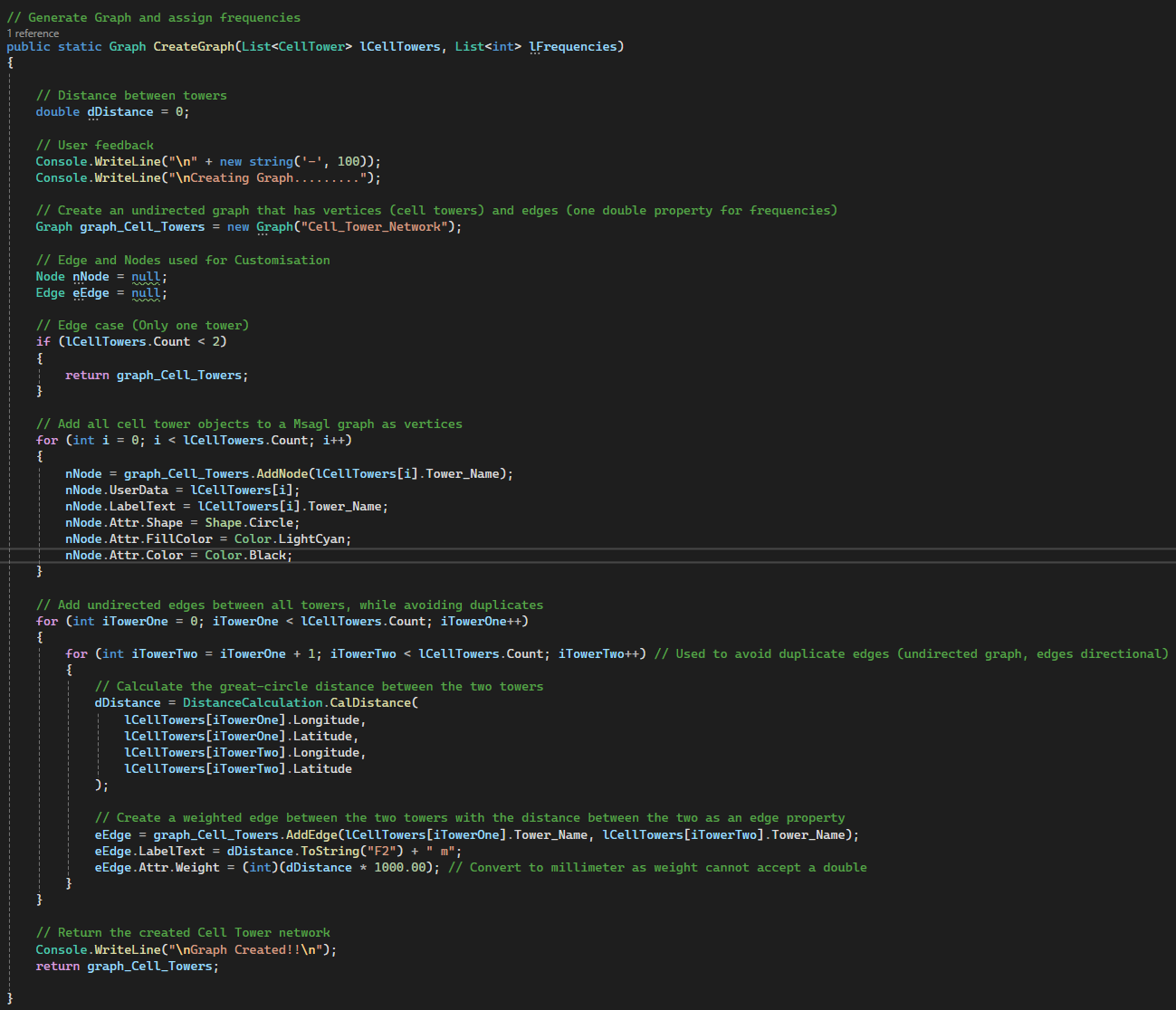


Figure . Graph Creation Code

As indicated in Figure 5. Graph Creation Code: A custom distance calculation method was used when calculating the distance between two Cell Towers and subsequently stored as a weight on a graph edge. It is important to note that the graph library (Msagl) does not support any decimals as weights; therefore, the weight was stored as an integer but converted from meters to millimetres to retrain an acceptable precision level for the task (Microsoft & Lamb, 2023).

### Distance Calculation

As mentioned previously, the haversine formula was used when calculating the distance between towers (Dauni *et al.*, 2019:3; MTL, 2024). The function in which this formula is applied accepts the longitude and latitude of two towers as input. These inputs are subsequently converted from degrees to radians, which is another angular measurement used in trigonometry and for defining trigonometric functions (Dauni *et al.*, 2019:3; MTL, 2024). The converted coordinates are then used to in the haversine formula as, illustrated in Figure 6. Haversine Formula , to calculate the distance between two towers while accounting for the Earth’s curvature (Langley, 1998:46-47; Dauni *et al.*, 2019:3; MTL, 2024).

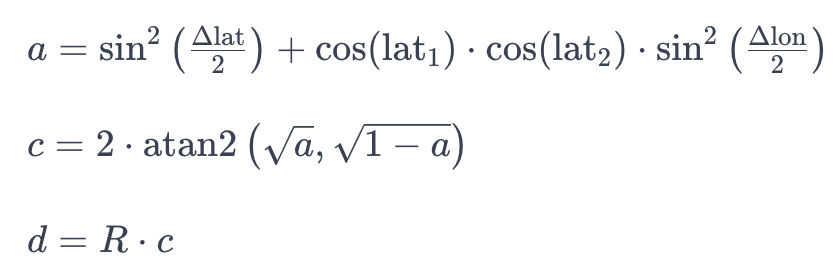


Figure . Haversine Formula (Dauni et al., 2019:3; MTL, 2024)

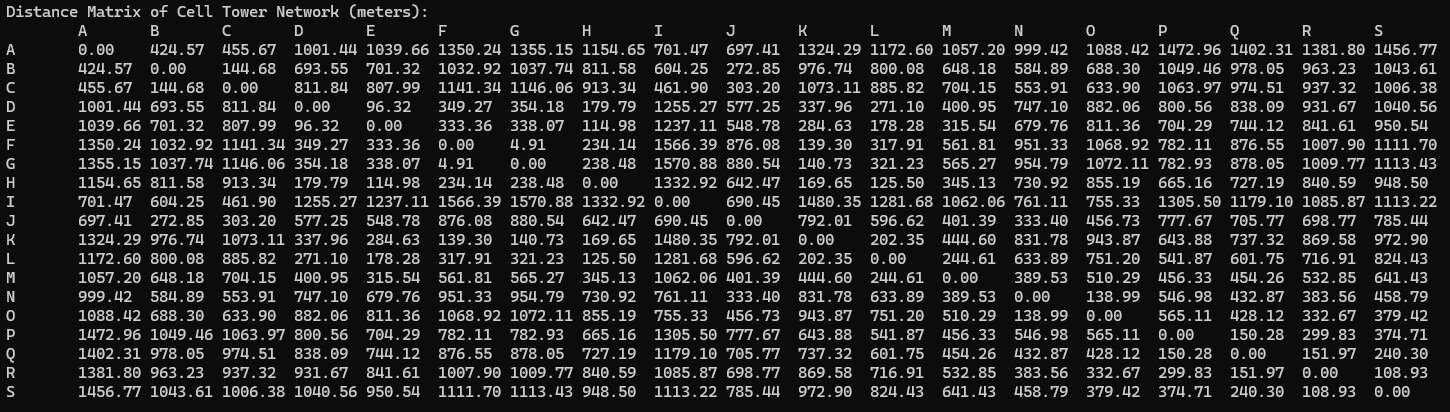
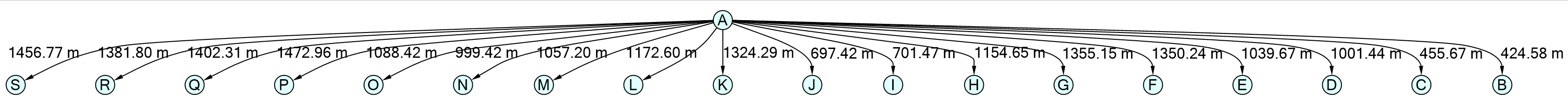
Using this formula all the distances, in meters, between towers where calculated, as illustrated in Figure 7. Distance Matrix.

Figure . Distance Matrix

To validate the accuracy of these calculations, a random selection of towers was tested by manually calculating their distances to other towers and cross-referencing the results with an online calculator, which confirmed their correctness (MTL, 2024).

### Graph Illustration

With all the Cell Towers and edges created, Msagl’s graph visualisation capabilities were utilised to create a full graph visualisation. The following image illustrates one of the Cell Towers with weighted edges, containing the distance from the target tower to the other towers, connected to all other towers (Microsoft & Lamb, 2023).



Unfortunately, due to the many edges that are created the full illustration of the graph is complex, as seen in Figure 8. Full Graph Network.

Figure . Full Graph Network

This graph illustration can be improved in future projects by leveraging geometry nodes, a feature of the Msagl library that enables the plotting of nodes based on their coordinates. However, due to technical difficulties and time constraints, this feature could not be implemented in the current project (Microsoft & Lamb, 2023).

## Frequency Assignment

With all the necessary information calculated and gathered, the proposed method of assigning frequencies to Cell Towers, as mentioned in the Initial Decision Making Section, was implemented as an algorithm. The code is illustrated in Figure 9. Frequency Calculation Code.

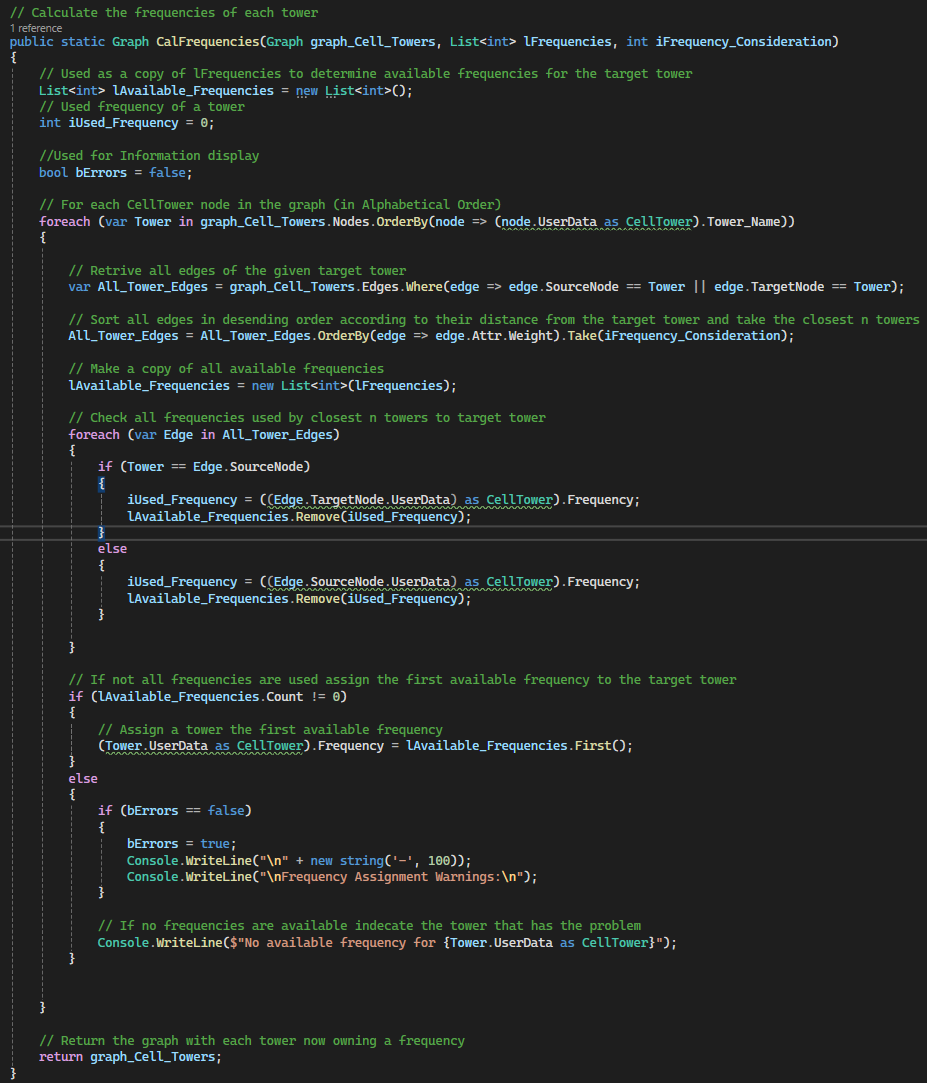


Figure . Frequency Calculation Code

In this algorithm, the previously created graph is used as input, along with a list of valid frequencies and a parameter specifying the N number of closest towers to a target tower to consider before assigning a frequency.

For each node (Cell Tower) in the graph, all its connected edges are added to a list, effectively creating a list containing the distances of each tower to the target tower. This list is then sorted, and the closest N towers are selected based on the previously specified number.

Using this list of the closest towers, the frequencies already used by these towers are compared to the list of all valid frequencies to identify frequencies that have yet to be assigned. From the unassigned frequencies, the smallest frequency, or the frequency closest to the lower bound of all available frequencies, will be assigned to the target Cell Tower.

This process will then be repeated to assign frequencies to all Cell Towers. In cases where a Cell Tower cannot be assigned a frequency, it will be reported to the operator for further action. The completed frequency assignment is illustrated in Figure 10. Frequency Assignment on the list of initial Cell Towers provided, while considering the closest five (N = 5) towers for each target tower.

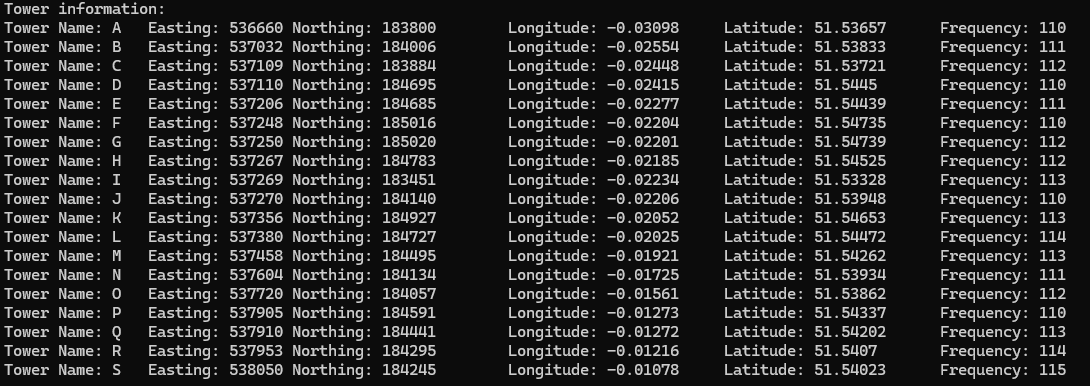


Figure . Frequency Assignment

This algorithm was run considering the closest four (N = 4) and five (N = 5) towers and resulted in the frequency assignments, illustrated by Figure 11. Closest 4 and 5 Towers.

A screenshot of a graph

Description automatically generated

Figure . Closest 4 and 5 Towers

### Frequency Assignment Correctness

The most difficult part of the problem space was the evaluation of the frequency assignment’s correctness. This was challenging due to the absence of labelled data to compare the results to and other factors (Nasteski, 2017:4; Shyam & Chakraborty, 2021:3).

To validate the correctness of the algorithm’s application, as well as confirm the most optimal frequency assignments, the entire algorithm was applied manually and the results compared. This included the manual calculation of distances between towers, and the assignment of frequencies. This comparison is illustrated in the following images.

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generatedFigure 12. Manual Calculations illustrates the excel version of the manual calculations conducted (Microsoft, 2024b).

Figure . Manual Calculations

A screenshot of a chart

Description automatically generated

Figure . Frequency Assignment Consistency Check

Figure 13. Frequency Assignment Consistency Check illustrates the manual application of the frequency assignment process, while Figure 10. Frequency Assignment, illustrates the results of the application computations. Both results were compared, which did confirm the application consistency in the algorithm’s application.

Using both the manual calculations illustrated in Figure 12. Manual Calculations and Figure 13. Frequency Assignment Consistency Check, the algorithm’s correctness and optimality in frequency assignments were evaluated. This evaluation confirmed the algorithm’s reliability and effectiveness in assigning frequencies. However, it is important to note that the optimality of frequency assignments remains subjective.

The lack of predefined distance metrics to indicate interference ranges, along with the absence of results to compare the frequency assignments to, introduced uncertainty. Furthermore, the manual evaluation process was prone to human error, which could have impacted the assessment.

Nonetheless, every effort was made to ensure that the frequency assignment for each Cell Tower was as accurate as possible within these limitations.

# Conclusion

This project was initiated in response to a task provided by WIM Technologies to assess a candidate’s potential in software development (Technologies, 2025). More specifically, the task required the creation of an application that can optimally assign frequencies to a range of Cell Towers, with the goal of assigning frequencies in such a manner that interference is minimised between Cell Towers. To address this, a console application was developed, which included functionality ranging from dynamic input to Cell Tower network graph display.

To address the original problem of optimal frequency assignments, an algorithm was developed that considered the closest N towers to a given target tower before assigning a frequency. Through meticulous evaluation, it was confirmed to the greatest extent possible that the algorithm consistently and optimally applied frequencies.

Therefore, the original task can be considered addressed. However, there are some recommendations for possible improvements that could further enhance the application’s applicability. These recommendations include using persistent storage such as a database to store the Cell Tower information, which would allow more flexibility in designing application functionality, employing more complex mathematical techniques to ensure the correctness of the algorithm’s frequency assignments to address the problems listed previously, and creating a UI to allow a simpler and more visually appealing illustration of the Cell Tower network in an understandable way.

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