

# Report

In this code, I used python, importing math, numpy, and matplotlib.pyplot for mathematical computation and graph plotting.

1.1)

This graph shows the received power vs distance between the Base station and the mobile. In this model, the path loss is  $g(d) = ((h_t)(h_r))^2/d^4$ .  $P(r) = g(d)P_T G_T G_R$  if we don't take into consideration of shadowing and fading.

We can see that the receiving power is  $P \sim 1/d^4$ .

Theoretical Calculation:

$$h_t = 51.5 \text{ m}$$

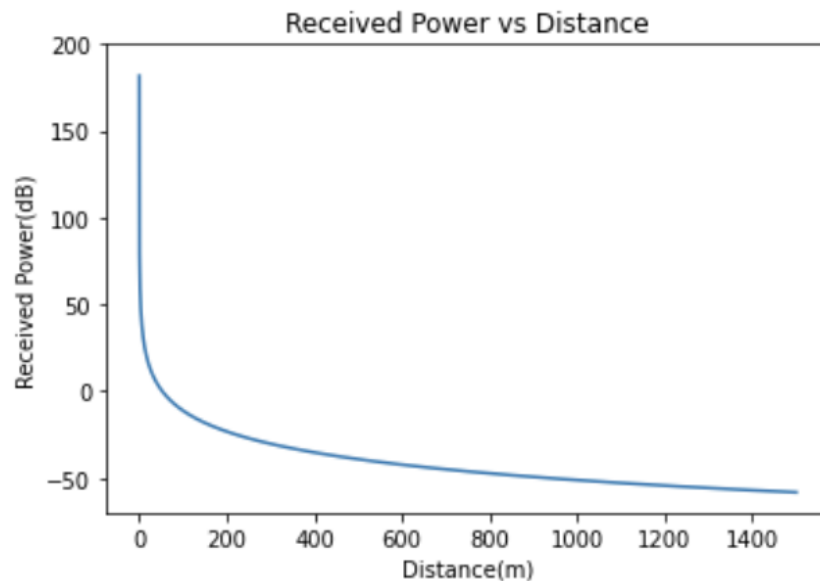
$$h_r = 1.5 \text{ m}$$

$$P_T = 33 \text{ dBm} \sim 1.995 \text{ W}$$

$$G_T = 14 \text{ dB} \sim 25.119 \text{ W/W}$$

$$G_R = 14 \text{ dB} \sim 25.119 \text{ W/W}$$

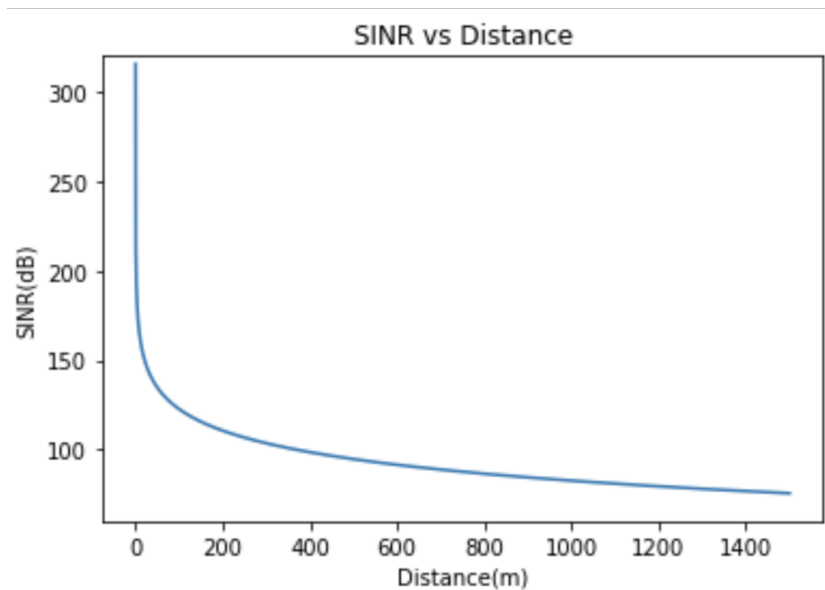
$$P(r) = g(d)P_T G_T G_R \rightarrow \text{change to dB}$$



1.2) This plot shows SINR of the mobile device(in dB) as the y-axis and the distance between the BS and the mobile device (in meter) as the x-axis.

Since  $I$ (interference power) is not clearly stated in this example, so we set it to  $I = 0$ . SINR is given as  $\text{SINR} = \text{Signal Power}/(\text{Interference Power} + \text{Noise Power})$ , where  $P_R$  from the last part is signal power. Noise power is modeled as  $N = kTB$ , where  $k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23}$ ,  $T = 300.15$  K,  $B = 10\text{MHz}$ .

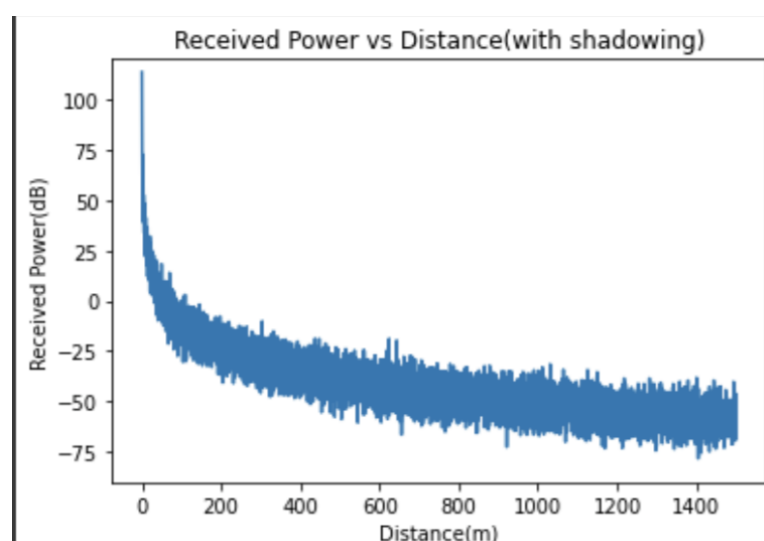
Calculate all in power, then change it to dB to get the following plot



2.1) The plot shows received power of the mobile device (in dB) as the y-axis and the distance (in meter) between the BS and the mobile device as the x-axis, but including shadowing. Sigma is 6, which uses a log-normal distribution with mean of 0.

Receiving power is original received power added on with shadowing

$$\rightarrow P_R(\text{dB}) = \underline{P}_R(\text{dB}) + S.$$



2.2) This plot shows SINR of the mobile device(in dB) as the y-axis and the distance between the BS and the mobile device (in meter) as the x-axis, but with shadowing

Since  $I$ (interference power) is not clearly stated in this example, so we set it to  $I = 0$ . SINR is given as  $\text{SINR} = \text{Signal Power}/(\text{Interference Power} + \text{Noise Power})$ , where  $P_R$  from the last part is signal power. Noise power is modeled as  $N = kTB$ , where  $k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23}$ ,  $T = 300.15$  K,  $B = 10\text{MHz}$ .

Calculate all in power, then change it to dB to get the following plot

