



Faculty of Engineering and Technology
Electrical and Computer Engineering Department
Wireless And Mobile Networks - ENCS5323

Online Calculator for Wireless and Mobile Networks
Project Report

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Calculator 1:

Scenario 1:

An analog signal with a bandwidth of 4 KHz undergoes sampling at the Nyquist rate, followed by processing through an 8-bit quantizer, a source encoder with a compression rate of 0.25, a channel encoder with a rate of 0.5, and a 1024-bit interleaver.

1. **Calculate the sampling frequency.**
2. **Find the number of quantization levels.**
3. **Determine the bit rate at the output of the source encoder.**
4. **Calculate the bit rate at the output of the channel encoder.**
5. **Calculate the bit rate at the output of the interleaver.**

Inputs:

- **Bandwidth:** 4000 Hz
- **Quantizer Bits:** 8 bits
- **Compression Rate:** 0.25
- **Channel Encoder Rate:** 0.5
- **Interleaver Bits:** 1024 bits

Signal Processing Calculator

4G LTE Calculator

Rural Environment Calculator

CSMA Throughput Calculator

Signal Processing Calculator

Bandwidth (Hz):

Quantizer Bits:

Compression Rate:

Channel Encoder Rate:

Interleaver Bits:

Calculate

1- Sampling Frequency: 8000 Hz
2- Quantization Levels: 256
3- Source Encoder Output Rate: 16000 bps
4- Channel Encoder Output Rate: 32000 bps
5- Interleaver Output Rate: 32000 bps

Equations

Sampling Frequency = $2 * \text{Bandwidth}$
 $= 2 * 4000$
 $= 8000 \text{ Hz}$

Quantization Levels = $2^{\text{quantizerBits}}$
 $= 256$

Source Encoder Input Rate = $\text{Sampling Frequency} * \text{Quantizer Bits}$
 $= 8000 * 8$
 $= 64000 \text{ bps}$

Source Encoder Output Rate = $\text{Source Encoder Input Rate} * \text{Compression Rate}$
 $= 64000 * 0.25$
 $= 16000 \text{ bps}$

Channel Encoder Output Rate = $\frac{\text{Source Encoder Output Rate}}{\text{Channel Encoder Rate}}$
 $= \frac{16000}{0.5}$
 $= 32000 \text{ bps}$

Figure 1 - Calculator 1 scenario 1

Scenario 2:

An analog signal with a bandwidth of 10 KHz undergoes sampling at the Nyquist rate, followed by processing through a 10-bit quantizer, a source encoder with a compression rate of 0.75, a channel encoder with a rate of 0.8, and a 512-bit interleaver.

1. **Calculate the sampling frequency.**
2. **Find the number of quantization levels.**
3. **Determine the bit rate at the output of the source encoder.**
4. **Calculate the bit rate at the output of the channel encoder.**
5. **Calculate the bit rate at the output of the interleaver.**

Inputs:

- **Bandwidth:** 10000 Hz
- **Quantizer Bits:** 10 bits
- **Compression Rate:** 0.75
- **Channel Encoder Rate:** 0.8
- **Interleaver Bits:** 512 bits

Signal Processing Calculator

4G LTE Calculator

Rural Environment Calculator

CSMA Throughput Calculator

Signal Processing Calculator

Bandwidth (Hz):

Quantizer Bits:

Compression Rate:

Channel Encoder Rate:

Interleaver Bits:

Calculate

1- Sampling Frequency: 20000 Hz
2- Quantization Levels: 1024
3- Source Encoder Output Rate: 150000 bps
4- Channel Encoder Output Rate: 187500 bps
5- Interleaver Output Rate: 187500 bps

Equations

Sampling Frequency = $2 * \text{Bandwidth}$
 $= 2 * 10000$
 $= 20000 \text{ Hz}$

Quantization Levels = $2 ^ \text{quantizerBits}$
 $= 1024$

Source Encoder Input Rate = Sampling Frequency * Quantizer Bits
 $= 20000 * 10$
 $= 200000 \text{ bps}$

Source Encoder Output Rate = Source Encoder Input Rate * Compression Rate
 $= 200000 * 0.75$
 $= 150000 \text{ bps}$

Channel Encoder Output Rate = $\frac{\text{Source Encoder Output Rate}}{\text{Channel Encoder Rate}}$
 $= \frac{150000}{0.8}$
 $= 187500 \text{ bps}$

Figure 2 - Calculator 1 scenario 2

Scenario 3:

An analog signal with a bandwidth of 20 KHz undergoes sampling at the Nyquist rate, followed by processing through a 12-bit quantizer, a source encoder with a compression rate of 0.5, a channel encoder with a rate of 0.6, and a 256-bit interleaver.

1. Calculate the sampling frequency.
2. Find the number of quantization levels.
3. Determine the bit rate at the output of the source encoder.
4. Calculate the bit rate at the output of the channel encoder.
5. Calculate the bit rate at the output of the interleaver.

Inputs:

- **Bandwidth:** 20000 Hz
- **Quantizer Bits:** 12 bits
- **Compression Rate:** 0.5
- **Channel Encoder Rate:** 0.6
- **Interleaver Bits:** 256 bits

Signal Processing Calculator

4G LTE Calculator

Rural Environment Calculator

CSMA Throughput Calculator

Signal Processing Calculator

Bandwidth (Hz):

Quantizer Bits:

Compression Rate:

Channel Encoder Rate:

Interleaver Bits:

Calculate

1- Sampling Frequency: 40000 Hz
2- Quantization Levels: 4096
3- Source Encoder Output Rate: 240000 bps
4- Channel Encoder Output Rate: 400000 bps
5- Interleaver Output Rate: 400000 bps

Equations

Sampling Frequency = $2 * \text{Bandwidth}$
 $= 2 * 20000$
 $= 40000 \text{ Hz}$

Quantization Levels = $2^{\text{quantizerBits}}$
 $= 4096$

Source Encoder Input Rate = Sampling Frequency * Quantizer Bits
 $= 40000 * 12$
 $= 480000 \text{ bps}$

Source Encoder Output Rate = Source Encoder Input Rate * Compression Rate
 $= 480000 * 0.5$
 $= 240000 \text{ bps}$

Channel Encoder Output Rate = $\frac{\text{Source Encoder Output Rate}}{\text{Channel Encoder Rate}}$
 $= \frac{240000}{0.6}$
 $= 400000 \text{ bps}$

Figure 3 - Calculator 1 scenario 3

Calculator 2:

Scenario 1

In 4G LTE systems, each resource block has a bandwidth of 180 kHz. The subcarrier spacing is 15 kHz, and there are 7 OFDM symbols per resource block. Assuming each resource block has a duration of 0.5 milliseconds and bits are modulated using 1024-QAM, calculate the following:

1. Determine the number of bits per resource element.
2. Determine the number of bits per OFDM symbol.
3. Determine the number of bits per OFDM resource block.
4. If a user is assigned 4 parallel resource blocks continuously, calculate the maximum transmission rate for this user.

Inputs:

- **Resource Block Bandwidth:** 180 kHz
- **Subcarrier Spacing:** 15 kHz
- **Number of OFDM Symbols per Resource Block:** 7
- **Duration of Resource Block:** 0.5 milliseconds
- **Modulation Scheme:** 1024-QAM

Signal Processing Calculator

4G LTE Calculator

Rural Environment Calculator

CSMA Throughput Calculator

4G LTE Calculator

Resource Block Bandwidth (kHz):

Subcarrier Spacing (kHz):

OFDM Symbols per Resource Block:

Resource Block Duration (ms):

Modulation (e.g., 1024-QAM):

Parallel Resource Blocks:

Calculate

1- Bits per Resource Element: 10 bits
2- Bits per OFDM Symbol: 120 bits
3- Bits per Resource Block: 840 bits/RB
4- Max Transmission Rate: 6720000 bps

Equations

Bits per Resource Element = $\log_2(\text{Modulation})$
 $= \log_2(1024)$
 $= 10 \text{ bits}$

Bits per OFDM Symbol = Bits per Resource Element * $\frac{\text{Resource Block BW}}{\text{Subcarrier Spacing}}$
 $= 10 * 12$
 $= 120 \text{ bits}$

Bits per Resource Block = Bits per OFDM Symbol * $\frac{\text{OFDM Symbols}}{\text{Resource Block}}$
 $= 120 * 7$
 $= 840 \text{ bits/RB}$

Max Transmission Rate = $\frac{(\text{Bits per Resource Block} * 1000)}{\text{Parallel Resource Blocks}}$
 $= \frac{(840 * 4)}{0.5}$
 $= 6720000 \text{ bps}$

Figure 4 - Calculator 2 scenario 1

Scenario 2

In 4G LTE systems, each resource block has a bandwidth of 180 kHz. The subcarrier spacing is 15 kHz, and there are 7 OFDM symbols per resource block. Assuming each resource block has a duration of 0.5 milliseconds and bits are modulated using 256-QAM, calculate the following:

1. Determine the number of bits per resource element.
2. Determine the number of bits per OFDM symbol.
3. Determine the number of bits per OFDM resource block.
4. If a user is assigned 6 parallel resource blocks continuously, calculate the maximum transmission rate for this user.

Inputs:

- **Resource Block Bandwidth:** 180 kHz
- **Subcarrier Spacing:** 15 kHz
- **Number of OFDM Symbols per Resource Block:** 7
- **Duration of Resource Block:** 0.5 milliseconds
- **Modulation Scheme:** 256-QAM

Signal Processing Calculator

4G LTE Calculator

Rural Environment Calculator

CSMA Throughput Calculator

4G LTE Calculator

Resource Block Bandwidth (kHz):

Subcarrier Spacing (kHz):

OFDM Symbols per Resource Block:

Resource Block Duration (ms):

Modulation (e.g., 1024-QAM):

Parallel Resource Blocks:

Calculate

1- Bits per Resource Element: 8 bits
2- Bits per OFDM Symbol: 96 bits
3- Bits per Resource Block: 672 bits/RB
4- Max Transmission Rate: 8064000 bps

Equations

Bits per Resource Element = $\log_2(\text{Modulation})$
 $= \log_2(256)$
 $= 8 \text{ bits}$

Bits per OFDM Symbol = Bits per Resource Element * $\frac{\text{Resource Block BW}}{\text{Subcarrier Spacing}}$
 $= 8 * 12$
 $= 96 \text{ bits}$

Bits per Resource Block = Bits per OFDM Symbol * $\frac{\text{OFDM Symbols}}{\text{Resource Block}}$
 $= 96 * 7$
 $= 672 \text{ bits/RB}$

Max Transmission Rate = $\frac{(\text{Bits per Resource Block} * 1000)}{\text{Parallel Resource Blocks}}$
 $= \frac{(672 * 6)}{0.5}$
 $= 8064000 \text{ bps}$

Figure 5 - Calculator 2 scenario 2

Scenario 3

In 4G LTE systems, each resource block has a bandwidth of 180 kHz. The subcarrier spacing is 15 kHz, and there are 7 OFDM symbols per resource block. Assuming each resource block has a duration of 0.5 milliseconds and bits are modulated using 64-QAM, calculate the following:

1. Determine the number of bits per resource element.
2. Determine the number of bits per OFDM symbol.
3. Determine the number of bits per OFDM resource block.
4. If a user is assigned 8 parallel resource blocks continuously, calculate the maximum transmission rate for this user.

Inputs:

- **Resource Block Bandwidth:** 180 kHz
- **Subcarrier Spacing:** 15 kHz
- **Number of OFDM Symbols per Resource Block:** 7
- **Duration of Resource Block:** 0.5 milliseconds
- **Modulation Scheme:** 64-QAM

Signal Processing Calculator

4G LTE Calculator

Rural Environment Calculator

CSMA Throughput Calculator

4G LTE Calculator

Resource Block Bandwidth (kHz):

Subcarrier Spacing (kHz):

OFDM Symbols per Resource Block:

Resource Block Duration (ms):

Modulation (e.g., 1024-QAM):

Parallel Resource Blocks:

Calculate

1- Bits per Resource Element: 6 bits
2- Bits per OFDM Symbol: 72 bits
3- Bits per Resource Block: 504 bits/RB
4- Max Transmission Rate: 8064000 bps

Equations

Bits per Resource Element = $\log_2(\text{Modulation})$
 $= \log_2(64)$
 $= 6 \text{ bits}$

Bits per OFDM Symbol = Bits per Resource Element * $\frac{\text{Resource Block BW}}{\text{Subcarrier Spacing}}$
 $= 6 * 12$
 $= 72 \text{ bits}$

Bits per Resource Block = Bits per OFDM Symbol * $\frac{\text{OFDM Symbols}}{\text{Resource Block}}$
 $= 72 * 7$
 $= 504 \text{ bits/RB}$

Max Transmission Rate = $\frac{(\text{Bits per Resource Block} * 1000)}{\text{Parallel Resource Blocks}}$
 $= \frac{(504 * 8)}{0.5}$
 $= 8064000 \text{ bps}$

Figure 6 - Calculator 2 scenario 3

Calculator 3:

Scenario 1:

Given a flat rural environment with a path loss of 140 dB, a frequency of 900 MHz, an 8 dB transmit antenna gain, a 0 dB receive antenna gain, a data rate of 9.6 kbps, 12 dB in antenna feed line loss, 20 dB in other losses, a fade margin of 8 dB, a receiver amplifier gain of 24 dB, a noise figure total of 6 dB, a noise temperature of 290 K, and a link margin of 8 dB. Find the total transmit power required for an 8-PSK modulated signal with a maximum bit error rate of 10^{-4} .

Input:

- Path Loss: 140 dB
- Frequency: 900 MHz
- Transmit Antenna Gain: 8 dB
- Receive Antenna Gain: 0 dB
- Data Rate: 9.6 kbps
- Antenna Feed Line Loss: 12 dB
- Other Losses: 20 dB
- Fade Margin: 8 dB
- Receiver Amplifier Gain: 24 dB
- Noise Figure: 6 dB
- Noise Temperature: 290 K
- Link Margin: 8 dB

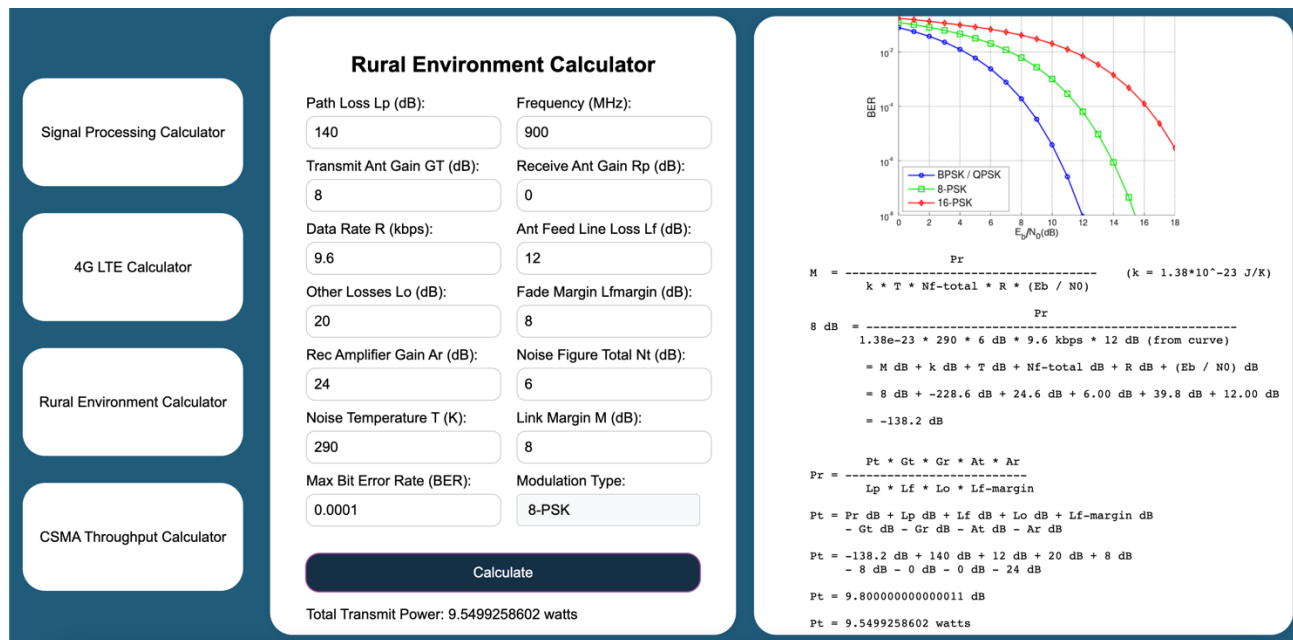


Figure 7 - Calculator 3 scenario 1

Scenario 2:

Given a flat rural environment with a path loss of 130 dB, a frequency of 800 MHz, a 10 dB transmit antenna gain, a 2 dB receive antenna gain, a data rate of 14.4 kbps, 10 dB in antenna feed line loss, 15 dB in other losses, a fade margin of 5 dB, a receiver amplifier gain of 20 dB, a noise figure total of 5 dB, a noise temperature of 290 K, and a link margin of 10 dB. Find the total transmit power required for an 16-PSK modulated signal with a maximum bit error rate of 10^{-4} .

Input:

- Path Loss: 130 dB
- Frequency: 800 MHz
- Transmit Antenna Gain: 10 dB
- Receive Antenna Gain: 2 dB
- Data Rate: 14.4 kbps
- Antenna Feed Line Loss: 10 dB
- Other Losses: 15 dB
- Fade Margin: 5 dB
- Receiver Amplifier Gain: 20 dB
- Noise Figure: 5 dB
- Noise Temperature: 290 K
- Link Margin: 10 dB

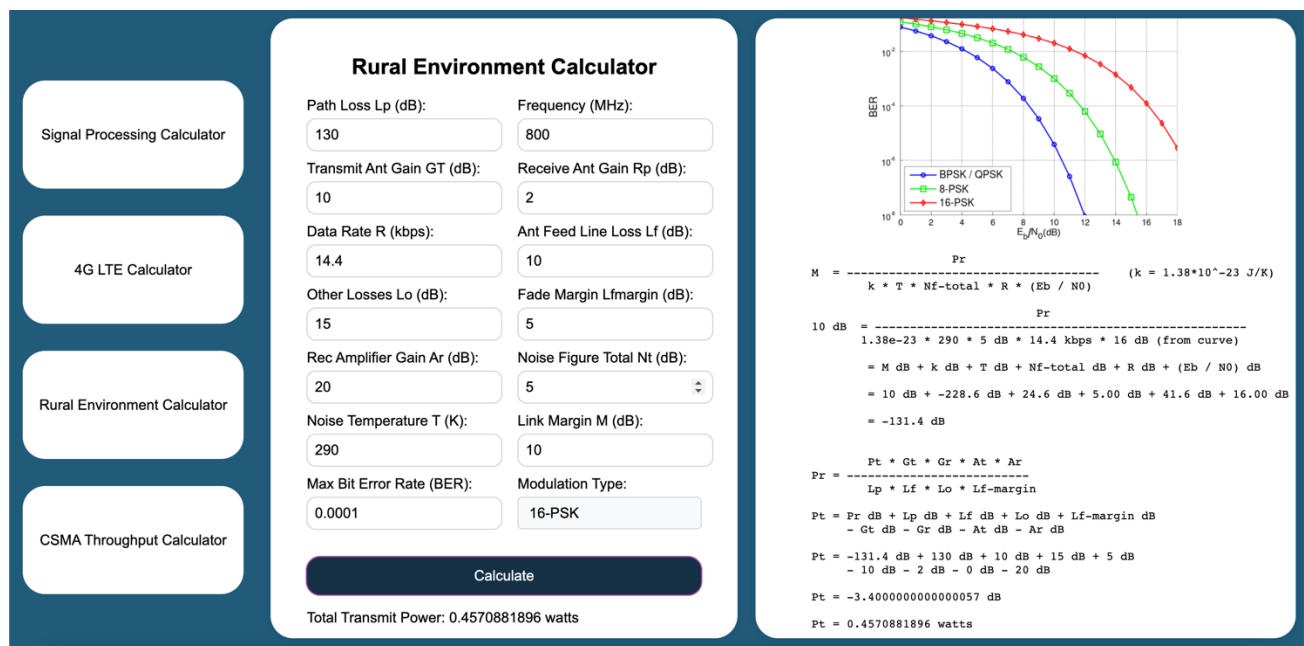


Figure 8 - Calculator 3 scenario 2

Scenario 3:

Given a flat rural environment with a path loss of 150 dB, a frequency of 1800 MHz, a 6 dB transmit antenna gain, a 0 dB receive antenna gain, a data rate of 19.2 kbps, 8 dB in antenna feed line loss, 25 dB in other losses, a fade margin of 10 dB, a receiver amplifier gain of 30 dB, a noise figure total of 7 dB, a noise temperature of 290 K, and a link margin of 12 dB. Find the total transmit power required for an BPSK/QPSK modulated signal with a maximum bit error rate of 10^{-4} .

Input:

- Path Loss: 150 dB
- Frequency: 1800 MHz
- Transmit Antenna Gain: 6 dB
- Receive Antenna Gain: 0 dB
- Data Rate: 19.2 kbps
- Antenna Feed Line Loss: 8 dB
- Other Losses: 25 dB
- Fade Margin: 10 dB
- Receiver Amplifier Gain: 30 dB
- Noise Figure: 7 dB
- Noise Temperature: 290 K
- Link Margin: 12 dB

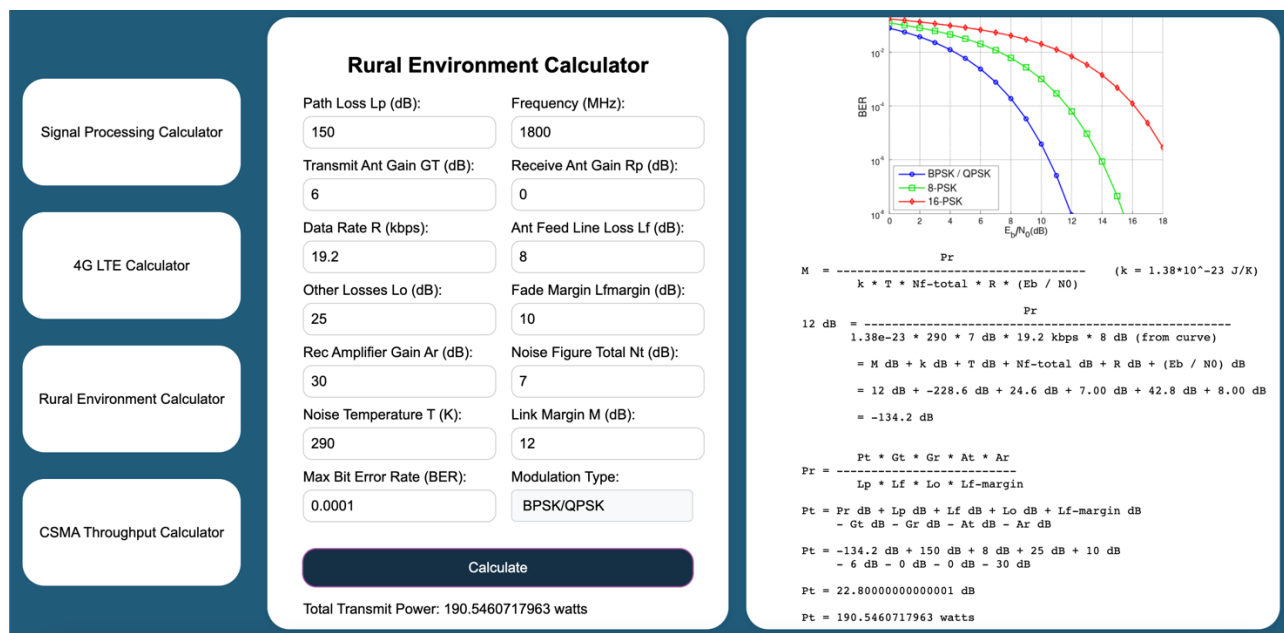


Figure 9 - Calculator 3 scenario 3

Calculator 4:

Scenario 1:

A network has a data transmission bandwidth of 20 Mbps. It uses unslotted nonpersistent CSMA in the MAC layer. The maximum signal propagation time from one node to another is 40 μ s. Determine the throughput in percent assuming 10 Kbit frame size and a frame rate of 5 Kfps.

Input:

- Data Transmission Bandwidth: 20 Mbps
- Maximum Signal Propagation Time: 40 μ s
- Frame Size: 10 Kbit
- Frame Rate: 5 Kfps

Signal Processing Calculator

4G LTE Calculator

Rural Environment Calculator

CSMA Throughput Calculator

CSMA Throughput Calculator

Bandwidth (Mbps):

Max Signal Propagation Time τ (μ sec):

Frame Size (Kbit):

Frame Rate (Kfps):

Equations

$$T_{\text{frame}} = \frac{\text{Frame Size}}{\text{Bandwidth}}$$
$$= \frac{10 \times 10^{-3}}{20 \times 10^6} = 0.000500 \text{ sec} = 0.50 \text{ msec}$$
$$S_{\text{th}} = \frac{G \cdot e^{-(2\alpha T)}}{G \cdot (1 + 2\alpha) + e^{-(\alpha G)}}$$

First, we calculate the value of G:

$$G = \text{frameRate} \cdot T_{\text{frame_msec}} = 5 \cdot 0.50 = 2.50$$

Now we calculate the value of α :

$$\alpha = \frac{\tau}{T} = \frac{40 \times 10^{-6}}{0.5 \times 10^{-3}} = 80 \times 10^{-3}$$

Substituting the values into S_{th} :

$$S_{\text{th}} = \frac{2.50 \cdot e^{-(2 \cdot 80 \cdot 0.5)}}{2.50 \cdot (1 + 2 \cdot 80) + e^{-(80 \cdot 2.50)}}$$

$$S_{\text{th}} = 0.672219 = 67.221861\%$$

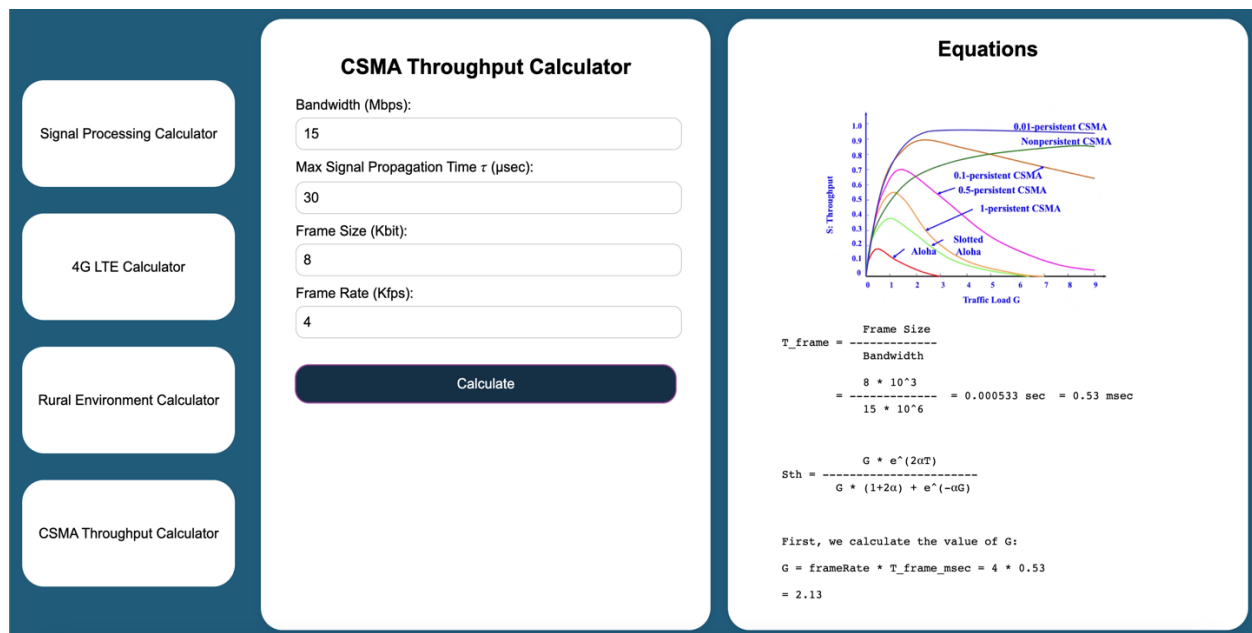
Figure 10 - Calculator 4 scenario 1

Scenario 2:

A network has a data transmission bandwidth of 15 Mbps. It uses unslotted nonpersistent CSMA in the MAC layer. The maximum signal propagation time from one node to another is 30 μ s. Determine the throughput in percent assuming 8 Kbit frame size and a frame rate of 4 Kfps.

Input:

- Data Transmission Bandwidth: 15 Mbps
- Maximum Signal Propagation Time: 30 μ s
- Frame Size: 8 Kbit
- Frame Rate: 4 Kfps



Substituting the values into S_{th} :

$$S_{th} = \frac{2.13 * e^{-(2 * 0.06 * 0.5333333333333333)}}{2.13 * (1 + 2 * 0.06) + e^{-(0.06 * 2.13)}}$$

$$S_{th} = 0.654307 = 65.430653\%$$

Figure 11 - Calculator 4 scenario 2

Scenario 3:

A network has a data transmission bandwidth of 25 Mbps. It uses unslotted nonpersistent CSMA in the MAC layer. The maximum signal propagation time from one node to another is 50 μ s. Determine the throughput in percent assuming 12 Kbit frame size and a frame rate of 6 Kfps.

Input:

- Data Transmission Bandwidth: 25 Mbps
- Maximum Signal Propagation Time: 50 μ s
- Frame Size: 12 Kbit
- Frame Rate: 6 Kfps

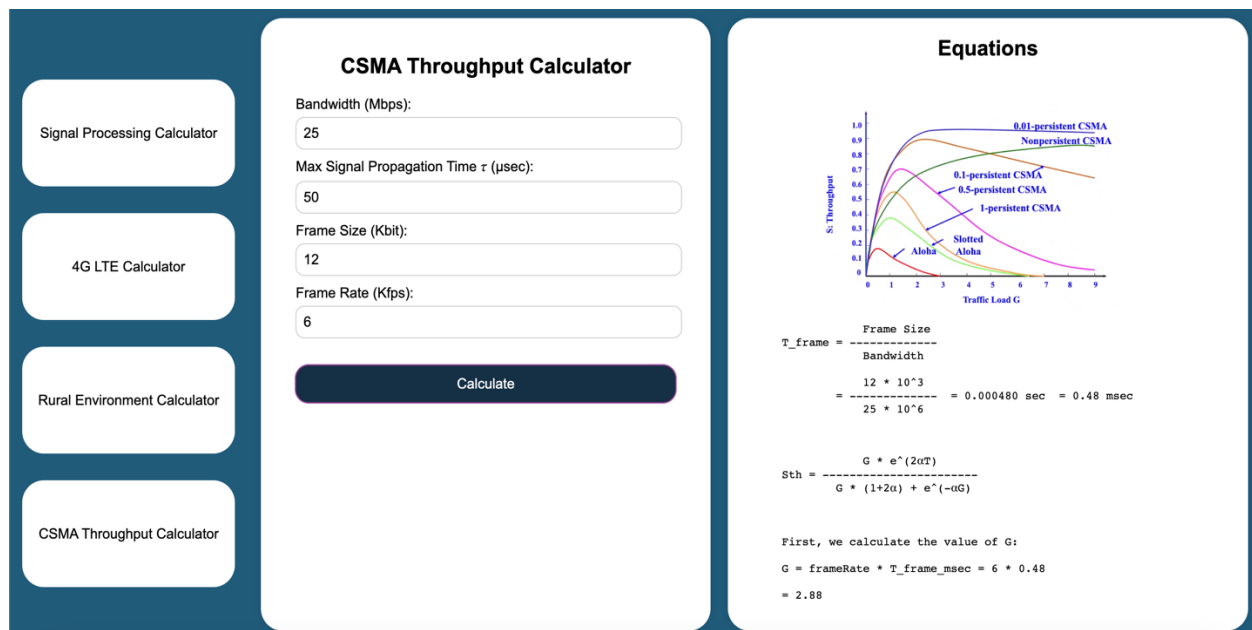


Figure 12 - Calculator 4 scenario 3

Calculator 5:

Scenario 1:

A new mobile network provider acquired the license to provide full-rate duplex voice communication using GSM900 technology in a certain city (8 timeslots per carrier). The area of the city is equal to 4 km² (4,000,000 m²). The mobile network provider is interested in providing service to 80 thousand subscribers. Subscribers in this city make an average of 8 calls per day, and the average call duration is 3 minutes. The service provider is interested in providing the subscribers with a quality of service that guarantees a call drop probability equal to 0.02. The minimum SIR needed to correctly provide the service is equal to 13 dB. Assuming -22.0 dB power is measured at a reference distance of 10 meters from base stations, the path loss exponent equals 3 (cellular urban area), and the receiver sensitivity is 7×10⁻⁶ watts.

Outputs:

Signal Processing Calculator

4G LTE Calculator

Rural Environment Calculator

CSMA Throughput Calculator

GSM Network Calculator

GSM Network Calculator

City Area (Km²):
4

Number of Subscribers:
80000

Average Calls per Day per Subscriber:
8

Average Call Duration (minutes):
3

Call Drop Probability:
0.02

Minimum SIR (dB):
13

Reference Power (dB):
-22

Reference Distance (meters):
10

Path Loss Exponent:
3

Number of Time Slots per Carrier:
8

Receiver Sensitivity (watts):
7e-6

Calculate

Equations

$$P(d) = P(dB) \cdot (d_0/d)^n$$

First we need to convert reference power to watt:
reference power = 10^{-2.2}

we need to find d:
from question : $P(d_0=10) = -22 \text{ dB} = 10^{-2.2} \text{ watts}$

$$Pr_{sen} = 0.000007 = 10^{-2.2} \cdot \left(\frac{10}{d}\right)^3$$

Max Distance (d) = 96.60 meters

$$Max \text{ Cell Size} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot R^2 = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 96.60^2 = 24243.01 \text{ m}^2$$

Number of Cells = City Area / Max Cell Size
= 4000000 / 24243.01
= 165.00 cells

$$Traffic \text{ Load (System)} = \frac{Subscribers \cdot Calls \text{ per Day} \cdot Cell \text{ Duration}}{24 \cdot 60} = \frac{80000 \cdot 8 \cdot 3}{24 \cdot 60} = 1333.33 \text{ Erlangs}$$
$$Traffic \text{ Load (Cell)} = \frac{Traffic \text{ Load (System)}}{Number \text{ of Cells}} = \frac{1333.33}{165.00} = 8.08 \text{ Erlangs}$$
$$Cluster \text{ Size SIR} = \frac{(\sqrt{3} \cdot N)^n}{NB} = \frac{(\sqrt{3} \cdot N)^3}{6}$$
$$19.95 = \frac{(\sqrt{3} \cdot N)^3}{6}$$
$$N = 9$$

From Erlang B Table with P_b = 0.02

And A_{cell} = 0.081003068707478 Erlang

Number of channel = 14

$$Number \text{ of Carrier /cell} = \frac{Number \text{ of channel}}{time \text{ slots Per Carrier}} = \frac{14}{8} = 2 \text{ carriers}$$

Number of Carrier /whole system = N * Number of Carrier per cell
= 9 * 2
= 18 carriers

Figure 13 - Calculator 5 scenario 1

Scenario 2:

A new mobile network provider acquired the license to provide full-rate duplex voice communication using GSM900 technology in a certain city (8 timeslots per carrier). The area of the city is equal to 4 km² (4,000,000 m²). The mobile network provider is interested in providing service to 120 thousand subscribers. Subscribers in this city make an average of 8 calls per day, and the average call duration is 3 minutes. The service provider is interested in providing the subscribers with a quality of service that guarantees a call drop probability equal to 0.02. The minimum SIR needed to correctly provide the service is equal to 13 dB. Assuming -22.0 dB power is measured at a reference distance of 10 meters from base stations, the path loss exponent equals 3 (cellular urban area), and the receiver sensitivity is 7*10⁻⁶ watts.

Outputs:

Signal Processing Calculator
4G LTE Calculator
Rural Environment Calculator
CSMA Throughput Calculator
GSM Network Calculator

GSM Network Calculator

City Area (Km²):
4

Number of Subscribers:
120000

Average Calls per Day per Subscriber:
8

Average Call Duration (minutes):
3

Call Drop Probability:
0.02

Minimum SIR (dB):
13

Reference Power (dB):
-22

Reference Distance (meters):
10

Path Loss Exponent:
3

Number of Time Slots per Carrier:
8

Receiver Sensitivity (watts):
7e-6

Calculate

Equations

$P(d) = P(dB) * (dB/d)^n$

First we need to convert reference power to watt:
reference power = 10^{-22.2}

we need to find d:

from question : $P(dB=10) = -22 \text{ dB} = 10^{-22.2} \text{ watts}$

$$P_{r,sen} = 0.000007 = 10^{-22.2} * \left(\frac{10}{d}\right)^3$$

Max Distance (d) = 96.60 meters

$$\text{Max Cell Size} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} * R^2 = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} * 96.60^2 = 24243.01 \text{ m}^2$$

Number of Cells = City Area / Max Cell Size
= 4000000 / 24243.01
= 165.00 cells

Traffic Load (System) = (Subscribers * Calls per Day * Call Duration) / (24 * 60)
= (120000 * 8 * 3) / (24 * 60)
= 2000.00 Erlangs

Traffic Load (Cell) = Traffic Load (System) / Number of Cells
= 2000.00 / 165.00
= 12.12 Erlangs

Cluster Size SIR = $\frac{(V(3 * N)^n)}{NB} = \frac{(V(3 * N)^3)}{6}$

$$19.95 = \frac{(V(3 * N)^3)}{6}$$

N = 9

From Erlang B Table with P_b = 0.02

And A_{cell} = 12.121504683861217 Erlang

Number of channel = 19

Number of Carrier /cell = $\frac{\text{Number of channel}}{\text{time slots Per Carrier}}$

$$= \frac{19}{8}$$

= 3 carriers

Number of Carrier /whole system = N * Number of Carrier per cell

$$= 9 * 3$$

= 27 carriers

Figure 14 - Calculator 5 scenario 2

Scenario 3:

A new mobile network provider acquired the license to provide full-rate duplex voice communication using GSM900 technology in a certain city (8 timeslots per carrier). The area of the city is equal to 4 km² (4,000,000 m²). The mobile network provider is interested in providing service to 80 thousand subscribers. Subscribers in this city make an average of 12 calls per day, and the average call duration is 5 minutes. The service provider is interested in providing the subscribers with a quality of service that guarantees a call drop probability equal to 0.02. The minimum SIR needed to correctly provide the service is equal to 13 dB. Assuming -22.0 dB power is measured at a reference distance of 10 meters from base stations, the path loss exponent equals 3 (cellular urban area), and the receiver sensitivity is 7×10⁻⁶ watts.

Output:

Signal Processing Calculator
4G LTE Calculator
Rural Environment Calculator
CSMA Throughput Calculator
GSM Network Calculator

GSM Network Calculator

City Area (Km²):
4

Number of Subscribers:
80000

Average Calls per Day per Subscriber:
12

Average Call Duration (minutes):
5

Call Drop Probability:
0.02

Minimum SIR (dB):
13

Reference Power (dB):
-22

Reference Distance (meters):
10

Path Loss Exponent:
3

Number of Time Slots per Carrier:
16

Receiver Sensitivity (watts):
7e-6

Calculate

Equations

$$P(d) = P(dB) * (dB/d)^n$$

First we need to convert reference power to watt:
reference power = 10^{-2.2}

we need to find d:
from question : P(dB-10) = -22 dB = 10^{-2.2} watts

$$Pr_{sen} = 0.000007 = 10^{-2.2} * \left(\frac{10}{d}\right)^3$$

Max Distance (d) = 96.60 meters

$$Max\ Cell\ Size = \frac{3\pi}{2} * R^2 = \frac{3\pi}{2} * 96.60^2 = 24243.01\ m^2$$

Number of Cells = City Area / Max Cell Size
= 4000000 / 24243.01
= 165.00 cells

Traffic Load (System) = (Subscribers * Calls per Day * Call Duration) / (24 * 60)
= (80000 * 12 * 5) / (24 * 60)
= 3333.33 Erlangs

Traffic Load (Cell) = Traffic Load (System) / Number of Cells
= 3333.33 / 165.00
= 20.20 Erlangs

Cluster Size SIR = $\frac{V(3 * N)^n}{NB}$ = $\frac{V(3 * N)^3}{6}$
19.95 = $\frac{V(3 * N)^3}{6}$
N = 9

From Erlang B Table with P_b = 0.02

And A_{cell} = 20.20250767176896 Erlang

Number of channel = 20

Number of Carrier /cell = $\frac{\text{Number of channel}}{\text{time slots Per Carrier}}$
= $\frac{20}{16}$
= 2 carriers

Number of Carrier /whole system = N * Number of Carrier per cell
= 9 * 2
= 18 carriers

Figure 15 - Calculator 5 scenario 3

Scenario 3:

A new mobile network provider acquired the license to provide full-rate duplex voice communication using GSM900 technology in a certain city (8 timeslots per carrier). The area of the city is equal to 4 km² (4,000,000 m²). The mobile network provider is interested in providing service to 80 thousand subscribers. Subscribers in this city make an average of 8 calls per day, and the average call duration is 3 minutes. The service provider is interested in providing the subscribers with a quality of service that guarantees a call drop probability equal to 0.02. The minimum SIR needed to correctly provide the service is equal to 13 db. Assuming -22.0 dB power is measured at a reference distance of 10 meters from base stations, the path loss exponent equals 3 (cellular urban area), and the receiver sensitivity is 7×10^{-6} watts. When Minimum number of carriers needed (in the whole system) to achieve the required Quality of Service if QoS has changed to 0.05.

Output:

Signal Processing Calculator
4G LTE Calculator
Rural Environment Calculator
CSMA Throughput Calculator
GSM Network Calculator

GSM Network Calculator

City Area (Km²):

Number of Subscribers:

Average Calls per Day per Subscriber:

Average Call Duration (minutes):

Call Drop Probability:

Minimum SIR (dB):

Reference Power (dB):

Reference Distance (meters):

Path Loss Exponent:

Number of Time Slots per Carrier:

Receiver Sensitivity (watts):

Calculate

Equations

$P(d) = P(d_0) \cdot (d_0/d)^{-n}$

First we need to convert reference power to watt:

reference power = $10^{-2.2}$

we need to find d:

from question : $P(d_0=10) = -22 \text{ dB} = 10^{-2.2} \text{ watts}$

$P_{r, \text{sen}} = 0.000007 = 10^{-2.2} \cdot \left(\frac{10}{d}\right)^{-3}$

Max Distance (d) = 96.60 meters

Max Cell Size = $\frac{2 \cdot d}{2} \cdot R^2 = \frac{2 \cdot d}{2} \cdot 96.60^2 = 24243.01 \text{ m}^2$

Number of Cells = City Area / Max Cell Size
 $= 4000000 / 24243.01$
 $= 165.00 \text{ cells}$

Traffic Load (System) = (Subscribers * Calls per Day * Call Duration) / (24 * 60)
 $= (80000 \cdot 8 \cdot 3) / (24 \cdot 60)$
 $= 1333.33 \text{ Erlangs}$

Traffic Load (Cell) = Traffic Load (System) / Number of Cells
 $= 1333.33 / 165.00$
 $= 8.08 \text{ Erlangs}$

Cluster Size SIR = $\frac{(V(3 \cdot N)^n)}{NB} = \frac{(V(3 \cdot N)^3)}{6}$

$19.95 = \frac{(V(3 \cdot N)^3)}{6}$

N = 9

From Erlang B Table with P_b = 0.05

And A_{cell} = 8.081003068707478 Erlang

Number of channel = 13

Number of Carrier / cell = $\frac{\text{Number of channel}}{\text{time slots Per Carrier}}$

$= \frac{13}{8}$

= 2 carriers

Number of Carrier /whole system = N * Number of Carrier per cell

$= 9 \cdot 2$

= 18 carriers

Figure 16 - Calculator 5 scenario 4

