RADIO PLANNING AND PROPAGATION

An introduction to how radio networks are planned and the limitations associated with the technology.

When planning cellular telecommunications networks it is important for engineers to predict, with a high degree of confidence, the behaviour of cellular transmissions. This then enables the operator to calculate how many cell sites are needed to provide the level of coverage required by the services they offer under the terms of their licence.

The strength of radio signals detected at a receiving device naturally reduces the further away it is from the transmitter. In general the reduction (or decay) in signal power is affected by a number of variables. The main factors are

- frequency,
- distance (from transmitter),
- terrain (such as hills),
- clutter (such as buildings, foliage, vehicles, and water)
- and atmospheric conditions (such as rain).

A reduction in the strength of the radio signal increases the likelihood of dropped calls and reduced data rates for internet browsing, for example.

Clutter

Any physical object obstructing the propagation of radio signals causes a reduction in signal strength reaching a customer's device. A common term for these objects is 'clutter'. The more obvious examples are buildings and geographical terrain such as hills and trees.

Buildings cause a varying amount of signal reduction depending on their height, construction, thickness of walls, amount of windows etc. Glass causes a lower reduction in signal than brick/concrete walls.

Customers will inadvertently be aware of this by finding that sometimes they need to go near windows, a higher floor of a building or even outside in order to achieve a stronger signal for their mobile devices.

Tree Clutter

The effects of trees on signal degradation should never be underestimated. Signal absorption and shadowing effects vary according to vegetation and density, and are caused by the main tree trunk, branches and leaves.

Cell sites located in or near trees will have signals significantly reduced. As a result a number of extra sites may need to be built locally in order to counter-effect this.

Signal variation throughout the seasons is also a practical concern. Leaves on trees in the spring and summer can cause shadowing and reduce radio voice quality and increase the number of dropped calls.

As a result the bottom of an antenna should be a) above the top level of the trees, b) allow greater height due to the antenna downtilt at build or for future requirements and c) allow some room for future growth of the trees.

ADUR & WORTHING
PLANNING SERVICES

PLAN	AWDM/ 1429/16
DATE VALID	20 SEP 2016

In the case where the cell site utilises point-to-point microwave backhaul transmission the microwave dish should not be obscured at all.

Propagation Models

In essence these are mathematical formulae used to characterise radio wave propagation, in order to determine the received signal strength at a receiving device.

The most well-known propagation model used for mobile telecommunications is 'Okamura-Hata'. More specific studies have been performed to investigate specific clutter and terrain such as dense-urban and urban environments. Resulting from these are propagation models for specific clutter types.

Coverage Planning Tools

Radio planning engineers plan cellular networks using highly sophisticated computer programs that incorporate the above propagation models. Armed with data on cell site location, cell site configuration, maps, terrain etc they are used to *predict* areas of coverage deficiency (so called 'coverage holes'), new site requirements and configurations.

Network Changes

Over time the topography and clutter in an area is subject to change. For example, building developments, housing and tree growth can all change. As a consequence the signals received from local phone masts can degrade, as they are dependent on these factors. These reasons along with customer complaints, network consolidation (mast sharing) and new technologies (4G) require a re-evaluation of a network operator's telecommunications infrastructure.

Mast sharing can result in some masts no longer being needed. As a result they are decommissioned and physically removed.

Technical surveys undertaken for reasons above may highlight that antenna height increases are required – this is more likely for sites with low antenna heights around 15m AGL, particularly street furniture sites. More details on these reasons below.

While thus far this document is generic to mobile telephony masts it should be noted that each mast has to be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

Site Height increases

There are a number of reasons why an operator may request a height increase on existing structures. The main ones are described below.

Maintaining existing coverage
The antennas inside, for example, street furniture sites are generally of 2 physical build designs – 'Single Stack' and 'Dual Stack'. The former describes when the set of antennas are all at the same height. The latter describes a site with 2 sets of antennas one above the other.

The 'Dual Stack' is by far the preferred option. This is due to a number of factors including greater flexibility & control for different technologies and providing optimum service performance to customers.

Network Consolidation between Vodafone and Telefonica and new 4G technologies facilitate a Single Stack structure being upgraded to a Dual Stack structure. In a straight swap scenario at equal height the new lower aperture antennas would be lower than they were originally - resulting in significantly reduced coverage. To ensure existing coverage is maintained the whole structure needs to be increased in height.

Clutter changes
A more extreme example is when the local clutter or tree lines have changed, or are such that the mobile signals are blocked, resulting in lower quality calls and downloads for mobile device users. To provide sufficient services to customers height increases on existing masts or additional new masts are required. The former is the preferred option in many cases.

ICNIRP Compliance
The addition of new technologies and mast sharing affects ICNIRP compliance – a higher minimum mast height is required in some cases.