



# CW Testing for Planning and Deployment

The prelude of next Generation Radio Planning



# Our Record Speaks for Itself

- Awarded “Highest Value for Customers” by Frost & Sullivan
- Used, Endorsed and Contracted by all the major names in the Telecom market

FROST & SULLIVAN



- Introduction
- Outdoor radio planning
  - Drivers for measurement based planning
  - Typical CW setup
  - Purposes of CW Drive testing
  - CW Measurement process
- Indoor radio planning
  - Drivers for Inbuilding systems
  - Why perform CW Testing & Model Tuning
  - Business Impact of Model Tuning & CW Testing
  - Typical CW Testing Setup for IBS/DAS applications



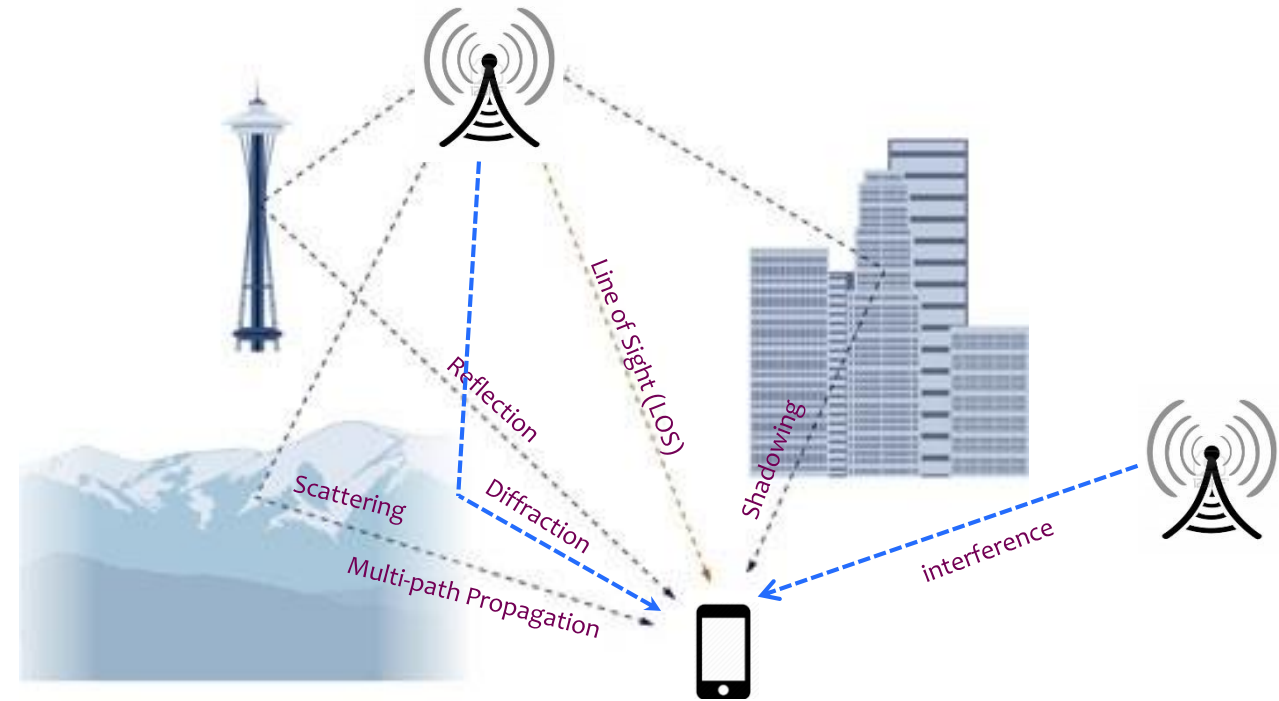
# Agenda

# OUTDOOR RADIO PLANNING

CW drive testing for model tuning, site selection and interference assessment.

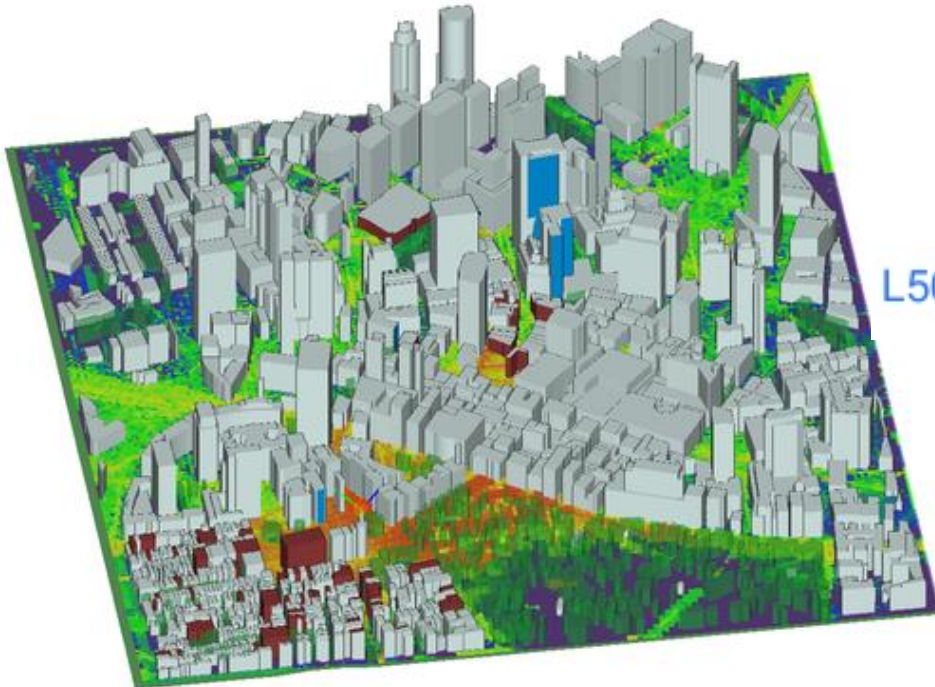
# Drivers for measurement based planning approach

- New technologies are susceptible to interference
- Dense network deployment
  - # of Subscribers
  - Data Consumption
  - Limited spectrum allocation
- More bands
- Critical Applications



# Outdoor Propagation Channel

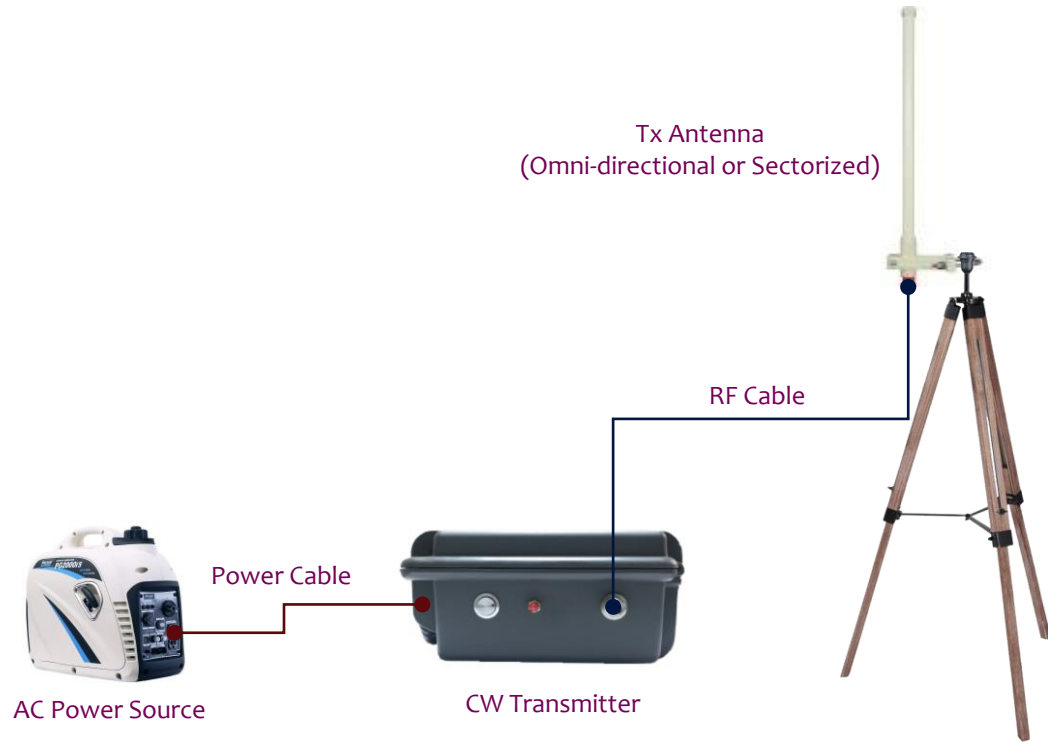
- In radio planning tools, propagation parameters are calculated theoretically
- Outdoor model tuning is needed to achieve minimal error between predicted and measured signal strength



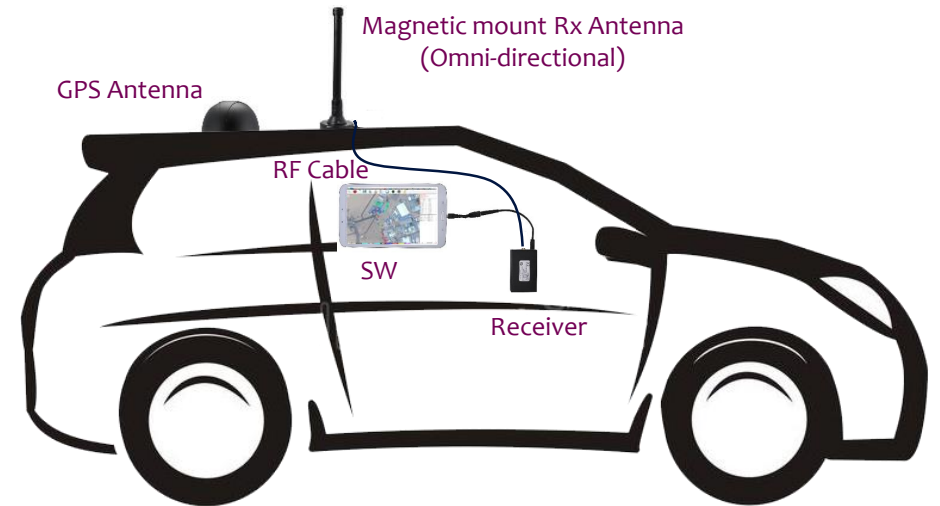
$$L_{50, \text{urban}} = 69.55 \text{ dB} + 26.16 \log(f_c) - 3.82 \log(h_t) - a(h_r) + (44.9 - 6.55 \log(h_t)) \log(d)$$

$$P_{L_{50, \text{Urban}}} \text{ (dB)} = 46.3 + 33.9 \log_{10}(f_c) - 13.82 \log_{10}(h_t) - a(h_r) + (44.9 - 6.55 \log_{10}(h_t)) \log_{10}(d) + C_M$$

# Typical CW Testing Setup

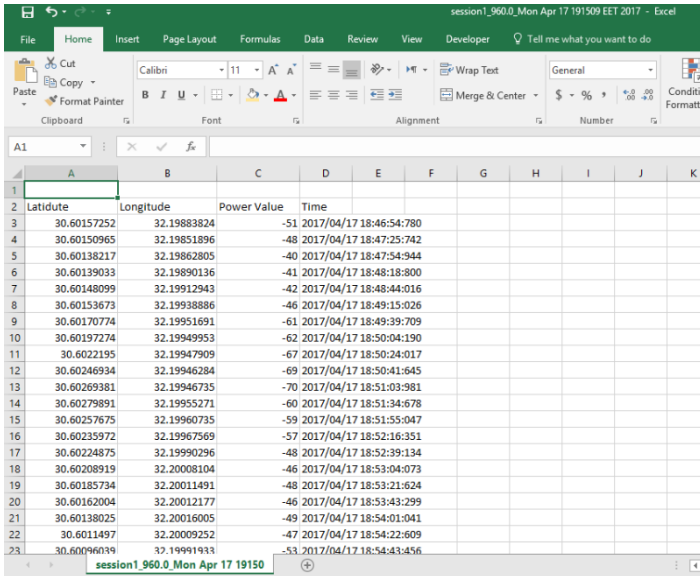


Typical Transmitter Setup



Typical Receiver Setup

## Measurement Reporting



The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet with the following data:

Latitude	Longitude	Power Value	Time
30.60157252	32.19883824	-51	2017/04/17 18:46:54:780
30.60150965	32.19851896	-48	2017/04/17 18:47:25:742
30.60138217	32.19862805	-40	2017/04/17 18:47:54:944
30.60139033	32.19890136	-41	2017/04/17 18:48:18:800
30.60148099	32.19912943	-42	2017/04/17 18:48:44:016
30.60153673	32.19938886	-46	2017/04/17 18:49:15:026
30.60170774	32.19951691	-61	2017/04/17 18:49:39:709
30.60197274	32.19949953	-62	2017/04/17 18:50:04:190
30.6022195	32.19947909	-67	2017/04/17 18:50:24:017
30.60246934	32.19946284	-69	2017/04/17 18:50:41:645
30.60269381	32.19946735	-70	2017/04/17 18:51:03:981
30.60279891	32.19955271	-60	2017/04/17 18:51:34:678
30.60257675	32.19960735	-59	2017/04/17 18:51:55:047
30.60235972	32.19967569	-57	2017/04/17 18:52:16:351
30.60224875	32.19990296	-48	2017/04/17 18:52:39:134
30.60208919	32.20008104	-46	2017/04/17 18:53:04:073
30.60185734	32.20011491	-48	2017/04/17 18:53:21:624
30.60162004	32.20012177	-46	2017/04/17 18:53:43:299
30.60138025	32.20016005	-49	2017/04/17 18:54:01:041
30.6011497	32.20009252	-47	2017/04/17 18:54:22:609
30.60096039	32.19991933	-53	2017/04/17 18:54:43:456

CSV format



Image format



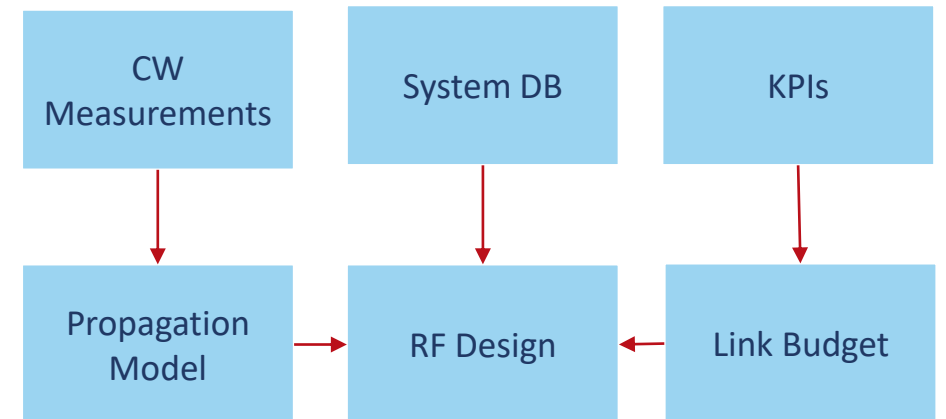
- Direct exporting to most of planning tools such as Asset, Mentum Planet... etc



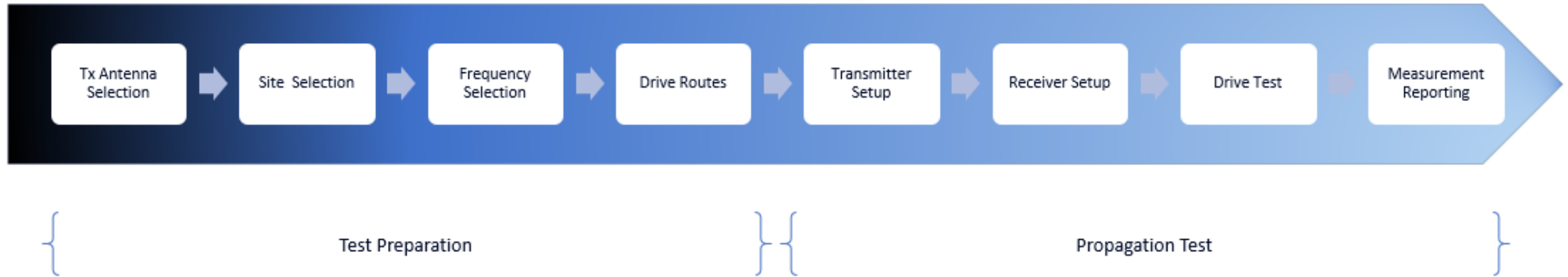


# Purposes of CW Drive Testing

- Usually the terrain and clutter data available from the maps are not perfect
- Purposes of CW drive testing
  - Characterization of propagation and fading effects
  - Optimize and adjust the prediction model (Propagation model tuning)
  - Coverage evaluation of candidate sites
  - Assessing Interference & overlaps of candidate sites

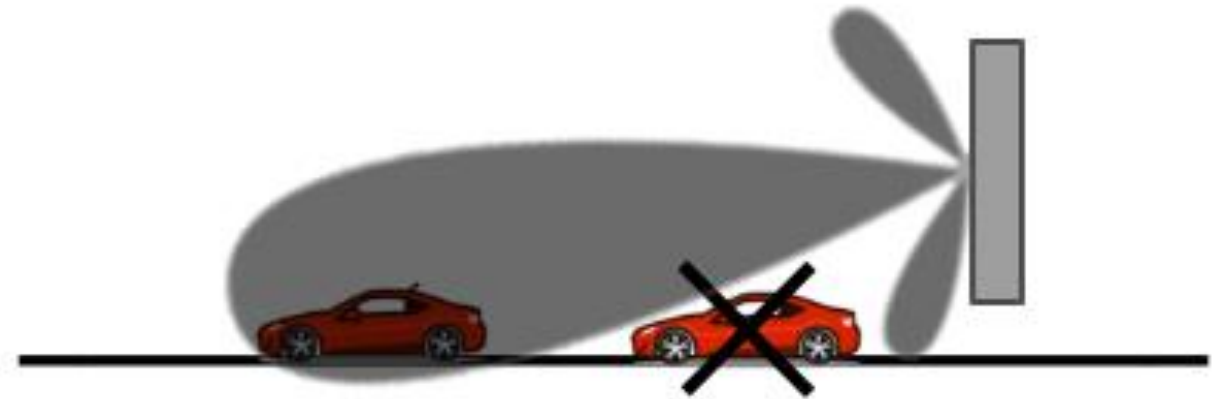


# CW Drive Testing Process



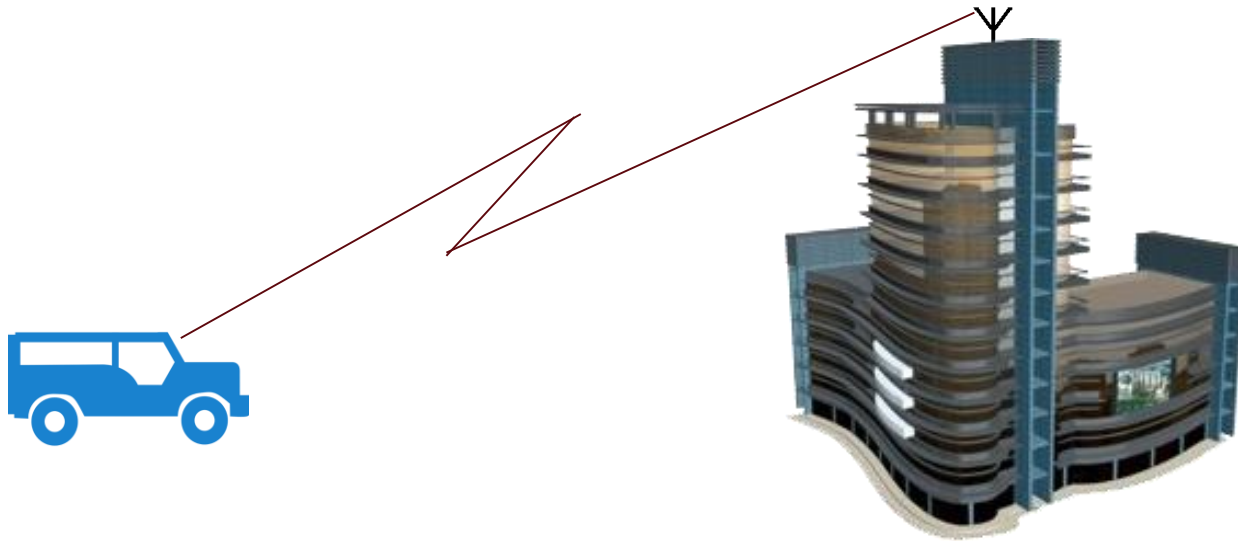
## Tx Antenna Selection

- For model tuning, Omni-directional Antenna is highly recommended
- For coverage evaluation of candidate sites, it depends on the BTS Antenna type whether Omni-directional or Sectorized Antennas
- Don't test drive in the shadow regions



## Site Selection

- For propagation model tuning, test site and its height should be distributed within the clutter under study
- For candidate site verification, the actual site configuration should be used.



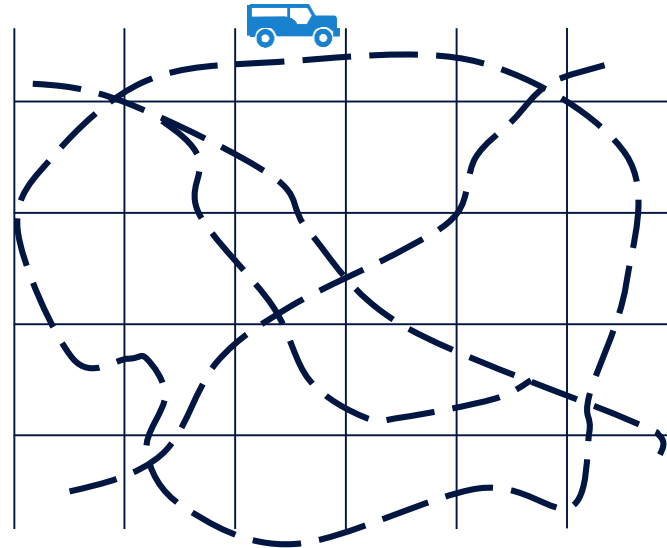
# Frequency Selection

- A clear frequency/channel (free of interference or traffic) should be used for CW testing
- Verification is required using spectrum analyzer or suitable receiver



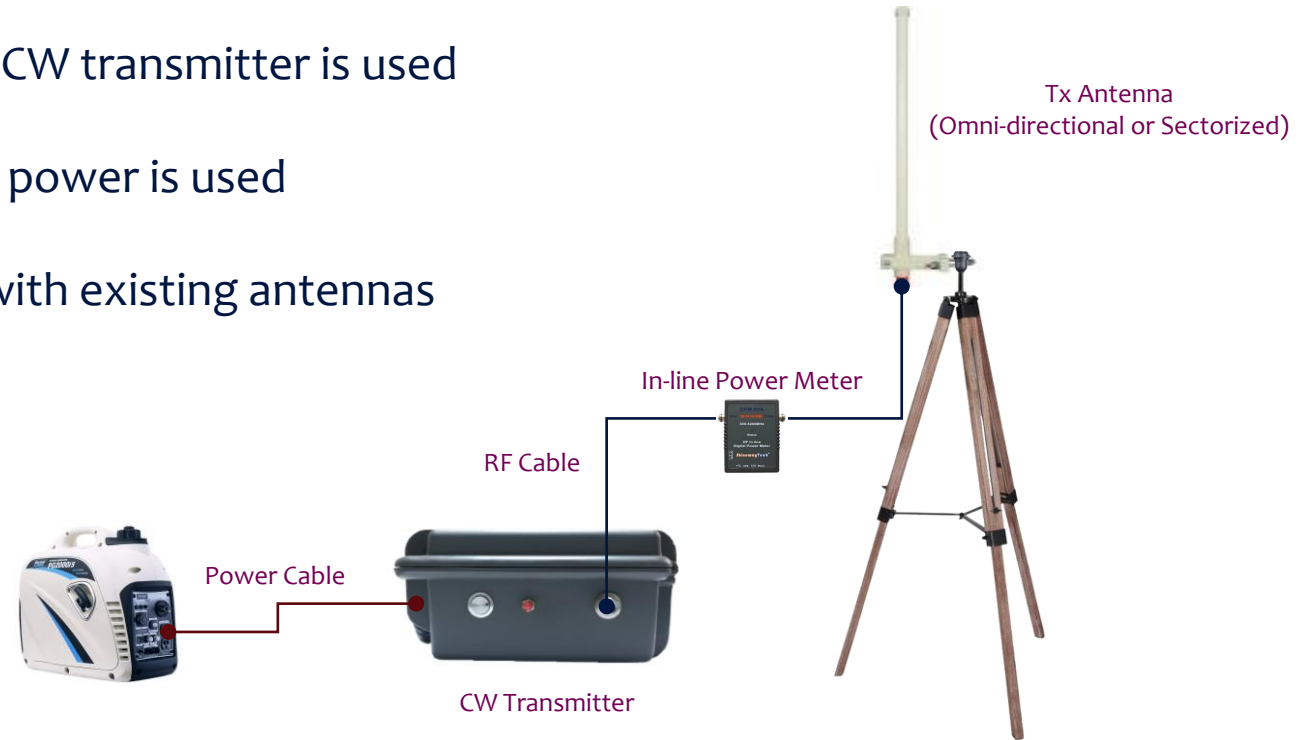
# Drive Routes

- Using maps, plan your measurement collection routes prior to CW testing & eliminate duplicate route
- Significant amount of data should be collected for each clutter category



# Transmitter Setup

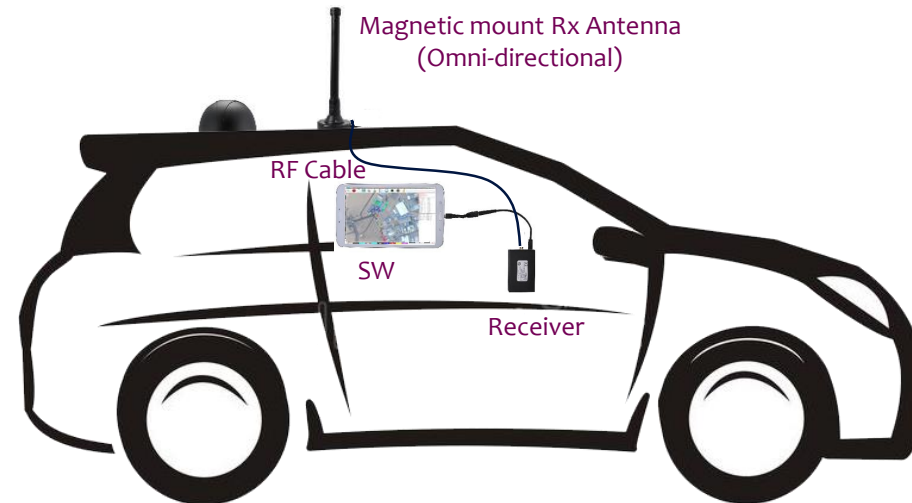
- Tx antenna should be free of any nearby obstacles
- For sites with existing antennas, precaution is required to avoid interference or inter-modulation issues
- For model tuning, maximum Tx power of the CW transmitter is used
- For candidate site verification, the actual BTS power is used
- Interference precaution is required for sites with existing antennas



Typical Transmitter Setup

## Receiver Setup

- Receivers with high sample rates are required to comply with Lambda Lee Criteria (36 – 50 samples per 40 Lambda)
- Neighbor cells should be measured as well to analyze coverage overlap & interference existence
- Check the RSSI level close to Tx station to make sure the setup is working properly prior to the test
- GPS receiver is needed to provide location information of each measured sample



Typical Receiver Setup



# Drive Test

- Create & initiate a measurement session using data collection SW
- Maintain the car speed according to the configured sample rate
- Follow the drive routes as close as possible
- Use markers to indicate special locations/hot spots or potential interference

# Measurement Reporting

- The exported file should contain Latitude, Longitude and RSS levels
- Data averaging may be needed with some data collection SW tools
- Compatibility to different file formats of RF planning tools (Asset, Planet,..etc)is required for successful data importing.
- Graphical plots may be exported for acceptance purpose

# System Overview

## Main Features:

- Flexible configuration up to 4 port
- Transmit on multiple technologies simultaneously
- Wideband operation; 140 MHz to 5800 MHz in one unit
- Handheld, AC supplied and Heavy-duty (Battery systems available)

## Applications:

Outdoor site modeling (model calibration)  
Site verification  
Interference assessment  
DAS injection/testing



# Main Specs

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Frequency Band	690 -960 MHz , 1710-1880 MHz , 1920-2170 MHz Cellular Bands and others
Modulation Type	CW (Continuous Wave)
RF Output Power	Up to +47dBm
Overall Amplitude Accuracy	$\pm 1$ dB (0.5 dB typ.)
VSWR Protection	10:1
Power Supply	100-240V AC , 50-60 Hz
Ports & Interface	N Type Female, AC Plug, DC Pushbuttons

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Single-port Safari



Triple-port Safari

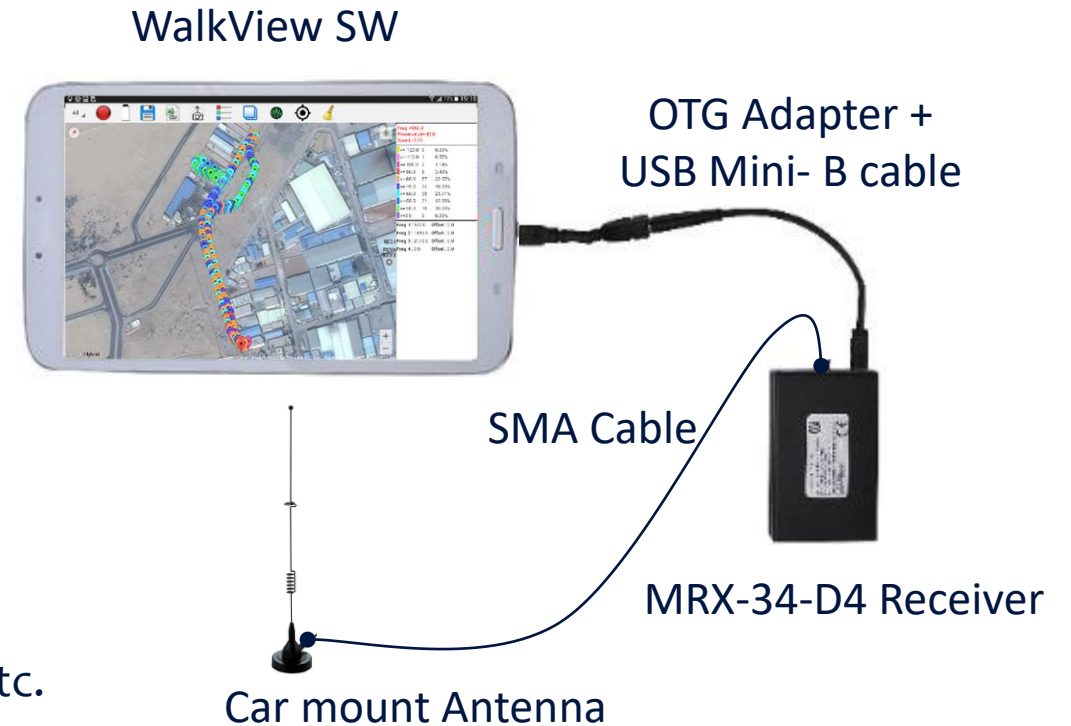
# Measurement Collection

## MRX CW Receiver

- Pocket-size receiver with high sampling rate
- Multi-Channel Scanning
- 40- $\lambda$  Iee Criteria Support 2000 samples/second

## WalkView

- PC/Android Versions
- Mapping measurements on different Floor-Plan formats
- Compatibility with iBwave, Ranplan, MapInfo, Asset, Planet,... etc.
- Indoor and Outdoor Modes with GPS Support



# Turn-key Solution

- End-to-end system engineering for all required accessories



Tx Antennas



Rx Mag. Mount antennas



In-line Power Meters



Cables & Adapters



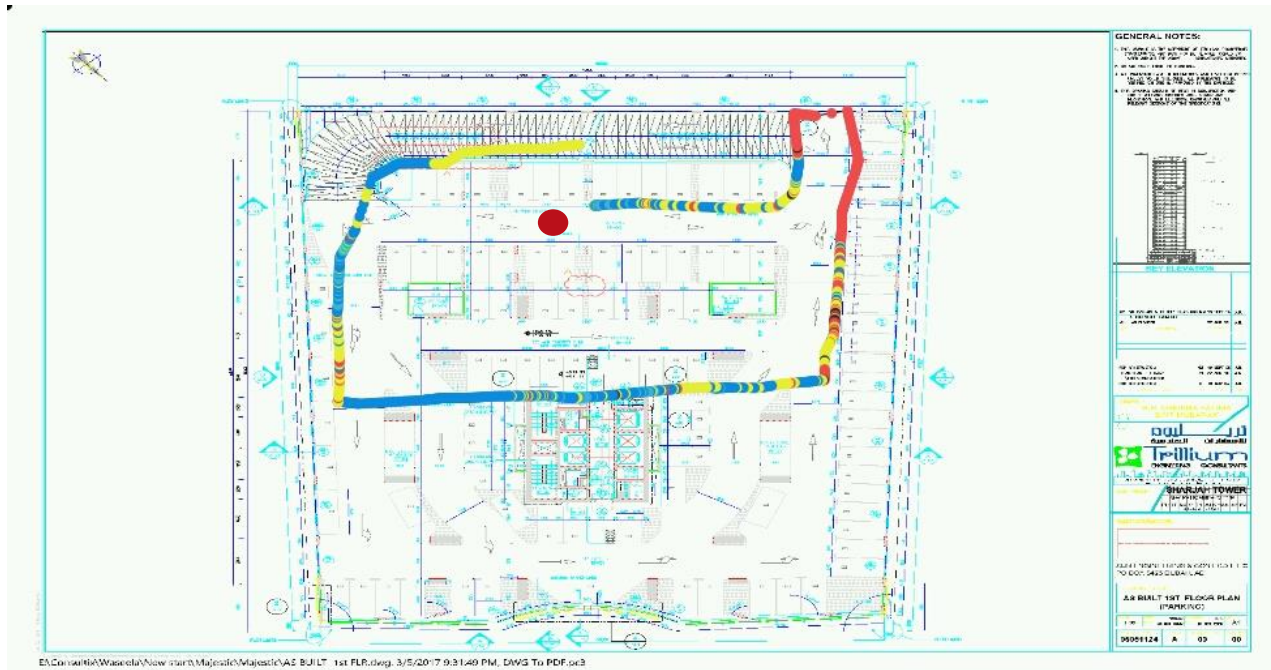
External power supply



Antenna Tripods with mounting plates

# Switch Safari to Indoor CW kit

- Unplug the 4-port transmitter from the suitcase
- Use it for indoor CW measurements along with your MRX receiver



# INDOOR RADIO PLANNING

That's where people and things actually are

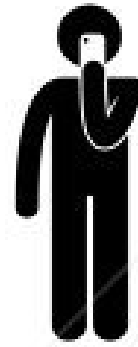
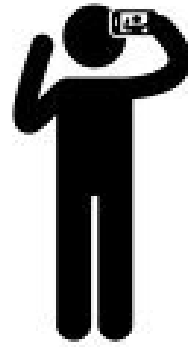
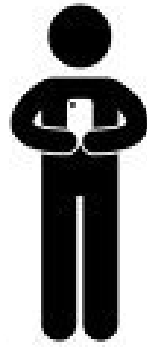
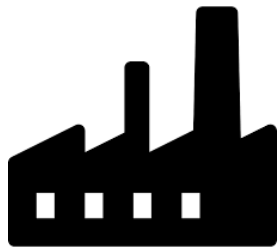


# The Inbuilding Market

With more than 80% of all traffic originating or terminating indoors, Inbuilding Systems have become a must-have

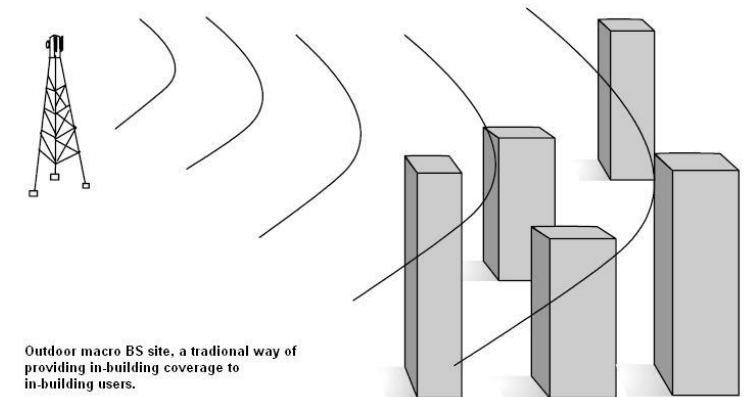
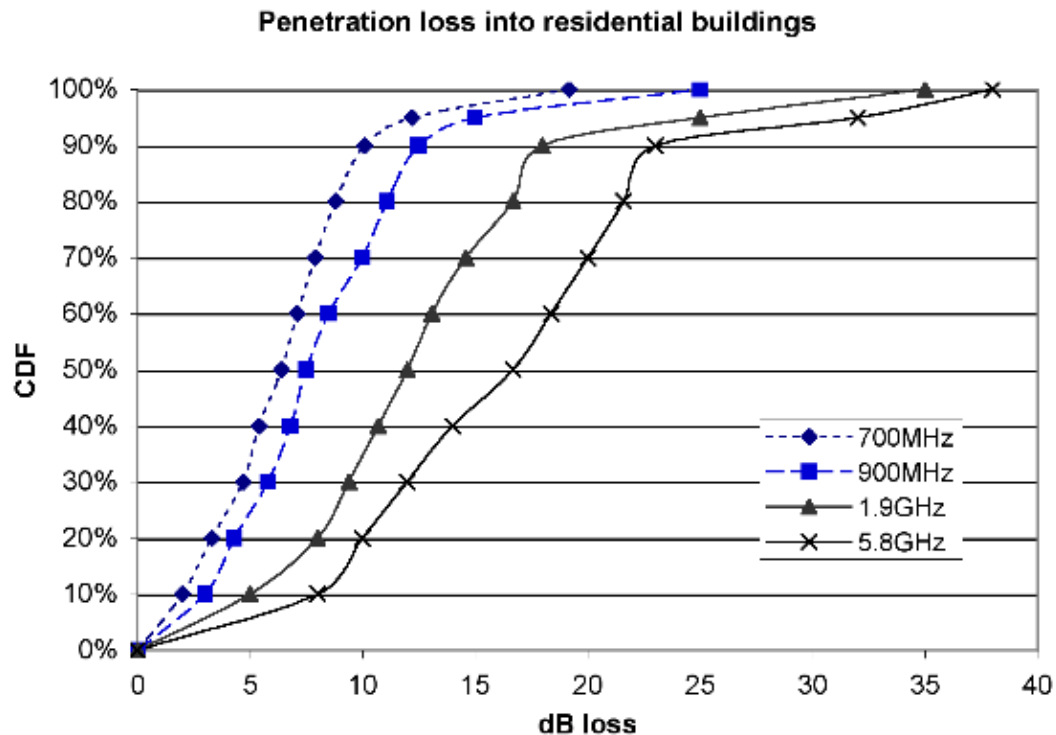


# Coverage is needed Everywhere

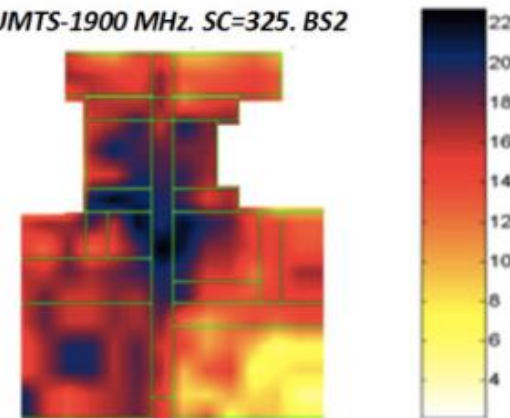


**Myth:** IBS systems are needed to increase signal level indoors to compensate for external wall losses

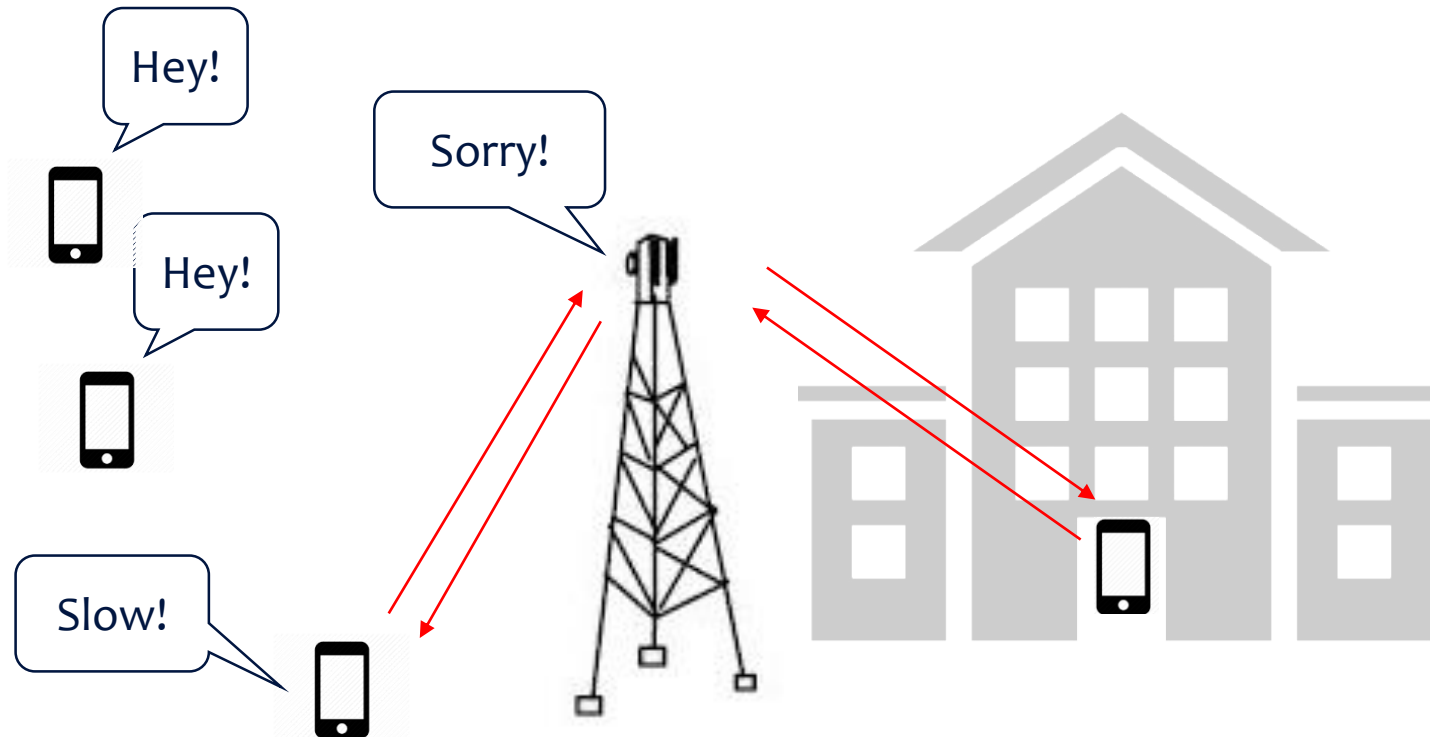
# Myth: IBS systems are ~~only~~ needed to increase signal level indoors to compensate for external wall losses



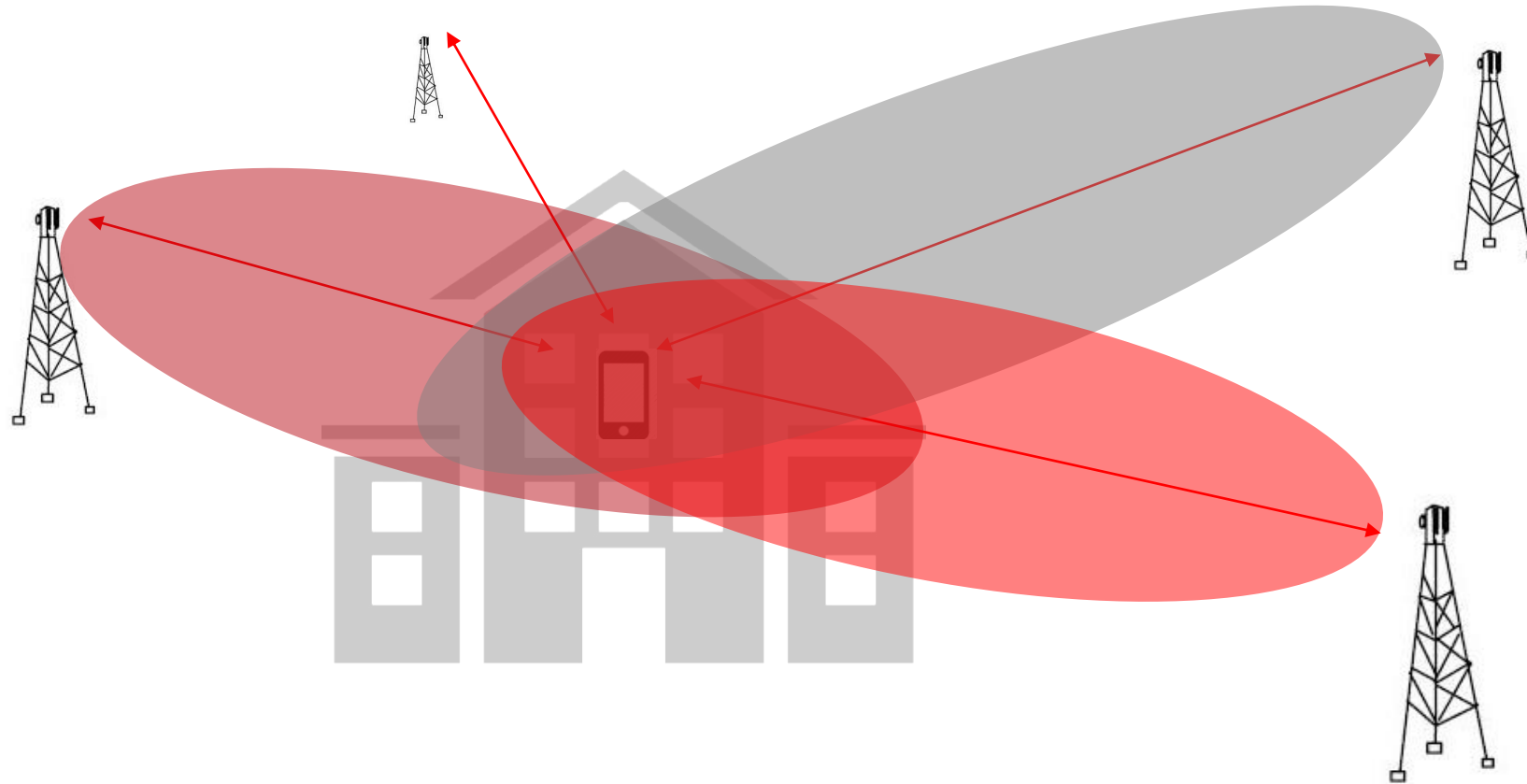
UMTS-1900 MHz. SC=325. BS2



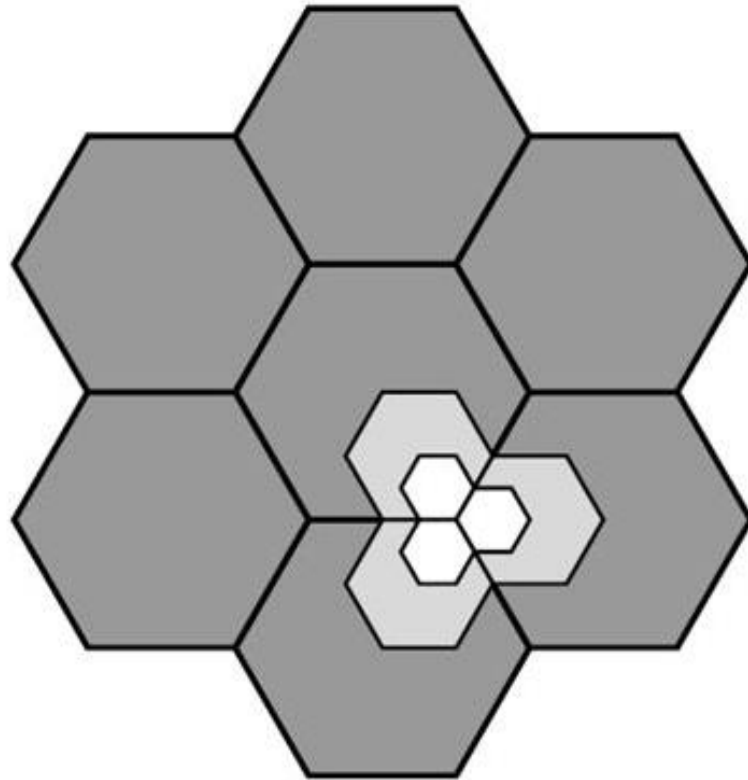
# Indoor subscriber loading



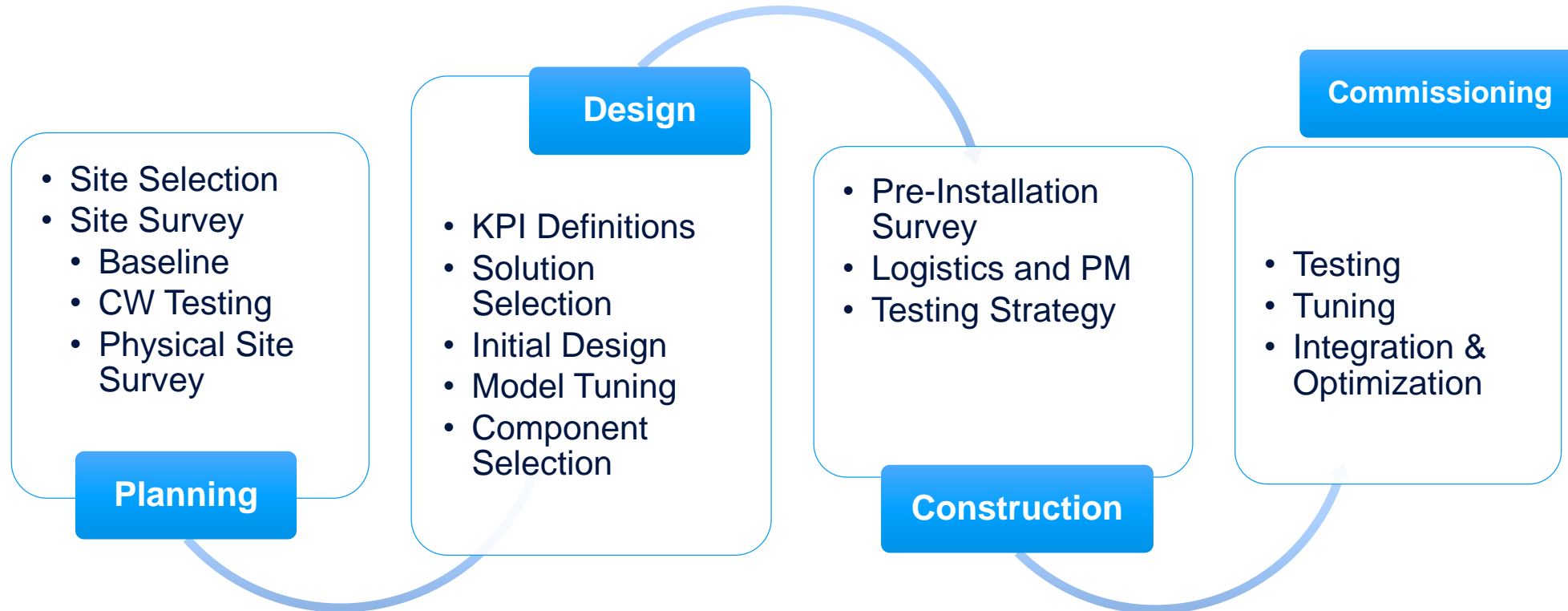
# Dominance



# Densification



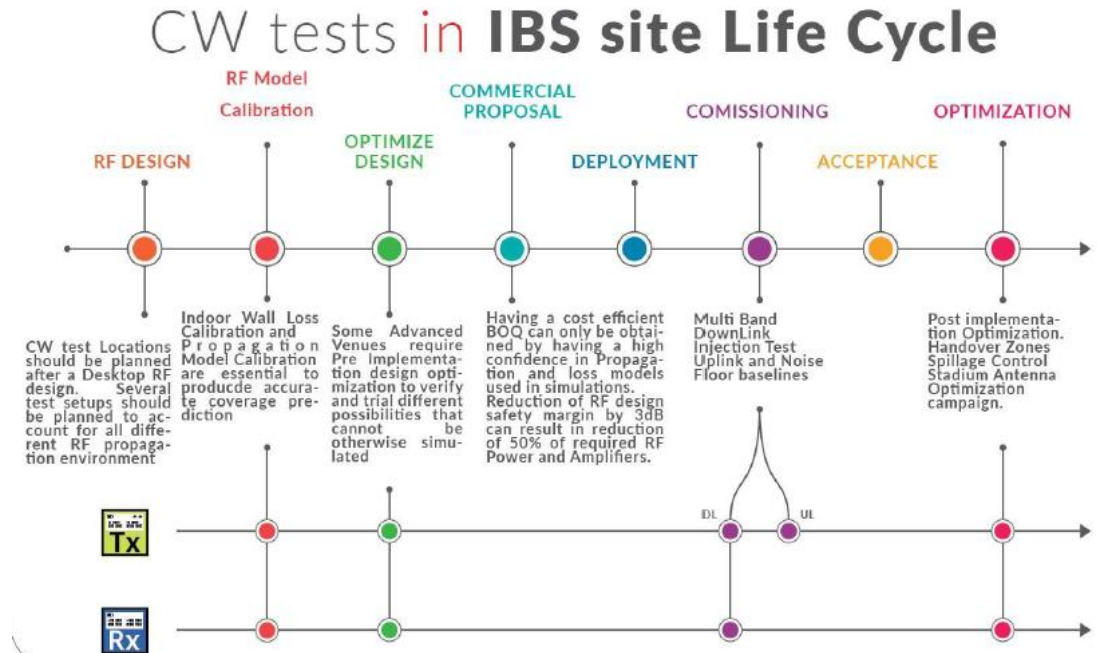
# Deployment





# Why CW and Model Tuning?

1. Meet your design KPI's and cut network infrastructure costs through tuning/calibrating the propagation model
2. Validating the zone and sector boundaries, and investigate attenuation between adjacent levels
3. Testing of the propagation characteristics of the antenna, in particular to the project building and location under test
4. Investigating spillage (inter-sector interference)
5. Validating Head End DL/UL RF continuity/loss for maximum output at the remote Unit and for adequate SNR at BTS
6. Validating Remote End DL/UL continuity out to remote antennas as well as from remote antennas to DAS Head End in order to balance the impact of line losses and noise
7. Post-build CW testing to make sure the DAS Network meets the design coverage KPI's.

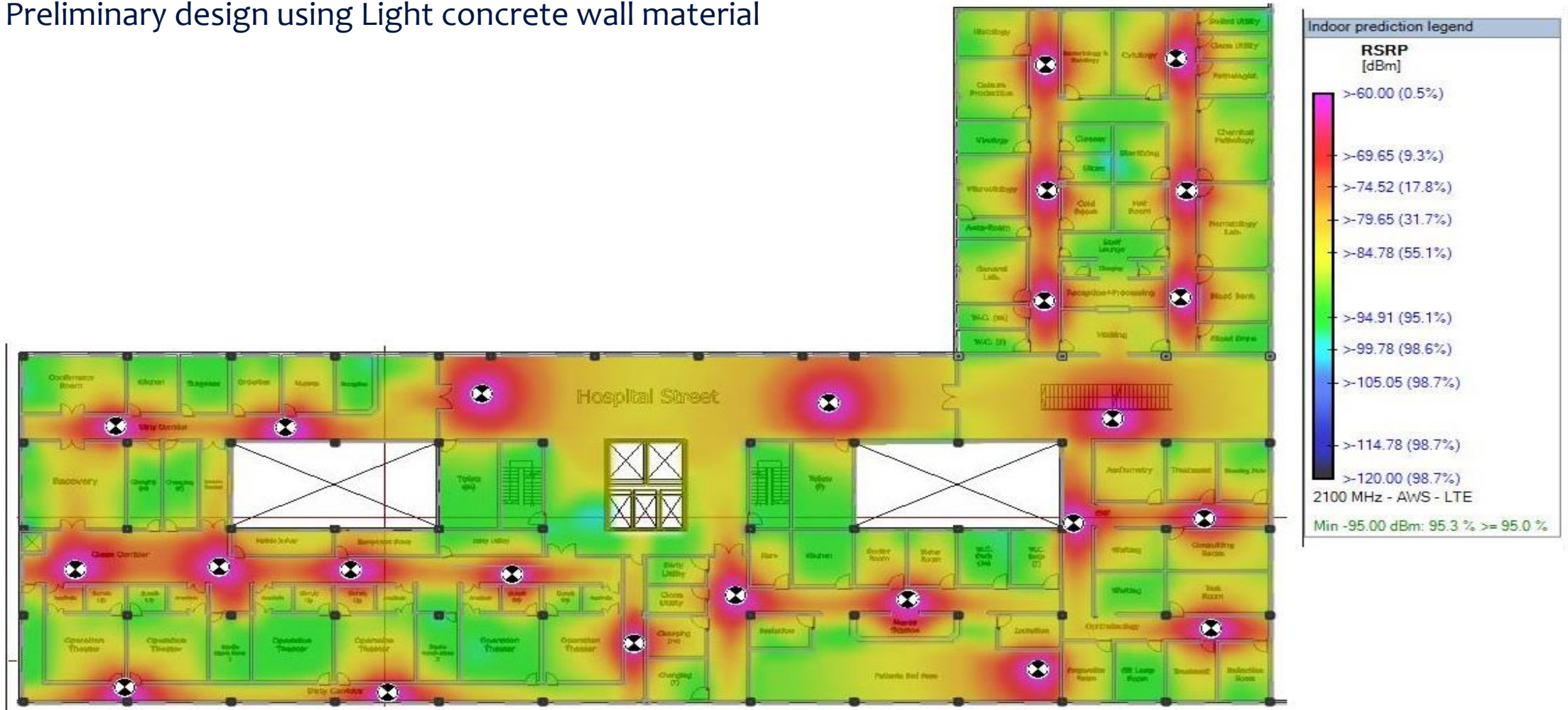


# Common prediction mistakes

- Scale
- Body Loss and Fade
- Power Sharing
- Wall Types
- Missing walls
- Inclined surfaces
- Antenna pattern

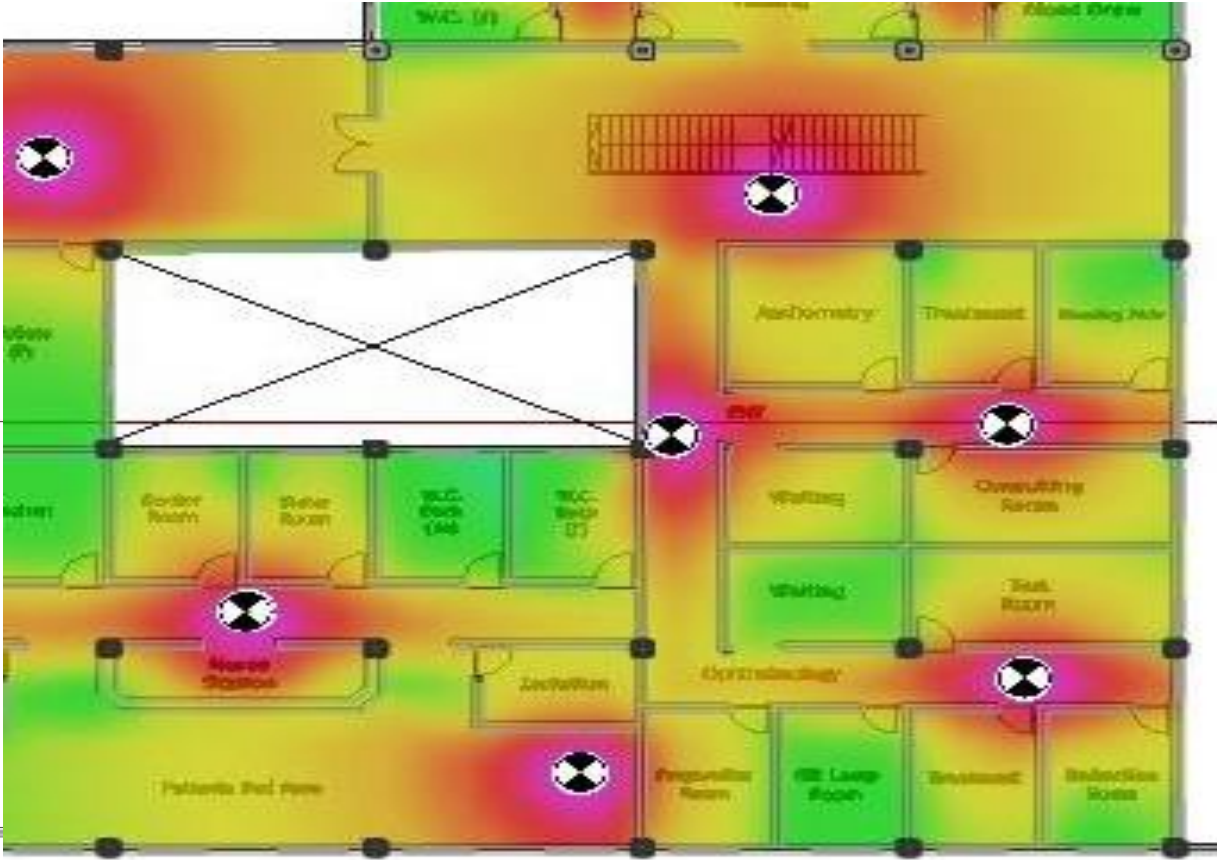
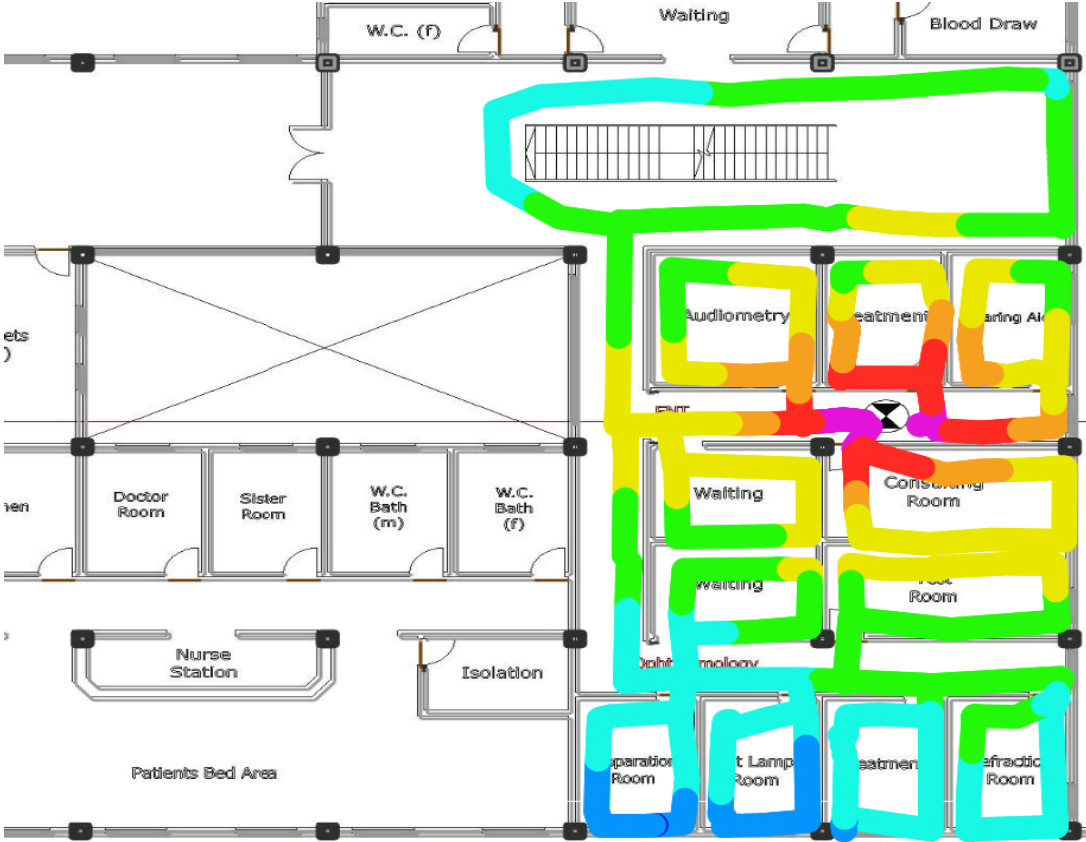
# Example of model tuning (incorrect wall type)

Preliminary design using Light concrete wall material



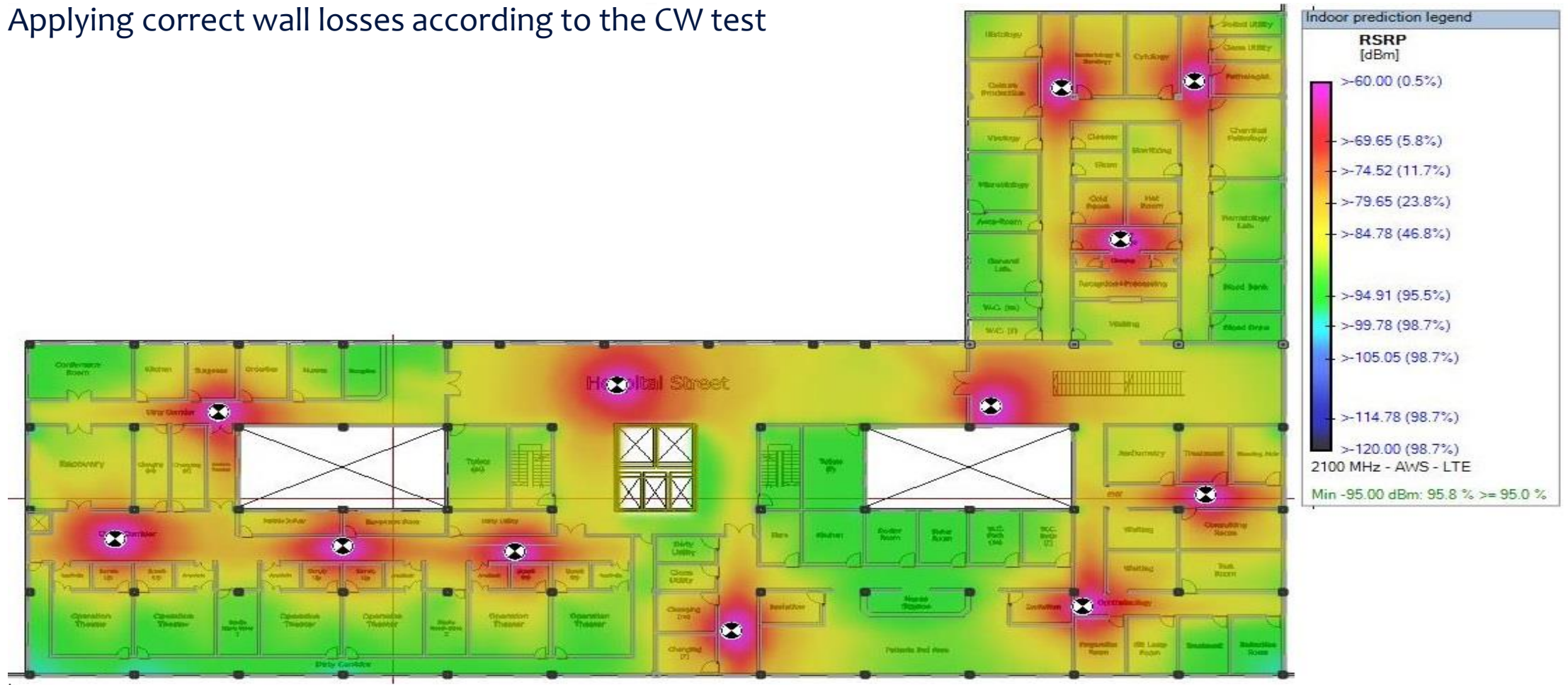
# Example of model tuning (incorrect wall type)

CW measurement of randomly selected antenna



# Example of model tuning (incorrect wall type)

Applying correct wall losses according to the CW test



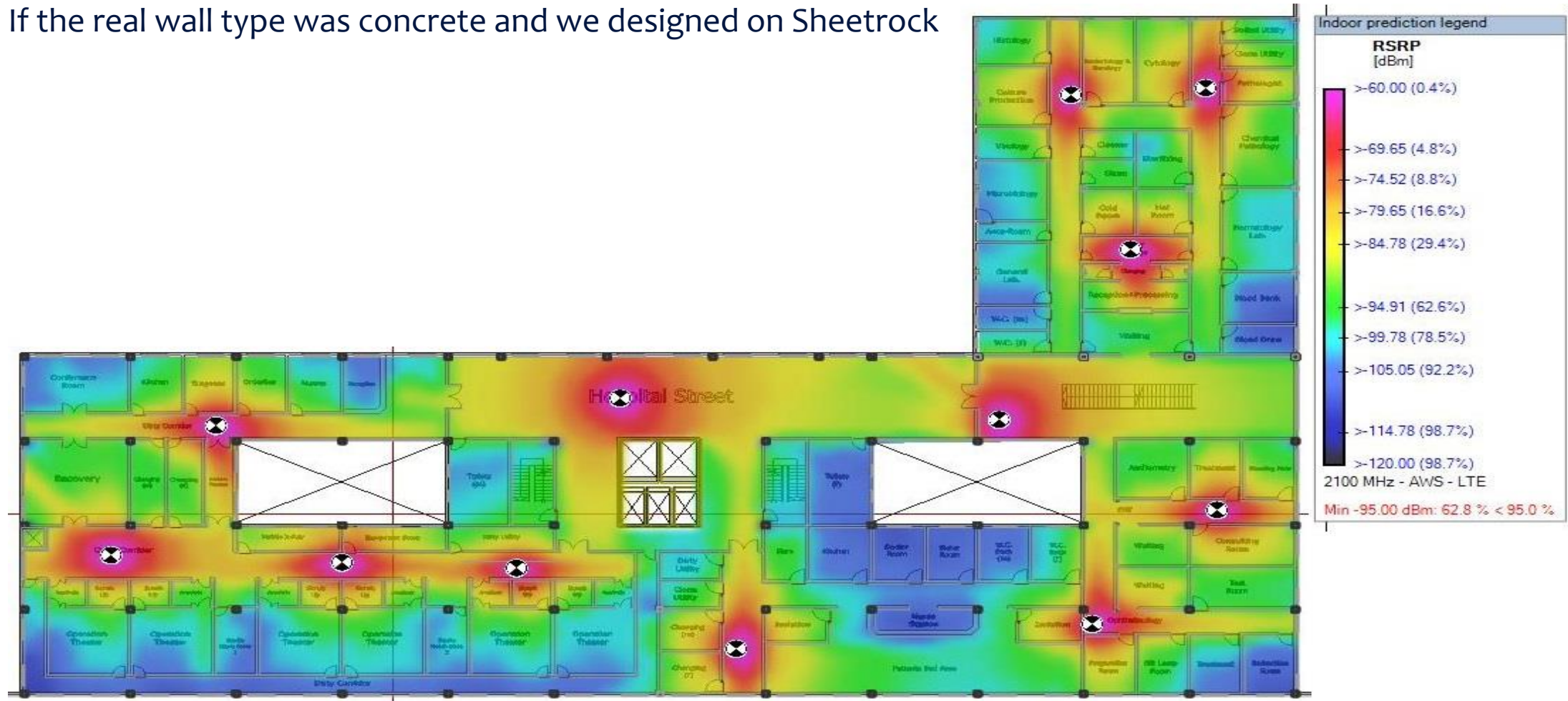
# Business impact of model tuning

Effect of improper wall type on deployment cost

Parameter	Before CW testing	After CW testing
KPI achievement	Achieved	Achieved
Number/Power of remotes	1 x 1Watts	1 x 0.5Watts
Number of antennas	24	12
Installation and BOM Cost	55000 USD	29000 USD
Price difference	0	26000 USD

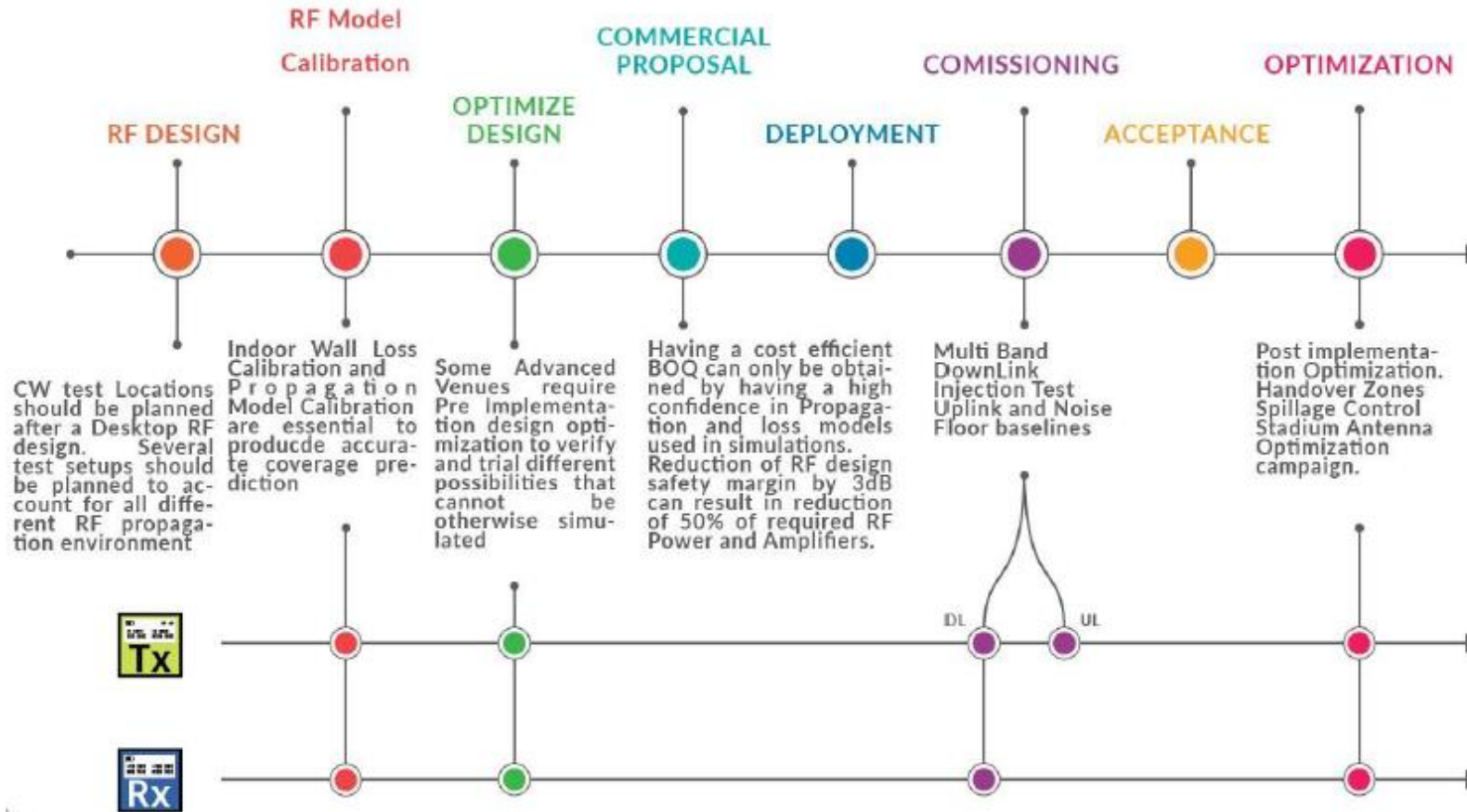
# Business impact of model tuning

If the real wall type was concrete and we designed on Sheetrock



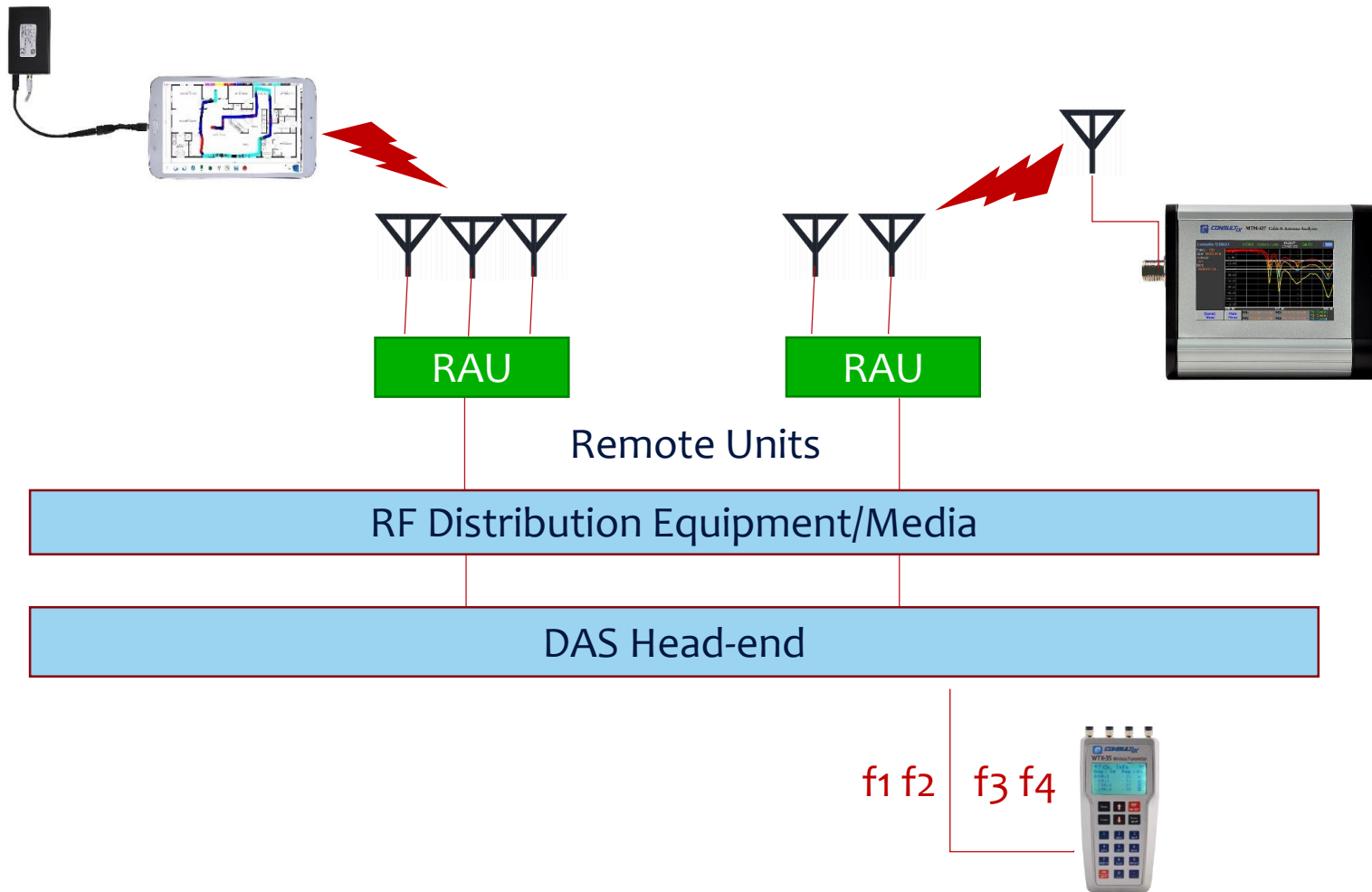
# Typical Setup for Model Tuning & DAS Injection

## CW tests in IBS site Life Cycle





# Typical Setup for Model Tuning & DAS Injection



# Typical Setup for Model Tuning & DAS Injection



# CellWizard™ CW Kit Overview

## Main Features:

### CellWizard™ CW Transmitter

- Multi-Port Transmitters Up to 4 Ports
- High Accuracy
- Portable and Lightweight
- Wideband simultaneous operation Up to 4 GHz



### CellWizard™ CW Receiver

- Wideband simultaneous operation Up to 3.9 GHz
- PC & Android Software for Capturing, Logging & Mapping
- Model Tuning Exports Compatible with Various Design tools & Formats

## Applications:

- Indoor Model Tuning
- Design Verification
- DAS Commissioning/Injection



# illuminator™ Overview

## Main Features:

- Multi-Mode Operation; CW, WCDMA & LTE
- Lightweight
- Handheld & Heavy-Duty
- Touch Screen Operation

## Applications:

- DAS & Small Cells Radio Planning
- Indoor/Outdoor Model Calibration



# WalkView

