Statistic Microwave Path Loss Modeling in Urban Line-of-Sight Area Using Fuzzy Linear Regression

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Abstract: This paper presents a method to model the path loss characteristics in microwave urban line-of-sight (LOS) propagation. We propose new upper- and lower-bound models for the LOS path loss using fuzzy linear regression (FLR). The spread of upper- and lower-bound of FLR depends on max and min value of a sample path loss data while the conventional upper- and lower-bound models, the spread of the bound intervals are fixed and do not depend on the sample path loss data. Comparison of our models to conventional upper- and lower-bound models indicate that improvements in accuracy over the conventional models are achieved.

Keywords: Microwave path loss modeling, urban areas, Fuzzy Linear Regression

1. INTRODUCTION
The estimation of microwave path loss is necessary for system and cell design of modern mobile communication network [1]-[9]. However it is difficult to accurately estimate path loss in urban areas because of dispersion caused by reflection and blocking due to vehicles, pedestrians, and other objects on the road. Therefore, some researchers have measured radio waves and statistically modeled their results [10],[11] by using upper- and lower- bound formulas. However these estimations have still been over estimated because the slopes of the upper- and lower-bound are fixed and do not depend on the real path loss data. To solve this problem, we propose new upper and lower bound models using fuzzy linear regression (FLR). The spread of upper- and lower-bound of FLR depends on max and min value of a sample path loss data, therefore the FLR is a realistic model and suitable for the system and cell design of fourth-generation multimedia mobile communication systems in microwave bands.

2. UPPER AND LOWER BOUND MODELS
The upper and lower bounds for propagation path loss model in UHF and microwave band can be calculated by using (1) and (2) in [10],[11]

\[ L_{LOSL,D} = 20 \log_{10} \left( \frac{d}{R_{bp}} \right) + 25 \log_{10} \left( \frac{d}{R_{bp}} \right), \quad \text{for } d \leq R_{bp} \]
\[ L_{LOSL,U} = 40 \log_{10} \left( \frac{d}{R_{bp}} \right), \quad \text{for } d > R_{bp} \]

where

\[ L_{LOSL,D} \text{ and } L_{LOSL,U} \] lower and upper bounds of LOS path loss;

\[ d \] propagation loss at \( R_{bp} \)

In case of no breakpoint when the mobile antenna height approached the effective road height [3], the path loss model can be calculated by

\[ L_{LOSL,D} = 20 + 30 \log_{10} \left( \frac{d}{R_S} \right), \quad \text{for } d > R_S \]

where \( R_S = 20 \) m based on measurement results using different propagation parameters. \( L_S \) is the basic propagation loss at \( R_S \). The lower limit can be approximated by

\[ L_{LOSL,D} = 20 \log_{10} \left( \frac{R}{\gamma \cdot d} \right), \quad \text{for } d > R_S \]

and

\[ L_S = 20 \log_{10} \left( \frac{R}{\gamma \cdot \lambda} \right) \]
3. FUZZY LINEAR REGRESSION MODELS

Fuzzy linear regression model can be represented in the form [12]-[15]
\[ Y = Z\bar{A} \]  
(6)

where:
\[ y_i(z_i) = \bar{a}_{0}+\bar{a}_{1}z_i+\ldots+\bar{a}_{k}z_{ik}, \quad i=1,2,...,n \]  
(7)

The fuzzy linear regression model (7) is represented using symmetric triangular fuzzy parameters \( \bar{a}_i = [a_{ic}, a_{ir}] \) shown in fig. 1 [3]–[4] by:
\[ y_{ic}(z_i) = a_{0c}+a_{1c}z_i+\ldots+a_{kc}z_{ik} \]  
(8)
\[ y_{ir}(z_i) = a_{0r}+a_{1r}z_i+\ldots+a_{kr}z_{ik} \]  
(9)

where: \( y_{ic}, a_{ic} \) are center parameters of fuzzy numbers (membership function \( \mu = 1 \)), \( y_{ir}, a_{ir} \) are spreads of fuzzy numbers (geometrically the spread is a half of the base of the triangular).

The parameters \( \bar{a}_i \) of the vector \( \bar{A} \) of the FLR model are determined by a solution of a linear programming (LP) problem which is to minimize the sum of spreads \( y_{ir}(z_i) \) of elements of vector \( Y \) Therefore the following LP problem is formulated:
\[
\begin{align*}
C &= y_{i1}(z_1)+y_{i2}(z_2)+\ldots+y_{in}(z_n) & \rightarrow \text{Minimum} \\
\text{Subject to} & & y_i \in Y(z_i), \quad i=1,2,\ldots,n \\
& & a_{ic} \geq 0, \quad i=0,1,\ldots,k 
\end{align*}
\]  
(11)

from (8) - (10), the LP problem (11) - (13) can be written as follows:
\[
\begin{align*}
\sum_{i=1}^{n} (a_{ic}+a_{ir}z_i) & \rightarrow \text{Minimum} \\
a_{ic}+a_{ir} \sum_{j=1}^{k} (a_{ij}z_{ij}) & \leq y_{i}, i=1,2,\ldots,n 
\end{align*}
\]  
(14)
(15)

The parameters \( a_{ic}, a_{ir} \) of vector \( \bar{A} \) are determined as the optimal solution of the LP problem (14) – (16). Since the LP problem always has feasible solutions, the fuzzy parameters are obtained from the LP problem, for any data.

4. NUMERICAL EXAMPLE

The FLR model (4) was determined and compared with conventional models (1) and (2). The FLR model was calculated from measured data in [6]. The fuzzy model was then presented in from:
\[ L_{LOS} = [a_{0c}, a_{0r}] + [a_{1c}, a_{1r}]\log (d) \]  
(17)

where
\[ L_{LOS,u} = [a_{0c}+a_{0r}] + [a_{1c}+a_{1r}]\log (d) \]  
(18)
and
\[ L_{LOS,l} = [a_{0c}-a_{0r}] + [a_{1c}-a_{1r}]\log (d) \]  
(19)

and \( d \) = distance between transmitter and receiver. The LP problem corresponding to the given data was formulated from (14) – (16). By solving this LP problem, the following FLR models are obtained:

4.1 Without Breakpoint
- for frequency of 3.35 GHz
\[ L_{LOS,u} = [63.45] + [37.02]\log (d/do) \]  
(20)
and
\[ L_{LOS,l} = [41.12] + [34.42]\log (d/do) \]  
(21)
- for frequency of 8.45 GHz
\[ L_{LOS,u} = [78.8] + [29.2]\log (d/do) \]  
(22)
and
\[ L_{LOS,l} = [56.85] + [29.2]\log (d/do) \]  
(23)
- for frequency of 15.75 GHz
\[ L_{LOS,u} = [79.97] + [36.44]\log (d/do) \]  
(24)
and
\[ L_{LOS,l} = [73.16] + [29.6]\log (d/do) \]  
(25)

4.2 With Breakpoint
- for frequency of 3.35 GHz
\[ L_{LOS,u} = \begin{cases} 
97.2 + 31.9\log_{10}\left(\frac{d}{R_{bp}}\right) & \text{for } d \leq R_{bp} \\
95.9 + 35.2\log_{10}\left(\frac{d}{R_{bp}}\right) & \text{for } d > R_{bp}
\end{cases} \]  
(26)
and
a) frequency 3.35 GHz

Fig. 2 The conventional model without breakpoint

\[
L_{\text{LOS},d} = \begin{cases} 
83.7 + 25.0 \log_{10} \left( \frac{d}{R_{bp}} \right) & \text{for } d \leq R_{bp} \\
81.8 + 28.4 \log_{10} \left( \frac{d}{R_{bp}} \right) & \text{for } d > R_{bp}
\end{cases}
\]  

\begin{align}
\text{for frequency of 8.45 GHz}
\end{align}

b) frequency 8.45 GHz

\[
L_{\text{LOS},d} = \begin{cases} 
107.9 + 17.8 \log_{10} \left( \frac{d}{R_{bp}} \right) & \text{for } d \leq R_{bp} \\
115.1 + 35.9 \log_{10} \left( \frac{d}{R_{bp}} \right) & \text{for } d > R_{bp}
\end{cases}
\]

\begin{align}
\text{and}
\end{align}

c) frequency 15.75 GHz

Fig. 3 FLR path loss model without breakpoint
a) frequency 3.35 GHz

b) frequency 8.45 GHz

c) frequency 15.75 GHz

Fig. 4 The conventional model with breakpoint

\[ L_{\text{LOS}} = \begin{cases} 
99.9 + 15.4 \log_{10} \left( \frac{d}{R_{bp}} \right) & \text{for } d \leq R_{bp} \\
95.0 + 27.7 \log_{10} \left( \frac{d}{R_{bp}} \right) & \text{for } d > R_{bp} 
\end{cases} \]  
(for frequency of 15.75 GHz)

Fig. 5 FLR path loss model with breakpoint

\[ L_{\text{LOS}, \alpha} = \begin{cases} 
124.1 + 25.6 \log_{10} \left( \frac{d}{R_{bp}} \right) & \text{for } d \leq R_{bp} \\
122.6 + 44.7 \log_{10} \left( \frac{d}{R_{bp}} \right) & \text{for } d > R_{bp} 
\end{cases} \]  

and
The results are shown in Fig. 2-3 and 4-5 for the distance characteristics of the path loss without break point and with break point respectively. We found that the FLR provide high accuracy within the upper- and lower- bound as shown in Fig. 3 and 5 while the conventional models predict the path loss over estimation at the upper- and lower- bound as shown in Fig. 2 and 4.

5. Conclusions

We propose the Microwave path loss models based on measured data in LOS urban environment using the fuzzy linear regression. The models are based on a simple $d^n$ exponential path loss vs. distance relationship and used for frequency of 3.35, 8.45 and 15.75 GHz. The spread of the upper- and lower- bound of the fuzzy models depends on max and min value of a given data while the width of the upper and lower regression lines are fixed as shown in eq. (1)-(4) that cause they provide the error prediction at the outside of the boundary. From the reasons above, the FLR is a realistic model and suitable for the system and cell design of fourth-generation multimedia mobile communication systems in microwave bands.

References