

RF Homework and Fieldwork

with Paul Nothnagel

Binary Helix Technologies

- Started in 2011
- Young people with fresh ideas.
- High-tech
- Google integrated

- What we do:
 - Signal plotting
 - Platform simulators
 - System integrators
 - Large wireless deployments
 - Community networks

We create sustainable wireless!



What to learn in 45min

- Link feasibility.
- Estimating link capacity.
- Stability in all circumstances.
- Wireless from the RF perspective.



Multi-Zone Coverage

High density urban



Communities



Industrial



Rural and agriculture



Long distance backhaul





Wireless is an art.

- RF propagation can be calculated in theory.
- Practice should be similar.
- Each location is different.

Do thorough homework before deployment.



Google Earth

- Satellite Imagery (Aerial Maps)
- Elevation Profile
- Pinpointing Features
- Streetview
- LocationAccessibility
- 3D landscapes





Design for your environment

- Different types of terrain.
- Different end uses.
- Different deployments

Do thorough homework before deployment.



Identify your deployment

- Range
- Elevation Profiles
- Desired Coverage
- Bandwidth Required
- Mobile/Stationary

- Point-to-point
- Point-to-multipoint
- Mesh
- Omni-directional
- Directional



Satellite Imagery

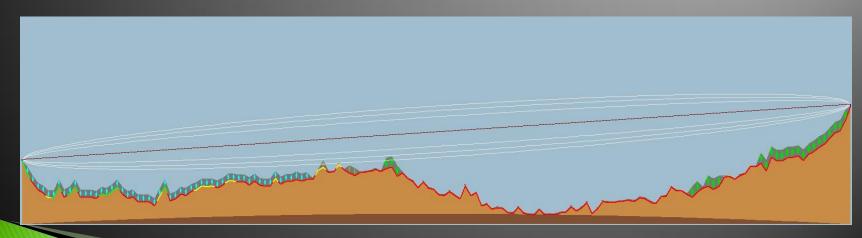
- Terrain Evaluation (Incl. Tree Density)
- Demographic Overview
- Obstacle Identification
- Land Cover





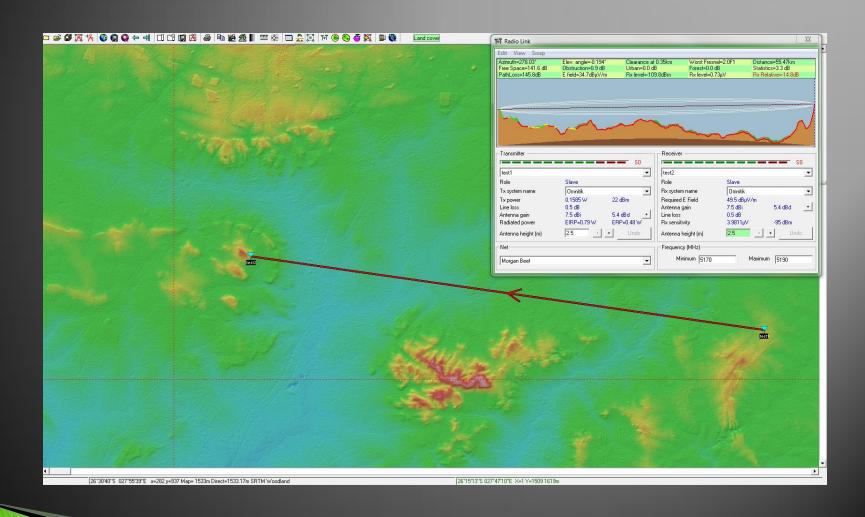
Elevation Profile





Binary Helix Technologies Includes land cover

The Earth's Curvature





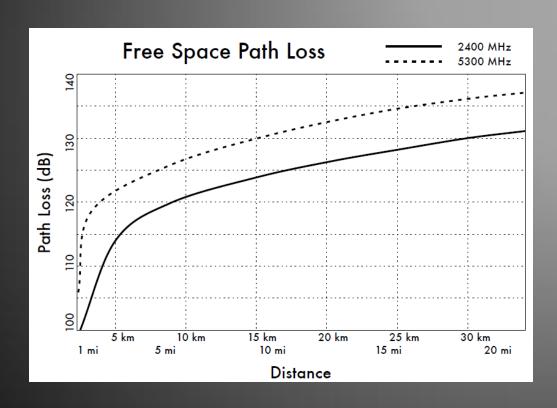
The killers of wireless

- Diffraction (FSPL)
- Diffraction in fresnel zone
- Reflections and multipath
- Polarisation Mismatch

- Interference
- Inter symbol interference
- Trees
- Buildings
- Mountains
- Rain
- Snow



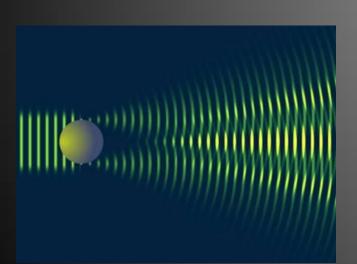
Free Space Path Loss

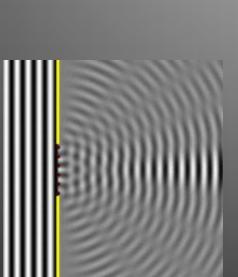


$$FSPL = \left(\frac{4\pi d}{\lambda}\right)^{2}$$
$$= \left(\frac{4\pi df}{c}\right)^{2}$$
$$= 20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{4\pi}{c} df\right)$$

Diffraction

Diffraction of light happens at every point in space.







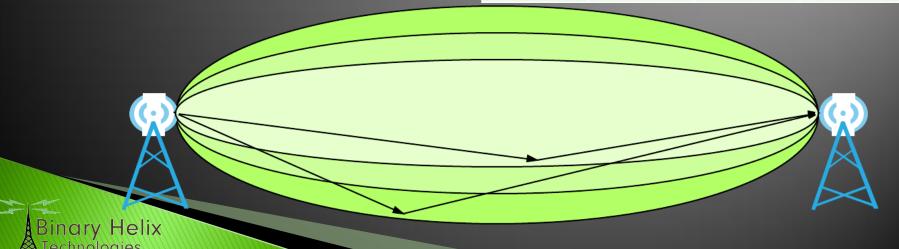
Binary Helix Technologies

Fresnel Zones

Only first 3 affect signal

$$F_n = \sqrt{\frac{n\lambda d_1 d_2}{d_1 + d_2}}$$

Fresnel Zone	Phase Reflected	Path Length Phase	Total Phase Shift
F1	180°	1*180° = 180°	360°
F2	180°	2*180° = 360	540°
F3	180°	3*180° = 540°	720°
F4	180°	4*180° = 720°	900°



Fresnel Zones

- Diffraction
- Reflection
- Multipath



Diffraction in Fresnel Zone Fresnel Zone Radius Earth Clearance Binary Helix Technologies

Reflections

- Reflections should be avoided
- F1,F3 can be constructive
- ▶ F2, F4 is destructive
- Antennas placed too high can cause multipath of F2

- Reflective objects
 - Lakes
 - Buildings
 - Roofs
 - Earth surface
- Indoors
 - Glass
 - Walls
 - Desks
 - Roof



Multipath Fading

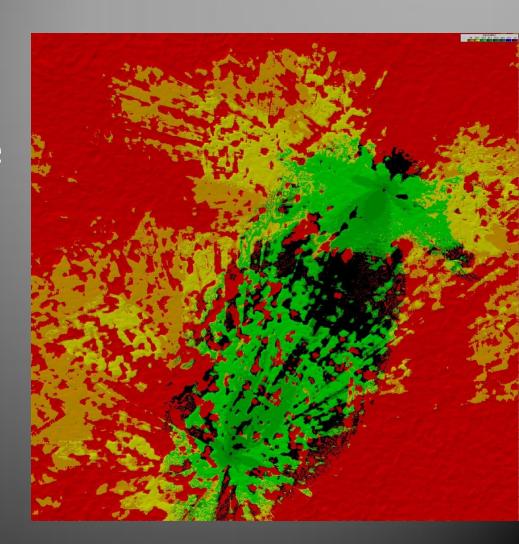
- Multiple paths can interfere constructively or destructively.
- Can cause signal to fade.
- Fade could be rapid or over a day/season

- Signal strength will vary.
- Poor CCQ.



Interference

- Interference is when another source of EM in the frequency range is above the receiver sensitivity.
- Channels close to each other can interfere.





The natural environment

- Rain
- Snow
- Cosmic Bursts
- Solar Flares



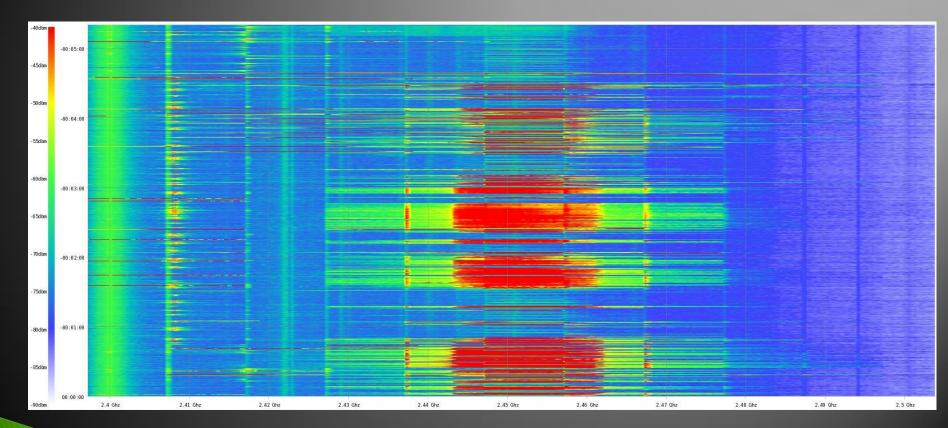
The modern environment

- Cellphones
- Baby monitors
- Pagers
- Radar
- Other wireless
- ▶ EMI
- Dirty Power Sources



Spectral Scan

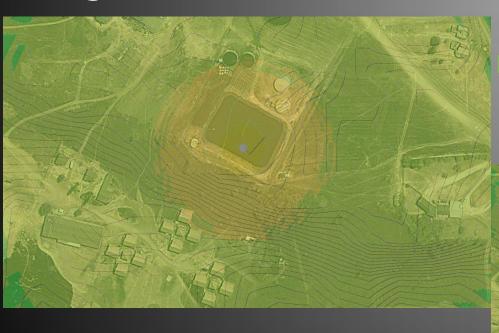
▶ The Dude





Being Safe

WHO set safety guidelines.



Indoors

- 0.2V/m
- 105dbuV/m

Outdoors

- 0.6V/m
- 115dbuV/m



Signal Calculator

	Tower									Client	((())		MCS	Spatial	Modulation		Data rate	(Mbit/s)		Receive S	ensitivity
	Tower Out	tput Power		22 dBm	Client Ou	tput Power	r		22	dBm	\Diamond		index	streams	type	20 MHz c	hannel	40 MHz	hannel	20Mhz	40Mhz
	Cable Loss	5		0.5 dBi	Cable Los	S			0.5	dBi						800 ns GI		800 ns GI			
	Antenna G			7.5 dBi	Antenna (dBi	MTU	1500	0	1	<u>BPSK</u>	6.5	7.2	13.5		-95/-91	-90/-86
	Rx Signal S	Strength		- 71.2775 dB	Rx Signal:	Strength			-71.2775	dB	MCS	0	1	1	<u>QPSK</u>	13	14.4	27		-94/-90	-90/-86
	Receiver S	•		- 85 dBm	Receiver	Sensitivity				dBm			2	1	<u>QPSK</u>	19.5	21.7	40.5		-92/-88	-89/-85
\	Signal to N	Noise Ratio		187.1752 mW	Signal to I	Noise Ratio			187.1752	mW			3	1	16-QAM	26	28.9	54		-88/-84	-85/-81
7			SNR	22.72248 dB				SNR	22.72248				4	1	<u>16-QAM</u>	39	43.3	81	$\overline{}$	-85/-81	-82/-78
	Fade Marg	gin 1	.5 dB	13.72248 dB	Fade Mar	gin	15	dB	13.72248	dB	_		5	1	64-QAM	52	57.8	108	120	-80/-76	-78/-74
$\overline{}$		Bit En	ror Rate				Bit Err	or Rate					6	1	64-QAM	58.5	65	121.5		-79/-75	-77/-73
		BPSK	19.34	813744			BPSK	19.34	813744				7	1	64-QAM	65	72.2	135		-77/-73	-74/-71
		QPSK	19.34	813744			QPSK	19.348	813744				8	2	<u>BPSK</u>	13	14.4	27		-95/-91	-90/-86
		16QAM	8.652	750112			16QAM	8.652	750112				9	2	<u>QPSK</u>	26	28.9	54		-94/-90	-90/-86
		64QAM	7.312	908572			64QAM	7.312	908572				10	2	QPSK	39	43.3	81		-92/-88	-89/-85
		256QAM	4.197	200314			256QAM	4.197	200314				11	2	16-QAM	52	57.8	108	120	-88/-84	-85/-81
	Bit Error Probability				Bit Error Probability			Normalizer		12	2	<u>16-QAM</u>	78	86.7	162	180	-85/-81	-82/-78			
		BPSK	0.00	0E+00			BPSK	0.00	E+00		k	-	13	2	64-QAM	104	115.6	216	240	-80/-76	-78/-74
		QPSK	0.00	0E+00			QPSK	0.00	E+00		k	-	14	2	64-QAM	117	130	243	270	-79/-75	-77/-73
		16QAM	1.4	2E-09			16QAM	1.42	E-09		k	0.31622777	15	2	64-QAM	130	144.4	270	300	-77/-73	-74/-71
		64QAM	4.9	5E-03			64QAM	4.95	E-03		k	0.15430335	16	3	<u>BPSK</u>	19.5	21.7	40.5	45	-95/-91	-90/-86
		256QAM	2.4	2E-01			256QAM	2.42	E-01		k	0.0766965	17	3	<u>QPSK</u>	39	43.3	81	90	-94/-90	-90/-86
		Packet Erro	or Probabili	ty	Packet Error Probability							18	3	QPSK	58.5	65	121.5	135	-92/-88	-89/-85	
		BPSK	0.	00%			BPSK	0.0	00%				19	3	<u>16-QAM</u>	78	86.7	162	180	-88/-84	-85/-81
		QPSK	0.	00%			QPSK	0.0	00%				20	3	<u>16-QAM</u>	117	130.7	243	270	-85/-81	-82/-78
		16QAM	0.	00%			16QAM	0.0	00%				21	3	64-QAM	156	173.3	324	360	-80/-76	-78/-74
		64QAM	100	0.00%			64QAM	100	.00%				22	3	64-QAM	175.5	195	364.5		-79/-75	-77/-73
		256QAM	100	0.00%			256QAM	100	.00%				23	3	64-QAM	195	216.7	405	450	-77/-73	-74/-71
	LOS Distar			1 km	Fresnel Z	one at Max			3.750656				24	4	<u>BPSK</u>	26	28.8	54		-95/-91	-90/-86
		Frequency		5325 Mhz		round Clea		>	2.250394				25	4	QPSK	52	57.6	108		-94/-90	-90/-86
	Noise Floo			-109 dB	Return Lo			SWR	9.542425				26	4	<u>QPSK</u>	78	86.8	162		-92/-88	-89/-85
	CCQ Perce	-		90 %		on Mismato	15	degrees	-0.30112				27	4	16-QAM	104	115.6	216		-88/-84	-85/-81
	Multipath	Factor		2.5	Multipath				106.9764				28	4	<u>16-QAM</u>	156	173.2	324		-85/-81	-82/-78
					Free Spac				106.9764				29	4	64-QAM	208	231.2	432		-80/-76	-78/-74
					Total Loss	5			107.2775	dB			30	4	64-QAM	234	260	486		-79/-75	-77/-73
													31	4	64-QAM	260	288.8	540	600	-77/-73	-74/-71



Receiver Sensitivity

20Mhz	40Mhz						
MCS0 -95/-91	MCS0 -90/-86						
MCS1 -94/-90	MCS1 -90/-86						
MCS2 -92/-8	MCS2 -89/-85						
MCS3 -88/-84	MCS3 -85/-81						
MCS4 -85/-81	MCS4 -82/-78						
MCS5 -80/-76	MCS5 -78/-7						
MCS6 -79/-75	MCS6 -77/-73						
MCS7 -77/-73	MCS7 -74/-71						

- Speed vs Range
- Should be 15dB lower than signal
- Must be above noise floor!



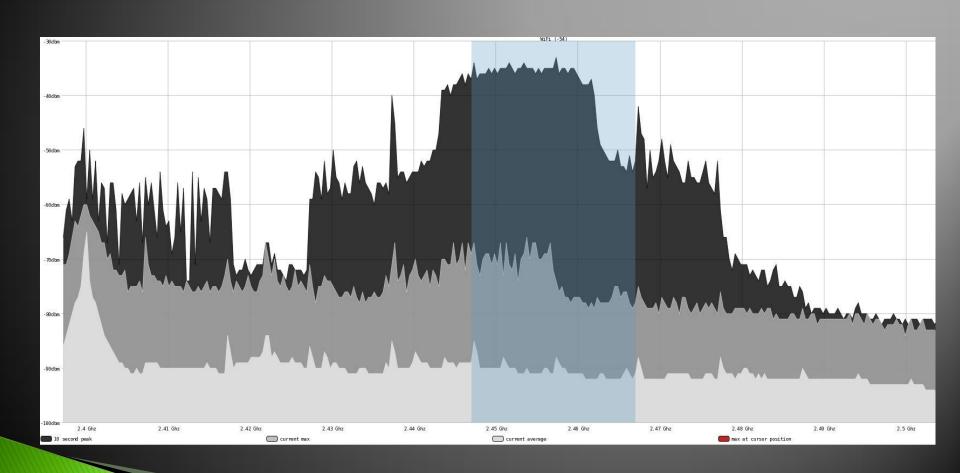
Transmit Power and Regulation

- SA Regulations
- 2.4-2.5Ghz 20dBi(EIRP 100mW)
- > 5-6Ghz 30dBi (EIRP 1000mW)

- Too high transmit power can cause interferences.
- Creates strong reflections.

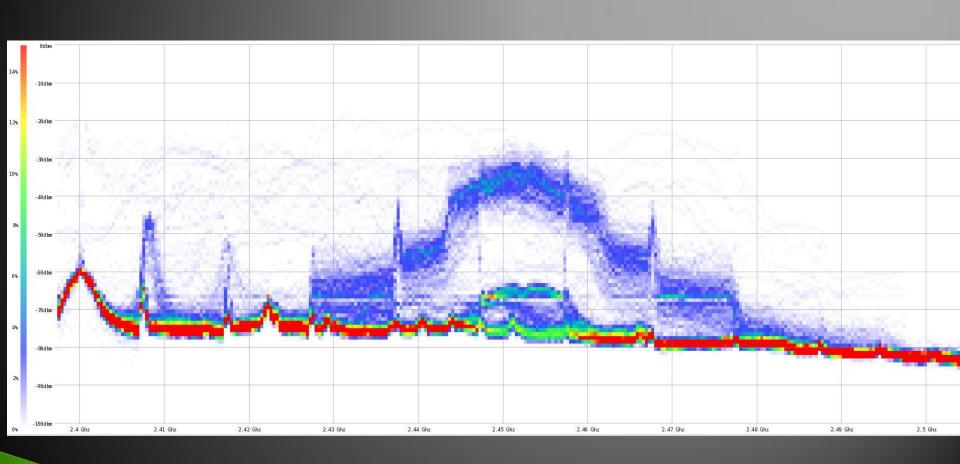


Noise Floor





Signal to Noise and Fading





Fade Margin

Choose your MCSs wisely.

Allow for a 15dB fade margin for stable links

Safety Margin	Reliability
6dB	50%
10dB	90%
20dB	99%
30dB	99.9%
40dB	99.99%



Required SNR

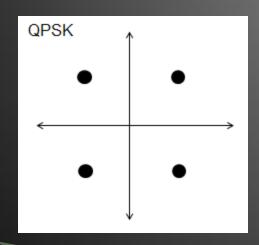
	SNR to meet	Including Fade Margin
BPSK	10dB	25dB
QPSK	10dB	25dB
16QAM	21dB	36dB
64QAM	27dB	42dB
256QAM	33dB	48dB



BER and Packet Transmissions

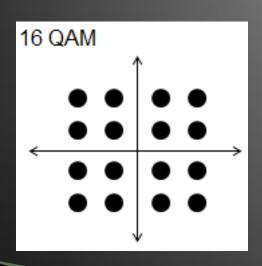
▶ BPSK and QPSK

SNR	BER	Packet Drops
7	7.5E-04	99.99%
9	3.2E-05	31.99%
10	3.6E-06	4.29%
11	2.4E-07	0.29%



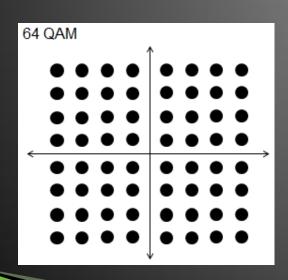


16-QAM



SNR	BER	Packet Drops
18dB	5.5E-04	99.87%
20dB	1.1E-05	12.34%
21dB	7.3E-07	0.87%
22dB	2.4E-08	0.03%

64-QAM



SNR	BER	Packet Drops
25dB	1.75E-04	87.7%
26dB	2.22E-05	23.4%
27dB	1.69E-06	2.01%
28dB	6.8E-08	0.08%



256-QAM

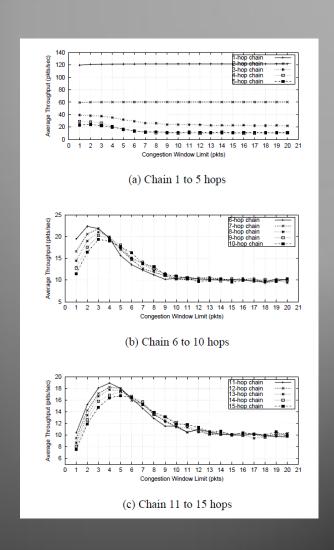
													•		
#			•	*	•			•	٠		٠	*			•
•	#	έ	٠	뿔	٠	٠	•	4	•	4	*	¥	4	4	•
	#	•		٠	•		•		•			•	*		
			4				٠	*	*						
	ě.	•	•	٠	ė	ě	ŧ	٠	*		•	•	•	4	•
•		_													
				#		•									•
•														•	•
				•				٠							
	-								_						•
-		•		•										•	
•	-			÷	-					-			-	•	•
				•						•					
							-		-	-	_	_	_	_	-
_		_				_				_	_	_			
				•											
•	•	٠	•		٠	•	•	٠		•	٠			*	•

SNR	BER	Packet Drops
31dB	2.13E-04	99.29%
33dB	2.8E-05	28.52%
33dB	2.22E-06	2.63%
34dB	9.39E-08	0.11%

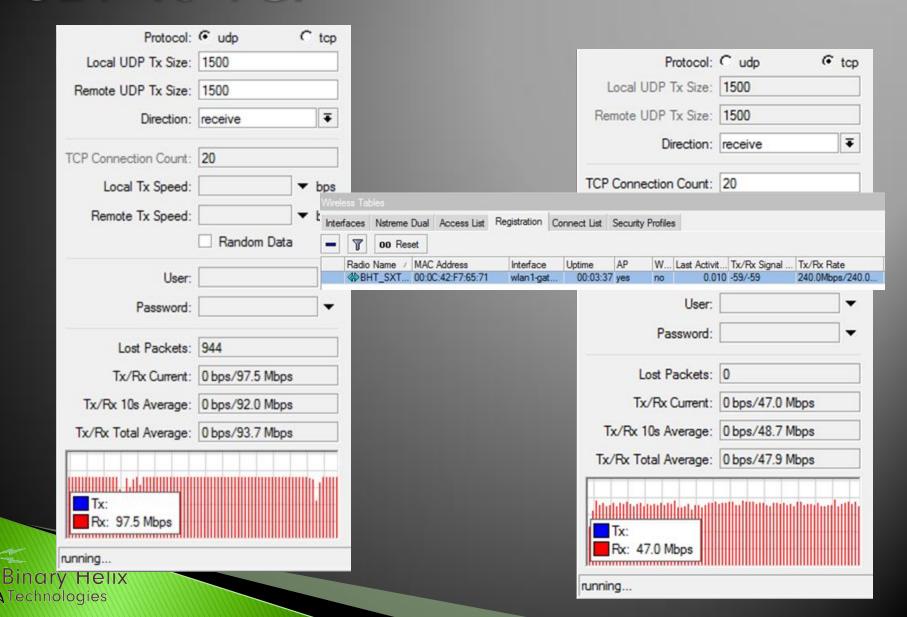


Multihop and TCP woes

- ▶ TCP performs poorly.
- TCP Performance: 50% of UDP
- Scattered noise
- Half-duplex, acks
- Multiple wireless hops reduce
- TCP performance.
- Small TCP window size



UDP vs TCP



SXT to Omnitik Example

	Tower											Client	((P))	
Μ	Tower Output	t Power			22	dBm	Client Ou	tput Power			14	dBm	Λ	
	Cable Loss				0.5	dBi	Cable Los	is			0.5	dBi	U	
	Antenna Gain				7.5	dBi	Antenna	Gain			16	dBi	MTU	1500
	Rx Signal Stre	ngth			-70.7775	dB	Rx Signal	Strength			-62.7775	dB	MCS	0
	Receiver Sens	itivity			-85	dBm	Receiver	Sensitivity			-85	dBm		
	Signal to Nois	e Ratio			83.6081	mW	Signal to	Noise Ratio			527.5314	mW		
				SNR	19.22248	dB				SNR	27.22248	dB		
	Fade Margin		15	dB	14.22248	dB	Fade Mar	gin	15	dB	22.22248	dB		
			Bit Erro	r Rate					Bit Erro	or Rate				
T L			BPSK	12.931	20998				BPSK	32.481	73088			
			QPSK	12.931	20998				QPSK	32.481	73088			
			16QAM	5.7830	12908				16QAM	14.526	27166			
			64QAM	4.8875	37964				64QAM	12.27	59403			
			256QAM	2.805	1733				256QAM	7.0462	76751			
	Bit Error Probability					Bit Error Probability				Normalizer				
			BPSK	0.00	E+00				BPSK	0.00	E+00		k	-
			QPSK	0.00	E+00				QPSK	0.00	E+00		k	-
			16QAM	6.49	E-05				16QAM	0.00	E+00		k	0.31622777
			64QAM		E-02				64QAM	9.42			k	0.15430335
			256QAM	5.12	E-01				256QAM	2.37	E-02		k	0.0766965
		Pa	icket Error	Probability	/		Packet Error Probability							
			BPSK		0%				BPSK	0.0				
			QPSK		0%				QPSK	0.0				
			16QAM	54.1					16QAM	0.0				
			64QAM		00%				64QAM	1.1				
			256QAM	100.					256QAM	100.				
	LOS Distance				5325	km		one at Max Fround Clear			3.750656 2.250394			
	Operating Fre	quency			-105		Return Lo			> SWR	9.542425			
	CCQ Percentage			-105 90			ion Mismato		degrees	-0.30112				
	Multipath Fac	_			4		Multipati		13	uegrees	106.9764			
	widitipatii Fat				4		Free Space				106.9764			
							Total Los				107.2775	1		
							TOTAL LUS	,			101.2113	u D		



Omnitik WDS example

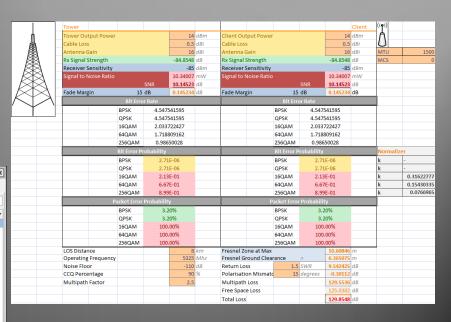
	Tower										Client	((P))	
М	Tower Output Power			22	dBm	Client Out	tput Power			22	dBm	Λ	
	Cable Loss			0.5	dBi	Cable Los	5			0.5	dBi	U	
	Antenna Gain			7.5	dBi	Antenna (Gain			7.5	dBi	MTU	1500
	Rx Signal Strength			-71.2775	dB	Rx Signal	Strength			-71.2775	dB	MCS	0
	Receiver Sensitivity			-85	dBm	Receiver	Sensitivity			-85	dBm		
	Signal to Noise Ratio			187.1752	mW	Signal to I	Noise Ratio			187.1752	mW		
		5	SNR	22.72248	dB				SNR	22.72248	dB		
	Fade Margin	15 c	dB	13.72248	dB	Fade Mar	gin	15	dB	13.72248	dB	_	
		Bit Error	Rate					Bit Erro	or Rate				
T T		BPSK	19.348	13744				BPSK	19.348	313744			
		QPSK	19.348	13744				QPSK	19.348	313744			
		16QAM	8.6527	50112				16QAM	8.6527	750112			
		64QAM	7.3129	08572				64QAM	7.3129				
		256QAM	4.1972	00314				256QAM	4.1972	200314			
	Bit Error Probability				Bit Error Probability				Normalizer				
		BPSK	0.008	E+00				BPSK	0.00	E+00		k	-
		QPSK	0.008	E+00				QPSK	0.00	E+00		k	-
		16QAM	1.42					16QAM	1.42			k	0.31622777
		64QAM	4.95					64QAM	4.95			k	0.15430335
		256QAM	2.42					256QAM	2.42			k	0.0766965
	Pá	acket Error P	robability	/			Packet Error Probability					<u></u>	
		BPSK	0.0					BPSK	0.0	0%			
		QPSK	0.0					QPSK	0.0				
		16QAM	0.0					16QAM	0.0				
		64QAM	100.					64QAM	100.				
		256QAM	100.					256QAM	100.				
	LOS Distance				km		one at Max			3.750656			
	Operating Frequency			5325			round Clear		>	2.250394			
	Noise Floor CCQ Percentage			-109 90		Return Lo	ss on Mismato		SWR degrees	9.542425			
	_			2.5				13	uegrees	106.9764	-		
	Multipath Factor			2.3		Multipath Free Spac				106.9764			
						Total Loss				107.2775	-		
						TOTALLOSS				107.2775	uB		



SXT to SXT example



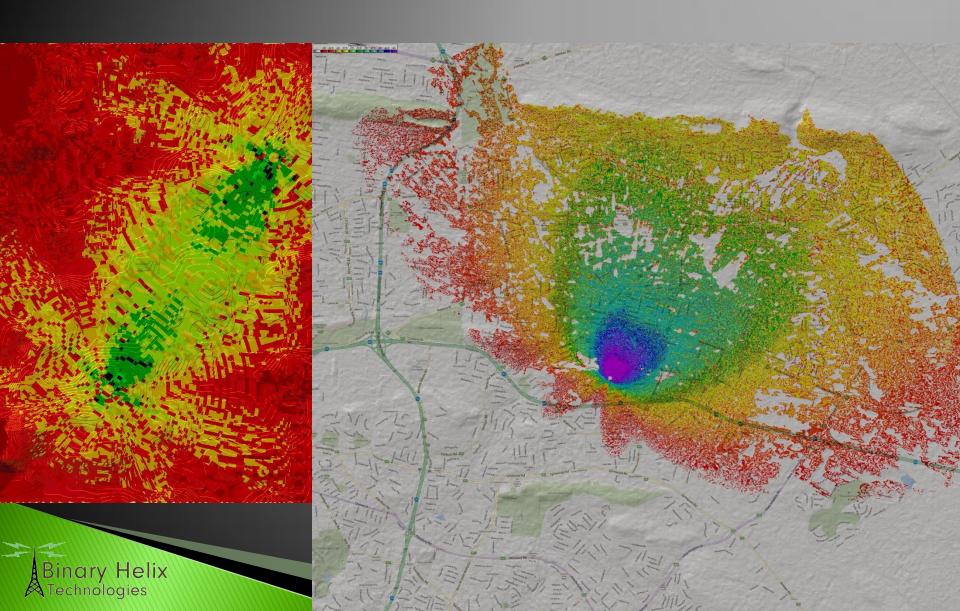
Wireless Tables			□×
Interfaces Nstreme Dual Access	List Registration Connect List	Security Profiles	
■ © 00 Reset			Find
Radio Name / MAC Address	Interface Uptime	AP W Last Activit Tx/Rx Signal Tx/Rx Rat	te 🔻
♦ BHT_SXT 00:0C:42:F7:		37 yes no 0.010 -59/-59 240.0Mbp	
1 item (1 selected)			



Omnitik Coverage



Directional



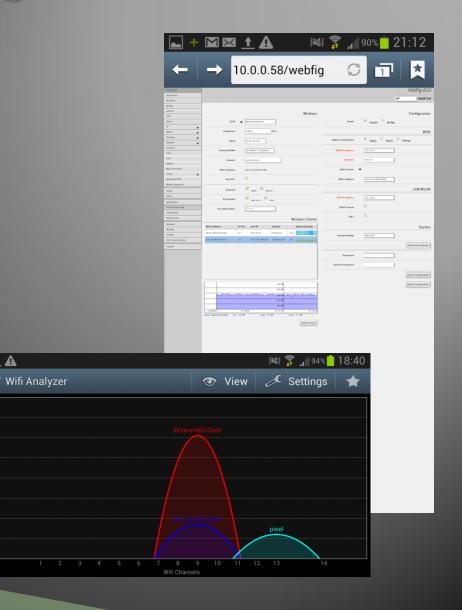
Wireless Mesh



Mobile devices



L 1 A

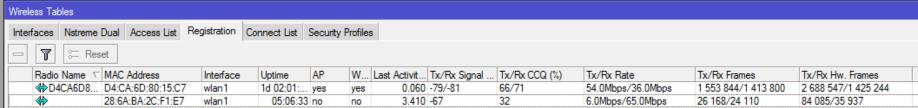




Verifying Signals

- Signal Strength
- Fading
- CCQ
- Bandwidth Test



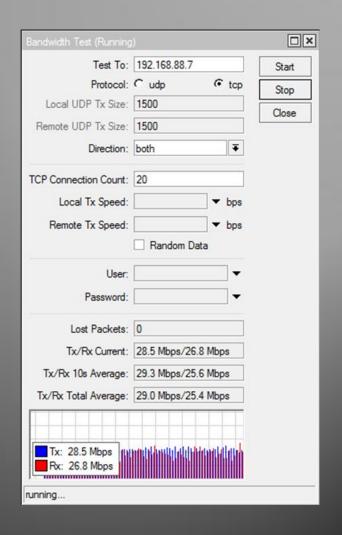


Bad

VS

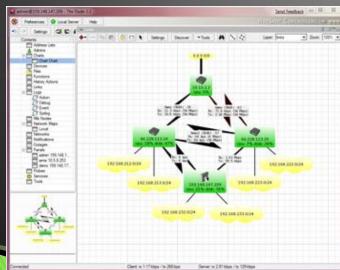
Good

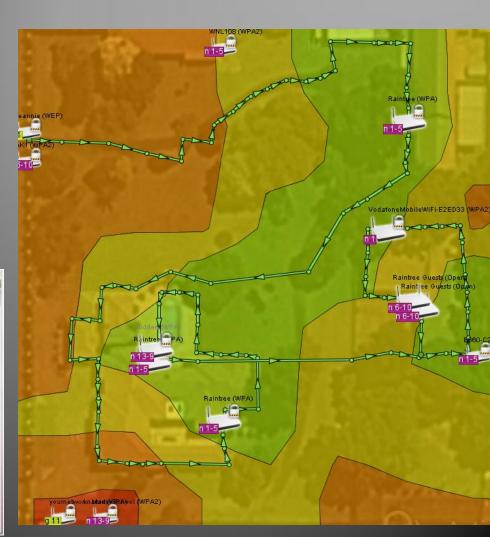
		
Bandwidth Test		□×
Test To:	10.0.0.52	Start
Protocol:		Stop
Local UDP Tx Size:	1500	Close
Remote UDP Tx Size:	1500	0.000
Direction:	both ▼	
TCP Connection Count:	20	
Local Tx Speed:	▼ bps	
Remote Tx Speed:	▼ bps	
	Random Data	
User:	▼	
Password:	•	
Lost Packets:	0	
Tx/Rx Current:	24.0 kbps/1115.9 kbps	
Tx/Rx 10s Average:	6.0 Mbps/4.7 Mbps	
Tx/Rx Total Average:	4.6 Mbps/5.4 Mbps	
Tx: Rx: 1115.9 kbps		
stopped		



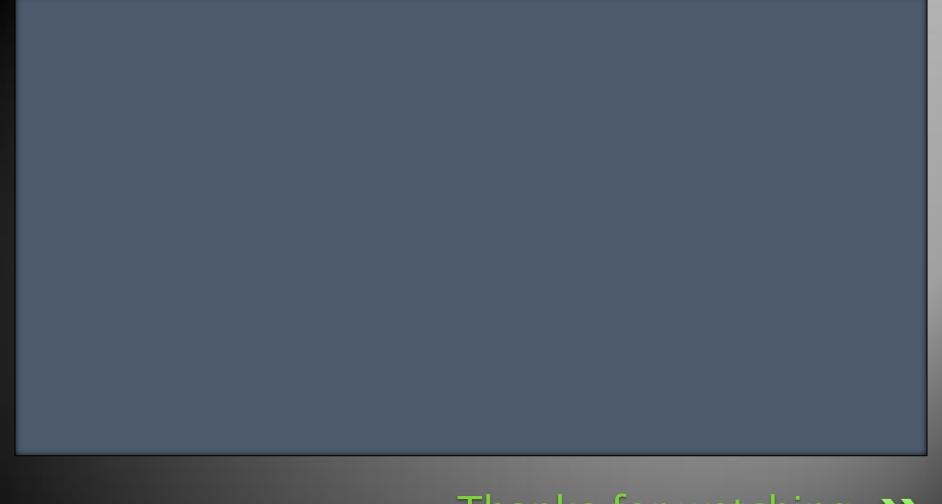
Systems monitoring

- Live Heatmaps
- Mobile Heatmaps
- GPS Tracking
- Live monitoring (The Dude)









Thanks for watching

paul@binaryhelix.co.za

www.binaryhelix.co.za

