

Optimal LAP Altitude for Maximum Coverage

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Abstract—Low altitude aerial platforms (LAP) have recently gained a significant popularity as key enablers for rapid deployable relief networks where coverage is provided by onboard radio heads. These platforms are capable of delivering essential wireless communication for public safety agencies in remote areas or during the aftermath of natural disasters. In this paper we present an analytical approach to optimize the altitude of such platforms to provide maximum radio coverage on the ground. Our analysis shows the optimal altitude is a function of the maximum allowed pathloss and of the statistical parameters of the urban environment as defined by the International Telecommunication Union. Furthermore, we present a closed form formula for predicting the probability of geometrical line of sight between the LAP and a ground receiver.

Index Terms—Low Altitude Platform, Air-to-Ground Communication, Radio Propagation, Probability of Line of Sight.

I. INTRODUCTION

BROADBAND wireless networks are increasingly adopted by users of mission critical communications, such as public safety agencies and first responders. This adoption is motivated by the unprecedented development in these networks in terms of capacity and efficiency, compared to the legacy (second generation) mobile communication systems. However, as any cellular network, the communication is largely dependent on fixed infrastructure (base stations) that could be severely disrupted in the case of natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes or tsunamis. By which, inducing the need for finding a rapid and cost-effective temporary recovery solution an utmost necessity. One of the prospective feasible solutions for realizing wireless recovery networks is by utilizing airborne base stations. The airborne communication infrastructure concept has been endorsed by the homeland security bureau in USA [1]. An example of the recent efforts in airborne network recovery solutions is the ongoing European Commission project *ABSOLUTE* [2] focusing on Low Altitude Platforms (LAP).

Due to technical limitations, the number of deployable LAPs could be very limited, especially during the chaotic aftermath hours of a disaster. This fact mandates a full exploitation of each of the deployed LAPs by optimizing its altitude in order to provide the best possible coverage. In this paper, we target this issue by providing a mathematical model capable of predicting the optimum altitude of a LAP based on the statistical parameters of the underlying urban environment. These

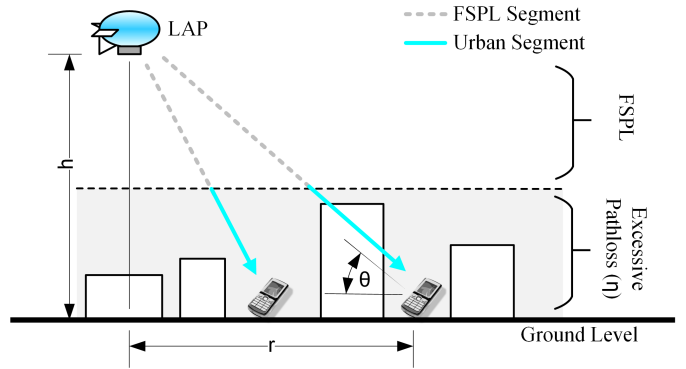


Fig. 1. Low Altitude Platforms radio propagation in urban environment.

parameters are described in three folds: (i) the percentage of build-up area to the total land area, (ii) the number of buildings per unit area, and (iii) the statistical distribution of buildings heights. An important mediator parameter in this study is the LAP-to-receiver line of sight probability, for which we provide a closed form. The remaining of this paper is organized as the following: in Section II, we discuss the preliminaries required for our study including the adopted radio propagation model. While in Section III, we provide the methodology for obtaining the optimum LAP altitude, followed by Section IV and Section V that conclude important notes and remarks.

II. SYSTEM MODEL

Low Altitude Platforms (LAP) are quasi-stationary aerial platforms such as quadcopters, balloons and helicopters, usually characterized with an altitude laying within the troposphere. In contrary to High Altitude Platforms (HAP) [3] that can reach the upper layers of the stratosphere. In general, LAPs are much easier to deploy, and are inline with the broadband cellular concept, since low altitude combines both coverage superiority and confined cell radius. The technology carried by LAPs depends on the end-user's application, budget and bandwidth requirements. Applications could be as advanced as LTE-A, Wi-Fi, WiMAX or as legacy as GSM, TETRA or P-25 systems.

A. RF Propagation Model

Few literature papers are available on characterising the air-to-ground (ATG) propagation over urban environments, the most comprehensive work in this regards can be found in [4]–[6], where the authors proposed that ATG communication occurs in accordance to two main propagation groups. These groups are derived statistically in [4], where the first group correspond to receivers favoring a Line-of-Sight (LoS)

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condition or near-Line-of-Sight condition, while the second group generally corresponds to receivers with no LAP Line-of-Sight but still receiving coverage via strong reflections and diffractions. In [5] and [6] the propagation groups were similarly classified according to the receivers' strict LoS and non-line-of-sight (NLoS) conditions, where each propagation group was studied independently.

As depicted in Figure 1, radio signals emitted by a LAP base station propagate in free space until reaching the urban environment where they incur shadowing and scattering caused by the man-made structures, introducing additional loss in the ATG link. We refer to the additive loss incurred on top of the free space pathloss as the excessive pathloss, which has a Gaussian distribution [4]–[6], however in this study we deal with its mean value (expectation) rather than with its random behavior, hence η here refers to the mean value of the excessive pathloss. Another point is that the effect of small-scale fluctuations caused by the rapid changes in the propagation environment are not considered.

Accordingly, the resulting ATG mean pathloss (expressed in dB) can be modeled as:

$$PL_{\xi} = FSPL + \eta_{\xi} \quad (1)$$

where FSPL represents the free space pathloss between the LAP and a ground receiver, and ξ refers to the propagation group. Noticing that, the excessive pathloss η affecting the ATG link depends largely on the propagation group rather than the elevation angle which is depicted θ in Figure 1.

In order to find the spatial expectation of the pathloss denoted as Λ (measured in dB) between a LAP and all ground receivers having a common elevation angle θ , we will apply the following expectation rule:

$$\Lambda = \sum_{\xi} PL_{\xi} \mathbf{P}(\xi, \theta) \quad (2)$$

where $\mathbf{P}(\xi, \theta)$ represents the probability of occurrence of a certain propagation group which is strongly dependent on the elevation angle. In our study we are following the assumption of the two dominant propagation groups that strictly correspond to the LoS condition. Accordingly $\xi \in \{\text{LoS}, \text{NLoS}\}$, and the groups' probability are linked as the following:

$$\mathbf{P}(\text{NLoS}, \theta) = 1 - \mathbf{P}(\text{LoS}, \theta) \quad (3)$$

B. Modeling Line of Sight Probability

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in its recommendation document [7] suggests a remarkable method for finding the probability of geometrical LoS between a terrestrial transmitter at elevation h_{TX} and a receiver at elevation h_{RX} in an urban environment. This probability is dependent on three statistical parameters related to the urban environment:

- Parameter α : Represents the ratio of built-up land area to the total land area (dimensionless).
- Parameter β : Represents the mean number of buildings per unit area (buildings/km²).

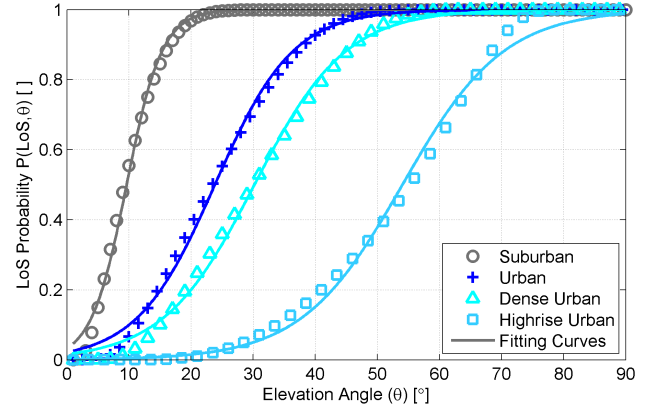


Fig. 2. The calculated line-of-sight probabilities, with their related S-curve fitting for different urban environments.

- Parameter γ : A scale parameter that describes the buildings' heights distribution according to Rayleigh probability density function: $f(H) = \frac{H}{\gamma^2} \exp\left(-\frac{H^2}{2\gamma^2}\right)$, where H is the building height in meters.

Following the mathematical steps in [7] we can write the resulting LoS probability in a single equation as:

$$\mathbf{P}(\text{LoS}) = \prod_{n=0}^m \left[1 - \exp\left(-\frac{\left[h_{\text{TX}} - \frac{(n+\frac{1}{2})(h_{\text{TX}}-h_{\text{RX}})}{m+1}\right]^2}{2\gamma^2}\right) \right] \quad (4)$$

where $m = \text{floor}(r\sqrt{\alpha\beta} - 1)$ and r is the ground distance between the transmitter and the receiver, as depicted in Figure 1, while n is merely the product index. It is worthy to mention that the geometrical LoS is independent of the system frequency, also that equation (4) is generic and can be used for any h_{TX} and h_{RX} heights. A similar geometric approach was followed in [8] to determine the theoretical likelihood of the LoS in built-up areas, however the study was not based on the ITU parameters. On the other hand, practical measurements were presented in [9] for satellite to ground LoS estimations. In the particular case of a LAP we can disregard h_{RX} since it is much lower than the average buildings heights and the LAP altitude. Also, the ground distance becomes $r = h/\tan(\theta)$, where h is the LAP altitude. It is important to note that the resulting plot of the series in (4) will smooth our for large values of h , accordingly $\mathbf{P}(\text{LoS})$ can be considered as a continuous function of θ and the environment parameters. Plotting this probability in Figure 2 for four selected urban environments [6] Suburban (0.1, 750, 8), Urban (0.3, 500, 15), Dense Urban (0.5, 300, 20), and Highrise Urban (0.5, 300, 50) for α , β and γ respectively, we can notice that the trend can be closely approximated to a simple modified Sigmoid function (S-curve) of the following form:

$$\mathbf{P}(\text{LoS}, \theta) = \frac{1}{1 + a \exp(-b[\theta - a])} \quad (5)$$

where a and b are called here the S-curve parameters.

This approximation significantly ease the calculation of the LoS probability, and also it allows the analytical approach

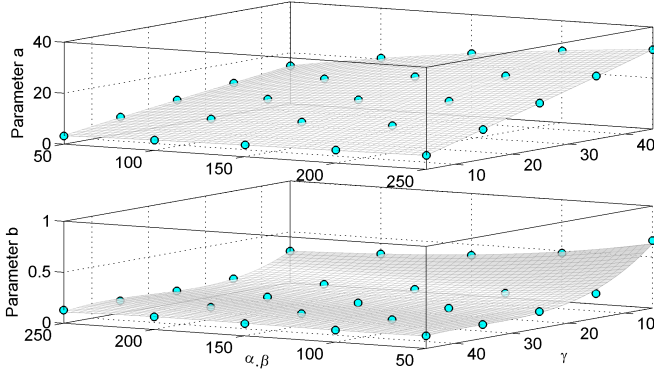


Fig. 3. S-curve parameters 3D-fitting as a relation to the urban environment parameters.

presented in Section III, because the series in (4) cannot be further reduced. In order to generalize the solution we have linked the S-curve parameters a and b directly to the environment variables α , β and γ . This linking was performed using two variables surface fitting where $(\alpha \times \beta)$ is assumed as the first variable, and (γ) as the second. The surface equation yields a two-variables polynomial having the following form:

$$z = \sum_{j=0}^3 \sum_{i=0}^{3-j} C_{ij} (\alpha\beta)^i \gamma^j \quad (6)$$

where z represents the fitting parameter a or b , and C_{ij} are the polynomial coefficients given in Table I and Table II, while the surface fitting is depicted in Figure 3.

TABLE I
SURFACE POLYNOMIAL COEFFICIENTS FOR a

C_{ij}	i	0	1	2	3
j					
0		9.34E-01	2.30E-01	-2.25E-03	1.86E-05
1		1.97E-02	2.44E-03	6.58E-06	-
2		-1.24E-04	-3.34E-06	-	-
3		2.73E-07	-	-	-

TABLE II
SURFACE POLYNOMIAL COEFFICIENTS FOR b

C_{ij}	i	0	1	2	3
j					
0		1.17E+00	-7.56E-02	1.98E-03	-1.78E-05
1		-5.79E-03	1.81E-04	-1.65E-06	-
2		1.73E-05	-2.02E-07	-	-
3		-2.00E-08	-	-	-

III. FINDING THE OPTIMUM ALTITUDE

In order to analyse the effect of the LAP's altitude on the provided service, firstly we define the service threshold in terms of the maximum allowable pathloss $PL_{\max}$. When the total pathloss between the LAP and a receiver exceeds this threshold, the link is deemed as failed. For ground receivers, this threshold translates into a coverage disk (zone) of radius R , since all receivers within this disk have a pathloss that is less than or equal $PL_{\max}$, as depicted in Figure 4. Mathematically speaking, the cell radius of the coverage zone

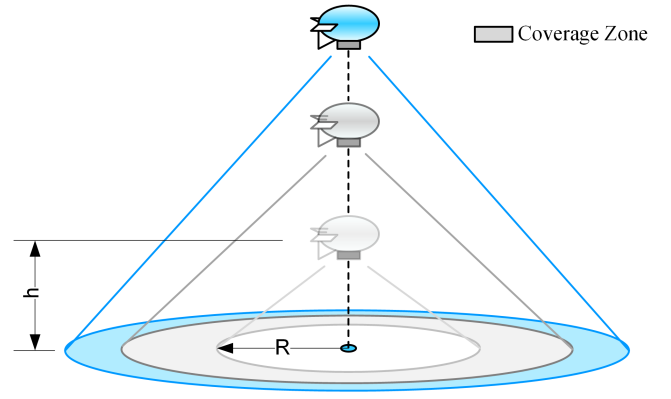


Fig. 4. The coverage zone by a low altitude platform.

can be written as:

$$R = r|_{\Lambda=PL_{\max}} \quad (7)$$

Accordingly, the optimization problem is to find the best altitude that will maximize R . In order to do so, we deduce a relation between the LAP altitude h and the cell radius R . By rewriting equation (1) we have:

$$\begin{aligned} PL_{\text{LoS}} &= 20 \log d + 20 \log f + 20 \log \left(\frac{4\pi}{c} \right) + \eta_{\text{LoS}} \\ PL_{\text{NLoS}} &= 20 \log d + 20 \log f + 20 \log \left(\frac{4\pi}{c} \right) + \eta_{\text{NLoS}} \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{FSPL}} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{2em}}_{\eta_{\xi}}$

where d is the distance between the LAP and a receiver at a circle of radius r , given by $d = \sqrt{h^2 + r^2}$, while f is the system frequency. The FSPL is according to Friis equation with the assumption of isotropic transmitter and receiver antennas. Refereing to (2):

$$\Lambda = \mathbf{P}(\text{LoS}) \times PL_{\text{LoS}} + \mathbf{P}(\text{NLoS}) \times PL_{\text{NLoS}} \quad (9)$$

According to Figure 1, we notice that $\theta = \arctan \left(\frac{h}{r} \right)$. Now we substitute from equations (3), (5), (7), (8) into equation (9), then performing some simple algebraic reductions, we can write:

$$PL_{\max} = \frac{A}{1 + a \exp(-b[\arctan \left(\frac{h}{R} \right) - a]) + 10 \log(h^2 + R^2) + B} \quad (10)$$

where $A = \eta_{\text{LoS}} - \eta_{\text{NLoS}}$ and $B = 20 \log f + 20 \log \left(\frac{4\pi}{c} \right) + \eta_{\text{NLoS}}$. The above equation is implicit, where neither R nor h can be written as an explicit function of each other. In order to obtain the optimum point of the LAP altitude h_{OPT} that yields the best coverage, we need to search for the value of h that satisfies the equation of the critical point:

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial h} = 0 \quad (11)$$

i.e. the point at which the radius-altitude curve in equation (10) changes its direction. The optimum altitude of a LAP is strongly dependent on the specific urban environment condition. Figure 5 depicts the variation of R with respect to h as per equation (10) for the four urban environments and the following parameters; $PL_{\max} = 10\text{dB}$, $f = 2,000\text{MHz}$,

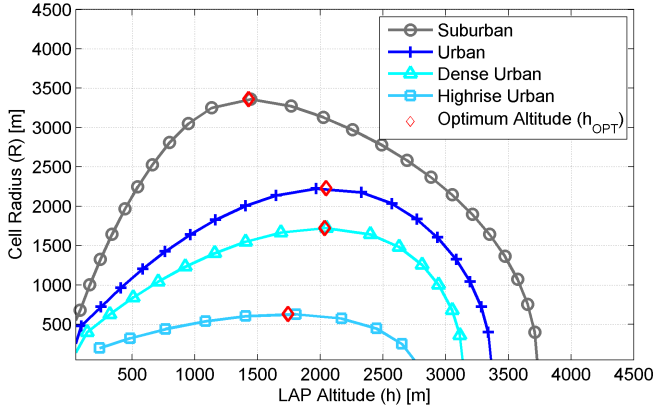


Fig. 5. Cell radius vs. LAP altitude curve for different urban environments.

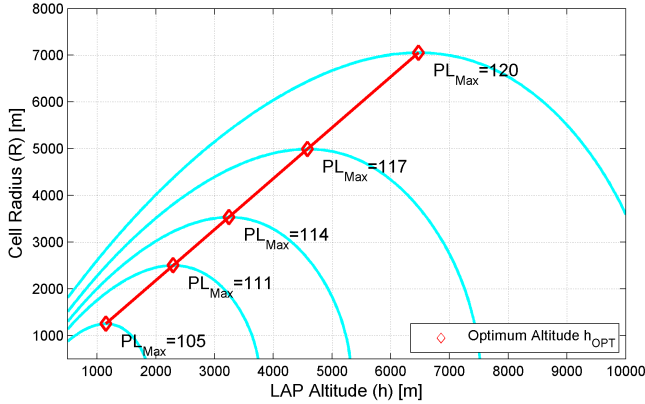


Fig. 6. Cell radius vs. LAP altitude curve for different maximum pathloss, in an urban environment.

while using the following $(\eta_{LoS}, \eta_{NLoS})$ pairs (0.1, 21), (1.0, 20), (1.6, 23), (2.3, 34) corresponding to Suburban, Urban, Dense Urban, and Highrise Urban respectively [4] (measured in dB). The figure also shows the optimal LAP altitudes by numerically solving equation (11).

In order to visualize the effect of varying the maximum allowed pathloss PL_{max} on the radius-altitude curve and the optimum altitude solution, we have depicted this relation in the plot of Figure 6, where the cell radius is a function of both, the LAP altitude and the maximum allowed pathloss PL_{max} , by maintaining a constant environment parameters (Urban). We can notice that the resulting line connecting the tips of radius-altitude curves, indicates a constant ratio between R and h_{OPT} , or in other words, there is a certain elevation angle that always satisfies a constant ratio of $\frac{h_{opt}}{R}$, we call it here the optimum elevation angle or $\theta_{OPT} = \arctan\left(\frac{h_{OPT}}{R}\right)$. For obtaining the optimum elevation angle, we first rewrite the expression in (10) in terms of θ and R as the following:

$$PL_{max} = \frac{A}{1 + a \exp(-b[\theta - a])} + 20 \log(R \sec \theta) + B \quad (12)$$

the optimum point can then be found by solving the equation $\frac{\partial R}{\partial \theta} = 0$, which yields the following:

$$\frac{\pi}{9 \ln(10)} \tan(\theta_{OPT}) + \frac{abA \exp(-b[\theta_{OPT} - a])}{[a \exp(-b[\theta_{OPT} - a]) + 1]^2} = 0 \quad (13)$$

the solution of equation (13) is clearly independent of the

maximum allowed pathloss, and is also unique for a certain set of parameters (a, b, A) . Accordingly, it explains the straight line in Figure 6.

IV. DISCUSSION

It is important to note that the value of PL_{max} depends on the sensitivity of the receiver, communication technology, and the target quality of service. It is observed that for large values of PL_{max} the optimum altitude may exceed the earth's atmosphere which is not a practically viable solution. Since we mainly consider LAPs in this work, and noting that LAPs will have physical constraints for reaching a maximum altitude, the optimum altitude for the LAP hence can be found by imposing a constraint on h in our proposed model.

V. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we have provided a mathematical model for obtaining the optimum LAP altitude that maximizes the coverage on the ground. In addition, we have showed that the geometrical line of sight between a LAP and a ground receiver can be expressed as a closed form equation based on the elevation angle and the urban statistical parameters. Future work will include the analysis of the random behaviours of ATG radio channel including the large-scale variations as well as the small-scale fading effect.

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