

**MACHINE LEARNING-BASED PATH LOSS MODELS FOR HETEROGENEOUS
RADIO NETWORK PLANNING IN A SMART CAMPUS**

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Matriculation Number: 16PCK01420

B.Tech. Electronic and Electrical Engineering (LAUTECH, Ogbomosho, Nigeria)

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND
INFORMATION ENGINEERING, COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING IN PARTIAL
FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER OF
ENGINEERING (M.ENG) DEGREE IN INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION
ENGINEERING**

July, 2018

ACCEPTANCE

This is to attest that this dissertation is accepted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of **Master of Engineering (M.Eng)** degree in the Department of **Electrical and Information Engineering**, College of Engineering, Covenant University, Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria.

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DECLARATION

I, **POPOOLA, SEGUN ISAIAH** (16PCK01420), declare that this M.Eng dissertation titled “Machine Learning-Based Path Loss Models for Heterogeneous Radio Network Planning in a Smart Campus” was carried out by me under the supervision of Prof. AAA. Atayero of the Department of **Electrical and Information Engineering**, Covenant University Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria. I attest that this dissertation has not been presented either wholly or in part for the award of any degree elsewhere. All sources of scholarly information used in this dissertation are duly acknowledged.

POPOOLA, SEGUN ISAIAH

.....

Signature & Date

CERTIFICATION

We certify that the dissertation titled “Machine Learning-Based Path Loss Models for Heterogeneous Radio Network Planning in a Smart Campus” is an original work carried out by **POPOOLA, SEGUN ISAIAH** with Matriculation Number **16PCK01420**, in the Department of **Electrical and Information Engineering**, College of Engineering, Covenant University, Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria, under the supervision of Prof. AAA. Atayero. We have examined the work and found it acceptable for the award of **Master of Engineering (M.Eng)** degree in **Information and Communication Engineering**.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to divine Trinity: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Above all, I appreciate the grace I received from God, who gives wisdom liberally without measure. There is a spirit in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty gives me understanding. All the glory be to God.

I acknowledge the immense support I receive from my parents, Mr. & Mrs. Popoola, and siblings, Tosin and Funso. I also wish to appreciate the support and encouragement I received from the family of Bro. & Sis. Abodunrin Adegbola, and Engr. Abiodun Abimbola Ogunjimi.

Special thanks to my erudite and loving supervisor, Prof. AAA. Atayero, for his support and commitment to the successful completion of this research project. I sincerely thank the coordinators of the Post-Graduate (PG) programmes in the Department of Electrical and Information Engineering, Dr. Ayokunle A. Awelewa, and Dr. Joke A. Badejo for their relentless efforts. I also wish to express my profound gratitude to the immediate past and present Heads of Department of Electrical and Information Engineering, Dr. Victor O. Matthews, and Prof. A. U. Adoghe. The guidance and support received from Prof. Emmanuel Adetiba is equally worthy of appreciation.

Finally, I acknowledge and appreciate the Chancellor, Dr. David Oyedepo, the Board of Regents, the School of Postgraduate Studies (SPS) under the leadership of Prof. A. H. Adebayo, and the management of Covenant University led by the Vice-Chancellor, Prof. AAA. Atayero, for providing a conducive and safe environment that encouraged sound academic research.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Cover Page.....	i
Title Page.....	ii
Acceptance.....	iii
Declaration.....	iv
Certification.....	v
Dedication.....	vi
Acknowledgements.....	vii
Table of Contents.....	viii
List of Tables.....	xii
List of Algorithms.....	xv
List of Figures.....	xvi
List of Abbreviations.....	xix
Abstract.....	xxiii

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study.....	1
1.2. Statement of the Problem.....	5
1.3. Aim and Objectives.....	6
1.3.1. Aim.....	6
1.3.2. Objectives.....	7
1.4. Research Methodology.....	7

1.5.	Justification for the Research.....	8
1.6.	Scope of Study.....	8
1.7.	Limitations of the Research.....	9
1.8.	Organization of Dissertation Chapters.....	9

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1.	Preamble.....	10
2.2.	Fundamentals of Wireless Communication Systems.....	10
2.3.	Mathematical Modelling of Radio Propagation Channel.....	15
2.3.1.	Free Space Path Loss Model.....	16
2.3.2.	Maxwell Equation Approach to Radio Propagation Modelling.....	19
2.3.3.	Empirical Radio Propagation Path Loss Models.....	21
2.3.3.1.	Okumura-Hata Path Loss Model.....	22
2.3.3.2.	Hata Path Loss Model.....	24
2.3.3.3.	COST-231 Extensions.....	25
2.3.3.4.	COST 231–Hata Path Loss Model.....	25
2.3.3.5.	Standard Propagation Model.....	27
2.3.3.6.	Bertoni - Walfisch Path Loss Model.....	30
2.3.3.7.	Stanford University Interim (SUI) Model.....	32
2.3.3.8.	ECC-33 Path Loss Model.....	33
2.3.3.9.	COST-231 Walfisch-Ikegami (WI) Model	34
2.3.3.10.	Ericsson Model.....	36

2.3.3.11.	Lee Path Loss Model	37
2.4.	Model Calibration Techniques.....	37
2.4.1.	Statistical Model Calibration Method.....	37
2.4.2.	Deterministic Model Calibration Method.....	38
2.4.3.	Semi-Deterministic Model Calibration Method.....	39
2.4.4.	Site-Specific Model Calibration Method.....	39
2.5.	Review of Related Works.....	40

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1.	Preamble.....	48
3.2.	Description of the Smart Campus Propagation Environment.....	48
3.3.	Radio Signal Measurement Campaign.....	50
3.4.	Data Preprocessing.....	52
3.5.	Development of ANN-Based Path Loss Prediction Models.....	54
3.6.	Development of SVM-Based Path Loss Prediction Models.....	60
3.7.	Statistical Evaluation of Empirical, ANN, and SVM Path Loss Models.....	63

CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1.	Preamble.....	64
4.2.	Results of Radio Signal Measurement Campaign and Data Preprocessing.....	64
4.3.	Exploration of Field Measurement Data.....	67
4.4.	Statistical Analysis of Field Measurement Data.....	84
4.5.	ANN-Based Path Loss Models with Varying Input Data Requirements.....	92

4.6.	Effect of Input Data Normalization on ANN-Based Model Prediction Accuracy and Generalization Ability.....	95
4.7.	ANN-Based Path Loss Models with Varying Transfer Functions.....	96
4.8.	ANN-Based Path Loss Models with Varying Training Algorithms.....	98
4.9.	ANN-Based Path Loss Models with Varying Number of Hidden Neuron.....	100
4.10.	SVM-Based Model for Path Loss Predictions.....	107
4.11.	Results of Statistical Evaluation of Empirical, ANN, and SVM Path Loss Models.....	109

CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSIONS

5.1.	Introduction.....	120
5.2.	Optimum Input Parameters for ANN-Based Path Loss Model Development.....	120
5.3.	Effect of Input Data Normalization o Model Performance.....	121
5.4.	Optimal Transfer Function for ANN-Based Path Loss Model.....	121
5.5.	Optimal Learning Algorithm for ANN-Based Path Loss Model.....	122
5.6.	Optimal Number of Hidden Neurons for ANN-Based Path Loss Model.....	122
5.7.	Optimal Multi-Frequency Machine Learning-Based Path Loss Model.....	122

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1.	Conclusion.....	124
5.2.	Recommendations for Future Works.....	126
5.3.	Contribution to Knowledge.....	126
5.4.	Scholarly Publications.....	127
5.3.1.	Selected Peer-Reviewed Journal Papers.....	127

5.3.2. Selected Peer-Reviewed Papers in Conference Proceedings.....	128
REFERENCES.....	130

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: SUI Model Parameters.....	33
Table 2.2: Values of Parameters for Ericsson Model.....	36
Table 2.3: Review of Related Works.....	42
Table 3.1: Geographic locations of base station transmitters.....	52
Table 3.2: Training algorithm for ANN model development.....	57
Table 4.1: Quantitative summary of field measurement data.....	66
Table 4.2: Descriptive first-order statistics of training data.....	68
Table 4.3: Descriptive first-order statistics of testing data.....	69
Table 4.4: Descriptive first-order statistics of training data collected at 900 MHz.....	70
Table 4.5: Descriptive first-order statistics of testing data collected at 900 MHz.....	71
Table 4.6: Descriptive first-order statistics of training data collected at 1800 MHz.....	72
Table 4.7: Descriptive first-order statistics of testing data collected at 1800 MHz.....	73
Table 4.8: Descriptive first-order statistics of training data collected at 2100 MHz.....	74
Table 4.9: Descriptive first-order statistics of testing data collected at 2100 MHz.....	75
Table 4.10: Correlation coefficient matrix.....	90
Table 4.11: P-value matrix.....	91
Table 4.12: Optimal path loss model with minimum input variable(s).....	93
Table 4.13: Results of generalization ability testing.....	94
Table 4.14: Effect of input data normalization on path loss prediction accuracy.....	95
Table 4.15: Effect of input data normalization on generalization ability.....	96

Table 4.16: Training Results of ANN-Based Models with Varying Transfer Functions.....	97
Table 4.17: Testing Results of ANN-Based Models with Varying Transfer Functions.....	97
Table 4.18: Training Results of ANN-Based Path Loss Models with Varying Learning Rules.....	99
Table 4.19: Testing Results of ANN-Based Path Loss Models with Varying Learning Rules.....	99
Table 4.20: Input Weight, Output Weight, and Bias Matrices.....	104
Table 4.21: Attribute selection using 10-fold cross validation.....	107
Table 4.22: SVM model parameters.....	108
Table 4.23: Final Training Results.....	113
Table 4.24: Final Testing Results.....	114
Table 4.25: ANOVA results of path loss predictions using training data.....	118
Table 4.26: ANOVA results of path loss predictions using testing data.....	118
Table 4.27: Multiple comparison post-hoc test results of training data.....	119
Table 4.28: Multiple comparison post-hoc test results of testing data.....	120

LIST OF ALGORITHMS

Algorithm 3.1: Development of ANN Model with Varying Input Parameters.....	55
Algorithm 3.2: Effect of Input Data Normalization on ANN Model Performance.....	56
Algorithm 3.3: Development of ANN Models with Varying Activation Functions.....	58
Algorithm 3.4: Development of ANN Models with Varying Learning Rules.....	59
Algorithm 3.5: Development of ANN Models with Varying Number of Hidden Neurons.....	61
Algorithm 3.6: Development of SVM Model with Polynomial Kernel Function.....	62

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Elements of a Communication System.....	10
Figure 2.2: Median Attenuation and Area Gain Factor.....	23
Figure 2.3: Propagation Geometry for Bertoni - Walfisch Model.....	30
Figure 2.4: Diffraction Angle and Urban Scenario.....	35
Figure 3.1: Flowchart of Research Methodology.....	49
Figure 3.2: Physical environment of Covenant University campus.....	50
Figure 3.3: Drive test survey routes.....	51
Figure 3.4: Digital Terrain Map of the propagation environment.....	53
Figure 4.1: RSS data collected at 900 MHz.....	65
Figure 4.2: RSS data collected at 1800 MHz.....	65
Figure 4.3: RSS data collected at 2100 MHz.....	67
Figure 4.4: Boxplot of longitude data along 14 survey drive test routes.....	76
Figure 4.5: Boxplot of latitude data along 14 survey drive test routes.....	77
Figure 4.6: Boxplot of elevation data along 14 survey drive test routes.....	77
Figure 4.7: Boxplot of altitude data along 14 survey drive test routes.....	78
Figure 4.8: Boxplot of clutter height data along 14 survey drive test routes.....	78
Figure 4.9: Boxplot of distance data along 14 survey drive test routes.....	79
Figure 4.10: Boxplot of RSS data along 14 survey drive test routes.....	79
Figure 4.11: Boxplot of distance data along 14 survey drive test routes.....	80
Figure 4.12: Frequency distributions of longitude in (a) training data and (b) testing.....	80

Figure 4.13: Frequency distribution of latitude in (a) training data and (b) testing data.....	81
Figure 4.14: Frequency distribution of elevation in (a) training data and (b) testing.....	81
Figure 4.15: Frequency distribution of altitude in (a) training data and (b) testing data.....	82
Figure 4.16: Frequency distribution of frequency in (a) training data and (b) testing data.....	82
Figure 4.17: Frequency distribution of clutter height in (a) training data and (b) testing data.....	83
Figure 4.18: Frequency distribution of distance in (a) training data and (b) testing data.....	83
Figure 4.19: Frequency distribution of RSS in (a) training data and (b) testing data.....	84
Figure 4.20: Frequency distribution histograms of measured path loss in (a) training data and (b) testing data.....	84
Figure 4.21: Scatter plot of path loss versus longitude.....	85
Figure 4.22: Scatter plot of path loss versus latitude.....	86
Figure 4.23: Scatter plot of path loss versus elevation.....	86
Figure 4.24: Scatter plot of path loss versus altitude.....	87
Figure 4.25: Scatter plot of path loss versus radio frequency.....	87
Figure 4.26: Scatter plot of path loss versus clutter height.....	88
Figure 4.27: Scatter plot of path loss versus distance.....	88
Figure 4.28: Scatter plot of path loss versus RSS.....	89
Figure 4.29: Training time versus number of hidden neuron.....	100
Figure 4.30: Performance evaluation of ANN-based path loss model.....	101
Figure 4.31: Correlation coefficient versus number of hidden neuron.....	101
Figure 4.32: Final Training Result.....	102

Figure 4.33: Performance evaluation of ANN training.....	103
Figure 4.34: Training (900 MHz).....	110
Figure 4.35: Testing (900 MHz).....	110
Figure 4.36: Training (1800 MHz).....	111
Figure 4.37: Testing (1800 MHz).....	111
Figure 4.38: Training (2100 MHz).....	112
Figure 4.39: Testing (2100 MHz).....	112
Figure 4.40: Testing results for Hata model.....	114
Figure 4.41: Testing results for COST 231 model.....	115
Figure 4.42: Testing results for ECC-33 model.....	115
Figure 4.43: Testing results for Egli model.....	116
Figure 4.44: Testing results for ANN model.....	116
Figure 4.45: Testing Results for SVM model.....	117

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

3D	Three-dimensional
5G	Fifth Generation
AM	Amplitude Modulation
ANFIS	Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy Inference System
ANN	Artificial Neural Network
ANOVA	Analysis of Variance
BFG	BFGS Quasi Newton
BTS	Base Transceiver Station
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
CGB	Conjugate Gradient with Powell/Beale Restarts
CGF	Fletcher-Powell Conjugate Gradient
CGP	Polak-Ribiere Conjugate Gradient
COST	COopération européenne dans le domaine de la recherche Scientifique et Technique
CW	Continuous Wave
DE	Differential Evolution
DCS	Digital Cellular System
DSR	Design Science Research
DTM	Digital Terrain Map
ELM	Extreme Learning Machine
GA	Genetic Algorithm

GDX	Variable Learning Rate Backpropagation
GHz	Giga Hertz
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSM	Global System for Mobile communications
HEI	Higher Education Institution
HF	High Frequency
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineering
IoT	Internet of Things
IMT	International Mobile Telecommunications
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
ITU-R	International Telecommunication Union-Radio
LF	Low Frequency
LM	Levenberg-Marquardt
<i>logsig</i>	Logarithmic sigmoid function
LOS	Line of Sight
LRNN	Layer Recurrent Neural Network
LTE	Long Term Evolution
M2M	Machine-to-Machine
MAE	Mean Absolute Error

MATLAB	MATrix LABoratory
MHz	Mega Hertz
MLP-NN	Multi-Layer Perceptron Neural Network
MMDS	Multipoint Microwave Distribution System
MSE	Mean Square Error
N/A	Not Applicable
NLOS	Non-Line of Sight
OSS	One Step Secant
PC	Personal Computer
PCS	Personal Communication System
<i>purelin</i>	Linear activation function
QoS	Quality of Service
R	Correlation coefficient
RAM	Random Access Memory
RAN	Radio Access Network
RBF	Radial Basis Function
RMSE	Root Mean Square Error
RP	Resilient Backpropagation
RSS	Received Signal Strength
SCG	Scaled Conjugate Gradient
SED	Standard Error Deviation

SHF	Supper High Frequency
SPM	Standard Propagation Model
SUI	Stanford University Interim
SVM	Support Vector Machine
<i>tansig</i>	Hyperbolic tangent function
TETRA	TErrestrial Trunked Radio
TV	Television
UHF	Ultra-High Frequency
UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunications System
USB	Universal Serial Board
VHF	Very High Frequency
VLF	Very Low Frequency
WEKA	Waikato Environment for Knowledge Analysis
WiMax	Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access
Wi-Fi	Wireless Fidelity

ABSTRACT

An easy-to-use and accurate multi-frequency path loss model is a necessary tool for heterogeneous radio network planning and optimization towards achieving a smart campus. The learning ability in artificial intelligence may be exploited to reduce computational complexity and to improve prediction accuracy. In this research project, an optimal heterogeneous model was developed for path loss predictions in a typical university campus propagation environment using machine learning approach. Radio signal measurements were conducted within the campus of Covenant University, Ota, Nigeria to obtain the logs of signal path loss at 900, 1800, and 2100 MHz. Different path loss prediction models were developed based on Artificial Neural Network (ANN) and Support Vector Machine (SVM) learning algorithms. The prediction accuracy and generalization ability of the ANN-based model, which has seven input nodes (distance, frequency, clutter height, elevation, altitude, latitude, and longitude), single hidden layer with 43 neurons and logarithmic sigmoid (*logsig*) activation function, and a single output neuron (for path loss variable) with tangent hyperbolic sigmoid (*tansig*) activation function, was found to be the best when compared to the prediction outputs of SVM-based model, and popular empirical models (i.e. Okumura-Hata, COST 231, ECC-33, and Egli). The ANN-based path loss model was trained based on Levenberg-Marquardt learning (LM) learning algorithm. The prediction outputs of the ANN-based path loss model has the lowest Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) of 4.480 dB, Standard Error Deviation (SED) of 4.479 dB, and the highest value of correlation coefficient (R) of 0.917, relative to the measured path loss values. This finding was further validated by the results of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and multiple comparison post-hoc tests. In essence, ANN-based path loss model was found to be the optimal model for heterogeneous radio network planning, deployment, and optimization in a smart campus propagation environment.

Keywords: Path Loss Model; Heterogeneous Radio Network; Artificial Neural Network (ANN); Support Vector Machine (SVM); Radio Network Planning and Optimization (RNP/O); Smart Campus