

Modelling Obstacles between UEs and eNB in NetSim LTE

Software Recommended: NetSim Standard v11.0, Visual Studio 2015/2017

Project Download Link:

https://github.com/NetSim-TETCOS/MODELING_OBSTRACLES_in_LTE_v11.0/archive/master.zip

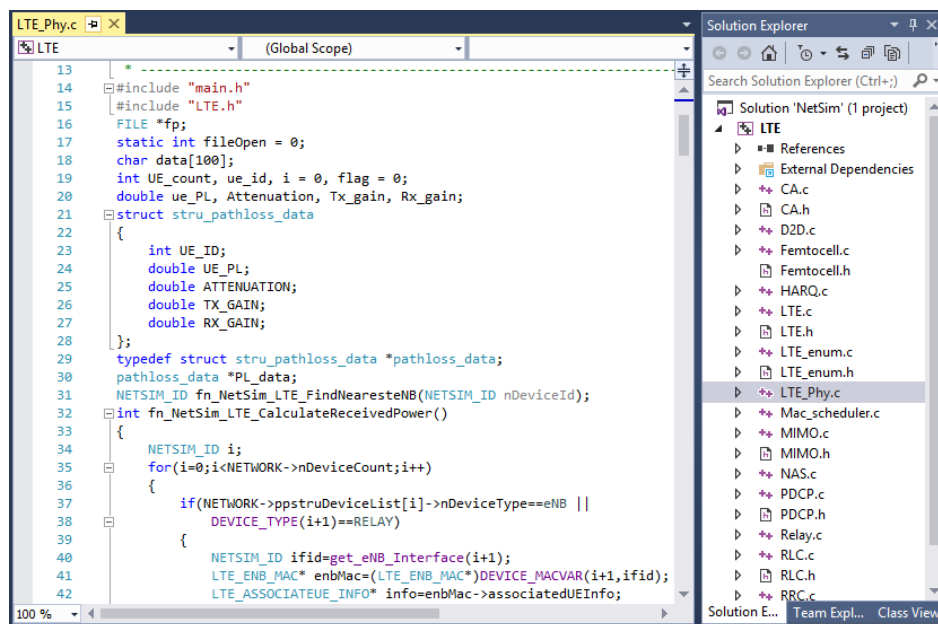
Users can model obstacles and varied channel conditions between the eNB and the connected UEs, by modifying the underlying LTE code.

This is required because, as of **NetSim v11.0**, in the GUI, the wireless link (between one eNB and the connected UEs) properties are same i.e. if we change in one link it reflects in all the other links of UEs connected to same eNB.

Obstacles are modelled by adding an attenuation (in dB) value. Varying channel conditions are modelled by changing the pathloss exponent between the eNB and connected UEs.

Steps:

- Start NetSim and open **configuration.netsim** file present in the Config_File folder (or create your own scenario as per the settings given below) and run the simulation.
- After simulation, note down the throughputs available in the metrics window.
- Open Code folder from the project downloaded and double click on the NetSim.sln file present to open the project in visual studio 2015, 2017



```
13
14 #include "main.h"
15 #include "LTE.h"
16 FILE *fp;
17 static int fileOpen = 0;
18 char data[100];
19 int UE_count, ue_id, i = 0, flag = 0;
20 double ue_PL, Attenuation, Tx_gain, Rx_gain;
21 struct stru_pathloss_data
22 {
23     int UE_ID;
24     double UE_PL;
25     double ATTENUATION;
26     double TX_GAIN;
27     double RX_GAIN;
28 };
29 typedef struct stru_pathloss_data *pathloss_data;
30 pathloss_data *PL_data;
31 NETSIM_ID fn_NetSim_LTE_FindNearestNB(NETSIM_ID nDeviceId);
32 int fn_NetSim_LTE_CalculateReceivedPower()
33 {
34     NETSIM_ID i;
35     for(i=0;i<NETWORK->nDeviceCount;i++)
36     {
37         if(NETWORK->ppstruDeviceList[i]->nDeviceType==eNB ||
38            DEVICE_TYPE(i+1)==RELAY)
39         {
40             NETSIM_ID ifid=get_eNB_Interface(i+1);
41             LTE_ENB_MAC* enbMac=(LTE_ENB_MAC*)DEVICE_MACVAR(i+1,ifid);
42             LTE_ASSOCIATEUE_INFO* info=enbMac->associatedUEInfo;
```

1. Right click on Solution in Solution Explorer and select rebuild solution
2. Upon rebuilding, libLTE.dll will get created in the path...\simulation\DLL
3. Now copy the libLTE.dll from DLL folder and paste it in NetSim bin folder present in the NetSim installation directory. The NetSim install directory would look something like **"C:\Program Files\NetSim Standard\bin"**.
4. Note that there exists libLTE.dll in bin folder. This is the default file being shipped with NetSim. The user is replacing this file with the newly built file

- Therefore, take care to rename the original libLTE.dll file, so that it isn't lost. For example, you may rename it as libLTE_default.dll
- Run NetSim and open **Configuration.netsim** file present inside the zip folder (or create your own scenario as per the settings given below) and run the simulation
- After simulation, note down the throughputs available in the metrics window and compare with the previous results. Users can observe the change in throughputs

Steps to be done in NetSim to configure different path loss exponents:

We have added the following lines of code in LTE_PHY.c file present inside LTE project as shown below:

```

#include "main.h"
#include "LTE.h"
FILE *fp;
static int fileOpen = 0;
char data[100];
int UE_count, ue_id, i = 0, flag = 0;
double ue_PL, Attenuation, Tx_gain, Rx_gain;
struct stru_pathloss_data
{
    int UE_ID;
    double UE_PL;
};
typedef struct stru_pathloss_data *pathloss_data;
pathloss_data *PL_data;
NETSIM_ID fn_NetSim_LTE_FindNearestNB(NETSIM_ID nDeviceId);
int fn_NetSim_LTE_CalculateReceivedPower()
{
    NETSIM_ID i;
    for (i = 0; i < NETWORK->nDeviceCount; i++)
    {
        if (NETWORK->ppstruDeviceList[i]->nDeviceType == eNB ||
            DEVICE_TYPE(i + 1) == RELAY)
    }
}

```

To read the file content, we have added the following lines of code in fn_NetSim_LTE_CalculateRxPower() present in LTE_PHY.c file.

```

int fn_NetSim_LTE_CalculateRxPower(NETSIM_ID enbId, NETSIM_ID enbInterface, LTE_ASSOCIATEUE_INFO* info, unsigned
{
    LTE_ENB_PHY* enbPhy = (LTE_ENB_PHY*)DEVICE_PHYVAR(enbId, enbInterface);
    double dTXPower_UL = enbPhy->dTXPower;
    NETSIM_ID nLinkId = DEVICE_PHYLAYER(enbId, enbInterface)->nLinkId;
    LTE_UE_PHY* uePhy = (LTE_UE_PHY*)DEVICE_PHYVAR(info->nUEId, info->nUEInterface);
    double dTXPower_UL = uePhy->dTXPower;
    double fpl = 3.1417; // TO GET THE PI VALUE
    double dGainTxr = 0; // TO GET THE TRANSMITTER GAIN
    double dGainRvr = 0; // TO GET THE RECEIVER GAIN
    int nDefaultDistance = 1; // TO GET THE DEFULT DISTANCE
    double fAl, fWavelength = 0.8; // TO GET THE WAVELENGTH VALUE
    double fA1d, fA2d;
    double dDefaultExponent = 2;
    double dRxPower_UL, dRxPower_DL;
    double dDistance = fn_NetSim_Uilities_calculateDistance(DEVICE_POSITION(enbId), DEVICE_POSITION(info->nUEId));

    if (fileOpen == 0)
    {
        fp = fopen("\\path_loss.txt", "r");
        fileOpen++;
        fscanf(fp, "%d", &UE_count);
        PL_data = (pathloss_data *)calloc(UE_count, sizeof *PL_data);
        for (i = 0; i < UE_count; i++)
        {
            PL_data[i] = (pathloss_data *)calloc(1, sizeof *PL_data[i]);
            fscanf(fp, "%d %d %d %d", &PL_data[i]->UE_ID, &PL_data[i]->UE_PL, &PL_data[i]->ATTENUATION, &PL_data[i]->TX_GAIN);
            PL_data[i]->TX_GAIN = Tx_gain;
            PL_data[i]->RX_GAIN = Rx_gain;
        }
    }
}

```

And then the following lines in fn_NetSim_LTE_CalculateRxPower() present in LTE_PHY.c file.

```

LTE_Phys.c
// Global Scope - fn_NetSim_LTE_CalculateRxPower(NETSIM_ID enbId, NET
// wavelen = (double)(3000 / (enbInfo->ca_phy(carrier_index).dssFrequency * 1e9)); // pathloss
// TO CALCULATE (4*3.14*do)
fA1 = fWavelength / (4 * (double)fpi * nDefaultDistance);
// TO CALCULATE 20log10(Lenda/(4*3.14*do))
fA1dB = 10 * dDefaultExponent * log10(1.0 / fA1);
flag = 0;
for (i = 0; i < UE_count; i++)
{
    if (info->nUEID == PL_data[i]->UE_ID)
    {
        // TO CALCULATE 10 * n * log10 (d/do)
        fA2dB = 10 * PL_data[i]->UE_PL * log10(dDistance / nDefaultDistance);
        // TO CALCULATE [Pt] + [Gt] + [Gr] + 20log10(Lenda/(4*3.14*do)) + (10 * n * log10 (do/d))
        dRXPower_DL = dTXPower_DL + PL_data[i]->TX_GAIN + PL_data[i]->RX_GAIN - fA1dB - fA2dB - PL_data[i]->
        dRXPower_UL = dTXPower_UL + PL_data[i]->TX_GAIN + PL_data[i]->RX_GAIN - fA1dB - fA2dB - PL_data[i]->
        flag++;
    }
}
if (flag == 0)
{
    // TO CALCULATE 10 * n * log10 (d/do)
    fA2dB = 10 * NETWORK->ppstrNetSimLinks[nLinkID - 1]->puniMedProp.pstrWirelessLink.propagation->pathloss;
    // TO CALCULATE [Pt] + [Gt] + [Gr] + 20log10(Lenda/(4*3.14*do)) + (10 * n * log10 (do/d))
    dRXPower_DL = dTXPower_DL + dGainTxr + dGainRvr - fA1dB - fA2dB;
    dRXPower_UL = dTXPower_UL + dGainTxr + dGainRvr - fA1dB - fA2dB;
}
info->DLInfo[carrier_index].dReceivedPower = dRXPower_DL + 30; // in dbm
info->ULInfo[carrier_index].dReceivedPower = dRXPower_UL + 30; // in dbm

```

Create a path_loss.txt file and paste it in the install directory of NetSim would look something like “C:\Program Files\NetSim Standard\bin” and the file format should be

#UE_count = 2

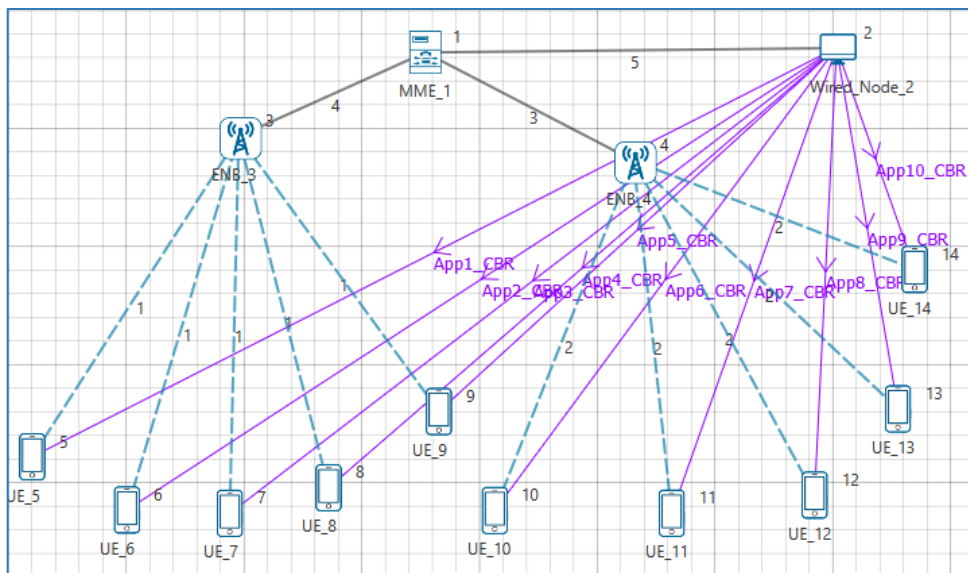
\$UE_ID = 13 Pathloss = 4.7 Attenuation = 2 Tx_gain = 2 Rx_gain = 2

\$UE_ID = 5 Pathloss = 4.7 Attenuation = 2 Tx_gain = 2 Rx_gain = 2

First line represents the number of UEs (whose path loss value needs to be changed). In the above sample, the numbers of UEs are 5. Second line represents UE id and the path loss exponent of particular UE link and so on.

Settings to be done to create the network scenario:

- Click and drop 1MME, 1 wired node, 2eNBs and 10UEs as per the below screenshot



- Create applications from wired node to all UEs with packet size 1460Bytes and Inter arrival Time 1168µs.
- Set channel characteristics as Path loss only, Path loss model as LOG DISTANCE and Path loss exponent to 3.5.

Results:

After simulation, note down the throughputs available in the simulation results window and compare with the previous results (Without Obstacles between UEs and eNB). Users can observe the change in throughputs

Application_Metrics_Table								
Application_metrics <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Detailed View								
Application Id	Throughput Plot	Application Name	Source Id	Destination Id	Packet generated	Packet received	Payload generated (bytes)	Payload received
1	Application throughput plot	App1_CBR	2	5	42809	0	62501140	0
2	Application throughput plot	App2_CBR	2	6	42809	203	62501140	296380
3	Application throughput plot	App3_CBR	2	7	42809	439	62501140	640940
4	Application throughput plot	App4_CBR	2	8	42809	1200	62501140	1752000
5	Application throughput plot	App5_CBR	2	9	42809	555	62501140	810300
6	Application throughput plot	App6_CBR	2	10	42809	1585	62501140	2314100
7	Application throughput plot	App7_CBR	2	11	42809	1530	62501140	2233800
8	Application throughput plot	App8_CBR	2	12	42809	505	62501140	737300
9	Application throughput plot	App9_CBR	2	13	42809	0	62501140	0
10	Application throughput plot	App10_CBR	2	14	42809	710	62501140	1036600