

# Study of Indoor Radio Coverage Performance of Dual Technology Co-Existing MIMO Antenna Platform for Low Power Wireless Base Station

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**Abstract**—In this paper, we present the radiated mode indoor radio coverage performance study of a co-existing dual technology, dual 4×4 Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) antenna platform. The antenna platform is targeted to be used for low power wireless radio Base Station (BS) applications. One of the 4×4 MIMO antenna pairs operates in the 2.5–2.7 GHz licensed Long Term Evolution (LTE) band while the other MIMO antenna pair operates in the 2.4 GHz unlicensed Wireless Fidelity (Wi-Fi) Industrial Scientific Medical (ISM) band. This radio performance study is carried out to analyze, predict and verify the impact of multi-radio co-existence on the radiated mode indoor coverage performance in an Over-The-Air (OTA) scenario. The study involves OTA radio propagation modeling, prediction and verification both for a near field and far field scenario. While the near field coverage is studied in a small form factor controlled shield box environment, the far field coverage study is undertaken over a 780 ft<sup>2</sup> indoor enterprise coverage area. The test result shows the worst case LTE signal level is –77.7, –75, and –76.03 dBm, respectively, over a 3.6 m obstructed radial Line Of Sight (LOS) distance.

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## INTRODUCTION

With the pervasive nature of modern wireless technologies, there is an ever demanding need to maximize the end-to-end system throughput for the end user requirements and applications [1, 2]. In order to support this requirement and to enhance the last-mile radio access performance, the wireless Base Stations (BS) are increasingly becoming lower powered units with the effective and efficient usage of multi-standard radio access technologies and architectures [3].

Generally these are two major categories of radio access technologies, such as the licensed radio technology and the un-licensed radio technology. While the licensed radio technology must be compliant to the Third Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) [4, 5] such as Long Term Evolution (LTE), the unlicensed radio technology must be compliant to the Wireless-Fidelity (Wi-Fi) 802.11 standards [6].

In many cases, the modern multi-standard radio base stations incorporate a mix of radio hardware sub-blocks which co-exist as part of the same radio device or system (Fig. 1). Here, the LTE radio is the first set of radio technology and Wi-Fi is the second set of radio technology. In this context of co-existing dual wireless technologies, it is crucial to analyze any adverse impact effect of one technology onto the other in a simultaneous operational mode.

Ng et al. [7] has analyzed inter-3GPP radio system co-existence related aspects and parameters in detail. The Universal Mobile Telecommunication Systems (UMTS)-to-Wi-Fi antenna co-existence aspects are shown in [8] with real antenna orientation in a measurement scenario but these are purely taken from the antenna impacts of scattering parameters (S-parameters). Farshad et al. [9] experimentally investigated co-existence aspects among different 802.11 radios with a stress to the system level throughput and antenna polarization aspects for single-band and dual band cases.

#### DECLARATION

The authors declare that the work has not been published previously.

#### CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

#### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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