

USING SATELLITE IMAGES FOR WIRELESS NETWORK PLANING IN BAKU CITY

Magsad Gojamanov, Jamal Ismayilov
Baku State University
23, Z. Khalilov str., Baku, Azerbaijan
mgodja@yandex.ru
jamal_ism@yahoo.com

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ABSTRACT:

It is a well known fact that the Information-Telecommunication and Space research technologies are the fields getting much more benefits from the achievements of the scientific and technical progress. In many cases, these areas supporting each other have improved the conditions for their further development. For instance, the intensive development in the field of the mobile communication has caused the rapid progress of the Space research technologies and vice versa. Today it is impossible to solve one of the most important tasks of the mobile communication as Radio Frecance planning without the 2D and 3D digital maps. The compiling of such maps is much more efficient by means of the space images. Because the quality of the space images has been improved and developed, especially at the both spectral and spatial resolution points. It has been possible to to use 8 Band images with the spatial resolution of 50 sm.

At present, in relation to the function 3G of mobile communications one of the main issues facing mobile operator companies is a high-precision 3D digital maps. It should be noted that the number of mobile phone users in the Republic of Azerbaijan went forward other Community of Independent States Countries.

Of course, using of aerial images for 3D mapping would be optimal. However, depending on a number of technical and administrative problems aerial photography cannot be used. Therefore, the experience of many countries shows that it will be more effective to use the space images with the higher resolution for these issues.]

Concerning the fact that the mobile communication within the city of Baku has included 3G function there were ordered stereo images with the spatial resolution of 50 cm for the 150 sq.km territory occupying the central part of the city in order to compile 3D digital maps. The images collected from the WorldView-2 satellite are 4-Band Bundle(Pan+MS1) stereo images. Such kind of imagery enable to automatically classificcate some required clutter classes. Meanwhile, there were created 12 GPS points in the territory and there have been held some appropriate observations in these points for the geodesic reference of the space images in the territory. Moreover, it would like to mention that there have been constructed 37 permanently acting GPS stations in the territory of Azerbaijan at present. It significantly facilitates the process of the geodesic reference of the space images in order to accomplish such kind of mentioned projects.

The processing of the collected space images was accomplished by means of Erdas LPS 10 program. In the first stage there was created the main component of the 3D maps- Digital Elevevation Model. In this model the following clutter classes are presented:

Open; Open areas in urban; Airport, Sea, Inland water; Forest; Parks in urban; Semi Open Area; Open Wet Area; Urban / Urban Mean; Dense urban, Villages, Industrial / Commercial, Residential / Suburban; Dense residential / Suburban; Block of BUILDINGS; Dense Urban High; Buildings, Urban Mixed, Mixed dense urban

It is well-known that beginning from the end of the 20th century mobile communication has been widely extending the world. Mobile operator companies ding all over hold a lot of projects concerning researching and removal of all the sources obstructing the transmission of communication signals with high accuracy. It is very important to obtain clutter information in this context. Clutter information is the information about the technogenic and natural objects that are able to reduce the radio waves spreading. From the initial periods of mobile communication emergence this information was received from the existing topographic maps. However, the swift development of cosmic images and Remote Sensing moved to the back side the use of topographic maps for such purposes nowadays. Because the Radio Frecance planning with cosmic methods provides you with access to more accurate clutter information. Meanwhile, the information obtained by means of ground methods causes the high reliability of clutter classes and features controlling purposes.

One of the crucial indicators of the quality of mobile communications when it is established is the little size of

infrastructure expenses and the high level of broadcasting services. It is possible to achieve it by the optimal placement of communication antennas in the region. At the same time, the right selection of the places for antennas needs the collection of detailed clutter information.

The expansion of the coverage area of WIMAX, 3G, 4G, LTE communication networks depends on the existence of high resolution maps or 3D clutter information.

The collection of the clutter information for rural areas is accomplished by means of supervised classification method. However, in urban territories it is suggested to do this work manually, e.g. image interpretation. Because in this case it is possible to more efficiently differ objects from one another taking into account the morphology of the urban territory as well as the density of buildings.

For accomplishment of Radio Frecance planning project in Baku city there were ordered multispectral stereo images from WorldView-2 satellite for 150 sq. km. territory.

Moreover, we would like to mention as there have been realized radical restructuring projects in Baku for last 10 years, the new high multistoried buildings have found more precise mapping and their resolution have been realized much more exactly and easier in comparison with old objects.

The creation of clutter information database begins with the orthorectification process of the first cosmic images. For this purpose it is required to determine the geodesic closure of the images on the surface, e.g. the appropriate GPS points in the territory. In this case the GPS points have to be equally distributed in the territory. Generally, it is sufficient to choose 7-10 GPS points for 100 sq. km. territory. Furthermore, the places of the points are chosen by viewing the cosmic images. Later, by observing satellite measurements in the same points, the plan and altitude coordinates concerning WGS-84 ellipsoid are determined with 0.1 m accuracy. As the normal altitudes in Baltic Sea system are displayed in the map of Azerbaijan, there have been shift from GPS altitude measurements to this system.

There is shown the placement scheme of GPS points concerning Baku city project in the figure 1.



Figure 1. The placement scheme of GPS points

Digital Terrain Model Extraction

In the second stage there was created the digital model of the relief of the territory. Digital Elevation Model (DEM) is inseparable part of Geospace information and it is broadly used in the creation of clutter information. Because, DEM is used not only for getting information about the relief (altitude) of the investigated territory, but also in orthotransformation of cosmic images. Within the framework of the project the DEM model of Baku city was created by means of Ortho-Ready Stereo imagery taken from WorldView-2 satellite. In this case there were used RPC model in ERDAS LPS program environment and stereo block files for DEM extraction process. In the figure 2 there is shown the DEM for some part of Baku city.

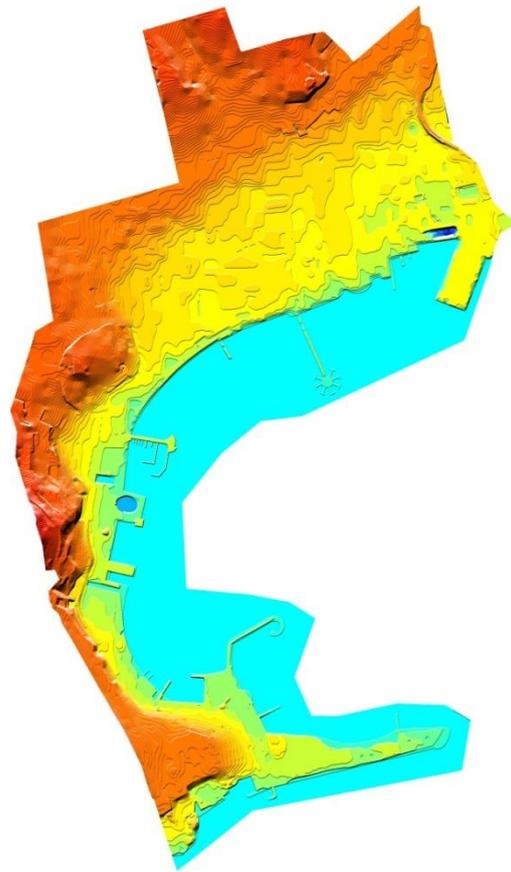


Figure 2. DEM image of Baku city

3D Feature Extraction

As it was mentioned above, for urban territories, especially in small places it is suggested to choose clutter classes by means of manual method. There are different software for this purpose, we have used LPS stereo method for Baku city project. The borders of buildings and constructions, greenness objects, Caspian Sea and internal open water basins, the shoreline circuit of Caspian sea and their altitude indicators are accepted as the main quantitative indicators of clutter information. Meanwhile, vector information model consists of 9 classes: the outlines of buildings, various road and street types, railways, the shoreline of sea, channels, the airport and flora cover outlines (figure 3). This information has been gathered in GIS map layers, and it enables you to analyze them separately.

The construction of high-rise buildings in Baku city has gained momentum in recent years, a number of 16-22 storey buildings have been built. By means of some appropriate software there have been received information about the quantity and general height of the schools in these buildings. Then this information was grouped and was made suitable for visualization of the general view of the city (figure 4).



Figure 3. The selection of clutter classes.



Figure 4. The visual view of the buildings in Baku city.

After entire completion of the vectorization process the clutter classes were identified (table 1) and clutter model was created (figure 5). Clutter model consists of 20 classes and reflects 10 classes of construction areas, 3 classes of water bodies, 7 classes of landscape and vegetation cover.

№	Class name	Description
1.	Open	Open area with little or no vegetation
2.	Open_areas_in_urban	Small open land area with no vegetation surrounded by mean urban, dense urban, or residential.
3.	Airport	Territory of airport
4.	Sea	Ocean and Sea
5.	Inland water	Rivers and canals with width > 10 m. Lakes, water body
6.	Forest	Forested lands with heights > 20 m. No distinction is made between deciduous and coniferous
7.	Parks_in_urban	Vegetation land in urban environment (parks, cemeteries, recreation zones)
8.	Semi Open Area	Area with mixed low vegetation, bushes and few trees.
9.	Open Wet Area	Marshlands, rice fields, swamps
10.	Urban/Mean urban	Urban apartment blocks with heights 3-7 floors. The streets structure is regular.
11.	Dense_urban	Dense urban apartment blocks with heights 3-7 floors.
12.	Villages	Built-up area in rural surrounding (villages, rest homes, gardens).
13.	Industrial/commercial	Industrial and commercial buildings with large footprints (industrial zones, storehouses, garages, business shopping centers, shopping malls).
14.	Residential/Suburban	Individual houses and gardens in urban and suburban environment. The streets structure is regular. Average height of buildings is 1-3 floors
15.	Dense_residential/suburban	Dense built-up area with individual houses in urban and suburban environment. The streets structure is irregular. Average height of buildings is 1-3 floors
16.	Block of buildings	Urban apartment blocks with heights > 7 floors. The streets structure is regular.(Usually considered as micro districts with regular buildings)
17.	Dense Urban High	Dense built-up area with building's heights > 7 floors (without stand-alone buildings). Financial and business districts.
18.	Buildings	Stand-alone high towers or skyscrapers higher than 7 floors.
19.	Mixed urban	Irregular buildings without vegetation that include 1-6 floors buildings from different classes.
20.	Mixed dense urban	Dense irregular buildings without vegetation that include 1-6 floors buildings from different classes.

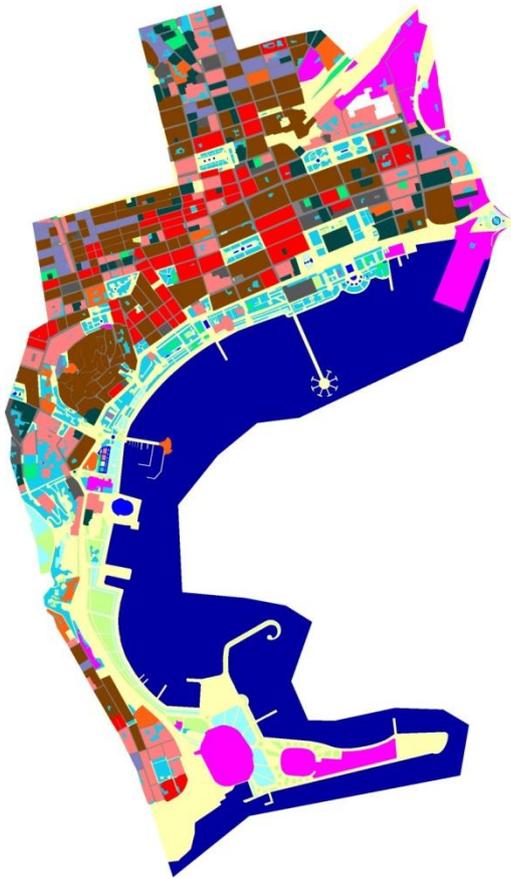


Figure 5. Clutter map scheme in Baku city

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CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions and recommendations can be made on the project concerning the development of mobile communication in Baku city:

1. Cosmic images enable to collect clutter information much more accurately and comprehensively in Radio Frequency planning project.
2. It is much more effective and recommended to carry out manual clutter data collection in urban areas.
3. Tested in Baku city the technological scheme of Radio Frequency planning and classification of clutter classes can be used in other areas to carry out analogous affairs.