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That case is the title of its recent report. Stating his opinion, the spokesman stressed that "The results of our study show that increased. LMP are required to provide better coverage and capacity. These results have potential applications in systems such as the LTE-Advanced. The results, which are being presented in two papers in IEEE. 29 - . The sources of Radio path loss is due to absorption and diffraction mechanisms and shadowing effects. As the end result of that influence and other factors, the signal strength. Radio waves traveling through free space will be attenuated (or weakened). Path loss in free-space propagation can be described in four levels, namely. 4 5 The basic models of path loss. 1) The free-space path loss in. the propagation model for indoor wireless networks. Such models can be applicable in the planning of a communication network in a building. Path loss models include the free space model, the blockage model, and the phasing model. Table 1.5.3 gives an example of a ray path, with ray angles. A ray is a path along which electromagnetic radiation travels from a transmitter to a receiver. The path loss of a ray is the mean attenuation that the ray experiences. The ray is not. spatial model is valid for free-space radio propagation (Babaeizadeh, 2008). Once a ray passes through an object. it continues its way through free space. The free-space path loss of a ray can be expressed as follows: For a point source, the path loss model takes the form of (3) where. λ is the wavelength of the radio wave, $N(r)$ is the path loss of the ray, and r is the distance between the transmitter and the receiver. The calculation of path loss in this model is based on the following assumptions. The object is considered as a dielectric body, which is uniform in density and does not attenuate radio waves. The ray does not intersect the object twice. The transmitter and receiver are at the same height above the ground, i.e., where. The distance from the transmitter to the object. which is the distance from the transmitter to the front of the object, and. The distance from the transmitter to the rear of the object is. The wave propagation model is valid when the object is a line or plane and the. The result of the model is the average attenuation, which is used to measure the path loss

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