Macrodiversity Outage Performance in the Presence of Weibull Short Term Fading, Gamma Long Term Fading and $\alpha$-$\kappa$-$\mu$ Co-channel Interference

Dragana S. Krstic, Siniša G. Minić, Srdjan Milosavljevic, Bojana Milosavljević, and Mihajlo C. Stefanovic

Abstract—Macrodiversity reception containing of macrodiversity selection combining (SC) receiver and two microdiversity SC receivers in the presence of short term fading, long term fading and co-channel interference is considered in this article. Desired signal experiences Weibull short term fading, correlated Gamma long term fading and co-channel interference experiences $\alpha$-$\kappa$-$\mu$ short term fading and correlated Gamma long term fading. In this article, probability density function and cumulative distribution function of Weibull random process and $\alpha$-$\kappa$-$\mu$ random process ratio are evaluated. These expressions are used for evaluation cumulative distribution function of signal to interference ratio at outputs of macrodiversity SC receivers and cumulative distribution function of macrodiversity SC receiver output signal to interference ratio. Outage probability can be evaluated from cumulative distribution function. The influence of Weibull short term fading nonlinearity parameter, $\alpha$-$\kappa$-$\mu$ short term fading severity parameter, $\alpha$-$\kappa$-$\mu$ short term fading nonlinearity parameter, $\alpha$-$\kappa$-$\mu$ short term fading Rician factor, Gamma long term fading severity parameter and Gamma long term fading correlation coefficient are analyzed.

Keywords—$\alpha$-$\kappa$-$\mu$ short term fading, Gamma fading, macrodiversity reception, microdiversity reception, outage probability, selection combining (SC), Weibull short term fading.

I. INTRODUCTION

Short term fading, long term fading and co-channel interference degrade outage probability, average bit error probability, system capacity, level crossing rate and average fade duration of wireless mobile communication radio system [1]. Macrodiversity technique reduces short term fading effects, long term fading effects and co-channel interference effects on outage probability. Macrodiversity SC receiver selects microdiversity SC receiver with higher signal envelope average power at inputs resulting in Gamma long term fading reduction and microdiversity SC receiver selects the branch with the highest signal to interference ratio resulting in short term fading effects reduction and co-channel interference effects reduction [1] - [3].

There are several distributions that are used to describe signal envelope in fading channels including Weibull distribution and $\alpha$-$\kappa$-$\mu$ distribution [4]. Weibull distribution can describe small scale signal envelope variation in nonlinear, non line of sight multipath fading channel. This distribution has parameter $\alpha$ related to nonlinearity of environment. For $\alpha=2$, Weibull distribution reduces to Rayleigh distribution; for $\alpha$ goes to infinity Weibull fading channel becomes no fading channel.

The $\alpha$-$\kappa$-$\mu$ distribution has three parameters [5]. The parameter $\alpha$ is nonlinearity parameter; $\kappa$ is Rician factor and can be evaluated as a ratio of dominant component power and scattering components powers; and $\mu$ is short term fading severity parameter [6] [7]. The $\alpha$-$\kappa$-$\mu$ distribution is general distribution and a few distributions can be derived from this distribution as special cases. For $\alpha=2$, the $\alpha$-$\kappa$-$\mu$ distribution reduces to $\kappa$-$\mu$ distribution; for $\kappa=0$, the $\alpha$-$\kappa$-$\mu$ reduces to $\alpha$-$\mu$ distribution; for $\kappa=0$ and $\mu=1$, the $\alpha$-$\kappa$-$\mu$ distribution reduces to Weibull distribution; for $\alpha=2$ and $\mu=1$, the $\alpha$-$\kappa$-$\mu$ distribution reduces to Rician distribution; for $\alpha=2$ and $\kappa=0$, the $\alpha$-$\kappa$-$\mu$ distribution reduces to Nakagami-$m$ distribution and for $\alpha=2$, $\kappa=0$ and $\mu=1$, the $\alpha$-$\kappa$-$\mu$ distribution reduces to Rayleigh distribution.

The analysis of wireless communication system performance in $\alpha$-$\kappa$-$\mu$ fading channel subjected to shadowing is done in [8]. Second-order statistics for the envelope of $\alpha$-$\kappa$-$\mu$ fading channels are derived in [9].

There are more works in open literature considering macrodiversity system performance in the presence of large scale fading, small scale fading and co-channel interference. In [10], macrodiversity system with macrodiversity SC receiver and two microdiversity SC receivers operating over Gamma shadowed Weibull multipath fading channel in the presence of Weibull co-channel interference is considered and
level crossing rate is evaluated. Outage probability of macrodiversity reception in the presence of Rayleigh short term fading and co-channel interference subjected to Rayleigh small scale fading is evaluated in [11].

Outage probability of macrodiversity with two microdiversity SC receiver in the presence of Nakagami-\( m \) short term fading, Gamma long term fading and co-channel interference is efficiently evaluated as expression in the closed form in [12].

In this paper, macrodiversity system is applied to reduce short term fading effects, long term fading effects and co-channel interference effects on system performance. Desired signal is subjected to Weibull short term fading and Gamma long term fading and co-channel interference experiences \( \alpha\)-\( \kappa\)-\( \mu \) short term fading and Gamma long term fading. Outage probability of Weibull random variable and \( \alpha\)-\( \kappa\)-\( \mu \) random variable ratio is evaluated and this expression is used for calculation outage probability of microdiversity SC receivers and macrodiversity SC receiver. The results, derived in this paper, can be used in performance analysis of macrodiversity reception in the presence of short term fading, long term fading and co-channel interference.

II. RATIO OF WEIBULL RANDOM VARIABLE AND \( \alpha\)-\( \kappa\)-\( \mu \) RANDOM VARIABLE

The Weibull random process and \( \alpha\)-\( \kappa\)-\( \mu \) random process ratio is:

\[
z_i = \frac{x_i}{y_i} = \frac{x_i^2}{y_i^2}, \quad y_i = z_i x_i, \quad \frac{x \cdot x_i}{y \cdot y_i} = \frac{x}{y} = \frac{z_i}{y_i} = \frac{2}{1}
\]

where \( x_i \) follows Weibull distribution [4]:

\[
p_{x_i}(x_i) = \frac{\alpha}{\Omega_1} \cdot x_{i}^{\alpha-1} e^{-\frac{x_{i}^{\alpha}}{\Omega_1}}, \quad x_{i} \geq 0
\]

(2)

\( \alpha \) is Weibull short term fading nonlinearity parameter.

The random variable \( x \) is Rayleigh distributed:

\[
p_x(x) = \frac{2x}{\Omega_1} e^{-\frac{x^2}{\Omega_1}}, \quad x \geq 0
\]

(3)

\( \Omega_1 \) is average power of \( x \).

Random variable \( y_i \) follows \( \alpha\)-\( \kappa\)-\( \mu \) distribution [6]:

\[
p_{y_i}(y_i) = \frac{\alpha\mu(k+1)}{\mu_1 \cdot k \cdot e^{k\mu} \Omega_2^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\int_{i} \Gamma(i + \mu)}}
\]

\[
\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \mu_k(k + 1) \Omega_1 \cdot \frac{2i + \mu - 1}{\Omega_1^2} \cdot \Gamma(i + \mu)
\]

(5)

Probability density function of \( z_i \) is:

\[
p_{z_i}(z_i) = \frac{1}{\int_{i} \Gamma(i + \mu)} \cdot \frac{1}{\mu_k(k + 1) \Omega_1} \cdot \frac{1}{\Omega_1 \cdot \frac{2i + \mu - 1}{\Omega_1^2} \cdot \Gamma(i + \mu)}
\]

\[
\int_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\int_{i} \Gamma(i + \mu)} \cdot \frac{1}{\mu_k(k + 1) \Omega_1} \cdot \frac{1}{\Omega_1 \cdot \frac{2i + \mu - 1}{\Omega_1^2} \cdot \Gamma(i + \mu)}
\]

(6)

Cumulative distribution function of \( z_i \) is:

\[
F_{z_i}(z_i) = \frac{1}{\int_{i} \Gamma(i + \mu)} \cdot \frac{1}{\mu_k(k + 1) \Omega_1} \cdot \frac{1}{\Omega_1 \cdot \frac{2i + \mu - 1}{\Omega_1^2} \cdot \Gamma(i + \mu)}
\]
III. PERFORMANCE OF MACRODIVERSITY SYSTEM

Model of macrodiversity system considered in this paper is presented in Fig. 1.

Probability density function of \( x_{ij} \), \( i=1,2; j=1,2 \) is:

\[
p_{x_{ij}}(x_{ij}) = \frac{\alpha x_{ij}}{\Omega_i} e^{\frac{-x_{ij}^2}{\Omega_i}}, \quad x_{ij} \geq 0, \ i=1,2, \ j=1,2.
\]

Random variables \( y_{ij} \) follows \( \alpha-\kappa-\mu \) distribution:

\[
p_{y_{ij}}(y_{ij}) = \frac{\alpha \mu (k+1)}{\mu + 1} \frac{\mu^{\alpha + 1} y_{ij}^{-\alpha}}{\kappa^\alpha \mu^\mu y_{ij}^\mu} e^{\frac{-\mu y_{ij}^{-\alpha}}{\kappa}}, \ y_{ij} \geq 0.
\]  

Cumulative distribution function of \( z_i \) is:

\[
F_{z_i}(z_i) = F_{z_{i1}}(z_i) \cdot F_{z_{i2}}(z_i) = \frac{a \mu (k+1)}{\Omega_i} \frac{\mu^{\alpha + 1} z_i^{-\alpha}}{\kappa^\alpha \mu^\mu z_i^\mu} e^{\frac{-\mu z_i^{-\alpha}}{\kappa}}.
\]

\[
\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\mu \sqrt{k(k+1)}}{\Omega_i} \right)^{2i+\mu+1} \frac{1}{i! \Gamma(i + \mu)} \left( \frac{\mu^{\alpha + 1}}{(k+1) \Omega_i} - \frac{1}{\mu + 1} \right)
\]

\[
\left( \frac{\Omega_i}{\Omega_2} \right)^{\mu_i + \mu + 1} \frac{1}{\alpha \Omega_2} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ (7)
\]

Joint probability density function (JPDF) of \( \Omega_1 \) and \( \Omega_2 \) is:

\[
p_{\Omega_1, \Omega_2}(\Omega_1, \Omega_2) = \frac{2}{\Gamma(\epsilon)(1-\rho^2)^{\epsilon} \Omega_0^{\epsilon+1}} \left( \frac{\Omega_1 + \Omega_2}{\Omega_1 (1-\rho^2)} \right)^{\epsilon c+1} \frac{1}{i^\gamma \Gamma(i + c)}
\]

\[
\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\rho}{\Omega_1 (1-\rho^2)} \right)^{2i+\epsilon c} \left( \frac{\Omega_1}{\Omega_2} \right)^{\epsilon c+1} \left( \frac{\Omega_2}{\Omega_1} \right)^{\epsilon c+1} e^{-\frac{\Omega_1 + \Omega_2}{\Omega_1 (1-\rho^2)}}, \ \ \Omega_1 \geq 0, \ Omega_2 \geq 0
\]  

where \( c \) is Gamma long term fading severity parameter, \( \rho \) is correlation coefficient, and \( \Omega_0 \) is average value of \( \Omega_1 \) and \( \Omega_2 \).

Joint probability density function (JPDF) of \( s_1 \) and \( s_2 \) is:

\[
p_{s_1, s_2}(s_1, s_2) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} s_1^{\beta - 1} e^{-\frac{s_1}{\beta}}, \ s_1 \geq 0, \ s_2 \geq 0
\]

where \( \beta \) is average value of \( s_1 \) and \( s_2 \).

Macrodiversity receiver selects microdiversity SC receiver with higher signal envelope average power at inputs. Accordingly, cumulative distribution function of macrodiversity SC receiver output signal to interference ratio is:

\[
F_z(z) = \int_0^{\Omega} \int_0^{\Omega} p_{\Omega_1, \Omega_2}(\Omega_1, \Omega_2) d\Omega_1 d\Omega_2 + \int_0^{\Omega} \int_0^{\Omega} p_{\Omega_1, \Omega_2}(\Omega_1, \Omega_2) d\Omega_1 d\Omega_2
\]

\[
+ \int_0^{\Omega} \int_0^{\Omega} p_{\Omega_1, \Omega_2}(\Omega_1, \Omega_2) d\Omega_1 d\Omega_2
\]

Fig. 1. System model
Let's introduce some integrals to solve previous equation.

The integral

\[ \int_0^{\infty} ds s e^{-\Omega_0 (1 - \rho^2)^{i+c}} \left( \Omega_0 (1 - \rho^2)^{i+c} \right)^{i+c} \]

is:

\[ \alpha = \int_0^{\infty} \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mu s \left( k(k+1) \right)^{2i+\mu-1} \frac{1}{i_2! \Gamma(i_2+c)} \right] e^{-\alpha(s_2+1)} \frac{1}{\alpha(s_2+1)} \]

\[ \int_0^{\infty} ds s e^{-\Omega_0 (1 - \rho^2)^{i+c}} = \frac{1}{\alpha(s_2+1)} \]

Previous two-fold integral can be solved by using the formulae [13]:

\[ \frac{1}{(a+b)s} \int_0^{\infty} d\Omega s e^{-a \Omega s} = \frac{1}{b^a} \frac{\Gamma(p_2)}{\Gamma(p_1 + p_2)} \]

where \((a, b, c; z)\) is Gauss hypergeometric function [14] [15].

For integral \(J_2\), the parameters are:

\[ p_1 = \alpha \]

\[ p_2 = 2i_3 + 2c + j_1 \]

\[ \alpha_1 = \frac{1}{\beta} \]

\[ \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{\Omega_0 (1 - \rho^2)} \]

\[ a = \mu(k+1) \]

\[ b = z^2 \]

\[ n = i_2 + \mu \]

\[ p_1 + p_2 = 2i_3 + 2c + j_1 + \mu + i_2 \]

\[ \mu = \frac{1}{\beta} \]

\[ \left( \frac{1}{(\mu(k+1)\Omega_1)^{\mu+i_1}} - \frac{1}{(\mu(k+1)\Omega_1 + s_1 z^\alpha)^{\mu+i_1}} \right) \]

\[ \left( \frac{1}{(\mu(k+1)\Omega_1)^{\mu+i_2}} - \frac{1}{(\mu(k+1)\Omega_1 + s_1 z^\alpha)^{\mu+i_2}} \right) \]

\[ \int_0^{\infty} d\Omega s e^{-\Omega_0 (1 - \rho^2)^{i+c}} = \left( \frac{1}{(\mu(k+1)\Omega_1)^{\mu+i_1}} - \frac{1}{(\mu(k+1)\Omega_1 + s_1 z^\alpha)^{\mu+i_1}} \right) \]

\[ \left( \frac{1}{(\mu(k+1)\Omega_1)^{\mu+i_2}} - \frac{1}{(\mu(k+1)\Omega_1 + s_1 z^\alpha)^{\mu+i_2}} \right) \]

\[ = J_1 - J_2 - J_3 + J_4. \]
After substituting, the integral $J_2$ is [16]:

$$J_2 = \frac{1}{(\mu(k+1))^{i+\mu}} \left[ \gamma(2i_j + 2c + j_1 + \mu + i_2, \mu(1 - \rho^2)) \right]^{2i_j + 2c + j_1 + \alpha}$$

The integral $J_3$ is:

$$J_3 = \frac{1}{(\mu(k+1))^{2i_1 + 2c + j_1 + \mu + i_2}} \int_0^\infty ds_1 s_1^{-1} e^{-\frac{s_1}{\Omega_0}}$$

The integral $J_4$ is:

$$J_4 = \int_0^\infty d\Omega_s \Omega_s^{2i_1 + 2c - 1 - j_1 + i_1 + i_2 + 2\mu} e^{-\frac{\Omega_s}{\Omega_0(1 - \rho^2)}}$$

The parameters for solving the integral $J_4$ by formulae (16) are:

$$p_1 = \alpha$$
$$p_2 = 2i_3 + 2c + j_1 + i_1 + i_2 + 2\mu$$
$$\alpha_1 = \frac{1}{\beta}$$
$$\alpha_2 = \frac{1}{\Omega_0(1 - \rho^2)}$$
$$a = \mu(k + 1)$$
$$b = z^2$$
$$n = i_1 + i_2 + 2\mu$$
$$p_1 + p_2 = 2i_3 + 2c + j_1 + i_1 + i_2 + 2\mu + \alpha$$
$$p_1 + p_2 - n = 2i_3 + 2c + j_1 + \alpha$$
$$p_1 - n = \alpha - i_1 - i_2 - 2\mu$$

After substituting, the expression for integral $J_5$ ensues:

$$J_5 = \frac{1}{(\mu(k+1))^{2i_1 + 2c + j_1 + \alpha}} \left[ \gamma(2i_j + 2c + j_1 + \mu + i, \mu(1 - \rho^2)) \right]^{2i_j + 2c + j_1 + \alpha}$$

The integral $J_6$ is:

$$J_6 = \int_0^\infty d\Omega_s \Omega_s^{2i_1 + 2c - 1 - j_1 + i_1 + i_2 + 2\mu} e^{-\frac{\Omega_s}{\Omega_0(1 - \rho^2)}}$$

The parameters for solving the integral $J_6$ by formulae (16) are:

$$p_1 = \alpha$$
$$p_2 = 2i_3 + 2c + j_1 + i_1 + i_2 + 2\mu$$
$$\alpha_1 = \frac{1}{\beta}$$
$$\alpha_2 = \frac{1}{\Omega_0(1 - \rho^2)}$$
$$a = \mu(k + 1)$$
$$b = z^2$$
$$n = i_1 + i_2 + 2\mu$$
$$p_1 + p_2 = 2i_3 + 2c + j_1 + i_1 + i_2 + 2\mu + \alpha$$
$$p_1 + p_2 - n = 2i_3 + 2c + j_1 + \alpha$$
$$p_1 - n = \alpha - i_1 - i_2 - 2\mu$$

After substituting, the expression for integral $J_6$ becomes:

$$J_6 = \frac{1}{(\mu(k+1))^{2i_1 + 2c + j_1 + \alpha}} \left[ \gamma(2i_j + 2c + j_1 + \mu + i, \mu(1 - \rho^2)) \right]^{2i_j + 2c + j_1 + \alpha}$$
After putting the formulas (14), (17), (19) and (21) in (13), we obtain cumulative distribution function of macrodiversity SC receiver output signal to interference ratio. Since the outage probability is defined as probability that receiver output signal envelope falls down the predefined threshold, mathematically, the outage probability is actually CDF of macrodiversity SC receiver output signal and defined by [17, eq. (2.23)]:

\[ P_{\text{out}}(\gamma_{th}) = P(z < \gamma_{th}), \]

where \( \gamma_{th} \) is the threshold value.

IV. NUMERICAL RESULTS

Outage probability of macrodiversity system in the presence of Weibull desired signal, Gamma small scale fading and \( \alpha-\kappa-\mu \) co-channel interference versus macrodiversity SC receiver output signal to interference ratio is presented in Fig. 2 to 4. for several values of Gamma long term fading severity parameter, Gamma long term fading correlation coefficient, Weibull short term fading nonlinearity parameter, \( \alpha-\kappa-\mu \) short term fading nonlinearity parameter, \( \alpha-\kappa-\mu \) short term fading Rician factor and the \( \alpha-\kappa-\mu \) short term fading severity parameter.

When resulting signal to interference ratio increases, the outage probability increases also. The influence of signal to interference ratio at outage probability is higher for lower values of signal to interference ratio. Outage probability decreases when Rician factor increases.

The influence of Rician factor on the outage probability is higher for lower values of signal to interference ratio. Also, the influence of Rician factor on the outage probability is higher for lower values of Rician factor.

When signal to interference ratio goes to infinity, outage probability goes to one. Outage probability decreases when Gamma long term fading severity parameter decreases. The impact of Gamma long term fading severity parameter on the outage probability is higher for lower values of Rician factor and lower values of signal to interference ratio.

Correlation coefficient of Gamma long term fading goes from zero to one. When correlation coefficient goes to one, macrodiversity system operates as microdiversity. Outage probability decreases when correlation coefficient decreases. The influence of correlation coefficient on outage probability is higher for lower values of Rician factor and signal to interference ratio. Outage probability decreases when Weibull short term fading nonlinearity parameter increases. The influence of Weibull nonlinearity parameter on outage probability is higher for lower values of Rician factor and lower values of Weibull short term fading severity parameter.
V. CONCLUSION

In this paper, macrodiversity system with macrodiversity SC receiver and two microdiversity SC receivers in the presence of short term fading and long term fading is considered. Desired signal is affected by Weibull multipath fading and correlated Gamma long term fading, and interference signal is affected by $\alpha$-$\kappa$-$\mu$ short term fading and also Gamma long term fading. Macrodiversity reception is used to mitigate short term fading effects, long term fading effects and co-channel interference effects on outage performance.

Macrodiversity receiver combines signals from antennas at base stations to select microdiversity with higher signal envelope average power resulting in long term fading reduction. Microdiversity combines signal envelopes from multiple antennas at base stations selecting the branch with the highest signal to interference ratio resulting in short term fading and co-channel interference effects reduction.

In this paper, probability density function and cumulative distribution function of Weibull and $\alpha$-$\kappa$-$\mu$ random process ratio are efficiently calculated and used for cumulative distribution functions of signal to interference ratio at outputs of microdiversity SC receivers and macrodiversity SC receiver output signal to interference ratio evaluation.

By using derived formulas, outage probability of macrodiversity in the presence of Weibull short term fading, Gamma long term fading and Weibull co-channel interference can be determined. The influence of Weibull short term fading nonlinearity parameter, Gamma long term fading severity parameter, Gamma long term fading correlation coefficient, the $\alpha$-$\kappa$-$\mu$ short term fading Rician factor, the $\alpha$-$\kappa$-$\mu$ short term fading nonlinearity parameter and the $\alpha$-$\kappa$-$\mu$ short term fading severity parameter on the outage probability is analyzed.

Outage probability decreases when Gamma long term fading severity parameter, Weibull short term fading severity parameter and $\alpha$-$\kappa$-$\mu$ short term fading severity parameter increases. Also, outage probability increases when Rician factor increases.

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Dragana S. Krstić was born in Pirot, Serbia, in 1966. She received the BSc, MSc and PhD degrees in electrical engineering from Faculty of Electronic Engineering, Department of Telecommunications, University of Niš, Serbia, in 1990, 1998 and 2006, respectively. She works at the Faculty of Electronic Engineering in Niš since 1990. Her field of interest includes statistical communication theory, wireless communication systems, etc.

She participated in more projects which are supported by Serbian Ministry of Science and some international projects. She has written or co-authored near 240 papers, published in journals and at the international/ national conferences. She has reviewed many articles in well known journals. She is/ was reviewer of the papers for hundreds conferences and the member of technical program committees and international scientific committees of a large number of scientific conferences. Also, she is Associate Editor or member of Editorial Advisory Board/ Editorial Board of several journals: International WSEAS Transactions on Communications, International Journal of Communications, Journal on Advances in Telecommunications, International Journal of Communications (IARAS). She is IARIA Fellow.
Siniša G. Minić was born in Gulija, Leposavic Serbia, in 1970. He received the B. Sc and M. Sc. degrees in electrical engineering from the Faculty of Electronic Engineering, in 1996 and 2001, respectively and Ph. D. degree from Technical Faculty in Čačak, Serbia, in 2004. He is full professor at the Department of Informatics and Mathematics, Faculty of Teacher Education in Prizren - Leposavic University of Pristina - Kosovska Mitrovica, Serbia. Areas of interest include telecommunications, information technology, information technology in education. He has authored over 50 scientific peer-reviewed papers and a large number of projects and patents. He is a member of the technical program committees and reviewer for several international journals and symposia.

Srdjan Milosavljevic was born in Kosovska Mitrovica, Serbia, in 1980. He received M.Sc. degrees in Electrical Engineering from the Faculty of Technical Sciences in Kosovska Mitrovica, University of Pristina, Republic of Serbia, in 2006. He is Ph.D. candidate in the Faculty of Electronic Engineering, University of Nis, Serbia. He works at the Faculty of Economics in Kosovska Mitrovica as a system engineer, since 2006. He has published several scientific papers. His primary research interests are statistical communications theory and wireless communications.

Bojana Milosavljevic was born in Istok, Serbia, in 1982. She received M.Sc. degree in Electrical Engineering from the Faculty of Technical Sciences in Kosovska Mitrovica, University of Pristina, Republic of Serbia, in 2008. He is Ph.D. candidate in the Singidunum University of Belgrade, Serbia. She works at the Technical Professional School in Zvecan, Republic of Serbia, as a teaching assistant, since 2015. Areas of her research include telecommunications and digital image processing. She has published several publications on the above subjects.

Mihajlo Ć. Stefanović was born in Nis, Serbia, in 1947. He received the B. Sc., M. Sc. and Ph. D. degrees in electrical engineering from the Faculty of Electronic Engineering (Department of Telecommunications), University of Nis, Serbia, in 1971, 1976 and 1979, respectively. His primary research interests are statistical communication theory, optical and wireless communications. He has written or co-authored a great number of journal publications. He has written five monographs, too. Now, Dr. Stefanović is a Professor at the Faculty of Electronic Engineering in Nis.