

**Lampiran 1 : Listing Program Matlab Perhitungan Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR)**

```
d=1000:1000:7000;
Bsistem=20*10^6;
phi=3.14 %konstanta phi
f1=23*10^8 %frekuensi kerja dalam Hz
f2=26*10^8;
c=3*10^8 %cepat rambat gelombang di udara m/s
Pt=46 %daya pada transmitter dalam dBm
Gt=16 %antena gain pada transmitter dalam dBi
Gr=0 %antena gain pada receiver dalam dBi
Lt=2 %cable loss dalam dB
Lr=0 %body loss dalam dB SNR
```

```
k=0.000000000000000000000000138 %konstanta Boltzman
T=300 %suhu ruang
NF=5 %noise figure
```

```
%Persamaan Redaman Propagasi kondisi LOS
FSL_L1=20.*log10(4*phi.*d*f1./c)) %pathloss kondisi LOS dalam dB frek.2,3 Ghz
FSL_L2=20.*log10(4*phi.*d*f2./c)) %pathloss kondisi LOS dalam dB frek 2,6 Ghz
Pr_L1=Pt+Gt+Gr-FSL_L1-Lt-Lr %daya pada receiver LOS dalam dB
Pr_L2=Pt+Gt+Gr-FSL_L2-Lt-Lr %daya pada receiver LOS dalam dB
```

```
%Persamaan Daya Noise
No1=10.*log10(k*T)+10*log10(Bsistem)+NF %daya noise sistem AWGN
```

```
%Persamaan SNR
SNR_L1=Pr_L1-No1 %SNR
SNR_L2=Pr_L2-No1 %SNR
```

```
plot (d,SNR_L1,'r',d,SNR_L2,'b');
grid on;
xlabel('Panjang Jarak ENodeB ke UE (m)')
ylabel('SNR(dB)')
title('Grafik Pengaruh Panjang Jarak antara ENodeB dan UE Terhadap SNR')
```

## Lampiran 2 : Listing Program Matlab Perhitungan Kapasitas Kanal

```
d=1000:1000:7000;
Bsistem=20*10^6;
phi=3.14 %konstanta phi
f1=23*10^8 %frekuensi kerja dalam Hz
f2=26*10^8;
c=3*10^8 %cepat rambat gelombang di udara m/s
Pt=46 %daya pada transmitter dalam dBm
Gt=16 %antena gain pada transmitter dalam dBi
Gr=0 %antena gain pada receiver dalam dBi
Lt=2 %cable loss dalam dB
Lr=0 %body loss dalam dB

k=0.000000000000000000138 %konstanta Boltzman
T=300 %suhu ruang
NF=5 %noise figure
```

```
%Persamaan Redaman Propagasi kondisi LOS
FSL_L1=20.*log10(4*phi.*d.*f1./c) %FSL kondisi LOS dalam dB frek.2,3 Ghz
FSL_L2=20.*log10(4*phi.*d.*f2./c)) %FSL kondisi LOS dalam dB frek 2,6 Ghz
Pr_L1=Pt+Gt+Gr-FSL_L1-Lt-Lr %daya pada receiver LOS dalam dB
Pr_L2=Pt+Gt+Gr-FSL_L2-Lt-Lr %daya pada receiver LOS dalam dB
```

```
%Persamaan Daya Noise
No1=10.*log10(k*T)+10*log10(Bsistem)+NF %daya noise sistem AWGN
```

```
%Persamaan SNR
SNR_L1=Pr_L1-No1 %SNR
SNR_L2=Pr_L2-No1 %SNR
```

```
%persamaan kapasitas kanal
C1=Bsistem*log2(1+10^(SNR_L1/10));
C2=Bsistem*log2(1+10^(SNR_L2/10));
```

```
plot (d,C1,'r',d,C2,'b');
grid on;
xlabel('Panjang Jarak ENodeB ke UE (m)')
ylabel('Kapasitas Kanal (Mbps)')
title('Grafik Pengaruh Panjang Jarak antara ENodeB dan UE Terhadap Kapasitas Kanal')
```

**Lampiran 3 : Listing Program Matlab Perhitungan Bit Error Rate (BER)**

d=1000:1000:7000;  
Bsistem=20\*10^6;  
phi=3.14 %konstanta phi  
f1=23\*10^8 %frekuensi kerja dalam Hz  
f2=26\*10^8;  
c=3\*10^8 %cepat rambat gelombang di udara m/s  
Pt=46 %daya pada transmitter dalam dBm  
Gt=16 %antena gain pada transmitter dalam dBi  
Gr=0 %antena gain pada receiver dalam dBi  
Lt=2 %cable loss dalam dB  
Lr=0 %body loss dalam dB SNR  
  
k=0.00000000000000000000138 %konstanta Boltzman  
T=300 %suhu ruang  
NF=5 %noise figure

%Persamaan Redaman Propagasi kondisi LOS  
FSL\_L1=20.\*log10(4\*phi.\*d.\*f1./c) %pathloss kondisi LOS dalam dB frek.2,3 Ghz  
FSL\_L2=20.\*log10(4\*phi.\*d.\*f2./c) %pathloss kondisi LOS dalam dB frek 2,6 Ghz  
Pr\_L1=Pt+Gt+Gr-FSL\_L1-Lt-Lr %daya pada receiver LOS dalam dB  
Pr\_L2=Pt+Gt+Gr-FSL\_L2-Lt-Lr %daya pada receiver LOS dalam dB

%Persamaan Daya Noise  
No1=10.\*log10(k\*T)+10\*log10(Bsistem)+NF %daya noise sistem AWGN

%Persamaan SNR  
SNR\_L1=Pr\_L1-No1 %SNR  
SNR\_L2=Pr\_L2-No1 %SNR

%bit rate  
R1=Bsistem\*log2(4); %bit rate modulasi QPSK  
R2=Bsistem\*log2(16); %bit rate modulasi 16 QAM  
R3=Bsistem\*log2(64); %bit rate modulasi 64 QAM

%Eb/No  
EbNo\_QPSK1=SNR\_L1-10\*log10(Bsistem/R1); %EbNo modulasi QPSK  
EbNo\_QPSK2=SNR\_L2-10\*log10(Bsistem/R1); %EbNo modulasi QPSK  
EbNo\_16QAM1=SNR\_L1-10\*log10(Bsistem/R2); %EbNo modulasi 16QAM  
EbNo\_16QAM2=SNR\_L2-10\*log10(Bsistem/R2); %EbNo modulasi 16QAM  
EbNo\_64QAM1=SNR\_L1-10\*log10(Bsistem/R3); %EbNo modulasi 64QAM  
EbNo\_64QAM2=SNR\_L2-10\*log10(Bsistem/R3); %EbNo modulasi 64QAM

%Probabilitas bit salah 64qam  
M=6;  
Mod=64;  
phi=3.14;  
 $x_{64QAM1}=\sqrt{9/(Mod-1)*EbNo\_64QAM1};$   
 $x_{64QAM2}=\sqrt{9/(Mod-1)*EbNo\_64QAM2};$   
 $a_{64QAM1}=\exp(-((x_{64QAM1}).^2));$   
 $a_{64QAM2}=\exp(-((x_{64QAM2}).^2));$   
 $b_{64QAM1}=\sqrt{\phi*x_{64QAM1}};$   
 $b_{64QAM2}=\sqrt{\phi*x_{64QAM2}};$   
 $\text{erfc}_{64QAM1}=a_{64QAM1}/b_{64QAM1};$   
 $\text{erfc}_{64QAM2}=a_{64QAM2}/b_{64QAM2};$   
 $Pbe_{64QAM1}=(\sqrt{Mod}-1)/\sqrt{(Mod)*M}*\text{erfc}_{64QAM1};$   
 $Pbe_{64QAM2}=(\sqrt{Mod}-1)/\sqrt{(Mod)*M}*\text{erfc}_{64QAM2};$

%Probabilitas bit salah 16qam

M=4;  
Mod=16;  
phi=3.14;  
 $x_{16QAM1}=\sqrt{6/(Mod-1)*EbNo\_16QAM1};$   
 $x_{16QAM2}=\sqrt{6/(Mod-1)*EbNo\_16QAM2};$   
 $a_{16QAM1}=\exp(-((x_{16QAM1}).^2));$   
 $a_{16QAM2}=\exp(-((x_{16QAM2}).^2));$   
 $b_{16QAM1}=\sqrt{\phi*x_{16QAM1}};$   
 $b_{16QAM2}=\sqrt{\phi*x_{16QAM2}};$   
 $\text{erfc}_{16QAM1}=a_{16QAM1}/b_{16QAM1};$   
 $\text{erfc}_{16QAM2}=a_{16QAM2}/b_{16QAM2};$   
 $Pbe_{16QAM1}=(\sqrt{Mod}-1)/\sqrt{(Mod)*M}*\text{erfc}_{16QAM1};$   
 $Pbe_{16QAM2}=(\sqrt{Mod}-1)/\sqrt{(Mod)*M}*\text{erfc}_{16QAM2};$

%Probabilitas bit salah qpsk

M=2;  
Mod=4;  
phi=3.14;  
 $x_{QPSK1}=\sqrt{EbNo\_QPSK1};$   
 $x_{QPSK2}=\sqrt{EbNo\_QPSK2};$   
 $a_{QPSK1}=\exp(-((x_{QPSK1}).^2));$   
 $a_{QPSK2}=\exp(-((x_{QPSK2}).^2));$   
 $b_{QPSK1}=\sqrt{\phi*x_{QPSK1}};$   
 $b_{QPSK2}=\sqrt{\phi*x_{QPSK2}};$   
 $\text{erfc}_{QPSK1}=a_{QPSK1}/b_{QPSK1};$   
 $\text{erfc}_{QPSK2}=a_{QPSK2}/b_{QPSK2};$   
 $Pbe_{QPSK1}=0.5*\text{erfc}_{QPSK1};$   
 $Pbe_{QPSK2}=0.5*\text{erfc}_{QPSK2};$

```
plot  
(d,Pbe_QPSK1,'r',d,Pbe_QPSK2,'b',d,Pbe_16QAM1,'r',d,Pbe_16QAM2,'b',d,Pbe_64Q  
AM1,'r',d,Pbe_64QAM2,'b');  
grid on;  
xlabel('Panajng Jarak ENodeB ke UE (m)')  
ylabel('BER untuk Modulasi QPSK, 16QAM, 64 QAM')  
title('Grafik Pengaruh Panjang Jarak antara ENodeB dan UE Terhadap BER untuk  
Modulasi QPSK, 16 QAM, 64 QAM')
```



**Lampiran 4 : Listing Program Matlab Perhitungan Probabilitas Packet Loss**

```
d=1000:1000:7000;
Bsistem=20*10^6;
phi=3.14 %konstanta phi
f1=23*10^8 %frekuensi kerja dalam Hz
f2=26*10^8;
c=3*10^8 %cepat rambat gelombang di udara m/s
Pt=46 %daya pada transmitter dalam dBm
Gt=16 %antena gain pada transmitter dalam dBi
Gr=0 %antena gain pada receiver dalam dBi
Lt=2 %cable loss dalam dB
Lr=0 %body loss dalam dB
w_data=62454;
```

```
k=0.00000000000000000000000000000000138 %konstanta Boltzman
T=300 %suhu ruang
NF=5 %noise figure
```

```
%Persamaan Redaman Propagasi kondisi LOS
FSL_L1=20.*log10(4*phi.*d.*f1./c)) %pathloss kondisi LOS dalam dB frek.2,3 Ghz
FSL_L2=20.*log10(4*phi.*d.*f2./c)) %pathloss kondisi LOS dalam dB frek 2,6 Ghz
Pr_L1=Pt+Gt+Gr-FSL_L1-Lt-Lr %daya pada receiver LOS dalam dB
Pr_L2=Pt+Gt+Gr-FSL_L2-Lt-Lr %daya pada receiver LOS dalam dB
```

```
%Persamaan Daya Noise
No1=10.*log10(k*T)+10*log10(Bsistem)+NF %daya noise sistem AWGN
```

```
%Persamaan SNR
SNR_L1=Pr_L1-No1 %SNR
SNR_L2=Pr_L2-No1 %SNR
```

```
%bit rate
R1=Bsistem*log2(4); %bit rate modulasi QPSK
R2=Bsistem*log2(16); %bit rate modulasi 16 QAM
R3=Bsistem*log2(64); %bit rate modulasi 64 QAM
```

```
%Eb/No
EbNo_QPSK1=SNR_L1-10*log10(Bsistem/R1); %EbNo modulasi QPSK
EbNo_QPSK2=SNR_L2-10*log10(Bsistem/R1); %EbNo modulasi QPSK
EbNo_16QAM1=SNR_L1-10*log10(Bsistem/R2); %EbNo modulasi 16QAM
EbNo_16QAM2=SNR_L2-10*log10(Bsistem/R2); %EbNo modulasi 16QAM
EbNo_64QAM1=SNR_L1-10*log10(Bsistem/R3); %EbNo modulasi 64QAM
EbNo_64QAM2=SNR_L2-10*log10(Bsistem/R3); %EbNo modulasi 64QAM
```

%Probabilitas bit salah 64qam  
M=6;  
Mod=64;  
phi=3.14;  
 $x_{64QAM1}=\sqrt{9/(Mod-1)*EbNo\_64QAM1};$   
 $x_{64QAM2}=\sqrt{9/(Mod-1)*EbNo\_64QAM2};$   
 $a_{64QAM1}=\exp(-((x_{64QAM1}).^2));$   
 $a_{64QAM2}=\exp(-((x_{64QAM2}).^2));$   
 $b_{64QAM1}=\sqrt{\phi*x_{64QAM1}};$   
 $b_{64QAM2}=\sqrt{\phi*x_{64QAM2}};$   
 $\text{erfc}_{64QAM1}=a_{64QAM1}/b_{64QAM1};$   
 $\text{erfc}_{64QAM2}=a_{64QAM2}/b_{64QAM2};$   
 $Pbe_{64QAM1}=(\sqrt{Mod}-1)/\sqrt{(Mod)*M}*\text{erfc}_{64QAM1};$   
 $Pbe_{64QAM2}=(\sqrt{Mod}-1)/\sqrt{(Mod)*M}*\text{erfc}_{64QAM2};$

%Probabilitas bit salah 16qam  
M=4;  
Mod=16;  
phi=3.14;  
 $x_{16QAM1}=\sqrt{6/(Mod-1)*EbNo\_16QAM1};$   
 $x_{16QAM2}=\sqrt{6/(Mod-1)*EbNo\_16QAM2};$   
 $a_{16QAM1}=\exp(-((x_{16QAM1}).^2));$   
 $a_{16QAM2}=\exp(-((x_{16QAM2}).^2));$   
 $b_{16QAM1}=\sqrt{\phi*x_{16QAM1}};$   
 $b_{16QAM2}=\sqrt{\phi*x_{16QAM2}};$   
 $\text{erfc}_{16QAM1}=a_{16QAM1}/b_{16QAM1};$   
 $\text{erfc}_{16QAM2}=a_{16QAM2}/b_{16QAM2};$   
 $Pbe_{16QAM1}=(\sqrt{Mod}-1)/\sqrt{(Mod)*M}*\text{erfc}_{16QAM1};$   
 $Pbe_{16QAM2}=(\sqrt{Mod}-1)/\sqrt{(Mod)*M}*\text{erfc}_{16QAM2};$

%Probabilitas bit salah qpsk  
M=2;  
Mod=4;  
phi=3.14;  
 $x_{QPSK1}=\sqrt{EbNo\_QPSK1};$   
 $x_{QPSK2}=\sqrt{EbNo\_QPSK2};$   
 $a_{QPSK1}=\exp(-((x_{QPSK1}).^2));$   
 $a_{QPSK2}=\exp(-((x_{QPSK2}).^2));$   
 $b_{QPSK1}=\sqrt{\phi*x_{QPSK1}};$   
 $b_{QPSK2}=\sqrt{\phi*x_{QPSK2}};$   
 $\text{erfc}_{QPSK1}=a_{QPSK1}/b_{QPSK1};$   
 $\text{erfc}_{QPSK2}=a_{QPSK2}/b_{QPSK2};$   
 $Pbe_{QPSK1}=0.5*\text{erfc}_{QPSK1};$   
 $Pbe_{QPSK2}=0.5*\text{erfc}_{QPSK2};$

```
%probabilitas paket loss pada jaringan  
p_QPSK1=w_data*pbe_QPSK1;  
p_QPSK2=w_data*pbe_QPSK2;  
p_16QAM1=w_data*pbe_16QAM1;  
p_16QAM2=w_data*pbe_16QAM2;  
p_64QAM1=w_data*pbe_64QAM1;  
p_64QAM2=w_data*pbe_64QAM2;
```

```
%P pada server  
p_server=w_data*10^-8;
```

```
%Probabilitas paket total  
pt_QPSK1=1-((1-p_QPSK1)*(1-p_server));  
pt_QPSK2=1-((1-p_QPSK2)*(1-p_server));  
pt_16QAM1=1-((1-p_16QAM1)*(1-p_server));  
pt_16QAM2=1-((1-p_16QAM2)*(1-p_server));  
pt_64QAM1=1-((1-p_64QAM1)*(1-p_server));  
pt_64QAM2=1-((1-p_64QAM2)*(1-p_server));
```

```
plot  
(d,pt_64QAM1,'r',d,pt_64QAM2,'b',d,pt_16QAM1,'r',d,pt_16QAM2,'b',d,pt_QPSK1,'r',  
d,pt_QPSK2,'b');  
grid on;  
xlabel('Panjang Jarak ENodeB ke UE')  
ylabel('Probabilitas Paket Loss Total untuk Modulasi QPSK, 16 QAM , 64 QAM')  
title('Grafik Pengaruh Panjang Jarak antara ENodeB dan UE Terhadap Probabilitas  
Paket Loss Total untuk Modulasi QPSK, 16 QAM, 64 QAM')
```

**Lampiran 5 : Listing Program Matlab Perhitungan Delay End to End**

```
d=1000:1000:7000;
Bsistem=20*10^6;
phi=3.14 %konstanta phi
f1=23*10^8 %frekuensi kerja dalam Hz
f2=26*10^8;
c=3*10^8 %cepat rambat gelombang di udara m/s
Pt=46 %daya pada transmitter dalam dBm
Gt=16 %antena gain pada transmitter dalam dBi
Gr=0 %antena gain pada receiver dalam dBi
Lt=2 %cable loss dalam dB
Lr=0 %body loss dalam dB
v=3*10^8;
L=70392;
```

```
k=0.00000000000000000000000000000000138 %konstanta Boltzman
T=300 %suhu ruang
NF=5 %noise figure
```

```
%Persamaan Redaman Propagasi kondisi LOS
FSL_L1=20.*log10(4*phi.*d.*f1./c)) %FSL kondisi LOS dalam dB frek.2,3 Ghz
FSL_L2=20.*log10(4*phi.*d.*f2./c)) %FSL kondisi LOS dalam dB frek 2,6 Ghz
Pr_L1=Pt+Gt+Gr-FSL_L1-Lt-Lr %daya pada receiver LOS dalam dB
Pr_L2=Pt+Gt+Gr-FSL_L2-Lt-Lr %daya pada receiver LOS dalam dB
```

```
%Persamaan Daya Noise
No1=10.*log10(k*T)+10*log10(Bsistem)+NF %daya noise sistem AWGN
```

```
%Persamaan SNR
SNR_L1=Pr_L1-No1 %SNR
SNR_L2=Pr_L2-No1 %SNR
```

```
%persamaan kapasitas kanal
C1=Bsistem*log2(1+10^(SNR_L1/10));
C2=Bsistem*log2(1+10^(SNR_L2/10));
```

```
%persamaan delay enkapsulasi pada ENB
tea4=8*(8799-7807)./C1;
teb4=8*(8799-7807)./C2;
```

```
%persamaan delay dekapsulasi pada ENB
tda3=8*(8251-7807)./C1;
tdb3=8*(8251-7807)./C2;
```

%persamaan delay transmisi pada ENB ke UE  
 $tta4=8*8799./(C1*15);$   
 $ttb4=8*8799./(C2*15);$

%persamaan delay propagasi pada ENB ke UE  
 $tpro=d./v;$

%persamaan kecepatan pelayanan paket  
 $u1=C1/L;$   
 $u2=C2/L;$

%persamaan kecepatan kedatangan paket  
 $lamda1=u1*0.9;$   
 $lamda2=u2*0.9;$

%persamaan delay antrian pada ENB  
 $twa4=(lamda1/(u1.^2*(1-9*10^-1)))+(1./u1);$   
 $twb4=(lamda2/(u2.^2*(1-9*10^-1)))+(1./u2);$

$tenb1=tea4+tda3+tta4+tpro+twa4;$   
 $tenb2=teb4+tdb3+ttb4+tpro+twb4;$

%persamaan delay dekapsulasi pada UE  
 $tda4=8*(8799-7807)./C1;$   
 $tdb4=8*(8799-7807)./C2;$

%persamaan delay depaketisasi  
 $tdea=62454./C1;$   
 $tdeb=62454./C2;$

$tUE1=tda4+tdea;$   
 $tUE2=tdb4+tdeb;$

%persamaan delay LTE  
 $tlte1=7.92079*10^-4+7.34953*10^-4+7.38604*10^-4+tenb1+tUE1;$   
 $tlte2=7.92079*10^-4+7.34953*10^-4+7.38604*10^-4+tenb2+tUE2;$

%persamaan delay end to end  
 $tete1=tlte1+0.34;$   
 $tete2=tlte2+0.34;$

plot (d,tete1,'r',d,tete2,'b');  
grid on;  
xlabel('Panjang Jarak ENodeB ke UE (m)')

ylabel('Delay End to End (s)')  
title('Grafik Pengaruh Panjang Jarak antara ENodeB dan UE Terhadap Delay End to End')

**Lampiran 6 : Listing Program Matlab Perhitungan Throughput**

```
d=1000:1000:7000;  
Bsistem=20*10^6;  
phi=3.14 %konstanta phi  
f1=23*10^8 %frekuensi kerja dalam Hz  
f2=26*10^8;  
c=3*10^8 %cepat rambat gelombang di udara m/s  
Pt=46 %daya pada transmitter dalam dBm  
Gt=16 %antena gain pada transmitter dalam dBi  
Gr=0 %antena gain pada receiver dalam dBi  
Lt=2 %cable loss dalam dB  
Lr=0 %body loss dalam dB  
v=3*10^8;  
w_data=62454;
```

```
k=0.000000000000000000000000138 %konstanta Boltzman  
T=300 %suhu ruang  
NF=5 %noise figure
```

```
%Persamaan Redaman Propagasi kondisi LOS  
FSL_L1=20.*log10(4*phi.*d.*f1./c)) %FSL kondisi LOS dalam dB frek.2,3 Ghz  
FSL_L2=20.*log10(4*phi.*d.*f2./c)) %FSL kondisi LOS dalam dB frek 2,6 Ghz  
Pr_L1=Pt+Gt+Gr-FSL_L1-Lt-Lr %daya pada receiver LOS dalam dB  
Pr_L2=Pt+Gt+Gr-FSL_L2-Lt-Lr %daya pada receiver LOS dalam dB
```

```
%Persamaan Daya Noise  
No1=10.*log10(k*T)+10*log10(Bsistem)+NF %daya noise sistem AWGN
```

```
%Persamaan SNR  
SNR_L1=Pr_L1-No1 %SNR  
SNR_L2=Pr_L2-No1 %SNR
```

```
%persamaan kapasitas kanal  
C1=Bsistem*log2(1+10^(SNR_L1/10));  
C2=Bsistem*log2(1+10^(SNR_L2/10));
```

```
%persamaan delay transmisi pada ENB ke UE  
tta4=8*8799./(C1*15);  
ttb4=8*8799./(C2*15);
```

```
%persamaan delay transmisi total  
ttat=19.7624*10^-5+tta4;  
ttbt=19.7624*10^-5+ttb4;
```

```
%persamaan delay propagasi pada ENB ke UE  
tpro=d./v;
```

```
%persamaan delay propagasi total  
tprot=3.3*10^-6+tpro;
```

```
%bit rate
```

```
R1=Bsistem*log2(4); %bit rate modulasi QPSK
```

```
R2=Bsistem*log2(16); %bit rate modulasi 16 QAM
```

```
R3=Bsistem*log2(64); %bit rate modulasi 64 QAM
```

```
%Eb/No
```

```
EbNo_QPSK1=SNR_L1-10*log10(Bsistem/R1); %EbNo modulasi QPSK
```

```
EbNo_QPSK2=SNR_L2-10*log10(Bsistem/R1); %EbNo modulasi QPSK
```

```
EbNo_16QAM1=SNR_L1-10*log10(Bsistem/R2); %EbNo modulasi 16QAM
```

```
EbNo_16QAM2=SNR_L2-10*log10(Bsistem/R2); %EbNo modulasi 16QAM
```

```
EbNo_64QAM1=SNR_L1-10*log10(Bsistem/R3); %EbNo modulasi 64QAM
```

```
EbNo_64QAM2=SNR_L2-10*log10(Bsistem/R3); %EbNo modulasi 64QAM
```

```
%Probabilitas bit salah 64qam
```

```
M=6;
```

```
Mod=64;
```

```
phi=3.14;
```

```
x_64QAM1=sqrt(9/(Mod-1)*EbNo_64QAM1);
```

```
x_64QAM2=sqrt(9/(Mod-1)*EbNo_64QAM2);
```

```
a_64QAM1=exp(-((x_64QAM1).^2));
```

```
a_64QAM2=exp(-((x_64QAM2).^2));
```

```
b_64QAM1=sqrt(phi*x_64QAM1);
```

```
b_64QAM2=sqrt(phi*x_64QAM2);
```

```
erfc_64QAM1=a_64QAM1./b_64QAM1;
```

```
erfc_64QAM2=a_64QAM2./b_64QAM2;
```

```
Pbe_64QAM1=(sqrt(Mod)-1)/sqrt((Mod)*M)*erfc_64QAM1;
```

```
Pbe_64QAM2=(sqrt(Mod)-1)/sqrt((Mod)*M)*erfc_64QAM2;
```

```
%Probabilitas bit salah 16qam
```

```
M=4;
```

```
Mod=16;
```

```
phi=3.14;
```

```
x_16QAM1=sqrt(6/(Mod-1)*EbNo_16QAM1);
```

```
x_16QAM2=sqrt(6/(Mod-1)*EbNo_16QAM2);
```

```
a_16QAM1=exp(-((x_16QAM1).^2));
```

```
a_16QAM2=exp(-((x_16QAM2).^2));
```

```
b_16QAM1=sqrt(phi*x_16QAM1);
```

```
b_16QAM2=sqrt(phi*x_16QAM2);
erfc_16QAM1=a_16QAM1./b_16QAM1;
erfc_16QAM2=a_16QAM2./b_16QAM2;
Pbe_16QAM1=(sqrt(Mod)-1)/sqrt((Mod)*M)*erfc_16QAM1;
Pbe_16QAM2=(sqrt(Mod)-1)/sqrt((Mod)*M)*erfc_16QAM2;
```

%Probabilitas bit salah qpsk

```
M=2;
```

```
Mod=4;
```

```
phi=3.14;
```

```
x_QPSK1=sqrt(EbNo_QPSK1);
x_QPSK2=sqrt(EbNo_QPSK2);
a_QPSK1=exp(-((x_QPSK1).^2));
a_QPSK2=exp(-((x_QPSK2).^2));
b_QPSK1=sqrt(phi*x_QPSK1);
b_QPSK2=sqrt(phi*x_QPSK2);
erfc_QPSK1=a_QPSK1./b_QPSK1;
erfc_QPSK2=a_QPSK2./b_QPSK2;
Pbe_QPSK1=0.5*erfc_QPSK1;
Pbe_QPSK2=0.5*erfc_QPSK2;
```

%probabilitas paket loss pada jaringan

```
p_QPSK1=w_data*pbe_QPSK1;
p_QPSK2=w_data*pbe_QPSK2;
p_16QAM1=w_data*pbe_16QAM1;
p_16QAM2=w_data*pbe_16QAM2;
p_64QAM1=w_data*pbe_64QAM1;
p_64QAM2=w_data*pbe_64QAM2;
```

%P pada server

```
p_server=w_data*10^-8;
```

%Probabilitas paket total

```
pt_QPSK1=1-((1-p_QPSK1)*(1-p_server));
pt_QPSK2=1-((1-p_QPSK2)*(1-p_server));
pt_16QAM1=1-((1-p_16QAM1)*(1-p_server));
pt_16QAM2=1-((1-p_16QAM2)*(1-p_server));
pt_64QAM1=1-((1-p_64QAM1)*(1-p_server));
pt_64QAM2=1-((1-p_64QAM2)*(1-p_server));
```

%persamaan konstanta propagasi

```
alva1=3+tprot/ttat.*2;
```

```
alva2=3+tprot/tbt.*2;
```

```
%persamaan throughput pada modulasi 16 QAM
th161=(1-pt_16QAM1)./(ttat.*(1+(alva1-1)*pt_16QAM1));
th162=(1-pt_16QAM2)./(ttbt.*(1+(alva2-1)*pt_16QAM2));

%%persamaan throughput pada modulasi 16 QAM dlm mbps
th16bit1=th161*62454;
th16bit2=th162*62454;

%persamaan throughput pada modulasi qpsk
th1=(1-pt_QPSK1)./(ttat.*(1+(alva1-1)*pt_QPSK1));
th2=(1-pt_QPSK2)./(ttbt.*(1+(alva2-1)*pt_QPSK2));

%%persamaan throughput pada modulasi qpsk dlm mbps
thbit1=th1*62454;
thbit2=th2*62454;

%persamaan throughput pada modulasi 64QAM
th641=(1-pt_64QAM1)./(ttat.*(1+(alva1-1)*pt_64QAM1));
th642=(1-pt_64QAM2)./(ttbt.*(1+(alva2-1)*pt_64QAM2));

%%persamaan throughput pada modulasi 64QAM dlm mbps
th64bit1=th641*62454;
th64bit2=th642*62454;

plot (d,th64bit1,'r',d,th64bit2,'b',d,th16bit1,'r',d,th16bit2,'b',d,thbit1,'r',d,thbit2,'b');
grid on;
xlabel('Panjang Jarak ENodeB ke UE (m)')
ylabel('Throughput(bps)')
title('Grafik Pengaruh Panjang Jarak antara ENodeB dan UE Terhadap Throughput dengan Modulasi QPSK, 16 QAM, 64 QAM')
```