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DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND COMPUTER ENGINEERING

User Association and Load Balancing In 5G Network

Prepared by

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Graduation Project submitted to the Department of Electrical

and Computer Engineering in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the degree of B.Sc. in Computer Engineering

BIRZEIT

January - 2018

Abstract:

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# General Introduction

## Introduction:

## Motivation and problem statement:

## Report outline:

# Background and Related Work:

## Scope:

### Heterogeneous networks (HetNets):

### Massive MIMO Networks:

### MmWave Networks:

### Energy Harvesting Networks:

### Other 5G Candidate Technologies:

#### Device to Device communication (D2D):

#### Full Duplex communication:

#### Cloud radio access network(C-RAN):

#### Self-organizing networks(SONs):

### Summary:

## Optimization techniques

### Game Theory

#### Non-Cooperative:

#### Cooperative:

#### Challenges:

### Combinatorial optimization

### Stochastic geometry

#### How to model and analyze network geometry?

#### Point Process Fundamental of Stochastic Geometry

### Evolutionary algorithm

## Metrics

### outage/coverage probability

### QOS

#### TRAFFIC IN 5G NETWORKS

#### QOS MANAGEMENT IN 5G NETWORKS

### Energy efficiency

#### User Association in HETNETS Network:

#### User Association in Massive MIMO Network:

#### User Association in MMWave Network:

### Spectrum Efficiency:

#### User Association in HETNETS Network:

#### User Association in Massive MIMO Network:

#### User Association in MmWave Network:

# Proposed Method and Analyses

## Problem definition:

In the last few years the number of users has grown dramatically, which resulted the main big companies to start thinking how to maintain this huge capacity growth, this significantly growth in users resulted in more and more energy consumption and on the other hand the shortage of spectrum channels, these two factors pressured the need for energy and spectral efficiency solutions.

So, our problem will be focused on associating the users to the base station based on the spectrum and energy factors in mobile network, where to assign the user to achieve less power consumption from the user size and maximum network capacity from the company size by achieving maximum spectrum efficiency, since these are the main two factors companies are looking forward to maximizing the number of users connecting in a mobile network and saving as much as we can energy and spectrum for the next generation of mobile networks (5G) Heterogenous Mobile Network (HMN).

## System model:

A Heterogenous Mobile Network consists of multi-tiers, a main Macro cell tier and other small cell tier (Pico-cell, Femto-cell, …), our analysis will be on a Heterogenous () two tiers network, a first tier Macro cell tier that contains of other femto-cells a secondary tier. Also, the frequency deployment is a Co-channel deployment, where the small cells operate on the same frequency band of the macro cells, each macro cell contains of channels called (resources block (RB)), whereas the femto cells also contains a resources block, some of the resources blocks are fixed as only a single base station uses these channels in the resources blocks, on the other hand, some of the channels are allocated dynamic and controlled by a Channel Allocation Center (CAC) that contains a pool of unused channels where the base stations that has shortage in its channel can borrow some channels from the Channel Allocation Center. Besides, the small cells (Femto-cells) communicate wirelessly with the macro cell assuming they are on the same line-of-sight. The mobile stations (MS/user) can connect to a macro-cell or a femto-cell where the femto cell is connected to the macro cell directly (Single-hop). The macro cell is separated into three sectors that work on the same channels to increase the network capacity and they are operator deployed planned, also the femto cells are an operator deployed plan. Each tier (macro -tier1- or femto -tier2-) has a transmission power where the power of the macro cells are much more than the power of a femto cell (radius of the macro cell is larger than the radius of a femto cell. The distance between every two nodes is calculated based on the Euclidian distance calculation, and the path loss model is a free space path loss. Figure ‎3‑1shows the architecture of our network.

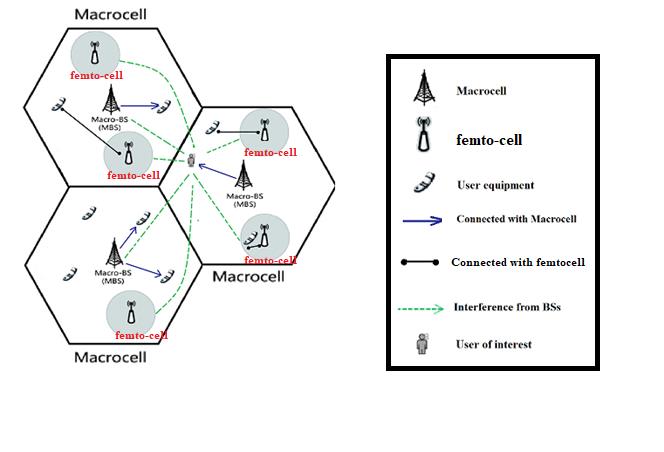


Figure ‎3‑1 Network Architecture

To determine the total Channels available in the spectrum, we assume an equal bandwidth per Channel, therefore we calculate the total Channels by using *Equation (‎3‑1)*.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | *Equation (‎3‑1)* |

Then we combine a group of channels to form a Resource Block, the number of resources blocks is determined from the Cluster (Combine a group of macro Cells) size and the number of femto cells in each macro cell ( without reusing the resources blocks and the size of the resource block is determined from number of channels used for static allocation (calculated from the number of channels used for dynamic allocation and the total available channels) and the total w here the number of Resources Block and size are calculated based on *Equation (‎3‑2)* and *Equation (‎3‑3)*.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | *Equation (‎3‑2)* |
|  |  | *Equation (‎3‑3)* |

### SINR Calculation:

The base stations are distributed on its Base stations is based on a homogenous Poisson Point Process (PPP), . where the location for the Cell is given by . And also, the distribution of the BSs in multitier HMNs is governed by a Poisson point process where the .

The PPP model is also used for the distribution of users, each user (MU) has an independent PPP denoted by for MUs associated with the Kth tier, is the location of the user in the cell and served with the nearest with a distance between them.

The noise we are considering here is the thermal noise denoting by , thermal noise is modeled here as an additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN). The variance is denoted by , and a mean of zero.

If consider a given BS x and a desired MS y. Then the desired signal power Pxy received at y is expressed as in *Equation (‎3‑7)*:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | [1] | *Equation (‎3‑4)* |
|  | [2] | *Equation (‎3‑5)* |
|  | [2] | *Equation (‎3‑6)* |
|  | [2] | *Equation (‎3‑7)* |

Where

* + - * and are the receive and transmit antenna gains.
      * is the wavelength
      * is the distance between x and y.(Euclidean)
      * where d>d0
        + Typical value for :

Indoor:1m

Outdoor: 100m to 1 km

* + - * is the transmitted power
      * is the received power
      * and are in same units
      * and are dimensionless quantities.

From the above assumptions we can express the SIR as shown in *Equation (‎3‑8)*.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | [2] | *Equation (‎3‑8)* |

Where are all Base stations that cause Interference without MS that is connected to x base station. To calculate the signal to interference plus Noise ratio as in *Equation (‎3‑9)*.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | [2] | *Equation (‎3‑9)* |

Where N is the terminal noise (additive white gaussian Noise).

### Power Calculation:

The coverage area for each cell should be known to know that the user sees the BS or not and it is calculated by *Equation (‎3‑10)*.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | [3] | *Equation (‎3‑10)* |

Where the constant calculated using the frequency as in *Equation (‎3‑11)*.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | [3] | *Equation (‎3‑11)* |

Where:

:Path loss

The power consumed by each user is differ than the transmitted power from the BS that the user connected with, and it can be calculated in different ways like in [4], *Equation (‎3‑7)* was used because it is the best equation that fit our topology where the Gains, the transmitted power and the wavelength are parameters and the distance calculated.

### Throughput:

Total throughput is the product of the total number of active users and the average achievable rate of a randomly chosen user when it is under the coverage of the BS as in Equation (‎3‑12).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Equation (‎3‑12) |

Where:

∶ is the density of the randomly chosen user

: is the total area

: is the averaged coverage probability of mBSs over the plane

: is the averaged coverage probability of pBSs over the plane

: is the average achievable rate of the randomly chosen user in the macro tier

: is the average achievable rate of the randomly chosen user in the pico tier

To find the coverage probability, we use *Equation (‎3‑13)*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | [5] | *Equation (‎3‑13)* |

Where:

* : Target SINR
* : the random distance between the tagged MU and its serving mBS
* , such that:
* : path loss exponent
* : Noise variance
* : mBS density

The averaged coverage probability of pBS over the plane is derived as in *Equation (‎3‑14)*.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | *Equation (‎3‑14)* |

Where:

Now, the only thing remaining is to find the average achievable rate, the following equations(*Equation (‎3‑15)*, *Equation (‎3‑16)*, *Equation (‎3‑17)*, *Equation (‎3‑18)*and *Equation (‎3‑19)*) shows how to find it.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | [5] | *Equation (‎3‑15)* |
| Where: | * [5] | *Equation (‎3‑16)* |
|  | * [5] | *Equation (‎3‑17)* |
|  | * [5] | *Equation (‎3‑18)* |
|  | * [5] | *Equation (‎3‑19)* |

Where LI1(s) and LI2(s) are the Laplace transform of a random variables 𝐼1 and 𝐼2 which are the aggregate interference power generated by the() at the tagged macro MU.

## Problem formulation and optimal solution:

Our objective here is to find the maximum spectrum and energy efficiency of the network , at first we can define the spectrum efficiency as the total throughput divided by the total bandwidth, and the energy efficiency as the total throughput divided by the total power consumption. Now, we can express the spectrum and energy efficiency according to the definition above as spectrum efficiency in *Equation (‎3‑20)* and energy efficiency in *Equation (‎3‑21)*.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | *Equation (‎3‑20)* |
|  |  | *Equation (‎3‑21)* |

Based on the above analysis, we formulate an optimization problem to balance SE and EE, to maximize the SE under the EE constraint. This optimization problem can be formulated as:

S.t :

## Overall Algorithm

# Used Tool and Results

## Tool:

## Experiments setup:

### Building topology:

### Simulation Parameters:

## Results:

## Metrics we Will Compare to Other Methods:

# Conclusion

# References:

[1-5]

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