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LTE Downlink Scheduling with Sharing Spectrum for Surviving LTE-WiFi System

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***Abstract:** In this work, it provides a concept on an analysis of effect of cell performance by use of packet scheduling. It then presents a concept on adaptive scheduler to overcome the effect of downlink delay on scheduler performance in LTE. Deployment of smart cells importance in LTE system provides support in bandwidth requirement and consumption of power in network. The system proposes scheduling algorithm for improvement in throughput of system. It uses Hungarian algorithm for optimization and for packet success rate improvement. The main objective is to improve throughput of system by using optimization scheduling method. The new planning calculation will bring about a worthy throughput and gives some reasonableness between clients. The result showed the improvement in throughput distribution and Packet Success Rate (PSR) by use of Hungarian optimization. All the simulations has been done in the MATLAB software.*
***Keywords:** LTE, WiFi, Hungarian Algorithm, Optimization of Network etc.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Long Term Evolution (LTE) recommends a few significant accomplishments over last innovations like Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS) and (High Speed Packet Access (HSPA) by altering physical layer and center system so as to give higher range productivity, delay, vitality utilization decrease, adaptable transfer speed arrangements and fast information transmission with consistent versatility for portable clients [1]. Concurrent streamlining of the throughput, reasonableness and QoS is one of the difficult issues in a LTE cell organize with the goal that each planning calculation makes an alternate exchange off among these targets. For instance, planning calculations meaning to have an improved throughput are not reasonable enough to the clients who are far away from the base station or have horrible channel conditions, (for example, cell-edge clients). In addition, booking procedures that attempt to keep decency among User Equipment (UEs) are not proficient enough as far as framework throughput [2].

With the advancement of phones, the enthusiasm of high data rate and Quality of Service (QoS) augments rapidly. Thus, 3GPP has decided new rules for compact correspondence on GSM (Global System for adaptable correspondence)/EDGE and Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS). This causes reality that recipient is being not prepared to disconnect not at all like pictures because of deferral occurred in each copy of picture which is transmitted and arrived at beneficiary. Henceforth it requires equalizers at recipients end [3]. The response for this issue is given by usage of OFDM structure.

In each time between time, OFDMA assigns a limited quantity of structure move speed to each UE, so a couple of compact customers are affirmed for data transmission all the while and it is depended upon to help a couple of media applications and web benefits even in high transportability circumstances. Serving Gateway (SGW) is for the most part liable for steering and sending client information parcels and hand-over administration. The significant job of Packet Data Network Gateway (PGW) is giving association between LTE center system and other outer systems.

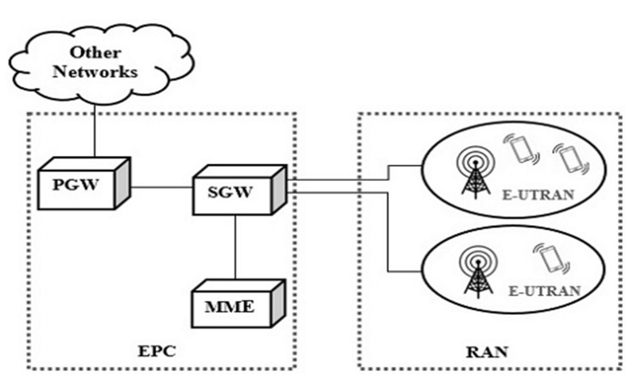

Fig 1: Structure of LTE Network [4]

In survey, various scheduling methods for controlling resource allocation is presented. Corresponding Fair calculation is a notable planning technique that designates radio assets in a reasonable way as for client's information rate and past normal throughput. Be that as it may, this system can simply surmised condition of channel quality since it doesn't know about client QoS necessities and it doesn't judge some important input parameters, for example, most extreme parcel postponement and administration type. Because of this, it proposes a LTE calculation under scheduling for most extreme throughput in LTE arrange [5].

The remainder of the paper's association is as per the following; Section II examines the LTE downlink frame structure. Section III presents the proposed work related to system. Section IV provides the proposed results of system. Section V presents the conclusion and its future scope.

II. LTE DOWNLINK FRAME STRUCTURE

In this structure, the radio casing structure in LTE takes the 0.5ms opening structure and uses the 2 space (1 sub outline) allocation time. It takes 10ms Term (for example 10 sub outlines) per outline. In including, each space is taking 6 or 7 Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) images for each sub-outline, for the Downlink relying upon which kind of cyclic prefix is utilized whether broaden or short, with a correspondence Time interim of 1ms. A few User equipment can disperse available assets inside each TTI. The least asset segment that can be doled out to a User Equipment for transmission of information is known as Physical Resource Block (PRB) which is gathered by 12 progressive subcarriers and takes a transfer speed of 180 kHz in recurrence space [2].

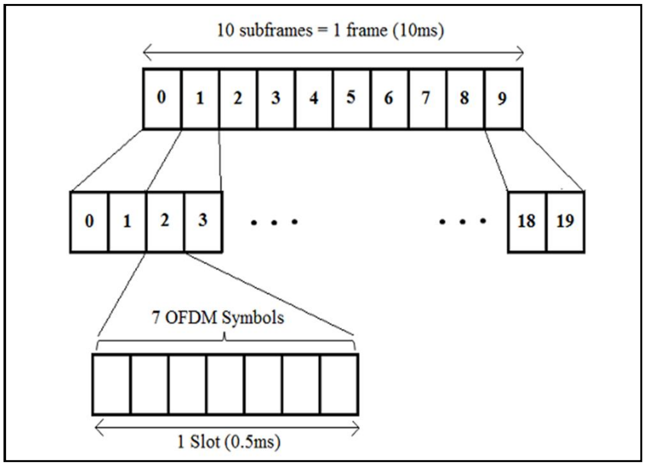

Fig 2: LTE Downlink Frame Structure [2]

Also, In LTE downlink, it bolstered diverse adjustment plots that incorporate QPSK, 16QAM and 64QAM arrangements notwithstanding unique code rates in order to accomplish an exchange between low Block Error Rate and high information rates. Essentially, the eNB gives affirmation a progressively vigorous correspondence at the expense of a lower bit rate by utilizing low request balance procedure (for example scarcely any information bits per tweaked image, for example QPSK).

Conversely, by utilizing higher request regulation configuration (for example more information bits per adjusted image, for example (64QAM) the eNB gives an enormous information rate yet less quality since it is progressively helpless against blunders. It is a result of better affectability than clamor and impedance. The code rate is balanced concurring with the chose regulation plan to channel conditions for getting an increasingly reliable transmission [2].

A. LTE Channel Bandwidths and Characteristics

One of the key parameters related with the utilization of OFDM inside LTE is the decision of data transfer capacity. The accessible transmission capacity impacts an assortment of choices including the quantity of bearers that can be suited in the OFDM signal and thus this impacts components including the image length, etc. LTE characterizes various channel transfer speeds. Clearly the more prominent the data transmission, the more noteworthy the channel limit [3].

Each subcarrier can convey information at a greatest pace of 15 kbps (kilobits every second). This gives a 20 MHz data transfer capacity framework a crude image pace of 18 Msps (Mega Symbol every Second). Thusly this can give a crude information pace of 108 Mbps as every image utilizing 64QAM can speak to six bits. It might give the idea that these rates don't line up with the feature figures given in the LTE details.

B. LTE OFDM Cyclic Prefix, CP

One of the essential explanations behind utilizing OFDM as an adjustment design inside LTE (and numerous different remote frameworks so far as that is concerned) is its flexibility to multipath postponements and spread. Anyway it is as yet important to actualize strategies for adding flexibility to the framework. This defeats the between image impedance that outcomes from this. In regions where between image obstruction is normal, it tends to be dodged by embedding a watchman period into the planning toward the start of every datum image.

C. LTE OFDMA in Downlink

In spite of the fact that it is compulsory for the mobiles to have capacity to have the option to get every one of the 2048 sub-transporters, not all should be transmitted by the base station which just should have the option to help the transmission of 72 sub-bearers. Along these lines all mobiles will have the option to converse with any base station.

III. PROPOSED WORK

In this work, it shows that the LTE has undisturbed channel access during the whole of the ABS is a rearrangements that affects concurrence. Unique in relation to most methodologies, it plans LTE under the suspicion that the AP and the BS can't expressly trade data. It likewise don't present any progressions inside the LTE standard. It attempts an efficient report on the effects on Wi-Fi PSR and transporter detecting instrument brought about by different pilot flags in various ABS setups through benchmarks consistent physical layer waveform re-enactments.

It empower self-setup of hubs into direct gatherings with sending transfers utilizing PSR as a choice measurement. It at that point proposes an adjusted Hungarian calculation with well-characterized multifaceted nature rather than computationally costly improvement methods for the arrangement of such gatherings. The Proportional Fair scheduler means to find some kind of harmony among decency and framework throughput.

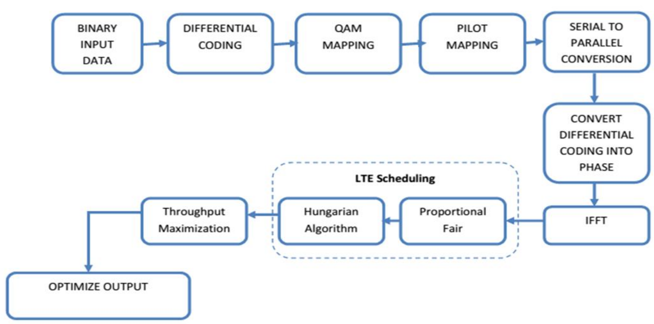

Fig 3: Proposed System Model

The proposed model is shown in Fig 3. In this, it uses Hungarian optimization algorithm for improvement in system. Initially, an irregular information stream is produced by information generator for LTE framework. There are different information parameters which are utilized like recurrence, data transfer capacity, number of PRBs, transporter parts and so forth. After this, SC-FDMA plot is utilized in uplink side and OFDMA conspire is utilized in downlink side. Just single transporter is utilized in uplink side and multi-bearer symmetrical sign is given in downlink side.

A. Hungarian Method

The task issue depicted here comprises in allocating n errands to n potential competitors on a coordinated premise in an ideal manner. For this reason, it must be considered that there are actually n! approaches to relegate n undertakings to n applicants, and that so as to locate the ideal portion, all n! blends would need to be checked until finding the ideal mix giving the base worldwide expense. The Hungarian strategy depends on the hypothesis that is expressed, If a steady is included (or subtracted) to each component of any line (or section) of a given n-by-n cost network in a task issue, at that point the task which limits the complete expense for the new framework will likewise limit the all-out cost lattice. In such manner, $C_{ij} \geq 0$ is the expense of allotting the i_{th} contender to the j_{th} undertaking to fabricate the info cost network. In this way, the ideal balanced task is accomplished when the capacity appeared beneath is limited.

$$Optimal\ Allotment = \sum\sum C_{ij}A_{ij} \qquad (1)$$

When the calculation's scientific viewpoints have been talked about, the technique illustrated by the Hungarian strategy to locate an ideal arrangement comprises of the accompanying advances:

1) *Stage 1: To distinguish and subtract the base number in each column from the whole line segment.*
2) *Stage 2: To recognize and subtract the base number in every section from the whole segment*
3) *Stage 3: Cross every one of the zeros in the grid with as not many lines (even as well as vertical just) as could be expected under the circumstances.*
4) *Stage 4: Test for optimality*
5) *Stage 5: To decide the littlest passage not secured by any line. Subtract this passage from each revealed line, and afterward add it to each secured segment. Come back to Step 3.*

IV. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

This work describes the results of proposed system in LTE-Wifi. This work provides the LTE scheduling method with improvement in throughput by use of optimization method. It uses packet scheduling method for maximize throughput. All simulations are presented using MATLAB Tool.

In this work, it shows that the LTE has undisturbed channel access during the whole of the ABS is a rearrangements that affects concurrence. Unique in relation to most methodologies, it plans LTE under the suspicion that the AP and the BS can't expressly trade data. It likewise don't present any progressions inside the LTE standard. When gadgets are advised, all hubs measure their normal individual PSR that enables them to self-decide if they lie in the protected zone. Any hub in this zone is a potential transfer and accept the job of a LTE Direct gathering pioneer. It at that point starts the gadget revelation process by giving disclosure signals and logs all non-safe zone hubs that start association demands. On getting a lot of answers from non-safe zone hubs, the competitor transfer figures out which neighbor hub would encounter improved PSR through a one-jump Direct-based handing-off versus direct AP correspondence.

LTE Direct requires every hub to be connected to just one gathering proprietor. Thus, the objective of this stage is to (I) finish the gatherings to such an extent that the hubs associate with one hand-off just, and (ii) circulate hubs consistently all through the gatherings inside the system to augment the general PSR. For this reason, it utilizes a changed Hungarian Algorithm that matches hubs to transfers utilizing the PSR. Both the AP and the hand-off of a gathering fight for the channel. On the off chance that the previous successes the conflict, at that point the goal is the hand-off. In the event that the transfer wins, at that point it starts to advance the lined parcels to its related (and downstream) direct gathering individuals.

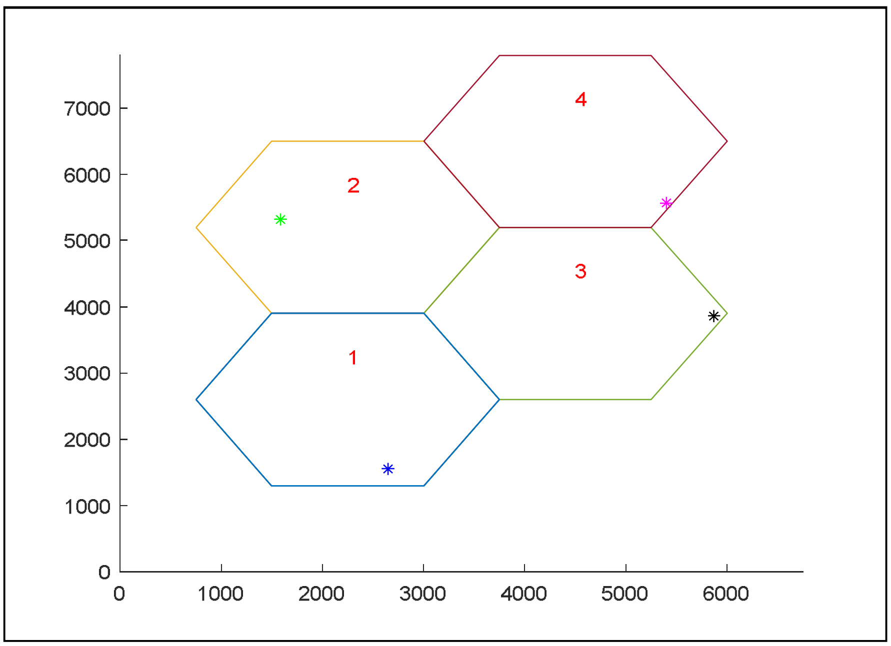

Fig 4: LTE Channels with Users

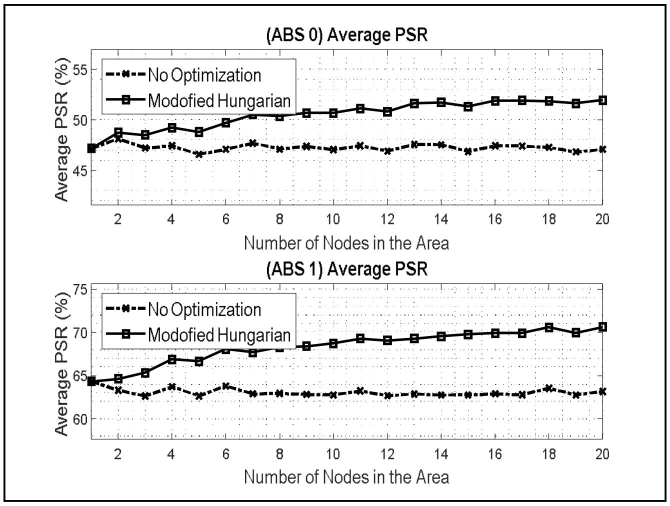

Fig 5: Average PSR Performance Measurement by Hungarian Optimization

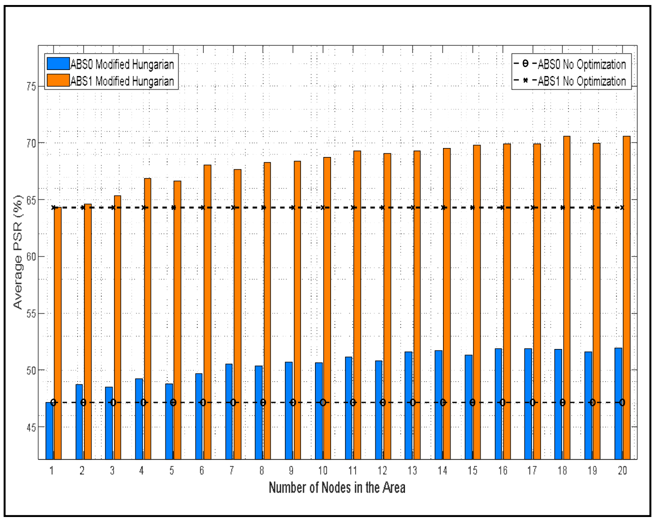

Fig 6: Average PSR (%) by Modified Optimization vs. without Optimization

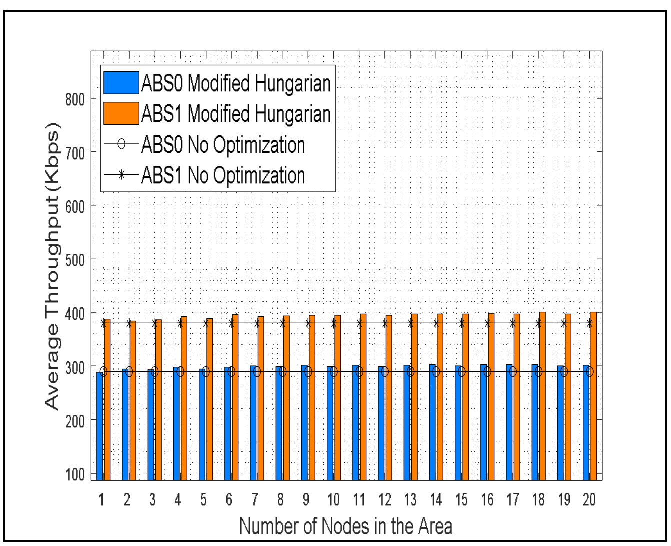

Fig 7: Average Throughput Comparison by Modified Hungarian vs Without Optimization Method

It assesses the enhancement for the normal PHY throughput that direct customers see by utilizing handing-off abilities. Figure 7 shows the throughput dispersion for a system where 20 Wi-Fi gadgets working inside the inclusion region being meddled by a LTE-BS situated a long way from the AP. Table 1 shows the performance comparison of system. It presents the throughput performance peer to peer (P2P) with and without optimization. The results show that the performance with optimization is better as compared to without optimization.

Table 1: Throughput Performance Comparison without & With Optimization

No. of Nodes	Without Optimization (kbps)	With Optimization (kbps)
1	0	0
2	129	177
3	133	180
4	133	185
5	134	188
6	134	190
7	134	191
8	135	195
9	135	195
10	135	196
11	135	199
12	135	199
13	135	199
14	135	199
15	136	203
16	136	203
17	135	203
18	135	205
19	135	203
20	135	203

V. CONCLUSION

This work provides optimal scheduling mechanism in LTE network. It provides an optimal structure in LTE downlink system. It also provides a solution for finding optimal result for high data rate LTE downlink receiver. The main goal is to demonstrate that system is able to improve the performance of Wi-Fi nodes under several different network topologies and LTE interference levels. The proposed performance is better as compared to without optimization performance. The results show that system improvements over classical Wi-Fi range from for throughput and for PER under severe interference from LTE. The result shows the throughput distribution for a network where 20 Wi-Fi devices operating within the coverage area being interfered by an LTE-BS located far from the AP. First, system introduces 50-70% improvement on the throughput of the nodes affected by the LTE interference.

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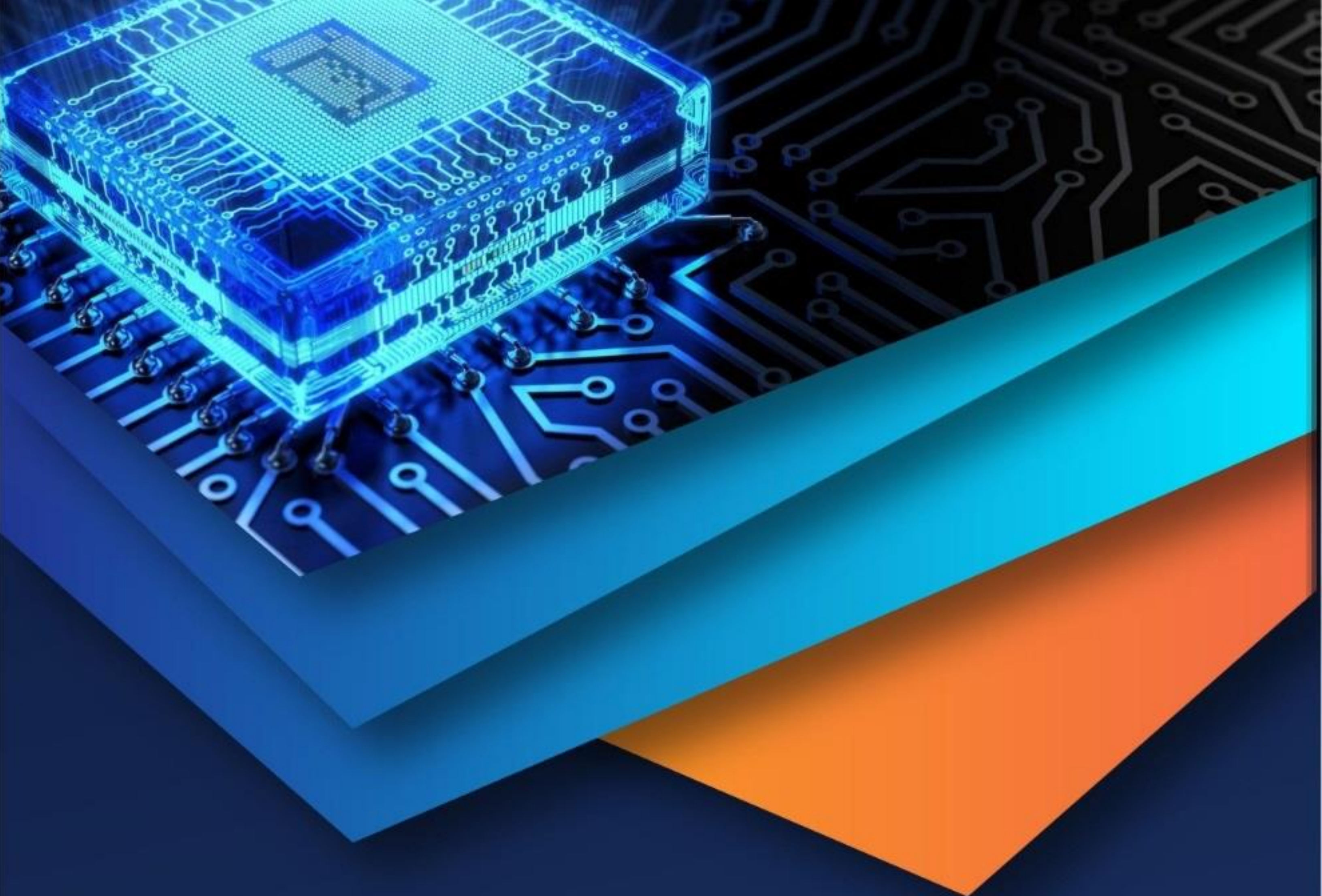

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