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Physical Resource Block Allocation Scheme-a novel approach for Balancing QoS in Wireless Mobile Communication

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***Abstract*-Mobile communication standards are growing up day by day and improvements in the wireless technology environment leads to increase the number of user requirements. As per that many types of research are going to provide an effective and user-friendly network to the end user. This paper presents a novel downlink resource allocation scheme for OFDMA-based next generation wireless networks subject to inter-cell interference (ICI). The scheme consists of radio resource and power allocations, which are implemented separately. Low-complexity heuristic algorithms are rest proposed to achieve the radio resource allocation, where graph-based framework and fine physical resource block (PRB) assignment are performed to mitigate major ICI and hence improve the network performance. Simulation results indicate that our proposed scheme can achieve significantly balanced performance improvement between cell-edge and cell-center users in multi-cell networks compared with other schemes. Also, it is verified that power control and resource allocation are the schemes for long-term evolution (LTE) and showing results for PRB reallocation algorithm using graph.**

***Keywords*- QoS, Resource allocation, Next Generation Network.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Steadily increasing data rate support along with the inherent advantages of wireless access networks, such as easy scalability and low cost of deployment and maintenance, have led to the emergence of broadband wireless access (BWA) as a popular alternative to the wire-line access infrastructure. The data rate landmarks in fourth Generation (4G) wireless broadband access networks, like Long Term Evolution-Advanced (LTE-A) and World-wide Interoperability for Microwave Access-Mobile (WiMAXMobile), are set around 1 Gbps in downlink and 300 Mbps in uplink.

According to International Mobile Telecommunications Advanced (IMT-Advanced) determinations, to attain and keep up these high rates in a wireless domain, mobile devices/stations (MSs) are obliged to convert the base station (BS). If there exists one inside the range of the MS, with for instance a superior connection quality. This system is called handoff. Handoff is operated on the premise of some metric threshold, which can be picked as per the correspondence framework needs. Next generation wireless networks target ubiquitous huge data figure, expert asset (e.g. range and power) implement and economical network deployment. Given the manner that radio range is turning into a rare asset in wireless communications, the orthogonal frequency division multiple accesses (OFDMA) has been presented as a state-of-the-art air interface upheaval to permit high distance efficiency and sufficiently battle frequency-selective fading. Because of its guaranteeing features, OFDMA is cuddle in enormous growing cell frameworks e.g. the Long Term Evolution (LTE) and IEEE 802.16m for achieving to those aspiring goals of next generation networks. Keeping in mind the end target to comprehend the pliancy on an entry of radio assets, OFDMA demonstrates another test for radio resource management (RRM). An appropriate RRM plan, combining subcarrier assignment, planning and power control, is immediate to confirm a high mechanism operation for OFDMA based networks. On conventional configuration of RRM, most supplied task concentrated on the individual cell condition where assets are allocated to convey a local operation optimization. In future wireless networks, cell adjustment with an under reiterate frequency item is sought. This has changed the structure to the enhancement of RRM for a multicell mechanism. In the multicell setting, inter-cell interference (ICI) has changed into an actual problem of cover following the prevalence reuse-1 is accord as the preferred prevalence managing organization for modern OFDMA based cell networks. Because of the similar phantom utilization in adjacent cells, ICI can bring about immense operation deception to clients of reuse-1 OFDMA networks, specifically those at the phone edge. Along these lines, generating RRM plans with an accent on ICI lessening in the multicell condition is of high eagerness for earlier research work. With the increasing importance of Smartphone’s, notepads, and different wireless ready gadgets, mobile cellular networks are confronting delicate improved in activity. Separate rough guesses represent that mobile data use will increase 13 times around 2012 and 2017. This approaching improvement wills combines an astounding increase in mobile network capacity. To take care of the predict frontier requirement in the current model of settled assets combine static authorized range, mobile network operators, in the setting of 4G Long Term Evolution (LTE), are verifying enormous operations, e.g. higher data rate broadband air consolidate advances with MIMO and little cells. These techniques increase the capital and working utilization and multifaceted characteristics of the system. On the other hand, increasing the limit by obtaining more assets concerned with new static allowing distance furthermore complete expansive straightforward assumption. This encourages the quality of asset proclaiming, where assets are joint and strongly present for regular benefits.

II. Related Work

In [1] Pan et al. proposed various scattered asset supplying plans for settled hand-off stations in a network based on orthogonal frequency-division multiple access (OFDMA). A novel iterative barrier-compel water filling algorithm is presented to address the data rate confinements forced by a poor base station to relay channels. The proposed technique provides fast merging, and complexity is diminished by a conveyed operation over the network. At last, a novel conveyed subcarrier and power selection algorithm is proposed.

In [2] Ksairi et al. presents a supplied practical resource allocation algorithm with little complexity. They inspect the asymptotic nature of both this streamlined resource allocation algorithm and the ideal resource allocation algorithm of Part I as the volume of clients in each one cell has attended to infinity. Their observation allows representing that the proposed readjustment algorithm is asymptotically optimal, i.e.; it attains to the similar asymptotic transformation limits as the ideal algorithm as the volume of clients in each one cell has a propensity to infiniteness. As a result of their observation, they explain the optimal estimation of the prevalence restate component.

Ma et al. [3] present a fruitful energy assignment and planning algorithm for concurrent transformation that can improve network turnout with acumen thought. The optimal ideal power and planning problem, and transform the authentic non-convex problem into a development of convex problem utilizing a two-stage estimation method. At that point, they present the power and channel allocation with a fairness (PCAF) algorithm to take care of the problem efficiently.

In [4] Yu et al. present a novel pressure distribution aware soft prevalence restate (LDA-SFR) strategy for inter-cell interference relaxation and operation advancement in next generation wireless networks. Our presented strategy focuses to give a solution for sufficiently complete inter-cell intervention relaxation while keeping up great distance efficient to all clients in the cell. The presented strategy embrace of two novel algorithms: edge bandwidth restate and center bandwidth compensation. Consuming the edge bandwidth reuse algorithm, edge cell clients can exploit unequal traffic pressure and client diffusion inside each one cell to raises their resource allocations. The center bandwidth compensation algorithm, then again, gives an insurance part to cell-center clients to stay away from inclusive edge bandwidth growth.

LTE: the evolution of mobile broadband [LTE part II:3GPP lunched [5] article provides a feedback of the LTE radio consolidate, earlier assert by the 3GPP,together with an all the more top to bottom drawing of its attributes, for example, range adaptability, multi-antenna transmission, and inter-cell intervention control.

In [6] Boudreauet al. gives a diagram of concurrent and forward-looking inter-cell intervention support planning for 4G OFDM mechanism with a specific accentuation on an operation for LTE. Rational theories absorb the utilization of power control, conciliatory range access, intra and inter-base station intervention abrogation, adaptive factionary prevalence restate, contiguous antenna planning, for example, MIMO and SDMA, and adaptive spar forming, and earlier improvements in decoding algorithms. The exactness, complexity, and operation obtain feasible with each of these planning based on reproduction, and observational approximation will accentuate for specific cell topologies essential to LTE macro, pico, and Femto consortium for both standalone and surface networks.

Mao et al. [7] present a putrefaction adaptive soft prevalence restate strategy for the uplink of a 4G long-term evolution (LTE) mechanism. While universal frequencies reuse (UFR) is being concentrated for next generation multi-cellular wireless networks, progressing conquer helping the LTE quality have represented that original operation of UFR in LTE results to improper hindrance stage experienced by client distributes close to the cell edge region in a multicell adjustment. Thus present adaptive soft prevalence restates plan is a venture forward towards captivating inter-cell interference coordination (ICIC) in next-generation wireless networks. Their solution for the uplink ICIC problems emerges from its two basic attributes that comprise of physical resources block (PRB) reuse evasion/minimization and cell edge bandwidth breathing that can be accomplished at the cost of an immaterial information trade over the X2 impedance.

As OFDMA is significantly a combination of FDM and TDM, it experiences enormous inter-cell abstraction if neighboring base stages utilize the similar prevalence range. On the other hand, it is attractive to restate the entire, accessible prevalence range in every cell with a particular end goal to boost the asset utilization. One possible way to describe this disputation is the utilization of beam forming antennas in combine with intervention coordination parts between base stations. Starting with a worldwide impedance coordination plan with full mechanism data, in [8] Necker et al. first observe how contiguous limited impedance coordination impacts the mechanism operation. Subsequently, they analyze a few possible abstraction coordination plans and represents that a usable pastoral strategy can just about match the operation of the worldwide plan regarding the division throughput. Adaptive Subcarrier allocation and adaptive directive for multiuser orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) are assumed [9]. The ideal subcarrier and bit distribution problem, as nonlinear enhancements, is convert over into linear ones and solved by integer programming (IP). An imperfect approach that individually operates subcarrier distribution and bit stacking is presented. It is represented that subcarrier designation in this theory can be streamlined by the linear programming (LP) relaxation of the IP.

This paper proposed that some of the clusters are processed in the present system. Each cluster consists of many users. Among these clusters, there is one base station is exist which controls all the clusters. It distribute energy to all the existing clusters and monitor all the existing clusters to verify whether clusters are getting proper energy supply. It continuously checks all clusters whether they are interfering into other clusters of provided resources. All these cluster record is obtained by the main cluster which holds all the details of it.

III. Implementation Details

Our issue is produced as an ideal combined resource allocation for the multi-cell OFDMA-based downlink network. Therefore, a possible suboptimal resource allocation pattern is presented. The resource allocation design is separated into two steps to diminish the complexity: radio resource and power allocations. In this section, we first explain the building of heuristic algorithms for bristly ICIC and fine PRB assignment to gain a centralized radio resource allocation in the network. In the multi-cell context, the resource allocations have to initiate with the world ICIC patterns as efficient ICI diminution cannot be gained only by power control specifically for those cell-edge users who are close to each other in the network. Thus, the first phase of our presented radio resource allocation is to develop an ICIC scheme implementing a simple but effective graph-based mechanism. Our goal is to build a graph that reflects major intervention causing in the real-time network environment. The presented two-phase subcarrier allocation approach is dedicated to addressing the issue that cell- edge users suffer from heavy ICI and relatively low performance in the multicell OFDMA networks.

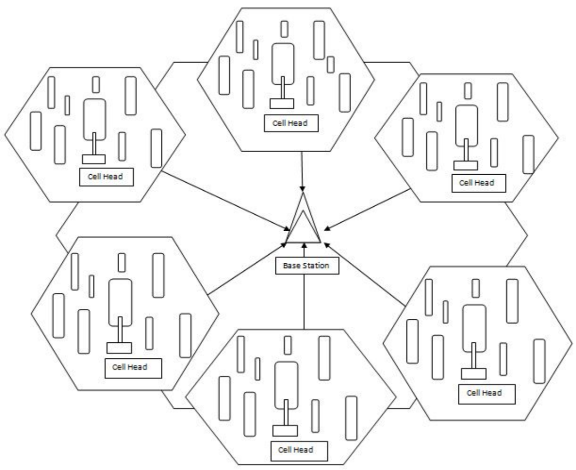

Fig.1. System Architecture

A low- Complexity graphic mechanism is first to build avoid from the similar subcarrier being implemented by the cell-edge users, who may heavily interrupt with each other. Thus, efficient diminishing the influenced of ICI in the system. Then a heuristic algorithm is structured to operate a fine subcarrier assignment by taking account of immediate channel situations. To approach the performance optimality, the algorithm is managed in a centralized manner with consideration of fairness between cell-edge and cell center users in the system. Given the solution of subcarrier assignment, the resource allocation turns into an independent power allocation issues.

Algorithm 1: Greedy PRB allocation based on the weighted SNR
Input: G (V, E): Graph of the Network with
V: Nodes in a network represented as a user.
E: Edges which Connect Nodes or User
Output: A_jM_jN for jεJ is the PRB allocation Matrix.

1: Initialize AjMjN =0, ДjεJ
2: For n = 1 to N do % PRB loop
3: k = 1; Δn_k=V
4: Δn_k is the updating set defined in Algorithm
5: while k ≤ J and $\Delta n_k \neq 0$
6: do
7: m*= argmaxmεΔn_k (w_mSNRn_m)
8: w_m is the weighting factor
9: a_j*m = 1; %j*is the serving cell of user m*a_j*m *n: PRB allocation Elements.
10: R_m*=Φ;
11: R_m* is set of users who are allowed to have the same PRB
12: For m=1 to ∑Jj=1M_j do % user loop M_j -Total No of users in cell j
13: If m ≠m* and E (m*, m) =0 then
14: R_m* = R_m*U {m};
15: R_m*: Data Rate for user m.
16: End IF
17: End For
18: K=k+1;
19: Δn_k= Δnk-1URm*; % update the set Δn_k;
20: End While
21: End

Algorithm 2: Re-allocation
Input: PRB allocation matrix J and users' position matrix P
Output: PRB re-allocation matrix J_n

1. Get the matrix of closest adjacent sector number for each user based on P (N_i for user i)
2. For sector=1 to 3 do
3. Find PRBs used by two edge users i and j
4. If $N_i \neq N_j$
5. Switch the PRB of user i with a PRB used by its center user
6. End if
7. End for
8. Return Jn

IV. RESULT ANALYSIS

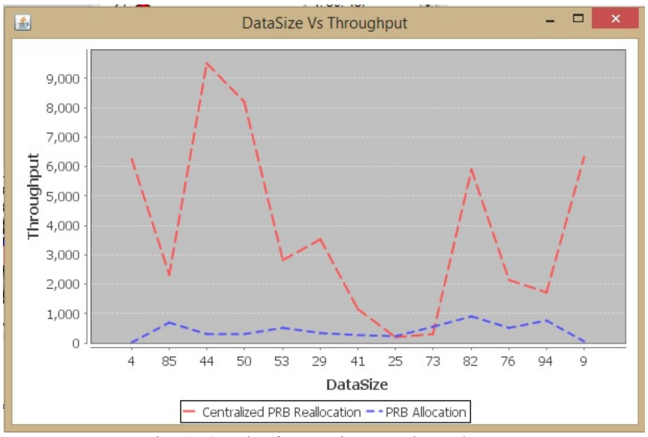

Fig. 2. Graph of Data size vs. Throughput

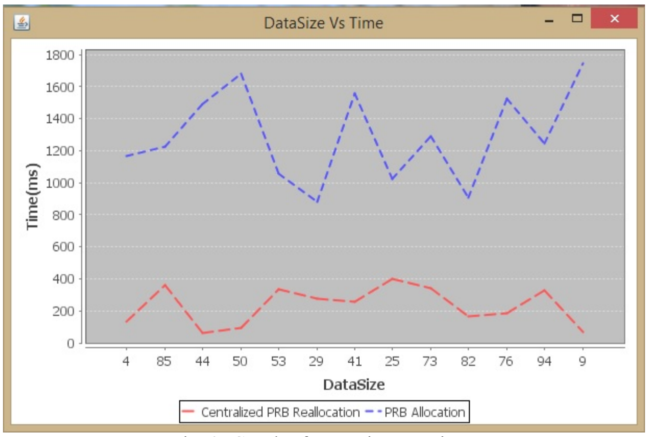

Fig. 3. Graph of Data size vs. Time

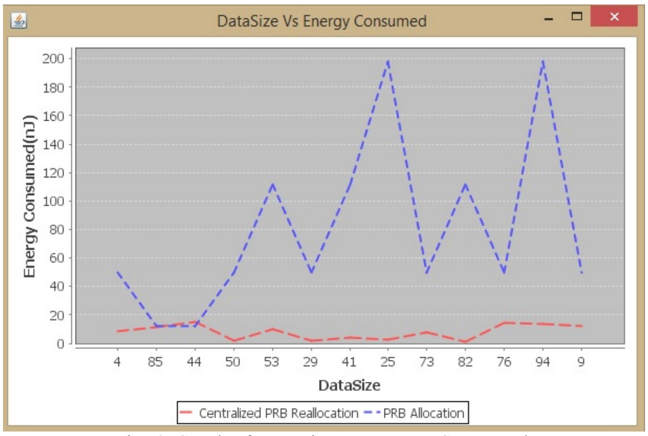

Fig. 4. Graph of Data size vs. Energy Consumed

V. CONCLUSION

In this paper, a plan based on transmission power control system is presented to address the issue of energy-efficient resource allocation in mobile communication. This decreases energy consumption, and communication cost due to tasks executing on two nearly located nodes do not have to utilize maximum transmission power to communicate. In this work, a complete resource allocation plan has been presented for downlink multi-cell OFDMA systems. The plan cooperated radio asset and power designations, which are operated individually to address the planned problem with reduced complexity. Simulation results have indicated that our scheme can improve efficiency for edge users and overall efficiency compared with other resource allocation system.

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