

Optimization of the Spectrum and Energy Efficiency using Coverage Sensitivity Criterion

K. A. Dotche and Willie K. Ofosu

Abstract—The paper investigated the optimization of both the area spectral efficiency (SE) and the energy efficiency (EE) by considering a typical Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing Access (OFDMA) downlink network. It introduced a novelty constraint, the coverage sensitivity criterion in solving the optimization problem. That constraint aimed at deleting empty transmission block where no cell load was detected. Simulation in Matlab software was used to solve the problem, and generate the data.

Keywords— *Theoretical formulation, multi-objective problem, coverage sensitivity, power minimization, spectrum efficiency*

I. Introduction

The mobile cellular systems [1] operate in a limited spectrum and time slot [2], [3] with high management strategies of the area spectral efficiency (SE), and the energy efficiency (EE). On one hand, the area spectral efficiency could be optimized by the advanced physical layer techniques such as Frequency Division Multiple Access (FDMA), Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA), Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA), Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access (OFDMA), Single Carrier (SC)-OFDMA techniques, Spatial Division Multiple Access (SDMA), [3], [4] etc these multiple access techniques aim at improving the spectral efficiency of the baseband signal at expense of the energy efficiency. An optimal spectral efficiency calls for a higher order modulation scheme [5], which in turn results in a higher power demand. On the other hand, improving the energy efficiency may depend on the Medium Access Control (MAC) protocols [6]-[7]. In [8], the survey has covered energy efficiency in wireless networks. It has pointed out that the network coding technology has a high potentiality for energy saving. The emphasis on the heterogeneous architecture of multi-cells is developed in [9], meanwhile the cross layers optimization has been suggested in [10]. It has been proven in [11] that the Long Term Evolution network (LTE) power management system relies on the discontinuity protocol. In contrary, the study in [12] has underestimated the discontinuity protocol used in LTE for the energy efficiency by arguing that the method may not necessarily be vital for one end to other.

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The coverage ratio to the Base Transceiver station (BTS) optimal transmission has been investigated in [13]. In [14], a cooperative communication (CC) in a cognitive radio network (CRN) was considered and the network coding was used to increase the system capacity. In [15], the work has introduced a traffic-aware mechanism, named cooperative communication [16] of BS sleep mode for an effective radio resource management [17] as a case in the distributed cellular networks [18]. In [19], the results have shown that deploying more BSs, the throughput may be increased significantly. In [20], Pareto optimal set point was considered in improving both the spectrum and energy efficiency. Chunlong *et al* in [21], have investigated the energy efficiency maximization in multi-transmitters' downlink networks. They have proposed a novel algorithm for power allocation while solving the single-objective optimization problem.

This paper investigates an optimization of the spectrum and energy efficiency using coverage sensitivity criterion, under the absence of user's activities. This constraint aims at deleting empty transmission block where no cell load is detected.

The paper is structured as follows. The section II depicts the system modelling to some identified constraints. The section III presents the simulation parameters and the software used. Section IV discusses the obtained results. The conclusion is given in the section V.

II. Theoretical System Modelling

A tier heterogeneous network is assumed.

A. Problem Description

A multi-transmitters' OFDMA downlink system with a flat fading channel. The femto-cells, and pico-cells, relays and the central base station (CBS, eNodeB) are connected to the core network through fiber backhaul. The network is a tier heterogeneous network consisting of type-I relays (non-transparent relays, this special case to be viewed as a cell for the modelling purpose), femto-cells, and pico-cells. The transmitters could be viewed as remote antenna unit (RAI). Assuming that users are served by the nearest transmitter (RAI, cell) and the channel state information (CSI) is known by the BSs. Consequently, some of the cells may be inactive. Inactive cell is a cell that is not servicing any user.

B. Optimization of the Energy and Spectrum Efficiency

Assuming that there are M users (MSs) and N transmitters in a given coverage area of the multi-transmitters system. The relays, femto, pico and macro-cell antenna are independent transmitters. The transmitters may be viewed as remote antenna units. The macrocell antenna is a special case of the transmitters (to which we assign a function of the central base station CBS).

Recalling, if a user, S_i connected to the active node n , it comes that the probability for a cell to be active $p_{a_{n,i}}$ is given as [19]:

$$p_{a_{n,i}} = 1 - (1 + 1/(\mu \cdot \rho))^{-\mu} \quad (1)$$

with the BS density, λ_b -user density, λ_u the BS-User density ratio $\rho \triangleq \frac{\lambda_b}{\lambda_u}$ and μ is a constant related to the cell-size distribution. The signal to noise ratio (SNR), γ_i , at MS_i is given as in [20]:

$$\gamma_i = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N p_{n,i} \cdot |h_{n,i}|^2}{\sigma_z^2} \quad (2)$$

with $p_{n,i}$ transmit power of MS_i , and $h_{n,i}$ fading channel experienced by MS_i , and σ_z^2 is the Additive White Gaussian Noise (AWGN). When, assuming an M-QAM coherent modulation to achieve Shannon data rate limit, the spectral efficiency of $MS_{n,i}$ is expressed as in (3)

$$\eta_{SE}(i) = \log_2(1 + \beta \gamma_i(p_{n,i})) \quad (3)$$

The BER, p_e , for coherently detected M-QAM with Gray mapping over an AWGN channel is related to the SNR, γ_i , as given in [21].

$$p_e = 0.2 \exp\left(-\frac{1.5\gamma_i}{M-1}\right)$$

where

$$\beta = \frac{(M-1)}{\gamma_i} = -\frac{1.5}{\ln 5p_e}$$

The EE, $\gamma_{EE}(A)$ in a given area is defined as the total spectral efficiency (TSE) η_A of users within the cell area A over the total transmit power $P_t(A)$ and accounting for the circuit power and non-transmission power consumption of inactive cells (idle transmitters) $p_c(A)$. Then, $\gamma_{EE}(A)$, is given as in (4)

$$\gamma_{EE}(A) = \frac{\eta_A}{P_t(A) + p_c(A)} \quad (4)$$

with

$$\eta_A = \sum_{i=1}^M \eta_{SE}(i) \quad (5)$$

a linear power consumption is assumed at a connected node, $P_{T,i}$, the standard formulation is as follows:

$$P_{T,i} = \frac{1}{\eta} P_{t,i} + \alpha P_c + P_0 \quad (5)$$

η is the efficiency of power amplifier, $p_{t,i}$, the transmit power of the node, α the number of antennas at the node, the circuit power P_c , and P_0 is the non-transmission power consumption including baseband signal processing, battery backup, cooling etc. The transmit power $P_{a_{n,i}}$ of an active node, could be written as in (6):

$$P_{a_{n,i}} = \frac{\lambda_b \cdot p_{a_{n,i}} \cdot P_t}{\eta} \quad (6)$$

Therefore, the quantities in (4) are as follows:

$$P_t(A) = \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{n=1}^N P_{a_{n,i}}$$

$p_c(A) = \lambda_b(P_0 + p_{a_{n,i}} \cdot P_c)$, is related to the total non-transmission power consumption (P_0) from inactive nodes and the circuit power (P_c).

C. Problem Formulation

The SE optimization in multi-transmitters' system is as in (7)

$$\text{Max } \eta_A \quad (7)$$

$$\text{Subject to } \begin{aligned} P_{a_{n,i}} &\in [0, P_n^{\max}] \\ \sum_{i=1}^M P_{a_{n,i}} &\leq P_n^{\max} \end{aligned}$$

where P_n^{\max} denotes the maximum transmit power of the transmitter n , and the modulation margin optimization is as in (8):

$$\text{Min } \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{n=1}^N P_{a_{n,i}} \quad (8)$$

$$\text{Subject to } \begin{aligned} P_{a_{n,i}} &\in [0, P_n^{\max}] \\ \log_2(1 + \beta \gamma_i(P_{a_{n,i}})) &\geq \eta_{SE}(i) \end{aligned}$$

The optimization of the EE is formulated as in (9):

$$\text{Max } \gamma_{EE}(A) \quad (9)$$

$$\text{Subject to } \begin{aligned} P_{a_{n,i}} &\in [0, P_n^{\max}] \\ \sum_{i=1}^M P_{a_{n,i}} &\leq P_n^{\max} \end{aligned}$$

This yields a multi objective problem as in (10):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Min } &\sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{n=1}^N P_{a_{n,i}} \\ \text{Max } &\sum_{i=1}^M \log_2(1 + \beta \gamma_i(P_{a_{n,i}})) \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

$$\text{Subject to } P_{a_{n,i}} \in [0, P_n^{\max}] \quad (11)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^M P_{a_{n,i}} \leq P_n^{\max} \quad (12)$$

$$\log_2(1 + \beta \gamma_i(P_{a_{n,i}})) \geq \eta_{SE}(i) \quad (13)$$

$$\lambda_b(P_0 + p_{a_{n,i}} \cdot P_c) \leq p_c \quad (14)$$

$$C_{n,i} \leq p_{n,i} - P_{a_{n,i}} \leq 0 \quad (15)$$

(14) formulates the constraint of the circuit power and non-transmission power consumption threshold, and (15) is related to the coverage sensitivity $C_{n,i}$ defined in [22] of the MS_i , with $p_{n,i}$ the transmit power of the mobile station to the node n . Thus, the goal is to minimize the transmission power not only but also to maximize the SE. The coverage sensitivity (Cr) null may fulfill the condition of the absence of user activity.

III. Methodology and Simulation

MatLab software is used for the simulation and to solve the multi-objective problem using the fminimax multi-objective function. The following parameters were considered as in Table 1.

TABLE 1: SIMULATION PARAMETERS

Table Head	Simulation Parameters		
	Description	Symbol	Value
	M- QAM		64; 256
	Number of Users	M	50
	Base station transmit-power	Ptx(CBS)	40dBw
	the circuit power	P_c	100
	the non-transmission power consumption	P_o	150dB
	the transmit power of an active node	$p_{a_{n,i}}$	5dBm
	Number of active nodes	N	5
	constant related to the cell-size distribution	a	0.6
	User density	$\mu = u$	0.95
	BS density	$\lambda_b = b$	0.33
	BS-User density	d=b/u	
	variance of AWGN channel	D	25
	environment fading	h	25

IV. Results and Discussion

In the Figures 1-9 are showing some preliminary results with respect to the coverage sensitivity criterion (Cr).

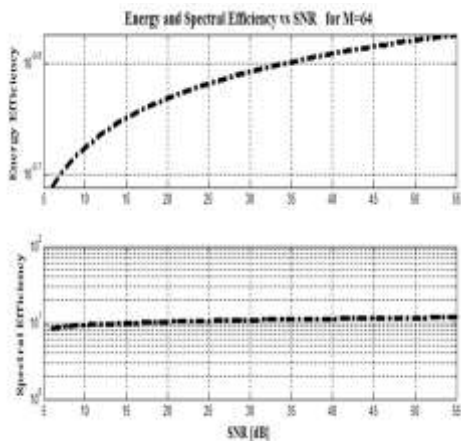


Fig. 1

In Fig. 1, the results are depicting the spectral efficiency (SE) and the energy efficiency (EE) in some subplots' comparison against the signal to noise ratio (SNR). In Fig. 2, the coverage sensitivity criterion (Cr [dB]) is considered. The comparative results in Fig. 2 against the SNR, and that of the Cr in Fig. 3 may indicate that when using the latter, a faster decrease in the power consumption I may be achieved though the SE indicates a slow increased curve. For instance, in Fig.2, for M=64, the EE approaches $10^{-0.4}$ and the SE, which is about 10^2 .

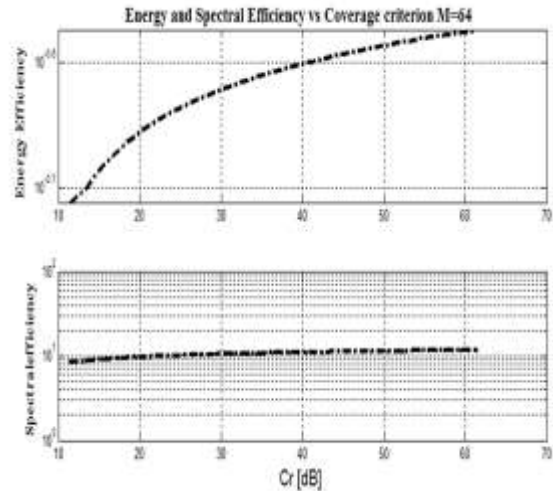


Fig. 2

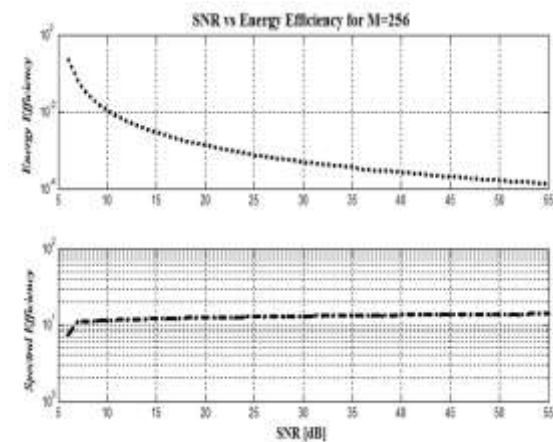


Fig. 3

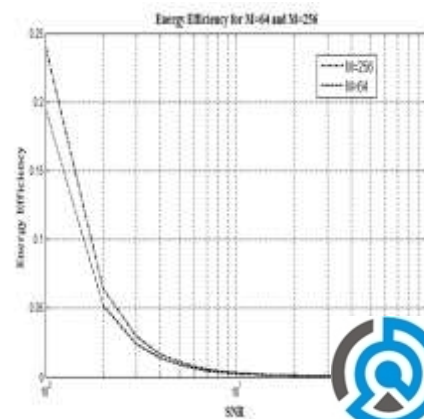


Fig. 4

In Fig. 3, a high order modulation is considered ($M=256$), with emphasis on the SE maximization, and EE minimization.

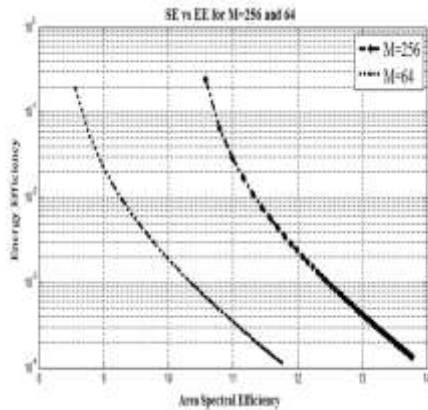


Fig. 5

It shows that the energy consumption is markedly reduced

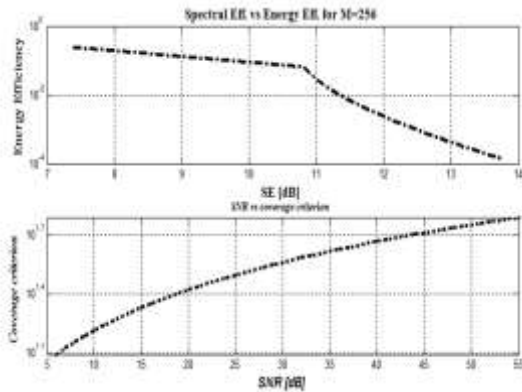


Fig. 6

($M=256$, $EE \sim 10^{-0.8}$) There will be a small amount of energy consumed to keep the transmitters up, when they are in idle mode; this amount of energy may be negligible. This may be in an

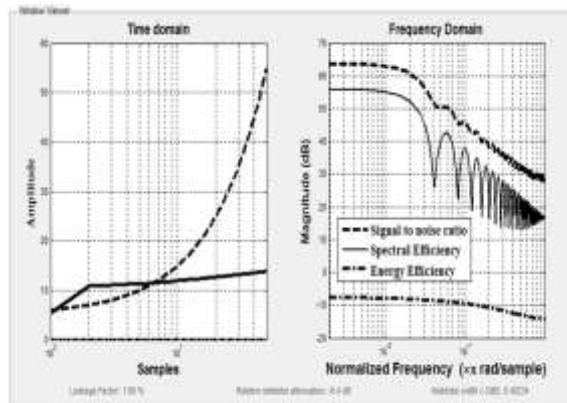


Fig. 7

agreement with the asymptotic decrease in the EE when one assumes an infinite size of transmission block. A higher order

modulation scheme may make more power demand at expense of a decrease in the SE (see Fig. 5) as in [5]. Though in Fig. 5, it may indicate that both graph will cross each other. This may be explained by the fact that the energy consumption is decreasing but the SE keeps on increasing. For $M=256$, the EE is high at the beginning and $d 10^{-0.51}$. The SE for ($M=256$) is about $10^{1.13}$, this is lower than that of the observed results in Fig. 1 and 2.

In Fig. 6, it is depicting the EE against the SE. A break down point is obtained at a higher modulation ($M=256$) as in [14]. It is noting that though the SE increases, the energy consumption is reduced. The second subplot in Fig. 6 presents a ratio of the Cr to the SNR. It may be argued that the assumption of the absence user's activity may be assumed in nature to a few

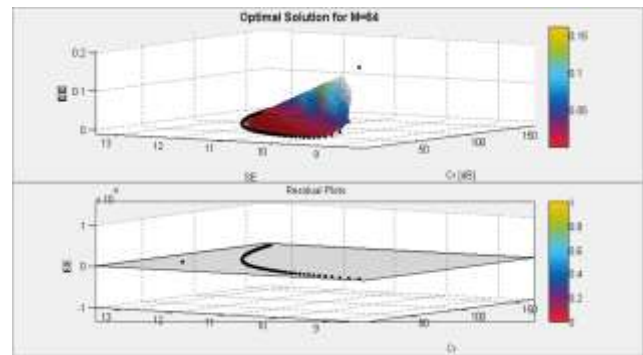


Fig. 8

users using a larger available bandwidth and may result in a systematic decrease in EE. The SE, EE and the SNR are given in frequency and time domain in Fig. 7. The power

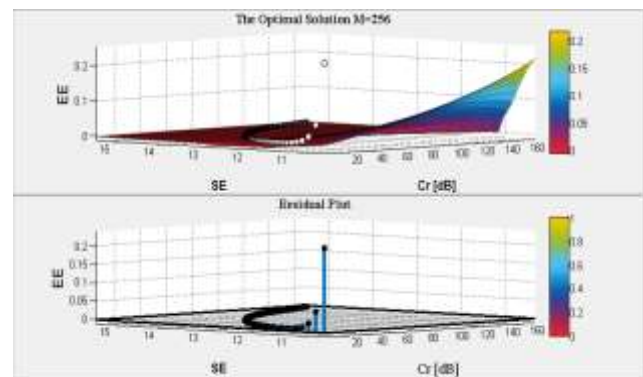


Fig. 9

consumption is significantly reduced. The optimal solutions are given in Fig. 8 and 9 respectively for $M=64$ and $M=256$. The Cr was also used in the fitting tool in order to get accurate optimal solutions in a 3D plot. The goodness of fit parameters for $M=256$ are as follows: SSE: 0.0007108, R-square: 0.9881, Adjusted R-square: 0.9855 and RMSE: 0.004199, meanwhile for the $M=64$, SSE: $2.121e-34$ and R-square: 1.

v. Conclusion

The paper investigated an optimization of both the spectrum and energy efficiency by formulating and solving a multi-objective problem under a novel constraint of coverage sensitivity criterion (Cr). The work uses the Matlab simulation and fminimax function to solve the multi-objective problem, in addition to an enhanced fitting curve to obtain the optimal solutions given in Fig. 8 and 9. For a high order modulation scheme (256-QAM) show high spectral area (Fig. 9), while for a low order this is a slow increase curve. The obtained results may indicate that when using the Cr the EE is significantly reduced. The transmitters' power consumption is reduced, and the energy consumed to keep the transmitters up, in idle mode is significantly negligible. This contribution remains in line of exploring efficient strategies for SE and EE in cooperative communication. In future, this criterion will be embedded onto a chip for a network sensing capability.

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