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Performance Evaluation of LTE–Advanced Downlink in Inter and Intra Band Carrier Aggregation Under Mobility and Interference

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Abstract- LTE-Advanced is a promising technology for a higher spectral efficiency and reliable transmission. This paper compares the downlink throughput experienced by mobile users in a macro-cell in an interference limited scenario with a frequency reuse of one. Bit accurate link level simulations are performed for the downlink physical shared channel (PDSCH). The study is performed for a single antenna system in specific routes at two different carrier frequencies (800 MHz and 2.6 GHz), for two urban environments in the United Kingdom, and two cell sizes. The paper also considers the carrier aggregation technique which has been proposed since it is difficult to ensure a single wide frequency band for operators. A state-of-the-art 3D ray tracer tool is used to generate 3D channel models for accurate modelling of channel statistics. The study shows that the 800 MHz band has no greater effect on the downlink throughput as compared to 2.6 GHz band, which leads to no additional advantages of inter-band aggregation (considering 800 MHz) compared to intra-band aggregation. It is also observed that a range of speeds can be handled while maintaining good performance in LTE-Advanced. We have clearly shown that the choice of cell size by mobile operators for optimum coverage depends mainly on the propagation characteristic of the environment.

Keywords— LTE-Advanced, 3D Ray tracer, Carrier Aggregation, Inter-Cell Interference (ICI), system level performance.

I. INTRODUCTION

LTE-Advanced is one of the 4G wireless cellular communication standards which is designed to operate in evolved universal terrestrial radio access (E-UTRA) frequency bands in the range of 699 MHz to 3.8 GHz [1]. E-UTRA low frequency operating bands 5, 8, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, are considered attractive bands due to their enhanced propagation characteristics. In order to meet the increasing demand for mobile communication services with increasing number of users, the 3GPP LTE-Advanced system has proposed a set of promising technologies, e.g., enhanced MIMO and carrier aggregation (CA) that can provide higher spectral efficiency and reliable transmission [2]. CA has been considered as an important technology, where more than one component carriers (CC) are aggregated to support higher data rates. CA of up to five times the standard LTE bandwidth is supported in LTE-Advanced to achieve a maximum downlink (DL) data rate of 1 Gbps and uplink (UL) data rate of 500 Mbps. CA 7-20 denotes inter-band carrier aggregation between EUTRA bands 7 and 20 for UL and DL as planned by the 3GPP technical specification group for Release 11 of the LTE standard [1]. The selection of 800 MHz and 2.6 GHz in this study is based on the DL frequency range of bands 20 and 7 respectively. While standardization of CA has progressed a small number of studies for system level performance of various CA scenarios have been made. Some of these studies have claimed that CA provides a powerful means to boost the peak user throughput in LTE–Advanced to meet the IMT-Advanced requirements set by the ITU-R. However these studies have not considered interference when evaluating CA performance, while others did not consider accurate modelling of the wireless channels [2]-[5]. Our study considers site specific deterministic channel modelling for accurate analysis of CA performance considering different cell sizes.

This evaluation of LTE–Advanced downlink throughput will also consider interference from adjacent cells. Inter-cell interference (ICI) is inevitable in such systems and will degrade the UE performance especially for users at the cell edge. LTE–Advanced systems are expected to achieve the goal of frequency reuse of one or nearly close to one in practice [6]. Here we study the performance of LTE–Advanced PDSCH for a user moving toward the cell edge considering the interference from all adjacent cells.

The performance of LTE-Advanced PDSCH is evaluated in terms of packet error rate (PER) and throughput by implementing a bit level simulator for the PDSCH depending on the transport and physical channel processing described in [7] and [8]. A 2D MMSE channel estimator is used to estimate the channel frequency response (CFR) of the communication channel from the pilot structure of the LTE-Advanced resource grid. The remainder of this paper is organized as follows: Section II presents the channel model and deployment scenarios. The simulation results are presented in Section III, and conclusions are drawn in Section IV.

II. CHANNEL MODELS AND DEPLOYMENT SCENARIOS

The channels used in this paper are generated using a ray tracing tool integrated with measured BS and UE antenna patterns.

A. Channel Model Parameters

The ray tracing analysis is based on point-to-point predictions from each BS to every UE location. The

propagation channel in the ray tracer is modelled as a set of spatial and temporal multipath components, where the ray model provides information on the amplitude, phase, time delay, angle of arrival (AoA) and angle of departure (AoD) in elevation and azimuth planes. The ray tracing engine identifies all possible ray paths between the BS and UE based on an urban site specific database, given that the database includes terrain, buildings and foliage related information. A validation study of the ray tracer was presented in [9]. The 3D statistics provided by this tracer will result in more accurate modelling as the assumption of 2D propagation may results in inaccurate estimation of system level performance [10].

The system was modelled using measured BS and UE antenna patterns. The radiation patterns of the macro-cell BS antenna and the UE antenna used in this study were measured in an anechoic chamber at the University of Bristol. All patterns are 3D and include full phase and polarization information. The total power radiation patterns are shown in Fig. 1. Table I summarizes the channel model parameters.



Figure 1: Total power measured radiation patterns.

Parameter		Value
LTE Advanced Bandwidth		10 MHz
Carrier Frequency		800 MHz, 2.6 GHz
Environments		London, Bristol
Cell Radius (m)	Bristol	500, 1000
	London	1000,2000
BS transmit power (dBm)		43
BS antenna type		6 dual polarised uniform linear array
UE antenna type		(Omni-directional) NOKIA mobile phone
Antenna 3dB azimuth/elevati on beamwidth	BS	65°/15°
	UE	360°/36°
BS antenna downtilt		10°
User mobility (m/s)		17 / 66/150

TABLE I Channel Model Parameters

B. Network layout and Evaluation Configuration

The study of the downlink performance in LTE–Advanced systems is considered with and without the existence of ICI in urban environments in the cities of Bristol and London, United Kingdom. Different UE speeds (17 m/s, 66 m/s, 150 m/s) are considered in the evaluation of the downlink throughput for users moving in specific routes. BSs are placed in a regular

grid, following a hexagonal layout. Different cell sizes are considered in each environment and the system has been evaluated at two carrier frequencies (800 MHz and 2.6 GHz). A frequency reuse factor of one is assumed [6]. Fig. 2 shows the cell topology considered for both Bristol and London. The figure also illustrates the routes assumed for UE mobility. The transmission power of all deployed BSs is 43 dBm. The main BS is the one at the center cell, while the interference is caused by all surrounding six BSs as a worst case scenario. The ray tracer is used to predict the channel at each point in the routes where the routes points are spaced by 5 m. Each cell is divided into three sectors where the center directions of the main antenna lobe in each sector point to the corresponding side of the hexagon as shown in Fig. 3. The SINR at each user location u associated with the main BS x is given by:

$$SINR_{u,x} = \left(P_t * L_{u,x}^{-1}\right) / \left(N_o + \sum_y P_t * L_{u,y}^{-1}\right)$$
(1)

Where P_t is the transmission power of the main and interfering BSs, $L_{u,x}$ represents the pathloss on the link between the main BS x and UE u, L_{uy} is the pathloss on the links between interferer BS y and UE u. The interference power is summed across all interferer BSs y. N_0 is the additive white Gaussian noise which is calculated as:

$$N_0 = KTB * NF_{linear} \tag{2}$$

In (2), *K* is Boltzmann's constant, *T* is the temperature in Kelvin, *B* is the effective bandwidth (90% of the total bandwidth), and NF_{linear} is the noise figure in linear scale. In this study, a 10 MHz LTE–Advanced bandwidth is considered and for the UE, *T*=288 Kelvin (15°C) and NF_{dB} =9 dB.



(a) London city



(b) Bristol city

Figure 2: Deployed cell topology.



Figure 3: Antenna bearing orientation diagram in sectored cell.

III. ANALYSIS OF THROUGHPUT RESULTS

In this paper, the system level simulation combining ICI modelling with a detailed LTE-Advanced PDSCH simulator is implemented. The simulator is used to evaluate the performance of each supported modulation and coding scheme (MCS). The MCS mode that maximises the link-level throughput is chosen by the link adaptation algorithm. The results were obtained by considering a UE moving with a certain speed in specific routes as explained in section II.

A. Comprasion of ICI and Interference free Scenario

Let us first compare the performance of the PDSCH in an interference limited with an interference free scenario. Fig. 4 shows the differences between the two scenarios in London at a speed of 17 m/s and the effect interference has on the system throughput, SINR levels, and variance of the estimation error. The comparison has been carried out for two frequency bands (800 MHz and 2.6 GHz). The results show that in the interference free case, the estimated throughput is always high even when the user approaches the cell edge which is due to the high SINR levels experienced by the UE along the route. It is clear from Fig. 4c and Fig. 4d that when ICI is considered, the SINR levels are lower by approximately 40 dB and 30 dB 800 MHz and 2.6 GHz bands respectively. Such for differences in the SINR level lead to lower estimated throughput experienced by UEs when interference is considered. Fig. 4e and Fig. 4f show that the reduction in the SINR levels caused by the ICI will increase the variance of the estimation error (and the estimation error). For routes with low SINR levels, the performance of the channel estimator is expected to be worse. Hence the system level analysis of LTE-Advanced PDSCH will lead to overestimation of system performance in terms of physical throughput.

B. Comprasion of Inter and Intra Band Carrier Aggregation

Let us now compare the performance of LTE–Advanced PDSCH in case of inter and intra band carrier aggregation. Fig. 5 shows the throughput of intra-band CA at 800 MHz, intra-band CA at 2.6 GHz to achieve a contiguous aggregated bandwidth of 20 MHz. The CA is also performed for interband CA across the 800 MHz and 2.6 GHz. The ICI is also considered in this analysis and the results clearly show that inter-band CA by using the 800 MHz does not offer higher throughput as expected in literature (due to the good propagation characteristic of 800 MHz band). This is due to

the higher interference experienced at 800 MHz. The consideration of interference results in very close SINR levels experienced by UE at the 800 MHz and 2.6 GHz bands as illustrated in Fig. 4c and Fig. 4d. This consequently leads to no additional advantages of inter-band CA (considering 800 MHz) compared to contiguous intra-band CA.



(e) Variance estim. error at 800 MHz (f) Variance estim. error at 2.6 GHz

Figure 4: Comparison of LTE-Advanced downlink performance with and without interference at 800 MHz and 2.6 GHz in London at speed of 17 m/s.



Figure 5: Throughput in inter and intra band CA with interference.

C. Analysis of Performance Under Different Mobility Speeds

Fig. 6 shows a comparison of the performance between the 800 MHz and 2.6 GHz bands for the bandwidth of 10 MHz in London. The analysis is performed for three different mobility speeds 17 m/s, 66 m/s, and 150 m/s which are applicable to car and train mobility. Fig. 6c and Fig. 6d show the Doppler spread for different speeds for the 800 MHz and 2.6 GHz bands respectively. The Doppler spread is defined as [11]:

$$f_d = 2 * f_{max} \tag{3}$$

The Doppler spread caused by the 800 MHz is lower compared to the 2.6 GHz, where the speed of 150 m/s cause a maximum Doppler spread of around 800 Hz, while in case of 2.6 GHz, the Doppler spread is around 2.5 kHz. The throughput obtained at different speeds is illustrated in Fig. 6a and Fig. 6b. In the case of the 800 MHz band, the three speeds result in close performance since the coherence time is still larger than the OFDM symbol duration of LTE–Advanced system. Therefore the LTE–Advanced system is offering good performance in the range of speeds considered.

In the 2.6 GHz band, it is shown that the increase in speed from 17 m/s to 66 m/s will slightly degrade the performance, however, the throughput at 150 m/s drops from 40 Mbps to 10 Mbps and remains at this rate for the rest of the locations in the route. This is due to the higher Doppler spread in the 2.6 GHz and the higher variance of estimation error at 150 m/s as shown in Fig. 6f compared to Fig. 6e for 800 MHz. We conclude that the LTE is capable of handling high speed (up to speed range considered) while maintaining good performance.

D. Analysis of Cell size effect

The effect of cell size on system performance is also investigated. Fig. 7 shows system performance parameters. Macro-cell radiuses of 0.5 km and 1 km are deployed in Bristol, and 0.5 km and 2 km are deployed in London. In Bristol the coverage is worse than London [12], so a cell radius of 1 km is reasonable for such an environment. The throughput illustrated in Fig. 7a and Fig. 7b show that when increasing the cell radius from 0.5 km to 2 km in London, the smaller radius offers lower performance due to stronger interference power caused by adjacent interferers.

On the other hand, in Bristol, a cell radius of 0.5 km results in higher throughput. These differences result from the higher SINR levels shown in Fig. 7c, which in turn are related to the highest pathloss of the interfering BS–UE links compared to the main BS-UE distance range. For example, according to [12] the gradient of the pathloss model for Bristol is 34.7 which lead to higher pathloss for the interfering BS-UE. In London the pathloss gradient is 21.4 which make the pathloss for the interfering BS-UE and main BS-UE links close, and hence results in lower SINR.

In London with 2 km cell radius, the throughput fluctuates between 20 Mbps and 0. The locations that experience low data rate are due to higher variance of channel estimation error caused by low SINR level. For the 0.5 km cell radius, the variance of estimation error is higher compared to the 2 km cell radius.



Figure 6: Comparison of LTE-Advanced downlink performance with interference at 800 MHz and 2.6 GHz in London and different speeds.

Based on these results we observe that the selection of the cell sizes by mobile operators for effective coverage in case of frequency reuse of one depends mainly on the propagation characteristic of the environment. In some environments like Bristol, a smaller cell size results in better coverage, while the same case could lead to worse coverage as in London.





Figure 7: Comparison of LTE-Advanced downlink performance with interference in 2.6 GHz band at speed of 17m/s in London and Bristol cities for different cell sizes

IV. CONCLUSION

In this paper we have presented a quantitative analysis of the LTE-Advanced PDSCH in terms of throughput and other performance related parameters such as the estimation error statistics, Doppler spread, and channel related statistics. The analysis compared the performance of the PDSCH in case of interference. The results obtained show that when interference is not considered, the system level analysis of LTE-Advanced PDSCH will lead to overestimation of system performance.

The study has also looked at the potential gain of interband CA as compared to intra-band aggregation. We have shown that no additional advantage of inter-band aggregation (considering 800 MHz) is gained in comparison to intra-band aggregation. The analysis also clearly showed that LTE-Advanced is capable of handling high speed (up to range considered) with quite good performance. Finally we have considered the performance differences in case of different cell radiuses. We observed that the selection of the cell size by mobile operators depends mainly on the propagation characteristic of the environment.

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