

Call Admission Control Scheme for Arbitrary Traffic Distribution in CDMA Cellular Systems

Robert Akl

Manju Hegde

Mort Naraghi-Pour

Paul Min

Relative Average Inter-Cell Interference

$$I_{ji} = \mathbf{E} \left[\iint_{C_j} \frac{r_j^m(x,y) 10^{\zeta_j/10}}{r_i^m(x,y) / \chi_i^2} \omega_j dA(x,y) \right]$$

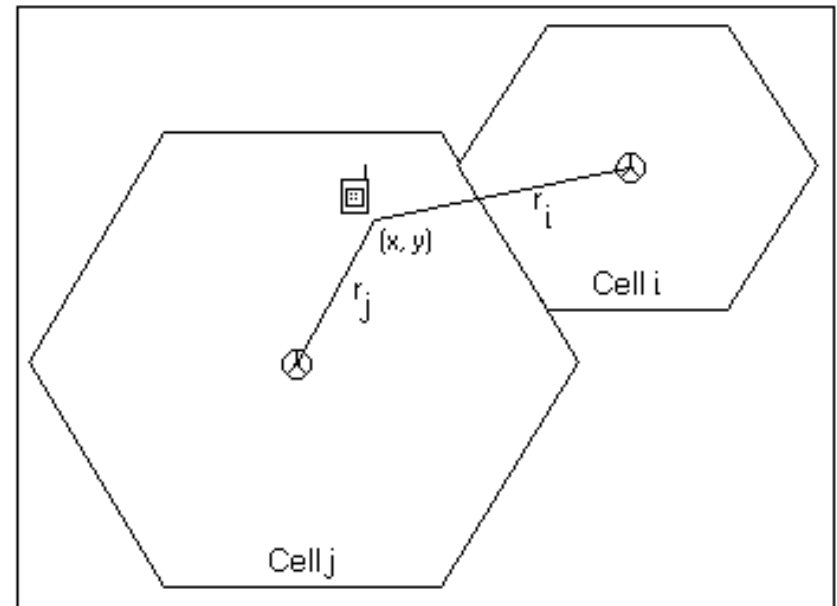
m is the path loss exponent.

ζ_i is the decibel attenuation

due to shadowing, and has zero mean and standard deviation σ_s .

$$\mathbf{E} \left[\chi_i^2 / \zeta_i \right] = 10^{-\zeta_i/10}$$

$$\omega_j = \frac{n_j}{\text{Area}(C_j)}$$



Inter-Cell Interference Factor

κ_{ji} per user inter - cell interference factor
from cell j to cell i .

n_j users in cell j produce a relative average
interference in cell i equal to $n_j \kappa_{ji}$.

Capacity Region

$$\frac{E_b}{\alpha(n_i - 1)E_b R/W + \alpha \sum_{j=1}^M n_j \kappa_{ji} E_b R/W + N_0} \geq \left(\frac{E_b}{I_0} \right)_{\text{req}}$$

for $i = 1, \dots, M$.

$$n_i + \sum_{j=1}^M n_j \kappa_{ji} \leq \frac{W/R}{\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{\left(\frac{E_b}{I_0} \right)_{\text{req}}} - \frac{1}{\frac{E_b}{N_0}} \right) + 1 \stackrel{\Delta}{=} c_{\text{eff}}$$

for $i = 1, \dots, M$.

Our Model

- **New call arrival process to cell i is Poisson.**
- **Total offered traffic to cell i is:**

$$\rho_i = \lambda_i + \sum_{j \in A_i} v_{ji}$$

where λ_i is the rate of the Poisson Process,

v_{ji} is the handoff rate from cell j to cell i ,

A_i is the set of cells adjacent to cell i .

Handoff Rate

$$\begin{aligned} v_{ji} &= \lambda_j (1 - B_j) q_{ji} + (1 - B_j) q_{ji} \sum_{x \in A_j} v_{xj} \\ &= (1 - B_j) q_{ji} \rho_j \end{aligned}$$

where B_j is the Blocking probability for cell j ,
 q_{ji} is the probability that a call in progress
in cell j , after completing its dwell time,
goes to cell i .

Blocking Probability

$$B_i = B(A_i, N_i) = \frac{A_i^{N_i} / N_i!}{\sum_{k=0}^{N_i} A_i^k / k!}, \quad \text{where } A_i = \frac{\rho_i}{\mu_i},$$

$$N_i + \sum_{j=1}^M N_j \kappa_{ji} \leq c_{\text{eff}} \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, M.$$

Fixed Point

- Given values of λ_i for $i = 1, \dots, M$
- Assume initial values for v_{ij} for $i, j = 1, \dots, M$
- Calculate ρ_i for $i = 1, \dots, M$
- Calculate B_i for $i = 1, \dots, M$
- Calculate the new values of v_{ij} for $i, j = 1, \dots, M$
and repeat

Net Revenue H

- Revenue generated by accepting a new call
- Cost of a forced termination due to handoff failure

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^M \{w_i \lambda_i (1 - B_i) - c_i (\rho_i - \lambda_i) B_i\}$$

- Finding the derivative of H w.r.t. the arrival rate and w.r.t. N is difficult.

Maximization of Net Revenue

$$\max_{(N_1, \dots, N_M)} \sum_{j=1}^M \left\{ w_j \lambda_j (1 - B_j) - c_j (\rho_j - \lambda_j) B_j \right\}$$

subject to

$$B(A_i, N_i) \leq \eta,$$

$$N_i + \sum N_j \kappa_{ji} \leq c_{eff},$$

for $i = 1, \dots, M$.

3 Mobility Cases

No mobility

$$q_{ij} = 0.3 \text{ and } q_i = 0.7$$

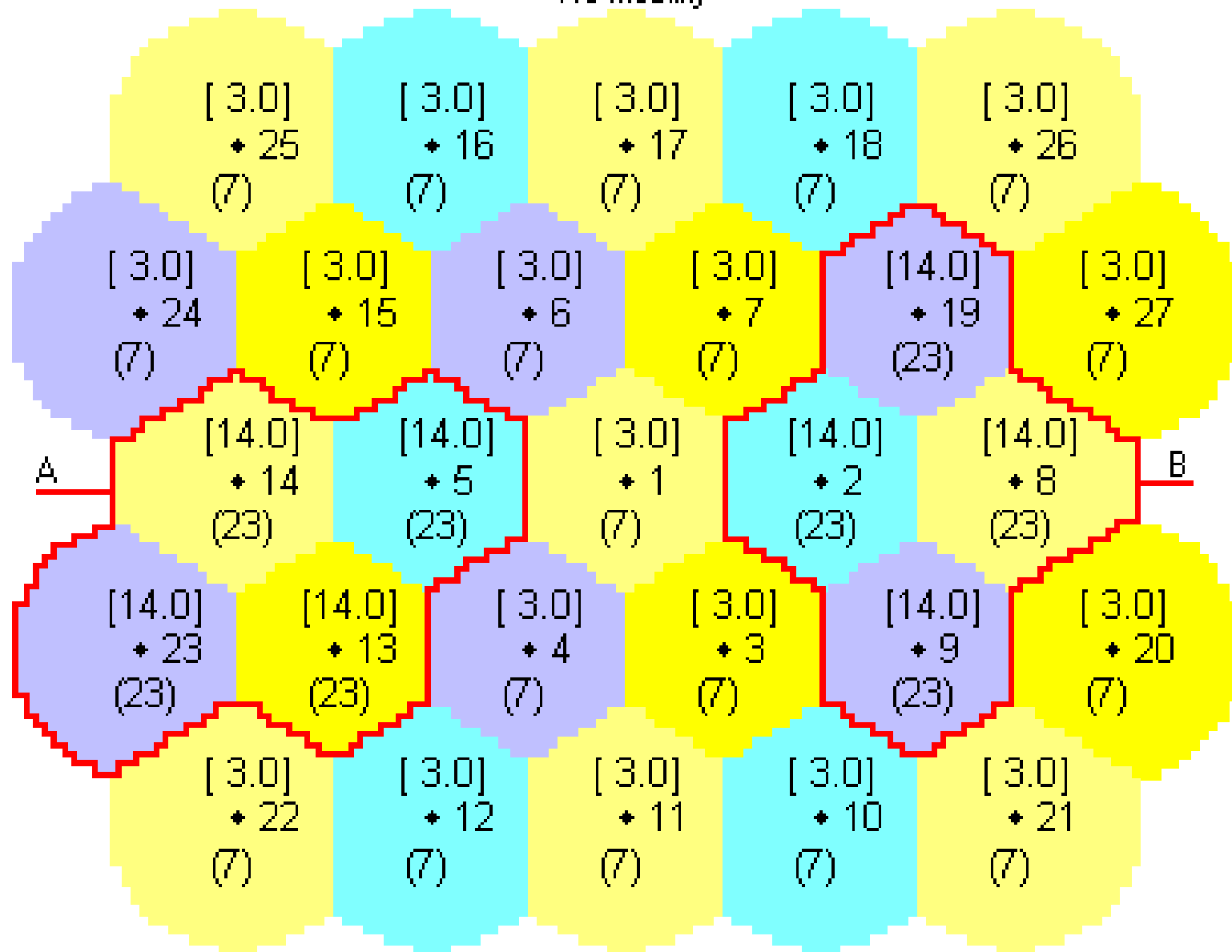
Low Mobility

$\ A_i\ $	q_{ij}	q_{ii}	q_i
3	0.020	0.24	0.7
4	0.015	0.24	0.7
5	0.012	0.24	0.7
6	0.010	0.24	0.7

High Mobility

$\ A_i\ $	q_{ij}	q_{ii}	q_i
3	0.100	0.0	0.7
4	0.075	0.0	0.7
5	0.060	0.0	0.7
6	0.050	0.0	0.7

No mobility

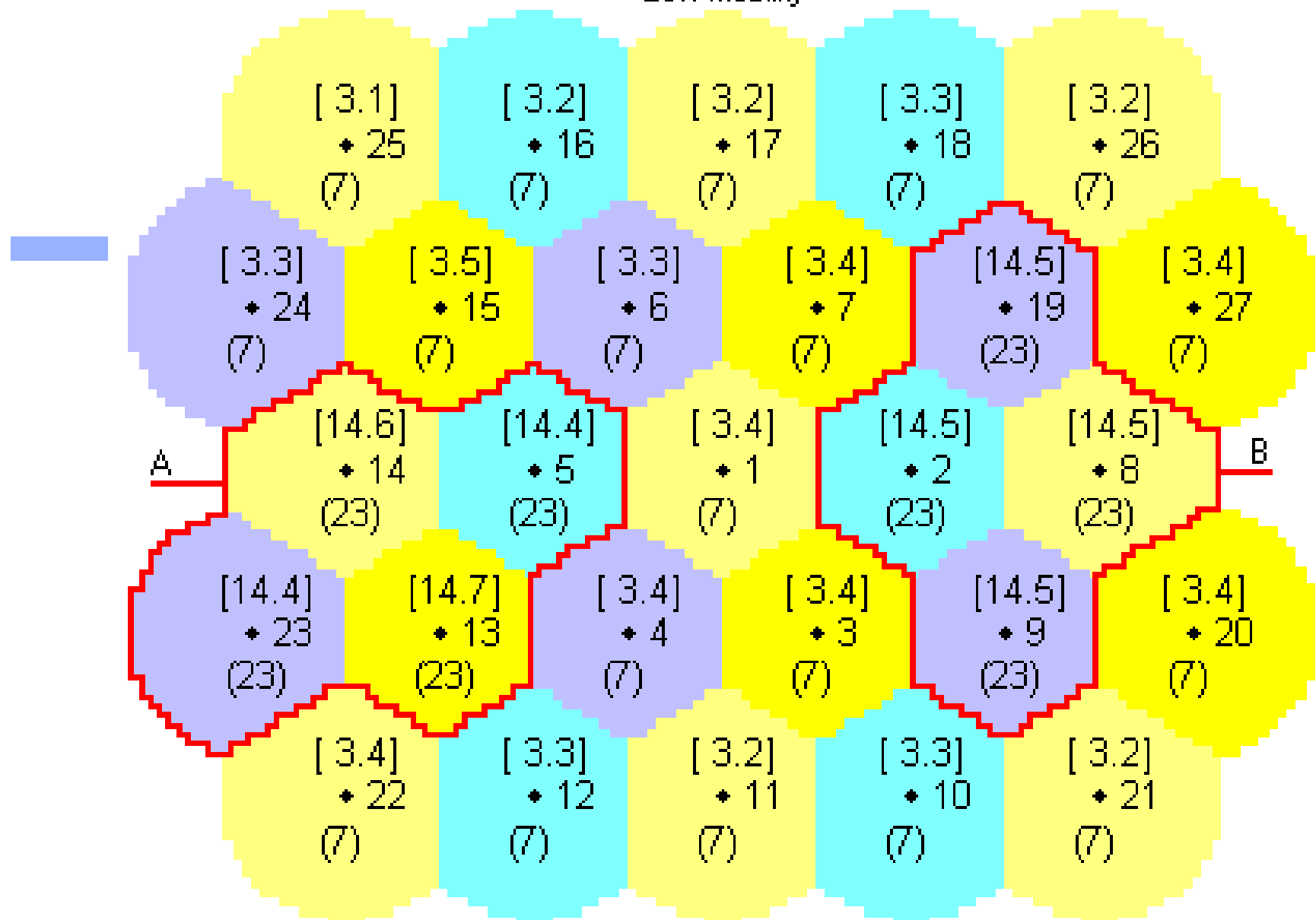


[] : Total offered traffic

* : Cell id

() : Max number of calls admitted

Low mobility

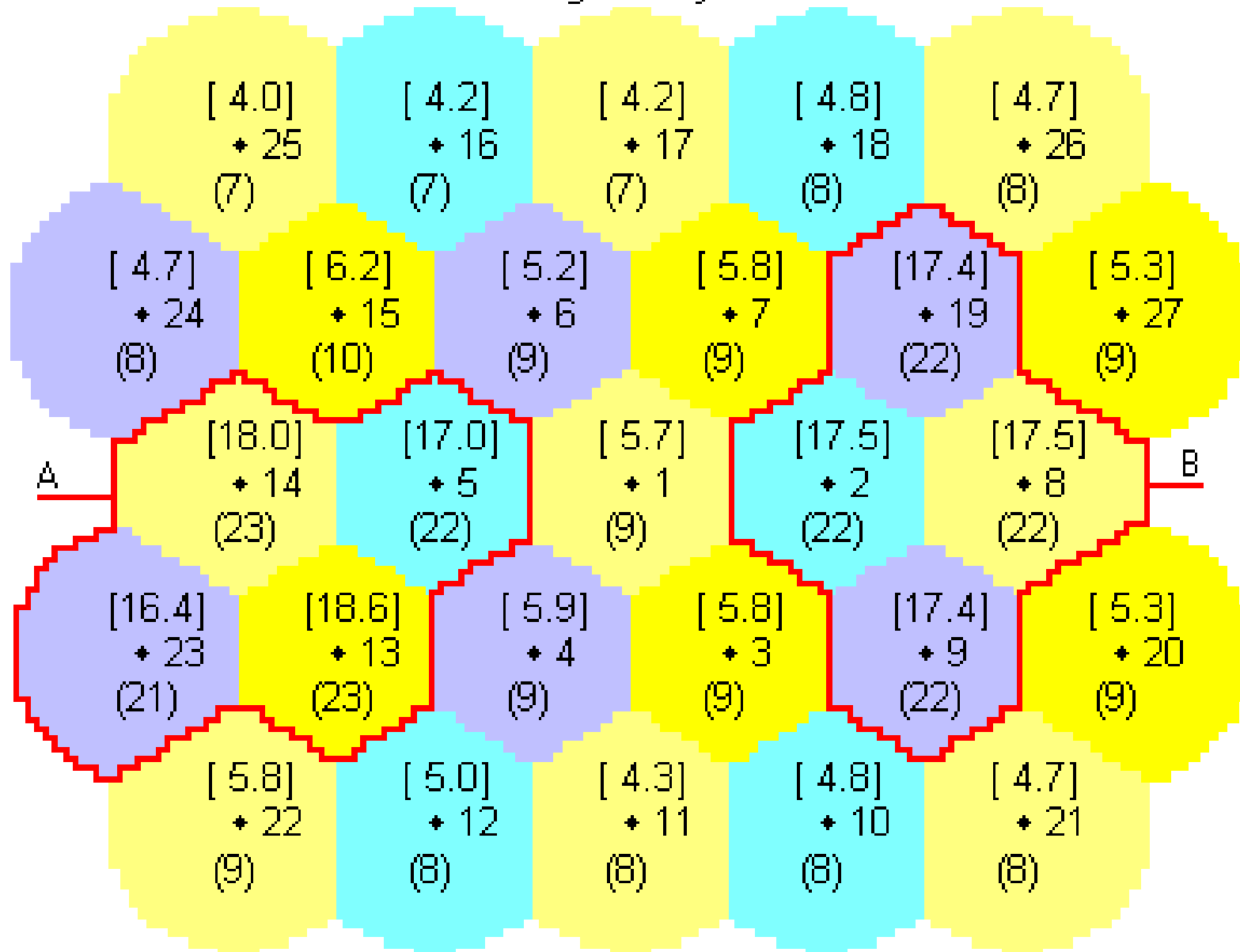


[] : Total offered traffic

• : Cell id

() : Max number of calls admitted

High mobility

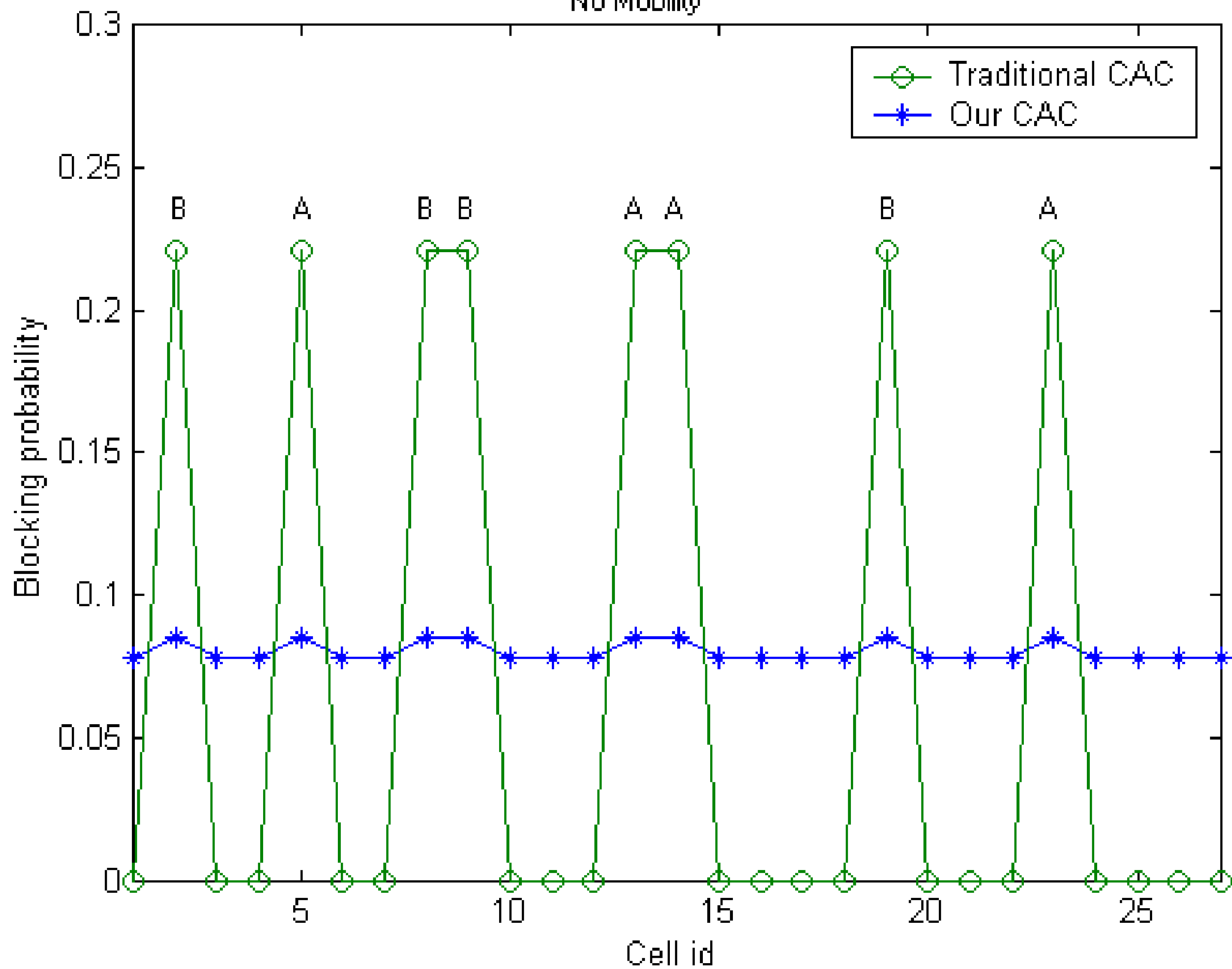


[] : Total offered traffic

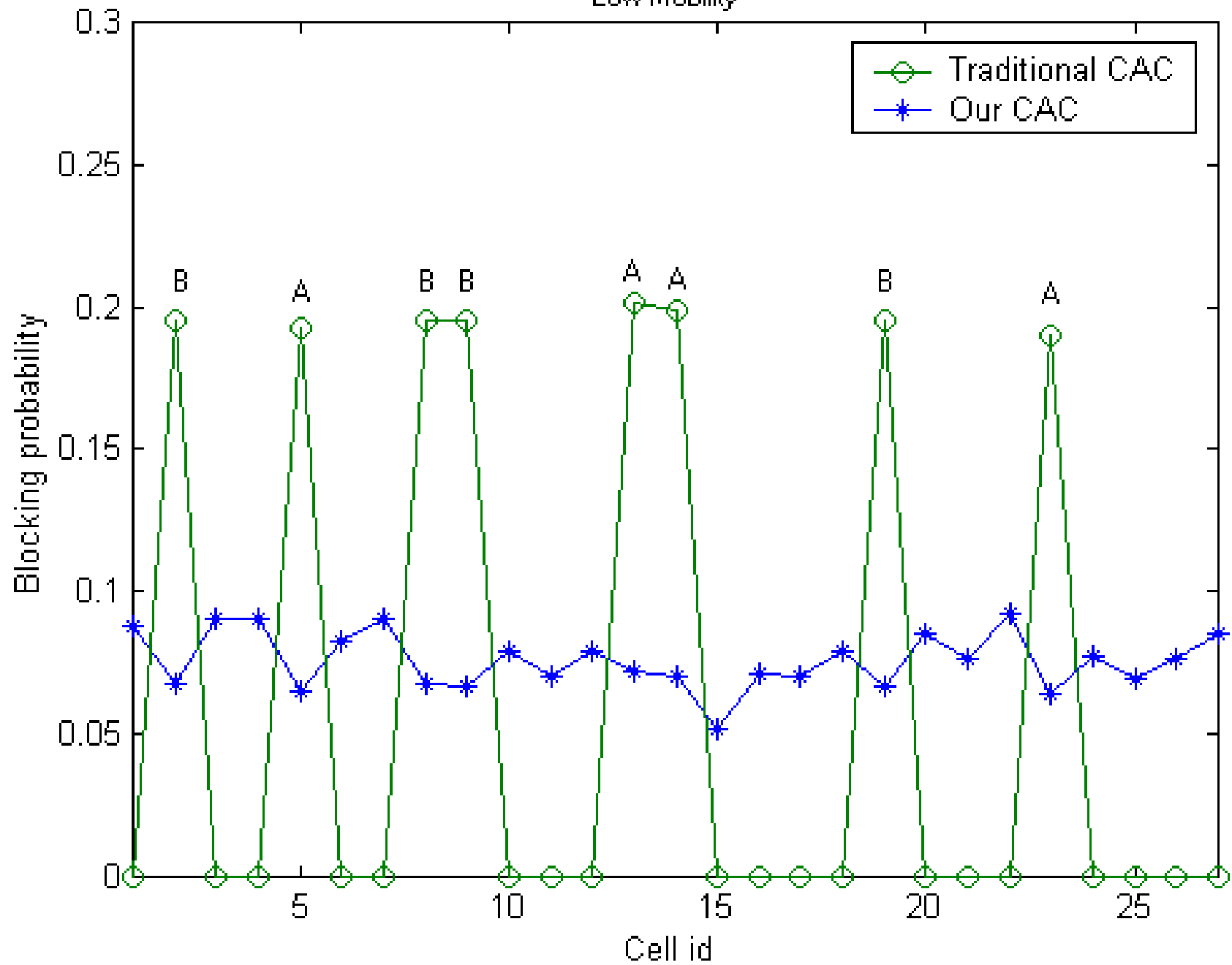
♦ : Cell id

() : Max number of calls admitted

No Mobility



Low Mobility



High Mobility

