

# The Device Centric Communication System for 5G Networks

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**Abstract.** The Fifth Generation Communication (5G) networks have several functional features such as: Massive Multiple Input and Multiple Output (MIMO), Device centric data and voice support, Smarter-device communications, etc. The objective for 5G networks is to gain the 1000x more throughput, 10x spectral efficiency, 100 x more energy efficiency than existing technologies. The 5G system will provide the balance between the Quality of Experience (QoE) and the Quality of Service (QoS), without compromising the user benefit. The data rate has been the key metric for wireless QoS; QoE deals with the delay and throughput. In order to realize a balance between the QoS and QoE, we propose a cellular Device centric communication methodology for the overlapping network coverage area in the 5G communication system. The multiple beacon signals mobile tower refers to an overlapping network area, and a user must be forwarded to the next location area. To resolve this issue, we suggest the user centric methodology (without Base Station interface) to handover the device in the next area, until the users finalize the communication. The proposed method will reduce the signalling cost and overheads for the communication.

## Introduction

The modern cellular network, using the Fourth Generation (4G), Long Term Evolution (LTE) technologies, and users are facing huge demand from users to improve its functional capacity. It seems that 4G has just begun to settle, the attention is now slowly turning towards future 5G technologies. A key feature of 4G is an ability to support a relatively high data rate (targets at 1 Gbit/s) through the downlink [1-5]. There is already a simmering interest in the technologies beyond 4G, and the industry and academia are launching new projects with the focus on such technologies. However, the industry's view of the future wireless standard is mostly focused on data rates and efficiency. A 5G approach must be able to efficiently support different traffic types, which all have to be part of future wireless cellular systems. The vision of a unified frame structure concept, depicted by several authors, and authors' main aims are to handle a large set of requirements in a single 5G system. The 5G of wireless/mobile broadband technology has the properties of numerous devices support, network interconnection and high traffic throughput [2-6]. The heterogeneity is a feature that is expected to characterize the emerging wireless world, as a mixture of cells of diverse sizes and access points with different characteristics and technologies is used. Intelligence can be provided in terms of energy and cost-efficient solutions, according to which a certain application/service/quality provision is achieved. In particular, the introduction of intelligence in heterogeneous network deployments and the cloud radio-access network (RAN) is investigated in [1]. The main attributes of 5G technologies have the following contributory areas: Massive MIMO, Device Centric Communication, Smarter Device-to-Smarter Device, Native support for Machine-to-Machine Communications and Millimetre wave

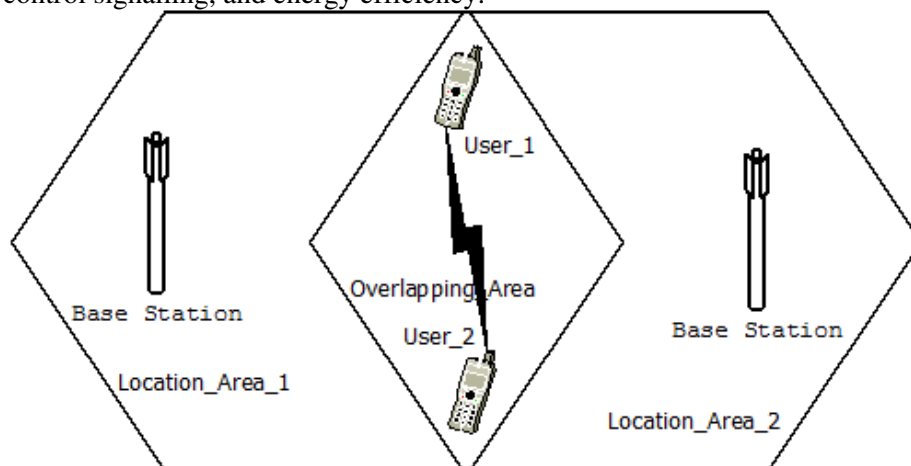


communications etc. [2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12]. The Massive MIMO of the key point in 5G networks has been made to achieve the spectral efficiency, which was not possible without the increased BS densification. The smoothed out channel responses were mandatory, because of the vast spatial diversity, which brings about the favourable action of the law of large numbers. In this paper, we focus on a device centric communication to support the 5G networks, which has been derived from D2D communications. Here, we are addressing a device centric feature of 5G networks. There are some technologies, such as Wi-Fi or Bluetooth, used to provide some D2D communication functionality. However, they work based on the unlicensed band, and their interference is uncontrollable. In addition, they cannot provide security and quality of service (QoS) guarantee for PCS networks. The D2D working group does not want to lose the emerging D2D market, the cellular operators and vendors, who are exploring the possibilities of introducing a D2D communication capability into cellular networks, which has sparked an interest in this topic. Some recent works on D2D in cellular systems have reported results on interference management issues and radio resource allocation as well as on communication session setup and management procedures [10-13].

The peak rate is the best-case data rate that a user can hope to achieve under any conceivable network configuration. To achieve these targets, we propose a mechanism for D2D communication session setup and management procedures in the cellular system architecture and we present numerical results based on system simulations in an interference limited local area scenario. Our results show that D2D communication can increase the total throughput over the traditional techniques.

### The Proposed Work

In this section, we introduce a new technique for the D2D communication system over the 5G networks. In order to support higher throughput, a 5G cellular networks working group must achieve less latencies, lower energy consumption, lower costs, and support many low-rate connections. The low energy consumption and cost can be dealt with at less cost. In this section, we discuss important ongoing research areas that support these requirements. The fundamental aspects of the 5G physical layer are: the waveform, evolution of the cloud-based system with virtualized network architectures, latency and control signalling, and energy efficiency.



**Figure 1.** The Device-to-Device Communication in the Overlapping cell: A 5G Approach

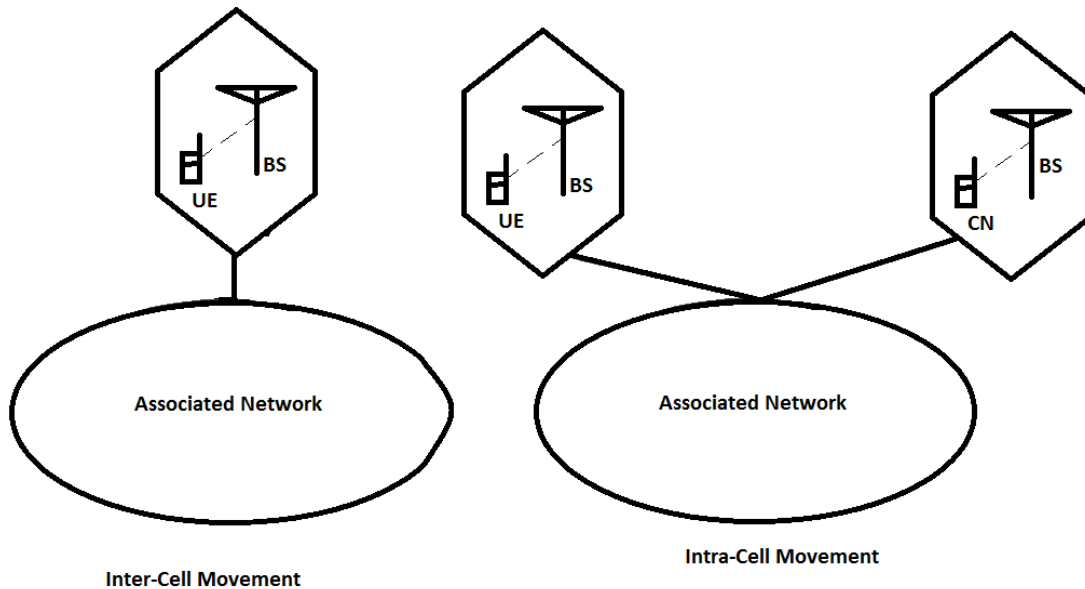
In order to overcome initiative issues in cellular communications, we are proposing a new technique for device centric communication in 5G networks, and it has the following steps (as shown in Figure 1).

- The User Equipment (UE) initiates the call.
- The associated BS is used to start the communication and put an effort to the request packet to Base Station Controller (BSC) or Mobile Switching Centre (MSC). The MSC/BSC used to setup a call between the UE and the Corresponding Node (CN).
- The UE starts the communication with the help of the BS.

- The network computes the position of the UE and CN.
- If the UE and CN are in the neighbouring cell or the overlapping area, MSC will transfer the call to a D2D communication system. In most cases, they receive the signals from multiple BS. In contemporary approach cells are very small and they have a radius of few meters like LTE.
- This handover will take place with respect to the signal strength. It can be concluded that the proposed work will reduce the signalling overheads, cost and also lead to green communications.

### Performance Analysis

In this section, we will compute the performance of the proposed work. It has been observed that the proposed scheme has less signalling cost. Here, we compare our scheme with the traditional scheme of cellular communication such as 4G and LTE schemes.



**Figure 2.** The User Movements

The performance analysis of the proposed work has been computed by some numerical methods. The mathematical symbols are listed in Table 1. The signalling cost depends on several factors and but is not limited to hops counts ( $h$ ), bandwidth consumption and the number of active users per location area. In this paper, we consider the performance of the proposed work on the basis of the above mentioned factors. The user movement can be classified into inter cell movements and intra-cell movements, as shown in Figure 2.

**Intra-cell:** The total signalling cost can be classified as  $UE \rightarrow BS, BS \rightarrow MSC/BTS, MSC \rightarrow MSC, MSC \rightarrow T-BS, BS \rightarrow CN$ . **Inter-cell:** The total signalling cost can be classified as  $UE \rightarrow BS, BS \rightarrow MSC, MSC \rightarrow T-BS, BS \rightarrow CN$ .

The signalling cost can be computed as the proposed technique, and it can be calculated with every threshold distance “ $d$ ” for the overlapping signalling strength. The signalling cost depends on three components: *signalling cost to travel to the signal*, *binding cost for data packets*, and *packets delivery cost*. The signalling cost for travel incurs with the transmission cost and processing cost based on per unit of distance ( $d$ ), and it is proportional to the number of UE. Then, we have  $C_T^d = N_{UE} \frac{T_C + T_P}{d}$ .

**Table 1:** Symbols and Their Description

Symbols	Description
$\eta$	Proportionality constant
$v$	Association lookup cost per unit
$\chi$	Liner coefficient of location management(LM)
$\lambda_{\text{CALL}}/\lambda_{\text{cell}}$	An average number of calls to a target mobile terminal (MT) per unit time in a LA/cell (Poisson distribution random variable rate)
$T_C/T_P$	Transmission cost/ Processing Cost
$SR_{\text{RREQ}}/SR_{\text{RREP}}$	The size of the route request and the reply message for location update (LU)
$\varpi/\phi$	Transmission cost per hop LU/Binding
$d/S$	Distance threshold/ An area of the cell
$\delta$	Lookup cost per location database
$N_{\text{UE}}$	The number of user's equipment (a mobile user) within the location area
$B_{\text{UC}}/D_p$	Binding update cost/ The size of data packet

It is observed that all MSCs are interlinked with the wired medium and they will follow the medium access control (MAC) protocol. Therefore, the proportionality constant, the number of hops per hop transmission cost is interdependent when computing  $T_C$ . Thus,  $T_c = 2(h-1+\eta)\varpi$ , and we have

$$C_T^d = N_{\text{UE}} \times \frac{2(h-1+\eta)v + T_p}{d}. \text{ Similarly, we can calculate the binding update cost: } C_{\text{BU-T}}^d = N_{\text{UE}} \times N_{\text{CN}} \times \frac{B_{\text{UC}}}{d},$$

where  $B_{\text{UC}} = 2(h-1+\eta)\phi$ . Here,  $C_{\text{BU-T}}^d = N_{\text{UE}} \times N_{\text{CN}} \times \frac{2(h-1+\eta)\phi}{d}$ .

The packet delivery cost can be computed as  $C_{\text{PD-T}}^d = N_{\text{UE}} \times N_{\text{CN}} \times v$  [14] where,

$$v = \frac{\delta \lambda_{\text{CALL}}}{S} = \frac{\chi N_{\text{UE}} \lambda_{\text{CALL}}}{S}, \text{ where } \delta = \chi N_{\text{UE}}. \text{ So, } C_{\text{PD-T}}^d = N_{\text{UE}}^2 \times N_{\text{CN}} \times \frac{\chi \lambda_{\text{CALL}}}{S}.$$

Then, the per unit signalling cost ( $C_{\text{Signal}}$ ) can be computed as:

$$C_{\text{Signal}} = (C_T^d + C_{\text{BU-T}}^d + C_{\text{PD-T}}^d) \times (SR_{\text{RREQ}} + SR_{\text{RREP}})$$

$$C_{\text{Signal}} = \left( N_{\text{MT}} \times \frac{2(h-1+\eta)v + T_p}{d} + N_{\text{UE}} \times N_{\text{CN}} \times \frac{2(h-1+\eta)\phi}{d} + N_{\text{UE}}^2 \times N_{\text{CN}} \times \frac{\chi \lambda_{\text{CALL}}}{S} \right) \times (SR_{\text{RREQ}} + SR_{\text{RREP}}).$$

Here, we assume that the intra-cell and the inter-cell have at least 4 and 5 units of signalling costs, respectively [14]. Now, we are taking the average of the duration of transmission of data packets to be equal to  $t$ . So, the signalling cost of the network can be computed as

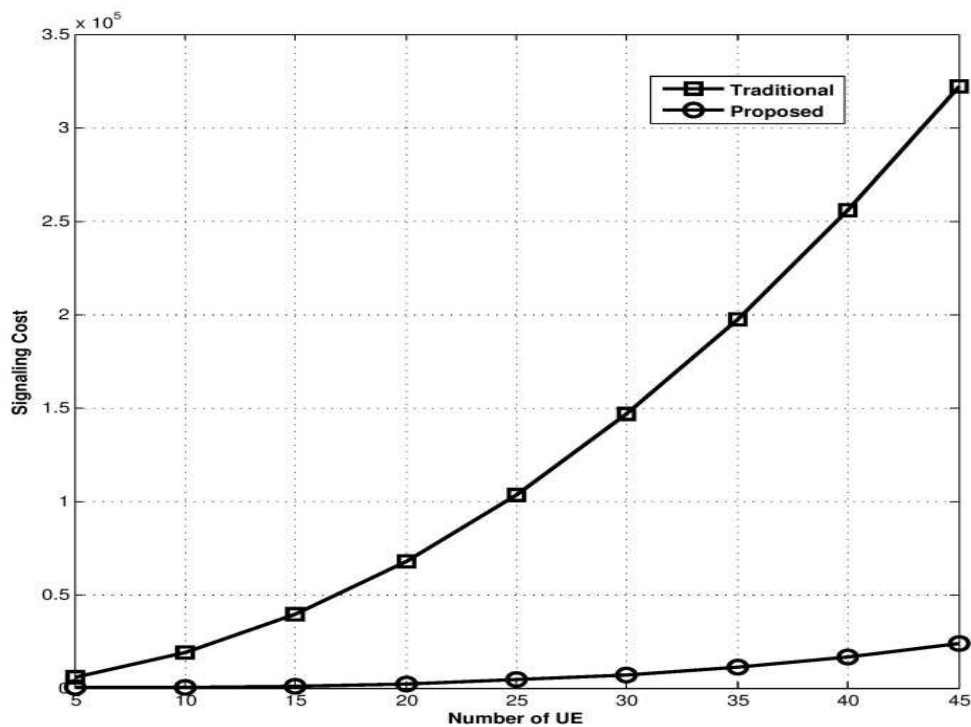
$$C_{\text{Signal}}^{\text{Traditional}} = \left( N_{\text{MT}} \times \frac{2(h-1+\eta)v + T_p}{d} + N_{\text{UE}} \times N_{\text{CN}} \times \frac{2(h-1+\eta)\phi}{d} + N_{\text{UE}}^2 \times N_{\text{CN}} \times \frac{\chi \lambda_{\text{CALL}}}{S} \right) \times (SR_{\text{RREQ}} + SR_{\text{RREP}}) \times (D_p \times t)$$

In our proposed scheme, the first data packet will follow the same path as the traditional scheme will. Later, it sets up a D2D communication path, so we can compute the same equation as follows. Let us note that when  $N_{\text{UE}} = N_{\text{CN}} = 1$ , it shows a one-to-one communication link.

$$C_{\text{Proposed}} = \left( N_{\text{UE}} \times \frac{2(h-1+\eta)v+T_p}{d} + N_{\text{UE}} \times N_{\text{CN}} \times \frac{2(h-1+\eta)\phi}{d} + N_{\text{UE}}^2 \times N_{\text{CN}} \times \frac{\chi \lambda_{\text{CALL}}}{S} \right) \times (SR_{\text{RREQ}} + SR_{\text{RREP}}) \times (D_p) + \left( \frac{2(h-1+\eta)v+T_p}{d} + \frac{2(h-1+\eta)\phi}{d} + \frac{\chi \lambda_{\text{CALL}}}{S} \right) \times (SR_{\text{RREQ}} + SR_{\text{RREP}}) \times (D_p \times (t-1))$$

### Numerical Results

Now we will check the efficiency and effectiveness of the proposed work in simulations. The initial parameters set is as follows. There are 5 users in the cell and they communicate to CN. The average hop distance between the caller and called users is 5. The minimum threshold value of handover is 50 meters. The transition probability constant is 0.02, the size of the route request and the route reply packet size is 256 bytes, and size of the data packet has also the same size. The initial transmission and processing cost is assumed to be 0.02 units. The area of the each cell is 500 m<sup>2</sup>.



**Figure 3:** Signaling Cost Vs Number of UE in a cell

Figure 3 shows the effect of the number of mobile users in a cell and it varies the communication in corresponding nodes. Here, the number of UE is varying from 5 to 45, and the same refers to the number of CNs. It has been observed that when the number of users is increasing, the overall cost will be increased also, but in the proposed work, the signal cost does not increase as compare to the traditional approach. As the first packet will be routed via the BS, the rest of the data packet will move through the D2D system.

### Conclusions

In this paper, we have proposed a device centric communication system for the 5G communication architecture. When a mobile user receives the multiple signals for multiple cells, then the user should be handed over to an adjacent or neighbouring cell, and this process leads to signalling overheads. To overcome this issue, we proposed to start the device centric communication in the overlapping area. The initial phase of the communication is network centric and after that it should be handed over to a user centric mode. The performance analysis of the proposed work shows the effectiveness of the

work, and a significant improvement in comparison to the traditional system has been observed in terms of signalling cost.

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