## **UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA**

# HANDOVER OPTIMIZATION IN CROSS TIER LTE HETEROGENEOUS NETWORKS

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#### ABSTRACT

In this modern era, the current mobile network technology focuses on the Long Term Evolution (LTE) network deployment. The deployment concentrates on the design that further increases the optimization or parameter changes of network capacity and coverage. Since its early adoption within Malaysia, it has become one of the important parts for every mobile user that uses system consisting of heterogeneous network. Due to further increase in demand of traffic users recently, the risk of problems regarding LTE capacity will also increases and hence, it becomes one of the crucial issues for any operators that engages in wireless communication networks. In order to overcome this issue, an extensive research on femtocell network known as Home eNodeB has been investigated to improve the indoor network capacity and further extension of the coverage area in wireless communication networks. Furthermore, the deployment of femtocell network is expected to increase technological efficiency in terms of improving user's performance in highly congested areas while offloading user's traffic within macrocell network. However, the handover process in cross tier LTE heterogeneous network between macrocell and femtocell has become a major challenge due to an increase of handover failure probability. Therefore, the main objective of this research is to derive a mathematical formulation of the dynamic boundary area size by incorporating value of user's speed and signaling delay in handover threshold called as adaptive Reference Signal Received Power threshold (RSRPth) to ensure the determination of the right handover initiation time for LTE macrocell and femtocell heterogeneous network. Dynamic boundary area size is the required distance between UE and border of cell edge coverage which are depends on user's speed and signaling delay in order to initiate handover process. The derivation of the mathematical equation was based on the test bed measurement that was conducted in three different areas which are in urban area, rural area and combining of urban-rural areas. In order to observe the handover relationship between macrocell and femtocell, the user's speed and signaling delay were analyzed based on the probability of false handover initiation  $(p_a)$  and probability of handover failure  $(p_f)$ . From the analysis, the values of adaptive RSRP<sub>th</sub> has been proposed and applied in LTE macrocell and femtocell handover scheme in order to enhance the handover performance. The simulation results show that the proposed value of adaptive RSRP<sub>th</sub> has improved the handover failure probability. The proposed handover scheme improved the numbers of handover about 30.69% to 67.76% for femtocell and 22.05% to 51.92% for macrocell as compared when the fixed value of RSRP<sub>th</sub> is used and hence, offload traffic from the heavily loaded macrocell network.

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