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# An Interference Coordination Scheme in Ultra-Dense Networks Based on Power Control

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**Abstract:** A large number of small cells are deployed in a traditional heterogeneous network to form an ultra-dense network. The ultra-dense network effectively increases the capacity of the network, but also introduces serious interference problems between low-power nodes. In order to solve the problem of downlink interference existing in the ultra-dense network, a new technical scheme based on power control (PCICS) is proposed. The PCICS scheme simultaneously determines the number of neighbor nodes around the central node and the size of the interference to the neighboring nodes as the determining node that needs to control the power. Then it translates the interference from neighboring nodes into its distance from the central node. It simplifies the method of determining the size of the interference. Then the node that meets the threshold condition is determined as the interference source node. Finally, the interference source node controls the transmission power under the condition of ensuring the normal communication of the user according to the feedback signal of the user. Therefore, the proposed solution minimizes interference to system users. Experimental data show that, compared to the TAPB algorithm, the average degree of system interference of the proposed scheme is basically the same. The average SINR is increased by 5~8dB. The average system throughput is increased by about 50%. Simulation results demonstrate that, in the case of increasing the interference source node judgment condition, the proposed scheme can effectively improve the system throughput and reduce the system power loss.

**Keywords:** Ultra-dense Network, Small Cell, Interference Coordination, Neighbor Node, Power Control

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## 1. Introduction

The proliferation of smart devices and wireless services has led to a new revolution of mobile communication and caused an explosion of mobile and wireless traffic volume, predicted to increase a thousand-fold over the next decades. Network scalability and efficiency are required to support a large number of devices with very low complexity [1, 2]. In order to increase the capacity of existing cellular networks, the concept of Heterogeneous Networks (HetNet) should be enhanced by ultra-dense small cell deployment in 5G network, which addresses the high traffic demands via infrastructure densification. A large number of Small Cells (SC) are deployed in the area covered by the macro base station. The ultra-dense network will become one of the key technologies for the fifth generation mobile communication technology in

the future [3-5]. Small cells integrate micro base stations, pico base stations, femtocell base stations, and distributed wireless technologies. The deployment of the small cells can effectively relieve the pressure on the network. Although the deployment of the SC effectively relieves the pressure caused by the network capacity problem, the spectrum sharing between the base stations could cause unavoidable cross-layer interference and inter-layer interference. Cross-layer interference usually occurs in heterogeneous network downlink transmissions. The macro base station and the micro base station use the same frequency band for transmission. At the same time, the transmission power of the macro base station is much bigger than the transmission power of the micro base station. As a result, the macro base station may cause serious interference to users in the small base station. The inter-layer interference is due to the adjacent cells using the same spectrum resources. The power loss is caused by the

transmission of the different signals on the same channel. The two kinds of interference will seriously affect the user's quality of service.

How to perform reasonable interference coordination to effectively reduce interference in ultra-dense networks has become a hot topic of research. Therefore a number of interference coordination schemes and resource allocation algorithms have been proposed. This type of solution mainly focuses on resource allocation to reduce the interference to users in the microcell by effectively allocating the resources of the base station. Such schemes are collectively referred to as enhanced inter-cell interference coordination (e-ICIC) technology in LTE-A. The use of technology is more flexible and therefore attracts more and more attention.

In the multi-cell scenario, the literature studies a resource allocation scheme combining subcarrier allocation and power control strategies [6]. This scheme minimizes the transmit power of each user on each subcarrier, and effectively reduces the interference of users in neighbor base stations, and also achieves the purpose of saving power loss. In addition, dynamic ON/OFF scheme is also an efficient scheme to eliminate interference and reduce energy consumption at the same time. In the literature of dynamic enhanced inter-cell interference coordination scheme, the author uses a combination of Grey Relational Analysis and Analytic Hierarchy Process tools to trigger the switch off actions in order to maximize the energy saving while maintaining coverage, capacity and quality [7]. The dynamic ON/OFF scheme can be considered as a binary power control solution, where the transmission power of a small cell is set to a fixed value or zero. The other literature proposes a trouble FBS-aware power back off scheme (TAPB) for the same-layer downlink interference problem [8]. The scheme determines whether power control is needed based on the number of neighbour base stations around the center micro base station, and then effectively controls the micro base station that needs power control. This solution to a certain extent really alleviates the user's interference. However, only considering the number of neighbour micro base stations is insufficient to determine which micro base stations really need to perform power control. If the neighbour micro base stations are all located at the edge position, that is to say, the interference of the central micro base station to the neighbour micro base station is small; and it does not affect the normal communication of the user, then the micro base station does not need to control the transmission power. Once too many micro base stations control the transmit power, it may cause part of the edge users to become isolated users, thereby reducing the throughput of the network.

This paper proposes a new interference control scheme based on power control. The scheme uses the number of neighbour nodes that exist around the centre SC and the degree of interference that the centre SC generates with neighbour SC as the conditions for determining the SC that require power control. Then considering that the distance between nodes is the main factor affecting the degree of interference, the scheme adopts the idea of equivalent

transformation, and transforms the interference degree of neighbour SC from centre SC to the distance of each neighbour SC to centre SC. Finally, when the number of neighbour nodes and its distance from the central node satisfy the set threshold at the same time, the centre SC dynamically adjusts its own transmit power according to the feedback of the user. The simulation results show that the scheme achieves the purpose of reducing system interference without affecting the normal communication of the user, and improves throughput of the system at the same time, effectively solving the deficiencies in the traditional scheme.

## 2. System Model and Interference Source Node Determination

### 2.1. UDN System Model

In this section, we consider a two-layer ultra-dense heterogeneous network model consisting of one MBS and many SCs. Since the network uses a scheme for different frequency deployment, only the same-layer interference problem is considered. The schematic diagram of the ultra-dense network distribution is shown as figure 1.

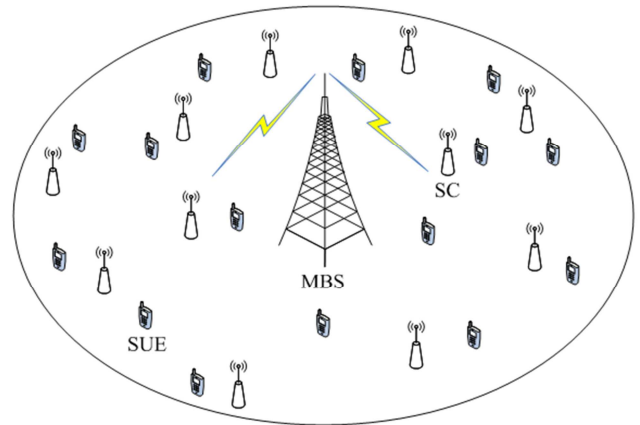


Figure 1. UDN distribution diagram.

The interference source SC is defined as: (1) The number of neighbour nodes around the centre SC is greater than the obtained number threshold; (2) The number of SC that the distance to the centre SC is less than the original coverage radius  $r$  of the centre SC is more than half of the total number of the neighbour SC. For convenience of description, the SC that needs power control is defined as the interference source SC.

In order to facilitate the study, this article proposes the following two assumptions:

- (1) One MBS and  $N$  Small Cells are distributed in an isolated macro cell. The MBS is distributed in the centre of the macro area, and the SC is randomly distributed in the densely distributed area of the user.
- (2) MBS and SC adopt different frequency deployment schemes. That is to say, MBS and SC are distributed in different frequency bands and there is no cross-layer interference. The SC adopts an open access mode for

the users. That is, each SC can serve any user in the cell and can provide services for up to 10 users. But each user can only choose to connect to the nearest SC. There is no isolated user in the network.

### 2.2. Neighbor Discovery

The number of neighbour SCs that exist around the central SC is an important factor that affects the degree of interference to users. With the increase of the number of neighbouring SCs around the centre SC, users are experiencing more and more interference. Within a certain range, the SC can search for the number of neighbouring SCs by sending data packets. This article uses the neighbour search method to expand the search range by temporarily changing the transmit power of the SC [8]. This will ensure a more accurate search plan.

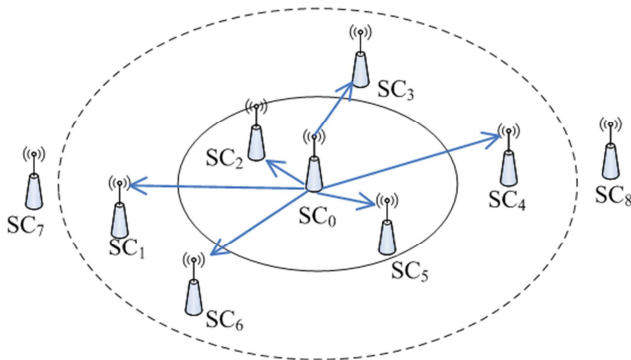


Figure 2. Neighbor relationship diagram of SC.

After the central node establishes a neighbour relationship, it obtains a neighbour relationship diagram, as shown in figure 2. The outer dotted line indicates the coverage after the increase of the transmission power.

The specific steps for the neighbour SC search solution are as follows.

Step 1 First of all, each of the SC increases its own transmit power so that the radius of the circular coverage area becomes twice the original (which is  $2r$ ), and then the SC sends Hello packets to other Small Cells in its coverage area.

Step 2 Then, each SC counts the number of Hello packets received from other Small Cells, constructs its own neighbour list, and obtains the number  $B_i (i \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\})$  of neighbour SC.

Step 3 Determine the number of neighbour SC. Calculate the average number of neighbour SC according to equation (1).

$$A = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N B_i}{N} \quad (1)$$

Then the system uses the average and the formula (2) to calculate the standard deviation  $SD$ ,

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (A - B_i)^2}{N}} \quad (2)$$

The threshold for determining the number of neighbour SC required is determined according to formula (3). Where  $n$  is a multiple impact factor.

$$TN_{ib} = A + SD * n \quad (3)$$

Step 4 Compare the number of neighbour SC and the size of the obtained threshold. If the number of neighbour SC is greater than  $TN_{ib}$ , then the next condition is judged. Otherwise, it directly determines that the central SC is not the interference source SC.

### 2.3. Interference Analysis Based on the Distance Between the Nodes

This article only analyses the same downlink interference between SC. The schematic diagram of the same-layer interference in the downlink of the ultra-dense network is shown in figure 3. The distance between nodes is the main factor affecting the degree of interference between nodes. The analysis of the interference between the nodes is converted into the analysis of the distance between nodes. The closer the distance between the nodes, the more serious the interference is to the corresponding users. On the contrary, the interference will be even smaller.

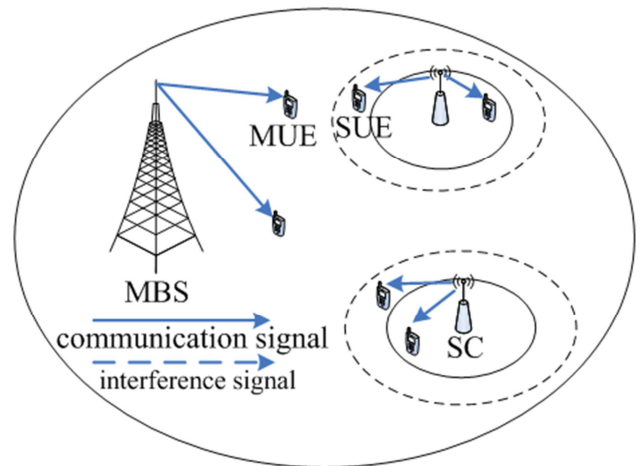


Figure 3. The same-layer downlink interference map in UDN.

The article turns the interference between nodes into the distance between nodes. Then the first problem to be solved is how to get the distance between nodes. Section 2.2 of this article establishes the neighbour relationship between nodes. First, the central node sends Hello packets to the surrounding nodes. After the neighbour node receives the packets, the central node receives feedback from the neighbour nodes. During signal transmission, the central node records the time  $t$  from the time the signal was sent to the receipt of the feedback. It assumes that the user has a fixed delay of  $\Delta t$  from receiving the signal to sending the signal. Then according to formula (4), the distance between each neighbour node to the central node can be calculated.  $c$  is the speed of propagation of electromagnetic waves. The program ignores the interference caused by environmental factors in the signal transmission process and take  $c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$  here.

$$d_i = \frac{1}{2} \cdot c \cdot (t - \Delta t) \tag{4}$$

Take the neighbour relationship established in figure 2 as an example. A distance analysis is performed on the neighbour SC whose number of neighbouring SC satisfies a threshold condition around the central SC.

Step 1 First, the central node  $SC_0$  calculates the distance from  $SC_0$  to neighbour  $SC_1 \dots SC_8$  respectively. And the resulting distance is arranged in descending order, which is obtained in turn  $d_1, d_2, \dots, d_8$ ;

Step 2 The median value of the distances in descending order is obtained according to formula (5). In figure 2, it sets  $n = 8$ . So that the median value is  $d = \frac{d_4 + d_5}{2}$ ;

$$d = \begin{cases} \frac{d_{\frac{n+1}{2}}}{2}, & n \text{ is an odd number.} \\ \frac{d_{\frac{n}{2}} + d_{\frac{n}{2}+1}}{2}, & n \text{ is an even number.} \end{cases} \tag{5}$$

Step 3 Compare the median of distance  $d$  with the radius  $R$  of the original coverage area of  $SC_0$ . When  $d < r$ , it indicates that the number of neighbour SC in the original coverage of the central node  $SC_0$  is more than half of the total number of neighbour nodes. In other words, the neighbour SC meets two constraints at the same time. It can be determined that the central  $SC_0$  is an interference source node.

### 3. PCICS Interference Coordination Scheme

Part 2 of this article identifies two conditions for determining the source SC. That is, the number of neighbour SC and the distance of neighbouring SC from the central SC. The interference source SC is determined based on these two determination conditions. Finally, a dynamic power control strategy is adopted for the interference source SC. Finally, the purpose of mitigating the interference of the source SC to the neighbour SC is reduced.

#### 3.1. Power Control

The power control strategy is one of the LTE-A heterogeneous network interference coordination technologies [9-11]. Its main idea is to dynamically adjust the size of the micro base station transmission power according to the user's feedback signal, so as to achieve the purpose of reducing the interference to users in the surrounding cells. After the interfering source node decision phase in the second part of this article is completed, the SC recovers to normal transmit power  $P_0$ . Then each of the Small Cells establishes a connection with a user (SUE) within its coverage area. The SUE sends the received signal strength (RSS) to its

corresponding SC (including the interference source SC), and the SC establishes a user received signal strength table to prepare for the next power control scheme.

In the power control stage of the interference source SC, its transmission power needs to be properly reduced. It is expected that normal communication with the SUE can be performed under the condition of ensuring the minimum RSS. Implementing a power control strategy on the aggressor SC will reduce the coverage area of the SC. However, whether the  $SUE_j$  is in the original coverage area or in the coverage area that the transmission power is reduced, the signal strength of the  $SUE_j$  receiving from the  $SC_i$  must be at least  $R_0$ .

Without power control,  $SC_i$  sends a signal at power  $P_i$ . The signal experiences a path loss before it is received by the user  $SUE_j$ . The power  $R_{ij}$  from the  $SC_i$  received by the user  $SUE_j$  is given by equation (6), where the path loss between  $SC_i$  and  $SUE_j$  is  $L_{ij}$ .

$$R_{ij}[dBm] = P_i[dBm] - L_{ij}[dB] \tag{6}$$

After the power control phase is completed,  $R_{ij}$  is made equal to the minimum power  $R_0$  required for normal communication between the SC and the SUE.

$$R_0(dBm) = P_i(dBm) - L_{ij}(dB) \tag{7}$$

Let  $C_i(i \in \{1, 2 \dots N\})$  be the set of users for the  $SC_i$  services and  $P_i$  be the transmit power of  $SC_i$ . In the conventional model of operation with no power control (Legacy No Power Control, LNPC), all Small Cells transmit with the nominal power  $P_0$ . After the aggressor SC reduces the transmission power, it should be guaranteed that it can still serve all SUEs in the original service range. As far as possible, it should ensure that not any SUE becomes an isolated user due to node power control. Therefore, formula (8) can be obtained.

$$P_i = \begin{cases} P_0 & B_i < TN_{lb} \\ P_0 + (R_0 - \min_{j \in C_j} (R_{i,j})) & B_i \geq TN_{lb}, d < r \end{cases} \tag{8}$$

Let  $\gamma_j$  be the signal to noise ratio of the user and  $S_j$  the signal received by the user  $SUE_j$  from the SC. The total interference of  $SUE_j$  is  $I_j$ . Then the SINR of the user can be obtained.

$$\gamma_j[dB] = S_j[dBm] - 10 \log_{10}(\text{noise}(mW) + I_j(mW))[dBm] \tag{9}$$

It is assumed that the strongest received signal strength RSS of  $SUE_j$  in formula (10) is  $S_j$ . Therefore, the rest part is the total interference received.

$$S_j = \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} R_{ij} \tag{10}$$

$$I_j = \sum_{i=1}^N R_{ij} - \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} R_{ij} \quad (11)$$

This paper selects the 3GPP Typical Urban model with shadowing as the path loss model.  $d_{ij}$  is the distance between SC<sub>*i*</sub> and SUE<sub>*j*</sub>. The path loss can be expressed as formula (12).

$$L_{ij} = 127 + 30 \log_{10}(d_{ij}) + X_g \quad (12)$$

Where  $X_g$  accounts for the shadowing and has a log normal distribution  $\ln N(0, \sigma^2)$ . After the signal to noise ratio SINR of the user is obtained, the capacity  $C$  is calculated using the SINR as a CQI (CQI-Channel Quality Indicator) [12].

In this paper, the number of nodes for power control is reduced by increasing the judgment conditions of the interference source node. The transmission power of the node is increased under the condition that the system user interference is basically unchanged. According to the Shannon formula  $C = \sum_{i=1}^n \log_2(1 + \frac{S_i}{N_i})$ , it can be concluded that the scheme improves the system capacity.

### 3.2. The PCICS Program Execution Steps

Step 1 First, the SCs in the area increase their own transmission power, so that the radius of the original coverage area is doubled. Then each of the SCs sends Hello packets to other SCs in the new coverage area.

Step 2 According to the search scheme in the second part of this article, the neighbour SC is searched. Then each SC establishes its own neighbour relationship list and obtains the number  $B_i$  of neighbour SCs.

Step 3 Under the condition that the number of neighbour SC meets the threshold, the central SC obtains the distance from each neighbouring SC to it. The central SC determines whether it is the interference source SC according to the judgment condition of the second part of the article.

Step4 After the interference source SC decision phase is completed, each SC recovers to its normal transmit power. In addition, the SUE establishes connections with the SUEs in the respective coverage areas. The SUE sends feedback RSS to the SC. The interference source SC performs power control according to the RSS and ensures that no isolated users are generated.

## 4. Simulation Results and Discussion

In this section, the system level simulation results are presented to illustrate the benefits of the proposed PCICS scheme. In order to verify the effectiveness of the proposed project, the performance for the traditional powerless control program (LNPC) and the TAPB algorithm and the proposed interference coordination program based on power control (PCICS) is simulated using Matlab simulation experiment

platform. With the same simulation environment and parameters, the experimental results under the three different algorithms were compared and analysed.

### 4.1. Simulation Test-bed Setup

In the system simulation, the macro base station and the micro base station operate in different frequency bands, so there is only the same-layer interference between the micro base stations. The simulation parameters mainly refer to the LTE-A standard [13, 14]. The system bandwidth is considered to be 10 MHz, and the centre frequency of the macro base is 2.3 GHz. The centre frequency of the small cell is 3.5GHz. In a circular area with a radius of 500 meters, 100 SCs and 300 SUEs are randomly distributed. The initial transmission power of the SC is  $P_0$ . Each SC can serve a maximum of 10 SUEs. Each SUE can only be served by one SC. When one SC serves multiple SUEs, the entire resource block is evenly distributed to each user. If there are additional resource blocks, they are assigned to the users with the best SINR. The system bandwidth in this paper is set to 10 MHz, corresponding to 50 resource blocks in the frequency domain. The standard coverage radius of the SC is 20m, and the distance between the two SCs is at least 5 meters. This paper uses the 3GPP Typical Urban shadowing model as the path loss model. Simulation parameters are shown in the Table 1. In order to reduce the random error, the simulation time is set to 60s. Under the premise that other conditions are not changed, the system randomly changes the deployment position of SCs for 20 times. And each of deployment methods is repeated for 100 times. Then the average of 100 simulation results is taken as the final simulation result.

Table 1. Simulation parameters.

Parameters	Assumptions
Macro cell coverage radius/m	500
Standard coverage radius of the SC/m	20
Number of SC	100
Number of SUE	300
Nominal SC $P_0$ / dBm	20
Noise/dBm	-114
Path loss and shadow fading	Umi[15]
Traffic model	Full Buffer

### 4.2. Results Analysis

In the above simulation environment, only the deployment position of the SC is changed, and the average interference and average throughput of the 300 SUEs in the network are analysed. The simulation results are shown in figure 4 figure 5 and figure 6.

Figure 4 depicts the system average interference graph for three different scenarios. It can be seen that with the change of SC deployment position, the average interference of the three schemes has a certain degree of change. Compared with traditional powerless control schemes, the TAPB algorithm and the PCICS scheme proposed in this paper greatly reduce the average interference of system users. Compared with the TABP algorithm, the PCICS scheme of this paper changes the decision conditions for the interference source SC and reduces



the number of SCs for power control, but it does not increase the interference of the system users. The average interference of the system is not much different from the TAPB algorithm and it is within the acceptable range.

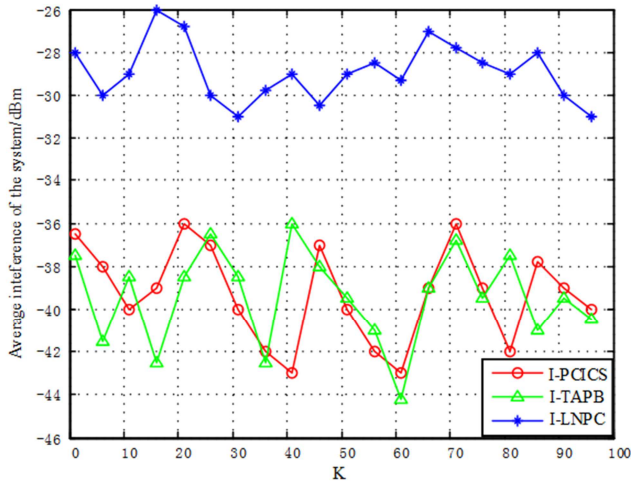


Figure 4. System average interference comparison chart.

The figure 5 depicts a comparison of the average user signal-to-noise ratio of the system under different scenarios as a function of SC deployment. The signal to interference and noise ratio is defined as the ratio of the user's strongest acceptance of the signal strength RSS to the sum of the interference and noise. It can be seen from the figure that when the number of SCs is set to 100, the SINR of the three schemes fluctuates to some extent as the SC deployment position changes. However, the PCICS scheme proposed in this paper has the highest signal-to-noise ratio, which is about 14dB higher than the LNPC scheme and about 8dB higher than the TAPB. This clearly shows the superiority of the proposed scheme.

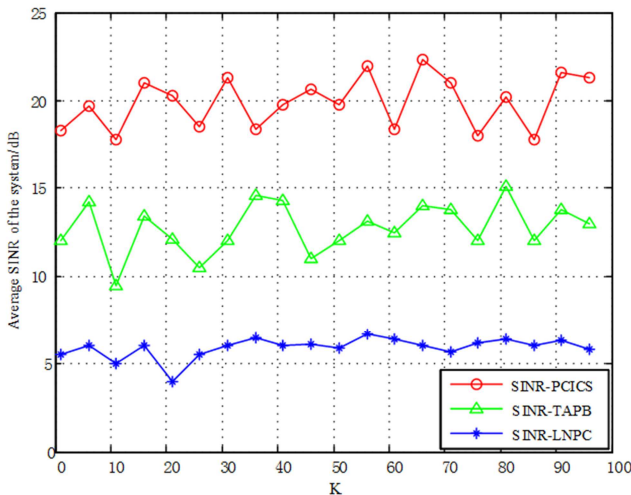


Figure 5. System average SINR comparison chart.

Under the condition that the number of users remains unchanged, figure 6 describes the situation where the average throughput of the system changes with the change of the SC

deployment location. The figure compares the average throughput of the system under the LNPC scheme, the TAPB algorithm, and the PCICS scheme proposed in this paper. It can be clearly seen from the figure that compared with the LNPC scheme; the TAPB algorithm and the PCICS scheme all increase the average throughput of the system to different degrees. Although the PCICS scheme reduces the number of power-controlled SCs, it increases the coverage area of the nodes and reduces the number of blind-spot users. Compared with the TAPB algorithm, the proposed scheme obviously increases the throughput of the system by 50%. This confirms the effectiveness of the proposed scheme once again.

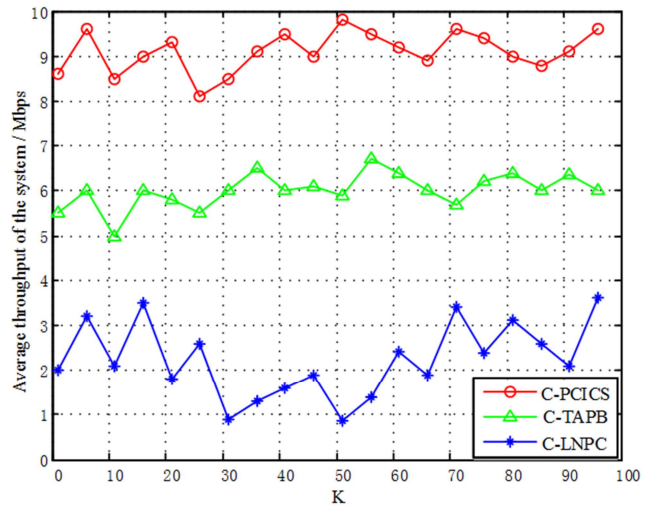


Figure 6. System average throughput comparison chart.

### 5. Conclusion

In order to solve the problem of the same-layer downlink interference caused by the introduction of a large number of low-power nodes in an ultra-dense network, this paper proposes a power control-based interference coordination scheme PCICS that considers the number of neighbour nodes and the distance from a neighbour node to a central node. The scheme first judges the interference source node based on two criteria: the number of neighbour nodes and the degree of interference of the central node to the neighbour nodes. This makes the decision of the interference source node more accurate, and also reduces the number of power control nodes. Eventually, it increases the coverage area of the node. Then, the interference source node dynamically adjusts the transmission power according to the user's feedback signal. In the end, under the condition that the normal communication of the user in the coverage area is ensured, the interference to the users of the neighbour nodes is reduced. Simulation results show that: Compared with the TAPB algorithm, the PCICS scheme proposed in this paper can reduce the number of power control nodes without increasing the system interference strength and increase the coverage of users. At the same time, it can improve the average throughput and reduce power loss of the system.

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