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REM-Based Handover Algorithm for Next-Generation Multi-Tier Cellular Networks

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Abstract—The strongest-cell criterion has been extensively used for handover algorithms during the last cellular-network generations. When network topologies become multi-layered, it results in abrupt behaviors such as the ping-pong effect as a consequence of the power gap between tiers and their irregular deployment. This effect not only affects users’ quality of experience but also introduces a significant network overhead. Therefore, we propose an original handover algorithm based on predicted incomplete channel states from a Radio Environment Map to reduce this effect. The proposed algorithm is user triggered, network assisted, and fully backward compatible with LTE-A. Moreover, we evaluate the performance of our proposed algorithm against LTE-A in a two-tier cellular network for different user speeds following the guidelines outlined by the 3GPP on diverse matters (channel, mobility, wrapping, etc.). When applying realistic timing, our results reveal a highly substantial improvement in the number of ping-pong handovers regardless of the handover policy adopted in comparison to LTE-A without sacrificing users’ experience; for instance, we obtain at least an order of magnitude decrease in the ping-pong rate at the expense of losing less than 9 percent in spectral efficiency.

Index Terms—Radio Environment Maps, Handover, Heterogeneous Networks.

I. INTRODUCTION

As a result of the rapidly growing demands of multimedia data-intensive applications such as video streaming, gaming, social networking, etc., current cellular networks, e.g. Long Term Evolution (LTE) and LTE-Advanced (LTE-A), cannot satisfy users’ needs any more [1]. This has led the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) to design LTE-A Pro, which is meant to pave the way towards a seamless transition to 5G. Among others, 5G is expected to enhance broadband connectivity by using LTE in the unlicensed spectrum below 6 GHz. However, it simultaneously raises a twofold issue: on the one hand, a large portion of the spectrum becomes available for carrier aggregation; however, on the other hand, coexistence across different technologies can also bring higher levels of interference. This represents an opportunity to expand the Heterogeneous Network (HetNet) network layout to a greater extent, combining not only licensed spectrum, as usual, but also unlicensed spectrum to create a multi-tier cellular network.

The ultimate motivation behind the deployment of small cells (micro, nano, pico, femto) underlying the coverage of macrocells is improving the capacity per unit area. Despite its countless advantages with respect to the perceived Quality of Service (QoS) from the users’ perspective, Mobile Network Operators (MNO) must overcome a set of challenges like efficient network management or uninterrupted mobility. Traditionally, the LTE handover (HO) algorithm has proven to perform quite well in macro-only scenarios, however it struggles in the presence of small cells due to their non-located layout and low transmit power [2]. A comprehensive survey of handover decision algorithms for femtocells in LTE-A is delivered in [3]. However, to the best of our knowledge, it is rare to find research works comparing them to decide on which one to consider under certain circumstances.

We introduce the idea of making use of Radio Environment Maps (REM) as a powerful tool for a handover decision algorithm. A REM is basically a heat map of the RSS in \mathbb{R}^2 for a specific band. In particular, we are interested in improving mobility performance by reducing the overall number of handovers without sacrificing network capacity. In a multi-tier scenario, this means reducing the number of redundant handovers, also known as ping-pong handovers, between tiers, especially for high-speed User Equipments (UE). Ping-pong handovers are defined as consecutive handovers between the same cells within a short period of time, e.g. less than a second. REMs could potentially address simultaneously a myriad of users ranging from pedestrians to trains. Our proposed algorithm aims at camping users, not only on the strongest cell available but also on the one with the highest Signal-to-Interference-plus-Noise Ratio (SINR) based on the current user’s trajectory.

Section II presents an overview of the system model employed. Section III explains the REM-based handover algorithm. Section IV provides numerical performance results of the proposed algorithm benchmarked against LTE-A. Finally, Section V states the main findings of this work as well as a summary.

II. SYSTEM MODEL

In this work, we assume that REMs are stored and managed by the mobile network operator. For example, in [4] the authors discuss possible implementations in different network entities within an LTE-A network. They introduce a layered architecture that consists of local and global REMs, where the coordination between local REMs can be done through the X2 interface while the coordination between local and global REMs must be done through the S1 one. REMs are essentially geolocation databases that store some Radio-Frequency (RF) relevant parameters. The cost, field measurements mostly, of the maps is not considered in this work. So as to create a map, there are basically two options that can be followed: we can deploy measurement-capable devices that perform measurements (UEs and sensors) and apply spectrum cartography techniques as in [5], or we can use a realistic 3D urban electromagnetic wave propagation fused with digital geographical map data (terrain altitude, building contours, etc.) to synthesize coverage maps (up to 5-m resolution) as detailed in [6].

In addition, users must be able to measure the band of interest and report those measurements to their serving cell in a similar fashion to the current LTE-A UE. Moreover, we need UEs to have the capability of positioning using either a Global Navigation Satellite System or an LTE-A network-assisted technique. In the former group is included the GPS, GLONASS or GALILEO positioning systems, whereas in the latter Observed Time-Difference Of Arrival (OTDOA) and Enhanced Cell-ID techniques are used. The impact of these systems on the proposed algorithm is beyond the scope of this work.

We assume a Heterogeneous Network (HetNet) composed of evolved Node B (eNB) and Home eNB (HeNB) in open-access mode. Both tiers belong to the same MNO, whose allocated frequency bands compose the set \mathcal{F} . Additionally, they operate in the same band $f \in \mathcal{F}$. As we evaluate the handover performance, from now on, we are solely focused on the downlink. Let \mathcal{C} denote the set of cells operating in f , regardless of the tier, and \mathcal{U} the set of users. In consequence, the SINR of a user $u \in \mathcal{U}$ camping on its serving cell $s \in \mathcal{C}$ can be expressed as

$$\gamma_{s,u} = \frac{P_s |h_{s,u}|^2}{\sum_{c \in \mathcal{C} \setminus \{s\}} P_c |h_{c,u}|^2 + \sigma_u^2} \quad (1)$$

where P_s is the transmit power of the cell s , P_c is the transmit power of the cell c , $h_{s,u}$ is the channel gain from cell s to user u , $h_{c,u}$ is the channel gain from cell c to user u , and σ_u^2 is the noise power at user u . Nonetheless, the LTE-A standard defines two different UE measurements: Reference Signal Received Power (RSRP) and Reference Signal Received Quality (RSRQ). Without loss of generality, in our approach a user u only measures the RSS from a cell $c \in \mathcal{C}$, defined as $\text{RSS}_{c,u} = P_c |h_{c,u}|^2$.

LTE-A caters for mobility with event-triggered reporting, using both intra- and inter-frequency measurements whose

values and thresholds are in dBm/dB. The entry condition must be met for at least the Time To Trigger (TTT) period, generally configured by the network and further scaled by the user, depending on its speed to control the ping-pong effect. A relative offset also helps to adjust the timing when the handover is executed: a low value might lead to a too-early handover while a high value may end up with a too-late handover or even a Radio Link Failure (RLF). Substituting the RSRP for the RSS as aforementioned we can describe this handover policy as follows:

$$c^* = \underset{c \in \mathcal{C}}{\text{argmax}} \text{RSS}_{c,u}(t) \mid \text{RSS}_{s,u}^{\text{TTT}} < \text{RSS}_{c,u}^{\text{TTT}} - \text{HHM} \quad (2)$$

where c^* corresponds to the strongest cell, $\text{RSS}_{c,u}^{\text{TTT}}$ is the $\text{RSS}_{c,u}$ during the TTT, and HHM stands for Hysteresis Handover Margin and corresponds to the relative offset. We would like to emphasize the time dependence, which is not normally made explicit since our proposed algorithm to be introduced in the next section will depend specifically on time. From (2) it is clear that the current algorithm promotes cells with higher power/channel gain regardless of any other criteria such as SINR, cell load, UE power consumption, etc. In the remainder of this work, cell detection is assumed to be done under the time constraints specified in 3GPP TS 36.133 [7], therefore we will only focus on the handover itself.

III. REM HANDOVER ALGORITHM DESCRIPTION

While the LTE-A handover policy has shown itself to be robust enough only in macrocell scenarios, with HetNets it becomes more challenging due to the higher interference under co-channel deployment, Neighbor Cell Lists (NCL) changing rapidly when femtocells appear and disappear, etc. This is especially true for users who pass through an area under the overlapped coverage of different tier cells, because the number of ping-pong handovers increases and, thus, the network signaling. Furthermore, the higher the UE speed is, the more complicated the handover decision stage becomes. Our main objective is to reduce the overall number of ping-pong handovers between tiers using the spatial information provided by REMs without compromising the QoS of the users.

The proposed algorithm scheme relies on the same event-triggered mechanism as does LTE-A, although it is not limited to it. Thus it can be seamlessly adapted to current state-of-the-art UEs. As REMs will be only stored on the network side, the proposed algorithm avoids any extra overhead due to the exchange of information between the REM database and the UE. However, users must be requested to send their location along with the measurement reports, as already happens in the Minimization of Drive Test (MDT) in LTE-A [8].

Once the measurement report is triggered, our proposed algorithm predicts the user's position in a timespan Δt , assuming a simple uniform linear motion described by $\mathbf{r}(t + \Delta t) = \mathbf{r}(t) + \mathbf{v}\Delta t$, where \mathbf{r} and \mathbf{v} are position and velocity respectively. Even if the trajectory of the user is either

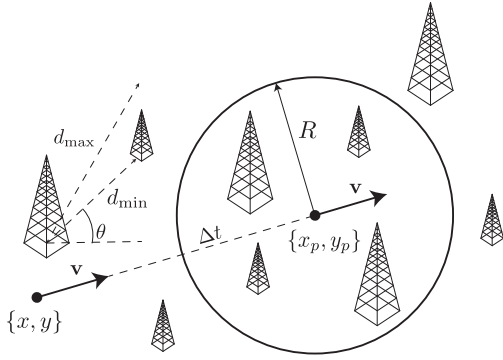


Fig. 1. Analyzed scenario for proposed REM handover algorithm.

accelerated or not linear, provided that the timespan is not too long the trajectory can be approximated by a set of adjacent segments where each follows a uniform linear motion. The endpoint is then introduced in the corresponding REMs to get an expected RSS value for a given cell. In order to reduce the number of queries, there is another algorithm-related parameter, R , which basically defines a searching radius whose center is the predicted position. An example of this predicted position and the searching radius is depicted in Fig. 1. This parameter allows us to set an upper bound on the number of cells to be considered in the prediction calculations.

At this stage, despite the fact that we could just pick the strongest predicted cell in Δt , it is preferable to obtain a more unbiased measurement like the SINR. Besides, the expected QoS of the user will depend on the capacity of the channel rather than just the greatest received power. Taking all the previous parameters into account, our proposed policy to determine the strongest cell for handover can be expressed as

$$c^* = \underset{c \in \mathcal{B}}{\operatorname{argmax}} \gamma_{c,u}(t + \Delta t) \mid \operatorname{RSS}_{s,u}^{\text{TTT}} < \operatorname{RSS}_{c,u}^{\text{TTT}} - \text{HHM} \quad (3)$$

where all parameters from (2) remain, and $c \in \mathcal{B}$ means cells within the searching radius ($\mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{C}$). What this policy accomplishes is that a user will hand over to the strongest cell only if that same cell will have the highest SINR in the near future according to the user's trajectory. Note that (1) is a pessimistic evaluation of the SINR since the cell traffic load is not considered (all cells are fully loaded) and hence we could avoid some handovers towards heavily-loaded cells. This effect might increase the spectral efficiency and the global performance but this approach is not the actual focus of this work.

For instance, we can imagine a high-speed user crossing an area under the coverage of a macrocell and several femtocells. Even when the strongest-cell policy might suggest that the best option is handing over to a femtocell, after several seconds the same user will be handing over back to the macrocell. In our approach, we avoid such handovers, remaining camped on the macrocell. If we are dealing with a slowly-moving user,

the current strongest cell will most likely have the best SINR in the future since the user will not have left its coverage. Needless to say, this introduces the second condition so as to perform a handover that, eventually, will lead to a reduction in the total number of handovers. The different steps of the proposed algorithm are shown in Algorithm 1.

Algorithm 1 REM-based handover algorithm

```

1: procedure UE REM-HO( $\operatorname{RSS}_c$ , TTT, HHM)
2:   if  $\operatorname{RSS}_s^{\text{TTT}} < \operatorname{RSS}_t^{\text{TTT}} - \text{HHM}$  then
3:     UE sends a measurement report with the target
       cell  $t$ , user's location  $\{x, y\}$  and velocity
        $\{v_x, v_y\}$ .
4:   end if
5: end procedure

6: procedure BS REM-HO( $t, \{x, y\}, \{v_x, v_y\}, \Delta t, R, \operatorname{REM}_c$ )
7:   if Measurement report then
8:     Predict the user's position in  $\Delta t$ .
        $\{x_p, y_p\} \leftarrow \{x, y\} + \{v_x, v_y\} \cdot \Delta t$ 
9:     Find all cells within  $R$ .
        $c \in \mathcal{B}$  where  $\mathcal{B} := (x - x_p)^2 + (y - y_p)^2 \leq R^2$ 
10:    Rank cells according to their expected SINR using
       the values stored in the REMs.

       
$$\gamma_c \leftarrow \frac{\operatorname{REM}_c(x_p, y_p)}{\sum_{k \in \mathcal{B} \setminus \{c\}} \operatorname{REM}_k(x_p, y_p) + \sigma^2}$$

11:    if  $t = \operatorname{argmax}_{c \in \mathcal{B}} \gamma_c$  then
12:      BS sends the handover command back to the
       UE.
13:    end if
14:  end if
15: end procedure

```

The procedure of the UE REM-HO takes place at the User Equipment and it is identical to what is currently used in the LTE-A standard. Similarly, the second procedure labeled BS REM-HO is run on the operator's side. On the user's side, the values used to trigger the events are not the raw physical-layer measurements but a filtered version using what is known as L3 filtering [9]. This recursive filter is located in the Radio Resource Control (RRC) layer and is expressed as

$$F_n = (1 - a)F_{n-1} + aM_n \quad (4)$$

where $a = 2^{-fc/4}$ is the filter coefficient with parameter fc , F_n is the filtered value (e.g. RSRP, RSRQ, etc.) and M_n is the raw measurement provided by the PHY layer. In our case, F_n is the RSS while the filter coefficient is optionally signaled by the network (the default value is $fc = 4 \rightarrow a = 0.5$). In a similar manner, the RSS values stored in the REMs only represent the effect of path loss and shadowing, since fast-fading is averaged out.

IV. NUMERICAL RESULTS

A. Simulation setup

This section provides numerical results for evaluating the performance of the proposed REM-HO algorithm and, for comparison, the standard LTE-HO algorithm in a HetNet. The simulation environment used for carrying out the simulations has been developed entirely using MATLAB. It comprises a scenario generator based on hexagonal grids [10] for deploying base stations and users, a radio simulator following

WINNER's Phase II Model implementation but using 3GPP 3D channel models [11] (see values in Table I) where we obtain the RSS for each pair BS-UE and, finally, an algorithm workbench where we can test different HO algorithms on the same radio simulation instance. The baseline scenario is based on the European-funded METIS-II project Performance Evaluation Framework User Case 1: Dense urban information society [12] that also includes mobility models. We have also included geographical distance-based wrapping following the 3GPP guidelines in [13]. Therefore, we do not have less interference at the border of the network. Table I lists the major simulation parameters. Macrocells, the first-tier network, follow the classic 19-site layout with an Inter-Site Distance (ISD) of 200 m, while picocells, the second-tier network, are deployed following the next Probability Density Functions (PDF) using polar coordinates (r, θ) relative to their macro station [14]:

$$p_r(r) = \frac{2(r - d_{\min})}{(d_{\max} - d_{\min})^2} \quad d_{\min} \leq r \leq d_{\max} \quad (5)$$

$$p_\theta(\theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \quad (6)$$

where d_{\min} is the closest distance admissible between tiers, which is equal to 55 m, and d_{\max} corresponds to the cell edge which depends on the angle θ (see details in Fig. 1). The UEs are also scattered according to (5) and (6) but changing the minimum distance to 35 m instead of 55 m [12]. For the baseline scenario, we have deployed 8 picocells and 5 users per macro sector unless otherwise stated. Each UE moves linearly in a direction randomly chosen between $[0, 2\pi)$, and its speed of motion is constant. During the simulation, the UE's position is updated every 100 ms, and we obtain a channel realization every 10 ms, which corresponds to the LTE-A frame duration. The propagation conditions (Line- and Non-Line-Of-Sight, LOS/NLOS) are assigned at the beginning according to the 3GPP formulae [11] and kept fixed for the rest of the simulation.

Similarly, the LTE-HO algorithm has been extracted from [2], including realistic timing such as the intra-frequency measurement period, handover preparation and execution times, etc. The RLF recovery has been bounded to occur within 120 ms, including the RRC procedure delay. In this case, we assume that the target cell is sufficiently strong to be detected in the first correlation attempt [15]. A UE is said to be out of synchronization when its wideband SINR is below the threshold Q_{out} and to be back in synchronization when above the threshold Q_{in} . An RLF is declared when a UE is out of synchronization for longer than the RLF Time (T310 timer in 3GPP terms, typically 1 s). Subsequently, a handover failure happens if: a) RLF occurs before TTT duration, b) T310 is running when the handover command is sent, or c) the wideband SINR in the target cell is below Q_{out} when the handover-complete message is sent. Finally, the Time of Stay (ToS) is defined as the duration between two consecutive successful handovers. In the event that these

TABLE I
SIMULATION PARAMETERS

Items	Macrocell	Picocell
Path-loss model	3GPP TR 36.873 (3D-UMa) [11]	3GPP TR 36.873 (3D-UMi) [11]
Shadow fading std	LOS = 4 dB NLOS = 6 dB	LOS = 3 dB NLOS = 4 dB
Correlation distance SF	LOS = 37 m NLOS = 50 m	LOS = 10 m NLOS = 13 m
Fast-fading model	Geometry-based stochastic modeled [11]	
BS antenna height	25 m	10 m
BS/UE antenna pattern	Omnidirectional	
BS EIRP	49 dBm	30 dBm
Carrier frequency/BW	2 GHz/ 20 MHz	
Inter-site distance	200 m	20 m
UE height	1.5 m	
Sampling period	10 ms	
Total simulation time	300 s	

TABLE II
HO AND RLF PARAMETERS

Item	Description
Q_{out}	-8 dB
Q_{in}	-6 dB
RLF Time	1 s
RLF Recovery Time	120 ms
HO Preparation Time	40 ms
HO Execution Time	50 ms
Minimum ToS	1 s

handovers are performed between the same two cells in less than the minimum ToS, it is considered a ping-pong handover. Ping-pong handovers reduce the efficiency of the network so it is crucial to reduce their numbers while keeping a satisfactory QoS. Table II reflects the parameters involved in both handover and RLF.

REMs have been built using the worst-case scenario for both macro and picocells, in effect, NLOS, where path loss and large-scale fading can be predicted but small-scale fading cannot due to its nature. If we were able to build REMs from real measurements, this workaround would not be needed since the measurements themselves inherently contain the propagation conditions. Finally, we assess the proposed algorithm and its counterpart by evaluating 4 different sets of configuration parameters as shown in Table III, ranging from less to more aggressive (lower to higher mobility as well), extracted from [2]. We have decided to keep the specific REM-HO parameters constant on purpose so that we can evaluate them later on. R in Algorithm 1 is 200 m to coincide with the ISD and Δt is 2.5 s, which is a compromise for the different speeds considered (3, 30, 60, 120 km/h).

B. Ping-pong handovers

Table IV shows the ping-pong rate percentage defined in [2] as

$$\text{Ping-pong rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{number of ping-pongs}}{\text{total number of successful handovers}} \cdot 100. \quad (7)$$

TABLE III
CONFIGURATION SETS

Profile	Set 1	Set 2	Set 3	Set 4
TTT [ms]	160	160	80	40
HHM [dB]	3	2	1	-1

TABLE IV
AVERAGE PING-PONG RATE (%) WITH 8 PICOCELLS PER MACROCELL SECTOR AND $\Delta t = 2.5$ s

	Speed [km/h]	Set 1	Set 2	Set 3	Set 4
LTE-HO	3	0	1.6721	19.8882	58.6097
	30	2.1754	4.0750	8.7126	25.5029
	60	4.2724	7.3409	11.8169	21.6473
	120	3.8307	6.9485	18.1408	26.0302
REM-HO	3	0	0	0.4562	1.9008
	30	0.0867	0.1725	0.4497	1.2736
	60	0	0	0.1077	0.2356
	120	0	0	0.0249	0.0598
REM-HO with 3 candidates	3	0	1.5751	19.0726	56.3074
	30	1.0745	2.2814	5.4542	16.0515
	60	0.2964	1.8212	3.9878	9.4934
	120	0.0924	0.6767	1.4164	4.7515

It can be seen that in our proposed algorithm this rate is below 2 percent in any configuration set regardless of the user's speed. The reason behind such a considerable reduction is the incomplete channel states stored in the REMs. Our technique double-checks if a target cell spotted by a user would still be a good choice in Δt seconds, so avoiding virtually any possibility of hopping over two cells in less than Δt . The users with the lowest speed suffer from a marginally higher rate because they require more time to cross the same area. An adaptive timespan could be considered according to the user's speed, enunciating an optimization problem.

If we relax the constraint of picking the BS with the highest SINR and we increase the candidate list up to the first K cells with the highest SINR, our proposed technique will tend to behave like LTE-A. As K increases, both algorithms become indistinguishable. For example, in Table IV we have set K equal to 3. Again, the lowest-speed users are the most affected by this change, with rates similar to LTE-A for configuration sets 3 and 4 (see the set details in Table III). The rest of the sets do not increase at the same pace due to the longer TTT.

The decrease in the ping-pong rate has a clear impact on the number of handovers. Table V shows the average number of events where REM-HO events are substantially diminished. The gray rows represent the ratio of ping-pong handovers to the total. The difference in the number of handovers is not only attributed to the ping-pong avoidance; in this regard, our algorithm postpones handovers *as long as possible* until a strong cell which will stay strong for at least Δt seconds shows up. This effect is translated into a higher occurrence of RLFs but is still comparable to LTE-A for the most aggressive sets as shown in Table VI. There is a trade-off between the ping-pong rate and the number of RLFs, controlled by the size of the candidate list. As previously mentioned, being less

TABLE V
AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDOVERS PER USER PER SECOND (HO/UE/s) WITH 8 PICOCELLS PER MACROCELL SECTOR AND $\Delta t = 2.5$ s

	Speed [km/h]	Set 1	Set 2	Set 3	Set 4
LTE-HO	3	0.0014	0.0024	0.0056	0.0190
		0	0	0.0011	0.0111
	30	0.0034	0.0058	0.0130	0.0213
		0.0001	0.0002	0.0011	0.0054
	60	0.0031	0.0053	0.0168	0.0260
		0.0001	0.0004	0.0020	0.0056
	120	0.0031	0.0050	0.0171	0.0266
		0.0001	0.0003	0.0031	0.0069
REM-HO (gray rows $1E-4 \times$)	3	0.0010	0.0013	0.0019	0.0024
		0	0	0.0858	0.4600
	30	0.0009	0.0014	0.0028	0.0034
		0.0078	0.0234	0.1248	0.4366
	60	0.0005	0.0008	0.0022	0.0026
		0	0	0.0234	0.0624
	120	0.0005	0.0009	0.0031	0.0039
		0	0	0.0078	0.0234

TABLE VI
AVERAGE NUMBER OF RLFs PER USER PER SECOND (RLF/UE/s) WITH 8 PICOCELLS PER MACROCELL SECTOR AND $\Delta t = 2.5$ s

	Speed [km/h]	Set 1	Set 2	Set 3	Set 4
LTE-HO	3	0.0027	0.0024	0.0020	0.0018
	30	0.0090	0.0082	0.0042	0.0033
	60	0.0145	0.0142	0.0079	0.0061
	120	0.0177	0.0176	0.0117	0.0099
REM-HO	3	0.0024	0.0022	0.0020	0.0020
	30	0.0080	0.0076	0.0063	0.0059
	60	0.0122	0.0119	0.0106	0.0102
	120	0.0148	0.0144	0.0123	0.0116

conservative and allowing more cells to be selected can reduce the RLFs while increasing the ping-pongs.

C. Impact on spectral efficiency

Preventing users from handing over also brings a loss in a user's spectral efficiency, as in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. In these figures we have the average channel spectral efficiency for configuration set 3 (TTT = 80 ms, HHM = 1 dB) for 60 km/h users. In Fig. 2 we keep all the parameters fixed and sweep only Δt . The obtained loss in spectral efficiency compared to LTE-A can be easily explained. LTE-A picks the strongest cell at any time after TTT seconds whereas we double-check if that cell will maintain its status after Δt seconds. Therefore, if the timespan becomes smaller, the filtered measurements and the predicted values stored in the REMs will be similar because of the spatial correlation in large-scale fading. For instance, our algorithm almost perfectly overlaps LTE-A when $\Delta t = 0$. Selecting the right Δt for each speed is key to control the trade-off between the reduction in the ping-pong handovers and the loss in spectral efficiency. As an example, for $\Delta t = 2.5$ s, which corresponds to a prediction distance of 41.67 m, we reduce the ping-pong rate to 0.01% (11.82% for LTE-HO) but, at the same time, we loss approximately 9% of spectral efficiency (1.14 b/s/Hz against 1.25 b/s/Hz).

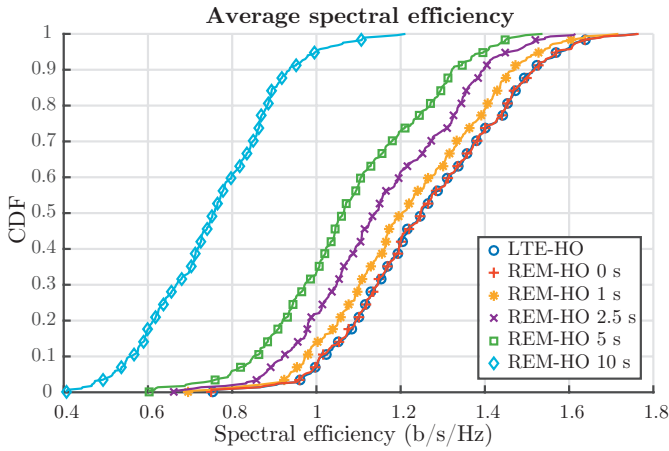


Fig. 2. CDF of channel spectral efficiency for configuration set 3, 60 km/h, 8 picocells and $\Delta t = \{1, 2.5, 5, 10\}$ s.

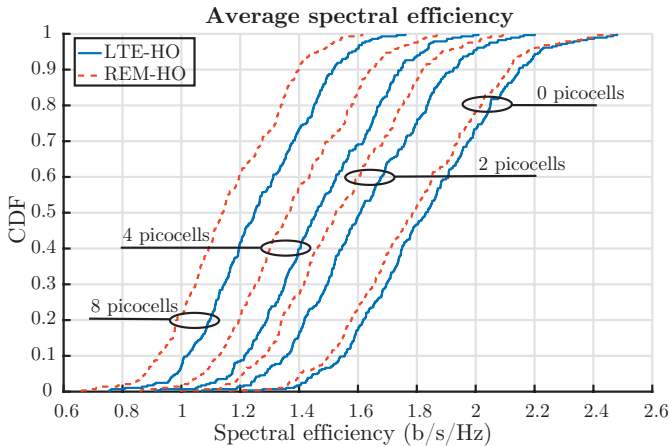


Fig. 3. CDF of channel spectral efficiency for configuration set 3, 60 km/h, $\Delta t = 2.5$ s and $\{0, 2, 4, 8\}$ picocells.

In Fig. 3 we benchmark the performance of the LTE-HO and the proposed REM-HO algorithms under different picocell densities. Although the gap increases with density, it will not go further than approximately 0.1 b/s/Hz. Here we observe the trade-off of using our technique instead of the current LTE-A handover approach. The slight loss of spectral efficiency is due to the smaller overall number of handovers, by around an order of magnitude. However, we ensure an acceptable QoS while introducing a smaller amount of overhead in the network. Regarding the network overhead, the UEs only send a few extra bits of information compared to the LTE-HO algorithm (location and velocity although they are parameters already included in the standard), that we might consider negligible. Besides, the signaling between BSs will depend on the specific algorithm, as detailed in [4], it is estimated that the REM signaling requirement is about 68 bits/s per cell for an inter-cell interference minimization technique. Yet the update frequency of the databases is not discussed.

V. CONCLUSION

In this work, we have introduced the idea of using REMs in the handover decision-making as a way of predicting QoS. We have also presented a handover algorithm which takes advantage of REMs' spatial information in multi-tier cellular networks by preventing users from handing over too early. We have simulated our proposed algorithm and the LTE-HO algorithm where we have shown a significant reduction in the number of ping-pong handovers independently of the hysteresis margin applied. At the same time, the overall number of handovers is also cut down while maintaining a reasonable channel spectral efficiency.

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