

[HOME](#) / [Editorial Team](#)

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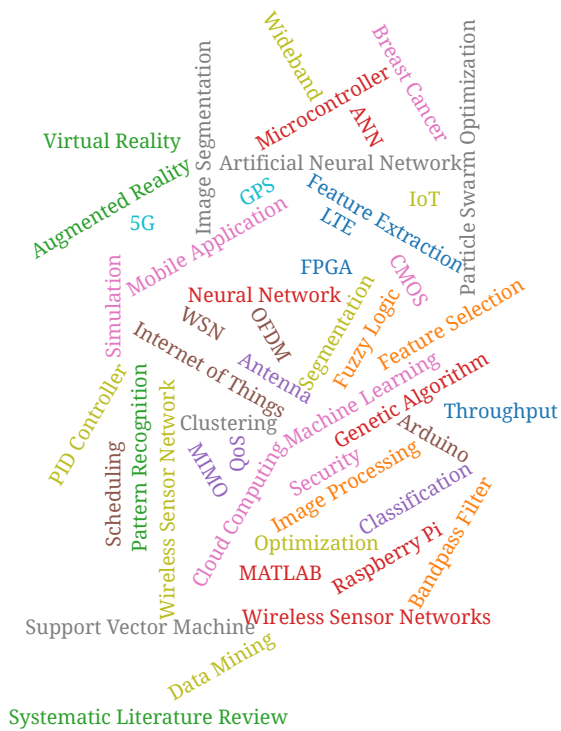
## Indexed by:



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KEYWORDS

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## MOST READ

---

New Solution for ICT/ELV Infrastructure Project Reporting Using Datalink Technique System

👁 950

Credit Card Fraud Detection Using Machine Learning As Data Mining Technique

👁 340

A Graduation Certificate Verification Model via Utilization of the Blockchain Technology

👁 295

Development of LPG Leakage Detector System using Arduino with Internet of Things (IoT)

👁 236

A Systematic Literature Review on User Interface Design for Web Applications

👁 224

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workflow by  
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HOME / ARCHIVES /

Vol. 10 No. 1-6: Breakthrough To Excellence in Communication and Computer Engineering III

## Vol. 10 No. 1-6: Breakthrough To Excellence in Communication and Computer Engineering III

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### ARTICLES

---

Study of Emotional Variability Using Photoplethysmogram Signal

**Khairul Azami Sidek, Noor Hafizah Azlin Abd Halim, Ummi Nur Kamilah Abdullah Din, Ahmad Fadzil Ismail**

1-6

 PDF

Lie Detection Using Acceleration Plethysmography Signal

**Khairul Azami Sidek, Nur Amirah Shariff, Md Nasibul Alam, Nuradilah Hashim, Ahmad Fadzil Ismail**

7-10

 PDF

Development of a Driver Drowsiness Monitoring System Using Electrocardiogram

**N. S. Nor Shahrudin, K. A. Sidek, A.F. Ismail**

11-15

 PDF

The Study of PPG and APG Signals for Biometric Recognition

**Khairul Azami Sidek, Nur Khaleda Naili Kamaruddin, Ahmad Fadzil Ismail**

17-20

 PDF

Heart Abnormality Detection Using Acceleration Plethysmogram Signal

**Khalida Hussin, Khairul Azami Sidek, Ahmad Fadzil Ismail**

21-24

 PDF

Analyzing Users' Performance Interacting with a Digitized Traditional Game on Multi-Touch Display Using Fitts's Law

**Saipunidzam Mahamad, Suziah Sulaiman, Nadiah Mohamad Sofian**

25-28

 PDF

Design of Serial-Fed Bend-Array and Measured Results

**Z. Tengah, M. T. Ali, N. H. Abd Rahman, I. Pasya, S. Abd Hamid, S. Subahir, Y. Yamada**

29-33

 PDF

Using Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) to Evaluate Barriers in Adopting Formal IT Governance Practices

**Mohd Fairuz Iskandar Othman, Naim Che Pee, Yahaya Abdul Rahim, Hamzah Asyrani Sulaiman, Mohd Azlishah Othman, Mohamad Zoinol Abidin Abd. Aziz**

35-40

 PDF

Development of a Quadrotor with Vision-based Target Detection for Autonomous Landing

**Gervin Ernest C. Guevarra, Ilen Rafael Tatsuya S. Koizumi, John Nicholas B. Moreno, Jeremy Christian B. Reccion, Carl Michael O. Sy, Jay Robert B. del Rosario**

41-45

 PDF

Mapping Paddy Growth Stage Based-on Hyperspectral EO-1 Hyperion Using Pixel Purity Index Endmember Extraction Algorithm

**Hertanto Suryoprayogo, Fatwa Ramdani, Fitri Utaminingrum**

47-54

 PDF

Performance Comparison of Various Textile Composition and Structure Through Full-Wave Electromagnetic Simulation and Measurement

**M.S.Amin Nordin, N.H.A. Rahman, M.T. Ali, A.A.Sharatol Ahmad Shah, M.R. Ahmad**

55-58

 PDF

FLC-based Renewable Wind Energy Viability Assessment in Central Luzon Philippines

**Rionel Belen Caldo**

59-64

 PDF

Fuzzy Logic Implementation for Power Efficiency and Reliable Irrigation System (PERIS) of Tomatoes Smart Farm

**Francisco B. Culibrina, Elmer P. Dadios**

65-71

 PDF

A Caching Algorithm for Information Centric Network Using Fuzzy Logic

**Mark Lorenze R. Torregoza, Elmer P. Dadios**

73-77

 PDF

Autonomous Fruit Harvester with Machine Vision

**Kathleen Anne M. Almendral, Rona Mae G. Babaran, Bryan Jones C. Carzon, Karl Patrick K. Cu, Jasmine M. Lalanto, Alexander C. Abad**

79-86

 PDF

Integration of NFC Technology on Household Appliances

**Bianca Irene P. Dimaliwat, Paulo Emmanuel T. Francisco, Jasper Alvin D. Gan, George Lawrence C. See, Maria Antonette C. Roque**

87-91

 PDF

Microcontroller-Based Power Monitoring and Switching Device for Appliances over a ZigBee Network

**Marc Gelian E. Ante, Karlo Almarion N. Garcia, Bryan Angelo A. Gonzales, James Troy D. Mendoza, Maria Antonette C. Roque**

93-97

 PDF

Wi-Fi Indoor Navigation System Controlled Automated Wheelchair

**Alyssa Raphaella G. Lim, Jan Carlo D. Rabacca, Esteen Valdez, Edwin Sybingco, Oswald Sapang, Maria Antonette Roque, Reggie Gustilo**

99-102

 PDF

Design of Wireless Disaster Alarm System Using Microwave Links

**Reggie C. Gustilo**

103-108

 PDF

Word-forest Visualization of Discussed Topics in Social Media Comments

**M. Bakri, SZZ. Abidin, N. Omar, M. Hamiz, Afiq Razali**

109-112

 PDF

Optimizing Laying Hen Diet Using Particle Swarm Optimization with Two Swarms

**Gusti Ahmad Fanshuri Alfarisy, Wayan Firdaus Mahmudy, Muhammad Halim Natsir**

113-119

 PDF

An Insight into Current IoT Security Methods

**K.K. Yuen, W.H. Shim, T.T. Ting, C.K. Teoh**

121-125

 PDF

Small and Compact Double E-shaped Meander Line Monopole Antenna for Forward Scatter Radar Network

**N. Ripin, M. S. M. Zaman, A. A. Sulaiman, N. E. A. Rashid, M. F. Hussin, W. Z. W. Ibrahim, N. N. Ismail**

127-132

 PDF

4G LTE Evolved Packet Core Planning with Call Switch Fallback Technology

**Alfin Hikmaturokhman, Lintang Setyo Palupi, Norma Amalia, Achmad Rizal Danisya, Toha Ardi Nugraha**

133-136



 PDF

A Modified K-Means with Naïve Bayes (KMNB) Algorithm for Breast Cancer Classification

**Dian Eka Ratnawati, Nurizal Dwi Priandani, Machsus Machsus**

137-140

 PDF

Inexpensive Green Mini Supercomputer Based on Single Board Computer Cluster

**T.K. Priyambodo, A.W. Lisan, M. Riasetiawan**

141-145

 PDF

Reducing Test Suite of State-Sensitivity Partitioning (SSP)

**Ammar Mohammed Sultan, Salmi Baharom, Abdul Azim Abd Ghani, Jamilah Din, Hazura Zulzalil**

147-151

 PDF

Distributed Compressive Data Gathering Framework for Correlated Data in Wireless Sensor Networks

**P. Dolas, D. Ghosh**

153-158

 PDF

Development and Implementation of a Monitoring System for STRC with the Aid of Head Detection

**Gretchel Karen L. Alcantara, Ivan Darren J. Evangelista, Jerome Vincent B. Malinao, Ofelia B. Ong, Reginald Steven DM. Rivera, Engr. Leonard U. Ambata**

159-164

 PDF

A Java Multithread Audio Acquisition for Real Time Audio Surveillance

**C. Dadula, E. Dadios**

165-169

 PDF

Detection of Colletotrichum Gloeosporioides Fungus Isolates Development/Spread for Mango (Mangifera Indica L.) Cultivar from Electronic Nose Using Multivariate-Statistical Analysis

# 4G LTE Evolved Packet Core Planning with Call Switch Fallback Technology

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**Abstract**—Long Term Evolution (LTE) is a 4 Generation (4G) technology that supports high-speed data services. Currently, 4G LTE have yet covers all regions in Indonesia. Since 4G LTE is the latest technology in Indonesia, therefore it needs LTE Network Planning, which is consists of E-UTRAN (Evolved-Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Networks) and Evolved Packet Core (EPC). EPC is the major part in 4G LTE. In order to support LTE Network Planning in Indonesia, this paper develops 4G LTE which is focused on EPC Planning in City X. The implementation of 4G LTE network uses Call Switch Fallback (CSFB) technology. Based on the planning, it needs minimum 6 pieces of MSC (Mobile Switching Center) Server (MSS) that are 1 pieces HSS, 2 pieces MME and minimum 2 pieces SGW-PGW. In this planning, the interfaces can be divided by two parts, control plane interface and user plane interface. The control plane interface such as S6A, S11, S10, S1-MME requires minimum bandwidth of 0.355 Gbps. For user interface plane S5 / S8, S1-U and SGI requires a minimum bandwidth of 17.75 Gbps up to 127.80 Gbps.

**Index Terms**—4G LTE; 4G Interface ; Call Switch FallBack (CSFB); Evolved Packet Core (EPC).

## I. INTRODUCTION

4G (4<sup>th</sup> Generation) implementation in Indonesia has been started in the middle of 2015 but the most of area in Indonesia has been served by a 3G and 2G technologies. In order to support the services and high-speed data, LTE technology is superior to the previous technologies [1].

Cities X is a city which has many users using data services. Because of this reason, the researcher propose the design for 4G-LTE Core Network Planning (EPC) in Cities X. This planning includes the EPC which consist of Home Subscription Service (HSS), Mobility Management Entity (MME), Serving Gateway (SGW), Packet Data Network Gateway (PGW), and MSS for CSFB's voice [2],[3].

The planning is conducted by researchers refer to a scientific journal entitled "4G LTE Core Network Planning in Bandung" made by Bayu Saptiyanto, Telkom University student, in 2015 [4].

### A. Evolved UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network (E-UTRAN)

4G LTE access network (E-UTRAN) consists of many eNodeBs networks which interconnected via X2 interfaces and the EPC interconnected via S1 interfaces. Figure 1 shows E-UTRAN Architecture [5].

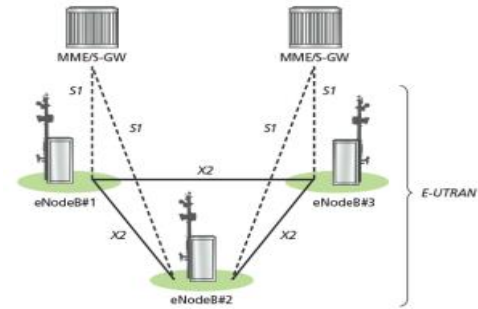


Figure 1: E-UTRAN Architecture [5]

### B. Evolved Packet Core (EPC) and The Interfaces

Evolved Packet Core (EPC) is standardized by 3GPP (3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Partnership Project) Release 8. EPC can support the data and converged voice on a network based on 4G LTE. EPC have function to combine the voice and data on IP service architecture. EPC can help operators to run and deploy one packet network for 2G-GSM, 3G-WCDMA, 4G-LTE, WLAN or fixed access. Figure 2 shows EPC Architecture and the interfaces of EPC[6]

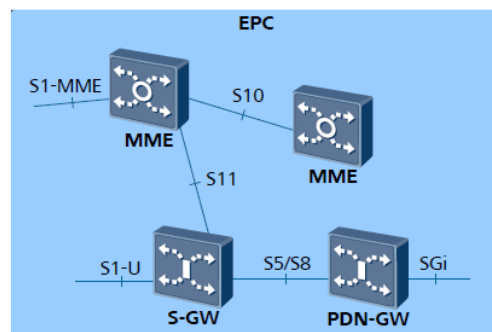


Figure 2: EPC Architecture and The Interfaces [6]

#### a. S11 Interface

S11 is an interface between MME and S-GW [6].

$$S11CP = \frac{SubsNum \times Sig \text{ msg}}{3600} \quad (1)$$

where : S11CP = S11 Control Plane  
SubsNum = Subscriber Number  
Sig msg = Signaling message/subscriber Number at busy hour

b. S5/S8 Interface

S5/S8 is an interface between SGW and PGW [6].

$$S5 / S8 \text{ User Plane} = \frac{\text{SubsNum} \times \text{Packet per}}{3600} \quad (2)$$

$$S5 / S8 \text{ Control Plane} = \frac{\text{SubsNum} \times \text{Signs per}}{3600}$$

where : SubsNum = Subscriber Number  
 Packetper = Packet per subscriber Number at busy hour  
 Signs per = Signaling message Number at busy hour

c. S10 Interface

S10 is an interface between MME and MME [6].

$$\text{Bandwidth int S10} = \frac{\text{SubsNum} \times \text{Sig msg}}{3600} \quad (3)$$

where : SubsNum = Subscriber Number  
 Sig msg = Signaling message Number at busy hour

d. SGi Interface

Interface between PGW and DN [6].

$$\text{Bandwidth SGi} = \frac{\text{SubsNum} \times \text{Sig msg}}{3600} \quad (4)$$

where : SubsNum = Subscriber Number  
 Sig msg = Signaling message/subscriber Number at busy hour

C. Mobility Management Entity (MME)

MME is the main control element found on the EPC and only works on the control plane and does not include user plane data. The main function of MME on 4G-LTE network architecture are authentication and security, mobility management, managing subscription profile and service connectivity. [7]

D. Serving Gateway (SGW)

The highest functional level of SGW is the bridge between management and user plane switching. SGW is part of the network infrastructure as the operating and maintenance center. SGW has responsible for the source itself and allocate it based on the request of MME, PGW, or PCRF, which requires set-up, modification or explanation to the EU. [8].

E. Packet Data Network Gateway (PDN-GW)

PDN-GW is an important component of 4G-LTE for termination with Packet Data Network (PDN). The function of the PDN-GW is to support policy enforcement features, packet filtering, charging support on LTE [9]

F. Circuit Switch Fallback (CSFB) in EPC [11]

CSFB is a technology whereby voice and SMS services are delivered to 4G-LTE UE through the use of 2G or 3G.

CSFB is needed because 4G-LTE is a packet-based all-IP network that cannot support circuit-switched calls. When an 4G-LTE device is used to make or receive a voice call or SMS, the device "falls back" to the 2G or 3G network to

complete the call or to deliver the SMS, Figure 3 show CS Fallback Registration location Procedure [10].

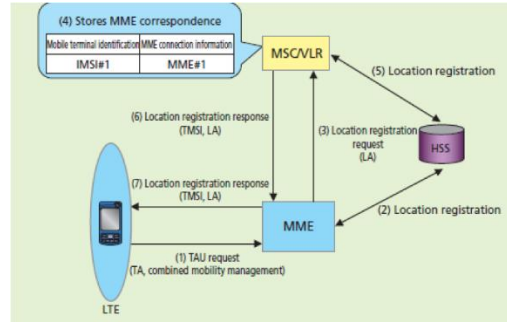


Figure 3: CS Fallback Registration location Procedure [11]

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Flowchart

This flowchart is used to plan on 4G LTE EPC network in City X. this research uses CSFB technology. Figure 4 shows the flowchart of planning 4G LTE EPC.

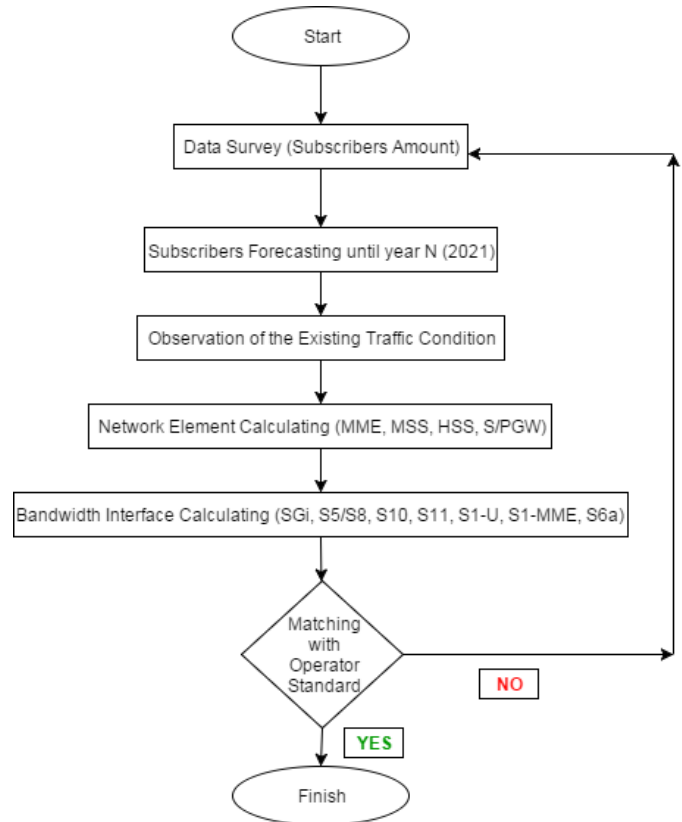


Figure 4: Planning of 4G LTE EPC

B. Network Dimensioning

Dimensioning is the network planning stage aimed to calculate the network needs to obtain an effective network, which in terms of cost, technical, and performance. Output of dimensioning stage are:

1. Estimated traffic will be generated by all subscribers.
2. The number of required network elements.
3. Interfaces Capacity required to handle all the traffic.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. *Subscribers Number Forecasting for Operator X*

The number of existing subscribers (2G and 3G) is one of the variables to perform dimensioning for EPC planning. Researcher used the subscribers data from 2014 until 2016. Tabel 1 shows the Existing subscribers number.

Table 1  
Existing Subscribers Number 2G and 3G for Operator X

No	Years	Subscribers Number
1	2014	5.500.000
2	2015	6.000.000
3	2016	7.000.000

Table 2 shows the subscribers prediction number for Operator X.

Table 2  
Prediction Number of Subscribers until 2021

Years	Subscribers
2014	5.500.000
2015	6.000.000
2016	7.000.000
2017	7.893.871
2018	8.904.286
2019	10.044.035
2020	11.329.671
2021	12.779.869

B. *MSC Server Dimensioning*

MSS Number are:

$$MSS\ Number = \max \left[ \frac{Number_{Subs}}{Subs_{Cap}} ; \frac{BHCA}{BHCA_{Cap}} ; \frac{Simult_{Call}}{Simult_{Call}_{Cap}} \right]; \quad (5)$$

$$MSS\ Number = \max \left[ \frac{12.779.869}{4.000.000} ; \frac{14.478.881}{2.500.000} ; \frac{5.500}{10.000} \right]$$

MSS Numbers = 6

C. *Home Subscriber Server (HSS) Dimensioning*

$$HSS\ Number = \frac{Number_{Subs}}{Subs_{Cap}} \quad (6)$$

$$HSS\ Number = \frac{12.779.869}{24.300.090},$$

HSS Numbers = 1

D. *Mobility Management Entity (MME) Dimensioning*

MME capacity are determined by the number of subscribers which can be attached by simultaneously, simultaneous PDP context, and data throughput. MME have the following specifications, the maximum active subscribers for 1 MME is 13.000.050 million subscribers, simultaneous maximum PDP context is 13.000.050 million, maximum throughput / bearer is 14,400 Mbps.

The maximum active subscribers during rush hour is 4.2 million subscribers, simultaneous maximum PDP context is 4,200,000, and the maximum throughput is 560 Mbps.

$$Number\ MME = \max \left[ \frac{Number_{Subs}}{Subs_{Cap}} ; \frac{Bearer}{Bearer_{Cap}} ; \frac{Trafik}{Throughput_{Cap}} \right] \quad (7)$$

$$Number\ MME = \max \left[ \frac{4.200.000}{13.000.050} ; \frac{4.200.000}{13.000.050} ; \frac{560\ Mbps}{14.400\ Mbps} \right];$$

Numbers MME = 1

Number MME needed for EPC planning are 2 pieces (one for operations and one standby).

E. *Serving-Packet Gateway (S-PGW) Dimensioning*

SGW-PGW device have a maximum bearer specification are 13.000.050 million, the maximum throughput are 14.400 Mbps, Number maximum bearer context are 4,200,000, throughput of 560 Mbps, to determine SGW-PGW Number Minimum are:

$$Number\ S - PGW = \max \left[ \frac{Bearer}{Bearer_{Cap}} ; \frac{Trafik}{Throughput_{cap}} \right] \quad (8)$$

$$Number\ S - PGW = \max \left[ \frac{4.191.426}{13.000.050} ; \frac{560\ Mbps}{14.400\ Mbps} \right];$$

Number S – PGW = 1

Number S-PGW needed for Evolved Packet Core (epc) planning are 2 pieces (one for operations and one standby).

F. *Interface Dimensioning*

Bandwidth interface for signaling s6a, s11, s10, s5/s8 control plane, s1-MME.

$$Signalling\ Interface = \frac{Number\ Subscribers \times Msg\ signal_{persubs}}{3600s} \quad (9)$$

$$Signalling\ Interface = \frac{12.779.869 \times 100Kbit}{3600s};$$

The interface bandwidth required for EPC planning are 0.355 Gbps.

Bandwidth interface for trafik, S5/S8 user plane, S1-U, Sgi:

$$Traffic\ Interface = \frac{Number\ Subscribers \times Packet_{perSubs}}{3600s} \quad (10)$$

$$Traffic\ Interface = \frac{12.779.869 \times 5000Kbit}{3600s};$$

The interface bandwidth required for EPC are 17.75 Gbps

G. *Network Element Result Dimensioning*

Table 3 show the network element dimensioning result.

Table 3  
Network Element Dimensioning Result

No	Network Element	Numbers
1	MSS	6
2	HSS	1
3	MME	2
4	S/PGW	2

Table 4  
EPC Interface Result Dimensioning

No	Interface	Bandwidth
1	S6a	0.355 Gbps
2	S11	0.355 Gbps
3	S10	0.355 Gbps
4	S5/S8 UP	17.75 Gbps
		127.80 Gbps
5	S5/S8 CP	0.355 Gbps
6	S1-U	17.75 Gbps
		127.80 Gbps
7	S1-MME	0.355 Gbps
8	SGi	17.75 Gbps

The results of research for Evolved Packet Core (EPC) planning should have six pieces of MSS, 1 piece HSS, MME 2, 2 S/PGW. Interface or control plane signaling of 0.355 Gbps, and user plane 17.75 Gbps interface.

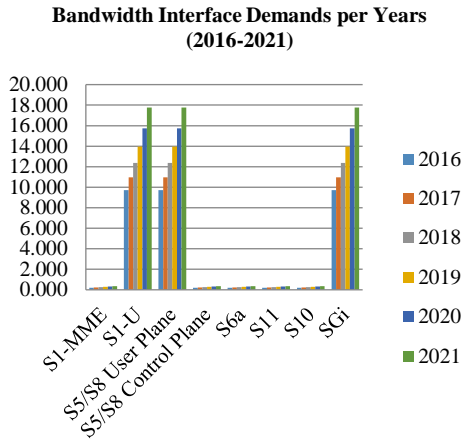


Figure 5: Bandwidth Interface requirement per Years (2016-2021) (Gbps)

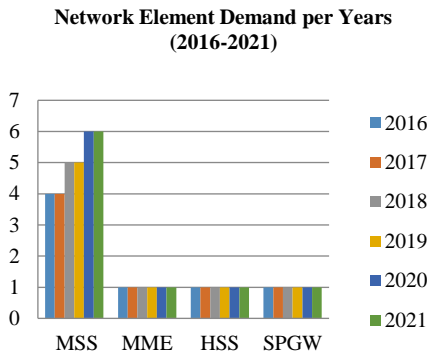


Figure 6: Network Element requirement per Years (2016-2021)

Figure 7 shows the EPC modeling based on the interface bandwidth and network element dimensioning result.

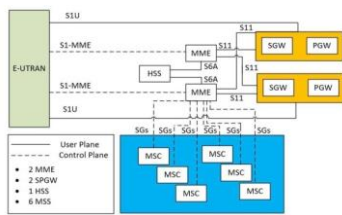


Figure 7: EPC Planning Result

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the planning, the network element dimensioning of EPC had 6 pieces MSS, 1 piece HSS, MME 2 pieces (one active and one standby), and 2 S / PGW (one active and one standby). The bandwidth required for such signaling interface S6A, S11, S10, S1-MME, S5 / S8 control plane were 0.355 Gbps. The bandwidth for user plane interface such as the S5/S8 user plane, S1-U, SGI was 17.75 Gbps. Suggested transmission medium is fiber optic, because fiber optic have large capacity and have a smaller delay compared to radio and copper. Transport links for signaling interface use two fiber optic cables with a capacity of 1 Gbps. One piece of cable for active and One piece of cable for for standby. Transport links user plane interface can use three pieces of optical fiber cable with a capacity of 10 Gbps. Two piece of cable for active, and one piece of cable for standby

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