Abstract

Long Term Evolution (LTE) is the next generation of wireless communication network system based on Internet Protocol (IP). LTE itself is HSxPA evolution to 4G that provides speed and large data capacity. Given LTE speeds when downloading can reach up to 100 Mbps and uploads up to 50Mbps. With a given speed, this will have a positive impact on multimedia services provided by telecom operators such as voice over IP, streaming video, and data services. To obtain optimum results it takes proper scheduling. Currently, most of the studied scheduling algorithms only consider the maximum throughput and fairness regardless of the type of traffic that is passed. In fact, not all users require the same throughput great, all it takes is the suitability of delay for each traffic control with regard to throughput constraints.

Here the authors tried to compare several scheduling algorithms that have the properties and characteristics of different. The algorithm is M-LWDF, EXP-Rule, and log-Rule.

From the simulation results of multiple scenarios can be concluded that the EXP-Rule algorithm has better performance for video traffic types, non-QoS mechanisms have better performance for this type of VoIP traffic and MLWDF algorithm has better performance for BE traffic types and Mix.

Keywords *:LTE, M-LWDF, EXP-Rule, Log-Rule*