

Addressing Reviewer Comments

Instructions: Author is encouraged to write responses to address the editor/reviewer's comment using the following guidelines:

- The response form is intended to communicate with the editor
- Author's responses should be sent as soon as possible
- It is recommended to indicate the sentences/paragraphs which have been revised using a different color to make it easier for editor/reviewer to check.
- Please be polite: Make a group of question with the related answer.

[illegible]

An example of Author Responses.

ADDRESSING REVIEWER COMMENTS

BAD REVIEWS ON YOUR PAPER? FOLLOW THESE GUIDELINES AND YOU MAY YET GET IT PAST THE EDITOR:

<p>Reviewer comment: "The method/device/paradigm the authors propose is clearly wrong."</p> <p>How NOT to respond: ✗ "Yes, we know. We thought we could still get a paper out of it. Sorry."</p> <p>Correct response: ✓ "The reviewer raises an interesting concern. However, as the focus of this work is exploratory and not performance-based, validation was not found to be of critical importance to the contribution of the paper."</p>	<p>Reviewer comment: "The authors fail to reference the work of Smith et al., who solved the same problem 20 years ago."</p> <p>How NOT to respond: ✗ "Huh. We didn't think anybody had read that. Actually, their solution is better than ours."</p> <p>Correct response: ✓ "The reviewer raises an interesting concern. However, our work is based on completely different first principles (we use different variable names), and has a much more attractive graphical user interface."</p>	<p>Reviewer comment: "This paper is poorly written and scientifically unsound. I do not recommend it for publication."</p> <p>How NOT to respond: ✗ "You #&@*% reviewer! I know who you are! I'm gonna get you when it's my turn to review!"</p> <p>Correct response: ✓ "The reviewer raises an interesting concern. However, we feel the reviewer did not fully comprehend the scope of the work, and misjudged the results based on incorrect assumptions."</p>
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to 8 Kilobit/packet. The transmit interval is 1 ms which produce an arrival rate (λ) of 1000 packet/s. so the network demand from each UE is $\rho_u = \lambda L = 8 Mbps$. For the specification of each UE's Evolved Packet System (EPS) bearer is Guaranteed Bit Rate (GBR) with QCI-3 which has delay budget of 50 ms [13].

B. Simulation Algorithm

This paper applies an intra-frequency handover in the LTE RAN which occurs when the following conditions are met [4].

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$$M_j - M_i > O_i + \xi + \eta \quad (4)$$

With subscript j shows the affiliation with *NeighbourCell* which will be the handover target and subscript i is the affiliation of *ServingCell*, M is the measurement parameter of radio signal quality (RSRQ or SINR) or strength (RSRP) which is sensed by the UE. O_i is the primary offset belongs to cell i , which will make the measurement value of *ServingCell* O_i dB larger than the real value. The

Where Thr_{av} is the average throughput of all cells which are involved in MLB process, while the following equation is the definition of throughput.

$$Thr_i = \frac{Rx_i}{T} \quad (7)$$

With Rx_i is the number of received bits from cell i in a period of T .

b) For initial 5 seconds period do the RSRQ time series logarithmic regression for every UE's towards to all cells that cover it. Variable a and b for curve fitting are obtained from that initial statistic data [14].

$$\mathfrak{N}_{u,i} = f_{u,i}(t) = a + b \ln(t) \quad (8)$$

Equation (8) is exploited to predict the RSRQ of UE u on cell i for the next 5 second period. Equation (9) until (13) are handy to find the component of $\mathfrak{N}_{u,i}$ [14].

$$\begin{aligned} S_{xx} &= \sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \\ S_{yy} &= \sum_i (y_i - \bar{y})^2 \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

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(Khoirul Anwar, 2017)

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