Joint Scheduling of URLLC and eMBB Traffic in 5G Wireless Networks

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System Model

- Saturated system [1]: Each eMBB user has infinite amount of data to be served.

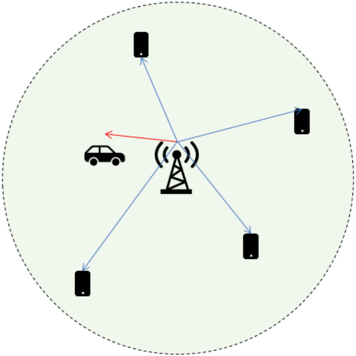

Figure: System model

System Framework

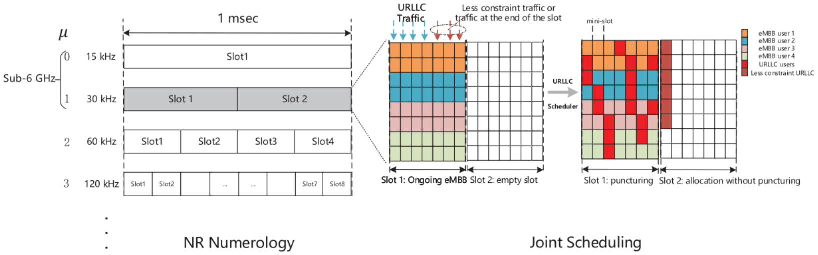

Figure: System framework [2]

Problem Statement

- URLLC puncturing/superposition commonly used scheduling procedure: allocate *subchannels* for eMBB users in the given time slot first, then schedule *resources* for URLLC users in the respective time minislots accordingly.
- Multiplexing – conducting eMBB resource allocation using only eMBB channel state information (CSI) – has been broadly discussed in the literature.
- However, joint scheduling of eMBB and URLLC traffics has not been well studied.
- That is, in addition to eMBB CSI, could we also leverage URLLC information (e.g. *observed* behavior of URLLC demands, any others?) to schedule eMBB?

Examples

- Discussion with Yung-Ching senpai: Reduce eMBB retransmissions of data damaged by URLLC puncturing/superposition.
  - Approach 1: Reserve resources for URLLC traffic.
  - Approach 2: Pre-allocate resources for some URLLC users (less overhead compared to the first method, which increases URLLC reliability).
- However, their paper does not address the aforementioned problems, but aims to tackle two questions:
  - For linear loss model, would the traditional multiplexing procedure be optimal in the long-term?
  - For convex loss model, could we somehow incorporate URLLC demands into eMBB resource allocation formulation?

Solution

- The main idea is to perform mathematical analysis on eMBB time slot.
- This is done by their model ‘proportion of an eMBB time slot’s resource’.
- Linear, convex, and threshold loss models are discussed.

Linear Loss Model

- A URLLC *puncturing* problem is formulated as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\underset{\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}}{\text{maximize}} \quad & \sum_u ln\left(\bar{r}_u\right) \\
\text{subject to} \quad & \sum_u \alpha_{u,n,l} \leq \frac{1}{\mathfrak{l}}, && \forall n, \forall l, \\
& \alpha_{u,n,l} \in \left\{0, \frac{1}{\mathfrak{l}}\right\}, && \forall u, \forall n, \forall l, \\
& \sum_u \sum_l \beta_{v_0,u,n,m,l} = D_{v_0,n,m}, && \forall n, \forall m, \\
& \beta_{v_0,u,n,m,l} \leq \alpha_{u,n,m,l}, && \forall u, \forall n, \forall m, \forall l, \\
& \beta_{v_0,u,n,m,l} \in \left\{0, \frac{1}{\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{l}}\right\}, && \forall u, \forall n, \forall m, \forall l
\end{aligned}
\tag{1}
$$

- where

$$
\alpha_{u,n,m,l} = \frac{\alpha_{u,n,l}}{\mathfrak{m}}, \quad \forall u, \forall n, \forall m, \forall l \tag{2}
$$

Linear Loss Model (Continued)

- The average rate is calculated as follows.

$$\bar{r}_u = \frac{r_{u,0} + r_{u,1} + \ldots + r_{u,\mathfrak{n}-1}}{\mathfrak{n}} \tag{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\mathfrak{n}} \sum_n r_{u,n} \tag{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\mathfrak{n}} \sum_n \sum_l r_{u,n,l} \tag{5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\mathfrak{n}} \sum_n \sum_l \left(\alpha_{u,n,l} - \beta_{v_0,u,n,l}\right) \mathfrak{r}_{u,n,l}, \quad \forall u \tag{6}$$

- In this paper, subchannel allocation is neglected.

$$\bar{r}_u = \frac{1}{\mathfrak{n}} \sum_n r_{u,n} \tag{7}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\mathfrak{n}} \sum_n \left(\alpha_{u,n} - \beta_{v_0,u,n}\right) \mathfrak{r}_{u,n}, \quad \forall u \tag{8}$$

Linear Loss Model (Continued)

- The first idea that comes to my mind is to give each eMBB user an equal share of URLLC demands.

$$\beta_{v_0,u,n,m} = \frac{D_{v_0,n,m}}{\mathfrak{u}}, \quad \forall u, \forall n, \forall m \tag{9}$$

- However, this cannot guarantee

$$\beta_{v_0,u,n,m} \leq \alpha_{u,n,m}, \quad \forall u, \forall n, \forall m. \tag{10}$$

- It is then intuitive to give each eMBB user a proportionally equal share of URLLC demands.

$$\beta_{v_0,u,n,m} = \frac{\alpha_{u,n,m}}{\frac{1}{\mathfrak{m}}} D_{v_0,n,m} \tag{11}$$

$$= \alpha_{u,n} D_{v_0,n,m} \tag{12}$$

Linear Loss Model (Continued)

- Such an allocation guarantees URLLC constraints:

$$\sum_u \beta_{v_0,u,n,m} = D_{v_0,n,m}, \quad \forall n, \forall m, \tag{13}$$

$$\beta_{v_0,u,n,m} \leq \alpha_{u,n,m}, \quad \forall u, \forall n, \forall m. \tag{14}$$

Linear Loss Model (Continued)

- URLLC allocation in eMBB time slot can then be derived:

$$\beta_{v_0,u,n} = \sum_m \beta_{v_0,u,n,m} \tag{15}$$

$$= \alpha_{u,n} \sum_m D_{v_0,n,m} \tag{16}$$

$$= \alpha_{u,n} D_{v_0,n} \tag{17}$$

Linear Loss Model (Continued)

Theorem 1

For a wireless system under the linear superposition/puncturing loss model we have that $C = C^{LR}$

- By this theorem, the proportionally equal share policy is optimal.

$$\bar{r}_u = \frac{1}{\mathfrak{n}} \sum_n \left(\alpha_{u,n} - \alpha_{u,n} D_{v_0,n}\right) \mathfrak{r}_{u,n} \tag{18}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\mathfrak{n}} \sum_n \left(1 - D_{v_0,n}\right) \alpha_{u,n} \mathfrak{r}_{u,n}, \quad \forall u \tag{19}$$

- Do note that URLLC allocation disappears from the objective function of Problem 1, and URLLC demands are constants.

Linear Loss Model (Continued)

- This problem then can be solved with gradient algorithm [1].

$$
\begin{aligned}
\underset{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}{\text{maximize}} \quad & \sum_u ln\left(\bar{r_u}\right) \\
\text{subject to} \quad & \sum_u \alpha_{u,n,l} \leq \frac{1}{\mathfrak{l}}, \qquad \forall n, \forall l, \\
& \alpha_{u,n,l} \in \{0, \frac{1}{\mathfrak{l}}\}, \quad \forall u, \forall n, \forall l
\end{aligned} \tag{20}
$$

- However, this paper does not execute two problem transformations required to apply the above algorithm.

Convex Loss Model

- Recall that

$$\bar{r}_u = \frac{1}{\mathfrak{n}} \sum_n r_{u,n} \tag{21}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\mathfrak{n}} \sum_n \left(\alpha_{u,n} - \alpha_{u,n} f(x)\right) \mathfrak{r}_{u,n} \tag{22}$$

- where $f(\cdot)$ is a convex function, and

$$x = \frac{\beta_{v_0,u,n}}{\alpha_{u,n}} \tag{23}$$

- Thus

$$\bar{r}_u = \frac{1}{\mathfrak{n}} \sum_n \left(\alpha_{u,n} - \alpha_{u,n} f\left(\frac{\sum_m \beta_{v_0,u,n,m}}{\alpha_{u,n}}\right)\right) \mathfrak{r}_{u,n}, \quad \forall u \tag{24}$$

Convex Loss Model (Continued)

- They first fluidize the bandwidth:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\underset{\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}}{\text{maximize}} \quad & \sum_u ln\left(\bar{r_u}\right) \\
\text{subject to} \quad & \sum_u \alpha_{u,n} \leq 1 \qquad \forall n, \\
& \alpha_{u,n} \geq 0 \qquad \forall u, \forall n, \\
& \sum_u \beta_{v_0,u,n,m} = D_{v_0,n,m} \forall n, \forall m, \\
& \beta_{v_0,u,n,m} \leq \alpha_{u,n,m} \ \forall u, \forall n, \forall m, \\
& \beta_{v_0,u,n,m} \geq 0 \qquad \forall u, \forall n, \forall m
\end{aligned}
\tag{25}
$$

- where

$$
\alpha_{u,n,m} = \frac{\alpha_{u,n}}{\mathfrak{m}}, \quad \forall u, \forall n, \forall m \tag{26}
$$

Convex Loss Model (Continued)

- I can prove the objective function is concave (by perspective function), and that this is a convex optimization problem.
- Nevertheless, how can we allocate eMBB *resources* for the current eMBB time slot if the problem depends on unknown URLLC demands in the future?

Convex Loss Model (Continued)

- Assume minislot-homogeneous policy:

$$\beta_{v_0,u,n,m} = \frac{\gamma_{v_0,u,n}}{\frac{1}{\mathfrak{m}}} D_{v_0,n,m}, \quad \forall u, \forall n, \forall m, \tag{27}$$

- where

$$\sum_u \gamma_{v_0,u,n} = \frac{1}{\mathfrak{m}}, \quad \forall n. \tag{28}$$

- Thus

$$\sum_u \beta_{v_0,u,n,m} = D_{v_0,n,m}, \quad \forall n, \forall m \tag{29}$$

Convex Loss Model (Continued)

- *If*

$$\gamma_{v_0,u,n} = \alpha_{u,n,0} \tag{30}$$
$$= \frac{\alpha_{u,n}}{\mathfrak{m}}, \quad \forall u, \forall n \tag{31}$$

- then

$$\sum_u \gamma_{v_0,u,n} = \sum_u \frac{\alpha_{u,n}}{\mathfrak{m}} = \frac{1}{\mathfrak{m}}, \quad \forall n \tag{32}$$

- They introduce the notation of $(1-\delta)$ factor to argue away some fundamental issues.

Convex Loss Model (Continued)

- Such an assignment eliminates the URLLC constraints.
- The average rate is then

$$\bar{r}_u = \frac{1}{\mathfrak{u}} \sum_n \left(\alpha_{u,n} - \alpha_{u,n} f\left(\frac{\gamma_{v_0,u,n} D_{v_0,n}}{\alpha_{u,n}}\right) \right) \mathfrak{r}_{u,n}, \quad \forall u \qquad (33)$$

- Finally, they hide the $D_{v_0,n}$ from their problem formulation and state that it is a convex optimization problem.

$$\max_{\phi^s,\gamma^s} \sum_{u \in \mathcal{U}} U_u' \left(\overline{r}_u(t-1) \right) g_u^s(\phi_u^s, \gamma_u^s), \qquad (9)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \boldsymbol{\phi}^s \geq (1-\delta)\, \boldsymbol{\gamma}^s, \qquad (10)$$

$$\sum_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \phi_u^s = 1 \text{ and } \sum_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \gamma_u^s = 1, \qquad (11)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}^s \in [0,1]^{|\mathcal{U}|} \text{ and } \boldsymbol{\gamma}^s \in [0,1]^{|\mathcal{U}|}. \qquad (12)$$

Figure: Problem

Issues

- Multiple URLLC users scenario is neglected.
- Subchannel-wise rate is neglected.
- Physical resource block allocation of eMBB (in linear loss model *analysis* and convex loss model) and URLLC (in linear and convex loss models) is neglected.
- Superposition interference in convex loss model is neglected.
- Bandwidth ‘fluidizability’ in convex loss model is not guaranteed.
- Homogeneity in convex loss model is not guaranteed.

Notes

- They incorrectly address Pareto optimality.
- They incorrectly reference gradient algorithm's moving average rate update function (twice).
- They model channel states, but I think it was sufficient to describe channel states using time slot index.
- They hide the formulation of linear loss model.

References

[1] Alexander L. Stolyar. "On the Asymptotic Optimality of the Gradient Scheduling Algorithm for Multiuser Throughput Allocation". In: *Operations Research* 53.1 (2005), pp. 12–25. DOI: 10.1287/opre.1040.0156.

[2] Hao Yin, Lyutianyang Zhang, and Sumit Roy. "Multiplexing URLLC Traffic Within eMBB Services in 5G NR: Fair Scheduling". In: *IEEE Transactions on Communications* 69.2 (2021), pp. 1080–1093. DOI: 10.1109/TCOMM.2020.3035582.