

eMBB Multiconnectivity URLLC Multicell eMBB URLLC Puncturing

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July 22, 2022

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System

- Homogeneous base stations, mmWave, downlink transmission, OFDMA, multiple-input eMBB and single-input URLLC users.
- Saturated eMBB traffic [2]: Each eMBB user has **infinite** amount of data to be served.
- Strict URLLC constraint: Each URLLC has an amount of data required to be served within a minislot.
- The system aims to maximize eMBB total average rate and fairness while satisfying URLLC demands.

Scenario

- There are approximately 750 people per 1000 square meters living in suburban area¹[1].
- These are potential eMBB users, who surf the Web, watching videos, and download data.
- During work hours and at night, only a few self-driving vehicles operate that employ URLLC utilities.
 - Uplink transmission (whose bandwidth is independent from that of downlink) is used to upload the vehicles' observations e.g. camera images, sensors data, etc. to the cloud for navigation processing.
 - **Downlink** transmission accounts for the automobiles' control messages.

¹Example

Poor Edge Service

- Since mmWave is extremely vulnerable to path loss, URLLC reliability is not guaranteed.
- Similarly, eMBB users at cell edges experience low throughput.

- URLLC multicell and eMBB multiconnectivity are prominent candidates to mitigate this issue.

Singlecell

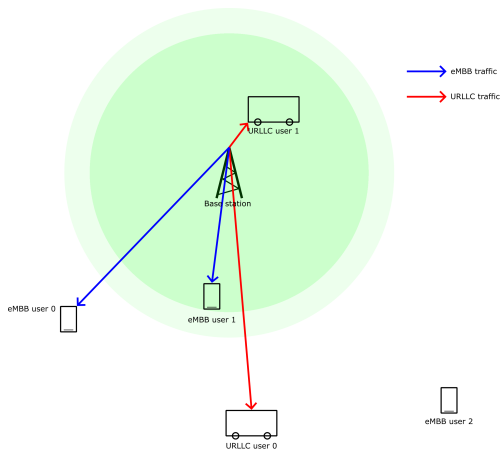


Figure: Singlecell model

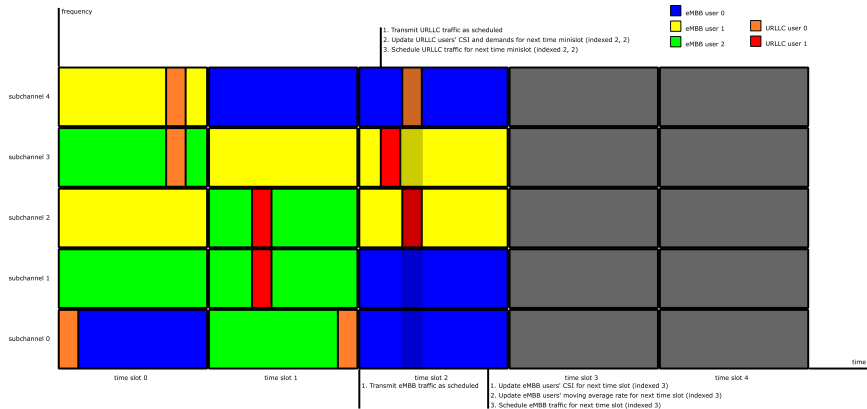


Figure: Singlecell framework

Multicell

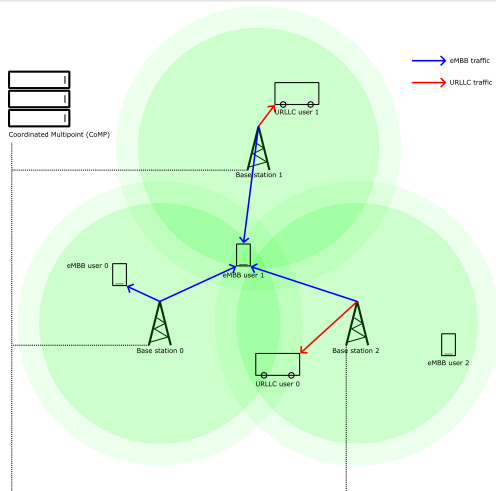


Figure: Multicell model

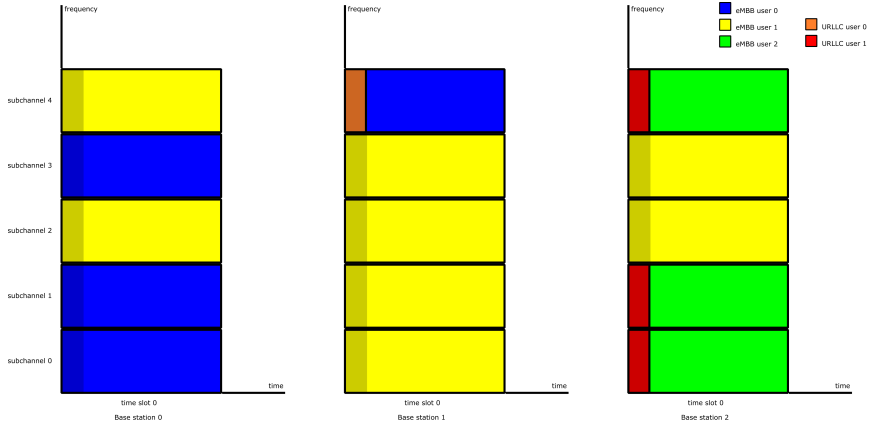


Figure: Multicell framework

Multicell Co-channel Interference

- Since the base stations are homogeneous i.e. use the same frequency band, there exists 3 types of interference:
 - eMBB-eMBB interference e.g. at subchannel 3, signal from base station 0 to eMBB user 0 interferes with that from base station 1 to eMBB user 1.
 - eMBB-URLLC interference e.g. at subchannel 0, signal from base station 0 to eMBB user 0 interferes with that from base station 2 to URLLC user 1.
 - URLLC-URLLC interference e.g. at subchannel 4, signal from base station 1 to URLLC user 0 interferes with that from base station 2 to URLLC user 1.

- A viable solution might be 5G Non-orthogonal Multiple Access (NOMA) with Successive Interference Cancellation (SIC).
- Inspired by Low-Energy Adaptive Clustering Hierarchy (LEACH), we propose an orthogonal multiple access (OMA) scheme based on 3G Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) to tackle the problem².

²Example

- Our scheme works well with the often small number of base stations.
- Our scheme encompasses URLLC **multiconnectivity** via joint transmission.
- This hence introduces a joint CDMA/OFDMA scheme.

Spectrum Inefficiency

- Dedicated URLLC bandwidth wastes spectral resources significantly in multicell systems.
 - If 2 subchannels of each base station are dedicated to URLLC traffic, then we would have 6 subchannels sitting **idle for most of the time** in the aforementioned scenario.

- This problem can be addressed by leveraging URLLC superposition/puncturing scheme.
- URLLC superposition scheme employs 5G NOMA SIC, whose performance equals to puncturing when the considered eMBB and URLLC users have the same channel gain.
- URLLC puncturing scheme is discussed here.

Offline Problem

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{maximize} && \sum_u \ln \bar{r}_u \\ & \alpha, \gamma, \beta, \delta \end{aligned} \quad (1a)$$

$$\text{subject to} \quad \sum_s \gamma_{u,n,s} \leq a_u \quad \forall u, \forall n, \quad (1b)$$

$$\alpha_{u,n,s,l} \leq \gamma_{u,n,s} \quad \forall u, \forall n, \forall s, \forall l, \quad (1c)$$

$$\gamma_{u,n,s} \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall u, \forall n, \forall s, \quad (1d)$$

$$\sum_u \alpha_{u,n,s,l} \leq 1 \quad \forall n, \forall s, \forall l, \quad (1e)$$

$$\alpha_{u,n,s,l} \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall u, \forall n, \forall s, \forall l, \quad (1f)$$

$$\sum_s \delta_{v,n,m,s} \leq 1 \quad \forall v, \forall n, \forall m, \quad (1g)$$

$$\beta_{v,u,n,m,s,l} \leq \delta_{v,n,m,s} \quad \forall v, \forall u, \forall n, \forall m, \forall s, \forall l, \quad (1h)$$

$$\delta_{v,n,m,s} \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall v, \forall n, \forall m, \forall s, \quad (1i)$$

$$\sum_v \beta_{v,u,n,m,s,l} \leq \alpha_{u,n,s,l} \quad \forall u, \forall n, \forall m, \forall s, \forall l, \quad (1j)$$

$$r_{v,n,m} \geq R_{v,n,m} \quad \forall v, \forall n, \forall m, \quad (1k)$$

$$\beta_{v,u,n,m,s,l} \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall v, \forall u, \forall n, \forall m, \forall s, \forall l \quad (1l)$$

References

- [1] Richard Florida. *How Should We Define the Suburbs?* 2019.
URL: <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2019-06-12/why-we-need-a-standard-definition-of-the-suburbs> (visited on 07/13/2022).
- [2] 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.