

# eMBB Multiconnectivity URLLC Multicell eMBB URLLC Puncturing

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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 area<sup>1</sup>[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.

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<sup>1</sup>Example

# 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

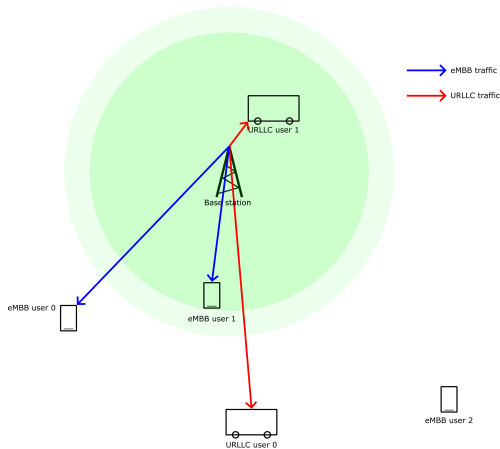


Figure: Singlecell model

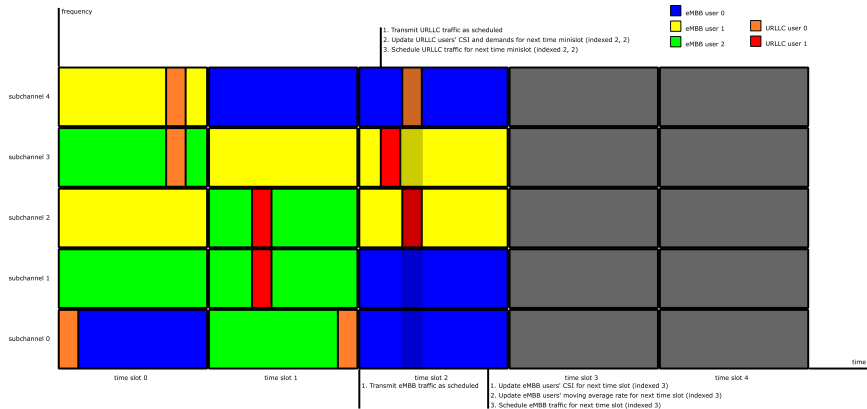


Figure: Singlecell framework

# Multicell

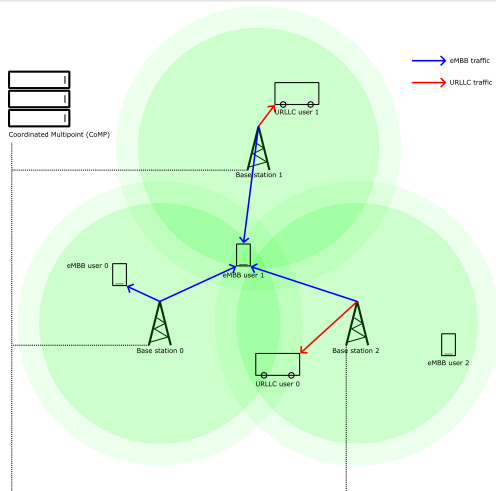


Figure: Multicell model



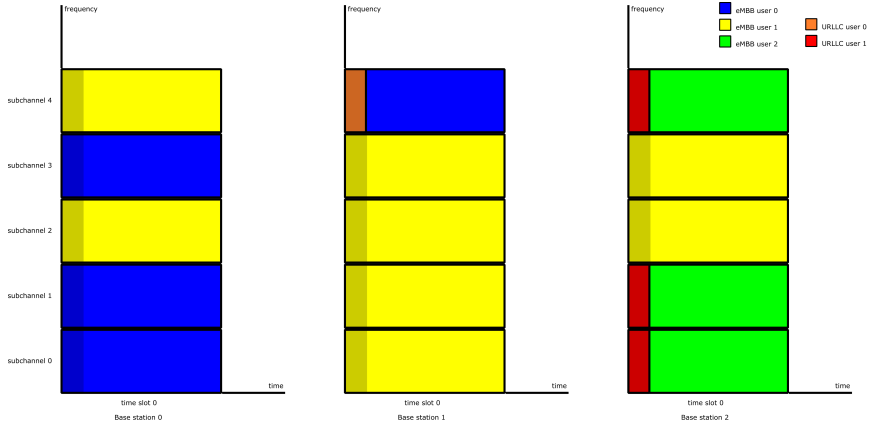


Figure: Multicell framework

# 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 problem<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup>Example

- 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.

# 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](https://doi.org/10.1287/opre.1040.0156).