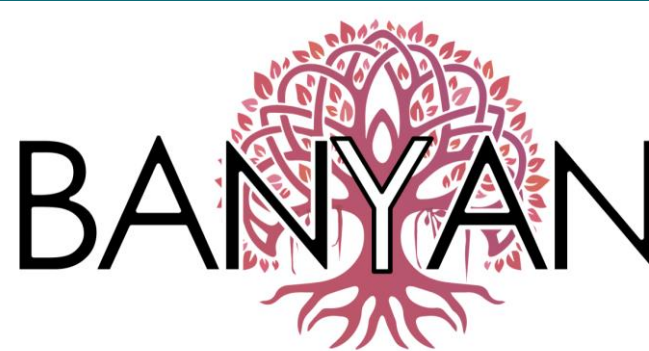


Research context and motivation



Big dAtA aNAlYtics for radio Access Networks

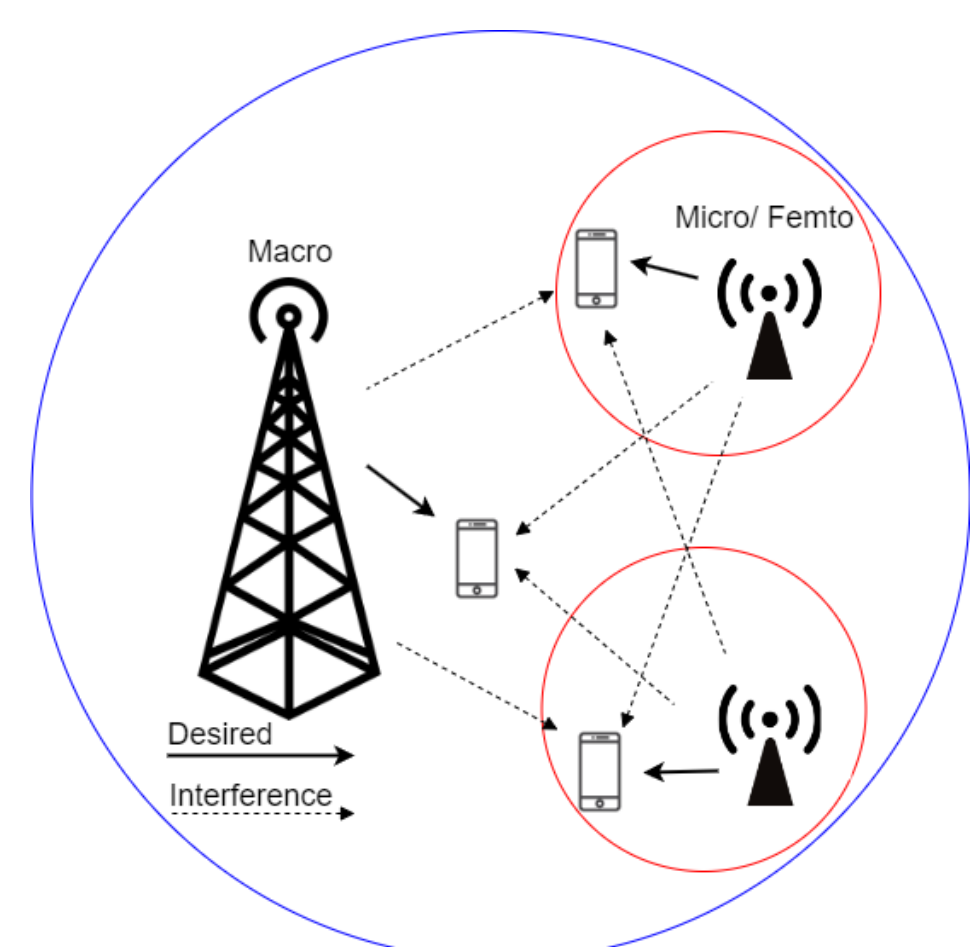


Fig. 1: Heterogeneous OFDMA network.

Why are they important?

- 5G propagation loss
- Connected devices
- Users' traffic demands
- When **optimized**:
low latency, wider cell coverage, offload macro BS, increase QoS.

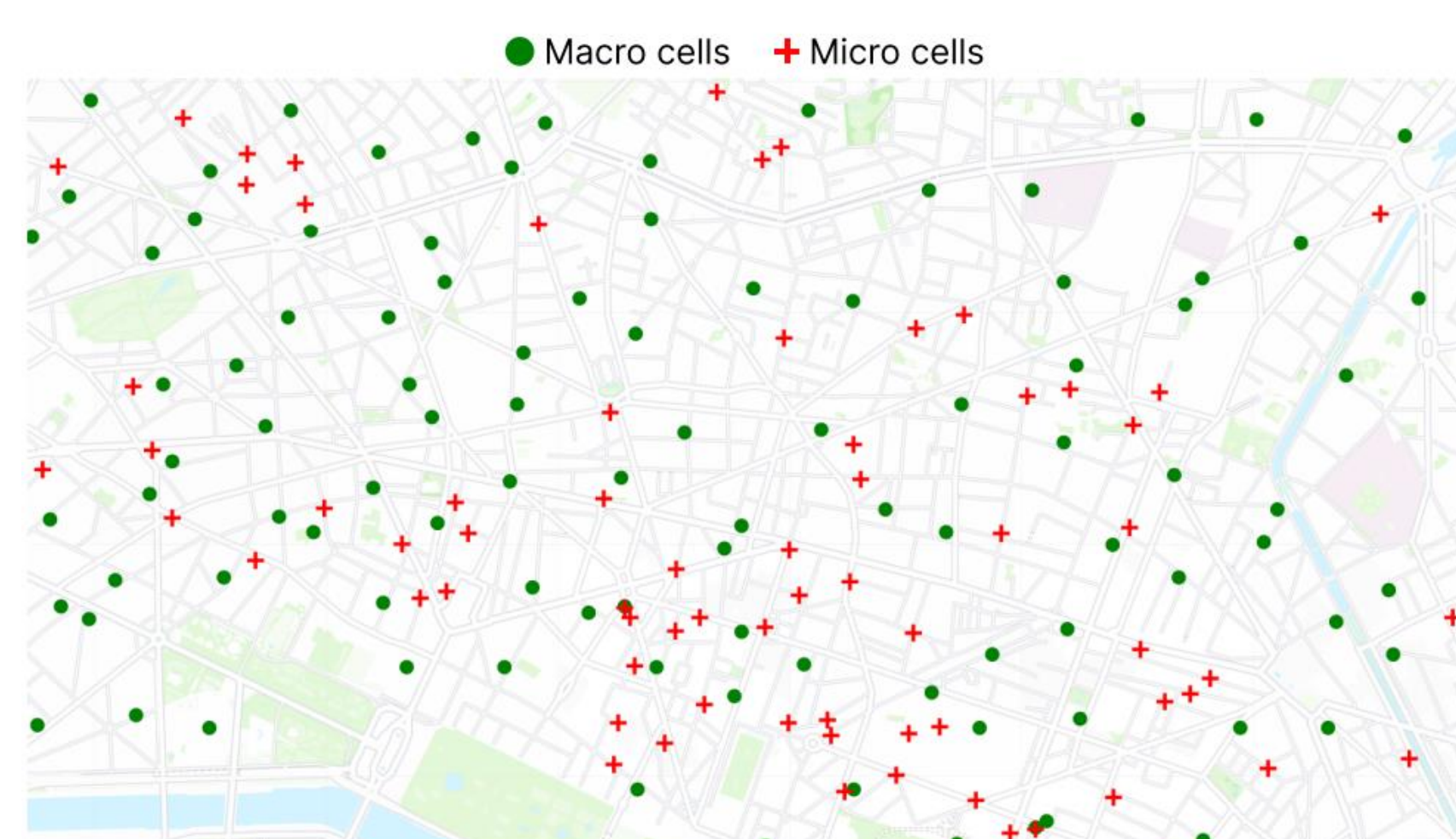


Fig. 2: HetNet deployment in a major European city.

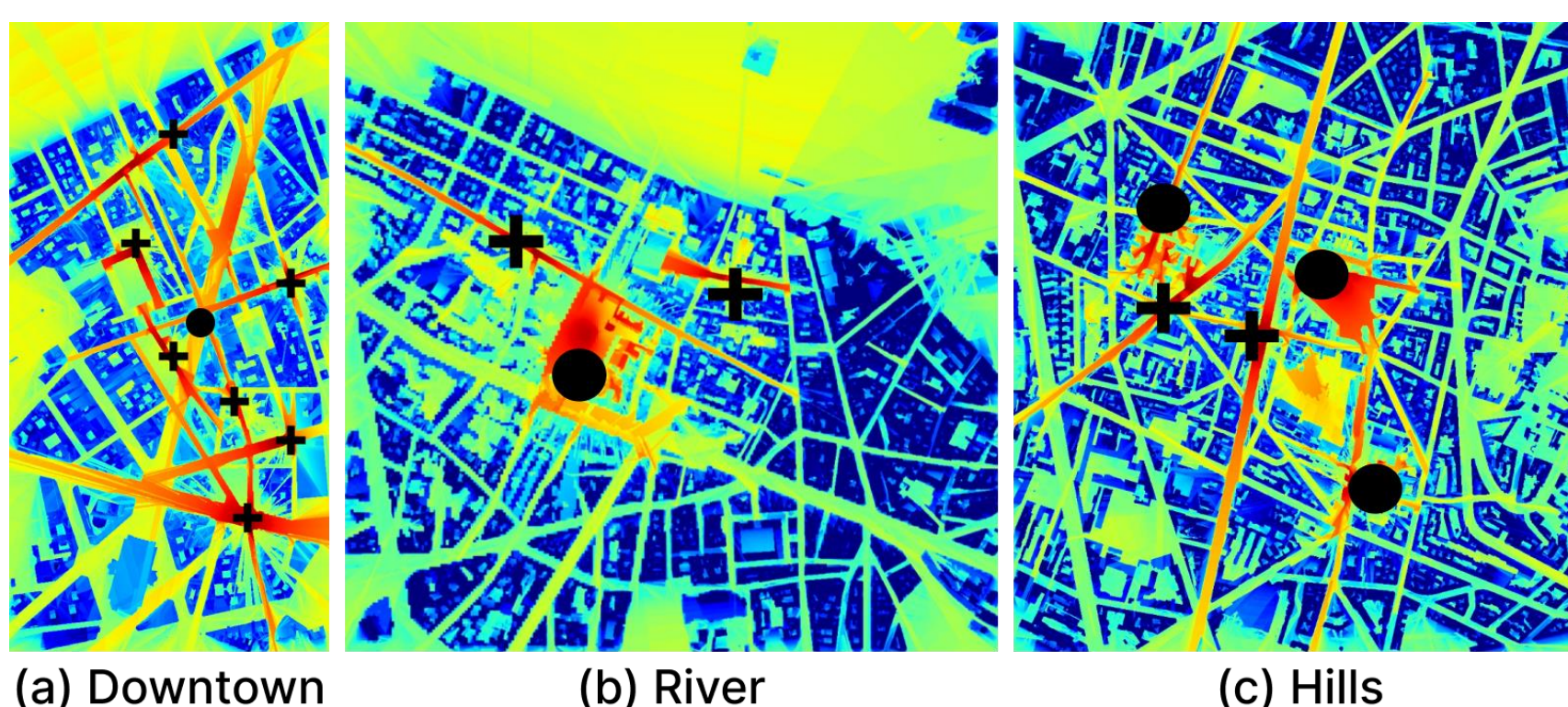


Fig. 3: Electromagnetic waves propagation in different real-World HetNets from a major European city.

Novel contributions

- Change of variables $P_j = e^{y_j}$ and $x_{ij} = e^{u_{ij}}$ and piecewise concave approximation
 $\log_2 \left(1 + \frac{P_j g_{ij}}{\sigma + \sum_{k \neq j} P_k g_{ik}} \right) \approx a \left(\frac{P_j g_{ij}}{\sigma + \sum_{k \neq j} P_k g_{ik}} \right)^b$. Mixed-Integer Geometric Program (MIGP):

minimize u, z, y $\sum_{j=1}^N e^{y_j}$
subject to:

- $e^{u_{ij}} \leq 1, \quad i \in [n], j \in [N]$
- $\sum_{i=1}^n e^{u_{ij}} \leq 1, \quad j \in [N]$
- $\sum_{j=1}^N \bar{z}_{ij} = N - 1, \quad i \in [n]$
- $z_{ij} \in \{0, 1\}, \quad i \in [n], j \in [N]$
- $\tilde{f}(u_{ij}, y) \leq \frac{\log(B_j a)}{b} + M \bar{z}_{ij}, \quad i \in [n], j \in [N], \quad \text{with}$

$$\tilde{f}(u_{ij}, y) = \log \left(\frac{\sigma}{g_{ij}} e^{y_j - \frac{u_{ij}}{b}} + \sum_{k \neq j} \frac{g_{ik}}{g_{ij}} e^{y_k - y_j - \frac{u_{ij}}{b}} \right) \leq \frac{\log(B_j a)}{b} + M \bar{z}_{ij}$$

Log-sum-exp: convex! No product!

Main Contributions

- ❖ Non-iterative or sequential
- ❖ x, z, P simultaneously
- ❖ Individual QoS

Addressed research questions/problems

- Given a Heterogeneous OFDMA Network:
 - N base stations (BS);
 - n users' equipments (UE).

Intuitively:

- Where should we connect each user?
- How much resource (bandwidth) to each user?
- Since there is signal interference, how much transmission power for each BS?
- How do we optimize w.r.t the previous points and still satisfy individual QoS?

Mathematically:

minimize x, z, P $\sum_{j=1}^N P_j$ ❖ 5G NR is known to be two to three times more energy consuming than its 4G equivalent.

subject to:

- ❖ 90% of leading mobile network operators have expressed concerns about the rise in energy costs.

- Each user i must be connected to just one BS j :

$$\sum_{j=1}^N z_{ij} = 1, \quad i \in [n]$$

- A BS cannot provide more resources than available:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_{ij} \leq 1, \quad j \in [N]$$

- Each user i connected to j has a minimum required throughput t_i (bits/s):

$$\sum_{j=1}^N z_{ij} x_{ij} B_j \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{P_j g_{ij}}{\sigma + \sum_{k \neq j} P_k g_{ik}} \right) \geq t_i, \quad i \in [n]$$

Product between variables!

Highly non-convex function!

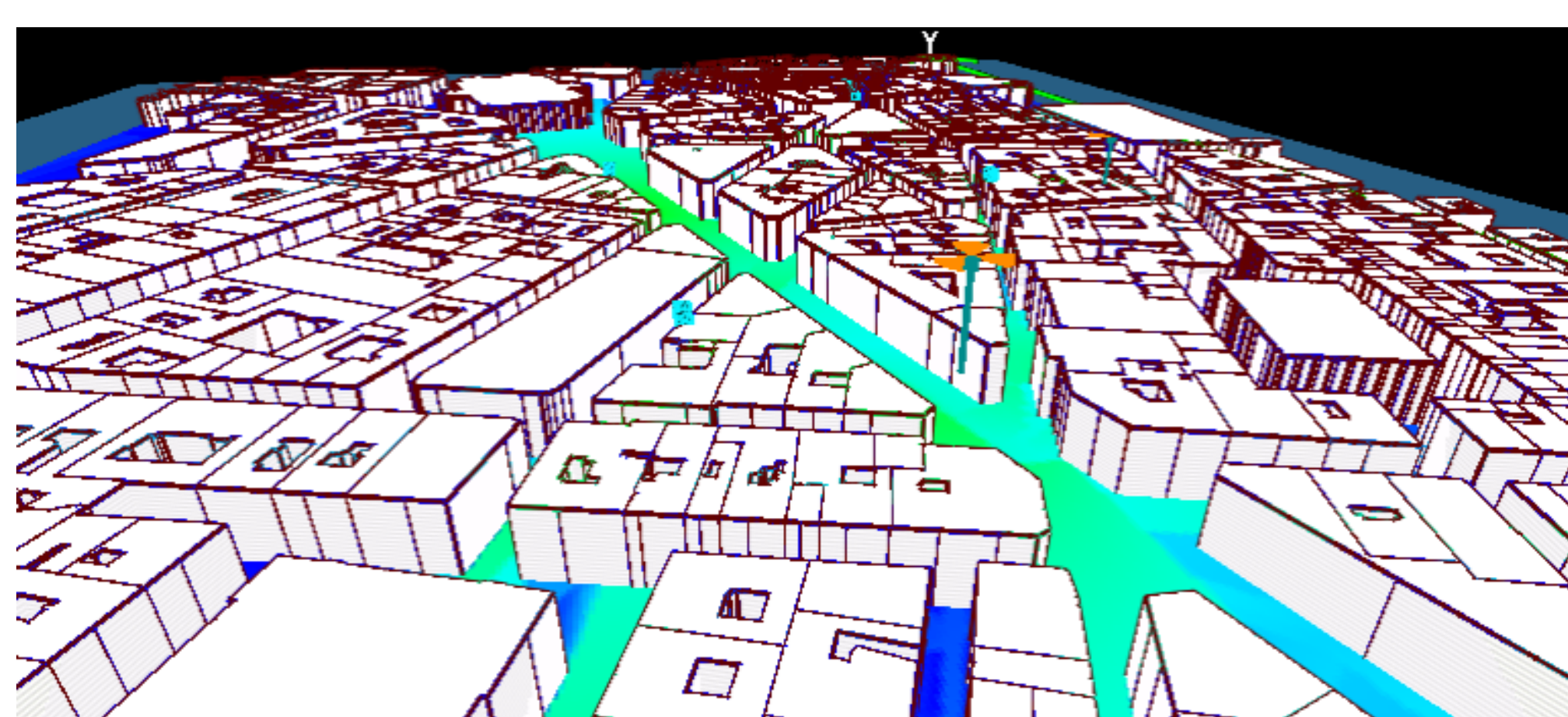


Fig. 4: Channel gains g_{ij} estimation with a 3D ray tracing propagation software (path loss, shadowing, multipath).

- $x_{ij} \in [0, 1], \quad z_{ij} \in \{0, 1\}, \quad i \in [n], j \in [N]$

Adopted methodologies

Solving for a scenario: $N = 5 \quad n = 400$

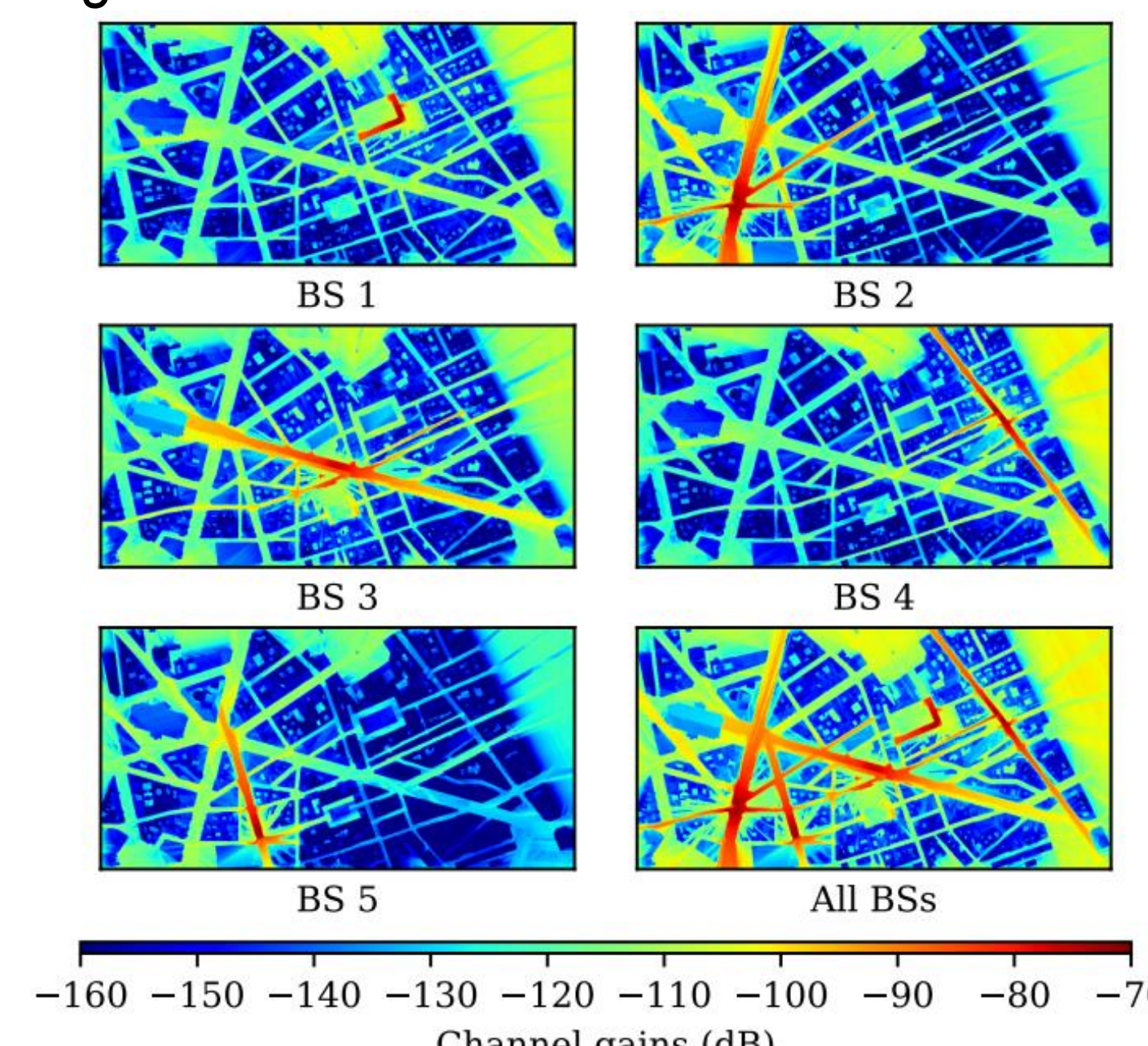


Fig. 5: Channel gains g_{ij} of each BS.

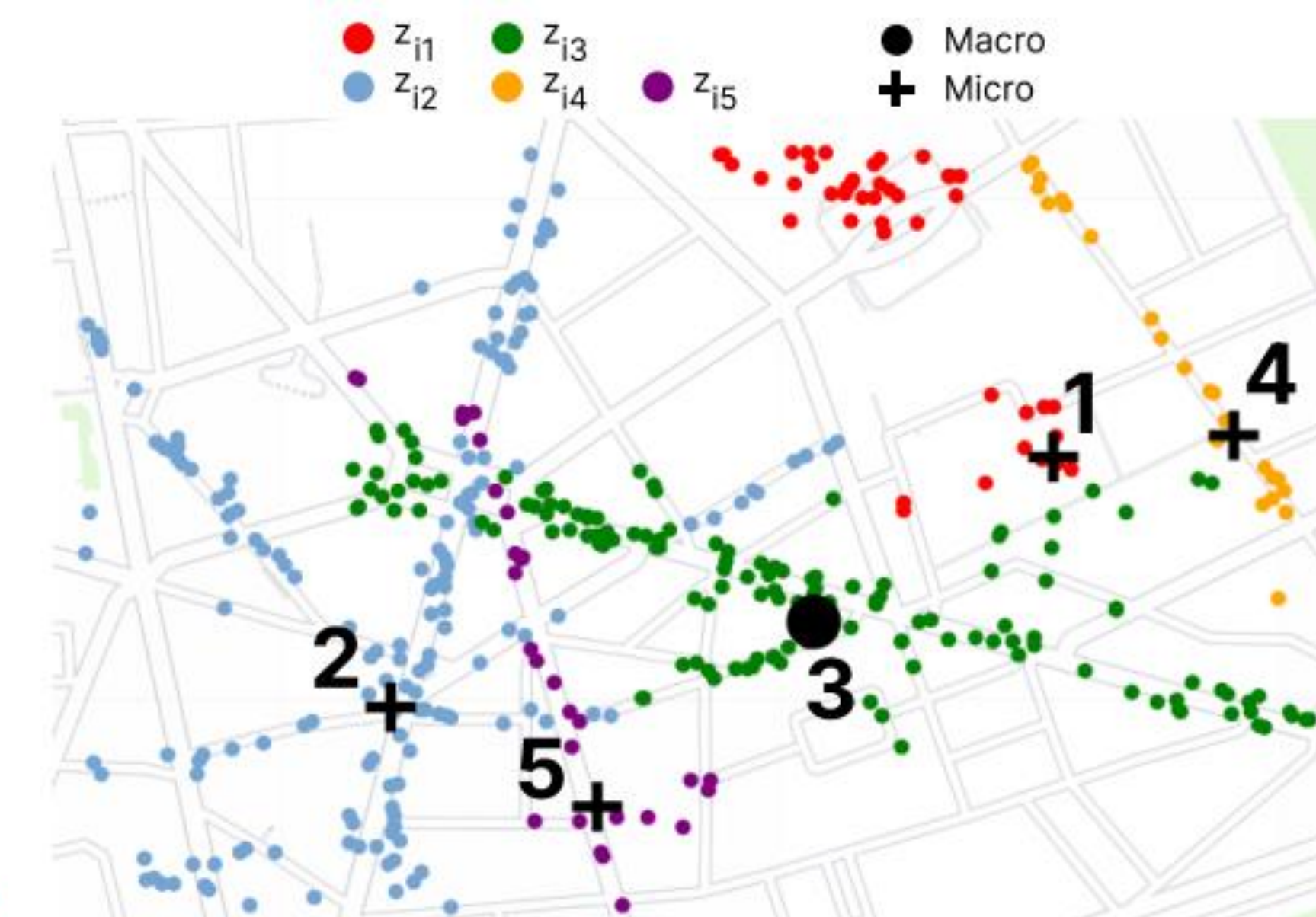


Fig. 6: Assignments after MIGP optimization.

Comparison with other approaches:

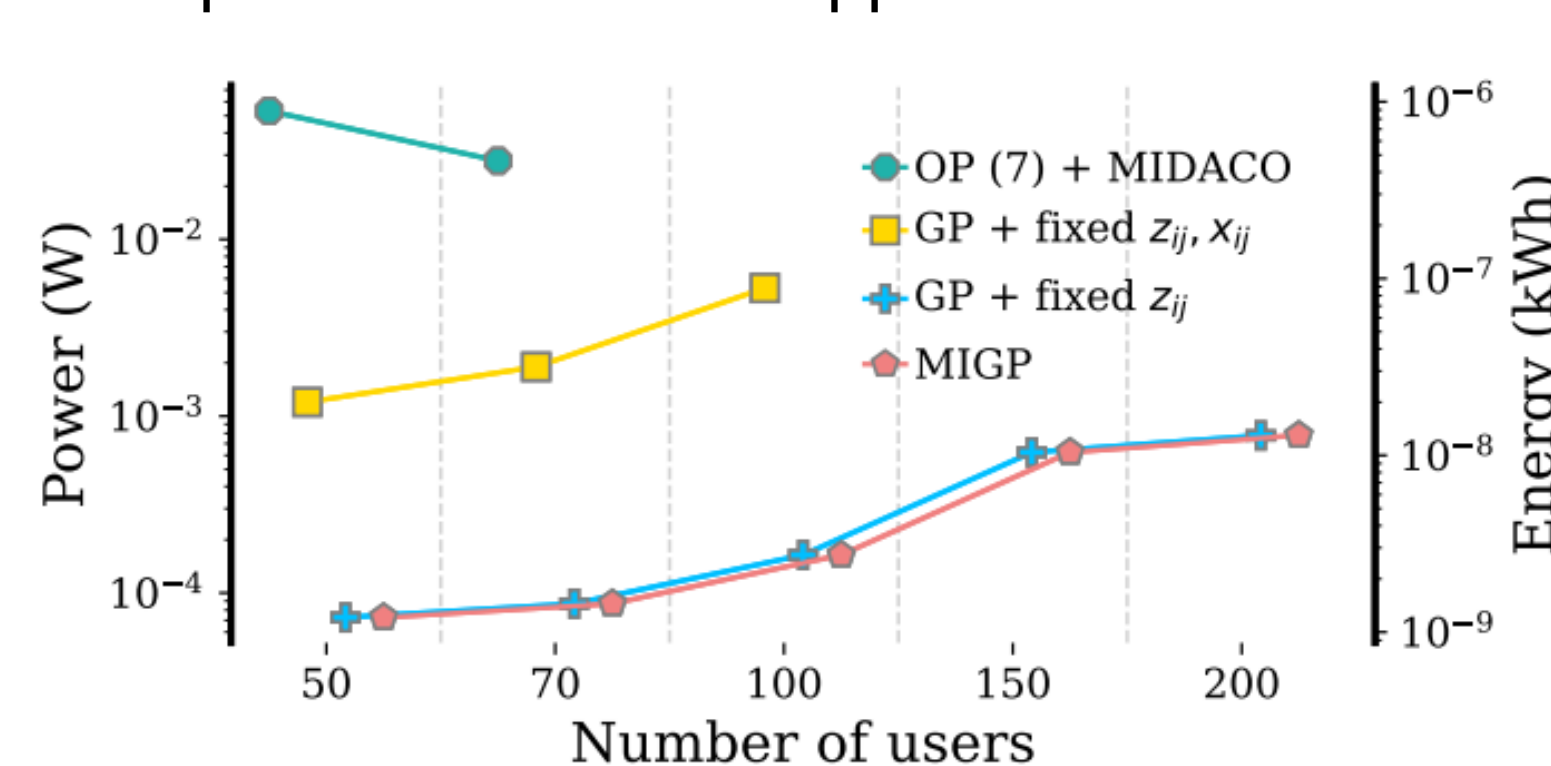


Fig. 7: Optimal value and number of users.

Other scenarios:

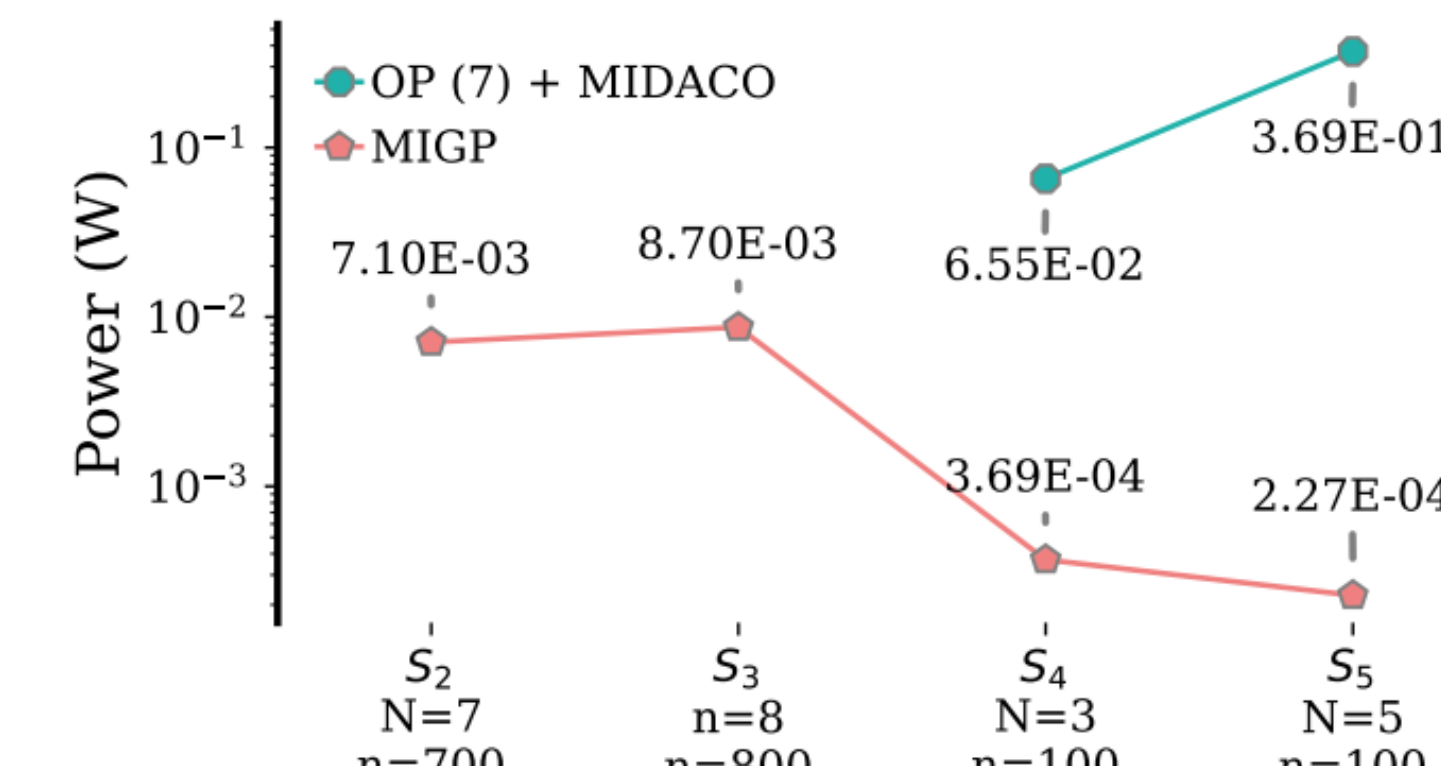


Fig. 8: Optimal value for different HetNets.

Future work

- Temporal aspect of the network:
 - handovers between BS;
 - varying channel gains;
 - UE mobility patterns.



- leading telecommunication operator (287M costumers);
- mobile applications usage data;
- 5G network planning and optimization.

Publications

- Published works: 2 journals, 2 conferences.
- Submitted works: 1 conference. [INFOCOM]
- G. O. Ferreira, C. Ravazzi, F. Dabbene, G. C. Calafiore and M. Fiore, "Forecasting Network Traffic: A Survey and Tutorial With Open-Source Comparative Evaluation", in *IEEE Access*, vol. 11, pp. 6018-6044, 2023.
- G. O. Ferreira, L. Figueiredo, M. J. Lacerda, and V. J. S. Leite, "ISS control for continuous-time systems with filtered time-varying parameter and saturating actuators", *Asian Journal of Control*, pp.1-13, 2022.