# Optimal Resource Allocation for Smart Phones with Multiple Applications with MATLAB Instructions

by

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### Chapter 1

#### Introduction

This article describes the steps for implementing the algorithm presented in [2]. The article starts with a narrative of the motivation and background of resource allocation problem in wireless network. Then, this is followed by a description of the utility functions used in the problem presented in [2]. Finally, we present step by step MATLAB instructions for plotting the results in [2]. We drop the mathematical details of the problem from this article. More rigorous mathematical details on the subject can be found in [2] and more background on the subject can be found in [3].

#### 1.1 Motivation and Background

Recently, the volume of mobile traffic per user has significantly increased along with the number of users using mobile service [4–7]. Therefore, researchers in the field of mobile communications focus on improving quality of service (QoS) [8–10], also known as quality of experience (QoE) [11], for cellular users [12]. Some researchers work on improving network layer, e.g. research in [13–16], others work on improving physical layer, e.g. research in [17,18]. Additionally, game theory and microeconomics have been utilized for improving QoE as in [19,20] and [21,22], respectively.

In the context of LTE third generation partnership project (3GPP) [23–25], network layer QoS with energy efficiency was studied in [26–28]. Similarly, it was studied for WiMAX [29] in [30,31], Universal Mobile Terrestrial System (UMTS) [32,33] in [34], and Mobile Broadband [35] in [36]. Embedded-based QoS improvements for cellular users was shown in [37–39] and with a focus on battery life was shown in [40,41]. In [42,43], authors focused on application layer QoS.

Cross-layer design for QoS between layer of Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model [44] is addressed in [45,46], and for Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) network protocol stack in [47,48]. QoS for router in the form of scheduling and shaping for Integrated and Differentiated Services were proposed in [49,50] and [51–53], respectively.

Resource allocation optimization problem has been tackled in numerous ways for elastic traffic [20,54], e.g. max-min fairness [55–58] and proportional fairness [59–61]. Authors in [62,63] presented an optimal solution for proportionally fair elastic traffic and authors in [64,65] solved for weighted fair queuing (WFQ). For inelastic traffic, the author in [66] presented an approximate solution which is not optimal. In [67,68], authors showed optimality for inelastic traffic using convex optimization techniques [69]. Multiple applications per user model was presented in [70–73] and multi-class service offering was shown in [74,75].

The recommendations of PCAST, the President's Council of Advisers on Science and Technology, report [76] directs towards the use of federal spectrum to expand mobile communications spectrum and increase QoS to users [77]. Accordingly, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) studied the use of federal spectrum, e.g. S-band radars [78,79], with mobile spectrum [80,81]. Additionally, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) studied the effect of mobile communications coexisting with radar and WiMAX [82–84].

Multiple carrier scenarios were proposed in [85–89] using non-convex optimization approaches, while [90,91] presented convex optimization techniques. Carrier aggregation between radar and mobile systems was considered in [92–94], hence, addressing the problems presented in [95–98].

Extensions of the proposed methods in [2, 3] can include ad-hoc network [99–102], multi-cast network [103], and other wireless networks [104–107]. Implementation of these methods were demonstrated for machine to machine communications in [108–112].

#### 1.2 User Applications Utilities

The application utility is a representation of user satisfaction with the provided service for that particular application with respect to the rate allocated by the service provider. In our system [2], we consider two types of applications real-time applications which are represented by sigmoid functions and delay-tolerant applications which are represented by logarithmic functions. Sigmoid applications, [75, 113, 114], have the following mathematical representation

$$U(r) = c\left(\frac{1}{1 + e^{-a(r-b)}} - d\right) \tag{1.1}$$

where  $c = \frac{1+e^{ab}}{e^{ab}}$  and  $d = \frac{1}{1+e^{ab}}$ . This corresponds to the MATLAB code [1]

```
c = (1+\exp(a.*b))./(\exp(a.*b));
d = 1./(1+\exp(a.*b));
y(i) = c(i).*(1./(1+\exp(-a(i).*(x-b(i))))-d(i));
```

while normalized logarithmic utility [61, 115, 116], have the following mathematical representation

$$U(r) = \frac{\log(1+kr)}{\log(1+kr^{\max})} \tag{1.2}$$

where  $r^{\text{max}}$  and k are 100% user satisfaction rate and rate increase, respectively. This corresponds to the MATLAB code [1]

$$y2(i) = log(k(i).*x+1)./(log(k(i).*100+1));$$

In [2], the parameters in Table 1.1 are used and shown in Figure 1.1 [117–119].

Table 1.1: Applications Utilities [1]

0	$a = 5, \ b = 10$	)		$k = 15, \ r_{max} = 100$
Sig2	$a = 3, \ b = 20$	e.g. SD video streaming	Log2	$k = 3, r_{max} = 100$
Sig3	a = 1, b = 30	e.g. HD video streaming	Log3	$k = 0.5, r_{max} = 100$

Realistic examples for values of a, b and k for real mobile applications, e.g. youtube and FTP, are shown in [1, 120, 121].

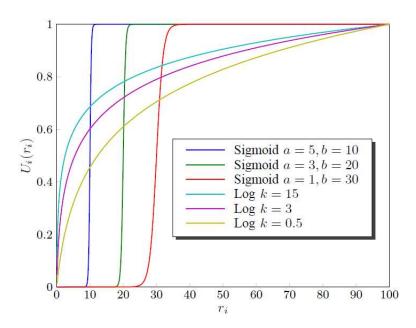


Figure 1.1: Applications Utilities [1]

### Chapter 2

### Single Carrier with Multiple Utility per User

2.1 System Model of Single Carrier with Multiple Utility per User

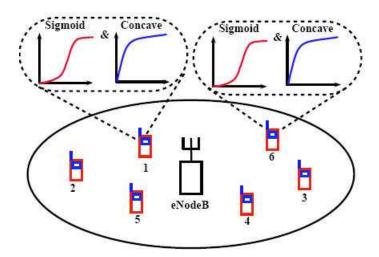


Figure 2.1: System Model of Single Carrier with Multiple Utility per User

A single cell mobile cellular system is considered consisting of a single eNodeB and M UEs shown in Figure 2.1. The rate allocated by the eNodeB to  $i^{th}$  UE is given by  $r_i$ . Each UE has its own utility function  $V_i(r_i)$  that corresponds to the applications running on the UE. The objective is to determine the optimal rates the eNodeB shall allocate to the UEs with a utility proportional fairness objective function. We assume the user utility function  $V_i(r_i)$  of  $i^{th}$  UE is given by:

$$V_i(r_i) = \prod_{j=1}^{N_i} U_{ij}^{\alpha_{ij}}(r_{ij})$$
 (2.1)

where  $U_{ij}(r_{ij})$  is the  $j^{th}$  application utility function,  $r_{ij}$  is the rate allocated to the  $j^{th}$  application, and  $\alpha_{ij}$  is the  $j^{th}$  application usage percentage on the  $i^{th}$  UE (i.e.  $\sum_{j=1}^{N_i} \alpha_{ij} = 1$  and  $r_i = \sum_{j=1}^{N_i} r_{ij}$ ).

In MATLAB the aggregated utility of two applications is coded as:

```
0.9; 0.9
 alpha = [0.1]
                0.5
                      0.9 0.1
                                0.5
          0.1 0.9
                    0.5
    0.5
                           0.1];
 k = [15 \ 12 \ 9]
                  3
                     1 ];
              6
              2
  a = [5 \ 4]
                  1
                     0.51;
            3
         10 15 20 25 30 ];
 b = [5]
  c = (1+exp(a.*b))./(exp(a.*b));
  d = 1./(1+\exp(a.*b));
  for i = 1: length(a)
     % Sigmoid utility function
     y(i) = c(i) \cdot *(1 \cdot /(1 + exp(-a(i) \cdot *(x-b(i)))) - d(i));
     % Logarithmic utility function
     y2(i) = log(k(i).*x+1)./(log(k(i).*100+1));
     m(i) = \exp(-a(i) \cdot *(x-b(i)));
     % Diff Sigmoid utility function
13
     dy_sig(i) = a(i).*m(i)./((1+m(i)).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))
        )));
     % Diff Logarithmic utility function
     dy_{log}(i) = k(i)./((1+k(i).*x).*log(1+k(i).*x));
  end
  z = log(y);
 z2 = log(y2);
 %%%%%%%% the multiple utility functions %%%%%
 u = alpha(1,:).*z + alpha(2,:).*z2;
```

#### 2.2 Distributed Algorithm

The optimal rates are allocated in two-stages:

• In the first-stage, eNodeB UE resource allocation (EURA) algorithm

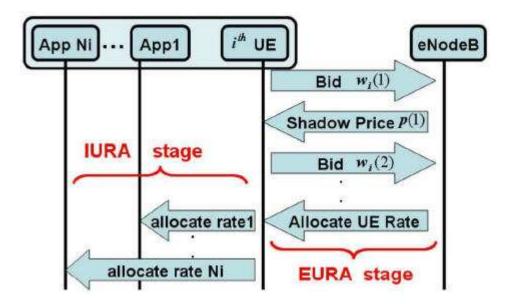


Figure 2.2: Transmission of Distributed Algorithm

allocates the users rates  $r_i$  with the fluctuation decay function for robust performance.

• In the second-stage, internal UE resource allocation (IURA) algorithm allocates the applications rates  $r_{ij}$  internally in the UEs.

#### 2.2.1 EURA Algorithm

In this section, we present the first-stage of resource allocation where the rates  $r_i$  are allocated to the UEs. The algorithm is divided into a UE algorithm shown in Figure 2.3 and a eNodeB algorithm shown in Figure 2.4. The algorithm is a modification of the distributed algorithms in [2]. In Algorithm shown in Figure 2.3 and 2.4:

• Each UE starts with an initial bid  $w_i(1)$  which is transmitted to the eNodeB.

```
w = [10 \ 10 \ 10 \ 10 \ 10]/10;
```

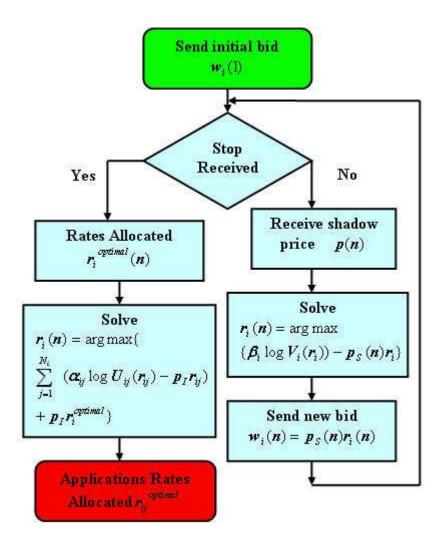


Figure 2.3: UE Distributed Algorithm

• The eNodeB calculates the difference between the received bid  $w_i(n)$  and the previously received bid  $w_i(n-1)$  and exits if it is less than a pre-specified threshold  $\delta$ .

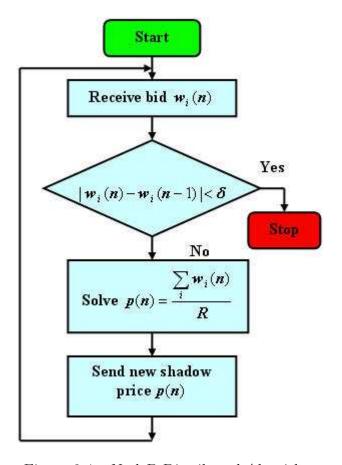


Figure 2.4: eNodeB Distributed Algorithm

- We set  $w_i(0) = 0$ . If the value is greater than the threshold, eNodeB calculates the shadow price  $p_E(n) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{M} w_i(n)}{R}$  and sends that value to all the UEs.
- soln(i) = fzero(@(x) utility(x,ii,pp,time),[.001 1000000]);
- $\bullet$  Each UE receives the shadow price to solve the rate  $r_i$  that maximizes

```
\log \beta_i V_i(r_i) - p_E(n) r_i.
```

In MATLAB the derivative of the log of the aggregated utility function is:

```
k = [15 \ 12 \ 9]
           a = [5]
                                                      4
                                                                     3
                                                                                     2
                                                                                                         1
                                                                                                                         0.5];
                                                    10 15 20
                                                                                                         25 30 1;
           b = [5]
            c = (1+exp(a.*b))./(exp(a.*b));
            d = 1./(1+\exp(a.*b));
            for i = 1: length(a)
                                m(i) = exp(-a(i).*(x-b(i)));
12
                                 dy_sig(i) = a(i).*m(i)./((1+m(i)).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*
                                               m(i)));
                                 dy_{\log(i)} = k(i)./((1+k(i).*x).*log(1+k(i).*x))
                                                ;
           end
           dy = alpha(1,:).*dy_sig + alpha(2,:).*dy_log;
           f = dy(ii) - pp;
            In MATLAB the equation is solved by:
          soln(i) = fzero(@(x) utility(x,ii,pp,time),[.001]
```

```
1000000]);
```

• That rate is used to calculate the new bid  $w_i(n) = p_E(n)r_i(n)$ .

```
w(i) = r_{opt}(i) * p(time);
```

• Each UE sends the value of its new bid  $w_i(n)$  to eNodeB. This process is repeated until  $|w_i(n) - w_i(n-1)|$  is less than the threshold  $\delta$ .

```
while
         (delta > 0.001) % (time < 80) % (
```

```
3    :
4    :
5    :
6    delta = max(abs(w-w_old))
7    end
```

#### 2.2.2 IURA Algorithm

In this section, we present the second-stage of resource allocation where the rates  $r_{ij}$  are allocated internally in the UE to its applications. The algorithm is:

• The UE uses the allocated rate in the first-stage  $r_{ij}^{\text{opt}}$  and solves the maximization problem  $\mathbf{r}_i = \arg\max_{\mathbf{r}_i} \sum_{j=1}^{N_i} (\alpha_{ij} \log U_{ij}(r_{ij}) - p_I r_{ij}) + p_I r_{ij}^{\text{opt}}$ . In MATLAB optimization problem is solved by solving a nonlinear equation:

```
soln(i) = fzero(@(x) utility(x,ii,pp,time),[.001 1000000]);
```

ullet The UE allocates the rates  $r_{ij}$  to the corresponding applications.

### 2.3 Centralized Algorithm

To minimize the transmission overhead we introduce the centralized resource allocation algorithm. In this algorithm:

- Each UE sends the utility parameters to the eNodeB.
- The eNodeB solves the optimization problem and allocates the rates to the applications. The solution  $\mathbf{r}$  of the optimization problem  $\mathbf{r} = \arg\max_{\mathbf{r}} \sum_{i=1}^{M} \beta_i \sum_{j=1}^{N_i} \alpha_{ij} \log U_{ij}(r_{ij}) p(\sum_{i=1}^{M} \sum_{j=1}^{N_i} r_{ij} R).$
- It is the value of  $r_{ij}$  that solves equation  $\frac{\partial \log U_{ij}(r_{ij})}{\partial r_{ij}} = p(n)$ . In MATLAB the functions are:

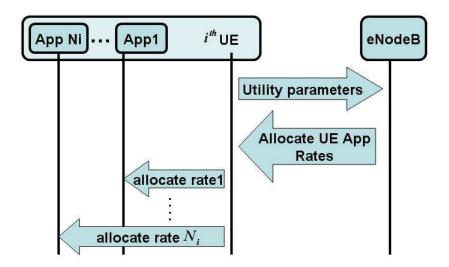


Figure 2.5: Transmission of Centralized Algorithm

```
k = [15 \ 12 \ 9]
                                                                                                6
                                                                                                                                          1 ];
             a = [5]
                                                             4
                                                                              3
                                                                                                2
                                                                                                                        1
                                                                                                                                         0.5];
            b = [5 \ 10 \ 15 \ 20 \ 25 \ 30];
              c = (1+exp(a.*b))./(exp(a.*b));
             d = 1./(1+exp(a.*b));
              for i = 1: length(a)
11
                                    m(i) = exp(-a(i).*(x-b(i)));
                                    dy_sig(i) = a(i).*m(i)./((1+m(i)).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*(1+m(i))).*(1-d(i).*
13
                                                     m(i)));
                                     dy_{\log(i)} = k(i)./((1+k(i).*x).*log(1+k(i).*x))
14
                                                     ;
              dy = alpha(1,:).*dy_sig + alpha(2,:).*dy_log;
           f = dy(ii) - pp;
```

It is the intersection of the horizontal line y = p(n) with the curve

```
y = \frac{\partial \log U_{ij}(r_{ij})}{\partial r_{ij}} which is calculated in the eNodeB. 
In MATLAB it is solved by: 
soln(i) = fzero(@(x) utility(x,ii,pp,time),[.001 1000000]);
```

• The eNodeB transmit the allocated rates to the UE.

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