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Qos-aware resource allocation for mixed multicast and unicast traffic in OFDMA networks

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Abstract

This article focuses on the subchannel and power allocation for mixed multicast and unicast traffic in wireless OFDMA networks, where the multicast data is divided into basic layer and enhancement layer data. Our goal is to maximize the network total throughput with a total power constraint while guaranteeing the minimum rate requirements of both the unicast and multicast traffic. A suboptimal allocation algorithm is proposed, which combines a cost-based subchannel allocation with the traditional water filling (TWF) and an advanced water filling (AWF). The TWF is used for the subchannels allocated to satisfy the rate requirements of each unicast traffic and multicast traffic while the AWF is used for the remaining subchannels. Besides, we present an average SNR-based user selection scheme which selects a proper set of multicast users to serve when the minimum rate requirements of all users can not be satisfied. Simulation results show that our proposed algorithm can improve the network throughput and outage probability compared with other algorithms.

1 Introduction

The next-generation wireless networks are expected to provide various broadband multimedia services with diverse quality of service (QoS) requirements. Orthogonal frequency division multiple access (OFDMA) is a promising technology of the next-generation wireless broadband networks for its high spectral efficiency and flexible resource management. Currently, much attention is paid to the unicast wireless OFDMA networks. In unicast OFDMA systems, dynamic resource allocation exploits multiuser diversity gain by allocating the subcarriers to the users with good channel conditions to improve system performance. In [1-11], resource allocation method was proposed for the unicast streams in OFDMA systems. In [7], the resource allocation problem was resolved in two stages. First, a suboptimal subchannel allocation was proposed. Then, optimal power allocation was done based on the pre-determined subchannel allocation. This method of separating subchannel allocation and power allocation is widely used in the resource allocation of OFDMA networks.

Meanwhile, many multimedia applications such as Internet television and video conferencing are carried by

the multicast transmission. The 3GPP has defined multimedia broadcast multicast services (MBMSs) for the universal mobile telecommunications system [12]. The 3GPP2 finalized the specifications of broadcast multicast services (BCMCSs) in the 1xEV-DO system [13]. The mobile-WiMAX system forum also supported multicast broadcast service (MBS) [14]. In each time slot, data are delivered to a single user in case of unicast transmission, while the information is simultaneously delivered to multiple users in case of multicast transmission. Resource allocation schemes for mixed multicast and unicast traffic need to be investigated. Seo et al. [15] developed a subchannel allocation scheme that maximizes the total unicast throughput while guaranteeing the minimum transmission rate of multicast traffic in OFDMA networks. Liu et al. [16] proposed a dynamic subcarrier and power allocation scheme for several multicast groups in OFDMA networks to maximize the network throughput given the total power constraint. However, the scheme in [16] did not considering the minimum rate requirement. The unicast group is regarded as a multicast group with one user in [16]. In fact, unicast and multicast services have different QoS requirements. When both multicast and unicast services exist, the QoS requirements for the two kinds of services should be considered concurrently. Baek et al. [17] analyzed the affect of cell radius and the user number in a cell to the performance of the unicast

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and multicast transmission schemes, and proposed a hybrid scheduling scheme which selects the multicast or unicast transmission in a slot according to SNR threshold values. In [18], the power allocation for mixed unicast and multicast services is considered. The optimization aims to maximize the network sum rate under the pre-condition that the subcarrier allocation is predefined. Similarly, the above works [15-18] failed to guarantee the rate requirements of the multicast traffic and unicast traffic at the same time.

The conventional multicast transmission over the wireless channels suffers from the limitation problem that the multicast transmission rate is decided by the transmission rate of the worst-channel user in the multicast group. This problem limits the gain which can be achieved by utilizing the multiuser diversity in OFDMA networks. To overcome this problem, the hierarchical video coding schemes such as H.264 and MPEG-4 [19,20] etc. which decompose the video contents into layers, can be employed. Suh and Mo [21] proposed subcarrier allocation and bit loading for a single hierarchic multimedia stream based on the assumption that any combination of layers consisting of multicast data can be decoded at the receiver. But it did not consider the rate requirement. Kwack et al. [22] and Xu et al. [23] took consideration of the multicast rate requirement and designed subcarrier allocation schemes for multicast services employing layered video coding in OFDMA networks. But they did not consider the power allocation. In [24], we developed subchannel and power allocation for a single hierarchic multicast traffic considering the minimum rate requirement. These works [21-24] only consider multicast traffic.

Our work attempts to design a subchannel/power allocation method for mixed multicast and unicast traffic in OFDMA networks to maximize network throughput while guaranteeing the rate requirements of all traffic. We utilize the layered video coding technique for the multicast traffic. More specifically, we present a suboptimal algorithm which combines a cost-based subchannel allocation (CSA) with the traditional water filling (TWF) and an advanced water filling (AWF). Also, an average-SNR user selection scheme is proposed to exclude bad channel condition users to improve system performance. Simulation results will show that the network throughput by using our proposed algorithm outperforms other algorithms.

The rest of article is organized as follows: In Section 2, we present the system model and problem formulation. In Section 3, subcarrier/power allocation schemes and user selection method are proposed. Next, the simulation results of our algorithm are showed in Section 4. Finally, conclusion is drawn in Section 5.

2 System model and problem formulation

Figure 1 illustrates the downlink mixed multicast and unicast OFDMA network that we take into consideration in this article. Here, each original multicast data is compressed into a base layer data and an enhancement data at the multicast source in the network. The base layer data contains the most essential information that provides a minimum level video quality. The enhancement layer data is delivered to a set of selected users in a multicast group with better channel conditions. It provides additional information that enhances the video quality of the base layer in proportion to the amount of the received data, under the condition that the requirement of the base layer is satisfied. The base station (BS) will carry out the resource allocation and user selection in a centralized manner. We assume the channels change slowly and the channel gain is stable within a scheduling time slot. The channel information is sent back from all users to the BS. BS can get all the involved perfect CSI to do adaptive subchannel/power allocation and select suitable user set to serve.

In our model, G downlink traffic flows are transmitted to K users on L subchannels, where the traffic flows contains U unicast traffic flows and M multicast traffic flows. We assume that each user receives only one traffic flow at each time. The user set is denoted by $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{U}^{\text{uni}} \cup \mathcal{U}_1^{\text{mul}} \dots \cup \mathcal{U}_M^{\text{mul}}$ contains all the users in the network, where \mathcal{U}^{uni} denotes the unicast user set and $\mathcal{U}_i^{\text{mul}} (i = 1, \dots, M)$ denotes the user set of multicast group i . The symbol $|\mathcal{U}_i^{\text{mul}}|$ represents the number of users included in the i th multicast group. The total system bandwidth is B and each subchannel have an equal bandwidth B/L .

M -ary quadrature amplitude modulation (MQAM) is adopted in our system. Without loss of generality, we assume a fixed and the same BER for all users in all subchannels. The achievable transmission data rate of user k in subchannel l can be expressed as:

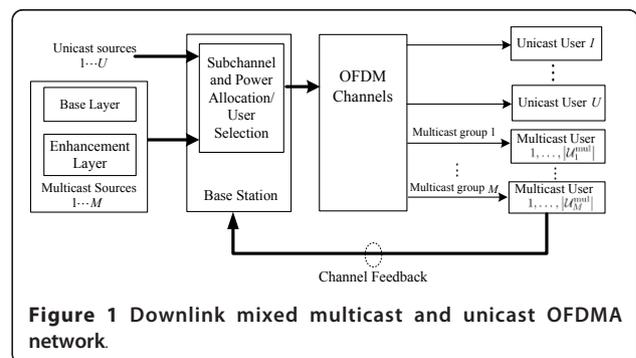


Figure 1 Downlink mixed multicast and unicast OFDMA network.

$$r_{l,k} = \frac{B}{L} \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{cP_l G_{l,k}}{N_0} \right), \quad (1)$$

where P_l and $G_{l,k}$ denote the transmission power allocated to subchannel l and the channel gain for user k in subchannel l , N_0 is the noise power in each subchannel, $c \approx -1.5/\ln(0.2/\text{BER})$ [25].

To make the base layer data reliably received by all the multicast users in i th multicast group, we take the base layer transmission rate of multicast group i in subchannel l to be

$$B_{l,i} = \min_{k \in \mathcal{U}_i^{\text{mul}}} r_{l,k}. \quad (2)$$

The summed base layer transmission rate of the subchannels which are allocated to the base layer of a multicast group should meet the transmission rate requirement of the base layer to provide the minimum level video quality to users.

For the enhancement layer of multicast group i , we decide its transmission rate in sub-channel l such that the enhancement layer throughput in suchannel l be maximized. The enhancement layer throughput of multicast group i in subchannel l represents the amount of the received enhancement layer data of all the users in multicast group i in subchannel l . If the enhancement layer transmission rate in subchannel l happens to be the rate of user k in multicast group i , then the enhancement layer throughput of multicast group i in subchannel l is

$$E_{l,i}^k = \sum_{n \in \mathcal{U}_i^{\text{mul}}} r_{l,n} \mathbf{1}(r_{l,n} \geq r_{l,k}), \quad k \in \mathcal{U}_i^{\text{mul}}. \quad (3)$$

$\mathbf{1}(A)$ is an indicator function that becomes 1 when the condition A is met and 0 otherwise.

When the transmission power in each subchannel is determined, the optimal transmission rate for the enhancement layer of multicast group i in subchannel l , $k^* \in \mathcal{U}_i^{\text{mul}}$, $k^* \in \mathcal{U}_i^{\text{mul}}$, is determined such that $E_{l,i}^{k^*}$ can be maximized, i.e., $k^* = \arg \max_{k \in \mathcal{U}_i^{\text{mul}}} E_{l,i}^k$. In this case the maximum enhancement layer throughput of multicast group i in subcarrier l , $E_{l,i}$, becomes $E_{l,i}^{k^*}$.

The optimization problem can be formulated as (P1):

$$\max_{P_l, \alpha_l, \beta_l, \rho_l} \sum_{l=1}^L \left[\sum_{u \in \mathcal{U}^{\text{uni}}} \rho_{l,u} r_{l,u} + \sum_{i=1}^M (\alpha_{l,i} |\mathcal{U}_i^{\text{mul}}| B_{l,i} + \beta_{l,i} E_{l,i}) \right] \quad (4)$$

$$s. t. \sum_{l=1}^L \rho_{l,u} r_{l,u} \geq R_u^{\text{min}}, \quad \forall u \in \mathcal{U}^{\text{uni}}, \quad (5)$$

$$\sum_{l=1}^L \alpha_{l,i} B_{l,i} \geq R_i^{\text{b}}, \quad \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, M, \quad (6)$$

$$\sum_{l=1}^L P_l \leq P_{\text{max}}, \quad (7)$$

$$\rho_{l,u} + \alpha_{l,i} + \beta_{l,j} \leq 1, \quad \forall l, \forall u, i, j, \quad (8)$$

$$\rho_{l,u} + \rho_{l,v} \leq 1, \quad \forall l, \forall u \neq v, \quad (9)$$

$$\alpha_{l,i} + \alpha_{l,j} \leq 1, \quad \forall l, \forall i \neq j, \quad (10)$$

$$\beta_{l,i} + \beta_{l,j} \leq 1, \quad \forall l, \forall i \neq j, \quad (11)$$

$$\rho_{l,u}, \alpha_{l,i}, \beta_{l,j} \in \{0, 1\}, \quad \forall l, \forall u, i, j. \quad (12)$$

where $\rho_{l,u}$ is either 1 or 0, depending on whether the subchannel l is assigned to unicast user u or not, $\alpha_{l,i}$ explains whether the subchannel l is assigned to the base layer of the i th multicast group, $\beta_{l,j}$ denotes whether the subchannel l is assigned to the enhancement layer of the j th multicast group. Constrains (5) and (6) guarantee the rate requirements of each unicast and multicast traffic where R_u^{min} and R_i^{b} represent the rate requirement of unicast user u and multicast group i , respectively. Constraint (7) is the total power constraint where P_{max} is the total power of the BS. Constrains (8-12) ensure that one subchannel can not be reused by a unicast traffic, the base layer of a multicast traffic, and the enhancement layer of a multicast traffic. The optimization problem (P1) is a NP-hard problem. Optimal allocation in which subchannels and power should be allocated jointly poses a prohibitive computational burden at the BS. There, low-complexity suboptimal algorithms are preferred for its cost-effective and delay-sensitive implementations. Separating the subchannel and power allocation is a way to reduce the complexity, because the number of variables in the objective function can be reduced. This method of separating subchannel allocation and power allocation is widely used in the resource allocation of OFDMA networks [7,16]. In the next section, a low-complexity suboptimal allocation scheme based on the above method is proposed.

3 Methods: Heuristic resource allocation and user selection scheme

The proposed resource allocation scheme is divided into two steps. In the first step, the subchannels are assigned assuming that the BS's total power P_{max} is equally

distributed to each subchannel, i.e. $P_l = P_{\max}/L$. This assumption is used only for the subchannel allocation. Next, power allocation is done based on the subchannel allocation results.

Subchannel allocation

Assume that the maximum transmission power of the BS is uniformly distributed among the subchannels. The problem (P1) is transformed as (P2):

$$\max_{\rho_l, \alpha_l, \beta_l} \sum_{l=1}^L \left[\sum_{u \in \mathcal{U}^{\text{uni}}} \rho_{l,u} r_{l,u} + \sum_{i=1}^M (\alpha_{l,i} |\mathcal{U}_i^{\text{mul}}| B_{l,i} + \beta_{l,i} E_{l,i}) \right] \quad (13)$$

$$s.t. \quad \sum_{l=1}^L \rho_{l,u} r_{l,u} \geq R_u^{\min}, \quad \forall u \in \mathcal{U}^{\text{uni}}, \quad (14)$$

$$\sum_{l=1}^L \alpha_{l,i} B_{l,i} \geq R_i^b, \quad \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, M, \quad (15)$$

$$\rho_{l,u} + \alpha_{l,i} + \beta_{l,j} \leq 1, \quad \forall l, \forall u, i, j, \quad (16)$$

$$\rho_{l,u} + \rho_{l,v} \leq 1, \quad \forall l, \forall u \neq v, \quad (17)$$

$$\alpha_{l,i} + \alpha_{l,j} \leq 1, \quad \forall l, \forall i \neq j, \quad (18)$$

$$\beta_{l,i} + \beta_{l,j} \leq 1, \quad \forall l, \forall i \neq j, \quad (19)$$

$$\rho_{l,u}, \alpha_{l,i}, \beta_{l,j} \in \{0, 1\}, \quad \forall l, \forall u, i, j. \quad (20)$$

Lemma 1. When $R_u^{\min}, \forall u \in \mathcal{U}^{\text{uni}}$ and $R_i^b, \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, M$ are all zero, the problem P2 can be solved by

$$M_l = \max \left\{ \max_{k \in \mathcal{U}^{\text{uni}}} \{r_{l,k}\}, \max_{i=1, \dots, M} \{E_{l,i}\} \right\}, \quad (21)$$

$$\rho_{l,u^*} = 1, u^* = \arg \max_{u \in \mathcal{U}^{\text{uni}}} \{r_{l,u}\}, \quad \text{if } M_l = \max_{u \in \mathcal{U}^{\text{uni}}} \{r_{l,u}\}, \quad (22)$$

$$\beta_{l,i^*} = 1, i^* = \arg \max_{i=1, \dots, M} \{E_{l,i}\}, \quad \text{if } M_l = \max_{i=1, \dots, M} \{E_{l,i}\}, \quad (23)$$

Proof. For multicast group i , the base layer throughput $|\mathcal{U}_i^{\text{mul}}| B_{l,i} = |\mathcal{U}_i^{\text{mul}}| \min_{k \in \mathcal{U}_i^{\text{mul}}} r_{l,k} = \sum_{n \in \mathcal{U}_i^{\text{mul}}} \min_{k \in \mathcal{U}_i^{\text{mul}}} r_{l,k} \mathbf{1} \left(r_{l,n} \geq \min_{k \in \mathcal{U}_i^{\text{mul}}} r_{l,k} \right) = E_{l,i}^{k_b}$, where $k_b = \arg \min_{k \in \mathcal{U}_i^{\text{mul}}} r_{l,k}$, then the enhancement layer throughput $E_{l,i} = \max_{k \in \mathcal{U}_i^{\text{mul}}} E_{l,i}^k \geq E_{l,i}^{k_b}$. So the enhancement layer throughput of a multicast group is no less than the base layer throughput. Therefore, when

the minimum rate requirements of the traffic are all zero, the problem P2 can be simplified as the following:

$$\max_{\rho_l, \beta_l} \sum_{l=1}^L \left[\sum_{u \in \mathcal{U}^{\text{uni}}} \rho_{l,u} r_{l,u} + \sum_{i=1}^M \beta_{l,i} E_{l,i} \right] \quad (24)$$

$$s.t. \quad \rho_{l,u} + \beta_{l,j} \leq 1, \quad \forall l, \forall u, j, \quad (25)$$

$$\rho_{l,u} + \rho_{l,v} \leq 1, \quad \forall l, \forall u \neq v, \quad (26)$$

$$\beta_{l,i} + \beta_{l,j} \leq 1, \quad \forall l, \forall i \neq j, \quad (27)$$

$$\rho_{l,u}, \beta_{l,j} \in \{0, 1\}. \quad (28)$$

The subchannel can not be reuse. Suppose the l th subchannel is allocated to unicast user u . Assume that there exists a multicast traffic i that has $E_{l,i} > r_{l,u}$. The total throughput can be improved by reallocating the subchannel l from unicast user u to mutlicast traffic i . Similar conclusions can be obtained in other situations. Therefore, the subchannel l need to be assigned to the traffic with the maximum achievable throughput as the Equation (21-23) showed.

According to the above lemma, without considering the rate requirement, in order to maximize the network throughput, the optimal subchannel allocation is to allocate each subchannel to the traffic whose achievable throughput in that subchannel is largest. There-fore, we can calculate the achievable throughput of the enhancement layer of each multicast traffic and the achievable rate of each unicast traffic in each subchannel, and then allocate each subchannel to the traffic with maximum achievable throughput initially.

After that, we can reallocate the subchannels to meet the rate requirement of each traffic. We hope that the total throughput reduction be minimized in each reallocation and the number of reallocation be kept as low as possible. Next, a cost function is defined to determine whether a subchannel will be reallocated to another traffic.

Suppose that the achievable throughput of a subchannel is distributed in such a pattern that it is comparatively high for a specific traffic while being comparatively low for an other traffic. Then it would be more desirable to allocate that subchannel to the traffic with higher throughput. Furthermore, considering to minimize the total throughput reduction, a subchannel is more desirable to be assigned to a traffic whose achievable throughput has a small gap from the maximum achievable throughput in that subchannel. Meanwhile, a subchannel needs to have a higher probability to be allocated to a traffic with a larger remaining rate to achieve the rate requirement.

Based on the above consideration, the cost function for a traffic can be proportional to the decrease of overall throughput, and inverse proportional to the traffic's achievable throughput and remaining rate to achieve the rate requirement. The cost function is defined as:

$$R_k^{\text{unireq}} \equiv \max \left[R_k^{\text{min}} - \sum_{l=1}^L \rho_{l,k} r_{l,k}, 0 \right], \quad k = 1, \dots, U, \quad (29)$$

$$R_k^{\text{mulreq}} \equiv \max \left[R_k^{\text{b}} - \sum_{l=1}^L \alpha_{l,k} B_{l,k}, 0 \right], \quad k = 1, \dots, M, \quad (30)$$

$$c_{l,k} = \frac{M_l - r_{l,k}}{r_{l,k} R_k^{\text{unireq}}}, \quad \text{for } k = 1, \dots, U, \quad (31)$$

$$c_{l,k+U} = \frac{M_l - |\mathcal{U}_k^{\text{mul}}| B_{l,k}}{B_{l,k} R_k^{\text{mulreq}}}, \quad \text{for } k = 1, \dots, M. \quad (32)$$

Finally, we establish a CSA as follows: first, we allocate each subchannel to the traffic with the maximum achievable throughput in it. Second, we determine a subchannel-traffic pair that has the minimum value of $c_{l,k}$, and assign the subchannel to that traffic. Third, we exclude the selected subchannel from the set of subchannels, \mathbf{S} , and repeat the second step until the transmission rate requirements for all traffic are met.

We examine the complexity of proposed subchannel allocation scheme. In our model, G downlink traffic flows are transmitted on L subchannels, where the traffic flows contains U unicast traffic flows and M multicast traffic flows. To determine the enhancement layer transmission rate of multicast group i in each subchannel, the scheme needs to sort the user rate in the multicast group first with complexity of $|\mathcal{U}_i^{\text{mul}}| \cdot \log(|\mathcal{U}_i^{\text{mul}}|)$. Then, we need to calculate $|\mathcal{U}_i^{\text{mul}}|$ throughput corresponding to $|\mathcal{U}_i^{\text{mul}}|$ different transmission rate of enhancement layer, and $|\mathcal{U}_i^{\text{mul}}|$ comparisons are need to find the optimal rate to maximize the enhancement layer throughput. The base layer transmission rate can be found in the sorting process. Let $U_{\text{max}}^{\text{mul}}$ be the maximum user number in multicast group. Therefore, at most $L \cdot M \cdot (2U_{\text{max}}^{\text{mul}} + U_{\text{max}}^{\text{mul}} \log(U_{\text{max}}^{\text{mul}}))$ comparisons are needed to find the base layer transmission rate and the maximum enhancement layer throughput for all multicast groups in all subchannels. Besides, we need to calculate LU transmission rate for all unicast users in all subchannel. Then, $L \cdot G$ comparisons are need to find the traffic with maximum achievable throughput in each subchannel. For the subchannel reallocation procedure, we need to calculate at most $L \cdot G$ costs and need at most $L \cdot G$ comparisons to find the subchannel-traffic pair that has

the minimum value costs in each loop. At most L loop are required to check whether the transmission rate requirements for all traffic are met. The complexity is bounded by $L^2 \cdot G$ in the subchannel reallocation stage. In a conclusion, the subchannel allocation scheme has a complexity of $O(LMU_{\text{max}}^{\text{mul}} \log(U_{\text{max}}^{\text{mul}}) + L^2G)$ which is less than the complexity required for the complete search over the problem space which is $O(G^L)$.

Power allocation

After the power and subchannels which are allocated to satisfy the rate requirement of a traffic are fixed, the TWF [26] could be done immediately to maximize the achievable throughput of the traffic. We do the TWF for each traffic separately and this method can avoid the minimum required rates not satisfied after new power allocation.

The solution of TWF for unicast traffic u is

$$P_l = \max \left\{ \left(\mu_u^{\text{uni}} - \frac{N_0}{G_{l,u}} \right), 0 \right\}, \quad (33)$$

where μ_u^{uni} is solved by $\sum_{l=1}^L \rho_{l,u} P_l = P_u^{\text{uni}}$, and P_u^{uni} is the total power allocated to unicast traffic u to satisfy its rate requirement.

The solution of TWF for multicast traffic i is

$$P_l = \max \left\{ \left(\mu_i^{\text{mul}} - \frac{N_0}{G_{l,i}^{\text{min}}} \right), 0 \right\}, \quad (34)$$

where μ_i^{mul} is solved by $\sum_{l=1}^L \alpha_{l,i} P_l = P_i^{\text{B}}$, $G_{l,i}^{\text{min}} = \arg \min_{k \in \mathcal{U}_i^{\text{mul}}} G_{l,k}$ and P_i^{B} is the total power allocated to the base layer of multicast traffic i to satisfy its rate requirement.

Given $\rho_{l,u}$, $\alpha_{l,i}$, $\beta_{l,j}$, the total power assigned to satisfy the rate requirement of all traffic and the user whose rate has been chosen to be the transmission rate of the enhancement layer in each subchannel for each multicast traffic from step 1, the optimization problem (P1) is transformed as (P3):

$$\max_{P_l} \left\{ \sum_{l \in \bar{\mathbf{L}}} \left[\sum_{u \in \mathcal{U}^{\text{uni}}} \rho_{l,u} r_{l,u} + \sum_{i=1}^M \beta_{l,i} E_{l,i} \right] \right\} \quad (35)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \sum_{l \in \bar{\mathbf{L}}} P_l \leq P_{\text{max}} - \sum_{l \in \mathbf{L}} P_l, \quad (36)$$

where \mathbf{L} denotes the set of subchannels which are assigned to satisfy the rate requirements of all traffic, and $\bar{\mathbf{L}}$ denotes the remaining subchannel set.

The above problem (P3) can be transformed as (P4):

$$\max_{P_l} \left\{ \sum_{l \in \bar{L}} \frac{K_l B}{L} \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{P_l g_l}{N_0} \right) \right\} \quad (37)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \sum_{l \in \bar{L}} P_l \leq P_{\text{left}}, \quad (38)$$

where $P_{\text{left}} = P_{\text{max}} - \sum_{l \in L} P_l$, $K_l = 1$ and $g_l = G_l$, u if subchannel l is allocated to unicast traffic u , $k^* \in U_i^{\text{mul}}$, $k^* \in U_i^{\text{mul}}$ and $g_l = G_{l,k^*}$ if subchannel l is allocated to multicast traffic i while k^* is the user whose rate r_{l,k^*} is chosen to be the transmission rate for multicast traffic i in subchannel l under the equal power allocation assumption.

The solution to the power allocation problem (P4) can be found by using the Lagrange multiplier technique. We define the Lagrangian function as

$$F = \sum_{l \in \bar{L}} \frac{K_l B}{L} \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{P_l g_l}{N_0} \right) + \lambda \left(\sum_{l \in \bar{L}} P_l - P_{\text{left}} \right), \quad (39)$$

where λ is a Lagrange multiplier and the solution of problem (P4) can be obtained by solving $\partial F / \partial \lambda = 0$. Consequently, the transmission power for each subchannel should satisfy

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial P_l} = \left(\frac{K_l B}{L} \frac{g_l}{N_0 + P_l g_l} + \lambda \right) = 0, \quad \forall l \in \bar{L}. \quad (40)$$

The optimal amount of power P_l allocated to subchannel l can be represented by

$$P_l = \max \left\{ \left(\frac{K_l}{\lambda_0} - \frac{N_0}{g_l} \right), 0 \right\}, \quad l \in \bar{L}. \quad (41)$$

The power allocation in (41) satisfies $\sum_{l \in \bar{L}} P_l = P_{\text{left}}$ and we call it AWF. λ_0 in (41) is determined by substituting all the P_l into the constraint equation $\sum_{l \in \bar{L}} P_l = P_{\text{left}}$.

Finally, we conclude the proposed resource allocation scheme for mixed multicast and unicast traffic in Table 1.

User selection

Since different users have different channel conditions, some users may get a severely bad channel condition. In this case, it may be not possible to meet the transmission rate requirements of all users even by allocating all the resource. Especially for the multicast group, a bad channel condition user restricts the achievable transmission rate of the base layer and may lead to the outage of the whole multicast group. Then we need to exclude some bad users and provide the service to a limited set of users with a relative good channel conditions. How to decide the user set to serve is a problem. Using an exhaustive searching can get a optimal user set. However, that would take a high complexity. Here we present a average SNR-based user selection (ASUS) method in Table 2 with a reduced complexity. After the subchannel allocation is done, the user selection scheme excludes the user with the worst average SNR in each multicast group which did not achieve the minimum rate requirement. Once the ASUS algorithm determines the set of users to serve, the subchannel allocation scheme can be executed again using the set of selected users to maximize the system throughput. The iteration is repeating until all the selected users achieve the rate requirement. In each iteration, the user selection needs

Table 1 The proposed resource allocation scheme

1. Initialization:
 Set $\bar{L} = \{1, 2, \dots, L\}$, $R_k^{\text{unireq}} = R_k^{\text{min}}$, $R_k^{\text{mulreq}} = R_k^{\text{b}}$ and $P_{\text{left}} = P_{\text{max}}$.

2. Allocate each subchannel to the traffic with maximum achievable throughput and set $\rho_{l,u}$, $\beta_{l,j}$ according to (21-23) initially. Calculate $c_{l,k}$ for $k = 1, \dots, U + M$, $l \in \bar{L}$ according to (29-32).

While $R_k^{\text{unireq}} > 0 (\forall k \in \mathbf{U}^{\text{uni}})$ or $R_k^{\text{mulreq}} > 0$, ($\forall k = 1, \dots, M$) and $\bar{L} \neq \phi$

- 1) find a pair $[l^*, k^*] = \arg \min_{l \in \bar{L}, k=1, \dots, U+M} \{c_{l,k}\}$.
- 2) when $k^* \leq U$, allocate subchannel l^* to unicast user k^* , $P_{k^*}^{\text{uni}} = P_{k^*}^{\text{uni}} + P_{\text{max}}/N$, $\rho_{l^*,k^*} = 1$, and update $R_{k^*}^{\text{unireq}}$ according to (29); when $k^* > U$, allocate subchannel l^* to multicast group $(k^* - U)$, $P_{k^*}^{\text{B}} = P_{k^*}^{\text{B}} + P_{\text{max}}/N$, $\alpha_{l^*,k^*} = 1$, and update $R_{k^*}^{\text{mulreq}}$ according to (30). $P_{\text{left}} = P_{\text{max}} - P_{\text{max}}/N$.
- 3) Let $\bar{L} = \bar{L} - \{l^*\}$ and update c_{l,k^*} according to (31)(32) for $l \in \bar{L}$.
3. 1) For each traffic, do calculate the assigned power for the sub-channels which are allocated to satisfy the rate requirement by using the TWF according to (33)(34).
- 2) If $\bar{L} \neq \phi$, calculate the assigned power for subchannels in \bar{L} by using the AWF (41).

Table 2 User selection

1. Initialization:

Set $\mathcal{U} = \left\{ m \mid \sum_{l=1}^L \alpha_{l,m} B_{l,m} < R_m^b \right\}$ which is the set of multicast groups which did not achieve the rate requirement.

2. Iteration:

While $\mathcal{U} \neq \varphi$

for each $m \in \mathcal{U}$

1) find a user $u^* = \arg \min_{u \in \mathcal{U}_m^{\text{mul}}} SNR_u$, $SNR_u = 1/L \cdot \sum_{l=1}^L P_l G_{l,u} / N_0$.

2) exclude the user u^* from set $\mathcal{U}_m^{\text{mul}}$, set $\mathcal{U}_m^{\text{mul}} = \mathcal{U}_m^{\text{mul}} - \{u^*\}$.

end

do our proposed cost-based subchannel allocation, reset $\mathcal{U} = \left\{ m \mid \sum_{l=1}^L \rho_{l,m} r_{l,m} < R_m^b \right\}$.

end

at most U_{\max}^{mul} comparison to select the worst average SNR user for each multicast group.

4 Simulation results

We conduct computer simulations to evaluate the performance of our proposed algorithm. For comparison purpose, we also consider three other schemes: (1) PSRG subchannel assignment algorithm proposed in [27] based on a uniform power distribution. Here we determine the pruning threshold for each multicast group in each subchannel such that the throughput of the enhancement layer can be maximized other than fixed the threshold as done in [27]; (2) our proposed CSA based on a equal power allocation; (3) the proposed resource allocation scheme in Table 1 (CSA+WF) without user selection method ASUS.

A single cell case with several unicast users and two multicast groups is taken into consideration. All the users are uniformly distributed in the cell and request a rate-adaptive service such as video and audio services. The cell radius is set as 300 m. A COST-WI propagation model is adopted with path loss $L(d) = 7.17 + 38.0 \log_{10}(d)$ where d is distance in meters [10]. The frequency selective fading channel is a six-path Rayleigh model with an exponential power profile. The number of subchannels is 32 and each subchannel is 180 kHz. The power spectral density of AWGN is $-144 \text{ dB} \cdot \text{W/Hz}$. The BS available total power is 20 W and the desired BER is 10^{-4} .

Firstly, we set the number of unicast users to 4, and let one multicast group contains three users while the other contains six users. Figures 2 and 3 show the average network throughput and outage probability versus different minimum rate requirements of unicast traffic. The rate requirement of multicast traffic is fixed as 160 kbits/s. The outage probability means the proportion of the users who do not achieve its minimum rate requirement. We observe that CSA+WF+ASUS outperforms other schemes. Comparing with PSRG, CSA+WF+ASUS can improved the network throughput about 30% and

decrease the outage probability about 70%. Figures 4 and 5 show the average network throughput and outage probability versus different minimum rate requirements of multicast traffic. The rate requirement of unicast traffic is fixed as 160 kbits/s. We can find that CSA + WF + ASUS also outperforms other schemes. On one hand, the superiority of CSA+WF+ASUA results from the waterfilling which improved the achievable rate of traffic. On the other hand, the superiority is due to the fact that it deletes some bad channel-condition multicast users to avoid the outage of whole multicast group and saves more resource to the good-channel condition users.

Figures 6 and 7 show the average network throughput and outage probability when varying the number of unicast users. The minimum rate requirements of each unicast traffic and multicast traffic are set to 140 kbit/s. We can find that CSA+WF+ASUS outperforms other schemes when varying the numbers of unicast users. As the unicast user number increasing, the throughput of all the four

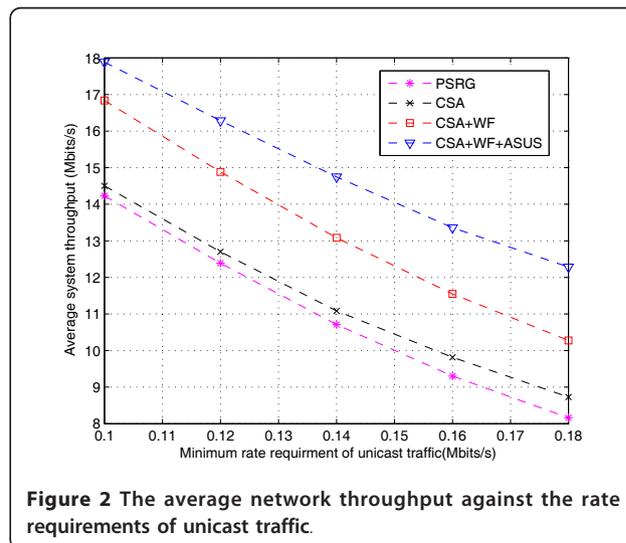
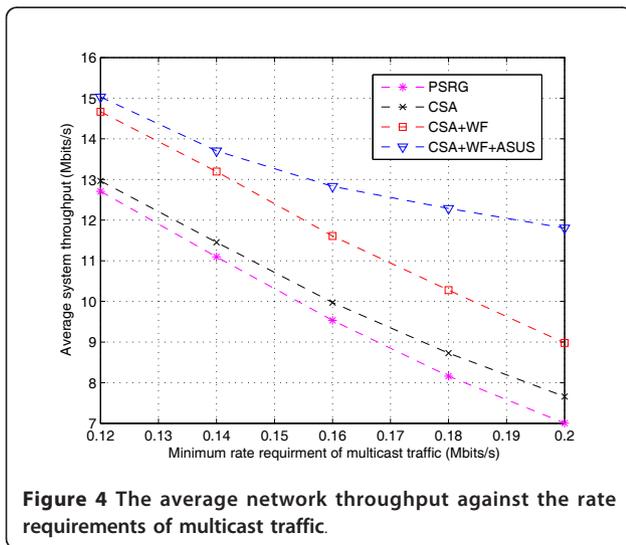
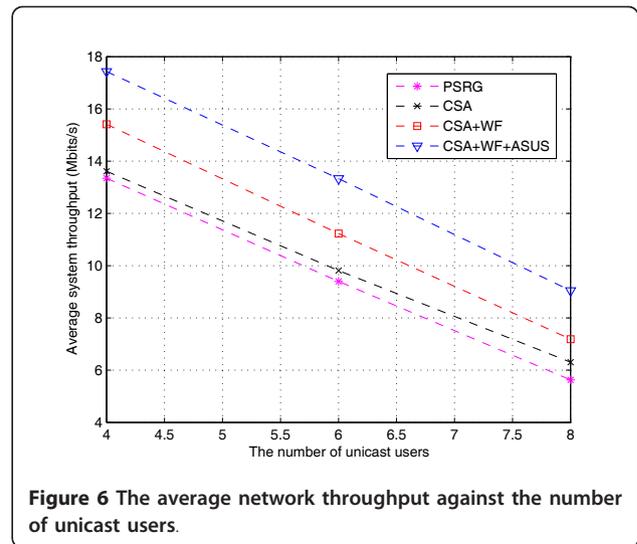
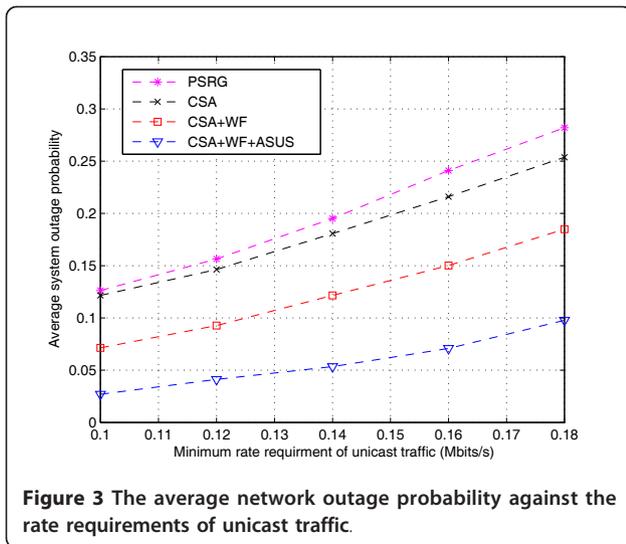
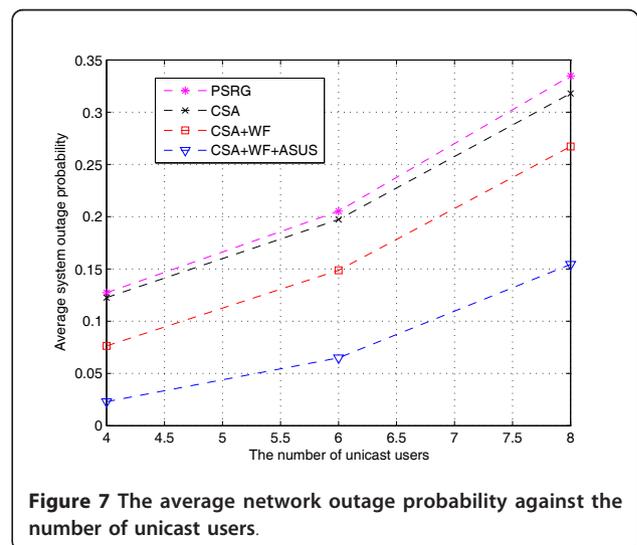
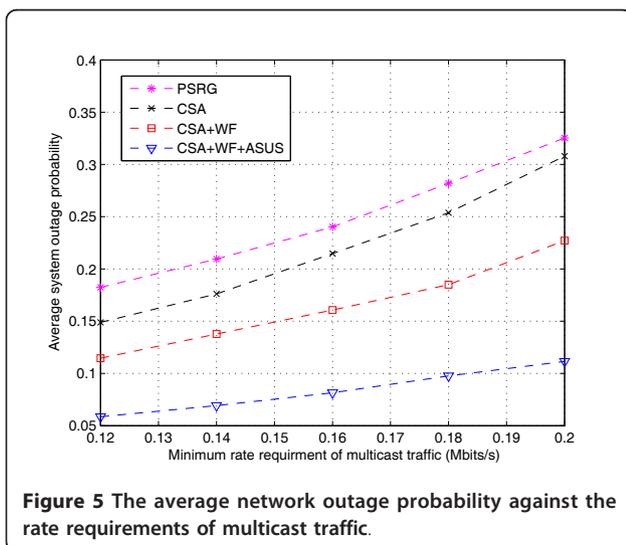


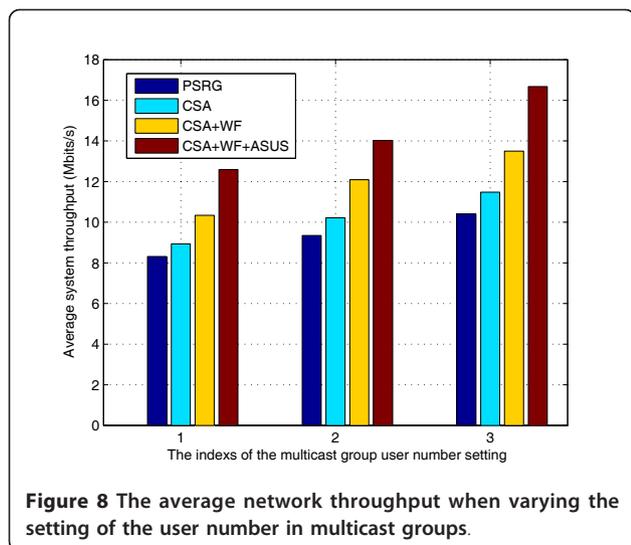
Figure 2 The average network throughput against the rate requirements of unicast traffic.



schemes gets lower and the outage gets higher, mainly since the available resource to each user becomes less.

Figures 8 and 9 show the average network throughput and outage probability when varying the setting of the user number in multicast groups. The minimum rate requirements of each unicast traffic and multicast traffic are set to 180 kbit/s. The user number is 3, 4, 5 in the first multicast group, and is 6, 8, 10 in the second group, respectively, corresponding to the setting index 1, 2, 3. For multicast group, both the achievable transmission rate and the supported user number of the multicast group affect the multicast throughput. We can find that when the user number of the multicast group becomes larger, the network throughput and outage probability becomes greater under our user number setting of the multicast groups. The throughput increment mainly because of the sharing nature of the multicast

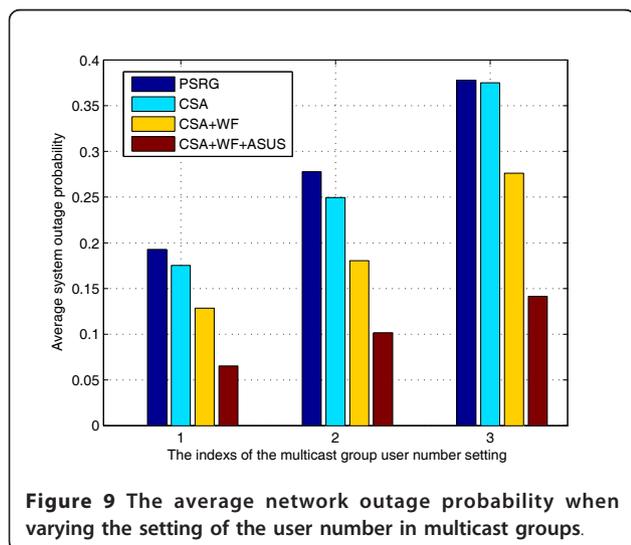




transmission. The outage probability increment may result from the probability that a user gets a bad channel condition getting higher when the user number increases. Also, CSA+WF+ASUS outperforms other schemes when varying the numbers of multicast users.

5 Conclusion

This article considered subchannel and power allocation for mixed multicast and unicast traffic in OFDMA networks where the multicast traffic employing hierarchical video coding scheme. Our goal was to maximize the system throughput with a total transmission power constraint while guaranteeing the rate requirements of all traffic. A CSA was firstly presented. Then we introduced the traditional waterfilling for the subchannels allocated to satisfy the rate requirements of each unicast traffic and the base layer of each multicast traffic, and



proposed an advanced waterfilling method for the remaining subchannels. Besides, an ASUS algorithm was developed to reduce the outage probability when the rate requirements of all traffic can not be satisfied. Simulation results show the system throughput and outage probability improvement over other algorithms by using our proposed algorithm.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by NSFC of China (No. 61101071, 61021001, 60972021). This article was presented in part at the IEEE 74th Vehicular Technology Conference, San Francisco, United States, 5-8 September 2011.

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Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Received: 16 September 2011 Accepted: 12 June 2012

Published: 12 June 2012

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doi:10.1186/1687-1499-2012-195

Cite this article as: Deng et al.: Qos-aware resource allocation for mixed multicast and unicast traffic in OFDMA networks. *EURASIP Journal on Wireless Communications and Networking* 2012 **2012**:195.

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