Selfish User Network Optimization with Cellular Network Traffic Management Model Using Lingo 13.0

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Abstract
This paper discusses the management of traffic of cloud-based cellular networks. Well-designed traffic management will allow network operators to draw maximum value from available resource where cloud-based traffic management is called the UE (User Equipment). Running traffic management on the side of the UE allows decision making in the UE. Users can reach the level of QoS to increase the speed of data received and communication latency so they reduce their power consumption. Each UE maximizes its utility function, which is modeled based on the parameters of QoS, selfishly, at the network side. Therefore, the attempt is to maximize fairness among all users’ flows by designing new improved model of traffic management cloud based of pricing internet involving the energy consumption. Also in this paper, quality premium parameter ($\beta$) as UE parameter value and base price ($\alpha$) parameter as range value parameter are used. The results show that the improved model is better than the original one proposed by previous research in terms of maximum value reached although it takes more time for improved model to complete the iterations.

Keywords
5G mobile, QoS, traffic management, User Equipment

Received: 17 December 2019, Accepted: 30 January 2020
https://doi.org/10.26554/sti.2020.5.2.53-58

1. INTRODUCTION

Technological developments in this era are very rapid, especially in the field of communication technology. The high internet users are increasing every year which give a positive impact to the Internet service provider (ISP) (Petrova, 2003; Wu et al., 2010) to develop in each feature internet. ISP are partners or producers who provide internet access or communication and information media services based online. ISP has an extensive network, both domestically and internationally so that its users can connect to global internet networks.

ISP as a provider company should be able to provide the best quality service or Quality of Service (QoS) (Audah et al., 2017; DaSilva, 2000; Gu et al., 2011; Eltarjaman et al., 2007) to the user. The service price and good quality certainly affect ISP in order to maximize profits. The service should pay attention to the level of satisfaction on the service consumption, utility function (Puspita and Oktaryna, 2017; Sitepu et al., 2017) is associated with the consumption level of satisfaction with the service to achieve maximum profit. The utility function also describes the level of satisfaction in consuming a certain amount of goods or services (Wang and Schulzrinne, 2001). This situation will be replaced automatically by the distance of the user to the main connection.

To adjust the price, ISPs must fully understand that the QoS affects the willingness of users to use the product. Therefore, ISPs cannot improve the QoS indefinitely because of limited network resources such as bandwidth, capacity, delay, jitter and utilization (Barth et al., 2004)

QoS is a network mechanism that allows applications or services to operate as expected. QoS is an efficient way to share internet bandwidth on computer networks with the promised quality of internet services (Bouras and Sevasti, 2004; Byun and Chatterjee, 2004). In this case, network architecture has been listed as a solution to address QoS problems for users. To achieve a level of satisfaction with cellular network traffic management, users can reach the level of QoS as desired, namely increasing the speed of data received and communication latency or reducing their power consumption. In this model, the UE can communicate with the Network Discovery and Selection Function (ANDSF) Access Server (Jiang and Mahmoodi, 2016).

To this end, the attempt to design improved model that enhances the selfishness of the user in traffic network management is critically needed. Few research exist in terms of pricing scheme focused on selfishness of users and C-RAN model (Indrawati et al., 2017, 2019). Previous research on selfish users also are found in some literature involving network routing problem.
2. EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

In this section, the improved model is solved by retrieving internet user data on a local server with internet usage for a month in certain hours. The data will be divided into three sections according to time usage for network daily. In this model, 6-hour division of time is used. The assumption will be 06.00-11.59, 12.00-17, 18.00-23.59, 24.00-05.59 West Indonesian Time. Because the original data uses units of bits per second, then changes all of the data into units of bytes per second is needed. Data consist of bandwidth usage in one of the hotspot area in local server in Palembang for one month.

After that, the total amount of data is in accordance with the division of time is calculated, and also the average throughput. The average value of the throughput will be used in the selfish users’ formula. In this method, the battery energy is obtained from the formula that has been determined with the parameter values that have been assumed previously in previous research (Jiang and Mahmoodi, 2016). This energy value applies to all average values of throughput according to the time division. The improved formulation set up to seek for the satisfaction of the users’ satisfaction. in this traffic management, the EU aims to maximize QoE (quality of experience) (Li et al., 2016; Reichl et al., 2015). QoE as a utility function (Harks and Poschwatta, 2005; Kuo and Liao, 2005; La and Anantharam, 2002) based on the throughput received (Tsiaflakis et al., 2012; Varade et al., 2018) and consumed by energy.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The parameter and variable used in designing the improved model involving pricing scheme, traffic management based C-RAN are defined in Table 1 and Table 2 as follows.

Then the original formulation of this model is as follows (Indrawati et al., 2017) as follows.

\[
Max \Omega = \frac{[\Sigma_i C_i]^{w_1} + [\Sigma_i E_i]^{w_2}}{\Sigma_i C_i + \Sigma_i E_i}
\]

Subject to \( \Sigma_i L_i \leq P_j \)

\( i = \{1, 2\} \) (1)

Because \( \Sigma_i \), so that only network \( i \) increases and \( j \) is an user. ( \( j = 1, 2 \). In this model \( i \) dan \( j \) are limited to the following conditions : \( i = 1, 2 \) and \( j = 1, 2 \).

If the general formula are in terms of \( i \) and \( j \) then the formulation will become as follows.

\[
\Omega = \frac{[C_{11} + C_{21}]^{w_1} + [E_{11} + E_{21}]^{w_2}}{C_{11} + C_{21} + E_{11} + E_{21}}
\]

Subject to \( E_{11} + E_{21} \leq P_j \)

\( i = \{1, 2\} \) (3)

Then Table 3 provides the information of parameter used for improved model for 5G traffic management with C-RAN while Table 4 provides the variables decided, respectively.

Based on the hotspot traffic data on local server and the parameter provisions in Table 4, the establishment of an internet pricing scheme model in this model was modified to be 4 cases with the terms of initial usage and the amount of bandwidth consumption that has been determined.

The models are classified into two cases which is Model in 2. EXPERIMENTAL SECTION and 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.
Table 3. Parameters Used for Traffic Management 5G with C-RAN

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| $B_0$     | Determination of bandwidth usage that has been determined by the ISP |
| $\varphi_{\text{eff}}$ | Determined bandwidth price (IDR) |
| $P_C$     | Limit bandwidth usage during peak hours |
| $P_{bh}$  | Limit bandwidth usage during off-peak hours |
| $\eta_R$  | The upper limit of QoS |
| $\eta_{ER}$ | QoS Lower Limit |
| $\delta_0$ | The highest bandwidth usage limit by the user |
| $P_{\text{max}}$ | Maximum bandwidth transfer |
| $d_R$     | Total consumption of Maximum and Minimum bandwidth (kbps) |
| $h_{n,k}$ | Total daily bandwidth consumption (kbps) |
| $P_M$     | Initial use of bandwidth |
| $a_{n,k}$ | Resource Block (RB) allocation indicator which has a value of 0 or 1 |
| $P_{bh,n,k}$ | Transfer of bandwidth from Resource Block (RB) to Remote User Equipment (RUE) |
| $d_R^{M}$ | The appropriate path loss from Remote Radio Heads (RRH) on Resource Block (RB) |
| $h_{n,k}^{M}$ | Appropriate channel gain from Remote Radio Heads (RRH) on Resource Block (RB) |
| $\alpha_{n,k}$ | Path loss from RB to Remote User Equipment (RUE) |
| $\alpha_{n,k}^{M}$ | Channel gain from RB to Remote User Equipment (RUE) |
| $N_0$     | Bandwidth usage when not hosting |
| $N$       | The use of Remote User Equipment (RUE) on the Remote Radio Heads (RRH) |
| $M$       | The use of Remote User Equipment (RUE) of Resources Block (RB) |
| $K$       | Server usage for Resource Block (RB) is selected as much |
| $\Omega_1$ | Allocation of Remote User Equipment (RUE) to the upper limit QoS |
| $\Omega_2$ | Remote User Equipment (RUE) allocation towards the lower limit QoS |
| $\Omega_{II}$ | The allocation of Remote User Equipment (RUE) to Resources Block (RB) |

Table 4. The Value of Parameters Used for Traffic Management 5G with C-RAN

| Parameter | Value (kbps) |
|-----------|--------------|
| Bandwidth ($B_0$) | 5000 |
| Efficiency of the power amplifier ($\varphi_{\text{eff}}$) | 500 |
| Circuit bandwidth ($P_C$) | 4500 |
| Consumption of bandwidth from fronthaul links ($P_{bh}$) | 4000 |
| Upper limit of QoS ($\eta_R$) | 128 |
| Lower limit of QoS ($\eta_{ER}$) | 64 |
| Predetermined limits ($\delta_0$) | 4500 |
| Maximum bandwidth transfer ($P_{\text{max}}$) | 500 |
| Initial bandwidth usage ($P_M$) | 150 |

The improved model wants to maximize the profit based on optimal usage of bandwidth from links, QoS, and energy efficiency stated in CRAN management while also utilize the level of energy usage, energy of device, utility function in measuring the user’s satisfaction and energy resources, as parts of selfish user management in 5G network.

Then, our improved model to maximize the bandwidth consumption as the profit gained by ISP as stated in Eq. (5) as follows.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{K} a_{n,k} B_{0} \log_2 (1 + a_{n,k} P_{n,k}) + |x_{11} + x_{21}|^{\alpha_{11}} + |y_{11} + y_{21}|^{\alpha_{21}}$$

The variation will be Case 1: $B_0$ as a Parameter and $P_M$ as a variable, then the improved model will be as follows.

$$\max_{\sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{K} a_{n,k} B_{0} \log_2 (1 + a_{n,k} P_{n,k}) + |x_{11} + x_{21}|^{\alpha_{11}} + |y_{11} + y_{21}|^{\alpha_{21}}}$$

Based on Constraints stated that Resource Block (RB) alloca-
tion indicator which has a value of 0 or 1 then
\[a_{11} + a_{21} + a_{31} + a_{41} + a_{51} + a_{61} = 1\]
\[a_{12} + a_{22} + a_{32} + a_{42} + a_{52} + a_{62} = 1\]

With the constraints that explain the value of throughput needed should exceed the upper limit QoS, then
\[C_{11} + C_{12} \geq 128\]
\[C_{21} + C_{22} \geq 128\]
\[C_{31} + C_{32} \geq 128\]
To find the value of \(C_{n,k}\) then, the formulation needed is as follows.

\[a_{11} 5000 \log_2 \left( 1 + \left( \frac{26033190.7}{500000} \right) p_{11} \right) + a_{12} 5000 \log_2 \left( 1 + \left( \frac{26033190.7}{500000} \right) p_{12} \right) + a_{13} 5000 \log_2 \left( 1 + \left( \frac{26033190.7}{500000} \right) p_{13} \right) \geq 128\]

\[a_{21} 5000 \log_2 \left( 1 + \left( \frac{12201864.44}{500000} \right) p_{21} \right) + a_{22} 5000 \log_2 \left( 1 + \left( \frac{12201864.44}{500000} \right) p_{22} \right) + a_{23} 5000 \log_2 \left( 1 + \left( \frac{12201864.44}{500000} \right) p_{23} \right) \geq 64\]

\[a_{31} 5000 \log_2 \left( 1 + \left( \frac{4298929.27}{500000} \right) p_{31} \right) + a_{32} 5000 \log_2 \left( 1 + \left( \frac{4298929.27}{500000} \right) p_{32} \right) + a_{33} 5000 \log_2 \left( 1 + \left( \frac{4298929.27}{500000} \right) p_{33} \right) \geq 64\]

For other network, then
\[C_{41} + C_{42} \geq 64\]
\[C_{51} + C_{52} \geq 64\]
\[C_{61} + C_{62} \geq 64\]
To find the value of \(C_{n,k}\) then, the formulation needed for user 2 is as follows.

\[a_{41} 5000 \log_2 \left( 1 + \left( \frac{295653.97}{500000} \right) p_{41} \right) + a_{42} 5000 \log_2 \left( 1 + \left( \frac{295653.97}{500000} \right) p_{42} \right) + a_{43} 5000 \log_2 \left( 1 + \left( \frac{295653.97}{500000} \right) p_{43} \right) \geq \frac{1}{64}\]

\[a_{51} 5000 \log_2 \left( 1 + \left( \frac{25411.55}{500000} \right) p_{51} \right) + a_{52} 5000 \log_2 \left( 1 + \left( \frac{25411.55}{500000} \right) p_{52} \right) + a_{53} 5000 \log_2 \left( 1 + \left( \frac{25411.55}{500000} \right) p_{53} \right) \geq \frac{1}{64}\]

\[a_{61} 5000 \log_2 \left( 1 + \left( \frac{5427.95}{500000} \right) p_{61} \right) + a_{62} 5000 \log_2 \left( 1 + \left( \frac{5427.95}{500000} \right) p_{62} \right) + a_{63} 5000 \log_2 \left( 1 + \left( \frac{5427.95}{500000} \right) p_{63} \right) \geq \frac{1}{64}\]

Based on the constraints stated that
\[\sum_{n=1}^{N} a_{(n,k)} p_{(n,k)} d_{R}^{R2M} \leq \sigma_{0} k cQ_{11}\]

\[a_{31} p_{31} d_{R}^{R2M} h_{R}^{1} + a_{32} p_{41} d_{R}^{R2M} h_{R}^{1} + a_{33} p_{51} d_{R}^{R2M} h_{R}^{1} + a_{34} p_{61} d_{R}^{R2M} h_{R}^{1} \leq 4500\]
\[a_{32} p_{32} d_{R}^{R2M} h_{R}^{1} + a_{33} p_{42} d_{R}^{R2M} h_{R}^{1} + a_{34} p_{52} d_{R}^{R2M} h_{R}^{1} \leq 4500\]
\[a_{33} p_{33} d_{R}^{R2M} h_{R}^{1} + a_{34} p_{43} d_{R}^{R2M} h_{R}^{1} + a_{35} p_{53} d_{R}^{R2M} h_{R}^{1} \leq 4500\]
\[a_{34} p_{34} d_{R}^{R2M} h_{R}^{1} + a_{35} p_{44} d_{R}^{R2M} h_{R}^{1} + a_{36} p_{54} d_{R}^{R2M} h_{R}^{1} \leq 4500\]
\[a_{35} p_{35} d_{R}^{R2M} h_{R}^{1} + a_{36} p_{45} d_{R}^{R2M} h_{R}^{1} + a_{37} p_{56} d_{R}^{R2M} h_{R}^{1} \leq 4500\]
\[a_{36} p_{36} d_{R}^{R2M} h_{R}^{1} + a_{37} p_{46} d_{R}^{R2M} h_{R}^{1} + a_{38} p_{57} d_{R}^{R2M} h_{R}^{1} \leq 4500\]

Based on Table 5, the optimal value is obtained in case 1 with an objective value of 0.0209997 IDR obtained through 8 iterations with PM of 1.234568. Next is the solution from the improved model shown in Table 6.

Based on Table 6, the optimal value is obtained in case 1 with an objective value of 1.00 IDR obtained through iterations with PM of 1.245468. A comparison of solutions from the original model with the improved model shown in Table 7.

Based on Table 7, it is known that the solution to the improved model has the higher maximum value compared to the original model. The initial bandwidth use is all the same value for
Table 6. Solutions from the Improved Model

| Solver Status | Value |
|---------------|-------|
| Model Class   | Case 1 | Case 2 |
| State         | MINLP  | MINLP  |
| Objective     | 0.02099| 0.02099|
| Infeasibility | 0      | 0      |
| Iterations    | 8      | 10     |
| $P^M$         | 1.234568| 150    |

Table 7. Comparison of Original Model and Improved Model Solutions

| Solver Status | Value |
|---------------|-------|
| Model Class   | Case 1 | Case 2 |
| State         | MINLP  | MINLP  |
| Objective     | 0.02099| 0.02099|
| Infeasibility | 0      | 0      |
| Iterations    | 8      | 10     |
| $P^M$         | 1.234568| 150    |

all case. Case 1 show that initial bandwidth used is smaller than for case 2. The better performance are obtained by setting up the selfish users parameter and variables into the model which are $P_j$ is need for QoS (as a user $j$) and $\sum_i E_{ij}$ (consumed energy by user $j$).

4. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the above calculation from the two methods used it can be concluded that the level of user satisfaction with internet services can be achieved from the user for 1.00 IDR; per byte every time when assess the internet. The improved model shown better value than the original model through the number of iterations involved.

Though the improved shown some progress in calculating the profit for ISP with some facts of new parameter and variables involved, the theoretical point of view is still recognized. That is why, for future work, the real network can be enhance to have better results.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This research is supported by Sriwijaya University through Unggulan Kompetitif Research Grant Scheme, year 2019.

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