Fairness-Oriented Link Scheduling for a D2D-enabled LTE-U/Wi-Fi Coexistence Network

Chigang XING, Fangmin LI*

Abstract: To avoid spectrum crunch and improve spectrum efficiency, the use of unlicensed spectra and the introduction of D2D communication will be areas of focus in communication development. However, in the existing unlicensed spectrum coexistence mechanism, different ways of communication are seen as hindering each other. In this paper, we deliberate the coexistence of a D2D-enabled LTE network with Wi-Fi under an unlicensed band. Unlike previous coexistence mechanisms, we allow co-channel transmission, and our goal is to make full use of the advantages of D2D proximity communication and achieve fairness in co-channel transmission. First, we modeled the coexistence network and derived the expressions coverage probability of all types of receivers. Based on the analytical model and simulation results, we prove that D2D communication can be exploited to achieve fairness requirements in co-channel transmission over the unlicensed band. We rephrase the fairness schedule problem as a mixed-integer nonlinear optimization problem for D2D density and transmit power, and we use an Ortho-MADS algorithm to solve it. The simulation results show that the proposed scheme can use D2D communication to improve the fairness of the system.

Keywords: D2D; fairness; resource allocation; unlicensed band; Wi-Fi

1 INTRODUCTION

The rapid growth of mobile traffic and user demand for a high quality of mobile service is approaching the limits of the current LTE system [1]. To cope with this development trend of mobile communications, researchers have adopted two main approaches. To increase network capacity, LTE is moving towards the utilization of the unlicensed band (LTE-U) by coexisting with other non-mobile communication systems, such as WiFi [2, 3], and to enhance spectral efficiency, LTE is introducing more access models such as device-to-device (D2D) communication on LTE networks [4].

In unlicensed band, most of the researches focuses on LTE-U and Wi-Fi coexist. LTE-U and Wi-Fi operating in the same band will cause significant performance degradation [5, 6]. To avoid degradation, Wi-Fi requires a coexistence mechanism for spectrum sharing. In the coexistence of mobile communication systems and non-mobile communication systems, research has taken two significant lines: (a) listen before talking [7, 8]; (b) duty-cycle muting [9]. These two types of methods mainly avoid resource contention in the time domain. In addition to these two methods, interference coordination has also been considered for achieving coexistence. In [10], the authors proposed a coexistence scheme to guarantee the quality of service (QoS) by optimally distributing almost blank subframes (ABSs) over the frame. However, the MAC protocol cannot completely prevent Wi-Fi users from being affected by LTE-U transmitters. Therefore, 3GPP further put forward the requirement of fairness [11].

In further research [12, 13], the authors indicate that fairness is affected by the number of LTE-U base stations and its transmit power.

Since transmit power is an important factor affecting Wi-Fi users, researchers attempt to allocate the unlicensed spectrum to lower-power cellular communication methods, such as D2D communication [14]. The introduction of D2D will add additional sources of interference and affect both LTE and WiFi users [15, 16]. In doing so, a coexistence mechanism is needed that allows D2D to operate in unlicensed bands with protective fairness measures for LTE-U and Wi-Fi transmissions.

To introduce the D2D communication method, the researchers studied from three directions: model selection [17], power control [17, 18], spectrum allocation [18, 19], and channel access mechanism [20, 21]. Similar to the coexistence mechanism of LTE-U and Wi-Fi, researchers also hope to avoid interference in the time domain. In [22], the authors propose time-division scheduling (TDS) to minimize interference.

Similarly, in D2D-enabled coexistence scenarios, scholars have also explored the need for fairness. Reference [23] takes the Wi-Fi performance as a penalty term into the objective function when addressing fairness in a D2D-enabled unlicensed band coexistence scenario. They proposed a swap matching algorithm to allocate the unlicensed channel and maximize the total system throughput. When analyzing fairness, the penalty function method is used to substitute the Wi-Fi indicator into the objective function. Similarly, Reference [24] proposes a joint optimization algorithm for mode selection and resource allocation to resolve mode switching and spectrum sharing at the same time.

In the existing coexistence mechanism, due to the characteristics of mobile communications, transmitters in the cellular system such as D2D and eNB are considered obstacles to Wi-Fi communication. Under this premise, the ideal model is used when constructing the optimization problem. Therefore, the core of the coexistence mechanism has invariably been to avoid or reduce interference. However, due to the propagation characteristics of electromagnetic waves, collisions are unavoidable. So, in this paper, we focus on how to take advantage of the low power consumption characteristics of D2D communication to achieve fair coexistence when co-channel is unavoidable.

In this paper, we consider a D2D schedule scheme in a D2D-enabled unlicensed band coexistence scenario over the 5 GHz unlicensed spectrum. We propose a D2D utilization scheme, which means that fairness between cellular users and non-cellular users can be achieved by introducing D2D communication. The main contributions of this paper are summarized as follows:

We present an analytic model based on stochastic geometry for the analysis of a D2D LTE and Wi-Fi
coexistence scenario and derive the general average coverage probability expressions and potential throughput expressions at the terminals in this system.

Based on the analysis model and simulation results, we propose a scheduling scheme to exploit D2D interference to achieve throughput fairness.

The rest of this article is organized as follows. Section 2 describes the proposed system model to formulate the optimization problem. In Section 3, we use an Ortho-MADS algorithm to solve the MINLP optimization problem. Section 4 provides a detailed analysis of this paper in terms of the experimental study. Finally, Section 5 gives conclusions and points out future research directions.

2 NETWORK MODEL AND PROBLEM FORMULATION

2.1 Network Model

We focus on a network using only the unlicensed spectrum. In this system, LTE users can switch to D2D mode for communication with the assistance of elemental NodeB (eNB). Other transmit sets include a single eNB and multiple Wi-Fi access points (APs). The eNB is located at the center with a disk coverage area. Wi-Fi APs and D2D transmitters are distributed on this plane according to Poisson distribution with intensities \( \lambda_c, \lambda_w \). Each type of UE is already attached to its AP and D2D transmitter, and their position is subject to the uniform distribution. Unlike the above literature, we focus on the situation where co-channel interference has already occurred. We only consider a downlink scenario. D2D model selection is a difficult problem in D2D networks. In this paper, we use a distance-based model selection scheme such as that in [25], in which every successful D2D pair has a maximum distance of \( r_d \) between nodes, and the possibility of pairing more than two D2D users with the reference user ignored in this work. Fig. 1 illustrates the network model of this proposed work involving all entities discussed above.

Under this assumption, a communication participant can be generally represented as a marked Poisson point process (PPP), and the different types of PPP sets are independent. The general PPP is denoted as:

\[
\Phi = \{X_i, r_i, P_i\}
\]

where:

1. \( \{X_i\} \) indicates the locations of the unlicensed band transmitters such as D2D transmitters and Wi-Fi APs;
2. \( \{r_i\} \) indicates the link distance of various types of communication in this scenario;

\[
3. \{P_i\} \text{ indicates the transmit power of } X_i.
\]

In this paper, we only consider the downlink. The downlink channel model includes a power-law propagation model and Rayleigh fading. Under this assumption, the typical receiver received power is:

\[
p_r = p_t \cdot h \cdot r^{-\alpha}
\]

where \( p_t \) is the transmit power; \( h \) is the fading coefficient, which is exponential with \( 1/\mu \) and denoted as \( h \sim \text{exp}(\mu) \); \( r \) is the link distance between receiver and transmitter, and \( \alpha \) is the path-loss exponent.

The transmission powers are assumed to be \( P_t \) at eNB, \( P_d \) at D2D transmitters and \( P_w \) at Wi-Fi APs.

2.2 Coverage Probability and Performance Metrics

For the purposes of mathematical tractability, we consider all users around their associated transmitter. Link distance obeys uniform distribution. The probability density function of distance is

\[
f(r) = \frac{2r}{R^2}
\]

where \( R \) is the coverage radius of each communication. Subscripts will be used to specify this in future discussions, such as the maximum link distance in Wi-Fi is \( R_w \), and the D2D maximum link distance is \( R_d \).

First, we analyze the average coverage expression of cellular users after the introduction of D2D. On the condition that fading is independent and identically distributed (i.i.d) and that the distance between eNB and a typical cellular user is \( r_c \), the coverage probability for CUE is:

| Symbol | Definition/Explanation |
|--------|------------------------|
| \( \Phi \) | the general set of transmitters |
| \( \Phi_d \) | the active set of D2D transmitters with \( \lambda_d \) |
| \( \Phi_w \) | the active set of Wi-Fi APs with \( \lambda_w \) |
| \( x_i \) | transmit node; * indicates D2D and AP |
| \( y_i \) | receive node; * indicates D2D and AP |
| \( r_c \) | link distance between cellular user equipment (CUE) and eNB |
| \( r_d \) | link distance between D2D user equipment (DUE) in a single D2D pair |
| \( r_w \) | link distance between Wi-Fi user equipment (WUE) and a Wi-Fi access point |
| \( r_{\text{inte}} \) | distance between a typical receiver and an interferer; * is the type of the receiver |
| \( P_t \) | eNB transmit power |
| \( P_d \) | D2D transmit power |
| \( P_w \) | Wi-Fi access point transmit power |
| \( N_0 \) | AWGN noise power |
| \( h \) | channel fading parameter, where \( h_{\text{int}} \) is the interfering channel fading parameter; \( h \sim \text{exp}(\mu) \) |
| \( \alpha \) | path-loss exponent |
| \( \delta_c \) | threshold SINR at CUE |
| \( \delta_d \) | threshold SINR at DUE |
| \( \delta_w \) | threshold SINR at Wi-Fi Station (STA) |
| \( \mu \) | Rayleigh fading coefficient of a link with \( 1/\mu \) |
Using the Laplace transform, we have:

$$p_{\text{cov}} = \mathbb{E} \left[ \mathbb{P} [ \text{SINR} > \theta_r | r_c] \right] =$$

$$= \int \mathbb{P} \left[ \frac{P_{hr} r^{-\alpha}}{N_0 + I_r} > \theta_r | r_c \right] \frac{2r_c}{R^2} dr_c$$

For cellular users, interference is generated by D2D transmitters and Wi-Fi APs. When the channels are allocated, the SINR of the $i$-th CUE is:

$$\text{SINR}_i^c = \frac{P_{hr} r_i^{-\alpha}}{N_0 + \sum_{\text{AP}} P_{hr} r_i^{-\alpha} + N_0}$$

Then, the total interference is calculated by Eq. (5):

$$I_c^m = \sum_{\phi_{di}} P_d \cdot h_i^w \cdot r_i^{-\alpha} + \sum_{\phi_{wi}} P_w \cdot h_i^w \cdot r_i^{-\alpha}$$

We denote $r_i^m$ and $r_i^w$ as the distance from an interfering D2D transmitter and interfering APs, respectively, to the typical CUE. We assume that $h = -\exp(\mu)$; then:

$$\mathbb{P} \left[ h > P_r^c \theta_r c^{-\alpha} (N_0 + I_{\text{sum}}), r_c \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{h}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi \mu}} e^{-\mu x^2} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{h}^{\infty} e^{-\mu x^2} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ -\frac{1}{\mu} \left( e^{-\mu x^2} (N_0 + I_{\text{sum}}) \right) \right]$$

Let $s = \mu P_r^c \theta_r c^{-\alpha}$. Using the Laplace transform, we have:

$$\mathcal{L}_{I_d}(s) = \mathbb{E}_{\phi_{di}} \left[ \prod_{\phi_{di}} \mathbb{E}_{h_i^w} \left( \exp \left( -s \cdot P_d \cdot h_i^w \cdot r_i^{-\alpha} \right) \right) \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{\phi_{di}} \left[ \prod_{\phi_{di}} \mu \right]$$

$$= \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \left( s \mu \cdot \frac{P_d h_i^w d_i^{-\alpha}}{\mu + \mu} \right) \right]$$

$$= \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \left( s \mu \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\sin(2\pi/\alpha)} \right) \right]$$

where $m_d = \mu P_d r_i^{-\alpha}$. Similarly, the Laplace transform of the interference from APs can be calculated by Eq. (8):

$$\mathcal{L}_{I_w}(s) = \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \left( s \mu \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\sin(2\pi/\alpha)} \right) \right]$$

The coverage probability of CUE can be expressed as Eq. (9):

$$p_{\text{cov}}(\theta_r, \lambda_d, \lambda_w) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \exp \left( -\mu P_r^c \theta_r c^{-\alpha} x \right) \frac{2\pi}{\sin(2\pi/\alpha)}$$

when $N_0 \to 0$, which means that in an interference-limited scenario, the coverage probability can be calculated by Eq. (10):

$$p_{\text{cov}}(\theta_r, \lambda_d, \lambda_w) = \exp \left( -\mu P_r^c \theta_r c^{-\alpha} \left( \lambda_d P_d r_i^{-\alpha} + \lambda_w P_w r_i^{-\alpha} \right) \right)$$

Note that when analyzing the coverage probability of a typical D2D receiver and a typical STA, their distances to the eNB are similar to the distance between CUE and the eNB. The D2D pairs have a maximum distance $R_d$, and we assume that the D2D link distance distribution is uniform. Similarly, the received SINR of Wi-Fi users is:

$$\text{SINR}_i^w = \frac{P_w h_i^w r_i^{-\alpha}}{N_0 + \sum_{\phi_{wi}} P_w h_i^w r_i^{-\alpha} + N_0}$$

and the SINR of DUE is:

$$\text{SINR}_d^d = \frac{P_d h_d d_i^{-\alpha}}{N_0 + \sum_{\phi_{di}} P_d h_d d_i^{-\alpha} + N_0}$$

Thus, the approximate expressions for the D2D user coverage probability and STA coverage probability are:

$$p_{\text{cov}}(\theta_d, \lambda_d, \lambda_w) = \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2} \left( s \mu \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\sin(2\pi/\alpha)} \right) \right)$$

$$\left( \left( \mu \theta_d \right)^{2-\alpha} \left( \lambda_d + \lambda_w (P_d r_i^{-\alpha} + \lambda_w \theta_r c^{-\alpha}) \right) \right)$$

$$\left( \left( \mu \theta_d \right)^{2-\alpha} \left( \lambda_d + \lambda_w (P_d r_i^{-\alpha} + \lambda_w \theta_r c^{-\alpha}) \right) \right)$$
which represents the average number expressed as the following optimization problems:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \exp \left\{ \frac{-\pi R^2}{\sin(2\pi/\alpha)} \right\}$$

Eq. (14) is the objective function and Eq. (17) is the constraint. Constraint C1 implies that in this scenario, there exists at least one D2D pair, and the D2D density is maximal. Constraint C2 implies that the D2D transmit power should be within the specified interval. Constraint C3 means the current D2D transmitter density is an integer multiple of eNB density. Considering that the transmit power of the D2D is a continuous variable, the aforesaid scheduling problem is a MINLP problem.

### 3 ORTHO-MADS BASED SCHEDULING SCHEME

In the above optimization problem, the derivative of the objective function is complicated, and the derivative information is not available. A derivative-free optimization algorithm can solve this type of problem.

Mesh adaptive direct search is an iterative pattern search algorithm. The iterative process includes two steps: a search step and a detection step. The search step selects a point sequence to identify a feasible region containing a local optimum; that is, the search step is a process of global search in the entire variable space. The algorithm selects a limited number of test points on the grid, compares their objective function values, and finds the test point with the smallest function value. The detection step is a local search in the neighborhood of the test point according to the detection direction to accurately find the best advantage.

The direction matrix generation proceeds as follows:

The trial points are generated by Eq. (18):

$$M_k = \left\{ x + \Delta^m_k y : y \in \mathbb{N}^n \right\}$$

and the poll stage trial points are created by Eq. (19):

$$P_k = \left\{ x_i + \Delta^m_k d : d \in D_k \right\}$$

where $D$ is the set of directions, and $n$ is the number of directions. The direction set $D$ is generated according to the method in reference [27]. The parameter $\lambda_d = M \cdot \lambda_c$ where $\lambda_c = 1/\text{area}$ which represents the average number of eNB. This value is much smaller than the value of the transmit power. Since the MADS algorithm is sensitive to the initial poll size and mesh size, it is different from reference [27], for $\lambda_d$ and $P_d$, the initial poll size parameter and mesh size parameter is generated by Eq. (20):
In the analysis, we approximate the SINR distribution by a SIR distribution. Fig. 2 plots the simulation results of the AWGN scenario with the results of the Monte Carlo analysis model. The simulation results with and without noise are similar, indicating that Eq. (10), Eq. (13) and Eq. (14) can be used for subsequent analysis. Fig. 3 plots the noise-free scene. As seen from the figures, the calculation results of the coverage probability analytical model in Eq. (10), Eq. (13) and Eq. (14) are basically consistent with the corresponding simulation results.

4.1 Simulation Setup

First, a Monte Carlo simulation is established to verify the accuracy of the calculated expressions in Section 2. In the simulation, the density of APs is $10^4$, and the density of D2Ds is $20^2$. The CUE is generated randomly with a uniform distribution. The D2D and Wi-Fi transmitters are generated randomly with a Poisson distribution over the plane, and the receivers are created with uniform distribution with their respective distance limits. Tab. 3 lists the main parameter settings in the simulation experiment. However, the specifications used for our simulation are not limited to these; this work also involves many modules that support the real output of the performance. More simulation parameters will be noted in the specific analysis.

4.2 Validation of Analytical Results

In this part, we validate the accuracy and assumptions of our analytical model by simulation experiments.

4.3 Fairness Assessment of the Proposed Scheme

In this section, we provide numerical results of simulation experiments to evaluate the fairness performance of the proposed scheme. To better assess the performance of the proposed schemes, we subdivided the simulation into three cases: (1) D2D-U users have the lowest priority, which means $\theta_1 < \min(\theta_s, \theta_c)$; (2) D2D-U, LTE-U, and Wi-Fi users have the same priority, which means $\theta_2 = \theta_3 = \theta_c$; (3) D2D-U users have the highest priority, which means $\theta_1 > \max(\theta_s, \theta_c)$; in cases 1 and 3, $\theta_s = 15 \text{ dB}$, $\theta_c = 20 \text{ dB}$. As a comparison, we chose the commonly used penalty function (PF) method to compare with these schemes.

Fig. 4 shows appropriate $(\lambda_d, P_d)$ can make the difference in throughput between systems small enough. In Fig. 4, the relationship between throughput difference and $(\lambda_d, P_d)$ is not monotonic when $\lambda_d$ and $P_d$ increase to a
particular set of values, and the throughput difference can be made sufficiently small.

Fig. 5 illustrates the scheduling scheme performance for different D2D thresholds in case 1, and Fig. 6 is an enlarged part of Fig. 5. It should be noted that although the result is shown as zero, the calculation result is not truly zero; when the throughput difference is small enough, we will approximate it as zero. For example, in the proposed scheme when $\lambda_d = 12$ and $P_d = 0.01186$, the difference value is $1.48911 \times 10^{-10}$ Mbps. When $\lambda_d < 3$, the performance of both schemes is significantly larger than $\theta_d$. This is because when the threshold of D2D is small, all the D2D transmitter's data rates are low, and even if all D2D users are allocated an unlicensed spectrum, they will not have sufficient impact on the throughput difference. When $3 \text{ dB} \leq \theta_d \leq 13 \text{ dB}$, the figure shows that our method is closer to 0 than the PF method, which means our method achieves a better balance than the PF method.

Fig. 7 shows the simulation results in case 3. We can observe that when D2D has a high transmission rate, both schemes can maintain a small difference in throughput. However, compared with the PF method, the proposed scheme performs better or the same as the PF method in
case 3. When $\theta_T = 20$ dB, we can see that in our method, the throughput of cellular is equal to the Wi-Fi system, but in the PF method, the difference in throughput is 0.001295 Mbps. When $\theta_T$ changing from 21 dB to 35 dB, although our method is not far from the PF method, it performs better than the PF method in the above range. In summary, in scenarios where there is a rate requirement, as the threshold value changes, the range of throughput difference of the proposed scheme is smaller than that of the PF method, which indicates that the proposed scheme has better adaptability than previous work.

As the above experimental results show, the proposed scheme performs better or the same as the PF method in all three scenarios.

5 CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, a fairness enhancement schedule scheme under the coexistence of LTE and Wi-Fi over an unlicensed band by exploiting D2D interference is proposed. This process aims to improve the fairness of the unlicensed band coexistence scenario. We proposed a framework for analyzing such situations through stochastic geometry, and we derive a closed-form expression for the average coverage probability and potential throughput. In fairness based schedule problem, the difference in potential throughput is used to evaluate the performance of the framework. The model shows that the throughput fairness of the system can be achieved by adjusting the D2D density and transmit power. Based on this, we turn the fairness-enhanced scheduling scheme into an MINLP problem and use the Ortho-MADS algorithm to solve the problem. In the simulation, we verified the proposed system in three different cases. The numerical result shows when D2D mode is introduced, interference from D2D can instead reduce the difference in throughput between the cellular and the Wi-Fi system. In unlicensed band coexistence networks, this study provides a new perspective on interference.

The main limitation of the current scheme is that the transmitting data rate of all users is assumed to be a fixed value set in advance. An important direction in future research is to add link adaptation technology to the analysis model.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported in part by the Natural Science Foundation of China under Grant 611772088, Grant 11801042 and Grant 11771059, and in part by the Changsha University of Science and Technology under Grant K1705081.

6 REFERENCES

[1] Wang, X., Mao, S., & Gong, M. X. (2017). A survey of LTE Wi-Fi coexistence in unlicensed bands. GetMobile: Mobile Computing and Communications, 20(3), 17-23. https://doi.org/10.1145/3036699.3036705
[2] Cano, C., Lopez-Perez, D., Claussen, H., & Leith, D. J. (2016). Using LTE in unlicensed bands: Potential benefits and coexistence issues. IEEE communications magazine, 54(12), 116-123.
[3] https://doi.org/10.1109/MCOM.2016.1500413CM
[4] Shang, B., Zhao, L., & Chen, K. C. (2017, May). Enabling device-to-device communications in LTE-unlicensed spectrum. 2017 IEEE International Conference on Communications (ICC), 1-6. https://doi.org/10.1109/ICC.2017.7997134
[5] Asadi, A., Wang, Q., & Mancuso, V. (2014). A survey on device-to-device communication in cellular networks. IEEE Communications Surveys & Tutorials, 16(4), 1801-1819. https://doi.org/10.1109/COMST.2014.2319555
[6] AiQahtani, S. A. (2018). Modeling and performance analysis of unlicensed bands MAC strategy in multi-channel LTE-A networks with M2M/H2H coexistence. Wireless Networks, 24(6), 1965-1978. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11276-017-1449-6
[7] Mal, Y. & Kuester, D. G. (2017, January). MAC-layer coexistence analysis of LTE and WLAN systems via listen-before-talk. 2017 14th IEEE Annual Consumer Communications & Networking Conference (CCNC), 534-541. https://doi.org/10.1109/CCNC.2017.7983164
[8] Zhang, Q., Wang, Q., Feng, Z., & Yang, T. (2016). Design and performance analysis of a fairness-based license-assisted access and resource scheduling scheme. IEEE Journal on Selected Areas in Communications, 34(11), 2968-2980. https://doi.org/10.1109/JSAC.2016.2614950
[9] Ko, H., Lee, J., & Pack, S. (2016). A fair listen-before-talk algorithm for coexistence of LTE-U and WLAN. IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, 65(12), 10116-10120. https://doi.org/10.1109/TVT.2016.2583827
[10] Chen, Q., Yu, G., & Ding, Z. (2016). Optimizing unlicensed spectrum sharing for LTE-U and WiFi network coexistence. IEEE Journal on Selected Areas in Communications, 34(10), 2562-2574. https://doi.org/10.1109/JSAC.2016.2604998
[11] Chatterjee, S., Abdel-Rahman, M. J., & MacKenzie, A. B. (2017). Optimal distributed allocation of almost blank subframes for LTE/WiFi coexistence. 2017 15th International Symposium on Modeling and Optimization in Mobile, Ad Hoc, and Wireless Networks (WiOpt), 1-6. https://doi.org/10.23919/Wiopt.2017.7959866
[12] Kwon, H. J., Jeon, J., Bhokar, A. J., Ye, Q., Harada, H., Jiang, Y., & Oh, J. (2016). Licensed-assisted access to unlicensed spectrum in LTE release 13. IEEE communications magazine, 55(2), 201-207. https://doi.org/10.1109/MCOM.2016.1500668CM
[13] Mehrounsh, M., Roy, S., Sathy, V., & Ghosh, M. (2018). On the fairness of Wi-Fi and LTE-LAA coexistence. IEEE Transactions on Cognitive Communications and Networking, 4(4), 735-748. https://doi.org/10.1109/TCCN.2018.2867032
[14] Wang, X., Qu, T. Q., Sheng, M., & Li, J. (2016). Throughput and fairness analysis of Wi-Fi and LTE-U in unlicensed band. IEEE Journal on Selected Areas in Communications, 35(1), 63-78. https://doi.org/10.1109/JSAC.2016.2632629
[15] Yuan, H., Guo, W., & Wang, S. (2016). Device-to-device communications in LTE-unlicensed heterogeneous network. 2016 IEEE 17th international workshop on signal processing advances in wireless communications (SPAWC), 1-5. https://doi.org/10.1109/SPAWC.2016.7536872
[16] Wu, Y., Guo, W., Yuan, H., Li, L., Wang, S., Chu, X., & Zhang, J. (2016). Device-to-device meets LTE-unlicensed. IEEE Communications Magazine, 54(5), 154-159. https://doi.org/10.1109/MCOM.2016.7470950
[17] Ismaiel, B., Abolhasan, M., Smith, D., Ni, W., & Franklin, D. (2017). A survey and comparison of device-to-device architecture using LTE unlicensed band. 2017 IEEE 85th Vehicular Technology Conference (VTC Spring), 1-5. https://doi.org/10.1109/VTCspring.2017.8108256
[18] Alkurd, R., Shubair, R. M., & Abualhaol, I. (2014). Survey on device-to-device communications: Challenges and design issues. 2014 IEEE 12th International New Circuits and Systems Conference.
Chigang XING, Fangmin LI: Fairness-Oriented Link Scheduling for a D2D-enabled LTE-U/Wi-Fi Coexistence Network

Systems Conference (NEWCAS), 361-364. https://doi.org/10.1109/NEWCAS.2014.6934057

[18] Ahmad, M., Naeem, M., Ahmed, A., Iqbal, M., & Anpalagan, A. (2016). Mesh adaptive direct search approach for D2D resource management. *Wireless Communications and Mobile Computing, 16*(15), 2329-2339. https://doi.org/10.1002/wcm.2886

[19] Chen, B., Zheng, J., & Zhang, Y. (2015). A time division scheduling resource allocation algorithm for D2D communication in cellular networks. *2015 IEEE International Conference on Communications (ICC)*, 5422-5428. https://doi.org/10.1109/ICC.2015.7249186

[20] Lee, J., Gu, J., Bae, S. J., & Chung, M. Y. (2013, January). A resource allocation scheme for improving user fairness in device-to-device communication based on cellular networks. *Proceedings of the 7th international conference on ubiquitous information management and communication*, 1-6. https://doi.org/10.1145/2448556.2448668

[21] Liu, J., Shi, Y., Zhang, Y., Wang, X., Sun, H., & Sheng, M. (2016). DO-Fast: a round-robin opportunistic scheduling protocol for device-to-device communications. *Wireless Communications and Mobile Computing, 16*(5), 519-537. https://doi.org/10.1002/wcm.2551

[22] Lin, X., Ratasuk, R., & Ghosh, A. (2015). Network-assisted device-to-device scheduling in LTE. *2015 IEEE 81st Vehicular Technology Conference (VTC Spring)*, 1-5. https://doi.org/10.1109/VTCSpring.2015.7145948

[23] Zhang, H., Liao, Y., & Song, L. (2017). D2D-U: Device-to-device communications in unlicensed bands for 5G system. *IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications, 16*(6), 3507-3519. https://doi.org/10.1109/TWC.2017.2683479

[24] Liu, R., Yu, G., Qu, F., & Zhang, Z. (2016). Device-to-device communications in unlicensed spectrum: Mode selection and resource allocation. *IEEE Access, 4*, 4720-4729. https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2016.2603237

[25] Xiao, Y., Chen, K. C., Yuen, C., & DaSilva, L. A. (2014, April). Spectrum sharing for device-to-device communications in cellular networks: A game theoretic approach. *2014 IEEE International Symposium on Dynamic Spectrum Access Networks (DYSPAN)*, 60-71. https://doi.org/10.1109/DySPAN.2014.6817780

[26] AlAmmouri, A., Andrews, J. G., & Baccelli, F. (2017). SINR and throughput of dense cellular networks with stretched exponential path loss. *IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications, 17*(2), 1147-1160. https://doi.org/10.1109/TWC.2017.2776905

[27] Abramson, M. A., Audet, C., Dennis Jr, J. E., & Digabel, S. L. (2009). OrthoMADS: A deterministic MADS instance with orthogonal directions. *SIAM Journal on Optimization, 20*(2), 949-966. https://doi.org/10.1137/080716980

Contact information:

Chigang XING
School of Information Engineering. Wuhan University of Technology. Wuhan University of Technology, Wuhan, 430070, China
E-mail: xingchigang@hotmail.com

Fangmin LI
(Corresponding author)
School of Computer Engineering and Applied Mathematics. Changsha University. No. 98, Hongshan Road, Kaifu District, Changsha, 410022, China
E-mail: lfm@ccsu.edu.cn