



Efficient Power Control via Pricing in Wireless Data Networks

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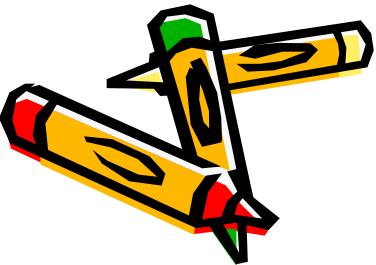
Outline

- 賽局理論 (Game Theory)
- Power Control Problem of CDMA-like System
- Efficient Power Control
- 模擬分析與結論

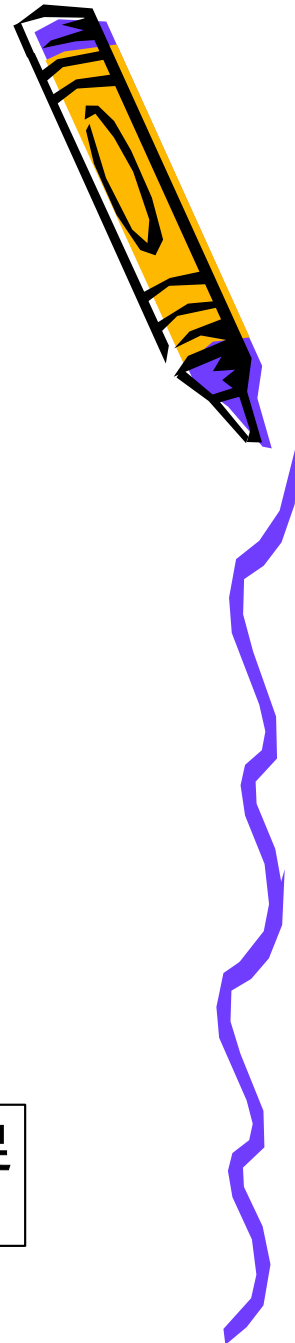
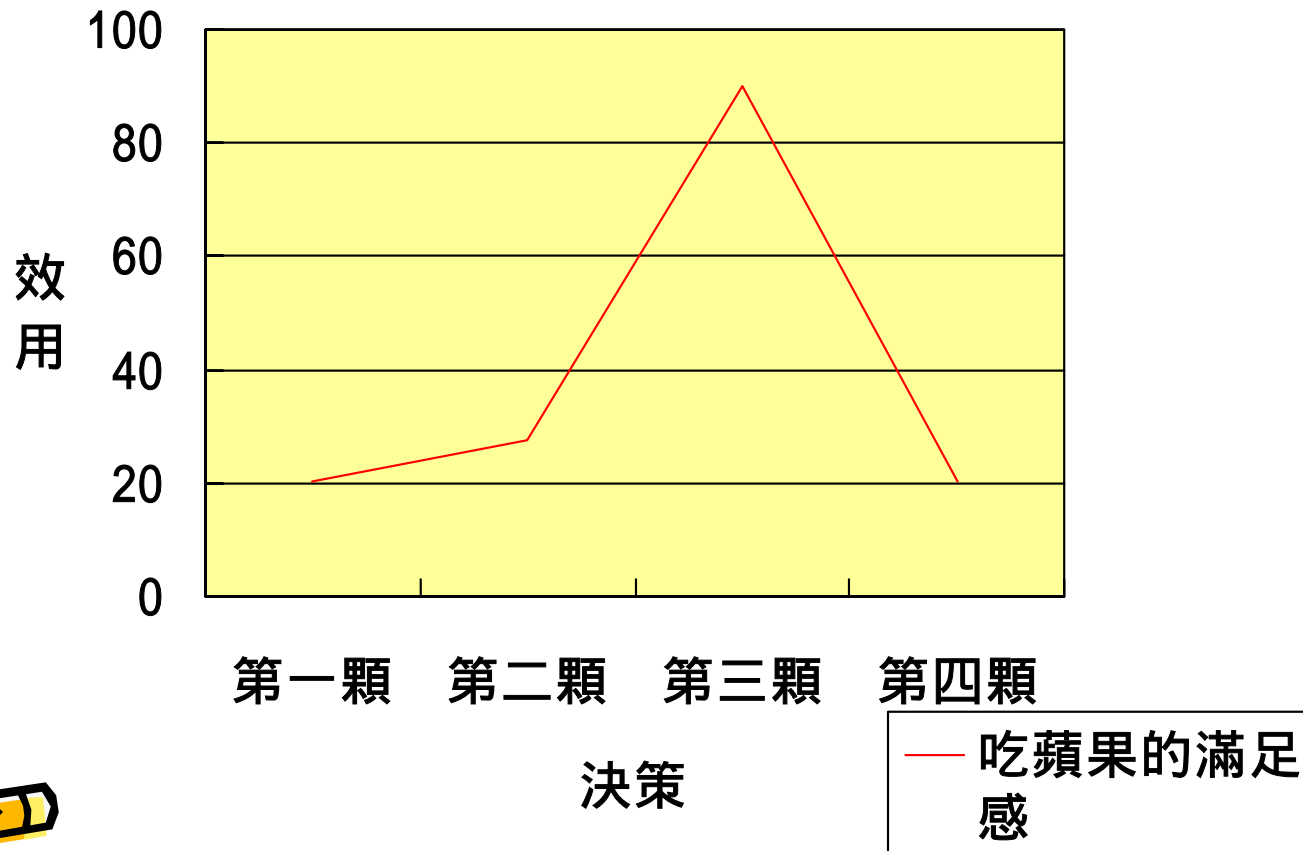


Game Theory

- 效用函數 (Utility Function)
- 囚犯困局 (Prisoner's Dilemma)
- 當策略為連續變數時如何求解？



Utility Function



Prisoner's Dilemma



| Nash Equilibrium | | 妻子 | |
|------------------|----|----------|---------|
| | | 認罪 | 否認 |
| 丈夫 | 認罪 | 10年, 10年 | 1年, 25年 |
| | 否認 | 25年, 1年 | 3年, 3年 |

操作點

更有效率的
操作點



當策略為連續變數時如何求解？

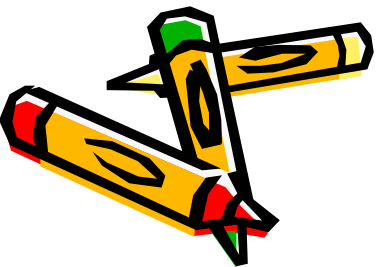
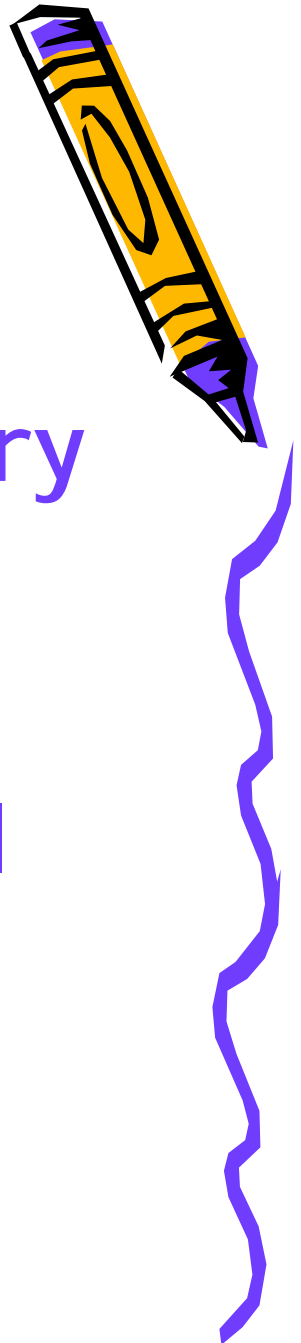


- 在兩人賽局裡面，如果參賽者A在每個參賽者B所採用的策略時都可以使自己的效用達到最大，那就是參賽者A的最佳反應
- 參賽者A的最佳反應曲線和參賽者B的最佳反應曲線之交點即為操作點



Power Control Problem of CDMA-like System

- Power Control via Game Theory
- 設計Power Control Game的
Utility Function
- Noncooperative Power Control
Game(NPG)



Power Control via Game Theory



- Why Power Control ?
 - 增加系統容量
 - 延長電池壽命
- Power Control新方法—使用經濟學模型
 - Utility Function 量化滿足感 (量化QoS)
 - Game Theory 是強而有力的工具可用來模擬和預測每個自私 (理性) 使用者的決策





設計Power Control Game 的Utility Function

- 令每個使用者的效用函數為：

$$u = \frac{LR_p}{M_p} \frac{\text{bits}}{\text{Joule}}$$

- 缺點：因為 $p=0$ 時有最大值，數學上不合邏輯



設計Power Control Game 的Utility Function (續)



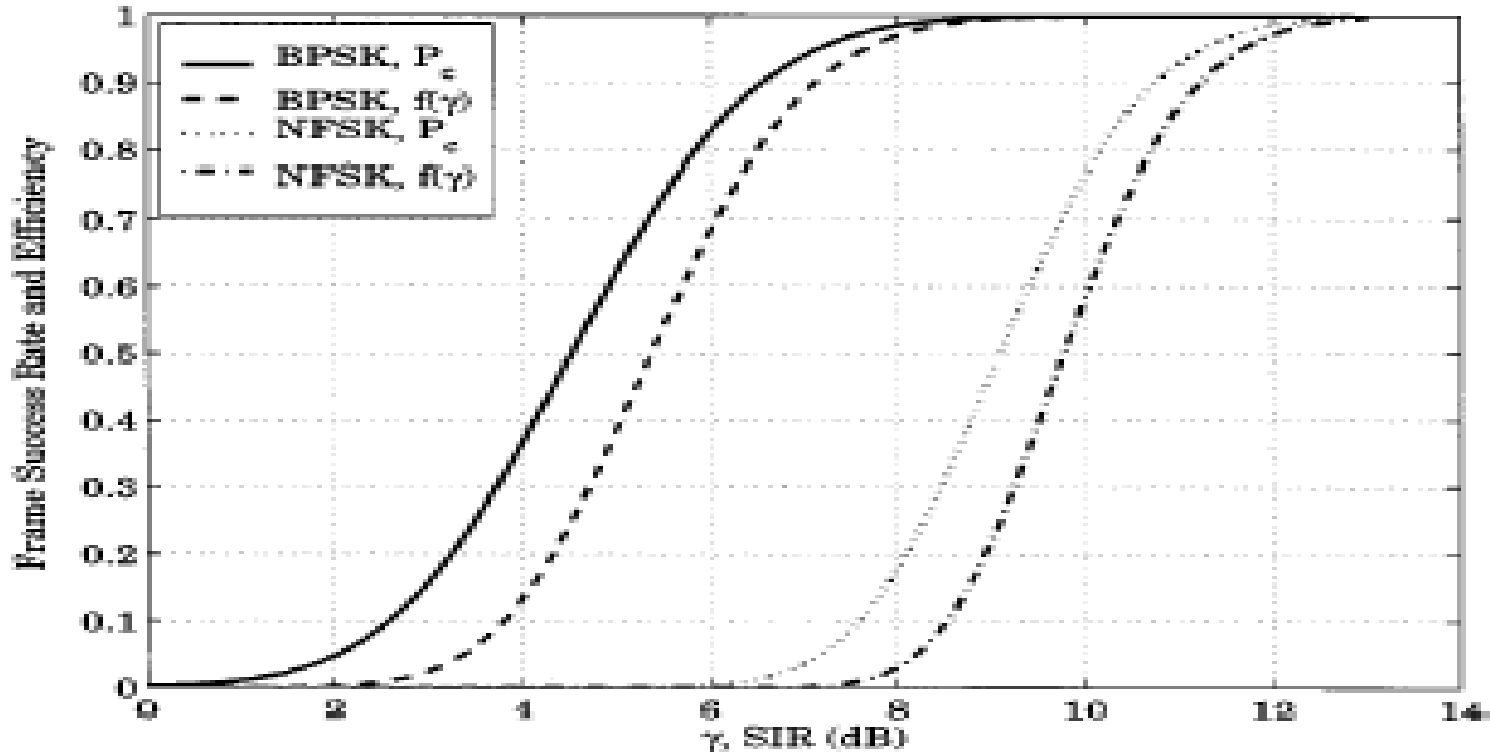
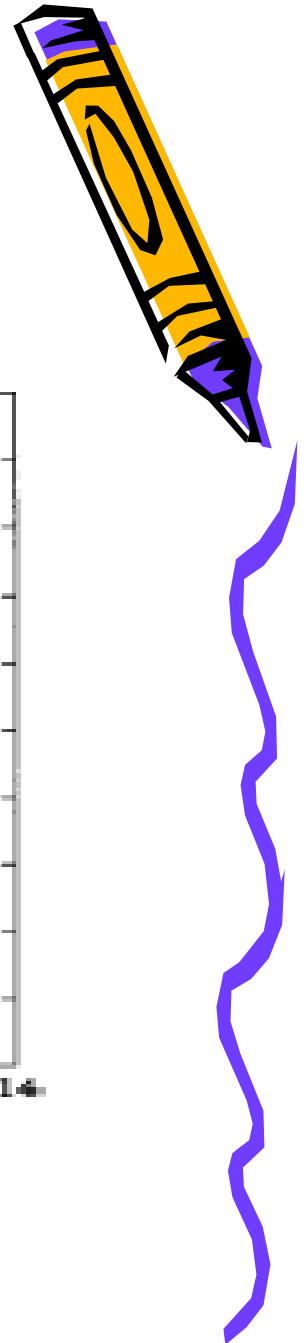
- 重新設計效用函數為：

$$u = \frac{L(f(\gamma))}{M_p} \frac{\text{bits}}{\text{Joule}}$$

- $f(0) = 0$ for $p=0$ 和 $f(\infty) = 1$



設計Power Control Game 的Utility Function (續)



設計Power Control Game 的Utility Function (續)



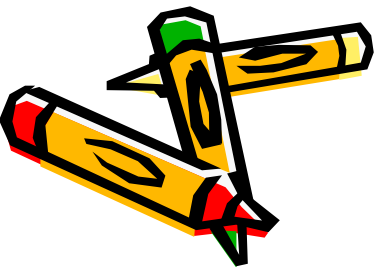
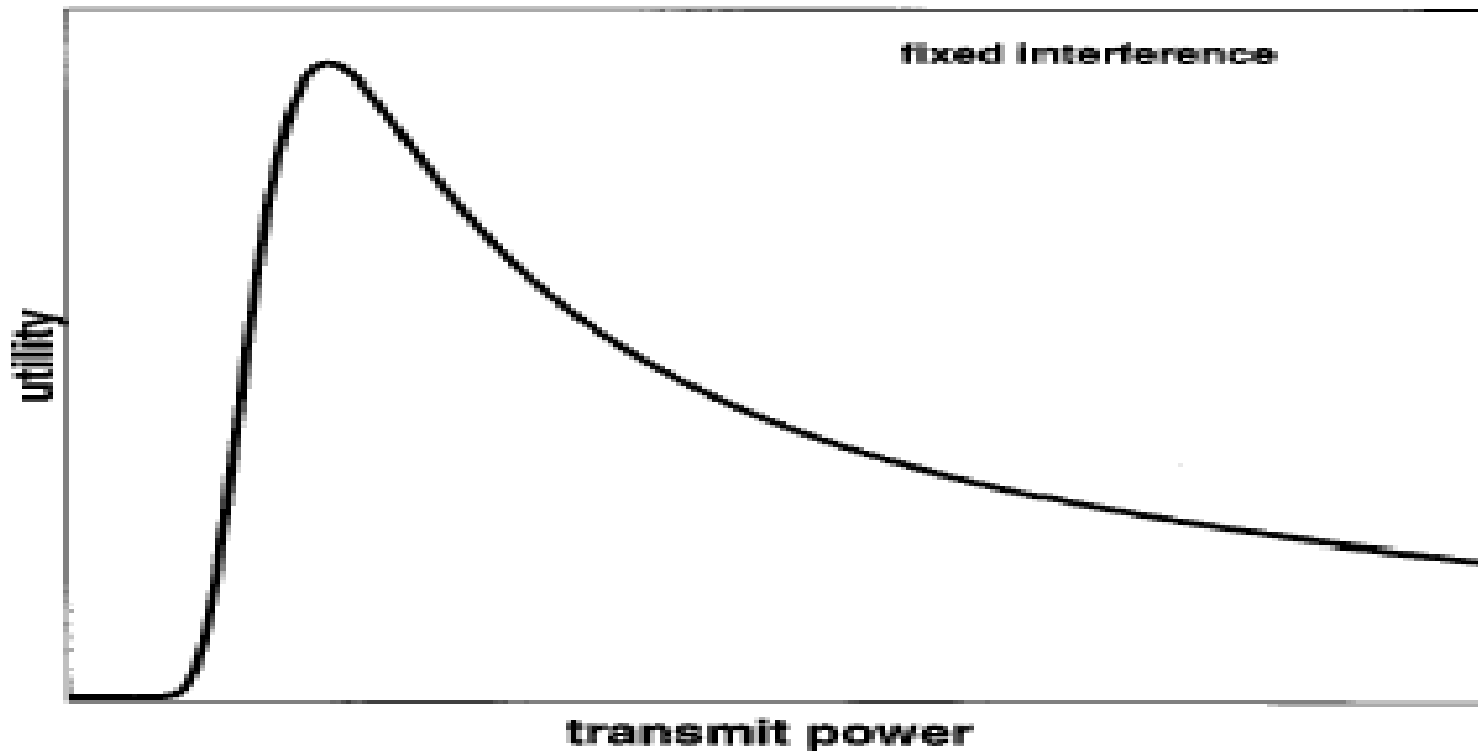
$$u_j(p_j, P_{-j}) = \frac{LR}{Mp_j} f(\gamma_j) \frac{\text{bits}}{\text{joule}}$$

where γ_j is the SIR of user j defined as

$$\gamma_j = \frac{W}{R} \frac{h_{jj}P_j}{\sum_{k \neq j} h_{jk}P_k + \sigma^2}$$



設計Power Control Game 的Utility Function (續)

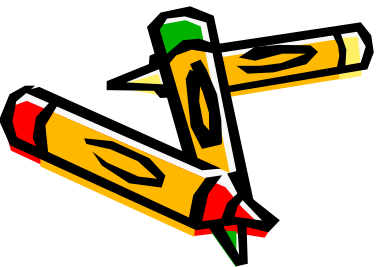


Noncooperative Power Control Game (NPG)

- Noncooperative Power Control Game

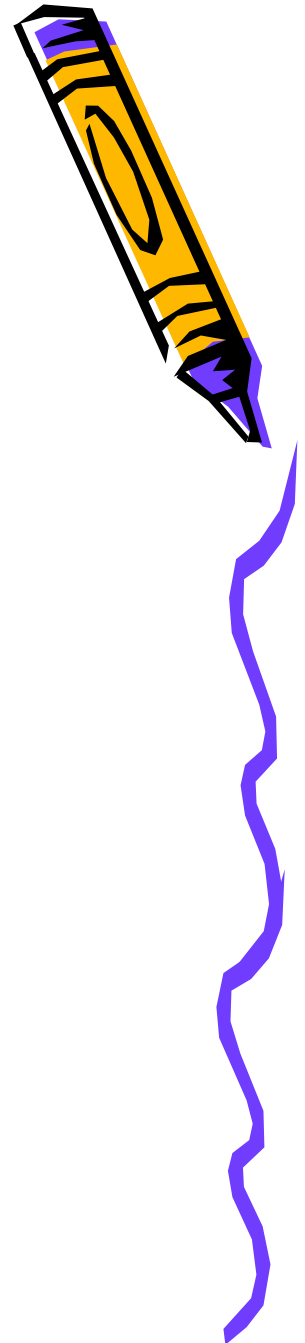
$$(NPG) \max_{P_j \in \mathcal{P}_j} u_j(P_j, P_{-j}), \text{ for all } j \in \mathcal{N}$$

- 可以證明NPG的操作點 is **inefficient**
(Page.295 , Theorem 3)
 - 存在更有效率之操作點



Efficient Power Control via Pricing

- 設計Utility Function of Non-cooperative Power Control Game with Pricing (**NPGP**)
- **NPGP**在數學上的結果
- Totally Asynchronous Algorithm



設計Utility Function with Pricing



- Utility function for NPGP :

$$u_j^c(p) = u_j(p) - c_j(p_j, p_{-j})$$

- The Problem that NPGP solves are

$$\text{(NPGP)} \max_{p_j \in P_j} u_j^c(p_j, p_{-j}) = u_j(p) - c_j(p_j, p_{-j}),$$

for all $j \in \mathcal{N}$.

- Linear Pricing : $c_j(p_j, p_{-j}) = \alpha_j p_j$



NPGP在數學上的結果

- 可以證明出NPGP的操作點集合裡面，最小的那個操作點對每個使用者而言都有相對最大的效用函數（Page.297~298，Theorem4~6&8）



Totally Asynchronous Algorithm

- Totally Asynchronous Algorithm 1
(Terminal)
- Totally Asynchronous Algorithm 2
(Network)



Totally Asynchronous Algorithm 1 (Terminal)



- 1) Set the initial power vector at time $t = 0$: $\mathbf{p}(0) = \underline{\mathbf{p}}$. Also let $k = 1$.
- 2) For all k such that $\tau_k \in T$
 - a) For all terminals $j \in N$ such that $\tau_k \in T_j$
 - i) Given $\mathbf{p}(\tau_{k-1})$, compute $r_j(\tau_k) = \arg \max_{p_j \in P_j} u_j(p_j, \mathbf{p}_{-j}(\tau_{k-1}))$.
 - ii) Assign the transmit power as $p_j(\tau_k) = \min(r_j(\tau_k))$.



Totally Asynchronous Algorithm 1 (續)

- 可證明Totally Asynchronous
Algorithm 1收斂至NPGP最小的操作點
(Page.298 , Theorem7)



Totally Asynchronous Algorithm 2 (Network)

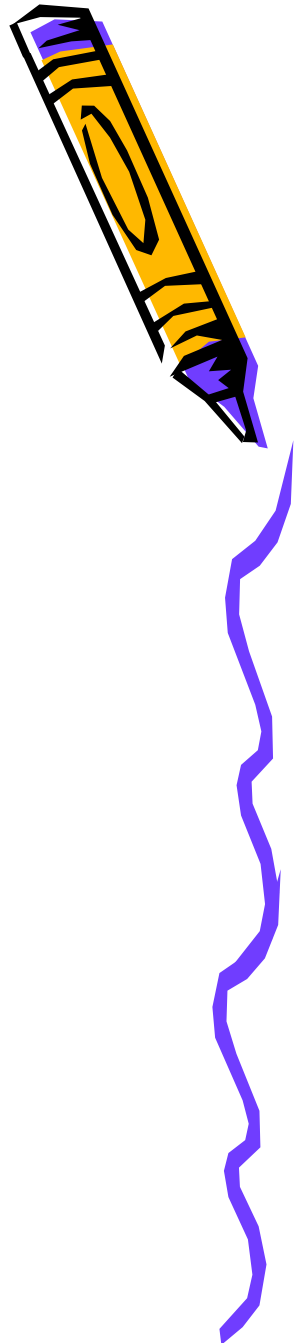


- 1) Set $c = 0$ and announce c to all terminals.
- 2) Get v_j for all $j \in \mathcal{N}$ at equilibrium, increment $c = c + \Delta c$ and announce to all terminals
- 3) If $v_j \leq v_j^{c+\Delta c}$ for all $j \in \mathcal{N}$ then go to step 2, else stop and declare $c_{\text{max}} = c$.

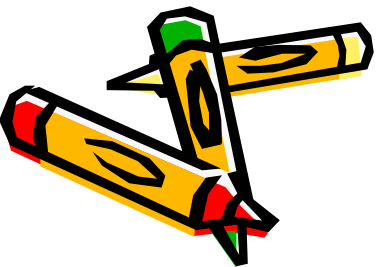
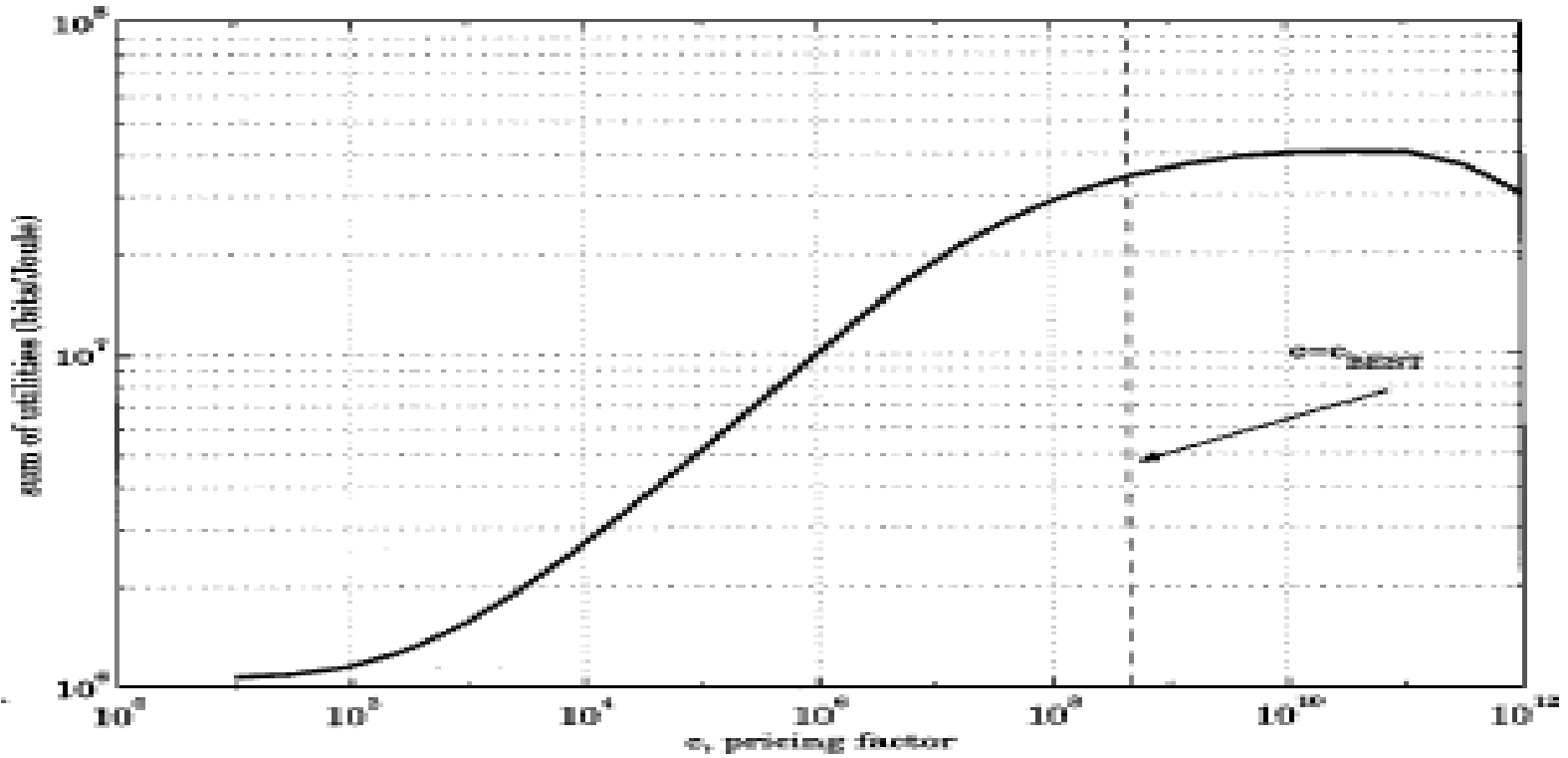


模擬分析與結論

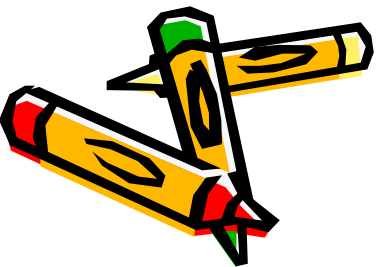
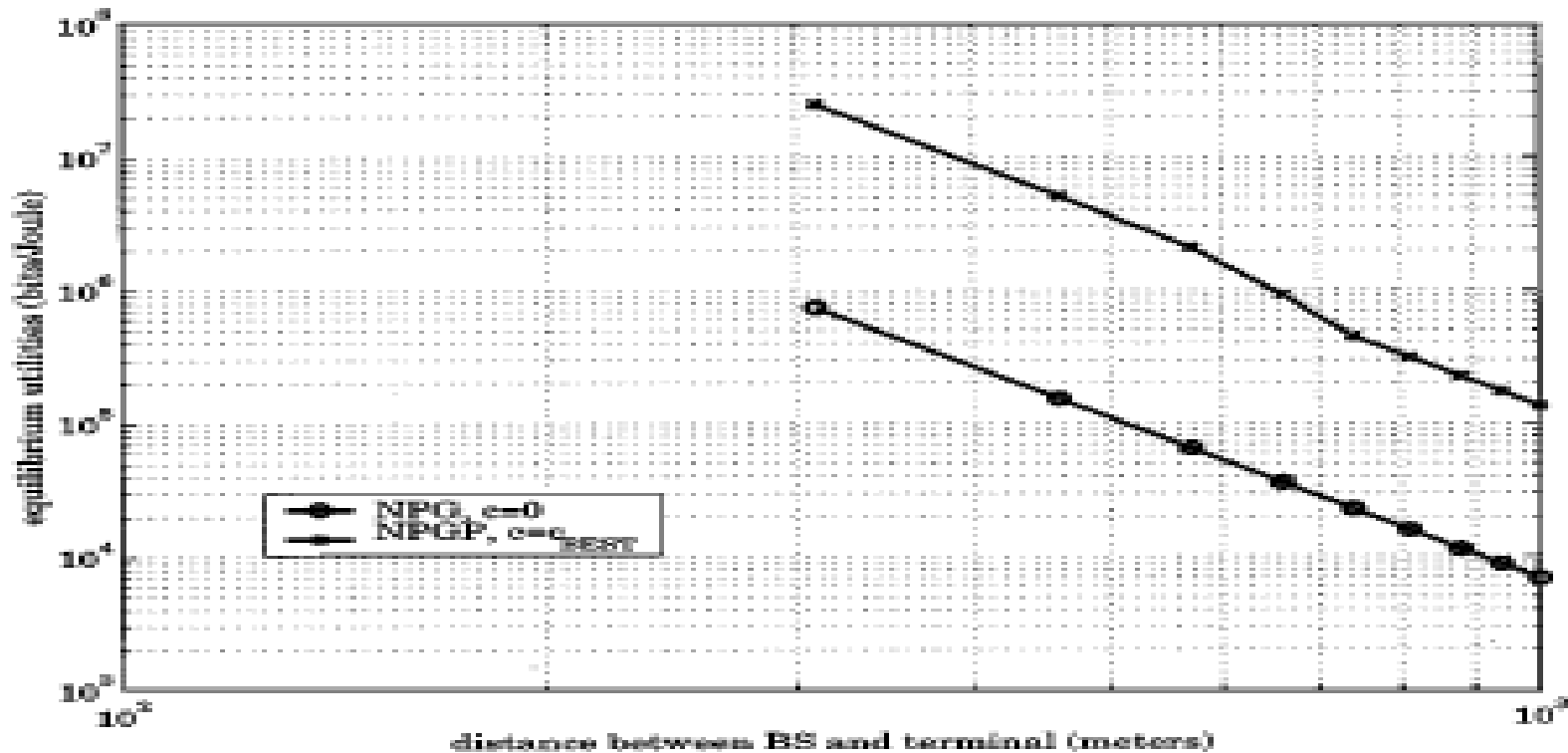
- 模擬結果
- Summary
- Conclusion



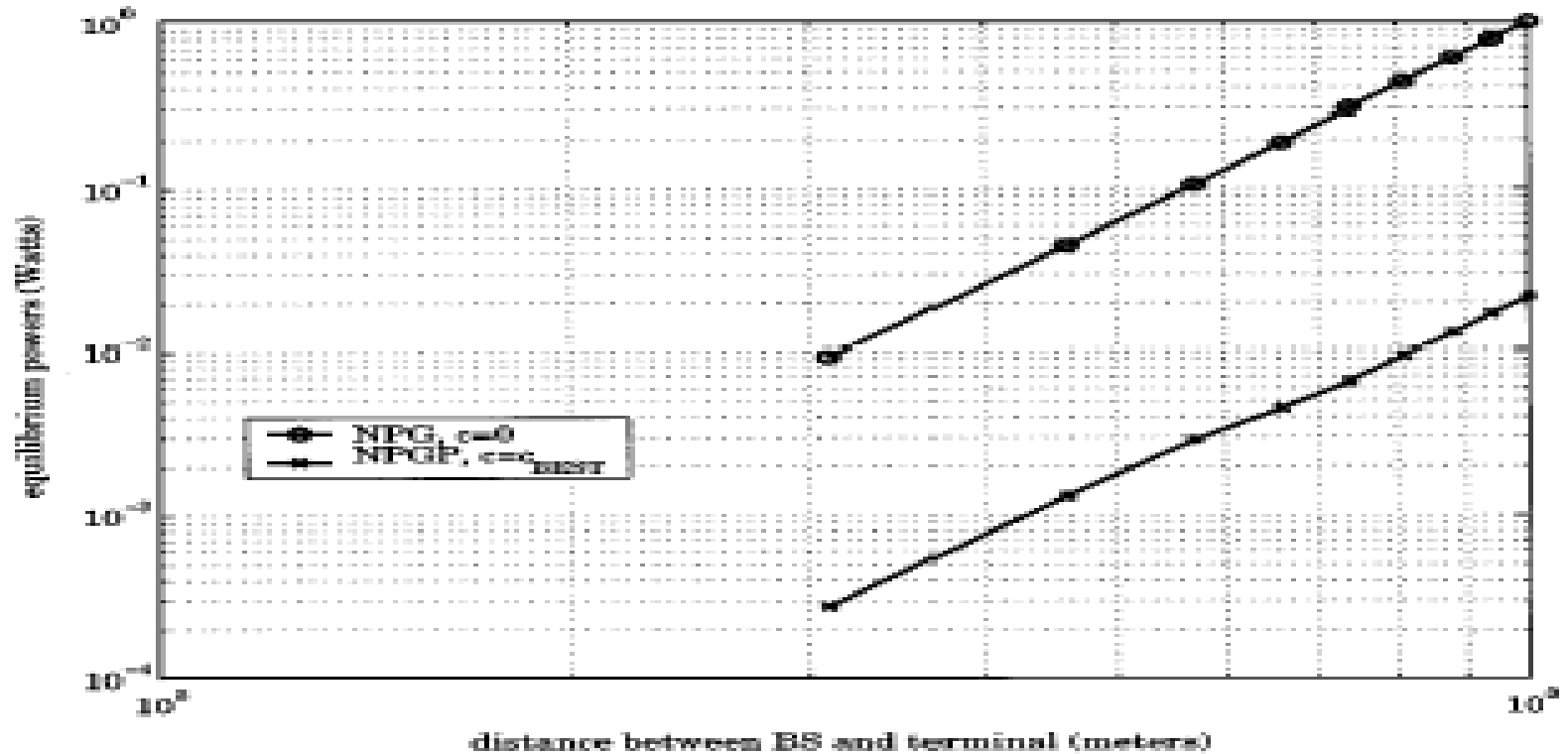
模擬結果



模擬結果 (續)



模擬結果 (續)



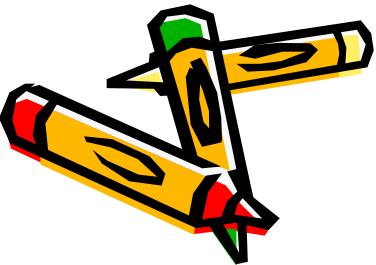
Summary

- The QoS a Wireless Terminal Receives被描述成the Utility
- NPG的操作點is Inefficient in Power Usage
- We introduce pricing to improve the NPG result
- Linear pricing function allows easy implementation



Summary (續)

- NPGP的操作點集合裡面，最小的那個操作點對每個使用者而言都有相對最大的效用函數
- Linear Pricing Function無法達到Social Optimum，想要達到Social Optimum實行起來非常困難



Conclusion

- 賽局理論不止可以解決CDMA-like System的問題，只要是存在一群使用者彼此有著衝突的利益時，皆可以使用 Game Theory的模型來簡化問題
- 本篇paper提出了扼要的演算法來解決 CDMA Power Control Problem並提供嚴謹而詳細的數學證明，不過Social Optimum的問題尚待解決。

