

Energy-Efficient Multicell Multigroup Multicasting With Joint Beamforming and Antenna Selection

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Abstract—This paper studies the energy efficiency and sum rate tradeoff for coordinated beamforming in multicell multiuser multigroup multicast multiple-input single-output systems. We first consider a conventional network energy efficiency maximization (EEmax) problem by jointly optimizing the transmit beamformers and antennas selected to be used in transmission. We also account for per-antenna maximum power constraints to avoid nonlinear distortion in power amplifiers and user-specific minimum rate constraints to guarantee certain service levels and fairness. To be energy efficient, transmit antenna selection is employed. It eventually leads to a mixed-Boolean fractional program. We then propose two different approaches to solve this difficult problem. The first solution is based on a novel modeling technique that produces a tight continuous relaxation. The second approach is based on sparsity-inducing method, which does not require the introduction of any Boolean variable. We also investigate the tradeoff between the energy efficiency and sum rate by proposing two different formulations. In the first formulation, we propose a new metric, that is, the ratio of the sum rate and the so-called weighted power. Specifically, this metric reduces to EEmax when the weight is 1, and to sum rate maximization when the weight is 0. In the other method, we treat the tradeoff problem as a multiobjective optimization for which a scalarization approach is adopted. Numerical results illustrate significant achievable energy efficiency gains over the method where the antenna selection is not employed. The effect of antenna selection on the energy efficiency and sum rate tradeoff is also demonstrated.

Index Terms—Coordinated beamforming, energy efficiency, successive convex approximation, fractional programming, antenna selection, multicasting, multi-objective optimization.

I. INTRODUCTION

ACHIEVING high energy efficiency (EE) and spectral efficiency (SE) is vital to future wireless communications standards. SE maximization has driven cellular networks to employ aggressive frequency reuse. Essentially, different base stations (BSs) transmit data in the same frequency spectrum, resulting in severe inter-user interference conditions. In this case, multi-antenna system can exploit beamforming to control the interference for efficient spectrum utilization. An efficient method in this regard is coordinated beamforming [1], where the base stations design the beams in a coordinated manner.

Previous studies have shown that EE and SE are conflicting targets [2]–[6], if the power consumption due to additional hardware caused by increasing the number of antennas is taken into account [7]. More specifically, it may be energy-efficient to transmit with a small number of antennas if the power cost due to an active antenna is large, and, thus, the spectral efficiency can be low [6]. On the other hand, the SE maximization requires that base stations are equipped with a large number of antennas to avail of spatial diversity. This increases the network power consumption and starts to reduce EE when the cost due to the power consumption increase exceeds the benefit of the SE increase [8]. If the number of antennas is fixed and we wish to use conventional digital beamforming, then we could not adjust the RF chain power consumption and the EE-SE could be adjusted only by changing the beamformers (i.e., changing the transmit power as a result). On the other hand, a good option to trade-off the two design targets is to use antenna selection techniques. Specifically, depending on the required data rates, one could switch off some RF chains to save power. In this regard, we could generally install a large number of antennas, and then use a proper antenna selection scheme to control EE-SE trade-off together with beamforming. Consequently, we can achieve a better trade-off compared to the conventional method because both RF chain and transmit powers can be adjusted. The antenna selection reduces both the power consumption and the SE, but when it is optimized for EE together with beamforming, one achieves ideally increasing EE as a function of the number of antennas. This idea motivates the joint optimization of both transmit beamformers and active transmit antennas [6], [9]. In practice, both EE and SE performance measures are important for mobile network operators, depending on the user distribution

Manuscript received November 8, 2017; revised April 16, 2018 and June 21, 2018; accepted July 30, 2018. Date of publication August 10, 2018; date of current version August 20, 2018. The associate editor coordinating the review of this manuscript and approving it for publication was Prof. Marco Moretti. This work was supported in part by the Academy of Finland 6Genesis Flagship under Grant 318927, in part by the Infotech Oulu Doctoral Program, in part by the Academy of Finland under projects MESIC belonging to the WiFiUS program with NSF and WiConIE, in part by a Grant from Science Foundation Ireland under Grant 17/CDA/4786, and in part by projects PROSAT, SATSENT, INWPNET, and H2020 SANSA. The work of O. Tervo was supported in part by Oulu University Scholarship Foundation, in part by Nokia Foundation, in part by Tauno Tönning Foundation, and in part by Walter Ahlström Foundation. (Corresponding author: Oskari Tervo.)

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Digital Object Identifier 10.1109/TSP.2018.2864636

and service requirements. To this end, the energy and spectral efficiency trade-off problem has been considered in the recent literature [2], [3].

The evolution of mobile handsets and the associated applications is creating a new type of wireless communication scenario. A large part of the requested data traffic from users is highly correlated, especially in crowded areas, e.g., in stadiums. To deal with such situations, multicasting has received special attention as a promising solution [9]–[19]. The idea is to transmit the same information to multiple users as a single transmission, and it has become increasingly popular in the context of cache-enabled cloud radio access networks (C-RANs) proposed for 5G systems to improve both spectral and energy efficiency [20].

A. Related Work

Energy and spectral efficiency trade-off problems have been studied in different works. In [2], fundamental EE-SE trade-offs were studied for joint power and subcarrier allocation in a single-cell single-input single-output (SISO) downlink orthogonal frequency-division multiple access (OFDMA) system. A distributed antenna system (DAS) with single-antenna nodes was considered in [3], where a weighted sum method was proposed to solve the multi-criteria optimization problem. In [21], joint beamforming and subcarrier allocation for single-cell SISO downlink systems was studied. A weighted sum approach was proposed to the trade-off problem in terms of resource efficiency, which involves a normalization factor to balance the values of EE and SE. A single-cell OFDMA system with imperfect CSI was considered in [22]. In [23], the EE-SE trade-off was investigated in a single-cell multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) OFDMA system and the authors considered non-linear dirty paper coding (DPC) with antenna and subcarrier selection. However, all these previous studies focus on unicasting and mostly SISO transmission, where each user is assigned an independent data stream. Although [23] focused on a MIMO case, the use of DPC makes it difficult to implement in reality.

Beamforming design for multicasting has been studied for single-cell systems for different optimization targets, e.g., transmit power minimization [12], [13], [19], max-min fairness [13], [14], [19], and sum rate maximization [15]. Joint beamforming and antenna selection for transmit power minimization was studied in [9]. Coordinated multicast beamforming for transmit power minimization and max-min fairness has been studied in [16]. In [18], energy-efficient joint unicasting and multicasting beamforming for multi-cell multi-user MIMO systems was considered. A method to solve the EE maximization problem in multi-cell system with single group per cell was proposed in [17]. However, both [17] and [18] only considered the beamforming problem without taking into account the fact that significant energy savings can be achieved by switching off some of the RF chains, i.e., antenna selection. Moreover, the works of [17], [18] only considered the case of sum power constraints, while the case of antenna-specific power constraints has to be handled differently.

B. Contributions

In this paper, we study energy-efficient coordinated beamforming in multi-cell multigroup multi-user multicast multiple-input single-output (MISO) systems. Each transmit antenna is subject to an individual maximum power constraint and each

user is guaranteed with a minimum data rate. We focus on a case where the number of antennas is relatively large, so that there is a potential to switch off some of the transmit antennas to improve the energy efficiency. In this setup, we consider the joint optimization of beamforming and antenna selection, where novel and clever formulations and transformations are proposed so that widely used standard optimization techniques can be applied to solve the problem efficiently. Specifically, two different approaches are proposed. In the first one, we introduce Boolean antenna selection variables and use a novel extension of the perspective formulation [24], [25] to model the per antenna power constraints. In particular, a specific parameter is introduced to control the tightness of the continuous relaxation which is crucial to finding a high-quality feasible solution. Since the continuous relaxation is nonconvex, we propose a successive convex approximation (SCA) based algorithm to solve it. By novel transformations, the subproblems obtained at each iteration of the proposed method can be approximated as a second-order cone program (SOCP) for which modern convex solvers are particularly efficient. The second direction is based on a sparse beamforming approach where the idea is to directly find sparse beamforming solutions without requiring any additional variables compared to the original beamforming design problem without antenna selection. We propose different convex and non-convex smoothing functions to approximate the ℓ_0 -‘norm’, and again employ SCA to solve the problem. The numerical results are provided to illustrate the convergence of the proposed algorithms for different system parameters and the achieved energy efficiency gains using the joint beamforming and antenna selection.

In the second part, we extend the joint design to the energy efficiency and sum rate trade-off problem. In this case, the considered joint beamforming and antenna selection problem is specially relevant, because such a design certainly achieves a better trade-off curve due to extra degrees of freedom provided by the antenna selection. To formulate this multi-objective optimization problem, we propose two different approaches. First, we propose a new optimization metric, namely the power-weighted energy efficiency (PWEE) maximization, which involves a weighting parameter for the adjustable power consumption. The benefit of this approach is that the algorithms derived for EE maximization can be straightforwardly used to solve the PWEE problem. The other approach is attained via scalarization where the sum rate function is appropriately scaled to achieve practical trade-off for the weighted sum of energy efficiency and sum rate. Due to the more difficult structure of the objective function, another set of approximated constraints is required compared to the EEmax problem to solve the problem. Numerical results demonstrate that both designs can exploit the trade-off and that joint beamforming and antenna selection achieves significantly wider trade-off curve compared to the case where only beamforming design is exploited.

C. Organization and Notation

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section II presents the system model, power consumption model and the EE maximization problem. The proposed EE maximizing algorithms are provided in Sections III and IV, while the trade-off problem is studied in Section V. The numerical results and conclusions are presented in Sections VI and VII, respectively.

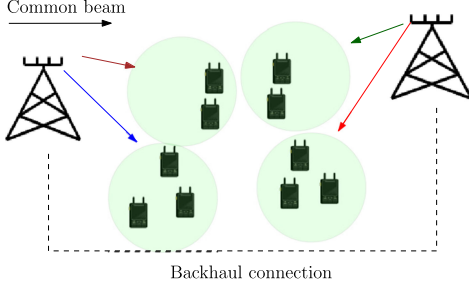


Fig. 1. A multi-cell multigroup multicasting system.

The following notations are used in this paper. We denote by $|x|$ the cardinality of x if x is a set, and absolute value of x , otherwise. The i th component of vector \mathbf{x} is denoted by $\mathbf{x}[i]$. Notation $\|\mathbf{x}\|_2$ is the Euclidean norm of \mathbf{x} , boldcase letters are vectors, $\mathbf{x}^T, \mathbf{x}^H, \text{Re}(\mathbf{x})$ mean transpose, Hermitian transpose, and real part of \mathbf{x} , respectively. For a positive integer K , \mathcal{K} is defined as the set $\{1, \dots, K\}$.

II. SYSTEM MODEL AND PROBLEM FORMULATION

A. System Model

A multi-cell multigroup multicasting system consisting of B BSs is considered, as illustrated in Fig. 1. Each BS $b \in \mathcal{B}$ equipped with $N_b = |\mathcal{N}_b|$ ($\mathcal{N}_b = \{1, \dots, N_b\}$) antennas, has G_b multicasting groups to serve, that is, each group desires to receive independent information from its serving BS. The set of groups served by BS b is denoted by $\mathcal{G}_b \subset \mathcal{G}$, where \mathcal{G} is the set of all groups in the network. The total number of single-antenna users in the network is denoted by $K = |\mathcal{K}|$ ($\mathcal{K} = \{1, \dots, K\}$), while the user set belonging to group g is denoted by $\mathcal{K}_g \subset \mathcal{K}$. The serving BS of user group g is denoted as b_g . The sets of users belonging to different groups are disjoint, i.e., $\mathcal{K}_i \cap \mathcal{K}_j = \emptyset$, $\forall i, j \in \mathcal{G}, i \neq j$. In other words, each user is assumed to belong to one group only. Each group is further served by one BS only. User k in group g receives the signal

$$y_k = \underbrace{\mathbf{h}_{b_g,k}^H \mathbf{F}_{b_g} \mathbf{w}_g s_g}_{\text{desired signal}} + \underbrace{\sum_{i \in \mathcal{G}_b \setminus \{g\}} \mathbf{h}_{b_g,k}^H \mathbf{F}_{b_g} \mathbf{w}_i s_i}_{\text{inter-group interference from the same cell}} + \underbrace{\sum_{j \in \mathcal{B} \setminus \{b_g\}} \sum_{u \in \mathcal{G}_j} \mathbf{h}_{j,k}^H \mathbf{F}_{b_u} \mathbf{w}_u s_u}_{\text{inter-group interference from the other cells}} + n_k \quad (1)$$

where $\mathbf{h}_{b,k} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_b \times 1}$ is the channel vector from BS b to user k , $\mathbf{w}_g \in \mathbb{C}^{N_b \times 1}$ is the transmit beamforming vector of group g , $s_g \in \mathbb{C}$ is the corresponding independent normalized data symbol, $n_k \sim \mathcal{CN}(0, \sigma^2)$ is the complex white Gaussian noise sample with zero mean and variance σ^2 ,¹ and $\mathbf{F}_{b_u} \in \mathbb{R}^{N_b \times N_b}$ is the antenna selection matrix involving the i th unit vector at the i th column if the i th antenna is selected and otherwise a zero vector. The channel vectors are assumed to be perfectly known at the transmitters, while the receivers are assumed to have perfect effective channel information to decode the data. The multigroup interference is treated as Gaussian noise, yielding

the SINR of user k as

$$\hat{\Gamma}_k(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{|\mathbf{h}_{b_g,k}^H \mathbf{F}_{b_g} \mathbf{w}_g|^2}{N_0 + \sum_{u \in \mathcal{G} \setminus \{g\}} |\mathbf{h}_{b_u,k}^H \mathbf{F}_{b_u} \mathbf{w}_u|^2} \quad (2)$$

where N_0 is the total noise power over the transmission bandwidth W , and $\mathbf{w} \triangleq \{\mathbf{w}_g\}_{g \in \mathcal{G}}$. As a result, the data rate towards user k is given as

$$R_k(\mathbf{w}) \triangleq W \log(1 + \hat{\Gamma}_k(\mathbf{w})).^2 \quad (3)$$

B. Power Consumption Model

In this paper the total power consumption is modeled as [8]

$$\hat{P}_{\text{tot}} = \frac{1}{\eta} \sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} \|\mathbf{F}_{b_g} \mathbf{w}_g\|_2^2 + P_{\text{RF}} \sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_b} \mathbf{F}_b[i, i] + BP_{\text{sta}} + |\mathcal{K}|P_{\text{UE}} \quad (4)$$

where the first term is the PAs' power consumption to get the desired output powers assuming PA efficiency $\eta \in [0, 1]$. The second term is the power consumption of the RF chains, i.e., an amount of P_{RF} is consumed if the i th antenna of BS b is selected and there is no power consumption otherwise. P_{sta} is the static power spent by cooling systems, power supplies, etc, and P_{UE} is the power consumption of each user terminal. For the ease of notation, we denote $P_0 \triangleq BP_{\text{sta}} + |\mathcal{K}|P_{\text{UE}}$.

C. Energy Efficiency Maximization

The appearance of the antenna selection matrices \mathbf{F}_{b_g} in (2) and (4) make it challenging to proceed further, mostly due to the multiplication $\mathbf{F}_{b_g} \mathbf{w}_g$ in both equations. Thus, to find a more tractable formulation, we first remove \mathbf{F}_{b_g} from the expressions and rewrite (2) and (4), as

$$\Gamma_k(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{|\mathbf{h}_{b_g,k}^H \mathbf{w}_g|^2}{N_0 + \sum_{u \in \mathcal{G} \setminus \{g\}} |\mathbf{h}_{b_u,k}^H \mathbf{w}_u|^2} \quad (5)$$

$$P_{\text{tot}} = \frac{1}{\eta} \sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} \|\mathbf{w}_g\|_2^2 + P_{\text{RF}} \sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_b} a_{b,i} + BP_{\text{sta}} + |\mathcal{K}|P_{\text{UE}}, \quad (6)$$

where $a_{b,i} \in \{0, 1\}$ is the binary antenna selection variable for the i th transmit antenna of BS b , i.e., $a_{b,i} = 1$, if the i th antenna is selected, and $a_{b,i} = 0$ otherwise. In the antenna selection, we need to ensure that all beamforming coefficients associated with antenna i of BS b should be simultaneously set to zero to switch off the antenna. This connection of the antenna selection variables to the beamforming coefficients is achieved via the constraint $\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}\|_2^2 \leq a_{b,i} P_{\text{max}}$, where $\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i} \triangleq [\mathbf{w}_{\mathcal{G}_b(1)}[i], \mathbf{w}_{\mathcal{G}_b(2)}[i], \dots, \mathbf{w}_{\mathcal{G}_b(G_b)}[i]]^T$ is an expression including the beamforming coefficients related to antenna i of BS b . That is, if we set $a_{b,i} = 0$, then $\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}\|_2^2 = 0$, meaning that in the SINR expression (5), $\mathbf{w}_g[i] = 0, \forall g \in \mathcal{G}_b$. On the other hand, if $a_{b,i} = 1$, then this antenna is restricted to have at most the maximum transmit power P_{max} .

In a multicasting system, the information has to be decodable by all users in a group, which means that the rate for

¹The noise variance is assumed to be same for all the users without loss of generality.

²Since the transmission bandwidth is fixed throughout the paper, it is discarded in the mathematical derivations for notational simplicity.

user group g is defined as a minimum of the user rates across the whole group. Thus, we can write the achievable sum rate expression as $R(\mathbf{w}) \triangleq \sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} \min_{k \in \mathcal{K}_g} \log(1 + \Gamma_k(\mathbf{w}))$. Under these notations, the network EE maximization problem can be written as

$$\max_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{a}} \frac{R(\mathbf{w})}{g(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{a}) + P_0} \quad (7a)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}\|_2^2 \leq a_{b,i} P_{\max}, \forall b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b \quad (7b)$$

$$\min_{k \in \mathcal{K}_g} \log(1 + \Gamma_k(\mathbf{w})) \geq \max_{k \in \mathcal{K}_g} \bar{R}_k, \forall g \in \mathcal{G}, \quad (7c)$$

$$a_{b,i} \in \{0, 1\}, \forall b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b \quad (7d)$$

where $g(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{a}) \triangleq \sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} \frac{1}{\eta} \|\mathbf{w}_g\|_2^2 + P_{\text{RF}} \sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_b} a_{b,i}$ is a function denoting the adjustable power consumption, \bar{R}_k is the minimum rate requirement for user k , and $\mathbf{a} \triangleq \{a_{b,i}\}_{b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b}$. Note that for the physical layer multicasting the rate of a certain group is defined by the worst case user. Thus, constraint (7c) is to guarantee that the achieved multicasting rate is larger than the largest QoS requirement in the group, because all the requirements have to be satisfied. The above problem is a non-convex mixed-Boolean fractional program which is hard to tackle as such. One of the main challenges is that the problem is non-convex even when the Boolean variables are relaxed to be continuous. More specifically, in that case, (7c) and the numerator of the objective function are non-convex.

III. MIXED-BOOLEAN PROGRAMMING BASED METHOD

A. Equivalent Transformation

Here we aim at developing a continuous relaxation based algorithm which yields close to a Boolean solution. To this end, a tight continuous relaxation plays an important role. As a first step towards a more efficient reformulation of (7), we equivalently replace the maximum power constraints in (7b) with the following two constraints

$$\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}\|_2^2 \leq a_{b,i}^\chi v_{b,i}, \forall b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b \quad (8a)$$

$$v_{b,i} \leq P_{\max}, \forall b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b. \quad (8b)$$

where the variable $v_{b,i}$ can be viewed as a soft output power level of antenna i of BS b (i.e., the optimized power when the Boolean variables $a_{b,i}$ are relaxed to continuous), and we have introduced the exponent $\chi \geq 1$ in (8a) for the sake of a tighter continuous relaxation presented in details shortly. The equivalence between (7b) and (8) is guaranteed as $a_{b,i}$ is Boolean, i.e., $a_{b,i}^\chi = a_{b,i}$ for any $\chi > 0$. Thus, we desire to solve the following equivalent transformation of (7)

$$\max_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{a}} \frac{R(\mathbf{w})}{g(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{a}) + P_0} \quad (9a)$$

$$\text{s.t. } (7c), (7d), (8a), (8b) \quad (9b)$$

where $\mathbf{v} \triangleq \{v_{b,i}\}_{b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b}$ and $g(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{a}) \triangleq \sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_b} \frac{1}{\eta} v_{b,i} + P_{\text{RF}} \sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_b} a_{b,i}$. We remark that it is natural to write $g(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{a}) = \sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_b} \frac{1}{\eta} v_{b,i} a_{b,i} + P_{\text{RF}} \sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_b} a_{b,i}$. To achieve a more tractable formulation, we define $g(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{a})$ as done in (9), i.e., $a_{b,i}$ is excluded from the first term. However, (7) and (9) are still equivalent in the sense that they achieve the same optimal solutions, which can be proved as follows. Firstly we note

that $a_{b,i}$ is binary in both problems. Secondly, (8a) has to be satisfied with equality at the optimality. Otherwise we can strictly decrease $v_{b,i}$ without violating (8a) but then achieve a larger objective value for (9). Now it is clear that if $a_{b,i} = 0$, then both $v_{b,i} = 0$ and $\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}\|_2^2 = 0$. Also if $a_{b,i} = 1$, then $v_{b,i} = \|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}\|_2^2$ as $a_{b,i} = a_{b,i}^\chi = 1$.

The motivation for introducing the exponent $\chi \geq 1$ in (8a) is explained as follows. First, we note that when $\chi = 1$, (8a) is called the perspective formulation [24], [25], and both (8a) and (8b) are convex. Thus, the perspective formulation is routinely used to find optimal solutions for mixed-Boolean programs with convex continuous relaxations e.g. in [26]. However, this is not case for the continuous relaxation of the considered problem in (7) due to (7c) and the numerator of the objective function. As later on we adopt the SCA to find a suboptimal solution to the continuous relaxation, a tight continuous relaxation of (7) is critically important as it increases the chance of obtaining a high-quality solution for the original mixed-Boolean fractional program. Although this cannot be analytically proved, it is intuitively explained as follows. The role of exponent $\chi \geq 1$ in (8a) is to act as a penalty parameter which penalizes the values of $a_{b,i}$ so that they are encouraged towards a Boolean solution when considering the continuous relaxation. More explicitly, the larger χ , the tighter is the continuous relaxation. Mathematically, we have the following.

Lemma 1: Let EE_{bool} , $\text{EE}_{\text{cont}, \chi=m}$, and $\text{EE}_{\text{cont}, \text{orig}}$ refer to the optimal objective of the Boolean formulation (7), continuous relaxation of (9) with $\chi = m$, and continuous relaxation of (7). Then the following inequality holds

$$\text{EE}_{\text{bool}} \stackrel{(iii)}{\leq} \text{EE}_{\text{cont}, \chi=m} \stackrel{(ii)}{\leq} \text{EE}_{\text{cont}, \chi=1} \stackrel{(i)}{\leq} \text{EE}_{\text{cont}, \text{orig}} \quad (10)$$

Proof: See Appendix A. ■

The above lemma states that the optimal objective of the proposed continuous relaxation becomes closer to that of the original mixed-Boolean program as χ increases. Thus, it is reasonable to expect that solving the continuous relaxation with a proper choice of χ and rounding the obtained solution may provide a good solution for the original problem. This is numerically verified in Section VI.

B. Proposed Method to Solve (9)

We propose an algorithm which aims to find a good solution to (7) (or, equivalently (9)). The algorithm consists of two phases: 1) solving continuous relaxation of (9) and 2) recovering the Boolean solution from the continuous relaxation.

1) *Solving Continuous Relaxation of (9):* The problem of interest can be written as

$$\max_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{a}} \frac{\sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} \min_{k \in \mathcal{K}_g} \log(1 + \Gamma_k(\mathbf{w}))}{g(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{a}) + P_0} \quad (11a)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \min_{k \in \mathcal{K}_g} \log(1 + \Gamma_k(\mathbf{w})) \geq \max_{k \in \mathcal{K}_g} \bar{R}_k, \forall g \in \mathcal{G}, \quad (11b)$$

$$0 \leq a_{b,i} \leq 1, \forall b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b \quad (11c)$$

$$(8a), (8b) \quad (11d)$$

Then, we replace $\min_{k \in \mathcal{K}_g} \log(1 + \Gamma_k(\mathbf{w}))$ with a new variable $r_g = \min_{k \in \mathcal{K}_g} \log(1 + \Gamma_k(\mathbf{w}))$ and rewrite the above problem

equivalently as

$$\max_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}} \frac{\sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} r_g}{g(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{a}) + P_0} \quad (12a)$$

$$\text{s.t. } r_g = \min_{k \in \mathcal{K}_g} \log(1 + \Gamma_k(\mathbf{w})), \forall g \in \mathcal{G}, \quad (12b)$$

$$r_g \geq \max_{k \in \mathcal{K}_g} \bar{R}_k, \forall g \in \mathcal{G}, \quad (12c)$$

$$(8a), (8b), (11c) \quad (12d)$$

where $\mathbf{r} \triangleq \{r_g\}_{g \in \mathcal{G}}$. In the above, (12b) can be further replaced by the inequality $r_g \leq \min_{k \in \mathcal{K}_g} \log(1 + \Gamma_k(\mathbf{w}))$, which is then equivalent to $r_g \leq \log(1 + \Gamma_k(\mathbf{w})), \forall k \in \mathcal{K}_g$. To address the nonconvex rate function, we introduce new variables $\gamma \triangleq \{\gamma_k\}_{k \in \mathcal{K}}$ to represent the SINR of each user k [27], and write (12) equivalently as

$$\max_{\mathbf{w}, \gamma, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}} \frac{\sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} r_g}{g(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{a}) + P_0} \quad (13a)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \gamma_k \leq \frac{|\mathbf{h}_{b_g, k}^H \mathbf{w}_g|^2}{N_0 + \sum_{u \in \mathcal{G} \setminus \{g\}} |\mathbf{h}_{b_u, k}^H \mathbf{w}_u|^2}, \forall k \in \mathcal{K} \quad (13b)$$

$$r_g \leq \log(1 + \gamma_k), \forall g \in \mathcal{G}, k \in \mathcal{K}_g \quad (13c)$$

$$(11c), (12c), (8a), (8b) \quad (13d)$$

Lemma 2: Problems (11) and (13) are equivalent at the optimality.

Proof: See Appendix B. ■

By looking at the formulation (13), it is discovered that the objective function is a concave-convex fractional function and the main challenge in solving (13) is in the constraints (13b) and (8a). To handle these, we use the same idea as that in [6], [27], [28] to replace (13b) equivalently as

$$\gamma_k \leq \frac{|\mathbf{h}_{b_g, k}^H \mathbf{w}_g|^2}{\beta_k}, \forall k \in \mathcal{K} \quad (14a)$$

$$\beta_k \geq N_0 + \sum_{u \in \mathcal{G} \setminus \{g\}} |\mathbf{h}_{b_u, k}^H \mathbf{w}_u|^2, \forall k \in \mathcal{K} \quad (14b)$$

where $\beta \triangleq \{\beta_k\}_{k \in \mathcal{K}}$ are new variables representing the total interference-plus-noise of user k . Now (14b) is readily a convex constraint, while (14a) involves a convex function at both sides. Specifically, the left and right sides of (14a) are linear and quadratic-over-linear functions, respectively. To formulate (8a) in a more tractable manner, we first write the following equivalent form

$$\frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b, i}\|_2^2}{v_{b, i}} \leq a_{b, i}^\chi, \forall b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b. \quad (15)$$

In (15), the left side is a convex quadratic-over-linear function, and the right side is also convex [29]. At this point, we can equivalently write (13) as

$$\max_{\mathbf{w}, \gamma, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{a}, \beta, \mathbf{r}} \frac{\sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} r_g}{g(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{a}) + P_0} \quad (16a)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b, i}\|_2^2}{v_{b, i}} \leq a_{b, i}^\chi, \forall b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b \quad (16b)$$

$$\gamma_k \leq \frac{|\mathbf{h}_{b_g, k}^H \mathbf{w}_g|^2}{\beta_k}, \forall k \in \mathcal{K} \quad (16c)$$

$$0 \leq a_{b, i} \leq 1, \forall b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b \quad (16d)$$

$$(8b), (12c), (13c), (14b). \quad (16e)$$

Now we can see that in (16), all the other constraints are convex except (16b), and (16c), which can be expressed as a difference of convex functions. We propose to use successive convex approximation to approximate (16) as a convex problem in each iteration. Specifically, at some iteration n of the SCA, the nonconvex parts of (16c) and (16b) are approximated by convex ones at some operating point with the aid of the first-order Taylor approximations. To deal with the right side of (16c), we can write its linear first-order Taylor lower bound approximation at point $(\mathbf{w}_g^{(n)}, \beta_k^{(n)})$ as

$$|\mathbf{h}_{b_g, k}^H \mathbf{w}_g|^2 / \beta_k \geq 2\text{Re}((\mathbf{w}_g^{(n)})^H \mathbf{h}_{b_g, k} \mathbf{h}_{b_g, k}^H \mathbf{w}_g) / \beta_k^{(n)} - (|\mathbf{h}_{b_g, k}^H \mathbf{w}_g^{(n)}| / \beta_k^{(n)})^2 \beta_k \triangleq \Psi_k^{(n)}(\mathbf{w}_g, \beta_k). \quad (17)$$

For (16b), we can write the linear lower bound approximation of the right side at point $a_{b, i}^{(n)}$ as

$$a_{b, i}^\chi \geq (1 - \chi)(a_{b, i}^{(n)})^\chi + \chi(a_{b, i}^{(n)})^{(\chi-1)} a_{b, i} \triangleq \Upsilon_{b, i}^{(n)}(a_{b, i}). \quad (18)$$

With the approximations (17) and (18) we can write the concave-convex fractional problem at iteration $n + 1$ of the SCA as

$$\max_{\mathbf{w}, \gamma, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{a}, \beta, \mathbf{r}} \frac{\sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} r_g}{g(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{a}) + P_0} \quad (19a)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b, i}\|_2^2}{v_{b, i}} \leq \Upsilon_{b, i}^{(n)}(a_{b, i}), \forall b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b \quad (19b)$$

$$\gamma_k \leq \Psi_k^{(n)}(\mathbf{w}_g, \beta_k), \forall k \in \mathcal{K} \quad (19c)$$

$$0 \leq a_{b, i} \leq 1, \forall b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b \quad (19d)$$

$$(8b), (12c), (14b), (13c). \quad (19e)$$

Note that although the objective of (19) is a linear-fractional function, (19) is not classified as a linear-fractional program as its convex constraints are not linear. We also note that (19) is not convex but its optimal solution can be found efficiently. This problem is further discussed in the following paragraph. In the proposed algorithm, the successive convex approximation [30] framework is used, where the concave-convex fractional problem (19) is solved at iteration $n + 1$. After solving the problem at iteration $n + 1$, the optimal solutions $\mathbf{w}_g^*, \beta_k^*, a_{b, i}^*$ are then used to update $\Psi_k^{(n+1)}(\mathbf{w}_g, \beta_k)$ and $\Upsilon_{b, i}^{(n+1)}(a_{b, i})$ for the next iteration. The monotonic convergence of the objective function (19a) is not difficult to see, and a detailed convergence analysis for the problem with similar structure can be found, e.g., in [28, Appendix A]. To be self-contained, a convergence proof of the proposed iterative algorithm is provided in Appendix C.

We now present efficient ways to solve (19). As mentioned above, (19) is a concave-convex fractional program for which two common methods can be used to find an optimal solution: the Dinkelbach's method or the Charnes-Cooper transformation [31]. We simply adopt the latter which transforms (19) into the following equivalent convex form:

$$\max_{\phi > 0, \bar{\mathbf{w}}, \bar{\gamma}, \bar{\mathbf{v}}, \bar{\mathbf{a}}, \bar{\beta}, \bar{\mathbf{r}}} \sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} \bar{r}_g \quad (20a)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_b} \left(\frac{1}{\eta} \bar{v}_{b,i} + P_{\text{RF}} \bar{a}_{b,i} \right) + \phi P_0 \leq 1 \quad (20b)$$

$$\frac{\|\bar{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}\|_2^2}{\bar{v}_{b,i}} \leq \phi \Upsilon_{b,i}^{(n)} \left(\frac{\bar{a}_{b,i}}{\phi} \right), \forall b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b \quad (20c)$$

$$\bar{v}_{b,i} \leq \phi P_{\text{max}}, \forall b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b \quad (20d)$$

$$0 \leq \bar{a}_{b,i} \leq \phi, \forall b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b \quad (20e)$$

$$\bar{\gamma}_k \leq \phi \Psi_k^{(n)} \left(\frac{\bar{\mathbf{w}}_g}{\phi}, \frac{\bar{\beta}_k}{\phi} \right), \forall k \in \mathcal{K} \quad (20f)$$

$$\bar{r}_g \geq \phi \max_{k \in \mathcal{K}_g} (\bar{R}_k), \forall g \in \mathcal{G} \quad (20g)$$

$$\phi \bar{\beta}_k \geq \phi^2 N_0 + \sum_{u \in \mathcal{G} \setminus \{g\}} |\mathbf{h}_{b_u,k}^H \bar{\mathbf{w}}_u|^2, \forall k \in \mathcal{K} \quad (20h)$$

$$\bar{r}_g \leq \phi \log \left(1 + \frac{\bar{\gamma}_k}{\phi} \right), \forall g \in \mathcal{G}, k \in \mathcal{K}_g. \quad (20i)$$

From the solution of (20), the optimal solution for the original fractional program (19) can be extracted as $\mathbf{w}_g^* = \bar{\mathbf{w}}_g^* / \phi^*$, $\beta_k^* = \bar{\beta}_k^* / \phi^*$, $\gamma_k^* = \bar{\gamma}_k^* / \phi^*$, $a_{b,i}^* = \bar{a}_{b,i}^* / \phi^*$, $v_{b,i}^* = \bar{v}_{b,i}^* / \phi^*$, $r_g^* = \bar{r}_g^* / \phi^*$, where $\bar{\mathbf{w}}_g^*, \phi^*, \bar{\beta}_k^*, \bar{\gamma}_k^*, \bar{a}_{b,i}^*, \bar{v}_{b,i}^*, \bar{r}_g^*$ are the optimal variables of (20). The variable ϕ represents the inverse of the total power consumption in the problem.

Remark 1: If at least one of the rate targets \bar{R}_k in some user group of BS b is non-zero, we can further reduce the feasible set of (20) by adding the constraints

$$\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_b} \bar{a}_{b,i} \geq \phi X_b, \forall b \in \mathcal{B} \quad (21)$$

where X_b is the number of groups served by BS b which have at least one user having non-zero rate target. This can be done because it is known that at least X_b antennas have to be active to be able to transmit X_b independent data streams.

2) *Recovering the Boolean Solution From Continuous Relaxation:* Generally, solving the continuous relaxation usually results in a solution where many of the antenna selection variables are non-Boolean. However, due to the new formulation in (16b), many of the continuous antenna selection variables converge either close to zero (i.e., $a_{b,i} < \epsilon$), or close to 1 (i.e., $a_{b,i} > 1 - \epsilon$), where ϵ is a small threshold. Accordingly, those small $a_{b,i}$'s can be directly set to 0 and $a_{b,i}$'s close to 1 can be set to 1. Thus, we propose to switch off all the antennas for which $a_{b,i} < \epsilon$. After performing the antenna selection, the algorithm needs to be run again with the selected antenna set to find the beamformers with lower dimensions. The proposed joint beamforming and antenna selection method is summarized in Algorithm 1.

C. Efficient Implementations of Algorithm 1

1) *Simplified Algorithm:* It is worth observing that the beamformers produced by the relaxed problem are always feasible for the original problem. This means that it is possible to use the antenna set and the beamformers obtained from the relaxed problem for transmission. Thus, we propose a simpler version of the algorithm, where step 7 is completely ignored. In this case, the choice of χ becomes more important and with larger χ , the simple algorithm yields closer to the original algorithm, i.e., the achieved solution approaches a Boolean one. In the nu-

Algorithm 1: Proposed Joint Beamforming and Antenna Selection Design.

Initialization: Set $n = 0$, and generate feasible initial points $(\mathbf{w}^{(n)}, \beta^{(n)}, \mathbf{a}^{(n)})$.

Phase 1:

- 1: **repeat**
- 2: Solve (20) with $(\mathbf{w}^{(n)}, \beta^{(n)}, \mathbf{a}^{(n)})$ and denote optimal values as $(\bar{\mathbf{w}}^*, \bar{\beta}^*, \bar{\mathbf{a}}^*)$.
- 3: Update $\mathbf{w}^{(n+1)} = \bar{\mathbf{w}}^* / \phi$, $\beta^{(n+1)} = \bar{\beta}^* / \phi$, $\mathbf{a}^{(n+1)} = \bar{\mathbf{a}}^* / \phi$ and $\Upsilon_{b,i}^{(n+1)}(a_{b,i}), \Psi_k^{(n+1)}(\mathbf{w}_g, \beta_k)$.
- 4: $n := n + 1$.
- 5: **until** convergence

Output: $a_{b,i}^* = \frac{\bar{a}_{b,i}^*}{\phi^*}, \forall b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b$

Phase 2:

- 6: Set $a_{b,i} = 0$, for all b, i for which $a_{b,i}^* < \epsilon$.
- 7: Run steps 1 – 5 again with fixed \mathbf{a} to find beamformers with reduced dimensions.

Output: $\mathbf{w}_g^* = \frac{\bar{\mathbf{w}}_g^*}{\phi^*}, \forall g \in \mathcal{G}$

merical results, it is illustrated that the beamformers returned by the relaxed problem already yields a good energy efficiency with the good choice of χ . This method is called ‘Algorithm 1 ‘simple’ in the numerical results. In Appendix D, we show how this method reduces the worst-case computational complexity.

2) *SOC P Approximation:* Note that the proposed method requires solving a generic non-linear convex program (20) in each iteration. It is difficult to solve it efficiently, because it involves the exponential cone. In Appendix D, we show a slightly modified algorithm where the problem at each iteration is an SOCP. This greatly reduces the complexity, since it enables the use of state-of-the-art SOCP solvers such as MOSEK, ECOS, or GUROBI. In the numerical results, we will compare the convergence speed of the solution.

D. Initial Points

Due to the rate constraints, the challenge is to find feasible initial points to run the algorithm presented in the previous section. Note that applying direct convex optimization to find feasible points is not straightforward. One option would be to generate random beamformers until the maximum power constraint and the minimum rate constraints are satisfied. However, this can be very inefficient especially when the rate requirements are high. Another option could be to solve multicell multigroup multicast power minimization problem with minimum SINR constraints (as, e.g. in [19]), which could be equivalently transferred to rate constraint. However, to apply convex optimization in this case, we still need to use semidefinite relaxation, which cannot generally guarantee rank-1 solutions for this problem. Thus, one needs to use Gaussian randomization technique to find feasible rank-1 beamformers. To this end, we provide herein an initialization method which works effectively for the considered problem.

The initial $\mathbf{a}^{(0)}$ can be set to all-ones. To find feasible $\mathbf{w}^{(0)}, \beta^{(0)}$, the first observation is that a feasible point of (19) is also feasible to (20). That is, we can focus on (19) for simplicity to find a feasible initial point. Another observation is that a feasible point for the energy efficiency maximization is also feasible for the sum rate maximization and vice versa. Thus, we

can focus on the sum rate maximization problem to simplify the initialization. Let us first initialize any $\mathbf{w}^{(0)}, \beta^{(0)}$ and then consider the following problem

$$\max_{\mathbf{w}, \gamma, \beta, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{p}, \boldsymbol{\mu}} \sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} r_g - \lambda \left(\sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}} (q_{1,k} + q_{2,k}) + \sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} \mu_g + \sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_b} p_{b,i} \right) \quad (22a)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}\|_2^2 - P_{\max} \leq p_{b,i}, \forall b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b \quad (22b)$$

$$\gamma_k - \Psi_k^{(0)}(\mathbf{w}_g, \beta_k) \leq q_{1,k}, \forall k \in \mathcal{K} \quad (22c)$$

$$\max_{k \in \mathcal{K}_g} (\bar{R}_k) - r_g \leq \mu_g, \forall g \in \mathcal{G} \quad (22d)$$

$$r_g \leq \log(1 + \gamma_k), \forall g \in \mathcal{G}, k \in \mathcal{K}_g \quad (22e)$$

$$N_0 + \sum_{u \in \mathcal{G} \setminus \{g\}} |\mathbf{h}_{b_u}^H \mathbf{w}_u|^2 - \beta_k \leq q_{2,k}, \forall k \in \mathcal{K} \quad (22f)$$

$$q_{1,k} \geq 0, q_{2,k} \geq 0, \forall k \in \mathcal{K} \quad (22g)$$

$$p_{b,i} \geq 0, \forall b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b \quad (22h)$$

$$\mu_g \geq 0, \forall g \in \mathcal{G}, \quad (22i)$$

where λ is a positive penalty parameter and $\mathbf{q} \triangleq \{q_{1,k}, q_{2,k}\}_{k \in \mathcal{K}}$, $\mathbf{p} \triangleq \{p_{b,i}\}_{b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b}$, $\boldsymbol{\mu} \triangleq \{\mu_g\}_{g \in \mathcal{G}}$ are new slack variables. The above problem is iteratively solved by updating $\Psi_k^{(0)}(\mathbf{w}_g, \beta_k)$ after each iteration, until $\mathbf{q} = 0$, $\mathbf{p} = 0$, $\boldsymbol{\mu} = 0$. The feasible point is found very efficiently because the penalty terms are encouraged to zero due to the penalty function in the objective [32].

Algorithm 1 is devised based on the combination of continuous relaxation and SCA, which are both suboptimal methods. Thus its performance in comparison with the optimal one is of a great concern. However we remark that analytical investigation of the obtained suboptimal solution to the considered mixed Boolean nonconvex program is challenging, at least given the nonconvexity of the continuous relaxation. Our rationale is that a tight continuous relaxation coupled with the efficacy of the SCA in dealing with nonconvex programs will offer a good performance. To evaluate the performance of Algorithm 1 we use numerical experiments which will be presented in Section VI.

IV. SPARSITY-BASED APPROACH

Here we propose an alternative formulation based on directly finding a sparse solution for the beamforming vectors, which does not require the introduction of any Boolean variables. Another efficient widely used technique in the mixed-Boolean programming framework is based on sparsity [33]. Recall that $\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}$ contains all the coefficients which are related to antenna i of BS b . To switch off this antenna, all the elements of $\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}$ should be zero simultaneously. On the other hand, we want to optimize the number of antennas for a given optimization target. Let us collect all the beamformers in a matrix $\mathbf{W} \triangleq [\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{1,1}, \dots, \hat{\mathbf{w}}_{1,N_1}, \hat{\mathbf{w}}_{2,1}, \dots, \hat{\mathbf{w}}_{2,N_2}, \dots, \hat{\mathbf{w}}_{B,N_B}] \in \mathbb{C}^{\max_b(|\mathcal{G}_b|) \times \sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} N_b}$. To switch off an antenna, we should set a corresponding column of \mathbf{W} to zero. In other words, to optimize the number of active antennas, we should optimize

the number of non-zero columns in \mathbf{W} . To this end, we need a group-sparsity technique which promotes the sparsity of the columns of \mathbf{W} , but not the rows. Let us define $\hat{\mathbf{W}} \triangleq [\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{1,1}\|_2, \|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{1,2}\|_2, \dots, \|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{1,N_1}\|_2, \|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{2,1}\|_2, \dots, \|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{2,N_2}\|_2, \dots, \|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{B,N_B}\|_2]^T$. That is, we have calculated the ℓ_2 -norm of each column to equally weight each row in $\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}$, and avoid row-sparsity. At this point, we note that optimizing the number of non-zero elements in $\hat{\mathbf{W}}$ can be mathematically expressed as $\|\hat{\mathbf{W}}\|_0$. As a result, the energy-efficient joint beamforming and antenna selection problem (7) can be equivalently formulated as

$$\max_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{R(\mathbf{w})}{\sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} \frac{1}{\eta} \|\mathbf{w}_g\|_2^2 + P_{\text{RF}} \|\hat{\mathbf{W}}\|_0 + P_0} \quad (23a)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}\|_2^2 \leq P_{\max}, \forall b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b, \quad (7c) \quad (23b)$$

Since $\|\hat{\mathbf{W}}\|_0$ is a discrete function and cannot be optimized as such, some continuous relaxation is required to find a good approximation. Thus, we are interested in solving

$$\max_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{R(\mathbf{w})}{\sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} \frac{1}{\eta} \|\mathbf{w}_g\|_2^2 + (P_{\text{RF}} + \rho) f_i(\mathbf{w}) + P_0} \quad (24a)$$

$$\text{s.t. } (23b) \quad (24b)$$

where $f_i(\mathbf{w})$ is some approximation (smoothing function) of $\|\hat{\mathbf{W}}\|_0$ and $\rho \geq 0$ is an adjustable penalty parameter to control sparsity of $\hat{\mathbf{W}}$. Note that the proposed approach promotes sparsity using the penalty term for the power consumption in the denominator of (24a), and not for the whole objective function. Next we propose different relaxations $f_i(\mathbf{w})$ to approximate $\|\hat{\mathbf{W}}\|_0$, a convex one which still maintains the convexity of the denominator in (24a), and then two different non-convex smoothing functions requiring additional approximation but yielding better performance.

A. Convex Relaxation of $\|\hat{\mathbf{W}}\|_0$

The closest convex approximation of $\|\hat{\mathbf{W}}\|_0$ is $\|\hat{\mathbf{W}}\|_1$. However, as such, each element of $\hat{\mathbf{W}}$ can be larger than 1, especially when the power constraint P_{\max} is large. By looking at the denominator of (24a), we recall that each element of $\hat{\mathbf{W}}$ should indicate whether the corresponding antenna is switched on or off. Thus, let us write the normalized form of $\hat{\mathbf{W}}$ as $\hat{\mathbf{W}}_{\text{norm}} \triangleq [\frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{1,1}\|_2}{\sqrt{P_{\max}}}, \frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{1,2}\|_2}{\sqrt{P_{\max}}}, \dots, \frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{1,N_1}\|_2}{\sqrt{P_{\max}}}, \frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{2,1}\|_2}{\sqrt{P_{\max}}}, \dots, \frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{2,N_2}\|_2}{\sqrt{P_{\max}}}, \dots, \frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{B,N_B}\|_2}{\sqrt{P_{\max}}}]^T$. Now the normalization guarantees that each element of $\hat{\mathbf{W}}_{\text{norm}}$ is in the range of $[0, 1]$ regardless of the transmit power. Then, $\|\hat{\mathbf{W}}\|_0$ is approximated as

$$f_1(\mathbf{w}) \triangleq \|\hat{\mathbf{W}}_{\text{norm}}\|_1 = \sum_{j=1}^{\sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} N_b} [\hat{\mathbf{W}}_{\text{norm}}]_j, \quad (25)$$

where $[\cdot]_j$ denotes the j th element of the argument. In fact, this approach is a slightly modified version of the well-known ℓ_1/ℓ_2 -regularization method in [33], because now the objective function is not penalized as such, but the approximation function is used in the denominator. Also, it makes sure that each element of $\hat{\mathbf{W}}_{\text{norm}}$ is in the interval $[0, 1]$ to approximate the power consumption of the RF chains as accurately as possible. In this

case, we want to solve

$$\max_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{R(\mathbf{w})}{\sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} \frac{1}{\eta} \|\mathbf{w}_g\|_2^2 + (P_{\text{RF}} + \rho) \|\tilde{\mathbf{W}}_{\text{norm}}\|_1 + P_0} \quad (26a)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad (23b). \quad (26b)$$

Due to the convexity of the denominator in (26a), the above problem can be solved by following the same transformations as the ones used to arrive at (20), resulting in

$$\max_{\phi, \bar{\mathbf{w}}, \bar{\gamma}, \bar{\beta}, \bar{\mathbf{r}}} \sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} \bar{r}_g \quad (27a)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} \frac{1}{\eta} \frac{\|\bar{\mathbf{w}}_g\|_2^2}{\phi} + (P_{\text{RF}} + \rho) \|\tilde{\mathbf{W}}_{\text{norm}}\|_1 + \phi P_0 \leq 1 \quad (27b)$$

$$\frac{\|\tilde{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}\|_2^2}{\phi} \leq \phi P_{\text{max}}, \forall b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b \quad (27c)$$

$$(20f)-(20i) \quad (27d)$$

which is solved iteratively until convergence. After this, the antennas for which $\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}\|_2/\sqrt{P_{\text{max}}} < \epsilon$, where ϵ is a small threshold are set to zero and the algorithm is rerun for the chosen antenna sets.

B. Non-Convex Relaxation of $\|\tilde{\mathbf{W}}\|_0$

Although being simple and widely used, a convex ℓ_1 -norm relaxation may not yield the best solution, and its efficiency to provide a sparse enough solution is highly dependent on the penalty parameter. Bearing this in mind, here we propose another relaxation based on a non-convex smoothing function. Let us define a convex function $\varphi_{b,i}(\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}) \triangleq \frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}\|_2}{\sqrt{P_{\text{max}}}}$. Then, we propose the following two alternative functions to approximate $\|\tilde{\mathbf{W}}\|_0$

$$f_2(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_b} \varphi_{b,i}(\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i})^{\frac{1}{\varsigma}} \quad (28a)$$

$$f_3(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_b} \log_2(1 + \varphi_{b,i}(\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i})^{\frac{1}{\varsigma}}) \quad (28b)$$

where $\varsigma \geq 1$ is a parameter controlling the steepness of the curve of the smoothing function. That is, larger ς means steeper curve. We have that $\varphi_{b,i}(\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i})^{\frac{1}{\varsigma}} \rightarrow 0$ when $\frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}\|_2}{\sqrt{P_{\text{max}}}} \rightarrow 0$ and $\varphi_{b,i}(\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i})^{\frac{1}{\varsigma}} \rightarrow 1$ when $\frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}\|_2}{\sqrt{P_{\text{max}}}} \rightarrow 1$, for every $\varsigma \geq 1$. Now, $f_2(\mathbf{w})$ and $f_3(\mathbf{w})$ are both concave for every $\varphi_{b,i} \geq 0, \varsigma \geq 1$. Problem (23) is now approximated as

$$\max_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{R(\mathbf{w})}{\sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} \frac{1}{\eta} \|\mathbf{w}_g\|_2^2 + P_{\text{RF}} f_i(\mathbf{w}) + \rho f_i(\mathbf{w}) + P_0} \quad (29a)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad (23b) \quad (29b)$$

Compared to previous formulation, the concavity of $f_i(\mathbf{w})$ makes the denominator nonconvex. Thus, we introduce an affine function $\hat{f}_i^{(n)}(\mathbf{w})$ as the first-order Taylor approximation of $f_i(\mathbf{w})$ at point $\mathbf{w}^{(n)}$. Following again the same idea as in (27),

Algorithm 2: Proposed Sparsity-Based Joint Beamforming and Antenna Selection Design.

Initialization: Set $n = 0$, and generate feasible initial points $(\mathbf{w}^{(n)}, \beta^{(n)})$.

Phase 1:

1: **repeat**

2: Solve (27) (or (30)) for $f_1(\mathbf{w})$ (or $f_2(\mathbf{w}), f_3(\mathbf{w})$) with $(\mathbf{w}^{(n)}, \beta^{(n)})$ and denote optimal values as $(\bar{\mathbf{w}}^*, \bar{\beta}^*)$.

3: Update $\mathbf{w}^{(n+1)} = \bar{\mathbf{w}}^*/\phi, \beta^{(n+1)} = \bar{\beta}^*/\phi$ and $\Psi_k^{(n+1)}(\mathbf{w}_g, \beta_k)$ for $f_1(\mathbf{w})$ (and $\hat{f}_i^{(n+1)}(\mathbf{w})$ for $f_2(\mathbf{w}), f_3(\mathbf{w})$).

4: $n := n + 1$.

5: **until** convergence

Output: $\mathbf{w}_g^* = \frac{\bar{\mathbf{w}}_g^*}{\phi^*}, \forall g \in \mathcal{G}$

Phase 2:

6: Set $\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i} = 0$, for all b, i for which $\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}^*\|_2/\sqrt{P_{\text{max}}} < \epsilon$.

7: Run steps 1–5 again with the chosen antenna set to find beamformers with reduced dimensions.

Output: $\mathbf{w}_g^* = \frac{\bar{\mathbf{w}}_g^*}{\phi^*}, \forall g \in \mathcal{G}$

we iteratively solve

$$\max_{\phi, \bar{\mathbf{w}}, \bar{\gamma}, \bar{\beta}, \bar{\mathbf{r}}} \sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} \bar{r}_g \quad (30a)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} \frac{1}{\eta} \frac{\|\bar{\mathbf{w}}_g\|_2^2}{\phi} + (P_{\text{RF}} + \rho) \hat{f}_i^{(n)}\left(\frac{\bar{\mathbf{w}}}{\phi}\right) + \phi P_0 \leq 1 \quad (30b)$$

$$\frac{\|\tilde{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}\|_2^2}{\phi} \leq \phi P_{\text{max}}, \forall b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b \quad (30c)$$

$$(20f)-(20i). \quad (30d)$$

For the sake of completeness, we summarize the sparsity-based methods in Algorithm 2. The same SOCP approximations presented in Appendix D similarly apply to Algorithm 2.

V. ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND SUM RATE TRADE-OFFS

Here we consider the trade-off between the energy efficiency and sum rate maximization. First, we propose a new optimization metric to which all the optimization algorithms developed in the previous section are applicable as such. Secondly, an alternative formulation based on a scalarization approach of the multi-objective optimization problem is proposed.

A. Power-Weighted Energy Efficiency Maximization

The power-weighted EE maximization problem is stated as

$$\max_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{a}} \frac{R(\mathbf{w})}{\kappa g(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{a}) + P_0} \quad (31a)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}\|_2^2 \leq a_{b,i} P_{\text{max}}, \forall b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b, (7c) \quad (31b)$$

$$a_{b,i} \in \{0, 1\}, \forall b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b \quad (31c)$$

where $g(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{a}) \triangleq \sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} \frac{1}{\eta} \|\mathbf{w}_g\|_2^2 + P_{\text{RF}} \sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_b} a_{b,i}$ is a function denoting the adjustable power consumption. In the proposed metric, $\kappa \in [0, 1]$ is a fixed parameter to control the weighting between the energy efficiency and the sum rate maximization.

The intuition behind the proposed metric is that EE can be adjusted by changing the power which then affects the achievable sum rate eventually. More explicitly, when the weighting factor for the power consumption is decreased, the power consumption becomes less significant and thus the PWEE metric aims to increase the rate. In the considered problem formulation, the power can be adjusted both in terms of transmit power and RF chain power. When $\kappa = 0$, the denominator becomes a fixed value P_0 and the problem is equivalent to maximizing the sum rate. Similarly, when κ is increased, it means that there is a penalty for increasing the transmit power, which results in a decrease in the sum rate. In particular, when $\kappa = 1$, the problem is equivalent to energy efficiency maximization. In summary, by varying κ from 0 to 1, we can study the trade-off between EE and SR.

It is worth mentioning that if antenna selection is not considered, the weighting is set to transmit power only, because then the RF chain power is not adjusted. Due to the fact that κ is fixed, the problem can be solved using exactly the same algorithms as developed in the previous section, by just adding the weight in front of the function $g(\cdot)$. In the numerical results, we use this approach together with the continuous relaxation approach, i.e., it is named as *Algorithm 1, PWEE*.

Remark 2: Conventionally, the trade-off problem has been treated by calculating the weighted sum of EE and SE [3], [22], [23]. The key difference in the proposed formulation is that the weighting is only for adjustable power, which means that exactly the same derived algorithm for energy efficiency maximization can also solve the trade-off problem.

B. Scalarization Approach

Here we show an alternative formulation for the EE-SR trade-off problem. We present the algorithm framework for the mixed-Boolean programming based formulation, but the method can be applied to the sparsity-based formulations as well. We focus on the EE and the sum rate trade-off problem

$$\max_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{a}} \left[\frac{R(\mathbf{w})}{g(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{a}) + P_0}, R(\mathbf{w}) \right] \quad (32a)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad (31b), (31c). \quad (32b)$$

The above problem is a multi-objective optimization problem with two conflicting objectives. A common method to solve this type of problem is the use a scalarization approach [34]. Therein, the problem is transformed to a single-objective optimization problem

$$\max_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{a}} \quad \varrho \frac{R(\mathbf{w})}{g(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{a}) + P_0} + (1 - \varrho) R(\mathbf{w}) \quad (33a)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad (32b) \quad (33b)$$

where $\varrho \in [0, 1]$ is a fixed parameter to control the weighting between energy efficiency and sum rate. However, the problem in this specific formulation is that the units of the two objectives are inconsistent and the numerical values are not comparable. To make the problem tractable, we use similar approach as that in [23] to formulate the problem as

$$\max_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{a}} \quad \frac{R(\mathbf{w})}{g(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{a}) + P_0} + \varrho \frac{R(\mathbf{w})}{P_{\min}} \quad (34a)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad (32b) \quad (34b)$$

where P_{\min} is the minimum power which is known to be consumed for transmission and $\varrho \geq 0$ is the weighting parameter. The difference of the above formulation to [23] is that here we use P_{\min} instead of maximum possible power consumption P_{tot} to scale the data rate in the objective. The reason for this is that the EE is defined both in terms of transmit power and RF chain power, which means that if P_{tot} is used, the value of $\varrho \frac{R(\mathbf{w})}{P_{\text{tot}}}$ would be clearly smaller than $\frac{R(\mathbf{w})}{g(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{a}) + P_0}$ even with quite large a value of ϱ . Thus, the objective would focus on EE and the range of ϱ would be difficult to define to reasonably exploit the trade-off. Note that P_{\min} can be defined depending on the number of user groups, i.e., we can set $P_{\min} = P_0 + P_{\text{RF}} \sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} X_b$ according to Remark 1. In the numerical results, we will show that the above formulation achieves a nice trade-off curve mostly in the range of $\varrho \in [0, 1]$.

Because all the other constraints remain the same, they can be handled as shown previously. However, the objective function (34a) is not a conventional fractional function anymore. Thus, we equivalently reformulate it as

$$\max_{\mathbf{w}, \gamma, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}, x} \quad x + \varrho \frac{\sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} r_g}{P_{\min}} \quad (35a)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad g(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{a}) + P_0 \leq \frac{\sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} r_g}{x} \quad (35b)$$

$$(8a), (8b), (13b), (12c), (13c) \quad (35c)$$

where x is a new variable denoting the total energy efficiency. To tractably reformulate non-convex constraint (35b), we replace it with the following two constraints

$$g(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{a}) + P_0 \leq \frac{r^2}{x} \quad (36a)$$

$$\sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} r_g \geq r^2 \quad (36b)$$

where r is a new variable representing the square root of the total sum rate. As a result, we can express (34) as

$$\max_{\mathbf{w}, \gamma, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{a}, \beta, \mathbf{r}, x, r} \quad x + \varrho \frac{\sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} r_g}{P_{\min}} \quad (37a)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad g(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{a}) + P_0 \leq \frac{r^2}{x} \quad (37b)$$

$$r^2 \leq \sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} r_g \quad (37c)$$

$$\frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}\|_2^2}{v_{b,i}} \leq a_{b,i}^x, \quad \forall b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b \quad (37d)$$

$$\gamma_k \leq \frac{|\mathbf{h}_{b_g,k}^H \mathbf{w}_g|^2}{\beta_k}, \quad \forall k \in \mathcal{K} \quad (37e)$$

$$0 \leq a_{b,i} \leq 1, \quad \forall b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b \quad (37f)$$

$$(8a), (8b), (12c), (13c), (14b). \quad (37g)$$

Now we can see that the objective function is affine and all the other constraints except (37d), (37e) and newly introduced constraint (37b) are convex. Using again the idea of SCA, (37e) and (37d) can be approximated as in (17) and (18), respectively.

Algorithm 3: Proposed Joint Beamforming and Antenna Selection Design for Energy Efficiency and Sum Rate Trade-off.

Initialization: Set $n = 0$, and generate feasible initial points $(\mathbf{w}^{(n)}, \beta^{(n)}, \mathbf{a}^{(n)}, r^{(n)}, x^{(n)})$.

1: **repeat**

2: Solve (39) with $(\mathbf{w}^{(n)}, \beta^{(n)}, \mathbf{a}^{(n)}, r^{(n)}, x^{(n)})$ and denote optimal values as $(\mathbf{w}^*, \beta^*, \mathbf{a}^*, r^*, x^*)$.

3: Update $\mathbf{w}^{(n+1)} = \mathbf{w}^*, \beta^{(n+1)} = \beta^*, \mathbf{a}^{(n+1)} = \mathbf{a}^*, r^{(n+1)} = r^*, x^{(n+1)} = x^*$ and $\Upsilon_{b,i}^{(n+1)}(a_{b,i})$, $\Psi_k^{(n+1)}(\mathbf{w}_g, \beta_k), \Delta^{(n+1)}(r, x)$.

4: $n := n + 1$.

5: **until** convergence

Output: $a_{b,i}^*, \forall b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b$

6: Set $a_{b,i} = 0$, for all b, i for which $a_{b,i}^* < \epsilon$.

7: Run steps 1–5 again with fixed \mathbf{a} to find beamformers with reduced dimensions.

Output: $\mathbf{w}_g^*, \forall g \in \mathcal{G}$

To approximate the right side of (37b), we can write

$$\frac{r^2}{x} \geq \frac{2r^{(n)}}{x^{(n)}} r - \left(\frac{r^{(n)}}{x^{(n)}} \right)^2 x \triangleq \Delta^{(n)}(r, x). \quad (38)$$

With the approximations (17), (18), and (38), we solve the following convex problem at iteration n of the SCA method

$$\max_{\mathbf{w}, \gamma, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{a}, \beta, \mathbf{r}, r, x} \quad x + \varrho \frac{\sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} r_g}{P_{\min}} \quad (39a)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad g(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{a}) + P_0 \leq \Delta^{(n)}(r, x) \quad (39b)$$

$$\frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}\|_2^2}{v_{b,i}} \leq \Upsilon_{b,i}^{(n)}(a_{b,i}), \quad \forall b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b \quad (39c)$$

$$\gamma_k \leq \Psi_k^{(n)}(\mathbf{w}_g, \beta_k), \quad \forall k \in \mathcal{K} \quad (39d)$$

$$r^2 \leq \sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} r_g \quad (39e)$$

$$0 \leq a_{b,i} \leq 1, \quad \forall b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b \quad (39f)$$

$$(8a), (8b), (12c), (13c), (14b). \quad (39g)$$

The proposed algorithm is summarized in Algorithm 3 for the sake of completeness. We can apply the same method to the sparsity-based formulation as well.

Remark 3: When $\varrho = 0$ (i.e., the problem reduces to the energy efficiency maximization problem), the method derived above is an alternative solution for Algorithm 1.

We have introduced two different formulations to investigate the EE-SR trade-off problem. They come from two different views. The scalarization method is more explicit as it weights the two metrics directly, while the PWEE is more implicit by weighting the power consumption to adjust the trade-off. However we remark that both formulations offer the same performance as demonstrated in the next section.

VI. NUMERICAL RESULTS

The performances of the developed algorithms are evaluated in a quasistatic frequency flat Rayleigh fading channel model.

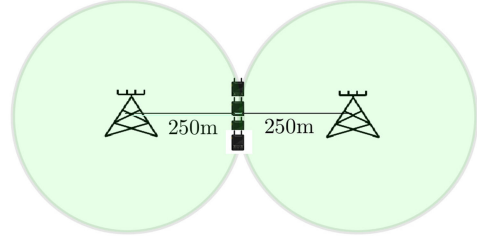


Fig. 2. Simulation model.

TABLE I
SIMULATION PARAMETERS

Parameters	Value
Path loss	$30 \log_{10}(d [\text{m}]) + 35 [\text{dB}]$
Cell radius	$d = 250 [\text{m}]$
Active RF chain-specific power P_{RF}	0.4 W
Static power consumption P_{sta}	4.5 W
Per-user power consumption P_{UE}	0.1 W
Power amplifier efficiency η	0.35
Maximum antenna-specific power P_{max}	1 W
Number of BSs B	2
Number of groups per cell G_b	U
Number of users per group K_g	L
Number of Tx antennas N_b	N
Signal bandwidth W	20 MHz
Noise power N_0	-125 dBW
ϵ	0.001

We model a scenario with $B = 2$ adjacent cells, where all the users are between the two BSs to account for the most severe inter-cell interference situation, as illustrated in Fig. 2. In all the other figures except 10 and 11, we set the distance from the BSs to all the users to $d = 250$ meters (d is the cell radius), and randomly assign them to multicasting groups of equal size. This models a scenario where the groups are very close to each other and all of the users have strong average interference. In Fig. 10 and 11, where the methods are compared with existing schemes, we consider more typical scenarios where the users are randomly dropped between the cells so that the interference profiles between the users are different. The path loss is calculated as $30 \log_{10}(d_{b,k}) + 35$ dB, where $d_{b,k}$ is the distance from BS b to user k . Each of the BSs serves equal number of $G_b = U$ randomly assigned user groups with $|\mathcal{K}_g| = L$ users per group, i.e., the total number of users in the network is $K = BUL$. We assume a bandwidth of 20 MHz and noise power is set to $N_0 = -125$ dBW. The antenna specific maximum power constraints are assumed to be equal for all the antennas over the whole bandwidth. The fixed simulation parameters are summarized in Table I while the other parameters are given in the figures.

A. Algorithm Performance

Fig. 3 illustrates the average convergence of the relaxed problem (i.e., phase 1) and the achieved EE (after phase 2) for Algorithm 1 and Algorithm 2. First in Fig. 3(a), we have run Algorithm 1 with $\chi = 1$ and $\chi = 2$. The same initial points have been used for both values of χ . We can see that the convergence speed in phase 1 is fast in the considered setting for both cases. However, we observe that they converge to different solutions. Specifically, the objective value of the relaxed problem (phase 1) after convergence is higher for $\chi = 1$, but the achieved EE (after phase 2) is worse than with $\chi = 2$. This is because with $\chi = 1$, more antenna selection variables are non-Boolean after

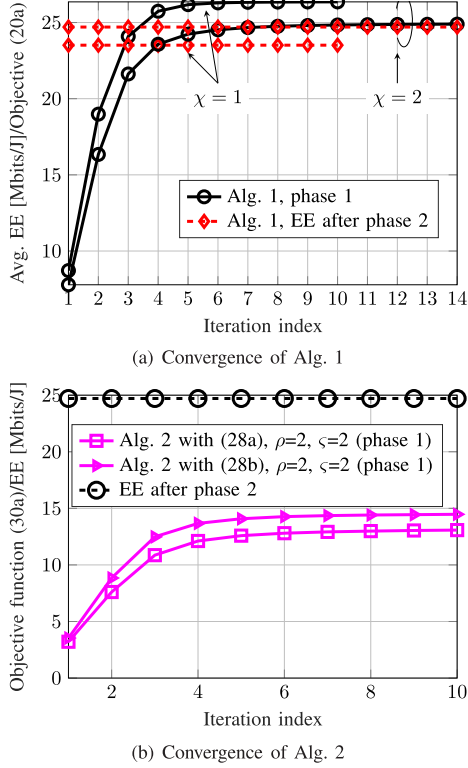


Fig. 3. Average convergence of the relaxed problem (phase 1) and achieved energy efficiency (after phase 2) of Algorithm 1 and Algorithm 2 $N = 16$, $L = 2$, $U = 2$, $\bar{R} = 46.4$ Mbits/s. The flat lines denote the achieved energy efficiencies after phase 2.

convergence, which results in a worse antenna selection result. Another observation is that with $\chi = 2$ (which achieves better energy efficiency), the objective value returned by the relaxed problem and the achieved EE are very close to each other. This means that the solution of the relaxed problem is already very close to Boolean. The better solution is achieved with only slightly decreased convergence speed of the relaxed problem. The examples demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed formulation. The impact of χ on the average EE is studied in the next experiment. Fig. 3(b) then illustrates the convergence of Algorithm 2 for different relaxations. We can observe that both smoothing functions provide fast convergence. Note that the methods converge to different objective values, because the curves show the convergence of phase 1. It is observed that compared to Algorithm 1, the relaxation is very loose, but it still results in the same average EE after phase 2.

Fig. 4 illustrates the effect of χ on the average energy efficiency with different simulation parameters. We also illustrate the performance of the simplified algorithm (Algorithm 1 'simple'), where the beamformers achieved from the relaxed problem (i.e., step 7 is ignored in Algorithm 1) are used for transmission. We can see that the choice of χ affects the achieved energy efficiency, and the choice of the best χ depends on the system parameters. In these cases, $\chi = 2.2 - 2.4$ gives the best performance. More importantly, the choice of χ significantly affects the performance of the simple method, implying that it is enough to use the beamformers and antennas based on the relaxed problem for transmission. This reduces the computational load because step 7 can be ignored. The fact that the performance of the simple method is very close to the original

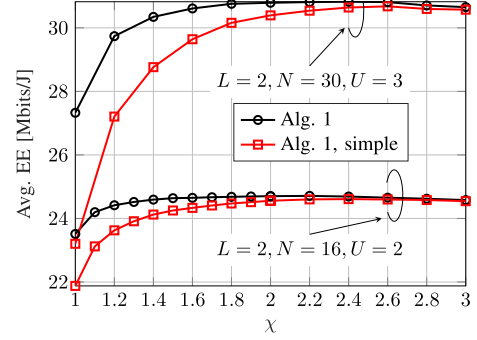


Fig. 4. Average energy efficiency versus χ with $\bar{R} = 46.4$ Mbits/s.

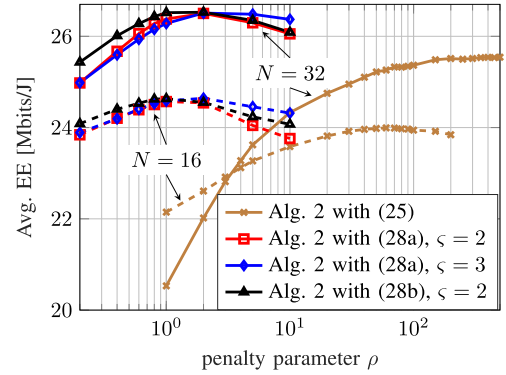


Fig. 5. The effect of ρ on the average energy efficiency of sparsity-based methods with $L = 2$, $U = 2$, $\bar{R} = 20$ Mbits/s. In solid lines, $N = 30$ and $N = 16$ for dashed lines.

method means that the solution of the relaxed method is very close to Boolean with the correct choice of χ . We also observe a saturation effect for χ implying that there exists a trade-off between the tightness of the continuous relaxation and the loss of optimality with the proposed algorithm.

Fig. 5 demonstrates the effect of penalty parameter ρ on the average energy efficiency of Algorithm 2 when using different smoothing functions to approximate $\|\tilde{\mathbf{W}}\|_0$. First, we observe that the convex relaxation (25) is not efficient in promoting sparsity because very high penalty parameter is required to yield the best energy efficiency. The performance is also highly dependent on the choice of ρ , making it difficult to estimate good ρ . Moreover, the achieved performance is still inferior to the other schemes, motivating the use of non-convex relaxations. We can see that all the non-convex relaxations result in approximately the same performance with the correct choice of ρ . Also, a good performance is achieved even for $\rho = 0$, implying that the methods are efficient in promoting sparsity. It is observed that the relaxation (28b) is the best option in promoting sparsity with very small values of ρ .

Fig. 6 shows the average EE versus the number of antennas per BS. First, we see that EE starts to decrease without antenna selection when $N > 12$. On the other hand, significant gains are achieved with the proposed algorithms and the gains naturally increase with the number of antennas. We can see that the simplified version of Algorithm 1 is very close to the original method even when the number of antennas is large, which again motivates the effectiveness of the proposed formulation. On the other hand, as already observed in Fig. 6, Algorithm 2 with (25) gives clearly worse performance than the other JBAS

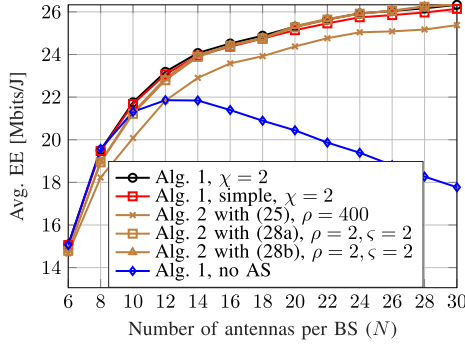


Fig. 6. Average energy efficiency versus N with $L = 2$, $U = 2$, $\bar{R} = 20$ Mbits/s.

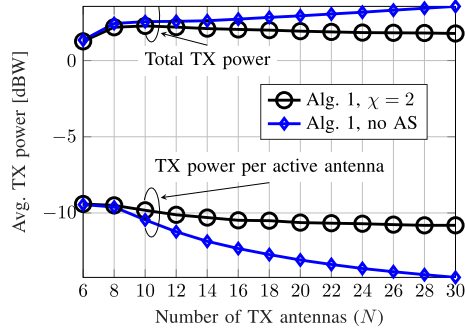


Fig. 7. Total transmit power and per-antenna power versus N with $U = 3$, $L = 2$, $\bar{R} = 20$ Mbits/s.

schemes do. However, Algorithm 2 with (28a) and (28b) give the performance very close to Algorithm 1, although slightly worse when the number of antennas is small. The reason for this is the fixed penalty parameter, which is now optimized for the larger number of antennas, resulting in too sparse a solution with smaller numbers of antennas. This is further investigated in Fig. 8. The reason why (25) is clearly worse is that it approximates $\|\hat{\mathbf{W}}\|_0$ by a pretty flat function, which is not very close to $\|\hat{\mathbf{W}}\|_0$. As it is generally known, the convex approximations (like the ℓ_1 -norm approximation) are easier to solve, but not efficient in promoting sparsity. The non-convex ones are far better in this regard, since they approximate $\|\hat{\mathbf{W}}\|_0$ by a tighter function which has a shape closer to $\|\hat{\mathbf{W}}\|_0$. Thus, the nonconvex approximation is simply a better approximation of $\|\hat{\mathbf{W}}\|_0$, resulting in an improved performance.

Fig. 7 illustrates the transmit powers versus N with Algorithm 1 and a method without antenna selection, with the same simulation parameters as those in Fig. 6. We can see that without antenna selection, it is energy-efficient to increase total transmit power when the number of antennas increases. This is achieved by decreasing the average transmit power per antenna. However, with JBAS, both the total transmit power and transmit power per antenna decrease when N increases in the considered setting, until it starts to saturate. The reason is that when the number of antennas grows large enough, increasing the number of antennas for a fixed number of users does not provide additional SE gain, i.e., we end up with choosing the same number of antennas on average. This saturation of the number of the active antennas can be observed in Fig. 8. Increasing the number of antennas enables reducing the per-antenna power, meaning that the power amplifiers for each antenna can be cheaper. It can be concluded

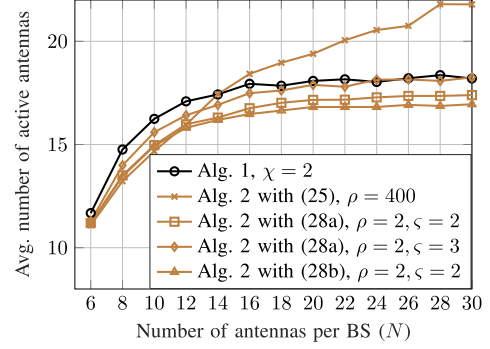


Fig. 8. The average number of active antennas to maximize the energy efficiency versus N with $U = 3$, $L = 2$, $\bar{R} = 20$ Mbits/s.

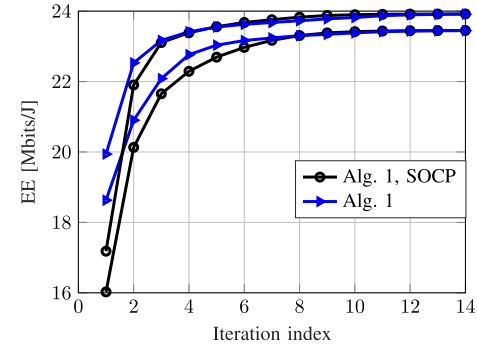


Fig. 9. Convergence illustration of the SOCP approximation algorithm with $L = 2$, $U = 2$, $N = 12$, $\bar{R} = 20$ Mbits/s.

that the EE gains of the JBAS compared to the method without antenna selection are achieved by switching off some of the antennas but using larger per-antenna transmit power.

Fig. 8 displays the average number of active antennas to maximize the energy efficiency versus N with the same simulation parameters as those in Fig. 6. It is observed that the more antennas available, the more active antennas are chosen for energy-efficient transmission. This makes sense, because when there are more antennas, there is more spatial diversity. Thus, sum rate gains due to better beamforming overwhelm the increased power consumption of activating some antennas. Also, the optimal number of antennas saturates to a certain value when N grows large, because when the number of antennas is large enough, increasing the number of antennas for a fixed number of users provides little SE gain. As can be seen, Algorithm 2 with (25) switches off too many antennas when the number of available antennas is small, and, on the other hand, not enough when N is large. This also explains the performance gap in Fig. 6. In this case, ρ has been chosen to give the best result for $N = 30$, which is clearly too large, when N is smaller. Although being a simple method, the optimal penalty parameter has to be carefully chosen. By looking at the performance of the other schemes, we can see that the average number of active antennas for the best energy efficiency saturates to 17–18 in the considered setting. It can be concluded that when the number of users is fixed, it is energy-efficient to use a relatively small number of active antennas if the number of available antennas is much larger than the number of users in the system.

Fig. 9 illustrates the convergence of the SOCP approximation algorithm presented in Appendix D. The examples are for two different channel realizations and the same initial beamformers have been used for both algorithms. We can see that there is

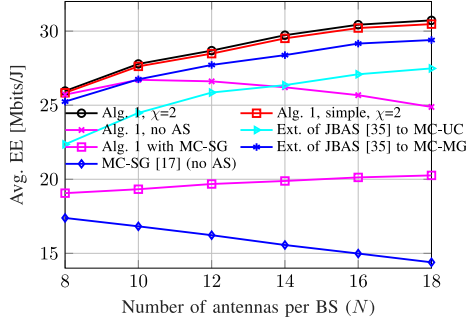


Fig. 10. EE comparison to existing schemes $L = 2, U = 2, \bar{R} = 20$ Mbits/s, $d = 250$ m with different number of antennas.

no significant difference in the convergence speed between the methods.

B. Comparison to Other Schemes

Here the proposed method is compared with some existing methods in the literature. Now the users are assumed to have random locations between the two BSs, and the results are averaged over user locations and channel realizations. One benchmark method is the multiuser MISO JBAS scheme in [35], where the SCA with semidefinite programming formulation and the ℓ_1/ℓ_∞ norm is used to solve the JBAS problem. This method can be straightforwardly extended to the multi-cell multiuser scenario. Basically this means that compared to our multigroup multicast transmission, each user is served by different stream, i.e., it uses resources L times more inefficiently, but can use better user-specific beamformers. Similarly we also extend the method in [35] to multi-cell multigroup multicasting scheme, i.e., to solve exactly the same problem. The second method in comparison is the multi-cell single-group multicasting scheme in [17], where the user groups inside the same cell are served by the orthogonal resources, but the neighboring cells reuse the same resources similarly. We also use the multi-cell single-group multicasting scheme using our proposed JBAS method.

In Fig. 10, the EE is plotted for different numbers of antennas. First, it is observed that the proposed methods are significantly superior to all the other schemes. As expected, the extension of JBAS method in [35] provides the closest performance to the proposed schemes. However, its inferiority to Algorithm 1 is in line with the results observed from Fig. 6 already, where Algorithm 2 with convex approximation provides significantly worse performance than the other schemes. Note that the method in [35] uses convex ℓ_1/ℓ_∞ -norm, and uses semidefinite relaxation to approximate the EE problem, and then use SCA for further approximation. Thus, its complexity is higher [36], because the semidefinite relaxation dramatically increases the problem size, and the approximation is not so accurate because rank-1 solutions cannot be guaranteed [19].

In Fig. 11, we then investigate the effect of imperfect CSI on the average performance of the methods. The imperfect CSI is modeled so that the BSs have knowledge of the noisy channel $\hat{\mathbf{h}} = \mathbf{h} + \tilde{\mathbf{h}}$, where \mathbf{h} is the perfect channel and $\tilde{\mathbf{h}}$ is zero-mean complex Gaussian noise with variance σ_e^2 per element. It is observed that the performance degrades when the accuracy of the channel decreases, as expected. However, Algorithm 1 still achieves clearly the best performance, and JBAS is still very useful for EE improvements. It is also interesting to note that

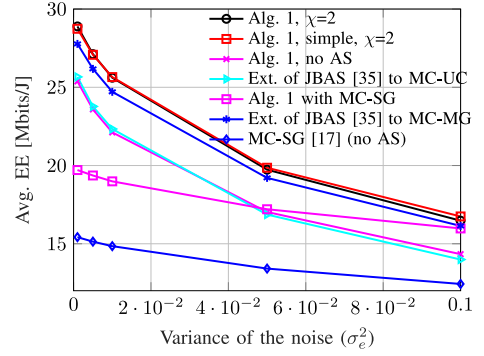


Fig. 11. The effect of imperfect CSI on the EE performance with $L = 2, U = 2, \bar{R} = 20$ Mbits/s.

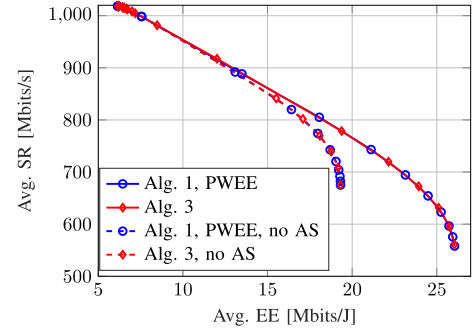


Fig. 12. Average EE-SR trade-off curve $L = 2, U = 2, N = 24, \chi = 2, \bar{R} = 20$ Mbits/s.

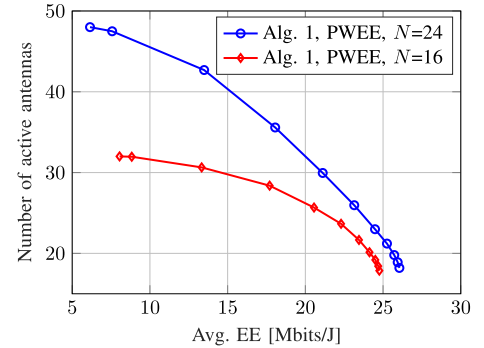


Fig. 13. The average number of active antennas to achieve a certain average energy efficiency with $L = 2, U = 2, \chi = 2, \bar{R} = 20$ Mbits/s.

the performance of single-group transmission mode becomes closer to multigroup mode when the accuracy decreases. The reason for this is that there is less interference due to orthogonal transmission inside the cell, which makes the interference due to imperfect channel less significant.

C. EE-SR Tradeoff

Fig. 12 plots the average EE-SR trade-off curve. The trade-off curve has been simulated by sweeping the parameter κ from 0 to 1 in 'Algorithm 1, PWEE' and ϱ from 0 to 5 in Algorithm 3. It is observed that a lot wider trade-off region is achieved with joint beamforming and antenna selection. It is also observed that both of the proposed algorithms give the same average performance.

Fig. 13 shows the average number of active antennas in the trade-off curve. More specifically, we can see the number of

active antennas which gives certain energy efficiency. In the considered setting, activating all the antennas gives the worst energy efficiency (this is the point where the sum rate is maximized). On the other hand, the energy efficiency maximizing number of active antennas is approximately 18, which yields the minimum sum rate. From Figs. 12 and 13, we can find the following observation. Looking at the EE-maximizing point of the method without AS, the JBAS scheme can maintain the same average sum rate as the scheme without AS, with more than 25% increase in the EE. This gain is achieved by switching off approximately half of the RF chains.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

This paper has studied energy-efficient multi-cell multigroup coordinated joint beamforming and antenna selection with antenna-specific maximum power constraints and user-specific QoS constraints. Two different approaches based on mixed-Boolean programming and sparsity were proposed to solve this challenging problem. The resulting mixed-Boolean nonconvex optimization problem was tackled by a continuous relaxation and the successive convex approximation, where the antennas for which continuous antenna selection variables converge to zero are switched off. Different convex and non-convex approximations were proposed to solve the problem with sparsity-based formulation. We have also considered the trade-off between energy efficiency and sum rate by proposing two approaches to solve the problem. The numerical results have illustrated that both the continuous relaxation of mixed-Boolean program and the sparsity-based approaches provide very good performance for the considered problems. Moreover, the proposed methods can significantly improve energy efficiency over the method without antenna selection by switching off a portion of the antennas but using larger per-antenna transmit power. It is also observed that joint beamforming and antenna selection can be used to achieve wider energy efficiency and sum rate trade-off curve. It was also observed that when the number of users is fixed, it is energy-efficient to use a relatively small number of active antennas if the number of available antennas is significantly larger than the number of users in the system. Moreover, increasing the number of antennas significantly for a fixed number of users is not beneficial, because the energy-efficient number of active antennas starts to saturate. The EE-SR trade-off results also showed that the JBAS scheme can maintain the same average rate as the beamforming only method with more than 25% increase in the energy efficiency. This gain was achieved by switching off approximately half of the antennas. As a general conclusion, the energy-efficient beamforming strategy is not to use very low per-antenna power, but rather switch off many antennas and design energy-efficient beamformers for these and increase the per-antenna power.

APPENDIX A PROOF OF LEMMA 1

Let us first prove inequality (i). Assume $a_{b,i}^*, \hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}^*$ is an optimal solution (for some (b, i)) of the continuous relaxation of (7) (i.e., using $\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}\|_2^2 \leq a_{b,i} P_{\max}$). Then, the denominator of the objective function (9a) at the optimal point is written as $\text{PC}_{\text{cont,orig}} = 1/\eta \sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_b} v_{b,i} + \sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_b} a_{b,i}^* P_{\text{RF}} + P_0$. Note that in this case the con-

straint $\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}\|_2^2 \leq a_{b,i} P_{\max}$ may not be tight. On the other hand, assume that we then use $\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}\|_2^2 \leq a_{b,i} v_{b,i}$, i.e., solve continuous relaxation of (9). Then, assume that $a_{b,i}^*, \hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}^*$ (i.e., optimal solution of the relaxation of (7)) is its optimal solution. The power consumption can be written as $\text{PC}_{\text{cont}, \chi=1} = 1/\eta \sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_b} v_{b,i} + \sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_b} a_{b,i}^* P_{\text{RF}} + P_0$. Now, assuming that $a_{b,i}^*, \hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}^*$ would be the optimal solution, according to the constraint $\frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}^*\|_2^2}{a_{b,i}^*} \leq v_{b,i}$, we can always decrease $v_{b,i}$ compared to the original formulation to make the denominator smaller (unless $\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}\|_2^2 = P_{\max}$) such that $v_{b,i}^* = \frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}^*\|_2^2}{a_{b,i}^*}$. This also contradicts the fact that $a_{b,i}^*, \hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}^*$ are optimal for the continuous relaxation of (9), and implies that the optimal objective value has to be smaller for the continuous relaxation of (9). Thus, because $a_{b,i}^* \leq 1$, it has to hold that $\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}^*\|_2^2 \leq v_{b,i}^* = \frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}^*\|_2^2}{a_{b,i}^*}$. This yields $\text{PC}_{\text{cont}, \chi=1} \geq \text{PC}_{\text{cont,orig}}$, which again implies that $\text{EE}_{\text{cont}, \chi=1} \leq \text{EE}_{\text{cont,orig}}$. Similarly the proof for (ii) follows from the fact that $a_{b,i}^* \leq a_{b,i}$, which implies that $\frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}^*\|_2^2}{(a_{b,i}^*)^\chi} \geq \frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}^*\|_2^2}{a_{b,i}^\chi}$, i.e., $\text{PC}_{\text{cont}, \chi=m} \geq \text{PC}_{\text{cont}, \chi=1}$ and $\text{EE}_{\text{cont}, \chi=m} \leq \text{EE}_{\text{cont}, \chi=1}$. The inequality in (iii) is simply because the optimal value with any continuous relaxation is larger than that of the Boolean formulation.

APPENDIX B PROOF OF LEMMA 2

For proving the lemma, we show that constraints (13b) and (13c) are active at the optimality by contradiction. Let $\mathbf{w}^*, \gamma^*, \mathbf{v}^*, \mathbf{a}^*, \mathbf{r}^*$ be an optimal solution of (13) with optimal value EE^* and suppose that (13b) is not active at the optimum for the worst user in some group, i.e., $\gamma_k^* < \frac{|\mathbf{h}_{b_g, k}^H \mathbf{w}_g^*|^2}{N_0 + \sum_{u \in \mathcal{G} \setminus \{g\}} |\mathbf{h}_{b_u, k}^H \mathbf{w}_u^*|^2}$ for some $k \in \mathcal{K}_g$. Then we can scale down the transmit power for user group g and achieve a new beamformer \mathbf{m}_g such that $\|\mathbf{m}_g\|_2^2 = \tau \|\mathbf{w}_g^*\|_2^2 < \|\mathbf{w}_g^*\|_2^2$ for $\tau \in [0, 1]$ while keeping the others unchanged, i.e. $\mathbf{m}_l = \mathbf{w}_l^*$ for all $l \neq g$. In this way, we then achieve $\gamma_j^* < \frac{|\mathbf{h}_{b_j, j}^H \mathbf{m}_j|^2}{N_0 + \sum_{u \in \mathcal{G} \setminus \{j\}} |\mathbf{h}_{b_u, j}^H \mathbf{m}_u|^2}$ for all $j \in \mathcal{K} \setminus \mathcal{K}_g$ since interference power at all the other users has reduced. Thus, to improve the objective, we could then increase γ_j^* for all $j \in \mathcal{K} \setminus \mathcal{K}_g$ until $r_l = \min_{j \in \mathcal{K}_j} \log(1 + \gamma_j)$, $\forall l \in \mathcal{G}$. In addition, we then also have $\|\hat{\mathbf{m}}_{b_g, i}\|_2^2 < a_{b_g, i}^* v_{b_g, i}$, $\forall i \in \mathcal{N}_{b_g}$ (because we have reduced the transmit power for group g), which means that we could reduce either $a_{b_g, i}$ or $v_{b_g, i}$ to make the denominator of (13a) smaller. This implies that we have $EE(\mathbf{w}^*) < EE(\mathbf{m})$. Consequently, this contradicts the fact that $\mathbf{w}^*, \gamma^*, \mathbf{v}^*, \mathbf{a}^*, \mathbf{r}^*$ is the optimal solution, completing the proof.

APPENDIX C CONVERGENCE ANALYSIS OF THE ITERATIVE ALGORITHM FOR SOLVING (16)

Here we show that the the objective function (19a) converges monotonically, i.e., improves at every iteration and is bounded above. Let g_n be the optimal objective obtained at iteration n of the proposed SCA-based algorithm, i.e., g_n is the optimal objective of (19). We will show that $g_{n+1} \geq g_n$, i.e., the objec-

tive sequence is monotonically increasing. To this end we prove that the solution obtained at iteration n is also feasible to the problem considered at iteration $n + 1$.

Let us first focus on the constraint (19b) and denote by $\mathbf{w}_g^{*(n)}$, $v_{b,i}^{*(n)}$, and $a_{b,i}^{*(n)}$ the optimal values of \mathbf{w}_g , $v_{b,i}$ and $a_{b,i}$, respectively at iteration n . It immediately holds that

$$\frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}^{*(n)}\|_2^2}{v_{b,i}^{*(n)}} \leq \Upsilon_{b,i}^{(n-1)}(a_{b,i}^{*(n)}) \leq (a_{b,i}^{*(n)})^\chi \quad (40)$$

where the first inequality is obvious and the second one is due to (18). At iteration $n + 1$ (19b) becomes

$$\frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}\|_2^2}{v_{b,i}} \leq (1-\chi)(a_{b,i}^{*(n)})^\chi + \chi(a_{b,i}^{*(n)})^{(\chi-1)} a_{b,i}, \forall b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b \quad (41)$$

Substituting $\mathbf{w}_g^{*(n)}$, $v_{b,i}^{*(n)}$, and $a_{b,i}^{*(n)}$ into the above inequality results in

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}^{*(n)}\|_2^2}{v_{b,i}^{*(n)}} &\leq (1-\chi)(a_{b,i}^{*(n)})^\chi + \chi(a_{b,i}^{*(n)})^{(\chi-1)} a_{b,i}^{*(n)} \\ &= (a_{b,i}^{*(n)})^\chi, \forall b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

which is true due to (40). That is, $\mathbf{w}_g^{*(n)}$, $v_{b,i}^{*(n)}$, and $a_{b,i}^{*(n)}$ are feasible to (19b) at iteration $n + 1$. Similarly, the same result can also be proved for (19c). Consequently, we can conclude that the solution obtained at iteration n is also feasible to the convex program considered at iteration $n + 1$, and thus $g_{n+1} \geq g_n$.

The sequence g_n is bounded from above due to the limited transmit power, and thus it is convergent. It is difficult to comment on the convergence of the iterates (i.e., optimization variables) generated by the algorithm as the objective in (19a) is not strongly concave. A possible way to achieve the convergence of the iterates is to introduce a sufficiently large proximal term in the objective of (19a). However, this method is quite involved and, thus, not considered in this paper.

APPENDIX D

ITERATIVE SOCP METHOD TO SOLVE (11)

The solution proposed in Section III-B1 requires solving a generic non-linear concave-convex fractional program (19) in each iteration. This can be equivalently transformed to a generic non-linear convex program (20) which is still difficult to solve efficiently due to the exponential cone in constraint (20i). Here we aim at finding a more efficient formulation. Specifically, all the other constraints in (19) admit the second-order cone form except the log-term in (13c). To avoid the use of log-function, we need to find a concave lower bound for $\log(1 + \gamma_k)$ to fulfill the conditions of the SCA. To this end, we use the following lower bound approximation for the concave log-function [37]

$$\log(1 + \gamma_k) \geq -\frac{\nu_{k,1}}{\gamma_k} + \nu_{k,2} \triangleq \Xi_k^{(n)}(\gamma_k) \quad (43)$$

which is tight at $\gamma_k = \gamma_k^{(n)}$, when the coefficients $\nu_{k,1}$, $\nu_{k,2}$ are chosen as

$$\nu_{k,1} = \frac{(\gamma_k^{(n)})^2}{1 + \gamma_k^{(n)}}, \nu_{k,2} = \log(1 + \gamma_k^{(n)}) + \frac{\gamma_k^{(n)}}{1 + \gamma_k^{(n)}} \quad (44)$$

As a result, we follow the description of Algorithm 1 but solve the following SOCP at step 2

$$\max_{\phi, \bar{\mathbf{w}}, \bar{\gamma}, \bar{v}, \bar{a}, \bar{\beta}, \bar{r}} \sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} \bar{r}_g \quad (45a)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_b} \left(\frac{1}{\eta} \bar{v}_{b,i} + P_{\text{RF}} \bar{a}_{b,i} \right) + \phi P_0 \leq 1 \quad (45b)$$

$$\frac{\|\bar{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}\|_2^2}{\bar{v}_{b,i}} \leq \phi \Upsilon_{b,i}^{(n)} \left(\frac{\bar{a}_{b,i}}{\phi} \right), \forall b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b \quad (45c)$$

$$\bar{v}_{b,i} \leq \phi P_{\text{max}}, \forall b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b \quad (45d)$$

$$0 \leq \bar{a}_{b,i} \leq \phi, \forall b \in \mathcal{B}, i \in \mathcal{N}_b \quad (45e)$$

$$\bar{\gamma}_k \leq \phi \Psi_k^{(n)} \left(\frac{\bar{\mathbf{w}}_g}{\phi}, \frac{\bar{\beta}_k}{\phi} \right), \forall k \in \mathcal{K} \quad (45f)$$

$$\bar{r}_g \geq \phi \max_{k \in \mathcal{K}_g} (\bar{R}_k), \forall g \in \mathcal{G} \quad (45g)$$

$$\phi \bar{\beta}_k \geq \phi^2 N_0 + \sum_{u \in \mathcal{G} \setminus \{g\}} |\mathbf{h}_{b_u,k}^H \bar{\mathbf{w}}_u|^2, \forall k \in \mathcal{K} \quad (45h)$$

$$\bar{r}_g \leq \phi \Xi_k^{(n)} \left(\frac{\bar{\gamma}_k}{\phi} \right), \forall g \in \mathcal{G}, k \in \mathcal{K}_g. \quad (45i)$$

In the above problem, all the other constraints are linear except (45c) and (45h) which can be expressed as $\|\mathbf{y}_1\|^2 \leq y_2 y_3$, where \mathbf{y}_1 is some vector, and y_2, y_3 are scalars. These constraints are equivalently written in the SOC form as

$$\|\mathbf{y}_1^T, 1/2(y_2 - y_3)\|_2 \leq 1/2(y_2 + y_3). \quad (46)$$

More specifically, let us first consider (45c) and denote $x_{b,i}^{(n)} \triangleq (1-\chi)(a_{b,i}^{(n)})^\chi$, $z_{b,i}^{(n)} \triangleq \chi(a_{b,i}^{(n)})^{(\chi-1)}$ as the fixed coefficients in $\Upsilon_{b,i}^{(n)}(\frac{\bar{a}_{b,i}}{\phi})$. Then, we can write it equivalently as $\|\bar{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}\|_2^2 \leq \bar{v}_{b,i}(\phi x_{b,i}^{(n)} + \bar{a}_{b,i} z_{b,i}^{(n)})$. Thus, according to (46), we can write $\mathbf{y}_1 = \bar{\mathbf{w}}_{b,i}$, $y_2 = \bar{v}_{b,i}$, $y_3 = \phi x_{b,i}^{(n)} + \bar{a}_{b,i} z_{b,i}^{(n)}$, and substituting these to (46) is equivalent to (45c). On the other hand, (45h) is readily in a form $\|\mathbf{y}_1\|^2 \leq y_2 y_3$, where $\|\mathbf{y}_1\|^2 = \phi^2 N_0 + \sum_{u \in \mathcal{G} \setminus \{g\}} |\mathbf{h}_{b_u,k}^H \bar{\mathbf{w}}_u|^2$, $y_2 = \phi$, $y_3 = \bar{\beta}_k$. In this case, $\mathbf{y}_1 = [\phi \sqrt{N_0}, I_{1,k}, \dots, I_{g-1,k}, I_{g+1,k}, \dots, I_{G,k}]^T$, where $I_{u,k} = \mathbf{h}_{b_u,k}^H \bar{\mathbf{w}}_u$ is a scalar.

APPENDIX E

COMPLEXITY ANALYSIS

Here we provide a complexity comparison based on the worst-case analysis presented in [36]. The worst-case complexity of Algorithm 1 depends on the number of variables and can be upper bounded as

$$Q_1 \mathcal{O} \left(\sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} 2N_b G_b + 2 \sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} N_b + 2K + G + 1 \right)^4 \quad (47)$$

$$+ Q_2 \mathcal{O} \left(\sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} 2\bar{N}_b G_b + 2K + G + 1 \right)^4 \quad (48)$$

where Q_1 and Q_2 are the number of performed iterations in the relaxed problem (steps 1-5) and lower-dimensional problem for fixed antenna set (steps 6-7), respectively, \bar{N}_b is the number of antennas selected for transmission, K is the total number of users, and G is the total number of groups. Taking the dominant

terms, it can be approximated as

$$Q_1 \mathcal{O} \left(\sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} N_b G_b + K \right)^4 + Q_2 \mathcal{O} \left(\sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} \bar{N}_b G_b + K \right)^4 \quad (49)$$

where the dominant term depends on the relation between $N_b G_b$ and K . Note that Algorithm 1 ‘simple’ reduces the complexity compared to Algorithm 1 so that the second term in the above equation is ignored. The complexity reduction depends on the number of iterations and complexity to solve the lower-dimensional problem in steps 6–7 of Algorithm 1. We note that the above upper bound for the complexity is quite conservative as a solution can be found much faster in reality. On the other hand, the worst-case complexity of solving the SOCP in Appendix D can be written as

$$Q \left(\mathcal{O} \left(\sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} N_b G_b + K \right)^3 \right) \quad (50)$$

$$+ \mathcal{O} \left(\left(\sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} N_b G_b + K \right) \left(\sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} N_b + K \right) \right) \quad (51)$$

where Q is the number of iterations. This algorithm provides a sharp complexity reduction compared to the generic formulation.

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