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Outage and Throughput of WPCN-SWIPT Networks with Nonlinear EH Model in Nakagami- m Fading

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Abstract: This paper analyzes outage probability and reliable throughput performance of a multi-user wireless-powered communication network-simultaneous wireless information and power transfer (WPCN-SWIPT) network with the logistic function-based (LG) nonlinear energy-harvesting (EH) model in Nakagami- m fading. Power-splitting (PS) receiver architecture is considered. The closed-form expressions of the system outage probability and the system reliable throughput are derived, and then the corresponding asymptotic expressions are also provided to achieve simpler calculation in the high-transmit power scenarios. Simulation results demonstrate the correctness of our derived analytical results and show that the systems under the LG nonlinear and linear EH models have very different performance behaviors. Moreover, since the LG nonlinear EH model is closer to the features of practical EH circuit than the linear one, using the LG nonlinear EH model can avoid the false output results of the system performance evaluation.

Keywords: WPCN; SWIPT; PS; Nakagami- m fading; nonlinear EH; outage probability; reliable throughput

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

Recently, the exponential growth of wireless devices (WDs) and the requirement of the communication services are causing scarcity of energy. Moreover, most WDs, such as smart electronic terminals and wireless sensors, are powered by capacity-limited batteries, which restricts the working lifetime of energy-constrained networks, e.g., wireless sensor networks (WSN), Internet of Things (IoT), and wireless personal area networks (WPAN) [1–5]. To provide sustainable energy to WDs in energy-constrained networks, energy-harvesting (EH) technology has emerged as a promising solution [6–8]. In the EH family, solar, wind, thermal, and vibration energy are very popular renewable energy resources. However, because of their unpredictability and uncontrollability, it is difficult for them to support sustainable and reliable communications [9–11]. Moreover, there is another kind of

energy source, i.e., radio-frequency (RF) energy, which delivers energy via RF signals. Since RF signals are controllable and independent of external conditions including weather and climate, RF-based EH is considered to be a promising solution to provide stable energy for low-power energy-constrained networks [12,13].

At present, there are two main application paradigms of RF-based EH technologies, i.e., simultaneous wireless information and power transfer (SWIPT) [14,15] and wireless-powered communication networks (WPCN) [16]. For SWIPT, it realizes wireless information transfer (WIT) and wireless power transfer (WPT) simultaneously with the same RF signals, which fully uses the features of wireless RF signals. Due to the large difference between information decoding (ID) and EH sensitivities, i.e., -60 dBm for ID and -10 dBm for EH, two practical receiver architectures, i.e., power-splitting (PS) and time switching (TS) receiver architectures, for implementing SWIPT were proposed in [17]. For WPCN, WDs first harvest energy over downlink WPT, and then use the harvested energy to perform uplink WIT, where ID and EH are performed by separated ID and EH receivers.

1.2. Related Work

So far, both SWIPT and WPCN have been widely studied, where one of the branches focused on analyzing the outage performance of them in various communication networks, see e.g., [18–22]. In [18], the outage probability and the ergodic capacity were investigated in amplify-and-forward (AF) relaying SWIPT systems. In [19], the system outage probability was minimized for two-way decode-and-forward (DF) relay SWIPT networks. In [20], the outage probabilities of both primary and secondary users were investigated for cooperative cognitive radio SWIPT networks. In [21], the system outage probability was minimized in multi-relay WPCN networks with DF relaying protocol and relay selection. In [22], the secrecy outage probability and the achievable information rate were explored in multi-user wiretap WPCN networks with an EH jammer and multiple eavesdroppers.

However, in these works mentioned above, only traditional linear EH model was adopted, where it was assumed that the amount of the harvested energy at WDs could be linearly increased with the input RF power (i.e., the received RF power at WDs). Recent works [23–25] showed that practical EH circuits generally is with a nonlinear feature due to their nonlinear components such as diodes, resistors, capacitors, etc. Therefore, using the traditional linear EH model cannot accurately characterize the real amount of energy that could be harvested at WDs. Thus, by fitting practical measurement data, a logistic function-based (LG) nonlinear EH model was proposed in [23]. As the LG nonlinear EH model is much closer to practical systems, it attracts increasing attention and has been studied in various wireless networks, see e.g., point-to-point networks [26,27], MISO networks [28,29], MIMO networks [30,31], NOMA networks [32], cognitive radio networks [33], and relay networks [34], where most of them adopted the LG nonlinear EH model to optimally allocate the system resources or design the SWIPT receiver's parameters.

Since the LG nonlinear EH model is too complex to track, especially for the system outage performance analysis, a piecewise (PW) nonlinear EH model was presented to approximate the LG one in [35], with which the system outage performance was investigated for wireless-powered dual-hop relaying MIMO network in independent Rayleigh fading. Due to its traceability, in [36], it was adopted to analyze and minimize the system outage probability of AF relaying SWIPT networks over Gaussian channels. In [37], the PW nonlinear EH model was employed to study the secure outage probability performance for wireless-powered multi-antenna DF relaying system in independent Rayleigh fading. Yet, in these works, only Rayleigh and Gaussian fading channels were investigated rather than Nakagami- m fading channel.

On the other hand, since Nakagami- m fading channel is more general and practical compared with Rayleigh and Gaussian channel fading models [38], some recent studies on SWIPT and WPCN began to discuss the system outage performance in Nakagami- m fading, see e.g., [39–41]. In [39], the system outage capacity was studied for wireless-powered DF relaying networks in Nakagami- m fading with the PW nonlinear EH model. In [40], the system outage probability and throughput were

analyzed for hybrid SWIPT AF relaying system in Nakagami- m fading with an approximate fractional (FR) nonlinear EH model (The fractional (FR) nonlinear EH model was presented in [41], which was $P_{\text{eh}}(P_{\text{in}}) = \frac{p_1 P_{\text{in}} + p_2}{P_{\text{in}} + p_3} - \frac{p_2}{p_3}$, where p_1 , p_2 and p_3 are constants determined by standard curve-fitting and depend on the type of EH receiver). In [42], the average outage probability and throughput of the system were investigated for multi-antenna WPCN networks with the LG nonlinear EH model in Nakagami- m fading.

1.3. Motivation

In this paper, we also focus on the outage performance of RF-EH networks in Nakagami- m fading, where the LG nonlinear EH is employed. The main different from existing works are presented as follows.

Firstly, although SWIPT and WPCN have been studied in the literature in the past few years, see e.g., [18–42], they were separately discussed. So far, few works have investigated them in a single system. As mentioned above, in WPCN systems, WPT is performed in downlink transmission and in the uplink transmission WIT is executed. Combined with the characteristics of SWIPT, WIT can be replaced by SWIPT when SWIPT is just used for information transfer. Moreover, SWIPT can also be used for EH, similar to WPT. Therefore, with WPCN and SWIPT, a WPCN-SWIPT (or WPT-SWIPT) system is considered in our paper.

Secondly, most existing works, see e.g., [35–37,41], investigated the system outage and throughput performance over Gaussian channel, Rayleigh fading channel, and Rician fading channel. Since Nakagami- m fading is a generalized model, which is more accuracy and flexibility in matching the various empirically obtained measurement data than other models [38–41], we use it in our work.

Thirdly, in most existing works related to WPCN and SWIPT networks, see e.g., [18–22], the traditional linear EH model was used. To avoid the inaccurate analysis caused by the linear EH model, the LG nonlinear EH model is employed in our work.

1.4. Contributions

In this paper, we consider a multi-user WPCN-SWIPT system, where a power-free source node first harvests energy from a power station, and then uses the harvested energy to simultaneously transmit information and power to multiple energy-constrained terminal users. PS receiver architecture (since PS receiver architecture outperforms TS one with a larger rate-energy region [17], we consider PS architecture in our work) is used at each terminal user. The main contributions of our work are summarized as follows.

- A WPT-SWIPT protocol is presented including two phases: WPT phase and SWIPT phase. In the WPT phase, it can charge the power-free source node. In the SWIPT phase, the source node can transmit information and power to the terminal users simultaneously by using the harvested energy.
- The closed-form expressions of the system outage probability are derived. To make the result more concise, asymptotic expressions of the system outage probability are also presented in high-transmit power scenarios. Then, the expressions of the system reliable throughput are also provided. For comparison, the system performance with the linear EH model is also analyzed.
- Simulation results demonstrate the correctness of our derived analytical results and show that the systems under the LG nonlinear and linear EH models have very different performance behaviors. Using the LG nonlinear EH model can avoid false results of the system performance evaluation because the LG nonlinear EH model is closer to practice than the linear one.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 describes the system model. The outage probability and throughput of the system are analyzed in Section 3. Some numerical results are presented in Section 4 and finally, Section 5 concludes this paper.

2. System Model

A multi-user WPCN-SWIPT system (From the perspective of MPS, it is a WPCN system where S first harvests energy from MPS in the downlink transmission, and uses the harvested energy to transfer information to U_k in the uplink transmission. From the perspective of U_k , it is a SWIPT system where S simultaneously transmits information and power to the PS-enabled U_k) is considered to be shown in Figure 1, where a power-free source node (denoted as S) first harvests energy from a multi-antenna power station (denoted as MPS), and then consumes the harvested energy to transmit information and power to K energy-constrained terminal users simultaneously. The k -th user is denoted as U_k , where $k = 1, \dots, K$. Due to the barriers, there is no direct link from MPS to U_k . Therefore, the energy-constrained terminal users need to harvest energy from S to maintain their normal operations sometimes. MPS is equipped with $N_t \geq 1$ antennas. S is equipped with single antenna. U_k is equipped with $N_k \geq 1$ antennas, which adopts PS receiver architecture to implement ID and EH function by employing SWIPT.

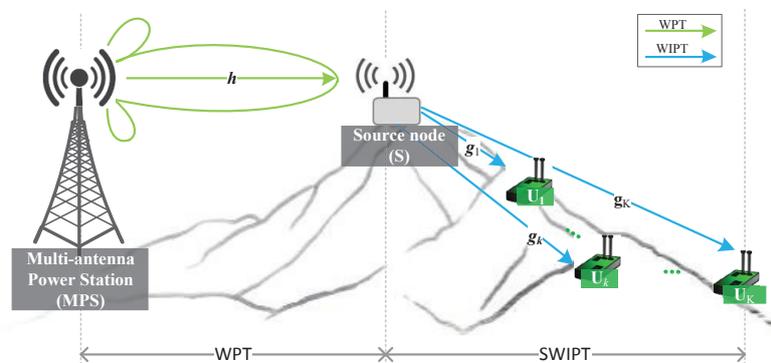


Figure 1. System model.

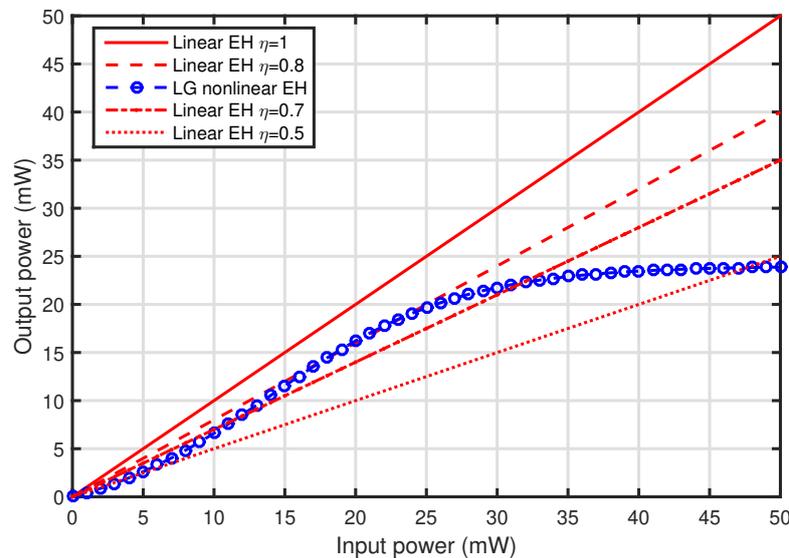


Figure 2. Nonlinear EH model vs. linear EH model.

2.1. Channel Model

For the system, both the large-scale path loss and the small-scale multi-path fading are considered in the channel mode. Without loss of generality, we assume that all channels are quasi-static flat block fading. That is, the channels keep constant over one time slot, but may vary from one time slot to the

next. Please note that the links from MPS to S (denoted as MPS-to-S), and from S to U_k (denoted as S-to- U_k) are assumed to be independent and identically distributed (i.i.d.) Nakagami- m fading.

The channels from MPS to S and from S to U_k are denoted by $\mathbf{h} \in \mathcal{C}^{N_t \times 1}$ and $\mathbf{g}_k \in \mathcal{C}^{N_k \times 1}$, respectively, where $\mathbf{h} = [h_1, h_2, \dots, h_{N_t}]^T$ and $\mathbf{g}_k = [g_{k,1}, g_{k,2}, \dots, g_{k,N_k}]^T$. The channel gain $|h_i|^2$ of the MPS-to-S links follows Gamma distribution with mean μ_t , shape parameter m_t and rate parameter $\lambda_t = \frac{m_t}{\mu_t}$, i.e., $|h_i|^2 \sim \text{Gamma}(m_t, \lambda_t), \forall i = 1, \dots, N_t$. Similarly, the channel gain $|g_{k,j}|^2$ of the S-to- U_k links follows Gamma distribution with parameters μ_k, m_k and $\lambda_k = \frac{m_k}{\mu_k}$, i.e., $|g_{k,j}|^2 \sim \text{Gamma}(m_k, \lambda_k), \forall j = 1, \dots, N_k$. As a result, it can be derived that $|\mathbf{h}|^2 \sim \text{Gamma}(m_t N_t, \lambda_t)$ and $|\mathbf{g}_k|^2 \sim \text{Gamma}(m_k N_k, \lambda_k), \forall k = 1, \dots, K$.

Define $\tilde{h}_t = |\mathbf{h}|^2$ and $\tilde{h}_k = |\mathbf{g}_k|^2$. According to [42], the probability density function (PDF) and complementary cumulative distribution function (CCDF) of all $\tilde{h}_z (z = t, 1, \dots, K)$ can be given by

$$f_{\tilde{h}_z}(x) = \frac{\lambda_z^{m_z N_z}}{\Gamma(m_z N_z)} x^{m_z N_z - 1} e^{-\lambda_z x}, \tag{1}$$

and

$$F_{\tilde{h}_z}(x) = e^{-\lambda_z x} \sum_{n=0}^{m_z N_z - 1} \frac{(\lambda_z x)^n}{n!}, \tag{2}$$

respectively.

Without loss of generality, it is assumed that the knowledge of MPS-to-S and S-to- U_k channels are available to MPS and U_k . To enhance the energy efficiency of WPT from MPS to S, MPS uses multiple antennas to transmit the energy RF signal to S via beamforming technology. Specifically, maximum ratio transmission (MRT) is adopted at MPS with a beamforming vector $\mathbf{w}_S = \frac{\mathbf{h}}{\|\mathbf{h}\|^2}$, which is used for maximizing the amount of energy harvested at S [43]. For the multi-antenna users, i.e., U_k , maximum ratio combining (MRC) is employed at U_k with a combining weight vector $\mathbf{w}_{U_k} = \mathbf{g}$, which is used to maximize the instantaneous signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) of the combined signal [42].

2.2. Linear and Nonlinear EH Models

For the linear EH model, the harvested energy can be calculated by

$$Q_L(P_{in}) = \eta P_{in}, \tag{3}$$

where $\eta \in [0, 1]$ is the energy conversion efficiency, and the harvested energy Q_L linearly and indefinitely increases as the input power P_{in} .

However, the energy harvested by the practical EH circuits are not simply in linearity but in nonlinearity with the input power P_{in} . To accurately model the nonlinearity of practical EH circuits, the LG nonlinear EH model was presented in [23]. That is

$$Q_{nL}(P_{in}) = \frac{\frac{M}{1+\exp(-a(P_{in}-b))} - \frac{M}{1+\exp(ab)}}{1 - \frac{1}{1+\exp(ab)}} = \frac{M(1 - e^{-aP_{in}})}{1 + e^{-a(P_{in}-b)}}. \tag{4}$$

where M, a and b are constants. M is the maximum harvested energy at the receiver when EH circuit is saturated. a and b are constants. Specifically, a reflects the nonlinear EH rate w.r.t the input power, i.e., P_{in} . b is related to the minimum turn-on voltage of the EH circuit. That is, a and b correspond to the resistance, the capacitance and the circuit sensitivity, so that they are associated with the specification of EH circuits.

To show the difference between the two models, in Figure 2, we compare the amount of energy harvested at the receiver with them. It can be seen that with the LG nonlinear EH model, when the input power is relatively large, the energy harvested at receiver keep constant because the EH circuit enters the

saturation region. Moreover, when the input power is relatively small, the results under the linear EH model with an appropriate η may be close to that under the LG nonlinear EH model.

Therefore, to characterize the amount of the energy harvested at MPS and U_k more practically, the LG nonlinear EH model is adopted at MPS in this paper due to relatively large received RF power with WPT [16], and the linear and LG nonlinear EH models are considered at U_k because the amount of the harvested energy is generally small with SWIPT [2,7].

2.3. Transmission Protocol

Let T be the total time period of the system transmission. A WPT-SWIPT protocol is presented, where is T divided into two phases with a time assignment factor $0 < \alpha < 1$. The first phase is the WPT phase with time interval αT , and the second one is the SWIPT phase with time interval $(1 - \alpha)T$, as shown in Figure 3.

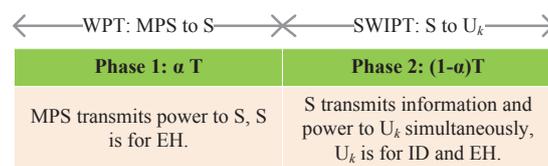


Figure 3. Transmission protocol: WPT-SWIPT protocol.

2.3.1. EH at S

In the WPT phase with time interval αT , MPS transmits power to S, and then S harvests energy from the received RF signals. The nonlinear EH model is adopted at S, so the energy harvested at S from MPS can be given by

$$Q_s = \alpha T Q_{nL}(P_t \tilde{h}_t), \tag{5}$$

where P_t is the transmit power of MPS.

2.3.2. ID at U_k

In the SWIPT phase with time interval $(1 - \alpha)T$, S consumes all harvested energy to broadcast information and power RF signals to K uses at the same time. Please note that we assume that a power amplifier with efficiency $0 < \zeta < 1$ is employed at S to deal with its transmit power. The transmit power at S is given by

$$P_s = \frac{\zeta Q_s}{(1 - \alpha)T} = \frac{\zeta \alpha Q_{nL}(P_t \tilde{h}_t)}{(1 - \alpha)}. \tag{6}$$

Then, the PS receiver architecture is adopted at U_k with a PS ratio $0 \leq \rho_k \leq 1$ as shown in Figure 1, where the ρ_k part of the received RF power is used for ID and the rest part is used for EH. Thus, the received RF signals at U_k can be given by

$$y_k = \sqrt{\rho_k P_s} g_k x + n_k, \tag{7}$$

where n_k is additive white gaussian noise generated by ID with mean zero and variance σ_k^2 at U_k . Therefore, the received SNR at U_k is given by

$$\gamma_k = \frac{\rho_k P_s |g_k|^2}{\sigma_k^2} = \frac{\rho_k \zeta \alpha Q_{nL}(P_t \tilde{h}_t) \tilde{h}_k}{(1 - \alpha) \sigma_k^2}. \tag{8}$$

2.3.3. EH at U_k

The $(1 - \rho_k)$ part of power is used for EH, so the received RF power at U_k for EH from S can be given by

$$E_k = \rho_k P_s |g_k|^2 = \frac{(1 - \rho_k) \zeta \alpha Q_{nL} (P_t \tilde{h}_t) \tilde{h}_k}{(1 - \alpha)}. \tag{9}$$

If the linear EH model in (3) at U_k is adopted, the total energy harvested at U_k from S is given by

$$Q_{L,k} = \eta (1 - \alpha) T E_k. \tag{10}$$

If the nonlinear EH model in (4) at U_k is adopted, the total energy harvested at U_k from S is given by

$$Q_{nL,k} = (1 - \alpha) T Q_{nL}(E_k). \tag{11}$$

3. Outage Probability and Throughput Analysis

In this section, we analyze the outage performance of the system and a closed-form expression of the system outage probability is obtained.

3.1. General Outage Probability and Throughput Analysis

Let the transmission rate requirement at each user be R_0 , the corresponding SNR threshold γ_0 can be given by $\gamma_0 = 2^{R_0} - 1$. The system outage event occurs when SNR γ_k at U_k is less than SNR threshold γ_0 , i.e., $\gamma_k < \gamma_0, \forall k = 1, \dots, K$.

Proposition 1. *The average outage probability $P_{o,k}$ and the reliable throughput \mathcal{T} of the system are given by*

$$\mathcal{P}_o = 1 - \prod_{k=1}^K \int_0^\infty F_{\tilde{h}_k}(\Delta(x)) f_{\tilde{h}_k}(x) dx, \tag{12}$$

and

$$\mathcal{T} = (1 - \alpha) T R_0 \prod_{k=1}^K \int_0^\infty F_{\tilde{h}_k}(\Delta(x)) f_{\tilde{h}_k}(x) dx, \tag{13}$$

respectively, where $\Delta(x) = \frac{\delta(1+e^{ab})}{1-e^{-aP_t x}} - \delta e^{ab}$ with $\delta = \frac{\gamma_0(1-\alpha)\sigma_k^2}{\rho_k \zeta M \alpha}$.

Proof. See Appendix A. \square

3.2. Asymptotic Outage Probability and Throughput Analysis

To reduce the computational complexity, the asymptotic expressions of the outage probability and reliable throughput for the system are discussed for high-transmit power scenarios.

Proposition 2. *The asymptotic outage probability and reliable throughput for the system are given by*

$$\lim_{P_t \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{P}_o^{(asy)} = 1 - \prod_{k=1}^K \frac{\Gamma(m_k N_k, \lambda_k \delta)}{\Gamma(m_k N_k)}, \tag{14}$$

and

$$\lim_{P_t \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{T}^{(asy)} = (1 - \alpha) T R_0 \prod_{k=1}^K \frac{\Gamma(m_k N_k, \lambda_k \delta)}{\Gamma(m_k N_k)}. \tag{15}$$

respectively, where $\Gamma(\cdot, \cdot)$ is the upper incomplete gamma function.

Proof. See Appendix B. \square

4. Simulation and Results

In this section, some numerical and simulation results are presented to discuss the outage and reliable throughput performance of the system under the LG nonlinear and linear EH models. Unless specifically stated, the number of users is set as $K = 2$, the PS ratio for each user is $\rho_k = 0.1$, and the noise at user is assumed as $\sigma_k^2 = -50$ dBm. The time assignment factor for the system is set to be $\alpha = 0.7$. For the Nakagami- m channel model, m is set to be 2 for all channels. The power amplifier factor is $\zeta = 0.75$. For the LG nonlinear EH model, we set $M = 24$ mW, $a = 150$ and $b = 0.014$ as presented in [30]. For comparison, we set $\eta = 0.8$ for the linear EH model. Without loss of generality, the system throughput requirement is set to be $R_0 = 5$ bits/s/Hz.

Figure 4 shows the effect of the transmit power P_t at MPS on the system outage probability with different antenna numbers at MPS and U_k , i.e., $\{N_t, N_k\} = \{1, 2, 3\}, \{1, 2, 3\}$. It is seen that the results of theoretical analysis match the simulation results obtained by Mont Carlo measurement with 10^5 realizations very well, which verify the correctness of our theoretical analysis. Moreover, as the numbers of antennas increase at MPS and U_k , the decreasing rate of the system outage probability increases due to the gain of multiple antennas. At the same time, the system outage probability decreases with the increment of P_t , because large P_t usually leads to high SNR. Moreover, when P_t is large enough, i.e., $P_t \rightarrow \infty$, the system outage probability is not affected by the number of antennas at MPS but is affected by the number of antennas at U_k , which is consistent with the asymptotic outage probability of the system in (14).

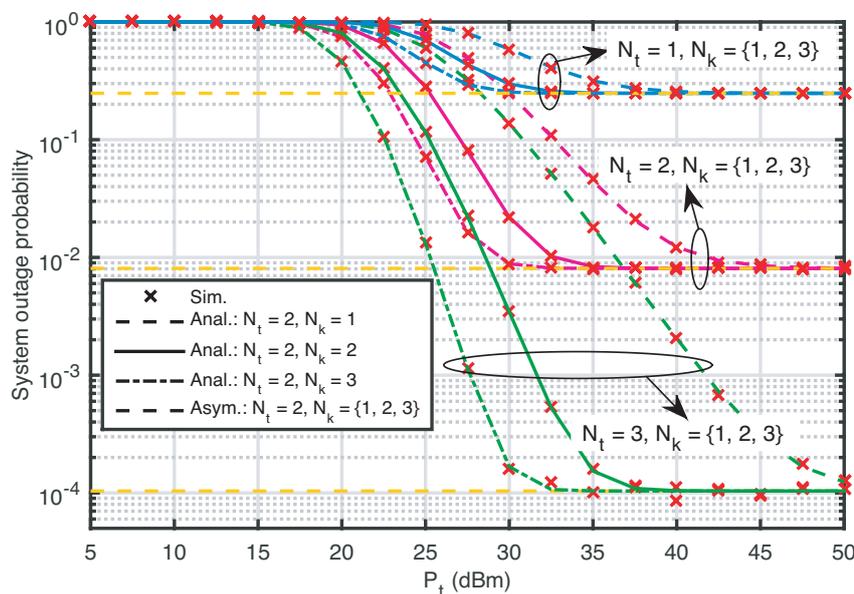


Figure 4. The system outage probability vs. P_t at MPS.

Figure 5 plots the system reliable throughput versus the transmit power P_t at MPS, where $\{N_t, N_k\} = \{3, \{1, 2, 3\}\}$. The results of the system reliable throughput respond to the results of the system outage probability associated with $\{N_t, N_k\} = \{3, \{1, 2, 3\}\}$ in Figure 4. It can be seen that the system reliable throughput is improved as the antenna numbers N_k at $\{U\}_k$ increases, because the system outage probability is reduced because of the multiple antenna gain at U_k .

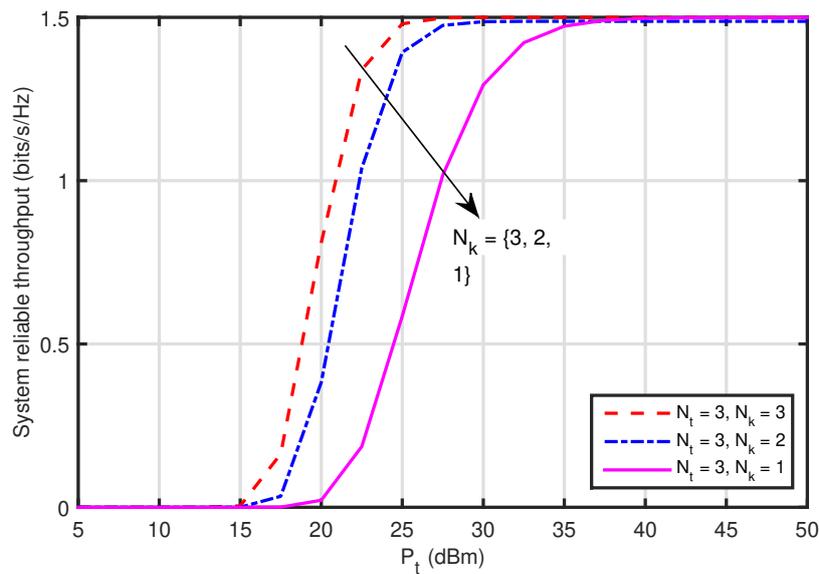


Figure 5. The system reliable throughput vs. P_t .

Figure 6 plots the system reliable throughput versus the transmission time factor α with different antenna numbers at MPS and U_k in high SNR region. It is observed that the system reliable throughput first increases and then decreases as the increment of α , because when α is large, the time for the WPT phase is long but for the SWIPT phase is short. Particularly, the information transmission in SWIPT phase is reduced, so that the throughput of the system decreases, and vice versa. Moreover, the system reliable throughput is improved by increasing the number of antennas at U_k but at MPS. That is why the reliable throughput in (14) is just related to N_k , and more antenna leads to a lower system outage probability. Moreover, when the antenna numbers at U_k are different, i.e., $N_k = \{1, 2, 3\}$, the achieved optimal transmission time factors are different, i.e., $\alpha = \{0.67, 0.48, 0.36\}$. When α is larger than the optimal one, the system reliable throughput trends to decrease and then constant. That is why when α is larger, the time for information transmission is less in the SWIPT phase.

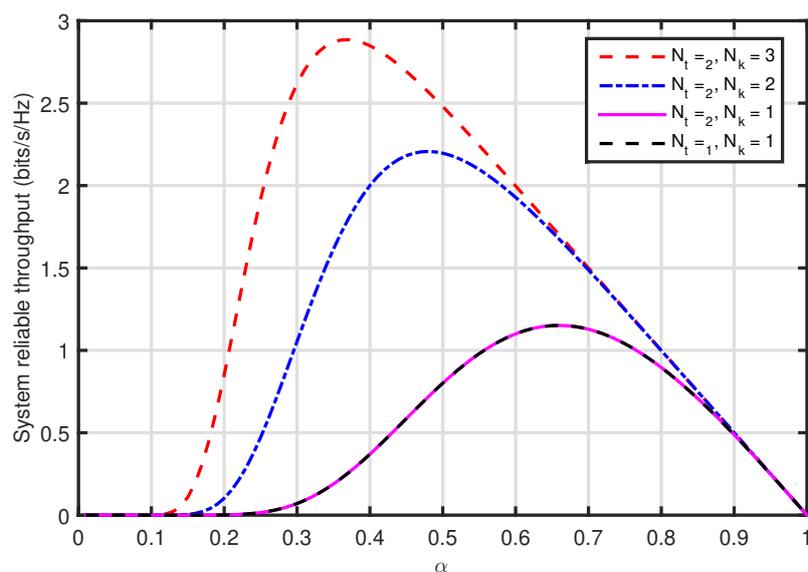


Figure 6. The system throughput vs. the transmission time factor α , where $P_t \rightarrow \infty$.

Figure 7 shows the system reliable throughput versus the transmission rate pre-threshold R_0 at each user with different antenna number at MPS and U_k . It is seen that the system reliable throughput first increases and then decreases as R_0 increases. When R_0 is less than 3.2 bits/s/Hz, the average throughputs of the system with different antenna numbers are almost identical, because the system outage probability approaches zero when R_0 is relatively low. Moreover, the different optimal R_0 can be achieved for different systems associated with $N_k = \{1, 2, 3\}$, the corresponding optimal R_0 is $\{4.7, 5.9, 6.8\}$ bits/s/Hz.

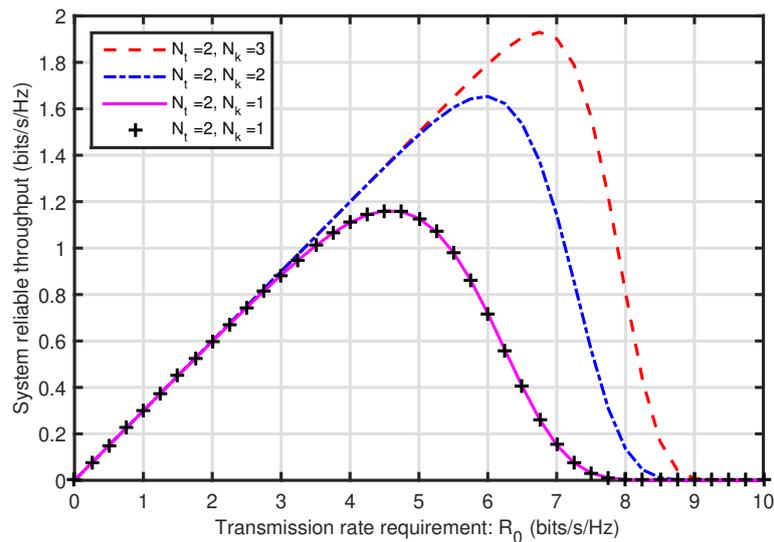


Figure 7. The reliable throughput vs. the transmission rate requirement R_0 at each user, where $P_t \rightarrow \infty$.

Figure 8 compares the impact of the shape parameter of Nakagami- m channels m on the system outage probability versus the transmit power P_t at MPS. It shows that the system outage probability associated with $m_t = 1$ and $m_k = 1$ is largest, because when $m_t = 1$ and $m_k = 1$, the transmission channels follow the Rayleigh fading. Moreover, the system outage probability is decreased with the increment of m_k when $m_t = 1$, and vice versa. That is, m is larger, the system outage probability is lower.

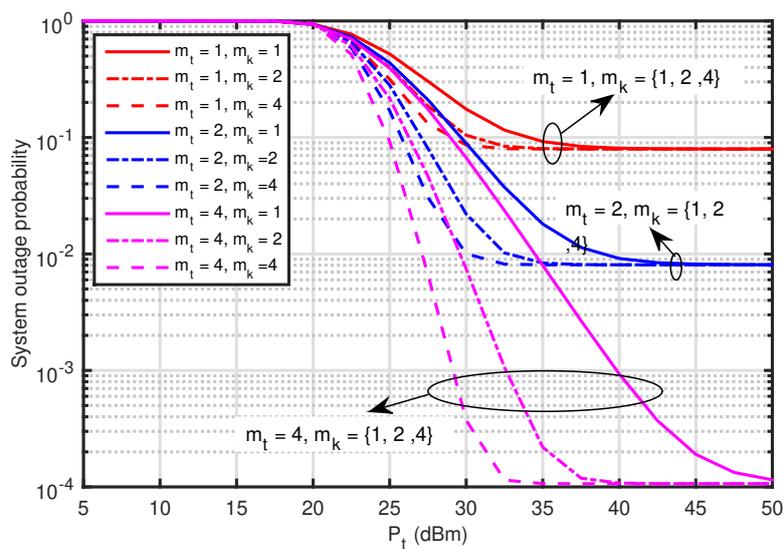


Figure 8. The system outage probability vs. the shape parameter of Nakagami- m channels m .

Figure 9 shows the region between the system reliable throughput and the amount of energy harvested at U_k with different transmit power P_t at MPS, i.e., $\mathcal{T}-Q_k$ region. To compare the impact of adopting the linear and LG nonlinear EH models at U_k on the $\mathcal{T}-Q_k$ region, we set $\eta = \{0.4, 0.5\}$ for the linear EH model. It can be observed that the $\mathcal{T}-Q_k$ region under the LG nonlinear EH model is smaller than that under the linear one with $\eta = 0.5$. While, when $\eta = 0.4$ and $P_t = 20$ dBm, the region is the same for the two EH models. That is, when $\eta = 0.4$, the same system performance can be obtained under both EH models. That is why the achievable RF power at U_k is relatively low, the results under the linear EH model is closed to that under the LG nonlinear one, which is also observed in Figure 2. When $P_t = 25$ and 45 dBm, the regions with both EH models are different due to the saturation characteristics of the EH circuit. Since the LG nonlinear EH model is closer to the features of practical EH circuit than the linear one, using the linear EH model causes the false achievable system performance output. This observation is consistent to that in [23–34].

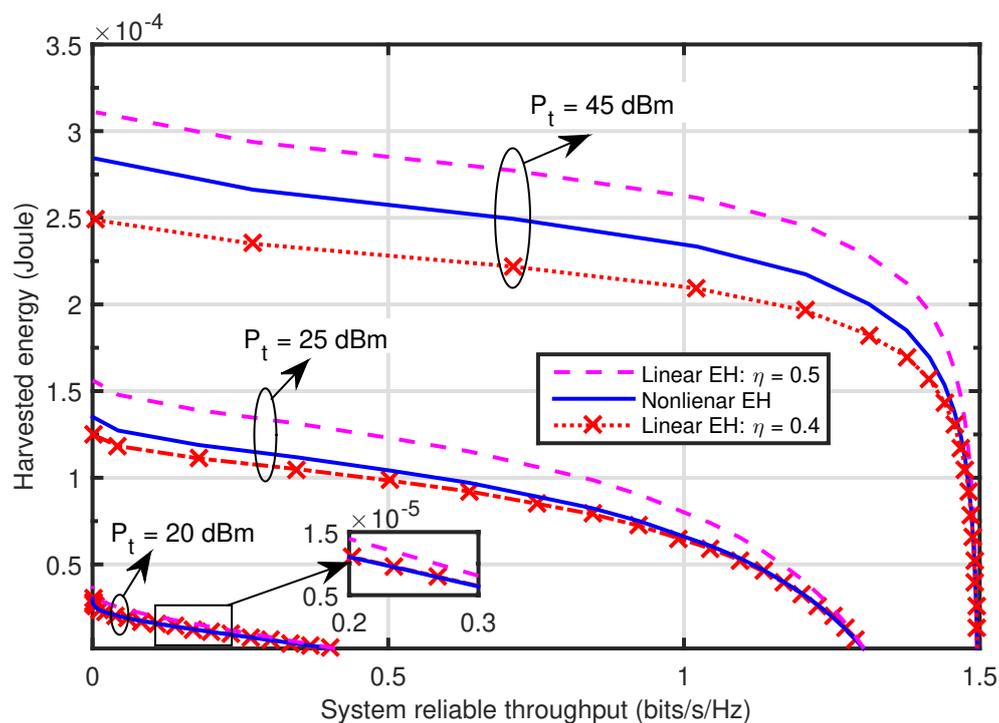


Figure 9. The region between the reliable throughput and the amount of energy harvested at each MUs, where $N_0 = 2$, $N_k = 3$, and $K = 1$.

5. Conclusions

This paper studied the outage probability and reliable throughput of a multi-user WPCN-SWIPT system in Nakagami- m fading. For the system, the LG nonlinear EH model was adopted to analyze the system performance and for comparison, the system performance with the linear EH model was also analyzed. The closed-form expressions of the system outage probability were derived. Moreover, in the high-transmit power scenarios, the asymptotic expressions of the system outage probability were also presented. Moreover, the expressions of the system reliable throughput were also achieved. Simulation results demonstrate the correctness of our derived analytical results and show that the systems under the LG nonlinear and linear EH models have very different performance behaviors. Using the LG nonlinear EH model can avoid false results of system performance since the LG nonlinear EH model is closer to the features of practical EH circuit than the linear one.

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Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in this manuscript:

WPCN	Wireless-powered communication network
SWIPT	Simultaneous wireless information and power transfer
LG	Logistic
EH	Energy-harvesting
PS	Power-splitting
WDs	Wireless devices
WSNs	Wireless sensor networks
IoT	Internet of Things
WPAN	Wireless personal area networks
RF	Radio-frequency
WIT	Wireless information transfer
WPT	Wireless power transfer
ID	Information decoding
TS	Time switching
AF	Amplify-and-forward
DF	Decode-and-forward
PW	Piecewise
FR	Fractional
S	Source
MPS	Multi-antenna power station
U_k	the k -th user
FS	fog server
PDF	Probability density function
CCDF	Complementary cumulative distribution function
MRT	Maximum rate transmission
MRC	Maximum ratio combining
SNR	Signal-to-noise ratio

Appendix A. Proof of Proposition 1

Proof. With (8), the average outage probability $\mathcal{P}_{o,k}$ at U_k by averaging over \tilde{h}_t is expressed as

$$\mathcal{P}_{o,k} = \Pr(\gamma_k < \gamma_0) = \Pr\left(\frac{\rho_k \zeta \alpha Q_{nL}(P_t \tilde{h}_t) \tilde{h}_k}{(1 - \alpha) \sigma_k^2} < \gamma_0\right) = \Pr(\tilde{h}_k < \Delta(\tilde{h}_t)) = 1 - F_{\tilde{h}_k}(\Delta(\tilde{h}_t)), \quad (\text{A1})$$

where $\Delta(\tilde{h}_t) = \frac{\delta(1+e^{ab})}{1-e^{-aP_t\tilde{h}_t}} - \delta e^{ab}$ with $\delta = \frac{\gamma_0(1-\alpha)\sigma_k^2}{\rho_k\zeta M\alpha}$. With the CCDF and PDF of \tilde{h}_t in (2) and the fact $\int_0^\infty f_{\tilde{h}_t}(x)dx = 1$, $\mathcal{P}_{o,k}$ in (A1) can be further given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}_{o,k} &= \int_0^\infty \left(1 - F_{\tilde{h}_k}(\Delta(x))\right) f_{\tilde{h}_t}(x)dx = \int_0^\infty f_{\tilde{h}_t}(x)dx - \int_0^\infty F_{\tilde{h}_k}(\Delta(x)) f_{\tilde{h}_t}(x)dx \\ &= 1 - \int_0^\infty F_{\tilde{h}_k}(\Delta(x)) f_{\tilde{h}_t}(x)dx. \end{aligned} \tag{A2}$$

Since each user is independent and does not interfere with each other, the outage probability for every user is the same. Therefore, the system outage probability with multiple users is given by

$$\mathcal{P}_o = 1 - (1 - P_{o,1})(1 - P_{o,2}) \cdots (1 - P_{o,k}) \tag{A3}$$

Then, based on the outage probability of U_k in (A2), the outage probability of the system in (A3) can be further expressed as

$$\mathcal{P}_o = 1 - \prod_{k=1}^K \int_0^\infty F_{\tilde{h}_k}(\Delta(x)) f_{\tilde{h}_t}(x)dx. \tag{A4}$$

Thus, the system outage probability in (12) is obtained. If the system does not interrupt, the system throughput is expressed as

$$\mathcal{T} = (1 - \alpha)TR_0. \tag{A5}$$

While, in the practical communication environment, the system has a certain outage probability. The throughput of the system is reliable only when the probability of system interruption is considered. Therefore, based on the analysis of the system outage probability mentioned above, the system reliable throughput can be given by

$$\mathcal{T} = (1 - \alpha)T(1 - \mathcal{P}_o)R_0. \tag{A6}$$

Substituting (A3) into (A6), the system reliable throughput in (13) can be achieved. Thus, the proof ends. \square

Appendix B. Proof of Proposition 2

Proof. With the LG nonlinear EH model, when $P_t \rightarrow \infty$, the maximum harvested energy is $Q_{nL}(P_{in}) \rightarrow M$. Based on this and (8), the outage probability $\mathcal{P}_{o,k}$ at U_k can be given by

$$\mathcal{P}_{o,k} = \Pr(\gamma_k < \gamma_0) = \Pr\left(\frac{\rho_k\zeta\alpha M\tilde{h}_k}{(1-\alpha)\sigma_k^2} < \gamma_0\right) = \Pr\left(\tilde{h}_k < \frac{\gamma_0(1-\alpha)\sigma_k^2}{\rho_k\zeta\alpha M}\right) = \Pr(\tilde{h}_k < \delta) \tag{A7}$$

Then, by using the CCDF of \tilde{h}_k in (2), the asymptotic outage probability at U_k is expressed as

$$\lim_{P_t \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{P}_{o,k}^{(asy)} = \Pr\left(\frac{\rho_k\alpha\zeta M\tilde{h}_k}{(1-\alpha)\sigma_k^2} < \gamma_0\right) = 1 - F_{\tilde{h}_k}(\delta). \tag{A8}$$

Following (A3) and (A4), the asymptotic outage probability of the system can be given by

$$\lim_{P_t \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{P}_o^{(asy)} = 1 - \prod_{k=1}^K \left(1 - \left(1 - F_{\tilde{h}_k}(\delta)\right)\right) = 1 - \prod_{k=1}^K e^{-\lambda_k\delta} \sum_{n=0}^{m_k N_k - 1} \frac{(\lambda_k\delta)^n}{n!}. \tag{A9}$$

With the fact $\frac{\Gamma(s,x)}{\Gamma(s)} = \frac{(s-1)!e^{-x} \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \frac{x^k}{k!}}{(s-1)!} = e^{-x} \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \frac{x^k}{k!}$ [44–46], the system asymptotic outage probability in (A9) is further given by

$$\lim_{P_t \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{P}_o^{(\text{asy})} = 1 - \prod_{k=1}^K e^{-\lambda_k \delta} \sum_{n=0}^{m_k N_k - 1} \frac{(\lambda_k \delta)^n}{n!} = 1 - \prod_{k=1}^K \frac{\Gamma(m_k N_k, \lambda_k \delta)}{\Gamma(m_k N_k)}. \quad (\text{A10})$$

where $\Gamma(\cdot, \cdot)$ is the upper incomplete gamma function. Therefore, the asymptotic outage probability in (14) is derived. Similar to the proof of the system reliable throughput in (13), and following (A6), the asymptotic reliable throughput of the system can be expressed as

$$\lim_{P_t \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{T}^{(\text{asy})} = (1 - \alpha)T(1 - \mathcal{P}_o^{(\text{asy})})R_0. \quad (\text{A11})$$

Substituting $\mathcal{P}_o^{(\text{asy})}$ in (A10) into (A11), the asymptotic reliable throughput of the system in (15) can be achieved. Thus, the proof ends. \square

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