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Wireless Communication using Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs): Optimal Transport Theory for Hover Time Optimization

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Abstract

In this paper, the effective use of flight-time constrained unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) as flying base stations that can provide wireless service to ground users is investigated. In particular, a novel framework for optimizing the performance of such UAV-based wireless systems in terms of the average number of bits (data service) transmitted to users as well as UAVs' hover duration (i.e. flight time) is proposed. In the considered model, UAVs hover over a given geographical area to serve ground users that are distributed within the area based on an arbitrary spatial distribution function. In this case, two practical scenarios are considered. In the first scenario, based on the maximum possible hover times of UAVs, the average data service delivered to the users under a fair resource allocation scheme is maximized by finding the optimal cell partitions associated to the UAVs. Using the powerful mathematical framework of optimal transport theory, this cell partitioning problem is proved to be equivalent to a convex optimization problem. Subsequently, a gradient-based algorithm is proposed for optimally partitioning the geographical area based on the users' distribution, hover times, and locations of the UAVs. In the second scenario, given the load requirements of ground users, the minimum average hover time that the UAVs need for completely servicing their ground users is derived. To this end, first, an optimal bandwidth allocation scheme for serving the users is proposed. Then, given this optimal bandwidth allocation, the optimal cell partitions associated with the UAVs are derived by exploiting the optimal transport theory. Simulation results show that our proposed cell partitioning approach leads to a significantly higher fairness among the users compared to the classical weighted Voronoi diagram. Furthermore, the results demonstrate that the average hover time of the UAVs can be reduced by 64% by adopting the proposed optimal bandwidth allocation as well as the optimal cell partitioning approach. In addition, our results reveal an inherent tradeoff between the hover time of UAVs and bandwidth efficiency while serving the ground users.

I. INTRODUCTION

Recently, the use of aerial platforms such as unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), drones, balloons, and helikite has emerged as a promising solution for providing reliable and cost-effective wireless communication services for ground wireless devices [1]–[4]. In particular, UAVs can be deployed as flying base stations for coverage expansion and capacity enhancement of terrestrial cellular networks [2]–[10]. With their inherent attributes such as mobility, flexibility, and adaptive altitude, UAVs have several key potential applications in wireless systems. For instance, UAVs can be deployed to complement existing cellular systems by providing additional capacity to hotspot areas during temporary events. Moreover, UAVs can also be used to provide network coverage in emergency and public safety situations during which the existing terrestrial network is damaged or not fully operational. One key advantage of UAV-based wireless communication is its unique ability to provide fast, reliable and cost-effective connectivity to areas which are poorly covered by terrestrial networks. In addition, compared to ground base stations, UAVs can more effectively establish line-of-sight (LoS) communication links to ground users by intelligently adjusting their altitude. Key examples of recent projects on employing aerial platforms for wireless connectivity include Google Loon project and Facebook’s Internet-delivery drone [11]. Within the scope of these practical deployments, UAVs are being used to deliver Internet access to emerging countries and provide airborne global Internet connectivity. Despite the several benefits and practical applications of using UAVs as aerial base stations, one must address many technical challenges such as performance analysis, deployment, air-to-ground channel modeling, user association, and flight time optimization [4] and [9].

A. *Related Works*

In [6], the authors performed air-to-ground channel modeling for UAV-based communications in various propagation environments. In [7] and [8], the authors studied the efficient deployment of aerial base stations to maximize the coverage and rate performance of wireless networks. In [12], the authors investigated the energy-efficient path planning of a UAV-mounted cloudlet which is used to provide offloading opportunities to ground devices. The work in [13] studied the optimal trajectory and heading of UAVs for sum-rate maximization in uplink communications. An analytical framework for trajectory optimization of a fixed-wing UAV for energy-efficient communications was presented in [14]. The work in [15] jointly optimized user scheduling and

UAV trajectory for maximizing the minimum average rate among ground users. The authors in [16] derived an exact expression for downlink coverage probability for ground receivers which are served by multiple UAVs.

Another important challenge in UAV-based communications is user (or cell) association. The work in [17] investigated the area-to-UAV assignment for capacity enhancement of heterogeneous wireless networks. However, this work is limited to the case with a uniform spatial distribution of ground users. Moreover, the work in [17] does not consider any fairness criteria that can be affected by the network congestion in a non-uniform users' distribution case. In addition, this work ignores the UAVs' flight time constraints while determining the cell partitions associated with the UAVs. In [18] the optimal cell partitions associated to UAVs were determined with the goal of minimizing the UAVs' transmit power while satisfying the users' rate requirements. However, in [18], the impact of flight time constraints on the performance of UAV-to-ground communications is not taken into account.

Indeed, the *flight time duration of the UAVs* presents a unique design challenge for UAV-based communication systems [19] and [20]. For instance, the performance of such systems significantly depends on the *hover time* of each UAV, which is defined as the flight time during which the UAV must stay in the air over a given area for providing wireless service to ground users. In fact, with a higher hover time of the UAV, the users can receive wireless service for a longer period. Thus, by increasing the hover time, a UAV can meet higher load requirements and serve a larger area. However, the hover time of a UAV is naturally limited due to the highly constrained battery-provided, on-board energy, as well as flight regulations such as no-fly time/zone constraints [21]. Hence, while analyzing the UAV-based communication systems, the hover time constraints must be also taken into account. In this case, there is a need for a framework to analyze and optimize the performance of UAV-based communications based on the hover time of UAVs. In fact, to our best knowledge, none of the previous UAV studies such as [1]–[17], considered the hover time constraints in their analysis.

B. Contributions

The main contribution of this paper is to develop a novel framework for optimized UAV-to-ground communications under explicit UAVs' hover time constraints. In particular, we consider a network in which multiple UAVs are deployed as aerial base stations to provide wireless

service to ground users that are distributed over a geographical area based on an arbitrary spatial distribution. We investigate two key practical scenarios: *UAV communication under hover time constraints*, and *UAV communication under load constraints*. In the first scenario, given the maximum possible hover time of UAVs that is imposed by the limited on-board energy of UAVs and flight regulations, we maximize the average number of bits (data service) that is transmitted to the users under a fair resource allocation scheme. To this end, given the hover times and the spatial distribution of users, we find the optimal cell partitions associated to the UAVs. In this case, using the powerful mathematical framework of *optimal transport theory* [22], we propose a gradient-based algorithm that optimally partitions the geographical area based on the users' distribution as well as the UAVs' hover times and locations. In the second scenario, given the load requirements of ground users, we minimize the average hover time needed for completely serving the users. To this end, we introduce an optimal bandwidth allocation scheme as well as optimal cell partitions for which the average hover time of UAVs is minimized. Our results for the first scenario show that our proposed cell partitioning approach leads to a significantly higher fairness among the users compared to the classical weighted Voronoi approach. For the second scenario, the results show that the average hover time can be reduced by 64% by adopting the proposed optimal bandwidth allocation and cell partitioning approach. Furthermore, our results reveal an inherent tradeoff between the hover time of UAVs and bandwidth efficiency while servicing the ground users.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. In Section II, we present the system model. In Section III we investigate Scenario 1 in order to maximize data service. Section IV presents Scenario 2 for minimizing the hover time of UAVs. Simulation results are presented in Section V and conclusions are drawn in Section VI.

II. SYSTEM MODEL

Consider a geographical area $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ within which a number of wireless users are located according to a given distribution $f(x, y)$ in the two-dimensional plane. In this area, a set $\mathcal{M}$ of M UAVs are used as aerial base stations to provide wireless service for the ground users¹. Let $\mathbf{s}_i = (x_i, y_i, h_i)$ be the three-dimensional (3D) coordinate of each UAV $i \in \mathcal{M}$ with h_i

¹For wireless backhauling of aerial networks, satellite and WiFi are considered as the two feasible candidates [21].

being the altitude of UAV i . We consider a downlink scenario in which each UAV adopts a frequency division multiple access (FDMA) technique to provide service for the ground users as done in [2] and [23]. Let P_i and B_i be, respectively, the maximum transmit power and the total available bandwidth for UAV i . Moreover, we use $\mathcal{A}_i$, as shown in Fig. 1, to denote the partition of the geographical area which is served by UAV i . In this case, all users located in cell partition $\mathcal{A}_i$ will be connected to UAV i . Hence, the geographical area is divided into M disjoint partitions each of which is associated with one of the UAVs. Let τ_i be the *hover time* of UAV i , defined as the time duration that a UAV uses to hover (stop) over the corresponding cell partition to service the ground users. During the hover time, the UAV must initiate connections to the ground users, perform required computations, and transmit data to the users. Let T_i be the effective data transmission period during which a UAV services the users. In general, the effective data transmission time is less than the total hover time. Consequently, we consider a *control time* as $g_i(\cdot)$, a function of the number of users in $\mathcal{A}_i$, to represent the portion of the hover time that is not used for the effective data transmission. This control time naturally captures the total time that a UAV i needs to spend for computations, setting up connections, and control signaling. Intuitively, the control time will increase when the number of users in the corresponding cell partition increases.

In our model, we use the term *data service* to represent the amount of data (in bits) that each UAV transmits to a given user. Clearly, the data service depends on several factors such as the effective data transmission time (which is directly related to flight time), and the transmission bandwidth. Therefore, here, the effective data transmission times and bandwidth of the UAVs are considered as *resources* which are used for servicing the users. Given this model, to provide service for the ground users using UAVs, we consider two scenarios. The first scenario, **Scenario 1**, can be referred to as *UAV communications under hover time constraints*. In this case, given the maximum possible hover times (imposed by the energy and flight limitations of each UAV), we maximize the average data service to the users under a fair resource allocation policy by optimal cell partitioning of the area. Here, we optimally partition the geographical area based on the hover times and the spatial distribution of users. In Scenario 1, given the maximum possible hover time of each UAV, the total data service under user fairness considerations is maximized. In fact, Scenario 1 corresponds to resource-limited communication scenarios in which the amount of resources (e.g. hover times and bandwidth) is not sufficient to completely

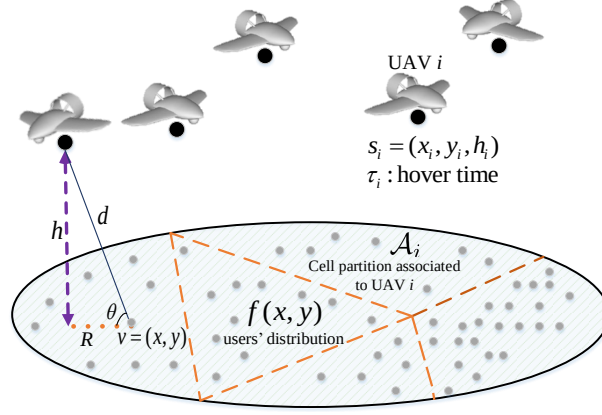


Fig. 1: System model.

meet the demands. An example of such scenario is when battery-limited UAVs are deployed in hotspots with high number of users and demands. The second scenario, **Scenario 2**, is referred to as *UAV communication under load constraints*. In this case, our goal is to completely meet the demands of ground users by properly adjusting the hover time of the UAVs. In particular, given the load requirement of each user at a given location, we minimize the average hover time needed for completely serving the ground users. As a result, the load requirement of the ground users will be satisfied with a minimum average hover time of the UAVs. In this case, by minimizing the hover time, one can minimize the energy consumption of the UAVs as well as the time needed to completely serve the ground users. Such analyses in Scenario 2 are primarily useful in emergency situations in which all users need to be quickly served by the UAVs.

A. Air-to-ground path loss model

The air-to-ground signal propagation is affected by the obstacles and buildings in the environment. In this case, depending on the propagation environment, air-to-ground communication links can be either LoS or non-line-of-sight (NLoS). In general, while designing a UAV-based communication system, a complete information about the exact locations, heights, and the number of obstacles may not be available [6]. In such case, one must consider the randomness associated with the LoS and NLoS links [8], [6]. Clearly, the probability of having LoS communication links depends on the locations, heights, and the number of obstacles, as well as the elevation angle between a given UAV and its served ground user. In our model, we consider a widely used probabilistic path loss model provided by International Telecommunication Union (ITU-R) [24], and the work in [6]. In this case, the path loss between UAV i and a given user at location

(x, y) can be given by [8], and [6]:

$$\Lambda_i(x, y) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{4\pi f_c d_o}{c}\right)^2 (d_i(x, y)/d_o)^2 \mu_{\text{LoS}}, & \text{LoS link,} \\ \left(\frac{4\pi f_c d_o}{c}\right)^2 (d_i(x, y)/d_o)^2 \mu_{\text{NLoS}}, & \text{NLoS link,} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where μ_{LoS} and μ_{NLoS} are different attenuation factors considered for LoS and NLoS links. Here, f_c is the carrier frequency, c is the speed of light, and d_o is the free-space reference distance. $d_i(x, y) = \sqrt{(x - x_i)^2 + (y - y_i)^2 + h_i^2}$ is the distance between UAV i and an arbitrary ground user located at (x, y) . For the UAV-user link, the LoS probability is given by [6]:

$$P_{\text{LoS},i} = b_1 \left(\frac{180}{\pi} \theta_i - 15 \right)^{b_2}, \quad (2)$$

where $\theta_i = \sin^{-1}(\frac{h_i}{d_i(x, y)})$ is the elevation angle (in radians) between the UAV and the user. Also, b_1 and b_2 are constant values reflecting the environment impact. Note that, the NLoS probability is $P_{\text{NLoS},i} = 1 - P_{\text{LoS},i}$. Clearly, considering $d_o = 1$ m, and $K_o = \left(\frac{4\pi f_c}{c}\right)^2$ the average path loss is $K_o d_i^2(x, y) [P_{\text{LoS},i} \mu_{\text{LoS}} + P_{\text{NLoS},i} \mu_{\text{NLoS}}]$. Hence, the received signal power from UAV i will be:

$$\bar{P}_{r,i}(x, y) = \frac{P_i}{K_o d_i^2(x, y) [P_{\text{LoS},i} \mu_{\text{LoS}} + P_{\text{NLoS},i} \mu_{\text{NLoS}}]}, \quad (3)$$

where P_i is the UAV's transmit power. Then, the received SINR for a user located at (x, y) while connecting to UAV i will be:

$$\gamma_i(x, y) = \frac{\bar{P}_{r,i}(x, y)}{I_i(x, y) + \sigma^2}, \quad (4)$$

where $I_i(x, y) = \beta \sum_{j \neq i} \bar{P}_{r,j}(x, y)$ is the received interference at location (x, y) stemming from all UAVs except UAV i . We also consider a weight factor $0 \leq \beta \leq 1$ to adjust the amount of interference and capture the impact of any interference mitigation technique. Naturally, $\beta = 1$ and $\beta = 0$, respectively, correspond to the full interference and interference-free scenarios.

Clearly, the throughput of a user located at (x, y) if it connects to UAV i is:

$$C_i(x, y) = B(x, y) \log_2 (1 + \gamma_i(x, y)), \quad (5)$$

where $B(x, y)$ is the bandwidth allocated to the user at (x, y) .

Subsequently, the total data service for the user provided by the UAV will be:

$$L_i(x, y) = T_i C_i(x, y), \quad (6)$$

where T_i is the effective transmission time of UAV i . Also, $L_i(x, y)$ represents the total number of bits transmitted to the user located at (x, y) . Note that, the data service offered to each ground

user depends on a number of key parameters such as the location of the user and the serving UAV, the bandwidth allocated to the user, and the effective data transmission time of the UAV, T_i . Here, we consider the available bandwidth and effective data transmission times as the *resources* used by the UAVs to serviced the ground users. Clearly, the amount of resources that each user can receive depends on several parameters such as the total number of users, cell partitions as well as bandwidth and hover times of the UAVs. Given this model, we next analyze Scenario 1.

III. SCENARIO 1: OPTIMAL CELL PARTITIONING FOR DATA SERVICE MAXIMIZATION WITH FAIR RESOURCE ALLOCATION

In this section, our goal is to find the optimal cell partitions that maximize the average data service to the ground users based on the UAVs' hover times and the spatial distribution of the ground users. In this case, each cell partition is assigned to one UAV, and the users within the cell partition must be serviced by the corresponding UAV. We note that, in classical cell partitioning approaches such as Voronoi and weighted Voronoi diagrams [25], the spatial distribution of users is not taken into account. As a result, some partitions can be highly congested with users and, hence, each user will receive significantly lower amount of resources than those in less congested partitions. Thus, such classical cell partitioning approaches can lead to a highly unfair data service for the users. In our cell partitioning approach, however, while maximizing the total data service, we ensure that the resources are equally shared among all the users. Hence, our approach avoids creating unbalanced cell partitions and, thus, it leads to a higher level of fairness compared to the classical Voronoi approach. In the following, we present the details of our cell partitioning approach based on the UAVs' hover times and the spatial distribution of users.

Let τ_i be the hover time of UAV i during which it provides service for the users located in the corresponding cell partition, $\mathcal{A}_i$. The hover time is composed of the effective data transmission time and the control time. To ensure a fair resource allocation policy, we consider the following fairness criterion:

$$T_i = \tau_i - g_i \left(\int_{\mathcal{A}_i} f(x, y) dx dy \right), \quad \forall i \in \mathcal{M}, \quad (7)$$

where g_i is the control time which depends on the number of the users located in $\mathcal{A}_i$. Note that, the average number of users within each cell partition $\mathcal{A}_i$ is linearly proportional to $\int_{\mathcal{A}_i} f(x, y) dx dy$. In other words, given the spatial distribution of users, $f(x, y)$, and the total number of users, N , the average number of users in partition $\mathcal{A}_i$ is equal to $N \int_{\mathcal{A}_i} f(x, y) dx dy$ [26]. From (5) and

(6) which are used to compute the amount of data service, we can see that the value $T_i B_i$ can be considered as the resources that UAV i uses to service users in $\mathcal{A}_i$. In this case, under a fair resource allocation policy, we should have:

$$\frac{T_i B_i}{\int_{\mathcal{A}_i} f(x, y) dx dy} = \frac{T_j B_j}{\int_{\mathcal{A}_j} f(x, y) dx dy}, \quad \forall i \neq j \in \mathcal{M},^2 \quad (8)$$

where (8) ensures that a UAV with more resources (bandwidth and hover time) will serve a higher number of users.

Now, using (8) and considering the fact that $\int_{\mathcal{D}} f(x, y) dx dy = \sum_{k=1}^M \int_{\mathcal{A}_k} f(x, y) dx dy = 1$, we have the following constraint on the number of users in each partition:

$$\int_{\mathcal{A}_i} f(x, y) dx dy = \frac{B_i T_i}{\sum_{k=1}^M B_k T_k}, \quad \forall i \in \mathcal{M}. \quad (9)$$

As we can see from (9), the number of users in each generated optimal partition will depend on the UAVs' resources. Clearly, when the UAVs have the same hover times and bandwidths, (7)-(9) lead to $\int_{\mathcal{A}_i} f(x, y) dx dy = \frac{1}{M}$, $\forall i \in \mathcal{M}$. This case implies that the identical UAVs will service equally-loaded cell partitions.

Given (5), (6), and (9), we can write the average data service at location $(x, y) \in \mathcal{A}_i$ as:

$$L_i(x, y) = \frac{T_i B_i}{N \int_{\mathcal{A}_i} f(x, y) dx dy} \log_2(1 + \gamma_i(x, y)) = \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^M B_k T_k \right) \log_2(1 + \gamma_i(x, y)). \quad (10)$$

Now, we formulate an optimization problem for maximizing the average data service by optimal partitioning of the target area. The data service maximization problem is given by:

$$\max_{\mathcal{A}_i, i \in \mathcal{M}} \sum_{i=1}^M \int_{\mathcal{A}_i} \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^M B_k T_k \right) \log_2(1 + \gamma_i(x, y)) f(x, y) dx dy, \quad (11)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \int_{\mathcal{A}_i} f(x, y) dx dy = \frac{B_i T_i}{\sum_{k=1}^M B_k T_k}, \quad \forall i \in \mathcal{M}, \quad (12)$$

$$\gamma_i(x, y) \geq \gamma_{th}, \quad \text{if } (x, y) \in \mathcal{A}_i, \quad \forall i \in \mathcal{M}, \quad (13)$$

$$\mathcal{A}_l \cap \mathcal{A}_m = \emptyset, \quad \forall l \neq m \in \mathcal{M}, \quad (14)$$

²Note that, given hover times of the UAVs, τ_i , $\forall i \in \mathcal{M}$, we can compute T_i , $\forall i \in \mathcal{M}$ by solving the system of equations in (7) and (8).

$$\bigcup_{i \in \mathcal{M}} \mathcal{A}_i = \mathcal{D}, \quad (15)$$

where (12) captures the constraint on the load of each cell partition. Also, (13) is the necessary condition for connecting each user to a UAV i . (14) and (15) ensure that the cell partitions are disjoint and their union covers the entire target area $\mathcal{D}$.

Considering the constraint in (13), we define the function $q_i(x, y) = \left(\frac{\gamma_i(x, y)}{\gamma_{\text{th}}} \right)^n$ with n being a large number (i.e. tends to $+\infty$), and, then, we subtract $q_i(x, y)$ from the objective function in (11). Clearly, when (13) is violated, $q_i(x, y)$ tends to $+\infty$ and, hence, point (x, y) will not be assigned to UAV i or equivalently $(x, y) \notin \mathcal{A}_i$. Therefore, whenever the problem is feasible, we can remove (13) while penalizing the objective function in (11) by $q_i(x, y)$. Now, by defining $\lambda = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^M B_k T_k$, and $\omega_i = \frac{B_i T_i}{\sum_{k=1}^M B_k T_k}$, the maximization problem in (11) can be rewritten as the following minimization problem:

$$\min_{\mathcal{A}_i, i \in \mathcal{M}} \sum_{i=1}^M \int_{\mathcal{A}_i} -(\lambda \log_2(1 + \gamma_i(x, y)) - q_i(x, y)) f(x, y) dx dy, \quad (16)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \int_{\mathcal{A}_i} f(x, y) dx dy = \omega_i, \quad \forall i \in \mathcal{M}, \quad (17)$$

$$\mathcal{A}_l \cap \mathcal{A}_m = \emptyset, \quad \forall l \neq m \in \mathcal{M}, \quad (18)$$

$$\bigcup_{i \in \mathcal{M}} \mathcal{A}_i = \mathcal{D}. \quad (19)$$

Solving the optimization problem in (16) is challenging due to various reasons. First, the optimization variables $\mathcal{A}_i, \forall i \in \mathcal{M}$, are sets of continuous partitions (as we have a continuous area) which are mutually dependent. Second, to perfectly capture the spatial distribution of users, $f(x, y)$ is considered to be a generic function of x and y and, this leads to the complexity of the given two-fold integrations. In addition, due to the constraints given in (17), finding $\mathcal{A}_i$ becomes more challenging. To solve the optimization problem in (16), next, we model the problem by exploiting *optimal transport theory* [22].

A. Optimal Transport Theory: Preliminaries

Here, we present some primary results from optimal transport theory which will be used in the next subsection to derive the optimal cell partitions. Optimal transport theory goes back to the Monge's problem in 1781 which is stated as follows [22]. Given piles of sands and holes with the

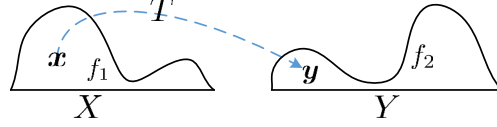


Fig. 2: Transport map between two probability distributions.

same volume, what is the best move (transport map) to entirely fill up the holes with the minimum total transportation cost. In general, this theory aims to find the optimal matching between two sets of points that minimizes the costs associated with the matching between the sets. These sets can be either discrete or continuous, with arbitrary distributions (weights). Mathematically, the Monge optimal transport problem can be written as follows. Given two probability distributions f_1 on $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, and f_2 on $Y \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, find the optimal transport map T from f_1 to f_2 that minimizes the following problem:

$$\min_T \int_X c(\mathbf{x}, T(\mathbf{x})) f_1(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}; \quad T : X \rightarrow Y, \quad (20)$$

where $c(\mathbf{x}, T(\mathbf{x}))$ denotes the cost of transporting a unit mass from a location coordinate $\mathbf{x} \in X$ to a location $\mathbf{y} = T(\mathbf{x}) \in Y$. Also, as shown in Fig. 2, f_1 and f_2 are the source and destination probability distributions.

Solving the Monge's problem is challenging due its high non-linear structure [22], and the fact that it does not necessarily admit a solution as each point of the source distribution must be mapped to only one location at the destination. However, Kantorovich relaxed this problem by using transport plans instead of maps, in which one point can go to multiple destination points. The relaxed Monge's problem is called Monge-Kantorovich problem which is written as [22]:

$$\min_{\pi} \int_{X \times Y} c(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) d\pi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}), \quad (21)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \int_X d\pi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = f_1(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}, \quad \int_Y d\pi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = f_2(\mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y}, \quad (22)$$

where π represents the transport plan which is the probability distribution on $X \times Y$ whose marginals are f_1 and f_2 .

The Monge-Kantorovich problem has two main advantages compared to the Monge's problem. First, it admits a solution for any semi-continuous cost function. Second, there is a dual formulation for the Monge-Kantorovich problem that can lead to a tractable solution. The duality theorem is stated as [22] and [27]:

Kantorovich Duality Theorem: Given the Monge-Kantorovich problem in (21) with two probability measures f_1 on $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, and f_2 on $Y \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, and any lower semi-continuous

cost function $c(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$, the following equality holds:

$$\min_{\pi} \int_{X \times Y} c(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) d\pi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \quad (23)$$

$$= \max_{\varphi, \psi} \left\{ \int_X \varphi(\mathbf{x}) f_1(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} + \int_Y \psi(\mathbf{y}) f_2(\mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y}; \varphi(\mathbf{x}) + \psi(\mathbf{y}) \leq c(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}), \forall (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in X \times Y \right\}, \quad (24)$$

where $\varphi(\mathbf{x})$ and $\psi(\mathbf{y})$ are Kantorovich potential functions. As discussed in [22], this duality theorem provides a tractable framework for solving the optimal transport problems. In particular, we will use this theorem to tackle our optimization problem in (16).

We note that, in general, the solutions for the Monge-Kantorovich problem do not coincide with the Monge's problem. Nevertheless, when the source distribution, f_1 , and the cost function are continuous, these two problems are equivalent [28]. In addition, the optimal transport map, $T: \mathbf{x} \rightarrow \mathbf{y}$, is linked with the optimal Kantorovich potential functions by:

$$T(\mathbf{x}) = \{\mathbf{y} | \varphi^*(\mathbf{x}) + \psi^*(\mathbf{y}) = c(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})\}, \quad (25)$$

where $\varphi^*(\mathbf{x})$ and $\psi^*(\mathbf{y})$ are the optimal potential functions corresponding dual formulation of the Monge-Kantorovich problem.

Given this optimal transport framework, we can solve our optimization problem in (16). In particular, we model this problem as a semi-discrete optimal transport problem in which the source measure (users' distribution) is continuous while the destination (UAVs' distribution) is discrete.

B. Optimal Cell Partitioning

Using optimal transport theory, we can find the optimal cell partitions, $\mathcal{A}_i$, for which the average total data service is maximized. In our model, users have a continuous distribution, and the locations of the UAVs can be considered as discrete points. Then, the optimal cell partitions are obtained by optimally mapping the users to the UAVs. In fact, given (16), the cell partitions are related to the transport map by [29]:

$$\left\{ T(\mathbf{v}) = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{M}} \mathbf{s}_i \mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{A}_i}(\mathbf{v}); \int_{\mathcal{A}_i} f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{x} d\mathbf{y} = \omega_i \right\}, \quad (26)$$

where $\omega_i = \frac{B_i T_i}{\sum_{k=1}^M B_k T_k}$, as given in (17), is directly related to the hover time and the bandwidth of the UAVs. Also, $\mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{A}_i}(\mathbf{v})$ is the indicator function which is equal to 1 if $\mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{A}_i$, and 0 otherwise.

Therefore, the optimization problem in (16) can be cast within the optimal transport framework as follows. Given a continuous probability measure f of users, and a discrete probability measure $\Gamma = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{M}} \omega_i \delta_{\mathbf{s}_i}$ corresponding to the UAVs, we must find the optimal transport map for which $\int_{\mathcal{D}} J(\mathbf{v}, T(\mathbf{v})) f(x, y) dx dy$ is minimized. In this case, $\delta_{\mathbf{s}_i}$ is the Dirac function, and J is the transportation cost function which is used in (16) and is given by:

$$J(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{s}_i) = J(x, y, \mathbf{s}_i) = q_i(x, y) - \lambda \log_2(1 + \gamma_i(x, y)). \quad (27)$$

Clearly, the cost function, J , and the source distribution, f , are continuous. As a result, the Monge's problem coincides with the Monge-Kantorovich problem. Next, we propose a solution to (16) by exploiting the dual formulation of the Monge-Kantorovich problem.

Theorem 1. The optimization problem in (16) is equivalent to the following unconstrained maximization problem:

$$\max_{\psi_i, i \in M} \left\{ F(\boldsymbol{\psi}^T) = \sum_{i=1}^M \psi_i \omega_i + \int_{\mathcal{D}} \psi^c(x, y) f(x, y) dx dy \right\}, \quad (28)$$

where $\boldsymbol{\psi}^T$ is a vector of variables $\psi_i, \forall i \in M$, and $\psi^c(x, y) = \inf_i J(x, y, \mathbf{s}_i) - \psi_i$.

Proof: We use the Kantorovich duality theorem (23) in which $f(x, y)$ and $\Gamma = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{M}} \omega_i \delta_{\mathbf{s}_i}$ are two probability measures, and $J(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{s})$ is the cost function. Clearly, due to the continuity of $f(x, y)$ and $J(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{s}_i)$, the Monge's problem is equivalent to the Monge-Kantorovich problem.

$$\min_T \int_{\mathcal{D}} J(\mathbf{v}, T(\mathbf{v})) f(x, y) dx dy \quad (29)$$

$$= \max_{\varphi, \psi} \left\{ \int_{\mathcal{D}} \varphi(\mathbf{v}) f(x, y) dx dy + \int_S \psi(s) \sum_{i \in \mathcal{M}} \omega_i \delta_{s-\mathbf{s}_i} ds; \varphi(\mathbf{v}) + \psi(\mathbf{s}) \leq J(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{s}) \right\} \quad (30)$$

$$= \max_{\varphi, \psi} \left\{ \int_{\mathcal{D}} \varphi(x, y) f(x, y) dx dy + \sum_{i=1}^M \psi(\mathbf{s}_i) \omega_i; \varphi(x, y) + \psi(\mathbf{s}_i) \leq J(x, y, \mathbf{s}_i), \forall i \in \mathcal{M} \right\}. \quad (31)$$

Note that, to maximize (31) given any ψ , we need to choose a maximum value for φ . Considering the fact that $\varphi(x, y) + \psi(\mathbf{s}_i) \leq J(x, y, \mathbf{s}_i)$ must be satisfied for all $(x, y) \in \mathcal{D}$ and $\mathbf{s}_i \in S$, the maximum allowable value of φ is given by:

$$\varphi(x, y) = \psi^c(x, y) = \inf_{\mathbf{s}_i} J(x, y, \mathbf{s}_i) - \psi(\mathbf{s}_i), \quad (32)$$

where ψ^c is called the c-transform of ψ . Now, considering $\psi_i = \psi(\mathbf{s}_i)$, (31) and (32) lead to:

$$\min_T \int_{\mathcal{D}} J(\mathbf{v}, T(\mathbf{v})) f(x, y) dx dy = \max_{\psi_i, i \in M} \left\{ F(\boldsymbol{\psi}^T) = \sum_{i=1}^M \psi_i \omega_i + \int_{\mathcal{D}} \psi^c(x, y) f(x, y) dx dy \right\}, \quad (33)$$

$$\psi^c(x, y) = \inf_i J(x, y, \mathbf{s}_i) - \psi_i. \quad (34)$$

As a result, the optimization problem in (16) is reduced to (28) with a set of M optimization variables, $\psi_i, \forall i \in \mathcal{M}$. This proves the theorem. ■

Theorem 1 shows that the complex optimal cell partitioning problem in (16) can be transformed to a tractable optimization problem with M variables. In other words, by solving (28), one can use the optimal values of $\psi_i, \forall i \in \mathcal{M}$ to find the optimal cell partitions. Using Theorem 1, we can further proceed to solve (16) by presenting the following theorem:

Theorem 2. Given (28), F is a concave function of variables $\psi_i, i \in \mathcal{M}$. Also, we have:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \psi_i} = \omega_i - \int_{\mathcal{D}_i} f(x, y) dx dy, \quad (35)$$

where $\mathcal{D}_i = \{(x, y) | J(x, y, \mathbf{s}_i) - \psi_i \leq J(x, y, \mathbf{s}_j) - \psi_j, \forall j \neq i\}$.

Proof: Clearly, $\sum_{i=1}^M \psi_i \omega_i$ is a linear function of ψ_i . Also, given any $i \in \mathcal{M}$, $J(x, y, \mathbf{s}_i) - \psi_i$ is a linear function of ψ_i . Let $z(\boldsymbol{\psi}^T) = \inf_i J(x, y, \mathbf{s}_i) - \psi_i$ with $\boldsymbol{\psi}^T$ being a vector of all variables $\psi_i, i \in \mathcal{M}$. Then, we can observe that the hypograph of $z(\boldsymbol{\psi}^T)$, a set of points below $z(\boldsymbol{\psi}^T)$, is a convex set. Subsequently, considering the fact that a function is concave if and only if its hypograph is convex, we prove the concavity of $z(\boldsymbol{\psi}^T)$. Finally, since multiplying $z(\boldsymbol{\psi}^T)$ by a positive probability density function $f(x, y)$, and taking integration over (x, y) does not violate the concavity, F is also a concave function of $\boldsymbol{\psi}^T$.

To find the derivative of F with respect to ψ_i , we first compute $\frac{\partial \psi^c}{\partial \psi_i}$. Clearly, based on (34), we have:

$$\frac{\partial \psi^c}{\partial \psi_i} = \begin{cases} -1, & \text{if } J(x, y, \mathbf{s}_i) - \psi_i \leq J(x, y, \mathbf{s}_j) - \psi_j, \forall j \neq i, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (36)$$

Then, by defining $\mathcal{D}_i = \{(x, y) | J(x, y, \mathbf{s}_i) - \psi_i \leq J(x, y, \mathbf{s}_j) - \psi_j, \forall j \neq i\}$, the derivative of F , given in (28), will be:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \psi_i} = \omega_i - \int_{\mathcal{D}_i} f(x, y) dx dy. \quad (37)$$

This proves the theorem. ■

Theorem 2 shows the concavity of F as a function of $\boldsymbol{\psi}^T$. Thus, the optimal values for variables $\psi_i, \forall i \in \mathcal{M}$, can be obtained by maximizing F . Then, given the optimal $\psi_i, \forall i \in \mathcal{M}$, equations (25), and (26) are used to determine the optimal cell partitions corresponding to the

Algorithm 1 Gradient method for optimal cell partitioning

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1: Inputs:  $f(x, y)$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $\tau_i$ ,  $\mathbf{s}_i$ ,  $\forall i \in \mathcal{M}$ .
2: Outputs:  $\psi_i^*$ ,  $\mathcal{A}_i$ ,  $\forall i \in \mathcal{M}$ .
3: Set initial values for  $\psi_t^T$ , ( $t = 1$ ) .
4: while  $\|\nabla F(\psi_t^T)\|_2 > \rho$  do
5:   Set  $k = 1$ ,  $\epsilon_1 = 1$ .
6:   Update  $\psi_{t+1}^T = \psi_t^T + \epsilon_k \nabla F(\psi_t^T)$ ,  $k, t \in \mathbb{N}$ .
7:   if  $F(\psi_t^T) < F(\psi_{t+1}^T)$  then
8:     Go to Step 12 .
9:   else
10:    Go to Step 17 .
11:  end if
12:  while  $F(\psi_t^T) < F(\psi_{t+1}^T)$  do
13:     $k \rightarrow k + 1$ .
14:     $\epsilon_k = 2^{k-1} \epsilon_1$ .
15:    Update  $\psi_{t+1}^T = \psi_t^T + \epsilon_k \nabla F(\psi_t^T)$ ,  $k, t \in \mathbb{N}$ .
16:  end while
17:  while  $F(\psi_t^T) > F(\psi_{t+1}^T)$  do
18:     $k \rightarrow k + 1$ .
19:     $\epsilon_k = 2^{-k+1} \epsilon_1$ .
20:    Update  $\psi_{t+1}^T = \psi_t^T + \epsilon_k \nabla F(\psi_t^T)$ ,  $k, t \in \mathbb{N}$ .
21:  end while
22:   $t \rightarrow t + 1$ .
23: end while
24:  $\psi_i^* = \psi_t^T(i)$ ,  $\forall i \in \mathcal{M}$ .
25:  $\mathcal{A}_i = \{(x, y) | J(x, y, \mathbf{s}_i) - \psi_i^* \leq J(x, y, \mathbf{s}_j) - \psi_j^*, \forall j \neq i\}$ ,  $\forall i \in \mathcal{M}$ .

```

optimization problem in (16). In this case, using the first derivative of F provided in (35), we propose a gradient-based method to determine the optimal vector ψ^T that leads to the optimal cell partitions. Here, using the gradient descent method is simple in terms of implementation and does not require computing the Hessian matrix of F which is needed in the Newton methods. In fact, given the intractable expression of F in (28), finding its second derivative is challenging and, thus, we adopt the gradient-based approach.

The proposed algorithm for finding the optimal cell partitions is shown as Algorithm 1 and proceeds as follows. The inputs are the distribution of users, hover times, locations of the UAVs,

and $\rho > 0$ which is the threshold based on which the algorithm stops. In Algorithm 1, we first initialize vector ψ_t^T with t being the iteration number. Next, using (35), we compute $\nabla F(\psi_t^T)$. In Step 6, we update ψ_t^T using step size ϵ_k . The appropriate step size at each iteration is determined through Steps 7 to 21. In this case, the algorithm stops when the condition in 4 is not satisfied. Clearly, due to the concavity of F , the optimal solution to (28) is attained. Finally, based on the optimal vector ψ^T , the optimal cell partitions are determined using Steps 24 and 25.

In summary, we proposed a framework for maximizing the average data service to ground users while considering some level fairness between the users. To this end, we used tools from optimal transport theory to determine the optimal cell partition associated to each UAV that services the users in the cell partition. In the next section, we investigate Scenario 2 in which the minimum average hover times of UAVs needed for completely servicing the users are determined.

IV. SCENARIO 2: MINIMUM HOVER TIME FOR MEETING LOAD REQUIREMENTS

Our goal is to meet the load requirements of the ground users while minimizing the average hover times of the UAVs. In particular, given the demand of each user, we find the minimum required average hover time of the UAVs to completely serve the users. The hover time of each UAV depends on the distribution and load of the users, bandwidth allocation between users, and the cell partition that is assigned to the UAV. Next, we first derive an expression for the average hover time needed to serve any arbitrary cell partition under an optimal bandwidth allocation between the users. Then, we determine the optimal cell partitions for which the average hover times required for completely servicing the entire target area is minimized. We note that, given a specified partition $\mathcal{A}_i$, the hover time of the UAV i needed for serving the users depends on the bandwidth allocation strategy. Hence, we first derive the minimum average hover time of each UAV that can be attained by optimal bandwidth allocation to the users in the given cell partition.

Proposition 1. Let $u(x, y)$ be the load (in bits) of a user located at (x, y) . The minimum average hover time of UAV i for serving partition $\mathcal{A}_i$ that can be achieved by optimally allocating the bandwidth to the users, is given by:

$$\tau_i = \int_{\mathcal{A}_i} \frac{Nu(x, y)}{C_i^{B_i}(x, y)} f(x, y) dx dy + g_i \left(\int_{\mathcal{A}_i} f(x, y) dx dy \right), \quad (38)$$

where N is the total number of users, $C_i^{B_i} = B_i \log_2(1 + \gamma_i(x, y))$, and $g_i(\cdot)$ is the additional control time which is a function of the number of users in the cell partition.

Proof: Let $\mathcal{Y}$ be an arbitrary set of Y users in a cell partition $\mathcal{A}_i$. We denote the load and bandwidth allocated to user r by u_r and W_r . Then, the time needed to serve user r is given by:

$$t_r = \frac{u_r}{W_r E_r}, \quad (39)$$

where E_r is the spectral efficiency (bit/s/Hz) at the user's location. Clearly, to completely serve all the users in $\mathcal{A}_i$, the hover time of UAV i must be $\max t_r + g_y$, with g_y being the additional control time. In this case, the hover time can be minimized by an optimal bandwidth allocation as follows:

$$\min_{W_r, r=1, \dots, Y} \max t_r + g_y, \quad (40)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \sum_{r=1}^Y W_r = B_i. \quad (41)$$

The minmax problem in (40) can be transformed to:

$$\min Z + g_y, \quad (42)$$

$$\text{s.t. } Z \geq \frac{u_r}{W_r E_r}, \quad \forall r \in \mathcal{Y}, \quad (43)$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^Y W_r = B_i. \quad (44)$$

Now, using (43) and (44), we have $Z \geq \frac{1}{B_i} \sum_{r=1}^Y \frac{u_r}{E_r}$. Hence, the minimum hover time under an optimal bandwidth allocation will be $\sum_{r=1}^Y \frac{u_r}{B_i E_r} + g_y$. Furthermore, it can be shown that $W_r = \frac{B_i u_r}{E_r} / \sum_{k=1}^Y \frac{u_k}{E_k}$ is an optimal bandwidth allocation to user r . Clearly, $\sum_{r=1}^Y \frac{u_r}{B_i E_r}$ is also equal to the total time needed for sequentially serving the users using the entire bandwidth B_i . Therefore, given a cell partition $\mathcal{A}_i$ and the users' distribution, $f(x, y)$, the minimum average hover time of UAV i can be given by:

$$\tau_i = \int_{\mathcal{A}_i} \frac{Nu(x, y)}{B_i \log_2(1 + \gamma_i(x, y))} f(x, y) dx dy + g_i \left(\int_{\mathcal{A}_i} f(x, y) dx dy \right). \quad (45)$$

Finally, considering $C_i^{B_i} = B_i \log_2(1 + \gamma_i(x, y))$, this proposition is proved. $\blacksquare$

From (38), we can see that the hover time increases as the number of users increases. In fact, for a higher number users, both the total data transmission time and the additional control time increase. Moreover, the hover time increases as the load of the users increases. In particular, for an equal load of users, the hover time increases sublinearly by increasing the load as the control time does not depend on the load here. From (38), we can see that the hover time can be

reduced by increasing the transmission rate. In addition, (38) implies that the UAV must hover for a longer time over a partition with higher users' density (i.e. $f(x, y)$).

Next, we minimize the total average hover time by solving the following optimization problem:

$$\min_{\mathcal{A}_i, i \in \mathcal{M}} \sum_{i=1}^M \int_{\mathcal{A}_i} \frac{Nu(x, y)}{C_i^{B_i}(x, y)} f(x, y) dx dy + g_i \left(\int_{\mathcal{A}_i} f(x, y) dx dy \right), \quad (46)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \gamma_i(x, y) \geq \gamma_{\text{th}}, \text{ if } (x, y) \in \mathcal{A}_i, \forall i \in \mathcal{M}, \quad (47)$$

$$\mathcal{A}_l \cap \mathcal{A}_m = \emptyset, \forall l \neq m \in \mathcal{M}, \quad (48)$$

$$\bigcup_{i \in \mathcal{M}} \mathcal{A}_i = \mathcal{D}, \quad (49)$$

where the objective function in (46) represents the total average hover time needed for providing service for the target area. Following an approach that is similar to the one we used in (11), our optimization problem in (46) can be rewritten as:

$$\min_{\mathcal{A}_i, i \in \mathcal{M}} \sum_{i=1}^M \int_{\mathcal{A}_i} \left[\frac{Nu(x, y)}{C_i^{B_i}(x, y)} + q_i(x, y) \right] f(x, y) dx dy + g_i \left(\int_{\mathcal{A}_i} f(x, y) dx dy \right), \quad (50)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \mathcal{A}_l \cap \mathcal{A}_m = \emptyset, \forall l \neq m \in \mathcal{M}, \quad (51)$$

$$\bigcup_{i \in \mathcal{M}} \mathcal{A}_i = \mathcal{D}, \quad (52)$$

where $q_i(x, y) = \left(\frac{\gamma_i(x, y)}{\gamma_{\text{th}}} \right)^n$ with $n \rightarrow +\infty$.

Solving (50) is challenging as the optimization variables $\mathcal{A}_i, \forall i \in \mathcal{M}$, are sets of continuous partitions which are mutually dependent. Moreover, since g_i is a generic function of $\mathcal{A}_i$ and $f(x, y)$, this problem is intractable. Next, we use optimal transport theory to completely characterize the optimal solution. To this end, we first prove the existence of the solution to (50) for any semi-continuous function $g_i, \forall i \in \mathcal{M}$. Note that, in general, (50) does not necessary admit an optimal solution when the semi-continuity of g_i does not hold.

Proposition 2. The optimization problem in (50) generally admits an optimal solution.

Proof: Let $a_i = \int_{\mathcal{A}_i} f(x, y) dx dy$, then we also define a unit simplex as follows:

$$E = \left\{ \mathbf{a} = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_M) \in \mathbb{R}^M; \sum_{k=1}^M a_k = 1, a_k \geq 0, \forall k \in \mathcal{M} \right\}. \quad (53)$$

Clearly, given any vector $\mathbf{a}$, problem (50) can be considered as a classical semi-discrete optimal transport problem. In particular, considering $f(\mathbf{v}) = f(x, y)$, and $c(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{s}_i) = \frac{u(x, y)}{C_i^{B_i}(x, y)} + q_i(x, y)$,

(50) can be transformed to:

$$\min_T \int_{\mathcal{D}} c(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{s}) f(\mathbf{v}) d\mathbf{v}, \quad \mathbf{s} = T(\mathbf{v}), \quad (54)$$

where T is the transport map which is associated to cell partitions $\mathcal{A}_i$ by :

$$\left\{ T(\mathbf{v}) = \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbf{s}_i \mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{A}_i}(\mathbf{v}); \int_{\mathcal{A}_i} f(\mathbf{v}) d\mathbf{v} = a_i \right\}. \quad (55)$$

Clearly, as discussed in Section III, the optimal transport problem in (54) admits a solution. Hence, for any $\mathbf{a} \in E$, the problem in (50) has an optimal solution. Since E is a unit simplex in $\mathbb{R}^M$ which is a non-empty and compact set, the problem admits an optimal solution over the entire E . Thus, the proposition is proved. $\blacksquare$

Next, we completely characterize the solution space of problem (50) which allows finding the optimal cell partitioning and the average hover time of each UAV.

Theorem 3. The optimal hover time of UAV i required to completely service the target area is given by:

$$\tau_i^* = \int_{\mathcal{A}_i^*} \frac{Nu(x, y)}{C_i^{B_i}(x, y)} f(x, y) dx dy + g_i \left(\int_{\mathcal{A}_i^*} f(x, y) dx dy \right), \quad (56)$$

where $\mathcal{A}_i^*$ is the optimal cell partition given by:

$$\mathcal{A}_i^* = \left\{ (x, y) \mid \frac{Nu(x, y)}{C_i^{B_i}(x, y)} + q_i(x, y) + g'_i(a_i) \leq \frac{Nu(x, y)}{C_j^{B_j}(x, y)} + q_j(x, y) + g'_j(a_j), \forall j \neq i \in \mathcal{M} \right\}, \quad (57)$$

where $a_i = \int_{\mathcal{A}_i} f(x, y) dx dy$, and N is the total number of users.

Proof: See Appendix A. $\blacksquare$

Using Theorem 3, we can find the optimal cell partitions as well as the minimum hover time needed to completely service the users. In fact, the target area is optimally partitioned in a way that the average hover time that the UAVs use to serve their users is minimized. Note that, for the special case where $g'_i = 0$, the result in (64) corresponds to the classical weighted Voronoi diagram. In this case, the users are assigned to the UAVs based on the maximum received signal strength criterion. Consequently, the users can be served with a maximum rate and, hence, the total required hover time is minimized. However, in general, the classical weighted Voronoi diagram is not optimal [26] as the effect of control time is ignored while generating cell partitions.

From (57), we can see that there is a mutual dependency between a_i and $\mathcal{A}_i$, $\forall i \in \mathcal{M}$. Therefore, solving (57) does not have an explicit form and, hence, an iterative-based approach is needed to find a solution to (57). Next, given the results of Theorem 3, we present an iterative

Algorithm 2 Iterative algorithm for optimal cell partitions and hover times

- 1: **Inputs:** $f(x, y)$, $u(x, y)$, Z , g_i , s_i , $\forall i \in \mathcal{M}$.
 - 2: **Outputs:** $\mathcal{A}_i^*$, τ_i^* , $\forall i \in \mathcal{M}$.
 - 3: Set $t = 1$, generate an initial cell partitions $\mathcal{A}_i^{(t)}$, and set $\phi_i^{(t)}(x, y) = 0$, $\forall i \in \mathcal{M}$.
 - 4: **while** $t < Z$ **do**
 - 5: Compute $\phi_i^{(t+1)}(x, y) = \begin{cases} (1 - 1/t) \phi_i^{(t)}(x, y), & \text{if } (x, y) \in \mathcal{A}_i^{(t)}, \\ 1 - (1 - 1/t) (1 - \phi_i^{(t)}(x, y)), & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$
 - 6: Compute $a_i = \int_{\mathcal{D}} (1 - \phi_i^{(t+1)}(x, y)) f(x, y) dx dy$, $\forall i \in \mathcal{M}$.
 - 7: $t \rightarrow t + 1$.
 - 8: Update cell partitions using (64).
 - 9: **end while**
 - 10: $\mathcal{A}_i^* = \mathcal{A}_i^{(t)}$,
 - 11: Compute τ_i^* using (38) based on $\mathcal{A}_i^*$, $\forall i \in \mathcal{M}$.
-

algorithm based on [29] and shown in Algorithm 2, that solves (57) and finds the optimal cell partitions and the average hover time of each UAV. This algorithm guarantees the convergence to the optimal solution within a reasonable number of iterations [29]. In addition, this algorithm is practical to implement as its complexity grows linearly with the size of the area $\mathcal{D}$.

Algorithm 2 for finding the optimal cell partitions as well as the average hover times proceeds as follows. The inputs are load and distribution of the users, locations of the UAVs, control time function, and the number of iterations, L . Here, we use t to represent the iteration number. First, we generate initial cell partitions $\mathcal{A}_i^{(t)}$, and set $\phi_i^{(t)}(x, y) = 0$, $\forall i \in \mathcal{M}$, with $\phi_i^{(t)}(x, y)$ being a pre-defined parameter that will be used to update the cell partitions. Next, we update $\phi_i^{(t+1)}(x, y)$, and compute a_i in step 6. Then, in step 8, we update cell partitions by using (64). Finally, at the end of the iteration, the optimal cell partitions and the minimum average hover time of the UAVs are determined.

V. SIMULATION RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

For our simulations, we consider a rectangular area of size $1000 \text{ m} \times 1000 \text{ m}$ in which the ground users are distributed according to a two-dimensional truncated Gaussian distribution which is suitable to model a hotspot area and is given by [30]:

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{\eta} \exp\left(\frac{L_x - \mu_x}{\sqrt{2}\sigma_x}\right)^2 \exp\left(\frac{L_y - \mu_y}{\sqrt{2}\sigma_y}\right)^2, \quad (58)$$

Table I: Simulation parameters.

Parameter	Description	Value
f_c	Carrier frequency	2 GHz
P_i	UAV transmit power	0.5 W
N_o	Noise power spectral	-170 dBm/Hz
N	Number of ground users	300
μ_{LoS}	Additional path loss to free space for LoS	3 dB
μ_{NLoS}	Additional path loss to free space for NLoS	23 dB
B	Bandwidth	1 MHz
α	Control time factor	0.01
h	UAV's altitude	200 m
u	Load per user	100 Mb
μ_x, μ_y	Mean of the truncated Gaussian distribution	250 m, 330 m
b_1, b_2	Environmental parameters (dense urban)	0.36, 0.21 [6]

where $\eta = 2\pi\sigma_x\sigma_y\text{erf}\left(\frac{L_x-\mu_x}{\sqrt{2}\sigma_x}\right)\text{erf}\left(\frac{L_y-\mu_y}{\sqrt{2}\sigma_y}\right)$, and the size of the area is $L_x \times L_y$. Also, μ_x , σ_x , μ_y , and σ_y are the mean and standard deviation values of the x and y coordinates, and $\text{erf}(z) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^z e^{-t^2} dt$. In this case, (μ_x, μ_y) represents the center of the hotspot, and the density of the users around the center is inversely proportional to the values σ_x and σ_y . In our simulations, we consider $\sigma_x = \sigma_y = \sigma_o$. Note that, although we consider the truncated Gaussian distribution of users, our analysis can also accommodate any other arbitrary distribution. Moreover, we deploy the UAVs based on a grid-based deployment with an altitude of 200 m. Unless stated otherwise, we consider a full interference scenario with an interference factor $\beta = 1$. For the control time function, we consider $g_i(Na_i) = \alpha(Na_i)^2$, with α being an arbitrary constant factor. This function is a reasonable choice in our model as it is a superlinear function of the number of users and its value can be adjusted by factor α . However, any arbitrary continuous control function can also be considered in our model. The simulation parameters are listed in Table I. We compare our results, obtained based on the proposed optimal cell partitioning approach, with the classical weighted Voronoi diagram baseline. Note that, all statistical results are averaged over a large number of independent runs. Next, we present the results corresponding to Scenario 1 and Scenario 2, separately.

A. Results for Scenario 1

Fig. 3 shows the proposed optimal cell partitions and the classical weighted Voronoi diagram. In this case, we consider 5 UAVs that provide service for the non-uniformly distributed ground users (truncated Gaussian distribution with $\sigma_o = 1000$ m). Moreover, in Scenario 1, we assume

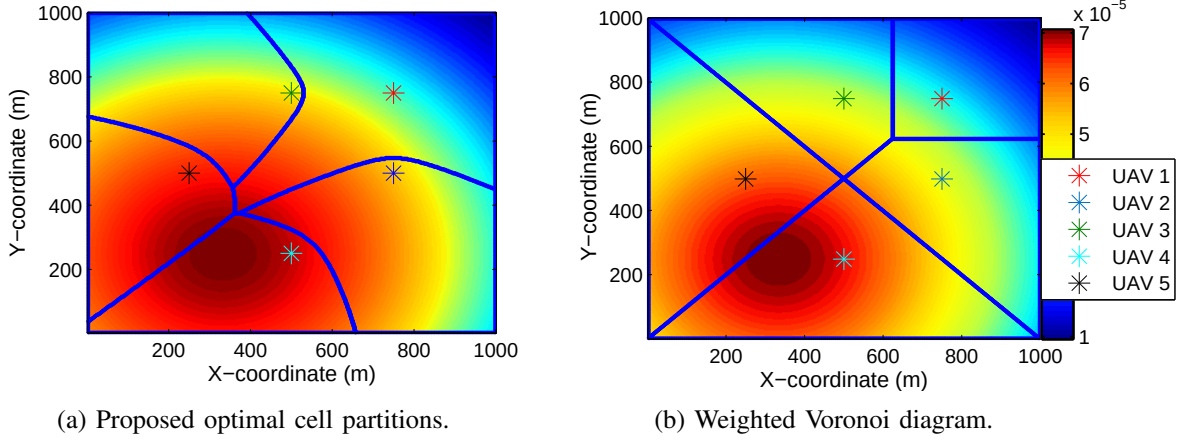


Fig. 3: Cell partitions associated to UAVs given the non-uniform spatial distribution of users.

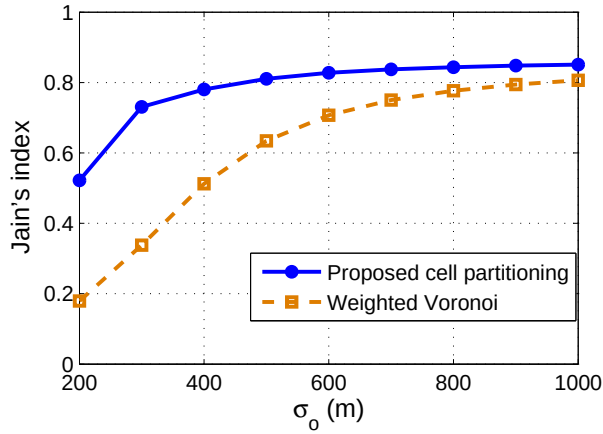


Fig. 4: Jain's fairness index for average data service to users.

that the maximum hover time of each UAV is 30 minutes which corresponds to the typical hover time for quadcopter UAVs [31]. In Fig. 3, areas shown by a darker color have a higher population density. As we can see from Fig. 3b, the cell partitions associated with UAVs 4 and 5 have significantly more users than cell partition 1. Therefore, given the limited hover times, users located at cell partitions 4 and 5 cannot be fairly served by UAVs. However, in the proposed optimal cell partitioning case (obtained by Algorithm 1), the cell partitions change such that the average data service under a fair resource allocation constraint is maximized. For instance, as shown in Fig. 3a, the size of cell partitions 4 and 5 decreases compared to the weighted Voronoi diagram. As a result, the proposed cell partitions lead to a higher level of fairness among the users than the weighted Voronoi case.

To show how fairly the users can be served in different cases of cell partitioning, we use the

Jain's fairness index. This metric can be applied to any performance metric such as rate or service load and it is maximized when all users receive an equal service. Here, we compute the Jain's index based on the data service that is offered to each user. The Jain's index is given by [32]:

$$F_{\text{Jain}}(l_1, l_2, \dots, l_N) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^N l_i \right)^2 \times \left(N \sum_{i=1}^N l_i^2 \right)^{-1}, \quad (59)$$

where N is the number of users, and l_i is the data service to user i . Clearly, $1/N \leq F_{\text{Jain}} \leq 1$, with $F_{\text{Jain}} = 1/N$ and $F_{\text{Jain}} = 1$ indicating the lowest and highest level of fairness.

Fig. 4 shows the Jain's fairness index for different values of σ_o which is given in (58). In this figure, as σ_o increases the spatial distribution of users becomes closer to a uniform distribution. As we can see from this figure, the minimum Jain's index corresponding to the proposed cell partitioning method is above 0.5. However, in the weighted Voronoi case, it can decrease to 0.18 for a highly non-uniform distribution of users with $\sigma_o = 200$ m. This is due to the fact that, in the Voronoi case, users located in highly congested partitions receive lower service than the partitions with low number of users. In the proposed approach, however, the resources (hover time and bandwidth) are fairly shared between the users thus leading to a higher fairness index. From Fig. 4 we can also observe that, for higher values of σ_o (more uniform distribution), the fairness index for the proposed approach becomes closer to the weighted Voronoi case.

Fig. 5 shows the average number of users in each cell partition. Clearly, in the Voronoi case, the average number of users per cell significantly varies for different cell partitions. For instance, the average number of users in cell 5 is three times higher than cell 3. Consequently, compared to cell 5, users in cell 3 will receive lower data service from their associated UAV. However, in the proposed approach, the cell partitions associated with the UAVs are formed such that the number of users per cell be proportional to the bandwidth and hover time of the UAVs. In this case, given equal bandwidth and hover times of UAVs, the cell partitions contains an equal number of users. Therefore, our approach avoids generating unbalanced cell partitions and, hence, it leads to a higher level of fairness compared to the classical Voronoi approach.

Fig. 6 shows the average total data service as a function of the interference factor, β used in (4). From this figure we can see that, as the interference between UAVs decreases, the total data service that they can provide to the ground users increases. For instance, by decreasing β from 1 (full interference case) to 0.1, the total data service increases by a factor of 3 when 5 UAVs are deployed. Moreover, Fig. 6 shows that the service gain achieved by using a higher number

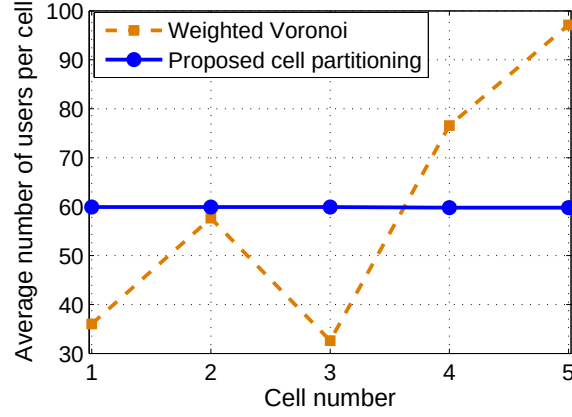


Fig. 5: Average number of users per cell partition.

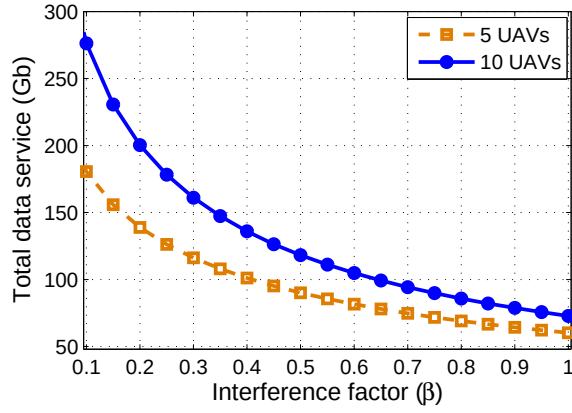


Fig. 6: Average data service versus interference factor.

of UAVs is significant only when the interference between the UAVs is highly mitigated (low values of β). For example, increasing the number of UAVs from 5 to 10 can lead to 56% data service gain for $\beta = 0.1$, while this gain is only 5% in the full interference case. Therefore, deploying more UAVs is beneficial in terms of data service if the interference between the UAVs is properly mitigated.

In Fig. 7, we show how the total data service changes as the maximum hover time of the UAVs increases. As expected, by increasing the hover time of each UAV, the users can be served for a longer time and, hence, the total data service increases. Fig. 7 also compares the performance of deploying 5 UAVs versus 10 UAVs. Interestingly, we can see that the 5-UAVs case with 40 minutes hover time (for each UAV) outperforms the 10-UAVs case with 30 minutes hover time. As a result, in this case, deploying UAVs that has a 33% higher hover time is preferred than doubling the number of UAVs. In fact, increasing the number of UAVs results in a higher

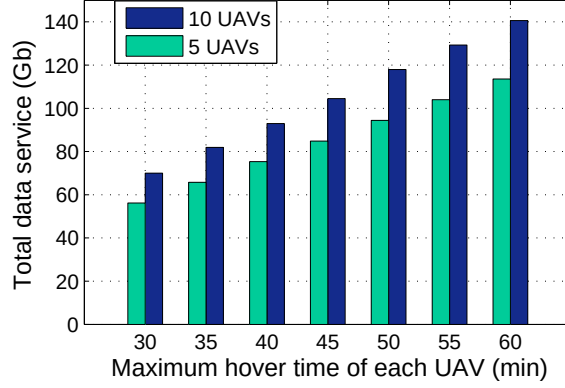


Fig. 7: Total data service versus the maximum hover time of each UAV.

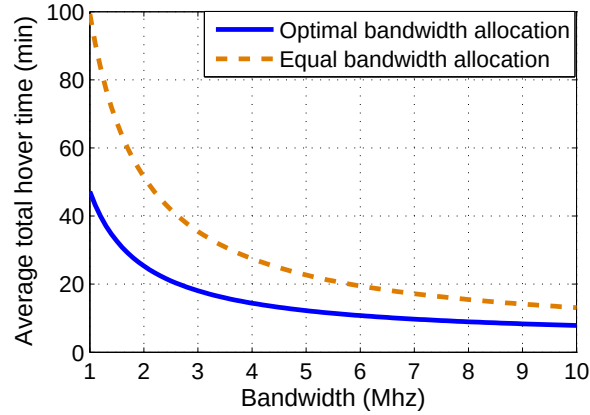


Fig. 8: Average hover time versus bandwidth.

interference which reduces the maximum data service gain that can be typically achieved by using more UAVs. Therefore, depending on system parameters, using more capable UAVs (i.e. with longer flight time) to service ground users can be more beneficial than deploying more UAVs with shorter flight times.

B. Results for Scenario 2

Here, we present the results for Scenario 2 in which the users are completely serviced using a minimum hover time. In this case, we consider a 10 Mb data service requirement for each user.

In Fig. 8, we show the total hover time versus the transmission bandwidth. Two bandwidth allocation schemes are considered, the optimal bandwidth allocation resulting from Proposition 2, and an equal bandwidth allocation. Clearly, by increasing the bandwidth, the total hover time required for serving the users decreases. In fact, a higher bandwidth can provide a higher the transmission rate and, hence, users can be serviced within a shorter time duration. From Fig. 8,

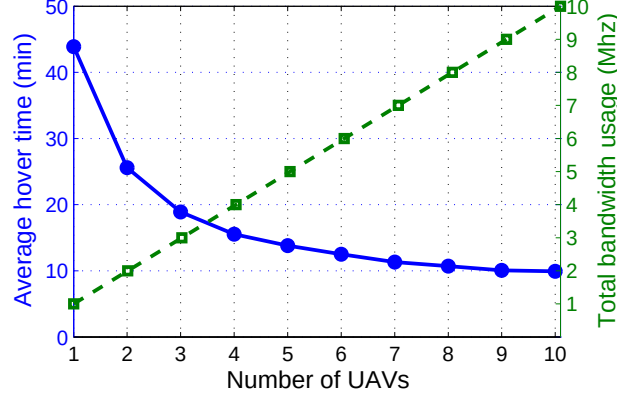


Fig. 9: Average hover time versus number of UAVs and bandwidth usage.

we can see that, the optimal bandwidth allocation scheme can yield a 51% hover time reduction compared to the equal bandwidth allocation. This is due the fact that, according to Proposition 2, by optimally assigning the bandwidth to each user based on its demand and location, the total hover time of UAVs can be minimized.

Fig. 9 shows the average total hover time of the UAVs as the number of UAVs varies. This result corresponds to the interference-free scenario in which the UAVs operate on different frequency bands. Hence, the total bandwidth usage linearly increases by increasing the number of UAVs. From Fig. 9, we can see that the total hover time decreases as the number of UAVs increases. A higher number of UAVs corresponds to a higher number of cell partitions. Hence, the size of each cell partition decreases and the users will have a shorter distance to the UAVs. In addition, lower control time is required during serving a smaller and less congested cell. In fact, increasing the number of UAVs leads to a higher transmission rate, and lower control time thus leading to a lower hover time. For instance, as shown in Fig. 9, when the number of UAVs increases from 2 to 6, the total hover time decreases by 53%. Nevertheless, deploying more UAVs in interference-free scenario results in a higher bandwidth usage. Therefore, there is a fundamental tradeoff between the hover time of UAVs and the bandwidth efficiency.

Fig. 10 shows the impact of control time on the total hover time for the proposed cell partitioning, as a result of Theorem 3 and the weighted Voronoi diagram. In both cases, we use the optimal bandwidth allocation scheme. Clearly, as the control time factor, α , increases, the total hover time also increases. From Fig. 10, we can see that, using our proposed optimal cell partitioning approach, the average total hover time can be reduced by around 20% compared to weighted Voronoi case. This is due to the fact that, unlike the weighted Voronoi, our approach

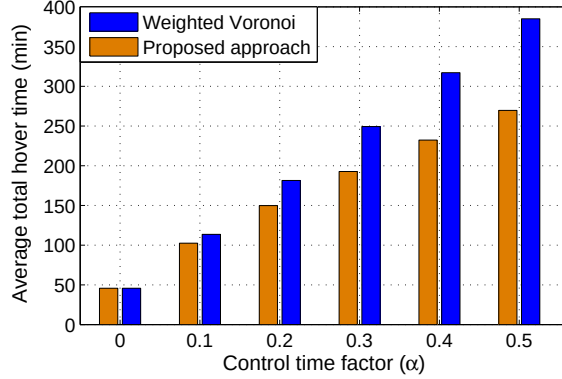


Fig. 10: Average hover time versus control time factor (α) for $\sigma_o = 200$ m.

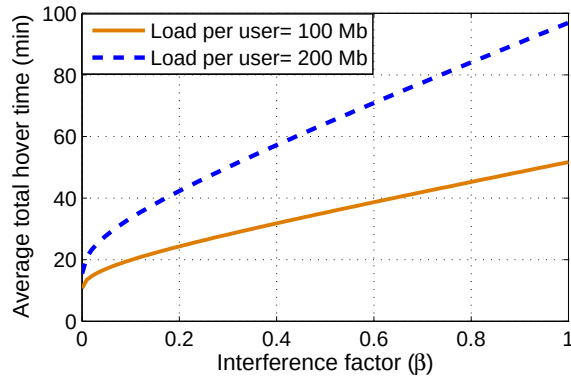


Fig. 11: Average hover time versus interference factor.

also minimizes the control time while generating the cell partitions. We note that, the hover time difference between these two cases increases as α increases. In particular, as shown in Fig. 10, our approach yields around 32% hover time reduction when $\alpha = 0.5$.

In Fig. 11, we show the impact of interference on the hover time of UAVs. Clearly, the total hover time increases as the interference between the UAVs increases. This is due to the fact that a lower SINR leads to a lower transmission rate and, hence, a given UAV needs to hover for a longer time in order to completely service its users. For instance, the average hover time in the full interference case ($\beta = 1$) is 4.5 times larger than the interference-free case in which $\beta = 0$. Therefore, one can significantly reduce the hove time of UAVs by adopting interference mitigation techniques such as using orthogonal frequencies and scheduling of UAVs.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, we have proposed a novel framework for optimizing UAV-enabled wireless networks while taking into account the flight time constraints of UAVs. In particular, we have

investigated two UAV-based communication scenarios. First, given the maximum possible hover times of UAVs, we have maximized the average data service to the ground users under a fair resource allocation policy. To this end, using tools from optimal transport theory, we have determined the optimal cell partitions associated with the UAVs. In the second scenario, given the load requirements of users, we have minimized the average hover time of UAVs needed to completely serve the users. In this case, we have derived the optimal cell partitions as well as the optimal bandwidth allocation to the users that lead to the minimum hover time. The results have shown that, using our proposed cell partitioning approach, the users receive higher fair data service compared to the classical Voronoi case. Moreover, our results for the second scenario have revealed that the average hover time of UAVs can be significantly reduced by using our proposed approach.

APPENDIX

A. Proof of Theorem 3

As shown in Proposition 2, there exist optimal cell partitions $\mathcal{A}_i$, $i \in \mathcal{M}$ which are solutions to the optimization problem in (50). Now, we consider two optimal partitions $\mathcal{A}_l$ and $\mathcal{A}_m$, and a point $\mathbf{v}_o = (x_o, y_o) \in \mathcal{A}_m$. Also, let $B_\epsilon(\mathbf{v}_o)$ be the intersection of $\mathcal{A}_m$ with a disk that has a center $\mathbf{v}_o$ and radius $\epsilon > 0$. To characterize the optimal solution of (50), we first generate new cell partitions $\hat{\mathcal{A}}_i$ (a variation of optimal partitions) as follows:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\mathcal{A}}_m = \mathcal{A}_m \setminus B_\epsilon(\mathbf{v}_o), \\ \hat{\mathcal{A}}_l = \mathcal{A}_l \cup B_\epsilon(\mathbf{v}_o), \\ \hat{\mathcal{A}}_i = \mathcal{A}_i, \quad i \neq l, m. \end{cases} \quad (60)$$

Also, let $a_\epsilon = \int_{B_\epsilon(\mathbf{v}_o)} f(x, y) dx dy$, and $\hat{a}_i = \int_{\hat{\mathcal{A}}_i} f(x, y) dx dy$. Considering the optimality of $\mathcal{A}_i$, $i \in \mathcal{M}$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i \in \mathcal{M}} \int_{\mathcal{A}_i} \left[\frac{Nu(x, y)}{C_i^{B_i}(x, y)} + q_i(x, y) \right] f(x, y) dx dy + g_i(a_i) \\ & \stackrel{(a)}{\leq} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{M}} \int_{\hat{\mathcal{A}}_i} \left[\frac{Nu(x, y)}{C_i^{B_i}(x, y)} + q_i(x, y) \right] f(x, y) dx dy + g_i(\hat{a}_i), \\ & \int_{\mathcal{A}_l} \left[\frac{Nu(x, y)}{C_l^{B_l}(x, y)} + q_l(x, y) \right] f(x, y) dx dy + g_l(a_l) + \int_{\mathcal{A}_m} \left[\frac{Nu(x, y)}{C_m^{B_m}(x, y)} + q_m(x, y) \right] f(x, y) dx dy + g_m(a_m) \\ & \leq \int_{\mathcal{A}_l \cup B_\epsilon(\mathbf{v}_o)} \left[\frac{Nu(x, y)}{C_l^{B_l}(x, y)} + q_l(x, y) \right] f(x, y) dx dy + g_l(a_l + a_\epsilon) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \int_{\mathcal{A}_m \setminus B_\varepsilon(v_o)} \left[\frac{Nu(x, y)}{C_m^{B_m}(x, y)} + q_m(x, y) \right] f(x, y) dx dy + g_m(a_m - a_\varepsilon) \\
& \int_{B_\varepsilon(v_o)} \left[\frac{Nu(x, y)}{C_m^{B_m}(x, y)} + q_m(x, y) \right] f(x, y) dx dy + g_m(a_m) - g_m(a_m - a_\varepsilon) \\
& \leq \int_{B_\varepsilon(v_o)} \left[\frac{Nu(x, y)}{C_l^{B_l}(x, y)} + q_l(x, y) \right] f(x, y) dx dy + g_l(a_l + a_\varepsilon) - g_l(a_l),
\end{aligned} \tag{61}$$

where (a) comes from the fact that $\mathcal{A}_i$ is optimal and, hence, any variation of that ($\hat{\mathcal{A}}_i$) cannot lead to a better solution.

Now, we multiply both sides of the inequality in (61) by $\frac{1}{a_\varepsilon}$. Then, we take the limit when $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, and we use the following equality:

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{a_\varepsilon} \int_{B_\varepsilon(v_o)} \left[\frac{Nu(x, y)}{C_l^{B_l}(x, y)} + q_l(x, y) \right] f(x, y) dx dy &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_{B_\varepsilon(v_o)} \left[\frac{Nu(x, y)}{C_l^{B_l}(x, y)} + q_l(x, y) \right] f(x, y) dx dy}{\int_{B_\varepsilon(v_o)} f(x, y) dx dy} \\
&= \frac{Nu(x, y)}{C_l^{B_l}(x_o, y_o)} + q_l(x_o, y_o).
\end{aligned} \tag{62}$$

Subsequently, following from (61), we have:

$$\frac{Nu(x, y)}{C_m^{B_m}(x_o, y_o)} + q_m(x_o, y_o) + g'_l(a_m) \leq \frac{Nu(x, y)}{C_l^{B_l}(x_o, y_o)} + q_l(x_o, y_o) + g'_l(a_l). \tag{63}$$

Note that, (63) provides the condition under which a point (x_o, y_o) is assigned to partition m rather than l . Therefore, the optimal cell partitions can be characterized as:

$$\mathcal{A}_i^* = \left\{ (x, y) \mid \frac{Nu(x, y)}{C_i^{B_i}(x, y)} + q_i(x, y) + g'_i(a_i) \leq \frac{Nu(x, y)}{C_j^{B_j}(x, y)} + q_j(x, y) + g'_j(a_j), \forall j \neq i \in \mathcal{M} \right\} \tag{64}$$

Finally, using (38), the optimal average hover time of UAV i is:

$$\tau_i^* = \int_{\mathcal{A}_i^*} \frac{Nu(x, y)}{C_i^{B_i}(x, y)} f(x, y) dx dy + g_i \left(\int_{\mathcal{A}_i^*} f(x, y) dx dy \right), \tag{65}$$

which proves the theorem.

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