Learning-Assisted User Clustering in Cell-Free Massive MIMO-NOMA Networks

Quang Nhat Le, Van-Dinh Nguyen, Nam-Phong Nguyen, Symeon Chatzinotas, Octavia A. Dobre, and Ruiqin Zhao

Abstract

The superior spectral efficiency (SE) and user fairness feature of non-orthogonal multiple access (NOMA) systems are achieved by exploiting user clustering (UC) more efficiently. However, a random UC certainly results in a suboptimal solution while an exhaustive search method comes at the cost of high complexity, especially for systems of medium-to-large size. To address this problem, we develop two efficient unsupervised machine learning (ML) based UC algorithms, namely k-means++ and improved k-means++, to effectively cluster users into disjoint clusters in cell-free massive multiple-input multiple-output (CFmMIMO) system. Using full-pilot zero-forcing at access points, we derive the sum SE in closed-form expression taking into account the impact of intra-cluster pilot contamination, inter-cluster interference, and imperfect successive interference cancellation. To comprehensively assess the system performance, we formulate the sum SE optimization problem, and then develop a simple yet efficient iterative algorithm for its solution. In addition, the performance of collocated massive MIMO-NOMA (COmMIMO-NOMA) system is also characterized. Numerical results are provided to show the superior performance of the proposed UC algorithms compared to other baseline schemes. The effectiveness of applying NOMA in CFmMIMO and COmMIMO systems is also validated.

Index Terms

Cell-free massive multiple-input multiple-output, full-pilot zero-forcing, k-means, machine learning, non-orthogonal multiple access, power allocation, user clustering.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The tremendous growth in the number of emerging applications will certainly pose enormous traffic demands with ultra-high connection density for next-generation wireless networks. It is approximated that more than 19 billion devices are connected to the Internet in 2019, and this number is predicted to exceed 22 billion devices by 2021 [1]. The global data traffic of mobile devices is expected to reach 49 exabytes per month by 2021 [2], and will further increase over the next decade. However, traditional orthogonal multiple-access (OMA) techniques seem to reach their fundamental limits in the near future, and therefore are no longer suitable to meet these requirements. Consequently, it calls for innovative techniques that utilize radio resources more efficiently to attain the optimal performance.

Non-orthogonal multiple-access (NOMA) has been envisaged as a key enabling technology that significantly enhances spectral efficiency (SE) and user fairness of traditional wireless communication systems [3]. In NOMA, multiple user equipments (UEs) are allowed to simultaneously transmit and receive their signals in the same resources such as time/frequency/code domain by using different signal signatures (i.e., code-domain NOMA) or power levels (i.e., power-domain NOMA) [3]–[5].¹ In particular, in a downlink system the key benefit of NOMA is attributed to the fact that UEs with better channel conditions are able to cancel interference caused by UEs with poorer channel conditions using successive interference cancellation (SIC) technique. User fairness is then achieved by allocating a large portion of the total power budget to weak UEs, which also guarantees the SIC's feasibility at strong UEs.

Recently, cell-free massive multiple-input multiple-output (CFmMIMO), which is a scalable version of massive MIMO networks, has been introduced to overcome the large propagation losses as well as provide better quality-of-experience services for cell-edge UEs [6]–[8]. CFmMIMO comprises of a large number of access points (APs) that are spatially distributed over a wide area to coherently serve multiple UEs in the same time-frequency resources. All APs are coordinated by a central processing unit (CPU) through fronthaul links. Each AP performs beamforming based on its local channel state information (CSI) only, and this feature thus greatly reduces the complexity in terms of the fronthaul overhead. Since each UE is coherently served by all APs, the effect of cell boundaries can be effectively removed. It was shown in [6] and [9] that CFmMIMO is superior to small-cell and collocated massive MIMO (COmMIMO) in terms of SE and energy efficiency (EE), respectively. However, the key advantages of favorable propagation and channel hardening properties to multiplex numerous UEs are only achieved in the case of multiple antennas at APs and/or low propagation losses [10]. From the aforementioned

¹This paper will focus on power-domain NOMA, which is simply referred to as NOMA for short.

reasons, it is of pivotal interest to study the combination of NOMA and CFmMIMO to reap all their benefits, towards fulfilling the conflicting demands on high SE, massive connectivity with low latency, and high reliability with user fairness of future wireless networks [11].

A. Related Work

Despite its potential, there are only a few research works investigating the benefit of NOMA in CFmMIMO systems in the literature. NOMA for the downlink CFmMIMO system was first studied in [12], where closed-form expression for the achievable sum rate was derived. Numerical results showed the superior performance of NOMA compared to OMA. The authors in [13] investigated the impact of NOMA in the uplink CFmMIMO system and derived the closed-form approximation for the sum SE (SSE). Simulation results demonstrated that the CFmMIMO-NOMA system is capable of utilizing the scarce spectrum more efficiently. In [14], different types of precoding techniques such as maximum ratio transmission (MRT), full-pilot zero-forcing (fpZF), and modified regularized ZF (mRZF) at APs were considered in downlink CFmMIMO-NOMA systems. It was shown that the downlink CFmMIMO-NOMA system with mRZF and fpZF precoders significantly outperform the OMA with MRT in terms of the achievable sum rate. These existing works mainly focused on characterizing the performance analysis in CFmMIMO-NOMA systems, but did not show how UEs are paired/grouped.

To be spectrally-efficient, it is crucial to group a sufficiently large number of UEs with distinct channel conditions that performs NOMA jointly [3]–[5], [15]. In the context of CFmMIMO-NOMA, Bashar *et al.* [16] proposed three distance-based pairing schemes including near pairing, far pairing, and random pairing to group UEs into disjoint clusters. It is not surprising to see that the close pairing, where two UEs with the smallest distance between them are paired, provides worst performance, which is also aligned with the NOMA principle [3], [4]. Another interesting study is to group a large number of UEs into one cluster [17], referred to as user clustering (UC), in which a low complexity suboptimal method based on the Jaccard distance coefficient was developed to find the most dissimilar UEs in the CFmMIMO-NOMA system. Nevertheless, UC algorithms in the above-cited works were developed based on distances among UEs only, while the learning features are missing, resulting in a suboptimal solution.

Recently, unsupervised machine learning (ML) techniques have been considered as an effective means for different optimization targets, which exploit adaptive learning features. In this regard, the authors in [18] proposed a kernel-power-density based algorithm to cluster multipath components of MIMO channels into disjoint groups. A novel cluster-based geometrical dynamic stochastic model was proposed in [19], where scattered nodes were grouped into different clusters according to the density of nodes in

MIMO scenarios. In [20], a clustered sparse Bayesian learning algorithm was developed for channel estimation in a hybrid analog-digital massive MIMO system by using the sparsity characteristic of angular domain channel. Notably, the authors in [21] proposed a novel clustering scheme for machine-to-machine communications in a time-division multiple access-based NOMA system in order to increase the battery lifetime of machines, using the popular k-means algorithm [22]. This work was extended in [23] to improve the network sum throughput by considering an enhanced k-means algorithm accompanied NOMA. Further, the k-means algorithm was used to cluster UEs in mmwave-NOMA [24] and CFmMIMO [25]. Although these works demonstrated the effectiveness of applying unsupervised ML in clustering tasks for various wireless communication systems, its application for UC in CFmMIMO-NOMA has not been previously studied.

B. Motivation and Main Contributions

In CFmMIMO-NOMA systems, the effects of network interference are increasingly abnormal and acute as the number of APs becomes denser. Most existing works on CFmMIMO-NOMA systems [12]–[14] focus on the performance analysis while they neglect the importance of UC, which has been shown to significantly improve the performance of NOMA-based systems [3], [4], [26]. A direct application of random UC schemes [4], [15] to CFmMIMO-NOMA systems would result in poor performance, even worse than traditional linear beamforming without NOMA. In addition, a joint UC and beamforming in [5], clustering UEs by means of the tensor model, is not very practical for CFmMIMO-NOMA due to excessively high complexity in terms of computational and signalling overhead. Although the k-means algorithm has been widely adopted for different clustering tasks [21]–[25], its main drawback is sensitivity to the initialization of centroids.

Taking into account all these issues, in this paper we devise novel UC algorithms along with an efficient transmission strategy so that the SSE of CFmMIMO-NOMA systems is remarkably enhanced. In particular, our main contributions are summarized as follows:

- We propose two efficient unsupervised ML-based UC algorithms, including k-means++ and improved k-means++, to effectively cluster UEs into disjoint clusters in CFmMIMO-NOMA. The proposed k-means++ algorithms further address the limitation of k-means due to the randomness of initial centroids.
- Adopting fpZF precoding at APs, we characterize the performance of the proposed CFmMIMO-NOMA system, considering impacts of intra-cluster pilot contamination, inter-cluster interference, and imperfect SIC. To that end, the closed-form expression of SSE is derived. Furthermore, we also

present the analytical result for COmMIMO-NOMA, which serves as a benchmark.

- To further improve the SSE, we formulate optimization problems for both CFmMIMO-NOMA and COmMIMO-NOMA systems by incorporating power constraints at APs and necessary conditions for implementing SIC at UEs, which belong to the difficult class of nonconvex optimization problem. Towards appealing applications, two low-complexity iterative algorithms based on inner approximation (IA) method [27] are developed for their solutions, which are guaranteed to converge to at least a locally optimal solution.
- Extensive numerical results are provided to confirm the effectiveness of the proposed UC algorithms on the SSE performance over the current state-of-the-art approaches (e.g., close-, far- and random-pairing schemes [16], and Jaccard-based UC scheme [17]). They also show the significantly achieved SSE gains of CFmMIMO-NOMA over COmMIMO-NOMA.

C. Paper Organization and Notations

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. Section II describes the system model. In Section III, two unsupervised ML-based UC algorithms are presented. The performance analysis for CFmMIMO-NOMA is given in Section IV. The proposed iterative algorithms for CFmMIMO-NOMA and COmMIMO-NOMA are provided in Sections V and VI, respectively. Numerical results are given in Section VII, while Section VIII concludes the paper.

Notations: Bold uppercase letters, bold lowercase letters, and lowercase characters stand for matrixes, vectors, and scalars, respectively. $|\cdot|$, $(\cdot)^H$, $(\cdot)^T$, $(\cdot)^*$, and $||\cdot||_2$ correspond to the cardinality, the Hermitian transpose, the transpose, the conjugate, and the l2-norm operators, respectively. $\mathbb{E}[\cdot]$ represents the expectation operation. $\mathcal{CN}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ stands for circularly symmetric complex Gaussian random variable (RV) with mean μ and variance σ^2 .

II. SYSTEM MODEL

A. System Description

We consider an CFmMIMO-NOMA system, where the set $\mathcal{M} \triangleq \{1, 2, \dots, M\}$ of M APs are connected to the CPU through perfect wired backhaul links to serve the set $\mathcal{N} \triangleq \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$ of N UEs via a shared wireless medium, as shown in Fig. 1. Each AP is equipped with K antennas, while each UE has a single antenna. APs and UEs are assumed to be randomly distributed in a wide coverage area. The communication between APs and UEs follows the time division duplex (TDD) mode. Each coherence interval, denoted by τ_c , includes two phases: uplink training τ_p ($\tau_p < \tau_c$) and downlink data

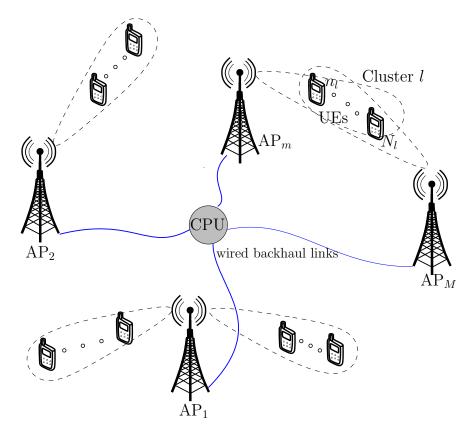


Fig. 1. An illustration of the CFmMIMO-NOMA system.

transmission $(\tau_c - \tau_p)$. The total N UEs are grouped into L clusters and each UE belongs to one cluster only. We denote the set of L clusters by $\mathcal{L} \triangleq \{1, 2, \dots L\}$. The set of UEs in the *l*-th cluster is defined as $\mathcal{N}_l \triangleq \{1_l, \dots, n_l, \dots, N_l\}$ with $|\mathcal{N}_l| = N_l$, where $\bigcup_{l \in \mathcal{L}} |\mathcal{N}_l| = N$ and $\mathcal{N}_l \cap \mathcal{N}_{l'} = \emptyset$ for $l \neq l'$.

B. Signal Model

1) Uplink Training

In the uplink training phase, all UEs send their training pilots to APs for channel estimation. Then, downlink channels are achieved by leveraging the channel reciprocity property of the TDD mode. With the aim of minimizing the channel estimation overhead in CFmMIMO-NOMA, UEs in the same cluster share the same pilot sequence, and the pilot sequences among different clusters are pairwisely orthogonal [12], [16] which requires $\tau_p \ge L$. In this paper, we assume that $\tau_p = L$. Let us denote the pilot sequence sent from the UEs in the *l*-th cluster by $\phi_l \in \mathbb{C}^{\tau_p \times 1}$ with $l \in \{1, 2, \dots, \tau_p\}$, satisfying the orthogonality, i.e., $\|\phi_l\|_2^2 = \tau_p$ and $\phi_l^H \phi_{l'} = 0$ if $l \neq l'$. The channel vector from UE n_l to AP_m is defined as $\mathbf{h}_{m,n_l} \in \mathbb{C}^{K \times 1}$. In this paper, we focus on slowly time-varying channels, and assume that the channel

$$\mathbf{h}_{m,n_l} = \sqrt{\beta_{m,n_l}} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_{m,n_l},\tag{1}$$

where β_{m,n_l} represents the large-scale fading coefficient accounting for path loss and shadowing, and $ar{\mathbf{h}}_{m,n_l} \in \mathbb{C}^{K imes 1}$ is small-scale fading vector in which the components are independent and identically distributed (i.i.d.) $\mathcal{CN}(0,1)$ RVs. The training signals received at AP_m can be written as follows:

$$\mathbf{Y}_{m}^{p} = \sum_{l \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n_{l} \in \mathcal{N}_{l}} \sqrt{\rho_{n_{l}}} \mathbf{h}_{m,n_{l}} \boldsymbol{\phi}_{l}^{H} + \mathbf{W}_{m}^{p}, \qquad (2)$$

where ρ_{n_l} and $\mathbf{W}_m^p \in \mathbb{C}^{K \times \tau_p}$ are the normalized transmit power of UE n_l and the additive noise matrix at AP_m whose elements follow $\mathcal{CN}(0,1)$, respectively.

Given \mathbf{Y}_m^p , AP_m estimates \mathbf{h}_{m,n_l} using the minimum mean square error (MMSE) criterion. The projection $\hat{\mathbf{y}}_m^p \in \mathbb{C}^{K \times 1}$ of \mathbf{Y}_m^p at AP_m onto ϕ_l can be derived as follows:

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}}_{m}^{p} = \mathbf{Y}_{m}^{p} \boldsymbol{\phi}_{l} = \tau_{p} \sum_{n_{l} \in \mathcal{N}_{l}} \sqrt{\rho_{n_{l}}} \mathbf{h}_{m,n_{l}} + \mathbf{W}_{m}^{p} \boldsymbol{\phi}_{l}.$$
(3)

Hence, the MMSE estimate of \mathbf{h}_{m,n_l} is given as

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}}_{m,n_l} = \frac{\mathbb{E}\{\mathbf{h}_{m,n_l}(\hat{\mathbf{y}}_m^p)^H\}}{\mathbb{E}\{\hat{\mathbf{y}}_m^p(\hat{\mathbf{y}}_m^p)^H\}} \hat{\mathbf{y}}_m^p = \upsilon_{m,n_l} \hat{\mathbf{y}}_m^p, \tag{4}$$

where $v_{m,n_l} = \frac{\sqrt{\rho_{n_l}}\beta_{m,n_l}}{\tau_p \sum_{n'_l \in \mathcal{N}_l} \rho_{n'_l}\beta_{m,n'_l} + 1}$. The estimation error vector of \mathbf{h}_{m,n_l} is given as

$$\mathbf{p}_{m,n_l} = \mathbf{h}_{m,n_l} - \mathbf{\hat{h}}_{m,n_l},\tag{5}$$

where \mathbf{e}_{m,n_l} and $\hat{\mathbf{h}}_{m,n_l}$ are i.i.d. RVs distributed as \mathcal{CN} ($\mathbf{0}, (\beta_{m,n_l} - \gamma_{m,n_l}) \mathbf{I}_K$) and \mathcal{CN} ($\mathbf{0}, \gamma_{m,n_l} \mathbf{I}_K$), respectively, with $\gamma_{m,n_l} = \frac{\tau_p \rho_{n_l} \beta_{m,n_l}^2}{\tau_p \sum_{n'_l \in \mathcal{N}_l} \rho_{n'_l} \beta_{m,n'_l} + 1}$. Note that there is no cooperation among APs to

exchange the channel estimate informati

Remark 1. The so-called pilot contamination exists when APs estimate the channels of UEs belonging to the same cluster. The relationship of channel estimates of UE n_l and UE n'_l in the l-th cluster with $n_l \neq n'_l$ and $n_l, n'_l \in \mathcal{N}_l$, at AP_m is expressed as follows:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{h}}_{m,n_l} = \frac{\sqrt{\rho_{n_l}}\beta_{m,n_l}}{\sqrt{\rho_{n'_l}}\beta_{m,n'_l}}\hat{\boldsymbol{h}}_{m,n'_l}.$$
(6)

2) Downlink Data Transmission

Under TDD operation, we consider the channel reciprocity to acquire CSI to precode the transmit signals in the downlink [6], [9]. In this paper, we adopt fpZF precoding [28] to cancel inter-cluster interference, but still take into account intra-cluster interference. Compared with the pure ZF [29], each AP computes fpZF precoding using its local CSI only, leading to an implementable algorithm. From (2), the full-rank matrix $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_m \in \mathbb{C}^{K \times \tau_p}$ of fpZF precoder at AP_m is given by [28]

$$\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_m = \mathbf{Y}_m^p \boldsymbol{\phi},\tag{7}$$

where $\phi = [\phi_1, \phi_2, \cdots, \phi_{\tau_p}] \in \mathbb{C}^{\tau_p \times \tau_p}$ denotes the collection of τ_p orthogonal pilot sequences. Hence, from (4) and (7), the channel estimate $\hat{\mathbf{h}}_{m,n_l}$ is rewritten as

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}}_{m,n_l} = v_{m,n_l} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_m \boldsymbol{\varphi}_l, \tag{8}$$

where φ_l is the *l*-th column of the identity matrix \mathbf{I}_{τ_p} . From (7) and (8), the beamforming vector $\boldsymbol{w}_{m,l} \in \mathbb{C}^{K \times 1}$ oriented to the *l*-th cluster at AP_m can be expressed as follows:

$$\boldsymbol{w}_{m,l} = \frac{\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_m (\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_m^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_m)^{-1} \boldsymbol{\varphi}_l}{\sqrt{\mathbb{E}\left\{ \left\| \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_m (\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_m^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_m)^{-1} \boldsymbol{\varphi}_l \right\|_2^2 \right\}}}.$$
(9)

The transmitted signal $oldsymbol{x}_m \in \mathbb{C}^{K imes 1}$ from AP_m is given by

$$\boldsymbol{x}_{m} = \sum_{l \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n_{l} \in \mathcal{N}_{l}} \sqrt{\rho_{n_{l}}^{m}} \boldsymbol{w}_{m,l} \boldsymbol{x}_{n_{l}}, \qquad (10)$$

where x_{n_l} is the symbol intended for UE n_l , and $\rho_{n_l}^m$ is the normalized transmit power (normalized by the noise power at AP_m) allocated to UE n_l at AP_m. Besides, x_{n_l} and $x_{n'_{l'}}$ for $l, l' \in \mathcal{L}$ and $n_l, n'_{l'} \in \mathcal{N}$ must satisfy the following condition

$$\mathbb{E}\left\{x_{n_{l}}(x_{n'_{l'}})^{*}\right\} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } l = l' \text{ and } n = n', \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$
(11)

Then, the received signal at UE n_l in the *l*-th cluster can be written as

$$y_{n_{l}} = \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \mathbf{h}_{m,n_{l}}^{H} \boldsymbol{x}_{m} + z_{n_{l}}$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{m \in \mathcal{M} \\ \text{Desired signal}}} \sqrt{\rho_{n_{l}}^{m}} \mathbf{h}_{m,n_{l}}^{H} \boldsymbol{w}_{m,l} x_{n_{l}} + \sum_{\substack{m \in \mathcal{M} \\ n'_{l} \in \mathcal{N}_{l} \setminus \{n_{l}\} \\ \text{Intra-cluster interference before SIC}}} \sqrt{\rho_{n'_{l}}^{m}} \mathbf{h}_{m,n_{l}}^{H} \boldsymbol{w}_{m,l'} x_{n_{l'}}$$

$$+ \sum_{\substack{m \in \mathcal{M} \\ n' \in \mathcal{L} \setminus \{l\} \\ n_{l'} \in \mathcal{N}_{l'}}} \sum_{\substack{n_{l'} \in \mathcal{N}_{l'} \\ \text{Inter-cluster interference}}} \sqrt{\rho_{n_{l'}}^{m}} \mathbf{h}_{m,n_{l}}^{H} \boldsymbol{w}_{m,l'} x_{n_{l'}} + z_{n_{l}}, \qquad (12)$$

where $z_{n_l} \sim C\mathcal{N}(0,1)$ is the additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN) at UE n_l .

Without loss of generality, in the *l*-th cluster we consider a descending order of channel gain, i.e., UEs 1_l and N_l are the users with strongest and weakest channel gains, respectively. By NOMA principle [3], [4], UE n_l in the *l*-th cluster first decodes the signals of UEs $n'_l > n_l$ with poorer channel conditions, and then its own signal is successively decoded after removing the interference from those UEs. Denote by $\text{SINR}_{n_l}^{n'_l}$ and $\text{SINR}_{n'_l}^{n'_l}$ the signal-to-interference-plus-noise ratios (SINRs) in decoding the signal of UE n'_l by UE n_l and itself, respectively. Towards an efficient and implementable SIC, the following

necessary condition is considered [16]

$$\mathbb{E}\left\{\log_2\left(1+\mathrm{SINR}_{n_l}^{n'_l}\right)\right\} \ge \mathbb{E}\left\{\log_2\left(1+\mathrm{SINR}_{n'_l}^{n'_l}\right)\right\}, \ \forall n_l < n'_l, \forall l \in \mathcal{L}.$$
(13)

Remark 2. We note that perfect SIC is practically unattainable owing to the effects of intra-cluster pilot contamination and channel estimation errors. Consequently, the received signal at UE n_l in the *l*-th cluster after SIC processing can be written as follows:

$$\bar{y}_{n_{l}} = \underbrace{\sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \sqrt{\rho_{n_{l}}^{m}} \boldsymbol{h}_{m,n_{l}}^{H} \boldsymbol{w}_{m,l} x_{n_{l}}}_{Desired \ signal} + \underbrace{\sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \sum_{n'_{l}=1}^{n_{l}-1} \sqrt{\rho_{n'_{l}}^{m}} \boldsymbol{h}_{m,n_{l}}^{H} \boldsymbol{w}_{m,l} x_{n'_{l}}}_{Intra-cluster \ interference \ after \ SIC} + \underbrace{\sqrt{\zeta_{n_{l}}} \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \sum_{n''_{l}=n_{l}+1}^{N_{l}} \sqrt{\rho_{n''_{l}}^{m}} \boldsymbol{h}_{m,n_{l}}^{H} \boldsymbol{w}_{m,l} x_{n''_{l}}}_{Intra-cluster \ interference \ due \ to \ imperfect \ SIC} + \underbrace{\sqrt{\zeta_{n_{l}}} \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \sum_{n'_{l} \in \mathcal{N}_{l'}} \sqrt{\rho_{n''_{l}}^{m}} \boldsymbol{h}_{m,n_{l}}^{H} \boldsymbol{w}_{m,l} x_{n''_{l}}}_{Inter-cluster \ interference \ due \ to \ imperfect \ SIC}}$$

$$(14)$$

where ζ_{n_l} is a general SIC performance coefficient at UE n_l in the *l*-th cluster. In particular, $\zeta_{n_l} = 1$ ($\zeta_{n_l} = 0$) indicates no SIC (perfect SIC), while $0 < \zeta_{n_l} < 1$ means imperfect SIC.

III. CLUSTERING CELL-FREE MASSIVE MIMO-NOMA SYSTEM

In this section, we propose two unsupervised ML-based UC algorithms to effectively divide all UEs into separate clusters, which are done at the CPU by exploiting the large-scale fading coefficients. Similarly to [16] and [25], large-scale fading coefficients of UEs are assumed to be collected and shared with the CPU before performing UC algorithms. We note that it is only necessary to estimate the large-scale fading coefficients once every 40 τ_c intervals [12], and thus conveying these coefficients via the backhaul links occurs much less frequently than data transmission. Denote by $\beta_n \triangleq [\beta_{1,n}, \beta_{2,n}, \dots, \beta_{M,n}]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times 1}$ the set of large-scale fading coefficients from all APs associated to UE $n, \forall n \in \mathcal{N}$. The vector β_n can be considered as an effective feature-vector denoting the location of UE n.

A. The k-means Algorithm

The k-means algorithm for UC studied in [24] and [25] is one of the simplest unsupervised ML algorithms to partition UEs in the coverage area into separate groups. The key idea is to find a user-specified number of clusters L, which are represented by L centroids, one for each cluster. The number of clusters L in the k-means algorithm can be predetermined. The principle of k-means algorithm is given as follows. Firstly, L initial centroids are randomly selected. Secondly, each point is assigned to the nearest centroid, and each mass of points assigned to the same centroid creates a cluster. Then, the centroid of each cluster is updated according to the points associated to the cluster.

update processes of centroids are repeated until either there is no change in the clusters or centroids remain similarly.

In the context of CFmMIMO-NOMA, the procedure of k-means can be summarized as follows:

• Step 1: *L* initial centroids are randomly selected from *N* UEs, where *L* is a predefined number. Let us define the set of *L* cluster centroids as follows:

$$\mathcal{C} = \{c_l, l \in \mathcal{L}\},\tag{15}$$

where c_l represents the centroid of the *l*-th cluster.

Step 2: Each UE n ∈ N is grouped to the nearest centroid, and hence, UEs assigned to the same centroid creates a cluster:

$$l' = \underset{\forall l \in \mathcal{L}}{\arg\min} f_d \left(\boldsymbol{\beta}_n, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{c_l} \right), \tag{16}$$

where $f_d(\beta_n, \beta_{c_l}) = \|\beta_n - \beta_{c_l}\|_2$ represents the Euclidean distance from UE *n* to centroid c_l . As shown in (16), UE *n* is grouped to *l'*-th cluster (denoted by centroid $c_{l'}$) since the distance from UE *n* to centroid $c_{l'}$ is nearest.

• Step 3: The centroid of each cluster is recalculated under given UEs assigned to this cluster:

$$\boldsymbol{\beta}_{c_l} = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{N}_l|} \sum_{n \in \mathcal{N}_l} \boldsymbol{\beta}_n, \forall l \in \mathcal{L},$$
(17)

where β_{c_l} represents the updated centroid for the *l*-th cluster, which can be calculated by the mean of all UEs belonging to the *l*-th cluster.

• Step 4: Steps 2-3 are repeated until convergence, i.e., there is no change in the clusters or the centroids remain the same.

The k-means algorithm for UC in CFmMIMO-NOMA is given in Algorithm 1. Note that k-means is a greedy algorithm, which can converge to a local minimum since its performance highly depends on the predefined number of clusters L and the centroid initialization process, i.e., how to select L initial centroids.

B. Proposed k-means++ Algorithm

One drawback of the k-means algorithm is that it is sensitive to the initialization of the centroids [30], [31]. If an initial centroid is a far point, it might not associate with any other points. Equivalently, more than one initial centroids might be created into the same cluster which leads to poor grouping. In this section, the k-means++ algorithm is developed to resolve this issue. It aims at providing a clever initialization of the centroids that improves the quality of the grouping process. Except for the improvement in the centroid initialization process, the remainder of k-means++ algorithm is the same

Algorithm 1 The k-means Algorithm for UC in CFmMIMO-NOMA.

1: Input: L and $\beta_n, \forall n \in \mathcal{N}$. 2: //**Identify L cluster centroids at random c_l , $\forall l \in \mathcal{L}$ (Step 1)**// 3: Set $\mathcal{C} = \emptyset$ and l = 1, where \mathcal{C} denotes the set of cluster centroids. 4: while l < L do $c_l = generateRandom[1, N];$ 5: if $c_l \notin C$ then 6: $\mathcal{C} \leftarrow c_l;$ 7: l = l + 1;8: end if 9: 10: end while 11: //**Main process**// 12: while C changes do //**Identify $\mathcal{N}_{l'}, \forall l' \in \mathcal{L}$, containing the subset of UEs that are closer to $c_{l'}$ than c_l , with $l' \neq l$ 13: (Step 2)**// for $n \in \mathcal{N} \setminus \mathcal{C}$ do 14: $l' = \arg \min f_d (\boldsymbol{\beta}_n, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{c_l}), \text{ where } f_d (\boldsymbol{\beta}_n, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{c_l}) = ||\boldsymbol{\beta}_n - \boldsymbol{\beta}_{c_l}||_2;$ 15: $\mathcal{N}_{l'} \leftarrow n;$ 16: end for 17: *//**Recalculate* c_l of cluster \mathcal{N}_l , $\forall l \in \mathcal{L}$ (Step 3)**// 18: for l = 1 : L do 19: $oldsymbol{eta}_{c_l} = rac{1}{|\mathcal{N}_l|}\sum_{n\in\mathcal{N}_l}oldsymbol{eta}_n;$ 20: end for 21: 22: end while 23: **Output:** \mathcal{N}_l and c_l , $\forall l \in \mathcal{L}$.

as in the k-means. In the context of CFmMIMO-NOMA, the procedure of proposed k-means++ can be summarized as follows:

- Step 1: The first initial centroid c_1 is randomly selected from N UEs.
- Step 2: For each UE n (with n ∈ N and n ∉ C), its distance from the nearest centroid is calculated as follows:

$$f_d\left(\boldsymbol{\beta}_n, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{c_t}\right) = \|\boldsymbol{\beta}_n - \boldsymbol{\beta}_{c_t}\|_2,\tag{18}$$

where $c_t = \operatorname*{arg\,min}_{\forall c_l \in \mathcal{C}} f_d \left(\boldsymbol{\beta}_n, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{c_l} \right).$

Step 3: The next centroid is selected from UEs (∀n ∈ N\C) such that the probability of selecting a UE as a centroid is in direct proportion to its distance from the nearest and previously selected centroid, i.e., the UE having the maximum distance from the nearest centroid is virtually to be chosen next as a centroid:

$$c_{l} = \underset{\forall n \in \mathcal{N} \setminus \mathcal{C}}{\arg \max} f_{d} \left(\beta_{n}, \beta_{c_{t}} \right).$$
(19)

- Step 4: Steps 2-3 are repeated until L 1 centroids are selected.
- The remaining process follows Steps 2-4 in the k-means algorithm.

The centroid initialization process of the proposed k-means++ ensures that chosen centroids are far away from each other. This increases the opportunity of initially selecting centroids that are located in different clusters. The proposed k-means++ algorithm for UC in CFmMIMO-NOMA is described in Algorithm 2.

```
Algorithm 2 The k-means++ Algorithm for UC in CFmMIMO-NOMA.
  1: Input: L and \beta_n, \forall n \in \mathcal{N}.
  2: Set C = \emptyset and c_1 = \text{generateRandom}[1, N];
  3: \mathcal{C} \leftarrow c_1 and set f = 0;
  4: for l = 2 : L do
           for n = 1 : N do
  5:
                for t = 1 : l - 1 do
  6:
                    if n \neq c_t then
  7:
                        dis(1,t) = f_d(\boldsymbol{\beta}_n, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{c_t}), \text{ where } f_d(\boldsymbol{\beta}_n, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{c_t}) = \|\boldsymbol{\beta}_n - \boldsymbol{\beta}_{c_t}\|_2;
  8:
  9:
                    else
10:
                         dis(1,t) = \text{NaN};
                         f = f + 1;
11:
                    end if
12:
                end for
13:
                if f == 0 then
14:
                    dist(1,n) = \max dis;
15:
16:
                else
17:
                    dist(1,n) = NaN;
18:
                    f = 0;
                end if
19:
           end for
20:
21:
           c_l = \arg \max dist;
                     \forall n \in \mathcal{N} \setminus \mathcal{C}
           \mathcal{C} \leftarrow c_l;
22:
23: end for
24: while C changes do
           for n \in \mathcal{N} \setminus \mathcal{C} do
25:
                l' = \arg \min f_d \left( \boldsymbol{\beta}_n, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{c_l} \right), where f_d \left( \boldsymbol{\beta}_n, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{c_l} \right) = \| \boldsymbol{\beta}_n - \boldsymbol{\beta}_{c_l} \|_2;
26:
                           \forall l \in \mathcal{L}
               \mathcal{N}_{l'} \leftarrow \overset{\mathsf{vie}}{n};
27:
           end for
28:
           for l = 1 : L do
29:
               oldsymbol{eta}_{c_l} = rac{1}{|\mathcal{N}_l|} \sum\limits_{n \in \mathcal{N}_l} oldsymbol{eta}_n;
30:
           end for
31:
32: end while
33: Output: \mathcal{N}_l and c_l, \forall l \in \mathcal{L}.
```

C. The Improved k-means++ Algorithm

As shown in Sections III-A and III-B, the performance of the k-means algorithm can be enhanced by selecting L initial centroids more effectively. Based on the characteristics of CFmMIMO-NOMA, we propose the improved k-means++ algorithm which includes a new approach to cleverly select L initial centroids. The procedure of improved k-means++ is summarized as follows:

 Step 1: Each AP identifies an associated UE, denoted by Λ_m, which has the best connection, i.e., highest large-scale fading coefficient β_{m,n}:

$$\Lambda_m = \underset{\forall n \in \mathcal{N}}{\arg\max} \beta_{m,n}, \forall m \in \mathcal{M}.$$
(20)

• Step 2: The CPU then selects a subset of APs, denoted by Υ_n , which have best connections to UE n:

$$\Upsilon_n = \{ \mathsf{AP}_m : \mathsf{UE} \ n == \Lambda_m \}, \forall n \in \mathcal{N}.$$
(21)

• Step 3: The CPU selects a UE having the highest number of serving APs as a centroid:

$$c_l = \underset{\forall n \in \mathcal{N} \setminus \mathcal{C}}{\arg \max} |\Upsilon_n|, \tag{22}$$

where $|\Upsilon_n|$ denotes the cardinality of Υ_n .

- Step 4: Step 3 is repeated until L centroids are chosen.
- The remaining process follows Steps 2-4 in the k-means algorithm.

The centroid initialization process of the improved k-means++ for UC in CFmMIMO-NOMA is described in Algorithm 3.

D. Complexity Analysis

As shown in [24], the complexity of the k-means algorithm is O(NLIM), where I denotes the total number of iterations until convergence. We recall that compared to the k-means, the k-means++ and improved k-means++ algorithms require the modification of centroid initialization process. All centroids in the k-means algorithm are randomly chosen, which leads to the computational complexity of O(N). The proposed k-means++ algorithm has to make a full search through all UEs for every centroid sampled, resulting to the complexity of O(NLM) [32]. Similarly, the complexity of the improved k-means++ algorithm is O(MN + NM + LN), which is lower than that of the k-means++. In addition, although the centroid initialization process in the proposed k-means++ algorithms is computationally more expensive than the original k-means, the performance of the former is much better than the latter. This will be elaborated in Section VII.

Algorithm 3 Centroid Initialization Process of the Improved k-means++ Algorithm for UC in CFmMIMO-NOMA.

1: Input: L and $\beta_n, \forall n \in \mathcal{N}$. 2: for m = 1 : M do $\Lambda_m = \arg \max \beta_{m,n};$ 3: $\forall n {\in} \mathcal{N}$ 4: end for 5: for n = 1 : N do for m = 1 : M do 6: if $n == \Lambda_m$ then 7: $\Upsilon_n \leftarrow m;$ 8: end if 9: end for 10: 11: end for 12: $C = \emptyset$, where C denotes the set of cluster centroids. 13: for l = 1 : L do $c_l = \arg \max |\Upsilon_n|;$ 14: $\forall n \in \mathcal{N} \setminus \mathcal{C}$ $\mathcal{C} \leftarrow c_l;$ 15: 16: **end for** 17: **Output:** *C*.

IV. PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Given the UC algorithms in Section III, we now derive the SSE of CFmMIMO-NOMA. From (14), the SINR of UE n_l in the *l*-th cluster is given as

$$SINR_{n_{l}} = \frac{|DS_{n_{l}}|^{2}}{\mathbb{E}\left\{|BU_{n_{l}}|^{2}\right\} + \sum_{n'_{l}=1}^{n_{l}-1} \mathbb{E}\left\{|ICI_{n_{l}}|^{2}\right\} + \sum_{n''_{l}=n_{l}+1}^{N_{l}} \mathbb{E}\left\{|RICI_{n_{l}}|^{2}\right\} + \sum_{l' \in \mathcal{L} \setminus \{l\}} \sum_{n_{l'} \in \mathcal{N}_{l'}} \mathbb{E}\left\{|UI_{n_{l}}|^{2}\right\} + 1}$$

$$(23)$$
where $DS_{n_{l}} = \mathbb{E}\left\{\sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \sqrt{\rho_{n_{l}}^{m}} \mathbf{h}_{m,n_{l}}^{H} \boldsymbol{w}_{m,l}\right\}, BU_{n_{l}} = \left(\sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \sqrt{\rho_{n_{l}}^{m}} \mathbf{h}_{m,n_{l}}^{H} \boldsymbol{w}_{m,l} - \mathbb{E}\left\{\sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \sqrt{\rho_{n_{l}}^{m}} \mathbf{h}_{m,n_{l}}^{H} \boldsymbol{w}_{m,l}\right\}\right),$

$$ICI_{n_{l}} = \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \sqrt{\rho_{n'_{l}}^{m}} \mathbf{h}_{m,n_{l}}^{H} \boldsymbol{w}_{m,l}, RICI_{n_{l}} = \sqrt{\zeta_{n_{l}}} \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \sqrt{\rho_{n''_{l}}^{m}} \mathbf{h}_{m,n_{l}}^{H} \boldsymbol{w}_{m,l}, and UI_{n_{l}} = \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \sqrt{\rho_{n_{l'}}^{m}} \mathbf{h}_{m,n_{l}}^{H} \boldsymbol{w}_{m,l}, and uncertainty, intra-cluster interference after SIC, residual interference due to imperfect SIC, and inter-cluster interference, respectively.$$

To simplify (23), we first compute the expectation term in the denominator of (9) [33]:

$$\mathbb{E}\left\{\left\|\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{m}\left(\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{m}^{H}\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{m}\right)^{-1}\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{l}\right\|_{2}^{2}\right\} = \frac{v_{m,n_{l}}^{2}}{\gamma_{m,n_{l}}(K-\tau_{p})}, \ \forall n_{l} \in \mathcal{N}_{l}.$$
(24)

From (8), (9), and (24), we have

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}}_{m,n_i}^H \boldsymbol{w}_{m,l} = \frac{\upsilon_{m,n_i}}{\upsilon_{m,n_l}} \boldsymbol{\varphi}_i^H \boldsymbol{\varphi}_l \sqrt{\gamma_{m,n_l} (K - \tau_p)}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \sqrt{\gamma_{m,n_l}(K - \tau_p)}, & \text{if } i = l, \\ 0, & \text{if } i \neq l. \end{cases}$$
(25)

Lemma 1. The closed-form expression for the SE of UE n_l in the l-th cluster is given by

$$R_{n_{l}} = \left(1 - \frac{\tau_{p}}{\tau_{c}}\right) \log_{2}\left(1 + \text{SINR}_{n_{l}}\right)$$
$$= \left(1 - \frac{\tau_{p}}{\tau_{c}}\right) \log_{2}\left(1 + \min_{n'_{l}=1,\dots,n_{l}} \text{SINR}_{n'_{l}}^{n_{l}}\right), \ \forall n_{l}.$$
(26)

By $\boldsymbol{\rho} \triangleq \{\rho_{n_l}^m\}_{m \in \mathcal{M}, n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l, l \in \mathcal{L}}$, SINR $_{n_l}^{n_l}$ and SINR $_{n'_l}^{n_l}$, $\forall n'_l < n_l$, are derived as follows:

$$\operatorname{SINR}_{n_{l}}^{n_{l}} = \frac{(K - \tau_{p}) \left(\sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \sqrt{\rho_{n_{l}}^{m} \gamma_{m, n_{l}}} \right)^{2}}{\mathcal{I}_{n_{l}}^{n_{l}}(\boldsymbol{\rho}) + 1},$$
(27)

$$\operatorname{SINR}_{n'_{l}}^{n_{l}} = \frac{(K - \tau_{p}) \left(\sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \sqrt{\rho_{n_{l}}^{m} \gamma_{m,n'_{l}}} \right)^{2}}{\mathcal{I}_{n'_{l}}^{n_{l}}(\boldsymbol{\rho}) + 1},$$
(28)

where $\mathcal{I}_{n_l}^{n_l}(oldsymbol{
ho})$ and $\mathcal{I}_{n'_l}^{n_l}(oldsymbol{
ho})$ are defined as

$$\mathcal{I}_{n_{l}}^{n_{l}}(\boldsymbol{\rho}) \triangleq \sum_{n''_{l} \in \mathcal{N}_{l} \setminus \{n_{l}\}} \eta_{n''_{l'}} (K - \tau_{p}) \left(\sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \sqrt{\rho_{n''_{l}}^{m} \gamma_{m,n_{l}}}\right)^{2} \\ + \sum_{l' \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n''_{l'} \in \mathcal{N}_{l'}} \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \eta_{n''_{l'}} \rho_{n''_{l'}}^{m} \left(\beta_{m,n_{l}} - \gamma_{m,n_{l}}\right), \\ \mathcal{I}_{n'_{l}}^{n_{l}}(\boldsymbol{\rho}) \triangleq \sum_{n''_{l} \in \mathcal{N}_{l} \setminus \{n_{l}\}} \eta_{n''_{l'}} (K - \tau_{p}) \left(\sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \sqrt{\rho_{n''_{l}}^{m} \gamma_{m,n'_{l}}}\right)^{2} \\ + \sum_{l' \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n''_{l'} \in \mathcal{N}_{l'}} \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \eta_{n''_{l'}} \rho_{n''_{l'}}^{m} \left(\beta_{m,n'_{l}} - \gamma_{m,n'_{l}}\right),$$

with

$$\eta_{n''_{l'}} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } l' \neq l \text{ or } l' = l \text{ and } n''_l \leq n_l, \\ \zeta_{n_l}, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proof: The proof is given in Appendix A.

We define the virtual channel of UE n_l in the *l*-th cluster as $\mathbf{h}_{n_l} = [\gamma_{1,n_l}, \dots, \gamma_{M,n_l}]^T$, $\forall n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l$. We assume that UEs in the *l*-th cluster are sorted based on their virtual channels, such as $\|\mathbf{h}_{1_l}\|_2 \ge \|\mathbf{h}_{2_l}\|_2 \ge \dots \ge \|\mathbf{h}_{N_l}\|_2$, $\forall l \in \mathcal{L}$. From (26), the SSE of CFmMIMO-NOMA is expressed as

$$R_{\Sigma} = \sum_{l \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l} R_{n_l} = \left(1 - \frac{\tau_p}{\tau_c}\right) \sum_{l \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l} \log_2\left(1 + \text{SINR}_{n_l}\right).$$
(29)

From (27) and (28), it is clear that the SSE of CFmMIMO-NOMA highly depends on the power allocation (PA) at all APs. Thus, it is necessary to optimize the transmit power at APs so that the SSE of CFmMIMO-NOMA can be enhanced, which will be detailed next.

V. THE SUM SPECTRAL EFFICIENCY MAXIMIZATION

We aim at optimizing the normalized transmit power $\rho \triangleq \{\rho_{n_l}^m\}_{m,n_l,l}$ to maximize the SSE under the constraints of the transmit power budget at the APs and SIC conditions. The optimization problem can be mathematically expressed as

$$\max_{\boldsymbol{\rho}} \quad \left(1 - \frac{\tau_p}{\tau_c}\right) \sum_{l \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l} \log_2 \left(1 + \text{SINR}_{n_l}\right) \tag{30a}$$

s.t.
$$\sum_{l \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l} \rho_{n_l}^m \le P_{\max}^m, \forall m \in \mathcal{M},$$
(30b)

$$\rho_{n_l}^m \le \rho_{n_l+1}^m, n_l \in [1, N_l - 1], \forall m \in \mathcal{M}, l \in \mathcal{L}.$$
(30c)

Herein, constraint (30b) indicates that the total transmit power at AP_m is limited by the normalized maximum power P_{max}^m , while constraint (30c) is the necessary condition to implement SIC in the *l*-th cluster, $\forall l \in \mathcal{L}$. We note that $SINR_{n_l}$ in (30a) is a nonconvex and nonsmooth function with respect to ρ , making problem (30) intractable. Therefore, it may not be possible to solve the problem directly. In addition, the globally optimal solution (e.g., exhaustive search) comes at the cost of high computational complexity, and may not be suitable for practical implementation. In what follows, we develop newly approximated functions using the IA framework [27], [34], and then propose a fast converging and low-complexity algorithm.

Equivalent Optimization Problem: To apply the IA method, several transformations are necessary to make (30) tractable. To do so, we introduce the auxiliary variables $\mathbf{r} \triangleq \{r_{n_l}\}_{\forall n_l}$ and $\varphi \triangleq \{\varphi_{n_l}\}_{\forall n_l}$ to rewrite (30) equivalently as

$$\max_{\boldsymbol{\rho}, \mathbf{r}, \boldsymbol{\varphi}} \quad \left(1 - \frac{\tau_p}{\tau_c}\right) \sum_{l \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l} r_{n_l} \tag{31a}$$

s.t.
$$\ln(1+\varphi_{n_l}) \ge r_{n_l} \ln 2, \ \forall n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l,$$
 (31b)

$$\operatorname{SINR}_{n_{l}}^{n_{l}} \ge \varphi_{n_{l}}, \ \forall n_{l}' < n_{l}, \ \forall n_{l} \in \mathcal{N}_{l},$$

$$(31c)$$

$$\operatorname{SINR}_{n_l}^{n_l} \ge \varphi_{n_l}, \ \forall n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l,$$
(31d)

It is clear that the objective function becomes linear. The equivalence between (30) and (31) is verified by the following lemma.

Lemma 2. Problems (30) and (31) share the same optimal solution set and the same optimal objective value. In particular, let $(\rho^*, \mathbf{r}^*, \varphi^*)$ be the optimal solution to problem (31), then ρ^* is also the optimal solution to problem (30) and vice versa.

Proof: The proof is done by showing the fact that constraints (31b)-(31d) will hold with equality at the optimum. We prove this statement by contradiction. Suppose that constraints (31c) and (31d) are inactive at the optimum for some users, i.e., there exists $\varphi'_{n_l} > 0$ such as $\min(\text{SINR}^{n_l}_{n'_l}, \text{SINR}^{n_l}_{n_l}) = \varphi'_{n_l} > \varphi^{\star}_{n_l}$. It is clear that φ'_{n_l} is also a feasible point to (31), and $r'_{n_l} = \ln\left(1+\varphi'_{n_l}\right) > \ln\left(1+\varphi^{\star}_{n_l}\right) = r^{\star}_{n_l}$. As a consequence, this results in a strictly larger objective value, i.e., $\left(1 - \frac{\tau_p}{\tau_c}\right) \sum_{l \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l} r'_{n_l} > \left(1 - \frac{\tau_p}{\tau_c}\right)$ $\left(\frac{\tau_p}{\tau_c}\right) \sum_{l \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l} r_{n_l}^{\star}$, which contradicts the assumption that $(\boldsymbol{\rho}^{\star}, \mathbf{r}^{\star}, \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{\star})$ represent the optimal solution to problem (31).

Inner Approximation (IA) for Problem (31): The nonconvex parts include (31c) and (31d). The direct application of IA method is still not possible due to the complication of $SINR_{n_l}^{n_l}$ and $SINR_{n_l}^{n_l}$. In the following, we make the change of variable as $\rho_{n_l}^m = (\hat{\rho}_{n_l}^m)^2, \forall n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l$. Let us handle (31c) first by rewriting $\text{SINR}_{n'_l}^{n_l}$ as

$$\operatorname{SINR}_{n_{l}}^{n_{l}} = \frac{(K - \tau_{p}) \left(\sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \hat{\rho}_{n_{l}}^{m} \sqrt{\gamma_{m,n_{l}}} \right)^{2}}{\mathcal{I}_{n_{l}}^{n_{l}} (\hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}) + 1},$$
(32)

where $\hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}} \triangleq \{\hat{\rho}_{n_l}^m\}_{\forall n_l}$ and $\mathcal{I}_{n'_l}^{n_l}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}) \triangleq \sum_{n''_l \in \mathcal{N}_l \setminus \{n_l\}} \eta_{n''_{l'}}(K - \tau_p) \left(\sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \hat{\rho}_{n''_l}^m \sqrt{\gamma_{m,n'_l}}\right)^2 + \sum_{l' \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n''_{l'} \in \mathcal{N}_{l'}} \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}_l} \eta_{n''_{l'}}(K - \tau_p) \left(\sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \hat{\rho}_{n''_l}^m \sqrt{\gamma_{m,n'_l}}\right)^2 + \sum_{l' \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n''_{l'} \in \mathcal{N}_{l'}} \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}_l} \eta_{n''_{l'}}(K - \tau_p) \left(\sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \hat{\rho}_{n''_l}^m \sqrt{\gamma_{m,n'_l}}\right)^2 + \sum_{l' \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n''_{l'} \in \mathcal{N}_{l'}} \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}_l} \eta_{n''_{l'}}(K - \tau_p) \left(\sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \hat{\rho}_{n''_l}^m \sqrt{\gamma_{m,n'_l}}\right)^2 + \sum_{l' \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n''_{l'} \in \mathcal{N}_{l'}} \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}_l} \eta_{n''_{l'}}(K - \tau_p) \left(\sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}_l} \hat{\rho}_{n''_l}^m \sqrt{\gamma_{m,n'_l}}\right)^2 + \sum_{l' \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n''_{l'} \in \mathcal{N}_{l'}} \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}_l} \eta_{n''_{l'}}(K - \tau_p) \left(\sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}_l} \hat{\rho}_{n''_{l'}}^m \sqrt{\gamma_{m,n'_l}}\right)^2 + \sum_{l' \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n''_{l'} \in \mathcal{N}_{l'}} \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}_l} \eta_{n''_{l'}}(K - \tau_p) \left(\sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}_l} \hat{\rho}_{n''_{l'}}^m \sqrt{\gamma_{m,n'_l}}\right)^2 + \sum_{l' \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n''_{l'} \in \mathcal{N}_{l'}} \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}_l} \eta_{n''_{l'}}(K - \tau_p) \left(\sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}_l} \hat{\rho}_{n''_{l'}}^m \sqrt{\gamma_{m,n'_l}}\right)^2 + \sum_{l' \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{m'_{l'} \in \mathcal{M}_{l'}} \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}_l} \eta_{n''_{l'}}}(K - \tau_p) \left(\sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}_l} \hat{\rho}_{n''_{l'}}^m \sqrt{\gamma_{m,n'_l}}\right)^2 + \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}_l} \sum$ $\boldsymbol{\theta} \triangleq \{\theta_{n_l}^{n_l}\}_{\forall n_l}$, constraint (31c) can be equivalently rewritten as

$$\sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \hat{\rho}_{n_l}^m \sqrt{\gamma_{m,n'_l}} \ge \varpi_{n'_l}^{n_l}, \ \forall n'_l < n_l, \forall n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l,$$
(33a)

$$\sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \hat{\rho}_{n''_{l}}^{m} \sqrt{\gamma_{m,n'_{l}}} \leq \tau_{n''_{l}}^{n'_{l}}, \ \forall n'_{l} < n_{l}, \ \forall n_{l} \in \mathcal{N}_{l},$$

$$(33b)$$

$$(31c) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} m \in \mathcal{M} \\ \mathcal{I}_{n'_{l}}^{n_{l}}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}, \boldsymbol{\tau}) \leq \theta_{n'_{l}}^{n_{l}}, \ \forall n'_{l} < n_{l}, \ \forall n_{l} \in \mathcal{N}_{l}, \end{cases}$$
(33c)

$$(K - \tau_p) \frac{\left(\varpi_{n'_l}^{n_l}\right)^2}{\theta_{n'_l}^{n_l} + 1} \ge \varphi_{n_l}, \ \forall n'_l < n_l, \ \forall n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l,$$
(33d)

 $\begin{pmatrix} (K - \tau_p) \overline{\theta_{n'_l}^{n_l} + 1} \leq \psi_{n_l}, & \forall n_l < n_l, & \forall n_l < \cdots, \\ \text{where } \mathcal{I}_{n'_l}^{n_l}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}, \boldsymbol{\tau}) \triangleq \sum_{n''_l \in \mathcal{N}_l \setminus \{n_l\}} \eta_{n''_{l'}} (K - \tau_p) (\tau_{n''_l}^{n'_l})^2 + \sum_{l' \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n''_{l'} \in \mathcal{N}_{l'}} \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \eta_{n''_{l'}} (\hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}_{n''_{l'}}^m)^2 (\beta_{m,n'_l} - \gamma_{m,n'_l}) \\ \text{is a quadratic function. Here, constraint (33d) remains nonconvex. We note that } (\varpi_{n'_l}^{n_l})^2 / (\theta_{n'_l}^{n_l} + 1) \text{ is } \\ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n''_{l'} \in \mathcal{N}_{l'} \setminus \{n_l\}} (\kappa_{l'} - \kappa_{l'}) (\kappa_{l'}) (\kappa_{l'} - \kappa_{l'}) (\kappa_{l'}) (\kappa_{l'}$ the quadratic-over-linear function, which is convex with respect to $(\varpi_{n'_l}^{n_l}, \theta_{n'_l}^{n_l})$. Let $(\varpi_{n'_l}^{n_l,(\kappa)}, \theta_{n'_l}^{n_l,(\kappa)})$ be a feasible point of $(\varpi_{n_l}^{n_l}, \theta_{n_l}^{n_l})$ at the κ -th iteration of an iterative algorithm and by the IA principle, constraint (33d) can be convexified as

$$(K - \tau_p) \Big(\frac{2\varpi_{n'_l}^{n_l,(\kappa)}}{\theta_{n'_l}^{n_l,(\kappa)} + 1} \varpi_{n'_l}^{n_l} - \frac{\left(\varpi_{n'_l}^{n_l,(\kappa)}\right)^2}{\left(\theta_{n'_l}^{n_l,(\kappa)} + 1\right)^2} (\theta_{n'_l}^{n_l} + 1) \Big) \ge \varphi_{n_l}, \ \forall n'_l < n_l, \ \forall n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l.$$
(34)

Similarly, constraint (31d) can be iteratively approximated as

$$\sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \hat{\rho}_{n_l}^m \sqrt{\gamma_{m,n_l}} \ge \varpi_{n_l}^{n_l}, \ \forall n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l,$$
(35a)

$$\sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \hat{\rho}_{n''_l}^m \sqrt{\gamma_{m,n_l}} \le \tau_{n''_l}^{n_l}, \ \forall n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l,$$
(35b)

$$\mathcal{I}_{n_l}^{n_l}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}, \boldsymbol{\tau}) \le \theta_{n_l}^{n_l}, \ \forall n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l,$$
(35c)

$$(K - \tau_p) \Big(\frac{2\varpi_{n_l}^{n_l,(\kappa)}}{\theta_{n_l}^{n_l,(\kappa)} + 1} \varpi_{n_l}^{n_l} - \frac{\left(\varpi_{n_l}^{n_l,(\kappa)}\right)^2}{\left(\theta_{n_l}^{n_l,(\kappa)} + 1\right)^2} (\theta_{n_l}^{n_l} + 1) \Big) \ge \varphi_{n_l}, \ \forall n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l,$$
(35d)

where $\mathcal{I}_{n_{l}}^{n_{l}}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}, \boldsymbol{\tau}) \triangleq \sum_{n''_{l} \in \mathcal{N}_{l} \setminus \{n_{l}\}} \eta_{n''_{l'}}(K - \tau_{p}) \left(\tau_{n''_{l}}^{n_{l}}\right)^{2} + \sum_{l' \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n''_{l'} \in \mathcal{N}_{l'}} \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \eta_{n''_{l'}} \left(\hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}_{n''_{l'}}^{m}\right)^{2} (\beta_{m,n_{l}} - \gamma_{m,n_{l}}).$ In summary, the convex approximate program of (31) solved at iteration $\kappa + 1$ is given as

$$\max_{\hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}, \mathbf{r}, \boldsymbol{\varphi}, \boldsymbol{\varpi}, \boldsymbol{\tau}, \boldsymbol{\theta}} \quad \left(1 - \frac{\tau_p}{\tau_c}\right) \sum_{l \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l} r_{n_l}$$
(36a)

s.t.
$$(31b), (33a)-(33c), (34), (35a)-(35d),$$
 (36b)

$$\sum_{l \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l} (\hat{\rho}_{n_l}^m)^2 \le P_{\max}^m, \forall m \in \mathcal{M},$$
(36c)

$$\hat{\rho}_{n_l}^m \le \hat{\rho}_{n_l+1}^m, n_l \in [1, N_l - 1], \forall m \in \mathcal{M}, l \in \mathcal{L}.$$
(36d)

Conic Quadratic Program: Problem (36) is a mix of exponential and quadratic constraints, resulting in a generic convex program. The major complexity in solving such a program is due to the logarithm function in (31b). Therefore, the use of modern convex solvers (e.g., SeDuMi [35] and MOSEK [36]) becomes less efficient than standard ones. To bypass this issue, we use a lower bound of $\ln(1+\varphi_{n_l})$ as [4, Eq. (66)]

$$\ln(1+\varphi_{n_{l}}) \ge \ln(1+\varphi_{n_{l}}^{(\kappa)}) + \frac{\varphi_{n_{l}}^{(\kappa)}}{\varphi_{n_{l}}^{(\kappa)}+1} - \frac{(\varphi_{n_{l}}^{(\kappa)})^{2}}{\varphi_{n_{l}}^{(\kappa)}+1} \frac{1}{\varphi_{n_{l}}}, \ \forall \varphi_{n_{l}}^{(\kappa)} > 0, \varphi_{n_{l}} > 0,$$
(37)

which is a concave function. We note that (37) holds with equality at the optimum, i.e., $\varphi_{n_l}^{(\kappa)} = \varphi_{n_l}^{(\kappa+1)}$. Next, by introducing new variables $\bar{\varphi} \triangleq \{\bar{\varphi}_{n_l}\}_{\forall n_l}$, the conic quadratic approximate program of (36) is given as

$$\max_{\hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}},\mathbf{r},\boldsymbol{\varphi},\bar{\boldsymbol{\varphi}},\boldsymbol{\varpi},\boldsymbol{\tau},\boldsymbol{\theta}} \quad \left(1 - \frac{\tau_p}{\tau_c}\right) \sum_{l \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l} r_{n_l}$$
(38a)

s.t.
$$(33a)-(33c), (34), (35a)-(35d), (36c), (36d),$$
 (38b)

$$\mathcal{F}^{(\kappa)}(\varphi_{n_l}^{(\kappa)}, \bar{\varphi}_{n_l}) \ge r_{n_l} \ln 2, \ \forall n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l,$$
(38c)

$$0.25 (\varphi_{n_l} + \bar{\varphi}_{n_l})^2 \ge 0.25 (\varphi_{n_l} - \bar{\varphi}_{n_l})^2 + 1, \ \forall n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l,$$
(38d)

where $\mathcal{F}^{(\kappa)}(\varphi_{n_l}^{(\kappa)}, \bar{\varphi}_{n_l}) \triangleq \ln(1 + \varphi_{n_l}^{(\kappa)}) + \frac{\varphi_{n_l}^{(\kappa)}}{\varphi_{n_l}^{(\kappa)} + 1} - \frac{(\varphi_{n_l}^{(\kappa)})^2}{\varphi_{n_l}^{(\kappa)} + 1} \bar{\varphi}_{n_l}$. We note that (38d) is a second-order cone constraint and must hold with equality at the optimum. The proposed IA-based iterative algorithm is summarized in Algorithm 4.

Convergence and Complexity Analysis: The proposed algorithm starts by randomly generating an initial feasible point for the updated variables $(\boldsymbol{\varpi}^{(0)}, \boldsymbol{\theta}^{(0)}, \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{(0)})$. In each iteration, we solve the convex program Algorithm 4 Proposed IA-based Iterative Algorithm to Solve Problem (30).

Initialization: Set $\kappa := 0$ and generate an initial feasible point $(\boldsymbol{\varpi}^{(0)}, \boldsymbol{\theta}^{(0)}, \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{(0)})$.

- 1: repeat
- Solve the conic quadratic approximate program (38) to obtain the optimal solution, denoted by 2: $\begin{array}{l} (\hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}^{\star},\mathbf{r}^{\star},\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{\star},\bar{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\star},\boldsymbol{\varpi}^{\star},\boldsymbol{\tau}^{\star},\boldsymbol{\theta}^{\star});\\ \text{Update } (\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{(\kappa+1)},\boldsymbol{\varpi}^{(\kappa+1)},\boldsymbol{\theta}^{(\kappa+1)}) := (\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{\star},\boldsymbol{\varpi}^{\star},\boldsymbol{\theta}^{\star}); \end{array}$
- 3:
- Set $\kappa := \kappa + 1$; 4:
- 5: **until** Convergence, i.e., $\left(\sum_{l \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l} r_{n_l}^{(\kappa)} \sum_{l \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l} r_{n_l}^{(\kappa-1)}\right) / \sum_{l \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l} r_{n_l}^{(\kappa-1)} < \epsilon$
- 6: **Ouput**: ρ^* with $\rho_{n_l}^{m,(\star)} = (\hat{\rho}_{n_l}^{m,(\star)})^2, \forall n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l$.

(38) to produce the next feasible point ($\varphi^{(\kappa+1)}, \boldsymbol{\omega}^{(\kappa+1)}, \boldsymbol{\theta}^{(\kappa+1)}$). This procedure is successively repeated until convergence, which is stated in the following proposition.

Proposition 1. Initialized from a feasible point $(\boldsymbol{\varpi}^{(0)}, \boldsymbol{\theta}^{(0)}, \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{(0)})$, Algorithm 4 produces a sequence $\{\varphi^{(\kappa)}, \varpi^{(\kappa)}, \theta^{(\kappa)}\}\$ of improved solutions to problem (38), which satisfy the Karush-Kuhn-Tucker (KKT) conditions. In light of the IA principles, the sequence $\left\{ \left(1 - \frac{\tau_p}{\tau_c}\right) \sum_{l \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l} r_{n_l}^{(\kappa)} \right\}_{\kappa=1}^{\infty}$ is monotonically increasing and converges after a finite number of iterations for a given error tolerance $\epsilon > 0$.

Proof: Please see Appendix B.

The computational complexity of Algorithm 4 mainly depends on solving the approximate problem (38), which is polynomial in the number of constraints and optimization variables. Problem (38) has $v = NM + 3N + 3\sum_{l=1}^{L} \frac{N_l(N_l-1)}{2}$ scalar real variables and $c = 8\sum_{l=1}^{L} \left(\frac{N_l(N_l-1)}{2} + M(N_l-1)\right) + M$ quadratic and linear constraints. As a result, the worst-case computational cost of Algorithm 4 in each iteration is $O(v^2 c^{2.5} + c^{3.5})$.

VI. COLLOCATED MASSIVE MIMO-NOMA SYSTEM

In this section, we consider a COmMIMO-NOMA system, which serves as a benchmark for CFmMIMO-NOMA. The main differences between CFmMIMO-NOMA and COmMIMO-NOMA systems are as follows: i) in CFmMIMO-NOMA, in general $\beta_{m,n_l} \neq \beta_{m',n_l}$, for $m \neq m'$, whereas in COmMIMO-NOMA, $\beta_{m,n_l} = \beta_{m',n_l}$; and *ii*) in CFmMIMO-NOMA, a power constraint is applied at each AP individually, whereas in COmMIMO-NOMA, a total power constraint is applied at the collocated AP equipped with MK antennas. Unless otherwise specified, all notations and symbols given in the previous sections will be reused in this section.

A. Performance Analysis

Similar to Lemma 1, the closed-form expression for the SE of UE n_l in the *l*-th cluster is given by

$$R_{n_l}^{\mathsf{col}} = \left(1 - \frac{\tau_p}{\tau_c}\right) \log_2\left(1 + \mathrm{SINR}_{n_l}^{\mathsf{col}}\right) \\ = \left(1 - \frac{\tau_p}{\tau_c}\right) \log_2\left(1 + \min_{n'_l = 1, \dots, n_l} \mathrm{SINR}_{n'_l}^{n_l, \mathsf{col}}\right), \ \forall n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l.$$
(39)

By replacing $\rho_{n_l}^m$ with ρ_{n_l} , $\forall n_l$, SINR $_{n_l}^{n_l,col}$ and SINR $_{n'_l}^{n_l,col}$, $\forall n'_l < n_l$, are derived as follows:

$$\operatorname{SINR}_{n_{l}}^{n_{l},\operatorname{col}} = \frac{(K - \tau_{p})\rho_{n_{l}}\gamma_{n_{l}}}{\mathcal{I}_{n_{l}}^{n_{l}}(\boldsymbol{\rho}) + 1}, \quad \text{and} \quad \operatorname{SINR}_{n_{l}'}^{n_{l},\operatorname{col}} = \frac{(K - \tau_{p})\rho_{n_{l}}\gamma_{n_{l}'}}{\mathcal{I}_{n_{l}'}^{n_{l}}(\boldsymbol{\rho}) + 1}, \tag{40}$$

where

$$\mathcal{I}_{n_{l}}^{n_{l}}(\boldsymbol{\rho}) \triangleq \sum_{n''_{l} \in \mathcal{N}_{l} \setminus \{n_{l}\}} \eta_{n''_{l'}}(K - \tau_{p}) \rho_{n''_{l}} \gamma_{n_{l}} + \sum_{l' \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n''_{l'} \in \mathcal{N}_{l'}} \eta_{n''_{l'}} \rho_{n''_{l'}}(\beta_{n_{l}} - \gamma_{n_{l}}),$$
(41)

$$\mathcal{I}_{n'_{l}}^{n_{l}}(\boldsymbol{\rho}) \triangleq \sum_{\substack{n''_{l} \in \mathcal{N}_{l} \setminus \{n_{l}\}\\ \alpha^{2}}} \eta_{n''_{l'}}(K - \tau_{p})\rho_{n''_{l}}\gamma_{n'_{l}} + \sum_{l' \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n''_{l'} \in \mathcal{N}_{l'}} \eta_{n''_{l'}}\rho_{n''_{l'}}(\beta_{n'_{l}} - \gamma_{n'_{l}}),$$
(42)

and $\gamma_{n_l} = \frac{\tau_p \rho_{n_l} \beta_{n_l}^2}{\tau_p \sum_{n'_l \in \mathcal{N}_l} \rho_{n'_l} \beta_{n'_l} + 1}; \eta_{n''_{l'}} \text{ is defined as}$

$$\eta_{n''_{l'}} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } l' \neq l \text{ or } l' = l \text{ and } n''_l \leq n_l, \\ \zeta_{n_l}, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$
(43)

The SSE of COmMIMO-NOMA system is expressed as follows:

$$R_{\Sigma}^{\mathsf{col}} = \sum_{l \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l} R_{n_l}^{\mathsf{col}} = \left(1 - \frac{\tau_p}{\tau_c}\right) \log_2\left(1 + \mathrm{SINR}_{n_l}^{\mathsf{col}}\right).$$
(44)

The SSE maximization problem for COmMIMO-NOMA is stated as

$$\max_{\boldsymbol{\rho}} \quad \left(1 - \frac{\tau_p}{\tau_c}\right) \sum_{l \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l} \log_2 \left(1 + \text{SINR}_{n_l}^{\text{col}}\right) \tag{45a}$$

s.t.
$$\sum_{l \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l} \rho_{n_l} \le P_{\max},$$
 (45b)

$$\rho_{n_l} \le \rho_{n_l+1}, n_l \in [1, N_l - 1], \forall l \in \mathcal{L}.$$
(45c)

B. Proposed Solution to Problem (45)

By making the change of variable as $\rho_{n_l} = (\hat{\rho}_{n_l})^2$, $\forall n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l$ and following similar steps from (31) to (36), problem (45) is equivalently transformed to the following tractable form

$$\max_{\hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}, \mathbf{r}, \boldsymbol{\varphi}, \boldsymbol{\theta}} \quad \left(1 - \frac{\tau_p}{\tau_c}\right) \sum_{l \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l} r_{n_l} \tag{46a}$$

s.t.
$$\ln(1+\varphi_{n_l}) \ge r_{n_l} \ln 2, \ \forall n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l,$$
 (46b)

$$\mathcal{I}_{n'_{l}}^{n_{l}}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}) \leq \theta_{n'_{l}}^{n_{l}}, \ \forall n'_{l} < n_{l}, \ \forall n_{l} \in \mathcal{N}_{l},$$

$$(46c)$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{n_l}^{n_l}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}) \le \theta_{n_l}^{n_l}, \ \forall n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l, \tag{46d}$$

$$\frac{(K - \tau_p)(\hat{\rho}_{n_l})^2 \gamma_{n_l'}}{\theta_{n_l'}^{n_l} + 1} \ge \varphi_{n_l}, \ \forall n_l' < n_l, \ \forall n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l,$$
(46e)

$$\frac{(K-\tau_p)(\hat{\rho}_{n_l})^2 \gamma_{n_l}}{\theta_{n_l}^{n_l}+1} \ge \varphi_{n_l}, \ \forall n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l,$$
(46f)

$$\sum_{l \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l} (\hat{\rho}_{n_l})^2 \le P_{\max},\tag{46g}$$

$$\hat{\rho}_{n_l} \le \hat{\rho}_{n_l+1}, n_l \in [1, N_l - 1], \forall l \in \mathcal{L},$$
(46h)

where

$$\mathcal{I}_{n'_{l}}^{n_{l}}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}) \triangleq \sum_{n''_{l} \in \mathcal{N}_{l} \setminus \{n_{l}\}} \eta_{n''_{l'}} (K - \tau_{p}) (\hat{\rho}_{n''_{l}})^{2} \gamma_{n'_{l}} + \sum_{l' \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n''_{l'} \in \mathcal{N}_{l'}} \eta_{n''_{l'}} (\hat{\rho}_{n''_{l'}})^{2} (\beta_{n'_{l}} - \gamma_{n'_{l}}), \\
\mathcal{I}_{n_{l}}^{n_{l}}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}) \triangleq \sum_{n''_{l} \in \mathcal{N}_{l} \setminus \{n_{l}\}} \eta_{n''_{l'}} (K - \tau_{p}) (\hat{\rho}_{n''_{l}})^{2} \gamma_{n_{l}} + \sum_{l' \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n''_{l'} \in \mathcal{N}_{l'}} \eta_{n''_{l'}} (\hat{\rho}_{n''_{l'}})^{2} (\beta_{n_{l}} - \gamma_{n_{l}}).$$

The nonconvex constraints are (46e) and (46f). Let $(\hat{\rho}_{n_l}^{(\kappa)}, \theta_{n_l}^{n_l,(\kappa)})$ be a feasible point of $(\hat{\rho}_{n_l}, \theta_{n_l}^{n_l})$ at iteration κ . By (37), the conic quadratic approximate program for solving (46) is given as

$$\max_{\hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}, \mathbf{r}, \boldsymbol{\varphi}, \bar{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}, \boldsymbol{\theta}} \quad \left(1 - \frac{\tau_p}{\tau_c}\right) \sum_{l \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l} r_{n_l} \tag{47a}$$

s.t.
$$(38c), (38d), (46c), (46d), (46g), (46h),$$
 (47b)

$$(K - \tau_p)\gamma_{n'_l}\mathcal{G}^{(\kappa)}(\hat{\rho}_{n_l}, \theta^{n_l}_{n'_l}) \ge \varphi_{n_l}, \ \forall n'_l < n_l, \ \forall n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l,$$
(47c)

$$(K - \tau_p)\gamma_{n_l}\mathcal{G}^{(\kappa)}(\hat{\rho}_{n_l}, \theta_{n_l}^{n_l}) \ge \varphi_{n_l}, \ \forall n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l,$$
(47d)

where
$$\mathcal{G}^{(\kappa)}(\hat{\rho}_{n_l}, \theta_{n'_l}^{n_l}) \triangleq \frac{2\hat{\rho}_{n_l}^{(\kappa)}}{\theta_{n'_l}^{n_l,(\kappa)} + 1}\hat{\rho}_{n_l} - \frac{(\hat{\rho}_{n_l}^{(\kappa)})^2}{(\theta_{n'_l}^{n_l,(\kappa)} + 1)^2}(\theta_{n'_l}^{n_l} + 1) \text{ and } \mathcal{G}^{(\kappa)}(\hat{\rho}_{n_l}, \theta_{n_l}^{n_l}) \triangleq \frac{2\hat{\rho}_{n_l}^{(\kappa)}}{\theta_{n_l}^{n_l,(\kappa)} + 1}\hat{\rho}_{n_l} - \frac{(\hat{\rho}_{n_l}^{(\kappa)})^2}{(\theta_{n'_l}^{n_l,(\kappa)} + 1)^2}(\theta_{n'_l}^{n_l} + 1) \text{ and } \mathcal{G}^{(\kappa)}(\hat{\rho}_{n_l}, \theta_{n_l}^{n_l}) \triangleq \frac{2\hat{\rho}_{n_l}^{(\kappa)}}{\theta_{n_l}^{n_l,(\kappa)} + 1}\hat{\rho}_{n_l} - \frac{(\hat{\rho}_{n_l}^{(\kappa)})^2}{(\theta_{n'_l}^{n_l,(\kappa)} + 1)^2}(\theta_{n'_l}^{n_l} + 1) \text{ and } \mathcal{G}^{(\kappa)}(\hat{\rho}_{n_l}, \theta_{n_l}^{n_l}) \triangleq \frac{2\hat{\rho}_{n_l}^{(\kappa)}}{\theta_{n_l}^{n_l,(\kappa)} + 1}\hat{\rho}_{n_l} - \frac{(\hat{\rho}_{n_l}^{(\kappa)})^2}{(\theta_{n'_l}^{n_l,(\kappa)} + 1)^2}(\theta_{n'_l}^{n_l} + 1) \text{ and } \mathcal{G}^{(\kappa)}(\hat{\rho}_{n_l}, \theta_{n_l}^{n_l}) \triangleq \frac{2\hat{\rho}_{n_l}^{(\kappa)}}{\theta_{n_l}^{n_l,(\kappa)} + 1}\hat{\rho}_{n_l} - \frac{(\hat{\rho}_{n_l}^{(\kappa)})^2}{(\theta_{n'_l}^{n_l,(\kappa)} + 1)^2}(\theta_{n'_l}^{n_l} + 1) \text{ and } \mathcal{G}^{(\kappa)}(\hat{\rho}_{n_l}, \theta_{n_l}^{n_l}) \triangleq \frac{2\hat{\rho}_{n_l}^{(\kappa)}}{\theta_{n_l}^{n_l,(\kappa)} + 1}\hat{\rho}_{n_l} - \frac{(\hat{\rho}_{n_l}^{(\kappa)})^2}{(\theta_{n'_l}^{n_l,(\kappa)} + 1)^2}(\theta_{n'_l}^{n_l} + 1) \text{ and } \mathcal{G}^{(\kappa)}(\hat{\rho}_{n_l}, \theta_{n_l}^{n_l}) = \frac{2\hat{\rho}_{n_l}^{(\kappa)}}{\theta_{n_l}^{n_l,(\kappa)} + 1}\hat{\rho}_{n_l} - \frac{(\hat{\rho}_{n_l}^{(\kappa)})^2}{(\theta_{n'_l}^{n_l,(\kappa)} + 1)^2}(\theta_{n'_l}^{n_l} + 1) + \frac{(\hat{\rho}_{n_l}^{(\kappa)})^2}{(\theta_{n'_l}^{n_l,(\kappa)} + 1)^2}(\theta_{n'_l}^{n_l} + 1) + \frac{(\hat{\rho}_{n_l}^{(\kappa)})^2}{(\theta_{n'_l}^{n_l,(\kappa)} + 1)^2}(\theta_{n'_l}^{n_l} + 1) + \frac{(\hat{\rho}_{n'_l}^{(\kappa)})^2}{(\theta_{n'_l}^{n_l,(\kappa)} + 1)^2}(\theta_{n'_l}^{n_l} + 1) + \frac{(\hat{\rho}_{n'_l}^{(\kappa)} + 1)^2}{(\theta_{n'_l}^{(\kappa)} + 1)^2}(\theta_{n'_l}^{n_l} + 1)^2}(\theta_{n'_l}^{n_l} + 1) + \frac{(\hat{\rho}_{n'_l}^{(\kappa)} + 1)^2}{(\theta_{n'_l}^{(\kappa)} + 1)^2}(\theta_{n'_l}^{n_l} + 1)^2}(\theta_{n'_l}^{n_l} + 1) + \frac{(\hat{\rho}_{n'_l}^{(\kappa)} + 1)^2}{(\theta_{n'_l}^{(\kappa)} + 1)^2}(\theta_{n'_l}^{(\kappa)} + 1)^2}(\theta_{n'_l}^{$$

 $\frac{(\hat{\rho}_{n_l}^{n_l})^2}{(\theta_{n_l}^{n_l,(\kappa)}+1)^2}(\theta_{n_l}^{n_l}+1).$ The solution to problem (45) can be found by using Algorithm 4, in which we replace problem (38) by problem (47) in Step 2. The worst-case computational complexity of solving (47) in each iteration is $\mathcal{O}(\bar{v}^2\bar{c}^{2.5}+\bar{c}^{3.5})$, where $\bar{v}=4N+\sum_{l=1}^L\frac{N_l(N_l-1)}{2}$ and $\bar{c}=\sum_{l=1}^L(N_l(N_l-1)+\frac{(N_l-1)^2}{2})+2N+1$ are scalar real variables and constraints, respectively.

VII. NUMERICAL RESULTS

We now quantitatively assess the performance of the proposed unsupervised ML-based UC algorithms in CFmMIMO-NOMA system.

TABLE I Simulation Parameters.

Parameter	Value
Reference distances (d_0, d_1)	(10,50) m
System bandwidth (B)	20 MHz
Number of APs (M)	32
Number of UEs (N)	10
Number of antennas per AP (K)	8
Total power budget for all APs	40 dBm
Power budget at UEs	23 dBm
Noise power at receivers	-104 dBm
SIC performance coefficient at UEs	0.05

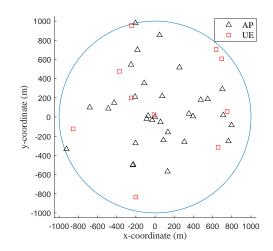


Fig. 2. A system topology with M = 32 APs and N = 10 UEs is used in numerical examples.

A. Simulation Parameters

A CFmMIMO-NOMA system including M = 32 APs and N = 10 UEs is considered as shown in Fig. 2, where all APs and UEs are uniformly distributed within a circular region with a radius of 1 km. The large-scale fading of all channels is modeled as [6] $\beta_{m,n_l} = 10^{\frac{PL(d_{m,n_l})+\sigma_{sh}z}{10}}$, $\forall m \in \mathcal{M}$, $n_l \in \mathcal{N}_l$, where d_{m,n_l} is the distance from AP_m to UE n_l . The shadow fading is modeled as an RV z, which follows $\mathcal{CN}(0,1)$ with standard deviation $\sigma_{sh} = 8$ dB. The three-slope path loss model is considered as [6], [29], [37]

$$PL(d_{m,n_l}) = -140.7 - 35\log_{10}(d_{m,n_l}) + 20a_0\log_{10}\left(\frac{d_{m,n_l}}{d_0}\right) + 15a_1\log_{10}\left(\frac{d_{m,n_l}}{d_1}\right),\tag{48}$$

where d_j , with $j = \{0, 1\}$, represents the reference distance and $a_j = \max\left\{0, \frac{d_i - d_{m,n_l}}{|d_i - d_{m,n_l}|}\right\}$. Note that $PL(d_{m,n_l})$ in (48) is measured in dB, while all distances are in km. Unless otherwise stated, other key parameters are shown in Table I, where all APs are assumed to have the same power budget [6], [29]. The used convex solver is SeDuMi [35] in the MATLAB environment.

B. Selection of the Number of Clusters L

TABLE II SILHOUETTE SCORE FOR CFMMIMO-NOMA AND COMMIMO-NOMA.

Number of clusters L		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Silhouette Score	CFmMIMO-NOMA	0.86	0.08	0.52	0.97	0.23	0.36	0.52	0.89
	COmMIMO-NOMA	0.90	0.85	0.67	0.99	0.65	0.78	0.88	0.93

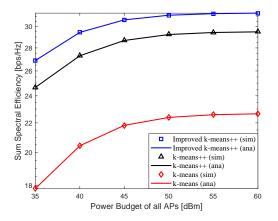


Fig. 3. The SSE of CFmMIMO-NOMA versus the total power budget of all APs for the k-means, k-means++, and improved k-means++ algorithms.

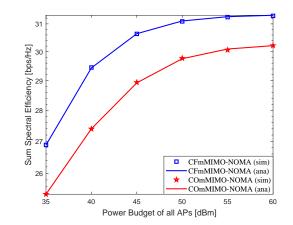


Fig. 4. The SSE of CFmMIMO-NOMA and COmMIMO-NOMA versus the total power budget of all APs.

The performance of the k-means based UC algorithms is highly affected by the value of number of clusters L [24], [25]. Thus, it is essential to investigate the particular feature of the UEs' distribution in CFmMIMO-NOMA system to choose a proper number of clusters, such that the SSE is maximized. A reliable and precise approach to validate the optimal number of clusters L is the silhouette score [38], which is the mean silhouette coefficient of all UEs. The silhouette coefficient of an UE is calculated as $\frac{c-b}{\max(c,b)}$, where b denotes the mean distance to other UEs in the same cluster (so-called the mean intra-cluster distance), and c represents the mean distance to UEs of the next closest cluster which is the one that minimizes b, excluding the UE's own cluster (so-called mean nearest-cluster distance). The value of the silhouette coefficient ranges from -1 to +1. A coefficient close to 0 indicates that the UE is mean a cluster boundary, whereas a coefficient close to -1 implies that the UE is assigned to the wrong cluster. Table II shows the silhouette score versus the number of clusters L. It is observed that the optimal number of clusters for this setting is $L^* = 5$.

In what follows, we set L = 5 to verify the performance analysis in Section VII-C and to evaluate the performance of the proposed algorithms in Section VII-D.

C. Numerical Results for the Performance Analysis

We now investigate the performance of the two proposed unsupervised ML-based UC algorithms with fixed PA. The transmit power at each AP allocated to a specific UE follows the fixed PA scheme. Each

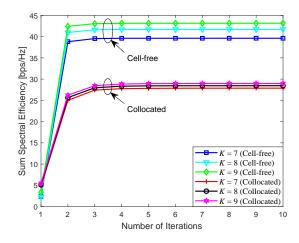


Fig. 5. Convergence behavior of Algorithm 4 with different number of AP antennas, K.

AP allocates equal power to each cluster, and then, the fractional transmit PA [39] is used to allocate the power to a specific UE in each cluster based on the virtual channel gains presented in Section IV. As a benchmark, we also consider the COmMIMO-NOMA system, which is presented in Section VI.

Fig. 3 illustrates the SSE performance of CFmMIMO-NOMA versus the total power budget of all APs for the proposed UC algorithms. For comparison, the performance of the k-means algorithm is also plotted. It can be seen that the proposed UC algorithms significantly outperform the conventional k-means one. On the other hand, the improved k-means++ achieves the best SSE among all algorithms. This further confirms the importance of the effective initialization of centroids that improves the quality of the grouping process; otherwise, the use of NOMA becomes less efficient. Next, the SSE performance of the CFmMIMO-NOMA and COmMIMO-NOMA systems using the improved k-means++ algorithm versus the total power budget of all APs is shown in Fig. 4. We can observe that the performance of the CFmMIMO-NOMA system is better than that of COmMIMO-NOMA. This is attributed to the fact that CFmMIMO with many distributed APs brings the service antennas closer to UEs which not only reduces path losses but also provides higher degree of macro-diversity, compared to COmMIMO. Further, from Figs. 3 and 4, simulation results are well matched with the derived closed-form expressions of SSE in Section IV, verifying the correctness of our analytical results. In the following numerical results, unless otherwise specified, the improved k-means++ algorithm is used for UC.

D. Numerical Results for Optimal Power Allocation (Algorithm 4)

In Fig. 5, we evaluate the convergence speed of Algorithm 4 for CFmMIMO-NOMA and COmMIMO-NOMA with different values of K. The proposed algorithm converges within three iterations and the

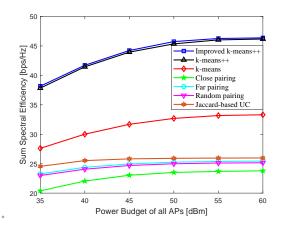


Fig. 6. The SSE of different UC algorithms.

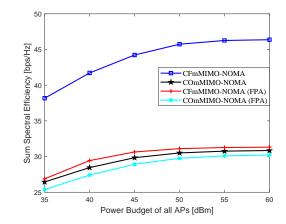


Fig. 7. SSE of CFmMIMO-NOMA and COmMIMO-NOMA: with and without PA.

convergence speed of both systems is not sensitive to the number of AP antennas, K. As expected, the SSE is monotonically increasing after each iteration. Compared to the results in Figs. 3 and 4 with fixed PA at the power budget of 40 dBm, Algorithm 4 yields a significantly better performance in terms of SSE. The results demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed algorithm to achieve the optimal SSE.

Fig. 6 shows the impact of the proposed k-means++ and improved k-means++ algorithms on the system performance of CFmMIMO-NOMA. For comparison, we also plot the SSE of the k-means (i.e., Algorithm 1) and the recently proposed UC approaches, including near pairing, far pairing, random pairing [16], and the Jaccard-based UC [17]. The main result observed from the figure is that the proposed unsupervised ML-based UC algorithms achieve better SSE performance compared to the baseline ones, and the performance gaps are wider when P_{max} increases. This implies that the two proposed UC schemes are capable of exploiting UC more effectively, so that the SSE is remarkably enhanced. In Fig. 7, we demonstrate the benefit of optimizing PA for CFmMIMO-NOMA and COmMIMO-NOMA systems. The SSE of both systems is significantly enhanced with optimal PA compared to the fixed PA scheme. Hence, this shows the necessity of optimizing PA for both systems, especially for the CFmMIMO-NOMA system.

Next, the effect of the SIC performance coefficient ζ_{n_l} on the SSE of CFmMIMO-NOMA and COmMIMO-NOMA is examined in Fig. 8. We note that $\zeta_{n_l} = 1$ ($\zeta_{n_l} = 0$) indicates no SIC (perfect SIC), while $0 < \zeta_{n_l} < 1$ means imperfect SIC. The system performance without NOMA/SIC is plotted. It is clear that the SSE of CFmMIMO-NOMA degrades when ζ_{n_l} , $\forall n_l$ increases. It implies that the SIC performance coefficient requires to be small enough to exploit the full potential of NOMA in CFmMIMO. Nevertheless, the SSE achieved by CFmMIMO-NOMA and COmMIMO-NOMA systems is much higher

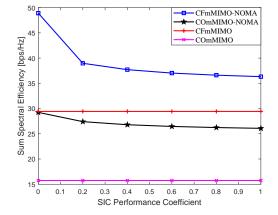


Fig. 8. The effect of SIC performance coefficient on the SSE of CFmMIMO-NOMA and COmMIMO-NOMA systems.

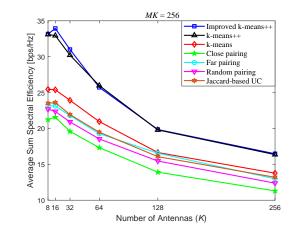


Fig. 9. The joint effect of the numbers of antennas K and APs M on the average SSE of different UC algorithms.

than their counterparts without NOMA/SIC.

Finally, we investigate the joint effect of the numbers of antennas K and APs M on the average SSE of different UC algorithms. We fix MK = 256 and select K from the set $K \in [8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256]$. When K = 256, then M = 1, which represents COmMIMO-NOMA. From the figure, we see that the SSE first increases and then decreases when K increases. This result reveals an interesting insight: for extremely small K, the use of fpZF is less efficient in terms of canceling inter-cluster interference. However, the higher the value of K, the lower the value of APs M. This not only increases path losses, but also reduces the degree of macro-diversity. The results suggest that the optimal value of (M, K) can improve the SSE of CFmMIMO-NOMA, e.g., (M, K) = (16, 16) for improved k-means++ and (M, K) = (32, 8) for k-means++ in this setting.

VIII. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we have investigated downlink CFmMIMO-NOMA system, where two efficient unsupervised ML-based UC algorithms are developed to effectively cluster users into disjoint clusters. Using the fpZF precoding at APs, we have derived closed-form expressions for the SSE of CFmMIMO-NOMA, taking into account effects of intra-cluster pilot contamination, inter-cluster interference, and imperfect SIC. In addition, we have considered the problem of power allocation to maximize SSE. Since the formulated problem is intractable, we have developed a low-complexity iterative algorithm based on the IA framework for its solution. Numerical results have confirmed the effectiveness of the proposed UC

APPENDIX A

PROOF OF LEMMA 1

1) Computation of $|\mathbf{DS}_{n_l}|^2$: By using (5) and (25), the numerator in (23) is rewritten as $|\mathbf{DS}_{n_l}|^2 = \left|\mathbb{E}\left\{\sum_{m\in\mathcal{M}}\sqrt{\rho_{n_l}^m}\mathbf{h}_{m,n_l}^H \boldsymbol{w}_{m,l}\right\}\right|^2 = \left|\mathbb{E}\left\{\sum_{m\in\mathcal{M}}\sqrt{\rho_{n_l}^m}\mathbf{\hat{h}}_{m,n_l}^H \boldsymbol{w}_{m,l}\right\}\right|^2 = (K - \tau_p)\left(\sum_{m\in\mathcal{M}}\sqrt{\rho_{n_l}^m}\gamma_{m,n_l}\right)^2,$ (49)

where the second equality is obtained due to the independence between the estimation error vector \mathbf{e}_{m,n_l} and the channel estimate $\hat{\mathbf{h}}_{m,n_l}$.

2) Computation of $\mathbb{E}\left\{|BU_{n_l}|^2\right\}$: The first term of the denominator in (23) is reformulated as

$$\mathbb{E}\left\{|\mathsf{BU}_{n_{l}}|^{2}\right\} = \mathbb{E}\left\{\left|\left(\sum_{m\in\mathcal{M}}\sqrt{\rho_{n_{l}}^{m}}\mathbf{h}_{m,n_{l}}^{H}\boldsymbol{w}_{m,l} - \mathbb{E}\left\{\sum_{m\in\mathcal{M}}\sqrt{\rho_{n_{l}}^{m}}\mathbf{h}_{m,n_{l}}^{H}\boldsymbol{w}_{m,l}\right\}\right)\right|^{2}\right\}$$
$$= \mathbb{E}\left\{\left|\sum_{m\in\mathcal{M}}\sqrt{\rho_{n_{l}}^{m}}\mathbf{h}_{m,n_{l}}^{H}\boldsymbol{w}_{m,l}\right|^{2}\right\} - \left|\mathbb{E}\left\{\sum_{m\in\mathcal{M}}\sqrt{\rho_{n_{l}}^{m}}\mathbf{h}_{m,n_{l}}^{H}\boldsymbol{w}_{m,l}\right\}\right|^{2}.$$
(50)

According to (5) and (25), the first term in (50) is further derived as follows:

$$\mathbb{E}\left\{\left|\sum_{m\in\mathcal{M}}\sqrt{\rho_{n_{l}}^{m}}\mathbf{h}_{m,n_{l}}^{H}\boldsymbol{w}_{m,l}\right|^{2}\right\} = \mathbb{E}\left\{\left|\sum_{m\in\mathcal{M}}\sqrt{\rho_{n_{l}}^{m}}\mathbf{\hat{h}}_{m,n_{l}}^{H}\boldsymbol{w}_{m,l}\right|^{2}\right\} + \mathbb{E}\left\{\left|\sum_{m\in\mathcal{M}}\sqrt{\rho_{n_{l}}^{m}}\mathbf{e}_{m,n_{l}}^{H}\boldsymbol{w}_{m,l}\right|^{2}\right\}$$
$$= (K - \tau_{p})\left(\sum_{m\in\mathcal{M}}\sqrt{\rho_{n_{l}}^{m}}\gamma_{m,n_{l}}\right)^{2} + \sum_{m\in\mathcal{M}}\rho_{n_{l}}^{m}\left(\beta_{m,n_{l}} - \gamma_{m,n_{l}}\right).$$
(51)

Substituting (49) and (51) into (50), (50) can be rewritten as

$$\mathbb{E}\left\{|\mathbf{B}\mathbf{U}_{n_{l}}|^{2}\right\} = (K - \tau_{p})\left(\sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \sqrt{\rho_{n_{l}}^{m} \gamma_{m,n_{l}}}\right)^{2} + \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \rho_{n_{l}}^{m} \left(\beta_{m,n_{l}} - \gamma_{m,n_{l}}\right)$$
$$- (K - \tau_{p})\left(\sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \sqrt{\rho_{n_{l}}^{m} \gamma_{m,n_{l}}}\right)^{2}$$
$$= \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \rho_{n_{l}}^{m} \left(\beta_{m,n_{l}} - \gamma_{m,n_{l}}\right).$$
(52)

3) Computation of $\sum_{n'_l=1}^{n_l-1} \mathbb{E} \{ |\text{ICI}_{n_l}|^2 \}$: Based on (51), the second term of the denominator in (23) is computed as

$$\sum_{n'_{l}=1}^{n_{l}-1} \mathbb{E}\left\{ |\text{ICI}_{n_{l}}|^{2} \right\} = \sum_{n'_{l}=1}^{n_{l}-1} \mathbb{E}\left\{ \left| \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \sqrt{\rho_{n'_{l}}^{m}} \mathbf{h}_{m,n_{l}}^{H} \boldsymbol{w}_{m,l} \right|^{2} \right\}$$
$$= \sum_{n'_{l}=1}^{n_{l}-1} (K - \tau_{p}) \left(\sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \sqrt{\rho_{n'_{l}}^{m} \gamma_{m,n_{l}}} \right)^{2} + \sum_{n'_{l}=1}^{n_{l}-1} \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \rho_{n'_{l}}^{m} \left(\beta_{m,n_{l}} - \gamma_{m,n_{l}} \right).$$
(53)

4) Computation of $\sum_{n''_l=n_l+1}^{N_l} \mathbb{E}\left\{ |\text{RICI}_{n_l}|^2 \right\}$: According to (51), the third term of the denominator in (23) is rewritten as

$$\sum_{n''_{l}=n_{l}+1}^{N_{l}} \mathbb{E}\left\{|\text{RICI}_{n_{l}}|^{2}\right\} = \sum_{n''_{l}=n_{l}+1}^{N_{l}} \mathbb{E}\left\{\left|\sqrt{\zeta_{n_{l}}}\sum_{m\in\mathcal{M}}\sqrt{\rho_{n''_{l}}^{m}}\mathbf{h}_{m,n_{l}}^{H}\boldsymbol{w}_{m,l}\boldsymbol{x}_{n''_{l}}\right|^{2}\right\}$$
$$= \sum_{n''_{l}=n_{l}+1}^{N_{l}} \zeta_{n_{l}}(K-\tau_{p})\left(\sum_{m\in\mathcal{M}}\sqrt{\rho_{n''_{l}}^{m}}\gamma_{m,n_{l}}\right)^{2}$$
$$+ \sum_{n''_{l}=n_{l}+1}^{N_{l}}\sum_{m\in\mathcal{M}}\zeta_{n_{l}}\rho_{n''_{l}}^{m}\left(\beta_{m,n_{l}}-\gamma_{m,n_{l}}\right).$$
(54)

5) Computation of $\mathbb{E} \{ |UI_{n_l}|^2 \}$: From (51), the fourth term of the denominator in (23) is shown as follows:

$$\mathbb{E}\left\{|\mathbf{UI}_{n_{l}}|^{2}\right\} = \sum_{l'\in\mathcal{L}\setminus\{l\}} \sum_{n_{l'}=1}^{N_{l'}} \mathbb{E}\left\{\left|\sum_{m\in\mathcal{M}}\sqrt{\rho_{n_{l'}}^{m}}\mathbf{h}_{m,n_{l}}^{H}\boldsymbol{w}_{m,l'}\right|^{2}\right\}$$
$$= \sum_{l'\in\mathcal{L}\setminus\{l\}} \sum_{n_{l'}=1}^{N_{l'}} \mathbb{E}\left\{\left|\sum_{m\in\mathcal{M}}\sqrt{\rho_{n_{l'}}^{m}}\mathbf{e}_{m,n_{l}}^{H}\boldsymbol{w}_{m,l'}\right|^{2}\right\}$$
$$= \sum_{l'\in\mathcal{L}\setminus\{l\}} \sum_{n_{l'}=1}^{N_{l'}} \sum_{m\in\mathcal{M}}\rho_{n_{l'}}^{m}\left(\beta_{m,n_{l}}-\gamma_{m,n_{l}}\right),$$
(55)

where the second equality in (55) is obtained due to the property of the fpZF precoding.

Finally, by substituting (49), (52), (53), (54), and (55) into (23), SINR^{n_l} is obtained as in (27). Following the similar steps for deriving SINR^{n_l} SINR^{n_l} can be easily derived as in (28).

APPENDIX B

PROOF OF PROPOSITION 1

By contradiction and IA principles, we can easily prove that constraints (33a)-(33c), (34), (35a)-(35d) and (38d) must hold with equality at optimum. Let us define $\mathcal{F}(\varphi_{n_l}) \triangleq \ln(1 + \varphi_{n_l})$. From (37), we have

$$\mathcal{F}(\varphi_{n_l}) \ge \mathcal{F}^{(\kappa)}(\varphi^{(\kappa)}, \bar{\varphi}_{n_l}), \tag{56}$$

and

$$\mathcal{F}(\varphi_{n_l}^{(\kappa)}) = \mathcal{F}^{(\kappa)}(\varphi^{(\kappa)}, \bar{\varphi}_{n_l}).$$
(57)

Thus, it is true that

$$\mathcal{F}(\varphi_{n_l}^{(\kappa)}) \ge \mathcal{F}^{(\kappa-1)}(\varphi^{(\kappa)}, \bar{\varphi}_{n_l}) \ge \mathcal{F}^{(\kappa-1)}(\varphi^{(\kappa-1)}, \bar{\varphi}_{n_l}) = \mathcal{F}(\varphi_{n_l}^{(\kappa-1)}).$$
(58)

These results imply that $(\boldsymbol{\varpi}^{(\kappa)}, \boldsymbol{\theta}^{(\kappa)}, \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{(\kappa)})$ is an improved solution to problem (38), compared to $(\boldsymbol{\varpi}^{(\kappa-1)}, \boldsymbol{\theta}^{(\kappa-1)}, \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{(\kappa-1)})$. By [27, Theorem 1], the sequence $\{\boldsymbol{\varpi}^{(\kappa)}, \boldsymbol{\theta}^{(\kappa)}, \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{(\kappa)}\}$ converges to at least local optima which satisfy the KKT conditions. As a result, the objective value of problem (38) is

monotonically increasing, i.e., $\left(1-\frac{\tau_p}{\tau_c}\right)\sum_{l\in\mathcal{L}}\sum_{n_l\in\mathcal{N}_l}r_{n_l}^{(\kappa)} \ge \left(1-\frac{\tau_p}{\tau_c}\right)\sum_{l\in\mathcal{L}}\sum_{n_l\in\mathcal{N}_l}r_{n_l}^{(\kappa-1)}$. In addition, the sequence of the objective values is upper bounded due to power constraints (36c), which completes the proof.

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