

Effective Capacity in Wireless Networks: A Comprehensive Survey

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Abstract—Low latency applications, such as multimedia communications, autonomous vehicles, and tactile Internet are the emerging applications for next-generation wireless networks, such as 5th generation (5G). Existing physical-layer channel models however, do not explicitly consider QoS-aware related parameters under specific delay constraints. To investigate the performance of low-latency applications in future networks, a new mathematical framework is needed. Effective capacity (EC), which is a link-layer channel model with QoS-awareness, can be used to investigate the performance of wireless networks under certain statistical delay constraints. In this paper, we provide a comprehensive survey on existing work, that use the EC model in various wireless networks. We summarize the work related to EC for different networks such as cognitive radio networks (CRNs), cellular networks, relay networks, adhoc networks, and mesh networks. We also classify various self-interference suppression approaches in full-duplex communications and present their achievable EC. We explore five case studies encompassing EC operation with different design and architectural requirements. We survey various delay-sensitive applications such as voice and video with their EC analysis under certain delay constraints. We finally present the future research directions with open issues covering EC maximization.

Index Terms—Effective capacity (EC), quality-of-service, fading channels, delay constraints, real-time applications, wireless channel model, channel capacity.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Motivation: Need of Effective Capacity In Wireless Communications

Advances in wireless communications have resulted into emergence of a wide range of applications. Emerging wireless networks with advanced technologies such as full-duplex (FD) communications, non-orthogonal multiple access (NOMA), multiple input and multiple output (MIMO) and millimeter wave (mmWave) promise higher data rates [1]–[3]. With provision of this higher data rate and seamless connectivity, multimedia applications have gained a lot of attraction. These multimedia applications are regarded as delay-sensitive and require a higher bandwidth for their transmission [4]. This requires an efficient modeling of wireless channel that can take into consideration QoS metrics such as delay-violation probability, data rate, and end-to-end delay [5].

Packet switched networks can be analysed with the help of physical and link-layer channel models. Figure 1 shows

link-layer and physical channel models. Using physical-layer channel models for analysing the performance of delay-limited systems can be complex and inaccurate in some cases [6]. Hence, a new link-layer channel model named as “effective capacity (EC)” has been introduced [6]. With the help of EC, the channel can be modeled in terms of QoS-metrics such as probability of having non-empty buffer or delay violation probability. Concept of this link-layer channel model was first introduced in [6], which modeled a wireless link using two EC functions named as QoS exponent and probability of non-empty buffer. The developed link-layer channel model, named as EC, provides advantages such as ease of implementation and translation into the QoS guarantee i.e., delay violation probability. Main motivations involving EC metric for various performance evaluations has been highlighted below:

- EC modelling is based on an in-depth queueing analysis which can be used to characterize a relation between source rate and service rate taking into consideration both link-layer and physical layer parameters. Through this characterization, advance validation of communications systems such as efficient admission control can be achieved [7].
- With the help of EC concept, QoS provisioning over wireless links and efficient bandwidth allocation can be achieved in closed-form while satisfying certain delay guarantee constraints [6].
- EC is the dual concept of effective bandwidth [8], [9] and shows the maximum constant arrival rate for a wireless channel while satisfying a delay outage probability constraint [10]. This feature can be exploited to achieve the required QoS for some applications with specific QoS requirements.
- The EC performance of well-known physical layer-based resource allocation algorithms, e.g; water filling, can be investigated. Performance of various proposed adaptive modulation and coding (AMC) schemes¹ can be tested by using EC metric. [11].
- Using EC model, adaptive resource allocation for a specific QoS-aware connection can be analysed in closed-form. This, in turn, will pave the way for achieving a better system performance. Which helps in optimizing the system performance.
- Provision of QoS guarantee with support for a variety of traffic flows require efficient scheduling techniques. Using EC concept, delay constrained efficient scheduling approaches can be designed [12].

¹for details about all of these, see Section V and VIII.

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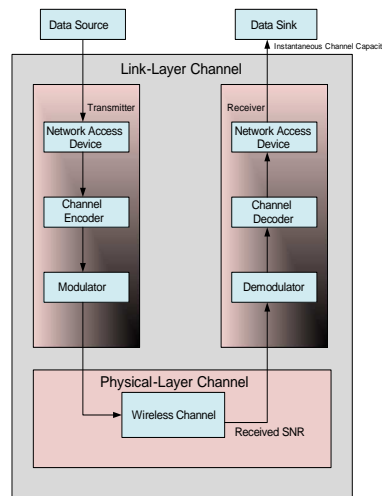


Fig. 1. Basic components involved in the communications of packet switched networks [6]. In this packet-based communications system, different components of physical and link-layer has been illustrated. This shows the difference between physical and link-layer channel modelling.

B. Contribution of This Survey Article

Concept of EC has been extensively used in literature to test the performance of various delay-constrained wireless networks. However, to the best of our knowledge, there exist no comprehensive survey that can encompass state-of-the-art work of EC model. This survey paper will be a first attempt to provide a comprehensive view of EC model in wireless communications systems. In summary, following are the core contributions of our work,

- We cover a broad description of various applications for which their performance can be analysed using the EC model.
- We discuss five case studies that highlight the use of EC in five different wireless networks.
- We survey the achievable EC for various type of fading channels with different path loss models.
- We survey the performance of various wireless networks that has been analyzed using EC model.
- We survey the achievable EC of full-duplex (FD) communications and different retransmission schemes.
- We outline future research directions and open issues related to our survey, i.e., how the concept of EC can be used to analyze the performance of various wireless networks, and how this concept can be used for proposing efficient resource allocation and transmission designs.

C. Review of Related Survey Articles

As far as we can determine, there exist no comprehensive survey, that covers EC studies in various wireless networks. State-of-the-art work using EC model has been performed with various fading conditions, supported applications, antenna designs, employed networks, retransmission schemes, etc. Most of the work on EC only covers one or more aspects of communications. There exists very limited work that covers multiple aspects of EC regarding the provision of statistical QoS in wireless communications. Authors in [13], have discussed various potentials and challenges that are

TABLE I
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND CORRESPONDING DEFINITIONS.

Acronyms	Definitions
5G	Fifth Generation
AF	Amplify-and-Forward
AMC	Adaptive Modulation and Coding
ARQ	Automatic Repeat reQuest
AWGN	Additive White Gaussian Noise
BER	Bit Error Rate
BS	Base Station
CDMA	Code-Division Multiple Access
CR	Cognitive Radio
CRN	Cognitive Radio Networks
CSI	Channel State Information
DF	Decode-and-Forward
DSA	Dynamic Spectrum Access
EC	Effective Capacity
FIFO	First-In-First-Out
FDCRN	Full-Duplex Cognitive Radio Networks
HARQ	Hybrid Automatic Repeat reQuest
IP	Internet Protocol
LLC	Logical Link Control
LTE	Long-Term Evolution
MAC	Media Access Control address
MIMO	Multiple-Input and Multiple-Output
MS	Mobile Stations
NC	Network Coding
OFDMA	Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiple Access
PU	Primary User
PLR	Packet Loss Ratio
QoS	Quality of Experience
QoS	Quality of Service
SINR	Signal-to-Interference-plus-Noise Ratio
SDR	Software-Defined Radio
SUs	Secondary Users
SNR	Signal-to-Noise Ratio
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
TDMA	Time-Division Multiple Access
TVWS	TV White Spaces
VANETs	Vehicular Ad hoc Networks
VoD	Video on Demand
WLAN	Wireless Local Area Networks
WRANs	Wireless Regional Networks
WSNs	Wireless Sensor Networks
ZFBF	Zero-Forcing Beamforming

associated with the provision of statistical QoS requirements in buffer-aided relay communication systems. Using the concept of EC, a trade-off of statistical delay between two concatenated queues has been discussed. This study focuses on one and two hop relay systems and summarizes the performance in terms of achievable rate, secrecy rate. The survey also covers the performance of caching in delay QoS-aware relay systems. Other wireless networks such as cognitive radio networks (CRNs), cellular, mesh, and ad hoc have not been considered with various fading models.

Further, EC of multiple antenna systems (distributed and co-located) has been discussed in [14]. MIMO systems have been analyzed while establishing EC perspective and performance comparison of distributed and co-located antenna systems. This study is a good contribution related to EC analysis of large scale MIMO systems. However, [14] does not cover in much detail EC-based performance evaluation of wireless communications. While EC characterization of antenna systems has been discussed for mobile networks in [14], EC perspective of other advance and emerging wireless networks has not been considered. On another note, EC-based performance evaluation of CRNs while considering channel sensing and spectrum management paradigm in dynamic spectrum access environment has been discussed in [15] wherein an EC-based model for assessing the performance of CRNs with various PUs activity patterns has been developed. While this work discusses the basis for analysing EC in CRNs. It only focuses on CRNs and their spectrum sensing feature.

We note that an extensive work has been done on EC-based performance evaluation of different communications networks but a comprehensive survey is yet to be done on this topic. This has motivated us to present a comprehensive survey of cross-layer EC model that can be used to test the delay-limited performance of various wireless networks.

D. Article Structure

Table I shows different acronyms that has been used in the article. The rest of the article is organized as follows: Section II presents the basic definitions of EC and effective-bandwidth. Section III covers the five case studies (in five networks) that employ EC model, and in Section IV various delay-constrained applications for which their performance is tested through EC have been surveyed. Classification of various path-loss models with achievable EC has been provided in Section V, while in Section VI different wireless networks with EC model has been discussed in detail. Section VII discusses the achievable EC in FD communications and Section VIII covers the various retransmission schemes that have been analyzed with EC concepts. Open issues and future research directions have been discussed in Section IX. The entire article has been concluded in Section X.

II. THEORY OF EFFECTIVE CAPACITY

In this section, a basic overview of EC has been provided. We note that EC is the dual concept of effective-bandwidth as presented in the pioneer work of Dapeng Wu in [6]. Hence, in order to have a good understanding of EC, we first introduce the effective bandwidth concept.

A. Effective Bandwidth

The concept of effective-bandwidth is derived the through large-deviation principle and can show the minimal constant service rate that is needed to satisfy a given queueing delay for a given source rate [16]. Effective bandwidth has been used extensively for obtaining optimal resource allocation schemes.

As, effective bandwidth is based on large-deviation principle, it is traditionally used in systems where delay bound is large. However, effective bandwidth has also been recently used in scenarios where delay bound is short, i.e., in ultra-reliable and low latency communications (URLLC) in [17]. We note that in URLLC, the delay bound is ultra short and channel coherence time is constant, therefore concept of effective bandwidth can be used to design the resource allocation scheme. Below is the description of the effective-bandwidth approximation:

Let us consider a first-in-first-out (FIFO) queue with packets arrival rate at t as $\mu(t)$ and number of packets in the queue as $q(t)$. Capacity of the link at time t as $c(t)$ and an infinite buffer size. We consider $q(t)$ converges to a steady state $q(\infty)$ and define $A(t_1, t_2) = \sum_{t=t_1+1}^{t_2} \mu(t)$ and $C(t_1, t_2) = \sum_{t=t_1+1}^{t_2} c(t)$.

Authors in [18], [19] have proposed a theorem to derive the theory of effective bandwidth. For this purpose, the following assumptions are used as presented in [18], [19].

Let assume

- $\mu(t)$ and $c(t)$ both are ergodic and stationary, such that $\mathbb{E}[\mu(t)] < \mathbb{E}[c(t)]$, where $\mathbb{E}[\cdot]$ show the expectation operator.
- $\mu(t)$ and $c(t)$ are independent.
- Using the Gartner-Ellis theorem, we have for all $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \log(\mathbb{E}[e^{\theta A(0,t)}]) = \Lambda_A(\theta)$, for all $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \log(\mathbb{E}[e^{\theta C(0,t)}]) = \Lambda_C(\theta)$, where θ is the delay exponent, and $\Lambda_A(\theta)$ and $\Lambda_C(\theta)$ are assumed differentiable.

If there exists a unique $\theta^* > 0$, that satisfies

$$\Lambda_A(\theta^*) + \Lambda_C(-\theta^*) = 0. \quad (1)$$

Hence,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log(\Pr(q(\infty) \geq x))}{x} = -\theta^*. \quad (2)$$

Proof. For proof please refer to the [18], [19].

Let x be buffer size of the link. Packets are usually dropped when buffer becomes full. From (2) packet loss probability ϵ can be approximated as [20],

$$\epsilon = e^{-\theta^* x}. \quad (3)$$

Assuming that the link is the work conserving link and has constant capacity such that, $c(t) = c$ for all t , then we can get,

$$\Lambda_C(-\theta^*) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \log(e^{-\theta^* ct}) = -\theta^* c. \quad (4)$$

From (1) we can have $\frac{\Lambda_A(\theta^*)}{\theta^*} = c$. To have a small packet loss probability, then a capacity of the link equal to $\frac{\Lambda_A(\theta^*)}{\theta^*}$ is required with a unique solution of $\theta^* = -(\log \epsilon)/x$. $\frac{\Lambda_A(\theta^*)}{\theta^*}$ is in fact the required bandwidth (effective bandwidth) to

guarantee a packet loss probability [20]. $\frac{\Lambda_A(\theta^*)}{\theta^*}$ (denoted by $E_b(\theta)$) is defined as effective bandwidth. Using these approximation, θ -minimum envelope process (θ -MEP) and θ -minimum envelope rate (θ -MER) can be calculated using Gartner-Ellis limits as,

Where θ -MEP of the arrival process can be,

$$A^*(\theta, t) = \frac{1}{\theta} \log(\mathbb{E}[e^{\theta A(0,t)}]), \quad (5)$$

and θ -MER of arrival process can be,

$$\begin{aligned} A^*(\theta, t) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sup \frac{1}{\theta t} \log(\mathbb{E}[e^{\theta A(0,t)}]), \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\theta t} \log(\mathbb{E}[e^{\theta A(0,t)}]). \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

which is θ -MER of $A(t)$ and is derived from the Gartner-Ellis limits is actually the effective-bandwidth and is equal to $\frac{\Lambda_A(\theta)}{\theta}$.

B. Effective Capacity

Authors in [6] introduced the concept of effective capacity (EC) by taking motivations from the theory of effective bandwidth. EC is the dual concept of effective bandwidth: Recall that effective bandwidth shows the minimum service rate that is needed to guarantee a delay requirement for a given source traffic. EC model, on the other hand, can be used to find the maximum source rate that the channel can handle (service rate) with the required delay constraint. As has been discussed above, concept of EC can be used when a delay bound is large. However, it can also be used to test the performance of a system when delay bound is short, like URLLC [17]. In this case, the channel coherence time is shorter than the delay bound. Analytical framework for deriving EC has been discussed briefly below:

By assuming the service process $c(t), t = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ with a partial sum $C(t_1, t_2) = \sum_{t=t_1+1}^{t_2} c(t)$ as ergodic and stationary. Further, the Gartner-Ellis limits for this service process can be expressed as,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \log(\mathbb{E}[e^{\theta C(0,t)}]) = \Lambda_C(\theta), \quad (7)$$

from (1), we can get

$$\Lambda_C(-\theta^*) = -\Lambda_A(\theta^*) = -\theta^* \mu, \quad (8)$$

$$-\frac{\Lambda_C(-\theta^*)}{\theta^*} = \mu = E_c(\theta), \quad (9)$$

(9) is EC of service process, while θ^* is the QoS exponent. EC ($E_c(\theta)$) can also be written by applying the Gartner-Ellis limit as,

$$-\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\theta t} \log(\mathbb{E}[e^{-\theta C(0,t)}]) = -\frac{\Lambda_C(-\theta^*)}{\theta^*}, \quad (10)$$

where θ^* is the point at which EC and effective-bandwidth functions intersect. The relationship between EC and effective-bandwidth can be summarized as,

$$-\frac{\Lambda_C(-\theta^*)}{\theta^*} = \frac{\Lambda_A(\theta^*)}{\theta^*}. \quad (11)$$

where in above equation, $-\frac{\Lambda_C(-\theta^*)}{\theta^*}$ represents effective capacity $E_c(\theta)$, and $\frac{\Lambda_A(\theta^*)}{\theta^*}$ is effective-bandwidth $E_b(\theta)$. θ^*

is the delay QoS exponent and can be re-written as,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log(\Pr(q(\infty) \geq x))}{x} = -\theta^*. \quad (12)$$

This delay-violation probability depends on θ for provision of statistical QoS. A more stringent QoS requirements can be represented by a larger value of θ with a faster decay rate. However, smaller values of θ represent slower decay rates and provide looser QoS guarantees.

Similar to (9), an expression for the delay ($D(t)$) experienced by a packet at any time t can also be approximated as follows,

$$\Pr(D(t) > D_{\max}) \approx \Pr(q(t) > 0) e^{-\theta^* \mu D_{\max}}, \quad (13)$$

in the above expression, $\Pr(q(t) > 0)$ is the probability of non-empty buffer and D_{\max} is the maximum delay bound. EC is the combination of two functions namely, i.e., QoS exponent and probability of non-empty buffer.

Probability of non-empty buffer can be achieved by considering the

$$\Pr(q(t) > 0) \approx \frac{\mathbb{E}[\mu(t)]}{\mathbb{E}[c(t)]}. \quad (14)$$

The above analytical explanation of effective-bandwidth and EC can be summarized as follows:

- To achieve the required QoS guarantee, EC, $E_c(\theta^*)$, can show the maximum constant arrival rate, such that $E_c(\theta) = -\frac{\Lambda_C(-\theta^*)}{\theta^*}$.
- For any unique θ^* , the solution can be found where the $E_b(\theta^*) = E_c(\theta^*)$ for the arrival and source process.
- Using (14), the probability of non-empty buffer can be estimated.
- Using (13), the delay-violation probability can be estimated by using the pre-determined value of delay bound, probability of non-empty buffer, and θ^* .

III. CASE STUDIES INVOLVING EFFECTIVE CAPACITY MEASURES

To illustrate an in-depth understanding of EC metric and how it can be used to analyze the performance of different network architectures or applications scenarios, five case studies have been presented. These include device-to-device (D2D) communications, cellular networks, full-duplex communications, peer-to-peer communications, and visible light communications. These case studies show the performance of various networks when handling delay-sensitive multimedia applications by using EC concept. The motivation of providing these case studies is to show how broad is the idea of EC modelling. EC can be used to test the performance of diverse network topologies, resource allocations schemes, traffic characterization, and various admission control policies. Brief discussion of each case study has been described below:

A. Cellular Communications

EC-based delay analysis while considering cellular communications has been well investigated in literature [21]–[23]. QoS-aware real-time and delay-sensitive applications have been evaluated using EC metric with different channel conditions and imperfections. In [24], the main architecture

of cellular network involving EC-model with one mobile station (MS) and a base station (BS) is considered. In this cellular network, resources have been allocated based on QoS-constraints using the EC model. A queueing behavior at data-link layer has been analysed by investigating the maximum achievable EC. The EC model has been used either at MS or BS to evaluate the performance of the network when handling a QoS-aware traffic.

B. Peer-to-Peer Video Streaming

In peer-to-peer streaming, the EC model has been used to analyze the network performance. In detail, to efficiently analyse the peer-to-peer streaming, authors in [25] have incorporated the concept of EC peer-selection (ECPS) approach for mobile users. In the proposed approach, mobile users can enjoy efficient video streaming without facing long delay. In this peer-to-peer streaming, multiple attribute decision making (MADM) approaches have been used to accommodate various factors such as power-level, signal-to-interference and noise ratio (SINR) and mobility of peers.

C. Visible Light Communications

Using the visible light, which is between 400 and 800 THz band, as a communication medium for next generation wireless networks promises enhanced data rate for many delay-sensitive applications [26].

Usage of multiple radio access schemes such as millimeter-wave, UMTS, WLAN, and visible light communications can also result into overlapping of their coverage area. This approach has resulted into the heterogeneous networks domain to cover various radio access technologies of next-generation networks. Most of the existing work on EC considers visible light communication scenario within the heterogeneous network architecture with cellular networks (such as femto cells as in [27]). Existing works on visible light communications usually take into consideration EC concept to assess QoS-awareness in heterogeneous networks [28]. With the introduction of EC model in the optical communications, satisfying the statistical delay requirements have been analysed while supporting user-centric (UC) cluster formation. This analysis shows that the UC cluster formation achieves higher EC compared to conventional cellular network designs.

D. Full Duplex Communications

With the advances in self-interference suppression (SIS) approaches, the dream of full-duplex (FD) communications has been realized². With the advent of FD communications, simultaneous sending and receiving on the same spectral band can almost double the throughput as compared to half-duplex communications [29]. With enhanced data rate, FD communications has been extensively studied for multimedia applications with stringent delay requirements [30]. EC model has also been used in FD communications to test the performance of the network for various QoS-aware applications [31]. However, the maximum achievable EC of many FD paradigms,

such as, directionality, beamforming, and various transmit, receive antenna pairing schemes is not known yet. Most of the work on FD communications with consideration of EC has been presented with FD-relay networks. For example, the maximum constant arrival rate of an FD-enabled source and relay node while satisfying a predefined delay constraint is found in [30]. With the implementation of proper SIS approach, such as, passive or active SIS approach, the maximum achievable EC of an FD communication paradigm has been found in [32].

E. Summary and Insights

In this section, five case studies encompassing the concept of EC has been showcased to understand a wide-range of applicability of EC model ranging from cellular networks to visible light communications. Ensuring the QoS constraints in wireless networks that deal with delay-sensitive applications is in fact a challenging task. We note that, channel conditions determine the capacity of a network, and as such, whether or not the required QoS constraints is achievable. The variability in wireless channels results in variability in the transmission buffer status and, in turn, the experienced delay by the transmitted packets. The concept of EC, that coins the physical layer parameters with the link-layer and provides a simple formulation for a link-layer performance is well received by the researchers working in various networks. This concept, not only can be used for analyzing the performance of the networks, but it also provides a strong mathematical framework for efficient design of the system parameters. This section is clear description of a wide applicability of EC model in traditional as well as emerging wireless networks such as cellular and visible light communications.

IV. VARIOUS QoS-AWARE APPLICATIONS ANALYSED WITH EC MODEL

In this section, we provide an in-depth analysis of various applications using EC model. Table II presents the details of various applications which are specifically analysed with the concept of EC in various networks. Different applications have been classified into voice, video, and miscellaneous applications. This classification is based on the delay requirements and network architecture used with respect to different applications. For example, EC concept can also be used to study the smart grid applications under various fading conditions.

A. Voice Applications

Plethora of applications can be tested with EC, while taking into consideration certain QoS requirements. [83]. We have further classified the voice applications into voice call, VoIP, and cellular telephony. Different voice applications are classified based on different communication paradigm used such as voice over Internet protocol or traditional wireless networks. Details of each sub-category have been presented below:

²for detail on FD and SIS approaches see Section VII.

TABLE II
DIFFERENT DELAY-SENSITIVE APPLICATIONS INVOLVING EFFECTIVE CAPACITY MEASUREMENTS

Different Applications		Architecture or Network Used	Papers	Fading Channel Used	
Voice Applications	Voice Calls	Cellular Network	[22]	Rician Fading Channels	
		OFDMA-Based Networks	[33]	Rayleigh Fading Channels	
		Multi-hop Networks	[34]	Not Defined	
		Cognitive Radio Networks	[35]	Rayleigh Fading Channels	
		Multi-hop Networks	[36]	Not Defined	
		Cross-layer Network Design	[37]	Nakagami- m Fading Channels	
		Proactive Link Selection Routing	[38]	Not Defined	
	VoIP Applications	Long Term Evolution	[39]	Rayleigh Fading Channels	
		Multi-user Network Layout	[40]	Rician Fading Channels	
		Wireless Sensor Networks	[41]	Rayleigh Fading Channels	
		Cognitive Radio Networks	[42]	Rayleigh Fading Channels	
		Relay Networks	[43]	Rician Fading Channels	
	Cellular Telephony	Cellular Networks	[6]	Rayleigh Fading Channels	
	Miscellaneous applications	Medical Application	WiMAX Networks	[44]	Not Defined
		Smart Grid Application	Non-Intrusive Application	[45]	Rician Fading Channels
Image Transmission		Multi-hop Mesh Networks	[46]	Rayleigh Fading Channels	
Video Applications	Video Streaming	Mobile Networks	[37]	Nakagami- m Fading Channels	
		Cross-layer Design	[47]	Rayleigh Fading Channels	
		Long Term Evolution	[48]	EPA Fading Channels	
		Cross-layer Design	[49]	Rayleigh Fading Channels	
		Wireless Cooperative Networks	[50]	Generalized k Fading Channels	
		Multi-user Video Streaming	[51]	Correlated Fading Channels	
		Multi-Channel	[52]	Rayleigh Fading Channels	
		Broadband-ISDN	[53]	Not Considered	
		Multi-user Video Streaming	[54]	Rayleigh Fading Channels	
		Wireless Local Area Networks	[55]	Nakagami- m Fading Channels	
		5G Networks	[56]	Nakagami- m Fading Channels	
		FD-Relay Networks	[57]	Rayleigh Fading Channels	
		Cognitive Radio Networks	[58]	Nakagami- m Fading Channels	
		5G Networks	[59]	Nakagami- m Fading Channels	
		FD-Relay Networks	[60]	Nakagami- m Fading Channels	
		Femto Cells	[61]	Not Considered	
		Wireless Local Area Networks	[62]	DTMC-Based Fading Channels	
		OFDMA-Based Networks	[63]	Nakagami- m Fading Channels	
		Wireless Local Area Networks	[64]	Rayleigh Fading Channels	
		Multi-User Video Streaming	[65]	Rayleigh Fading Channels	
		Multi-User Video Streaming	[66]	Rayleigh Fading Channels	
		Cross-Layer Design	[67]	Rayleigh Fading Channels	
		WiMAX	[68]	Rician Fading Channels	
		Multi-User Video Streaming	[69]	Not Defined	
		Wireless Virtual Networks	[70]	Rayleigh Fading Channels	
		OFDMA-Based Networks	[71]	Rayleigh Fading Channels	
		Wireless Sensor Networks	[72]	Rayleigh Fading Channels	
		Multi-User Video Streaming	[73]	Rayleigh Fading Channels	
		Wireless Local Area Networks	[74]	Not Defined	
		Cross-Layer Network Design	[75]	Nakagami- m Fading Channels	
		Heterogeneous Wireless Networks	[76]	Not Defined	
		Cellular Networks	[77]	Rayleigh Fading Channels	
		Single User Video application	[78]	Rayleigh Fading Channels	
	High Speed Video Transmission	Secure Wireless Networks	[79]	Nakagami- m Fading Channels	
		Multi-User Video Transmission	[80]	DTMC-Based Fading Channels	
		Two-Hop Networks	[81]	Rayleigh Fading Channels	
	Light Video Transmission	Secure Wireless Networks	[79]	Nakagami- m Fading Channels	
		Multi-user Video Transmission	[80]	DTMC-Based Fading Channels	
	Peer-to-Peer Streaming	Peer-to-Peer Networks	[25]	Not Defined	
	Video Conferencing	Multi-User Video Transmission	[82]	Rayleigh Fading Channels	

1) *Voice Calls*: Idea of a link-layer channel model with QoS-aware metric support has been used in various networks with different architectures to assess the quality of voice calls. Compared to video calls, voice calls are regarded as delay-sensitive low data rate application [33]. To analyse the quality of voice calls with small delay, EC-based source traffic and service characterization can be carried out. In [22], the EC model has been used to analyse the performance of the proposed, not necessarily perfect design methods to support voice applications. Combinations of four antennas has been used, and achievable EC with regard to these multiple antennas has been exploited to test the delay-limited performance for voice applications. Various quality-constraints for voice calls with EC as the performance metric have been investigated

in [34], [36]. In this study, issue of service degradation and source dissatisfaction has been tested using EC metric while proposing an optimal resource allocation scheme. This optimal resource allocation is then used to achieve the optimal data rate for supporting voice calls while residing within specific quality constraints.

An optimal resource allocation scheme, using the EC model, for voice calls in CRNs has been presented in [35]. Using EC, an optimal sensing time and channel allocation scheme has been analysed in detail. The proposed resource allocation scheme has also been evaluated through extensive simulations to show its effectiveness. Cross-layer EC modeling for testing performance of QoS-aware applications such as voice calls has been made in [37]. In this study, the EC of independent

and identically distributed (i.i.d.) and non i.i.d fading channels were estimated while taking into consideration the multicast receivers. In this scheme, extensive simulations were also performed to clearly demonstrate the trade-off between different QoS metrics. Cross-layer EC metric to test the quality of voice and other delay applications has also been presented with unicast routing control agent (URCA) in [38]. The proposed routing scheme can evenly distribute the load over all the available paths, and minimize the impact of link failure on the performance of network.

2) *VoIP Applications*: With the advancement in Internet protocol (IP)-based networking, voice over Internet protocol (VoIP) applications have gained much attention. The maximum achievable EC of VoIP or IP telephony has been extensively studied and analysed with EC metric while considering various network and architectural designs under different fading channels in [39]. In [40], achievable EC of wireless networks with multiple input, single output (MISO) for VoIP applications has been investigated in detail. As compared to the traditional work that consider Rayleigh fading, this work considers the provision of statistical QoS-guarantee under Rician fading channels. With the help of EC concept, effective rate that can support future applications like VoIP, has been measured. A routing protocol that takes into consideration the end-to-end delay for wireless sensor networks has been proposed in [41]. This routing scheme is then investigated with the help of EC concept to find the shortest possible paths while residing within the required delay constraints. This routing scheme is then tested with the VoIP applications.

In addition to WSNs, VoIP applications have also been investigated in CRNs with the concept of EC [42]. In this scheme, with the help of achievable EC, optimal resource allocations in cognitive radio (CR)-based femto cells have been investigated. This resource allocation scheme also takes into consideration the cross-tier interference, and hence, provides a significant support for delay-sensitive applications such as VoIP. VoIP applications support in emerging futuristic networks such as mobile multi-hop networks with EC model has also been discussed in [43]. In this study, authors have investigated the achievable EC of multi-hop mobile networks and then assess the network functionality with different delay-bounds. In this work, a cross-layer simulation platform has also been proposed to study the impact of various delay-sensitive applications such as VoIP on multi-hop network model.

3) *Cellular Telephony*: Simplest of the voice applications is the traditional cellular telephony. In [6], authors have used the concept of EC to investigate the QoS in for a simple scenario of cellular telephony. In this study, a comparative view of physical layer channel model and link-layer channel model (EC) has been investigated. Cellular telephony has been tested by physical as well as by EC parameters. With the help of two EC functions, a wireless link has been modeled to provide the QoS-guarantee for the delay-sensitive traffic.

B. Miscellaneous Applications

Existing work on EC model in wireless networks can also take into consideration other low latency and real-time

applications such as 2D, monitoring, medical, and smart grid applications [46], [84], [85]. Below is the description of various applications that require low latency and that have been discussed in conjunction with the EC concept in wireless networks.

1) *Medical Applications*: Concept of EC has been employed to test certain advance medical applications. In [44], authors have investigated end-to-end delay distributions for tele-ultrasonography based on EC modeling of wireless channels. For this purpose, a cross-layer simulation platform that consists of a source of medical ultrasound at a remote location has been analyzed over the WiMAX link. Extensive simulations show the effectiveness of the proposed scheme.

2) *Smart Grid Applications*: Traditional power grid has been transformed into the intelligent smart grid [86], [87]. Smart grid generates different types of multimedia traffic and CR is considered to be a potential technology which can assist multimedia applications in smart grid environment [88], [89]. In [45], authors have used EC model to measure quantitatively the support of various smart grid multimedia applications in existing wireless communications designs. Different case studies considering various smart grid multimedia applications with their implementation in various communication scenarios with EC model has been discussed in detail.

C. Video Applications

An extensive work on achievable EC in wireless networks considers video applications as the test applications to assess the various delay requirements of a system [25], [51]–[53]. In this classification, most of the studies consider delay-sensitive video applications using different video codecs. In comparison to the voice applications, various network designs with video transmission capabilities have been investigated with their achievable EC.

Video applications are regarded as delay-sensitive and time-critical applications, that require QoS-guarantee. In this subsection, an overview of various video applications such as video streaming and video conferencing has been presented with EC model.

1) *Video Streaming*: Video streaming is a challenging application due to its strict delay bound and bursty flow. With these limitations, transmission of videos over wireless medium with stringent delay requirements seems to be a challenging task [70]. Concept of EC has gained much attention for assessing the performance of various low latency applications with stringent QoS requirement while residing within given delay violation probability.

An extensive work has been done on EC modelling of wireless channel while taking into account the video streaming application [37], [47]–[50], [54]–[69], [71]–[78]. In the above mentioned work, authors have used the EC model in different fading conditions such as Rayleigh, Nakagami- m , and Rician. However, most of the work of EC model with video related applications considers Rayleigh fading channel. Only the work in [37], [55], [58]–[60], [63], [75] considers Nakagami- m fading channel with EC model. Video streaming support have also been investigated with EC concept while using Rician fading channel [68].

Video surveillance or monitoring applications were also investigated with EC in [90]. In this work, concept of EC has been used to foresee the QoS guarantee in cognitive relay networks. Performance of a cognitive relay (COR) algorithm to support efficient video surveillance has been analyzed in terms of its achievable EC. This COR approach has also been explored for machine-to-machine (M2M) communications.

In addition to different fading conditions, EC model for video applications has also been investigated for multi-user and single user video streaming. Different architectural layout such as multi-hop, cross-layer, FD, CRNs, and cellular networks for this application has also been analyzed.

2) *High/Low Speed Video Transmission*: To simplify the classification of different video applications depending on the delay requirements, we can also categorized them into high and low speed. For example, the video-conferencing and online gaming with stringent delay requirements can be categorized as high speed video transmission. Other applications such as traditional video-streaming with less-delay and data rate requirements can be classified as low-speed video transmission.

High speed video transmission demands more control and resources as compared to the traditional video streaming applications [79]. Authors in [81], have provided a QoS-aware power allocation based on achievable EC over two hop networks. This resource allocation scheme is then utilized to support high and low speed video transmission. Total power consumption is also minimized while guaranteeing the specific QoS requirements.

3) *Video Conferencing*: Performance of advance real-time applications such as video conferencing has also been tested with EC metric. In [82], authors have discussed EC concept of multiple antenna systems. Proposed scheme shows a significant gain with multiple antenna design. Specifically, the achievable EC in a Rayleigh fading channel with a procedure called channel hardening has been investigated for this multi antenna systems. Overall gain achieved during this scheme has been exploited to achieve the smooth video conferencing without much delay.

D. Summary and Insights

In this section, performance of various real-time and delay-sensitive applications with EC has been explored for different dimensions such as various design and architecture. Delay limited performance analysis of QoS-aware applications shows that some of the data loss occur when delay thresholds are violated. This is specifically a serious challenge to test the performance of applications with stringent delay requirements. This data-loss will also affect the reliability of the whole system. This opens the door to the future researchers to investigate the expected data-loss with many delay-violations using the EC model. For applications with stringent-delay and ultra-reliability requirements such as online gaming, video-conferencing, and autonomous vehicles, using the physical layer only parameters for capacity estimation may not be accurate. Hence, further investigation of the EC model, for testing the suitability of this mathematical framework to model

the performance of the network while residing within the stringent delay and reliability requirements is needed.

V. EFFECTIVE CAPACITY ANALYSIS WITH DIFFERENT PATH LOSS MODELS

In this section, we have provided an in-depth study of achievable EC with different path loss models used in various different wireless networks. Figure 2 shows the different path loss models that have been taken into consideration with EC concept. We note that channel variability can cause long delays in the transmission buffers. Hence, indicating the importance of using a suitable mathematical framework for testing the performance of the networks. The EC model can be used in designing the adaptive resource allocation and scheduling schemes [228]. The main advantage of utilizing EC model with different fading models is provision of general mathematical framework and simplification of QoS-aware metrics.

A. Stochastic Fading Models

Stochastic fading models cover the fading in a channel that results from the scattering and multipath propagation. During stochastic fading, a random variable is added to a path loss model to show the additional fading. These fading models are of selective nature (in context of time and frequency).

We recall that EC provides a generalized link-layer mathematical framework (its complexity has been discussed in Section V-E). On that basis, different physical-layer path loss models can be analyzed with their distinct characters. Existing work on EC model mostly takes into consideration the stochastic fading models for an assessment of QoS-awareness in wireless networks. Among the stochastic fading models, Rayleigh and Nakagami- m fading channels have been used extensively with EC concept. Current work in wireless networks considers different versions of stochastic fading models including Rayleigh, Nakagami- m , Rician, log-normal, and Weibull fading channels with EC metric. Below is the description of each fading channel:

1) *Rayleigh Fading Channels*: Most of the existing work on EC in wireless communications considers Rayleigh fading channels. Rayleigh fading is more prominent when there is no line of sight communications between the transmitter and receiver. Following works [6], [23], [24], [26], [27], [29], [30], [33], [39], [42], [47], [52], [64]–[67], [71]–[73], [77], [78], [81], [82], [130]–[216], [229] consider Rayleigh fading with EC model in different wireless networks. More prominent wireless networks that have been investigated with Rayleigh fading channels with EC model, are CRNs, cellular networks, and cooperative networks including the FD-relay networks. In cellular networks, with statistical QoS provisioning, Rayleigh fading has been extensively evaluated with EC metric. In CRNs with multiple channels, prediction related to multiple interference has also been studied with Rayleigh fading channels. Achievable EC in CRNs with multiple channels and Rayleigh fading as the physical channel model has been extensively investigated to find the maximum arrival/source rate with the required delay-outage probability.

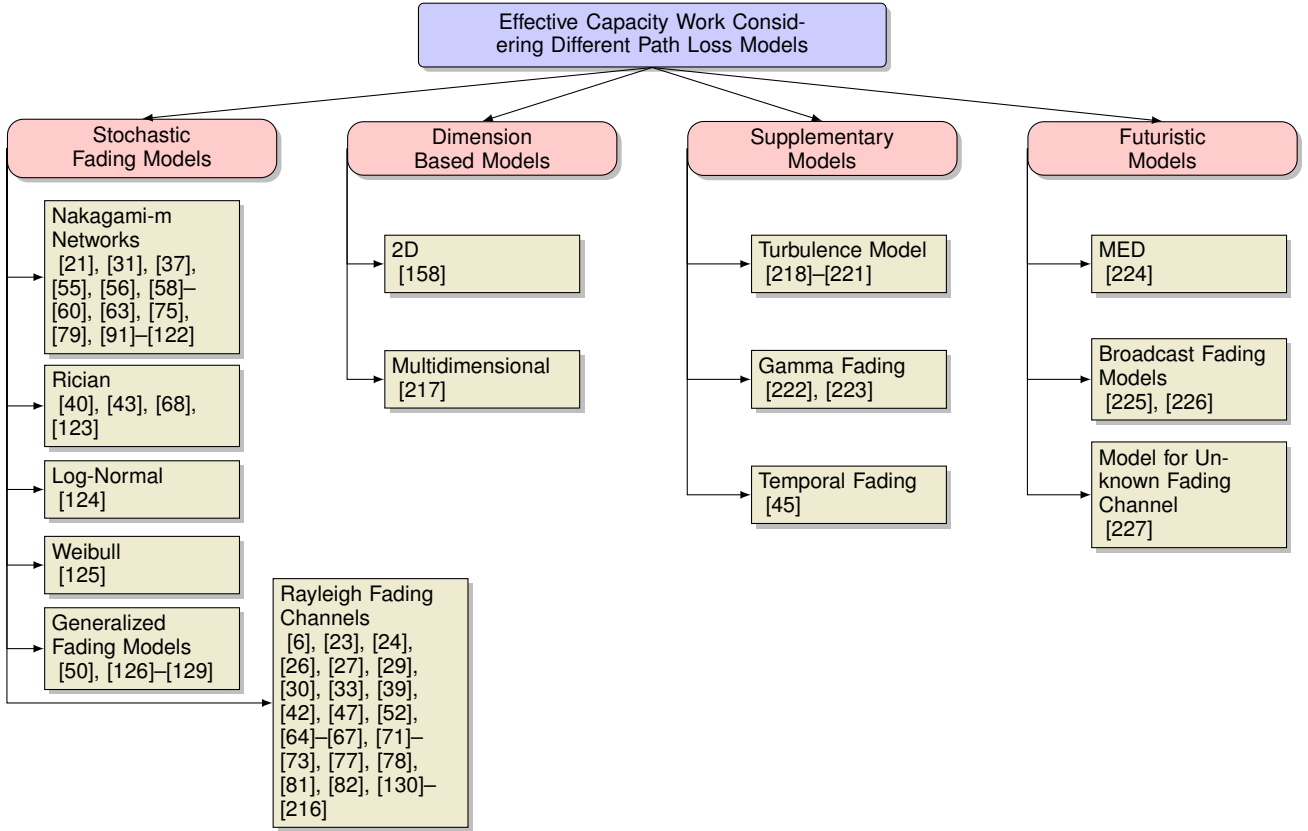


Fig. 2. The existing work on effective capacity with respect to different path loss models can be classified in stochastic, generalized, futuristic, dimension-based, and supplementary fading models

Most of the delay-sensitive applications with Rayleigh fading in wireless networks³ have also been evaluated with EC metric. Rayleigh fading has been used extensively because it helps the researchers to understand the radio signals in heavily urban environment. Closed-form expression of achievable EC with Rayleigh-fading is less complex as compared to the Nakagami- m fading channel. Therefore, maximization in EC of different wireless networks with Rayleigh-fading has been investigated extensively in the existing works. Another fading channel, that has been used extensively after Rayleigh fading is Nakagami- m fading channel.

2) *Nakagami- m* : For EC-based delay estimation in wireless networks, where the large delay-time spreads are going to be estimated, Nakagami- m fading channels are used by clustering different reflected ways. Authors in [21], [31], [37], [55], [56], [58]–[60], [63], [75], [79], [91]–[122], have considered Nakagami- m fading distributions in different wireless networks using EC model. Nakagami- m channel model is often regarded as the general fading channel and can be used to investigate the mobile and indoor-mobile scenarios. Depending upon the parameter m , where $m \in \{\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\}$, different fading conditions can be achieved. For example, when $(m = \frac{1}{2})$, this represents the severe fading case, while $(m = 1)$ is the Rayleigh-fading, $(m > 1)$ approximates the Rician channel, and $(m = \infty)$ represents additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN).

³for different delay-sensitive applications with EC model see Section IV.

The main advantage of using Nakagami- m fading distribution with EC model in wireless networks is better matching of its empirical data as compared to other distributions such as Rayleigh and Rician. Authors in [109], have investigated EC model with Nakagami- m fading channel. This study reveals that uncorrelated Nakagami- m flat fading conditions can well be analyzed with EC-based QoS-aware model. Works of CRNs [96], [101], [113] and relay networks [98], [109] show that queueing behavior can well be evaluated with EC metric under Nakagami- m fading conditions.

3) *Rician*: As compared to Rayleigh fading channel, in Rician fading, out of several different paths one must be the line of sight path. In this fading conditions, amplitude of the propagated signals are modelled by using Rician distributions. During Rician fading, some signals can even cancel each other and then resulting propagated signals result into one strong signal. Achievable EC of wireless networks with Rician fading conditions has been discussed in [40], [43], [68], [123].

As Rician fading conditions consider one strong component, this strong component can be the line of sight path, therefore Rician fading with EC concept can be employed in other advance networks such as satellite communications [230]. In addition to satellite communications, EC model with Rician fading can also be used in cellular communications, indoor networks, and vehicular networks.

4) *Log-Normal*: In addition to Rayleigh, Nakagami- m , and Rician fading conditions, other stochastic fading models such as log-normal has also been investigated with EC model. In

log-normal fading channel, the mean and distributions of path loss signals that are treated as a random variable can be used to model the physical-layer wireless channel model. Authors in [124], have employed the EC to estimate the delay-outage probability with log-normal fading distribution. In this work, the system performance of the CDMA networks has been investigating in-detail. Network traffic has been modelled as a stochastic process. Extensive simulations have been performed to show the impact of network traffic on the achievable EC of the system with log-normal fading conditions.

5) *Weibull*: This fading channel has been used in wireless communications with its implementation in indoor and outdoor environment. EC model in wireless networks with Weibull fading channel has been discussed in [125]. To support real-time applications, an independent but not identical Weibull fading channel has been used to find and test the effective rate while considering the concept of EC. High SNR and low SNR-based closed-form asymptotic analysis has also been performed to find the optimal effective rate under other fading conditions as well.

6) *Generalized Fading Models*: Compared to other fading models such as Rayleigh and Rician, generalized fading models provide a general framework with the combination of one or more fading model [231]. In general, EC concept can be used to analyze the performance of generalized channel fading models with various adaptive transmission policies under different fading and transmission constraints. Below is the description of different generalized fading conditions with EC metric analysis in different wireless networks:

Under the generalized fading model, $\alpha - \mu$ fading model uses $\alpha - \mu$ distribution. As compared to stochastic fading models, $\alpha - \mu$ distribution provides more generality to analyse the fading environment [126]. In [127], authors have used EC model in underlay CRNs⁴ with $\alpha - \mu$ fading model. In this study, an in-depth performance analysis based on symbol error probability using EC concept has been performed with $\alpha - \mu$ fading conditions. Proposed scheme with $\alpha - \mu$ fading channel and achievable EC has been tested and shows the improved performance compared to other state-of-the-art schemes with different fading conditions.

How shadowing affect the performance in wireless networks, can also be investigated with the help of $\kappa - \mu$ fading conditions. $\kappa - \mu$ fading model provides more flexible framework by covering shadowing and other fading conditions. Authors in [128], [129], have discussed $\kappa - \mu$ shadowing model and analyze the system gain through the concept of EC. Analytical expressions for MISO systems with EC model under $\kappa - \mu$ fading conditions have been provided. This EC-based delay estimation shows that as the delay reaches to infinity, throughput of the system is increased to the ergodic capacity with the $\kappa - \mu$ fading conditions.

EC-based QoS analysis has also been performed with κ fading channels to test the performance of shadowing and multipath propagations and their impact on received signal. Impact of generalized κ fading conditions in cooperative communications has been analyzed with EC concept in [50].

Under the influence of generalized κ fading conditions, it has been estimated that, increasing the number of relays can also maximize the performance of a system with delay constraints.

B. Futuristic Models

Some futuristic models such as matrix-exponential distribution (MED) and broadcast fading models have also been investigated with EC model in more detail. With the help of futuristic models, some aspects of wireless communications such as retransmission and compression schemes have been investigated with EC model. Below is the description of some versions of futuristic fading models that have been investigated with EC.

1) *MED*: Different versions of retransmission schemes such as persistent and truncated ARQ and HARQ have been investigated with MED-based channel model [224]. An EC-based analytical expression has been provided for different retransmission schemes⁵ while considering MED-based fading channel. With the help of this fading condition and EC model, impact of diversity (due to MIMO antennas) on the system has been investigated in detail.

2) *Broadcast Fading Models*: Fading in broadcast or multicast channels can also be investigated with the help of EC model [226]. EC concept with broadcast fading channels in mobile networks has been investigated in [225]. In broadcast channel, different fading states across the receiver has been taken into account while estimating the performance of a system with EC. A trade-off has been developed among delay constraints, QoS guarantee, throughput, and reliability. In this study, reliability has also been taken into account to estimate the overall packet loss.

3) *Model for Unknown Fading Conditions*: In some cases, there are scenarios, where statistics of a fading is unknown. For such links where fading statistics are unknown, authors in [227] have proposed a scheme where channels with unknown statistics can be modelled using EC model. This scheme also takes into consideration an optimal power allocation and link selection scheme with EC. This introduces more flexibility in a system, as proposed approach has the capability to converge in any fading distributions depending upon the transmission scenarios and fading.

C. Dimension-Based Models

Dimension-based models are also called multi-ray fading models. As compared to other fading models, these models calculate path-loss along all possible paths or depending upon diverse fading conditions. The existing work considering dimension-based fading models with EC model can be classified into two-dimensional (2D) and multi-dimensional fading models.

1) *2D Fading Model*: Wireless networks with achievable EC considering 2D fading channel has been investigated in [158]. In this study, 2D-based Markov model has been used

⁴for details on underlay CRNs, see Section VI.

⁵for details on retransmission scheme, see Section VIII.

to investigate the fluctuating channel conditions. QoS at link-layer has been analyzed with EC. For this purpose, arrival rate/source rate is found with EC and when the rate is fixed, the delay experienced by the arriving packet is estimated. Proposed scheme has been tested extensively with EC model and compared with other schemes.

2) *Multidimensional Fading Models*: As compared to [158], in which 2D-based Markov process has been used to model the fading conditions. In [217] authors have employed multi-dimensional-based Markov process to model fading conditions and then used the EC model to investigate the delay. In this study, a cross-layer resource management approach has been used with EC model to investigate arrival-rate, queuing behavior, and multidimensional fading channel. Extensive simulation shows that proposed scheme shows improvement in throughput while guaranteeing the required delay for QoS-aware applications.

D. Supplementary Models

Supplementary fading models have also been analysed with EC model. Supplementary models are not the distinct class of fading models, but they are usually introduced to address certain limitations of existing fading channels. Supplementary fading models are actually based on existing fading models. Below is the description of the some supplementary fading models with EC theory, that has been proposed to address some special features or aspects in existing fading channels/models:

1) *Turbulence Model*: In advance wireless communications systems such as optical wireless communications (OWC), impact of turbulence fading has also been investigated with EC model [218]. Following works [218]–[221] consider the turbulence fading with their achievable EC in OWC. In these studies turbulence fading conditions have only been analyzed for the OWC with different power-adaptation schemes. The closed-form expression of the EC with turbulence fading has also been derived and validated through extensive simulations.

2) *Gamma Fading*: As compared to turbulence fading, gamma-gamma turbulence fading has also been discussed in OWC in [222]. With the help of this fading distributions the independent and joint power adaptation in OWC with their achievable EC has been investigated in detail. From this study, it has been clear that if the fading is minimized and a delay constraint is loose, then the performance gap between independent and joint power adaptation is minimal. Authors in [223], have utilized gamma distribution for modelling wireless channel in CRNs with EC. Optimal power allocation with power/interference-power has been analyzed with statistical QoS provisioning. Proposed scheme has been extensively tested with its achievable EC through simulations and shows improved performance as compared to other state-of-the-art DSA techniques.

3) *Temporal Fading*: Supplementary fading model with temporal distributions has been investigated in smart grid environment [45]. In this study, the performance of wireless communications systems in smart grid environment has been investigated with the EC model. Fading conditions have been

modeled using temporal fading model. This EC-based delay analysis of smart grid's communications architecture shows adaptability of this architecture for different smart grid's applications.

E. Summary and Insights

Complexity of EC model increases as the fading conditions become more and more complex. As compared to the ergodic and Shannon capacity, the closed form expression for EC by taking into consideration the different fading conditions is relatively more complex and difficult. This is a serious challenge for considering the EC over other capacities for testing the performance of any systems. EC has been extensively used with the i.i.d Rayleigh fading conditions, however the accuracy of the EC model with non i.i.d fading conditions invites the future researchers to investigate further.

EC helps in understanding QoS-requirements with varying service rate under different fading conditions. Changes in EC according to different fading conditions helps in understanding the delay requirements under different conditions and constraints. Through these changes, optimal resource allocations schemes, scheduling algorithms, and network designs can also be investigated in more detail.

VI. EFFECTIVE CAPACITY MEASURES IN DIFFERENT NETWORKS

With the help of EC model, different wireless networks can be investigated with different delay-requirements by considering various wireless designs and architectures. Achievable EC of CRNs, wireless sensor networks, relay-networks, and mesh networks have been analysed extensively in the existing work. In this section, we have broadly discussed these networks with their different design and architectural aspects with EC model.

A. Cognitive Radio Networks (CRNs)

Current spectrum crunch can be avoided with the help of cognitive radio networks (CRNs). CRNs employ dynamic spectrum access (DSA) approach and dynamically assign spectrum resources while avoiding the interference to primary users [239]. Cognitive users that use licensed spectrum band are termed as the secondary users (SUs), while users of licensed spectrum band are named as the primary users (PUs). In CRNs, SUs utilize the idle portion of licensed spectrum band while keeping minimum interference to PUs. Idle portions of licensed band are termed as white spaces [247], [248].

Various QoS-aware applications in CRNs can well be tested with the help of EC metric [170]. Source and service rate characterization is an important feature of EC model. This feature has been well-exploited in CRNs. With achievable EC in CRNs, various techniques such as efficient spectrum sensing, resource allocation, modulation, spectrum access, and interference constraints can be analyzed.

Achievable EC in CRNs has been studied from the perspective of utilization of white space. According to the utilization of white space and EC-based delay analysis, CRNs can be categorized into underlay, overlay, interweave, and hybrid

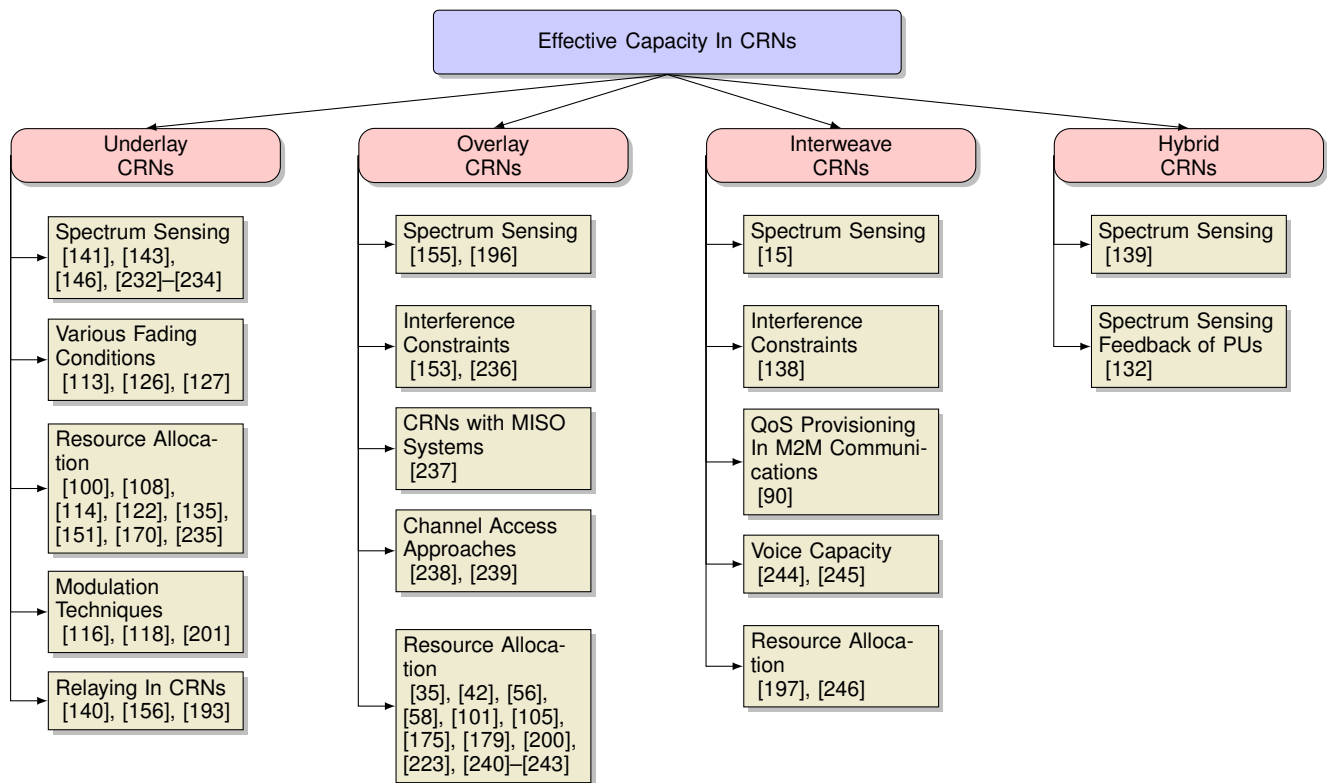


Fig. 3. Effective capacity in CRNs can be studied while employing various white space paradigm such as overlay, underlay, Interweave, and hybrid CRNs.

CRNs [249], [108], [223]. Figure 3 shows the classification of existing work on EC-based CRNs into underlay, overlay, interweave, and hybrid CRNs.

Table III shows various gains with their corresponding study in different categories of CRNs with EC model. Impact of PUs activity patterns in different classes of CRNs has also been presented. Below is the description of different classes of CRNs with the concept of EC.

1) *Underlay CRNs*: This white space utilization pattern is also named as gray-space utilization in CRNs. In this scheme, SUs can transmit simultaneously with PUs, while keeping the interference to PUs within acceptable range. For this purpose, SUs have to use low-power cognitive devices with much limited range compared to other classes of CRNs. Spectrum sensing, modulation, and optimal resource allocations under different fading conditions in underlay CRNs have been well-investigated with the EC model. Underlay CRNs with their achievable EC with different spectrum sensing approaches have been discussed in [141], [143], [146], [232]–[234]. Most of the work on spectrum sensing with EC model considers energy-detection-based spectrum sensing approach with predictable and known parameters. However, other spectrum sensing approaches such as QoS-aware, cooperative, and cyclostationary-based spectrum sensing have not been explored while taking into consideration the EC model.

This gray-space utilization pattern of CRNs with EC concept has also been used to develop various optimal resource allocation schemes with stringent-delay requirements [100], [108], [114], [122], [135], [151], [170], [235]. Among resource allocation strategy, problem of power allocation has been

formulated and then solved by applying different optimization scenarios. However, radio resource allocation schemes (spectrum assignments) with EC model for underlay CRNs have not been studied in detailed.

Statistical QoS-provisioning in underlay CRNs with EC concept has also been studied in CR-based cooperative communications with single and multiple relays [140], [156], [193]. In these work, buffer-aided relaying strategy has been employed. EC model in these underlay CRNs has also been used with varying fading conditions such as generalized fading models and stochastic fading model such as Nakagami- m fading channel [113], [126], [127]. However, Rayleigh fading channel with underlay CRNs has not been analyzed with EC metric. Modulation techniques have also been analyzed with EC concept in underlay CRNs [116], [118], [201]. In these modulation schemes, average power consumption has been monitored with the provision of statistical QoS. Average and available rate have also been analysed while keeping the interference to PUs within minimum range.

2) *Overlay CRNs*: In overlay CRNs, SUs can exploit licensed spectral resources either cooperatively or non-cooperatively with or without the presence of PUs. SUs can simultaneously transmit with PUs by adjusting their transmission parameters to keep the interference to PUs at a minimal and acceptable limit. As compared to underlay CRNs, in overlay CRNs, PUs can acknowledge the presence of SUs at a licensed spectrum band (in case of cooperative communications) [248].

EC model with overlay CRNs has been used while analysing different aspects of overlay CRNs such as spectrum sensing,

TABLE III
EFFECTIVE CAPACITY-BASED PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS IN COGNITIVE RADIO NETWORKS (CRNs)

White Space Paradigm	Study	PUs Activity	Factors evaluated with EC metric	Fading Channel Model	Area
Underlay CRNs	[141]		Channel Errors	Rayleigh	Spectrum Sharing with Imperfect CSI
	[143]	✓	QoS with Interference Limitations	Rayleigh	Multiple Channel Spectrum Sharing
	[146]	✓	Interference Limitations	Rayleigh	Spectrum Sensing In CRNs
	[233]	✓	Channel Gain	Rayleigh	
	[234]		Analysis of Outdated CSI	Not Defined	
	[126]		General Fading	$\alpha - \mu$	CRNs with Various Fading Conditions
	[127]		General Fading	$\alpha - \mu$	
	[113]		Different QoS Applications	Nakagami- m	
	[232]	✓	Optimal Power Allocation	Rayleigh	Resource Allocation
	[135]		Trade-off Between SUs and PUs performance	Rayleigh	
	[235]	✓	Interference Power Constraint	Gamma Fading	
	[151]		Power Allocation with Imperfect CSI	Rayleigh	
	[100]	✓	Power Allocation with Imperfect CSI	Rayleigh	
	[108]		Securing the CRNs	Nakagami- m	
	[170]		Optimal Power Allocation	Rayleigh	
	[114]	✓	Optimal Power Allocation	Nakagami- m	
	[122]		Optimal Power Allocation	Nakagami- M	
	[116]	✓	Rate and Power Estimation with MQAM	Nakagami- m	
	[118]	✓	Power Estimation with MQAM	Nakagami- m	
	[201]		SUs Throughput	Rayleigh	FDMA-Based CRNs
	[140]		SUs arrival rate	Rayleigh	CR-Relay Networks
	[156]	✓	Interference and Delay Constraints	Rayleigh	
	[193]		SUs Capacity	Rayleigh	
Overlay CRNs	[155]	✓	Power Level based on PUs	Rayleigh	Spectrum Sensing In CRNs
	[196]	✓	SUs Arrival Rate	Rayleigh	
	[153]		Performance Limitations of SUs	Rayleigh	Interference Limitations In CRNs
	[236]	✓	SUs Capacity Analysis	Asymmetric Fading	
	[237]		Channel Estimation Error	Nakagami- m	CRNs with MISO Systems
	[238]	✓	Two phase channel Access Method	Not Defined	Channel Access In CRNs
	[239]	✓	Hopping Based Channel Access	Not Defined	
	[223]	✓	Optimal Power Allocation	Gamma Fading	Resource Allocation
	[101]		SUs Arrival Rate	Nakagami- m	
	[240]	✓	Optimal Power Allocation	Nakagami- m	
	[56]		Optimal Resource Allocation	Rayleigh	
	[58]	✓	Optimal Power Allocation	Nakagami- m	
	[105]	✓	Full-Duplex Operation	Nakagami- m	
	[241]		Optimal Power Allocation	Rayleigh	
	[242]		Power Consumption	Rayleigh	
	[243]	✓	Optimal Resource Allocation	Not Defined	
	[175]	✓	Optimal Time Slot Allocation	Rayleigh	
	[179]		Optimal Channel and Power Allocation	Rayleigh	
	[42]		Cross-tier Interference	Rayleigh	
	[35]		Cross-tier Interference	Rayleigh	
[200]		QoS-Based Power Allocation	Rayleigh		
Interweave CRNs	[15]	✓	Optimal Sensing Time Achieved	Nakagami- m	Spectrum Sensing In CRNs
	[138]	✓	Interference Power Limitations	Rayleigh	Interference Constraints
	[90]	✓	QoS in Cognitive M2M	Rayleigh	Cognitive M2M Communications
	[244]	✓	Voice Capacity	Not Defined	Voice Capacity in CRNs
	[245]	✓	Voice Capacity	Rayleigh	Wireless Multimedia CRNs
	[246]	✓	Delay Bound	Not Defined	Resource Allocations
	[197]	✓	SUs Capacity	Rayleigh	
	[96]	✓	Optimal SUs Transmission Rate	Nakagami- m	CRNs performance Without CSI
	[250]		SUs performance with Imperfect CSI	Rayleigh	GSC In CRNs
Hybrid CRNs	[132]	✓	Complexity and Cost	Rayleigh	PUs Spectrum Sensing Feedback
	[139]	✓	SUs performance Quantified	Rayleigh	Spectrum Sensing In CRNs

resource allocation, and channel accessing methods. EC concept with overlay CRNs has been used with different spectrum sensing approaches such as discussed in [155], [196], [238], [239]. In these work, efficient spectrum sensing approaches based on required delay-outage probability has been investigated with the achievable EC while keeping the interference to PUs at minimal range. Optimal resource allocations schemes in overlay CRNs [35], [42], [56], [58], [101], [105], [175], [179], [200], [223], [240]–[243] with interference constraints [153], [236] has also been investigated with EC. In addition to these resource allocation schemes, FD communications behavior for overlay CRNs have also been analyzed with EC model. Antenna diversity with multiple input and multiple output (MISO) antennas in overlay CRNs has been analysed with EC concept [237]. In this study, channel estimation errors have been evaluated with their impact on the performance of overlay CRNs with MISO antennas.

3) *Interweave CRNs*: When there is no PUs activity on a licensed band, white space utilization by SUs in this case is termed as an interweave white space utilization or interweave CRNs [248], [250]. In interweave CRNs, SUs can only utilize licensed spectrum resources when PUs is idle.

Most of the heterogeneous real-time applications are supported by interweave CRNs. EC concept in interweave CRNs has also been used to analyse the statistical QoS provisioning with delay constraints for different real-time, QoS-aware, and bandwidth hungry applications such voice, and other multimedia applications [90], [244], [245]. Energy-detection based spectrum sensing [15], interference constraints [138], and resource allocation scheme [197], [246], have also been analysed with achievable EC in interweave CRNs. Impact of PUs activity has also been studied with EC concept. However, different PUs activity patterns such as low, high, and intermittent PUs activity with their impact on interweave CRNs has not been investigated while considering EC model. This opens the new vistas for future research directions.

4) *Hybrid CRNs*: In most cases, SUs can exploit idle spectrum resources by adopting a hybrid approach of white space utilization (combination of above two or three) [248]. By applying a hybrid approach, limitations of above mentioned approaches can be addressed. However, this approach introduces some type of complexity in managing different factors such as PUs activity and spectrum mobility.

Authors in [132], [139] have modelled the queueing-delay with the help of EC in hybrid CRNs with spectrum sensing paradigm. In this study, feedback from PUs for interference has also been analyzed. This feedback is then taken into account for designing an optimal scheduling approach. Queue length information with PUs feedback is used for guaranteeing the statistical QoS with efficient spectrum sensing approach.

B. Cooperative Networks

Due to the advancement in relaying protocols, cooperative networks have gained much attention. In cooperative networks, a source node can communicate with a destination node with some intermediate node/relay. Statistical QoS-provisioning has been studied by characterizing the traffic not only on a source

node but also at a relay node [251]. Table IV shows the recent work based on EC model in cooperative networks. Existing work on EC-based QoS estimation in cooperative networks has been classified based on the relay selection approaches.

In traditional cooperative networks, relaying is performed either in regenerative or non-regenerative way. When a regenerative approach is considered, a decode-and-forward (DF) relaying method is used, while non-regenerative approach employs the amplify-and-forward (AF) scheme in selecting a relay node. Advance wireless networks also consider other relaying approach such as QoS-aware relaying, buffer-aided relaying, and detect-and-forward relaying approach. Achievable EC of cooperative networks with different relaying schemes has been surveyed below:

1) *Amplify-and-Forward Relaying*: Achievable EC for non-regenerative approach of relaying named as amplify-and-forward (AF) relaying scheme has been discussed in [258]. EC of AF relaying scheme has been studied extensively in existing work as compared to other relaying scheme such as DF [258]. DF relaying performs some type of processing before sending the packets. The concept of achievable EC in AF relaying has also been exploited to evaluate the performance of FD cooperative communications [219], multi-user cooperative networks [91], multi-hop networks [92], [142], two-way relaying [252], single-relaying [165], and virtualized relaying [110]. AF relaying protocol with EC concept in most cases considers optimal power allocation schemes to achieve energy conservation in energy-scarce networks. However, other issues such as radio resource allocation in CR-based relay networks has not been investigated with EC model. This invites the future researchers to investigate further in this domain.

2) *Decode-and-Forward Relaying*: Decode-and-forward (DF) relaying is a regenerative relaying approach that regenerates or decode the packets first before transmission to another node in cooperative networks. Investigating the achievable EC of DF relaying scheme is more complex as compared to AF relaying. DF relaying is quite similar to “processing base station”, hence characterization of source traffic based on delay constraints on processing base station or relay node adds more complexity in the system. This complexity has been minimized by adopting an advance DF-base relaying network architectures such as FD-relaying [60], three-mode relaying [253], and multi-relaying [144], [148].

3) *Buffer-Aided Relaying*: Buffer-aided relaying is a sub-type of AF and DF relaying. Buffer-aided relaying can be performed by adopting any relaying protocol (AF or DF) with additional buffers [133], [227]. Cooperative networks with buffer-aided relaying can support variable source rate by adjustable buffers at source and the relay nodes and their performance has been tested with EC model. EC concept in buffer-aided relaying with advance communications designs/architectures such as three-node relay networks [133], [172], FD-relay networks [29], two-hop networks [149], [254], [255], and diamond-relay networks [256], [257] has also been used to investigate the performance of these advance networks with required delay-violation probability.

4) *QoS-Based Relaying*: QoS-based relaying can be performed with the help of regenerative, i.e., DF or non-

TABLE IV
EFFECTIVE CAPACITY-BASED PERFORMANCE TESTING IN COOPERATIVE NETWORKS

Relaying Method	Architecture or Design Involved	Study	Factors evaluated with EC metric
Amplify-and-Forward	Multi-User Cooperative Network	[91]	Optimal Resource Allocation
	Multi-Hop Network Design	[92]	EC performance Analysis with Channel State Information
	Multi-Relay Networks	[142]	Optimal Resource Allocation
	Two-Way Relay Networks	[252]	Analysis of Various Gains of Two-Way Relay Networks
	Full-Duplex OWC Network	[219]	Optimal Resource Allocation with Throughput Maximization
	Single Relay Network	[165]	Cross-Layer Power Allocation
	Virtualized Relay Networks	[110]	Optimal Power Allocation
Decode-And-Forward	Multi-Relay Networks	[144]	Relaying Scheme with Modulation
		[148]	EC Analysis With Four Retransmissions Schemes
	Full-Duplex Relay Networks	[60]	Optima Resource Allocation
	Three-Mode Relay Networks	[253]	Adaptive Relaying
Buffer-Aided	Three Node Relay Networks	[133]	EC-Analysis with Buffer Aided Relaying
		[172]	EC-Analysis with Buffer Aided Relaying
	Full-Duplex Relay Networks	[29]	EC-Analysis with Buffer Aided Relaying
	Two-Hop Networks	[254]	Resource Allocation
		[255]	Concurrent Relay Selection Has been proposed
		[149]	Buffer Constraints and Throughput Has been explored
	Diamond Relay Networks with two Relays	[256]	Performance analysis with New Selection Policy
[257]	Performance analysis with New Selection Policy		
QoS-Based	Multi-Relay Networks	[102]	Optimal Resource Allocations
	Heterogeneous Relay Networks	[188]	Optimal Resource Allocation
	Two-way Relay Network	[194]	Optimal Cross-Layer Resource Allocation
	Mobile Multi-Hop Relay Networks	[43]	Cross-Layer Simulation Platform
	Two-Hop Networks	[205]	TDMA and OFDMA-Based Resource Allocation
		[206]	TDMA and OFDMA-Based Resource Allocation
Frequency-Based	OFDMA-Based Relay Networks	[192]	Optimal Resource Allocation
		[195]	Optimal Resource Allocation
	CR-Based Relay Networks	[196]	Cross-Layer Resource Allocation with Imperfect Spectrum Sensing
Amplify-And-Forward, Decode-And-Forward	Full-Duplex Relay Networks	[30]	Optimal Resource Allocation
	Two-Hop Relay Networks	[207]	Cross-Layer Resource Allocation
Detect-And-Forward	Multi-Relay Networks	[103]	Optimal Resource Allocation

regenerative, i.e., AF approach of relaying. This relaying approach has specially been introduced to incorporate the demand of stringent delay requirements at the relay nodes. EC concept has also been investigated with this relaying approach by ensuring statistical QoS provisioning. This relaying approach with EC concept has further been used to analyze multi-relays [102], heterogeneous relays [188], two-way relaying [194], mobile multi-hop relaying [43], and two-hop networks [205], [206]. QoS-based relaying shows improved performance as compared to other relaying schemes when considering multimedia applications with stringent delay requirements.

5) *Frequency-Based Relaying*: Relaying can also be performed by considering frequency domain of a wireless communication paradigm. By considering frequency as a decision factor for selecting the relay, issue of spectrum scarcity can also be addressed [192], [259]. Multimedia applications with the help of EC model has also been analyzed in frequency-aware relaying. OFDMA-based relay networks [192], [195] and CR-relay networks [196] consider frequency-based relay selection approach and employ EC model to test the performance of a system.

6) *Amplify-and-Forward and Decode-and-Forward Relaying*: Hybrid relaying approach comprising of AF and DF

relaying approach has also been used in many advance wireless networks. With a hybrid approach, limitations of AF and DF relaying schemes can be addressed while supporting QoS-aware applications with specific delay requirements [207]. This approach of relaying in conjunction with FD-relaying [30] and two-hop relaying [207] has also been analysed with EC concept with the required delay-violation probability.

7) *Detect-and Forward Relaying*: In comparison to AF and DF relaying, detect-and-forward (DeF) relaying has also been analyzed with EC model. In [103], DeF relaying approach takes into consideration the achievable EC in multi-relay networks. First, the best channel is detected on that basis the relay is selected. With the increase in QoS-requirements with stringent delay requirements, number of relays are increased accordingly. In this way, this scheme adds more flexibility in a system to achieve certain QoS requirements.

C. Optical Networks

Concept of EC has also been used in OWC [221]. OWC utilizes ultraviolet, visible, and infrared light as a wireless medium to transmit signal [220], [260]. Visible light communications⁶ is also a type of optical communications, that operates

⁶for more details on achievable EC in visible light communications, see Section III.

in a visible spectrum band (390-750nm). Extensive work has been done on optical wireless communications with respect to EC concept. Authors in [261], have analysed the performance of MIMO antennas in optical communications with the help of EC model. As compared to traditional wireless networks, optical communications employ turbulence fading channels to accommodate fading conditions of optical environment. In this study, gamma-gamma turbulence fading condition with MIMO antennas to support multiple users have been analysed with EC metric with stringent delay requirements. An innovative and highly robust optical network framework named as petaweb has been proposed in [262], [263]. In this study, an in-depth analysis of optical networks with EC model has also been provided with the consideration of IP networks. In this work, periodic fluctuations in a channel has been controlled through regulating a traffic flow.

D. WLAN

Wireless local area network (WLAN) provides a connectivity of two or more computers or devices over a limited area. WLAN follows the standard 802.11, and can be connected to Internet through a gateway [134], [264], [265]. EC concept in WLAN has also been used to investigate the performance of WLAN [62], [201], [266]. EC-based QoS analysis in Wifi networks has been discussed in [55]. In this study, Wifi offloading with heterogeneous architecture has been explored with statistical QoS provisioning. An optimal resource allocation scheme (power allocation) has been developed using the EC model. For efficient estimation of available bandwidth in WLAN, WBest (a bandwidth estimation tool based on EC model in WLAN) has been proposed in [74]. WBest operates with an algorithm that comprises of two steps. In first step, achievable EC is estimated with the help of packet-pair approach, while the second step provides the throughput analysis. This tool has been tested with many multimedia applications that demand higher bandwidth and stringent delay-requirements for their transmission.

WLAN-based single-hop adhoc networks with EC model has been discussed in [267]. In this work, call admission control has been investigated with statistical delay guarantee. An efficient resource allocation algorithm has also been developed based on EC model. Statistical QoS-provisioning in WLAN by considering EC model has also been studied in [268], [269]. In this study, 802.11 based mobile station is considered as a server. This server is then modeled as the Markovian bursty server. The known results or activity patterns from this server is then used to derive EC for delay-sensitive and QoS-aware applications. Proposed scheme has been tested through extensive simulations to validate the operation of the work.

E. Wireless Sensor Networks

Advances in micro-electro-mechanical systems (MEMS) technology has resulted into the wireless sensor networks (WSNs). WSNs now have found their applications ranging from civil, medical, to military [270]–[273]. Limited battery life of tiny sensor nodes compel the researchers to come out with energy-conservation approaches while maximizing

network life time and throughput [274]. Broad concept of EC has also been used in WSNs for investigating delay and jitter. Performance of sensing operation and energy conservation approaches has been studied using EC model in [41]. Authors in [72], have discussed a wireless link scheduling approach with achievable EC in WSNs. Proposed scheduling approach assigns time-slots to different users based on source/arrival rate and required delay constrained. Then EC-based link-layer model is used to analyse this proposed scheduling approach to support QoS-aware applications. Proposed scheme has been compared with traditional time-division multiple-access (TDMA) scheme and shows an improvement in throughput and energy-efficiency. Support of heterogeneous multimedia applications over cluster-based WSNs with EC model has been studied in [202]. In this work, two-tier architecture for tiny sensing nodes has been proposed. In this two-tier architecture, sensing nodes are provided with one antenna while the base stations (BS) are equipped with multiple antennas. Low latency applications are then sensed and transmitted over this architecture. Performance of the network is then investigated using EC model.

F. Mobile Wireless Networks

Mobility consideration in wireless networks demands efficient management of wireless resources that should be available to all the mobile users [119]. The main goal of any mobile network is to enhance the flexibility and to reduce the cost of a required architectural layout [210], [211]. Efficient resource management can be introduced in mobile networks and the performance of the network can also be investigated using EC model. Authors in [121], have provided a QoS-driven resource allocation scheme for mobile wireless networks. In this work, the problem of power allocation and rate adaptation has been discussed with aim to maximize the throughput. This QoS-aware resource allocation has been developed by considering the EC model.

Cross-layer resource allocation with EC model to analyze the behavior of QoS-driven applications in mobile wireless networks has been discussed in [213]. In this cross-layer model, MIMO antenna diversity has been modeled using a finite state Markove chain process, while the QoS-provisioning at link-layer has been modeled using EC concept. This scheme shows an efficient interaction between the physical-layer and upper-layers while satisfying a QoS-guarantee. Mobility issue with EC modeling has also been analyzed in mobile satellite networks [230]. In this scheme, statistical QoS-based power allocation has been discussed while supporting a high quality satellite wireless link. During this approach, physical wireless channel has been modeled as a shadowed Rician model. The performance of a proposed scheme in supporting QoS-aware for delay-sensitive applications has been analyzed using EC model.

G. Vehicular Adhoc Networks

With the help of vehicular-adhoc Networks (VANETs), dream of intelligent transportation in future smart cities can be

realized [275]. However, this requires an intelligent management of different vehicular resources [276], [277]. Different multimedia applications such as streaming videos in moving vehicles have also been investigated with EC concept [278]. In this research work, packet-delivery between the vehicle and road-side unit has been analyzed. EC model is also used to estimate the optimal distance between a vehicle and road-side unit and to investigate the transmission of QoS-aware data without much delay.

H. Mesh Networks

To minimize the dependency on one or more than one nodes for relaying the information to the destination, mesh networks have been proposed. In these networks, participating nodes try to connect to as many as possible nodes for relaying their information to the destinations [46]. EC concept has also been utilized in this network topology with an aim to analyse the required delay and QoS. In [209], authors have proposed the wireless multi-hop mesh network to support delay-sensitive applications. To investigate this mesh-topology, EC model has been used. At the physical-layer, Rayleigh fading with fluid traffic model has been used. Extensive simulations have been performed under different traffic flows to validate the effectiveness of a proposed scheme.

I. Cellular Networks

Performance of cellular networks can also be analysed with the help of EC model while considering delay constraint. Study of cellular networks with EC model has been classified into LTE, small cells, femto cells, and 5G networks as has been shown in Figure 4.

1) *Traditional Cellular Networks*: Advances in telecommunication systems have resulted into the emergence of advance cellular networks such as LTE and 5G. In cellular networks, area for which the radio connectivity is to be provided is usually divided into cells with hexagonal or with some other shape according to terrain and land characterization [22]. With an increase in cellular users, demand for advance applications such as multimedia has also been increased. To guarantee statistical QoS provisioning in cellular networks, EC-based modeling of cellular radio and other resources has also been performed [166]. Authors in [21], [158], have used an EC model to investigate the optimal resource allocation scheme for downlink in cellular networks. In this study, multiuser statistical QoS-provisioning in downlink cellular networks has been taken into consideration. Problem of downlink resource allocation has been formulated with power and delay constraints into optimization problem and then solved using two-steps procedure.

2) *Femto Cells*: To extend the coverage of existing cellular networks, concept of femto cells has been proposed [61], [280], [282]. At the edge of cellular networks, where the coverage is unavailable or limited, femto-cell technology is usually used. It can accommodate approximately eight to ten users depending upon the infrastructure used. The concept of femto-cells have also been studied with the EC model [169], [177], [187]. In [183], downlink resource allocation for femto

cells have been studied with EC model. Statistical QoS provisioning has been ensured with minimum energy consumption. In this OFDMA-based resource allocation scheme, channel and power allocation have also been analysed with EC function for downlink femto cells. Authors in [184], have come out with energy-efficiency and statistical QoS-provisioning with EC concept in uplink femto-cells. Two tier-architecture consisting of macro-users and femto-cells has been proposed in this study. Interaction between two users for accessing of random resources and supporting QoS-aware applications has been addressed with a Q-learning approach. The proposed scheme has been investigated with EC model and shows improved performance in terms of convergence speed. Energy-efficiency with statistical QoS-provisioning in two-tier femtocells have also been analysed with EC model in [281]. In this scheme, price-based power control policy has been explored to mitigate inter-cell interference. Problem of power allocation has been formulated as a Nash equilibrium and is solved using a particle swarm optimization scheme. EC-based delay and performance analysis shows the effectiveness of a proposed scheme.

3) *5G and Beyond 5G Networks*: 5th generation (5G) is the next-generation wireless networks that can promise higher bandwidth, lower-latency, ultra-reliability, and other features such as lower energy-consumption [56]. With higher data rates, 5G networks will have the flexibility to meet the needs of future implementation of Internet of things (IoT) [283]. Higher data rates in 5G networks can be provided with the help of advance technologies such as FD communications, mmWave, and NOMA [59]. Achievable EC of 5G networks has also been approximated to investigate the low latency applications such as URLLC [104], [284]. Green 5G wireless mobile networks with EC model has been discussed in [106]. In this study, statistical QoS-driven power allocation in 5G networks has been discussed with SISO and MIMO antennas. Concept of effective power efficiency (EPE) has been used in conjunction with the achievable EC. EPE for the SISO and MIMO antennas has been investigated through extensive simulations involving different delay bounds. 5G mobile networks with EC concept to analyse the performance of heterogeneous network resources has also been discussed in [111]. In this scheme, for the first time channel coupling has been studied using EC model. In this study, to thoroughly understand the impact of channel coupling on network performance, three different case studies, i.e., FD communications, CRNs, and D2D communications, based on EC model have been presented.

4) *Small Cells*: To increase a cellular network capacity, flexibility, and resiliency, concept of small cells have been envisioned as the extension to long-term evolution (LTE). Small cells can reuse the existing licensed and unlicensed spectral resources, hence can maximize the usage of spectral resources [26]. Small cells can include femto, macro, and micro-cells. EC concept has also been used under the small cells umbrella. In [279], the installation of few small cells (from 1 to 3) in heterogeneous networks environment has been analyzed using EC model. In this study, EC relief option related to analysing, planning, and management of small cells have been investigated in detail.

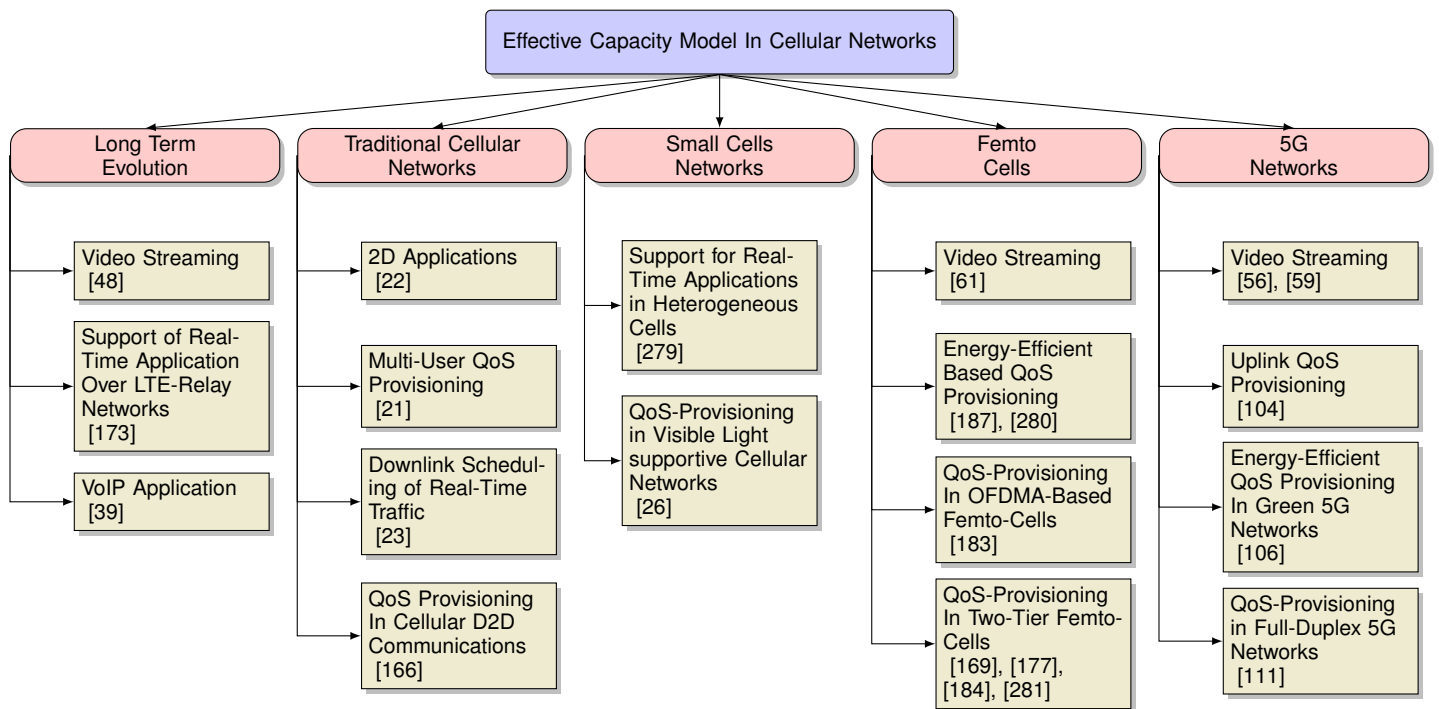


Fig. 4. Effective capacity measurements in cellular networks can be classified into traditional cellular networks, small Cells, Femto-cells, LTE, and 5G Networks.

5) *LTE*: 3rd generation partnership project (3GPP) has introduced the long-term evolution (LTE) that is based on existing GSM and UMTS standards [285], [286]. LTE with its new release called as 4th generation (4G) can promise higher data rates and capacity for mobile users [48]. Performance of LTE networks has also been tested using the concept of EC metric [173]. Air-interface in LTE networks can support delay-sensitive and bandwidth hungry applications. Cross-layer scheduling scheme involving EC-based modeling of link-layer in LTE has been studied in [39]. In this downlink LTE networks, QoS-driven energy optimization has been analysed with EC model. Extensive simulations of the proposed scheduling scheme shows 48% of reduction in total energy-consumption as compared to other traditional LTE frameworks.

J. Summary and Insights

In this section, different wireless networks such as CRNs, cooperative networks, optical networks, and cellular networks with their achievable EC are investigated in detail. Maximization in EC in different networks are studied to understand the QoS provisioning for delay-sensitive applications. This will also be a corner stone to study the future networks with stringent latency requirements. Depending upon the white space utilization, CRNs can be categorized into underlay, overlay, and interweave CRNs. However, it is a challenging task to determine which technique is suitable for applications with stringent and low delay constraints. EC model can be a helpful tool to explore this issue further. In CRNs, another challenge is to find out the quantification between different techniques such as delay, reliability, spectrum sensing, PUs

activity, and spectrum mobility. In this regard, using EC metric can simplify the performance analysis of CRNs to understand the relation/trade-off between different techniques of spectrum sensing, PUs activity, delay, and others.

In cooperative networks, 70% of the delay and energy-depletion is due to the relays and BS's. There exists a serious challenge to understand the performance of cooperative networks with delay-constraints. To address this challenge, EC provides a clean slate and is considered as an accurate and flexible tool to understand performance of cooperative networks.

VII. EFFECTIVE CAPACITY FOR FULL-DUPLEX COMMUNICATIONS

Full-duplex (FD) communication has gained much attention due to the provision of higher data rates [59]. QoS-aware multimedia applications are often regarded as bandwidth hungry. Therefore, concept of FD communications has been introduced to support the ballooning demand of real-time and delay-sensitive applications. However, dream of simultaneous transmission and reception (FD communications) can only be realized while suppressing self-interference (SI).

Concept of link-layer channel model, i.e., EC for analysing the performance of FD communications has been extensively explored in existing literature. EC-based delay analysis with half-duplex communications design has been provided in detail in [144], [149], [252]. In comparison to half-duplex communications, FD design can theoretically double data rate. Potential advantages of FD communication can only be achieved with the implementation of proper self-interference suppression (SIS) approaches.

TABLE V
ACHIEVABLE EFFECTIVE CAPACITY IN FD COMMUNICATIONS CAN BE STUDIED WHILE CONSIDERING DIFFERENT SIS APPROACHES, NETWORK TYPES, FADING CHANNELS, AND ANTENNA REQUIREMENTS.

SIS Approaches		Study	Network Type	Fading Channel Used	Antenna Design
Active SIS Approaches	Digital Approach	[168]	FD-Relay Networks	Rayleigh Fading Channel	Not Defined
	Analog Approach	[287]	FD-Relay Networks	Rayleigh Fading Channel	Two Antennas
	Analog and Digital SIS Approach	[29]	FD-Relay Networks	Rayleigh Fading Channel	Single Antenna
		[60]	FD-Relay Networks	Nakagami- m Fading Channel	Single Antenna
		[105]	FD-Cognitive Radio	Nakagami- m Fading Channel	Not Defined
		[163]	FD-Relay Networks	Rayleigh Fading Channel	Not Defined
		[288]	FD-Relay Networks	Rayleigh Fading Channel	Not Defined
Passive SIS Approaches	[289]	FD-Relay Networks	Rayleigh Fading Channel	Directional Antenna	
	[57]	FD-Relay Networks	Rayleigh Fading Channel	Single Antenna	
	[59]	FD-Cellular Networks	Nakagami- m Fading Channel	MIMO Antenna	
	[111]	FD-Cellular Networks	Nakagami- m Fading Channel	MIMO Antenna	
	[31]	FD-Relay Networks	Nakagami- m Fading Channel	Bidirectional Antenna	
	[290]	FD-Relay Networks	Rayleigh Fading Channel	Not Defined	
	[32]	FD-Relay Networks	Rayleigh Fading Channel	MIMO Antenna	
	[291]	FD-Relay Networks	Rayleigh Fading Channel	MIMO Antenna	
	Hybrid SIS Approaches	[30]	FD-Relay Networks	Rayleigh Fading Channel	Two Antennas
		[292]	FD-Cellular Networks	Rayleigh Fading Channel	Omni-directional Antenna

In this Section, we have considered the achievable EC of FD communication with different SIS approaches with the required delay-outage probability. Self-interference in FD communications can be minimized with the help of either passive or active SIS approaches. In passive SIS approach, SI is mitigated with antenna and signal propagation approaches such as antenna shielding, antenna separation, beamforming, and antenna polarization effects. In active SIS approach, radio frequency (RF) canceller and baseband canceller are utilized to achieve simultaneous transmission and reception. Table V shows a comparative view of different SIS approaches while highlighting the fading channel employed and antenna design involved for achieving a reliable SIS approach. Below is the description of work with achievable EC of FD communications while considering passive and active SIS approaches.

A. Passive Self-Interference Suppression Approach

To mitigate SI through passive SIS approach, signals are treated with some antenna separation, shielding, and polarization before the signal actually enters a local transmitter. In [289], authors have analysed the arrival/source rate of FD two hop networks using EC concept with certain delay-bound. SI is minimized with the help of passive SIS approach while taking into consideration the various buffer constraint (with respect to arrival rates) at relay, source, and destination node. Performance of the proposed scheme has been tested with achievable EC and shows improvement as compared to other state-of-the-art schemes. Time-critical and delay-sensitive application such as video transmission with FD communications is investigated in [57], while considering EC model. To predict the quality of the video streams, EC metric is used for detailed analysis with passive SIS approach. Passive SIS approach with delay constraints in this FD communications is compared with other two sub-optimal strategies.

Statistical QoS provisioning with EC model has also been studied in emerging wireless networks such as FD-enabled

5G networks [59]. In this study, passive SIS approach with MIMO antennas is used to suppress the SI by adjusting the transmission power. With passive SIS approach, Quadrature-OFDMA (Q-OFDMA) scheme with D2D communications has been analyzed with EC under stringent delay requirements. In this study, the maximization in EC has been studied under Nakagami- m fading conditions. Authors in [111], have also used the concept of EC with FD-enabled 5G networks while using passive SIS approach. In this scheme, heterogeneous statistical QoS provisioning in 5G networks has been studied based on three network architectures namely, FD architecture, CRNs, and D2D network.

EC-based delay analysis with advance passive SIS approaches such as local transmit power unrelated self-interference (LTPUS) and local transmit power related self-interference (LTPRS) in FD communications have been discussed in [31]. In LTPUS, SIS approach does not directly depend on a power level, however in LTPRS the power of local transmitter is also considered to mitigate an excessive SI. Arrival rate in conjunction with SIS approach with required delay-outage probability has been analyzed using EC concept. Cross-layer resource allocation while using the SIS approach in FD communications with achievable EC has been discussed in [290]. In this study, SI has been overcome by optimally controlling power and by using the efficient relaying scheme. AF method of relay selection with EC concept has been analysed in detail. Proposed scheme has also been evaluated through extensive simulations and compared with a traditional FD scheme with direct transmission. EC-maximization shows that, proposed work shows two-fold improvement in throughput as compared to the other state-of-the-art work.

Statistical QoS provisioning with passive SIS approach based on buffer-aided relaying method in FD relay networks has been explored in [32]. SI has been controlled by optimally controlling transmit power of a local transmitter. EC framework in this scheme has been used to investigate the resource

allocation scheme for optimally assigning the power. Relay-mode selection criteria while utilizing the two-way MIMO systems with EC has been researched in [291]. Throughput under various QoS constraints and optimal selection of half-duplex or FD mode has been analysed with achievable EC. Proposed scheme shows better performance at low signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) with FD mode. However, at high SNR, half-duplex scheme outperforms the FD mode. These comparisons have been made while employing EC model for FD mode.

B. Active Self-Interference Suppression Approach

Baseband canceller and RF canceller are used to actively mitigate SI at a local transmitter and receiver. Active SIS approaches in FD communications with EC has been discussed in literature. Through a proper implementation of active SIS approach, 40-50 dB of SI can be reduced. Achievable EC in FD communications while considering active SIS approach can be studied by classifying the active SIS approaches into digital, analog, and combination of these approaches.

1) *Digital Self-Interference Suppression Approach*: Non-linearities in analog-to-digital converter (ADC) and irregularities in an oscillator can result into SI. SI resulting from such factors can be mitigated with the help of digital SIS approach. Dynamic range of a receiver ADC, can also be handled with the digital SIS approach. Authors in [168], have used the concept of EC to understand and model the digital SIS approach in two hop networks with FD relays. In this work, decode-and-forward (DF) relaying method has been used to support the cooperative communications. Both the source and relay queues, with certain delay-bound have been investigated with EC model. A trade-off between source and relay queues regarding statistical QoS provisioning has been achieved while actively suppressing SI at relay node. Simulations have been performed to validate the EC-based mathematical framework for this SIS approach for FD networks.

2) *Analog Self-Interference Suppression Approach*: Complexities at ADC can also introduce SI. This SI can be effectively suppressed with the help of analog SIS approach. Various techniques such as time-domain algorithms, sequence-based methods or adaptive interference suppression have been introduced to actively suppress the SI. Analog SIS approach with optimal power allocation under channel uncertainties while using the concept of EC has been discussed in [287]. In this work, not only SI is suppressed but also the loop-interference has been minimized with stringent delay-requirements. Problem of SI, loop interference, and optimal power allocation has been formulated by employing Taylor optimization and solved using Lagrange dual approach. Proposed scheme has been investigated with EC and shows improved performance as compared to the other state-of-the-art schemes while residing within statistical delay QoS constraints.

3) *Analog and Digital Self-Interference Suppression Approach*: Combination of analog and digital SIS approach is also used to mitigate SI that can result from the complexities, non-linearities in ADC, and irregularities in oscillator. This analog and digital SIS approach with achievable EC has also been investigated in the existing work. Analog and digital

SIS approach in FD relay networks with buffer-aided relaying scheme with EC has been discussed in [29]. Infinite size queues at a source and a relay node has been taken into consideration with Rayleigh fading channel. In this work, EC is used to find the arrival/source rate, and depending upon the source rate, the relaying is performed, that's why this scheme has been named as "selection relaying".

Achievable EC with analog and digital SIS approach has also been studied with heterogeneous QoS requirements [60]. In this FD-relay networks, DF relaying scheme with Nakagami- m fading channel has been investigated with EC. In this work, heterogeneous QoS-aware resource allocation scheme has been developed with the help of EC. Concept of EC with both analog and digital SIS approach has also been explored in FD-CRNs [105]. In this scheme, simultaneous spectrum sensing and transmission in CRNs in conjunction with statistical QoS provisioning has been modeled with EC. In this scheme, Nakagami- m fading channel has been used and probabilities of false alarm and miss detection are derived. An in-depth EC-based QoS analysis with proposed FD-CRNs has been carried out to study the required delay-violation probability for real-time applications.

Another buffer-aided relay selection scheme in FD-relay networks with analog and digital SIS approach has been explored in detail using EC concept in [163]. A trade-off between statistical delay constraints on two concatenated queues has been derived. Then a maximum constant arrival rate is derived using the EC model. SI at the FD-relay has been minimized while considering analog and digital SIS approach with Rayleigh fading channel. EC-based performance analysis shows that proposed scheme shows an improved throughput as compared to other state-of-the-art schemes. Achievable EC with analog and digital SIS approach has also been studied in FD-relay networks with AF relaying protocol [288]. This work provides the idea of better link quality selection between a source and relay node to support the desired QoS requirements for FD-relay networks. Link quality between a source and relay node has been investigated while considering EC model. This analysis shows that the SIS approaches also affect the link quality in FD relay networks.

C. Hybrid Self-Interference Suppression Approach

In some cases, both passive and active SIS approaches are utilized to completely suppress SI. With hybrid SIS approach, concept of EC has also been employed to investigate the proposed SI approach. Authors in [30], have used the concept of EC for FD-relay networks with hybrid SIS approach. In this study, both AF and DF relaying schemes with their FD and half-duplex support have been discussed in detail. Further, a new control factor named as the cancellation coefficient has been proposed and both the half-duplex and FD mode has been analyzed with achievable EC. Extensive analysis based on EC concept reveals that, hybrid mode comprising of half-duplex and FD operation shows better performance. Hybrid SIS approach with EC model has also been studied in FD-cellular networks [292]. SI resulting from omni-directional antenna has been mitigated with the help of passive and analog

SIS approach. Whole network with hybrid SIS approach has been modeled as a Matern point process and then is analysed with EC concept.

D. Summary and Insights

Achievable EC in FD-communications with SIS approaches has been reviewed in this section. Simultaneous transmission and reception (FD communications) with stringent QoS provisioning is a challenging task. Investigating the achievable EC of FD communications with other networks such as CRNs and cellular networks further adds the complexity. Taking the closed-form expression of EC with FD communications is more complex than ergodic and Shannon capacity. Designing of resource allocation schemes with proper SIS approaches for FD communications invites the future researchers to explore this dimension with achievable EC.

VIII. EFFECTIVE CAPACITY AND RE-TRANSMISSION SCHEMES

Packet switched networks are often prone to packet loss. Therefore, packet retransmission schemes are employed to achieve reliable communications in these networks. Two versions of packet retransmission schemes, namely, automatic repeat request (ARQ) and hybrid automatic repeat request (HARQ), are extensively used to achieve a better reliability in the networks. These retransmission schemes use different forms of acknowledgement mechanisms to recover the loss packets in a network. Achievable EC for the various retransmission schemes has been discussed in the existing literature. In this paper, current work on retransmission schemes with achievable EC has been classified into ARQ and HARQ. Figure 5, shows a classification of existing work on retransmission schemes that use EC concept. Different versions of ARQ and HARQ with EC have also been surveyed in this Section. Below is the description of retransmission schemes that considers EC model.

A. Automatic Repeat Request (ARQ)

ARQ is extensively used to achieve the required reliability in networks. Concept of EC in conjunction with ARQ has been used to analyse the statistical delay provisioning while residing within certain QoS constraints. The achievable EC of various versions of ARQ ranging from traditional to two-mode ARQ have also been explored. Details of some of these versions are provided below:

1) *Traditional ARQ*: Authors in [115], have discussed the EC maximization with adaptive modulation and coding (AMC) and ARQ schemes in underlay CRNs. In this study, an optimal power allocation scheme has been discussed while meeting the stringent requirements of packet-error rate (PER) and delay constraints. Power requirements and throughput were also analysed by using EC model.

2) *Selective Repeat ARQ (SR-ARQ)*: ARQ with finite retransmission persistence scheme such as truncated ARQ are utilized to recover the lost packets in lossy links. However, as compared to finite retransmission persistence, ARQ with

infinite persistence can also be used to achieve the required reliability in network. The achievable EC of ARQ methods with infinite persistent named as selective repeat ARQ (SR-ARQ) has been analysed in [158]. In this work, performance of SR-ARQ has been analyzed in two approaches. First, a discrete-time Markov chain (DTMC) model is used to analyze the queuing behavior and arrival process. In the second approach, concept of effective bandwidth and EC are used to find the maximum arrival/source rate with desired delay-bound with infinite persistent SR-ARQ approach.

3) *Network Coded ARQ (NC-ARQ)*: Concept of network coding (NC) has been extensively used to optimize the flow of digital data in a network. To communicate multiple packets over the same time slot, concept of network-coded ARQ (NC-ARQ) has been proposed. Authors in [224], have provided a comparative view of different retransmissions schemes while considering the concept of EC model. In this study, NC-ARQ has been proposed and compared with other versions of ARQ and HARQ. To achieve the reliability in transmission, multiple packets are transmitted in a single stream. Performance analysis of NC-ARQ based on achievable EC, shows that NC-ARQ outperforms the other state-of-the-art retransmission schemes.

4) *Two-Mode ARQ*: In [224], the maximization of EC with two-mode ARQ in comparison to traditional ARQ with Gilbert-Elliott block fading channel has been investigated in detail. In this two-states or two-mode ARQ, a channel always assumes either of the two states and these two states at any time can be, bad-to-good, bad-to-bad, good-to-bad, and good-to-good. During, each mode or state, achievable EC has been investigated for the proposed ARQ with various retransmission parameters.

5) *Multi-Layer ARQ*: Similar to the idea of NC-ARQ, multi-layer ARQ can also transmit multiple packets in a single transmission [224]. By adjusting the transmission power, various codewords are communicated in a single stream. Receivers are intelligently designed to decode these codewords by considering the channel fading conditions. Performance of multi-layer ARQ has been analysed with EC to find the maximum arrival/source rate with given delay-requirements.

B. Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request (HARQ)

In wireless communications, reliability has been further strengthened with the introduction of HARQ. In HARQ, traditional ARQ error-control mechanism, has been further enhanced with the inclusion of high rate forward error correction (FEC) code. With the help of link-layer capacity model, i.e., EC, new versions of HARQ has also been analyzed while residing within certain delay constraints. Below is the description of various versions of HARQ in conjunctions with EC model.

1) *Traditional HARQ*: To deal with challenging conditions of dynamic wireless medium, different transmission schemes including the adaptive modulation coding (AMC) and HARQ have been introduced and then have been investigated with their achievable EC. Authors in [47], have provided a comparative view of AMC and HARQ while considering EC model. Delay caused by AMC and HARQ has been taken into account

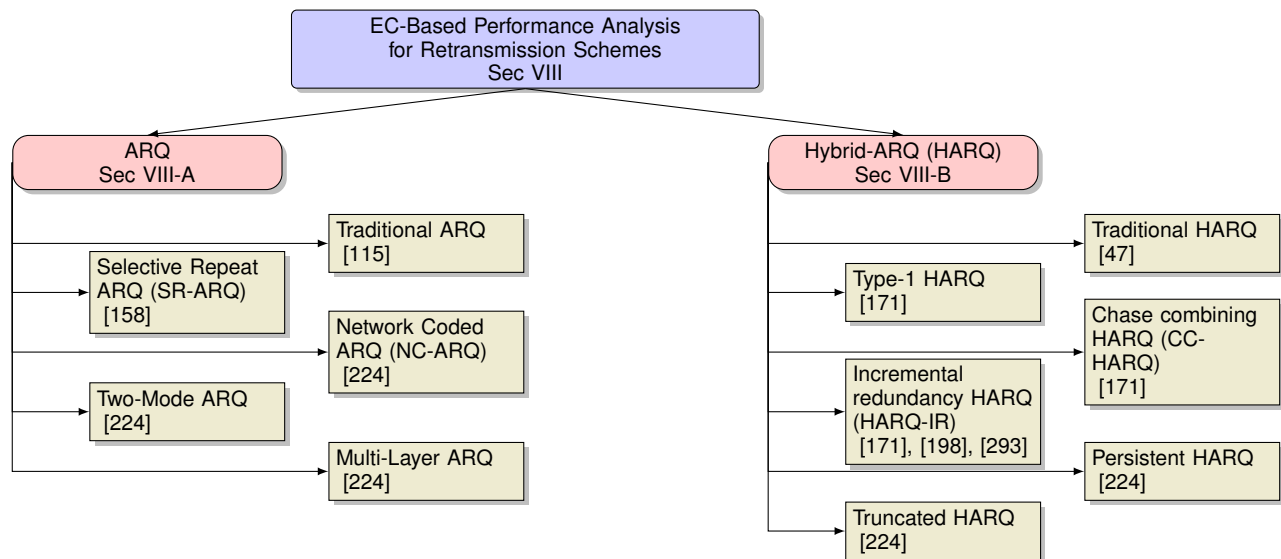


Fig. 5. Existing work on effective capacity while employing retransmission schemes are based on different flavors of ARQ and Hybrid-ARQ (HARQ).

to analyse the performance of the above both. Performance analysis based on EC maximization for HARQ and AMC shows that their performance decreases at high SNR.

2) *Type-I HARQ*: Type-I HARQ, is the simplest version of HARQ [171]. In type-I HARQ, during transmission of packets, error-detection (ED) and FEC mechanisms are added to each message to make transmissions of packets more reliable. In [171], type-I HARQ has been analysed with EC, while considering different transmission rates and delay-constraints. In this retransmission scheme, data packets are encoded into one codeword by using one of the channel code from a codebook. A codebook, carrying all the available channels is maintained and one codeword is transmitted in one time/frequency slot. This scheme, is then assessed using EC model. Extensive mathematical and simulation evaluation of the proposed scheme shows that, receiver can only decode codeword when transmission rate is low.

3) *Chase Combining HARQ (CC-HARQ)*: EC of chase combining HARQ (CC-HARQ) scheme has been discussed in [171]. In this CC-HARQ scheme, power gain is achieved before decoding a packet. Repeated transmissions are achieved in each packet transmission. Performance of CC-HARQ has been compared with incremental redundancy HARQ (HARQ-IR) based on the concept of achievable EC. This analysis shows that, Type-I HARQ and CC-HARQ are the only two retransmission schemes that can perform repeated transmission in a single stream.

4) *Incremental Redundancy HARQ (HARQ-IR)*: Type-II HARQ is also termed as an incremental redundancy HARQ (HARQ-IR). In this scheme, sender can select either FEC or error detecting parity bits. Work in [171], considers HARQ-IR with the concept of EC. A comparative view of HARQ-IR has also been provided with other versions of HARQ. In HARQ-IR, a complex codeword is first abstracted into simple sub-codewords, and then is transmitted in consecutive time slots, until the transmission deadline expires. In this study, the maximization of EC with HARQ-IR has been investigated

with the required delay-outage probability. Authors in [198], [293], have provided an-depth analysis of HARQ-IR with delay-sensitive traffic while considering EC concept. Impact of retransmission and other advance schemes of physical layer on a data link layer especially the queuing performance has also been studied with EC model. In this work, physical layer parameters (codewords of HARQ-IR) has been adjusted according to queuing requirements of delay-sensitive traffic. The maximum arrival/source rate has been found with achievable EC to analyze the physical channel with required delay requirements.

5) *Persistent HARQ*: Performance of persistent HARQ has also been tested while using EC concept [224]. In this technique, a transmitter persistently resends packets for a given duration of a time (frame). In this scheme, each retransmission scheme is accompanied by a reward and is analysed with achievable EC with delay requirements. It is the only study, that takes into consideration a detailed analysis of various versions of HARQ with EC concept.

6) *Truncated HARQ*: Authors in [224], have considered the mathematical framework based on EC for truncated HARQ. In truncated HARQ, an upper limit is imposed on the number of retransmission schemes. This upper limit is often termed as “transmission limit”. With an upper limit on retransmission, excessive energy for excessive retransmission has been conserved. Performance of a truncated HARQ while considering “transmission limit” with maximum achievable EC has been investigated in detail with different delay-bounds.

C. Summary and Insights

In this section, an in-depth analysis of various retransmission schemes has been discussed while considering EC model. However, to achieve the ultra-reliability and low-latency, retransmission schemes have not been taken into account in some of the mission-critical applications of 5G, such as, URLLC [284]. To support these applications, finite code-length has been used instead of retransmission schemes.

This can result into achieving the ultra-reliability and very low latency. Therefore, under the stringent delay requirements, in addition to the retransmission schemes, other vistas such as diversity [284] should be explored to achieve the given reliability.

IX. OPEN ISSUES, CHALLENGES, AND FUTURE RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

As the complexity or size of the networks increases, the mathematical modelling for the EC maximization also tends to become more difficult and complex. For example, the monotonicity and concavity for the achievable EC in multi-carriers system and single carriers system does not necessarily hold. This could pose a serious challenge for employing the EC to understand the performance of the different networks while providing the statistical QoS requirements.

Extensive work has been done on EC while considering various wireless networks. With the emergence of 5G and beyond, the provision of stringent delay requirements needs to be addressed very carefully. Different applications have different delay-requirements (some require very low-delay bound). Using EC to model the delay for various applications and wireless networks with various delay-bounds is a challenging task. Wireless networks have also their own limitations and constraints such as energy limitation in WSNs. Maximizing EC while residing within these limitations is even further a challenging task. After a careful overview of existing work on EC, we have also realized that there are also good potential for the future researchers to use the concept of EC with other state-of-the-art technologies which have also been highlighted below:

A. *Effective Capacity and Ultra-reliable Low Latency Communications (URLLC)*

International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT)-advance usually concerned about the data rate. However, to accommodate the escalating demand of emerging future wireless networks, IMT-2020 provides the guidelines for the enhanced mobile broadband (eMBB), URLLC, and massive machine type communications (massive MTC). With latency requirement of 1ms, and 99.999% reliability, URLLC has gained much attention for the mission-critical applications such as Industry 4.0. To meet the stringent delay requirements of URLLC, transmission-delay and queueing-delay should be very small [294].

Authors in [16] have discussed the various tools/metrics such as effective bandwidth, extreme value theorem, and stochastic network calculus to investigate the techniques in URLLC. In URLLC, the main concern is all about the modelling of the factors with much accuracy that occur very rarely. Main benefit of using EC to model the delay in URLLC is its simple modelling of the link performance [6].

B. *Energy Harvesting Based EC Maximization*

For wireless networks, energy is a scarce commodity. Conserving energy in wireless networks, has been a prime

goal for researchers [295]–[297]. With introduction of energy-harvesting batteries or modules, performance of wireless networks can be improved [298]. To the best of authors’s knowledge, very limited work has been done on investigating the effect of energy-harvesting on the achievable EC of wireless networks. Depending upon the energy-harvesting source (such as sun in case of solar energy) the arrival of energy-packets is uncertain or not fixed. Therefore, with the introduction of delay requirements this uncertain behavior of arrived energy-packets can pose a serious challenge to guarantee the low delay communications. To address this challenge, EC can be used to model the stringent delay requirements and to investigate the different limitations of energy-harvesting system. This analysis can also help in changing and improving the design of energy-harvesting modules and transmitters.

C. *Challenges Related to Effective Capacity Simulation*

As compared to the Shannon and ergodic capacity, simulation of the EC is tricky one especially in multi-carrier and multi-user case. As compared to the single user and single-carrier, concavity as well as the monotonicity for EC does not hold in multiuser and multi-carrier systems [130]. Therefore, as the complexity of the network increases, the simulations of the EC becomes more and more challenging. Simulations, as well as the mathematical modelling considering the EC, become more complex while considering the complex network scenarios such as the case in heterogeneous networks.

Authors in [299] have proposed an EC estimation tool named as “CrEST”. It is the theoretical EC estimation tool for single-hop and single-carrier systems. Different parameters for EC such as delay-bound, queue-length, and others are pre-defined and then the maximization in EC is estimated to assess the performance of the system. However, this tool do not take into consideration the EC maximization in multi-carrier and multi-user systems.

D. *Security and Privacy Issues in Low Latency Communications*

Security is a strong pillar in wireless communication for transmitting common and confidential information. Any breach in the communication security can result into the damage to user data or user privacy. A well-known technique to provide a security is to use cryptography, however because of security code bits, providing delay-limited communications is even more challenging. EC-based delay analysis in various wireless networks with different security threats has also been studied in [161], [287]. In normal scenarios, EC estimates the delay of information bits in the transmission-buffer. However, in cryptography, in addition to the information bits, there are also the coded bits in the information buffer. In this case, EC takes into consideration the delay of coded bits only, so the delay analysis of the information bits remains un-attended. This opens the door for the future research to investigate delay-analysis while considering the cryptography techniques.

E. Effective Capacity of Cognitive Radio Networks (CRNs)

In normal operation of CRNs, SUs have to wait for the PUs to vacate the channel. This can result into some uncertain or un-defined delay depending on the PUs activity patterns. In scenarios where the SUs have also to support the delay-sensitive applications, then the combination of this delay-requirements and the undefined delay for accessing the channel can complicate the situation. This challenge needs to be addressed by carefully analysing the delay and performance of the system. For this purpose, EC has been extensively used to understand the delay analysis of the CRNs.

1) Spectrum Sensing in CRNs and Effective Capacity:

Among EC-based wireless networks, CRNs have been studied and analyzed extensively with EC metric. Efficient spectrum sensing in CRNs can enhance the performance of a system. Transmission of QoS-aware applications in CRNs requires efficient sensing and transmission on the part of SUs [196]. Depending on the delay-requirements and the PUs activity patterns, in-depth analysis can be performed with the help of EC. This delay-analysis can further be used to design the QoS-aware spectrum sensing approaches to facilitate the delay-sensitive applications.

2) White Space Utilization in CRNs and Effective Capacity:

Depending on white space utilization, CRNs can further be classified into underlay, overlay, interweave, and hybrid CRNs. Most of the existing work on performance evaluations based on EC metric in CRNs only considers underlay and overlay CRNs. Depending on the delay-requirements, which approach best fits for different delay-sensitive applications should be explored further and this challenge invites the future researchers to investigate further into this domain.

3) *Spectrum Mobility and TV white space in CRNs and Effective Capacity:* In CRNs, simplification of quantification between spectrum mobility, TV white space, spectrum sensing, delay, and PUs activity patterns is a challenging task. Authors in [300], discuss that, the above mentioned challenge of quantification can be addressed with the help of EC. EC helps in simplifying the performance of the system, which can be used to understand the trade-off between different techniques in CRNs.

F. Challenges Related to Licensed-Assisted Access in Unlicensed Spectrum

Licensed-assisted access (LAA) in unlicensed band has been witnessed as a promising solution to mitigate the current spectrum crunch for escalating demand of cellular traffic. Provision of QoS in LAA is a challenging task. This challenge is due to the dynamic and heterogeneous nature of LAA and co-existence of the wifi networks. QoS provisioning in LAA can be simplified with the help of EC as has been discussed in [301]. This EC-based performance analysis invites the future researchers to explore the new vistas related to the unlicensed spectrum sensing, spectrum-mobility, and unlicensed users activity to avoid the interference.

G. Optimal Power and Resource Allocation with Effective Capacity model

Resource allocation for multi-user and multi-carrier systems while considering EC model can be challenging. For single-carrier and multi-carriers, monotonicity and concavity of EC does not necessarily hold. Therefore, with EC model, resource allocation strategies for single-carrier systems cannot be simply used for multi-carrier systems [130]. Resource allocation with stringent-delay requirements is also a challenging task for the emerging wireless networks. QoS provisioning with optimal resource allocation for the cell-edge users have not been analysed in detail [302]. Work in [302], is the first attempt to understand the delay requirements for the cell edge users in multi-cell heterogeneous networks.

H. Effective Capacity of Heterogeneous Networks

Heterogeneous networks consist of very diverse network components/architecture. These networks have also had to support the diverse delay-sensitive applications with different delay requirements. Therefore, provisioning and analysing the delay for the heterogeneous networks is a challenging task. EC is a useful tool that can simplify the performance analysis of the complex and diverse networks such as heterogeneous networks. EC is a flexible tool that can also provide the clean slate to understand the different delay requirements (with different delay-bound) for the diverse range of networks [6].

X. CONCLUSION

Quality of service (QoS)-aware and delay-sensitive real-time applications require wireless channel models that can incorporate QoS-aware evaluation metrics such as delay, data rate, and delay-violation probability. Existing physical-layer channel models do not consider QoS metrics. To address this issue, QoS-aware link-layer wireless channel model named as “effective capacity (EC)” has been proposed. In this paper, we have provided a comprehensive survey of EC model with its state-of-the-art work in different wireless networks. How EC metric can be used for testing the performance of various wireless networks, has been surveyed in detail in this paper. Five different case studies involving EC concept in cellular networks, device-to-device (D2D) communications, full-duplex (FD) communications, peer-to-peer streaming, and visible light communications have been presented. Various QoS-aware and delay-sensitive applications such as voice, video, and medical applications analysed by EC model have also been surveyed. EC-based delay analysis in wireless networks under different fading models such as stochastic, generalized, dimension-based, supplementary, and futuristic fading models have been provided. Among these fading channels Rayleigh fading model has been extensively evaluated with EC metric. Concept of EC in different networks such as CRNs, relay networks, cellular networks, mesh networks, and adhoc networks have been explored in detail. This paper also covers the achievable EC in FD communications and various retransmission schemes. In the last, we have concluded this paper by outlining some open issues and future research directions related to EC model in various existing and advance future wireless networks.

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