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Energy Harvesting-Based D2D Communications in the Presence of Interference and Ambient RF Sources

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Abstract
This paper considers a device-to-device (D2D) network with time-splitting protocol, where a D2D transmitter ($T_x$) first harvests energy from a multiple-antenna power beacon (PB) and ambient radio frequency sources, and then uses that harvested energy to transmit data to the D2D receiver ($R_x$). To improve the energy transfer efficiency, the PB is equipped with multiple antennas for energy transfer, and $T_x$ is equipped with multiple antennas for energy harvesting. Two beamforming techniques, called best antenna-based beamforming and optimal beamforming vector, are proposed to use at the PB. We derive novel analytical expressions for the average harvested energy, power outage probability, and the outage probability of the information transfer link, considering the effect of co-channel interference from homogeneous Poison distributed interferes and the short-range propagation model for the path loss. We show that by deploying multiple harvesting energy antennas at $T_x$ and by implementing optimal beamforming vector scheme at the PB, the system performance improves substantially. Furthermore, Monte-Carlo simulations are provided and verify the accuracy of our analytical results.

Index Terms
D2D communications, interference, energy harvesting, MIMO, stochastic geometry.

I. INTRODUCTION
Interference has been traditionally considered as one of the biggest obstacles in wireless networks. Recently, there has been a new trend to exploit the interference to improve the performance of wireless networks, e.g., using the interference as a new mechanism to enhance the security performance [1] or using the interference as an additional source for supplying the power [2]. With unprecedented growth in the volume of wireless data traffic, active time and energy consumption at mobile users are endlessly increasing [3]. Therefore, supplying energy for the mobile users becomes a vital task for next generation wireless systems. A potential candidate that has emerged to deal with this problem is radio frequency wireless power transfer (WPT), due to its ability of transferring energy for a long distance (far-field), while requiring a small change in the existing wireless communication systems [4]–[6]. In addition, the energy sources of WPT systems are more stable than those of wind and solar systems [7], [8].

Along with advantages, there are also difficulties of WPT. The most challenging is the transmitted energy being significantly deteriorated with the distance. To deal with this problem, beamforming techniques have been applied in WPT [9]–[13]. More precisely, papers [9]–[12] considered beamforming techniques for a multiple-input single-output systems, and [13] studied multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) systems. Particularly, it was shown that by using optimal beamforming vectors, the power transfer efficiency is significantly improved [13].

Another aspect should be mentioned in WPT is the source of energy, which can be classified into two groups: i) dedicated RF sources and ii) ambient RF sources. While the first kind can be macro base stations or power beacons (PBs), the second one are neighbour RF sources (such as neighbor cellular users, base stations and access points), which are considered as passive energy sources. Literature shows that many previous works on WPT considered either dedicated sources [14]–[18] or ambient RF sources [19]–[23]. Recently, with an attempt to enhance the amount of harvested energy, Zhu et al. [24] exploited both kind of energies. To be more specific, [24] considered $K$-tier heterogeneous...
networks (HetNets), in which a single-antenna user harvests energy from the dedicated source, i.e., the macro base station that the user associated with, and from ambient sources, i.e., the other network nodes such as neighbor macro base stations and neighbor small-cell base stations. The result illustrates the power transfer efficiency of the considered system is significantly improved.

Many previous works have considered the applications of WPT in many wireless systems such HetNets [25], [26], mmWave cellular networks [27], physical layer security [28], and non-orthogonal multiple access (NOMA) [29]. WPT has been also studied in the device to device (D2D) communication system, a promising technique in 5G, since D2D systems offer high spectral efficiency, low latency, and low transmit power [30]. Note that, in D2D communications, owing to the short distance between the transmitter and the receiver, the transmit power can be low, and hence, the application of SWP in D2D systems is very promising and has attracted a lot of research interest recently [31], [32]. Sakr and Hossain [31] analysed the performance of a D2D system in which the transmitter harvests energy from the ambient interference for spectrum random access and prioritized access. While in [32], the energy harvesting was considered in mobile user equipment relay systems. In this work, the user equipment relay collects energy from access points located at random following homogeneous Poisson point process (HPPP).

Motivated by the above discussion, in this paper we propose and analyse a D2D system with WPT. Different from [31], we assume that the transmitter is equipped with multiple-energy-harvesting antennas, and harvests energy not only from the PB but also from the ambient RF sources. In addition, to enhance the power transfer efficiency from the PB to the transmitter, we apply a beamforming technique based on Rayleigh-Ritz theorem, which was introduced in [13], but here in our work the receiving power protocol is different. More precisely, the beamforming approach in [13] was considered under the power-splitting scheme. By contrast, in our work, we consider the time-splitting scheme. Note that, [12] showed that the time-splitting policy is simple to the implement and outperforms the power-splitting policy. The main contributions are summarized as follows:

- We propose a model in which the D2D transmitter harvests energy not only from the PB, but also from ambient RF sources whose distributions are modelled as HPPP. Particularly, to improve the power transfer efficiency, the D2D transmitter is proposed to equip with multiple antennas for harvesting the energy. Two beamforming approaches are proposed: optimal beamforming vector (OBV) and best antenna-based beamforming (BABB) at the power beacon.
- With the considered system, we derive exact analytical expressions of the average energy harvesting, power outage probability of the energy transfer phase, and outage probability of the information transmit phase. Our results show that, by using OBV beamforming technique and increasing the number of energy-harvesting antennas at the D2D transmitter, the system performance can noticeably improves.

**Notation:** We use the following notation throughout this paper: bold upper-case, bold lower-case and non-bold letter are used to denote matrix, vector and scalar, respectively. \(|.||\) and \([.]^H\) denote the module, norm two and hermitian transpose. \(L(.)\) and \(E(.)\) present the Laplace transform function and expectation operator. \(\Im\) and \(\Gamma(\alpha, \beta)\) are the imaginary function and Gamma function.

**II. NETWORK MODEL**

We consider a wireless-powered D2D communication system as shown in Figure 1 which consists of a power beacon (PB) equipped with \(N_p\) antennas, a D2D transmitter \(T_x\) (equipped with \(N_E\) antennas for receiving energy and one antenna for informative purpose, see Figure 2), a D2D single-antenna receiver \(R_s\), a set of ambient RF sources, denoted by \(\Phi_{RF}\) (e.g., the set of base stations), that operates with different frequency from the D2D link does, and a set of cellular users, denoted by \(\Phi_i\), that uses the same frequency.

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1The D2D transmitter has a single antenna for information transmission due to its cost and physical size limitations. By contrast, it can deploy multiple antennas for harvesting energy since the RF energy harvesting circuit is small and simple [8], [33], [34].
and time resource as D2D link does. As a result, $\Phi_1$ interferes on the transmission between $T_X$ and $R_x$. We assume that $\Phi_{RF}$ and $\Phi_1$ are modelled as homogeneous Poisson point process (HPPP) with density $\lambda_{RF}$ and $\lambda_1$, respectively. Furthermore, we assume no interferer is closer than $z_0$ m.

Let $T$ be the time period for transmitting an information block from $T_X$ to $R_X$. By applying time-splitting protocol, each block time $T$ is divided into two phases as follows [7]:

1) PHASE 1—ENERGY HARVESTING PHASE
This phase is used for transfer energy from PB to $T_X$ with the duration of $tT$, where $t \in (0, 1)$ is a time-splitting ratio.

To transfer energy to $T_X$, PB sends a signal $w_{sp}$, where $w \in \mathbb{C}^{N_b \times 1}$, $\mathbb{E}(|w|^2) = 1$, is the beamforming vector and $s_p$, $\mathbb{E}(|s_p|^2) = 1$, is the power symbol. In addition to the power received from PB, $T_X$ also harvests energy from $\Phi_{RF}$ and $\Phi_1$. Let $H \in \mathbb{C}^{N_b \times N_e}$, $f_r \in \mathbb{C}^{N_e \times 1}$ and $f_i \in \mathbb{C}^{N_e \times 1}$ be the channel coefficient of the links from $T_X$ to PB, to $r$-th RF source and to $i$-th interference, respectively. Note that the channels $H$ and $f_r$ include the small-scale fading and path loss expressed as a short-range propagation model as follows [35]:

$$H^H = \kappa \max \left( \frac{d_{pt}}{d_0} \right)^{-\beta} H^H, \quad (1)$$

and

$$f_r = \kappa \max \left( \frac{d_i}{d_0} \right)^{-\alpha} f_r, \quad (2)$$

where $\kappa$ is a constant depending on the frequency, $d_0$ is the reference distance; $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are the path-loss exponent; $d_{pt}$ and $d_i$ are the distances from $T_X$ to PB and to the $i$-th interference source, respectively. In addition, $H$ and $f_r$ represent the small-scale fading whose entries are independent and identically distributed (i.d.d.) zero-mean complex Gaussian random variables with unit variance. Then the total harvested energy at $T_X$ at the end of the first phase is given by

$$E_k = \eta t T P_p \|H^H w\|^2 + \sum_{r \in \Phi_{RF}} \eta t T P_{RF} \|f_r\|^2$$

$$+ \sum_{i \in \Phi_1} \eta t T P_1 \|f_i\|^2, \quad (3)$$

where $k \in \{b, o\}$ denotes for beamforming scheme (which are described in detail in follow); $\eta$ is the RF-DC transfer efficiency; $P_p$, $P_{RF}$ and $P_1$ are the transmit power of PB, ambient RF source and interference, respectively; $E_{k,1}$, $E_{k,2}$, $E_{k,3}$ represent for the harvested energy from PB, ambient RF source and interference, respectively. Due to low density of interferer and large distance between themselves to $T_X$, $E_{k,3}$ can be neglected.

In order to enhance the power transfer efficiency, we applied two beamforming schemes into the power transfer process, which are described as follows:

- **Best Antenna Based-Beamforming (BABB):** with BABB scheme, only one antenna at PB is used for power transfer. This antenna is chosen so that receive energy at $T_X$ is maximal. Mathematically, the chosen antenna $i^*$ is given by

$$i^* = \arg \max_{i=1, \ldots, N_b} \left( \sum_{j=1}^{N_b} |h_{i,j}|^2 \right)$$

where $h_{i,j} \sim \mathcal{CN}(0, 1)$ is the $(i, j)$-th element of $H$. With BABB scheme, the beamforming vector $w$ becomes the $i^*$-th column of $H$. Then, the total harvested energy (3) can be re-written as

$$E_b = \eta \tau T K P_p \max \left( \frac{d_{pt}}{d_0}, d_0 \right)^{-\beta} \sum_{j=1}^{N_b} |h_{r,j}|^2 \quad \frac{E_{b,1}}{E_{b,1}}$$

$$+ \eta \tau T K P_{RF} \sum_{i \in \Phi_{RF}} |f_i|^2 \max \left( \frac{d_i}{d_0}, d_0 \right)^{-\alpha} \quad \frac{E_{b,2}}{E_{b,2}}$$

where $E_{b,1}$ and $E_{b,2}$ are the energies that $T_X$ receives from PB and ambient RF sources, respectively.

- **Optimal Beamforming Vector (OBV):** with OBV scheme, PB uses all antennas for power transfer, and finds $w$ to maximize the receive energy at $T_X$. More precisely, the optimal $w^*$ is given by

$$w^* = \arg \max_{w \in \mathbb{C}^{N_b \times 1}} \|H^H w\|^2. \quad (5)$$

From (1), we can re-write (5) as

$$w^* = \arg \max_{w \in \mathbb{C}^{N_b \times 1}} \|H^H w\|^2$$

$$= \arg \max_{w \in \mathbb{C}^{N_b \times 1}} \max \|w^H H^H w\|.$$

Since $\|w\|^2 = 1$, $w^H H^H w$ is a Rayleigh-Ritz quotient. Thus, from Rayleigh-Ritz Theorem [36], $w^*$ is the unit-norm eigenvector corresponding to the largest eigenvalue of the Wishart matrix $H^H H$. Consequently, the total harvested energy (3) at $T_X$ is re-expressed as

$$E_o = \eta \tau T K P_p \max \left( \frac{d_{pt}}{d_0}, d_0 \right)^{-\beta} \lambda_{\text{max}} \quad \frac{E_{o,1}}{E_{o,1}}$$

$$+ \eta \tau T K P_{RF} \sum_{i \in \Phi_{RF}} |f_i|^2 \max \left( \frac{d_i}{d_0}, d_0 \right)^{-\alpha} \quad \frac{E_{o,2}}{E_{o,2}}$$

where $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ is the largest eigenvalue of $H^H H$. 

2) PHASE 2–DATA TRANSMISSION PHASE
The remaining duration, \((1 - \tau)\Gamma\), is used for the data transmission. More precisely, the source uses energy harvested in the energy harvesting phase to transmit signal to the destination.

Let \(s\) and \(s_i\), where \(E[|s|^2] = E[|s_i|^2] = 1\), be the signals transmitted from \(T_x\) and the \(i\)-th interference source, respectively. The received signal at \(D_u\), then, can be expressed as

\[
y_{rk} = \sqrt{\frac{E_k}{(1 - \tau)\Gamma}}\hat{h}_{ut} s + \frac{\sqrt{P_i}}{\sqrt{\sigma_i}} + n_t,
\]

where \(k \in \{b, o\}\) depends the beamforming schemes at PB, \(\hat{h}_{ut}\) and \(\hat{g}_i\) are the channel coefficients of \(T_x - R_x\) link and the \(i\)-th interference source - \(R_x\) link, and \(n_t\) is the AWGN with zero-mean and variance \(N_0\).

The channel \(h_{ut}\) and \(g_i\) are modelled as follows:

\[
\hat{h}_{ut} = \sqrt{\kappa \max(d_{tr}, d_0)}^{-\alpha} h_{ut},
\]

and

\[
\hat{g}_i = \sqrt{\kappa d_{ir}^{-\alpha}} g_i,
\]

where \(d_{tr}\) and \(d_{ir}\) are the distances from \(R_x\) to \(T_x\) and \(i\)-th interference source, respectively. In addition, \(h_{ut} \sim CN(0, 1)\) and \(g_i \sim CN(0, 1)\) represent the small-scale fading.

Finally, the end-to-end signal to interference plus noise ratio (SINR) is given by

\[
\gamma_k = \frac{E_k}{N_0 + \sum_{i \in \Phi_1} P_i |\hat{g}_i|^2}.
\]

III. ENERGY AND OUTAGE PROBABILITY ANALYSIS
In this section, we evaluate the efficiency of wireless power transfer in terms of average harvesting energy, power outage probability, and the outage probability of the D2D link. These metrics are defined and analysed in details in the following subsections.

A. LAPLACE TRANSFORM FUNCTION
We provide some basic results which can be used for the derivations of energy analysis and outage probability in Sections III-B, III-C and III-D.

Let \(\Phi\) be set of points following HPPP with density \(\lambda\), and \(d_i\) is the distance between the \(i\)-th point in \(\Phi\) and the origin. We define random variables \(Z_1\) and \(Z_2\) as

\[
Z_1 \triangleq \sum_{i \in \Phi} X_i \kappa \max(d_i, l_0)^{-\alpha},
\]

and

\[
Z_2 \triangleq \sum_{i \in \Phi} X_i \kappa d_i^{-\alpha} 1(d_i > z_0),
\]

where \(l_0\), \(\kappa\), are positive constants, \(\alpha \geq 2\), \(\{X_i\}, i \in \Phi\), are i.i.d. Gamma distributed with shape \(N\) and phase \(1\), i.e., \(X_i \sim \Gamma(N, 1)\). Then we have the following result.

**Lemma 1:** The Laplace transform function of random variable \(Z_1\) given by (12) is calculated by

\[
\mathcal{L}_{Z_1}(s) = \exp\left\{ \pi \lambda \left[ -K_0^{-2/\alpha} s^{2/\alpha} \frac{(N + 2/\alpha)\Gamma(1 - 2/\alpha)}{\Gamma(N)} + \frac{K_0 N s^{2/\alpha}}{(N + 2/\alpha) (K_0 l_0^{-\alpha} s + 1)^{N+1}} \times 2F_1\left(1, N + 1; N + 1 + \frac{2}{\alpha}; \frac{1}{K_0 l_0^{-\alpha} s + 1}\right) \right] \right\}.
\]

**Proof:** See Appendix A.

**Lemma 2:** With random variable \(Z_2\) being defined as in (13), its Laplace transform function is expressed as follows:

\[
\mathcal{L}_{Z_2}(s) = \exp\left\{ \pi \lambda \left[ \frac{1}{(1 + sK_0^{-\alpha})^N} - K_0^{-2/\alpha} s^{2/\alpha} \frac{(N + 2/\alpha)\Gamma(1 - 2/\alpha)}{\Gamma(N)} + \frac{sN \kappa^{-\alpha}}{(N + 2/\alpha) (s K_0^{-\alpha} + 1)^{N+1}} \times 2F_1\left(1, N + 1; N + 1 + \frac{2}{\alpha}; \frac{1}{s K_0^{-\alpha} + 1}\right) \right] \right\}.
\]

**Proof:** Following a similar methodology used in the derivations of \(\mathcal{L}_{Z_1}(s)\) in Lemma 1.

**Lemma 3:** The Laplace transform function of

\[
Z_3 \triangleq \max_{i=1,...,N} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{M} |h_{ij}|^2 \right\},
\]

where \(h_{ij} \sim CN(0, 1)\), \(N\) and \(M\) are positive integers, is given by

\[
\mathcal{L}_{Z_3}(s) = \frac{N}{(s + m)^{A(M, m, k) + 1}} \times \sum_{m=0}^{N} C(M, m, k) A(M, m, k)!
\]

where \(k \triangleq \{k_0, \ldots, k_{M-1}\}\),

\[
C(M, m, k) \triangleq ( -1)^m \binom{N}{m} \binom{m}{k_0, \ldots, k_{M-1}} \prod_{q=0}^{M-1} \frac{1}{(q!)^{k_q}},
\]

\[
A(M, m, k) \triangleq \sum_{r=0}^{M-1} t_{k_r}.
\]

**Proof:** See Appendix B.
B. AVERAGE HARVESTED ENERGY

The instantaneous harvested energy changes over time due to the random nature of propagation. Thus, to evaluate the amount of harvested energy, we derive the expressions for average harvested energy for two beamforming schemes as follows.

**Theorem 1:** The average harvested energy in phase 1 for BABB scheme is given by

\[
\bar{E}_b = \eta \tau TK_0 \left\{ \pi \lambda_{RF} N_E P_{RF} \left( \frac{\alpha}{\alpha - 2} \right) - P_p \max \left( \frac{d_{pt}}{d_0}, d_0 \right) \right\}^{-\beta} \times \sum_{m=1}^{N_p} \sum_{(k_0 + \ldots + k_{N_E - 1} = m)} C(N_E, m, k) \frac{A(N_E, m, k)!}{m!} \left( N_E, m, k \right)^{\beta + 1}.
\]

(19)

**Proof:** See Appendix C.

**Remark 1:** The term \( \eta \tau TK_0 \left( \pi \lambda_{RF} N_E P_{RF} \frac{\alpha}{\alpha - 2} \right) \) in (19) shows that the average harvested energy from ambient radio frequency sources increases linearly with \( N_E \). Therefore, by deploying multiple antenna at \( T_X \), we take the benefit of harvesting energy from ambient radio frequency sources.

**Theorem 2:** Let define \( N_k = \min(N_p, N_E) \), then the average energy that \( T_X \) harvests from PB and ambient radio frequency sources for OBV scheme is given by

\[
\bar{E}_o = \eta \tau TK_0 P_p \max \left( \frac{d_{pt}}{d_0}, d_0 \right) \left( 1 + \frac{2}{\alpha - 2} \right) \times \frac{d_{im}}{i} + \eta \tau TK_0 \pi \lambda_{RF} N_E P_{RF} \left( 1 + \frac{2}{\alpha - 2} \right),
\]

(20)

where \( d_{im} \leq \frac{m!c_{im}}{i^{m+1}} \prod_{i=1}^{m} (N_E - i)! (N_p - i)! \), and \( c_{im} \) are constants computed as in [38].

**Proof:** From (7), the instantaneous received energy from the PB is

\[
E_{o,1} = \eta \tau TK_0 P_p \max \left( \frac{d_{pt}}{d_0}, d_0 \right) \lambda_{max}^{-\beta}.
\]

(21)

Recall that \( \lambda_{max} \) is the largest eigenvalue of \( H^HH \). The PDF of \( \lambda_{max} \) is given by [38]

\[
f_{\lambda_{max}}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_k} \sum_{m=|N_p-N_E|} \frac{d_{im} x^m e^{-x} m!}{m!}, \quad (22)
\]

Using (22), after some manipulations, the Laplace transform function of \( \lambda_{max} \) is

\[
L_{\lambda_{max}}(s) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_k} \sum_{m=|N_p-N_E|} \frac{d_{im} s^m e^{-s} m!}{m!}.
\]

(23)

As a result, the average harvested energy \( \bar{E}_{o,1} \) can be found by taking the derivative of \( L_{\lambda_{max}}(s) \) with respect to \( s \) and set \( s = 0 \).

Note that the instantaneous harvested energy \( E_{o,2} \) from the ambient RF sources is equal to \( E_{b,2} \) in (4). Thus, the derivation of \( \bar{E}_{o,2} \) has been already proved in Appendix C.

C. POWER OUTAGE PROBABILITY

In reality, the amount of energy that \( T_X \) harvests from the first phase has to exceed a certain value defined as a threshold \( P_{th} \). Thus, in this part we analyze the power outage probability which is defined as the probability that the harvested power is less than \( P_{th} \). Mathematically, the power outage probability is given by

\[
H_k = \Pr \left\{ \frac{E_k}{(1 - \tau)T} < P_{th} \right\}, \quad (24)
\]

where \( \frac{E_k}{(1 - \tau)T} \) is harvested power, \( k = (b,o) \) corresponds to BAS and OBV schemes, respectively.

**Theorem 3:** If the PB employs BABB policy, the power outage probability is then given by

\[
H_b = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{w} \exp \left( -jP_{th} w \right) L_{\lambda_2} \left( -jP_{RF} w \right) \times L_{\lambda_1} \left( -P_p K_0 \max \left( \frac{d_{pt}}{d_0}, d_0 \right)^{\beta} w \right) \, dw,
\]

(25)

where \( P_{th} = \frac{(1 - \tau) \mu}{\eta \tau} \),

\[
L_{\lambda_1}(s) = \sum_{m=0}^{N_p} \sum_{s=|N_p-N_E|} C(N_E, m, k) A(N_E, m, k) \times \frac{s^m \left( N_E, m, k \right)^{\beta + 1}}{(s + m!)}.
\]

(26)

and

\[
L_{\lambda_2}(s) = \exp \left\{ \pi \lambda_{RF} \left[ K_0^{-2/\alpha} \frac{\Gamma (N_E + 2/\alpha) \Gamma (1 - 2/\alpha)}{\Gamma (N_E)} + \frac{N K_0 s}{(N_E + 2/\alpha) \Gamma (K_0 s + 1)} + \frac{2 F_1 \left( 1, N_E + 1; N_E + 1 + \frac{2}{\alpha}; \frac{1}{K_0 s + 1} \right) \right] \right\}, \quad (27)
\]

**Proof:** Equation (4) can be re-written as

\[
E_b = \eta \tau T \left( P_p K_0 \max \left( \frac{d_{pt}}{d_0}, d_0 \right)^{\beta} \lambda_1 + P_{RF} \lambda_2 \right), \quad (28)
\]

where \( \lambda_1 = \max_{j=1}^{N_p} \left( \sum_{j=1}^{N_E} |h_{ij}|^2 \right), \lambda_2 = \sum_{i \in \Phi_{RF}} |f_i|^2 \), \( K_0 \max \left( \frac{d_{pt}}{d_0}, d_0 \right)^{-\alpha} \). By substituting (28) into (24), we have

\[
H_b = \Pr \left\{ \frac{\eta \tau W_b}{1 - \tau} < P_{th} \right\} = F_{W_b} (P_{th}). \quad (29)
\]
where \( W_b \triangleq P_b K_0 \max \left( \frac{d_{th}}{d_0}, d_0 \right)^{-\beta} X_1 + P_{RF} X_2 \). To find the CDF of \( W_b \), we first use Lemma 1 and Lemma 3 to derive the Laplace transform function of \( P_b K_0 \max \left( \frac{d_{th}}{d_0}, d_0 \right)^{-\beta} X_1 + P_{RF} X_2 \). Then, we apply the Gil-Palaez theorem [39] to obtain the final result.

**Theorem 4:** If the PB employs OBV policy, the power outage probability is given by

\[
H_o = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \exp \left( -j \tilde{\gamma}_{th} w \right) L_{X_2}(-j \tilde{P}_{RF} w) \times L_{X_3}(-j P_b K_0 \max \left( \frac{d_{pt}}{d_0}, d_0 \right)^{-\beta} w) \, dw, \tag{30}
\]

where \( L_{X_i}(s) \) is the Laplace transform function of \( \lambda_{max} \) as in (23).

**Proof:** Following a similar methodology used in the derivations of \( H_b \) in Theorem 3.

### D. OUTAGE PROBABILITY

In this section, we analyze the system performance in terms of outage probability of the transmission from \( T_s \) to \( R_s \) (D2D link) for BABB and OBV schemes at the PB.

1) **BEST ANTENNA BASED-BEAMFORMING**

The system capacity for BABB scheme is given by

\[
C_b = \log_2 (1 + \gamma_b), \tag{31}
\]

where \( \gamma_b \) is expressed as in (11).

For a given threshold \( R_{th} \), the outage probability is defined as

\[
P_b = \Pr \{ C_b < R_h \}. \tag{32}
\]

By using Lemma 2, we obtain the following analytical expression for the outage probability given by (32).

**Theorem 5:** For the BABB scheme, the outage probability of the D2D link is given by

\[
P_b = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\gamma_{th}=0}^{\gamma_{th}=\infty} \int_{w=0}^{w=\infty} \frac{1}{w^3} \exp \left( -j \frac{\tilde{\gamma}_{th} w}{X_3} \right) \times L_{X_1}(-j P_b K_0 \max \left( \frac{d_{pt}}{d_0}, d_0 \right)^{-\beta} w) \times L_{X_2}(-j P_{RF} w) L_{X_3} \left( \frac{P_{th} \tilde{\gamma}_{th} w}{X_3} \right) \exp(-x_3) \, dx_3 \, dw, \tag{33}
\]

where \( \tilde{\gamma}_{th} \triangleq \frac{1}{\eta_{\bar{K}_0}} (2 R_s - 1) \max \left( \frac{d_{pt}}{d_0}, d_0 \right)^{\alpha} \),

\[
L_{X_i}(s) = \exp \left\{ \pi \lambda_i \left[ \frac{1}{\bar{K}_0} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1 + s \bar{K}_0^{-\alpha}} \right) \right] N_E \right\} - \frac{\Gamma(1 - 2/\alpha)}{\Gamma(1/2)} \frac{s N_E K_0^{-2-\alpha}}{(N_E + 2/\alpha) (s N_E - z_0^{-\alpha} + 1) N_E + 1} \times 2F_1 \left( 1, N_E + 1; N_E + 1 + \frac{2}{\alpha}; \frac{1}{s N_E K_0^{-\alpha} + 1} \right), \tag{34}
\]

and where \( z_0 \) is radius of the guard zone.

**Proof:** By substituting (31) into (32) and using \( \gamma_b \) in (11) for \( k = b \), we have

\[
P_b = \Pr \{ W_b < \tilde{\gamma}_{th} N_0 + P_{th} X_4 \} \tag{35}
\]

\[
= \int_{\gamma_{th}=0}^{\gamma_{th}=\infty} \int_{w=0}^{w=\infty} \frac{1}{w^3} \exp \left( -j \frac{\tilde{\gamma}_{th} N_0 + P_{th} X_4}{X_3} w \right) \times L_{X_1}(-j P_b K_0 \max \left( \frac{d_{pt}}{d_0}, d_0 \right)^{-\beta} w) L_{X_2}(-j P_{RF} w) \times L_{X_3} \left( \frac{P_{th} \tilde{\gamma}_{th} w}{X_3} \right) \exp(-x_3) \, dx_3 \, dw, \tag{36}
\]

where (c) is hold by using Gil-Palaez theorem. (d) is achieved by using the definition of Laplace transfer function of variable \( X_4, X_3 \triangleq |h_{th}|^2, X_4 \triangleq \sum \theta_i F_i K_0 d_{th}^{-\alpha} t_i g_i (d_{th} > z_0), f_{X_3} = \exp(-x_3) \) and \( f_{X_3}(x_4) \) are the PDF of variables \( X_3 \) and \( X_4 \), respectively.

2) **OPTIMAL BEAMFORMING VECTORS SCHEME**

**Theorem 6:** The expression of the outage probability for OBV scheme is given by

\[
P_o = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{h_{th}=0}^{h_{th}=\infty} \int_{w=0}^{w=\infty} \frac{1}{w^3} \exp \left( -j \frac{\tilde{\gamma}_{th} N_0 w}{X_3} \right) \times L_{X_1}(-j P_b K_0 \max \left( \frac{d_{pt}}{d_0}, d_0 \right)^{-\beta} w) \times L_{X_2}(-j P_{RF} \frac{P_{th} \tilde{\gamma}_{th} w}{X_3} \exp(-x_3) \, dx_3 w, \tag{37}
\]

where \( \tilde{\gamma}_{th} \) and the Laplace transform function \( L_{X_1}(s) \) are defined as in Theorem 5, \( L_{X_1}(s) \), \( L_{X_2}(s) \) and \( L_{X_3}(s) \) are defined in (26), (27) and (23), respectively.
Proof: Following a similar methodology used in the derivations of $P_o$ in Theorem 5.

IV. NUMERICAL RESULTS

In this section, simulation results based on Monte Carlo method are provided to verify the accuracy of our analytical results. Furthermore, the system performance is analysed and investigated for different network parameters.

A. NETWORK PARAMETERS

For simulations, network parameters are chosen as follows:

- The operating frequency for power and information phases is assumed at $f_c = 1$ Ghz, with the bandwidth $BW = 10$ Mhz.
- Time-splitting ratio is $\tau = 0.5$ and $T$ is normalized to 1.
- The RF-DC transform efficiency of energy harvesting circuit is $\eta = 0.8$.
- The path loss exponent of the PB-Tx link is $\beta = 2$ (for a short range), and the path loss exponent of the remainder links is $\alpha = 3$.
- The distances between the PB and Tx ($d_{pt}$), Tx and Rx ($d_{tr}$) are 10 meters.
- The noise figure is $N_f = 10$ dB, the noise power is $\sigma^2 = -170 + 10\log_{10} BW + N_f = -90$ dBm.
- $K_0 = \left( \frac{C}{d_0} \right)^2 = 5.7 \times 10^{-4}$, where the reference distance $d_0$ is set to 1 and $C = 3 \times 10^8$ [24].

B. AVERAGE HARVESTED ENERGY

Figure 3 shows the average harvested energy in mJ versus the number of PB antennas. We can see that the average harvested energy increases as the number of PB antennas. This implies that the average harvested energy can be improved by deploying more antennas at the PB. In addition, when the ambient RF sources density increases, the average harvested energy also improves. The figure also shows that the OBV scheme outperforms the BABB scheme.

Next, we investigate the impact of the transmit power of the ambient RF sources on the average harvested energy, see Figure 4. Figure 4 illustrates that if the transmit power of ambient RF sources increases, the average harvested energy is improved. In addition, this improvement can increase with increment in the number of PB antennas.

In Figures 5 and 6, the average harvested energy is generated at large $N_p$. The results show that the amount of average harvested energy for OBV grows up to 11 mJ at $N_p = 100$. Note that in [24, Fig. 4], to reach this energy value, the number of transmit antennas is around 1000. To obtain the same average harvested energy level, the number of PB antennas can be significantly reduced by deploying multiple antennas for receiving energy at Tx.

C. POWER OUTAGE PROBABILITY

In terms of power outage probability, Figure 7 shows that for OBV scheme, the power outage probability significantly reduces when the number of PB antennas increases. In the other words, power outage probability for BABB scheme slowly enhances with the increase in $N_p$.

Similarly, Figure 7 and 8 show the effects of the transmit power of ambient RF sources on the power outage probability. The increase of $P_{RF}$ leads to the increase of the harvested energy, resulting in better performance.
Particularly, Figure 9 shows that with $P_{th} = 10\text{mW}$, when $N_p > 45$, the power outage probability of the OBV scheme is significantly better than that of the BABB scheme.

**D. OUTAGE PROBABILITY**

Figure 10 shows that the outage probability decreases with the increment in $P_p$. In particular, the impact of ambient RF sources is more significant at small $P_p$. This comes from the fact that at high $P_p$, the energy that harvested from $P_p$ become dominated.

**V. CONCLUSIONS**

This work proposed and analysed the performance of the energy harvesting-based D2D networks in the presence of interference and ambient RF sources. The D2D transmitter harvests energy from power beacon and the ambient RF sources. Two beamforming schemes are proposed at the PB to increase the power transfer efficiency. By applying the stochastic geometry tool, the exact analytical expressions for the OP and the average harvested energy were derived. We showed that the system performance can be significantly improved by deploying multiple antennas for energy harvesting at the D2D transmitter together with the use of OBV scheme at the PB.

**APPENDIX A**

**PROOF OF LEMMA 1**

The Laplace transform of $Z_1$ is given by

$$L_{Z_1}(s) = \mathbb{E} \left[ \exp \left( -s Z_1 \right) \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E} \left[ \exp \left( -s \sum_{i \in \Phi} X_i \max \left( d_i, l_0 \right)^{-\alpha} \right) \right].$$
Then, the PDF of $Z_3$ is obtained by taking the derivative of $F_{Z_3}(x)$ with respect to $x$ as follows:

$$f_{Z_3}(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{X} \sum_{k_{m-1}=m}^{k_{m-1}=m} C(M, m, k) \times A(M, m, k) x^{A(M, m, k) - 1} - m^x A(M, m, k) \exp(-mx).$$

(B.2)

Finally, from (B.2), we get the Laplace transform function of $Z_3$.

**APPENDIX C**

**PROOF OF THEOREM 1**

The first and the second terms of (4) represent the harvested energy from the power beacon and the ambient RF sources, respectively. By applying the lemma 1 and lemma 3, we obtain the Laplace transform of two that terms. Then, taking the first derivative of these Laplace transform functions at $s = 0$, we obtain the average harvested energy as follows:

**A. ENERGY FROM THE POWER BEACON**

by applying Lemma 3, the Laplace transform of $\bar{E}_{b,1}$ is

$$\mathcal{L}_{E_{b,1}}(s) = \eta \pi T K_0 P_p \left( \frac{d_{pt}}{d_0} \right)^{-\beta} \times \sum_{m=0}^{N_p} \sum_{k_{m-1}=m}^{k_{m-1}=m} \frac{s A(N_E, m, k) C(N_E, m, k)}{(s + m)^{A(N_E, m, k) + 1}}.$$  

(C.1)

Therefore, the average harvested energy from the power beacon is given by

$$\bar{E}_{b,1} = - \frac{d \mathcal{L}_{E_{b,1}}(s)}{ds} \bigg|_{s=0} = -\eta \pi T K_0 P_p \left( \frac{d_{pt}}{d_0} \right)^{-\beta} \times \sum_{m=0}^{N_p} \sum_{k_{m-1}=m}^{k_{m-1}=m} \frac{s A(N_E, m, k) C(N_E, m, k)}{(s + m)^{A(N_E, m, k) + 1}}.$$  

(C.2)

**B. ENERGY FROM THE AMBIENT RF SOURCES**

The average harvested energy from ambient RF source is computed by

$$\bar{E}_{b,2} = - \frac{d \mathcal{L}_{E_{b,2}}(s)}{ds} \bigg|_{s=0} = \eta \pi T K_0 P_p \left( 1 + \frac{2}{\alpha - 2} \right) \mathbb{E}_{|f_r|^2} \left[ |f_r|^2 \right]$$

(C.3)

where $\mathcal{L}_{E_{b,2}}(s)$ is expressed as in (A.1) with $l_0 = 1$. Note that $|f_r|^2 \sim \Gamma(N_E, 1)$, thus $\mathbb{E}_{|f_r|^2} \left[ |f_r|^2 \right] = N_E$. Finally, the total average harvested energy is achieved by taking the aggregate of $\bar{E}_{b,1}$ and $\bar{E}_{b,2}$.
REFERENCES


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