

Date of publication xxxx 00, 0000, date of current version xxxx 00, 0000.

Digital Object Identifier 10.1109/ACCESS.2017.DOI

Energy Efficient UAV-Enabled Mobile Edge Computing for IoT Devices: A Review

MUHAMMAD ABRAR¹, USHNA AJMAL¹, ZIYAD M. ALMOHAIMEED², (Member, IEEE), XIANG GUI³, and RIZWAN AKRAM², (Member, IEEE), and ROHA MASROOR⁴.

¹Department of Electrical Engineering, Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan-Pakistan (e-mail: mabrar@bzu.edu.pk)

²Department of Electrical Engineering, College of Engineering, Qassim University, P.O.Box 6677, Qassim 51452, Saudi Arabia (e-mail: z.mohaimeed@qu.edu.sa)

³School of Food and Advanced Technology, Massey University, RC 1.104, Riddet, Manawatu, New Zealand. (e-mail: X.Gui@massey.ac.nz)

⁴COMSATS Univeristy Islamabad-WAH Campus, Pakistan. (e-mail: rohamasroor@gmail.com)

Corresponding author: Ziyad M. Almohaimeed (e-mail: z.mohaimeed@qu.edu.sa).

"The researcher(s) would like to thank the Deanship of Scientific Research, Qassim University for funding the publication of this project"

ABSTRACT With the emergence of computation-intensive and delay-sensitive applications, such as face recognition, virtual reality, augmented reality, and Internet of Things (IoT) devices ; Mobile Edge Computing (MEC) allows the IoT devices to offload their heavy computation tasks to nearby edge cloud network rather than to compute the tasks locally. Therefore, it helps to reduce the energy consumption and execution delay in the ground mobile users. Flying Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) integrated with the MEC server play a key role in 5G and future wireless communication networks to provide spatial coverage and further computational services to the small, battery-powered and energy-constrained devices. The UAV-enabled MEC (U-MEC) system has flexible mobility and more computational capability compared to the terrestrial MEC network. They support line-of-sight (LoS) links with the users offloading their tasks to the UAVs. Hence, users can transmit more data without interference by mitigating small-scale fading and shadowing effects. UAVs resources and flight time are very limited due to size, weight, and power (SWaP) constraints. Therefore, energy-aware communication and computation resources are allocated in order to minimize energy consumption. In this paper, a brief survey on U-MEC networks is presented. It includes the brief introduction regarding UAVs and MEC technology. The basic terminologies and architectures used in U-MEC networks are also defined. Moreover, mobile edge computation offloading working, different access schemes used during computation offloading technique are explained. Resources that are needed to be optimized in U-MEC systems are depicted with different optimization problem, and solution types. Furthermore, to guide future work in this area of research, future research directions are outlined. At the end, challenges and open issues in this domain are also summarized.

INDEX TERMS Computation, Energy Efficiency, Internet of Things, Mobile Edge Computing, Offloading, Resource Allocation, UAVs.

I. INTRODUCTION

INTERNET of Things (IoT) devices (for example, smart mobile devices, smart home appliances, sensors, monitoring devices, etc.) are characterized as resource-constrained devices due to the limited storage, computational, and energy resources as they have

small physical size. Currently, IoT devices are used for computation-intensive applications like augmented reality (AR), virtual reality (VR), pattern recognition, monitoring, etc [1]. The aforementioned heavy tasks on-board eventually results in more energy consumption making the devices slow and latency prone.

One of the main challenges is resource allocation (energy consumption minimization, computation efficiency maximization, computation bits maximization, cost minimization, completion time minimization, and etc.). Due to limited resources, the number of applications and volume of mobile traffic in IoT devices is also increasing [2].

A. UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES

UAVs, popularly known as drones/remotely piloted aircraft (controlled or autonomous), are used in many military and civilian applications, for example, content delivery, intelligent surveillance, traffic monitoring, telecommunication, tracking, remote sensing, etc. [3], [4]. UAVs are used in wireless communications due to LoS communication link to the ground users reducing the shadowing and blockage effect and avoiding obstacles, their adaptive altitude, high mobility, and flexibility [5]. Small UAVs establish a reliable connection with low transmit power, providing cost-effective and energy-efficient solutions for mobile ground users spread over a large geographical area. UAV based wireless communications are usually deployed in emergency situations, inaccessible places where wired infrastructure cannot be deployed. UAV can serve as:

- (i) UAV-based aerial base stations, also called UAV-assisted wireless systems, in which UAV serves as a flying base station providing a reliable capacity of network, up-link and down-link communication to the ground users, e.g., in emergency situations [4], [5].
- (ii) UAV-based aerial users, also called cellular-connected UAVs, in which UAV serves as flying mobile user within the cellular network providing reliable and low latency communication, such as in real-time video streaming.
- (iii) UAV based wireless relays improving coverage of mobile users [6].

According to hardware, UAVs can be predominantly classified into two main groups: fixed-wing and rotary-wing UAVs. The fixed-wing UAVs (FW-UAVs) are small aircraft with stationary wings. FW-UAVs have high speed with heavyweight, cannot stay at a fixed point and move forward to remain aloft. The rotary-wing UAVs (RW-UAVs) are quad-copter aircraft with rotating wings. RW-UAVs have limited mobility, limited weight and remain stationary in the air as well as can move around in any direction freely [5].

According to flying altitude, UAVs can be categorized into two types: High Altitude Platforms (HAPs) and Low Altitude Platforms (LAPs). HAPs are quasi-stationary and can fly up to 17 kilometers above the

earth's surface. HAPs can provide wireless coverage to large geographical areas by flying up to few months and are designed for long-term applications, takes long deployment time and are costlier as compared to LAPs. LAPs can fly up to very few kilometers above the earth. LAPs have high mobility and more flexible than HAPs. Due to their low cost and easy deployment, used in emergency and unexpected situations. LAPs can be recharged or replaced during flight hours if needed. Short-range LoS link establishment with the ground users makes them more efficient and significant [6].

Depending on the applications and goals, different types of UAVs are used in different scenarios according to their capabilities and functions.

B. MOBILE EDGE COMPUTING

MEC is a relatively new concept that appeared in 2014, by European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) Industry Specification Group (ISG), for fifth-generation (5G) networks. It is defined in [7] as: "Mobile-Edge Computing provides IT service environment and cloud-computing capabilities within the Radio Access Network (RAN) in close proximity to mobile device." Later, the definition is slightly broadened in [8], "Edge Computing refers to a broad set of techniques designed to move computing and storage out of the remote cloud (public or private) and closer to the source of data". According to this concept, computing resources are brought to the network's edge in proximity to the end-mobile devices.

Due to the limitation in power and battery life of mobile devices, Mobile Edge computing / Multi-access edge computing (MEC) is the promising and best solution to this problem which can settle the conflict between resource-constrained devices and resource-hungry tasks by placing the computing servers at the edge nodes like base stations (BSs) or user devices of high computation capability, closer to the mobile devices.

MEC is a distributed approach and consists of mobile users and the MEC server. Mobile devices transfer partial or complete computation tasks to the closely related powerful edge computing cloud (edge server / MEC server) for computing known as computation offloading, which saves energy, reduces latency, and enhances the processing speed of the device to meet the QoS (quality of service) and QoE (quality of experience) requirements.

C. COLLABORATION OF UAV AND MEC

The location of the terrestrial MEC server is usually fixed and cannot be changed or moved according to

mobile users' needs, limiting the MEC server's capability [9]. Ground MEC servers do not work with limited available infrastructures such as battlefields, emergency and rescue operations, desert areas, etc., [10].

Due to the highly flexible mobility, easy deployment, low cost, and small size of UAVs, it can be deployed as a host of edge servers giving rise to UAV-enhanced edge / intelligent MEC server which provide mobile edge services and on-demand communication and computations resources to the users where the fixed terrestrial MEC networks are not accessible or readily established or where natural disasters destroy MEC systems. A UAV-enabled MEC system has the following benefits:

(i) U-MEC system uses LoS link establishment to provide a wider range of applications [11], making the system flexible and efficient.

(ii) U-MEC system improves the computation services by providing high-bandwidth (large coverage) to users and improving the capacity of the system [12].

(iii) U-MEC system provides computation offloading in an energy-saving manner with low latency to enhance the performance of the system [13]. Despite the various applications and benefits; limited battery, power capacity, low latency, speed up high-links, multiple users interference and SWaP constraints of UAV bring new challenges in U-MEC systems. Hence, energy-efficient model is of key importance. The propulsive energy consumption required by the UAV to remain aloft in the air is also taken into consideration.

D. MOTIVATION

- UAV-enabled MEC system is an ineluctable trend in future wireless communications and is useful in 5G and beyond wireless communication. It is a contemporary concept of using UAVs as moving MEC servers, i.e., cellular BSs or Wi-Fi access points, to improve the computation performance of mobile devices like latency, network congestion, energy efficiency, and quality of IoT services.
- A plethora of research work has been published on UAVs, wireless communications, and mobile edge computing. However, there are very few on mobile edge computing assisted by UAVs [14]. Some of the future research possibilities are also discussed in those papers, which are yet to be achieved. The intersection of UAVs and edge computing is a novel technology that promises to lower the latency and energy consumption of miniature IoT devices prolonging their battery life and boosting the QoS along with QoE.

- To the best of our knowledge, the UAV-assisted MEC system's energy efficiency perspective in IoT devices has not been investigated yet. The research in U-MEC networks is at its early stage, and efforts are required to bring this technology to maturity. Our goal is to discuss the energy-efficient resource management in IoT devices using U-MEC networks and the associativity of UAVs, MEC servers, and mobile users. Furthermore, an elaborative review is done based on the previous related work in this area. Future research directions are also highlighted in order to help the researchers.

A summary of previous surveys on U-MEC systems is shown in Table 1.

E. ORGANIZATION

The remainder of this paper is assembled in this manner: Section II summarizes the possible architectures used in UAV-enabled MEC (U-MEC) systems. Section III summarizes the computing techniques of local computing and offloading the tasks by the users to the UAV. Section IV describes the different access schemes, including multiple access and duplex schemes in the U-MEC system. Section V explains the energy-efficient resource management in U-MEC networks. Section VI summarizes the optimization problems, their types, algorithms used to solve these problems and the solution types. Section VII discusses the future research directions. Finally, Section VIII concludes the whole paper. Fig. 1 shows the diagrammatic view of the organization for this paper as a reading map.

II. UAV-ENABLED MEC SYSTEM

This section introduces the UAV-enabled MEC networks and sheds light on the three possible architectures in U-MEC systems. Then the channel used for uplink and downlink communication is highlighted. The idea of installing an MEC processor on a UAV was initially given by Jeong et al. in [17]. The system model of the U-MEC system is shown in Fig. 2.

U-MEC uses three main models: (1) Local Computing Model, which executes the tasks locally on mobile devices. (2) Computation Task offloading Model, in which the user offloads the task to be executed by the MEC server on the UAV. (3) UAV Hovering/Flying Model, in which the task is uploaded at a fixed location for some time [18].

In the fixed terrestrial MEC servers, mobile users locally execute their tasks on embedded microprocessors, consuming a large amount of energy. However, in U-MEC, the mobile device decides either to compute the heavy tasks locally or to offload such heavy tasks

Table 1: Summary of Existing Surveys on U-MEC.

Ref.	Year	Main Contribution	Relevance to U-MEC Networks
[14]	2019	Mobile edge computing in UAVs used to improve computation performance and reduce execution latency is elaborated. It is a brief survey of the U-MEC architectures and recent advances done in this area. Detailed implementation of these architectures, future research challenges, and open issues are also discussed comprehensively.	Concisely describes how the U-MEC system acts as a relay, aerial users, and aerial BSs and provides a detailed description of implementation issues, such as operation modes, offloading computing techniques, and resource allocation. Explains the challenges and open issues which help in future research directions.
[12]	2019	Multi-access edge computing in 5G and beyond 5G (B5G) is surveyed comprehensively. This survey provides an overview of MEC technology and also elaborates the fundamentals and implementation of MEC in 5G wireless communication technology. Then the state-of-the-art for integration of MEC is discussed. Lastly, future directions and challenges for MEC research are summarized.	No explicit discussion on U-MEC systems is presented. A brief discussion on MEC for UAV communication in section V. In this section, background, motivation for combining UAVs in MEC networks, and potential directions regarding UAV-enabled MEC are summarized.
[15]	2019	UAV communications for 5G and B5G wireless networks are discussed in detail. The background of the space-air-ground integrated networks is briefly introduced. Future research challenges and open issues are also reviewed based on the UAV platform using different domains like network layer, physical layer, joint communication, computation, and caching. Possible research problems are identified at the end.	It is not explicitly focused on the U-MEC system. Nevertheless, in the joint computation, communication, and caching section, recent works on UAV-based MEC are reviewed, which can be applied in 5G/B5G networks. This section briefly explains UAV-aided MEC networks and how they serve the ground users by computational offloading and providing communication services. Later, the advantages of using UAVs in MEC networks are discussed.
[16]	2020	A thorough survey on challenges and opportunities brought by UAVs to the Internet of everything (IoE) is given. Finally, future directions for research in UAV-enabled IoE are outlined.	No explicit discussion on UAV-assisted MEC. UAV-enabled IoE (Ue-IoE) is introduced in detail by combining UAVs to existing IoT devices in view of mobility of UAVs which in result enhances the intelligence, diversity, and scalability of Internet of things devices making it more efficient. Furthermore, the important issues in Ue-IoE and future research directions are also identified.

to the UAV-based MEC server co-located in UAVs (edge computing), closer to the user saving their energy and traffic load on the fixed servers. Then, the UAV completes the task as the MEC server on its behalf and passes the calculation back to the mobile device. Finally, the mobile device user will then download the results.

Each mobile device is associated with a U-MEC having enough resources and battery. Because of LoS communication between UAVs and ground mobile users, the offloading and downloading capacity can be boosted, and the coverage can also be enhanced in the UAV-aided MEC system.

A. POSSIBLE ARCHITECTURES IN U-MEC SYSTEM

U-MEC architectures have three possible scenarios based on the role played by UAVs. In each scenario, the two main components are mobile devices/end users and MEC Servers, which are small data centers installed by telecom operators closer to the users.

Users and servers are connected to each other via a wireless link using wireless networking and communication technologies. The server is linked to the cloud data centers via Internet through a gateway [19].

Assisted U-MEC: The first architecture is shown in Fig. 4. In this scenario, the UAV acts as an aerial MEC server-enabled base station to help the ground users, to which the users offload their computation-intensive tasks for execution to one or multiple UAVs. This architecture is applicable where the UAV has sufficient battery and computation capabilities. Also, it is applicable in areas where limited, or no terrestrial infrastructure is available, and ground base stations cannot provide services due to unexpected events or disaster responses. Such architecture is usually used to minimize the total energy consumed by the devices meeting the QoS requirements [17].

Cellular-Connected U-MEC: The second architecture is shown in Fig. 5. UAV acts as an aerial user in this scenario, which has heavy computation tasks, i.e., trajectory optimization, to offload at ground base sta-

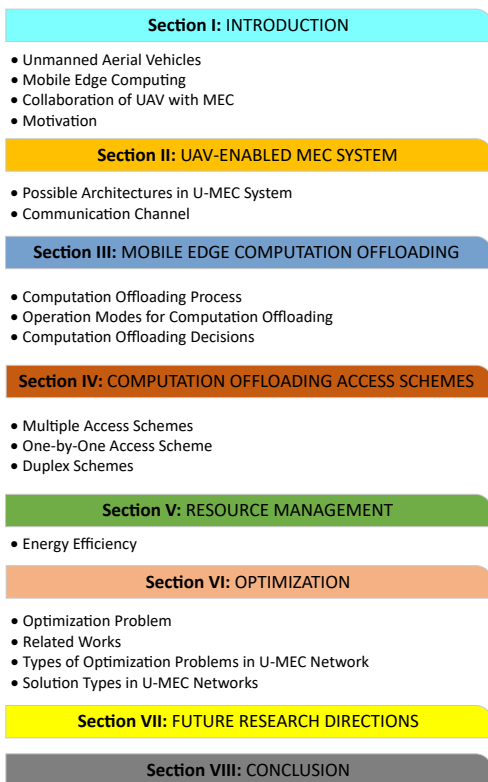


Figure 1: Paper Organization.

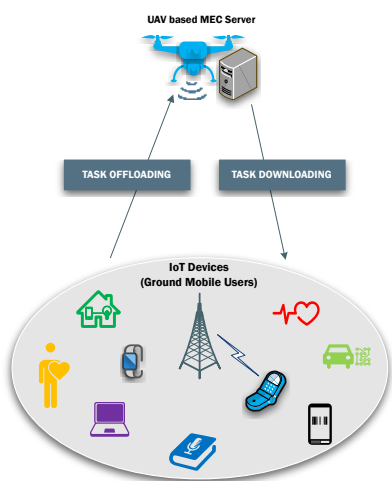


Figure 2: UAV-enabled MEC Server.

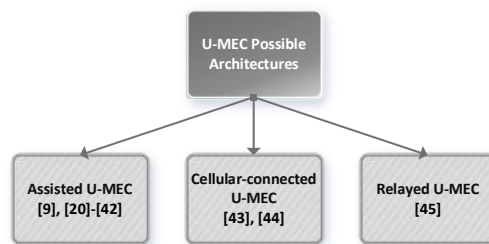


Figure 3: U-MEC Possible Architectures.

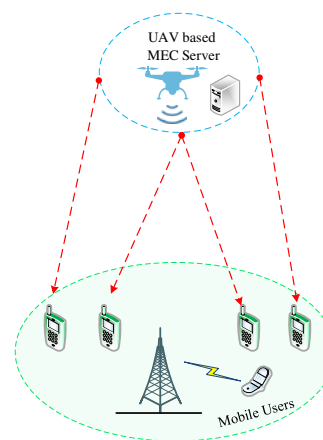


Figure 4: UAV equipped with MEC Server.

tions (GBSs) equipped with an MEC server (terrestrial fixed MEC server/MEC host) for remote computation. This architecture is applicable in areas where UAV has limited onboard battery capacity and computation capability, but it has to perform a computation-intensive task.

Relayed U-MEC: The third architecture is shown in Fig. 6. In this scenario, UAV operates as a relay, which assists the users to offload their heavy computation tasks to the GBSs integrated with the MEC server. This architecture is applicable where the communication link between the users and the ground MEC server is imperfect. Also, the UAV is not equipped with an MEC server [14].

Table 2 shows the possible architectures of U-MEC used in related works.

Table 2: Summary of U-MEC Architectures.

Ref.	Type	Coordinates	Description
[9], [20]–[42]	Assisted U-MEC	3D	UAV-MEC acts as an aerial BS/edge cloud. Multiple or single UAVs are used to serve multiple IoT devices (ground mobile users). The U-MEC provides data processing and computational tasks/bits offloading services to the IoT devices.
[43], [44]	Cellular-connected U-MEC	3D	UAV-MEC acts as an aerial user. Cellular ground base stations serve the UAVs by providing computational offloading and data services to the UAVs which need to complete computation tasks.
[45]	Relayed U-MEC	3D	UAV-MEC acts as a relay. UAV equipped with an MEC server not only provides computation operations for IoT devices, but it also serves as a helper/relay, which helps to assist the computed task bits of mobile devices to the access point (AP) also equipped with MEC functionality.

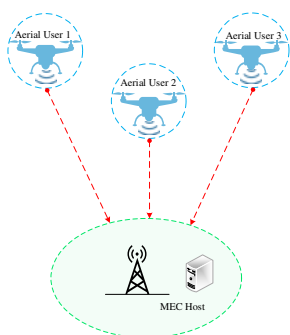


Figure 5: GBS equipped with MEC Server.

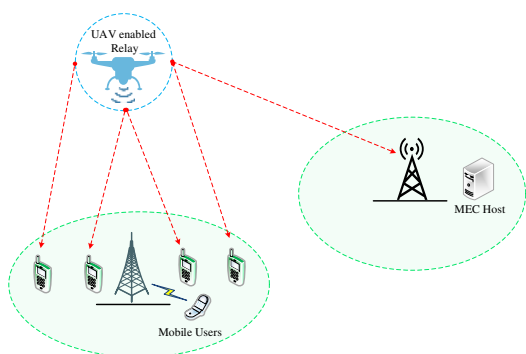


Figure 6: UAV as a relay.

B. COMMUNICATION CHANNEL

The channel used for uplink and downlink communication is usually a line-of-sight (LoS) link which is dominant than other channel impairments like small-

scale fading and shadowing because of the high altitude of UAVs. In [46], multi-UAV system is considered in which the energy of ground mobile users is minimized by using UAVs as computing servers. While offloading the user energy to the UAV, LoS link is assumed between the user and the UAV. The goal is then achieved by utilizing a two-layered optimization technique. [47] also considers strong LoS path between ground and mobile users where the objective is to minimize the energy consumption to enhance the capacity of the network and to provide computing services to the ground users by the UAV. The communication link between the UAVs serving as edge nodes and the mobile users is dominated by line of sight in [48] which avoids the latency and high energy consumed during the transmission of data to the cloud.

III. MOBILE EDGE COMPUTATION OFFLOADING

This section summarizes the techniques used in the computing process in the ground mobile users, such as in the Local Computing and Offloading Process. Furthermore, this section focuses on the process of computation offloading, different modes of operations to offload the tasks to the UAVs, and decisions made during this process.

Computational offloading is a process of transferring the computing tasks from mobile devices (MDs) to the external sources [49] for execution via wireless access, such as an edge server, which has sufficient computation resources to compute the tasks. The edge server, in return, sends the results back to the mobile device. MECO is beneficial if the device is unable to process any heavy task. For example, encoding a video is an energy-consuming task. As a solution, encoding services are offloaded to edge servers for execution which will save energy and reduce the latency of the device, ensuring good video quality [50].

MECO is a key paradigm in MEC as it has several advantages: (i) Battery life of MDs can be prolonged by avoiding local execution. (ii) Offloading the tasks to the MEC server will reduce energy consumed by increasing the system's performance and speeding up the computation. (iii) Minimizes the overall execution time as well as improving the user experience and service quality.

A. COMPUTATION OFFLOADING (CO) PROCESS

MEC server executes the following steps before performing computation offloading, as shown in Fig. 7.

(i) Primarily, the MEC server checks the legality of the user applying for the service of computation offloading.

(ii) If the user is legal, the computation resources are assigned to the user, keeping the data amount of the users' task and resource usage using the resource allocation algorithm. Meanwhile, the computation resources and energy conditions are updated instantaneously. Now, the user can do computation offloading to the MEC server.

(iii) If the user is not legal, he is not provided with the service of computation offloading [51].

Mostly, the computation offloading algorithm's purpose is to minimize the energy consumed by MDs by migrating tasks to the MEC server while fulfilling the reduction in execution delay accordingly. 90% of the energy savings can be achieved, and 98% of the delay can be reduced. Hence, a trade-off between both can be optimized using computation offloading [52].

B. OPERATION MODES FOR COMPUTATION OFFLOADING

Computation offloading from mobile devices to the U-MEC can be done in three operation modes [52] / processes:

Local Computing Process in which all tasks are executed locally. Most of the devices process data without going through the MEC server. Data read speed and CPU performance influence the efficiency of the local computing process. It is useful if either no MEC server is available, the connection between the user and the server is poor, or the task is not intensive. On the basis of CPU frequency of the embedded microprocessors in the mobile devices. U-MEC system has two techniques for local computing. *Constant Frequency*: For fixed CPU frequency of device computing circuit, local computing is done by a fixed constant rate [53]. *Dynamic Frequency*: For dynamic CPU frequency of the mobile device, local computing is done using dynamic voltage and frequency scaling techniques, in which voltage or frequency of the CPU

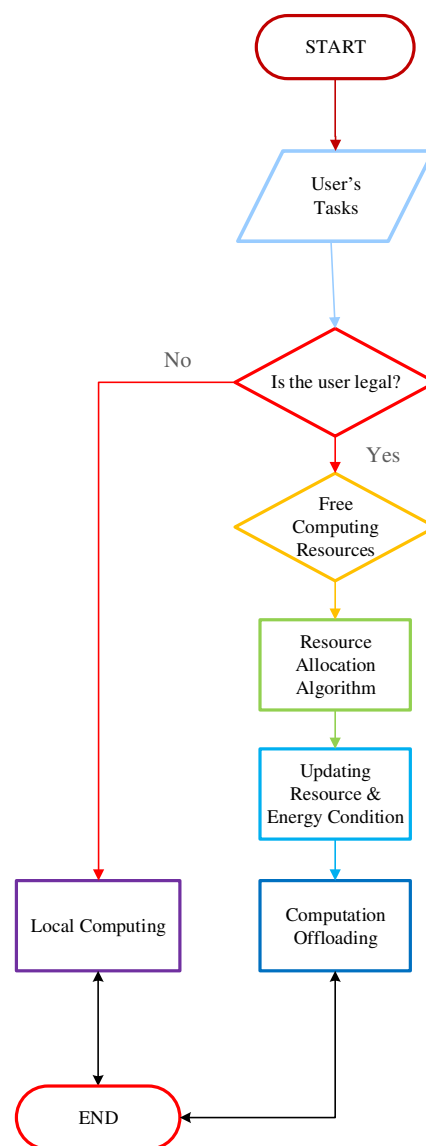


Figure 7: Generic Flowchart for Computation Offloading.

are adjusted/lowered according to the computation tasks to be executed [10], [40] to save the energy and latency in highly complexed computing circuits. This technique is more powerful than the fixed one in order to reduce the energy consumption of whole system.

Binary/Full Offloading Process in which the tasks cannot be divided into sub-tasks, i.e., either all the tasks are executed locally or completed offloaded to the MEC server as a whole for computation, and the

final results are sent back to the mobile devices. The efficiency of the fully offloading process is influenced by the computing power of the U-MEC server, channel capacity, and channel states [51]. The flexibility of resource allocation schemes can be constrained because the UAV cannot perform local computing and task offloading simultaneously.

Partial Offloading Process in which the tasks can be partitioned into sub-tasks, i.e., some of the tasks are processed locally, and some of them which are consuming more energy or are complex are offloaded to the U-MEC server. Both U-MEC server and mobile devices are used for computation, and final results are obtained after combining both individual computations [54]. Factors such as the transmission of data, energy consumption, task data processing, and resource allocation influence the effectiveness of this process, and these factors also have an effect on each other. It is more efficient than the binary mode as the UAV can dynamically allocate the computation resources for local computing and communication resources for computation offloading [14]. But this mode is more complex than the other ones as it needs to combine a number of factors.

Choosing one of these modes depends upon the application used by the user, features of the computing task, and structure of the UAV. Fig. 8 shows the process of offloading modes in U-MEC networks.

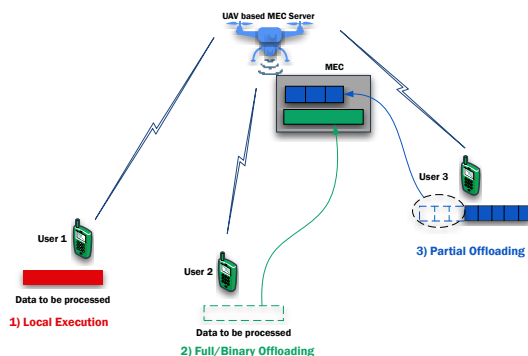


Figure 8: Computation Offloading Modes.

C. COMPUTATION OFFLOADING DECISIONS

As for computation offloading, it is crucial to important to decide [55] that:

(i) Whether to offload the task or not? If yes, what should be offloaded (binary/partial). If no, then the task is processed locally.

(ii) When should the task be offloaded? i.e., deciding the time slot to offload under different limitations.

(iii) Where must the task be offloaded? i.e., which location will be best for offloading to available resources.

(iv) Which policy will be suitable for offloading according to the objective, i.e., single or multiple?

Table 3 shows the summary of contributions done in U-MEC systems.

IV. COMPUTATION OFFLOADING ACCESS SCHEMES

This section highlights different access schemes used in U-MEC networks for uplink and downlink communication without any interference. Computation offloading is enabled by uplink and downlink communication between the mobile users and UAVs using different techniques/schemes, which are more efficient than the terrestrial MEC networks because of the UAVs used in the U-MEC network. Mostly used schemes for computation offloading in the U-MEC system are discussed below.

A. MULTIPLE ACCESS SCHEMES

Multiple access schemes allow multiple mobile users to share and access the same channel and limited resources so that interference is avoided. It is categorized into two groups:

(1) *Orthogonal Multiple Access (OMA) Scheme*: Every ground user can utilize orthogonal resources in terms of frequency band called Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access (OFDMA) scheme and time slot known as Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) scheme, in order to mitigate the multiple access interference. Periodic / cyclic TDMA [56] is also used for communication between mobile users and UAVs when the UAVs are closer to the ground users increasing the offloading efficiency. In OMA, the total bandwidth is divided into different subchannels, one user occupies each sub-channel, and equal time resources are allocated for every user. OMA provides insufficient and unsuitable system performance. It is less complex using simple receivers in the system, and ideally, there is no mutual interference among multiple users [57].

(2) *Non-Orthogonal Multiple Access (NOMA) Scheme*: Every mobile user can exploit non-orthogonal resources simultaneously for offloading the tasks in the uplink, and UAV sends back the final result in the downlink. In NOMA, the entire frequency band or time slots are shared among multiple mobile users. It uses successive interference cancellation (SIC) techniques at the receiver side, making it complex. Nev-

ertheless, it is more efficient than the OMA because it provides high spectral efficiency and lower latency. NOMA is widely used in U-MEC networks because of high spectrum utilization compared with OMA [58].

B. ONE-BY-ONE ACCESS SCHEME

In this scheme, UAV can connect with only one mobile user at any time. It is superior to the OMA because, at most, one mobile device can communicate with its associated UAV during each time slot. In [36], a one-by-one access scheduling mechanism is adopted, making the system more efficient and easier than the OMA.

C. DUPLEX SCHEMES

Forward Link: The link from the U-MEC to the mobile user is called downlink (DL or D/L).

Reverse Link: The link from the mobile user to the U-MEC is called uplink (UL or U/L).

Full duplex or simply duplex is a bi-directional scheme in which transmission can occur in both directions (UL and DL) [59] simultaneously, i.e., in U-MEC offloading and outcome result downloading process takes place simultaneously. Also, the interference between the offloading and downloading process is controlled efficiently [14]. Duplex schemes are categorized into two types: FDD and TDD.

(1) *Frequency Division Duplex (FDD):* In FDD, the offloading and downloading are achieved concurrently at same time using two communication channels for UL and DL. It uses a lot of spectrum, i.e., twice than the TDD, and has more interference. It is usually used in long-distance scenarios between U-MEC and mobile users.

(2) *Time Division Duplex (TDD):* In TDD, the uplink and downlink channels use the same frequency band by allocating alternating time slots [60] for offloading and downloading. It is speedier than the FDD and uses a single channel of the spectrum with less interference. It is used in short distance scenarios.

Both schemes have their advantages and disadvantages. According to applications and uses, they are used in different areas to be used for the greatest advantage.

V. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

This section briefly explains the energy-efficient resource management in UAV-enabled MEC networks. Resources management is a factor required to complete an activity in order to achieve the desired goal, such as bandwidth or maximum power, which are usually limited in wireless communications. Management is managing the resource according to the need. When

the resources are managed, one must also allocate resources to the system.

Resource Management is the process of managing, scheduling, or allocating the resources from one user/system to another by using different schemes to ensure the overall efficient performance of the system. For improving the performance of offloading services, the dynamic availability of resources plays a crucial role. Various resource allocation schemes are adopted to guarantee the best application of resources to achieve better performance for the U-MEC network and meet the increasing demand for computation-intensive applications and resource-constrained devices. Resources (communication and computation/storage) allocation is of crucial importance in order to meet better QoS and QoE requirements. In U-MEC networks, resource allocation is a key challenge due to UAVs' battery and trajectory constraints. The resource may incorporate the MUs' computational speed transmit power, computation resource at the MEC servers, bandwidth, and the time assigned to the offloading users [61].

In the local computing model, the frequency of the central processing unit (CPU) and computation time are the resources to be optimized. In the computation offloading model, communication resources such as bandwidth, task offloading power, task assignment, and offloading time are the resources to be optimized. In the UAV flying model, trajectory, maximum flying time, weight, and speed of UAV are the resources to be optimized because of their constrained computation resources due to SWaP limitations.

Different objectives achieved by designing resource management in U-MEC systems are Energy Consumption Minimization, Completion Time (bigger value among the local computation time and offloading computation time), Minimization, Cost Minimization, Computation Bits Maximization, Computation Efficiency (computation bits per Joule of energy) Maximization, etc., Resource Allocation in U-MEC systems has been researched in [17], [26], [29], [62]–[64].

As discussed above, because of the compact size and constrained battery life of IoT devices, they have restricted energy storage and resources. Recharging or replacing the battery of IoT devices often is quite inefficient. Therefore, U-MEC architecture is employed to reduce energy consumed by these devices resulting in prolonged battery time. It is done by offloading the users' heavy computation tasks to the nearby rich resourced MEC server, which eventually boosts the energy efficiency of the whole system. UAVs are equipped with MEC servers owing to their maneu-

Table 3: Summary of Contributions to U-MEC System.

Ref.	Scenario	No. of UAV's		EH-enabled U-MEC	Offloading Mode	
		Single	Multiple		Partial	Binary
[20]	UAV-aided MEC network in which computation tasks executed by the users are offloaded to the UAVs.		✓		✓	
[23]	UAV-assisted MEC communication in which the single-mounted fixed-wing UAV provides edge computing services for ground users. The UAV gathers and processes the offloaded tasks from the users.	✓			✓	
[45]	UAV-enabled MEC system in which UAV equipped with MEC server provides MEC services to the ground users.	✓			✓	
[25]	UAV-MEC system in which the rotary-wing UAV has computing capability which provides task offloading services to the users.		✓			✓
[26]	UAV-enabled wireless-powered MEC system in which U-MEC provides services to the users as well as transmits energy to them	✓		✓	✓	
[27]	UAV-assisted MEC system consists of UAVs, edge clouds (ECs), and IoT devices. UAV facilitates the IoT devices providing MEC services to them where the existing ECs are not reachable by these devices. Therefore, UAVs equipped with small BSs and ECs composed of ground MEC servers located nearby the WiFi APs, collectively serve the users.	✓			✓	
[28]	UAV-enabled MEC system, in which one legalized full-duplex UAV with MEC server knowing users' location and multiple eavesdropping UAVs, has imperfect locations. Multiple users offload their heavy tasks to nearby legalized UAVs for execution in the presence of eavesdropping UAVs. For enhancing security purposes, non-offloading and legalized UAVs transmit the jamming signals to interfere with the eavesdropping UAV.	✓			✓	
[29]	UAV-aided MEC system, consisting of UAV-mounted cloudlet and multiple users. The moving UAV equipped with an MEC server fly around the ground users and provide computing services to them.	✓			✓	
[30]	Multi-UAV enabled MEC system, where multiple UAVs equipped with MEC servers fly from the initial location to the final over the smart mobile device users and provide computation resources. Mobile devices offload their large computing tasks to UAVs for execution.		✓		✓	
[31]	UAV-enhanced edge network, in which a single moving UAV is connected with an edge server providing edge services to the IoT devices at the ground. The users become able to complete computation-intensive and delay-sensitive tasks.	✓				✓
[33]	MEC in an integrated air-ground network consisting of UAVs, ground access points (GCAPs), and users. Multiple UAVs equipped with MEC servers and multiple GCAPs provide computation offloading services to the ground users.		✓			✓
[35]	MEC-driven UAV routine inspection scheme, in which UAV detects the wind turbines (WTs) generating electricity, located in a remote area wind farm, where there is no cellular coverage. UAVs also provide computation offloading and communication services to this space-air-ground integrated network (SAGIN) architecture. It includes Ground, Air, and Space Segments. In the ground segment, the transformer substation is associated with the MEC server providing communication and computation services to the UAVs. In the air segment, UAV is employed with a camera, communication, and coverage units. Satellites provide communication and coverage to the wind farm in the space segment, and the data from the wind farm is sent to the cloud server for execution.		✓		✓	✓
[36]	UAV-enabled MEC system, where a UAV is equipped with an MEC server, serves the multiple ground users by providing computation migration.	✓			✓	
[37]	UAV-aided MEC network over Social Internet of Vehicles (SIoV) consisting of three layers. Physical Layer including physical objects having vehicle-to-vehicle (V2V) communication. Edge Computing Layer including flying rotary-wing UAV employed with MEC server act as flying road-side units (RSUs) providing MEC services to the vehicles on the ground which are independent of each other. Social Networking Layer, where social relationships of vehicles are made according to similarities in their interests.	✓			✓	
[38]	NOMA-based UAV-enabled MEC system, in which mobile rotary-wing UAV is attired with MEC server, provides flexible computing services to the ground users in large networks.	✓			✓	
[39]	UAV-assisted MEC server provides edge computing services to multiple ground users using TDMA protocol.	✓			✓	
[40]	UAV-enabled MEC wireless-powered system, where the UAV is equipped with MEC, radio frequency (RF), and energy transmitter (ET), provides computation services and charges the ground mobile users simultaneously. The users collaboratively perform local computation, offloading, and energy harvesting (EH).	✓		✓	✓	✓
[41]	A big online distributed data processing network based on the MEC technique composed of three layers. The bottom layer of Distributed Sensors, where raw data of local information is generated. Middle Layer of UAV-BSs acting as moving MEC server conducting the data processing. The top layer of Center Cloud, processing the received results from the middle layer for further evaluation.		✓		✓	
[42]	A UAV-enabled wireless-powered MEC system, where an UAV is employed with an energy transmitter (ET) and a MEC server, provides energy harvesting and computing services to the ground IoT devices.		✓	✓	✓	
[32]	UAV-aided MEC system, where the UAV utilizes the wireless power transfer (WPT) technology which powers the IoT devices and acts as a moving energy source. Then, the users offload the tasks to the UAV to be computed.	✓		✓		

verability, easy deployment, flexibility, and mobility, providing extra coverage. U-MEC networks are generally used in areas where the conventional terrestrial infrastructure is not available. UAV energy is consumed in hovering, mobility, propulsion, communication, and computation. Typically, the UAVs have a limited onboard battery, and they have to be charged frequently. Energy consumed in U-MEC networks for the local computing process comprises CPU frequency, computation time, and data read speed [17]. Energy Consumption in the offloading process incorporates of transmit power, computation-related energy, and task offloading time. The consumed energy in the flying process includes propulsion energy, communication related energy, speed, and accelerated velocity of UAV [14].

In [65], the author designs UAVs trajectory for hovering over the single user and investigates the energy efficiency of the system. In [17], [62], single-UAV path planning and bit allocation are jointly optimized using resource allocation strategy to minimize the consumed energy by the users with subject to maximum latency and energy utilization of UAV-mounted cloudlet providing the offloading services and fulfilling the QoS requirements of the offloading users.

In [10], weighted sum power consumption is focused to obtaining the optimal solution. In [44], [64], the author discusses the task completion time and UAVs energy consumption minimization problem in cellular-connected U-MEC networks. In [21], hovering and computation energy consumption of UAV is reduced in order to achieve the goal of energy efficiency.

Table 4 depicts the summary of channel access schemes and total energy consumption of the system in U-MEC networks.

VI. OPTIMIZATION

This section explains the basic optimization terms used in mathematical modeling. Furthermore, related work in energy efficient U-MEC networks is discussed in detail. Lastly, different types of optimization problems and solutions are summarized. Table 5 presents the summary of the objectives and constraints used in U-MEC networks.

A. RELATED WORKS

1) Energy Efficiency

In [9], an UAV-enabled MEC system with multi-UAVs and the multiple ground users model is solved. The objective is to reduce the energy consumed by the whole system. A two-layered optimization method jointly optimizes the resource allocation, task schedul-

ing, deployment, offloading decision, location, and the number of UAVs under delay constraints. EAs are basically used for the population-based heuristic search approach, which needs no gradient information. It faces three issues: (i) large scale search space, (ii) mixed decision variables, (iii) correlation between UAVs deployment and scheduling of task is ignored. Therefore, to avoid these problems, an effective algorithm is used to solve these types of problems, called ToDeTaS, which works in two layers, i.e., upper and lower layers. For the upper layer, an encoding mechanism is used, which encodes the UAVs location into an individual so that the entire population is represented as the entire UAVs deployment. Then a number of UAVs are prioritized given that all the tasks can be accomplished, therefore reducing the energy consumption. Then the differential evolution (DE) algorithm with an elimination operator acts as a search engine, optimizing the UAVs' location and determining the maximum number of UAVs. The elimination operator gradually decreases UAVs' number when all the tasks are completed, therefore tuning the number of UAVs adaptively. The greedy algorithm is proposed in the lower layer for optimizing the binary programming problem of offloading decisions with lower computation time under given UAVs deployment. ToDeTaS is more efficient than other joint optimization problems because of these reasons: (i) The upper and lower layer problems have very few decision variables, eventually reducing the whole search space, (ii) By leveraging encoding mechanism and elimination operator, this algorithm avoids the problem of mixed decision variables, (iii) Correlation between task scheduling, and UAVs deployment is not ignored anymore. The upper layer helps the lower one complete all the tasks; as a result, the lower layer increases the accuracy of the evaluation done in the upper layer. The problem of minimizing the total energy consumption of the system, including communication, computation, and mechanical power (transmission, execution, and propulsion power) of both the users and the UAVs, is formulated in [20] by jointly optimizing user association, location planning, and computation capacity allocation under latency and coverage constraints. A compressive sensing-based algorithm is used for the user association subproblem. Optimal Location Planning Algorithm applies the one-dimensional (1D) search method for optimal three-dimensional (3D) location planning and beamwidth. The optimal computation capacity allocation subproblem is solved in closed form. In [25], the author discusses an energy-efficient scheme in which total energy of both the ground users and UAVs is minimized by optimizing the UAVs trajectory and bit allocation

Table 4: Summary of Wireless Access Schemes and Energy Consumption to U-MEC System.

Ref.	Channel Access Schemes					Energy Consumption
	TDMA	FDMA	OFDMA	OMA & NOMA	One-by-One	
[22]			✓			-
[23]				✓		The authors have discussed communication and offloading computing energy consumption of user and propulsion energy of UAV.
[24]			✓			The authors have highlighted the parameters of communication, computation and UAVs flight energy.
[25]	✓					Energy consumed by both UAVs and ground users have been discussed.
[26]	✓					A novel technique have been used for energy of local computation by the user and offloading computation energy of UAV.
[29]	✓					In this research paper, UAVs flight energy and CPU computation energy is discussed. Moreover, local computation and offloading task energy of users is also calculated.
[30]		✓				The authors have discussed offloading, computation bits, energy of users, and energy consumed by users to process computation task.
[31]	✓					The authors have analysed energy for local execution and task offloading by users propulsion and hovering energy for UAVs.
[32]	✓					Computing energy of users, wireless powering energy and hovering energy of UAVs are the key issues.
[36]					✓	The authors have discussed communication and local execution energy consumed by users, propulsion energy of UAVs, and transmission energy in downlink.
[37]	✓					Energy remains a key issue in UAVs deployment. The authors have discussed energy consumed by each vehicle to emphasize on the control.
[39]	✓					The authors have calculated the energy consumed by all the users is much more considered than the UAVs
[9]		✓				-
[42]	✓					Propulsion energy of UAVs is calculated.

of uploaded, computed, and downloaded data collaboratively under the number of bits in each task, energy budget of UAV, data causality and UAVs velocity constraints. This optimization problem is divided into two subproblems which are solved by using lagrangian duality method and CVX solver.

The author in [31] discusses the minimization problem of energy consumed by the computation tasks to prolong users' battery life and the UAVs. A joint optimization problem is formulated by jointly considering the decision making for task offloading, uplink, and downlink bit allocation during the transmission and trajectory design for UAV with subject to the latency of the tasks and energy budget of the UAV. An alternative optimization algorithm is used to solve this problem based on SCA and BCD techniques. In [27], the author presents joint offloading task and UAVs placement problems with the objective of minimizing the energy consumption in UAVs and delay for the users by jointly optimizing communication and computing resource allocation, task splitting decisions, and position of UAV. Due to the non-convex objective and constraints of the problem, it is re-transformed into

a solvable one by using the SCA method. Then an efficient algorithm is developed to find the solutions.

In [21], energy consumption, including hovering and computation energy of UAVs, is minimized by jointly optimizing the hovering time of UAVs, resource allocation, and scheduling of the tasks received from users with limitation to the QoS requirement of the ground users and the computing resources at the UAV. An iterative algorithm, block coordinate descent (BCD) is used to solve this joint optimization problem to find suboptimal solutions. Total energy consumption, including communication, computation, and flight energy of UAVs, is minimized in [24]. It jointly considers the allocation of computation bits, scheduling the time slot, transmit power allocation, and UAVs trajectory with subject to trajectory design of UAVs, communication and computation resource allocation and computation causality. The problem is decomposed into two parts using the problem decomposition method. Those parts are then solved by using the lagrangian duality method and the SCA technique. Energy obtained as a result is always minimum by using these two approaches. In [26], the en-

ergy consumption minimization problem at the UAV is optimized under the limitations of the amount of computation bits and energy harvesting causality by jointly considering the offloading computation bits, CPU frequency of users, and the UAV and UAVs trajectory. An alternative algorithm is proposed for this purpose, which is based on the sequential convex approximation (SCA) method. The author describes the efficient-energy algorithm in [34] by leveraging three-layered computation offloading strategy for reducing the energy consumption of the UAV due to their limited energy. UAV position optimization algorithm is used for dynamically adjusting the UAVs' position so that they can cover all the users by providing better transmission services. Task prediction algorithm based on LSTM is employed to predict the offloaded tasks by users to the UAVs. Task offloading strategy is utilized to get maximum energy efficiency for the system. In [42], the author discusses the model of UAV-aided wireless powered cooperative MEC system, in which an optimization problem is formulated to achieve the goal of minimizing the required energy for UAV via jointly optimizing the frequency of UAVs, number of offloading bits, transmit power of active users (with data required to be processed), and trajectory of UAV with subject to the computing task of active users constraints, energy harvesting, and information causality constraints, and UAVs trajectory constraints. The non-convex problem is first decomposed into subproblem by using first-order Taylor series and introducing auxiliary variables to make the problem convex. The SCA-based algorithm is employed which updates the auxiliary variables and optimizes the UAVs trajectory iteratively with updated trajectory variables reducing the complexity of the algorithm. Then, the decomposition and iteration (DAI) based algorithm is used for optimizing the CPU frequency, offloading amounts and trajectory variables both iteratively and separately with lower complexity. Interior Point Method (IPM) theory is applied for worst-case computational complexities. The objective in [35] is to minimize the energy consumption of computation processing and completion time of UAVs detection in wind farms. This is done by jointly optimizing the process of computation offloading, computation frequency of UAV and offloading power, modes, and time while guaranteeing the accuracy of wind turbines (WTs), flight speed, transmission power of UAV, and computation frequency constraints. Detection trajectory planning for multi-sorties and UAV scheduling (DTPUS) approach is proposed to lessen the wind's influence on the WTs. DTPUS approach consists of three steps: grouping of WTs, planning detection trajectory for

each sortie, scheduling of UAV. Then iterative offloading trajectory and computation offloading (IOTCO) algorithm are adopted for optimizing computational offloading and routine inspection trajectory solutions. Finally, the Lagrangian duality method is used for optimizing UAV computation frequency, offloading time, and power calculation.

The goal is to reduce the total energy consumed by the users in air-ground integrated MEC networks in [33] due to limited energy in the IoT devices. For this purpose, the author formulated a joint optimization problem by jointly optimizing power control in the uplink, computation capacity and channel allocation, user association, and the 3D placement of UAV by guaranteeing constraints on the latency of users, power consumption by UAVs, bandwidth, and computation capacity. For solving this problem, an efficient optimization algorithm is used leveraging the BCD method. Then the original problem is decomposed into subproblems, and CCCP algorithm and Karush Kuhn Tucker (KKT) conditions are utilized for computation capacity allocation. For offloading computation tasks by the users to the GCAPs, UAVs 3D placement is managed by using cooperative computation offloading scheme. [36] proposes an energy-efficient computational task offloading scheme to achieve minimum energy consumption of the users by jointly optimizing resource partitioning, uplink and downlink bit allocation, number of processed bits at UAV, power allocation and scheduling of user-UAV and trajectory of UAV subject to a fraction of resource partitioning, bit-casuality in uplink and downlink, initial/final location and a maximum speed of UAV, energy budget (communication, propulsion, and computation energy) of UAVs, allocated for users. Two strategies are proposed for this purpose, one for an extreme case and the other one for a practical case. Firstly, a one-by-one access scheduling mechanism is adopted in which only one user wakes up at a time to communicate with a UAV. It is a better approach than the orthogonal one making the system easier. Based on this scheme, the Lagrange dual method is used to reduce the energy usage and complexity of the method. Secondly, to handle the huge data volume, a resource partitioning strategy is adopted to compute the data of users and UAV jointly in order to minimize the energy consumption of the ground terminals. Then the problem is converged into two

subproblems. User-UAV scheduling is obtained by solving its dual problem within the given trajectory of the UAV. Power allocation, resource partitioning, bit allocation in uplink and downlink and UAVs trajectory are solved mutually by employing the SCA method,

Table 5: Summary of Optimization in U-MEC System.

Ref.	Objective	Constraints																		
		Latency/Delay	Coverage	Transmit Power	Computation Capacity	Frequency	No. of Users and UAVs	User QoS Requirement (Offloading)	Offloading Time	Resource Allocation	Available Spectrum Resources	Mechanical Constraints of UAV	Flight Speed/ Velocity of UAV	UAV's Mobility and Position	UAV's Trajectory	Energy/Power Consumption	Causality	Energy Budget of UAVs	No. of Computation Bits	User Association
						CPU Computation			Communication Computation						Computation	Data Information Energy Harvesting				
[20]	Minimization of Sum Power Consumption of the System	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓													
[21]	Minimization of Energy Consumption of UAVs						✓		✓											
[22]	Minimizing Global Load Balance and Slowdown		✓																	
[23]	Maximizing Energy Efficiency of UAV				✓		✓				✓									
[24]	Total Energy Consumption Minimization							✓	✓					✓	✓					
[45]	Maximizing Computation Efficiency of User			✓	✓			✓						✓						
[25]	Minimizing Total Energy Consumption of UAVs and Ground Users											✓				✓		✓	✓	
[26]	Minimizing Energy Consumed by UAV and the Ground Users																✓		✓	
[28]	Minimum Secrecy Capacity Maximization	✓					✓								✓					
[29]	Maximizing Delay Minimization among all the Users													✓	✓					
[30]	Computation Efficiency Maximization			✓	✓					✓				✓						
[31]	Total Energy Consumption Minimization	✓																✓		
[32]	Minimizing Total Energy Consumption of UAV prolonging its Serving Time																			✓
[33]	Minimizing Energy Consumption of Users	✓			✓		✓			✓					✓					
[34]	Minimization of Energy Consumption of UAV		✓																	
[35]	Minimizing the detection time of Wind Farm Detection and Energy Consumption			✓		✓						✓								
[36]	Minimizing Total Energy Consumed by Users											✓							✓	
[38]	Minimizing the Energy Consumption among all the Mobile Users	✓											✓						✓	
[40]	Computation Rate Maximization																	✓		
[9]	System Energy Consumption Minimization	✓																		
[42]	Minimizing Total Energy required for UAVs													✓		✓	✓		✓	

which further reduces the energy consumed by the users. In [39], an UAV integrated with an MEC server based on the TDMA scheme is discussed. The objective is to minimize the total energy consumed by the user by assuring the completion of computation tasks during each time slot performed by the users. An UAV trajectory optimization problem is formulated, which obtain both the local and global optimal solutions. A 2D search method over possible UAV positions is used to get a global optimum solution. It jointly optimizes the slot allocation and computation task partitioning by adopting the augmented lagrangian active method. An alternative efficient optimization scheme is proposed to find a local solution that reduces the algorithm's complexity. The proposed scheme is better than none, full or central gravity offloading schemes.

In [38], the author discusses the NOMA-based UAV-assisted MEC system and formulates a joint optimization problem in which maximum energy consumption among the users is minimized (min-max problem). Task data, computing resource allocation, and UAVs trajectory are jointly optimized with subject to task delay of users, the total amount of task data, mobility, and UAVs trajectory constraints. It is challenging to solve this problem due to interference among the users and the unreliability of UAVs' trajectory. The problem is decomposed into multiple problems by utilizing auxiliary variables, and the subproblems are solved using an efficient iterative optimization algorithm. Two schemes are used to solve the problem with low complexity. The general scheme optimizes the task data, joint trajectory, and computing resource allocation to reduce energy consumption among all ground users. The fixed point service (FPS) scheme optimizes and finds out the location of a fixed point.

TDMA based model for UAV-enabled MEC is modeled in [32] to increase the energy efficiency and prolong the serving time of UAV. Based on this model, an energy consumption minimization problem is formulated by jointly optimizing the computing resources allocation of the users, the hovering time of the UAV, wireless powering duration and sequence of user's service under user association limitation. The BCD method is used to solve this problem. The solution for computing resources allocation is found in closed form by using the Lagrangian dual method. To obtain the sequence for user services, the flow-shop scheduling technique is used.

[23] models energy-efficient resource allocation [66] and UAV trajectory design, which minimizes the energy consumption in UAV-mounted cloudlet, consequently improving the computing services. Resources

for communication and computation are allocated by jointly optimizing UAVs trajectory; user transmits power and computation load allocation with subject to user offloading, energy budget for user communication, computing capabilities, and mechanical operations of UAV constraints. SCA Method and dinkelbach algorithm are exploited for UAVs trajectory. Then the whole problem is decomposed into subproblems by using the alternating direction method of multipliers (ADMM) technique. When user mobility is not known, a spatial distribution technique is used to predict the users' location for optimal resource allocation. [40] studies the problem of resource allocation in UAV assisted [67] wireless powered MEC system in which the goal is to maximize the computation bits/rate of computation of all the ground users under binary and partial offloading mode by jointly optimizing offloading time, transmit power of users, frequency of CPU and UAVs trajectory under limitation to speed of UAV and causal constraint of energy harvesting. The two-stage and three-stage optimization algorithm is used to solve computation bits maximization under partial and binary offloading mode simultaneously. An optimal selection scheme is employed under a given trajectory, which depends on users' choice of computing the task locally or offloading them to the UAVs. The decision of the user depends upon the trade-off between the operation cost and attainable rate of computation. UAVs trajectory is optimized by SCA technique under both partial and binary offloading mode. In [37], the goal is to achieve energy-aware resource allocation in which the objective to maximize the total utility in the UAV-assisted MEC system over social internet of vehicles (SIoV). It jointly optimizes the transmit power allocation of the vehicles and UAVs trajectory under the constraint of each vehicle's evolution law of energy consumption state. The total utility maximization problem is converted into energy aware dynamic problem, which merges instantaneous power reduction utility and energy consumption cost for each vehicle. Dynamic programming method is used to optimize dynamic power allocation of vehicles with fixed UAV trajectory under cooperation and noncooperation cases. A search algorithm is employed for optimizing UAVs trajectory with an acceptable distance of user-UAV and offloaded bits of vehicles.

In [68], latency and consumed energy are minimized, and stability of the system is increased in UAV-assisted MEC system, and it is done by using the DR method via jointly optimizing the UAV trajectory, users' task scheduling, and performance of the whole system. The author in [69] proposes the minimization problem of weighted sum energy consumption of the

whole system, i.e., users and the UAVs, by optimizing the trajectory of UAV bandwidth and bits allocation, transmit power and frequency of the CPU jointly. A resource allocation method and UAVs trajectory design algorithm are proposed to find the solution to the formulated problem. In [70], UAV-assisted multi-access edge computing is considered, which aims the minimization of weighted latency cost and consumed energy by taking resources competition and offloading decisions into account. The goal is then achieved by using a game theory-based scheme to find the optimal solution.

2) Computation Efficiency

[45] proposes the computation efficiency maximization problem by taking into account the central processing unit (CPU) frequencies, maximum energy consumption, offloading time of the user, position and mobility of UAVs and transmit power constraints of the user and jointly optimizing transmit power and offloading time of users, CPU frequencies and UAVs trajectory. Lagrangian Duality Method is used for transmitted power and CPU frequencies, and the SCA technique solves the UAV trajectory problem.

In [30], user association, trajectory scheduling and resource allocation are jointly optimized to achieve maximum computation efficiency under local CPU frequency allocation, transmit power of the users, spectrum resources and UAVs trajectory which scales the energy consumption and computation bits of the system. The optimization problem is then reformulated into the parametric problem, which is then solved by adopting an iterative search algorithm consisting of a double loop structure. The outer loop employs dinkelbach method to solve and update the computation efficiency, while for the inner loop, a joint optimization algorithm is used to solve user association, scheduling the trajectory and resource allocation. [71] considers computation efficiency maximization problem in which amount of offloaded data is maximized while minimizing the energy consumption of UAV to guarantee users' QoE by jointly optimizing the user scheduling, UAVs trajectory, transmit power, and bandwidth allocation. This non-convex problem is then solved by using the multistage optimization algorithm to obtain high computation efficiency of the system by fulfilling QoE of users in limited resources.

3) Delay Minimization

In [29], the aim is to minimize the maximum delay (min-max) among all the users for each time slot by jointly optimizing user scheduling binary variables, offloading task ratio, and trajectory of UAVs under

discrete binary constraints. The equality constraints of the objective function are basically dualized and penalized as Augmented Lagrangian (AL) entities. Then this problem is solved by using penalty dual composition (PDD) based algorithm consisting of two loops. For the inner loop, the variables are updated using the concave-convex procedure (CCCP) algorithm. For the outer loop, AL multipliers and penalty factor is updated. Finally, a simplified l0-norm algorithm of low complexity is proposed.

[41] models a big three-layered data processing architecture consisting of ground users, edge nodes (UAV-BSs), MEC and cloud center. It is assumed that the cloud center is power enough and the aim is to minimize the cost and delay at the UAV-BSs by optimizing the multi-UAV whole path set, enhancing the coverage of the UAV. The constraints to these optimization problems are the capability of edge processing, on-board energy, and computational resources of edge nodes. A DRL-based algorithm is adopted, which develops online path planning of hovering edge nodes having large service coverage. An online determination policy based on Lyapunov Optimization Method is used to save energy and stabilizing the delay in the system by smartly managing the resources of the network. For a low data rate, this method reduces the frequency of the edge processor in order to save energy. For a high data rate, it smartly allocates bandwidth offloading data at the edge.

4) Load Balancing and Secrecy Capacity

To guarantee global load balance at the UAVs in [22], a problem of minimum global load balance deployment is formulated by jointly optimizing task scheduling and deployment of UAVs under coverage constraints. Deep Reinforcement Learning (DRL) [72], [73] based task scheduling scheme is used for efficient task execution, effective scheduling of offloaded tasks in multi-UAVs, reducing the transmission delay, and improves the QoS of the users.

In [28], the main goal is to maximize the minimum secrecy capacity efficiently with limitation to the minimum offloading requirement, latency, and total power. Therefore, a joint optimization problem is formulated for security purposes by optimizing jamming power, computing capacity and the location of the UAV, transmit power, offloading user association, and offloading ratio collectively. Firstly, the location of the UAV is optimized, which enhances the secrecy capacity of each offloading link, as well as reduces the latency of the users offloading the data. It is done by employing the bounded eavesdropper location error model to find the uncertain location of the eaves-

dropper. Then the original problems are converted to five subproblems adopting the BCD method, which are then solved by using low complexity algorithms. The sole purpose of using specifically BCD method is its implementation on large size problems while it cannot be implemented on single variable. The first three subproblems of jamming power of UAV, location of UAV, and transmit power of user are optimized by applying SCA technique. SCA is further category of BCD problem and applicable to non-convex and larger problems. SCA lags with the implementation deficiency on single variable. In the last, the branch and cut method are used to solve the user association problem. The solution shows that there exists a trade-off between security and latency.

Using multiple UAVs equipped with MEC server in [74], IoT devices to be served are maximized under energy budget and co-channel interference constraints via jointly optimizing computational offloading, UAVs trajectory, service indicator, and resource allocation. The formulated problem is solved by using the SCA technique which converges the solution of the given problem to a point.

Joint optimization of different performance metrics and solutions proposed are summarized in Table 6.

B. TYPES OF OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS IN U-MEC NETWORK

In U-MEC networks, the problem types are defined as per following.

1) Linear Programming (LP) Problem

It is a continuous optimization problem that maximizes or minimizes the linear objective function subject to one or more linear (equality and non-equality) constraints.

In [34], the formulated energy efficient optimization problem is linear which is then solved by using three layered computational offloading strategy based on LSTM task prediction algorithm. Finally, an optimal solution is found out.

2) Non-Linear Programming (NLP) Problems

These are continuous optimization problems have non-linear objective functions subject to the non-linear (equality/non-equality) constraints. It contains the properties of non-convex problems. Multiple local optimal solutions are obtained in non-convex optimization, or it takes plenty of time while recognizing whether there is a solution available or the solution is global.

[20], [23], [24], [26]–[30], [37]–[39], [45] proposes non linear optimization problems which are

then solved by utilizing different approaches to obtain optimal solutions.

3) Mixed-Integer Non-Linear Problems (MINLP)

Discrete non-convex non-linear problems with the combination of continuous and discrete variables. In [9], [21], [31]–[33], [36], [40], MINLP problems are assumed in order to obtain sub optimal solutions.

4) Generalized Assignment Problem (GAP)

It is a convex problem in which tasks are assigned by the users to the UAVs in such a way that each task is assigned to precisely one UAV subject to given constraints. [22] describes GAP which is resolved by incorporating DE based UAV deployment technique and DRL algorithm which achieves near-optimal results. s.

C. SOLUTION TYPES IN U-MEC NETWORKS

Different types of solutions are there in relevant works on U-MEC problems for each specific algorithm used, which are discussed below.

1) Optimal Solution

Objective function reaches its maximum/minimum value out of all the feasible solutions available. [20], [23], [25], [31], [32], [36], [41], [45], [75] acquires optimal solutions to the given problems by adopting efficient optimization techniques.

2) Sub-Optimal Solution

It is less than the optimal (best) possible solution but is quickly produced than the optimal one [21] converges the energy consumption minimization non convex problem to a high quality sub-optimal point by employing efficient iterative algorithm. In [27], SCA technique is exploited to solve the given weighted sum latency of all ground IoT devices and UAVs energy consumption optimization problem. As a result, sub-optimal solutions are yielded.

3) Near-Optimal Solution

It is a feasible solution in which the maximum/minimum value of the objective function is within a specified range from the not known optimal objective function value. In order to achieve near-optimal solutions to the energy consumption problems formulated in [9], [24], three layered and two layered optimization algorithms are proposed to solve the given problems efficiently.

Table 6: Comparison of Papers Focusing on Energy-Efficient U-MEC System.

Ref.	Design Objective	To Optimize																Proposed Solution		
		User Association Location Planning		Resource Allocation				Resource Partitioning Uplink Power Control		UAVs		Transmit Power		Offloading		Frequency			Scheduling	
			Computation Capacity Computation Bits	Power	Channel	Communication Computing	Power and Spectrum Time Slot			Hovering Time Trajectory	Position	Location Deployment	Path Set	Decision Time	Computation Bits Task Ratio	CPU	Local Computing	Tasks Time Slot User Variables UAV's Trajectory		
[20]	Energy	✓	✓	✓																-Comprehensive Sensing Based Algorithm -Optimal Location Planning Algorithm using 1D-Search Method -Closed-form Solutions
[21]	Energy					✓	✓			✓								✓		Block Coordinate Descent (BCD) Method
[23]	Energy					✓	✓			✓										-Successive Convex Approximation (SCA) Method -Dinkelbach Algorithm -A Spatial Distribution Estimation Technique and Gaussian Kernel Density Estimation Technique
[24]	Energy		✓	✓						✓									✓	-Lagrangian Duality Method -SCA Technique
[45]	Computation Efficiency									✓				✓	✓		✓			-Lagrangian Duality Method -SCA Technique
[25]	Energy		✓							✓										-Lagrangian Duality Method -CVX Solver (MATLAB Software for Disciplined Convex Programming)
[26]	Energy									✓					✓		✓			-Sequential Convex Approximation Technique
[27]	Delay and Energy					✓	✓			✓										-SCA Technique
[29]	Delay									✓						✓			✓	-Penalty Dual Composition (PDD) based Algorithm using Augmented Lagrangian (AL) Method and Concave-Convex Procedure (CCCP) Algorithm -Simplified lo Algorithm
[30]	Computation Efficiency	✓					✓												✓	Two Loop Optimization Algorithm -For Inner Loop, Joint Optimization Algorithm -For Outer Loop, Dinkelbach Method
[31]	Energy		✓							✓					✓					Iterative Algorithm based on -BCD Method -SCA Technique
[32]	Energy	✓				✓				✓										-BCD Method -Lagrange Dual Method -Flow-Shop Scheduling
[33]	Energy	✓	✓		✓				✓		✓									-BCD Algorithm -Lagrangian Dual Method -Difference of Convex (DC) Function Programming Method using Convex-Concave Procedure and Karush Kuhn Tucker (KKT) Conditions
[36]	Energy		✓	✓				✓	✓									✓		-Dual Method (Two-Layered Iterative Algorithm) -SCA Technique
[37]	Utility								✓					✓						-Dynamic Programming Method -An Search Algorithm
[38]	Energy					✓			✓											-The General Scheme -The Fixed Point Service (FPS) Scheme
[39]	Energy						✓			✓										-2D Search Method for Global Solution, using Augmented Lagrangian Active Set Method -An Optimization Scheme for Local Solution
[40]	Computation Rate									✓				✓	✓		✓			-Two-Stage Optimization Algorithm, under Partial Offloading Mode -Three-Stage Optimization Algorithm, under Binary Offloading Mode -An Optimal Selection Scheme -SCA Technique under Partial and Binary Offloading Mode
[9]	Energy					✓	✓			✓	✓							✓		-Evolutionary Algorithm (EA) called ToDeTaS, which is Two-Layered Optimization Method
[41]	Cost and Delay											✓								-DRL based Algorithm -An Online Determination Policy based on Lyapunov Optimization Method
[42]	Energy									✓				✓	✓	✓				Decomposition and Iteration (DAI) based Algorithm

4) Global Optimal Solution

It is the best solution that has a better objective value as compared to all the other best solutions available. It is attainable usually in linear problems. Globally optimal solution is obtained to the joint optimization problem by employing 2D search method over the UAV positions and augmented Lagrangian search method in [39]. Local optimal solution can also be gained by deploying other optimization scheme to the same problem.

Table 7 summarizes the problems and solution types in U-MEC networks.

VII. FUTURE RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

U-MEC system is considered as a propitious technology in enhancing the capacity, coverage, connectivity, QoS and QoE of the user, but it is still facing some challenges and open issues in order to facilitate its wider range of applications due to complexity and fewer works done in the context of U-MEC systems. In the following, some future research directions and open issues are listed.

- U-MEC also serving as an user is a challenging open issue for future work.
- Due to limited flight and operation time of UAVs, efficient online resource management schemes under a dynamic channel environment should be focused due to uncertainty in the mobility of users, as UAVs have to serve multiple ground users in large geographical region.
- The mobility impact of both the users and UAVs can be studied by jointly optimizing UAVs trajectory, communication, and computation resource allocation for moving users and UAVs.
- Because of unlimited on-board energy of UAVS, Energy-Aware UAV Trajectory can be introduced in U-MEC networks. The trajectory of multiple UAVs should be jointly optimized in order to increase the capacity, coverage and computation efficiency.
- Multi-UAVs and multi-users scenarios can be considered in computation efficiency maximization.
- The ground users distributed over large geographical area can be investigated further.
- Complicated models for flying and communication can be considered in future work by taking into consideration the mobility of the users and fading factors.
- In task offloading by the users to the UAVs, the work can be extended by considering multi-UAV and multi-hop MEC scenario during UAV swarm placement.
- For security purposes, multiple legalized UAVS for user offloading can be an interesting topic for fu-

ture work, as it will be a more complex optimization problem dealing with multiple UAVs. Different physical layer techniques can also be introduced for better security.

- Communication, computation, and caching in these networks can be jointly optimized by using UAVs coverage algorithm and dynamic network resources prediction based on the DRL method.
- To make the results more satisfying, event-driven software can be used in future works, for making more real channel models.
- Rather than ideal LoS links in A2G/G2A, practical channel models, such as rician fading and probability models can be taken into account for future research.
- In data offloading from one UAV to the multiple users' scenario, the delay-energy tradeoff can be investigated for further work.
- Controlling the trajectory and transmit power of UAV to reduce the offloading energy consumed by the users is also a worthy and interesting topic to be investigated.
- Multiple antenna techniques can be used in the computation rate maximization to tackle the problem of limited computation performance in flight time of UAVs.
- Computation time duration has not been investigated yet but it is not negligible in reality. Also the queuing process of computation task should be considered very carefully and can be an interesting future topic.
- Spatial coupling of bandwidth allocation among edge nodes can bring a new challenge due to limited capacity of computation at edge cloud.
- In offline path planning, unexpected environment changes can also pose an new challenge in U-MEC systems.
- The problem of offloading the user's computation tasks to the UAVs, acting as flying MEC server, can also be found out by using various approaches like matching and game theory, convex optimization techniques etc.
- Taking in account both the velocity and speed of UAVs can be a challenging issue.
- Due to restricted flight time of UAVs, the path planning in U-MEC is an important issue.
- In U-MEC networks, it is challenging to jointly optimize trajectory (flying path) and location of UAV to provide efficient offloading services for the ground users.
- Control on mobility affects the network quality. Therefore, jointly optimizing UAVs path planning, resource allocation, channel variability, task assign-

Table 7: Summary of Problem and Solution Types in U-MEC System.

Ref.	Problem Types					Solution Types				
	NLP	LP	MINLP	MILP	GAP	Optimal	Sub-Optimal	Near-Optimal	Local Optimal	Global Optimal
[20]	✓					✓				
[21]			✓				✓			
[22]					✓			✓		
[23]	✓					✓				
[24]	✓							✓		
[45]	✓					✓				
[25]						✓				
[26]	✓									
[27]	✓						✓			
[28]	✓					✓				
[29]	✓									
[30]	✓					✓				
[31]			✓			✓				
[32]			✓			✓				
[33]			✓			✓				
[34]		✓				✓				
[75]						✓				
[36]			✓			✓				
[37]	✓									
[38]	✓					✓				
[39]	✓								✓	✓
[40]			✓							
[9]			✓					✓		
[41]						✓				

ment, QoS metrics, offloading power allocation and maximum flying speed of UAV with subject to delay constraint to achieve different objectives like relay minimization, energy efficiency maximization, computation rate maximization etc., is challenging to tackle with the UAVs trajectory optimization.

- The performance parameters like throughput, delay, coverage, reliability and capacity affect the overall performance of the system. Therefore, performance analysis in U-MEC networks is a challenging issue.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Due to the significant benefits of U-MEC networks, it has been an imminent trend in future wireless networks, as it improves the computation performance of the system by maximizing energy efficiency and minimizing the execution delay. With a view to the recent advances done in this domain, this paper highlights the key concepts, applications, and benefits of combining UAVs and MEC. Basic three architectures, assisted, cellular-connected and relayed U-MECs, are explained, which can be used in different scenarios depending upon the application to be used. Then the

main idea of local computing, computation offloading process, decisions, binary and partial modes are elaborated in detail. Different access schemes used in uplink and downlink communication are summarized. Energy-efficient resource management and optimization techniques to solve different problems in order to achieve various objectives and their solution types are outlined. In the end, state-of-the-art research in the U-MEC system is explained. Due to the early stage of research regarding this topic, future research directions, key challenges, and open issues are also discussed to help the researchers to bring considerable research efforts, with the purpose that this technology can lead towards full growth advancement.

References

- [1] D. Evans, "The Internet of Things, How the Next Evolution of the Internet Is Changing Everything," <http://precog.iitd.edu.in/people/anupama>, 2011.
- [2] Q. Pham and W. Hwang, "Resource Allocation for Heterogeneous Traffic in Complex Communication Networks," *IEEE Transactions on Circuits and Systems II: Express Briefs*, vol. 63, no. 10, pp. 959–963, 2016.
- [3] R. W. Beard and T. W. McLain, *Small Unmanned Aircraft: Theory and Practice*. Princeton university press, 2012.

- [4] R. I. Bor-Yaliniz, A. El-Keyi, and H. Yanikomeroglu, "Efficient 3-D placement of an aerial base station in next generation cellular networks," in 2016 IEEE International Conference on Communications (ICC), 2016, pp. 1–5.
- [5] Y. Zeng, R. Zhang, and T. J. Lim, "Wireless communications with unmanned aerial vehicles: opportunities and challenges," IEEE Communications Magazine, vol. 54, no. 5, pp. 36–42, 2016.
- [6] M. Mozaffari, W. Saad, M. Bennis, Y.-H. Nam, and M. Debbah, "A Tutorial on UAVs for Wireless Networks: Applications, Challenges, and Open Problems," IEEE Communications Surveys & Tutorials, vol. 21, no. 3, pp. 2334–2360, 2019.
- [7] M. Patel, B. Naughton, C. Chan, N. Sprecher, S. Abeta, A. Neal *et al.*, "Mobile-edge computing introductory technical white paper," White paper, mobile-edge computing (MEC) industry initiative, pp. 1089–7801, 2014.
- [8] Y. C. Hu, M. Patel, D. Sabella, N. Sprecher, and V. Young, "Mobile edge computing—A key technology towards 5G," ETSI white paper, vol. 11, no. 11, pp. 1–16, 2015.
- [9] Y. Wang, Z. Ru, K. Wang, and P. Huang, "Joint deployment and task scheduling optimization for large-scale mobile users in multi-uav-enabled mobile edge computing," IEEE Transactions on Cybernetics, vol. 50, no. 9, pp. 3984–3997, 2020.
- [10] J. Zhang, L. Zhou, Q. Tang, E. C. . Ngai, X. Hu, H. Zhao, and J. Wei, "Stochastic Computation Offloading and Trajectory Scheduling for UAV-Assisted Mobile Edge Computing," IEEE Internet of Things Journal, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 3688–3699, 2019.
- [11] J. Xu, Y. Zeng, and R. Zhang, "Uav-enabled wireless power transfer: Trajectory design and energy optimization," IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications, vol. 17, no. 8, pp. 5092–5106, 2018.
- [12] Q.-V. Pham, F. Fang, V. N. Ha, M. J. Piran, M. Le, L. B. Le, W.-J. Hwang, and Z. Ding, "A Survey of Multi-Access Edge Computing in 5G and Beyond: Fundamentals, Technology Integration, and State-of-the-Art," pp. 1–43, 2019.
- [13] N. H. Motlagh, M. Bagaa, and T. Taleb, "UAV-Based IoT Platform: A Crowd Surveillance Use Case," IEEE Communications Magazine, vol. 55, no. 2, pp. 128–134, 2017.
- [14] F. Zhou, R. Q. Hu, Z. Li, and Y. Wang, "Mobile Edge Computing in Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Networks," IEEE Wireless Communications, vol. 27, no. 1, pp. 140–146, 2020.
- [15] B. Li, Z. Fei, and Y. Zhang, "UAV Communications for 5G and Beyond: Recent Advances and Future Trends," IEEE Internet of Things Journal, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 2241–2263, 2019.
- [16] Y. Liu, H. N. Dai, Q. Wang, M. K. Shukla, and M. Imran, "Unmanned aerial vehicle for internet of everything: Opportunities and challenges," Computer Communications, vol. 155, no. December 2019, pp. 66–83, 2020.
- [17] S. Jeong, O. Simeone, and J. Kang, "Mobile edge computing via a UAV-mounted cloudlet: Optimization of bit allocation and path planning," IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, vol. 67, no. 3, pp. 2049–2063, 2017.
- [18] V. Nguyen, T. T. Khanh, P. Van Nam, N. T. Thu, C. Seon Hong, and E. Huh, "Towards Flying Mobile Edge Computing," in 2020 International Conference on Information Networking (ICOIN), 2020, pp. 723–725.
- [19] Y. Mao, C. You, J. Zhang, K. Huang, and K. B. Letaief, "A Survey on Mobile Edge Computing: The Communication Perspective," IEEE Communications Surveys Tutorials, vol. 19, no. 4, pp. 2322–2358, 2017.
- [20] Z. Yang, C. Pan, K. Wang, and M. Shikh-Bahaei, "Energy efficient resource allocation in UAV-enabled mobile edge computing networks," IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications, vol. 18, no. 9, pp. 4576–4589, 2019.
- [21] Y. Du, K. Wang, K. Yang, and G. Zhang, "Energy-efficient resource allocation in UAV based MEC system for IoT devices," in 2018 IEEE Global Communications Conference (GLOBECOM), IEEE, 2018, pp. 1–6.
- [22] L. Yang, H. Yao, J. Wang, C. Jiang, A. Benslimane, and Y. Liu, "Multi-UAV Enabled Load-Balance Mobile Edge Computing for IoT Networks," IEEE Internet of Things Journal, 2020.
- [23] M. Li, N. Cheng, J. Gao, Y. Wang, L. Zhao, and X. Shen, "Energy-Efficient UAV-assisted Mobile Edge Computing: Resource Allocation and Trajectory Optimization," IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, vol. 69, no. 3, pp. 3424–3438, 2020.
- [24] T. Zhang, Y. Xu, J. Loo, D. Yang, and L. Xiao, "Joint Computation and Communication Design for UAV-assisted Mobile Edge Computing in IoT," IEEE Transactions on Industrial Informatics, vol. 16, no. 8, pp. 5505–5516, 2019.
- [25] L. Li, X. Wen, Z. Lu, Q. Pan, W. Jing, and Z. Hu, "Energy-Efficient UAV-Enabled MEC System: Bits Allocation Optimization and Trajectory Design," Sensors, vol. 19, no. 20, p. 4521, 2019.
- [26] F. Zhou, Y. Wu, H. Sun, and Z. Chu, "UAV-enabled Mobile Edge Computing: Offloading Optimization and Trajectory Design," in 2018 IEEE International Conference on Communications (ICC), IEEE, 2018, pp. 1–6.
- [27] Z. Yu, Y. Gong, S. Gong, and Y. Guo, "Joint Task Offloading and Resource Allocation in UAV-Enabled Mobile Edge Computing," IEEE Internet of Things Journal, vol. 7, no. 4, pp. 3147–3159, 2020.
- [28] Y. Zhou, C. Pan, P. L. Yeoh, K. Wang, M. Elkashlan, B. Vucetic, and Y. Li, "Secure communications for uav-enabled mobile edge computing systems," IEEE Transactions on Communications, vol. 68, no. 1, pp. 376–388, 2020.
- [29] Q. Hu, Y. Cai, G. Yu, Z. Qin, M. Zhao, and G. Y. Li, "Joint Offloading and Trajectory Design for UAV-enabled Mobile Edge Computing Systems," IEEE Internet of Things Journal, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 1879–1892, 2018.
- [30] J. Zhang, L. Zhou, F. Zhou, B. Seet, H. Zhang, Z. Cai, and J. Wei, "Computation-Efficient Offloading and Trajectory Scheduling for Multi-UAV Assisted Mobile Edge Computing," IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, vol. 69, no. 2, pp. 2114–2125, 2020.
- [31] H. Guo and J. Liu, "UAV-Enhanced Intelligent Offloading for Internet of Things at the Edge, year=2020," IEEE Transactions on Industrial Informatics, vol. 16, no. 4, pp. 2737–2746.
- [32] Y. Du, K. Yang, K. Wang, G. Zhang, Y. Zhao, and D. Chen, "Joint Resources and Workflow Scheduling in UAV-enabled Wirelessly-Powered MEC for IoT Systems," IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, vol. 68, no. 10, pp. 10 187–10 200, 2019.
- [33] B. Shang and L. Liu, "Mobile-Edge Computing in the Sky: Energy Optimization for Air–Ground Integrated Networks," IEEE Internet of Things Journal, vol. 7, no. 8, pp. 7443–7456, 2020.
- [34] G. Wu, Y. Miao, Y. Zhang, and A. Barnawi, "Energy efficient for UAV-enabled mobile edge computing networks: Intelligent task prediction and offloading," Computer Communications, vol. 150, pp. 556–562, 2020.
- [35] P. Cao, Y. Liu, C. Yang, S. Xie, and K. Xie, "MEC-Driven UAV-Enabled Routine Inspection Scheme in Wind Farm Under Wind Influence," IEEE Access, vol. 7, pp. 179 252–179 265, 2019.
- [36] M. Hua, Y. Wang, C. Li, Y. Huang, and L. Yang, "UAV-aided mobile edge computing systems with one by one access scheme," IEEE Transactions on Green Communications and Networking, vol. 3, no. 3, pp. 664–678, 2019.
- [37] L. Zhang, Z. Zhao, Q. Wu, H. Zhao, H. Xu, and X. Wu, "Energy-aware dynamic resource allocation in UAV assisted mobile edge computing over social Internet of vehicles," IEEE Access, vol. 6, pp. 56 700–56 715, 2018.
- [38] X. Diao, J. Zheng, Y. Wu, Y. Cai, and A. Anpalagan, "Joint Trajectory Design, Task Data, and Computing Resource Allocations for NOMA-Based and UAV-Assisted Mobile Edge Computing," IEEE Access, vol. 7, pp. 117 448–117 459, 2019.
- [39] J. Hu, M. Jiang, Q. Zhang, Q. Li, and J. Qin, "Joint Optimization of UAV Position, Time Slot Allocation, and Computation Task Partition in Multiuser Aerial Mobile-Edge Computing Systems," IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, vol. 68, no. 7, pp. 7231–7235, 2019.
- [40] F. Zhou, Y. Wu, R. Q. Hu, and Y. Qian, "Computation rate maximization in UAV-enabled wireless-powered mobile-edge comput-

- ing systems,” *IEEE Journal on Selected Areas in Communications*, vol. 36, no. 9, pp. 1927–1941, 2018.
- [41] S. Wan, J. Lu, P. Fan, and K. B. Letaief, “Toward Big Data Processing in IoT: Path Planning and Resource Management of UAV Base Stations in Mobile-Edge Computing System,” *IEEE Internet of Things Journal*, vol. 7, no. 7, pp. 5995–6009, 2020.
- [42] Y. Liu, K. Xiong, Q. Ni, P. Fan, and K. B. Letaief, “UAV-Assisted Wireless Powered Cooperative Mobile Edge Computing: Joint Offloading, CPU Control, and Trajectory Optimization,” *IEEE Internet of Things Journal*, vol. 7, no. 4, pp. 2777–2790, 2020.
- [43] X. Cao, J. Xu, and R. Zhang, “Mobile edge computing for cellular-connected uav: Computation offloading and trajectory optimization,” in *2018 IEEE 19th International Workshop on Signal Processing Advances in Wireless Communications (SPAWC)*, 2018, pp. 1–5.
- [44] M. Hua, Y. Huang, Y. Sun, Y. Wang, and L. Yang, “Energy optimization for cellular-connected uav mobile edge computing systems,” in *2018 IEEE International Conference on Communication Systems (ICCS)*, 2018, pp. 1–6.
- [45] X. Zhang, Y. Zhong, P. Liu, F. Zhou, and Y. Wang, “Resource allocation for a UAV-enabled mobile-edge computing system: Computation efficiency maximization,” *IEEE Access*, vol. 7, pp. 113 345–113 354, 2019.
- [46] Y. Luo, W. Ding, and B. Zhang, “Optimization of task scheduling and dynamic service strategy for multi-uav-enabled mobile edge computing system,” *IEEE Transactions on Cognitive Communications and Networking*, pp. 1–1, 2021.
- [47] Y. K. Tun, Y. M. Park, N. H. Tran, W. Saad, S. R. Pandey, and C. S. Hong, “Energy-efficient resource management in uav-assisted mobile edge computing,” *IEEE Communications Letters*, vol. 25, no. 1, pp. 249–253, 2021.
- [48] X. Deng, J. Li, P. Guan, and L. Zhang, “Energy-efficient uav-aided target tracking systems based on edge computing,” *IEEE Internet of Things Journal*, pp. 1–1, 2021.
- [49] X. Ma, Y. Zhao, L. Zhang, H. Wang, and L. Peng, “When mobile terminals meet the cloud: Computation offloading as the bridge,” *IEEE Network*, vol. 27, no. 5, pp. 28–33, 2013.
- [50] M. T. Beck, S. Feld, A. Fichtner, C. Linnhoff-Popien, and T. Schimper, “ME-VoLTE: Network functions for energy-efficient video transcoding at the mobile edge,” in *2015 18th International Conference on Intelligence in Next Generation Networks*, 2015, pp. 38–44.
- [51] X. Shan, H. Zhi, P. Li, and Z. Han, “A Survey on Computation Offloading for Mobile Edge Computing Information,” in *2018 IEEE 4th International Conference on Big Data Security on Cloud (BigDataSecurity)*, *IEEE International Conference on High Performance and Smart Computing (HPSC)* and *IEEE International Conference on Intelligent Data and Security (IDS)*, 2018, pp. 248–251.
- [52] P. Mach and Z. Becvar, “Mobile Edge Computing: A Survey on Architecture and Computation Offloading,” *IEEE Communications Surveys Tutorials*, vol. 19, no. 3, pp. 1628–1656, 2017.
- [53] M. Li, Q. Wu, J. Zhu, R. Zheng, and M. Zhang, “A computing offloading game for mobile devices and edge cloud servers,” *Wireless Communications and Mobile Computing*, vol. 2018, 2018.
- [54] A. Bajpai and S. Nigam, “A Study on the Techniques of Computational Offloading from Mobile Devices to Cloud,” vol. 10, no. 7, pp. 2037–2060, 2017.
- [55] C. Jiang, X. Cheng, H. Gao, X. Zhou, and J. Wan, “Toward Computation Offloading in Edge Computing: A Survey,” *IEEE Access*, vol. 7, pp. 131 543–131 558, 2019.
- [56] Q. Wu, Y. Zeng, and R. Zhang, “Joint trajectory and communication design for multi-UAV enabled wireless networks,” *IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications*, vol. 17, no. 3, pp. 2109–2121, 2018.
- [57] M. Aldababsa, M. Toka, S. Gökçeli, G. K. Kurt, and O. Kucur, “A Tutorial on Nonorthogonal Multiple Access for 5G and Beyond,” *Wireless Communications and Mobile Computing*, vol. 2018, 2018.
- [58] D. Mishra and E. Natalizio, “A Survey on Cellular-connected UAVs: Design Challenges, Enabling 5G/B5G Innovations, and Experimental Advancements,” 2020.
- [59] Multiple Access Schemes for Cellular Systems. *Electronic Notes*. [Online]. Available: <https://www.electronics-notes.com/articles/connectivity/cellular-mobile-phone/multiple-access-schemes-technology-techniques.php>
- [60] What’s The Difference Between FDD And TDD. *Electronic Design*. [Online]. Available: <https://www.electronicdesign.com/technologies/communications/article/21801257/whats-the-difference-between-fdd-and-tdd>
- [61] J.-W. Ryu, Q.-V. Pham, H. N. T. Luan, W.-J. Hwang, J.-D. Kim, and J.-T. Lee, “Multi-Access Edge Computing Empowered Heterogeneous Networks: A Novel Architecture and Potential Works,” *Symmetry*, vol. 11, no. 7, p. 842, jul 2019.
- [62] S. Jeong, O. Simeone, and J. Kang, “Mobile cloud computing with a UAV-mounted cloudlet: Optimal bit allocation for communication and computation,” *IET Communications*, vol. 11, no. 7, pp. 969–974, 2017.
- [63] M. Hua, Y. Huang, Y. Wang, Q. Wu, H. Dai, and L. Yang, “Energy Optimization for Cellular-Connected Multi-UAV Mobile Edge Computing Systems with Multi-Access Schemes,” *Journal of Communications and Information Networks*, vol. 3, no. 4, pp. 33–44, 2018.
- [64] X. Cao, J. Xu, and R. Zhang, “Mobile Edge Computing for Cellular-Connected UAV: Computation Offloading and Trajectory Optimization,” in *2018 IEEE 19th International Workshop on Signal Processing Advances in Wireless Communications (SPAWC)*, 2018, pp. 1–5.
- [65] Y. Zeng and R. Zhang, “Energy-efficient uav communication with trajectory optimization,” *IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications*, vol. 16, no. 6, pp. 3747–3760, 2017.
- [66] Z. Yang, C. Pan, K. Wang, and M. Shikh-Bahaei, “Energy efficient resource allocation in uav-enabled mobile edge computing networks,” *IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications*, vol. 18, no. 9, pp. 4576–4589, Sep. 2019.
- [67] F. Jiang, K. Wang, L. Dong, C. Pan, W. Xu, and K. Yang, “Ai driven heterogeneous mec system with uav assistance for dynamic environment - challenges and solutions,” *IEEE Network*, vol. 35, no. 1, pp. 400–408, Jan. 2021, the work of K. Yang was supported in part by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC) (61620106011) and EU H2020 Project COSAFE (GA-824019); the work of F. Jiang was supported in part by NSFC (41604117 and 61701179), the Scientific Research Fund of Hunan Provincial Education Department in China (18A031) and the Hunan Provincial Natural Science Foundation of China (2020JJ4428) and Hunan Provincial Science Technology Project Foundation (2018TP1018 and 2018RS3065); the work of L. Dong was supported in part by NSFC (41904127) and the Hunan Provincial Natural Science Foundation of China under Grant (2020JJ5105); the work of W. Xu was supported in part by NSFC (62022026 and 61871109).
- [68] L. Zhang, Z.-Y. Zhang, L. Min, C. Tang, H.-Y. Zhang, Y.-H. Wang, and P. Cai, “Task Offloading and Trajectory Control for UAV-Assisted Mobile Edge Computing Using Deep Reinforcement Learning,” *IEEE Access*, vol. 9, pp. 53 708–53 719, 2021.
- [69] X. Qin, Z. Song, Y. Hao, and X. Sun, “Joint resource allocation and trajectory optimization for multi-uav-assisted multi-access mobile edge computing,” *IEEE Wireless Communications Letters*, pp. 1–1, 2021.
- [70] A. M. Seid, G. O. Boateng, S. Anokye, T. Kwantwi, G. Sun, and G. Liu, “Collaborative computation offloading and resource allocation in multi-uav assisted iot networks: A deep reinforcement learning approach,” *IEEE Internet of Things Journal*, pp. 1–1, 2021.
- [71] Z. Hu, F. Zeng, Z. Xiao, B. Fu, H. Jiang, and H. Chen, “Computation efficiency maximization and qoe-provisioning in uav-enabled mec communication systems,” *IEEE Transactions on Network Science and Engineering*, pp. 1–1, 2021.
- [72] L. Wang, K. Wang, C. Pan, W. Xu, N. Aslam, and A. Nallanathan,

- "Deep reinforcement learning based dynamic trajectory control for uav-assisted mobile edge computing," *IEEE Transactions on Mobile Computing*, pp. 1–5, Feb. 2021.
- [73] L. Wang, K. Wang, C. Pan, W. Xu, N. Aslam, and L. Hanzo, "Multi-agent deep reinforcement learning based trajectory planning for multi-uav assisted mobile edge computing," *IEEE Transactions on Cognitive Communications and Networking*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 73–84, Mar. 2021, research funded by National Natural Science Foundation of China (6202202661871109) | Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EP/P003990/1 (COALESCE)EP/N004558/1EP/P034284/1) | Royal Society.
- [74] C. Zhan, H. Hu, Z. Liu, Z. Wang, and S. Mao, "Multi-uav-enabled mobile edge computing for time-constrained iot applications," *IEEE Internet of Things Journal*, pp. 1–1, 2021.
- [75] J. Zhang, X. Hu, Z. Ning, E. C.-H. Ngai, L. Zhou, J. Wei, J. Cheng, and B. Hu, "Energy-latency tradeoff for energy-aware offloading in mobile edge computing networks," *IEEE Internet of Things Journal*, vol. 5, no. 4, pp. 2633–2645, 2017.



M. ABRAR received his B.Sc. and M.Sc. degrees in Electrical Engineering from the University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan, in 2000 and 2007, respectively, and Ph.D. from Massey University New Zealand in 2014. He is currently a Faculty member with the Department of Electrical Engineering, university college of Engineering and Technology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan,

Pakistan.

From 2001 to 2008, he served as a lecturer. From 2008 to 2021, he worked as an Assistant Professor, and since Feb. 2021, he has been serving as an associate professor and with the faculty of Electrical Engineering, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Pakistan. Currently, he is a chairman of the Department of Telecommunication systems BZU, Pakistan.

U. AJMAL is currently doing her Master's degree in Electrical Engineering at the Department of Electrical Engineering, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan. She received her BSc. in Electrical Engineering in 2018.



Z. ALMOAIMEED (Member, IEEE) received his B.S. degree in electrical engineering from Qassim University in 2009. Both his M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees in electrical engineering are obtained from the University of Victoria, BC, Canada, in 2013 and 2017, respectively. He is currently a Faculty Member with the Department of Electrical Engineering, College of Engineering, Qassim University. His

research interests include design, analysis, and optimization of electronic circuits, hardware security analysis and countermeasures, and remote sensing designs and applications.



X. GUI (Member, IEEE) received his B.S. and M.S. degrees from Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China, in 1991 and 1994, respectively, and the Ph.D. degree from the University of Hong Kong in 1998, all in electrical engineering. In 1994, he was an Assistant Lecturer in the Department of Electrical Engineering, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China. From 1998 to 2003, he worked at Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, first as a Research Fellow then as an Assistant Professor. In 2003, he joined Massey University as a Lecturer at the Institute of Information Sciences and Technology. Currently, he is a Senior Lecturer with the School of Engineering and Advanced Technology at Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand. His research interests include wireless and mobile communications applications, multicarrier, MIMO spread spectrum systems, and cooperative communication networks. Dr. Gui is a Senior Member of IEEE and serves as a regular reviewer for a number of quality professional journals and international conferences. He is also a founding member of the Joint Chapter in Communications, Signal Processing, and Information Theory established in 2009 under the IEEE New Zealand Central Section.



R. AKRAM (Member, IEEE) received the B. S degree in electrical and electronics engineering from the University of EMU, Cyprus, in 1997 and the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in electrical and electronics engineering from Bilkent University, Ankara, Turkey, in 2005. He contributed as a guest scientist in a multinational project in the field of applied superconductivity at forschungszentrum Juelich

from 2000-2003. From 2005-2006, he was Post-Doctoral research fellow at applied superconductivity Laboratory at Izmir institute of technology and EGE University, Izmir, Turkey. From 2006 to 2008, he was a Post-Doctoral Research fellow at advanced research laboratory, Department of Physics, Bilkent University, Ankara, Turkey. From 2008 to 2011 he served as an Assistant Professor with the faculty of Engineering Sciences, Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute of Engineering Sciences and technology, Pakistan. Since 2011, he has been an Associate Professor with the Department of Electrical Engineering, Qassim University, K.S.A. He is the author more than 100 articles in international journals and conferences, and holds more than 4 patents. His research interests include High temperature superconductors, superconducting electronics, organic semiconductors, semiconductor based magnetic sensors, scanning probe microscopy systems, nondestructive system, remote sensing and automatic control system designs and applications. He is an Associated with Nanomagnetism Instruments Ltd, UK, as a research collaborator since 2006 and contributed positively for the development of different inventions in the field of scanning probe microscopy.

R. MASROOR is currently doing her Ph.D. degree in Electrical Engineering at the Department of Electrical Computer Engineering COMSATS University Islamabad - WAH Campus, Pakistan. She received her B.S. M.S. In Electrical Engineering from Department of Electrical Engineering BZU Multan Pakistan in 2012 and 2017, respectively.

...