Computational Analysis of Uplink NOMA and OMA for 5G Applications: An Optimized Network

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In this paper, the non-orthogonal multiple access (NOMA) schemes are compared with the multiple orthogonal access (OMA) schemes on the basis of the resource allocation validity of uplinks. By reflecting the involvement of a measure of each user's data on the system's total amount, we analyze the main reasons why NOMA provides justice service distribution over OMA on unequal channels. Moreover, the Jain index is observed and proposed to quantify the irregularity of numerous user channels, according to the metric for the Jain index based on the Jain index. More importantly, the proposed metric establishes the criteria for choosing between NOMA and OMA to share resources correctly. Based on this debate, we offer a program that combines NOMA and OMA to increase user integrity. Imitation effects substantiate the exactness of the proposed matrix and display improvement of the accuracy of the showcased NOMA-OMA mixture system as compared to standard OMA as well as NOMA systems. The Biggest technology development in the next years is the Internet of Things, which promises omnipresent connectivity of everything everywhere. it's anticipated that over 25 billion gadgets will be linked to cellular networks. Various challenges are faced by the wireless networks of Fifth generation (5G) , the main challenge discussed in this paper regarding channel fetching schemes. For massive connectivity so that we can increase data rate and save bandwidth also.

Povzetek: V tem članku so primerjane sheme neortogonalnega (NOMA) in ortogonalnega dostopa (OMA) glede na veljavnost dodeljevanja virov pri povezavah.

1 Introduction& literature studies

For 5th generation (5G) wireless networks, the non-orthogonal multiple access (NOMA) schemewas identified as a favourablereflection of a multi-access system welcoming extra user and enhancing efficiency in spectral manner [1] - [5]. In the first version of this type of technique, the multiple user's superposition transmission system (MUST), wasshowed for a 3-year partnership project advanced evolution networks i.e., 3GPP-LTE-A [6]. The basic impression of this technique is to take advantage in the field of power in order to cultivate two things: first thing should be used in multiple user multiplexing and the second thing to employ user intervention (SIC) for persistent disturbance (IUI) cancellation. In contrast to standard schemes for orthogonal multiple access (OMA) [7],[8], NOMA enables multiple transmissions simultaneously Superposition coding with varying power levels allows users to have the same degree of freedom (DOF). Meanwhile, through exploitation, advanced signal processing methods, such as SIC, can compensate for the received power differential to obtain the appropriate signals to the recipient. Compared to traditional OMA systems, NOMA has been shown to significantly increase the system's spectral efficiency [9] - [11]. Consequently, NOMA I can support large connections, minimize latency in communication, and increase efficiency of the system by spectral means. Most current activities reduce NOMA programs [9] - [12].

On the other hand, NOMA is found in abundance in the uplink communication, where the electric waves are naturally placed at the top of the various forces received at the reception base station (BS). Aside from that, SIC recordings are usually more economical for BSs than they are for mobile customers. In [13], the authors compare NOMA with OMA regarding spectral energy point efficiency in the uplink. Lately, the researchers of [14], [15] have devised a resource allocation-based distribution technique for most instances (ML) recipients in BS. On the other side, one of the essential aspects of NOMA is that it ensures equity in resource distribution. Unlike OMA systems, which allow customers with bad channel conditions to be halted on service, NOMAlets users with varied channel settings to be served concurrently. In Ku [16], the NOMA uplink system presented a power allocation mechanism to provide users with max-min justice. Ku [17] looked into editing with a system of non-orthogonal repetitious users who were inaccurate. In

[18], [19], investigative power distribution was investigated on one side, and many NOMA sticks below systems, respectively. Even though, the fairness was considered by the resource allocation-based distribution technique [16] - [21], it was still uncertainabout NOMA to offer more resource allocation as compared to OMA.

This paper wants to see how NOMA and OMA compare service accuracy uplink sharing. A selection condition is proposed when delivering status information for the current channel to determine if NOMA or OMA should be employed. By presenting the sacrifice of perfection individual user data rate system rating, we state why NOMA is fair to them service distribution than OMA on unequal channels. In addition, we offer a measure for the accurate indication of a closed-form for deciding when NOMA is superior to OMA for two users of the NOMA1 system. Plus, a simple hybrid NOMA-OMA program that selects NOMA flexibly once The OMA in terms of the proposed metrics are proposed to continue improving user integrity. The numerical results are displayed to verify our proposed matrix's accuracy and improve the merits of the proposed NOMAOMA integrated system. Some negatives are such as Overload and Preamble Collision Problems, Excessive Overhead , more QoS Requirements, Power radiations.The following is the order in which the paper is organized. The NOMA system uplink system and the chat NOMA and OMA capacity areas were presented in section II. The reason why NOMA is just more efficient than OMA is analyzed in section III. Alternatively, the metric indicator for the accuracy of the closed-form and the hybrid NOMA-OMA is a program that has been recommended. In Section IV, simulation effects are introduced and investigated. Finally, this paper is concluded in section V.

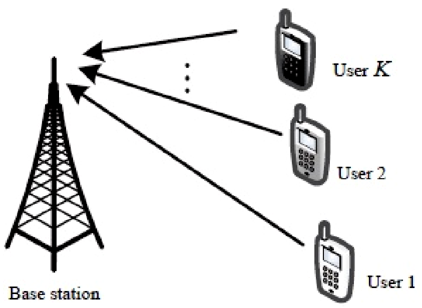

Figure 1: An uplink of NOMA model with a base station and K users.

The symbols used in this paper are as follows. Circular Gaussian distribution of the same complex with the mean μ and variance σ^2 is defined as $\mathcal{CN}$ (μ, σ^2); $\sim$ it must be "distributed as "; $\mathbb{C}$ stands for a collection of all the complex numbers; $|\cdot|$ describes the total amount of the complex scalar; Pr $\{\cdot\}$ mean chances of random occurrence. Smart indoor communications, remote area communication, smart outdoor communication for smart city Auto-pilot UAVs, Self-driving Electrical Vehicles, Fast Regional Trains are some relevant examples.

2 Model of noma and oma system

The NOMA model for uplink is introduced in this part along with the NOMA, OMA power zones.

A. System Model

As indicated in Figure, we're putting the NOMA uplink technology to the test with single-antenna BS and K users.All K users send within one network companywith the same transmission power (P_0). For the NOMAsystem, K no. of users is repeated in the identical network company with dissimilar power levels are not accepted. In contrast, in the OMA system, K users use a network company that uses a time-sharing strategy [22]. The signal received on BS is given by the NOMA system.

$$y = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sqrt{p_k} h_k s_k + v \quad (1)$$

where $h_k \in \mathbb{C}$is defined as the channel coefficientsbetween BS and the user, and $k = \{1, \dots \dots, K\}$ is the channel coefficient between BS and the user, s_k defines a modified symbol to user k, p_k means user transfer k, and $v \sim \mathcal{CN}$ (0, σ^2) means an additional white Gaussian sound (AWGN) in BS and σ^2 sound power. Without losing common sense, we think $|h_1|^2 \leq |h_2|^2 \leq \cdots |h_K|^2$.

B. Region of Power

The OMA system is well-known for optimal DOF allocation and multimedia NOMA application. As demonstrated in Figure 2, the power supply can reach the same quantity of system uplink transmission [22], [23]. Here is the full-service offer for either NOMA and OMA techniques.

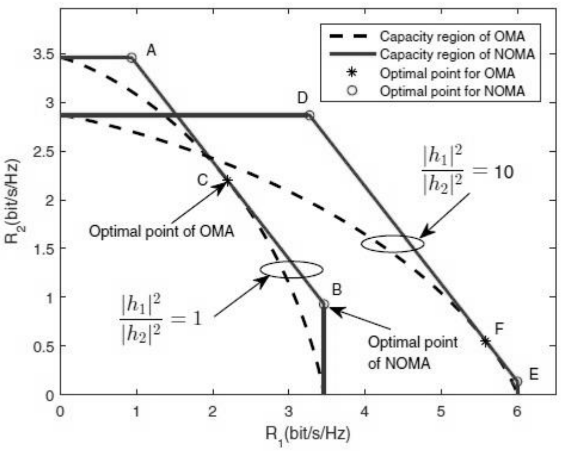

Figure 2: The capacity region of NOMA and OMA for realization of a single channel with one BS plus two users.

The capacity region having NOMA as well OMA for a single channel realization with a BS plus two users illustrated in Fig. 2. The two users have transmitted power of $P_0 = 20\ dB$. When the curve of $\left|\frac{h_1}{h_2}\right|^2 = 1$, we have $\frac{|h_1|^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{|h_2|^2}{\sigma^2} = 20\ dB$. For the curve of $\left|\frac{h_1}{h_2}\right|^2 = 10$, we have $\frac{|h_1|^2}{\sigma^2} = 18\ dB$, and $\frac{|h_2|^2}{\sigma^2} = 28\ dB$.

$$\alpha_k = \frac{|h_k|^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{K} |h_i|^2};\ \forall k \qquad (2)$$

It is noted that α_k can be translated to the as a normal channel benefit k. In other terms, a fair share of DOF through the OMA program to share network company with duration in proportion to their normal channel benefits, and depends on the distribution of time variables according to immediate channel fulfillment. We recognize that it is correct The DOF distribution is available to all users who submit via their transmission capacity is P_0 as there is no IUI in its OMA system.

Furthermore, by considering $p_k = P_0, \forall k$, and executing SIC in BS [22], [24], an effective NOMA power distribution corner points, namely point A, B, D, and E in the middle Fig. 2, may be found. A time-sharing approach can be used to gain any pair of scales in line segments between existing locations. Even though OMA's regional capacity is lower than NOMA's, Fig. 2 indicates that NOMA regularly beats OMA on the basis of spectral efficiency and its user bias, thanks to its time-sharing mechanism. We should emphasize that NOMA can only obtain corner points in the power field without a time-sharing method, resulting in less fairness than OMA in instances.

This paper showcase about the legitimacy of NOMA usersystems with absence of time-sharing and the OMA system with flexible DOF distribution. Both methods receive the similar system sum-rate but lead to unlike users' justice. With understanding, in Fig. 2, of a channel equal to $\left|\frac{h_1}{h_2}\right|^2 = 1$, OMA in area C is better than NOMA as both the users have the similar amount of specific data. However, with channel of asymmetric having$\left|\frac{h_1}{h_2}\right|^2 = 10$, It should be observed that OR in point D is preferable to OMA in the right place F. Consequently, it is fascinating to present explanations for justice development of NOMA on unequal channels and availability of a quantifiable fairness indicator to determine the superiority of NOMA overOMA.

3 Fairness comparison between noma and oma

In this section of the paper, the Jain justice accepted index has been introduced [25] for assessing resource-based allocation goodness. Then, overall rating towards contribution of each and every user data rate in the systems have been presented. The main reasons why NOMA is less biased than OMA. The closed version of the justice index in the NOMA system for two users is based on the Jain index [25] to govern if you are utilizing either NOMA or OMA in combination of users in a single network firm. In addition, a proposed NOMA or hybrid system using NOMA or OMA is proposed flexibly based on the showcased matrix. Because of NOMA technique. Internet speed of communication could be better which can increase the visibility of E-Commerce.

A. Jain's Fairness Index

In this study, Jain's index is used [25] to quantify fairness in the subsequent scenarios.

$$J = \frac{\left(\sum_{k=1}^{K} R_k\right)^2}{K \sum_{k=1}^{K} (R_k)^2} \qquad (3)$$

WhereR_k refers to each user level k. Note that $\frac{1}{K} \leq J \leq 1$. A system with a greater Jain index is very good and reaches the extreme when each and very users receive the same amount of specific data.

B. Analyzing Righteousness

For the full-service offer, both NOMA as well as OMA programs, deliberated in part II-B, are readily availablethe total amount and data levels for each of the two schemes as follows:

$$R_{sum}^{NOMA} = R_{sum}^{OMA} = \sum_{i=1}^{K} R_k^{NOMA} = \sum_{i=1}^{K} R_k^{OMA} = \log_2\left(1 + \frac{P_0}{\sigma^2}\sum_{i=1}^{K}|h_i|^2\right) \quad (4)$$

$$R_k^{NOMA} = \log_2\left(1 + \frac{P_0|h_k|^2}{P_0\sum_{i=1}^{k-1}|h_i|^2 + \sigma^2}\right) \quad (5)$$

$$R_k^{OMA} = \alpha_k R_{sum}^{OMA} \quad (6)$$

Wherethe entire program rating of NOMA and OMA schemes with suitable resource allocation is referred to as R_{sum}^{NOMA} and R_{sum}^{OMA},R_k^{NOMA} and R_k^{OMA} in NOMA and OMA applications, respectively, refer to a measure of user data. We first define the collection of normal channel gain in the NOMA program, such as$\emptyset_k = \sum_{i=1}^{k}\alpha_i, k = \{1, \ldots, K\}, \emptyset_0 = 0$, then rewrite the user-accessible number k as

$$R_k^{NOMA} = \log_2\left(1 + \frac{P_0\emptyset_k}{\sigma^2}\sum_{i=1}^{K}|h_i|^2\right) - \log_2\left(1 + \frac{P_0\emptyset_{k-1}}{\sigma^2}\sum_{i=1}^{K}|h_i|^2\right) \quad (7)$$

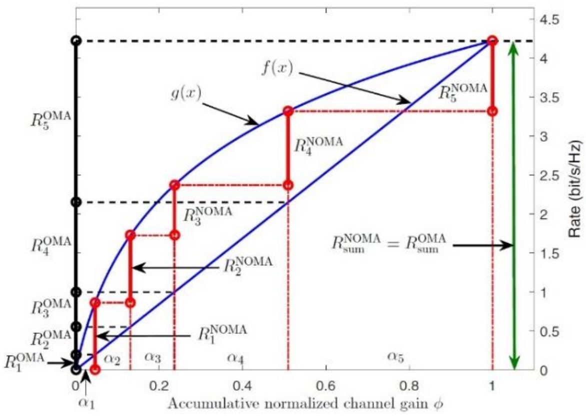

Figure 3: Diagram of the total level of the system against accumulative normalized NOMA, OMA channel benefits with $K = 5$users. The green double. arrow shows total NOMA program and OMA program values . The NOMA and OMA program's ratings are depicted by red and black line segments, respectively.

The first term (7) denotes the system's total value of users, and the second term refers to a system having$k - 1$number of users. To put it another way, the role of user k to overall system rating is determined by the logarithm function difference concerning $\emptyset_k$ and $\emptyset_{k-1}$. We explain the logarithm function as follows for the sake of simplicity and generality.

$$g(x) = \log_2(1 + \Gamma x); \quad 0 \le x \le 1 \quad (8)$$

with

$$\Gamma = \frac{P_0}{\sigma^2}\sum_{i=1}^{K}|h_i|^2 ;$$

$$R_k^{NOMA} = g(\emptyset_k) - g(\emptyset_{k-1}) \quad (9)$$

Furthermore, OMA program, it is seenfrom (6) to R_k^{OMA} has a line in association with $R_{sum}^{OMA}$and the slope w.r.t. the total amount of the system is determined by normal channel gain $\alpha_k = \emptyset_k - \emptyset_{k-1}$. Similarly, the difference between the line functions $\emptyset_k$,$\emptyset_{k-1}$ determines the user contribution k in overall system rating, where

$$f(x) = \log_2(1 + \Gamma)x\,; \; 0 \le x \le 1\,; \text{ and}$$

$$R_k^{OMA} = f(\emptyset_k) - f(\emptyset_{k-1}) \quad (10)$$

Fig. 3 depicts the linear as well as logarithmic rise in model data rate in OMA and NOMA with $K = 5$ uplink users as a function of accumulated channel profits. It is noteworthy that NOMA and OMA programs have four the total amount of the same system but given a different date individual user number. In particular, the NOMA system gains a better service share than the OMA system because all users are assigned the same person's prices. The logarithmic map of $g(\emptyset_k)$ concerning Accumulated channel gain $\emptyset_k$, in reality, helps the fairness of service sharing in NOMA. The first and second outputs, respectively, of which $g(\emptyset_k)$ increases and decreases concerning $\emptyset_k$. Large uza normal channel gain kuhamba, slow $g(\emptyset_k)$ increase by $\emptyset_k$, When compared to the OMA method, this results in a modest sum per individual. On the other hand, a small normal gain of the channel α_k can lead to an increase increasing level of $g(\emptyset_k)$ by $\emptyset_k$, the higher a person the rate is attainedrelated to that of the OMA system. Because for example, it is considered a weak user and a very strong user with standard channel gain of α_1 and α_K, respectively, R_1^{NOMA} suggested logarithm function $g(x)$ in comparison to R_1^{NOMA}, when compared to R_K^{OMA}, R_K^{NOMA} is lower.

Note 1: It's worth noting that OMA line mapping is more straightforward than the NOMA program for equal channels. However, the chances are that all users are the same. The benefits of the channel are very small, particularly for a program with a huge user base

C. Metric for Fairness Indicator

In reality, most NOMA programs believe at least two users repeat with the similar DOF [11, 12, 26], which can minimize both computational difficulty and recipient coding latency. As a result, in this portion, we concentrate on a fair comparison of NOMA as well as OMA with $K = 2$. We'd like to construct simple criteria for determining whether NOMA is significantly better than OMA for two users, for which it is crucial for improving user planning in a system having multiple DOFs and users. The following theorem proposes righteousness as a metric index. Theory 1: If fewer users are provided with channel $|h_2|^2 \geq |h_1|^2$, the NOMA system is really fair to a strong logic of Jain's right to righteousness only if.

$$\frac{|h_1|^2}{|h_2|^2} \leq \frac{\beta}{1-\beta} \tag{11}$$

where

$\beta = \frac{W\left(\frac{(1+\Gamma)^{1+\frac{1}{\Gamma}}\log(1+\Gamma)}{\Gamma}\right)}{\log(1+\Gamma)} - \frac{1}{\Gamma}$ and $W(x)$: the Lambert W function. For high SNR regime, i.e., $\Gamma \rightarrow \infty$, We

have an approximation of β as with a high SNR.

$$\tilde{\beta} = \frac{W(\log(1+\Gamma))}{\log(1+\Gamma)} \tag{12}$$

Proof: Because the sum of the NOMA and OMA schemes is the same, we must compare the total square of individual ratings (SSR), that is, $SSR = \sum_{k=1}^{2}(R_k)^2$, the denominator value of the NOMA scheme (3). A system with a modest SSR can be skewed in Jain's way. Through the OMA program, Sine

$$SSR_{OMA} = (\log_2(1+\Gamma))^2(\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2)$$
$$= (\log_2(1+\Gamma))^2(1 + 2\alpha_1^2 - 2\alpha_1) \tag{13}$$

where $0 \leq \alpha_1 \leq 0.5$ since we assume $|h_1|^2 \leq |h_2|^2$. The SSR_{NOMA} can be used by, in the NOMA scheme-

$$SSR_{NOMA} = (\log_2(1+\Gamma\alpha_1))^2 + (\log_2(1+\Gamma) - \log_2(1+\Gamma\alpha_1))^2$$
$$= (\log_2(1+\Gamma))^2 + 2\log_2(1+\Gamma\alpha_1))^2 - 2\log_2(1+\Gamma)\log_2(1+\Gamma\alpha_1) \tag{14}$$

It's worth noting that the smaller SSROMA solution = SSRNOMA has $\alpha_1 = 0$, which corresponds to a single user situation. Moreover, in $\alpha_1 = 0.5$, that is,$|h_1|^2 = |h_2|^2$, we have$SSR_{OMA} < SSR_{NOMA}$ as observed in the volume region of Figure 2. In addition, SSR_{OMA} is a monotonic entity decrease between $0 \leq \alpha_1 \leq 0.5$, while SSR_{NOMA} is a monotonic degradation function of α_1 within $0 \leq \alpha_1 \leq \frac{\sqrt{1+\Gamma}-1}{\Gamma}$and increases by α_1 within $\frac{\sqrt{1+\Gamma}-1}{\Gamma} \leq \alpha_1 \leq 0.5$. And, from Figure 2, we can witness that $SSR_{OMA} > SSR_{OMA}$ of small positive negligence α_1. Therefore, there is a unique combination of SSR_{OMA} and SSR_{NOMA} at $\alpha_1 = \beta$ in the range $0 \leq \alpha_1 \leq 0.5$. Before intersection, i.e., $0 < \alpha_1 < \beta$, NOMA is best, after that at a crossroads, i.e., $\beta < \alpha_1 < 0.5$, OMA is very good. Solving $SSR_{OMA} = SSR_{NOMA}$ within $0 \leq \alpha_1 \leq 0.5$, we find

$$\beta = \frac{W\left(\frac{(1+\Gamma)^{1+\frac{1}{\Gamma}}\log(1+\Gamma)}{\Gamma}\right)}{\log(1+\Gamma)} - \frac{1}{\Gamma}$$

Moreover, at $\alpha_1 \leq \beta$, we have $\frac{|h_1|^2}{|h_2|^2} \leq \frac{\beta}{1-\beta}$, i.e., completes the proof of adequacy of the proposed fairness metric indicator. As needed, the region between $0 < \alpha_1 < 0.5$ where $SSR_{OMA} > SSR_{NOMA}$ is $0 < \alpha_1 < \beta$ is different, which is the sole region between $0 < \alpha_1 < 0.5$. In other sense, NOMA is only useful if $0 < \alpha_1 < \beta$ is true, demonstrating the requirement for this suggested metric.

Note 2: It should be noted that the proposed accuracy index is exclusively dependent on the parameter Γ described in (9). As an outcome, the statistic is focused on the immediate earnings of the channel. In comparison to the Jains, our proposed metrics, which comprise OMA and NOMA, provide greater insight. Especially at the top SNR limitations (12), we can see that $\tilde{\beta}$ decreases by a significant increase in transmission power from Lambert. The W function in number rises slightly higher than that of the W denominator. Therefore, the chances of NOMA being the best will fall when the top post is promoted power, which will be guaranteed in imitation.

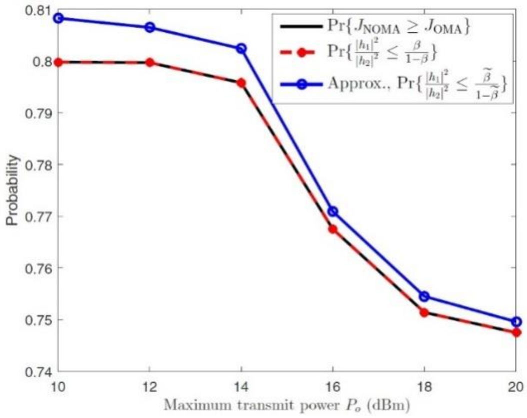

Figure 4: The probability of NOMA being fairer than OMA versus the maximum transmit power, $P0$. D. Hybrid OR OMA Scheme.

4 Simulation results

We use simulation in this section to ensure that the suggested matrix and test hybrid OR OMA method are both effective. One cell with BS available center with cell radius 400 m is taken into consideration. There are$N_F = 128$ sub-system carriers,$2N_F$ users are arbitrarilypaired across all subcarriers. In a cell, all $2N_F$ users are dispersed at random and uniform manner. Under BS, we set the volume of each carrier to $\sigma^2 = -90$dBm. 3GPP path loss model in the form of large urban cellsaccepted into our estimates [27]. Figure 4 shows the potential for OR greater is better than OMA compared to high transmission capacity, P_0. It is worth noting that Pr $\left\{\frac{|h_1|^2}{|h_2|^2} \leq \frac{\beta}{1-\beta}\right\}$ fits well with $Pr\,\{J_{NOMA} \geq J_{OMA}\}$. Simply put, our proposed goodness meter index can guess if NOMA is quite accurate as compared to OMA. Also, with increased SNR,$\tilde{\beta}$ values in equation (12) wherePr $\left\{\frac{|h_1|^2}{|h_2|^2} \leq \frac{\tilde{\beta}}{1-\tilde{\beta}}\right\}$strictly related to imitation effects. Furthermore, according to the Jain index, the NOMA scheme has a higher likelihood of better justice (0.75~ 0.8) than the OMA model. This is because of the fact that the chances of the channels are asymmetric, much largest than the equivalent channels. Furthermore, high transfer power reduces the odds of NOMA being biased, as stated in Remark 2: When contrasted to a high-transfer-power system, this is owing to the NOMA system's limited interference. They are powerless because the user (with high acquired power) will be subjected to a significant level of distraction, whilst SIC will not influence the weak user (poor power is not accepted) recording. As a result, in high transfer capacity, the weak user can Theorem 1 presents a metaphor for the accuracy index that simplifies assessing if NOMA is superior to OMA and will serve as a condition of the user's schedule design systems that have multiple network companies that provide multiple users, In particular, with the wrong user planning strategy, we suggest a flexible mix scheme that determines each pair users in each network company in the selection or OMA system or a NOMA program to improve user integrity. Instead of using the NOMA program or OMA system in all areas with fewer carriers, this NOMA-OMA mixed program can improve I very user compatibility. It should be noted that it can be continuously enhanced if fairness is developed in conjunction with user editing. Future efforts will be considered.

Achieve a considerably greater data rate than a strong user, which is possible the result of slightly better service delivery than OMA. However, NOMA is still better than OMA possibly about 0.75 in the maximum transmission system. Figure 5 shows the potential for congestion work (PDF) of the user rating of the company's network system with random pairing. The NOMA, OMA as well as the hybrid NOMA-OMA systems (which is proposed in this paper) are all comparable multiple access strategies. Apparently, the average data distribution of each NOMA model is higher and more focused as compared to the OMA model, i.e. The NOMA system provides a more equitable resource-based allocation than OMA system. In general, the distribution of each level of the combined NOMA-OMA hybrid system is quiteintensive than its counterpart i.e., NOMA system. In actuality, the combination we've proposed is a bit of a mishmash. Based on the metric index of accuracy, you can switch between NOMA, OMA as well as the NOMA-OMA program. It can make better use of the channel's benefits connection. The values$J_{NOMA} = 0.76, J_{OMA} = 0.62$ is taken into consideration, whereas the value of Jain index is considered as $J_{Hybrid} = 0.91$ for NOMA-OMA hybrid model. The above-mentioned values are the results of three multiple access strategies.

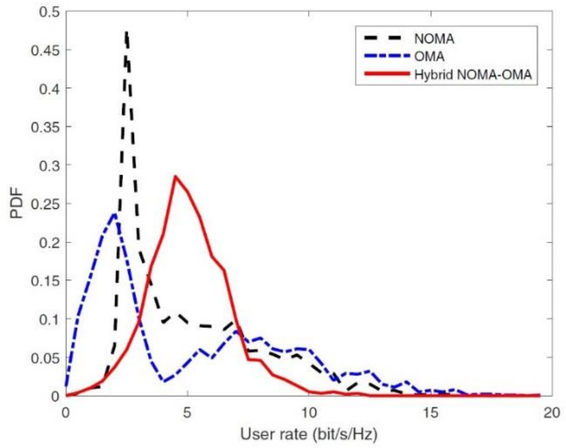

Figure 5: The user rate's PDF for NOMA, OMA, as well as Hybrid NOMA-OMA model

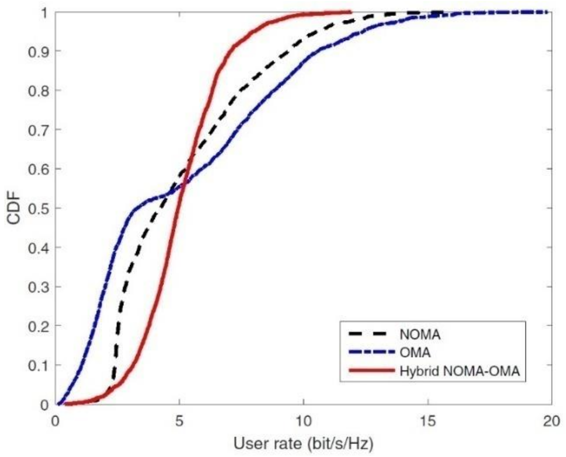

Figure 6: The CDF of the NOMA scheme, the OMA scheme, and the hybrid NOMA-OMA scheme

Furthermore, the user level increasing distribution function (CDF) is approx. It was fascinating in operation, as illustrated in Figure 6. Compared to the NOMA system, the 10-percentile user level, which has a tenuous connection to fairness and user experience, increases by around 1 bit/Hz/s. This suggests that our suggested NOMA-OMA hybrid method can provide significantly better performance for low-level users while also improving user data quality. With the aid of cmos, we may employ this method for radiation losses. Different modulation techniques may enable us to develop a more effective E-Commerce solution in the future.

5 Conclusion

The resource distribution inequalities between NOMA as well as OMA programs into the uplinks are examined in this study. By inserting the characters of the influence of each user's data rate to the total system rating, the basic reason why NOMA is more suited than OMA in irregular multiple user channels was studied. A logarithmic map within the typical channel benefits and estimates of each data that utilizes the channel gains asymmetry is utilized to increase user integrity in NOMA system. On the basis of this remark, we have raised the value fairness indicator metric for NOMA systems for two users determines whether NOMA provides a more equitable service distribution than OMA. Furthermore, we offered a NOMA-OMA mix, which flexibly selects NOMA and OMA for user development goodness based on the provided technique. When NOMA is less biased than this OMA, our recommendation metric can reliably detect it. According to numerical results. Otherwise, a proposed mixed NOMA-OMA system can considerably increase user integrity compared to traditional NOMA-OMA schemes. The enormous economic advantages of mobile commerce are clear when 5G and A IoT technology are combined. The rapid rise of mobile commerce made possible by 5G's high speed, vast capacity, and low latency

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