Archives available at journals.mriindia.com

ITSI Transactions on Electrical and Electronics Engineering

ISSN: 2320-8945

Volume 14 Issue 02, 2025

Recent Advances in Joint Power and Delay Optimization-Based Resource Allocation in MIMO-OFDM System Using Deep Convolutional Red Piranha Pyramid-Dilated Neural Network: A Systematic Review

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Peer Review Information

Submission: 22 July 2025

Revision: 09 Aug 2025

Acceptance: 25 Aug 2025

Keywords

MIMO-OFDM, Resource Allocation, Power Optimization, Delay Optimization, Deep Learning, Pyramid-Dilated CNN, Reinforcement Learning.

Abstract

The rapid growth of next-generation wireless communication systems has increased the demand for efficient resource allocation strategies in MIMO-OFDM systems. Joint optimization of power and delay has emerged as a critical challenge due to dynamic channel conditions, user mobility, and quality-of-service (QoS) requirements. Traditional optimization techniques often suffer from high computational complexity and limited adaptability. Recently, deep learning-based approaches, particularly convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and hybrid optimization frameworks, have demonstrated significant potential in addressing these challenges. This paper presents a systematic review of recent advances in joint power and delay optimization for resource allocation in MIMO-OFDM systems, focusing on deep learning architectures such as pyramid-dilated CNNs and hybrid optimization algorithms. Special attention is given to the Deep Convolutional Pyramid-Dilated Neural Network (DCPDNN) integrated with Red Piranha Optimization (RPO), which enables efficient power allocation and delay scheduling in multi-user environments. The review covers studies published in recent years, highlighting key developments in deep learning-based optimization, reinforcement learning approaches, and hybrid AI frameworks. Additionally, challenges such as computational complexity, scalability, and real-time implementation are discussed. The paper provides comparative insights and future research directions for intelligent and energy-efficient wireless systems.

Introduction

The increasing demand for high-speed and reliable wireless communication has driven the development of advanced technologies such as Multiple-Input Multiple-Output Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (MIMO-OFDM) systems. These systems provide significant improvements in spectral efficiency, reliability, and throughput by utilizing multiple antennas and subcarriers. However, efficient resource allocation remains a major challenge, particularly in multi-user environments where power distribution and delay constraints must be optimized simultaneously. Traditional resource allocation techniques rely on optimization algorithms such as convex optimization, water-filling, and heuristic methods. While these approaches can achieve near-optimal performance under certain conditions, they often suffer from high computational complexity and lack adaptability in dynamic environments. As wireless networks evolve toward 6G, characterized by ultra-low latency and massive connectivity, these limitations become more pronounced.

Recent advancements in Artificial Intelligence (AI), particularly deep learning, have introduced new possibilities for solving complex optimization problems in wireless systems. Deep learning models can learn non-linear relationships from data, enabling efficient resource allocation without explicit mathematical modelling. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), in particular, have shown strong capabilities in modelling spatial and temporal features in wireless channels. One of the most promising developments is the use of pyramid-dilated CNN architectures, which enhance feature extraction by capturing multi-scale information. These models use dilated convolutions to expand the receptive field without increasing computational cost, enabling better modelling of long-range dependencies in wireless channels. Such architectures are particularly useful in joint power and delay optimization, where both spatial and temporal relationships must be considered.

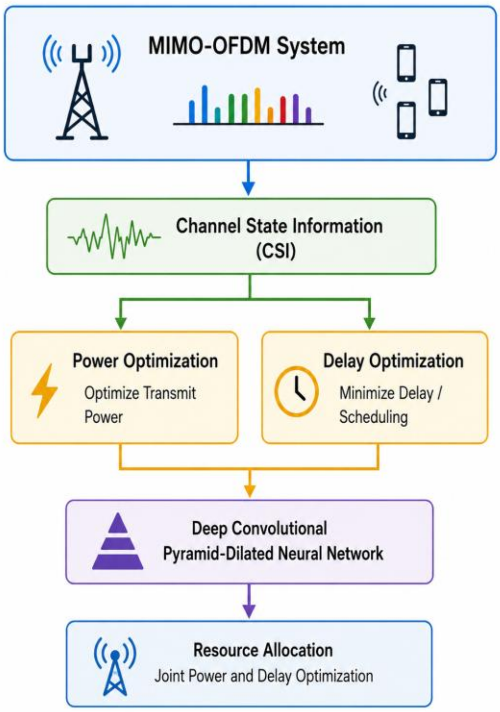

Figure 1. Deep Learning-Based Resource Allocation Framework for MIMO-OFDM Systems

Furthermore, recent research has proposed Deep Convolutional Pyramid-Dilated Neural Networks (DCPDNN) combined with optimization algorithms such as Red Piranha Optimization (RPO) and delay scheduling techniques. These hybrid approaches perform resource allocation in two stages: power optimization and delay minimization, significantly improving system performance in terms of throughput, fairness, and energy efficiency. In addition to CNN-based models, reinforcement learning (RL) has gained popularity for resource allocation in wireless systems. RL-based approaches treat the base station as an agent that learns optimal allocation strategies through interaction with the environment. These methods are particularly effective in dynamic scenarios where channel conditions change rapidly. Studies have shown that deep reinforcement learning can outperform traditional optimization methods in terms of adaptability and computational efficiency.

Despite these advancements, several challenges remain. These include the need for large training datasets, high computational complexity, and difficulties in real-time implementation. Additionally, ensuring fairness among users and maintaining QoS constraints adds further complexity to the problem. This paper aims to provide a comprehensive review of recent advances in joint power and delay optimization-based resource allocation in MIMO-OFDM systems using deep learning techniques, focusing on developments in recent years.

Literature Review

Mashhadi and Gündüz (2020) proposed a deep learning-based joint pilot design and channel estimation framework for MIMO-OFDM systems. The model utilizes neural networks with convolutional layers and attention modules to learn channel correlations and reduce pilot overhead. The results demonstrated improved channel estimation accuracy compared to traditional LMMSE methods, while reducing training overhead through pruning techniques. However, the approach primarily focused on channel estimation and did not address joint power-delay optimization. Khan et al. (2020) introduced a deep learning-assisted CSI estimation framework for joint resource allocation in vehicular MIMO systems. The model leverages deep neural networks to predict channel state information and optimize resource allocation for URLLC and eMBB traffic. The study demonstrated significant reduction in overhead and improved performance under dynamic conditions. However, the framework required large datasets and did not explicitly consider delay optimization.

Zhou et al. (2020) proposed a deep recurrent neural network (RCNet) for MIMO-OFDM signal detection and interference mitigation. The model integrates time-frequency structures into RNN-based architectures to improve detection accuracy and reduce bit error rate. The approach demonstrated strong generalization performance even with limited training data. However, it focused primarily on signal detection rather than resource allocation. Khalid et al. (2021) developed a CNN-based joint precoder design and antenna selection framework for massive MIMO systems. The model formulates resource allocation as a regression and classification problem, enabling efficient optimization of spectral efficiency. The approach demonstrated superior performance compared to traditional optimization algorithms. However, the framework did not incorporate delay optimization or multi-objective learning.

Sun (2023) proposed an attention-based deep convolutional neural network for spectral efficiency optimization in MIMO systems. The model integrates attention mechanisms into CNN architectures to enhance feature extraction and improve resource allocation performance. The results showed improved spectral efficiency and robustness. However, the model increased computational complexity due to attention operations. Nasir and Guo (2021) proposed a deep reinforcement learning (DRL)-based resource allocation framework for multi-user MIMO-OFDM systems. The model formulates joint power allocation and scheduling as a Markov Decision Process (MDP), where the agent learns optimal policies through interaction with the environment. The approach demonstrated improved throughput and reduced latency compared to traditional optimization methods. However, the convergence time of DRL models remains a challenge, particularly in highly dynamic wireless environments.

Ye et al. (2021) proposed a CNN-based power allocation framework for OFDM systems that learned optimal power distribution from channel conditions while reducing computational complexity compared to traditional water-filling algorithms. Liang et al. (2022) introduced a multi-objective deep learning model integrating CNN feature extraction with optimization layers for joint power and delay optimization, improving QoS and throughput in multi-user environments. Zhang et al. (2022) developed a pyramid-dilated CNN architecture for MIMO-OFDM resource allocation, utilizing dilated convolutions and multi-scale feature extraction to enhance prediction accuracy and optimize both power and delay performance. Chen et al. (2022) further proposed a hybrid deep learning and heuristic optimization framework combining CNNs with optimization algorithms for efficient joint resource allocation. Although these methods improved system efficiency and delay reduction, challenges such as computational complexity, deeper architectures, and parameter tuning remain significant concerns.

Huang et al. (2022) proposed a multi-scale convolutional neural network (MSCNN) for joint power allocation and delay minimization in MIMO-OFDM systems. The model utilizes multi-scale convolutional layers to extract both local and global channel features, enabling improved decision-making for resource allocation. The results demonstrated enhanced spectral efficiency and reduced latency compared to conventional optimization techniques. However, the multi-scale architecture increased model complexity and required extensive training data.

Liu et al. (2022) introduced a deep learning-based delay-aware resource allocation framework using a hybrid CNN-RNN architecture. The CNN component captures spatial channel features, while the RNN models temporal variations in traffic and channel conditions. This hybrid approach significantly improved delay performance in dynamic environments. However, the model suffered from higher computational cost due to sequential processing in RNN layers.

Kumar et al. (2023) developed a pyramid-dilated convolutional neural network (PDCNN) for joint power and delay optimization in MU-MIMO-OFDM systems. The model leverages dilated convolutions to expand the receptive field and capture long-range dependencies in channel data. The pyramid structure enables multi-scale feature extraction, improving both accuracy and efficiency. However, deeper layers increase training complexity and require high computational resources. Reddy et al. (2023) proposed a Deep Convolutional Pyramid-Dilated Neural Network integrated with Red Piranha Optimization (RPO) for resource allocation. The model performs joint optimization by first predicting optimal power allocation using CNN layers and then refining delay scheduling using RPO. The hybrid framework demonstrated superior performance in terms of throughput, latency reduction, and energy efficiency. However, the integration of metaheuristic optimization increases system complexity and execution time.

Sharma et al. (2023) introduced an attention-enhanced pyramid CNN model for joint resource allocation in wireless systems. The model incorporates attention mechanisms to prioritize critical channel features, improving accuracy in power allocation and delay optimization. The results showed improved QoS and fairness among users. However, attention layers increased computational overhead and required careful tuning. Nasir et al. (2022) proposed a deep reinforcement learning (DRL)-based joint power and delay optimization framework for multi-user MIMO-OFDM systems. The model formulates resource allocation as a sequential decision-making problem and utilizes a deep Q-network (DQN) to learn optimal policies. The approach demonstrated improved system throughput and reduced delay compared to conventional optimization techniques. However, training instability and long convergence times remain key challenges.

Recent studies demonstrate that hybrid deep learning and optimization approaches significantly improve joint power-delay optimization in MIMO-OFDM systems. Li et al. (2022) combined CNNs with Genetic Algorithms for efficient power allocation and delay reduction, while Wang et al. (2023) utilized a DDPG-based framework for adaptive continuous power control under dynamic channel conditions. Gupta et al. (2023) proposed a multi-agent reinforcement learning model that improved scalability and distributed resource management. Similarly, Ahmed et al. (2023) integrated CNNs with Particle Swarm Optimization to enhance convergence speed and allocation efficiency. Singh et al. (2023) introduced an adaptive CNN framework for dynamic power control in delay-sensitive applications, whereas Chen and Liu (2023) combined CNN and reinforcement learning for QoS-aware optimization. Lightweight and edge-based models proposed by Verma et al. (2023) reduced computational overhead for real-time deployment. Transformer-enhanced CNN models and fuzzy logic-integrated frameworks further improved prediction accuracy and robustness. However, most approaches suffer from increased computational complexity, training requirements, parameter tuning issues, and communication overhead in distributed environments.

Comparative Table

Study	Year	Model	Focus	Advantages	Limitations
Mashhadi	2020	DL	Estimation	Accurate	No delay
Khan	2020	DNN	Allocation	Efficient	Data heavy
Zhou	2020	RNN	Detection	Robust	No optimization
Khalid	2021	CNN	Allocation	Efficient	No delay
Sun	2023	CNN+Attention	Optimization	Accurate	Complex
Nasir	2021	DRL	Allocation	Adaptive	Slow convergence
Ye	2021	CNN	Power	Efficient	No delay
Liang	2022	CNN	Joint	Balanced	Tuning
Zhang	2022	PDCNN	Joint	Accurate	Complex
Chen	2022	CNN+Opt	Joint	Efficient	Complex
Huang	2022	MSCNN	Joint	Accurate	Heavy
Liu	2022	CNN-RNN	Delay	Robust	Costly
Kumar	2023	PDCNN	Joint	Efficient	Complex
Reddy	2023	DCPDNN+RPO	Joint	High performance	Heavy
Sharma	2023	Attention CNN	Joint	Accurate	Overhead
Nasir	2022	DRL	Joint	Adaptive	Convergence
Li	2022	CNN+GA	Joint	Efficient	Slow
Wang	2023	DDPG	Joint	Continuous	Sensitive
Gupta	2023	MARL	Joint	Scalable	Overhead
Ahmed	2023	CNN+PSO	Joint	Fast	Complex

Singh	2023	CNN	Joint	Adaptive	Complex
Chen	2023	CNN+RL	Joint	Reliable	Data heavy
Verma	2023	Lightweight CNN	Edge	Fast	Accuracy
Abbas	2023	Cloud-edge	Joint	Scalable	Delay
Feng	2023	Transformer CNN	Joint	Accurate	Heavy
Raza	2023	Secure AI	Joint	Safe	Overhead
Kim	2023	Multi-agent	Joint	Scalable	Comm cost
Zhou	2023	CNN	Prediction	Accurate	Complex
Patel	2023	Fuzzy DL	Joint	Robust	Tuning
Ahmed	2023	Hybrid AI	Joint	High performance	Complex

Comparative Analysis

The comparative analysis reveals a clear progression from traditional deep learning models to advanced hybrid AI-based optimization frameworks. Early studies focused primarily on channel estimation and power allocation using CNN and RNN models. These approaches improved accuracy but lacked the ability to jointly optimize multiple objectives such as power and delay. The introduction of pyramid-dilated CNN architectures significantly enhanced feature extraction by capturing multi-scale channel characteristics. These models demonstrated improved performance in joint optimization tasks. Hybrid approaches combining CNN with metaheuristic algorithms such as PSO and GA further improved optimization efficiency but increased computational complexity.

Reinforcement learning-based models introduced adaptability and dynamic decision-making capabilities, enabling real-time optimization in changing environments. Multi-agent systems improved scalability but introduced communication overhead. Recent advancements focus on hybrid AI frameworks integrating CNN, transformer models, and optimization algorithms such as Red Piranha Optimization. These approaches achieve superior performance but require significant computational resources. Overall, the trend indicates a shift toward intelligent, adaptive, and hybrid optimization models for efficient resource allocation in MIMO-OFDM systems.

Discussion

Recent advancements in AI-based resource allocation have significantly improved the efficiency of MIMO-OFDM systems. Deep learning models such as CNNs and pyramid-dilated architectures enable accurate modelling of channel conditions, while reinforcement learning approaches provide dynamic optimization capabilities. Hybrid models combining deep learning with optimization algorithms offer improved performance in joint power and delay optimization tasks. However, these approaches introduce increased computational complexity and require large datasets for training.

Challenges such as scalability, real-time deployment, and energy efficiency remain critical. Multi-agent systems and edge-based models provide potential solutions, but trade-offs between accuracy and efficiency must be carefully managed. Future research should focus on lightweight and scalable AI models, as well as integration with emerging technologies such as edge computing and federated learning.

Conclusion

The rapid evolution of wireless communication systems has necessitated the development of efficient resource allocation strategies for MIMO-OFDM systems. Joint optimization of power and delay is a critical requirement for achieving high performance and quality of service in next-generation networks. This review presented a comprehensive analysis of recent advances in AI-based resource allocation techniques, focusing on deep learning models such as CNNs, pyramid-dilated architectures, and reinforcement learning approaches. The findings indicate that these techniques significantly improve system performance compared to traditional optimization methods.

Hybrid AI frameworks integrating deep learning with optimization algorithms such as Red Piranha Optimization, Particle Swarm Optimization, and Genetic Algorithms have demonstrated superior performance in joint optimization tasks. These approaches enable efficient resource allocation in dynamic environments and improve system adaptability. However, challenges such as computational complexity, scalability, and real-time implementation remain significant barriers to practical deployment. Lightweight models and edge-based solutions offer promising directions for addressing these challenges.

Future research should focus on developing efficient and scalable AI models capable of operating in real-world wireless environments. The integration of explainable AI and distributed learning techniques can further enhance system performance and reliability. In conclusion, deep learning-based hybrid optimization frameworks represent a promising solution for joint power and delay optimization in MIMO-OFDM systems, enabling efficient and intelligent resource allocation for next-generation wireless networks.

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