

New directions in cognitive radio and spectrum sharing

Anant Sahai

presenting joint work with:

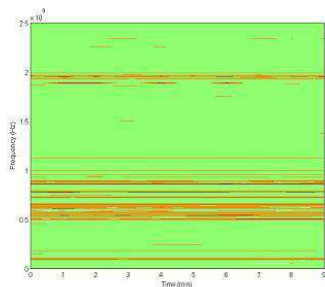
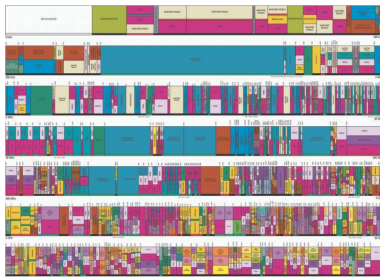
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U.C. Berkeley

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IEEE Workshop on Networking Technologies for SDR Networks

Spectrum, spectrum, everywhere, but ...



- Available spectrum looks scarce.
- Measurements suggest the allocated spectrum is vastly underutilized.

Examine the problem from first principles

- What is the deep reason for the existing waste?

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 - ▶ Rate and Reliability: our usual focus
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 - ★ Shannon capacity limits
 - ★ Error correcting codes

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 - ★ “Outage” within a system
 - ★ Coexistence with other systems
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 - ▶ Years/decades: frequency planning
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In the future, technical solutions must bridge these scales!

Rethink robustness architecture to enable rate/reliability gains.

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	Interference management is primary's responsibility	Interference management not primary's responsibility
Secondary has permission	Markets	UWB
Secondary must take care	Denials	Opportunistic

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 - ▶ “Speak softly, but use a wideband”
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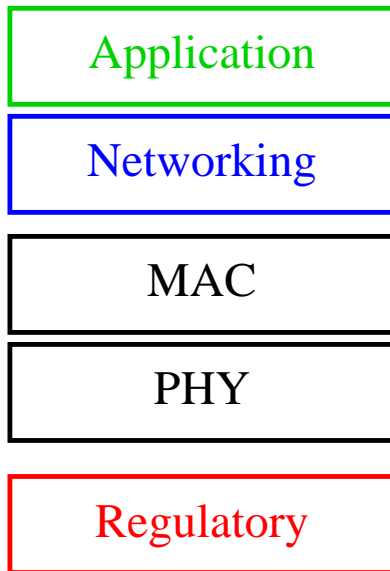
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- Even future “licensed” systems will likely have **opportunistic** features.

Layering revisited

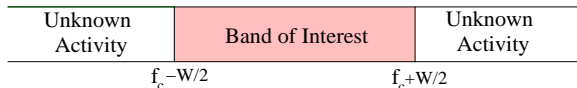


Outline

- Motivation
- **Spectrum sensing: uncertainty is key challenge**
 - ▶ Single-detector sensitivity
 - ▶ Overhead-oriented metrics
 - ▶ Cooperation and multiband sensing
- Technical questions in regulation
 - ▶ A simple model of *a posteriori* enforcement
 - ▶ Do you know who I am?
- Conclusions

Sensing the primary's presence

Spectrum picture



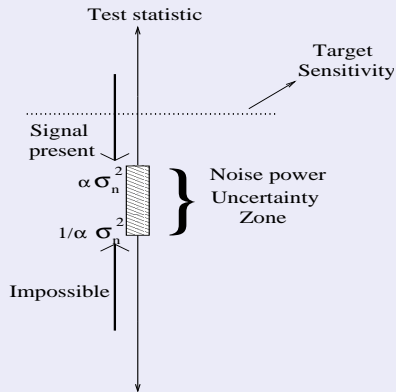
- Look for the primary in the ‘band of interest’
- Within band model:
 - ▶ Primary signal: $X(t)$
 - ▶ Background and receiver noise: $W(t)$

Impact of uncertainty: energy detector

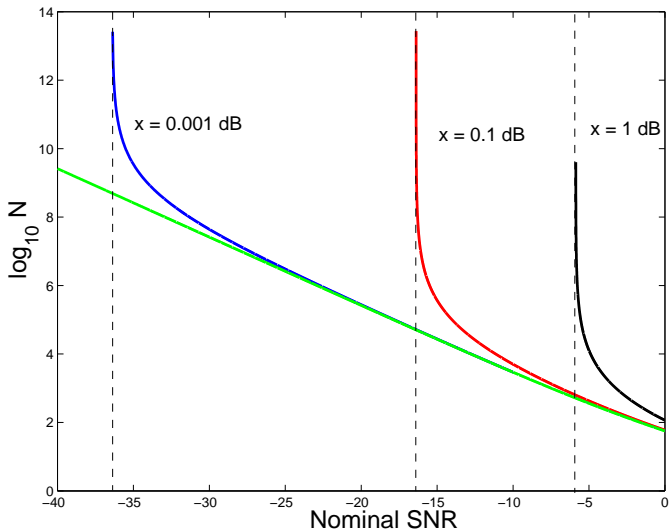
- Actual noise power, $\sigma_a^2 \in [\frac{1}{\alpha}\sigma_n^2, \alpha\sigma_n^2]$
- If

$$P + \sigma_a^2 \leq \alpha\sigma_n^2$$
$$\Rightarrow P \leq \frac{\alpha^2 - 1}{\alpha}\sigma_n^2$$

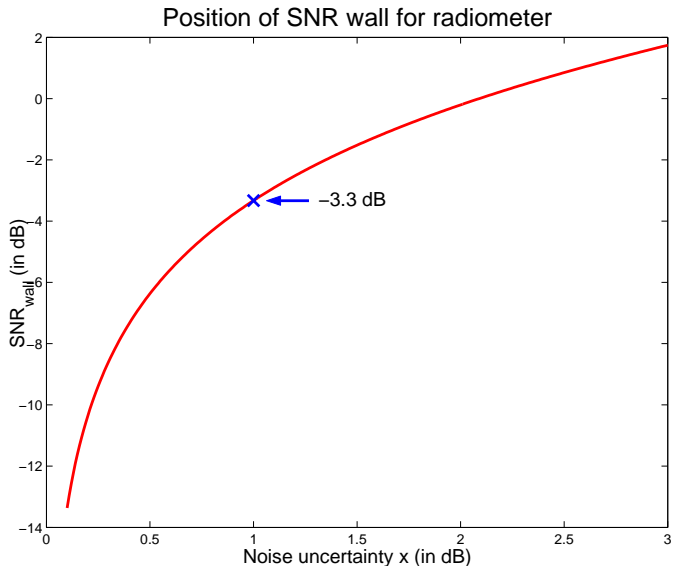
Energy detector fails to detect the signal



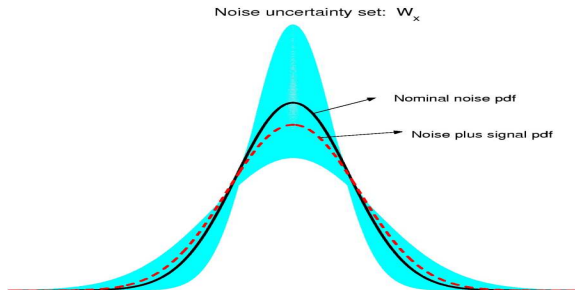
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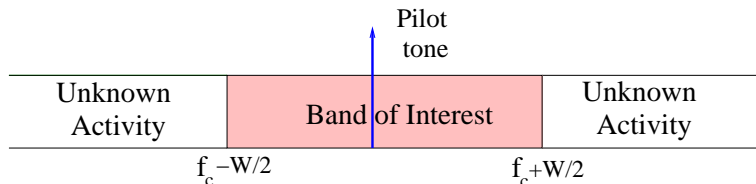
Primary structure vs environmental uncertainty



Primary	Detector	Key Uncertainty
Constellation	<i>any</i>	Noise distribution
Pilot	coherent	Phase-coherence time
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Pulse-shape	cyclostationary	Delay-coherence time

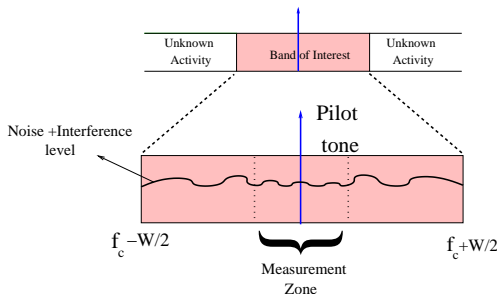
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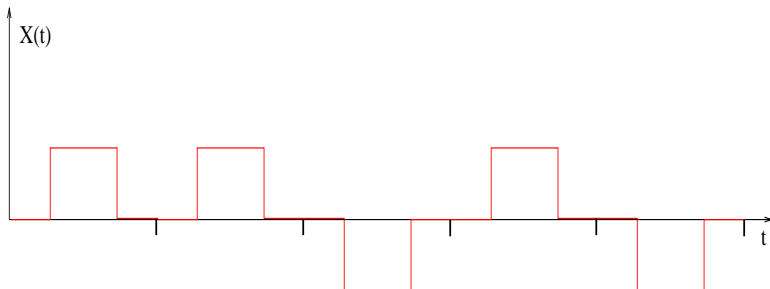
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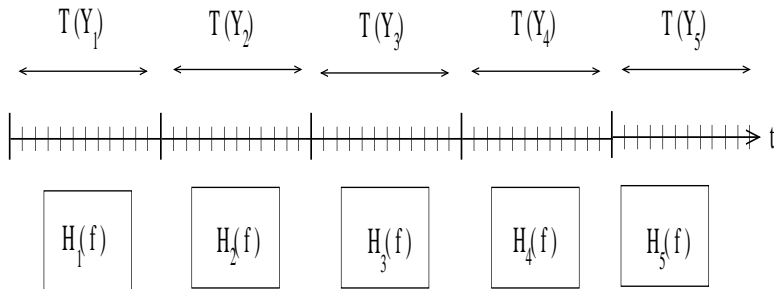
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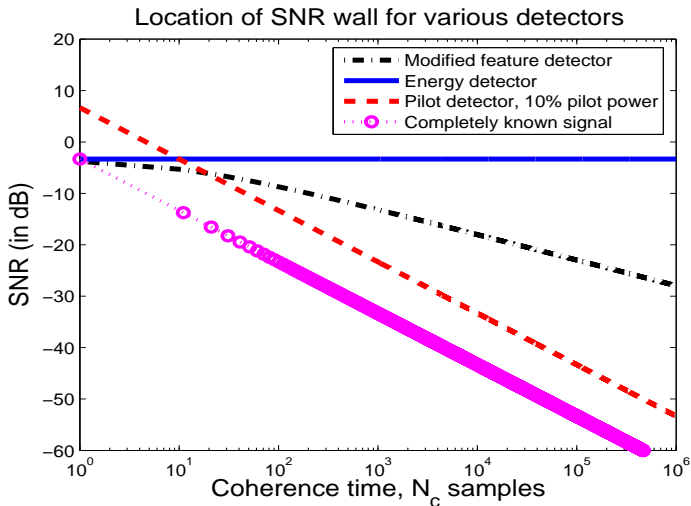
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Detector robustness with coherence time

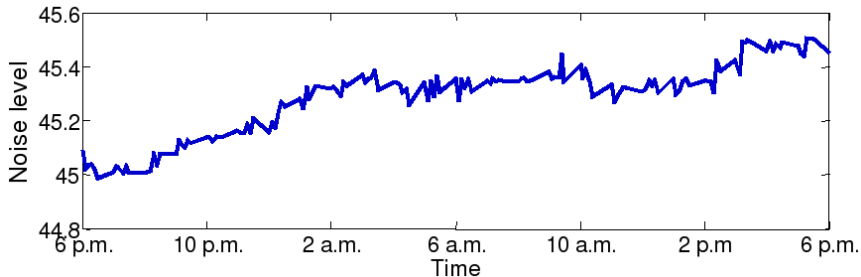


Are we just being paranoid?

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- Used BEE2 and 2.4 GHz radio front-ends

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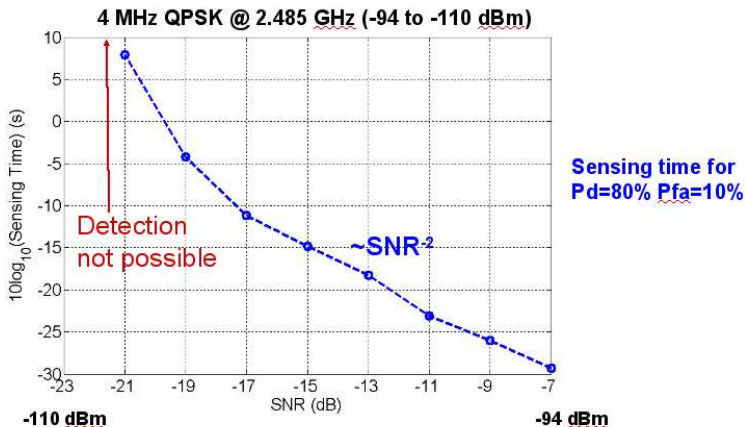
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Noise levels move around over a day.

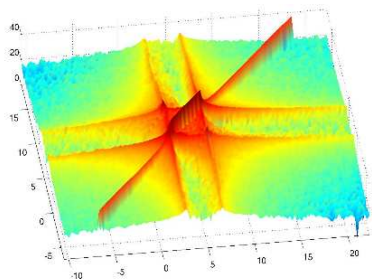
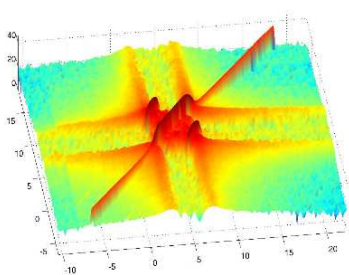
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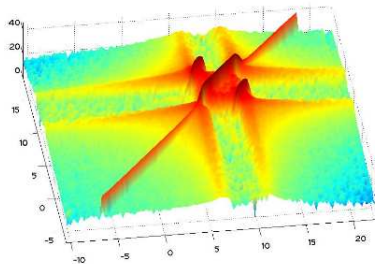


The spectral correlation function shows spectral redundancy in a transformed domain.

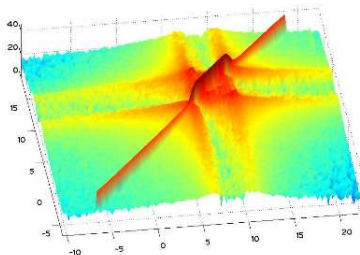
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16000 spectral averages
and perfect sampling



16000 spectral averages
and 100 Hz sampling offset (25 ppm)

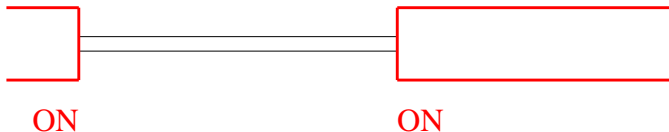


But this redundancy is blurred away by fast fading.

Outline

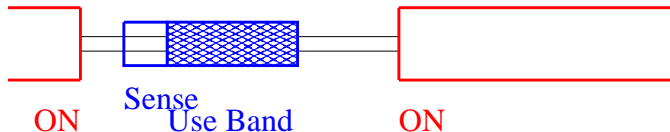
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How to model the requirement of safety



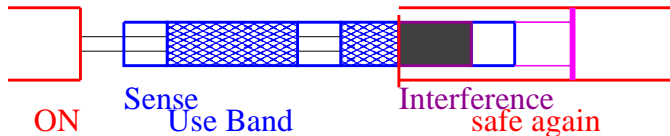
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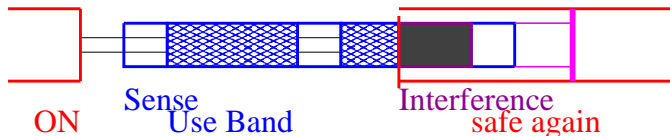
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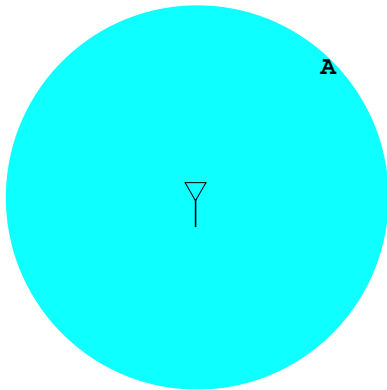
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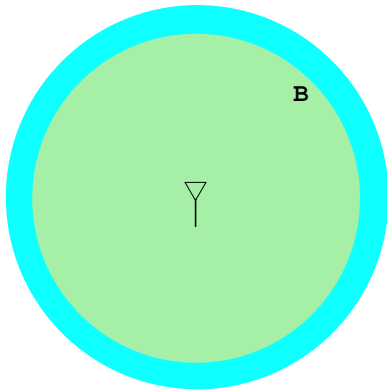


- Consider time-domain
- Can sense a whitespace and use it.
- Some interference unavoidable.
- Otherwise **fear** of return makes it impossible to recover.

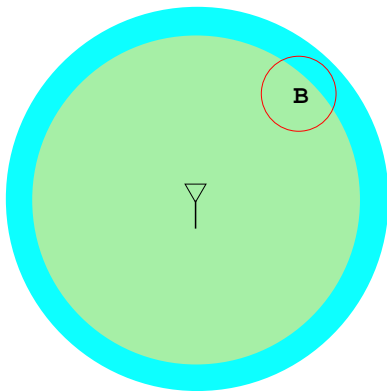
Consider strong primary transmitters



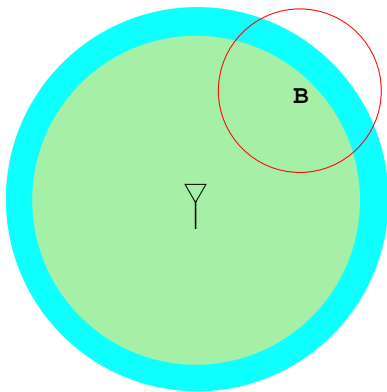
Define a protected radius



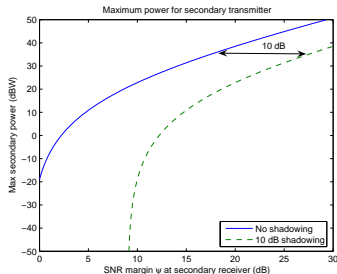
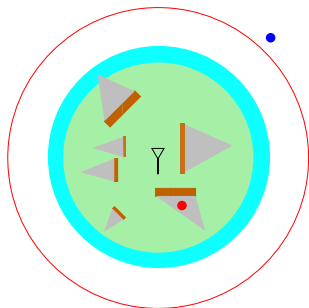
Mice can get close...



But keep the lions far away!

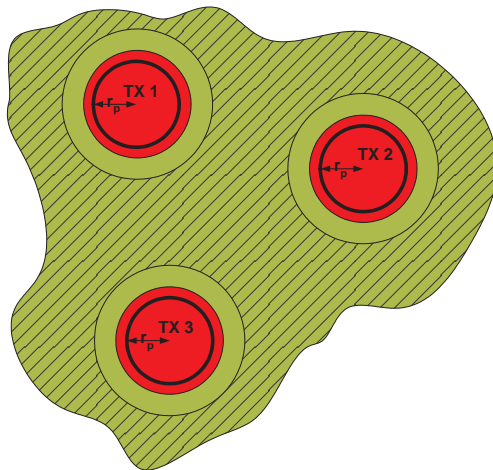


Fading

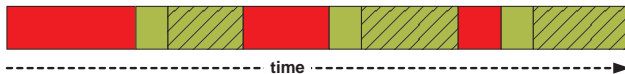


- If you hear a weak signal, are you far away, or just locally faded?
- The possibility of 10 dB of fading results in a 10 dB shift of the required detection margin
- **How to choose X dB of fading margin?**

The spatial equivalents

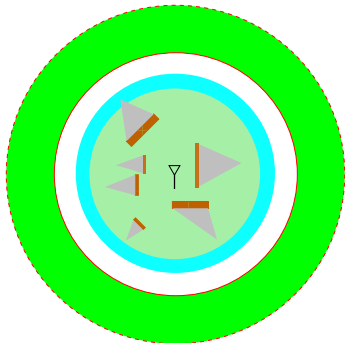


(a)



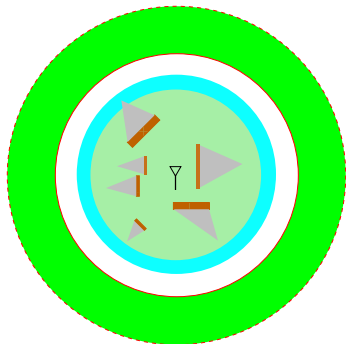
(b)

What are we giving up?

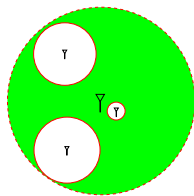


Safe, but might be faded
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Will recover using diversity.

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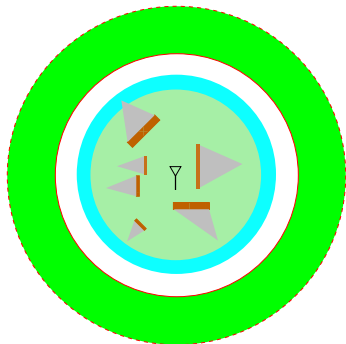


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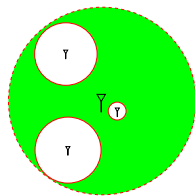


Lights on, but no one home
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Could be recovered using denials.
But not worth it.

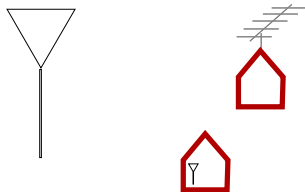
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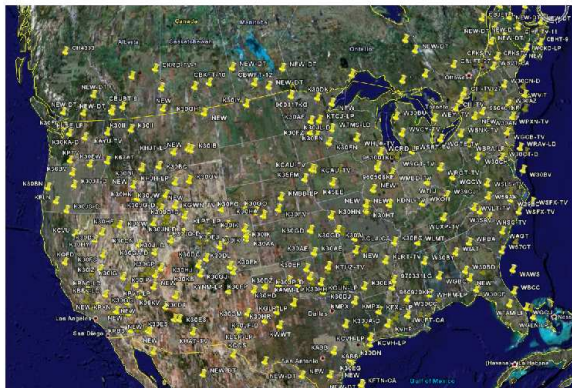


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Safe, but not shadowed enough

Example Distribution of Primary Users



Performance: Weighted Probability of Area Recovered

$$WPAR = \int_{r_n}^{\infty} w(r) P_{FH}(r) r dr$$

- $P_{FH}(r)$ is the probability of finding a spectrum hole at distance r from primary.
- $w(r)$ is a weighting function satisfying $\int_{r_n}^{\infty} w(r) r dr = 1$.

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- e.g. exponential: $w(r) = K \exp(-\kappa r)$

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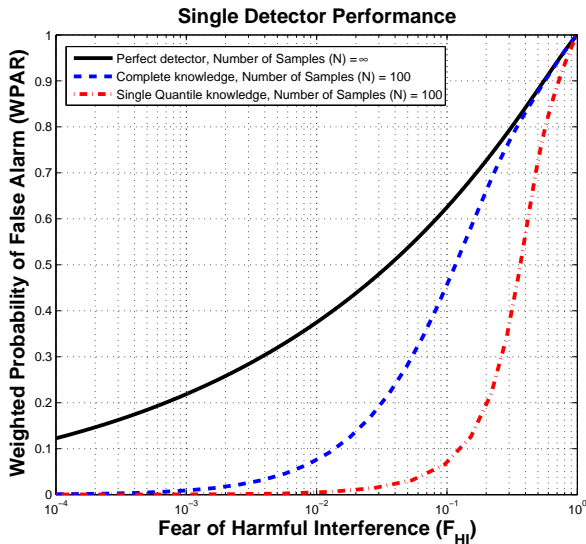
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- This *fear* must be accounted for:

$$F_{HI} = \sup_{0 \leq r \leq r_n} \sup_{F_r \in \mathbb{F}_r} \mathcal{P}_{F_r}(D = 0 | r_{actual} = r)$$

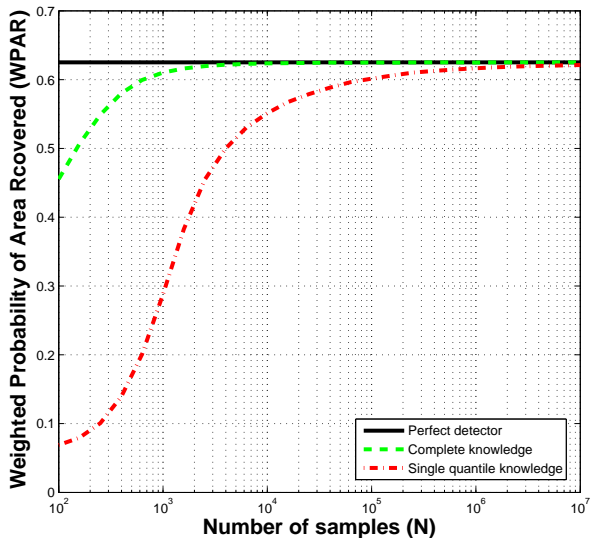
where \mathbb{F}_r is the uncertain distribution underlying algorithm D .

The story so far in these metrics

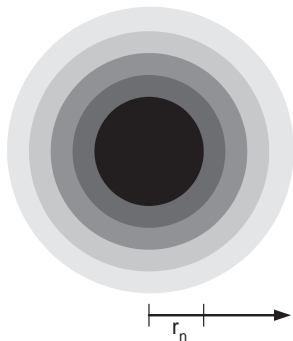


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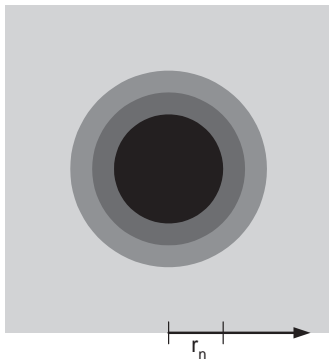
Gains from increasing the number of samples ($F_{HI} = .1$)



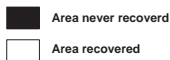
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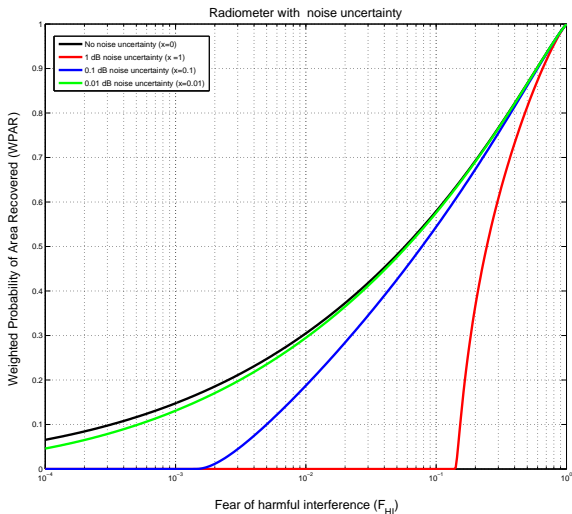
No Noise uncertainty



With Noise uncertainty



The story so far in these metrics



Outline

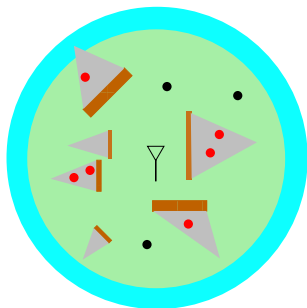
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Spatial domain: How can cooperation help?

It lessens the required detector performance

Rough Analogy: Deck of cards where red cards signify bad fades.

- Probability that I get a red card: Very High (50%)!
- Probability that all users get red cards: Very Low

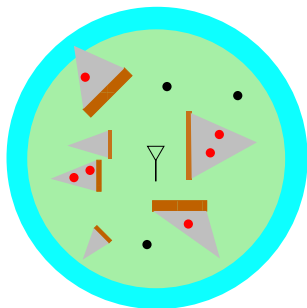


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 - Shadowing varies significantly on the scale 20-500m

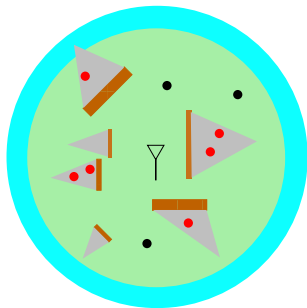


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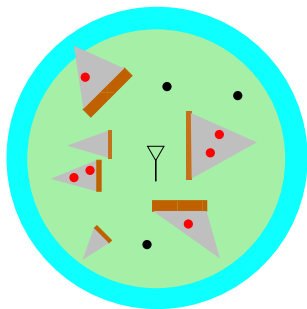
Close enough to be relevant, far enough to be independent.

Spatial domain: How can cooperation help?

It lessens the required detector performance

Rough Analogy: Deck of cards where red cards signify bad fades.

- Probability that I get a red card: Very High (50%)!
 - Probability that all users get red cards: Very Low
-
- Multipath varies significantly on the scale of $\frac{\lambda}{4}$ (10cm at 800MHz).
 - Shadowing varies significantly on the scale 20-500m



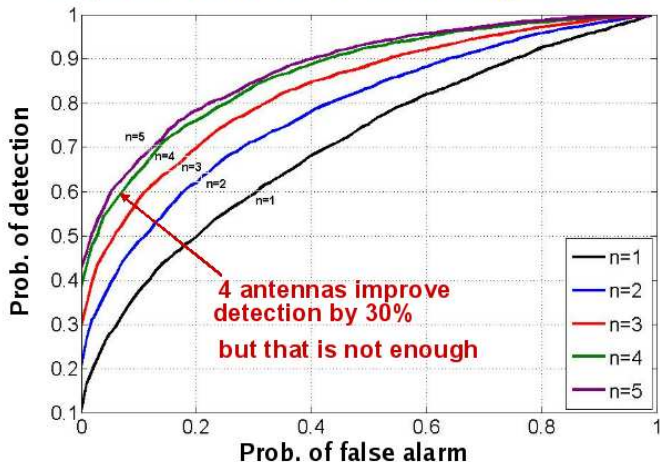
Close enough to be relevant, far enough to be independent.

It also increases robustness to the fading model.

Does cooperation really work?

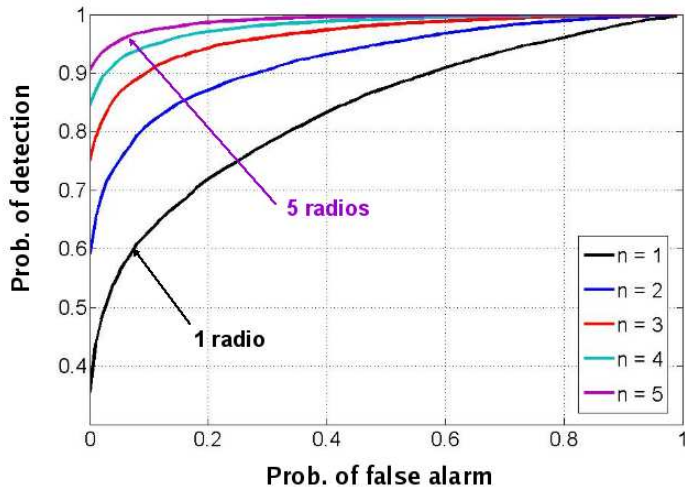
- Experimental validation
- Used BEE2 and 2.4 GHz radio front-ends

Single radio with 1- 5 antennas in fading environment

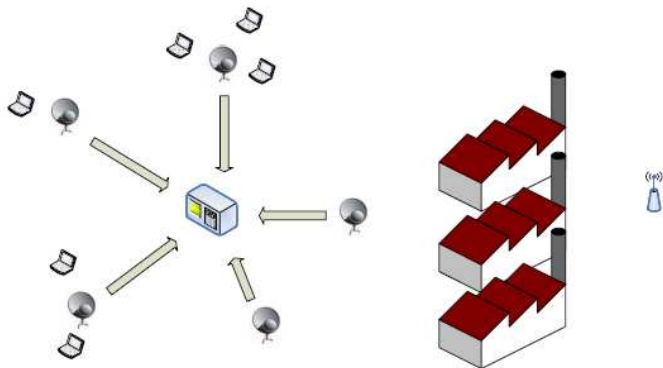


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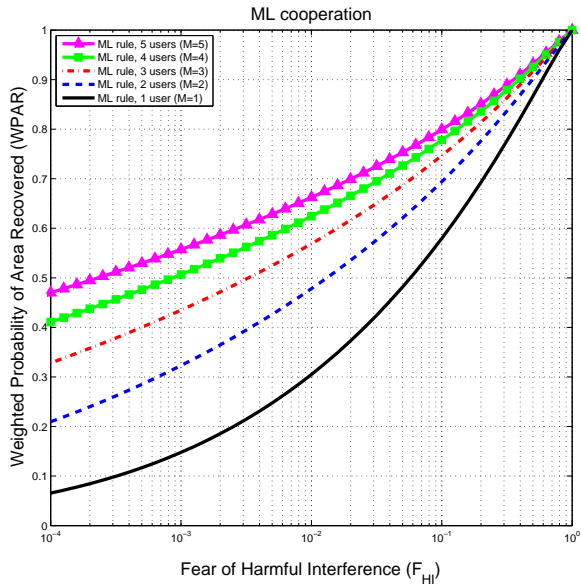


Time-domain: How can cooperation help?

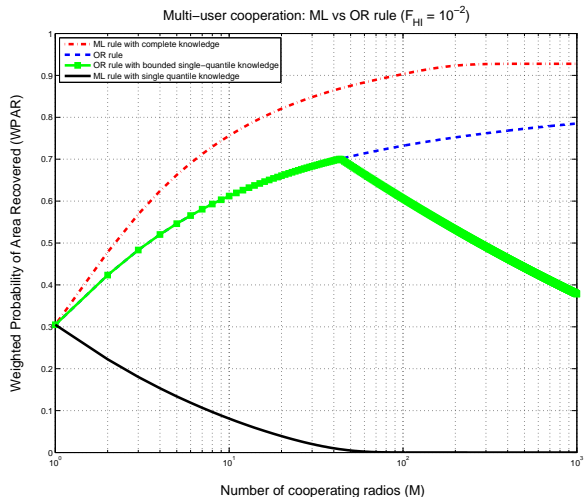


Interference diversity!

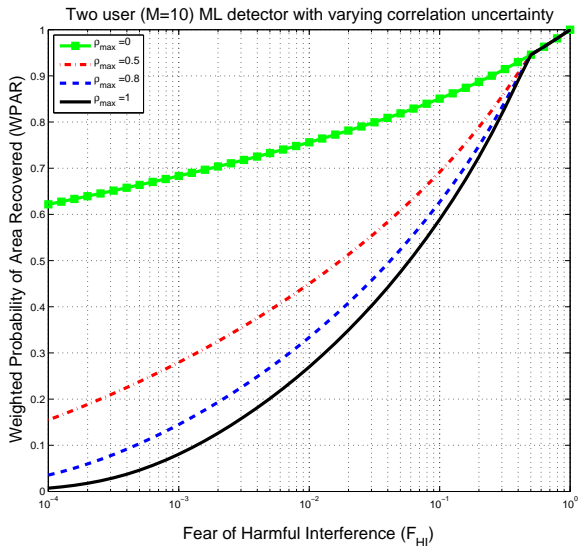
Cooperation story in correct metrics



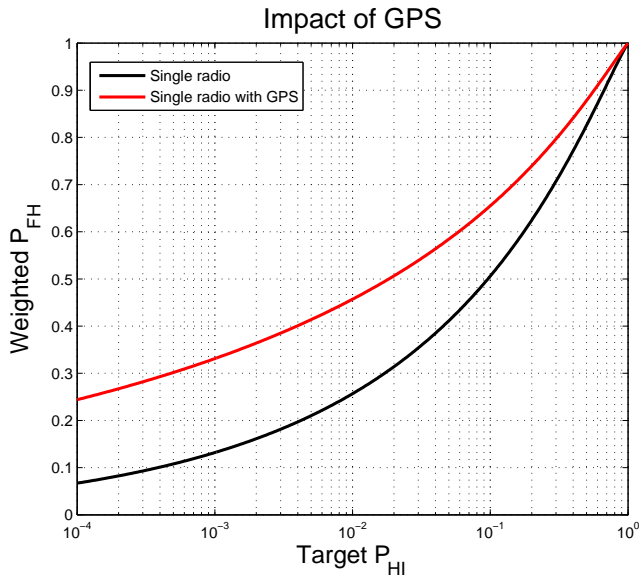
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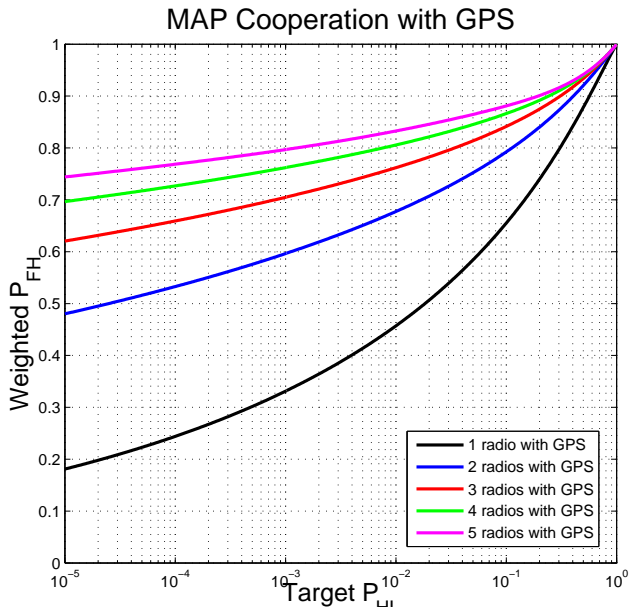
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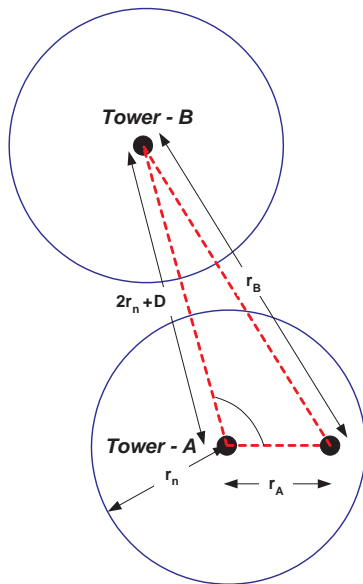
Multiband detection: hope for the future



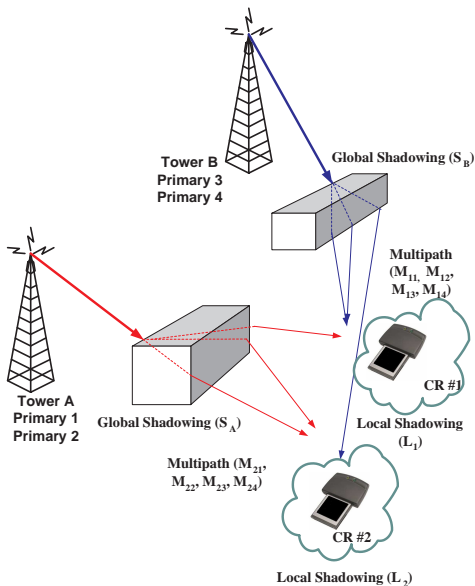
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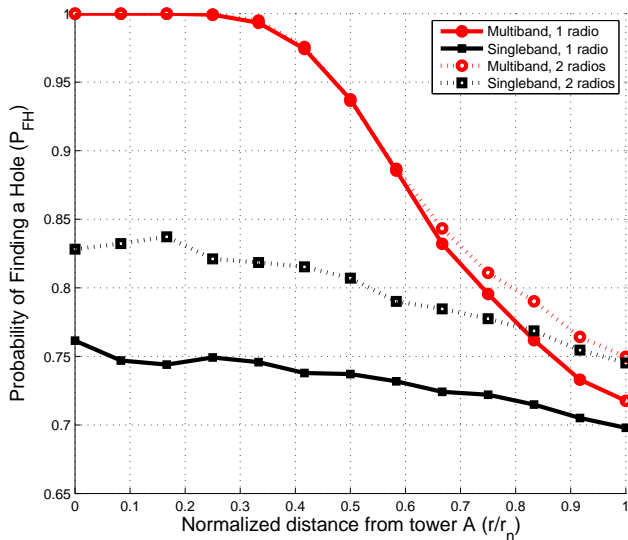
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Multiband detection: hope for the future



Multiband detection: hope for the future



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- Part-15-style device-certification would be great
 - ▶ Easy to enforce
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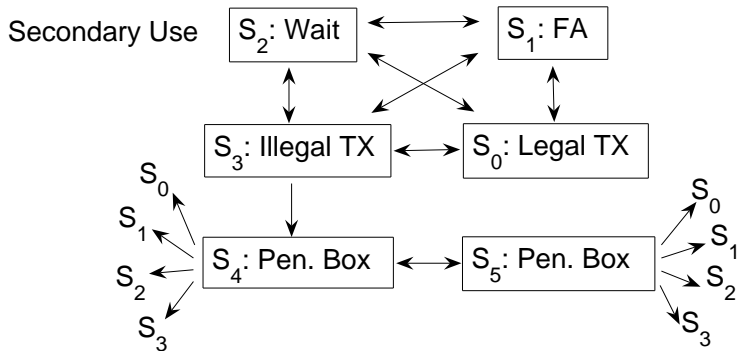
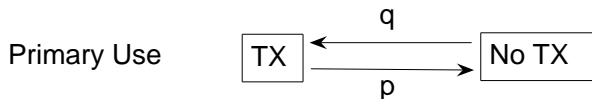
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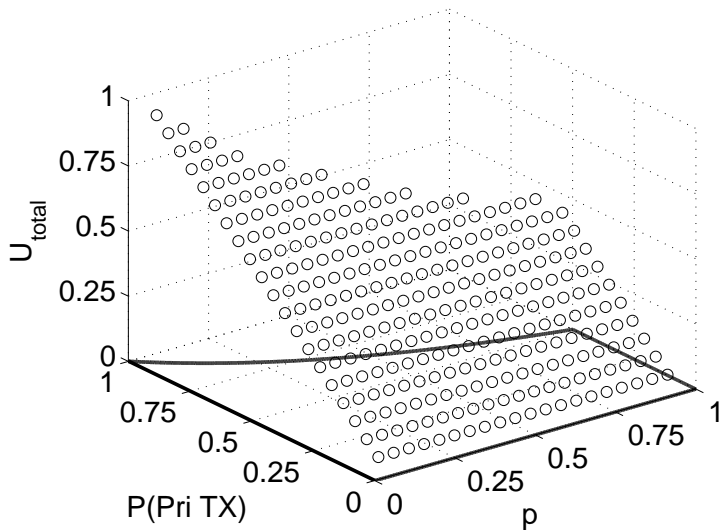
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 - ▶ Ideas already present in Coase '59 and de Vany '69.
 - ▶ Users incur liability for harmful interference and are punished

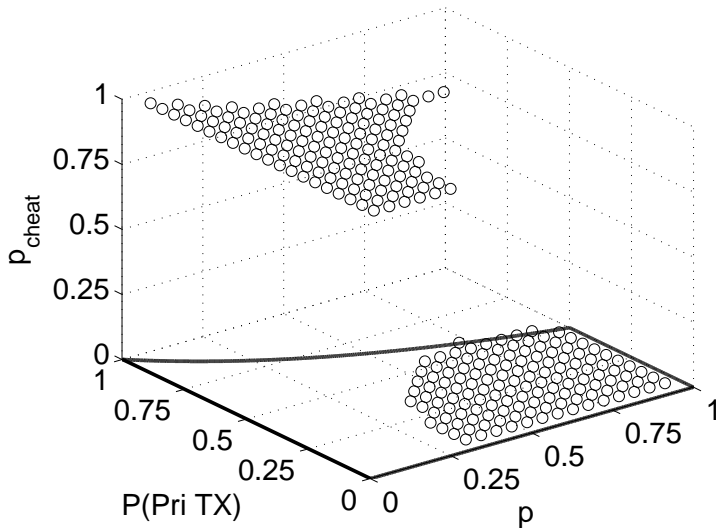
A toy model



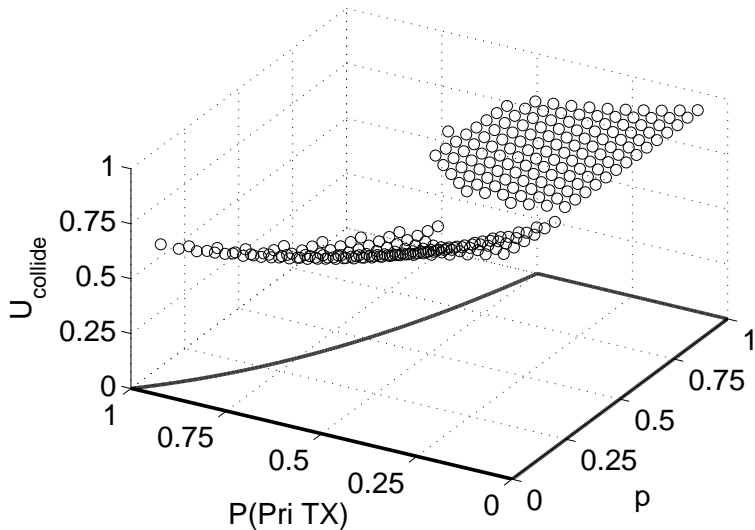
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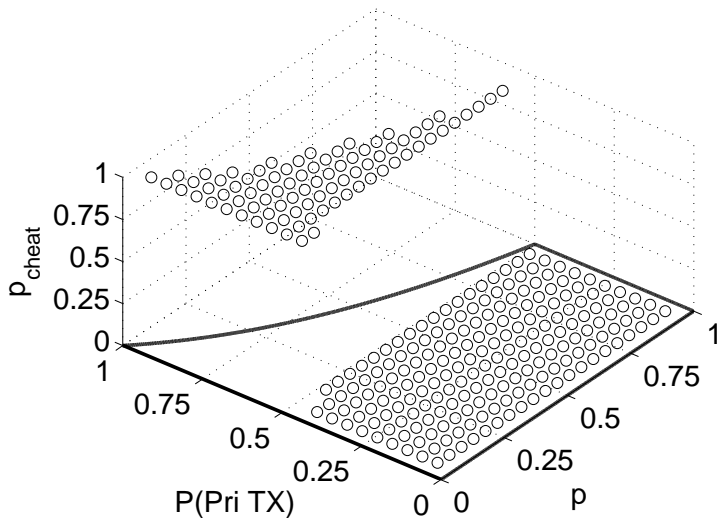
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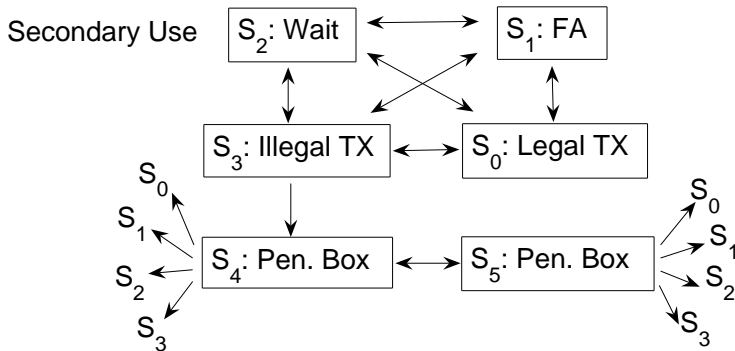
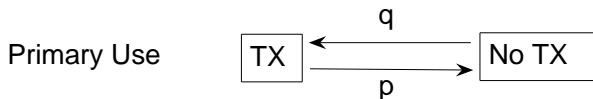
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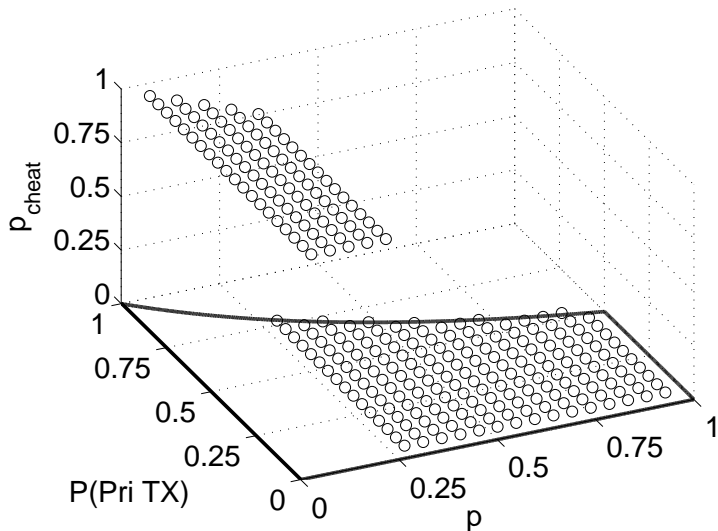
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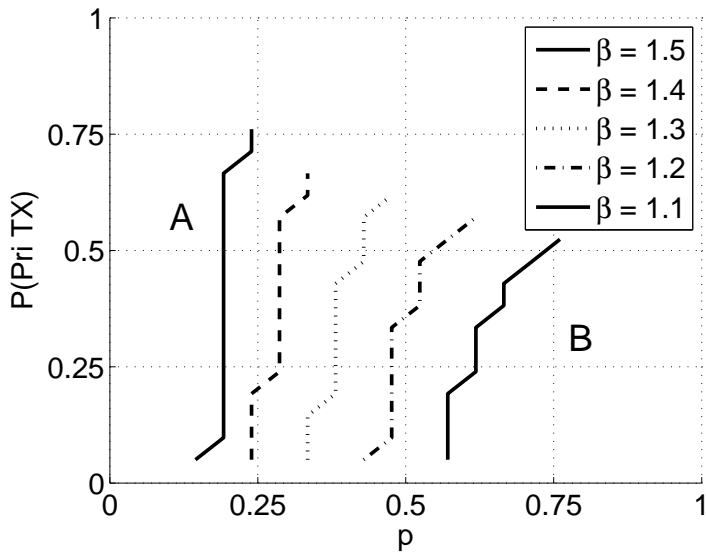
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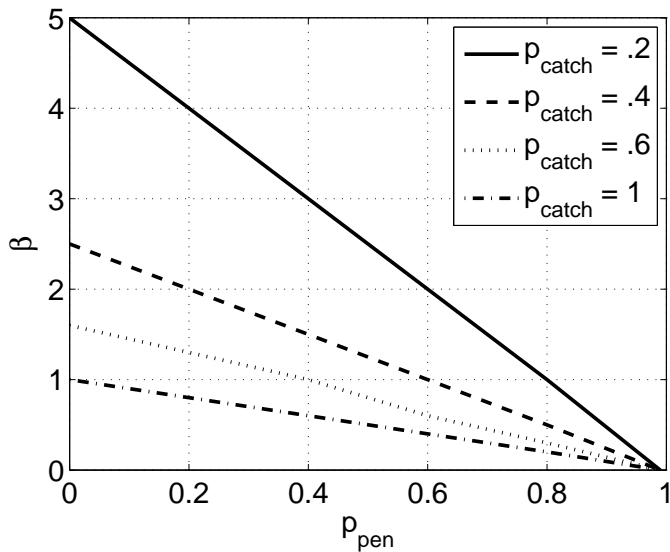
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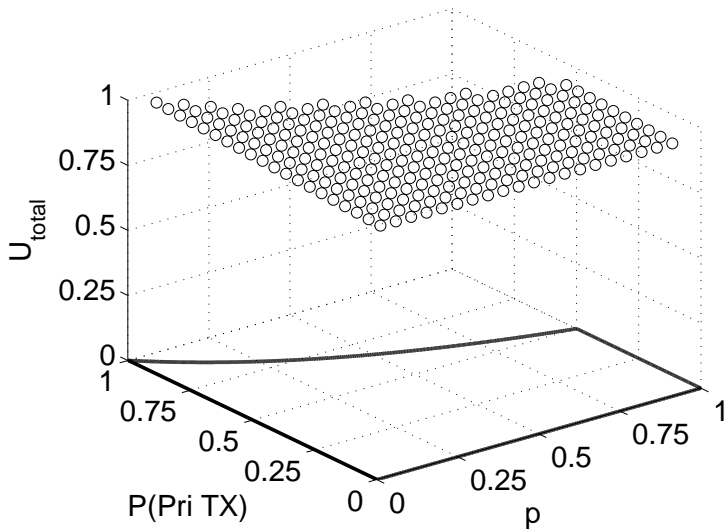
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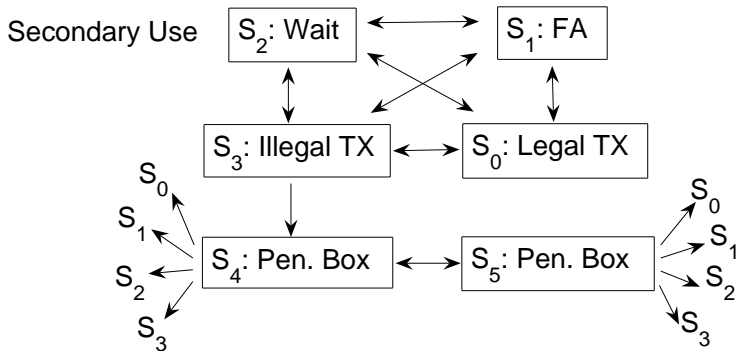
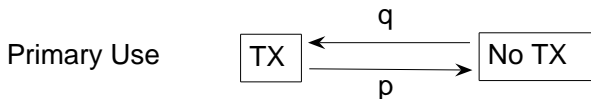
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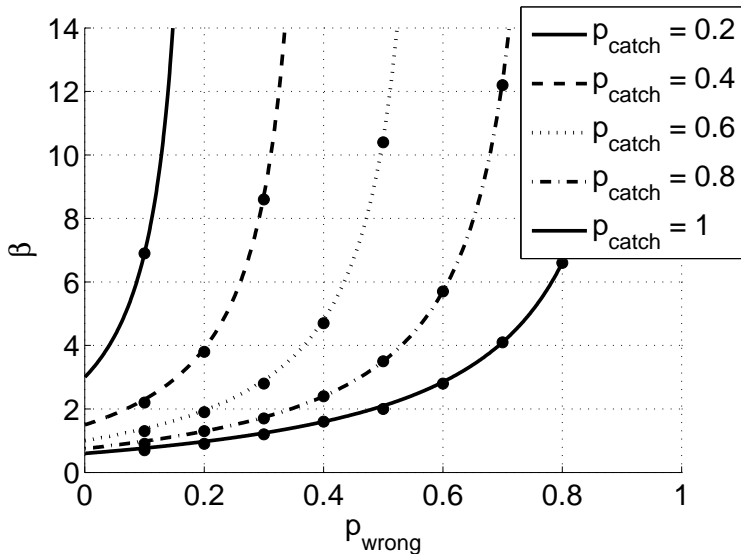
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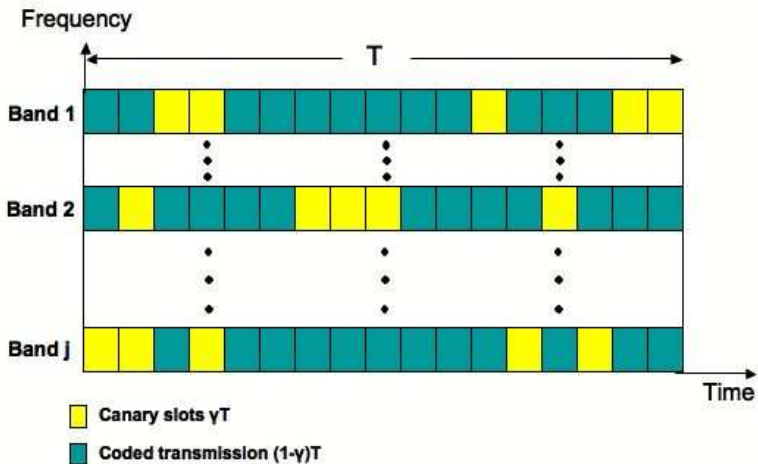
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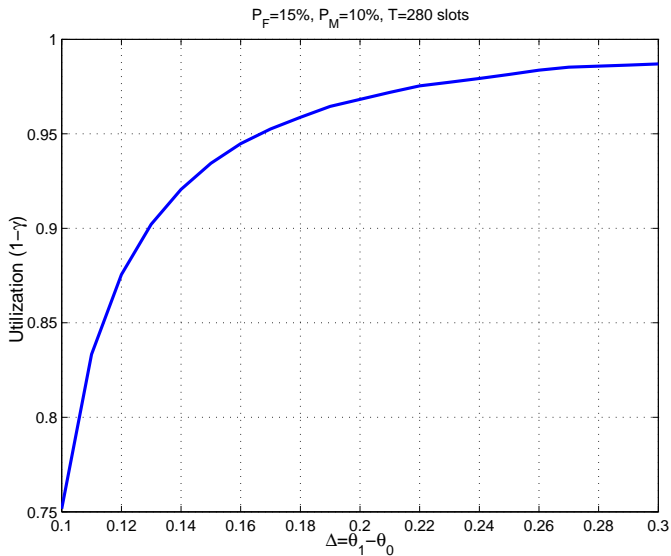
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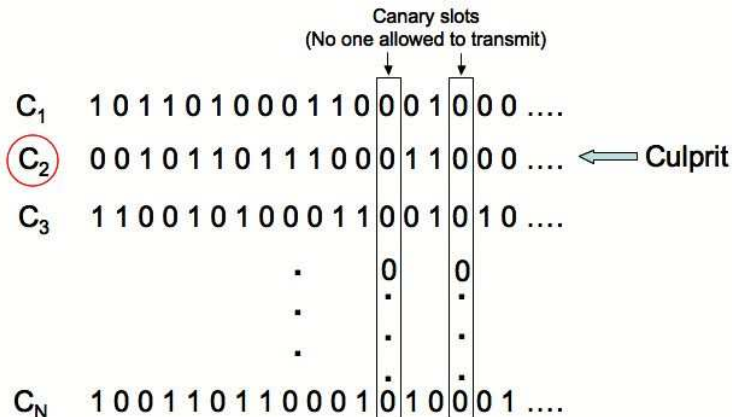
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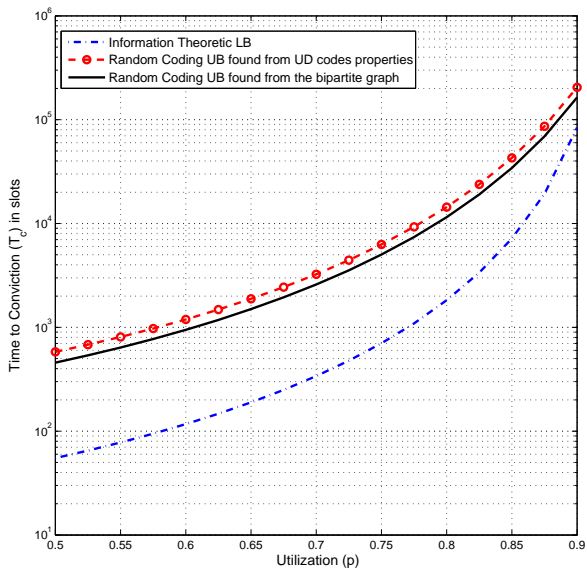


Identity through superimposed codes

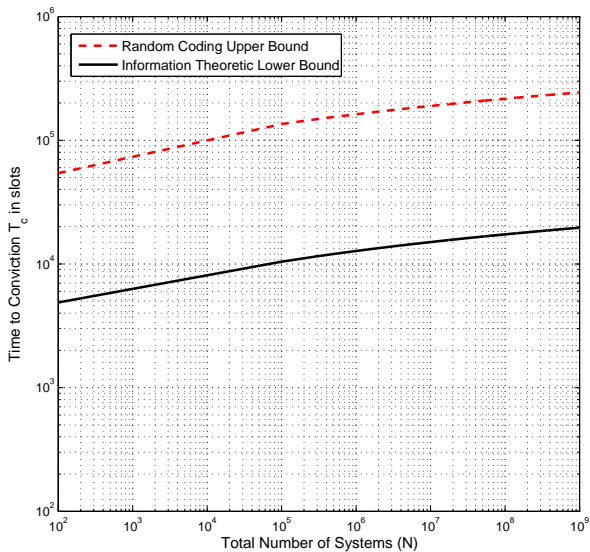


Interference times - - t_3 - t_5 t_6 - t_8 t_9 t_{10} - - - t_{14} t_{15} - - -.

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Decouple sensor network and communication network

	Interference management is primary's responsibility	Interference management not primary's responsibility
Secondary has permission	Markets	Spectrum Monitors
Secondary must take care	Denials	Opportunistic

- **Purely opportunistic use** is harder than it looks.
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- Coordinate secondary radios by giving explicit permission.

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- Owner controls access to preserve QoS
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“Spectrum tour guide” can coordinate users without owning bands.

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 - ▶ Many smaller niche applications were enabled.
 - ▶ But big players got bigger — used the new technology to *cut costs* and further exploit economies of scale.

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