

Design Challenges of Open Spectrum Access

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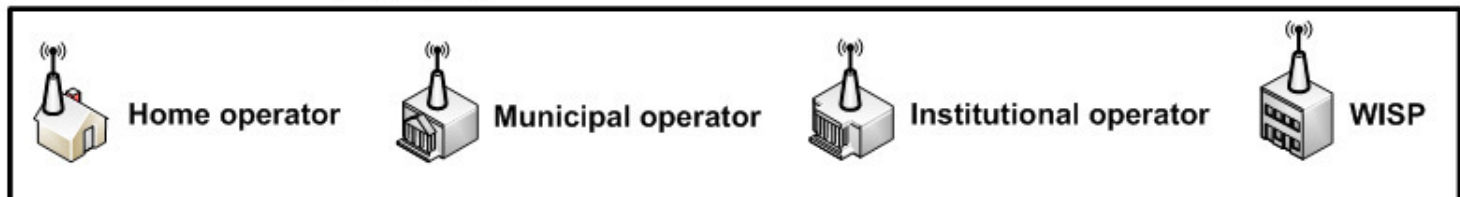
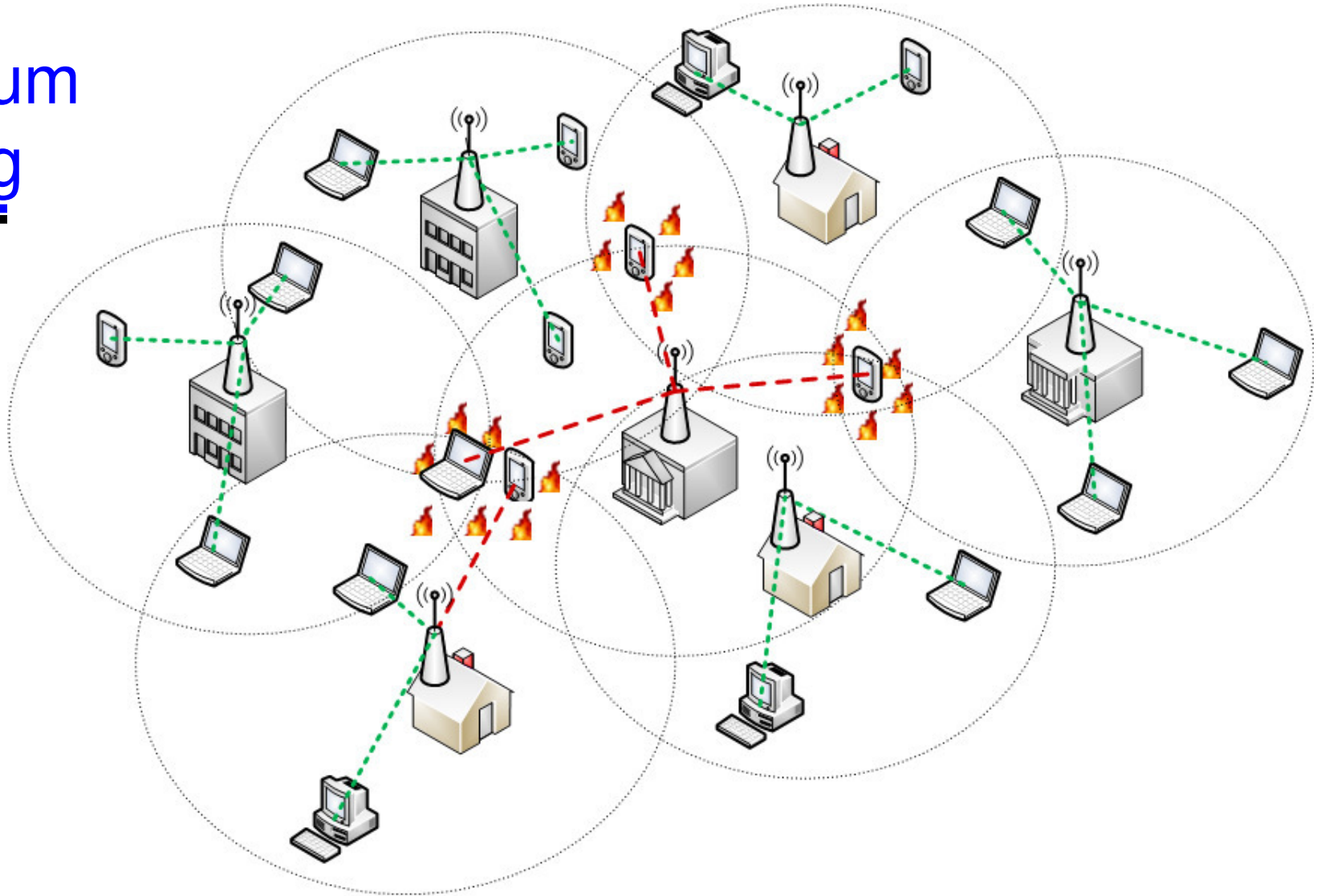
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The Problem

- Proliferation of wireless networks & devices
- Increased demand for radio spectrum
 - ◆ Need for regulation ...
- Traditional approach rather inefficient
 - ◆ Difficult to find a vacant frequency
 - ◆ Competition leads to need for high investments
 - High entry barrier for new operators
 - Long payback time
 - Customers tied to a specific network
 - Often impossible to choose the best price-quality
 - ◆ Frequency bands tied to specific technologies
 - ◆ Licensed bands
 - temporal & spatial underutilization of the spectrum
 - ◆ Unlicensed bands
 - interference



Spectrum Sharing



The Role of Cognitive Radio

- Interact with the wireless environment
 - ◆ Sense, learn and adapt/react
- mostly focused on the Primary/Secondary user model
 - ◆ Focus on spectrum underutilization
 - Filling spectrum *holes*
 - ◆ Spectrum access priorities
- However...
 - ◆ still hard/risky for secondary users/operators
 - primary user priority hinders even the minimum service guarantees
 - ◆ primary operator investments still key for growth of wireless networks & services

Key Survey Papers

- Qing Zhao and B.M. Sadler, “**A Survey of Dynamic Spectrum Access**,” *IEEE Signal Processing Magazine*, vol. 24, no. 3, pp. 79-89, May 2007.
- I. F. Akyildiz, W.-Y. Lee, M. C. Vuran, and S. Mohanty, “**Next Generation/Dynamic Spectrum Access/Cognitive Radio Wireless Networks: A Survey**,” *Computer Networks*, vol. 50, no. 13, pp. 2127-2159, September 2006.
- S. Haykin, “**Cognitive Radio: Brain-Empowered Wireless Communications**,” *IEEE Journal on Selected Areas in Communications*, vol. 23, no. 2, pp. 201-220, Feb. 2005.

Alternative Spectrum Utilization Model

- Unlicensed spectrum
 - ◆ Anyone can become an operator
 - Residential WLAN owners, (W)ISPs, municipalities, etc.
 - No inter-operator or inter-technology priorities in principle!
 - ◆ Increased competition
 - Better service offerings
 - Subject to operator/user interactions and not preset priorities
 - Increased interference
 - ◆ Low entry cost
 - Increased coverage
- Open access
 - ◆ Without any form of prior contract (subscription)
 - ◆ Getting (buying?, exchanging?) network access in small quanta

The Proposed Architecture

- Utilization of client-supplied information
 - ◆ Outer feedback loop
 - ◆ Spectrum usage, service offerings
 - ◆ Hidden interference problem ...
 - ◆ Planning AP deployment
 - ◆ Cheap sensors deployed to supply spectrum utilization information
- Adaptive wireless infrastructure
 - ◆ Inner feedback loop
 - ◆ Interference mitigation
- Service discovery, negotiation and handovers
 - ◆ *Direct*: mobile node – AP interactions
 - ◆ *Indirect*: user reports

The Proposed Architecture:

Functional Requirements

Mobile Node

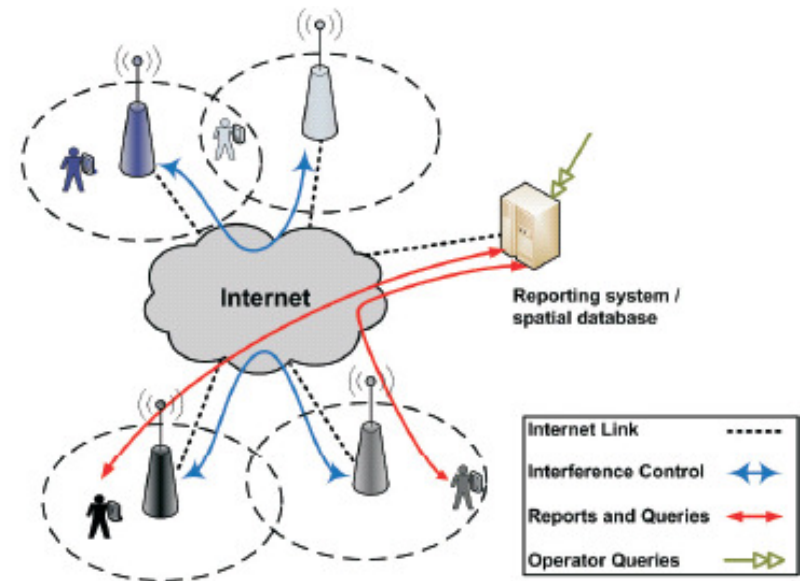
- ◆ Spectrum sensing
- ◆ Service discovery
- ◆ Reporting (especially of *white spots*)
- ◆ Spectrum agility
- ◆ Secure micro-payments
- ◆ Advanced handover capabilities (frequency, air interface, AP, operator)

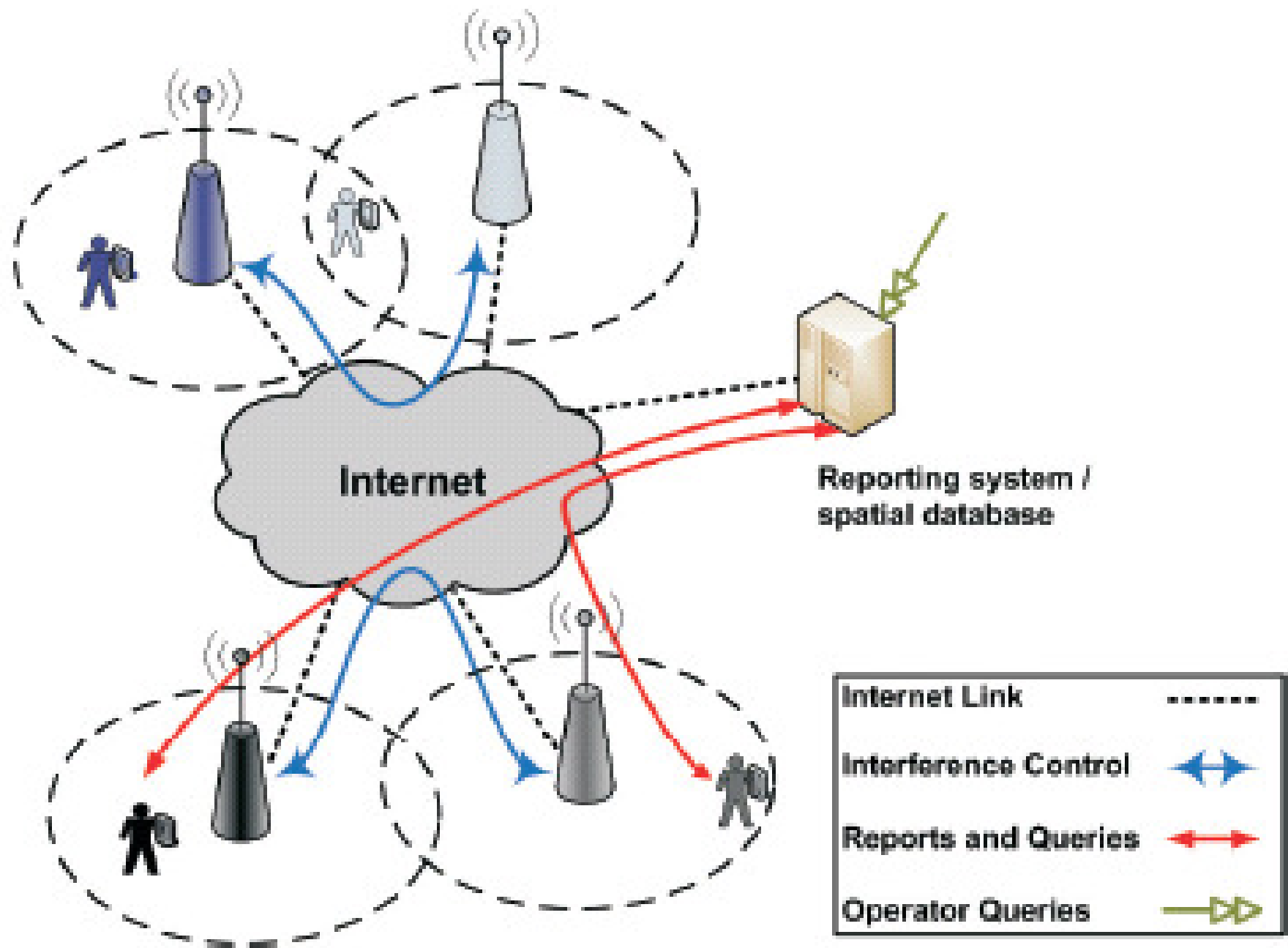
Reporting System/Spatial Database

- ◆ Aggregate reports
- ◆ Monitoring
- ◆ Provides information on service availability and spectrum usage
 - Operators: *white spots*, interference, etc.
 - Users: coverage, services, etc.

Access Point

- ◆ *Announcing*
 - *Spectrum portfolio*
 - *Service capabilities*
- ◆ Secure micro-payments
- ◆ Interference feedback and reporting
- ◆ Interference control
- ◆ Handover preparation





Dynamic Spectrum Access:

Challenges and Goals

- *Spectrum sharing dimensions: frequency, space and time*
 - ◆ A unified framework considering all dimensions will provide the necessary flexibility (unlicensed spectrum)
- *Primary/Secondary model vs. Open Spectrum Access (OSA)*
 - ◆ OSA enables new (micro-)operators to enter the market
- *Centralized vs. distributed*
 - ◆ Outer/inner feedback loop
 - ◆ Goal: a low overhead reporting system
- *Cooperative vs. non-cooperative spectrum sharing*
 - ◆ Design incentives that will lead to a high degree of cooperation between competing spectrum users
- *Game theoretic modeling of spectrum sharing*
 - ◆ Various degrees of cooperation
 - Expressed by the amount and quality of the available information
 - ◆ Translation of a game-theoretic model to a practical system

Our Related Work

- **“Stimulating Participation in Wireless Community Networks”**
 - ◆ E.C. Efstathiou, P.A. Frangoudis, and G.C. Polyzos
 - ◆ Proc. IEEE INFOCOM 2006, Barcelona, Spain, April 2006
- **“Power Control in WLANs for Optimization of Social Fairness”**
 - ◆ V. Douros, K. Katsaros, P.A. Frangoudis, and G.C. Polyzos,
 - ◆ Proc. 12th Pan-Hellenic Conference on Informatics (PCI'08), Samos, Greece, August 2008
- **“Optimizing the Channel Load Reporting Process in IEEE 802.11k-enabled WLANs”**
 - ◆ E. Panaousis, C.N. Ververidis, and G.C. Polyzos
 - ◆ Proc. IEEE LANMAN 2008, Cluj-Napoca, Romania, September 2008
- **“Coupling QoS Provision with Interference Reporting in WLAN Sharing Communities”**
 - ◆ P.A. Frangoudis and G.C. Polyzos,
 - ◆ Proc. Social and Mesh Networking Workshop (IEEE PIMRC 2008), Cannes, France, September 2008

Additional Related Work

- **Gunnar Karlsson's work on WLANs**
 - ◆ support for mobility, handover
 - ◆ very large WLANs (WMANs) / distribution network

- The ASPECTS project: Agile SPECTrum Security
 - ◆ Euro-NF NoE Specific Joint Research Project
 - AUEB
 - Blekinge Institute of Technology (M. Fiedler),
 - Universität Passau (H. de Meer)

Conclusions

- New wireless networking paradigm
- Organic growth of wireless networks
 - ◆ micro-operators
 - ◆ micro-payments
 - ◆ getting service in small quanta
- Focus on unlicensed spectrum
 - ◆ foster inter-operator competition
 - and cooperation (information exchange...)
 - ◆ increase coverage
 - increase available bandwidth to users
 - ◆ lower cost to users / society

Thanks!

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