

An Ultra-Wide Overlay Cognitive Radio System for Wireless Back-hauling for Small Cells

M. Döring, A. Zubow, P. Leyva, A. Wolisz



Telecommunication Networks Group
Technische Universität Berlin

Outline

- Motivation
- System and Modeling
- COUWBAT Physical Layer
- COUWBAT MAC Layer
- Design Considerations
- Performance Evaluation
- Conclusions

Motivation

- Wireless access technologies such as **WLAN** have recently gain **very high bitrates**, therefore **backhauling** has become the **bottleneck**
- **Cognitive Radio Networks** (CRN) in combination with **Software Defined Radios** (SDR) can be a solution for backhauling
- **PHY Layer**: Non-Contiguous OFDM (NC-OFDM) allows use of fragmented spectrum in an efficient way
- This requires an intelligent and efficient **link layer** mechanism

Contributions

- Designing a particular MAC which allows contention-free access, while providing fixed delay and high throughput.
- Integrating an in-band signaling scheme which can use different subchannels in distinct neighboring cells.
- Evaluating the performance of our MAC scheme both analytically and by means of network simulations with ns3.
- The source code of our ns3 simulation model is available via github.



System and Modeling

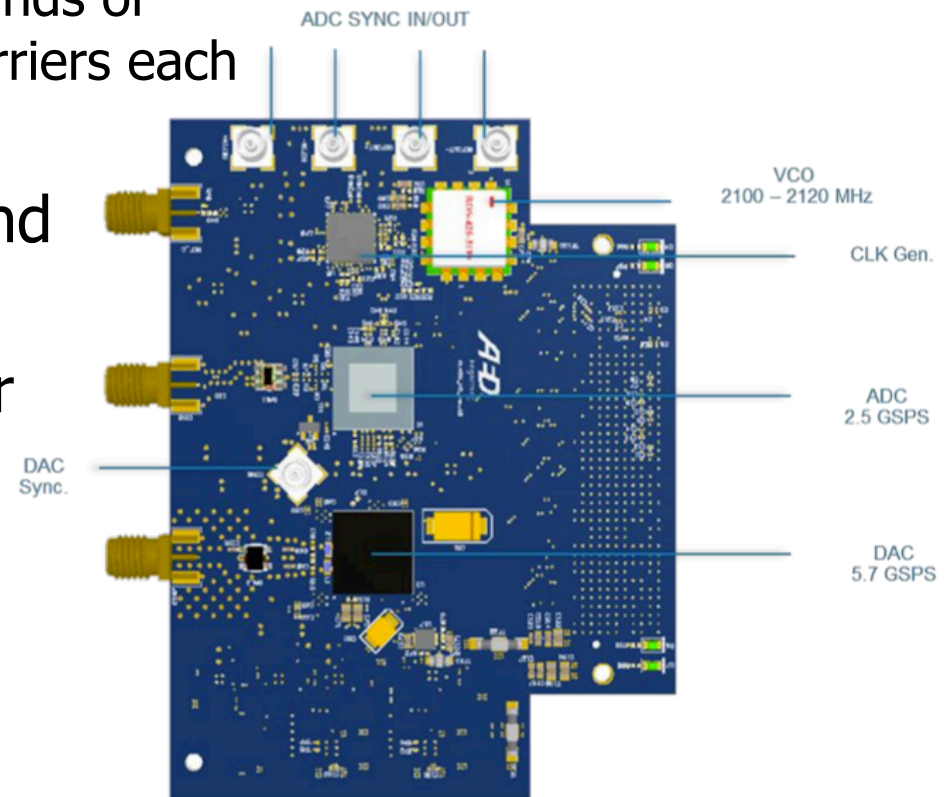


COUWBAT Physical Layer

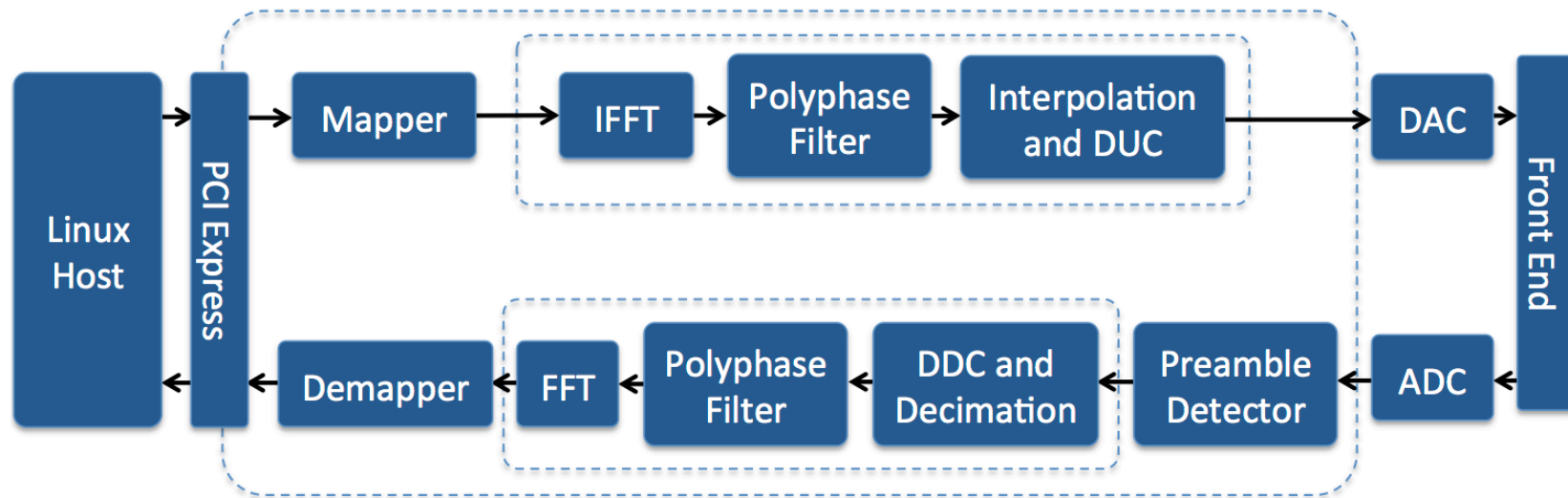
AED Engineering GmbH, Munich

General Parameters

- 3 GHz analog bandwidth
- Three transmission bands of each 1.024 GHz digital bandwidth with Direct-RF
 - Divided into two logical bands of 512 MHz with 2048 subcarriers each
- Every subcarrier can be switched separately on and off
- Different constellation per subcarrier possible
- 8192 points FFT



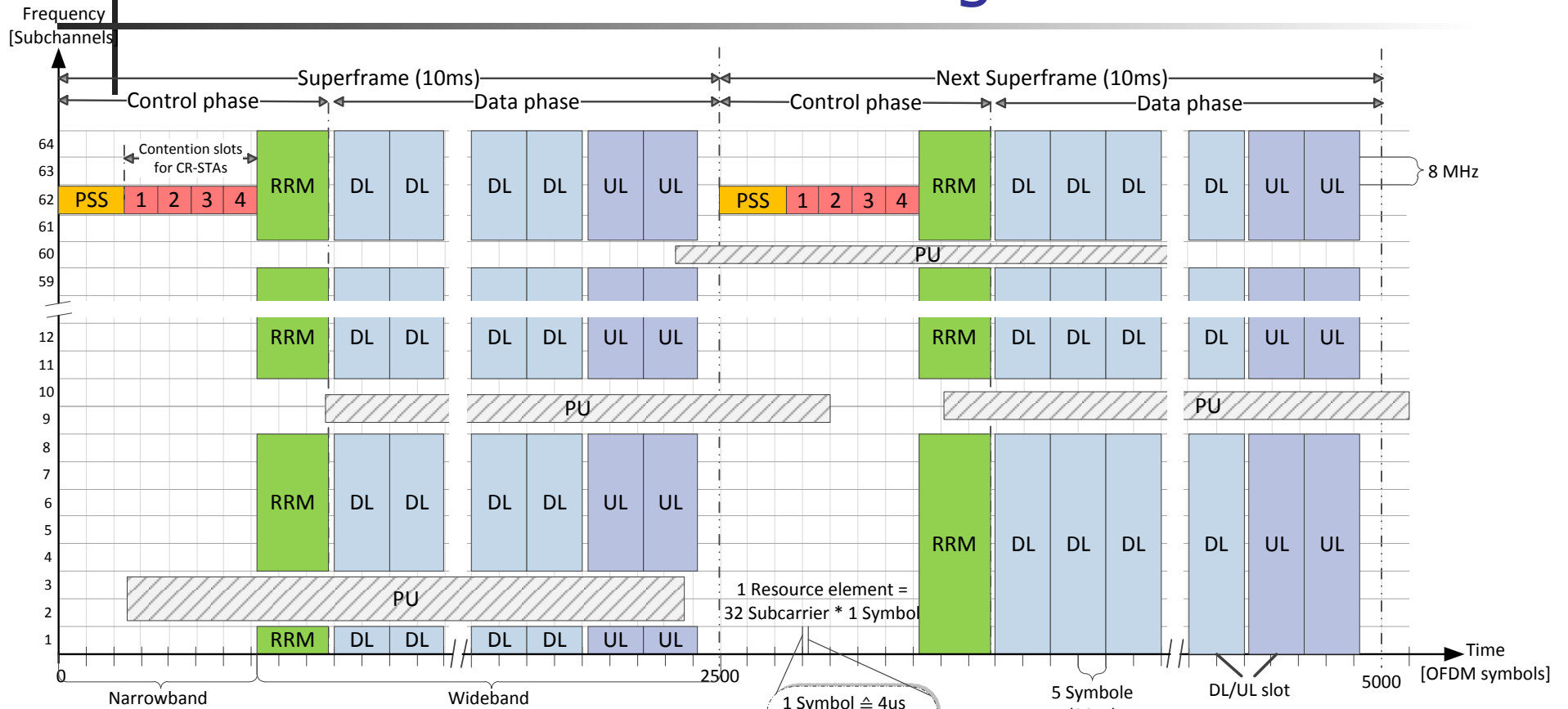
FPGA architecture





COUWBAT MAC Layer

Channelization and Framing



- Control phase - in-band control channel
 - Selected frequencies only....
- Data phase

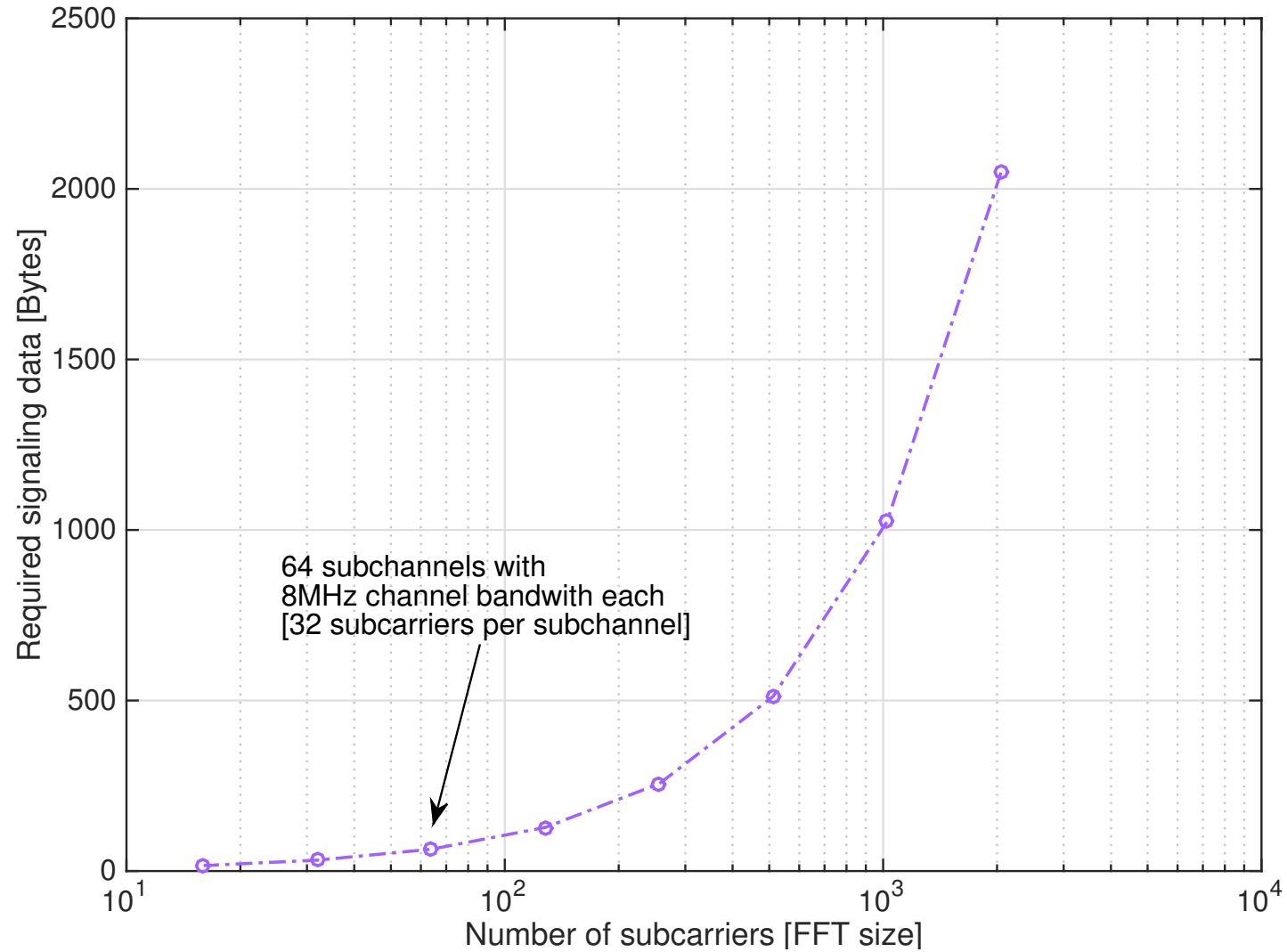


Design Considerations

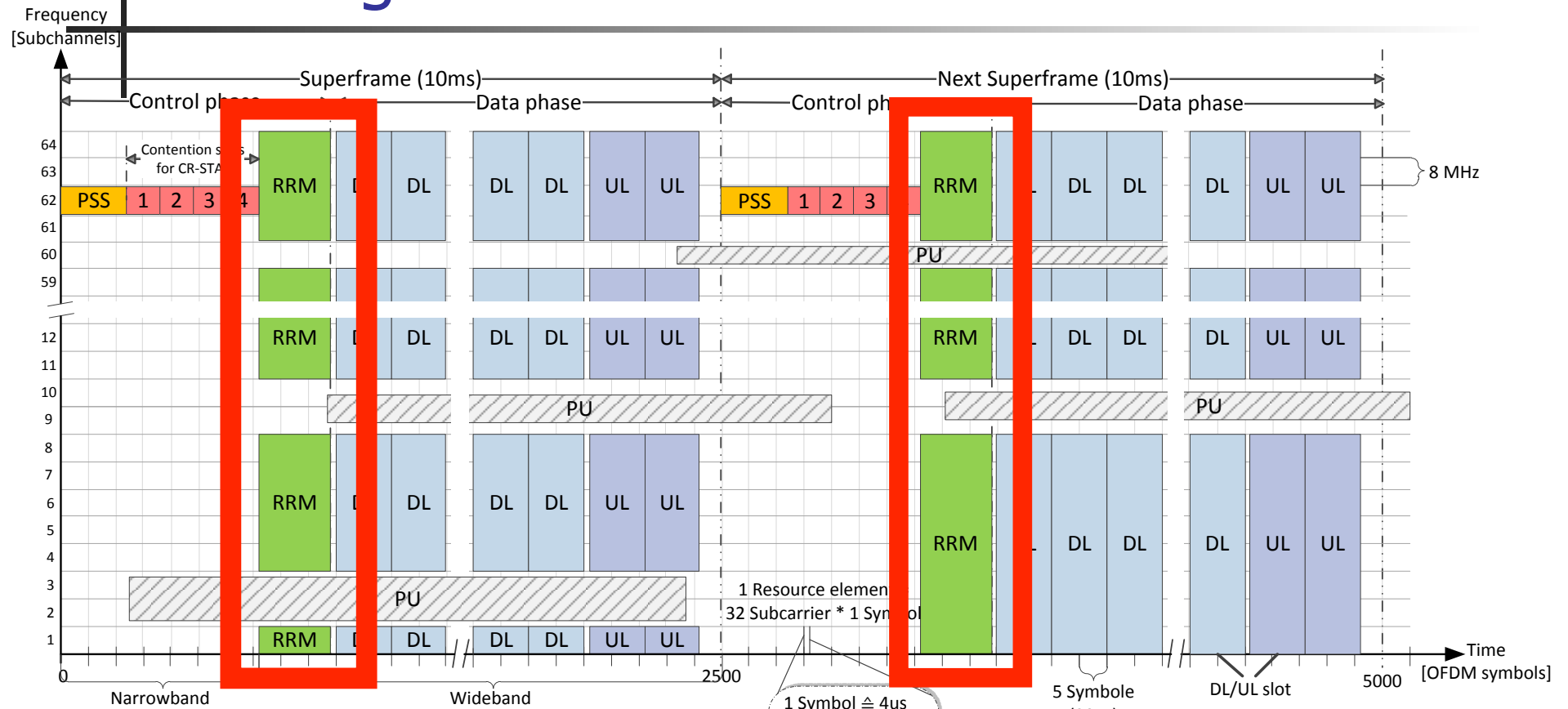
Design Considerations

- Assumption: Whole spectrum is dedicated to licensed users, but via a database available spectrum fragments for secondary usage can be requested for a given time in a given area
- Spectrum can be revoked on short notice
- Every CR-BS has low latency access to the database
- Each CR-STA is controlled by its CR-BS only

Signaling Overhead as Function of Subchannel Width

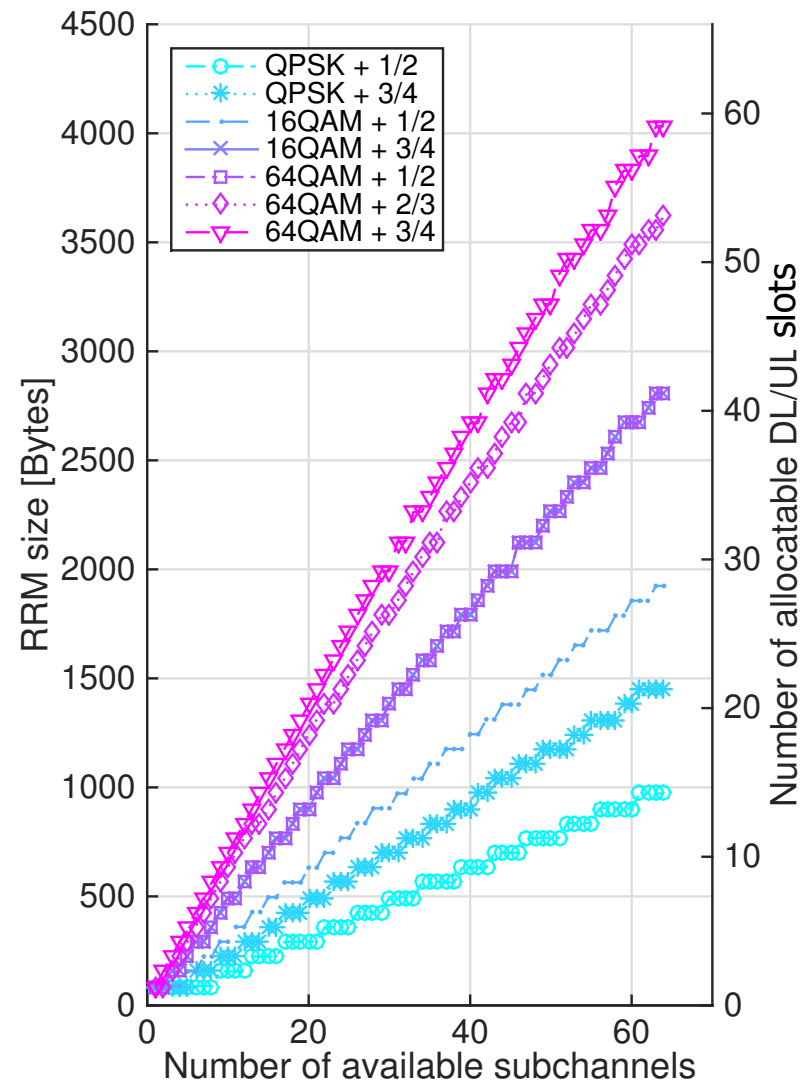
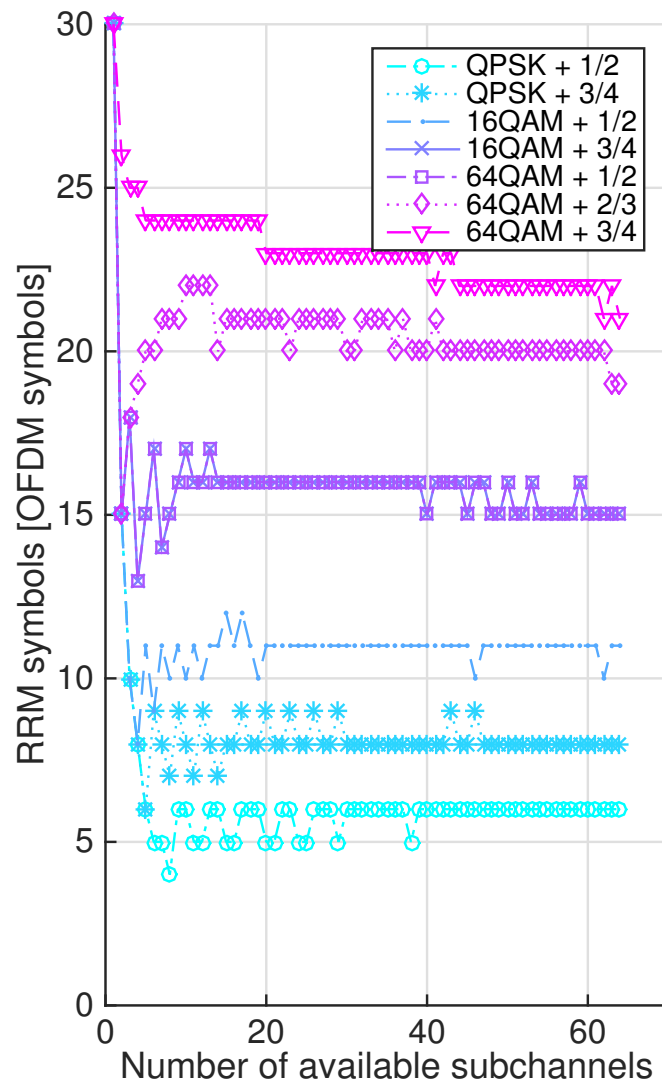


Framing – Revisited

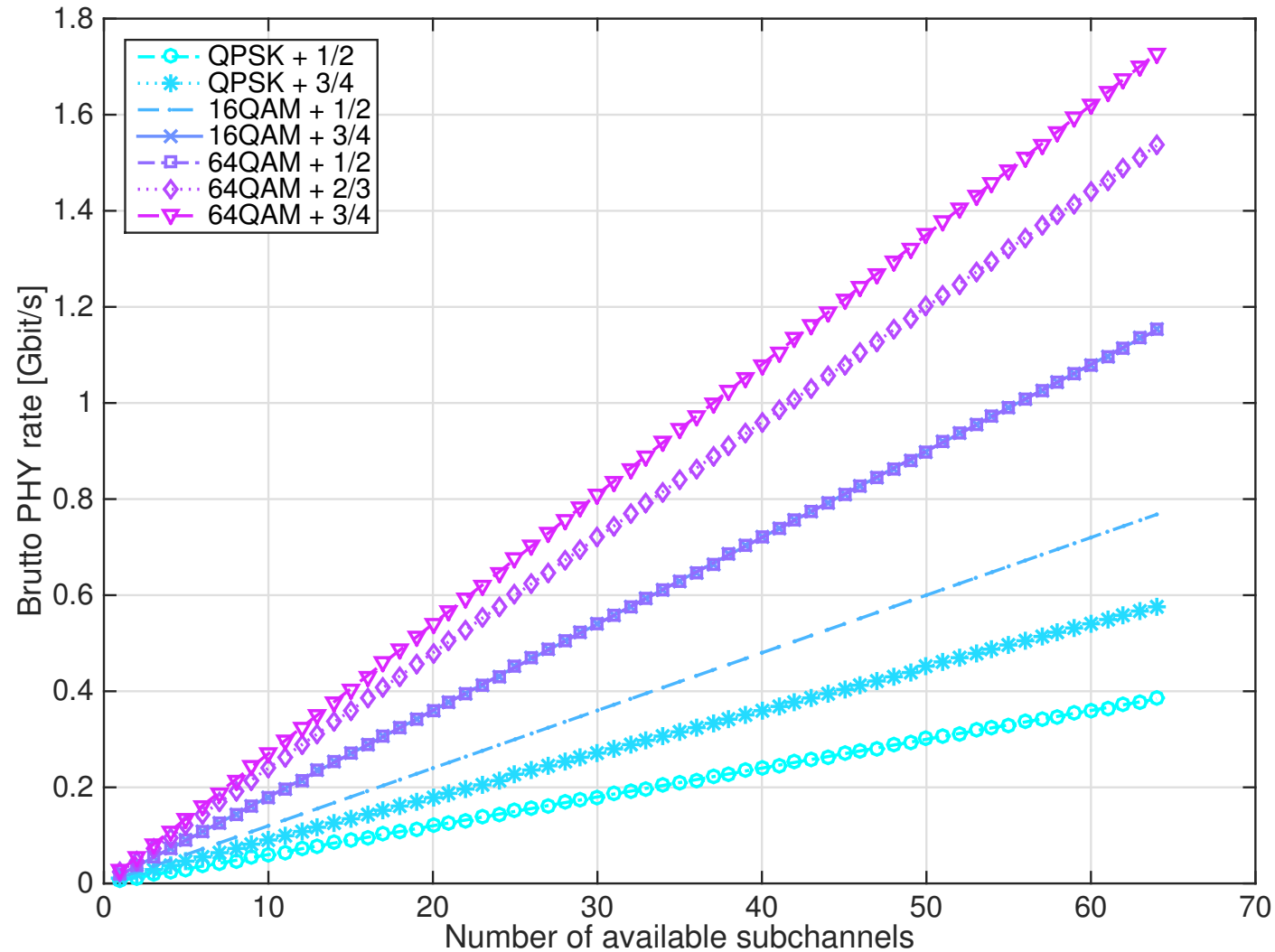


- Radio Resource Map (RRM) size

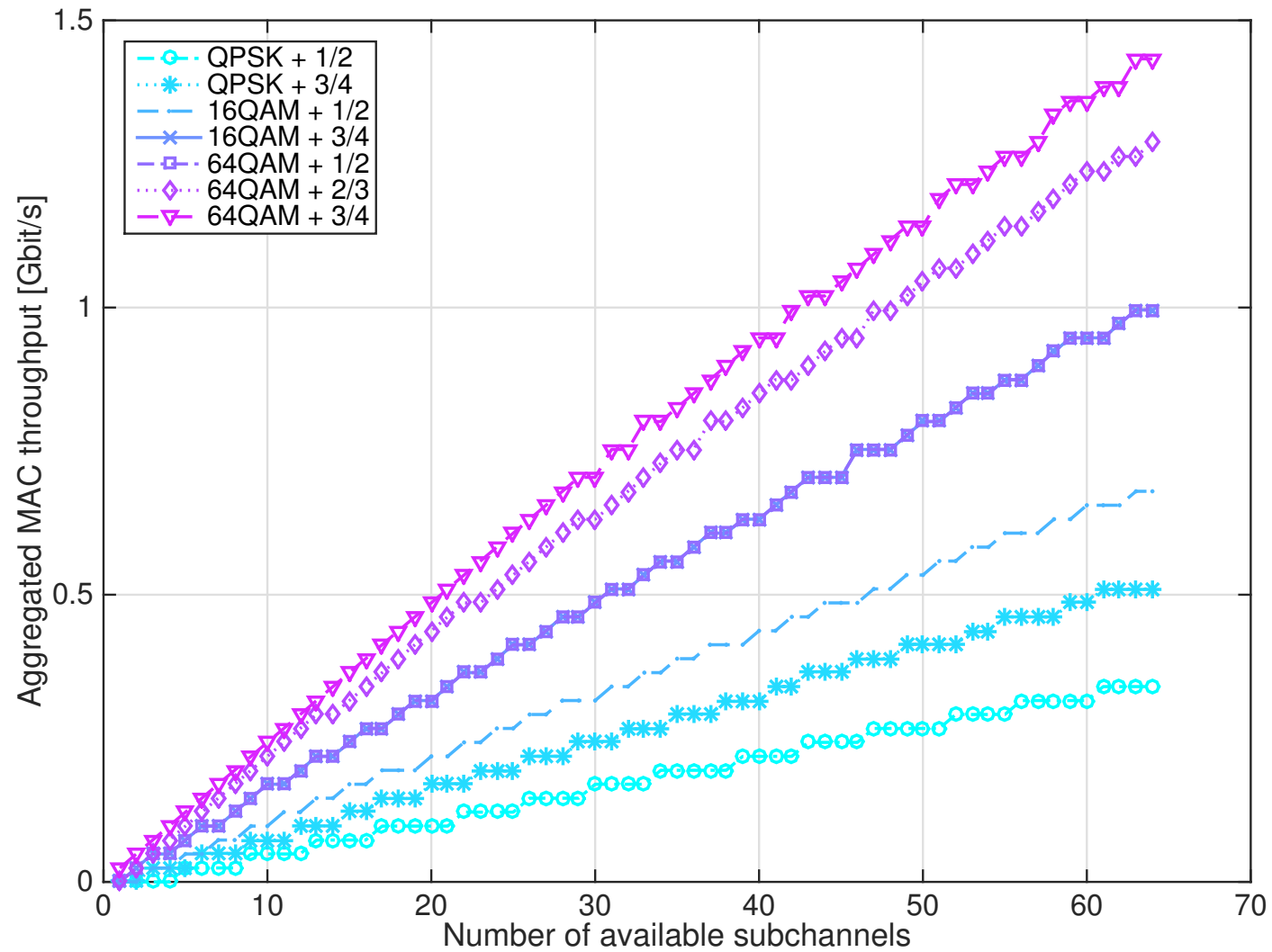
Radio Resource Map Size



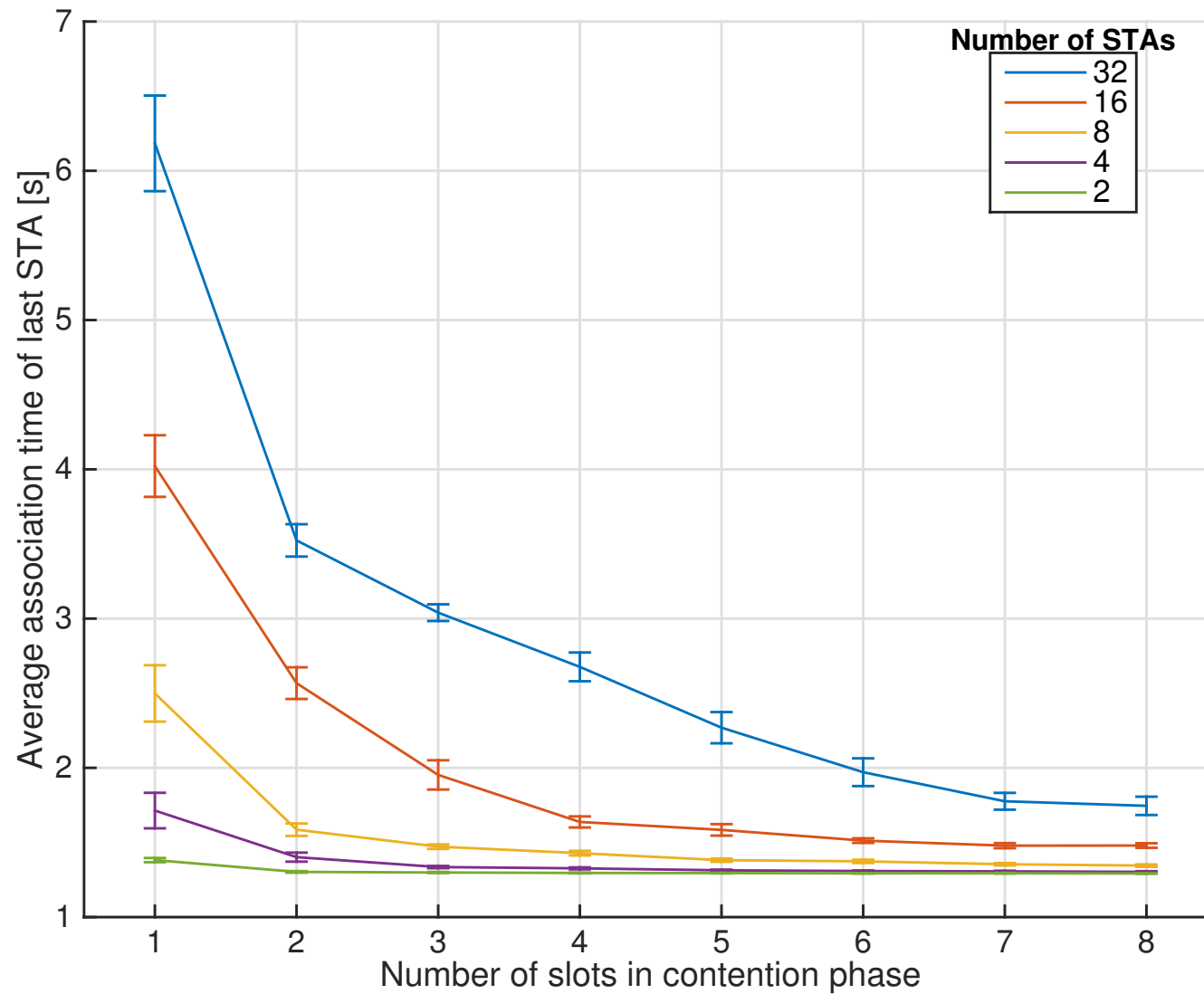
Brutto PHY Rate



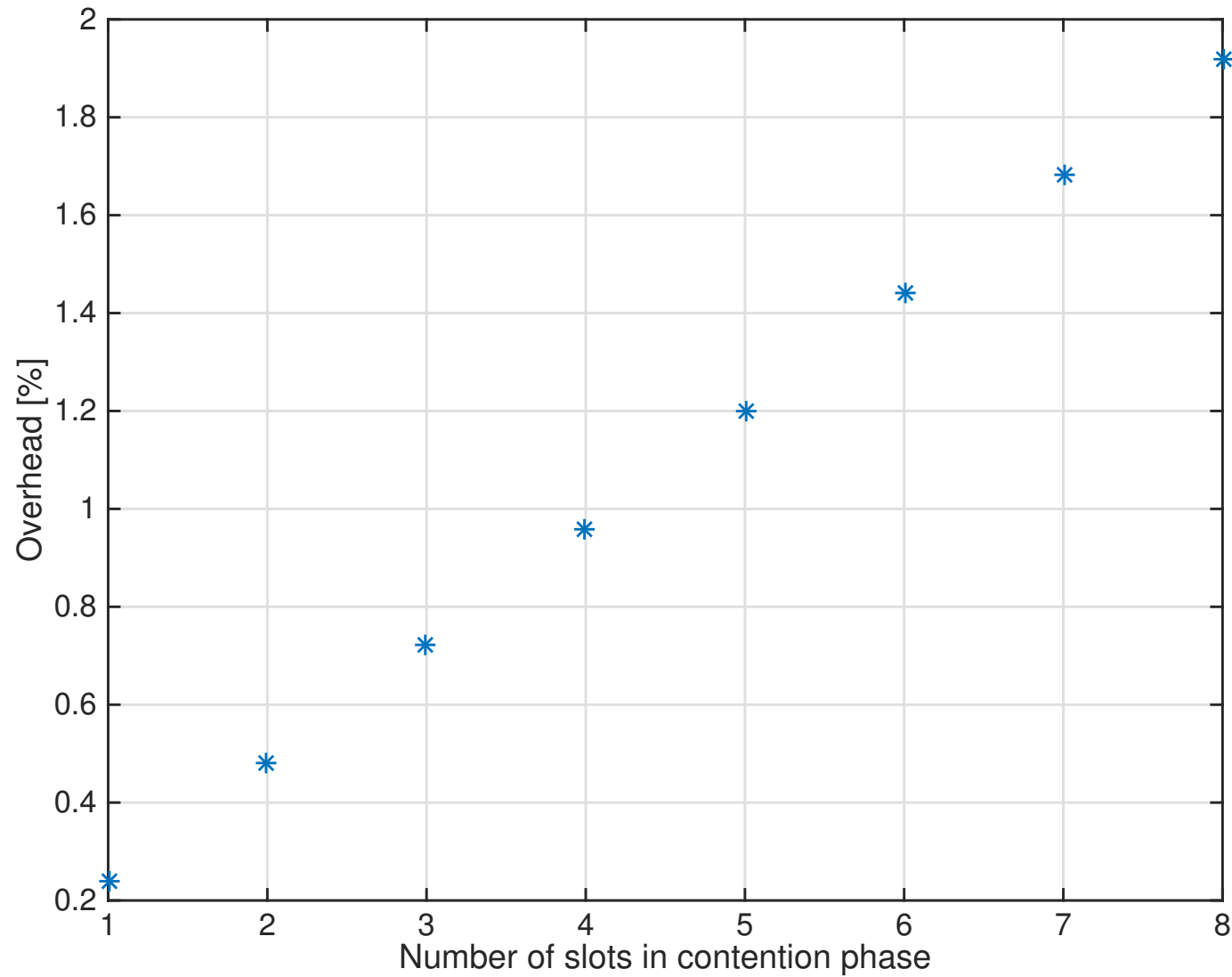
MAC Rate



Association Phase



Scanning Phase



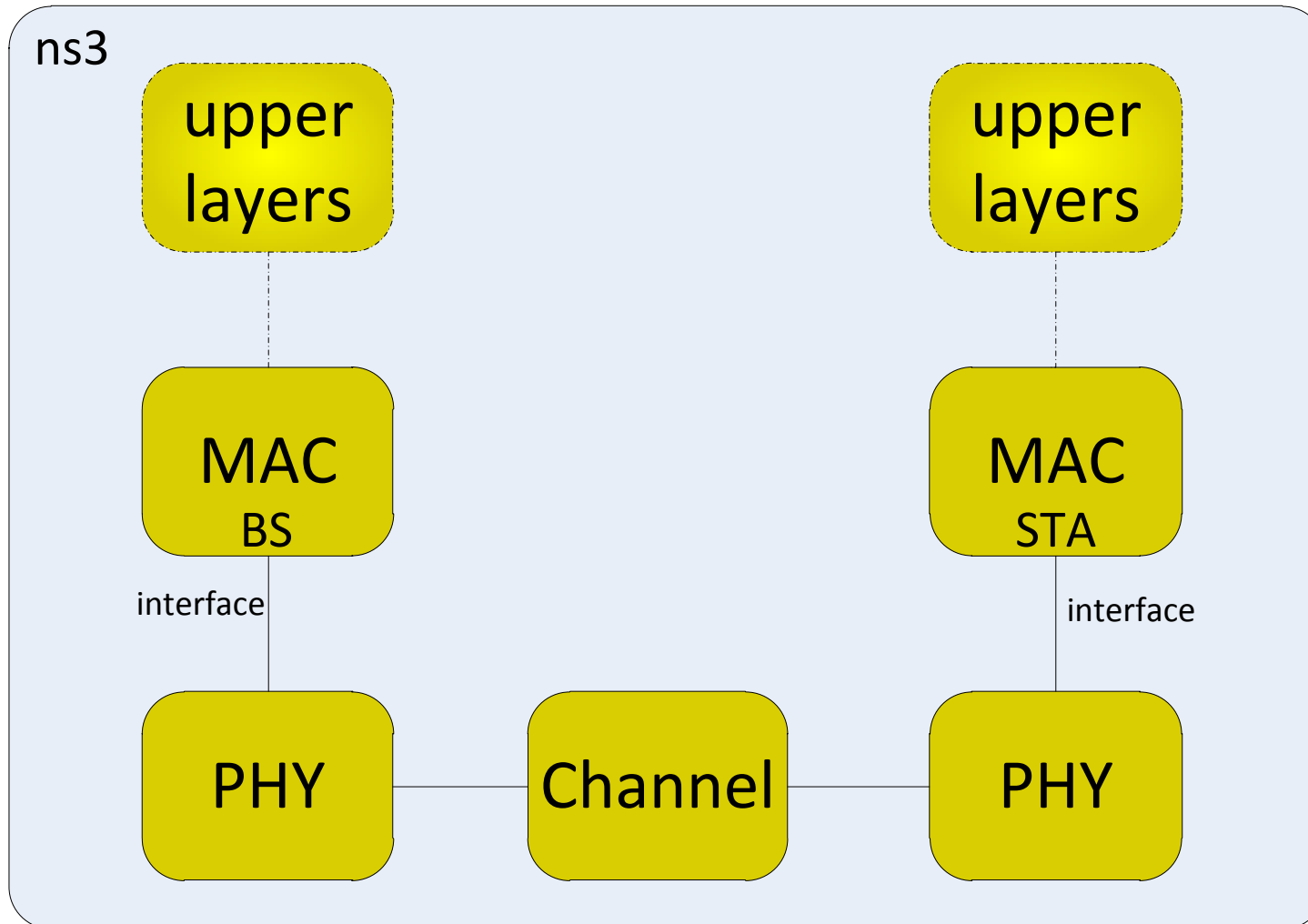


Performance Evaluation

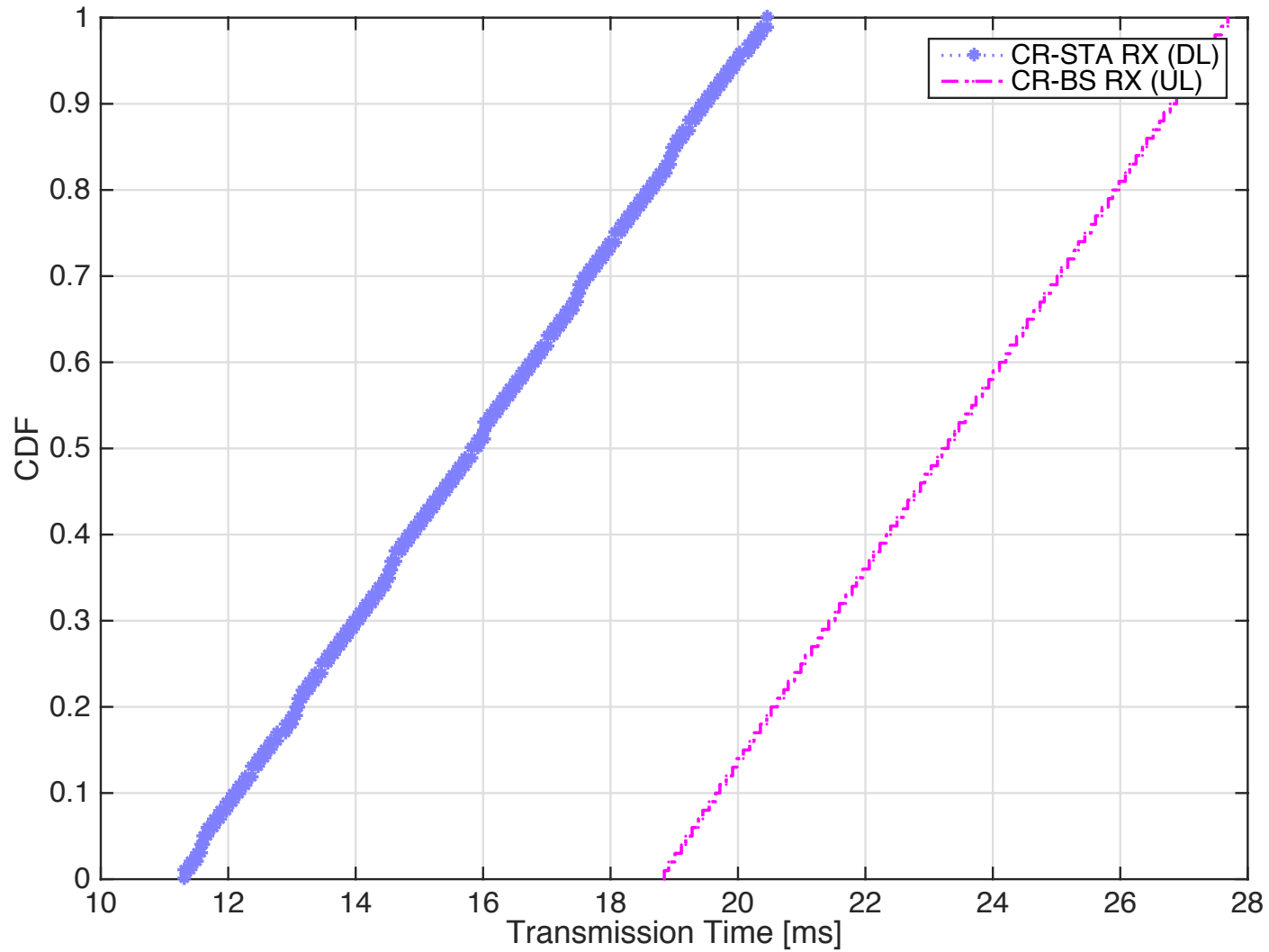
NS3 Simulation Model

- 1 CR-BS, n CR-STA
- Placement: random and fixed
 - Height: CR-BS 30m, CR-STA 6m
- Bandwidth 512MHz (2048 subcarrier)
 - 64 subchannel, 32 subcarrier each
- Okumura Propagation Model (small city, urban environment) and Nakagami Fading Model
 - Both per subchannel
- Transmit power 17dBm
- 7 MCS (QPSK 1/2,3/4; 16-QAM 1/2,3/4; 64-QAM 1/2,2/3,3/4)
- Trace-based PU, but not interfering (database)

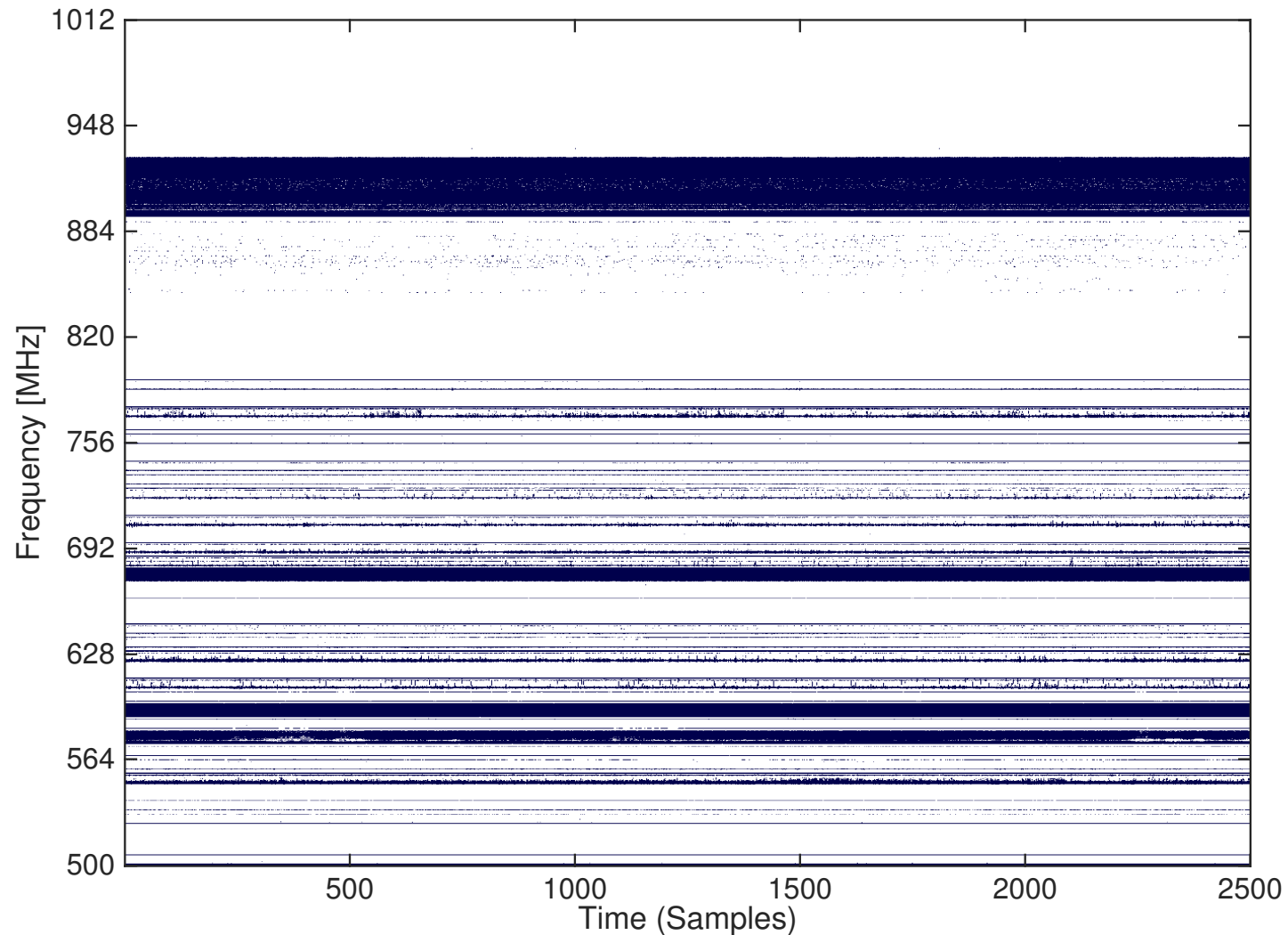
NS3 Topology



UDP End-to-End Delay

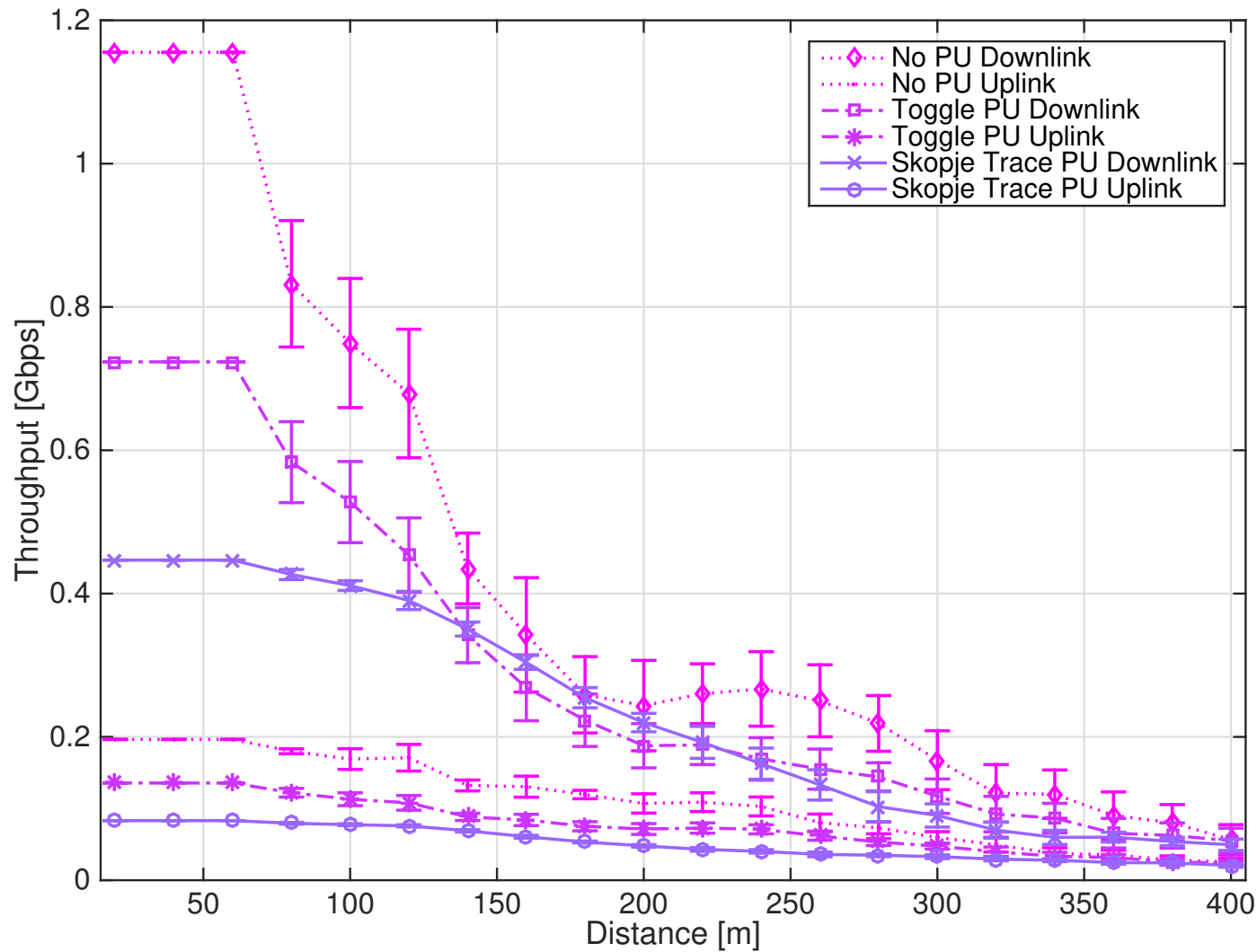


Spectrum Snapshot – Skopje Trace

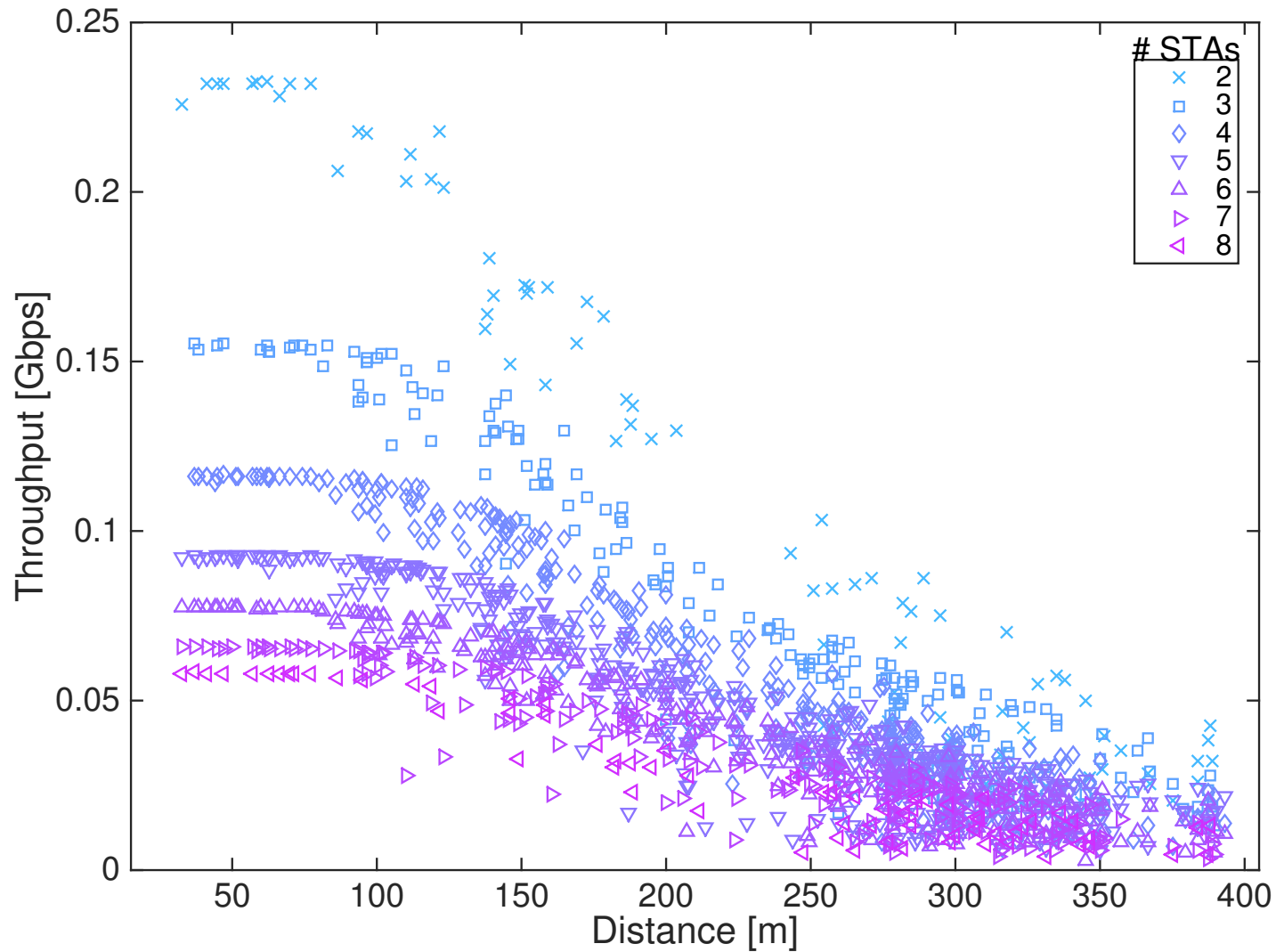


[8] A. Palaios et al. "Two days of European Spectrum: Preliminary analysis of concurrent spectrum use in seven European sites in GSM and ISM bands." IEEE ICC 2013

MAC level throughput w/o PU



Skopje Trace/ Uplink/ Multiple Stations





Conclusions

Conclusions

- Proposed the COgnitive Ultra-Wide BAckhaul Transmission system, which allows flexible usage of a very wide range of non-continuous, allocatable spectrum
- Designed a flexible Cognitive MAC, which allows fast adaptation on spectrum changes, while protecting primary users
- Evaluated the design analytically, as well as by a self-deployed ns3 model
- Integration/Test on real hardware was due to certain difficulties not possible (no stable synchronization between boards) – nevertheless, a demonstrator was set up

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Thank you.

Acknowledgement

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