

Strategies for the calculation of location specific power limits for secondary devices operating on TV white spaces

SDR - WInnComm 2013

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Authors:

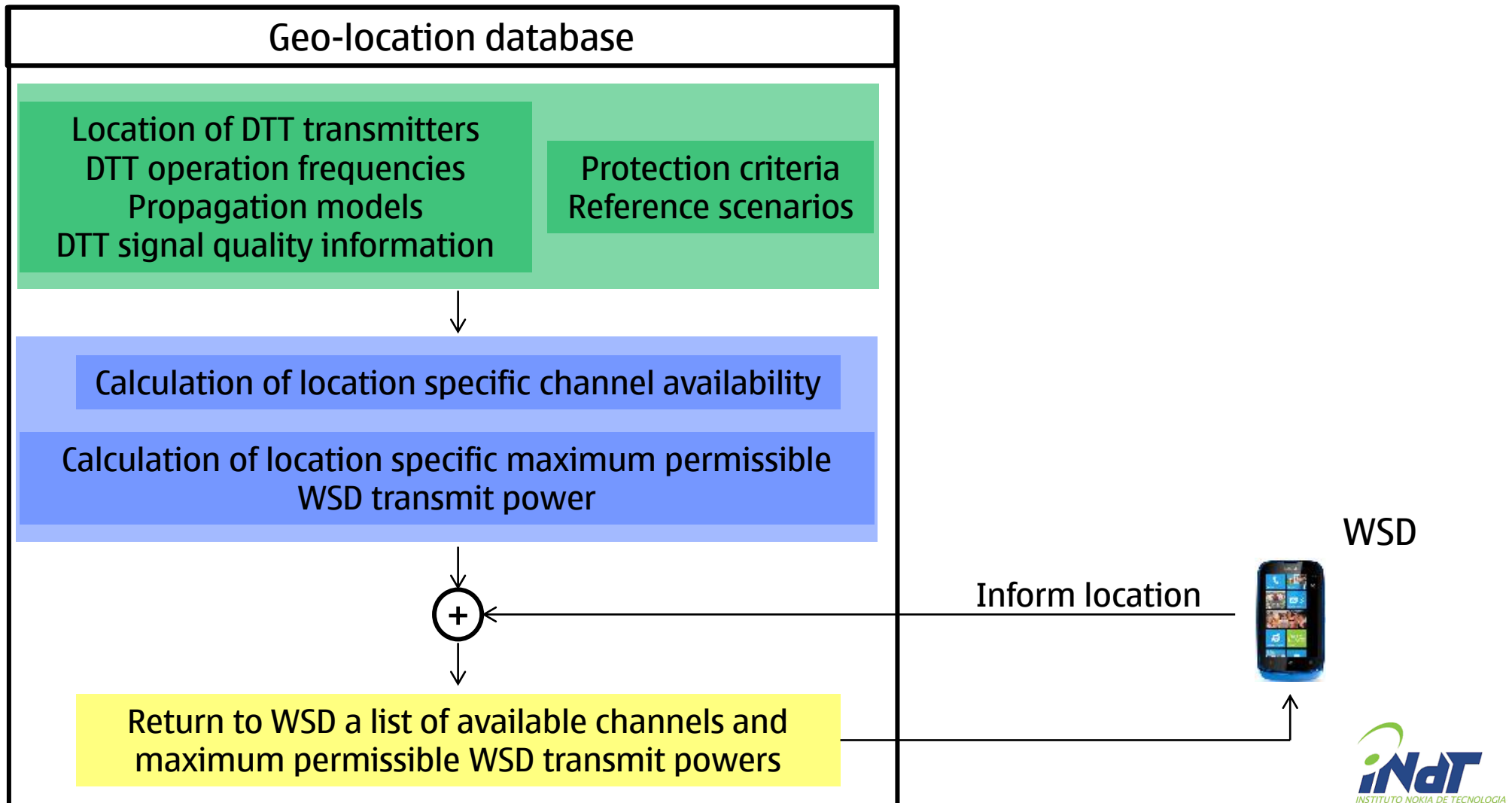
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Introduction

- Increasing demand for wireless Internet access and rich multimedia services
- Switch off from analog to digital television
 - Free frequencies in the UHF band – the TV white spaces
 - Dynamic spectrum allocation for efficient use of spectrum
- Operation of white space devices (WSDs)
 - No harmful interference to licensed (primary) systems, especially the digital terrestrial television (DTT)
 - Identification of free channels
 - Determination of maximum permitted WSD transmit powers

Introduction (2)

- Geo-location database assisted operation for TV white space systems

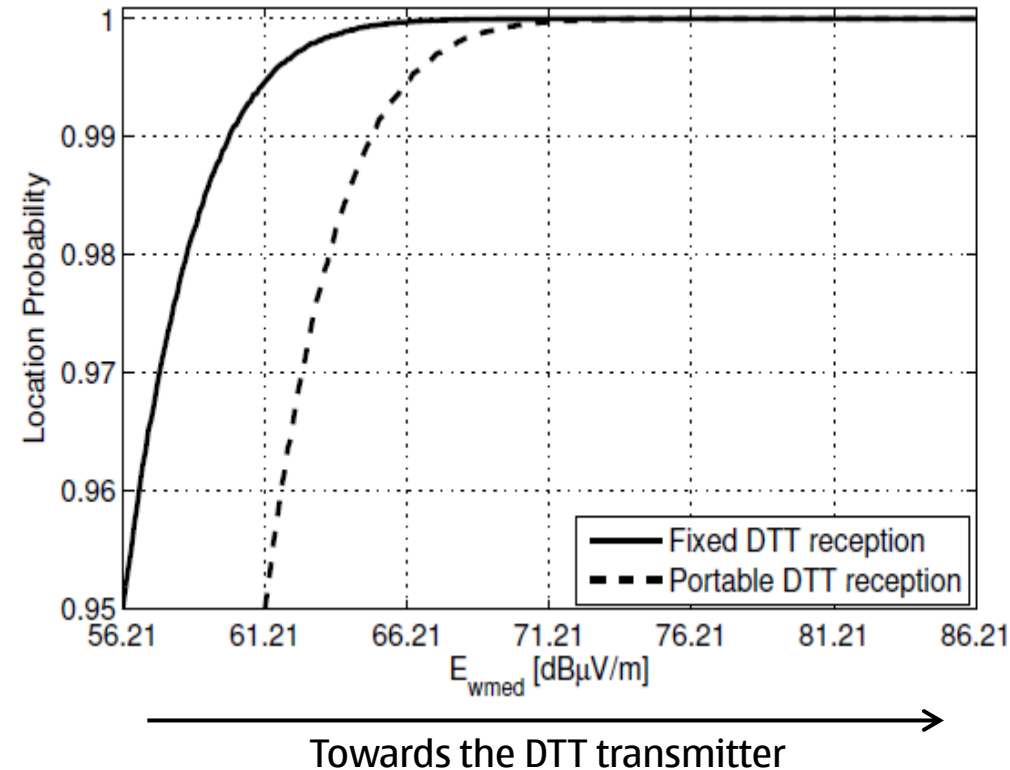


Scope

- Regulatory aspects are under discussion in Europe
 - Level of protection for the primary systems
 - WSD emission limits
- ECC Report 159
 - General methodology for the calculation of maximum permitted WSD power
 - Maximum WSD transmit power varies with the DTT signal quality
- This work proposes strategies to be considered at the geo-location database for the calculation of maximum WSD transmit power
 - In accordance with ECC methodology
 - Based on protection criteria and interference limits for primary systems

Protection criterion

- Location probability (LP)
 - Probability with which a given area is satisfactorily served
 - Requirement for DTT: $LP \geq 95\%$

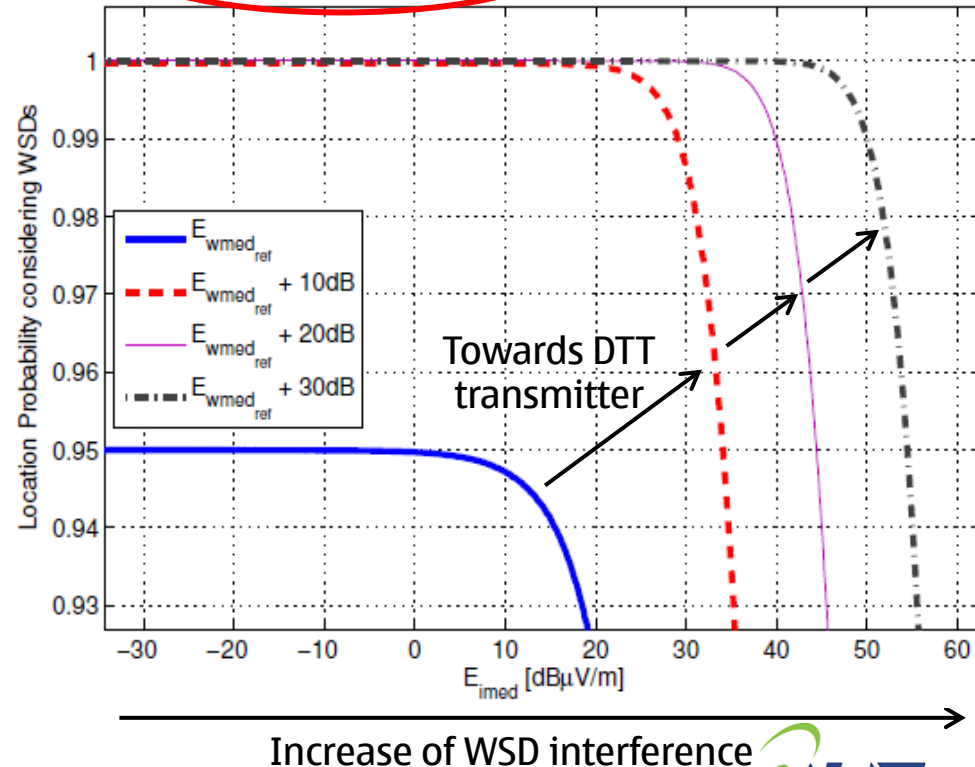


- Location probability degradation (ΔLP)

$$\Delta LP = LP - LP_{WSD}$$

- Protection criterion

- Agreed level of ΔLP (0.1%, 0.5%, 1%)

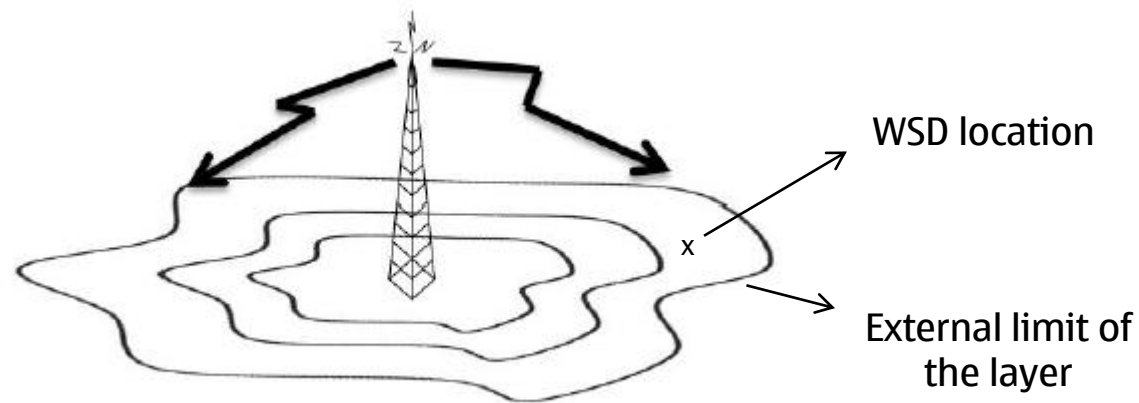


Protection parameters for DTT receivers

- Protection ratio (PR)
 - Minimum signal-to-interference ratio (SIR) at the DTT receiver antenna
- Overloading threshold (O_{th})
 - Interference level above which the DTT receiver loses the ability to discriminate against interference signals at adjacent frequencies
- **Upper limits for ΔLP**
 - Model DTT signal and WSD interference as random variables
 - Calculate upper limits for interference for a given percentage of locations in a certain area
 - SIR at the DTT receiver must be higher than or equal to the PR
 - Mean interference field strength at the DTT receiver must be lower than or equal to the O_{th}

Strategies for the calculation of max. WSD EIRP

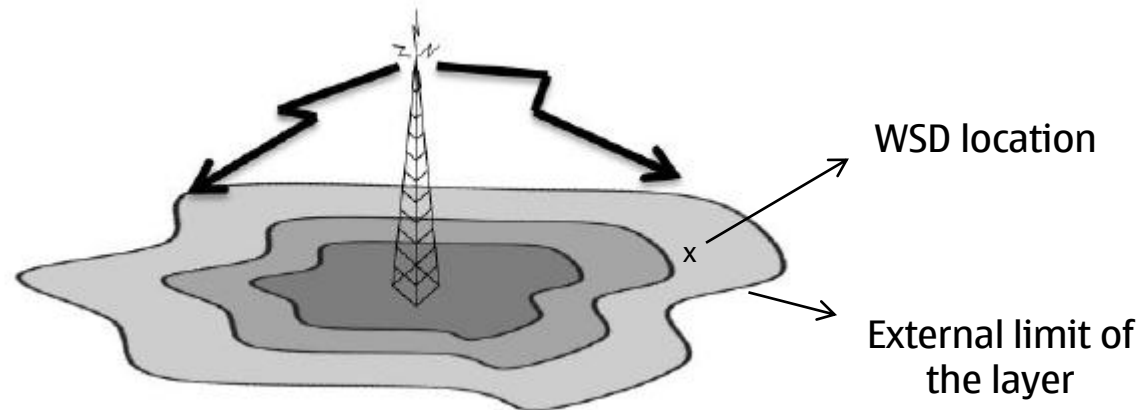
- Strategy 1
 - Division of the DTT coverage area in layers
 - Layers are limited by min. (external) and max. (internal) values of E_{wmed}
 - Fixed value of ΔLP in all layers



- E_{wmed} used in calculations is the external E_{wmed} of the layer
 - Computational effort proportional to the number of layers
 - High protection of DTT receivers against uncertainties or errors

Strategies for the calculation of max. WSD EIRP

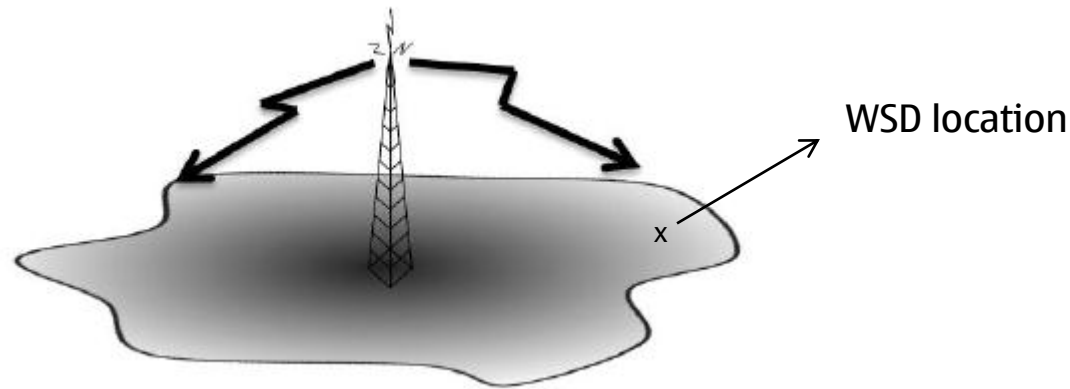
- Strategy 2
 - Division of the DTT coverage area in layers
 - Layers are limited by min. (external) and max. (internal) values of E_{wmed}
 - Distinct values of ΔLP in all layers, respecting calculated upper limits



- E_{wmed} used in calculations is the external E_{wmed} of the layer
 - Computational effort proportional to the number of layers
 - High protection of DTT receivers against uncertainties or errors
 - More flexible approach

Strategies for the calculation of max. WSD EIRP

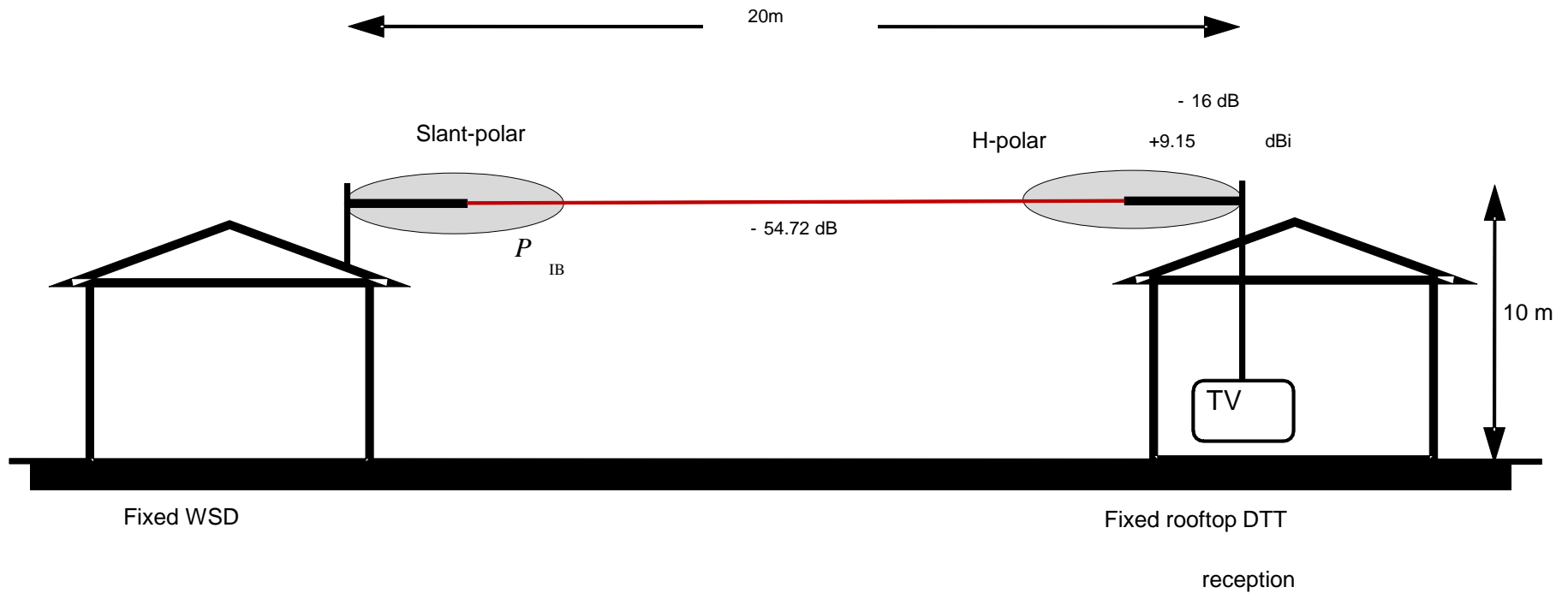
- Strategy 3
 - No layers
 - Calculations use
 - Exact value of planned E_{wmed} for the location provided by the WSD
 - Upper limits of ΔLP as a function of E_{wmed}



- Higher computational effort
- More subject to DTT protection fail due to uncertainties or errors
- The most flexible approach

Simulations

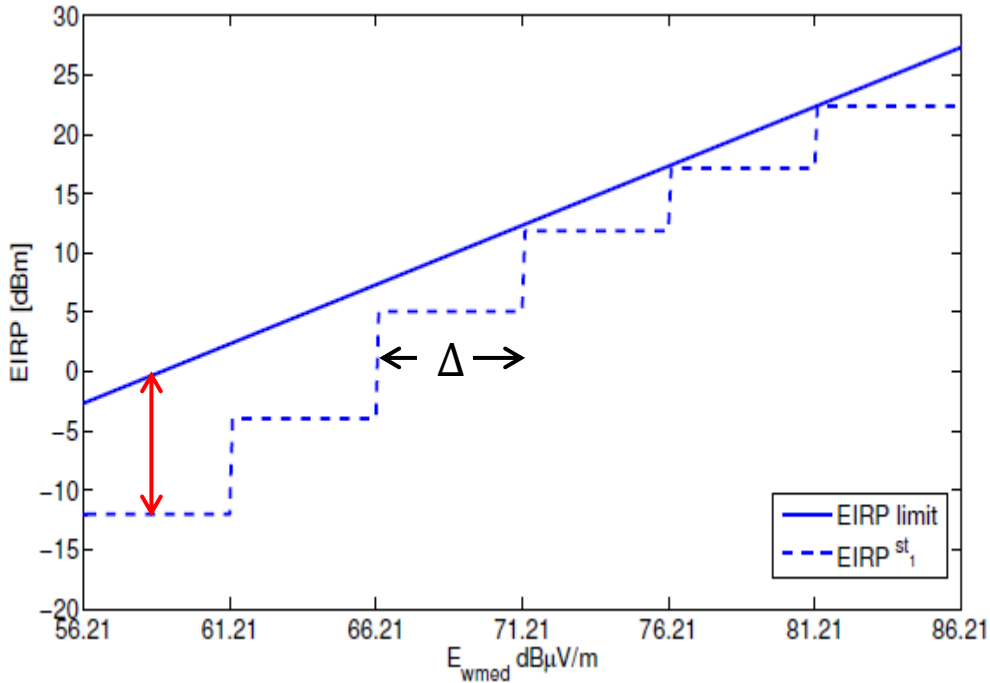
- Reference scenario
 - Fixed WSD transmitter – Fixed outdoor DTT receiver



Simulations

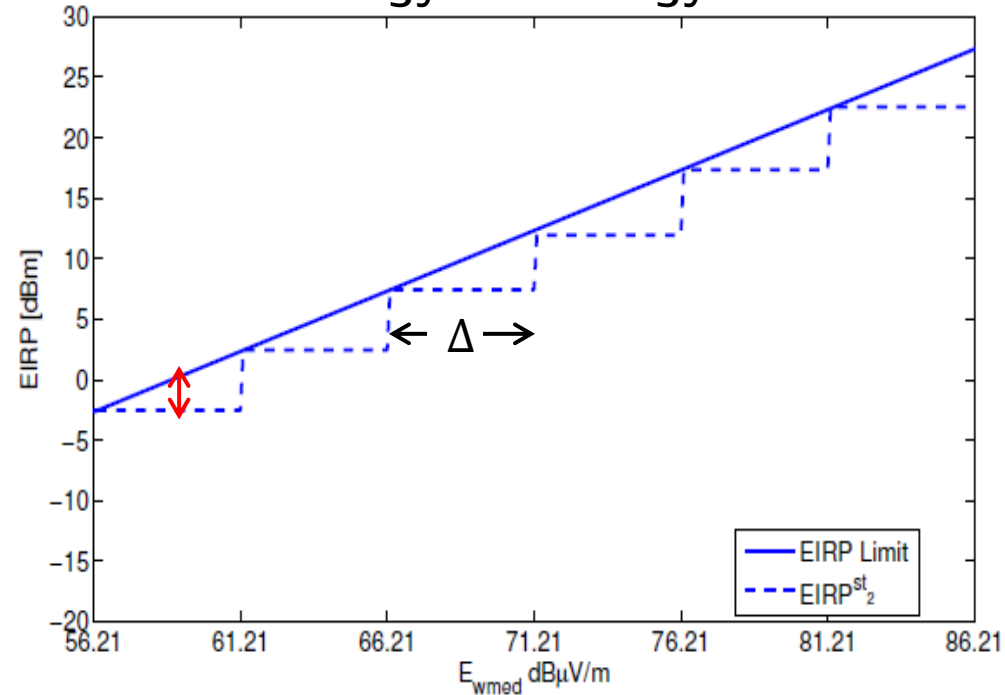
- Results
 - Layers with $\Delta = 5$ dB width

Strategy 1 x Strategy 3



Towards the DTT transmitter

Strategy 2 x Strategy 3



Towards the DTT transmitter

Conclusions

- WSD emission limits
 - Trade-off between WSD EIRP and protection of DTT receivers
- Viable strategies were proposed to the calculation of WSD emission limits at the geo-location database with different
 - Computational complexity
 - Level of protection against uncertainties and errors
 - Flexibility

Thanks!