

EVALUATION OF OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUES FOR SOFTWARE DEFINED RADIO – COGNITIVE RADIO SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

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Topics

Project Background

Platforms

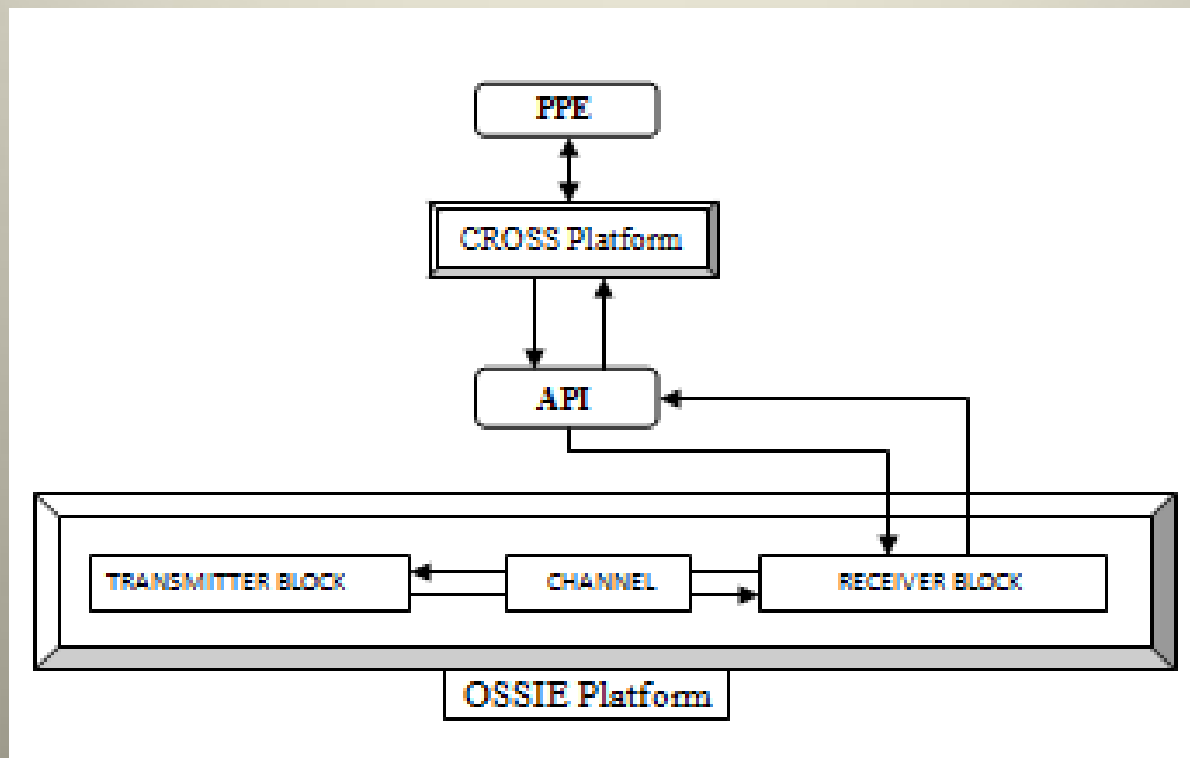
System Overview

Experimental Results

Conclusions & Future Work

References

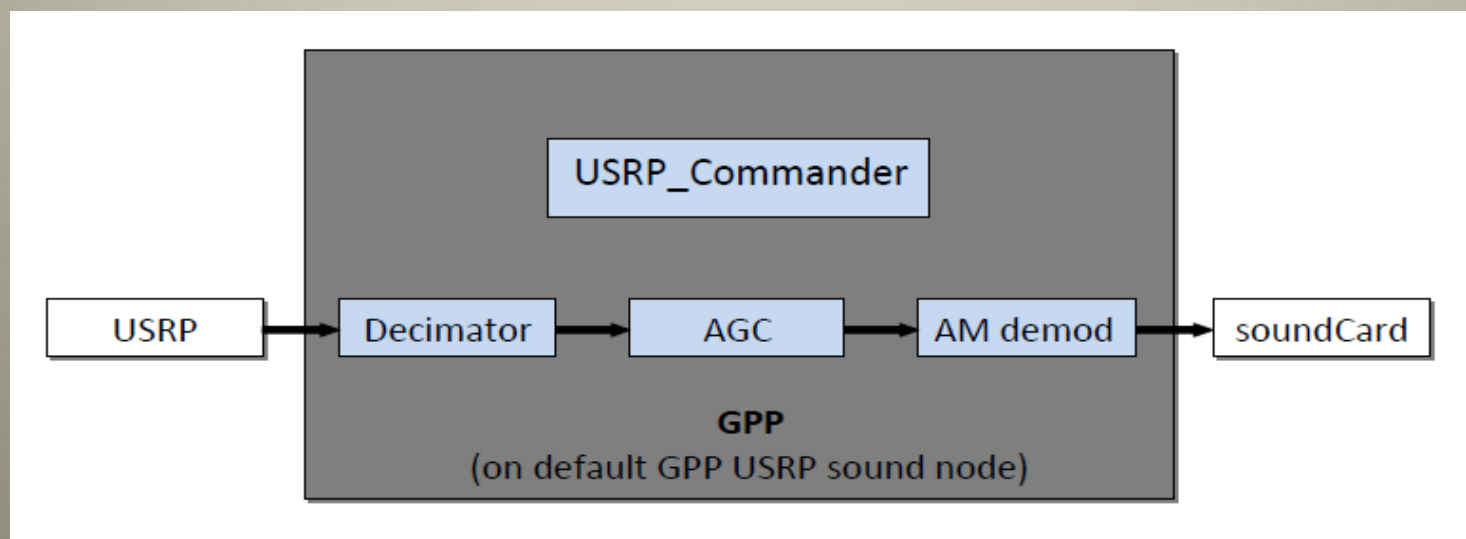
Project Background



Platforms - 1

OSSIE

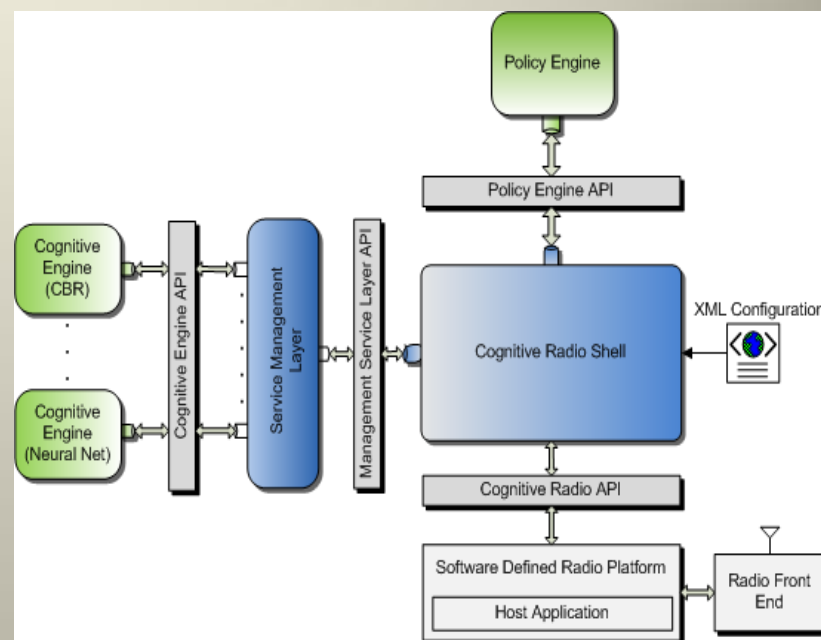
- Open Source SCA Implementation Embedded
- Tunable blocks with signal processing capabilities
- Interfaces with USRPs



Platforms - 2

CROSS

- Cognitive Radio Open Source System
- Intelligence
- APIs to integrate with other platforms



System Overview - 1

Learning mechanisms

- Learn the relationship between parameter and utility with trial approach.
- Once the Trend is established, same characteristic is assumed over a period of time before re-verification.

$$Tr = \text{abs}(M_y) = \left| \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \right| = \left| \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0} \right| \quad \dots (1)$$

System Overview - 2

Optimization

- Weights to prioritize the parameters.
- Restrict the domain of parameter variability by TotalWeight formula.

$$TW = P_i \times Pw_i + |(U - U_t) \times Uw \times Penalty| \quad \dots (2)$$

$$\text{If } P_n/P_m > Pw_m/Pw_n, P_m = P_m + 1 \text{ else } P_n = P_n + 1 \quad \dots (3)$$

System Overview - 3

Case Based Reasoning

- Uses experiences for understanding and problem solving.
- Restrict the variability/calculations to a local range.
- No predefined expressions to predict direction of better performance.

System Overview - 4

Error Tolerance

- Error due to variability in noise in predicting Trends is minimized with averaging over large samples.
- Trend is finalized only after observance over range of parameter values.
- Trend re-verification is performed after intervals of time.
- Fixed step size to restrict parameter values in stable domain.

System Overview - 5

Multi-utility constraints

- Ability to integrate experiences from multiple radios working under similar channel conditions.

$$P_1 > a \ \& \ P_2 < b \text{ where } a < b \quad \text{----- (1a)}$$

$$P_1 < a \ \& \ P_2 > b \text{ where } a > b \quad \text{----- (2a)}$$

$$P_1 > a \ \& \ P_2 < b \text{ where } a > b \quad \text{----- (3a)}$$

$$P_1 < a \ \& \ P_2 > b \text{ where } a < b \quad \text{----- (4a)}$$

$$P_1 < a \ \& \ P_2 < b \text{ where } a < b \text{ or } a > b \quad \text{----- (5a)}$$

$$P_1 > a \ \& \ P_2 > b \text{ where } a < b \text{ or } a > b \quad \text{----- (6a)}$$

System Overview - 6

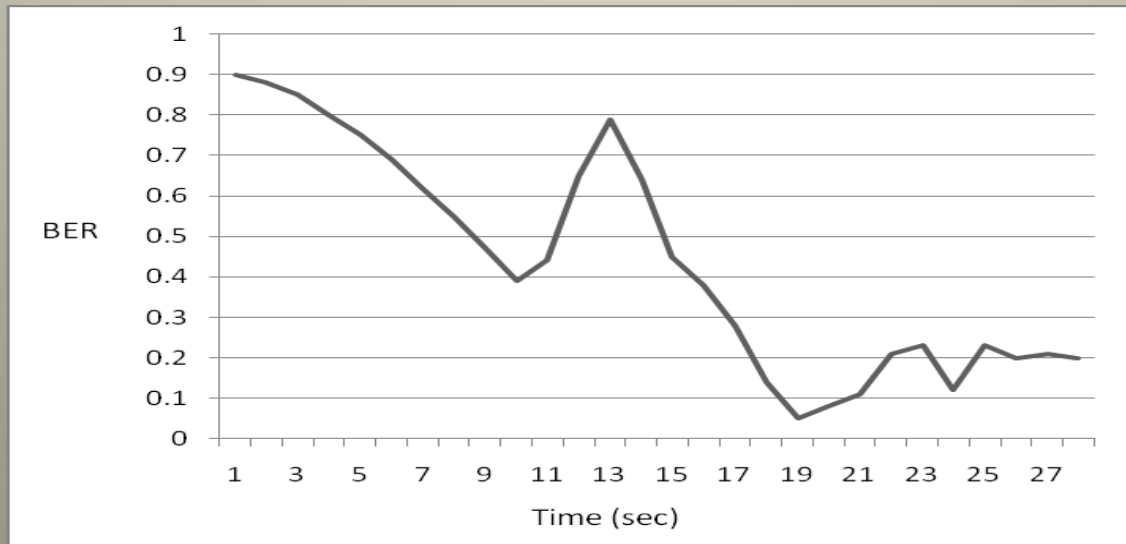
Limitations

- System initial state critical in learning process.
- Slowness of system to reach optimal state due to fixed step size and limitations on both platforms.
- All cases of multi-utility constraints not supported.
- Dependencies between parameters neglected.

Experimental Results

Parameters : Transmit Power, Modulation Order,
Coding Gain.

Utility : Bit Error Rate(BER)



Conclusion

- Minimized computational complexity.
- Improved radio system performance.

Future Work

- Evaluate bi-directional approach and multi-utility constraints.
- Evaluate performance with other parameters like multiple antennas(MIMO), Coding Techniques.
- Evaluate performance with other utilities like Bandwidth, Data rates.

Reference

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- [3] J. L. Kolodner and D. Leake. A tutorial introduction to case-based reasoning. In D. Leake, editor, Case-Based Reasoning: Experiences, Lessons and Future Directions, chapter 2, pages 31–65. MIT Press, Cambridge, MA., 1996.
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Thank you