

# Improving Cellular Access via Cognitive Radio Networks

Xuemin Hong, Cheng-Xiang Wang, and John S. Thompson

## Problem and Motivation

### ➤ Problem: Existing cellular radio access networks cannot cope with future media-rich traffic demands:

- Growing traffic vs. Limited network capacity
- Random traffic vs. Stable network capacity
- Multimedia traffic vs. Voice-oriented network

### ➤ Motivation

- The above problems are essentially caused by a shortage of the cellular spectrum, i.e., the cellular spectrum is limited, fixed, and licensed.
- We aim to solve the problems by introducing more flexible spectrum access schemes to the cellular networks using cognitive radio technologies.

## Background and Research Gap

### ➤ Types of Dynamic spectrum access (DSA) schemes

- Dynamic exclusive use model
- Open sharing model
- Hierarchical access model (e.g., cognitive radio)

### ➤ Related work on DSA for cellular networks

- Based on the dynamic exclusive use model: European DRIVE/OverDRIVE projects.
- Based on the open sharing model: Unlicensed mobile access (UMA) standardized in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Partnership Project (3GPP).
- Based on the hierarchical access model (cognitive radio): **Research gap**.

## Cognitive Radio Based Direct Access Network

### ➤ System model (Fig. 1)

- Cellular base stations (BSs) are able to directly communicate with mobile users via centralised cognitive radio networks.
- The system model includes various factors such as user distributions, interference constraints, cell radius, and propagation effects.

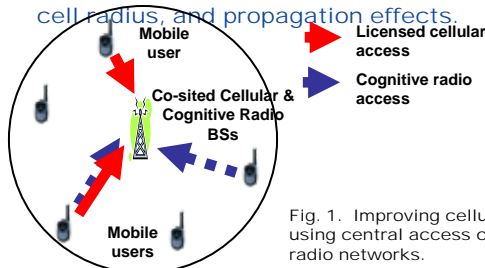


Fig. 1. Improving cellular access using central access cognitive radio networks.

### ➤ Main contributions

- Two cognitive radio networks have been proposed.
- We have provided analytical frameworks to quantify the network capacity. Such frameworks are useful for strategic planning.

## Cognitive Radio Based Cooperative Access Network

### ➤ System model (Fig. 2)

- Ad-hoc cognitive radio networks are used to organise multiple mobile users into cooperative groups to improve the licensed cellular access.
- The system model includes various factors such as user distributions, size of cooperative groups, interference constraints, and propagation effects.

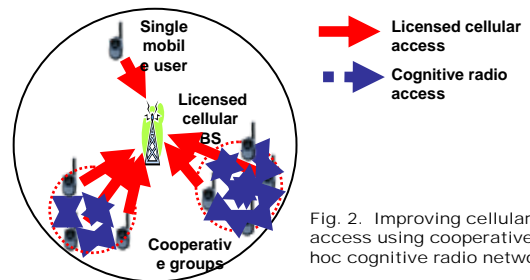


Fig. 2. Improving cellular access using cooperative ad-hoc cognitive radio networks.

### ➤ Main contributions

- We have proposed a cooperative communication protocol based on virtual multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) signalling.
- We have provided analytical frameworks for link and system capacity evaluation.

## Summary & Future Work

- We have proposed to use cognitive radio networks to improve the performance of cellular access and provided analytical frameworks for system capacity evaluation.
- Future work is to further investigate other means of using cognitive radios in cellular systems and develop practical spectrum access protocols and algorithms.

## Related Publications

### Book Chapters

- [1] X. Hong, C.-X. Wang, J. S. Thompson, and H.-H. Chen, "Capacity analysis of cognitive radio networks", in *Cognitive Radio Networks: Architectures, Protocols and Standards*, edited by Y. Zhang, J. Zheng, and H.-H. Chen, to be published by Auerbach Publications, CRC Press, 2009.

### Journals

- [1] X. Hong, Z. Chen, C.-X. Wang, S. A. Vorobyov, and J. S. Thompson "Interference cancellation for cognitive radio networks," *IEEE Vehi. Technol. Mag.*, submitted for publication.
- [2] X. Hong, C.-X. Wang, H.-H. Chen, and Y. Zhang, "Secondary spectrum access networks: spatial modelling and system design," *IEEE Vehi. Technol. Mag.*, accepted for publication, 2009.
- [3] C.-X. Wang, X. Hong, H.-H. Chen, and J. S. Thompson, "On capacity of cognitive radio networks under average interference power constraints", *IEEE Trans. Wireless Commun.*, revised version submitted for publication.
- [4] C.-X. Wang, H.-H. Chen, X. Hong, and M. Guizani, "Cognitive radio network management: tuning in to real time conditions", *IEEE Vehi. Technol. Mag.*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 28-35, March 2008.

Conferences (5 papers published in *IEEE ICC'08*, *VTC'08*, and *ICC'08*)