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IEEE 1900.4

IEEE Standard for Architectural Building Blocks Enabling Network-Device Distributed Decision Making for Optimized Radio Resource Usage in Heterogeneous Wireless Access Networks

Motivation

- Multimode reconfigurable mobile devices are increasingly being adopted within the wireless industry
- The choice among various supported air interfaces on a single wireless device is a reality today
- User devices and networks with Dynamic Spectrum
 Access capabilities are emerging

Scope and Purpose

The standard defines the building blocks comprising:

- network resource managers
- device resource managers
- the information to be exchanged between the building blocks

To enable coordinated network-device distributed decision making.

Scope and Purpose cont.

This will

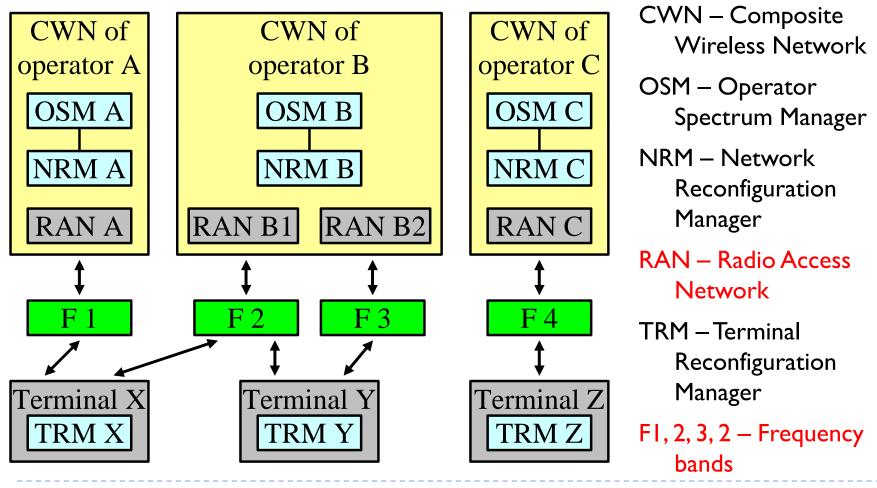
- aid in the optimization of radio resource usage, including spectrum access control, in heterogeneous wireless access networks
- improve overall composite capacity and quality of service of wireless systems in a multiple Radio Access
 Technologies environment

1900.4 Context

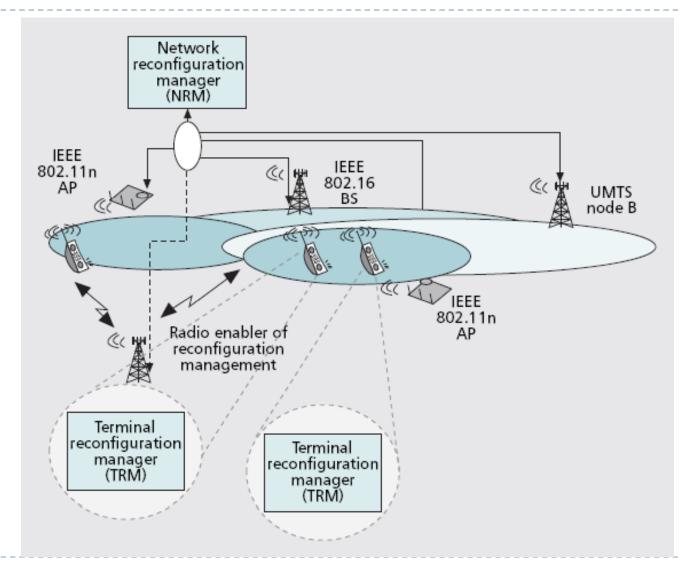
The field of application of this standard is a heterogeneous wireless environment that might include:

- Multiple operators
- Multiple radio access networks (RANs)
- Multiple radio interfaces
- Multiple Terminals

1900.4 Context



The heterogeneous wireless environment considered within P1900.4.



Assumptions

The standard

- Does not specify MAC and PHY layers of RANs and Terminals
- Does not specify the way measurements are done
- Considers a heterogeneous wireless environment, including one or several CWNs
- Deals with reconfigurable terminals with or without multihoming capability

Reference use cases

- Dynamic spectrum assignment
 - Frequency bands are dynamically assigned to the RANs
- Example:
 - spectrum sharing, and spectrum renting between RANs
 - A new carrier is added for 3G access
 - A frequency band previously used for 3G is assigned to mobile broadband wireless access (e.g., IEEE 802.16e)

Reference use cases

- Dynamic spectrum sharing
 - When different RANs and terminals dynamically access spectrum bands that are overlapping, in whole or in part
 - Should cause less than an admissible level of mutual Interference

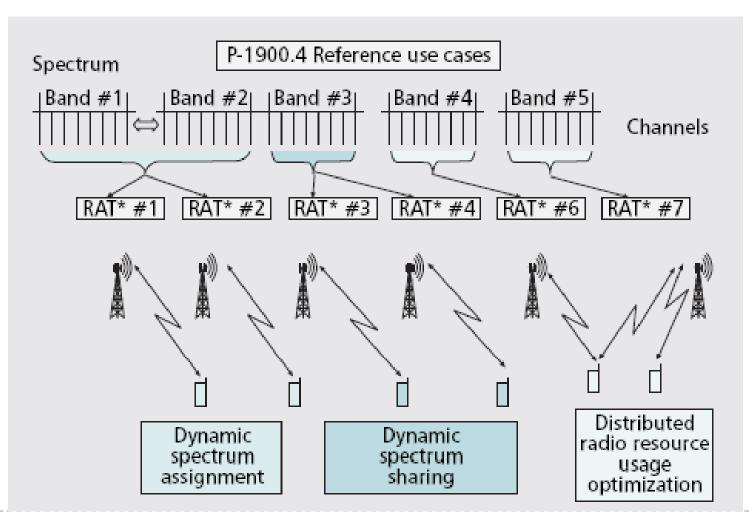
Examples:

- Unlicensed secondary systems (e.g., IEEE 802.22) accessing licensed but locally unused VHF/UHF spectrum bands in an opportunistic fashion
- Unlicensed wireless LANs (e.g., IEEE 802.11 in a possible future CR-like variant) accessing licensed but locally unused VHF/UHF spectrum bands in an opportunistic fashion

Reference use cases

- Distributed radio resource usage optimization
 - This is done at two levels: the network and terminals
 - The NRM, at the network level, derives radio resource usage constraints and evaluates them in order to meet a global objective (global network power minimization or load balancing)
 - Convey these radio resource usage constraints to the TRM via the RE
 - At the second Level end-user terminals optimize their use of radio resources (radio links, spectrum bands, and channels)
- Example: Users arrive/leave the CWN (changing the CWN context)

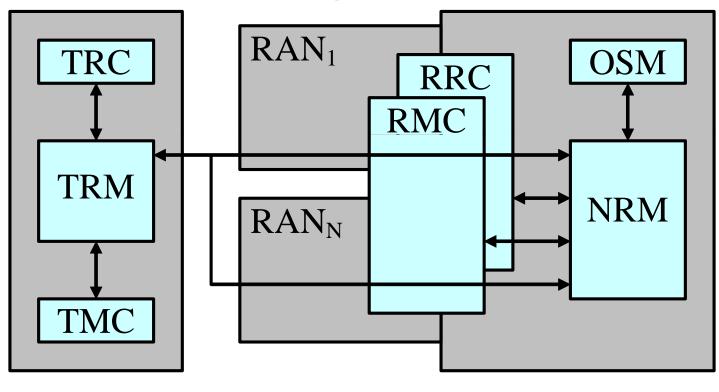
The reference use cases for P1900.4



System requirements

- Context awareness
 - entities on the network side and terminal side responsible for context information collection
- Decision making
 - Entity on the network side, the NRM
 - ▶ Entity on the terminal side, the TRM
- Reconfiguration
 - There shall be entities on network side and terminal side responsible for reconfiguration

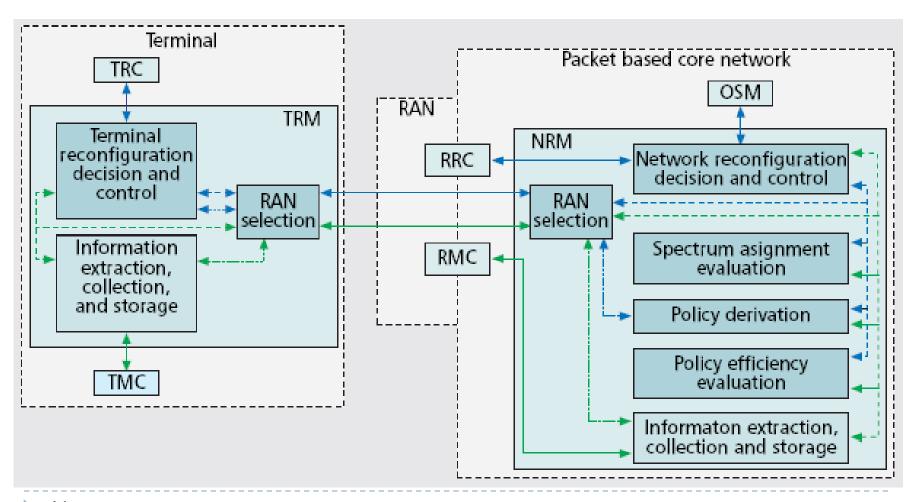
The P1900.4 system architecture



Terminal

Packet based core network

The P1900.4 functional architecture



Thanks For Your Attention!!

Questions?