

Thesis

- Increasingly ubiquitous wireless information availability will be augmented by autonomous intelligent agents that use that information (ideally) to the benefit of their users
 - Cognitive radio, Smart Grid, Precision Agriculture
- Significant impact on how we work, live, and play
 - Here and elsewhere



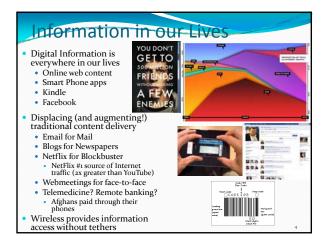


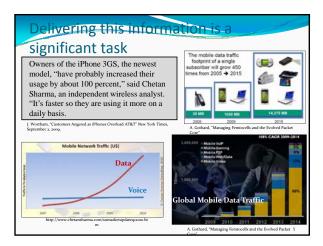
Presentation Material

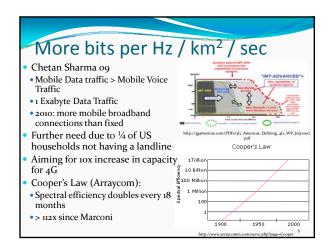
- First Wave: Information Ubiquity
 - Rising information demand
 - Femtocells vs WiGig
 - Smartphones
- Second Wave: Augmented Intelligence
 - CR
 - Self Organizing Networks
 - DSA in USA and around the world
 - Applications
 - Smart City, Smart AND cognitive phones, contextual awareness
- Impact

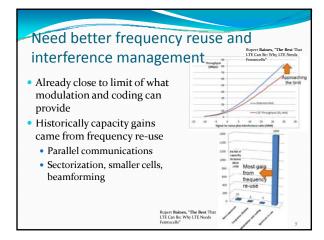


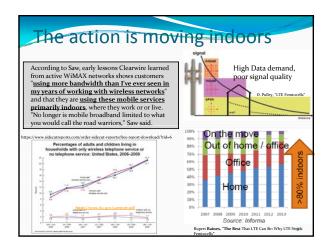


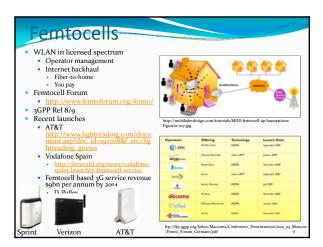












Why Femtocells? Data. Why not WiFi? Hmmm...

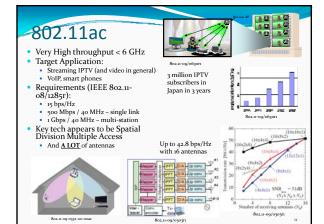
- Some think solution in search of problem
- Versus offloaded WiFi data traffic?
- Cheaper to both user and providerWiFi already deployed
- (My speculation) Only happens if provider covers cost of femtocell or incentivizes data plan
- LTE vs WiFi faceoff or both in a box?
- \$150 box from AT&T? Free Time Square WiFi?

Provide LTE user device and femto to early adopters

- My best WAG

 - Joint WiFi / Femto
 User on WiFi, other subscribers on Femto (hybrid CSG)

 - Options:
 - Free, discount on data plan, partnerships with ISPs



802.11ad (WiGig)

- Requirements
 IEEE 802.11-08/1285r0
 IEEE 802.11-08/1285r0
 IGBps @ 10 m
 Seamless handoffs between 2.4/5
 GHz and 60 GHz
 GHz and 60 GHz
- Coexistence with 802.15.3c (60 GHz version)

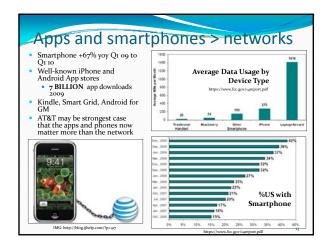
Req number	Parameter	Value	Description
Req04	Rate	3 Gbps	Uncompressed video,
Req05	Packet loss rate (8Kbyte payload)	1e-8	1080p (RGB): 1920x1080
Req06	Delay	2 ms	pixels, 24bits pixels,60frames s

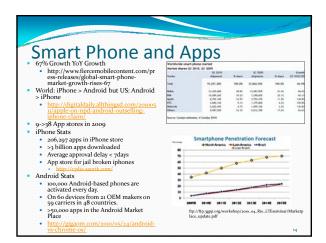
- "Done"

 Published draft at wigig.org with adopter program

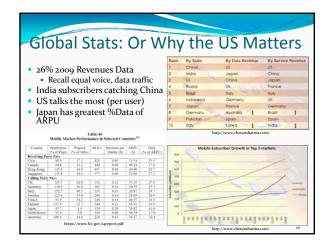
 Alliance of all major players

 Used as common draft in 802
- Sept/10 session, approve creation of D1.0 and go into WG letter ballot
- Probably ends Amimon
- SiBeam to do WiGig

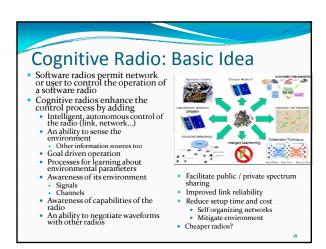






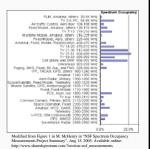






Dynamic Spectrum Access (DSA)

- Spectrum scarcity is purely a management phenomenon (for now)
- Primary Concept:
 - Let other applications / devices reuse underutilized spectrum
 - Autonomous intelligence empowered to make spectrum allocation decisions based on local conditions and rules
- Additional uses
 - Flexible, autonomous spectrum management
 - Spectrum Markets
- Simplified deployment in



TV White Space & the Population Paradox

**Stoo billion over the next 15 years.

**Rural doesn't win unless urban wins

**No spectrum for large urban portables

**Later squeeze from broadband (120 MHz)

**Regulatory Issue:
Technology can handle this, but will

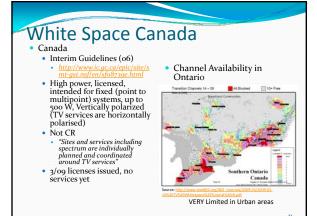
From M. Gibson, "TV White Space Geolocation Database Issues & Opportunities"

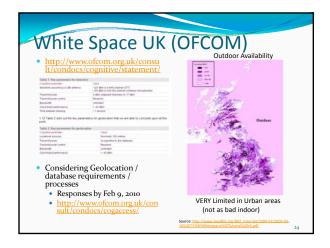
significantly impact business proposition

White Space Standards • 802.22 - WRAN, fixed • 802.16h - Unlicensed WiMAX • 802.11af – TVWS WiFi CogNeA – Industry standard • 802.19.1 - Interoperability

- Long term expectations:
 - 802.11af wins the WiFi on Steroids market
 - LTE "wins" the WRAN
 - market
 - Used for fallback channels
 - Niche in fixed backhaul 802.16h / 802.22
 - · What of sensor nets?







Major EU Initiatives COST ICO902 -Technical multi-country collaboration on CR impact on all layers of the protocol stack (algorithms and protocols) COGEU - secondary spectrum trading and the creation of new spectrum commons regime COST -TERRA (ICO 905) -deployment scenarios, business analysis, regulatory impact CREW – testbed of CR with heterogenous systems QoSMOS – managed QoS in mobile broadband in mixed licensed spectrum FARAMIR – Radio environment mapping and spectral awareness E2R / E3 (complete) CR system for heterogenous networks; integration into cellular Cognitive Pilot Channel ARAGORN – collaborative intelligence for ISM band SAMURAI – multi-user MIMO

CR Activities in China

- 863 Project (started 2005)
 - Spectrum sensing, Spectrum allocation,
 - Hierarchical spectrum sharing network (HSSN): HSSN architecture. Cooperative spectrum sensing, Spectrum management, Spectrum allocation, Routing, Power control, etc
 - Dynamic spectrum sharing network (DyS₂)
 - Support cooperative spectrum sensing and dynamic spectrum management
 SDR-based nodes for dynamic spectrum
 - sharing
 - Network and nodes with reconfigurability

 - Demonstration of DyS2 in 694-806MHz

- - Important National Science &

 - important National Science & Technology Specific Project

 Researches and verification on key techniques for efficient spectrum utilization to WRC-1

 Task: researches on special scenarios

 Task: ze spolroatory researches

 Task: ze spolroatory researches

 Task: ze spolroatory researches

 Task: ze molardization

+ spectrum aggregation

OUASAR

- Several CR projects funded from National Natural Science Fund

Info from L. Pucker, J. Neel, P. Kolodzy, V. Kovarik, "State of the Art in Spectrum Sharing," NIST Workshop on Spectrum Sharing July

Programs in Japan • White space communication (spectrum sharing type cognitive radio) The MIC Program 2009/11/25: Task force to consider usage of white space were launched 2009/12/02: First task force meeting 2009/12/11-2010/01/12: Public comments on usage model in white space band was received and 102 usages from 53 entities 2010/03/01: International symposium was held in Tokyo managed by MIC

- 2010/04: Public hearing on public comments Still under discussion

Info from L. Pucker, J. Neel, P. Kolodzy, V. Kovarik, "State of the Art in Spectrum Sharing," NIST Workshop on Spectrum Sharing July __

Elsewhere

- iDA (<u>Singapore</u>)
 - I²R submitted device for US
 TVWS testing "White
 - April 7, 2010 "White Space Technology Information Package and Test Plan"
 - July 31, 2010 White Space trials (Cognitive Radio Venues)
- MiniComm + Anatel (<u>Brazil</u>)

 setting up pilot White Finetwork
- Korea
 - CR Systems Project at ETRI
 - 18-io)
 Research on cognitive radio technologies for providing best connectivity in multi-RAT (Radio Access Technology)
 environment:
 Universal Access based on CK/SDR technology
 RAT discovery and RAT selection based on cognitive engine
 Reconfiguration for adaptation
- Netherland Antilles
 - Exploring adopting secondary access in TVWS

LOW COST TELECOMMUNICATIONS **INFRASTRUCTURE**

- It is hard to provide communication services in developing nations and remote communities
 - · Fixed wire-line infrastructure is too expensive
 - Wireless deployments require:

 - Backhaul infrastructure High energy costs of base stations, and
 - Skilled engineers
 - Development is impeded because of the
 - large geographic area
 - · lower population density
 - and economically depressed customer base



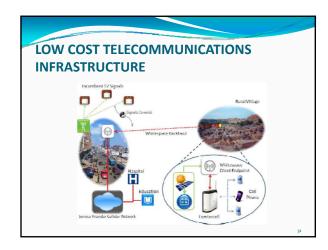


LOW COST TELECOMMUNICATIONS **INFRASTRUCTURE**

- A Femtocell, is a very low cost base station that is currently used to supplement coverage
 Unoccupied TV spectrum (whitespace communications) provides long range high-bandwidth backhaul
 Benefits:
- - · economies of scale of cellular based products
 - long range
 - unlicensed

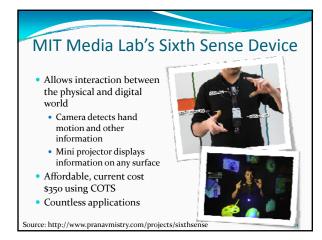
 - Solar power reduces energy costs and the energy infrastructure needs
- This technology also has applications worldwide as a rapidly deployable communications infrastructure to support disaster
- New business models:
 - Women in rural villages in Bangladesh are selling airtime to other villagers
 - When demand is sufficiently high, a full scale infrastructure can be built with reduced business risk

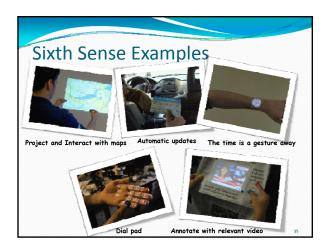
1	r
J	·

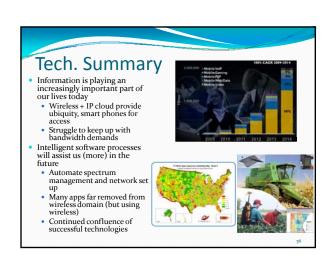














er and Mbiti: Mobile Phones and Economic Development in Africa

- http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/1424175/
 There are ten times as many mobile phones as landlines in sub-Saharan Africa (ITU, 2009),and 60 percent of the population has mobile phone coverage.
- An emerging body of research shows that the reduction in communication costs associated with mobile phones has tangible economic benefits, improving agricultural and labor market efficiency and producer and consumer welfare in specific circumstances and countries (Jensen, 2007; Aker, 2008; Aker, 2010; Klonner and Nolen, 2008).
- A device that was a yuppie toy not so long ago has now become a potent force for economic development in the world's poorest countries.
- "It's really great for a farmer to find out the price of beans in the market," says Mbiti, who has seen the impact of the cell phone boom firsthand while conducting research in his native Kenya. "But if a farmer can't get the beans to market because there is no road, the information doesn't really help. Cell phones can't replace things you need from development, like roads and running water."

Discussion items

- 3rd world benefit even with focus on "yuppie toys"?
 - Will they address the pressing problems?
 - · Appropriate cost point?
- Will augmented intelligence increase economic activity in the 3rd world?
- Should we expect similar deflation in the cost of intelligence as in the cost of gates?
- Are there hidden dangers that need to be addressed?