

European

Commission



US5

Cognitive Systems and Cellular Networks

Demo for Year2 Review Meeting Dublin, November 2012



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Demo Setup

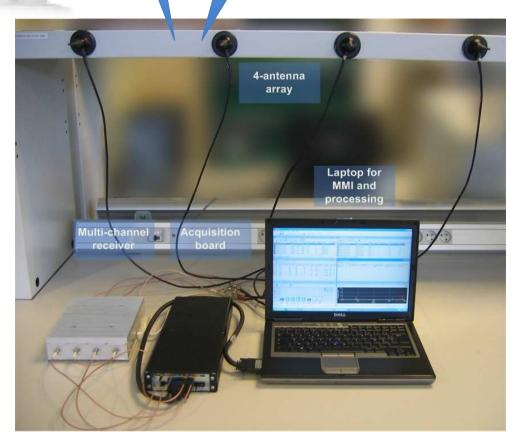


Primary system (5 MHz LTE signal)



Secondary system

TCS Multi-antenna Cognitive device (LTE sensing agent)



The power of the secondary system is increased to determine the detection limit with 1 and 4 antennas



Context of US5.1

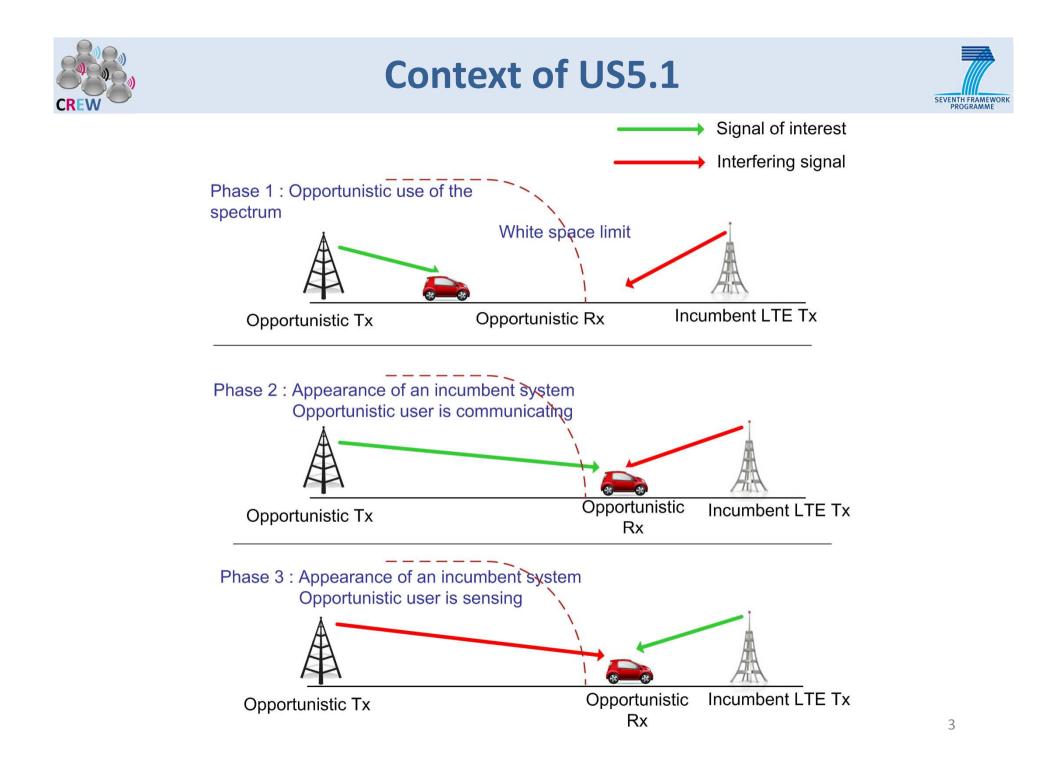


Motivation

- US5.1: Impact of cognitive networking on a cellular incumbent system
- The opportunistic system must not interfere in any way with the incumbent system
 - Find a spectrum band that is available
 - Periodically verify that the band is still available

Proposed solution

- Parallel sensing approach based on antenna processing
- Use of TCS multi-antenna LTE sensing platform

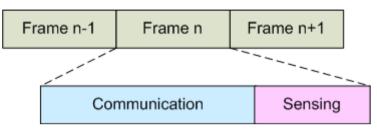




Serial sensing vs. parallel sensing



Serial sensing



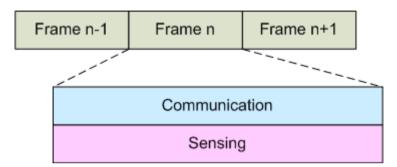
Advantages

- Classically high SIR
- High sensing sensitivity
- Basic sensing algorithms can be used

Drawbacks

- Need to adjust the waveform to sensing
 - Insertion of quiet periods
- Reduced capacity of the system

Parallel sensing



Advantages

- No need to adjust the waveform
- Higher system capacity
- Drawbacks
 - Current SIR is always low
 - Need to use more robust sensing algorithm

➡ Reference based detection using antenna processing





- We will demonstrate that a LTE signal (primary) can be detected even in presence of a strong secondary signal
 - Use of a multi-antenna LTE sensing test-bed
 - Use of reference based detection algorithm for LTE
- We will prove that multi-antenna approach validate parallel sensing
 - Gain in SIR of around 30 dB
 - Over-the-air demo





- Functionality to be demonstrated
 - Interference rejection capabilities of the TCS multi-antenna LTE cognitive system
 - Validation of the parallel sensing approach