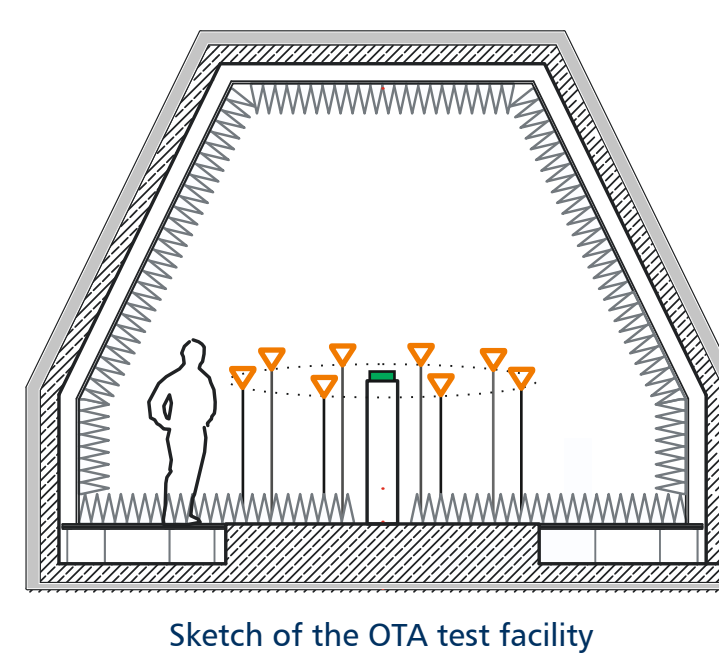
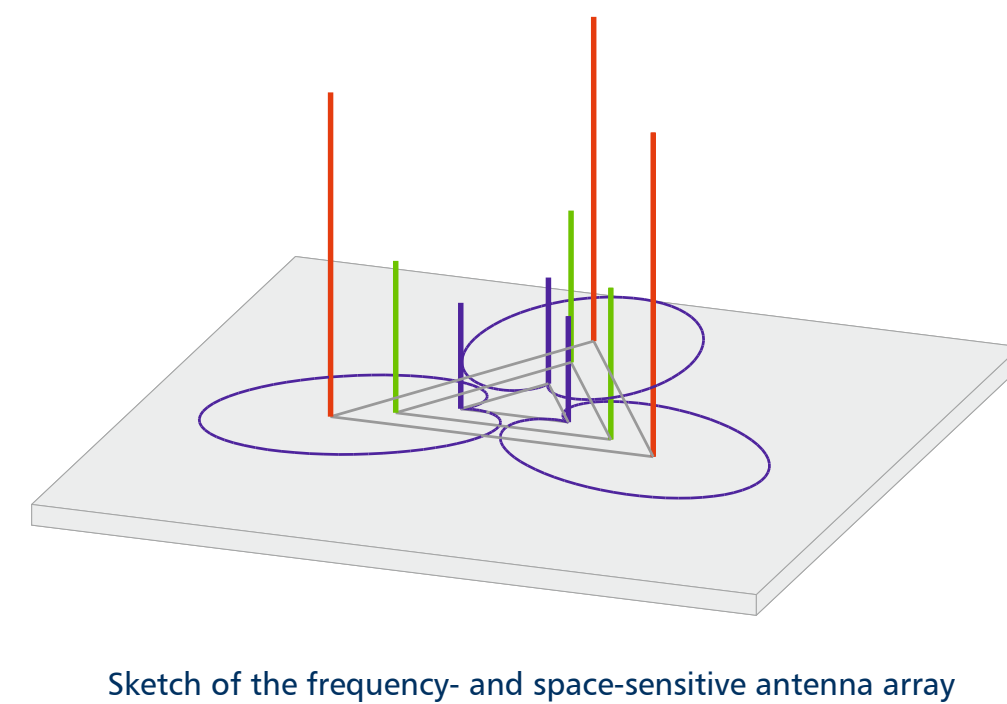
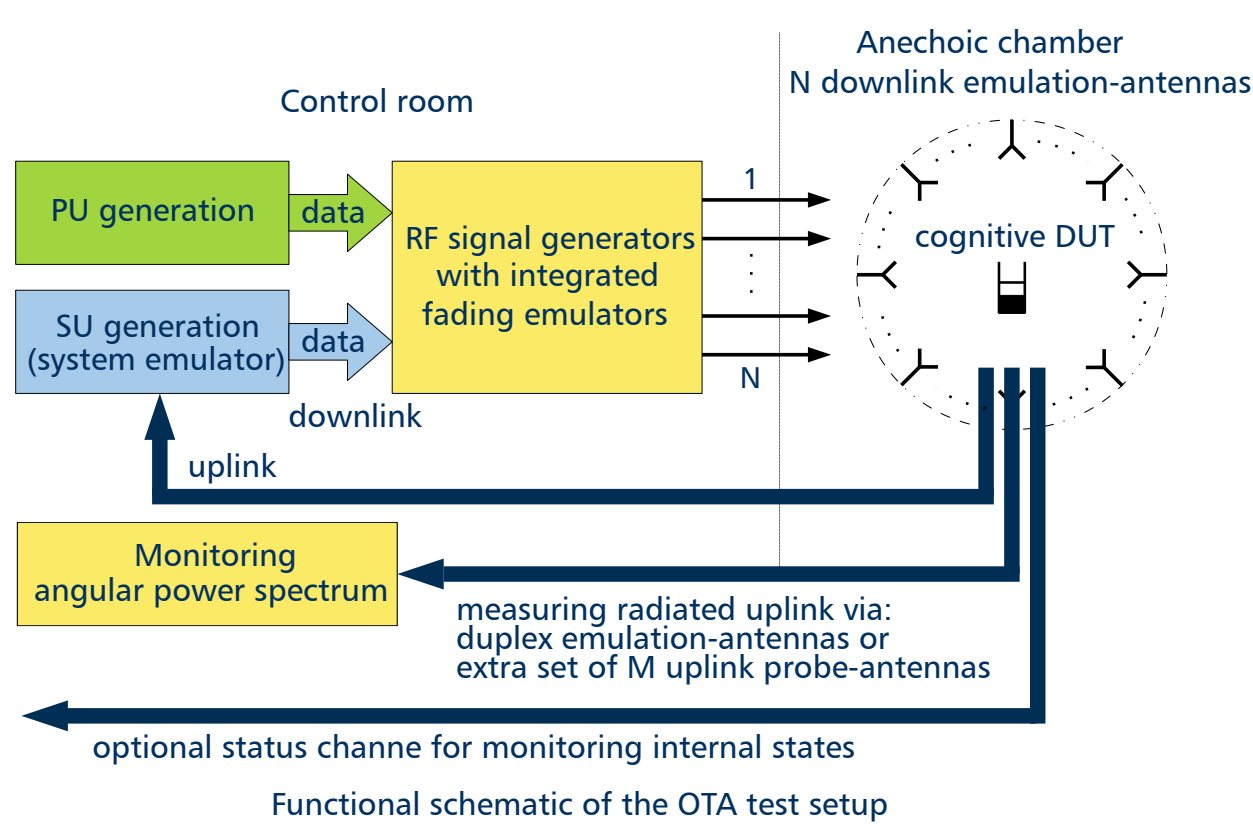


Cognitive Radio Research Activities

A. Puschmann, A. Krah, N. Murtaza, M. Grimm,
S. Khan, A. Mahdi, M. Kalil, R. Sharma

Over-The-Air Testing

- Performance evaluation and verification of CR nodes
- Emulation of a defined authentic radio environment
- Inclusion of the antenna, focus on direction-selective sensing and transmissions

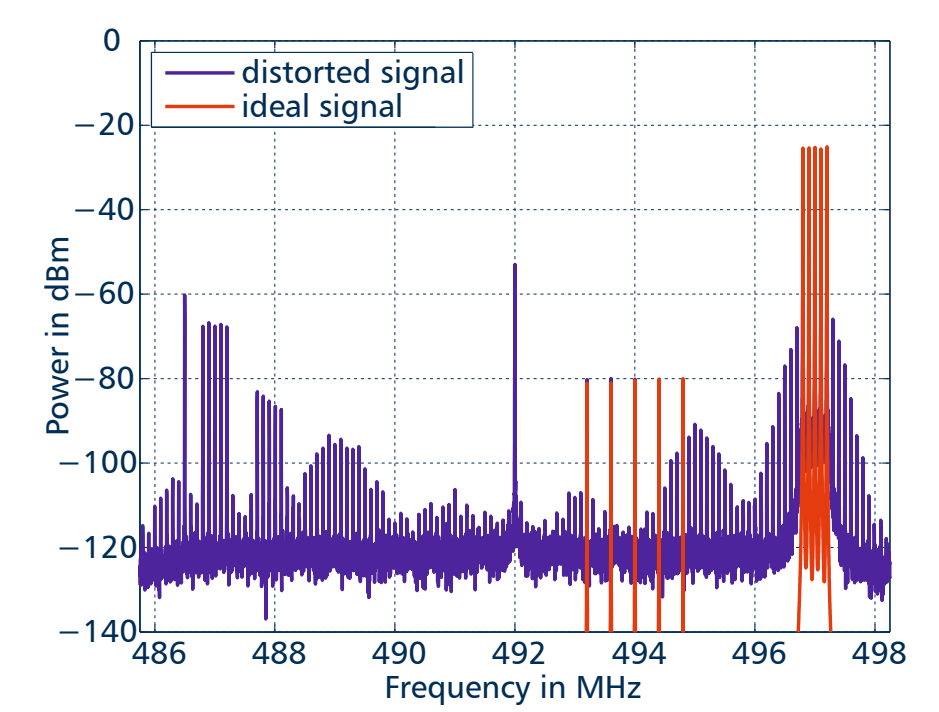
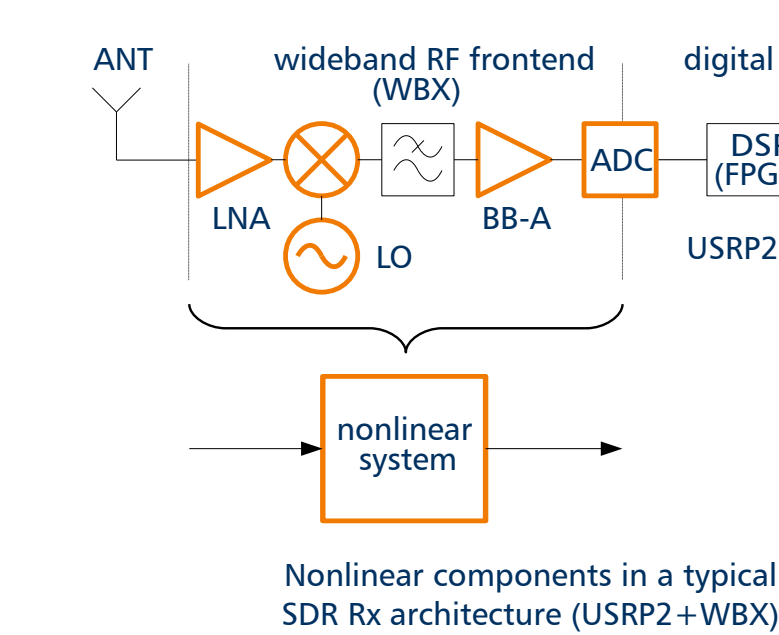


Antenna Strategies

- Typical CRs consider frequency resource only
- Spatial resource as additional degree of freedom
- Directional transmissions and direction estimation

RF Impairments in Wideband Receivers

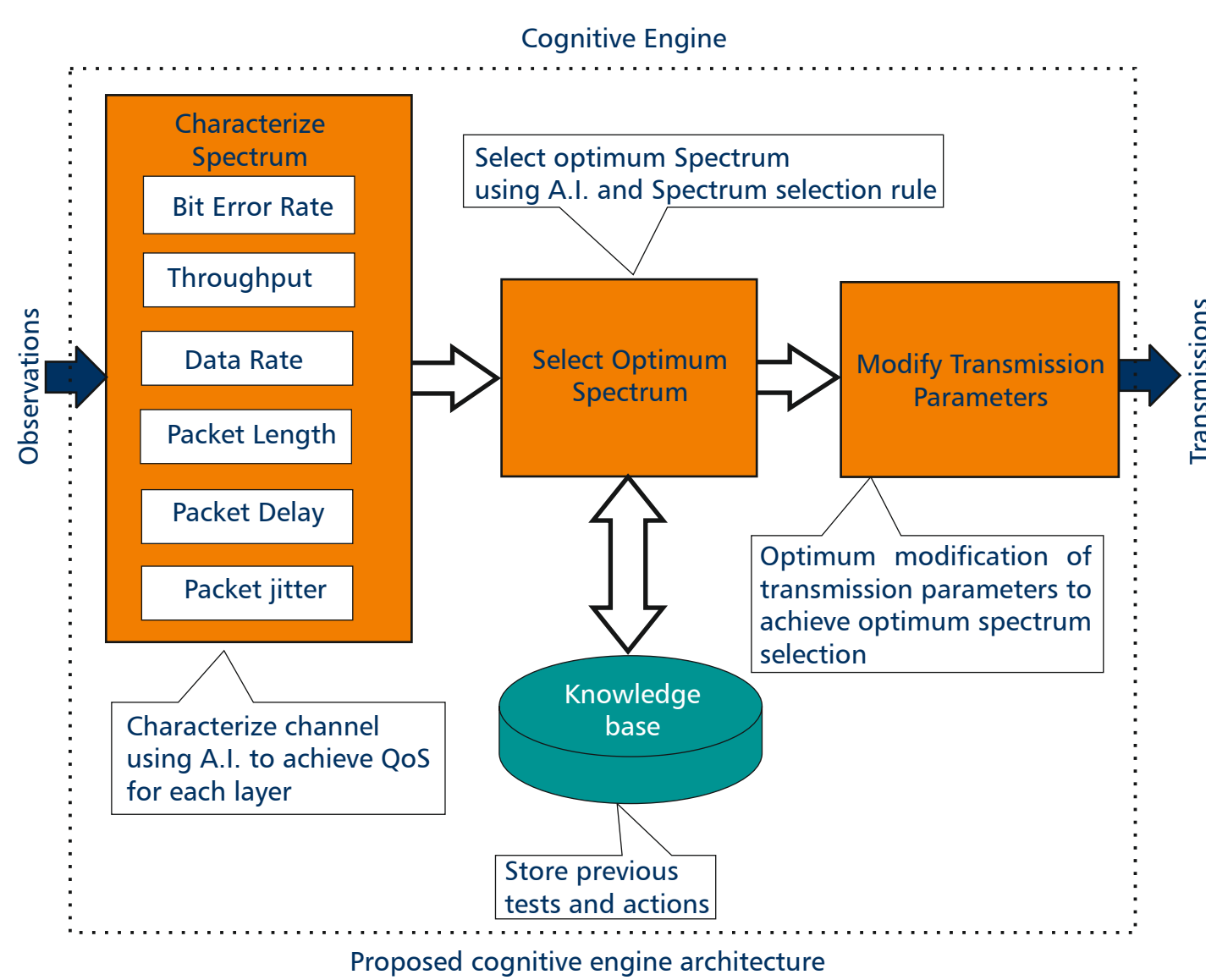
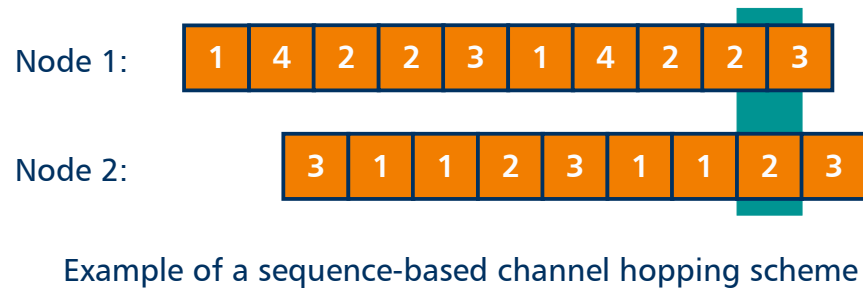
- Nonlinear characteristics affect spectrum sensing
- Mitigation by digital signal processing (Dirty RF)
- Cancellation of strong interferer signals



Typical measurement results of nonlinear distortions and further RF impairments of the SDR under test

Robust and Flexible Rendezvous

- Ever-changing spectrum availability/occupancy
- Provide efficient means to establish network
- Utilize sequence-based channel hopping

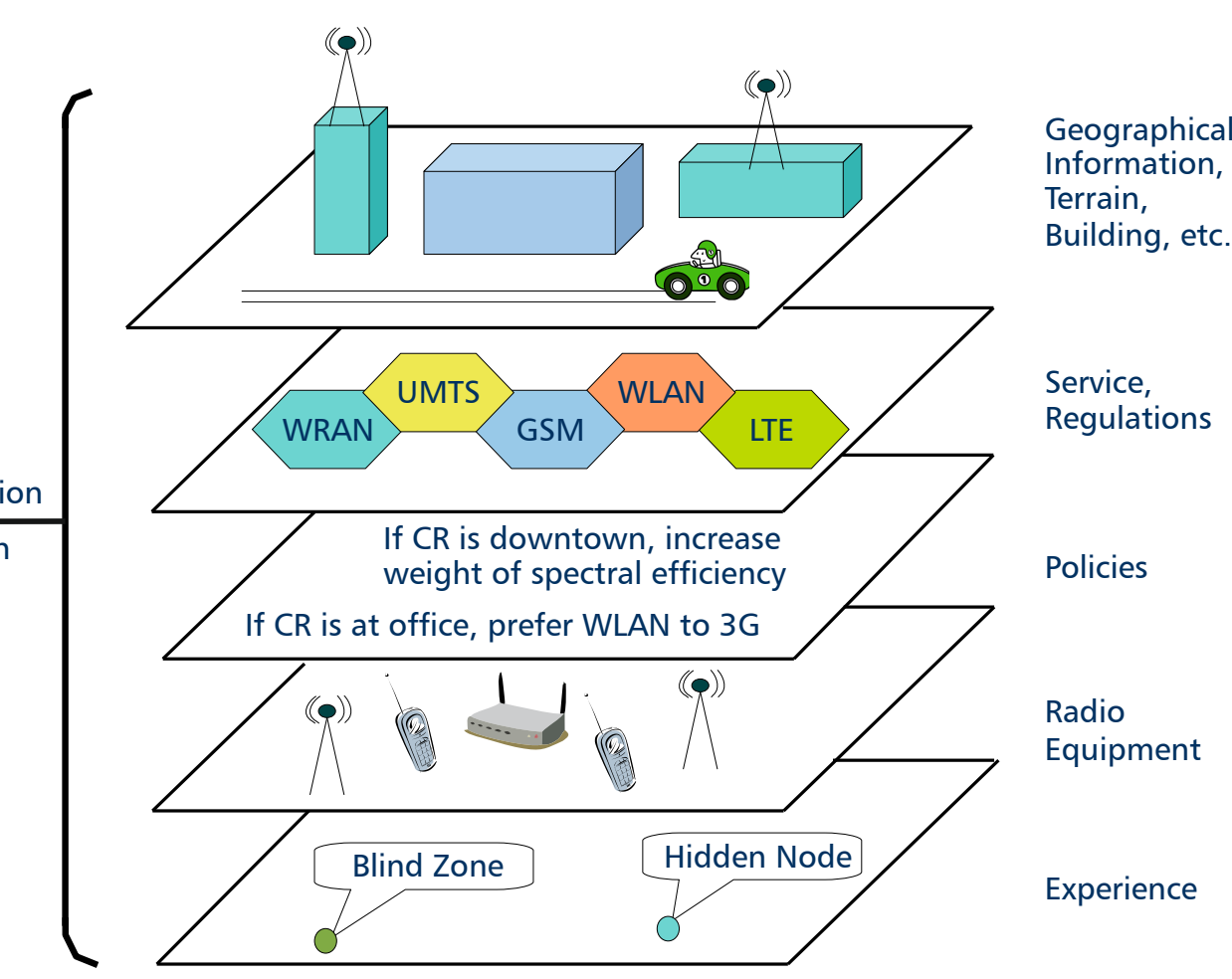
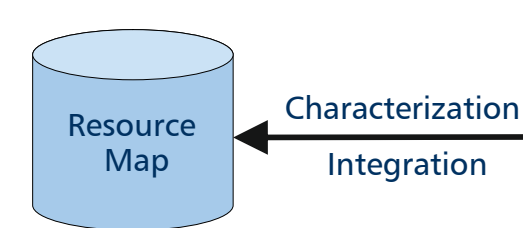


Cognitive Engine

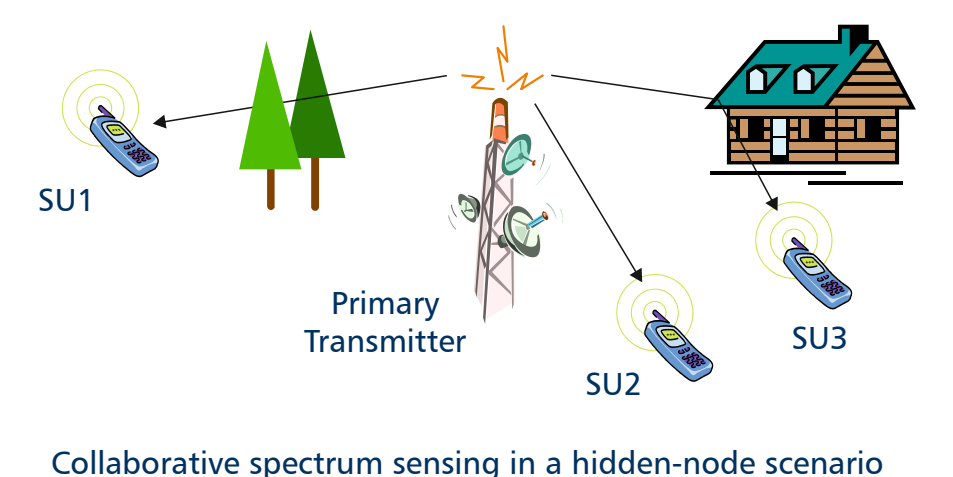
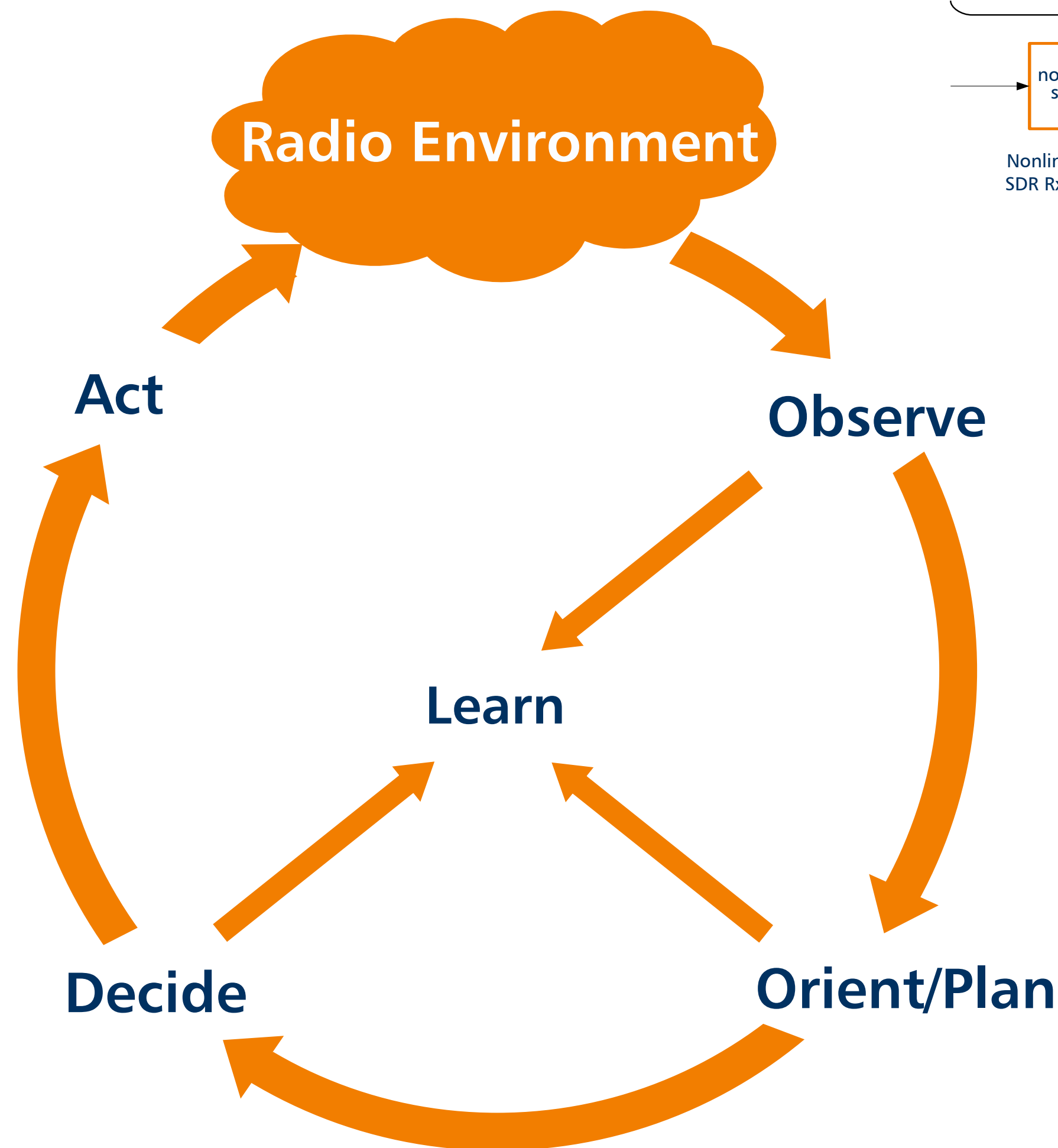
- Select spectrum to satisfy QoS requirements
- Characterization using artificial intelligence
- Optimized spectrum selection

Distributed Resource Map

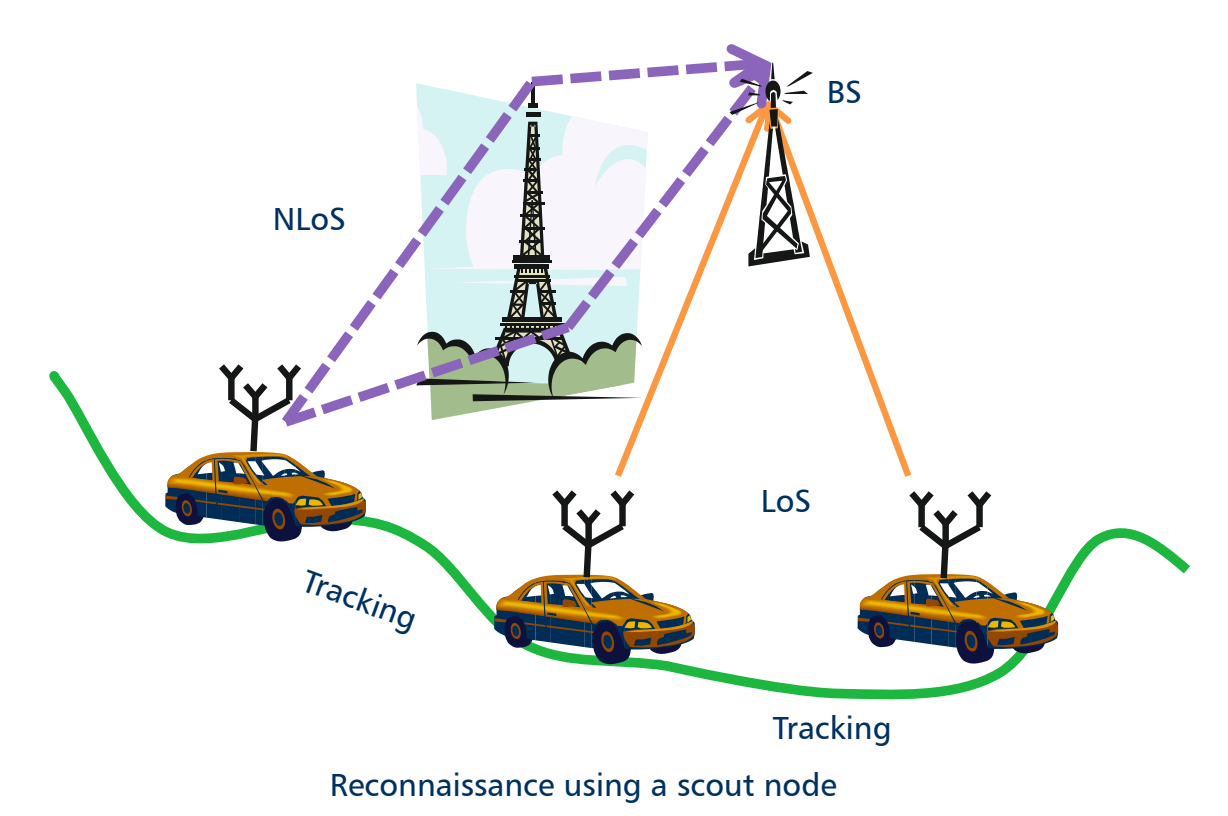
- Abstract database driven knowledge base
- Provide network support for CR nodes
- Incorporates multi-domain information



Layer model of the distributed resource map (figure derived from: B. A. Fette, Ed., Cognitive radio technology, 2009)



Collaborative spectrum sensing in a hidden-node scenario



Reconnaissance using a scout node

Collaborative Distributed Sensing

- Non-optimal decision by single nodes
- Data fusion for global view
- Interface to radio environment map

Radio Resource Reconnaissance

- One node with extended capabilities (scout)
- PHY mode identification and classification
- Input for a central radio environment map