

Cooperative Wireless Networks for Better Green Services

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Outline

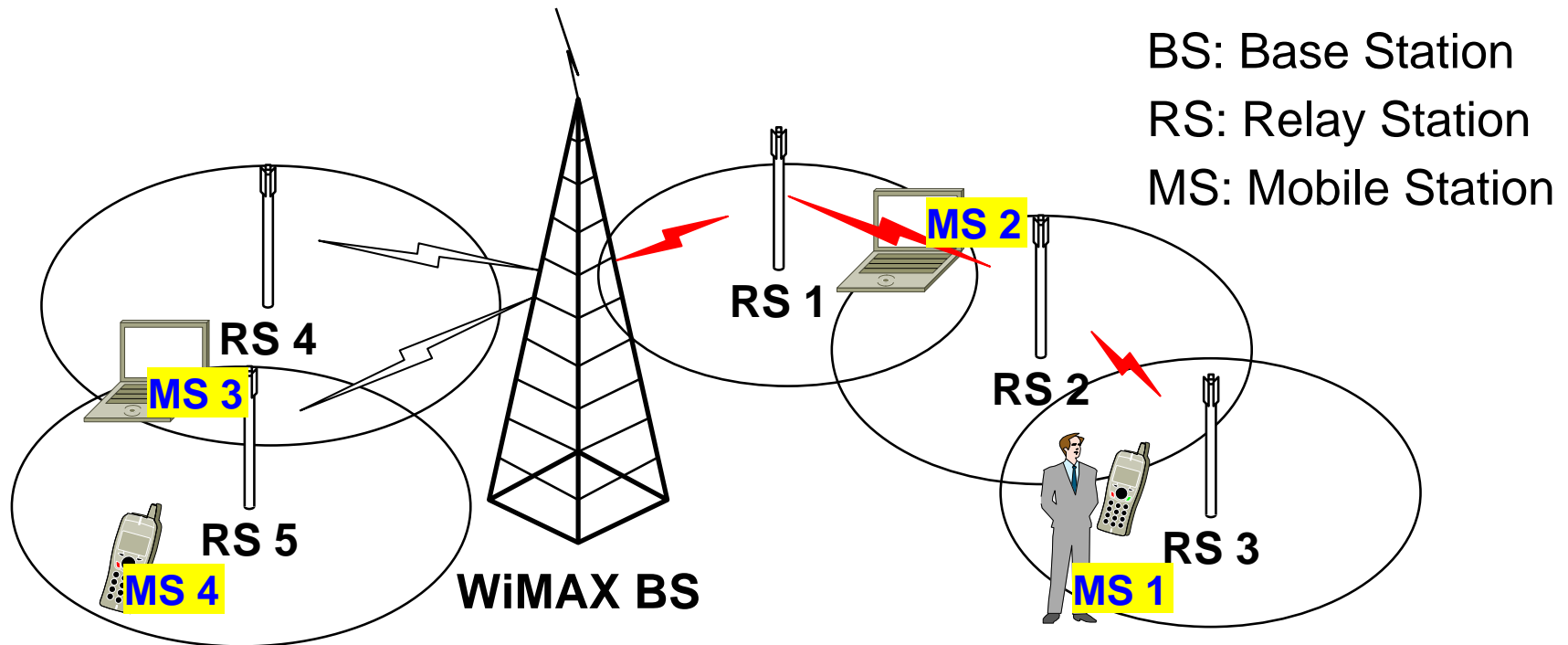
- ❖ Cooperation in multi-hop wireless networks
 - ❖ Problem definition
 - ❖ Multi-hop delay analysis
 - ❖ Results and discussions
- ❖ Cooperation across multiple wireless networks
 - ❖ Problem definition
 - ❖ Energy efficient communications
 - ❖ Results and discussions
- ❖ Conclusions

Wireless Mesh Networks



Wireless Relay Networks

- ❖ Relay has been adopted by IEEE 802.11s (WLAN), 802.16j (WiMAX) and LTE-Advanced (4G) standards



Wireless Multi-hop Networks

❖ Advantages

- ❖ Capacity and coverage enhancements
- ❖ Multi-hop and multi-path communications
- ❖ Flexible network architecture
- ❖ Easy deployment and self-configuration
- ❖ Low installation and maintenance costs
- ❖ Multiple radios and access methods
- ❖ Efficient frequency reuse
- ❖ ...

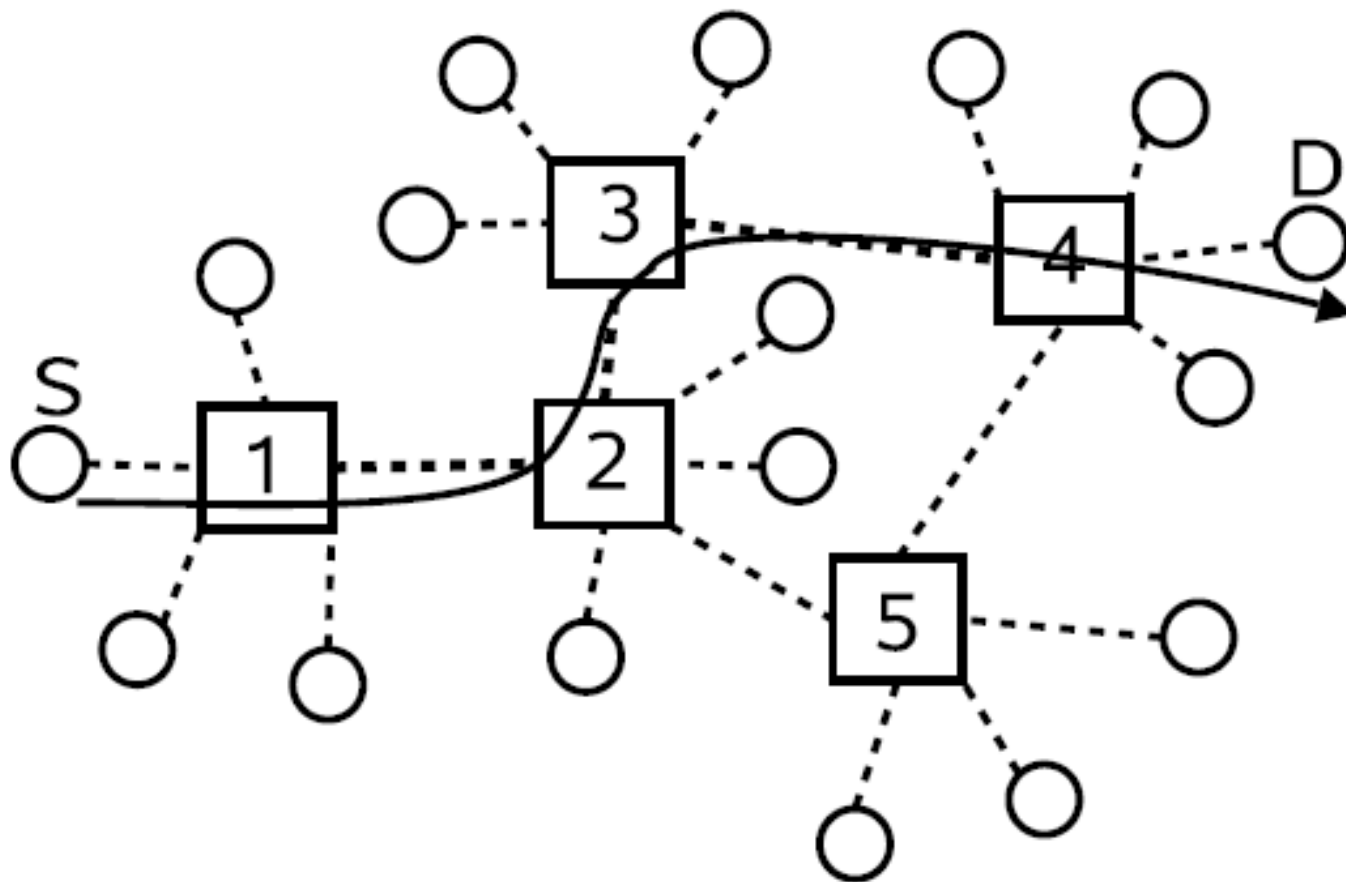


Problem Definition

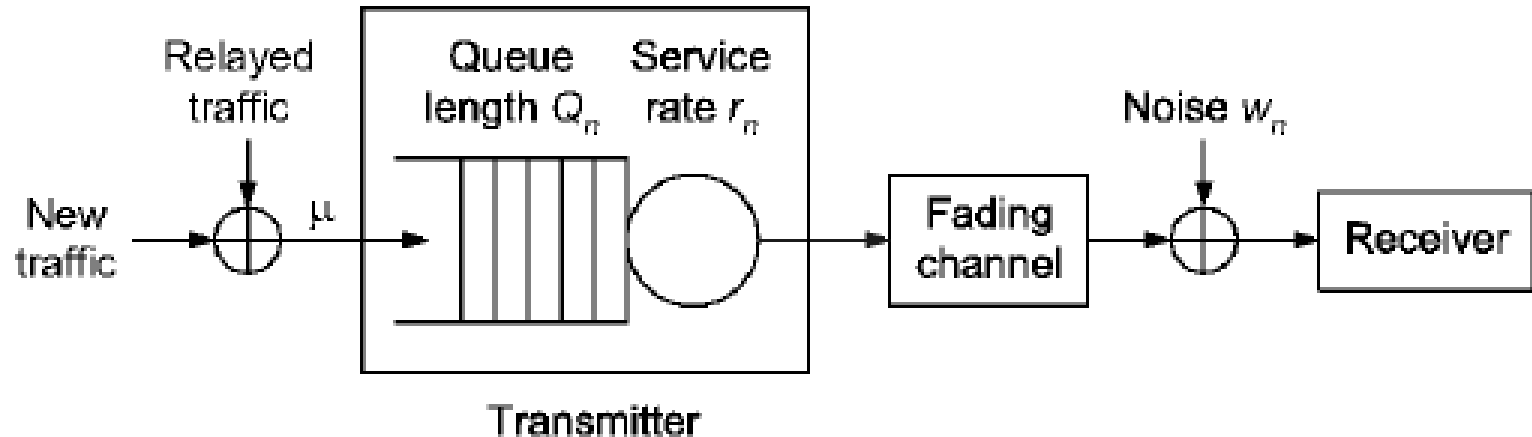
- ❖ How to analyse, predict and guarantee multi-hop delay performance?
- ❖ **Physical layer:** dynamic radio channel conditions
- ❖ **MAC/data link layer:** queueing and scheduling
- ❖ **Network layer:** routing
- ❖ **Application layer:** traffic load and characteristics

This is the BIG challenge for delay-sensitive applications, such as video streaming and interactive gaming.

System Model-1



System Model-2



- ❖ Multi-hop communication path
- ❖ Independent fading channel
- ❖ Additive white Gaussian noise
- ❖ Independent new traffic and correlated relay traffic
- ❖ A fluid traffic model with infinitesimal packet size
- ❖ A single queue with first-come first-served policy

Multi-hop Delay Analysis-1

- ❖ For an h -hop communication path, let D_i be the steady-state delay at the i -th hop.
- ❖ Delay performance of a single-hop wireless link
 - ❖ Delay bound violation probability (DBVP) and cumulative distribution function (CDF)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Prob}\{D_1 > D_{max}\} &\approx \gamma e^{-\theta D_{max}} & F_{D_1}(x) &= \text{Prob}\{D_1 \leq x\} \\ & & &= 1 - \gamma e^{-\theta x}, \quad x \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

- ❖ Probability density function (PDF)

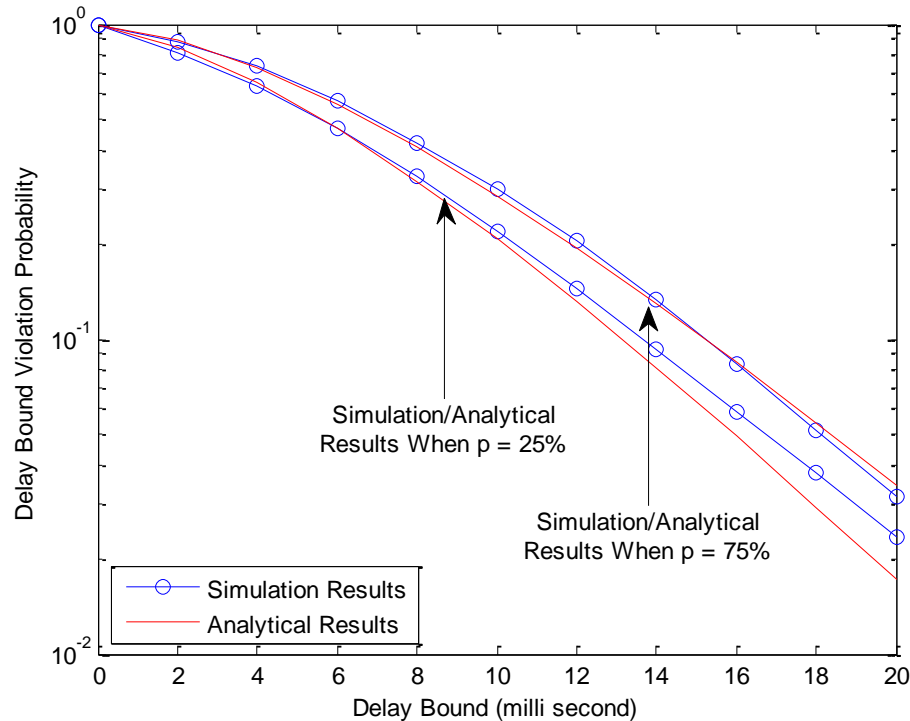
$$\begin{aligned} f_{D_1}(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} F_{D_1}(x) \\ &= \gamma \theta e^{-\theta x} + (1 - \gamma) \delta(x) \end{aligned}$$

Multi-hop Delay Analysis-2

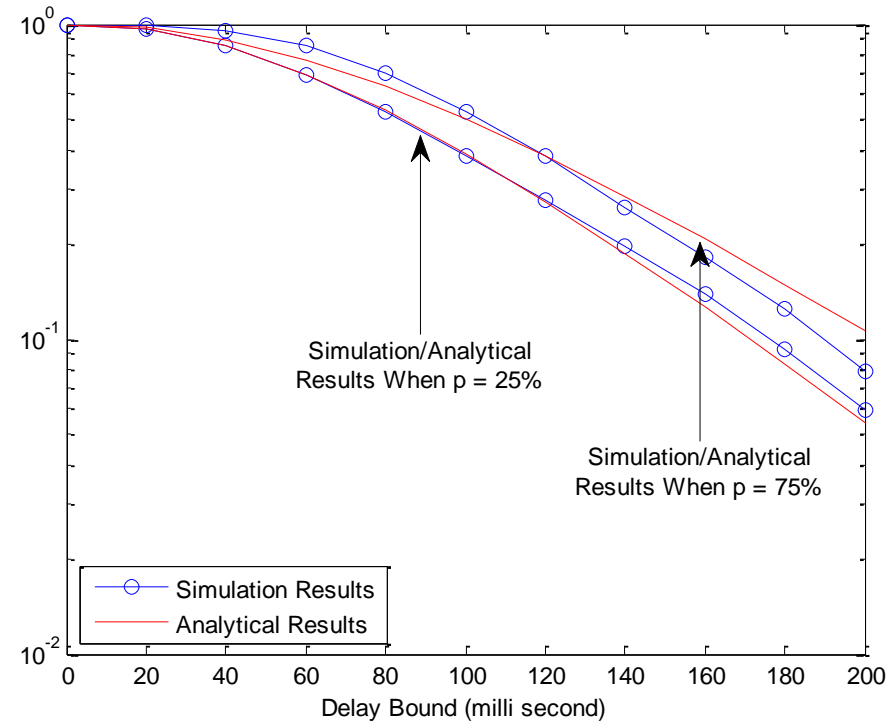
- ❖ Delay performance of a multi-hop wireless link
 - ❖ Cross-traffic and traffic correlation index p
 - ❖ Traffic load is uniformly distributed
 - ❖ After h hops, only a p^h portion of the total traffic from the source arrives at the intended destination

$$\Pr\left(\sum_{i=1}^h D_i > x\right) = \sum_{i=1}^h \left(\prod_{j=1, i \neq j}^h \left(1 + \frac{\gamma_j \cdot \theta_i}{\theta_j - \theta_i} \right) \right) \cdot \gamma_i \cdot \exp(-\theta_i \cdot x)$$

Delay Bound Violation Probability (3 hops)



$\mu=75\text{kbps}$



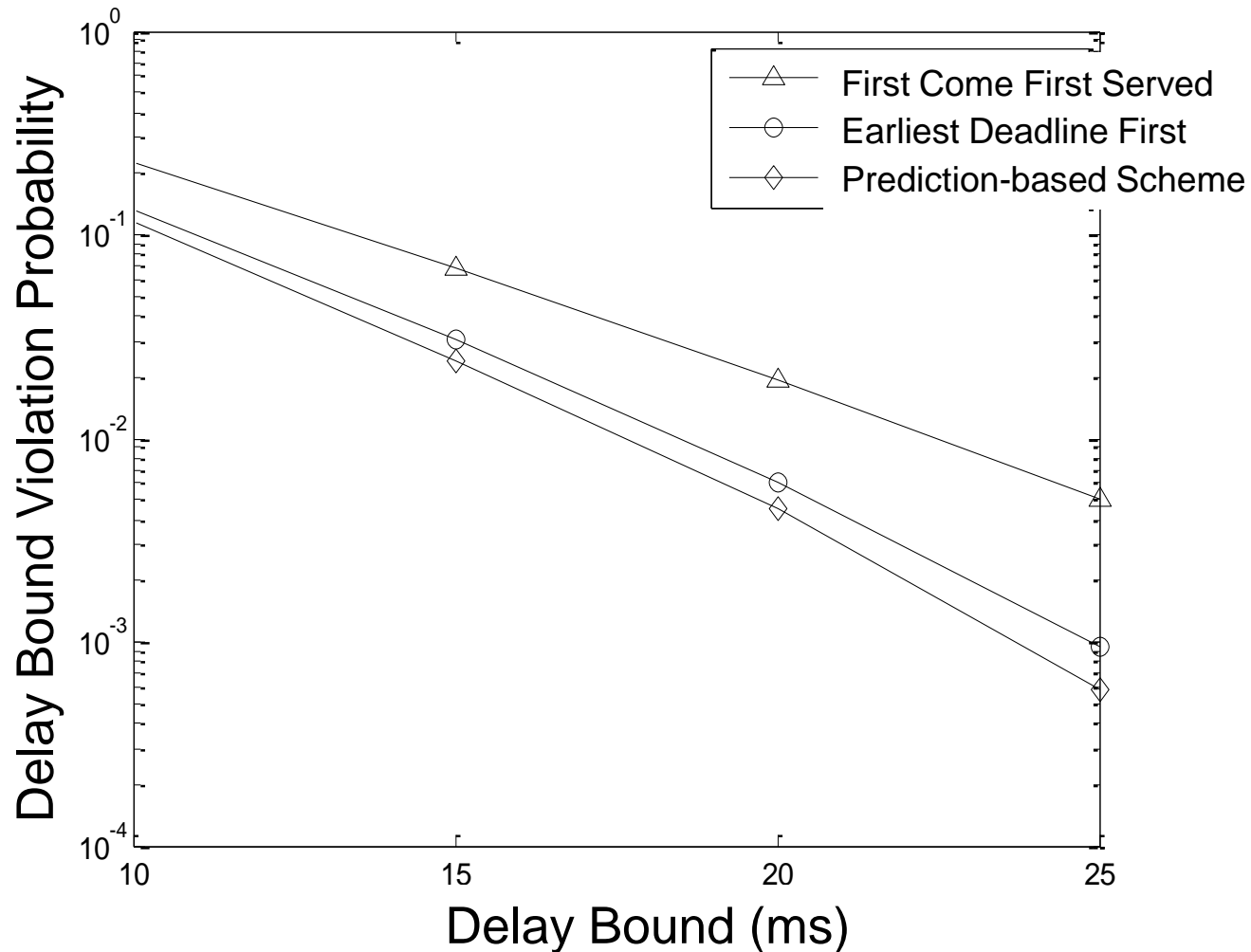
$\mu=85\text{kbps}$

Average Delay and Delay Jitter Performance

	Average Delay	Delay Jitter
Traffic load & Correlation	$\mu = 75\text{kbps}$ and $p = 0.25$	
Sim/Ana Results (ms)	6.6 / 6.7	5.3 / 4.8
Traffic load & Correlation	$\mu = 75\text{kbps}$ and $p = 0.75$	
Sim/Ana Results (ms)	7.9 / 7.9	5.4 / 5.5
Traffic load & Correlation	$\mu = 85\text{kbps}$ and $p = 0.25$	
Sim/Ana Results (ms)	95.3 / 95.1	55.2 / 56.9
Traffic load & Correlation	$\mu = 85\text{kbps}$ and $p = 0.75$	
Sim/Ana Results (ms)	113.1 / 112.9	53.8 / 65.4

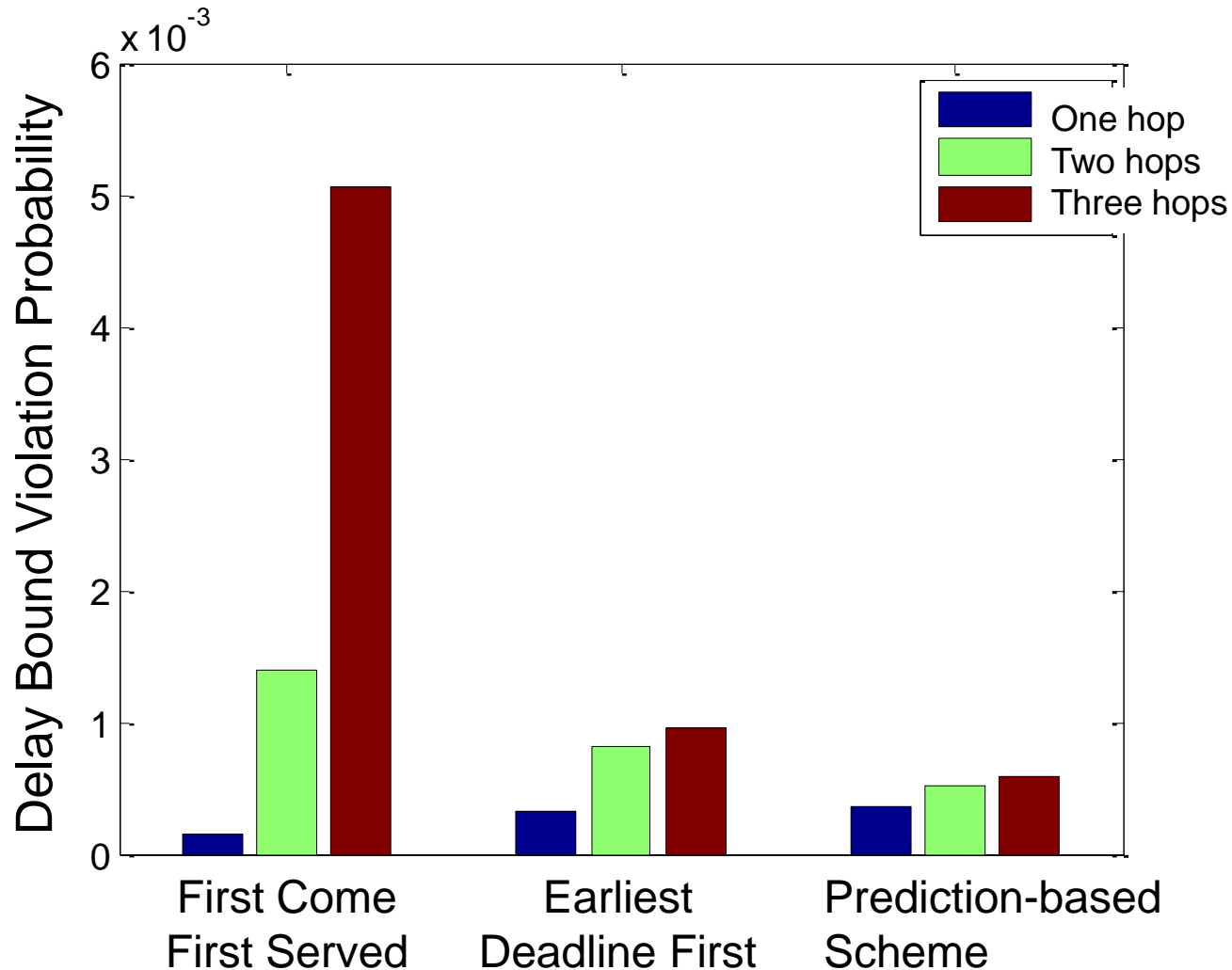
Prediction-based Packet Scheduling Algorithm

$f_m=30$ Hz, $\mu=75$ kbps, Rayleigh fading channel



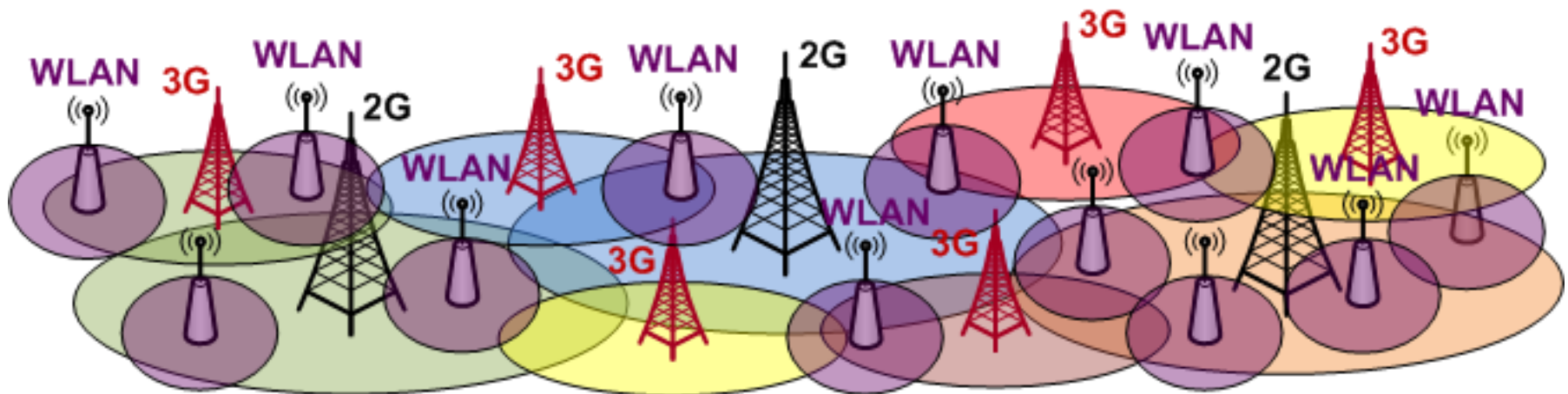
Prediction-based Packet Scheduling Algorithm

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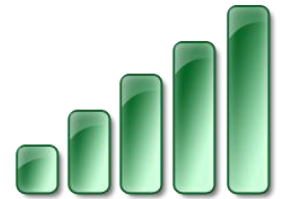
Heterogeneous Wireless Networks

- ❖ Significant contributions to social progress and economic growth
- ❖ Overlapped network and service coverage
- ❖ Strong competition and waste of resources
- ❖ More electromagnetic interference (EMI) and radiation pollution



Problem Definition

- ❖ We all want strong signals ... anywhere and anytime ... so are the operators
- ❖ But,
 - ❖ Is this necessary?
 - ❖ Is this efficient?
 - ❖ Is this healthy?
 - ❖ Is this sustainable?



Facts & Figures – Energy Consumption and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission

- ❖ ICT is the 5th largest industry in energy consumption (2%-4%, comparable to aviation industry), and growing fast
- ❖ In 2009, the total electricity consumption of three mobile operators in China is about 29B KW·H, equivalent to 11.5M tons CO₂ emission.

Sources: IEA, GESI, Climate Change Group, MIIT

Facts & Figures – Electromagnetic Interference and Radiation Pollution

- ❖ By the end of 2010, there are more than 1.5M mobile base stations and 850M mobile users in China
- ❖ 2G: 969K, 3G: 528K, WLAN: 260K, growing fast
- ❖ It is becoming harder and harder to keep the EMI and radiation pollution levels less than the national standard, i.e. $40\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$.

Sources: China Mobile, China Telecom and China Unicom

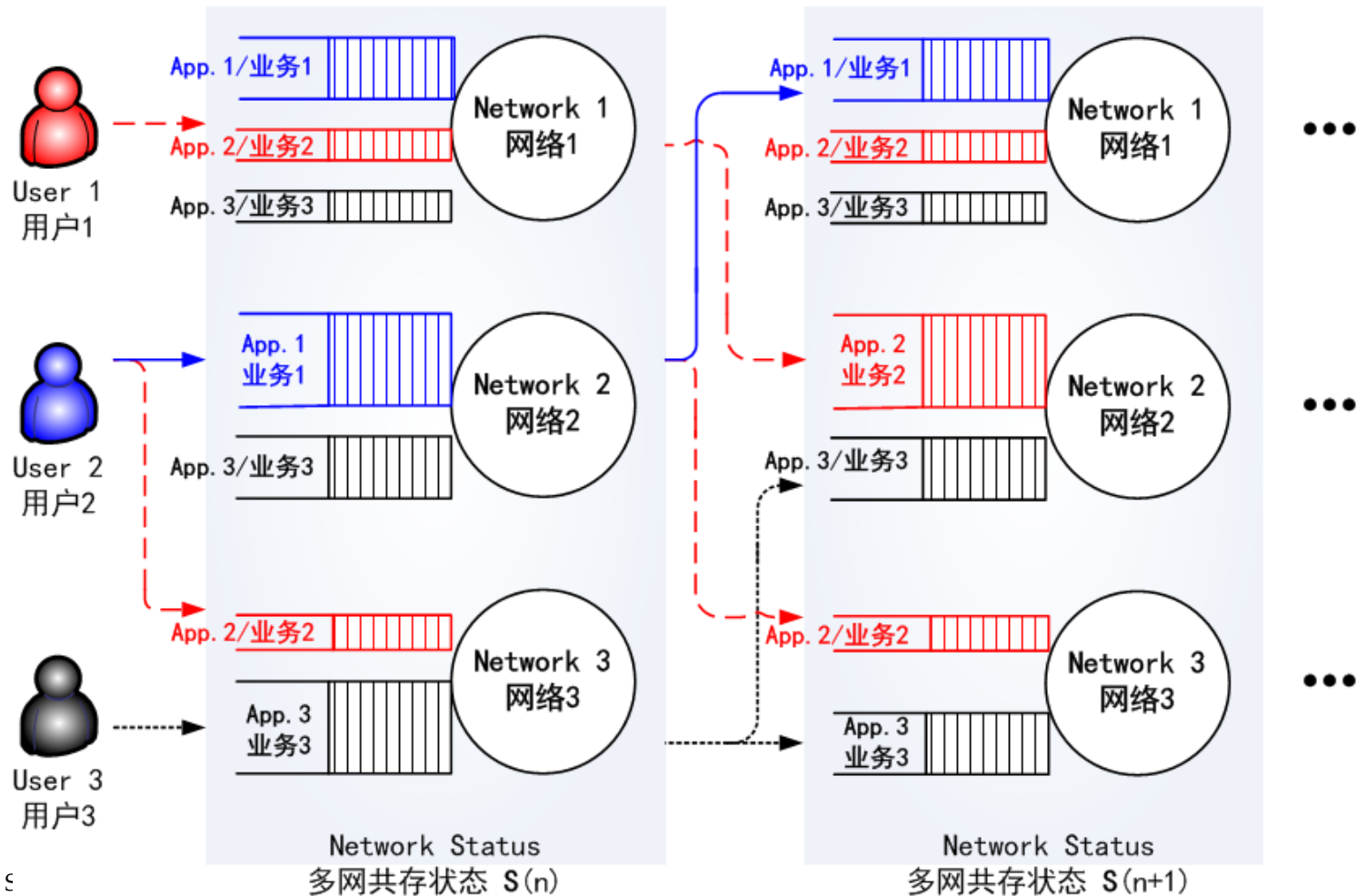
Cooperative Wireless Networks

Cross-network cooperation to match user requirements and traffic distributions.

- ❖ Enable cross-network resource sharing, load balancing, and interference avoidance
- ❖ Reduce energy consumption and GHG emission
- ❖ Reduce EMI and radiation pollution
- ❖ Improve cross-network services and applications
- ❖ Support sustainable business/economic growth

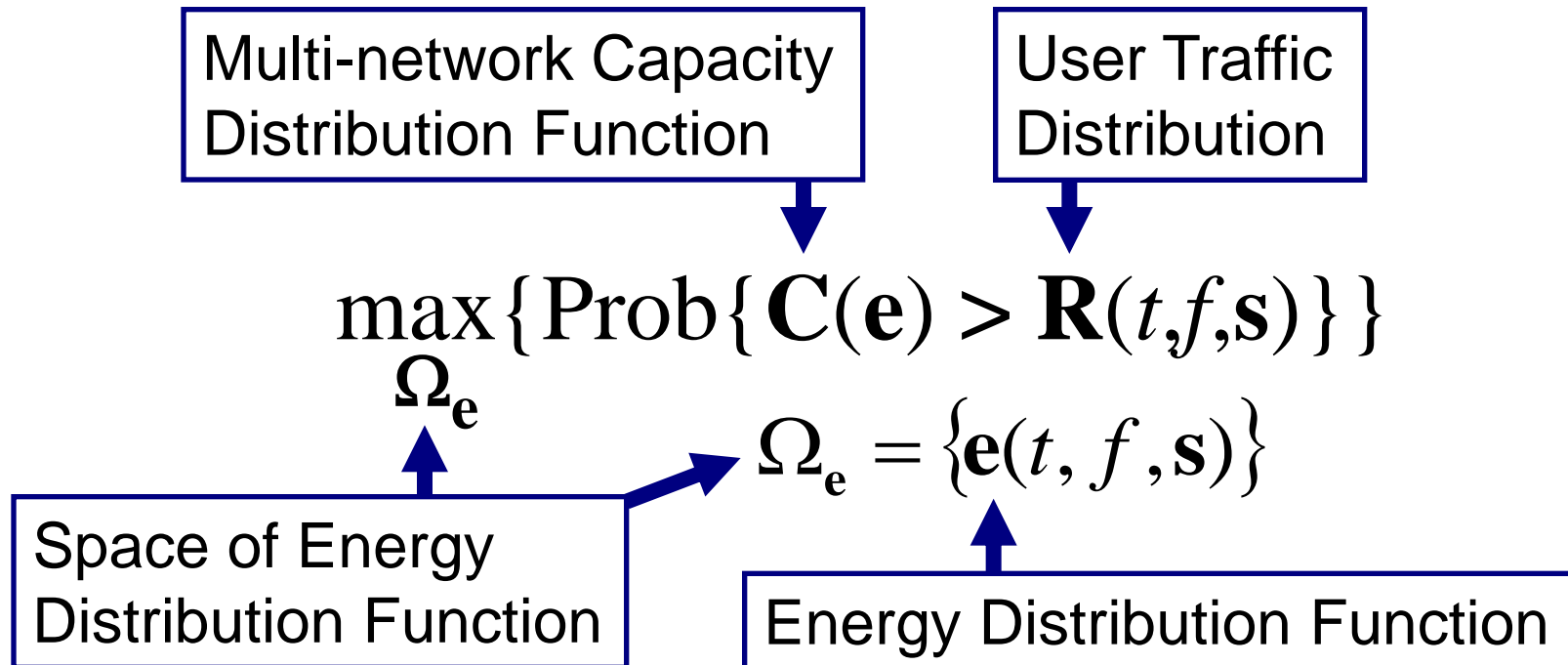
Research Challenges-1

❖ Dynamics user requirements and traffic distributions



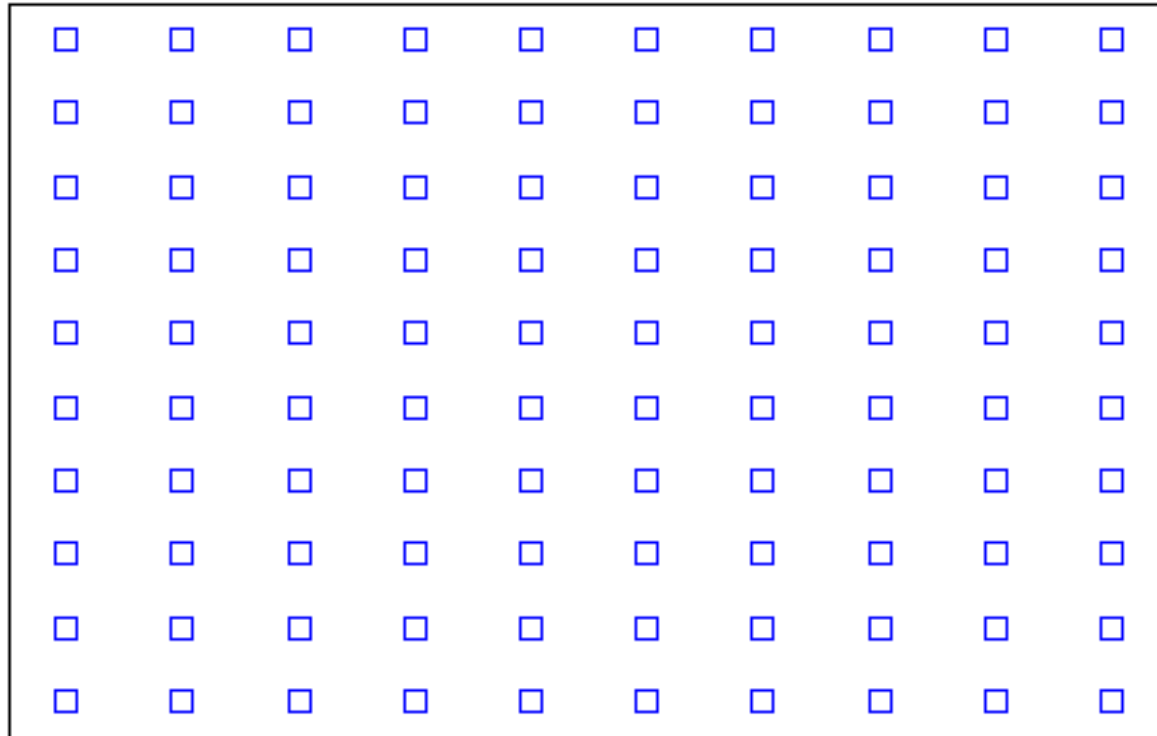
Research Challenges-2

- ❖ To track and match the statistics of periodic and bursty user requirements and traffic distributions



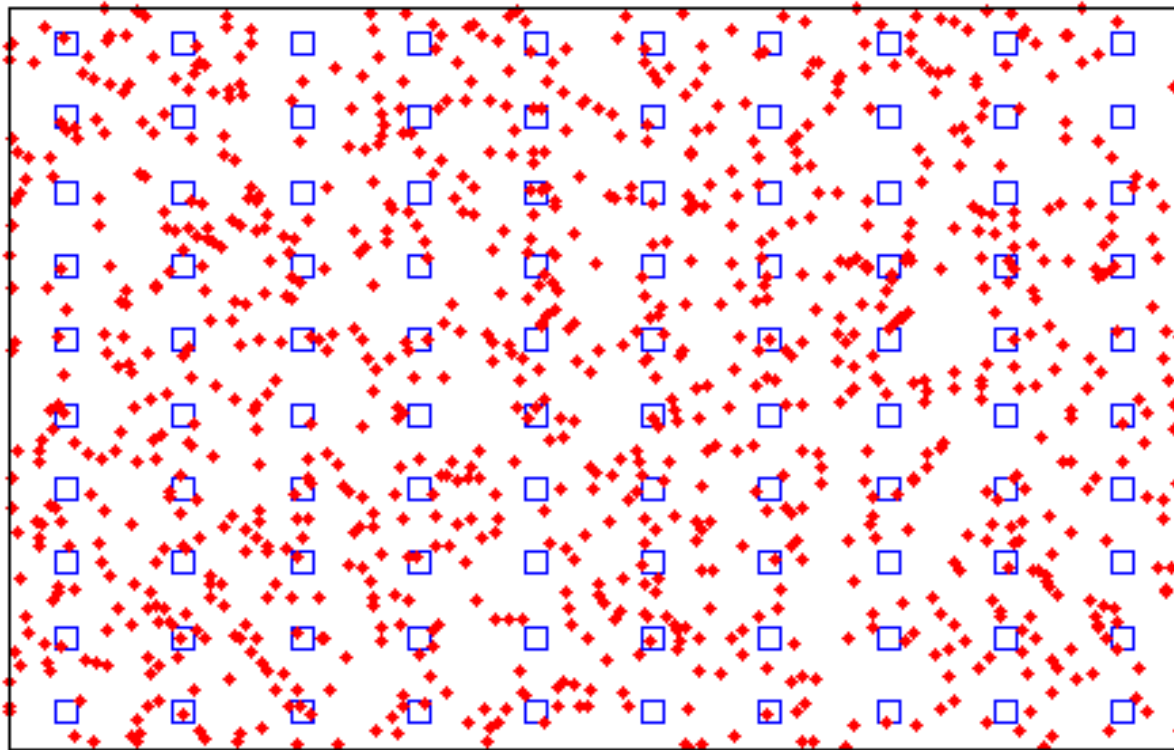
Simulation Results-1

❖ Distribution of 100 base stations



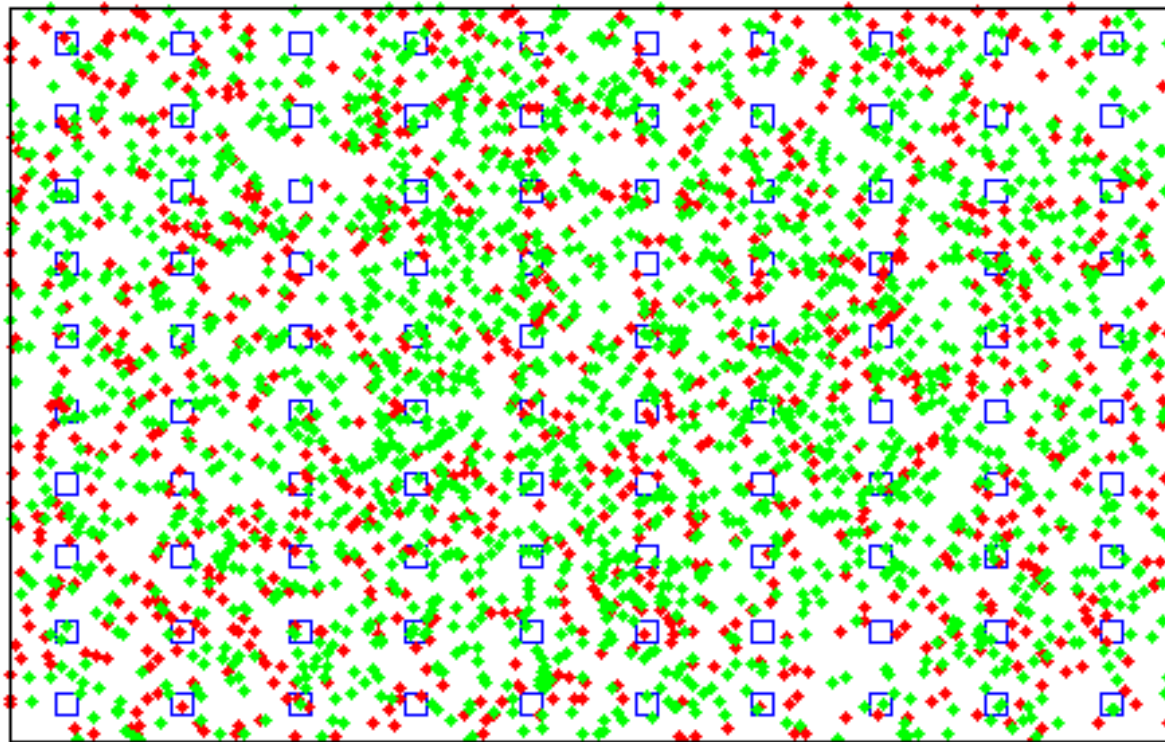
Simulation Results-2

❖ Distribution of network-1 users (1K)

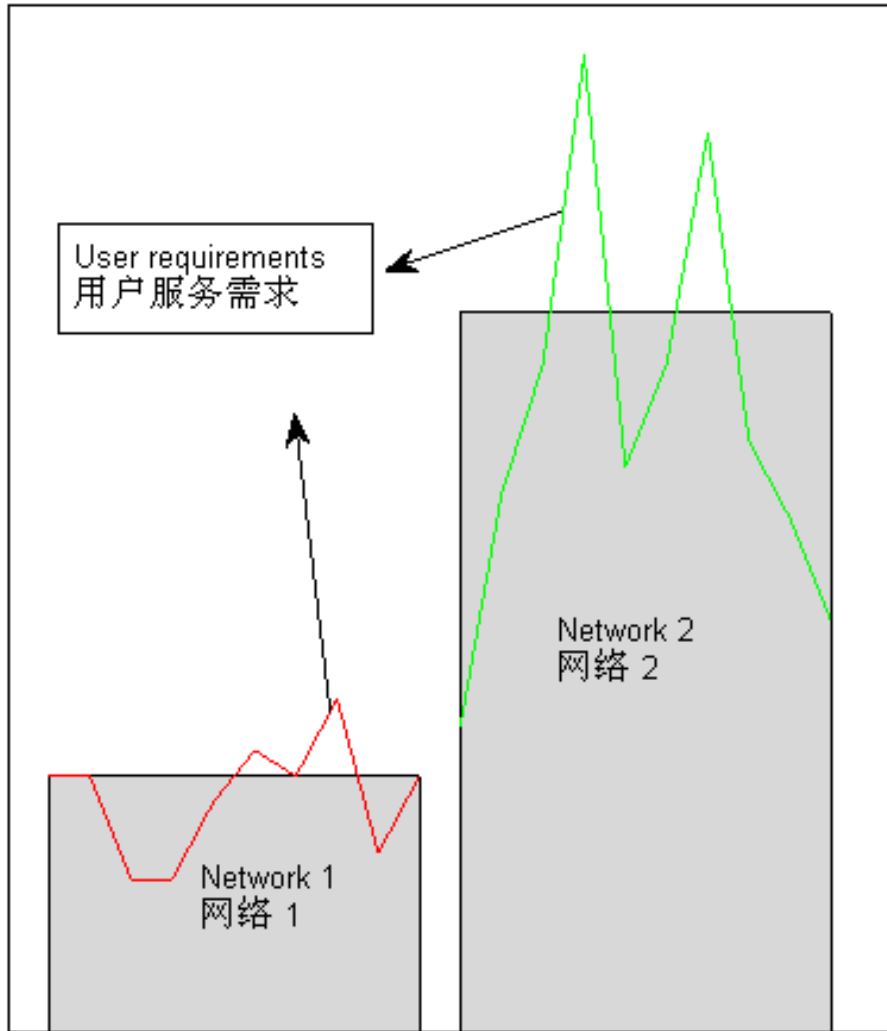


Simulation Results-3

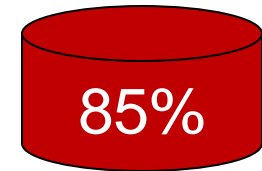
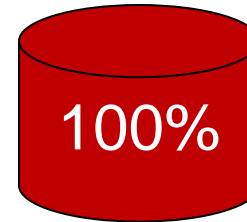
❖ Distribution of network-2 users (2K)



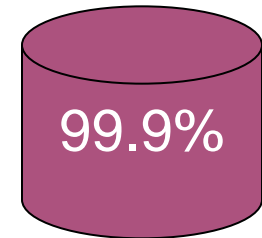
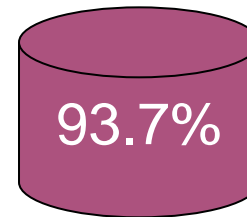
Simulation Results-4



❖ Energy Consumption



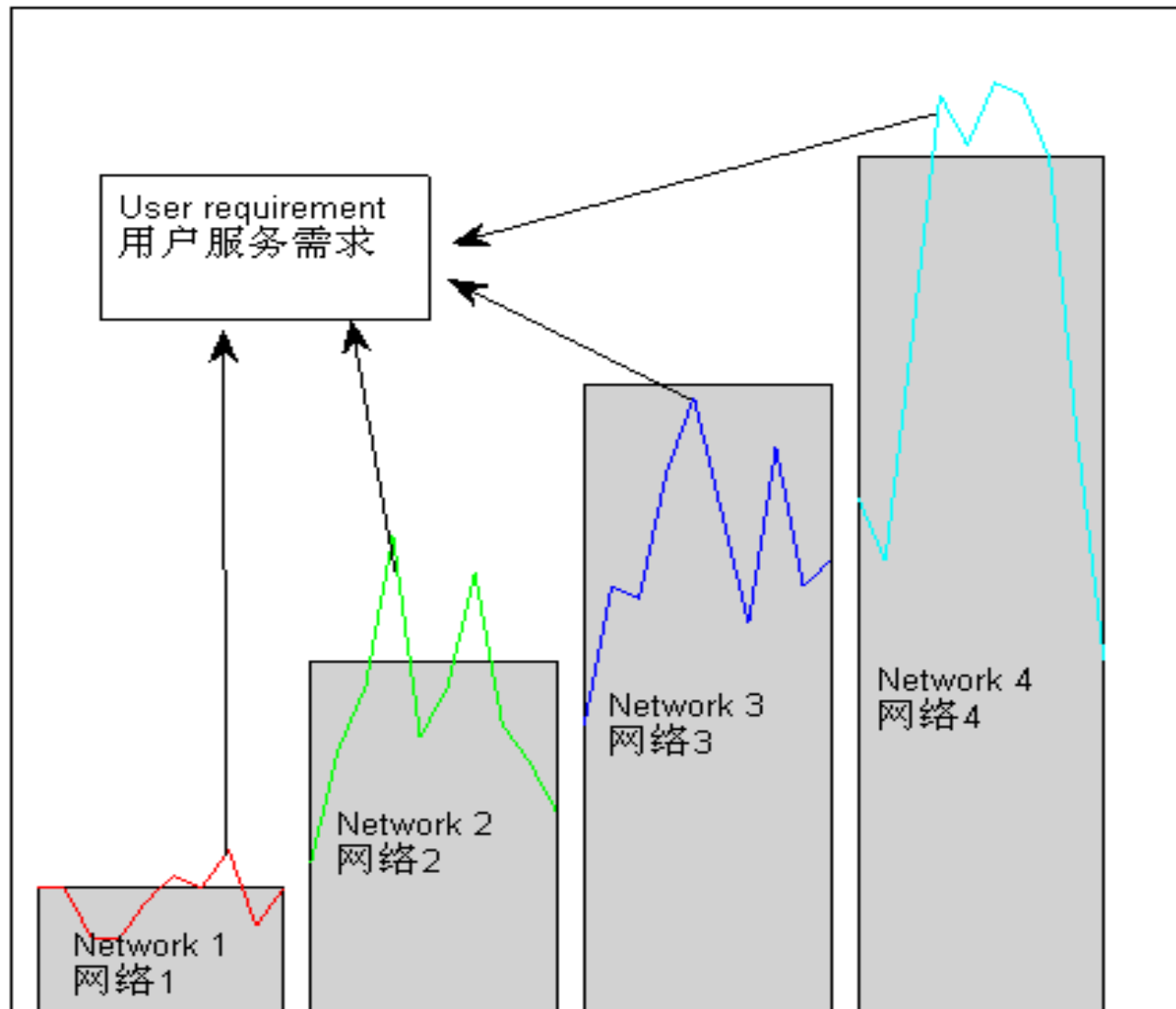
❖ Service Probability



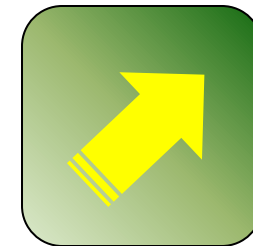
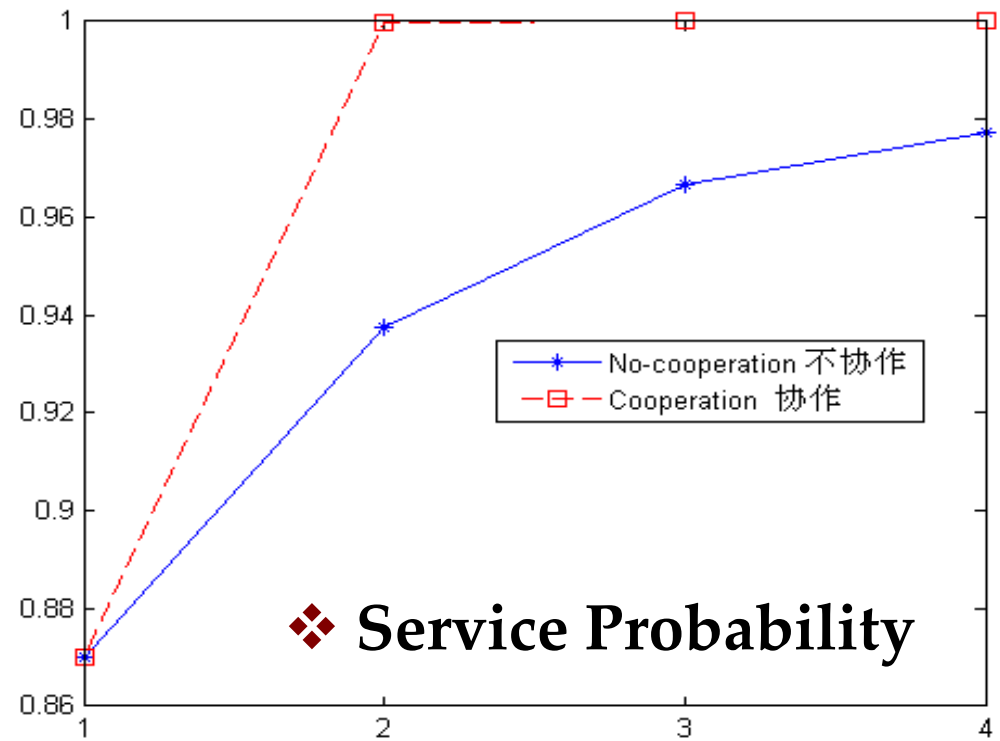
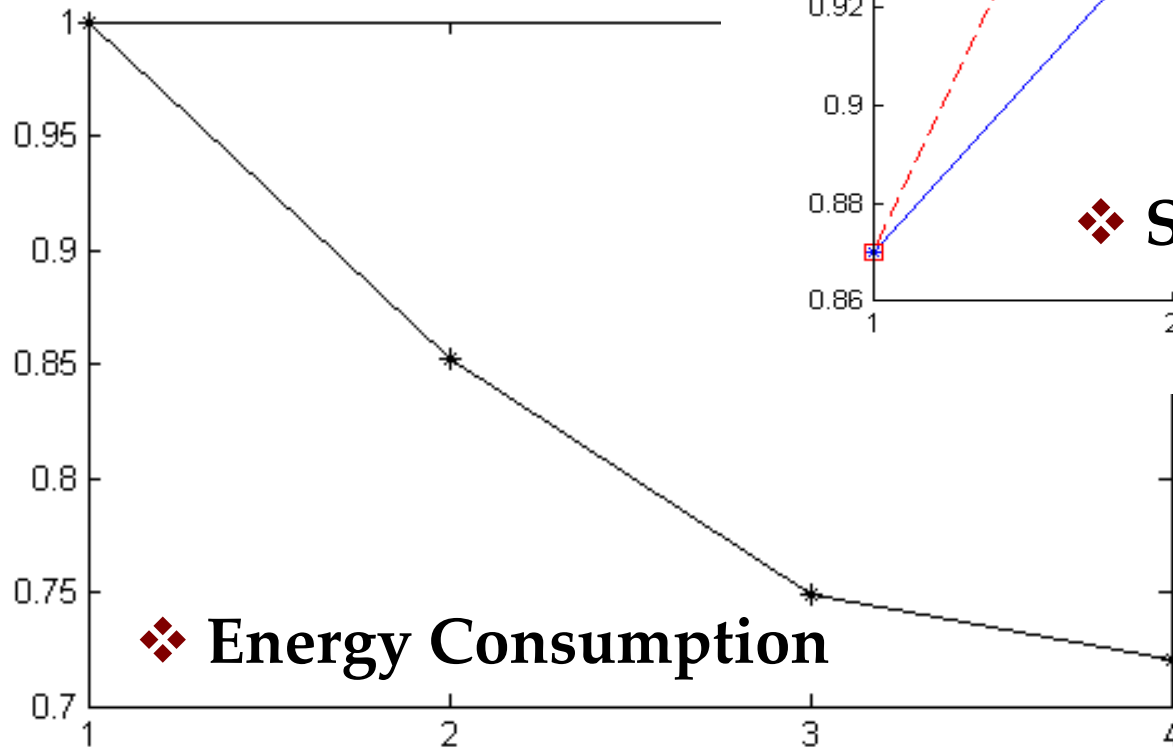
No Coop.

Coop.

Simulation Results-5



Simulation Results-6



**Better
Green
Services**

Conclusions

- ❖ Cooperation in multi-hop wireless networks
 - ❖ Analytical model of multi-hop delay performance
 - ❖ Prediction based packet scheduling scheme
- ❖ Cooperation across multiple wireless networks
 - ❖ Less energy consumption (**cheap**)
 - ❖ Less greenhouse gas emission (**green**)
 - ❖ Less EMI and radiation pollution (**healthy**)
 - ❖ and better services (**happy** :)



**Thank you very much
for your comments and
suggestions!**

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Green City, by Michael Pflieger