



QoS Multicast Routing and Transmission Scheduling in Multi-hop Cognitive Radio Networks

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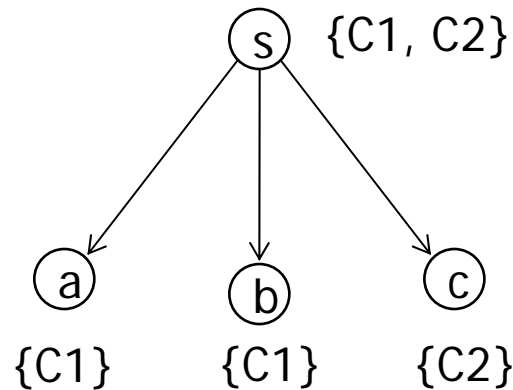


Overview

- Introduction
- Problem Formulation
- QoS Multicast Routing Protocol
- Simulation Results
- Conclusion

Introduction

- Cognitive Radio (CR) networks
 - Different users may have different available channels.



- QoS multicast in CR networks
 - Purpose: Minimize the bandwidth consumption
 - QoS Requirement: bandwidth and delay



System Model

- Assumptions
 - Two radios
 - A common control channel
- An undirected graph $G(V;E)$
- The protocol interference model
 - R_u : the set of nodes that are interfered by u
 - Node w is interfered by link (u,v) iff $w \in R_u \cup R_v$
 - Link (x,y) is interfered by link (u,v) iff
 $x \in R_u \cup R_v$ or $y \in R_u \cup R_v$



System Model

- TDMA scheme
 - Resource unit: slot (c, t)
 - A slot (c, t) is free for a node u
 - Node u does not transmit or receive in timeslot t
 - None of the nodes in R_u occupies slot (c, t)
 - A slot (c, t) is free for a link (u, v)
 - The slot is free for both node u and v



Problem Statement

- Give a connection request with a source s , a set of destinations D , a bandwidth requirement B (number of timeslots in a frame) and a delay bound Δ (number of hops).
- Set up a multicast connection, which starts from s and spans all the nodes in set D , so that the total bandwidth consumption of the multicast is minimal while the QoS requirements are satisfied.



Problem Analysis

- For delay requirement
 - Shortest Path Tree (SPT)
- For bandwidth requirement
 - B_u : The bandwidth consumption of a multicast at node u (the number of transmission slots required by node u)
 - B : The total bandwidth consumption of a multicast tree
 $B = \{ \sum B_u \mid u \text{ is a non-leaf node in the multicast tree} \}$

Obj: Minimize the bandwidth consumption of a multicast tree



Minimize the total number of transmission slots required by all non-leaf nodes



Proposed Protocol

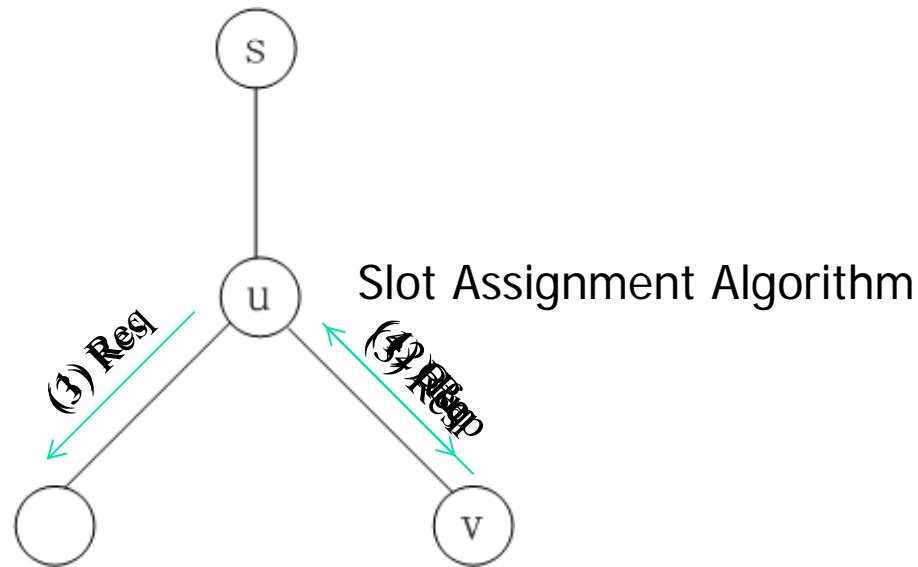
- Find a multicast tree which meets the delay bound requirement. (SPT)

★ Assign minimum slots along the tree links so that the bandwidth requirement can be satisfied.

- *Slot Reservation*: After the multicast tree is constructed, each non-leaf node in the tree should reserve transmission slots for the multicast request

Proposed Protocol

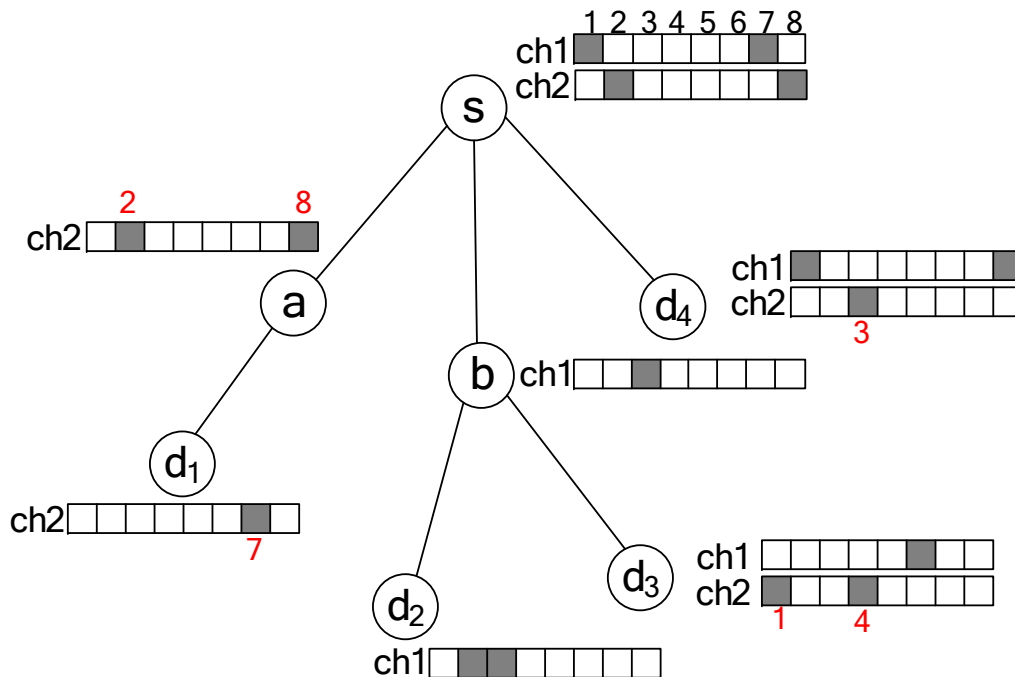
- Slot reservation process



- Start from the source, and go down along the tree hop by hop

Proposed Protocol

- How to assign transmission slots to a node u ?
 - F_u : free timeslots set for node u



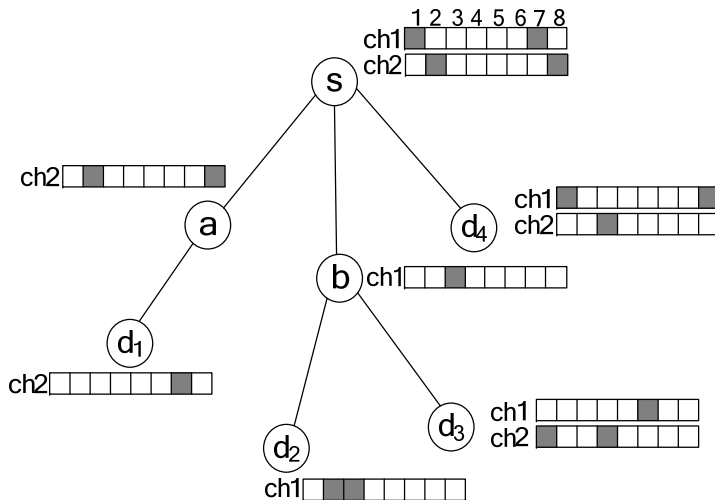
$$F_a = \{(2,5), (2,6)\}$$

$$F_b = \{(1,4), (1,5)\}$$

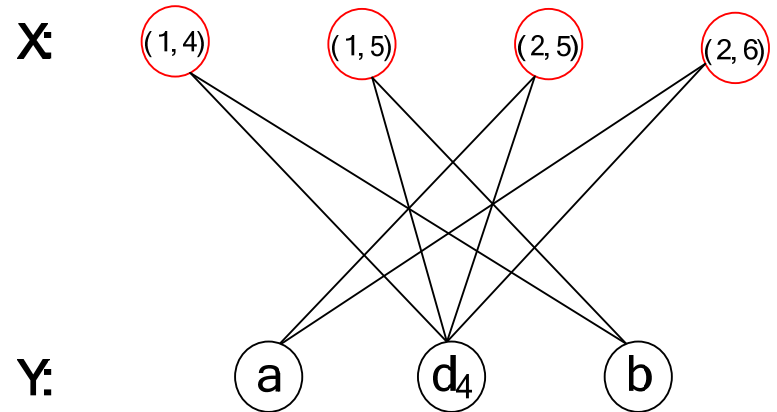
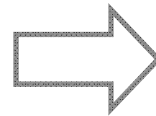
$$F_{d_4} = \{(1,4), (1,5), (2,5), (2,6)\}$$

Proposed Protocol

- an auxiliary bipartite graph $G_u(X; Y; E)$
 - $X: F_u$
 - Y : the set of child nodes of u
 - E : link $((c,t), v) \in E$, iff slot (c,t) is free for node v

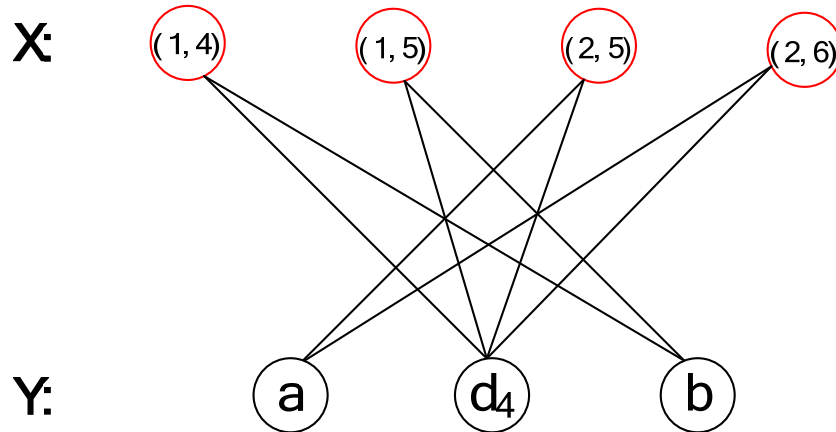


$$F_s = \{(1,4), (1,5), (2,5), (2,6)\}$$



An auxiliary Bipartite Graph
for node s : $G_s(X; Y; E)$

Proposed Protocol



To assign the least number of transmission slots to s



To select the least number of vertices in X that can dominate all vertices in Y (Minimal Set Cover, if $B = 1$)

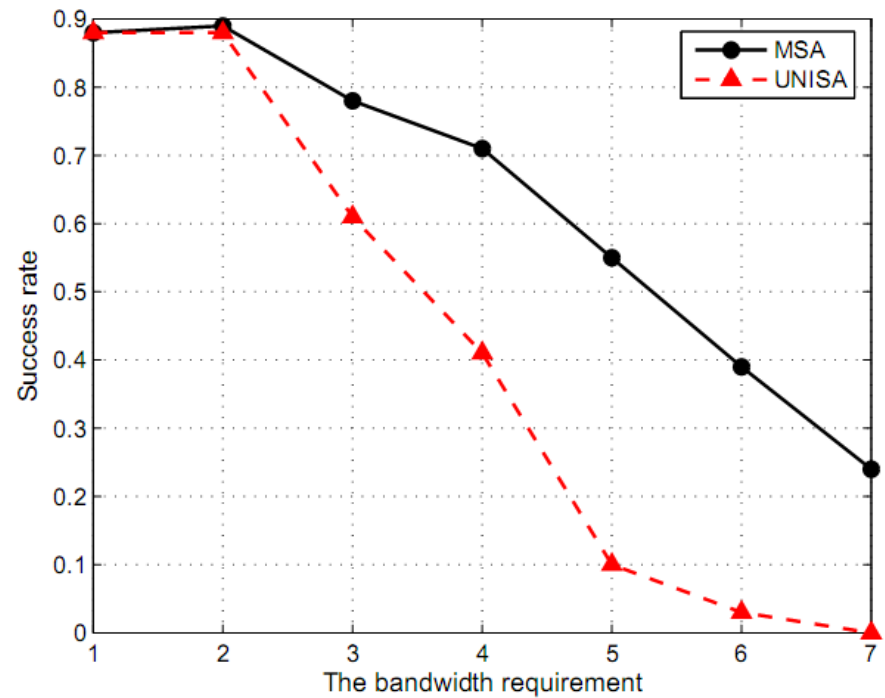
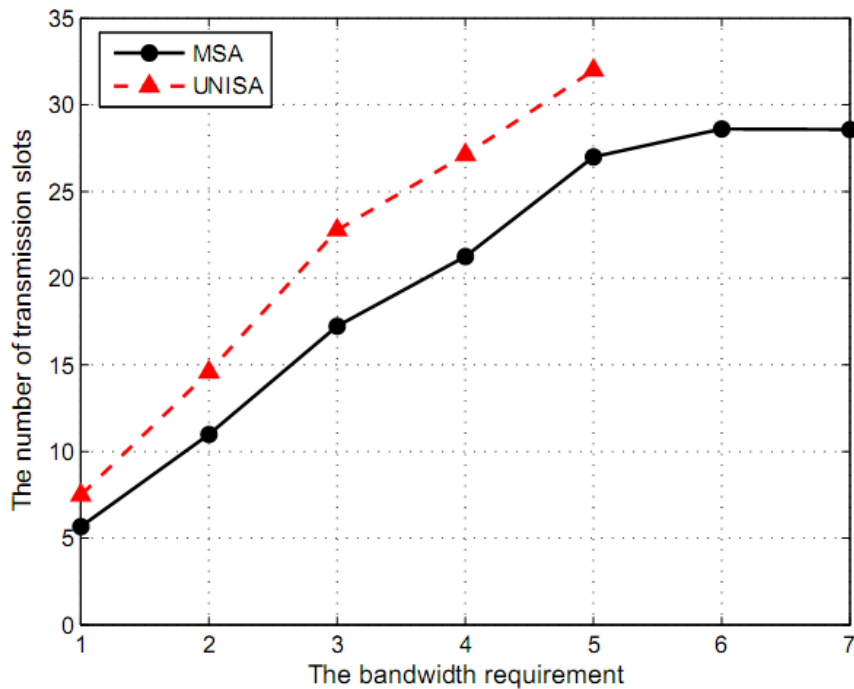
- Greedy algorithm: pick the vertex in X that dominates the most number of remaining undominated vertices in Y



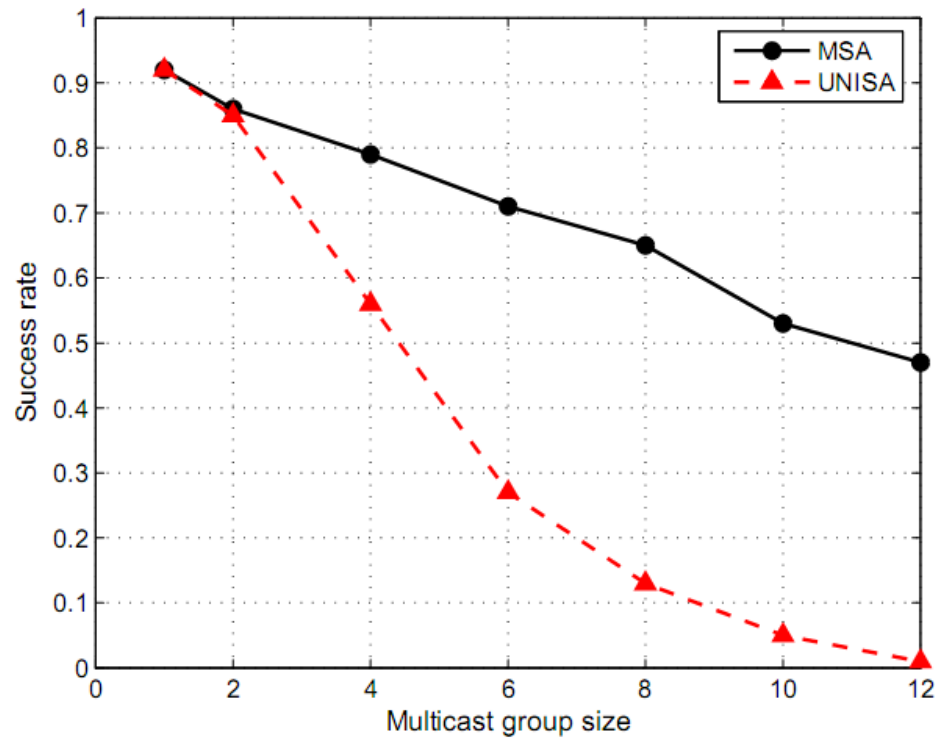
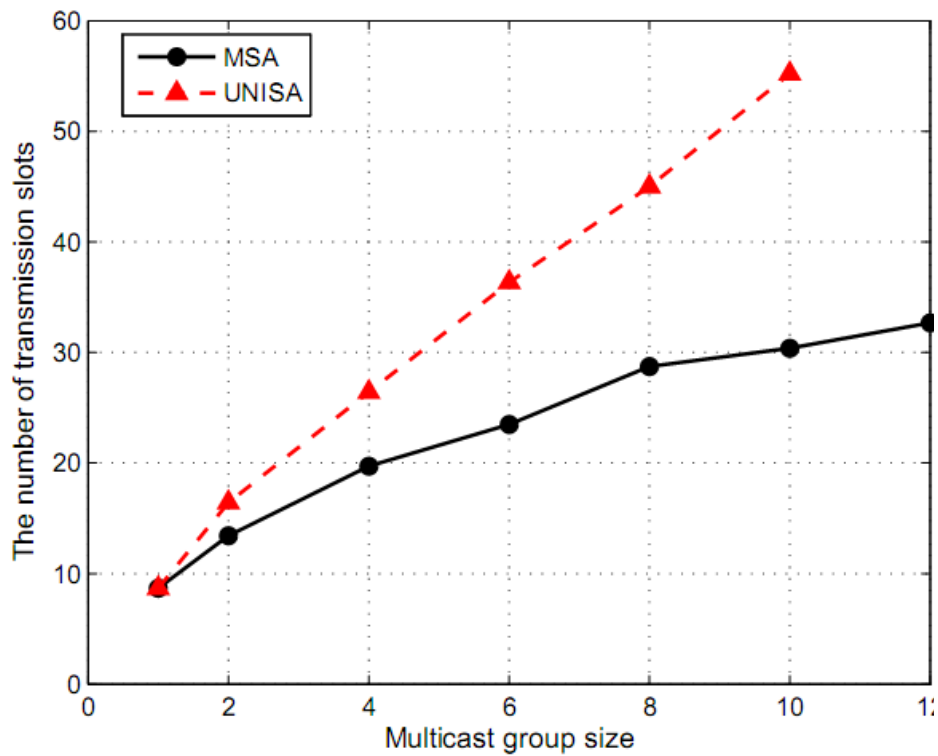
Simulations

- Compared our method (MSA) with unicast slot assignment (UNISA)
- performance metrics
 - success rate
 - the number of transmission slots
- three parameters
 - bandwidth requirement
 - multicast group size
 - the total number of nodes

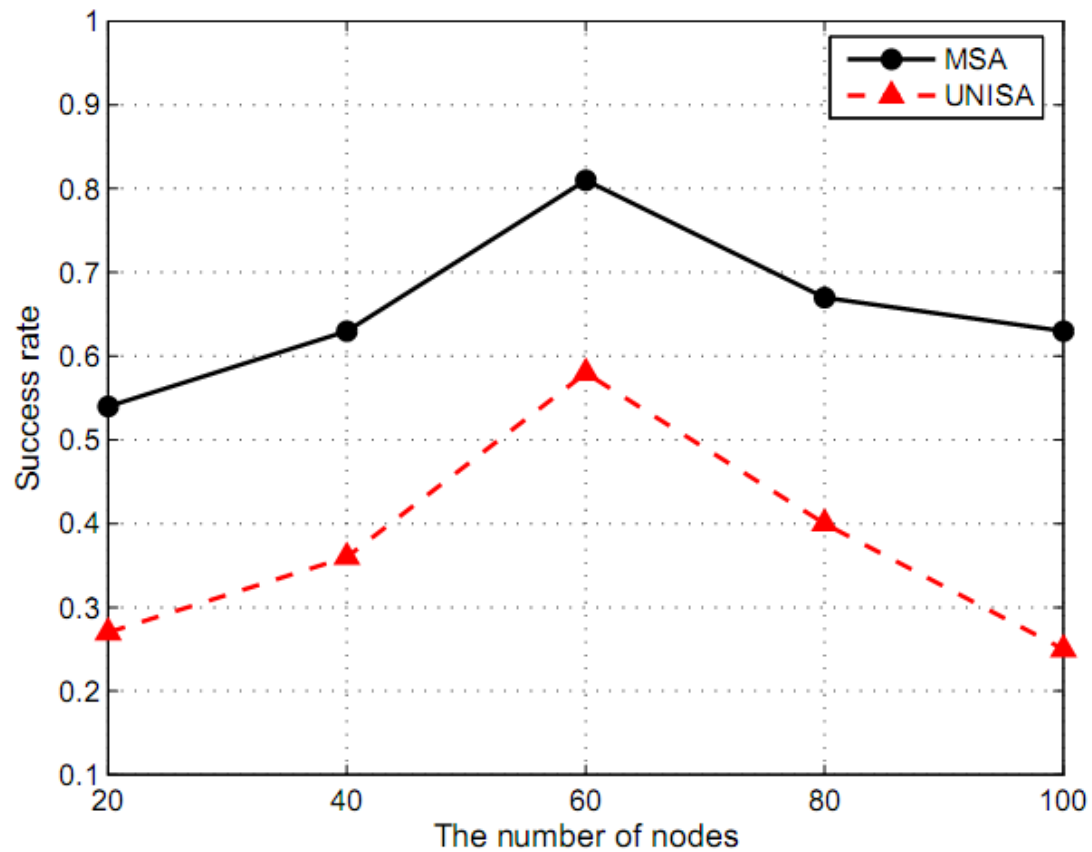
Simulations



Simulations



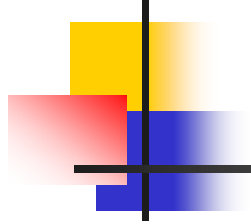
Simulations





Conclusion

- Set up a multicast connection so that the total bandwidth consumption of the multicast is minimized while the QoS requirements are satisfied
- Propose a distributed protocol which involves routing and slot assignment



Thank you!