

Collaborative Research: SWIFT: LARGE: DYNAmmWIC: Dynamic mmWave Spectrum Sharing Techniques for Public Safety Communications (ECCS 2030272/2030141)

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Motivation

- Integration of PSC solutions into the mmWave spectrum is a challenge
- Conventional spectrum management (i.e., allocating dedicated PSC bands) is not sustainable
- Goal: Fundamentally transform mmWave spectrum usage and accelerate the readiness of the wireless industry for 6G solutions while saving significant costs

Research Goals

- Develop dynamic mmWave spectrum sharing solutions (DYNAmmWIC) to allow for novel use cases and design the mmWave spectrum
- Joint-radar communication (JRC) system: Uses the same waveform for both radar sensing and data transmission in vehicles
- mmWave spectrum sharing: Dynamically manages the coexistence of operations for PSC, radar sensing, 5G, and V2V communications, pedestrian access, and backhaul in the mmWave spectrum
- mmWave next-generation radio access network (NG-RAN) architecture: Allows for higher RAN cooperation and integration through proven orchestration tools
- A comprehensive evaluation plan via a city-wide, remotely accessible wireless testbed

Potential Payoffs

- DSS: Fundamentally transform mmWave spectrum usage as the industry goes through the first-licensethen-share approach
- Significantly accelerate the readiness for 6G solutions, when licensed mmWave spectrum bands will cease to provide the required resources soon
- Roll out educational modules that can be conducted on the remotely-accessible NEXTT testbed, lowering the barrier to wireless education
- Inform the local community through the wellestablished Ignite Lincoln channels to reach local industry and decision-makers, including the City of Lincoln and Lincoln Police Department



O-JRC: An Open-Source Software Platform for mmWave JRC Development and Experimentation [1]

Make advanced control algorithms more efficiently developed!



- Layered and Modular Architecture: Separates control logic from signal processing.
- Simplifies Integration: Facilitates the integration of advanced control algorithms developed using more efficient languages.
- Flexible Testing: Allows testing across various hardware setups without the need for re-coding.

A mmWave MIMO JRC Hardware Testbed • Carrier Frequency: 24GHz

ries-fed Patch Antenna Arrays Bandwidth: 125MHz Num of Subcarriers: 64 Num of TX Chains: 4 • Num of RX Chains: 2 Max TX Power: 21 dBm Range Resolution: 1.2 m Max Unambiguous Range: 76.8 m Angular Resolution: 12.5°

Hardware Architecture of 4 × 2 MIMO JRC Testbed

Supporting Open-Source mmWave Research





Learning-Enhanced JRC



from reflectors, covering areas behind blockages—an advantage over relying solely on radar.

Open-Source mmWave Testbed





-1 -0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 Position of Transceiver along the Line (m)

SNR Variability in Obstructed Paths

Publicly available mmWave experimental dataset [3] supported research in other areas [4,5]

Crop canopy scattering loss modeling and crop canopy sensing via mmWave

THz Links on Mars [6]

- THz scattering models Mie, Rayleigh approx., and Monte-Carlo photon packets
- **Gravity:** Mars gravity 38% Earth. 100m ant. height on Mars increases range 5.5x vs. 2m on Earth
- **Molecular absorption: Mars** offers 550GB/s higher
- channel capacity than Earth Dust storms: Blackout at 60m on Mars

Dynamic Admission and Resource Leasing in 5G Private Cells [7]

Problem: The operator of a private cell

Problem Formulation:





R: Reject new slice 1 instance

5-dimensional (2 slice types; 3 resource types)





References

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Patch element laver

Delay line layer

- Ground layer



• Makes admission decisions for the slice instances of the private cell • Makes leasing decisions of unused resources to a broker

• May cancel the lease of a resource unit if there is an urgent need for serving a slice instance

Motivation: Leasing brings additional revenue to the private cell **Objectives:** 1)Find the optimal dynamic admission to serve the needs of the private cell and 2) Find the optimal leasing/cancellation policy to generate additional revenue in real-time.

Markov-Decision Process (MDP)

• Multiple slice types (e.g., eMBB, mMTC, URLLC)

[,] Multiple resource types (spectrum (*s*), compute (*c*), storage (*d*))

Experiments: 5-dimensional (2 slice types; 3 resource types)

Optimal Admission Policy $R_{\rm s}=3, R_{\rm c}=2, R_{\rm d}=5$

C: Admit new slice 1 instance canceling the lease of required resources

Optimal Leasing Policy for compute units $R_{s}=6, R_{c}=6, R_{d}=7$

0	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	
4	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	
5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
9	0	0	0	0											
10	0														
	0	1	2	3	А	5	6	7	8	0	10	11	12	13	14

Heuristic Solution: Computationally, it is infeasible to obtain the optimal policy for large-scale problems.

Resource Capacity(*s*,*c*,*d*)

- Proposed heuristic is designed based on the properties of the MDP model; it is an online algorithm
- Myopic heuristic is designed to maximize the immediate return. Both heuristics are tested on 486
- experiment configurations. Percentage value loss (top fig.)
- represents deviation from optimal policy in long-run average value.
- Proposed heuristic diverges from optimal policy under high penalties for not serving a slice instance or cancellation—when leasing becomes too risky.
- Percentage performance t (bottom fig.) compares the proposed heuristic to the myopic heuristic. With limited resource capacity, proposed heuristic leads to >160% improvement over myopic.

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