

# **Coexistence for Ultra-Wideband** and Cognitive Radio Systems

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# **Coexistence: Primary and Secondary Systems**

- Traditionally spectrum usage has been organized according to **fixed frequency plans** defined through government licences.
- Recently more efficient spectrum utilization by means of unlicensed transmissions and dynamic spectrum access has been envisioned.
- **Coexistence** of primary (e.g., licensed) and secondary systems may cause **mutual interference** and entail **performance degradations**.

**Primary Systems** 

**Secondary Systems** 

- Wi-Fi systems (IEEE 802.11a/b/g)
- WiMAX systems (IEEE 802.16d/e)
- Cellular systems (GSM, EDGE, UMTS, etc.)
- TV broadcasting systems

- Ultra-wideband (UWB) systems (IEEE 802.15.4a, ECMA-368) operate with >500 MHz bandwidth and very low power spectral density (spectral underlay).
- **Cognitive radio (CR)** systems (IEEE 802.22) analyze radio environment and dynamically access spectrum.

# **Research Projects on Coexistence**

### **Detection-and-Avoidance for UWB Systems**

- UWB systems are underlay systems with a maximum power spectral density of 75nW/MHz.
- Despite low UWB power spectral density, detect-and-avoid (DAA) techniques are mandatory in some bands due to requests from licensed users.

## **Relay-Assisted Cognitive Radio Systems**

- In order to limit interference experienced by primary users, CR systems will naturally operate at low transmit powers.
- Correspondingly, relaying techniques are very attractive to improve performance and coverage of CR systems.
- In the current research, primary user detection and operation capabilities of UWB systems are investigated, and appropriate avoidance measures are implemented.
- In the current research, transmit power allocation schemes for relay-assisted CR systems are investigated, which optimize CR performance while limiting interference for primary users and minimizing signaling overhead between CR nodes.

