

FIWEX: Compressive Sensing Based Cost-Efficient Indoor White Space Exploration

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Outline

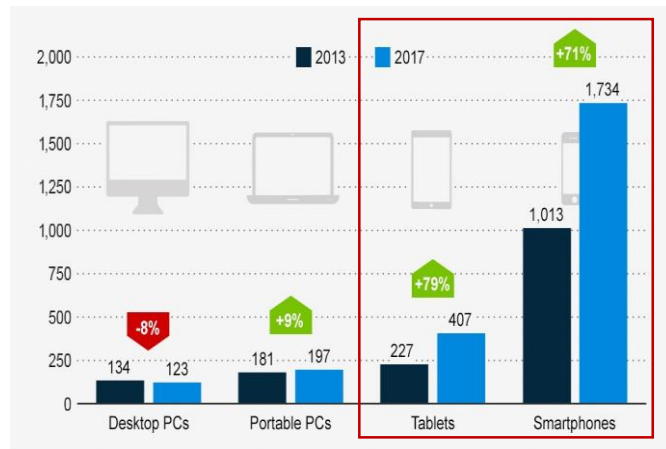
- Motivation
- Indoor White Space Measurement
- System Design
 - System Model
 - Data Reconstruction
 - Sensor Deployment
- Evaluation
- Summary



Explosive Wireless Data Demand

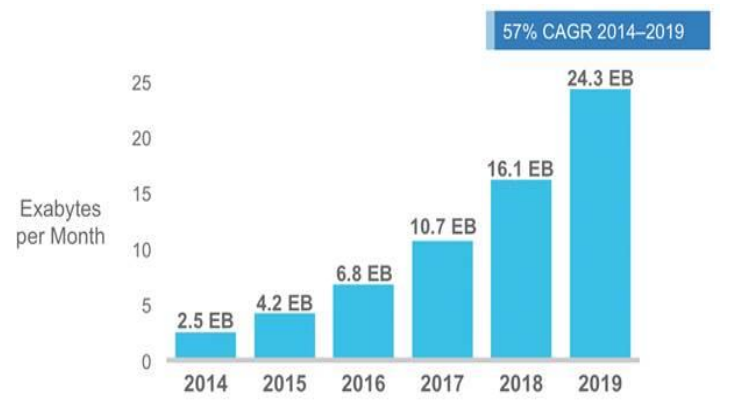
The fast development of wireless networks and mobile communication leads to the explosive wireless traffic growth

Smartphone sales broke the billion barrier in 2013



Source: The International Data Corporation ([IDC](#))

Cisco Forecasts the global wireless data traffic will reach about 24 EB per month in 2019

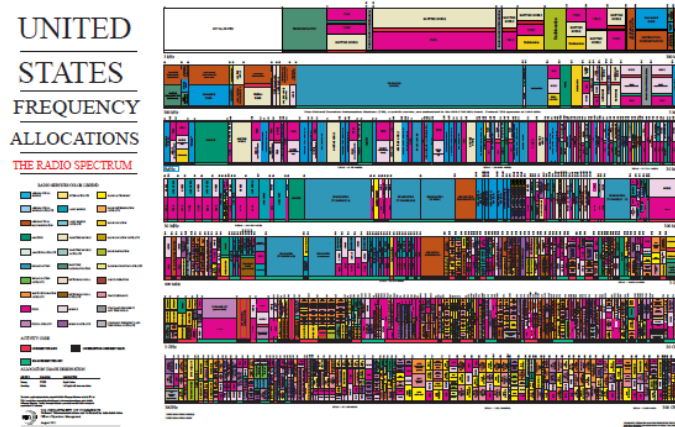


Source: Cisco VNI Mobile, 2015

Low Spectrum Utilization

- Most licensed spectrums are underutilized.

United States frequency allocation



<http://www.ntia.doc.gov>

Average spectrum occupancy by band in Chicago and New York

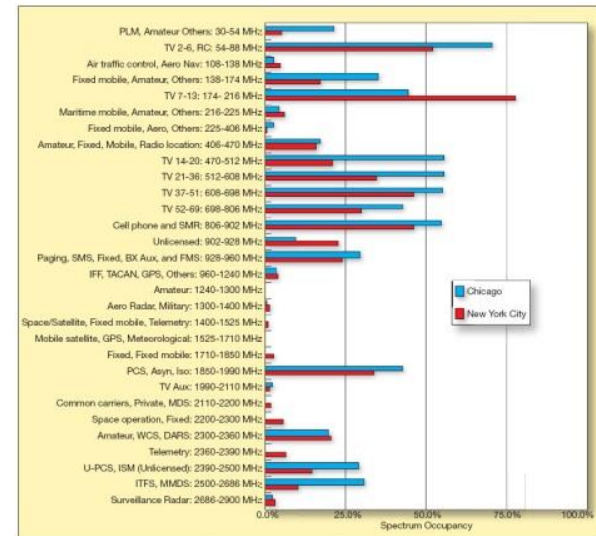
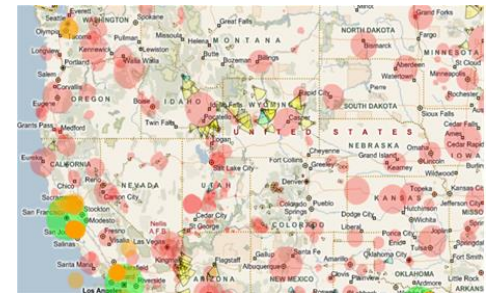
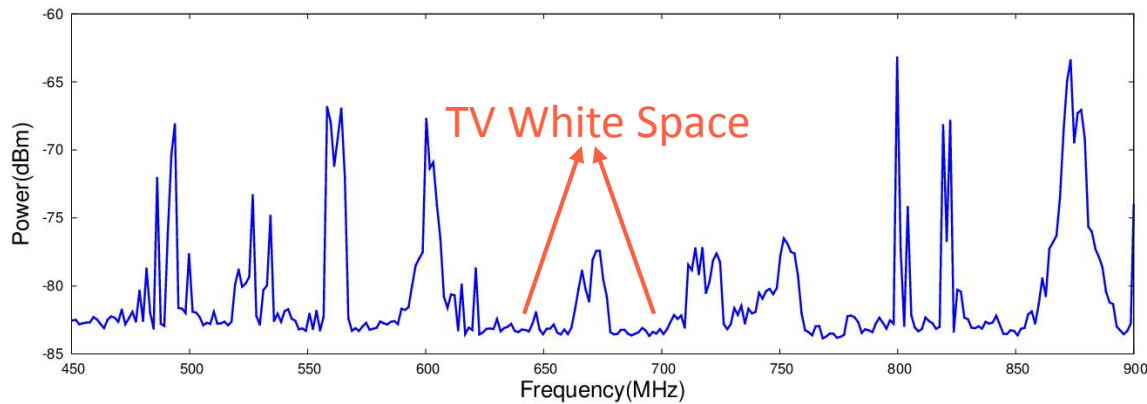


Figure 1. Spectrum measurements in New York City and Chicago conducted by Shared Spectrum.

<http://defenseelectronicsmag.com>

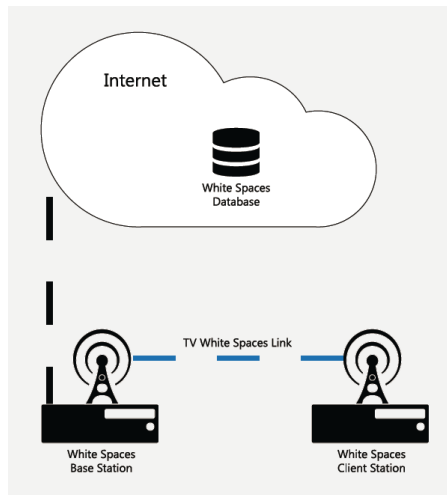
White Spaces

- FCC (Federal Communications Commission) allowed unlicensed devices to use **locally unoccupied** TV channels.
- **Not interfere** with the licensed devices.



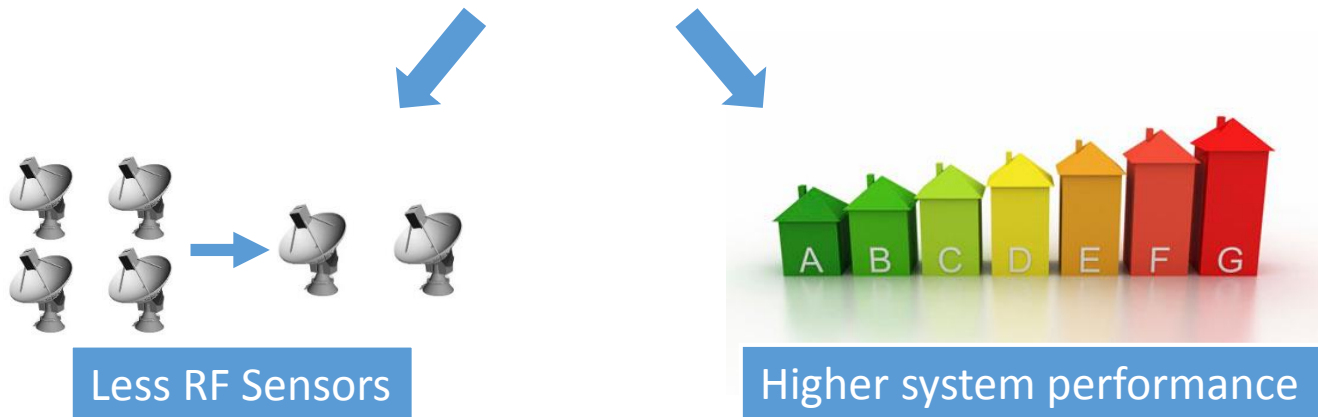
Outdoor White Space Exploration

- Most of the prior work focus on the outdoor white space exploration.
- Geo-location database approach



Indoor White Space Exploration

- WISER is the first indoor white space exploration mechanism. (MobiCom'13)
- Can we improve the **efficiency** of WISER? **YES!**



Contributions

- How to reduce the number of sensors?
 - Compressive sensing
 - Smart use of Strong channels
 - Channel dependency and location dependency
- How to deploy these sensors?
 - K-medoids clustering based sensor deployment

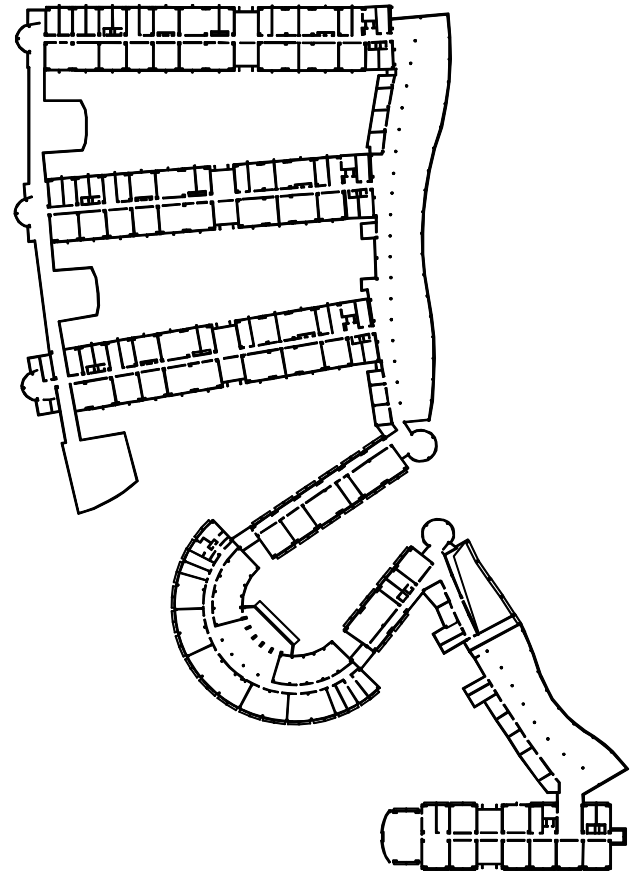
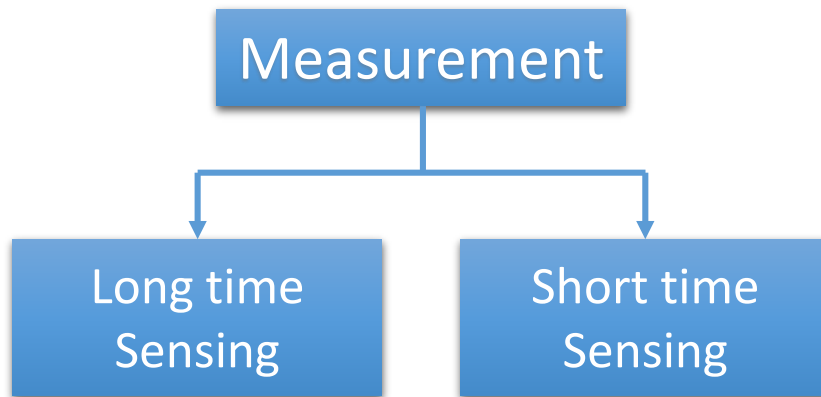
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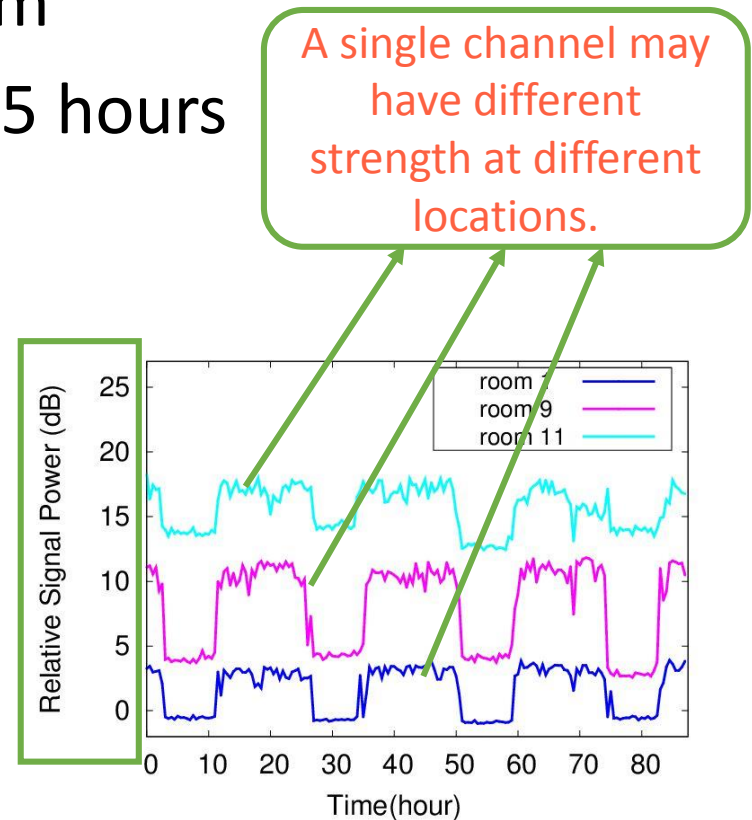
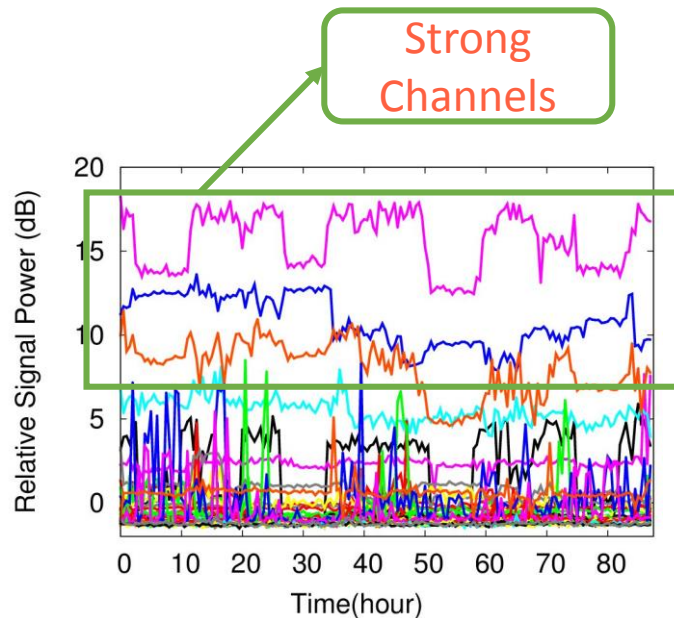
Measurement Setup

- Measurement setup
 - Digital TV channels (45)
 - Energy detection
 - 3rd floor of the SEIEE building



Long-Time Sensing

- 20 USRP with each in a room
- Measure a total time of 87.5 hours



Short-Time Sensing

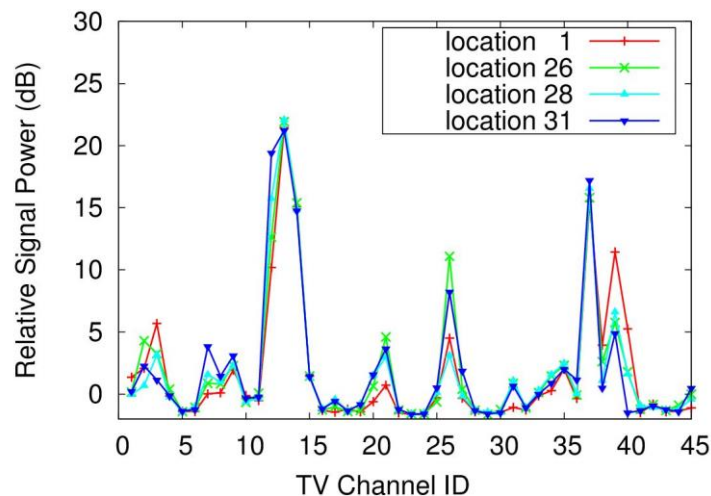
- Measure the power of **45 channels** at all **67 locations** using a movable cart
- Perform **14 rounds** of sensing in a period of 2 weeks.
- We get 14 Measurement **Matrices** (67×45)

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Locations (67)} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{Channels (45)} \\ \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} M_{1,1} & M_{1,2} & \dots & M_{1,44} & M_{1,45} \\ M_{2,1} & M_{2,2} & & M_{2,44} & M_{2,45} \\ & \vdots & \ddots & & \vdots \\ M_{66,1} & M_{66,2} & & M_{66,44} & M_{66,45} \\ M_{67,1} & M_{67,2} & & M_{67,44} & M_{67,45} \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

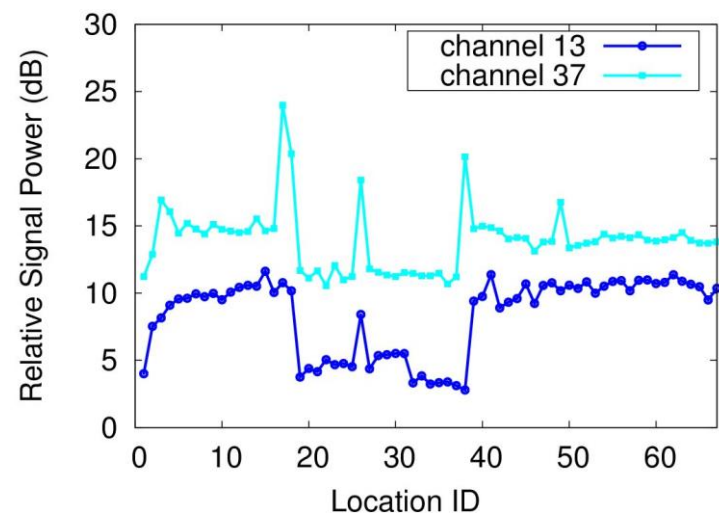


Location & Channel Dependence

- Short-time sensing help us to explore the location dependence and channel dependence of indoor white space.



Signal strength of all channels are similar at four different locations

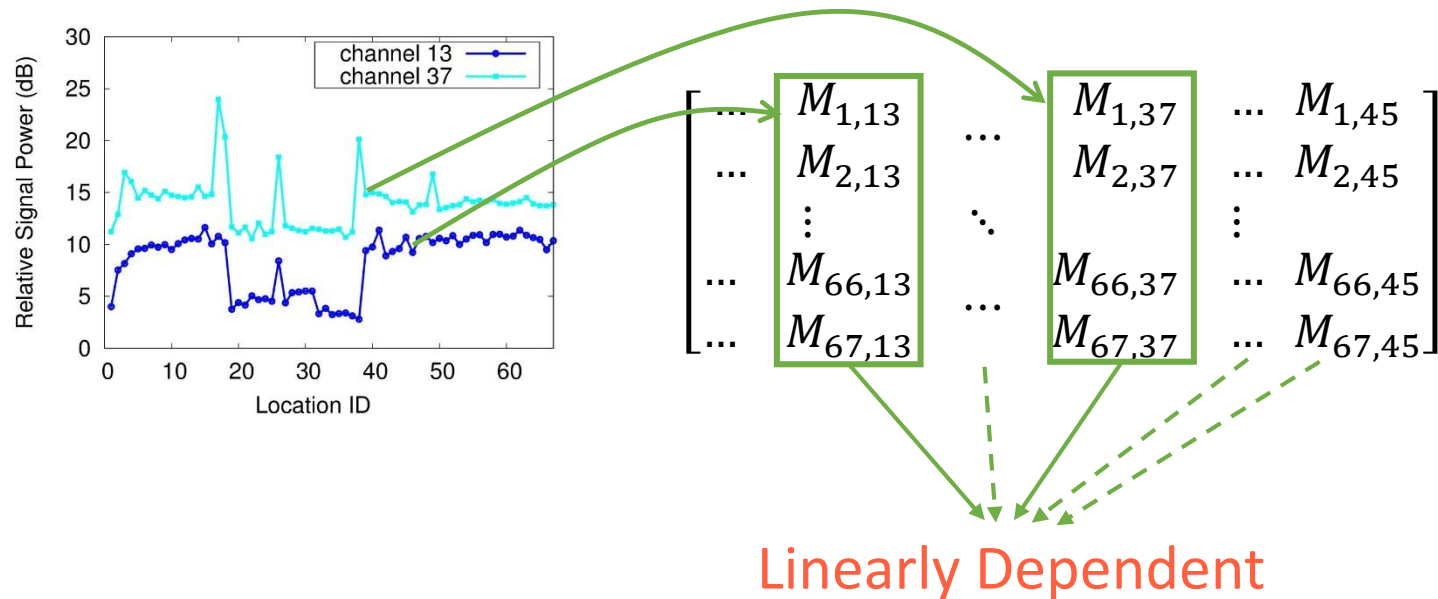


The difference between signal strength of two channels at all locations are almost fixed.

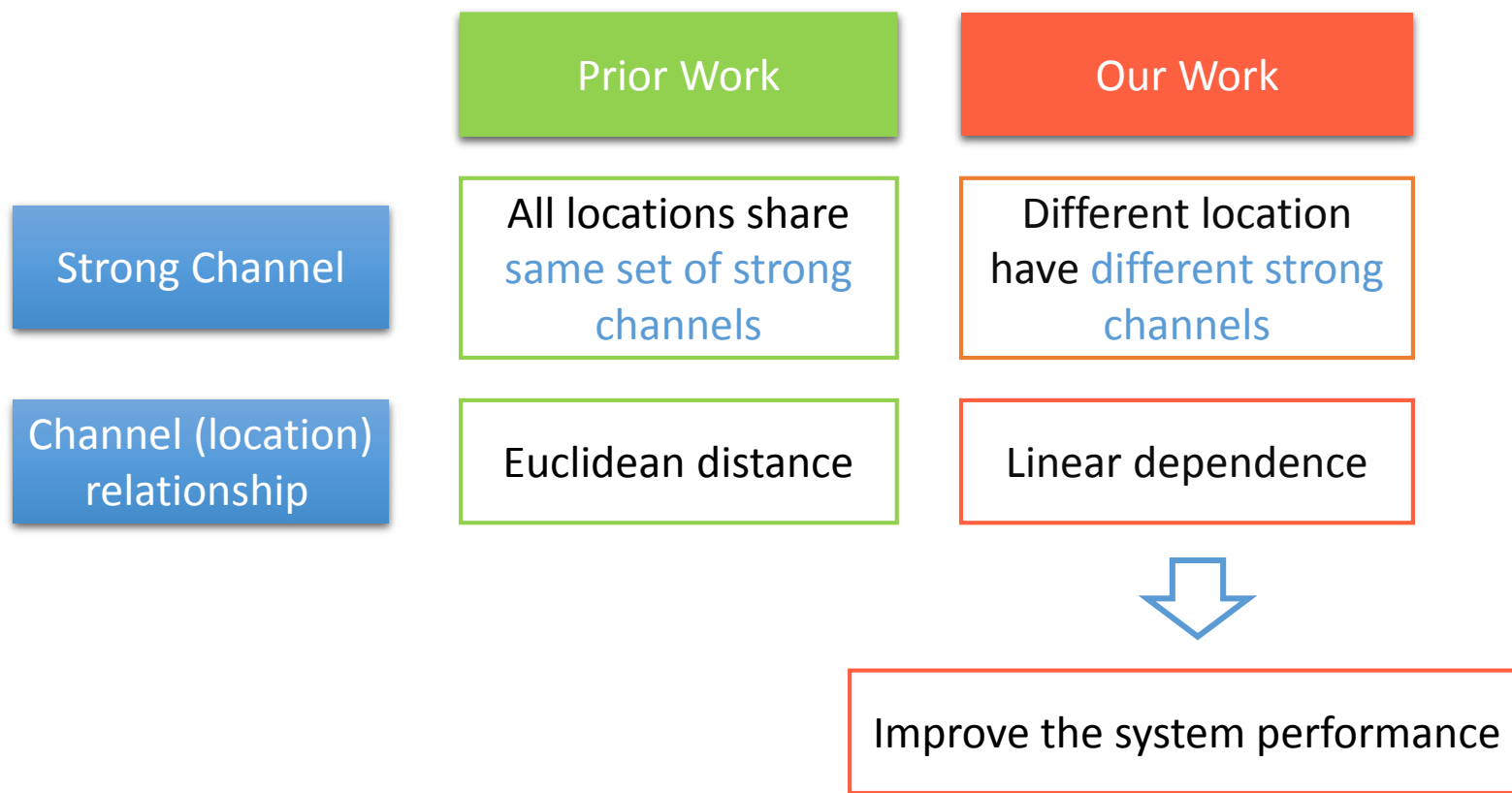
Location & Channel Dependence

- Euclidean distance based Similarity description

Not Enough!



Measurement Summary

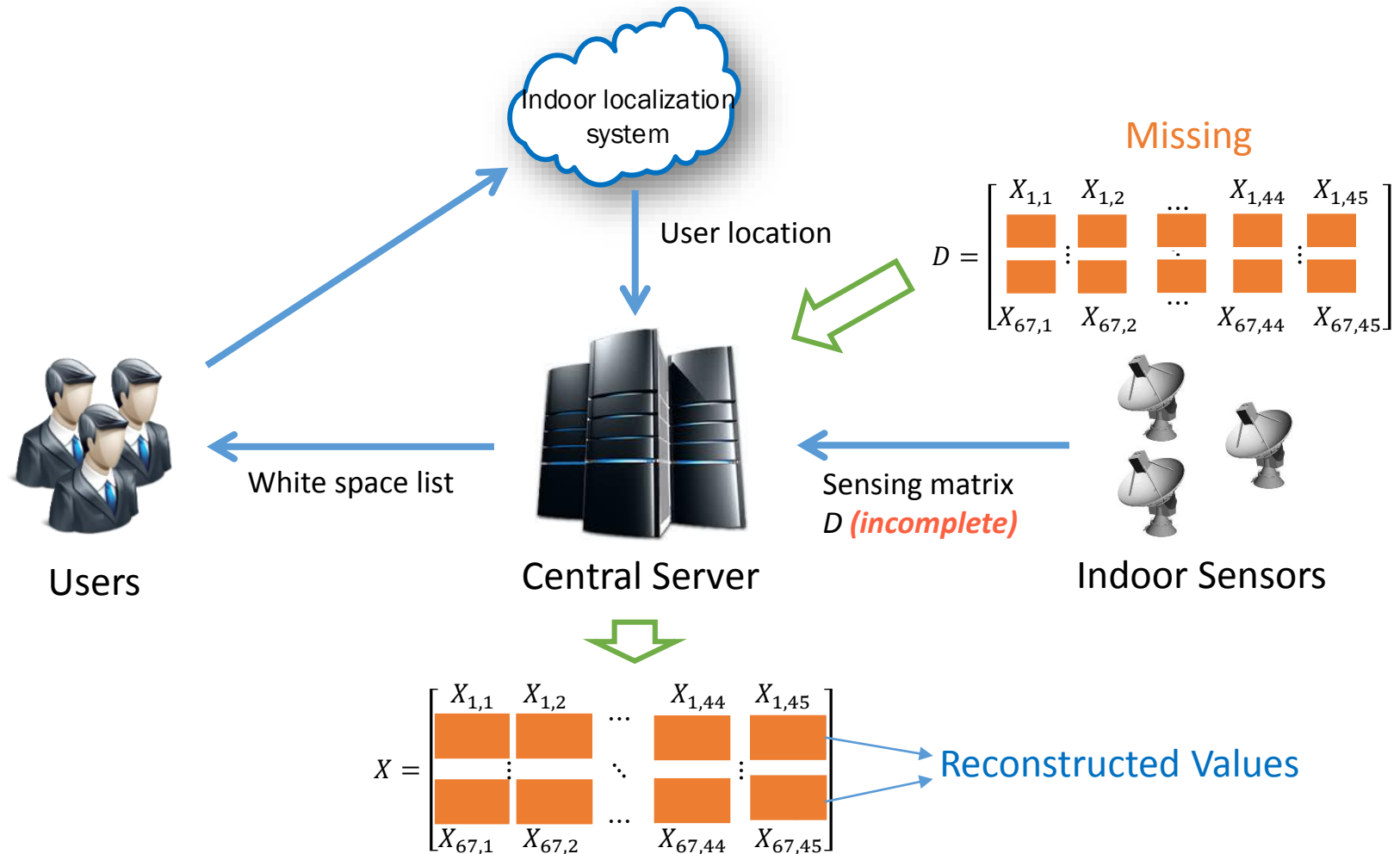


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System Model



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Problem

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 D = \begin{bmatrix} X_{1,1} & X_{1,2} & \dots & X_{1,44} & X_{1,45} \\ \text{orange box} & \text{orange box} & \text{orange box} & \text{orange box} & \text{orange box} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \text{orange box} & \text{orange box} & \text{orange box} & \text{orange box} & \text{orange box} \\ X_{67,1} & X_{67,2} & \dots & X_{67,44} & X_{67,45} \end{bmatrix} & \xrightarrow{\text{?}} & X = \begin{bmatrix} X_{1,1} & X_{1,2} & \dots & X_{1,44} & X_{1,45} \\ X_{2,1} & X_{2,2} & \dots & X_{2,44} & X_{2,45} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ X_{66,1} & X_{66,2} & \dots & X_{66,44} & X_{66,45} \\ X_{67,1} & X_{67,2} & \dots & X_{67,44} & X_{67,45} \end{bmatrix} \\
 \text{Incomplete} & & \text{Complete}
 \end{array}$$

Constraints: $B \circ X = D$

- 'o' refers to Hadamard Product, element-wise product
- $B(i, j) = 1 \Leftrightarrow X(i, j)$ exists in D .
- D is the direct measurement matrix.

Given B and D , how to calculate X ?

Compressive Sensing

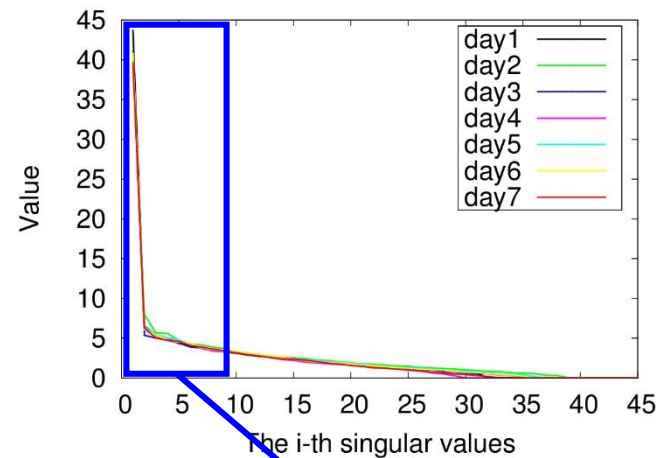
- X is low rank
 - Matrix with low rank feature can reconstructed with a high accuracy.

- **Challenge**

Compressive sensing **can not deal with**
Line-wise missing value.

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} X_{1,1} & X_{1,2} & \dots & X_{1,44} & X_{1,45} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ X_{67,1} & X_{67,2} & \dots & X_{67,44} & X_{67,45} \end{bmatrix}$$

→ Line-wise missing values



The top 25% singular values contribute most of the energy.

Strong Channel

- Different location have different strong channels.
- Add strong channels to measurement matrix D .

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_{1,1} & X_{1,2} & \dots & X_{1,44} & X_{1,45} \\ \text{orange} & \text{orange} & \dots & \text{orange} & \text{orange} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \text{orange} & \text{orange} & \dots & \text{orange} & \text{orange} \\ X_{67,1} & X_{67,2} & \dots & X_{67,44} & X_{67,45} \end{bmatrix} D$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} X_{1,1} & X_{1,2} & \dots & X_{1,44} & X_{1,45} \\ \text{orange} & \boxed{X_{2,2}} & \dots & \text{orange} & \text{orange} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \text{orange} & \text{orange} & \dots & \boxed{X_{66,44}} & \text{orange} \\ X_{67,1} & X_{67,2} & \dots & X_{67,44} & X_{67,45} \end{bmatrix} D_S$$



Missing value



Strong channel

- Objective Function:

Minimize

$$\underbrace{\|B_S \circ (LR^T) - D_S\|_F^2}_{\text{fitting error}} + \underbrace{\lambda(\|L\|_F^2 + \|R\|_F^2)}_{\text{Low-rank approximation}}$$

fitting error

Low-rank approximation

Location-Channel Dependence

- Every row (column) of X can be approximated as the linear combination of other correlated rows (columns)
- Matrix expression

$$PX - P_0 \approx 0 (\text{Location dependence})$$

$$XC - C_0 \approx 0 (\text{channel dependence})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Minimize} \quad & \|B_S \circ (LR^T) - D_S\|_F^2 && // \text{fitting error} \\ & + \lambda(\|L\|_F^2 + \|R\|_F^2) && // \text{low-rank approximation} \\ & + \|P(LR^T) - P_0\|_F^2 && // \text{location dependence} \\ & + \|(LR^T)C - C_0\|_F^2 && // \text{channel dependence} \end{aligned}$$

Can be easily solved using *Alternative Least Square* method!

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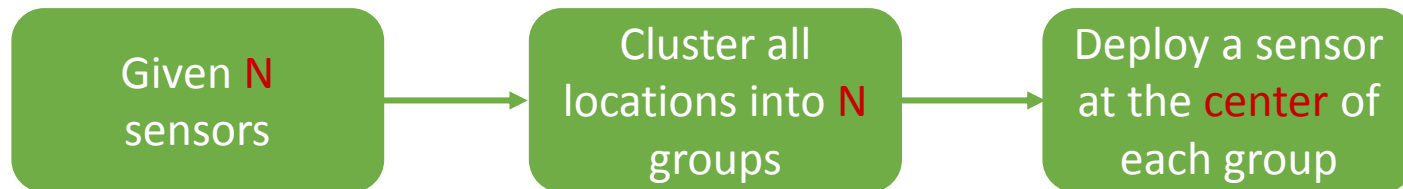


Sensor Deployment

Question: Given N sensors, how to deploy them?

- Location dependence
- Deploy sensors at “independent” locations

Clustering based sensor deployment



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Evaluation

- Methodology
 - 7 data sets for training; 7 data sets for testing

- Metrics

- False Alarm Rate (**FA Rate**)

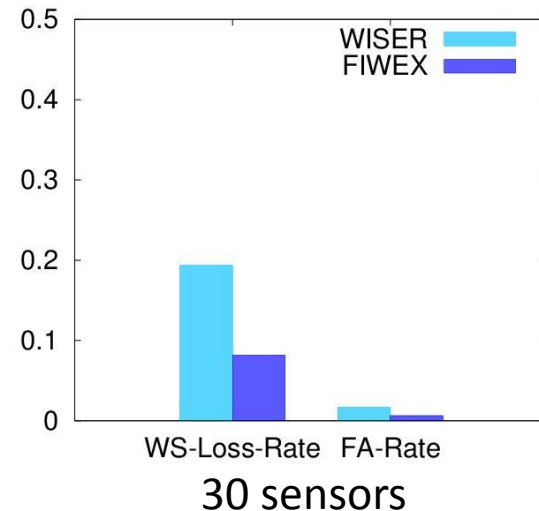
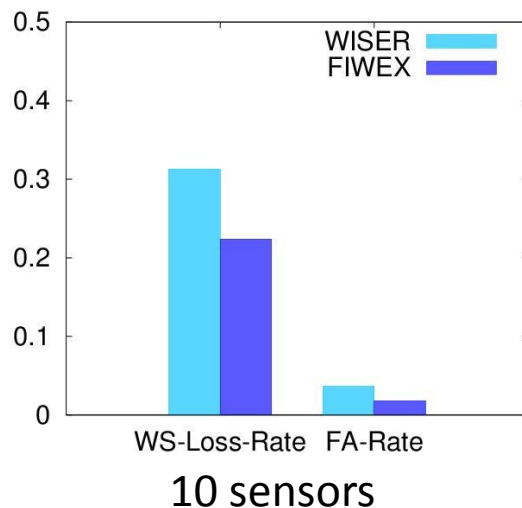
$$\frac{\text{\# of channels misidentified as vacant}}{\text{\# of system identified vacant channels}}$$

- White Space Loss Rate (**WS Loss Rate**)

$$\frac{\text{\# of channels misidentified as occupied}}{\text{total \# of actually vacant channels}}$$

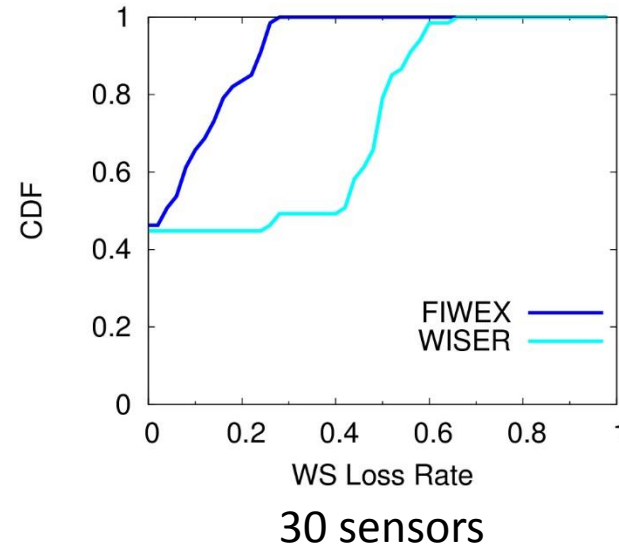
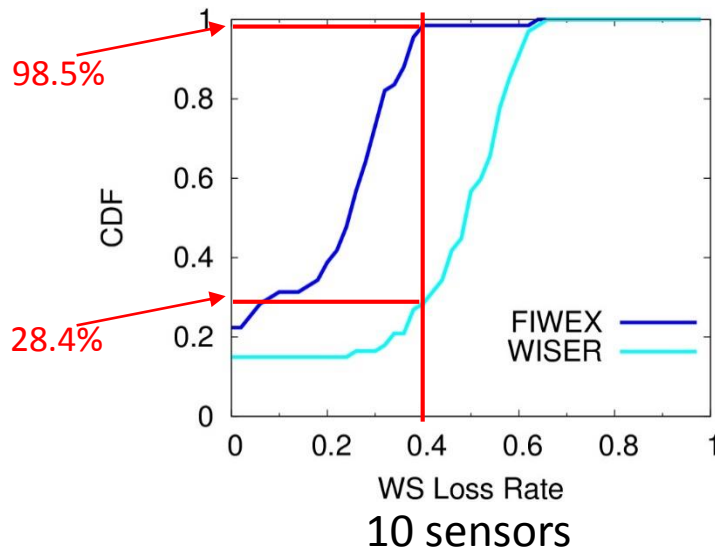
Comparison With WISER

- FIWEX outperforms the existing mechanism : WISER, when the sensor number is 10 and 30.



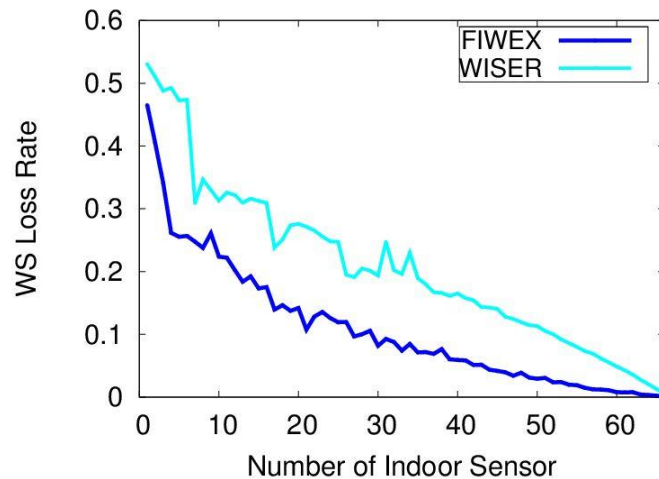
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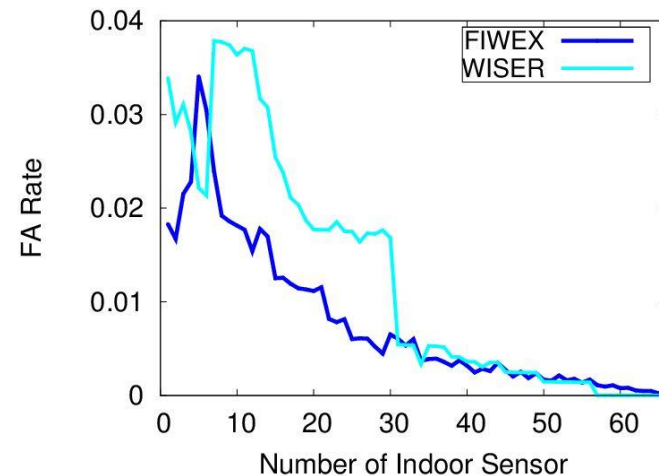


Performance On The Number Of Sensors

- FIWEX outperforms WISER in most cases.



47.8% performance improvement



38.4% performance improvement

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Summary

- We perform indoor white space measurements in a real building to study the characteristics of indoor white space.
- We proposed a cost-efficient indoor white space exploration mechanism – FIWEX.

Thank You!