# DARPA Spectrum Collaboration Challenge (SC2) Dataset collected from Scrimmages 4 and 5

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## About the Database

This database contains the logged data from simulated scrimmage runs over a collaborative intelligent radio network in the DARPA Colosseum RF emulator for Spectrum challenge 2. As a competitor in DARPA SC2, in every match that we participated in during the last two scrimmages preceding the final event - namely Scrimmages 4 and 5 -, we constantly collected data from the 10 nodes in our Collaborative Intelligent Radio Network (CIRN). These scrimmage runs simulated a variety of real life scenarios. Following are a list of scenarios present in the scrimmages:

- 1. Alleys of Austin,
- 2. Passive Incumbent,
- 3. A Slice of Life,
- 4. Payline,
- 5. Jammers,
- 6. Wildfire,
- 7. Trash Compactor,
- 8. Nowhere to Run Baby,
- 9. Active Incumbent,
- 10. Temperature Rising,
- 11. -50dBFS Test,
- 12. -70dBFS Test,
- 13. -90dBFS Test,
- 14. SCE Qualification

Approved for public release, distribution unlimited.

# Description of the Files

Under each scrimmage, there is a folder containing the scrimmage data. Inside that folder, subfolders represent data collected for each team, and for each team there are a number of matches. Each match takes place in a specific environment, and the log for these matches are contained in a sqlite database file called full.db. These full.db files contain data from different software radio nodes. From the 53 tables present in a full.db file, only 16 columns from 4 tables are used for analysis. These are consolidated in a separate small database, where there is a single pickle file for the whole scrimmage.

# Description of full.db

Each full.db contains 53 tables,r ecording all the information we collect from 10 nodes throughout a match. Data from only 6 tables are used in the frame error prediction analysis. Following is a description of these tables:

## 0.1 Tables that contain data for frame error detection

#### 0.1.1 Frame

The Frame table contains a frame sequence number, the source of that frame, the destination of the frame, and the following data:

- 1. ID of the specific channel used (information about channel frequency and modulation)
- 2. Send and Receive time
- 3. No of transmitted samples, blocks and symbol sequence ID
- 4. Receiver Gain
- 5. Information about the time spread

#### 0.1.2 FrameRx

The FrameRx table contains a unique frame ID, whether the frame transmission was successful or not , and the following data:

- 1. SNR during frame transmission, and PSD of the received frame
- 2. Receive time
- 3. Noise variance

#### 0.1.3 MCSDecisionEvent

The MCSDecisionEvent table a MCS update ID and the following data:

- 1. Modulation and Coding Scheme (MCS) of the transmission
- 2. Noise variance
- 3. Source and transmission node
- 4. Symbol sequence ID
- 5. Receive time and information about the time spread

The keying combinations are BPSK, QPSK, and 5 variants of QAM. Then there is different code rates possible for each case, resulting in a total of 52 possible combinations for the MCS.

#### 0.1.4 PSDUpdateEvent

The PSDUpdateEvent table contains a PSD update ID ID and the following data:

- 1. The PSD
- 2. Source node
- 3. Symbol sequence ID
- 4. Time of PSD measurement, receive time and information about the time spread

The PSD value is contained in a 4096 byte CIL message.

## 0.1.5 ChannelAlloc

The Channel Alloc table contains a channel allocation ID and the following data:

- 1. A 29 byte encoded message active channel allocations
- 2. The ID for OFDM parameter update event
- 3. Source node
- 4. Receive time and information about the time spread

The channel value is contained in a 29 byte CIL message.

## 0.1.6 ChannelAllocUpdate

The Channel Alloc Update table contains a channel allocation update ID and the following data:

- 1. A 14 byte encoded message about the channel allocation update
- 2. The ID for OFDM parameter update event
- 3. Source node
- 4. Receive time and information about the time spread

## 0.2 Other Tables

- 1. AchievedIMsUpdate
- $2. \ low Tracker State Update Event$
- 3. BlockRx
- 4. BuildInfo
- 5. FrameDetect
- 6. BurstSendEvent
- 7. C2APIEvent
- 8. GPSEvent
- 9. CCPacketEvent
- $10. \ \ In cumbent Attenuation Update Event$
- $11. \ \, Invalid Frame Header$
- 12. ChannelEstimationEvent
- $13. \ {\bf Mandated Outcome Update}$
- 14. CoDelDelay
- 15. CoDelState
- 16. ModulationEvent
- 17. CollabCILRx
- $18.\ \, {\rm NetworkMap}$
- 19. CollabCILTx
- 20. NewFlow

- 21. CollabConnectionAttempt
- 22. CollabError
- $23. \ \ Received ARQ Feedback Event$
- 24. CollabPeerEvent
- 25. RouteDecision
- 26. CollabServerRx
- 27. RoutingTableUpdate
- 28. CollabServerTx
- 29. ScenarioInfo
- 30. CollabStateChange
- 31. ScheduleUpdate
- 32. ColosseumRate
- 33. Segment
- $34. \ \ Decision Engine Step$
- 35. SegmentRx
- 36. Doomsday
- 37. Start
- $38. \ Environment Update Event$
- $39. \ {\bf Synchronization Event}$
- 40. FlowQueuePop
- 41. Text
- 42. FlowQueuePush
- 43. UHDAsyncEvent
- $44. \ \, {\rm FlowQueueResendEvent}$
- 45. UHDMsgEvent
- 46. FlowTrackerIMEvent
- 47. Waveform

# The consolidated small database

This database is present as a single pickle file for a single scrimmage, incorporating all teams and matches. Inside the file, data for each specific edge is present in a separate block. A block contains two separate lists. The first list contains data about whether the transmission for a frame was successful or not.

The second list contains the following data for each frame:

- 1. SNR
- 2. Modulation Coding Scheme
- 3. Center Frequency
- 4. Bandwidth
- 5. PSD

The data is not normalized. Scrimmage 4 contains 35 matches while Scrimmage 5 contains 100 matches in total.

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