

1 IDENTIFICATION & SIGNIFICANCE OF THE OPPORTUNITY

1.1 Problem Identification

Epitomized by recent military operations, modern warfare is conducted by small units at tactical edges. The 2012 new strategic guidance for Department of Defense articulates that one of the primary missions of the U.S. Armed forces is to project power despite anti-access/area denial (A2AD) challenges [1], including implementing the Joint Operational Access Concept [2], which suggests “smaller units and platforms that are rapidly deployable yet lethal.” For warfighters in small units at tactical edges, efficiently sharing real-time situational awareness information is critical to their mission success. To this end, the tactical Mobile Ad hoc Communications Network (TMACN) is an important defense infrastructure providing the backbone for exchange and sharing of information from sensors, manned and unmanned vehicles and systems, and dismounted soldiers. Improving the network capacity for TMACN has a direct impact on warfighter’s mission success .

TMACN are interference-limited due to the fact that multiple closely located radio assets need to share the transmission resources. Traditionally, time and frequency resources in wireless networks are divided into orthogonal units and assigned to different users, such as TDMA, FDMA and OFDMA. Each resource unit can only be used by a single transmission in order to avoid interference among multiple simultaneous transmissions. For large networks, resource reuse is widely adopted in both commercial and military systems to increase the network capacity. The same frequency and/or time resource unit is shared by multiple transceiver pairs that are far apart geographically such that mutual interference is not significant due to path loss.

In addition to the frequency and the time signaling dimensions, multiple antenna arrays and MIMO systems enable the vector space as a third signaling dimension, i.e. the spatial dimension. The spatial dimension can be shared among multiple transmissions or multiple data streams of the same transceiver pair. Therefore, the same time and frequency resource unit can be shared among multiple transmissions as long as they can be separated in the spatial dimension. In the ideal case, each transmission occupies a subspace that is orthogonal to the subspaces of all other parallel transmissions. In reality, due to the correlations among antennas and limited channel diversity, the channel matrix may be rank-deficient thus limits the number of simultaneous transmissions that can be supported. To some extent, spread spectrum technology can also be viewed as using vector-based signaling to support multiuser communications.

All aforementioned approaches are built upon the basic doctrine that, in order to avoid interference, closely located transceiver pairs in a wireless network must use orthogonal resource units for simultaneous transmissions. Each resource unit can only be used by a single transmission. Therefore, the number of transmissions at the same time are upper bounded by the number of orthogonal resource units. Given the limited bandwidth each radio can access, and the limited number of antennas each radio is equipped with due to the size, weight and power (SWaP) requirements, the capacity of tactical mobile networks is thus constrained during operational deployment.

In order to further enhance the capacity of tactical networks, we need to develop fundamentally new technology that can be deployed in realistic mission operations.

1.2 Interference Alignment – The Opportunity for Higher TMACN Throughput

Interference alignment (IA) [3] is an emerging approach, which breaks away from the above fundamental doctrine, i.e., the number of simultaneous transmissions among closely located radio transceivers is limited by the number of orthogonal resource units.

In interference alignment, the signaling of multiple closely located transceiver pairs are jointly designed, such that at each individual receiver all interference are aligned into a subspace that is orthogonal to the desired signal. The number of interferences is more than the rank of the aligned subspace. Using interference alignment, from the network point of view, the number of simultaneous transmissions within the interfer-

ence range can be more than the number of available orthogonal resource units. Thus, the overall network throughput is increased.

IA usually finds its uses in K -user interference channels and X-channels. Theoretic investigation has proven that IA can significantly improve the network capacity. For a K -user interference channels with varying channel gains, the IA scheme in [4] can achieve the total degree of freedom, which is $K/2$.

1.3 Practical Challenges and Requirements

The theoretic framework for IA has several idealistic assumptions that need to be addressed before apply IA in practical systems. The channel state information (CSI) is central to calculating IA precoders and equalizers. IA schemes usually require joint design of the transmission signals for multiple transmitters, as a result, IA schemes incur significant overhead for CSI information sharing. In a fast-fading mobile environment, the overhead of CSI acquisition can limit or cancel out the gains of IA. In addition, several practical challenges have to be addressed before materializing the throughput gain promised by IA in an operational TMACN.

Clustering transceiver pairs — IA requires coordination among multiple transceiver pairs to design the signals and setup the joint transmissions in the physical layer. So the first step in applying IA is to cluster transceiver pairs instead of individual nodes. This is different from the clustering problem in the traditional mobile ad hoc network (MANET). Even given the same group of radios, if the pairing of transceivers changes, the IA signaling of this group has to be re-designed. Most research papers discussing IA assume that the K pairs are given *a priori*. This assumption is reasonable for a cellular system, where a centralized control plane manages multiple base stations and also has the full knowledge of all traffic. The knowledge of current traffic needs is necessary to determine the participating transceiver pairs within a cluster. TMACN, on the contrary, doesn't have a centralized control plane. Each radio in TMACN knows only its own traffic needs. There is no entity in a TMACN which has global knowledge of all traffic needs. In short, distributed pairing of radios with active traffic need is the first challenge to be addressed.

Handling heterogeneous radios — Tactical networks are inherently heterogeneous. Dismounted soldier radios and vehicle mounted radio transceivers have different SWaP requirements. Hence, different radios are equipped with various numbers of antennas. For example, the AN/PRC-154 Rifleman Radio that is being fielded now to combat troops is a single transceiver radio. The AN/PRC-155 Manpack radio has two radio channels. More antennas may be available on vehicular-mounted radios, for example AN/PRC-117G. Given the dynamic nature of battlefield communications, the IA solution computing must take into account the fact that, within an IA cluster, some radios have reduced signal dimensionality than the others. This indicates that each radio must share its antenna configuration with neighboring nodes to facilitate transceiver pair clustering and IA solution generation.

Limiting coordination overhead — To compute IA solutions, classical IA algorithms requires not only the channel state information (CSI) of all participating transceiver pairs, but also the CSI of all interfering pairs. For a K -pair IA scheme, K^2 sets of CSI information are required for computing. To control the growth of coordination overhead, smaller clusters are preferable. Since IA engine must recalculate the IA precoder beamforms when the channel changes, coordination overhead also grows in high-mobility fast-fading environment, which is typical in tactical deployment. As a result, TMACN requires IA schemes that can significantly reduce the need for CSI acquisition feedback. Protocol level coordinations, such as determining the beginning and ending of the transmission, selecting time and frequency synchronization reference point, achieving synchronization, also incur overhead. An ideal solution for practical TMACN systems would achieve protocol level coordination with minimum cost.

In addition to above challenges, inserting new technology into military systems has to be an evolutionary process, such that we can not only maximize the value of existing technology and capital investment, but also speed up the deployment of new technology. Applying IA into TMACN is no exception. We need to leverage existing TMACN operations when designing the approach to cluster IA transceivers pairs, and develop the

algorithm for computing IA solutions. At times when IA is unfeasible or cannot offer expected capacity gains, radios must be able to continue operate in the conventional mode.

2 PHASE I TECHICAL OBJECTIVES

The overall PHASE I technical objective is to investigate, design and evaluate an interference alignment scheme, which not only can improve the capacity of TMACN, but also is practical for prototyping, demonstration and transition. Specifically, this scheme should be able to dynamically form IA transceiver clusters without a central control plane, operate flexibly with heterogeneous radio nodes, and significantly reduce coordination feedbacks. There are four technical objectives for the Phase I effort including the Phase I option. These objectives are discussed in the following.

2.1 Research and Develop the Self-organizing Interference Alignment (SOIA) Technology

Interference alignment leverages the fact that interference signals, unlike noise, have inherent structures as they are generated by other radio transmitters to carry information. If multiple interfering signals at a receiver are all structured to match a subspace that is orthogonal to the subspace of the desired signal(s) of the receiver, these interfering signals are aligned without deteriorating the reception of the desired signal.

Enabling distributed clustering. The typical application scenario for IA in TMACN is the K -user interference channels. Most algorithms for computing IA precoders and equalizers assume that the clustering of transceiver pairs are given a prior. An IA cluster is determined by the set of participating nodes, the pairing among these nodes, and the traffic directions for each pair of nodes. Centralized clustering in a network with a centralized control plane, such as cellular networks, is relatively straightforward. However, TMACN doesn't have a centralized control plane. Therefore, an IA cluster in TMACN has to be formed in a distributed way. Enabling distributed clustering is the first objective of this proposed Phase I effort to research and develop an self-organizing interference alignment (SOIA) scheme.

Supporting transient clusters. The topology of a TMACN is dynamic since nodes are mobile. The constituent members of each cluster are constantly varying as existing nodes leaves an cluster and new nodes joining. IA solutions not only depend on the members of an cluster, but also the channels among the cluster members. If some channels change, a new IA solution has to be computed. The optimum solution may require dropping some pairs of transceivers and adding new pairs. In other words, after channel changes, a new cluster is formed with a new IA solution over a different set of transceiver pairs. Therefore, IA clusters in TMACN are inherently transient, i.e., clusters are formed and dissolved quickly. The second objective of the proposed Phase I effort is to make sure that the developed SOIA scheme supports transient clusters.

Reducing coordination overhead for low to moderate SNR range. Distributed and transient clustering limits the coordination overhead that can be made available to the SOIA scheme in TMACN. Therefore, the third R&D objective of this proposed Phase I effort is to design an SOIA scheme that extensively leverages local channel information that is naturally available to each node, thus reducing the coordination overhead. Furthermore, theoretical studies about IA usually assume high SNR range as the work point, so interference is the major impairment to the system performance. However, practical TMACN often works in low to moderate SNR ranges. Hence, the proposed SOIA scheme still needs to consider maximizing SNR to achieve expected throughput gains.

2.2 Evaluate System Performance and Feasibility for Phase II Effort

To evaluate system performance, a performance metric has to be defined first. The ideal metric should be directly related with throughput and can be measured close to the physical layer IA processing subsystem.

TDMA is widely adopted in TMACN as the multiuser medium access schemes. As will be discussed in Section 3.1.1, the proposed SOIA scheme leverages existing TMACN TDMA MAC to lower the technology insertion barrier and reduce coordination overhead. To evaluate and quantify the system performance, we will use the average symbol throughput per slot as the metric. Usually a transmitter is assigned with multiple time

slots in a series of TDMA frame for transmissions. We further divide the time slots assignment according to individual receivers and define slots used for the transmission to a single receiver as a resource unit. Note that depending on the traffic needs, the number of time slots in a resource unit varies.

Without IA, there is only one transceiver pair active within a local area network during one resource unit. Let B_{NO} denote the number of symbols successfully received by the receiver during this resource unit. The average symbol throughput per slot is $\eta_{NO} = B_{NO}/T$, where T is the number of time slots used by this transceiver pair. With the proposed SOIA scheme, multiple transceiver pairs are active at the same time. Let B_{IA} denote the total number of symbols that are successfully delivered over the same resource unit. Thus, the average symbol throughput per slot is $\eta_{IA} = B_{IA}/T$. The gain of the SOIA system can be characterized as $\delta = \mathbb{E}(\eta_{IA}/\eta_{NO})$.

The first objective for system performance evaluation is to develop a Matlab based event-driven simulator, which combines an spatial channel model (SCM) adapted from well-accepted industry standard and tactical-relevant platoon mobility traces and traffic patterns. We will carry out extensive simulation study to evaluate the throughput gain as measured by average symbol throughput.

To achieve the targeted 20% throughput gain for Phase II demonstration, in simulation we expect that 60%-80% resource units shall have successful interference aligned multiple transmissions. On average, the throughput gain per resource unit with IA should be at least 50%. Thus, the proposed SOIA system will be feasible for the Phase II effort if the overall symbol throughput gain in simulate reaches 30% to 40%.

2.2.1 Design Protocol Frame Structure

Minimum coordination among different radio nodes is still necessary to successful interference alignment. During the Phase I effort, we will design the protocol frame structure to enable such coordination.

The IA protocol frame structure should fit into the time resource units normally assign to a single transceiver pair in existing TMACN operations without IA. The objective is to maximize the portion of the frame structure for data transmission, while ensure the exchange of necessary coordination messages among all nodes in an IA cluster. On the other hand, the protocol frame structure is a logical concept. In slow fading environment, an IA frame can be segmented among discontinuous resource units assignment.

A protocol frame structure is also important for system simulation. The protocol frame structure defines the run-time event boundaries for the SOIA system simulator.

2.3 Plan Phase II Prototyping and Demonstration

During Phase I and Phase I option period, we will develop a detailed Phase II prototyping and demonstration plan to realize the proposed SOIA scheme using software defined radio (SDR) platforms. Successfully prototyping and demonstrating the SOIA technology is the critical stepping stone towards transition. The key objectives of this plan are the followings.

Identify software defined radio platforms. The right SDR platforms for prototyping should have enough computing resources for each radio node to perform subspace-based matrix operations in tightly controlled cycles, provide access to a broad range of spectrum bands, and enable precise transmission power control and wide-range receiver automatic gain control (AGC) for peer-to-peer mobile network communications among multiple nodes.

Define the fast prototyping methodology. Due to the intensive computing needs for all IA algorithms, field programmable gate array (FPGA) based system-on-chip solutions with embedded processors are necessary to realize the proposed SOIA technology. The phase II effort include both software and firmware development. While C/C++ is the clear choice for embedded software development, our objective is to define a fast prototyping methodology with which the system modeling in Matlab can be translated into FPGA bitstreams efficiently.

Develop the vignettes for Phase II demonstration. A vignette should be based on tactical maneuvers of squads in edge networks, include the mobility traces of soldiers and corresponding information traffic. The

phase II plan also includes the location for and logistics of demonstrating SOIA systems in a platoon-size network of 2 to 3 squads.

3 PHASE I WORK PLAN

3.1 Task 1: Research and Develop Self-organizing Interference Alignment (SOIA)

Task 1 is the leading tasking during the Phase I. It is expected that Task 1 will lead to a set of procedures each TMACN node operates during deployment to form IA clusters dynamically for simultaneous transmissions. In the following, the SOIA technical approach we proposed for Phase I effort are discussed. The approach includes three main components. First, identifying the leading transceiver pair of an IA cluster to be formed. Second, aligning interference at the head pair receiver and designing precoder for the transmitter. Third, selecting cluster member pairs and computing equalizers.

3.1.1 Cluster Head Pair Identification

To form a transient IA cluster in a distributed way, it is necessary to identify the cluster head efficiently in a simple manner. In SOIA, the simplicity is achieved by seamlessly integrating the cluster head identification with existing TMACN medium access control scheme. TDMA is the popular choice among TMACN tactical waveforms for multiuser medium access management. For example, SRW has a centralized TDMA resource management within each island (a group of radio nodes); WNW uses distributed TDMA with dynamic slot allocations. The proposed SOIA scheme will use the time slots assignment schemes of existing TMACN tactical waveforms. Specifically, when a node A is assigned with a set of time slots in a TDMA frame, and node A decides to use these slots to transmit information to node B , in SOIA node A automatically assumes the head position of a potential IA cluster spanning these time slots with the pair of nodes A and B as the head pair. There are two folds of benefits SOIA provides by leveraging existing TMACN time slots assignment schemes.

- SOIA simplifies IA technology insertion and assures the system is backward compatible. There is no need to reinvent a complete communication protocol stack. Instead, SOIA can be realized as add-on software and firmware modules, which can be easily inserted into existing programmable radio systems. When the channel condition doesn't warrant the gain of using IA, the radios can smoothly revert back to non-IA operations since the same MAC frame slots assignment is used. Furthermore, SOIA supports radio deployment in phases by enabling the mix of radios with and without IA capabilities inside the same TMACN. Again, this is because that all radios follow the same slot assignment schemes.
- SOIA designates the IA cluster head unambiguously without coordination overhead. As shown in Fig. 1, the MAC control assigns the time slot t_n to the transmission of radio node 2. Node 2 decides to transmit to radio node 1, based on its own application needs. In SOIA, this transceiver pair, i.e., node 1 & 2, is called the "head pair" of the IA cluster for time slot t_n . Identifying the "head pair" of an IA cluster is the critical first step in the SOIA scheme. Note at this moment, it is unclear which of the other possible transceiver pairs would join the cluster to transmit in slot t_n . SOIA simplifies the clustering strategy by identifying the cluster "head pair" without adding any coordination overhead to the existing slot assignment scheme.

3.1.2 Local Interference Alignment

With the cluster head pair given, the next step in SOIA is to select other transceiver pairs from the neighborhood. These other pairs should be able to transmit at the same time with the head pair. Jointly, these simultaneous transmission pairs form an IA cluster. An idealistic IA solution requires the channel knowledge from each transmitter of a cluster to all receivers in the same cluster. The precoders for each transmitter are jointly designed. Obviously, the overhead associated with idealistic IA solutions is too expensive for practical

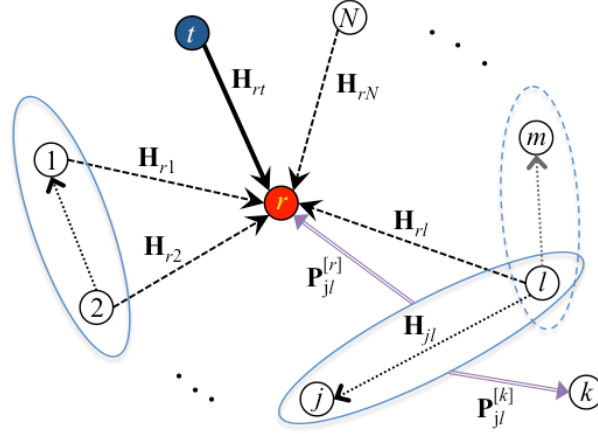


Figure 1: Self-organizing interference alignment (SOIA) illustrations. Blue node t , which is assigned with transmission slots by TMACN TDMA, selects red node r as the receiver. The pair of nodes t and r automatically assumes the role of head pair for a transient IA cluster. All nodes in the network not only tracks the spatial channel from its neighbors, but also the interference subspace signature from all recent transmission pairs among neighbors. Three potential pairs are illustrated.

TMACN operations. In addition, idealistic IA solutions assume working in high SNR. For practical TMACN with moderate to low SNRs, maximize receiver SNR should be considered.

In SOIA, the interference among all pairs are locally aligned at the head pair receiver first with the goal to maximize the receiver SNR. Compared to idealistic IA solutions, this approach can significantly reduce overhead resources. The head pair receiver can compute a local IA solution based on its estimated channels without considering the channels seen by other receivers. As an example, in Fig. 1, the pair of node t and node r is the current head pair, in which node t is the transmitter and node r is the receiver. It is reasonable to assume that each radio node in TMACN keeps track of its neighbors and the channels from these neighbors to itself. The estimates of these channels can be acquired and kept up-to-date locally. In Fig. 1, node r has N neighboring nodes besides node t . Let \mathbf{H}_{rk} denote the channel between node k and node r . Node r can keep track of \mathbf{H}_{rk} by performing channel estimations based not only on periodic beacon signals sent by node k , but also on any signal sent by node k regardless of whether node r is the intended recipient.

The algorithm for local IA is given in the following using node r in Fig. 1. Considering the heterogeneous radio configuration in TMACN, we assume that node t has n_t antennas and node r has n_r antennas. Based on channel \mathbf{H}_{rt} , node r first selects the number of data streams S_r that node t can send to it. Then, node r computes the precoder matrix $\mathbf{B}_{r,t} = [\mathbf{b}_{r,t,1} \ \mathbf{b}_{r,t,2} \ \cdots \ \mathbf{b}_{r,t,S_r}]$ for node t such that the received SNR is maximized. If node t sends only a single data stream to node r , $S_r = 1$ and $\mathbf{B}_{r,t} = \mathbf{b}_{r,t,1}$.

Maximize the SNR for the received signal is equivalent to

$$C = \max_{\mathbf{B}_{r,t}} \log \left| \mathbf{I}_{S_r} + \frac{\mathbf{B}_{r,t}^* \mathbf{H}_{rt}^* \mathbf{H}_{rt} \mathbf{B}_{r,t}}{\sigma^2} \right| \quad (1)$$

where σ^2 is the noise power at receiver r . In Eq. (1), node r calculates the transmitter precoder matrix for node t , which maximizes the capacity between node r and node t . The columns of the resulting $\mathbf{B}_{r,t}$ are the eigenvectors corresponding to the largest S_r eigenvalues of matrix $\Phi = \mathbf{H}_{rt}^* \mathbf{H}_{rt}$.

Node r feeds back the matrix $\mathbf{B}_{r,t}$ to node t . The feedback overhead can be further reduced if using vector quantization methods. In addition, if the assumption of channel reciprocity holds true for the tactical radios in tactical operations, the need for feedback $\mathbf{B}_{r,t}$ can be eliminated as $\mathbf{H}_{rt} = \mathbf{H}_{tr}^*$. Therefore, node t

can compute the precoder matrix $\mathbf{B}_{r,t}$. However, in SOIA, it is necessary for node r to have knowledge of $\mathbf{B}_{r,t}$. The reasons are explained in Section 3.1.3.

3.1.3 Cluster Member Selection

After having designated the head pair of a transient cluster and designed the precoder matrix for the head pair transmitter to maximize the SNR at the receiver, SOIA proceeds to select other transceiver pairs in the neighborhood that can operate at the same time as the head pair. The receiver node r of the head pair for current time slots leads the selection process. Let $\mathcal{U} = \{1, 2, \dots, U\}$ be the set of all active neighboring transceiver pairs seen by node r . For example, three potential pairs are illustrated in Fig. 1. A neighbor node may be associated with more than one potential pair to be considered. In Fig. 1, node l and node j are a potential pair of nodes; node l and node m are another pair of nodes. Both pairs are being evaluated by node r as possible cluster members.

SOIA reuses existing MAC slots assignment schemes. The node with assigned slots automatically assumes the cluster head position of a transient IA cluster. Hence, every pair of nodes with on-going traffic have the opportunity to lead its own transient IA cluster within a TMACN TDMA frame. Let's assume that each pair of nodes in \mathcal{U} has on-going traffic and is active within recent TDMA frames. Let $\mathbf{B}_{j,l}$ denote the precoder matrix the transmitter node l uses for the receiver node j , when node l is assigned with time slots to transmit and the pair of nodes l and j is the cluster head. According to Section 3.1.2, $\mathbf{B}_{j,l}$ maximizes the received SNR at node j for signals from node l . $\mathbf{B}_{j,l} = [\mathbf{b}_{j,l,1} \ \mathbf{b}_{j,l,2} \ \dots \ \mathbf{b}_{j,l,S_j}]$, where S_j is the number of data streams node l sends to node j .

For a neighbor node k , let $\mathbf{H}_{k,l}$ be the channel between the node l and node k . The transmission from node l to node j causes interference at node k with its subspace signature given by

$$\mathbf{P}_{j,l}^{[k]} = \mathbf{H}_{k,l} \mathbf{B}_{j,l}. \quad (2)$$

For any node k , $k \neq j$ and $k \neq l$, $\mathbf{P}_{j,l}^{[k]}$ can be estimated by

$$\hat{\mathbf{P}}_{j,l}^{[k]} = \mathbf{Y}_{k,l} \mathbf{X}_l^{-1} = (\mathbf{H}_{k,l} \mathbf{B}_{j,l} \mathbf{X}_l + \mathbf{N}_k) \mathbf{X}_l^{-1} = \mathbf{H}_{k,l} \mathbf{B}_{j,l} + \mathbf{N}_k \mathbf{X}_l^{-1}. \quad (3)$$

In Eq. (3), \mathbf{X}_l is a training structure used known to all nodes. $\mathbf{Y}_{k,l}$ is the training signal received by node k from node l . In Task 2, the IA subframe structure is introduced, where a dedicated interference training period is inserted. During this interference training period, only node l transmits. Therefore, each node in l 's neighbor can estimate the interference subspace signature it sees from the transmission from l to j . It is worthwhile to point out several useful features of the definition for interference subspace signature in Equ. (3).

- Interference power has been implicitly incorporated in the definition of $\hat{\mathbf{P}}_{j,l}^{[k]}$, if we assume the symbol column energy in \mathbf{X} is fixed to unit.
- The training symbol matrix \mathbf{X}_l is an S_j by S_j square matrix. For IA operations, $S_j < n_j$, where n_j is the number of antennas on node j . In practical TMACN operations, the number antennas on each radio is limited. Thus, a limited set of training symbol matrices can be pre-installed onto each radio. Node l broadcasts S_j to all its neighbors such that node k is able to select the correct training symbol matrix to estimate $\hat{\mathbf{P}}_{j,l}^{[k]}$. Task 2 defines details on the protocol frame structure in which S_j is included in the header information.
- More importantly, Equ. (3) supports heterogenous antenna configurations among different nodes. This is particularly useful for TMACN operations with heterogeneous radio nodes. The matrix $\hat{\mathbf{P}}_{j,l}^{[k]}$ has n_k rows and S_j columns. n_k is the number of antennas on node k . The number of antennas on node l is irrelevant since n_l is absorbed by the inner product of $\mathbf{H}_{k,l}$ and $\mathbf{B}_{j,l}$. Therefore, regardless of the number of antennas on nodes of the interference source, all interference subspace signature at a node has the same number of rows.

Using the sub frame structure defined in Task 2, the receiving node of the cluster head pair, node r , is able to keep track of $\hat{\mathbf{P}}_{j,l}^{[r]}$ for all potential transceiver pairs \mathcal{U} among its neighbors. As we indicated in Section 3.1.2, r has to be aware of the precoder matrix \mathbf{B}_{rt} for its own transmitter node t and the channel \mathbf{H}_{rt} between node t and node r . Both can be obtained locally by node r . Thus, node r is able to locally compute the signal subspace from node t as $\mathbf{S}_{rt} = \mathbf{H}_{rt}\mathbf{B}_{rt}$. In addition, node r is able to calculate the projection of the interference subspace of all potential transceiver pairs in \mathcal{U} onto the signal subspace \mathbf{S}_{rt} . For the pair $u: = \{l \rightarrow j\}$, its projected interference energy over \mathbf{S}_{rt} is given by the norm of the projection in the following equation.

$$A_{rt}^u = \left\| \left(\mathbf{P}_{l,j}^{[r]} \right)^* \mathbf{S}_{rt} \right\|_2 \text{ for any } u \in \mathcal{U}. \quad (4)$$

The member pairs node r selects for the transient cluster headed by node pair r and t are those pairs in \mathcal{U} whose interference subspace signatures project lower energy onto the signal subspace \mathbf{S}_{rt} . During phase I, we plan to evaluate the following two approaches for cluster member selection.

Centralized selection at node r based on a threshold

In centralized selection, node r selects pair $u \in \mathcal{U}$ as the the cluster member if $A_{rt}^u \leq \theta$, where θ is a threshold. We will evaluate and determine the threshold θ given different operational scenarios during the Phase I effort. The members of the IA cluster headed by transceiver pair t and r are

$$\mathcal{W} = \{w: = t \rightarrow r\} \cup \tilde{\mathcal{U}},$$

where

$$\tilde{\mathcal{U}} = \{A_{rt}^u \leq \theta, u \in \mathcal{U}\}. \quad (5)$$

Each node can only be associated with a single pair. It is possible that multiple transceiver pairs with overlapping nodes all meet the above threshold based selection criterion. As an example, in Fig. 1, both the pair of nodes l, j and the pair of node m, l are selected by node r . So node l appears in both selected pairs. Node r select the node j to pair with l if $A_{rt}^u < A_{rt}^v$, where $v: = \{l \rightarrow m\}$.

Node r informs its neighbors the selection of its cluster member pairs $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}$. Each pair being selected has to determine its transmission strategy. While the SOIA strategy for the head pair $\{w: = t \rightarrow r\}$ is to maximize the SNR for the received signal at node r , the SOIA strategy for all pairs in $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}$ is to minimize the interference power.

Let's assume the pair $u: = \{l \rightarrow j\}$ is one of the selected pairs, in which l is the transmitter and j is the receiver. Similar to node r , node j keeps track of the interference subspace signature it sees from all active transceiver pairs in its neighborhood $\mathcal{V} = 1, 2, \dots, V$. Let $\mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{W} \cap \mathcal{V}$. Transceiver pairs in \mathcal{W} but not in \mathcal{Z} are not neighbors for node j , hence the interference from those transceiver pairs is negligible for node j . Therefore, the received signal of j is

$$\mathbf{y}^{[j]} = \mathbf{H}_{jl}\mathbf{B}_{jl}\mathbf{s}_{jl} + \sum_{\substack{z \in \mathcal{Z} \\ z \neq u}} \mathbf{P}_z^{[j]} \mathbf{s}_z + \mathbf{n}_r. \quad (6)$$

To minimize the interference power, the equalizer node j uses for the IA cluster headed by nodes t and r , $\mathbf{\Pi}_j^{[rt]}$, is composed of eigenvectors corresponds to the lowest S_j eigenvalues of matrix

$$\mathbf{\Phi} = \sum_{\substack{z \in \mathcal{Z} \\ z \neq u}} \mathbf{P}_z^{[j]} \left(\mathbf{P}_z^{[j]} \right)^*. \quad (7)$$

Cascaded selection

Cascaded selection is the second approach that we plan to investigate during the phase I effort for cluster member selection. Similar to the centralized selection, in cascaded selection the receiver node of the cluster

head pair r first determines the set $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}$ according to Eq. (5). Different from the centralized approach, rather than selecting all pairs in $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}$ as members of the cluster, node r chooses only one pair of nodes from $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}$ with the least interference energy projection. In other words, node r selects pairs u as the second member of the IA cluster according to

$$\min_{u \in \tilde{\mathcal{U}}} A_{rt}^u.$$

Node r broadcasts the selection of pair u as well as $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}$ to all its neighbors. In the next step, the receiver node of u , node j , select the third pair according to

$$\min_{z \in \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}, z \neq w} A_{jl}^z \quad \text{and} \quad A_{jl}^z < \theta$$

In other words, node j selects the third pair for the IA cluster from the joint set \mathcal{Z} . The chosen pair z has the least interference energy projection onto node j 's signal subspace. Node j broadcast it selection. This process continues until no more pairs can be selected. For all chosen pairs except the head pair, the receiver nodes computes the equalizer matrices using the same method introduced in the centralized selection scheme.

The SOIA approach is designed to materialize the capacity gain of interference alignment in practical tactical network operations with realistic moderate SNR for communication links. The SOIA approach emphasizes maximizing SNR for the cluster head pair while minimizing interference power for non-head pairs in an IA cluster. In particular, SOIA solutions are computed distributedly with only local channel knowledge. Therefore, SOIA significantly reduces the coordination overhead and is practical for real world tactical network operations.

3.2 Task 2: Evaluate System Performance and Feasibility for Phase II

During Phase I, we plan to implement the SOIA technology in Matlab and develop an Matlab-based simulator to evaluate the SOIA system performance. We recognize that it is extremely important to have a propagation model with high-fidelity in order to evaluate the system performance of the SOIA technology. The issue of a good multiuser propagation model has long been the challenge for many networking simulation tools, such as Qualnet and OpNet. The PI has extensive experience in realistic MIMO channel modeling using Ericsson's RUNE (Rudimentary Network Emulator) [5], a MATLAB-based TDMA wireless networking simulation tool available to public. We will incorporate many features of RUNE into the SOIA simulator.

3.2.1 Spatial Channel Models for MANET

Accurate physical layer MIMO channel modeling is critical for simulation based TMACN evaluation. During Phase I effort, we will adopt and adapt the industry standard MIMO spatial channel model, the 3GPP spatial channel model (SCM) for MIMO simulations [6]. The SOIA team has prior experience implementing 3GPP SCM in MATLAB under the Ericsson RUNE framework.

The 3GPP SCM was developed for cellular network simulation. However, we can adapt it to support system level simulation for mobile ad hoc networks. This adaptation has two steps. First, we need to lower the antenna height of the base stations nodes. In a TMACN edge networks, the antenna heights typically are between human height or vehicle tops. Second, instead fixing the roles among all radio nodes, i.e., base stations and mobile stations, all radio nodes in the SOIA simulator are peers.

For each node in an N -node simulation, the SOIA simulator will generate $N - 1$ sets of MIMO channel coefficients according to procedures defined in [6], representing the channels between the node and the other $N - 1$ nodes. In addition, the SOIA simulator will generate a N by N path gain matrix between all possible transceiver pairs. The path gain between any pair of radios is the sum of the distance-based path loss and the lognormal shadowing. For the distance based path loss, similar to the 3GPP Spatial Channel Model [6], we will use the COST 231 Walfish-Ikegami NLOS and LOS models. The lognormal shadowing for the NLOS has a standard deviation of 10dB, and that for LOS is 4dB, as given in [6]. Furthermore, for the same

transmitter, two closely located receivers have correlated lognormal shadowing. We use a pre-generated correlated lognormal map, from which each tactical receiver's lognormal shadowing can be efficiently derived based on its location.

3.2.2 Mobility Trace and Vignette

Due to the mobility, the channels and the path losses between any pair of nodes changes. The SOIA simulator uses a complex value (in other words, a 2-dimensional real vector) to represent the speed and the direction of a node. The L2 norm of the complex value represents the absolute value of the speed (m/s); and the direction of the complex value represents the mobility direction. For each slot, changes in the speed and its direction of each radio are generated based on the average speed and acceleration of each radio. As a result, each radio will have a new position in the 2-D plan for every TDMA slot. The new positions are then used in the physical channel model to calculate the received signal strength at each tactical radio from all potential transmitters. The pace of channel variations can thus be controlled by the speed of the mobility. For low speed mobility, new positions and old positions overlap with each other such that the channel keeps constant for longer period.

The mobility traces not only can be randomly generated from the Matlab simulator, but also can be incorporated from real operation collections as well as Google Earth KML files. This feature enable us to evaluate the SOIA system performance in a realistic tactical maneuver. We plan to build a simulation vignette based on a cordon and search mission. In this tactical scenario, insurgent forces have tried to establish improvised explosive device (IED) cells and factories. The 1st Platoon of the C Company is conducting a cordon and search mission in the area to disrupt and defeat insurgent forces and provide stability and security. Three squads are position close by so they form a tactical network. Two squads are cordoning the road while the third squad searching to high value targets. The network throughput with and without SOIA technology will be compared against the mobility traces and traffic patterns distilled from this cordon and search mission.

3.2.3 Protocol Frame Structure

An important component of Task 2 is to define the SOIA protocol frame structure. The frame should include head part dedicated for clustering and coordination among cluster members. Reducing the percentage of the frame header essentially motivated us to proposed the SOIA technology as explained in Task 1.

Being able to reuse existing TMACN TDMA structures is the one of the key contributions we would like to delivery in the SOIA technology. To the purpose, we propose an innovative concept here for IA protocol frame structure. We define the SOIA frame logically instead of physically. As shown in Fig. 2, the SOIA protocol frame has a fixed header, a variable-length header, and the rest is for IA data transmissions. The variable length header provides flexibility to accommodate different number of transceiver pairs in clusters.

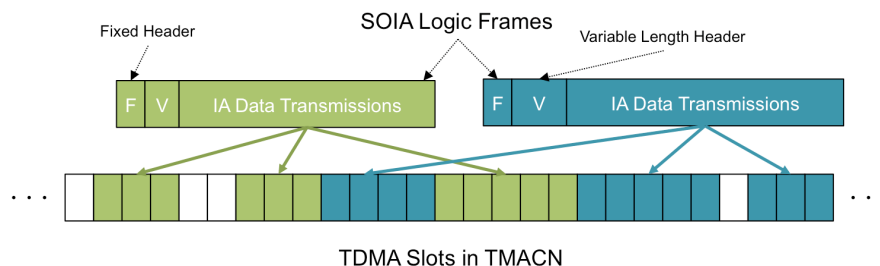


Figure 2: Illustrations of SOIA logic protocol frame structure and mapping the logic frame to physical TMACN TDMA slots.

Fig. 2 also depicts how we plan to map SOIA logic frames into the physical TMACN TDMA slots

structures. Notably, the mapping is not continuous. A SOIA logic frame is segmented into sections and allocated with TDMA slots close in time but not necessary connected. The segments of one SOIA logic frames must be closely located in time thus the channel conditions are constant for each logic frame. On the other hand, allowing discontinuous mapping gives the TMACN TDMA resource allocation the flexibility to maintain its autonomous and fairness. We will work with our transition partner to investigate the mapping of SOIA logic frames onto tactical TDMA slot structures, e.g. soldier radio waveform.

3.3 Task 3: Plan Phase II Prototyping and Demonstration

The Phase I effort on this task will identify SDR platforms for Phase II, define the prototyping methodology and develop the vignettes for Phase II demonstration.

TMACN radio nodes have different antenna configurations, so we plan to use multiple SDR platforms with different antenna configurations in the Phase II prototyping test bed. Multiple reprogrammable radio platforms that are available commercially meet the requirements of Phase II prototyping. Fig. 3 lists four options of SDR platforms with two antennas. The choices of the computing device in all these platforms reflects the industry trend to replace separated CPU, DSP and FPGA chips with single chip FPGA-based embedded SoC solutions. Single chip SoC meets the size, weight and power (SWaP) requirements of real world applications. Therefore, using SDR platforms with single chip SoC can facilitate the technology transition into tactical operational platforms.





Platform	ADAPT SDRDC	USRP E310	USRP X310	WARP
Image				
Manufacturer	Silver Bullet	Ettus	Ettus	Mango Communications
FPGA	Xilinx Zynq-7030	Xilinx Zynq-7020	Xilinx Kintex-7 XC7K410T	Xilinx Virtex-6 LX240T
RFIC	AD9361, dual TxR (70MHz ~ 6 GHz)	AD9361, dual TxR (70MHz ~ 6 GHz)	Multiple daughter cards jointly covering DC ~ 6 GHz	Maxim 2829 (2.4, 5 G ISM Band)
RFEE Extension	Available digital control lines from FPGA to RFEE	Only Analog RF waveform output available	Only Analog RF waveform output available	Integrated Wi-Fi RF Frontend

Figure 3: Commercially available SDR platforms with two-antenna configurations.

The commercially available choices of SDR platforms with four or more antennas are limited. One option available is Nutaq's PicoSDR 4x4 platform. In addition, we plan to investigate the cost and duration of developing and manufacturing a MIMO RF front-end for the ADAPT SDRDC platform in Fig. 3. The SDRDC platform was developed in the DARPA ADAPT program and have been used in multiple DoD programs. Developing a MIMO RF board for ADAPT SDRDC has the potential to transit SOIA technology into a broader DoD community.

Clearly, a significant portion of PHY signal processing will be executed in the FPGA. The traditional design flow to implement signal processing applications on FPGAs involves engineers with different expertise working in different development environments. The traditional FPGA design flow is unsuitable for fast prototyping in research and demonstration projects, which usually have limited engineering resources and tight time schedules. Those projects demand a unified environment, where one team of researchers and engineers can coherently address both algorithmic and hardware design issues.

During Phase I, we will define the fast prototyping methodology and framework for Phase II development. In particular, we plan to leverage Xilinx's System Generator for Simulink to integrate Matlab-based

system modeling and FPGA development. The PI has extensive experience using this modularized design flow, which is illustrated in Fig. 4. Please also refer to related publications in the key personnel section. This methodology ensures fast, accurate, and flexible delivery of real-time wireless communication system prototypes. The signal processing algorithms are first modeled in Matlab m-code files in a modular way. Then, each modular is implemented in Simulink using System Generator's bit-true and cycle-true blocks. In Simulink, we can verify the algorithm performance in fixed-point arithmetic. The last step is to generate FPGA bitstreams to run in real SDR platforms. We can verify the design and implementation modular by modular using the same test cases.

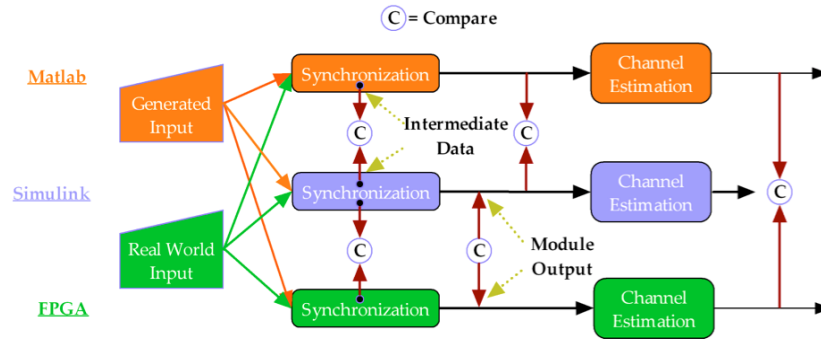


Figure 4: Simulation, modeling and implementation using the Matlab, System Generator design flow.

3.4 Schedule and Reporting

Throughout the period of performance, there will be frequency informal contacts with the program manager. Bi-weekly email updates will be submitted. Monthly and Interim reports will be more detailed and show the design to date. The task schedules and planned reporting schedules are illustrated in the following.

Tasks	Base Period						Option Period			
	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10
Research and Develop SOIA										
Evaluate System Performance										
Plan Phase II Activities										
Project Management										
Reports										
Bi-Weekly Email Update	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●
Monthly Status Report	▲	▲		▲	▲		▲		▲	
Interim Summary Report			▲					▲		
Final Project Report						▲				▲

Figure 5: Simulation, modeling and implementation using the Matlab, System Generator design flow.

4 RELATED WORK

Since the introduction, interference alignment has attracted the attention of many researchers from around the world. Numerous research papers have been published, from which we can draw insights into this technology. However, many of these papers focus on the theoretic study of interference alignment scheme and

capacity gain in high SNR range, and assume that the clustering of transceiver pairs are given a prior. Applying IA into practical communication system is still an challenging issue.

Several recent papers investigated the issue of applying IA in cellular network [7][8]. Note that reference [7] is published by Professor Bhaskar Rao, who is consultant of C-3 Comm Systems on this proposal. Applying IA in cellular networks is relatively convenient since cellular systems have centralized control plane and high-speed wired network connecting base stations. Therefore, cellular systems are able to aggregate the channel knowledge of all users for optimum user clustering and computing IA solution. The same cannot be said for tactical mobile ad hoc networks. In general, TMACN doesn't have a centralized control plane. Furthermore, TMACN usually operates in low to moderate SNR range. Interference alignment has to be considered jointly with SNR enhancement. Therefore, applying IA to TMACN network is very challenging. In addition, prototyping IA schemes in tactical software defined radio platforms with MIMO capability further increase the difficulty of this SBIR topic.

The PI at C-3 Comm Systems brings a combined expertise on the operation of tactical networks and software defined radio system prototyping. These combined experience position C-3 Comm Systems as a strong contender to fulfill the requirements of this SBIR topic and deliver to Army a working demonstration of TMACN operating with interference alignment. Table 1 lists related work the PI performed.

Table 1: Prior research and development activities related to the proposed SOIA project.

Project: Subspace-based Methods for OFDMA Uplink Synchronization Sponsor: Stevens Institute of Technology
Project Summary: Zhongren Cao (C-3 Comm Systems) investigated and developed subspace-based algorithms for OFDMA uplink multiuser frequency synchronization. The multiuser carrier frequency offset estimation algorithm developed by Dr. Cao is based on the MUSIC algorithm, which leverages the orthogonality between signal subspace and noise subspace.
Relevance to SOIA: Interference alignment schemes align all interferences into a subspace that is orthogonal to the signal subspace at each individual receiver. Subspace-based signal processing is at the heart of interference alignment. This project, albeit a decade ago, demonstrates that C-3 Comm Systems has in-depth understanding and extensive experience in applying subspace-based signal processing algorithms for wireless communications.
Project: Content-Based Mobile Edge Networking (CBMEN) Sponsor: DARPA
Project Summary: Zhongren Cao (C-3 Comm Systems) was a senior personnel on the USC/ISI mobile system integrators (MSI) team for the DARPA CBMEN program, which developed algorithms for content storage, distribution, and access at the tactical edge by small unit warfighters. Dr. Cao led USC/ISI's effort to establish an EMANE-based networking emulation lab with multiple high-end Linux servers and more than 150 Android phones. Furthermore, he planned and executed a month long large-scale field test and demonstration event for the Phase I CBMEN program at Ft. A. P. Hill. In this field event, Dr. Cao designed and deployed a platoon size heterogeneous MANET network over a 2 kilometers long hilly range, using both Rifleman radios and commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) Android phones.
Relevance to SOIA: The DARPA CBMEN experience helped us understand typical maneuvers of platoons and squads in tactical edge networks, and enabled us to gain insights into the mobility traces and traffic patterns resulted from these maneuvers. During SOIA Phase I effort, C-3 Comm Systems will leverage these insights and apply tactical-relevant mobility traces and traffic patterns to evaluate the SOIA system performance for tactical operations.
Project: Small-scale SDR Network Test-bed for Innovative Wireless Access Concepts Sponsor: Ericsson Research

Project Summary: Zhongren Cao led the design and implementation of an OFDM modem on FPGA SoC using the WARP platform from Mango Communications and Rice University. The modem design encompasses complete PHY layer and MAC layer systems. Using multiple WARP platforms, Dr. Cao demonstrated cognitive relay, coordinated multi-points (CoMP) and device-to-device systems to the sponsor.

Relevance to SOIA: This SBIR calls for the demonstration of the proposed interference alignment scheme, i.e., SOIA, in a platoon size wireless ad hoc network. The Ericsson project shows that C-3 Comm Systems has extensive experience in planning, implementing and demonstrating software defined radio based wireless network systems from controlling radio front-end, firmware development for complex physical layer algorithms for MIMO, software development for medium access control and system integration with networking functions and applications.

Project: SCA-Compliant Public Safety P25-FM3TR-VoIP Bridge
Sponsor: DoD JTRS JPEO

Project Summary: Over a period of three years, the project team developed an SCA-compliant SDR implementation of the FM3TR waveform, an SCA-compliant SDR implementation of the public safety P25 terminals, and finally a VoIP bridge that connects the voice channel among the two systems. The SDR platforms used in the project include USRP N210 and SDR 4000 from Spectrum Signal Processing. Zhongren Cao was the lead system engineer overseeing three software developers to successfully complete the project goals.

Relevance to SOIA: This JTRS sponsors project helped us to understand the thinking and practices of software defined radio node framework and operating environment (OE) adopted by DoD. C-3 Comm Systems will work with our DoD transition partners to incorporate the appropriate SDR framework and OE in the prototyping of SOIA systems during Phase II in order to speed up the transition.

5 RELATIONSHIP WITH FUTURE RESEARCH OR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Phase I effort will lead to specifications of a practical interference alignment scheme support distributed clustering in a dynamic environment with minimum overhead. Successful completion of the Phase I effort (including the option) will use a high-fidelity simulation to show that the proposed SOIA approach can significantly improve the throughput of tactical mobile ad hoc network. The target is to enable interference alignment in about 60%-80% resource units with on the average more than 50% throughput gain per transient cluster. Thus, the proposed SOIA system will be feasible for the Phase II effort if the overall symbol throughput gain in simulate reaches 30% to 40%. Phase I effort will also lead to a detailed prototyping and demonstration plan serving as the road map for Phase II activities.

Furthermore, C-3 Comm Systems is a new company focusing on developing disruptive wireless technologies for both the government and consumer markets. The success of Phase I effort will enhance our patentable technology portfolio and facilitate product development and technology transition.

6 COMMERCIALIZATION STRATEGY

C-3 Comm Systems plans to commercialize the SOIA technology in both the DoD market and consumer market.

For the DoD market, C-3 Comm Systems plans to work with General Dynamics Mission Systems (GD-MS) to insert the SOIA technology into tactical radio systems. GD-MS delivers tactical C4ISR systems to the DoD, leveraging technologies that provide decisive advantages to the warfighter. GD-MS is a prime contractor for Handheld, Manpack, and Small Form Factor (HMS), Command Post of the Future (CPOF), Warfighter Information Network-Tactical (WIN-T), Electronic Warfare, Security programs and many others supporting the Global Information Grid. The current and future evolution of the HMS AN/PRC-154 Rifleman

Radio is the main targeted platform for the commercialization of SOIA technology. C-3 Comm Systems plans to involve GD-MS as an active partner during the Phase II effort to ensure a smooth transition in the future. Please see the attached support letter from GD-MS on the last page of this proposal's technical volume.

For the consumer market, C-3 Comm Systems is monitoring the wireless Internet access for homes. In 2012, 81% of Americans were using the Internet, which ranks the U.S. 28th out of 211 countries in the world [9]. A large number of people in the US have little or no choice at all on who provides their internet access. The country suffers from a severe lack of competition in the broadband business. Nearly one-third of households in the United States have either no choice for home broadband Internet service, or no options at all. Google has been leading the effort to install fiber to homes in various cities in US. However, the cost to wire every home with fibers are prohibitively expensive even for Google. In fact, Google bought Alpentel Technologies, a startup company focus on wireless Internet access. The SOIA technology, if successful, can enable multiple homes to have simultaneous transmissions with multiple fiber heads along the street, which can significantly enhance the throughput by individual home users. C-3 Comm Systems plans to demonstrate the SOIA technology in this context to Google and other potential transition partners in the late stage of Phase II effort.

7 KEY PERSONNEL

7.1 Principal Investigator — Zhongren Cao, Ph.D.

Dr. Cao is the founder and owner of C-3 Comm Systems, LLC. He is a United States permanent resident. He will lead the investigation effort during Phase I and Phase I Option.

Dr. Cao earned his Ph.D. degree in electrical engineering from Stevens Institute of Technology in 2004. He obtained his M.E. degree from Shanghai Jiaotong University in 2000 and his B.S. degree from Xi'an Jiaotong University in 1997, both in electrical engineering. Since March 2012, Dr. Cao has been a research scientist in the wireless networking group at the Information Sciences Institute (ISI), University of Southern California (USC). From 2004 to 2012, Dr. Cao was a senior research staff and project leader at the University of California, San Diego Division of the California Institute for Telecommunications and Information Technology (Calit2).

Dr. Cao's technical expertise spans across wireless communications and networking systems, signal processing algorithms and software defined radio (SDR) system prototyping using heterogeneous computing platforms. His research targets at creating and implementing innovative wireless networking system concepts to enable new applications and improve the system performance and efficiency. In USC/ISI, he led the technical development, large scale emulation, field-testing and demonstration for the DARPA CBMEN program. He successfully organized a month-long DARPA CBMEN field tests and demonstration. This is a large scale tactical mobile ad hoc network demonstration using Program of Record tactical radios and smart phones in a multi-kilometer tactical range. Dr. Cao demonstrated that using content-oriented networking technology can significantly improve the system level performance of tactical mobile ad hoc networks. In Calit2, he established the Wireless Communication System Prototyping Lab. He was the project leader or the senior personnel in several projects on wireless networking and communication system prototyping. His sponsors include DoD, Ericsson, etc. He led his team to successfully develop an FPGA based OFDM modem system-on-chip (SoC). Using the SoC, he demonstrated innovative wireless networking system concepts, such as Coordinated Multi-Point (CoMP) and Device-to-Device, in both Calit2 and Ericsson Research in Stockholm, Sweden. Dr. Cao publishes in wireless communications and software defined radio prototyping and demonstration. His journal and conference papers are well cited by other researchers.

7.1.1 Relevant Publications

Dr. Cao's publications that are relevant to subspace-based signal processing for MIMO and OFDMA systems are listed in the following.

1. Z. Cao, U. Tureli and Y.D. Yao, "Low-complexity orthogonal spectral signal construction for generalized OFDMA uplink with frequency synchronization errors," in IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, vol.56, no. 3, pp.1143-1154, May 2007.
 2. D. Radovic, Z. Cao and M. Eric, "Performance Analysis of the Multi-User Interleaved OFDMA Uplink Receiver in the presence of Carrier Frequency Offsets", in Proceedings of the 9th International Symposium on Wireless Personal Multimedia Communications, September 2006.
 3. P. Honan, Z. Cao and T. Tureli, "Adaptive Reduced-Rank MIMO Decoder for Military Communications", in Proceedings of the 2006 IEEE Military Communications Conference (MILCOM 2006), October 2006.
 4. D. Radovic, Z. Cao and M. Eric, "Effects of Uplink Channel on Multi-User Interleaved OFDMA Synchronization Receiver Performance", in Proceedings of the 11th International OFDM Workshop, August 2006.
 5. P. Honan, Z. Cao and T. Tureli, "Adaptive Reduced-Rank Interference Suppression for MIMO Decoding," in Proceedings of International Conference on Digital Telecommunications (ICDT'06), August 2006.
 6. Z. Cao, U. Tureli and Y. D. Yao, "Frequency synchronization for generalized OFDMA uplink," in Proceedings of IEEE Global Telecommunication Conference (Globecom'04), vol.2, pp.1071-1075, December 2004.
 7. Z. Cao, U. Tureli and Y. D. Yao, "Deterministic multiuser carrier frequency offset estimation for interleaved OFDMA uplink," in IEEE Transactions on Communications, vol. 52, no. 9, pp.1585-1594, September 2004.
 8. Z. Cao, U. Tureli, Y. D. Yao and P. Liu, "Optimum Subcarrier Assignment for OFDAM Uplink," in Proceedings of the 37th IEEE Asilomar Conference on Signals, Systems and Computers, vol.1, pp.708-712, November 2003.
 9. Z. Cao, U. Tureli and Y. D. Yao, "Efficient Structure-based Carrier Frequency Offset Estimation for Interleaved OFDMA Uplink," in Proceedings of IEEE International Conference on Communications (ICC'03), vol.5, pp.3361 - 3365, May 2003.
- Dr. Cao's publications that are relevant to **wireless system prototyping, software defined radio methodology and demonstrations of innovative wireless system concepts** are listed in the following.
1. Z. Cao and et. al., "Content-Oriented Mobile Edge Technology System Integration Framework and Field Evaluation," in Proceedings of IEEE MILCOM 2014, Oct. 6-8, 2014.
 2. Z. Cao, J. Cuenco, A. Nwokafor, P. Johansson, B. Hodgkiss, "Development of low-cost public safety P25 waveform in an OSSIE environment with USRP," in Proceedings of the 2011 Wireless Innovation Conference (SDR'11), December 2011.
 3. Z. Cao, B. Hodgkiss, P. Johansson, W. Zhao, A. Nwokafor, J. Cuenco, E. Salgado, and B. Hobson, "Design and rapid prototyping of SCA-compliant public safety P25 waveform and P25-FM3TR-VoIP bridge," in the Springer Journal of Analog Integrated Circuits and Signal Processing, vol. 69, issue 2 (2011), Page 245-257.
 4. Z. Cao, B. Hodgkiss, P. Johansson, W. Zhao, A. Nwokafor, J. Cuenco, E. Salgado, and B. Hobson, "SCA-Compliant Public Safety P25-FM3TR-VOIP Bridge," in Proceedings of the 2010 Wireless Innovation Conference (SDR'10), December 2010.
 5. Z. Cao, B. Hodgkiss, P. Johansson, W. Zhao, A. Nwokafor, J. Cuenco, E. Salgado, and B. Hobson, "Rapid Development of a P25 JTRS Waveform," in Proceedings of the 2010 IEEE Military Communications Conference (MILCOM 2010), November 2010.
 6. P. Johansson, Z. Cao and B. Hodgkiss, "Rapid Porting of SCA-compliant FM3TRWaveform," in Proceedings of the 2009 SDR Forum Technical Conference (SDR'09), December 2009.
 7. Z. Cao and J. Ng, "PaSiVe: A Design Workflow for Fast Prototyping Innovative Signal Processing Applications on FPGA", 2009 NASA Military and Aerospace Programmable Logic Devices Conference

(MAPLD 2009), September 2009.

8. Z. Cao, et. al., "System Level Design Methodology for Wireless MIMO Prototyping," in Proceedings of 2006 IEEE Radio and Wireless Symposium, pp.67 - 70, January 2006.

7.2 Chief Engineer — Matthew M. Calderon

Mr. Matthew Calderon is a senior development engineer at C-3 Comm Systems, LLC. Mr. Calderon is a United States citizen with active TS/SCI clearance issued in 2014. He will work with the PI during Phase I to plan the phase II prototyping and demonstration, and act as the lead developer during the Phase II effort.

Mr. Calderon studied at University of South Florida, earning his B.S. and M.S degrees in computer engineering in 2002 and 2005, respectively. He was an Electrical Engineer III with the Soneticom Division of DRS Technologies, working on SIGINT and wireless communication systems. He has extensive experience in both software development and FPGA firmware development. He is familiar with various tools and platforms for embedded system development, including Matlab, C, C++, VHDL, FPGA, ARM, PPC, etc. His previous work experience that are relevant to signal processing, wireless systems and software defined radios are listed in the following.

- He led the FPGA/SW teams on DRS Soneticom's largest and most important program to develop an SDR based signal identification system, which performs very fast scanning via FFT, DF, TDOA, demodulation, and homing. He architected the design through proper logical separation of the functional blocks. He fixed some critical timing issues the OEM design had via registering on the IOBs and reworking some internal logic. It had been a problem for years but he was able to resolve it within a few days.
- He developed an RF record and playback platform that used a Virtex 5 and PPC 440. He developed the majority of the FPGA from scratch and provided 1000's of lines of standalone C code to the SW team to ease the development schedules. He also provided extensive testing code for the FPGA. Notable FPGA accomplishments include interfaces such as I2C, RS232, Local Link HDMA, various proprietary protocols to drive offchip peripherals. The system is able to move upwards of 400 MB/s of data due to his FPGA efforts.
- He developed a compact cell tower identification sensor, extending the playback and record device above. He produced significant standalone C code, FPGA design included an interface utilizing multiple HDMA's that are able to move upwards of 1.6 GB/s, RocketIO, SATA configured for RAID 0 (2 cores), a heavily modified Central DMA that greatly eased the workload of not only the PPC but the entire product, and many well-known interfaces such as RS232.

8 FACILITIES/EQUIPMENT

C-3 Comm Systems is a new company. Currently, C-3 Comm Systems owns multiple computers equipped with scientific software such as MATLAB + Simulink. In addition, C-3 Comm Systems owns FPGA evaluation platforms such as Xilinx XUPV5-LX110T and the completed FPGA design tools including Xilinx ISE Design Suite, Xilinx System Generator for Matlab/Simulink, Xilinx SDK for Embedded Software.

C-3 Comm Systems has close collaborations with USC/ISI in Arlington, VA and George Mason University. These collaboration enables C-3 Comm Systems to have local access to wireless system labs of these entities, which feature a variety of network centric multi-core workstations, network-emulation testbeds, signal generators, spectrum analyzers, network analyzers, etc. In addition, C-3 Comm Systems has close collaboration with New York University Polytechnic School of Engineer, and is familiar with researchers at Calit2 in UCSD. Both institutes have advance software defined radio based wireless system prototyping labs.

C-3 Comm Systems plans to acquire additional software defined radio prototyping platforms during 2015 and 2016. The planned acquisitions include USRP E310, X310, N210 and Mango Communications' WARP v3 Kit.

9 CONSULTANTS

9.1 Professor Bhaskar Rao

C-3 Comm Systems is very fortunate to have UCSD Professor Bhaskar Rao serving as a technical advisor. During the proposed Phase I effort, Prof. Rao will provide critical technical advice to the PI and help the PI to evaluate system simulation results. Upon successful completion of the Phase I effort, C-3 Comm Systems plans to engage UCSD as a subcontractor in the Phase II proposal for collaborative research investigation.

Bhaskar Rao joined the UCSD faculty in 1983, after receiving his Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering from the University of Southern California the same year. He became an Associate Professor in 1989 and a full Professor in 1995. On sabbatical in 1989-90, he was a Visiting Associate Professor at Stanford's Integrated Systems Laboratory. Rao was elected a Fellow of the IEEE in 2000 for his work on the statistical analysis of subspace algorithms for harmonic retrieval. Rao and his research group have received multiple paper awards. In May 2008, Rao was named the inaugural holder of the Ericsson Endowed Chair in Wireless Access Networks in the Jacobs School. Among the courses Rao teaches: Digital Signal Processing, Array Processing, Parameter Estimation, Probability and Random Processes. Rao is affiliated with the Center for Wireless Communications at UCSD as well as the UCSD Division of Calit2. Rao was the Director of UC San Diego's Center for Wireless Communications.

Professor Rao's interests are in the areas of digital signal processing, estimation theory, and optimization theory, with applications to digital communications, speech signal processing, and human-computer interactions. His research work has spanned several areas in signal processing including finite wordlength effects in digital filters, adaptive filtering, model based spectral estimation, subspace based direction of arrival estimation methods, speech compression and recognition and space-time processing. His current interests in speech processing are in the area of speech coding where his group is involved in developing efficient and low complexity vector quantization techniques, and in speech recognition where the research efforts are focused on developing robust speech recognition techniques, in particular robust front-ends. In digital communications his research work is in the development of multiple antenna systems for improving the reliability and capacity of wireless networks. His group is also involved in the development of novel algorithms for computing sparse solutions to linear inverse problems which have many potential applications such as biomagnetic imaging, signal representation etc.

Professor Rao's recent publications that are relevant to this proposal are listed in the following.

1. F. C. Kavasoglu, Y. Huang and B. D. Rao, "Semi-Blind Interference Alignment Techniques for Small Cell Networks," *IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing*, vol.62, no.23, pp.6335-6348, Dec.1, 2014.
2. F. C. Kavasoglu, Y. Huang and B. D. Rao, "Location Aided Semi-Blind Interference Alignment for Clustered Small Cell Networks," *International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing*, Florence, Italy, May 2014.
3. E. Gelal, J. Ning, K. Pelechrinis, T-S. Kim, I. Broustis, S. V. Krishnamurthy, and B. D. Rao, "Topology Control for Effective Interference Cancellation in Multi-User MIMO Networks," *IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking*, vol. 21, no 2, pp 455-468, April 2013.
4. Seong-Ho (Paul) Hur, Bang-Chul Jung and Bhaskar D. Rao, "Sum Rate Enhancement by Maximizing SGINR in an Opportunistic Interference Alignment Scheme," *IEEE Asilomar Conference on Signals, Systems and Computers*, CA, November 2011.

10 PRIOR, CURRENT OR PENDING SUPPORT

C-3 Comm Systems, LLC. has no prior, current or pending support for a similar proposal.

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Feb. 23rd, 2015

Zhongren Cao
C-3 Comm Systems, LLC
P. O. Box 871
Vienna, VA 22183

RE: Letter of Support for SBIR A15-020 Wireless Networking Using Multiple Antenna Interference Alignment

Dear Zhongren:

General Dynamics is pleased to support the C-3 Comm Systems LLC proposal for phase I Self-Organizing Interference Alignment (SOIA) for Tactical Mobile Ad Hoc Communications Networks. In this proposal, C-3 Comm Systems is designing efficient algorithms to enable distributed clustering of multiple transceiver pairs for interference alignment in practical tactical mobile ad hoc networks. Such development will support significant network-wide throughput improvement for tactical communications in mobile edge networks by allowing multiple transceiver pairs to be active at the same time.

General Dynamics Mission Systems delivers tactical mission systems to the DOD, leveraging technologies that provide decisive advantages to the warfighter by designing, developing, engineering and integrating mission planning and management systems. General Dynamics is a prime contractor for several programs of record to which the subject technology can support such as the JTNC Handheld, Manpack, Small Form Factor (HMS), Warfighter Information Network-Tactical (WIN-T), Command Post of the Future (CPOF), and PROPHET, the Army's tactical SIGINT system.

General Dynamics will closely monitor progress and examine the potential for transition into tactical PORs and/or use in GD products and programs. GD-MS has an active relationship with a number of DOD agencies and programs for which there is a potential future application of this technology and will support MSI in Phase II of this program to provide decisive advantages to the warfighter. GD-MS will be pleased to consider playing in an active role in the Phase II of this program as there are viable transition potentials for this technology to several programs such as HMS AN/PRC-154 Rifleman Radio.

General Dynamics will collaborate with C-3 Comm Systems to benefit from available Visioneering resources and expertise that are available to expedite transition.

Please feel free to call or email: (480) 441-5147; Sam.Khoury@gd-ms.com

Respectfully,

/s
Sam Khoury
Advanced Research & Development Programs
General Dynamics Mission Systems