

Large-Scale Android Network Experiment Harness — Use Cases and Requirements

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1 IDENTIFICATION & SIGNIFICANCE OF THE OPPORTUNITY

Improving the networking capacity of tactical edge networks has a direct impact on mission successes. Interference alignment is an emerging approach that, at least in theory, shows it can significantly improve the network capacity. The theoretic concept of interference has been extensively explained in many academia publications. However, how to materialize the capacity gain promised by IA in an operational network is still a challenging problem. In particular, tactical mobile ad hoc network (TMACN) poses several challenges to apply IA.

First, tactical networks are inherently heterogeneous. Dismounted soldier nodes and vehicle mounted radio transceivers have different requirements in terms of size, weight and power (SWaP). Hence, different nodes are equipped with different number of antennas. For example, the AN/PRC-154 Rifleman Radio that is being fielded now is a single transceiver radio. The AN/PRC-155 Manpack radio has two radio channels. More RF channels are potentially available on vehicle mounted radios.

Second, unlikely commercial systems, TMACN usually doesn't have a centralized control plane. Therefore, IA relies on distributed coordination among peer nodes.

Third, technology evolution instead of revolution is better for TMACN.

Therefore, a distributed

It requires several steps to incorporate IA into the TMACN operations. The first step is to identify IA opportunities.

In this project, we propose to design a software suite, which enables distributed interference alignment cooperations among tactical edge mobile nodes. Since most existing military waveforms operate in slotted or TDMA mode, THE SYSTEM assumes a operational slotted network without IA as the baseline. In order to be backward compatible with existing tactical protocols, where initial slot assignment is assumed to be performed by methods used in existing TMACN, such as SRW. Thus, each node possesses a series of time slots. The system level gain from IA comes from enabling other transceiver pairs to share time slots assigned to node ??.

In THE SYSTEM, IA cooperations among multiple nodes are accomplished in four steps.

First, IA opportunity identification. Each node maintains a neighbor table based on

Second, IA mode selection.

Third, training and feedback based on the mode selected.

Fourth,

- 2 PHASE I TECHICAL OBJECTIVES**
- 3 PHASE I WORK PLAN**
- 4 RELATED WORK**
- 5 RELATIONSHIP WITH FUTURE RESEARCH OR RESEARCH AND DE-
VELOPMENT**
- 6 COMMERCIALIZATION STRATEGY**
- 7 KEY PERSONNEL**
- 8 FACILITIES/EQUIPMENT**
- 9 CONSULTANTS**
- 10 PRIOR, CURRENT OR PENDING SUPPORT**