

Málaga, 1 de Marzo de 2006

OPLINK

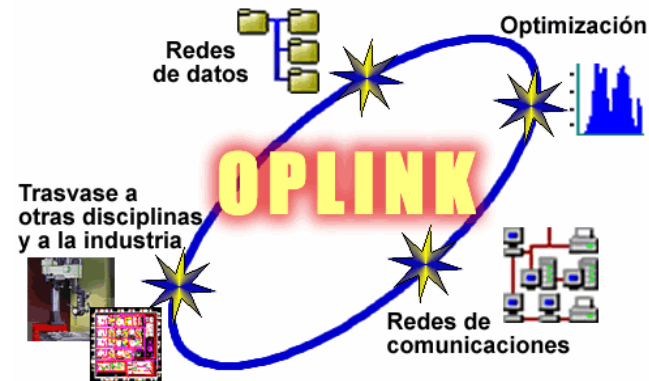
Optimización y Ambientes de Red

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COLECCIÓN DE PROBLEMAS PROPUESTOS PARA EL PROYECTO

Proyecto Coordinado

TIN2005-08818-C04

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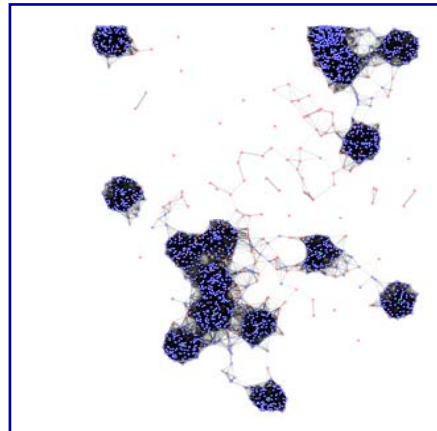
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Case Study: MANETs

Mobile Ad-hoc Networks (MANETs)

- Mobile stations interconnected without pre-existing infrastructure
- Metropolitan MANETs: subclass of MANETs
- Broadcasting on MANETs
 - Operation of capital importance for the network
 - Optimization of a broadcasting strategy can be formulated as a multiobjective problem:
 - Reach as many stations as possible, and
 - Minimize the network utilization, and
 - Reduce the broadcasting time (makespan).
 - Our proposal: tuning the broadcasting service for a particular network and a particular class of application



Case Study: MANETs

MANETs

- Stations usually are laptops, handhelds, PDAs, or mobile phones
- Mobility of stations → dynamic topology of the network

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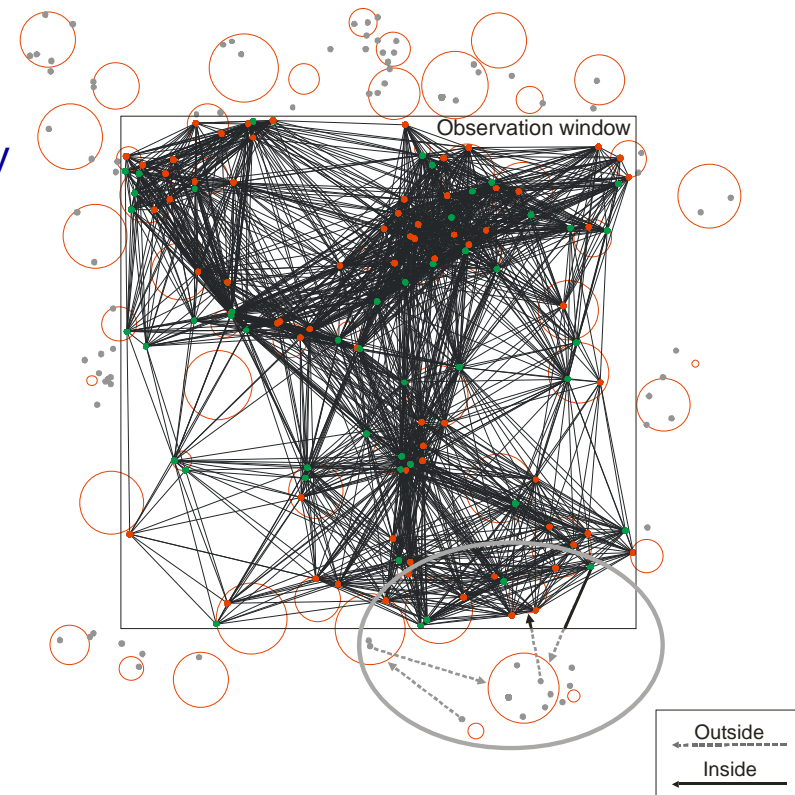
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Metropolitan MANETs

- **High Density Areas (HDA):** areas with high station density
- HDAs can appear and disappear from the network

Madhoc Simulator

- *Network size:* size of the simulation area
- *Node density:* number of devices
- *Environment:* mobility and wave propagation models



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Case Study: MANETs

Random Assessment Delay

- $[lowerBoundRAD, upperBoundRAD]$ defines the range for RAD values
- $lowerBoundRAD, upperBoundRAD \in [0.0\ ms, 10.0\ ms]$

minGain

- Ratio between the number of neighbors which do not have received the message and the total number of neighbors
- $minGain \in [0.0, 1.0]$

Set of parameters
to optimize

safeDensity

- Minimum number of devices for which DFCN always rebroadcasts
- $safeDensity \in [0\ devices, 100\ devices]$

proD

- Maximal density for which the proactive behavior is still needed
- $proD \in [0\ devices, 100\ devices]$

Case Study: MANETs

Optimization Problem

- Fine-tune of a broadcasting strategy called DFCN (Delayed Flooding with Cumulative Neighborhood)
- Target: metropolitan MANETs

MOP1: DFCNT (unconstrained)

- Objectives:
 - Reach as many stations as possible
 - Minimize the network utilization
 - Reduce the makespan
- Constraints: none

MOP2: cDFCNT (constrained)

- Objectives:
 - Minimize the network utilization
 - Reduce the makespan
- Constraints:
 - 90% stations covered

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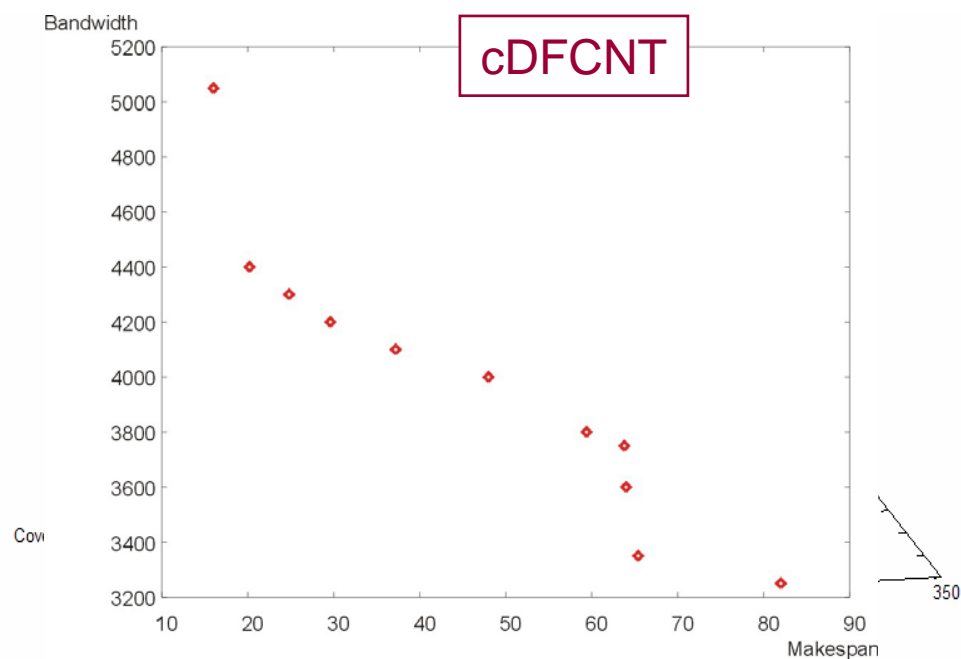
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Case Study: MANETs

Multi-Objective Optimization Illustration (MO)

- Not restricted to find a unique solution, but a set of non-dominated solutions known as the Pareto optimal set
- Non-dominated solutions:
 - Best solution concerning the network utilization
 - Best one concerning the makespan
 - Best one in terms of coverage (only DFCNT)
- Pareto fronts



Using Madhoc

Main parameters for Madhoc

- **network_environment**: Kind of network to use
 - **org.lucci.madhoc.network.env.mall.OpenAreaEnvironment**

Parameters:

simulation_area_surface

Size of the simulation area

network_phone_density

Density of phones in the simulation area (devices/km²)

random_waypoint_mobility_velocity_interval

Devices move in random speeds in the given interval (meters/second)

random_waypoint_mobility_pause_interval

Devices stop at arbitrary places a random number of seconds into the given interval

Features:

Theoretical problem

No HDAs

No paths

No walls

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Main parameters for Madhoc

- **network_environment**: Kind of network to use
 - **org.lucci.madhoc.network.env.mall.HumanEnvironment**

Parameters:

simulation_area_surface

Size of the simulation area

network_phone_densityDensity of phones in the simulation area (devices/km²)**human_environment_spot_density**Density of HDAs in the simulation area (HDAs/km²)**human_environment_spot_radius**

Radius (in meters) of the HDAs (HDAs are circles)

human_environment_wall_obstruction

Obstruction of walls in the signal strength (between 0.0 and 1.0)

human_mobility_out_spot_speed

Speed of devices out of HDAs randomly chosen from an interval

human_mobility_in_spot_speed

Speed of devices inside HDAs randomly chosen from an interval

Features:

Realistic

Existence of HDAs (shops, crossroads, ...)

Existence of paths between HDAs

Allow existence of walls, floors in buildings, ...

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Main parameters for Madhoc

- **broadcasting_protocol_class**: The protocol to use is **DFCN**
 - **org.lucci.madhoc.broadcast.impl.research.dfcn.DFCN**
- **network_technologies_available**: Network technologies of devices
 - **Available technologies**: wifi, bluetooth, wusb
 - **Devices have these technologies with given probabilities**
- **broadcasting_termination_condition**:
 - **Termination condition of DFCN**
 - **org.lucci.madhoc.broadcasting.malaga.TerminationConditionMalagena**
 - **100% coverage**
 - **1.5 seconds of the simulation with no variations in the coverage**
- **window_projection_radius_ratio**:
 - **Size of the projection window (percentage of the whole simulation area)**
 - **Between 0.0 and 1.0**

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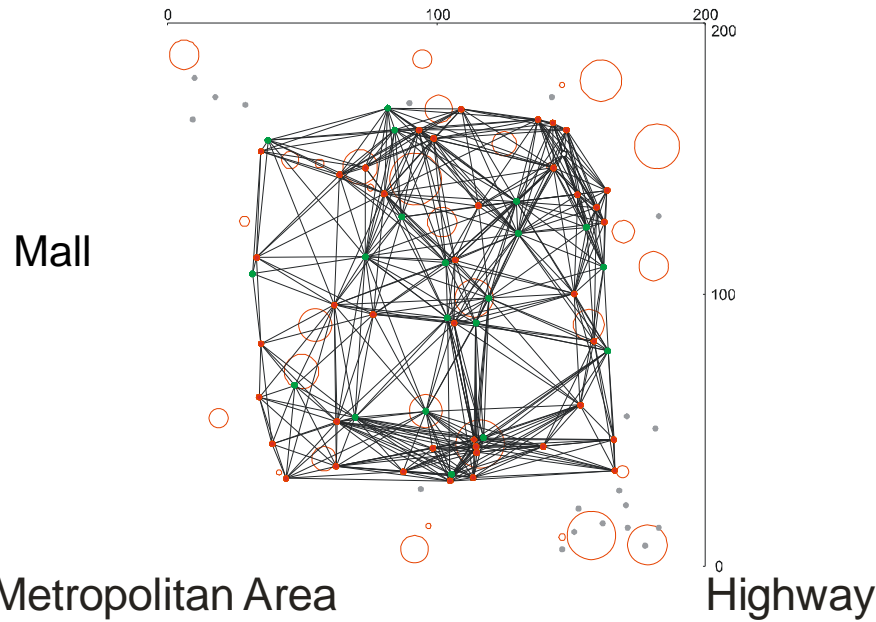
Using Madhoc

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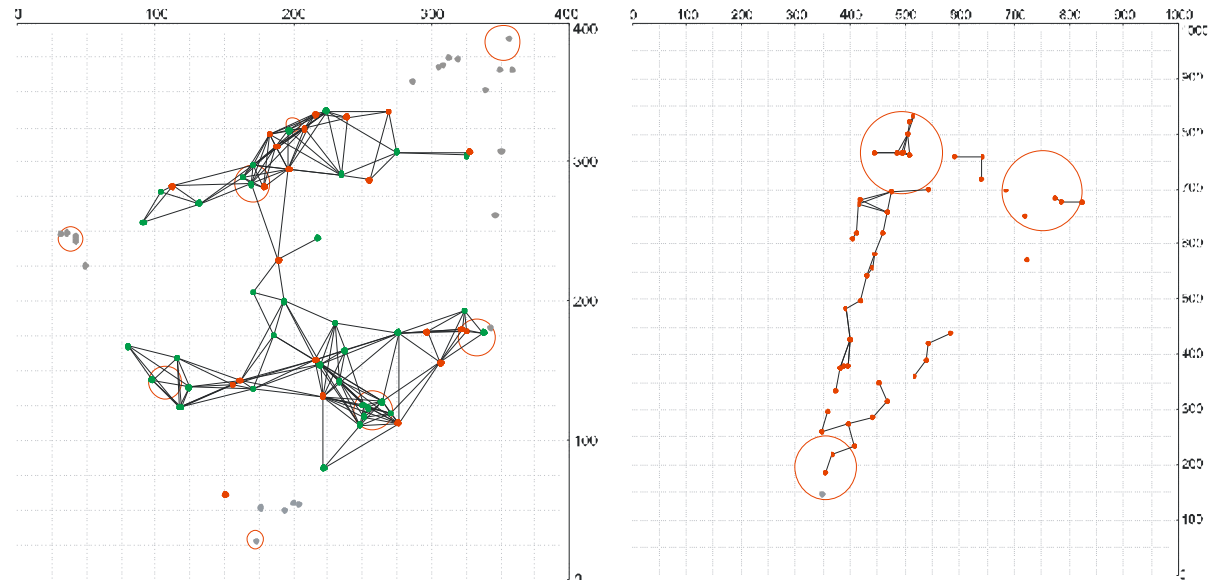
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Metropolitan Area



Using Madhoc

Using Madhoc with JAVA

Import the required classes from Madhoc

```
import org.lucci.madhoc.config.*;
import org.lucci.madhoc.config.ConfigurationKeys;
...
public static void main (String args[]){
    ConfigurationKeys confKeys = new ConfigurationKeys();
    confKeys.network_phone_density = "50";
    confKeys.random_waypoint_mobility_pause_interval = "0, 10";
    ...
    TypedConfiguration config = new TypedConfiguration();
    config.load(confKeys); // Load the configuration

    MadhocSimulation simulation =
        Utilities.getSimulation(config);
    // iterate until all applications terminate
    while (!simulation.findExecutingApplications().isEmpty())
    {
        // make an iteration of the simulator
        simulation.iterate();
    }
    ...
}
```

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Using Madhoc with JAVA

```

import org.lucci.madhoc.config.*;
import org.lucci.madhoc.config.ConfigurationKeys;
...
public static void main (String args[]){
    ConfigurationKeys confKeys = new ConfigurationKeys();
    confKeys.network_phone_density = "50";
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    MadhocSimulation simulation =
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    // iterate until all applications terminate
    while (!simulation.findExecutingApplications().isEmpty())
    {
        // make an iteration of the simulator
        simulation.iterate();
    }
    ...

```

**Set configuration
parameters in
ConfigurationKeys**

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Using Madhoc with JAVA

```

import org.lucci.madhoc.config.*;
import org.lucci.madhoc.config.ConfigurationKeys;
...
public static void main (String args[]){
    ConfigurationKeys confKeys = new ConfigurationKeys();
    confKeys.network_phone_density = "50";
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    // iterate until all applications terminate
    while (!simulation.findExecutingApplications().isEmpty())
    {
        // make an iteration of the simul
        simulation.iterate();
    }
    ...

```

**Load the
parameterization**

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Using Madhoc with JAVA

```

import org.lucci.madhoc.config.*;
import org.lucci.madhoc.config.ConfigurationKeys;
...
public static void main (String args[]){
    ConfigurationKeys confKeys = new ConfigurationKeys();
    confKeys.network_phone_density = "50";
    confKeys.random_waypoint_mobility_pause_interval = "0, 10";
    ...
    TypedConfiguration config = new TypedConfiguration();
    config.load(confKeys); // Load the configuration

    MadhocSimulation simulation =
        Utilities.getSimulation(config);
    // iterate until all applications terminate
    while (!simulation.findExecutingApplications().isEmpty())
    {
        // make an iteration of the simulator
        simulation.iterate();
    }
    ...

```

**Iterate the
simulator**

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Using Madhoc with JAVA

```
Network network = simulation.getNetwork();
Projection projection = (Projection)
    network.getProjectionMap().get(SquareWindowProjection.class);
```

```
MeasureHistory history = (MeasureHistory)
    projection.getMeasureMap().get(AverageNumberOfEmissionMeasure.class);
emissions = ((Double) history.getLastValue()).doubleValue();
fitness[0] = emissions;
```

```
history = (MeasureHistory)
    projection.getMeasureMap().get(AverageCoverageMeasure.class);
coverage = ((Double) history.getLastValue()).doubleValue();
fitness[1] = coverage;
```

```
time = simulation.getSimulatedTime();
fitness[2] = time;
```

```
}
```

**Get the measures
of the simulator**

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Using Madhoc with JAVA

```
Network network = simulation.getNetwork();
Projection projection = (Projection)
    network.getProjectionMap().get(SquareWindowProjection.class);
```

```
MeasureHistory history = (MeasureHistory)
    projection.getMeasureMap().get(AverageNumberOfEmissionMeasure.class);
emissions = ((Double) history.getLastValue()).doubleValue();
fitness[0] = emissions;
```

```
history = (MeasureHistory)
    projection.getMeasureMap().get(AverageCoverageMeasure.class);
coverage = ((Double) history.getLastValue()).doubleValue();
fitness[1] = coverage;
```

```
time = simulation.getSimulatedTime();
fitness[2] = time;
```

```
}
```

**Get the bandwidth
used (number of
packet emissions)**

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Using Madhoc with JAVA

```
Network network = simulation.getNetwork();
Projection projection = (Projection)
    network.getProjectionMap().get(SquareWindowProjection.class);

MeasureHistory history = (MeasureHistory)
    projection.getMeasureMap().get(AverageNumberOfEmissionMeasure.class);
emissions = ((Double) history.getLastValue()).doubleValue();
fitness[0] = emissions;

history = (MeasureHistory)
    projection.getMeasureMap().get(AverageCoverageMeasure.class);
coverage = ((Double) history.getLastValue()).doubleValue();
fitness[1] = coverage;

time = simulation.getSimulatedTime();
fitness[2] = time;
}
```

Get the coverage

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Using Madhoc with JAVA

```
Network network = simulation.getNetwork();
Projection projection = (Projection)
    network.getProjectionMap().get(SquareWindowProjection.class);

MeasureHistory history = (MeasureHistory)
    projection.getMeasureMap().get(AverageNumberOfEmissionMeasure.class);
emissions = ((Double) history.getLastValue()).doubleValue();
fitness[0] = emissions;

history = (MeasureHistory)
    projection.getMeasureMap().get(AverageCoverageMeasure.class);
coverage = ((Double) history.getLastValue()).doubleValue();
fitness[1] = coverage;

time = simulation.getSimulatedTime();
fitness[2] = time;
}
```

**Get the
simulation time**

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Using Madhoc

Using Madhoc with C++

- The fitness function is a call to ExecSimulator.
- ExecSimulator: Java program for executing madhoc. Arguments:
 - **ProD**
 - **Minimum Gain**
 - **Maximum allowed value for Safe Density**
 - **lowerBoundRAD**
 - **upperBoundRAD**
- **Optimizer: System call to ExecSimulator**

```

sprintf(key,
    "java ExecSimulator %d %lf %d %lf %lf > output.dat",
    (int) proD,
    minGain,
    (int) safeDensity,
    radUpperBound,
    radLowerBound);
system(key);
  
```

The output of the fitness function

- **Output of ExecSimulator:**
 - **Bandwidth, Coverage, and Broadcasting Time**

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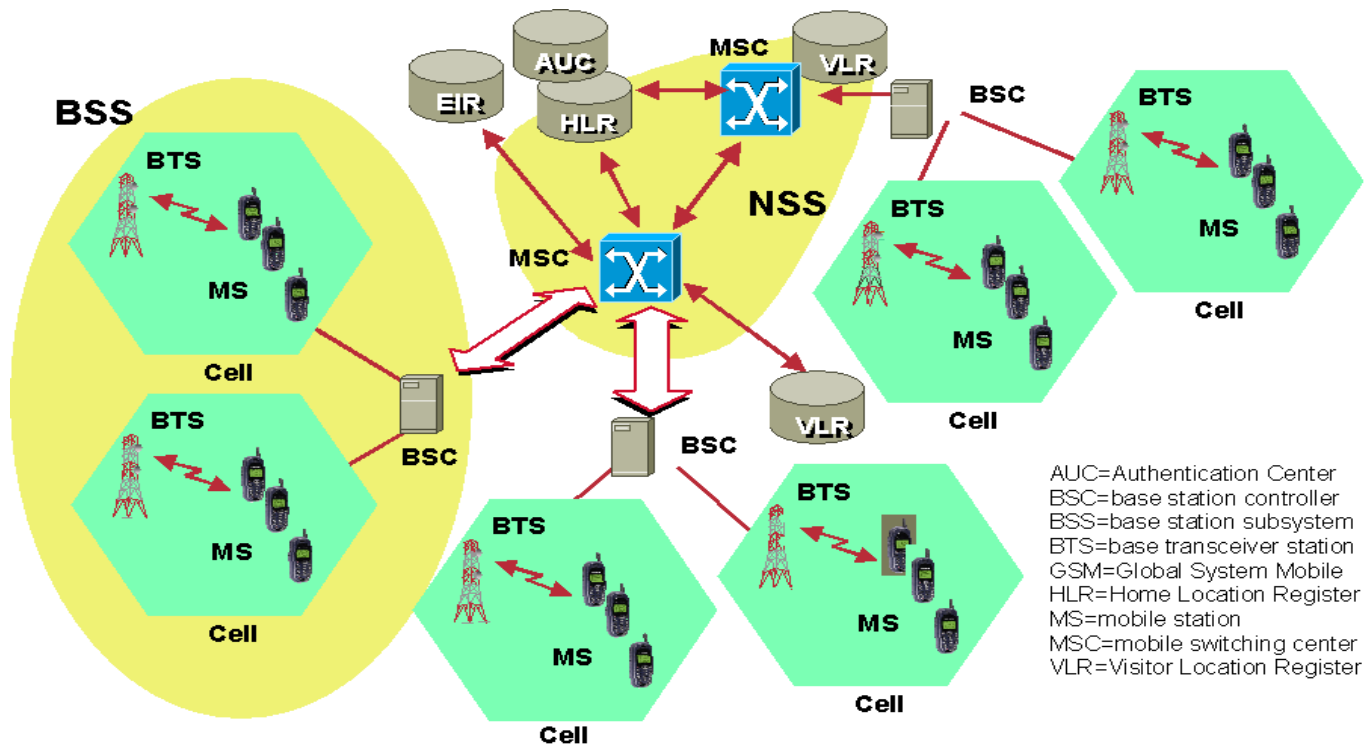
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Automatic Frequency Planning

GSM (General System for Mobile Communication)

- Standard for mobile communications
- Composed of 3 subsystems
 - Base Station Subsystem (BSS)
 - Network and Switching Subsystem (NSS)
 - Operation and maintenance SubSystem (OSS)



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Automatic Frequency Planning

Assigning frequencies to channels

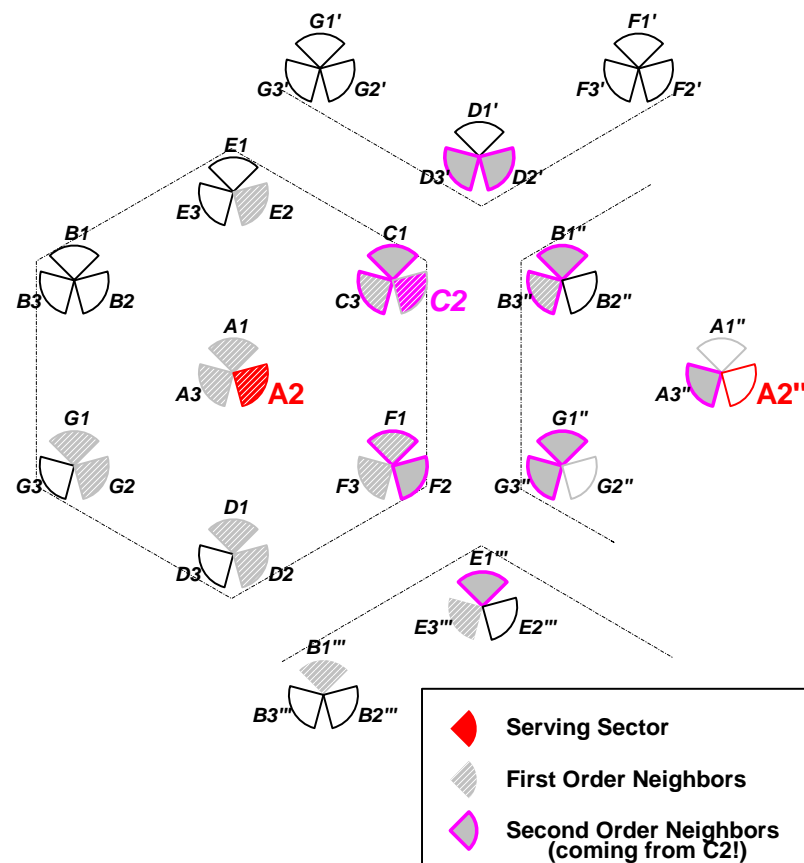
- TRXs (transceivers)
 - Two main types: BCCH (Broadcast Control CHannel) and TCH (Traffic CHannel)
 - Valid frequencies
- Sectors
 - Set of TRXs
- Sites
 - Set of sectors

Interferences

- Co-channel
- Adjacent Channel
- Interference Matrix (IM)
 - Victim – Interferer
 - Gaussian distribution

Constraints

- Channel separation
 - Sector
 - Site



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Instance.trx.txt

```
TRX ID, Type, Sector, Site, Number of Valid Frequencies, Frequencies
0 BCCH 0 1 18 134 135 136 137 138 139 ... 145 146 147 148 149 150 151
1 TCH 0 1 18 134 135 136 137 138 139 ... 145 146 147 148 149 150 151
2 TCH 0 1 18 134 135 136 137 138 139 ... 145 146 147 148 149 150 151
...
```

Transceiver
unique identifier

Instance.sector.txt

```
Sector ID, Channel separation constraint, Number of TRXs, List of TRX IDs
0 3 4 0 1 2 3
1 3 4 4 5 6 7
2 3 4 8 9 10 11
...
```

Instance.site.txt

```
Site ID, Channel separation constraint, Number of Sectors, List of Sectors
1 2 3 0 1 2
2 2 3 3 4 5
3 2 2 6 7
...
```

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Instance.trx.txt

```
TRX ID, Type, Sector, Site, Number of Valid Frequencies, Frequencies
0 BCCH 0 1 18 134 135 136 137 138 139 ... 145 146 147 148 149 150 151
1 TCH 0 1 18 134 135 136 137 138 139 ... 145 146 147 148 149 150 151
2 TCH 0 1 18 134 135 136 137 138 139 ... 145 146 147 148 149 150 151
...
```

Trasceiver type:
BCCH / TCH

Instance.sector.txt

```
Sector ID, Channel separation constraint, Number of TRXs, List of TRX IDs
0 3 4 0 1 2 3
1 3 4 4 5 6 7
2 3 4 8 9 10 11
...
```

Instance.site.txt

```
Site ID, Channel separation constraint, Number of Sectors, List of Sectors
1 2 3 0 1 2
2 2 3 3 4 5
3 2 2 6 7
...
```

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Instance.trx.txt

```
TRX ID, Type, Sector, Site, Number of Valid Frequencies, Frequencies
0 BCCH 0 1 18 134 135 136 137 138 139 ... 145 146 147 148 149 150 151
1 TCH 0 1 18 134 135 136 137 138 139 ... 145 146 147 148 149 150 151
2 TCH 0 1 18 134 135 136 137 138 139 ... 145 146 147 148 149 150 151
...
```

Sector and site IDs
where it's located

Instance.sector.txt

```
Sector ID, Channel separation constraint, Number of TRXs, List of TRX IDs
0 3 4 0 1 2 3
1 3 4 4 5 6 7
2 3 4 8 9 10 11
...
```

Instance.site.txt

```
Site ID, Channel separation constraint, Number of Sectors, List of Sectors
1 2 3 0 1 2
2 2 3 3 4 5
3 2 2 6 7
...
```

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Instance.trx.txt

```
TRX ID, Type, Sector, Site, Number of Valid Frequencies, Frequencies
0 BCCH 0 1 18 134 135 136 137 138 139 ... 145 146 147 148 149 150 151
1 TCH 0 1 18 134 135 136 137 138 139 ... 145 146 147 148 149 150 151
2 TCH 0 1 18 134 135 136 137 138 139 ... 145 146 147 148 149 150 151
...
```

Valid frequencies
of the TRX

Instance.sector.txt

```
Sector ID, Channel separation constraint, Number of TRXs, List of TRX IDs
0 3 4 0 1 2 3
1 3 4 4 5 6 7
2 3 4 8 9 10 11
...
```

Instance.site.txt

```
Site ID, Channel separation constraint, Number of Sectors, List of Sectors
1 2 3 0 1 2
2 2 3 3 4 5
3 2 2 6 7
...
```

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Instance.trx.txt

```
TRX ID, Type, Sector, Site, Number of Valid Frequencies, Frequencies
0 BCCH 0 1 18 134 135 136 137 138 139 ... 145 146 147 148 149 150 151
1 TCH 0 1 18 134 135 136 137 138 139 ... 145 146 147 148 149 150 151
2 TCH 0 1 18 134 135 136 137 138 139 ... 145 146 147 148 149 150 151
...
```

Instance.sector.txt

```
Sector ID, Channel separation constraint, Number of TRXs, List of TRX IDs
0 3 4 0 1 2 3
1 3 4 4 5 6 7
2 3 4 8 9 10 11
...
```

**Sector unique
identifier**

Instance.site.txt

```
Site ID, Channel separation constraint, Number of Sectors, List of Sectors
1 2 3 0 1 2
2 2 3 3 4 5
3 2 2 6 7
...
```

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Instance.trx.txt

```
TRX ID, Type, Sector, Site, Number of Valid Frequencies, Frequencies
0 BCCH 0 1 18 134 135 136 137 138 139 ... 145 146 147 148 149 150 151
1 TCH 0 1 18 134 135 136 137 138 139 ... 145 146 147 148 149 150 151
2 TCH 0 1 18 134 135 136 137 138 139 ... 145 146 147 148 149 150 151
...
```

Instance.sector.txt

```
Sector ID, Channel separation constraint, Number of TRXs, List of TRX IDs
0 3 4 0 1 2 3
1 3 4 4 5 6 7
2 3 4 8 9 10 11
...
```

**Constraint separation
at sector level**

Instance.site.txt

```
Site ID, Channel separation constraint, Number of Sectors, List of Sectors
1 2 3 0 1 2
2 2 3 3 4 5
3 2 2 6 7
...
```

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Instance.trx.txt

```
TRX ID, Type, Sector, Site, Number of Valid Frequencies, Frequencies
0 BCCH 0 1 18 134 135 136 137 138 139 ... 145 146 147 148 149 150 151
1 TCH 0 1 18 134 135 136 137 138 139 ... 145 146 147 148 149 150 151
2 TCH 0 1 18 134 135 136 137 138 139 ... 145 146 147 148 149 150 151
...
```

Instance.sector.txt

```
Sector ID, Channel separation constraint, Number of TRXs, List of TRX IDs
0 3 4 0 1 2 3
1 3 4 4 5 6 7
2 3 4 8 9 10 11
...
```

TRX IDs within the sector

Instance.site.txt

```
Site ID, Channel separation constraint, Number of Sectors, List of Sectors
1 2 3 0 1 2
2 2 3 3 4 5
3 2 2 6 7
...
```

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Instance.trx.txt

```
TRX ID, Type, Sector, Site, Number of Valid Frequencies, Frequencies
0 BCCH 0 1 18 134 135 136 137 138 139 ... 145 146 147 148 149 150 151
1 TCH 0 1 18 134 135 136 137 138 139 ... 145 146 147 148 149 150 151
2 TCH 0 1 18 134 135 136 137 138 139 ... 145 146 147 148 149 150 151
...
```

Instance.sector.txt

```
Sector ID, Channel separation constraint, Number of TRXs, List of TRX IDs
0 3 4 0 1 2 3
1 3 4 4 5 6 7
2 3 4 8 9 10 11
...
```

Instance.site.txt

```
Site ID, Channel separation constraint, Number of Sectors, List of Sectors
1 2 3 0 1 2
2 2 3 3 4 5
3 2 2 6 7
...
```

Site unique
identifier

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Instance.trx.txt

```
TRX ID, Type, Sector, Site, Number of Valid Frequencies, Frequencies
0 BCCH 0 1 18 134 135 136 137 138 139 ... 145 146 147 148 149 150 151
1 TCH 0 1 18 134 135 136 137 138 139 ... 145 146 147 148 149 150 151
2 TCH 0 1 18 134 135 136 137 138 139 ... 145 146 147 148 149 150 151
...
```

Instance.sector.txt

```
Sector ID, Channel separation constraint, Number of TRXs, List of TRX IDs
0 3 4 0 1 2 3
1 3 4 4 5 6 7
2 3 4 8 9 10 11
...
```

Instance.site.txt

```
Site ID, Channel separation constraint, Number of Sectors, List of Sectors
1 2 3 0 1 2
2 2 3 3 4 5
3 2 2 6 7
...
```

**Constraint separation
at site level**

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Instance.trx.txt

```
TRX ID, Type, Sector, Site, Number of Valid Frequencies, Frequencies
0 BCCH 0 1 18 134 135 136 137 138 139 ... 145 146 147 148 149 150 151
1 TCH 0 1 18 134 135 136 137 138 139 ... 145 146 147 148 149 150 151
2 TCH 0 1 18 134 135 136 137 138 139 ... 145 146 147 148 149 150 151
...
```

Instance.sector.txt

```
Sector ID, Channel separation constraint, Number of TRXs, List of TRX IDs
0 3 4 0 1 2 3
1 3 4 4 5 6 7
2 3 4 8 9 10 11
...
```

Instance.site.txt

```
Site ID, Channel separation constraint, Number of Sectors, List of Sectors
1 2 3 0 1 2
2 2 3 3 4 5
3 2 2 6 7
...
```

**Sector IDs installed
in the site**

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Instance.IM.txt

Victim Sector, Interf. Sector, Mean, Std

```
0 1 30.5 14.64
0 2 27.54 15
. .
1 0 40.8
1 2 18.9
...
```

Victim sectors

Instance.opt.txt

Key, Value

```
Sector_Co_Ch_TCH      100000.000000
Sector_Co_Ch_BCCH    100000.000000
Sector_Adj_Ch_TCH    100000.000000
Sector_Adj_Ch_BCCH   100000.000000
Sector_Ch_Sep         1000000.000000
Site_Co_Ch_BCCH_BCCH 1000000.000000
Site_Co_Ch_BCCH_TCH  100000.000000
Site_Co_Ch_TCH_TCH   10000.000000
Site_Adj_Ch_BCCH_BCCH 10000.000000
Site_Adj_Ch_BCCH_TCH 10.000000
Site_Adj_Ch_TCH_TCH  1.000000
Site_Ch_Sep          1000000.000000
...
```

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Instance.IM.txt

```
Victim Sector, Interf. Sector, Mean, Std
0 1 30.5 14.64
0 2 27.54 15
...
1 0 40.83
1 2 18.93
...
```

Interfering sectors

Instance.opt.txt

```
Key, Value
Sector_Co_Ch_TCH 100000.000000
Sector_Co_Ch_BCCH 100000.000000
Sector_Adj_Ch_TCH 100000.000000
Sector_Adj_Ch_BCCH 100000.000000
Sector_Ch_Sep 1000000.000000
Site_Co_Ch_BCCH_BCCH 1000000.000000
Site_Co_Ch_BCCH_TCH 100000.000000
Site_Co_Ch_TCH_TCH 10000.000000
Site_Adj_Ch_BCCH_BCCH 10000.000000
Site_Adj_Ch_BCCH_TCH 10.000000
Site_Adj_Ch_TCH_TCH 1.000000
Site_Ch_Sep 1000000.000000
...
```

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Instance.IM.txt

```
Victim Sector, Interf. Sector, Mean, Std
0 1 30.5 14.64
0 2 27.54 15
...
1 0 40.83 15
1 2 18.93 11
...
```

Means and standard deviations of the probability distribution of potential interference from “interfering sector” in the service area of the “victim sector”

Instance.opt.txt

```
Key, Value
Sector_Co_Ch_TCH 100000.000000
Sector_Co_Ch_BCCH 100000.000000
Sector_Adj_Ch_TCH 100000.000000
Sector_Adj_Ch_BCCH 100000.000000
Sector_Ch_Sep 1000000.000000
Site_Co_Ch_BCCH_BCCH 1000000.000000
Site_Co_Ch_BCCH_TCH 100000.000000
Site_Co_Ch_TCH_TCH 10000.000000
Site_Adj_Ch_BCCH_BCCH 10000.000000
Site_Adj_Ch_BCCH_TCH 10.000000
Site_Adj_Ch_TCH_TCH 1.000000
Site_Ch_Sep 1000000.000000
...
```

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Instance.IM.txt

```
Victim Sector, Interf. Sector, Mean, Std
0 1 30.5 14.64
0 2 27.54 15
...
1 0 40.83 15
1 2 18.93 11
...
```

Instance.opt.txt

Key, Value	
Sector_Co_Ch_TCH	100000.000000
Sector_Co_Ch_BCCH	100000.000000
Sector_Adj_Ch_TCH	100000.000000
Sector_Adj_Ch_BCCH	100000.000000
Sector_Ch_Sep	1000000.000000
Site_Co_Ch_BCCH_BCCH	1000000.000000
Site_Co_Ch_BCCH_TCH	100000.000000
Site_Co_Ch_TCH_TCH	10000.000000
Site_Adj_Ch_BCCH_BCCH	10000.000000
Site_Adj_Ch_BCCH_TCH	10.000000
Site_Adj_Ch_TCH_TCH	1.000000
Site_Ch_Sep	1000000.000000
...	

User defined options
and their values

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Instance.1-hop.neighbors.txt

```
Sector ID, Number of Neighbors Sectors, List of IDs
0 6 318 332 300 295 1 2
1 3 300 2 0
2 7 332 298 284 19 11 1 0
...
```

Sector ID

Instance.2-hop.neighbors.txt

```
Sector ID, Number of Sector Neighbors, List of Neighbors
0 40 1 2 10 11 12 19 54 55 56 119 120 135 136 137 138 282 ... 333 428 598
1 15 0 2 11 19 54 55 56 284 295 298 300 301 302 318 332
2 36 0 1 10 11 12 17 18 54 55 56 135 136 137 138 284 285 ... 425 428 598
...
```

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Instance.1-hop.neighbors.txt

Sector ID, Number of Neighbors Sectors, List of IDs

```
0 6 318 332 300 295 1 2
1 3 300 2 0
2 7 332 298 284 19 11 1 0
```

...

Set of neighboring sectors

Instance.2-hop.neighbors.txt

Sector ID, Number of Sector Neighbors, List of Neighbors

```
0 40 1 2 10 11 12 19 54 55 56 119 120 135 136 137 138 282 ... 333 428 598
1 15 0 2 11 19 54 55 56 284 295 298 300 301 302 318 332
2 36 0 1 10 11 12 17 18 54 55 56 135 136 137 138 284 285 ... 425 428 598
```

...

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Instance.1-hop.neighbors.txt

```
Sector ID, Number of Neighbors Sectors, List of IDs
0 6 318 332 300 295 1 2
1 3 300 2 0
2 7 332 298 284 19 11 1 0
...
```

Instance.2-hop.neighbors.txt

```
Sector ID, Number of Sector Neighbors, List of Neighbors
0 40 1 2 10 11 12 19 54 55 56 119 120 135 136 137 138 282 ... 333 428 598
1 15 0 2 11 19 54 55 56 284 295 298 300 301 302 318 332
2 36 0 1 10 11 12 17 18 54 55 56 135 136 137 138 284 285 ... 425 428 598
...
```

Sector ID

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Instance.1-hop.neighbors.txt

```
Sector ID, Number of Neighbors Sectors, List of IDs
0 6 318 332 300 295 1 2
1 3 300 2 0
2 7 332 298 284 19 11 1 0
...
```

Instance.2-hop.neighbors.txt

```
Sector ID, Number of Sector Neighbors, List of Neighbors
0 40 1 2 10 11 12 19 54 55 56 119 120 135 136 137 138 282 ... 333 428 598
1 15 0 2 11 19 54 55 56 284 295 298 300 301 302 318 332
2 36 0 1 10 11 12 17 18 54 55 56 135 136 137 138 284 285 ... 425 428 598
...
```

Its set of second neighbors

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AFP Fitness Functions

First approach

- Given the interference matrix and a frequency planning which assigns a frequency to each channel, the first fitness function measures the signal quality in the network based on
 - Co-channel interference: undesirable signal energy attributed to the reuse of that frequency
 - Adjacent channel interference: undesirable signal energy attributed to “bleed over” from frequency components near the channel of interest
 - Adjacent Channel Rejection

```

for (TRX victim = interferenceMatrix.begin();
     victim != interferenceMatrix.end();
     victim++) {
    //traverse all the interfering TRXs
    for (TRX interferer = (*victim).begin();
         interferer != (*victim).end();
         interferer++) {
        if (coChannel(victim,interferer)
            cost += signalingCost(mean,std);
        else if (adjChannel(victim,interferer)
            cost += signalingCost(mean - adjChannelRejection,std);
    } //for
} //for

```

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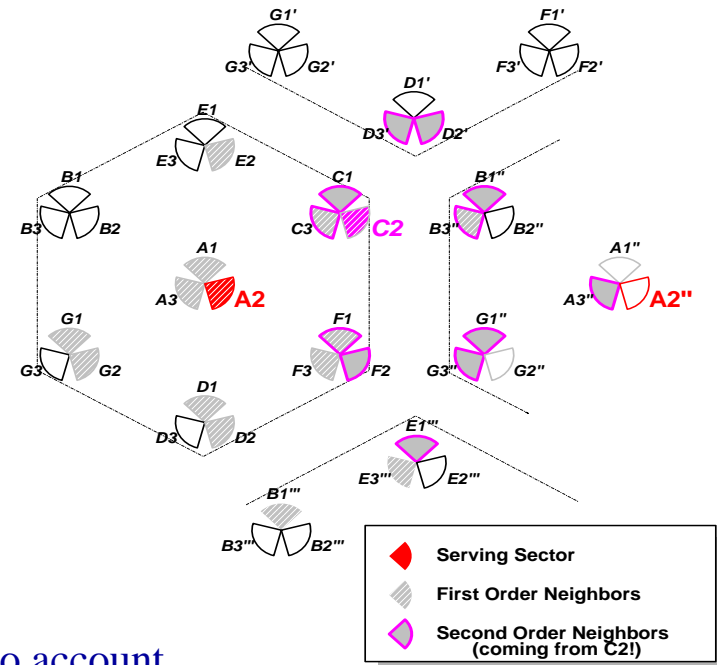
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AFP Fitness Functions

Second approach

- User defined costs are now considered
 - Control channels (BCCHs) and traffic channels (TCHs) are distinguished
 - Co-channel and adjacent channels at different levels of the network
 - Sector
 - Site
 - First order neighbors
 - Second order neighbors



Third approach

- Separation constraints are taken into account
 - User defined costs for separation constraints violation are used
 - Sector
 - Site

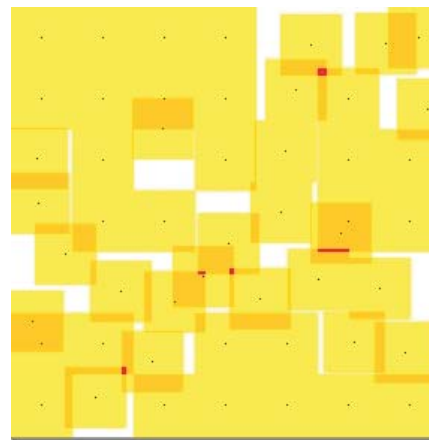
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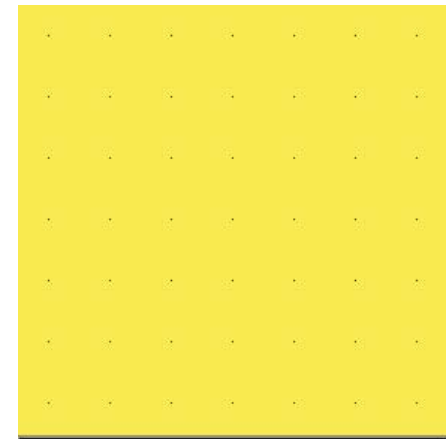
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Radio Network Design (RND)



Area Cubierta: 90.64575%
Número de transmisores: 51
Grado de Cubrimiento: 0 1 2 3 4



Area Cubierta: 100.0%
Número de transmisores: 49
Grado de Cubrimiento: 0 1 2 3 4

Radio Network Design (RND)

- Problem existing in the cellular wireless technology domain
 - Cell planning design
- Give coverage to an area using a base station (BS) network
- **Design of the radio network**
 - **Task:** determine the **set of locations** for the **base stations**
 - **Objective:** Get a **high coverage** in an **efficient manner**
 - Have a **high percentage** of the area covered by *at least* one BS
 - Use the **lowest amount** possible of BSs
- Fitness parameter:

$$\text{Fitness} = \frac{\text{Porcentaje de area cubierta}^2}{\text{Número de antenas empleadas}}$$

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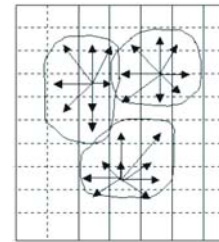
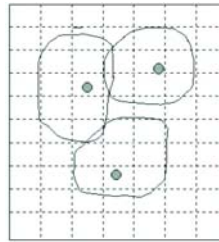
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Model of the terrain

- **Discretised** model of the terrain: area divided in sectors (*atomic bits of terrain*)
- Model: rectangular area modeled by a **grid** (287*287)

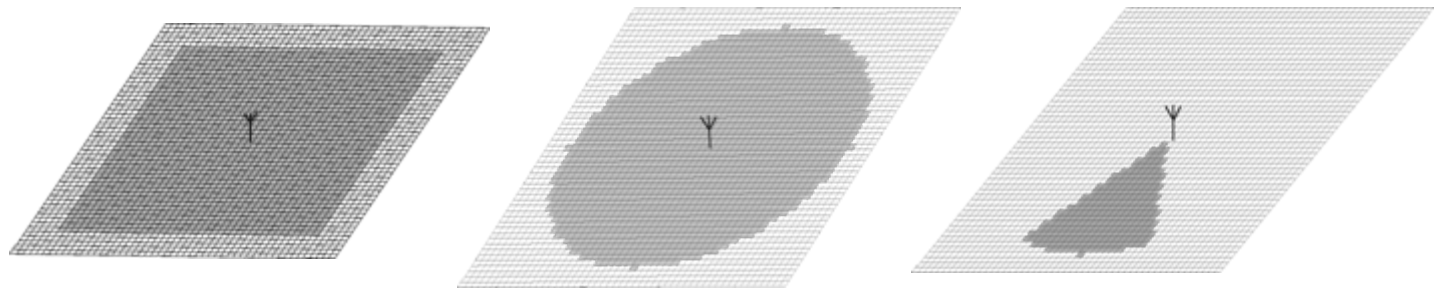


RND Parameters

Constraint: list of available location sites

- BSs can only be placed in a **predefined** set of **available locations** (sectors)
- Set of available locations: **list of coordinates** of the grid
- The size of the list **is** the size of the problem instance

Coverage model for BS transmitters



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Coding of the grid

- Array of chars of length 287*287

Definition of the terrain (grid)

```
#define GRID_SIZE_X  287      //Artificial grid horizontal size.
#define GRID_SIZE_Y  287      //Artificial grid vertical size.
#define GRID_SIZE    82369    //Total grid size.

static char grid[GRID_SIZE];
```

Working with the grid

- Referencing sector with coordinates (x,y):

```
grid[x*GRID_SIZE_X + y]
```

- Information stored in every position of the grid:
 - **Numerical** value ('0'...'9'): **degree of coverage** for that bit of terrain
 - **Non-numerical** character (*): **BS transmitter** is located
 - Different characters can code different kinds of transmitter

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Fitness function

Pseudocode of the fitness function

```

Initialize(grid); //Set all the grid positions to '0'
Int Trans_used,covered_points=0;

For(all_the_available_locations)
    if(Transmitter_is_placed)
        (x,y)=location_coordinates;
        Trans_used++; //Count one more transmitter
        grid(x*GRID_SIZE_X+y)='*'; //Mark the transmitter
        for(all_sectors_belonging_to_transmitter_coverage(x,y))
            (x1,y1)=sector_coordinates;
            if((grid[x1*GRID_SIZE_X+y1]!='*'))
                grid[x1*GRID_SIZE_X+y1]++; //Increase the coverage
                if(grid[x1*GRID_SIZE_X+y1]=='1') //If new coverage
                    covered_points++; //take account

cover_rate = (100.0 * covered_points) / (GRID_SIZE);
fitness = (cover_rate * cover_rate )/used_trans;

```

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Instance parameters for RND

- **Size:** number of available location sites (from 149 to 349)
- **Set of available location sites coordinates:**

```
#define TRANS_TOTAL    349    //Number of total transmitters.
                                //49 transmitters distributed regularly...
                                //... the rest is distributed randomly.

static short int trans_location[TRANS_TOTAL*2]=
    {20,20,    61,20,    102,20,    143,20,    184,20,    225,20,    266,20
    ... 14,15,    131,224,    198,127};
```

- **Kind(s) of BS transmitter(s) employed:**
 - Square coverage: 41*41 sector cell
 - Omnidirectional coverage: 22-sector-radius circle
 - Directive coverage: sector of the omnidirectional cell of angle 60°

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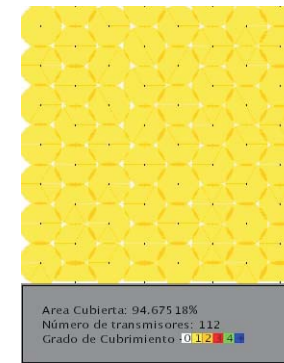
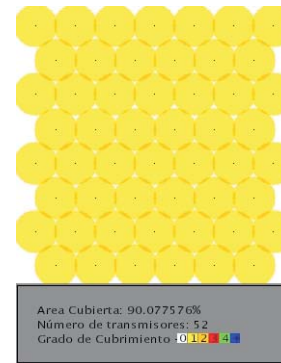
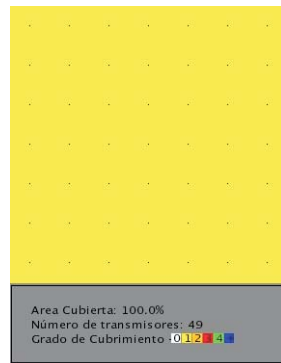
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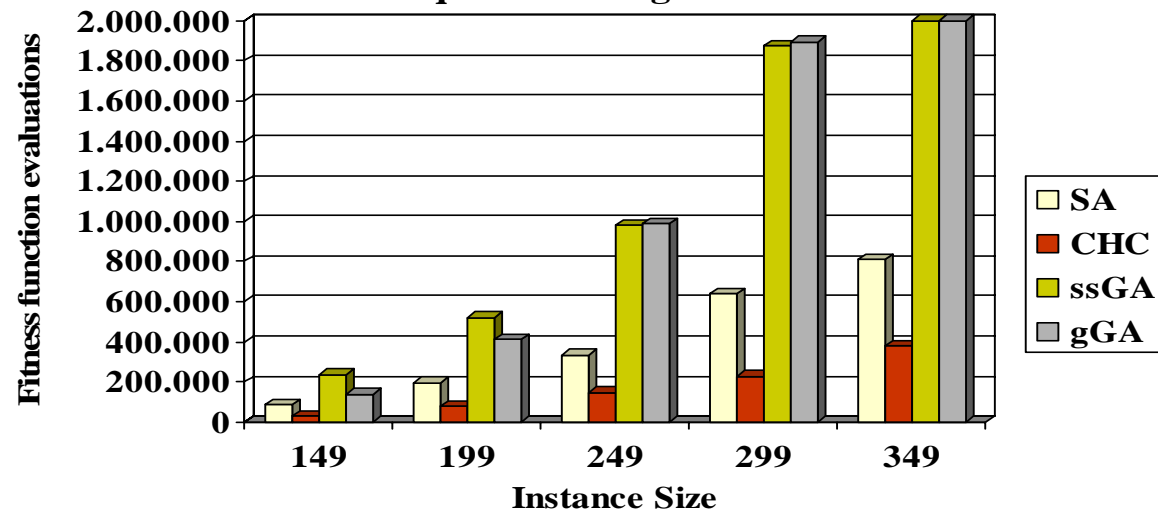
Results obtained

- **Optimal solutions** (for every kind of transmitter):



- **Algorithms performances** (for square coverage transmitters):

Square coverage RND



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