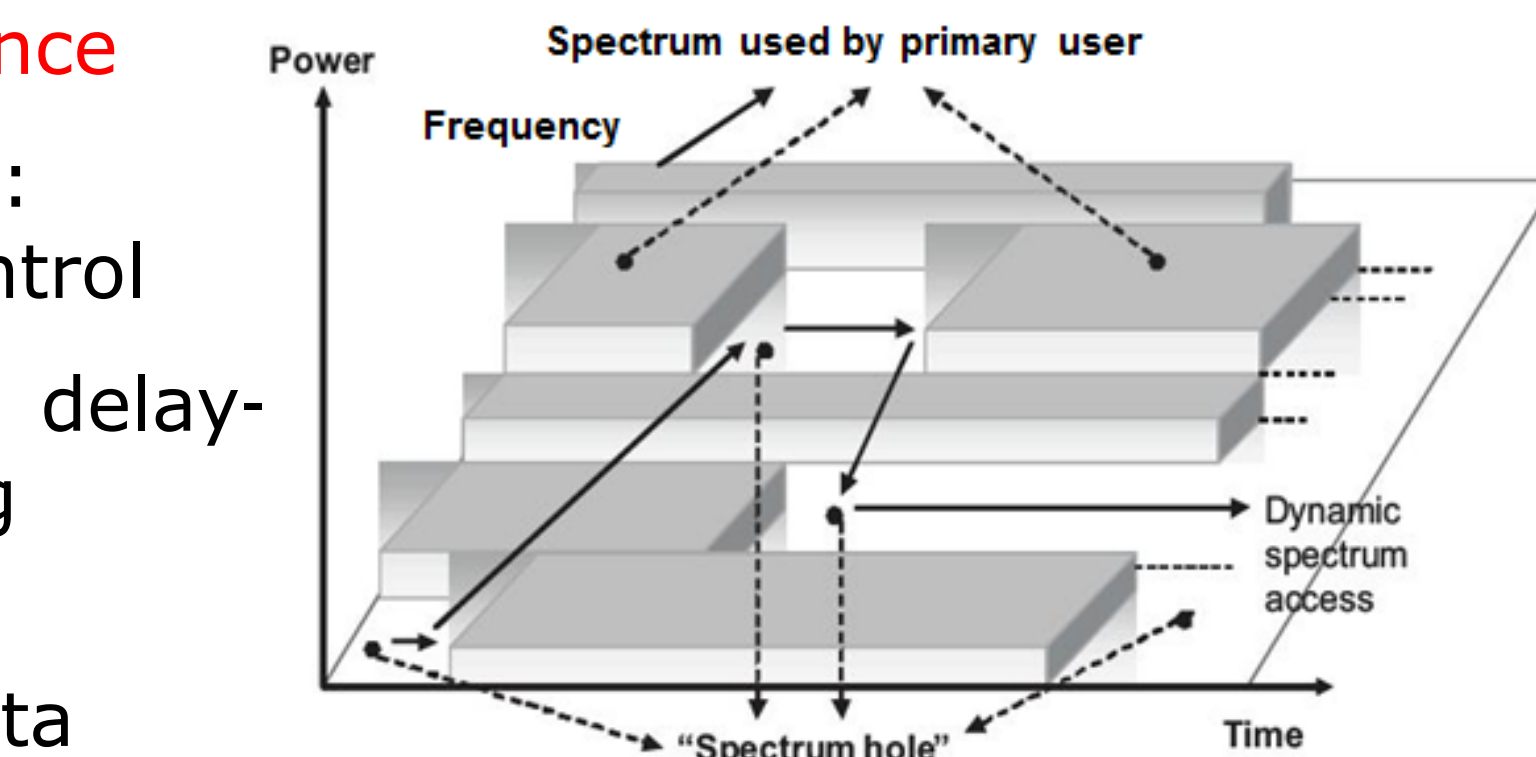


Introduction & Motivation

- Cognitive Radio Networks
 - Uneven spectrum usage
 - Cognitive radio techniques
 - Dynamically configure the operating spectrum based on the environment
 - Applications: white space networks
 - IEEE 802.22: rural broadband access
 - Microsoft KNOWS prototype
 - "Smart city" wireless network in Willington, NC

- Data access: mitigate the effects of primary user appearance

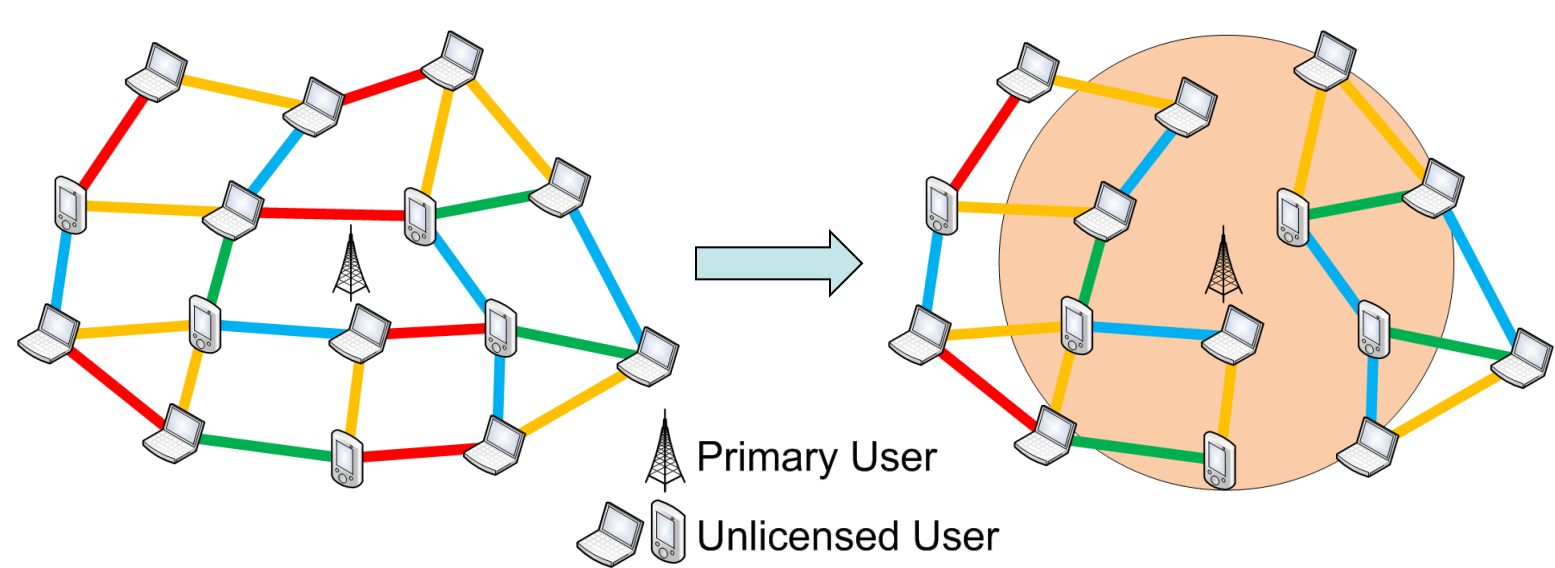
- Data accessibility: robust topology control
- Delay: constrained caching
- Node mobility: spectrum-aware data replication



Robust Topology Control [INFOCOM'12]

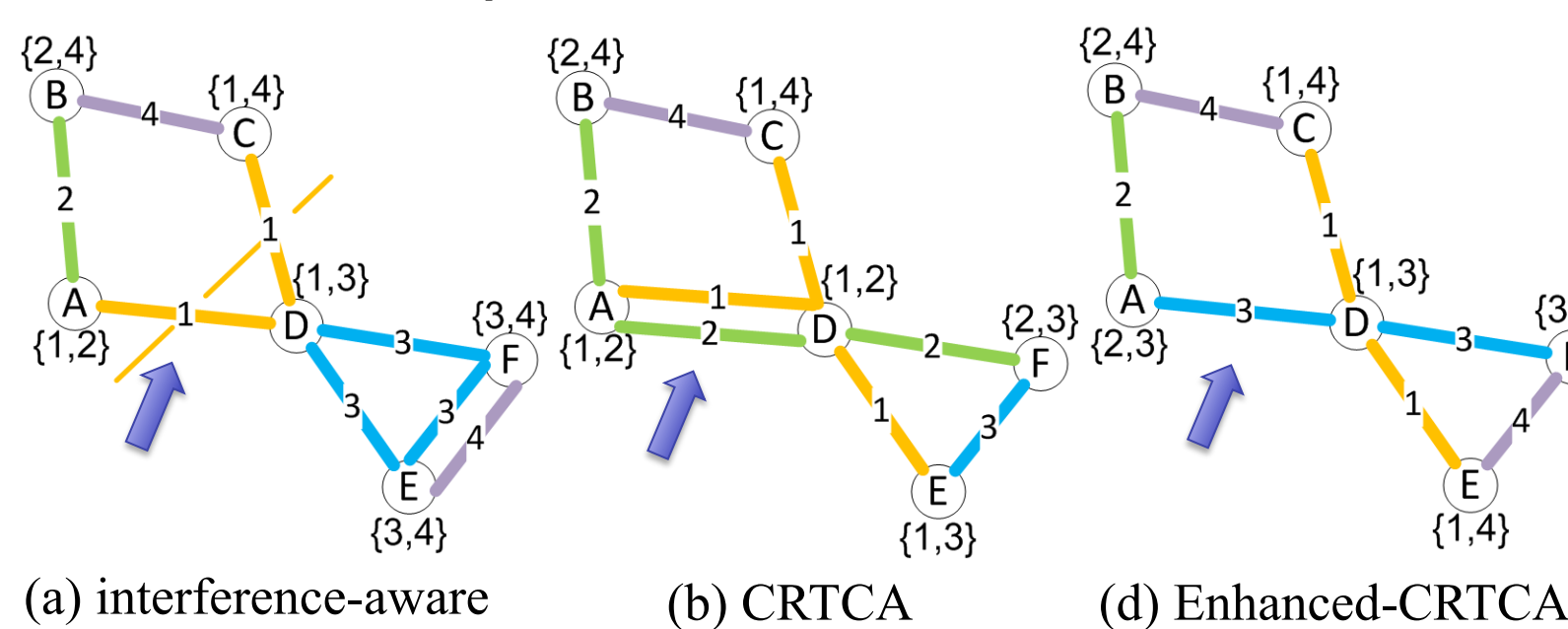
- Goal: assign the operating channel

- Avoid network partitions
- Minimize channel interference



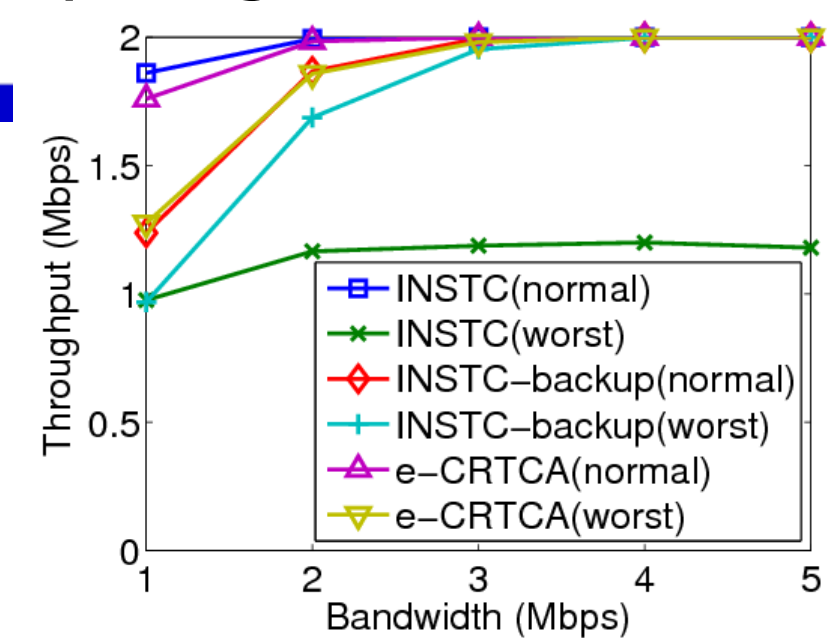
- Solution

- Assign the least used channel that does not partition the network



- Results

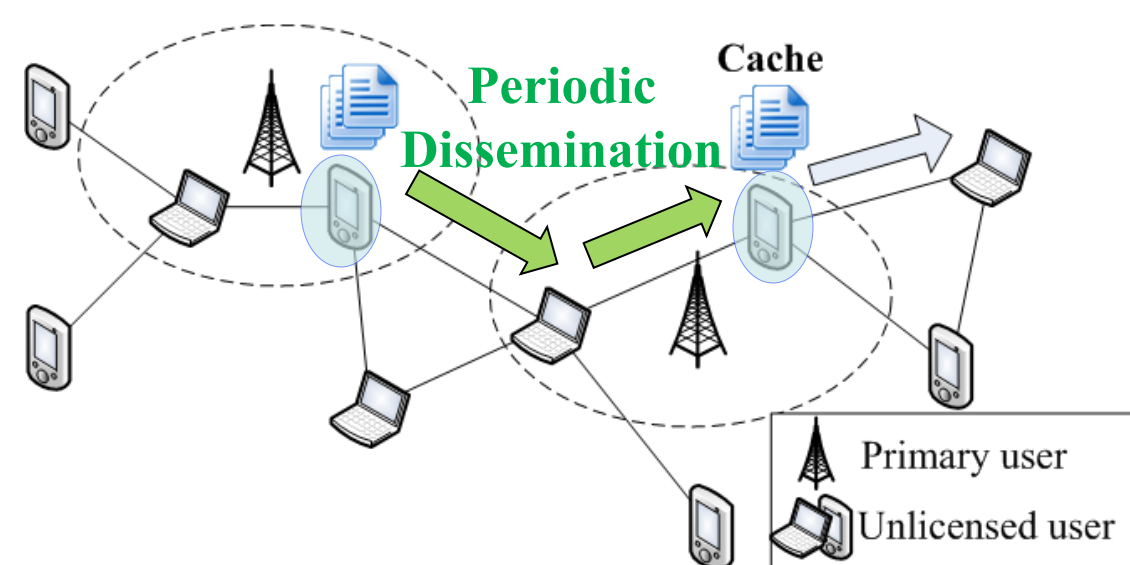
- No network partitions when any single channel is reclaimed



Delay-Constrained Caching [INFOCOM'14]

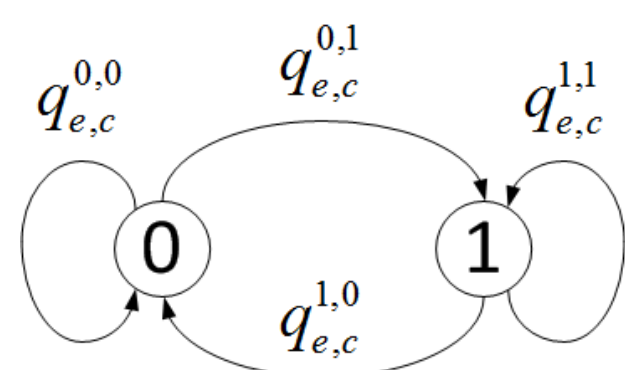
- Goal : cache data at proper nodes

- Meet delay constraint
- Minimize the total cost
 - Access/Dissemination



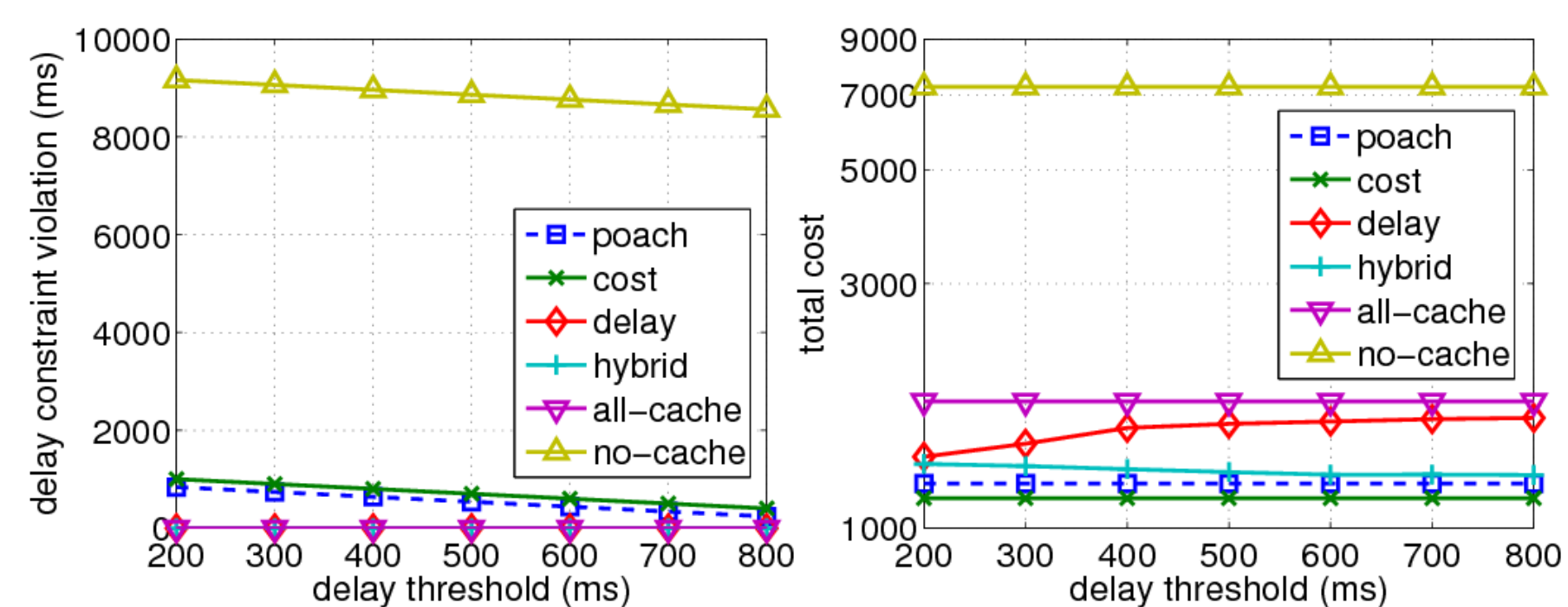
- Model

- Primary user appearance: Markov chain
- Link transmission delay: exponential distribution
- Data access delay: stochastic shortest path length



- Solution

- Cost-based/Delay-based
- Hybrid



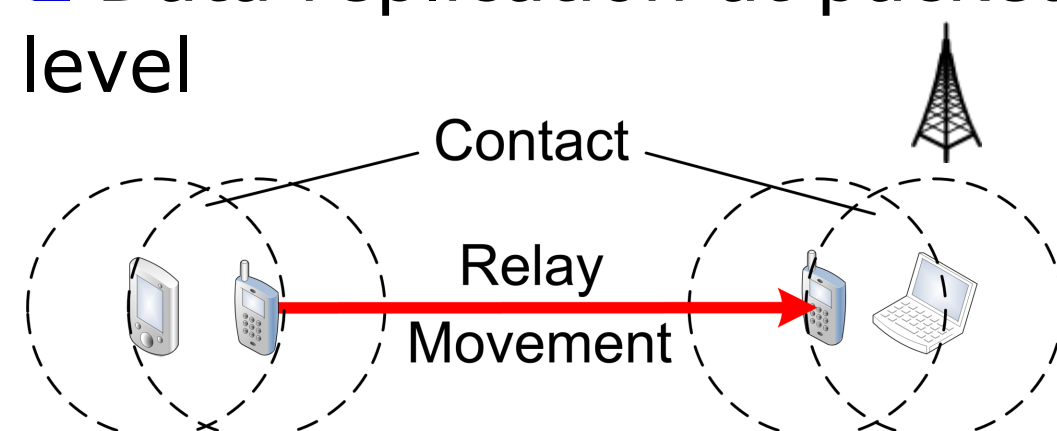
Spectrum-Aware Data Replication [INFOCOM'14]

- Goal

- Improve data access in intermittently connected cognitive radio networks
- Problem of carry-and-forward paradigm
 - Short contact duration
 - Primary user appearance

- Technique

- Erasure coding: encode data into packets and
- Data replication at packet level



- Solution

- Replication benefit
- Data transmission capacity

$$D_l^t = \beta \left(\sum_{c \in C} Y_{l,c}^t \right)$$

