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■ 과 정 : 석사과정 ()
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 ■ 성 명 : ()
 ■ 연구윤리서약 : 서약완료
 ■ 논 제 목 : (한글) Cognitive Radio Network에서 개선된 BAS 알고리즘을 이용한 스펙트럼 할당

(영어) Spectrum Allocation with improved BAS algorithm in Cognitive Radio Network

■ 외국어논문작성 : 영어

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1	IEICE TRANSACTIONS ON COMMUNICATIONS	Harvest-Then-Transceive: Throughput Maximization in Full-Duplex Wireless-Powered Communication Networks	Kyungrak Lee Sungryung Cho Jaewon Lee Inwhee Joe	SCI 50%
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4	Advanced Science Letters	An Software Defined Networking Architecture Design Based on Topic Learning-Enabled Data Distribution Service Middleware	Sungryung Cho Sungmoon Chung Wooyeob Lee Inwhee Joe Jeman Park Soohyung Lee Wontae Kim	n/a
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Spectrum Allocation with the Improved BAS Algorithm for Cognitive Radio Networks

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Abstract

In the cognitive radio network, Look for a spectrum allocation optimization scheme through the Graph Coloring Theory model. Based on the BAS algorithm, an improved BAS algorithm is proposed. The optimized algorithm expands the single search direction when a single individual finds the optimal solution, and effectively improves the search accuracy. Global searchability is improved by multiple bodies and by introducing the Metropolis-Hastings algorithm. Through the simulation based on the graph coloring spectrum allocation model, the optimized BAS algorithm has obvious effects in terms of solution accuracy and total network efficiencies.

1. Introduction

Wireless spectrum is very precious natural resource. Especially, latest new wireless communication technologies like 5G, IoT, demand for spectrum has increased exponentially. However, most of the licensed spectrum lies idle depending upon location and time [1] because of current static allocation on spectrum. It triggers the searching of new technique for spectrum allocation that requires new regulation, policies. Cognitive Radio (CR) [2] is such technique that provide dynamic spectrum access for utilizing the unused spectrum [2]. The most commonly used methods in spectrum allocations are queueing theory, game theory and graph coloring theory [4] etc. In this paper, we mainly focus on the graph coloring theory joint BAS algorithm for spectrum allocation in CRN. The rest of this paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we illustrate proposed Improved BAS algorithm and spectrum allocation method. Simulation results and discussions are presented in Section 3. Finally, we draw conclusion in Section 4.

2. The proposed Spectrum Allocation Method

2.1 Improved BAS algorithm

Beetle Antennae Search-BAS [3] is an algorithm developed in 2017 based on the principle of Beetle foraging. The biological principle is: When the beetle foraging, Beetle does not know where the food is. Instead, look for food by the higher of the concentration. Beetle has two long antennas. If the left horn detects food odor concentration is higher than the right side, then the beetle would turn to the left side, otherwise, it would turn to the right side. According to this simple principle, Beetle can effectively find food. The algorithm is an intelligent optimization algorithm like genetic algorithm, particle swarm algorithm and so on. But the algorithm can achieve efficient

optimization without function specific form and gradient information. In this paper, an improved algorithm (I-BAS) is proposed to improve the following shortcomings.

- Create a new random vector and orthogonalize the new random vector with the original vector to obtain two new directions orthogonal to the original direction. Enhance the direction of optimization.

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{b} &= \text{randn}(k, 1) \\ &= \tilde{b} - \frac{\tilde{b} \cdot \tilde{b}}{\tilde{b} \cdot \tilde{b}} \tilde{b} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where \tilde{b} is a random vector used to indicate direction; \tilde{b} is a vector orthogonal to \tilde{b} .

- By increasing the number of individuals, when a beetle fall into a local optimal solution, the algorithm still has the ability to find a global optimal solution.
- The Metropolis-Hastings algorithm was introduced. A probability P is received to accept the deterioration solution as the current solution, and an upper limit T_b of the optimal solution is not updated. The step size and the probability P are adjusted according to the following conditions.

$$P = \begin{cases} 1, & f(x_{new}) > f(x_{best}) \\ \min(P, 0.98, 0.2), & f(x_{new}) < f(x_{best}) \text{ and } \Delta t < T_p \\ \min\left(\frac{P}{0.99}, 0.2\right), & f(x_{new}) < f(x_{best}) \text{ and } \Delta t > T_p \text{ and } t < T + 0.5 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

where P is initially a constant and is updated with the number of iterations; $f()$ is the solution of the optimization function; $f(x_{new})$ represents a new solution; $f(x_{best})$ represents a current optimal solution; $f(x_{old})$ represents the current solution; Δt indicates the number of times the current optimal solution has not been updated; T_b indicates the upper limit of the current optimal solution not updated; T indicates the number of iterations.

- When the new solution is better than the current optimal solution, accept this new solution and attenuate the step size and decrease the probability P.

- When the new solution is worse than the current solution and the optimal solution is not updated less than T and the current number of iterations is less than half the total number of iterations, the new solution is accepted with the probability P, and attenuate the step size and decrease the probability P.
- When the new solution is worse than the current solution and the optimal solution is not updated more than T and the current number of iterations is more than half the total number of iterations, the new solution is accepted with probability P, and the step size and probability P are increased.

2.2 Spectrum Allocation

The graph theory coloring model [4] is a model that abstracts the network topology composed of cognitive users in the spectrum allocation of cognitive radio systems. Each vertex in the graph represents a wireless user, and each edge represents a conflict or interference between a pair of vertices. That is, if two vertices in the graph have one edge connected, the two nodes cannot use the same spectrum at the same time.

The graph coloring model is described by the available spectrum matrix $L = \{l_{n,m} | l_{n,m} \in \{0,1\}\}_{N \times M}$, efficiency matrix $B = \{b_{n,m}\}_{N \times M}$, interference matrix $C = \{c_{n,k,m} | c_{n,k,m} \in \{0,1\}\}_{N \times N \times M}$, and distribution matrix. Suppose there are N cognitive users (labeled 1-N) in a cognitive network to compete for the right to use M bands (labeled 1-M).

Max Sum Reward formula is expressed as:

$$U_{MSR} = \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{m=1}^M a_{n,m} \cdot b_{n,m} \quad (3)$$

In this paper, we use the I-BAS algorithm is used to optimize the U_{MSR} value.

3. Simulation Results

The Improved BAS algorithm is compared with the original BAS algorithm and the PSO algorithm in terms of total network efficiencies. Set the number of individuals of the PSO and Improved BAS algorithms to 10. The number of iterations is 50. And the number of primary users is 5, the number of cognitive users is N=5.

Fig. 1 is the number of spectra is M=10, 400 comparison charts with MSR as the objective function are used. As can be seen from the figure, the Improved BAS algorithm has better search ability than the other two algorithms. Repeated experiments have shown that the Max Sum Reward obtained by the Improved BAS algorithm is more stable and has a higher upper limit.

Fig. 2 is one of the complete iterative processes. It can be seen that a better optimization value can be obtained at the beginning of the iteration. And the Improved algorithm can find the optimal spectrum allocation scheme faster.

4. Conclusion

In this paper, the cognitive radio network is abstracted into graphs, and use the graph coloring model for spectrum allocation. Through the Improved BAS algorithm, we find

a spectrum allocation scheme that can obtain the maximum network efficiency. The simulation results show that the algorithm and model can effectively solve the spectrum allocation optimization problem and have better convergence accuracy. Compared with the PSO algorithm, it has higher network efficiencies. The next step is to study other issues in spectrum allocation in the hope of obtaining a better spectrum allocation scheme.

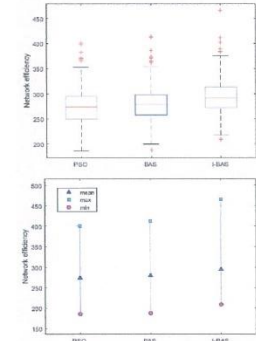


Fig. 1. I-BAS, BAS, PSO's Max Sum Reward (m=10)

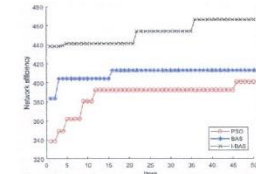


Fig. 2. I-BAS, BAS, PSO's Max Sum Reward (m=10)

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2017	1,995	1.090	0.958	0.594	0.137	226	5.4	7.1	0.00...	0.136	100.00	0.38...	21.889
2016	1,734	0.827	0.687	0.449	0.105	276	5.5	7.1	0.00...	0.097	100.00	0.31...	15.547
2015	1,148	0.300	0.210	0.232	0.156	257	6.1	6.9	0.00...	0.070	100.00	0.27...	6.149
2014	1,107	0.227	0.163	0.213	0.054	241	6.0	6.6	0.00...	0.072	100.00	0.32...	5.588
2013	1,517	0.326	0.250	0.286	0.053	358	5.7	6.9	0.00...	0.083	100.00	0.42...	7.860
2012	1,510	0.314	0.230	0.302	0.075	558	5.3	6.5	0.00...	0.087	100.00	Not ...	11.542
2011	1,354	0.254	0.169	0.268	0.059	526	5.4	6.0	0.00...	0.077	100.00	Not ...	12.483
2010	1,467	0.301	0.209	0.339	0.033	539	4.9	6.0	0.00...	0.092	100.00	Not ...	17.279
2009	1,669	0.359	0.269	0.381	0.046	549	4.7	6.3	0.00...	0.107	100.00	Not ...	26.377
2008	1,743	0.427	0.326	0.446	0.048	587	4.4	5.9	0.00...	0.100	100.00	Not ...	28.127
2007	1,076	0.252	0.154	0.274	0.044	503	4.8	5.8	0.00...	0.112	100.00	Not ...	27.411
2006	1,046	0.290	0.182	Not ...	0.041	489	4.3	5.9	Not ...	Not ...	100.00	Not ...	27.569
2005	1,100	0.348	0.200	Not ...	0.041	630	4.5	5.8	Not ...	Not ...	100.00	Not ...	32.650
2004	908	0.330	0.204	Not ...	0.035	462	4.4	5.6	Not ...	Not ...	99.78	Not ...	32.855
2003	1,004	0.436	0.244	Not ...	0.092	414	4.2	5.8	Not ...	Not ...	99.52	Not ...	39.719
2002	949	0.487	0.315	Not ...	0.069	319	4.3	5.3	Not ...	Not ...	100.00	Not ...	50.367

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2016	209/262	Q4	20.420	80/89	Q4	10.674
2015	240/257	Q4	6.809	78/82	Q4	5.488
2014	233/249	Q4	6.627	74/77	Q4	4.545
2013	227/248	Q4	6.669	73/78	Q4	7.051
2012	217/243	Q4	10.905	69/78	Q4	12.179
2011	220/245	Q4	10.408	68/79	Q4	14.557
2010	219/247	Q4	15.162	65/80	Q4	19.375
2009	195/246	Q4	20.935	53/77	Q3	31.818
2008	181/226	Q4	21.179	44/67	Q3	35.075
2007	177/227	Q4	22.247	45/66	Q3	32.576
2006	161/206	Q4	22.087	40/59	Q3	33.051
2005	152/208	Q3	27.163	37/59	Q3	38.136
2004	151/209	Q3	27.990	36/57	Q3	37.719
2003	136/205	Q3	33.902	31/56	Q3	45.536
2002	112/203	Q3	45.074	24/53	Q2	55.660
2001	123/200	Q3	38.750	29/49	Q3	41.837

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