

optimal routing and power allocation for wireless networks with imperfect full-duplex nodes

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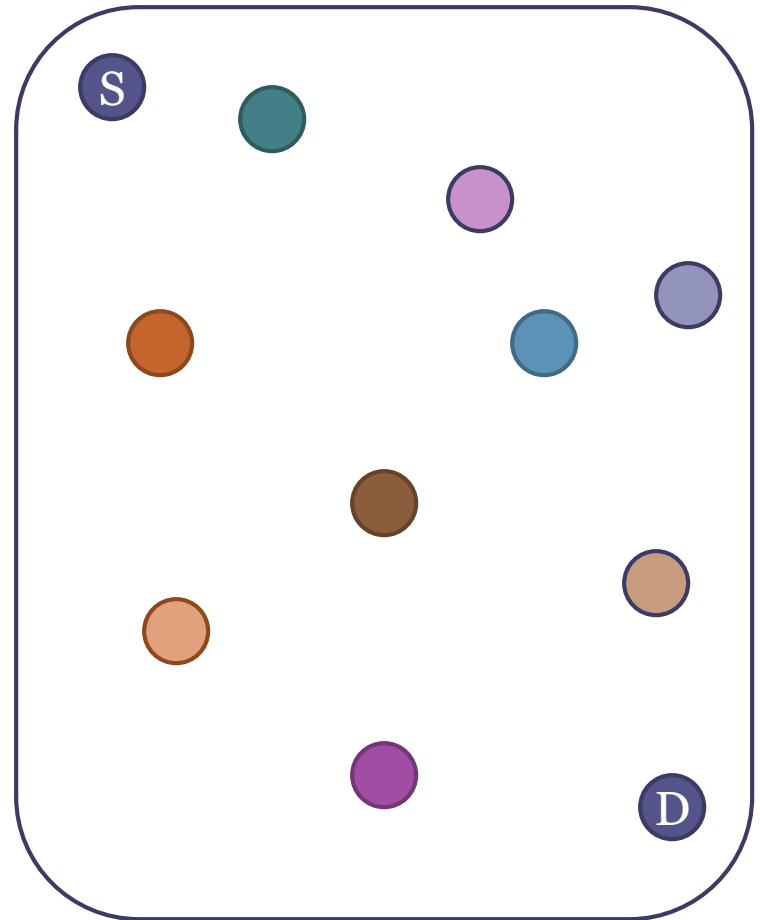
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Resource Allocation Challenge

- Wireless full-duplex network
- Self-interference
- Single source-destination pair
- Inter-node interference

To maximize the minimum rate,

- What power allocation?
- Which nodes should relay?



Our Approach

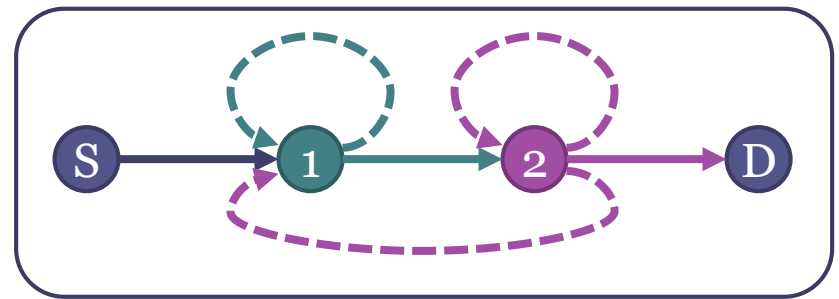
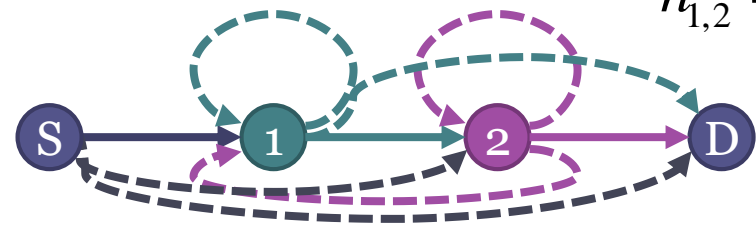
- Simplified Interference Model
- Focus on full-duplex
- Solve power allocation for fixed route
- Modify Dijkstra's Algorithm to find optimal solution

Interference Model

- Achievable rate as function of SINR
 - $P_i \leq P_{Max}$
- Simplified Interference Model
 - focus on full-duplex
- Imperfect self-interference cancellation
 - $-20dB \leftrightarrow \gamma = 0.01$
- One hop interference
 - hop defined by route

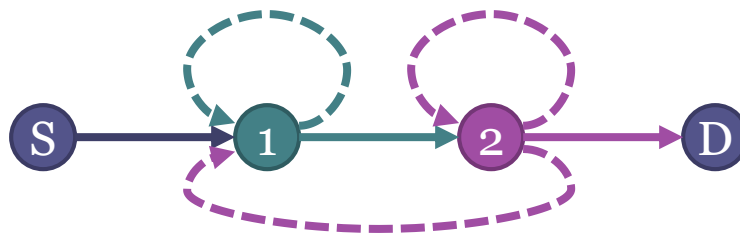
$$r_s = \log_2 \left(\log_2 \left(\frac{P_s h_{s,1}}{1 + \gamma_1 P_1 + P_2 h_{1,2}} \right) \right)$$

$$h_{1,2} = d_{1,2}^{-\alpha}$$

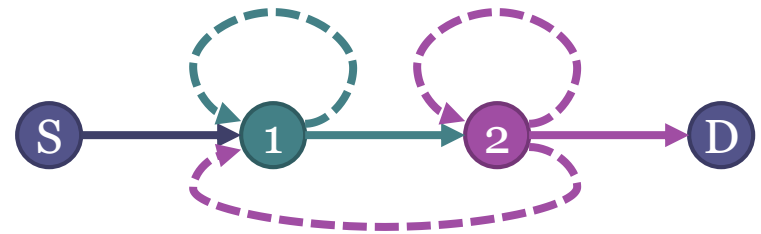


Optimal Solution to Power Allocation

- Equal rates for all nodes in route
- At least one node at maximum transmit power
- Optimal power at each node
 - polynomial equation
 - parameter is SINR
 - degree equal to number of hops from D



Example



- Link to D
 - No interference

$$SINR = \omega$$

$$P_2 = \frac{1}{h_{2,D}} \omega_D$$

$$P_i \leq P_{Max}$$

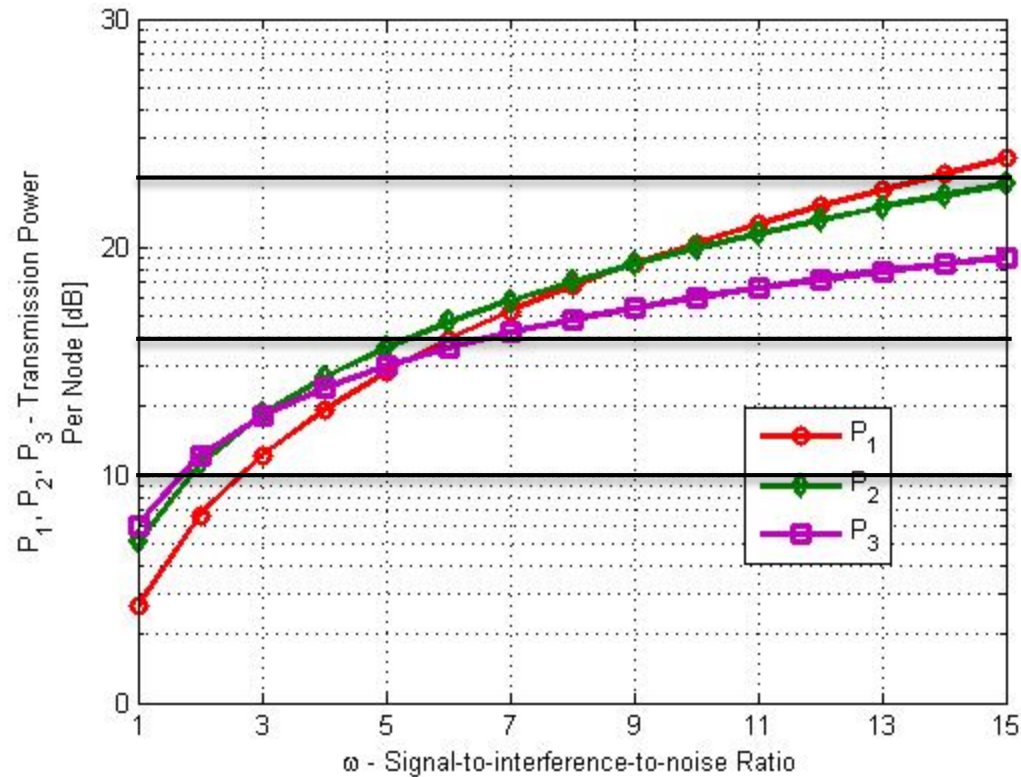
- Link to 2
 - Self-interference

$$P_1 = \frac{\gamma_2}{h_{1,2} h_{2,D}} \omega_2^2 \omega_D + \frac{1}{h_{1,2} h_{1,2}} \omega_2$$

- Link to 1
 - Self-interference and one hop interference

$$P_S = \frac{1}{h_{S,1}} \left(\frac{\gamma_1 \gamma_2}{h_{1,2} h_{2,D}} \omega_1^3 \omega_2 \left[\frac{h_{1,2}}{h_{2,D}} \left[\frac{h_{1,2}}{h_{2,D}} + \frac{h_{1,2} \gamma_1}{h_{2,D}} \right] \omega_D + \frac{\gamma_1}{h_{1,2}} \right] \omega_1 \omega_2 + \omega_1 \right)$$

Example



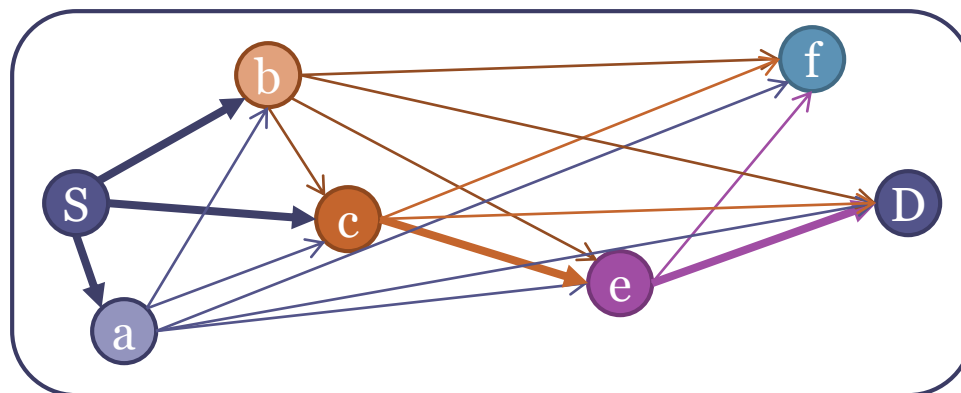
$$P_{Max} = 21dB$$

$$P_{Max} = 13dB$$

$$P_{Max} = 10dB$$

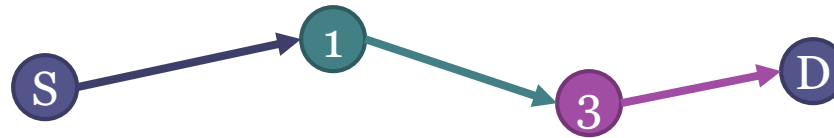
Optimal Route and Power Allocation

- Modify Dijkstra's Algorithm for max min rate
 - rates as edge weights
- Non decomposable objective function
 - monotonic decreasing
- Trade off between hop length and SINR

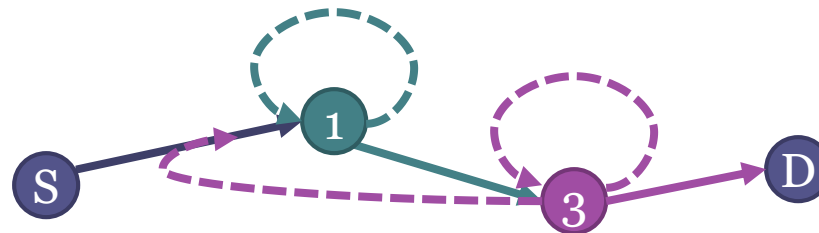


Effect of Interference

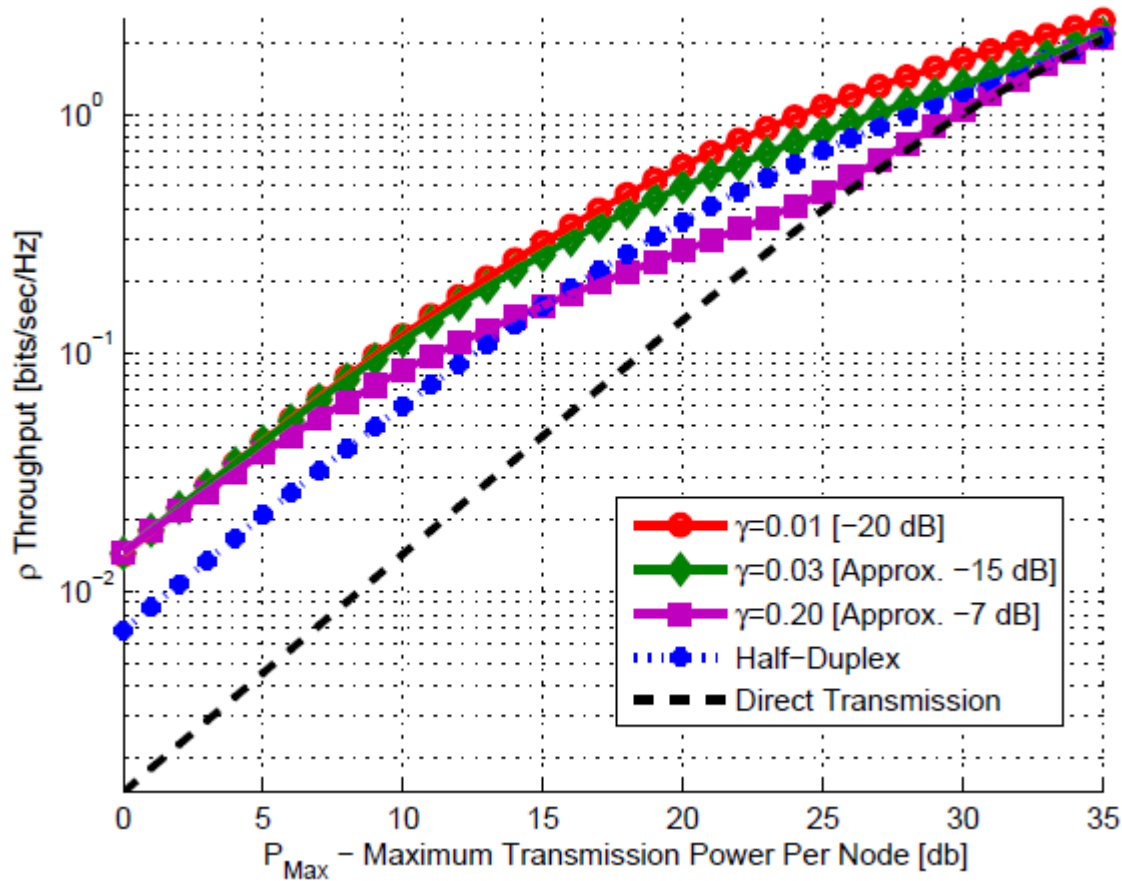
- without interference



- with interference

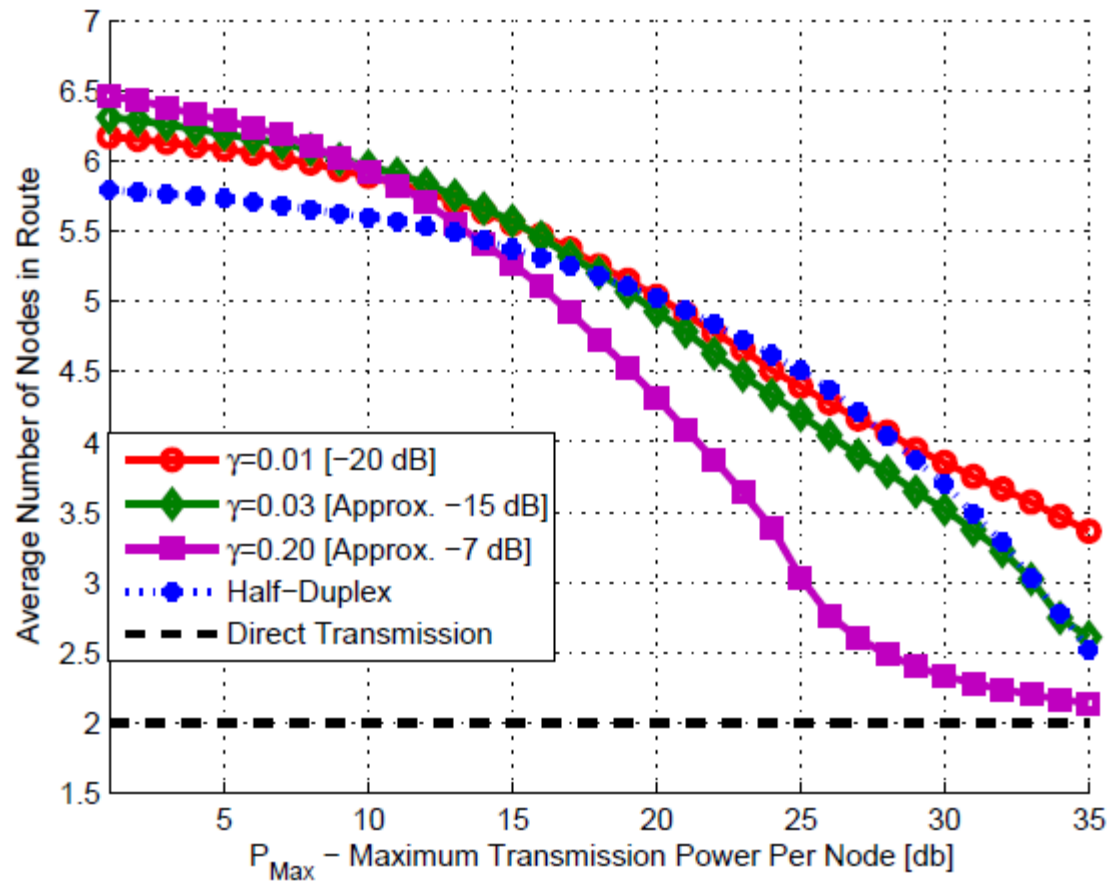


Results - Throughput



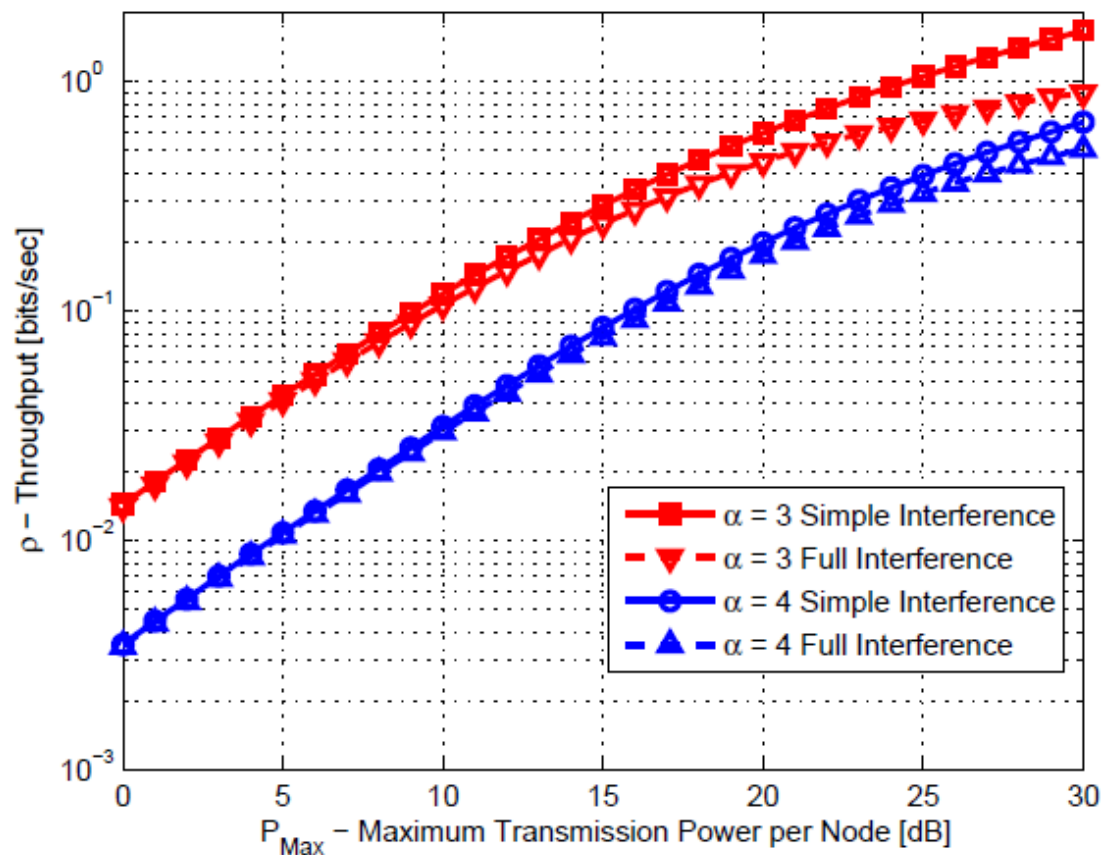
$$\alpha = 3 \quad N = 20 \quad d_{S,D} = 20m$$

Results - Optimal Route Length



$$\alpha = 3 \quad N = 20 \quad d_{S,D} = 20m$$

Results - Simplified vs. Full model



$$N = 20 \quad d_{S,D} = 20m \quad \gamma = 0.01 = 20dB$$

Summary and Future Work

- Summary
 - simplified interference model
 - power allocation similar to polynomial root finding
 - algorithm for routing and power allocation
- Future Work
 - difference from optimal full interference solution
 - multiple source-destination pairs

References

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