



# **DISA Perspective on Dynamic Spectrum Access and Policy-Based Spectrum Management**

## **DOE IMC 2012 and Spectrum Technology Workshop**

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The MITRE Corporation  
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# Disclaimer

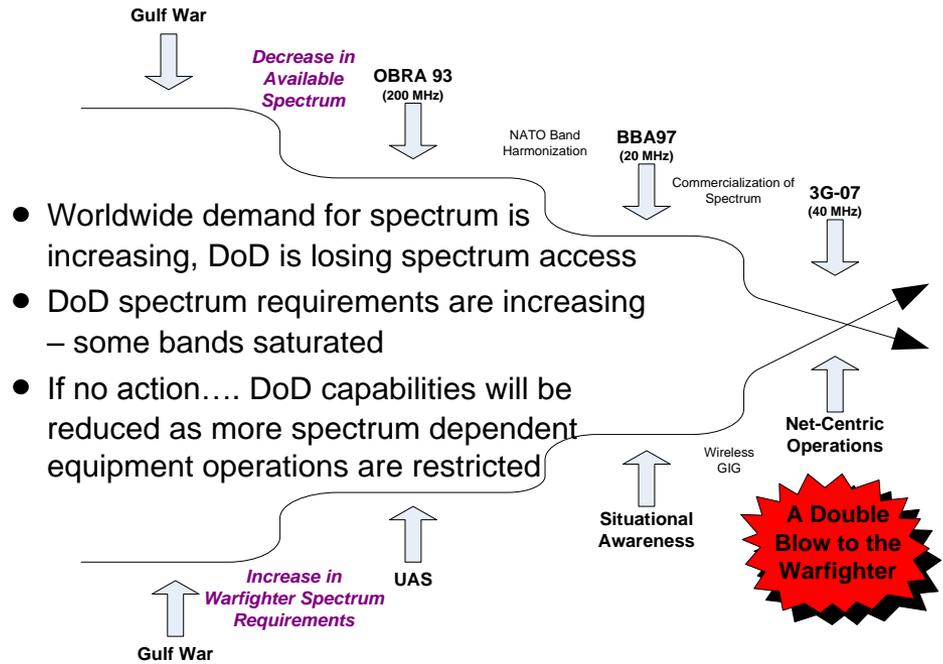
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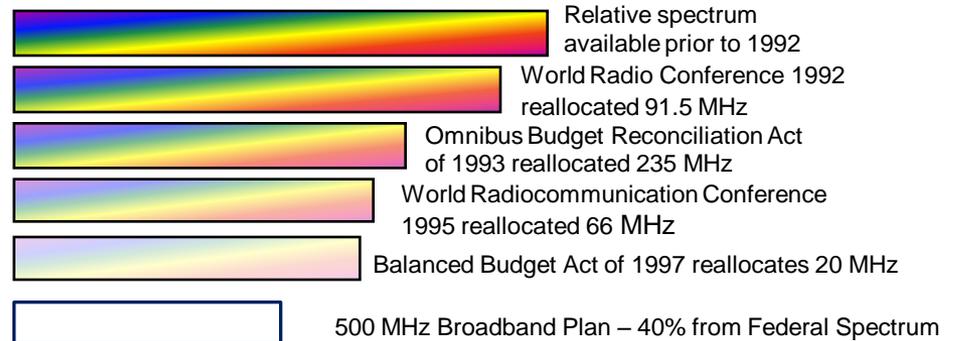
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# DoD Spectrum Availability Trends – US

- **Spectrum is the lifeblood for all DoD operations**
  - Pressure to open more spectrum to commercial sector is increasing
  - Spectrum is inherently limited
  - Technology can improve efficiency and utilization of this resource
- **Must find ways to support greater spectrum use density**



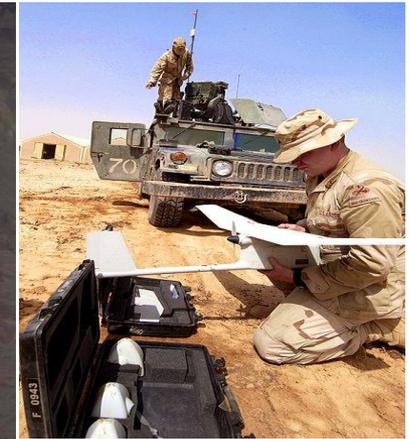
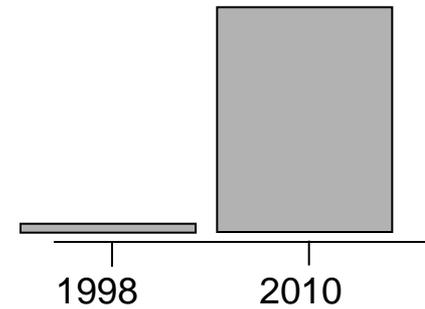
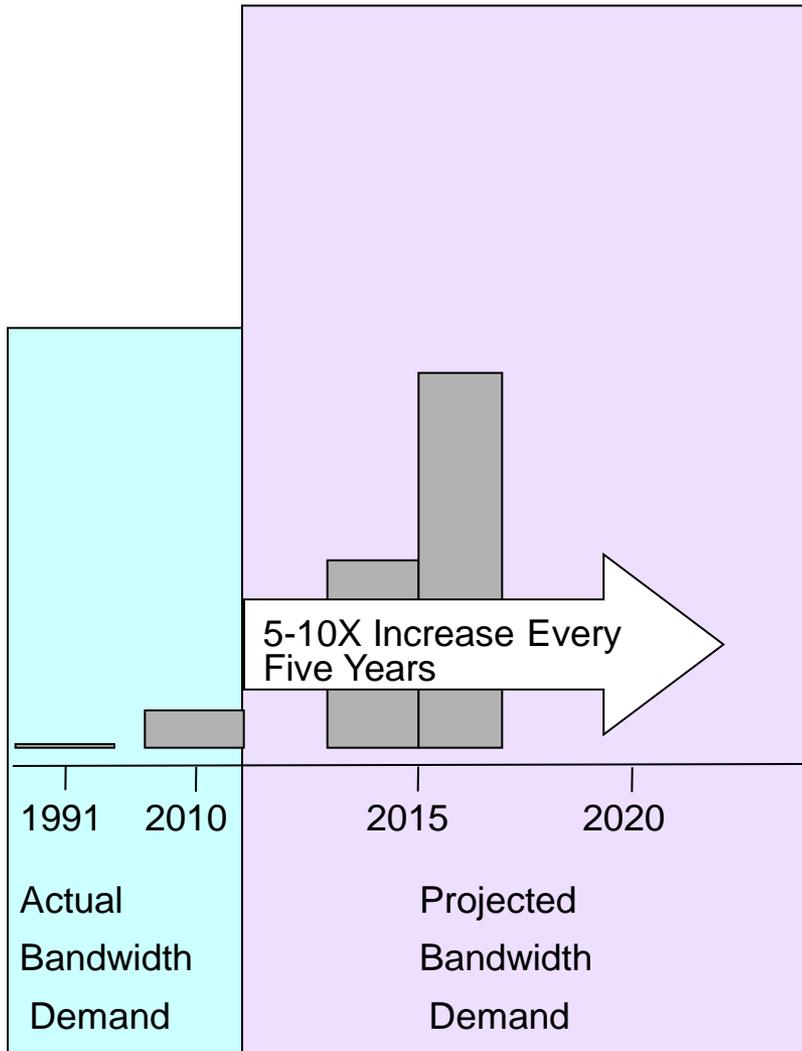
Cumulative Effect of Reallocation



Since 1992, spectrum relocations have reduced DoD spectrum access 412.5 MHz

# Growing DoD Spectrum Requirements

## Representative Driver Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs)



## Current Status

- **DoD shares spectrum everyday**
  - Among diverse systems both DoD and non-military systems
- **But we need and can do it better**
  - Higher fidelity engineering
  - Take advantage of processing power and predictive algorithms to identify and cancel interference
  - Make more use of the temporal aspect of spectrum use

These steps are necessary just to meet DoD's own growing demands

# Recent Spectrum Sharing Drivers

- The Federal Communication Commission (FCC), *National Broadband Plan (NBP)*, March 2010
  - 500 MHz of spectrum to be made available over 10 years
  - Expand opportunities for “innovative spectrum access models”
  - Further R&D of opportunistic uses across more radio spectrum
    - *Numerous Notice of Inquiries*
- Presidential Memorandum, *Unleashing the Wireless Broadband Revolution*, June 2010
  - Directs NTIA to collaborate with FCC to reach 500 MHz target in 10 years
  - Calls for R&D plan on *sharing techniques*
- NTIA, *Plan and Timetable to Make Available 500 MHz of Spectrum for Wireless Broadband*, October 2010
  - Use modern technologies that mitigate interference and facilitate sharing of spectrum

*“We can't keep saying NO to reallocation – we need to invest in technology to help with this. We learned this lesson 10 years ago, but didn't follow through”*

General James E. Cartwright  
Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

# Representative Responses

- **IEEE Standardization Activities**
  - IEEE P1900.X pertains to DSA with P1900.5 focused on a policy-controlled radio reference model
- **Cognitive Radio/Network initiatives within Service Labs and DARPA**
  - Most are derivatives of P1900.5 implementations (e.g., policy/sensor)
- **JPEO JTRS Small Business Innovative Research Programs**
  - DSA-enabled Wideband Networking Waveform (WNW) experiments
- **National Science Foundation Workshop on Enhancing Access to the Radio Spectrum (EARS)**
  - Broad technology goals including DSA-related goals
- **Inter-Agency Working Group on Spectrum Sharing established under the National Information Technology Research & Development (NITRD) Program**
  - Spectrum sharing technology R&D planning
- **European Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST)**
  - 96 MILLION EURO through 2014 focused on heterogeneous network coexistence and regulatory frameworks for Cognitive Radio/Software Defined Radio

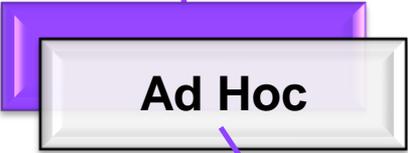
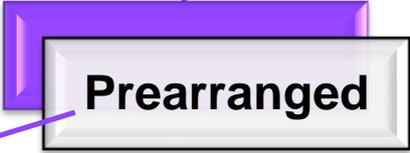
# DSA Overview

*The real-time adjustment of spectrum utilization in response to changing circumstances and objectives\**

\*IEEE 1900.1 and NTIA

*Spectrum access protocol under which multiple radios or networks agree to mutual use of a common spectrum band via negotiated agreements*

*Secondary spectrum users exploit local and instantaneous spectrum availability in a noninterfering manner and without primary user negotiation*



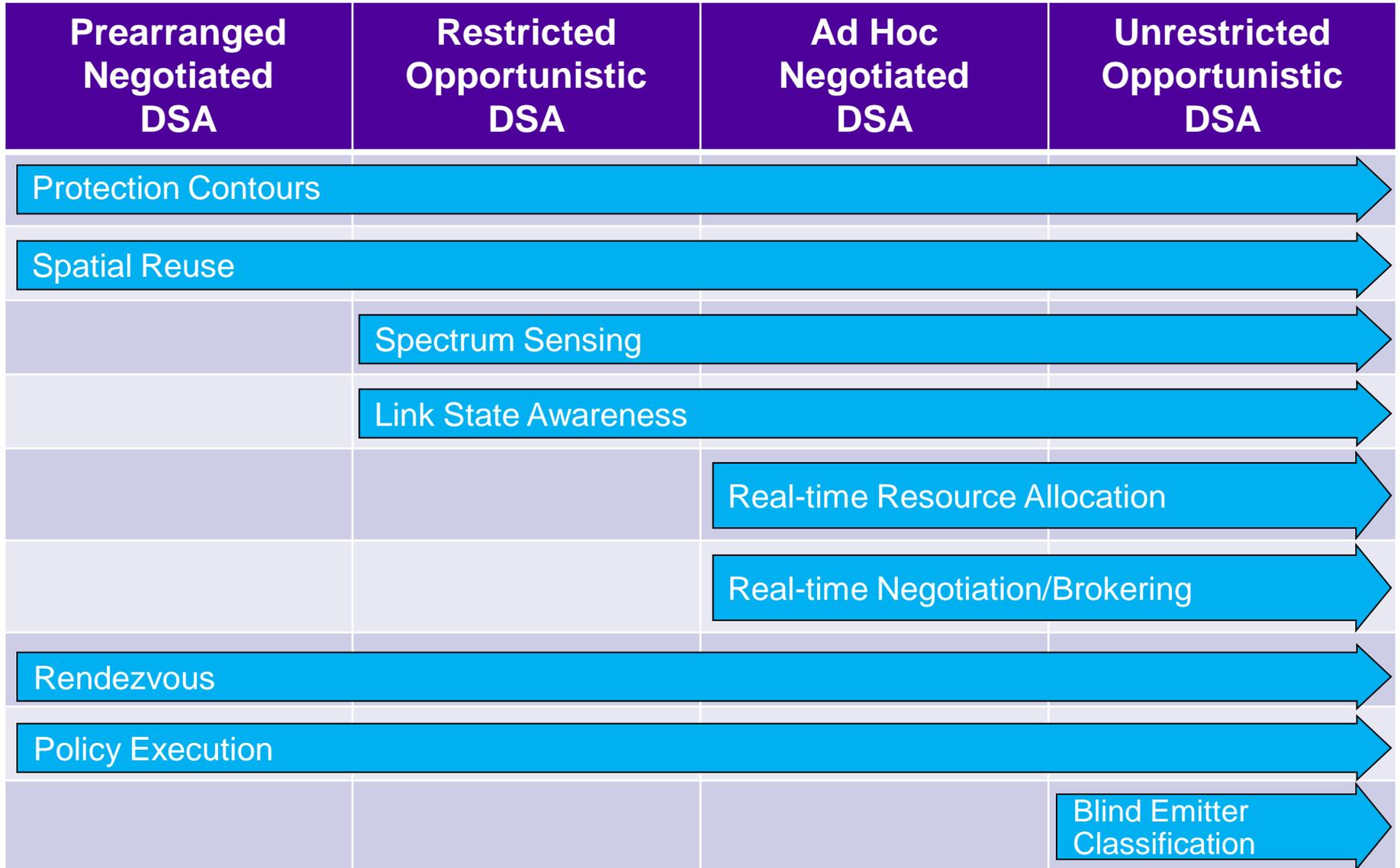
*Prior agreements established between all parties*

*Shares spectrum access only with a known, pre-specified set of other systems*

*Automatically established on an ad hoc or real-time basis without the need for prior agreements between all parties*

*Shares spectrum access with other systems that were unknown at the time the system was designed*

# DSA Technology Progression



# Negotiated DSA Concept – Geospatial Sharing

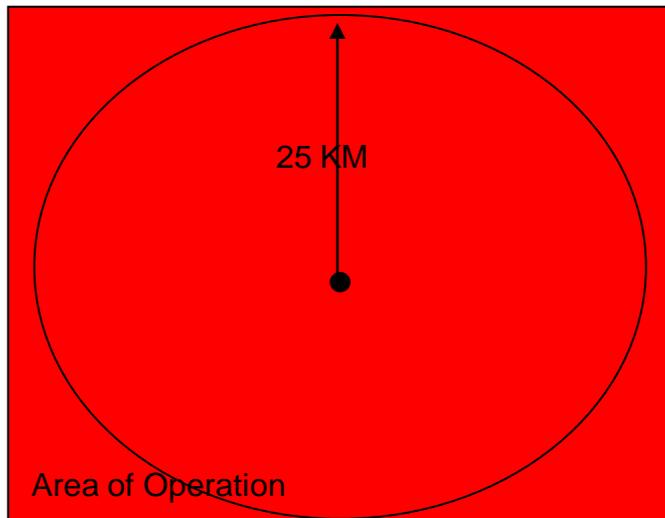
**Overview:** Spectrum Access required by a mobile system within a 25 KM radius area of operation

**Current Spectrum Management Paradigm:** Frequency assignment(s) cleared throughout area of operations and loaded into system. Specific location of system and specific instant in time of spectrum access requirement unknown to spectrum management

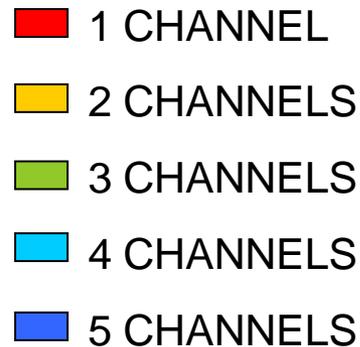
- For notional example, only 1 channel made available to mobile system

**Future Spectrum Management Paradigm:** Location-specific policies developed and loaded into system. System uses policy applicable to its specific location to access spectrum when needed.

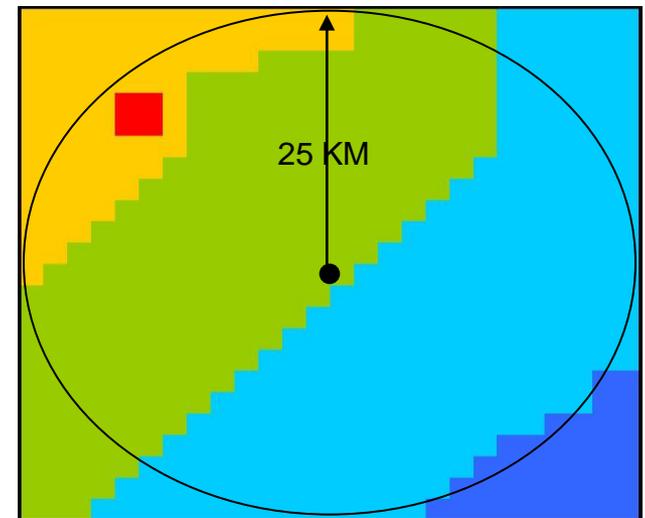
- For notional example, up to 5 channels available to mobile system



Current



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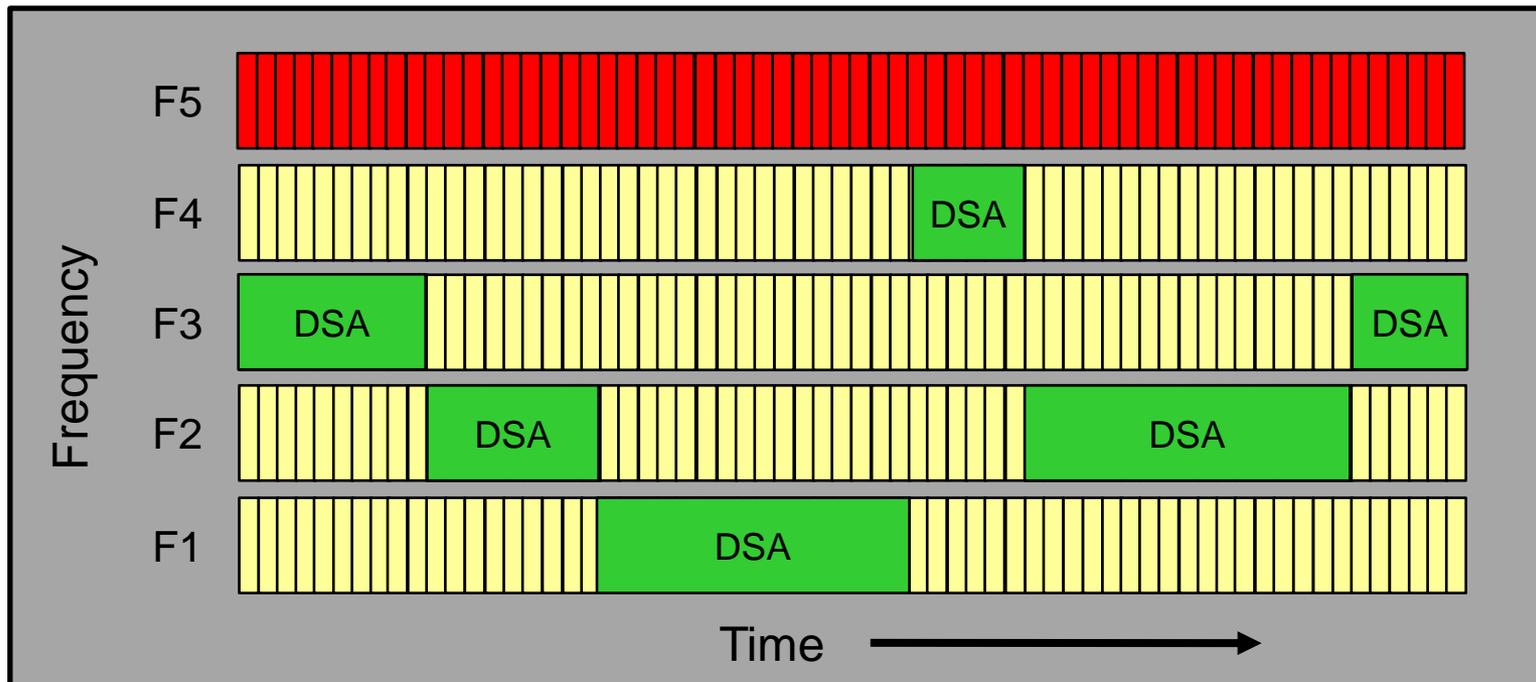
Future

# Opportunistic DSA Concept – Temporal Sharing

**Overview:** Opportunities exist to exploit underutilized spectrum

**Current Spectrum Management Paradigm:** Frequency assignment(s) typically reserved for 24/7 operation and 100% duty cycle with no ability to dynamically exploit underutilized spectrum. Specific opportunities to access underutilized spectrum not known to spectrum management.

**Future Spectrum Management Paradigm:** Location-specific coexistence policies developed and loaded into system. System uses policy applicable to its specific location and background electromagnetic environment to access spectrum when needed.



# Examples of DSA

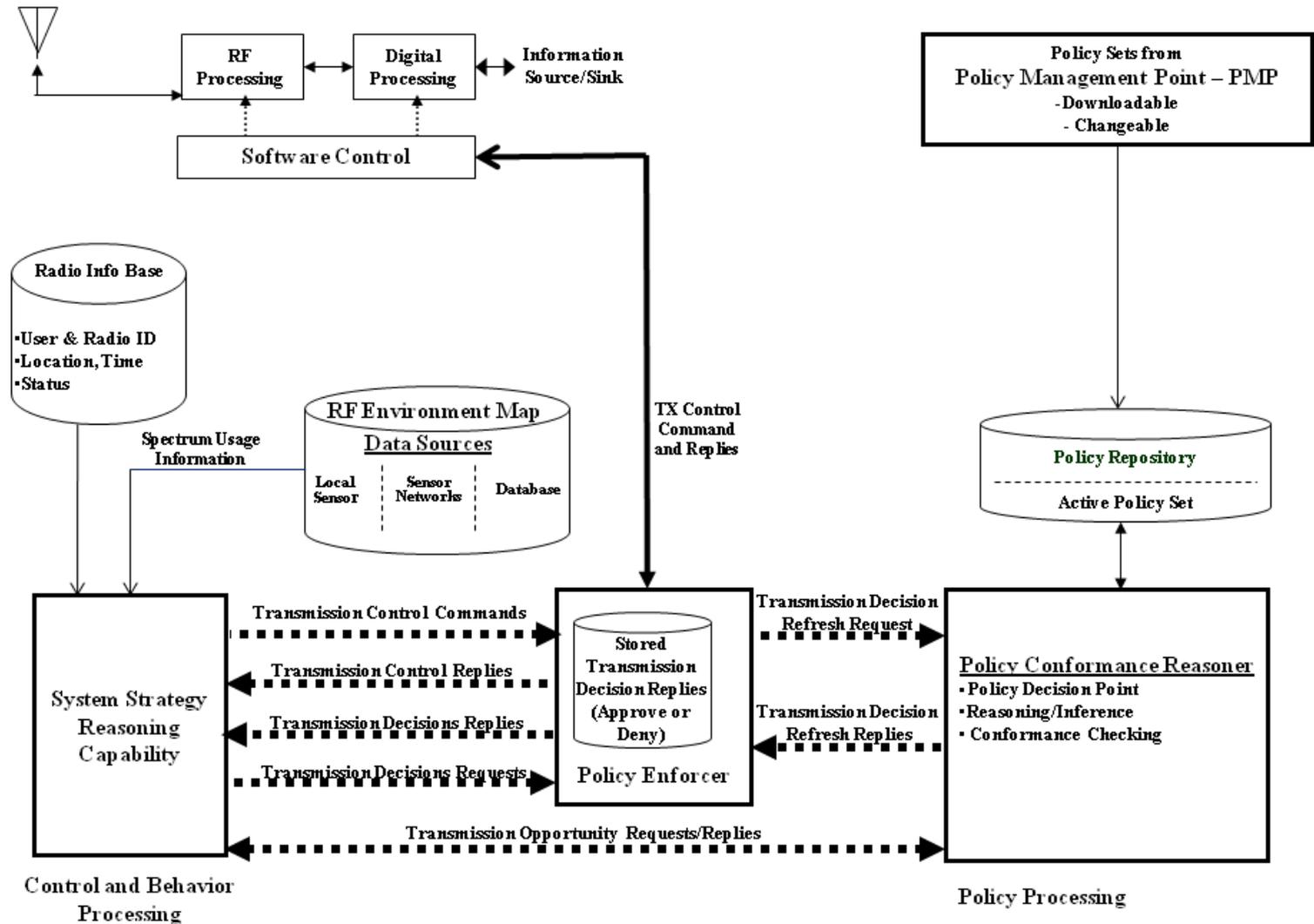
- **Commercially available sensing-based solutions**
  - **WiFi: Dynamic Frequency Selection**
    - Radar sharing service rules codified in CFR 47 Part 15
    - Documented in IEEE standards – 802.16
  - **xMax**
    - Proprietary solution for cellular base station and handsets
    - Unlicensed spectrum: 902-928 MHz
  - **Alfred Mann Foundation Medical Micropower Network\*\***
- **Emerging Database Solutions**
  - **Television White Space access rules governed by FCC Report and Order**
  - **Requires regular interaction between system and authorized database administrator**
- **Emerging DARPA-developed military solutions**
  - **NCRS-MAINGATE**
  - **WNaN**

# Standards for DSA

## IEEE P1900 Working Groups

- **IEEE 1900.1: Definitions and Concepts for DSA: Terminology Relating to Emerging Wireless Networks, System Functionality, and Spectrum Management**
  - P1900.1a: Amendment: Addition of New Terms and Associated Definitions
- **IEEE 1900.2: Recommended Practice for the Analysis of In-Band and Adjacent Band Interference and Coexistence Between Radio Systems**
- **IEEE 1900.4: Architectural Building Blocks Enabling Network-Device Distributed Decision Making for Optimized Radio Resource Usage in Heterogeneous Wireless Access Networks**
  - 1900.4a: Amendment: Architecture and Interfaces for DSA Networks in White Space Frequency Bands
  - 1900.4.1: Standard for Interfaces and Protocols Enabling Distributed Decision Making for Optimized Radio Resource Usage in Heterogeneous Wireless Networks
- **IEEE 1900.5: Policy Language and Policy Architectures for Managing Cognitive Radio for Dynamic Spectrum Access Applications**
  - P1900.5.1: Draft Standard Policy Language for Dynamic Spectrum Access Systems
  - P1900.5.a: Amendment: Define the interface description between policy architecture components.
- **IEEE 1900.6: Spectrum Sensing Interfaces and Data Structures for DSA and other Advanced Radio Communication Systems**
  - P1900.6.a: Amendment: Procedures, Protocols and Data Archive Enhanced Interfaces
- **IEEE 1900.7: Radio Interface for White Space Dynamic Spectrum Access Radio Systems Supporting Fixed and Mobile Operation**

# 1900.5 Policy-Based Radio Architecture Balloting In Progress

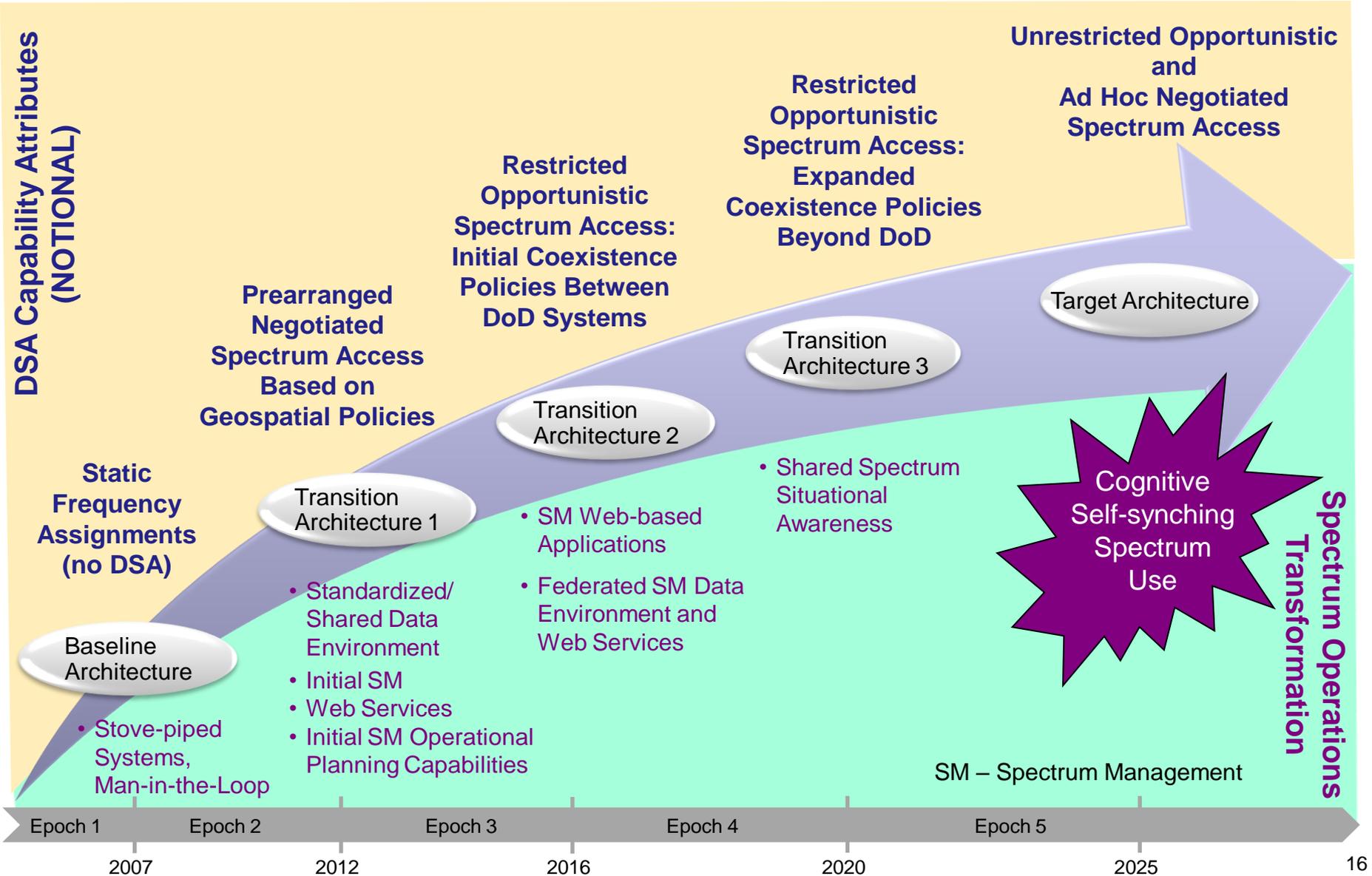


# Ongoing DSA Activities Within DSO

- **Coexistence Framework**
  - Characterizing how DSA-enabled systems can share spectrum with other users
- **DSA Certification**
  - Identifying DSA-unique data requirements within end-to-end spectrum supportability
- **Standard Spectrum Resource Format (MCEB PUB 8) Extensions**
  - Extensions within a policy-based spectrum management/DSA paradigm
- **Architecture Development**
  - End-to-end architecture for generation, distribution, and consumption of policies
- **Security**
  - Identifying DSA security vulnerabilities and assessing mitigation techniques
- **Policy-based Spectrum Operations Transformation**
  - Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations within a policy-based spectrum management paradigm
- **Standards Participation**
  - P1900.X, National Security Agency Digital Policy Management, TeleManagement Forum Spectrum Management Special Interest Group

DoD DSA SM Roadmap: A foundational product aligning goals and activities across DoD to fully exploit the promise of DSA

# DoD Spectrum Operations Transformation and DSA Capability Attributes



# DSA and Policy-based Management (PBM)

- **PBM techniques are just one of a number of key elements required to fully enable DSA**
  - **Coexistence Analysis**
  - **Spectrum Operations Transformation**
  - **Wideband radio technology**
  - **Sensing techniques**
- **As a first step towards DSA, the development of policy-based spectrum management (PBSM) provides a foundation on which all other elements of DSA can be incorporated**

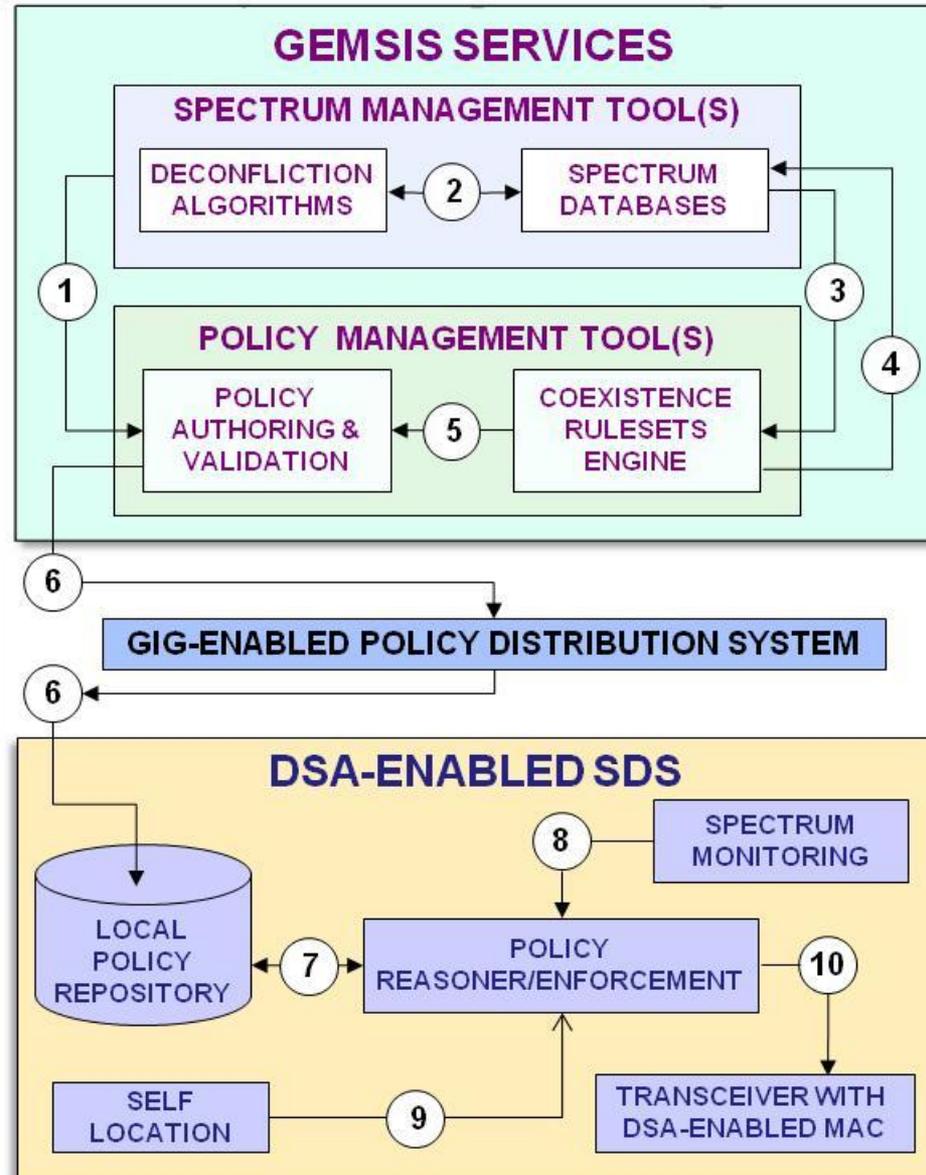
# What Constitutes Digital Spectrum Policy?

- **Policies can be permissive or restrictive**
- **Key elements in early implementations include:**
  - **Allowed frequencies and/or bands of operation**
  - **Geospatial conditions**
  - **Temporal conditions**
  - **Sensing conditions**
    - **Sensitivity threshold**
    - **Shared Sensing data**
  - **Access Protocols**
    - **Listen before Talk**
    - **Channel Abandonment Time**
    - **Channel Revisit Time**

# Notional PBSM Architecture

## DATA EXCHANGE DESCRIPTIONS

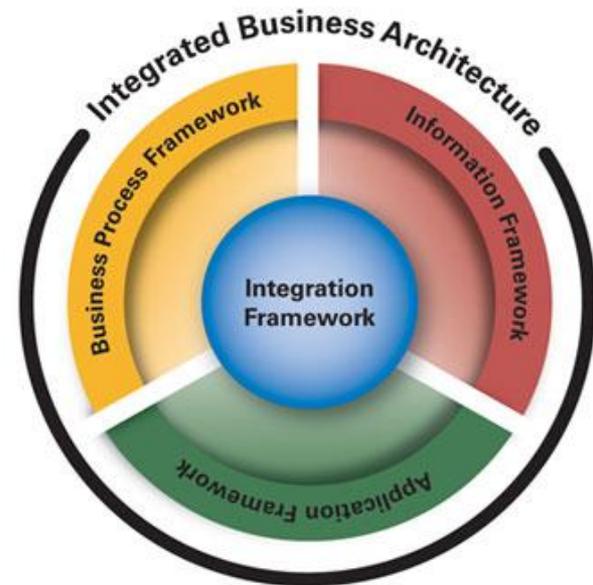
- 1 DSA-enabled SDS frequency assignments (in Standard Spectrum Resource Format (SSRF)) from which policies are developed
- 2 Background electromagnetic environment data (in SSRF format) used by deconfliction algorithms to determine frequency assignments
- 3 Background electromagnetic environment data (in extended SSRF format). Identifies systems and frequencies that DSA-enabled SDSs can share.
- 4 Updated background electromagnetic environment data (in extended SSRF format). Identifies systems and frequencies that DSA-enabled SDSs are sharing.
- 5 Coexistence rules for DSA-enabled SDSs to share frequencies used by other systems
- 6 Superset of Policies containing permissive/restrictive spectrum access rules that are loaded in to DSA-enabled SDS
- 7 Policies applicable to the specific location of the DSA-enabled SDS
- 8 Spectrum usage data provided by detectors
- 9 Specific location of the DSA-enabled SDS
- 10 Specific RF behavior of the DSA-enabled SDS



# The TM Forum

- **TMF establishes standards that support the design, development and integration of operations support systems (OSS)**
  - AKA NetOps Systems
- **TMF Standards address:**
  - Business Process Model (eTOM)
  - Shared Information/Data Model (SID)
  - Application Framework (TAM)
  - Integration Framework (NGOSS)
- **Benefits of TMF include:**
  - Reduced cost for NetOps application integration
  - Reduced reliance on proprietary application software and databases
  - Increased flexibility in developing advanced NetOps services
  - Global industry adoption of DoD requirements

## tmforum Framework



# TM Forum Spectrum Management Community

- Formed in Oct 2010. Focused on increased integration of network management (NM) with spectrum management (SM).
- Over 70 members from over 50 companies
  - Integrators
  - Product Vendors
  - Service Providers
- Initial Project: SM-NM Integration
  - Developing dynamic spectrum operations use cases for Defense and Commercial operators
  - Goal is to enhance business process framework with integrated SM-NM concepts
- Future projects to address PBSM and DSA

## EXAMPLE MEMBERS

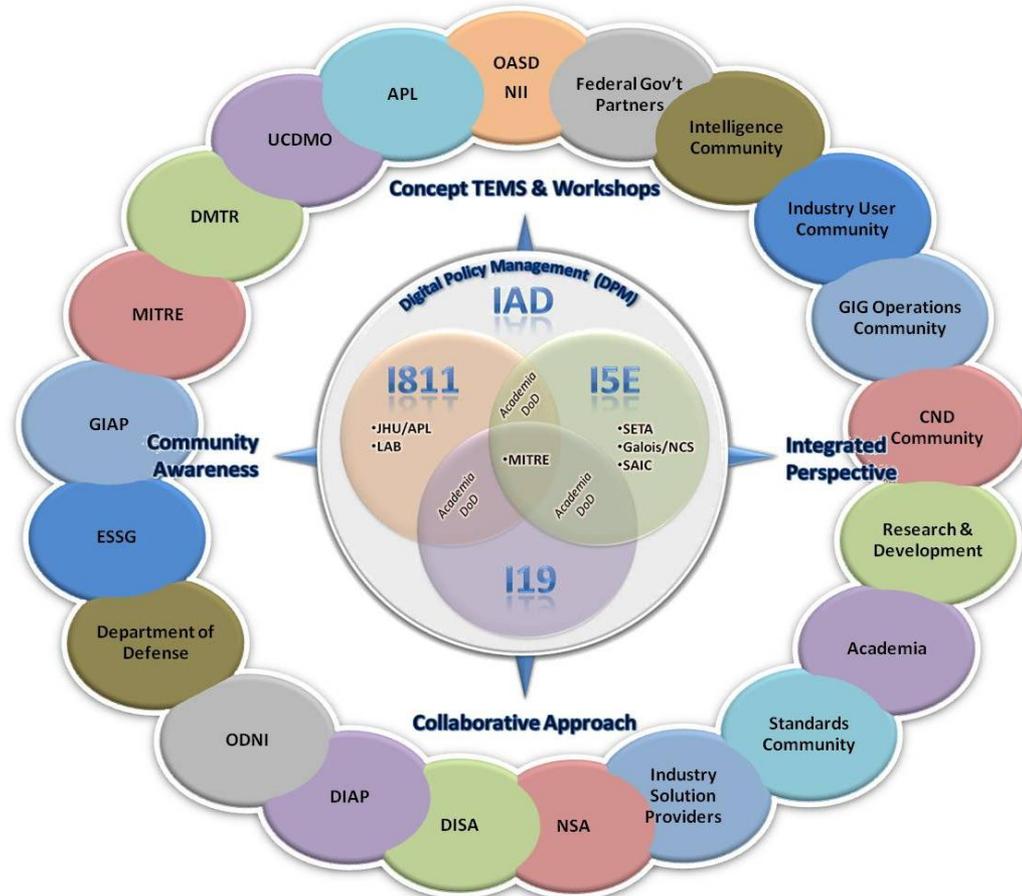
- Alcatel-Lucent
- BTC Mobile (PTY) Ltd
- Cisco Systems
- Ericsson
- Huawei Tech Co. Ltd
- Inst. for Telecomm Sciences
- Logica
- NATO C3 Agency
- Nokia Siemens Networks
- Northrop Grumman Corp
- T-Mobile Austria GmbH
- Thales Communications SA
- Telefonica Moviles España



# National Security Agency Digital Policy Management (DPM) Working Group

- DPM Goal ...**Human Readable Policy**  
to **Computer Consumable Policy**

- **Assured availability, delivery, and protection of information and supporting infrastructure:**
  - Assured Information Sharing
  - Computer Network Defense
  - Identity and Protection Management
  - Situational Awareness
  - Policy-based and Risk Adaptable access control methodologies
  - Enterprise Security Management
  - Supports Mission Commander's Intent
- **DPM provides the ability to:**
  - Translate English Language policies to machine consumable form
  - Deploy policies enterprise-wide
  - Reconcile conflicts between multiple policies
  - Coordinate policy updates across the enterprise
  - Monitor policies to ensure desired effect



## DPM Stakeholders

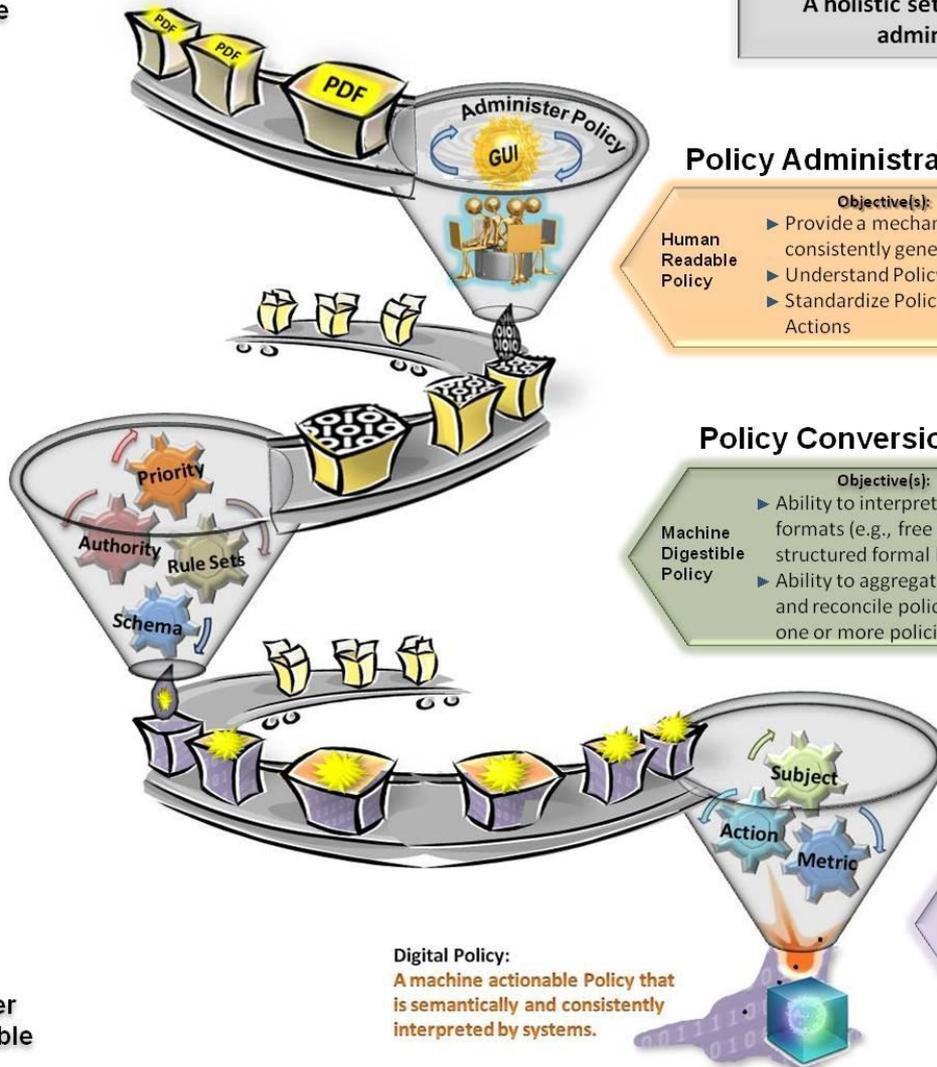
*Any individual, group or institution who is affected by the DPM project or has an interest (or stake) in the project*

# A Common Framework for DPM

Human  
Readable

Digital Policy Hierarchy

Computer  
Consumable



**Digital Policy:**  
A machine actionable Policy that is semantically and consistently interpreted by systems.

**DIGITAL POLICY MANAGEMENT:**  
A holistic set of activities and controls required to administer and govern Digital Policy

## Policy Administration

Objective(s):	Example(s):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Provide a mechanism to consistently generate policy</li> <li>▶ Understand Policy writers Intent</li> <li>▶ Standardize Policy Development Actions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ "Electronic" Hard Copy                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Narrative based</li> <li>– Formatted text</li> <li>– Free-form text</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Policy Conversion & Validation

Objective(s):	Example(s):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Ability to interpret diverse policy formats (e.g., free text English) into a structured formal language</li> <li>▶ Ability to aggregate, evaluate, process, and reconcile policy elements across one or more policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Electronic Policy                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– UCORE, NIEM</li> <li>– R2 Grammatical Framework</li> </ul> </li> <li>▶ Formal Language Policy                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– DMTF, CIM, DASH, SMASH, VMAN</li> <li>– Lobster, Symbion</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Policy Distribution & Monitoring

Objective(s):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Ability to store, consume, execute, and provide feedback of digital policy within an enterprise</li> <li>▶ Ability to manage policy at and across different tiers within an enterprise</li> </ul>

**Example(s):**

- ▶ Central or distributed policy stores
- ▶ Standardized reporting and feedback mechanisms
- ▶ Linkages to digital policy consumable infrastructure services (e.g., SCM)

# Summary

- **DSA is a key enabler for sharing and military operations in complex, congested, and contested electromagnetic environments**
- **Digital spectrum policy is fundamental to DSA**
- **Challenges remain (technology, regulatory, policy, standards) and are the focus of much effort**
  - MCEB PUB 7 → MCEB PUB 8 → MCEB PUB X
  - Centralized Deconfliction Algorithms → Decentralized Policy Reasoners
  - Compatibility → Coexistence
  - I/N Thresholds → QoS
  - Allocation/Allotment/Assignment → Policies
  - Frequency Management → Policy Management
- **Successful implementation requires collaboration and synchronization across industry, academia, military and civilian government agencies**

**DSA IS COMING READY OR NOT**

# Challenges

- **Technological**
  - **Overcoming the “Valley of Death”**
    - **DSA, PBSM, cognitive technologies need to transition to Programs of Record**
- **Cultural**
  - **Tearing down the Pillars of Excellence**
    - **NM**
    - **SM**
    - **EW**



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