

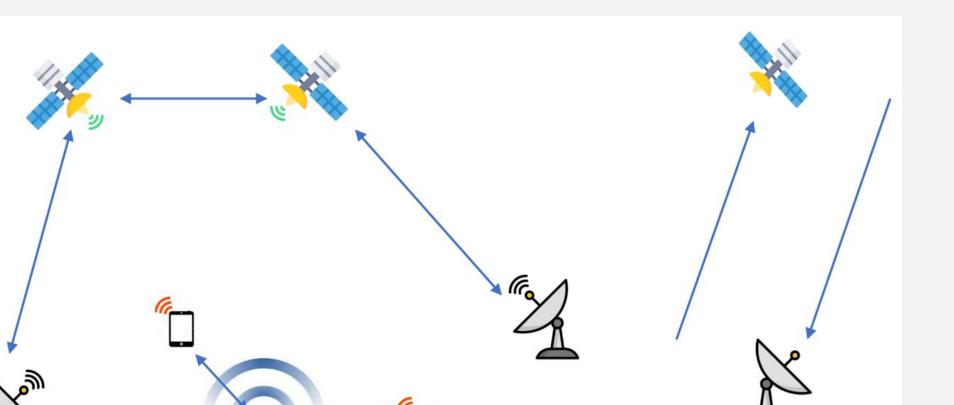
NSF Award #: AST-2332675

SWIFT-SAT: Efficient and On-Demand Spectrum Coexistence for Satellite-Terrestrial Systems

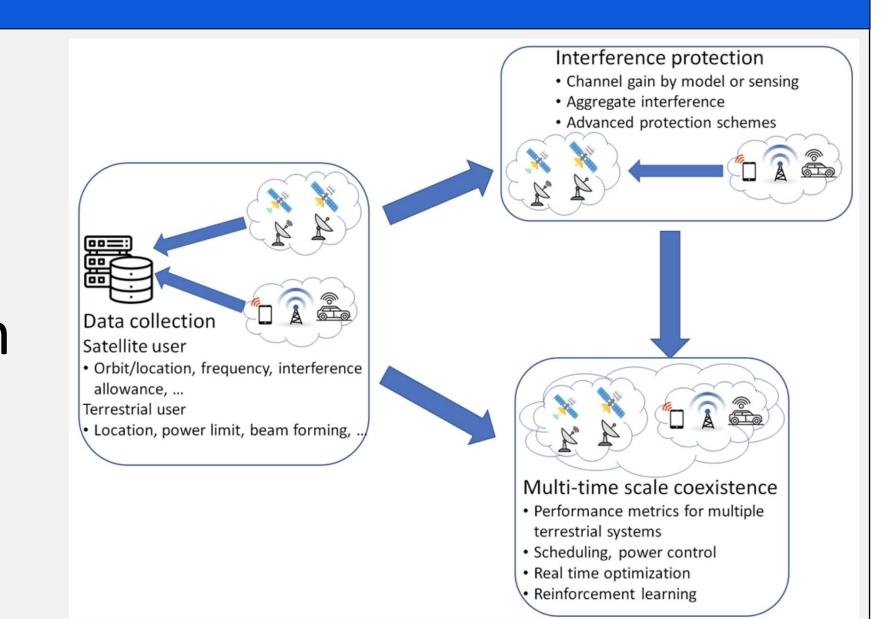
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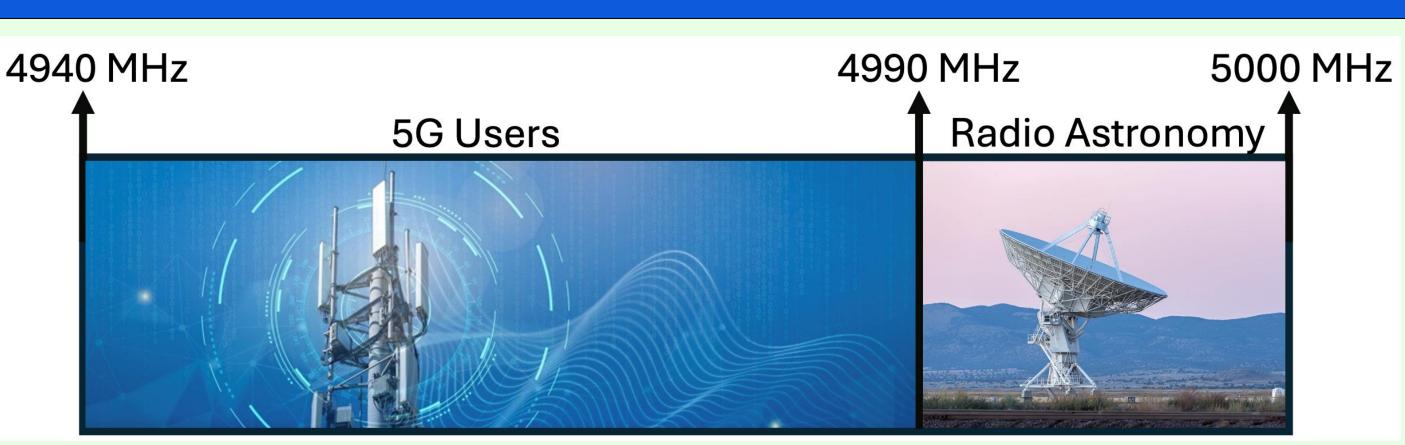
Project Summary



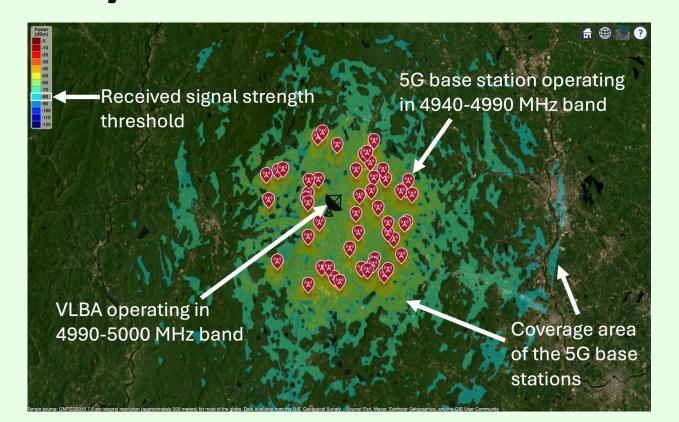
- Objective: Design efficient spectrum coexistence schemes for satellite and terrestrial systems
 - Challenge: Passive users in satellite systems are extremely sensitive to interference
- Research Thrusts
 - Develop a system architecture for data collection, interference protection, and spectrum coexistence
 - Ensure interference protection for satellite systems
 - Design a multi-time scale coexistence scheme to support different satellite services



Introduction



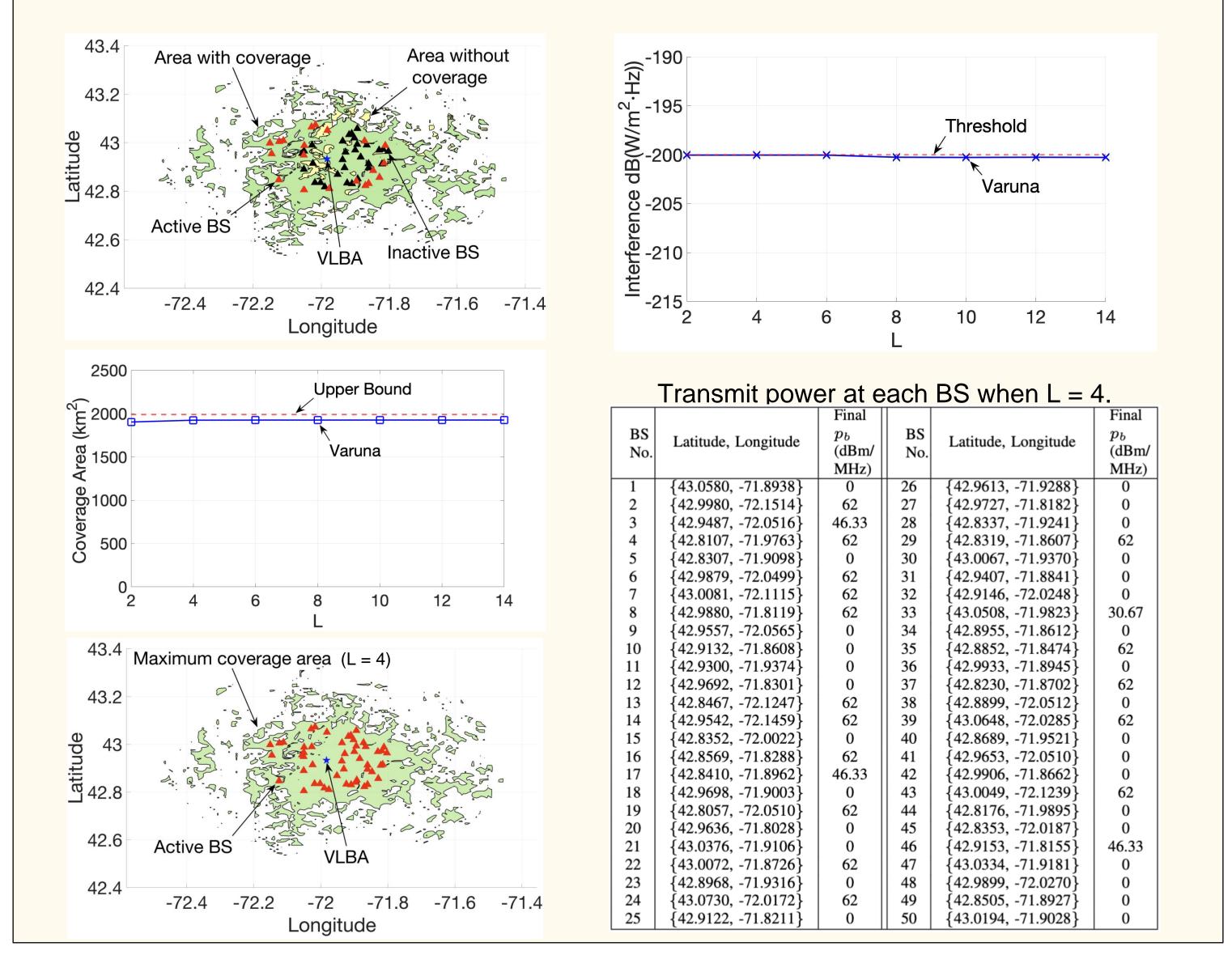
- 4990-5000 MHz band: Used for radio astronomy (RA)
 - Very sensitive passive receiver
 - Detects naturally emitted radiation from cosmic sources
- Recently FCC unveiled 4.9 GHz band (4940 4990 MHz) for public safety users
 - Enable sharing with commercial 5G users
 - Band Manager
 - Ensures coordinated spectrum use between public safety and 5G users
 - Protects adjacent-band RA from interference
- Problem: 5G users in the public safety band produce out-of-band (OOB) interference to RA
- Objective:
 - Maximize the total 5G network coverage area in the 4.9 GHz band



■ Ensure its OOB interference to the RA remains below the regulatory threshold

Approach

- Employ ITM to capture realistic signal propagation over irregular real-world topography
- Quantize base station's (BS) transmit power into L levels within $[P_{min}, P_{max}]$ for controlled flexibility
- Iteratively select the BS with the lowest coverageloss to interference-reduction ratio for power adjustment
- Achieve RA compliance with near-optimal coverage and low computational overhead
 Case Study:
- 50 base stations in Hillsborough County, NH. $[P_{min}, P_{max}] = [15,62] \, \mathrm{dBm/MHz}$



Intellectual Merit

- Developed a novel algorithm based on penalty metric to maximize the Next-G BS coverage
- Determined interference protection requirement and an OOB interference model, formulating corresponding constraint for the 4.9 GHz band
- Exploited power control (including turn off completely) at 5G BS to meet the interference protection constraint

Broad Impacts

- Three GRAs involved in this project receive advanced training and gain valuable skills in wireless communications, security, optimization, machine learning, and spectrum policy
- Developing teaching materials for ECE courses at Virginia Tech based on the research findings

On-going Tasks/Future Directions

- Enhance system architecture for improved satelliteterrestrial coexistence across diverse scenarios
- Develop advanced interference mitigation techniques for broader satellite system protection
- Design more spectrum coexistence schemes for other satellite-terrestrial coexistence scenarios

