

ISART 2022

Model Standardization: Propagation Case Study

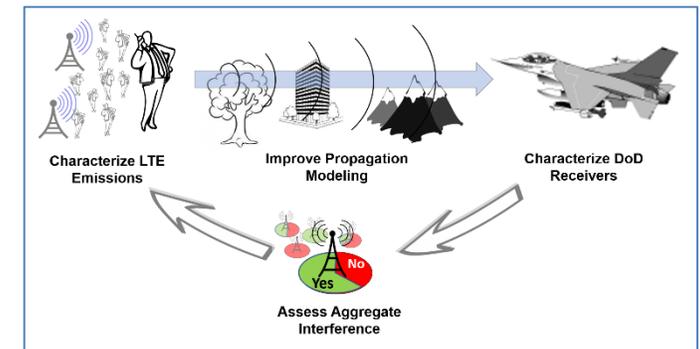
Introduction and Background

Tony Rennie
Foundry, Inc.

- **Began working DoD Spectrum Management in 2007**
 - SPECTRUM XXI – Operational Planning and Spectrum Management Tool
 - GEMSIS - Global Electromagnetic Spectrum Information System
 - Advanced Spectrum Concepts – e.g., Dynamic Spectrum Access (DSA)

- **IEEE DySPAN-SC since 2012**
 - P1900.5 Chair since 2019 – DSA Policy Language and Architectures
 - Focused on support for Cognitive Networks, Dynamic Policy Management, Policy Languages, Spectrum Consumption Modeling

- **AWS-3 Spectrum Sharing Test and Demonstration (SSTD) since 2015**
 - Chief Engineer
 - Focused on LTE 4G/5G Characterization, Propagation Modeling, DoD Receiver Characterization, and Aggregate Interference Assessments



SSTD Propagation Modeling Timeline and Key Items

2013

CSMAC developed sharing plans for the AWS-3 bands

2014

FCC Report and Order adopted rules governing AWS-3 bands

“We expect a good faith effort ... to facilitate commercial use of the band”

FCC completed AWS-3 Auction - \$44.9B

SSTD establishes Improved Propagation WG
Begins efforts to standardize increasingly realistic propagation models for use in AWS-3 spectrum sharing assessments

2015

SSTD facilitates stakeholder acceptance of IOC AWS-3 propagation models

DoD opens the AWS-3 Coordination Portal

SSTD facilitates annual stakeholder acceptance of improved propagation models

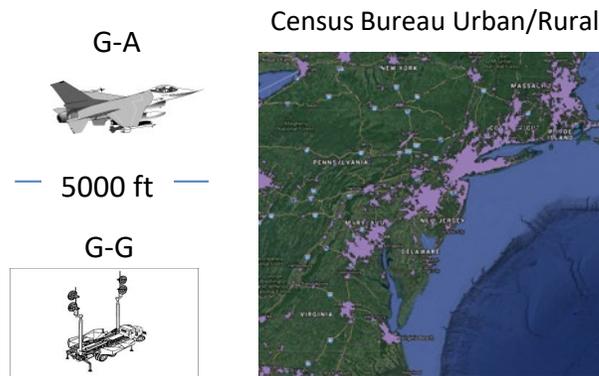
- **Propagation Measured Data**

- Drive Tests – Multi-day propagation measurement events in 14 different locations across the US
- FAA ADS-B - 2 years of nearly all aircraft to over 700 FAA ground stations across the entire US

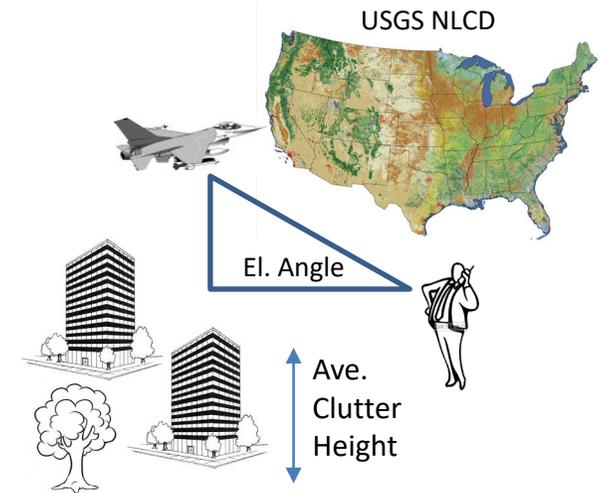
- **Clutter/Building Exit Loss Differential Measurement Techniques**

- GPS BCLM
- ADS-B

- **Application of Machine Learning to Category and Predictive Clutter Models**



IOC – 4 Clutter Categories



FY21 – 117 Clutter Categories

- “All models are wrong, some are useful” – George Box and Howard McDonald (DSO)

- It is important to be realistic about the achievable “truth” of your effort, also

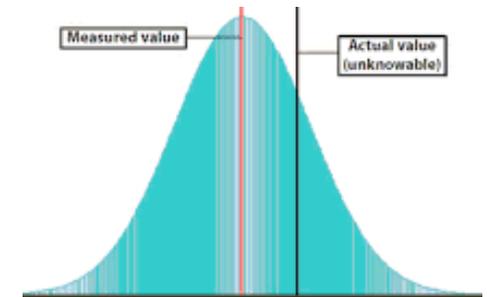
Since all models are wrong the scientist must be alert to what is importantly wrong. It is inappropriate to be concerned about mice when there are tigers abroad - George Box



0.1 dB vs 10 dB

- “Propagation loss is a highly variable phenomenon” – Paul McKenna (ITS)

- It is important to model it that way or use a proper equivalent value
- Location, situation, and time all contribute to variability
- Even the same measurement, day to day is often up to +/- 7 dB different



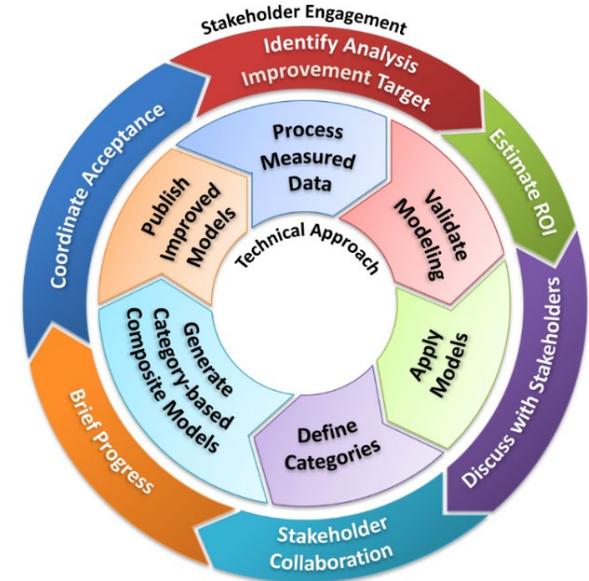
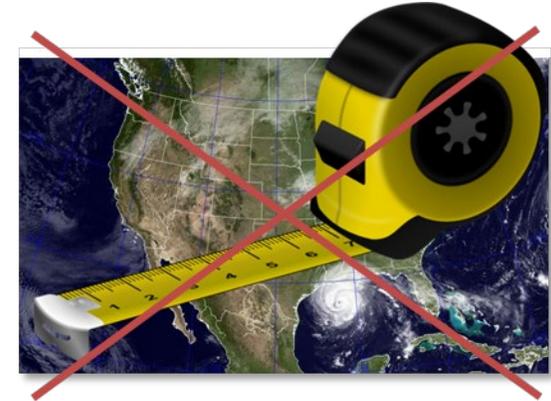
- “There is not one model to rule them all” – Chris Anderson (USNA)

- Different situations may require different models (e.g.; 2D vs 3D)
- Different applications may require different models (e.g.; link performance vs interference protection)



The Model!

- **You can't measure the world, but a model untethered from data is hard to trust**
 - **Make/acquire as much measurement data as you can**
 - **Find meaningful ways to leverage it**
 - SSTD validates path loss techniques against measurements and then uses those techniques to generate category-based area models
- **There is safety in numbers**
 - **Aggregation can be your friend if you don't need each instance to be "good"**
 - **Site-general models (category/class) can be useful, but you sacrifice fidelity**
- **Propagation model standardization is better as an inclusive iterative process rather than a "Big Bang" event**
 - **A fait accompli result can be hard to agree on and endorse**
 - **Inviting all stakeholders to view and participate in the sausage-making can ease/speed the path to acceptance**
 - **Incremental improvements provide opportunities to:**
 - Codify any existing agreements among stakeholders
 - Address one or a few challenges at a time
 - Modify data collection and tactics as the problem statement evolves



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Forging the Future of Spectrum