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Multimode Communication Protocols Enabling Reconfigurable Radios

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This paper focuses on the realization and application of a generic protocol stack for reconfigurable wireless communication systems. This focus extends the field of software-defined radios which usually concentrates on the physical layer. The generic protocol stack comprises common protocol functionality and behavior which are extended through specific parts of the targeted radio access technology. This paper considers parameterizable modules of basic protocol functions residing in the data link layer of the ISO/OSI model. System-specific functionality of the protocol software is realized through adequate parameterization and composition of the generic modules. The generic protocol stack allows an efficient realization of reconfigurable protocol software and enables a completely reconfigurable wireless communication system. It is a first step from side-by-side realized, preinstalled modes in a terminal towards a dynamic reconfigurable anymode terminal. The presented modules of the generic protocol stack can also be regarded as a toolbox for the accelerated and cost-efficient development of future communication protocols.

Keywords and phrases: generic protocol stack, link layer functions, modular layer composition, reconfigurability, software-defined radio.

1. INTRODUCTION

The radio access of future ubiquitous communication networks will be released from the constrains of cellular wireless networks, as for instance *universal mobile telecommunication system* (UMTS), or *wireless local area networks* (WLANs). Wireless mobile broadband systems, providing a patchy coverage in densely populated urban areas, will play an important role. For details on such a fixed and planned relay-based radio network, see [1, 2]. The addressed future wireless network will have to combine several *radio access technologies* (RATs). Consequently, multimode capable terminals and base stations are required to enable the seamless interworking between these RATs. Multimode architectures can already be found in existing systems, like IEEE 802.16 [3] with different modes of the *physical layer* (PHY).

Software-defined radios (SDRs) [4, 5] are a promising approach towards these multimode devices. The recent technological progress allows an extension of the key issues in research of SDRs from the signal processing of the physical layer on the complete communication chain used for wireless communication. The current research efforts are targeting at the realization of cognitive radios [4, 6, 7]: self-aware, frequency-agile radio systems that are able to identify unused radio spectrum. These cognitive radios require protocol reconfigurability to unfold their advantage of dynamic spectrum usage. Therefore, this paper extends the focus of SDRs on the protocol software used for reliable communication over the air. Especially, the *data link layer* (DLL) and network layer corresponding to the ISO/OSI reference model [8] are considered. This work supplements the research of the integrated project E2R [9] dealing with end-to-end reconfigurability. The approach taken in this work aims at maximizing flexibility by providing a framework that is both general enough to accommodate a wide range of protocols, yet efficient enough to ensure competitive performance.

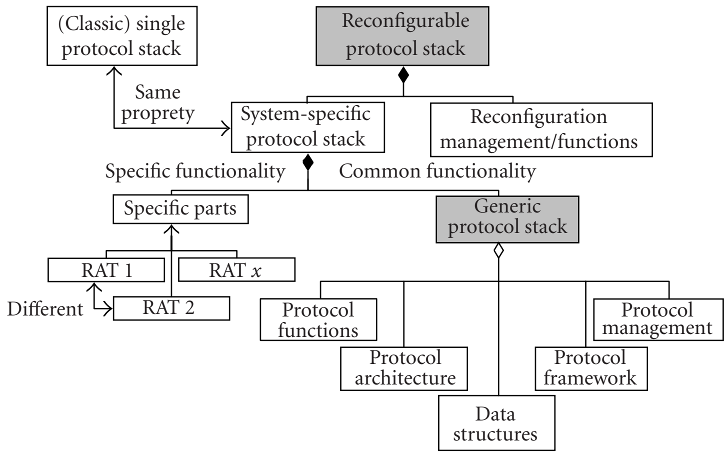


FIGURE 1: UML diagram of the generic protocol stack in the context of protocol reconfigurability.

Similar goals have been formulated and followed in the software engineering domain. The x-Kernel [10] architecture composes a protocol graph of protocol components together into a system, but the approach does not permit dynamic reconfiguration of the protocol graph and does not specifically target wireless communications. The DARPA active networking program [11] tries to answer the key question of location (and nature) of programmability with the perspective to build a flexible distributed computing system, again with a focus on fixed networks.

This paper consolidates previous publications [12, 13] and deduces summarizing conclusions. After introducing the idea of a generic protocol stack in Section 2, its application for protocol reconfigurability in the context of a multimode capable protocol architecture is outlined thereafter. The realization of a generic protocol stack, based on fundamental protocol functions that can be parameterized, is summarized in Section 3. The composition of specific protocol layers of adequately parameterized modules is shown in Section 4. Section 5 introduces the composition of system-specific layers at the example of the UMTS *radio link control* (RLC) layer, the *transmission control protocol* (TCP), and the IEEE 802.11 *medium access control* (MAC) layer, which differ in their development history as well as in their layer classification corresponding to the ISO/OSI reference model. A segmentation/reassembly module and an *automatic repeat request* (ARQ) protocol module are validated and evaluated analytically and through simulations in Section 4. These modules are used with different parameterization for composing the above-mentioned three specific protocol layers.

2. THE GENERIC PROTOCOL STACK

The rationale for approaching a generic protocol stack is that all communication protocols have common functions. These commonalities can be exploited to build an efficient multimode capable wireless system. The aim is to gather these common parts in a single generic stack and specialize this generic part. Thereby, the particular requirements of the targeted RAT are considered, as depicted in Figure 1. The targeted advantages of this concept are runtime reconfigurability and maintainability, code/resource sharing, protocol development acceleration through reusability, and continuous performance evaluation in the context of *quality-of-service* (QoS) dimensioning.

The initial step towards a generic stack is a detailed, layer-by-layer analysis of communication protocols to identify their similarities. The realization of generic parts is crucial for the success of the proposed concept in the face of a tradeoff between genericity, that is, general usability, and implementation effort. As depicted in Figure 1, the generic protocol stack comprises

(i) fundamental protocol functions;
(ii) a protocol architecture;
(iii) data structures;
(iv) a protocol framework;
(v) protocol management.

They form, together with RAT specific parts, a system-specific protocol stack. An efficient multimode capable reconfigurable stack is realized in adding cross-stack management-related functions. The cross-stack management of the generic protocol stack for enabling protocol reconfigurability is introduced in detail in Section 3.

2.1. Two complementing approaches for realization

There are in general two possibilities from the software engineering perspective for approaching the generic protocol stack: (1) parameterizable functional modules and/or (2) inheritance, depending on the abstraction level of the identified protocol commonalities. As introduced above, this paper focuses more on the modular approach while the inheritance-based approach is considered in [14, 15]. Additionally, [16] takes up the idea of a generic protocol stack in focusing on a generic link layer for the cooperation of different access networks at the level of the DLL. However, the link layer protocols are not the only protocols that have to be considered in a multimode capable network but the complete protocol stack. This implies, for instance, higher layer functions as the control and management of the radio resources as well as mobility.

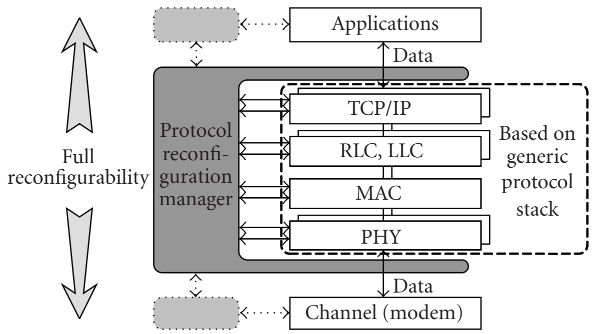


Figure 2: A reconfigurable protocol stack based on generic functional modules in the context of a completely reconfigurable terminal.

2.2. Identifying commonalities

The evolution of the digital cellular mobile radio networks originated in the *global system for mobile communication* (GSM) toward systems of the third generation, as for example UMTS, has shown that in their standardization, developers have fallen back on well-proven functions and mechanisms which are adopted to the specific requirements of their application. The approach towards an efficient multimode protocol stack, introduced in this paper, is based on these protocol commonalities.

As the architecture of modern communication protocols cannot be forced into the classical layered architecture of the ISO/OSI reference model, it is rather difficult to identify similarities and attribute these to specific layers. Therefore, this paper deepens the level of examination and considers fundamental protocol functions as introduced above as one basis for a generic protocol stack, contrary to [14, 15] where complete protocols are analyzed for genericity. The identified protocol functions correspond mainly to the DLL as specified in the ISO/OSI reference model. Nevertheless, they can be found in multiple layers of today's protocol stacks. The functions of segmentation/reassembly or an ARQ protocol used for error correction are an example for this. They are located in the RLC as well as in the transport layer, namely in the TCP.

3. ENABLING RECONFIGURABILITY

The generic protocol stack, with its pool of generic functions as introduced above, enables an efficient as well as flexible realization of reconfigurable protocol stack. Full, end-to-end reconfigurability from the modem part up to the applications requires a layer overlapping management and additional reconfiguration functions. Therefore, as this paper considers communication protocols implemented in software, a protocol reconfiguration manager is introduced in Figure 2, which accomplishes all reconfigurability-related tasks of the PHY, MAC, RLC/DLL, and transport layer. These system-specific layers are based on the pool of generic protocol functions and mechanisms.

3.1. Protocol reconfiguration manager

The protocol reconfiguration manager has thereby the following tasks:

(i) management of the (permanently or temporally) parallel existing protocols and protocol stacks;
(ii) creation, destruction and/or reconfiguration of a single protocol or complete protocol stack;
(iii) administration of the user data flow during the reconfiguration process, as for instance the redirection of the user data from the old to the reconfigured protocol stack;
(iv) cross-layer optimization through protocol convergence, as introduced in the next section. This implies for example the transfer of protocol or user data from the old stack to the new one;
(v) support and enabling of reconfiguration functions of the network, as for instance the support of a network-initiated reconfiguration or an update of the network information about the status of the terminal.

The reconfiguration of the protocol stack, administrated through the protocol reconfiguration manager, has two characteristics: (1) the creation of a new stack/layer consisting of adequate parameterized modules of the generic stack and destruction of the existing one and (2) the reconfiguration of the existing protocol stack in exchanging the parameterization of the corresponding modules.

3.2. Protocol convergence in future wireless networks

The generic protocol stack enables the protocol convergence in future wireless networks. The convergence of such multimode protocol stacks has two dimensions: on the one hand the convergence between two adjacent layers, in the following referred to as *vertical convergence*, and on the other hand, the convergence between layers located in the different modes of the protocol stack which have the same functions, in the following referred to as *horizontal convergence*. The generic protocol stack, as introduced above, enables both the horizontal as well as the vertical protocol convergence.

Figure 3 depicts the transition between two protocol stacks of different-air interface modes of a wireless network. The different PHY options of IEEE 802.16 could serve as an example, see [3]. Presently, these PHY options are not envisaged to coexist in terminal or access equipment, although they share a common MAC protocol with very little option-specific extensions. The protocol stack is separated into the user and control plane (u- and c-plane) on the one hand and the management plane (m-plane) on the other hand. The split between common and specific parts of the protocol is here exemplary depicted for the MAC layer, as explained above. This split may be also necessary in the PHY, RLC, or higher layers, depending on the targeted protocol architecture and functional flexibility of the common part. A cross-stack management logically connects the protocol stacks of the different modes on the m-plane.

A seamless interworking and optimized transition between mode 1 and mode 2 have certain requirements to the

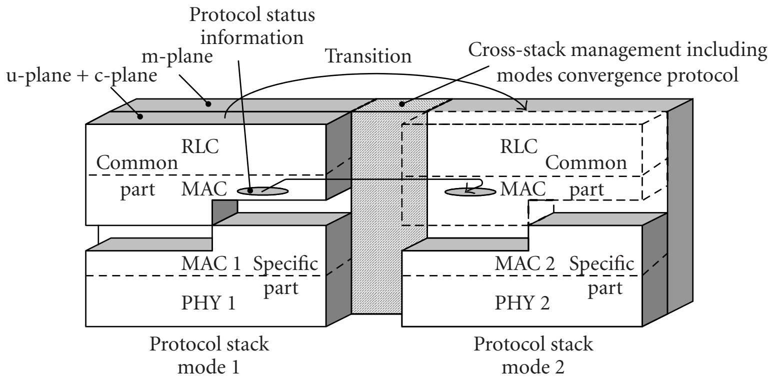


FIGURE 3: A multimode capable protocol architecture under consideration of an optimized protocol convergence. Protocol information is transferred between two modes, here exemplary depicted on the level of the MAC layer. This reflects, for instance, the case of IEEE 802.16 [3].

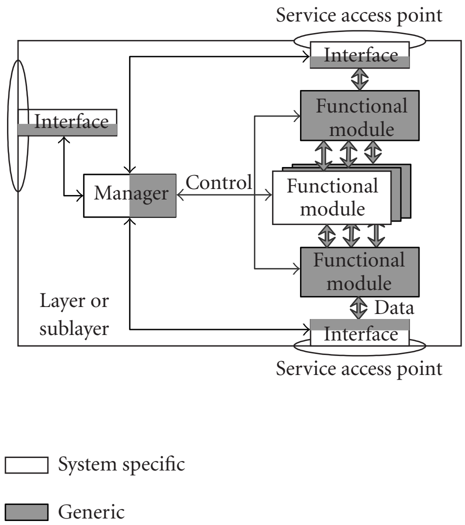


FIGURE 4: Composition of a protocol specific layer or sublayer on the basis of generic and system-specific functional modules.

cross-stack management. The protocol data, as for instance the protocol status information of the existing connections, has to be transferred between the two modes. This horizontal convergence is performed by a mode convergence protocol. Therefore, protocol functions of the c-plane, common to the different modes, are necessary to access u-plane status information. These common functions rely on a well-defined interface towards the mode-specific part of the layer. For further details on the proposed protocol architecture and corresponding infrastructure, see [17].

4. MODULAR APPROACH—THE GENERIC PROTOCOL STACK AS TOOLBOX OF PROTOCOL FUNCTIONS

Again, the generic protocol stack is the realization of the common parts, as illustrated in Figure 1, and implements its common functions on the basis of modules. These common protocol functions get their system-specific behavior based on parameterization. Once specified, these modules

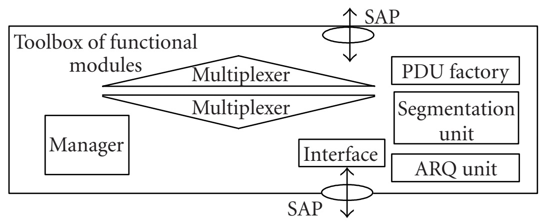


FIGURE 5: Toolbox of functional modules as part of the generic protocol stack.

can be repeatedly used with a different set of parameters corresponding to the specific communication system. The modules of generic protocol functions form together with system-specific modules a complete protocol layer, as depicted in Figure 4. The communication inside the layer is performed with the help of generic data structures, that is, generic service primitives and generic *protocol data units* (PDUs), which are also considered as being a part of the generic stack, see again Figure 1. The functional modules form a toolbox of protocol functions as illustrated in Figure 5.

A unique manager as well as interfaces for the *service access points* (SAPs) to the adjacent layers complete the fully functional protocol layer as depicted in Figure 4. In detail, the mentioned components have the following tasks.

(i) *Functional module* (generic or RAT specific): realizes a certain fundamental functionality as black box. In case of a generic module, a list of parameters for characterizing the functionality is given and the underlying functionality is hidden. The comprehensiveness of the fulfilled function is limited to fit straightforward into a single module.

(ii) *Manager*: composes and administrates the layer during runtime. This implies the composition, rearrangement, parameterization, and data questioning of the functional modules. Additionally, the manager administrates the layer's internal communication, as for instance the connection of the layer's modules through generic service primitives. It is the layer's counterpart

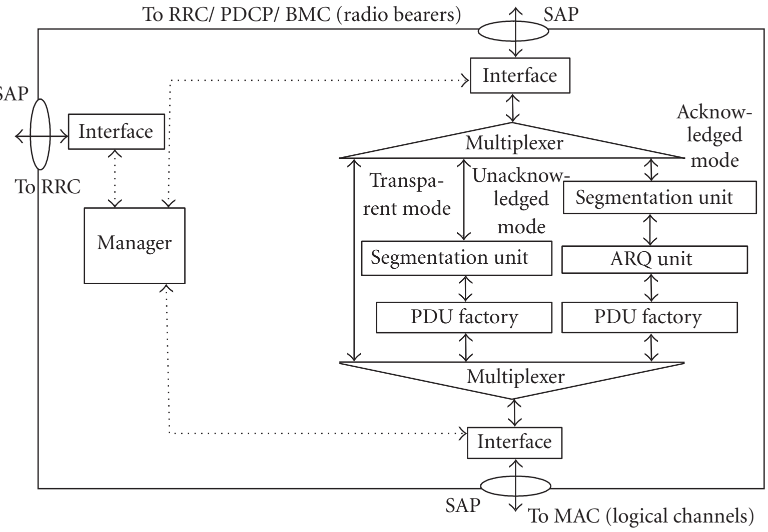


Figure 6: UMTS RLC layer based on the functional modules of the generic protocol stack.

of the protocol reconfiguration manager as introduced above in Figure 2 and it realizes the reconfigurability of the layer.

(iii) *Interface*: translates the generic service primitives with specific protocol information as payload to system-specific ones and enables thus the vertical as well as horizontal integration of the system-specific parts of the layer.

(iv) *Service access point (SAP)*: here, services of the layer are performed for the adjacent layers. The layer may communicate via generic primitives without a translation interface to an adjacent layer if the said layer has the same modular composition. The interface is needed if it is demanded that the layer appears as a classic layer fitting into an ordinary protocol stack.

(v) *PDU factory* (as functional module, later depicted in Figures 6, 7, and 8): composes layer-specific protocol frames and places them as payload in generic PDUs.

This approach enables the simulation and performance evaluation on several levels. A single (sub-) layer as well as a complete protocol stack can be composed out of the introduced modules. To facilitate understanding, the parameterization itself is introduced later.

4.1. Generic protocol functions of the data link layer

Taking Section 2.2 into account, the following functions of the DLL are considered as being part of the generic protocol stack:

(i) error handling with the help of forward error correction (FEC) or ARQ protocols as for instance Send-and-Wait ARQ, Go-back-N ARQ*, or Selective-Reject ARQ;
(ii) flow control*;
(iii) segmentation, concatenation, and padding of protocol data units (PDUs)*;
(iv) discarding of several-times received segments*;
(v) reordering of PDUs*;
(vi) multiplexing/demultiplexing of the data flow, as for instance the mapping of different channels*;
(vii) dynamic scheduling;
(viii) ciphering;
(ix) header compression.

The asterisk $*$ marked functions are considered in this paper while the other functions are target of the authors'ongoing work.

4.2. Parameterization of functional modules

Parameterization implies not only specific values, as for instance the datagram size of a segmentation module, but also a configuration of behavior and characteristics of a module, as for example the concretion of an ARQ module as a Go-back-N ARQ protocol with specified window sizes for transmission and reception. This implies as well a configuration of the modules' interface to the outside. Thus, the parameterization of functional modules may mean (1) a specification of certain variables, (2) the switching on/off of certain functionality/behavior, and (3) an extension of the module's interface to the outside.

Taking the example of the segmentation/reassembly module, the parameterization may imply among other things:

(i) use of concatenation;
(ii) use of padding, that is, filling up of the PDU to reach a certain size;
(iii) transmitter or/and receiver role;
(iv) buffer size for SDUs concatenated in a single PDU;
(v) size of PDU after handling;
(vi) behavior in case of error, that is, interworking with ARQ module.

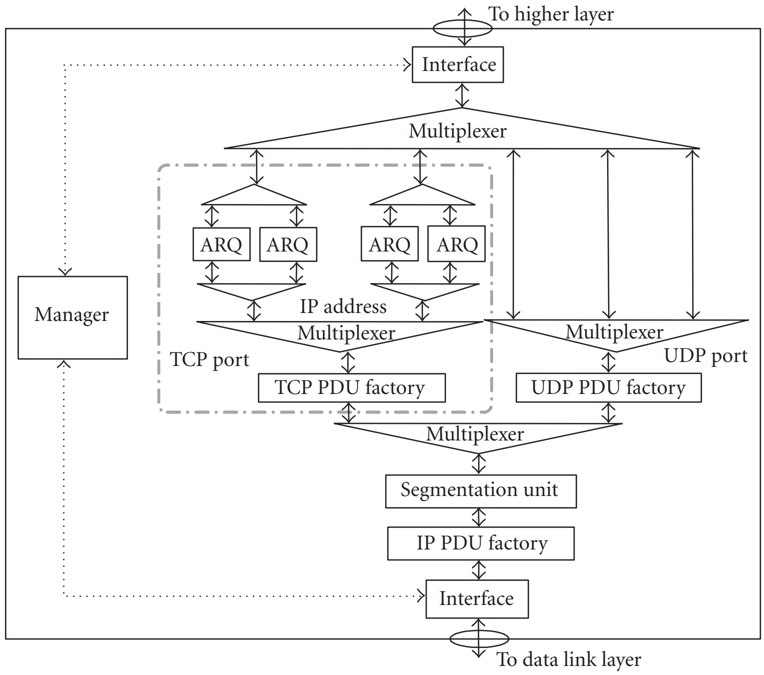


Figure 7: TCP, IP, and UDP layers based on the functional modules of the generic protocol stack. The TCP layer (gray dash-dotted line) is considered here.

At the example of the ARQ module, the parameterization means the specification of

(i) ARQ protocol characteristic, for instance Go-Back-N ARQ or Selective-Reject ARQ;
(ii) transmitter or/and receiver role;
(iii) receive and transmission window sizes;
(iv) fixed, variable (TCP) window length or open/shut mechanism (LLC);
(v) timer value, after a packet is assumed to be lost;
(vi) connection service: inexistent (UMTS RLC), separated for each direction (802.11—CSMA/CA with RTS/CTS), 2-way handshake (GSM LLC), or 3-way handshake (TCP);
(vii) use of *negative acknowledgments* (NACKs).

5. COMPOSITION OF SYSTEM-SPECIFIC LAYERS

As introduced above, the link layer functions are not limited in their appearance to the DLL. To illustrate the applicability of the modular approach based on the toolbox of protocol functions of Figure 5, a composition of three exemplary protocol layers, all differently localized in a protocol stack corresponding to the ISO/OSI reference model, is introduced in the following: (1) a UMTS RLC layer in Figure 6, (2) a TCP, IP, and UDP layers in Figure 7, and (3) an IEEE 802.11 MAC layer in Figure 8. The consideration of Figure 7 is limited in the following to the TCP layer, marked through the gray dash-dotted rectangle. The medium access of the *distributed coordination function* (DCF) of 802.11 may be regarded as a Send-and-Wait ARQ, simply realized in the ARQ module by a Go-Back-N ARQ with a window length of 1. The performance of these three layers is evaluated in the subsequent section.

6. SIMULATIVE EVALUATION AND VALIDATION OF THE FUNCTIONAL MODULES

The parameterizable modules are implemented in the *specification and description language* (SDL), and evaluated with the help of a *modular object-oriented software and environment for protocol simulation* (MOSEPS) that provides basic traffic generators, a model of an erroneous transmission channel and statistical evaluation methods. This section introduces the modular approach to protocol functions in focusing on the segmentation in UMTS and the error correction through ARQ protocols in TCP and 802.11. The adequateness of the modules for being used in a multimode capable protocol stack is shown. The modules are parameterized corresponding to a specific protocol layer and their simulative behavior is compared to analytical models known from the literature.

6.1. UMTS radio link control layer

In general, segmentation is needed in all cases where higher layer PDUs, referred to as *service data units* (SDUs), need to be separated into multiple PDUs to be further handled by lower layers. This restriction concerning the size of a PDU may result for instance from reasonable limitations of a PDU transmitted with error correction in an ARQ protocol. It may also be motivated through the capacity of a transport channel offered by the physical layer, using the notation of UMTS.

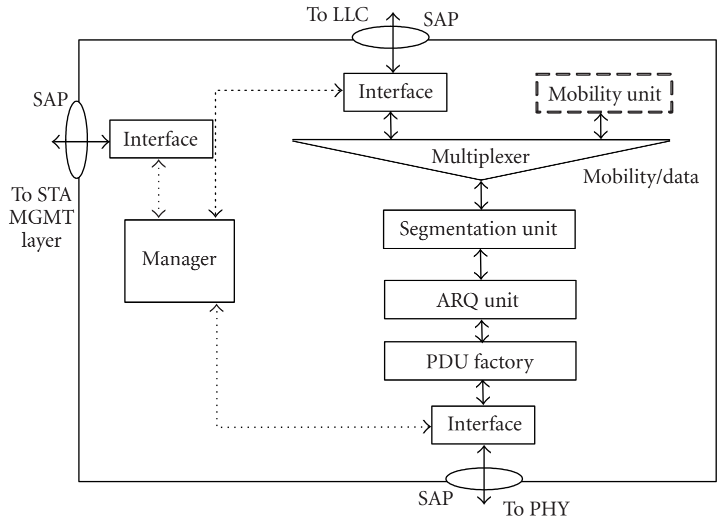


Figure 8: 802.11 MAC layer based on the functional modules of the generic protocol stack.

In case of multiple users sharing a common channel, the segmentation can increase the channels efficiency in having a multiplexing gain. Concatenation increases thereby the channel utilization as it is outlined in Figure 9. The channel utilization as quotient of user *payload* and available *channel capacity* is given through

$$\frac{\text{payload}}{\text{channel capacity}} = \frac{l_{\text{payload}}}{\lceil l_{\text{payload}}/\text{packet size} \rceil \cdot \text{packet size}} \tag{1}$$

in the case of no concatenation. The *packet size* of the physical channel is assumed to be fixed and the packet length of the user data l_{payload} determines if the segmented higher layer SDU(s) fit(s) into a single PDU. We assume that an additional physical channel is established if the user data requires it. Thus, additional channel capacity is provided and the available capacity is increased. In case of no concatenation, the fixed-sized packet is transmitted partly empty over the physical channel. Consequently, the channels' overall utilization, that is, the effectively used capacity compared to the amount of provided capacity, is decreased and follows a "zigzag" behavior when an additional physical channel is used as illustrated by the solid line in Figure 9.

The introduced example of Figure 9 focuses on the segmentation aspects of the UMTS RLC in the *unacknowledged mode* (UM). The UM of the RLC has the responsibility to concatenate SDUs to a PDU of a predefined length, here 128 bytes. The simulative results with and without concatenation are given by the markers. The payload packet size, that is, the user data, is increased up to 500 bytes and the channel utilization as introduced above is evaluated.

In applying the segmentation in a communication protocol, the protocol overhead comes into play. Due to this overhead, more capacity than transmitted user data is required as observable in Figure 9 for $l_{\text{payload}} = 384$ bytes in the case of no

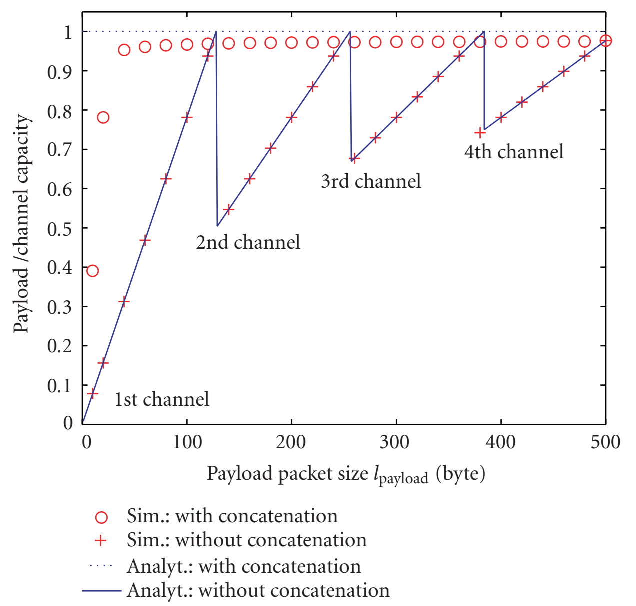


Figure 9: Utilization of channels with a fixed packet segmentation size of 128 bytes.

concatenation. The same stands for the usage of concatenation, as the observed channel utilization does not match the ideal one. The number of SDUs prepared for transmission in a single PDU is here limited so that for small l_{payload} values, a PDU is not completely filled. In summary, the parameterizable segmentation/reassembly module adequately reflects the expected behavior and can be validly used in a multimode capable protocol stack.

6.2. Transmission control protocol layer

As introduced above in Figure 7, a TCP layer can be composed out of the functional modules of the DLL as being

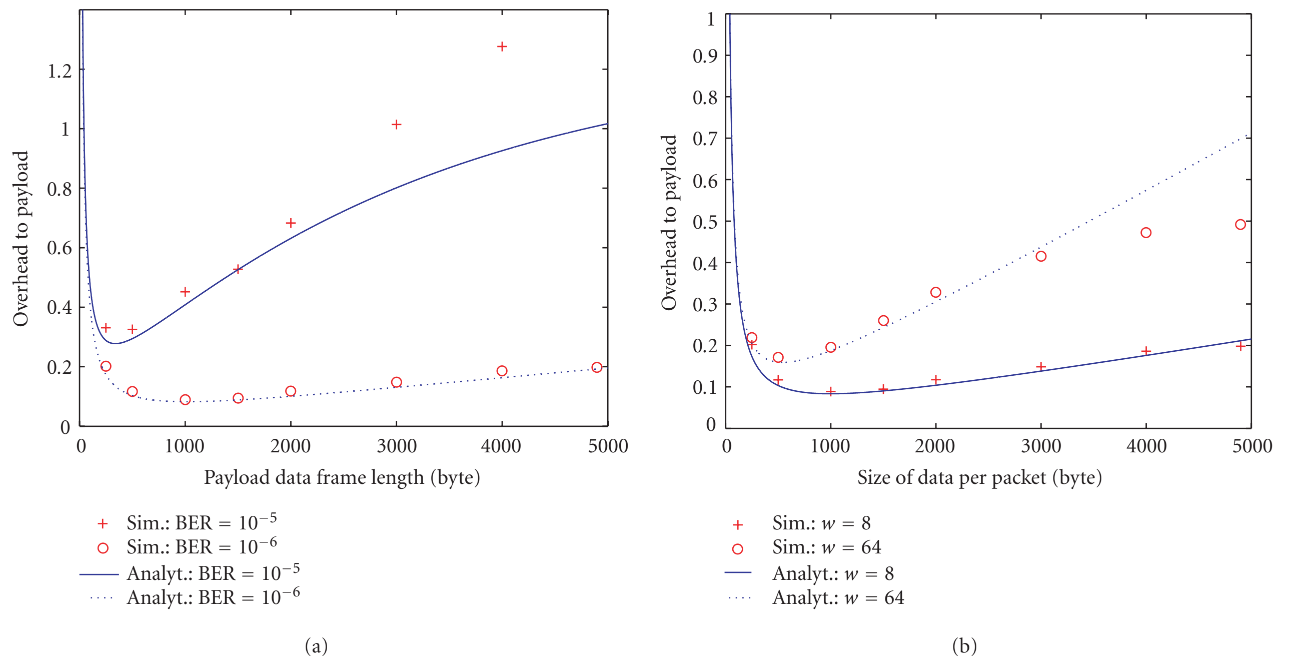


Figure 10: TCP layer Go-back-N ARQ validation and evaluation. The protocol overhead to payload ration in dependency on the frame length of the payload data is depicted. The lines are analytic results corresponding to (2), while the markers indicate simulative evaluation. (a) Varied BER $= 10^{-5}$ or 10^{-6} and window length $w = 8$. (b) Varied window length $w = 8$ or 64 and BER $= 10^{-6}$.

part of the generic protocol stack. To validate the Go-Back-N mechanisms of the TCP layer's ARQ module, we measure the protocol overhead in dependency on the payload packet size in the case of erroneous transmissions. The focus is thereby on the influence of two effects: the bit error ratio (BER) of the radio channel, that is, the wireless medium, and the size of the send and receive window w.

With a packet length of $l_{\text{packet}} = l_{\text{header}} + l_{\text{payload}}$, where TCP has fixed header length of $l_{\text{header}} = 40$ bytes, the packet error ratio (PER) can be calculated to

$$\text{PER} = 1 - (1 - \text{BER})^{l_{\text{packet}} \cdot 8}. \tag{2}$$

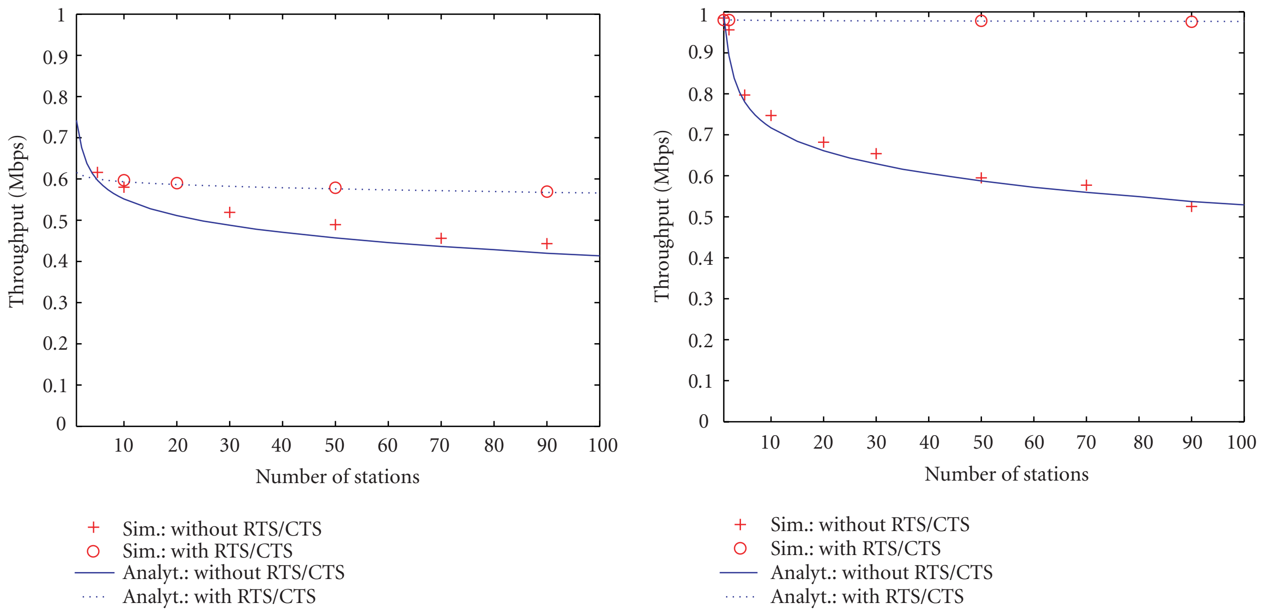
Based hereon the overhead to payload quotient for the Go-Back-N ARQ can be derived and approximated [12] to

$$\frac{\text{overhead}}{\text{payload}} = \frac{l_{\text{header}}}{l_{\text{payload}}} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{w/2} ((w/2) - i + 1) \cdot (1 - \text{PER})^{i-1} \cdot \text{PER}}{w/2} \cdot \frac{l_{\text{packet}}}{l_{\text{payload}}}, \tag{3}$$

where w is the length of the transmission window leading to the analytical results as depicted in Figure 10. This figure illustrates the overhead to payload ratio in dependency on the frame length of the payload data for (a) a BER of 10^{-5} and 10^{-6} on the one hand and (b) window length of 8 and 64 on the other hand. Figure 10a shows the expected performance corresponding to the Go-Back-N ARQ. The overhead to payload ratio increases with increasing bit error ratio and an optimal frame length for the payload data to minimize the said ratio can be determined. From the cross-protocol optimization perspective, this frame length may be used as a dimensioning rule for segmentation. The same stands for Figure 10b: there the overhead-to-payload ratio increases with increasing window length, as the amount of data which has to be retransmitted, in the case of an error corresponding to the Go-Back-N ARQ, increases. The difference between analysis and simulation for large payload data frames in Figures 10a and 10b is reasoned by the send/receive buffers of the implemented TCP layers. Data packets in these buffers have to be discarded when an error is detected and are neglected in the approximation (3). In summary, the ARQ module of the generic protocol stack fulfils adequately its intended purpose.

6.3. IEEE 802.11 medium access control layer

In this section, the modular composition of an IEEE 802.11 MAC layer as illustrated in Figure 8 is validated and evaluated. Therefore, the average throughput of the *carrier sensing multiple access with collision avoidance* (CSMA/CA) -based decentralized medium access by the DCF with and without *request to send/clear to send* (RTS/CTS) is analyzed and simulated.



(a) (b)

Figure 11: 802.11 MAC layer evaluation of the DCF-based medium access under utilization of the ARQ module. The total system throughput depending on the number of transmitting stations is depicted. The lines are analytic results corresponding to (5), while the markers indicate the simulative evaluation. Throughput evaluation-channel capacity=1Mbps; (a) packet size=128 bytes, (b) packet size=4096 bytes.

Table 1: Time slot durations in microseconds and probabilities that the medium is empty (e), successfully (s) allocated, or a collision (c) occurs [18, 19]. The fixed values result from the time length of an RTS/CTS sequence.

Probability	Duration with RTS/CTS	Duration without RTS/CTS
$p_e = (1-\tau)^n$	$T_e = 1$	$T_e = 1$
$p_s = n\tau(1-\tau)^{n-1}$	$T_s = 636 + 8l_{\text{payload}}$	$T_e = 636 + 8l_{\text{payload}}$
$p_c = 1 - p_e - p_s$	$T_e = 170$	$T_s = 234 + 8l_{\text{payload}}$

The channel capacity is mainly wasted by two effects: MAC header sending and collisions. One way to an analytical approach for determination of the throughput is to calculate the collision probability p and the access probability τ with the help of a two-dimensional Markov chain for the modeling of the backoff window of the DCF [18, 19] resulting into

$$p = 1 - (1-\tau)^{n-1}, \quad \tau = 2 \cdot \left(1 + W_0 + pW_0 \frac{1-(2p)^8}{1-2p}\right)^{-1}, \tag{4}$$

where n is the number of stations and W_0 the minimum backoff window size, here we chose $W_0 = 8$. With the help of the average time slot length T_{average} on the basis of Table 1, the average total system throughput $t_{\text{saturation}}$ can be calculated to

$$t_{\text{saturation}} = \frac{P_s L_{\text{payload}}}{T_{\text{average}}}, \quad T_{\text{average}} = P_e T_e + P_s T_s + P_c T_c. \tag{5}$$

We assume a channel rate of 1 Mbps. The slot length, *short interframe space* (SIFS) and *distributed coordination function IFS* (DIFS) are 1, 6, and 10 microseconds resulting into the analytical as well as simulative results of Figure 11. There, the overall system throughput, with and without RTS/CTS, in dependency on the number of stations is depicted. For small packets, $L_{\text{payload}} = 128$ bytes, Figure 11a, the headers are the main cause for an inefficient use of the medium. For larger frames, $L_{\text{payload}} = 4096$ bytes, Figure 11b, a collision wastes more time, as a transmitting station is only able to notice an interfered frame after its ending. Therefore, the RTS/CTS mechanism is introduced, to have just a small RTS frame lost in case of a collision. The simulation agrees mainly with the analytic determination of the throughput of (5) and illustrates the superiority of the RTS/CTS-based solution. As the ARQ module of the generic protocol stack reflects the expected behavior of RTS/CTS mechanism [19], this module can be legitimately used in an 802.11 MAC layer.

7. CONCLUSION

The introduced concept of a generic protocol stack enables protocol software for future multimode capable systems under the consideration of protocol reconfiguration. The generic protocol stack, as a collection of modular protocol functions, takes up the usual advance of software engineering in the field of protocol development and evaluation: it has fallen back on well-proven and known protocol functions and behavior from the portfolio of the engineers' experience. A generic realization of these functions in the form of independent modules results in a toolbox of protocol functions as a construction kit for protocol development. Dimensioning rules for an adequate support of QoS in wireless communication from the perspective of the protocols can be derived. In taking the tradeoff of genericity into account, these thoughtful realized modules stimulate efficiency through reusability and maintainability as well as accelerate the development process itself. However, the consideration of common protocol functions and protocol convergence during the development of future protocols will increase by itself the grade of genericity and advantage of this approach. The efficiency of protocol reconfigurability benefits from the introduced generic approach and implies a clearly identified effort of protocol management. Thus, the introduced approach is a first step to an end-to-end reconfigurable wireless system.

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EURASIP JOURNAL ON WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS AND NETWORKING

Special Issue on Quality of Service in Mobile Ad Hoc Networks

Call for Papers

Mobile ad hoc networking is a challenging task due to a lack of resources residing in the network as well as frequent changes in network topology. Although much research has been directed to supporting QoS in the Internet and traditional wireless networks, present results are not suitable for mobile ad hoc network (MANET). QoS support for mobile ad hoc networks remains an open problem, drawing interest from both academia and industry under military and commercial sponsorship. MANETs have certain unique characteristics that pose several difficulties in provisioning QoS, such as dynamically varying network topology, lack of precise state information, lack of central control, error-prone shared radio channels, limited resource availability, hidden terminal problems, and insecure media, and little consensus yet exists on which approaches may be optimal. Future MANETs are likely to be "multimode" or heterogeneous in nature. Thus, the routers comprising a MANET will employ multiple, physical-layer wireless technologies, with each new technology requiring a multiple-access (MAC) protocol for supporting QoS. Above the MAC layer, forwarding, routing, signaling, and admission control policies are required, and the best combination of these policies will change as the underlying hardware technology evolves.

The special issue solicits original papers dealing with state-of-the-art and up-to-date efforts in design, performance analysis, implementation and experimental results for various QoS issues in MANETs. Fundamental research results as well as practical implementations and demonstrators are encouraged.

Topics of interest include (but are not limited to):

- QoS models and performance evaluation of MANET
- QoS resource reservation signaling
- Various QoS routing protocols
- Flexible MAC protocols
- Robust modeling and analysis of MANET resource management
- Dynamic and hybrid resource allocation schemes
- Resource control and multimedia QoS support
- Channel characterization
- QoS management and traffic engineering
- Tools and techniques for MANET measurement and simulation
- Adaptive QoS provisioning issues
- Information assurance and reliability in MANET

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Special Issue on
CMOS RF Circuits for Wireless Applications

Call for Papers

Advanced concepts for wireless communications present a vision of technology that is embedded in our surroundings and practically invisible, but present whenever required. From established radio techniques like GSM, 802.11, or Bluetooth to more emerging ones like ultra-wideband (UWB) or smart dust moats, a common denominator for future progress is underlying CMOS technology. Although the use of deep-submicron CMOS processes allows for an unprecedented degree of scaling in digital circuitry, it complicates implementation and integration of traditional RF circuits. The explosive growth of standard cellular radios and radically different new wireless applications makes it imperative to find architectural and circuit solutions to these design problems.

Two key issues for future silicon-based systems are scale of integration and ultra-low power dissipation. The concept of combining digital, memory, mixed-signal, and RF circuitry on one chip in the form of System-on-Chip (SoC) has been around for a while. However, the difficulty of integrating heterogeneous circuit design styles and processes onto one substrate still remains. Therefore, System-in-Package (SiP) concept seems to be gaining more acceptance.

While it is true that heterogeneous circuits and architectures originally developed for their native technologies cannot be effectively integrated "as is" into a deep-submicron CMOS process, one might ask the question whether those functions can be ported into more CMOS-friendly architectures to reap all the benefits of the digital design and flow. It is not predestined that RF wireless frequency synthesizers be always charge-pump-based PLLs with VCOs, RF transmit upconverters be I/Q modulators, receivers use only Gilbert cell or passive continuous-time mixers. Performance of modern CMOS transistors is nowadays good enough for multi-GHz RF applications.

Low power has always been important for wireless communications. With new developments in wireless sensor networks and wireless systems for medical applications, the power dissipation is becoming a number one issue. Wireless sensor network systems are being applied in critical applications in commerce, healthcare, and security. These systems have unique characteristics and face many implementation challenges. The requirement for long operating life for a wireless sensor node under limited energy supply imposes the most severe design constraints. This calls for innovative design methodologies at the circuit and system level to address this rigorous requirement.

Wireless systems for medical applications hold a number of advantages over wired alternatives, including the ease of use, reduced risk of infection, reduced risk of failure, reduced patient discomfort, enhanced mobility, and lower cost. Typically, applications demand expertise in multiple disciplines, varying from analog sensors to digital processing cores, suggesting opportunities for extensive hardware integration.

The special issue will address the state of the art in CMOS design in the context of wireless communication for 3G/4G cellular telephony, wireless sensor networks, and wireless medical applications.

Topics of interest include (but are not limited to):

- Hardware aspects of wireless networks
- Wireless CMOS circuits for healthcare and telemedicine
- Modulation schemes for low-power RF transmission
- RF transceiver architectures (low IF, direct conversion, super-regenerative)
- RF signal processing
- Phase-locked loops (PLLs)
- Digitally controlled oscillators
- LNAs, mixers, charge pumps, and VCOs in CMOS
- System-on-Chip (SoC) and System-in-Package (SiP) implementations
- RF design implementation challenges in deep-submicron CMOS processes

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EURASIP JOURNAL ON WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS AND NETWORKING

Special Issue on

Ultra-Wideband (UWB) Communication Systems—Technology and Applications

Call for Papers

The opening of unlicensed frequency band between 3.1 GHz and 10.6 GHz (7.5 GHz) for indoor wireless communication systems by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) spurred the development of ultra-wideband (UWB) communications. Several wireless personal area networking (WPAN) products have been demonstrated recently. These products implement one of the two leading proposals to the IEEE 802.15.3a High-Speed WPAN Standards Committee. On the other hand, the IEEE 802.15.4a Standards Committee is focusing on low power, low bit rate applications, emphasizing accurate localization. This flurry of activity has demonstrated the feasibility of high-bit-rate and low-bit-rate/low-power UWB communications. Further improvement in UWB transmission speed and reductions in power consumption and UWB transceiver cost require a comprehensive investigation of UWB communications that simultaneously addresses system issues, analog and digital implementation constraints, and RF circuitry limitations. In the application area, coexistence with other wireless standards plays an important role.

The aim of this special issue is to present recent research in UWB communication systems with emphasis on future applications in wireless communications. Prospective papers should be unpublished and present novel innovative contributions from either a methodological or an application perspective.

Suggested topics include (but are not limited) to:

- UWB channel modeling and measurement
- High-bit-rate UWB communications
- UWB modulation and multiple access
- Synchronization and channel estimation
- Pulse shaping and filtering
- UWB transceiver design and signal processing
- Interference and coexistence
- Ultra-low-power UWB transmission
- MIMO-UWB
- Multiband UWB
- Spectral management
- UWB wireless networks and related issues
- Ranging and positioning
- Applications

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Special Issue on Wireless Network Security

Call for Papers

Recent advances in wireless network technologies have rapidly developed in recent years, as evidenced by wireless location area networks (WLANs), wireless personal area networks (WPANs), wireless metropolitan area networks (WMANs), and wireless wide area networks (WWANs), that is, cellular networks. A major impediment to their deployment, however, is wireless network security. For example, the lack of data confidentiality in wired equivalent privacy (WEP) protocol has been proven, and newly adopted standards such as IEEE 802.11i robust secruity network (RSN) and IEEE 802.15.3a ultra-wideband (UWB) are not fully tested and, as such, may expose unforeseen security vulnerabilities. The effort to improve wireless network security is linked with many technical challenges including compatibility with legacy wireless networks, complexity in implementation, and cost/performance trade-offs. The need to address wireless network security and to provide timely, solid technical contributions establishes the motivation behind this special issue.

This special issue will focus on novel and functional ways to improve wireless network security. Papers that do not focus on wireless network security will not be reviewed. Specific areas of interest in WLANs, WPANs, WMANs, and WWANs include, but are not limited to:

- Attacks, security mechanisms, and security services
- Authentication
- Access control
- Data confidentiality
- Data integrity
- Nonrepudiation
- Encryption and decryption
- Key management
- Fraudulent usage
- Wireless network security performance evaluation
- Wireless link layer security
- Tradeoff analysis between performance and security
- Authentication and authorization for mobile service network
- Wireless security standards (IEEE 802.11, IEEE 802.15, IEEE 802.16, 3GPP, and 3GPP2)

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EURASIP JOURNAL ON WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS AND NETWORKING

Special Issue on Radio Resource Management in 3G+ Systems

Call for Papers

The 3G+ wireless systems can be characterized by aggregate bit rates in the range of Mbps, QoS support for interactive multimedia services, global mobility, service portability, enhanced ubiquity, and larger user capacity. All digital entirely packet-switched radio networks involving hybrid networking and access technologies are envisioned in 3G+ systems. In such systems, radio resource management (RRM) plays a major role in the provision of QoS and efficient utilization of scarce radio resources. With the required support for multimedia services to multiple users over diverse wireless networks and ever-increasing demand for high-quality wireless services, the need for effective and efficient RRM techniques becomes more important than ever. The addition of efficient packet data channels in both forward and reverse directions and QoS support in 3G standards leads to a more flexible network, but at the same time increases the complexity of determining the optimal allocation of resources especially on the radio interface. This special issue is devoted to addressing the urgent and important need for efficient and effective RRM techniques in the evolving next-generation wireless systems.

We are seeking original, high-quality, and unpublished papers representing the state-of-the-art research in radio resource management aspects of the next-generation wireless communication systems. Topics of interests include, but are not limited to:

- Resource optimization for multimedia services
- Rate allocation and adaptation
- Transmit power control and allocation
- Intelligent scheduling
- Subcarrier allocation in multicarrier systems
- Antenna selection techniques in MIMO systems
- Call admission control
- Load balancing, congestion, and flow control in radio networks
- Modeling and analysis of QoS in wireless networks
- Adaptive QoS control for wireless multimedia
- Delay and jitter management in wireless networks
- Handoff and mobility management
- RRM techniques in hybrid radio networks
- Distributed versus centralized RRM
- RRM in mesh networks
- Cross-layer optimization of radio resources
- H-ARQ techniques and issues
- Performance of multihop and cooperative networks
- Challenges in implementation of VoIP over radio networks
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EURASIP JOURNAL ON WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS AND NETWORKING

Special Issue on
Multiuser Cooperative Diversity for Wireless Networks

Call for Papers

Multihop relaying technology is a promising solution for future cellular and ad-hoc wireless communications systems in order to achieve broader coverage and to mitigate wireless channels impairment without the need to use large power at the transmitter. Recently, a new concept that is being actively studied in multihop-augmented networks is multiuser cooperative diversity, where several terminals form a kind of coalition to assist each other with the transmission of their messages. In general, cooperative relaying systems have a source node multicasting a message to a number of cooperative relays, which in turn resend a processed version to the intended destination node. The destination node combines the signal received from the relays, possibly also taking into account the source's original signal. Cooperative diversity exploits two fundamental features of the wireless medium: its broadcast nature and its ability to achieve diversity through independent channels. There are three advantages from this:

(1) *Diversity*. This occurs because different paths are likely to fade independently. The impact of this is expected to be seen in the physical layer, in the design of a receiver that can exploit this diversity.
(2) *Beamforming gain*. The use of directed beams should improve the capacity on the individual wireless links. The gains may be particularly significant if space-time coding schemes are used.
(3) *Interference Mitigation*. A protocol that takes advantage of the wireless channel and the antennas and receivers available could achieve a substantial gain in system throughput by optimizing the processing done in the cooperative relays and in the scheduling of retransmissions by the relays so as to minimize mutual interference and facilitate information transmission by cooperation.

The special issue solicits original research papers dealing with up-to-date efforts in design, performance analysis, implementation and experimental results of cooperative diversity networks.

We seek original, high-quality, and unpublished papers representing the state-of-the-art research in the area of multiuser cooperative diversity as applied to the next generation multihop wireless communication systems. We encourage submission of high-quality papers that report original work in both theoretical and experimental research areas.

Topics of interests include, but are not limited to:

- Information theoretic aspects of cooperative diversity
    - Cooperative diversity from the standpoint of multiuser information theory: Shannon capacity
    - Cooperative diversity and its relation to network coding
    - Security aspects
- Physical layer and networking aspects of cooperative diversity
    - Cooperative protocols for wireless relay, ad hoc, and sensor multihop networks
    - Cross-layer protocol design
    - Power allocation in networks with cooperative diversity
    - Reducing transmission energy and extending terminal battery life in cooperative diversity networks
    - Relay networks architectures
- MIMO transmission and cooperative diversity networks
    - Cooperative systems with space-time coding
    - MIMO transmission in multihop networks
    - Cooperative MIMO

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Special Issue on

Signal Processing with High Complexity: Prototyping and Industrial Design

Call for Papers

Some modern applications require an extraordinary large amount of complexity in signal processing algorithms. For example, the 3rd generation of wireless cellular systems is expected to require 1000 times more complexity when compared to its 2nd generation predecessors, and future 3GPP standards will aim for even more number-crunching applications. Video and multimedia applications do not only drive the complexity to new peaks in wired and wireless systems but also in personal and home devices. Also in acoustics, modern hearing aids or algorithms for de-reverberation of rooms, blind source separation, and multichannel echo cancelation are complexity hungry. At the same time, the anticipated products also put on additional constraints like size and power consumption when mobile and thus battery powered. Furthermore, due to new developments in electroacoustic transducer design, it is possible to design very small and effective loudspeakers. Unfortunately, the linearity assumption does not hold any more for this kind of loudspeakers, leading to computationally demanding nonlinear cancelation and equalization algorithms.

Since standard design techniques would either consume too much time or do not result in solutions satisfying all constraints, more efficient development techniques are required to speed up this crucial phase. In general, such developments are rather expensive due to the required extraordinary high complexity. Thus, de-risking of a future product based on rapid prototyping is often an alternative approach. However, since prototyping would delay the development, it often makes only sense when it is well embedded in the product design process. Rapid prototyping has thus evolved by applying new design techniques more suitable to support a quick time to market requirement.

This special issue focuses on new development methods for applications with high complexity in signal processing and on showing the improved design obtained by such methods. Examples of such methods are virtual prototyping, HW/SW partitioning, automatic design flows, float to fix conversions, automatic testing and verification, and power aware designs.

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Special Issue on Field-Programmable Gate Arrays in Embedded Systems

Call for Papers

Field-Programmable Gate Arrays (FPGAs) are increasingly used in embedded systems to achieve high performance in a compact area. FPGAs are particularly well suited to processing data straight from sensors in embedded systems. More importantly, the reconfigurable aspects of FPGAs give the circuits the versatility to change their functionality based on processing requirements for different phases of an application, and for deploying new functionality.

Modern FPGAs integrate many different resources on a single chip. Embedded processors (both hard and soft cores), multipliers, RAM blocks, and DSP units are all available along with reconfigurable logic. Applications can use these heterogeneous resources to integrate several different functions on a single piece of silicon. This makes FPGAs particularly well suited to embedded applications.

This special issue focuses on applications that clearly show the benefit of using FPGAs in embedded applications, as well as on design tools that enable such applications. Specific topics of interest include the use of reconfiguration in embedded applications, hardware/software codesign targeting FPGAs, power-aware FPGA design, design environments for FPGAs, system signalling and protocols used by FPGAs in embedded environments, and system-level design targeting modern FPGA's heterogeneous resources.

Papers on other applicable topics will also be considered. All papers should address FPGA-based systems that are appropriate for embedded applications. Papers on subjects outside of this scope (i.e., not suitable for embedded applications) will not be considered.

Authors should follow the EURASIP JES manuscript format described at http://www.hindawi.com/journals/es/. Prospective authors should submit an electronic copy of their complete manuscript through the EURASIP JES manuscript tracking system at http://www.mstracking.com/es/, according to the following timetable:

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Special Issue on Synchronous Paradigm in Embedded Systems

Call for Papers

Synchronous languages were introduced in the 1980s for programming reactive systems. Such systems are characterized by their continuous reaction to their environment, at a speed determined by the latter. Reactive systems include embedded control software and hardware. Synchronous languages have recently seen a tremendous interest from leading companies developing automatic control software and hardware for critical applications. Industrial success stories have been achieved by Schneider Electric, Airbus, Dassault Aviation, Snecma, MBDA, Arm, ST Microelectronics, Texas Instruments, Freescale, Intel .... The key advantage outlined by these companies resides in the rigorous mathematical semantics provided by the synchronous approach that allows system designers to develop critical software and hardware in a faster and safer way.

Indeed, an important feature of synchronous paradigm is that the tools and environments supporting development of synchronous programs are based upon a formal mathematical model defined by the semantics of the languages. The compilation involves the construction of these formal models, and their analysis for static properties, their optimization, the synthesis of executable sequential implementations, and the automated distribution of programs. It can also build a model of the dynamical behaviors, in the form of a transition system, upon which is based the analysis of dynamical properties, for example, through model-checking-based verification, or discrete controller synthesis. Hence, synchronous programming is at the crossroads of many approaches in compilation, formal analysis and verification techniques, and software or hardware implementations generation.

We invite original papers for a special issue of the journal to be published in the first quarter of 2007. Papers may be submitted on all aspects of the synchronous paradigm for embedded systems, including theory and applications. Some sample topics are:

- Synchronous languages design and compiling
- Novel application and implementation of synchronous languages
- Applications of synchronous design methods to embedded systems (hardware or software)
- Formal modeling, formal verification, controller synthesis, and abstract interpretation with synchronous-based tools
- Combining synchrony and asynchrony for embedded system design and, in particular, globally asynchronous and locally synchronous systems
- The role of synchronous models of computations in heterogeneous modeling
- The use of synchronous modeling techniques in model-driven design environment
- Design of distributed control systems using the synchronous paradigm

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