

Research Article

Implementation of an Optical-Wireless Network with Spectrum Sensing and Dynamic Resource Allocation Using Optically Controlled Reconfigurable Antennas

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This work proposes the concept and reports the implementation of an adaptive and cognitive radio over fiber architecture. It is aimed at dealing with the new demands for convergent networks by means of simultaneously providing the functionalities of multiband radiofrequency spectrum sensing, dynamic resource allocation, and centralized processing capability, as well as the use of optically controlled reconfigurable antennas and radio over fiber technology. The performance of this novel and innovative architecture has been evaluated in a geographically distributed optical-wireless network under real conditions and for different fiber lengths. Experimental results demonstrate reach extension of more than 40 times and an enhancement of more than 30 dB in the carrier to interference plus noise ratio parameter.

1. Introduction

The development of telecommunications systems and networks has increasingly influenced the people's life style and vice versa. People desire to be connected anywhere, anytime, and at high data rate and quality. Social networks, real time video, and photo share applications have been demanding new and tough requirements. While the research in wireless communication systems is mainly focused on providing fast, energy-efficient, and reliable connections to the final users, studies have been developed and applied in all network layers. Among various research areas, two of them have been particularly successful in the last years: radio over fiber (RoF) systems [1] and cognitive radio (CR) [2].

The next generation of telecom systems will require extremely high capacity and reliable mobility. Enabling the convergence of wired and wireless services can satisfy these

two requirements. In this way, it would be practicable to simultaneous delivery voice and data and video services in order to serve the fixed and mobile users in a unified networking platform. The radio over fiber (RoF) technology represents a key solution for taking advantage of both systems in a unique way. In other words, it enables making use of the huge bandwidth offered by optical communications systems with the mobility and flexibility provided by wireless systems.

RoF systems play an important role in the convergence of optical and wireless networks and, additionally, can take advantage of photonics technology in order to efficiently enable the generation and detection of microwave signals in the optical domain [3, 4]. These systems have been considered a key solution to connect base stations to the antenna units not only for the current cellular systems but also for Wi-Fi and 4G networks [5–7]. Other applications include hybrid passive optical network (PON) implementations [8] and transport

sensorial information in wireless sensor networks (WSNs) [9].

Cognitive radio technology is the target of a large number of researches focused on a better frequency spectrum usage, as well as network self-management, self-optimization, and machine learning [10]. Spectrum sensing (SS) techniques and algorithms for multiple access are also being developed for opportunistic spectrum management [11]. CR can be seen as a self-aware, environment-aware, and regulation-aware device. It can estimate the spectrum occupancy by using a SS technique and, consequently, determining opportunities in a frequency range of interest, based on the occupation or not of the channels by licensed users (also known as primary users) [12].

Some researchers have been working on the synergy of cognitive radio and different photonics technologies in the last years. Different applications and system architectures have been proposed in literature, such as cognitive radio over fiber (CRoF) for microcell applications [13], cognitive wireless LAN over fiber (CWLANoF) [14], cognitive front ends using optically pumped reconfigurable antennas (OPRAS) [15], and photonic analog-to-digital converter (Ph-ADC) [16, 17]. The CRoF architecture is based on RoF technology for connecting CRs. Al-Dulaimi et al. have numerically demonstrated that CRoF is able to use local spectrum holes efficiently and provide higher throughput to secondary users if compared to the traditional CR functioning [13]. On the other hand, Attar et al. have reported a WLANoF based on a multiuser MAC with CR capability for multiple cooperating receivers with distributed antennas [14]. It consists of a number of access points without processing capabilities connected via RoF links to a cognitive access point (CogAp). The latter one is responsible for all processing functions and the spectrum sensing is performed based on MAC layer information. In [15], the development of a cognitive front-end based on a UWB antenna and an optically pumped reconfigurable antenna is presented. The latter one is activated by local laser diodes, which had been incorporated to its structure for illuminating a photoconductive switch. The main drawback of this approach is that the laser is only locally controlled, since it is integrated to the antenna rather than using an optical fiber to control the antenna properties. Finally, Llorente et al. have published some articles on the experimental demonstration of a time-stretched photonic analog-to-digital converter with optical amplification applied to sense ultralow power signals for cognitive radio applications [16, 17]. They have indeed demonstrated the feasibility of a Ph-ADC and a bidirectional UWB radio over fiber transmission in a dispersion compensating fiber (DCF). The experiment has confirmed that the proposed Ph-ADC can be used for UWB signal distribution at DCF dispersion values $D_2 \approx -2500$ ps/nm for in-building communications. Higher dispersion values distort severely UWB carrier constellation [16].

This work proposes the concept and reports the implementation of an innovative architecture called ACRoF, which stands for adaptive and cognitive radio over fiber. It is based on a central office with multiband SS and dynamic resource allocation functionalities and simple remote antenna units

composed of previous developed optically controlled reconfigurable antennas for data transmission and a broadband antenna for continuously sensing the frequency spectrum. There are six main contributions of the current work when compared to others previously published in literature. First, ACRoF can be considered innovative and unique, since it takes advantage of RoF and CR technologies in an adaptive way, since the antenna electromagnetic properties are constantly reconfigured as a function of SS information. Secondly, this work presents an implementation in a real optical-wireless network, whereas CRoF has been only analyzed numerically [13]. If compared to [14], our main contribution concerns the cognition in the physical layer and not in medium access control, as well as the possibility of performing multiband SS.

The OPRAS antenna reported in [16] is locally manipulated by a diode laser differently to our optically controlled antenna that is remotely reconfigured by using a dedicated optical link from the central office to the remote antenna unit. Moreover, the current paper presents experimental results on the network performance parameters based on online SS. Finally, [16, 17] report the development and laboratory experiments of a Ph-ADC, whereas this work proposes the use a spectrum analyzer as ADC and RoF links for enabling centralized processing capability in a geographically distributed optical-wireless network.

2. Cognitive Radio and Spectrum Sensing

Software-defined radio (SDR) and cognitive radio (CR) represent two remarkable concepts on the wireless communications evolution, which are frequently attributed to Mitola III [18, 19]. A SDR is a radio in which the physical layer signal processing is software-controlled rather than using a dedicated hardware to handle radio frequency (RF) signals. It is capable of reconfiguring its parameters and even functionalities according to the software controls. On the other hand, a CR is a software-defined wireless communication that provides the functionalities of self-organization, self-management, and self-adaptation as a function of the radio environment, spectrum occupancy and regulation, user requirements, internal capabilities, and operational constraints. Several technologies inspired on human biology have been suggested to achieve these complex objectives. The inspirations typically come from our sensory system (spectrum sensing), somatic nervous system (controllers and actuators), autonomic nervous system (self-management, situation-awareness, and self-management) [20], and human brains (analyzing, correlating, decision making, learning, planning, and experimenting) [10]. A CR must be aware of many aspects, namely, the radio frequency spectrum and channels situation (environment-awareness), its own devices and systems (self-awareness), regulations (regulation-awareness), service requirements (service-awareness), business plans (business-awareness), and etiquettes/policies [21, 22]. It can experiment new configurations and functionalities, correlating the applied plans to the obtained results. Therefore, it can learn

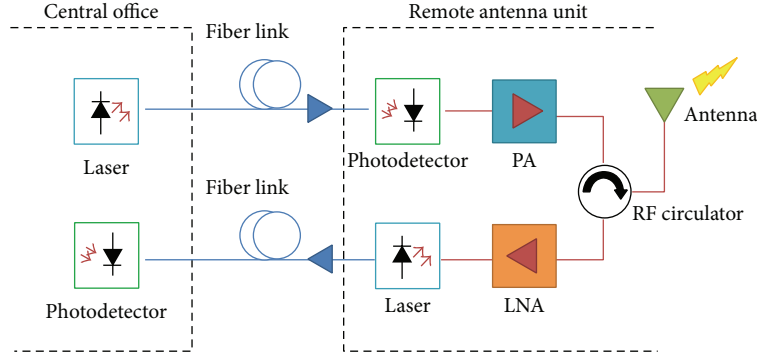


FIGURE 1: RoF system block diagram.

from previous experiences in order to optimize its functionalities. A CR must perform spectrum sensing constantly for finding out new bandwidth opportunities that could be explored by its radio capabilities. Furthermore, it needs to sense and monitor the radio channels to detect primary users' transmissions, as well as secondary users' transmissions (coexistence). If a primary signal is detected, the secondary transmission should immediately stop to avoid interference.

The increasing demand for high data rates in wireless communications has motivated the emergence of CR as a key solution for the limited and underutilized wireless electromagnetic spectrum resources. The licensed spectrum is allocated during long time periods exclusively to licensed users, that is, the primary users. Many studies on spectrum utilization have demonstrated the unused frequency time and space resources of this strategy [23, 24]. CR aims to exploit these opportunities without causing significant interference to primary users [10]. It is aimed at reusing the unused spectrum in an opportunistic way. In order to avoid interference with the primary users, CR must monitor constantly the spectrum usage and determine the possibilities for spectrum occupancy. Transceivers based on this technology are able to sense the frequency spectrum and determine its occupancy by one or more primary users [25].

The spectrum sensing can be simply modeled in deciding whether a slice of spectrum is available or not. It can be discriminated in two hypotheses:

$$\begin{aligned} H_0 : \mathbf{y}[n] &= \mathbf{w}[n], \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, N \\ H_1 : \mathbf{y}[n] &= \mathbf{x}[n] + \mathbf{w}[n], \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, N, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where $\mathbf{x}[n]$ represents a primary user, $\mathbf{w}[n]$ is the noise, and n represents time. The sensed signal $\mathbf{y}[n]$ is a vector with length L .

First, CR needs to perform a test statistic $\Lambda(\mathbf{y})$ using the received data $\mathbf{y}[n]$ and compare it with predetermined values of the threshold λ . If $\Lambda(\mathbf{y}) > \lambda$, CR decides the H_1 hypothesis. Otherwise, if $\Lambda(\mathbf{y}) < \lambda$, CR decides H_0 . The detector performance is quantified by a receiver operating characteristics (ROC) curve, which gives the probability of detection P_D as function of the probability of false alarm P_{FA}

by varying the threshold [26]. The parameters P_D and P_{FA} are defined by the following expressions:

$$\begin{aligned} P_D &= \Pr(H_1 | H_1) \\ P_{FA} &= \Pr(H_1 | H_0). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

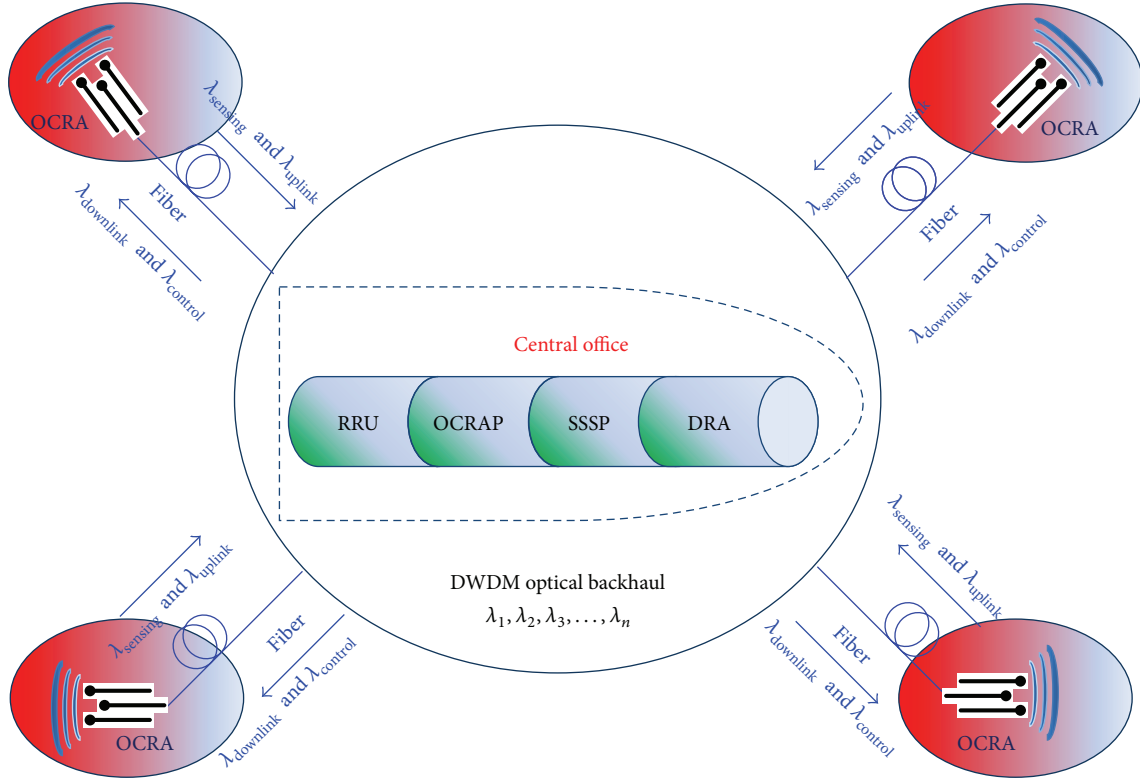
The choices of the optimum number of required samples and threshold λ are very crucial, since they strongly affect the detection performance [27]. Recently, some SS techniques have been proposed and investigated, such as energy detection (ED) [28], cyclostationary detection [29], feature detection, covariance matrix [30, 31], and blind detection [32]. The ED technique has been chosen for the optical-wireless network implementation, which will be subsequently described. In this approach, a CR measures the energy of the received signal over a finite time interval and compares it to a predetermined decision threshold. The test statistic $\Lambda(\mathbf{y})$ is given by

$$\Lambda(\mathbf{y}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N \cdot L} [\mathbf{y}(n)]^2. \quad (3)$$

Note that higher values of the $N \cdot L$ product lead to a more precise estimate of $\Lambda(\mathbf{y})$. However, this is not typically used in practical cases due to the dynamic variations of the spectrum occupancy during long periods of time. Therefore, the parameters N and L need to be properly chosen in order to enable a good and fast sensing performance.

3. Radio over Fiber Technology

The radio over fiber technology consists of a heterogeneous network formed by optical and wireless links. Unlike traditional optical communications networks, in which a baseband signal is transmitted into the optical fibers, in RoF systems one or multiple analogous carriers are transported into the fibers [9], as presented in Figure 1. The signal transmission is realized by directly or externally modulating lasers with the analogous radio frequency signals. On the receiver side, the transmitted signal is recuperated by using a photodetector. Moreover, RF amplifiers can be built in the RoF system to further increase its reach. In this way, using fiber-optic links ensures the transmission of RF signals



RRU: remote radio unit
 OCRAP: optically controlled reconfigurable antenna processing
 SSSP: spectrum and spatial sensing processing
 DRA: dynamic resource allocation

FIGURE 2: Adaptive and cognitive radio over fiber architecture.

between a central office (CO) and a given number of RAUs. The final users are commonly mobile devices, which are connected to RAUs via a wireless link.

The integration of optical and wireless broadband infrastructures into the same backhaul network leads to a significant systemic simplification and cost reduction, since all routing, switching, and processing are performed at CO [33]. The signal processing centralization makes possible equipment sharing and dynamic resource allocation. Ideally, a RoF system can be entirely transparent to all signals transmitted in the optical channel, because the transmission is ensured by modulating the optical carrier with the RF signal. RoF links can simultaneously transport several wireless standards, such as Wi-Fi, GSM, UMTS, WiMAX, LTE, and UWB [14]. Furthermore, low attenuation, electromagnetic interference immunity, low energy consumption, and large bandwidth are other advantages of this technology.

4. ACRoF-Adaptive and Cognitive Radio over Fiber

The proposed architecture for the implementation of an optical-wireless network and spectrum sensing allocation is called ACRoF (adaptive and cognitive radio over fiber) and

is illustrated in Figure 2. It consists of a CO and several RAUs. The CO concentrates the following elements: (i) remote radio unit (RRU), which consists of a radio capable of transmitting and receiving data to/from different RAUs; (ii) optically controlled reconfigurable antenna processing (OCRAP), which is responsible for optically reconfiguring the antenna electromagnetic properties; (iii) spectrum and spatial sensing processing (SSSP), responsible for collecting the spectrum samples of the radio environment and processing and making them available to DRA; and (iv) dynamic resource allocation (DRA), which dynamically performs spectrum resource allocation based on the SSSP information. On the other side, RAU is based on a previously developed optically controlled reconfigurable antenna (OCRA) [34] for data transmission and a broadband antenna for performing SS.

The proposed ACRoF architecture has been implemented in an optical-wireless network under real conditions, as reported in Figure 3. The main blocks of our testbed are a CO, a RAU, a bidirectional RoF link, and an optical control link. The RoF modules perform the electrical-optical and optical-electrical signal conversion. The RF signal distribution is carried out using bidirectional RoF links. The antenna control link enables the transmission of an additional optical signal

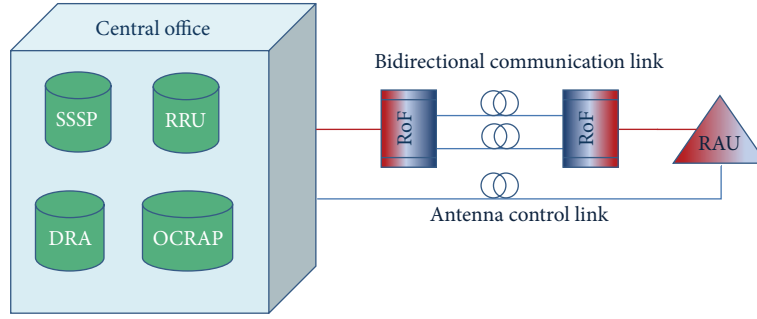


FIGURE 3: Block diagram of the optical-wireless network implementation.

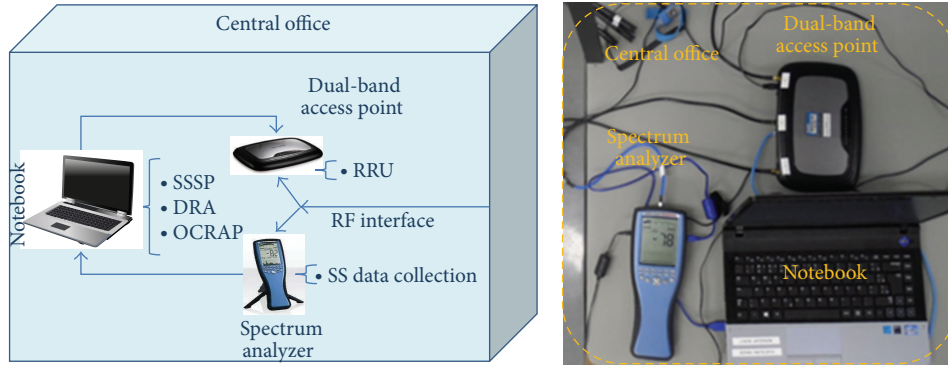


FIGURE 4: Components and functionalities of the central office.

responsible for reconfiguring its electromagnetic characteristics. Finally, an optically reconfigurable antenna and a commercial broadband log-periodic antenna (680 MHz to 10 GHz) compose RAU and are used for data transmission and spectrum sensing, respectively.

The ACRoF operational principle is described as follows: (i) the frequency spectrum is sensed by RAUs and raw samples are transmitted to CO through the optical links; (ii) the information is extracted and processed using an ED algorithm, with the purpose of choosing the frequency channel and/or band at a lower level of energy; (iii) DRA is conducted by setting the RF parameters (number of the selected channels and the antenna operation bands: 2.4 GHz or 5 GHz); (iv) the system operates at the new allocated channel until the next estimation is performed.

CO integrates a spectrum analyzer, a dual-band access point (AP), and a notebook, as illustrated in Figure 4. It receives the RF signal composed of the uplink and sensed spectrum data. AP processes the uplink data, whereas sensed data is forwarded to a portable spectrum analyzer, which is directly connected to the notebook by using a USB port. The ED algorithm is then online processed by the notebook in order to define the channel and/or band which is going to be used. After taking this decision, it sends a command to AP for setting the best channel, as well as an optical control signal to reconfigure the antenna electromagnetic characteristics. Note that data communication is performed by using a bidirectional optical link and the control signal

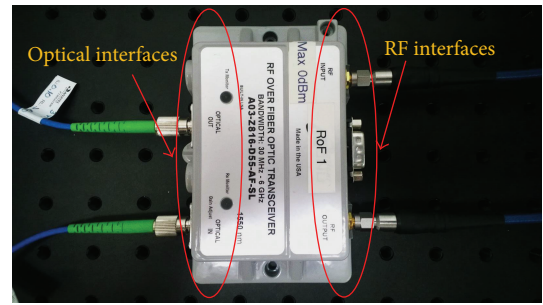


FIGURE 5: RoF transceiver used in the experiments.

uses a dedicated link to adapt the antenna properties, such as bandwidth and radiation pattern.

The broadband RoF modules operate from 30 MHz up to 6 GHz using direct modulation. Figure 5 displays a photograph of a RoF module, including some indications of its optical and electrical interfaces. It operates at different wavelengths for downlink and uplink. Therefore, a unique optical fiber is required to enable bidirectional communication.

Figure 6 shows the antennas used in the RAU. The optically controlled reconfigurable antenna is based on an "E"-shape slot, previously developed by our research group [34]. Its operational bandwidth and radiation pattern can be reconfigured through 2.4 or 5 GHz bands by controlling the optical power launched on its photoconductive switch.

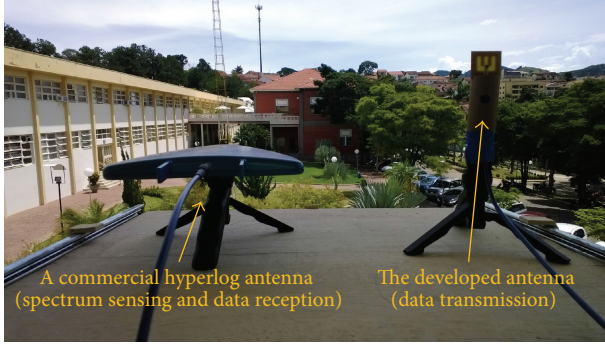


FIGURE 6: “E”-shape and Hyperlog antennas.

5. Optically Controlled Reconfigurable Antenna

Patch antennas have been intensely exploited in the last decades due to their low-profile structure and facility to be embedded in handheld wireless devices. Furthermore, they provide other advantages, such as good radiation efficiency, simple manufacturing, low cost, easy integration with microwave integrated circuits (MIC), light weight, low volume, and the possibility to be made conformal to the host surface.

Khidre et al. have recently reported some results on a circular polarization reconfigurable E-shaped patch antenna using 2 PIN diodes [35]. Our proposed patch antenna is based on E-shape printed slot, as presented in Figure 7(a). It has been fabricated using a low-cost fiberglass dielectric substrate. It is elevated from the ground plane with a sizable air gap to achieve wide bandwidth. Therefore, the electromagnetic coupling is ensured by a printed probe located in the bottom plane of the antenna structure, as shown in Figure 7(b). Its main advantages compared to traditional electrically controlled reconfigurable antennas are easy integration to optical systems, absence of bias lines, linear behavior, and activation without producing harmonics and intermodulation. An intrinsic silicon photoconductive switch has been fixed to the printed probe for enabling us to reconfigure the antenna frequency response as a function of the incident optical power. A fiber has been used to illuminate a silicon dice, as shown in Figure 7(b). Table 1 presents the typical antenna electromagnetic properties for the central frequencies from 2.4 and 5 GHz ISM bands. It operates in the 2.4 GHz band if the photoconductive switch is illuminated (“ON” state), since its reflection coefficient is very low. On the other hand, in the absence of light (“OFF” state), the antenna operation is reconfigured to the 5 GHz band, giving rise to a gain of 5.22 dBi. Therefore, it provides two operational and reconfigurable frequency bands: one from 2.407 to 2.524 GHz and the other from 5.033 GHz up to 6 GHz. Some examples of its radiation pattern are reported in Figures 7(a) and 7(c).

6. Implementation of ACROF Architecture

The proposed ACROF architecture has been implemented in a real geographically distributed optical-wireless network

TABLE 1: Typical reconfigurable antenna parameters for the central frequencies of 2.4 and 5 GHz bands.

Frequency (GHz)	Switch state	Reflection coefficient (dB)	Gain (dBi)
2.47 GHz	“OFF”	−2.18	1.42
	“ON”	−14.37	3.28
5.41 GHz	“OFF”	−17.42	5.22
	“ON”	−9.51	3.21

TABLE 2: System reach in meters.

Network type/frequency band	2.4 GHz	5 GHz
Pure wireless	45	25
ACRoF	1,045	1,035

located in the campus of the Brazilian National Institute of Telecommunications (Inatel). Figure 8 shows a Google Earth image with indications of the implemented network components. The optical links are composed of two pieces of 1,020 m single-mode fibers, under real conditions of temperature, humidity, and pressure. CO is located in the second floor of the main building and RAU is placed at the Laboratory WOCA (Wireless and Optical Convergent Access), which allows covering an internal square from the campus.

Initially, an experiment has been carried out at 2.4 GHz to systematically evaluate the antenna performance. Figure 9 reports RSSI (received signal strength indicator) and PER (packet error rate) measurements as a function of the laser current by means of combining a 1 km fiber with a 2 m wireless link. The higher the laser current is, the higher the RSSI is. By increasing the current from 0 A (“OFF” state) to 2.5 A (“ON” state), equivalent to approximately 2 W of optical power, RSSI is significantly enhanced from −66 to −57 dBm. Moreover, PER is improved from 32 to 18%.

The maximum fiber-optic length that could be used in the optical network has been evaluated considering the maximum allowed delay established by the IEEE 802.11n MAC layer standard for each particular frequency band (2.4 and 5 GHz). It requires a shorter delay for the 5 GHz band when compared to the 2.4 GHz band [36–38]. Figures 10 and 11 present the obtained RSSI and throughput as a function of the fiber length for the two frequency bands, respectively. In both cases, a back-to-back measurement had been first conducted for comparison purposes. The fiber links have been varied from 370 m to 1.37 km. These results demonstrate that the ACROF concept has been successfully implemented, since they are in accordance with the nominal value for the 802.11n standard, in which the minimum value to establish a connection is around −90 dBm. The throughput numbers are also in agreement with the back-to-back case with 370 m and 1,020 m fiber lengths. On the other side, there was no data transmission at 5 GHz for the 1.37 km link because of the time delay. It is important to highlight the proposed architecture implied in a significant reach enhancement: from 45 to 1,045 m at 2.4 GHz (23 times longer) and from 25 to 1,035 m (41 times longer) at 5 GHz, in both cases using 1,020 m of fiber. Table 2 reports the system reach comparison between a pure wireless network and the ACROF architecture.

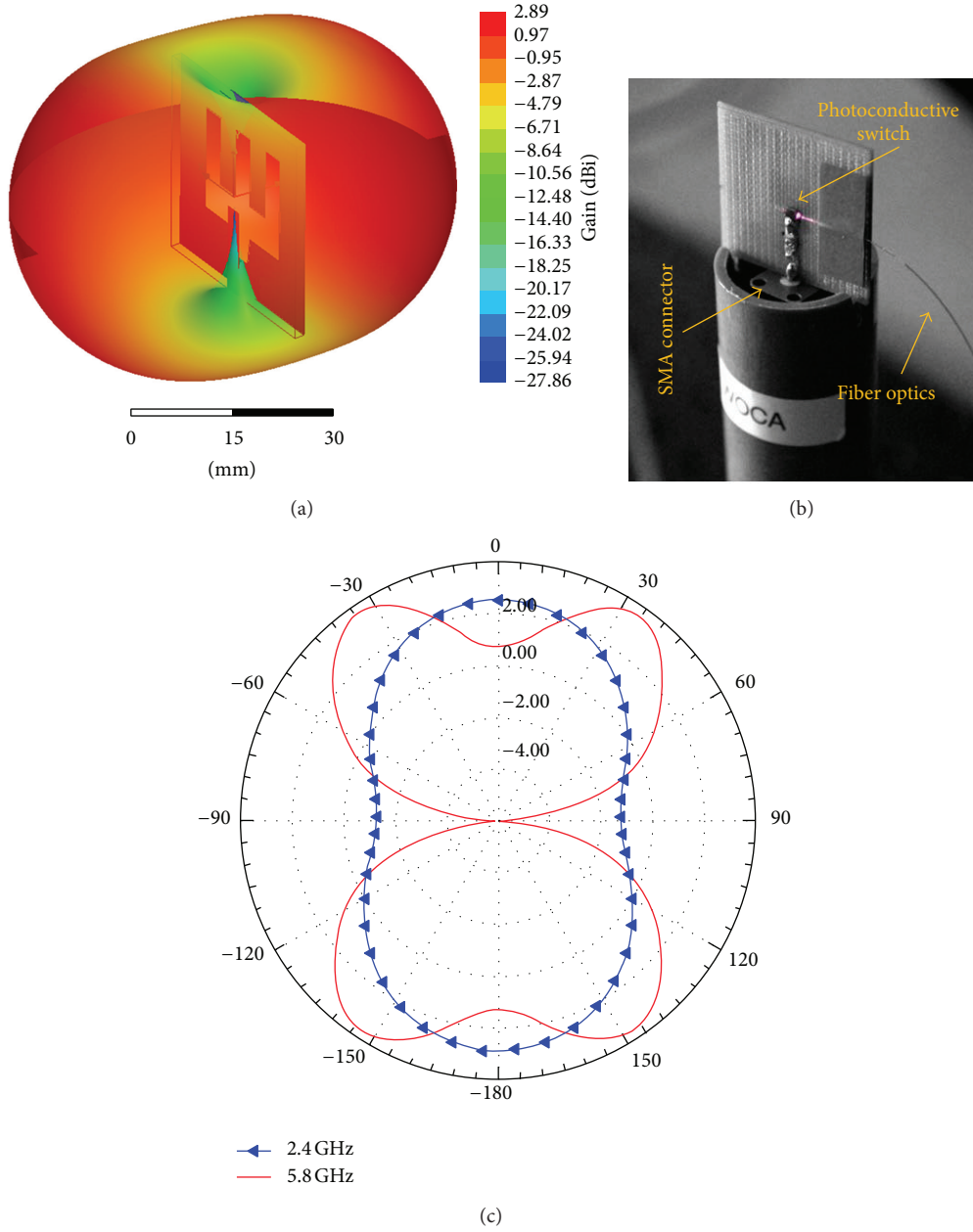


FIGURE 7: "E"-shaped optically controlled reconfigurable antenna.

The proposed dynamic spectrum allocation algorithm consists of selecting the best channel for data transmission according to the following steps: (i) the spectrum samples are processed at CO and the average power of each channel is estimated; (ii) the algorithm defines the channel with the lowest energy level at each band; (iii) the signal to noise ratio (SNR) is estimated considering the average noise level of each channel, which had been previously experimentally obtained for our portable spectrum analyzer; (iv) the ED algorithm chooses the channel that has the lowest estimated SNR between the best ones from each ISM band; (v) the notebook from CO sets the chosen channel in the AP and the

antenna optical signal control to ensure data transmission at the most appropriate channel.

The SS algorithm performed data collection considering the following system parameters: number of samples over time ($N = 50$) and samples frequency spacing $d_s = 1$ MHz. Therefore, the total number of samples over frequency was $L = 101$. All experiments have been carried out considering a 22 MHz channel. Therefore, the total number of samples for each channel status estimation was $N \cdot L = 1,100$. Figure 12 displays an example of the measurement spectrum in the 2.4 GHz band, from 2400 to 2500 MHz, which is extremely crowded as expected. Figure 13 reports an example of the

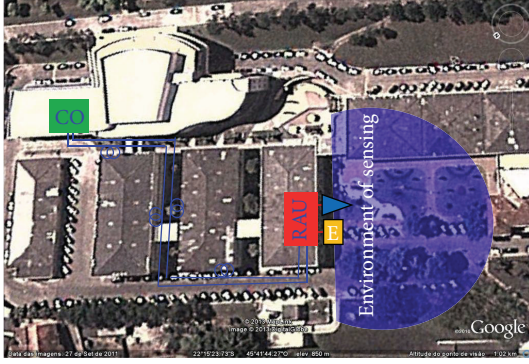


FIGURE 8: Google Earth image of the implemented real optical-wireless network.

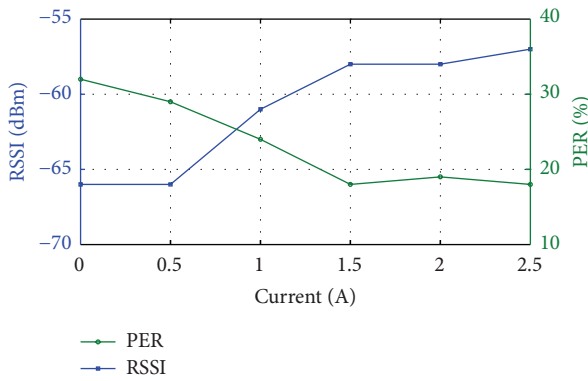


FIGURE 9: Measurements of RSSI and PER parameters as a function of the laser current.

measured SS in the 5 GHz band, from 5100 up to 5900 MHz for $L = 801$. It is clear that there were much more white spaces over this frequency band.

According to the IEEE 802.11 standard, different modulation and coding schemes (MCS) can be adopted by network devices depending on the communication channel conditions [39]. Therefore, the network throughput can be significantly increased if the interference caused by other networks is reduced. In order to evaluate the impacts caused by cochannel interference in Wi-Fi networks based on ACroF architecture, a wireless scenario has been created with other Wi-Fi networks. Three other Wi-Fi access points have been used to carry out performance measurements. The network performance has been evaluated using the following parameters: carrier to interference plus noise ratio (CINR), throughput, and PER. Moreover, four different conditions have been considered: (i) cochannel interferences originating from three other radio transmitters, (ii) cochannel interferences originating from two other radio transmitters, (iii) cochannel interferences originating from only one radio transmitter, and (iv) no cochannel interference. Tables 3 and 4 present the experiment results for 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands, respectively. As shown in Table 3, the CINR, throughput, and PER could be improved up to 39 dB, 29.6 Mbps, and 11%, respectively, by proper selecting of a channel over the 2.4 GHz band. They could also be enhanced to 30 dB, 22.7 Mbps, and

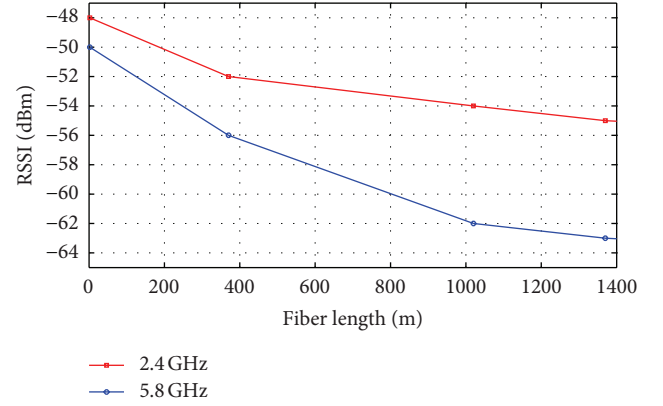


FIGURE 10: RSSI measurement as a function of the fiber length for the two frequency bands.

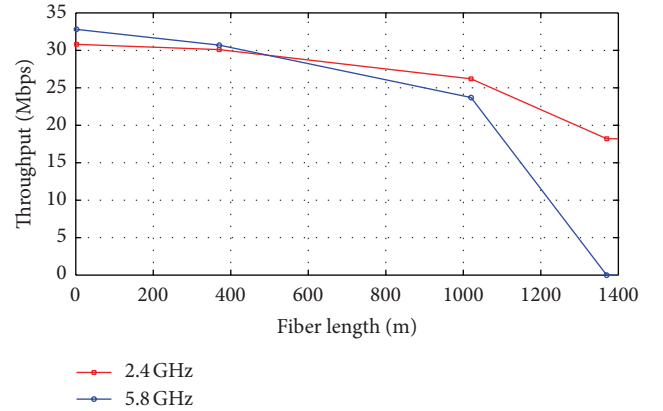


FIGURE 11: Throughput measurement as a function of the fiber length for the two frequency bands.

TABLE 3: Performance evaluation considering different levels of cochannel interference in the 2.4 GHz band.

Test conditions	CINR (dB)	Throughput (Mbps)	PER (%)
3 cochannel interferences	0.5	20.5	25
2 cochannel interferences	10	23.3	23
1 cochannel interference	20	25.5	18
The best channel	39.6	29.6	11

TABLE 4: Performance evaluation considering different levels of cochannel interference in the 5 GHz band.

Test conditions	CINR (dB)	Throughput (Mbps)	PER (%)
3 cochannel interferences	-3	0.252	23
2 cochannel interferences	7	1.087	22
1 cochannel interference	17	2.28	18
The best channel	30	22.7	7

7%, respectively, using the same strategy in the 5 GHz band, as shown in Table 4.

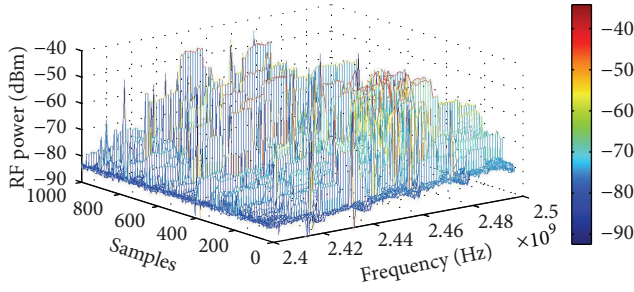


FIGURE 12: Sensed spectrum in the 2.4 GHz band.

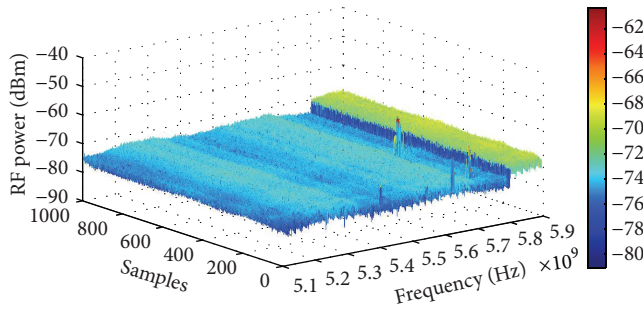


FIGURE 13: Sensed spectrum in the 5 GHz band.

Finally, the entire ACROF architecture has been experimentally analyzed and its performance has been optimized under two different contexts: using the most appropriate channel from the 2.4 GHz band and using the most appropriate channel from 2.4 and 5 GHz bands. Initially, the data communication had been conducted by using the Wi-Fi channel 6 (2,437 MHz), which is the default channel for the most commercial APs, and then new channels have been used in accordance with the methodology previously described in the previous sections. Figure 14 reports a significant enhancement on the network performance parameters obtained by using ACROF. CINR can be further improved to 40 dB by using the best channel from 2.4 and 5 GHz bands. It is important to remark that the maximum MCS index for this particular system is MCS 7, which has the following configurations: (i) SISO (single input single output), (ii) 1 spatial stream, (iii) 20 MHz channel bandwidth, and (iv) 800 ns of guard interval. Theoretically, for this scenario, the maximum throughput that can be achieved is 65 Mbps [40]. However, the previous experiments have shown that the maximum downlink throughput for this system is 32 Mbps.

7. Conclusions

This work has proposed the concept and reported a successful implementation of an adaptive and cognitive radio over fiber architecture in a geographically distributed optical-wireless network. It consists of a central office that centralizes all network functionalities and simple remote antenna units based on optically controlled reconfigurable antennas for data transmission and broadband antennas for performing spectrum sensing. Experimental results have demonstrated

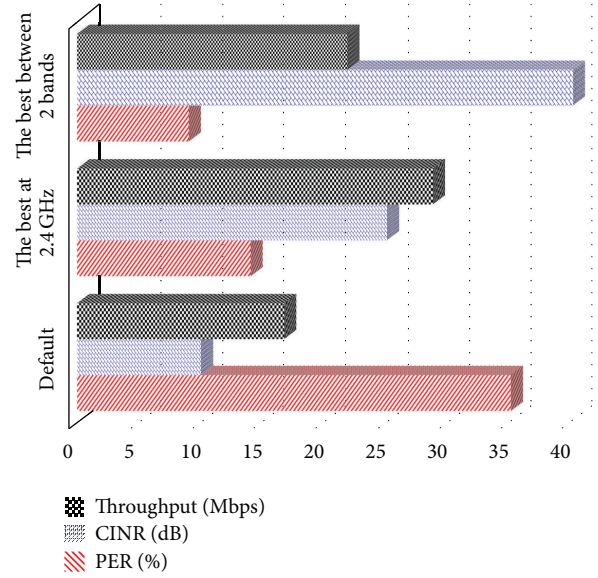


FIGURE 14: Significant enhancement on the network performance parameters using ACROF.

that the network performance can be significantly improved in terms of CINR, throughput, and PER by using multiband spectrum sensing and dynamic resource allocation. Particularly, it has reported a reach extension of more than 40 times and an enhancement of more than 30 dB in the CINR parameter. Future works will regard the integration of ACROF with the NovaGenesis “Future Internet” architecture [41].

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

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