



*Quantized Conflict Graphs for Wireless
Networks Optimization*

**YANCHAO ZHAO, WENZHONG LI, JIE WU &
SANGLU LU**

@ NANJING UNIVERSITY & TEMPLE UNIVERSITY



Background

- Wireless Networks are Ubiquitous

- WiFi
- 3G/4G Network
- Wireless Sensor Network
- Wireless Mesh Network



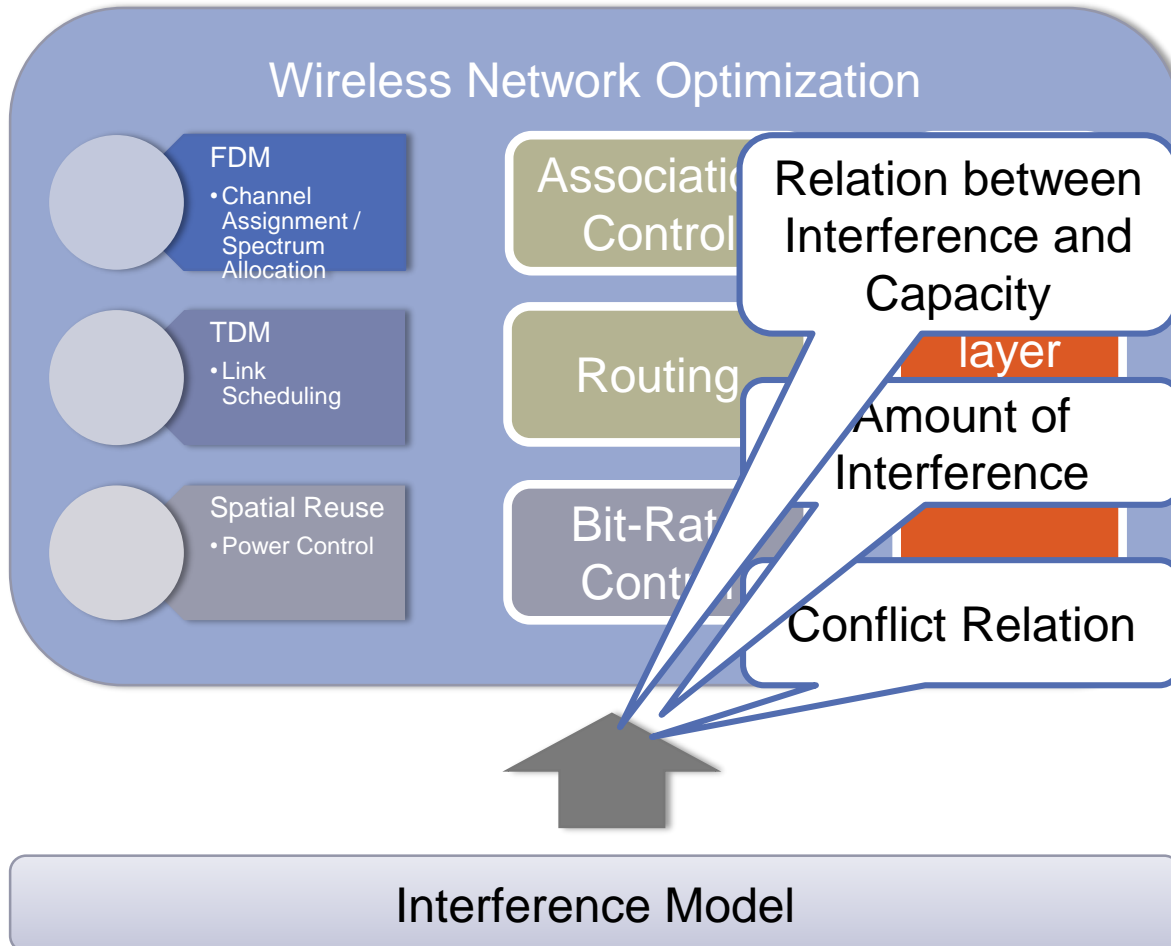
- Wireless Medium is shared

- The number of channels is limited
- The bandwidth of channels is limited
- Spatial Reuse is conflict with Coverage range





Interference Model for Wireless Network Optimization





WHY DO WE NEED A NEW MODEL

Physical Interference Model (SINR Model)

Accurate

Exhausting Measurement

Non-convex

A Quantized Conflict Graph Model

Finer-grained

Partial Measurement

Classic Graph Algorithm

Protocol Interference Model (Conflict Graph)

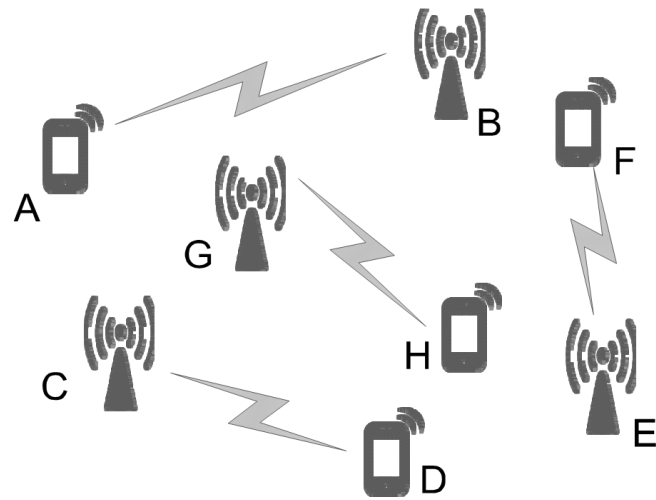
Coarse-grained

Accumulative Interference

Classic Graph Algorithm

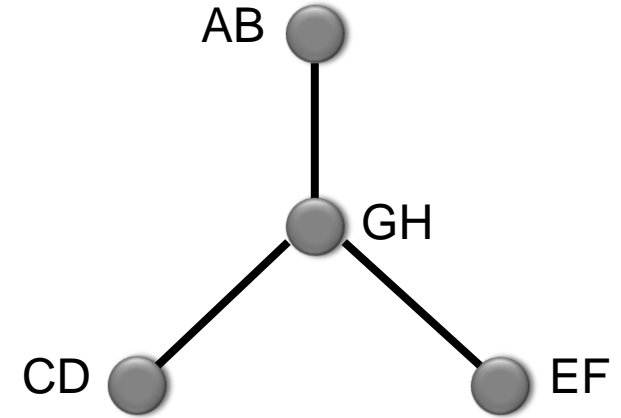
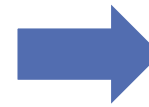


Motivation Example

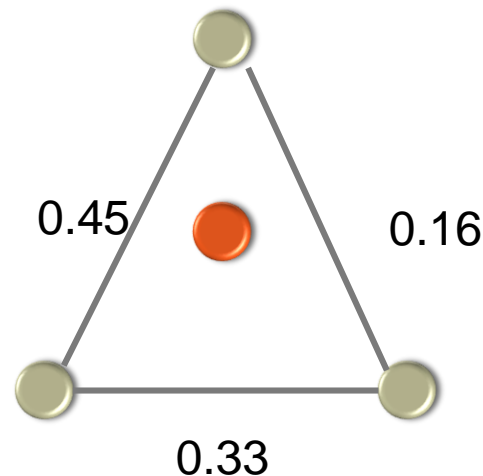


RSS Measurement

Link pairs	RSS(μ W)
AB,GH	0.55
CD,GH	0.65
EF,GH	0.92
AB,CD	0.45
CD,EF	0.33
AB,EF	0.16
Rest	<0.10



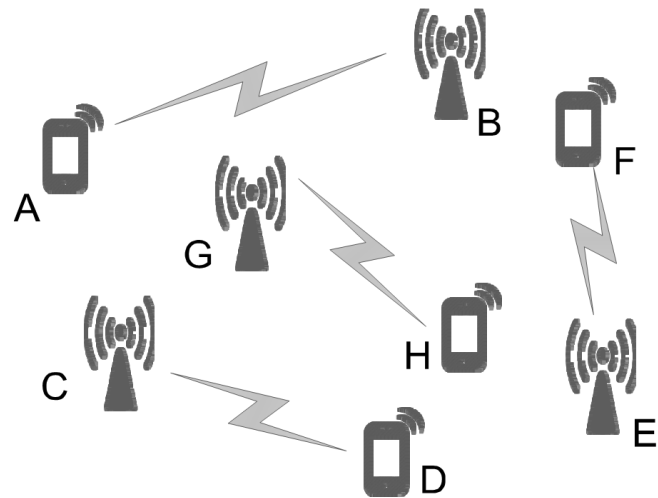
Traditional conflict graph



NJU Dislab Total Interference : 0.94

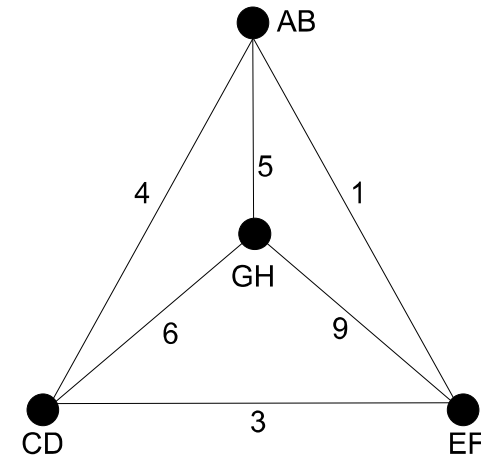


Motivation Example

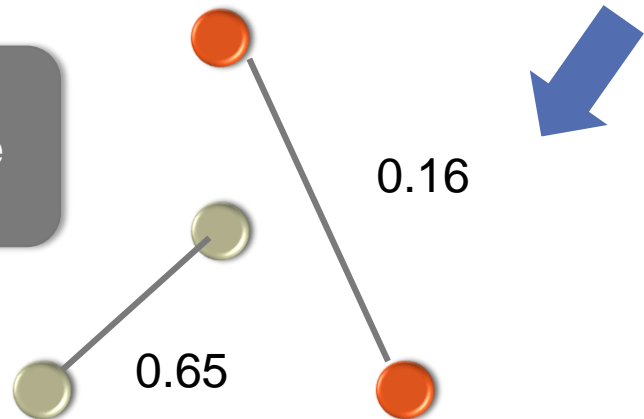


RSS Measurement

Link pairs	RSS(μ W)
AB,GH	0.55
CD,GH	0.65
EF,GH	0.92
AB,CD	0.45
CD,EF	0.33
AB,EF	0.16
Rest	<0.10



Total Interference : 0.81





QCG Definition

Quantized
Conflict Graph

Pros

- Do not require an accurate RSS to get the same allocation Results
- Rough RSS representation could increase the prediction accuracy

We apply a Step function $f(x) = \lfloor \frac{x \times M}{C_{max}} \rfloor$

to map the RSS to the M-level weights in the graph



Properties of QCG

Exhaustive signal measurements at outdoor/indoor WiFi networks

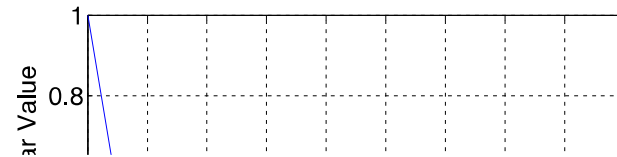
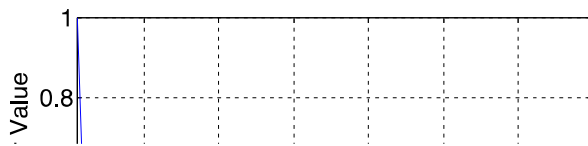
Dataset	In/out	Area (km ²)	#of APs	Avg # of APs heard per location	# of measured locations
MetroFi	Outdoor	7	70	2.3	30,991
SWIM Platform	Indoor	<1	10	5	40

- Transformed into Quantized RSS Matrix

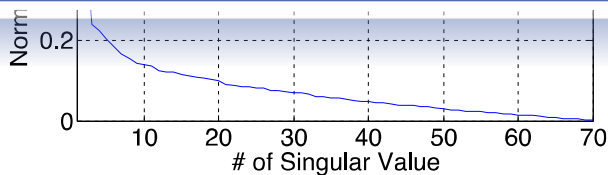


Properties of QCG

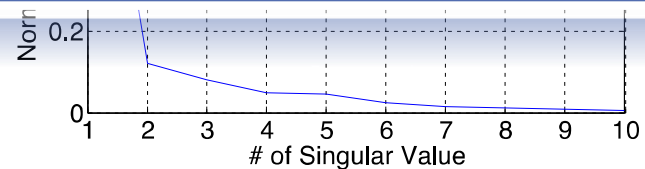
- Explore the **low-rank** Property



Real RSS Matrix has low rank Property



(a) MetroFi dataset.

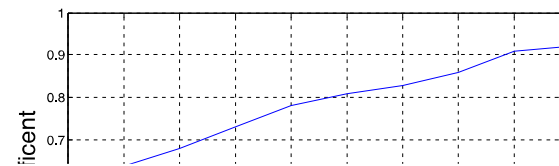
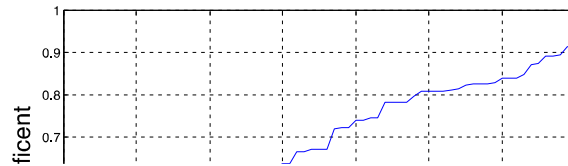


(b) SWIM dataset.

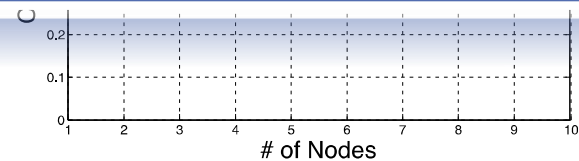
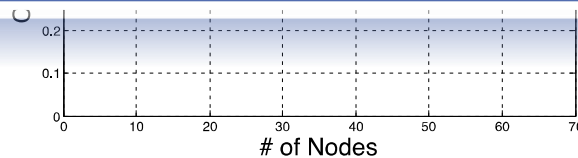


Properties of QCG

- Explore the **similarity** between rows



Similarity between rows of RSS matrix is high

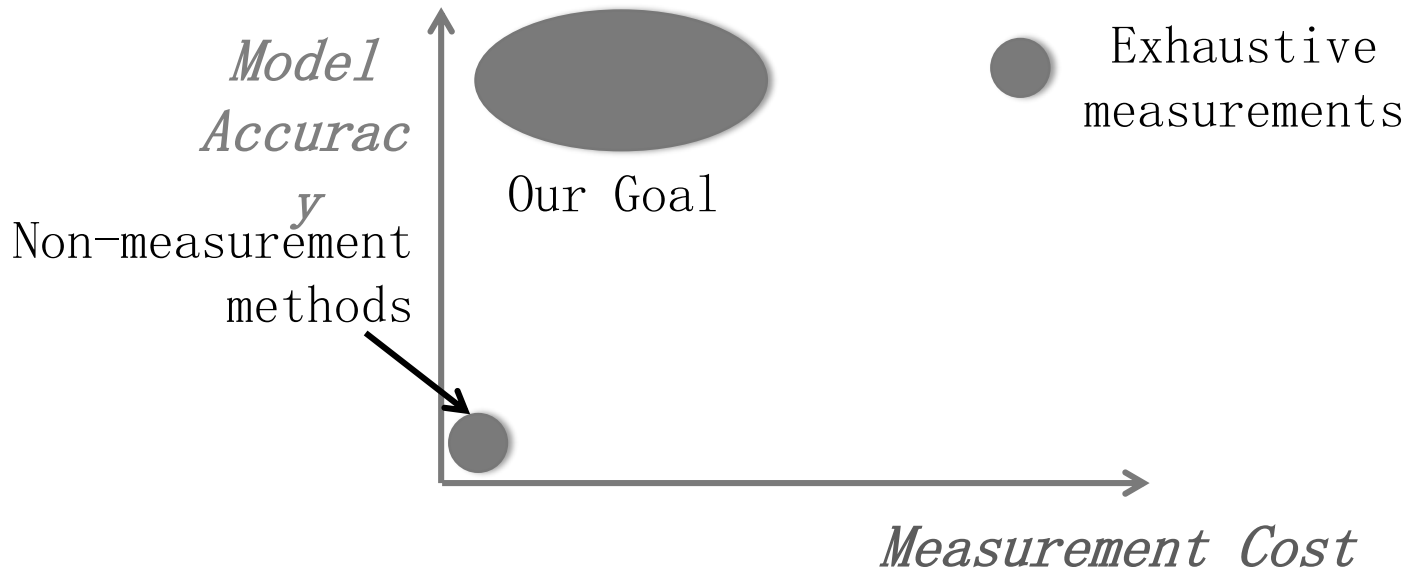


(a) MetroFi dataset.

(b) SWIM dataset.



Efficient QCG Estimation



Our approach: *measure a few, predict many*



Efficient QCG Estimation

- **Basic Idea**

Quantized
Conflict
Graph



$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1,1} & x_{1,2} & \cdots & x_{1,N} \\ x_{2,1} & x_{2,2} & \cdots & x_{2,N} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{N,1} & x_{N,2} & \cdots & x_{N,N} \end{bmatrix}$$

Utilize the Properties of *Quantized RSS Matrix*

Treat Quantized RSS prediction as a **Matrix Completion Problem**



Efficient QCG Estimation

- Low-rank Approximation

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\hat{X}} \quad & \text{rank}(\hat{X}) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \hat{x}_{ij} = x_{ij}, \quad (i, j) \in \Omega \\ & \hat{x}_{ij} \in \mathcal{C}, \end{aligned}$$



Miss the similarity property between rows

Measurement
Constraint

Rank
Constraint

Propagation
Constraint



Efficient QCG Estimation

- Similarity

- $$r_{ij} = \frac{\sum_{l=1}^N (X_{il} - \bar{X}_i)(X_{jl} - \bar{X}_j)}{\sqrt{\sum_{l=1}^N (X_{il} - \bar{X}_i)^2} \sqrt{\sum_{l=1}^N (X_{jl} - \bar{X}_j)^2}}$$

- We applied the idea of k-nearest neighbor here

$$\hat{x}_{ij} = \frac{\sum_{k \in N(i,j)} (S(k,j)x_{kj})}{\sum_{k \in N(i,j)} S(k,j)}.$$

Good to deal with the Matrix with small portion of Missing Elements



Efficient QCG Estimation

- Comprehensive
 - Trivial to combine the similarity and low-rank approximation together and improve the accuracy

Use the low-rank approximation to compute a matrix X

Compute the Similarity between rows in X

Apply the linear regression for k -largest similar rows to compute weights

Compute un-known entries with the weights computed in last step



QCG-BASED OPTIMIZATION

Interference
Minimization

Definition

- K channels, N nodes(links)
- Minimize the total network interference

Max K-cut
Problem

Scheduling

Definition

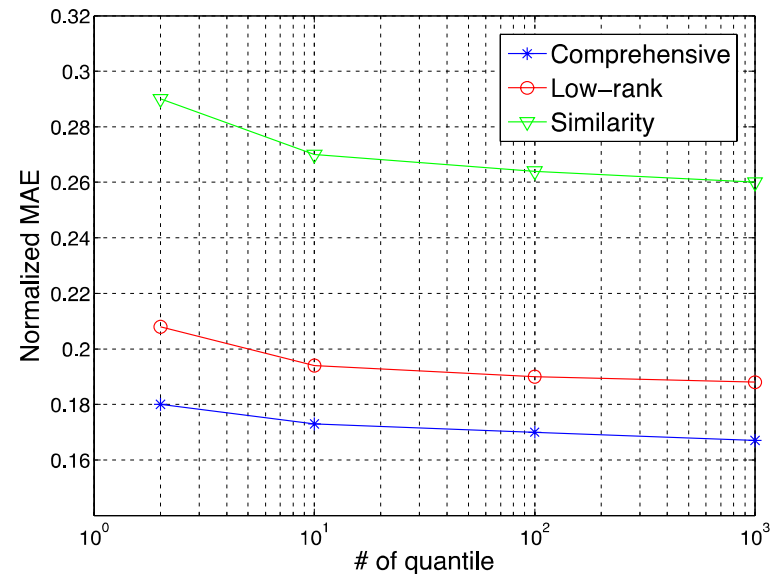
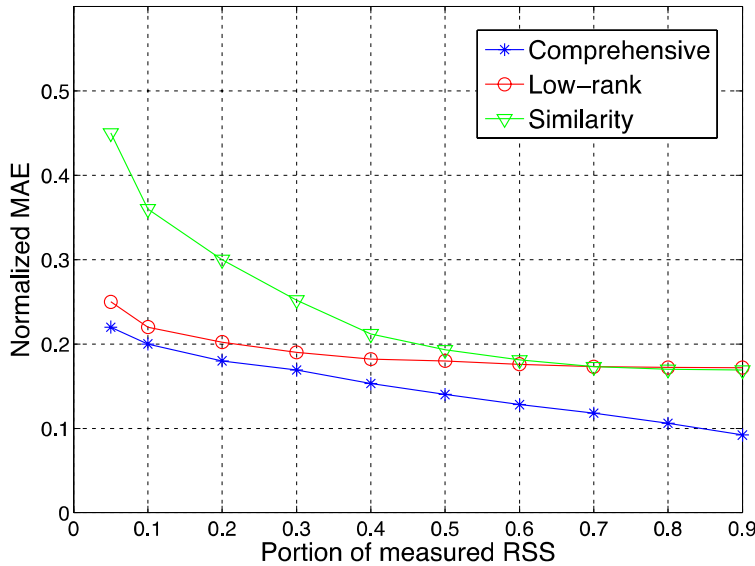
- K channels, N nodes(links)
- Minimize the total network interference

Max Weighted
Independent
Set



Evaluation

- Prediction Accuracy



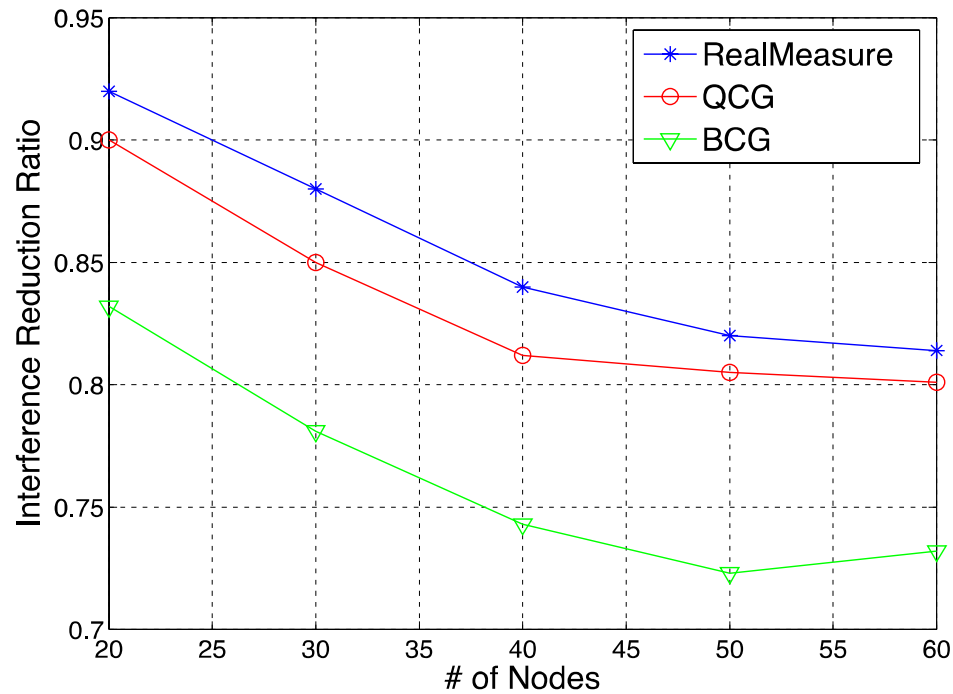
Comprehensive Method perform best with the others mutually complementary

Increase the number of levels larger than 10 only slightly improve the accuracy



Evaluation

- Wireless Network Optimization



Thanks

