

# Chapter 118

## Radio Resource Management in Cognitive Radio Sensor Networks

**Ayaz Ahmad**

*COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Pakistan*

**Sadiq Ahmad**

*COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Pakistan*

### **ABSTRACT**

*Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) use the unlicensed Industrial, Scientific, and Medical (ISM) band for transmissions. However, with the increasing usage of these networks for diverse applications, the currently available ISM band does not suffice for their transmissions and a new challenge appears before the WSNs' research community. One of the candidate approaches to tackle this spectrum insufficiency problem is to incorporate the opportunistic spectrum access capability of Cognitive Radio (CR) into the existing WSN, thus giving birth to Cognitive Radio Sensor Network (CRSN). Efficient spectrum utilization is another approach to overcome this challenging problem. Another challenge associated to WSN operation is the dependability of sensor nodes on battery supplied power where the batteries in general are not replaceable. Therefore, advanced and intelligent radio resource management schemes are very essential to perform dynamic and efficient spectrum allocation among multiple sensor nodes and to optimize the power consumption of each individual node in the network. Radio resource management enables the sensor nodes to efficiently utilize the available spectrum and power, which in turn ensures QoS transmissions, maximizes the network lifetime, and reduces the inter-node and inter-network interferences. In this chapter, the authors present a comprehensive overview of the recent advances in radio resource management for CRSN. Radio resource management in CRSN has been reviewed in various scenarios (i.e., centralized, cluster-based, and distributed). The related issues and challenges are discussed, and future research directions are highlighted.*

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-5225-0196-1.ch118

## **INTRODUCTION**

Wireless spectrum is a scarce communication resource that necessitates the design of spectrum efficient wireless technologies. One of these technologies is Cognitive Radio (CR) technology that has recently attracted worldwide attention due to its capability to detect and exploit the underutilized spectrum opportunistically (Zhao & Sadler, 2007; Haykin, 2005). The existing wireless networks may benefit from the potential advantages of dynamic spectrum access capability of cognitive radio by integrating cognitive radio technology into the existing infrastructure of these networks.

Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) can also utilize cognitive radio technology for dynamic spectrum access. A wireless sensor network consists of a large number of power-constrained sensor nodes deployed in an area for monitoring and reporting a specific physical phenomenon (Akyildiz, Sankarasubramaniam & Cayirci, 2002). Operating in the unlicensed Industrial, Scientific, and Medical (ISM) band, these sensor nodes are application specific which monitors the physical phenomena, and accumulates and reports useful data to the sink nodes. It may occur that due to large number of sensor nodes in an area (e.g., areas of healthcare and telemedicine); the available ISM band does not suffice to support all the transmissions. This may result in loss of useful data from some sensor nodes. Dynamic spectrum access may address the aforementioned spectrum insufficiency issue if sensor nodes are equipped with cognitive radio technology. Utilizing cognitive radio technology, sensor nodes may dynamically and opportunistically access, and utilize the idle licensed radio spectrum for their transmissions (Akan, Karli, & Ergul, 2009). This emerging technology that incorporates the opportunistic spectrum access capability of cognitive radio into the existing WSN is named Cognitive Radio Sensor Network (CRSN).

Similar to other wireless networks, radio resource management in CRSN is also essential. Radio resource management is necessary for fair and efficient utilization of spectrum among multiple sensor nodes and energy-efficient transmissions. Energy-efficient transmissions not only results in extended battery life but also ensures a tolerable level of interference to licensed nodes/users. The principal objectives of radio resource management in the context of CRSN can be summarized as follows:

1. Minimal energy utilization.
2. Fair spectrum allocation among multiple sensor nodes.
3. Utilization of spectrum efficiently.
4. Accounting for the priority among sensor nodes and data.
5. Meeting Quality-of-Service (QoS) requirements.
6. Avoiding interference to licensed/primary nodes.
7. Reduction of spectrum hand-offs.

In this chapter, a review of radio resource management in CRSN in various scenarios has been presented. A separate section is dedicated to each of these scenarios. Through out this chapter, the terms “radio resource management,” radio resource allocation, and “resource allocation” are used interchangeably.

## **MOTIVATION AND BACKGROUND**

In this section, we provide in detail introduction and background of the topics covered in order to highlight the importance of this chapter.

20 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

[www.igi-global.com/chapter/radio-resource-management-in-cognitive-radio-sensor-networks/155395](http://www.igi-global.com/chapter/radio-resource-management-in-cognitive-radio-sensor-networks/155395)

## Related Content

---

### Relationship Between Innovation, Human Capital, Institutions, Entrepreneurship, and Economic Growth: A Comparative Analysis Using FsQCA

Miguel-Angel Galindo Martín, María-Soledad Castaño and María Teresa Méndez Picazo (2021). *Quality Management for Competitive Advantage in Global Markets* (pp. 159-174).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/relationship-between-innovation-human-capital-institutions-entrepreneurship-and-economic-growth/265357](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/relationship-between-innovation-human-capital-institutions-entrepreneurship-and-economic-growth/265357)

### The Impact of Turkish Agricultural Policy on Competitiveness of Cotton Production

Betül Güner, Berna Türkekul, M. Necat Ören, Canan Abay and Burhan Özalp (2017). *International Journal of Food and Beverage Manufacturing and Business Models* (pp. 20-30).

[www.irma-international.org/article/the-impact-of-turkish-agricultural-policy-on-competitiveness-of-cotton-production/185528](http://www.irma-international.org/article/the-impact-of-turkish-agricultural-policy-on-competitiveness-of-cotton-production/185528)

### Framework Based on Benefits Management and Enterprise Architecture: The Private Cloud in the Business Strategy

António Rodrigues and Henrique O'Neill (2014). *Management Science, Logistics, and Operations Research* (pp. 289-309).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/framework-based-on-benefits-management-and-enterprise-architecture/97004](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/framework-based-on-benefits-management-and-enterprise-architecture/97004)

### Project Risk Management Process for Professionals: A Value-Based Approach

Tamas Toth and Zoltan Sebestyén (2016). *Managing Project Risks for Competitive Advantage in Changing Business Environments* (pp. 128-149).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/project-risk-management-process-for-professionals/154324](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/project-risk-management-process-for-professionals/154324)

### How Cost of Poor Quality Factors Into Continuous Improvement Models

Brian J. Galli (2019). *International Journal of Applied Management Sciences and Engineering* (pp. 1-13).

[www.irma-international.org/article/how-cost-of-poor-quality-factors-into-continuous-improvement-models/218186](http://www.irma-international.org/article/how-cost-of-poor-quality-factors-into-continuous-improvement-models/218186)