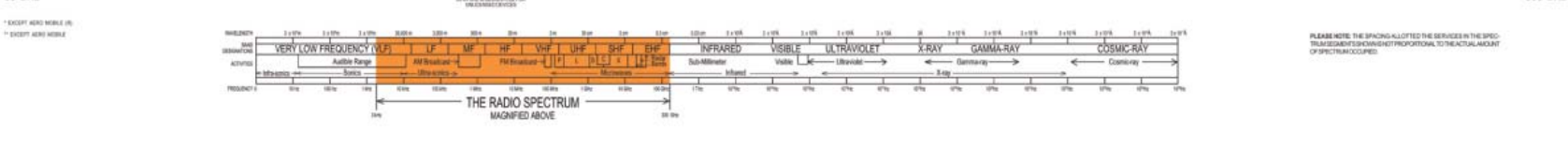
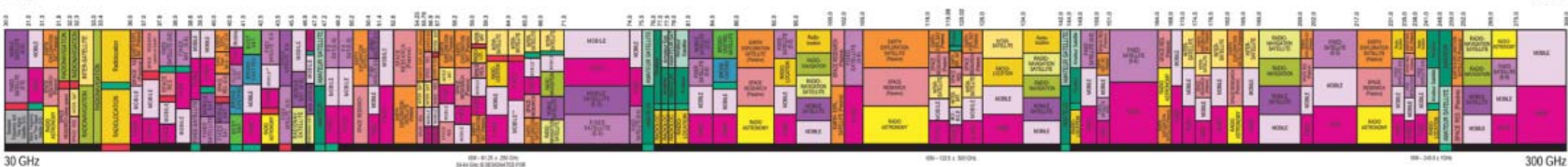
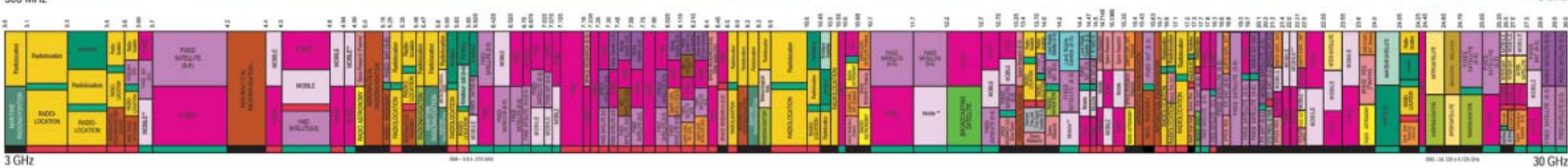
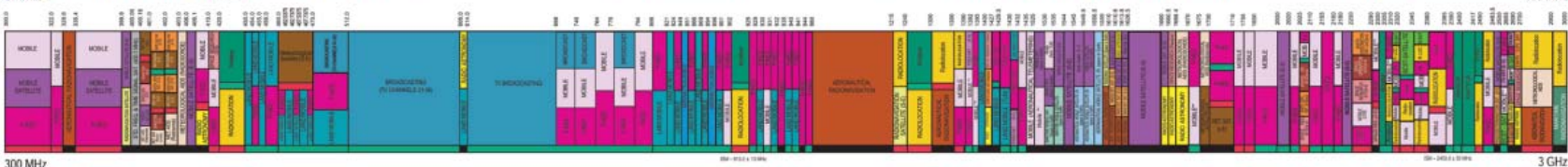
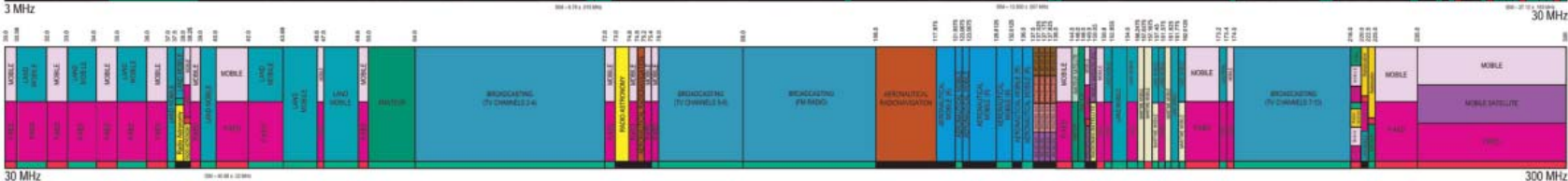




**CoRaL – Policy Language and
Reasoning Techniques for Spectrum
Policies**

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PLEASE NOTE: THE SPACING ALLOTTED THE SERVICES IN THE SPECTRUM IS NOT NECESSARILY PROPORTIONAL TO THE ACTUAL AMOUNT OF SPECTRUM OCCUPIED.

Current Spectrum Policy Regime

- Policy = natural language document
- Policy enforcement – C code compiled into radio firmware
- Radio accreditation – Test radio with the compiled-in binary policies against some pre-defined test suite

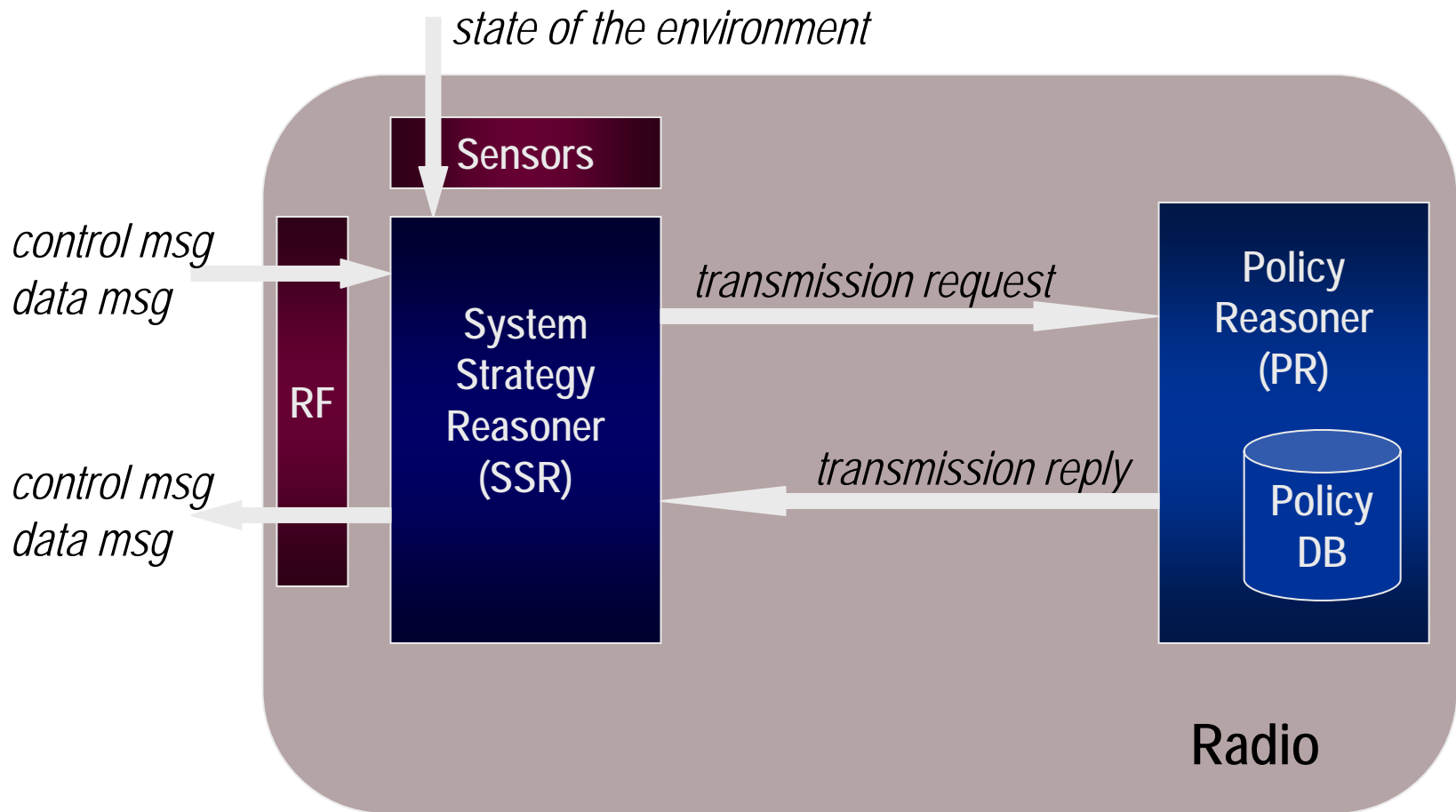
Problems

- Spectrum scarcity
- Deployment delays
 - Policy evolution
 - Different context – different policies

Solutions

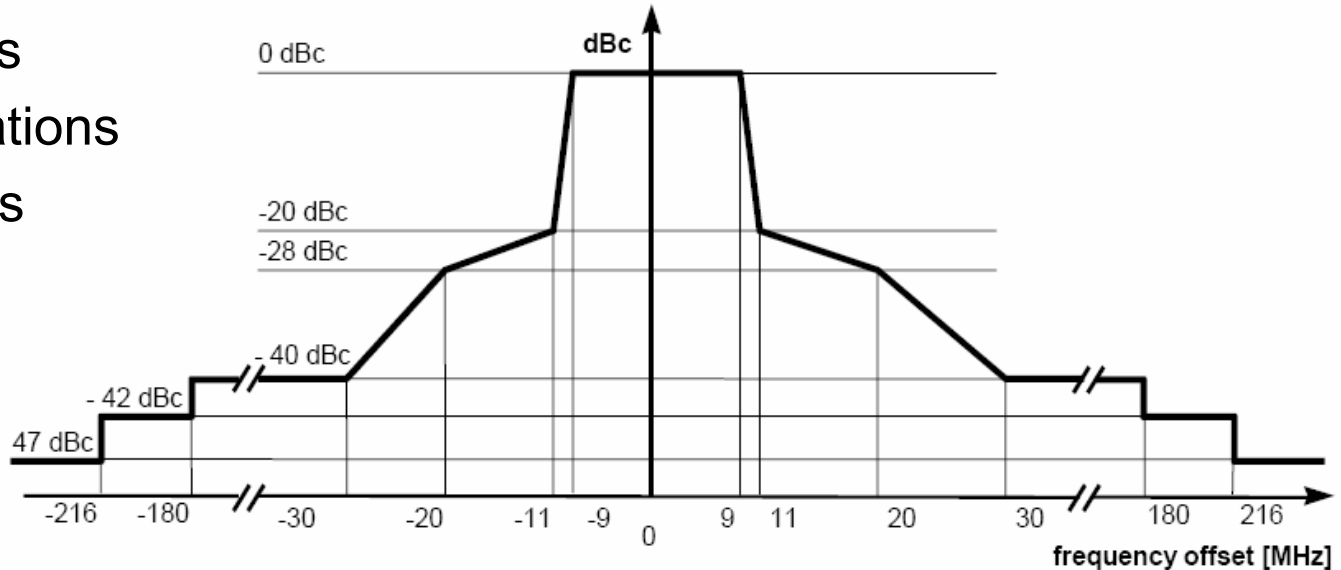
- Spectrum sharing
 - Most spectrum unused
 - Sensing to avoid interference
- Declarative policy language
 - Load new policies on the fly
- Separation of policy enforcement from other radio software
 - Accredit policy, policy reasoner, and radio software *separately*

The XG Architecture



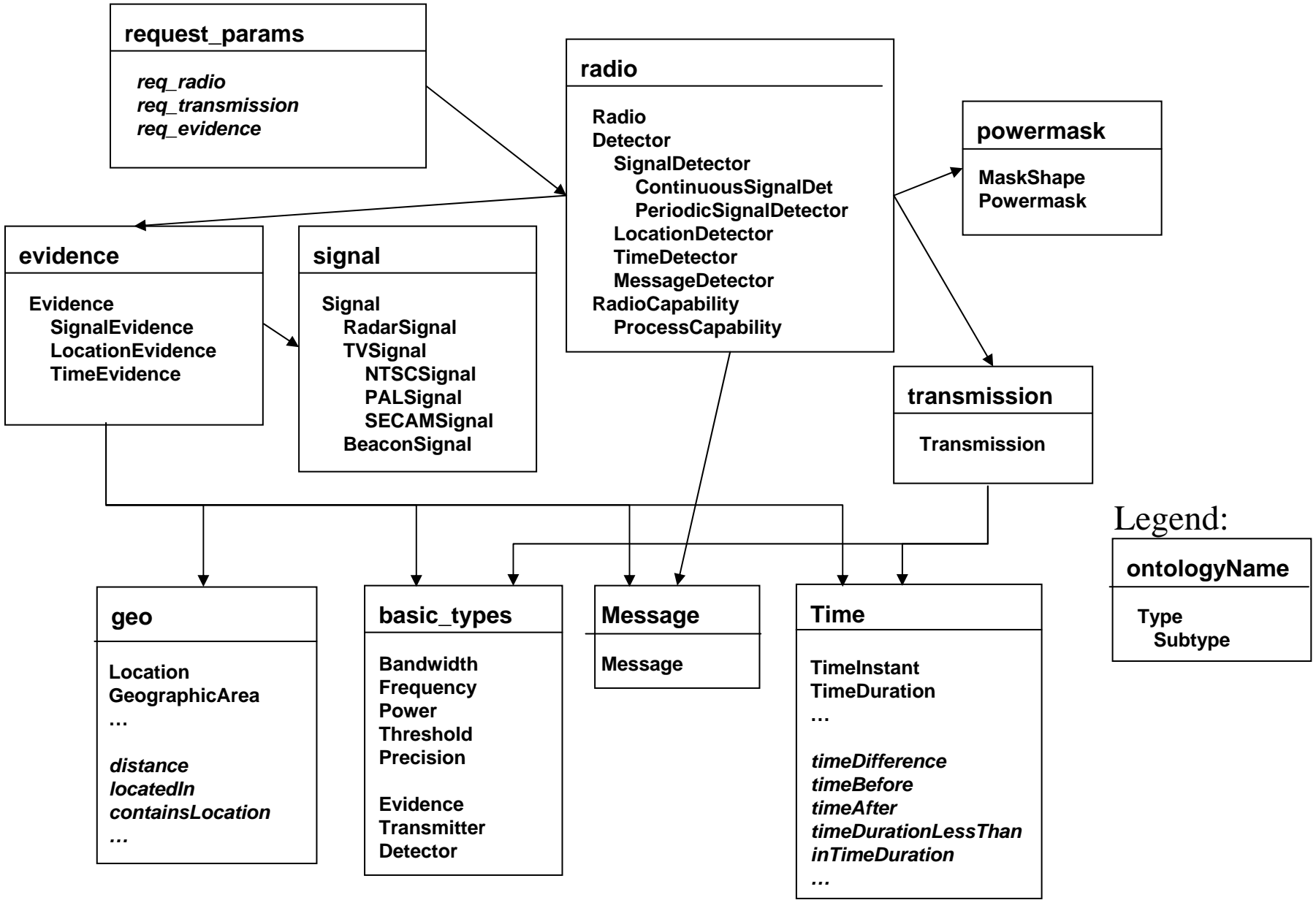
Policy Language Requirements

- Accreditability
- Extensibility
- Expressiveness
 - Functions
 - Computations
 - Orderings



CoRaL Language

- Typed first-order logic with equality
- Constraint Simplification
- Functional approach
 - To represent functions
 - Computations inside language
 - Term rewriting
- Ontologies
 - Algebraic Data Types
- Standard set theoretic semantics
- Operational semantics



Policy Examples 1/2

Allow to transmit in the band 5180 MHz to 5250 MHz, if the radio is at most 10 km away from the geographic coordinates 39 10' 30" N, 75 01' 42", and only between 06:00 and 13:00 local time.

```
policy p1 is
  use request_params;

  allow if
    centerFrequency(req_transmission)in {5180.0 .. 5250.0} and
    (exists ?le:LocationEvidence)
      req_evidence(?le) and
      distance(location(?le),loc1) =< 10000 and
    (exists ?te:TimeEvidence)
      req_evidence(?te) and
      hour(timestamp(?te)) in {6 .. 12};
end
```

Policy Examples 2/2

Prohibit transmission if peak sensed received power is more than -80 dBm:

```
policy p2 is
  use request_params;

  disallow if
    (exists ?se:SignalEvidence)
      req_evidence(?se) and
      peakRxPower(?se) > -80.0;
end
```

Logical Approach

If PR can prove

policies, facts from SSR | **permit**

Then transmission is allowed

Permissive and Restrictive Policies

- Policies contain axioms about **allow** and **disallow**
- A “meta-policy” relates **permit** to **allow** and **disallow**
- Typically,
permit iff allow and not disallow
- i.e. restrictive takes precedence over permissive policies
- Other meta-rules can accommodate prioritized policies

Reasoning about Spectrum Policies

- Requirements on an ideal reasoner
 - Interactivity
 - Underspecified requests
- Prolog-based reasoner
 - Only yes/no answers, no constraints
 - clp/r
- Executable specification in Maude
- Current work – efficient implementation of part of CoRaL
 - Will be implemented on radio hardware

Conclusions

- Spectrum domain is highly amenable to a policy approach
- Special requirements on the policy language
- Special requirements on the reasoner