Transmission Of Data Between Devices Via Mobile Edge Processing In Wi- Fi Networks.

Amarsingh Feroz. C, Lakshminarayanan. K, Jayaraman. G, Allwin Devaraj. S, Precila. K

Abstract— Recently, network computing, this is a kind of cloud computing suggested to torrent wireless services and cloud hosting (IoT) frameworks. Instead of sending data to remotely distributed domains, snugly-located network associations are required. Amid computation, a neural network is built in this project by exploring the disparity in user interest, which exploits the transition of sustainability-based cooperation game to Split subscribers in an adaptive direction in countless fog societies. By interpreting the majors of user pertinence in the communication part and using multidimensional network status dimensions such as the finest cooperative user, social and physical attributes, including local centrality and interconnection scale, can be reasonably evaluated based on users. Consequently, the correct inter-community and intra-community D2D cooperative communication mechanisms are designed to significantly simplify the use of internet services. Computational findings suggest that the actual mechanism exploits the professional relationship between customer and consumer comprehensively and efficiently enhances the computer system's operational efficiency at relatively low postponement concentrations.

Index Terms— Mobile edge computing, device-to-device communications, computation capacity, Internet of Things, cellular networks.

1.INTRODUCTION

In order to meet the rapidly growing requirements for wireless data networks recently, edge computing, as an extension of cloud computing, is proposed for offloading data services and applications to the Internet of Things (IoT). Rather than sending the data to remote servers, it relies on the coordination of near-located computers. We conceive the concept of using the machine in this venture. Edge computing is usually an extension of cloud computing proposed for offloading Internet of things. The electromagnetic radio spectrum in wireless communications is a relatively finite and valuable resource. The introduction of a large number of new wireless systems and the resulting increasing demand for bandwidth over the last few decades has resulted in the depletion of the frequency spectrum. Surprisingly, most measurement programs have shown that most of the time, almost all of the spectrum allocated is used inefficiently, data services and applications whereas cloud computing refers to delivery of computing services including servers ,databases over the Internet. Though the cloud is limited we are going in for edge computing .In edge computing, data can be shared quickly, securely without latency. Device to Device (D2D) usually helps for direct communication between nearby mobile devices.D2D communication enlarges and increases system capacity, enriches serviced category and application diversity. For computation purpose we go in for Neural network which would transfer data by dividing users into multiple fogs .The ANN (Artificial Neural Network) uses Location Based Key(LBK) to control privacy. Thus, Neural Network is best way of providing D2D communication, in MANET. The electromagnetic radio spectrum in wireless communications is a relatively finite and valuable resource. The introduction of a large number of new wireless systems and the resulting increasing demand for bandwidth over the last few decades has resulted in the depletion of the frequency spectrum. Surprisingly, most measurement programs have shown that most of the time, almost all of the spectrum allocated is used inefficiently. The basic idea behind CRNs is to efficiently utilize the temporary unused licensed spectrum at a specific time or a specific geographic area for communications. As such, the spectrum scarcity is not only caused by inflexible spectrum management, but also due to inefficient usage. In efforts to improve the bandwidth utilization, the concept of cognitive radio networks (CRNs) has been proposed as a key enabling solution for next generations of wireless networks [4–6].In particular, users in a CRN are classified into primary users (PUs) and secondary users (SUs). A PU, also called licensed user, has the highest priority to access the spectrum and should not be subject to harmful interference f. An SU opportunistically accesses the licensed spectrum with interweave spectrum access when it is not used by the PU. As a result, the SU must use sensing techniques to pick the unused spectrum specifically for its own communications.

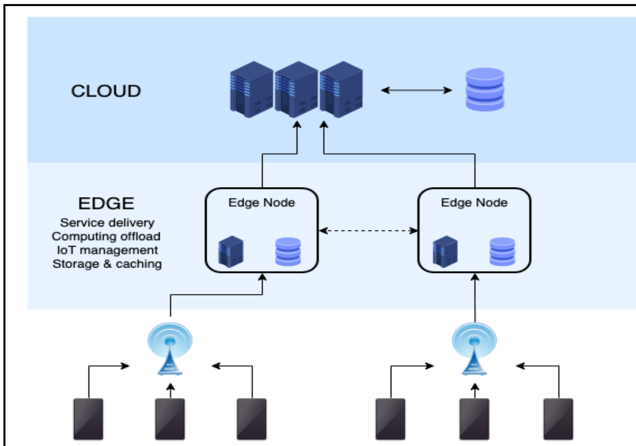

Figure 1.Edge Computing

The SU can reach the licensed frequency bands concurrently in the overlay model, as it is capable of manipulating PU knowledge such as codebooks and messages. The SU carefully splits its transmitting power into two parts upon this information; one part is used to support the PU's communication while the other is used for its own communication. Unlike the above paradigms, the SU and PU can use the underlying approach. The underlay spectrum exposure has been gaining great attention in the research community over the underlay spectrum exposure has gained

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significant interest in the research community over the past few years, as its deployment specifications are less complex than overlay or interweaving networks. In addition, the SU can work in crowded areas where there is a small number of spectrum gaps. Nevertheless, in order not to reduce the output of the PU, the SU must be subject to the interference restrictions, resulting in short-range contact and low transmission speed for the SU. To order to address this drawback, optimum power allocation policies and cognitive cooperative radio networks (CCRNs) were introduced to improve transmission rate, spectrum usage and SU coverage. In light of these motivations, this thesis focuses on the performance evaluation of cognitive underlay networks for the point-to-point, point-to-multipoint, and CCRN models, in which the SU is subject to various interference power constraints such as the peak transmit power constraint of the SU, and the outage constraint and peak. Further more, the considered channels are assumed to undergo fading that can be described by a Rayleigh or α-μ distribution. On this basis, a performance analysis in terms of outage probability, symbol error probability, ergodic capacity, throughput, stable transmission condition, as well as delay of packet transmission is considered. Otherwise, this secondary user simply stays silent. Thus in the proposed protocol, the advantages of a two-path relay channel can be well exploited to serve the primary users as well as facilitate the bi-directional transmissions between the two secondary users.
Vehicular communications can be classified into V2V and V2I. V2I further includes vehicle-to roadside (V2R) communication and communication using cellular networks.According to the space classification, the SU can transmit in the gray and white spaces, but it is prohibited to operate in the black space once the PU is active. Depending on the principles of spectrum opening, the relevant definition of cognitive radio (CR) that is generally accepted by the research community has been given in[5]"CR is an intelligent wireless communication network that is aware of its surrounding environment and uses an understanding-by-building methodology to learn from the environment and adapt its internal states to statistical variations. In V2V communications, a vehicular ad hoc network (VANET) is formed among vehicles for exchanging information e.g ,safety information. In V2R, information is exchanged between the roadside unit (RSU) and the onboard unit (OBU) of a vehicle. In V2I, information is exchanged between the RSU, or possibly a cellular network, and OBU communications. Towards this end, ITS focuses on improving the security. A multitude different protocols and standards are currently available, including broadband (2G/3G/4 G) and IEEE 802.11p network, which can be used for high-speed vehicle interactionV2V and V2R.It is also used to label the 5.9 GHz band's worldwide channels reserved for automobile communications. A work in progress is the task of streamlining wireless access infrastructure to provide service in VANETs. Older DSRC standards for protection and other services such as fee collection in toll areas have been established for .

2. EXISTING SYSTEM:

Recently, edge computing, which is an extension of cloud computing, has proposed to offload the data services and applications of the Internet of Things (IoT) to satisfy the rapidly growing requirements of wireless data infrastructure. Instead of sending the data to remote servers, it focuses on the cooperation of near-located users. We develop the notion to use device-to-device (D2D) communications as the computing and interaction framework in the established approach. In particular, D2D communication technology is one of the most important and innovative revolutions in the development of future cellular networks, which greatly enlarges the system capacity and extensively enriches the service category and application diversity. In computation part, by analyzing the interest difference of users, a Neural network is established in this project, which exploits the coalition game based on the transfer effectiveness to adaptively divide users into multiple fog communities. The existing system domain used is called cloud the Car2Car Communication Consortium (C2C CC), a non-profit, industry-driven European organization , has recommended transferring 2 to 10 MHz for the primary use of safety critical applications at 5.9 GHz (5.875 to 5.925 GHz) distance. Since that band is used in the United kingdom as a control channel, its deployment in Europe would allow for international harmonization. The number of wireless-enabled vehicles is already very low and the expectations that their spectral bandwidth are also limited. After this time, the band is used as a control channel in the U.s, and its allocation in Europe could allow worldwide harmonization. The number of wireless-enabled vehicles is presently very low and their expectations for spectral bandwidth are indeed small. Furthermore, the increasing number of wireless vehicles authorized, vehicle communication applications and high data rate traffic flows could usher in more and more V2V and V2I exchanges of information facilitated by wireless communications. Cloud computing is a system in which the data is transferred directly from the cloud server.D2D enlarges and increases system capacity as well as it enriches service category. For the purpose of computation, we use a neural network which would transfer data by dividing users into multiple fog nodes. Usually, a cloud computing helps to deliver the data over the internet. In cloud computing, there’s no external device for sending or fetching the data at that instance.D2D-Edge Computing system would enhance the capacity of the system by using Edge Computing Gateway .It also uses smart lock, air-conditioner, smart thermometer ,mobile and Tablet. The device located nearby is identified by the user interface and it follows a client -server technology basis. The enhanced form of Communication of cloud computing is referred as edge computing and is found to increase the rate of computation to a high extent.

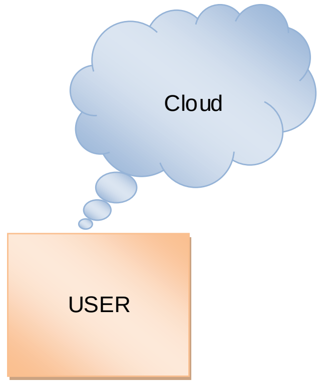

Fig.2. Cloud Computing

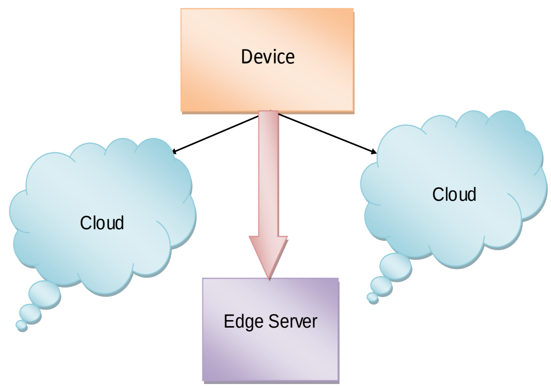

Fig.3. Edge Computing

These days, modern vehicles are driven. Not only are these vehicles equipped with global positioning system (GPS) and navigation systems, but they do have more advanced features such as environmental awareness to deter vehicle collisions, multimedia systems and integrated wireless access systems to improve vehicle performance and user experience. Also there is a great deal of interest in enhancing the efficiency of automobile decoded by a secondary user, the latter gains an opportunity to access the spectrum in the subsequent time

3. PROPOSED SYSTEM:

3.1. VEHICULAR COMMUNICATIONS

3.1.1. STANDARDIZATION

The primary reason for standards is to ensure that hardware and software produced by different vendors can work together. In this way, standards help to promote more competition and hold down prices.The use of standards makes it much easier to develop software and hardware that link different networks because software and hardware can be developed one layer at a time.

3.1.2. SPECTRUM POLICY AND REGULATIONS

Several sections of the radio spectrum are regulated for the productive use of the finite radio spectrum by governments or regulatory bodies. The growing use of engine-specific wireless communications systems should require V2V communication system spectrum availability. As a

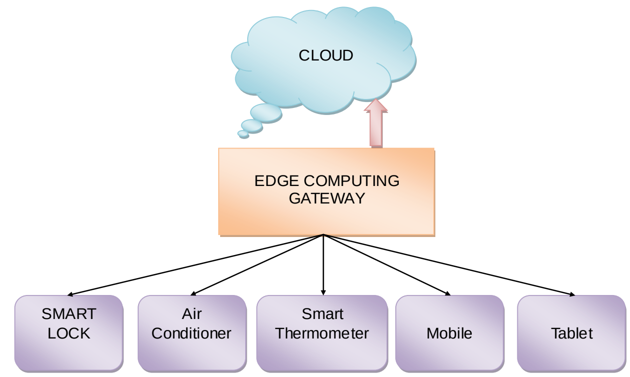

Fig. 4. Edge computing gateway

Consequence, FCC has provided 75 MHz of V2V and V2I radio spectrum at 5.9 GHz in the U .s. Nonetheless, due to the current anti-availability of a continuous 75 MHz spectrum in the DSRC band in Europe,to correctly decode the primary messages transmitted in two successive time slots as long as the currently transmitted primary message is successfully

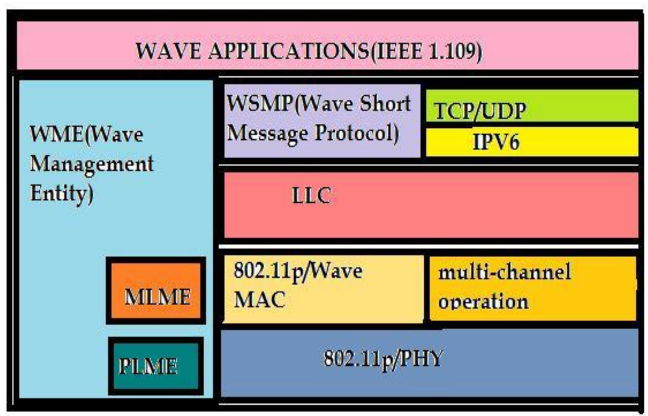

Fig.5. Spectrum policy and regulations

3.1.3.VANET CHALLENGES:

Here we characterize VANET's unique characteristics and recognize some serious problems. Deploying an automobile networking system requires addressing several challenges posed by automobile communications unique characteristics and requirements. VANET is a large unit under which the MANET adheres it is a well -defined form of communication phenomena.

a. DISTRIBUTED AD HOC COORDINATION AND ONE-CHANNEL VS. MULTIPLE-CHANNEL PARADIGM:

The fixed roadside units will work as coordinators in V2I communications. Nonetheless, it is assumed that V2V communications will only be self-organizing and will perform with or without units on the roadside. Sensibly, in the absence of central communication, the one-channel paradigm with a single shared control channel is a good solution for V2V communications, considered that multiple applications will be communicating messages to many neighboring vehicles.

Moreover, one channel paradigm comes with the hidden terminal dilemma and faces complex standards for MAC protocol model for V2V communications. Whereas MAC based on IEEE 802.11 carrier sense multiple access (CSMA) is perfect for V2V communications, its reliability is declining in the presence of a broad number of users. In particular, because we approach a significant number of vehicles, the mechanisms for transmission can manifest in an increased overhead. In addition, high density of data traffic may lead to congestion of that same channel, e.g. in the case of an accident

b. PRIVACY, SECURITY, AND SAFETY

Privacy and security concerns in VANETs are of fundamental importance due to potential dangers to traffic flow and human lives induced by any malicious attempt, along with false messages leading to traffic disruption and fatal accidents. Some of its-related security and privacy real issues were also discussed. Vehicle safety protocols should take into account their specific characteristics such as high mobility and requirements such as trust (vehicles should be able to trust the messages received), mental resilience (for interference) and efficiency (e.g., ability to authenticate real-time messages).

c. COGNITION CYCLE

The two major features of CR were first identified here: cognitive ability and re-configurability. First we explain briefly the interpretation of the CR perception process as well as some CR-VANET particulars. As a function of its environment, a CR-enabled device adapts its operating parameters. CR components are predominantly radio, processor, database of intelligence, engine and learning, tools and optimization, and engine to reasoning. CR has strengths both for the mental and re-configurability. Cognitive awareness allows CR to feel and gather information from its background, and secondary users, for starters, may figure out the best spectrum available. CR's re-configurability features allow the organizational parameters to always be optimally developed as a function of sensed documentation. CR systems involve the spectrum PU and SU; primary users are license holders, while secondary users endeavor to use the spectrum opportunistically either through CR when primary users are idle. The cognition cycle of CR consists of multiple phases: Observe, Analyze, Reason, and Act. The goal is to detect available spectrum, select the best spectrum, select the best operational parameters, coordinate the spectrum access with other users, reconfigure the operational parameters, and vacate the frequency when a primary user appears. A spectrum hole refers to a portion of spectrum not being used by the primary/licensed user at a particular place and time. It is detected through spectrum sensing and signal detection techniques. Through switching versatile spectrum by spectrum hand-offs, the secondary customer can use particular spectrum bands opportunistically. The secondary user, however, is responsible for monitoring the primary user's emergence. If a primary user is detected, then to prevent interference, it should vacate the licensed portion of the spectrum.

3.2. NETWORKLAYER: ROUTING, MOBILITY MANAGEMENT, AND CONTENT DISTRIBUTION:

The work on CR-VANETs relevant to the upper layers is explored in this section. We focus heavily on network layer, but we also cover P2P methods that run on top of an overlay network.

3.2.1. Routing

CR-VANETs have been introduced for several cognitive routing mechanisms, accounting for range scarcity, noise, and high versatility. Some important metrics for CR-VANET routing are PU actions, spectrum availability, geographic location, delays in channel switching, hop count, etc. For cognitive radio ad hoc networks, which was also useful for CR-VANET scenario, an initial protocol called Search is proposed. Routing selects a pathway and channel for avoid PU development regions. It sends packets of route responses (RREQs) and completes the destination via various paths. The destination selects the best geographic forwarding avenues. The cost of switching a channel is also considered because the intermediate nodes may and consequent message outburst. The current approach would be to encourage all vehicles to synchronize with a global time reference and to change every 100 ms. between a common control channel and separate service channel. Two routing schemes are proposed: (1) The first scheme seeks multiple routes with each route on a single channel; (2) the second scheme discovers only one way, but it exploits multiple systems. Co Route spreads to include cognitive radio and geo-location any conceivable multi-rate corridor. When some nodes receive broadcast then the packet will be handled by the one with the highest priority. This priority is determined based on the approximate transmission time of a certain course (EATT), which is the expected timeframe for transferring a packet to the forwarding set depending on packet weight, bit rate, and the expectation of delivery that the packet should be received by at least one node in the forwarding set. The collection of forwarders is chosen in such a direction that the nodes in the established are closer to the destination geographically. The channel is identified with the least amount of congestion. The nodes expectations in the forwarders set are set based on EATT as originally described.

3.2.2. Mobility management

Mobility management is vital even when the vehicles shift to provide connectivity. Some IP mobility support protocols have been defined by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) that will be used for vehicle networks. For context, for automobile scenarios, NEMO protocol based on Mobile IPv6 (MIPv6) is considered. Additionally, the NEMO protocol based on Proxy Mobile IPv6 (PMIPv6) is also a possible candidate. Distributed Mobility Management (DMM) and approaches for data offloading are currently pending study. DMM would reduce the overall path latency and eradicate the unified architectures ' single bottleneck problem.

3.3. NETWORK ARCHITECTURE

The uplink users in the cell served by the m th base station, denoted as Vm, is given as

$$Vm = \{U \in || U - Bm| < |U - B| \ \forall \ B \in \backslash\{Bm\}\} \quad (1)$$

Based on their distances from the serving base station, the users in each cell are separated into inner-cell and cell-edge users as follows.

Consider the largest disk centered at Bm and contained inside the mth Voronoi cell, and represent this disk using Dm.

Dm =_Z ∈ R2|Z –Bm| ≤12 |B –Bm| ∀ B ∈ \{Bm} (2)

Using the above definition, the inner-cell and cell-edge users in the mth cell are separated depending on whether they lie inside or outside the disk. As a result, direct transmissions from these users to base stations are potentially difficult due to the required large transmission power. Furthermore, such direct transmissions cause strong interference to nearby users and ad hoc receivers. One initialization method is to use base stations to broadcast control signals.The constraint on the node density can be satisfied by distributed adjustments of nodes transmission probability, thinning the PPP of ad hoc transmitters. For effective SIC, the SIC model in requires the interference power from each targeted interferer to be larger than the signal power, and furthermore the average number of canceled interferers is upper bounded.

3.4. TRANSMISSION CAPACITY.

Network transmission capacities of the coexisting networks are defined in terms of outage probabilities. Consequently, the reliability of received data packets is measured by the SIR. Let SIR and g SIR represent the SIRs at the typical user U0 and ad hoc receiver T0, In other words, the rate of information sent from a transmitter to a receiver is no less than log2(1+θ) assuming Gaussian signaling. To support this information rate with high probability, the outage probability that SIR and g SIR are below θ must be no larger than a given threshold 0 < ϙ ≪ 1, i.e.

Pout(λ) = Pr(SIR < θ) ≤ ϙ, ˜ Pout(˜λ) = Pr(g SIR < θ) ≤ ϙ (3)

Where Pout and ˜ Pout denote the SIR outage probabilities for the cellular and the ad hoc networks, respectively. The transmission capacities of the cellular and the ad hoc networks, denoted as C and ˜ C respectively, are defined as

C(ϙ) = (1 − ϙ)λϙ, ˜ C(ϙ) = (1 − ϙ)˜λϙ (4)

where λϙ and ˜λϙ satisfy Pout(λϙ) = ϙ and ˜ Pout(˜λϙ) = ϙ.

3.5. NETWORK CAPACITY TRADE-OFF: ASYMPTOTIC ANALYSIS

Using the results obtained in the preceding section, the trade-off between the transmission capacities of the coexisting networks, namely C and ˜ C as defined in (4), is characterized in the following theorem for small target outage probability ϙ → 0.

3.5.1. SCALABILITY

The scalability problem occurs in ad hoc networks due to the nature of the multi-hop. The scalability in ad hoc network depends on the network size and forwarded packet capacity in the network. Recently, lot of problems address in large-scaled ad hoc networks. The scalability depends on the following factors: Equal node priority checks whether all the nodes in the network have same priority to share the physical resources. So, all nodes have same data rate. Uniform distribution of destination: The packets are distributed equally from source to N-1 nodes. Spreading the node reliably allows the transmission capacity of the node should be large enough than their neighbor nodes to avoid interference. Shortest path checks in the packets transmitted from source destination depend on the shortest path. The scalability can preserve by dividing the network area according to their geographical location. The whole network area can be divided into small virtual grid cells such that every node in each virtual grid cell can communicate with other nodes in the same cell.

3.5.2 SECURITY:

Security is a major concern in the ad hoc networking stage. Data transformation in ad hoc network must be done in a secured way. The security issue in ad hoc network is dynamic topology, bandwidth, small device size and limited battery life. Two types of attack occur in ad hoc network, first is passive attack, this attack does not change the transmitted data in the network. But, it can allow unauthorized user to discover the message. Second, is active attack, it is a severe attack and prevents the message flow between the node in the network. It may allow the unauthorized user to modify the message. The malicious node can be identified by dropped packet, battery drained, bandwidth consumption, unreliable packets, delay, connection break and false routing.

a. SECURITY APPROACH

Scope describes whether the node is available to provide the services. It also provides facility to access the authorized user in a desired time. Confidentiality ensures only authorized user can access the information. It should be protected against unauthorized user and snooping. Incorruptibility must provide the assurance that the transformation of message without any corruption. Authorized user only has the privilege to access and modify the data. It also certifies when and where the message was delivered. Verification describes participant nodes which are authenticated in the communication network. The resources in the network must communicate through authenticated nodes. Approval provides authorization assigns different access rights to different types of users. For example, a network management can be performed by network administrator only. Aggression can preserve the network functionality when the parts of nodes are fragmented. Uniqueness ensures that malicious node does not resend previously captured packets.

b. POWER CONTROL

Power control is one of the main components in ad hoc network as battery provides limited capacity to the nodes. If the power failure occurs in the node, it may affect itself and the entire network architecture gets fragmented. The reason for power control is limited capacity of nodes, non-static infrastructure, constraints on the battery sources, selection of excellent transmission power and channel utilized. Ad hoc power maintenance is based on: Low capacity condition which enables low power mode and also enables the node to be active during transmission of packet and it makes the node inactive when they are waiting to receive the packet .Transmission power control must be based on transmission range, error rate and interference. Thus, the strong transmission power increases the transmission range and reduces the hop count to the destination .Power aware routing are designed to find the shortest hop between source and destination. Thus, the routing protocol allows increasing the network life time by reducing the usage of nodes battery life time. In order to maintain power control by minimizing the active energy, the power down mode is used to minimize energy during inactive. The load balancing technique allows the network maximizing by reducing over usage of the node.

c. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT OF AD HOC NETWORK

Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) identified the performance metrics of the ad hoc network based on their behavior. The performance of ad hoc networks based on network capacity, network connectivity, topological change rate, link speed and mobility. The ad hoc network performance measurement is based on the following metrics.
Packet transmission ratio checks the ratio is measured by number of packets transmitted by source and number of packets received by destination. The measurement is based on Constant Bit Rate (CBR) in order to find out packet loss, throughput of the data in the network. Route procurement time mentions the time required to inaugurate the routes. The measurement is based on end system performance. Routing overhead checks the routing overhead & describes the number of routing packets needed for route discovery and route maintenance phase. It also determines whether the protocol is well situated in low-bandwidth situation and able to work with low power consumption.

d. NUMERICAL RESULTS

We consider a random network with one source Po, one destination Pd, NP = 8 primary nodes, an equal transmitting power for primary and secondary users, i.e. EP = ES, which yields P = S t = −5 dB. Relay nodes are uniformly placed at random in a square area with normalized side equal to one, where source Po and destination Pd are positioned in the middle of two opposite sides. Optimal policies are obtained setting = 0.99, which is adequate for static networks. The fraction of power allocated to primary transmissions is computed by obtaining the largest that satisfy Pout, SS(dS) = S for S = 0.1 and a distance dS = 0.1 We plot the performance of the considered routing schemes in terms of primary end-to-end throughput (4) vs primary energy consumption (expressed in dB, i.e., 10 log10 E(k,RP,Q).We set RP = 3 bits/s/Hz, RS = 1 bits/s/Hz and NS = 8.The points in this figure have been obtained by varying in [0, 1] for the optimal policy (Optimal) and K in {0, .. ,NS} for the heuristic policies (K-Closer and K-OSLA For the primary energy consumption, as expected, for K = 0 (i.e., the relays are all secondary nodes) the energy expenditure of the two schemes is the same. Instead, for K _ 1, K-OSLA has a slightly higher energy consumption with respect to K-Closer and this is due to the fact that the expected advancement metric slightly favors primary nodes. In fact, these nodes provide higher expected advancements due to the higher transmission power they use for the transmission of primary packets.

3. SIMULATION AND RESULTS:

Rectangular node was generated using 50 sensor nodes and one connector node in this project. Using the ANN algorithm, the shortest path between target and destination node can be determined.

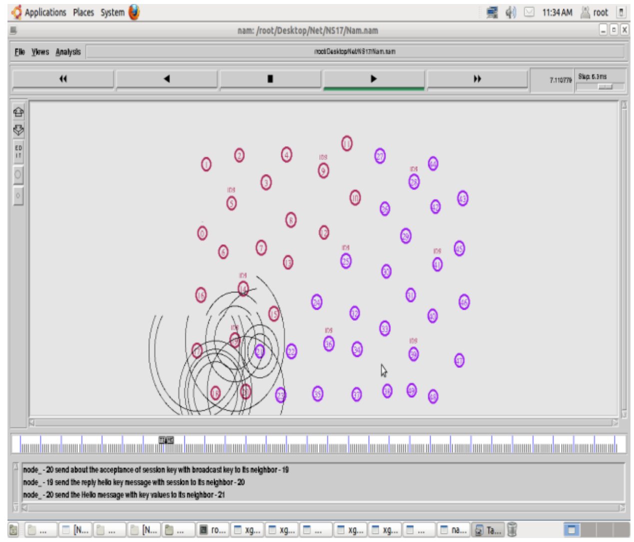

Fig.6. Communications between various nodes

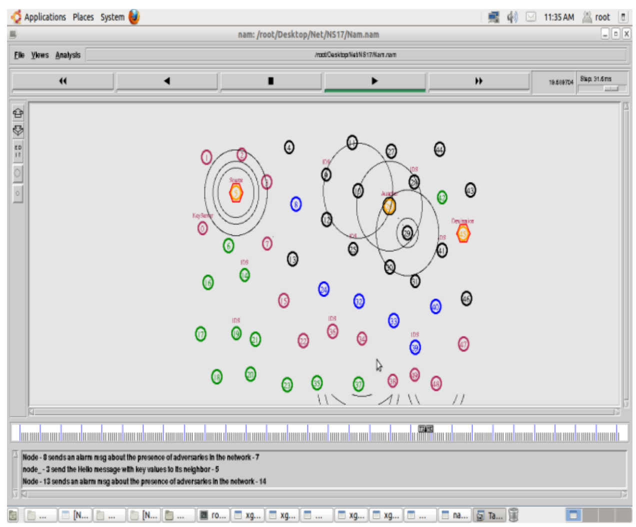

Fig.7. Anchor node formations

The figure shows the forming of anchor modules between the node with origin and the node on anchor. The overlaid wireless network for both structures with PPP modeling. The base station (BS) is affiliated with each mobile user (MU), thereby representing the Voronoi cell in the cellular network The circularly defined area around each BS, with radius c0, represents the nano particle-inner area. The outside of the circular area has been the cell-edge area in each cell. Potential secondary users in each cell in compensation for a fraction of the disjoint spectrum band can actively help downlink communications in the cell-edge. Anchor nodes are selected among a well-defined locality so that the transmission of data through packets are really good.

COMPARISON GRAPHS:

In order to understand the exact phenomena of D2D transmission and its computation with existing system comparison graphs have been plotted, Growing SU has departed d meters away from either a fixed sender, or the ellipse pairs both together.

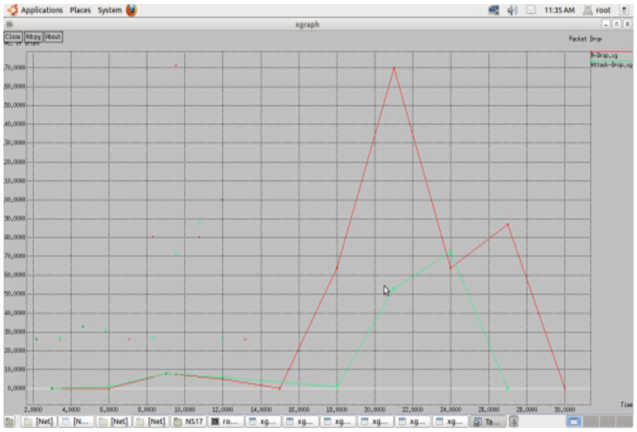

Fig.8. Packet drop comparison

To activate the SUs to access the released disjoint spectrum band, the Aloha type protocol is implemented in the ad-hoc network.

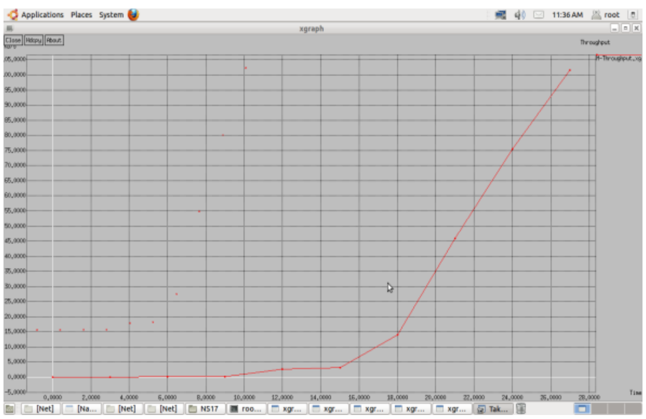

Fig.9. Throughput in proposed systems

4. CONCLUSION:

In this research, we studied the issue of power allocation with pilot contamination for the MIMO-CR networks. After that, we formulated the problem of power allocation optimization to optimize the SN's downlink um limit.

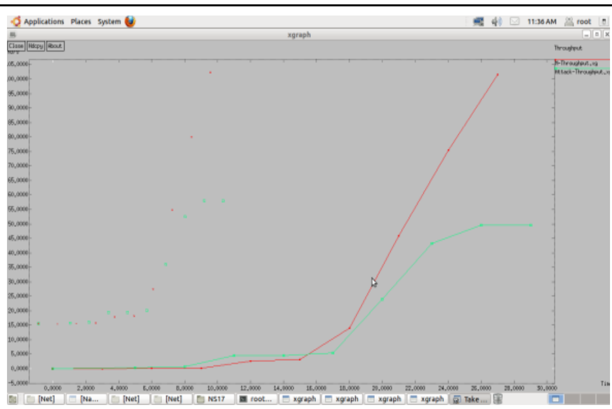

Fig.10. Throughput comparison system

In order to effectively shield PUs from harmful intrusion, we introduced the SINR restriction of PUs or non-traditional power limitation of interference. Then a convex iterative methodology based on approximation was proposed to solve the problem formulated, where the solution obtained can be assumed to satisfy the original problem's KKT points. When it was presumed that the number of PBS or SBS adapters was large, we analyzed PN and SN's growth. Results show that the SN can support higher sum magnitude by intervention with SINR constraints than with traditional power constraint. The results verify that more SBS routers do not result in a higher SN rate as the transmission power of the SBS should also be reduced in order to protect Pus .In addition, in this project we focus only on the SU's power allocation problem, while the joint pilot / information allocation optimization and the number of antennas are maintained as interesting future enterprises.

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