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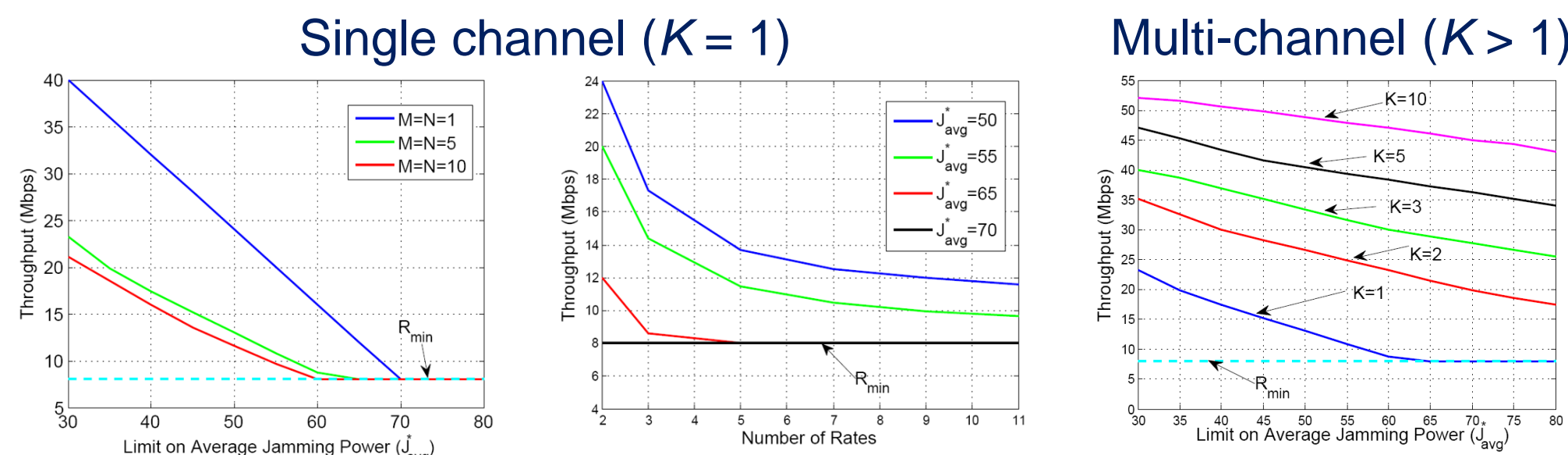
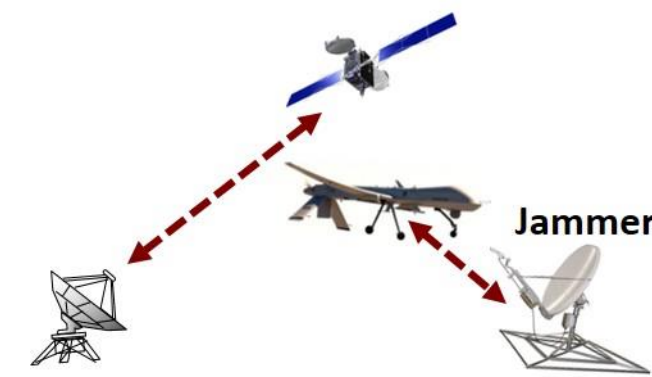
Frequency Hopping (FH) and Waveform Adaptation Games

Transmitter Model

- Transmitter may transmit over any of K available channels
- For each channel, transmitter can select one of M waveforms

Jammer Model

- Jammer may jam any/all of the K channels subject to an average power constraint
- Jammer has N jamming power levels



2-stage Hierarchical Frequency and Waveform Adaptation Games

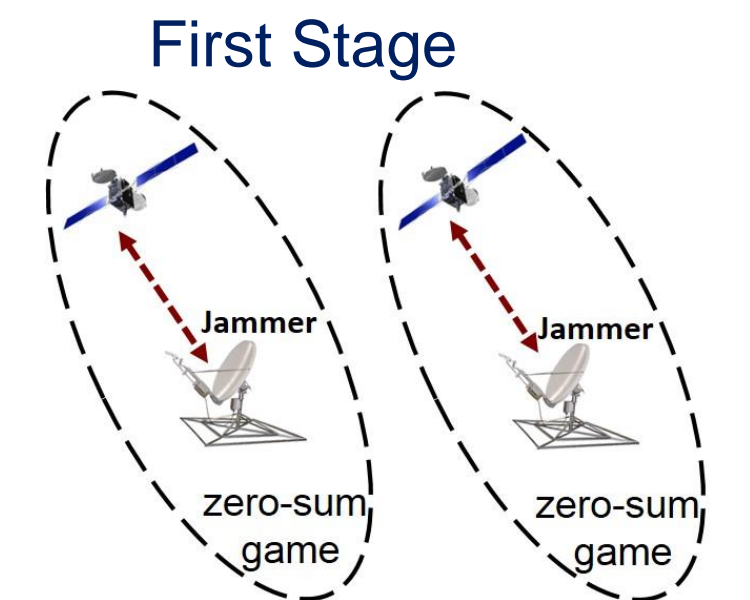
First Stage (zero-sum game between each SAT-jammer pair):

SAT:

- Select the interference margin in each of the K channels
- Instruct the ground stations within its spot beams about its selection

Jammer:

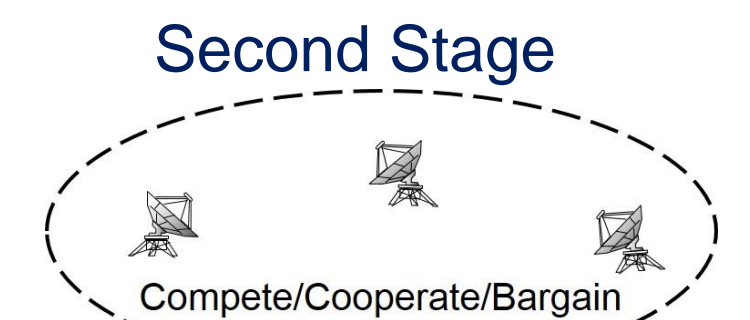
- Select the jamming power in each of the K channels
- Instruct the colluding UAV about its selection



Second Stage:

Ground stations and UAVs use outcome of first stage to allocate channels and associate SATs by either:

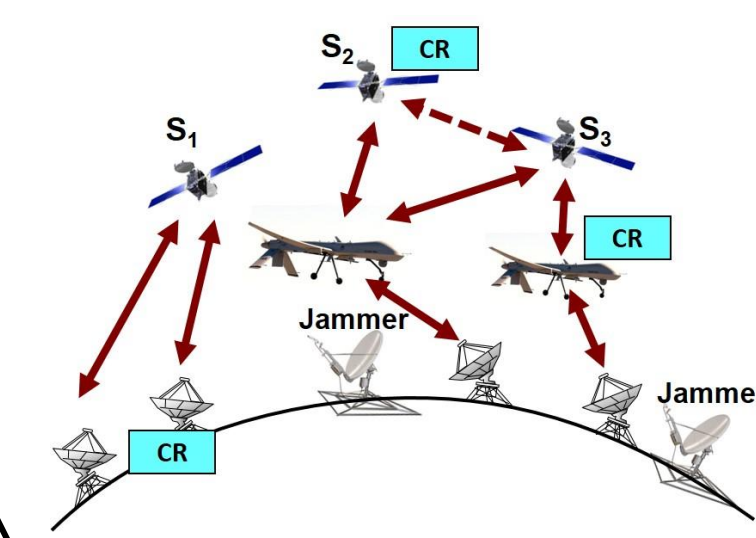
1. Competing (noncooperative game)
2. Cooperating (cooperative game)
3. Bargaining with heterogeneous rate demands



Motivation

Unique SATCOM Characteristics

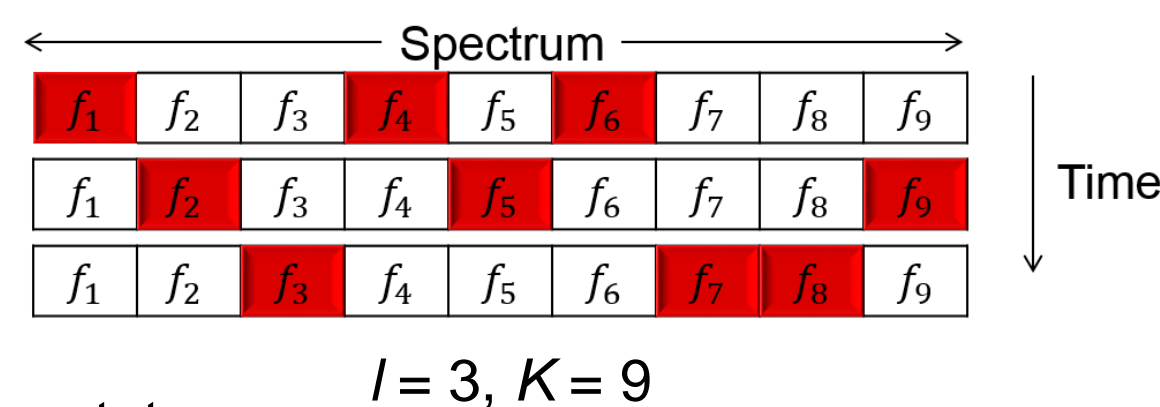
- Highly dynamic network topology
- Long time to detect interference
- Beamforming (frequency reuse)
- Different uplink and downlink bands
- Ease of jamming



MDP-based FH to Combat Sweep Jammers

Jammer Model

Random sweep (jam l out of K channels at a time)

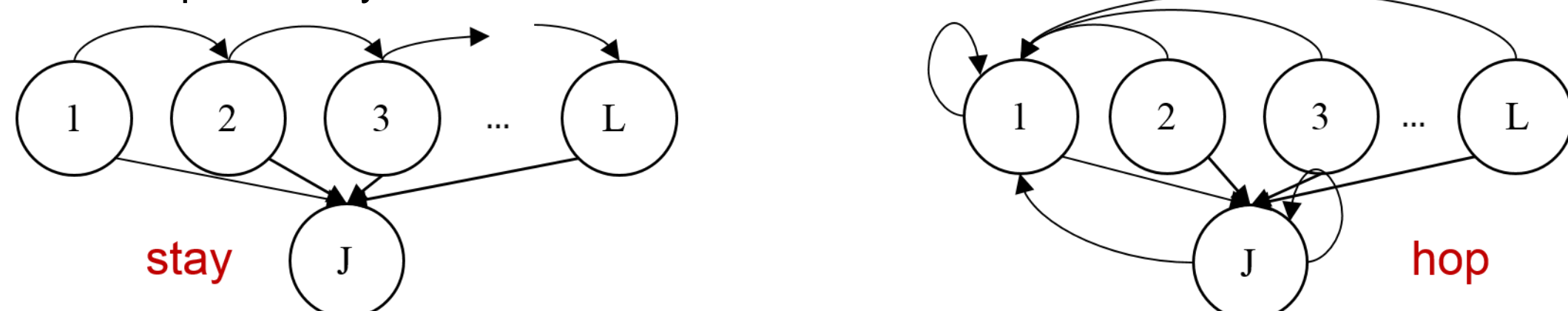


Transmitter Model

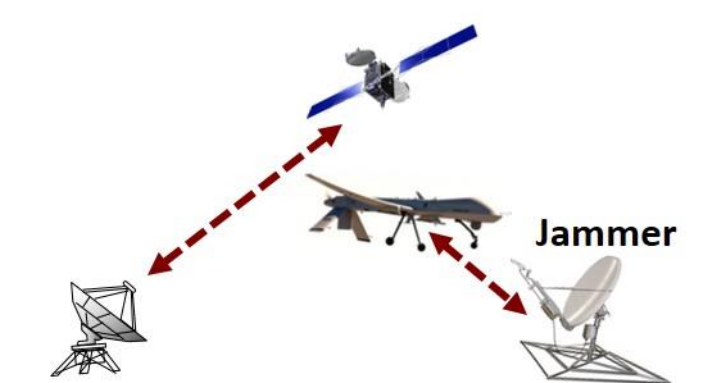
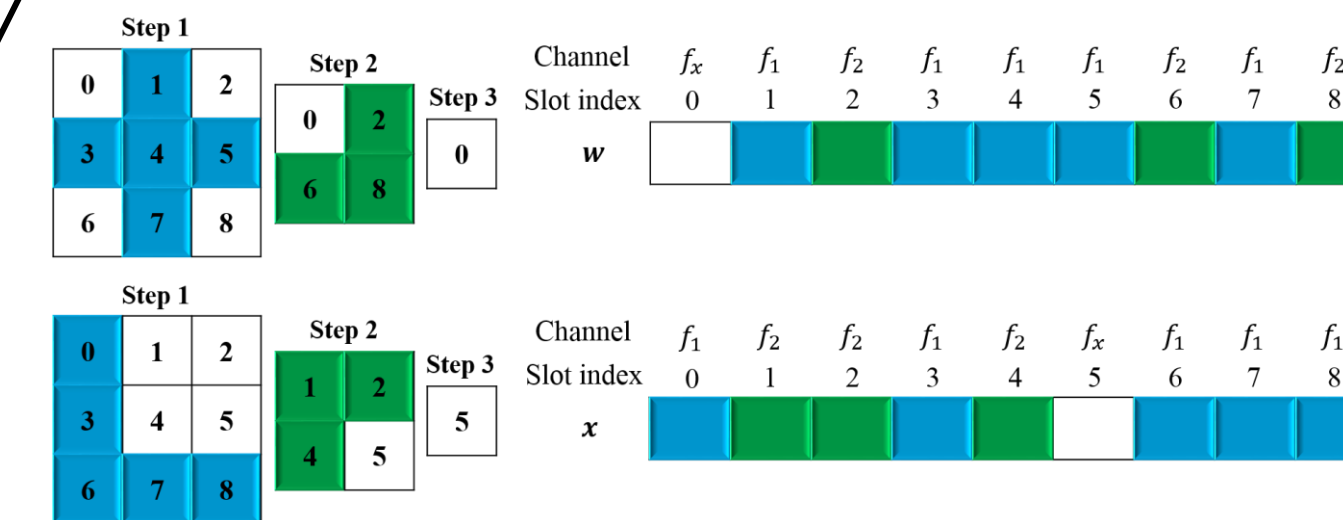
Transmitter can only observe its own state

Transmitter Strategy

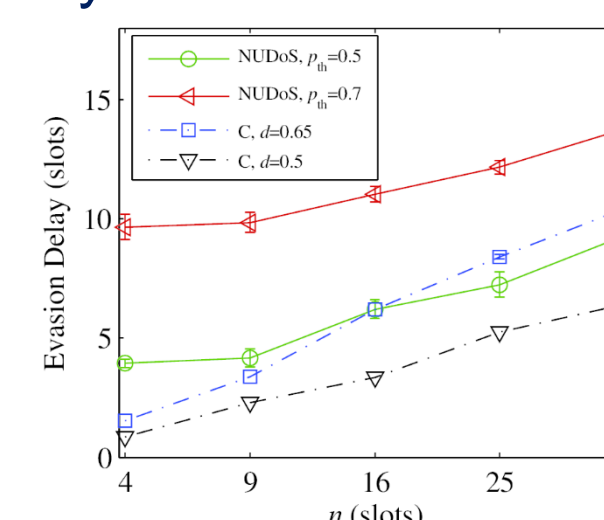
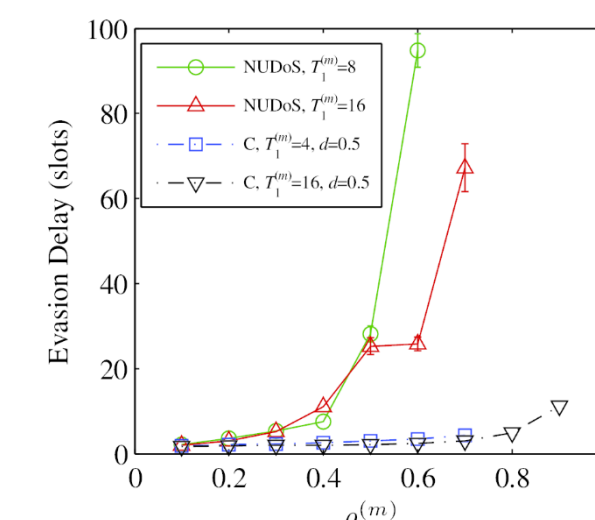
- Follow a Markov decision process (MDP)-based FH approach
- Optimize the hop and stay actions



FH Rendezvous for Link Re-establishment



Evasion Delay Results



Hamming Distance Results

