OFDM Based Cooperative Sequential Spectrum Sensing

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Abstract-- Spectrum sensing is the most significant technique in Cognitive Radio system. So in this paper for the terrestrial television broadcasting (ISDB-T) system of integrated services digital broadcasting, I develop the algorithm based energy detector with low detection delay using sequential hypothesis testing and matched filter detector of spectrum sensing used on OFDM system which is use as a primary signal. For this I develop Cooperative sequential detection algorithms based on energy detectors and the autocorrelation property of cyclic prefix (CP) used in OFDM systems I modify the result of detectors to mitigate the effect of impairment and also compare the result of detectors. The performance of OFDM is assessed by using computer simulations performed by using MATLAB.

Keywords-- Distributed algorithm, energy detection, matched filter detection, OFDM system, spectrum sensing.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the Wireless Communications’ engineering is in the heart of genuine explosion in cellular technologies. Once exclusively used for military and satellite, cellular technologies are now commercially motivated by progressively more demands of the users who wants uninterrupted communication where ever they go. With this increased demand of the user there is a need to transmit information wirelessly, swiftly and reliably. To address these various needs, communication engineer had to combine various technologies that are suitable for high rate transmission as well as forward error correction (FEC) techniques.

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Modern wireless systems aim at offering a wide variety of applications to various users at the same time. In order to realize this objective [2], they have to overcome practical constraints imposed by the resources; such as power and spectrum, which are limited in nature. Since the number of wireless systems are increasing swiftly, the efficient utilization of these resources, especially frequency spectrum, becomes a more challenging problem to the communication engineers. The electromagnetic radio spectrum is a natural resource, which is used by transmitter and receiver and receivers are licensed by governments. In November 2002, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) published a report prepared by the Spectrum Policy Task Force, aimed at civilizing the way in which this precious resource is managed in the United States [1]. This task force was made up a team of high level, multidisciplinary staff of FCC who are scholars, researchers, engineers, and economist to raise the level from commission’s bureaus to offices [3]. And all this raise the demand of frequency spectrum. Cognitive radio (CR) offers a tempting solution to this problem by proposing opportunistic usage of frequency bands that are not occupied by their licensed users. CR is software defined Radio and is regarded as an innovative approach for improving the utilization of which is a radio electromagnetic spectrum, precious
natural resource. [3]. Cognitive Radios, also called secondary users, use the radio spectrum licensed to other (primary) users. Since it is a rather new concept, there is no agreement on the practical implementation of CR communications.

Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing or OFDM is a modulation technique that is being used for many of the state-of-the-art of wireless and telecommunications standards [4]. OFDM, orthogonal frequency division multiplexing has gained a substantial presence in the wireless market place in today's communication, because of its widespread acceptance and distribution, it is to be expected that a primary user would be using OFDM, thus making the problem of detecting OFDM signals especially relevant for Cognitive Radio. One of the main advantages of OFDM is that is more resistant to frequency selective fading than single carrier systems because it divides the overall channel into multiple narrowband signals that are affected individually as flat fading sub-channels.

And important problem encountered in cognitive radios is the hidden node problem caused due to surveillance or time-varying multipath fading. To lighten this problem, cooperative sequential spectrum sensing algorithms are proposed. Cooperative sequential detection algorithms based on energy detectors and the autocorrelation property of cyclic prefix (CP) used in OFDM systems.

I organize the rest of the paper as in Section II describes the Spectrum Sensing and we study the energy based detector, matched filter detector. And in section III OFDM model is discussed. In Sec. IV, I present cooperative sequential detection based setup of energy based and cyclic prefix based detection and extend these techniques to the sequential change detection algorithms. Section V concludes the paper.

II. SPECTRUM SENSING

In this section we discuss the detector design process. In this I can categorize spectrum sensing techniques into direct method, which is considered as frequency domain approach, where the estimation is carried out directly from signal and indirect method, which is known as time domain approach, where the estimation is performed by using autocorrelation of the signal. To improve the sensitivity of cognitive radio spectrum sensing and to make stronger against fading and the hidden terminal problem, cooperative sensing can be used [12]. The concept of cooperative sensing is to use multiple sensors and combine their measurement into one common decision. In this section I study the local probabilities of detection methods.

Fig: 1. Main sensing methods in terms of their sensing accuracies and complexities

A. MATCHED FILTER

A matched filter (MF) is a linear filter designed to maximize the output signal to noise ratio for a given input signal. Main purpose of this filter is to raise the signal component and decrease the noise component at the same time. When secondary user has a priori knowledge of primary user signal, matched filter detection is applied. Let S(t) be the transmitted signal, W(t) is the channel noise, and S(t) + W(t) be the received signal, which is given as the input to the matched filter and S_o(t) + W_o(t) be the output of the
filter. Let the matched filter’s impulse response be \( h(t) \). It had been proven that, impulse response of the optimum system is the mirror image of the desired message signal \( S(t) \) about the vertical axis and shifted to the right until all of the signal \( S(t) \) has entered the receiver. It should be realized that the matched filter is optimum of all linear filters. The signal component at output of the filter, at the observing instant \( t_m \) is given by

\[
S_o(t_m) = \frac{1}{2\pi} (s(\omega))^2
\]  

(1)

\[
S_o(t_m) = E
\]  

(2)

Hence the output signal component has maximum amplitude of magnitude \( E \), which is nothing but energy of the signal \( S(t) \). The maximum amplitude is independent of the waveform \( S(t) \) and depends only upon its energy. The threshold of a signal, determined by two possible ways has been discussed here. One way is to estimate the energy of the signal and reduce it to half, fix it as a threshold. Another way is to compute the standard deviation of the signal by computing the mean and use it as threshold. Of the two methods, the former one is theoretically proved to be optimal. In this paper the former is chosen to detect the presence of WLAN signal [13].

\[ r(t) > a : \text{signal present} \]  

(3)

\[ r(t) < a : \text{signal absent} \]  

(4)

Where, \( r(t) \) is the matched filter output given by

\[ r(T) = S_o(T) + W_o(T) \]  

(5)

From eqn. (2),

\[ r(T) = E + W_o(T) \]  

(6)

If there is no primary user signal, then received signal be

\[ r(T) = W_0(T) \]  

(7)

Indication of only noise.

B. ENERGY DETECTOR

Energy detection is the most popular spectrum sensing method since it is simple to implement and does not require any prior information about the primary signal [14]. An energy detector (ED) simply treats the primary signal as noise and decides on the presence or absence of the primary signal based on the energy of the observed signal.

![Fig: 3. Block diagram of Energy Detector](image)

Analytically, signal detection can be reduced to a simple identification problem, formalized as a hypothesis test,

\[ y(k) = n(k) \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots H_0 \]  

(8)

\[ y(k) = h * s(k) + n(k) \ldots \ldots \ldots H_1 \]  

(9)
Where \( y(k) \) is the sample to be analyzed at each instant \( k \) and \( n(k) \) is the noise of variance \( \sigma^2 \).

Let \( y(k) \) be a sequence of received samples \( k \in \{1, 2, \ldots, N\} \) at the signal detector, then a decision rule can be stated as,

- \( H_0 \) …….if \( \varepsilon > v \)  
- \( H_1 \) ……. if \( \varepsilon > v \)

Where \( \varepsilon = E|y(k)|^2 \) the estimated energy of the received signal and is chosen to be the noise variance \( \sigma^2 \).

The received signal \( r(t) \) takes the form

\[
r(t) = h s(t) + n(t)
\]

Where \( h = 0 \) or \( 1 \) under hypotheses \( H_0 \) or \( H_1 \) respectively. The received signal is first pre-filtered by an ideal band pass filter with transfer function [13].

\[
h(f) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\sqrt{N_{01}}} & |f - f_c| \leq W, \\ 0 & |f - f_c| > W, \end{cases}
\]

(13)

to limit average noise power and normalize the noise variance. The output of this filter is then squared and integrated over a time interval \( T \) to finally produce a measure of the energy of the received waveform. The output of the integrator denoted by \( Y \) will act as the test statistic to test the two hypotheses \( H_0 \) and \( H_1 \).

According to the sampling theorem, the noise process can be expressed as

\[
n(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} n_i \sin c(2Wt - i)
\]

(14)

Where, \( \sin c(x) = \frac{\sin(\pi x)}{\pi x} \) and \( n_i = n \left( \frac{i}{2W} \right) \), one can easily check that \( n_i \approx N(0,N_{01},W) \), for all \( i \)

Using the fact that [28]

\[
\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sin c(2Wt - i) \sin c(2Wt - k) dt = \\
\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2W}, & i = k \\ 0, & i \neq k \end{cases}
\]

(15)

We may write this

\[
\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} n^2(t) dt = \frac{1}{2W} \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} n_i^2
\]

(16)

Over the time interval \((0,T)\), \( n(t) \) the noise energy can be approximated by a finite sum of \( 2TW \) terms as

\[
n(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{2WT} n_i \sin c(2Wt - i), \quad 0 < t < T
\]

(17)

Similarly, the energy in a sample of duration \( T \) is approximated by \( 2TW \) terms of the right-hand side:

\[
\int_0^T n^2(t) dt = \frac{1}{2W} \sum_{i=-\infty}^{2u} n_i^2
\]

(18)

Where \( u = TW \). We assume that \( T \) and \( W \) are chosen to restrict \( u \) to integer values. If we define

\[
n_i' = \frac{n_i}{\sqrt{N_{01}W}}
\]

(19)

Where, \( N_{01} \) is one sided Noise Power Spectral Density. Then the test or decision statistic \( E \) can be written as

\[
E = \sum_{i=1}^{2u} n_i'^2
\]

(20)

Here \( n_i' \) contains both the real and imaginary parts each having a variance \( \sigma^2/2 \). Under both the hypothesis the test statistic \( E \) can be viewed as the sum of the squares of \( 2u \) standard (real) Gaussian variables with zero mean and unit variance or equal variance. Hence the distribution of the random variable \( E \) is the chi-square \( (\chi^2) \) distribution with a non-centrality parameter, 0 under \( H_0 \) and \( 2\gamma \) under \( H_1 \).

\[
E = \begin{cases} \chi^2_{2u}, & H_0 \\ \chi^2_{2u}(2\gamma), & H_1 \end{cases}
\]

(21)

Where \( \gamma \) is the average SNR. The probability of detection and false alarm are defined as,

\[
P_d = \Pr\{E > \kappa|H_0\}
\]

(22)

\[
P_f = \Pr\{E > \kappa|H_1\}
\]

(23)

Where \( \kappa \) is the final threshold of the local detector to decide whether there is a primary user present. There are two ways of obtaining closed form expressions for
these probabilities. The first, which is through direct
integration of the chi-square distribution over the tail of
the distribution function giving us the following result
\[ P_f = \left[ \begin{array}{c} u, \lambda \end{array} \right] \] (24)
Hence,
\[ P_d = Q_u \left( \sqrt{2\gamma}, \sqrt{\lambda} \right) \] (25)
Where, \( \gamma = \frac{\sigma_x^2}{2\sigma_n^2} = \frac{\sigma_x^2}{2} \) denotes the SNR. \( Q_u \) is
the generalized Marcum’s Q function [29].

III. OFDM MODEL
Consider an OFDM-based cognitive radio system that
operates on \( W \) subcarriers and that owned by the
licensed users, referred to as the primary user. The
cognitive radio user is referred to as the secondary user,
will only access these licensed subcarriers when the
primary user is detected absent. The secondary
transmission is conducted through consecutive frames
periods. In each frame period, the first part is the
spectrum sensing period and the second part is the
OFDM data transmission period. In the spectrum
sensing part, all the secondary users stop their data
transmission and listen to the \( W \) subcarriers to decide
whether the primary user is absent. If the primary user
is detected in the subcarriers during the sensing period,
then the secondary users will not transmit any data in
the following data transmission period in those
subcarriers but will wait until the next frame arrives to
conduct the spectrum sensing of those subcarriers
again. If the primary user (licensed) is not detected in
the subcarriers during this spectrum sensing period, the
secondary users (unlicensed) will transmit their OFDM
data in the second part of the data frame period.
Assume that among the \( W \) subcarriers, \( N \) of them are
detected free and used for the cognitive radio
transmission, where \( N \leq W \). Also, assume that the
primary activity is semi static so that the primary user’s
status is not changing during one secondary frame. The
cognitive radio can be induced in the OFDM
transmission by doing the energy detection method of
spectrum sensing on each of the subcarriers of the
orthogonal frequency division multiplexing. Hence, the
primary user (licensed) and secondary user can be
identified separately.

IV. COOPERATIVE SEQUENTIAL
SPECTRUM SENSING
In this section, I apply cooperative sequential detection
algorithms developed in [15], [16], [17] for sensing in
the OFDM setup of Sec.3. Interested readers are
referred to [15], [16], [17] for a more detailed
introduction and its advantages (which I skip here due
to lack of space). I study the performance of the
cooperative algorithms with different levels of
uncertainty. DualCUSUM uses the well-known
CUSUM algorithm [17] at the cognitive receivers as
well as at the fusion node for detection of change (ON
OFF and OFF ON for the primary). CUSUM is
known to be optimal in different scenarios and uses log
likelihood ratio (LLR). Consequently DualCUSUM has
also been shown to perform very well [16], [17].

A. Dual CUSUM Algorithm
The CUSUM algorithm used at the secondary node and
at the fusion center has negative drift before change and
positive drift after change [16]. Thus the instant the
change occurs (i.e., primary starts transmitting) the
CUSUM process starts increasing and speedily crosses
the threshold to declare change.
1) Each of the Secondary users turns calculate on
CUSUM algorithm:
\[ W_{j,k} = \max \left( W_{j-1,k} + \xi_{j,k} \right), \quad W_{0,k} = 0 \] (4.1)
When, $\xi_{j,k} = \log \left[ \frac{f_{1,k}(X_{j,k})}{f_0(X_{j,k})} \right]$

(4.2)

Where, $f_{1,k}$ is the density of $X_{j,k}$ under $H_1$ and $f_0$ is the density of $X_{j,k}$ under $H_0$.

2) Secondary user $k$ transmits at time $t$, only if $W_{j,k} > \gamma_i$. If the threshold is exceeded it transmits a value $b$, i.e. $Y_{j,k} = b \mathbb{1}_{[W_{j,k} > \gamma_i]}$. These parameters $b$ and $\gamma$ are chosen suitably. This step allows saving energy and less interference.

3) At Fusion Center, receives $Y_j$ in slot $k$ where

$$Y_j = \sum Y_{j,k} + Z_j$$

(4.3)

Where, $Z_j$ is i.i.d noise at the fusion node

4) Change Detection at Fusion Center via CUSUM by using the likelihood ratio

$$F_j = \max \left\{ 0, F_{j+1} + \log \frac{g_1(Y_j)}{g_0(Y_j)} \right\}$$

(4.4)

Where $g_0$ is the density of $Z_j$ and $g_1$ is the density of $Z_j + bl$, where, $l$ is a design parameter.

5) The Fusion Center finally declares a change at time $\tau$ (b, I, $\gamma$, $\beta$)

When $F_j$ crosses a threshold $\beta$:

(b, I, $\gamma$, $\beta$) = inf{\{j: $F_j > \beta$\}}

6) In the cyclic prefix (CP) based detector [19], correlation is obtained over the length of the samples which is corresponding to the CP. Since Dual-CUSUM algorithm [17] apply on all the parameters of CP. Each node $k$ work out the log likelihood ratio $\xi_{j,k}$ of $R_s(j,k)$ in each slot $j(\geq 1)$ of $L_s$ samples a $R_s(j,k) = \text{Real} \left\{ \frac{1}{L_c} \sum_{i=1}^{L_c} X((j-1)L_s + i, k)X^*((j-1)L_s + 1)L_a + i, k) \right\}$

(4.5)

Where $L_a$ is the signal from which OFDM symbols is obtained by passing it through inverse fast Fourier transform (IIFT), $L_c$ is the length of CP, $L_s$ is the total OFDM symbol duration $L_s = L_a + L_c$ and $X^*$ is the complex conjugate of $X$ [19].

In the above algorithm we have assumed that the channel from the secondary users to the fusion center has no fading whereas that can also be taken care of. The performance parameters $P_{FA}$ and EDD critically depend on the parameters (b, I, $\gamma$, $\beta$, $\gamma$). In [17] $P_{FA}$ and EDD are systematically computed for each (b, I, $\gamma$, $\beta$, $\gamma$) and an iterative algorithm is designed to optimize these parameters. Finally the same DualCUSUM algorithm works if we want to detect the time when the primary stops the transmission, maybe with different parameters. The parameters (b, I, $\gamma$, $\beta$, $\gamma$) affect the performance of the algorithm and the techniques developed in [17] can be used to optimize performance.

One computes $\text{EDD} = E[|\tau - T|]$ subject to the probability of false alarm $P_{FA} \leq \alpha \leq P[\tau < T]$. 7) For the energy detector, the algorithm is the same as the above with minor modifications. The energy is computed as

$$V_{j,k} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{L_c} |X((j-1)L_s+j,k)|^2}{ML_s}$$

(4.6)

And $\xi_{j,k}$ is the LLR computed with pre and post change distributions being $N(\sigma_s^2, \sigma_w^2/ML_s)$ and $N(\sigma_s^2 + \sigma_w^2, (\sigma_s^2 + \sigma_w^2)^2/ML_s)$ respectively and MLs is given number of observations $X(1), \ldots, X(MLs)$ from $M$ slots of OFDM symbols

$$\xi_{j,k} = \frac{1}{2} \log \left( \frac{\sigma_0^2}{\sigma_{V_{j,k}}^2} \right) + \frac{V(j,k)+\sigma_0^2}{\sigma_{V_{j,k}}^2} - \frac{V(j,k)}{\sigma_{V_{j,k}}^2} + \frac{\left( \sigma_{V_{j,k}}^2 + \sigma_0^2 \right)}{\sigma_{V_{j,k}}^2}$$

(4.7)

For frequency selective fading, $V(j,k)$ in [18] will not be i.i.d. pre and post change but will have some dependencies due to ISI (inter symbol interference). However this dependence will be weak because only a few symbols at the OFDM symbol boundary will get affected by the symbols of the previous OFDM symbol. Thus, one can continue to assume that $\{V(j,k)\}, j \geq 1$ is an i.i.d. sequence, which is essential to obtain the simplified algorithm labeled above. However the i.i.d. may not hold for the CP detector because CP resides
near the boundary only. Thus, this case will require further consideration. However, we will see later, that in the sequential setup, energy detector significantly overtakes the CP detector in all possible states we consider.

V. CONCLUSION

Spectrum is a much cherished resource in wireless communication systems and it has been a main research topic from last several decades. Cognitive radio is a promising technology which enables spectrum sensing for opportunistic spectrum usage by providing a means for the use of white spaces. Making an allowance for the challenges raised up by cognitive radios, the use of spectrum sensing method seems as a crucial need to achieve satisfactory results in terms of efficient use of available spectrum and limited interference with the licensed primary users. We have painstaking the trouble of spectrum sensing of OFDM signals using cyclic prefix, for this cooperative sequential spectrum sensing from OFDM by energy based detection method and cyclic prefix based detector is calculated. And I detect the energy detection and matched filter and compare its results. The comparison of different transmitter detection techniques for spectrum sensing and the spectrum opportunities is by MATLAB simulation result. As it is evident from the figure, that matched filter based detection is complex to implement in CRs, but has highest accuracy. Similarly, the energy based detection is least complex to implement in CR system and least accurate compared to other approaches. And other approaches are in the middle of these two. These results are also shown in figure of MATLAB simulation.

SIMULATION RESULT:

Fig: 4 The ROC curves of optimization algorithm and energy detection algorithm

Fig: 5 ROC curve of CP-OFDM block numbers.
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