

Derivation of Outage Probability:

$$P_{out} = \Pr \{ \log_2 [1 + \gamma] < R \}$$

$$= \Pr \{ \gamma < 2^R - 1 \} \quad \leftarrow \text{minimum required data Rate of system.}$$

γ - SNR.

$$\gamma_0 = 2^R - 1.$$

$$P_{out} = \Pr \{ \gamma < \gamma_0 \}$$

$$P_{out}^{\dagger} = \Pr \{ \gamma_f < \gamma_0 \}$$

$$= \Pr \left\{ \frac{(d_S d_R d_D)^{-\alpha} P_S P_R X \gamma}{d_R^{-\alpha} P_R \gamma (\gamma_{RS1} + \sigma^2) + \sigma^2 / G_f^2} < \gamma_0 \right\}$$

$$= \Pr \left\{ X < \frac{\sigma^2 \gamma_0}{G_f^2 (d_S d_R d_D)^{-\alpha} P_S P_R \gamma} + \frac{(\gamma_{RS1} + \sigma^2) \gamma_0}{d_S R^{-\alpha} P_S} \right\}$$

Combining PDF & CDF

$$= 1 - \int_0^{\infty} \left[1 - F_X \left(\frac{\sigma^2 \gamma_0}{G_f^2 (d_S d_R d_D)^{-\alpha} P_S P_R \xi} + \frac{(\gamma_{RS1} + \sigma^2) \gamma_0}{d_S R^{-\alpha} P_S} \right) \right] f_X(\xi) d\xi$$

$$P_{out}^{\dagger} = 1 - \int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{4 \sigma^2 \gamma_0}{\Omega_1 \Omega_2 G_f^2 (d_S d_R d_D)^{-\alpha} P_S P_R \xi} + \frac{4 (\gamma_{RS1} + \sigma^2) \gamma_0}{\Omega_1 \Omega_2 d_S R^{-\alpha} P_S}} \times K_1 \left(\sqrt{\frac{4 \sigma^2 \gamma_0}{\Omega_1 \Omega_2 G_f^2 (d_S d_R d_D)^{-\alpha} P_S P_R \xi} + \frac{4 (\gamma_{RS1} + \sigma^2) \gamma_0}{\Omega_1 \Omega_2 d_S R^{-\alpha} P_S}} \right) \times \frac{2}{\Omega_3 \Omega_4} K_0 \left(\sqrt{\frac{4 \xi}{\Omega_3 \Omega_4}} \right) d\xi$$

inst. value of channel gain in DRF.
 $X = \beta_1 \beta_2$
 $\gamma = \beta_3 \beta_4$ $\{ \beta_1 < \text{SNR} \}$

$$= 1 - C_f \int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{A_f \gamma_0}{\xi} + B_f \gamma_0 K_1 \left(\sqrt{\frac{A_f \gamma_0}{\xi} + B_f \gamma_0} \right)} \times K_0(\sqrt{2C_f \xi}) d\xi.$$

$$v = e^{-\xi}.$$

$$P_{f_{out}} = 1 - C_f \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{A_f \gamma_0}{-\ln v} + B_f \gamma_0 K_1 \left(\sqrt{\frac{A_f \gamma_0}{-\ln v} + B_f \gamma_0} \right)} \times K_0(\sqrt{-2C_f \ln v}) \frac{dv}{v}.$$

Applying Gaussian-Gegenbauer Quadrature.

$$P_{f_{out}} = 1 - \frac{\pi C_f}{2M} \sum_{m=1}^M \frac{\sqrt{1 - \phi_m^2}}{z} \sqrt{\frac{A_f \gamma_0}{-\ln z} + B_f \gamma_0} \times K_0(\sqrt{-2C_f \ln z}) K_1 \left(\sqrt{\frac{A_f \gamma_0}{-\ln z} + B_f \gamma_0} \right).$$

$$A_f = \frac{4\sigma^2}{(d_{SR} d_{RD})^{-\alpha} \Omega_1 \Omega_2 P_S P_R \Gamma_f^2} \quad : \sigma^2 : \text{zero mean variance.}$$

$$B_f = \frac{4(\gamma_{RS1} + \sigma^2)}{d_{SR}^{-\alpha} \Omega_1 \Omega_2 P_S} \quad : K_0, K_1 - \text{zero order \& first order Bessel function.}$$

$$C_f = \frac{2}{\Omega_3 \Omega_4} \quad : \quad A_v = \frac{4\sigma^2(\gamma_{RS1} + \sigma^2)}{(d_{SR} d_{RD})^{-\alpha} \Omega_1 \Omega_2 P_S P_R}$$

$$B_v = B_f, \quad C_v = C_f \quad : \quad D_v = \frac{4\sigma^2}{d_{RD}^{-\alpha} \Omega_3 \Omega_4 P_R}.$$

$$z = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \phi_m \quad : \quad \phi_m = \cos \left(\frac{(2m-1)\pi}{M} \right).$$

Ω - Avg channel gain of the link $i=1, 2, 3, \dots$

M = complexity-accuracy trade-off parameter.

$$G_f = \sqrt{\frac{1}{d_{SR}^{-\alpha} P_1 P_2 P_S + \gamma_{RS1} + \sigma^2}}$$

$$G_v = \sqrt{\frac{1}{d_{SR}^{-\alpha} P_1 P_2 P_S + \gamma_{RS1} + \sigma^2}}$$

channel gain
 $|h|^2 = g_1 g_2 = P_1 P_2$

$$\therefore \frac{P_S}{P_{out}} = 1 - \frac{P_T G_f}{2P}$$

$$P_{out}^V = P_r \left\{ \frac{(d_{SR} d_{RD})^{-\alpha} P_S P_R X Y}{d_{RD}^{-\alpha} P_R Y (\gamma_{RS1} + \sigma^2) + \sigma^2 (d_{SR}^{-\alpha} P_S X + \gamma_{RS1} + \sigma^2)} < \gamma_0 \right\}$$

$$= P_r \left\{ d_{SR}^{-\alpha} X P_S d_{RD}^{-\alpha} P_R Y - \sigma^2 \gamma_0 < \frac{d_{RD}^{-\alpha} P_R Y (\gamma_{RS1} + \sigma^2) \gamma_0 + (\gamma_{RS1} + \sigma^2) \gamma_0}{(\gamma_{RS1} + \sigma^2) \gamma_0} \right\}$$

$$\text{Setting } Y = Z + \frac{\sigma^2 \gamma_0}{d_{RD}^{-\alpha} P_R}$$

$$P_{out}^V = P_r \left\{ (d_{SR} d_{RD})^{-\alpha} P_S P_R X Z < d_{RD}^{-\alpha} P_R \left(Z + \frac{\sigma^2 \gamma_0}{d_{RD}^{-\alpha} P_R} \right) \right\}$$

$$X (\gamma_{RS1} + \sigma^2) \gamma_0 + (\gamma_{RS1} + \sigma^2) \sigma^2 \gamma_0$$

$$P_{out}^V = 1 - \int_0^\infty \left[1 - F_X \left(\frac{(\gamma_{RS1} + \sigma^2) \sigma^2 (\gamma_0 + \gamma_0^2)}{(d_{SR} d_{RD})^{-\alpha} P_S P_R \tilde{q}} + \frac{(\gamma_{RS1} + \sigma^2) \gamma_0}{d_{SR}^{-\alpha} P_S} \right) \right] \times F_Z \left(\tilde{q} + \frac{\sigma^2 \gamma_0}{d_{RD}^{-\alpha} P_R} \right) d\tilde{q}$$

$$1 - \int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{(4\gamma_{RS1} + \sigma^2)\sigma^2(\gamma_0 + \gamma_0^2)}{\Omega_1\Omega_2(d_{SR}d_{RD})^{-\alpha}P_S P_R \xi} + \frac{4(\gamma_{RS1} + \sigma^2)\gamma_0}{\Omega_1\Omega_2 d_{SR}^{-\alpha} P_S}} \\ \times K_1 \left(\sqrt{\frac{(4\gamma_{RS1} + \sigma^2)\sigma^2(\gamma_0 + \gamma_0^2)}{\Omega_1\Omega_2(d_{SR}d_{RD})^{-\alpha}P_S P_R \xi} + \frac{4(\gamma_{RS1} + \sigma^2)\gamma_0}{\Omega_1\Omega_2 d_{SR}^{-\alpha} P_S}} \right) d\xi$$

$$\times \frac{2}{\Omega_3\Omega_4} K_0 \left(\sqrt{\frac{4\left(\xi + \frac{\sigma^2\gamma_0}{d_{RD}P_R}\right)}{\Omega_3\Omega_4}} \right) d\xi$$

$$= 1 - C_V \int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{A_V(\gamma_0 + \gamma_0^2)}{\xi} + B_V \gamma_0} \\ \times K_1 \left(\sqrt{\frac{A_V(\gamma_0 + \gamma_0^2)}{\xi} + B_V \gamma_0} \right) \\ \times K_0 \left(\sqrt{2C_V \xi + D_V \gamma_0} \right) d\xi$$

Now, $V = e^{-\xi}$

$$P_{out}^V = 1 - C_V \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{A_V(\gamma_0 + \gamma_0^2)}{-\ln v} + B_V \gamma_0} \\ \times K_1 \left(\sqrt{\frac{A_V(\gamma_0 + \gamma_0^2)}{-\ln v} + B_V \gamma_0} \right) \\ \times K_0 \left(\sqrt{2C_V(-\ln v) + D_V \gamma_0} \right) \frac{dv}{v}$$

$$\times K_1 \left(\sqrt{\frac{A_V(\gamma_0 + \gamma_0^2)}{-\ln v} + B_V \gamma_0} \right) \\ \times K_0 \left(\sqrt{2C_V(-\ln v) + D_V \gamma_0} \right) \frac{dv}{v}$$

SER : Analytical

$$SER = \frac{a\sqrt{b}}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-bx/2}}{\sqrt{x}} F(x) dx \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Substitute ϕ out = $\frac{1 - \pi C_f}{2M} \sum_{m=1}^M \frac{\sqrt{1 - \phi_m^2}}{2} \sqrt{\frac{A_b x_0 + B_b x_0}{-\ln 2}}$

$\times K_0(\sqrt{-2C_b \ln 2}) K_1\left(\sqrt{\frac{A_b x_0 + B_b x_0}{-\ln 2}}\right)$

in (1) to get SER_f

$$\therefore SER_f = \frac{a\sqrt{b}}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-bx/2}}{\sqrt{x}} dx - \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-bx/2}}{\sqrt{x}} \frac{\pi C_f}{2M} \sum_{m=1}^M \frac{\sqrt{1 - \phi_m^2}}{2} \sqrt{\frac{A_b x + B_b x}{-\ln 2}} \right.$$

$$\left. \times K_0(\sqrt{-2C_b \ln 2}) K_1\left(\sqrt{\frac{A_b x + B_b x}{-\ln 2}}\right) dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{a\sqrt{b}}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-bx/2}}{\sqrt{x}} dx - \frac{\pi C_f}{2M} \sum_{m=1}^M \frac{\sqrt{1 - \phi_m^2}}{2} \sqrt{\frac{A_b + B_b}{-\ln 2}} \right.$$

$$\left. \times K_0(\sqrt{-2C_b \ln 2}) \times \int_0^{\infty} e^{-bx/2} K_1\left(\sqrt{\frac{A_b x + B_b x}{-\ln 2}}\right) dx \right] \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Now $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-bx/2}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{b}}$ in (2)

--- (3)

For Second Integral, we apply

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-bx/2}}{\sqrt{x}} K_1\left(\sqrt{\frac{A_b x + B_b x}{-\ln 2}}\right) dx$$

$$= \exp\left(\frac{1}{4b} \left(\frac{A_b}{-\ln 2} + B_b\right)\right) \frac{\Gamma(3/2) \Gamma(1/2)}{\sqrt{b/2} \left(\frac{A_b}{-\ln 2} + B_b\right)}$$

$$\times W_{-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}}\left(\frac{1}{2b} \left(\frac{A_b}{-\ln 2} + B_b\right)\right) \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

→ Substitute (3) and (4) in (2), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 SER_f &= \frac{a\sqrt{b}}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{b} - \frac{\pi C_f}{2M}} \sum_{m=1}^M \frac{\sqrt{1-\phi_m^2}}{z} \sqrt{\frac{A_f}{-lnz} + B_f} \right. \\
 &\quad \times k_0(\sqrt{-2C_f lnz}) \exp\left(\frac{1}{2b} \left(\frac{A_f}{-lnz} + B_f\right)\right) \\
 &\quad \times \frac{\Gamma(3/2) \Gamma(1/2)}{\sqrt{\frac{b}{2} \left(\frac{A_f}{-lnz} + B_f\right)}} W_{-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2b} \left(\frac{A_f}{-lnz} + B_f\right) \right) \Big] \quad \text{--- (5)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{[2]} \quad SER_v &= \frac{a\sqrt{b}}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-bx/2}}{\sqrt{x}} dx - \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-bx/2}}{\sqrt{x}} \pi \frac{C_v}{2M} \sum_{m=1}^M \frac{\sqrt{1-\phi_m^2}}{z} \right. \\
 &\quad \times \sqrt{\frac{A_v(x^2+x)}{-lnz}} + B_v x k_0(\sqrt{-2C_v lnz + D_v x}) \\
 &\quad \times k_1\left(\sqrt{\frac{A_v(x^2+x)}{-lnz} + B_v x}\right) dx \Big] \\
 &= \frac{a\sqrt{b}}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-bx/2}}{\sqrt{x}} dx - \frac{\pi C_v}{2M} \sum_{m=1}^M \frac{\sqrt{1-\phi_m^2}}{z} \int_0^\infty \right. \\
 &\quad \times e^{-bx/2} \sqrt{\frac{A_v(x^2+x)}{-lnz}} + B_v k_0(\sqrt{-2C_v lnz + D_v x}) \\
 &\quad \times k_1\left(\sqrt{\frac{A_v(x^2+x)}{-lnz} + B_v x}\right) dx \Big] \quad \text{--- (6)}
 \end{aligned}$$

For the second integral, we set $x = e^{-bz/2}$.
 Thus, $z = -\frac{2}{b} \ln x$, substituting in (6);

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \therefore \int_0^{\infty} e^{-bx/2} \sqrt{\frac{A_v(x+1)}{-\ln z} + B_v k_0 (\sqrt{-2C_v \ln z + D_v x})} \\
 & \times k_1 \left(\sqrt{\frac{A_v(x^2+x)}{-\ln z} + B_v x} \right) dx \\
 & = \frac{2}{b} \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{A_v(b-2\ln x)}{-b\ln z} + B_v k_0 \left(\sqrt{-2C_v \ln z - \frac{2D_v \ln x}{b}} \right)} \\
 & \times k_1 \left(\sqrt{-\frac{2}{b} \left[\frac{A_v(b-2\ln x)}{-b\ln z} + B_v \right] \ln x} \right) dx \dots \textcircled{7}
 \end{aligned}$$