

PU Occupancy Behavior Estimation

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I. STATIC PU WITH CHANNEL CORRELATION AND COMPLETE INFORMATION

A. Assumptions

- 1) There's only one Primary User (PU) in the wideband spectrum of interest.
- 2) There's only one Secondary User (SU) making observations of the PU occupancy in the wideband spectrum of interest.
- 3) If $B = \{b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots, b_K\}$ represents the set of all sub-bands in the wideband spectrum of interest, then it's assumed that considering energy detection, for any band $b_k \in B$, $E[|X_k(i)|^2] = 1$ if it is occupied by the PU, else $E[|X_k(i)|^2] = 0$.
- 4) The noise samples $V_k(i)$ are i.i.d Gaussian with zero mean and variance σ_V^2 independent of PU occupancy state in the wideband spectrum of interest. Furthermore, the noise samples are i.i.d across frequency and across observation rounds.
- 5) Furthermore, the PU occupancy behavior is assumed to be static during the estimation period of our algorithm.
- 6) The Hidden Markov Model parameters are assumed to be known for now in order to come up with an optimal algorithm for state estimation.

B. Observation Model

$$y(n) = \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} h(m)x(n-m) + v(n) \quad (1)$$

Here, $y(n)$ is the wideband signal observed at the SU receiver expressed as a convolution of the PU signal $x(n)$ with the channel impulse response $h(n)$ added with a noise term $v(n)$. Equation

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(1) can be written in the frequency domain by taking a K-point DFT which decomposes the observed wideband signal into K discrete narrow-band components as shown below,

$$Y_k(i) = H_k X_k(i) + V_k(i) \quad (2)$$

where,

$i \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots, T\}$ represents the index of the observation

NOTE: Multiple observations of all the frequency bands are made by the SU for training the algorithm and averaging the results over numerous iterations. However, the PU occupancy behavior in this case remains static over time.

$k \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots, K\}$ represents the index of the sub-band

$V_k(i) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_V^2)$ represents the zero-mean additive Gaussian noise sample

$H_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_H^2)$ represents the k^{th} DFT coefficient of the impulse response $h(n)$ of the channel in between the PU and the SU receiver

The PU occupancy behavior in each sub-band $b_k \in B$ is modelled as X_k taking two possible values 0 and 1. Therefore, the PU occupancy behavior in the entire wideband spectrum of interest discretized into narrow-band frequency components can be modelled as a vector of size $|B| = K$ such that,

$$\vec{X} = [X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_K]^T \in \{0, 1\}^K \quad (3)$$

C. System Model

The true states encapsulate the actual behavior of the PU which is an unobserved Markov process and the measurements at the SU are noisy observations of the true states which are modelled to be the observed states of a Hidden Markov Model. For some sub-band $j \in \{2, 3, 4, \dots, K\}$, the system is assumed to satisfy the Markov property as shown below,

$$P(X_j(i)|X_{j-1}(i), X_{j-2}(i), \dots, X_1(i)) = P(X_j(i)|X_{j-1}(i)), \text{ for } j > 1,$$

$$\text{And, we will use } P(X_1(i)) \text{ for } j = 1.$$

Since **the PU is assumed to be static in the period of our estimation**, we can write the above assumption as,

$$P(X_j|X_{j-1}, X_{j-2}, \dots, X_1) = P(X_j|X_{j-1}), \text{ for } j > 1,$$

$$\text{And, we will use } P(X_1) \text{ for } j = 1.$$

Now, we know that,

$$\vec{X} = [X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_K]^T$$

which realizes as,

$$\vec{x} = [x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_K]^T$$

So,

$$P(\vec{X} = \vec{x}) = P(X_1 = x_1) \prod_{k=2}^K P(X_k = x_k | X_{k-1} = x_{k-1}) \quad (4)$$

Now, let's expand on the observation model. With a realization x_k in $\{0, 1\}$ of X_k , we have from assumption 3 that,

$$E[|X_k(i)|^2] = x_k, \text{ given } X_k \text{ during observation cycle } i \text{ has realized as } x_k$$

Taking the expectation operator on both sides of equation (2) given X_k has realized as x_k , we have,

$$\begin{aligned} E[Y_k(i) | X_k(i) = x_k] &= E[H_k x_k] + E[V_k(i)] \\ E[Y_k(i) | X_k(i) = x_k] &= E[H_k]E[x_k] + E[V_k(i)] \\ E[Y_k(i) | X_k(i) = x_k] &= 0 + 0 \\ E[Y_k(i) | X_k(i) = x_k] &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

because, as already discussed, $V_k(i) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_V^2)$ and $H_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_H^2)$.

Furthermore, the variance of $Y_k(i)$ given X_k at observation cycle i has realized as x_k , is calculated to be,

$$\begin{aligned} Var[Y_k(i) | X_k(i) = x_k] &= E[(Y_k(i) | X_k(i) = x_k)^2] - [E[Y_k(i) | X_k(i) = x_k]]^2 \\ Var[Y_k(i) | X_k(i) = x_k] &= E[|H_k X_k(i)|^2 + |V_k(i)|^2 + 2H_k X_k(i) V_k(i)] - (0)^2 \\ Var[Y_k(i) | X_k(i) = x_k] &= \sigma_H^2 E[|X_k(i)|^2] + \sigma_V^2 + 2E[H_k]E[X_k(i)]E[V_k(i)] \\ Var[Y_k(i) | X_k(i) = x_k] &= \sigma_H^2 x_k + \sigma_V^2 \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

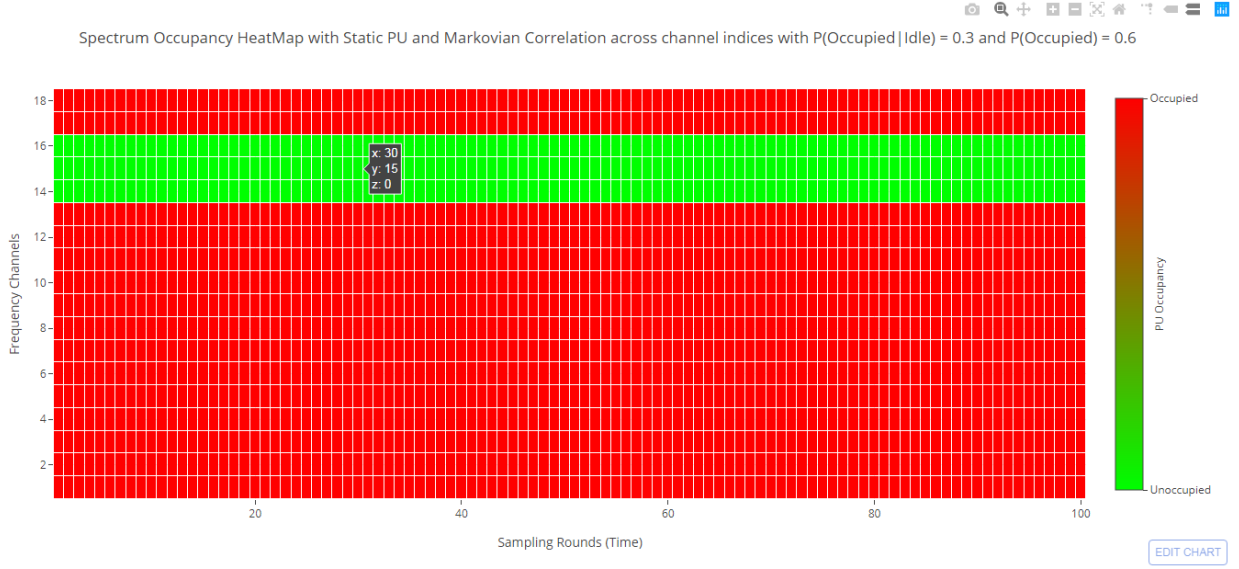


Fig. 1. Static PU Occupancy Behavior with Markovian Correlation across channel indices

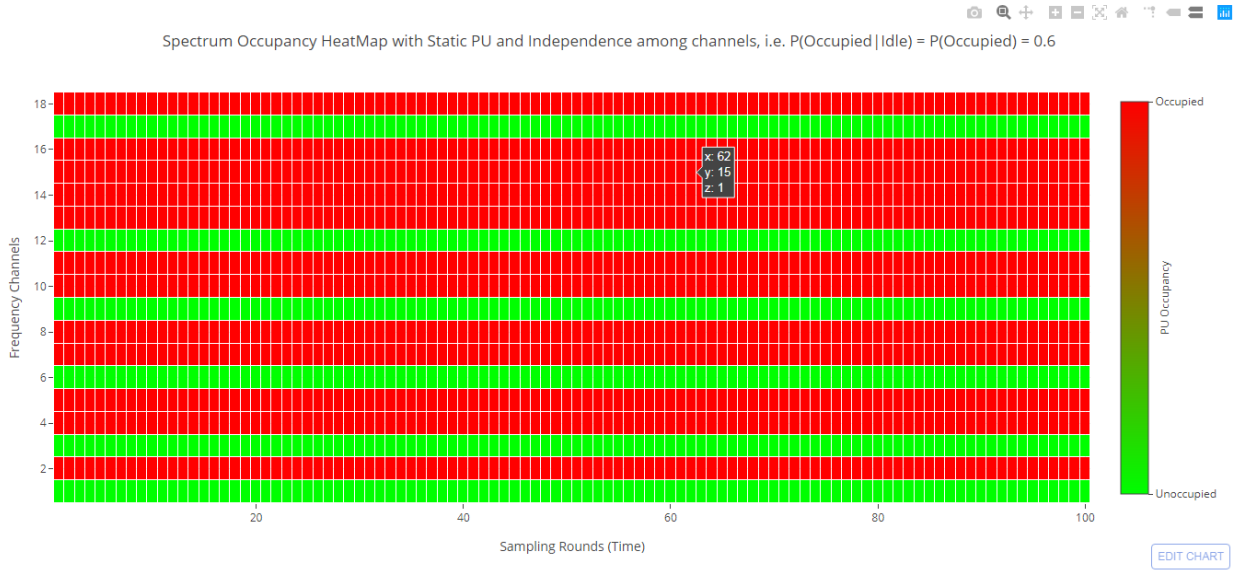


Fig. 2. Static PU Occupancy Behavior with independence among channels $P(\text{Occupied}|\text{Idle}) = P(\text{Occupied}) = 0.6$

D. Visualization of Spatially Correlated PU Occupancy Behavior

The following visualization results illustrate the Occupancy Behavior of the Primary User in a wideband spectrum of interest consisting of 18 frequency bands observed over 100 sampling rounds. The PU behavior is assumed to be static (constant across time).

- Figure 1 depicts the PU Occupancy Behavior across time indices (sampling rounds) and across channel indices (frequency bands) assuming that a Markovian correlation exists across the channel indices based on the System Model detailed in the previous subsection. Specifically,

$$P(Occupied|Idle) = P(X_j = 1|X_i = 0) = p = 0.3$$

$$P(Occupied) = P(X_i = 1) = \Pi = 0.6$$

- Figure 2 depicts the PU Occupancy Behavior across time indices (sampling rounds) and across channel indices (frequency bands) assuming independence among channels, i.e.,

$$P(Occupied|Idle) = P(X_j = 1|X_i = 0) = p = P(Occupied) = P(X_i = 1) = \Pi = 0.6$$

E. The Estimator

Given: The observations of the K frequency sub-bands in the wideband spectrum of interest, i.e. $Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, \dots, Y_K$

Assuming the state transition probability matrix A and the array of initial probabilities Π are known.

From the observation model, we already know that the emission probabilities are given by,

$$P(Y_k|X_k = x_k) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_H^2 x_k + \sigma_V^2)$$

Now, the problem of estimating a sequence of states across the frequency bands in a Hidden Markov Model can be solved using Dynamic Programming to give us the most likely sequence of hidden states called the **Viterbi Path** based on the sequence of noisy observations of the true states of the frequency sub-bands.

From the above statements we can write,

$$P(\vec{X} = \vec{x}) = P(X_1 = x_1) \prod_{k=2}^K P(X_k = x_k | X_{k-1} = x_{k-1})$$

Now, the optimization problem can be written as follows,

$$\vec{x}^* = \underset{\vec{x}}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(\vec{X}|\vec{Y}) \quad (7)$$

Here, \vec{Y} represents the observation vector consisting of the observations of the K sub-bands given by equation (2), as shown below,

$$\vec{Y} = [Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_K]^T$$

In other words,

\vec{x}^* represents the Viterbi path across frequency sub – bands

\vec{Y} represents the sequence of observations across frequency sub – bands

This argmax problem can be re-written as a maximization problem of the joint distribution due to the proportional relation between the joint and the conditional. Therefore, Equation (7) can be written as,

$$V_i^{(j)} = \max_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{i-1}} P(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{i-1}, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{i-1}, y_i, x_i = j) \quad (8)$$

Here, $V_i^{(j)}$ represents a **value function in our optimization problem tracking the sequence of states of sub-bands that maximize the joint distribution of states and observations as detailed in Equation (8).**

Now, for the $(i + 1)^{th}$ sub-band in state l , repeating the same step, we have,

$$V_{i+1}^{(l)} = \max_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_i} P(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_i, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_i, y_{i+1}, x_{i+1} = l) \quad (9)$$

Using the definition of conditional probability, we have,

$$V_{i+1}^{(l)} = \max_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_i} P(y_{i+1}, x_{i+1} = l | y_1, y_2, \dots, y_i, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_i) P(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_i, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_i) \quad (10)$$

Now, from the Markov Property, we have,

$$V_{i+1}^{(l)} = \max_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_i} P(y_{i+1}, x_{i+1} = l | x_i) P(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_i, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_i) \quad (11)$$

Pushing the maximization operator in,

$$V_{i+1}^{(l)} = \max_j [P(y_{i+1}, x_{i+1} = l | x_i = j) \max_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{i-1}} [P(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{i-1}, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{i-1}, y_i, x_i = j)]] \quad (12)$$

Using Equation (8),

$$V_{i+1}^{(l)} = \max_j [P(y_{i+1}, x_{i+1} = l | x_i = j) V_i^{(j)}] \quad (13)$$

We know that, for three random variables R, U, and W,

$$P(R, U | W) = P(U | R, W) P(R | W)$$

Using this, we have,

$$V_{i+1}^{(l)} = \max_j [P(y_{i+1} | x_{i+1} = l, x_i = j) P(x_{i+1} = l | x_i = j) V_i^{(j)}] \quad (14)$$

$$V_{i+1}^{(l)} = \max_j [P(y_{i+1}|x_{i+1} = l)P(x_{i+1} = l|x_i = j)V_i^{(j)}] \quad (15)$$

Let, $m_l(y_{i+1})$ be the emission probability, i.e. the probability of emission of observation y_{i+1} in state l .

Let, a_{jl} be the state transition probability. Then,

$$V_{i+1}^{(l)} = m_l(y_{i+1}) \max_j [a_{jl}V_i^{(j)}] \quad (16)$$

Here, from the observation model,

$$m_l(y_{i+1}) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_H^2 l + \sigma_V^2)$$

And, from the system's Markov model,

$$a_{jl} \in A, : a_{jl} = P(x_{i+1} = l|x_i = j)$$

Equation (16) constitutes the **Forward Recursion aspect of the Viterbi algorithm**.

Now, we analytically derive the **Backtrack feature of the Viterbi algorithm** below.

The state of the K^{th} sub-band, i.e the last state in the Viterbi path is given by,

$$k^* = \operatorname{argmax}_k V_K^{(k)} \quad (17)$$

This can be written as follows,

$$k^* = \operatorname{argmax}_k \max_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{K-1}} P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{K-1}, x_K = k, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_K) \quad (18)$$

Essentially, the idea here is to prove the an earlier sub-band in the sequence is in a certain state given that a later sub-band in the sequence is in a certain state.

So,

Given: $x_{i+1} = l^*$ is the state of the $(i+1)^{th}$ sub-band in the most likely state sequence.

To find an analytical solution for the state of the i^{th} sub-band in the most likely state-sequence.

Consider the pointer,

$$Ptr_{i+1} = \operatorname{argmax}_j (a_{jl}V_i^{(j)})$$

Now, substituting in the definitions of the state transition probabilities and the value function,

$$Ptr_{i+1} = \operatorname{argmax}_j P(x_{i+1} = l^*|x_i = j) \max_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{i-1}} P(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{i-1}, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{i-1}, y_i, x_i = j) \quad (19)$$

Moving the constant in or taking max operator outside,

$$Ptr_{i+1} = \operatorname{argmax}_j \max_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{i-1}} P(x_{i+1} = l^* | x_i = j) P(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{i-1}, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{i-1}, y_i, x_i = j) \quad (20)$$

We can write Equation (20) as,

$$Ptr_{i+1} = \operatorname{argmax}_j \max_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{i-1}} P(x_{i+1} = l^* | x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{i-1}, x_i = j, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{i-1}, y_i) \quad (21)$$

$$P(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{i-1}, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{i-1}, y_i, x_i = j)$$

Using Chain Rule, this product becomes the joint distribution,

$$Ptr_{i+1} = \operatorname{argmax}_j \max_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{i-1}} P(x_{i+1} = l^*, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{i-1}, x_i = j, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{i-1}, y_i) \quad (22)$$

Adding a constant to the argmax operation, i.e. j should not feature in this constant, we have,

$$Ptr_{i+1} = \operatorname{argmax}_j (\max_{x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}, \dots, x_K} P(x_{i+2}, x_{i+3}, \dots, x_K, y_{i+1}, y_{i+2}, \dots, y_K | x_{i+1} = l^*)) \quad (23)$$

$$\max_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{i-1}} P(x_{i+1} = l, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{i-1}, x_i = j, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{i-1}, y_i))$$

$$Ptr_{i+1} = \operatorname{argmax}_j \max_{x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}, \dots, x_K} \max_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{i-1}} P(x_{i+2}, x_{i+3}, \dots, x_K, y_{i+1}, y_{i+2}, \dots, y_K | x_{i+1} = l^*) \quad (24)$$

$$P(x_{i+1} = l, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{i-1}, x_i = j, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{i-1}, y_i)$$

We can write Equation (24) as follows due to the independence relation exhibited by the Markov Model,

$$Ptr_{i+1} = \operatorname{argmax}_j \max_{x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}, \dots, x_K} \max_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{i-1}} P(x_{i+2}, x_{i+3}, \dots, x_K, y_{i+1}, y_{i+2}, \dots, y_K | x_{i+1} = l^*, \quad (25)$$

$$x_i = j, x_{i-1}, \dots, x_1, y_i, y_{i-1}, \dots, y_1) P(x_{i+1} = l, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{i-1}, x_i = j, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{i-1}, y_i)$$

Using Chain Rule again and consolidating the max operator,

$$Ptr_{i+1} = \operatorname{argmax}_j \max_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}, \dots, x_K} P(x_{i+2}, x_{i+3}, \dots, x_K, x_{i+1} = l^*, x_i = j, x_{i-1}, \dots, x_1, \quad (26)$$

$$y_{i+1}, y_{i+2}, \dots, y_K, y_i, y_{i-1}, \dots, y_1)$$

Now, the right-hand side of Equation (26) corresponds to the state of the i^{th} sub-band in most-likely state sequence.

Therefore,

$$Ptr_{i+1} = x_i^* = j^* \quad (27)$$

This constitutes an overlapping sub-problems solution which can be solved using Dynamic Programming. The idea is to recursively traverse through the Trellis diagram to find the next

state which maximizes the probability of the traversed path. Using the analytical results obtained above, we can now write the algorithm.

F. The Algorithm

Initialization: The array of initial probabilities Π is known.

Forward Recursion: $V_j^{(r)} = m_r(y_j) \max_l [a_{lr} V_{j-1}^{(l)}]$

Backtrack: $Ptr_j = \operatorname{argmax}_l (a_{lr} V_{j-1}^{(l)})$ and $x_{i-1}^* = Ptr_i$

Termination: $P(\vec{y}, \vec{x}^*) = \max_k (V_K^{(k)})$

G. Simulation Results

Let,

$x_i = 1$ imply that frequency band i is Occupied

$x_i = 0$ imply that frequency band i is Idle

The emission probabilities are obtained from the Gaussian Observation Model where,

$$Y_k(i) = H_k X_k(i) + V_k(i), \text{ and}$$

$$m_l(y_{i+1}) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_H^2 l + \sigma_V^2)$$

Here,

$V_k(i) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_V^2)$ represents the zero-mean additive Gaussian noise sample

$H_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_H^2)$ represents the k^{th} DFT coefficient of the impulse response $h(n)$ of the channel in between the PU and the SU receiver

The start probabilities $\Pi = P(X_i = 1)$ **are fixed at 0.60.** If $p = P(1|0)$ and $q = P(0|1)$, then we can write the relation between p and q as follows,

$$\Pi = \frac{p}{p + q}$$

Varying p from 0.030 to Π , where if $p = \Pi$ corresponds to independence among bands because $P(1|0) = P(1)$ and $P(0|1) = P(0)$, we get a plot of *Detection Accuracy v/s p* as depicted in Figure 3. Multiple independent trials have been run to smooth the curve.

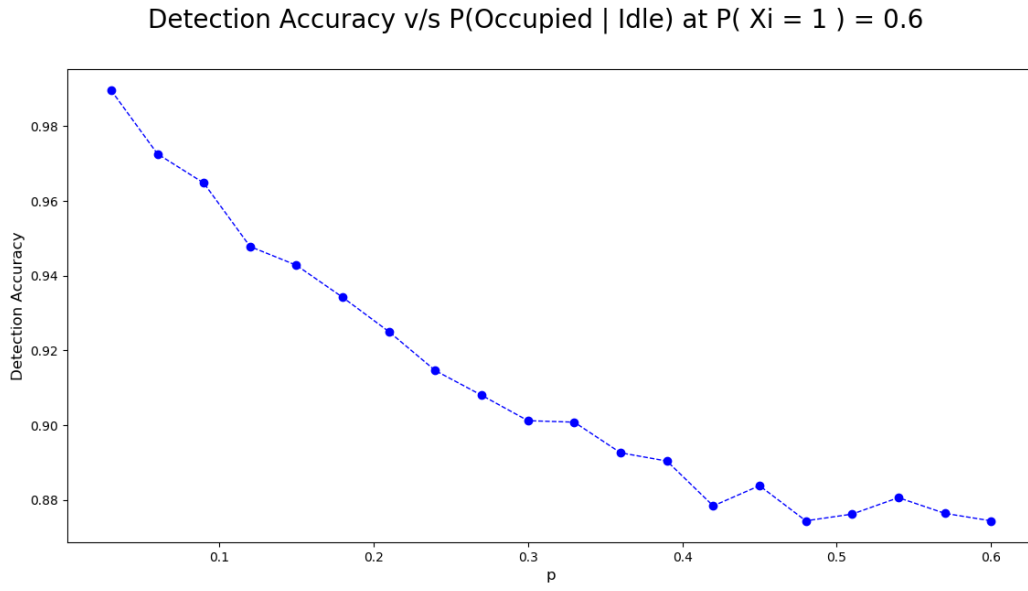


Fig. 3. Detection Accuracy v/s p for 1000 observations per band averaged over 50 independent trials with $\Pi = 0.60$ and p varied from 0.03 to Π . This plot corresponds to a linear noisy observation model with the system obviously modelled as an HMM. The true states for the 18 frequency bands are generated using a custom Markov state generator $\forall p$ and $\forall q$ with a fixed $\Pi = 0.6$.

II. STATIC PU WITH CHANNEL CORRELATION AND INCOMPLETE INFORMATION

A. Observation Model

$$Y_k(i) = H_k X_k(i) + V_k(i) \quad (28)$$

where,

$i \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots, T\}$ represents the index of the observation

NOTE: Multiple observations of all the frequency bands are made by the SU for training the algorithm and averaging the results over numerous iterations. However, the PU occupancy behavior in this case remains static over time.

$k \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots, K\}$ represents the index of the sub-band

$V_k(i) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_V^2)$ represents the zero-mean additive Gaussian noise sample

$H_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_H^2)$ represents the k^{th} DFT coefficient of the impulse response $h(n)$ of the channel in between the PU and the SU receiver

The PU occupancy behavior in each sub-band $b_k \in B$ is modelled as X_k taking two possible values 0 and 1. Therefore, the PU occupancy behavior in the entire wideband spectrum of interest discretized into narrow-band frequency components can be modelled as a vector of size $|B| = K$ such that,

$$\vec{X} = [X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_K]^T \in \{0, 1\}^K \quad (29)$$

B. System Model

The true states encapsulate the actual behavior of the PU which is an unobserved Markov process and the measurements at the SU are noisy observations of the true states which are modelled to be the observed states of a Hidden Markov Model. For some sub-band $j \in \{2, 3, 4, \dots, K\}$, the system is assumed to satisfy the Markov property as shown below,

$$P(X_j(i)|X_{j-1}(i), X_{j-2}(i), \dots, X_1(i)) = P(X_j(i)|X_{j-1}(i)), \text{ for } j > 1,$$

$$\text{And, we will use } P(X_1(i)) \text{ for } j = 1.$$

Since the PU is assumed to be static in the period of our estimation, we can write the above assumption as,

$$P(X_j|X_{j-1}, X_{j-2}, \dots, X_1) = P(X_j|X_{j-1}), \text{ for } j > 1,$$

And, we will use $P(X_1)$ for $j = 1$.

Now, we know that,

$$\vec{X} = [X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_K]^T$$

which realizes as,

$$\vec{x} = [x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_K]^T$$

So,

$$P(\vec{X} = \vec{x}) = P(X_1 = x_1) \prod_{k=2}^K P(X_k = x_k | X_{k-1} = x_{k-1}) \quad (30)$$

Assuming there is a single PU and a single SU making observations, we have, from the observation model,

$$P(Y_k | X_k = x_k) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_H^2 x_k + \sigma_V^2) \quad (31)$$

In this extension, the SU does not sense all $|B| = K$ frequency bands in the wideband spectrum of interest. Instead, a subset $M < K$ frequency bands are sensed based on recommendations given a Bandit or a Reinforcement Learning agent. Let the set of these "incomplete" observations be given as,

$$\vec{Y} = [y_1, y_2, \phi, \dots, \phi, \dots, y_m, \phi, \dots, y_K]^T$$

where, \vec{Y} represents the observation vector with ϕ filled in for frequency bands which have not been observed. Based on this System Model and Observation Model, the state sequence estimation procedure detailed in Section 1 (*Static PU with complete observations*) can be modified to account for missing observations as described in Section 2.3.

C. The Estimator

Assuming a static PU across time, a linear, noisy observation model, and a Markovian correlation across the frequency channels, the optimization problem can be stated as follows.

$$\vec{x}^* = \underset{\vec{x}}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(\vec{X} | \vec{Y}) \quad (32)$$

$$\vec{x}^* = \underset{\vec{x}}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(\vec{X} = [x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_K]^T | \vec{Y} = [y_1, y_2, \phi, \dots, \phi, \dots, y_m, \phi, \dots, y_K]^T)$$

For $X_1 = x_1$, i.e. **Initialization**,

$$V_1^{(r)} = m_r(y_1)\pi_r, \text{ if } y_1 \neq \phi$$

$$V_1^{(r)} = \pi_r, \text{ if } y_1 = \phi$$

where,

$$m_r(y_1) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_H^2 r + \sigma_V^2),$$

$$\pi_r \in \Pi, \text{ and}$$

$$r \in \{0, 1\}$$

Now, moving on to the **Forward Recursion aspect**,

$$V_j^{(r)} = m_r(y_j) \max_l [a_{lr} V_{j-1}^{(l)}], \text{ if } y_j \neq \phi$$

$$V_j^{(r)} = \max_l [a_{lr} V_{j-1}^{(l)}], \text{ if } y_j = \phi$$

where,

$$m_r(y_j) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_H^2 r + \sigma_V^2),$$

$$j \in \{2, 3, 4, \dots, K\}$$

$$l, r \in \{0, 1\}$$

Now, moving on to the **Backtracking aspect**,

$$Ptr_j = \operatorname{argmax}_l (a_{lr} V_{j-1}^{(l)})$$

$$k^* = \operatorname{argmax}_k (V_K^{(k)})$$

$$x_{i-1}^* = Ptr_i$$

There are other approaches to this "missing observations" problem of state estimation. For example, approaches like Gluing and Multi-sequences are discussed in Ref [10]. Similar models are used in Automatic Speech Recognition with Missing Data (ASR with MD) as detailed in Ref [11].

D. Simulation Results

The following results illustrate the PU Occupancy Behavior Estimation Algorithm with Markovian Correlation across channel indices and with incomplete information, i.e. missing observations. The channel selection strategy is simulated in two ways: Uniform Sampling and Random Sampling. In the Uniform Sampling/Uniform Sensing strategy, the step size between consecutive channels is incremented by 1 in each cycle while in the Random Sampling/Random Sensing strategy, a random number of channels are sensed from the discretized wideband spectrum of interest.

The simulation model consists of 18 channels with 100 samples per channel over 50 iteration cycles.

$P(\text{Occupied}|\text{Idle}) = p$ is incremented in steps of 0.03 from 0.03 all the way up to $P(\text{Occupied}) = \Pi = 0.6$ and for a given value of p , the detection accuracy is calculated and averaged out over multiple iteration cycles.

The detection accuracy is then plotted against $P(\text{Occupied}|\text{Idle}) = p$.

- In this run, only the even channels in the discretized wideband spectrum of interest are sensed, i.e. the channel selection strategy is $\{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16\}$. The Detection Accuracy v/s $P(\text{Occupied}|\text{Idle})$ plot is depicted in Figure 4. The blue curve corresponds to the detection accuracy of the sensed channels which, as expected, should fare better compared to the detection accuracy of the un-sensed channels (the red curve).
- Figure 5 depicts the plot of Detection Accuracy versus $P(\text{Occupied}|\text{Idle})$ for a Uniform Sensing Channel Selection Strategy
- Figure 6 depicts the plot of Detection Accuracy versus $P(\text{Occupied}|\text{Idle})$ for a Uniform Sensing Channel Selection Strategy with the 'Duals' of the channels sensed in Figure 5, i.e. the channels that were missed in runs of Figure 5 are sensed here to get an understanding on the "regret" of the channel selection strategy.
- Figure 7 depicts the plot of Detection Accuracy versus $P(\text{Occupied}|\text{Idle})$ for a Random Sensing Channel Selection Strategy
- Figure 8 depicts the plot of Detection Accuracy versus $P(\text{Occupied}|\text{Idle})$ for a Random Sensing Channel Selection Strategy with the 'Duals' of the channels sensed in Figure 7, i.e. the channels that were missed in runs of Figure 7 are sensed here to get an understanding on the "regret" of the channel selection strategy.

Detection Accuracy v/s $P(\text{Occupied} | \text{Idle})$ for 18 channels at $P(X_i = 1) = 0.6$ with uniform channel sensing strategy [0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16]

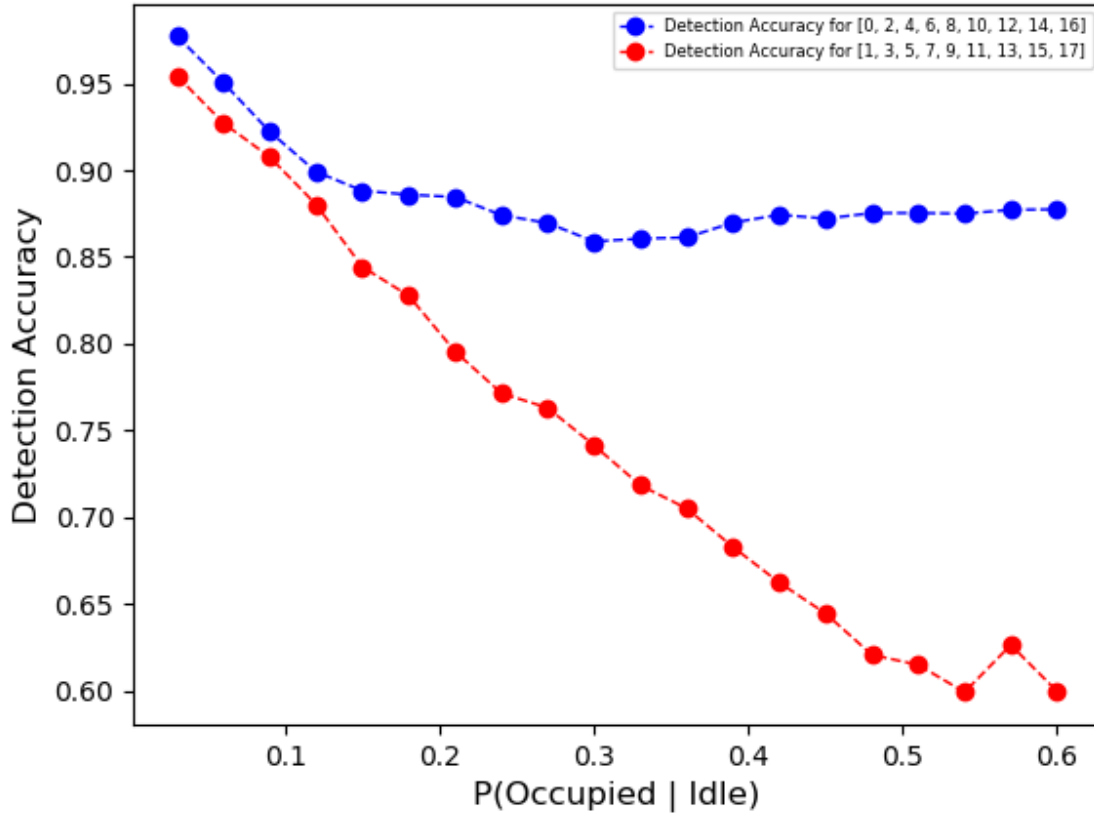


Fig. 4. Detection Accuracy v/s $P(\text{Occupied} | \text{Idle})$ for 18 channels with Markovian Correlation across channel indices and missing observations where the channel selection strategies are recommended by a Uniform Sampling process. Here, the plot presents a comparison of the detection accuracy performances between the sensed channels and the un-sensed channels when only the even channels in the discretized wideband spectrum of interest have been sensed by the SU.

Detection Accuracy v/s $P(\text{Occupied} \mid \text{Idle})$ for 18 channels at $P(X_i = 1) = 0.6$ with varying uniform channel sensing strategies

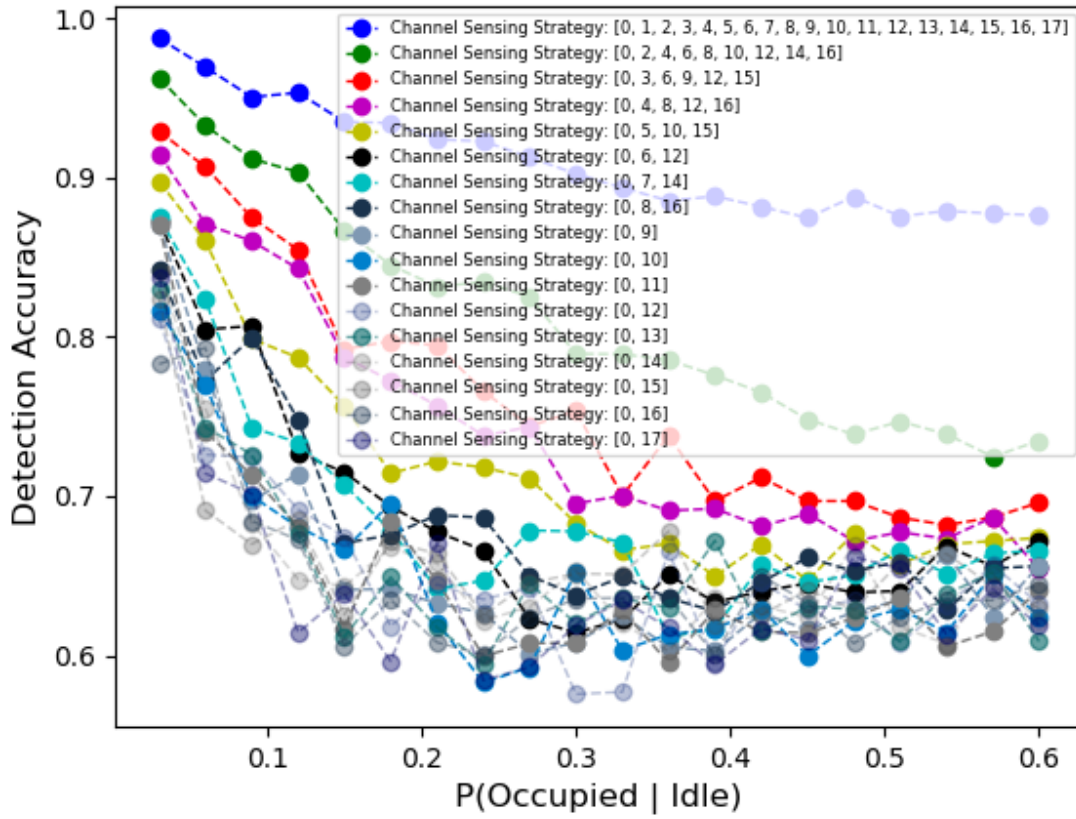


Fig. 5. Detection Accuracy v/s $P(\text{Occupied} \mid \text{Idle})$ for 18 channels with Markovian Correlation across channel indices and missing observations where the channel selection strategies are recommended by a Uniform Sampling process.

etection Accuracy v/s $P(\text{Occupied} \mid \text{Idle})$ for 18 channels at $P(X_i = 1) = 0.6$ with varying uniform channel sensing strategies (duals

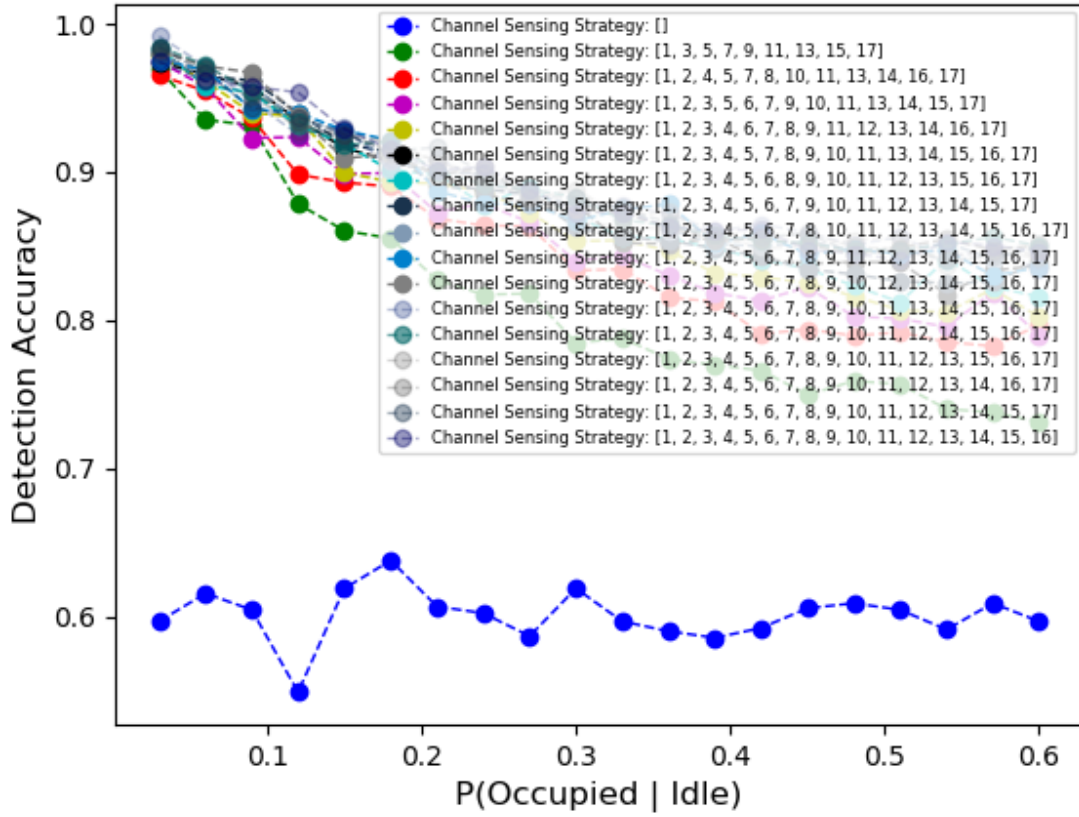


Fig. 6. Detection Accuracy v/s $P(\text{Occupied} \mid \text{Idle})$ for 18 channels with Markovian Correlation across channel indices and missing observations where the channel selection strategies involve the Duals of the channels employed in Figure 5.

Detection Accuracy v/s $P(\text{Occupied} \mid \text{Idle})$ for 18 channels at $P(X_i = 1) = 0.6$ with varying random channel sensing strategies

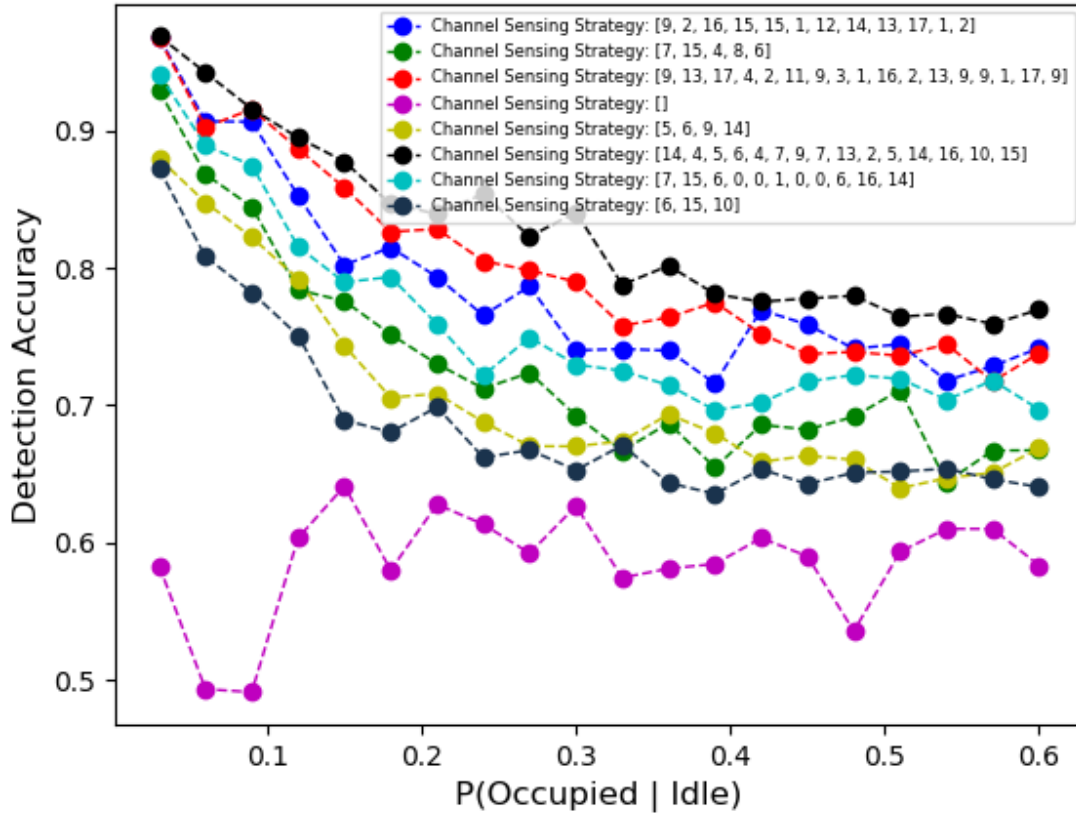


Fig. 7. Detection Accuracy v/s $P(\text{Occupied} \mid \text{Idle})$ for 18 channels with Markovian Correlation across channel indices and missing observations where the channel selection strategies are recommended by a Random Sampling process.

etection Accuracy v/s $P(\text{Occupied} \mid \text{Idle})$ for 18 channels at $P(X_i = 1) = 0.6$ with varying random channel sensing strategies (duals

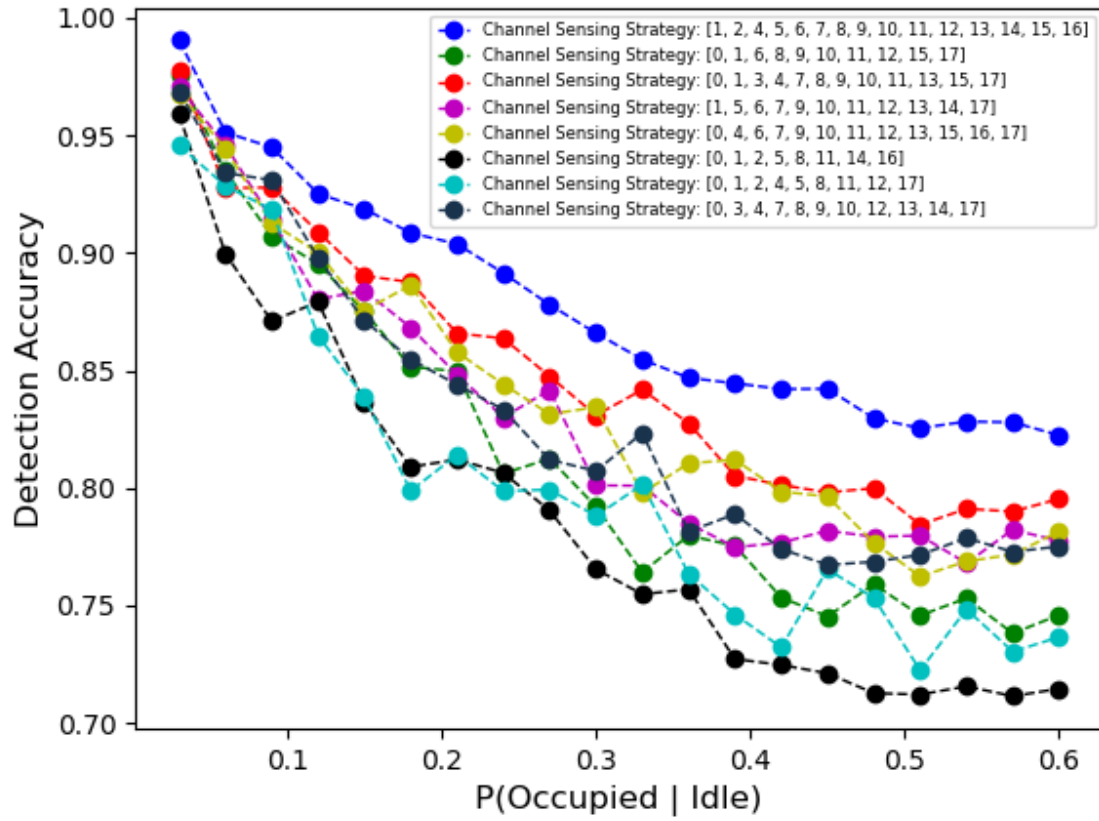


Fig. 8. Detection Accuracy v/s $P(\text{Occupied} \mid \text{Idle})$ for 18 channels with Markovian Correlation across channel indices and missing observations where the channel selection strategies involve the Duals of the channels employed in Figure 7.

III. DYNAMIC PU WITH TEMPORAL CORRELATION AND CHANNEL CORRELATION WITH COMPLETE INFORMATION

A. Observation Model

Persisting the same observation model as in the previous sections,

$$Y_k(i) = H_k X_k(i) + V_k(i) \quad (33)$$

where,

$i \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots, T\}$ represents the index of the observation

$k \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots, K\}$ represents the index of the sub-band

$V_k(i) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_V^2)$ represents the zero-mean additive Gaussian noise sample

$H_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_H^2)$ represents the k^{th} DFT coefficient of the impulse response $h(n)$ of the channel in between the PU and the SU receiver

The PU occupancy behavior in each sub-band $b_k \in B$ is modelled as X_k taking two possible values 0 and 1. Therefore, the PU occupancy behavior in the entire wideband spectrum of interest discretized into narrow-band frequency components can be modelled as a vector of size $|B| = K$ such that,

$$\vec{X} = [X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_K]^T \in \{0, 1\}^K \quad (34)$$

Solving for the mean and variance of $Y_k(i)$ from (33) with $X_k(i) = x_k$, we get,

$$E[Y_k(i)|X_k(i) = x_k] = 0 \quad (35)$$

$$Var[Y_k(i)|X_k(i) = x_k] = \sigma_H^2 x_k + \sigma_V^2 \quad (36)$$

Therefore,

$$Y_k(i) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_H^2 x_k + \sigma_V^2)$$

B. System Model

The system model comprises a **2D Markov Chain: one across time and one across frequency bands - all the frequency bands in the wideband spectrum of interest are sensed by the SU in each sampling round t** . We'll see the next extension of this work (PU Occupancy Behavior Estimation with Time and Channel Markovian Correlation and Incomplete Information) in Section 4 of this document.

The **transition probabilities matrix** for PU Occupancy Behavior transitions, i.e $0 \rightarrow 1$ or $1 \rightarrow 0$ across both time and frequency is given by,

$$A = [a_{mnr}] \text{ such that } a_{mnr} = P(x_{tk} = r \mid x_{t-1,k} = m, x_{t,k-1} = n)$$

where,

$r, m, n \in \{0, 1\}$ represents the PU occupancy state in a particular channel at a particular time

$t \in \{2, 3, 4, \dots, T\}$ represents the temporal index

$k \in \{2, 3, 4, \dots, K\}$ represents the channel index

From the observation model, the **emission probabilities** are given by,

$$m_r(y_{tk}) = P(y_{tk} \mid x_{tk} = r) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_H^2 r + \sigma_V^2)$$

where,

$$r \in \{0, 1\}$$

The **initial or start probabilities** are given as follows.

$$\Pi = \{\pi_r : \pi_r = P(x_{tk} = r) \text{ for } t = 1 \text{ or } k = 1, \forall r \in \{0, 1\}\}$$

C. Visualization of Temporally and Spatially Correlated PU behavior

The following visualization results illustrate the Occupancy Behavior of the Primary User in a wideband spectrum of interest consisting of 18 frequency bands observed over 100 sampling rounds. The PU behavior is dynamic (varying across time).

- Figure 9 depicts the PU Occupancy Behavior across time indices (sampling rounds) and across channel indices (frequency bands) assuming that a dual Markov chain exists- one across channels and one across sampling rounds. Mathematical details about the System Model are outlined in the previous subsection. Specifically, for both the Markov chains,

$$P(\text{Occupied}|\text{Idle}) = P(X_j = 1|X_i = 0) = p = 0.3$$

$$P(\text{Occupied}) = P(X_i = 1) = \Pi = 0.6$$

- Figure 10 depicts the PU Occupancy Behavior across time indices (sampling rounds) and across channel indices (frequency bands) assuming independence among channels and among sampling rounds, i.e,

$$P(\text{Occupied}|\text{Idle}) = P(X_j = 1|X_i = 0) = p = P(\text{Occupied}) = P(X_i = 1) = \Pi = 0.6$$

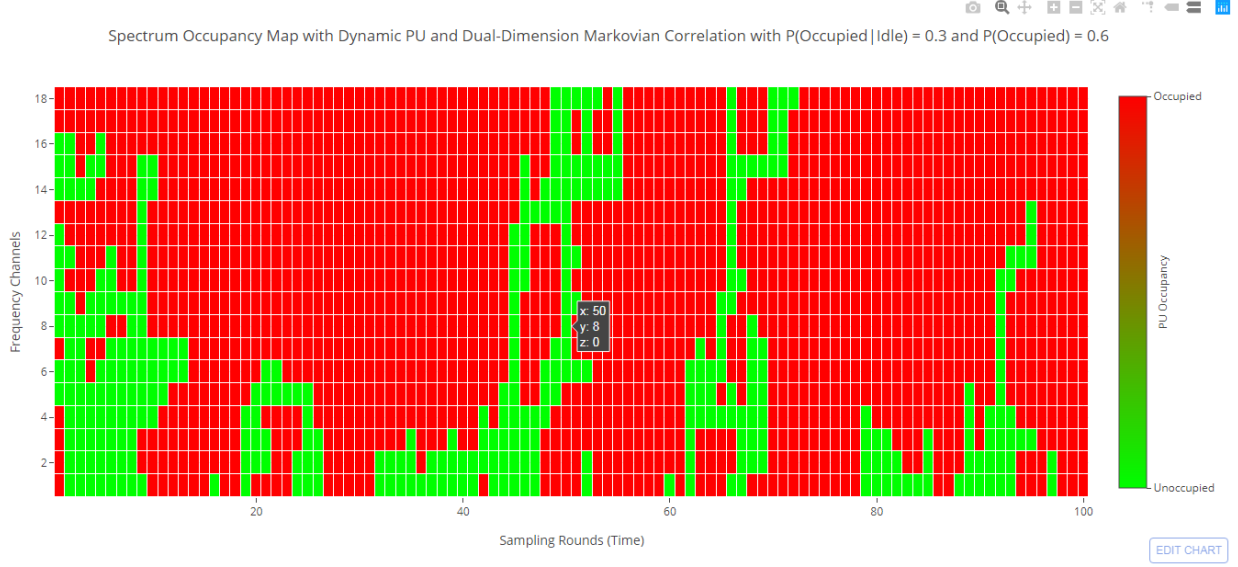


Fig. 9. Dynamic PU Occupancy Behavior with Markovian Correlation across channel indices and across time indices

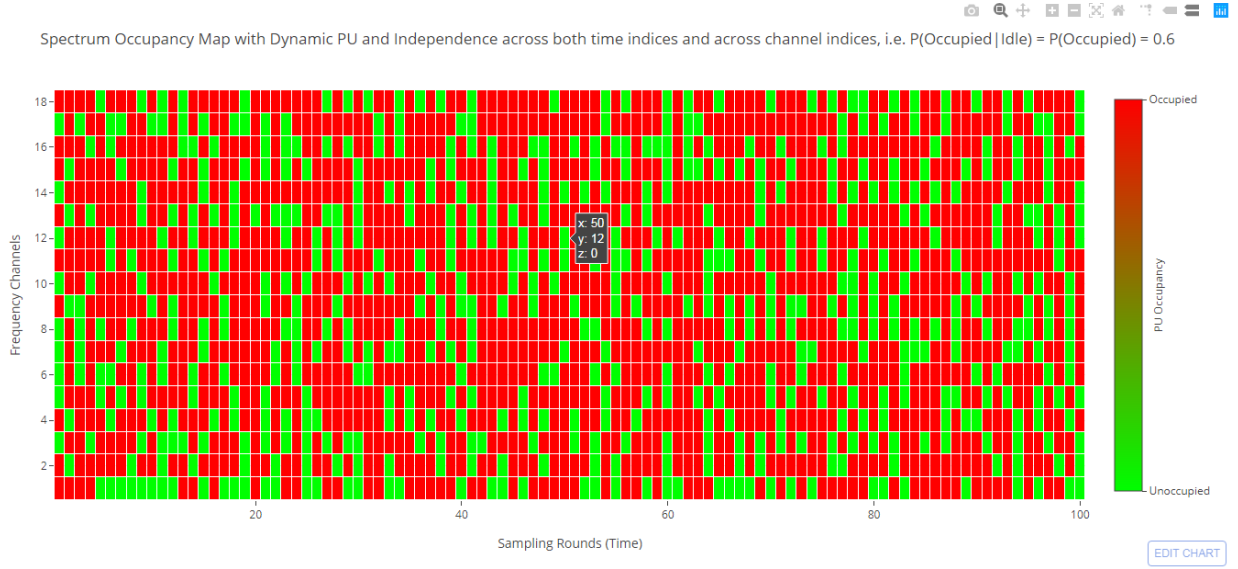


Fig. 10. Dynamic PU Occupancy Behavior with independence among channels and among sampling rounds

D. The Estimator

1) Notations: Let us first define the notations employed in this analytical derivation.

The set of all past observations required for the estimation of PU Occupancy in channel k in sampling round t is given as follows.

$$y_{1:t-1,1:k-1} = \{y_{t,1}, y_{t,2}, \dots, y_{t,k-1}, y_{1,k}, y_{2,k}, \dots, y_{t-1,k}\}$$

The set of all past states required for the estimation of PU Occupancy in channel k in sampling round t is given as follows.

$$x_{1:t-1,1:k-1} = \{x_{t,1}, x_{t,2}, \dots, x_{t,k-1}, x_{1,k}, x_{2,k}, \dots, x_{t-1,k}\}$$

The joint probability term while analyzing state-observation pair of channel k which is in state $r \in \{0, 1\}$ in sampling round t is denoted as follows.

$$P(y_{tk}, x_{tk} = r, y_{1:t-1,1:k-1}, x_{1:t-1,1:k-1})$$

The probability terms are simplified and the estimation algorithm's analytical expressions are derived in the upcoming subsections.

2) Defining the Probability terms: The joint probability term for analyzing the state-observation pair of channel k which is in state $r \in \{0, 1\}$ in sampling round t is defined as follows. Note that, channel k is in state $m \in \{0, 1\}$ in sampling round $t-1$ and channel $k-1$ is in state $n \in \{0, 1\}$ in sampling round t . Based on our System Model described subsection B of section III, the PU Occupancy state at location (t, k) depends only on the PU Occupancy states at locations $(t-1, k)$ and $(t, k-1)$ respectively, i.e. the previous states both temporally and spatially.

$$P(y_{tk}, x_{tk} = r, y_{1:t-1,1:k-1}, x_{1:t-1,1:k-1})$$

Using the definition of conditional probability, the joint probability term from above can be written as,

$$P(y_{tk}, x_{tk} = r | y_{1:t-1,1:k-1}, x_{1:t-1,1:k-1}) P(y_{1:t-1,1:k-1}, x_{1:t-1,1:k-1})$$

Using the Markov property across both time indices (sampling rounds or iterations) and channel indices, the joint probability term from above can be written as,

$$P(y_{tk}, x_{tk} = r | x_{t-1,k} = m, x_{t,k-1} = n) P(y_{1:t-1,1:k-1}, x_{1:t-1,1:k-1})$$

Simplifying the conditional even further, the aforementioned joint probability term can be written as,

$$P(y_{tk} | x_{tk} = r, x_{t-1,k} = m, x_{t,k-1} = n) P(x_{tk} = r | x_{t-1,k} = m, x_{t,k-1} = n) P(y_{1:t-1,1:k-1}, x_{1:t-1,1:k-1})$$

Since the observations depend only on the current state, the joint probability term can be further simplified as,

$$P(y_{tk}|x_{tk} = r)P(x_{tk} = r|x_{t-1,k} = m, x_{t,k-1} = n)P(y_{1:t-1,1:k-1}, x_{1:t-1,1:k-1})$$

Using the definitions of emission and state transition probabilities from the System Model, the aforementioned joint probability term can be written as,

$$m_r(y_{tk})a_{mnr}P(y_{1:t-1,1:k-1}, x_{1:t-1,1:k-1})$$

3) Maximization of the Probabilities to arrive at the Forward and Backward Variables:

For the state estimation analysis, let's derive the analytical equations for a state element $x_{tk} = r$ and for the corresponding observation element y_{tk} . We'll now derive the forward and backward variables based on this *node* and it's neighbors. Let us first define the value function $V_{t-1,k-1}^{(l)}$ as follows.

$$V_{t-1,k-1}^{(l)} = \max_{x_{1:t-2,1:k-2}} [P(y_{1:t-2,1:k-2}, x_{1:t-2,1:k-2}, y_{t-1,k-1}, x_{t-1,k-1} = l)] \quad (37)$$

Here, $V_{t-1,k-1}^{(l)}$ represents the maximum probability of emission of $y_{t-1,k-1}$ with $x_{t-1,k-1} = l \in \{0, 1\}$.

Now, since we have two dimensions (time indices and channel indices) in our System Model, we will have two flavors of value functions as discussed below. Let's first define $V_{t-1,k}^{(m)}$, i.e. the **horizontal transition across channel indices** with respect to $V_{t-1,k-1}^{(l)}$ in the same way as in equation (37).

$$V_{t-1,k}^{(m)} = \max_{x_{1:t-2,1:k-1}} [P(y_{1:t-2,1:k-1}, x_{1:t-2,1:k-1}, y_{t-1,k}, x_{t-1,k} = m)] \quad (38)$$

Similarly, let's define the value functions for time index traversal as follows. Writing $V_{t,k-1}^{(n)}$, i.e. the **vertical transition across time indices** with respect to $V_{t-1,k-1}^{(l)}$ in the same way as in equation (37),

$$V_{t,k-1}^{(n)} = \max_{x_{1:t-1,1:k-2}} [P(y_{1:t-1,1:k-2}, x_{1:t-1,1:k-2}, y_{t,k-1}, x_{t,k-1} = n)] \quad (39)$$

Now, let's define the **Forward Recursion** Value function for $V_{tk}^{(r)}$ using the analytical equations defined above. From equation (37),

$$V_{t,k}^{(r)} = \max_{x_{1:t-1,1:k-1}} [P(y_{1:t-1,1:k-1}, x_{1:t-1,1:k-1}, y_{tk}, x_{tk} = r)] \quad (40)$$

Now, using the definition of conditional probability, we have,

$$V_{t,k}^{(r)} = \max_{x_{1:t-1,1:k-1}} [P(y_{tk}, x_{tk} = r|y_{1:t-1,1:k-1}, x_{1:t-1,1:k-1})P(y_{1:t-1,1:k-1}, x_{1:t-1,1:k-1})] \quad (41)$$

Since, we have a Markovian correlation across both time and frequency, we can apply the Markov property to equation (41), to get,

$$V_{t,k}^{(r)} = \max_{1:t-1,1:k-1} [P(y_{tk}, x_{tk} = r | x_{t-1,k} = m, x_{t,k-1} = n) P(y_{1:t-1,1:k-1}, x_{1:t-1,1:k-1})] \quad (42)$$

Simplifying the conditional even further, we have,

$$V_{t,k}^{(r)} = \max_{1:t-1,1:k-1} [P(y_{tk} | x_{tk} = r, x_{t-1,k} = m, x_{t,k-1} = n) P(x_{tk} = r | x_{t-1,k} = m, x_{t,k-1} = n) P(y_{1:t-1,1:k-1}, x_{1:t-1,1:k-1})] \quad (43)$$

Since the observation in location (t, k) depends only on the PU Occupancy state $x_{t,k} = r \in \{0, 1\}$,

$$V_{t,k}^{(r)} = \max_{1:t-1,1:k-1} [P(y_{tk} | x_{tk} = r) P(x_{tk} = r | x_{t-1,k} = m, x_{t,k-1} = n) P(y_{1:t-1,1:k-1}, x_{1:t-1,1:k-1})] \quad (44)$$

From the system model definitions of emission and transition probabilities, equation (44) can be written as,

$$V_{t,k}^{(r)} = m_r(y_{tk}) \max_{1:t-1,1:k-1} [a_{mnr} P(y_{1:t-1,1:k-1}, x_{1:t-1,1:k-1})] \quad (45)$$

Factorizing the joint distribution into its independent constituent marginals and splitting the maximization operator, we have,

$$V_{t,k}^{(r)} = m_r(y_{tk}) \max_{(t,k-1),(t-1,k)} [a_{mnr} \max_{1:k-1} [P(y_{1:k-2}, x_{1:k-1})] \max_{1:t-1} [P(y_{1:t-1}, x_{1:t-1})]] \quad (46)$$

Using redundancy, equation (46) can be written as,

$$V_{t,k}^{(r)} = m_r(y_{tk}) \max_{m,n} [a_{mnr} \max_{1:k-2,1:t-1} [P(y_{1:k-2}, y_{t,k-1}, y_{1:t-1}, x_{1:k-2}, x_{t,k-1} = n, x_{1:t-1})] \max_{1:t-2,1:k-1} [P(y_{1:t-2}, y_{t-1,k}, y_{1:k-1}, x_{1:t-2}, x_{t-1,k} = m, x_{1:k-1})]]] \quad (47)$$

Consolidating terms inside the joint probabilities, we have,

$$V_{t,k}^{(r)} = m_r(y_{tk}) \max_{m,n} [a_{mnr} \max_{1:k-2,1:t-1} [P(y_{1:k-2,1:t-1}, y_{t,k-1}, x_{1:k-2,1:t-1}, x_{t,k-1} = n)] \max_{1:t-2,1:k-1} [P(y_{1:t-2,1:k-1}, y_{t-1,k}, x_{1:t-2,1:k-1}, x_{t-1,k} = m)]]] \quad (48)$$

Now, we know from equations (38) and (39) that,

$$V_{t-1,k}^{(m)} = \max_{1:t-2,1:k-1} [P(y_{1:t-2,1:k-1}, x_{1:t-2,1:k-1}, y_{t-1,k}, x_{t-1,k} = m)]$$

$$V_{t,k-1}^{(n)} = \max_{1:t-1,1:k-2} [P(y_{1:t-1,1:k-2}, x_{1:t-1,1:k-2}, y_{t,k-1}, x_{t,k-1} = n)]$$

Using these results in equation (48), we get,

$$V_{t,k}^{(r)} = m_r(y_{tk}) \max_{m,n} [a_{mnr} V_{t,k-1}^{(n)} V_{t-1,k}^{(m)}] \quad (49)$$

So, intuitively, the maximum probability of emission of y_{tk} with the actual state of channel k in sampling round t depends on the previous element along the column vector (i.e. time) and the previous element along the row vector (i.e. channel) in addition to the probability of transitioning from $n \rightarrow r$ horizontally and the probability of transitioning from $m \rightarrow r$ vertically. The previous elements $(t, k-1)$ and $(t-1, k)$ depend on $V_{t-1,k-1}^{(l)}$.

Now, similar to the **backtracking procedure** in the 1D Viterbi algorithm, the Trellis diagram is traversed backwards from the final state to recover its two previous neighbors: one along the channel index and the other along the temporal index. This is done recursively until the entire Trellis has been traversed all the way back to the first state in the most probable state sequence (Viterbi path).

Mathematically,

$$x_{t-1,k-1}^* = l^* = \operatorname{argmax}_l \{a_{mnr} V_{t,k-1}^{(n)} V_{t-1,k}^{(m)}\} \quad (50)$$

Using the analytical equations derived for both the **Forward Recursion phase and the Backtracking phase of our 2D Viterbi algorithm**, the final algorithm is given as follows.

E. The Algorithm

Initialization: The array of initial probabilities Π is known.

Forward Recursion: $V_{t,k}^{(r)} = m_r(y_{tk}) \max_{m,n} [a_{mnr} V_{t,k-1}^{(n)} V_{t-1,k}^{(m)}]$

Backtrack: $x_{t-1,k-1}^{(r)*} = l^* = \operatorname{argmax}_l \{a_{mnr} V_{t,k-1}^{(n)} V_{t-1,k}^{(m)}\}$

Termination: $P([y_{tk}] | [x_{tk}]) = \max_s V_{TK}^{(s)}$

This will be implemented in Python and numerical results such as the Detection Accuracy of our estimator will be reported.

F. Simulation Results

The PU Occupancy Behavior Estimation algorithm detailed analytically in the previous subsection is implemented in Python and the Detection Accuracy of the Estimator is plotted against varying $p = P(\text{Occupied}|\text{Idle}) = P(X_j = 1|X_i = 0)$. Here are some of the simulation parameters:

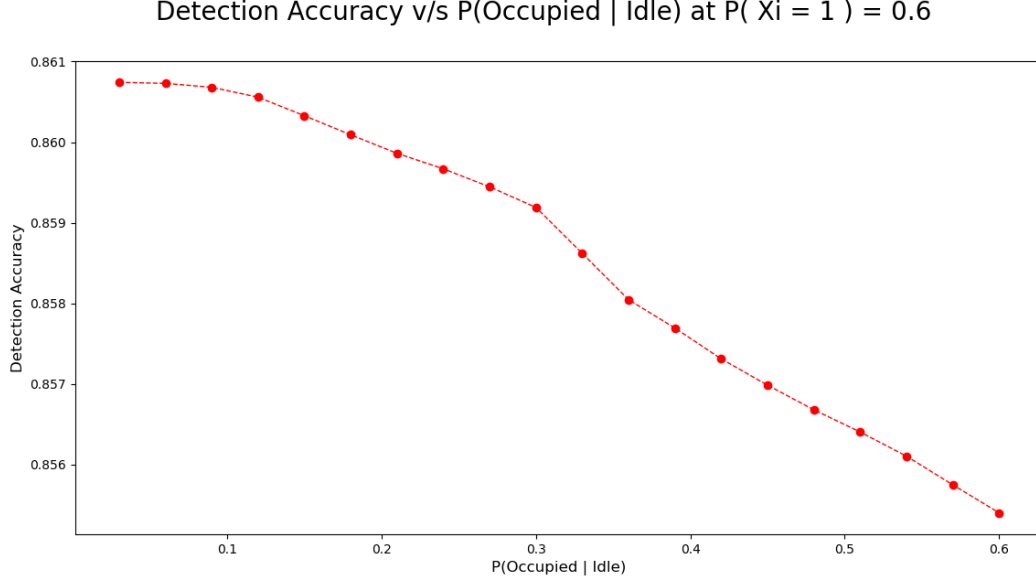


Fig. 11. Detection Accuracy v/s $P(\text{Occupied}|\text{Idle}) = p$ for a Double Markov chain Viterbi Estimator observing all 18 channels across 500 sampling rounds with Markovian correlation across channel indices and across time indices.

- Number of frequency bands/channels = 18
- Number of sampling rounds/time indices = 500
- Number of algorithm iterations to average the results = 100
- The same model parameters are used for both the spatial Markov chain as well as the temporal Markov chain.

$$\Pi = P(\text{Occupied}) = P(X_i = 1) = 0.6$$

$$P(\text{Occupied}|\text{Idle}) = P(X_j = 1|X_i = 0) = p \text{ is varied from } 0.03 \text{ to } 0.6 \text{ (independence)}$$

$$P(X_j = 1) = P(X_j = 1|X_i = 0)P(X_i = 0) + P(X_j = 1|X_i = 1)P(X_i = 1)$$

$$\Pi = p(1 - \Pi) + (1 - q)\Pi$$

$$P(\text{Idle}|\text{Occupied}) = P(X_j = 0|X_i = 1) = q = \frac{p(1 - \Pi)}{\Pi} \text{ varies as } p \text{ varies}$$

IV. DYNAMIC PU WITH TEMPORAL CORRELATION AND CHANNEL CORRELATION WITH INCOMPLETE INFORMATION

A. The Estimator

In this extension, the SU does not sense all $|B| = K$ frequency bands in the wideband spectrum of interest. Instead, a subset $M < K$ frequency bands are sensed in a given sampling round based on recommendations given a Bandit or a Reinforcement Learning agent. Let the set of these "incomplete" observations in sampling round t be given as,

$$\vec{Y}_t = [y_{t,1}, y_{t,2}, \phi, \dots, \phi, \dots, y_{t,m}, \phi, \dots, y_{t,K}]^T$$

where, \vec{Y}_t represents the observation vector in sampling round t with ϕ filled in for frequency bands which have not been observed. Based on this System Model and Observation Model, the state sequence estimation procedure detailed in Section 3 (*Dynamic PU behavior with complete observations*) can be modified to account for missing observations as described below. Persisting the same observation model and system model as in the previous sections, we can write the **Forward Recursion** step and **Backtracking** step of the 2D Viterbi algorithm with missing observations as follows,

$$\begin{aligned} V_{t,k}^{(r)} &= m_r(y_{tk}) \max_{m,n} [a_{mnr} V_{t,k-1}^{(n)} V_{t-1,k}^{(m)}], \text{ if } y_{tk} \neq \phi \\ V_{t,k}^{(r)} &= \max_{m,n} [a_{mnr} V_{t,k-1}^{(n)} V_{t-1,k}^{(m)}], \text{ if } y_{tk} = \phi \\ x_{t-1,k-1}^* &= l^* = \operatorname{argmax}_l \{a_{mnr} V_{t,k-1}^{(n)} V_{t-1,k}^{(m)}\} \end{aligned}$$

B. Simulation Results

The simulation parameters and methodologies are detailed below.

- Number of channels in the wideband spectrum of interest = 18
- Number of sampling rounds / time indices = 1000
- Number of iterations / cycles to average out inconsistencies = 300
- Markovian correlation across both the time indices as well as the channel indices: The same model

$$\theta = (A, B, \Pi)$$

is used for both the chains.

- A customized Viterbi algorithm to account for missing information has been implemented in Python in order to verify the functionality of the proposed algorithm.
- A Channel Selection Strategy Generator has been implemented in Python to emulate a Channel Recommendation System such as an RL agent or a Multi-Armed Bandit.
-

$$P(Occupied | Idle) = p = P(X_j = 1 | X_i = 1)$$

is varied from 0.03 to

$$P(Occupied) = P(X_i = 1) = 0.6$$

and the corresponding detection accuracies of the sensed and the un-sensed channels are plotted.

V. DARPA SC2 DSRC INCUMBENT SPECTRUM OCCUPANCY BEHAVIOR

The Dynamic Short Range Communication (DSRC) Incumbent in a DARPA SC2 traffic scenario is modelled after a WLAN transceiver emulating PU-PU RF communications. The operational requirement of competitor radio nodes in a given DSRC scenario is that there should be no interference with the Incumbents' communications. The center frequency and bandwidth of the DSRC incumbent are not fixed and are not predefined. The competitor radio nodes should detect and workaround the Incumbents' spectrum occupancy behaviour.

As per the design specifications laid down in the SC2 website, the incumbent uses CSMA-based MAC along with OFDM and QPSK 1/2 modulation at the PHY layer. The incumbent used Layer-2 switching with ARP discovery for node-to-node traffic forwarding. Furthermore, the incumbent uses Layer3 routing protocols to advertise Colosseum traffic sub-nets among other incumbents.

The incumbents in the DSRC traffic scenario send out performance and location updates periodically to the competitor nodes over the collaboration network using the CIL message wrappers. The LocationUpdate CIL message contains latitude, longitude, and altitude information of the incumbent while the DetailedPerformance CIL message contains scalar_performance, mandates_achieved, hold_period, and achieved_duration parameters which are employed by the competitors to analyze the health/performance of the incumbent communications.

The following figures depict the Spectrum Occupancy Behavior of four Incumbents (SRN_IDs:

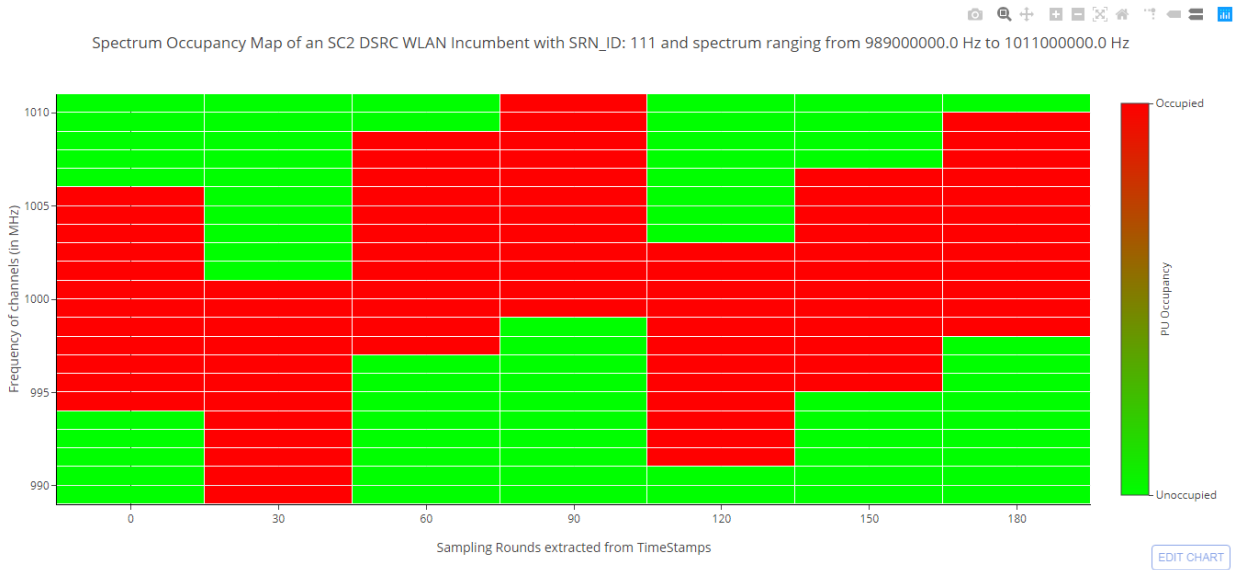


Fig. 12. Spectrum Occupancy Behavior of Incumbent 1 (SRN_ID: 111) across the scenario run-time in SC2 DSRC traffic reservation 72031

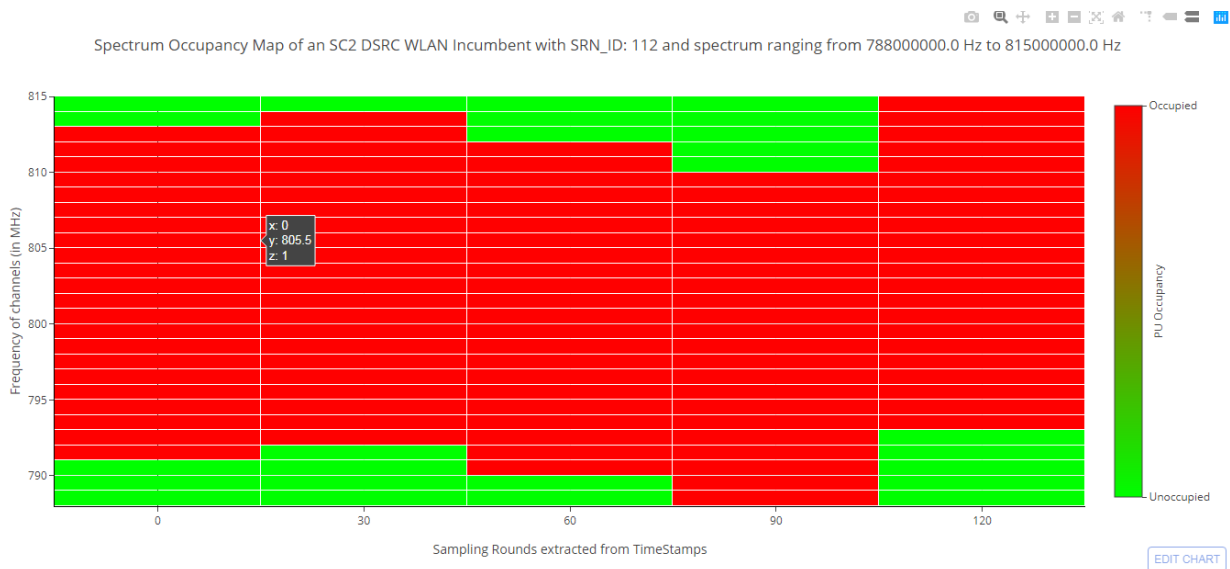


Fig. 13. Spectrum Occupancy Behavior of Incumbent 2 (SRN_ID: 112) across the scenario run-time in SC2 DSRC traffic reservation 72031

111, 112, 113, and 114) across the scenario run-time in an SC2 DSRC reservation (Reservation_ID: 72031). The radio.conf files and colosseum_config.ini files for these incumbents can be found on this projects GitHub repository (Minerva).



Fig. 14. Spectrum Occupancy Behavior of Incumbent 3 (SRN_ID: 113) across the scenario run-time in SC2 DSRC traffic reservation 72031

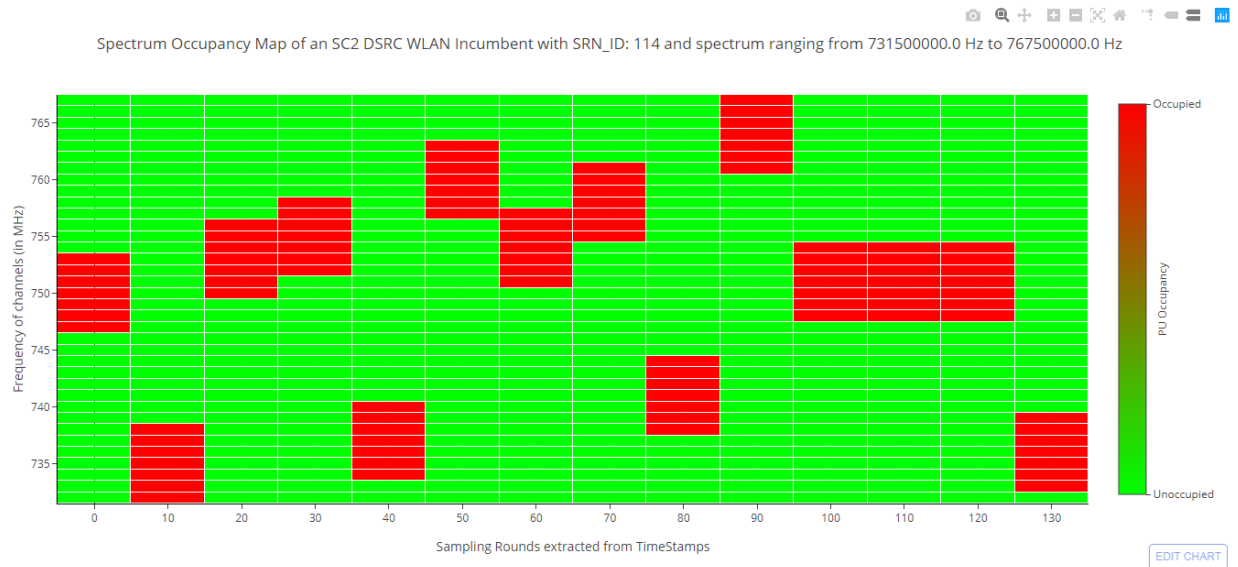


Fig. 15. Spectrum Occupancy Behavior of Incumbent 4 (SRN_ID: 114) across the scenario run-time in SC2 DSRC traffic reservation 72031

VI. MARKOV CHAIN PARAMETER ESTIMATION: STATIC PU WITH MARKOVIAN CORRELATION ACROSS THE CHANNEL INDICES WITH COMPLETE INFORMATION

A. Assumptions

- 1) There's only one Primary User (PU) in the wideband spectrum of interest.
- 2) There's only one Secondary User (SU) making observations of the PU occupancy in the wideband spectrum of interest.
- 3) If $B = \{b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots, b_K\}$ represents the set of all sub-bands in the wideband spectrum of interest, then it's assumed that considering energy detection, for any band $b_k \in B$, $E[|X_k(i)|^2] = 1$ if it is occupied by the PU, else $E[|X_k(i)|^2] = 0$.
- 4) The noise samples $V_k(i)$ are i.i.d Gaussian with zero mean and variance σ_V^2 independent of PU occupancy state in the wideband spectrum of interest. Furthermore, the noise samples are i.i.d across frequency and across observation rounds.
- 5) Furthermore, the PU occupancy behavior is assumed to be static during the estimation period of our algorithm.
- 6) A Markov chain exists across the channel indices whose parameters are to be estimated in this section.

B. Observation Model

$$y(n) = \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} h(m)x(n-m) + v(n) \quad (51)$$

Here, $y(n)$ is the wideband signal observed at the SU receiver expressed as a convolution of the PU signal $x(n)$ with the channel impulse response $h(n)$ added with a noise term $v(n)$. Equation (51) can be written in the frequency domain by taking a K-point DFT which decomposes the observed wideband signal into K discrete narrow-band components as shown below,

$$Y_k(i) = H_k X_k(i) + V_k(i) \quad (52)$$

where,

$i \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots, T\}$ represents the index of the observation

NOTE: Multiple observations of all the frequency bands are made by the SU for training the algorithm and averaging the results over numerous iterations. However, the PU occupancy behavior in this case remains static over time.

$k \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots, K\}$ represents the index of the sub-band

$V_k(i) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_V^2)$ represents the zero-mean additive Gaussian noise sample

$H_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_H^2)$ represents the k^{th} DFT coefficient of the impulse response $h(n)$ of the channel in between the PU and the SU receiver

The PU occupancy behavior in each sub-band $b_k \in B$ is modelled as X_k taking two possible values 0 and 1. Therefore, the PU occupancy behavior in the entire wideband spectrum of interest discretized into narrow-band frequency components can be modelled as a vector of size $|B| = K$ such that,

$$\vec{X} = [X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_K]^T \in \{0, 1\}^K \quad (53)$$

C. System Model

The true states encapsulate the actual behavior of the PU which is an unobserved Markov process and the measurements at the SU are noisy observations of the true states which are modelled to be the observed states of a Hidden Markov Model. For some sub-band $j \in \{2, 3, 4, \dots, K\}$, the system is assumed to satisfy the Markov property as shown below,

$$P(X_j(i)|X_{j-1}(i), X_{j-2}(i), \dots, X_1(i)) = P(X_j(i)|X_{j-1}(i)), \text{ for } j > 1,$$

$$\text{And, we will use } P(X_1(i)) \text{ for } j = 1.$$

Since the PU is assumed to be static in the period of our estimation, we can write the above assumption as,

$$P(X_j|X_{j-1}, X_{j-2}, \dots, X_1) = P(X_j|X_{j-1}), \text{ for } j > 1,$$

$$\text{And, we will use } P(X_1) \text{ for } j = 1.$$

Now, we know that,

$$\vec{X} = [X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_K]^T$$

which realizes as,

$$\vec{x} = [x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_K]^T$$

So, the probability of the realized state sequence (i.e. the path) is given as,

$$P(\vec{X} = \vec{x}) = P(X_1 = x_1) \prod_{k=2}^K P(X_k = x_k | X_{k-1} = x_{k-1}) \quad (54)$$

Now, let's expand on the observation model. With a realization x_k in $\{0, 1\}$ of X_k , we have from assumption 3 that,

$$E[|X_k(i)|^2] = x_k, \text{ given } X_k \text{ during observation cycle } i \text{ has realized as } x_k$$

Taking the expectation operator on both sides of equation (52) given X_k has realized as x_k , we have,

$$\begin{aligned} E[Y_k(i) | X_k(i) = x_k] &= E[H_k x_k] + E[V_k(i)] \\ E[Y_k(i) | X_k(i) = x_k] &= E[H_k]E[x_k] + E[V_k(i)] \\ E[Y_k(i) | X_k(i) = x_k] &= 0 + 0 \\ E[Y_k(i) | X_k(i) = x_k] &= 0 \end{aligned} \tag{55}$$

because, as already discussed, $V_k(i) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_V^2)$ and $H_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_H^2)$.

Furthermore, the variance of $Y_k(i)$ given X_k at observation cycle i has realized as x_k , is calculated to be,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}[Y_k(i) | X_k(i) = x_k] &= E[(Y_k(i) | X_k(i) = x_k)^2] - [E[Y_k(i) | X_k(i) = x_k]]^2 \\ \text{Var}[Y_k(i) | X_k(i) = x_k] &= E[|H_k X_k(i)|^2 + |V_k(i)|^2 + 2H_k X_k(i) V_k(i)] - (0)^2 \\ \text{Var}[Y_k(i) | X_k(i) = x_k] &= \sigma_H^2 E[|X_k(i)|^2] + \sigma_V^2 + 2E[H_k]E[X_k(i)]E[V_k(i)] \\ \text{Var}[Y_k(i) | X_k(i) = x_k] &= \sigma_H^2 x_k + \sigma_V^2 \end{aligned} \tag{56}$$

Therefore, the emission probabilities can be extracted as follows,

$$m_{X_k(i)=x_k=l}(Y_k(i) = y_k) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_H^2 l + \sigma_V^2) \tag{57}$$

The state transition probabilities of this Markov chain across the channel indices are unknown and we will estimate the state transition probabilities matrix using the estimator detailed in subsection D. Let us define a few other terms in order to proceed.

$$A = \{a_{rl}\} \text{ is the state transition probability matrix} \tag{58}$$

where,

$$a_{rl} = P(X_j = l | X_i = r)$$

$$\Pi = P(X_1 = 1) \text{ is the initial PU occupancy probability} \tag{59}$$

D. The Estimator

Before diving into the algorithm, let us first define the Forward and Backward probabilities that will be employed in our estimation algorithm. Let,

$X_i = x_i$ be the PU Occupancy state of an arbitrary channel

$X_{i+1} = X_j = x_j$ be the PU Occupancy state of the channel adjacent to channel b_i

1) Forward Probabilities: Let, $F(j, l)$ represent the probability of being in state $x_j = l$ after observing $y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots, y_i, y_j$.

$$F(j, l) \triangleq P(y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots, y_i, y_j, x_j = l) \quad (60)$$

Using the definition of Marginal Probability, equation (60) can be written as,

$$F(j, l) = \sum_{r \in \{0,1\}} P(y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots, y_i, y_j, x_j = l, x_i = r) \quad (61)$$

Using the definition of conditional probability, equation (61) can be written as,

$$F(j, l) = \sum_{r \in \{0,1\}} P(x_j = l, y_j \mid y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots, y_i, x_i = r) P(y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots, y_i, x_i = r) \quad (62)$$

Using the Markov property and definition of Forward Probability outlined in equation (60), we can write equation (62) as follows,

$$F(j, l) = \sum_{r \in \{0,1\}} P(x_j = l, y_j \mid x_i = r) F(i, r) \quad (63)$$

2) Backward Probabilities: Let $B(j, r)$ represent the probability of observing $y_j, y_{j+1}, y_{j+2}, \dots, y_K$ given state $x_i = r$.

$$B(j, r) \triangleq P(y_j, y_{j+1}, y_{j+2}, \dots, y_K \mid x_i = r) \quad (64)$$

Using the definition of Marginal Probabilities,

$$B(j, r) = \sum_{l \in \{0,1\}} P(y_j, y_{j+1}, y_{j+2}, \dots, y_K, x_j = l \mid x_i = r) \quad (65)$$

Now, re-arranging the terms in equation (65), we get,

$$B(j, r) = \sum_{l \in \{0,1\}} P(y_{j+1}, y_{j+2}, \dots, y_K, y_j, x_j = l \mid x_i = r) \quad (66)$$

Now, we know that,

$$P(A, B \mid C) = P(A \mid B, C) P(B \mid C)$$

Using this, we can write equation (66) as,

$$B(j, r) = \sum_{l \in \{0,1\}} P(y_{j+1}, y_{j+2}, \dots, y_K | y_j, x_j = l, x_i = r) P(y_j, x_j = l | x_i = r) \quad (67)$$

Now, using the Markov property, equation (67) can be written as,

$$B(j, r) = \sum_{l \in \{0,1\}} P(y_{j+1}, y_{j+2}, \dots, y_K | x_j = l) P(y_j, x_j = l | x_i = r) \quad (68)$$

Now, using the definition of Backward Probability outlined in equation (64),

$$B(j, r) = \sum_{l \in \{0,1\}} B(j+1, l) P(y_j, x_j = l | x_i = r) \quad (69)$$

3) Deriving the analytical expressions for the parameter estimation algorithm: Equations (63) and (69) represent a **Cross Iteration Dependency Relationship** between Forward Probabilities across adjacent channels and between Backward Probabilities across adjacent channels, respectively. Both equations (63) and (69) have a common term, i.e. $P(x_j = l, y_j | x_i = r)$ which can be simplified for our estimation as follows.

Using,

$$P(A, B | C) = P(B | A, C) P(A | C)$$

The common term can be written as,

$$P(x_j = l, y_j | x_i = r) = P(y_j | x_j = l, x_i = r) P(x_j = l | x_i = r) \quad (70)$$

Since, observation y_j depends only on the state of channel j , i.e. x_j and using our System Model, equation (70) can be written as,

$$P(x_j = l, y_j | x_i = r) = m_l(y_j) a_{rl} \quad (71)$$

We know the emission probabilities from equation (57) as,

$$m_l(y_j) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_H^2 l + \sigma_V^2)$$

Now, we can find a reasonably good estimate of $P(x_j = l, y_j | x_i = r)$ using the following expression.

$$P(x_j = l, y_j | x_i = r) = \frac{\text{number of transitions from } x_i = r \text{ to } x_j = l \text{ emitting symbol } y_j}{\text{total number of transitions from } x_i = r}$$

Mathematically, the above equation can be written as,

$$P(x_j = l, y_j | x_i = r) = \frac{n(x_i = r, x_j = l, y_j)}{\sum_{s \in \{0,1\}} \sum_{\tilde{y} \in \mathcal{Y}} n(x_i = r, \tilde{y}, x_j = s)} \quad (72)$$

Assuming we have multiple estimates of the state sequence, we can weight the count using the probability of that state sequence, i.e. $P(path) = P(\vec{X} = \vec{x} \mid \vec{Y} = \vec{y})$,

$$P(x_j = l, y_j \mid x_i = r) = \frac{\sum_{\vec{x}} P(\vec{x} \mid \vec{y}) n(x_i = r, x_j = l, y_j)}{\sum_{s \in \{0,1\}} \sum_{\vec{y} \in \vec{y}} \sum_{\vec{x}} P(\vec{x} \mid \vec{y}) n(x_i = r, \vec{y}, x_j = s)} \quad (73)$$

Now, the term $\sum_{\vec{x}} P(\vec{x} \mid \vec{y}) n(x_i = r, x_j = l, y_j)$ which is common in both the numerator and denominator can be expressed using the definition of Conditional Probability as follows.

$$\sum_{\vec{x}} P(\vec{x} \mid \vec{y}) n(x_i = r, x_j = l, y_j) = \frac{1}{P(\vec{y})} \sum_{\vec{x}} P(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) n(x_i = r, x_j = l, y_j) \quad (74)$$

Equation (74) can now be written as,

$$\sum_{\vec{x}} P(\vec{x} \mid \vec{y}) n(x_i = r, x_j = l, y_j) = \frac{1}{P(\vec{y})} \sum_{\vec{x}} \sum_{k=0}^n P(\vec{x}, \vec{y}, x_k = r, x_{k+1} = l, y_k = y_j) \quad (75)$$

Re-arranging the summation operators,

$$\sum_{\vec{x}} P(\vec{x} \mid \vec{y}) n(x_i = r, x_j = l, y_j) = \frac{1}{P(\vec{y})} \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{\vec{x}} P(\vec{x}, \vec{y}, x_k = r, x_{k+1} = l, y_k = y_j) \quad (76)$$

Using the definition of Marginal Probability, we get,

$$\sum_{\vec{x}} P(\vec{x} \mid \vec{y}) n(x_i = r, x_j = l, y_j) = \frac{1}{P(\vec{y})} \sum_{k=0}^n P(\vec{y}, x_{k-1} = r, x_k = l, y_k = y_j) \quad (77)$$

Now, equation (77) can be re-written as follows,

$$\sum_{\vec{x}} P(\vec{x} \mid \vec{y}) n(x_i = r, x_j = l, y_j) = \frac{1}{P(\vec{y})} \sum_{k=0}^n P(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{k-1}, x_{k-1} = r, x_k = l, y_k = y_j, y_{k+1}, y_{k+2}, \dots, y_K) \quad (78)$$

Extracting the independent terms, equation (78) can be written as,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\vec{x}} P(\vec{x} \mid \vec{y}) n(x_i = r, x_j = l, y_j) &= \frac{1}{P(\vec{y})} \sum_{k=0}^n P(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{k-1}, x_{k-1} = r) \\ &\quad P(x_k = l, y_k = y_j \mid y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{k-1}, x_{k-1} = r) \\ &\quad P(y_{k+1}, y_{k+2}, \dots, y_K \mid x_k = l) \end{aligned} \quad (79)$$

Using the Markov property, equation (79) can be written as follows,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\vec{x}} P(\vec{x} \mid \vec{y}) n(x_i = r, x_j = l, y_j) &= \frac{1}{P(\vec{y})} \sum_{k=0}^n P(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{k-1}, x_{k-1} = r) \\ &\quad P(x_k = l, y_k = y_j \mid x_{k-1} = r) \\ &\quad P(y_{k+1}, y_{k+2}, \dots, y_K \mid x_k = l) \end{aligned} \quad (80)$$

Based on our definitions of Forward Probability and Backward Probability outlined in equations (60) and (64), we can write equation (80) as follows,

$$\sum_{\vec{x}} P(\vec{x} | \vec{y}) n(x_i = r, x_j = l, y_j) = \frac{1}{P(\vec{y})} \sum_{k=0}^n F(k-1, r) P(x_k = l, y_k = y_j | x_{k-1} = r) B(k+1, l) \quad (81)$$

Using equation (71), equation (81) can be written as,

$$\sum_{\vec{x}} P(\vec{x} | \vec{y}) n(x_i = r, x_j = l, y_j) = \frac{1}{P(\vec{y})} \sum_{k=0}^n F(k-1, r) m_l(y_j) a_{rl} B(k+1, l) \quad (82)$$

E. The Algorithm

Based on the analytical expressions derived in the previous subsection, we have arrived at the following algorithm.

Initialization: Initial estimates of $a_{rl} = P(x_j = l | x_i = r)$, $\forall i, j \in B$ and $\forall l, r \in \{0, 1\}$

Iteration:

$$a_{rl} = P(x_j = l | x_i = r) = \frac{1}{m_l(y_j)} \frac{\sum_{\vec{x}} P(\vec{x} | \vec{y}) n(x_i = r, x_j = l, y_j)}{\sum_{s \in \{0,1\}} \sum_{\tilde{y} \in \vec{y}} \sum_{\vec{x}} P(\vec{x} | \vec{y}) n(x_i = r, \tilde{y}, x_j = s)}$$

where,

$$\sum_{\vec{x}} P(\vec{x} | \vec{y}) n(x_i = r, x_j = l, y_j) = \frac{1}{P(\vec{y})} \sum_{k=0}^n F(k-1, r) m_l(y_j) a_{rl} B(k+1, l)$$

The new estimates of $a_{rl} = P(x_j = l | x_i = r)$, $\forall i, j \in B$ and $\forall l, r \in \{0, 1\}$ are then used in the next iteration.

Concretely,

$$a_{rl}(t+1) = \frac{a_{rl}(t) \sum_{k=0}^n F(k-1, r) B(k+1, l)}{\sum_{s \in \{0,1\}} \sum_{\tilde{y} \in \vec{y}} m_s(\tilde{y}) a_{rs}(t) \sum_{k=0}^n F(k-1, r) B(k+1, s)}$$

Termination: Terminate the algorithm when there's no appreciable change in the estimates of $a_{rl} = P(x_j = l | x_i = r)$, $\forall i, j \in B$ and $\forall l, r \in \{0, 1\}$. Mathematically speaking, terminate the algorithm if,

$$|a_{rl}(t+1) - a_{rl}(t)| < \epsilon, \text{ where, } t \text{ is the iteration counter, } \forall l, r \in \{0, 1\}, \text{ and } \forall \epsilon > 0$$

F. Simulation Results

The algorithm outlined in the previous subsection will be implemented in Python and its results would be detailed in this subsection.

VII. EXTERNAL REFERENCES

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- 3) **Coupled Hidden Markov Models for complex action recognition:**
<http://www.ee.columbia.edu/~sfchang/course/svia-F03/papers/brand96coupled-hmm.pdf>
- 4) **Modeling Temporal Activity Patterns in Dynamic Social Networks:**
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1305.1980.pdf>
- 5) **HMM based Channel Status Predictor for Cognitive Radio:** In this work, the authors describe a Channel Set Management system which employs pre-loaded data from a database as the "Channel History". The system then uses the observations from this training data set to estimate the parameters of the HMM using the Baum-Welch algorithm. Furthermore, the next state of the channel is predicted using the Forward algorithm, although that is not clear in the paper as to how they do it. [<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/4554696>]
- 6) **A State Action Frequency Approach to Throughput Maximization over Uncertain Wireless Channels:** In this paper, the authors model wireless channels as finite parallel queues which individually evolve as an independent ON/OFF Markov chain. No CSI is assumed. Instead, this work proposes an ACK-feedback mechanism to update the success of transmission *a posteriori*. Then, the paper goes on to talk about optimal scheduling policies for fully backlogged systems by using tools from MDP theory and Queueing Theory. [<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/5935211/>]
- 7) **Joint Spectral-Temporal Spectrum Prediction from Incomplete Historical Observations:** In this work, the authors analyze the temporal and spectral correlation that exists in the data-sets gathered in a spectrum database stored in a secondary base station operating in an IEEE 802.22 WRAN radio ecosystem, using correlation coefficients. Furthermore, the authors go on to describe a data driven joint spectral temporal spectrum prediction approach by modelling the problem of having incomplete observations as a matrix completion problem (fill in the missing entries of the spectrum data matrix). [<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/7032338>]
- 8) **Hidden Markov Model State Estimation with Randomly Delayed Observations:** In

this paper, the authors discuss a state estimation technique for a discrete-time Hidden Markov Model when the observations are delayed by a random time. The proposal includes modelling the delay process as a finite state Markov chain and then reformulating the original HMM problem as an augmented HMM to model the whole system. State Estimation algorithms are then used for this reformulated HMM.

[<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/774757>]

- 9) **A hidden semi-Markov model with missing data and multiple observation sequences for mobility tracking:** In this work, the authors propose the use of Ferguson's algorithm with modified Forward and Backward variables in order to account for missing observations in the formulated HSMM problem. They also propose numerous modifications to the state and parameter estimation algorithms in order to reduce their computational complexity.

[<https://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=641933>]

- 10) **A Comparison of Some Methods for Training Hidden Markov Models on Sequences with Missing Observations:** Here, the authors discuss numerous ways to solve state and parameter estimation for HMMs using the Marginalization approach, the Gluing approach, and the Multi-sequences approach. They also evaluate how the position of missing data in the sequence impacts the detection accuracy.

[<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/7884147>]

- 11) **Robust Automatic Speech Recognition with Missing and Unreliable Data:** In this work, the authors detail the analyses of Marginalization and Imputation approaches to solving the state and parameter estimation problem in HMMs with missing and/or unreliable data in the domain of Automatic Speech Recognition.

[<https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/990c/f303416374d8df2b8b96d6dcffcb5ada666c.pdf>]

- 12) **Spectral expansion solution for a class of Markov models: application and comparison with the matrix geometric method:** This work details the Spectral Expansion method for solving two dimensional Markov chains whose state space is finite in one dimension and infinite in the other. The spectral expansion method is applied in the context of M/M/N queueing systems with general breakdowns and repairs.

[<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/016653169400025F>]

- 13) **Hidden Markov Models for two-dimensional data:** 2D HMM solutions for pattern recognition in image processing.

[https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-00969-8_14]

- 14) **A General Two-Dimensional Hidden Markov Model and its application in Image Classification:** A 2D Viterbi algorithm is proposed for applications in Aerial Image segmentation.

[<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/4379516>]

- 15) **Image classification by a two-dimensional Hidden Markov Model:** The HMM parameters are estimated using the EM algorithm. A two-dimensional version of the Viterbi algorithm is developed to classify an image based on the trained HMM. Also, applications in aerial image segmentation are explored.

[<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/823977/>]

- 16) **Approximate Viterbi Decoding for 2D-Hidden Markov Models:** A 2D Viterbi algorithm is developed for applications in handwriting recognition.

[<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/859261>]