

# Cognitive Relay: Detecting Spectrum Holes in a Dynamic Scenario

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## Introduction and Motivation

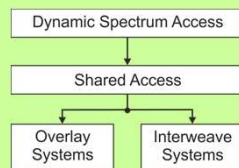
Dynamic Spectrum Access (DSA) is one of the many applications of cognitive radio.

Main tasks for a DSA operating as Secondary User (SU):

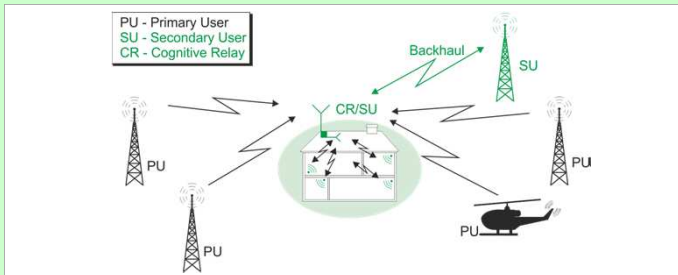
- Sensing (*Learning*) and intelligent access (*Act*)
- Avoid interference to the Primary User (PU)

Purpose of this work:

- Realize the cognitive concepts over the hardware
- Use sophisticated algorithms to reduce the time constraints and computational complexity
- Demonstrate the radio in a real scenario



## Scenario



Cognitive Relay (CR) is a network element of the SU system

- Supports wireless services for devices operating indoor
- Enables dynamic access to increase spectral efficiency

## System Model

### Cross layer optimization

- Receiver model

$$Y[n] = X[n] + W[n]$$

Energy detection

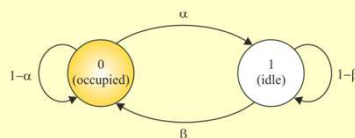
$T(\mathbf{Y})$  test statistics  
 $K$  number of samples  
 $Y[n]$  received waveform  
 $X[n]$  transmitted waveform  
 $W[n]$  noise waveform  
 $\gamma$  threshold, determined using constant false alarm

$$T(\mathbf{Y}) = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{n=0}^{K-1} |Y[n]|^2 \underset{\mathcal{H}_1}{\overset{\mathcal{H}_0}{\gtrless}} \gamma$$

### Learning

Modelling channel access as discrete time discrete state Markov process

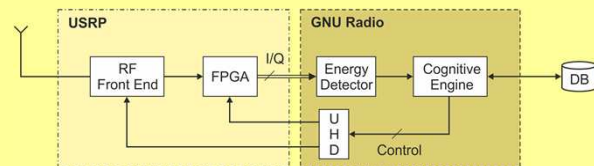
- PU subchannels  $N$
- Multiband sensing through scanning
- State transition probabilities  $(\alpha, \beta)$
- Utilization probability  $u$



$$u = \mathbb{P}(z(t) = 0) = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta}$$

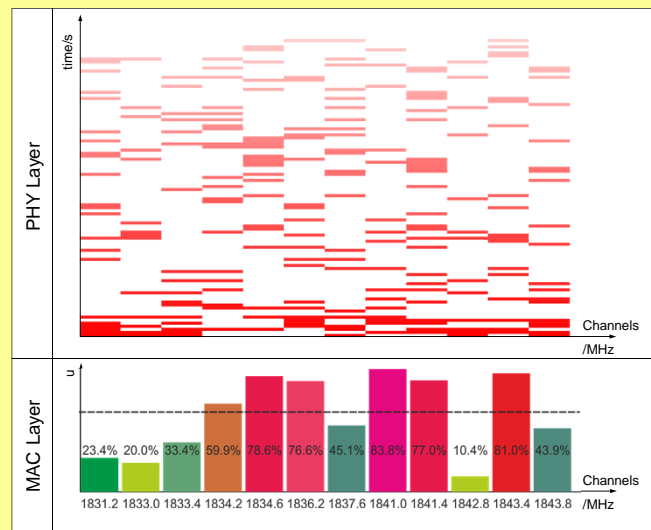
## Implementation and User Interactions

### Demonstrator Setup



|  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| Test scenario                                      | GSM channels at 1800 MHz |
| Shared Access                                      | Interweave               |
| Hardware   | USRP N210                |
| Multiband sensing<br>Software defined architecture | GNU Radio                |

### Analysis



|  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Detection of spectral holes                                  | Time slots                            |
| Estimation of model parameters $(\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta})$ | Maximum likelihood estimation         |
| Channel ranking  | $\mathbf{u} = [u^1, u^2, \dots, u^N]$ |

## Conclusion and Future Work

- Cognitive radio implementation in a dynamic scenario
- Potential to sense non-contiguous multiple band simultaneously over low cost hardware
- Capable to learn and interact with its environment
- Considering other scenarios such as Overlay Systems
  - Spatial separation of the PU and SU systems (transmission power control)
- Cooperation with the other CRs