

Detection Project Report

Group 61

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Abstract

A short summary using about half a page about:

- i The course/project
- ii the results
- iii conclusion

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1 Introduction

Detection problems occurs in many places in everyday life, in your computer you have electrical signals which the CPU has to detect as 1 or 0, or in other words a current is present or not. Another example is in air defense where the military has radars to detect if there is an hostile air action present or not. In this project we are going to look at a cognitive radio system with primary users (PU) and secondary users (SU), where the SUs are going to detect if there are PUs in the network so that they can decide if they can utilize the frequency spectrum without interfering with the quality of service (QoS) of the PUs.

This problem where the SUs use the frequency spectrum in an opportunistic manner whenever there are IDLE PUs is interesting since in wireless communication systems, spectrums are a scarce resource that service providers pay a substantial amount of money to the government in order to license the spectrum. This cost is covered by the customers in their monthly mobile subscription cost. Paying customers demands a certain QoS, which in the mentioned case is the PUs, and any interference appearing on the communication channel should be kept at a minimum to deliver the promised QoS. This project starts by introducing the theoretical background necessary to understand and solve this problem in section 2. Then the tasks that needs to be solved for this problem is in section 3 followed by the implementation and results in section 4 then finally it is all wrapped up in 5. Here we should write about

- i The goals/motivation of the course/project.
- ii Why is your task of general interest to society? etc. . .
- iii How the report is organized
 - In chapter x the theory is described
 - in chapter y the implementation is described
 - . . .
 - and finally the conclusion is given in chapter z

You cite by using [2]

2 Theory

2.1 Gaussian Distribution

The gaussian distribution or the normal distribution is an important distribution that is often used in natural and social sciences for real-valued random variables when their distributions are not known. The importance of this distribution comes from the central limit theorem, that states for any under some conditions the average of many (enough) observations of a random variable with finite mean and variance converges to a normal distribution even if the random variable comes from another distribution.[3]. The most important thing here is that the probability density function of a normal distribution with mean μ and variance σ^2 is

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2} \quad (1)$$

which gives the probability to obtain any value $x \in \mathbb{R}$ from this distribution. In this particular project we use the complex gaussian distribution which for our random variables has the probability density function

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{1}{\sigma^2}|x-\mu|^2} \quad (2)$$

Which in this case take in any value $x \in \mathbb{C}$

2.2 Estimators

When we with probable cause can say something about the distribution that the random variables are sampled from, but not their mean and/or variance, we can estimate these distributions properties. Assumed that the random variables are sampled independent from the same identical distribution (iid), then the mean can be estimated with the mean of the samples, which is unbiased.

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mu} &= \mathbb{E}\left\{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x\right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \mathbb{E}\{x\} \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \mu \\ &= \mu \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Meaning that the expected value of the mean of the samples will, with the number of samples taken, converge to the actual expected value of the distribution.

This is also the case if there are samples of the variance of the data available

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\sigma}^2 &= \mathbb{E}\left\{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \sigma^2\right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{N} N \sigma^2 \\ &= \sigma^2\end{aligned}\tag{4}$$

These two results are used when solving the problems later on in this report.

2.3 (Binary) Hypothesis Testing

Detection problems are often formulated to be about if a signal is present or not in conditions which masks the signal that we desire to detect, for instance white gaussian noise. The hypotheses that could be formulated is:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Null hypothesis } H_0 : x[n] &\sim \mathbb{P}_0 \\ \text{Alternative hypothesis } H_1 : x[n] &\sim \mathbb{P}_1\end{aligned}$$

where the null hypothesis is "no signal present" and alternative hypothesis is "signal present", and \mathbb{P}_0 and \mathbb{P}_1 are two arbitrary distributions.

Let $[x[0]x[1] \dots x[N-1]]$ be sampled random variables from a sensor where it is constant "1" when detecting an object and constant "0" when not detecting anything. A simple detector in this case could be by setting a threshold at $\lambda = 0.3$ that detects when the threshold is broken. The problem with this simple detector appears when the signal from our sensor is noisy. Let now the samples from our sensor be

$$\begin{aligned}H_0 : x[n] &= w[n] \\ H_1 : x[n] &= A + w[n]\end{aligned}$$

where $w[n] \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$. Then under the null hypothesis in a non-noisy environment $w[n] = 0 \implies x[n] = 0$, however we have a noisy environment so $x[n]$ obtains random values from the normal distribution with zero mean and unit variance. In figure 1 we can see how the data we obtain from 100 samples may look like. From these 100 samples there are 39 samples that are above the set threshold meaning that from these 100 samples we will get 39 false positives/alarms which will alert the user that there is an object detected when there really is not. Our goal when solving detection problems is to develop a detector that from the samples can find a decision rule so that the number of false alarms is minimized but at the same time manages to detect correctly when there is an object present.[Myrvoll2020]

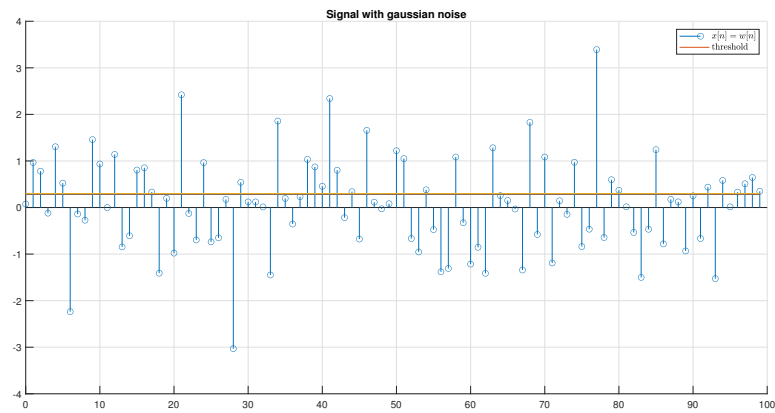


Figure 1: 100 samples from a gaussian distribution $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$

2.4 Neyman-Pearson detector/lemma

- i Inform the reader that this chapter is a presentation of the theory needed to understand the task
- ii You may copy parts from lecture notes (but inform the reader that you have done this!). Also refer to books in former courses or other literature
 - Always refer to the source and
 - Use quotation marks when quoting (copying)
- iii Use figures if possible/natural!

3 The tasks

- i Give a short description of all tasks and why are we doing these tasks
- ii Describe the task

4 Implementation and results

- i What is this chapter about
- ii Matlab implementation
- iii Any specific Matlab m-commands used?
- iv A flow-diagram is recommended
- v Results (use figures/tables if possible)
- vi Discussion of results
- vii Matlab code (documented) in appendix

5 Conclusion

- i An extended version of summary
 - theory, programming, implementation, and so on.
- ii Both positive and negative results should be mentioned
- iii Include main points from discussion of results
- iv Any positive/negative comments on the task intention and quality...
- v What you learnt from the project

Table 1: Parameters and values.

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
l_c	Distance from elevation axis to counterweight	0.50	m
l_h	Distance from elevation axis to helicopter head	0.64	m
l_p	Distance from pitch axis to motor	0.18	m
K_f	Force constant motor	0.25	N/V
J_e	Moment of inertia for elevation	0.83	kg m ²
J_λ	Moment of inertia for travel	0.83	kg m ²
J_p	Moment of inertia for pitch	0.034	kg m ²
m_h	Mass of helicopter	1.05	kg
m_p	Motor mass	1.81	kg
m_c	Counterweight mass	0.73	kg

6 General LaTeX tips

Some tips were given in Section 1, and this section will elaborate with some more concrete examples. Also check out the source files for some additional useful packages.

6.1 Matrix Equations

Here is a matrix equation you can use as a template:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -b & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -a & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -a & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -a & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ u_0 \\ u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ax_0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

6.2 Tables

If you want, you can use the source for Table 1 to see how a (floating) table is made. Variables and symbols are always in italics, while units are not. Generating large, complicated tables can get very tedious. Luckily there exists some tools that can assist the table generation, see e.g. <http://www.tablesgenerator.com/>.

6.3 The `\input{}` command

By using `\input{whatever}` in your main tex file (`labreport.tex` in this case), the content of `whatever.tex` will be included in your pdf. This way

you can split the contents into different files, e.g. one for each problem of the assignment. This makes it easier to restructure the document, and arguably improves the readability of the tex files. For instance; maybe you want each problem to start on a new page? Simply add `\newpage` before each `\input{}` command. Alternatively, you can use the `\include{}` command to achieve more or less the same effect. See [4] for more information.

6.4 Citations and Reference Management

In academic writing, it is very important to cite your sources. In Latex this is done by defining an entry in a *BibTeX* bibliography file like this (from `bibliography.bib`):

```

1 @book{Chen2014,
2   title={Linear System Theory and Design},
3   author={Chen, Chi-Tsong},
4   isbn={9780199964543},
5   year={2014},
6   publisher={Oxford University Press, Incorporated}
7 }
```

and then using the `\cite` command in your Latex document. For instance `\cite{Chen2014}` will produce [2].

There are many different citation styles, and a lot of customization that is possible, so please check out e.g. [1, 5]¹.

There is also a lot of useful software to manage your references. Some popular examples include JabRef (<http://www.jabref.org/>), Mendeley (<https://www.mendeley.com/>) and EndNote. JabRef is perhaps the simplest of these three, and stores all information in a `.bib` file that you can directly use in your Latex document. Both Mendeley and EndNote can export references as BibTeX.

6.5 listings

The `listings` package makes it easy to include code in the report. For example listing 1 includes code that is written in the tex file. You can also specify what the code listings should look like: color, line numbers, frames. . .

This is great! However, try to keep the amount of code in the report to a reasonable level, and remember; code in itself is not an explanation.

6.6 todonotes

The `todonotes` package is great for work in progress. Few things are more embarrassing than forgetting to remove “Remember to fix this before deliv-

¹Keep citation of web pages to a minimum, and consider using <http://web.archive.org> if you are worried that the reference may change or be removed in the future.

Listing 1: Some Matlab code, with the source in the tex file

```

1 degree = 6;
2 out = ones(size(X1(:,1)));
3 for i = 1:degree
4     for j = 0:i
5         out(:, end+1) = (X1.^(i-j)).*(X2.^j);
6     end
7 end

```

ery!!!!!!” from the middle of your report. Instead, use `\todo{Remember to fix this before delivery!!!!!!}`. This will show up like a red box in the margin. Some prefer `\todo[inline]{FIXME2!!!}` which produces

FIXME2!!!

Remember
to fix
this
before
deliv-
ery!!!!!!

You can also use `\listoftodos` to get a list of all the todos in your document, and `\missingfigure` will create a dummy figure, like fig. 2, that you can replace once you have made a proper figure. This way you can start referencing figures/plots before you make them, and still be reminded that you need to make them.

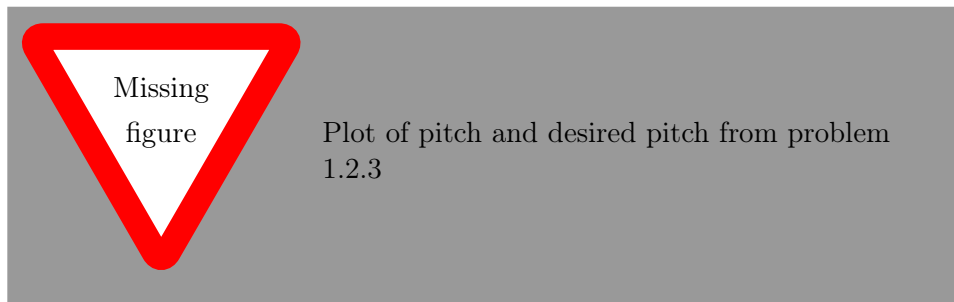


Figure 2: Pitch and desired pitch

When you are finished with your report (or have run out of time) you can simply change `\usepackage{todonotes}` to `\usepackage[disable]{todonotes}` and they will all magically disappear!

6.7 cleveref

The observant reader might have noticed the use of `\cref` in referencing tables, figures etc. This is a bit more clever than the normal `\ref` because it detects what you are referencing based on the prefix of the label. Then it prints the appropriate “prefix”. So `\cref{fig:my_awesome_fig}` will produce fig. 2, whereas `\cref{tab:parameters}` will produce table 1. Notice how the labels of the table and the figure are prefixed with `tab:` and `fig:`

respectively. If you want it to say e.g. “figure” instead of “fig.”, this is completely customizable. There is also `\Cref` for a capitalized version.

References

- [1] *bibtex vs. biber and biblatex vs. natbib*. <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/25701/bibtex-vs-biber-and-biblatex-vs-natbib>. Accessed: 2017-02-13.
- [2] Chi-Tsong Chen. *Linear System Theory and Design*. Oxford University Press, Incorporated, 2014.
- [3] *Normal distribution*. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Normal_distribution. Accessed: 2020-04-19.
- [4] *When should I use `input` vs. `include`?* <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/246/when-should-i-use-input-vs-include>. Accessed: 2017-02-13.
- [5] *Wikibooks LaTeX*. <https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX>. Accessed: 2016-08-30.

A MATLAB code

Add matlab codes here