

Novel Technique of Spectrum Sensing in Cognitive Radio by Increasing Throughput under a High target detection probability constraint

Papiya Dutta^{A*} and G.C Manna^B

^AElectronics & Communication Department, AISECT University, India, ^BGM BSNL, India

Accepted 15 July 2014, Available online 01 Aug 2014, Vol.4, No.4 (Aug 2014)

Abstract

Cognitive radio has attracted an increasing amount of interest over the past few years as an effective method of alleviating the spectrum scarcity problem in wireless communications. One of the most promising approaches in cognitive radio is the opportunistic spectrum access, which enables unlicensed users to access licensed frequency bands that are detected to be idle. In this paper, we propose a novel cognitive radio system that exhibits improved throughput and spectrum sensing capabilities compared to the conventional opportunistic spectrum access cognitive radio systems studied so far. More specifically, we study the average achievable throughput of the proposed cognitive radio system under a single high target detection probability constraint, as well as its ergodic throughput under average transmit and interference power constraints, and propose an algorithm that acquires the optimal power allocation strategy and target detection probability, which under the imposed average interference power constraint becomes an additional optimization variable in the ergodic throughput maximization problem. Finally, we provide simulation results, in order to compare the achievable throughput of the proposed cognitive radio system with the respective throughput of the conventional cognitive radio systems and discuss the effects of the optimal power allocation and target detection probability on the ergodic throughput of the proposed cognitive radio system.

Keywords: Cognitive radio, opportunistic spectrum access, optimal power allocation, spectrum sensing, throughput maximization.

1. Introduction

Cognitive radio is a new promising technology that aims to alleviate the spectrum scarcity problem in wireless communications by allowing access of unlicensed (secondary) users to frequency bands that are allocated to licensed (primary) users, in a way that does not affect the quality of service (QoS) of the licensed networks (Beibei Wang and K. J. Ray Liu, Advances in Cognitive Radio Networks, 2011, Suman Rathi, Rajeshwar Lal Dua, Parmender Singh, 2011.). The research in cognitive radio has been encouraged by the measurements of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), which have revealed that there is a significant amount of licensed spectrum which is largely underutilized in vast temporal and geographic dimensions (Dan Tian, Laibo Zheng, Jianli Wang, Li Zhao, 2012). The FCC recognizing that there is a significant amount of available spectrum that is currently not being used under the current fixed spectrum allocation policy, has recently allowed the access of unlicensed (secondary) users to the broadcast television spectrum at locations where that spectrum is not being used by licensed services (Yuhua Xu., Jinlong Wang, Qihui Wu, Alagan Anpalagan, and Yu-Dong Yao, Amir Ghasemi, Elvino S. Sousa, 2012). This unused broadcast television spectrum is often termed as white spaces and

has been the focus of the IEEE 802.22 WRAN standard that aims to provide broadband wireless internet access to rural areas (Simon Haykin, David J. Thomson, Jeffrey H. Reed, 2009).

Two main approaches have been proposed for cognitive radio so far, regarding the way that the cognitive radio users can access the licensed spectrum: (i) through opportunistic spectrum access (OSA) (Q. Zhao and A. Swami, 2007, Y. Zeng and Y.-C. Liang, 2009) according to which the secondary users are allowed to access a frequency band only when it is detected to be idle, and (ii) through spectrum sharing (SS) (Y.-C. Liang, Y. Zeng, E. C. Y. Peh, and A. T. Hoang, 2008, F. Benedetto, G. Giunta, L. Vandendorpe, 2009) according to which the secondary users coexist with the primary users under the condition of protecting the latter from harmful interference. In this paper, we are going to focus on the former approach.

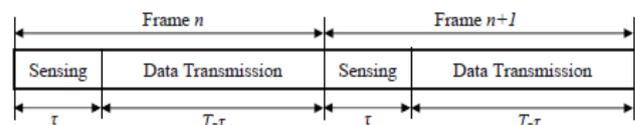


Fig.1 Frame structure of the conventional opportunistic spectrum access cognitive radio networks.

The frame structure of the opportunistic spectrum access cognitive radio systems studied so far consists of a sensing

*Corresponding author: Papiya Dutta is a PhD research Scholar

time slot and a data transmission time slot, as depicted in Fig. 1. According to this frame structure, a secondary user ceases transmission at the beginning of each frame and senses for the status of the frequency band (active/idle) for τ units of time, whereas it uses the remaining frame duration $T - \tau$ for data transmission. Therefore, an inherent tradeoff exists in this frame structure between the duration of spectrum sensing and data transmission, hence the throughput of the cognitive radio system. According to the classical detection theory (Josep Font-Segura and Xiaodong Wang2010, Ian F. Akyildiz, Won-Yeol Lee, Mehmet C. Vuran, and Shantidev Mohanty,2008), an increase in the sensing time results in a higher detection probability and lower false alarm probability, which in return leads to improved utilization of the available unused spectrum.

However, the increase of the sensing time results in a decrease of the data transmission time, hence the achievable throughput of the cognitive radio system. This sensing-throughput tradeoff was addressed in (Fadel F. Digham, Mohamed-Slim Alouini, and Marvin K.,2007), where the authors studied the problem of finding the optimal sensing time that maximizes the average achievable throughput of an OSA cognitive radio system under a single high target detection probability constraint for the protection of the QoS of the primary users. In (Ian F. Akyildiz, Won-Yeol Lee, Mehmet C. Vuran, Shantidev Mohanty,2006), the authors considered the ergodic throughput maximization of an OSA cognitive radio system under an interference power constraint and a single value high target detection probability constraint ($P_{tard} \approx 1$), and proposed an algorithm that obtains the sensing time and power allocation that maximizes the throughput of the cognitive radio system for Rayleigh fading channels.

In this paper, we propose a novel cognitive radio system that overcomes the sensing-throughput tradeoff in opportunistic spectrum access cognitive radio networks by performing spectrum sensing and data transmission at the same time. The way that this is achieved is described in more detail in Section 2. Moreover, we compare the average achievable throughput of the proposed cognitive radio system with the respective throughput of the conventional opportunistic spectrum access cognitive radio system in (Fadel F. Digham, Mohamed-Slim Alouini, and Marvin K.,2007), and show that the proposed cognitive radio system exhibits improved throughput under a single high target detection probability constraint imposed for the protection of the primary users.

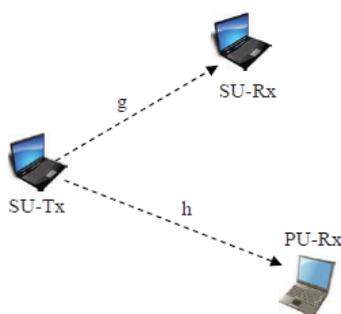


Fig.2 System model

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we present the system model and provide an overview of the proposed cognitive radio system. In Section 3, we study the average achievable throughput of the proposed cognitive radio system under a high target detection probability constraint. In Section 4, we present and discuss the simulation results, whereas the conclusions are drawn in Section 5.

Notations: $\mathbb{E}\{\cdot\}$ denotes the expectation operation, vectors are boldface capital letters, the transpose of the vector \mathbf{A} is denoted by \mathbf{A}^T , $[\cdot]^+$ denotes $\max(0, \cdot)$, P denotes power and P probability.

2. Overview of the Proposed Cognitive Radio System

We consider the cognitive radio system that is presented in Fig. 2. Let g and h denote the instantaneous channel power gains from the secondary transmitter (SU-Tx) to the secondary receiver (SU-Rx) and the primary receiver (PU-Rx), respectively. The channel power gains g and h are assumed to be ergodic, stationary and known at the secondary user whereas the noise is assumed to be circularly symmetric complex Gaussian (CSCG) with zero mean and variance σ_n^2 , namely $\mathcal{CN}(0, \sigma_n^2)$. It should be noted here that knowledge of the precise channel power gain h is very difficult to be obtained in practice and therefore our results serve as upper bounds on the achievable throughput of the cognitive radio system.

A. System overview

The proposed cognitive radio system operates as follows. In the beginning, an initial spectrum sensing is performed, in order to determine the status (active/idle) of the frequency band. When the frequency band is detected to be idle, the secondary transmitter accesses it for the duration of a frame by transmitting information to the secondary receiver. The latter decodes the signal from the secondary transmitter, strips it away from the received signal, and uses the remaining signal for spectrum sensing, in order to determine the action of the cognitive radio system in the next frame.

At the end of the frame, if the presence of primary users is detected, namely if the primary users started transmission after the initial spectrum sensing was performed, data transmission will be ceased, in order to protect the primary users from harmful interference. In the opposite case, the secondary users will access the frequency band again in the next frame. Finally, the process is repeated.

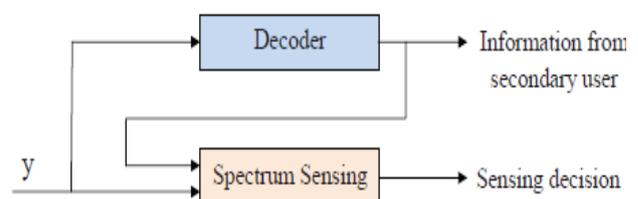


Fig. 3 Receiver structure of the proposed cognitive radio system

B. Receiver structure

The receiver structure of the proposed cognitive radio system is presented in Fig. 3. The received signal at the secondary receiver is given by

$$y = \theta x_p + x_s + n \tag{1}$$

where θ denotes the actual status of the frequency band ($\theta = 1$ if the frequency band is active and $\theta = 0$ if it is idle), x_p and x_s represent the received (faded) signal from the primary users and the secondary transmitter, respectively, and finally n denotes the additive noise. The received signal y is initially passed through the decoder, as depicted in Fig. 7, where the signal from the secondary transmitter is obtained. In the following, the signal from the secondary transmitter is cancelled out from the aggregate received signal y , and the remaining signal is used to perform spectrum sensing

$$\tilde{y} = \theta x_p + n \tag{2}$$

This is the same signal that the secondary receiver would receive if the secondary transmitter had ceased data transmission, which is the conventional way that was proposed to perform spectrum sensing.

Here, instead of using a limited amount of time τ , the whole duration of the frame T can be used for spectrum sensing. This way, it is able to perform spectrum sensing and data transmission at the same time, thus maximizing the duration of both.

C. Frame structure

The frame structure of the proposed cognitive radio system is presented in Fig. 4 consists of a single slot during which both spectrum sensing and data transmission are performed at the same time, using the receiver structure presented in the previous subsection. The advantage of the proposed frame structure is that the spectrum sensing and data transmission time are simultaneously maximized, whereas, more specifically, they are equal to the frame duration.

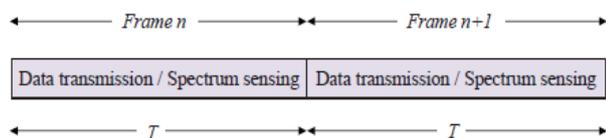


Fig. 4 Frame structure of the proposed cognitive radio system

The advantage of the proposed frame structure is that the spectrum sensing and data transmission time are simultaneously maximized, whereas, more specifically, they are equal to the frame duration. The significance of this result is twofold. Firstly, the increased sensing time:

(i) Enables the detection of very weak signals from the primary users, the detection of which under the frame

structure of Fig. 1 would significantly reduce the data transmission time, hence the throughput of the cognitive radio network.

(ii) Leads to an improved detection probability, thus better protection of the primary users from harmful interference.

(iii) Results to a decreased false alarm probability, which enables a better use of the available unused spectrum.

(iv) Facilitates the use of more complex spectrum sensing techniques that exhibit increased sensing capabilities, but require higher sensing time (such as cyclostationary detection (T. J. Lim, R. Zhang, Y. C. Liang, and Y. Zeng,2008) or several covariance-based spectrum sensing techniques (L. Khalid, A. Anpalagan,2009), which prohibits their application for quick periodical spectrum sensing under the frame structure presented in Fig. 1.

(v)The calculation of the optimal sensing time is no longer an issue, since it is maximized and equal to the frame duration T .

(vi) Continuous spectrum sensing can be achieved under the proposed cognitive radio system, which ensures better protection of the quality of service (QoS) of the primary networks.

The second important aspect is that the sensing time slot τ of the frame structure of Fig. 1 is now used for data transmission, which leads to an increase in the throughput of the cognitive radio network on the one hand, and facilitates the continuity of data transmission on the other.

3. Average Achievable Throughput of the Proposed Cognitive Radio System under a High Target Detection Probability Constraint

In this section, we study the average achievable throughput of the proposed cognitive radio system and compare it with the respective achievable throughput of the cognitive radio system that operates based on the conventional frame structure depicted in Fig. 5. We consider, similar to the work in (Fadel F. Digham, Mohamed-Slim Alouini, and Marvin K.,2007), a single high target detection probability constraint for the protection of the primary users from harmful interference.

Considering the fact that the priority of a cognitive radio system is and should be the protection of the quality of service (QoS) of the primary network, a high target detection probability is required, in order to ensure that no harmful interference is caused to the licensed users by the secondary network. For instance, the target probability of detection in the IEEE 802.22 WRAN standard (Simon Haykin, David J. Thomson, Jeffrey H. Reed,2009) is chosen to be 90% for a signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) as low as -20 dB for the primary user’s signal at the secondary detector. We denote this target detection probability in the following by $\overline{P_d}$. More specifically, we consider as in (Fadel F. Digham, Mohamed-Slim Alouini, and Marvin K.,2007) the energy detection scheme (Ian F. Akyildiz,

Won-Yeol Lee, Mehmet C. Vuran , Shantidev Mohanty,2006) as a spectrum sensing technique, in order to determine the status (active/idle) of the frequency band. The detection and false alarm probability under the energy detection scheme are given by

$$P_d = Q\left(\left(\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma_n^2} - \gamma - 1\right) \sqrt{\frac{\tau f_s}{2\gamma + 1}}\right) \tag{3}$$

$$P_{fa} = Q\left(\left(\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma_n^2} - 1\right) \sqrt{\tau f_s}\right) \\ = Q(\sqrt{2\gamma + 1} Q^{-1}(P_d) + \sqrt{\tau f_s} \gamma) \tag{4}$$

where ϵ denotes the decision threshold of the energy detector
 γ the received signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) from the primary user at the secondary detector,
 τ denotes the sensing time
 f_s represents the sampling frequency.
 Q is complementary distribution function of the standard Gaussian.

For a given target detection probability $P_d = \overline{P_d}$, the decision threshold ϵ is given by

$$\epsilon = \sigma_n^2 \left(\sqrt{\frac{2\gamma + 1}{\tau f_s}} Q^{-1}(\overline{P_d}) + \gamma + 1 \right) \tag{5}$$

In the following proposition, we show that the probability of false alarm P_{fa} of the energy detection given by equation (4) is an increasing and concave function of the probability of detection P_d for $P_d \geq 0.5$, two properties that will be discussed further in the analysis.

Proposition 1: The probability of false alarm P_{fa} under the energy detection scheme given by equation (4) is an increasing function of the probability of detection P_d and is also a concave function of the probability of detection P_d for $P_d \geq 0.5$.

By setting $\alpha = \sqrt{2\gamma + 1}$
 and $\beta = \sqrt{\tau f_s} \gamma$ in equation (4) the false alarm probability P_{fa} is given by

$$P_{fa}(P_d) = Q(\alpha Q^{-1}(P_d) + \beta)$$

In order to prove that the probability of false alarm P_{fa} is an increasing function of the probability of detection P_d , we take the derivative of the probability of false alarm with respect to the probability of detection. The latter is given by

$$\frac{dP_{fa}}{dP_d} = \frac{d}{dP_d} [Q(\alpha Q^{-1}(P_d) + \beta)] \\ = \left\{ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{[\alpha Q^{-1}(P_d) + \beta]^2}{2}\right) \right\} \cdot \left[\frac{d}{dP_d} [\alpha Q^{-1}(P_d) + \beta] \right] \\ = -\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{[\alpha Q^{-1}(P_d) + \beta]^2}{2}\right\} \cdot \frac{dQ^{-1}(P_d)}{dP_d} \tag{6}$$

Considering

$$Q^{-1}(P_d) = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{erf}^{-1}(1 - 2P_d)$$

We have

$$\frac{dQ^{-1}(P_d)}{dP_d} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{d[\operatorname{erf}^{-1}(1 - 2P_d)]}{dP_d} \\ = \sqrt{2\pi} \exp\{[\operatorname{erf}^{-1}(1 - 2P_d)]^2\} \tag{7}$$

$$\frac{dP_{fa}}{dP_d} = \alpha \cdot \exp\{[\operatorname{erf}^{-1}(1 - 2P_d)]^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot [\alpha Q^{-1}(P_d) + \beta]^2\} \tag{8}$$

Since

$$\alpha = \sqrt{2\gamma + 1} > 0$$

it results from (8) that

$$\frac{dP_{fa}}{dP_d} \geq 0$$

And therefore the probability of false alarm $P_{fa}(P_d)$ is an increasing function of the probability of detection P_d .

Now, by taking the second derivative of the false alarm probability P_{fa} with respect to the detection probability P_d , we have

$$\frac{d^2 P_{fa}}{dP_d^2} = \alpha^2 \frac{[\alpha Q^{-1}(P_d) + \beta]}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\frac{dQ^{-1}(P_d)}{dP_d} \right]^2 \cdot \exp\left\{-\frac{[\alpha Q^{-1}(P_d) + \beta]^2}{2}\right\} - \frac{d^2 Q^{-1}(P_d)}{dP_d^2} \tag{9}$$

$$\cdot \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{[\alpha Q^{-1}(P_d) + \beta]^2}{2}\right\}.$$

Where

$$\frac{d^2 Q^{-1}(P_d)}{dP_d^2}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dP_d} \left(-\sqrt{2\pi} \exp\{[\operatorname{erf}^{-1}(1 - 2P_d)]^2\} \right) \\ = -\sqrt{2\pi} \exp\{[\operatorname{erf}^{-1}(1 - 2P_d)]^2\} \cdot \frac{d}{dP_d} \left([\operatorname{erf}^{-1}(1 - 2P_d)]^2 \right)$$

$$= -2\sqrt{2\pi} [\operatorname{erf}^{-1}(1 - 2P_d)] \exp\{[\operatorname{erf}^{-1}(1 - 2P_d)]^2\} \cdot \frac{d}{dP_d} (\operatorname{erf}^{-1}(1 - 2P_d)) \\ = 2\sqrt{2\pi} [\operatorname{erf}^{-1}(1 - 2P_d)] \exp\{2[\operatorname{erf}^{-1}(1 - 2P_d)]^2\} \tag{10}$$

Thus it results from the equations (7),(9) and (10) that the second derivative of the false alarm probability P_{fa} with respect to the detection probability P_d is finally given by

$$\frac{d^2 P_{fa}}{dP_d^2} = \{\alpha[\alpha Q^{-1}(P_d) + \beta] - \sqrt{2} \operatorname{erf}^{-1}(1 - 2P_d)\}.$$

$$\alpha\sqrt{2\pi} \exp\left\{\frac{4[\operatorname{erf}^{-1}(1-2P_d)]^2 - [\alpha Q^{-1}(P_d) + \beta]^2}{2}\right\} \alpha\sqrt{2\pi}[(\alpha^2 - 1)Q^{-1}(P_d) + \alpha\beta].$$

$$\cdot \exp\left\{\frac{4[\operatorname{erf}^{-1}(1-2P_d)]^2 - [\alpha Q^{-1}(P_d) + \beta]^2}{2}\right\} \quad (11)$$

For a target detection probability

$$P_d \geq Q\left(-\frac{\alpha\beta}{\alpha^2-1}\right) \geq 0.5,$$

The second derivative of the false alarm probability P_{fa} with respect to the detection probability P_d from (11) turns out to be

$$\frac{d^2 P_{fa}}{d P_d^2} \leq 0$$

Thus the probability of false alarm $P_{fa}(P_d)$ is a concave function of the detection probability P_d for $P_d \geq 0.5$.

We can now focus on the average achievable throughput of the cognitive radio system. The instantaneous transmission rate of the cognitive radio system when the frequency band is actually idle (H_0) is given by

$$r_0 = \log_2\left(1 + \frac{gP}{\sigma_n^2}\right) \quad (12)$$

However, considering the fact that perfect spectrum sensing may not be achievable in practice due to the nature of wireless communications that includes phenomena such as shadowing and fading, we consider the more realistic scenario of imperfect spectrum sensing, where the actual status of the primary users might be falsely detected. Therefore, in this paper, we also consider the case that the frequency band is falsely detected to be idle, when in fact it is active (H_1). Following the approach in (Ying-Chang Liang, Yonghong Zeng, Edward C.Y. Peh, and Anh Tuan Hoang, April 2008.), the instantaneous transmission rate in this case is given by

$$r_1 = \log_2\left(1 + \frac{gP}{\sigma_n^2 + \sigma_p^2}\right) \quad (13)$$

where σ_p^2 denotes the received power from the primary users.

The average achievable throughput of the cognitive radio system that operates based on the conventional frame structure of Fig. 1 is given by

$$\overline{R}(\tau) = \overline{R}_0(\tau) + \overline{R}_1(\tau) \quad (14)$$

Where $R_0(\tau)$ and $R_1(\tau)$ are given by

$$\overline{R}_0(\tau) = \frac{T-\tau}{T} P(H_0) (1 - P_{fa}(\tau)) r_0 \quad (15)$$

$$\overline{R}_1(\tau) = \frac{T-\tau}{T} P(H_1) (1 - P_d(\tau)) r_1 \quad (16)$$

respectively. In the equations above, T represents the frame duration, $P(H_0)$ the probability that the frequency band is idle, and $P(H_1)$ the probability that the frequency band is active. Under the proposed cognitive radio system, spectrum sensing is performed simultaneously with data transmission, whereas the sensing time and data transmission time are equal to the frame duration, as seen in Fig. 8. Therefore, the average achievable throughput of the proposed cognitive radio system is given by

$$\overline{C} = \overline{C}_0 + \overline{C}_1 \quad (17)$$

where \overline{C}_0 and \overline{C}_1 denote the average achievable throughput when the frequency band is actually idle and active (but falsely detected to be idle), respectively, and are given by

$$\overline{C}_0 = P(H_0) (1 - P_{fa}(T)) r_0 \quad (18)$$

$$\overline{C}_1 = P(H_1) (1 - P_d(T)) r_1 \quad (19)$$

respectively. For a target probability of detection \overline{P}_d we can now show that the proposed cognitive radio system exhibits higher average achievable throughput compared to the cognitive radio system that operates based on the conventional frame structure shown in Fig. 5. Following the FCC requirements in (Yuhua Xu., Jinlong Wang, Qihui Wu, Alagan Anpalagan, and Yu-Dong Yao, Amir Ghasemi, Elvino S. Sousa, 2012) the secondary users should detect a worst-case SNR from the primary users, regardless if the spectrum sensing is performed at the receiver or the transmitter.

This worst-case SNR is denoted here by $\overline{\gamma}$. From the classical detection theory (Rajesh K. Sharma and Jon W. Wallace, 2009), it is known that for a target probability of detection \overline{P}_d , the higher the sensing time, the lower the probability of false alarm P_{fa} . Therefore, for a target probability of detection $P_d = \overline{P}_d$ sensing time $0 < \tau \leq T$, it results from the equation (4) that

$$\begin{aligned} P_{fa}(\tau) &= Q\left(\sqrt{2\overline{\gamma} + 1} Q^{-1}(P_d) + \sqrt{\tau f_s \overline{\gamma}}\right) \\ &\geq Q\left(\sqrt{2\overline{\gamma} + 1} Q^{-1}(\overline{P}_d) + \sqrt{T f_s \overline{\gamma}}\right) \\ &= P_{fa}(T) \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

Considering the fact that the complementary cumulative distribution function of the standard Gaussian (x) is a decreasing function of x . As a result, for a sensing time $0 < \tau \leq T$, it results from the equations (14)-(20) that

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{R}(\tau) &= \overline{R}_0(\tau) + \overline{R}_1(\tau) \\ &= \frac{T-\tau}{T} P(H_0) (1 - P_{fa}(\tau)) r_0 + \frac{T-\tau}{T} P(H_1) (1 - \overline{P}_d) r_1 \\ &< P(H_0) (1 - P_{fa}(\tau)) r_0 + P(H_1) (1 - \overline{P}_d) r_1 \\ &\leq P(H_0) (1 - P_{fa}(T)) r_0 + P(H_1) (1 - \overline{P}_d) r_1 \\ &= \overline{C}_0 + \overline{C}_1 = \overline{C} \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

i.e. that the average achievable throughput of the proposed cognitive radio system for a target detection probability $P_d = \bar{P}_d$ is higher compared to the respective of the cognitive radio system that employs the frame structure depicted in Fig.1, namely it results that

$$\bar{C} > \bar{R}(\tau) \tag{22}$$

for a sensing time $0 < \tau \leq T$.

4. Simulation Results

In this section, we present the simulation results for the proposed opportunistic spectrum access cognitive radio system using the energy detection scheme as a spectrum sensing technique. The frame duration is set to $T = 100$ ms, the probability that the frequency band is idle is considered to be $P(\mathcal{H}_0) = 0.6$, whereas the sampling frequency f_s is assumed to be 6 MHz.

The channels g and h are assumed to follow the Rayleigh fading model and more specifically, they are the squared norms of independent CSCG random variables that are distributed as $\mathcal{CM}(0, 1)$ and $\mathcal{CM}(0, 10)$, respectively. The average tolerable interference power at the primary receiver is considered to be $\Gamma = 1$ and the received SNR from the primary user is considered to be $\gamma = -20$ dB.

As in Amir Ghasemi, and Elvino S. Sousa(2008), an additional channel power gain attenuation is considered here for the channel h between the secondary transmitter and the primary receiver, where an attenuation of 10 dB for example, means that $\{h\} = 1$.

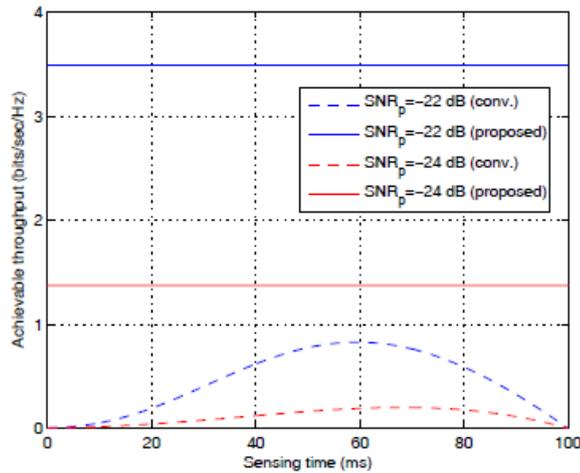


Fig. 5 Average achievable throughput of the proposed and conventional opportunistic spectrum access cognitive radio system versus the sensing time τ , for various values of the target detection SNR from the primary user (SNRp) and for a target detection probability $\bar{P}_d = 99.99\%$.

In Fig. 5, the average achievable throughput versus the sensing time τ is presented for the proposed cognitive radio system (solid line) and the cognitive radio system that employs the conventional frame structure of Fig. 1 (dashed line), for the case of a single high target detection probability constraint .

The received signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) from the secondary transmitter at the secondary receiver is considered to be $SNR_s = 20$ dB as in (Fadel F. Digham, Mohamed-Slim Alouini, and Marvin K.,2007), the target probability of detection is set to $\bar{P}_d = 99.99\%$, in order to effectively protect the primary users from harmful interference, whereas different values of the target detection signal-to-noise ratio from the primary user (denoted by SNRp) are presented. It can be clearly seen that the average achievable throughput of the proposed cognitive radio system (solid line) is significantly higher compared to the respective achievable throughput of the cognitive radio system that employs the conventional frame structure of Fig. 5 (dashed line).

This throughput improvement can be explained by the fact that the whole duration of the frame T is used for data transmission, as opposed to the conventional frame structure of Fig. 1, where only a part of the frame is used for data transmission (i.e. $T - \tau$). Moreover, the improved sensing capabilities of the proposed cognitive radio system also contribute to the throughput improvement of the cognitive radio system by enabling a more efficient usage of the available unused spectrum.

More specifically, it can be seen from Fig. 10 and the equation (4) that for the same target probability of detection \bar{P}_d , the probability of false alarm P_{fa} for the optimal sensing time under the conventional frame structure is higher compared to the respective false alarm probability of the proposed cognitive radio system. The latter remark can be explained by the fact that the whole duration of the frame T is used for spectrum sensing in the proposed system, as opposed to merely a part of the frame under the conventional frame structure of Fig. 1.

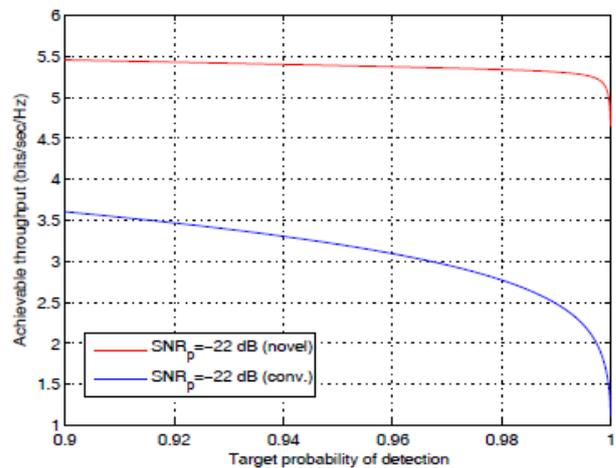


Fig.6 Average achievable throughput of the proposed and conventional opportunistic spectrum access cognitive radio system versus the target probability of detection \bar{P}_d for various values of the target detection SNR from the primary user (SNRp).

In Fig. 6, the average achievable throughput is presented versus the target probability of detection \bar{P}_d , for a target detection signal-to-noise ratio from the primary user equal to $SNR_p = -22$ dB. It can be clearly seen from Fig. 6 that the

average achievable throughput under the proposed cognitive radio system is significantly higher compared to the respective achievable throughput of the system that employs the frame structure presented in Fig. 1, whereas the decrease in the average achievable throughput as the target probability of detection \bar{P}_d receives higher values is small, especially compared to the respective of the secondary users that employ the conventional frame structure of Fig.1.

This means that the proposed cognitive radio system can provide better protection for the primary users on the one hand, while achieving an increased throughput for its users on the other, even for very high values of target detection probability and very weak signals from the primary users. This can be further seen from Fig. 7, where the average achievable throughput from the primary users (SNRp), for a target probability of detection equal to $\bar{P}_d = 99.99\%$.

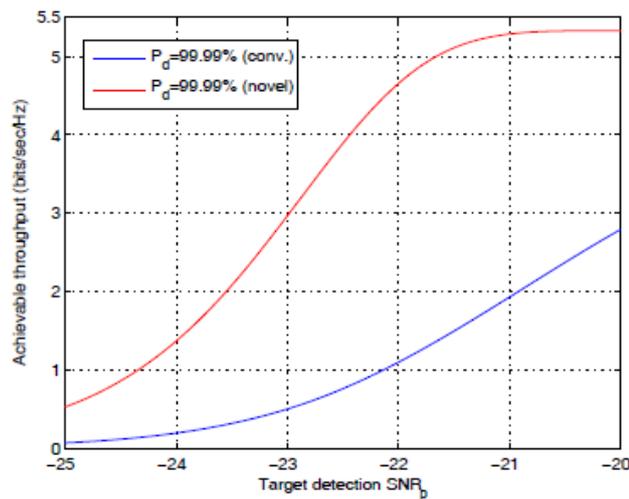


Fig. 7 Average achievable throughput of the proposed and conventional opportunistic spectrum access cognitive radio system versus the target detection SNR from the primary user (SNRp) for a target detection probability $\bar{P}_d = 99.99\%$.

Conclusions

In this paper, we proposed a novel cognitive radio system that significantly improves the achievable throughput of opportunistic spectrum access cognitive radio systems by performing data transmission and spectrum sensing at the same time. More specifically, we studied the average achievable throughput of the proposed cognitive radio system under a single high target detection probability constraint and showed that it can achieve significantly improved throughput compared to the respective conventional cognitive radio systems.

References

Beibei Wang and K. J. Ray Liu (February 2011), Advances in Cognitive Radio Networks: A Survey, *IEEE Journal in Signal Processing* ,Vol. 5,No.1.p.p 5-19
 Suman Rathi, Rajeshwar Lal Dua, Parmender Singh (November 2011), Spectrum Sensing in Cognitive Radio using MIMO Technique,

International Journal of Soft Computing and Engineering (IJSCE) ISSN: 2231-2307, Volume-1, Issue-5, pp.259-265.
 Dan Tian, Laibo Zheng, Jianli Wang, Li Zhao (2012), A New Spectrum Sensing Method for OFDM-Based Cognitive Radios, *IEEE communication magazine* , p.p 812-815.
 Yuhua Xu., Jinlong Wang, Qihui Wu,Alagan Anpalagan, and Yu-Dong Yao, Amir Ghasemi, Elvino S. Sousa, (April 2012) Opportunistic Spectrum Access in Cognitive Radio Networks: Global Optimization Using Local Interaction Games, *IEEE Journal in Signal Processing*, Vol.6 pp 180-194.
 Simon Haykin, David J. Thomson, Jeffrey H. Reed (May 2009), Spectrum Sensing for Cognitive Radio, Vol. 97, No. 5,*Proceedings of the IEEE*, pp 849-877.
 Q. Zhao and A. Swami (Aug. 2007), A decision-theoretic framework for opportunistic spectrum access, *IEEE Wireless Commun. Mag.*vol. 14, no. 4, pp. 14–20,
 Y. Zeng and Y.-C. Liang (May 2009), Spectrum-sensing algorithms for cognitive radio based on statistical covariances, *IEEE Trans. Veh. Technol.*, vol. 58, no. 4, . pp. 1804–1815
 Y.-C. Liang, Y. Zeng, E. C. Y. Peh, and A. T. Hoang (Apr. 2008), Sensing throughput tradeoff for cognitive radio networks, *IEEE Trans. Wireless Commun.*, vol. 7, no. 4, pp. 1326–1337.
 F. Benedetto, G. Giunta, L. Vandendorpe (August, 2009) LOS/NLOS detection by the normalized Rayleigh-Ness test - *17th European Signal Proc. Conf. EUSIPCO 2009*, Glasgow (Scotland), pp.24-28.
 Josep Font-Segura and Xiaodong Wang (July2010), GLRT-Based Spectrum Sensing for Cognitive Radio with Prior Information, *IEEE Transactions On Communications*, Vol. No.7, pp.58-61.
 Ian F. Akyildiz, Won-Yeol Lee, Mehmet C. Vuran, and Shantidev Mohanty (April 2008), A Survey on Spectrum Management in Cognitive Radio Networks, *IEEE Communications Magazine*,pp.345-349.
 Fadel F. Digham, Mohamed-Slim Alouini, and Marvin K. (January 2007), On the Energy Detection of Unknown Signals Over Fading Channels, *IEEE Transactions On Communications*, Vol. 55, No. 1, pp.455-458.
 Ian F. Akyildiz, Won-Yeol Lee, Mehmet C. Vuran , Shantidev Mohanty (17 May 2006), NeXt generation/dynamic spectrum access/cognitive radio wireless networks,*Science Direct* ,pp.367-371.
 Amir Ghasemi, and Elvino S. Sousa (April 2008), Spectrum Sensing in Cognitive Radio Networks: Requirements, Challenges and Design Trade-offs, *IEEE Communications Magazine*, pp. 243-247.
 Ying-Chang Liang, Yonghong Zeng ,Edward C.Y. Peh, and Anh Tuan Hoang (April 2008), Sensing-Throughput Tradeoff for Cognitive Radio Networks,*IEEE Transactions On Wireless Communications*, Vol. 7, No. 4,pp.456-460.
 Simon Haykin, David J. Thomson, and Jeffrey H. Reed (May 2009), Spectrum Sensing for Cognitive Radio, *Proceedings of the IEEE*, Vol. No. 5.
 Rajesh K. Sharma and Jon W. Wallace (2009), Improved Spectrum Sensing by Utilizing Signal Autocorrelation, *Vehicular Technology Conference, 2009. VTC Spring IEEE 69th*.
 X. Kang, Y.-C. Liang, A. Nallanathan, H. K. Garg, and R. Zhang (Feb. 2009), Optimal power allocation for fading channels in cognitive radio networks: ergodic capacity and outage capacity, *IEEE Trans. Wireless Commun.*, vol. 8, no. 2 , pp. 940–950.
 S. Stotas and A. Nallanathan (Jan. 2011), Optimal sensing time and power allocation in multiband cognitive radio networks, *IEEE Trans. Commun.*, vol. 59, no. 1, pp. 226–235.
 J. Lundén, V. Koivunen, A. Huttunen, and H. V. Poor (2007), Spectrum sensing in cognitive radios based on multiple cyclic frequencies, in *Proc. International Conf. Cognitive Radio Oriented Wireless Netw. Commun.*, pp. 37–43.T. J. Lim, R. Zhang, Y. C. Liang, and Y. Zeng (Jan. 2011), GLRT-based spectrum sensing for cognitive radio, in *Proc. 2008 IEEE Global Commun. Conf.*
 L. Khalid, A. Anpalagan (Apr. 2009), Emerging cognitive radio technology: Principles, challenges and opportunities, *Computers and Electrical Engineering*, vol. 36, no. 3, pp 358-366.
 A. V. Dandawatè, G. B. Giannakis (Sept. 2008), Statistical Test for Presence of Cyclostationarity, *IEEE Trans. on Sign. Proc.*, vol 42, no. 9, pp. 2355-2369.
 S. Chaudhari, V. Koivunen, V. Poor (Jul. 2009), Autocorrelation-Based Decentralized Sequential Detection of OFDM Signals in Cognitive Radio *IEEE Trans. on Sign. Proc.*, vol.57, pp 2690-2700.
 F. Benedetto, G. Giunta, S. Buccì (Dec. 2011), A Unified Approach for Time Delay Estimation in Spread Spectrum Communications, *IEEE Trans. On Commun.*, vol. 59, no. 12, pp. 3421-3429.