# Entropic Analysis of Spectrum Sensing for Cognitive Radio

Jim Gaines (Dr. Neal Patwari)

Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering University of Utah

Undergraduate Research Symposium

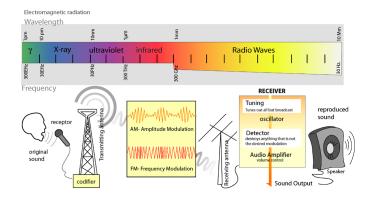


### Outline

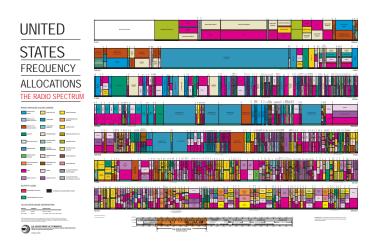
- Introduction
  - Fixed Spectrum Access
  - Opportunistic Spectrum Access
  - Problem Statement
- 2 Methods
  - GNU Radio/USRP
  - Software Defined Spectrum Analyzer
  - Analysis
- 3 Progress
  - Challenges
  - Progress
  - Future Work



### Wireless Communications



# **FCC Frequency Allocation**



# Spatio-Temporal Variances In Spectrum Access

- FCC Study<sup>1</sup>: Utilization Varied From 15% To 85%
- Spatial Variances: Salt Lake City vs. Green River
- Temporal Variances: Business Hours vs. Late Evening
- If Only This Could Be Exploited...



## Fixed Spectrum Access

- Fixed Licensing Is Problematic
  - Crowded: No More Usuable Bands Available
  - Expensive: 90Mhz Recently Sold<sup>2</sup> For \$13 Billion!
  - Under Utilized: Spatio-Temporal Variances
- We Need Something Better!



# Case Study: Public Safety Band Usage<sup>3</sup>

• Channels: 23

Channel BW: 25KHz

Total BW: 20MHz

• F<sub>c</sub>: 856-869MHz

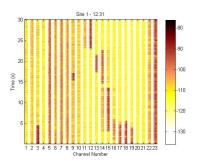


Figure: PSB Usage



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>[Jones, 2007]

## Cognitive Radio

### Definition <sup>4</sup>

A "Cognitive Radio" is a radio that can change its transmitter parameters based on interaction with the environment in which it operates.

### Adaptive Transmitter Parameters:

- Power Level
- Modulation Type
- Center Frequency



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>[Haykin, 2002]

### Hidden Terminal Problem

- Both Nodes Sense CR
- Can't Sense Each Other
- This Causes Interference

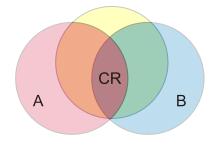


Figure: Hidden Terminals

# Collaborative Spectrum Sensing

### **Pros**

- Two Heads Are Better Than One!
  - i.e. More CR Nodes ⇒ More Accurate Detection <sup>5</sup>
- Solves Hidden Terminal Problem

#### Cons

- Some BW Wasted On Control Channel
- How Much?



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>[Ghasemi, 2005]

# Information Entropy <sup>6</sup>

### Definition

The entropy of a discrete random variable X is a function of its PMF and is defined by

$$\mathrm{H}(X) = -\sum_{i=1}^{N} p_i \log p_i$$

- The Number Of Bits Required By A Control Channel
- A Similiar Metric, Entropy Rate, Gives Bit Rate
- Need Only Know The PMF Of Primary User Activity



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>[Shannon, 1948]

# Widely Held Hypothesis

### Hypothesis

Primary User Activity is a Markovian Process.

$$q_1$$
  $q_2$   $p_1$   $p_2$   $q_2$ 

- PU Activity Depends Only On Previous State(s)
- This Is The PMF We Could Use To Measure BW Loss
- But Is This Hypothesis Correct?

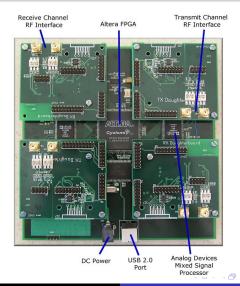
### **Problem Statement**

### **Problem Statement**

We Wish to Measure The Bandwidth Required of a Collaborative Sensing, Cognitive Radio Control Channel.

- Cognitive Radio Needs Collaborative Spectrum Sensing
- This Will Require a Control Channel
- Control Channel Wastes Some BW
- We Assume The Markovian Hypothesis (For Now)

# Universal Software Radio Peripheral



### **GNU Radio**

- GNU General Public License
- Python Wrapper For C++
- Object Orientated Approach
- Software Radios Defined In Terms Of Graphs
  - Define Source (USRP)
  - ② Define Signal Processing Unit (Spectrum Analyzer)
  - Opening Sink (File Format)
  - Connect!

### **Class Definition**

```
class my_graph(gr.flow_graph):
    def __init__(self, min_freq, max_freq):
        gr.flow_graph.__init__(self)
    self.u = usrp.source_c(...)

    s2v = gr.stream_to_vector(...)
    c2mag = gr.complex_to_mag_squared(...)
    stats = gr.bin_statistics_f(...)

self.connect(self.u, s2v, c2mag, stats)
```

Complex Samples

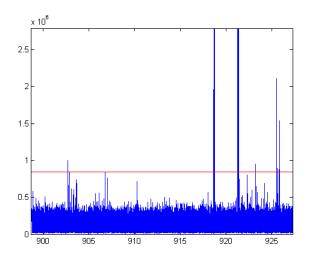
### File Format

TimeDate Stamp

```
10/29/07 05:56 PM 898750000 56953 32489 ...
10/29/07 05:56 PM 900250000 322640 358258 ...
10/29/07 05:56 PM 901750000 284045 303849 ...
10/29/07 05:56 PM 903250000 46261 40136 ...
```

Frequency

# Sampled ISM Band





# Public Safety Band Revisited<sup>7</sup>

- Count State Transitions
- Divide By Sample Count
- We Then Have Our PMF

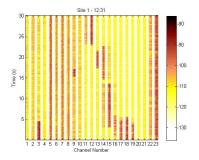


Figure: PSB Usage



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>[Jones, 2007]

## Challenges

#### A Lot to Learn

- DSP, Embedded Systems, Information Theory
- BASH, Python, Linux System Administration
- Deciphering Professor's Code!

#### A Lot of Obstacles

- Non-linear AGC and CIC Filters
- Calibrating USRP
- Minimal Documentation

## **Progress**

- Software Defined ISM Band Spectrum Analyzer
- Matlab Scripts to Analyze Data
- BASH Scripts to Automate Data Collection
- Debian Domain Controller to Share USRP Access
- Custom File Format

### **Future Work**

- Finish Statistical Analysis
- Mobile Spectrum Sensing
- Emulab Data Collection
- Online Database of Samples
- Investigate Cyclostationary Feature Detection

### Questions?

- FCC, ET Docket No 03-222, Notice Of Proposed Rule Making And Order, Dec. 2003
- Committee on Energy and Commerce, House of Representatives, "Commercial Spectrum Enhancement Act", Report to Congress on Agency Plans for Spectrum Relocation Funds, Feb. 2007
- Jones, S., et. al., "Characterization of Spectrum Activities in the U.S. Public Safety Band for Opportunistic Spectrum Access", New Frontiers in Dynamic Spectrum Access Networks, 2007, pp.137-146
- Haykin, S., et. al., "Cognitive Radio: Brain-Empowered Wireless Communications", *Selected Areas in Communications*, Vol. 23, No.2, Feb. 2002
- Ghasemi, A., et. al., "Collaborative Spectrum Sensing for Opportunistic Access in Fading Environments," *Proc. Symposium on Dynamic Spectrum Access Networks*, Nov. 2005.
- Shannon, C., "A Mathematical Theory of Communication", *The Bell System Technical Journal*, Vol. 27, pp. 370-423, 623-656, July, Oct., 1948.