# Detection of Primary User in Cognitive Radio Network

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#### Outline

#### Detection Problem in Cognitive Radio

The Proposed Eigenvalue Detection

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Performance Comparison

 In cognitive radio (CR) networks, dynamic spectrum allocation is implemented to mitigate spectrum scarcity issue.

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- In cognitive radio (CR) networks, dynamic spectrum allocation is implemented to mitigate spectrum scarcity issue.
- A secondary (unlicensed) user is allowed to utilize the spectrum resources when it does not cause intolerable interference to the primary (licensed) user.
- It is essential that the secondary user will make a quick and reliable decision based on spectrum sensing.
- Recently emerged eigenvalue-based detection is promising method to solve this problem.

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Assume we have K sensors and N samples, the received K × N data matrix Y is

$$\mathbf{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1^{(1)} & y_1^{(2)} & \dots & y_1^{(N)} \\ y_2^{(1)} & y_2^{(2)} & \dots & y_2^{(N)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y_K^{(1)} & y_K^{(2)} & \dots & y_K^{(N)} \end{pmatrix}.$$
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$$\mathbf{H}_{1} : y_{k}^{(n)} = h_{k}^{(n)} s_{k}^{(n)} + n_{k}^{(n)}, \qquad (3)$$

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- Assume at most one primary user transmitting and no fading in the temporal domain, distribution of R follows:
  - $H_0$  : complex central Wishart distribution (4)
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#### Threshold Optimization



Figure: K = 4, N = 20,  $C_0 = 1$ ,  $C_1 = 1.5$ .

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# Fixed SNR



Figure: Performance Comparison

## Fixed Sample Size



Figure: Performance Comparison

# Thank you!

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