

Abstract

The constant improvement of wireless devices and technology is a direct result of the ever-increasing popularity of wireless channels of communication. With the expanded variety of products and services that may be offered thanks to the modern integration and compatibility of wireless technologies, there is a great need for effective access to the radio frequency spectrum. In order to combat the obvious spectrum underutilization brought on by the rigid spectrum allotment, cognitive radio (CR), a novel notion of reusing licensed spectrum in an opportunistic way, holds great promise. Cognitive radio (CR) is defined by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) as "a radio or system that detects its command and control electromagnetic environment and can adaptively and independently modify its radio operating condition to reconfigure network operation, such as to maximize throughput, reduce environmental interference, enable interconnectivity, and connect secondary markets."

CR entails a radio channel setup where the transmitting and receiving devices are able to logically perceive a band of spectrum to determine if it is currently in use. Without disrupting the currently used band, it's able to be switched instantly to the next accessible one. This reduces interruption to primary users while allowing secondary users to make better utilization of the spectrum of radio frequencies. Avoiding interference requires first sensing the specific band of the electromagnetic spectrum. Consequently, cognitive radio's spectrum sensing plays one of the primary roles, as it keeps an eye on the frequencies that aren't being used at any given moment.

Spectrum sensing wherein CR operates independently is referred to as single user sensing or non-co-operative spectrum sensing. Non-co-operative spectrum sensing has some limitations, such as noise inconsistency, fading, and effect of shadow. The answer to these issues can be found in co-operative spectrum sensing (CSS). CSS takes the results from multiple SUs and averages them to make a better judgment. CSS allows the user to detect the spectrum by using a common receiver. It has also been divided into De-centralized CSS (D_CSS) and centralized CSS (C_CSS).

This dissertation compares both ideas by using a set of rules to determine whether a licensed user is present. There is thousands of equipment in certain networks which

are linked to each other in order to share the spectrum. It means that the congestion is a real issue. The very worst scenario of fading in radio connectivity, as anticipated by such Rayleigh scenario, is observed in real-world deployments of sensing devices in metallic protective measure. Hyper-Rayleigh faded channels constitute the most common method of fading in this situation because of their small scale propagations. The two-waves-with-diffuse-power model best describes this phenomenon. In this dissertation clustering based algorithm has been used to improve the detection performance in many ways such as, minimizes the chances of missed-detection, reducing wrong detection, high detection-probability, fewer power consumption, increased adaptability, Better collision avoidance etc.

This dissertation focuses on D-CSS using clustering approach over TWDP fading channels using two-stage hard decision algorithms using AND & OR decision scheme. We derived the modified hard decision schemes such as OR_OR, OR_AND, AND_OR, and AND_AND for the proposed D-CSS approach from the conventional centralized CSS model. The chances of missed detection at a different SNR values is evaluated for the proposed D-CSS approach with clustering strategy and compared it with conventional centralized-CSS model without employing clustering strategy. To accomplish this scenario, we simulated the result and get different ROC graphs for the different number of SUs. The results of these simulations reveal that the OR_AND decision logic achieves the lowest P_{md} values when compared with the various decision logics presented in the ROC graph. Attaining the least missed-detection probability will result in improved detector performance.

In this dissertation previous standard result of ED based spectrum sensing over AWGN, Rayleigh; wei-bull fading channels are compared with TWDP fading scenario. Out of these all results, the OR_AND decision gives better performance at various SNR levels. The suggested method with AND_AND logic over TWDP fading enhances detection efficiency by up to 30% for SNR values between -20dB and -17dB as compared to the wei-bull fading scenario. According to our findings for different values of T and Δ for TWDP fading scenario, secondary users can save the energy needed to meet the minimum SNR required for detection-probability.