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Performance analysis and power allocation strategy in single-antenna cognitive overlay systems



Wei-Lun Lin^{1*} , Chih-Hao Lin² and Fan-Shuo Tseng²

Abstract

A power allocation strategy is proposed for single-antenna overlay cognitive radio networks, in which the secondary user helps transmit the signal of the primary user while concurrently conveying its own signal by means of a superposition coding technique. The study commences by deriving analytical expressions for the bit error rates (BERs) of the primary and secondary users. A power allocation strategy is then proposed for minimizing the total power consumption of the two users while simultaneously satisfying their respective BER constraints. The analytical BER formulas are not convex, and hence the optimization process presents a significant challenge. Accordingly, two more tractable BER approximations for the primary and secondary users are proposed to transfer the non-convex problem into a convex one. The simulation results confirm the effectiveness of the proposed power allocation strategy under various channel environments.

Keywords: Cognitive radio; Overlay design; Cooperative relaying; Superposition coding; Power allocation

1 Introduction

Cognitive radio (CR) transceiver design has received significant attention in recent years due to the ability it provides to make more efficient use of the spectrum resources [1–3]. By assigning the CR users different priorities, i.e., primary users (or non-cognitive users), denoted as U_A , and secondary users (or cognitive users), denoted as U_B , both types of user are able to coexist in a neat way and fully utilize all of the spectrum resources. As a result, CR provides a highly promising solution for future wireless systems [4].

In developing CR networks, the aim is for U_B to maximize its use of the spectrum resources without severely affecting the transmissions of U_A . Existing CR schemes can be broadly classified as either interweave, underlay, or overlay [3, 5–17]. For convenience in the following discussions, let T_A and R_A denote the primary transmitter and primary receiver, respectively, and let T_B and R_B

denote the secondary transmitter and secondary receiver, respectively.

In interweave networks, U_B transmits its signal to the intended receiver only if the spectrum is not occupied by U_A . The performance of the interweave CR schemes is thus dominated by the ability of the users to sense the spectrum occupancy [11, 12]. If the users fail to detect spectrum holes, performance degradation inevitably occurs. Thus, spectrum detection is a critical issue in interweave CR networks. Furthermore, each user consumes a distinct channel in the interweave CR model, and hence the capacity of the system to accommodate users is restricted. The underlay CR model improves spectrum utilization by allowing U_B to convey its signal over the same channel as that used by U_A provided that the transmissions of T_B do not interfere with those of R_A too severely. To minimize interference at R_A , T_B should be designed such that the power of its interference falls below a certain predefined threshold [2, 3, 13–15]. However, the error performance of R_B may still be unsatisfactory due to additional constraints imposed at R_A . It is noted that this effect is particularly apparent when T_B is located physically close to R_A .

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The overlay CR model is designed to overcome the poor error performance at R_B by enabling T_B to help U_A relay its signal while concurrently transmitting its own signal. This assistive function can be realized using either some form of cooperative relaying technique or a superposition coding (SC) scheme [5, 14–17]. For the case where T_B is equipped with multiple antennas [6], the zero-forcing beamformer can be used to convey the signals of U_A and U_B concurrently using a random vector quantization feedback mechanism [5, 14]. In [7], the primary and secondary systems operate simultaneously using the space-time code originally developed for multiple-input multiple-output systems. More specifically, Alamouti code is applied at the secondary transmitter such that the signals received at the receiver can be decoupled and interference-free signals obtained. The overlay designs in [5–7, 14, 18], rely on either precoding or the use of space-time coding at T_B . However, for some applications such as sensor and body networks, allocating single antenna at each node can practically save power and cost [19, 20].

It was shown in [21] and [19] that through the assistance of T_B the error performance of U_A can be enhanced such that the required quality-of-service (QoS) is guaranteed. However, an efficient CR design is crucial when space diversity is not available at the transceiver pairs of U_A and U_B . Accordingly, this study focuses specifically on the problem of QoS-controlled overlay CR design with no space diversity. In developing the proposed overlay design, an assumption is made that the signals are transmitted in two phases, as shown in Fig. 1. In the first phase, T_A broadcasts its signal to both R_A and T_B . In the second phase, T_B performs decode-and-forward (DF) over the received signal from T_A . Specifically, if T_B fails to decode the received signal from T_A , T_B transmits only its own signal. However, if decoding is successful, T_B transmits an SC-combined signal comprising the signals of both U_A 's and U_B 's signals to R_A and R_B with an appropriate power gain. R_A combines the two signals received from T_A and T_B using a maximum ratio combining (MRC) technique

and then decodes the signal. Similarly, R_B decodes the SC-combined signal from T_B .

Due to the signal transmission protocol used in the considered overlay CR network, the error performances of U_A and U_B are inherently affected by both the transmitted powers of T_A and T_B and the power allocation factor used in the SC scheme. To evaluate the respective effects of these factors on the error performance, this study commences by analyzing the BERs of U_A and U_B , where the BER is expressed as a function of the transmitted powers of U_A and U_B and the power allocation ratio applied in the SC scheme. A power allocation strategy for the SC scheme is then proposed to minimize the total power consumption of the two users while simultaneously satisfying their respective BER constraints (i.e., QoS requirements). The analytical BER formulations are not convex, and hence determining the optimal solution for the power allocation ratio is challenging, even for numerical methods. To address this problem, two more tractable BER formulas are proposed for U_A 's and U_B 's BER. The optimum power allocation factor is then determined by solving these two approximations with the proposed non-iterative and iterative approaches. The validity of the proposed power allocation strategy under various channel link conditions is demonstrated by means of numerical simulations.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 introduces the signal model of the overlay transceiver structure and derives the related analytical BER formulations. The approximated BER expressions are then formulated. Section 3 describes the proposed optimal power allocation strategy based on the approximated BER expressions. Section 4 presents and discusses the simulation results. Finally, Section 5 provides some brief concluding remarks.

2 System model and BER performance

2.1 System model

Figure 1 shows the overlay spectrum-sharing system considered in the present study. Note that each node is

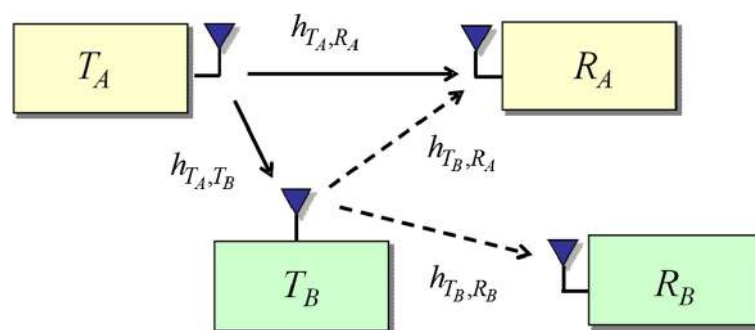


Fig. 1 Cooperative spectrum sharing system with single antenna equipped at each node

equipped with only a single antenna. The received signals $y_{R_A}^{(1)} \in \mathbb{C}$ and $y_{T_B}^{(1)} \in \mathbb{C}$ at R_A and T_B in the first phase can be expressed respectively as

$$y_{R_A}^{(1)} = h_{T_A,R_A} \sqrt{P_A} s_A + n_{R_A}^{(1)} \tag{1}$$

and

$$y_{T_B}^{(1)} = h_{T_A,T_B} \sqrt{P_A} s_A + n_{T_B}^{(1)}. \tag{2}$$

In (1) and (2), s_A denotes the signal transmitted by U_A . Moreover, $h_{T_A,R_A} \sim \mathcal{G}_0(\sigma_{T_A,R_A}^2)$ and $h_{T_A,T_B} \sim \mathcal{G}_0(\sigma_{T_A,T_B}^2)$ are the channel gains of links T_A -to- R_A and T_A -to- T_B , respectively, with variance σ_{T_A,R_A}^2 and σ_{T_A,T_B}^2 . Here, $\mathcal{G}_0(\sigma^2)$ denotes a zero-mean complex Gaussian distribution with variance σ^2 ; finally, $n_{R_A}^{(1)} \sim \mathcal{G}_0(\sigma_{n,R_A}^2)$ and $n_{T_B}^{(1)} \sim \mathcal{G}_0(\sigma_{n,T_B}^2)$ denote the noise received at R_A and T_B , respectively, with variance σ_{n,R_A}^2 and σ_{n,T_B}^2 ; and P_A is the transmitted power of T_A .

When T_B receives the signal from T_A in the first phase, it performs a DF operation on the received signal s_A . If s_A is decoded correctly, then T_B combines s_A and s_B using SC¹. However, if the decoding process fails, then T_B simply transmits its own signal s_B . Note that in the present study, it is assumed R_A learns the result of the DF operation through a control signal. Thus, the received signal at R_A and R_B in the second phase are expressed respectively as

$$y_{R_A}^{(2)} = \begin{cases} h_{T_B,R_A} \sqrt{P_B} (\sqrt{\delta} s_A + \sqrt{1-\delta} s_B) + n_{R_A}^{(2)}, & \text{if } T_B \text{ decodes signal correctly} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \tag{3}$$

$$y_{R_B}^{(2)} = \begin{cases} h_{T_B,R_B} \sqrt{P_B} (\sqrt{\delta} s_A + \sqrt{1-\delta} s_B) + n_{R_B}^{(2)}, & \text{if } T_B \text{ decodes signal correctly} \\ h_{T_B,R_B} \sqrt{P_B} s_B + n_{R_B}^{(2)}, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \tag{4}$$

Here, $h_{T_B,R_A} \sim \mathcal{G}_0(\sigma_{T_B,R_A}^2)$ and $h_{T_B,R_B} \sim \mathcal{G}_0(\sigma_{T_B,R_B}^2)$ are the fading gains of links T_B -to- R_A and T_B -to- R_B respectively, with variance σ_{T_B,R_A}^2 and σ_{T_B,R_B}^2 ; $n_{R_A}^{(2)} \sim \mathcal{G}_0(\sigma_{n,R_A}^2)$ and $n_{R_B}^{(2)} \sim \mathcal{G}_0(\sigma_{n,R_B}^2)$ denote the noise received at R_A and R_B , respectively, with variance σ_{n,R_A}^2 and σ_{n,R_B}^2 ; P_B is the transmitted power of T_B ; and δ is the power allocation factor applied for combining signals s_A and s_B in the SC scheme. The larger δ is the larger portion of the composite signal allocating to s_A .

2.2 BER performance

In evaluating the BER performance of the considered overlay CR scheme, the following discussions commence by deriving analytical formulas for the BERs in decoding s_A at R_A and s_B at R_B , respectively. Tight approximated

BER expressions are then derived to facilitate the SC power allocation optimization process.

2.2.1 BER performance in decoding s_A for U_A

Decoding signal s_A at R_A involves two diverse cases, namely T_B decodes s_A correctly and T_B decodes s_A incorrectly. For the former case, T_B transmits the SC-combined signal shown in (3) and (4) to R_A and R_B concurrently in the second phase. It is thus necessary to first decode s_B correctly and then to subtract s_B from $y_{R_A}^{(2)}$. Since s_B is subtracted first, the SC power allocation factor δ is restricted to the interval $[0, 0.5]$ to avoid serious degradation in decoding s_A . Then, MRC is adopted to combine the extracted signals for decoding s_A from the two phases. Note that if R_A fails to decode s_B , MRC is not performed, and s_A is decoded merely based on the signal $y_{R_A}^{(1)}$. Here, we denote $P_{e,s_A}^{R_A,I}$ as the BER of s_A at R_A for this case.

For the latter case, T_B incorrectly decodes s_A , where R_A detects s_A through $y_{R_A}^{(1)}$. Denote $P_{e,s_A}^{T_B}$ and $P_{e,s_A}^{R_A,II}$ as the BERs of s_A at T_B and R_A , respectively. The overall average BER denoted as $P_{e,A}$ can then be evaluated as

$$P_{e,A} = P_{e,s_A}^{T_B} P_{e,s_A}^{R_A,II} + (1 - P_{e,s_A}^{T_B}) P_{e,s_A}^{R_A,I}. \tag{5}$$

The three BER terms in (5), i.e., $P_{e,s_A}^{T_B}$, $P_{e,s_A}^{R_A,I}$, and $P_{e,s_A}^{R_A,II}$ are separately derived in the following. Without loss of generality, for s_A and s_B , binary phase shift keying is adopted and an equal probability of the data symbol outcomes is assumed.

Since s_A is corrupted only by the fading channel gain h_{T_A,R_A} , the conditioned BER can be expressed as [22]

$$P_{e,s_A}^{T_B}(h_{T_A,T_B}) = Q\left(\sqrt{2\left(\frac{P_A |h_{T_A,T_B}|^2}{\sigma_{n,R_A}^2}\right)}\right). \tag{6}$$

The channel gains are assumed to be complex Gaussian distributed. As a result, $P_{e,s_A}^{T_B}$ can be easily obtained by averaging $P_{e,s_A}^{T_B}(h_{T_A,T_B})$ over h_{T_A,T_B} to give [22]

$$\begin{aligned} P_{e,s_A}^{T_B} &= E\left\{P_{e,s_A}^{T_B}(h_{T_A,T_B})\right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \sqrt{\frac{\gamma_{T_A,T_B}}{1 + \gamma_{T_A,T_B}}}\right] \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

with $\gamma_{T_A,T_B} = \sigma_{T_A,T_B}^2 P_A / \sigma_{n,T_B}^2$ and $E\{\cdot\}$ being expectation operation.

Similarly, $P_{e,s_A}^{R_A,II}$ can be obtained as [22]

$$P_{e,s_A}^{R_A,II} = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \sqrt{\frac{\gamma_{T_A,R_A}}{1 + \gamma_{T_A,R_A}}}\right] \tag{8}$$

where $\gamma_{T_A,R_A} = \sigma_{T_A,R_A}^2 P_A / \sigma_{n,R_A}^2$.

Calculating $P_{e,s_A}^{R_A,I}$ also involves two diverse cases, namely, s_B is correctly decoded at R_A in the second phase, or s_B is incorrectly decoded. For the former case, if the

received signal $y_{R_A}^{(2)}$ subtracts the correctly decoded s_B to be $\tilde{y}_{R_A}^{(2)}$, then an MRC operation is optimally performed over the received signals $y_{R_A}^{(1)}$ and $\tilde{y}_{R_A}^{(2)}$.² Since s_B needs to be correctly decoded first, s_B requires a larger amount of power to be allocated, which means $0 \leq \delta \leq 0.5$. Otherwise, the error occurs even when the noise is absent. Let the BER of this case be denoted as $P_{e,s_A}^{R_A,I,(MRC)}$. The corresponding BER conditioned on the channel gains required for decoding s_A can be derived as

$$P_{e,s_A}^{R_A,I,(MRC)}(h_{T_A,R_A}, h_{T_B,R_A}) = Q\left(\sqrt{2\left(\frac{P_A|h_{T_A,R_A}|^2}{\sigma_{n,R_A}^2} + \frac{P_B|h_{T_B,R_A}|^2\delta}{\sigma_{n,R_A}^2}\right)}\right). \tag{9}$$

For the latter case, if s_B is decoded incorrectly, we only use $y_{R_A}^{(1)}$ to detect s_A , and the corresponding BER is equal to $P_{e,s_A}^{R_A,II}$ as shown in (8). Let the BER of s_B at R_A be denoted as $P_{e,s_B}^{R_A,I}$ with the given channel gain h_{T_B,R_A} , $P_{e,s_B}^{R_A,I}$ can then be computed as

$$\begin{aligned} P_{e,s_B}^{R_A,I}(h_{T_B,R_A}) &= \sum_{i,j=0}^1 P_{e,s_B}^{R_A,I}(h_{T_B,R_A}, s_A = (-1)^i, s_B = (-1)^j) \\ &\quad \times P(s_A = (-1)^i) P(s_B = (-1)^j) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^1 P_{e,s_B}^{R_A,I}(h_{T_B,R_A}, s_A = (-1)^i, s_B = 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^1 Q\left(\sqrt{2\frac{P_B|h_{T_B,R_A}|^2}{\sigma_{n,R_A}^2}(\sqrt{1-\delta} + (-1)^i\sqrt{\delta})^2}\right). \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

Here, we can observe that the formulation of (10) is more complicated than that of (6) since s_B is decoded from a composite signal in (3), while s_A is decoded from the received signal in (2). The BER in decoding s_A at R_A can be obtained with the assistance of (8)–(10) as

$$\begin{aligned} P_{e,s_A}^{R_A,I} &= (1 - P_{e,s_B}^{R_A,I}) P_{e,s_A}^{R_A,I,(MRC)} + P_{e,s_B}^{R_A,I} P_{e,s_A}^{R_A,II} \\ &= \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \left\{ (1 - P_{e,s_B}^{R_A,I}(h_{T_B,R_A})) P_{e,s_A}^{R_A,I,(MRC)}(h_{T_A,R_A}, h_{T_B,R_A}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + P_{e,s_B}^{R_A,I}(h_{T_B,R_A}) P_{e,s_A}^{R_A,II}(h_{T_A,R_A}) \right\} \\ &\quad e^{-\frac{|h_{T_A,R_A}|^2}{\gamma_{T_A,R_A}} - \frac{|h_{T_B,R_A}|^2}{\gamma_{T_B,R_A}}} d|h_{T_A,R_A}|^2 d|h_{T_B,R_A}|^2 \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

where $\gamma_{T_A,R_A} = \sigma_{T_A,R_A}^2 P_A / \sigma_{n,R_A}^2$ and $\gamma_{T_B,R_A} = \sigma_{T_B,R_A}^2 P_B / \sigma_{n,R_A}^2$. Finally, (5) can be calculated in the close form using the approximation given in Appendix A, where $P_{e,A}$ is obtained as a function of δ , P_A , and P_B .

2.2.2 BER performance in decoding s_B for U_B

Determining the BER of U_B also requires the consideration of two separate cases, namely T_B decodes s_A correctly

and incorrectly. First, consider the case where T_B decodes s_A correctly. In this scenario, R_B receives an SC-combined composite signal from T_B in the second phase. Consequently, s_B can be directly decoded from the composite signal $y_{R_B}^{(2)}$ using (4). As for the derivation of $P_{e,s_B}^{R_B,I}(h_{T_B,R_B})$ in (10), the conditional BER in decoding s_B at R_B , denoted as $P_{e,s_B}^{R_B,I}(h_{T_B,R_B})$, is given by

$$P_{e,s_B}^{R_B,I}(h_{T_B,R_B}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^1 Q\left(\sqrt{2\frac{P_B|h_{T_B,R_B}|^2}{\sigma_{n,R_B}^2}(\sqrt{1-\delta} + (-1)^i\sqrt{\delta})^2}\right). \tag{12}$$

Averaging (12) over $|h_{T_B,R_B}|^2$ with exponential distribution, $P_{e,s_B}^{R_B,I}$ is obtained as

$$\begin{aligned} P_{e,s_B}^{R_B,I} &= \int_0^\infty P_{e,s_B}^{R_B,I}(h_{T_B,R_B}) e^{-\frac{|h_{T_B,R_B}|^2}{\gamma_{T_B,R_B}}} d|h_{T_B,R_B}|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^1 \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{(\sqrt{1-\delta} + (-1)^i\sqrt{\delta})^2 \gamma_{T_B,R_B}}{1 + (\sqrt{1-\delta} + (-1)^i\sqrt{\delta})^2 \gamma_{T_B,R_B}} \right] \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

with $\gamma_{T_B,R_B} = \sigma_{T_B,R_B}^2 P_B / \sigma_{n,R_B}^2$.

For the case where T_B decodes s_A incorrectly, T_B merely transmits s_B to R_B . Thus, the BER in decoding s_B , denoted as $P_{e,s_B}^{R_B,II}$, can then be calculated as

$$P_{e,s_B}^{R_B,II} = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \sqrt{\frac{\gamma_{T_B,R_B}}{1 + \gamma_{T_B,R_B}}} \right]. \tag{14}$$

Finally, the BER in decoding s_B at R_B , denoted by $P_{e,B}$, can be determined from the BERs given above as

$$\begin{aligned} P_{e,B} &= (1 - P_{e,s_A}^{T_B}) P_{e,s_B}^{R_B,I} + P_{e,s_A}^{T_B} P_{e,s_B}^{R_B,II} \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{\gamma_{T_A,T_B}}{1 + \gamma_{T_A,T_B}}} \right) \\ &\quad \times \left(\sum_{i=0}^1 \left(1 - \frac{(\sqrt{1-\delta} + (-1)^i\sqrt{\delta})^2 \gamma_{T_B,R_B}}{1 + (\sqrt{1-\delta} + (-1)^i\sqrt{\delta})^2 \gamma_{T_B,R_B}} \right) \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4} \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{\gamma_{T_A,T_B}}{1 + \gamma_{T_A,T_B}}} \right) \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{\gamma_{T_B,R_B}}{1 + \gamma_{T_B,R_B}}} \right) \end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

which is also a function of δ , P_A , and P_B .

2.2.3 Approximate BER expressions

To facilitate the power allocation optimization process, this section derives two more tractable approximations for $P_{e,A}$ and $P_{e,B}$, denoted as $\tilde{P}_{e,A}$ and $\tilde{P}_{e,B}$, respectively.

The BER $P_{e,A}$ derived in (5) can be approximated as

$$P_{e,A} \approx \tilde{P}_{e,A} = \left(\frac{\sigma_{n,T_B}^2}{4\sigma_{T_A,T_B}^2 P_A} \right) \times \left(\frac{\sigma_{n,R_A}^2}{4\sigma_{T_A,R_A}^2 P_A} \right) + \left(1 - \frac{\sigma_{n,T_B}^2}{4\sigma_{T_A,T_B}^2 P_A} \right) \times \left(\frac{\sigma_{n,R_A}^4}{16\sigma_{T_A,R_A}^2 \sigma_{T_B,R_A}^2 P_A P_B} \left[\frac{1}{(1-2\delta)^2} + \frac{3}{\delta} \right] \right). \quad (16)$$

Note that the detailed derivation is provided in Appendix A.

Meanwhile, BER $P_{e,B}$ derived in (15) can be approximated as

$$P_{e,B} \approx \tilde{P}_{e,B} = \left(\frac{\sigma_{n,T_B}^2}{4\sigma_{T_A,T_B}^2 P_A} \right) \times \left(\frac{\sigma_{n,R_B}^2}{4\sigma_{T_B,R_B}^2 P_B} \right) + \left(1 - \frac{\sigma_{n,T_B}^2}{4\sigma_{T_A,T_B}^2 P_A} \right) \times \left(\frac{\sigma_{n,R_B}^2}{4\sigma_{T_B,R_B}^2 P_B} \frac{1}{(1-2\delta)^2} \right). \quad (17)$$

The detailed derivation is provided in Appendix B.

Figure 2 compares the approximated BER curves with true BER curves for $\sigma_{T_A,T_B}^2/\sigma_{n,T_B}^2 = 5$ dB, $\sigma_{T_A,R_A}^2/\sigma_{n,R_A}^2 = 0$ dB, $\sigma_{T_B,R_A}^2/\sigma_{n,R_A}^2 = 10$ dB, $\sigma_{T_B,R_B}^2/\sigma_{n,R_B}^2 = 10$ dB, $P_A = P_B = 1$, and $\delta = 0.1$ and 0.3 . As shown, the approximated BER values are in good agreement with the actual values; particularly in the high SNR region. Notably, the BER of U_A has a diversity gain of two, whereas that of U_B has a diversity gain of one. The lower diversity gain of U_B arises since it only uses a link to transmit signals.

3 Optimal power allocation

3.1 Optimization of power allocation

The previous section has analyzed the BER performance of the primary and secondary users in the considered overlay CR network. Observing the analytical results in (5) and (15), it is seen that the BERs for U_A and U_B are closely related to the transmitted power, i.e., P_A and P_B and the SC power allocation factor δ . Taking the BER as the benchmark of the provided QoS, this section proposes a strategy for determining the SC allocation factor which minimizes the total power consumption of the two users, $P_A + P_B$, while simultaneously achieving $P_{e,A} \leq \text{BER}_A$ and $P_{e,B} \leq \text{BER}_B$, where BER_A and BER_B are the predefined

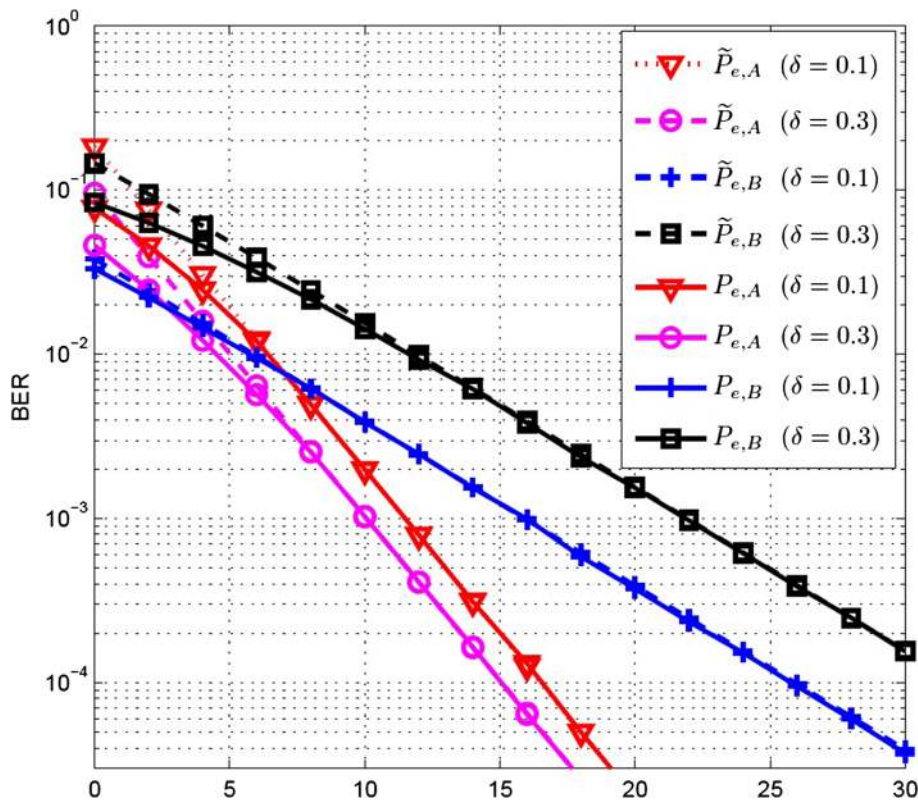


Fig. 2 Comparison of approximated and true BER curves ($\sigma_{T_A,T_B}^2/\sigma_{n,T_B}^2 = 5$, $\sigma_{T_A,R_A}^2/\sigma_{n,R_A}^2 = 0$, $\sigma_{T_B,R_A}^2/\sigma_{n,R_A}^2 = \sigma_{T_B,R_B}^2/\sigma_{n,R_B}^2 = 10$ dB, $P_A = P_B = 1$)

QoSs of the two users. The optimization problem can thus be formulated as

$$\begin{aligned}
 (P1) \quad & \min_{P_A, P_B, \delta} P_A + P_B \\
 \text{s.t.} \quad & P_{e,A} \leq \text{BER}_A, \quad P_{e,B} \leq \text{BER}_B, \\
 & P_A, P_B \geq 0, \quad 0 \leq \delta \leq 0.5.
 \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

As shown in (5) and (15), the optimization constraints have the form of non-convex functions. Thus, the optimal solution of (18) is almost impossible to obtain, even when using numerical methods. Thus, to facilitate the optimization process, $P_{e,A}$ and $P_{e,B}$ are replaced respectively with $\tilde{P}_{e,A}$ in (16) and $\tilde{P}_{e,B}$ in (17). The optimization problem can then be reformulated as

$$\begin{aligned}
 (P2) \quad & \min_{P_A, P_B, \delta} P_A + P_B \\
 \text{s.t.} \quad & \tilde{P}_{e,A} \leq \text{BER}_A \\
 & \tilde{P}_{e,B} \leq \text{BER}_B \\
 & P_A, P_B \geq 0, \quad 0 \leq \delta \leq 0.5.
 \end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

The optimal solutions of the proposed optimization (P2) can be sophisticatedly solved though it is still not convex. We have to mention that the proposed approximations (16) and (17) are conservative approximations meaning that the approximated BERs are the upper bounds of the true BERs, and consequently the QoS requirements are always satisfied. Moreover, the BER approximations are tight when the channel quality of the link T_A -to- R_A or T_B -to- R_A is favorable, or equivalently the QoS requirements are assumed to be moderately low. For brevity, define $\eta_a = \sigma_{n,R_A}^4 \sigma_{n,T_B}^2 / (16\sigma_{T_A,R_A}^2 \sigma_{T_A,T_B}^2)$, $\eta_b = \sigma_{n,R_A}^4 / (16\sigma_{T_A,R_A}^2 \sigma_{T_B,R_A}^2)$, $\eta_c = \sigma_{n,R_A}^4 \sigma_{n,T_B}^2 / (64\sigma_{T_A,R_A}^2 \sigma_{T_A,T_B}^2 \sigma_{T_B,R_A}^2)$, $\eta_d = \sigma_{n,T_B}^2 \sigma_{n,R_B}^2 / (16\sigma_{T_A,T_B}^2 \sigma_{T_B,R_B}^2)$, $\eta_e = \sigma_{n,R_B}^2 / (4\sigma_{T_B,R_B}^2)$.

$$P_A = -\frac{g_A(\delta)}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{g_A(\delta)g_B(\delta)}{6} - \frac{g_A^3(\delta)}{27} - \frac{g_C(\delta)}{2}\right) - \sqrt{\left(\frac{g_A(\delta)g_B(\delta)}{6} - \frac{g_A^3(\delta)}{27} - \frac{g_C(\delta)}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{g_B(\delta)}{3} - \frac{g_A^2(\delta)}{9}\right)^3}} \\
 & + \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{g_A(\delta)g_B(\delta)}{6} - \frac{g_A^3(\delta)}{27} - \frac{g_C(\delta)}{2}\right) + \sqrt{\left(\frac{g_A(\delta)g_B(\delta)}{6} - \frac{g_A^3(\delta)}{27} - \frac{g_C(\delta)}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{g_B(\delta)}{3} - \frac{g_A^2(\delta)}{9}\right)^3}}
 \end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

To optimize (19), we first notice that $\tilde{P}_{e,A}$ and $\tilde{P}_{e,B}$ are monotonically decreasing with increasing P_A and/or P_B for any fixed δ . Hence, the minimum total transmitted power ($P_A + P_B$) can be achieved solely with $\tilde{P}_{e,A}$ and $\tilde{P}_{e,B}$ being satisfied by the minimum requirement of BER, i.e., $\tilde{P}_{e,A} = \text{BER}_A$ and $\tilde{P}_{e,B} = \text{BER}_B$. With these two equalities, (19) can be solved by optimizing the parameter δ only. Specifically, with $\tilde{P}_{e,B} = \text{BER}_B$, we have

$$\frac{\eta_d}{P_A P_B} + \frac{\eta_e}{P_B(1-2\delta)^2} - \frac{\eta_d}{P_A P_B(1-2\delta)^2} = \text{BER}_B. \tag{20}$$

Here, P_B can be alternatively represented by

$$P_B = \frac{\eta_d}{P_A \text{BER}_B} + \frac{\eta_e}{\text{BER}_B(1-2\delta)^2} - \frac{\eta_d}{P_A \text{BER}_B(1-2\delta)^2}. \tag{21}$$

Substituting (21) into the equality, $\tilde{P}_{e,A} = \text{BER}_A$, with some straightforward manipulations, it is shown that

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_A^3 & + \left(\frac{\eta_d}{\eta_e}((1-2\delta)^2 - 1) - \frac{\text{BER}_B \eta_b}{\text{BER}_A \eta_e} \left(1 + \frac{3(1-2\delta)^2}{\delta}\right)\right) P_A^2 \\
 & + \left(\frac{\text{BER}_B \eta_c}{\text{BER}_A \eta_e} \left(1 + \frac{3(1-2\delta)^2}{\delta}\right) - \frac{\eta_a}{\text{BER}_A}\right) P_A \\
 & + \frac{\eta_a \eta_d}{\text{BER}_A \eta_e} (1 - (1-2\delta)^2) = 0.
 \end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

The closed-form solution of P_A corresponding to (22) has the form [23]

where

$$g_A(\delta) = \frac{\eta_d}{\eta_e} \left((1 - 2\delta)^2 - 1 \right) - \frac{\text{BER}_B \eta_b}{\text{BER}_A \eta_e} \left(1 + \frac{3(1 - 2\delta)^2}{\delta} \right), \quad (24)$$

$$g_B(\delta) = \frac{\text{BER}_B \eta_c}{\text{BER}_A \eta_e} \left(1 + \frac{3(1 - 2\delta)^2}{\delta} \right) - \frac{\eta_a}{\text{BER}_A}, \quad (25)$$

and

$$g_C(\delta) = \frac{\eta_a \eta_d}{\text{BER}_A \eta_e} (1 - (1 - 2\delta)^2). \quad (26)$$

To simplify (23), define

$$f_Q(\delta) = \frac{g_A(\delta) g_B(\delta)}{6} - \frac{g_A^3(\delta)}{27} - \frac{g_C(\delta)}{2} \quad (27)$$

and

$$f_R(\delta) = \frac{g_B(\delta)}{3} - \frac{g_A^2(\delta)}{9}. \quad (28)$$

(23) can then be reformulated as

$$P_A = -\frac{g_A}{3} + \sqrt[3]{f_Q + \sqrt{f_Q^2 + f_R^3}} - \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{f_Q^2 + f_R^3} - f_Q}. \quad (29)$$

Here, we checked that $f_Q^2(\delta) + f_R^3(\delta) < 0$ and $f_R(\delta) < 0$. Thus, (29) can be rewritten as

$$\begin{aligned} P_A &= -\frac{g_A}{3} + \sqrt[3]{f_Q + (f_Q^2 + f_R^3)^{1/2}} - \sqrt[3]{-f_Q + (f_Q^2 + f_R^3)^{1/2}} \\ &= -\frac{g_A}{3} + \left(\sqrt[6]{f_Q^2 - (f_Q^2 + f_R^3)} \right) \left(\cos \frac{1}{3}\theta + j \sin \frac{1}{3}\theta \right) \\ &\quad + \left(\sqrt[6]{f_Q^2 - (f_Q^2 + f_R^3)} \right) \left(\cos \frac{1}{3}\theta - j \sin \frac{1}{3}\theta \right) \\ &= -\frac{g_A}{3} + 2\sqrt{-f_R(\delta)} \cos \frac{1}{3}\theta \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

where $\cos \theta = \frac{f_Q(\delta)}{\sqrt{-f_R(\delta)}}$. It can be shown that $-\frac{g_A(\delta)}{3}$ and $2\sqrt{-f_R(\delta)} \cos \frac{1}{3}\theta$ are both convex in $\delta \in [0, 0.5]$. Thus, P_A is convex in $\delta \in [0, 0.5]$. It is noted that (23) has only one solution which satisfies both constraints since the other two solutions either contradict the basic power assumption or the BER constraint, i.e., $P_A \geq 0$ or $\tilde{P}_{e,A} \geq 1$, respectively.

From (20), P_B can be reformulated as

$$\begin{aligned} P_B &= \frac{1}{\text{BER}_B} \left(\frac{\eta_d}{P_A} + \frac{\eta_e}{(1 - 2\delta)^2} - \frac{\eta_d}{P_A(1 - 2\delta)^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\text{BER}_B} \left(-\frac{\eta_d}{P_A} \left(\frac{1}{(1 - 2\delta)^2} - 1 \right) + \frac{\eta_e}{(1 - 2\delta)^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\text{BER}_B} \left(\frac{\eta_d}{P_A} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{\eta_e - \frac{\eta_d}{P_A}}{(1 - 2\delta)^2} \right)}_{= \frac{\sigma_{n,RB}^2}{4\sigma_{TA,RB}^2} \left(1 - \frac{\sigma_{n,TB}^2}{4P_A \sigma_{TA,TB}^2} \right) \geq 0} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

From the last equality, it follows that $\eta_e - \frac{\eta_d}{P_A} = \frac{\sigma_{n,RB}^2}{4\sigma_{TA,RB}^2} \left(1 - \frac{\sigma_{n,TB}^2}{4P_A \sigma_{TA,TB}^2} \right)$. Notably, P_B is convex in $\delta \in [0, 0.5]$ for any given $P_A \geq \frac{\sigma_{n,TB}^2}{4\sigma_{TA,TB}^2}$.

Finally, by adding an auxiliary variable t along with the results in (30) and (31), (19) can be rewritten as the following optimization problem:

$$\begin{aligned} (P3) \quad &\min_{t, \delta} \frac{1}{\text{BER}_B} \left(\frac{\eta_d}{t} + \frac{\eta_e}{(1 - 2\delta)^2} - \frac{\eta_d}{t(1 - 2\delta)^2} \right) + t \\ \text{s.t.} \quad &-\frac{g_A(\delta)}{3} + 2\sqrt{-f_R(\delta)} \cos \frac{1}{3}\theta \leq t \\ &0 \leq \delta \leq 0.5 \\ &\frac{\sigma_{n,TB}^2}{4\sigma_{TA,TB}^2} \leq t \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

where $g_A(\delta)$ and $f_R(\delta)$ are functions of δ expressed in (24) and (28), respectively. The problem formulated in (32) is essentially a convex optimization problem. Thus, the solutions of P_A and δ can be obtained via numerical methods, such as the simple steepest descent method, while P_B can be obtained via (31).

3.2 Iterative approach

The previous subsection first simplifies the optimization problem (P1) to (P2) with two equalities ($\tilde{P}_{e,A} = \text{BER}_A$ and $\tilde{P}_{e,B} = \text{BER}_B$), and finally presents the compact results in (P3). In this subsection, we intuitively provide an alternative approach to solve (P2) suboptimally. It is clear that when any two parameters are fixed as constants in (P2), the problem becomes a convex and only the residual parameter has to be optimized. Thus, we can divide (P2) into the following three problems.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (P4 - 1) \quad & \min_{P_A} P_A \\
 \text{s.t.} \quad & \tilde{P}_{e,A} \leq \text{BER}_A \\
 & \tilde{P}_{e,B} \leq \text{BER}_B \\
 & P_A \geq 0
 \end{aligned} \tag{33}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (P4 - 2) \quad & \min_{P_B} P_B \\
 \text{s.t.} \quad & \tilde{P}_{e,A} \leq \text{BER}_A \\
 & \tilde{P}_{e,B} \leq \text{BER}_B \\
 & P_B \geq 0
 \end{aligned} \tag{34}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (P4 - 3) \quad & \min_{\delta} \delta \\
 \text{s.t.} \quad & \tilde{P}_{e,A} \leq \text{BER}_A \\
 & \tilde{P}_{e,B} \leq \text{BER}_B \\
 & 0 \leq \delta \leq 0.5.
 \end{aligned} \tag{35}$$

Since (P4 – 1)–(P4 – 3) are convex problems, we can iteratively solve the solutions through the cvx tool [24]. It

is noteworthy that the iterative approach can essentially obtain a local solution and is sensitive to the initial condition, while the proposed non-iterative approach has only one local solution which suggests it is also a global solution. Thus, it is expected that the performance of the non-iterative approach is superior to the iterative approach. More discussion is provided in the following section.

4 Simulation results

This section evaluates the performance of the proposed power allocation method under realistic overlay CR network conditions. In performing the simulations, it is assumed that all of the channel links suffer fading with independent and identically distributed (i.i.d.) Rayleigh-distributed amplitudes. Let $\sigma_{n,T_B}^2 = \sigma_{n,R_B}^2 = \sigma_{n,R_A}^2 = 1$, $\text{BER}_A = 10^{-3}$, and $\text{BER}_B = 5 \times 10^{-3}$. Furthermore, let three levels of channel quality be considered, namely $(\sigma_{T_A,R_A}^2, \sigma_{T_A,T_B}^2, \sigma_{T_B,R_A}^2, \sigma_{T_B,R_B}^2) = (0, 5, 10, 10)$, $(0, 5, 20, 20)$, $(0, 10, 30, 30)$ dBm. For convenience, let the three cases be referred to as case 1, case 2, and case 3, respectively. Figure 3 shows the results for the variation of the power consumption with the power allocation factor. Note that the circles represent the solution obtained

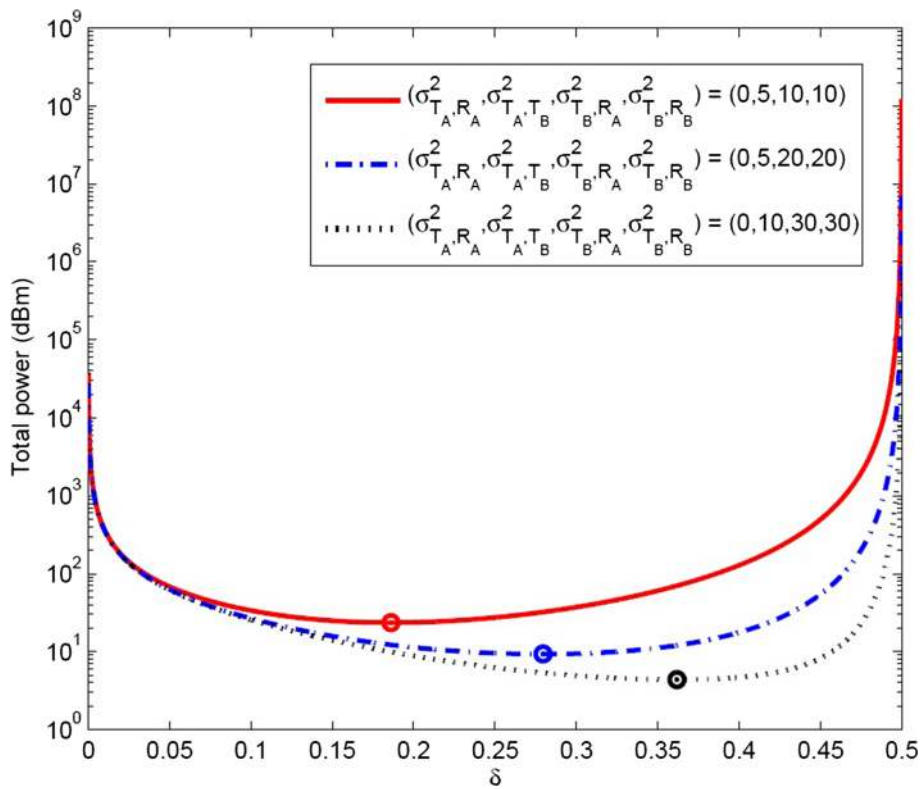


Fig. 3 Variation of total power consumption with power allocation factor δ given different channel conditions $(\sigma_s^2 = 1, \sigma_{n,T_B}^2 = \sigma_{n,R_B}^2 = \sigma_{n,R_A}^2 = 1, \text{BER}_A = 10^{-3}$ and $\text{BER}_B = 5 \times 10^{-3})$

using the proposed method. It is seen that the circles are coincident with the point of minimum total power consumption in every case. In other words, the optimum δ obtained in (32) coincides perfectly with the numerical results. In addition, it is observed that the total power consumption in case 2 is less than that in case 1 since the channel quality in case 2 is better than that in case 1. Finally, it is seen that a larger value of δ results in a higher σ_{T_B, R_B}^2 . This result is intuitively reasonable since when σ_{T_B, R_B}^2 increases, BER_B is more easily satisfied, and hence a greater amount of power is allocated to U_A in the SC scheme.

Further simulations were performed to investigate the variation of the total power consumption associated to the fixed power allocation, the iterative approach, and the proposed design. Let $\sigma_{T_A, R_A}^2/\sigma_n^2 = 0$ dB, $\sigma_{T_A, T_B}^2/\sigma_n^2 = 15$ dB, $\sigma_{T_B, R_B}^2/\sigma_n^2 = \sigma_{T_B, R_A}^2/\sigma_n^2 = \sigma_h^2/\sigma_n^2$, $\delta = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4$. Figures 4 and 5 show the results obtained for the total power consumption and the resultant BERs of U_B and U_A of the proposed design, respectively. As shown in Fig. 4, for a given δ , the power consumption decreases as δ decreases. This result follows intuitively since the signal of U_A is potentially conveyed through two links, i.e., T_A -to- T_B -to- R_A and T_A -to- R_A , whereas the signal of U_B is transmitted through only one link, i.e., T_B -to- R_B . Due to the fixed channel quality of T_B -to- R_B , T_B is able to

use approximated constant power consumption to maintain the BER at R_B . A smaller value of δ indicates that U_B offers a lower level of assistance. Thus, the power consumption at T_A must be increased, and hence the total power consumption also increases. Since the optimum value of δ is obtained by the proposed SC allocation factor strategy, the minimal power consumption can also be obtained. The iterative approach performs worse than the proposed design since the iterative approach is a suboptimal method. Figure 5 shows the resultant BER corresponding to the proposed design (the curve related to the optimum δ) in Fig. 4. The results confirm that the resultant BERs are consistent with the required QoS constants. Since δ represents the power allocated to U_A , the power of U_A must be increased to enable R_A to conduct MRC when δ is small, which ensures that R_A satisfies the QoS constraint.

A final series of simulations was performed to investigate the power consumption given different channel link qualities and QoS constraints. Let $BER_A = BER_B = \gamma$. Four different link qualities were considered, namely $(\sigma_{T_A, R_A}^2, \sigma_{T_A, T_B}^2, \sigma_{T_B, R_A}^2, \sigma_{T_B, R_B}^2) = (0, 5, 10, 10), (0, 5, 20, 20), (0, 10, 20, 20), (0, 15, 30, 30)$ dBm. As shown in Fig. 6, for a given link quality, the power consumption increases with a decreasing BER. Furthermore, for a constant BER, the power consumption given a channel

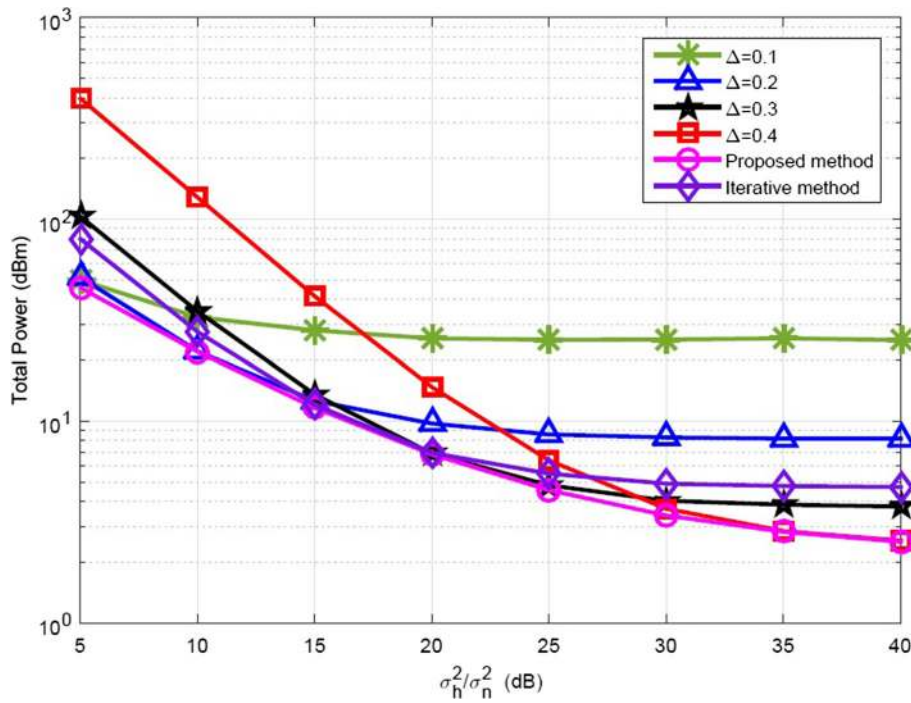


Fig. 4 Total power consumption as function of power allocation factor ($\delta = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4$), the iterative approach, and the proposed design. $(\sigma_{T_A, R_A}^2/\sigma_n^2 = 0$ dB, $\sigma_{T_A, T_B}^2/\sigma_n^2 = 15$ dB, $\sigma_{T_B, R_B}^2/\sigma_n^2 = \sigma_{T_B, R_A}^2/\sigma_n^2 = \sigma_h^2/\sigma_n^2)$

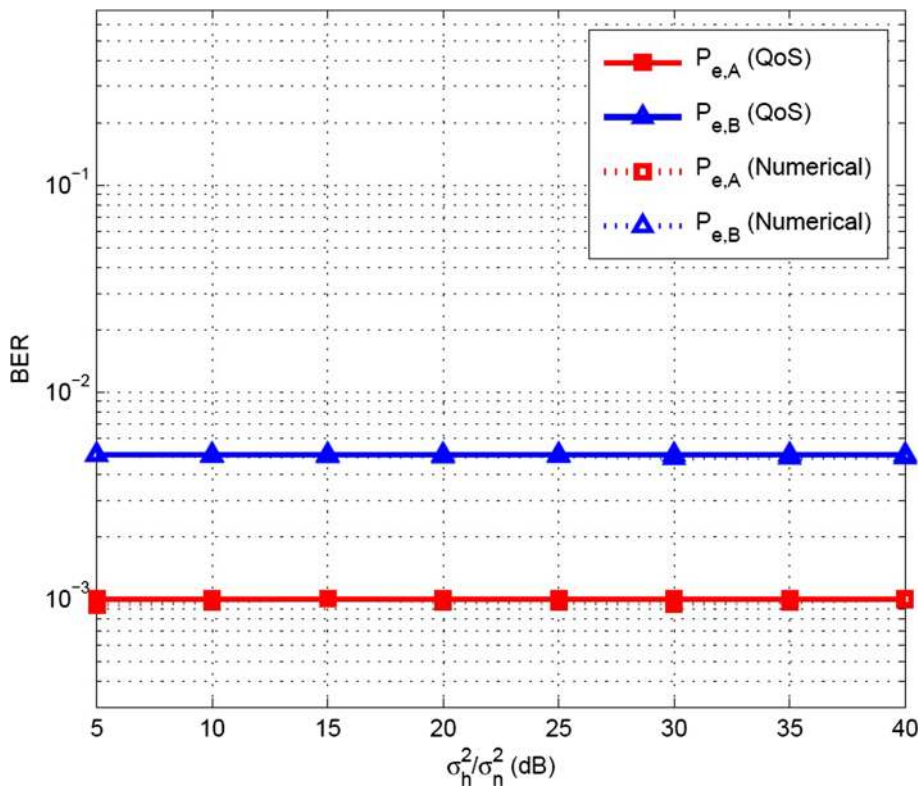


Fig. 5 Resultant BERs corresponding to Fig. 4

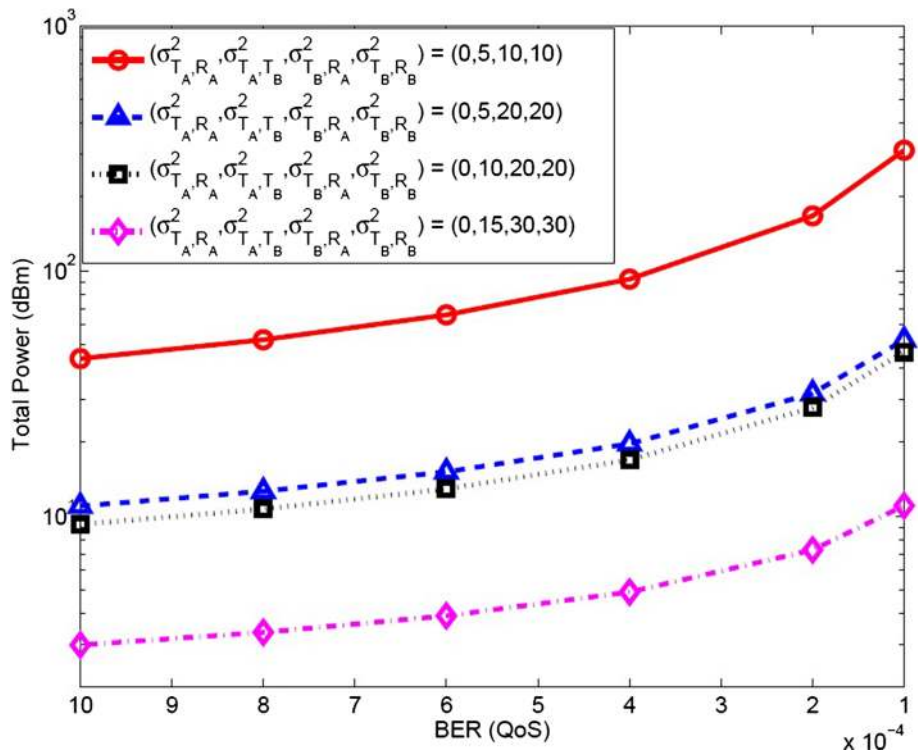


Fig. 6 Variation of total power consumption with QoS requirement given different channel conditions

link quality of (0, 5, 20, 20) is almost identical to that for a channel link quality of (0, 10, 20, 20). However, for channel link qualities of (0, 5, 10, 10) and (0, 5, 20, 20), a significant difference in the power consumption is observed. These findings are to be expected since, in the former case, only link T_A -to- T_B has a good channel quality. As a result, the power of U_A is decreased, while that of U_B is potentially increased under the SC scheme. By contrast, in the latter case, both links T_B -to- R_A and T_B -to- R_B have favorable channel quality. Consequently, the powers allocated to U_A and U_B are both decreased, with the result that the total power consumption is also decreased.

5 Conclusions

This paper has considered the problem of optimizing the power allocation strategy in cooperative spectrum-sharing cognitive CR systems. Given the use of a SC scheme at T_B , analytical expressions have been derived for the corresponding BERs at R_A and R_B . To determine the optimal SC power allocation factor, two more tractable BER expressions have been proposed for U_A and U_B . The allocation problem has been formulated as an optimization problem in which the aim is to minimize the total power consumption of the two users while simultaneously satisfying their BER constraints. Notably, the proposed BER approximations enable the optimization problem to be expressed as a convex formulation amenable to numerical processing. The simulation results have confirmed the ability of the proposed power allocation strategy to achieve the optimal power distribution over a range of realistic CR conditions.

Appendix A: Derivation of $\tilde{P}_{e,A}$

The second term of (11), denoted as $I_1^{R_A}$, can be computed as

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_1^{R_A} &= \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty P_{e,s_B}^{R_A,I}(h_{T_B,R_A}) P_{e,s_A}^{R_A,II}(h_{T_A,R_A}) \\
 &\quad \times e^{-\frac{|h_{T_A,R_A}|^2}{\gamma_{T_A,R_A}} - \frac{|h_{T_B,R_A}|^2}{\gamma_{T_B,R_A}}} d|h_{T_A,R_A}|^2 d|h_{T_B,R_A}|^2 \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^1 \int_0^\infty Q \left(\sqrt{\underbrace{2 \frac{P_B \sigma_{T_B,R_A}^2}{\sigma_{n,R_A}^2} (\sqrt{1-\delta} + (-1)^j \sqrt{\delta})^2}_{:= \Xi_{T_B,R_A}(j)}} x \right) e^{-x} dx \right) \\
 &\quad \times \left(\int_0^\infty Q \left(\sqrt{\frac{P_A \sigma_{T_A,R_A}^2}{\sigma_{n,R_A}^2}} y \right) e^{-y} dy \right)
 \end{aligned} \tag{36}$$

where x and y are exponentially distributed random variables with unit mean. $\Xi_{T_B,R_A}(j)$ is further defined as

$$\Xi_{T_B,R_A}(j) = \frac{P_B \sigma_{T_B,R_A}^2}{\sigma_{n,R_A}^2} (\sqrt{1-\delta} + (-1)^j \sqrt{\delta})^2. \tag{37}$$

The Q-function can be expressed as [22]

$$Q(\sqrt{2ax}) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\frac{ax}{\sin^2 \theta}} d\theta, \tag{38}$$

(36) can thus be formulated with (38) and its upper bound obtained, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_1^{RA} &= \left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^1 \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\frac{\Xi_{TB,RA}(j)x}{\sin^2\theta}} d\theta e^{-x} dx \right) \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\frac{\frac{P_A \sigma_{TA,RA}^2}{\sigma_{n,RA}^2} y}{\sin^2\phi}} d\phi e^{-y} dy \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^1 \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2\theta}{\sin^2\theta + \Xi_{TB,RA}(j)} d\theta \right) \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2\phi}{\sin^2\phi + \frac{P_A \sigma_{TA,RA}^2}{\sigma_{n,RA}^2}} d\phi \\
 &\underset{\frac{P_A \sigma_{TA,RA}^2}{\sigma_{n,RA}^2} \rightarrow \infty}{\approx} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^1 \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2\theta}{\Xi_{TB,RA}(j)} d\theta \right) \left(\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2\phi}{\frac{P_A \sigma_{TA,RA}^2}{\sigma_{n,RA}^2}} d\phi \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{1}{\Xi_{TB,RA}(0)} + \frac{1}{\Xi_{TB,RA}(1)} \right) \frac{1}{4} \frac{\sigma_{n,RA}^2}{P_A \sigma_{TA,RA}^2} \\
 &= \frac{\sigma_{n,RA}^4}{32 P_B P_A \sigma_{TA,RA}^2 \sigma_{TB,RA}^2} \left(\frac{1}{(\sqrt{1-\delta} + (-1)^j \sqrt{\delta})^2} + \frac{1}{(\sqrt{1-\delta} + (-1)^j \sqrt{\delta})^2} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\sigma_{n,RA}^4}{32 P_B P_A \sigma_{TA,RA}^2 \sigma_{TB,RA}^2} \frac{2}{(1-2\delta)^2}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{39}$$

The first term, denoted as I_2^{RA} , can be obtained as

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_2^{RA} &= \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty P_{e,S_A}^{RA,I,(MRC)}(h_{TA,RA}, h_{TB,RA}) e^{-\frac{|h_{TA,RA}|^2}{\gamma_{TA,RA}} - \frac{|h_{TB,RA}|^2}{\gamma_{TB,RA}}} d|h_{TA,RA}|^2 d|h_{TB,RA}|^2 \\
 &\quad - \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty P_{e,S_B}^{RA,I}(h_{TB,RA}) P_{e,S_A}^{RA,I,(MRC)}(h_{TA,RA}, h_{TB,RA}) d|h_{TA,RA}|^2 d|h_{TB,RA}|^2
 \end{aligned} \tag{40}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty Q \left(\sqrt{2 \left(\frac{P_A \sigma_{TA,RA}^2 x}{\sigma_{n,RA}^2} + \frac{P_B \sigma_{TB,RA}^2 y \delta}{\sigma_{n,RA}^2} \right)} \right) e^{-x-y} dx dy \\
 &\quad - \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^1 Q(\sqrt{2 \Xi_{TB,RA}(j)x}) Q \left(\sqrt{2 \left(\frac{P_A \sigma_{TA,RA}^2 x}{\sigma_{n,RA}^2} + \frac{P_B \sigma_{TB,RA}^2 y \delta}{\sigma_{n,RA}^2} \right)} \right) e^{-x-y} dx dy
 \end{aligned} \tag{41}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\frac{\frac{P_A \sigma_{TA,RA}^2 x}{\sigma_{n,RA}^2} + \frac{P_B \sigma_{TB,RA}^2 y \delta}{\sigma_{n,RA}^2}}{\sin^2\theta}} d\theta e^{-x-y} dx dy \\
 &\quad - \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \left(\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^1 e^{-\frac{\Xi_{TB,RA}(j)x}{\sin^2\theta_1}} d\theta_1 \right) \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\frac{\frac{P_A \sigma_{TA,RA}^2 x}{\sigma_{n,RA}^2} + \frac{P_B \sigma_{TB,RA}^2 y \delta}{\sigma_{n,RA}^2}}{\sin^2\theta_2}} d\theta_2 e^{-x-y} dx dy
 \end{aligned} \tag{42}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty e^{-\left(\frac{P_A \sigma_{TA,RA}^2}{\sigma_{n,RA}^2 \sin^2\theta} + 1 \right) x} dx \int_0^\infty e^{-\left(\frac{P_B \sigma_{TB,RA}^2 \delta}{\sigma_{n,RA}^2 \sin^2\theta} + 1 \right) y} dy d\theta \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^1 e^{-\left(\left(\frac{P_A \sigma_{TA,RA}^2}{\sin^2\theta_2 \sigma_{n,RA}^2} + \frac{\Xi_{TB,RA}(j)}{\sin^2\theta_1} \right) + 1 \right) x} dx \int_0^\infty e^{-\left(\frac{P_B \sigma_{TB,RA}^2 \delta^2}{\sigma_{n,RA}^2 \sin^2\theta_2} + 1 \right) y} dy d\theta_1 d\theta_2
 \end{aligned} \tag{43}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2\theta}{\sin^2\theta + \frac{P_A\sigma_{T_A,R_A}^2}{\sigma_{n,R_A}^2}} \frac{\sin^2\theta}{\sin^2\theta + \frac{\delta P_B\sigma_{T_B,R_A}^2}{\sigma_{n,R_A}^2}} d\theta \tag{44}$$

$$- \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^1 \frac{1}{\left(\frac{P_A\sigma_{T_A,R_A}^2}{\sin^2\theta_2\sigma_{n,R_A}^2} + \frac{\Xi_{T_B,R_A}(j)}{\sin^2\theta_1}\right) + 1} \frac{1}{\frac{P_B\sigma_{T_B,R_A}^2\delta}{\sigma_{n,R_A}^2\sin^2\theta_2} + 1} d\theta_1 d\theta_2$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2\theta}{\frac{P_A\sigma_{T_A,R_A}^2}{\sigma_{n,R_A}^2}} \frac{\sin^2\theta}{\frac{P_B\delta\sigma_{T_B,R_A}^2}{\sigma_{n,R_A}^2}} d\theta = \frac{3}{16} \frac{\sigma_{n,R_A}^4}{P_A P_B \delta \sigma_{T_A,R_A}^2 \sigma_{T_B,R_A}^2} \tag{45}$$

Note that the approximation given in (45) is followed by ignoring the second term of (44) whenever $\frac{P_A\sigma_{T_A,R_A}^2}{\sigma_{n,R_A}^2}$ or $\frac{P_B\sigma_{T_B,R_A}^2}{\sigma_{n,R_A}^2}$ approaches infinity, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\left(\frac{P_A\sigma_{T_A,R_A}^2}{\sin^2\theta_2\sigma_{n,R_A}^2} + \frac{\Xi_{T_B,R_A}(j)}{\sin^2\theta_1}\right) + 1} \frac{1}{\frac{P_B\sigma_{T_B,R_A}^2\delta}{\sigma_{n,R_A}^2\sin^2\theta_2} + 1} \\ & < \frac{1}{\min\left(\frac{P_A\sigma_{T_A,R_A}^2}{\sigma_{n,R_A}^2}, \Xi_{T_B,R_A}(j)\right)} \frac{\sin^2\theta_2}{\frac{P_B\sigma_{T_B,R_A}^2\delta}{\sigma_{n,R_A}^2}} \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned} \tag{46}$$

Combining (39) and (45) gives

$$\begin{aligned} P_{e,S_A}^{R_A,I}(R_A,s) & \approx I_1^{R_A} + I_2^{R_A} \\ & = \frac{\sigma_{n,R_A}^4}{16P_AP_B\sigma_{T_A,R_A}^2\sigma_{T_B,R_A}^2} \left(\frac{1}{(1-2\delta)^2} + \frac{3}{\delta} \right). \end{aligned} \tag{47}$$

Similarly, $P_{e,S_A}^{R_A,II}$ can be asymptotically approximated as

$$\begin{aligned} P_{e,S_A}^{R_A,II} & = \int_0^\infty Q\left(\sqrt{2\left(\frac{P_A\sigma_{T_A,R_A}^2 x}{\sigma_{n,R_A}^2}\right)}\right) e^{-x} dx \\ & = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\frac{P_A\sigma_{T_A,R_A}^2 x}{\sigma_{n,R_A}^2 \sin^2\theta}} d\theta e^{-x} dx \\ & = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2\theta}{\sin^2\theta + \frac{P_A\sigma_{T_A,R_A}^2}{\sigma_{n,R_A}^2}} d\theta \\ & \approx \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2\theta}{\frac{P_A\sigma_{T_A,R_A}^2}{\sigma_{n,R_A}^2}} d\theta = \frac{\sigma_{n,R_A}^2}{4P_A\sigma_{T_A,R_A}^2} \end{aligned} \tag{48}$$

and $P_{e,S_A}^{T_B}$ can be also approximated as

$$\begin{aligned} P_{e,S_A}^{T_B} & = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2\phi}{\sin^2\phi + \frac{P_A\sigma_{T_A,T_B}^2}{\sigma_{n,T_B}^2}} d\phi \\ & \approx \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2\phi}{\frac{P_A\sigma_{T_A,T_B}^2}{\sigma_{n,T_B}^2}} d\phi = \frac{\sigma_{n,T_B}^2}{4P_A\sigma_{T_A,T_B}^2}. \end{aligned} \tag{49}$$

Finally, substituting (47), (48), and (49) into (11), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{e,A} &= \left(1 - P_{e,S_A}^{T_B}\right) P_{e,S_A}^{R_A,II} + P_{e,S_A}^{T_B} P_{e,S_A}^{R_A,I} \\
 &\approx \frac{\sigma_{n,T_B}^2}{4P_A\sigma_{T_A,T_B}^2} \frac{\sigma_{n,R_A}^2}{4P_A\sigma_{T_A,R_A}^2} \\
 &\quad + \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} \frac{\sigma_{n,T_B}^2}{P_A\sigma_{T_A,T_B}^2}\right) \frac{\sigma_{n,R_A}^4}{16P_AP_B\sigma_{T_A,R_A}^2\sigma_{T_B,R_A}^2} \left(\frac{1}{(1-2\delta)^2} + \frac{3}{\delta}\right)
 \end{aligned} \tag{50}$$

which completes the proof of $\tilde{P}_{e,A}$.

Appendix B: Derivation of $\tilde{P}_{e,B}$

Similarly, $P_{e,S_B}^{R_B,II}$ can be asymptotically approximated using the derivation in (48) as

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{e,S_B}^{R_B,II} &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2\phi}{\sin^2\phi + \frac{P_B\sigma_{T_B,R_B}^2}{\sigma_{n,R_B}^2}} d\phi \\
 &\approx \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2\phi}{\frac{P_B\sigma_{T_B,R_B}^2}{\sigma_{n,R_B}^2}} d\phi = \frac{\sigma_{n,R_B}^2}{4P_B\sigma_{T_B,R_B}^2}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{51}$$

The approximated $P_{e,S_B}^{R_B,I}$ can be computed as

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{e,S_B}^{R_B,I} &= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^1 Q \left(\sqrt{\frac{P_B|h_{T_B,R_B}|^2}{\sigma_{n,R_B}^2} (\sqrt{1-\delta} + (-1)^i\sqrt{\delta})^2} \right) e^{-\frac{|h_{T_B,R_B}|^2}{\gamma_{T_B,R_B}}} d|h_{T_B,R_B}|^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{i=0}^1 \int_0^\infty Q \left(\sqrt{\frac{P_B|h_{T_B,R_B}|^2}{\sigma_{n,R_B}^2} (\sqrt{1-\delta} + (-1)^i\sqrt{\delta})^2} \right) e^{-\frac{|h_{T_B,R_B}|^2}{\gamma_{T_B,R_B}}} d|h_{T_B,R_B}|^2 \right] \\
 &\approx \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{i=0}^1 \frac{\sigma_{n,R_B}^2}{4P_B\sigma_{T_B,R_B}^2} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{1-\delta} + (-1)^i\sqrt{\delta})^2} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \frac{\sigma_{n,R_B}^2}{P_B\sigma_{T_B,R_B}^2} \left[\frac{1}{(\sqrt{1-\delta} + \sqrt{\delta})^2} + \frac{1}{(\sqrt{1-\delta} - \sqrt{\delta})^2} \right] \\
 &= \frac{\sigma_{n,R_B}^2}{8\sigma_{T_B,R_B}^2 P_B} \frac{2}{(1-2\delta)^2}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{52}$$

Finally, substituting (49), (51), and (52) into (15) gives

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{e,B} &= \left(1 - P_{e,S_A}^{T_B}\right) P_{e,S_B}^{R_B,I} + P_{e,S_A}^{T_B} P_{e,S_B}^{R_B,II} \\
 &\approx \left(\frac{\sigma_{n,T_B}^2}{4\sigma_{T_A,T_B}^2 P_A}\right) \times \left(\frac{\sigma_{n,R_B}^2}{4\sigma_{T_B,R_B}^2 P_B}\right) \\
 &\quad + \left(1 - \frac{\sigma_{n,T_B}^2}{4\sigma_{T_A,T_B}^2 P_A}\right) \times \left(\frac{\sigma_{n,R_B}^2}{8\sigma_{T_B,R_B}^2 P_B} \frac{2}{(1-2\delta)^2}\right)
 \end{aligned} \tag{53}$$

which completes the derivation of $\tilde{P}_{e,B}$.

Endnotes

¹It is noteworthy that dirty paper coding (DPC) may be applied at T_B to convey s_A and s_B which is theoretical optimal in a 2-user SISO Gaussian broadcasting channel system [25]. However, DPC relies on the perfect channel state information to achieve optimal performance and is vulnerable to channel estimation error. Thus, DPC is not considered herein for it violating our economic scenario where only the statistical channel variance is required.

²If s_B is not detected in advance, a MRC operation can not optimally be adopted to facilitate the design of power allocation.

Abbreviations

BER: Bit error rate; CR: Cognitive radio; DF: Decode-and-forward; DPC: Dirty paper coding; MRC: Maximum ratio combining; QoS: Quality-of-service; SC: Superposition coding.

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