



Co-operative Amplify and Forward Relaying Strategy for Mobile Adhoc Network for Efficient Communication

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Abstract: For enhancing the BER performance of a wireless network by reducing the effects of fading, transmit diversity is an effective way [1]. Due to size, hardware and cost constraints, majority of the wireless devices (i.e. mobile handsets, etc) are limited to only one antenna. Co-operative communication can be used and incorporated to achieve the transmit diversity by utilizing single antenna wireless devices to share their antennas during session. Such an arrangement creates a virtual MIMO (multiple-input and multiple-output) system [2] [3]. In this paper, we will discuss about the cooperative communications and analyze the performance of amplify and forward protocol for single relay model in idealistic condition which gives way forward to tackle the challenges in Spectrum allocation, Improvement of channel capacity, Extension of range, energy efficient Communications etc.

Keywords: Co-operative Communication, Multiple Input Multiple Output Systems, Transmit Diversity, Relay, Amplify and Forward, Adhoc Networks etc.

I. INTRODUCTION

“The increasing demand for wireless Internet services, along with rapid growth of communications and gadgets, are creating opportunities for innovative research efforts on the design of novel wireless communication systems architectures for high speed, reliable and cost effective transmission solutions” [4]. The introduction and rapid development of MIMO (multiple-input and multiple-output) systems has results in improvements in reliability and throughput for Ad-hoc networks. The Multiple antennas can be utilized both at the transmitter and the receiver side to gain the diversity. However, this technique is advantageous for cellular base stations, but not feasible presently for mobile devices, due to their sizes and power constraints [5]. The improved performance can be achieved by new technique known as multi-user cooperative diversity in which a single antenna of wireless devices are used to get the transmit diversity benefits by sharing their physical resources through a virtual transmit and receive antenna array. The major benefit of such technique includes the diversity - because different paths practically fades independently, beam forming gain and interference mitigation [1] [5].

According to the paper [6], authors consider low-complexity cooperative protocols that reduce induced fading by multipath propagation in wireless networks. The basic idea of the technique is that the signals from transmitter and receivers can be relayed with cooperation amongst them. A few fixed relaying methodologies, such as amplify-and-forward, decode-and-forward, selection relaying schemes along with incremental relaying schemes

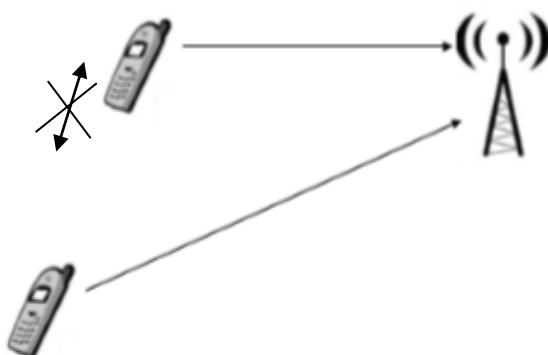
adapting upon a limited feedback from the destination terminal are summarized in the paper [7]. Performance characterizations in terms of outage events and associated outage are developed [1], so that strengths of the signals are demonstrated, focusing on the high signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) regime. It was also shown that cooperative diversity protocols efficient as compared to fixed MIMO devices. Therefore, using distributed antennas, significant benefits of space diversity without need for physical arrays can be achieved, with a cost of additional receive hardware.

II. CO-OPERATIVE COMMUNICATION

The history of the co-operative communication can found its deep roots to the groundbreaking work of Van der Meulen [6], introduced the concept of relay channel, which utilize relay between a source and destination to facilitate the information transfer from source to destination. Later, Cover and El Gamal [7] investigated the relay channel model, and proposed a fundamental relaying strategies such as “Amplify and Forward (AF), Decode and Forward (DF) and Compress and Forward (CF)”.

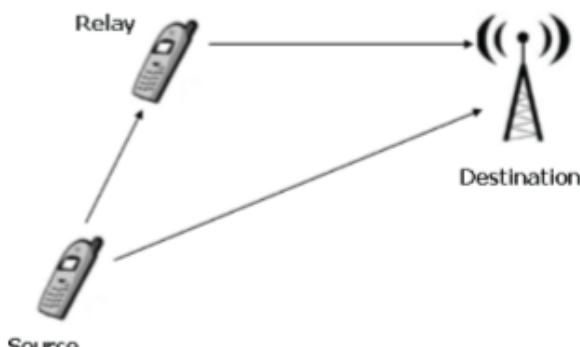
In conventional communication, data exchange takes place between the source and destination, and assistance to one another is not provided as shown below (Figure 1).

However, practically number of wireless neighboring nodes exists in a wireless communication network, which could be of great utilization towards cooperative communication.

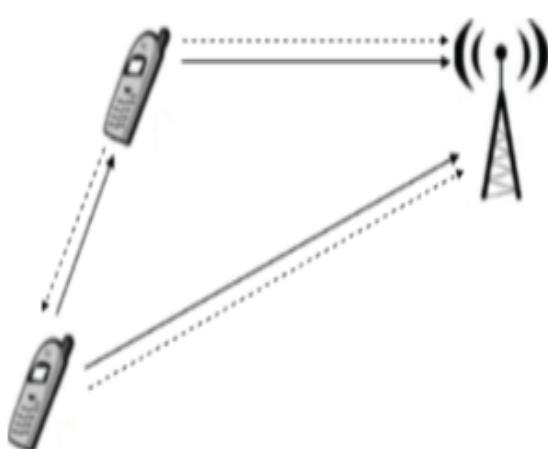
**Figure 1.** Conventional Communication

When one node transmits, all the nearby nodes hear it. Here Cooperative Communication targets to process and forward the received information to the respective destination and creates the diversity in space called as spatial diversity and results in enhancement of performance.

The concept of the cooperative communication is suggested in Figure 2. [4]

**Figure 2.** Cooperative Communication

As depicted in Figure 2, the source 'S' is transmitting data to the destination 'D', while the relay station (another mobile user) 'R' is also receiving the transmitted signal from Source.

**Figure 3.** Cooperative Communication, where each mobile act both as a user and relay.

At the relay station also processes and forward this message to the destination, where both of the received signals are combined. As both copies of the signals are transmitted through independent paths, this results into spatial diversity. In cooperative communication, each wireless user is assumed to transmit its own data as well as act as a cooperative agent (relay) for the other user (Figure 3). [1] [8]

III. COOPERATIVE TRANSMISSION PROTOCOLS

Cooperative transmission protocols describes that how the received data is processed at the relay station, before forwarding it to the destination. In this article, we will review and analyse the performance of amplify and forward cooperative strategy in brief as compared to direct path.

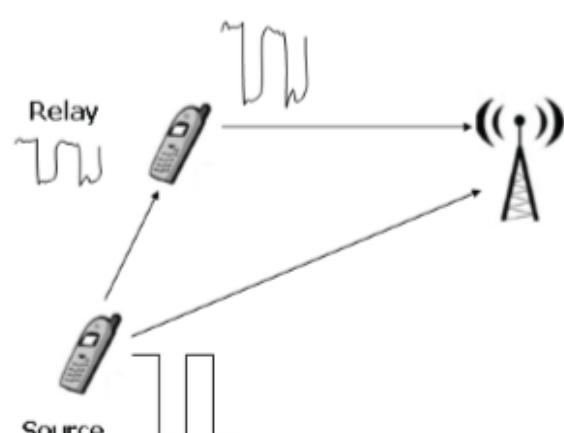
TABLE I. Summary of outage probability approximations for statistically symmetric networks

Protocol	$P_{out}^{out}(SNR_{Norm}, R, high SNR_{Norm})$	$P_{out}^{out}(SNR, R_{Norm}), high SNR$
Direct	$1/SNR_{Norm}$	$1/SNR^{(1-R_{Norm})}$
Amplify-and-Forward	$(2^R + 1)^2 / SNR_{Norm}^2$	$1/SNR^{2(1-R_{Norm})}$

Amplify and Forward Strategy

As the name suggests, in the Amplify and Forward technique simply amplify the signal received by the relay and then forward it to the destination. This technique was proposed by J. N. Laneman and G. W. Wornell [9], and is most suited for relays having minimal computing power. However, the noise in the signal is also amplified at the relay station in this arrangement which is major drawback, and the destination receives two independently faded versions of the signal.

More detailed discussion has been given by J. N. Laneman and G. W. Wornell [9] for a better understanding of the Amplify and Forward technique.

**Figure 4.** Amplify and Forward Technique.



IV. METHODOLOGY

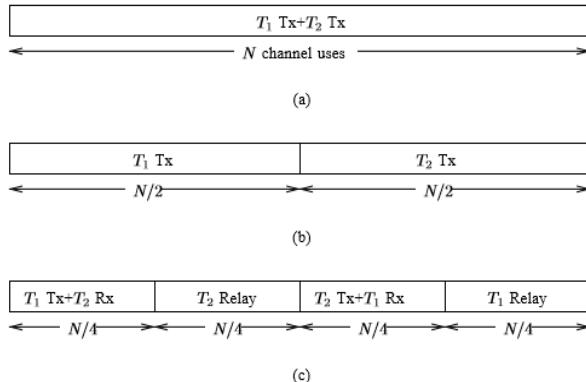


Figure 5. Example time-division channel allocations for (a) direct transmission with interference, (b) orthogonal direct transmission, and (c) orthogonal cooperative diversity

For direct transmission, the channel can be modelled as:

$$\mathbf{y}_d[n] = \mathbf{a}_{s,d} \mathbf{x}_s[n] + \mathbf{z}_d[n] \quad (1)$$

for, say, $n = 1, \dots, N/2$, where $\mathbf{x}_s[n]$ represents the source transmitted signal, and $\mathbf{y}_d[n]$ represents the destination received signal.

The another node transmits for $n = N/2+1, \dots, N$ as Fig. 2(b) depicts. Thus, each node uses only half of the available resources of the channel.

For cooperative diversity, the channel model for first half of the block is as below:

$$\mathbf{y}_r[n] = \mathbf{a}_{s,r} \mathbf{x}_s[n] + \mathbf{z}_r[n] \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{y}_d[n] = \mathbf{a}_{s,d} \mathbf{x}_s[n] + \mathbf{z}_d[n] \quad (3)$$

for, say, $n = 1, \dots, N/4$, where $\mathbf{x}_s[n]$ represents the source transmitted signal and $\mathbf{y}_r[n]$ and $\mathbf{y}_d[n]$ represent the relay and destination received signals, respectively.

For the second half of the block, the channel model of the received signal is:

$$\mathbf{y}_d[n] = \mathbf{a}_{r,d} \mathbf{x}_r[n] + \mathbf{z}_d[n] \quad (4)$$

for $n = N/4+1, \dots, N/2$, where $\mathbf{x}_r[n]$ represents the relay transmitted signal and $\mathbf{y}_d[n]$ is the destination received signal.

In second half of the block, the source and relays are reversed for their roles, as Fig. 2(c) depicts. Note here that, while again half the resources of channel are allocated to each source nodes for transmission to its destination, only a quarter of the resources are available for communication to its relay.

In (1)-(4), $a_{i,j}$ represents the effects of path-loss, shadowing, and frequency nonselective fading, and $z_j[n]$ represents the effects of receiver noise and other forms of interference in the system, where $i \in \{s,r\}$ and $j \in \{r,d\}$. We consider the scenario in which the fading coefficients are known, i.e., accurately measured by the appropriate

receivers, but not fully known to, or not exploited by, the transmitters.

We model $a_{i,j}$ statistically as zero-mean, independent, circularly-symmetric complex Gaussian random variables with variances $\sigma_{i,j}^2$. Also, we model $z_j[n]$ as zero-mean mutually independent, circularlysymmetric, complex Gaussian random sequences with variance N_0 .

V. PARAMETERIZATIONS

Two important parameters of the system are 1. SNR without fading and 2. Spectral efficiency.

We now define these parameters in terms of standard parameters in the continuous-time channel. For a continuoustime channel with bandwidth W Hz available for transmission, the discrete-time model contains Wtwo-dimensional symbols per second (2D/s).

For Amplify-and-Forward transmission, the appropriate channel model is equations (2)–(4). The source terminal transmits its information as $\mathbf{x}_s[n]$, say, for $n = 1, \dots, N/4$.

During this interval, the relay processes $\mathbf{y}_r[n]$, and relays the information by transmitting

$$\mathbf{x}_r[n] = \beta \mathbf{y}_r[n - \frac{N}{4}] \quad (8)$$

for $n = N/4+1, \dots, N/2$.

To remain within its power constraint (with high probability), an amplifying relay must use gain

$$\beta \leq \sqrt{\frac{P}{|a_{s,r}| P + N_0}} \quad (9)$$

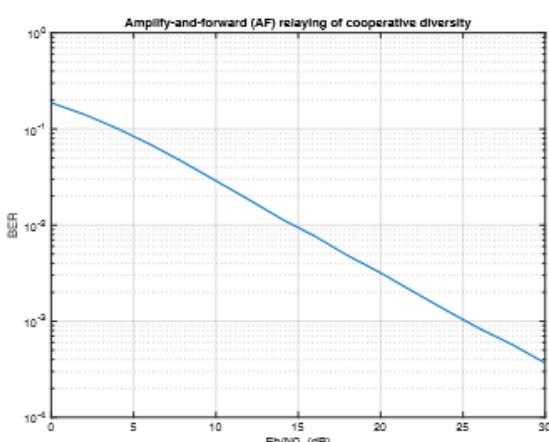
where we allow the amplifier gain to depend upon the fading coefficient as r between the source and relay,which the relay estimates to high accuracy.

This scheme can be viewed as repetition coding from twoseparate transmitters, except that the relay transmitter amplifies its own receiver noise.

The destination can decode its received signal $\mathbf{y}_d[n]$ for $n = 1, \dots, N/2$ by first appropriately combining the signals fromthe two sub blocks using a suitably designed matched-filter (maximum-ratio combiner).

VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We here modelled the channel with appropriate equations, and taken the outage probability equations from Table 1, and simulate the MATLAB code [2]. After the successful simulation of MATLAB code, Fig.6. below shows the results and shows the graph between BER of AF relaying. We simulated and demonstrate the Amplify and Forward cooperative protocols and results shows the robustness of this protocol to fairly general channel conditions.

**Figure 6.** Bit error rate of AF relaying.

In addition to direct transmission, we examine fixed relaying protocols in which the relay amplifies what it receives and re-transmits the source message. We call these options amplify-and-forward.

These above protocols are inspired by the observation [5], [17], [26] and cooperation [5], [6], [28] schemes, respectively, but we limit the complexity of our protocols for ease of implementation. Our analysis suggests that cooperating radios may also employ threshold tests on the measured channel quality between them, to obtain adaptive protocols, called selection relaying, that choose the strategy with best performance. Relay selection and incremental relaying protocols represent new directions for relay and cooperative transmission, building upon existing ideas.

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