Primary User Authentication of Cognitive Radio Network using Underlay Waveform

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Outline

- 1. Spectrum Congestion
- 2. Cognitive Radio
- 3. Primary Users & Secondary Users
- 4. Primary User Emulation Attack
- 5. Current research & limitations
- 6. PU Authentication System Model
- 7. Results
- 8. Conclusions

UNITED

STATES FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS

THE RADIO SPECTRUM



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Spectrum Congestion Problem

- Overcrowding of spectrum due to an increased number of users, increased number of spectrum based devices, and higher frequencies/data rates
- Real problem comes down to inefficient usage of the spectrum rather than a lack of spectrum itself



Cognitive Radio

An intelligent radio or system that senses the spectrum and is aware of its operational environment and can be trained to dynamically and autonomously adjust its radio operating parameters accordingly



Primary Users & Secondary Users

- Primary User (PU)
 The intended user in a CR network
 Principal access to the spectrum
- Secondary User (SU)

 Opportunistic user using the spectrum on a noninterference basis but in cooperation with the PU
 Can only use the spectrum when PU grants access or not present

Primary Users & Secondary Users (cont.)



Primary Users Emulation Attack

- "Intruder" who tries to interfere and occupy the vacant spectrum of the PU intended for SU
- Impersonates PU by mimicking distinctive characteristics and features
- SU assumes PU is still occupying the spectrum when in reality PUE Attack is occurring
- CR left vulnerable to PUE attack thus losing spectrum to intruder
- Poor spectrum utilization



Current PUE research and limitations

- 1. Energy & Cyclostationary methods
- 2. Location based approaches
- 3. Cooperative sensing
- 4. Cryptography

Above methods are ineffective to identify PUE attacks or require high computational complexity

PU Sensing Methods in literature

- Energy Detection
 - Usage of an energy detector in signal detection to identify the presence of a PU
 - Problem Just detection of energy levels is not sufficient enough to differentiate PU from PUE
- Match-filter detection
 - Correlates a shifted version of the PU waveform and compares the output of the filter with the predetermined signal
 - Problem requires perfect knowledge of PU, and moreover a PUE can just use a repeater to imitate PU
- Cyclostationary Signal Processing (CSP) Detection
 - Extracts distinct features of PU signal and performs detection based on those special features
 - Can distinguish PU from noise
 - Extraction of features still possible under varying Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR) using embedded information in PU signal that are non-existent in noise
 - \geq Problem high computational complexity

What is Cyclostationary Signal Processing?

Cyclostationary Signal Processing (CSP) is a statistical signal processing technique which exploits the inherent features and properties of a modulated signal such as modulation, symbol rate, chip rate, etc.



Spectral Correlation Function

0

n

0.2

0.2



Generation of PU Signal in Time Domain:









PU vs. PU + Underlay in Time Domain



Results of CSP for PU & PU + Underlay













PU Authentication Algorithm featuring PU Signal Cancellation technique:







Results



Results: Varying SNRs for Underlay







Underlay SNR = 10dB







Underlay SNR = -10dB

Results: Varying SNRs for Underlay





Underlay SNR = -20dB









Underlay SNR = -40dB

Conclusions

- Superimposition of covert underlay waveform was essential to authenticate PU from PUE
- Presence of underlay waveform was not visible in both time and CSP domain
- Knowledge of underlay waveform in combination with novel technique to extract underlay waveform was key
- Post-CSP Integration allowed clear identification of bit frequency to authenticate PU

Novelties & Contributions

- Superimposition of Underlay waveform onto Primary User Header
- Creating a CSP based algorithm featuring PU Signal Cancellation to extract underlay and authenticate PU

Questions?