

Performance Analysis for Truncated ARQ based DSFBC-CO-OFDM Communication Scheme

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Abstract— We develop and analyze an ARQ (Automatic Repeat reQuest) based distributed space-frequency block code-orthogonal frequency division multiplexing protocol for cooperative communications (DSFBC-CO-OFDM). At PHY layer, space frequency block codes (SFBC) are spread over OFDM subcarriers instead of OFDM symbols to compensate for the small coherence time. Medium access control (MAC) layer packet retransmission limit has been used as an actuator for transmit cooperative diversity initialization. Transmit diversity is provided by the relays in close proximity to source node. Closed form expressions are obtained for packet error rate (PER) and average delay for the proposed scheme in Nakagami- m fading channels. This cooperative scheme achieves lower signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) values for desired packet error rate and markedly improves the average delay per packet compared to the direct transmissions at low SNR regime. Finally, the results of computer simulations are included to demonstrate the efficacy of the proposed scheme and to verify the accuracy of analytical expressions.

Keywords- Automatic repeat request (ARQ), cooperative transmit diversity, OFDM, wireless networks.

I. INTRODUCTION

Recent researches have shown that the spatial diversity can be leveraged at MAC and PHY layers to provide energy efficient transmission. Multiple input multiple output (MIMO) realized this spatial diversity. MIMO systems require multi antenna devices, which may not be feasible in some devices due to their small physical size, e.g., sensor nodes. This area of thrust then brought a new arena of cooperative diversity where the diversity gain is achieved via virtual antenna array in a distributed manner (cluster of relay nodes) called cooperative or relay communications.

In general, two types of relays are possible: decoding relays, which must successfully decode the message before forwarding (decode-and-forward), and amplifying relays, which simply repeat an amplified version of the received signal without first decoding (amplify-and-forward) [1]. Hybrid relays may adaptively switch between decoding and amplifying modes [2] opportunistically. Laneman *et al.* [1] indicated that adaptive decode-and-forward strategies offer the same performance as fixed amplify-and-forward. Meng Yu *et al.* [3] have shown that the decode-and-forward scheme is slightly better than the amplify-and-forward in error

probability and mutual information analysis. More importantly, in order to fully realize the diversity order promised by the theory, a source node should probably partner with one that is as close as possible [3].

We consider the case where the relay terminals decode the received symbols and retransmit them. This strategy is known as Decode and Forward (DF). Talking about DF DSFBC, it is important to clarify first the main differences between DSFBC and SFBC, besides the obvious property that the multiple transmit antennas in the DSFBC scheme belong to different radio nodes. The main differences are the following: i) in the DSFBC there are errors in the link between the transmit antennas (source S and relay R nodes), whereas of course there are no errors at the transmitter in SFBC; ii) even if S and R transmit synchronously, the signals arriving at destination node D might be asynchronous, because of the different delays from S and R . To limit this second source of error, we assume that a radio node is chosen as a relay only if it is sufficiently close to the source, so that the relative delay can be incorporated within the cyclic prefix (CP) appended to each transmitted block without any major efficiency loss.

Most of the cooperative techniques presented in the literature can be classified into two categories, namely, physical-layer cooperation and MAC-layer cooperation. Physical-layer cooperation techniques, or cooperative relaying, involves nodes in the vicinity of a single wireless link that relay overheard packets to the link's receiver (or, with coded cooperation, transmit error-correcting redundant information that allows the receiver to recover the packet by jointly decoding the relayed signals) [4]–[10]. On the basis of initialization, the existing cooperative MAC protocols can be classified into proactive schemes [11–14] and reactive schemes [15, 16]. In the former, the cooperation of the partner(s) is always provided by either the prearranged optimal [14, 17] or the random [11–13] helper(s) before the acknowledgment (ACK) from the receiver; while in the latter, the help from the partner(s) is initiated only when the negative acknowledgment (NACK) is received/detected. In [11, 12], two similar protocols (called Coop-MAC and rDCF) based on the IEEE 802.11 distributed coordinated function (DCF) are proposed to mitigate the throughput bottleneck caused by low-data-rate nodes. A high-rate node is allowed to help a low-rate node through two-hop transmission. Through joint routing and

This work is partially supported by Qatar National Research Fund (QNRF) through the “Wireless Mesh Networking” project No.08-374-2-144.

cooperation, a cross-layer approach is introduced in [13]. Clusters of nodes near each transmitter form virtual multiple-input single-output (VMISO) link to a receiver on the routing table and as far as possible to the transmitter. Space-time codes are utilized to support transmission over a long distance, thus reducing the number of transmission hops and improving communication reliability. H. Shan et al. [14] propose a busy-tone based cross-layer cooperative MAC (CTBTMA) protocol. Adaptive modulation and coding (AMC) and multimode transmission are scheduled together according to the channel condition to improve the network throughput. The use of busy tones helps to solve collisions in a cooperation scenario and to address the optimal helper selection problem. Reactive schemes [15, 16] have a similar strategy, which let neighbor(s) (overhearing the packet) retransmit the packet instead of the source node when the NACK is detected.

From the viewpoint of space-frequency cooperation, the longer symbol duration along with the use of cyclic prefix makes the system robust to timing errors. However, at the same time, longer symbol duration causes OFDM signals to become more sensitive to frequency offsets. Timing synchronization and frequency offset estimation and correction for cooperative OFDM system has been described briefly in [18] and are not the focus of this paper.

In this paper, we design a space-frequency cooperative system, based on, PHY layer OFDM, distributed SFBC, and MAC layer RTS/CTS/ACK (Request-to-send/Clear-to-send/Acknowledgement) protocol and evaluate the performance of the proposed scheme. This type of node communication results in some additional delay and overhead compared to the conventional ARQ or previous cooperative diversity protocols. However, considering that the transmission is performed in the unit of packet (over one hundred symbols per packet; for example), this overhead can be neglected since it only requires several bits.

The remaining of the paper is organized as follows. Section II describes the signal, system and the channel model for wireless network under consideration. Section III contains Truncated ARQ based DSFBC-CO-OFDM scheme. Next, the performance analysis of the proposed cooperative communications scheme is presented in Section IV. Section V shows the MATLAB® simulation results, followed by conclusions in Section VI.

II. SIGNAL SYSTEM AND CHANNEL MODEL

We consider the system model shown in Fig. 1 where source node S along with N_r relay nodes form $(N_r+1) \times L$ cooperative communication link with the destination node D . We model this N_r by a random variable with range $[0, \Upsilon_r^{\max}]$, where Υ_r^{\max} is the maximum retransmission limit. Further, it is assumed that receiver has perfect channel state information through the use of training sequence at PHY PMD (physical medium dependent).

The source node sends a packet $x_{t+1}^s, \dots, x_{t+\xi}^s$ with transmission power P^s per OFDM symbol, where $\xi = L_p / bk\phi_d$ is the number of OFDM symbols per packet with a total packet length of L_p bits and a modulation level of $b = \log_2 M$ bits. Each OFDM symbol carries $k\phi_d$ M -QAM data symbols (k is the number of subcarriers per OFDM symbol). The packet

received by the destination node during direct transmission is given by:

$$y_{packet}^{sd} = [y_{t+1}^{sd}, \dots, y_{t+\xi}^{sd}] \quad (1)$$

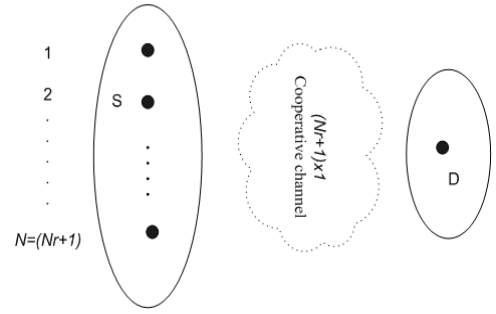


Figure 1. System model

where $y_{t+i}^{sd} = h_{t+i}^{sd} x_{t+i}^s + n_0$, $i=1, \dots, \xi$ and the channel gain h_{t+i}^{sd} is assumed to be a Nakagami- m random variable with mean μ_{t+i}^{sd} and variance $\sigma_{0,t+i}^{sd}$. n_0 represents additive white Gaussian noise with zero mean and variance N_0 . Packet received by n^{th} relay node, $n=1, \dots, N_r$, is given by

$$y_{packet}^{sr_n} = [y_{t+1}^{sr_n}, \dots, y_{t+\xi}^{sr_n}] \quad (2)$$

where $y_{t+i}^{sr_n} = h_{t+i}^{sr_n} x_{t+i}^s + n_0^{sr_n}$, $i=1, \dots, \xi$.

The received packet at the destination node is given by

$$y_{packet}^d = [y_{t+1}^d, \dots, y_{t+\xi'}^d] \quad (3)$$

$$y_{t+i}^d = h_0^{sd} x_{t+i}^s + n_0^{sd} + \sum_{n=1}^{N_r} h_n^{rd} x_{t+i}^{rd,n} + n_0^{rd,n}$$

Where $\xi' = \xi k\phi_d \Upsilon_r / R_c$ with Υ_r number of retransmissions and R_c SFBC code rate. x_{t+i}^s and $x_{t+i}^{rd,n}$ are the space-frequency block coded symbols transmitted by source node and n^{th} relay node, respectively. The fading coefficients h_n^{rd} are modeled by Gamma random variable and $n_0^{rd,n}$ is the additive White Gaussian noise with zero mean and variance $\sigma_0^{rd,n}$.

In general, at time t , for N_r cooperative nodes the $N_r + 1 \times L$ space-frequency code word matrix [11] is given by

$$X_t = \begin{bmatrix} x_{t,1}^1 & x_{t,2}^1 & \dots & x_{t,L}^1 \\ x_{t,1}^2 & x_{t,2}^2 & \dots & x_{t,L}^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{t,1}^{N_r+1} & x_{t,2}^{N_r+1} & \dots & x_{t,L}^{N_r+1} \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

where the i -th row $x_t^i = x_{t,1}^i, x_{t,2}^i, \dots, x_{t,L}^i$, $i=1, 2, \dots, N_r+1$, is the data sequence for the i -th relay. We assume that the subcarrier length K is an integer multiple of SFBC code word length L . Signals $x_t^i = x_{t,1}^i, x_{t,2}^i, \dots, x_{t,L}^i$, $i=1, 2, \dots, N_r+1$ are OFDM modulated on L different OFDM subcarriers and transmitted from the i -th relay simultaneously during one OFDM symbol, where $x_{t,k}^i$ is sent on the k -th OFDM subcarrier.

Assume that n_s symbols are transmitted by the transmission matrix. Then the code rate R_c is defined as $R_c = n_s / L$, where L is the number of subcarriers for transmission of one block of coded symbols.

The wireless communication is assumed to be over Nakagami- m fading channel. Let γ denote the instantaneous SNR defined by $\gamma \triangleq \alpha^2 E_s / N_0 / N_r R_c$ where α is the fading amplitude, E_s is the energy per symbol, and N_0 is the one-sided noise spectral density. Probability density function (pdf) of α is given by

$$p_\alpha \propto \frac{2}{\Gamma m} \left(\frac{m}{\Omega} \right)^m \alpha^{2m-1} e^{-m\alpha^2/\Omega}, \alpha \geq 0 \quad (5)$$

Where $\Gamma \cdot$ is the gamma function, $\Omega \triangleq E[\alpha^2]$ defined as mean square value, and m is the fading severity parameter from $1/2$ to ∞ . Then the pdf and moment generating function (MGF) of instantaneous SNR γ for n relays assisted are given by, respectively

$$p_\gamma \propto \frac{1}{\Gamma m} \left(\frac{m}{\bar{\gamma}} \right)^m \gamma^{m-1} e^{-m\gamma/\bar{\gamma}}, \gamma \geq 0 \quad (6)$$

$$\phi_\gamma \triangleq \int_0^\infty e^{-s\gamma} p_\gamma \gamma d\gamma = \left(1 + \frac{s\bar{\gamma}}{m} \right)^{-m}, m \geq \frac{1}{2} \quad (7)$$

Where $\bar{\gamma} \triangleq \Omega E_s / N_0 R_c$ denotes the average SNR per symbol.

A. Distributed Space-frequency Signal

In the Cooperative-OFDM system, MAC layer transmission of each frame involves two phases. Phase I is associated with normal transmission of data frame from source to the relay and destination without space-frequency coding. If the destination succeeds in decoding the Phase I data frame with the broadcasting of ACK frame, the following Phase II (SFBC cooperation) is ignored at the source and the relay. Otherwise, after the frame check sequence (FCS) error detection at destination followed by ACK timeout, the source and relays start SFBC transmission.

For simplicity, we consider one relay and the Alamouti code to construct space-frequency-coded signals in cooperation phase. Each subcarrier pair in OFDM symbol form a space-frequency coded block, this can be easily extended to more than one cooperative relays using Tarokh STBC/SFBC codes. Let $X_s[k], X_s[k+1]$ be the space-frequency encoded symbol

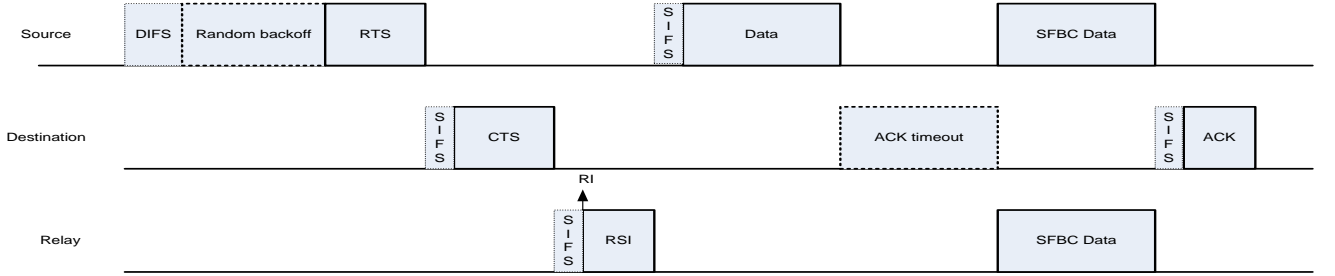


Figure 2. Frame sequence for 1 cooperative relay

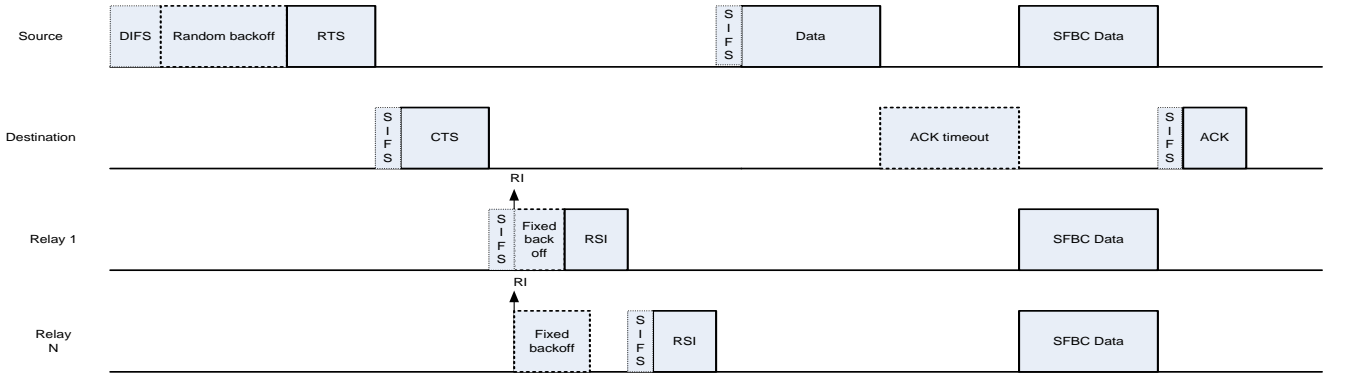


Figure 3. Frame sequence for N cooperative relays

transmitted from source S in k -th and $(k+1)$ -th subcarrier for m th OFDM symbol. Similarly, $X_R[k], X_R[k+1]$ be the space-frequency encoded symbol transmitted from relay R . The space-frequency block code in subcarrier pair can be expressed in matrix form as follows

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_s[k] & X_s[k+1] \\ X_R[k] & X_R[k+1] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S_{1,S}[k] & -S_{2,S}^*[k+1] \\ S_{2,R}[k] & S_{1,R}^*[k+1] \end{bmatrix} \quad (8)$$

The received symbols $R[k]$ and $R[k+1]$ at the destination can be written as

$$\begin{bmatrix} R[k] \\ R^*[k+1] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} H^{SD}[k] & H^{RD}[k] \\ H^{*RD}[k+1] & -H^{*SD}[k+1] \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S_{1,s}[k] \\ S_{2,s}[k+1] \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} N[k] \\ N^*[k+1] \end{bmatrix} \quad (9)$$

Where $H^l[k]$ denotes the channel impulse response of the link l for the subcarrier k during m -th OFDM symbol, and $N[k]$ is the additive White Gaussian noise (AWGN) with zero mean and variance of σ^2 . Assuming the number of subcarriers is equal to the codeword length L and flat fading over the L subcarriers. An alternative technique is to use spatial diversity coding on a subcarrier basis across OFDM symbol in time [1]. However, this requires that the channel remain constant over L OFDM symbol periods. Since the duration of an OFDM symbol $((N_{data}+N_{pilot}+N_{cp})/BW)$ is usually large, this may be impractical.

For the decoding of space-frequency-coded symbols, the destination assumes $H^l[k] = H^l[k+1]$. If channel estimates $\hat{H}^l[k], l = SD, RD$ are available, then destination can obtain soft decision on $S_{1,s}[k]$ and $S_{2,s}[k]$ using the maximum likelihood rule as [22]

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{S}_{1,s}[k] \\ \hat{S}_{2,s}[k] \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\hat{\Theta}[k]} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{H}^{*SD}[k] & \hat{H}^{RD}[k] \\ \hat{H}^{*RD}[k+1] & -\hat{H}^{SD}[k+1] \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} R[k] \\ R^*[k+1] \end{bmatrix} \quad (10)$$

Where $\hat{\Theta}[k] \triangleq |\hat{H}^{SD}[k]|^2 + |\hat{H}^{RD}[k]|^2$

These received symbols are converted into bits through M-QAM demodulator followed by the PHY PMD packet formation.

III. TRUNCATED ARQ BASED DSFBC-CO-OFDM SCHEME

In this section we propose a cross layer cooperative MAC scheme which takes into account the MAC layer ARQ, PHY layer DSFBC and cooperative OFDM. The proposed scheme is based on IEEE 802.11 DCF with cooperative communications realization. Fig. 2, Fig. 3 and Algorithm 1 explain the proposed IEEE 802.11 DCF based cooperative MAC protocol.

Relay nodes are selected on following condition

$$\frac{1}{R_{sd}} \geq \left(\frac{1}{R_n} + N \times SIFS + N \times RSI \right),$$

where $R_n = \min(R_{sr,n}, R_{rd,n})$ (11)

and R_{sd}, R_{sr}, R_{rd} are transmission rates of source-destination, source-relay, and relay-destination, respectively. SIFS is short inter-frame spacing and is defined in 802.11.

IV. PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

With the assumption that the length of PHY PLCP (physical layer convergence protocol) packet is L_p and a square M -QAM is adopted with $b = \log_2 M$ bits/symbol, we obtain the relations for error rates and average delays as follows:

A. Error Rates

The average SER for n -relay assisted M -QAM signal is given by [19]

$$P_s e = \frac{4q}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \phi_\gamma^{-n+1} \left(\frac{p}{\sin^2 \theta} \right) d\theta - \frac{4q^2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/4} \phi_\gamma^{-n+1} \left(\frac{p}{\sin^2 \theta} \right) d\theta \quad (12)$$

Algorithm 1

- 1- Source node initiates its transmission by sending RTS packet to its destination after finishing its backoff.
- 2- The destination node which is in idle state, responds to the source node with a CTS packet.
- 3- All Nodes that overhear both RTS and CTS packets, record the RSSI_RTS and RSSI_CTS, and find out the minimal of the data rates between source-relay, and relay-destination, i.e., R_{rd} and R_{sr} ,
if $\min(R_{rd}, R_{sr}) \geq 2R_{sd}$, then
relay sends this information to source node via RI (relay indication) otherwise it remains silent. In the absence of RI, the source starts sending the data packet through direct mode transmission.
- 4- Collision in contention period after RI can be avoided by fixed backoff [17].
The higher the R_{sr} and R_{rd} , the smaller the back off time.
- 5- Based on RSI (Relay Selection Information), source node piggybacks the Relay+SFBC selection scheme in DATA packet. Nodes that are not selected could immediately go in sleep mode because the information of selected nodes is placed at the start of DATA packet.
- 6- If the selected nodes detect the ACK timeout, they start transmission of selected SFBC scheme.
- 7- After successful reception of data packet, destination send the ACK

Where $p = 3/2 M - 1$, and $q = 1 - 1/\sqrt{M}$,

Evaluation of the above integral results in the following:

$$P_s e = \frac{2q\Gamma(mn+1) + \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(mn+1) + 1} \phi_\gamma^{-p} {}_2F_1 \left(mn+1, \frac{1}{2}; mn+1+1; -\frac{1}{1 + \frac{p\bar{\gamma}}{mn+1}} \right) - \frac{2q^2}{\pi} \phi_\gamma^{-2p} {}_2F_1 \left(1, mn+1; mn+1+1; -\frac{1 + \frac{p\bar{\gamma}}{mn+1}}{1 + \frac{2p\bar{\gamma}}{mn+1}} \right) \quad (13)$$

Where ${}_2F_1 \dots; \dots$ and $F_1 \dots; \dots$ are the Gauss Hypergeometric function [20, eq.2.12(1)] and Appell Hypergeometric function [20, eq.5.8(5)], respectively. The mathematical software used is Matlab, which contains the Gauss Hypergeometric function but it does not include the Appell Hypergeometric function. This function has been implemented by using their series representation [21, eq.(9.180.1)]

$$F_1(a, b, b'; c; x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_{n+k} b_n b'_k}{c_{n+k} n! k!} x^n y^k \quad (14)$$

where

$a_n \triangleq \Gamma(a+n)/\Gamma(a)$ is the Pochhammer symbol [21].

The probability of packet error at the destination for ARQ initialized cooperative communication, can be obtained by combining the law of conditional probability and law of total probability as

$$P_p^{ARQ}(e) = \Pr(e | (1 \leq \Upsilon_r \leq \Upsilon_r^{\max})) \Pr(1 \leq \Upsilon_r \leq \Upsilon_r^{\max}) + \Pr(e | (1 \leq \Upsilon_r \leq \Upsilon_r^{\max})') \Pr(1 \leq \Upsilon_r \leq \Upsilon_r^{\max})' \quad (15)$$

$\Pr(e | (1 \leq \Upsilon_r \leq \Upsilon_r^{\max})) = 1$, given that CRC error has been detected.

$\Pr(e | (1 \leq \Upsilon_r \leq \Upsilon_r^{\max})') = 0$, given that no CRC error has been detected.

Retransmission tries Υ_r can vary in the range $[0 - \Upsilon_r^{\max}]$

$$P_p^{ARQ}(e) = \begin{cases} 1 - 1 - P_s E^{L_p/b} & 1 \leq \Upsilon_r \leq \Upsilon_r^{\max} \\ 0 & \Upsilon_r = 0 \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

Packet loss is occurred when retransmission exceeds the maximum limit Υ_r^{\max} , with packet loss probability given by:

$$P_p^{ARQ} \text{ loss} = \left[1 - 1 - P_s E^{L_p/b} \right]^{\Upsilon_r^{\max} + 1} \quad (17)$$

B. Average Delay

The average delay at MAC layer for $\bar{\Upsilon}_r$ average number of retransmissions can be computed as

$$\mathfrak{D}_{Avg} = \frac{\bar{\Upsilon}_r^2 L_p^2}{b L_p - M_{OH}} \frac{1}{P_p s} \quad (18)$$

Where M_{OH} is MAC overhead and $P_p s$ is the MAC level packet success rate, respectively.

A packet error occurs if at least one of the κ bits is erroneous. Since the nodes are spatially separated, no correlation has been observed and the bits in a packet are independent from each other, which yields the following PER

$$P_p(e) = 1 - 1 - P_b(e)^{L_p} \quad (19)$$

Assuming bits are Gray mapped onto the symbol, i.e., adjacent symbol constellation points differ by one bit [22], then $P_b(e) = P_s(e) / \log_2 M$.

MAC level packet success rate is given by

$$P_p(s) = 1 - P_p^{direct}(e) (P_p^{retrans}(e))^{\Upsilon_r^{\max}} \quad (20)$$

and the average number of retransmission per packet is given as

$$\bar{\Upsilon}_r = 1 - P_p^{direct} + \sum_{i=2}^{\Upsilon_r^{\max}} i \cdot P_p^{retrans}^{i-2} (1 - P_p^{retrans}) P_p^{direct} / R_c + \Upsilon_r^{\max} + 1 \cdot P_p^{retrans}^{\Upsilon_r^{\max}-1} P_p^{direct} / R_c \quad (21)$$

V. SIMULATION RESULTS

In this section, we provide computer simulations using MATLAB[®]. In this simulations we have used packet length $L_p=100$, QPSK modulation, Nakagami parameter $m=1$, and maximum retransmission tries $\Upsilon_r^{\max} = 4$ (similar to 802.11).

ARQ based average SER is shown in Fig. 4 with different number of retransmission tries. First relay is selected when destination detects FCS error. If destination is not succeeded in FCS decoded again, second relay is selected to cooperate with source and first relay, and so on. It can be seen from the figure that there is an obvious diversity gain with increasing number of relays but at the same time, there is a reduction in throughput due to the delay incurred in each retransmission. Destination node can receive the transmitted frame even in harsh fading conditions because of the given diversity gain. Fig. 5 shows the MAC layer packet error rate. At a given received SNR, the average PER decreases with the increasing number of relays/retransmissions. Packet loss probability of proposed scheme and direct transmission scheme is shown in Fig. 6. Space-frequency based coded scheme provides about 6dB gain over direct transmission with one relay at packet loss probability of 10^{-2} . Using packet loss probability and acceptable time delay, one can restrict the number of retransmissions. Average delays for proposed scheme is shown in Fig. 7. For small values of received SNR, direct transmission results in more delay than retransmission based cooperative scheme, it's due to the large number of retransmissions from source only. Our proposed scheme gives a dominant performance gain over direct transmission in low SNR regime.

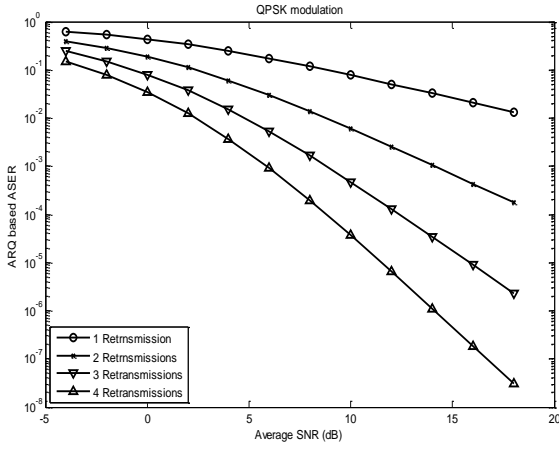


Figure 4. ASER Vs SNR with QPSK modulation

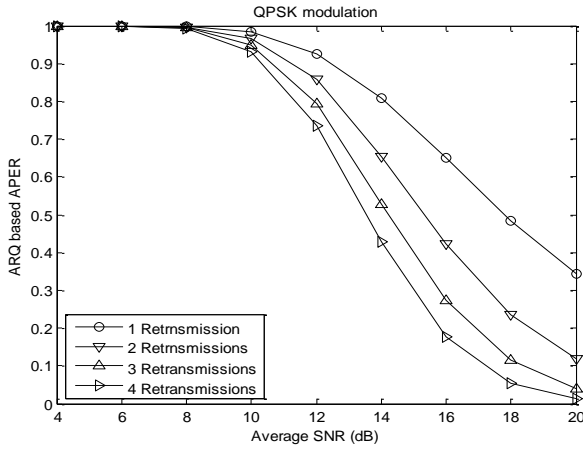


Figure 5. ARQ based PER Vs SNR for QPSK modulation

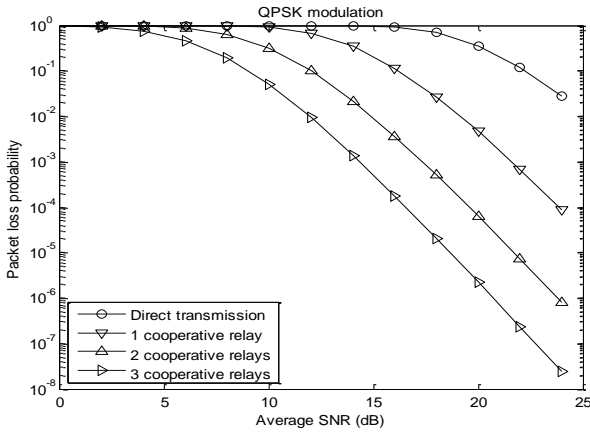


Figure 6. Packet loss probability Vs SNR

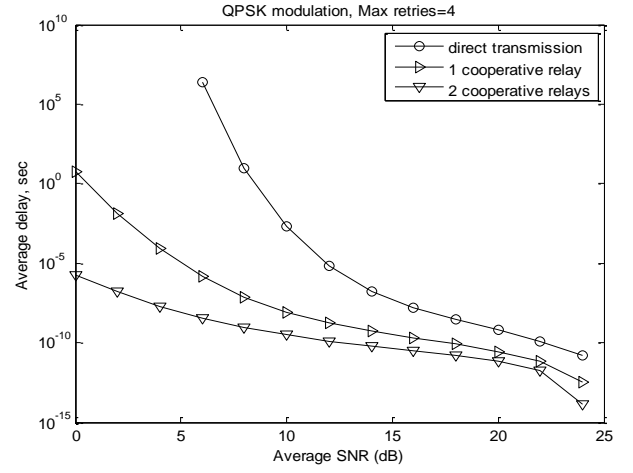


Figure 7. Average delay variations with received SNR

VI. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, we have presented the performance analysis of ARQ initialized DSFBC-OFDM transmit diversity cooperative communications system in Nakagami- m fading channel. Relays are opportunistically selected through MAC layer ARQ protocol which eliminates the feedback overhead of PHY layer relay selection. Simulation results show that SER and PER performance are improved with proposed cooperative scheme with much smaller delay per packet as compared to direct transmission. This work can be extended to spatial multiplexing and the switching between diversity and spatial multiplexing depending upon the channel condition through Demmel number.

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