

## 非正交多址接入下行协作网络的中断性能分析

邓超, 赵小亚, 李兴旺

(河南理工大学物理与电子信息学院, 河南焦作 454003)

**摘要:** 针对非正交多址接入(non-orthogonal multiple access, NOMA)下行协作网络, 首先研究不同链路采用不同衰落信道的固定增益放大转发(amplify-and-forward, AF)中继系统模型, 同时考虑硬件损伤和信道估计对系统性能的影响; 然后在接收端采用选择合并(selection combining, SC)算法处理接收到的信息, 并给出不同用户信息的中断概率的确切和渐近闭式表达式; 最后通过仿真验证了硬件损伤和信道估计误差对系统性能产生负面影响。

**关键词:** 信道估计; 硬件损伤; 非正交多址接入; Nakagami- $m$  衰落; 瑞利衰落

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## Performance analysis of relaying networks based on non-orthogonal multiple access

DENG Chao, ZHAO Xiaoya, LI Xingwang

(School of Physics and Electronic Information College, Henan Polytechnic University, Jiaozuo 454003, China)

**Abstract:** The performance of non-orthogonal multiple access (NOMA) fixed gain amplify-and-forward (AF) relaying networks is investigated, and the different links are considered with different fading channels. In particular, both transceiver hardware impairments and channel estimation are considered. At the receiver, the destination node processes the received information using selection combining (SC) algorithm. To analyze the performance of the users, the analytical closed-form expressions for the outage probability of users' symbols are derived. In addition, the approximate analysis of the outage probability reveals the insights of the parameters for both hardware impairments and channel estimation on the network performance. Simulation results indicate that outage probability is limited by the levels of distortion noise and channel estimation error.

**Key words:** channel estimation; hardware impairments; non-orthogonal multiple access; Nakagami- $m$  fading; Rayleigh fading

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作者简介: 邓超, 男, 1980年生, 博士/副教授, 研究方向: 图像和信号处理. E-Mail: super@hpu.edu.cn

通讯作者: 李兴旺, 博士/讲师. E-Mail: lixingwangbupt@gmail.com

## 0 引言

随着物联网和移动互联网的迅猛发展,有限的频谱资源和不断增加的系统容量需求之间的矛盾越来越突出,而正交多址接入技术受限于频谱效率与接入能力难以满足未来移动通信的需求,因此面向第五代移动通信(5G)的非正交多址技术(non-orthogonal multiple access, NOMA)受到学术界和工业界的广泛关注<sup>[1-2]</sup>. 与传统的多址方式不同, NOMA 技术引入了一个新的维度——功率域,即根据不同用户的信道质量对其分配不同的功率. 为了保证用户的公平性,给信道条件差的用户分配更多的功率,从而在保证差用户性能的前提下提高系统的整体性能,但代价是增加了接收端信号监测的复杂度,因此文献[3]指出,在接收端采用串行干扰消除技术来消除不同用户间的干扰,可提高非正交多址技术的可靠性. 文献[4]采用信息解码方式分析了基于 NOMA 的协作中继网络在瑞利衰落信道下的平均速率,并提出了一种次最优的功率分配方案来提高频谱效率. 文献[5]给出了基于 NOMA 双跳固定增益中继网络的中断概率和吞吐量的闭式表达式. 文献[6]推导出基于 Nakagami- $m$  衰落信道下的中断概率和信道容量的渐近表达式,并求出了满足其信道容量的上下界.

现有文献的工作主要集中在理想硬件和完美信道状态信息情况下的性能分析,在实际系统中,硬件和信道状态信息并不是完美的,如总是受到正交调制/解调器的 I/Q 不平衡<sup>[7]</sup>、功率放大的非线性失真和量化噪声的影响<sup>[8]</sup>导致硬件损伤,不完美的信道状态信息会导致信道估计误差<sup>[9]</sup>. 虽然通过补偿算法和校正方法可以减小硬件损伤的影响,但由于估计误差、校正方法的不准确和不同形式噪声的存在等都不能完全消除硬件损伤的影响以及获取完美的信道状态信息. 文献[10]分析了硬件损伤对系统性能的影响,推导出了硬件损伤在两跳中继放大转发和解码转发协议下的中断概率的闭式表达式. 文献[11]推导给出瑞利衰落信道下的系统中断概率和信道容量的闭式表达式. 文献[12]研究了硬件损伤对非正交多址接入下双跳放大转发的中继系统的影响,并通过仿真验证了硬件损伤对系统性能(包含中断概率和信道容量)产生的负面影响. 虽然文献[10-12]为研究硬件损伤对不同协作中继网络的影响打下了基础,但是硬件损伤对某一用户只存在直连情

况没有涉及,也并未将非完美信道状态信息考虑在内. 为此,文献[9]研究了硬件损伤和非理想信道状态信息对能量收集下的协作 NOMA 多中继系统性能的影响,通过分析得出硬件损伤和非理想信道状态信息都会对系统性能产生负面影响. 文献[13]分析了基于非正交多址接入下行放大转发中继网络的中断性能,并考虑非完美信道状态信息,推导出中断概率的确切以及下界的闭式表达式;文献[14]研究了  $\alpha$ - $\mu$  衰落信道下硬件损伤和非完美信道状态信息对某一协作中继系统的影响.

本文研究近端用户存在直连情况而远端用户只能通过中继进行通信的下行协作中继网络,同时考虑信道估计和硬件损伤对系统性能的影响. 本文的主要贡献包括:①由于基站与远端用户距离较远,存在障碍和阴影衰落问题,因此基站通过半双工放大转发中继仅与远端用户进行通信,且此链路采用 Nakagami- $m$  衰落信道模型;基站与近端用户直接通信,且此链路采用瑞利衰落信道模型. 通过分析该系统模型,推导出了基于 NOMA 中继网络的不同用户信息的中断概率的确切闭式表达式. 为了更深入地分析系统性能,对两个用户信息的中断概率进行了近似处理. ②同时考虑硬件损伤和信道估计对系统性能的影响,通过仿真验证了无论是硬件损伤还是信道估计,都会对系统产生负面影响. 此外,本文采用信息解码而非用户解码,只有用户准确接收到自己所需的信息时才算解码成功.

## 1 系统模型

综合考虑一个包含硬件损伤和信道估计的协作中继系统,由一个基站( $S$ )、一个中继( $R$ )、一个近端用户( $D_n$ )以及一个远端用户( $D_f$ )组成. 基站与近端用户直接相连,由于基站与远端用户之间距离较远,存在障碍和阴影衰落,因此考虑基站与远端用户之间没有直传链路,只能通过中继进行通信,其中所有节点均配置为单天线,采用半双工模式. 另外,基站与中继、中继与远端用户、基站与近端用户之间的信道增益系数表示为  $h_{SR}, h_{RD_f}, h_{SD_n}$ , 基站与中继的传输功率分别为  $P_S$  和  $P_R$ . 不失一般性,假设所有链路都存在均值为 0, 方差为  $N_i$  的加性高斯白噪声,即  $v_i \sim \text{CN}(0, N_i)$ ,  $i = SR, RD_f, SD_n$ . 实际系统中,由于信道估计误差的存在,获得信道的完美信道状态信息是非常困难的,因此假设中继、远端用户和近端用户各自进行信道估计. 为简化分析,考虑最简

单的一种信道估计误差模型  $h_i = \hat{h}_i + e_i, i = \text{SR}, \text{RD}_f, \text{SD}_n$ , 其中  $\hat{h}_i$  和  $e_i$  分别表示估计信道和信道估计误差, 且信道估计值  $\hat{h}_i$  和  $e_i$  相互独立,  $e_i$  表示信道估计误差为零均值、方差为  $\sigma_{e_i}^2$  的高斯随机变量, 即  $e_i \sim \text{CN}(0, \sigma_{e_i}^2)$ . 整个通信过程分为两个时隙:

第一时隙: 采用非正交多址接入技术, 基站发送信号  $\sqrt{a_f P_S} s_f + \sqrt{a_n P_S} s_n$  到中继和近端用户, 其中  $a_f$  和  $a_n$  是功率分配因子, 且  $a_f$  和  $a_n$  满足:  $a_f > a_n, a_f + a_n = 1; s_f$  和  $s_n$  表示数据承载的星座符号, 在功率域进行复用 ( $\mathbb{E}[|s_f|^2] = \mathbb{E}[|s_n|^2] = 1$ , 其中  $\mathbb{E}[\cdot]$  表示期望), 因此中继和近端用户接收到的信号可表示为

$$y_i = (\hat{h}_i + e_i) (\sqrt{a_f P_S} s_f + \sqrt{a_n P_S} s_n + \eta_{i,i}) + \nu_{r,i}, i = \{\text{SR}, \text{SD}_n\} \quad (1)$$

式中,  $\eta_{t,i}$  和  $\nu_{r,i}$  分别表示硬件损伤在发送端和接收端引起的失真噪声, 根据参考文献[11], 收发端失真噪声服从高斯分布, 即

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \eta_{t,i} &\sim \text{CN}(0, \kappa_{t,i}^2 P) \\ \nu_{r,i} &\sim \text{CN}(0, \kappa_{r,i}^2 P |h_i|^2) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

式中,  $\kappa_{t,i}, \kappa_{r,i} \geq 0$  表示发送端和接收端的硬件损伤系数;  $h_{\text{SR}}$  和  $h_{\text{RD}_f}$  信道幅度服从 Nakagami- $m$  分布; 信道增益服从 Gamma 分布  $|h_i|^2 \sim G(\alpha_i, \beta_i)$ , 则其概率密度函数可表示为

$$f_{|h_i|^2}(x) = \frac{x^{\alpha_i-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha_i) \beta_i^{\alpha_i}} e^{-x/\beta_i}, x \geq 0 \quad (3)$$

式中,  $\Gamma(\alpha_i) = (\alpha_i - 1)!$  表示 Gamma 函数<sup>[13]</sup>,  $\alpha_i$  和  $\beta_i$  分别为 Gamma 函数的形状参数和尺度参数, Gamma 分布的累计分布函数可表示为

$$F_{|h_i|^2}(x) = 1 - \sum_{g_i=0}^{\alpha_i-1} \frac{e^{-x/\beta_i}}{g_i!} \left(\frac{x}{\beta_i}\right)^{g_i}, x \geq 0 \quad (4)$$

由于  $h_{\text{SD}_n}$  服从瑞利衰落分布, 当 Nakagami- $m$  衰落

分布中的形状参数  $\alpha_i = 1$  时, 表示瑞利分布, 其概率分布函数和累计分布函数可分别表示为

$$f_{|h_{\text{SD}_n}|^2}(x) = \frac{1}{\beta_{\text{SD}_n}} e^{-x/\beta_{\text{SD}_n}}, x \geq 0 \quad (5)$$

$$F_{|h_{\text{SD}_n}|^2}(x) = 1 - e^{-x/\beta_{\text{SD}_n}}, x \geq 0 \quad (6)$$

结合式(2), 式(1)可简写为

$$y_i = (\hat{h}_i + e_i) (\sqrt{a_f P_S} s_f + \sqrt{a_n P_S} s_n + \eta_i) + \nu_i, i = \{\text{SR}, \text{SD}_n\} \quad (7)$$

式中, 发送端失真噪声服从高斯分布  $\eta_i \sim \text{CN}(0, \kappa_i^2 P)$ , 硬件损伤系数  $\kappa_i = \sqrt{\kappa_{t,i}^2 + \kappa_{r,i}^2}$ , 因此在  $D_n$  处近端解远端用户信息的信干比可表示为

$$\Gamma_{\text{SD}_n s_f \rightarrow s_n} = \frac{a_f |\hat{h}_{\text{SD}_n}|^2 \gamma_{\text{SD}_n}}{(a_n + \kappa_{\text{SD}_n}^2) |\hat{h}_{\text{SD}_n}|^2 \gamma_{\text{SD}_n} + (1 + \kappa_{\text{SD}_n}^2) \sigma_{e_{\text{SD}_n}}^2 \gamma_{\text{SD}_n} + 1} \quad (8)$$

式中,  $\gamma_{\text{SD}_n} = P_S / N_{\text{SD}_n}$ , 根据 NOMA 中的串行干扰消除技术, 近端用户的信息在解码之前总会先解出远端用户的信息并将其消除, 所以近端用户信息的信干比可表示为

$$\Gamma_{\text{SD}_n s_n} = \frac{a_n |\hat{h}_{\text{SD}_n}|^2 \gamma_{\text{SD}_n}}{\kappa_{\text{SD}_n}^2 |\hat{h}_{\text{SD}_n}|^2 \gamma_{\text{SD}_n} + (1 + \kappa_{\text{SD}_n}^2) \sigma_{e_{\text{SD}_n}}^2 \gamma_{\text{SD}_n} + 1} \quad (9)$$

第二时隙: 中继接收到基站信息进行放大后转发到远端用户, 因此远端用户接收到的信号可表示为

$$y_{\text{RD}_f} = G h_{\text{RD}_f} (h_{\text{SR}} \sqrt{a_f P_S} s_f + h_{\text{SR}} \sqrt{a_n P_S} s_n + h_{\text{SR}} \eta_{\text{SR}} + \nu_{\text{SR}}) + h_{\text{RD}_f} \eta_{\text{RD}_f} + \nu_{\text{RD}_f} \quad (10)$$

式中, 硬件损伤情况下的中继放大增益可定义为  $G = \sqrt{P_R / (P_S (|\hat{h}_{\text{SR}}|^2 + \sigma_{e_{\text{SR}}}^2) (1 + \kappa_{\text{SR}}^2) + N_{\text{SR}})}$ , 根据式(10), 远端用户不同信息的信干比可表示为

$$\Gamma_{\text{RD}_f s_f \rightarrow s_n} = \frac{a_f |\hat{h}_{\text{SR}}|^2 |\hat{h}_{\text{RD}_f}|^2 \gamma_{\text{SR}} \gamma_{\text{RD}_f}}{(a_n + d) |\hat{h}_{\text{SR}}|^2 |\hat{h}_{\text{RD}_f}|^2 \gamma_{\text{SR}} \gamma_{\text{RD}_f} + \theta_1 |\hat{h}_{\text{SR}}|^2 \gamma_{\text{SR}} + \theta_2 |\hat{h}_{\text{RD}_f}|^2 \gamma_{\text{RD}_f} + \theta_3} \quad (11)$$

$$\Gamma_{\text{RD}_f s_n} = \frac{a_n |\hat{h}_{\text{SR}}|^2 |\hat{h}_{\text{RD}_f}|^2 \gamma_{\text{SR}} \gamma_{\text{RD}_f}}{d |\hat{h}_{\text{SR}}|^2 |\hat{h}_{\text{RD}_f}|^2 \gamma_{\text{SR}} \gamma_{\text{RD}_f} + \theta_1 |\hat{h}_{\text{SR}}|^2 \gamma_{\text{SR}} + \theta_2 |\hat{h}_{\text{RD}_f}|^2 \gamma_{\text{RD}_f} + \theta_3} \quad (12)$$

式中,  $\gamma_{\text{SR}} = P_S / N_{\text{SR}}, \gamma_{\text{RD}_f} = P_R / N_{\text{RD}_f}, d = \kappa_{\text{SR}}^2 + \kappa_{\text{RD}_f}^2 + \kappa_{\text{SR}}^2 \kappa_{\text{RD}_f}^2, \theta_1 = (1 + d) \gamma_{\text{RD}_f} \sigma_{e_{\text{RD}_f}}^2 + (1 + \kappa_{\text{SR}}^2), \theta_2 = (1 + d) \gamma_{\text{SR}} \sigma_{e_{\text{SR}}}^2 + (1 + \kappa_{\text{RD}_f}^2), \theta_3 = (1 +$

$d) \gamma_{\text{SR}} \gamma_{\text{RD}_f} \sigma_{e_{\text{SR}}}^2 \sigma_{e_{\text{RD}_f}}^2 + (1 + \kappa_{\text{RD}_f}^2) \gamma_{\text{RD}_f} \sigma_{e_{\text{RD}_f}}^2 + (1 + \kappa_{\text{SR}}^2) \gamma_{\text{SR}} \sigma_{e_{\text{SR}}}^2 + 1.$

当  $\kappa_{\text{SR}} = \kappa_{\text{RD}_f} = \kappa_{\text{SD}_n} = 0, \sigma_{e_{\text{SR}}}^2 = \sigma_{e_{\text{RD}_f}}^2 = \sigma_{e_{\text{SD}_n}}^2 = 0$

时,式(8)、(9)、(11)和(12)退化为理想情况下的信干噪比。

## 2 中断概率

### 2.1 确切中断性能分析

中断概率是评价通信系统服务质量的重要性能指标之一. 假设信息  $s_f$  和  $s_n$  的中断概率可分别表示为  $P_{\text{out}}^{s_f}$  和  $P_{\text{out}}^{s_n}$ , 并且两个用户信息的目标信干比是由它们自身的信道条件所决定的; 在此基础上, 推导出不同用户信息的中断概率的闭式表达式。

(I) 信息  $s_f$  的中断概率

$$P_{\text{out}}^{s_f} = (1 - e^{-\frac{\lambda_1}{\beta_{\text{SD}_n}}}) \left( 1 - \frac{2}{\Gamma(\alpha_{\text{SR}}) \beta_{\text{SR}}^{\alpha_{\text{SR}}}} e^{-\frac{\tau_1}{\beta_{\text{SR}}} \frac{\tau_1 \theta_1 \gamma_{\text{SR}}}{\theta_2 \beta_{\text{RD}_f} \gamma_{\text{RD}_f}}} \sum_{g_{\text{RD}_f}=0}^{\alpha_{\text{RD}_f}-1} \sum_{j=0}^{\alpha_{\text{SR}}-1} \sum_{n=0}^{g_{\text{RD}_f}} \binom{\alpha_{\text{SR}}-1}{j} \right) \times$$

$$\binom{g_{\text{RD}_f}}{n} \left( \frac{\tau_1}{\theta_2 \beta_{\text{RD}_f} \gamma_{\text{RD}_f}} \right)^{g_{\text{RD}_f}} \frac{1}{g_{\text{RD}_f}!} (\tau_1)^{\alpha_{\text{SR}}-1-j} (\theta_1 \gamma_{\text{SR}})^{g_{\text{RD}_f}-n} (\theta_1 \tau_1 \gamma_{\text{SR}} + \theta_3)^n \times$$

$$\left( \frac{\tau_1 \beta_{\text{SR}} (\theta_1 \tau_1 \gamma_{\text{SR}} + \theta_3)}{\theta_2 \beta_{\text{RD}_f} \gamma_{\text{RD}_f}} \right)^{\frac{j-n+1}{2}} K_{j-n+1} \left( 2 \sqrt{\frac{\tau_1 (\theta_1 \tau_1 \gamma_{\text{SR}} + \theta_3)}{\theta_2 \beta_{\text{SR}} \beta_{\text{RD}_f} \gamma_{\text{RD}_f}}} \right) \quad (14)$$

式中,  $\tau_1 \triangleq \theta_2 \bar{\gamma}_{\text{thf}} / (a_f \gamma_{\text{SR}} - (a_n + d) \gamma_{\text{SR}} \bar{\gamma}_{\text{thf}})$ ,  $\lambda_1 \triangleq ((1 + \kappa_{\text{SD}_n}^2) \sigma_{e_{\text{SD}_n}}^2 \gamma_{\text{SD}_n} \bar{\gamma}_{\text{thf}} + \bar{\gamma}_{\text{thf}}) / (a_f \gamma_{\text{SD}_n} - (a_n + \kappa_{\text{SD}_n}^2) \gamma_{\text{SD}_n} \bar{\gamma}_{\text{thf}})$ ,  $K_\nu(\cdot)$  定义为第二类修正贝塞尔函数(具体推导过程见附录 A)。

(II) 信息  $s_n$  的中断概率

$$P_{\text{out}}^{s_n} = \underbrace{[1 - \Pr(\Gamma_{\text{RD}_f s_f \rightarrow s_n} \geq \bar{\gamma}_{\text{thf}}, \Gamma_{\text{RD}_f s_n} \geq \bar{\gamma}_{\text{thn}})]}_{I_3} \underbrace{[1 - \Pr(\Gamma_{\text{SD}_n s_f \rightarrow s_n} \geq \bar{\gamma}_{\text{thf}}, \Gamma_{\text{SD}_n s_n} \geq \bar{\gamma}_{\text{thn}})]}_{I_4} \quad (15)$$

式中,  $\bar{\gamma}_{\text{thn}}$  是信息  $s_n$  的中断阈值。

**定理 2.2** 信息  $s_n$  的中断概率的闭式表达式可以表示为

$$P_{\text{out}}^{s_n} = (1 - e^{-\frac{\lambda}{\beta_{\text{SD}_n}}}) \left( 1 - \frac{2}{\Gamma(\alpha_{\text{SR}}) \beta_{\text{SR}}^{\alpha_{\text{SR}}}} e^{-\frac{\tau}{\beta_{\text{SR}}} \frac{\tau \theta_1 \gamma_{\text{SR}}}{\theta_2 \beta_{\text{RD}_f} \gamma_{\text{RD}_f}}} \sum_{g_{\text{RD}_f}=0}^{\alpha_{\text{RD}_f}-1} \sum_{j=0}^{\alpha_{\text{SR}}-1} \sum_{n=0}^{g_{\text{RD}_f}} \binom{\alpha_{\text{SR}}-1}{j} \right) \times$$

$$\binom{g_{\text{RD}_f}}{n} \left( \frac{\tau}{\theta_2 \beta_{\text{RD}_f} \gamma_{\text{RD}_f}} \right)^{g_{\text{RD}_f}} \frac{1}{g_{\text{RD}_f}!} (\tau)^{\alpha_{\text{SR}}-1-j} (\theta_1 \gamma_{\text{SR}})^{g_{\text{RD}_f}-n} (\theta_1 \tau \gamma_{\text{SR}} + \theta_3)^n \times$$

$$\left( \frac{\tau \beta_{\text{SR}} (\theta_1 \tau \gamma_{\text{SR}} + \theta_3)}{\theta_2 \beta_{\text{RD}_f} \gamma_{\text{RD}_f}} \right)^{\frac{j-n+1}{2}} K_{j-n+1} \left( 2 \sqrt{\frac{\tau (\theta_1 \tau \gamma_{\text{SR}} + \theta_3)}{\theta_2 \beta_{\text{SR}} \beta_{\text{RD}_f} \gamma_{\text{RD}_f}}} \right) \quad (16)$$

式中,  $\tau_2 \triangleq \theta_2 \bar{\gamma}_{\text{thn}} / (a_n \gamma_{\text{SR}} - d \gamma_{\text{SR}} \bar{\gamma}_{\text{thn}})$ ,  $\lambda_2 = ((1 + \kappa_{\text{SD}_n}^2) \sigma_{e_{\text{SD}_n}}^2 \gamma_{\text{SD}_n} \bar{\gamma}_{\text{thn}} + \bar{\gamma}_{\text{thn}}) / (a_n \gamma_{\text{SD}_n} - \kappa_{\text{SD}_n}^2 \gamma_{\text{SD}_n} \bar{\gamma}_{\text{thn}})$ ,  $\tau \triangleq \max(\tau_1, \tau_2)$ ,  $\lambda \triangleq \max(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$  (具体推导过程见附录 B)。

从定理 2.1 和 2.2 可看出, 由于硬件损伤和信道估计对系统性能的影响, 式(14)和(16)的中断概率是由信道估计误差、失真噪声、信噪比和衰落信道的系数所决定的. 虽然定理 2.1 和 2.2 可分别得出信息  $s_f$  和  $s_n$  的中断概率的闭式表达式, 但由于受

当中继和基站信息的信干比低于阈值时发生中断, 远端用户信息选择合并来自中继和基站的信息, 因此信息  $s_f$  的中断概率表示为

$$P_{\text{out}}^{s_f} = \Pr(\max[\Gamma_{\text{RD}_f s_f \rightarrow s_n}, \Gamma_{\text{SD}_n s_f \rightarrow s_n}] < \bar{\gamma}_{\text{thf}}) =$$

$$\underbrace{\Pr(\Gamma_{\text{RD}_f s_f \rightarrow s_n} < \bar{\gamma}_{\text{thf}})}_{I_1} \underbrace{\Pr(\Gamma_{\text{SD}_n s_f \rightarrow s_n} < \bar{\gamma}_{\text{thf}})}_{I_2} \quad (13)$$

式中,  $\bar{\gamma}_{\text{thf}}$  是信息  $s_f$  的中断阈值。

**定理 2.1** 信息  $s_f$  的中断概率的闭式表达式可以表示为

限于计算复杂度, 对信道误差估计和失真噪声不能提供更深入的见解, 因此本文对两用户信息的中断概率进行渐近分析。

### 2.2 渐近中断性能分析

通过对高信噪比下信道增益的累计分布函数进行近似来更深入地分析中断概率的渐近性能. 基于公式(4)和(6), 信道增益  $|h_i|^2$  在高信噪比下的渐近累计分布函数可分别表示为<sup>[6]</sup>

$$F_{|h_i|^2}^\infty(x) \approx \frac{1}{\alpha_i!} \left(\frac{x}{\beta_i}\right)^{\alpha_i}, i = \{SR, RD_f\} \quad (17)$$

$$F_{|h_{SD_n}|^2}^\infty(x) \approx \frac{x}{\beta_{SD_n}} \quad (18)$$

因此,信息  $s_f$  和  $s_n$  的渐近中断概率分别在如下推论中表示.

**推论 2.1** 信息  $s_f$  的中断概率的渐近闭式表达式可表示为

$$P_{s_f}^\infty = \frac{1}{\alpha_{SR}!} \left(\frac{\tau_1}{\beta_{SR}}\right)^{\alpha_{SR}} \frac{\lambda_1}{\beta_{SD_n}} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_{SR}) \beta_{SR}^{\alpha_{SR}} \alpha_{RD_f}!} \frac{\lambda_1}{\beta_{SD_n}} \left(\frac{\tau_1}{\theta_2 \gamma_{RD_f} \beta_{RD_f}}\right)^{\alpha_{RD_f}} \times \sum_{j=0}^{\alpha_{RD_f}} \binom{\alpha_{RD_f}}{j} (\theta_1 \gamma_{SR})^{\alpha_{RD_f}-j} (\theta_1 \tau_1 \gamma_{SR} + \theta_3)^j (\alpha_{SR} - 1 - j)! \beta_{SR}^{\alpha_{SR}-j} \quad (19)$$

(具体推导过程见附录 C)

**推论 2.2** 信息  $s_n$  的中断概率的渐近闭式表达式可表示为

$$P_{s_n}^\infty = \frac{1}{\alpha_{SR}!} \left(\frac{\tau_1}{\beta_{SR}}\right)^{\alpha_{SR}} \frac{\lambda}{\beta_{SD_n}} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_{SR}) \beta_{SR}^{\alpha_{SR}} \alpha_{RD_f}!} \frac{\lambda}{\beta_{SD_n}} \left(\frac{\tau}{\theta_2 \gamma_{RD_f} \beta_{RD_f}}\right)^{\alpha_{RD_f}} \times \sum_{j=0}^{\alpha_{RD_f}} \binom{\alpha_{RD_f}}{j} (\theta_1 \gamma_{SR})^{\alpha_{RD_f}-j} (\theta_1 \tau \gamma_{SR} + \theta_3)^j (\alpha_{SR} - 1 - j)! \beta_{SR}^{\alpha_{SR}-j} \quad (20)$$

(具体推导过程见附录 D)

从推论 2.1 和 2.2 可以看出,信息  $s_f$  和  $s_n$  中断概率的渐近闭式表达式都与信道估计误差和失真噪声有关.由于式(19)和(20)的复杂度,不能看出信道估计误差和失真噪声对系统性能影响的程度,于是对两用户信息的中断概率进行仿真分析.

### 2.3 不同链路采用同一衰落特性的分析

为了更准确地讨论不同链路具有不同衰落特性的必要性,假设基站与近远端用户间的信道衰落特性一致,即  $SR, RD_f, SD_n$  为 Nakagami- $m$  衰落信道,则信息  $s_f$  和  $s_n$  的中断概率的闭式表达式分别为

$$P_{out}^{s_f} = \left(1 - \sum_{g_{SD_n}=0}^{\alpha_{SD_n}-1} \frac{1}{g_{SD_n}!} e^{-\frac{\lambda_1}{\beta_{SD_n}}} \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\beta_{SD_n}}\right)^{g_{SD_n}}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{\Gamma(\alpha_{SR}) \beta_{SR}^{\alpha_{SR}}} e^{-\frac{\tau_1}{\beta_{SR}} - \frac{\tau_1 \theta_1 \gamma_{SR}}{\theta_2 \beta_{RD_f} \gamma_{RD_f}}} \sum_{g_{RD_f}=0}^{\alpha_{RD_f}-1} \sum_{j=0}^{\alpha_{SR}-1} \sum_{n=0}^{g_{RD_f}} \times \binom{\alpha_{SR}-1}{j} \binom{g_{RD_f}}{n} \left(\frac{\tau_1}{\theta_2 \beta_{RD_f} \gamma_{RD_f}}\right)^{g_{RD_f}} \frac{1}{g_{RD_f}!} (\tau_1)^{\alpha_{SR}-1-j} (\theta_1 \gamma_{SR})^{g_{RD_f}-n} (\theta_1 \tau_1 \gamma_{SR} + \theta_3)^n \times \left(\frac{\tau_1 \beta_{SR} (\theta_1 \tau_1 \gamma_{SR} + \theta_3)}{\theta_2 \beta_{RD_f} \gamma_{RD_f}}\right)^{\frac{j-n+1}{2}} K_{j-n+1} \left(2 \sqrt{\frac{\tau_1 (\theta_1 \tau_1 \gamma_{SR} + \theta_3)}{\theta_2 \beta_{SR} \beta_{RD_f} \gamma_{RD_f}}}\right)\right) \quad (21)$$

$$P_{out}^{s_n} = \left(1 - \sum_{g_{SD_n}=0}^{\alpha_{SD_n}-1} \frac{1}{g_{SD_n}!} e^{-\frac{\lambda}{\beta_{SD_n}}} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\beta_{SD_n}}\right)^{g_{SD_n}}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{\Gamma(\alpha_{SR}) \beta_{SR}^{\alpha_{SR}}} e^{-\frac{\tau_1}{\beta_{SR}} - \frac{\tau_1 \theta_1 \gamma_{SR}}{\theta_2 \beta_{RD_f} \gamma_{RD_f}}} \sum_{g_{RD_f}=0}^{\alpha_{RD_f}-1} \sum_{j=0}^{\alpha_{SR}-1} \sum_{n=0}^{g_{RD_f}} \times \binom{\alpha_{SR}-1}{j} \binom{g_{RD_f}}{n} \left(\frac{\tau}{\theta_2 \beta_{RD_f} \gamma_{RD_f}}\right)^{g_{RD_f}} \frac{1}{g_{RD_f}!} (\tau_1)^{\alpha_{SR}-1-j} (\theta_1 \gamma_{SR})^{g_{RD_f}-n} (\theta_1 \tau \gamma_{SR} + \theta_3)^n \times \left(\frac{\tau \beta_{SR} (\theta_1 \tau \gamma_{SR} + \theta_3)}{\theta_2 \beta_{RD_f} \gamma_{RD_f}}\right)^{\frac{j-n+1}{2}} K_{j-n+1} \left(2 \sqrt{\frac{\tau (\theta_1 \tau \gamma_{SR} + \theta_3)}{\theta_2 \beta_{SR} \beta_{RD_f} \gamma_{RD_f}}}\right)\right) \quad (22)$$

信息  $s_f$  和  $s_n$  的中断概率的渐近表达式分别为

$$P_{s_f}^\infty = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha_{SD_n}!} \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\beta_{SD_n}}\right)^{\alpha_{SD_n}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\alpha_{SR}!} \left(\frac{\tau_1}{\beta_{SR}}\right)^{\alpha_{SR}} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_{SR}) \beta_{SR}^{\alpha_{SR}} \alpha_{RD_f}!} \left(\frac{\tau_1}{\theta_2 \gamma_{RD_f} \beta_{RD_f}}\right)^{\alpha_{RD_f}} \times \sum_{j=0}^{\alpha_{RD_f}} \binom{\alpha_{RD_f}}{j} (\theta_1 \gamma_{SR})^{\alpha_{RD_f}-j} (\theta_1 \tau_1 \gamma_{SR} + \theta_3)^j (\alpha_{SR} - 1 - j)! \beta_{SR}^{\alpha_{SR}-j}\right) \quad (23)$$

$$P_{s_n}^{\infty} = \left( \frac{1}{\alpha_{SD_n}!} \left( \frac{\lambda}{\beta_{SD_n}} \right)^{\alpha_{SD_n}} \right) \left( \frac{1}{\alpha_{SR}!} \left( \frac{\tau_1}{\beta_{SR}} \right)^{\alpha_{SR}} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_{SR}) \beta_{SR}^{\alpha_{SR}} \alpha_{RD_f}!} \left( \frac{\tau}{\theta_2 \gamma_{RD_f} \beta_{RD_f}} \right)^{\alpha_{RD_f}} \times \sum_{j=0}^{\alpha_{RD_f}} \binom{\alpha_{RD_f}}{j} (\theta_1 \gamma_{SR})^{\alpha_{RD_f}-j} (\theta_1 \tau \gamma_{SR} + \theta_3)^j (\alpha_{SR} - 1 - j)! \beta_{SR}^{\alpha_{SR}-j} \right) \quad (24)$$

式(21)~(24)的求解过程与 2.1 和 2.2 节相同,只是将  $S$  与  $D_n$  的链路换为 Nakagami- $m$  衰落信道,本小节不再展开具体求解过程。

### 3 仿真分析

本节针对不同链路采用不同衰落信道下的协作中继系统,利用蒙特卡罗仿真验证本文给出存在硬件损伤和信道估计误差时的系统性能的理论分析结果。为了简便起见,在以下仿真中,本文的仿真次数为  $10^7$ ,如果没有特殊说明,本文的仿真参数设置如下:功率分配因子  $a_f = 3/4$ ,  $a_n = 1/4$ , Gamma 分布形状参数为  $\alpha_{SR} = 4$ ,  $\alpha_{RD_f} = 2$ ,尺度参数为  $\beta_{SR} = \beta_{RD_f} = 1$ ,瑞利衰落信道的参数为  $\beta_{SD_n} = 1$ ,信息  $s_f$  和  $s_n$  的中断阈值分别为  $\gamma_{thf} = 1$ ,  $\gamma_{thn} = 4$ 。此外,不失一般性,假设硬件损伤系数为  $\kappa_{SR} = \kappa_{RD_f} = \kappa_{SD_n} = \kappa$ ,信道估计误差为  $\sigma_{e_{SR}}^2 = \sigma_{e_{RD_f}}^2 = \sigma_{e_{SD_n}}^2 = \sigma_e^2$ ,信号发送功率  $P_S = P_R = P$ ,噪声方差  $N_i = 1, i \in \{SR, RD_f, SD_n\}$ 。

图 1 给出非正交多址接入、不同衰落信道下,两用户信息的中断概率随信噪比变化的曲线。由图 1 可知,公式(14)、(16)、(21)和(22)的理论表达式的仿真结果能够拟合蒙特卡罗仿真结果,从而验证了本文分析的正确性。此外,在高信噪比下,式(19)、(20)、(23)和(24)的渐近中断概率表达式足够拟合理论分析的闭式表达式。从图 1 可以看到,  $SD_n$  为瑞利衰落信道时的中断概率曲线(实线)与  $SD_n$  为 Nakagami- $m$  衰落信道时的中断概率曲线(虚线)的间隙随着信噪比的增大而增大,这是因为视线信号随着形状参数( $\alpha$ )的增大而变强。随着信噪比的增大,不论  $s_f$  或  $s_n$ ,理想状态下( $\kappa = 0, \sigma_e = 0$ )的中断性能比硬件损伤和信道估计下( $\kappa = 0.1, \sigma_e = 0.01$ )的中断性能更好,这是因为硬件损伤和非完美信道状态信息对系统中断性能产生了负面影响。

图 2 给出基于不同损伤程度下中断概率随信噪比变化的曲线,其中信道估计误差系数设为固定的  $\sigma_e = 0.01$ ,硬件损伤系数设置为  $\kappa = \{0, 0.1, 0.17\}$ 。从图 2 可看出,当信道估计系数为固定值  $\sigma_e = 0.01$  时,随着硬件损伤参数( $\kappa$ )的增大,系统的中断性能在减小;并且只存在信道估计误差时的系统性能优

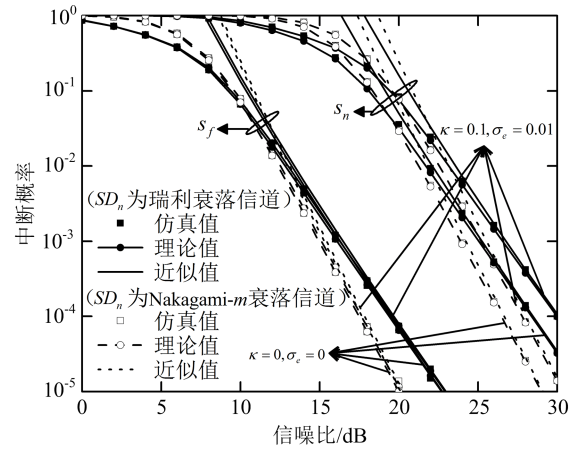


图 1 中断概率与信噪比的仿真图

Fig. 1 Simulation results of outage probability and SNR

于同时存在信道估计误差和硬件损伤条件下的系统性能。从图 2 中还可以看出同一信噪比的情况下信息  $s_n$  的中断概率大于信息  $s_f$  的中断概率,这也从另一个侧面说明了非正交多址接入技术能增强用户之间的公平性。

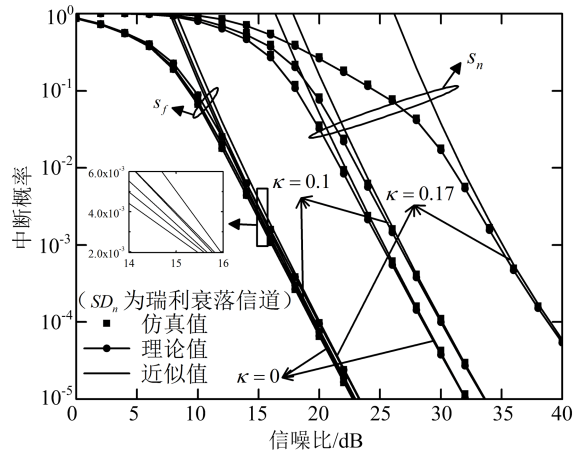


图 2 不同硬件损伤程度下中断概率与信噪比仿真图( $\sigma_e = 0.01$ )

Fig. 2 Outage probability under different hardware damage

图 3 给出基于不同信道估计误差系数下中断概率随信噪比变化的曲线,其中硬件损伤系数设为固定的  $\kappa = 0.1$ ,信道估计误差系数设为  $\sigma_e = \{0, 0.05, 0.1\}$ 。从图 3 可看出,当硬件损伤系数为固定值  $\kappa = 0.1$  时,随着信道估计参数的增大,中断性能在降低。特别地,随着信噪比的增大,理想情况下两用户信息的中断概率不断减小,而非理想情况下由于硬

件损伤和信道估计误差的存在,两用户信息的中断性能存在误差平台。

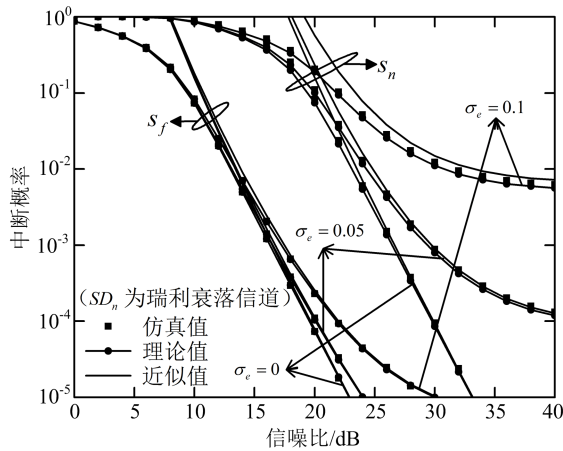


图 3 不同信道估计误差系数下中断概率与信噪比仿真图( $\kappa=0.1$ )

Fig. 3 Outage probability under different channel estimation error coefficients

## 4 结论

本文针对不同链路采用不同衰落信道下的非正交多址接入下行协作中继系统,分析了硬件损伤和信道估计误差存在时的中断概率的闭式表达式和高信噪比下的渐近性能,并指出该协作中继系统模型受硬件损伤、信道估计的影响,系统的中断性能随着硬件损伤和信道估计误差的增大而变差.本文的理论分析可为实际的协作中继网络的具体设计提供有力指导。

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## 附录 A

**证明** 结合式(3)、(4)和(11),中继与远端用户进行通信的中断概率可表示为

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_1 &= \Pr\left(|\hat{h}_{\text{SR}}|^2 < \frac{\theta_2 \bar{\gamma}_{\text{thf}}}{a_f \gamma_{\text{SR}} - (a_n + d) \gamma_{\text{SR}} \gamma_{\text{thf}}} \triangleq \tau_1\right) + \Pr\left(|\hat{h}_{\text{RD}_f}|^2 < \frac{\tau_1 (\theta_1 |\hat{h}_{\text{SR}}|^2 \gamma_{\text{SR}} + \theta_3)}{\theta_2 \gamma_{\text{RD}_f} (|\hat{h}_{\text{SR}}|^2 - \tau_1)}, |\hat{h}_{\text{SR}}|^2 > \tau_1\right) = \\
 &1 - \int_0^\infty \frac{(y + \tau_1)^{\alpha_{\text{SR}} - 1}}{\Gamma(\alpha_{\text{SR}}) \beta_{\text{SR}}^{\alpha_{\text{SR}}}} e^{-\frac{y + \tau_1}{\beta_{\text{SR}}}} \sum_{g_{\text{RD}_f}=0}^{\alpha_{\text{RD}_f} - 1} \frac{1}{g_{\text{RD}_f}!} e^{-\frac{\tau_1 \langle \theta_1 y \gamma_{\text{SR}} + \theta_1 \tau_1 \gamma_{\text{SR}} + \theta_3 \rangle}{\theta_2 \beta_{\text{RD}_f} \gamma_{\text{RD}_f} y}} \left(\frac{\tau_1 (\theta_1 y \gamma_{\text{SR}} + \theta_1 \tau_1 \gamma_{\text{SR}} + \theta_3)}{\theta_2 \beta_{\text{RD}_f} \gamma_{\text{RD}_f} y}\right)^{g_{\text{RD}_f}} dy = \\
 &1 - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_{\text{SR}}) \beta_{\text{SR}}^{\alpha_{\text{SR}}}} e^{-\frac{\tau_1}{\beta_{\text{SR}}}} \frac{\tau_1^{\alpha_{\text{SR}} - 1}}{\theta_2 \beta_{\text{RD}_f} \gamma_{\text{RD}_f}} \sum_{g_{\text{RD}_f}=0}^{\alpha_{\text{RD}_f} - 1} \sum_{j=0}^{\alpha_{\text{SR}} - 1} \sum_{n=0}^{g_{\text{RD}_f}} \binom{\alpha_{\text{SR}} - 1}{j} \binom{g_{\text{RD}_f}}{n} \frac{1}{g_{\text{RD}_f}!} \left(\frac{\tau_1}{\theta_2 \beta_{\text{RD}_f} \gamma_{\text{RD}_f}}\right)^{g_{\text{RD}_f}} \times \\
 &\quad (\tau_1)^{\alpha_{\text{SR}} - 1 - j} (\theta_1 \gamma_{\text{SR}})^{g_{\text{RD}_f} - n} (\theta_1 \tau_1 \gamma_{\text{SR}} + \theta_3)^n \underbrace{\int_0^\infty y^{j-n} e^{-\frac{y}{\beta_{\text{SR}}}} \frac{\tau_1 \langle \theta_1 \tau_1 \gamma_{\text{SR}} + \theta_3 \rangle}{\theta_2 \beta_{\text{RD}_f} \gamma_{\text{RD}_f} y} dy}_{\Phi_1} \quad (\text{A. 1})
 \end{aligned}$$

式(A.1)成立的前提是  $\bar{\gamma}_{\text{thf}}(a_n + d) < a_f$ , 根据参考文献[15]中的[Eq. (3.471.9)],  $\Phi_1$  可重写为

$$\Phi_1 = 2 \left[ \frac{\tau_1 \beta_{\text{SR}} (\theta_1 \tau_1 \gamma_{\text{SR}} + \theta_3)}{\theta_2 \beta_{\text{RD}_f} \gamma_{\text{RD}_f}} \right]^{\frac{j-n+1}{2}} K_{j-n+1} \left[ 2 \sqrt{\frac{\tau_1 (\theta_1 \tau_1 \gamma_{\text{SR}} + \theta_3)}{\theta_2 \beta_{\text{SR}} \beta_{\text{RD}_f} \gamma_{\text{RD}_f}}} \right] \quad (\text{A. 2})$$

结合式(5)、(6)和(8),基站与近端用户之间进行通信的中断概率可表示为

$$I_2 = \Pr\left(|\hat{h}_{\text{SD}_n}|^2 < \frac{(1 + \kappa_{\text{SD}_n}^2) \sigma_{e_{\text{SD}_n}}^2 \gamma_{\text{SD}_n} \bar{\gamma}_{\text{thf}} + \bar{\gamma}_{\text{thf}}}{a_f \gamma_{\text{SD}_n} - (a_n + \kappa_{\text{SD}_n}^2) \gamma_{\text{SD}_n} \gamma_{\text{thf}}} = \lambda_1\right) = 1 - e^{-\frac{\lambda_1}{\beta_{\text{SD}_n}}} \quad (\text{A. 3})$$

式(A.3)成立的前提是  $\bar{\gamma}_{\text{thf}}(a_n + \kappa_{\text{SD}_n}^2) < a_f$ , 最后将式(A.2)代入式(A.1),再将式(A.1)和(A.3)代入式(13),可以得到信息  $s_f$  的中断概率.

## 附录 B

**证明** 将式(8)、(11)代入式(15),再结合式(3)和(4), $I_3$  可计算如下:

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_3 &= 1 - \Pr(\Gamma_{\text{RD}_f s_f \rightarrow s_n} \geq \bar{\gamma}_{\text{thf}}) \Pr(\Gamma_{\text{RD}_f s_n} \geq \bar{\gamma}_{\text{thn}}) = \\
 &1 - \Pr\left(|\hat{h}_{\text{RD}_f}|^2 \geq \frac{\tau_1 (\theta_1 |\hat{h}_{\text{SR}}|^2 \gamma_{\text{SR}} + \theta_3)}{\theta_2 \gamma_{\text{RD}_f} (|\hat{h}_{\text{SR}}|^2 - \tau_1)}, |\hat{h}_{\text{SR}}|^2 \geq \tau_1\right) \times \\
 &\Pr\left(|\hat{h}_{\text{RD}_f}|^2 \geq \frac{\tau_2 (\theta_1 |\hat{h}_{\text{SR}}|^2 \gamma_{\text{SR}} + \theta_3)}{\theta_2 \gamma_{\text{RD}_f} (|\hat{h}_{\text{SR}}|^2 - \tau_2)}, |\hat{h}_{\text{SR}}|^2 \geq \frac{\theta_2 \bar{\gamma}_{\text{thn}}}{a_n \gamma_{\text{SR}} - d \gamma_{\text{SR}} \gamma_{\text{thn}}} = \tau_2\right) = \\
 &1 - \Pr\left(|\hat{h}_{\text{RD}_f}|^2 \geq \frac{\tau (\theta_1 |\hat{h}_{\text{SR}}|^2 \gamma_{\text{SR}} + \theta_3)}{\theta_2 \gamma_{\text{RD}_f} (|\hat{h}_{\text{SR}}|^2 - \tau)}, |\hat{h}_{\text{SR}}|^2 \geq \max(\tau_1, \tau_2) \triangleq \tau\right) = \\
 &1 - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_{\text{SR}}) \beta_{\text{SR}}^{\alpha_{\text{SR}}}} e^{-\frac{\tau}{\beta_{\text{SR}}}} \frac{\tau^{\alpha_{\text{SR}} - 1}}{\theta_2 \beta_{\text{RD}_f} \gamma_{\text{RD}_f}} \sum_{g_{\text{RD}_f}=0}^{\alpha_{\text{RD}_f} - 1} \sum_{j=0}^{\alpha_{\text{SR}} - 1} \sum_{n=0}^{g_{\text{RD}_f}} \binom{\alpha_{\text{SR}} - 1}{j} \binom{g_{\text{RD}_f}}{n} \left(\frac{\tau}{\theta_2 \beta_{\text{RD}_f} \gamma_{\text{RD}_f}}\right)^{g_{\text{RD}_f}} \times \\
 &\quad \frac{1}{g_{\text{RD}_f}!} (\tau)^{\alpha_{\text{SR}} - 1 - j} (\theta_1 \gamma_{\text{SR}})^{g_{\text{RD}_f} - n} (\theta_1 \tau \gamma_{\text{SR}} + \theta_3)^n \underbrace{\int_0^\infty y^{j-n} e^{-\frac{y}{\beta_{\text{SR}}}} \frac{\tau \langle \theta_1 \tau \gamma_{\text{SR}} + \theta_3 \rangle}{\theta_2 \beta_{\text{RD}_f} \gamma_{\text{RD}_f} y} dy}_{\Phi_2} \quad (\text{B. 1})
 \end{aligned}$$

式(B.1)成立的前提是  $\bar{\gamma}_{\text{thf}}(a_n + d) < a_f, \bar{\gamma}_{\text{thn}} d < a_n$ , 根据参考文献[15]中的[Eq. (3.471.9)],  $\Phi_2$  可重写为

$$\Phi_2 = 2 \left[ \frac{\tau \beta_{\text{SR}} (\theta_1 \tau \gamma_{\text{SR}} + \theta_3)}{\theta_2 \beta_{\text{RD}_f} \gamma_{\text{RD}_f}} \right]^{\frac{j-n+1}{2}} K_{j-n+1} \left[ 2 \sqrt{\frac{\tau (\theta_1 \tau \gamma_{\text{SR}} + \theta_3)}{\theta_2 \beta_{\text{SR}} \beta_{\text{RD}_f} \gamma_{\text{RD}_f}}} \right] \quad (\text{B. 2})$$

将式(8)、(9)代入式(15),再结合式(6), $I_4$  可计算如下:

$$I_4 = 1 - \Pr(\Gamma_{\text{SD}_n s_f \rightarrow s_n} \geq \bar{\gamma}_{\text{thf}}) \Pr(\Gamma_{\text{SD}_n s_n} \geq \bar{\gamma}_{\text{thn}}) =$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & 1 - \Pr\left(|\hat{h}_{SD_n}|^2 \geq \frac{(1 + \kappa_{SD_n}^2) \sigma_{e_{SD_n}}^2 \gamma_{SD_n} \bar{\gamma}_{thf} + \bar{\gamma}_{thf}}{a_f \gamma_{SD_n} - (a_n + \kappa_{SD_n}^2) \gamma_{SD_n} \bar{\gamma}_{thf}} \triangleq \lambda_1\right) \times \\
 & \Pr\left(|\hat{h}_{SD_n}|^2 \geq \frac{(1 + \kappa_{SD_n}^2) \sigma_{e_{SD_n}}^2 \gamma_{SD_n} \bar{\gamma}_{thn} + \bar{\gamma}_{thn}}{a_f \gamma_{SD_n} - \kappa_{SD_n}^2 \gamma_{SD_n} \bar{\gamma}_{thn}} \triangleq \lambda_2\right) = \\
 & 1 - \Pr(|\hat{h}_{SD_n}|^2 \geq \max(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) \triangleq \lambda) = 1 - e^{-\frac{\lambda}{\beta_{SD_n}}} \tag{B.3}
 \end{aligned}$$

式(B.3)成立的前提是  $\bar{\gamma}_{thf}(a_n + \kappa_{SD_n}^2) < a_f$ ,  $\bar{\gamma}_{thn} \kappa_{SD_n}^2 < a_n$ . 将式(B.2)代入式(B.1), 再将式(B.1)、(B.3)代入(15)式, 即可得到信息  $s_n$  中断概率的闭式表达式.

### 附录 C

**证明** 结合式(8)、(11)、(17)和(18), 信息  $s_f$  的中断概率的渐近闭式表达式计算如下:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{s_f}^\infty &= \Pr(\Gamma_{RD_f s_f \rightarrow s_n} < \bar{\gamma}_{thf}) \Pr(\Gamma_{SD_n s_f \rightarrow s_n} < \bar{\gamma}_{thf}) = \\
 & \left( \Pr(|\hat{h}_{SR}|^2 < \tau_1) + \Pr\left(|\hat{h}_{RD_f}|^2 < \frac{\tau_1 (\theta_1 |\hat{h}_{SR}|^2 \gamma_{SR} + \theta_3)}{\theta_2 \gamma_{RD_f} (|\hat{h}_{SR}|^2 - \tau_1)}, |\hat{h}_{SR}|^2 \geq \tau_1\right) \right) \Pr(|\hat{h}_{SD_n}|^2 < \lambda_1) = \\
 & \left( \frac{1}{\alpha_{SR}} \left(\frac{\tau_1}{\beta_{SR}}\right)^{\alpha_{SR}} + \int_{\tau_1}^\infty f_{|\hat{h}_{SR}|^2}(y) \frac{1}{\alpha_{RD_f}!} \left(\frac{\tau_1 (\theta_1 y \gamma_{SR} + \theta_3)}{\theta_2 \gamma_{RD_f} \beta_{RD_f} (y - \tau_1)}\right)^{\alpha_{RD_f}} dy \right) \frac{\lambda_1}{\beta_{SD_n}} = \\
 & \frac{1}{\alpha_{SR}} \left(\frac{\tau_1}{\beta_{SR}}\right)^{\alpha_{SR}} \frac{\lambda_1}{\beta_{SD_n}} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_{SR}) \beta_{SR}^{\alpha_{SR}} \alpha_{RD_f}!} \left(\frac{\tau_1}{\theta_2 \gamma_{RD_f} \beta_{RD_f}}\right)^{\alpha_{RD_f}} \frac{\lambda_1}{\beta_{SD_n}} \sum_{j=0}^{\alpha_{RD_f}} \binom{\alpha_{RD_f}}{j} \times \\
 & \underbrace{(\theta_1 \gamma_{SR})^{\alpha_{RD_f} - j} (\theta_1 \tau_1 \gamma_{SR} + \theta_3)^j \int_0^\infty (y + \tau_1)^{\alpha_{SR} - 1} y^{-j} e^{-\frac{y + \tau_1}{\beta_{SR}}} dy}_{\Phi_3} \tag{C.1}
 \end{aligned}$$

当信噪比  $\gamma_i \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $\Phi_3$  可简化为最基本的积分公式, 即

$$\Phi_3 \approx \int_0^\infty y^{\alpha_{SR} - 1 - j} e^{-\frac{y}{\beta_{SR}}} dy \tag{C.2}$$

根据参考文献[15]中的 [Eq. (3.351.3)], 可将  $\Phi_3$  重写为

$$\Phi_3 = (\alpha_{SR} - 1 - j)! \beta_{SR}^{\alpha_{SR} - j} \tag{C.3}$$

最后, 将式(C.3)代入(C.1)式可得到信息  $s_f$  中断概率的渐近闭式表达式.

### 附录 D

**证明** 将式(8)、(11)代入式(15), 再结合式(3)和(17),  $I_3$  在高信噪比( $\gamma_i \rightarrow \infty$ )下可表示为

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_3 &= 1 - \Pr\left(|\hat{h}_{RD_f}|^2 \geq \frac{\tau (\theta_1 |\hat{h}_{SR}|^2 \gamma_{SR} + \theta_3)}{\theta_2 \gamma_{RD_f} (|\hat{h}_{SR}|^2 - \tau)}, |\hat{h}_{SR}|^2 \geq \max(\tau_1, \tau_2) \triangleq \tau\right) = \\
 & \int_0^\tau f_{|\hat{h}_{SR}|^2}(y) dy + \int_\tau^\infty f_{|\hat{h}_{SR}|^2}(y) \frac{1}{\alpha_{RD_f}!} \left(\frac{\tau (\theta_1 y \gamma_{SR} + \theta_3)}{\theta_2 \gamma_{RD_f} \beta_{RD_f} (y - \tau)}\right)^{\alpha_{RD_f}} dy = \\
 & \frac{1}{\alpha_{SR}!} \left(\frac{\tau_1}{\beta_{SR}}\right)^{\alpha_{SR}} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_{SR}) \beta_{SR}^{\alpha_{SR}} \alpha_{RD_f}!} \left(\frac{\tau}{\theta_2 \gamma_{RD_f} \beta_{RD_f}}\right)^{\alpha_{RD_f}} \sum_{j=0}^{\alpha_{RD_f}} \binom{\alpha_{RD_f}}{j} \times \\
 & \underbrace{(\theta_1 \gamma_{SR})^{\alpha_{RD_f} - j} (\theta_1 \tau \gamma_{SR} + \theta_3)^j \int_0^\infty (y + \tau)^{\alpha_{SR} - 1} y^{-j} e^{-\frac{y + \tau}{\beta_{SR}}} dy}_{\Phi_3} \tag{D.1}
 \end{aligned}$$

利用与推论 2.1 证明相同的方法, 根据参考文献[15]中的 [Eq. (3.351.3)], 可得出式(D.1)中  $\Phi_3$  的近似闭合解与式(C.3)相同.

将式(8)、(9)代入式(15), 再结合式(18),  $I_4$  可计算如下:

$$I_4 = 1 - \Pr(|\hat{h}_{SD_n}|^2 \geq \lambda_1) \Pr(|\hat{h}_{SD_n}|^2 \geq \lambda_2) = 1 - \Pr(|\hat{h}_{SD_n}|^2 \geq \max(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) \triangleq \lambda) = -\frac{\lambda}{\beta_{SD_n}} \tag{D.2}$$

最后, 将式(C.3)代入式(D.1), 再将式(D.1)和式(D.2)代入式(15), 可得到信息  $s_n$  的渐近闭式表达式.