

#### Trame Quasi Cyclic Short Packet (QCSP) pour l'IoT avec des satellites LEO

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## **Massive IoT: paradigm shift**

problem: Classical model of frame is inefficient for small payload,

=> Header, Data and Redundancy should be merged.



QCSP project: new waveform for IoT for low cost sensors, unsupervised network



### From space to earth

Cyclic-Code Shift Keying (CCSK) used in Quasi-Zenith Satellite system (Japanese GPS enhancement system). 2003 [1]



Non-binary error correcting codes (NB-ECC) used in BeiDou (Chinese GPS-like system) 2017 [2].

#### QCSP Approach: CCSK modulation and NB-code association

[1]: G. M. Dillard et al. "Cyclic code shift keying: a low probability of intercept communication technique". In: *IEEE Transactions on Aerospace and Electronic Systems* 39.3 (2003), pp. 786–798.
[2]: China Satellite Navigation Office, *BeiDou Navigation Satellite System, Signal In Space, Interface Control Document, Open Service Signals, Dec.* 2017 http://en.beidou.gov.cn/SYSTEMS/Officialdocument/201806/P020180608525871869457.pdf



#### **Outline**



EXAMPLE TERMINE



#### **Outline**



EXAMPLE 2 Conclusion and perspectives

# **Cyclic Code Shift Keying modulation**

 $P_0 = 11101000 + BPSK modulation, roll-off factor 0.35, q = 8$ 

- CCSK modulation:
  - $P_0 = 11101000$
  - P<sub>1</sub> = 01110100
  - $P_2 = 00111010$
  - $P_3 = 00011101$
  - P<sub>4</sub> = 10001110
  - $P_5 = 01000111$
  - $P_6 = 10100011$
  - P<sub>7</sub> = 11010001



Binary message : 011001100Make 3-uplet symbols:  $(011)_2(001)_2(100)_2$ Take decimal value: 3 1 4 Associate CCSK symbol P<sub>3</sub> P<sub>1</sub> P<sub>4</sub> Send => 00011101011010010001110

# QCSP frame structure (q = 2<sup>m</sup>)



• The frame is composed of *N* segments of CCSK sequence (or symbol)





#### **Outline**



EXAMPLE 2 Conclusion and perspectives





Developing blind detection and self-synchronization algorithms for achieving correct preamble-less short packet reception at very low SNRs.



→ Aiming to maximize the overall probability is achieved by maximizing the weakest probability: Max(min( $\mathcal{P}_d, \mathcal{P}_s, \mathcal{P}_c$ )).



# Synchronisation/correction principle...

#### Signal Processing factory

#### NB decoder engine





## **Practical results (offline GNU Radio)**



Measures are consistent with the theory!



# **Realtime experiment: mobile/maritime**



Interactive map: https://qcsp.univ-ubs.fr/events/



#### **Outline**



EXAMPLE 2 Conclusion and perspectives

### From earth back to space

Ongoing project with CNES and KINEIS
 to study QCSP frames for low complexity
 sensors to LEO satellites.

• Technical specifications: Payload: 200-400 bits. 100 kHz of bandwidth. Hundreds of packets/s Emission power: 100 mW (20 dBm) Received power (C/N<sub>0</sub>): 20-50 dB-Hz Packet error rate < 0.3



### From earth back to space (LEO sat.)...

- Message affected by:
  - Doppler shift (+-10 kHz)
  - $\circ$  Doppler Chirp (0 100 Hz/s)
  - Attenuation A
  - Phase shift



- $\circ~$  All messages share the same structure.
  - Rate 1/3 NB-LDPC code over GF(64).
  - CCSK of size 64.
  - $\circ$  N = 99 symbols => 198 bits of payload.
  - CCSK at 6667 chip/s (~7 kHz of bandwidth)



# Architecture of detection filter

15 samples per chip. Down-sampling factor of 5
 => 3 samples per chip at the output.





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### Let's take a look on the received signal



 $N_u = 200$  users/second

Total of ~1000 messages...



# Time/Frequency view of received signal





# Time/Frequency After CCSK despreading





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# Time/Frequency view after despreading/frame accumulation



Note: representation of the output of the detection filter



# Zoom on the output of the detection score filter





Possibility to estimate F and ∆F in the non coherent domain => It triggers the processus of coherent demodulation. => On going work...

Non-coherent estimation of frequency evolution

Real frequency evolution



#### **Outline**







# Multi-users Successive Interference Cancellation

- Work on progress...
- Principle: once a frame decoded, the associated signal is estimated and subtracted from the received signal to help the decoding of weaker received frames.
- Genius demodulators (G-Dem): receiver knowns all modulation parameters of all received frames (time, phase, frequency, chirp) => allows perfect coherent demodulation.
- Genius SIC (G-SIC): receivers is able to perfectly subtract each decoded frame.



# **G-Dem and G-SIC performance**





# **Estimated SIC**

- G-SIC: receivers is able to perfectly subtract each decoded frame.
- Estimated SIC (or Real SIC): Once a frame decoded, its parameters are estimated (Maximum Likelihood estimation), the associated frame is then (imperfectly) reconstructed and subtracted from the incoming signal
  - => Residual error that degrades SIC performance.



# **Example of estimation errors**

C/N0 = 24.3 dB-Hz



# G-Demo-Estimated SIC decoder: Probability of error



Nu = number of frames/s

# G-DEM, Estimated SIC decoder: agregated capacity (Bit/s/Hz)



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#### **Outline**







### Conclusion

- Take away on QCSP frames:
  - Very low complexity at emitter side
  - Close to theoretical limit in Gaussian channel
  - Tested in real conditions.
- QCSP for IoT -> LEO satellite
  - Promising technique
  - Hundred of non-coordinate users at the same time.
  - ...still ongoing work.

# qcsp.univ-ubs.fr/

# Thank you !



# Performance of G-Dem and G-SIC (GF(64))



- Code rate 1/3 (K = 33, N = 99) => 198 bits of payload
- Code rate 1/2: (K = 48, N = 96) => 288 bits of payload
- Code rate 2/3: (K = 66, N = 99) => 396 bits of payload



## **Genie-aided SIC**



- Code rate 1/3 (K = 33, N = 99) => N<sub>u</sub>×198×P/10<sup>5</sup> bit/s/Hz
- Code rate 1/2: (K = 48, N = 96) => N<sub>u</sub>×288×P/10<sup>5</sup> bit/s/Hz
- Code rate 2/3: (K = 66, N = 99) => N<sub>u</sub>×396×P/10<sup>5</sup> bit/s/Hz