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Multiple access acoustic communication in underwater mobile networks

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Abstract—This article presents a new multiple access technique for underwater acoustic communication in the framework of autonomous underwater vehicle fleet. The multiuser scheme is based on a set of orthogonal waveforms built by combining 2 types of HFM signals allowing at the reception side very simple matched filter based decoding. The proposed multiuser technique provides good resilience against multiuser interference while keeping robustness against underwater acoustic channel impairments like Doppler shift. The implementation of this protocol for the underwater acoustic scenario is described, and performance are analysed and compared against conventional TDMA and CDMA techniques over replayed experimental channels.

Index Terms—Underwater acoustic communication; code division multiple access (CDMA); time division multiple access (TDMA).

I. INTRODUCTION

Research to understand the underwater environment and to exploit the rich underwater resources has motivated the use of Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (AUV)s which cooperate within a fleet [1]. To control an AUV fleet, Underwater Acoustic (UWA) communications are privileged but channel characteristics are far away from radio frequency channel. In fact, the propagation speed of an underwater acoustic signal is much slower than that of radio signal ($3 \cdot 10^8$ m/s for a radio wave against 1500 m/s for an acoustic wave) such as delay times of multipath are very long mainly in shallow water areas leading to extensive intersymbol interference, and narrow band frequency selective fading [2]. Moreover, because of this low speed, the transmitted acoustic signal is more vulnerable to the Doppler effect compared to other communication systems. Consequently, even a slow motion between the transmitter/receiver and/or the inherent current wave's motion can bring significant Doppler effect to the transmitted signal [3].

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Traditional methods for multiuser communication in an underwater acoustic channel are Time-Division Multiple Access (TDMA) or Code-Division Multiple Access (CDMA) [4]. The Frequency Division Multiple Access (FDMA) protocol can also be used for a multiuser communication but it imposes large guard bands at the spectral level and on the other hand because the signal frequency band already greatly limited by physics is wasted if it is allocated in permanence to a user who does not transmit continuously [2]. TDMA allows several users to share the same frequency channel by dividing the signal into different time slots. Each user uses alternatively its own time slot to transmit data without interfering with other users. However, as the number of users increases, the waiting time per user increases and the user data rate decreases. In CDMA protocol, the different users transmit information data simultaneously through a different spreading sequence for each user. The disadvantage of this method lies in the multiuser interference provided by the non-orthogonality of spreading sequences especially when the user communication channel is selective in time or in frequency. Moreover such effect is increased when the interfered signal power is much larger than received desired signal power, such phenomenon is well known in mobile communication networks as the *near-far* problem. Another method to mitigate the interference is to use a multiuser detection [5] or Multi-User Multiple-Input Multiple-Output (MU-MIMO) technique combined with Passive Phase Conjugation (PPC) technique [6] but at the prize of higher decoding complexity and users number limitation. Recently, the authors of [7] propose an alternative of CDMA and TDMA by using chirp waveform for UWA multiuser communication. To reduce the multiuser interference, the Virtual Time Reversal Mirror (VTRM) technique is used with a Fractional Fourier Transform (FrFT) at the reception. However, this method requires an estimate of the different channels and is limited to 4 users because of multiuser interference. Recently we have introduced the so-called MultiUser Chirp Spread Spectrum (MU-CSS)

technique [8] designed to attenuate multiuser interference and to be robust to the effects of the channel by combining Hadamard code with an Hyperbolically Frequency Modulated (HFM) signal thanks to the Gram-Schmidt process [9].

In this article, we propose a multiuser scheme based on a set of orthogonal waveform obtained by combining an HFM signal [10] with a second HFM signal that is narrowband and the resulting signals are made mutually orthogonal owing to the Gram-Schmidt process. Compared to [11], Hadamard codes are replaced by an HFM signal that allows higher robustness to channel effects such as the Doppler spread or multipaths and is more resistant to the Doppler shift. For the experimental results, we will consider a realistic communication by assuming an uplink scenario where a fleet of N_u AUVs in motion needs to transmit data to a receiver situated at the sea surface.

The rest of the article is organized as follows: the new multiuser protocol is detailed in section II. In section III, we provide realistic performance results by using the underWater AcousTic channEl Replay benchMARK (Watermark) [12] fed by experiments conducted in the roadstead of Brest, France. Finally, conclusions are drawn in section IV.

In the following, $\langle \cdot \rangle$ the scalar product, $(\cdot)^*$ the complex conjugate and $u * v$ denotes the convolution product of u by v .

II. SYSTEM MODEL

A. Transceiver

Let $g_i(t)$ the transmit waveform associated to user i and T_s the symbol duration, the baseband transmit signal for user i can be written as:

$$s_i(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{N_s} d_{i,k} g_i(t - kT_s) \quad (1)$$

where $d_{i,k}$ are Differential Phase Shift Keying (DPSK) symbols carrying the useful information with $k \in [1, N_s]$. The choice of DPSK is motivated by the rapid fluctuation of UWA channel and thus we can avoid the use of channel equalizers at the receiver side, which are sensitive to outdated channel estimations [13].

If the Doppler shift is known at the receiver, Doppler effect is usually removed to prior decoding by resampling the received baseband signal and compensating phase rotation as follows [14]:

$$z_i(t) = r \left(\frac{t}{1 - a_i} \right) e^{-j2\pi f_c \left(\frac{a_i}{1 - a_i} \right) t} \quad (2)$$

where $a_i = \frac{v_i}{c}$ is the Doppler shift for the i -th user with v_i the speed of the i -th user and $c \simeq 1500$ m/s the speed of sound in water.

By assuming perfect time synchronization, information data of the i -th user can be estimated by matched filtering $z_i(t)$ with

transmit waveform of user i , followed by integration over a symbol duration (see [8] for more details):

$$\hat{d}_{i,k} = \int_{-\frac{T_s}{2}}^{\frac{T_s}{2}} g_i^*(t) z_i(t + kT_s) dt \quad (3)$$

B. Proposed method

Unlike [8], in this new method we will replace the Hadamard codes by a family of mutually orthogonal signals that are similar to HFM waveform. In the following, this family will be noted by $\{c_i(t)\}_{i=1}^{N_u}$. The orthogonality between $c_i(t)$ and $c_n(t)$ with $i \neq n$ is obtained by the Simpson's method [15]. For the i -th user with $i \in [1, N_u]$ we define:

$$c_i(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{T_s}} e^{-j2\pi k \log\left(1 - \frac{t}{it_0}\right) \zeta i^2} \quad (4)$$

where $t_0 = \frac{T_s(f_h + f_l)}{2(f_h - f_l)}$, $k = \frac{T_s f_l f_h}{f_h - f_l}$ is the signal slope, f_l is starting frequency, f_h is end frequency with $f_l \leq f_h$ and T_s is the duration of the waveform. The Simpson's orthogonality relation is defined for $i \neq n$ by:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle c_i, c_n \rangle \simeq 0 \Leftrightarrow & e^{-j2\pi k \zeta \left(\log\left(1 - \frac{-T_s}{2it_0}\right) i^2 + \log\left(1 - \frac{-T_s}{2nt_0}\right) n^2 \right)} \dots \\ & + 4e^{-j2\pi k \zeta \left(\log\left(1 - \frac{T_s}{2it_0}\right) i^2 + \log\left(1 - \frac{T_s}{2nt_0}\right) n^2 \right)} \dots \\ & + e^{-j2\pi k \zeta \left(\log\left(1 - \frac{T_s}{2it_0}\right) i^2 + \log\left(1 - \frac{T_s}{2nt_0}\right) n^2 \right)} \simeq 0 \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

where $\zeta \in \mathbb{R}$ is a constant used to determine the orthogonality between the different signals. This constant influences the bandwidth of the different $c_i(t)$. In the following we choose a bandwidth $B = 4$ Khz and therefore we will take:

$$\zeta = \begin{cases} 0.0214 & \text{if } i \text{ is even;} \\ -0.0214 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

We combine the different $c_i(t)$ with an HFM signal over the entire bandwidth and to keep the orthogonality between the $c_i(t)$ we use the Gram-Schmidt process [9] given for $i > 0$ by:

$$g_i(t) = c_i(t) + \alpha_i e_{i-1}(t) \quad (7)$$

where:

$$\alpha_i = -\frac{\langle c_i(t), e_{i-1}(t) \rangle}{\|e_{i-1}(t)\|_2^2} = -\frac{\int_{-\frac{T_s}{2}}^{\frac{T_s}{2}} c_i(t) e_{i-1}^*(t) dt}{\|e_{i-1}(t)\|_2^2} \quad (8)$$

with $c_i(t)$ given by the relation (4) and $e_0(t) = x(t)$ (this signal $x(t)$ will be excluded from the set later) where $x(t)$ is a HFM signal given by:

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} \cos(-2\pi(k \log(1 - \frac{t}{t_0}) + \frac{f_l + f_h}{2})) & \text{if } -\frac{T_s}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{T_s}{2} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

In the following, these new waveforms will be called MultiUser Hyperbolically Frequency Modulated (MU-HFM).

III. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

A. Channels sounding

The channel transmission experiment took place in the summer of July 2019 in the Roadstead of Brest, France. The water depth is around 10 m and up to 5 transmission ranges between [65, 540] m. Each channel transmission was performed by using a 511-Maximal Length Sequence (MLS) as probe signal [16] centered on $f_c = 27$ kHz over a 6 kHz bandwidth. Fig. 1 provides an example of the delay-Doppler spread extracted from the successive estimated Channel Impulse Response (CIR). Estimated channel delay spread and Doppler spread are reported in Table I.

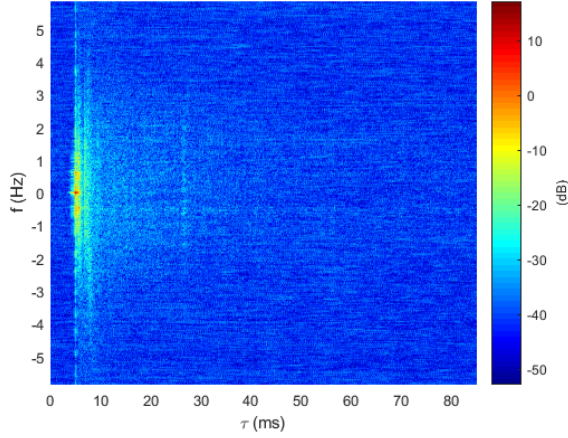


Fig. 1: Delay-doppler spread function for the roadstead of Brest with $D_1 = 200$ m.

B. Watermark replay channel

To simulate a real experiment, we consider in this section the Watermark channel [12] which is a replay channel simulator driven by measurements of the time varying CIR. The principle of the simulator consists of distorting input waveforms by convolving them with measured channels. To simulate a multiuser communication, we sum the output of several Watermark channel fed by different CIRs and delayed by relative range of each user. For a mobile multiuser communication, the operation of channel replay in the Single Input Single Output (SISO) case can be expressed in baseband as:

$$r(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_u} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{h}_i(\tau, t) s_i((1 - a_i)(t - \tau - \bar{\tau}_i)) \dots e^{j2\pi f_c a_i(t - \tau)} d\tau + n(t) \quad (10)$$

where the Doppler shift is artificially added in the receive signal by resampling and phase rotating the transmitted signal. In the following, the Doppler shift will be the same for all multipaths. $s_i(t)$ is the input signal, $\hat{h}_i(\tau, t)$ is the recorded CIR of the i -th user, $\bar{\tau}_i$ is communication delay between the i -th user and the receiver and $n(t)$ is a Gaussian noise.

Roadstead of Brest channel parameters are summarized in Table I whereas transmission system parameters are provided in Table II.

Symbol	Signification	Value
f_c	Center frequency	27 kHz
f_s	Sampling frequency	96 kHz
B	Signal bandwidth	4 kHz
D_i	Transmission range	[65, 540] m
z_w	Water depth	10 m
SNR	Signal to noise ratio	10 dB
τ_{max}	RMS channel delay spread [17]	[8.85, 26.49] ms
σ_{max}	RMS channel Doppler spread [17]	[0.85, 2.9] Hz

TABLE I: Watermark channel parameters.

Symbol	Signification	Value
M	Modulation order	2 (DBPSK)
N_s	Number of symbols per frame	200
N_f	Number of frames	5000
C	FEC code type	Convolutional code
gc	FEC code generator	(133, 171) _o
R_C	FEC code rate	$\frac{1}{2}$
T_g	Guard interval time	31.3 ms
ζ	Orthogonality constant	0.02
T_h	Duration of the chirp signal	31.75 ms
T_c	Chip duration	0.25 ms
f_l, f_h	Bounds of HFM signal	6 kHz, 10 kHz
α	Pulse shaping filter roll-off factor	0.25
T_s	Symbol duration	31.75 ms
N_{SF}	Spreading factor	127

TABLE II: System parameters.

C. Performance metrics

To compare the performance of the proposed method, we will use as benchmark TDMA with Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS), CDMA and MU-CSS protocols [8]. Spreading factors of TDMA DSSS and CDMA are chosen equal to time-bandwidth product of MU-CSS and the proposed MU-HFM waveforms such as performance of all techniques are comparable to the single user scenario. The TDMA guard interval time is chosen to be greater than the maximum duration of the various channel delays.

The chosen performance metric is the average effective data rate per user defined for each protocols family as follows [17]:

$$D_e^{\text{CDMA}} = \frac{R_C \log_2 M}{N_{SF} T_c} \cdot (1 - \text{FER}) \quad [\text{bps}] \quad (11)$$

$$D_e^{\text{TDMA}} = \frac{R_C \log_2 M}{N_u N_{SF} T_c + (N_u - 1) T_g} \cdot (1 - \text{FER}) \quad [\text{bps}] \quad (12)$$

$$D_e^{\text{MU-CSS}} = D_e^{\text{MU-HFM}} = \frac{R_C \log_2 M}{T_h} \cdot (1 - \text{FER}) \quad [\text{bps}] \quad (13)$$

where M is the size of the DPSK constellation, R_C is channel coding rate and FER is the Frame Error Rate. A frame is considered erroneous when at least one bit per frame after channel decoding is erroneous.

D. Performance results with mobile users

AUVs motion is emulated by adding motion-induced Doppler scale at the output of Watermark channel. For each frame, speed value of each AUV is randomly selected in the interval $[-2, 2]$ m/s.

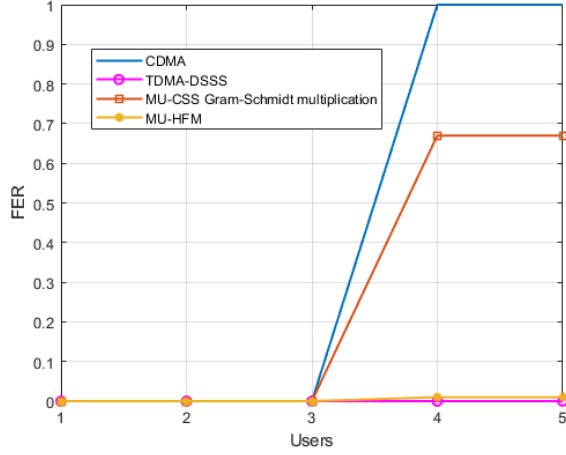


Fig. 2: Average FER performance versus number of users for the replayed channel of the roadstead of Brest with Doppler shift known.

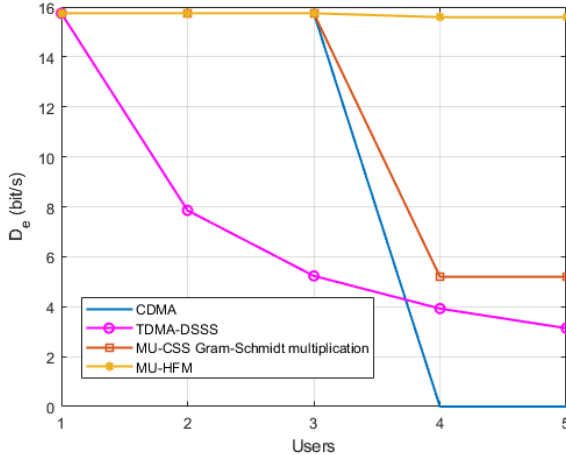


Fig. 3: Average effective data rate per user versus number of users for the replayed channel of the roadstead of Brest with Doppler shift known.

Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 show the performance of the different protocols with perfectly compensated Doppler shift. In the single-user scenario, the different protocols provides a Frame Error Rate (FER) of 0% and therefore a maximum data rate. Up to 3 users, CDMA, MU-CSS multiplication [11] and MU-HFM have the same FER. This means that they also have the same data rates. However, we can see TDMA has a decreasing data rate despite of a FER of 0% because of waiting times between communications. From 4 users, CDMA provides an FER of 100% due to multiple access interference

terms and consequently a data rate of 0%. The MU-CSS provides lower FER due to its orthogonal construction but is outperformed by the proposed MU-HFM technique. Thanks to a near-zero FER, the data rate of MU-HFM is almost equal to the maximum data rate which is obtained for 1 user. This phenomenon can be explained by the fact the Hadamard codes of MU-CSS have been replaced in MU-HFM by orthogonal signals similar to HFMs which are more resistant to UWA channel effects such as Doppler spread and multipath effect.

IV. CONCLUSION

In this article, we have proposed a new multiuser technique based on a set of chirp related to orthogonal HFM signals denoted MU-HFM. The UWA communication was carried out in the most realistic case with a fleet of AUVs in motion. Experimental results with Watermark channel fed by sea channel sounding show the superiority of MU-HFM in a realistic scenario and constitutes a good solution for multiuser communications with mobile users navigating in different directions.

In the future, we study the performance of the proposed technique for higher number of users and explore the impact of non perfect Doppler shift estimation to the decoder.

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