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LDPC Channel Code Optimization for a GNSS CSK-Modulated Signal

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BIOGRAPHIES

Marion Aubault-Roudier is a radionavigation engineer in the localization/navigation signal department in CNES, the French Space Agency, where she is involved in the optimization of GNSS signals as well as the assessment of GNSS user segments (receivers, algorithms). Marion Aubault-Roudier graduated as an electronics engineer in 2011 from ENAC (Ecole Nationale de l'Aviation Civile) in Toulouse, France. She received her PhD in 2015 from the Department of Mathematics, Computer Science and Telecommunications of the INPT (Polytechnic National Institute of Toulouse), France.

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Axel Garcia-Pena is a researcher/lecturer with the SIGnal processing and NAVigation (SIGNAV) research group of the TELECOM lab of ENAC (French Civil Aviation University), Toulouse, France. His research interests are GNSS navigation message demodulation, optimization and design, GNSS receiver design and GNSS satellite payload. He received his double engineer degree in 2006 in digital communications from SUPAERO and UPC, and his PhD in 2010 from the Department of Mathematics, Computer Science and Telecommunications of the INPT (Polytechnic National Institute of Toulouse), France.

Lionel Ries is head of the localization/navigation signal department in CNES, the French Space Agency. The department activities cover signal processing, receivers and payload regarding localization and navigation systems including GNSS (Galileo, GNSS space receivers), Search & Rescue by satellite (SARSAT, MEOSAR), and Argos (Environment Data Collect and Location by Satellite). He also coordinates for CNES, research activities for future location / navigation signals, user segments equipment and payloads.

Olivier Julien is with the head of the SIGnal processing and NAVigation (SIGNAV) research group of the TELECOM lab of ENAC (French Civil Aviation University), Toulouse, France. His research interests are GNSS receiver design, GNSS multipath and interference mitigation, and interoperability. He received his engineer degree in 2001 in digital communications from ENAC and his PhD in 2005 from the Department of Geomatics Engineering of the University of Calgary, Canada.

Marie-Laure Boucheret received the Eng. degree in Electrical Engineering from ENST Bretagne, Toulouse, France, and the M.Sc. degree in Signal Processing from the University of Rennes, both in June 1985. In June 1997, she received the Ph.D. degree in Communications from TELECOM ParisTech, and the habilitation degree (HDR) in June 1999 from INPT University of Toulouse. From 1985 to 1986 she has been a research engineer at the French Philips Research Laboratory (LEP). From 1986 to 1991, she has been an engineer at Thales Alenia Space, first as a project Engineer (TELECOM II program) then as a study engineer at the transmission laboratory. From 1991 to 2005 she was an Associated Professor then a Professor at TELECOM ParisTech. Since March 2005 Marie-Laure Boucheret is a Professor at the National Polytechnic Institute of Toulouse (University of Toulouse, INP-ENSEEIH). She is also with the Signal and Communication group of the IRT Laboratory.

Damien Kubrak is responsible of signal processing and performance of GNSS space receivers in Thales Alenia Space, France (TASF). He joined TASF in 2006 where he has been in charge of land vehicle navigation, GNSS/INS hybridization and indoor positioning. He was previously user segment technical manager, focusing on software receivers, filtering techniques and accurate time transfer.

He graduated in 2002 as an electronics engineer from ENAC, Toulouse, France. He receives his Ph.D in 2007 from ENST, Paris, France.

ABSTRACT

In order to address the Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) signal data rate increase challenge, as well as the GNSS signal data availability in urban environments issue, this paper proposes a new designed GNSS signal. Code-Shift Keying (CSK) modulation has been chosen as an alternative to current Binary Phase-Shift Keying (BPSK) since it allows increased data rates and non-coherent demodulation. In addition, the new CSK-modulated signal is protected by a Low-Density Parity-Check (LDPC) channel code, as in the latest GNSS designed signal, GPS III L1C. Firstly, an asymptotic analysis is done via EXtrinsic Information Transfer (EXIT) charts in an Additive White Gaussian Noise (AWGN) propagation channel, to show that bit-interleaved iterative decoding for a CSK-modulated signal (consisting in adding a soft feedback between the LDPC decoder and the CSK demodulator) can significantly outperform non-iterative decoding. Based on this analysis, an asymptotic optimization is performed in order to design the optimized LDPC channel code profiles, for a CSK-modulated signal, in an AWGN propagation channel and for iterative decoding. From these results, finite length parity-check matrices have been generated thanks to state of the art algorithms such as the Progressive Edge Growth (PEG) algorithm, and simulation results are presented. Finally, in an AWGN context, the current GPS L1C subframe 2 (used as a benchmark) demodulation performance is compared to the demodulation performance obtained for CSK-modulated signals with 2 bits and 6 bits per CSK symbol, protected by different optimized LDPC channel codes and iteratively decoded. The results show that a CSK-modulated signal iteratively decoded and implementing the LDPC codes optimized in this work, exhibits a decoding gain of 0.6 dB for 2 bits per CSK symbol and of 1.2 dB for 6 bits per CSK symbol with respect to the current GPS L1C subframe 2 LDPC code. The study has been made in an AWGN propagation channel as a first step, but results are really promising for urban propagation channels.

INTRODUCTION

The emergence of new users with further operational needs implies a constant evolution of the GNSS.

A significant and stringent constraint that applies to signal design may become the data rate increase to meet potential demand for enhanced services. First, the implementation of new services implies a new larger navigation message since more information must be transmitted. Second, new services such as precise positioning corrections, or additional information for critical or safety-of-life applications, may require a significantly higher data rate to be efficiently deployed.

Moreover, the data rate increase could allow the implementation of temporal diversity, integrity processes, additional channel coding, etc., thus improving the current system performance. Therefore, the signal and information technologies that support or would enable the GNSS signals data rate increase, demand to be closely looked at with innovative concepts and solutions.

However the data rate of a GNSS signal cannot be easily increased, due to its structure: Direct-Sequence Spread Spectrum (DS-SS) associated with a BPSK modulation. In fact, the data rate increase is directed into two undesired solutions: either to increase the Pseudo-Random Noise (PRN) code chip rate, resulting in a wider spectrum, or to decrease the PRN code length, resulting in a loss of PRN code isolation and orthogonality properties. One solution to counteract this problem would consist in removing or at least relaxing this dependency between the data rate increase and the PRN sequence length or rate modification.

In addition, a significant challenge facing GNSS messages is the data availability in urban environments. Signal data availability is defined as the amount of time when the data can be successfully delivered with respect to the total amount of time. Indeed, an important part of emerging applications is found in urban areas where the received signal is severely impacted by obstacles which generate fast and significant variations of the received signal's phase and amplitude that are detrimental to both the ranging and demodulation capability of the receiver. To ensure that the wanted service is well provided in urban environments, the transmitted data availability thus needs to be increased.

The transmitted data availability increase in urban environments is a difficult issue. First, since the received signal is severely impacted by obstacles, the received carrier to noise density ratio C/N_0 can be punctually very low. Moreover, the fast variations and the strong impact of the urban GNSS user propagation channel result in a large number of Phase-Locked Loop (PLL) losses of lock; obviously, in these periods the data cannot be successfully obtained. One solution to increase the signal data availability would consist in increasing the number of times that the data is transmitted. Another solution would consist in reducing the percentage of time that the PLL is unlocked.

To meet these two requirements, ie. to increase the GNSS signal data rate, and to increase the GNSS signal data availability in urban environments, two main research axes have been investigated using a single solution: the serial concatenation of a CSK modulation with an outer LDPC channel code. Therefore, this work can be seen as the first step in the design of a new GNSS signal.

Indeed, one possible solution to cope with the BPSK modulation limitation to increase the data rate consists in implementing the CSK modulation instead. A CSK

modulation consists in circularly shifting each transmitted PRN code in order to represent with each PRN code shifted version a different CSK symbol mapping a set of bits. Therefore, if each data channel PRN code period is equal to the original BPSK data symbol duration, the CSK-modulated signal bit transmission rate with respect to the original BPSK bit transmission rate is increased proportionally to the number of bits mapped by a CSK symbol.

Moreover, the CSK modulation allows a non-coherent demodulation process, which can be really beneficial in terms of signal data availability increase in urban environments, since the received signal phase estimation and compensation processes made by a PLL are no longer necessary.

In addition, modern channel codes such as LDPC codes have already shown that they can exhibit very good performance in different channels and for different iterative detection schemes, being able to approach capacity. Moreover, convolutional codes are not very powerful against burst of errors introduced by an urban environment. Therefore, the use of LDPC codes is considered in this paper in order to improve at best the Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) operating point for the considered iterative demodulation scheme, which is commonly referred to as the decoding threshold.

To sum up, this paper proposes to investigate a new GNSS signal design which is a Bit-Interleaved Coded Modulation (BICM) based on the serial concatenation of an outer LDPC code and an inner CSK modulation (see Figure 1).

Previous analysis of the CSK technique in a GNSS context has already been addressed in [1]. CSK-based signals for GNSS were proposed using the subframe 2 GPS L1C LDPC channel code. However, this code has been originally designed to be implemented with a BPSK modulation. It will be shown that better demodulation performance could be achieved for channel codes specifically optimized for a bit-interleaved CSK modulation using iterative decoding.

Therefore, this paper is mainly focused in optimizing the so-called LDPC channel code profile for a GNSS CSK-based signal and iterative decoding between the decoder and the demodulator.

Iterative decoding algorithm differs from classical sequential decoding algorithm by the output of the decoder which is fed back into the demodulator to perform iterative detection and decoding, which is by nature a suboptimal approach to provide an approximate Maximum A Posteriori (MAP) bit estimation.

To this end, the first step of this work consists in showing based on an asymptotic analysis that, whatever the outer channel code, an iterative decoding process will always

outperform the classical non-iterative decoding for a CSK-modulated GNSS signal in an AWGN propagation channel model. This analysis is based on an EXIT analysis. This analysis in an AWGN propagation channel has to be viewed as a preliminary study, which needs to be extended in the urban propagation channel context.

Secondly, an extension of the asymptotic optimization method as provided in [2] has been used to optimize the LDPC channel code profile.

Then, finite length LDPC codes with optimized profiles have been generated with the PEG algorithm [3].

Finally, simulation results are provided to compare the demodulation performance of the new designed GNSS signal with the current subframe 2 GPS L1C channel code, BPSK and CSK-modulated.

The paper is organized as follows. Section I describes the new designed GNSS signal based on LDPC channel codes and a CSK modulation. Section II gives the asymptotic analysis of the bit-interleaved CSK modulation showing that iterative decoding between the decoder and the CSK demodulator outperforms classical decoding for a CSK-modulated signal. Finally in section III, LDPC code profiles are optimized for a CSK-modulated signal iteratively decoded, and tested. The new designed GNSS signal demodulation performance is provided in an AWGN propagation channel and compared with the current GPS L1C subframe 2 demodulation performance.

I- Description of the New Designed GNSS Signal

The purpose of this paper is to optimize LDPC code profiles for a GNSS CSK-modulated signal iteratively decoded (see Figure 1). The optimization will be done for an AWGN propagation channel in this paper.

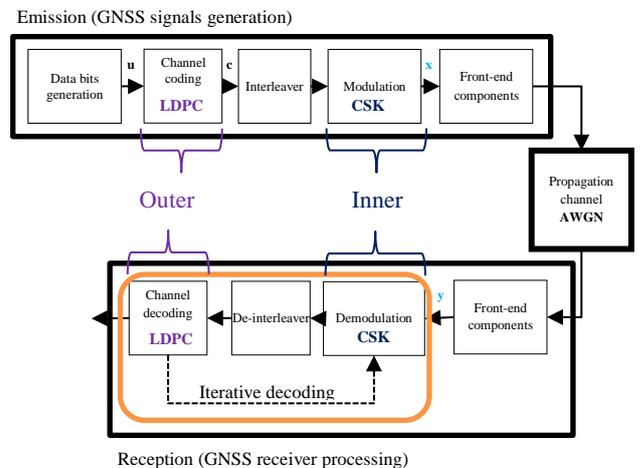


Figure 1: GNSS Emission/Reception Chain Block Diagram for a CSK-Modulated and LDPC-Protected Signal

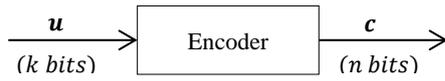
This section introduces the LDPC channel code and the CSK modulation.

1) LDPC Channel Codes

LDPC codes belong to the linear block codes family. These codes have already shown that they are good candidates, enable to approach the capacity of several channels including BICM schemes [3].

a. Linear Block Codes

Linear block codes encode data in blocks: an information sequence \mathbf{u} composed of k information bits is encoded into a coded sequence \mathbf{c} composed of n coded bits (as illustrated in Figure 2), adding redundancy in order to counteract the impact of errors introduced by the propagation channel.



Information word: $\mathbf{u} = (u_0, u_1, \dots, u_{k-1})$

Coded word: $\mathbf{c} = (c_0, c_1, \dots, c_{n-1})$

Figure 2: Classical Encoder Representation

The coded word is the result of a generator matrix G applied to the information word, as it is described in equation (1).

$$\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{u}G \quad (1)$$

where:

- G is the generator matrix with $(k \times n)$ dimensions.

For any $(k \times n)$ matrix G with k linearly independent rows, it exists a $((n - k) \times n)$ matrix H with $(n - k)$ linearly independent rows such that any vector in the row space of G is orthogonal to the rows of H , and any vector that is orthogonal to the rows of H is in the row space of G . The linear code C can thus be generated by another way, thanks to the parity-check matrix H [4] if this parity-check matrix has the required structure.

A vector \mathbf{c} is a codeword in the code C generated by G if and only if [4]:

$$\mathbf{c}H^T = 0 \quad (2)$$

where:

- H is the parity check matrix with $((n - k) \times n)$ dimensions, noted as:

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} h_{11} & \dots & h_{1n} \\ \dots & h_{ij} & \dots \\ h_{(n-k)1} & \dots & h_{(n-k)n} \end{pmatrix}$$

The resulting equations (the coded word multiplied by each H row equal to zero) are called the parity check equations and completely specifies the code C [4].

The parity check matrix is obtained from the generator matrix by:

$$GH^T = 0 \quad (3)$$

b. LDPC Codes Definition

Only binary LDPC codes will be considered in this paper, although LDPC codes can be generalized to non-binary alphabets [5].

A LDPC code is a linear block code defined by the null space of an $((n - k) \times n)$ parity-check matrix H that has a low density of 1s [5].

Thus a LDPC code can be defined as follows:

- The null space of an $((n - k) \times n)$ parity-check matrix H is defined by [5]:

$$C = \{\mathbf{c} \in GF(2)^{n} / \mathbf{c}H^T = 0\} \quad (4)$$

where:

- C is the null space of H ,
- \mathbf{c} is the codeword vector,
- $GF(2)$ is the Galois field of two elements (for non-binary LDPC codes, this field is extended to $GF(q)$, where q is a power of a prime [5]).

- A $((n - k) \times n)$ parity-check matrix H that has a low density of 1s is defined by [6]:

$$\frac{\text{number of non null elements of } H}{(n - k) * n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad (5)$$

c. LDPC Codes Graphical Representation: Tanner Graph

A LDPC code can be represented by a Tanner graph [5], which is based on the parity-check matrix H . A Tanner graph is a bipartite graph, which means a graph whose nodes may be separated into two types:

- The Variables Nodes (VN) and
- The Check Nodes (CN).

The Check Nodes correspond to the parity check equations resulting from equation (2), there are thus as many CNs as parity check equations: $(n - k)$. Whereas the Variable Nodes correspond to the coded bits, its number being thus equal to n [5]. Thus, the CNs can be considered as Single Parity Check (SPC) codes and the VNs as repetition (REP) codes [5].

The Tanner graph of a code is drawn as follows: the Check Nodes CN_i are connected to Variable Nodes VN_j with an edge whenever element h_{ij} in the parity check matrix H is equal to 1.

For example, if the parity check matrix H is equal to:

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (6)$$

the Tanner graph will be represented in this way:

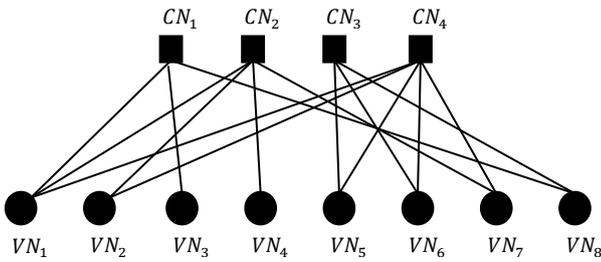


Figure 3: Tanner Graph Associated to the H Matrix Example

A Tanner graph allows to completely represent a code and it aids in the description of the decoding algorithm [5].

d. LDPC Decoding

The Maximum Likelihood (ML) decoding [5] is too complex in this case, so another algorithm is implemented: the Sum-Product Algorithm (SPA) proposed by Gallager in 1962 [7]. There are two types of such algorithms based on hard or soft decision. The soft decision decoding is more efficient [7] that is why it has been chosen in this work, by the use of Log Likelihood Ratios (LLRs). Soft-decision decoding of LDPC codes is based on an iterative process: the Belief Propagation (BP) algorithm [7]. It consists on the updating of messages circulating on the branches of the Tanner graph, the information of the received bits (Variable Nodes) being refined after each iteration.

The BP LDPC decoding is detailed step-by-step in [8].

e. LDPC Codes Related Definitions

Some definitions are given below [5]:

- **Structured and non-structured codes:**
LDPC codes can be divided into two classes: The structured codes where the associated H matrix is built following some constraints, and the non-structured codes where H is built randomly.
- **Waterfall region and error-rate floor region:**

LDPC codes error rate curve (see Figure 4) is divided into two regions: the waterfall region just before the slope transition, and the error-rate floor region.

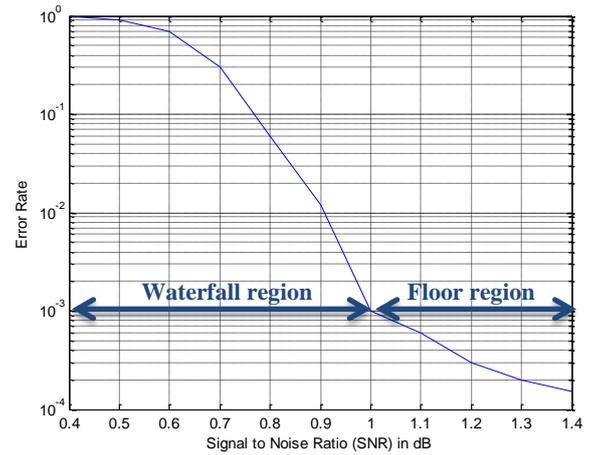


Figure 4: Error Rate Curve Specificity for LDPC Codes

- **Cycle:**
A cycle is a closed path which comes from and returns to the same node in a Tanner graph.
- **Girth:**
The girth of a graph is defined as the length of its shortest cycle.
- **Node degree:**
Number of edges connected to a node (equal to 3 for VN_1 in Figure 3 for example).
- **Regular code:**
A code is said regular when the number of 1s per column and the number of 1s per row in H , are constants. It means that each node has the same degree.
- **Irregular code:**
A code is said irregular when the number of 1s per column or per row in H , is not constant. The code represented by the Tanner graph of Figure 3 is for example irregular.
- **Degree-distribution polynomials:**
For irregular codes, the node degrees being not constant, degree-distribution polynomials are denoted by $\lambda(X)$ for VNs and $\rho(X)$ for CNs, defined by [5]:

$$\begin{cases} \lambda(X) = \sum_{i=2}^{d_v \max} \lambda_i X^{i-1} \\ \rho(X) = \sum_{j=2}^{d_c \max} \rho_j X^{j-1} \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

where:

- $d_v \max$ and $d_c \max$ being respectively the maximum VN and CN degrees,

- $\lambda_i = \frac{\text{number of edges connected to the VNs of degree } i}{\text{number total of edges}}$
is the fraction of all edges connected to degree- d VNs,
- $\rho_j = \frac{\text{number of edges connected to the CNs of degree } j}{\text{number total of edges}}$
is the fraction of all edges connected to degree- d CNs.

Short cycles degrade the performance of the BP decoding [5].

Irregular LDPC codes allow to closely approach capacity limits [5]. The GPS L1C channel code is an irregular (1200, 600) LDPC code for the subframe 2 and an (578, 274) irregular LDPC code for the subframe 3 [9].

Degree-distribution polynomials will be used in section III for the LDPC code design.

2) CSK Modulation

The Code Shift Keying (CSK) modulation is a M -ary orthogonal modulation, since M orthogonal waveforms or symbols are used. Each symbol corresponds to the same PRN sequence, but circularly shifted [10]. Figure 5 shows CSK symbols example for $M = 4$ with a PRN sequence length equal to 10230 chips. Since $M = 4$, the number of bits per symbol, Q , is equal to 2. In this case the mapping (the way to associate a waveform to a CSK symbol) is made considering consecutive shifts, but this can be different.

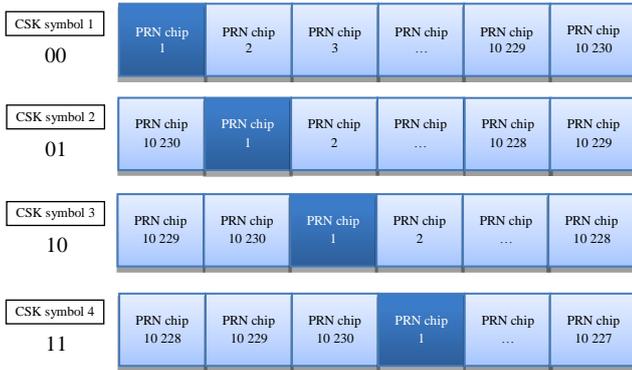


Figure 5: CSK Symbols Example

A shifted version $c_x(t)$ of the fundamental PRN sequence $c_{fund}(t)$ can thus be written as shown in equation (8), for $x = 0, \dots, M - 1$ [11]:

$$c_x(t) = c_{fund}(\text{mod}[t - m_x T_C, N T_C]) \quad (8)$$

where:

- $\text{mod}(x, y)$ is the modulus operation of y over x ,
- m_x is the integer number corresponding to the shift of the x -th symbol,
- T_C is the PRN sequence chip period,
- N is the number of chips in the PRN sequence (M is not necessarily equal to N).

According to equation (8) and document [8] considerations, the equivalent low-pass received waveform complex envelope can thus be written as:

$$r(t) = A a_{channel}(t) e^{j\varphi_{channel}(t)} c_x(t) + n(t) \quad (9)$$

where:

- A is the emitted signal amplitude,
- $a_{channel}(t) e^{j\varphi_{channel}(t)}$ is the propagation channel complex envelope,
- $c_x(t)$ is the emitted shifted version of the fundamental PRN sequence (the CSK waveform),
- $n(t)$ is the AWGN.

In order to determine which shifted version has been emitted, a matched filter is used for each symbol of modulation alphabet [12]. Each matched filter output is thus the result of the correlation between the received waveform and one of the shifted versions of the fundamental PRN sequence [11]. The symbol y identified by the largest matched filter output $corr_y$ is chosen as the transmitted symbol. This process results in a matched filters bank, which can be implemented using Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) and Inverse Fourier Transform (IFFT) blocks, since it completes efficiently the correlation process in the frequency domain [11]. The resulting operation is thus written as:

$$CORR = IFFT \left(FFT(r[k]) \times FFT(c_{fund}[-k]) \right) \quad (10)$$

With $CORR = [corr_1, corr_2, \dots, corr_M]$.

Finally, the CSK demodulator can be represented by Figure 6 [11]:

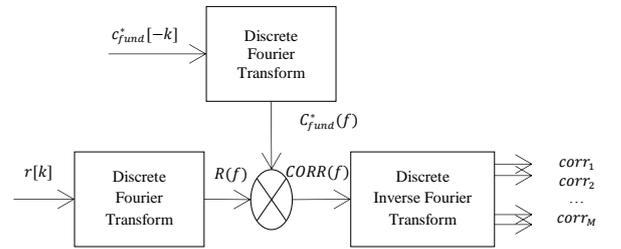


Figure 6: CSK FFT-Based Demodulator Representation

The CSK modulation is able to transmit several bits using one symbol (corresponding to one PRN sequence duration) contrary to the BPSK modulation which imposes than one bit matches one symbol, corresponding to one PRN sequence duration. The CSK thus allows high and adaptive bit rates.

II- Iterative Decoding Versus Classical Decoding for a CSK-Modulated Signal

1) Symbol Based MAP Demodulation for CSK-Modulated Signals

During the decoding process, messages are exchanged between the CSK demodulator and the LDPC decoder which can be seen as a BICM [13] (see Figure 1 in orange). These exchanged messages are typically Log Likelihood Ratios (LLR) based on A Posteriori Probability (APP) [14][15] (see [8] for details).

The APP LLR expression is based on both observation samples and channel parameters. Since the probability of each bit b_{x_q} of the emitted CSK symbol x knowing the received CSK symbol y depends on the considered modulation, the LLR_{APP} expression for a CSK-modulated signal will be different from a BPSK-modulated signal. It is thus necessary to derive the LLR_{APP} function for a CSK-modulated signal.

Table 1: Mapping Between the Emitted CSK Waveform and the Emitted CSK Symbol

Emitted CSK waveform	Corresponding emitted CSK symbol
$c_x(t)$	x
$[x_{chip_1} x_{chip_2} \dots x_{chip_N}]$	$[b_{x_1} b_{x_2} \dots b_{x_Q}]$

Table 2: Mapping Between the Received CSK Waveform and the Received CSK Symbol

Received CSK waveform	Corresponding received CSK symbol
$r(t)$	y
$[y_{chip_1} y_{chip_2} \dots y_{chip_N}]$	$[b_{y_1} b_{y_2} \dots b_{y_Q}]$

In this paper, the following assumptions have been made:

- The APP LLR mathematical expression is derived considering an AWGN propagation channel model,
- The carrier phase tracking error is equal to 0,
- The knowledge of the beginning of the transmitted sequence is assumed.

The LLR_{APP} expression corresponding to a GNSS CSK-modulated signal in an AWGN propagation channel is derived as follows. It is computed for each bit q of the emitted CSK symbol:

$$LLR_{APPq-CSK} = \log \left(\frac{p(b_{x_q} = 1 | y)}{p(b_{x_q} = -1 | y)} \right) \quad (11)$$

where:

- b_{x_q} is the q -th bit of the emitted CSK symbol x ,
- y is the received CSK symbol (see Equation (10)),
- $p(b_{x_q} = 1 | y)$ is the APP that the q -th bit of the emitted CSK symbol x equal to 1 has been transmitted, knowing the received symbol y

After derivation (fully detailed in [8]), the $LLR_{APP-CSK}$ expression corresponding to a GNSS CSK-modulated signal in an AWGN propagation channel is written by:

$$LLR_{APPq-CSK} = \log \left(\frac{\sum_{\text{All CSK symbols which } b_{x_q}=1} \left[e^{\frac{1}{\sigma_b^2} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_{chip_i} x_{chip_i})} \prod_{j \neq q} p(b_{x_j}) \right]}{\sum_{\text{All CSK symbols which } b_{x_q}=-1} \left[e^{\frac{1}{\sigma_b^2} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_{chip_i} x_{chip_i})} \prod_{j \neq q} p(b_{x_j}) \right]} \right) + \log \left(\frac{p(b_{x_q} = 1)}{p(b_{x_q} = -1)} \right) \quad (12)$$

where:

- $\sum_{i=1}^N (y_{chip_i} x_{chip_i}) = corr(c_x, r)$ is the correlation operation between the emitted PRN sequence and the received signal. Since the code delay is assumed to be perfectly estimated, this value is equal to 1 if the received PRN sequence (corresponding to a CSK symbol) is the same than the emitted PRN sequence (corresponding in this case to the same CSK symbol), and this value is equal to 0 otherwise. In fact, a correlator filter bank is used at the GNSS reception level: one correlator for one CSK symbol, to determine which CSK symbol has been received.

From equation (12), the $LLR_{APPq-CSK}$ can be divided into two components, as it is done in equation (13):

- The extrinsic part LLR_{E_q-CSK} : the idea is that a node does not pass to a neighboring node any information that the neighboring node already has [14]. This is the information that will be fed to the Soft-Input Soft-Output (SISO) BP LDPC decoder.
- The a priori part LLR_{A_q-CSK} which represents the a priori information concerning the bit q [16].

$$LLR_{APPq-CSK} = LLR_{E_q-CSK} + LLR_{A_q-CSK} \quad (13)$$

In fact, the LLR based on a posteriori probability $LLR_{APPq-CSK}$ is computed by the demodulator (as demodulator output) according to the channel observations y_q and the a priori CSK LLRs: $LLR_{A_q-CSK} = \log \left(\frac{p(b_{x_q}=1)}{p(b_{x_q}=-1)} \right)$ for each bit q (see Figure 7). Then, the extrinsic CSK LLR is computed and sent to the LDPC decoder.

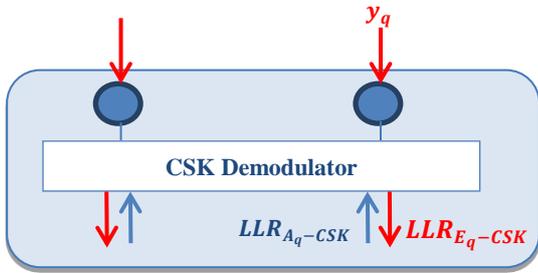


Figure 7: CSK Demodulator Soft Inputs and Outputs

2) Difference Between Classical and Iterative Decoding

From the detection function $LLR_{APP-CSK}$ considering a CSK demodulator in an AWGN propagation channel, the decoding process between the demodulator and the decoder can be made through two different methods [11]:

- The classical CSK decoding method,
- The iterative decoding method.

The difference between these two decoding methods lies in the exchanges between the CSK demodulator and the LDPC decoder. In iterative decoding the LDPC decoder provides feedback to the CSK demodulator (see Figure 9), whereas in classical decoding the exchanges are only supported by a downlink stream (see Figure 8).

a. Classical Decoding

In classical decoding, the CSK demodulator is fed by channel observations y and a priori LLRs (see Figure 8) which are computed considering equiprobable bits.

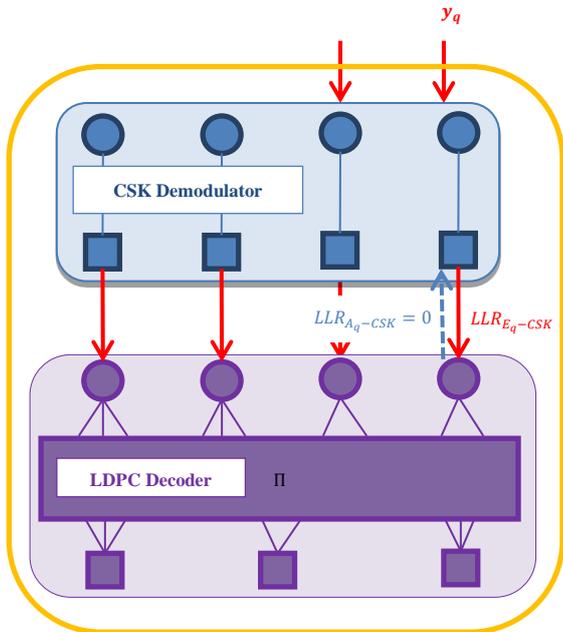


Figure 8: CSK Demodulator and LDPC Decoder Combination, Linked by LLR Exchanged Messages, for the Classical Decoding Method

In this context where binary data is used, these a priori LLRs are thus equal to:

$$LLR_{A_q-CSK} = \log \left(\frac{p(b_{x_q} = 1)}{p(b_{x_q} = -1)} \right) = 0 \quad (14)$$

The extrinsic LLRs are then computed by the demodulator according to equations (12) and (13).

The LDPC decoder initiates then its VNs with these CSK extrinsic LLRs, and the BP decoding is performed as described in [8]. There is no iterative decoding between the soft CSK demodulator and the LDPC decoder.

b. Iterative Decoding

In iterative decoding, the CSK demodulator is fed by channel observations y and a priori LLRs which are computed considering equiprobable bits at the first iteration. Then, the CSK extrinsic LLRs are computed by the CSK demodulator according to equations (12) and (13). These values are sent to the LDPC decoder and one BP decoding iteration is performed (see [8]). The LDPC extrinsic LLRs resulting of this LDPC decoding process are then sent back to the CSK demodulator. They are used as CSK a priori LLRs at the CSK demodulator inputs. This is the iterative decoding principle as given in Figure 9.

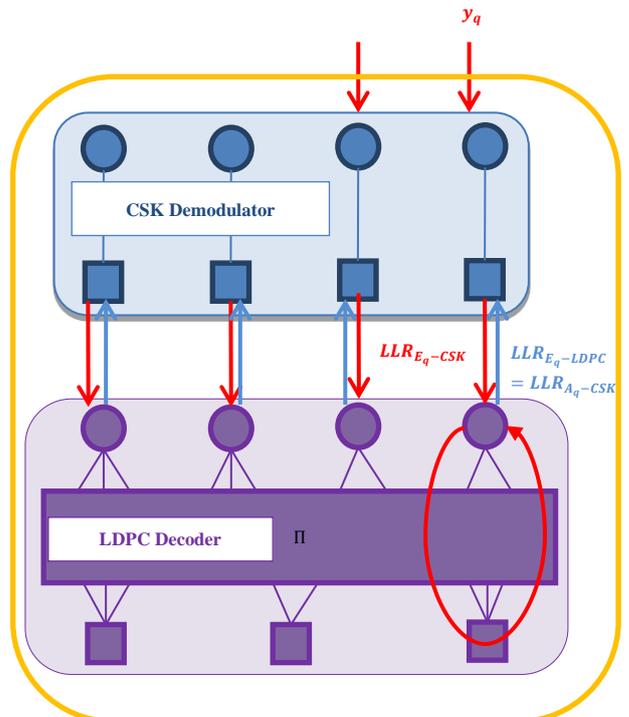


Figure 9: CSK Demodulator and LDPC Decoder Combination, Linked by LLR Exchanged Messages, for the Iterative Decoding Method

The preliminary step of these new signal design investigations consists in determining if iterative decoding between the demodulator and the decoder provides better demodulation performance than non-iterative decoding.

3) EXIT Chart for a CSK-Modulated Signal

In this section, the potential benefit of iterative decoding between the demodulator and the decoder is analyzed for a CSK-modulated GNSS signal in an AWGN propagation channel. In order to determine if iterative decoding provides better performance than non-iterative decoding in the case of a CSK-modulated GNSS signal, the EXtrinsic-Information-Transfer (EXIT) chart is used.

a. EXIT Chart Definition

The EXIT chart is a graphical tool developed by Ten Brink [17] in the late 1990s which consists in representing the extrinsic information at the output of a SISO block (demodulator or decoder), as a function of the a priori information at the input of the same Soft Input Soft Output (SISO) block.

In EXIT charts, the information (extrinsic or a priori) which is considered is the mutual information $I(Y;Z)$ [15]. It could be another statistic as the LLR mean or the SNR for example [18], but the mutual information is considered as the most accurate and the most robust statistic [19].

An EXIT chart consists thus on plotting the output metric of interest, the extrinsic mutual information I_E , as a function of the input metric of interest, the a priori mutual information I_A .

The a priori information I_A corresponds to the mutual information between the emitted coded bits b_x and the a priori messages LLR_A [15]:

$$I_A = I(LLR_A; b_x) = H(b_x) - H(b_x/LLR_A) \quad (15)$$

Whereas the extrinsic information I_E corresponds to the mutual information between the emitted coded bits b_x and the extrinsic messages LLR_E [15]:

$$I_E = I(LLR_E; b_x) = H(b_x) - H(b_x/LLR_E) \quad (16)$$

If the extrinsic information quantity increases with the a priori information quantity (i.e. the EXIT chart for the given signal to noise ratio is non-flat), it means that an iterative decoding will improve the performance. Indeed, if bringing more a priori information to the demodulator involves a higher extrinsic information quantity (provided exclusively by the demodulator structure) at its output, it means that the demodulator capacities will be better if the a priori information is increased by the decoder, which is done by iterative decoding between the demodulator and the decoder.

The aim of this section consists thus in studying the EXIT charts of the CSK demodulator to assess its performance under iterative decoding.

b. Generated EXIT Charts

EXIT charts corresponding to a CSK-modulated signal in an AWGN propagation channel model, with CSK symbols constituted of 2 bits, 6 bits and 10 bits have been generated. In that goal, I_{E-CSK} has been computed as a function of I_{A-CSK} . The full computation of I_E as a function of I_A is detailed in [8]. A random mapping (which associates the shift applied to the PRN sequence to the CSK symbol, see examples in Figure 10 and Figure 11) is used.

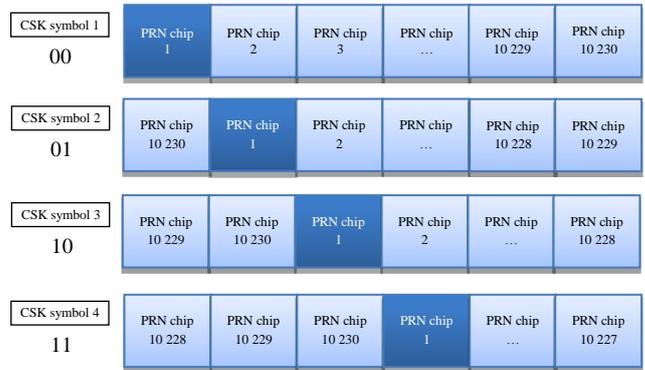


Figure 10: Mapping Example n°1

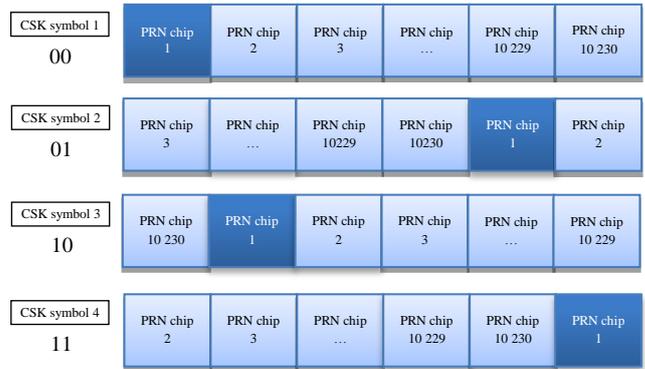


Figure 11: Mapping Example n°2

Several plots are presented, corresponding to different values of energy per symbol to noise density ratio E_s/N_0 .

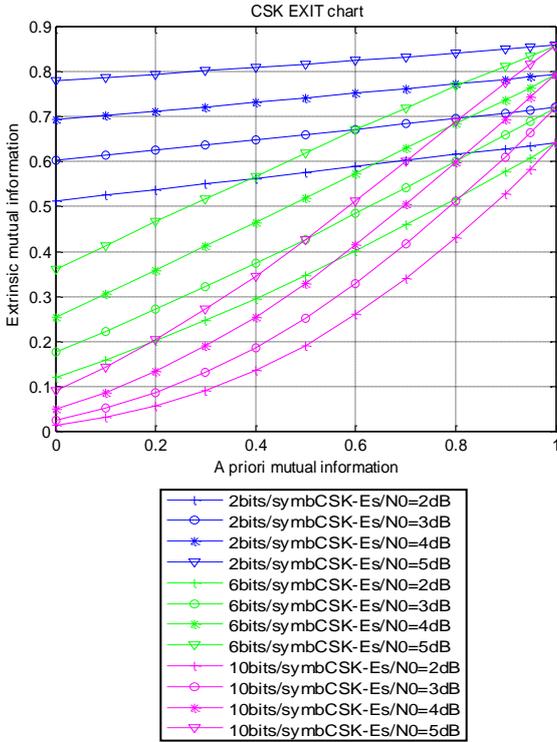


Figure 12: CSK EXIT Charts for Different Numbers of Bits per CSK Symbols

This figure clearly shows that a higher value of a priori information at the CSK demodulator input provides a higher value of extrinsic information at the CSK demodulator output. An iterative decoding will thus significantly improve the CSK demodulator performance. Moreover, the curves slopes depend on the number of bits per CSK symbol. The more the number of bits per CSK symbol is, the more the EXIT chart curve slope is important, stressing the need for an iterative decoding in this case, compared with a few number of bits per CSK symbol.

Finally, the EXIT chart function T is extracted from these EXIT chart plots (see equation (17)), to be used in the LPDC asymptotic and code optimization process, as it is detailed in section III, since analytic expressions of T are not available. In practice, T is approximated using a polynomial curve fitting and is formally written as:

$$I_E = T[I_A] \quad (17)$$

c. Properties about the Area under the EXIT Curve

Properties about the area under the EXIT curves have been set out in [19] for the binary erasure channel and generalized in [20], leading to the general acknowledgement that for serial concatenated coders (as it is the case here if we consider the LDPC coder as the outer coder and the CSK modulator as the inner coder), the area under the inner decoder EXIT curve can be linked to the maximum achievable channel code rate [19][20][21]. In our case, this statement can be written as:

$$A_{CSK} = \int_0^1 T_{CSK}(i) di \approx R_0 \quad (18)$$

where:

- A_{CSK} is the area under the EXIT chart of the CSK demodulator,
- T_{CSK} is the EXIT chart function associated with the inner decoder (here the CSK demodulator, represented in Figure 12),
- R_0 is the maximum achievable channel code rate.

Thus, the maximum channel code rate R_0 at which reliable communication is possible for a given E_s/N_0 can be efficiently estimated: it corresponds to the area under the CSK demodulator EXIT curve. This interesting property will be used in the LDPC code optimization process described and implemented in the next section.

For example, maximum achievable rates as a function of E_s/N_0 for classical decoding (in blue line) and iterative decoding (in red line) between the decoder and the demodulator have been compared, for 10 bits per CSK symbol in Figure 13.

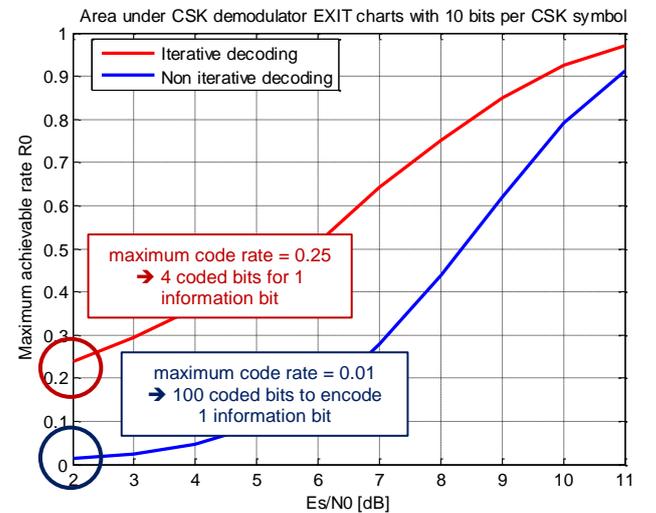


Figure 13: Comparison Between the Maximum Achievable Code Rate R_0 with Iterative and Non-Iterative Decoding, for a CSK Symbol Composed of 10 bits

Figure 13 shows that for a signal modulated with a CSK with 10 bits per CSK symbol, iterative decoding completely outperforms non-iterative decoding, especially for low E_s/N_0 . For example at E_s/N_0 equal to 2 dB, a reliable communication with non-iterative decoding is achievable for a maximum code rate of 0.01, meaning that at least 100 coded bits are necessary to encode 1 information bit. In comparison, with iterative decoding this maximum code rate is equal to 0.25, implying at least 4 coded bits for 1 information bit. The iterative decoding gain with a CSK-modulated signal appears as very efficient compared to the non-iterative case.

III- LDPC Code Profile Optimization for a CSK-Modulated Signal

The LDPC channel code design has been optimized for a GNSS CSK-modulated signal, in an AWGN channel, for iterative decoding between the demodulator and the decoder, using the asymptotic analysis.

1) Asymptotic Analysis to Obtain Optimized LDPC Code Parameters

In this section we derive the asymptotic analysis [22] for the LDPC channel code optimization under iterative decoding. This method is based on the demodulator EXIT chart function (determined in section II for a CSK modulation) and on the updating equations of the exchanged LLR messages between the demodulator and the decoder (fully derived in [8]). Under appropriate assumptions, the method consists in solving a linear programming optimization problem (presented in [8]), whose cost function is to maximize the channel code rate, which leads to good degree distributions (see section I) for the LDPC channel code parameters. In other words, to optimize the code profile $\lambda(X)$ for fixed E_s/N_0 and fixed $\rho(X)$, one strategy consists in maximizing the code rate given by :

$$R = 1 - \frac{\sum_{j=2}^{d_c} \rho_j / j}{\sum_{i=2}^{d_v} \lambda_i / i} \quad (19)$$

This asymptotic analysis has been conducted (in [8]) leading to the optimized LDPC code edges profile for a CSK-modulated signal (since we have used EXIT charts for a CSK-modulated signal) in an AWGN propagation channel model, under iterative decoding between the demodulator and the decoder, which has to be seen as the first step of a new GNSS signal design.

2) Generation of Finite Length LDPC Code Matrices

According to the asymptotic analysis and resulting optimized LDPC code edges profile, finite length H matrices have been generated with the Progressive-Edge-Growth (PEG) algorithm [23]. In that sense, several configurations have been tested (see Table 3, Table 4 and Table 5), but with always the same information sequence length equal to 600 bits with a rate of $1/2$, in order to be able to be compared with the GPS L1C subframe 2 signal (Table 4) demodulation performance. For a CSK-modulated signal, 2 bits (Table 4) and then 6 bits (Table 5) per symbol have been tested, with non-iterative or iterative decoding. For optimized LDPC codes, different maximum variable nodes degrees have been tested, and the number of degree 2 VNs have been limited or not, since a high number of degree 2 VNs increases the error floor level. Nevertheless, it allows an earlier waterfall. Thus, a trade-off needs to be found [24].

Table 3: Signal Corresponding to GPS L1C Subframe 2

Channel Code	Modulation	Decoding
GPS L1C subframe 2 LDPC code	BOC (equivalent to BPSK from the demodulation point of view)	Non-iterative

Table 4: CSK Modulation with 2 bits per CSK Symbol

Channel Code	Modulation	Decoding
GPS L1C subframe 2 LDPC code	CSK	Non-iterative
GPS L1C subframe 2 LDPC code	CSK	Iterative
Optimized LDPC code 1 (max VNs degree = 15, constrained degree 2 VNs)	CSK	Iterative
Optimized LDPC code 2 (max VNs degree = 10, constrained degree 2 VNs)	CSK	Iterative

Table 5: CSK Modulation with 6 bits per CSK Symbol

Channel Code	Modulation	Decoding
GPS L1C subframe 2 LDPC code	CSK	Iterative
Optimized LDPC code 1 (max VNs degree = 15, constrained degree 2 VNs)	CSK	Iterative
Optimized LDPC code 2 (max VNs degree = 15, no- constrained degree 2 VNs)	CSK	Iterative

3) Results: Demodulation Performance of the New Designed GNSS Signal

The new designed GNSS signals, CSK-modulated and protected by optimized LDPC channel codes have been tested and compared with the GPS L1C subframe 2 demodulation performance, in an AWGN propagation channel.

There, the aim is to quantify the demodulation gain only brought by the optimized LDPC channel codes, compared with those latest designed (subframe 2 GPS L1C). In that sense, the BER is plotted as a function of E_b/N_0 to have constant data rates, and we compare CSK-modulated signals, with 600 information sequence length and protected by rate $1/2$ LDPC codes, with an iterative decoding between the CSK demodulator and the LDPC decoder. As shown in , for 2 bits per CSK symbol, the first proposed optimized code (in blue) outperforms the GPS L1C subframe 2 LDPC code by about 0.5 dB. We can also show that better performance can be achieved considering lower maximum VN degrees enabling larger girth without penalizing too much the performance in the waterfall region. For the case of the 6 bits per CSK symbols, we have a maximum variable node degree of 15 and we compare two codes that have been designed with and without the degree 2 node constraint. As we can see there is a non-negligible penalty in the waterfall region

when constraining the degree 2 variable nodes. We can also notice that the best performing designed code

outperforms significantly the GPS L1C LDPC code under iterative decoding by about 1.2 dB at $BER = 10^{-3}$.

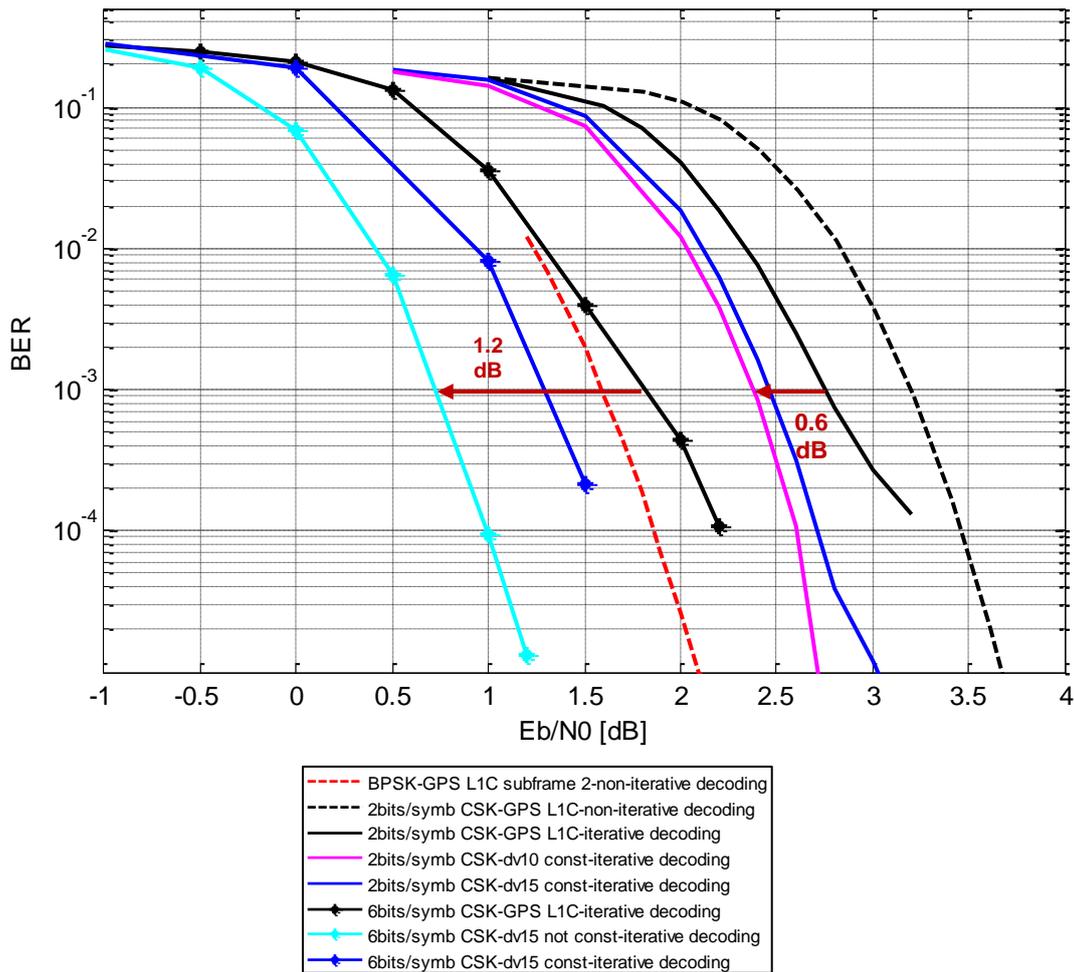


Figure 14: Finite Length Results: BER According to E_b/N_0 for 2 bits and 6 bits per CSK Symbol

CONCLUSION

The new designed signal, CSK-modulated and protected by an optimized LDPC channel code, addresses the initial objectives which were: to increase the GNSS signal data rate, as well as the GNSS signal availability. Indeed, it has been showed that the CSK modulation allows an increased data rate, and the associated LDPC channel code has been specially optimized for a CSK modulation, iterative decoding between the CSK demodulator and the LDPC decoder, and in an AWGN propagation channel. This optimization allowed us to achieve a demodulation gain between 0.6 to 1.2 dB, depending on the number of bits mapping the CSK symbol. Nevertheless, the work needs to be continued. This new signal must be tested in an urban propagation channel, to be compared with the

current GNSS signals. Moreover, the CSK mapping needs to be further investigated. And optimized LDPC code profiles can be further analyzed, considering for example the design of structured LDPC codes such as structured IRA (Irregular Repeat Accumulate) or protograph based constructions to enable efficient encoding and decoding. Then, since our investigations lead to cycles codes (no-constrained degree 2 VNs bringing better performance, and a high number of degree 2 VNs inducing cycles), extension to the non-binary case could be considered [25] and compared to existing approaches [26][27].

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