



긴 코드 획득을 위한 폴딩 방식에 대한 연구

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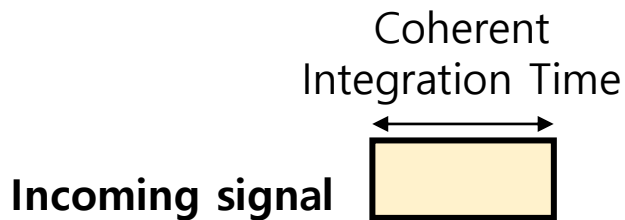
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C4I 연구소 **
LIG Nex 1

제 34회 통신정보 합동학술대회

서론

- 직접 수열 대역 확산(Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum, DSSS)은 현재 통신 시스템에서 널리 활용되고 있음
- DSSS를 사용할 때 대역 확산 코드의 길이가 길어질수록 재밍이나 스푸핑에 강인하다고 알려져 있음.
- 따라서 강력한 보안성을 요구하는 통신 시스템에서는 매우 긴 길이의 대역 확산 코드가 고려되고 있음. (GPS P 코드의 경우 약 6.18×10^{12} chip)
- 본 논문에서는 긴 대역 확산 코드를 획득하는 방식에 대해 다룸



local signal

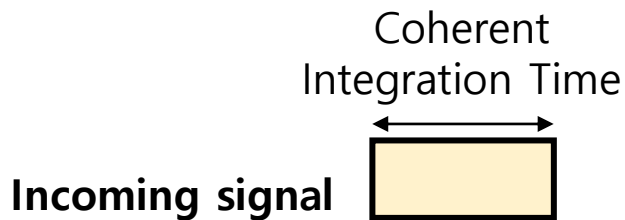


Timing Uncertainty

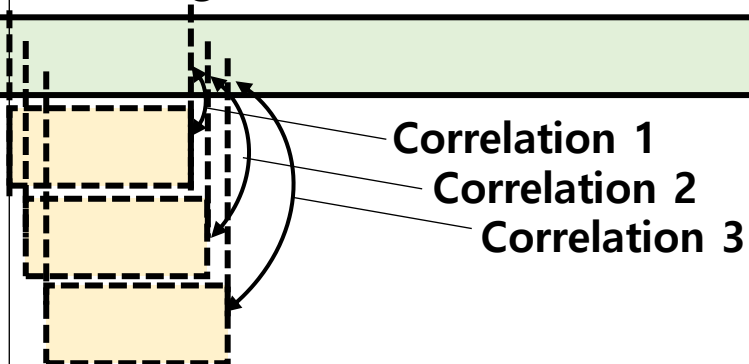
Incoming signal과 local signal의 동기 범위가
Timing Uncertainty로 주어졌을 때,

Coherent integration time 범위의 Incoming signal과
Local Signal을 이용하여 동기를 맞추어야 함.

직렬 탐색 (Serial Search)



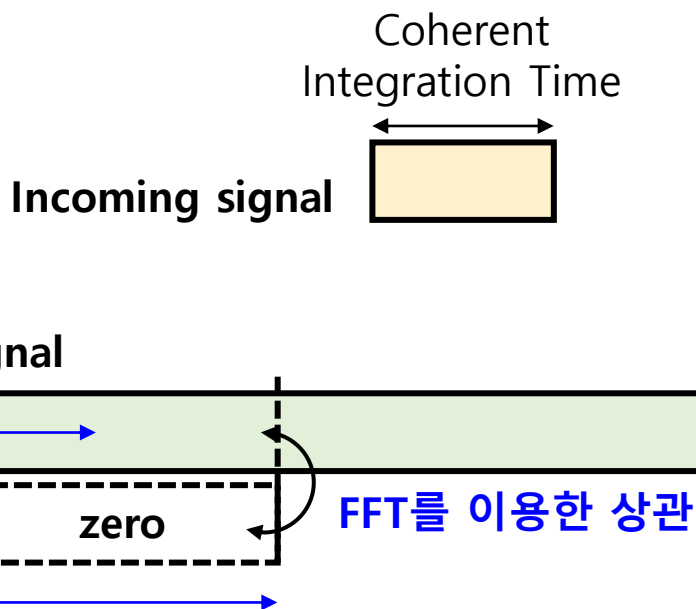
local signal



Phase 하나마다 correlation 계산을 하는 가장 기본적인 방식으로 매우 큰 계산량이 필요한 방식

계산량을 줄이기 위해 FFT 기반의 병렬 phase 탐색 방식이 필요함

Zero Padding 방식

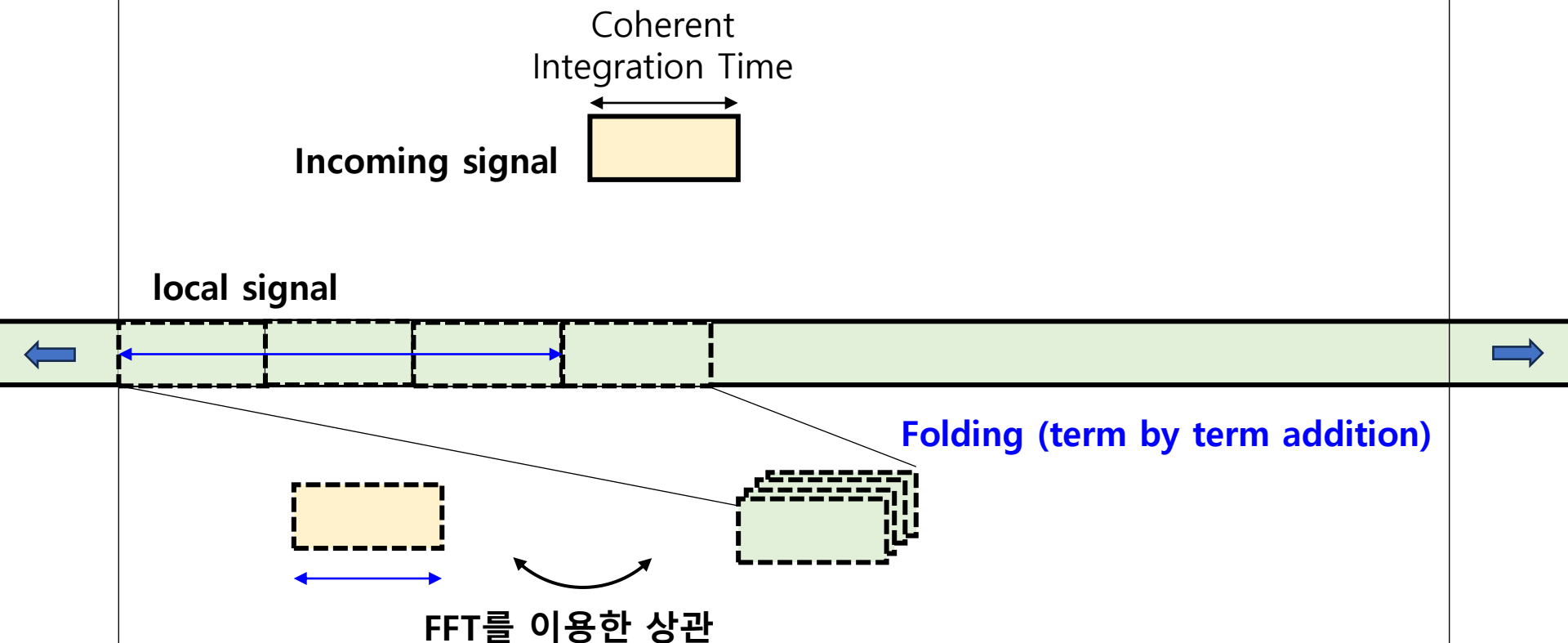


Incoming signal에 zero padding을 붙여
FFT를 이용한 상관을 진행함.

한번에 zero padding 길이만큼의 phase를 탐색할 수
있음.

한번에 FFT의 input 길이보다 작은 phase만큼만 탐색
가능

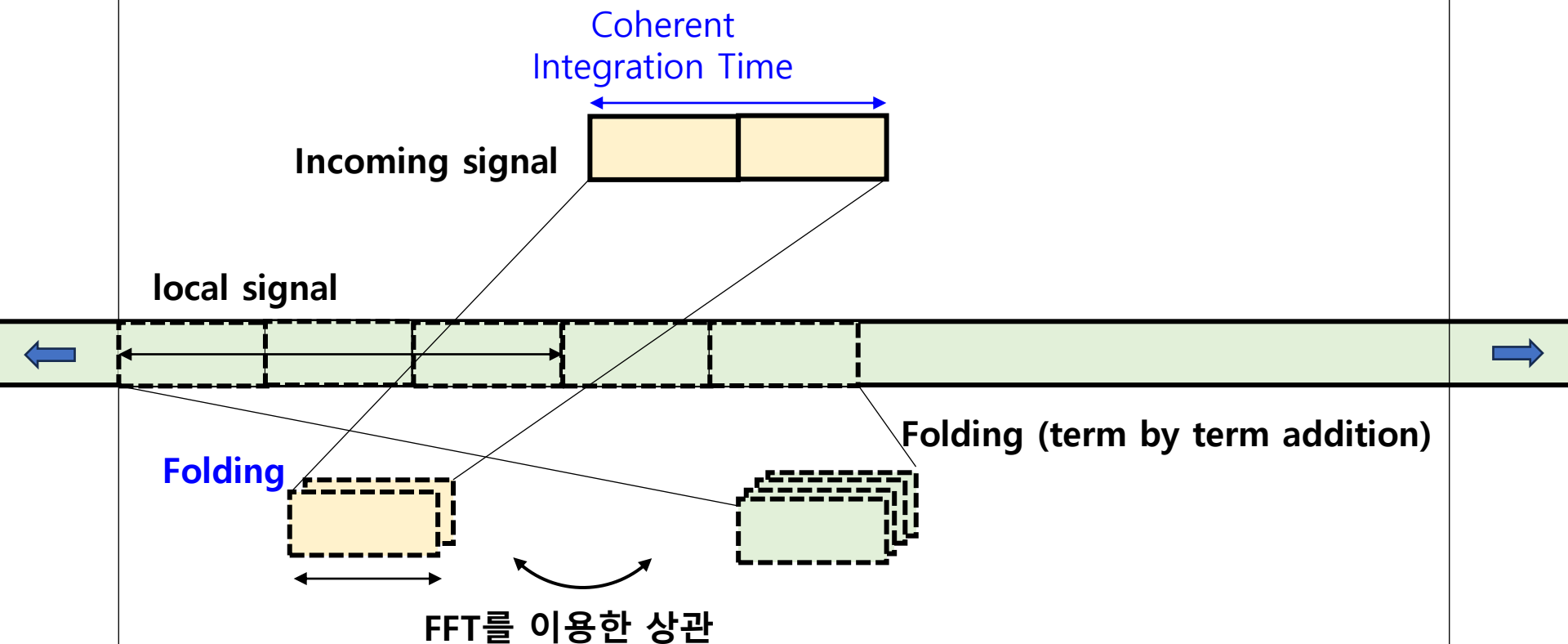
Extended replica acquisition search technique (XFAST)



Local signal을 folding 시켜 incoming signal과 FFT 상관을 시키는 기법

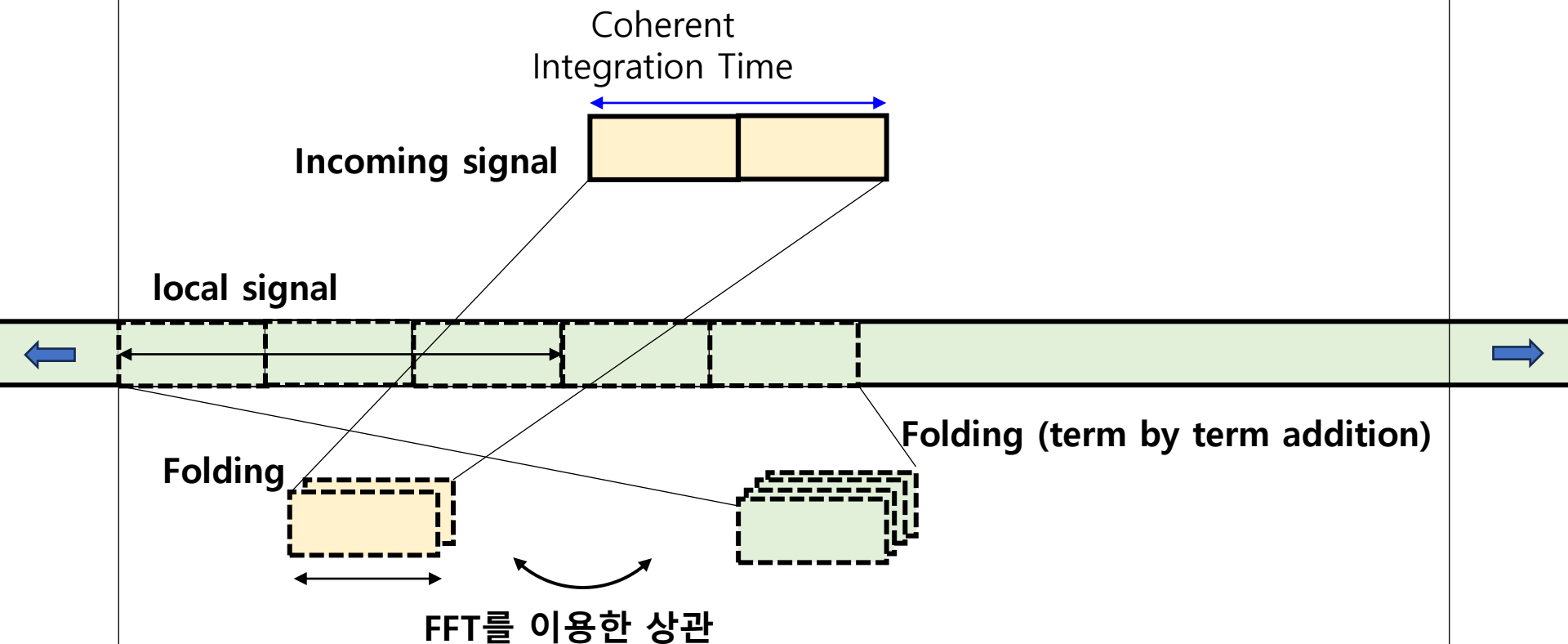
한번에 FFT의 input 길이보다 긴 phase도 탐색 가능

Dual Folding



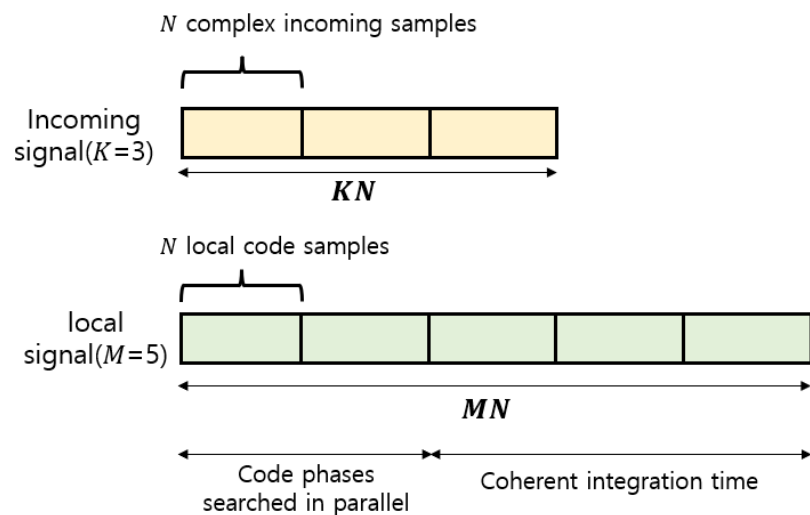
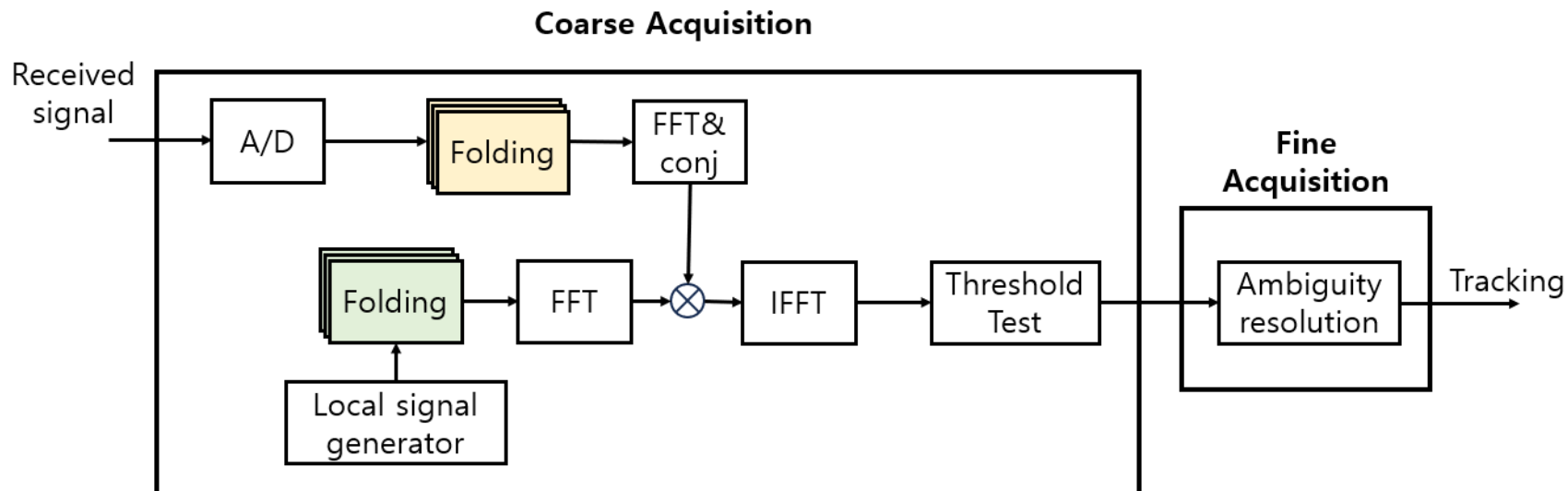
Local signal뿐만 아니라 Incoming signal도 folding 시켜 FFT 상관을 시키는 기법

XFAST의 확장된 개념으로 Coherent Integration Time에 따른 상관 이득을 얻을 수 있음



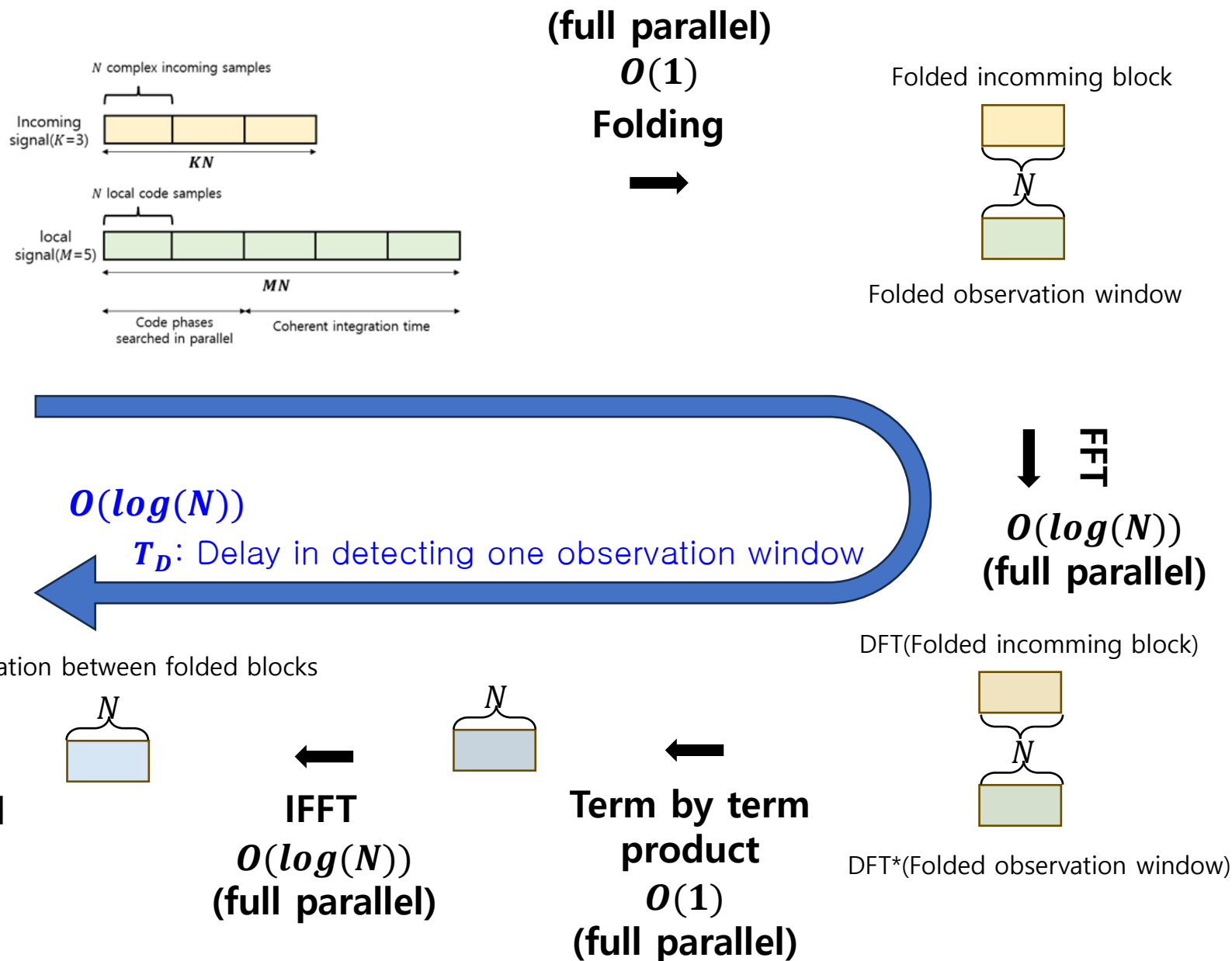
본 논문에서는 듀얼 폴딩 기법에서
폴딩 팩터(Folding Factor)에 따른
평균 획득 시간과 탐지 확률에 대한 경향을 분석

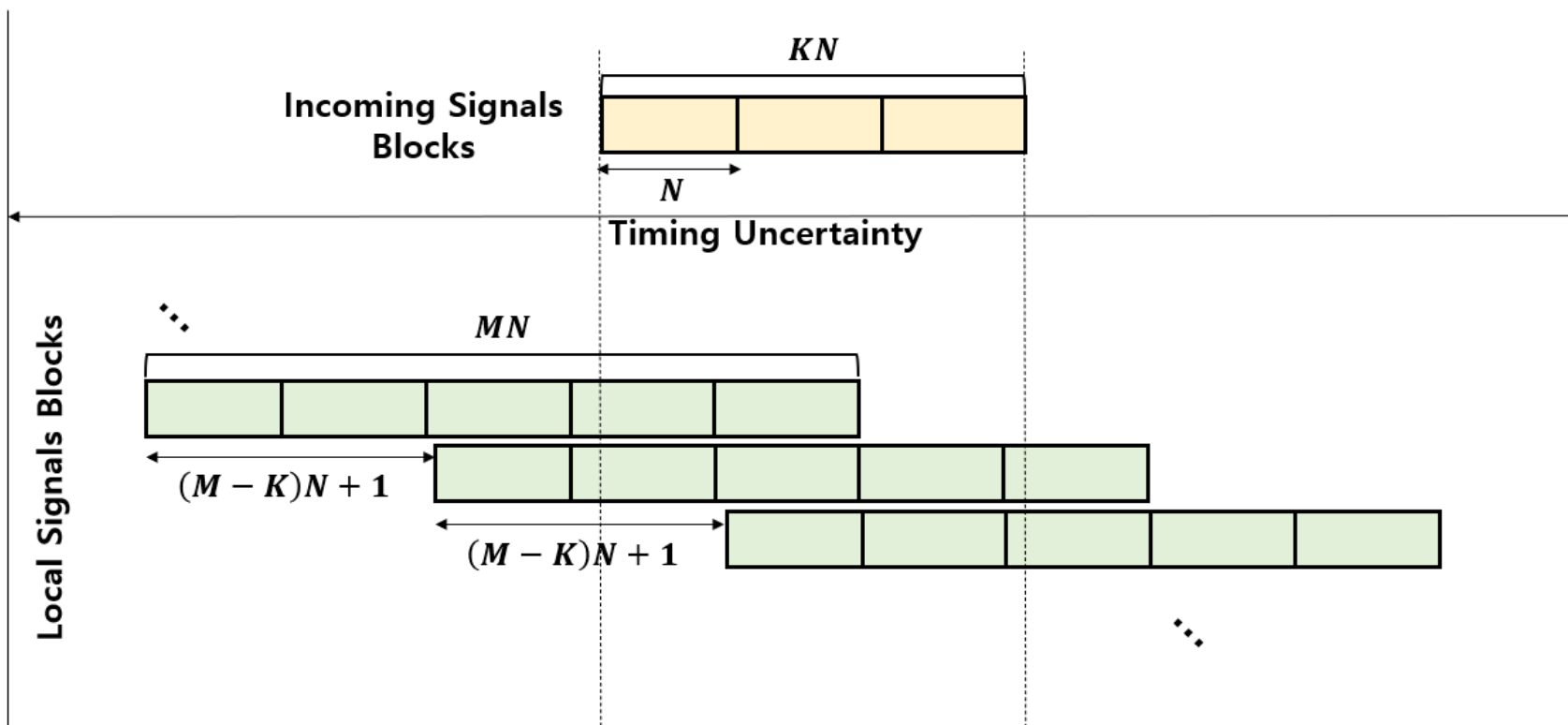
Dual Folding 수신 구조





Process for detecting one observation window





총 FFT 상관 횟수:

$$\left\lceil \frac{\text{Timing Uncertainty [chip]}}{(M - K)N + 1} \right\rceil$$



실험 파라미터



**AWGN Channel, PN code based on Bernoulli map, $N = 512$, Time uncertainty:
20000chip**

Target False alarm probability (Target p_{fa})를 10^{-5} 가 되도록 Threshold Test 진행

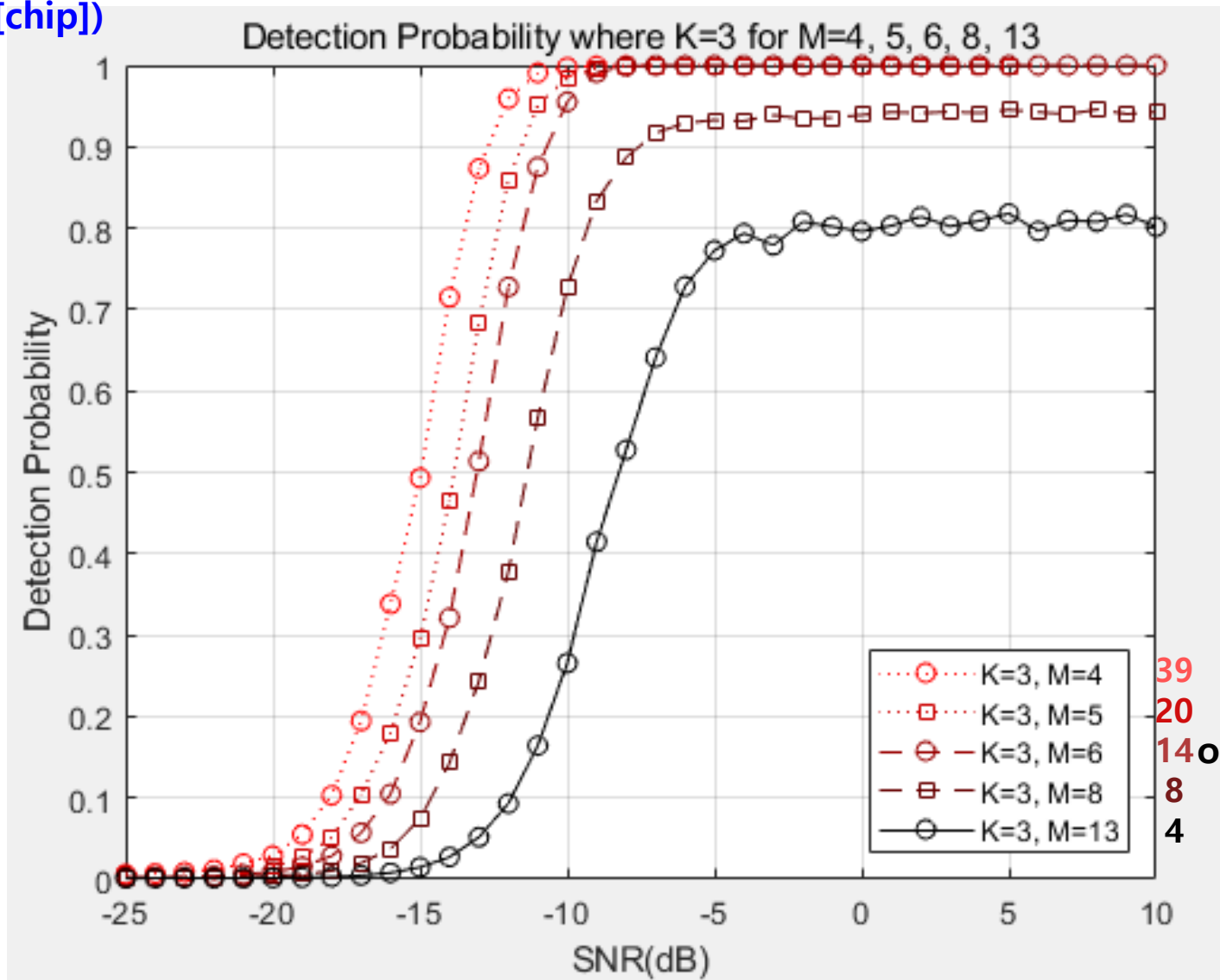
Mean Acquisition Time 및 Detection probability 측정 실험

- $M - K$ 고정하여 K 변화시켜 실험 **($1/(M-K) \propto \#$ of FFT calculation)**
($M - K = 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, K = 1, 2, 3, 5, 10$) **($K \propto$ Coherent Integration Time)**



K(=3) 고정 Detection Probability for sigle cell

(Coherent Integration Time 1536
[chip])



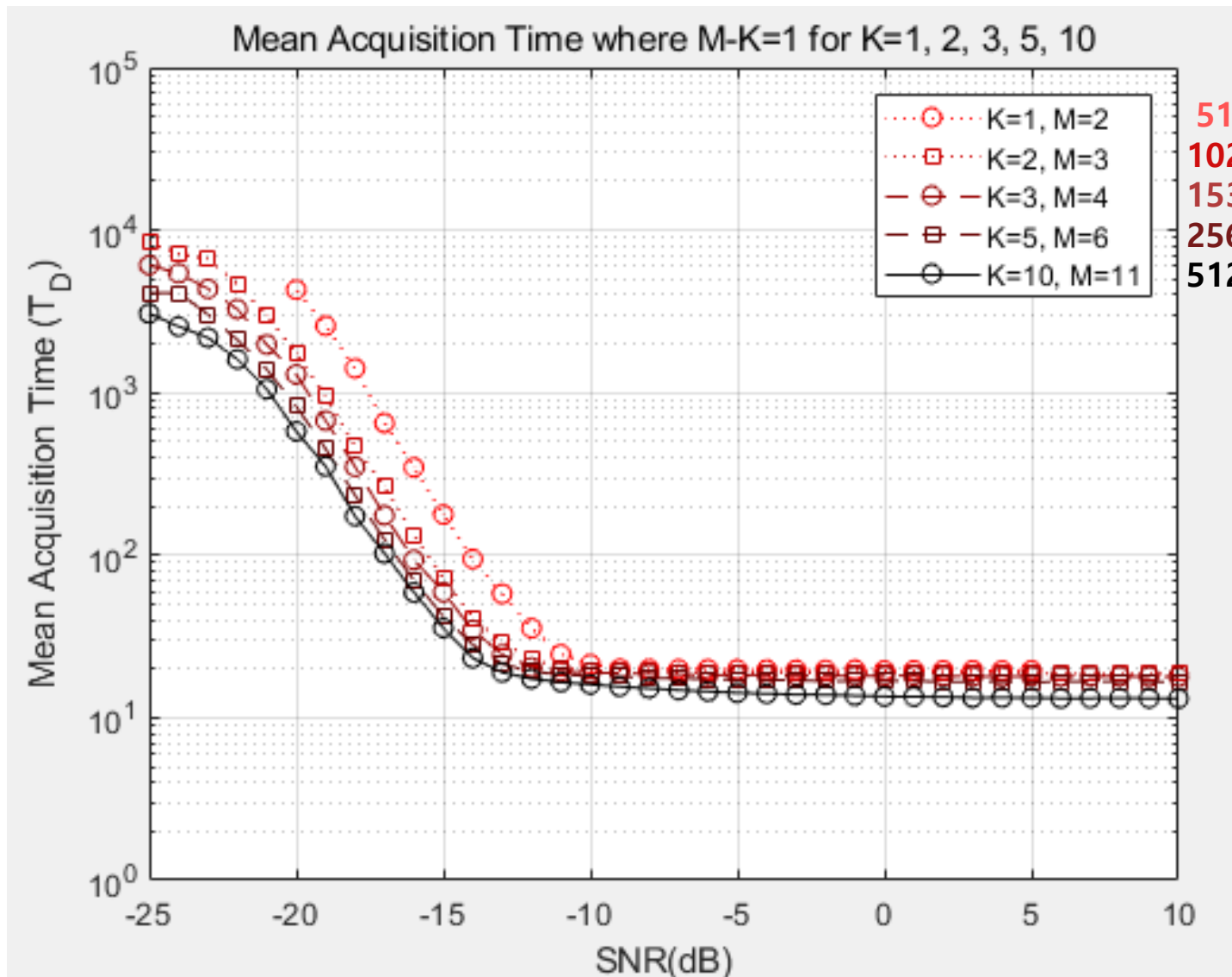
39
20
14
8
4

of
observation
windows



M-K(=1) 고정 Mean Acquisition Time

(# of observation windows: 39)

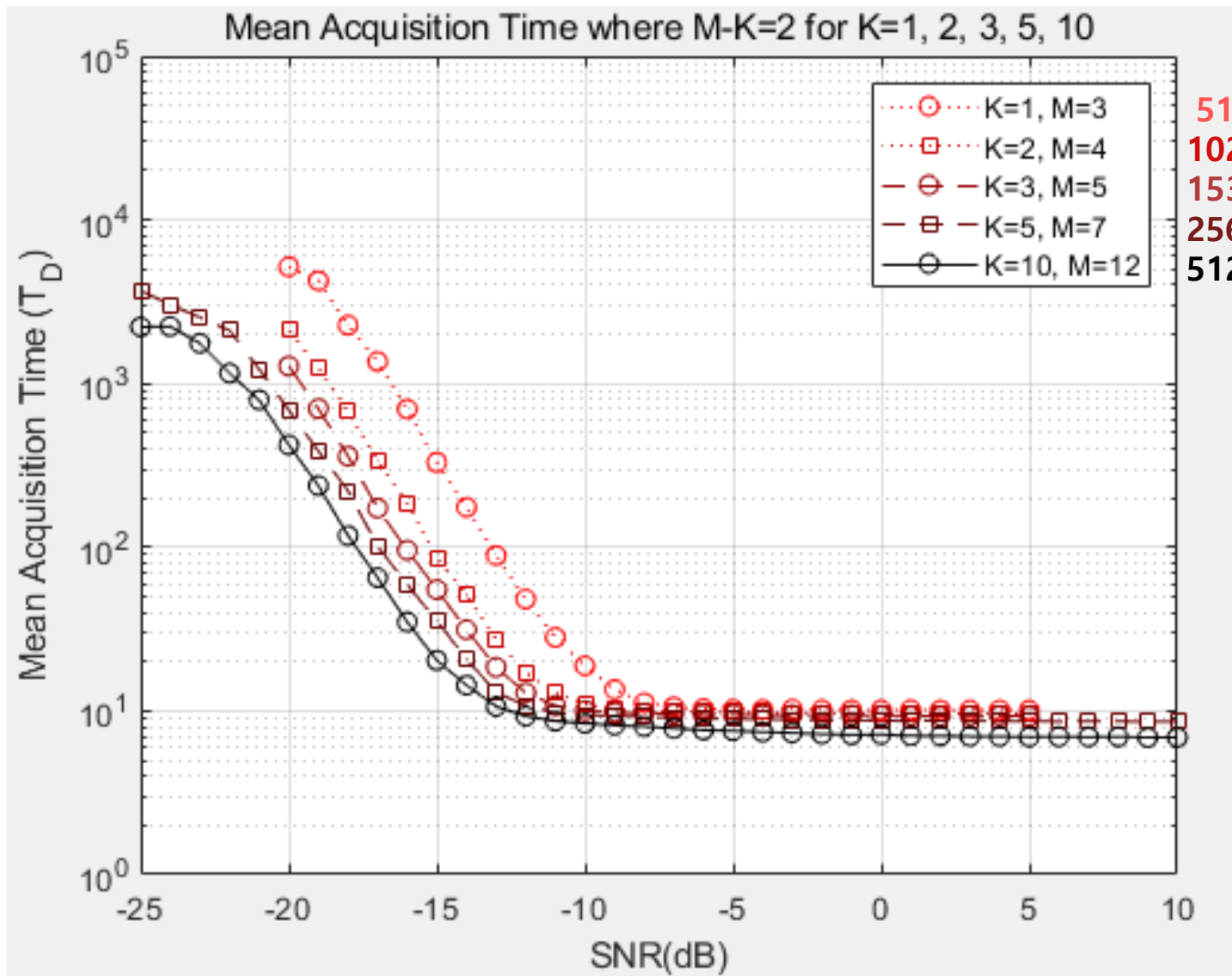


512
1024 Coherent
1536 Integration
2560 Time [Chip]
5120



M-K(=2) 고정 Mean Acquisition Time

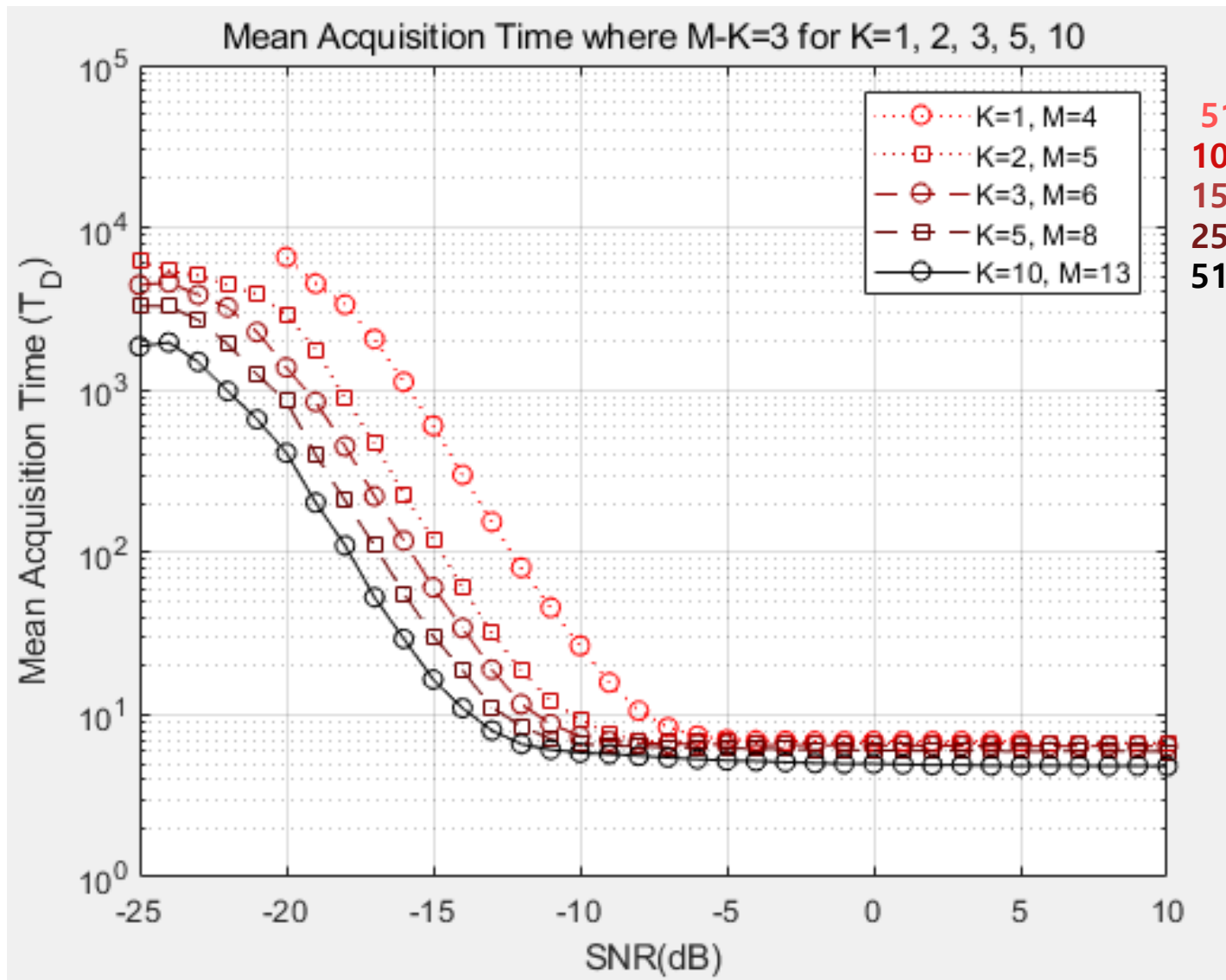
(# of observation windows: 20)



512
1024 Coherent
1536 Integration
2560 Time [Chip]
5120

M-K(=3) 고정 Mean Acquisition Time

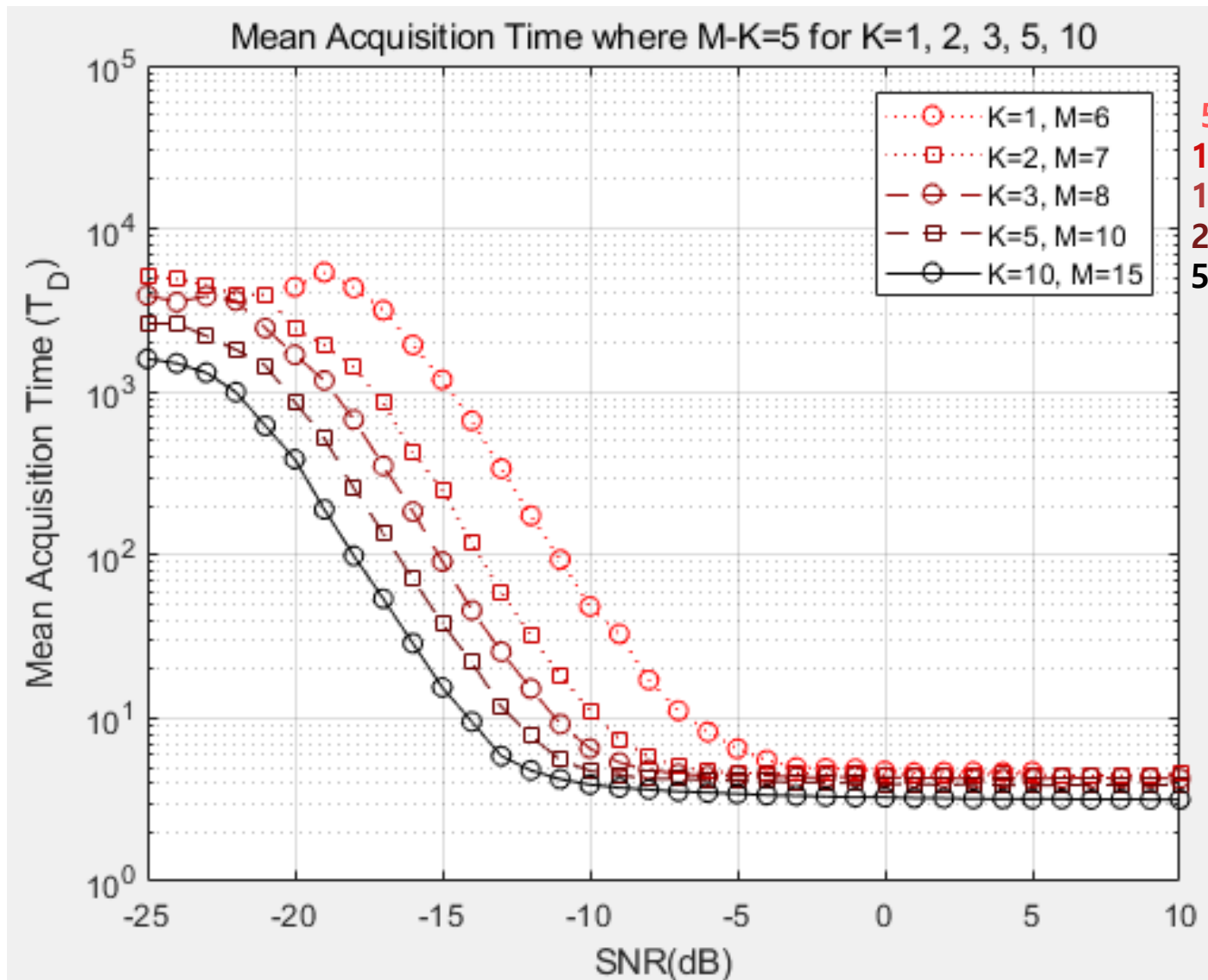
(# of observation windows: 14)



512
1024 Coherent
1536 Integration
2560 Time [Chip]
5120

M-K(=5) 고정 Mean Acquisition Time

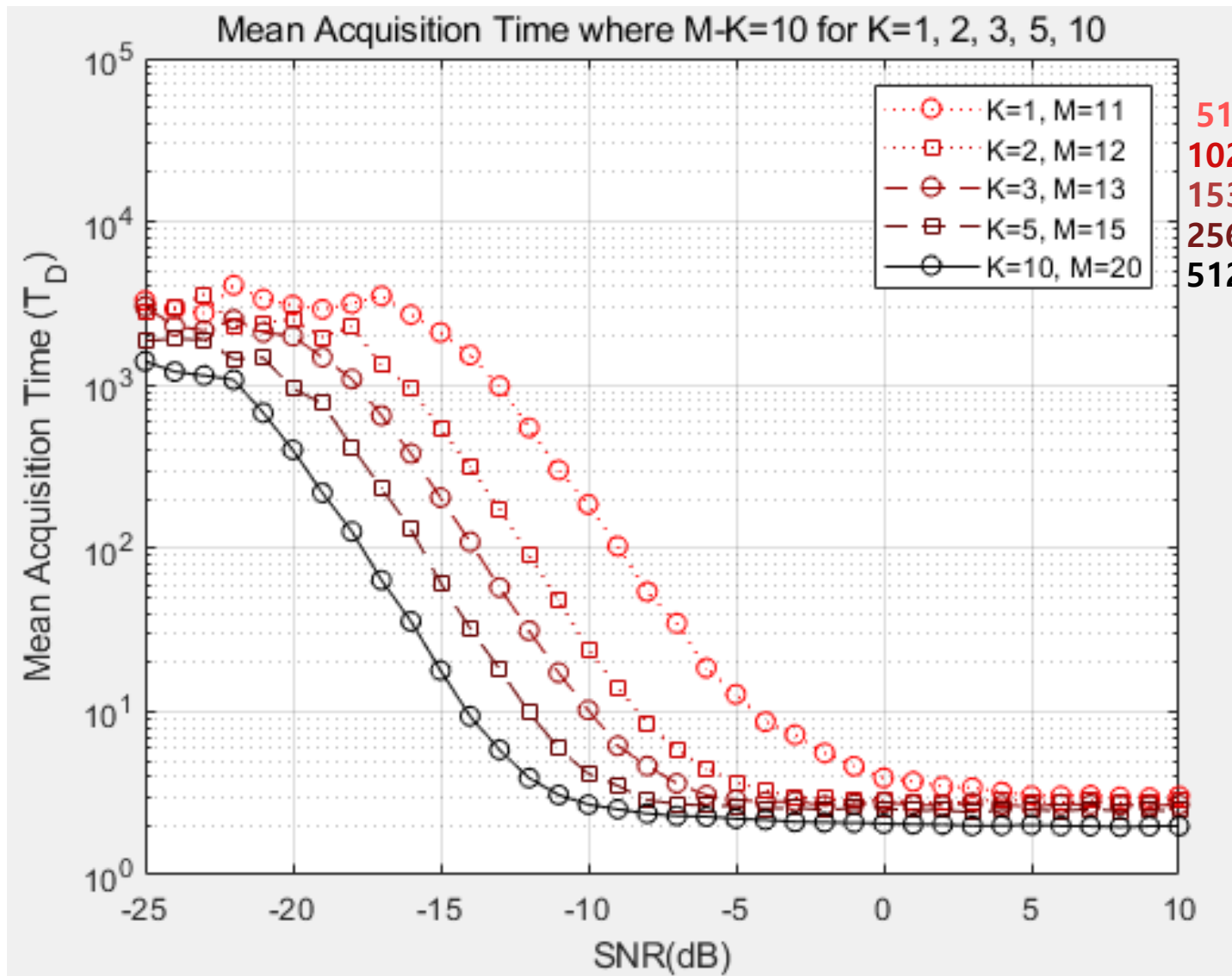
(# of observation windows: 8)



512
1024 Coherent
1536 Integration
2560 Time [Chip]
5120

M-K(=10) 고정 Mean Acquisition Time

(# of observation windows: 4)



512

1024 Coherent

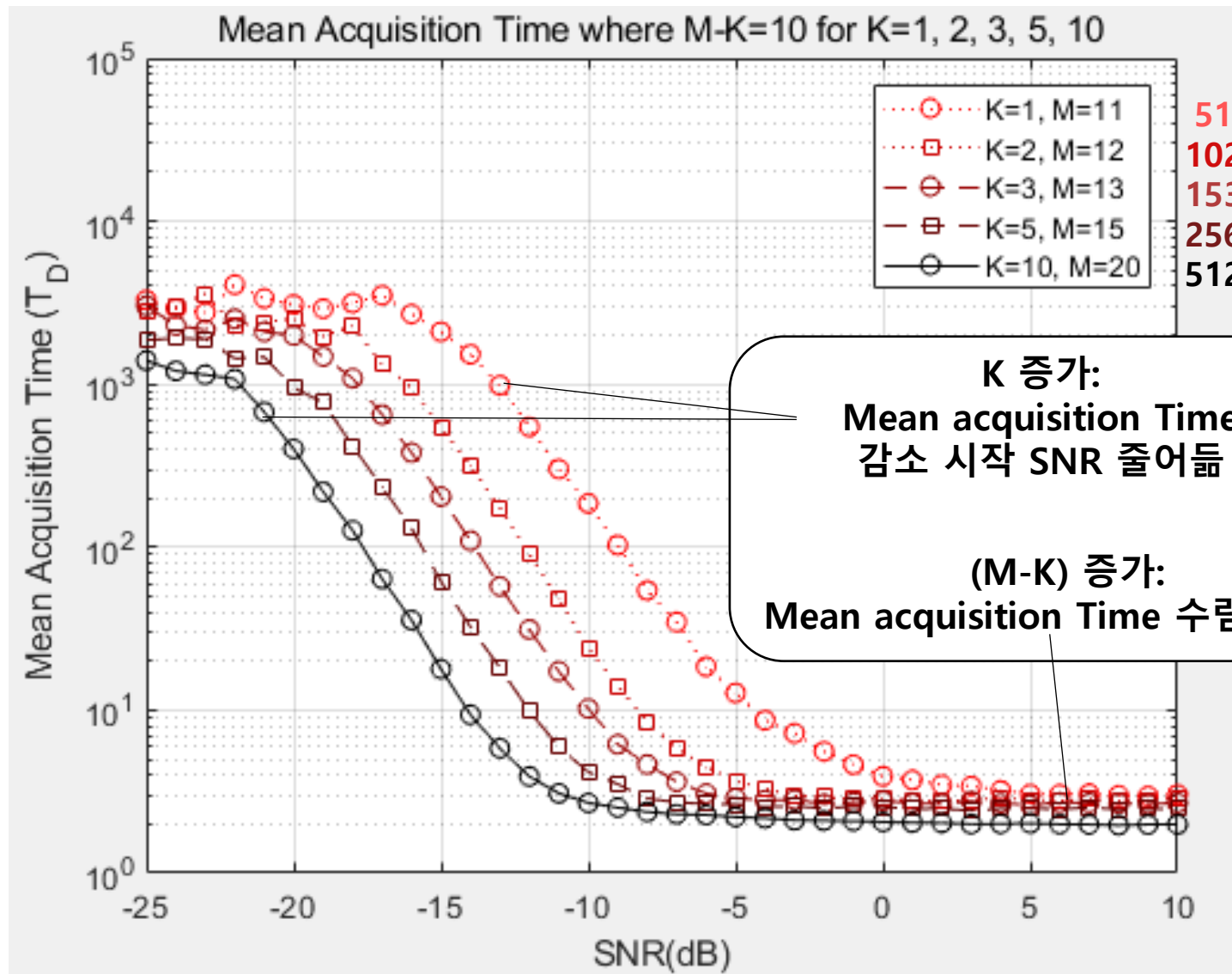
1536 Integration

2560 Time [Chip]

5120

M-K(=10) 고정 Mean Acquisition Time

(# of observation windows: 4)



512

1024 Coherent

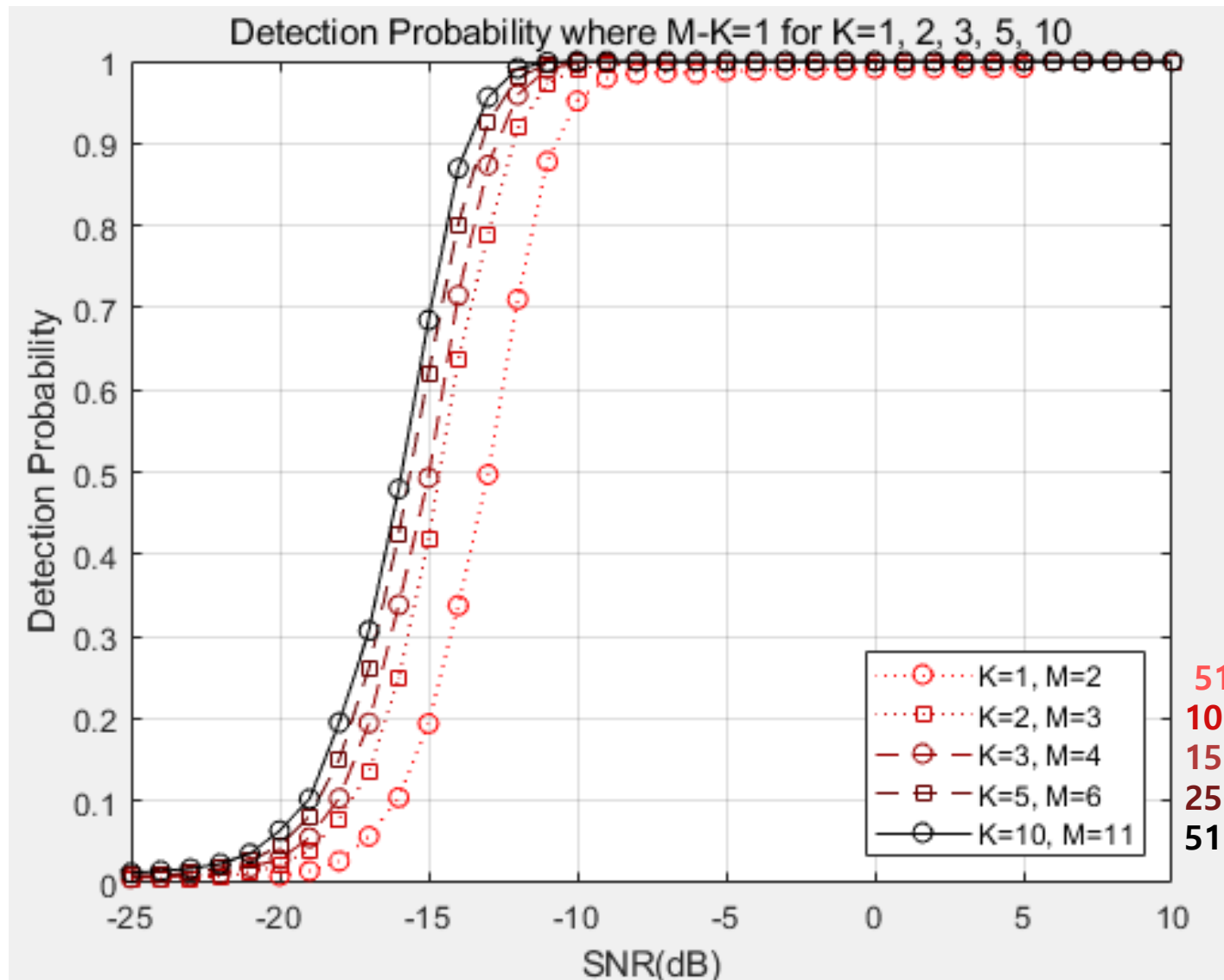
1536 Integration

2560 Time [Chip]

5120

M-K(=1) 고정 Detection Probability for sigle cell

(# of observation windows: 39)

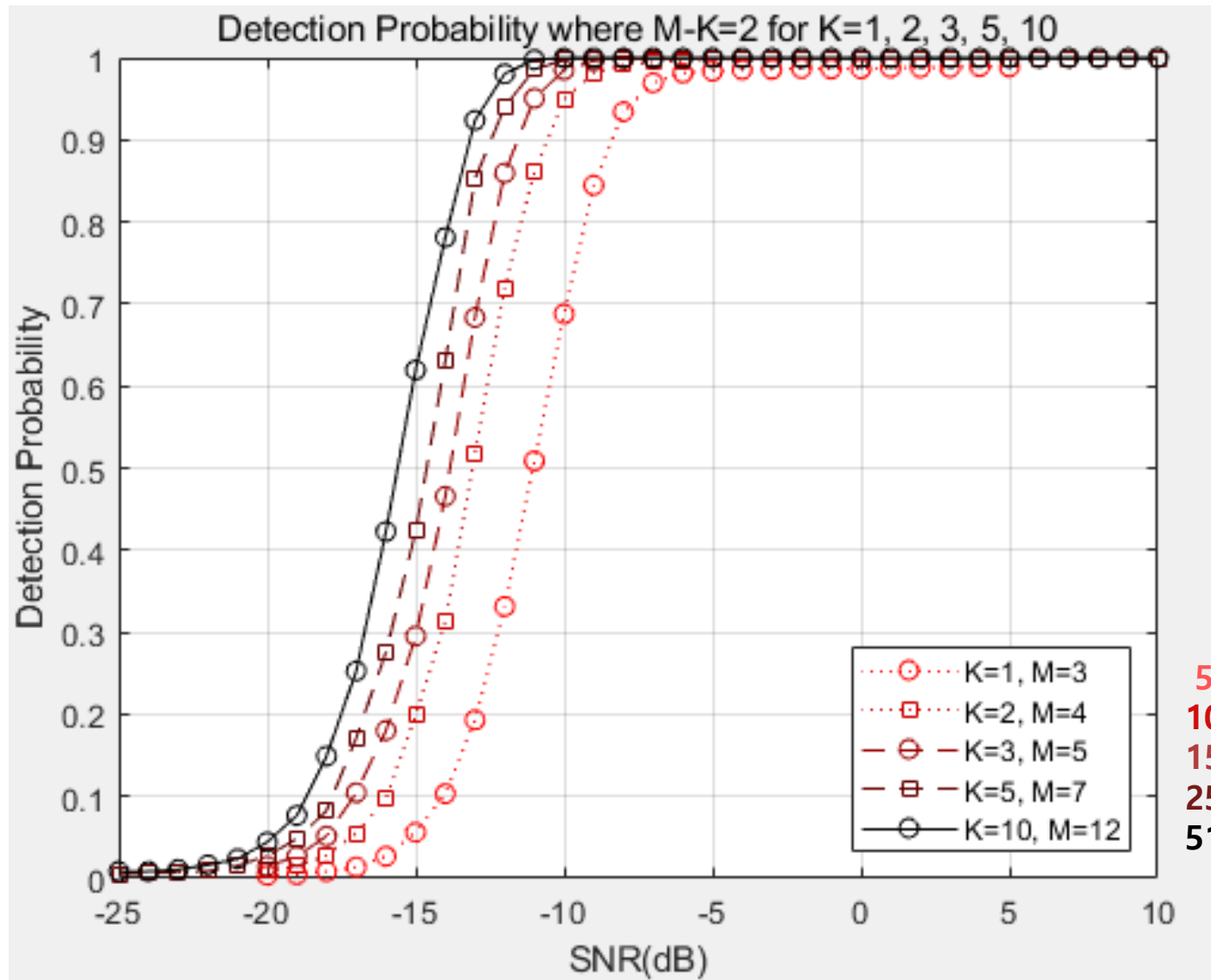


512
1024 Coherent
1536 Integration
2560 Time [Chip]
5120



M-K(=2) 고정 Detection Probability for sigle cell

(# of observation windows: 20)

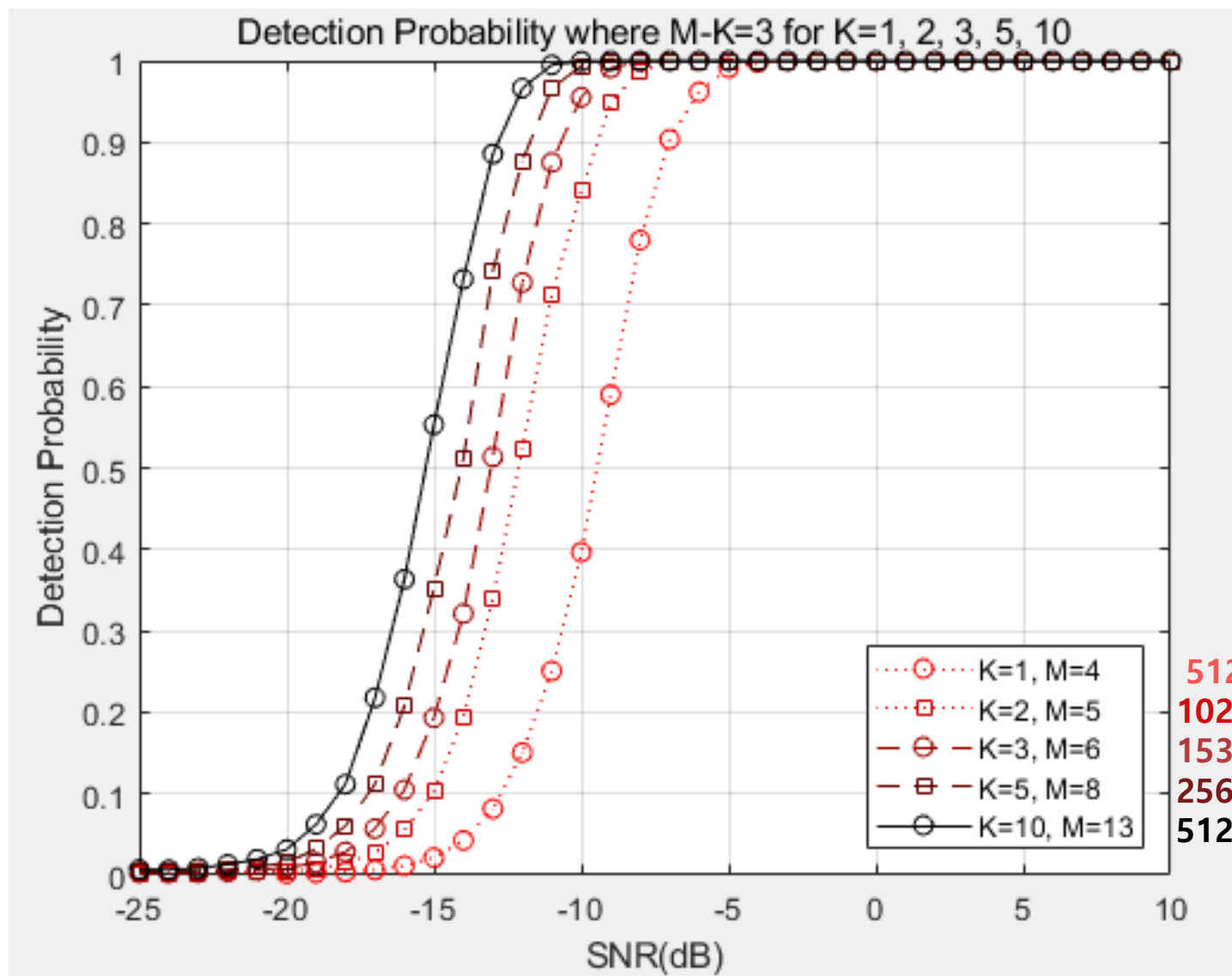


512
1024 Coherent
1536 Integration
2560 Time [Chip]
5120



M-K(=3) 고정 Detection Probability for sigle cell

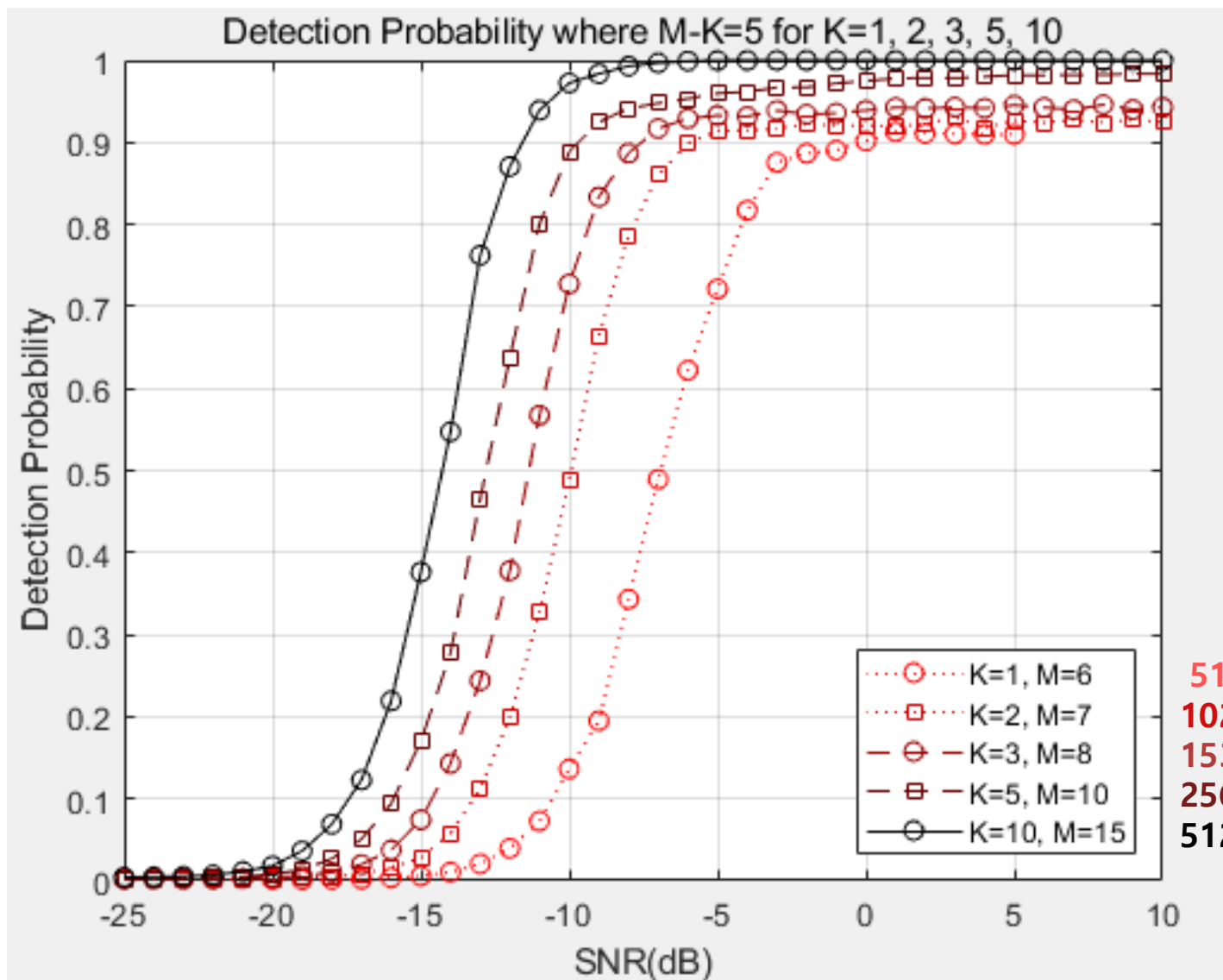
(# of observation windows: 14)



512
1024 Coherent
1536 Integration
2560 Time [Chip]
5120

M-K(=5) 고정 Detection Probability for sigle cell

(# of observation windows: 8)



512

1024 Coherent

1536 Integration

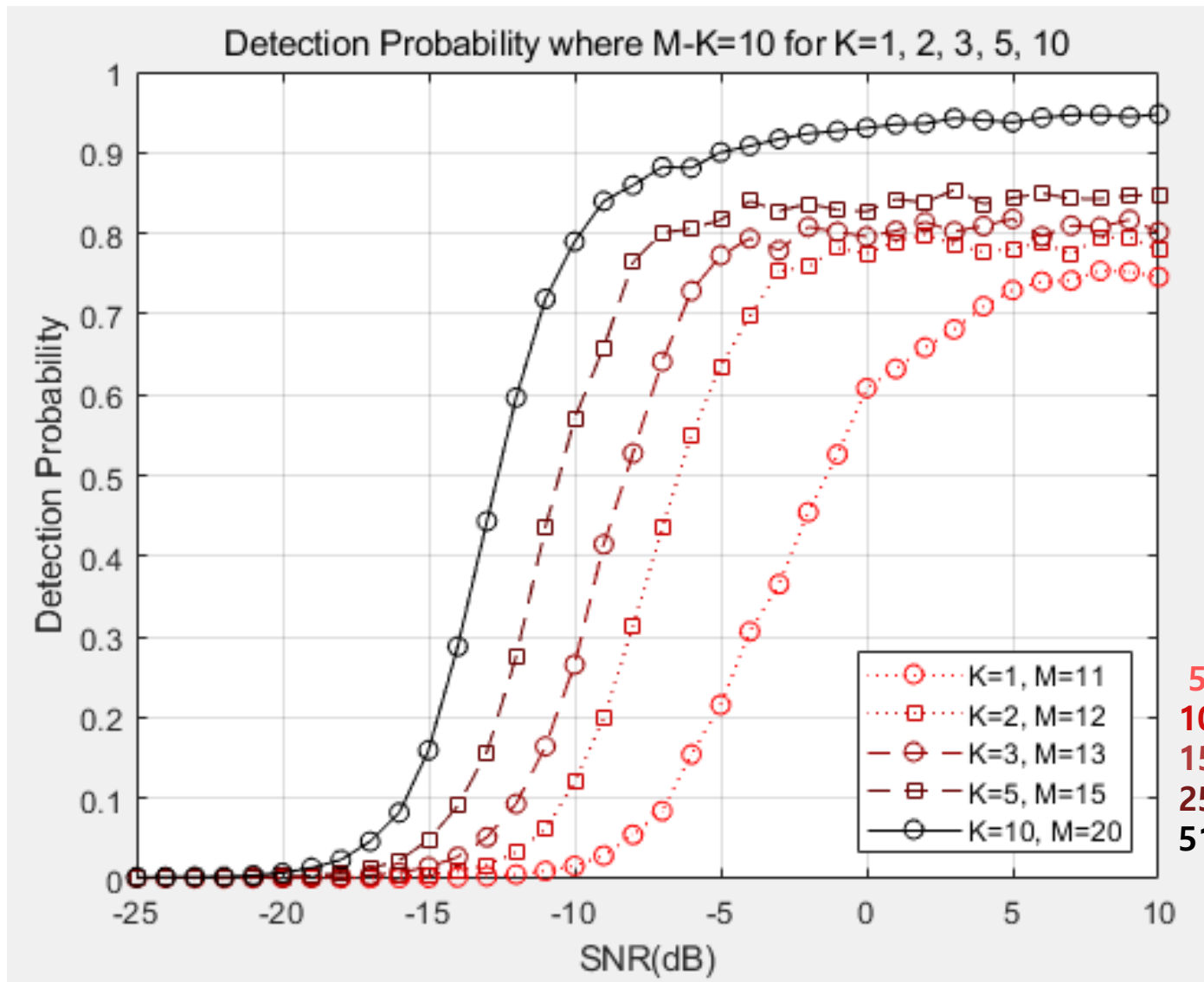
2560 Time [Chip]

5120



M-K(=10) 고정 Detection Probability for sigle cell

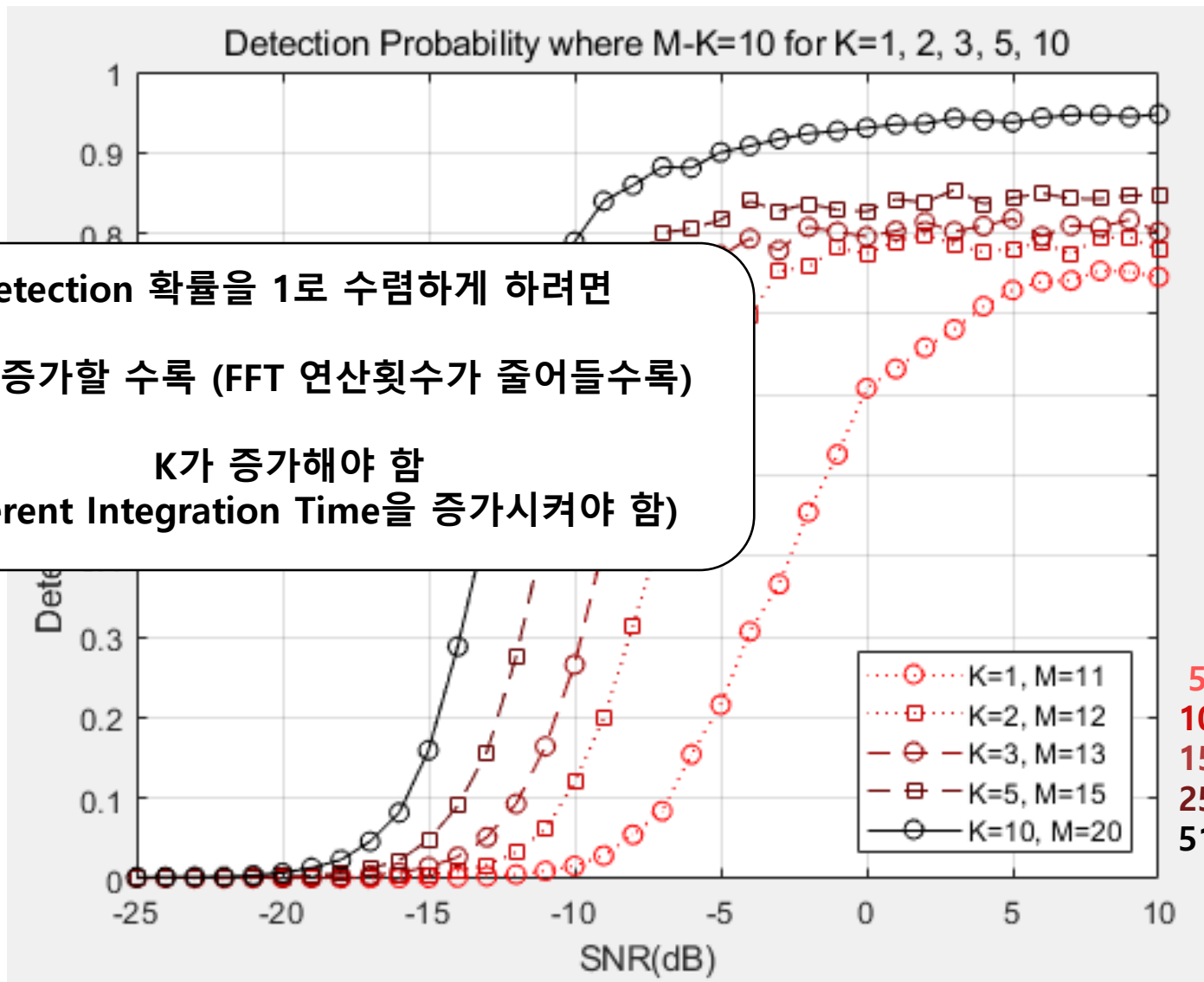
(# of observation windows: 4)



512
1024 Coherent
1536 Integration
2560 Time [Chip]
5120

M-K(=10) 고정 Detection Probability for sigle cell

(# of observation windows: 4)



512
1024 Coherent
1536 Integration
2560 Time [Chip]
5120

듀얼 폴딩 기법은 다음을 고려하여 적용해야 함:

- FFT 연산 횟수를 줄이면 Mean Acquisition Time의 수렴값이 줄어듦.
- 그러나 여기서 Detection Probability를 1로 수렴하게 하려면 FFT 연산 횟수가 줄어들수록 더 많은 Coherent Integration Time이 필요함.
- Coherent Integration Time이 증가하면 Mean Acquisition Time이 더 낮은 SNR에서 줄어들기 시작함.