Performance Test of Direct Sequence Spread-Spectrum Signal for Range Estimation in Deep Sea

Kyu-Chil Park¹†, Hyo Jin Park¹, Seon Hak Kang¹, Phil-Ho Lee², and Jong Rak Yoon¹
(¹Dept. of Information and Communications Eng., Pukyong Nat’l Univ.; ²Agency for Defense Development, Korea)

1. Introduction

To estimate the distance between a transmitter (i.e., Autonomous Underwater Vehicle) and a receiver (i.e., Base) in the underwater like as Fig. 1, it is important for underwater applications; monitoring of the position or navigation, etc. For the precise estimation of the range, it is needed to extract the synchronous signal from the received signal. So we considered the direct sequence spread-spectrum (DSSS) system¹ in the deep sea. In this paper, we present the simulation results of range estimations from the peak detection with cross-correlation² using binary phase shift key (BPSK) modulation.¹

2. Simulation Model, Their Impulse Responses with Image Method and Simulation Results

Figure 2 shows a simulation model. There are four transmitter points and a receive point. In this model, we assumed the situation of deep sea; (a) and (c) are respectively assumed the vertical channel and the horizontal channel. For the implementation of underwater acoustic communication channel, the image method is used and its results are presented (Table. 1). The scheme of the image method³ is shown as Fig. 3. It is expected just two impulse pulses with a direct signal and a surface reflected signal. From Table I, we note that transmitter (d) is the worst case in underwater communication channel. Because delay points between 1st signal and 2nd signal is very small, the strong intersymbol interference (ISI) is expected. The distance between transmitter and receiver is more closer than (d), more stronger ISI is expected. So we investigated the error rate of peak detection with transmitter (d) and more worst case. For the communication simulation, we assumed that the

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E-mail address: kcpark@pknu.ac.kr
sensing frequency $f_s$ is 200kHz, the carrier frequency is 20kHz, a symbol length of PN code is 50points, PN code length is $11*50$bits.

At first, we just tested the BPSK modulator and demodulator without delay and environment noise as shown Fig. 4. XCorr1 and XCorr2 are respectively the results of peak detection. XCorr1’s procedure is exactly same with diagram in Fig. 1. XCorr2 is result of between the demodulator with low-frequency pass filter and the PN code. 0 means no delay.

Next, we demonstrated DSSS signal with delay points 53 without noise. In Fig. 5, the output of LPF is not clear than LPF’s output in Fig. 4. But, from XCorr1 and XCorr2’s results, there is no influence by the 2nd signal.

Finally, we considered the environment noises in the same condition with Fig. 5. The SNR(power of signal/power of noise) is chosen 1.0. The result is shown as Fig. 6. From XCorr1 and XCorr2’s results, there was some influence by the 2nd signal. The peak detection was delayed one or two points. The error rates of XCorr1 and XCorr2 were respectively 0.47% and 4.68% in 1000 try. XCorr1 showed better performance than XCorr2.

From these simulations, we could conclude that delay points 53 between 1st signal and 2nd signal is large than a symbol length of PN code 50, so there is less influence to peak detection. So we demonstrated with delay points 26 to expect ISI’s influence. The result is shown as Fig. 7. The error rates of XCorr1 and XCorr2 were respectively 10.5% and 100.0% in 1000 try. It looks like that XCorr1 showed better performance than XCorr2. While XCorr2’s results was concenturated one and two point delays in the amount of error points, XCorr1’s results was concenturated 10 and 21 points delays. In the estimation of range, XCorr2 showed better performance than XCorr1. Unfortunately, the worst situation can be obtained our simulation situation, so the a symbol length of PN code should be considered shorter than two signals’ time delay.

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**References**