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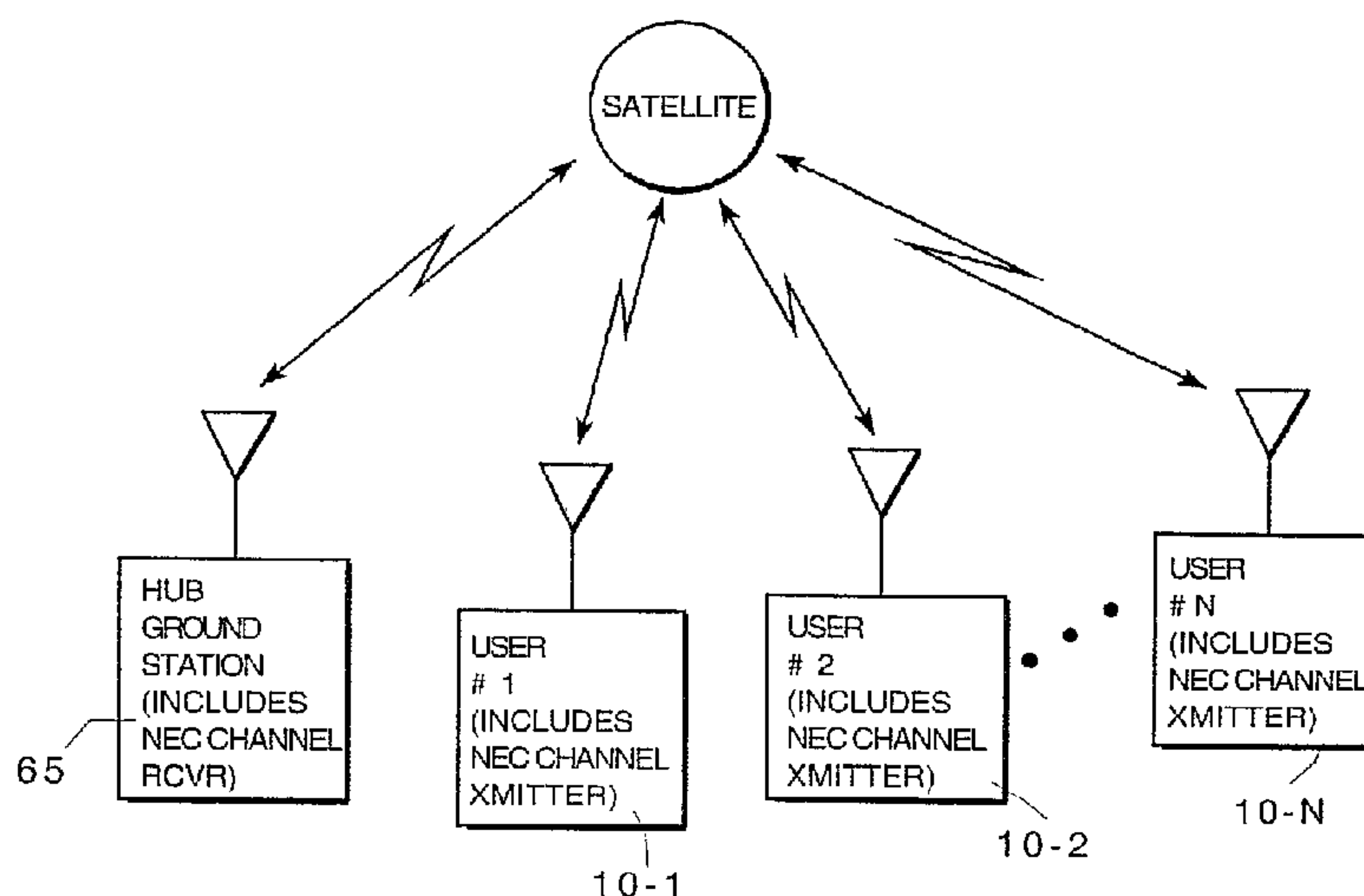
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(54) CANAL D'ENTREE SUR RESEAU POUR SYSTEME AMCR

(54) NETWORK ENTRY CHANNEL FOR CDMA SYSTEMS



(57) Système de télécommunications par satellite de type AMCR orthogonal dans lequel une station pivot au sol (GS) reçoit par l'intermédiaire d'un satellite une série de signaux à spectre étalé d'un nombre égal de postes d'abonnés au sol (10-1 à 10-N), sur un canal de fréquence donnée, chacun desdits signaux comportant des symboles de données superposés à un ensemble de fonctions orthogonales de Rademacher-Walsh (RW) et une séquence de pseudo bruit, le signal provenant des postes d'abonnés (10-1 à 10-N) étant traité de manière à être synchronisé en temps et en fréquence lorsqu'il parvient à la station pivot (GS). Les postes d'abonnés (10-1 à 10-N) de type NEC (canal d'entrée sur le réseau) comportent une fonction de transmission assurant les tâches suivantes: (a) transmettre un signal à spectre étalé placé dans un nul spectral du signal AMCR orthogonal à la station pivot au sol (GS); (b) décompresser et démoduler le signal NEC; (c) attribuer une fréquence et une fonction RW à l'abonné (10-1 à 10-N); et (d) fournir à l'abonné (10-1 à 10-N) des signaux de correction de synchronisation lui garantissant qu'il est pratiquement en synchronisme lors de son entrée sur le réseau.

(57) An Orthogonal Code Division Multiple Access (OCDMA) satellite communication system in which an earth-based hub station (GS) receives, via a satellite (S), a plurality of spread spectrum signals from a corresponding plurality of earth-based subscriber stations (10-1 to 10-N) on a selected frequency channel, each signal from a subscriber station being composed of data symbols overlaid with one set of orthogonal Rademacher-Walsh (RW) functions and a pseudo-noise (PN) sequence, the signals from subscriber stations (10-1 to 10-N) being synchronized to arrive at the hub station (GS) in time and frequency synchronism. A subscriber station (10-1 to 10-N) Network Entry Channel (NEC) is comprised of a transmitter function at the subscriber stations (10-1 to 10-N) for transmitting a spread spectrum NEC signal located in a spectral null of the OCDMA signals between the earth-based hub station (GS) and demodulate the NEC signal and assign a frequency and RW function to the user (10-1 to 10-N) and transmits frequency and time correction signals to the user (10-1 to 10-N) to assure that the user (10-1 to 10-N) is near time synchronism upon net entry.

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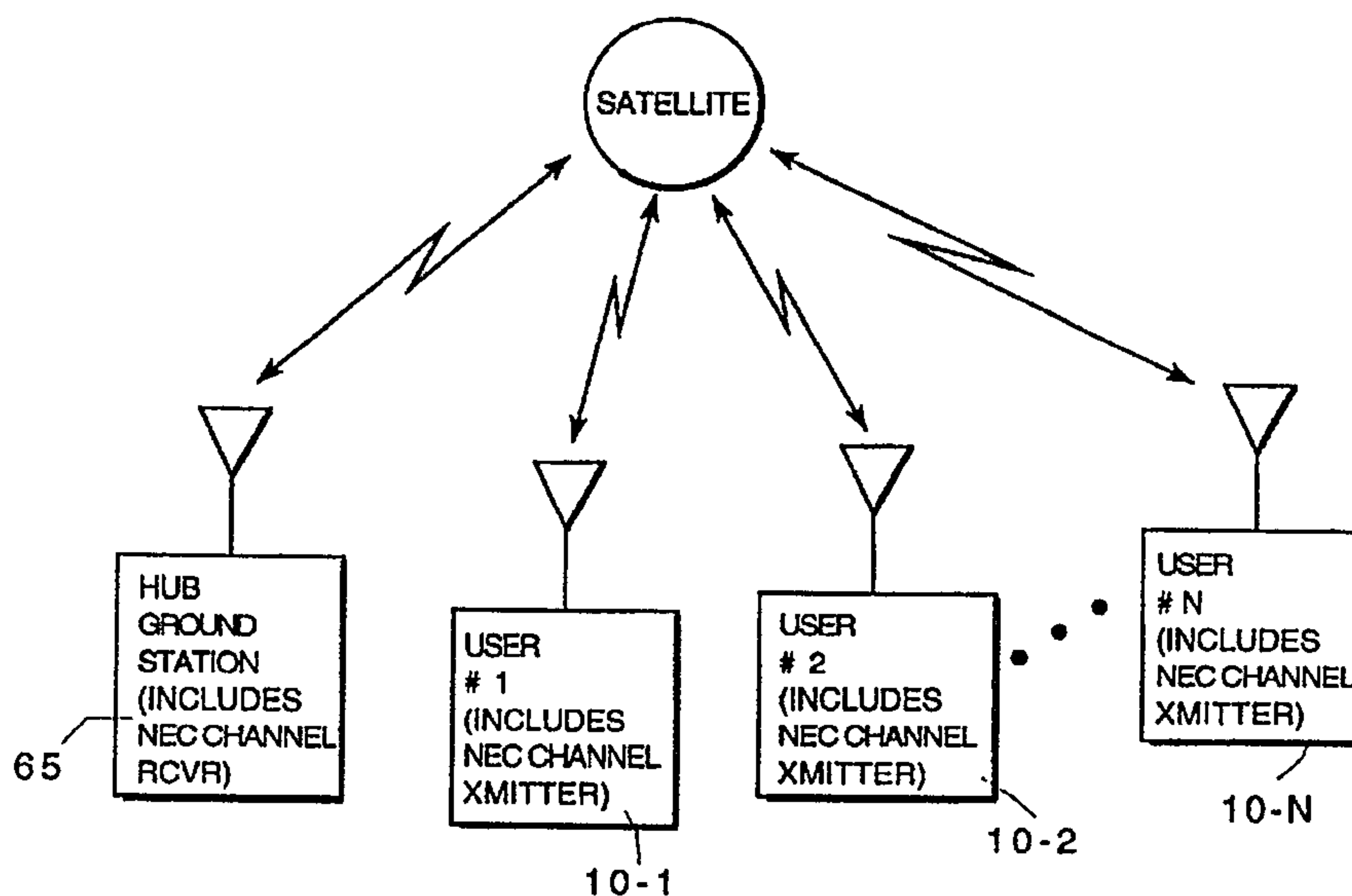
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[US/US]; 1221 Crossma Avenue, Sunnyvale, CA 94088-3733 (US).**(72) Inventor:** NATALI, Francis, D.; P.O. Box 1870, Pt. Townsend, WA 98368 (US).**(74) Agent:** ZEGER, Jim; Suite #108, 801 North Pitt Street, Alexandria, VA 22314 (US).**(81) Designated States:** AU, BR, CA, JP, KR, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).**Published***With international search report.***(54) Title:** NETWORK ENTRY CHANNEL FOR CDMA SYSTEMS**(57) Abstract**

An Orthogonal Code Division Multiple Access (OCDMA) satellite communication system in which an earth-based hub station (GS) receives, via a satellite (S), a plurality of spread spectrum signals from a corresponding plurality of earth-based subscriber stations (10-1 to 10-N) on a selected frequency channel, each signal from a subscriber station being composed of data symbols overlaid with one set of orthogonal Rademacher-Walsh (RW) functions and a pseudo-noise (PN) sequence, the signals from subscriber stations (10-1 to 10-N) being synchronized to arrive at the hub station (GS) in time and frequency synchronism. A subscriber station (10-1 to 10-N) Network Entry Channel (NEC) is comprised of a transmitter function at the subscriber stations (10-1 to 10-N) for transmitting a spread spectrum NEC signal located in a spectral null of the OCDMA signals between the earth-based hub station (GS) and demodulate the NEC signal and assign a frequency and RW function to the user (10-1 to 10-N) and transmits frequency and time correction signals to the user (10-1 to 10-N) to assure that the user (10-1 to 10-N) is near time synchronism upon net entry.



NETWORK ENTRY CHANNEL FOR CDMA SYSTEMS

BACKGROUND AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIOR ART:

Spread spectrum communications is presently being used for a number of commercial applications and is expected to proliferate as the demand for untethered communications increases.

For example, an orthogonal CDMA (OCDMA) system is discussed for an office PBX system by Magill, et al. in "Spread-Spectrum Technology for Commercial Applications", Proc. of the IEEE, June 1994. In this case, the base station of this star-configured network transmits a set of orthogonal Rademacher-Walsh (RW) functions which are overlaid with a pseudo-noise (PN) sequence. Each orthogonal function carries voice or data for a single user. See article in Report R-108, Multiple Access To A Communication Satellite with Hard-Limiting Repeater, of Institute For Defense Analyses, April (1965) on pages 107 - 114, by M.J.E. Golay, entitled *An Approach to Multiple Access Satellite Communications Using Synchronized Orthogonal Signals* which discloses this basic signal format.

The discussion by Magill et al, is for a short range system in which it makes sense to provide TDMA time slots on the return link for network members to transmit a signal for timing and synchronization purposes. In this manner, an empty slot is reserved for a member to enter the net at any time. This technique becomes inefficient and is not useful when the path lengths are long and the propagation time varies considerably between users, such as in a satellite system.

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OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION:

The invention described below has the following objects:

- Provide means for accessing an OCDMA network on a noninterfering basis without prior time and frequency synchronism.
- Provide a system that allows the hub station to detect and synchronize the user before assigning the user an orthogonal function for OCDMA operation.
- Provide the user with a high link margin, low data rate channel for net entry requests.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION:

The embodiment as disclosed herein relates to the return link of a star configured spread spectrum satellite network shown in Fig. 1. The satellite S receives the user signals from the ground user stations 10-1, 10-2...10-N and transponds them to a hub ground station (GS). The return link signal structure described below incorporates orthogonal CDMA (OCDMA) with a separate Network Entry Channel (NEC). The advantage of the OCDMA approach is that the number of users in a given bandwidth can be increased because of the reduced access noise. Further, this technique is less sensitive to power control accuracy than a nonorthogonal CDMA system.

The hub ground station of a satellite network receives a multiplicity of spread spectrum signals. Each of these signals (on a particular frequency channel) is composed of data symbols which are overlaid with one of a set of orthogonal Rademacher-

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Walsh (RW) functions as well as a pseudo-noise (PN) sequence. These signals are synchronized to arrive at the hub station in time and frequency synchronism. The orthogonal properties of the signals allow them to be demodulated without access noise from co-channel signals. Nonsynchronous users on this channel cannot be demodulated by the GS due to the high level of access noise for a nonorthogonal user. According to the invention, a separate Net Entry Channel (NEC) is provided for nonsynchronous users. Spread spectrum signals on this channel can be received by the hub station free of access noise from the traffic channels. The GS can determine the necessary time and frequency corrections that the new user must employ in order to enter the OCDMA network in synchronism. This is necessary to establish user-GS communications on the traffic channel. The NEC provides a means for the user to transmit a net entry request with high link margin, due to the low data rate and low access noise. The use of a lower rate short code on the NEC (than on the traffic channels) allows rapid acquisition of the PN signal despite timing uncertainties.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS:

The above and other objects, advantages, and features of the invention will become more apparent when considered with the following specification and accompanying drawings wherein:

FIG. 1 is a diagram of a star configured spread spectrum satellite communication network,

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FIG. 2 is a diagram of the time framing of the return link signal,

FIG. 3a illustrates spread signal spectrums, and FIG. 3b illustrates the spectrum after despreading PN code, with all frequencies occupied,

FIG. 4 is a functional block diagram of a user NEC transmitter incorporating the invention, and

FIG. 5 is a functional block diagram of a hub NEC receiver incorporating the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION:

Signal Structure

The fundamental purpose of the return link is to transmit data from the user to the GS. The data transmission rate will be taken to be 5200 bps for illustrative purposes. The data is further assumed to be rate 1/2 encoded. The data modulation is QPSK so that the channel symbol rate is then 5200 sps.

One of 32 Rademacher-Walsh functions is assigned to the return link transmission. This waveform is time synchronous with the data Symbols but is clocked at 32 times the symbol rate (166.40 kHz), i.e. the R-W period is equal to one symbol period. The signal is further covered with a PN code which is time synchronous with the R-W function but is clocked at four times the rate (665.60 kHz). The code is a Gold code of length 1023 (approximately 8 symbols long). The signal is organized into 20 ms frames as shown in Figure 2. The main portion of the frame

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consists of 96 data symbols which are transmitted as described above. This is followed by a time interval of eight symbol lengths which is used for acquisition and synchronization purposes. During this interval, each of the 32 users on a particular carrier frequency transmits one sync burst (one symbol length) every four frames. That is, there are 8 sync slots of one symbol in length available in a frame, and 32 such slots in 4 frames. Each of these slots is assigned to one of the 32 potential users for sync purposes. The sync burst consists of a 128 chip PN code transmitted at 665.60 kHz clock rate using BPSK modulation. This results in 12.5 updates per second, which is adequate for code and frequency tracking loops with bandwidths up to about 3 Hz.

Net Entry Channel

Return link OCDMA operation requires that all users arrive at the ground station in time and frequency synchronism, therefore a separate channel is provided for net entry and initial synchronization. It should be noted that a nonsynchronous user (with power equal to the other users) attempting to enter the net on the OCDMA frequency could not be acquired by the ground station due to access noise if the system were near full loading. This is because a considerably greater number of links can be supported on a single frequency for an OCDMA system compared to a conventional CDMA system, since the signals are orthogonal when averaged over a Racemacher-Walsh function period. Likewise, the access noise is

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equivalently greater when not in synchronism and would prevent acquisition of nonsynchronous signal in a reasonable amount of time.

If the user wishes to make or answer a call, the first transmission is on the net entry channel (NEC) which is located in a spectral null of the OCDMA signal as shown in Figures 3a and 3b. The NEC transmission is spread spectrum with a 512 bit PN code clocked at 41.60 kHz ($665.50 \text{ kHz} + 16$) and biphase modulated on the carrier. The PN code period is about 12.3 ms. All users attempting net entry use the same PN code. Thus users having a relative differential delay of less than one chip ($\approx 24 \mu\text{s}$) could interfere with each other. Each user, however, picks a random transmit time delay or advance from - 100 to +100 chips, in order to ensure a relatively uniform spread in delays and thus a minimum number of "collisions."

Data is added mod(2) to the PN code at a rate of two data bits per code period giving a data rate of 162.5 bps. The data that is transmitted includes user identification and the random time offset number.

Signal Spectrum

The return link signals are grouped 32 users to a frequency, with frequencies spaced by the R-W clock rate which is 166.4 kHz as shown in Figure 3b. Eight of these frequencies are assigned. The overall channel occupancy is as shown in Figure 3a. The channel bandwidth is shown as 2.58 MHz. Note that this frequency

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plan of this embodiment can accommodate 248 users plus 8 control channels as well as a net entry channel.

Return Link Signal Acquisition

The user NEC signal is received at the GS with some initial time and frequency uncertainty. The received C/No is nominally about 42 dB-Hz based on an $E_b/N_o = 5$ dB at 5200 bps.

Assume that the ground station receiver is searching the NEC in one half chip increments. At each code phase position, the frequency uncertainty is examined for signal energy. For the moment, assume that this is done with an FFT. The power in each of the FFT bins is examined for signal presence. Once the signal is detected, the delay lock (DLL) and automatic frequency control AFC loops can be enabled and data demodulation started.

Once the NEC has been acquired and demodulated, the GS can assign an appropriate frequency and R-W function to the user for call connection. The GS further transmits a frequency and time correction to the user so that the user is near time synchronism upon net entry. In order to better understand this process, assume that GS tracks the NEC code phase to better than 5% of a chip, i.e. less than one PN chip on the traffic channel (TC). The GS commands the user to a particular frequency and assigns a R-W function. The GS also provides time and frequency correction data. When the user starts transmission on the TC, the GS code and AFC tracking loops can be enabled immediately and data demodulation begun. Further time and frequency corrections are

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transmitted to the user as needed.

Transmitter Implementation

A functional block diagram of the signal transmitter is shown in Figure 4. The input data is formatted, interleaved, coded, and I/O symbols formed in the usual manner. These symbols are overlaid with the PN code as well as the appropriate R-W function. Similarly, for the NEC channel signal, the user access AC data (user identification number and time offset number, etc.) is formatted and differentially encoded. This data is overlaid only with a time synchronous PN code whose period is equal to a data symbol. The two baseband signals are time multiplexed and then phase modulated onto a carrier of appropriate frequency.

Receiver Implementation

A functional block diagram of the user receiver is shown in Figure 5. The received signal is amplified and down converted to baseband using in-phase (I) and quadrature (Q) mixers in a conventional fashion. The signal is then routed to a correlator for despreading. A Fourier Transform (FFT) is performed on the correlator output and the various frequency bins examined for signal presence. If the signal is detected in one of the frequency bins, then signal presence is declared and the receiver NCO tuned such that the signal frequency offset is removed. The AFC and code tracking delay-lock loop (DLL) are then enabled, and data demodulation begins.

The invention incorporates the following features:

- The hub station of a satellite network receives a multiplicity of spread spectrum signals. Each of these signals (on a particular frequency channel) is composed of data symbols which are overlaid with one of a set of orthogonal Rademacher-Walsh functions as well as a pseudo-noise (PN) sequence. These signals are synchronized to arrive at the hub station in time and frequency synchronism. The orthogonal properties of the signals allow them to be demodulated without access noise from co-channel signals. This is called orthogonal CDMA (OCDMA). Nonsynchronous users on this channel cannot be demodulated by the GS due to the high level of access noise for a nonorthogonal user. A separate Net Entry Channel (NEC) is provided for nonsynchronous users. Spread spectrum signals on this channel can be received by the hub station free of access noise from the traffic channels.
- The GS can determine the necessary time and frequency corrections that the new user must employ in order to enter the OCDMA network in synchronism. This is necessary to establish user GS communications on the traffic channel.
- The NEC provides a means for the user to transmit a net entry request with high link margin, due to the low data rate and low access noise.
- The use of a lower rate short code on the NEC (than on the traffic channels) allows rapid acquisition of the PN signal despite timing uncertainties.

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While preferred embodiments of the invention have been described and illustrated, it will be appreciated that other embodiments of the invention will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art that various other embodiments, adaptations and modifications of the invention are possible.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

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CLAIMS

1. In an OCDMA satellite communication system in which an earth-based hub station receives, via a satellite, a plurality of spread spectrum signals from a corresponding plurality of earth-based subscriber stations on a selected frequency channel, each signal from a subscriber station being composed of data symbols overlaid with one set of orthogonal Rademacher-Walsh (RW) functions and a pseudo-noise sequence, said signals from subscriber stations being synchronized to arrive at said hub station in time and frequency synchronism, the improvement comprising: means for forming a subscriber station net entry channel (NEC) comprised of means at each subscriber station for transmitting an NEC signal located in a spectral null of the OCDMA signals between said earth-based hub station and said subscriber stations, said NEC signal including a user identification number and time offset number which have been overlaid by a time synchronized PN code and in the absence of said RW function, means at the earth-based hub station for detecting and demodulating said NEC signal from each subscriber station and assigning a frequency and RW function to the said each subscriber station, and means for transmitting frequency and time correction signals to each said subscriber station to be near time synchronism upon net entry.

2. In an OCDMA communication system in which an earth-based hub station receives a plurality of spread spectrum signals from a corresponding plurality of earth-based subscriber stations on a

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selected frequency channel, each signal from a subscriber station being composed of data symbols overlaid with one set of orthogonal Rademacher-Walsh (RW) functions and a pseudo-noise (PN) sequence, said signals from subscriber stations being synchronized to arrive at said hub station in time and frequency synchronism, the improvement comprising means for forming a subscriber station for transmitting an NEC signal located in a spectral null of the OCDMA signals between said earth-based hub station and said subscriber stations, said NEC signal including a user identification number and time offset number which have been overlaid by a time synchronous PN code and in the absence of said RW function, means at the earth-based hub station for detecting and demodulating said NEC signal from each subscriber station and assigning a frequency and RW function to the said each subscriber station, and means for transmitting frequency and time correction signals to each said subscriber station, each said subscriber station having receiver means for receiving said frequency and time correction signals and means to assure that each said subscriber station is near time synchronization upon net entry.

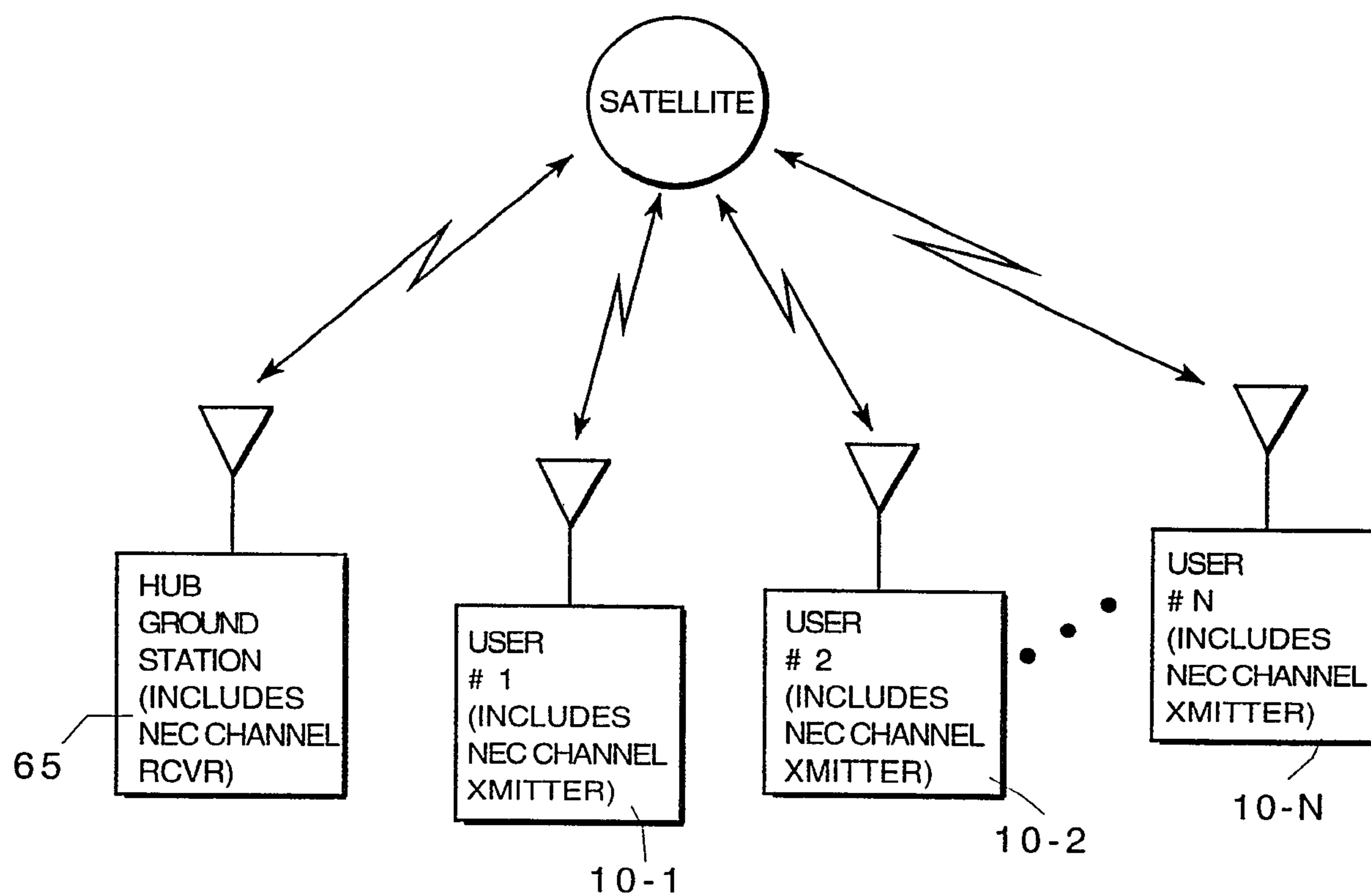


FIG. 1

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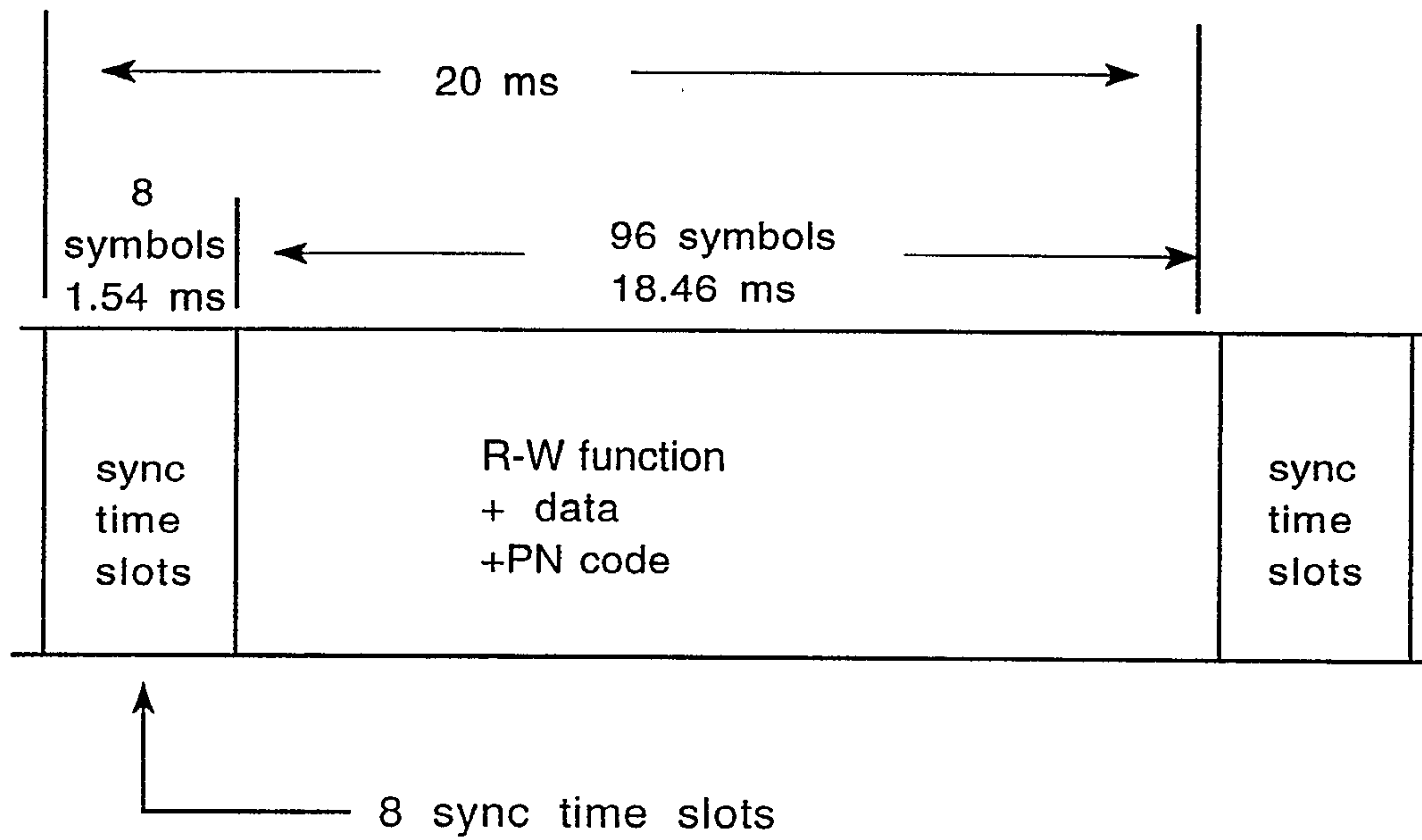
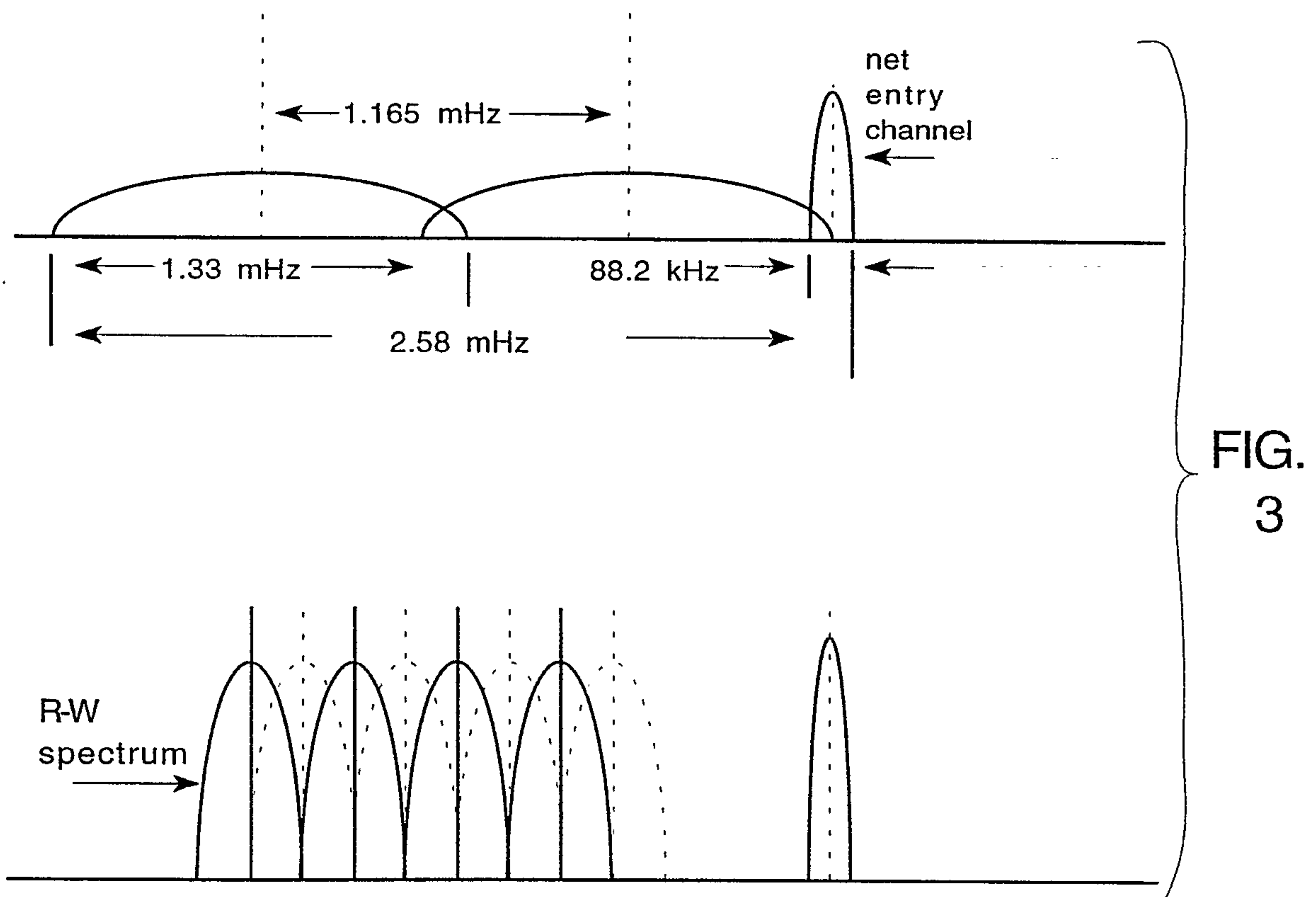


FIG. 2



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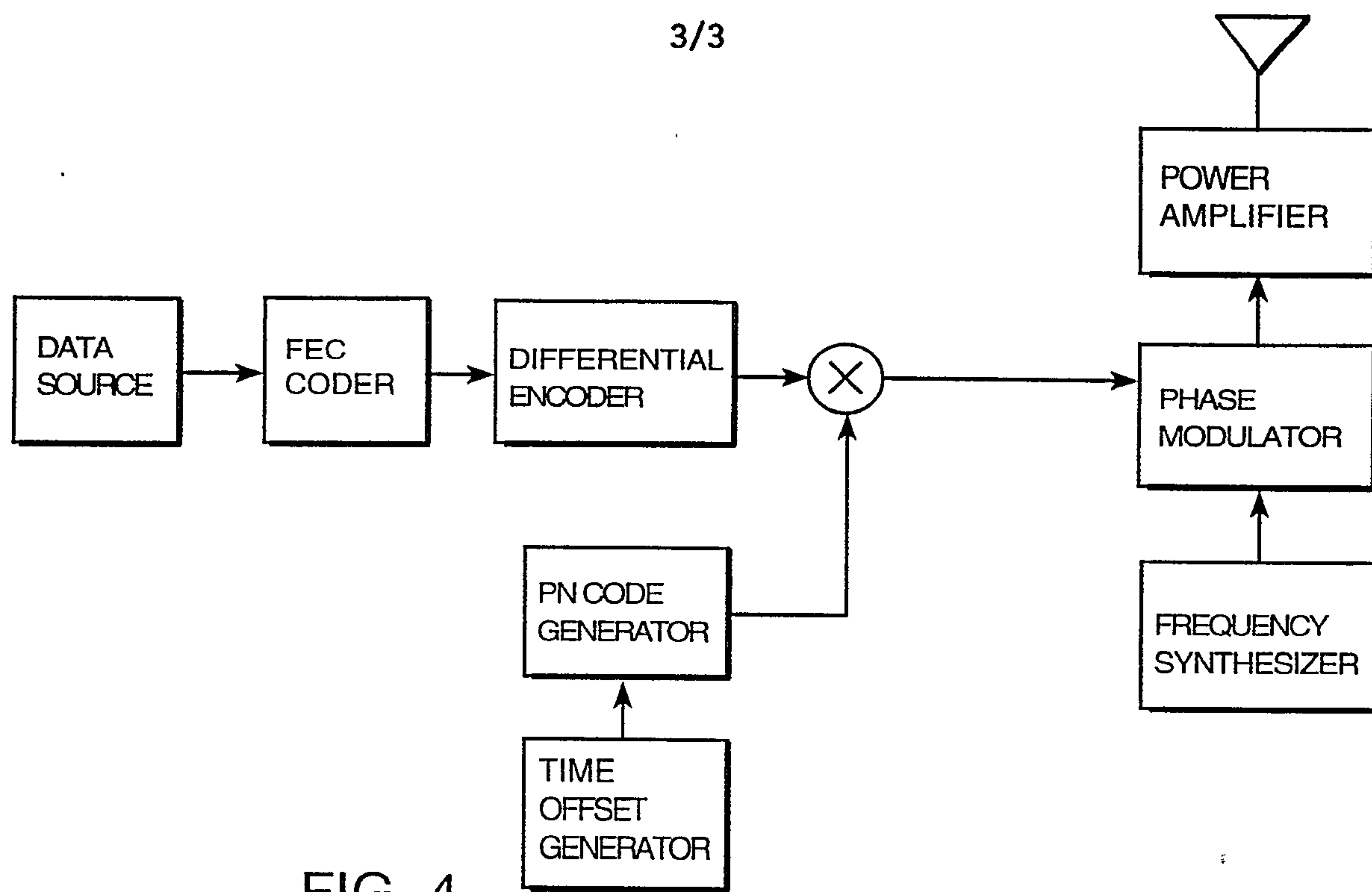


FIG. 4

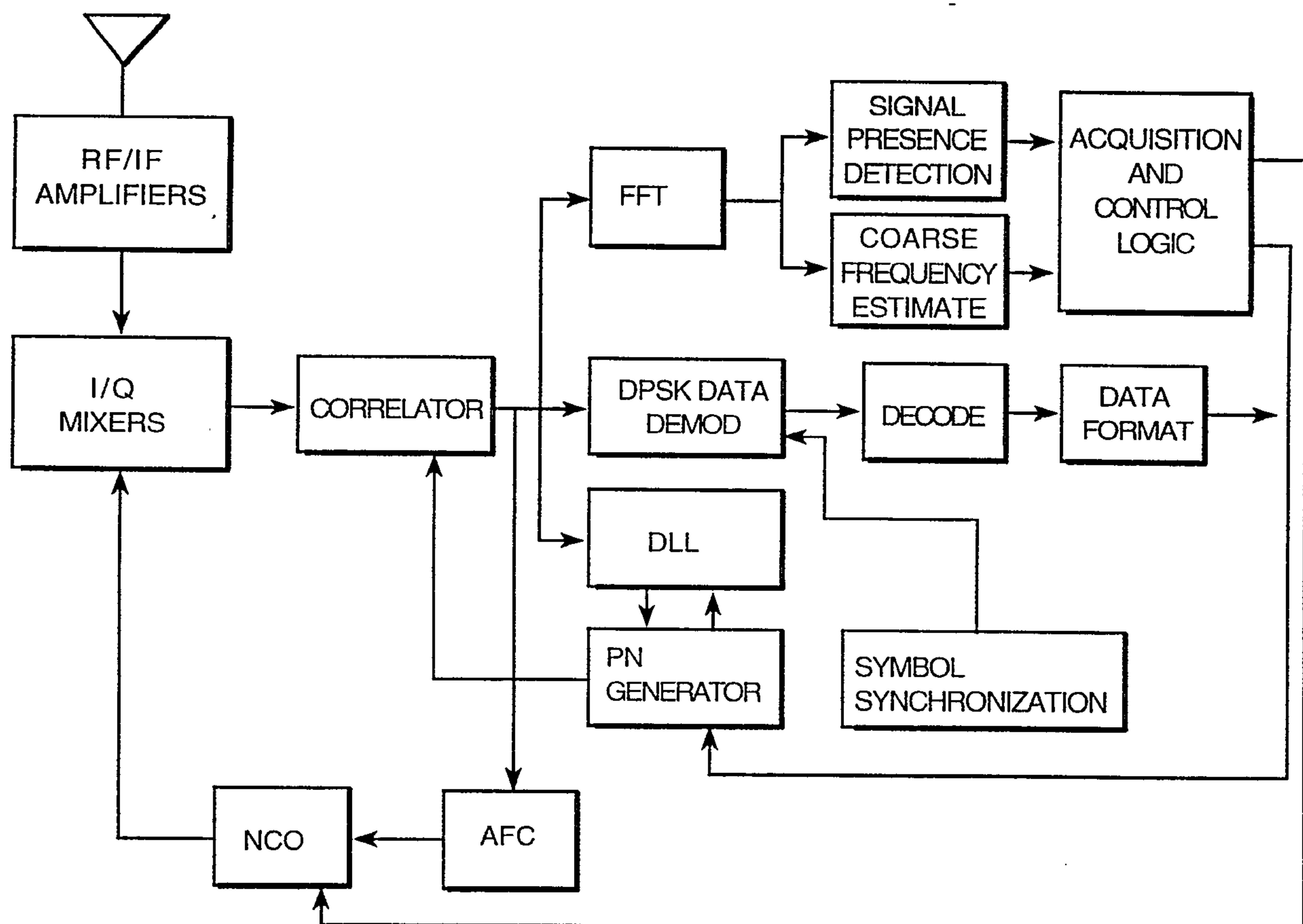


FIG. 5

