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HFXL

# Transmitting in wideband: practice and learnings

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## SALAMANDRE project for French MoD

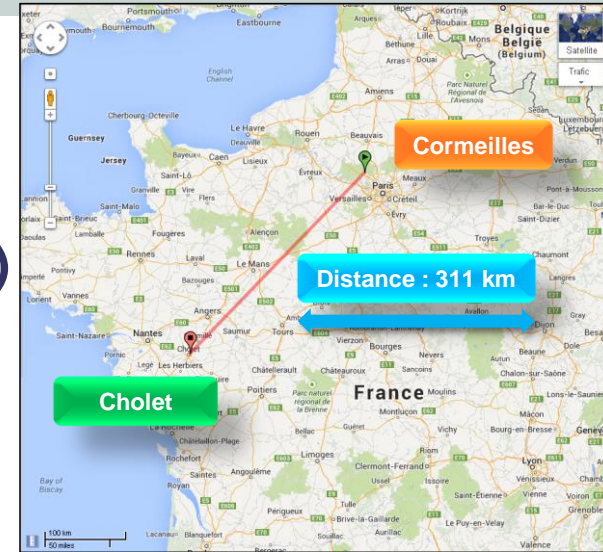
- ◆ Launched Dec. 2013
- ◆ Purpose : study and demonstrate HF XL multi-channel non contiguous wideband waveform

## First milestone for the project : March 2014

- ◆ Live demonstration to French MoD representatives
  - ◆ Analysis on collected data for this transmission on:
    - HF Channel
    - Possible wideband use
- ➔ “Practice” and “Learnings” considerations hereafter

## March 27<sup>th</sup>, 2014

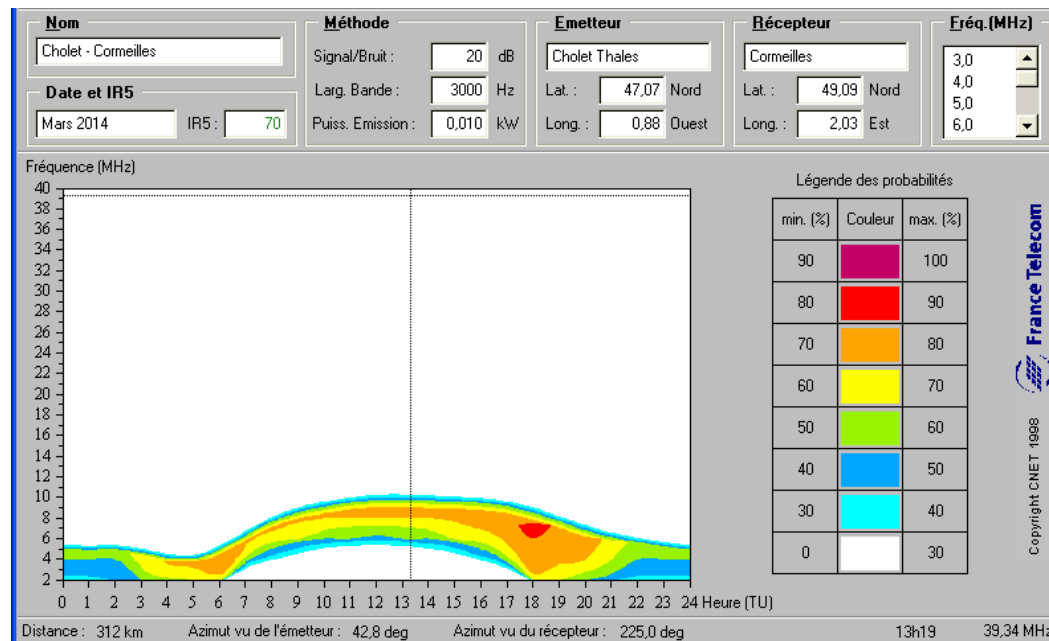
- ◆ 21 participants (MoD + military forces)
- ◆ live demonstration (image, text, random data)



The screenshot displays the EBI WIDEBAND HF PROJECT TX software interface. The main window shows a message: "Cormeilles, ici Cholet. La réception a bien démarré, c'est presque fini". Below the message, there are buttons for "Video", "Message", "File transfert", "Modem Parameters", "Modem Display", and "RunTime". A "File transfert" window is open, showing a "Display Picture" button and the location of the received file: "...Outputs/image004.bmp". A "Modem Parameters" window is also open, showing "49 kbits" and "Load Configuration". The interface includes a "Modem Display" section with a "Stop Modem" button and a "47 kbits/s" indicator. A "Received Frame 20: Padding" section shows "49 kbits" and "Load Configuration". The bottom status bar displays various metrics: "Nb Pkts: 399 x 299 pixels 350.4 KB 122%", "Current Frame-Nb Packets Analyzed: 31", "Current Frame-Packets Wrong Rate: 0.000000", "Current Frame-Bits Analyzed: 4.12276", "Current Frame-BER: 0.000000", "Nb CRC: 1953", "Current Frame-CRC: 93", and "Current Frame-CRC KD Rate: 0.000000".

## Issue of frequency allocation

- ◆ As already mentioned in BLOS meetings, availability of frequencies for wideband transmissions is necessary
  - It is confirmed again that being allocated 24kHz contiguous is problematic in France
  - Obviously this cannot be solved by using frequencies above 12MHz when in NVIS configurations (see below illustration of LUF-MUF for Cholet->Cormeilles link)



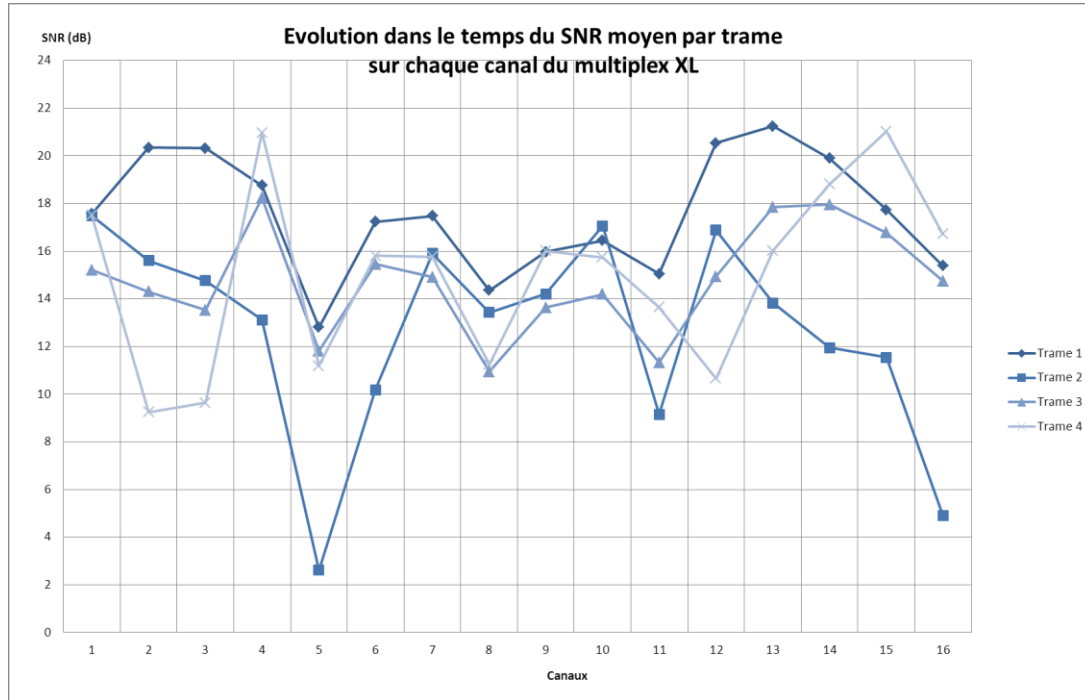
## Questions raised and results sought

- ◆ **On the interest of wideband non-contiguous approach to take advantage of frequency diversity**
  - No real diversity is expected in 12 kHz (possibly 24kHz ?), but diversity exist when expanding to 200kHz
  
- ◆ **Measuring availability: selecting a correct noise floor reference**
  - Known issue of noise impulsive nature
  - Stationarity considerations
  
- ◆ **Comparing availability: defining a metric**
  - Remaining issues



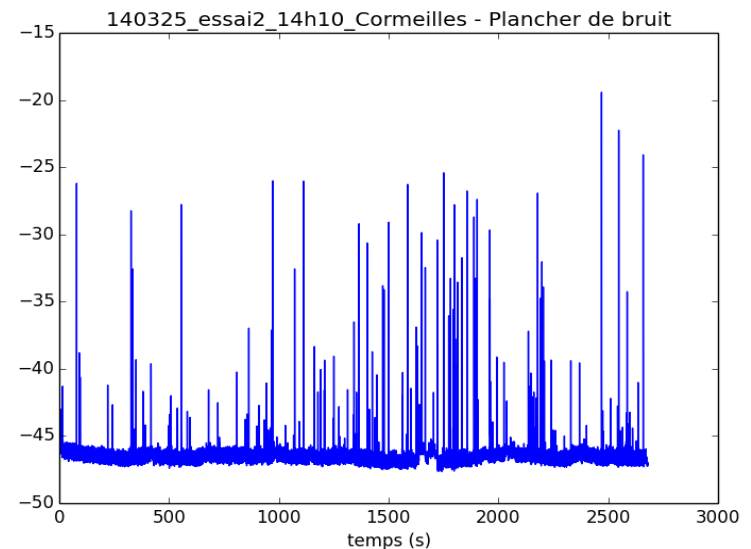
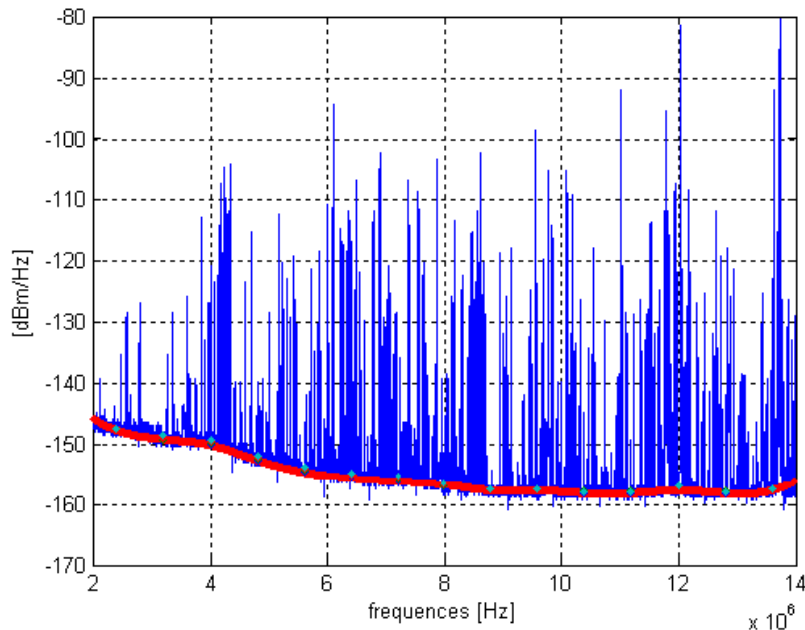
## HF channel diversity in frequency

- ◆ Field measures have been carried out that confirm the existence of frequency diversity between the HF XL channels.
  - This diversity will help improving reliability, both for high and low data rate
  - This will also allow consider possibly shorter interleaver length
- ◆ Illustration (March 2014): comparison of equivalent SNR measured for 4 consecutive frames for each of their 16 channels (spread over 200kHz)



## HF noise estimation

- ◆ Noise level may vary inside a 1 MHz bandwidth of several dB
  - Measuring the noise floor on Bw=250kHz is recommended rather than 1MHz



- ◆ Impulsive nature of noise must be taken into account

## Establishing a comparison metric for spectrum occupancy

- ◆ Independent for now of actual spectrum allocations (first stage)
- ◆ Taking into account the capability of HF waveforms (coding, interleaving, even ARQ) to overcome some perturbations
- ◆ Channel occupancy : for a given channel, the percentage of time that the measured signal power exceeds a specified threshold  $(SNR)_T$  above the noise floor
- ◆ Channel availability ratio : the percentage of channels which occupancy is less than a given occupancy threshold  $O_T$ , in a given frequency band



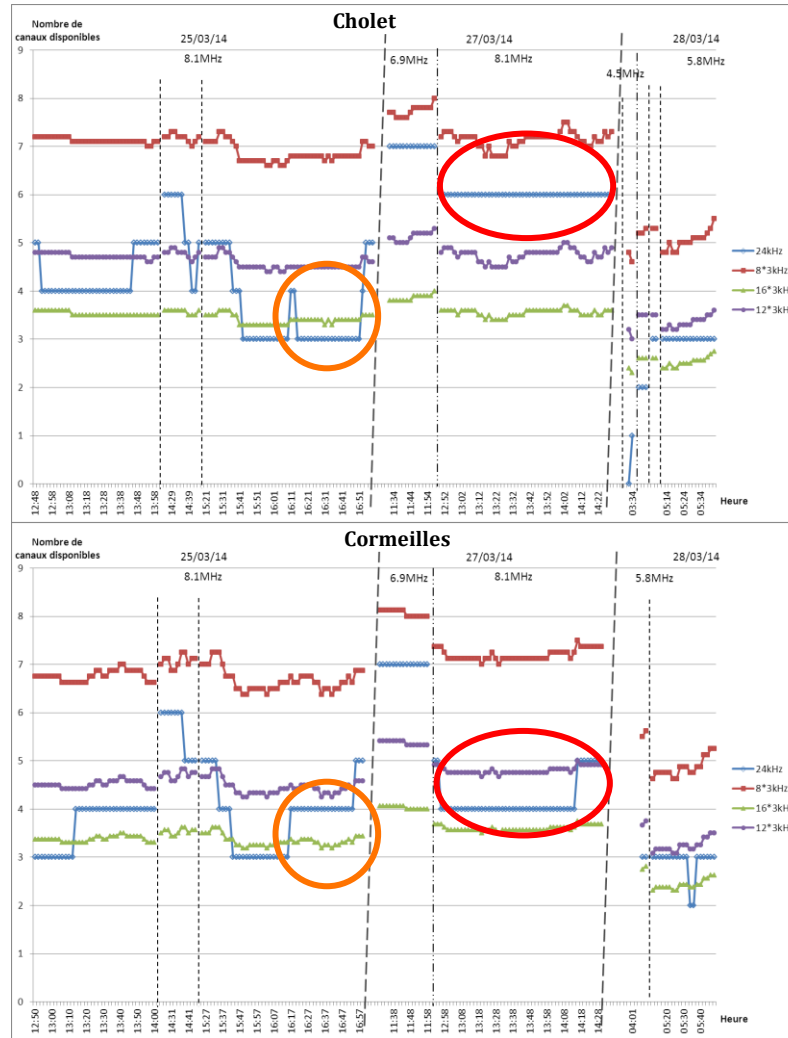
## Known limitations (deemed acceptable for now, may necessitate further refinement later)

- ◆ Not taking into account differences between both sites
- ◆ Measuring only “quantity”, not “quality”

Metric and analysis proposed to the *ad hoc* WB on channel availability currently working on wideband spectrum issues within NATO BLOS CaT

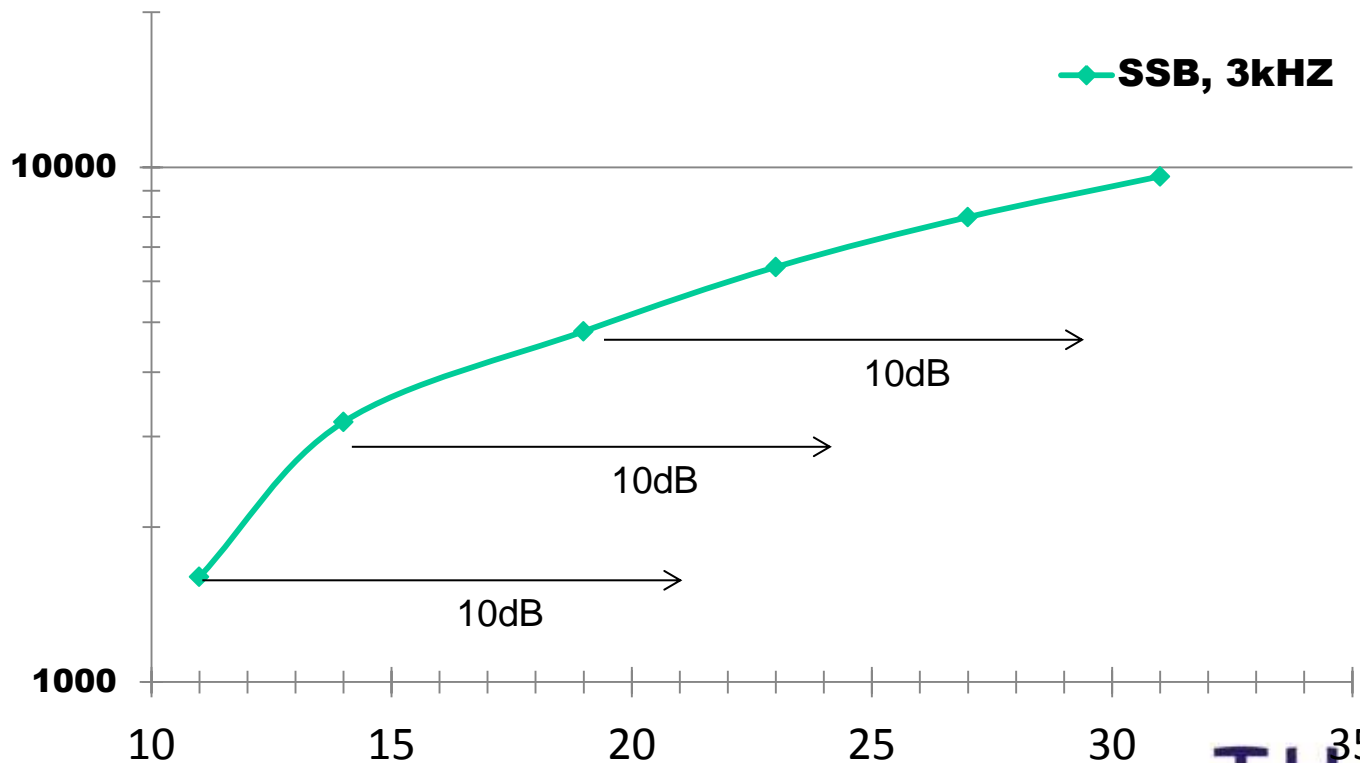


## Illustration of limitation 1 : measures in Cholet / Cormeilles (March 2014)



## Illustration of limitation 2 : “quantity” vs. “quality”

- ◆ Availability is achieved if measured noise in a channel remains below a given threshold a large percentage of time
- ◆ Classical threshold in HF is 10dB
  - Depending on modulation considered, this can result in a factor 2 or 3 in throughput !!



## Wideband transmissions are the new frontier:

- ◆ More resilient, more adaptable, providing further services

## To be successful and feasible in practice, wideband transmissions implies to

- ◆ Consider carefully the spectrum issue (allocations are mandatory)
- ◆ Make the best of HF channel
  - Cope with its impulsive and non stationary properties
  - Take advantage of diversity (temporal & frequency) offered
  - Select good channels through ALE/ALM wideband in coherence with both sites qualities

**And in that case, they will meet the expected goals !**



THALES welcomes comments and questions on this presentation as well as realised trials.



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# Thanks for your attention

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