

# Interference Management for Robust Satellite AIS Receivers in Dense Maritime Traffic Areas



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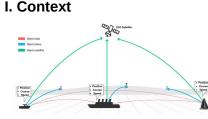


Figure 1: AIS communications

### **Problematic:**

#### Characteristics of the AIS System:



- > Difficulties of Sat-AIS receivers :
  - Multiple Access Interference Figure 2 [2]
  - Satellite Propagation Delay  $\approx$  2-10 ms
  - Satellite Doppler Shift  $\approx \pm 3.8 \text{ kHz}$

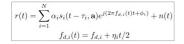
### **Objective:**

Our main focus is to cope with the overlapping messages issue to improve the success rate of detected AIS messages.

This could be achieved through satellite interference management.

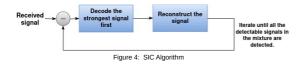
## **II. Interference Management**

> The multi-user received signal model during a given AIS time slot:



 Several approaches have been implemented for the purpose of interference management of AIS signals:

- Phased Antennas Array Approach
  Bandwidth Separation in Sub-zones
- Approach
- (PIC, SIC)
- Interference Cancellation approach using SIC (Successive Interference Cancellation) is considered.



- To mitigate the effect of interference and to improve the detection rate using SIC, the main goals are:
  - i. Improvement of all the iterations of detection
  - ii. Robust reconstruction of the modulated signal (Future work)

## **IV. Conclusion**

- Exploiting the a priori information improves the probability of correct detection robustly with respect to the position of interference.
- The optimized List Viterbi Algorithm enhances the success rate of detection. It could be very efficient when combined with the a priori information exploitation method.
- Future Perspectives include robust reconstruction of the correctly detected signal.

# III. Methodology

For improving all the iterations of detection, two main methods are investigated:

### 1. Exploiting the a priori information about AIS signals in the mixture

 Utilizing the training sequence and start flag of the AIS packet in Figure 5.

Trair seque	Start flag	Data	FCS	End flag	Buffer
		Figure 5: AIS packe	et		

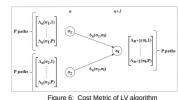
### 2. Increasing the diversity of candidates

 List Viterbi (LV) algorithm is exploited [3].

1) Cost Metric

and path rank)

For each state at each time instant, store these parameters:



- ✤ To ensure better performance and less complexity , the parameters of LV algorithm are optimized.
- More details could be found in [4].

2) Path history (previous state

## IV. Results

i. Performance of exploiting the a priori information Sate with the CV algorithm shows remarkable gain ≈ 2 dB at PER= 10-3 CV + Exploiting a priori in ii. Eb/No (dB) Classical Viterbi (CV) and List Viterbi (LV)
 1 Interfering signal Classical Viterbi (CV) and List Viterbi (LV) No Interference 56 % ate 25.8 % gain Error 10 acket 10 10 10 10 lo (dB) Eb/No (dB) iii. Memory complexity of the LV algorithm with different list sizes The memory requirements increases rapidly for higher values of the list size Utilizing the optimized parameters of the LV algorithm can significantly improve PER at the cost of a **limited** increase of the complexity.

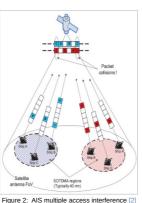
# **IV. References**

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 M. A. Cervera and A. Ginesi, "On the performance analysis of a satellite-based AIS system," 2008 10th International Workshop on Signal Processing for Space Communications, Rhodes, Greece, 2008, pp. 1-8, doi: 10.1109/SPSC.2008.4686715.

[3] N. Seshadri and C.-E. Sundberg, "List viterbi decoding algorithms with applications," IEEE Transactions on Communications, vol. 42, no. 234,pp. 313–323, 1994

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[4] L. Kanaan, K. Amis, F. Guilloud and R. Chauvat, "Application of List Viterbi Algorithm for Satellitebased AIS Detection". Submitted



ID 21

ID 17

Figure 3: AIS Messages collisior

ID 4

10 32

 $t_0 + 2T$ 

Sate

Cell 2

Cell 4

> The Automatic Identification

designed for nautical and short range communications.

Satellite AIS emerged from

the beginning of 2008's.

System (AIS) [1] was mainly