

# Burst-by-burst Adaptive Joint-Detection CDMA/H.26L Based Wireless Video Telephony using TTCM and LDPC Codes

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**Abstract**—A low bit-rate video coding techniques using the H.26L standard codec for robust transmission in mobile multimedia environments are presented. For the sake of achieving error resilience, the source codec has to make provisions for error detection, resynchronization and error concealment. Thus a packetization technique invoking adaptive bit-rate control was used in conjunction with the various modulation scheme employed. In this contribution, we propose a Burst-by-Burst Adaptive Coded Modulation-Aided Joint Detection-Based CDMA (ACM-JD-CDMA) scheme for wireless video telephony and characterise its performance when communicating over the UTRA wideband vehicular fading channels. The coded modulation schemes invoked in our fixed modulation mode based systems are Low Density Parity Check code based Block Coded Modulation (LDPC-BCM) and Turbo Trellis Coded Modulation (TTCM). The performance of LDPC-BCM was evaluated and compared to that of TTCM in the context of the ACM-JD-CDMA system using a practical modem mode switching regime. Both schemes exhibited a similar transmission integrity, although the LDPC arrangement is capable of achieving this at a lower complexity.

## I. INTRODUCTION

In classic digital communication systems, modulation and error-correction coding are typically considered as two different entities. However, the combination of error-correction coding with modulation leads to the attractive concept of Trellis Coded Modulation (TCM) [1, 2]. TCM is a bandwidth efficient scheme, where the redundancy introduced by channel coding does not expand the required bandwidth, since the parity bits are absorbed by the extended signal constellation. Turbo TCM (TTCM) is another bandwidth efficient scheme that has a structure similar to that of the family of power-efficient binary turbo codes [3], but employs TCM schemes as component codes [2, 4]. It has been shown in [5] that TTCM is capable of outperforming other coded modulation schemes in the context of H.263 based video telephony [6], when communicating over the UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access (UTRA) wideband vehicular fading channel [7, 8], while maintaining a comparable decoding complexity.

Another powerful channel coding scheme involved in our study is the family of Low Density Parity Check (LDPC) codes, which were devised by Gallager [9] in 1962. LDPC codes belong to the class of linear block codes, which are defined by a parity check matrix having  $M$  rows and  $N$  columns. The column weight and row weight is low compared to the dimension  $M$  and  $N$  of the parity check matrix. During the early evolutionary phase of channel coding, LDPC schemes made limited impact on the research of the channel coding community, despite their impressive performance, which was unprecedented prior to the turbo coding era. This lack of popularity was a consequence of its relatively high storage requirement and complexity. However, in recent years research interests in LDPC codes have been rekindled owing to their capability of approaching Shannon's predicted performance limits. In order to lend the LDPC codes a high spectral efficiency,

a LDPC-based Block Coded Modulation (LDPC-BCM) scheme was proposed in [10]. When employing a long codeword length of 3000 modulated symbols, regular LDPC-BCM was found to slightly outperform TTCM in the context of non-dispersive uncorrelated Rayleigh fading channels at a similar coding rate and a comparable decoding complexity [11].

In order to counteract the time varying nature of mobile radio channels, in this study Adaptive Coded Modulation (ACM) was employed [12]. Explicitly, a higher order modulation mode is employed, when the instantaneous estimated channel quality is high, in order to increase the number of Bits Per Symbol (BPS) transmitted. Conversely, a more robust lower order modulation mode is employed, when the instantaneous channel quality is low, in order to improve the mean Packet Loss Ratio (PLR) performance. The Minimum Mean Square Error Decision Feedback Equalizer (MMSE-DFE) based Joint Detector (JD-MMSE-DFE) is invoked in the proposed Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) [13] ACM scheme. Specifically, joint detection [13, 14] receivers are derivatives of the well-known single-user equalizers, which were originally designed for equalizing signals that have been corrupted by Inter-Symbol Interference (ISI) due to the multipath effect of wireless channels. The JD-MMSE-DFE scheme constitutes a powerful approach to mitigating the effects of both Multi-User Interference (MUI) and ISI [13], while at the same time improving the system's performance by benefiting from the multipath diversity gain provided by the dispersive channel.

In this contribution, a Burst-by-Burst ACM-aided Joint Detection-Based CDMA (ACM-JD-CDMA) scheme is proposed for H.26L/H.263 based wireless video telephony [15]. The system is characterised in performance terms when communicating over the uplink (mobile station-to-base station) UTRA [13] wideband vehicular fading channel. Specifically, regular LDPC-BCM is studied and compared to TTCM in the context of the proposed ACM-JD-CDMA system.

## II. SYSTEM OVERVIEW

We invoke four different-rate channel encoders in the context of the TTCM/LDPC-BCM scheme, each adding one parity bit to each information symbol, yielding a coding rate of  $1/2$  in conjunction with the modulation mode of 4QAM,  $2/3$  for 8PSK,  $3/4$  for 16QAM and  $5/6$  for 64QAM. The TTCM scheme invoked Robertson's codes [4] and the Log-Maximum A Posteriori (Log-MAP) decoding algorithm [16] was utilised. The regular LDPC-BCM scheme was designed by adjusting the row weight of its generator matrix, in order to arrive at the desired coding rate, while stipulating a fixed column weight of three [10]. The decoding algorithm employed was the sum-product algorithm [17]. For the sake of a fair comparison, the parameters of TTCM and LDPC-BCM were adjusted such that their decoding complexity became similar. Explicitly, TTCM schemes employing TCM

codes of memory three were invoked for the various modulation modes in conjunction with a fixed number of decoding iterations, namely four. For the sake of maintaining a similar complexity, the column weight of LDPC-BCM was fixed to three and the maximum number of decoding iterations of the LDPC-BCM scheme was set to 15, 10, 10 and 17 in conjunction with 4QAM, 8PSK, 16QAM and 64QAM, respectively [10].

At each mobile station, the information bits generated by the user's video encoder are first channel encoded in order to generate non-binary symbols according to the specific Coded Modulation (CM) mode chosen by the base-station on the basis of the instantaneous channel quality encountered, as suggested in [13]. The CM-encoded symbols are then direct-sequence spread with the aid of the CDMA multipath spreading code assigned to the user, modulated on to the carrier and transmitted over the dispersive UTRA channels. At the receiver of the base-station, the data symbols of all users are jointly detected by the JD-MMSE-DFE and the detected symbols are channel decoded by the corresponding CM decoder, before they are processed by the video decoder.

In joint detection systems the SINR of each user recorded at the output of the MMSE-DFE can be calculated by using the channel estimates and the spreading sequences of all the users. By assuming that the transmitted data symbols and the noise samples are uncorrelated, the analytical expression derived for calculating the SINR,  $\gamma_o$ , of the  $n$ -th symbol transmitted by the  $k$ -th user was given by Klein *et al* [13, 18] as:

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_o(j) &= \frac{\text{Wanted Signal Power}}{\text{Res. MAI and ISI Power} + \text{Eff. Noise Power}} \\ &= \frac{g_j^2 [\mathbf{D}]_{j,j}^2 - 1}{}, \quad \text{for } j = n + N(k - 1), \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

where SINR is the ratio of the wanted signal power to the residual MAI and ISI power plus the effective noise power. The number of users in the system is  $K$  and each user transmits  $N$  symbols per transmission burst. The matrix  $\mathbf{D}$  in Eq (1) is a diagonal matrix that is obtained with the aid of the Cholesky decomposition [19] of the matrix used for linear MMSE equalization of the CDMA system [13, 18]. Furthermore, the notation  $[\mathbf{D}]_{j,j}$  in Eq (1) represents the element in the  $j$ -th row and  $j$ -th column of the matrix  $\mathbf{D}$  and the value  $g_j$  is the amplitude of the  $j$ -th symbol.

After the output SINR value of each users is estimated at the base station, the best-matching modulation mode capable of maintaining the required target integrity, while achieving the highest possible effective video throughput is chosen accordingly and communicated to the corresponding mobile stations by superimposing this ACM-mode side information on the downlink (base station-to-mobile station) transmission burst. In our practical approach, imperfect rather than perfect channel estimation was employed in the adaptive signalling mechanism. More explicitly, the channel quality estimate obtained by the mobile station from the base station is delayed by 4.615ms, i.e. by one UTRA frame duration owing to the associated signalling delay.

Let us denote the choice of modulation mode by  $V_m$ , where the total number of modulation modes is  $M = 4$  and  $m = 1, 2, \dots, M$ . The ACM/CDMA modulation mode having the lowest number of constellation points is  $V_1$  and the one associated with the highest throughput is  $V_M$ . The rules used for switching the modulation modes are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_o(k) < t_1 &\implies V_1 = 4QAM \\ t_1 \leq \Gamma_o(k) < t_2 &\implies V_2 = 8PSK \\ t_2 \leq \Gamma_o(k) < t_3 &\implies V_3 = 16QAM \\ t_3 \leq \Gamma_o(k) &\implies V_4 = 64QAM, \end{aligned}$$

where  $\Gamma_o(k)$  is the SINR of the  $k$ -th user at the output of the MMSE-

DFE, which was calculated by using Equation 1 and

$$\Gamma_o(k) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_o(j), \quad j = n + N(k - 1).$$

The values  $(t_1, \dots, t_{M-1})$  represent the switching thresholds used for activating the ACM/CDMA modulation modes, where we have  $t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_{M-1}$ . In our proposed system, the ACM/CDMA switching thresholds were chosen such that the resultant PLR became lower than 5% and the system's video throughput was maximised.

### III. VIDEO OVERVIEW

Features	Multi-rate System			
	4QAM	8PSK	16QAM	64QAM
Mode	4QAM	8PSK	16QAM	64QAM
Transmission Symbols	240			
Bits/Symbol	2	3	4	6
Transmission bits	480	720	960	1440
Packet Rate	100/s			
Transmission bitrate (kbit/s)	48	72	96	144
Data Symbols	234			
Coding Rate	1/2	2/3	3/4	5/6
Information Bits/Symbol	1	2	3	5
Unprotected bits	240	480	720	1200
Unprotected bitrate (kbit/s)	24.0	48.0	72.0	120.0
Video packet CRC (bits)	16			
Feedback protection (bits)	9			
Video packet header (bits)	11	12	12	13
Video bits/packet	204	443	683	1162
Effective Video-rate (kbit/s)	20.4	44.3	68.3	116.2
Video framerate (Hz)	30			

TABLE I

OPERATIONAL-MODE SPECIFIC TRANSCIVER PARAMETERS FOR LDPC.

#### A. ITU-T VCEG project H.26L

In this study, we transmitted 176x144-pixel Quarter Common Intermediate Format (QCIF) resolution video sequences at 30 frames/s using a reconfigurable TDD/CDMA transceiver, which can be configured as a 2, 3, 4 or 6 bit/symbol scheme. The proposed video transceiver is based on the H.26L video codec [15].

The H.26L codec [15] was devised by the ITU-T Video Coding Expert Group (VCEG). The video codec is still under development. This paper refers to the version described in the Test Model Long Term Number 8 (TML-8) [20]. The H.26L video coding layer's (VCL) algorithm has a design similar to that of the ratified video coding standards, such as those specified by the ISO MPEG visual and the ITU-T standards. In addition, it contains new features that enable it to achieve a significant improvement in compression efficiency in relation to the previously ratified coding standards.

Every input Macroblock (MB) has to be predicted in the H.26L scheme before the transform coding process. Sub-blocks of 4x4 samples are used for transform coding. The conventional picture types known as Intra-frame coded (I), Inter-frame coded or Prediction (P) based and Bidirectional (B) prediction aided coding modes are still supported. There are two classes of Intra-frame coding modes, which are referred to as INTRA 16x16 and INTRA 4x4 modes. Moreover, in the H.26L coding scheme prediction is always utilized in the spatial domain by referring to the neighbouring video pixels of already coded blocks. When the INTRA 4x4 mode is used, each 4x4-pixel block of luminance samples utilizes one of the six proposed prediction modes [15]. The identifiers of the prediction modes chosen are then transmitted to the decoder as side-information. For picture regions having less spatial detail, the Intra 16x16 prediction mode is

employed, in which one of four prediction modes is chosen for the prediction of the entire MB [15].

As for the Inter-frame coded prediction modes, H.26L provides seven motion-compensated coding modes for the MBs of Inter-frame coded (P) pictures. Each motion compensated mode corresponds to a specific partitioning of the MB into fixed-size blocks used for enhancing the achievable quality of motion description. Currently, block sizes of 16x16, 16x8, 8x16, 8x4, 4x8 and 4x4 pixels are supported by the H.26L syntax [15], and thus up to 16 motion vectors can be transmitted for a MB. The so-called spiral search aided motion compensation procedure [15] finds the 'minimum cost' coding solution for each block size within a specified search window. The most popular block-matching measure in this context is the Sum of Absolute Difference (SAD) [15]. The 'cost' includes the SAD-based coding distortion and the corresponding overhead bits required for encoding the block size information and the motion vectors. The optional block size is decided based on finding the minimum cost solutions. If a 4x4 block size is the 'winner', there are 16 motion vectors for the entire MB. The resolution of the motion vectors is at least a quarter of a pixel. When requiring a higher coding efficiency, the H.26L codec allows 1/8-pixel accuracy motion prediction, although this imposes a high encoding complexity.

The motion prediction residual is transformed to the spatial frequency domain using 4x4 pixel integer-valued DCT. Instead of the conventional two-dimensional (2D) DCT, H.26L uses a separable vertical and horizontal DCT, processing integer values while maintaining a similar performance to the conventional 2D 4x4 DCT. More explicitly, both the DCT and the inverse transform use exact integer operations, and hence the detrimental effects of quantization errors are avoided [15]. The scanning order of the DCT coefficients is still based on zig-zag scanning, similarly to that used for example in the H.263 standard [8]. There are two different entropy coding techniques that are used in the H.26L codec for compressing the quantized DCT coefficients, namely the Universal Variable Length Codes (UVLC) [15] and Context-Based Adaptive Binary Arithmetic Coding (CABAC) modes [15]. The UVLC scheme provides a simple and robust method for encoding all side-information and the DCT coefficients. However, its achievable performance is modest at moderate and high bit rates, where the CABAC mode performs better [15].

### B. Packetization in Mobile Environment

Let us now consider the video packetisation algorithm. The video packet size varies in response to the current operating mode of the multi-mode modem. The proposed multi-mode system can be configured to switch amongst the 2, 3, 4 and 6 bit/symbol modulation schemes based upon the near-instantaneous channel conditions. Again, as shown in Table I, when the channel is benign, the video bitrate is approximately 116Kbps. However, as the channel quality degrades, the modem will switch to the 4QAM mode of operation, where the video bitrate drops to 20Kbps.

The video transmitter is informed of the packet's transmission success or failure with the aid of a highly protected feedback channel, which is integrated into the strongly-protected reverse link. More explicitly, the associated feedback flag is protected with the aid of a repetition code and concatenated to the reverse-direction information packets. The use of packet acknowledgements allows the video encoder and the remote decoder to keep 'synchronized', i.e. to operate on the basis of identical reconstruction frame buffer contents without the need of video packet retransmissions, which are wasteful in terms of bandwidth efficiency and transmission delay.

Parameter	Value
Carrier Frequency	1.9GHz
Vehicular Speed	30mph
Doppler frequency	85Hz
System Baud rate	3.84MBd
Normalised Doppler frequency	85Hz/3.84MBd=2.21 × 10 <sup>-9</sup> Hz
Channel type	UMTS Vehicular Channel A
Number of paths in channel	6
Data modulation	Adaptive Coded Modulation (4QAM, 8PSK, 16QAM, 64QAM)
Receiver type	JD-MMSE-DFE
No. of symbols per JD block	20

TABLE II  
MODULATION AND CHANNEL PARAMETERS

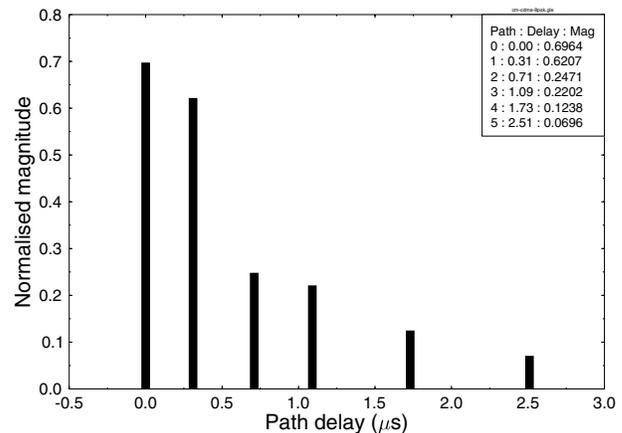


Fig. 1. UTRA vehicular channel A [7].

### IV. CHANNEL MODEL AND SYSTEM PARAMETERS

The associated video system parameters are summarized in Table II. The multi-path channel model is characterized by its discretised chip-spaced UTRA vehicular channel A [7]. The corresponding channel impulse response is shown in Figure 1, where each path is faded independently according to the Rayleigh distribution. The transmission burst structure of the modified UTRA Burst 1 [8] using a CDMA spreading factor of eight is shown in Figure 2. For the sake of maintaining a low MUD complexity, the number of data symbols per JD block was set to 20, hence the original UTRA Burst 1 was slightly modified to host a burst of 240 data symbols, which is a multiple of 20. Furthermore, the number of slots per frame is 15, and the frame duration is 10ms. For the sake of benchmarking, the remaining system parameters were the same as in [5].

### V. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Simulations were performed using the QCIF-format head-and-shoulder "Miss America" videophone sequence. The various modulation modes of Table I were used. Figure 3 shows the Packet Loss Ratio (PLR) versus channel SNR performance for each mode of the system. Our video scheme discards all video packets, which are not error-free,

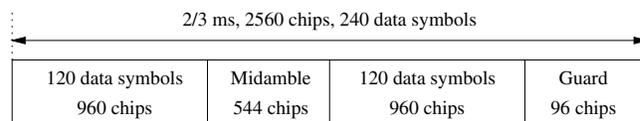


Fig. 2. A modified UTRA Burst 1 [8] with a spreading factor of 8. The original UTRA burst has 244 data symbols.

hence the PLR is a more accurate measure of the expected video performance than the BER, which is zero. Needless to say, our goal is to maintain as low a PLR as possible. Again, it should be noted that for channel SNRs in excess of 25 dB the 64QAM mode offered an acceptable packet loss ratio of less than 5%, providing a video rate of approximately 113Kbps. However, as the channel quality degrades, the multi-mode system is switched to the lower rate modes of 16QAM, then to 8PSK and eventually to 4QAM.

Having shown the effects of the channel's SNR on the PLR, let us now demonstrate these effects on the decoded video quality measured in terms of the Peak-Signal-to-Noise Ratio (PSNR). The available video quality of our video system is directly related to the PLR performance. Figure 4 shows the associated average PSNR versus channel SNR performance, demonstrating that at high channel SNRs the fixed modulation modes of the adaptive signalling regime exhibit a higher PSNR in conjunction with the higher-throughput modulation modes, than in the lower-throughput modulation mode. For example, at high SNRs 64QAM yields a PSNR of 43.60dB, whereas the 4QAM mode achieves a PSNR of 37.10dB.

The video quality of each of the fixed modes degrades dramatically, as the PLR is increased, which results in parts of the picture being 'frozen' for one or possibly several consecutive video frames. This phenomena is illustrated in Figure 5.

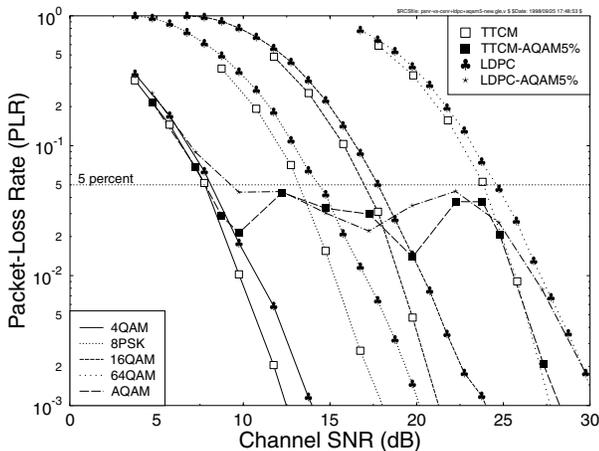


Fig. 3. Packet loss ratio versus channel SNR for the four fixed modem modes, using the TTCM and LDPC joint coding/modulation schemes considered, when communicating over the UTRA channel of Figure 1.

As for the adaptive system, it can be seen from Figure 4 that the video quality degrades gracefully, when the system gradually switches from the high-throughput modes to the lower-throughput modes. The LDPC-based AQAM curve of Figure 4 has been repeated in Figure 6 for comparison. Here, we demonstrate the additional performance gains that are achievable, when TTCM coding is used in preference to the LDPC coding. Observe in Figure 6 that the overall performance of the TTCM assisted H.26L video codec is slightly higher than that of the LDPC aided H.26L video codec. These results were recorded at a similar decoding complexity, when a short codeword length of 240 modulated symbols was employed by both schemes. Note however that LDPC coding has been shown in [11] to slightly outperform TTCM at a given decoding complexity, when a long codeword length is invoked, while communicating over a fast-fading/uncorrelated channel.

For the sake of further benchmarking, our results recorded for a similar TTCM ACM/CDMA system using the H.263 codec [5] are also depicted in Figure 6. These results show that under the same channel conditions and using the same system parameters, the H.26L codec

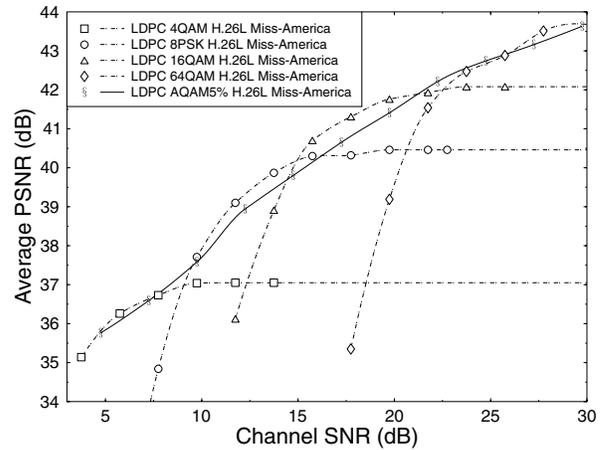


Fig. 4. Average PSNR versus channel SNR for the four fixed modes and for the LDPC-based ACM/CDMA scheme using the QCIF Miss America video sequence at 30 frame/s.

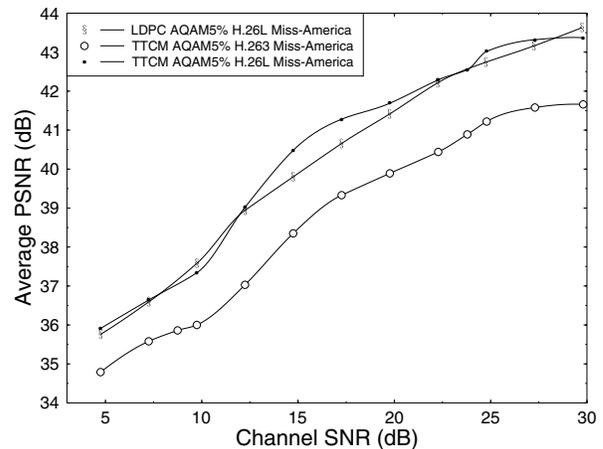


Fig. 6. Average PSNR versus channel SNR for the LDPC and TTCM CDMA AQAM schemes at PLR = 5%.

based system outperformed the H.263 coding aided arrangement.

The video quality versus PLR performance can be more explicitly observed in Figure 7. The figure shows how the video quality degrades, as the PLR increases. Observe that in order to ensure a seamless degradation of the video quality as the channel SNR reduced, it was beneficial to switch to a more robust modulation mode, when the PLR exceeded 5%. Although this inherently reduced the effective video bitrate and the associated video PSNR, the video degradation was less objectionable in subjective video quality terms, than inflicting a PLR in excess of 5% would have been.

## VI. CONCLUSIONS

As a conclusion, various burst-by-burst adaptive coded modulation aided joint detection based CDMA video transceivers have been studied, when communicating over the UTRA wideband vehicular fading channel.

A burst-by-burst adaptive ACM/CDMA modem maximizes the system's throughput by using the most appropriate modulation mode in response to the instantaneous channel conditions. Furthermore, we have quantified the achievable video performance gains as a benefit of employing the proposed burst-by-burst adaptive CDMA modem.

The burst-by-burst adaptive modem guaranteed the same video performance, as the lowest- and highest-order fixed-mode modulation sch-

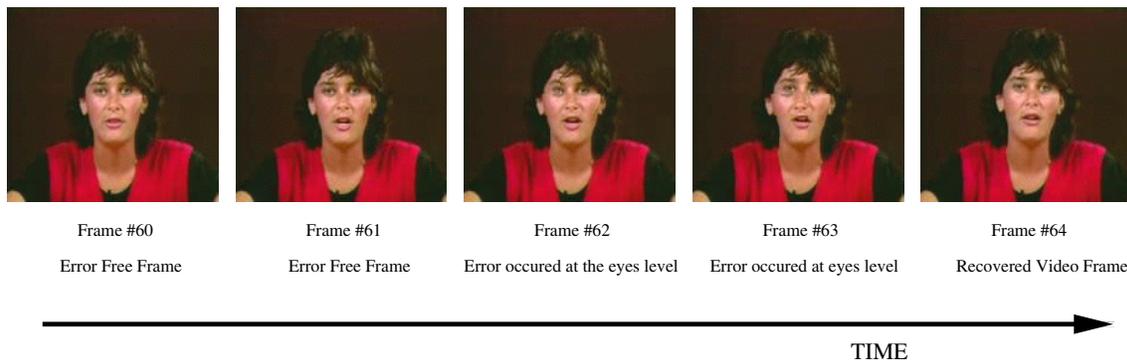


Fig. 5. The channel has corrupted some of the transmitted packets resulting in part of the video image become frozen as shown in frames 62 and 63. However the system soon recovers and replenishes the affected areas as in frame 64.

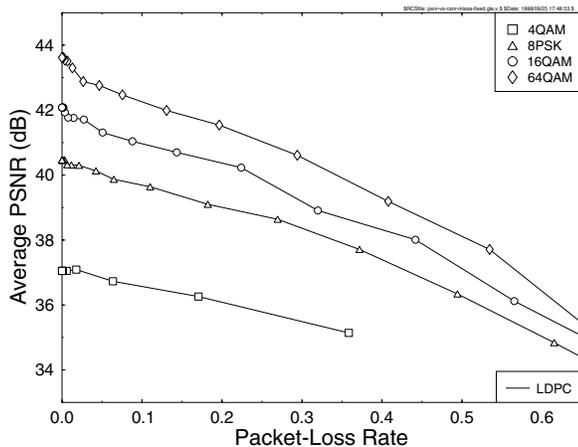


Fig. 7. Decoded video quality (PSNR) versus video packet loss ratio for the four modulation modes.

emes at a range of low and high channel SNRs. However, between these extreme SNRs the effective video bitrate gracefully increased, as the channel SNR increased, whilst maintaining a near-constant PLR. By controlling the AQAM switching thresholds a near-constant PLR can be maintained. Finally, as shown in Figure 6, the H.26L video codec outperformed the H.263 codec in video PSNR terms.

## VII. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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