



This is an author-deposited version published in: <http://oatao.univ-toulouse.fr/>
Eprints ID: 6915

To cite this document: BUI, Huyen Chi and LACAN, Jérôme and BOUCHERET, Marie-Laure. Multi-slot coded ALOHA with irregular degree distribution. (2012) In: *First International IEEE-AESS Conference in Europe on Space and Satellite Telecommunications*, 02-05 Oct 2012, Rome, Italy.

Any correspondence concerning this service should be sent to the repository administrator:
staff-oatao@inp-toulouse.fr

Multi-slot Coded ALOHA with Irregular Degree Distribution

Huyen-Chi Bui^{1,2}, Jérôme Lacan¹ and Marie-Laure Boucheret²

¹University of Toulouse, ISAE/DMIA,

²University of Toulouse, IRIT/ENSEEIH

Email: {huyen-chi.bui, jerome.lacan}@isae.fr, marie-laure.boucheret@n7.fr

Abstract—This paper proposes an improvement of the random multiple access scheme for satellite communication named Multi-slot coded ALOHA (MuSCA). MuSCA is a generalization of Contention Resolution Diversity Slotted ALOHA (CRDSA). In this scheme, each user transmits several parts of a single codeword of an error correcting code instead of sending replicas. At the receiver level, the decoder collects all these parts and includes them in the decoding process even if they are interfered. In this paper, we show that a high throughput can be obtained by selecting variable code rates and user degrees according to a probability distribution. With an optimal irregular degree distribution, our system achieves a normalized throughput up to 1.43, resulting in a significant gain compared to CRDSA and MuSCA. The spectral efficiency and the implementation issues of the scheme are also analyzed.

I. INTRODUCTION

In a wireless communication system, two or more sources transmitting their data at the same time and on the same frequency generate interference. The interference between users are traditionally considered harmful. In first network generations, access methods strive to prevent simultaneous transmissions in order to avoid interference. Recently, an opposite approach named physical layer network coding (PNC) [1] that allows interfered users to extract information from collided signals has motivated an extremely large number of studies. Instead of avoiding interference, PNC exploits it to increase system capacity [2]. Asynchronous scenarios and practical deployment aspects of this technique have been studied [3], [4].

Recent works have combined PNC with Successive Interference Cancellation (SIC) to resolve interference in the context of random access protocols. One of these solutions is Contention Resolution-ALOHA (CRA) [5] that transmits multiple replicas of a packet (called bursts) in a pure ALOHA system [6]. In CRA scheme, users send randomly their bursts onto the communication medium. Each burst contains a signalling information which points to its replica locations. When a burst is successfully decoded, the replicas are also located and canceled. With a high Signal-to-Noise ratio (SNR) ($E_s/N_0 = 10\text{dB}$), the maximum normalized throughput is significantly extended from $T_{ALOHA} \approx 0.18$ up to $T_{CRA} \approx 0.98$.

In the same philosophy, PNC and SIC are applied to the Slotted ALOHA protocol [7] to create Contention Resolution Diversity Slotted ALOHA (CRDSA) and CRDSA++ (subsequently called CRDSA*) [8], [9]. Unlike SA, instead

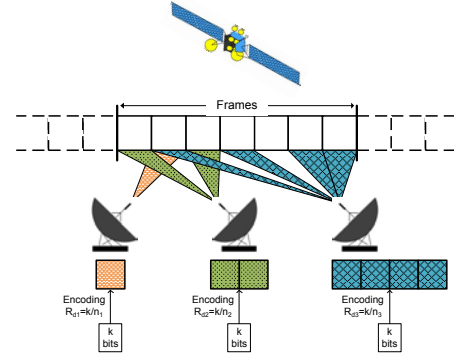


Fig. 1. Multiple access on a slotted channel

of transmitting a single packet, every terminal additionally transmits one (CRDSA) or more (CRDSA++) replicas of the packet onto a frame of N_s slots. As in CRA, the CRDSA* iterative decoding process is realized thanks to the header of each replica. The high performance of CRDSA* has motivated their adoption in the second generation of Digital Video Broadcasting Return Channel via Satellite (DVB-RCS2) standard [10]. Performance evaluations show that CRDSA* significantly outperforms SA in terms of normalized throughput ($T_{CRDSA} \approx 0.55$, $T_{CRDSA++} \approx 0.68$ vs. $T_{SA} \approx 0.37$).

A generalization of CRDSA, named Irregular Repetition Slotted ALOHA (IRSA) [11], proposes to apply variable repetition rates according to a probability distribution to each user. By optimizing the distribution, theoretical throughput can be increased up to $T_{IRSA} \approx 0.965$ with a maximum repetition rate of 16. However, in a practical case where $N_s = 200$ slots, T_{IRSA} is upper bound by 0.8.

While CRDSA* and IRSA are based on repetitions, Coded Slotted ALOHA (CSA) encodes (instead of repeat) the bursts of each user with erasure correcting codes before the transmission [12]. The maximum achievable throughput of CSA is 0.8.

Recently, Multi-Slot Coded Aloha (MuSCA) [13] was introduced as a new generalization of CRDSA. Instead of transmitting replicas, MuSCA sends several parts of a single codeword of an error correcting code. At the decoding level, the entity in charge of this process collects all bursts of the same user even if they are interfered. This is the main difference from CSA in which the decoder only considers

non collided bursts. The decoder implements then a SIC process to remove successfully decoded signals. This random access method provides normalized throughput greater than 1.29 for a shot frame ($N_s = 100$ slots). This means a gain of 85% and 75% with respect to CRDSA++ with 3 repetitions (subsequently called CRDSA-3) and CSA.

Following the idea which generalized CRDSA to IRSA, we propose in this paper an optimization of MuSCA by applying variable code rates and irregular user degree distribution. The choice of the code rate of each user is done according to a probability distribution. The rest of the paper is organized as follows: Section II provides an overview of the proposed scheme. Section III presents an implementation of our mechanism. The performance in terms of throughput is evaluated with simulations involving practical codes in Section IV. Finally, we conclude the paper by summarizing the results and presenting the future work in Section V.

II. SYSTEM OVERVIEW

A. Definitions and Hypotheses

We consider a wireless communication system with a satellite link shared among N_u users (Figure 1). The satellite is a relay that amplifies all received signals with a fixed gain G_r . There is no direct link between users. The channel is considered linear and the transmission is subjected to Additive White Gaussian Noise (AWGN). We assume that each user has the same maximum energy per symbol E_s . The communication medium is divided into time and/or frequency slots of same size. We consider frames of duration T_f . N_s consecutive slots form a frame, then the duration of each slot is T_f/N_s .

In our system, each user can attempt a transmit of k information bits within a frame. To send more message, the user must wait until the next frame. We assume that the channel estimation is perfect and all users are synchronized at slot and frame levels.

As in other wireless communication systems, if several users transmit their messages at the same time and frequency, there is collision. In this scheme, we integrate all bursts into the decoding process event if they are interfered by other bursts.

B. Description of the Mechanism

As mentioned, each user transmits a data packet of k bits per frame. The transmitter first encodes the packet with an error correcting code of rate R_d and generates a codeword of k/R_d bits. This codeword is modulated by a M -order modulator and split into N_b part. The length of the data field of each part is thus $k/(R_d \times N_b \times \log_2(M))$ symbols. Signalling information bits are added to each part to form a burst. The N_b bursts from a data packet are then transmitted on N_b random slots within a frame. In following sections, we call N_b the user degree. N_b and R_d are selected according to the probability distribution defined by the system.

The relay receives a signal which is a noisy sum of the N_b users signals after passing through the uplink channel. This

sum can be written as

$$r_{relay}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_u} c_i(t)s_i(t) + n_u(t), \quad (1)$$

where $s_i(t)$ is the signal transmitted by user i , $n_u(t)$ is the uplink AWGN with variance $\sigma_u^2 = N_{0,u}/2$ and $c_i(t)$ takes into account the channel from terminal i to the relay. The relay amplifies the input signal with a fixed gain G_r and forwards this corrupted sum of messages back to all users on a second set of time slots or on another frequency.

The signal received by all users is

$$r(t) = c_d(t) \times G_r \times \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N_u} c_i(t)s_i(t) + n_u(t) \right) + n_d(t), \quad (2)$$

where $n_d(t)$ is the downlink AWGN with variance $\sigma_d^2 = N_{0,d}/2$ and $c_d(t)$ takes into account the channel from the relay to the receiver. As in MuSCA with regular degree distribution, the receiver applies the SIC process twice to first decode signalling fields (to located bursts of each user) and then to decode data fields of located users. Once user j is decoded, the receiver regenerates the signal of this user using estimated parameters (amplitude, frequency, phase) and subtracts it from the received signal. The resulting signal after the first round is given by

$$r_1(t) = c_d(t) \times G_r \times \left(\sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq j}}^{N_u} c_i(t)s_i(t) + n_u(t) \right) + n_d(t). \quad (3)$$

The decoding algorithm is iterative until signal of all users are decoded or until a deadlock situation where no user is still decodable.

C. Example of decoding algorithm

Figure 2 and 3 present an example of the decoding process. We consider a system with 4 users transmitting on a frame composed of 3 slots. The first 3 users use the same code of rate R_{d1} to encode their packets of k bits. The codeword of $n_1 = k/R_{d1}$ bits is divided in 2 parts ($N_b = 2$). The last user applies a code of rate R_{d2} to its packet of k bits. The codeword of $n_2 = k/R_{d2}$ is divided in 3 parts ($N_b = 3$). The code rates R_{d1} and R_{d2} are chosen in order to provide parts of same size (i.e., $R_{d1} = 3/2R_{d2}$). In each part, pointers to other parts of the same user are added into the signalling field. This field is encoded by a short code of rate R_s . The performance of these 3 codes are known. Besides, we assume that the SNR is 5 dB for all users. The users send their bursts on the communication medium as represented in the Figure 2(a). Note that all bursts are collided with others. Therefore, this situation does not allow algorithms like CRDSA, IRSA and CSA to decode while our scheme is able to implement the decoding even if there is no clean burst on the frame.

The first phase concerns the decoding of signalling fields. The entity that handles the decoding runs through the entire frame to find the most likely decodable fields (in a collision-free slot or interfered by only one other user). Thus, on the slot

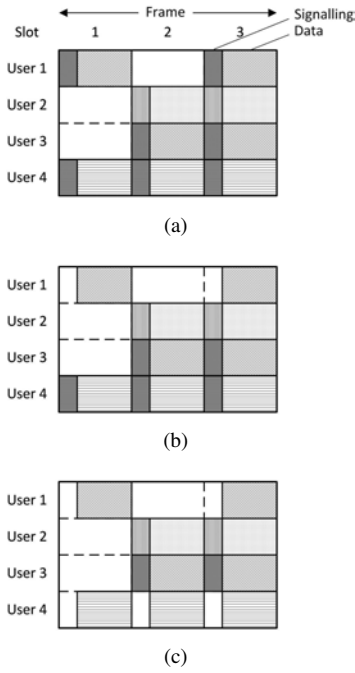


Fig. 2. Example of signalling decoding

1, the decoder detects bursts that are interfered by one user, so it begins by decoding the first slot. With the code considered in Section III-B, simulation shows that the probability of failed decoding is 0.109. This signalling field has a high chance (90%) to be correctly decoded. We suppose that the decoding is successful and the signalling field of user 1 is obtained. Then, the pointer to the second burst of the first user is recovered. The signalling fields of the both bursts are then subtracted from the received signal (see Figure 2(b)).

Currently, the signalling field of the clean burst on slot 1 of user 4 is easily decodable. Its complementary bursts are located and their signalling fields are subtracted (Figure 2(c)).

On slots 2 and 3, signalling fields of users 2 and 3 are interfered by 1 user. As before, signalling fields on slot 2 have a probability of 90% to be decoded. Supposing that we obtain the pointers of user 2 on the slot 2, then we can subtract the both signalling fields of this user. After that, the signalling field of user 3 is clean (not in collision with other burst). The probability of locating the both bursts of this user is greater than $1 - (10^{-4})^2$.

At the end of the first phase, the decoder has information on the location of all users' bursts. It starts the data decoding phase. User 4 has the highest decoding probability. Its 3 bursts are interfered with 1, 2 and 3 other bursts, respectively (Figure 3(a)). We note this configuration [1 2 3]. The decoder starts the data decoding process with user 4. It gathers the 3 located bursts of this user to attempt the decoding. Simulations show that with the code considered in Section III-C, the packet error rate is $PER_{R_d2,[123]} = 0.02$ at 5 dB. Supposing this user is successfully decoded, its 3 bursts can be regenerated and subtracted from the signal received in the corresponding slots

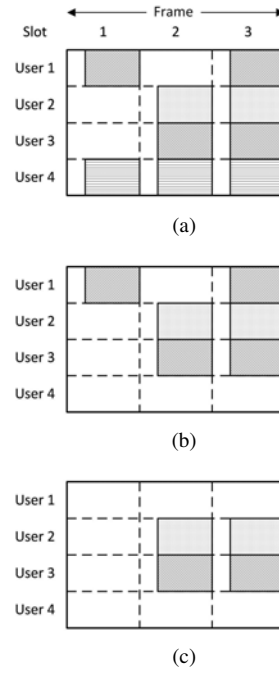


Fig. 3. Example of data decoding

(i.e. slots 1, 2 and 3) (Figure 3(b)). User 1 becomes the one with highest decoding probability, $PER_{R_d1,[02]} < 10^{-4}$. After the successful decoding of user 1 (Figure 3(c)), user 2 and 3 have the same decoding probability ($PER_{R_d1,[11]} < 10^{-4}$). We assume that user 2 is decoded first. The remaining user (user 3) is not any more interfered on the both slots and then easily decoded.

III. IMPLEMENTATION

In [13], we showed that the choice of codes for the signalization field, payload and the parameters N_b , N_s may deeply influence the system performance. In our scheme, each user could have different code and different degree from others.

A. Distribution probability

Our system works as follows: for each transmission, the user adopts a variable code rate R_d and a degree N_b , which are selected according to a given distribution Λ . The distribution has to be optimized to increase the system performance in terms of throughput. Note that it is possible to choose independently N_b and R_d . However, in this paper, we only detail the case where R_d depends on N_b (i.e., each codeword contains a fix amount of information bits). The distribution can be then represented as

$$\Lambda(x) = \sum_{N_{b_i}} P(N_{b_i}) \times x^{N_{b_i}}, \quad (4)$$

where $P(N_{b_i})$ is the probability that a user has the degree N_{b_i} and $\sum P(N_{b_i}) = 1$.

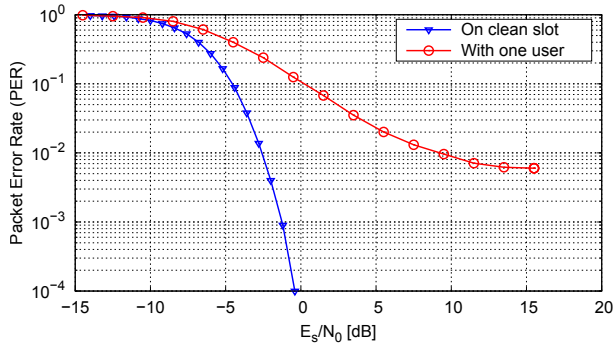


Fig. 4. Reed-Muller code (14, 64), BPSK modulation

B. Signalling field

As in regular MuSCA, the signalling field includes $N_b - 1$ pointers to the positions of other bursts of the same user. Pointer sizes depend on the frame length N_s and the code rate R_s . The signalling field size of each user can be estimated by

$$L_s = \lceil \log_2(N_s) \rceil \times R_s \times (N_b - 1). \quad (5)$$

L_s must remain relatively small in order to maintain a high throughput. We choose to protect these fields by Reed-Muller codes which have a fair performance/complexity trade-off for soft-decision decoding of short codewords [14]. For example, for a frame of length $N_s = 100$ slots, each location is represented by 7 bits. Users of degree 3 can adopt a Reed-Muller code (14, 64). The signalization decoding is launched when a burst is on a clean (without collision) slot or it is interfered by only one user. Figure 4 represents the PER curves of this code combined with BPSK modulation in 2 cases: the burst on a clean slot and the burst interfered with one user.

C. Data field

Our scheme has no particular constraint on the choice of codes to encode data packets for each user. However, to be comparable with existing methods, we consider codes allowing to sent an amount of information bits per slot equivalent to CRDSA*. In CRDSA*, a source transmits N_b replicas of the same packet within a frame. Each data packet is coded by a convolution code [8] or turbo code [9] of rate $r = 1/2$. In our scheme, this code rate is equivalent to a general code of rate $R_d = 1/(2N_b)$ where N_b depends on a irregular degree distribution Λ . Moreover, due to the system characteristic, the correcting codes have to simultaneously manage errors and collisions. In our simulations, we use CCSDS turbo codes [15] provided by the CML library [16]. For $N_b = 1, 2$ or 3 , the code rate R_d is $1/2, 1/4$ and $1/6$, respectively. Turbo codes, associated with QPSK modulation are applied to information bit sequences of length $k = 456$, producing codewords of $456/2R_d$ symbols. Note that the turbo codes do not reach their highest performance when there are long damaged sequences in the received codeword. Therefore, similarly to Digital Video Broadcasting - Satellite Handheld (DVB-SH) [17], we apply a bit-interleaver to each codeword.

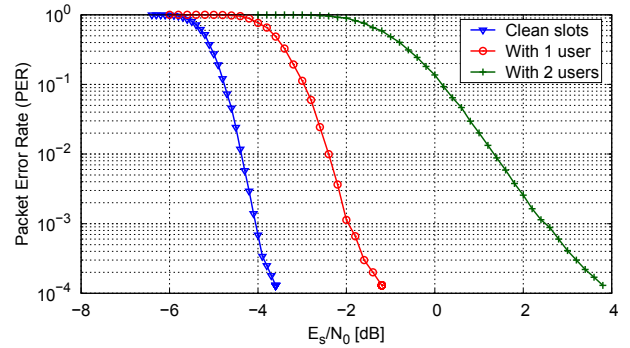


Fig. 5. Turbo code of $R_d = 1/6$, $k = 456$, QPSK modulation, AWGN channel

Figure 5 depicts the performance curves in terms of PER of a turbo code $R_d = 1/6$ combining with QPSK modulation in the 3 cases:

- 1) 3 bursts on clean slots (configuration [0 0 0]);
- 2) 3 bursts in collision with signal of one user of the same power (configuration [1 1 1]);
- 3) 3 bursts in collision with two other users (configuration [2 2 2]).

Bursts interfered by more than 2 other bursts are considered as erased.

IV. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

As mentioned in the previous section, we consider a frame composed of N_s slots in which N_u users attempt to transmit a data packet. The normalized load G represents the average number of packet transmissions per slot and is defined by

$$G = \frac{N_u}{N_s}. \quad (6)$$

For each value of E_s/N_0 and G , we obtain a probability of non decoding a packet, denoted PLR . For a fixed E_s/N_0 , the normalized throughput T (defined as the number of successful packets transmissions per slot) is computed as

$$T = G \times (1 - PLR(G)). \quad (7)$$

For SA, the throughput depends on G as $T(G) = G \times e^{-G}$. SA is a particular case of our scheme where the distribution is $\Lambda_1(x) = x$. Besides, regular MuSCA with $N_b = 3$ (called MuSCA-3) corresponds to the distribution $\Lambda_3(x) = x^3$ associated with turbo codes.

In previous work, we showed that MuSCA can achieve a normalized throughput up to 1.29 [13]. This means that, on average, more than one user can transmit their data packets per slot. Section II-C is an example where the normalized throughput is beyond 1. This throughput shows a significant gain between MuSCA and other presented methods. As in regular MuSCA, a frame of 100 slots is considered for all simulations in this study. A longer frame could improve the throughput but it increases the transmission delay because the decoding process cannot be started before the end of entire frame.

In Section III-B, the link between the signalling field size L_s and the user degree N_b was presented. With a higher user degree (i.e., more pointers in a burst header), the traffic part occupied by the signalization will be larger compared to the useful signal. Therefore, we choose to limit the user degrees to 3 in order to maintain a high effective throughput.

Distribution $\Lambda(x)$	Throughput T
$\Lambda_1(x) = x$	0.368
$\Lambda_2(x) = x^2$	1.270
$\Lambda_3(x) = x^3$	1.293
$\Lambda_4(x) = 0.7x^2 + 0.3x^3$	1.401
$\Lambda_5(x) = 0.1x + 0.3x^2 + 0.6x^3$	1.426
$\Lambda_6(x) = 0.2x + 0.3x^2 + 0.5x^3$	1.366

TABLE I

THROUGHPUT COMPUTED FOR VARIOUS DISTRIBUTIONS, $E_s/N_0 = 8$ dB

Theoretical evaluation based on density evolution (DE) [11], [12] is not applied in this study because DE relies on the hypothesis of the independence between exchanged messages in the iterative decoding process. This hypothesis is not verified for the short frame considered in our study. Moreover, this method does not allow to evaluate distributions that contain user of degree 1 while this degree is used in our optimal distribution. Therefore, in order to point out the optimal distribution, we performed simulations in varying the probabilities of each degree. As mentioned in Section III-C, all users apply turbo codes to encoded packets of 456 bits ($k = 456$). Table I represents maximum normalized throughputs for various degree distributions at a high SNR level ($E_s/N_0 = 8$ dB). The optimal distribution obtained by simulations is $\Lambda_5(x) = 0.1x + 0.3x^2 + 0.6x^3$. The corresponding threshold exceeds 1.42 for a frame of length 100 slots. This is equivalent to the performance of regular MuSCA with a frame of 500 slots [13].

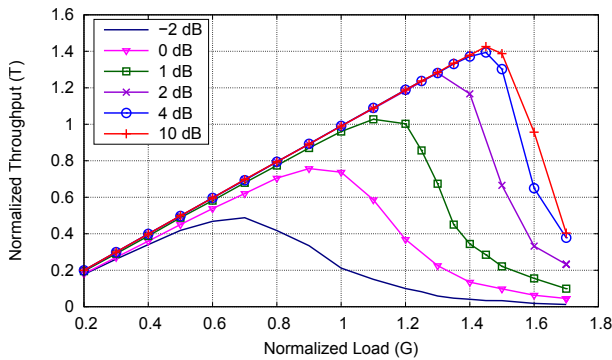
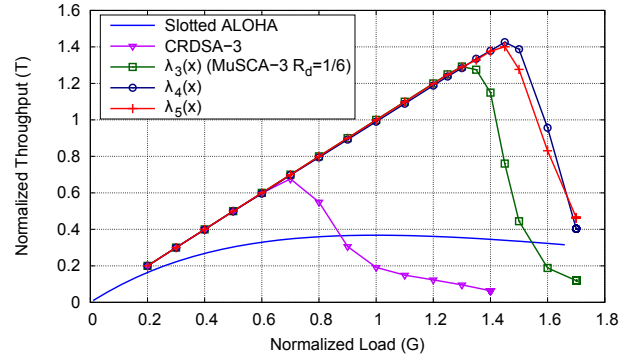
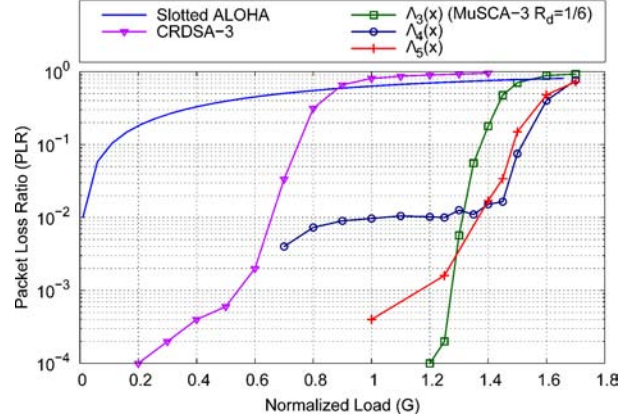


Fig. 6. Normalized throughput of MuSCA with optimal degree distribution $\Lambda_5(x)$ for various values of SNR

The optimal distribution $\Lambda_5(x)$ is then studied for several values of SNR. For each SNR, the normalized load G that maximizes the throughput T is identified. Figure 6 shows simulation curves for our scheme with the distribution $\Lambda_5(x)$. For SNR higher than 4 dB, the system permits more than 140 users to transmit on a frame of 100 slots. The relation between



(a) Normalized throughput (T)



(b) Packet loss ratio (PLR)

Fig. 7. Simulated results for SA, CRDSA-3, regular MuSCA-3 and irregular degree distributions applied on MuSCA, $E_s/N_0 = 10$ dB

T and G is almost linear up to $G = 1.4$. That means the probability of successful transmission is maintained close to 1 even if the system is 140% loaded. At low SNR ($E_s/N_0 = 2$ dB), the high normalized throughput is maintained, $T \approx 1.28$. For a lower level of SNR ($E_s/N_0 = 0$ dB), our scheme still allows up to 76 users.

Figure 7(a) depicts the throughput curves at $E_s/N_0 = 10$ dB of SA, CRDSA-3 and various probability distributions from Table I for MuSCA. We observe that the irregular distribution $\Lambda_5(x)$ containing degrees 1, 2 and 3 achieves a throughput up to 1.43. It provides a throughput gain of 10% compared to regular MuSCA. The distribution $\Lambda_4(x)$ containing only degrees 2 and 3 obtains a throughput close to the optimal one.

In Figure 7(b), we compare the PLR at $E_s/N_0 = 10$ dB of SA, CRDSA-3 and various irregular degree distributions for MuSCA scheme. We can note that for a normalized load smaller than 1.3, systems with irregular distributions offer higher PLR than MuSCA-3 using turbo code of code rate $R_d = 1/6$. The difference is due to the high PLR of users with degree lower than 3 that take part in irregular distribution. However, for higher value of G , the gain in terms of PLR between regular and irregular MuSCA is significant. At $G = 1.4$, $PLR_{irregular} = 0.015$ while $PLR_{MuSCA-3} = 0.179$. The choice of the best distribution must be done according to the target PLR . At a PLR lower than 10^{-4} , regular MuSCA-3

obtains the best results. For a target $PLR = 10^{-2}$, SA operate at extremely low load $G_{SA} \approx 0.01$; CRDSA and CRDSA-3 offer a traffic close to 0.35 and 0.66, respectively [9] while irregular distributions for MuSCA achieve a traffic close to 1.3.

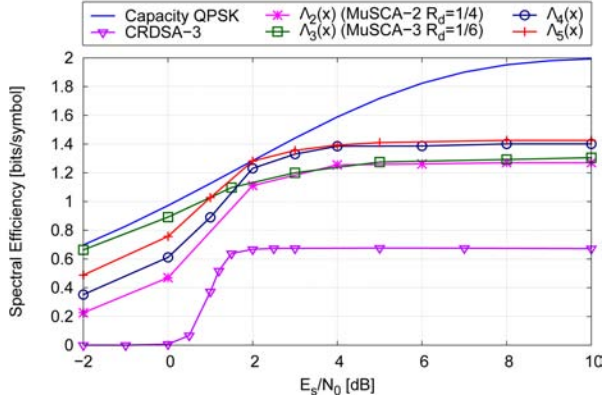


Fig. 8. Spectral efficiency at various values of SNR

To define the best degree distribution for each value of SNR, we quantify the spectral efficiency S as the maximum number of bits per symbol for each distribution. For a given SNR, S is defined by

$$S = \frac{\max(T) \times k}{L_d}, \quad (8)$$

where $\max(T)$ is the maximum normalized throughput for this SNR and L_d is the number of symbols in a data field. As mentioned in Section II, $L_d = k/(R_d \times N_b \times \log_2(M))$ symbols, then S can be written as

$$S = \max(T) \times R_d \times N_b \times \log_2(M). \quad (9)$$

Figure 8 compares numerical results in terms of spectral efficiency from simulations for $\Lambda_2(x)$, $\Lambda_3(x)$, $\Lambda_4(x)$, $\Lambda_5(x)$ and CRDSA-3 scheme with the reference capacity curve of QPSK modulation. At any E_s/N_0 , we can observe that MuSCA achieves a significant gain compared to CRDSA. At SNR values higher than 1 dB, the distribution $\Lambda_5(x)$ permits to obtain a spectral efficiency higher than regular MuSCA-3. Particularly, at 2 dB, the spectral efficiency of our scheme is extremely close to the capacity of QPSK modulation. This result is explained by the fact that the sum of 2 QPSK modulated signals can be considered as a signal of a higher order modulation [18].

V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

In this paper, we introduced and analyzed an improvement of the random access scheme MuSCA. The proposed approach allows users to adopt variable code rates and user degrees, according to a distribution probability. Simulations results show that with the optimal choice of the probability distribution, significant gains in terms of packet loss ratio and normalized throughput are achieved compared to existing random access techniques. For $E_s/N_0 = 10$ dB, our scheme with frames of

100 slots can achieve a normalized throughput close to 1.43. In future work, we expect to investigate the impact of imperfect channel estimation on the system performance.

REFERENCES

- [1] S. Zhang, S. C. Liew, and P. P. Lam, "Physical-layer network coding," *ACM MOBICOM*, 2006.
- [2] K. Sachin, M. Ivana, G. Andrea, K. Dina, and M. Medardl, "Joint relaying and network coding in wireless networks," *ISIT*, 2007.
- [3] S. Zhang, S.-C. Liew, and P. Lam, "On the synchronization of physical-layer network coding," *ITW*, 2006.
- [4] S. Katti, S. Gollakota, and D. Katabi, "Embracing wireless interference: Analog network coding," *ACM SIGCOMM*, 2007.
- [5] C. Kissling, "Performance enhancements for asynchronous random access protocols over satellite," *ICC*, 2011.
- [6] N. Abramson, "The ALOHA system: another alternative for computer communications," *ACM*, 1970.
- [7] —, "The throughput of packet broadcasting channels," *IEEE Transactions on Communications*, 1977.
- [8] E. Casini, R. D. Gaudenzi, and O. D. R. Herrero, "Contention resolution diversity slotted ALOHA (CRDSA): An enhanced random access scheme for satellite access packet networks," *IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications*, 2007.
- [9] O. del Rio Herrero and R. D. Gaudenzi, "A high-performance mac protocol for consumer broadband satellite systems," *IET*, 2009.
- [10] ETSI, "Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Second Generation DVB Interactive Satellite System, DVB Document A155-2."
- [11] G. Liva, "Graph-based analysis and optimization of contention resolution diversity slotted ALOHA," *IEEE Transactions on Communications*, 2011.
- [12] E. Paolini, G. Liva, and M. Chiani, "High throughput random access via codes on graphs: Coded slotted ALOHA," *ICC*, 2011.
- [13] H. C. Bui, J. Lacan, and M.-L. Boucheret, "An enhanced multiple random access scheme for satellite communications," *WTS*, 2012.
- [14] I. Dumer, "Soft-decision decoding of reed-muller codes: a simplified algorithm," *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, 2006.
- [15] CCSDS, "TM Synchronization and channel coding; Recommended Standard, CCSDS 131.0-B-2; Blue Book," 2011.
- [16] M. Valenti, "Coded modulation library." [Online]. Available: <http://www.iterativesolutions.com/Matlab.htm>
- [17] ETSI, "Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) DVB-SH Implementation Guidelines, TS 102 584."
- [18] H. C. Bui, H. Meric, J. Lacan, and M.-L. Boucheret, "A cooperative network coding strategy for the interference relay channel," *IEEE Wireless Communication Letters*, 2012, accepted for publication. [Online]. Available: <http://arxiv.org/pdf/1204.2676v2.pdf>