

Asymptotically optimum energy profile for Successive Interference Cancellation in DS-CDMA under a power unbalance constraint

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Abstract—¹ A new Ordinary Differential Equation (ODE) governing the SNIR evolution of a Successive Interference Canceller (SIC) for DS-CDMA is derived when the number of users tends to infinity and all users share the same channel encoder. Using Variational Calculus, this ODE is applied to obtaining the energy profile that maximizes the average spectral efficiency when a constraint on the power unbalance (maximum power to minimum power ratio) of received users is enforced. The conditions for extremality of the optimum energy profile are established in terms of the common encoder's Packet Error Rate (PER) function.

Index Terms—Successive Interference Cancellation, power unbalance, differential equation, Variational Calculus, Packet Error Rate, CDMA, error propagation.

I. INTRODUCTION AND INITIAL DEFINITIONS

Spectral efficiency studies carried out for DS-CDMA Successive Interference Cancellation (SIC) may be found in the literature in terms of capacity-achieving codes and a constraint on the average received energy of all users. With this setting, an exponential energy profile, which leads to a uniform per-user Signal to Noise plus Interference Power Ratio (SNIR) profile, is shown to optimize the average capacity [1]. In contrast, in this work we consider real (implementable) non-capacity-achieving channel encoders characterized by their Packet Error Rate (PER) function versus the per-user symbol energy E_s to noise plus interference power spectral density ratio N_t : E_s/N_t (SNIR), with $N_t = N_0 + N_i$, and we seek to maximize the average spectral efficiency over all users, $\bar{\eta}$, using the expression previously derived in [2] for SIC and summarized in section II. Although the average received symbol energy per user \bar{E}_s is the usual constraint when optimizing the average capacity over the per-user symbol energy distribution at the SIC input, it does not reflect possible and practical limitations in terms of the dynamic range of users, as upper/lower bounds on the received symbol energy profile (i.e. minimum/maximum transmission power constraints). Hence, we set out to derive the maximum average spectral efficiency under a power unbalance constraint $h = E_{s,\max}/E_{s,\min}$, or ratio of maximum to minimum per-user symbol energy at the SIC input. We will show that, when some conditions on the PER function and operating E_s/N_t are met, the

exponential energy profile asymptotically achieves maximum average spectral efficiency under such a constraint.

II. ASYMPTOTIC PER

In this section, we summarize the basic definitions and results in [2] used for the computation of the asymptotic PER. New results will be presented in section III onwards.

We consider that, for a scenario of K active users, SIC operation proceeds from user $k = 1$ up to user $k = K$, with $E_s[k]$ the per-user symbol energy. In the asymptotic case $K \rightarrow \infty$, we may define the *continuous* index t as: $0 < t = \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} k/K \leq 1$, associated with the corresponding continuous energy profile $E_s(t) = \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} E_s[tK]$. Although the results in [2] are valid for an arbitrary $E_s(t)$, we will understand that $E_s(t)$ is non-increasing in t (ordered users), as is usually assumed when optimizing SIC performance. Then, the power unbalance and average symbol energy parameters mentioned in section I may be defined as $h = E_s(0)/E_s(1)$ and $\bar{E}_s = \int_0^1 E_s(t)dt$, respectively. It was shown in [2] that the average PER, $\overline{PER}(\alpha)$, is given by the following expression, where $\alpha = \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} K/N$ is the load factor (ratio of users K to spreading factor N) in the long spreading code model [3] and θ is a generic decorrelation factor accounting for inter-user timing misalignment and/or carrier phase differences,

$$\overline{PER}(\alpha) = \int_0^1 \text{PER}[\Gamma(t|\check{\xi}(t))] dt \quad (1)$$

$$\Gamma(t|\check{\xi}(t)) \doteq \frac{E_s(t)}{N_0 + \check{\xi}(t) + \alpha\theta \int_t^1 E_s(u)du} \quad (2)$$

with $\Gamma(t|\check{\xi}(t))$ the per-user E_s/N_t at an interference level $\alpha\theta \int_t^1 E_s(u)du$ from yet uncanceled users and $\check{\xi}(t)$ the aggregate residual interference level incorporating error propagation from previous users [4]. The usual error propagation model considers that at each stage, a fraction $\varepsilon(t)$ of the current user's energy affects users in subsequent stages with $\varepsilon(t) = \epsilon$ (imperfect cancellation under successful decoding) or $\varepsilon(t) = 1$ (no cancellation under unsuccessful decoding). Thus, it was shown in [2] that $\check{\xi}(t)$ becomes deterministic and constitutes a solution to the following Ordinary Differential Equation (ODE), with boundary constraint $\check{\xi}(0) = 0$,

$$d\check{\xi}(t)/dt = \alpha\theta E_s(t) (\epsilon + (1 - \epsilon)\text{PER}[\Gamma(t|\check{\xi}(t))]) \quad (3)$$

Now, we may define the average Packet Success Rate (PSR) from (1) as $\overline{PSR}(\alpha) = 1 - \overline{PER}(\alpha)$, so that the average suc-

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cessfully delivered spectral efficiency $\bar{\eta}(\alpha)$ [b/s/Hz] becomes,

$$\bar{\eta}(\alpha) = \alpha R_c \overline{PSR}(\alpha) = \alpha R_c \int_0^1 \text{PSR}[\tilde{\Gamma}(t)] dt \quad (4)$$

with $R_c = br_c/(1+\beta)$ (β : roll-off factor of chip pulse shaping; b : bits per constellation symbol; r_c : channel coding rate) and $\text{PSR}[\Gamma] = 1 - \text{PER}[\Gamma]$ the Packet Success Rate function of the common channel coding/modulation scheme. The integral for $\overline{PSR}(\alpha)$ is defined implicitly.

III. DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION ON $\Gamma(t|\xi(t))$

We derive a new ODE for $\Gamma(t|\xi(t))$ to obtain the optimum energy profile in section IV. For shorter notation, we consider the dependence on $\xi(t)$ implicit, with $\tilde{\Gamma}(t) \doteq \Gamma(t|\xi(t))$. Let $M(t)$ denote the denominator in (2), with $M(t) = E_s(t)/\tilde{\Gamma}(t) = N_0 + \xi(t) + \alpha\theta \int_t^1 E_s(u)du$. Then, we may express its derivative $dM(t)/dt$ using the ODE in (3) to get,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}M(t) &= \alpha\theta E_s(t)(\epsilon + (1-\epsilon)\text{PER}[\tilde{\Gamma}(t)]) - \alpha\theta E_s(t) \\ &= -\alpha\theta M(t)(1-\epsilon)\tilde{\Gamma}(t)\text{PSR}[\tilde{\Gamma}(t)] \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

Dividing by $M(t)$ on both sides and letting \log denote Napier's base- e logarithm, we finally obtain,

$$\frac{d}{dt} \log E_s(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \log \tilde{\Gamma}(t) - \alpha\theta \Phi[\tilde{\Gamma}(t)] \quad (6)$$

$$\Phi[\Gamma] \doteq (1-\epsilon) \cdot \Gamma \cdot \text{PSR}[\Gamma] \quad (7)$$

which is the ODE for $\tilde{\Gamma}(t)$ with initial condition $\tilde{\Gamma}(0) = E_s(0)/(N_0 + \alpha\theta \int_0^1 E_s(t)dt)$ for an input energy profile $E_s(t)$, where the nonlinearity $\Phi[\Gamma]$ depends on the decoder's PSR function and on the residual interference factor ϵ . We remark that the ODE in (6) for determining $\tilde{\Gamma}(t)$ is valid for an arbitrary $E_s(t)$ (regardless of whether users are ranked according to power or not). For an ordered non-increasing energy profile $E_s(t)$, with $h = E_s(0)/E_s(1)$ the power unbalance, we get a useful expression for h in terms of $\tilde{\Gamma}(t)$ for later use in Section IV: integrating (6) over the interval $[0, 1]$, it results that,

$$\log \frac{1}{h} - \log \frac{\tilde{\Gamma}(1)}{\tilde{\Gamma}(0)} = -\alpha\theta \int_0^1 \Phi[\tilde{\Gamma}(t)] dt \quad (8)$$

IV. OPTIMUM ENERGY PROFILE

The previous section has shown how to compute the E_s/N_t profile $\tilde{\Gamma}(t)$ from the received energy profile $E_s(t)$. In this section, we intend to maximize the average spectral efficiency $\bar{\eta}(\alpha)$ over $E_s(t)$, subject to a power unbalance constraint and for a specific load α and noise spectral density N_0 . We follow an indirect procedure where, inspired by the relationship (4), optimization of $\bar{\eta}(\alpha)$ is carried out first over $\tilde{\Gamma}(t)$ (setting the appropriate constraints), and used later to compute the corresponding $E_s(t)$. We consider the functional $\mathcal{G}(\tilde{\Gamma}; \alpha) = \bar{\eta}(\alpha)/(\alpha R_c) = \overline{PSR}(\alpha)$, where, for clarity, its dependence on $\tilde{\Gamma}(t)$ is now made explicit and the constant factor αR_c irrelevant for maximization is dropped. Two point constraints are considered on $\tilde{\Gamma}(t)$: $\tilde{\Gamma}(0) = \Gamma_0$ (to account for the initial condition of the ODE in (6), and therefore, N_0) and $\tilde{\Gamma}(1) = \Gamma_1$ (a technicality whose necessity will become apparent during

optimization). One additional integral constraint is also required to incorporate the power unbalance h by way of (8). The following variational optimization problem results, where $\mathcal{G}(\tilde{\Gamma}; \alpha)$ is to be maximized over $\tilde{\Gamma}(t)$ at a specific load α ,

$$\frac{\bar{\eta}(\alpha)}{\alpha R_c} \Big|_{\max} = \max_{\tilde{\Gamma}(t)} \left[\mathcal{G}(\tilde{\Gamma}; \alpha) = \int_0^1 \text{PSR}[\tilde{\Gamma}(t)] dt \right] \quad (9)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \tilde{\Gamma}(0) = \Gamma_0 \quad , \quad \tilde{\Gamma}(1) = \Gamma_1 \quad (10)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \int_0^1 (\tilde{\Gamma}'(t)/\tilde{\Gamma}(t) - \alpha\theta\Phi(\tilde{\Gamma}(t))) dt = \log \frac{1}{h} \quad (11)$$

with $\tilde{\Gamma}'(t) = d\tilde{\Gamma}(t)/dt$. Note that the integral constraint in (11) is obtained by moving the term $\log(\tilde{\Gamma}(1)/\tilde{\Gamma}(0))$ in (8) to the integral's first term on the left-hand side of (11). For a stationary point $\tilde{\Gamma}(t)$ of $\mathcal{G}(\tilde{\Gamma}; \alpha)$, the corresponding profile $E_s(t)$ with power unbalance h can be derived from (6) by direct integration over the interval $[0, t]$ as,

$$\frac{E_s(t)}{E_s(0)} = \frac{\tilde{\Gamma}(t)}{\tilde{\Gamma}(0)} \exp \left[-\alpha\theta \int_0^t \Phi[\tilde{\Gamma}(u)] du \right] \quad (12)$$

The constrained optimization problem (9) can be solved using standard Variational Calculus techniques. We consider the following equivalent problem,

$$J_{\max} = \max_{\tilde{\Gamma}(t)} \left[\int_0^1 F(t, \tilde{\Gamma}(t), \tilde{\Gamma}'(t)) dt \right] \quad (13)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \tilde{\Gamma}(0) = \Gamma_0 \quad , \quad \tilde{\Gamma}(1) = \Gamma_1$$

$$\text{s.t. } \int_0^1 G(t, \tilde{\Gamma}(t), \tilde{\Gamma}'(t)) dt = \log \frac{1}{h} \quad (14)$$

where we set $F(t, \tilde{\Gamma}, \tilde{\Gamma}') = \text{PSR}[\tilde{\Gamma}]$ and $G(t, \tilde{\Gamma}, \tilde{\Gamma}') = \tilde{\Gamma}'/\tilde{\Gamma} - \alpha\theta\Phi(\tilde{\Gamma})$ the terms within the two integrals in (9,11). As proved in [5], the Euler-Lagrange Equation (ELE) can be used to compute the stationary point $\tilde{\Gamma}(t)$ when applied to the Lagrangian $H = F + \rho G$, with ρ a Lagrange multiplier,

$$\partial_{\tilde{\Gamma}}[H] - \frac{d}{dt} \partial_{\tilde{\Gamma}'}[H] \stackrel{\text{(E.L.E.)}}{=} 0 \quad (15)$$

where ∂_x denotes the partial differentiation operator w.r.t. variable x . The two differentiation operators on H yield,

$$\partial_{\tilde{\Gamma}}[H] = \text{PSR}'[\tilde{\Gamma}(t)] + \rho \cdot \left(-\frac{\tilde{\Gamma}'(t)}{\tilde{\Gamma}^2(t)} - \alpha\theta\Phi'(\tilde{\Gamma}(t)) \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \partial_{\tilde{\Gamma}'}[H] = \frac{d}{dt} \left[0 + \rho \frac{1}{\tilde{\Gamma}(t)} \right] \quad (16)$$

with PSR' , Φ' the derivatives w.r.t. $\tilde{\Gamma}$. When the two previous results are substituted into (15), an ODE in t is obtained for $\tilde{\Gamma}(t)$, which must be solved subject to the boundary conditions $\tilde{\Gamma}(0) = \Gamma_0$ and $\tilde{\Gamma}(1) = \Gamma_1$ for a suitable value of the Lagrange multiplier ρ . As the terms depending on $\tilde{\Gamma}'(t)$ cancel each other out, the ELE (15) is turned from a *differential equation* to the following *nonlinear equation* on $\tilde{\Gamma}(t)$,

$$\text{PSR}'[\tilde{\Gamma}(t)] = \rho \cdot \alpha\theta\Phi'(\tilde{\Gamma}(t)) \quad (17)$$

which is fulfilled when $\tilde{\Gamma}(t) = \tilde{\Gamma}_*$ is constant over t . Then, a Lagrange multiplier ρ can always be found such that $\rho = (\alpha\theta)^{-1} \text{PSR}'[\Gamma_0]/\Phi'(\Gamma_0) > 0$ (PSR , Φ are increasing in Γ) and a stationary point to the optimization problem in (9) is

obtained, with $\check{\Gamma}(t) = \Gamma_*$ uniform. Thus, $\check{\Gamma}(t)$ cannot be a stationary point unless we have equality of the two boundary conditions on $\check{\Gamma}(t)$ at $t = 0$ and $t = 1$: $\Gamma_0 = \Gamma_1 = \Gamma_*$.

V. EXTREMALITY CONDITIONS

We prove under what conditions the stationary point $\check{\Gamma}(t) = \Gamma_0$ of the constrained optimization problem (9) yields a maximum. Hence, we consider an infinitesimal variation of $\check{\Gamma}(t)$ which fulfils the constraints in (10,11): $\Gamma(t) = \Gamma_0 + v(t)$, with $v(t)$ converging uniformly to 0 ($v(t) \rightarrow 0$) in $0 < t \leq 1$, with $v(0) = v(1) = 0$ so that the constraints in (10) are met and, additionally, from (8), the constraint (11) becomes,

$$\log \frac{1}{h} = -\alpha\theta \int_0^1 \Phi[\Gamma_0 + v(t)]dt \quad (18)$$

As $v(t) \rightarrow 0$ uniformly, $v_{\max} \doteq \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |v(t)|$ is asymptotically small and we may use the second-order Taylor expansions in $v(t)$ of the functional $\mathcal{G}(\Gamma; \alpha)$ about $\Gamma(t) = \Gamma_0$ and of the integral constraint (18). Thus, we may write,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{G}(\Gamma; \alpha) &= \text{PSR}[\Gamma_0] + \text{PSR}'[\Gamma_0] \int_0^1 v(t)dt + \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \text{PSR}''[\Gamma_0] \int_0^1 v^2(t)dt + o(v_{\max}^2) \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

with $\text{PSR}'[\Gamma]$, $\text{PSR}''[\Gamma]$ the first/second derivatives of $\text{PSR}[\Gamma]$ w.r.t. Γ and $o(\cdot)$ Landau's small-o. Further, the second-order approximation to the integral constraint (18) yields (20), with $\Phi'[\Gamma]$, $\Phi''[\Gamma]$ the first/second derivatives of $\Phi[\Gamma]$ w.r.t. Γ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \log \frac{1}{h} &= -\alpha\theta(\Phi[\Gamma_0] + \Phi'[\Gamma_0] \int_0^1 v(t)dt + \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \Phi''[\Gamma_0] \int_0^1 v^2(t)dt) + o(v_{\max}^2) \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

As (18) must also be fulfilled for $v(t) = 0$, we have $\log \frac{1}{h} = -\alpha\theta\Phi[\Gamma_0]$ and thus, (20) reduces to the following equality between the integrals on $v(t)$ and $v^2(t)$,

$$\Phi'[\Gamma_0] \int_0^1 v(t)dt + \frac{1}{2} \Phi''[\Gamma_0] \int_0^1 v^2(t)dt + o(v_{\max}^2) = 0 \quad (21)$$

As $v(t) \rightarrow 0$ uniformly: $v^2(t) \ll |v(t)|$, and the constraint (21) requires that $v(t)$ have positive and negative fluctuations so that its integral mean over $0 < t \leq 1$ be in the order of the integral mean of $v^2(t)$ over the same interval. Substituting (21) into (19), with $\mathcal{G}(\Gamma_0; \alpha) = \text{PSR}[\Gamma_0]$, we get,

$$\mathcal{G}(\Gamma; \alpha) = \mathcal{G}(\Gamma_0; \alpha) - \Omega(\Gamma_0) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 v^2(t)dt + o(v_{\max}^2) \quad (22)$$

$$\Omega(\Gamma_0) \doteq \text{PSR}'[\Gamma_0] \frac{\Phi''[\Gamma_0]}{\Phi'[\Gamma_0]} - \text{PSR}''[\Gamma_0] \quad (23)$$

Hence, the condition for $\Gamma(t) = \Gamma_0$ to be a maximum is that $\Omega(\Gamma_0) > 0$, which is analyzed in Lemma 1. Additionally, from (22), and as $v(t) = \Gamma(t) - \Gamma_0$, we see that $\Omega(\Gamma_0)$ is measuring the sensitivity to deviations from the uniform profile while preserving constraints (power unbalance and point constraints). The value of $\Omega(\Gamma_0)$ depends on the encoder's

PSR characteristic and the operating point Γ_0 . Hence, letting $\|\cdot\|_2$ denote the $L^2[0, 1]$ norm, we may write from (22),

$$\Omega(\Gamma_0) = -2 \lim_{\Gamma(t) \rightarrow \Gamma_0} \frac{\mathcal{G}(\Gamma(t); \alpha) - \mathcal{G}(\Gamma_0; \alpha)}{\|\Gamma(t) - \Gamma_0\|_2^2} \quad (24)$$

We now seek a more direct expression of $\Omega(\Gamma)$ in terms of $\text{PSR}[\Gamma]$ than its definition in (23) to examine what property is required of $\text{PSR}[\Gamma]$ to guarantee $\Omega(\Gamma_0) > 0$ and hence, optimality of $\check{\Gamma}(t) = \Gamma_0$. Let $\nabla_{\Gamma} = d/d\Gamma$ denote differentiation w.r.t. Γ . Then, (23) can be expressed as follows,

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega(\Gamma) &= \text{PSR}'[\Gamma] \cdot \nabla_{\Gamma} \log s(\Gamma) \\ s(\Gamma) &\doteq \frac{1}{1 - \epsilon} \cdot \frac{\Phi'[\Gamma]}{\text{PSR}'[\Gamma]} = \Gamma + \frac{\text{PSR}[\Gamma]}{\text{PSR}'[\Gamma]} \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

As $\text{PSR}[\Gamma]$ is increasing in Γ , we have $\text{PSR}'[\Gamma] > 0$. Hence, from (25), $\Omega(\Gamma) > 0$ implies that $\log s(\Gamma)$, and consequently, $s(\Gamma)$, be increasing in Γ . This reduces to $\nabla_{\Gamma} s(\Gamma) > 0$, where,

$$\nabla_{\Gamma} s(\Gamma) = 1 + \nabla_{\Gamma} [(\nabla_{\Gamma} \log \text{PSR}[\Gamma])^{-1}] \quad (26)$$

Differentiating on the right-hand side, $\nabla_{\Gamma} s(\Gamma) > 0$ leads to,

$$|\nabla_{\Gamma} \log \text{PSR}[\Gamma]|^2 > \nabla_{\Gamma}^2 \log \text{PSR}[\Gamma] \quad (27)$$

Using $\text{PSR}[\Gamma] = 1 - \text{PER}[\Gamma]$ in (27), we get its equivalent condition in the PER after some straightforward algebra,

$$2(\text{PER}'[\Gamma])^2 + \text{PER}''[\Gamma](1 - \text{PER}[\Gamma]) > 0 \quad (28)$$

Finally, the property sought is established by Lemma 1,

Lemma 1: $\Omega(\Gamma_0) > 0$ is equivalent to conditions (27,28) at $\Gamma = \Gamma_0$. A sufficient condition for (28) to hold is that $\text{PER}''[\Gamma] > 0$, with Γ expressed in *linear* scale \blacklozenge .

No explicit general expression is available for the PER of *any* code, which would provide a quantitative assessment of the range of Γ 's where (28) holds. Nonetheless, the more restricted condition $\text{PER}''[\Gamma] > 0$ already guarantees $\Omega(\Gamma) > 0$ where $\text{PER}[\Gamma]$ is convex- \cup . This is reasonably fulfilled by all practical codes for some semi-infinite interval $\Gamma \geq \Gamma_{\min}$, where Γ_{\min} is associated with rather high values of the PER.

We may extract some additional insight from the average E_s/N_t , defined as $\Gamma_{\text{av}} = \int_0^1 \Gamma(t)dt$. Then, we have $\int_0^1 v(t)dt = \Gamma_{\text{av}} - \Gamma_0$, and, from (21),

$$\Gamma_{\text{av}} - \Gamma_0 = -\frac{\Phi''[\Gamma_0]}{2\Phi'[\Gamma_0]} \|\Gamma(t) - \Gamma_0\|_2^2 + o(v_{\max}^2) \quad (29)$$

Hence, substituting this expression into (24), we get,

$$\Omega(\Gamma_0) = \frac{\Phi''[\Gamma_0]}{\Phi'[\Gamma_0]} \lim_{\Gamma(t) \rightarrow \Gamma_0} \frac{\mathcal{G}(\Gamma(t); \alpha) - \mathcal{G}(\Gamma_0; \alpha)}{\Gamma_{\text{av}} - \Gamma_0} \quad (30)$$

and then, plugging (30) into (23), we obtain the sensitivity to deviations from the average value when constraints are met,

$$\Delta(\Gamma_0) = \lim_{\Gamma(t) \rightarrow \Gamma_0} \frac{\mathcal{G}(\Gamma(t); \alpha) - \mathcal{G}(\Gamma_0; \alpha)}{\Gamma_{\text{av}} - \Gamma_0} \quad (31)$$

$$= \text{PSR}'[\Gamma_0] - \text{PSR}''[\Gamma_0] \frac{\Phi'[\Gamma_0]}{\Phi''[\Gamma_0]} \quad (32)$$

Hence, as $\mathcal{G}(\Gamma_0; \alpha)$ is a maximum (the denominator in (31) is negative), the sign of $\Delta(\Gamma_0)$ in (31) determines the sign of the deviations of Γ_{av} from Γ_0 : $\Delta(\Gamma_0) > 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Gamma_{av} < \Gamma_0$ and $\Delta(\Gamma_0) < 0 \Rightarrow \Gamma_{av} > \Gamma_0$. Some tedious but straightforward algebra shows that $\Delta(\Gamma) = -\nabla_{\Gamma}[s^{-1}(\Gamma)] \cdot (\Phi'[\Gamma])^2 / ((1-\epsilon)\Phi''[\Gamma])$. As we saw before, for $\Omega(\Gamma) > 0$, we have $\nabla_{\Gamma}[s(\Gamma)] > 0$ and thus $\nabla_{\Gamma}[s^{-1}(\Gamma)] < 0$, which leads to the following result for $\Gamma(t) \rightarrow \Gamma_0$ (when also $\Omega(\Gamma) > 0$),

$$\text{sign}[\Delta(\Gamma)] = \text{sign}[\Phi''[\Gamma]] = -\text{sign}[\Gamma_{av} - \Gamma_0] \quad (33)$$

VI. THE EXPONENTIAL ENERGY PROFILE

We determine the energy profile $E_s(t)$ maximizing $\bar{\eta}(\alpha)$ under the given constraints, proving that, as in capacity studies, it is also exponential. Setting $\tilde{\Gamma}(t) = \Gamma_0$ in (12), we get,

$$E_s(t) = E_s(0)e^{-\lambda t}, \quad \lambda = \alpha\theta(1-\epsilon)\Gamma_0\text{PSR}[\Gamma_0] \quad (34)$$

with $\text{PSR}[\Gamma_0] = \mathcal{G}(\Gamma_0; \alpha)$ and $\lambda = \log h$. This energy profile is optimum only at the given load α : (i) at $\alpha' \neq \alpha$ the corresponding $\Gamma_{\alpha'}(t)$ associated with $E_s(t)$ in (34) is no longer uniform; (ii) the optimum exponential profile is different for each α . We intend now to derive a relationship for the power unbalance h in terms of the set of inputs $\{\epsilon, p_E, \text{snr}_0\}$, where,

- 1) p_E denotes the target PER, associated from (4) with the average spectral efficiency $\bar{\eta}(\alpha) = \alpha R_c(1-p_E)$ and where $p_E = \text{PER}[\Gamma_0]$, for Γ_0 the operating E_s/N_t .
- 2) $\text{snr}_0 = E_s(0)/N_0$ constitutes the SNR of the first user and allows to incorporate direct information on the channel noise power spectral density N_0 .

Substituting (34) into (2) at $t = 0$ and using $\tilde{\xi}(0) = 0$, $\Gamma(0) = \Gamma_0$ and $\text{PSR}[\Gamma_0] = 1 - p_E$, some tedious algebra shows that, for the target p_E , the relationship between h and snr_0 becomes $h^{-1} = 1 - (1-\epsilon)(1-p_E)(1-\Gamma_0/\text{snr}_0)$, where $\Gamma_0 = \text{PER}^{-1}[p_E] \leq \text{snr}_0$ must hold.

VII. SIMULATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Figure 1(a) shows an estimation $\hat{\Omega}(\Gamma)$ of $\Omega(\Gamma)$ for an implementation of the following codes: (i) the DVB-RCS/QPSK turbo-code [6] with blocklength $L = 482$ information bits and rates $r = 1/2$ (TC1) and $r = 1/3$ (TC2) using max-log-MAP decoding; (ii) the rate $r = 1/2$ quasi-cyclic LDPC/QPSK code (LDPC1) of the DVB-S2 standard [7]. The horizontal axis has been chosen to be E_b/N_t instead of Γ for each channel code: $\Gamma = (b r_c) E_b/N_t$. The estimate $\hat{\Omega}$ has been obtained by local parabolic fitting of the measured PER characteristic over 5 points for computing the derivatives in (23), represented in Figure 1(b) for all codes. It is thus experimentally verified that $\Omega(\Gamma) > 0$ and that the uniform profile $\tilde{\Gamma}(t) = \Gamma_0$ achieves a maximum of the average spectral efficiency for the given constraints. We note that largest sensitivity is associated with low Γ 's, whereas a decrease $\Omega \rightarrow +0$ is manifested at high Γ 's (a flat maximum for $\bar{\eta}(\alpha)$ about $\tilde{\Gamma}(t) = \Gamma_0$).

As an example, Figure 1(c) shows the average PER over all SIC stages versus $E_b/N_t|_{t=0} = \Gamma_0/(b r_c)$ for a family of profiles $\Gamma_d(t) = \Phi^{-1}[\Phi[\Gamma_0] \cdot (1 + d \sin(2\pi t))]$ parametrized by $0 \leq d \leq 0.3$, $\Gamma = \Phi^{-1}[\phi]$ the inverse function of $\phi = \Phi[\Gamma]$ and the average PER given by $\overline{\text{PER}} = \int_0^1 \text{PER}[\Gamma_d(t)] dt$. As can be checked using (8), any $\Gamma_d(t)$ fulfils the same power unbalance constraint h (9 dB) as well as $\Gamma_d(0) = \Gamma_d(1) = \Gamma_0$ (the uniform profile is obtained for $d = 0$). The associated

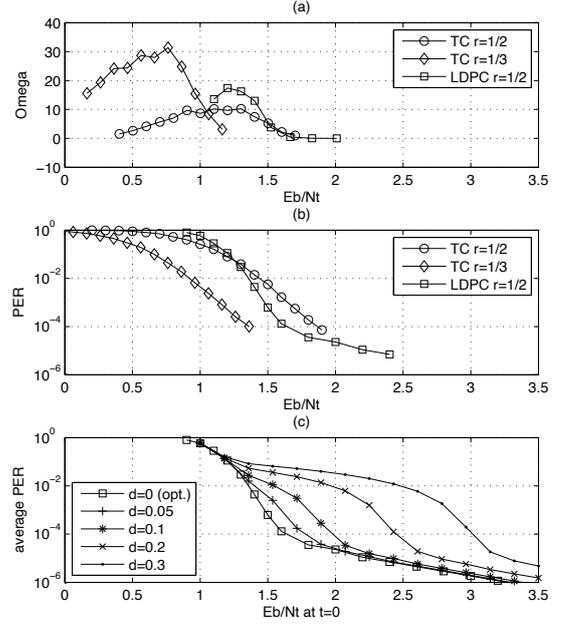


Fig. 1. (a) $\hat{\Omega}$, (b) PER versus E_b/N_t for the TC1, TC2 and LDPC1 codes; (c) $\overline{\text{PER}}$ vs. $E_b/N_t|_{t=0}$ for $d = 0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3$.

$E_s(t)$ is easily found substituting $\Gamma_d(t)$ in (6). The parameter d controls the fluctuations of $\Gamma_d(t)$ about Γ_0 , so that larger d 's lead to increased degradation of the average PER in Figure 1(c), shifting the waterfall region toward higher E_b/N_t 's.

Concluding, we have validated that, for a common non-capacity-achieving channel encoder, the uniform E_s/N_t profile $\tilde{\Gamma}(t) = \Gamma_0$ of DS-CDMA SIC and its corresponding exponential per-user symbol energy profile asymptotically achieve maximum average spectral efficiency under a power unbalance constraint, if the second derivative of the encoder's PER function fulfils $\text{PER}''[\Gamma_0] > 0$. A more compact ODE for $\tilde{\Gamma}(t)$ than in the one in [2] for $\tilde{\xi}(t)$ has also been derived.

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