

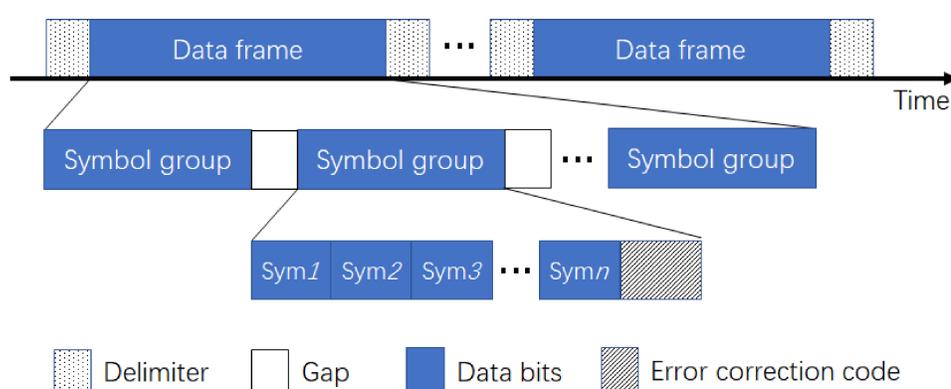
Framing Scheme

Delimiter: A unique chirp which ensures the synchronization between the receiver and transmitter

Symbol: Each symbol carries a fixed length of data bits.

Gap: An empty signal after a group of symbols, which is designed to avoid the impact of voice activity detection (VAD).

Error correction code: Reed-Solomon codes



Chirp-based Modulation Scheme

We modulate 3-bit information by varying the frequency, shape, and phase of our chirp signal.

Frequency.

we use $f_0 = 300\text{Hz}$ and $f_0 = 1.9\text{KHz}$ to encode bits 0 and 1.

$$\begin{cases} b = 0, f_0 = 0.3\text{KHz} \\ b = 1, f_0 = 1.9\text{KHz} \end{cases}$$

Shape.

The chirp with $300\text{Hz} \rightarrow 1.9\text{KHz}$ represents the bit 0, and $1.9\text{KHz} \rightarrow 300\text{Hz}$ for the bit 1.

$$\begin{cases} b = 0, c > 0 \\ b = 1, c < 0 \end{cases}$$

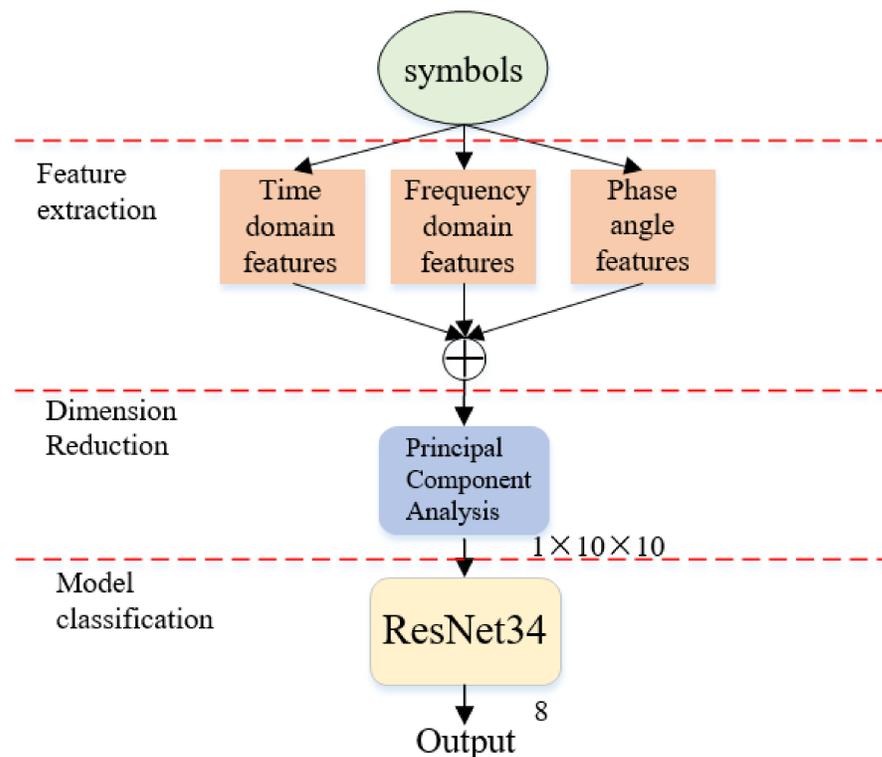
Phase.

Whether the signal carries 0 or 1 depends on whether the initial phase ϕ_0 equals zero.

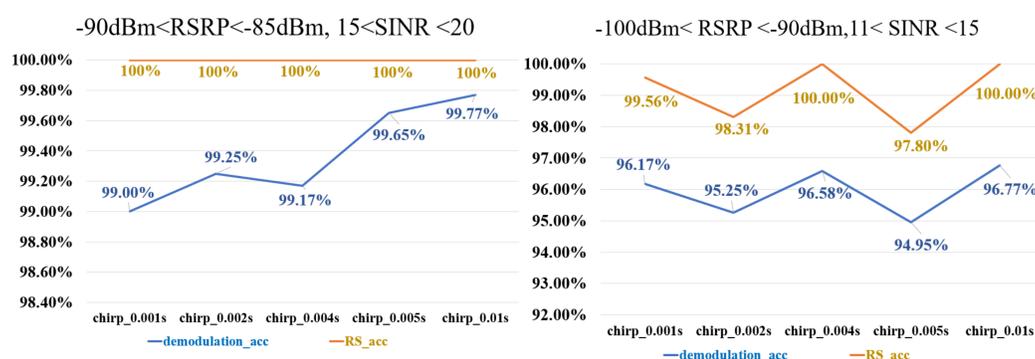
$$\begin{cases} b = 0, \phi_0 = 0 \\ b = 1, \phi_0 \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

DL-based Demodulation Scheme

We use DL models to demodulate the received signals



Result



Throughput and goodput under different symbol lengths (bit/s)

Symbol length	0.001s	0.002s	0.003s	0.004s	0.005s	0.01s
Throughput	1785.12	853.75	427.72	347.83	347.83	173.49
Goodput(Strong)	1338.84	640.32	320.79	260.87	260.87	130.12
Goodput(Medium)	1332.95	629.50	320.79	255.13	255.13	130.12
Goodput(Weak)	1201.34	568.67	291.85	223.15	223.15	115.79

The demodulation scheme achieves very high accuracy ($> 94\%$, the blue line) and demonstrates almost perfect performance when additionally using error correction design ($> 97\%$, the red line).

Our design achieves excellent goodput, 1291.0 bit/s goodput on average, 1338.84 bit/s when the signal is strong, and 1201.34 bit/s even when the signal is weak.