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Binary sequences using chaotic dynamics and their applications to communications

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Abstract

Shannon's communication system has three essential parts: (1) source, (2) receiver, and (3) channel. Since the usual or real communication systems are of a *statistical* nature, the performance of the system can never be described in a *deterministic* sense rather, it is always given in *statistical* terms. There are several close relationships between information sources and chaos because "chaos" is both of a *deterministic* and of a *probabilistic* nature. We review statistical properties of sequences of i.i.d. binary random variables (BRVs) generated by chaotic dynamics: (1) generation method of sequences of i.i.d. BRVs; and (2) designs of Spreading Spectrum (SS) codes generated by a Markov chain.

Keywords: information source; i.i.d. random variables; spread spectrum communication; Kalman's emmbedding procedure; Markov chain

1. Introduction

Shannon's communication system has three essential parts: (1) source or transmitter, (2) receiver or sink, and (3) channel or transmission network. Since the usual or real communication systems are of a *statistical* nature, the performance of the system can never be described in a *deterministic* sense; rather, it is always given in *statistical* terms. A source is a device that selects and transmits sequences of symbols from a given alphabet. The reason why we discuss several close relationships between information sources and chaos is that chaos is both of a *deterministic* and of a *probabilistic* nature. An information source is derived from a Markov chain producing a sequence of random variables $\cdots Z_{t-2}Z_{t-1}Z_tZ_{t+1}Z_{t+2}\cdots$. The simplest model of information sources is the one that produces a sequence of independent, identically distributed (or briefly, i.i.d) random variables. Such a sequence has found significant applications in modern digital communication systems such as in spread spectrum (SS) communication systems or cryptosystems as well as in computational applications requiring random numbers. Such a binary sequence can be generated in various ways. Nevertheless, linear feedback shift register (LFSR) sequences which have already been thoroughly investigated based on finite field theory are employed in nearly all the methods. Bernoulli shift and its associated binary function as *theoretic models of coin tossing* can produce a sequence of i.i.d. binary random variables (BRVs). Ulam and von Neumann [1] pointed out the logistic map, the most famous chaotic one stands as a good candidate for pseudo-random number generators (PRNGs). Furthermore, a particularly important finding in Kalman's early study [2] is that a

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random process can be generated by *deterministic* means of a nonlinear sampled-data system. This suggests an important role of "*chaotic dynamics*."

Our review of statistical properties of sequences of BRVs generated by chaotic dynamics are twofold: generation method of sequences of i.i.d. BRVs and designs of SS codes generated by a Markov chain.

2. Generation method of sequences of i.i.d. BRVs

Define a piecewise monotonic (PM) onto ergodic map $\tau(\omega)$: $J = [d, e] \to J$ that satisfies the following conditions:

i) there is a partition $d = d_0 < \cdots < d_{N_\tau} = e$ of J such that for each integer $i = 1, \ldots, N_\tau, (N_\tau \geq 2)$ the restriction of $\tau(\omega)$ to the interval $J_i = [d_{i-1}, d_i)$, denoted by $\tau_i(\omega)$, is a C^2 function; as well as

ii) $\tau(J_i) = (d, e)$;

iii) $\tau(\omega)$ has a unique absolutely continuous invariant (ACI) measure, denoted by $f^*(\omega)d\omega$.

Several definitions are necessary for our discussion.

Definition 1 [3] The Perron-Frobenius operator P_τ acting on the function of bounded variation $H(\omega) \in L^\infty$ for $\tau(\omega)$ is defined as $P_\tau H(\omega) = \frac{d}{d\omega}\int_{\tau^{-1}([d,\omega])} H(y)dy = \sum_{i=1}^{N_\tau} |g_i'(\omega)| H(g_i(\omega))$, where $g_i(\omega) = \tau_i^{-1}(\omega)$ is the i-th preimage of ω.

Definition 2 [4] The map $\tau(\omega)$ with its ACI measure $f^*(\omega)d\omega$ is said to satisfy equidistributivity property (EDP) if the relation $|g_i'(\omega)| f^*(g_i(\omega)) = \frac{f^*(\omega)}{N_\tau}, \omega \in J, 1 \leq i \leq N_\tau$ holds.

Definition 3 [4] If for a class of maps with EDP its associated function $F(\cdot)$ satisfies $\frac{1}{N_\tau}\sum_{i=1}^{N_\tau} F(g_i(\omega)) = \mathrm{E}[F],\ \omega \in J$, then $F(\cdot)$ is said to satisfy the constant summation property (CSP), where E[F] is the ensemble average of $F(\omega)$, defined as $\mathrm{E}[F] = \int_I F(\omega) f^*(\omega) d\omega$.

Consider two sequences $\{G(\tau^n(\omega))\}_{n=0}^\infty$ and $\{H(\tau^n(\omega))\}_{n=0}^\infty$, where $G(\omega), H(\omega) \in L^\infty$. The second-order cross-covariance function between these sequences from a seed $\omega = \omega_0$ is defined by $\rho(l, G, H) = \int_I (G(\omega) - \mathrm{E}[G]) \cdot (H(\tau^l(\omega)) - \mathrm{E}[H]) f^*(\omega) d\omega$, where l=0, 1, 2, …. Then the $\tau(\omega)$ satisfying EDP can generate a sequence of i.i.d. BRVs if its associated binary function $F(\cdot)$ satisfies CSP [4, 5]. Fortunately, many well-known 1-dimensional maps satisfy EDP. The Bernoulli map, logistic map and Chebyshev polynomial are good examples. CSP is applicable to a sufficent condition for independence of the N-th power sequence $\{X_n^N\}_{n=0}^\infty$ of a real-valued trajectory generated by Chebyshev polynomial of degree p, defined as $\omega_{n+1} = T_p(\omega_n) = \cos(p \cos^{-1}\omega_n)$, $\omega_n \in [-1, 1]$, *i.e.* $X_n = \omega_n$ too [4, 6]. Incidentally, CSP together with divisible property of Chebyshev polynomials with respect to the degree, defined as $P_{T_k}[T_n(\omega) f^*(\omega)] = T_{\frac{n}{k}}(\omega) f^*(\omega)$ for $k \mid$ n, or 0 for $k \nmid n$ lead us to get a cryptanalysis [7] for a public-key encryption based on Chebyshev polynomials, proposed by Kocarev, Sterjev, and Makuraui [8]. Moreover, CSP is useful in discussing independence of 3-dimensional i.i.d. binary random vectors governed by Jacobian elliptic space curve dynamics, induced by Jacobian elliptic Chebyshev map, defined as $\omega_{n+1} = \mathrm{cn}(p\,\mathrm{cn}^{-1}(\omega_n, k), k)$, $\omega_n \in [-1, 1]$, its derivative and second derivative, where cn(u, k) denotes the Jacobian elliptic function of modulus k. A mapping of the space curve with its coordinates, *e.g.* X, Y and Z, onto itself is introduced which defines 3 projective onto mappings, represented in the form of rational functions of $\{x_n, y_n, z_n\}_{n=0}^\infty$. Such mappings with their ACI measures as functions of elliptic integrals and their associated binary function can generate a 3-dimensional sequence of i.i.d. binary random vectors [9].

3. Designs of SS codes generated by a Markov chain

Recently Mazzini, Rovatti, and Setti [10] have extensively discussed codes generated by piecewise-linear Markov maps as candidates of SS codes for chip-asynchronous DS/CDMA systems. In particular, their discussions on Markov versus i.i.d. codes in terms of bit error ratio (BER) temporarily astonished researchers in communication engineering and applied mathematics who believed previously that sequences of i.i.d. BRVs were best for BER. Based on the theory of Markov chains, we have given simple expressions for estimating two common performance measures of SS codes generated by a 2-state Markov chain with its nonunit eigenvalue λ to reduce the magnitude of (1) cross-interferences [11] and (2) self-ones [12] from other channels without the assumption of synchronization achievement. Such expressions lead the conclusion that SS codes generated by a Markov chain with negative λ look promising, *i.e.* Kalman's simple embedding of an N-state Markov chain with prescribed transition probability matrix, defined as $P = \{p_{ij}\}_{i,j=1}^{N}$, $0 < p_{ij} < 1$, $1 < i, j < N$ into a picewise-linear map plays an important role in designing SS codes with negative eigenvalue of matrix P.

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