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Abstract: [Intermediate status of 2.4GHz Chirp-Radio activity]

Purpose: [This document is for discussion on the Modulation and Detection of 2.4GHz Chirp-Radio]

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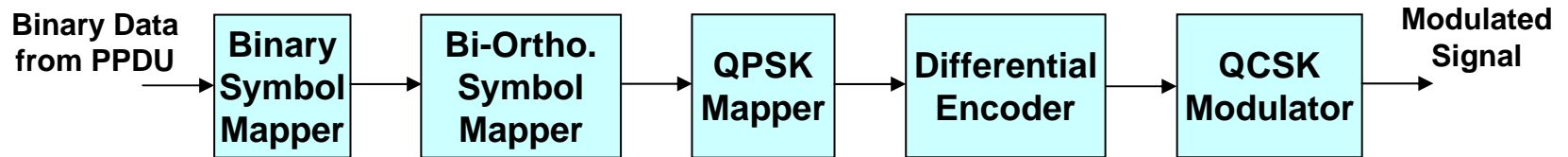
CSS Modulation & Detection

by

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Modulation & Coding



- **Bit to Binary Symbol mapper:**
Group every 3-bits (or 6-bits) into a Symbol for 1Mbps (or 250Kbps)
- **Binary Symbol to Bi-Orthogonal Symbol mapper:**
Each 3-bits (or 6-bits) symbol is mapped to one of 4-chip (or 32-chip) Bi-Orthogonal Symbol Sequence for 1Mbps (or 250Kbps)
- **QPSK Mapper:**
Group every alternative 4-chips into I and Q for Group of 4 QPSK
- **Differential Encoder: QPSK → D-QPSK**
Symbol-by-Symbol Differential Encoding between Group of 4 QPSK
- **QCSK Modulator:**
Phase Modulation of 4 sub-chirps with Group of 4 D-QPSK Symbols

QCSK Signal Generation

Sub-chirp Formula

QCSK:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{s}^m(t) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \tilde{s}_{chirp}^m(t, n) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^3 \tilde{c}_{n,k} \exp \left[j \left(\omega_{k,m} + \frac{\mu}{2} \xi_{k,m} (t - T_{n,k,m}) \right) (t - T_{n,k,m}) \right] \times P_{RC}(t - T_{n,k,m}) \end{aligned}$$

$m = 1, \dots, 4$ (piconet)

$\tilde{c}_{n,k} = e^{j\pi/4}, e^{-j\pi/4}, e^{j3\pi/4}, \text{ or } e^{-j3\pi/4}$ (QCSK)

$$T_{n,k,m} = (k + 0.5)T_{sub} + nT_{chirp} - (1 - (-1)^n)\tau_m$$

where

$$\begin{cases} T_{sub} = 1.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ sec}, & T_{chirp} = 6.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ sec} \\ \mu = \omega_{BW} / T_{sub}, & \omega_{BW} = 2\pi \times 7 \times 10^6 \times (1 + \alpha), & \alpha = 0.25 \\ \tau_1 = 4.5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ sec}, & \tau_2 = 3 \times 10^{-7} \text{ sec}, & \tau_3 = 1.5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ sec}, & \tau_4 = 0 \text{ sec} \\ \omega_{k,m} = 2\pi \times f_{k,m} \end{cases}$$

$$P_{RC}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & |t| \leq \frac{(1-\alpha) T_{sub}}{(1+\alpha) 2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \cos \left(\frac{(1+\alpha)\pi}{\alpha T_{sub}} \left(|t| - \frac{(1-\alpha) T_{sub}}{(1+\alpha) 2} \right) \right) \right] & \frac{(1-\alpha) T_{sub}}{(1+\alpha) 2} < |t| \leq \frac{T_{sub}}{2} \\ 0 & |t| > \frac{T_{sub}}{2} \end{cases}$$

m \ k	1	2	3	4
1	+1	+1	-1	-1
2	+1	-1	+1	-1
3	-1	-1	+1	+1
4	-1	+1	-1	+1

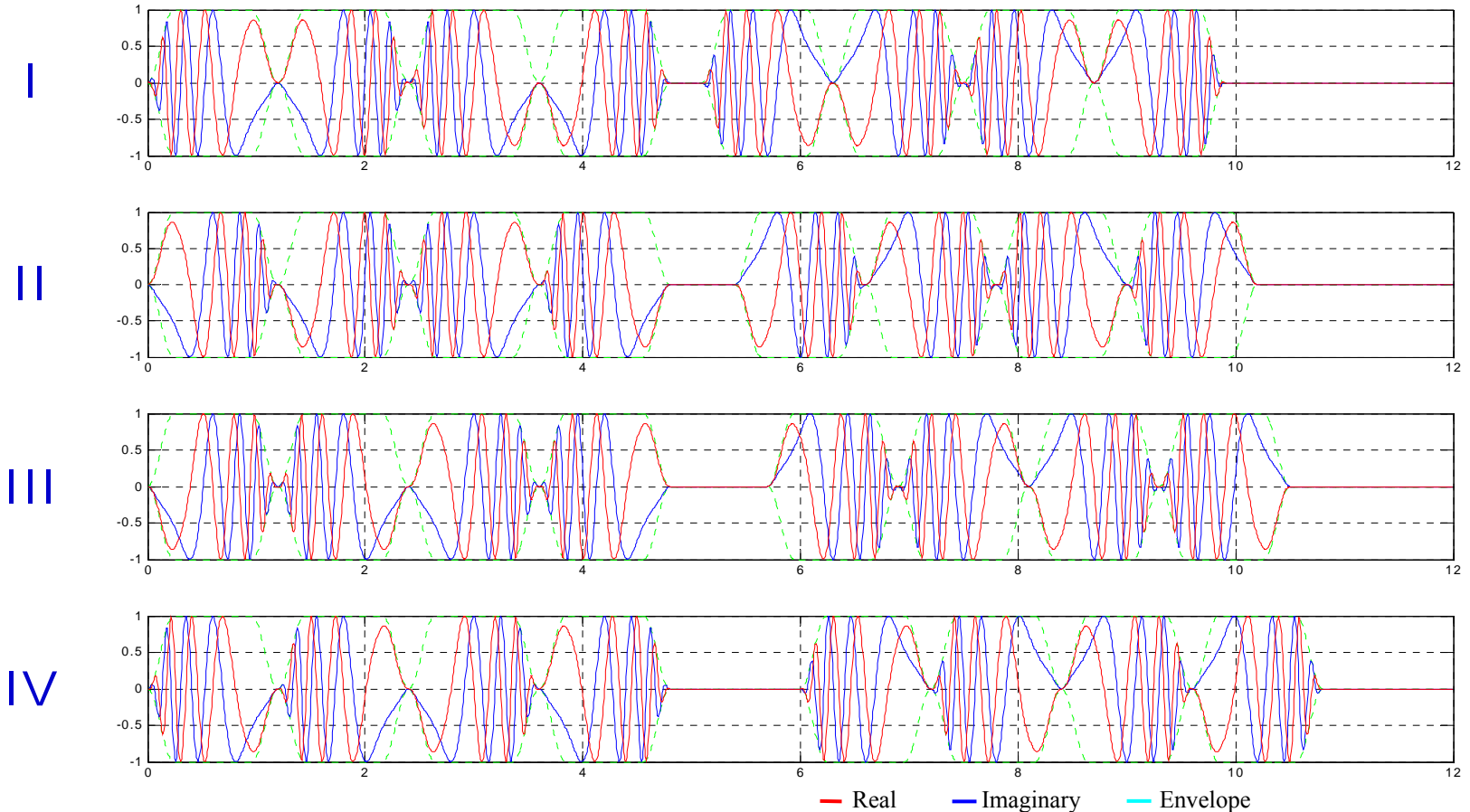
Table 1. $\xi_{k,m}$

m \ k	1	2	3	4
1	$f_c - 3.15$	$f_c + 3.15$	$f_c + 3.15$	$f_c - 3.15$
2	$f_c + 3.15$	$f_c - 3.15$	$f_c - 3.15$	$f_c + 3.15$
3	$f_c - 3.15$	$f_c + 3.15$	$f_c + 3.15$	$f_c - 3.15$
4	$f_c + 3.15$	$f_c - 3.15$	$f_c - 3.15$	$f_c + 3.15$

Table 2. $f_{k,m}$ [MHz]

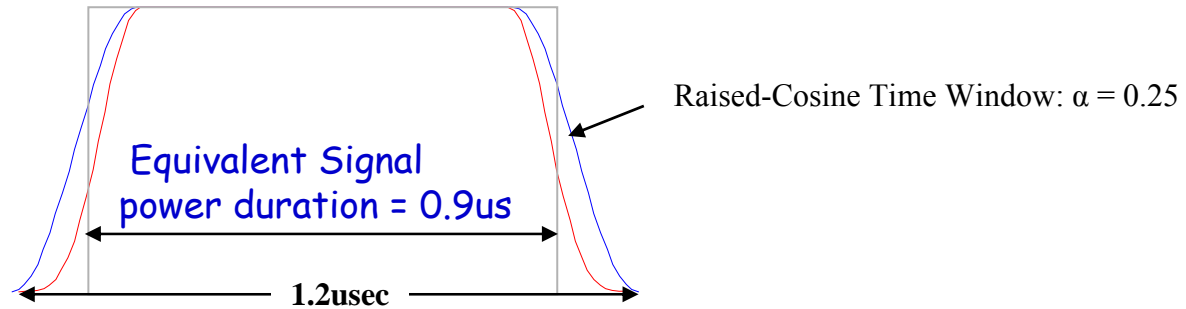
QCSK Signal Waveform

Multiple piconet

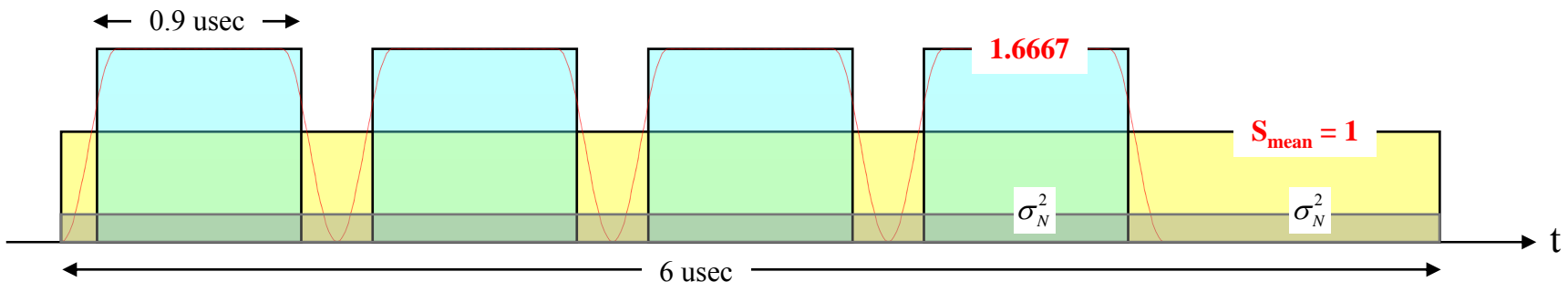


Power Factor of QCSK Symbol

- Signal Power Factor: $PF \triangleq \frac{\text{Symbol Duration}}{\text{Effective Signal Duration}}$



$$\therefore PF = \frac{6 \times 10^{-6}}{0.9 \times 10^{-6} \times 4} = 1.6667 = 2.2 [dB]$$



Chirp Spreading Gain

$$\frac{E_b}{N_0} = \frac{S_{mean}/R_b}{N/BW} = SG \cdot \frac{S_{mean}}{N}$$

- Spreading Gain @ 1Mbps: $SG_{1Mbps} = \frac{BW}{R_b} = \frac{14 [MHz]}{1 [Mbps]} = 14 = 11.5 [dB]$

- Spreading Gain @ 250Kbps: $SG_{250Kbps} = \frac{BW}{R_b} = \frac{14 [MHz]}{0.25 [Mbps]} = 56 = 17.5 [dB]$

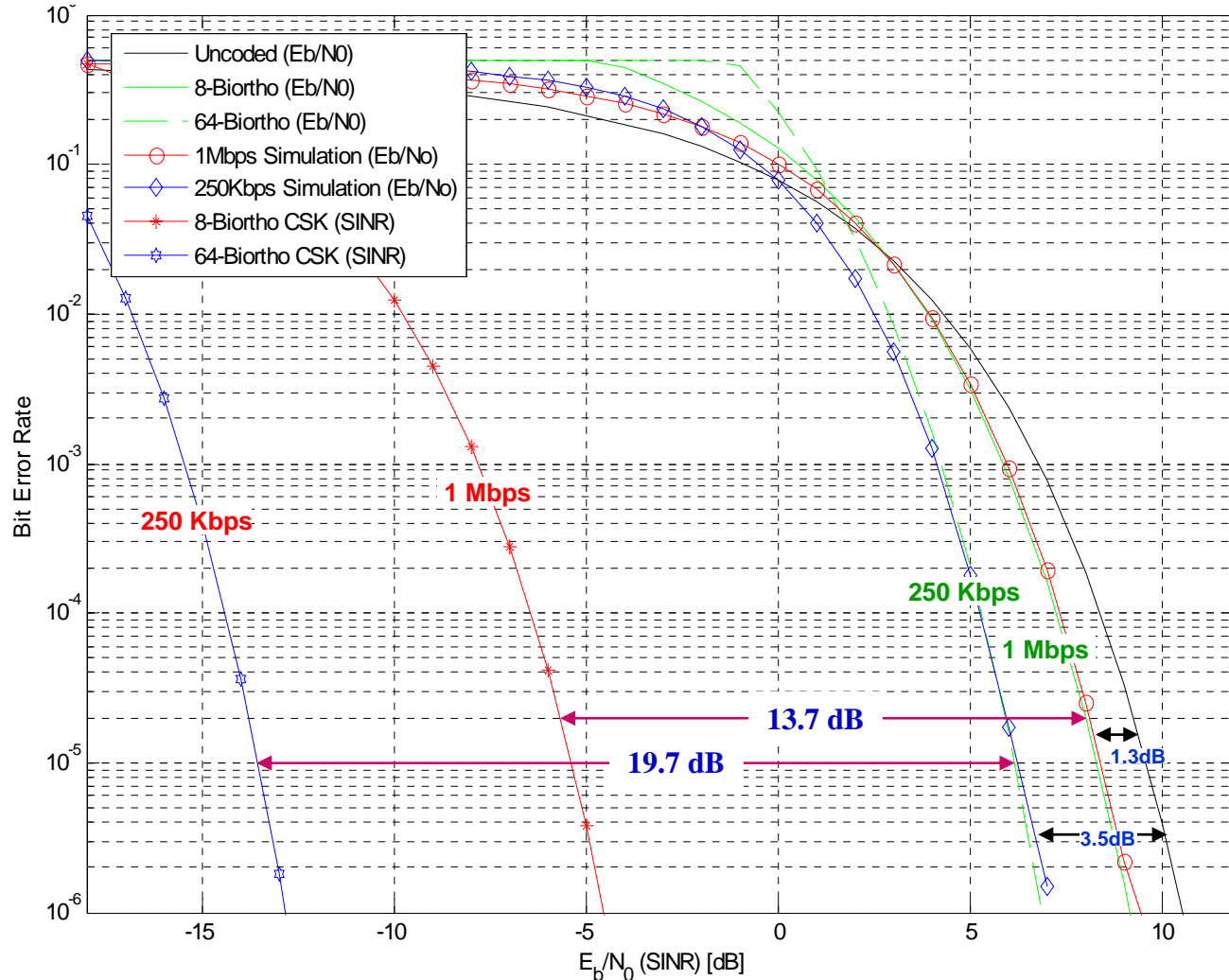
* Equivalent Noise Bandwidth of CSS: $BW_{noise} = 14MHz$

Processing Gain

$$\frac{E_b}{N_0} = SG \cdot \frac{S_{mean}}{N} = (SG \cdot PF) \cdot \frac{S_{effective}}{N} = PG \cdot \frac{S_{effective}}{N}$$

- 1 Mbps: $PG_{1Mbps} = 11.5 + 2.2 = 13.7 [dB]$
- 250 Kbps: $PG_{250Kbps} = 17.5 + 2.2 = 19.7 [dB]$

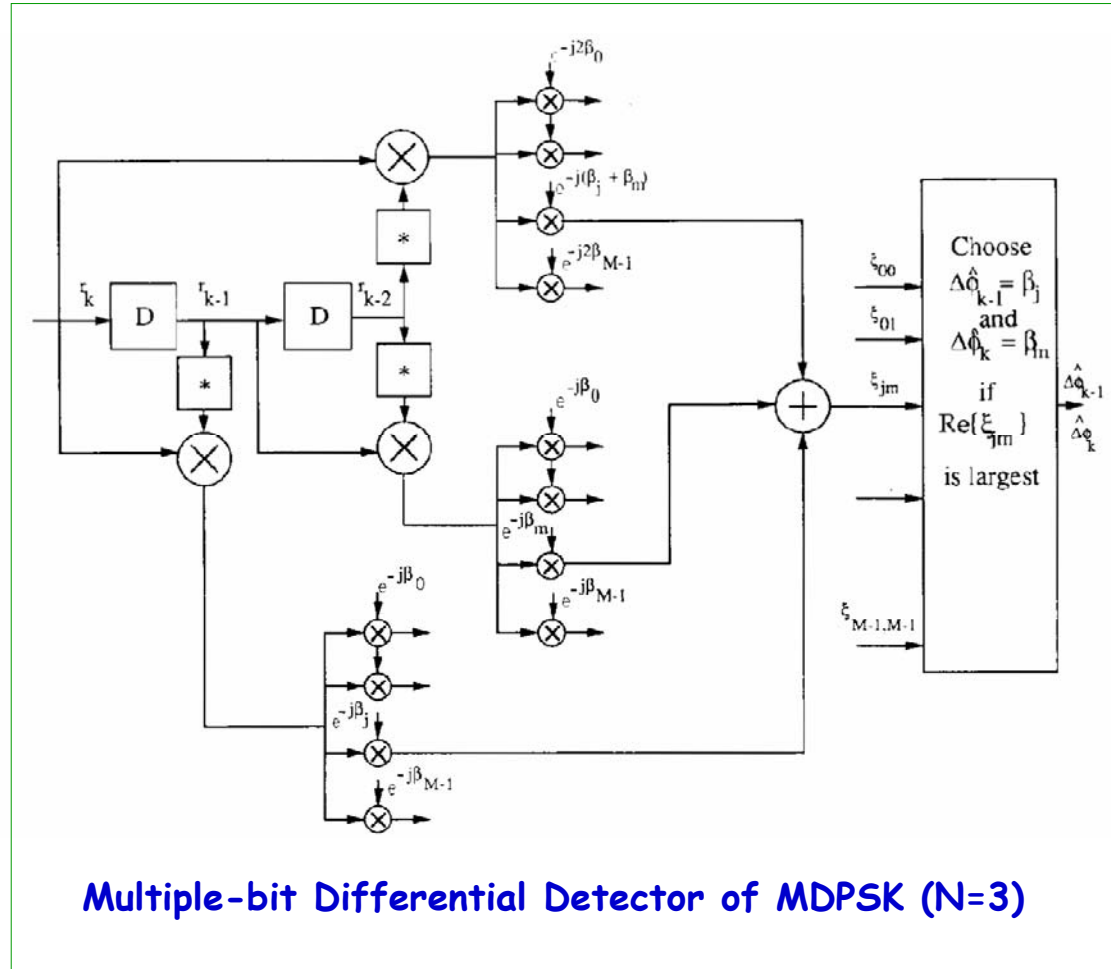
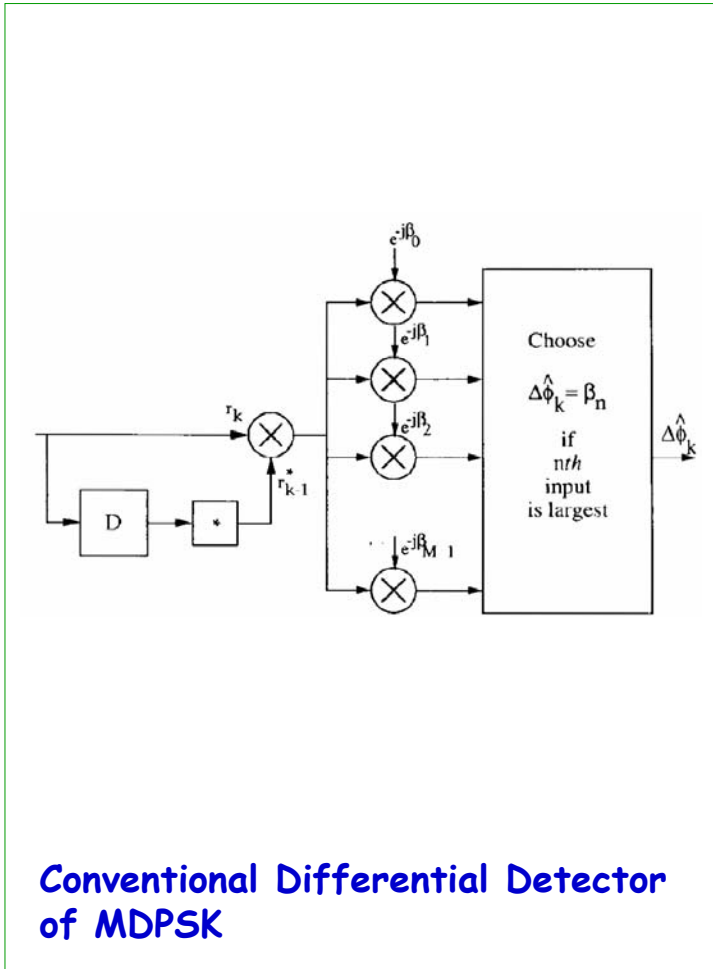
BER – over - Eb/No (SINR)



Reference: Bernard Sklar, "Digital Communications: Fundamentals and Applications", 2nd Edition

$$P_b = \left[(M-2) * Q(\sqrt{3 * Eb / N0}) + Q(\sqrt{6 * Eb / N0}) \right] / 2$$

Detection of D-QPSK

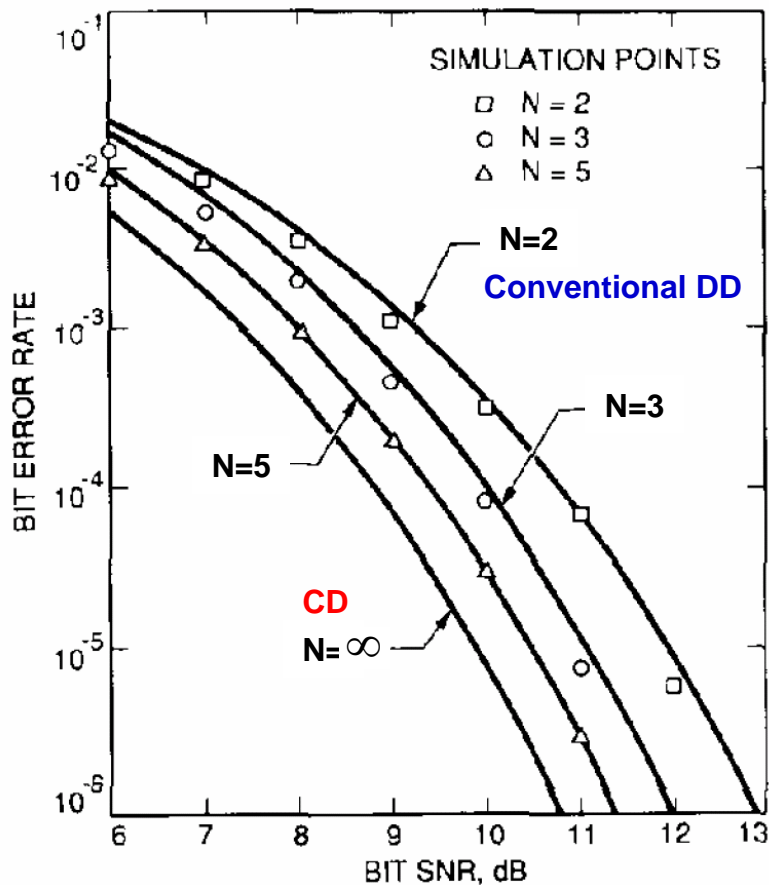


Reference: M. K. Simon, S. M. Hinedi, and W. C. Lindsey, "Digital Communication Techniques", Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1995.

Detection of D-QPSK

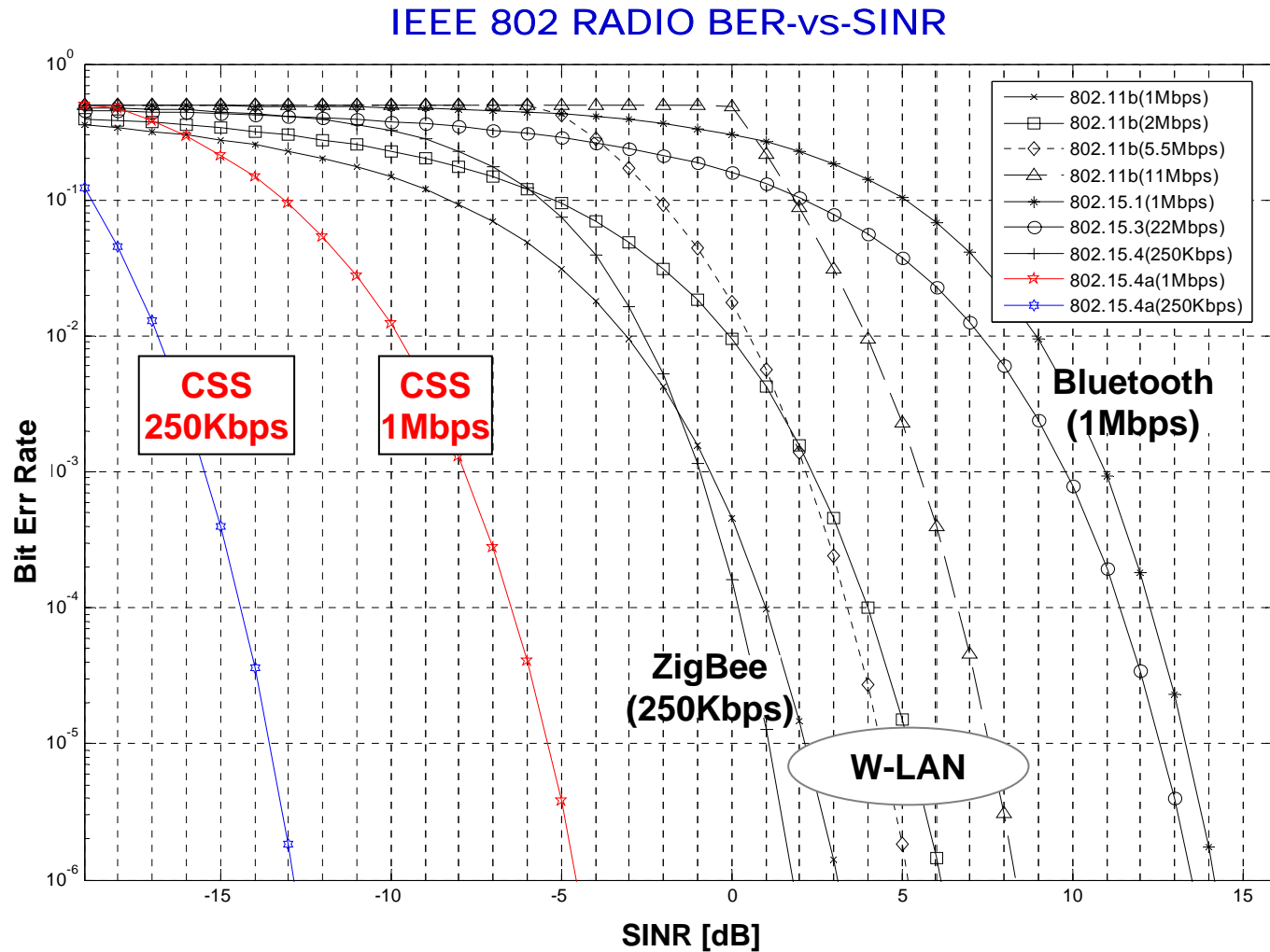
- Maximum likelihood sequence estimation rather than symbol-by-symbol detection
- Performance of this scheme fills the gap between differentially-CD and ideal CD
- The amount of improvement gained over conventional C-DD depends on M (ary) and N (Symbol intervals)
- Substantial performance improvement can be obtained for some additional symbol intervals of observation.

Detection of D-QPSK



BER-over- E_b/N_0 for Multiple-Differential Detection of D-QPSK

Comparison of IEEE 802 Radios



Concluding Remarks

- **Modulation:**
 - 8ary Bi-Orthogonal D-QCSK for 1Mbps
 - 64ary Bi-Orthogonal D-QCSK for 250Kbps

- **Bi-Orthogonal Coding Gain:**
 - Coding Gain = 1.3dB @ 1Mbps
 - Coding Gain = 3.5dB @ 250Kbps

- **Significant Processing Gain: Chirp-SG + PF**
 - PG = 13.7dB @ 1Mbps
 - PG = 19.7dB @ 250Kbps

- **Recommended Maximum-Likelihood Differential Detection**
 - Substantial performance improvement over conventional DD
 - Easy to implement nearly Ideal CD performance

- **Coexistence & Robustness**
 - Low Interference Level to the other Radios
 - Robustness for interference and multi-path