

OFDM

LAN

The Performance Analysis of Equalizer for Next Generation W-LAN with OFDM System

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LAN(W-LAN) IEEE 802.11a, 802.11b Mbps
 () W-LAN LAN
 가 가
 (AP : Access Point) () ISI(Inter Symbol
 Interference)가 가
 가 OFDM
 IEEE 802.11a 가 52 BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM
 , 7 1/2, 3/4
 (DFE : Decision
 Feedback Equalizer) 가

ABSTRACT

This paper describes the performance evaluation and analysis of an Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiplexing (OFDM) system having the least Inter Symbol Interference (ISI) in a multi-path fading channel environment.

Wireless Local Area Network (W-LAN) in accordance with IEEE 802.11a and IEEE 802.11b provides high-speed transmission to universities, businesses and other various places. In addition, service providers can offer a public W-LAN service on restricted areas such as a subway.

The proliferation of W-LAN has led to greater W-LAN service demands, but problems are also on the rise in offering a good W-LAN service. In particular, urban areas with high radio wave interference and many buildings are vulnerable to deteriorated QoS including disconnected data and errors. For

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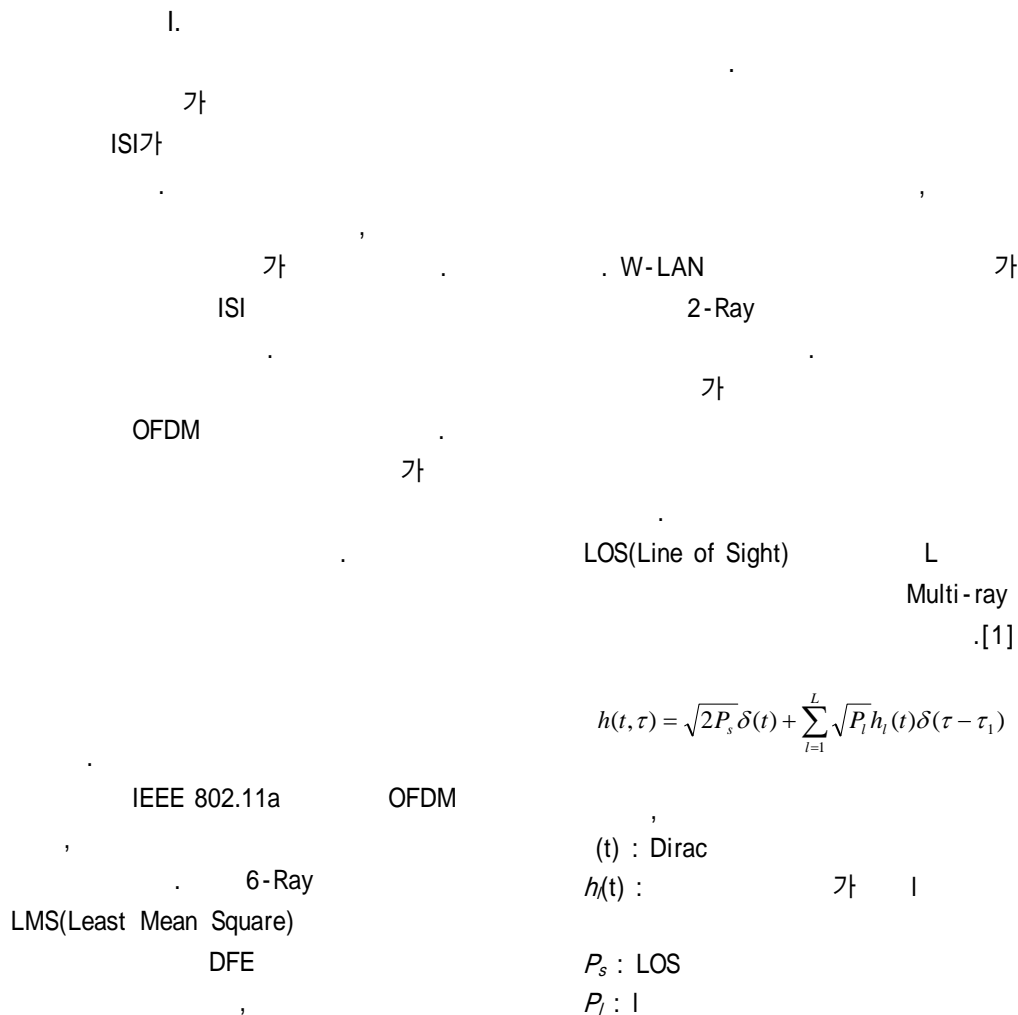
* : 2002-6-6
: 1999 6 28

example, when high-speed data is transmitted in such areas, the relatively high frequency generates ISI between Access Points (AP) and Mobile Terminals (such as a notebook computer), leading to a frequency selective fading channel environment. Consequently, it is difficult to expect a good W-LAN service.

The simulation proves that the OFDM system enables W-LAN to implement QoS in high-speed data transmission in a multi-path fading channel environment.

The enhanced OFDM performance with 52 sub-carriers is verified via data modulation methods such as BPSK, QPSK and 16QAM based on IEEE 802.11a and punched convolutional codes with code rate of 1/2 and 3/4 and constraint length of 7. Especially, the simulation finds that the OFDM system has better performance and there is no data disconnection even in a mobile environment by applying a single tap equalizer and a decision feedback equalizer to a mobile channel environment with heavy fading influence.

Given the above result, the OFDM system is an ideal solution to guarantee QoS of the W-LAN service in a high-speed mobile environment.



1 : 1

, K LOS

[2]

$$k = \frac{c}{m} = \frac{a^2}{2\sigma^2} \quad \text{or, in dB,}$$

$$K = 10\log k = 10\log \frac{a^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

, a : , :

$$k = 0$$

가 , k가

$$(2) \quad a^2 = P_s, 2^2 = P_d$$

$$P_d = \sum_{l=1}^L P_l$$

P_d

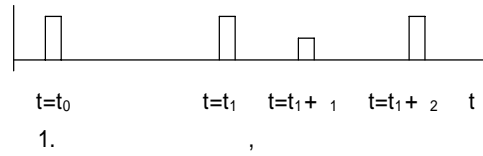


Fig. 1. Signal time difference of transmitter and receiver at Multi-path

1

가 가

(1, 2) ,

가 (ISI)

가

()

[3]

10%

(Equalization)

가

($\bar{\tau}$)

(rms)

1

$$\bar{\tau} = \sum_{l=1}^L \frac{P_l}{P_d} \tau_l$$

(4)

$$\tau_{rms} > \frac{T_b}{10}$$

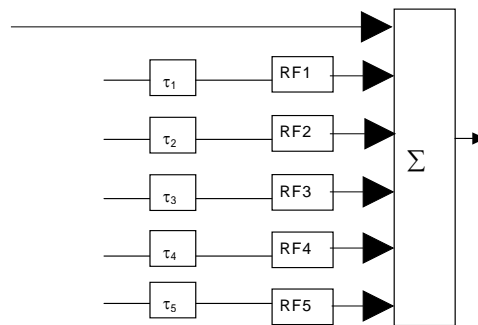
(6)

T_b :

W-LAN

AP(Access

2



2.

Fig. 2. Simulation channel model

$$\tau_{rms} = \sqrt{\sum_{l=1}^L \frac{P_l}{P_d} (\tau_l - \bar{\tau})^2}$$

(5)

가

가

가

Point) NIC(Network Interface Card) 가 500m LOS 6-Ray

150ns ARIB(Association of Radio Industries and Businesses)

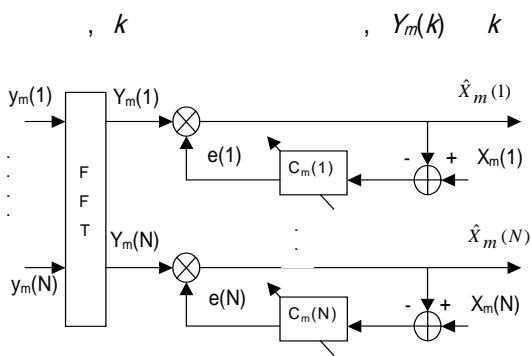
(ISI) OFDM OFDM ISI OFDM OFDM BER 가 FFT 가

OFDM

[4]

3 MMSE(Minimum Mean Square Error) LMS(Least Mean Square) MMSE

$$\min_{C(k)} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} |Y_m(k)C(k) - X_m(k)|^2 \quad (7)$$



3. OFDM

Fig. 3. Single tap linear equalizer OFDM system

m, C(k), X-hat_m(k), e(k)

LMS

$$C_{m+1}(k) = C_m(k) + \mu_m(k) Y_m^*(k) e(k) \quad (8)$$

m(k)

$$e_m(k) = X_m(k) - \hat{X}_m(k)$$

$$\hat{X}_m(k) = W_m(k) Y_m(k) \quad (9)$$

W_m(k) k m

(DFE : Decision Feedback Equalizer)

DFE 4

feedforward feedback

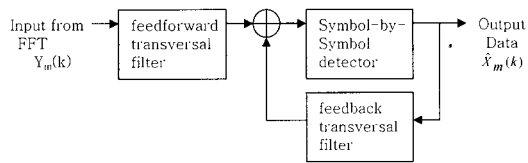
forward 가 , feedback

T

(tap spacing) 가 [5]

DFE ISI가

가 feedback



4. (DFE)

Fig. 4. Block diagram of DFE

Feedforward FFT (AP)
 $Y_m(k)$ 가
 DFE .[5]

$$\hat{X}_m(t) = \sum_{j=-K_1}^0 C_j(k) Y_{m-j} + \sum_{j=1}^{K_2} C_j(k) \hat{X}_{m-j}(k) \quad (10)$$

$\hat{X}_m(k)$ k m
 $C_j(k)$, $\hat{X}_{m-1}(k)$

$\hat{X}_{m-K_2}(k)$
 feedforward K_1+1 ,
 feedback K_2 가

MMSE

$$J(K_1, K_2) = E |X_m(t) - \hat{X}_m(t)|^2 \quad (11)$$

Feedforward

$$\sum_{j=-K_1}^0 \Psi_{lj} C_j(k) = f_{-1}^*(k), \quad l = -K_1, \dots, -1, 0$$

$$\Psi_{lj} = \sum f_m^*(k) f_{m+l-j} + N_0 \delta_{lj},$$

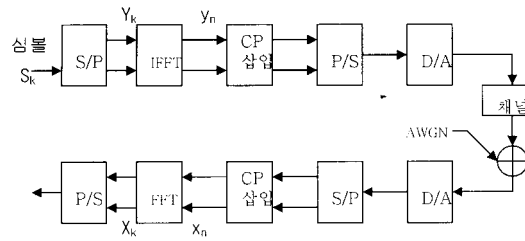
$$l, j = -K_1, \dots, -1, 0$$

(13)
 $f_{-1}^*(k)$ k | DFE Tap
 , No Gaussian Noise Power

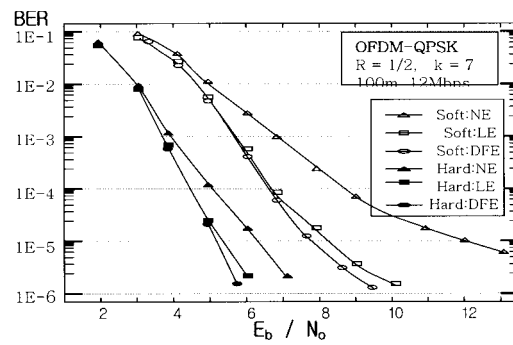
feedback feedforard

$$C_b(k) = - \sum_{j=-K_1}^0 C_j(k) f_{b-j}(k), \quad b=1, 2, \dots, K_2 \quad (14)$$

Feedback (ISI)

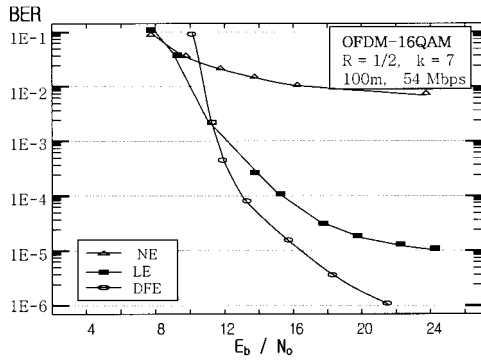


5. OFDM
 Fig. 5. Model of OFDM system



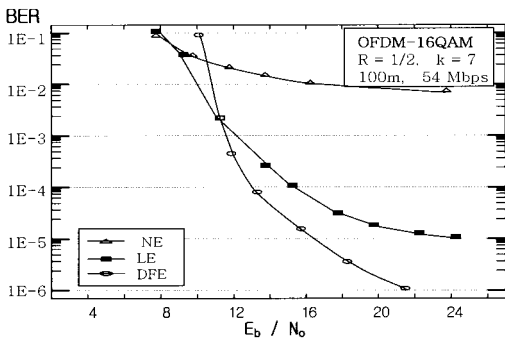
6. OFDM (12Mbps)
 Fig. 6. Equalizer performance of OFDM system (12 Mbps)

(NIC) 100m
 BPSK, QPSK,
 16QAM , IEEE 802.11a
 가 52
 (DFE)



7. OFDM (24Mbps)

Fig. 7. Equalizer performance of OFDM system (24 Mbps)



8. OFDM (54Mbps)

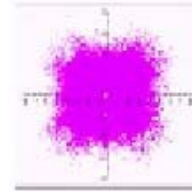
Fig. 8. Equalizer performance of OFDM system (54 Mbps)

BER

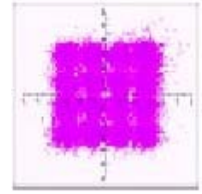
5

OFDM

6 QPSK 가 12Mbps
R = 1/2, k=7 OFDM



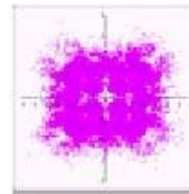
(a) No Equalizer



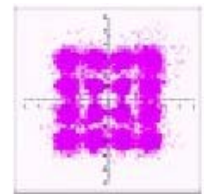
(b) Linear Equalizer

9. 24Mbps, 12dB

Fig. 9. Signal scattering plot at



(a) No Equalizer



(b) Linear Equalizer

10. 24 Mbps, 20 dB

Fig. 10. Signal scattering plot

가
Eb/No 5 dB

7

1/2, 16 QAM

24

Mbps

10⁻³ BER

7

, Eb/No가 11 dB

Eb/No가 12 dB

가

BER

dB Eb/No

가 feedback

feedback

8 1/2

7 54 Mbps

16QAM

8

가

BER

BER 10⁻²

7 dB가
 6 dB가
 BER 10^{-5}
 9, 10 24 Mbps 12
 dB, 20 dB
 9, 10
 DFE 가
 가
 ISI 가
 가
 6-Ray
 OFDM 가
 가
 ISI
 6, 7, 8 BER E_b/N_0
 , 8
 가
 (BER 10^{-6}) E_b/N_0
 , 가 16QAM
 DFE ,

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[1] Jun Lu, Tieng Thieng Tihung, Fumiyuki

(韓慶洙)



1973 2 :

1999 2 :

1999 3 ~ :

1977 8 ~ 1994 3 : LG (LG)

1995 10 ~ 2000 2 :

2000 3 ~ : (CEO)

: , LAN,

(尹熙相)



1975 2 :

1980 2 :

1988 2 :

1987 3 ~ 1988 2 :

Montana State University

2001 3 ~ 2002 2 : Colorado State University

1981 3 ~ :

: , Ultra Sonic