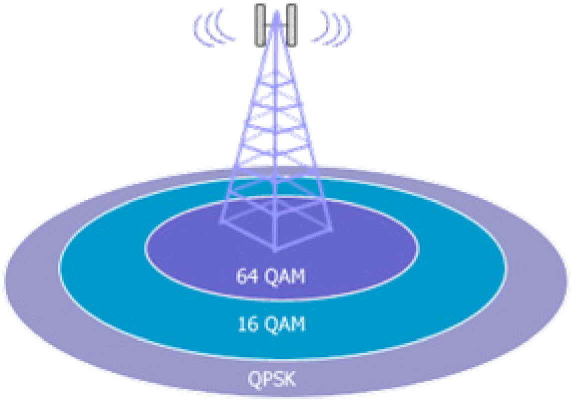
Introduction to Wireless Coding and Modulation



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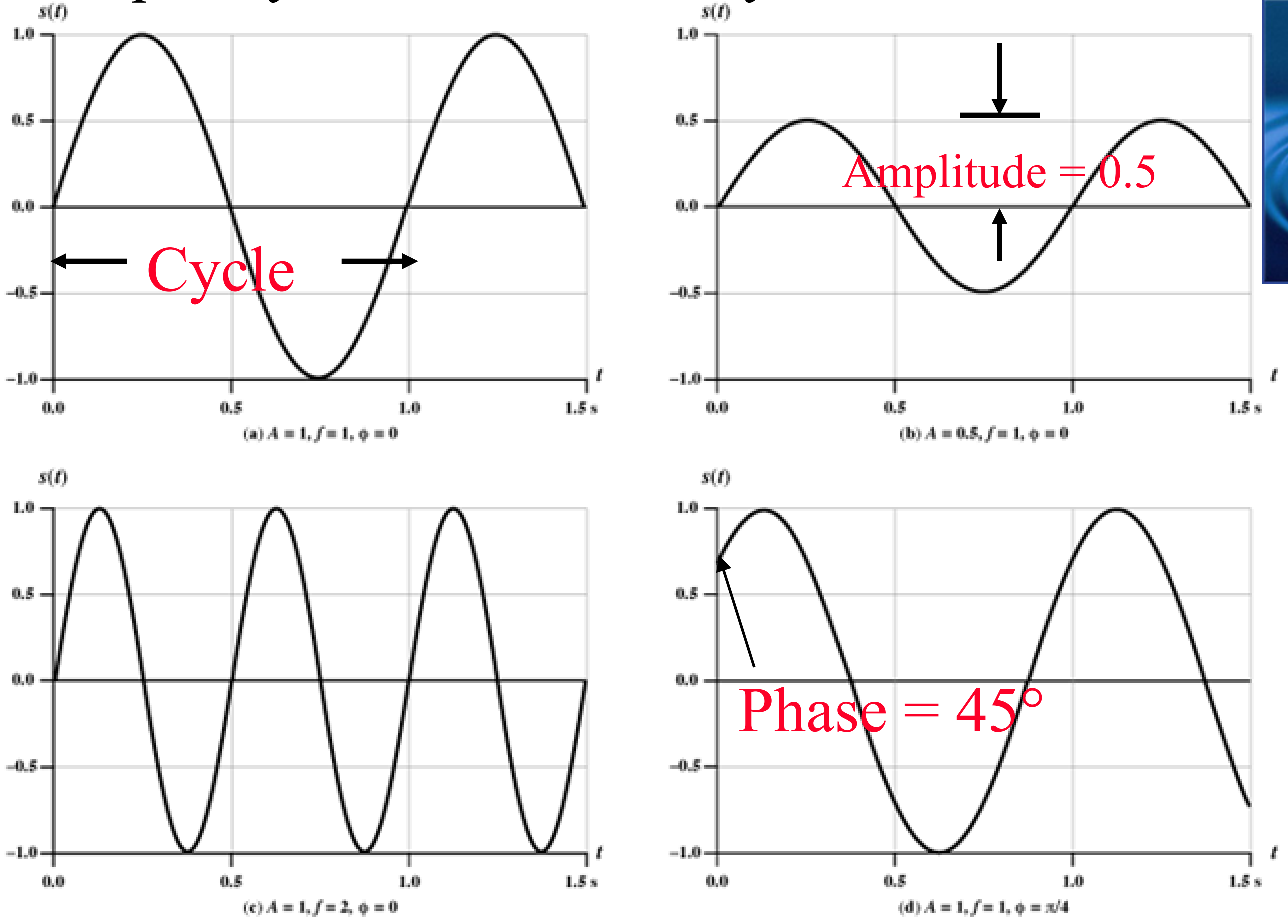
Audio/Video recordings of this class lecture are available at:
http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/cse574-14/

1. Frequency, Wavelength, and Phase
2. Electromagnetic Spectrum
3. Coding and modulation
4. Shannon's Theorem
5. Hamming Distance
6. Multiple Access Methods: CDMA
7. Doppler Shift

Note: This is the 1^{st} in a series of 2 lectures on wireless physical layer. Signal Propagation, OFDM, and MIMO are covered in the next lecture.

Frequency, Period, and Phase

- A Sin($2\pi ft + \theta$), A = Amplitude, f=Frequency, θ = Phase, Period T = 1/f, Frequency is measured in Cycles/sec or **Hertz**

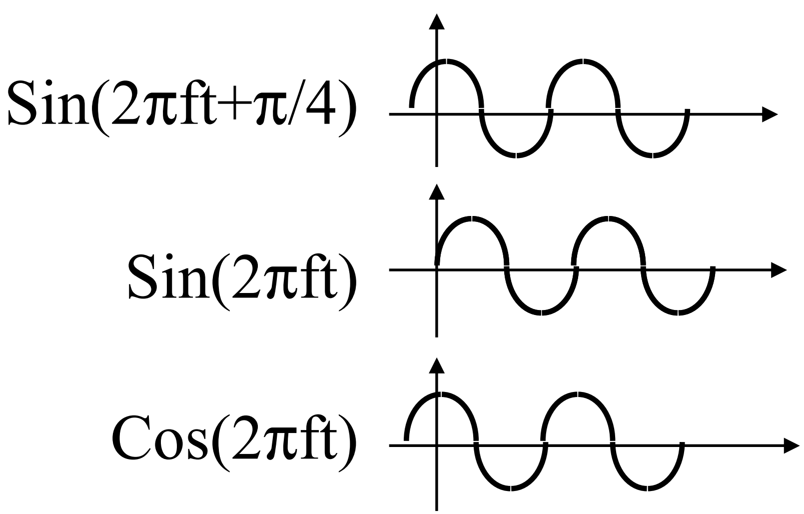


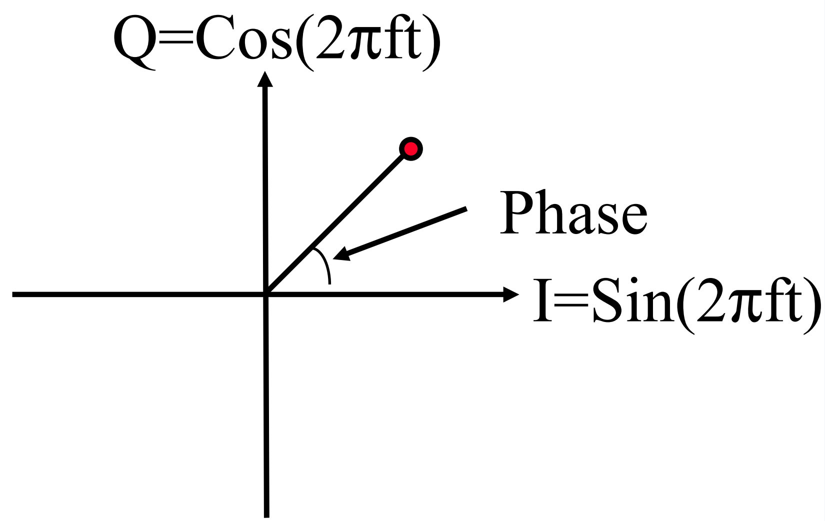
Phase

- Sine wave with a phase of 45°

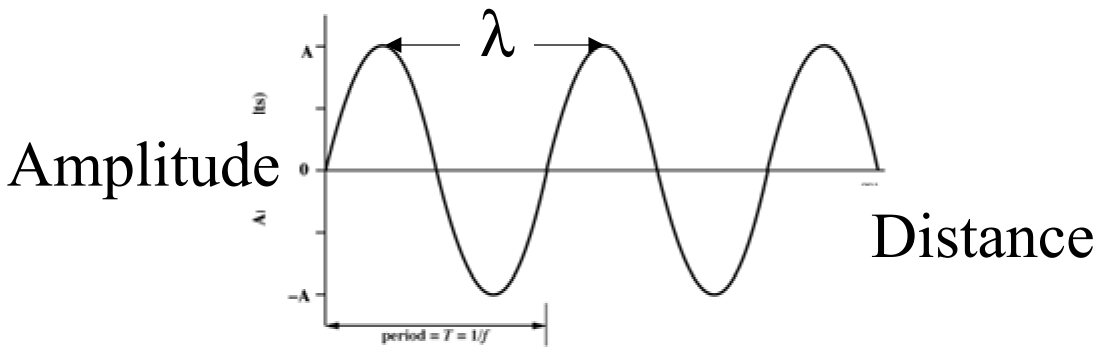
$$\sin(2\pi ft + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \sin(2\pi ft)\cos(\frac{\pi}{4}) + \cos(2\pi ft)\sin(\frac{\pi}{4})$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin(2\pi ft) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos(2\pi ft)$$

In-phase component I + Quadrature component Q





Wavelength



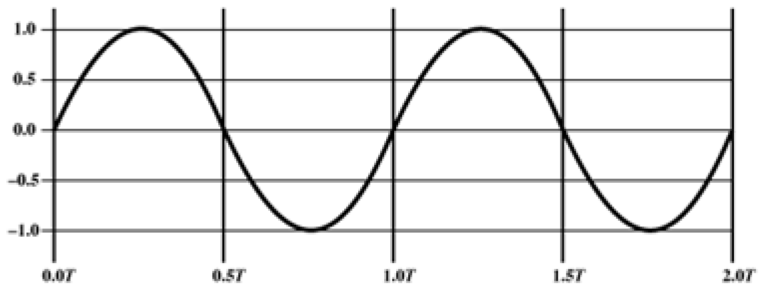
- Distance occupied by one cycle
- Distance between two points of corresponding phase in two consecutive cycles
- Wavelength = λ
- Assuming signal velocity *v*
  - $\lambda = vT$
  - $\lambda f = v$
  - c = 3×10^8 m/s (speed of light in free space) = *300 m/μs*

Example

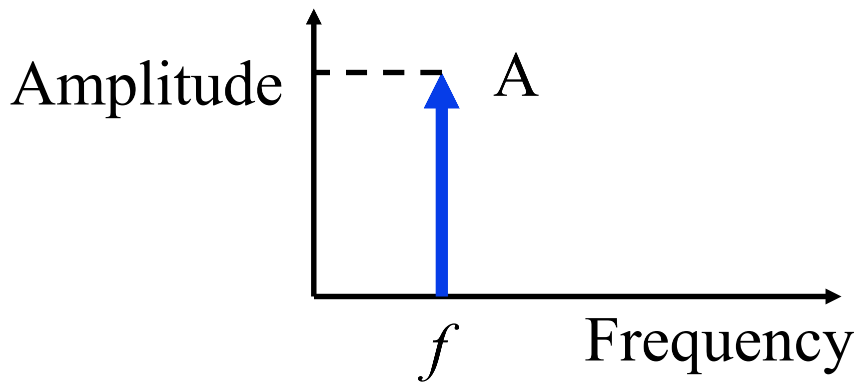
- Frequency = 2.5 GHz

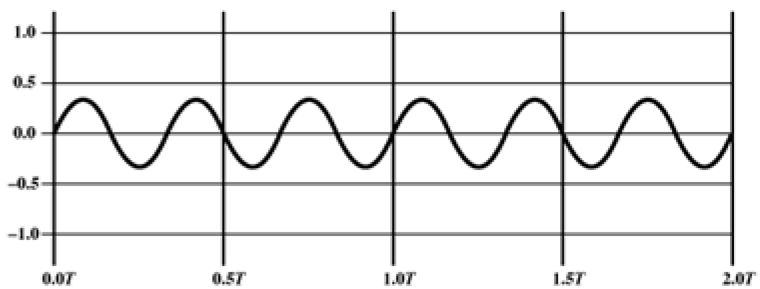
$$
\begin{aligned}
\text{Wavelength} = \lambda &= \frac{c}{f} \\
&= \frac{300 \text{ m}/\mu\text{s}}{2.5 \times 10^9} \\
&= 120 \times 10^{-3} = 120 \text{ mm} = 12 \text{ cm}
\end{aligned}
$$

Time and Frequency Domains

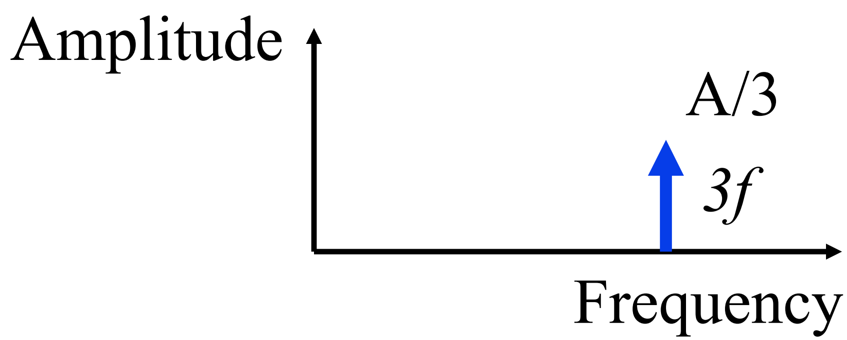


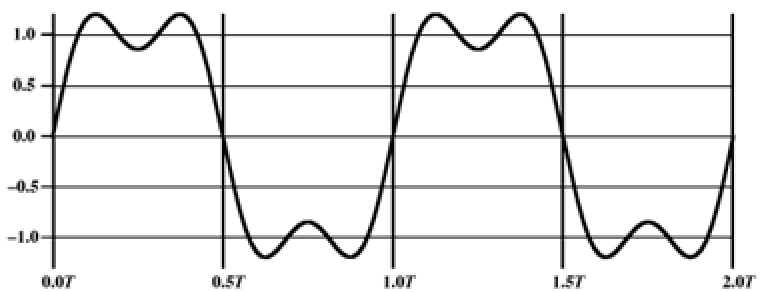
(a) sin $(2\pi ft)$



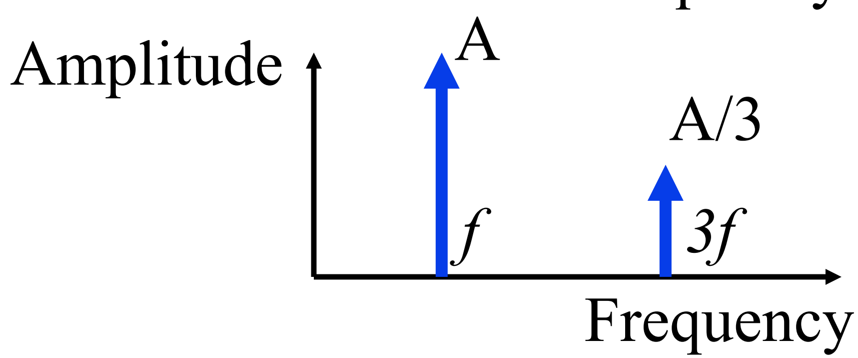


(b) (1/3) sin $(2\pi(3f)t)$

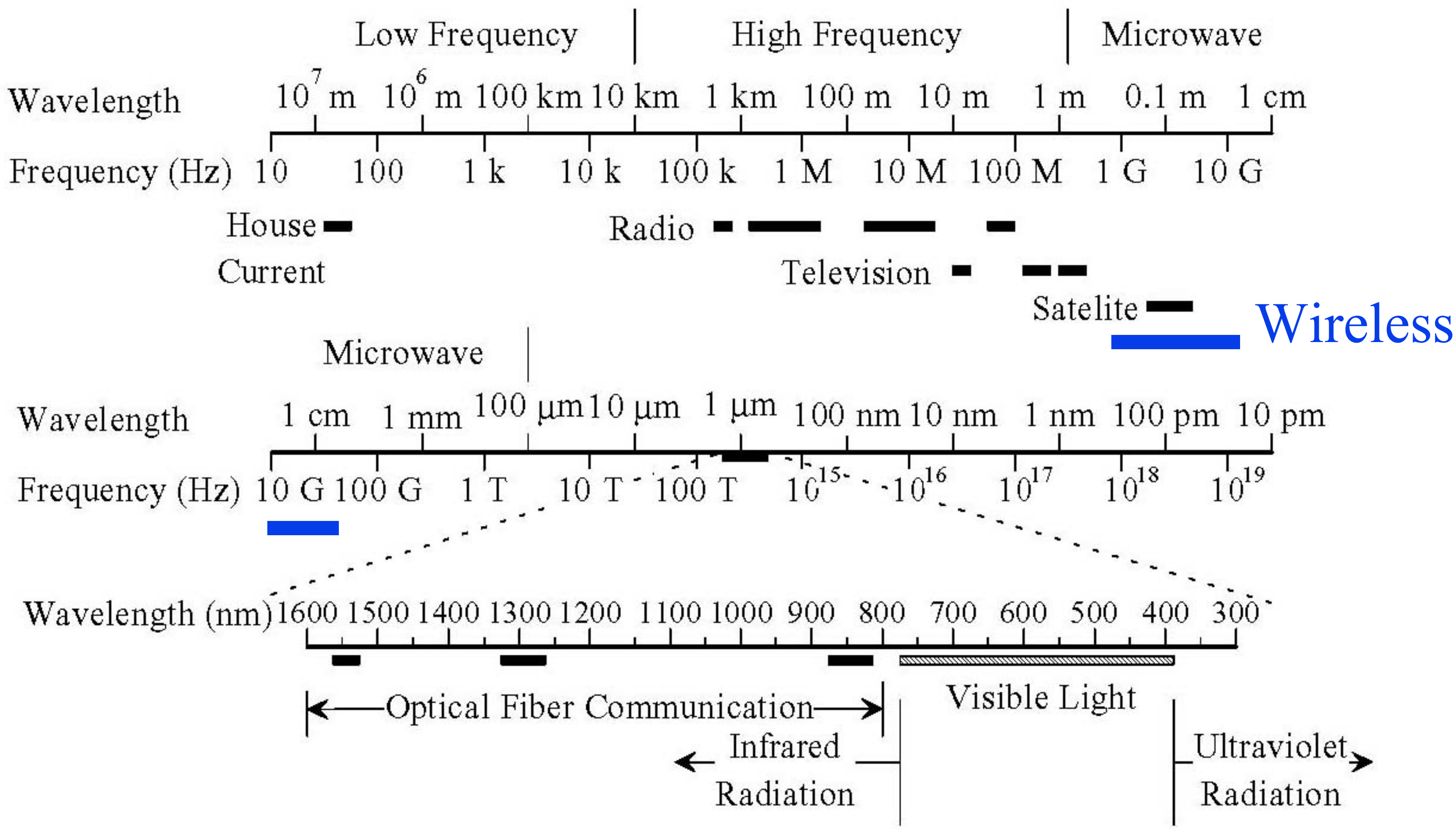




(c) $(4/\pi)$ [sin $(2\pi ft)$ + (1/3) sin $(2\pi(3f)t)$]



Electromagnetic Spectrum

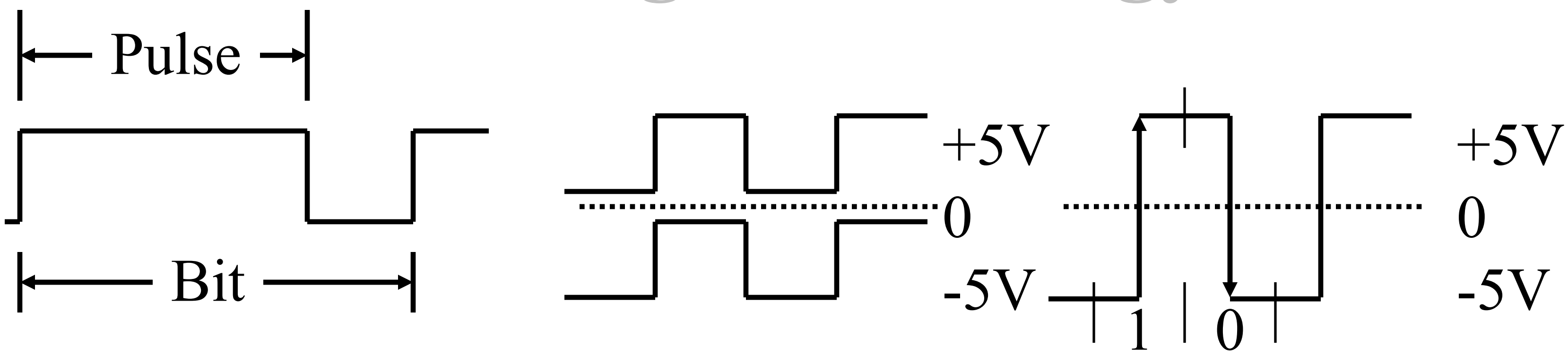


- Wireless communication uses 100 kHz to 60 GHz

Decibels

- Attenuation $= \text{Log}_{10} \dfrac{\text{Pin}}{\text{Pout}}$ Bel
- Attenuation $= 10 \text{ Log}_{10} \dfrac{\text{Pin}}{\text{Pout}}$ decibel
- Attenuation $= 20 \text{ Log}_{10} \dfrac{\text{Vin}}{\text{Vout}}$ decibel
- **Example 1**: Pin = 10 mW, Pout=5 mW
  Attenuation $= 10 \log_{10} (10/5) = 10 \log_{10} 2 = 3$ dB
- **Example 2**: Pin = 100mW, Pout=1 mW
  Attenuation $= 10 \log_{10} (100/1) = 10 \log_{10} 100 = 20$ dB

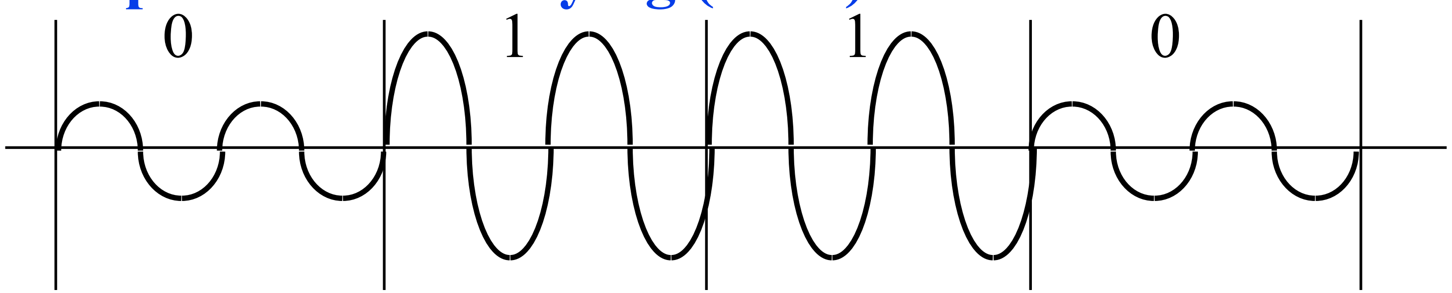
Coding Terminology



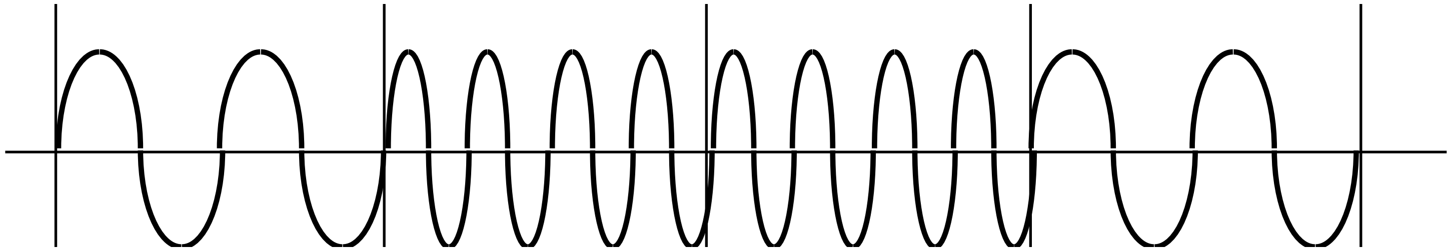
- **Signal element**: Pulse (of constant amplitude, frequency, phase) = **Symbol**
- **Modulation Rate**: 1/Duration of the smallest element =Baud rate
- **Data Rate**: Bits per second

Modulation

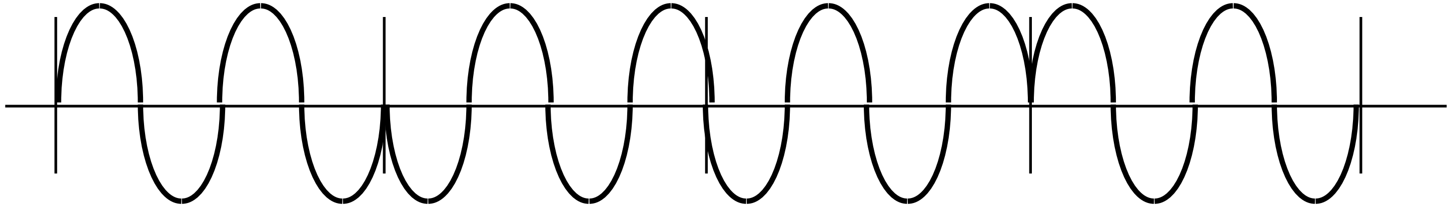
- Digital version of modulation is called **keying**
- **Amplitude Shift Keying (ASK):**



- **Frequency Shift Keying (FSK):**

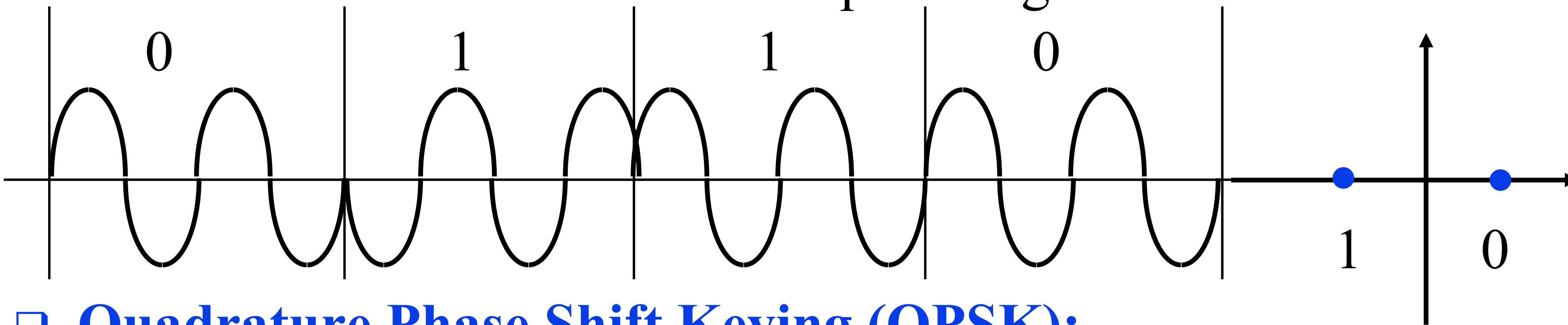


- **Phase Shift Keying (PSK):** Binary PSK (BPSK)

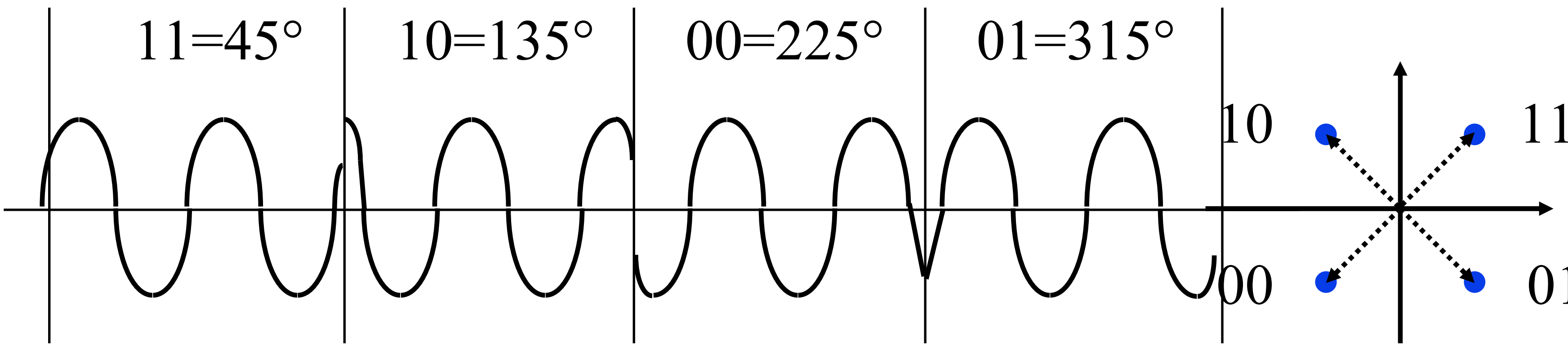


Modulation (Cont)

- **Differential BPSK:** Does not require original carrier



- **Quadrature Phase Shift Keying (QPSK):**

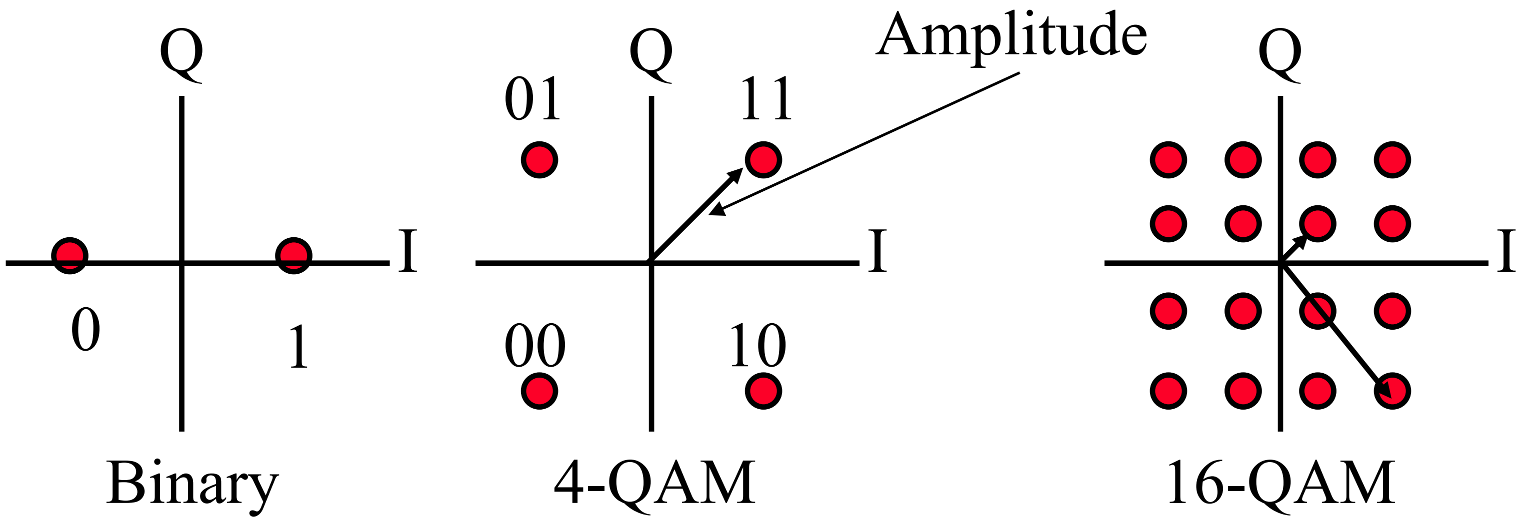


- In-phase (I) and Quadrature (Q) or 90 ° components are added

Ref: Electronic Design, "Understanding Modern Digital Modulation Techniques," http://electronicdesign.com/communications/understanding-modern-digital-modulation-techniques

QAM

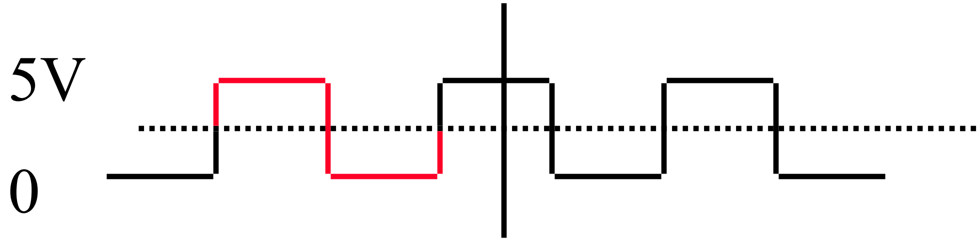
- Quadrature Amplitude and Phase Modulation
- 4-QAM, 16-QAM, 64-QAM, 256-QAM
- Used in DSL and wireless networks



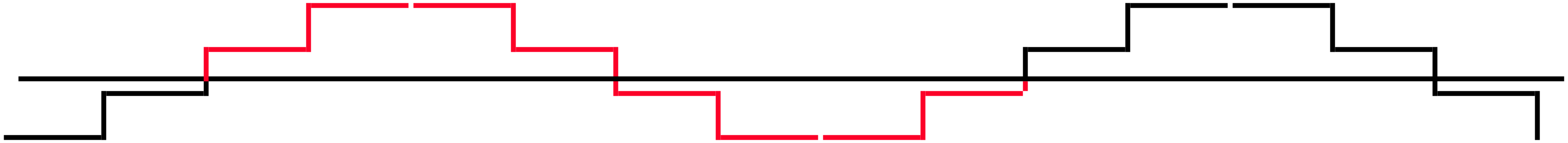
- 4-QAM⇒ 2 bits/symbol, 16-QAM ⇒4 bits/symbol, …

Channel Capacity

- Capacity = Maximum data rate for a channel
- **Nyquist Theorem**: Bandwidth = B
  Data rate ≤ 2 B
- Bi-level Encoding: Data rate = 2 × Bandwidth



- Multilevel: Data rate = 2 × Bandwidth × $\log_2 M$



Example: M=4, Capacity = 4 × Bandwidth

Shannon's Theorem

- Bandwidth = B Hz
  Signal-to-noise ratio = S/N
- Maximum number of bits/sec = B $\log_2 (1+S/N)$
- Example: Phone wire bandwidth = 3100 Hz

$$S/N = 30 \text{ dB}$$

$$10 \text{ Log}_{10} S/N = 30$$

$$\text{Log}_{10} S/N = 3$$

$$S/N = 10^3 = 1000$$

$$\text{Capacity} = 3100 \log_2 (1+1000)$$

$$= 30{,}894 \text{ bps}$$

Hamming Distance

- Hamming Distance between two sequences = Number of bits in which they disagree
- Example: 011011

  110001

  Difference 101010 $\Rightarrow$ Distance =3

Error Correction Example

- 2-bit words transmitted as 5-bit/word

Data	**Codeword**
00	00000
01	00111
10	11001
11	11110

Received = 00100 ⇒ Not one of the code words ⇒ Error

Distance (00100,00000) = 1 Distance (00100,00111) = 2

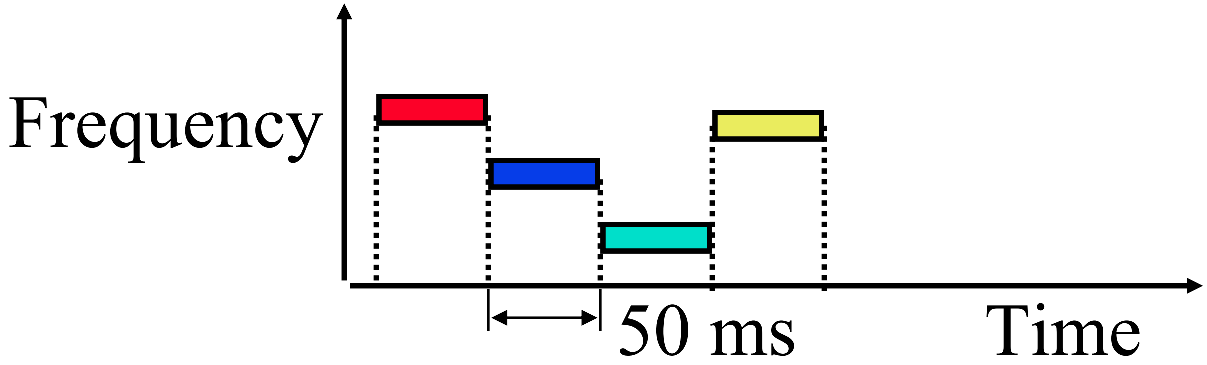
Distance (00100,11001) = 4 Distance (00100,11110) = 3

⇒ Most likely 00000 was sent. Corrected data = 00

b. Received = 01010 Distance(…,00000) = 2 = Distance(…,11110)
Error detected but cannot be corrected

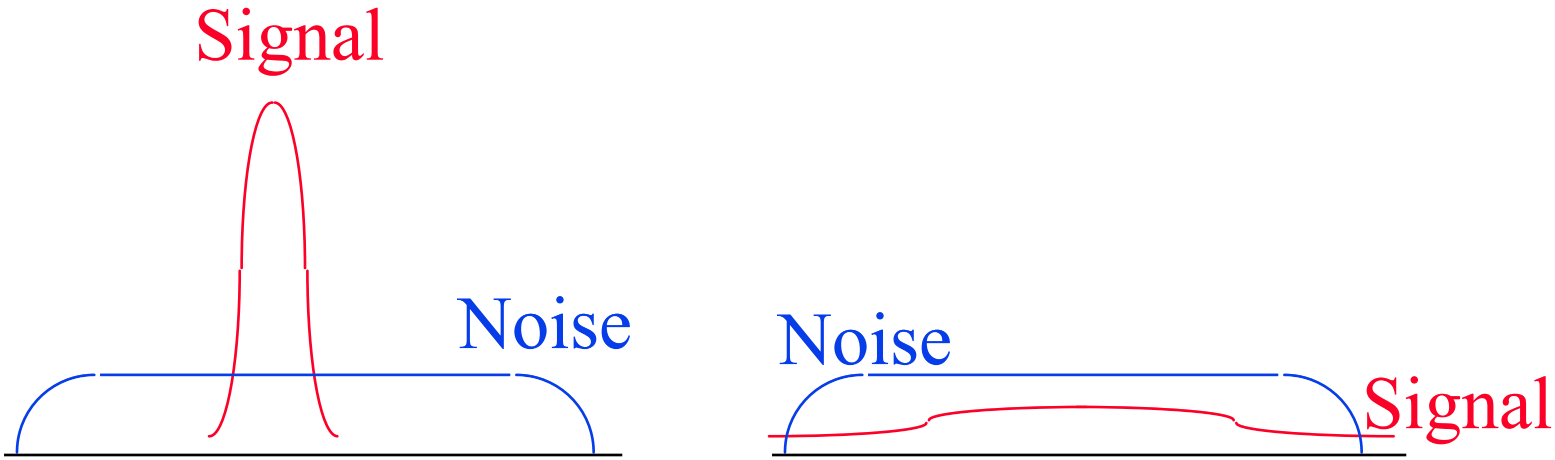
c. Three bit errors will not be detected. Sent 00000, Received 00111.

Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum



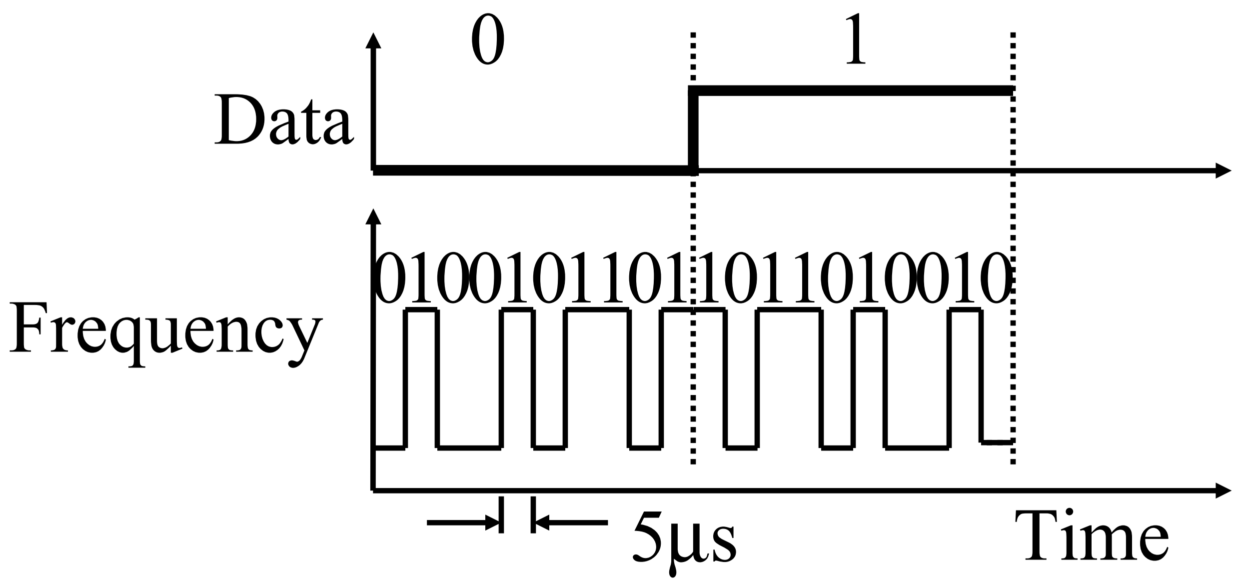
- Pseudo-random frequency hopping
- Spreads the power over a wide spectrum
  ⇒ Spread Spectrum
- Developed initially for military
- Patented by actress Hedy Lamarr
- Narrowband interference can't jam

Spectrum



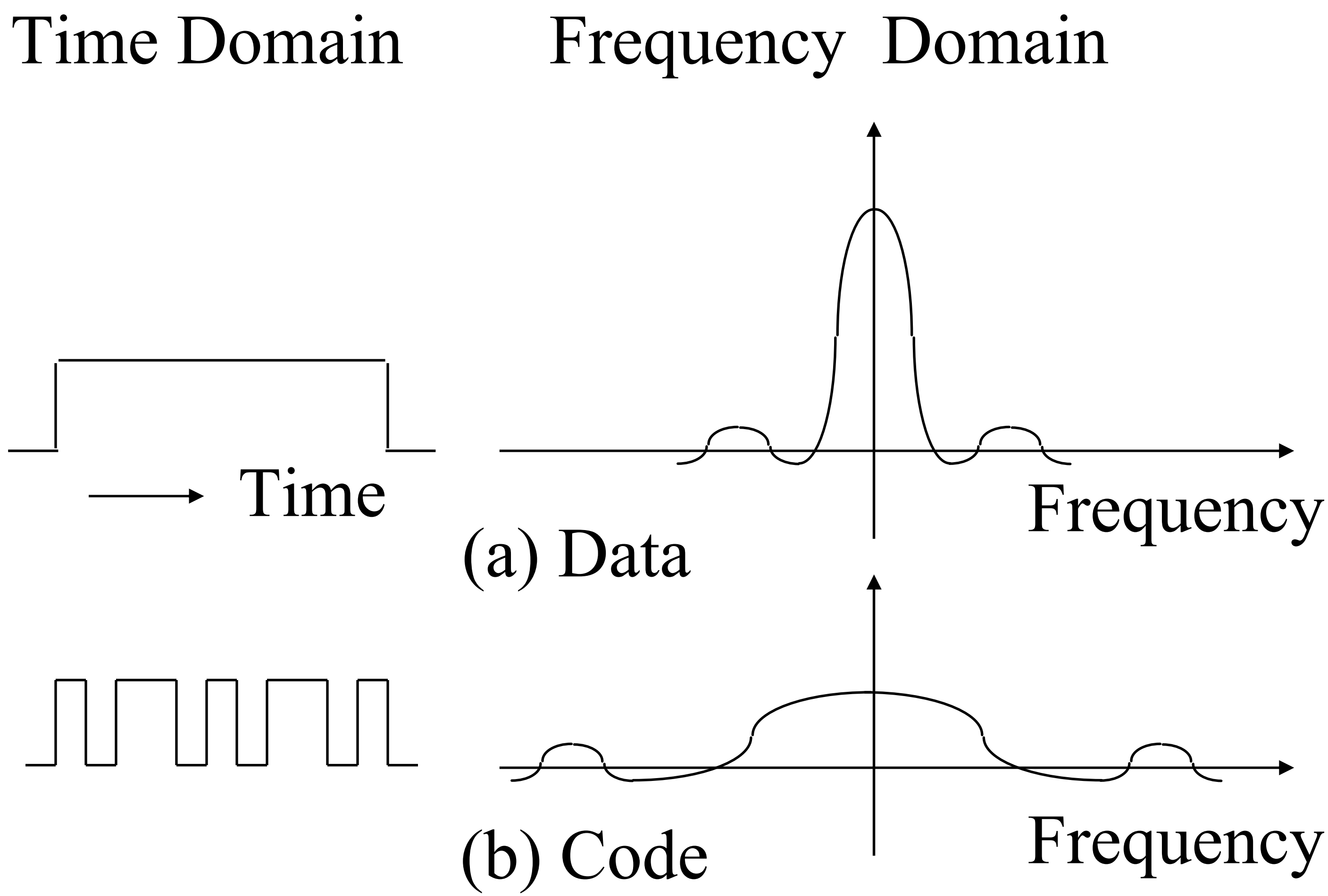
(a) Normal (b) Frequency Hopping

Direct-Sequence Spread Spectrum

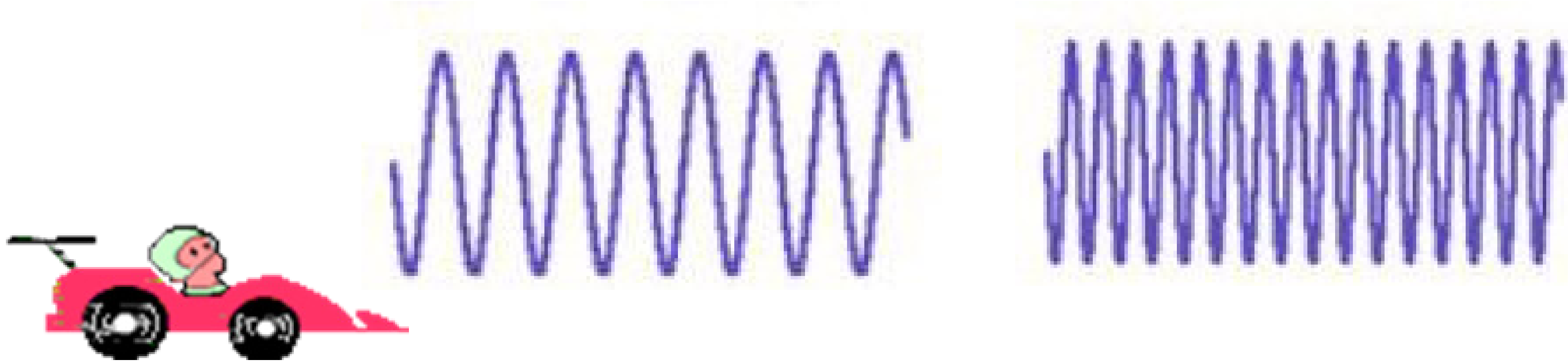


- Spreading factor = Code bits/data bit, 10-100 commercial (Min 10 by FCC), 10,000 for military
- Signal bandwidth >10 × data bandwidth
- Code sequence synchronization
- Correlation between codes ⇒Interference□□Orthogonal

DS Spectrum


Time Domain
Frequency Domain
Time
(a) Data
Frequency
(b) Code
Frequency

Doppler Shift



- If the transmitter or receiver or both are mobile the frequency of received signal changes
- Moving towards each other => Frequency increases
- Moving away from each other => Frequency decreases

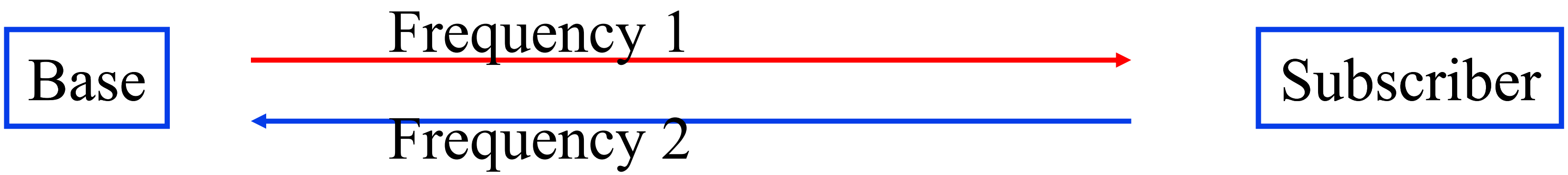
Frequency difference = velocity/Wavelength

Example: 2.4 GHz => l= $3x10^8/2.4x10^9$ = .125m
120km/hr = 120x1000/3600 = 33.3 m/s

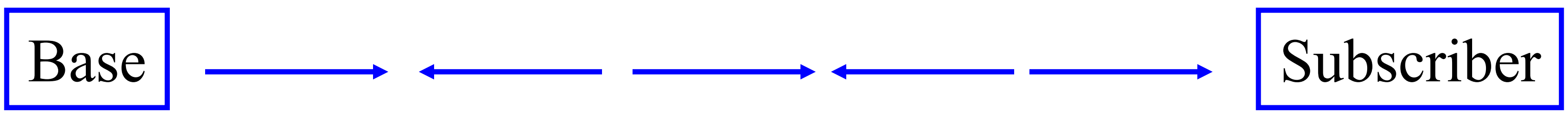
Freq diff = 33.3/.125 = 267 Hz

Duplexing

- Duplex = Bi-Directional Communication
- Frequency division duplexing (FDD) (Full-Duplex)

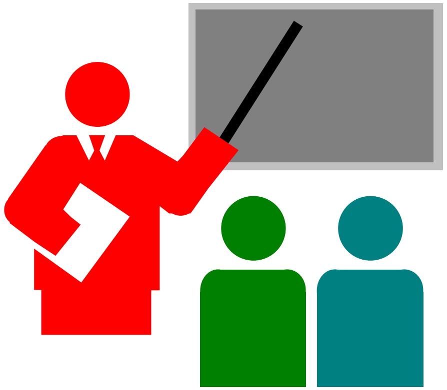


- Time division duplex (TDD): Half-duplex



- Most WiMAX deployments will use TDD.
  - Allows more flexible sharing of DL/UL data rate
  - Does not require paired spectrum
  - Easy channel estimation ⇒ Simpler transceiver design
  - Con: All neighboring BS should time synchronize

Summary



1. Electric, Radio, Light, X-Rays, are all electromagnetic waves
2. Wireless radio waves travel at the speed of light 300 m/μs
   Wavelength $\lambda = c/f$
3. 16-QAM uses 16 combinations of amplitude and phase using 4 bits per symbol.
4. Hertz and Bit rate are related by Nyquist and Shannon's Theorems
5. Frequency hopping and Direct Sequence are two methods of code division multiple access (CDMA).

Homework 3

A. What is wavelength of a signal at 60 GHz?

B. How many Watts of power is 30dBm?

C. A telephone line is known to have a loss of 20 dB. The input signal power is measured at 1 Watt, and the output signal noise level is measured at 1 mW. Using this information, calculate the output signal to noise ratio in dB.

D. What is the maximum data rate that can be supported on a 10 MHz noise-less channel if the channel uses eight-level digital signals?

E. What signal to noise ratio (in dB) is required to achieve 10 Mbps through a 5 MHz channel?

F. Compute the average Doppler frequency shift at 36 km/hr using 3 GHz band? Doppler spread is twice the Doppler shift. What is the channel coherence time?

Reading List

- Electronic Design, "Understanding Modern Digital Modulation Techniques," http://electronicdesign.com/communications/understanding-modern-digital-modulation-techniques

Wikipedia Links

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frequency
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wavelength
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phase_(waves)
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quadrature_phase
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frequency_domain
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_domain
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fourier_transform
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electromagnetic_spectrum
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decibel
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DBm
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modulation
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amplitude-shift_keying
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phase-shift_keying
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frequency-shift_keying
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quadrature_phase-shift_keying

Wikipedia Links (Cont)

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Differential_coding
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quadrature_amplitude_modulation
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shannon%E2%80%93Hartley_theorem
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Channel_capacity
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hamming_distance
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Channel_access_method
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_division_multiple_access
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frequency-division_multiple_access
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CDMA
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spread_spectrum
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Direct-sequence_spread_spectrum
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frequency-hopping_spread_spectrum
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doppler_effect
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duplex_(telecommunications)
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time-division_duplex
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frequency_division_duplex

References

- Lars Lundheim, "On Shannon and Shannon's law," http://www.iet.ntnu.no/projects/beats/Documents/LarsTelektronikk02.pdf

Optional Listening Material

Those not familiar with modulation, coding, CRC, etc may want to listen to the following lectures from CSE473S:

- Transmission Media, http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/cse473-11/i_1cni.htm
- Signal Encoding Techniques, http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/cse473-05/i_5cod.htm
- Digital Communications Techniques, http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/cse473-05/i_6com.htm

Acronyms

ASK	Amplitude Shift Keying
BPSK	Binary Phase Shift Keying
BS	Base Station
CDMA	Code division multiple access
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check
dB	Decibel
dBm	Decibel milliWatt
DL	Downlink
DS	Direct Sequence
DSL	Digital Subscriber Line
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FDD	Frequency Division Duplexing
FSK	Frequency Shift Keying
GHz	Giga Hertz
LAN	Local Area Network
MHz	Mega Hertz

Acronyms (Cont)

mW	milli Watt
OFDM	Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing
PSK	Phase Shift Keying
QAM	Quadrature Amplitude Modulation
QPSK	Quadrature Phase Shift Keying
SS	Subscriber Station
TDD	Time Division Duplexing
UL	Uplink