Wireless Communication Systems
@CS.NCTU

Lecture 3: 802.11 PHY and OFDM

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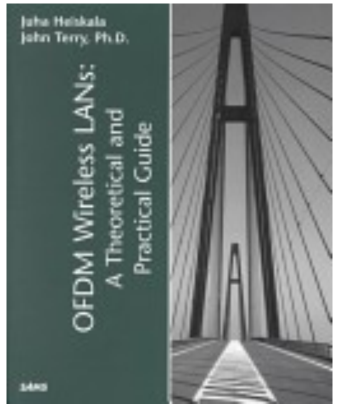
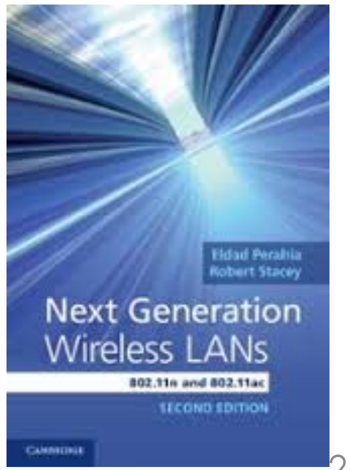
Reference

1. OFDM Tutorial
   online:
   http://home.iitj.ac.in/~ramana/ofdm-tutorial.pdf

2. OFDM Wireless LWNs: A Theoretical and Practical Guide
   By John Terry, Juha Heiskala



3. Next Generation Wireless LANs: 802.11n and 802.11ac
   By Eldad Perahia

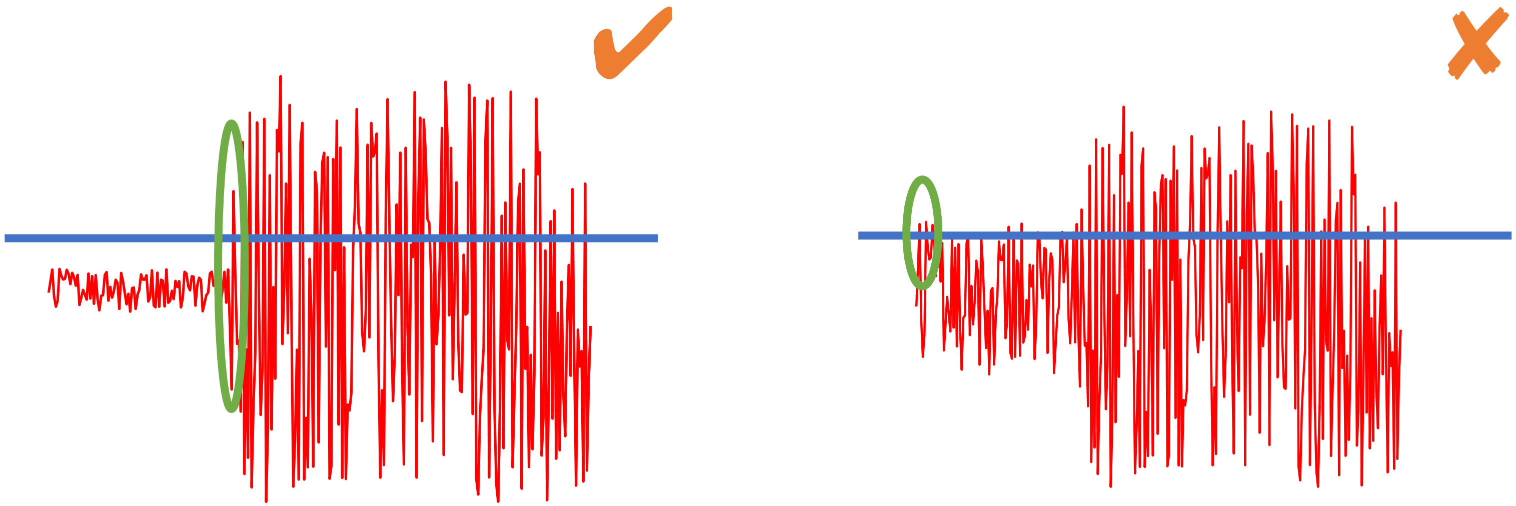


Agenda

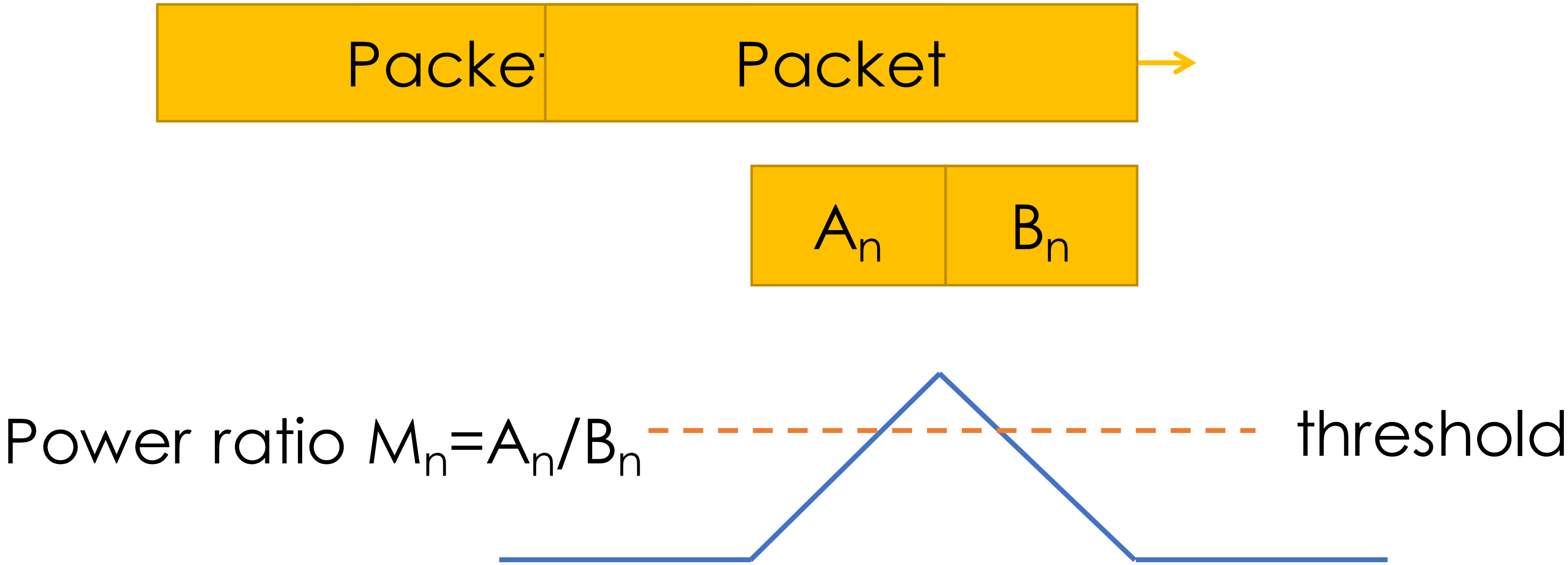
- Packet Detection
- OFDM
  (Orthogonal Frequency Division Modulation)
- Synchronization

What is Packet Detection

- Detect where is the starting time of a packet
- It might be easy to detect visually, but how can a device automatically find it?
  - Simplest way: find the energy burst using a threshold
  - Difficulty: hard to determine a good threshold



Packet Detection



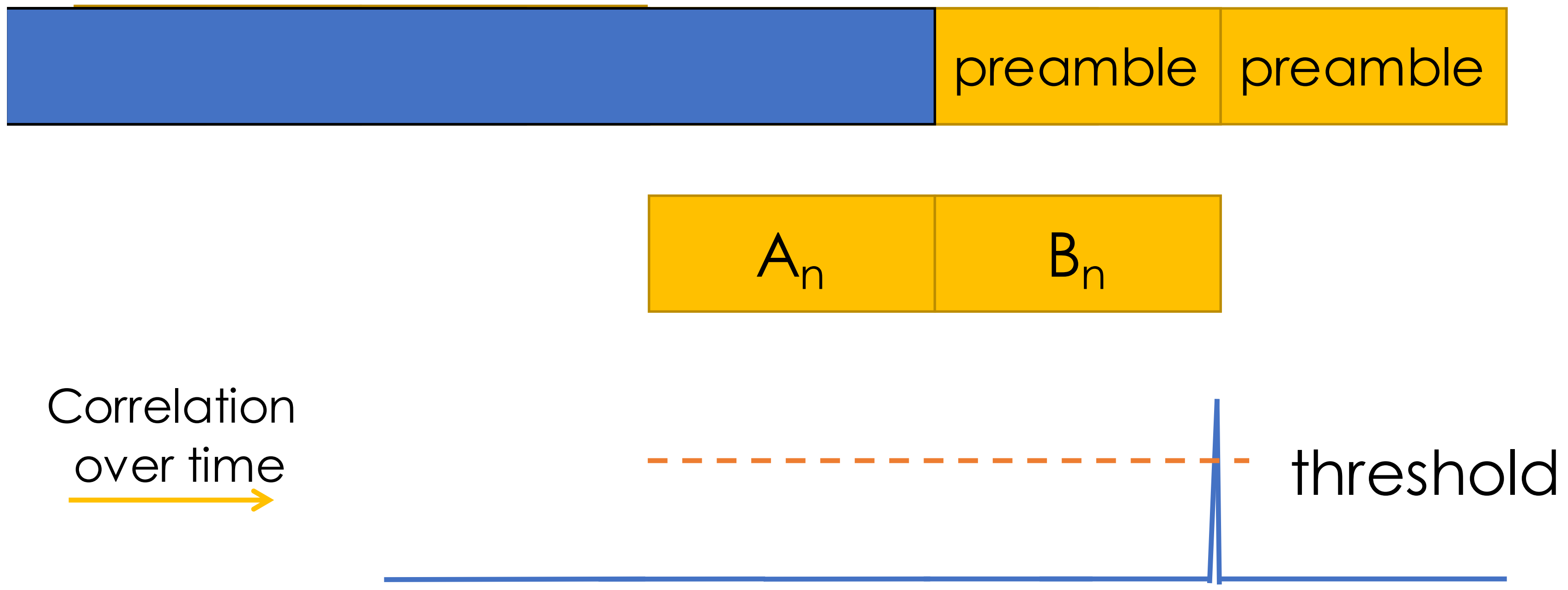
- Double sliding window packet detection
- Optimal threshold depends on the receiving power

Packet Detection in 802.11

- Each packet starts with a preamble
  - First part of the preamble is exactly the same with the second part

- Use cross-correlation to detect the preamble
  - Use double sliding window to calculate the auto-correlation of the signals received in two windows
  - Leverage the key properties: 1) noise is uncorrelated with the preamble, and 2) data payload is also uncorrelated with the preamble

Packet Detection in 802.11



- Noise is uncorrelated with noise
- Noise is uncorrelated with preamble
- Get a peak exactly when the double windows receives the entire preamble
- Data is again uncorrelated with noise

Agenda

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- OFDM
  (Orthogonal Frequency Division Modulation)
- Synchronization

Narrow-Band Channel Model

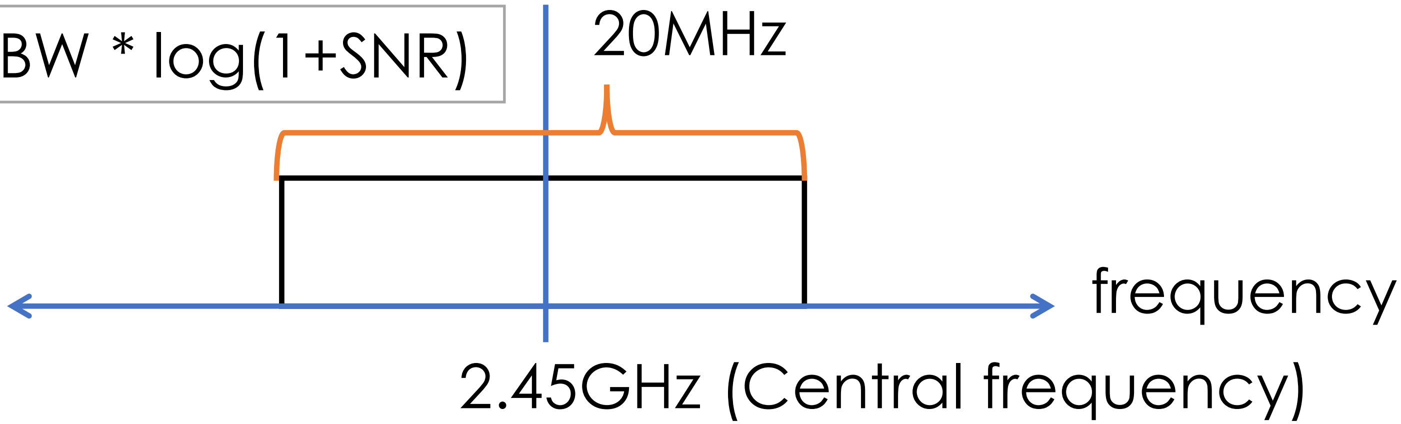
- Signal over wireless channels
  - $y = hx + n$
- $h = a{*}exp^{2j\pi f\delta}$ is the channel between Tx and Rx
  - a: received amplitude, δ: propagation delay
- How to decode x?
  - $x = y/h + n$
  - How to learn h?
  - Re-use the **known** preamble to learn h
    → since $y = hp + n$, we get $h' = y/p$

The procedure of finding H is called **channel estimation**

Why OFDM?

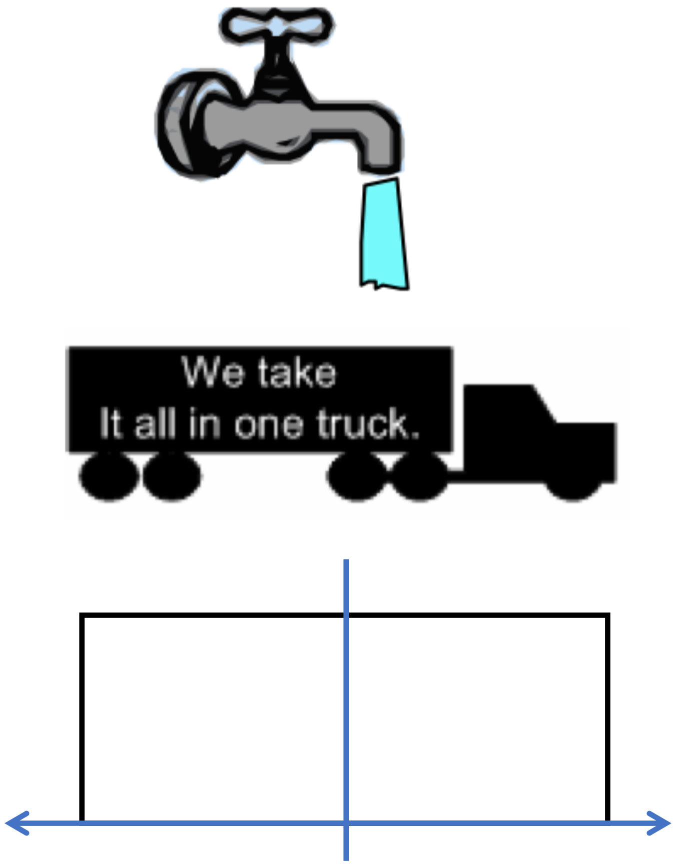
- Signal over wireless channels
  - y = hx + n → Decoding: x'= y/h
- Work only for narrow-band channels, but not for wide-band channels, e.g., 20 MHz for 802.11
  - Channels of different narrow bands will be different!

Capacity = BW * log(1+SNR)



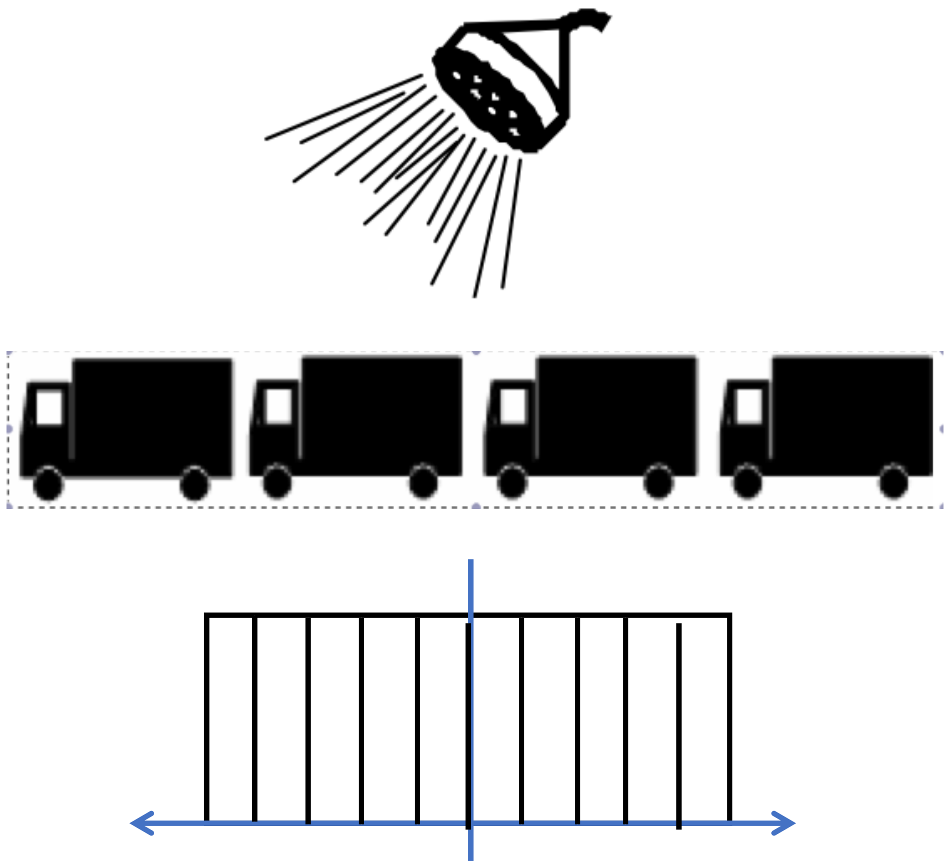
Basic Concept of OFDM

Wide-band channel



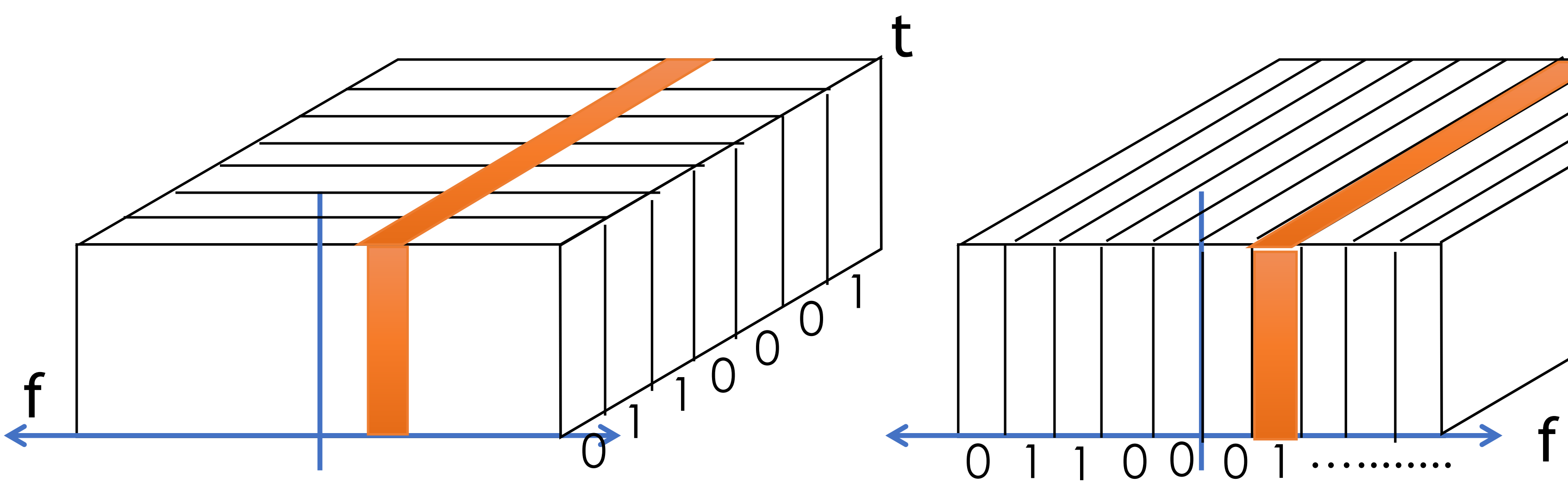
Send a sample using the entire band

Multiple narrow-band channels



Send samples concurrently using multiple orthogonal sub-channels

Why OFDM is Better?



Wide-band

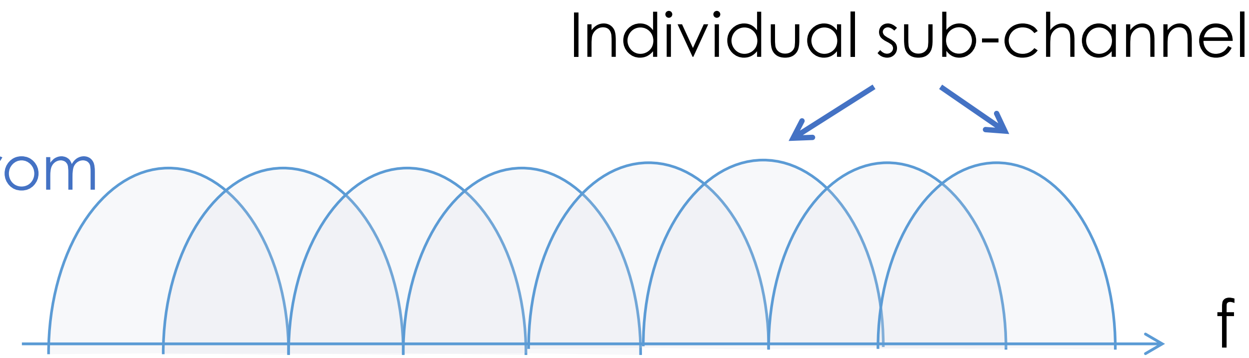
OFDM: Narrow-band

- Multiple sub-channels (sub-carriers) carry samples sent at a lower rate
  - Almost same bandwidth with wide-band channel
- Only some of the sub-channels are affected by interferers or multi-path effect

Importance of Orthogonality

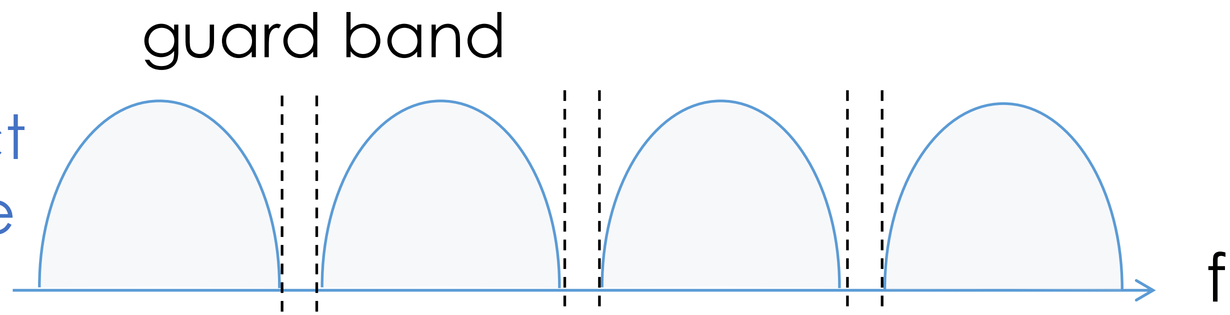
- Why not just use FDM (frequency division multiplexing)
  - Not orthogonal

Leakage interference from adjacent sub-channels

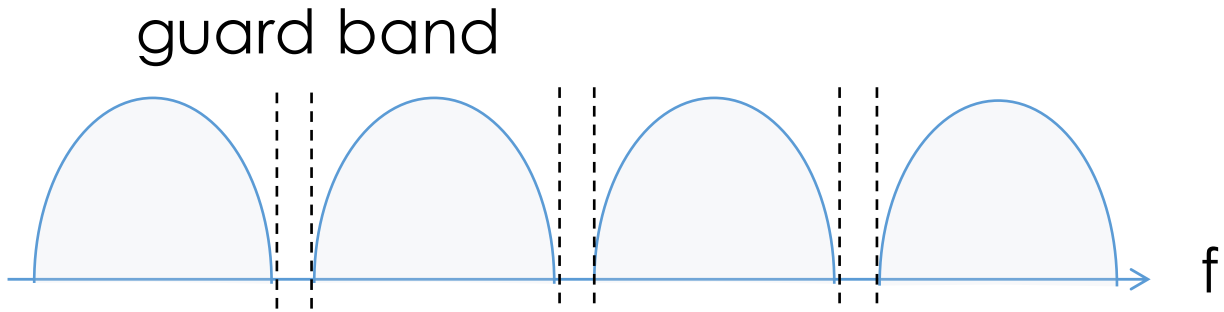


- Need guard bands between adjacent frequency bands → extra overhead and lower utilization

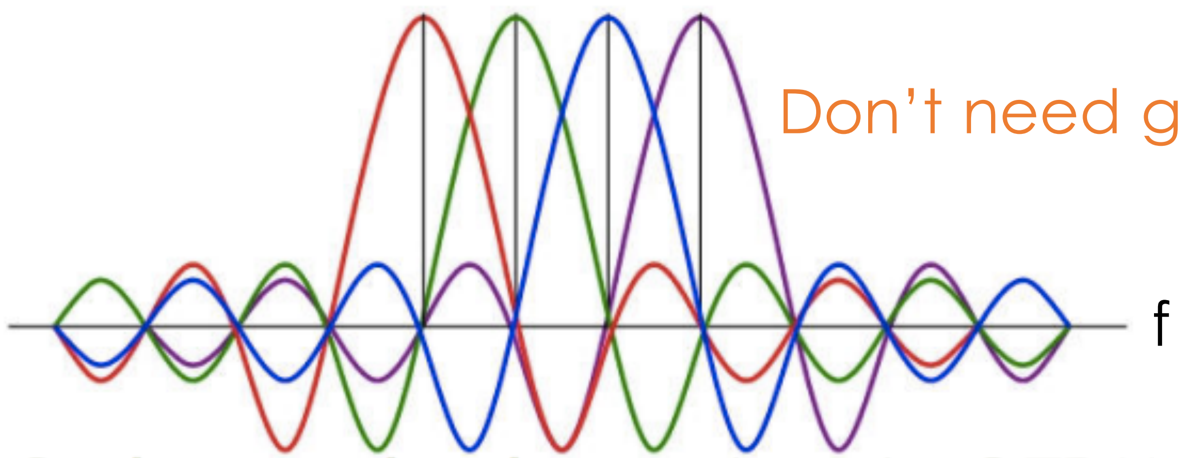
Guard bands protect leakage interference



Difference between FDM and OFDM



Frequency division multiplexing



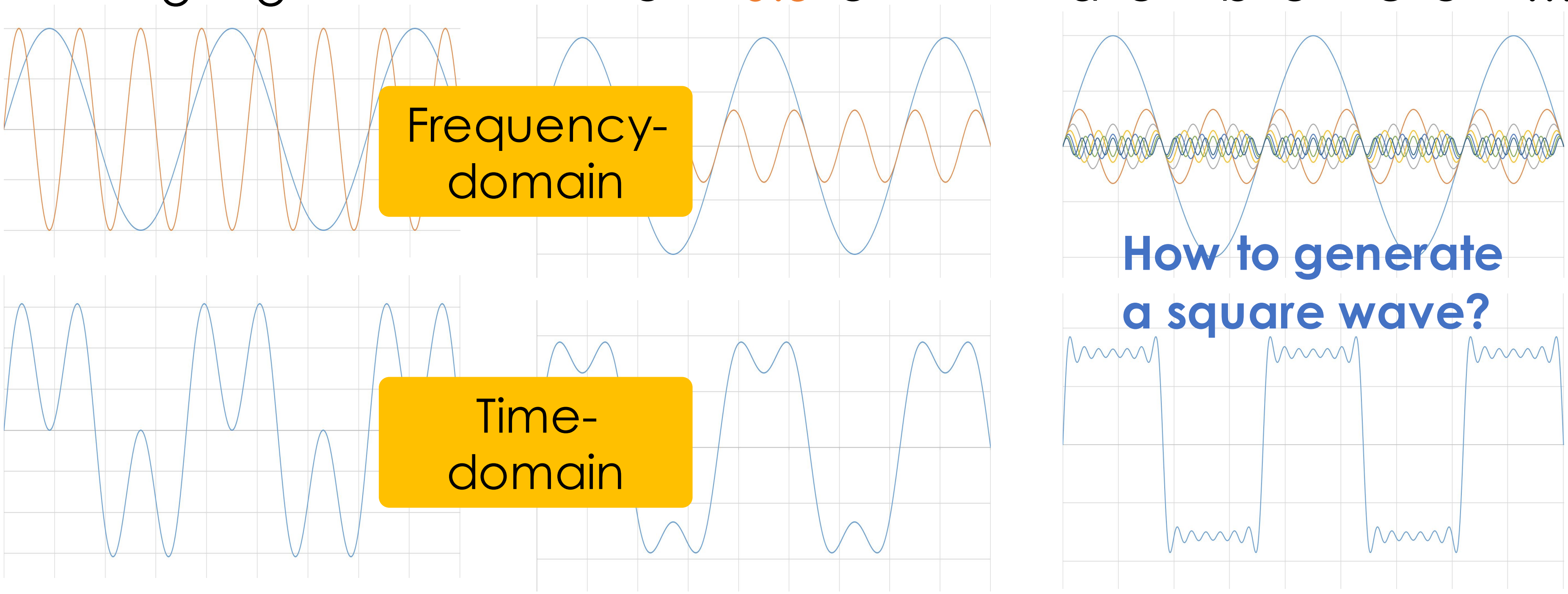
Don't need guard bands

Orthogonal sub-carriers in OFDM

Key to Achieve Orthogonality: FFT

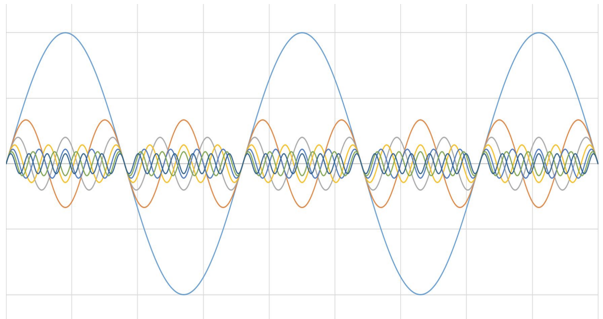
- Fast Fourier Transform (FFT)
- **Any waveform is the Sum of Sines**
  - Fourier's theorem: **ANY** waveform in the time domain can be represented by the weighted sum of sines

$e^{f1}+e^{f2}$ $e^{f1}+0.5*e^{f2}$ $a*e^{f1}+b*e^{f2}+c*e^{f3}+\dots$



Primer of FFT/iFFT

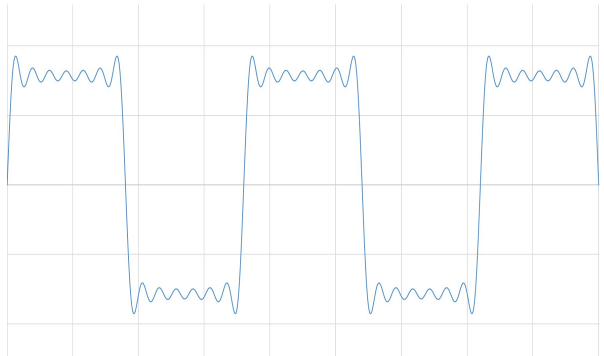
- iFFT: from frequency-domain signals to time-domain signals
- FFT: from time-domain signals to frequency-domain signals



Frequency-domain signal:
Amplitude of each freq.
a, b, c, d, …

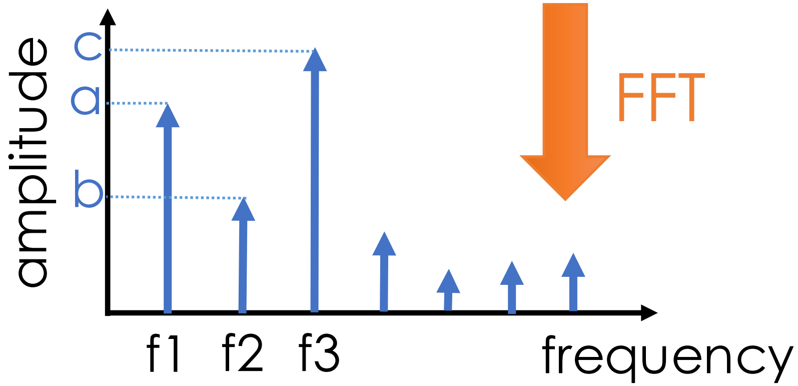
iFFT

time-domain signal



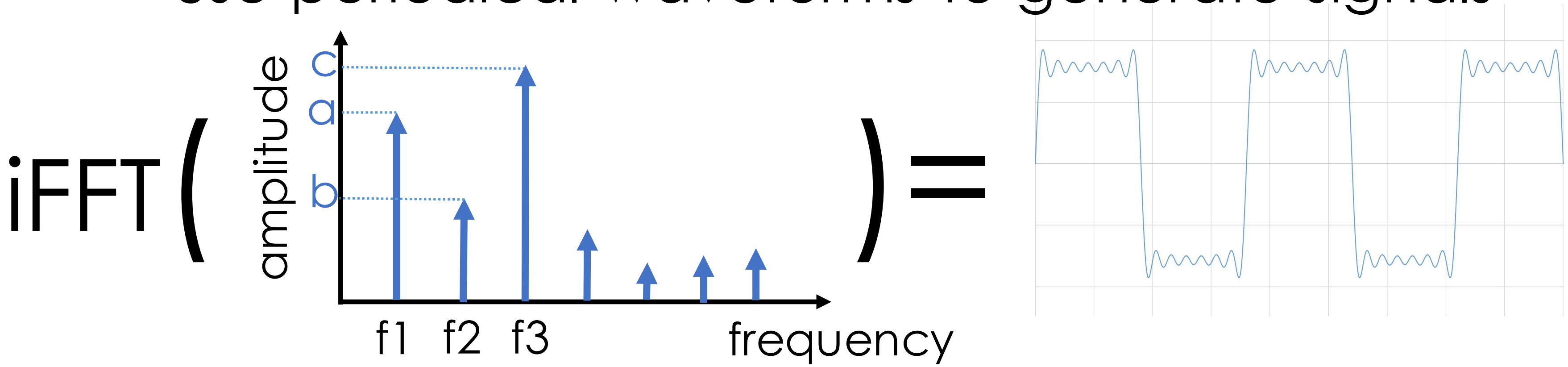
FFT

How can we know the frequency-domain components **(a, b, c ,…)** from this time-domain signal?

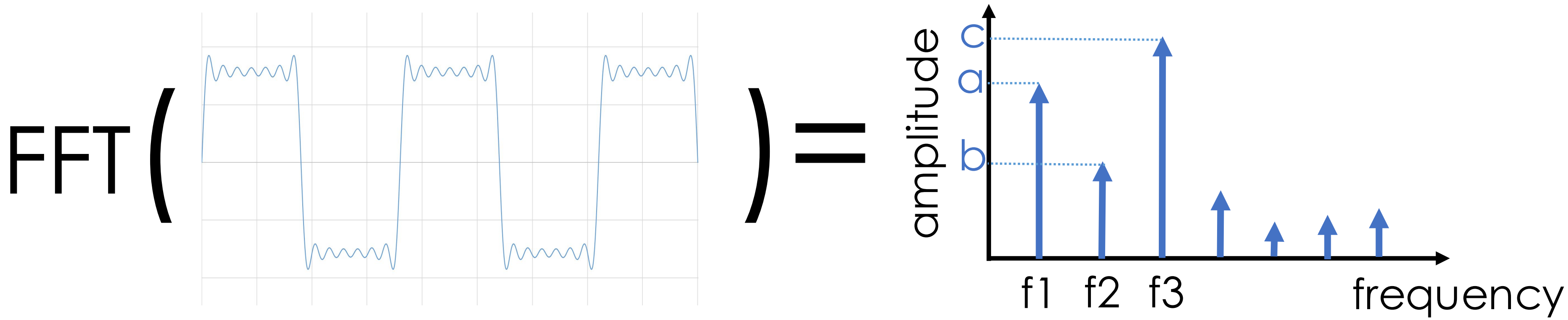


Primer of FFT/iFFT

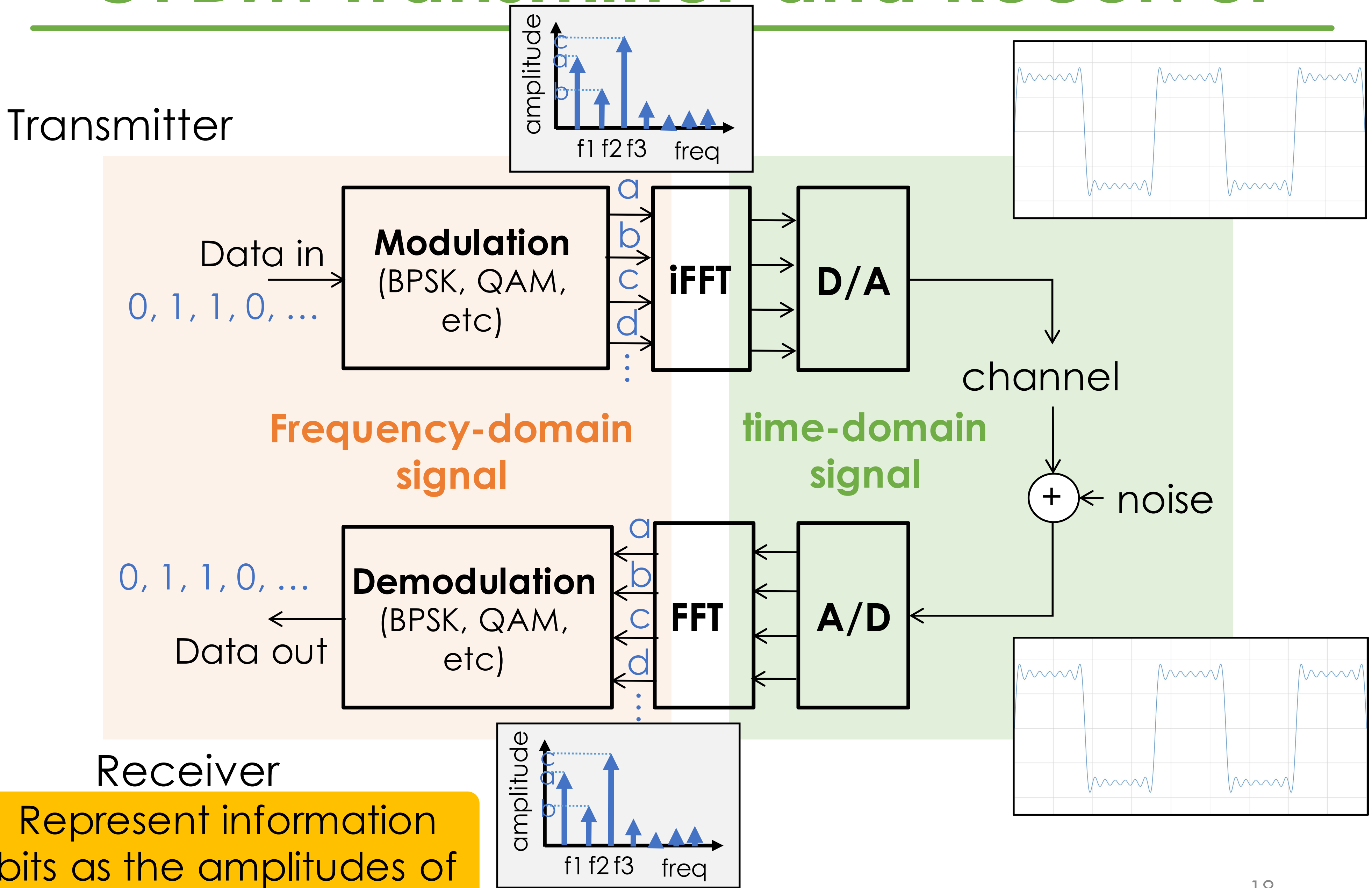
- iFFT: from frequency to time
  - Use periodical waveforms to generate signals



- FFT: from time to frequency
  - Extract frequency components of any signal



OFDM Transmitter and Receiver

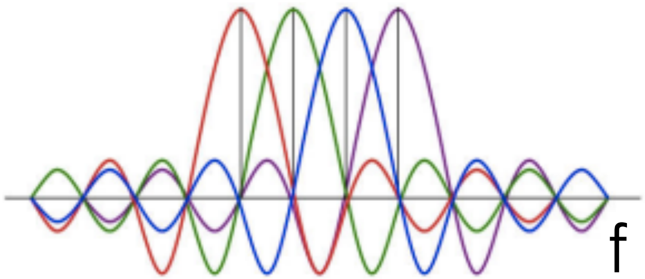


Represent information bits as the amplitudes of **orthogonal subcarriers**

OFDM Basic

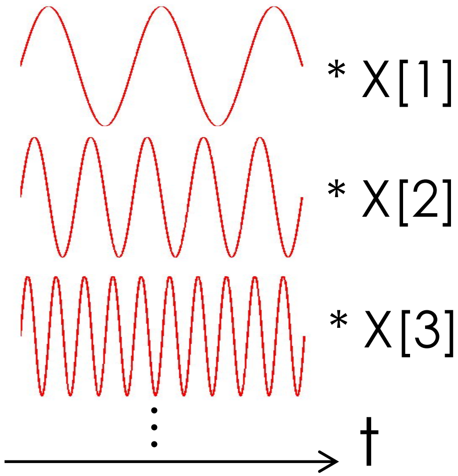
1. Partition the wide band to multiple narrow sub-carriers f_1, f_2, f_3, …, f_N
2. Represent information bits as the **frequency-domain signal** (amplitude of each sub-carrier)
   - Example: if we want to send 1, -1, 1, 1, we let 1, -1, 1, 1 be the frequency-domain signals
3. Use iFFT to convert the information to the **time-domain sent over the air**
   - Example: Transmit **1**$*e^{f1}$ + **(-1)**$*e^{f2}$ + **1**$*e^{f3}$ + **1**$*e^{f4}$
4. Rx uses FFT to extract information
   - Example: [1 -1 1 1] = FFT(**1**$*e^{f1}$ + **(-1)**$*e^{f2}$ + **1**$*e^{f3}$ + **1**$*e^{f4}$)

Orthogonal Frequency Division Modulation



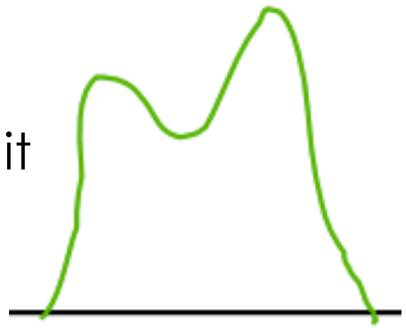
Data X[n] coded in frequency domain

IFFT →

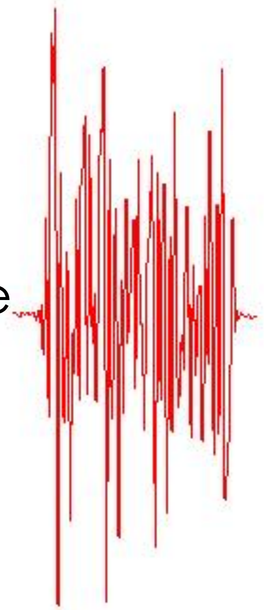


Transformation to time domain: each frequency is a sine wave in time, all added up

transmit →

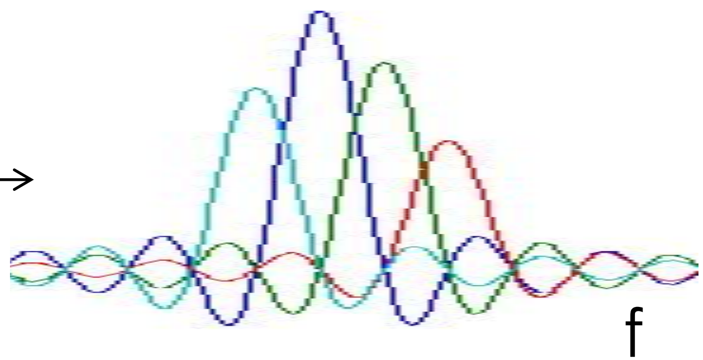


receive →



Time domain signal

FFT →



Frequency domain signal

Decode each subcarrier separately →

X’[N] = amplitude of each sub-carrier

Orthogonality of Sub-carriers

Time-domain signals: x(t)　　Frequency-domain signals: X[k]

IFFT

Encode: frequency-domain samples → time-domain samples

k-th subcarrier

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=-N/2}^{N/2-1} X[k] e^{j2\pi kt/N}$$

FFT

Decode: time-domain samples → frequency-domain sample

$$X[k] = \sum_{t=-N/2}^{N/2-1} x(t) e^{-2j\pi kt/N}$$

Orthogonal → inner product = 0

Orthogonality of any two bins : $\sum_{k=-N/2}^{N/2-1} e^{j2\pi kt/N} e^{-j2\pi pt/N} = 0, \forall p \neq k$

Orthogonality between Subcarriers

- Subcarrier frequencies (k/N, k=-N/2,…, N/2-1) are chosen so that the subcarriers are orthogonal to each other
  - No guard band is required
- Two signals are orthogonal if their inner product equals zero

$$\sum_{k=-N/2}^{N/2-1} e^{j2\pi kt/N} e^{-j2\pi pt/N} = \sum_{k=-N/2}^{N/2-1} e^{2j\pi(k-p)t/N}$$

$$= N\delta(k,p) = \begin{cases} N & \text{if } p = k \\ 0 & \text{if } p \neq k \end{cases}$$

$$X[k] \perp X[p], k \neq p$$

Serial to Parallel Conversion

- Say we use BPSK and 4 sub-carriers to transmit a stream of samples

  1, 1, -1, -1, 1, 1, 1, -1, 1, -1, -1, -1, -1, 1, -1, -1, -1, 1, 1, -1, -1, -1, 1, 1

- Serial-to-parallel conversion of samples

Frequency-domain signal

	c1	c2	c3	c4
symbol1	1	1	-1	-1
symbol2	1	1	1	-1
symbol3	1	-1	-1	-1
symbol4	-1	1	-1	-1
symbol5	-1	1	1	-1
symbol6	-1	-1	1	1

IFFT →

Time-domain signal

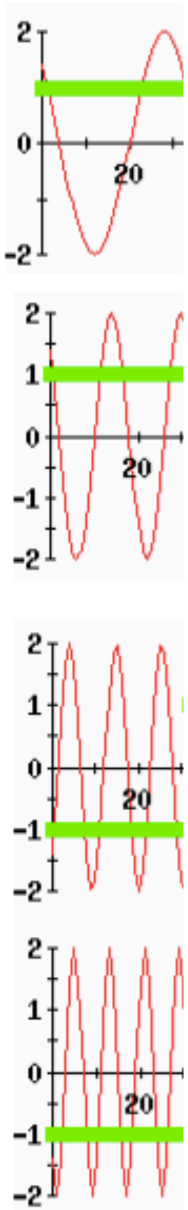
0	2 - 2i	0	2 + 2i
2	0 - 2i	2	0 + 2i
-2	2	2	2
-2	0 - 2i	-2	0 + 2i
0	-2 - 2i	0	-2 + 2i
0	-2 + 2i	0	-2 - 2i

- Send time-domain samples after parallel-to-serial conversion

  0, 2 - 2i, 0, 2 + 2i, 2, 0 - 2i, 2, 0 + 2i, -2, 2, 2, 2, -2, 0 - 2i, -2, 0 + 2i, 0, -2 - 2i, 0, -2 + 2i, 0, -2 + 2i, 0, -2 - 2i, …

t1-4

symbol1	1	1	-1	-1
symbol2	1	1	1	-1
symbol3	1	-1	-1	-1
symbol4	-1	1	-1	-1
symbol5	-1	1	1	-1
symbol6	-1	-1	1	1



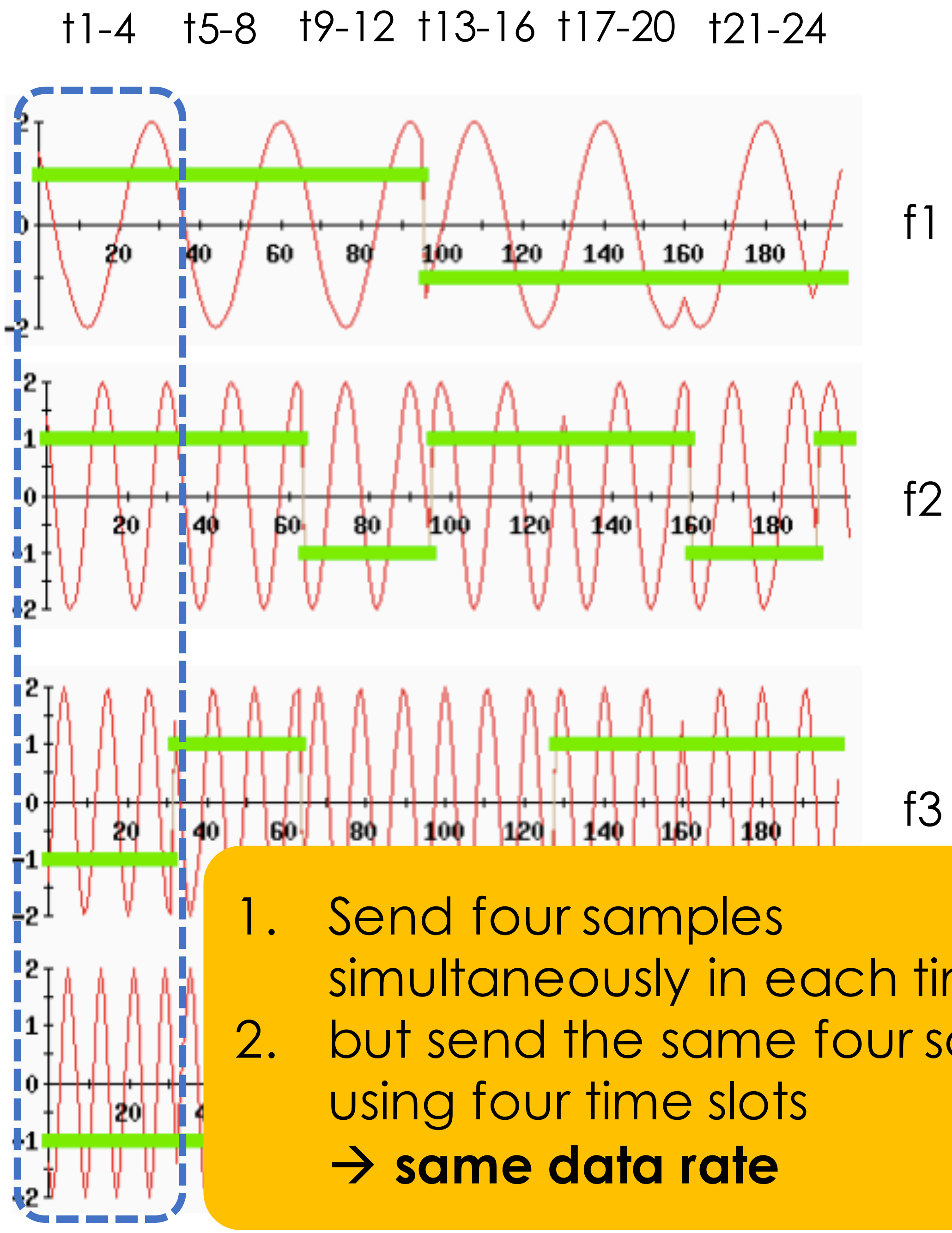
f1

f2

f3

f4

symbol1	1	1	-1	-1
symbol2	1	1	1	-1
symbol3	1	-1	-1	-1
symbol4	-1	1	-1	-1
symbol5	-1	1	1	-1
symbol6	-1	-1	1	1



1. Send four samples simultaneously in each time-slot
2. but send the same four samples using four time slots

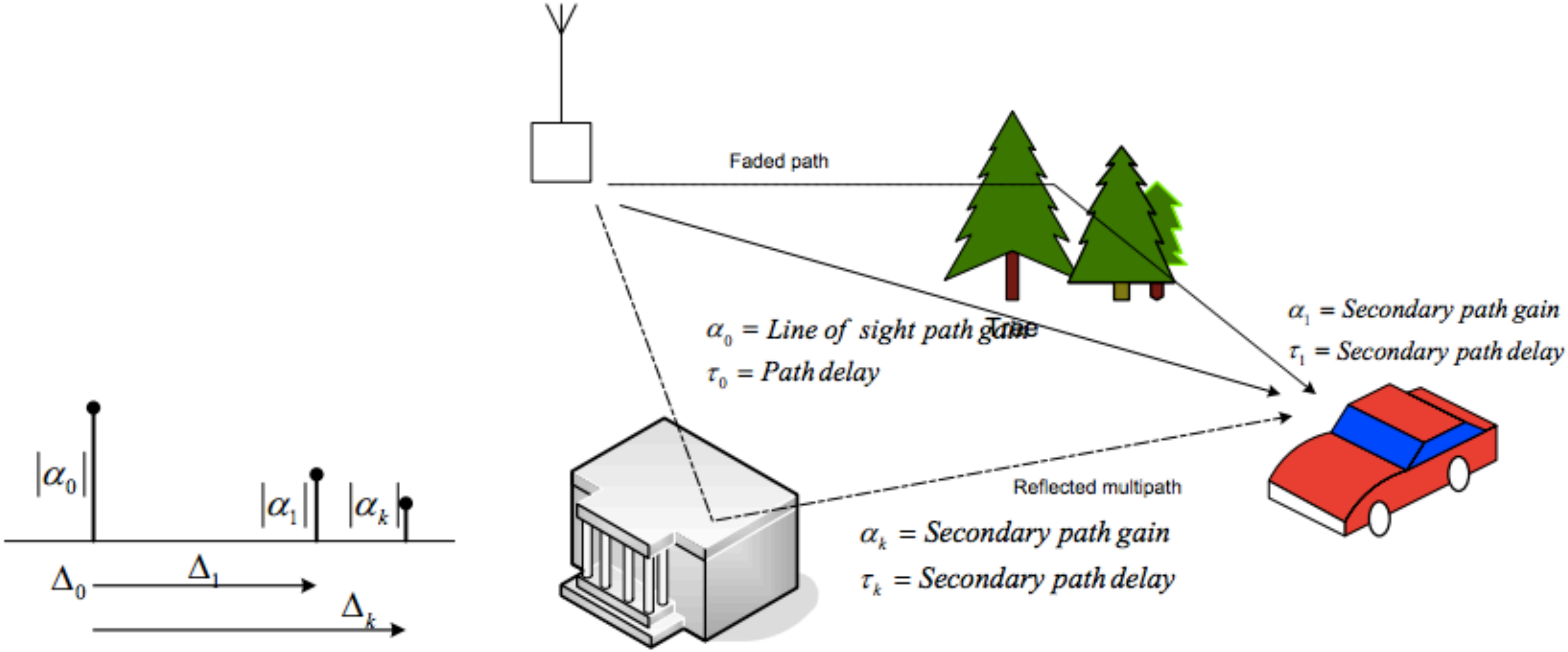
→ **same data rate**

Send the combined signal as the time-domain signal

Why OFDM?

combat **multipath** fading

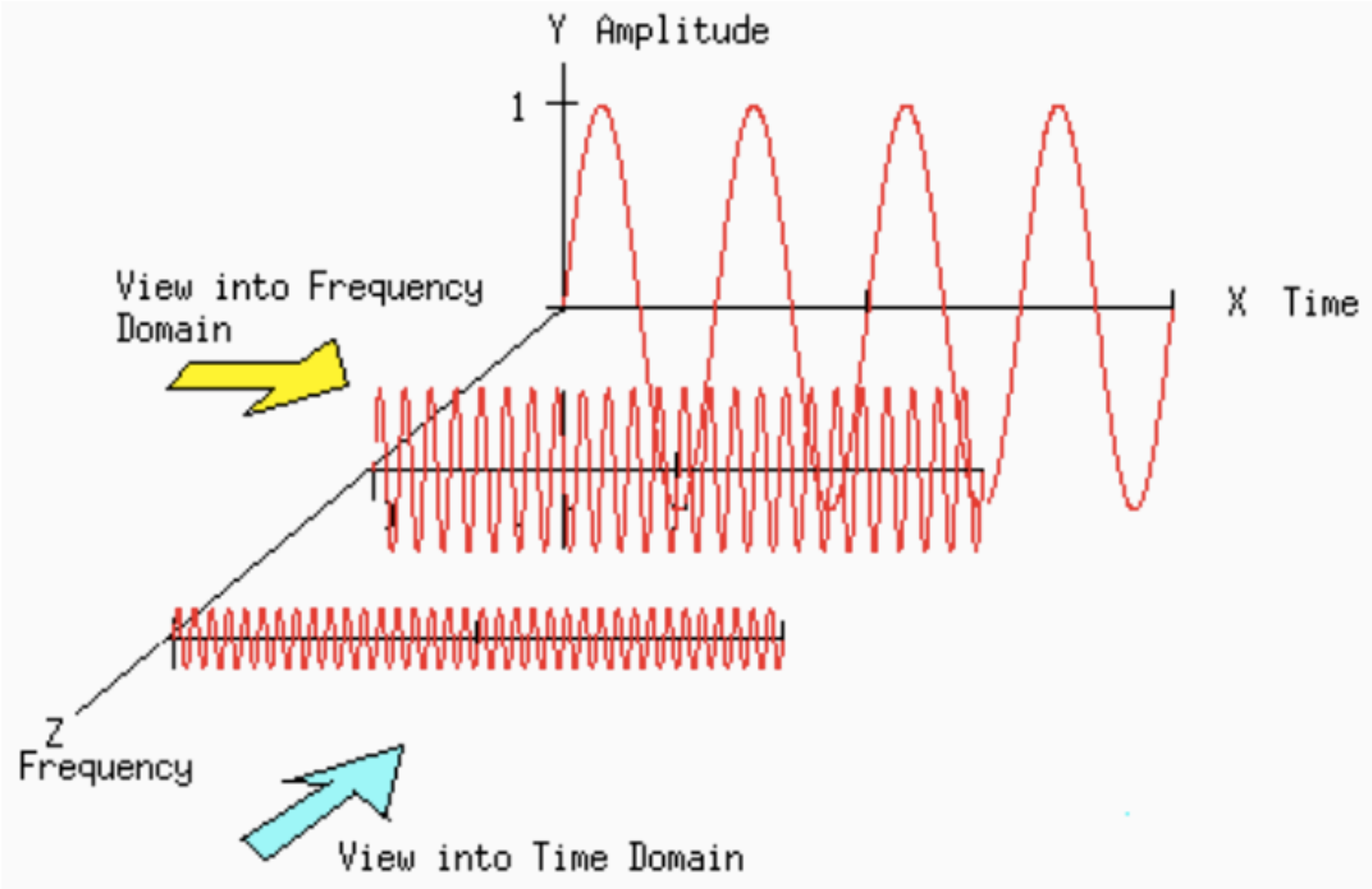
Multi-Path Effect



$$y(t) = h(0)x(t) + h(1)x(t-1) + h(2)x(t-2) + \cdots$$

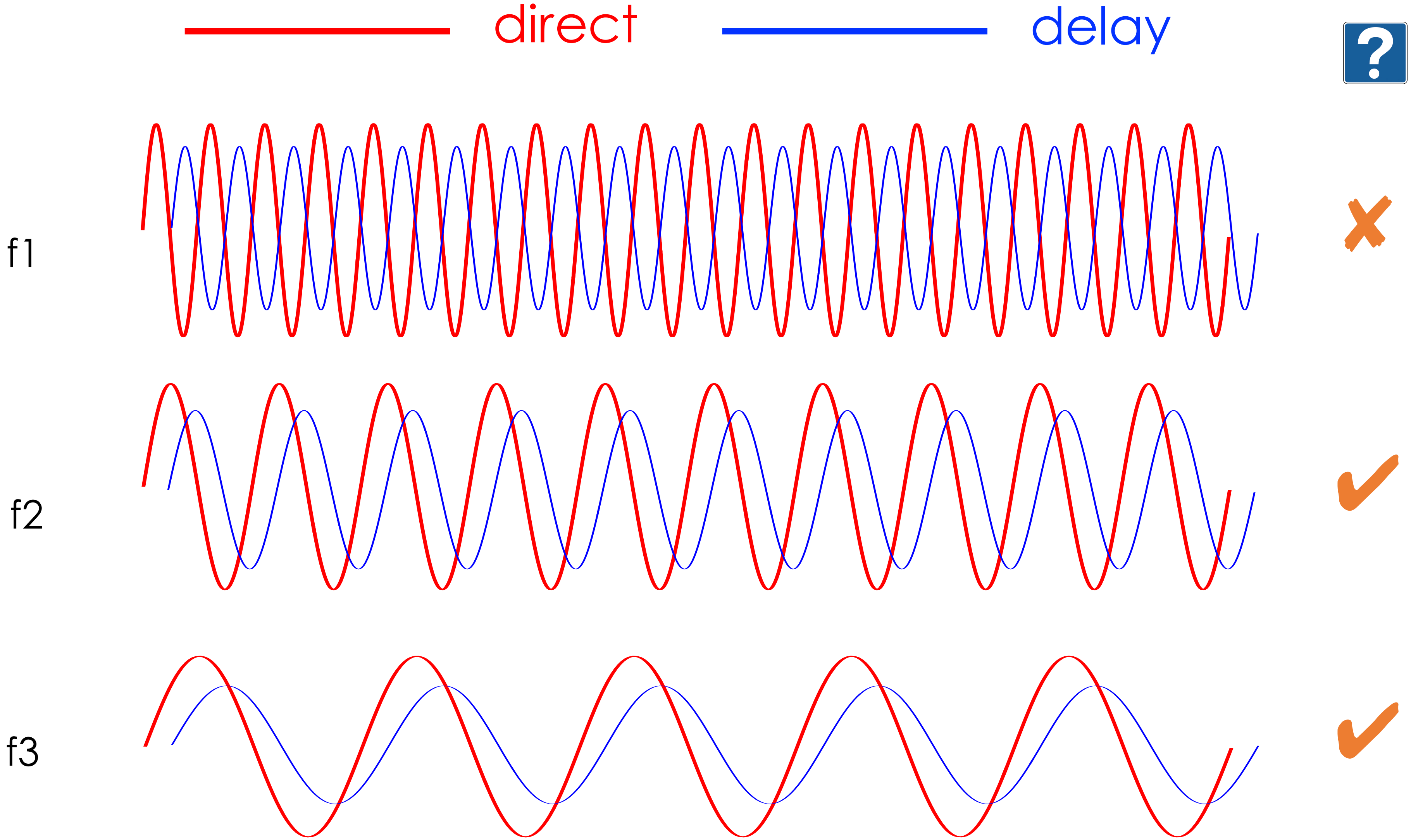
$$= \sum_{\triangle} h(\triangle)x(t-\triangle) = h(t) \otimes x(t) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad Y(f) = H(f)X(f)$$

time-domain convolution frequency-domain



Current symbol + delayed-version symbol

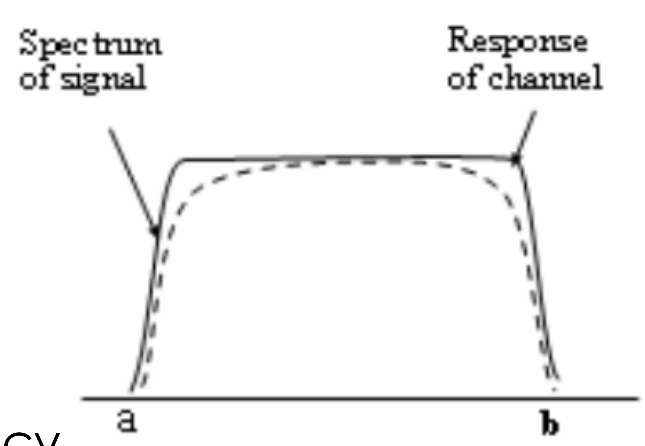
→ Signals are destructive in only certain frequencies



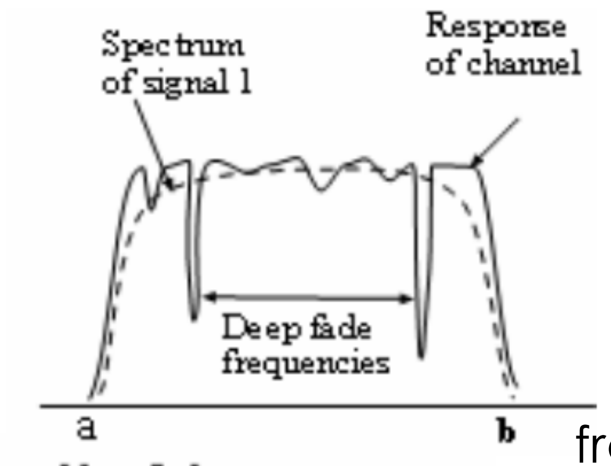
Current symbol + delayed-version symbol

→ Signals are destructive in only certain frequencies

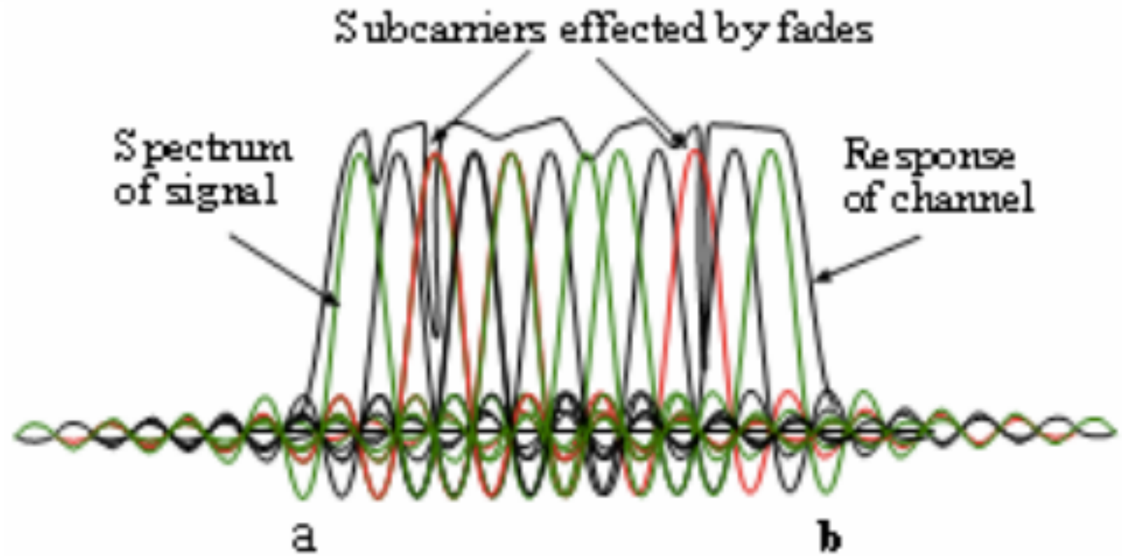
Frequency Selective Fading



frequency



frequency

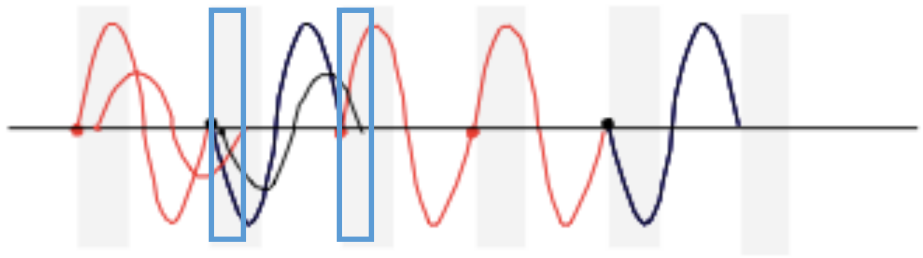


Frequency selective fading: Only some sub-carriers get affected

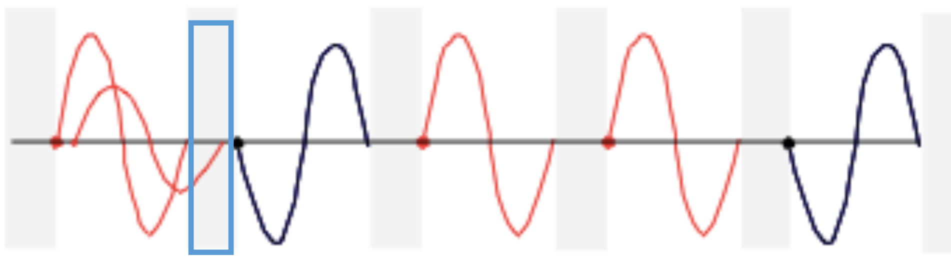
Can be recovered by proper coding!

Inter Symbol Interference (ISI)

- The delayed version of a symbol overlaps with the adjacent symbol



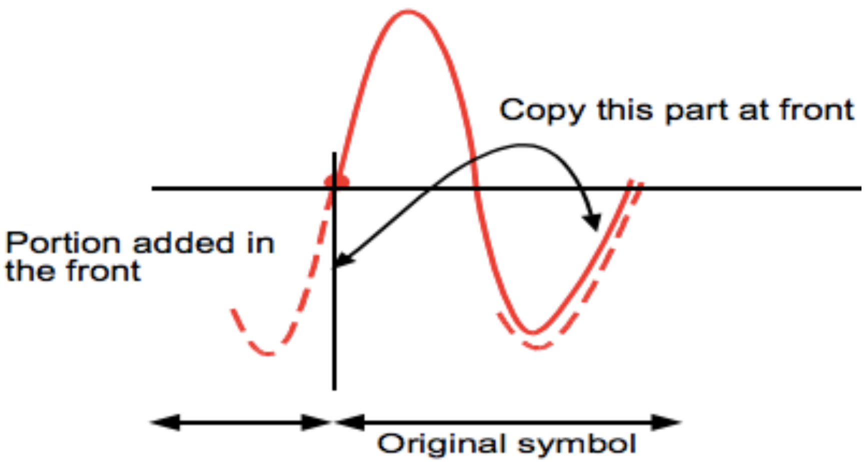
- One simple solution to avoid this is to introduce a guard-band



Guard band

Cyclic Prefix (CP)

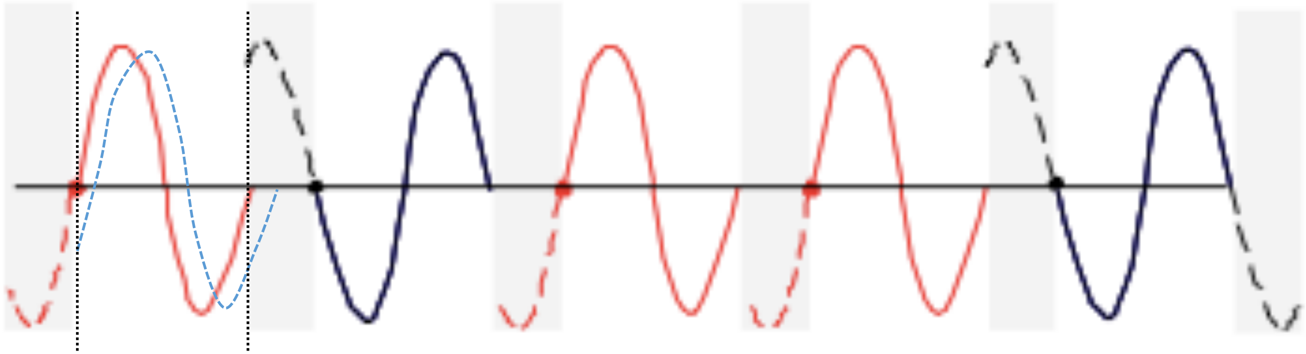
- However, we don't know the delay spread exactly
  - The hardware doesn't allow blank space because it needs to send out signals continuously
- Solution: Cyclic Prefix
  - Make the symbol period longer by copying **the tail of time-domain samples** and glue them in the front



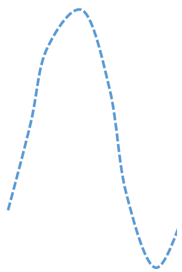
In 802.11, each symbol with 64 samples

CP:data = 1:4
→ CP: last 16 samples

Cyclic Prefix (CP)



- Because of the usage of FFT, the signal is periodic

FFT() = $\exp(-2j\pi\Delta_f)$*FFT()

delayed version original signal

- Delay in the time domain corresponds to phase shift in the frequency domain
  - Can still obtain the correct signal in the frequency domain by compensating this rotation

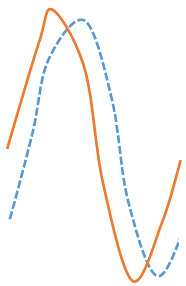
Cyclic Prefix (CP)

w/o multipath

y(t) → FFT() → $Y[k] = H[k]X[k]$

original signal

w multipath

y(t) → FFT() → $Y[k] = (H[k] + \exp(-2j\pi\Delta_k)H[k])X[k]$

$= (H[k] + H_2[k])X[k]$

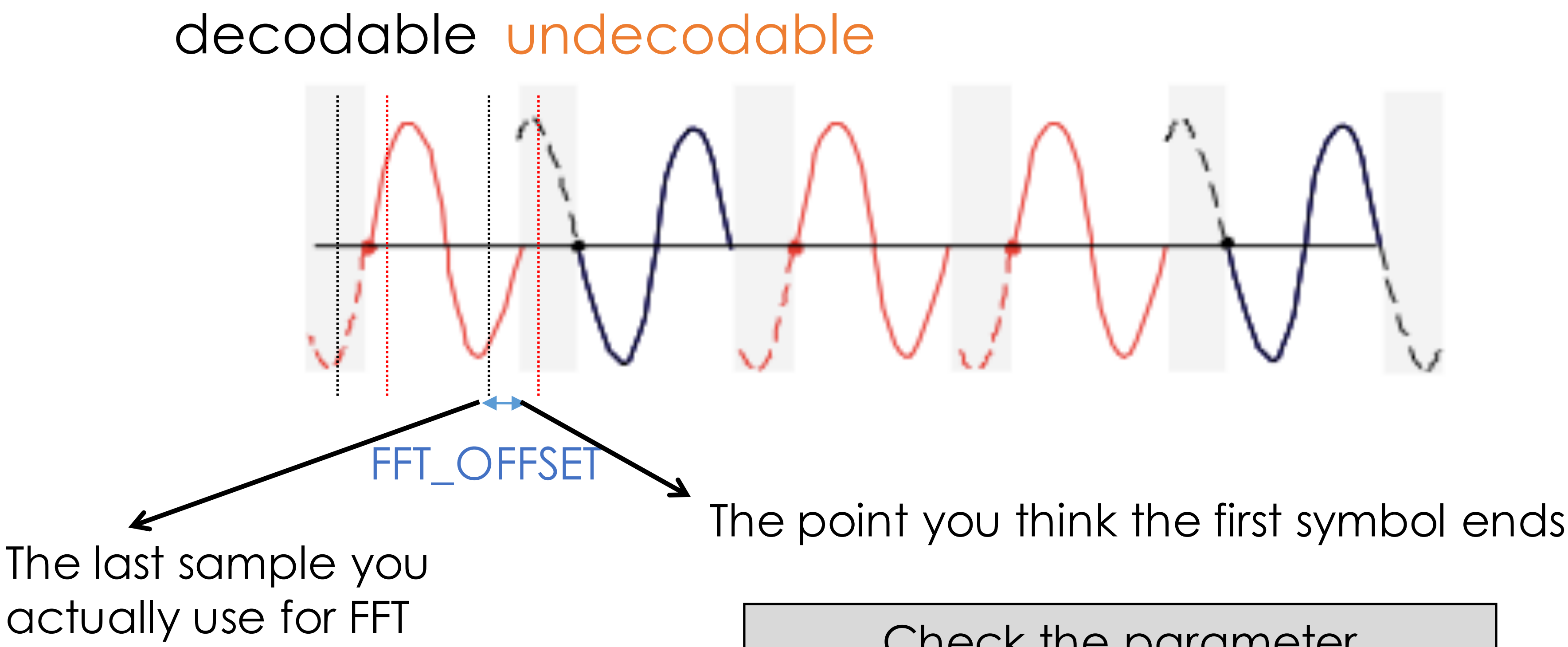
$= \mathbf{H'[k]}X[k]$

original signal
+ delayed-version signal

Lump the phase shift in H

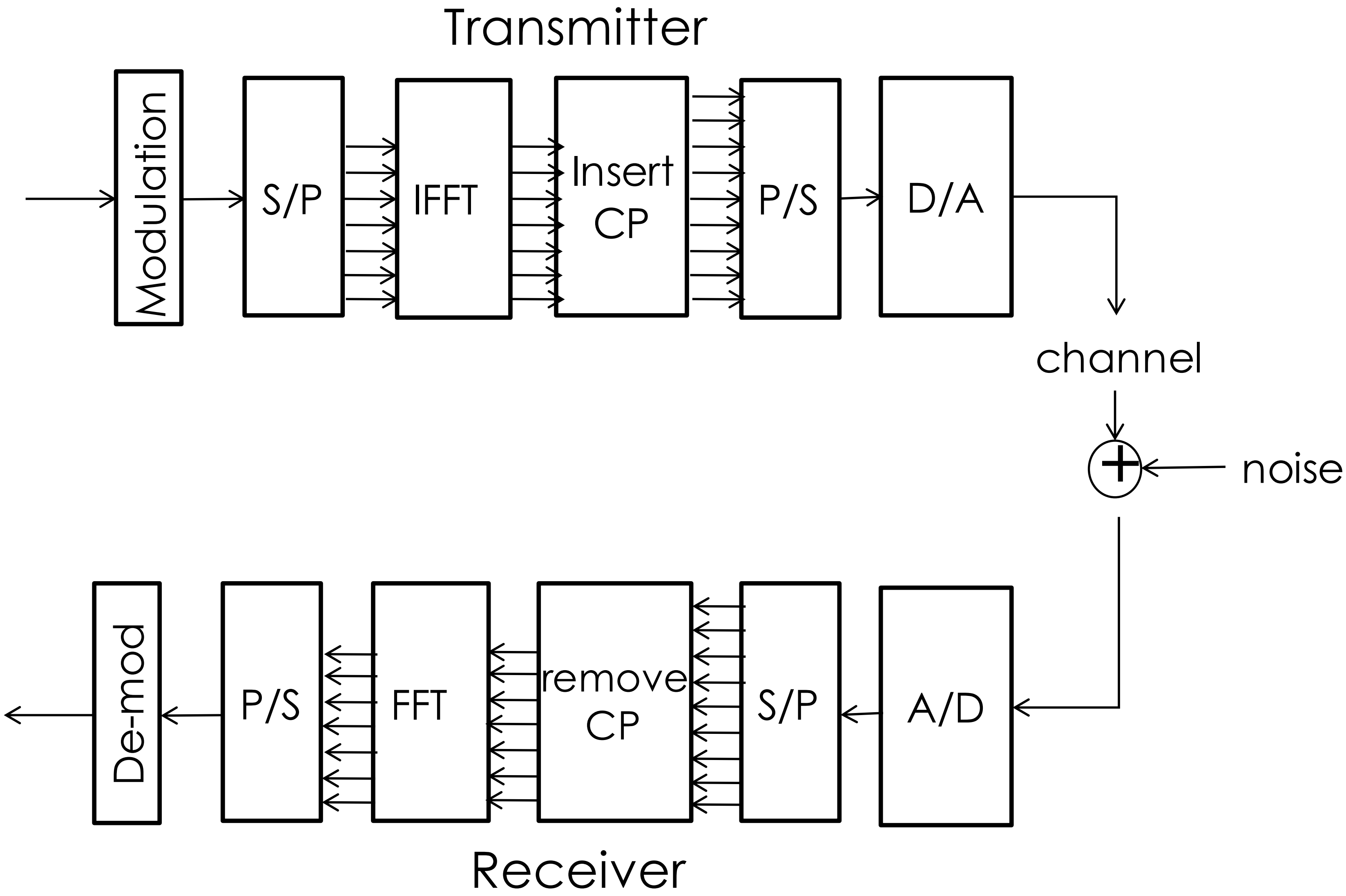
Side Benefit of CP

- Allow the signal to be decoded even if the packet is detected not that accurately

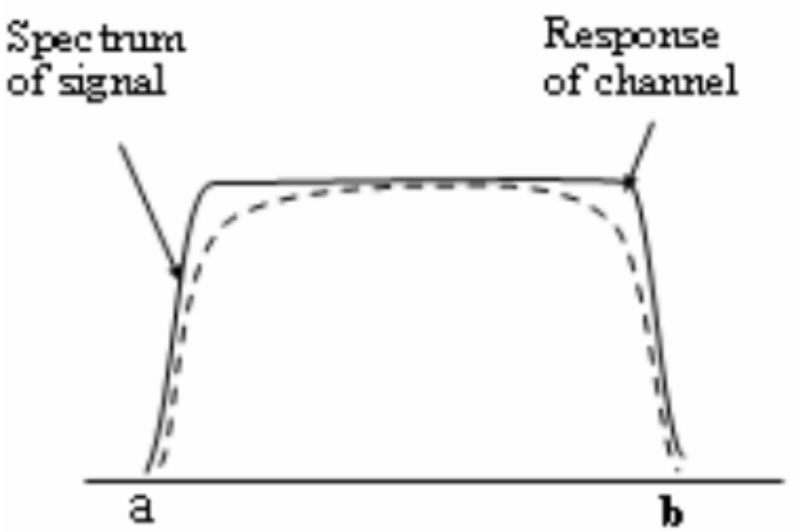


Check the parameter **FFT_OFFSET** in the WARP code. Try to modify it!

OFDM Diagram



Unoccupied Subcarriers

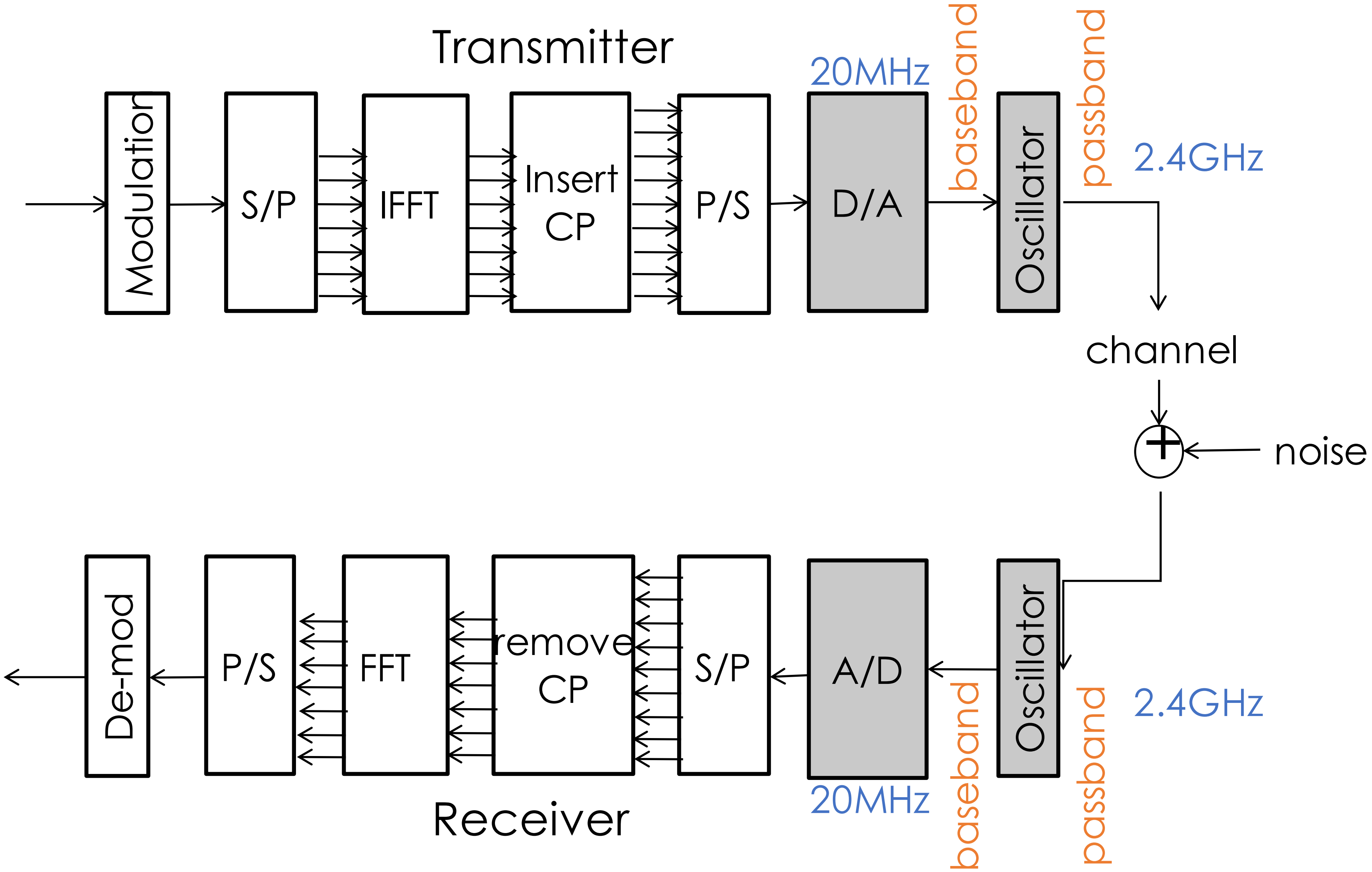


- Edge sub-carriers are more vulnerable
  - Frequency might be shifted due to noise or multi-path
- Leave them unused
  - In 802.11, only 48 of 64 bins are occupied bins
- Is it really worth to use OFDM when it costs so many overheads (CP, unoccupied bins)?

Agenda

- Packet Detection
- OFDM
  (Orthogonal Frequency Division Modulation)
- Synchronization

OFDM Diagram



Overview

- Carrier Frequency Offset (CFO)
  - $f^c_{tx} \neq f^c_{rx}$ (e.g., TX: 2.45001GHz, RX: 2.44998GHz)
  - CFO: $\Delta_f = f_{tx} - f_{rx}$
  - Time-domain signals:
    $y'(t) = y(t) * \exp(2j\pi\Delta_f t)$

    real ↙ ↘ theoretical

Error accumulates over time

- Sample Frequency Offset (SFO)
  - Sampling rates in Tx and Rx are slightly different (e.g., TX: 20.0001MHz, RX: 19.99997MHz)
  - $\text{SFO}: \delta = \frac{T_{rx} - T_{tx}}{T_{tx}}$
  - Freq.-domain signals: $Y'[k] = Y[k] * \exp(2j\pi\delta k\varphi)$ ↘ constant

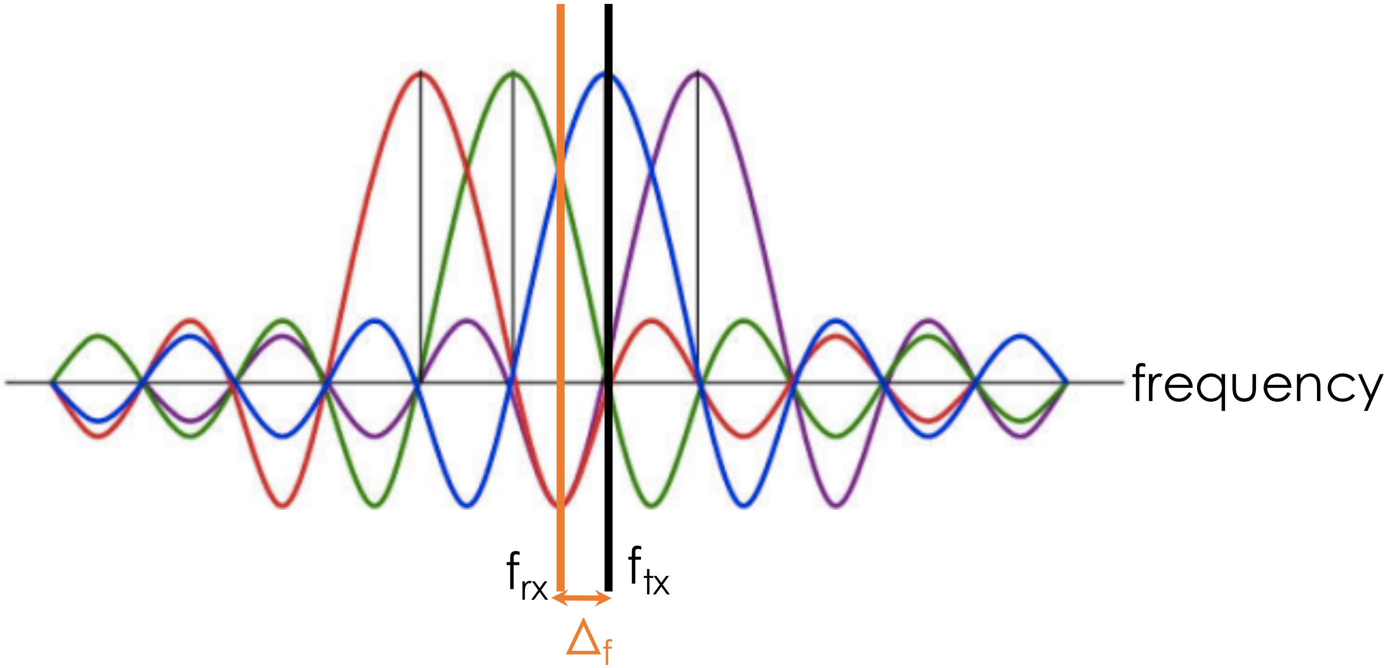
Phase rotates **2jπδkφ** in the k-th subcarrier

Overview

- Carrier Frequency Offset (CFO)
  - Calibrate in time-domain
  - $y'(t) = y(t) * \exp(2j\pi\Delta_f t)$ **$* \exp(-2j\pi\Delta_f t)$**
  - How: Use the preamble

- Sample Frequency Offset (SFO)
  - Calibrate in frequency-domain
  - $Y'[k] = Y[k] * \exp(2j\pi\delta k\varphi)$ **$* \exp(-2j\pi\delta k\varphi)$**
  - How: Use the pilot subcarriers

Carrier Frequency Offset (CFO)



- The oscillators of Tx and Rx are not perfectly synchronized
  - Carrier frequency offset (CFO) $\Delta_f = f_{tx} - f_{rx}$
  - Leading to inter-carrier interference (ICI)
- OFDM is sensitive to CFO

CFO Estimation

- Up/Down conversion at Tx/Rx
  - Up-convert baseband signal $s(t)$ to passband signal

$$r(t) = s(t)e^{j2\pi f_{tx} t} \otimes h(t, \tau)$$

  - Down-convert passband signal $r(t)$ back to

$$\begin{aligned} y_n &= r(nT_s)e^{-j2\pi f_{rx} t} \\ &= s(nT_s)e^{j2\pi f_{tx} t} e^{-j2\pi f_{rx} t} \otimes h(nT_s, \tau) \\ &= s(nT_s) \boxed{e^{j2\pi \Delta_f nT_s}} \otimes h(nT_s, \tau) \end{aligned}$$

Error caused by CFO, accumulated with time nT_s

CFO Correction in 802.11

- Reuse the preamble to calibrate CFO
- The first half part of the preamble is identical to the second half part
  - The two transmitted signals are identical: $s_n = s_{n+N}$
  - But, the received signals contain different errors

$$y_n = (s_n \otimes h)e^{j2\pi\Delta_f nT_s}$$ → Additional phase rotation $\Delta_f nT_s$

$$y_{n+N} = (s_n \otimes h)e^{j2\pi\Delta_f (n+N)T_s}$$ → Additional phase rotation $\Delta_f(n+N)T_s$

Find $\boldsymbol{\Delta_f}$ by taking $\boldsymbol{y_{n+N} / y_n}$

CFO Correction in 802.11

$$y_n y_{n+N}^* = (s_n \otimes h)e^{j2\pi\Delta_f nT_s}(s_n \otimes h)e^{-j2\pi\Delta_f (n+N)T_s}$$
$$= e^{-j2\pi\Delta_f NT_s}|(s_n \otimes h)|^2$$

- To learn CFO Δ_f, find the angle of $(y_n y^*_{n+N})$

$$\angle\left(\sum_n y_n y_{N+n}^*\right) = -2\pi\Delta_f NT_s$$

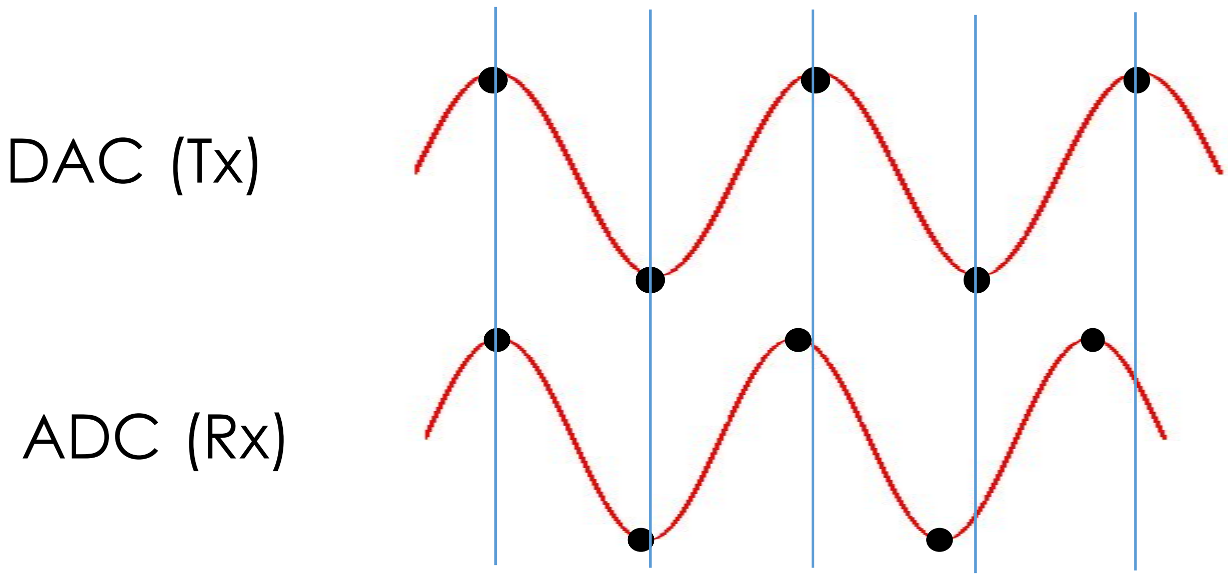
$$\Rightarrow \tilde{\Delta}_f T_s = \frac{-1}{2\pi N}\angle\left(\sum_n y_n y_{N+n}^*\right)$$

- Calibrate the signals to remove phase rotation

$$y_n e^{-j2\pi\tilde{\Delta}_f nT_s} = \boxed{(s_n \otimes h)\cancel{e^{j2\pi\Delta_f nT_s}}}\boxed{\cancel{e^{-j2\pi\tilde{\Delta}_f nT_s}}} \approx (s_n \otimes h)$$

Received signals calibration

Sampling Frequency Offset (SFO)



- DAC (at Tx) and ADC (at Rx) never have exactly the same sampling period ($T_{tx} \neq T_{rx}$)
  - Tx and Rx may sample the signal at slightly different timing offset

$$\text{SFO} : \delta = \frac{T_{rx} - T_{tx}}{T_{tx}}$$

Phase errors due to SFO

- Assuming no residual CFO, the k-th subcarrier in the received symbol i becomes

$$Y_{i,n} = H_k X_{i,k} e^{j2\pi\delta k\phi}$$

See proof in the next slide

- All subcarriers experience the same sampling offset, but applied on different frequencies *k*
  - ϕ is a constant
  - Each subcarrier is rotated by a constant phase shift $2\pi\delta\phi$
  - Lead to Inter Carrier interference (ICI), which causes loss of the orthogonality of the subcarriers

Proof of phase errors due to SFO

Time-domain

Up-convert: $r(t) = s(t)e^{j2\pi f_{tx} t} \otimes h(t, \tau) + n(t)$

Down-convert: $y_{i,n} = r(t)e^{-j2\pi f_{rx} t}|_{t=(iN_S + N_{CP} + n)T_{rx}}$

Frequency-domain

FFT $\Longrightarrow$

$$Y_{i,k} = H_k X_{i,k} e^{j2\pi(\Delta_f T_{FFT} + \delta k)\phi}$$

Residual CFO ($\Delta_f T_{FFT}$)

SFO (δk)

N_{CP} : Number of samples in CP

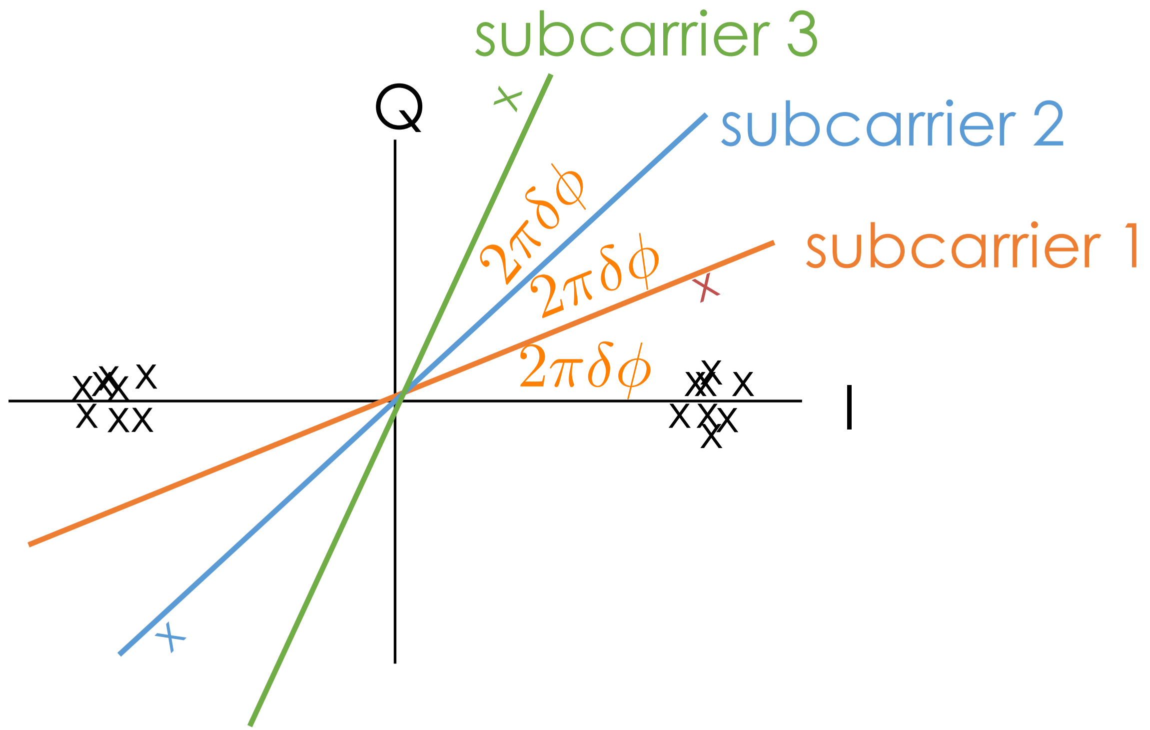
N_{FFT} : FFT window size

$N_S = N_{FFT} + N_{CP}$: Symbol size

$\phi = 0.5 + \frac{iN_S + N_{CP}}{N_{FFT}}$: a constant indicating the initial phase error of symbol i

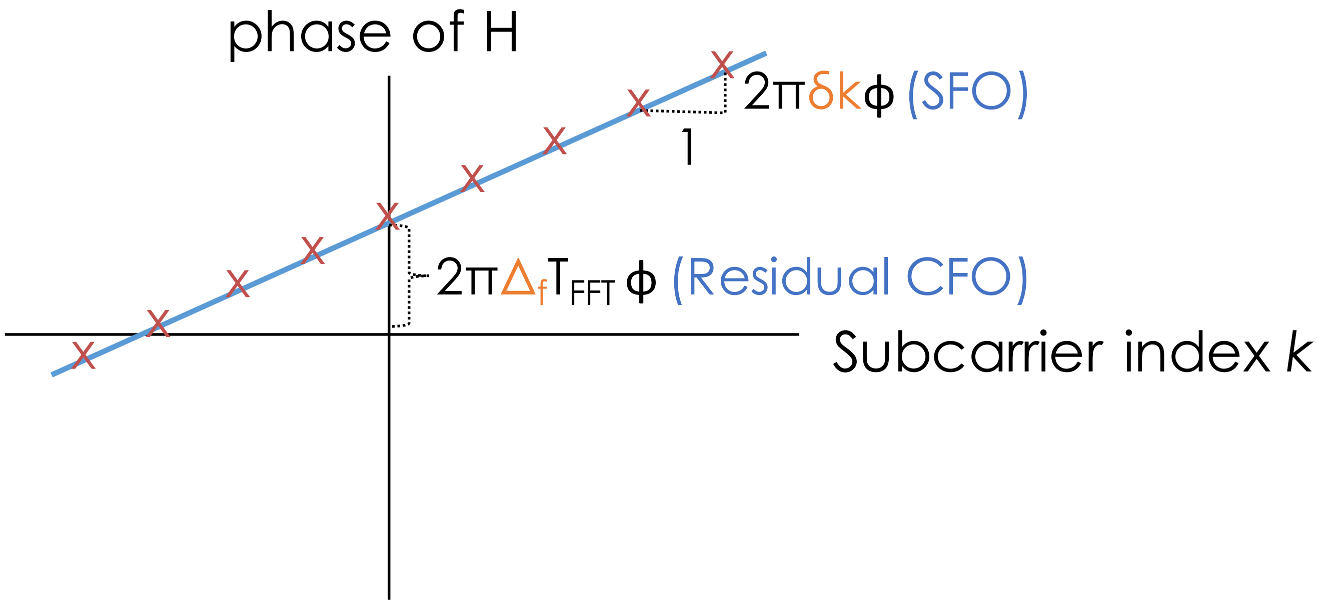
Sample Rotation due to SFO

Incremental phase errors in different subcarriers
→ Signals keep rotating in the I-Q plane



Ideal BPSK signals (No rotation)

Phase Errors due to SFO and CFO

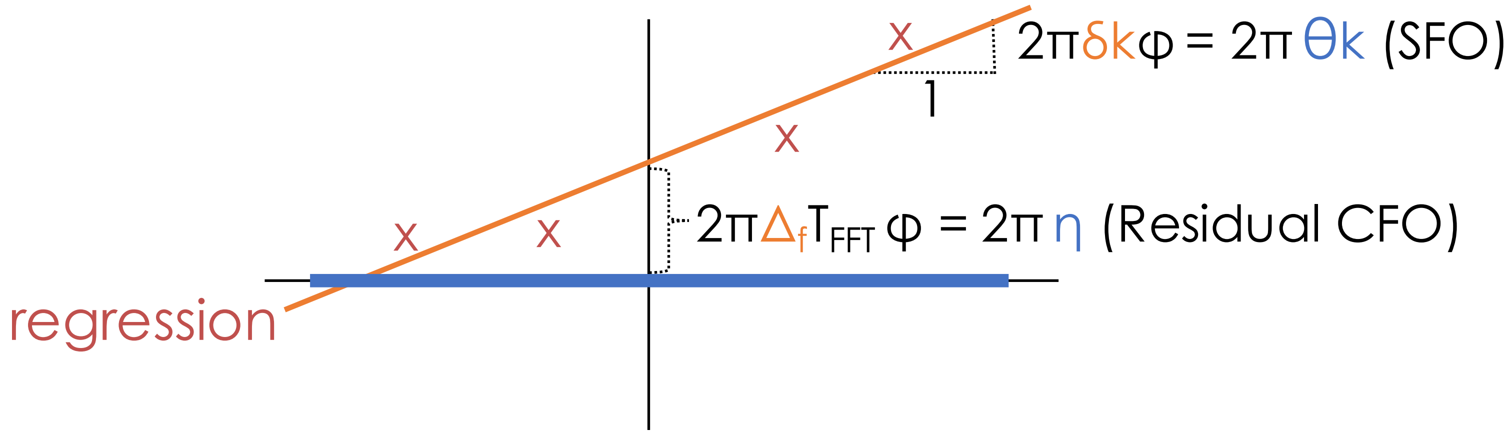


- Subcarrier *i* of the received frequency domain signals in symbol *n*

$$Y_{i,k} = H_k X_{i,k} e^{j2\pi(\Delta_f T_{FFT} + \delta k)\phi}$$

- SFO: slope; residual CFO: intersection of y-axis

Data-aided Phase Tracking

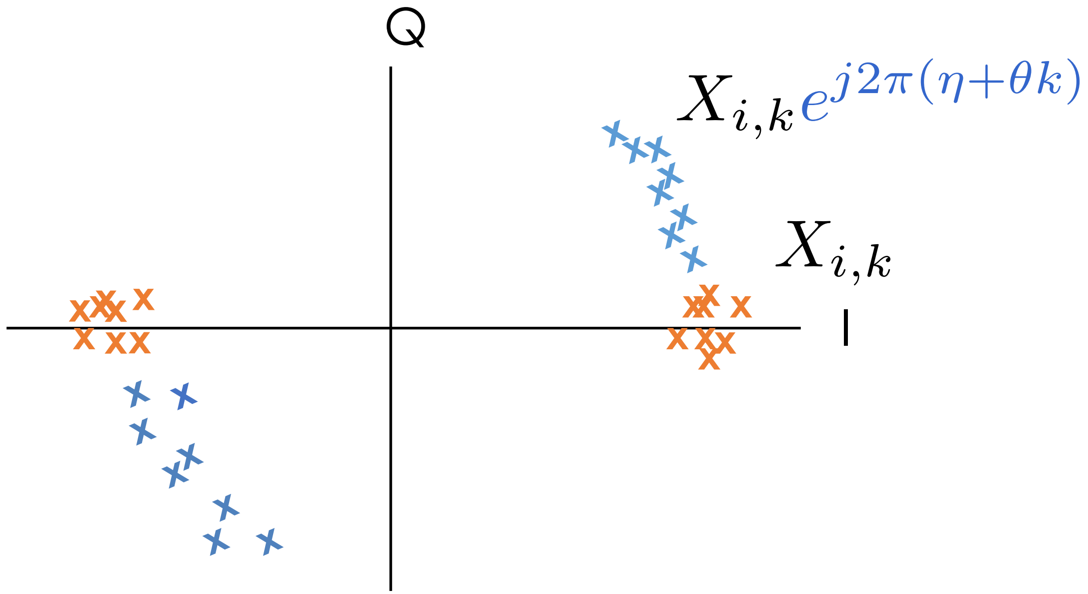


- WiFi reserves 4 known pilot bits (subcarriers) to compute $H_k e^{j2\pi(\eta+\theta k)} = Y_k / X_k$
- Estimate SFO θ_k and CFO η by finding the linear regression of the phase changes experienced by the pilot bits
- Update the channel by $H'_k = H_k e^{2j\pi(\eta+\theta k)}$ for every symbol k, and then decode the remaining non-pilot subcarriers

$$Y_{i,k} = H_k X_{i,k} e^{j2\pi(\eta+\theta k)} = H'_k X_{i,k}$$

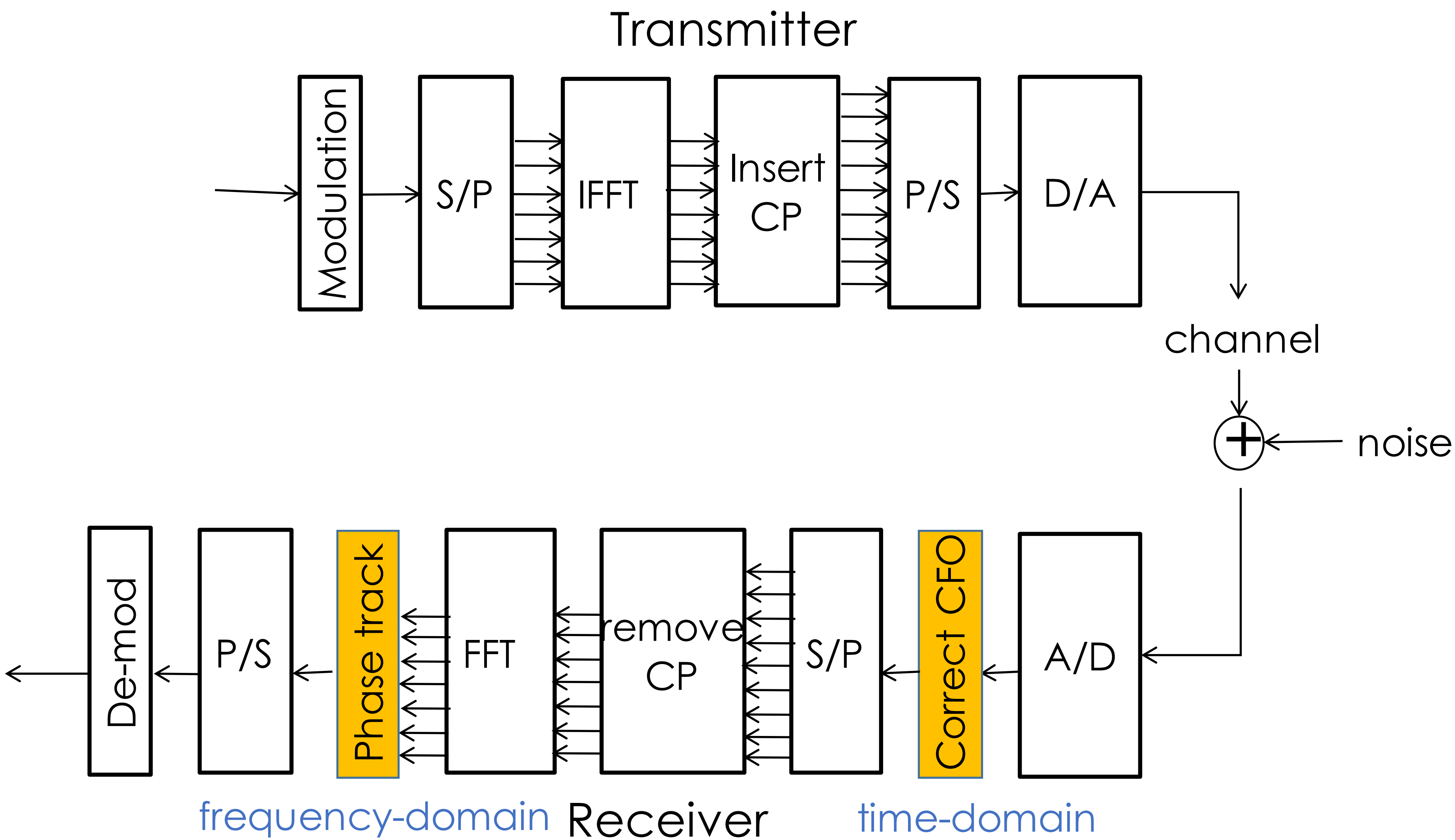
$$\Rightarrow \hat{X}_{i,k} = Y_{i,k} / H'_k$$

After Phase Tracking



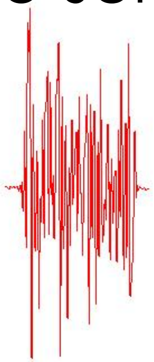
Decoded signals in the I-Q plane after phase tracking

OFDM Diagram

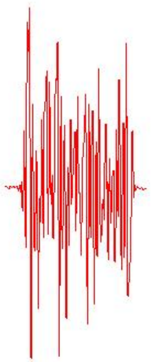


Quiz

- Say we want to send (1, -1, 1, 1, -1),

  and transmit  over the air

  (1,-1,1,1,-1) is the (a) frequency-domain or
  (b) time-domain signal?

   is the (a) frequency-domain or
  (b) time-domain signal

- What is the Multipath Effect? Why does it cause Deep Fading?