IEEE 802.11

WIRELESS ACCESS METHODS AND PHYSICAL LAYER SPECIFICATIONS

Title:

Modulation Specifications for 2Mb/s DS-SS System

Author:

Zhen WAN

Dr. Kamilo FEHER*

Digital Communications Research
Laboratory (DCRL)
Department of Electrical and
Computer Engineering
University of California, Davis, CA 95616
Tel: (916) 752-4608

Digital Communications Research
Laboratory (DCRL)
Department of Electrical and
Computer Engineering
University of California, Davis, CA 95616
Tel: (916) 752-8127
* Also with DIGCOM Inc.

Fax: 916-752-8428

Abstract

For the adopted DQPSK/OQPSK standard of the IEEE802.11 Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DS-SS) system, specifications of the differential encoding, chip staggering (0.5Tc) and modulation technique are highlighted. Interoperable DQPSK and OQPSK as well as a fully compatible nonlinearly amplified FQPSK (a subclass of OQPSK) are also included. In reference [30], a nonlinearly amplified DBPSK method, which is compatible with the 1Mb/s DS-SS conventional DBPSK is described. This contribution for the proposed standard as well as the chip staggering idea has been developed based on inputs of the organizations including Telxon and UC Davis (USA), Lannair (Israel), Telesystems (Canada), NCR/ATT (Netherland/USA), and NTT (Japan).

I. Introduction

During the IEEE802.11 1993 meeting in November, the DS-SS committee approved with a large majority the adoption of DBPSK for 1Mb/s and DQPSK/OQPSK for 2Mb/s.

We present this document with the hope that its content will become part of the final DS-SS standard. As an illustration, we present the configurations and the spectral performances of OQPSK DS-SS system with 100mw nonlinear power amplifier (NLA) and FQPSK [1,2,3,4] DS-SS system with 1 watt NLA.

II. DQPSK, OQPSK and the Compatible FQPSK DS-SS System

The modulation block diagram of the DQPSK interoperable OQPSK and the fully compatible FQPSK DS-SS system with 2Mb/s rate is shown in Fig.1. In the modulator, the input I, Q binary data sequences are encoded by the conventional differential encoder. Based on the UC Davis investigation, we agree with NCR/AT 1 (Netherland/USA) and Telxon (USA) [27,28] that the same differential encoding strategy can be used for both the DQPSK and OQPSK DS-SS modulation. The DQPSK differential encoding based on Telxon and UC Davis discussion [7, 13, 27, 28] is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. DQPSK/OQPSK Encoder

Dibit Pattern (d ₀ ,d ₁). d ₀ , first in time	Phase
00	0
01	π/2
11	π
10	-π/2

After the signal spectrum spreading, a half chip period staggering which can be turned on

by a computer software controlled switch, is carried out in the Q-channel data sequence. Therefore, the OQPSK DS-SS system is interoperable with the DQPSK DS-SS system. The baseband filters for the I and Q channels are the same for DQPSK, OQPSK, FQPSK, and DBPSK. For FQPSK DS-SS modulation, FQPSK processor [1,2,3,4] is used for OQPSK DS-SS with 1 watt class-C nonlinear amplifier. FQPSK is thus fully compatible with OQPSK.

The DQPSK, OQPSK, and the compatible FQPSK DS-SS system coherent demodulator is shown in Fig.2. In the demodulator, a corresponding half chip period delay in the I-channel signal, which can be switched on for OQPSK DS-SS, is used. The despreaded signals are then fed to the conventional coherent DQPSK demodulator as stated in the document of Telxon [28]. The demodulated data sequence is decoded by the differential decoder.

The spectrum of the DQPSK, OQPSK, and FQPSK DS-SS system are shown in Fig.3. The spectrum of DQPSK DS-SS with an 100 mw ideal linear power amplifier is shown for comparison. Since OQPSK has only 3dB envelope fluctuation, which is much smaller than the 7dB envelope fluctuation of the conventional DQPSK, OQPSK achieves a good spectral performance. With 1 watt NLA used, OQPSK DS-SS achieves -20.5dB power at 11MHz and -33.5dB at 22MHz with the conventional Square Root Raised Cosine LPF used, while DQPSK DS-SS only maintains -18.5dB at 11MHz, and -23.5dB at 22MHz. OQPSK DS-SS with FQPSK processor [1,2,3,4,21] achieves -33.5dB at 11MHz and -56.5dB at 22MHz, which satisfies the IEEE802.11 DS-SS PHY standard PSD requirement with a 1.5dB or more margin. Therefore, we recommend OQPSK as well as the fully compatible FQPSK as a solution for the application with 1 watt class-C NLA for the IEEE802.11 DS-SS PHY.

Submission

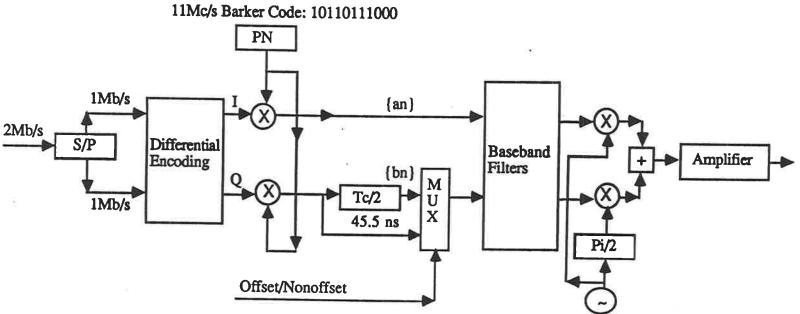


Fig.1 DS-SS Adopted Standard for 2Mb/s Rate DQPSK, Interoperable OQPSK and Compatible Nonlinearly Amplified FQPSK ----- Modulator Configuration

January 1994

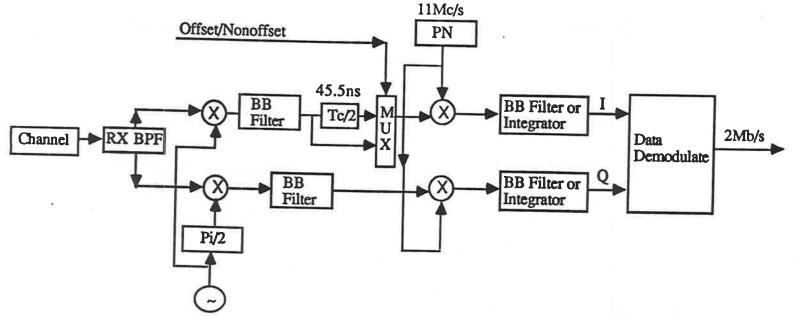


Fig.2 DS-SS Adopted Standard for 2Mb/s Rate DQPSK, Interoperable OQPSK and Compatible Nonlinearly Amplified FQPSK ----- Demodulator Configuration

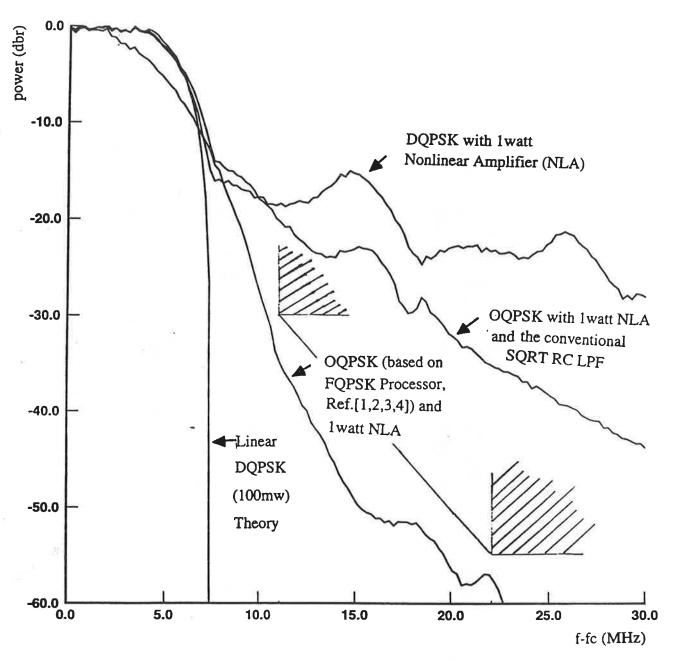


Fig.3 Spectrum of DS-SS Signals with

- (a) DQPSK with SQRT RC LPF, Alpha=0.35,
- in the Ideal Linear Channel
 (b) DQPSK with SQRT RC LPF, Alpha=0.35,
 (c) OQPSK with SQRT RC LPF, Alpha=0.35,
- (d) FQPSK in the Ideal Nonlinear Channel

References

- [1] K. Feher: "Filter," U.S. Patent No. 4,339,724. Issued July 13, 1982. Canada No. 1130871, August 31, 1982.
- [2] S. Kato, K. Feher: "Correlated Signal Processor," U.S. Patent No. 4,567,602, issued January 28, 1986. Canada No. 1211-517. Issued September 16, 1986.
- [3] K. Feher: "Modem/radio for non-linearly amplified systems," patent disclosure files in preparation, Digcom, Inc. Confidential and proprietary, Digcom, Inc., 44685 Country Club Dr. El Macero, CA 95618, December 1992.
- [4] J. S. Seo, K. Feher: "Superposed Quadrature Modulated baseband Signal Processor," U.S. Patent No. 4,644,565, issued February 17 1987. Canada Patent No. 1-265-851, issued February 13, 1990.
- [5] W.C.Y.Lee, "Mobile Cellular Telecommunications Systems", McGraw Hill, 1989.
- [6] T. Le-Ngoc, S. Slimane, "IJF-OQPSK modulation schemes with MLSE receivers for portable/mobile communications," Proc. IEEE 42nd. Veh. Tech. Conference, pp.676-680, Danver, 1992.
- [7] K. Feher, "Advanced Digital Communications Systems and Signal Processing Techniques," Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliff, NJ, 1987.
- [8] R.C. Dixon "Spread Spectrum Systems," Jone Wiley & sons, Inc., 1976
- [9] K.S. Gilhousen, I.M. Jacobs, R.Padovani, A.J. Viterbi, L.A. Weaver. Jr. and C.E. Wheatly, "On the Capacity of a Cellular CDMA Systems", IEEE Trans. on Vehicular Technology, vol.40, No.2, pp.303-312, May 1991.
- [10] Z. Wan and K. Feher, "Improved Efficiency CDMA with Constant Envelope SQAM", Proc. IEEE 42nd. Veh. Tech. Conference, pp.676-680, Danver, 1992.
- [11] Jan Boer, NCR: "Establishment of DSSS PHY parameters," Doc.IEEEP802.11-93/145, September, 1993.
- [12] K. Feher: "OQPSK Modem/Radio for the Adopted DSSS Modulation Standard," Doc: IEEEP802.11-93/187, November 1993.
- [13] K. Feher, "Digital communications: Satellite/earth station engineering", Prentice Hall, 1983.
- [14] K. Feher: "Notice of Patent Applicability," Doc. IEEE P802.11-93/139, Atlanta, September 1993.
- [15] K. Feher: "FQPSK: A modulation power efficient RF amplification proposal for increased spectral efficiency and capacity GMSK and $\pi/4$ -QPSK compatible PHY standard," Doc. IEEE P802-93/97, Denver, CO, July 13, 1993.
- [16] S. Kato, S. Kubota, K. Seki, Ta. Sakata, K. Kobayashi, Y. Matsumoto: "Implementation architectures, suggested preambles and VLSI components for FQPSK, offset QPSK and GFSK standard 1 Mb/s rate and for higher bit rate WLAN," a submission by NTT-Japan, Doc. IEEE P802.11-93/137, September, 1993.
- [17] Leung, P. S. K., K. Feher: "FQPSK -A Superior Modulation Technique for Mobile and Personal Communications," IEEE Transactions on Broadcasting, Vol. 39, No. 2, June 1993, pp 288-294.
- [18] Leung, P. S. K., K. Feher: "F-QPSK A Superior Modulation for Future generations of High-Capacity Micro cellular PCS Systems," Proceedings of the IEEE-VTC-93, May 18-20, 1993, Secaucus, NJ.
- [19] K. Feher: "Cellular Digital Mobile Radio," manuscript for forthcoming book Fall 1994 and/or publications. File ©KF, University of California, Davis, September 1992.
- [20] K. Feher: "Modems for Emerging Digital Cellular Mobile Radio Systems," IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, Vol. 40, No. 2, May 1991.
- [21] S. Kato, K. Feher: "XPSK: A new cross-correlated phase-shift keying modulation technique," IEEE Transactions on Communications, May 1983.

- [22] N. Silberman, J. Boer: "Draft proposal for a frequency hopping and direct sequence spread spectrum PHY standard," Doc. IEEE P802.11-93/83rl, July 1993.
- [23] K. Feher: "1 Mb/s and higher data rate PHY/MAC: GFSK and FQPSK," Doc. IEEE P802.11-93/138, September 1993.
- [24] S. Kato et al., NTT: "Preamble specifications for the standard 1 Mb/s FH-SS system and for higher speed systems," Doc. IEEEP802.11-93/189, November 1993.
- [25] R. Atienza, W. Chen, Soderstrand, et al., UC Davis: "DS-SS and Higher Speed FH-SS MODEM VLSI Implementation," Doc. IEEE P802.11-94/06, January 1994.
- [26] S. Kato et al., NTT: "Performance of OQPSK and Equivalent FQPSK-KF for the DS-SS System," Doc. IEEE P802.11-93/189, November 1993.
- [27] Paul Struhsaker, Telxon: "Offset QPSK," Fax to DCRL Lab, December 1993.
- [28] Paul Struhsaker, Telxon: "Analysis of OQPSK Modulation on DS-SS PHY Acquisition," Doc. IEEEP802.11-93/185, November 1993.
- [29] Jan Boer, NCR: "Some Performance Aspects of Offset QPSK," Doc. IEEEP802.11-93/207, November 1993.
- [30] Hossein Mehdi, UC Davis: "DBPSK Compatible, Power Efficient NLA Technique (1watt) for DS-SS," Doc. IEEEP802.11-94/04, January 1994.