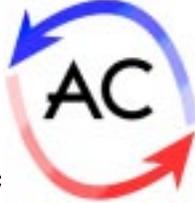

doc.: IEEE 802.11-98/84

FEC (Forward Error Control) is Not Overhead

Chris Heegard
&
Matthew B. Shoemake
Alantro Communications



Submission

March 11 1998 doc.: IEEE 802.11-98/84

Overhead

- Subtracts from the primary goal of transmission:
 - reliable conveyance of user information (messages from transmitter to receiver)



Submission Slide 2 Chris Heegard & Matthew Shoemake, Alantro Communications 

March 11 1998

doc.: IEEE 802.11-98/84

Examples of Overhead

- a frame synchronization in a packet system
- a packet preamble
- a pilot tone
- These functions help with higher level objectives or for estimation and tracking of channel parameters

Submission

Slide 3

Chris Heegard & Matthew Shoemake, Alantro Communications



March 11 1998

doc.: IEEE 802.11-98/84

Redundancy

- Adds to the primary goal of transmission
 - reliable conveyance of user information



Submission

Slide 4

Chris Heegard & Matthew Shoemake, Alantro Communications



March 11 1998

doc.: IEEE 802.11-98/84

The Distinguishing Feature

- Overhead is independent of the data
 - It helps with auxiliary functions, yet subtracts from resources
 - Power
 - Bandwidth
 - Data Rate
- Redundancy is a function of the data
 - It help with the primary function, it enhances the utilization of resources

Submission

Slide 5

Chris Heegard & Matthew Shoemake, Alantro Communications



March 11 1998

doc.: IEEE 802.11-98/84

FEC is considered as “overhead” when applied as a “Band-Aid”

- A communications system is designed without coding, it is not robust enough
- An ECC (error control code) is used to “fix” the system
 - improvement of reliability
 - loss in rate (“overhead”)
- This approach is a mistake in the design of a fresh system!

Submission

Slide 6

Chris Heegard & Matthew Shoemake, Alantro Communications



March 11 1998

doc.: IEEE 802.11-98/84

How to Correctly Design an FEC

- Fix a data rate (user rate) R
- Define a large signal set that generates more than $2^{R \cdot T}$ signals in T seconds
- Judiciously select a subset of $2^{R \cdot T}$ signals from the large set
 - Maximize noise immunity
 - Keep distinct signal well separated (Energy)

Submission

Slide 7

Chris Heegard & Matthew Shoemake, Alantro Communications

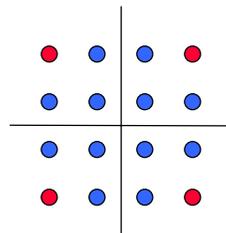


March 11 1998

doc.: IEEE 802.11-98/84

The “Overhead” of QPSK as a Coding of QAM

- Rate = 2 bits/symbol
- Overhead = 2 bits/symbol ???



Submission

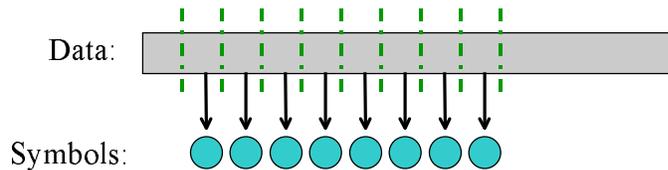
Slide 8

Chris Heegard & Matthew Shoemake, Alantro Communications



Uncoded Modulation

- Break data stream into small pieces
 - map onto independent dimensions

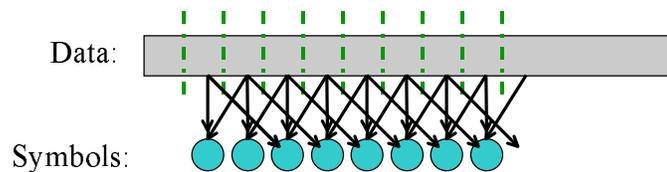


- Noise occasionally causes symbol error
 ==> data error



Coded Modulation

- Have each bit of data affect many symbols



- Average out the noise with the decoding

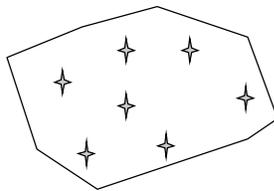


March 11 1998

doc.: IEEE 802.11-98/84

Making Signals Robust

- Maximize energy that differentiates distinct signals
- AWGN (Additive White Gaussian Noise)



Submission

Slide 11

Chris Heegard & Matthew Shoemake, Alantro Communications

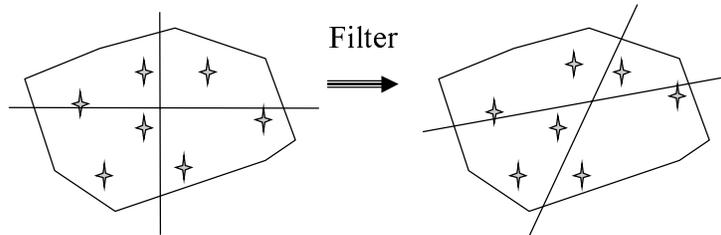


March 11 1998

doc.: IEEE 802.11-98/84

Robust Signals

- Multipath



- It is intuitively correct that signals that have large energy separation at the input of a filter are better distinguishable at the output of the filter.

Submission

Slide 12

Chris Heegard & Matthew Shoemake, Alantro Communications

