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## OFDM LAN 가

# The Performance Evaluation and Analysis of Next Generation Wireless LAN with OFDM

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LAN IEEE 802.11a ISM (Industry, Science, Medical) 5GHz (W-LAN) 가 W-LAN 2.4 GHz 가 11 Mbps 5 GHz 54 Mbps W-LAN 가 가 (AP: Access Point) (NIC: Network Interface Card)

> LMS (Least Mean Square) , LAN 가 .

#### **ABSTRACT**

This paper describes the performance evaluation and analysis of Wireless Local Area Network (W-LAN) in the 5 GHz ISM-band in compliance with IEEE 802.11a. At present, most W-LAN products are based on 2.4 GHz band, but low speed (11Mbps) has the limitation to serve systems demanding high-speed data transmission. To solve this problem, it is necessary to design next generation W-LAN system with 54Mbps in the 5GHz. It is sure that implementation of next generation W-LAN will bring competitive advantages. In particular, it will support telecommunications for high-speed mobile environments as well as for fixed places such as a school zone, a lecture room, a hospital and other premises.

A few simulation methods are applied to more accurate and reliable performance analysis of next generation W-LAN. To verify if continuous data service is supported for a high-speed mobile notebook, multi-path fading channels between wireless Access Point (AP) and wireless Network Interface Card (NIC) are modeled. In addition, low interference is analyzed via convolutional codes and Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiplexing (OFDM). Also, to obtain reliable Bit Error Rate (BER), a single tap Least Mean Square (LMS) equalizer is applied.

Given the above simulation, next generation W-LAN is an ideal solution for continuous data transmission in high-speed mobile environments.

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**BER** 

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가 가 1990 W-LAN **OFDM** 2.4 GHz  $\mathsf{HDTV}$ IEEE 802.11b IEEE 802.11a (DAB: Digi-, 1999 7 tal Audio Broadcasting) 가 [1],[2]. W-LAN [4]. 500 m **OFDM** (Multi-Carrier) 가 (LOS) . W-LAN Chang[5] (NIC) (AP) 2.4 GHz W-LAN 5 GHz 가 . 802. 11b 2.4 GHz 가 11 Mbps **OFDM** 가 , 802.11a 5 GHz 54 Mbps 가 **OFDM** [6] ISI(Inter Symbol Interference) 가 OFDM QoS  $x(t) = \sum_{m=1}^{M} C_{m,k} P_m(t - kT_s) \exp\left(j2\pi \frac{m}{T_s}t\right)$ 가 802.11a 5.8 GHz  $KT_s$  t (K+1)  $T_s$ [3] **OFDM** (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing) OFDM  $, T_s$ , Cm,k = am,k + jbm,k6-Ray Pm(t) **OFDM** BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM 7 1/2, 3/4, 2-1 ISI LMS

. OFDM

Mbps

1. OFDM

Fig. 1. Basic Configuration of OFDM.

1

(1)

m

```
: OFDM
                                           LAN
                                                         가
                                                                                                               39
                               가
                                                                    가
            가
                                                                                 가
                                                  가
                                    1/2, 3/4
  가
                                                                                 가
   7
                                                                                                               가
                                                                                                      가
                                                [7].
                                                                           가
                                                                                                         .[8][9]
OFDM
                         가
                                                                         .[10]
                                                                       h(t)
      MLSE(Maximum Likehood Sequence Esti-
                                                                                        (2)
mation)
                                                  가
                                                               h(t) = \delta(t) + \sum_{I=1}^{L} a_I \exp(j\phi_I) \delta(t - \tau_I)
                                                                                                              (2)
                    0 1
                                                   M
                                                                   (2)
                                                                                         (t)
-ary
                                       3/4
                40~100
   3, 4
                                                                        가
  2-2
                                                                                     (rms)
                LAN
                                   \mathsf{AP}
                                             Bridge
                                            200 m~
                 (LOS: Line of Sight)
500 m 가
                                                               \overline{\tau} = \sum_{I=1}^{L} \frac{P_I}{P_d} \tau_I
                                                                                                              (3)
              가 5.8 GHz
                                                                      P_{l}
                                                                                         , P_d
                                      54 Mbps
                                                               rms
                                                                                                        2
```

가 AP 가

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$$\tau_{rms} = \sqrt{\sum_{I=1}^{L} \frac{P_I}{P_d} \left(\tau_I - \overline{\tau}\right)^2} \tag{4}$$

10 %

. 가

.

$$\tau_{rms} \ge \frac{T_b}{10} \tag{5}$$

$$T_b \tag{5}$$

150 ns AR-

IB(Association of Radio Industries and Business)

•

(MCM: Multi-Carrier Modulation)

가

2 (K) QP-

BER 가

(K) *K* .[11]

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

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

k=0 가 , k 가

, *ド*가 10 dB

10<sup>-6</sup> BER

•

2

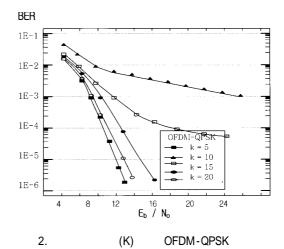
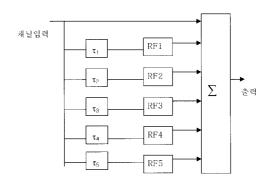


Fig. 2. OFDM-QPSK Error Ratio based on Rician factor K.



3. 6-ray

Fig. 3. Channel Model for 6-ray Rician Fading.

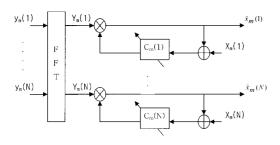
3 . 3 RFn n

2-3

OFDM ICI ,

BER

가



4. OFDM

Fig. 4. Single Tap Equalizer of OFDM System.

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

FFT

가 .

AWGN 6-ray

OFDM

**BER** 

#### 1 OFDM

Table 1 OFDM System Parameter

|                         | 6, 9, 12, 24, 36, 54 Mbps |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
|                         | BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM         |
| FFT , N                 | 64                        |
| T                       | 3.2 µs                    |
| , <i>T</i> <sub>g</sub> | 0.8 µs                    |
|                         | ,                         |
|                         | R=1/2, 3/4                |
|                         | 6-Ray                     |
|                         |                           |
| Rms                     | 150 ns                    |
|                         |                           |

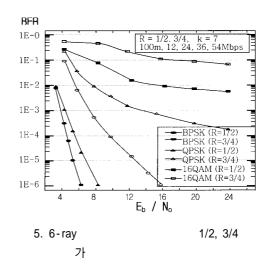
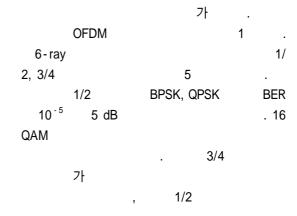


Fig. 5. Performance Evaluation of Coding rate 1/2, 3/4 at 6-Ray Fading Channel.



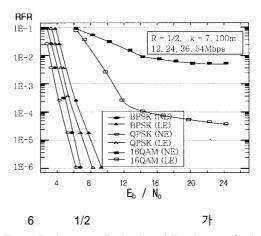


Fig. 6. Performance Evaluation of Equalizer at Coding rate 1/2.

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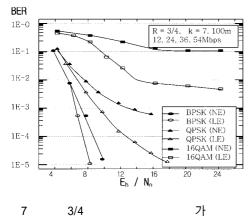


Fig. 7. Performance Evaluation of Equalizer at Coding rate 3/4.

5 BPSK, QPSK 16 QAM 7ト 6, 7 8PSK

1/2 . OF-

DM | SI7 | . QPSK | . 1/2 | . 3/4 | BER 10<sup>-3</sup> | 4 dB | . 16 QAM | . 1/2 | BER 10<sup>-3</sup> | . 11 dB

1/2 BER  $10^{-3}$  11 dB  $E_b/N_o 7$  .

ISI .

. 가

5 GHz OFDM , OFDM

BER ( 1/2, 3/4) , 가

ISI 가

5, 6, 7 6-ray

100 m 54 Mbps OFDM

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