

# LAN RF

## A Study on the Analysis and Design of Wireless LAN RF Transceiver System

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IEEE Std 802.11b IEEE Std 802.11a RF  
RF  
RF  
Agilent ADS  
LAN

### ABSTRACT

This paper suggests the parameters of the requirement conditions of minimum performance for a RF transceiver system design from the specifications of IEEE Std 802.11b and IEEE Std 802.11a. It has yielded the requirement conditions of minimum performance in the design process due to these parameters. A RF transceiver system is simulated by using Agilent ADS(Advanced Design System) after selecting the components of optimal conditions to fabricate the RF transceiver system. The results of both the analysis and the simulation will be used for a real wireless LAN design.

Key words : RF transceiver system, wirelss LAN, IEEE 802.11b

I. IEEE Std 802.11b (Specifications)  
II IEEE Std 802.11b  
IEEE Std 802.11b  
IEEE  
Std 802.11a  
IEEE Std 802.11a  
LAN  
LAN  
LAN RF  
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Agilent ADS

(Dept. of Information & Communication Eng., Hanbat National University)

IEEE Std 802.11b

[1],[2]

2-1

(Specifications)

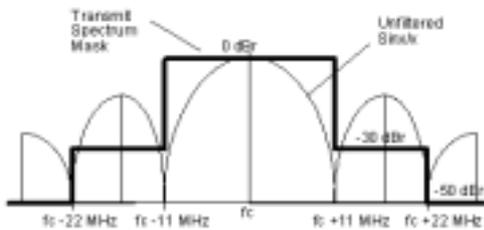
(Sensitivity) 11 Mbit/s CCK 1024 octets PSDU(PLCP Service Data Units) (FER) : Frame Error Rate)  $8 \times 10^{-2}$  - 76 dBm

Mbit/s DQPSK 1024 octets PSDU (FER)  $8 \times 10^{-2}$  - 80 dBm

(Sensitivity) 11 Mbit/s CCK 1024 octets PSDU (FER)  $8 \times 10^{-2}$  - 10 dBm . 2 Mbit/s DQPSK 1024 octets PSDU (FER)  $8 \times 10^{-2}$  - 4 dBm

2-2

(Specifications)



1.

Fig. 1. Transmit spectrum mask.

(Resolution Bandwidth) (Video Bandwidth) 100 kHz 1

IEEE Std 802.11b

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(Sensitivity) (FER) RF

( $NF_{max}$ ) ( $NF_{max}$ ) RF (MDS:Minimum Detectable Signal) RF 가 (FER)

( $NF_{max}$ )

RF (MDS) RF (SNR<sub>in</sub>) (Baseband)

(FER) (BER:Bit Error Rate)

(BER)  $E_b/N_o$

$E_b/N_o$  (PG : Processing Gain) RF

(SNR<sub>out</sub>)

(SNR<sub>in</sub>) (SNR<sub>out</sub>)

LAN RF

( $NF_{max}$ )

(Input Signal) 11 Mbit/s CCK - 76 dBm , 2 Mbit/s DQPSK - 80 dBm (Input Noise)

(1)

$$N = kTB \text{ [dBm]}$$

(1)

$$= 10 \log(kT) + 10 \log(B)$$

$$= -174 + 67 = -107 \text{ dBm}$$

$$k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/k}$$

$$T = 290\text{K}$$

$$B = [\text{Hz}]$$

$$\text{RF} \quad (\text{SNR}_{in})$$

$$(2)$$

$$\text{SNR}_{in}[\text{dB}] = \text{Input Signal}[\text{dBm}] - \text{Input Noise}[\text{dBm}] \quad (2)$$

RF

1

PSDU 가 1024 octets

(FER)  $8 \times 10^{-2}$

(BER)  $1/8912 \times 0.08 = 1 \times 10^{-5}$

HFA3861B

(BER)  $E_b/N_o$  2

CCK	11 Mbit/s	$E_b/N_o$ 12 dB
	5.5 Mbit/s	11.25 dB
3	2 Mbit/s	DQPSK $E_b/N_o$
	12 dB, 1Mbit/s	DBPSK $E_b/N_o$
	11.5 dB	

11 Mbit/s

8 dB, 5.5 Mbit/s  $7.75 \text{ dB}$ , 2 Mbit/s

10.25 dB [4].

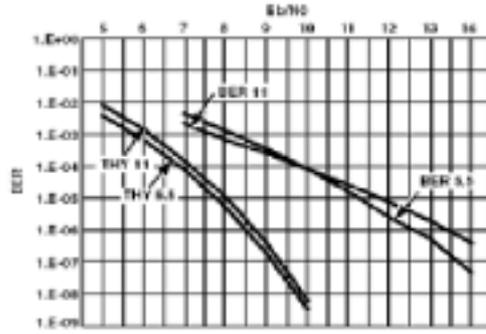
(PG)

. IEEE Std 802.11b

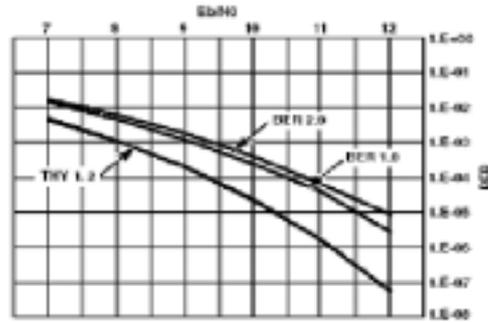
1. CCK DQPSK

Table 1.  $\text{SNR}_{in}$  of the CCK and DQPSK modulation.

Modulation	Input Signal [dBm]	Input Noise [dBm]	$\text{SNR}_{in}$ [dB]
CCK	-76	-107	31
DQPSK	-80	-107	27



2. CCK  $E_b/N_o$   
Fig. 2. BER vs.  $E_b/N_o$  performance for CCK modulation.



3. PSK  $E_b/N_o$   
Fig. 3. BER vs.  $E_b/N_o$  performance for PSK modulation.

(DSSS:Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum) 가 , 가 가 (3)

$$\text{PG} = 10 \log(\text{Chip Rate}/\text{Data Rate}) [\text{dB}] \quad (3)$$

IEEE Std 802.11b 11 (11-chip Barker code) (Chip Rate)

11 Mcps (3)

, 11 Mbps CCK

(PG) 0 dB , 5.5 Mbps CCK

3 dB, 2 Mbps DQPSK 7.4

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{dB} \quad E_b/N_o \\
 & \text{(PG)} \quad \text{LAN RF} \quad (NF_{\max}) \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \text{RF} \quad (NF_{\max}) \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \text{(SNR}_{\text{out}}) \quad \text{RF} \quad (SNR_{\text{out}}) \quad (4)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{SNR}_{\text{out}}[\text{dB}] = E_b/N_o[\text{dB}] - \text{PG}[\text{dB}] \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{(Date Rate)} \\
 & \text{(SNR}_{\text{out}}) \quad (4) \\
 & 2
 \end{aligned}$$

2.

Table 2. SNR<sub>out</sub> about the data rate.

Mbit/s	E <sub>b</sub> /N <sub>o</sub> [dB]	PG[dB]	SNR <sub>out</sub> [dB]
11	12	0	12
5.5	11.25	3	8.25
2	12	7.4	4.6

2

HFA3861B

(SNR<sub>out</sub>)

HFA3861B

(SNR<sub>out</sub>)

11 Mbit/s 8 dB, 5.5 Mbit/s 4.75 dB, 2 Mbit/s 2.85 dB

LAN RF

(NF<sub>max</sub>)

$$\text{NF}_{\max}[\text{dB}] = \text{SNR}_{\text{in}}[\text{dB}] - \text{SNR}_{\text{out}}[\text{dB}] \quad (5)$$

3.

Table 3. NF<sub>max</sub> about the data rate.

Mbit/s	SNR <sub>in</sub> [dB]	SNR <sub>out</sub> [dB]	NF <sub>max</sub> [dB]
11	31	12	19
5.5	31	8.25	22.75
2	27	4.6	22.4

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (NF_{\max}) \\
 & 3 \quad \text{HFA3861B} \\
 & \text{IEEE 802.11b RF} \\
 & (NF_{\max}) \quad 19 \text{ dB} \\
 & (NF_{\max}) \quad 23 \text{ dB}
 \end{aligned}$$

3-2

3

$$\begin{aligned}
 IP_3 &= -5 \log \left[ \frac{P_{\text{mix}}(f_1, f_2) B^3}{P_o^2 \left[ (3B - |f_1 - f_o|)^2 - (3B - |f_2 - f_o|)^2 \right]} \right] - 4.52[\text{dBW}] \\
 &= -5 \log \left[ \frac{(10 \times 10^{-30}) \times 1.56 \times 10^{19}}{10^3 \left[ \left( 3 \times \frac{5\text{MHz}}{2} - |11\text{MHz}| \right)^2 - \left( 3 \times \frac{5\text{MHz}}{2} - |11.03\text{MHz}| \right)^2 \right]} \right] - 4.52[\text{dBW}] \\
 &= 19\text{dBW} = 49\text{dBm}
 \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

IEEE Std 802.11a

[3]

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1000 bytes PSDU (PER:

4.

Table 4. Data rate vs. Sensitivity.

Modulation	Data Rate (Mbit/s)	Minimum Sensitivity [dBm]
BPSK	6	- 82
	9	- 81
QPSK	12	- 79
	18	- 77
16-QAM	24	- 74
	36	- 70
64-QAM	48	- 66
	54	- 65

Packet Error Rate) 10%  
 (NF<sub>max</sub>) 10 dB , 가 5 dB  
 가 (Data Rate)  
 4

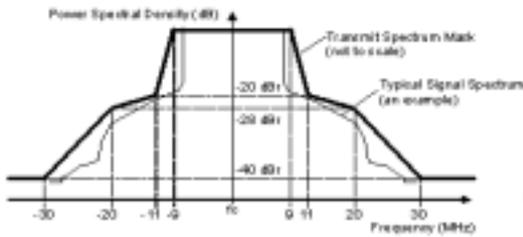
$T =$  : 290K  
 $B =$  [Hz]  
 RF (SNR<sub>in</sub>)  
 (8)

4-2

$$SNR_{in}[dB] = \text{Input Signal}[dBm] - \text{Input Noise}[dBm] \quad (8)$$

(RBW) 100 kHz,  
 (VBW) 30 kHz 4

(Input Signal) (Input Noise)  
 RF  
 (SNR<sub>in</sub>) 5



4.

Fig. 4. Transmit spectrum mask.

. IEEE Std 802.11a

5.  
 Table 5. SNR<sub>in</sub> about the modulation.

Modulation	Data Rate (Mbit/s)	Input Signal [dBm]	Input Noise [dBm]	SNRin [dB]
BPSK	6	-82	-101	19
	9	-81	-101	20
QPSK	12	-79	-101	22
	18	-77	-101	24
16-QAM	24	-74	-101	27
	36	-70	-101	31
64-QAM	48	-66	-101	35
	54	-65	-101	36

5-1

(PER)  
 RF  
 (NF<sub>max</sub>)  
 (Sensitivity)  
 (7)

1000 bytes PSDU (PER)  
 10%  
 (BER)  $1/(8 \times 1000) \times 0.1 = 1 \times 10^{-5}$   
 [6] 5  $E_b/N_o$   
 BPSK/QPSK 9.5 dB, 16-QAM  
 13.5 dB, 64-QAM  
 18 dB

$$N = kTB \text{ [dBm]} \quad (7)$$

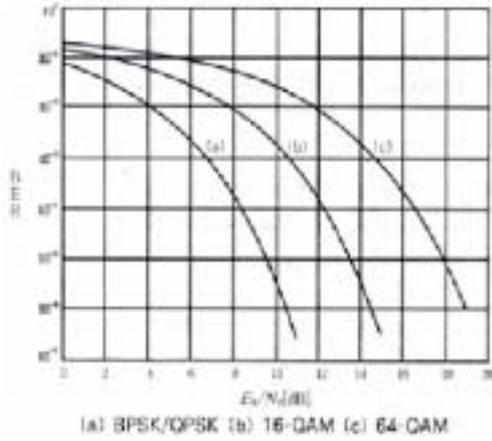
$$= 10 \log(kT) + 10 \log(B)$$

$$= -174 + 73 = -101 \text{ dBm}$$

IEEE Std 802.11a IEEE Std 802.11b  
 (DSSS)

$$k = : 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/k}$$

(OFDM: Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple-xing)  
 가 ,  $E_b/N_o$



5.  $E_b/N_0$   
Fig. 5. BER vs.  $E_b/N_0$ .

6.  
Table 6.  $NF_{max}$  about the modulation.

Modulation	Data Rate [Mbit/s]	$SNR_{in}$ [dB]	$SNR_{out}$ [dB]	$NF_{max}$ [dB]
BPSK	6	19	9.5	9.5
	9	20	9.5	10.5
QPSK	12	22	9.5	12.5
	18	24	9.5	14.5
16-QAM	24	27	13.5	13.5
	36	31	13.5	17.5
64-QAM	48	35	18	17
	54	36	18	18

( $SNR_{out}$ )

LAN RF

( $NF_{max}$ ) (5)

6

IEEE Std 802.11a

( $NF_{max}$ ) 9.5 dB

5-2

3

$$\begin{aligned}
 IP_3 &= -50 \log \left[ \frac{P_{max}(f_i, f_c) B^2}{P_o \left[ (3B - |f_i - f_o|)^2 - (3B - |f_c - f_o|)^2 \right]} \right] - 4.52 [dBW] \\
 &= -50 \log \left[ \frac{(10 \times 10^{20}) \times 1 \times 10^{21}}{10^3 \left[ \left( 3 \times \frac{20MHz}{2} - |1.1MHz| \right)^2 - \left( 3 \times \frac{20MHz}{2} - |1.03MHz| \right)^2 \right]} \right] - 4.52 [dBW] \\
 &= 8dBW = 38dBm
 \end{aligned}$$

6-1 IEEE Std 802.11b

RF (Heterodyne Receiver)  
Receiver) (Homodyne Receiver)  
가 ,

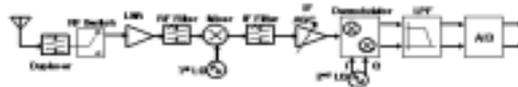
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IEEE Std 802.11b (TDD)

RF Half-IF [8] 280 MHz 가 Q 가 (LO)가 RF 가

LAN 2 GHz

가



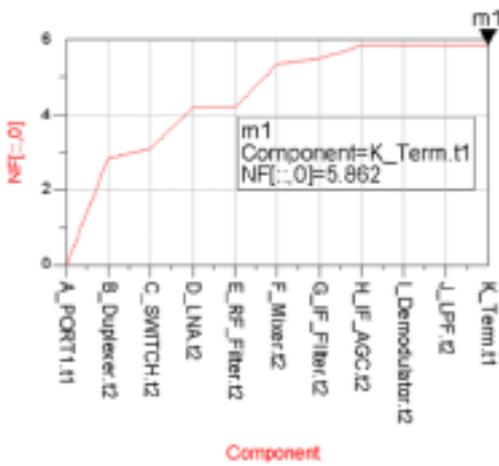
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Fig. 6. Heterodyne receiver architecture.

(VCO) LC  
 Low-Side Injection  
 High-Side Injection  
 7 IEEE Std 802.11b  
 IEEE Std 802.11b  
 ( $NF_{max}$ )가 19 dB  
 ADS  
 7 7 ADS

7. Table 7. Heterodyne receiver component specifications.

	Part No.	Gain [dB]	NF [dB]
Duplexer	TDF2A-2450T-10	-2	2
RF Switch	RF2436	-1	1
LNA	MGA-71543	15.9	1.1
RF Filter	LFL21G45TC1A007	-0.5	0.5
Mixer	MAX2680	7	11.7
IF Filter	TQS-444-7R	-10	10
IF AGC	RF2607	48	5
Demodulator	RF2713	24	24
LPF	SCLF-10.7	-1	1



7. Fig. 7. Receiver  $NF_{max}$  of each stage.

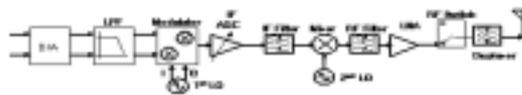
Component	Gain	
	freq=2440000000.000	
A_PORT1	-0.009	
B_Duplexer	-0.009	
C_SWITCH	-2.011	
D_LNA	-3.001	
E_RF_Filter	12.899	
F_Mixer	12.399	
G_IF_Filter	19.399	
H_IF_AGC	8.549	
L_Demodulator	58.549	
J_LPF	80.549	
K_Term	78.549	

8. Fig. 8. Receiver Gain of each stage.

IEEE Std 802.11b  
 ( $NF_{max}$ )가 19 dB  
 RF  
 7 ( $NF_{max}$ )가 5.862 dB  
 RF  
 7  
 RF  
 RF  
 가 , - 80 dBm 가  
 Quality  
 RF 가  
 8  
 7 RF 가  
 79.549 dB

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9



9. Fig. 9. Heterodyne transmitter architecture.

(PA)  
가  
(LNA),  
(AGC),  
가

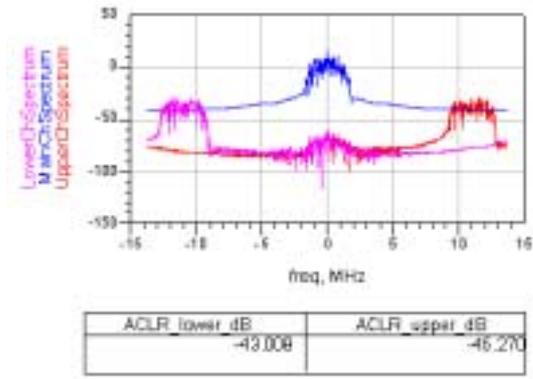
8 IEEE Std 802.11b

가  
1  
±11 MHz (offset)  
30 dB  
가  
10  
- 11 MHz  
가 43.008 dB  
+11 MHz  
가 45.27 dB  
10 8

8.

Table 8. Heterodyne transmitter component specifications.

	Part No.	Gain [dB]	OIP3 [dBm]
LPF	SCLF-10.7	-1	
Modulator	RF2658	10	
IF AGC	RF2607	48	
IF Filter	TQS-444F-7R	-10	
Mixer	RF2641	4	4
Driver Amp	RF2367	21.5	24
RF Filter	TDF2A-2450T-10	-2	
Power Amp	MAX2242	28.5	26.5
RF Switch	RF2436	-1	
Duplexer	TDF2A-2450T-10	-2	



10.

Fig. 10. Transmit spectrum mask.

6-3 IEEE Std 802.11a

LAN  
가  
DC offset  
I/Q mismatch , 2  
가 가

9

9.

Table 9. Heterodyne receiver component specifications.

	Part No.	Gain [dB]	NF [dB]
Duplexer	UF5775L286	- 0.96	0.96
RF Switch	MASWSS0039	- 0.8	0.8
LNA	MGA-71543	15.9	1.1
RF Filter	UF57775L282	- 2.04	2.04
Mixer	IAM-91563	9	8.5
IF Filter	TQS-444F-7R	- 10	10
IF AGC	RF2607	48	5
Demodulator	RF2713	24	24
LPF	SCLF-10.7	- 1	1

ADS (NF<sub>max</sub>) 11

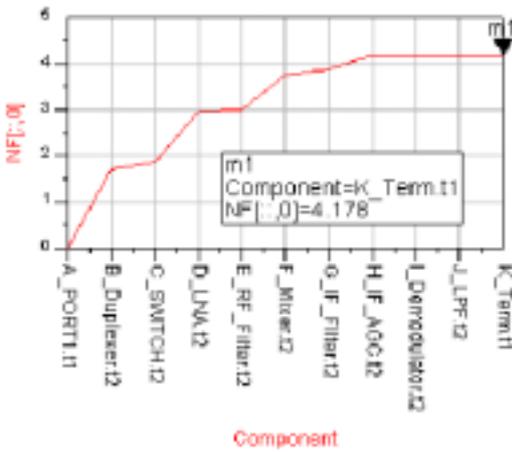
(NF<sub>max</sub>) 9.5 dB  
9

(NF<sub>max</sub>)가 4.178

dB (NF<sub>max</sub>)

(10) 가

$$NF_{max} = NF_1 + \frac{NF_2 - 1}{G_1} + \frac{NF_3 - 1}{G_1 G_2} + \frac{NF_4 - 1}{G_1 G_2 G_3} + \dots \quad (10)$$



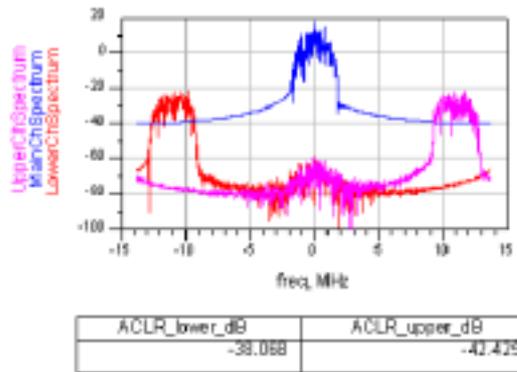
11. Fig. 11. Receiver NF<sub>max</sub> of each stage.

Component	Gain	
	freq=5775000000.000	
A_PORT1	-0.004	
B_Duplexer	-0.004	
C_SWITCH	-0.987	
D_LNA	-1.780	
E_RF_Filter	14.140	
F_Mixer	12.100	
G_IF_Filter	21.100	
H_IF_AGC	10.982	
I_Demodulator	58.982	
J_LPF	62.982	
K_Term	81.982	

12. Fig. 12. Receiver Gain of each stage.

10. Table 10. Heterodyne transmitter component specifications.

	Part No.	Gain [dB]	OIP3 [dBm]
LPF	SCLF-10.7	- 1	
Modulator	RF2658	20	
IF AGC	RF2607	48	
IF Filter	TQS-444F-7R	- 10	
Mixer	HMC218MS8	- 6.5	16
Driver Amp	ATF-54143	10	33
RF Filter	UF57775L282	- 2.04	
Power Amp	MAAPSM0008	20.5	40
RF Switch	MASWSS0039	- 0.8	
Duplexer	UF5775L286	- 0.96	



13. Fig. 13. Transmit spectrum mask.

12 RF Quality

가 81.982 dB

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10  
13  
13

- 11 MHz

가

가 38.068 dB

+11 MHz

LAN

가

42.425 dB  
10

13

4

IEEE Std 802.11b IEEE Std

802.11a

RF

RF

RF

IEEE Std

802.11b IEEE Std 802.11a RF

Agilent ADS

LAN RF

가

LAN

LAN RF

RF

(尹汝松)



2001 2 :  
(B.S)  
2002 3 :  
(M.S)  
: LAN RF ,  
RF

(金學善)



1986 2 :  
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1990 2 :  
(M.S)  
1993 8 :  
(Ph.D)  
1993 3 ~ :

: RF , UWB ,  
MMIC , RF Block / /  
/

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