

Project: IEEE P802.15 Working Group for Wireless Personal Area Networks (WPANs)

Submission Title: [SFD and FEC proposal]

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Abstract: [Propose SFD values and FEC schemes for 802.15.4g standard]

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Summary

- This document presents two 16-bit SFDs, and convolution code ($R=1/2, K=4$).
- SFD: 3 plans are available for FEC and Non-FEC identification

Plan	SFD Value for FEC	SFD value for Non-FEC
A	0xF68D	0x7BC9
B	0x6F4E	0x904E
C	0x21F6	0xC9C2

- FEC:

Mode	R	m	n	k	L	g0	g1
Systematic	1/2	3	2	1	4	{1 1 1 1}	{1 1 0 1}
Non Systematic	1/2	3	2	1	4	{1 1 1 1}	{1 1 0 1}

Proposal on SFD

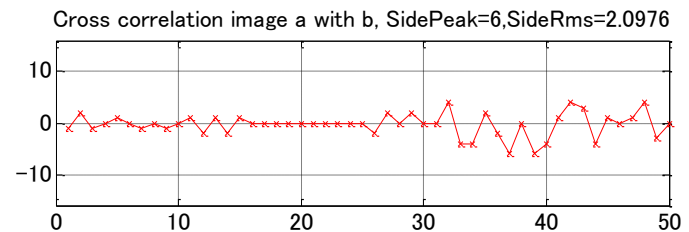
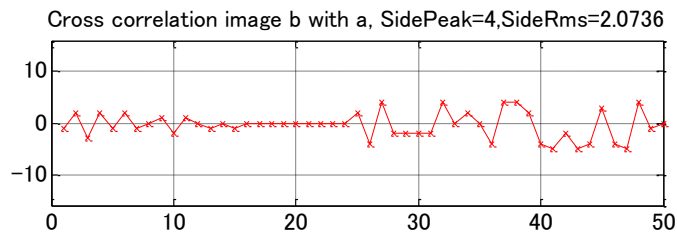
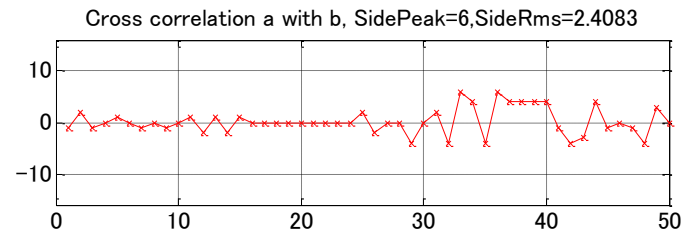
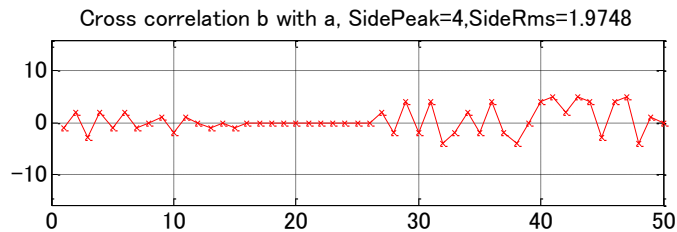
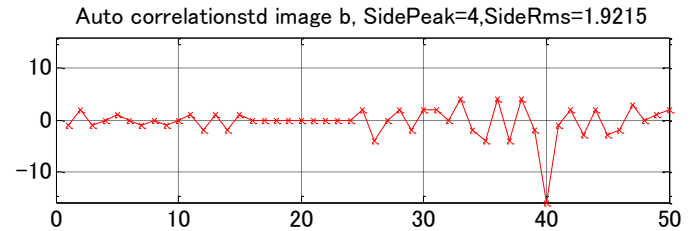
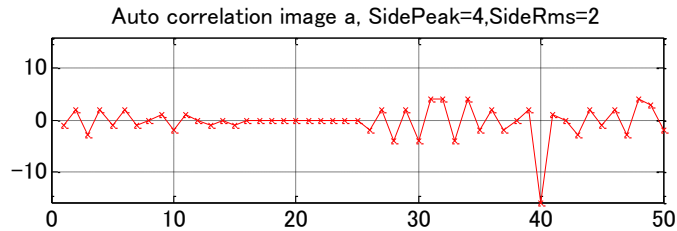
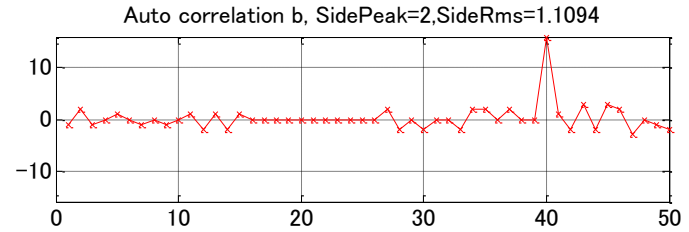
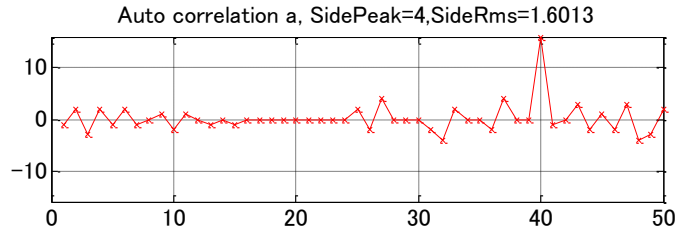
Proposal on SFD

Plan	SFD Value for FEC mode	SFD value for Non-FEC mode
A	0xF68D	0x7BC9
B	0x6F4E	0x904E
C	0x21F6	0xC9C2

- Reasons to select the SFD values
 - Plan A: Good auto- and cross- correlation values with moderate peak in 15.4d SHR
 - Plan B: Good FA (false alarm) and MD (Miss detection) probabilities with moderate peak in 15.4d SHR
 - Plan C: Better FA and MD probabilities than option B with higher peak in 15.4d SHR
 - Note: Shall attain lower FA and MD probabilities when FEC is used for payload
- Topic to be clarified: Robustness of the selected SFD when FEC is used
 - Should attain robustness so that the performance is negligible against payload performance

Correlation performance of Plan A (a=0xF68D, b=0x7BC9)

- Left figs: Correlation values between a and 15.4g preamble (24 bit) + a, -a, b, or -b
- Right figs: Correlation values between b and 15.4g preamble (24 bit) + a, -a, b, or -b
- **Note: maximal correlation values between 15.4d-preamble+15.4d-SFD and a, -a, b, or -b are 6**

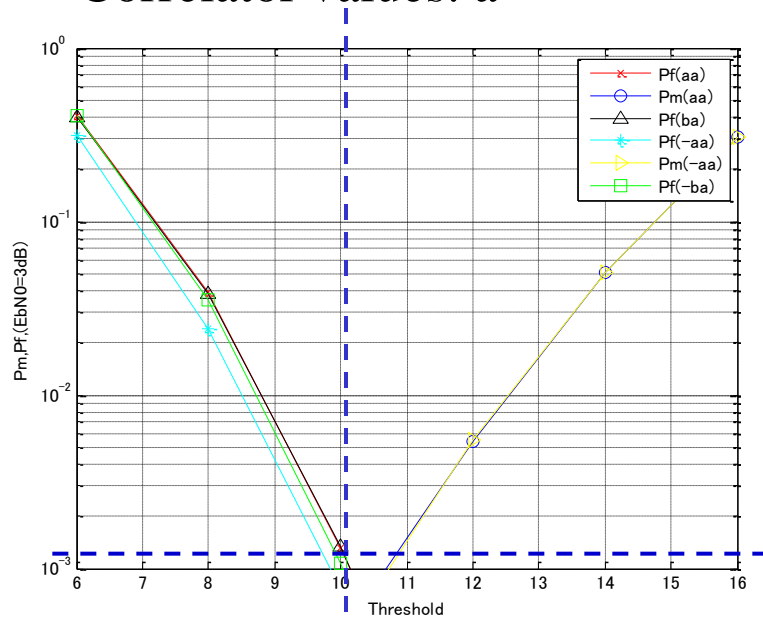


MD and FA probabilities (Pm and Pf)

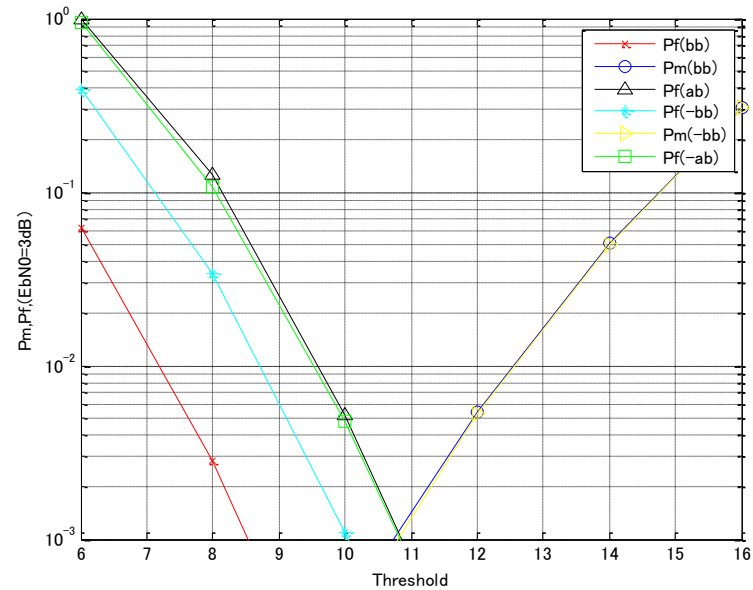
Plan A (a=0xF68D, b=0x7BC9) at Eb/N0=3dB

From left figure, the optimum threshold is equal to 10. Then, we can achieve error rate of 1.3×10^{-3} . If PER performance of payload is higher than 1.3×10^{-3} at Eb/No =3dB the selected SFD is robust enough not to affect payload performance.

- Correlator values: a



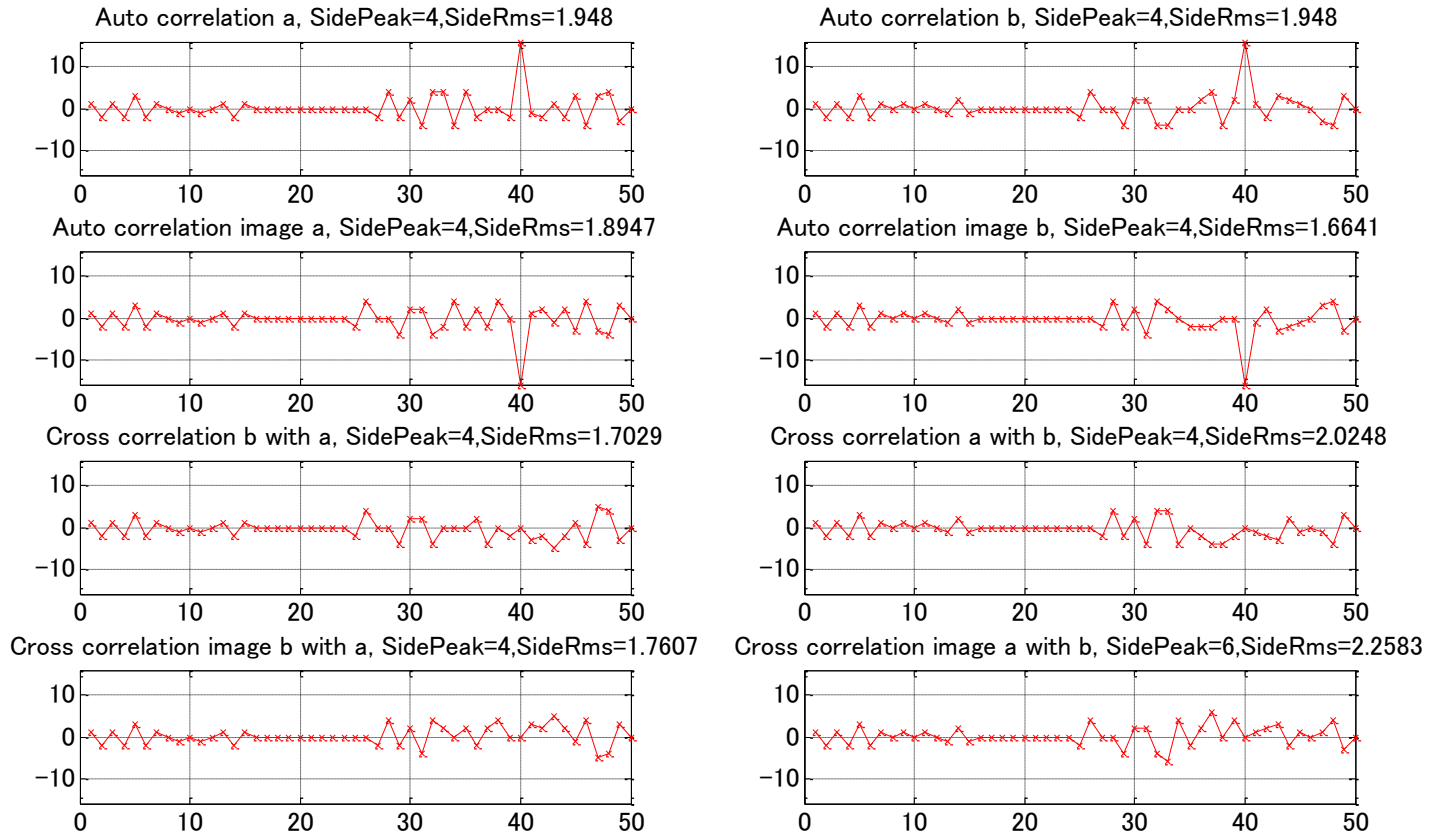
- Correlator values: b



Pf(xy) denotes that Input signal in correlators is Preamble + x and correlator values are y

Correlation performance of Plan B (a=0x6F4E, b=0x904E)

- Left figs: Correlation values between a and 15.4g preamble (24 bit) + a, -a, b, or -b
- Right figs: Correlation values between b and 15.4g preamble (24 bit) + a, -a, b, or -b
- **Note: maximal correlation values between 15.4d-preamble+15.4d-SFD and a, -a, b, or -b are 4**

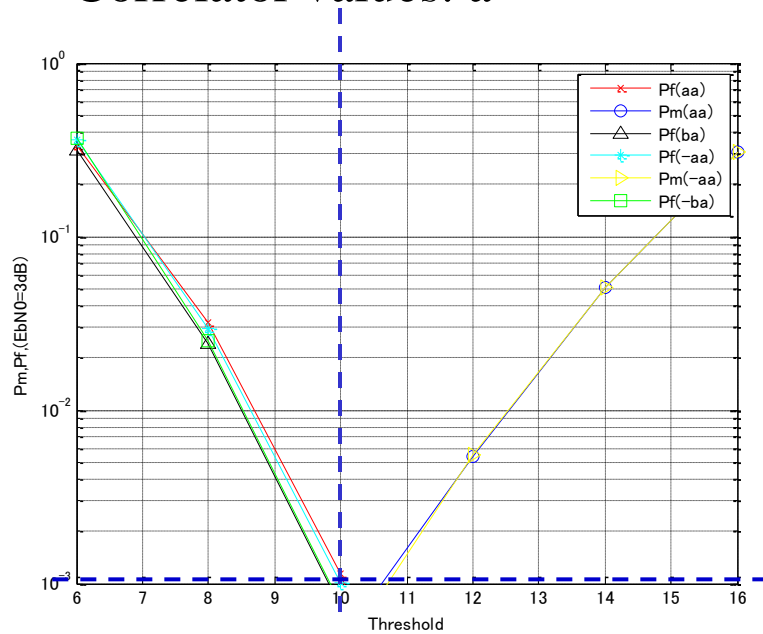


MD and FA probabilities (Pm and Pf)

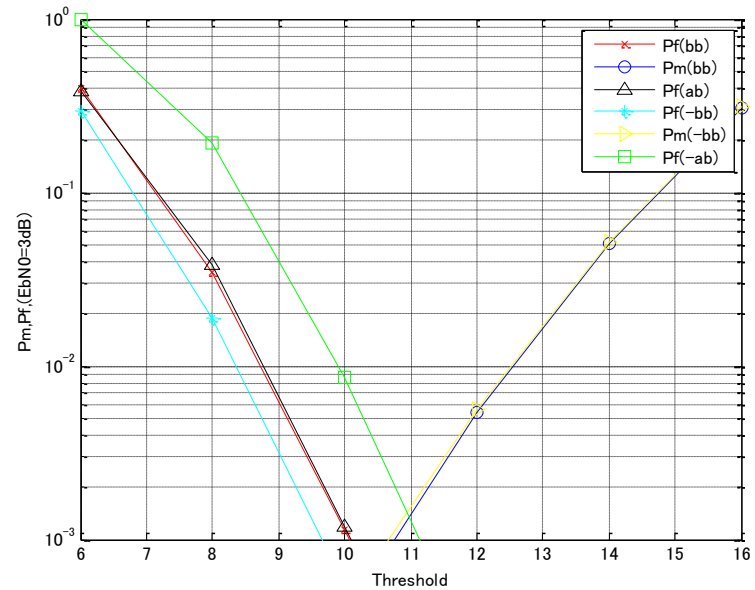
-Plan B (a=0x6F4E, b=0x904E) at Eb/N0=3dB-

From the left figure, the optimum detection threshold is equal to 10. Then, we can achieve error rate of 1.1×10^{-3} . If PER performance of payload is higher than 1.1×10^{-3} at $E_b/N_0 = 3\text{dB}$, the selected SFD is robust enough not to affect payload performance.

- Correlator values: a



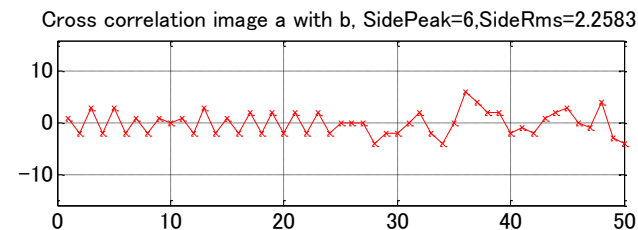
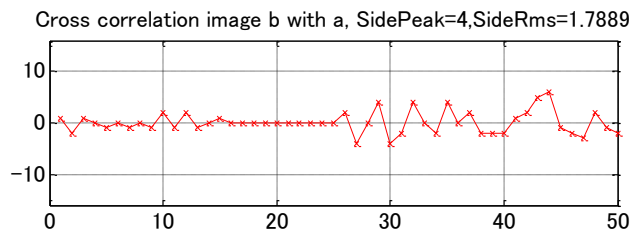
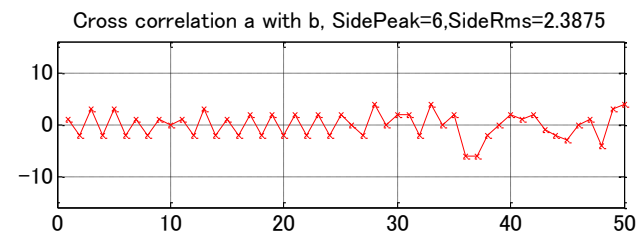
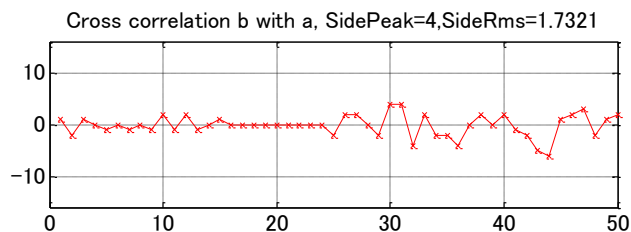
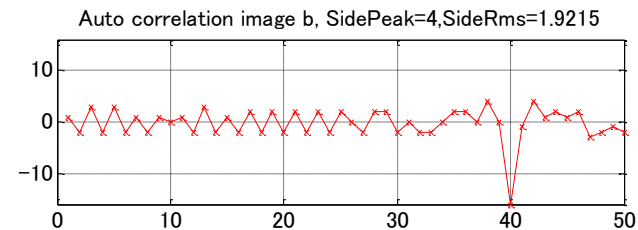
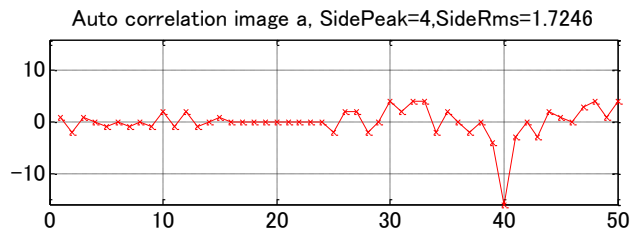
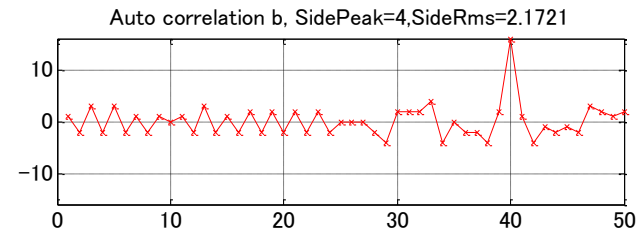
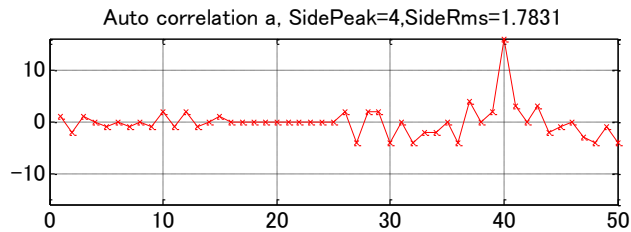
- Correlator values: b



Pf(xy) denotes that Input signal in correlators is Preamble + x and correlator values are y

Correlation performance of Plan C(a=0x21F6, b=0xC9C2)

- Left figs: Correlation values between a and 15.4g preamble (24 bit) + a, -a, b, or -b
- Right figs: Correlation values between b and 15.4g preamble (24 bit) + a, -a, b, or -b
- **Note: maximal correlation values between 15.4d-preamble+15.4d-SFD and a, -a, b, or -b are 6**

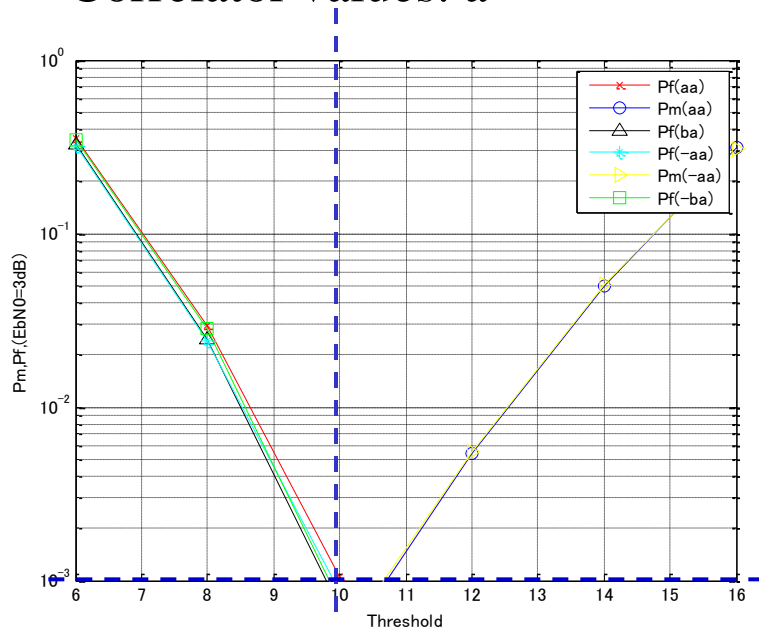


MD and FA probabilities (Pm and Pf)

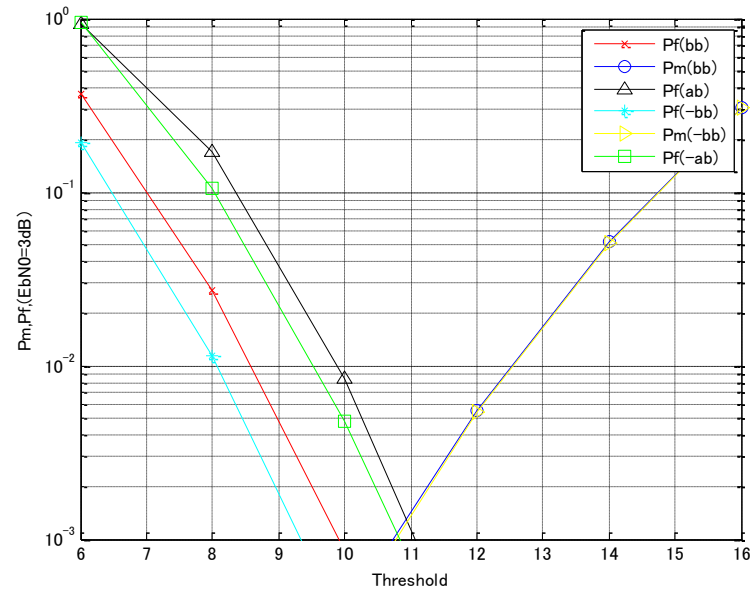
-Plan C(a=0x21F6, b=0xC9C2) at Eb/N0=3dB-

From the left figure, the optimum detection threshold is equal to 10. Then, we can achieve error rate of 1.0×10^{-3} . If PER performance of payload is higher than 1.0×10^{-3} at Eb/No =3dB, the selected SFD is robust enough not to affect payload performance.

- Correlator values: a



- Correlator values: b

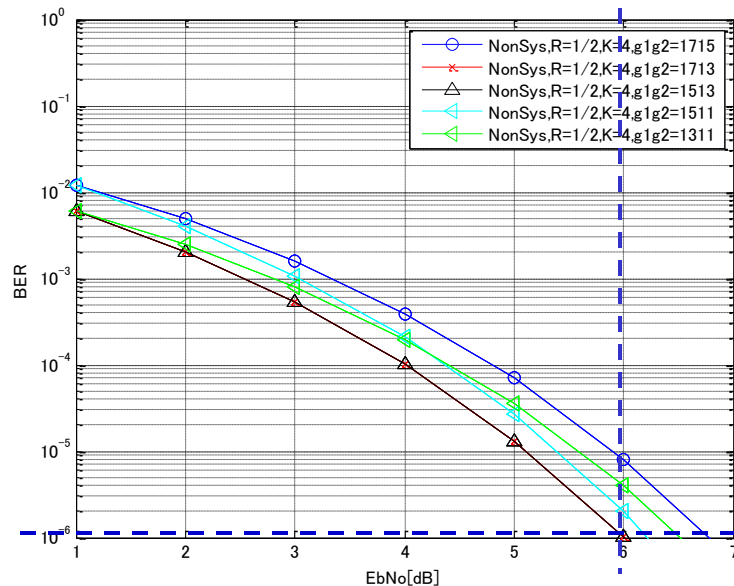


Pf(xy) denotes that Input signal in correlators is Preamble + x and correlator values are y

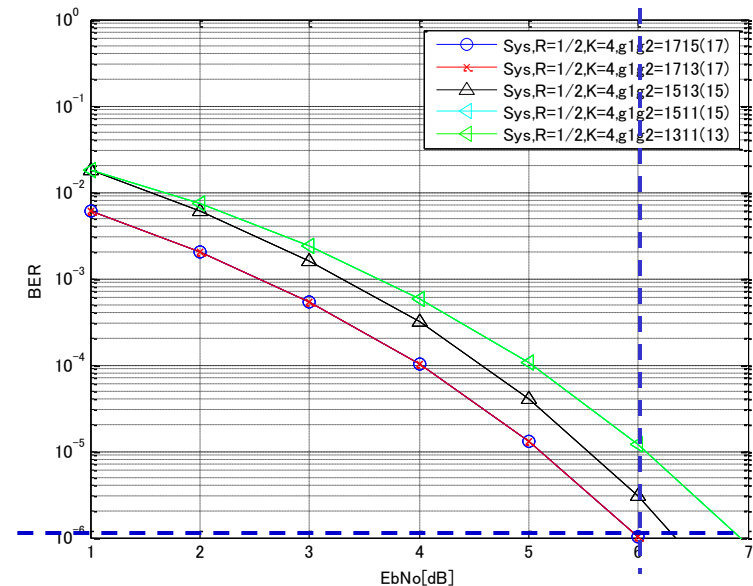
PER performance of payload when used FEC

We can achieve bit error rate (BER) of 1.0×10^{-6} at $E_b/N_0=6\text{dB}$ ($\text{CNR}=3\text{dB}$) when using the convolutional code ($R=1/2, K=4$). When the payload length is 1500 byte, payload packet error rate (PER) amounts to 1.2×10^{-2} . Since error rate of start frame delimiting by the SFD (1.3×10^{-3} 1.1×10^{-3} or 1.0×10^{-3}) at $E_b/N_0=3 \text{ dB}$ ($\text{CNR}=3\text{dB}$) is better than the PER at the same CNR, the SFD offers sufficient robustness even when FEC is used in payload.

Non-systematic convolutional code ($R=1/2, K=4$)



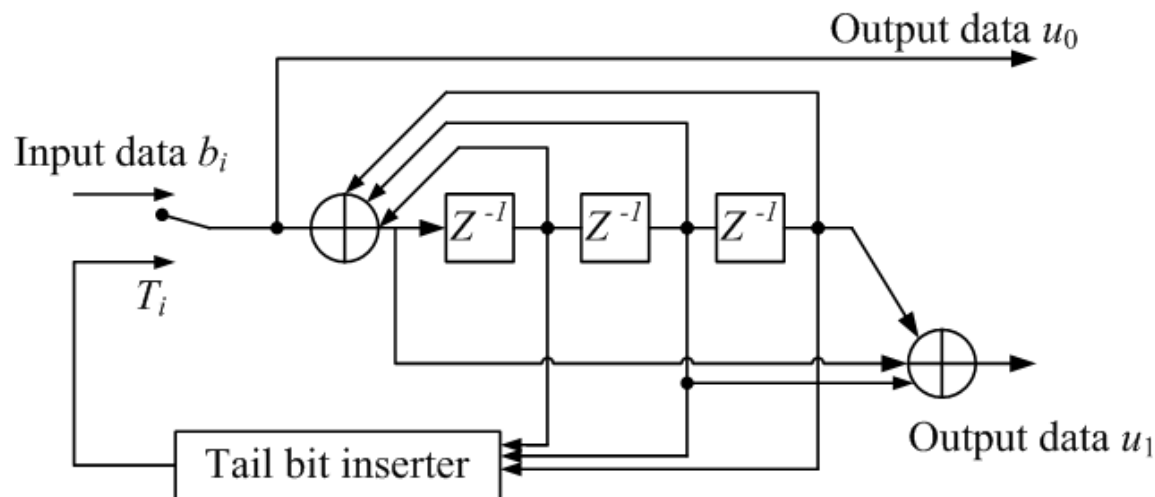
Systematic convolutional code ($R=1/2, K=4$)



Proposal on FEC

Proposed FEC

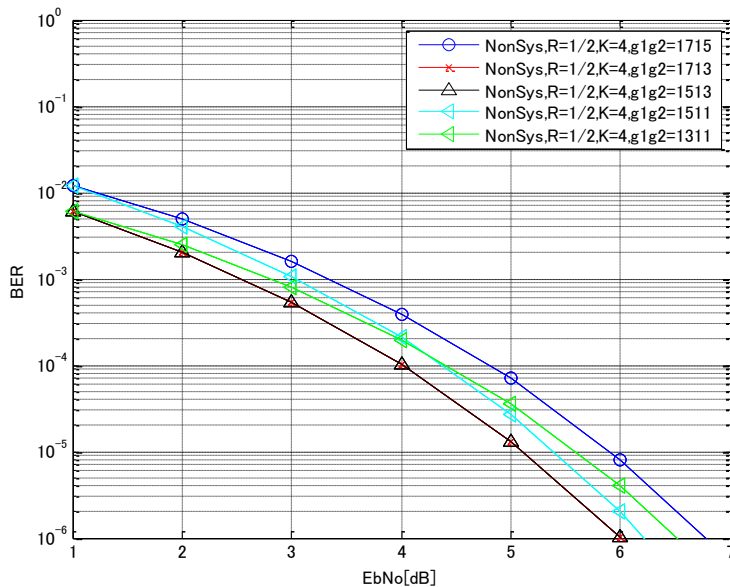
- Configuration: $r = 1/2$, $m = 3$, $n = 2$, $k = 1$, $L = 4$, $g_0 = \{1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1\}$, $g_1 = \{1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1\}$; and feedback connection is set to g_1 as shown in the following figure.
 - Free distance is the same as non-systematic convolutional code, which can be calculated from built-in matlab function 'distspec'.
- Tail-bits are inserted according to the shift register values in order to set final state to be 0.



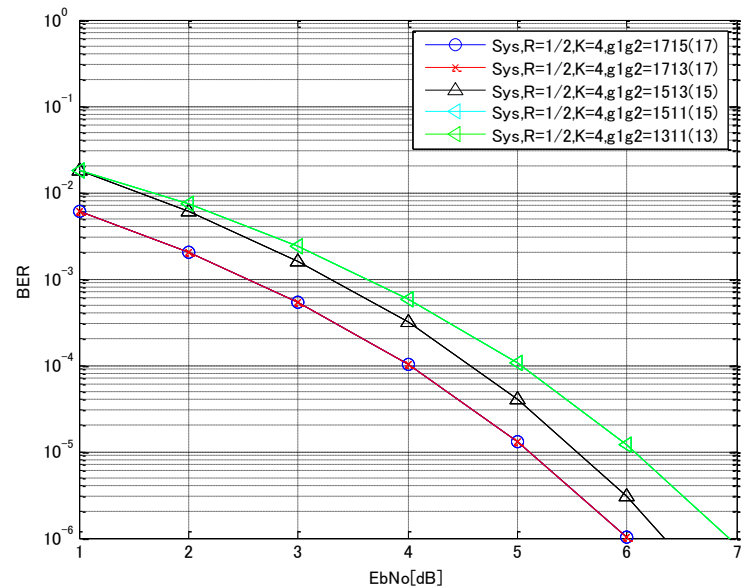
BER performance

- Same bit-error performance between sys. conv. $[g_0, g_1] = [17\ 13, 17]$ and non-sys. conv. $[g_0, g_1] = [17\ 13]$
- Both offers the best performance ($E_b/N_0 = 6\text{dB}$ at $BER = 10^{-6}$) in all

Non-systematic convolutional code (R=1/2, K=4)



Systematic convolutional code (Feedback is g0) (R=1/2, K=4)



Reasons to use systematic code

- Merits when envisaged an environment where there are mixed users that have non-FEC mode only and both non-FEC and FEC modes, respectively and some of users are near transmitter and others are far from transmitter
 - If used systematic codes, the transmitters have only to send the data encoded by the systematic codes and **the receivers can select decoding methods of the received data by using redundancy bit or not. Systematic code based system also permits users to have only non-FEC mode**
 - If used non-systematic codes, the transmitter needs to decide whether the transmitter uses coding or not in advance and all of users need to have FEC decoding function. **Non-Systematic code based system can not permit users who have only non-FEC mode**
- **Both Systematic and non-systematic convolutional coding have merits and demerits, so the proposal for IEEE802.15.4g may need to combine both of them**

FEC Proposal for IEEE 802.15.4g (1/2)

- Two convolutional codes will be optional FEC

Mode	R	m	n	k	L	g0	g1
Systematic	1/2	3	2	1	4	{1 1 1 1}	{1 0 1 1}
Non Systematic	1/2	3	2	1	4	{1 1 1 1}	{1 0 1 1}

R: Coding rate

m: number of memory registers

n: number of output bits

k: input bits

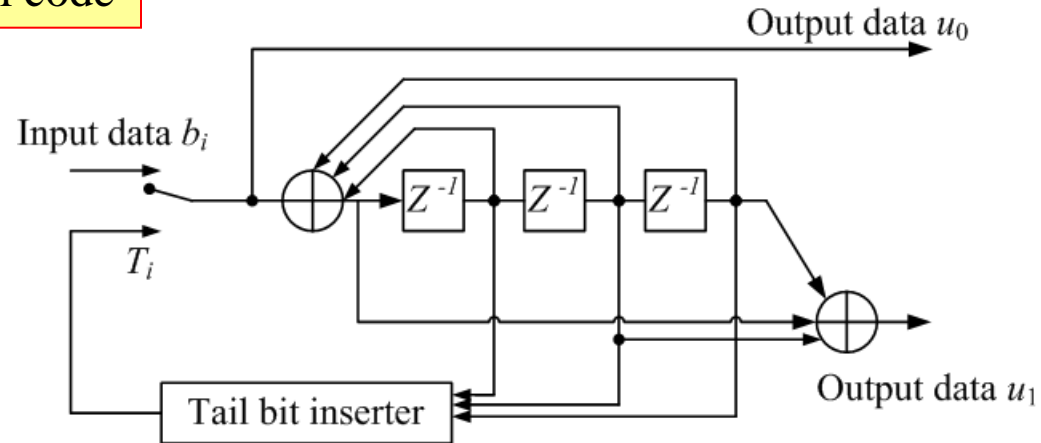
L: Constraint length (n+1)

g0: Connection vector 0

g1: Connection vector 1

FEC Proposal for IEEE 802.15.4g (2/2)

Systematic convolutional code



Convolutional code

