

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

Submission Title: [A new MC-CDMA structure for WPAN physical layer proposal]

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Source: [Juinn-Horng Deng¹, Jeng-Kuang Hwang², Yu-Lun Chiu², and Rih-Lung Chung², and Yu-Min Chuang¹, Tian-Wei Huang³]

Company: [CSIST Corporation¹, Yuan-Ze University², National Taiwan University³]

Address1: [P. O. Box No. 22-14 Luan-Tan, Tao-Yuan, 325, Taiwan, R.O.C.]

Address2: [135, Far-East Rd., Chung-Li, Tao-Yuan, 32026, Taiwan, R.O.C.]

Address3: [No.1, Sec. 4, Roosevelt Road, Taipei 10617, Taiwan, R.O.C.]

E-mail: [ymchuang@cm1.hinet.net, jh.deng@msa.hinet.net, eejhwang@saturn.yzu.edu.tw, twhuang@cc.ee.ntu.edu.tw]

Abstract: [This contribution describes a new MC-CDMA structure proposal for WPAN physical layer]

Purpose: [Contribution to 802.15 TG3c at March 2007 meeting in USA]

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Introduction

- We propose the **physical layer transceiver structure** of a new class of MC-CDMA systems, which is used for **60 GHz WPAN** system
- The proposed MC-CDMA system uses the cyclic-shift orthogonal keying (CSOK) symbol mapping in terms of the Chu sequence multi-codes with perfect orthogonality

Introduction

- The proposed MC-CDMA system involves the following key features:
 - To have **low-complexity transceiver structure**
 - To have **much lower PAPR**
 - To have **better bandwidth efficiency**
 - Can be used in both the LOS and non-LOS multipath channel environments

Transmitter Block Diagram of Multi-Code CSOK MC-CDMA Systems

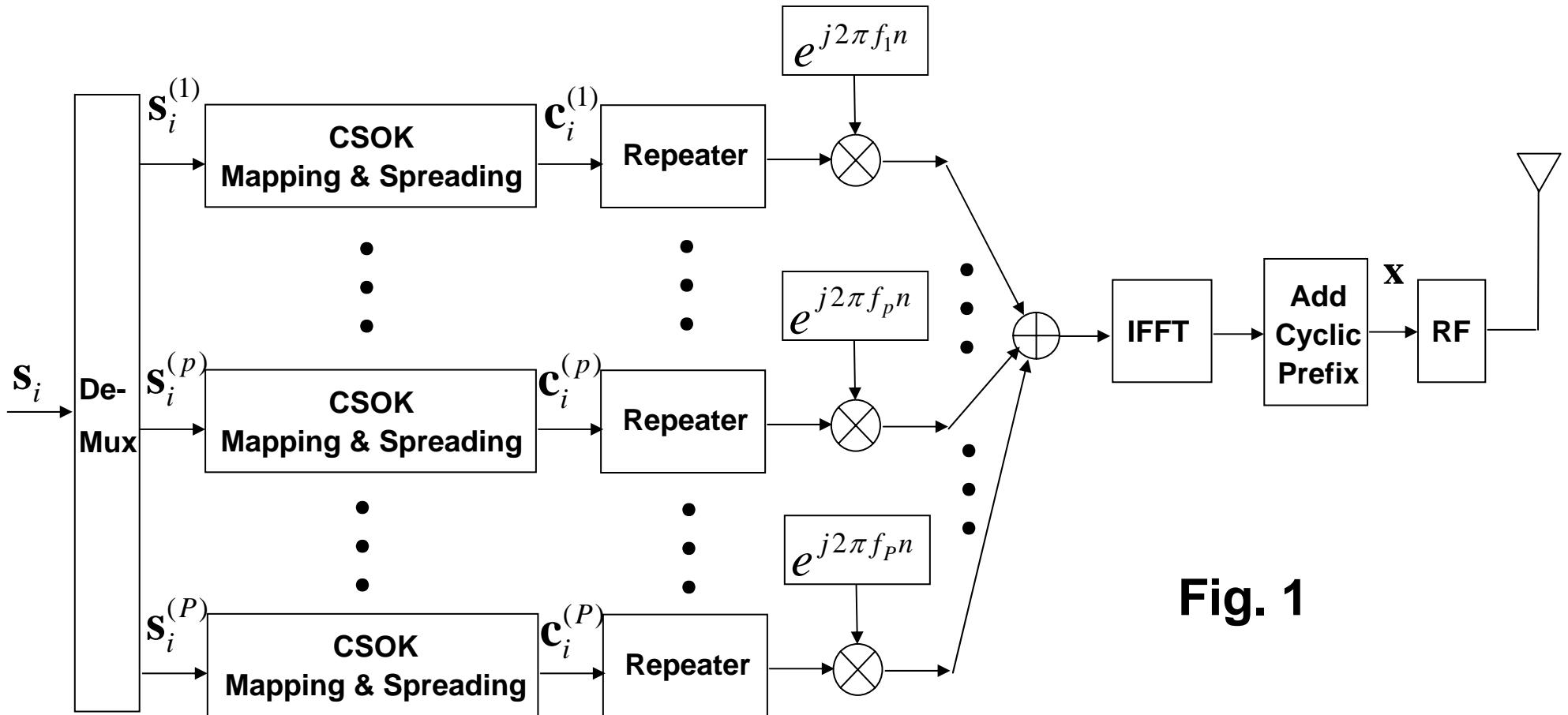
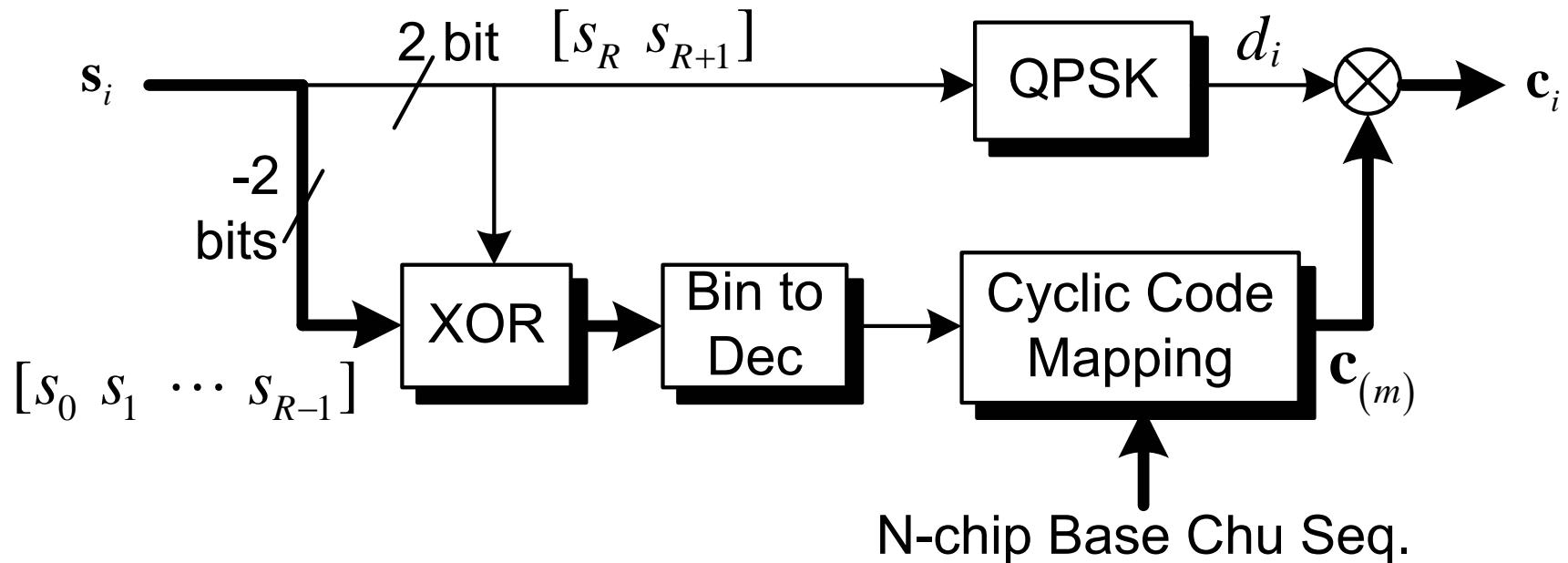


Fig. 1

Transmitter Block Diagram of Multi-Code CSOK MC-CDMA Systems

- Proposed multi-code multi-carrier CDMA transmitter system involves the following schemes
 - CSOK mapping and spreading
 - Repeater and frequency shift modulation
 - IFFT and Add cyclic prefix

QPSK-CSOK Symbol Mapping and Spreading



Repeater and Frequency Shift Modulation

- Under the same bandwidth and number of FFT points, we propose multi-code QPSK-CSOK MC-CDMA system which can result in P -fold increase in bit rate
- As shown in Fig.1, the multi-code QPSK-CSOK MC-CDMA system consists of P -substreams QPSK-CSOK symbols which are repeated P times, phase rotated, summed, and placed on IFFT subcarriers, resulting in a low-PAPR signal that preserves the desired orthogonality among substreams

IFFT and Add Cyclic Prefix

- Since each element of the \mathbf{x} involves the constant envelope in time domain, the multi-code MC-CDMA system has much lower PAPR
- Add cyclic prefix used to combat multipath channel effect

Receiver Block Diagram of Multi-Code CSOK MC-CDMA Systems

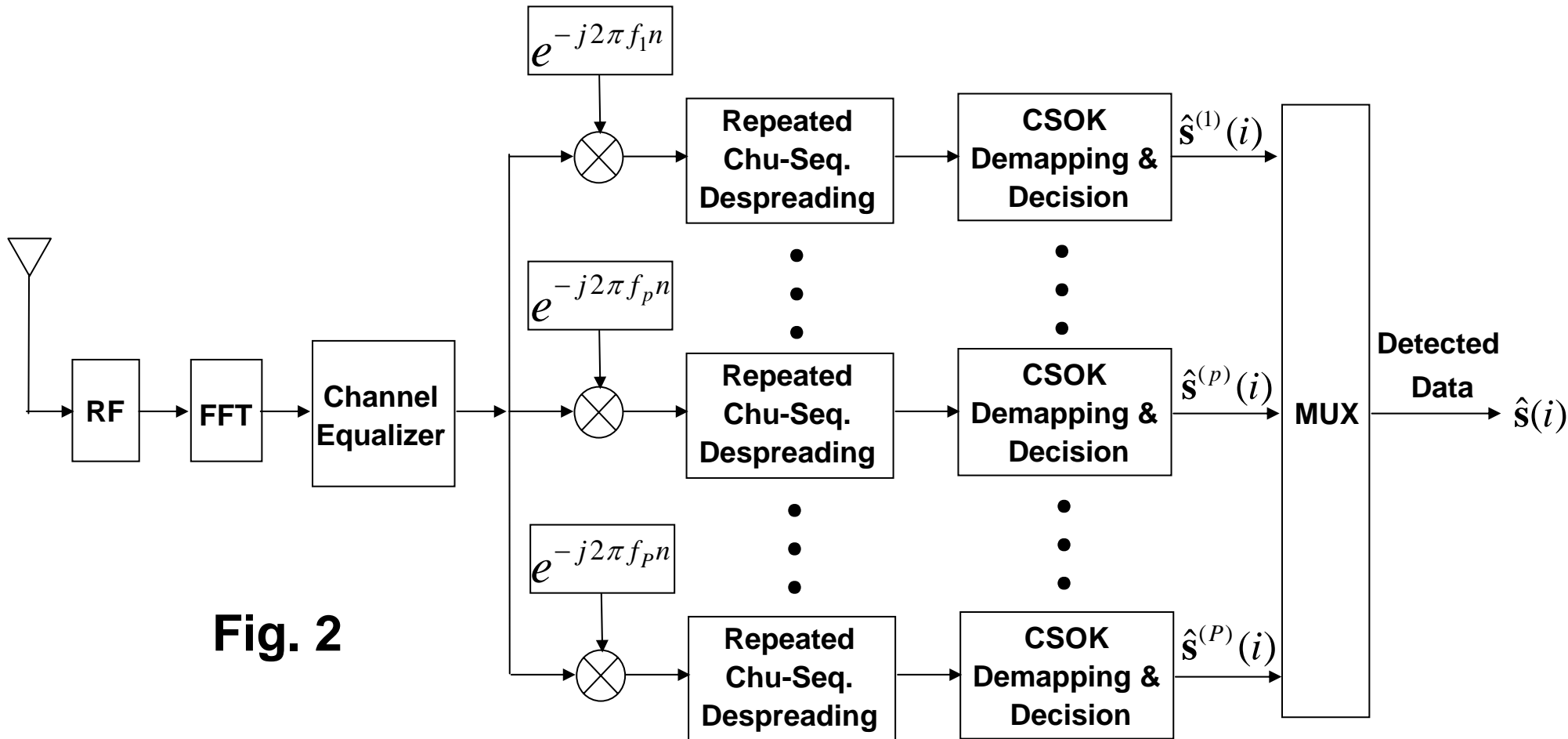


Fig. 2

RX Design of CSOK MC-CDMA System

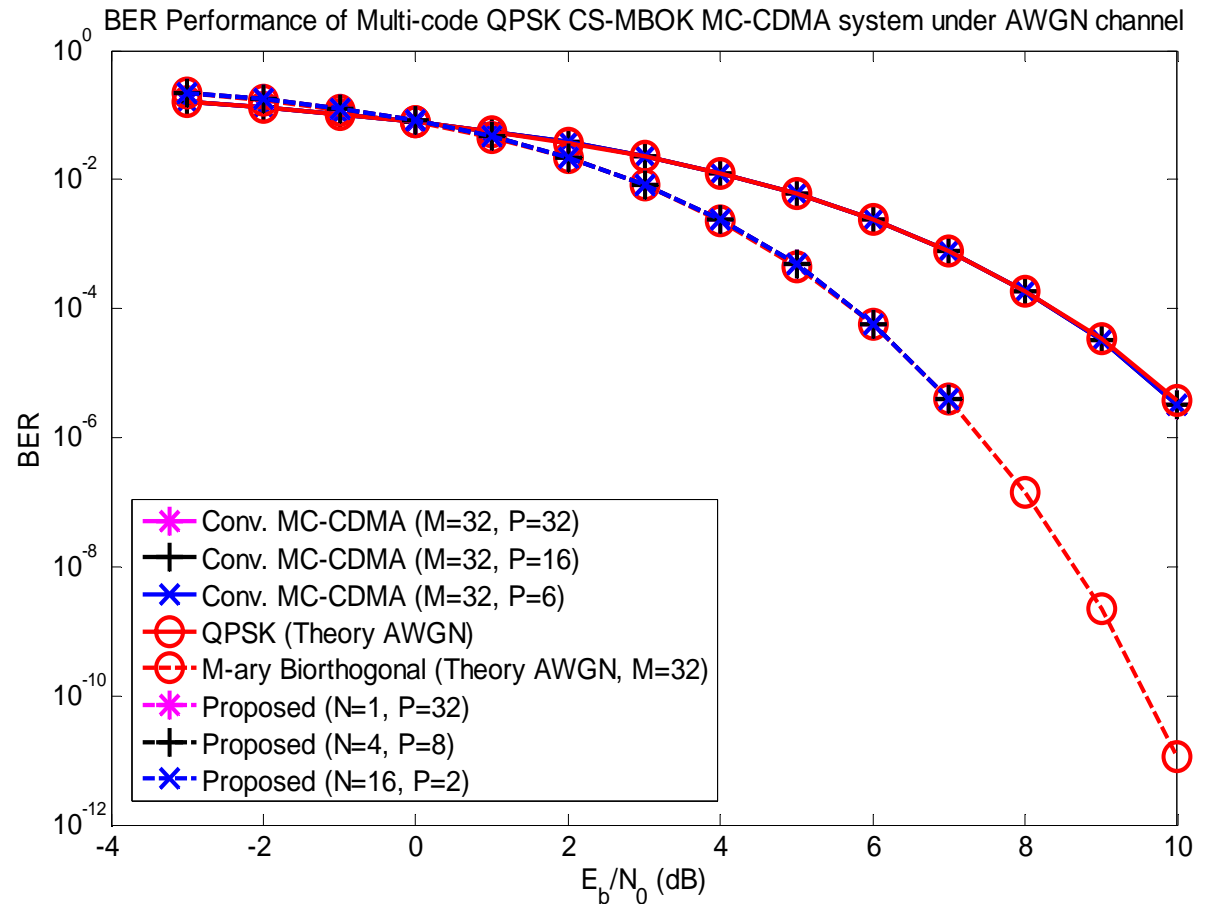
- At the receiver, frequency-domain equalization is performed on the post-FFT data
- Then an efficient despreading and demapping scheme is used to separate the substreams and detect the corresponding QPSK-CSOK symbols

Simulation Results

- Simulation results show that the proposed system, as compared to the conventional multi-code MC-CDMA system using Walsh-Hadamard code, attains lower bit error rate and PAPR

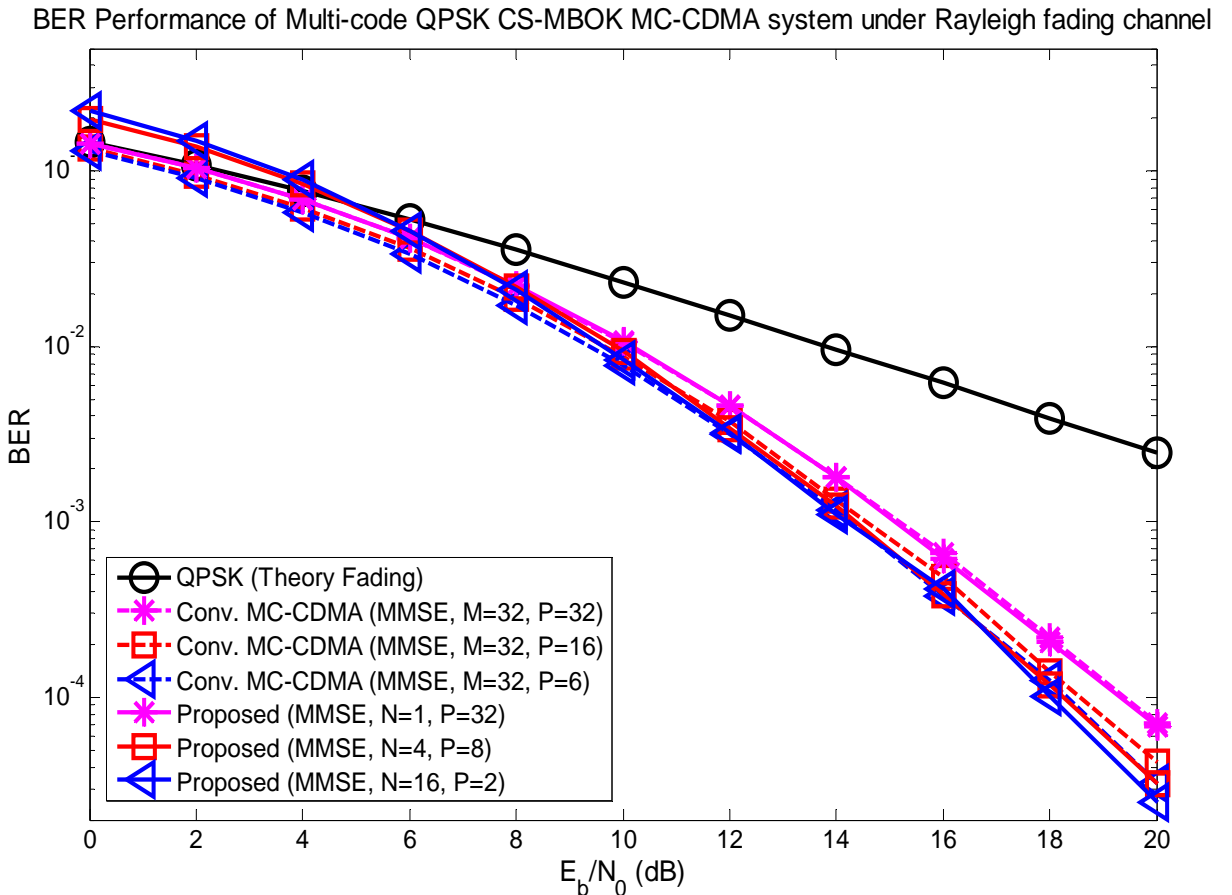
Simulation Results

- BER performance as a function of E_b/N_0 for the proposed multi-code MC-CDMA systems over AWGN channel



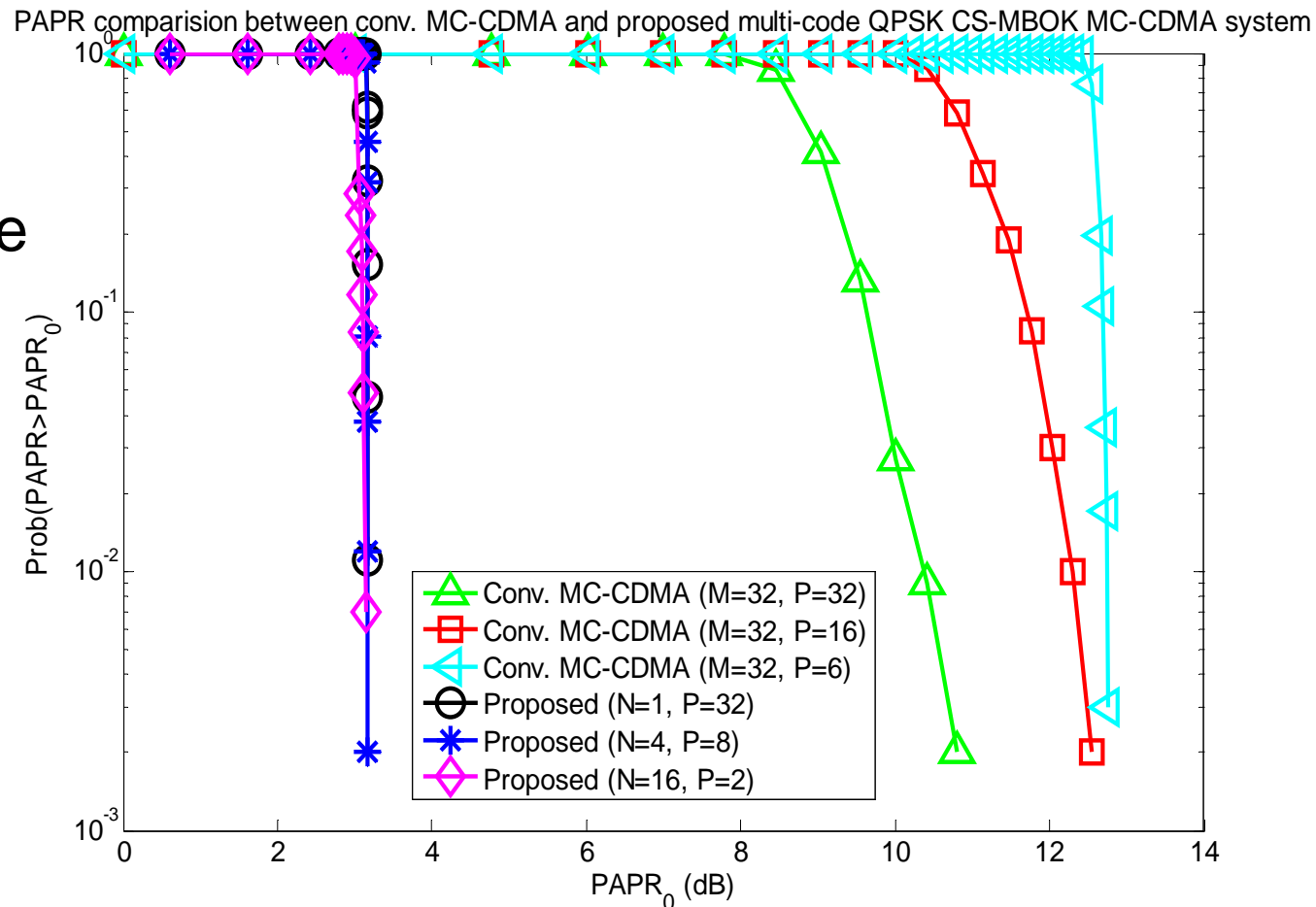
Simulation Results

- BER performance with MMSE receiver as a function of E_b/N_0 for the proposed multi-code MC-CDMA systems over frequency selective Rayleigh fading channel



Simulation Results

- The PAPR CCDF comparisons of the proposed multi-code MC-CDMA and conventional MC-CDMA systems



Summary of System Merits

- Spread spectrum → Processing gain against interference
- CP insertion → multipath channel mitigation
- Chu sequence as spreading Code
 - Perfect autocorrelation property for CSOK
 - Lower PAPR TX signal for asymmetrical application
- Repeater and Frequency Shift Modulation
 - Improve the spectral efficiency

Summary of System Merits

- The proposed MC-CDMA system gives an excellent PAPR performance than the conventional MC-CDMA system
- Simulation confirmed that the proposed transceiver is suitable for the frequency selective fading channel and outperforms the conventional MC-CDMA system

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Thank you!