

## The CCK 11 MBps Modulation for IEEE 802.11 2.4 GHz WLANs

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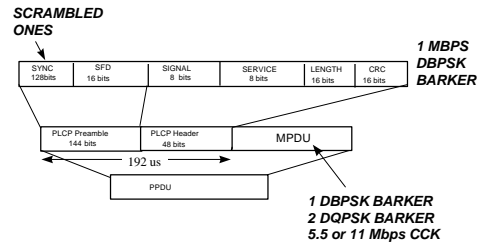
## Summary

- CCK modulation will enable 11 MBps operation in the 2.4 GHz ISM band
- An interoperable preamble and a short preamble will allow both interoperability and co-existence with low rate LANs

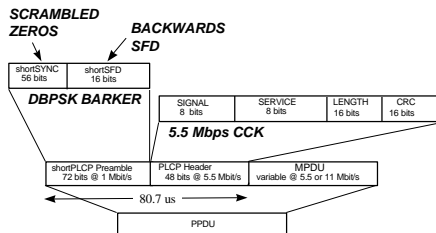
## Preamble Length

- Our basic approach is to include the standard DS or FH 802.11 preamble and header
- This length includes ample time to do diversity and equalization
- For the cases where interoperability is not an issue, a short, high rate header can be used.
- Antenna diversity, WEP initialization and equalizer training require a somewhat longer short preamble than the shortest possible.

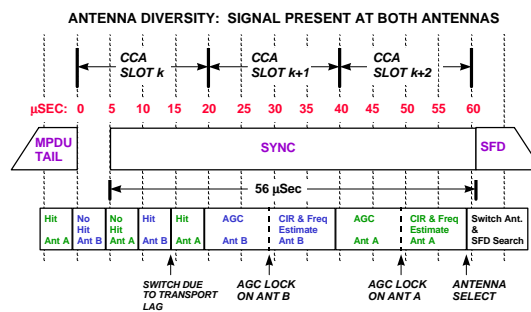
## PACKET WITH LONG PREAMBLE



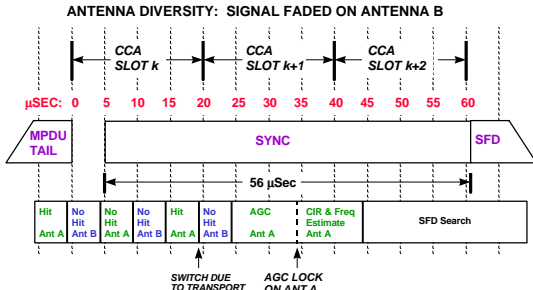
## PACKET WITH SHORT PREAMBLE



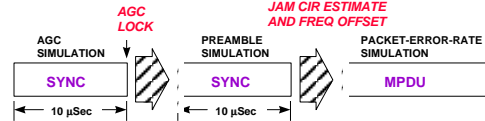
## SHORT PREAMBLE TIME LINE



**SHORT PREAMBLE TIME LINE**



**SHORT PREAMBLE PERFORMANCE**



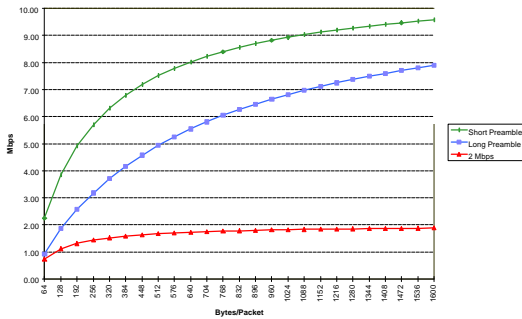
**SIMULATION PARAMETERS**

FREQ OFFSET: 50 PPM  
 STATE: Linear (AGC locked)  
 TIME SPAN: 10 μsec of Sync  
 SAMPLE RATE: 2 per Chip  
 CIR ESTIMATES: 11 Chip  
 CMF: Used CIR estimate

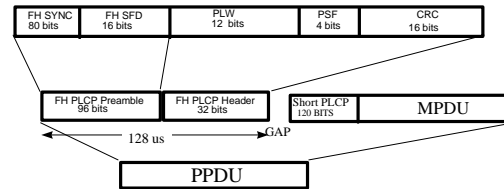
**64 BYTE PACKETS (Equalized RAKE)**

DELAY SPREAD @ 10% PER: 350 nsec  
 Eb/No @ 20% PER with 350 nsec: 15.5 dB

**Throughput Comparison Acknowledged Packets**



**FH Interoperability Preamble**



**Signal Field**

- The 8 bit 802.11 Signal Field indicates to the PHY the modulation which shall be used for transmission (and reception) of the MPDU. The data rate shall be equal to the Signal Field value multiplied by 100kbit/s. The extended DSSS PHY supports four mandatory modulation services given by the following 8 bit words, where the LSB shall be transmitted first in time:
  - 0Ah (MSB to LSB) for 1 Mbit/s DBPSK
  - 14h (MSB to LSB) for 2 Mbit/s DQPSK
  - 37h (MSB to LSB) for 5.5 Mbit/s CCK
  - 6Eh (MSB to LSB) for 11 Mbit/s CCK

**Length Field**

- Since there is an ambiguity in the number of octets that will be described by a length in microseconds for any data rate over 8 Mbit/s, an extra bit will be placed in the service field to indicate when the smaller potential number is correct.
- 5.5Mbit/s CCK Length = #octets \* 8/5.5, rounded up to the next integer.
- 11Mbit/s CCK Length = #octets \* 8/11, rounded up to the next integer and the service field LSB bit shall indicate a '0' if the rounding took less than 8/11 or a '1' if the rounding took more than 8/11.
- At the receiver, the number of octets in the MPDU is calculated as follows:
  - 5.5Mbit/s CCK #octets = Length \* 5.5/8, rounded down to the next integer
  - 11Mbit/s CCK #octets = Length \* 11/8, rounded down to the next integer, minus 1 if the service field LSB bit is a '1'.

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### FH PSF Field

The first bit (#0) of the PSF which is reserved in clause 14.3.2.2.2 will be used to indicate that a high rate transmission will follow. This bit is nominally 0 for transmissions compliant to the clause 14 standards. When raised to a 1, it will signal that a high rate short preamble will follow. The remainder of the bits will indicate the rate which should be used to calculate the end of the packet. Table shows the rate mapping of the PSF bits.

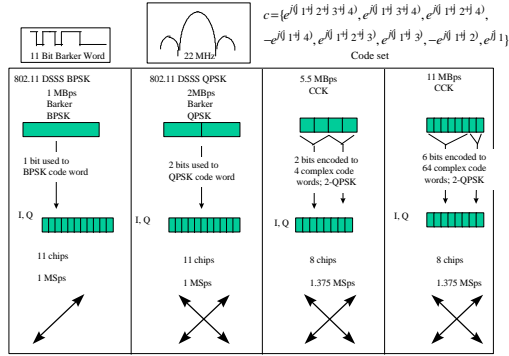
b0	b1	b2	b3	Indicated rate
0	X	X	X	Rates 1 - 4.5 Mbps per existing text
1	0	0	0	5.5 Mbps
1	0	0	1	11 Mbps
1	0	1	0	16.5 Mbps
1	0	1	1	22 Mbps
1	1	0	0	27.5 Mbps
1	1	0	1	33 Mbps
1	1	1	0	38.5 Mbps
1	1	1	1	44 Mbps

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### CODE DIMENSIONALITY

8 QPSK CHIPS:  $4^8 = 65536$  CCK Code words



64 CCK Code words are selected for maximum distance properties with 4 rotations

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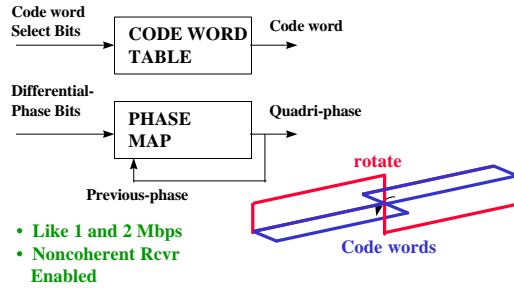
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### DIFFERENTIAL-PHASE MODULATION



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### Data Encoding 5.5 MBps

Input data is broken into 4 bit nibbles where the first two bits are the sign bits d0 and d1. These are encoded as differential carrier phase shift according to the table used for 2 MBps.

The next two bits of the nibble are encoded as CCK with d2 and d3 selecting the symbol to be transmitted from the following table. Note that this table has the cover code included. To get the raw symbol, negate the 4th and 7th chips.

d2, d3	1j	1	1j	-1j	1	-1j	1
00	1j	1	1j	-1j	1	-1j	1
01	-1j	-1	-1j	1	1j	1	-1j
10	-1j	1	-1j	-1	-1j	1	1j
11	1j	-1	1j	1	-1j	1	1j

The spread symbols are sent with the leftmost chip first in time. Notice that the chip which is constant in phase across all symbols of the set is the last chip and this one could be considered the symbol's reference phase chip. The symbol's cover code is applied as the symbol leaves the modulator. The cover code rotates the chips.

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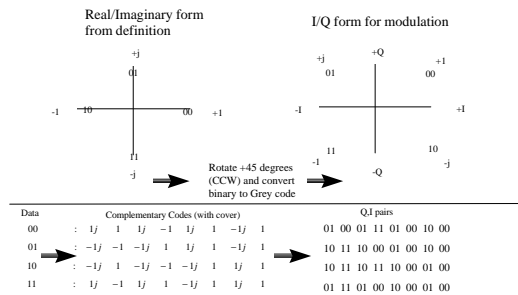
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### Chip Encoding @ 5.5 MBps



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### Differential Encoding

Dibit pattern (d(0),d(1)) d(0) is first in time	Even Symbols Phase Change (+j $\omega$ )	Odd Symbols Phase Change (+j $\omega$ )
00	0	$\pi$
01	$\pi/2$	$3\pi/2$ ( $-\pi/2$ )
11	$\pi$	0
10	$3\pi/2$ ( $-\pi/2$ )	$\pi/2$

The differential phase encoding table treats odd and even symbols differently.

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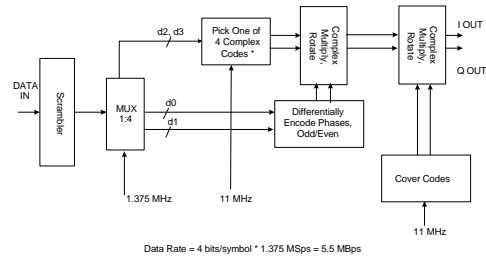
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### CCK Modulator Technique for 5.5 MBps



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### CCK Cover Sequences

- The only cover sequence so far defined is one that rotates the 4th and 7th chips by 180 degrees.
- This makes the DC term of the data #0h symbol less of a problem
- In general other cover sequences may rotate any chip into any quadrant, so a 16 bit sequence is needed to define them.

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### CCK Cover Code Rotations

- The data and cover code are performed in the I/Q domain and the output is also in this domain. All operations are in Grey code
- The cover code application and removal requires a rotational decode, so the best approach is a look up table.



data, rotation	output
00 00	00
00 01	01
00 11	11
00 10	10
01 00	01
01 01	11
01 11	10
01 10	00
11 00	11
11 01	10
11 11	00
11 10	01
10 00	10
10 01	00
10 11	01
10 10	11

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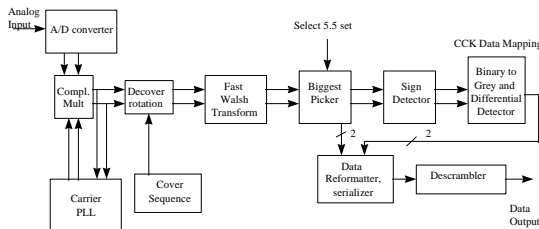
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### Data Demodulation, 5.5 MBps



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### CCK Data Mapping

Binary to Grey and Differential Decoding

- The first output data bit of the Biggest Picker and sign detector represents a 180 degree change and the second bit a 90 degree change. This is a binary code
- The mapping from the raw data to the output bits works out as binary to Grey decoding.
- Additionally, the differential decoding requires a odd/even rotational decode, so the best approach is a look up table which does all at once.

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### Data Encoding 11 MBps

Input data is broken into bytes where the first two bits are the phase bits d0 and d1. These are differentially encoded as carrier phase shift according to the table on following slide. The next six bits are encoded as CCK with d2 to d7 selecting the symbol to be transmitted from the following formula:

$$c = \{e^{j(\phi_1 + 2\phi_2 + 3\phi_3 + 4\phi_4)}, e^{j(\phi_1 + 3\phi_2 + 4\phi_3)}, e^{j(\phi_1 + 2\phi_2 + 4\phi_3)}, e^{j(\phi_1 + 4\phi_2)}, e^{j(\phi_1 + 2\phi_2 + 3\phi_3)}, e^{j(\phi_1 + 3\phi_2)}, e^{j(\phi_1 + 2\phi_2)}, e^{j\phi_1}\}$$

The  $\phi_1$  term is the phase term derived from d0 and d1 according to the table on the following slide. The  $\phi_2$  term is derived from the d2, d3 pair,  $\phi_3$  from the d4, d5 pair, and  $\phi_4$  from the d6, d7 pair, all in accordance with the chart on the following slide. A look up table will most likely be the form of the symbol encoding for the d2..d7 terms.

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### Encoding 11 MBps Continued

The table below shows how the d0..d7 terms are pairwise encoded into the phase terms.

Dibit pattern (d(i),d(i+1)) d(i) is first in time	Phase
00	0
01	$\pi/2$
11	$\pi$
10	$3\pi/2$

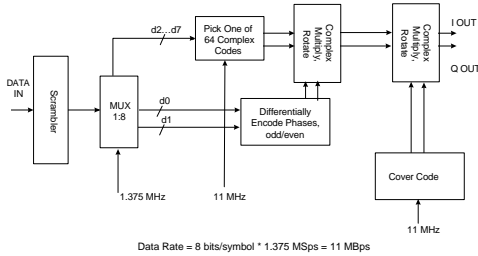
The spread symbols are sent with the left most chip first in time. Notice that the chip which carries the symbol's phase is the last chip. The symbol cover code is applied after the symbol has been defined.

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### CCK Modulator Technique for 11 MBps Modulation

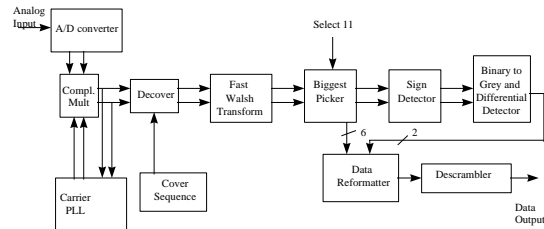


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### Data Demodulation, 11 MBps



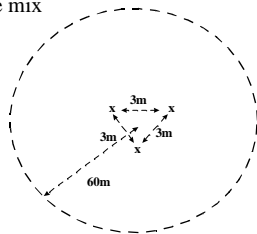
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### Adjacent channel interference

- ACI @ 25 MHz separation: 30 - 35dB
  - makes a 3 frequency channel topology possible at certain distance mix
  - 3 X throughput



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### Receiver Minimum Input Level Sensitivity

- The Frame Error Rate (FER) shall be less than  $8 \times 10^{-2}$  at an MPDU length of 1024 octets for an input level of -80 dBm measured at the antenna connector. This FER shall be specified for 11 Mbit/s CCK modulation. The test for the minimum input level sensitivity shall be conducted with the energy detection threshold set less than or equal to -80 dBm.

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## CCA mechanism and Co-Channel signal detection time

- We measure the correlated signal energy in the preamble over 5 us dwells beginning when the receiver is enabled and compare that to a threshold
- The detection time is less than the slot time by enough to include diversity
- FH detection is done on clock energy in similar dwells.

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## CCA Threshold

- The CCK codes are not as easily detected as Barker Codes, so detection may not occur in the middle of the message. This is a rare event except when a packet is dropped in the middle, for example when a receiver not configured for the optional short preamble sees one.
  - a). If the valid signal is detected during its preamble within the CCA assessment window, the energy detection threshold for 98 % probability of detection shall be less than or equal to
    - -80 dBm for TX power > 100 mW
      - -76 dBm for 50 mW < TX power <= 100 mW
      - -70 dBm for TX power <= 50 mW.
- After detection of the carrier in the short preamble by a receiver not capable of processing the short preamble, CCA busy is raised. When no SFD is detected CCA shall be kept busy until an energy drop of 10 dB. Thus, during the whole message (which is known to be a 802.11 message but not understood by the receiver) the receiving modem will keep silent. After the energy drop the modem will be in slot sync again.

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## Coexistence

- **Low rate and high rate PHYs will coexist within the same network.**
- **Short preambles will be used only within networks of high rate PHYs**
- **Short and long preambles may be intermingled on the same network.**
- **All (rate) PHYs will perform CCA on either long or short preambles**
- **Performing CCA in the middle of a packet on CCK is problematic.**

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## CCA

- The DSSS PHY shall provide the capability to perform Clear Channel Assessment (CCA) according to at least one of the following three methods:
  - CCA Mode 1: Energy above threshold. CCA shall report a busy medium upon detecting any energy above the ED threshold.
  - CCA Mode 2: Carrier or modulation sense only. CCA shall report a busy medium only upon the detection of a DSSS signal. This signal may be above or below the ED threshold.
  - CCA Mode 3: Carrier or modulation sense with energy above threshold. CCA shall report a busy medium upon the detection of a DSSS signal with energy above the ED threshold.

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## Interoperability

- CCK can recognize both long and short preambles. If the CCK receiver detects a short preamble it trains on the short. If the receiver detects the long preamble it trains on the long preamble. If long, it can now also recognize the data rate, which can be a legacy DSSS rate (1 or 2 Mbit/s).
- **Scenario:** CCK starts with a short preamble. Legacy DSSS modems defer on that preamble. It is normally received by the CCK modems that have the option to receive a short preamble. The CCK modem can receive both CCK (short and long) and legacy DSSS transmissions. If reception is poor (or there is, for whatever reason, a coexistence problem with IEEE modems), the transmitter falls back to 5.5 Mbit/s or to the long preamble. The long preamble is also recognized by the legacy DSSS only modems, making use of the IEEE imbedded multi-rate capability.
- **Result:** CCK modems send, if circumstances allow, the short preamble, making full use of the higher throughput capabilities. They are at all times interoperable with legacy DSSS modems, recognizing the long preamble, receiving (and sending) at the low rates. If there are coexistence problems the CCK modems falls back to the long preamble.

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## Coexistence Philosophy

- Coexistence means that short preamble CCK defers for legacy DSSS (and long CCK) and vice versa.
- legacy DSSS
  - detects short preamble (carrier or energy); CCA reports channel busy;
  - waits for Start frame delimiter but will not find it.
  - It is not prescribed in the standard what action the receiver has to take, there are several possibilities:
    - once the CCK signal starts after the preamble, the receiver might loose code lock and causes CCA to go to the channel IDLE state. The receiver returns to the RX idle state and starts looking for a carrier, which it does not see (because of CCK). This might result in a collision or the receiver being out of slot sync.
    - The receiver times out on the SFD. This also leads to out of sync and possible collision
    - CCA reports channel busy until the ED drop of the CCK signal. In this case the DSSS receiver stays in slot sync.
    - It is clear that the third implementation (ED) is the best guaranty for coexistence.

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## Coexistence Philosophy

- CCK receiver
  - configured to process a short preamble, the receiver will also detect the long preamble and process the legacy DSSS frame. The CCK receiver can see the legacy transmitter CS in the middle of a message and defer if necessary.
  - On the CCK portion of the packet, the CCK receiver also loses the CS if it is based on Barker correlation and will not behave. Therefore it too needs a better CCA measure like improved ED.