



Pilot Symbol Based Detection and Synchronization for OFDM WLANs

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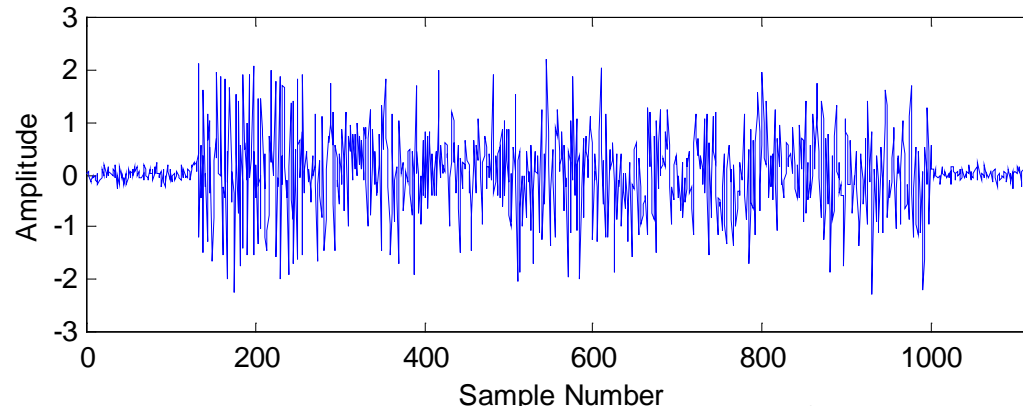


Introduction

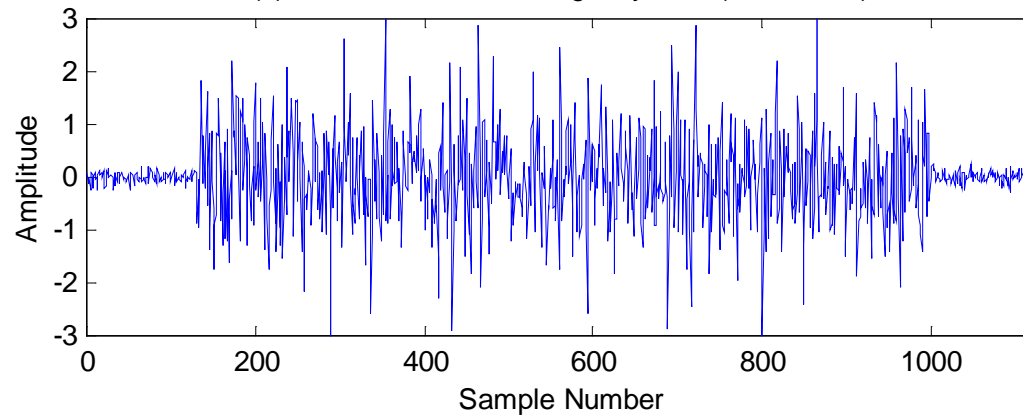
- Detection and synchronization: problem definitions**
- Pilot symbol assisted reception**
- Correlation-based algorithms: descriptions**
- Detection and synchronization: performance results**
- Bit error rate performance: comparison of ideal, analytical and simulation results**

The Detection Problem

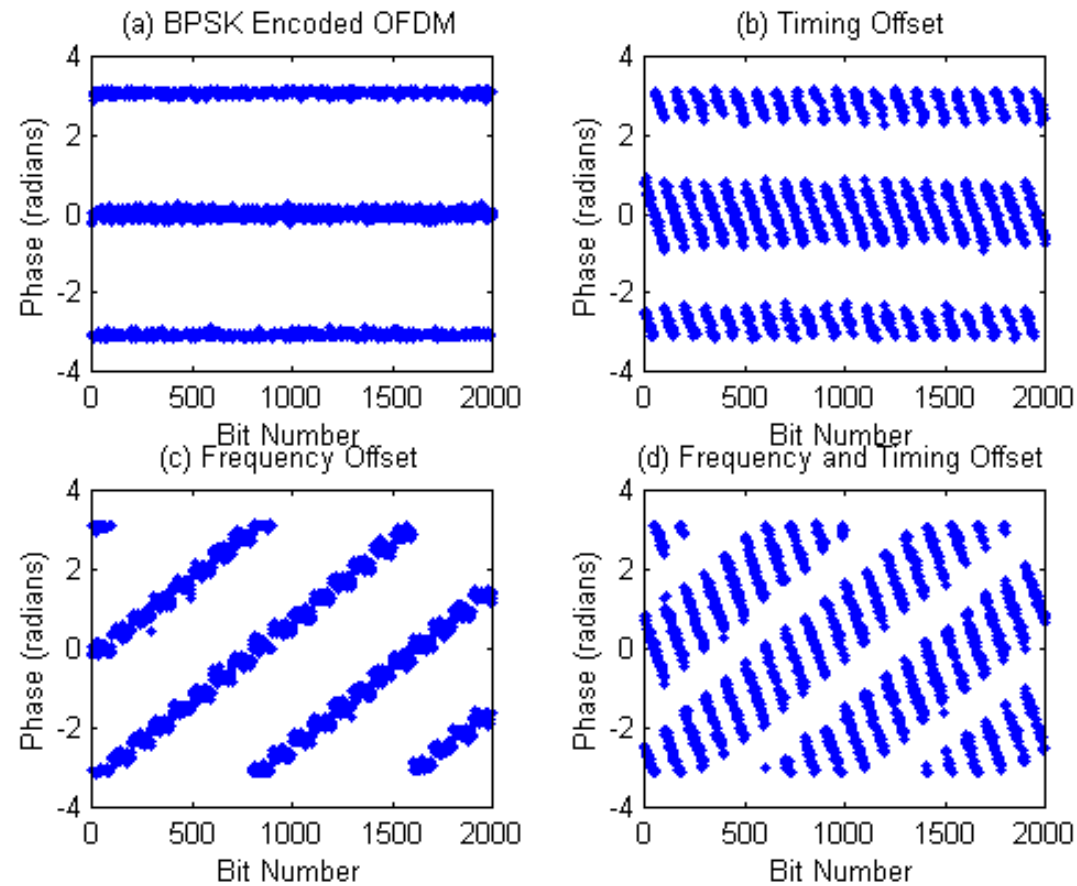
(a) Received Packet: Real Part (20dB SNR)



(b) Received Packet: Imaginary Part (20dB SNR)



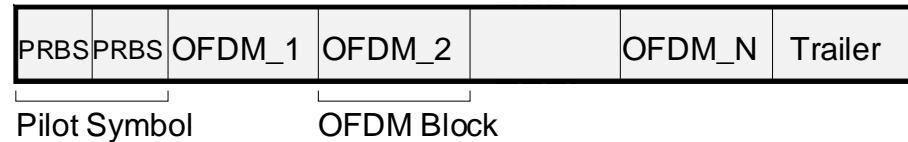
The Synchronization Problem



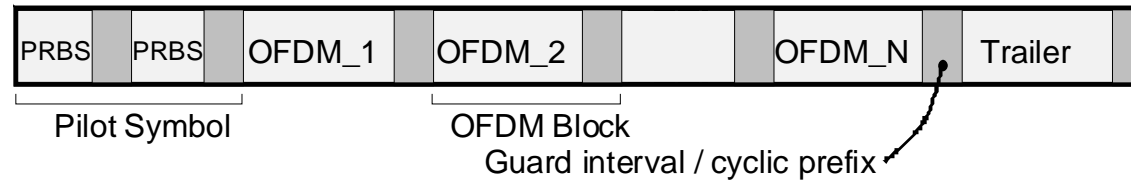
The Tools

1. Pilot Symbol

(a) Basic OFDM Packet for Frequency Flat Fading Channel

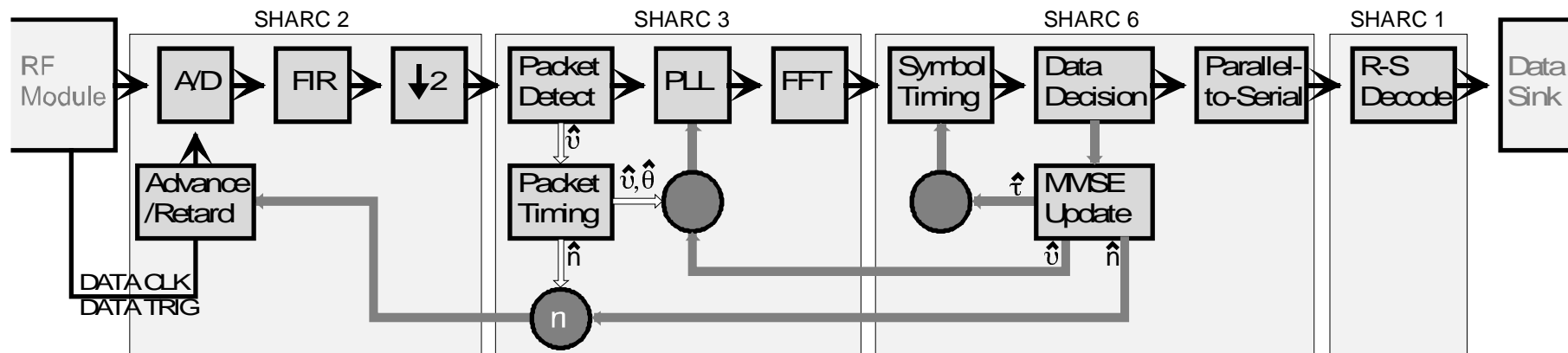


(b) OFDM Packet for Time-Dispersive (Frequency-Selective) Channel



The Tools

2. OFDM Receiver Architecture



$$\text{Received Signal: } r^{\delta}(t) = \sum_n r(t) \exp(j[2\pi f_c t + \phi]) (t - nT - \tau)$$

The Algorithms (1)

Received sampled signal (flat fading), n th sample

$$r_n = a s(nT - \tau_s) e^{-j[2\pi\nu(nT - \tau_s) + \theta]} + \eta(nT)$$

L length, L lag sliding window correlation product

$$\begin{aligned} P_l &= \mathbf{r}_l^H \mathbf{r}_{l+L} \\ &\approx (L - |l|) a^2 S^2 e^{-j2\pi\nu L T} + \eta \end{aligned}$$

L length, 0 lag sliding window correlation product

$$\begin{aligned} R_l &= \mathbf{r}_l^H \mathbf{r}_l \\ &\approx L \left(a^2 S^2 + 2\sigma_w^2 \right) + \text{Re}\{\eta\} \end{aligned}$$

The Algorithms (2)

Detection variable 1 (positive means detection)

$$X_l = |P_l| - T_{C1} \sqrt{R_l R_{l+L}}$$

Frequency offset estimate

$$\hat{\nu} = \frac{1}{2\pi LT} \operatorname{atan} \left(\frac{\operatorname{Im}\{P_l\}}{\operatorname{Re}\{P_l\}} \right)$$

L length matched filter correlation product

$$Q_l = \mathbf{n}^H \mathbf{r}_l$$

$$\approx LaS^2 \operatorname{sinc} \left(l - \frac{\tau_s}{T} \right) e^{-j \left[2\pi\nu(lT - \tau_s) + \theta + \phi \frac{L-1}{2L} \right]} + \sqrt{LS}\eta$$

The Algorithms (3)

Detection variable 2 (positive means detection)

$$Y_l = |Q_l + Q_{l+1}| - T_{C2} \sqrt{LS} \sqrt{R_l}$$

Phase offset estimate

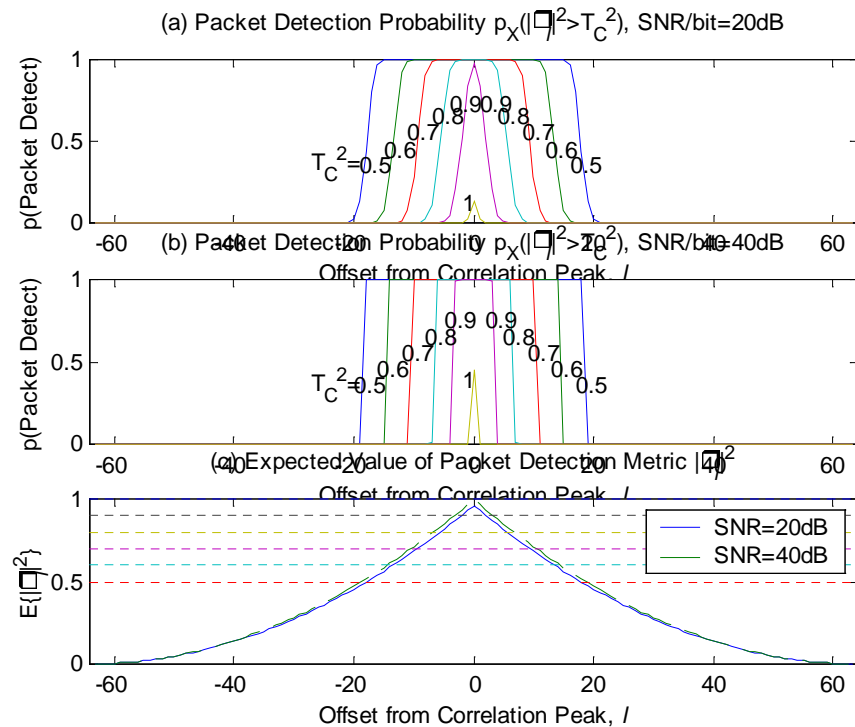
$$\hat{\theta} = \text{atan} \left(\frac{\text{Im}\{Q_l\}}{\text{Re}\{Q_l\}} \right)$$

Timing offset estimate:

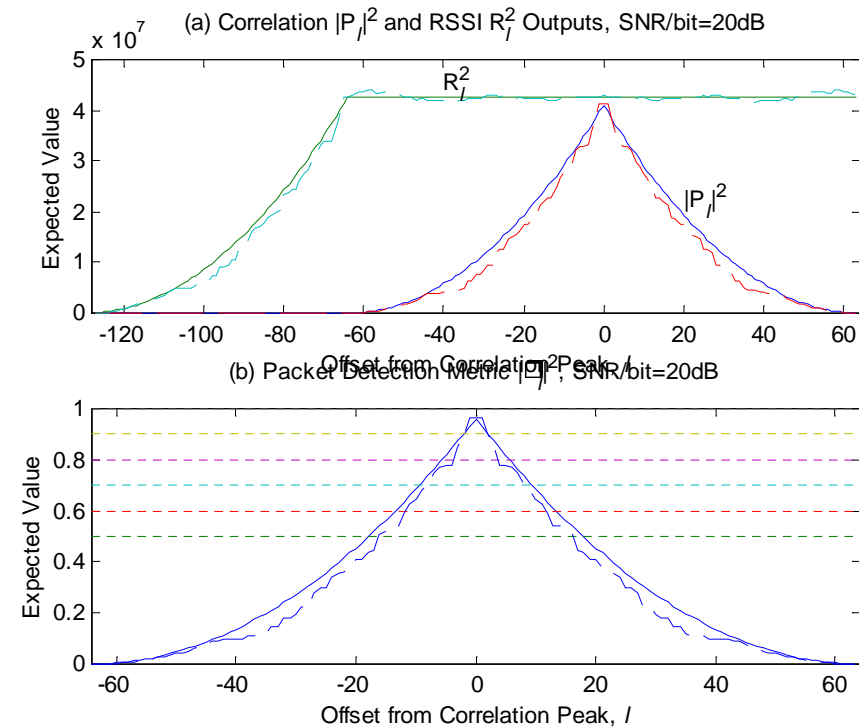
MMSE fit to phase of frequency domain data

Results: Detection 1

1. Detection statistics

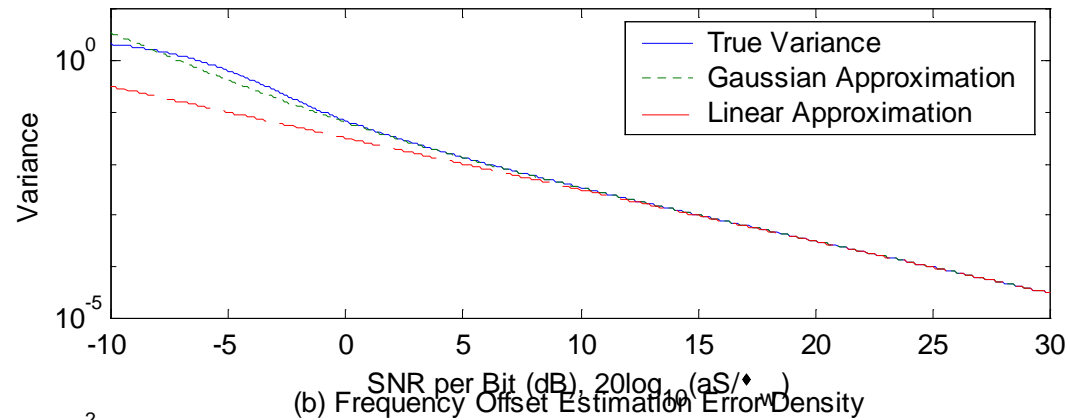


2. Experimental comparison

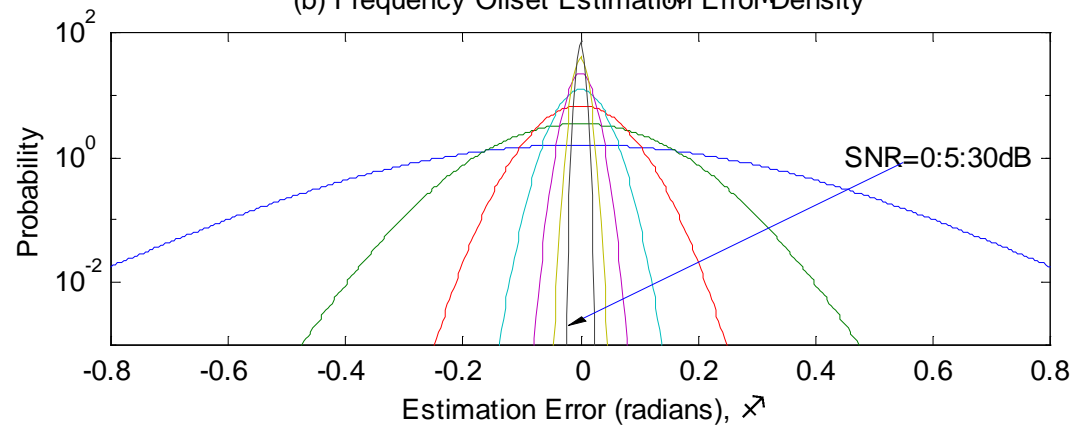


Results: Frequency Offset Estimation

(a) Frequency Offset Estimation Error Variance

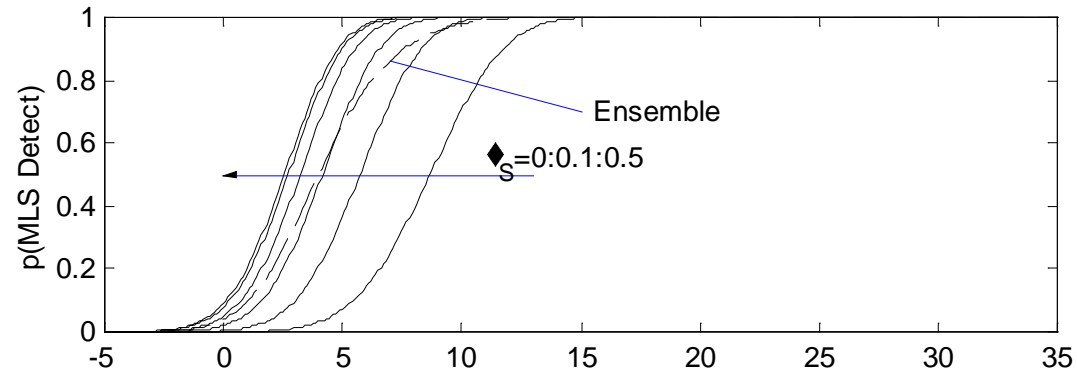


(b) Frequency Offset Estimation Error Density

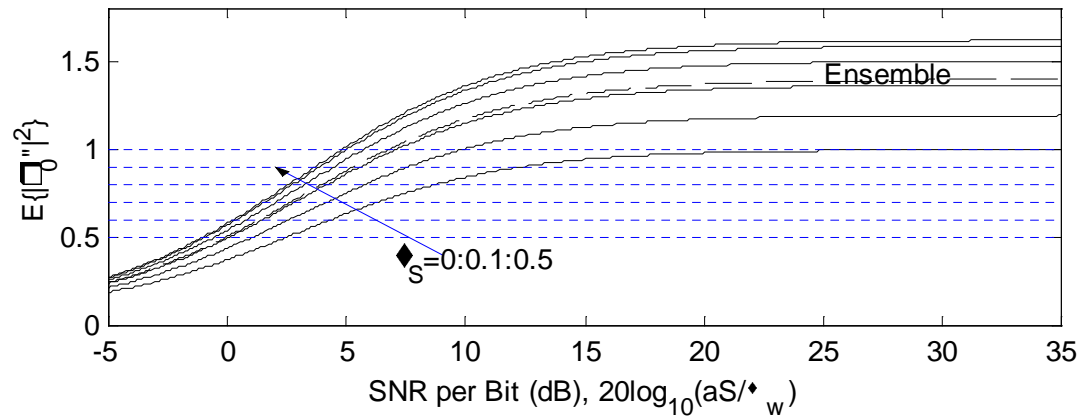


Results: Detection 2

(a) Start of Packet Detection Probability $p_Y(|\hat{\rho}_0|^2 > T_C^2)$, $T_C^2=0.8$

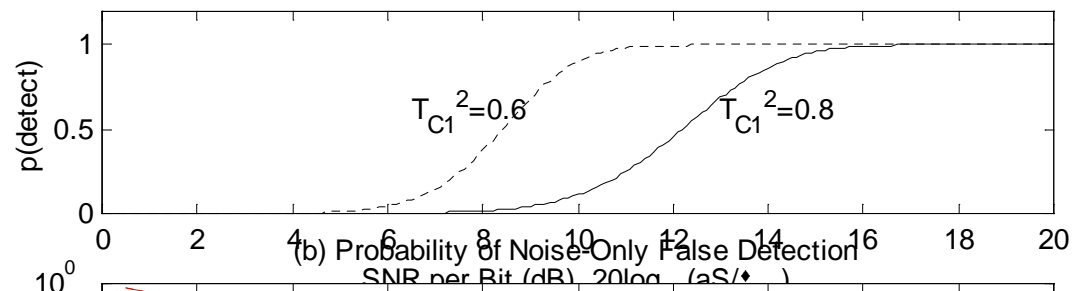


(b) Expected Value of Start of Packet Detection Metric $|\hat{\rho}_0|^2$

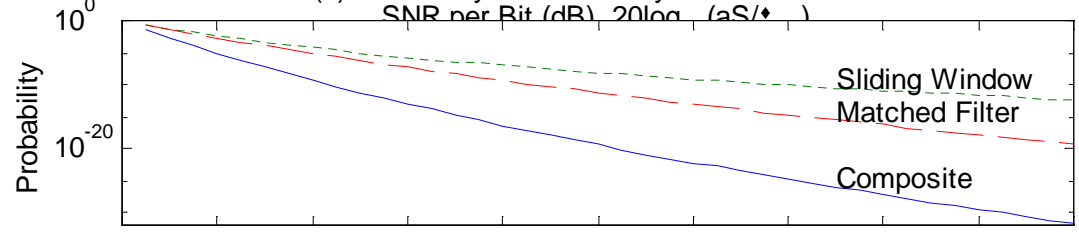


Results: Composite Detection

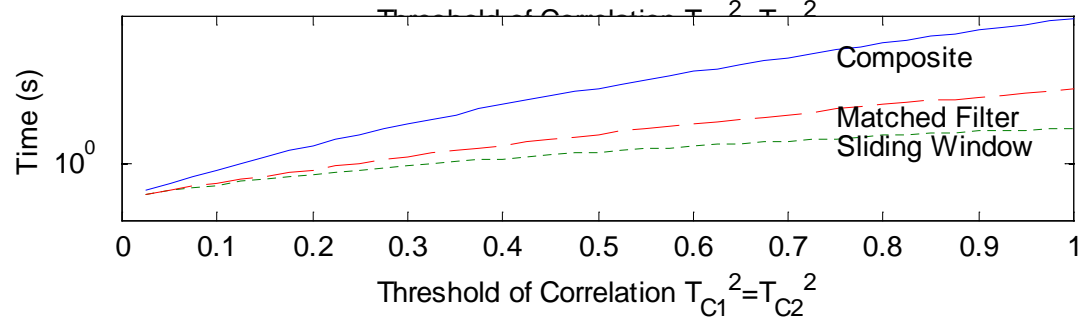
(a) Probability of Correct Packet Detection, $T_{C2}^2=0.8$



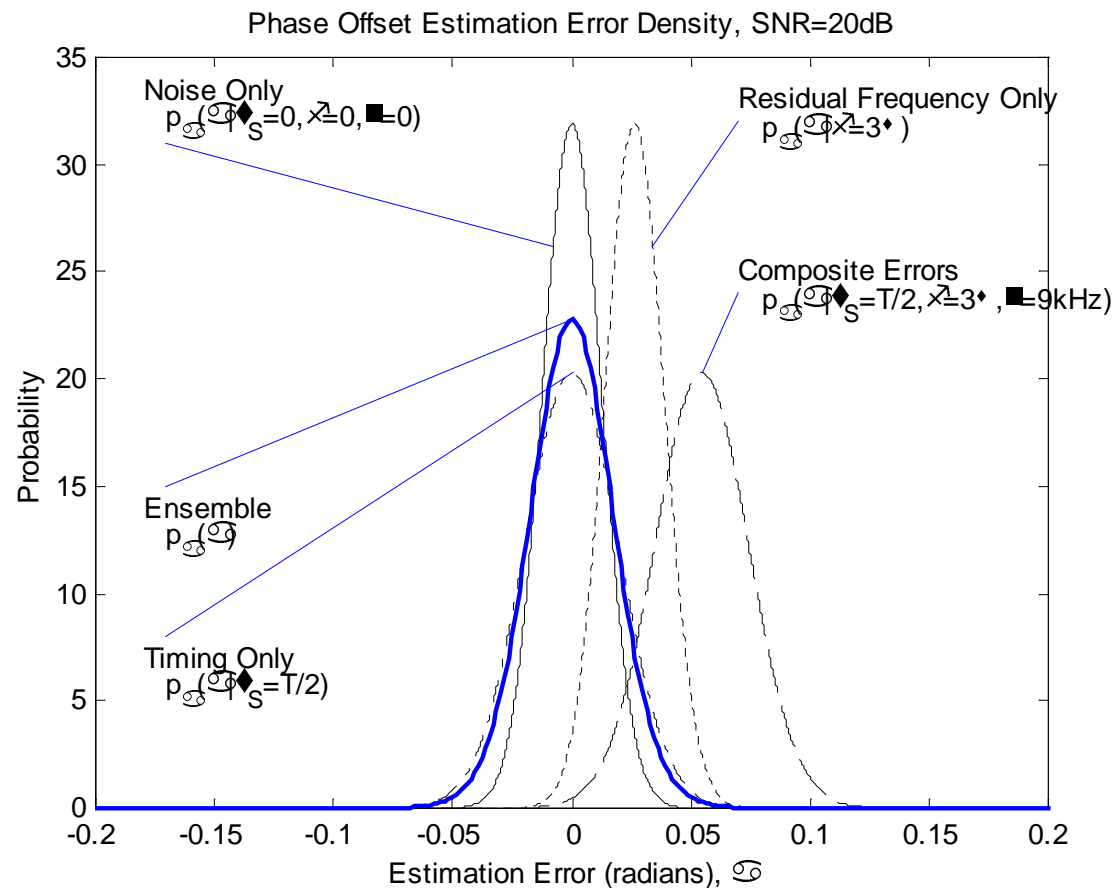
(b) Probability of Noise Only False Detection



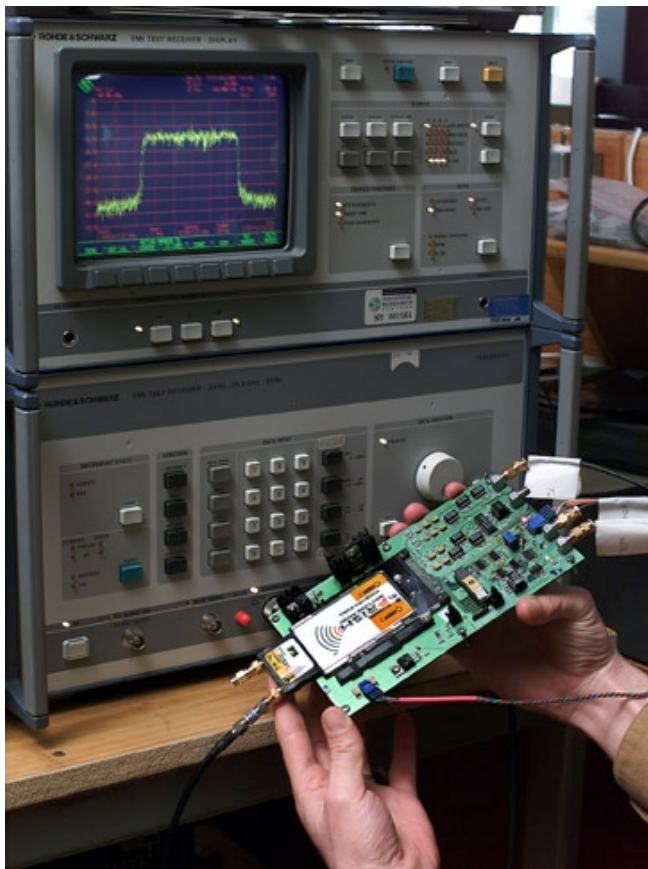
(c) Mean Time Between False Detections at 1 MHz Sample Rate



Results: Phase Offset Estimation



Demonstration System

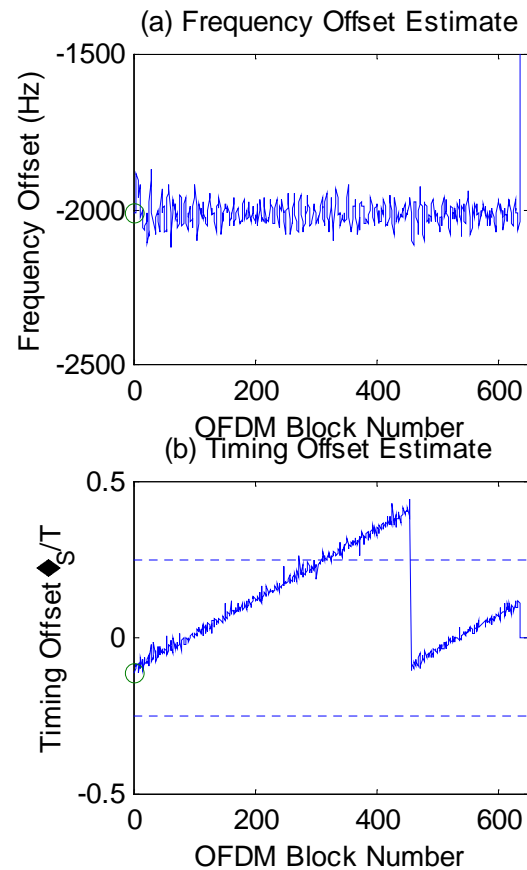


OFDM Tx spectrum

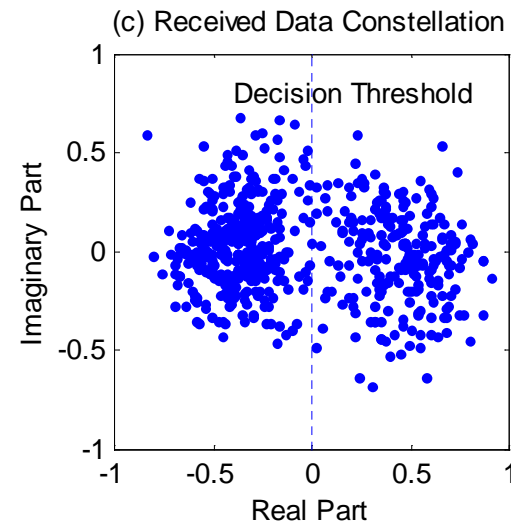
Prototype set-up



Results: Experimental Data 1

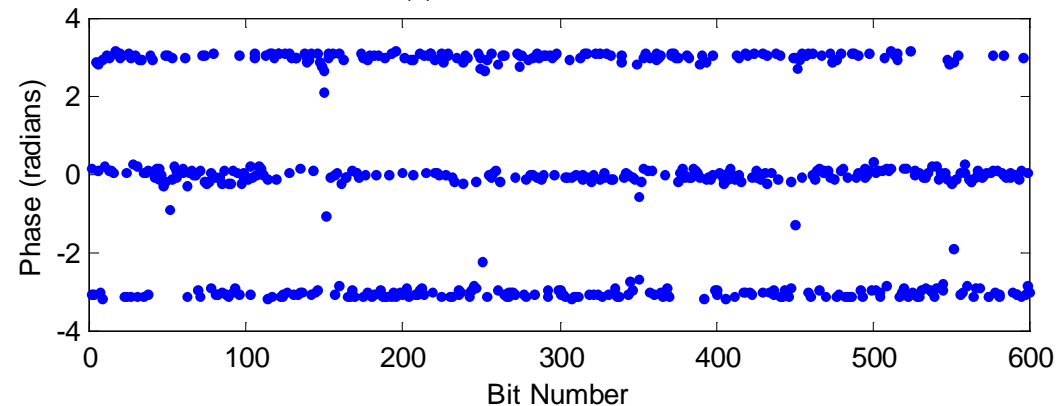
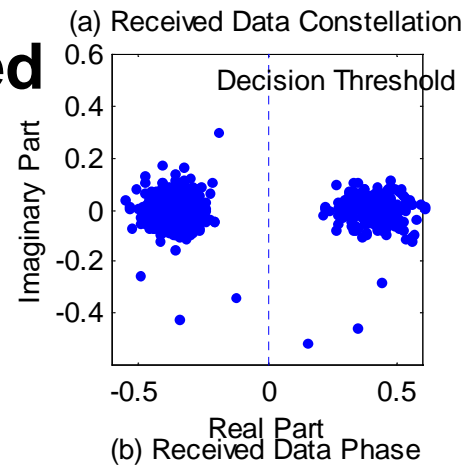


10 dB Estimated Receiver SNR



Results: Experimental Data 2

20 dB Estimated Receiver SNR



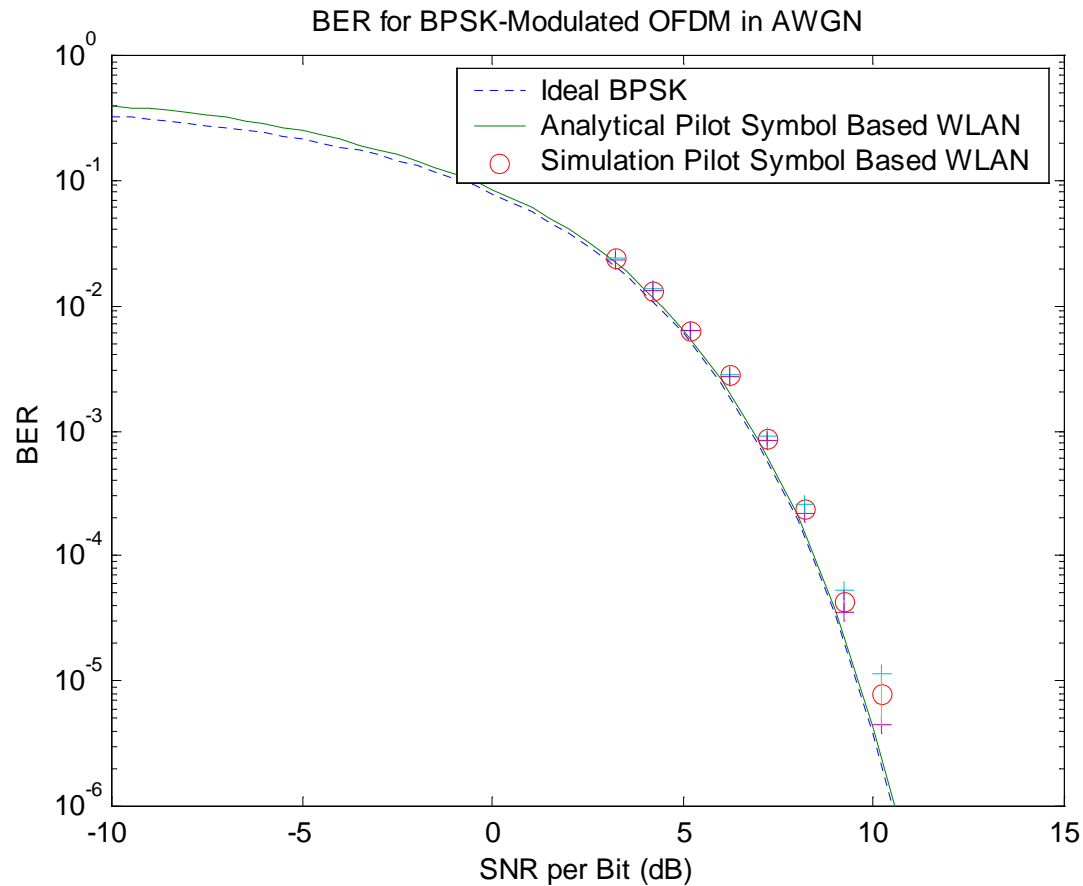
Bit Error Rate Performance: Analytical

BER for BPSK OFDM with frequency-, phase- and timing-offset estimation errors in an AWGN channel is

$$p_e(\gamma_b) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc} \left(\frac{\mu W_0 W_P W_T}{\sqrt{2(\sigma^2 + \sigma_{ISI}^2)}} \right) \times p_{\tau}(\tau) p_{\alpha}(\alpha) p_{\phi}(\phi) d\tau d\alpha d\phi.$$

where second line functions are densities of parameter estimation errors

Bit Error Rate Performance: Results



Summary

- ❑ **Detection and synchronization: fundamental to WLAN operation**
- ❑ **Pilot symbol assisted reception using correlation-based algorithms: analysis facilitates setting of key threshold parameters**
- ❑ **Bit error rate performance: analytical and simulation results closely approach ideal BPSK in an AWGN channel.**