

Facoltà di Scienze Matematiche, Fisiche e Naturali
Dipartimento di Scienze dell'Informazione
Corso di Laurea Specialistica in Scienze di Internet (Sdl) e Informatica (Inf)

Wireless Systems (2) - Physical Spectrum, Logical Channels, Digital Modulation



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Ricevimento: sempre aperto .

Si consiglia di concordare via e-mail almeno un giorno prima
(informazioni in tempo reale sulla home page personale)

Figure-credits: some figures have been taken from slides published on the Web, by the following authors (in alphabetical order):

J.J. Garcia Luna Aceves (ucsc), James F. Kurose & Keith W. Ross, Jochen Schiller (fub), Nitin Vaidya (uiuc)

→ Come fare a ricevere i bit trasmessi da un'onda radio

Wireless networks' spectrum

istogramma

LMDS

HIPERLAN/2, IEEE802.11a
ac

IEEE 802.11b/g/n ← Wi-Fi

Bluetooth (802.15.1), ZigBee (802.15.4)

MMDS

DECT (HomeRF1)
GSM(1800-1900)
U-PCS

dualband
• comunica fra più dispositivi → canali mescolati all'interno delle due frequenze

GSM (900)

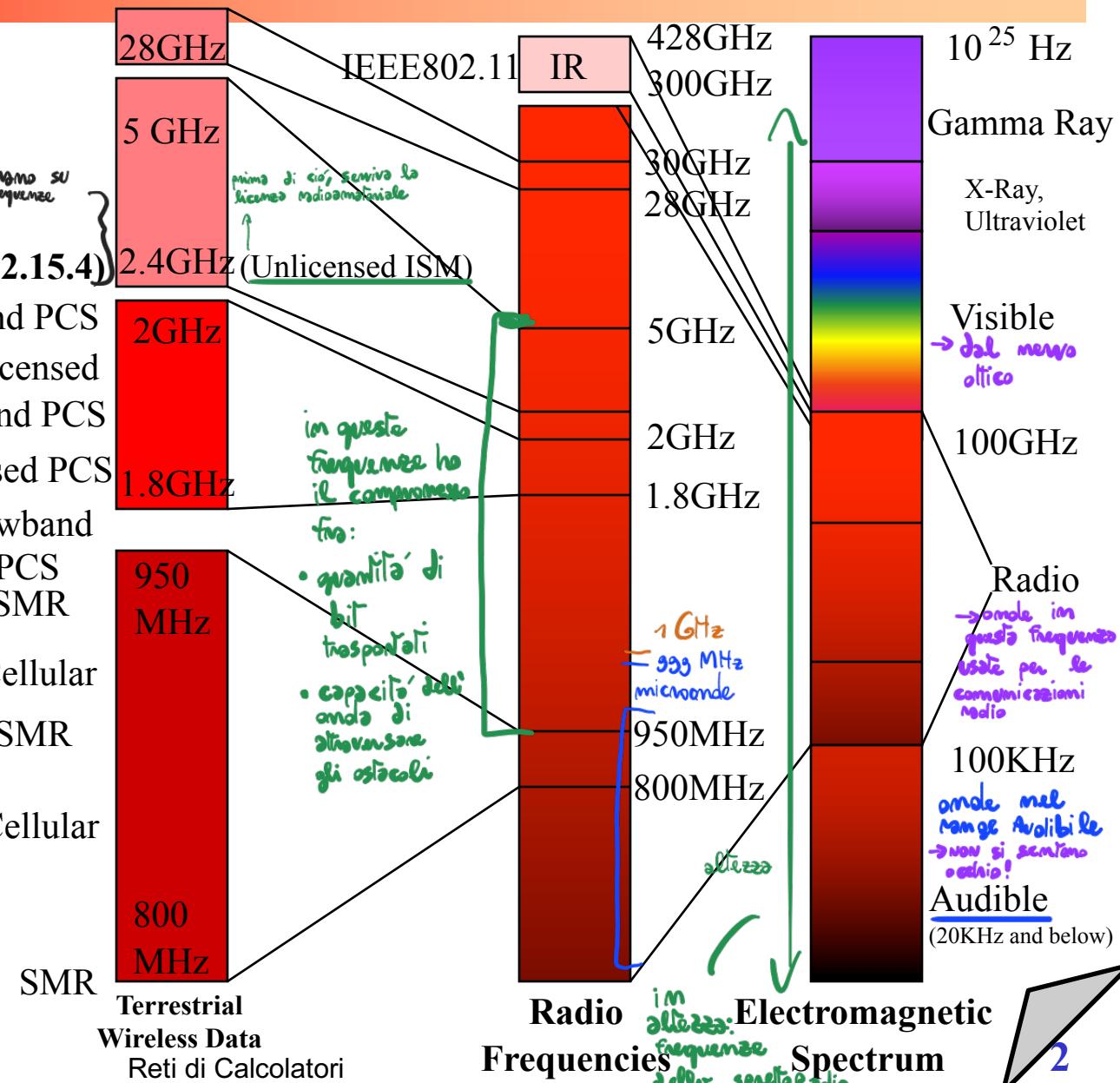
→ Nel 1990, c'erano telefoni analogici
e manovella
- prima tecnologia telefonica digitale

CDPD

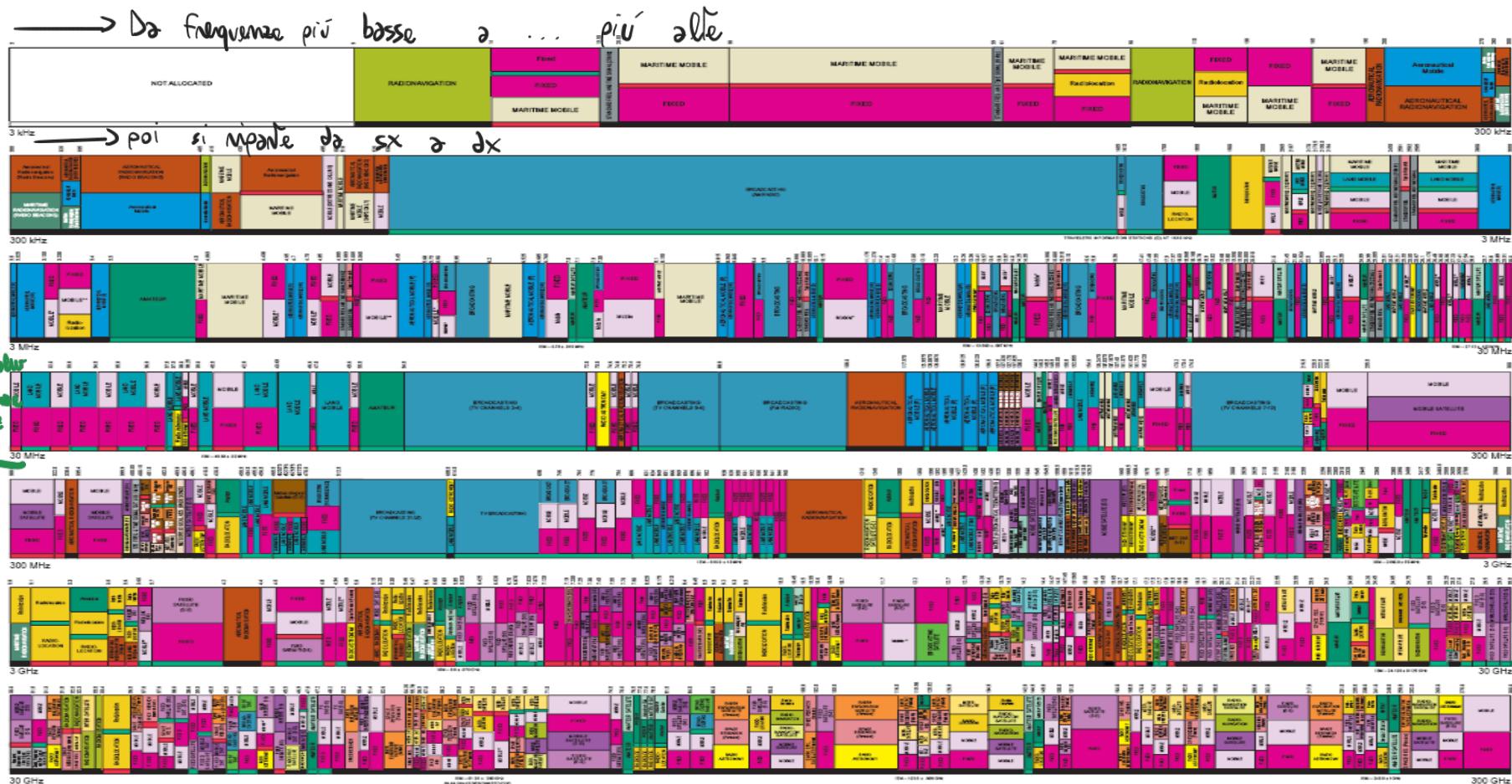
CdmaOne, IS-95

Wireless Protocols

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Fixed spectrum assignment



→ Lo stato concede questi slot di frequenze (se liberi, all'asta tra i soci di telefonia)

→ Nella realtà molte di queste frequenze sono inutilizzate

Slide credits: IFA'2007, prof. Ian Akyildiz @ Gtech

→ Cognitive Network : uso di un canale di frequenze inutilizzato e non disturbo messimo

Reti di Calcolatori (senza limiti) → UEGALE

Wireless networks Bandwidth and Spectrum

Cos'è

"banda" usata improprio nella trasmissione di bit
→ banda larga di trasmissione
(come termine) **banda**

how can wireless channels have different bandwidth?

→ Semplicemente, perché usano intervalli di frequenze diverse

→ derivato dall'ampiezza della finestra di frequenza ↓

- bits run less or more faster? (NO)
→ NON è la bandwidth che determina la channel capacity

• Light speed: ~ <300.000 Km/s for every bit
→ vedi che se uso più spazio, posso avere più canali
ma le tecnologie sono diverse → il segnale non ha problemi → viaggio a velocità luce

cioè il range di frequenze usate nei canali di comunicazione

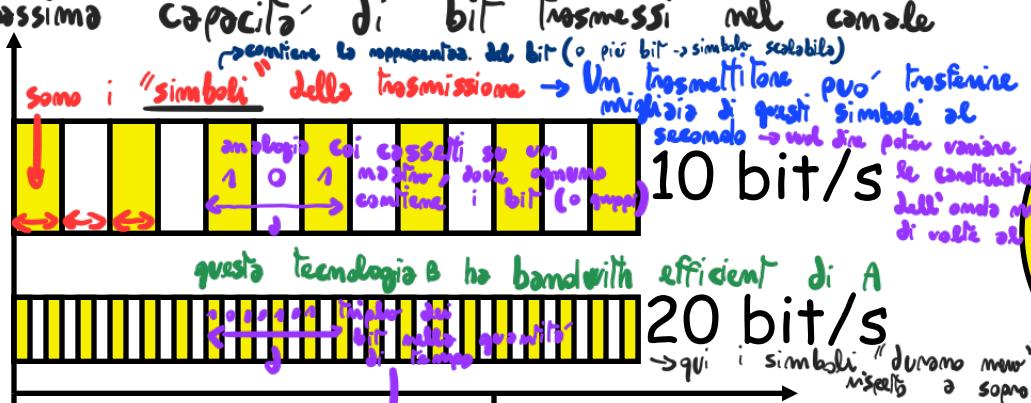
- the channel pipe (spectrum) is bigger (YES/NO)
- the channel requires less time to accomodate (i.e. to code) one bit on the channel (YES)

CHANNEL CAPACITY / BIT RATE:

freq.

channel A

channel B



=> La differenza prestazionale, cioè la velocità del bit $\frac{bit}{time}$

è dovuto alla durata della trasmissione di un certo bit
(o più bit in gruppo)

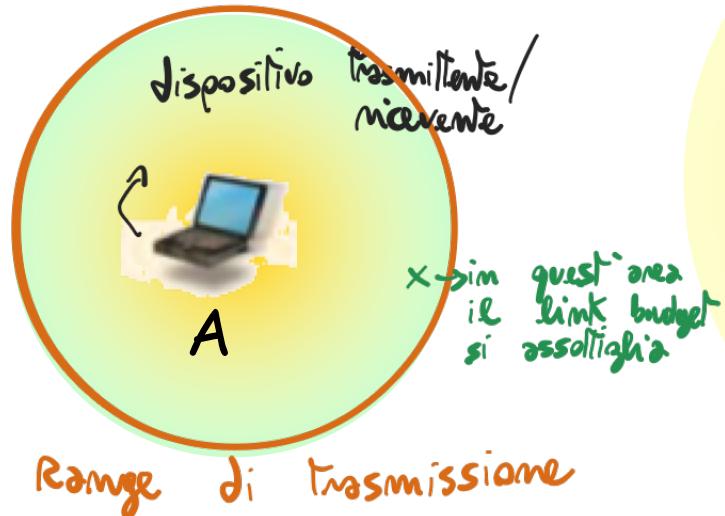
=> La velocità di trasmissione è strettamente legata alla velocità di ricezione:

Wireless networks' technology

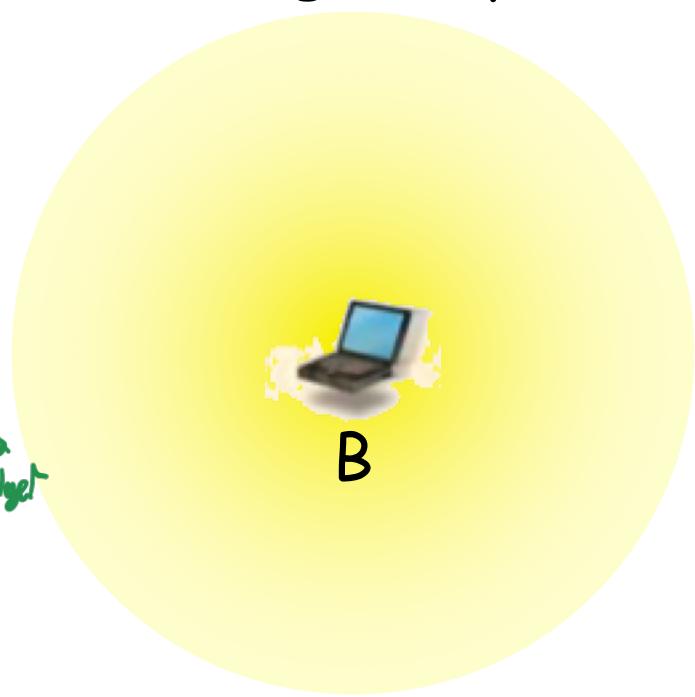
Radio transmission coverage

→ dipende dalle condizioni ambientali e di ricezione / trasmissione

host A (low Tx power)



host B (high Tx power)



"...is there anybody out there?"

both isolated

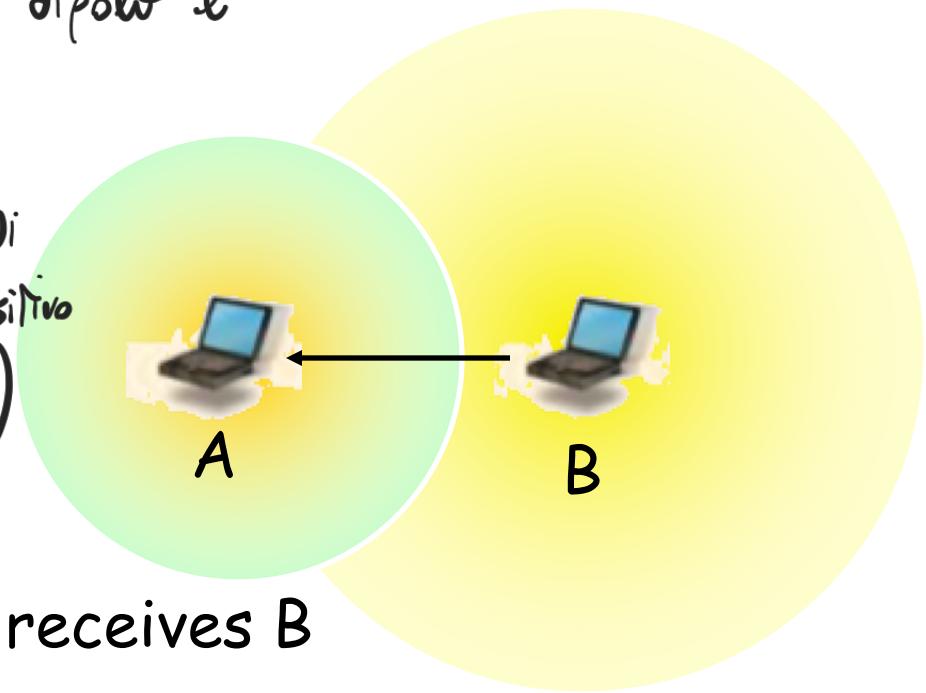
=> A, B sono il tentativo di creare una rete
→ sono una PARTIZIONE di RETE (NO COMUNICAZIONE)

Wireless networks' technology

▪ Radio transmission coverage

→ Assumo che B sia un dipolo e
ho due possibilità

- avvicino i dispositivi
- aumento la potenza di trasmissione del dispositivo
(aumento del Range di trasmissione)



unidirectional(*) link

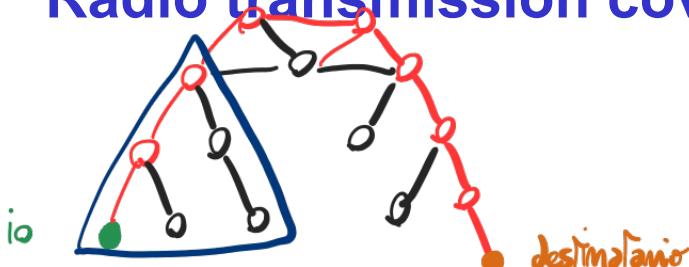
(*) sometimes improperly referred to as "asymmetric link" **NO!**

Reti di Calcolatori

in realtà diverso tra A e B 6

Wireless networks' technology

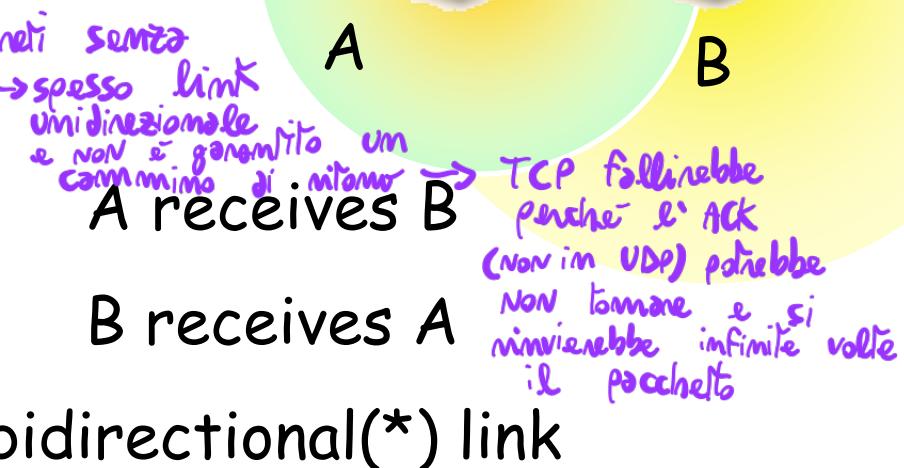
▪ Radio transmission coverage



si vede facendo tracce route quando i router sono sempre gli stessi (nelle reti cablate) $\rightarrow \neq$ do fili \rightarrow reti senza spesso link unidirezionale e non è garantito un cammino di ritorno

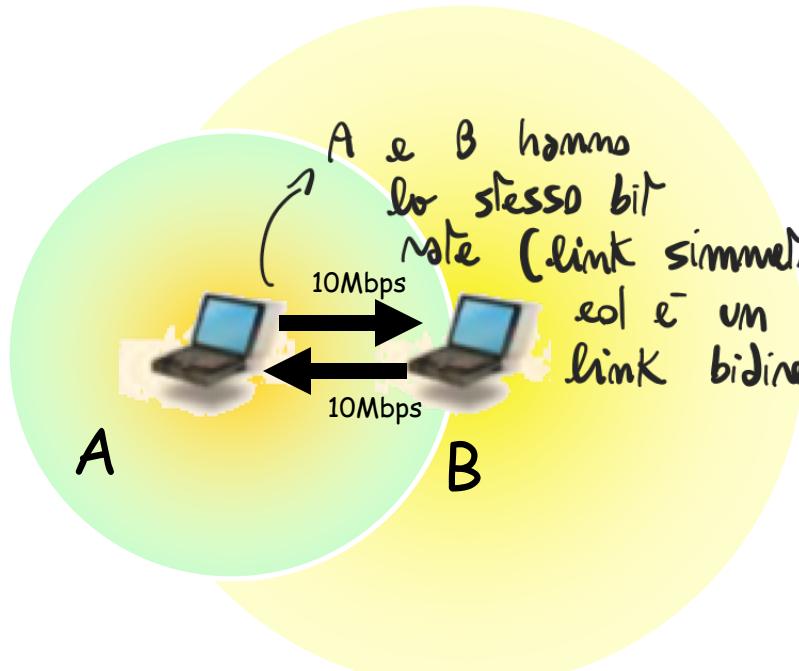
se non coincidono, ho un link monodirezionale

↑
i cammini per mandare
un pacchetto da un mittente e destinatario e viceversa coincidono

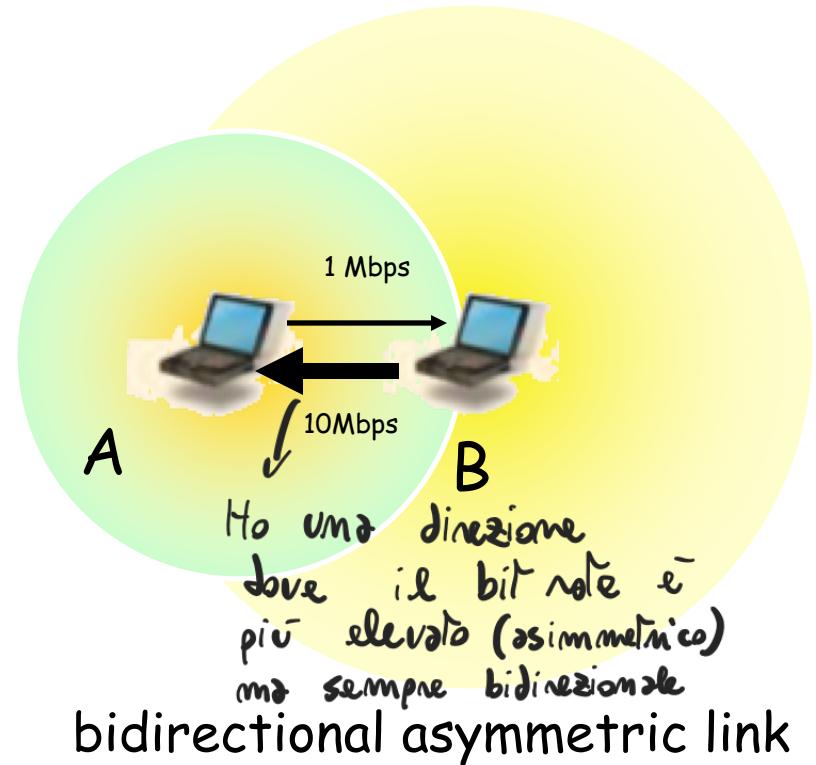


Wireless networks' technology

- Radio transmission coverage



bidirectional symmetric link



bidirectional asymmetric link

Wireless networks' technology

→ È un supporto per trasmettere le onde radio: visualizzo un canale di trasmiss.

viene "Schermata" se incolla una gabbia di Faraday, che ne dissipò l'energia

→ Oggi, l'algoritmo si è in simbiosi (collabora) con il hardware della scheda di rete

▪ Narrowband radio system → a banda stretta

- transmit/receive using a single radio frequency

usano due frequenze diverse per comunicare il ricevente / trasmettente → A us 2046, B us 1043

▪ Spread Spectrum technology → canale a spettro sparsa

- bandwidth efficiency vs. reliability and security

permette la trasmissione di più bit per ogni banda di spettro

Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum

- narrowband carrier hopping in a pattern sequence

salire tra le frequenze

l'intervalllo di frequenze viene visto come una banda di spettro (single frequenza)

Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum

bit coding and transmission spreading over the spectrum

le informazioni sono spartite su più frequenze, se c'è del rumore o

interferenze, si ricompongono

Infrared technology

line of sight or diffused, short range (in room)

Usa i termini inglesi

questi "solli" seguono un pattern predefinito

i solli sono fatti in modi diversi perché

clock tra mittente/destinatario sono sincronizzati

y tutte le frequenze in un certo intervallo che corrisponde ad un canale

insieme di canali

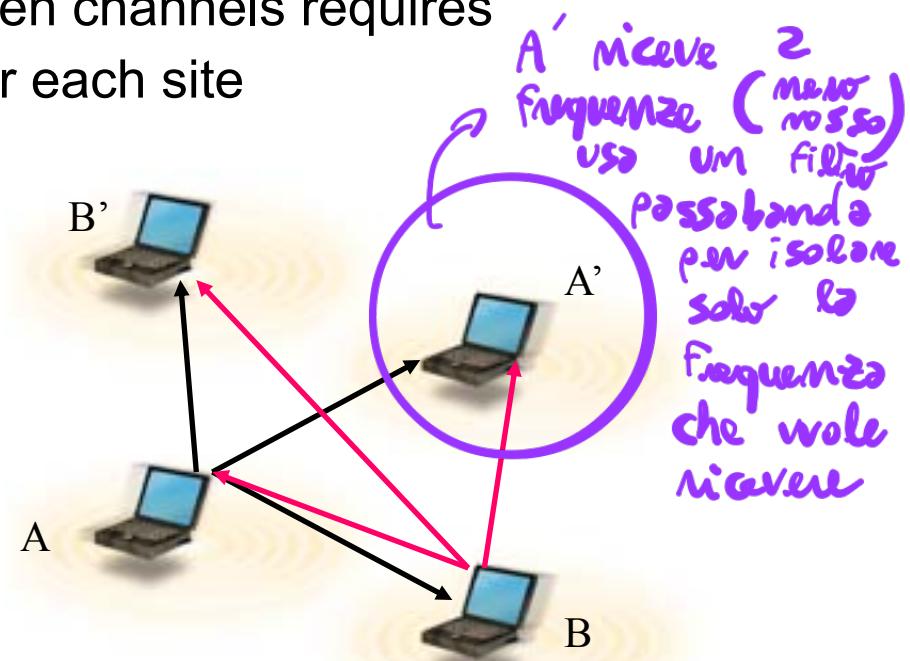
im alle le

Wireless networks' technology

→ Spesso è un canale condiviso, serve un protocollo che abbassi le probabilità di collisione tra i segnali (somma vettoriale fra i segnali li distingue)

Narrowband radio system

- transmit/receive using a single, licensed, as narrow as possible radio frequency
 - undesired cross-talk between channels requires coordination and license for each site
 - low data-rates
- i canali sono frequenze diverse {
- e.g. frequency X
 - e.g. frequency Y

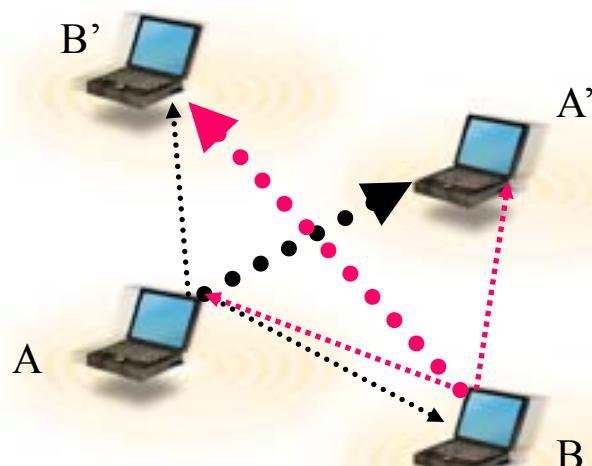


Wireless networks' technology

▪ Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum

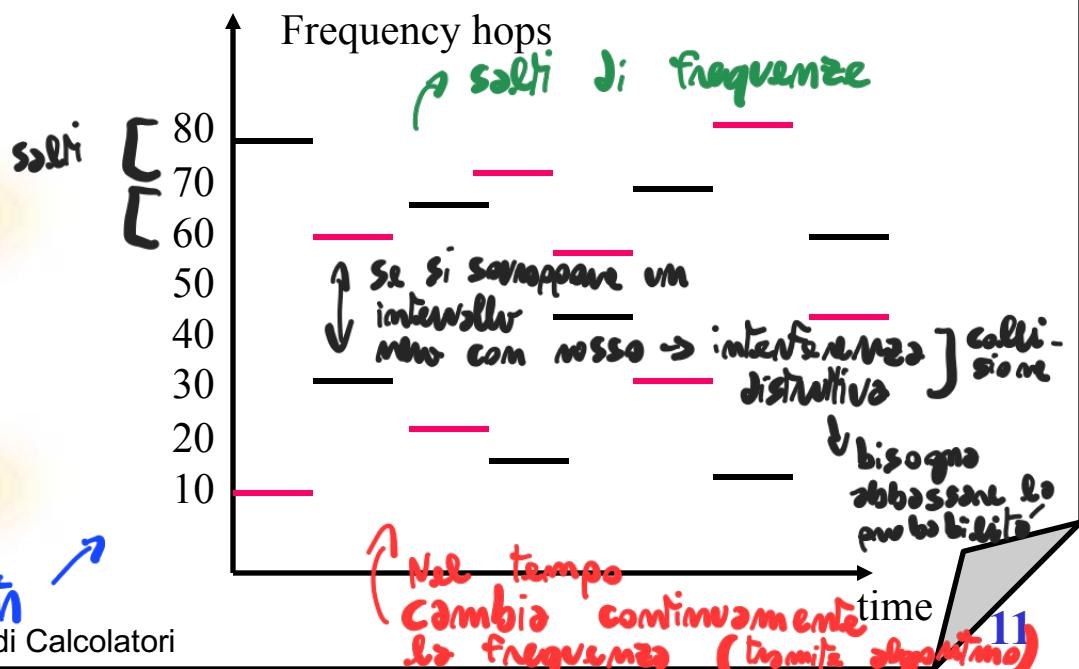
- narrow band carrier changes frequency in a pattern known by both transmitter and receiver (single logical channel)
- to unintended receiver FHSS appears as impulse noise

→ Ogni dispositivo usa intervalli di frequenze



bluetooth

Reti di Calcolatori



Per abbassare le probabilità di avere collisioni:

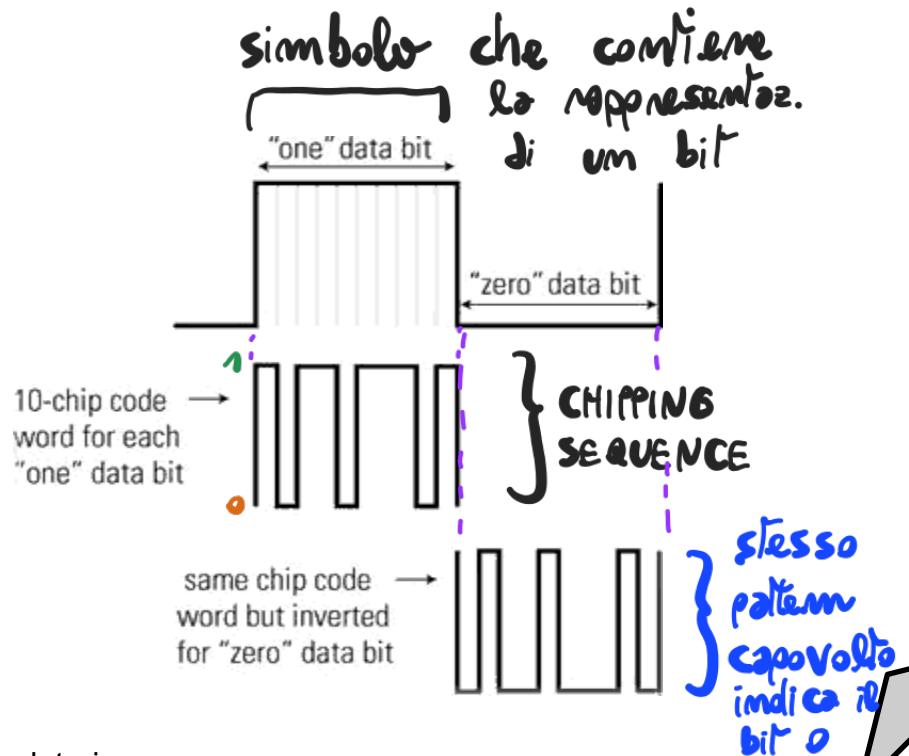
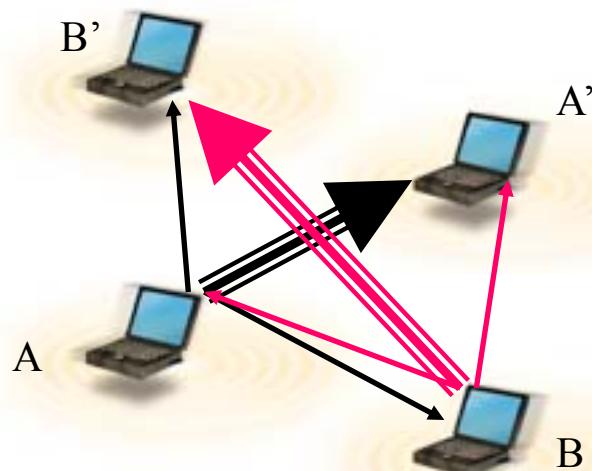
- Veudo quanti salti ho (10 - 80)
e capisco quanto saturare il canale

Quindi è importante non saturare l'intervallo
di frequenze perché la probabilità di avere
collisioni fra hope (salti) diversi aumenta.

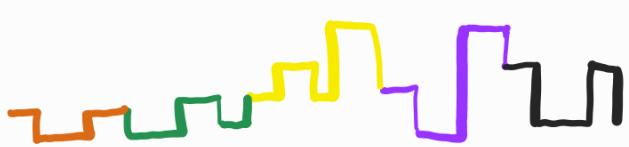
Wireless networks' technology

■ Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum

- redundant bit pattern (chipping code) spreaded over a large spectrum. Long chips increase probability of recovering the original bit (with no retransmission)
- to unintended receiver DSSS appears as low power wideband noise

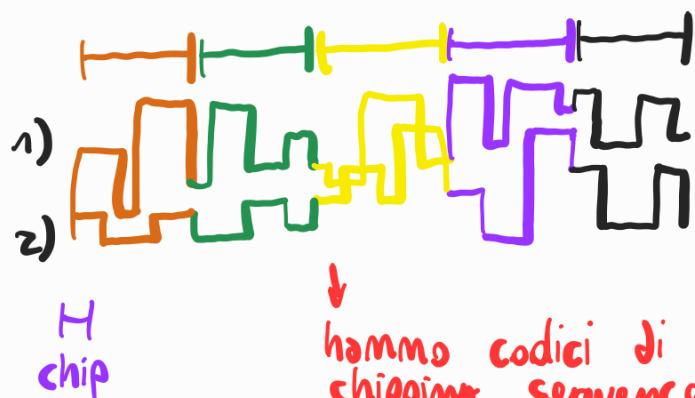


Per comprendere meglio



(colori $\neq \rightarrow$ intervalli di frequenze)
} dico che questa sequenza di intervalli di frequenze diverse corrisponde a bit 0

Se avessi due chipping sequence



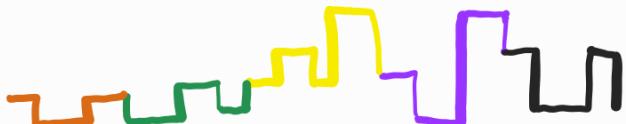
} si distinguono le due diverse sequenze (chipping sequence) nello stesso intervallo di tempo e nello spazio

(qui chipping sequence rappresentata come istogrammi)

1) 011001101010
2) 100101011101

massima
non
correlazione

Si puo' distinguere la sequenza corrispondente al bit 0 e quella "al contrario":



bit 0



bit 1

Anche quando sono sovrapposti più chipping sequences (anche inversi, bit opposto)

Wireless networks' coverage classification

mobilità: indica la varianza del movimento
nello spazio del dispositivo → se mi muovo in
linee rette, il protocollo di rete anticipa la
posizione, altrimenti fanno più fatica

- **Wireless Wide Area Network (WWAN)**

- geographic coverage (e.g. satellite, cellular)

- **Wireless Metropolitan Area Net. (WMAN)**

- Metropolitan coverage (e.g. town, large campus)

→ comunicazione metropolitana via telefono

- **Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN)**

- local area coverage (e.g. campus, building, home)

→ più alto bit rate, poca mobilità, anche se oggi migliora

- **Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN)**

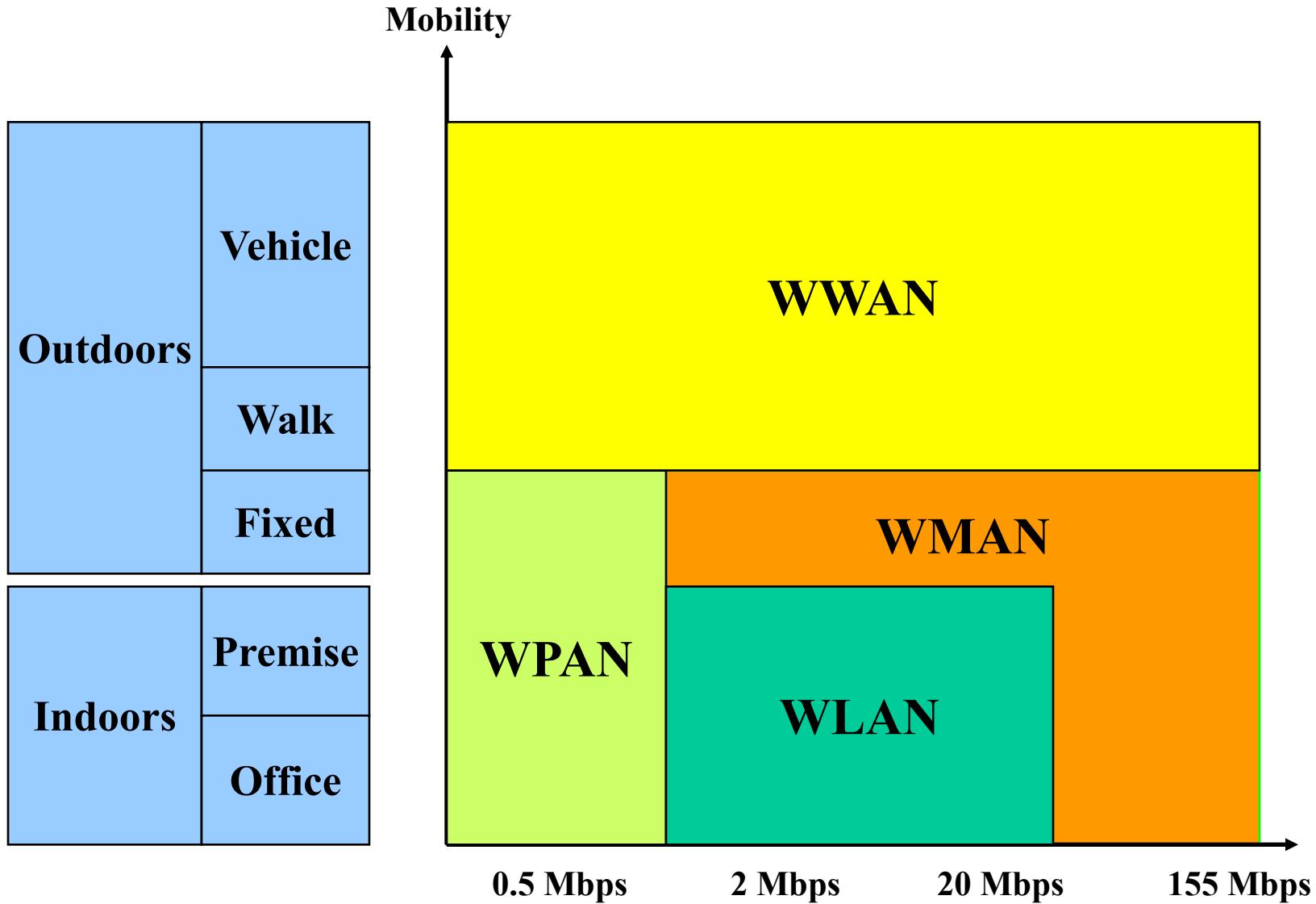
- reduced local area coverage (e.g. house, office)

→ basso bit rate e poca mobilità

- **Wireless Indoor Area Network (indoor)**

- short range coverage (e.g. room, office)

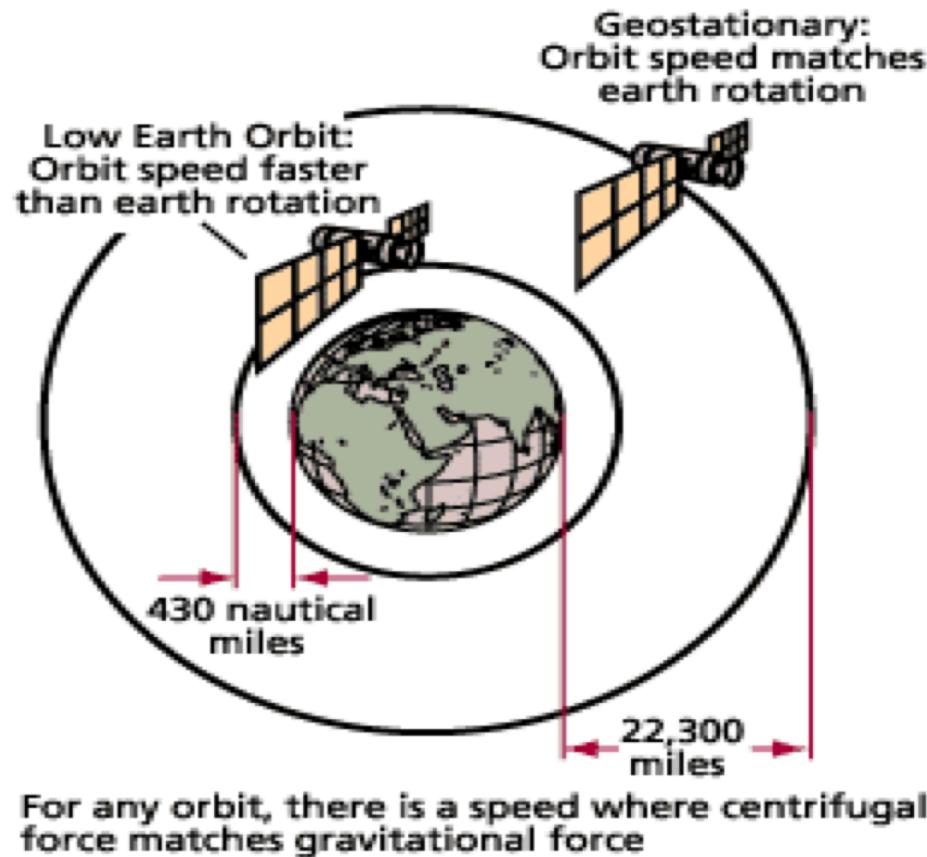
Wireless network positioning



Wireless network structures

■ WWAN and WMAN

- Satellite (low orbit, geo-stationary)



Sulle reti WLAN (satelliti) e WMAN (metropolitana, rete cellulare)

La rete cellulare è fatta di access point (ripetitori)

la cui disposizione è studiata, con burocrazia e costi dell'infrastruttura di rete.

La rete satellitare (WAN) è la rete con maggior copertura in assoluto

→ i satelliti non collidono perché le loro orbite sono
intrecciate
i satelliti sono distribuiti su diverse orbite

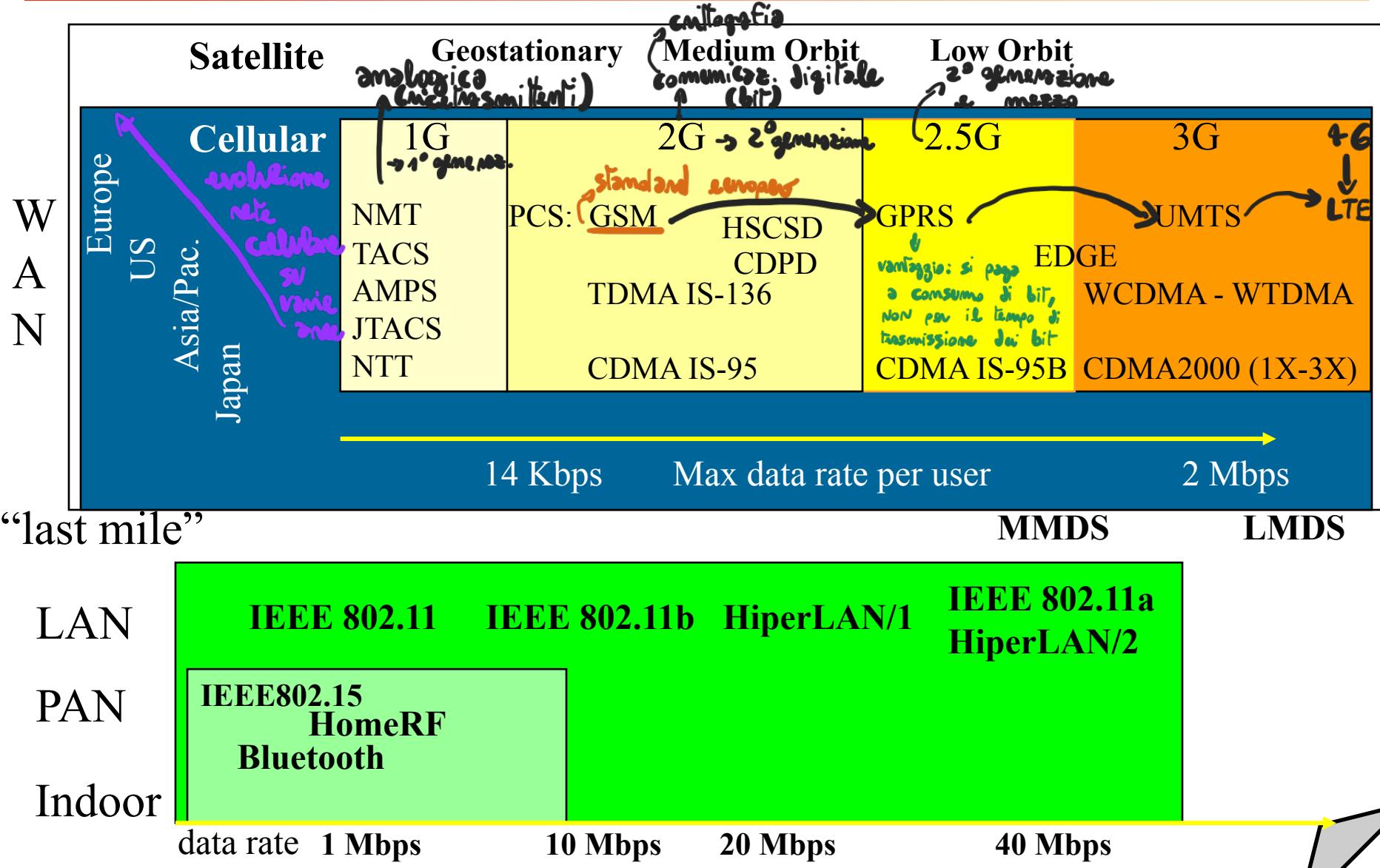
• orbita "bassa": verso i 220 Km
obbliga i satelliti ad andare
molto veloce: la loro velocità
tangenziale deve essere molto alta
per vincere la gravità

• orbita alta: ciò che è qui si muove
lentamente, è la rotazione
terrestre che li fa andare
veloci

• orbita geo-stazionaria: la velocità di un
satellite si muove
con velocità angolare e
la stessa della rotazione
terrestre (si muovono con esso)

↳ per reti televisive

Wireless networks' structure (taxonomy)



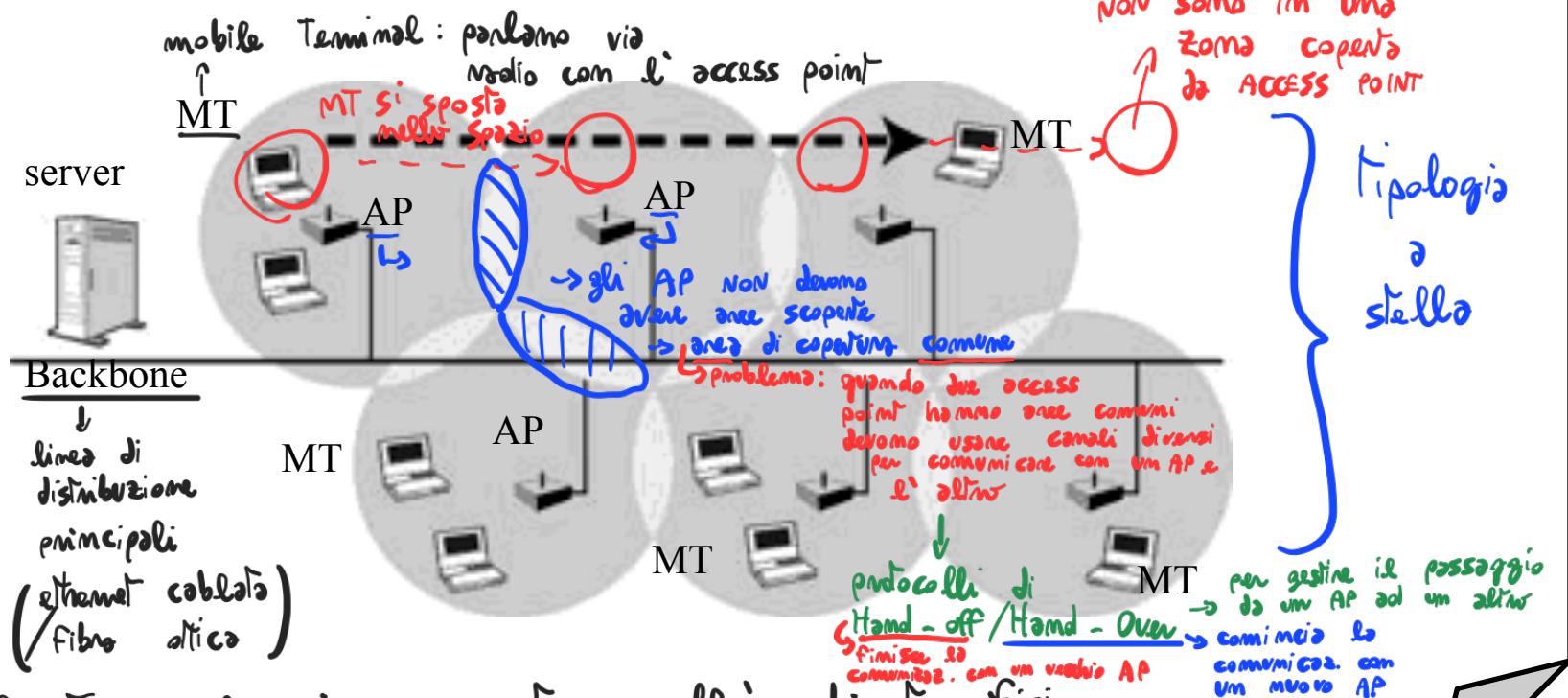
Wireless network structures

Per quanto riguarda l'infrastruttura di rete per le reti senza fili:

- **WWAN and WMAN**

- **Cellular or multi-Infrastructure WLAN**

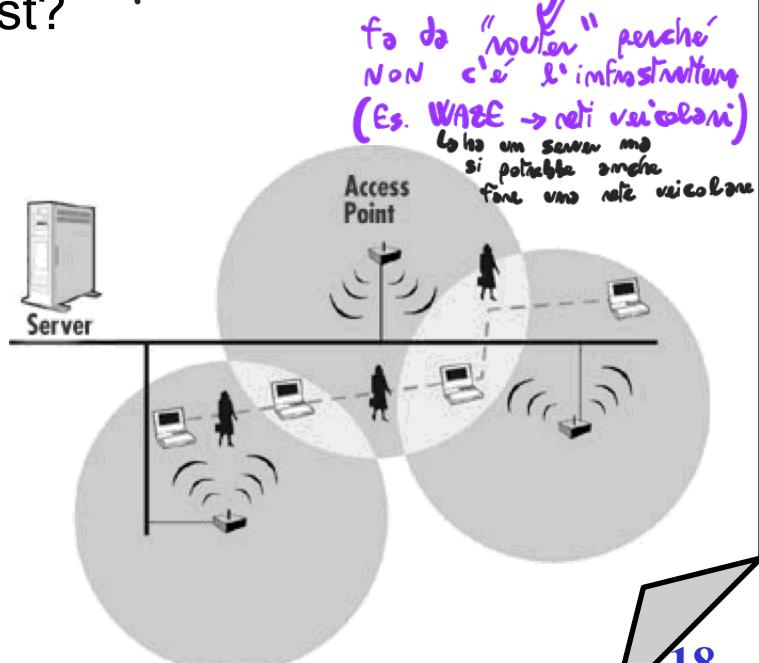
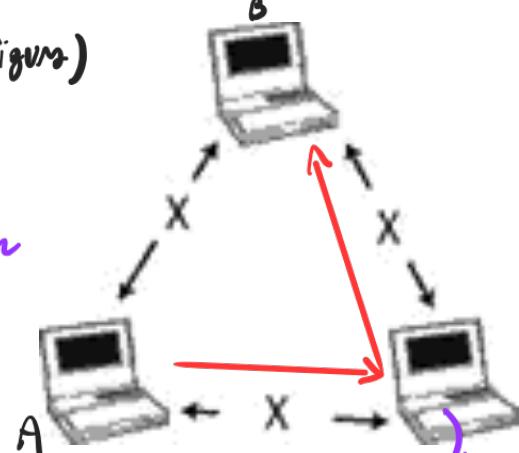
- grid of Access Points (AP), managing local Mobile terminals (MT), and connected to Backbones



⇒ Il Mobile Terminal si puo' spostare nell'ambiente fisico

Wireless network structures

- **WLAN:** *l' "modo" sanno fare da "router" per i pacchetti degli altri attivi*
 - Ad Hoc: *RETE è una rete senza infrastruttura, poiché sono posti ad una distanza (x in figura)*
 - peer-to-peer (P2P) “on the fly”
S M A N O N è una rete che offre servizi peer to peer communication
 - the network “is” the set of computers
 - no administration, no setup, no cost?
 - Infrastructure:
 - Centralized control unit
WI-FI (è un AP)
(Access Point, local server)
 - Roaming between cells
 - resource sharing and backbone connection



Wireless/Wired extension

~~sistema due schede di rete diverse per le due interfacce~~ implementato o nel data link o a livello rete

trasferisce i dati da un'interfaccia (radio) a quella cablata e viceversa

Wireless protocols' design, integration, optimization

layering, bridging functions

è un livello che realizza una funzione di bridging

identifica un host e la rete a cui appartiene
(IP → numero di host, numero di rete)

- mobile IP - mobile Internet Protocol
- support and management for QoS

support for Wired-like applications

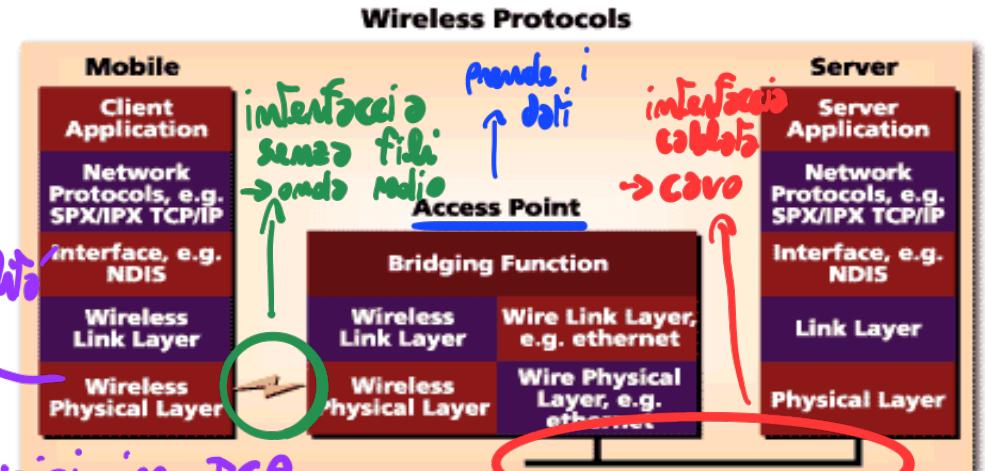
- Internet connectivity, DB access, e-mail
- value added services

? wireless

si chiude
la slide
↑ Windows
NON dovuto alla
congestione di
un router
↓
NON si
risolve

SENTE UNO STACK
DIVERSO

via radio: la probabilità
di perdere pacchetti è
molto elevata, più dei
mezzi fisici in TCP



IP : Se ho un indirizzo IP, sono un host di una certa rete

Se mi sposta nello spazio fisico, cambio rete e se stavo facendo un aggiornamento, sorgono problemi:

- Sono diventato un altro host e il socket precedente con il server si è caduto
- Tabelle di Routing sono aggiornate con l'indirizzo del vecchio host della vecchia rete

=> Serve un protocollo che risolva queste problematiche

MOBILE IP

Wireless World integration

- **One possible solution for Integraton with wired world:**
 - to uncouple wired and wireless networks
 - protocol integration, maintaining services and protocols view from both sides
 - protocols and SW structures to adapt the contents transferred to etherogeneous devices
 - adaptive behavior of network protocols (from the wireless side)
 - the wired host does not know if the other host is wireless and dialogue with it in the standard wireless way (protocol transparency)
 - the wireless host know it is wireless and implements adaptive behavior

Wireless drawbacks

- **reduced Channel Capacity (1 or 2 order of magnitude)**
 - e.g. 54 Mbps vs. Gigabit Ethernet
- **Limited spectrum (etherogeneous frequency windows) available**
 - need for international frequency-allocation plans
 - need for frequency reuse
- **Limited energy (batteries): +20% every 5 years**
 - Moore law: SoC transistors double every year
- **Noise and Interference have great impact on performances and system design**
 - need for high power, bit error correction
- **Security: sensible information travels “on the air”**
 - need for protection based on cyphering, authentication, etc.

Wireless drawbacks

- **Mobility management**
 - addressing and routing (eg. Mobile IP)
- **Location Tracking**
 - Broadcasting (paging) to find users/hosts
 - support for Location Based Services
- **QoS Management** *al secondo (come garanzia del servizio)*
 - *Quality of service*: definito come quantità di bit che possiamo trasmettere
 - ↳ *mi dispositivi più recenti e presenti (z/s anni fa, mi più vecchi non c'è!)*
 - not a single layer management (application, transport, network, MAC)
 - depends on the system/user/application scenario
 - managed for the wireless cell only (no multi-hop)
 - advance reservation, admission control policies (centralized, distributed)
 - scheduling (centralized, distributed) for resources' allocation
- **Best effort services**

Logical wireless channel

→ condivisione dello stesso risorsa da parte di più interlocutori

Multiplexing: multiple use of shared medium

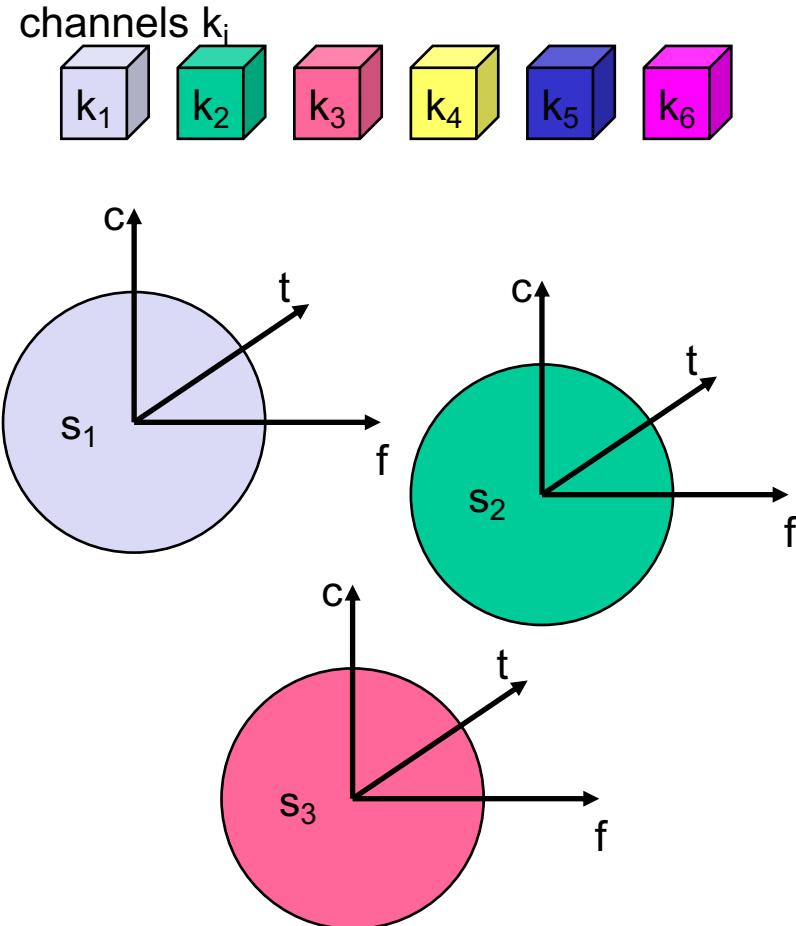
- Rappresentiamo lo SPECTRO RADIO in 4 dimensioni:

Multiplexing in 4 dimensions

- space (s_i)
- time (t)
- frequency (f)
- code (c) → codice della chipping sequence

- Goal: multiple use of a shared medium

- Important: guard spaces needed!

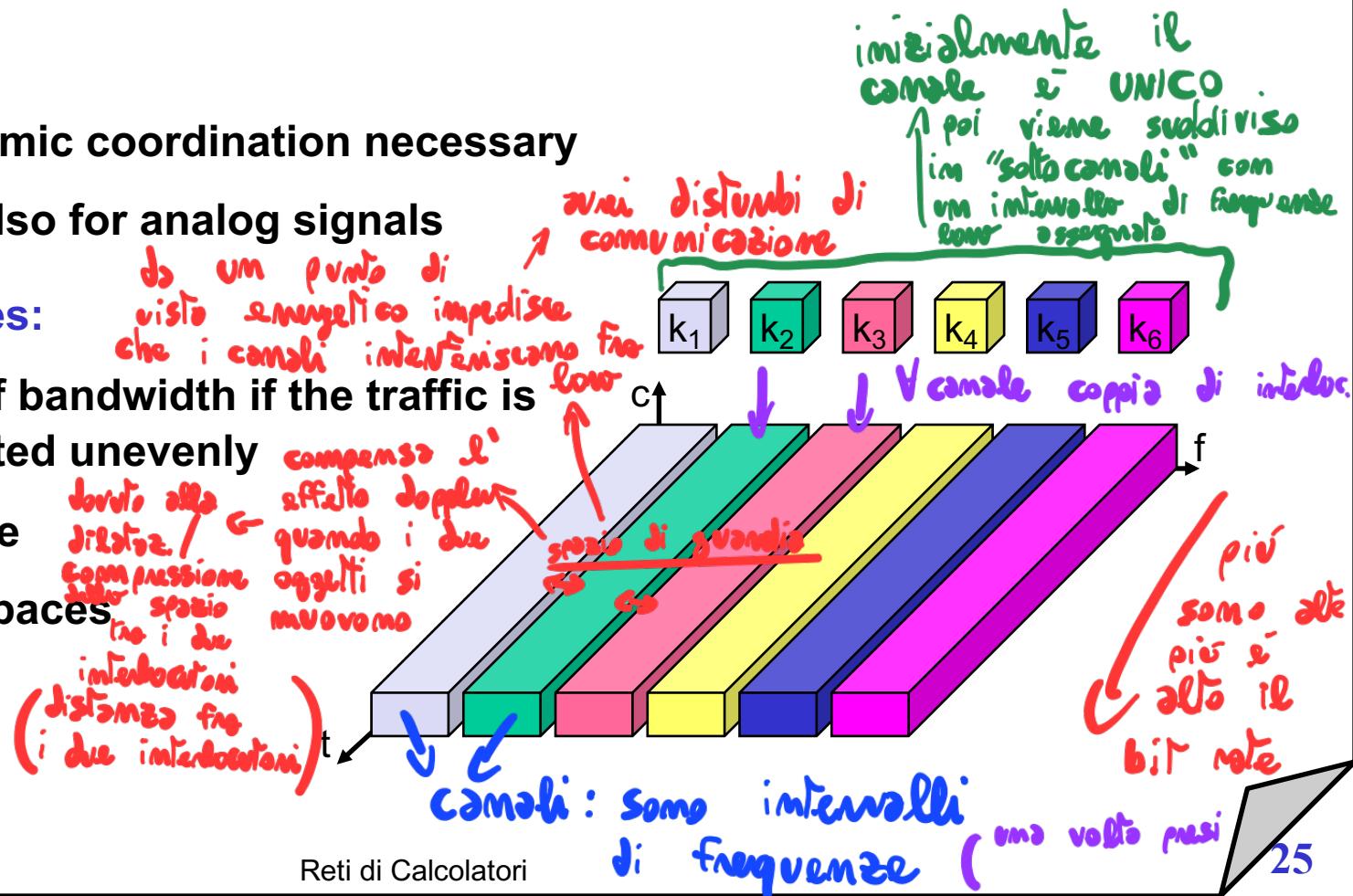


1^o modalità' di multiplexing

Frequency multiplex

→ condivisione dello stesso canale di comunicazione di più interlocutori

- Separation of the whole spectrum into smaller frequency bands
- A channel gets a certain band of the spectrum for the whole time
- Advantages:
 - no dynamic coordination necessary
 - works also for analog signals
- Disadvantages:
 - waste of bandwidth if the traffic is distributed unevenly
 - inflexible
 - guard spaces

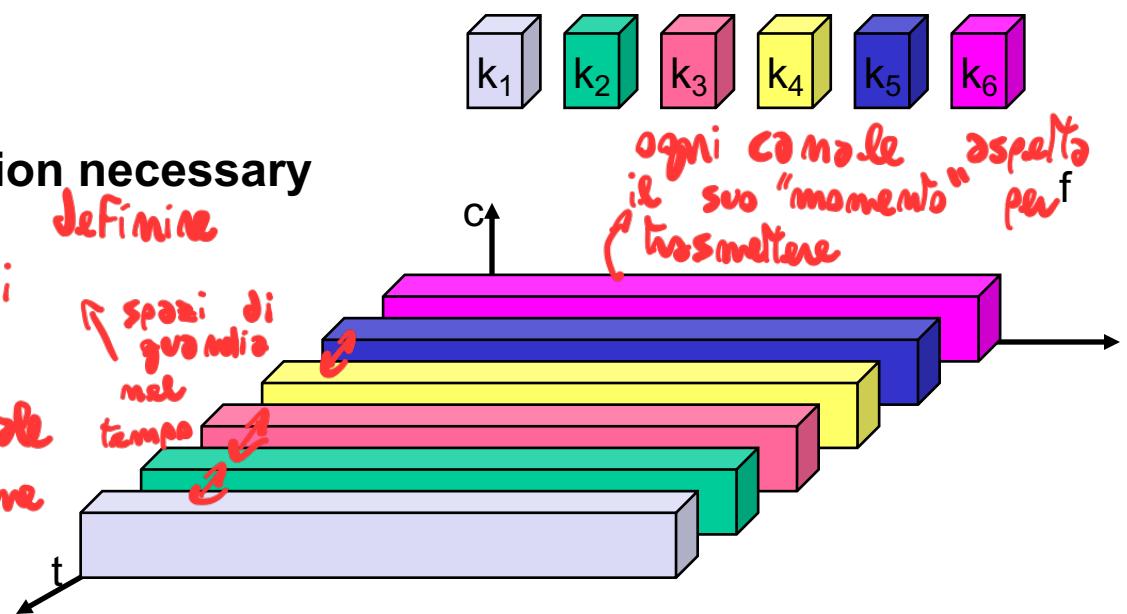


Time multiplex

- A channel gets the whole spectrum for a certain amount of time
- Advantages:
 - only one carrier in the medium at any time
 - throughput high even for many users
- Disadvantages:
 - precise synchronization necessary

i dispositivi
hanno
clock
sincronizzati

se non ho per definire
intervalli di
tempo per
avere il canale
di trasmissione
libero

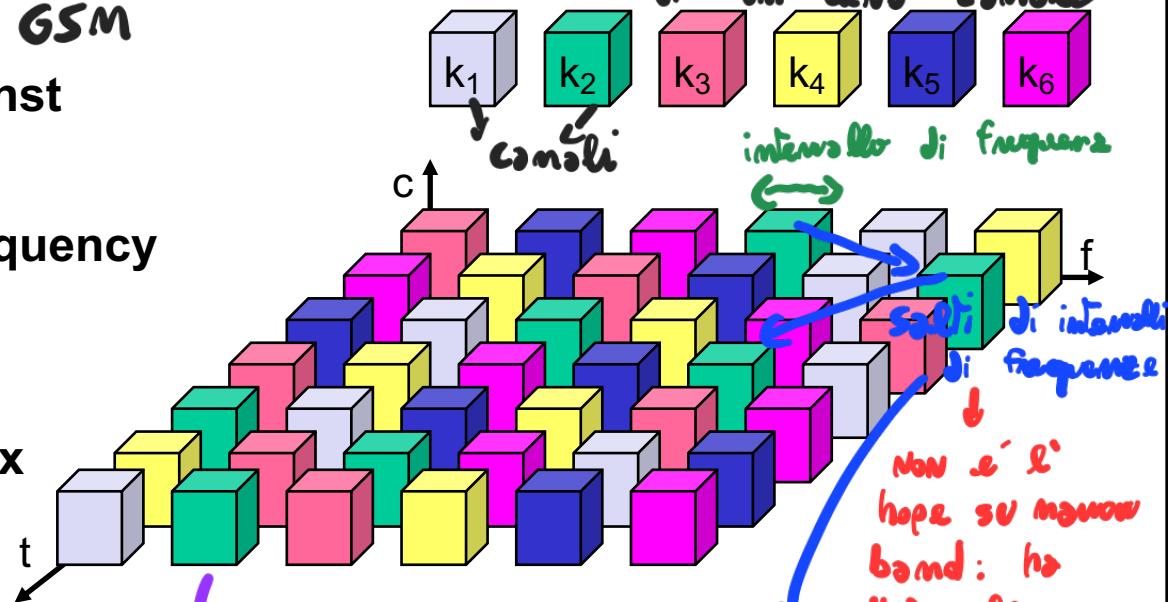


ibrido fra i due metodi

Time and frequency multiplex

- Combination of both methods
- A channel gets a certain frequency band for a certain amount of time
 - Example: GSM ← funzionamento tipico delle reti GSM
- Advantages:
 - better protection against tapping
 - protection against frequency selective interference
 - higher data rates compared to code mux
- but:
 - precise coordination required

→ più sicuro: se uno valesse ascoltare la "comunicazione" dovrebbe conoscere tutti i salti di frequenza di un certo canale

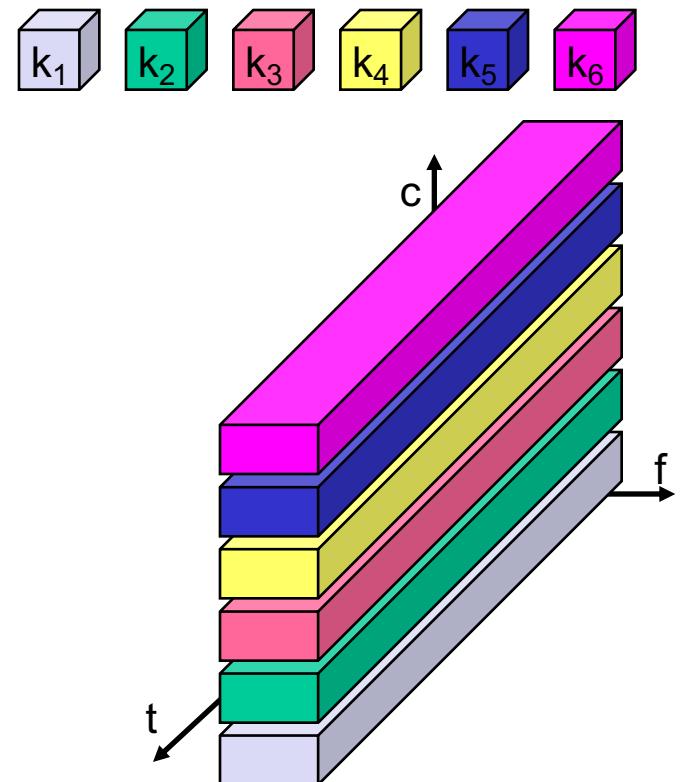


Le migliori scelte escluse alcune frequenze del numero (AI) ← se alcune frequenze hanno

qui ho INTERVALLI di frequenze

Code multiplex

- Each channel has a unique code
- All channels use the same spectrum at the same time
- Advantages:
 - bandwidth efficient
 - no coordination and synchronization necessary
 - good protection against interference and tapping
- Disadvantages:
 - lower user data rates
 - more complex signal regeneration (€)
- Implemented using spread spectrum technology



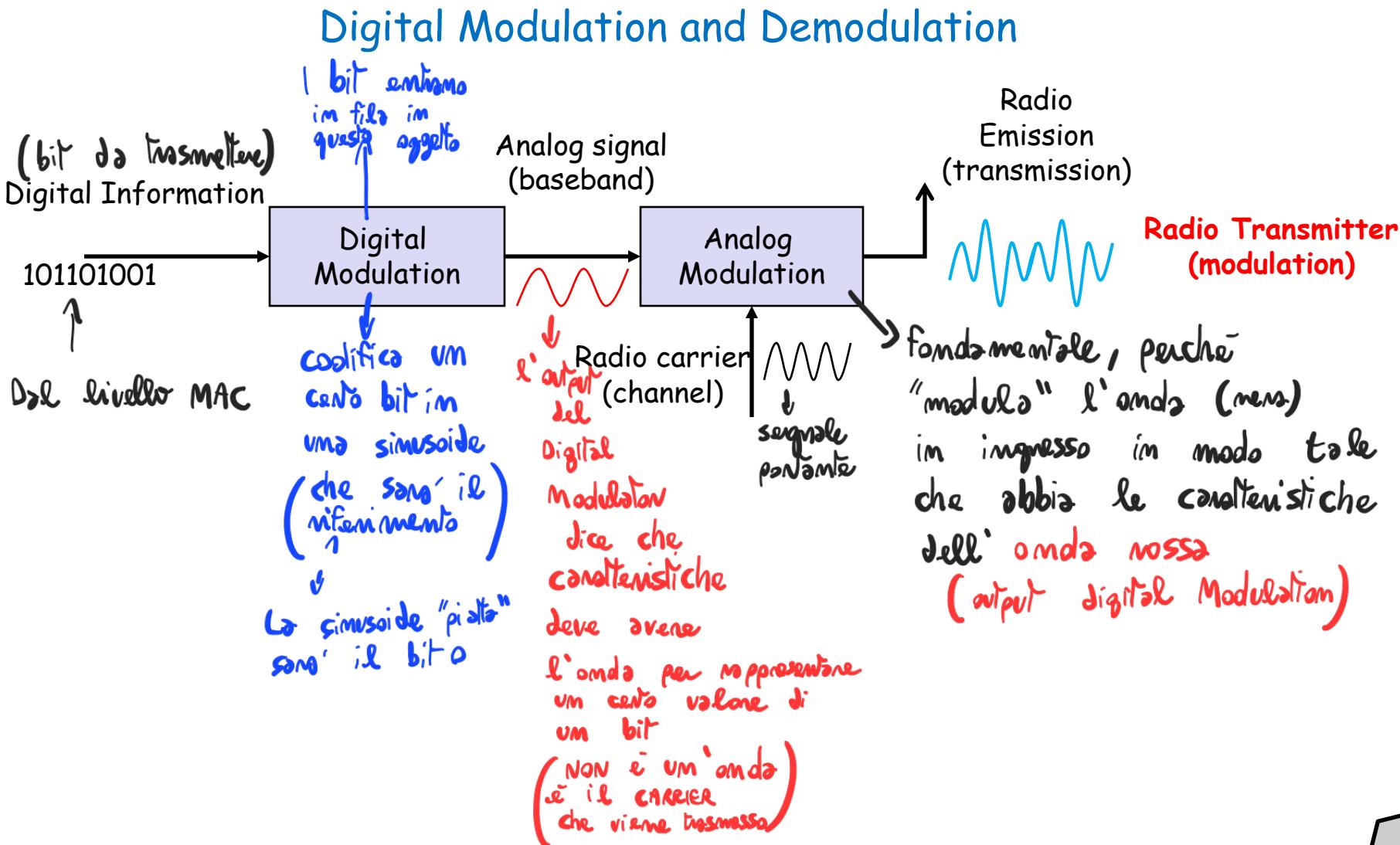
Frequency planning I

- Frequency reuse only with a certain distance between the base stations
→ Dispongo le frequenze in certe aree nello spazio
 - Standard model using 7 frequencies:
In base a dove è l' access point stesse aree di frequenze
 - Fixed frequency assignment:
→ assegnate staticamente nello spazio
 - certain frequencies are assigned to a certain cell
 - problem: different traffic load in different cells
 - Dynamic frequency assignment:
→ coloni, cioè frequenze diverse assegnate nel tempo → in base a dove si trova il interlocutore
 - base station chooses frequencies depending on the frequencies already used in neighbor cells
 - more capacity in cells with more traffic
 - assignment can also be based on interference measurements
- Tailored coloring*
-
- comunicazione
coloni ≠
(intervalli di
frequenze diverse)

Quando si parla di segnali, si fa riferimento che al **SEGNAL^{CARRIER} PORTANTE**, e' quella (bit)
Modulation
L> significa cambiare le caratteristiche dell'onda in base a SPAZIO, FREQUENZA, TEMPO, ecc.

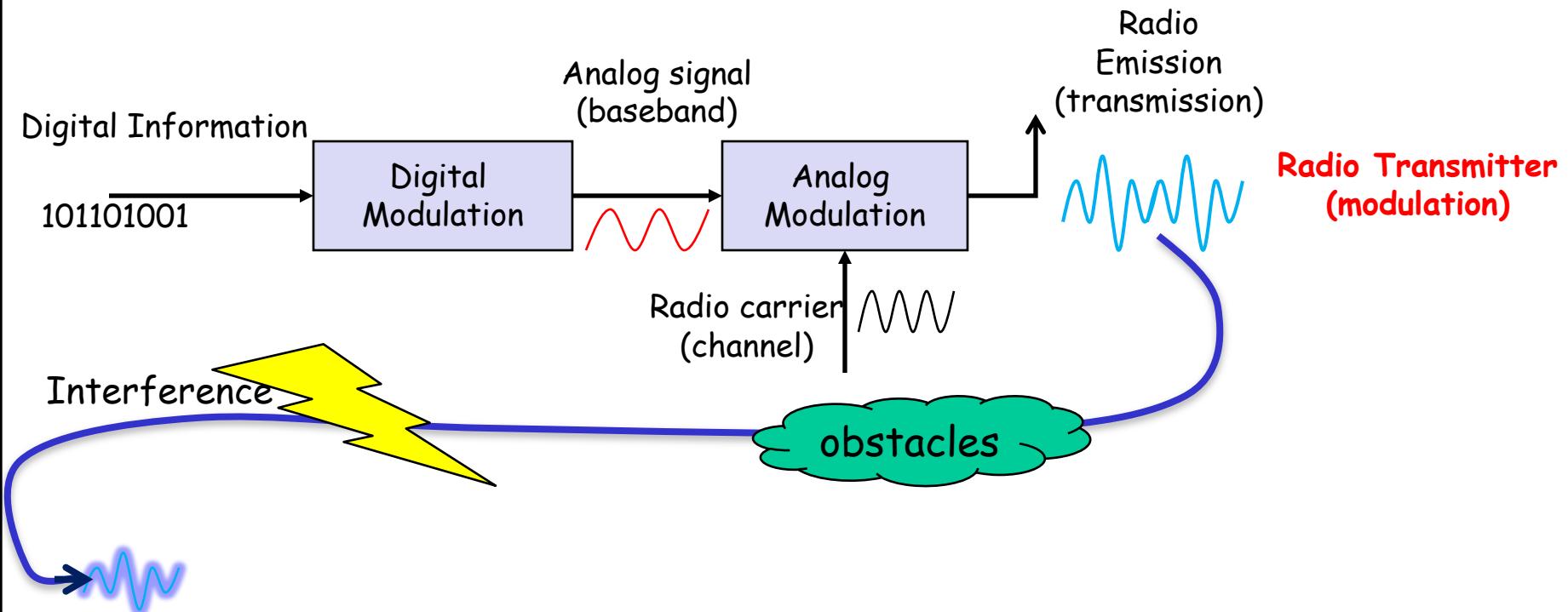
- **Digital modulation** → c'è l'informazione (bit) trasportata dal segnale
 - digital data is translated into an analog signal (baseband)
 - ASK, FSK, PSK differences in spectral efficiency, power efficiency, robustness
- **Analog modulation** → c'è il segnale che è analogico → modula una serie di valori digitali (bit)
 - shifts center frequency of baseband signal up to the radio carrier (i.e. FM)
- **Motivation** *CARRIER*: c'è l'onda radio, che trasporta l'informazione
 - smaller antennas (e.g., $\lambda/4$)
 - Frequency Division Multiplexing
 - medium characteristics
- **Basic schemes**
 - Amplitude Modulation (AM) → Modulazione di Ampiezza → varia l'ampiezza di un'onda
 - Frequency Modulation (FM) → Modulazione di Frequenza → varia la frequenza
 - Phase Modulation (PM)

How to transmit bits with radio waves?



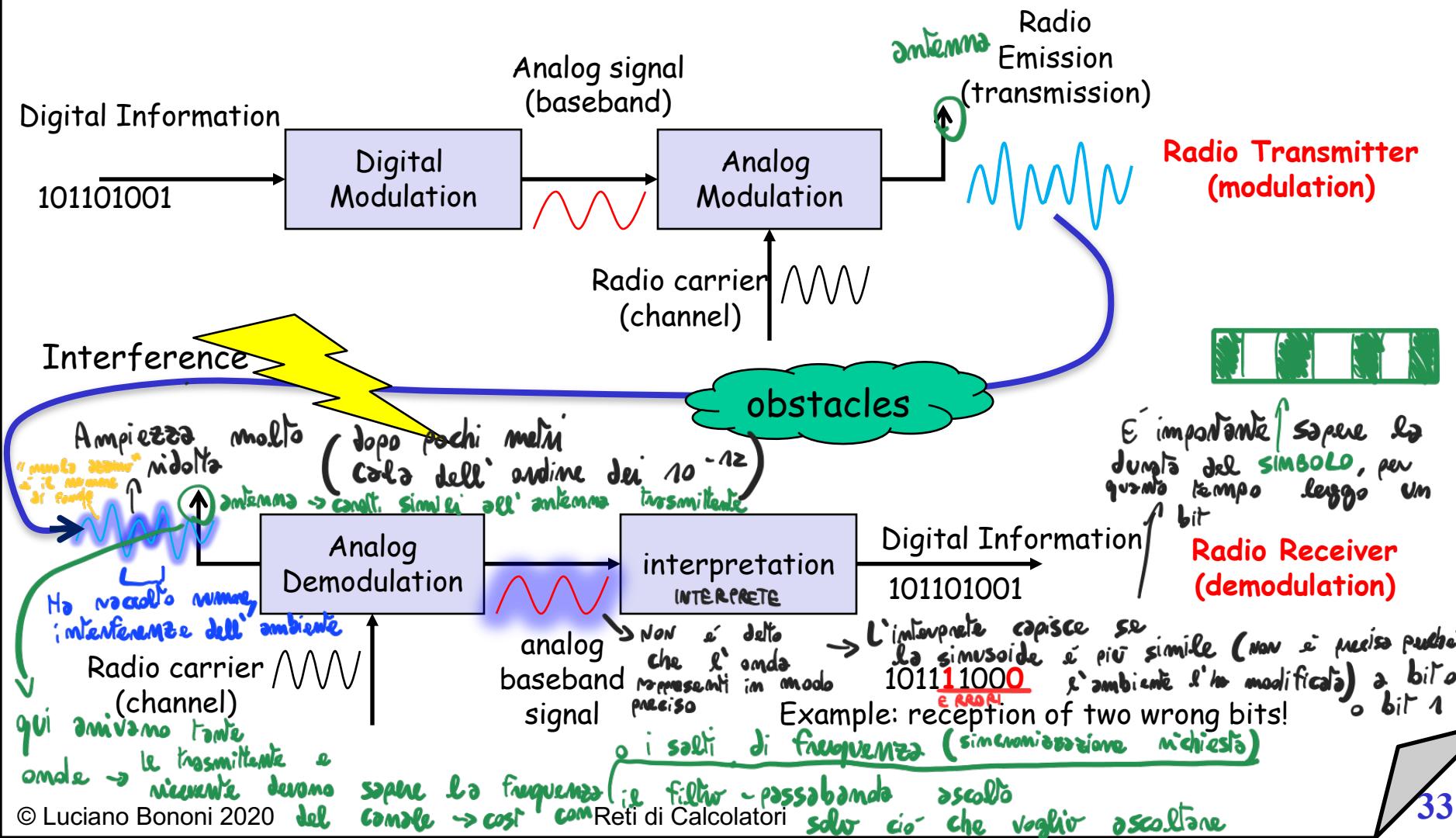
How to transmit bits with radio waves?

Digital Modulation and Demodulation



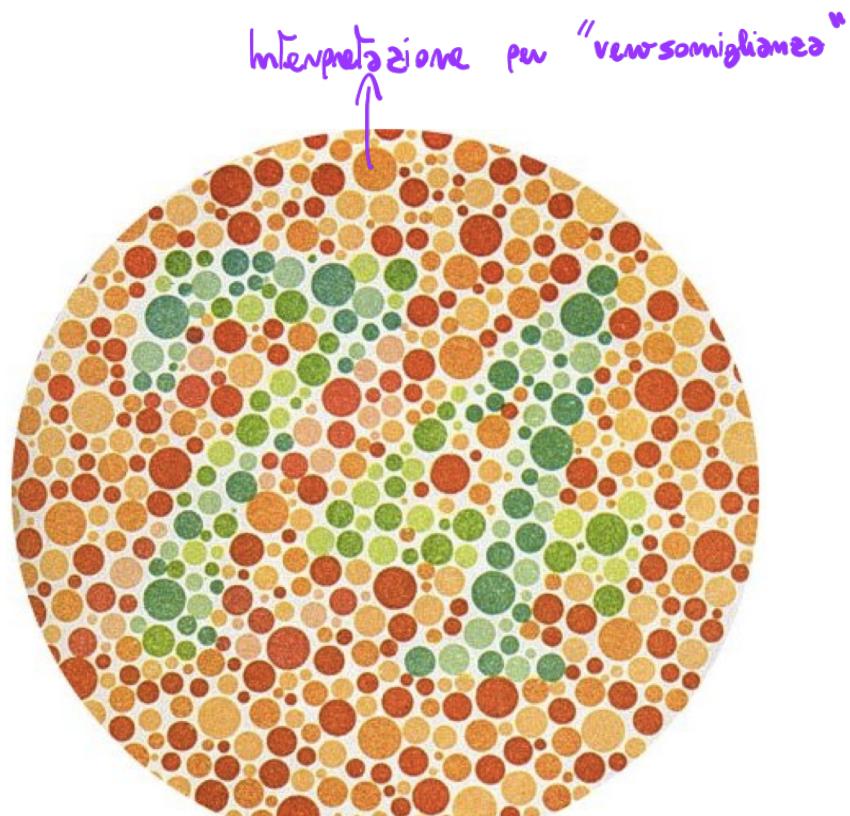
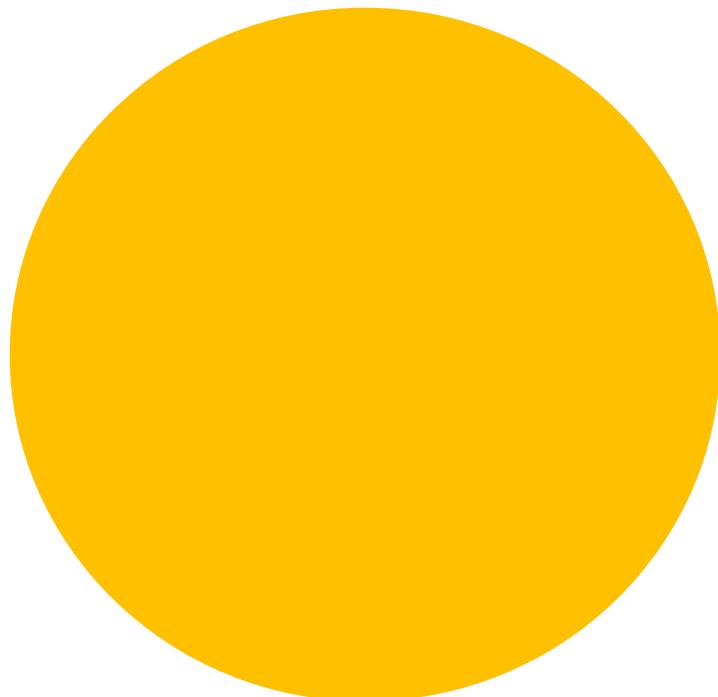
How to transmit bits with radio waves?

Digital Modulation and Demodulation

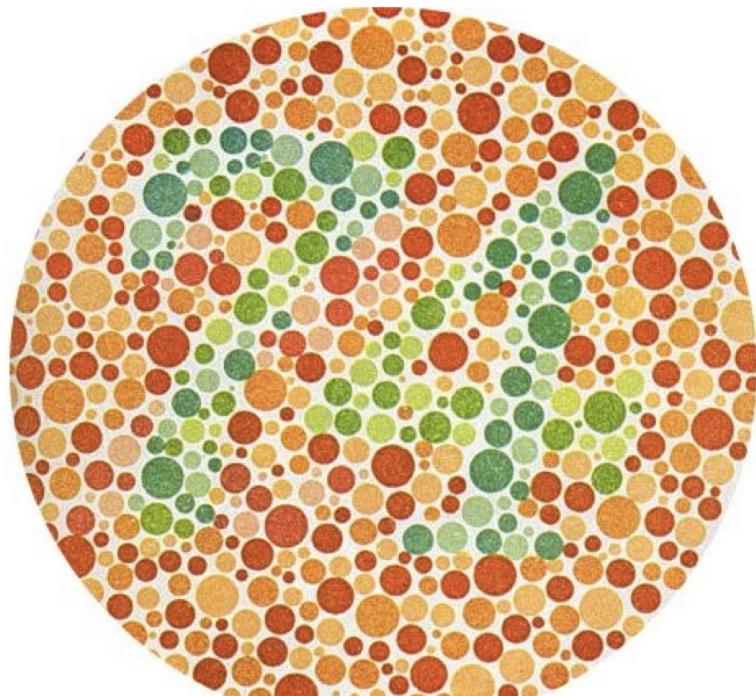


The signal to noise effect (interpretation possible?)

Analogia per capire la distinzione tra bit 0 e bit 1
nelle onde radio ricevute



The signal to noise effect (interpretation possible?)



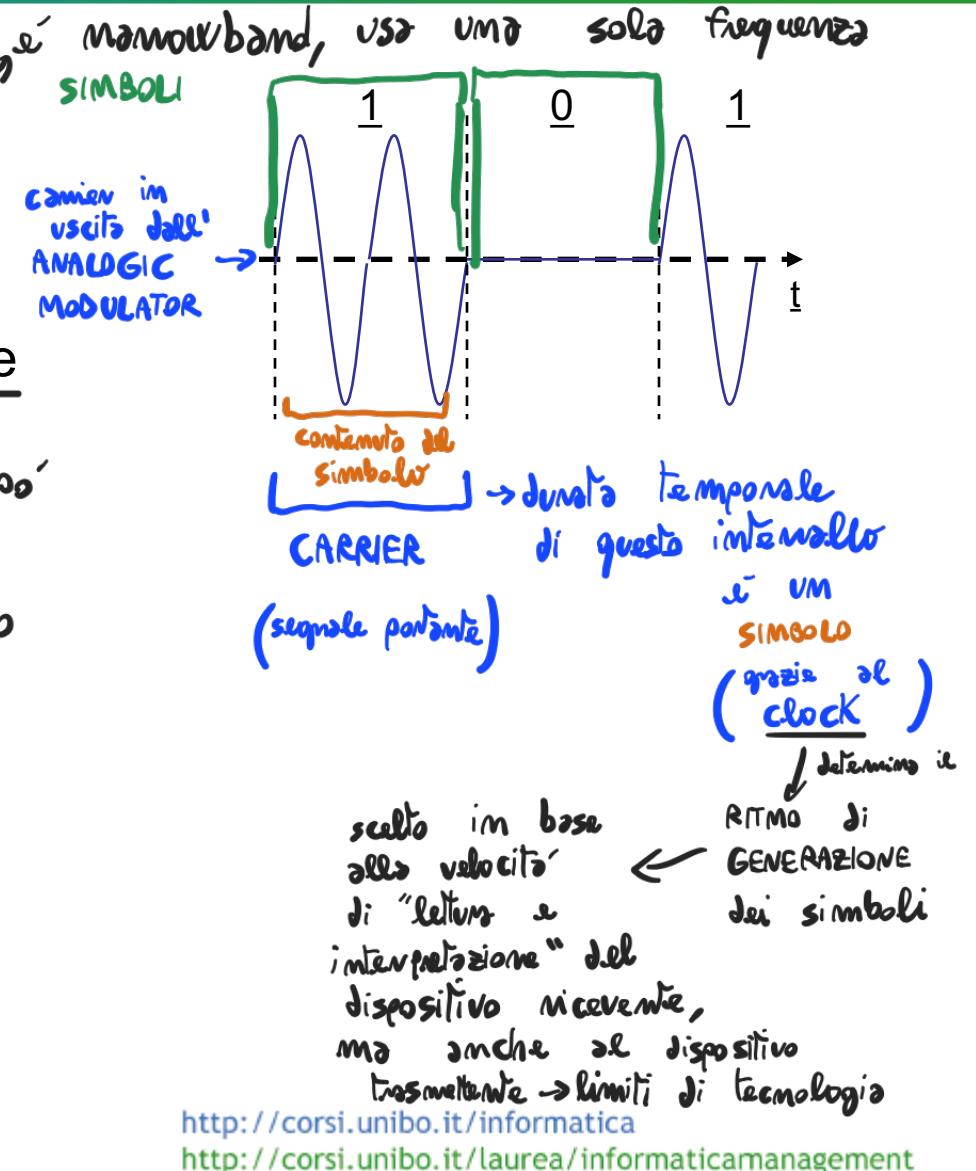


Come si crea "verso somigliante" tra le sinusoidi
che rappresentano i bit 0/1?

Digital Modulation Techniques

- Signal Modulation (Shift Keying)
- ¹⁰ **Tecnologia** Amplitude Shift Keying (ASK):
 - Simple (on/off)
 - Uses few spectrum resources
 - But subject to high interference

↓
perché basta un po'
di numero per
cambiare il bit 0
a bit 1





Digital Modulation Techniques

- Signal Modulation (Shift Keying)
- Amplitude Shift Keying (ASK):
 - Simple (on/off)
 - Uses few spectrum resources
 - But subject to high interference

2° **Tecnologia:**

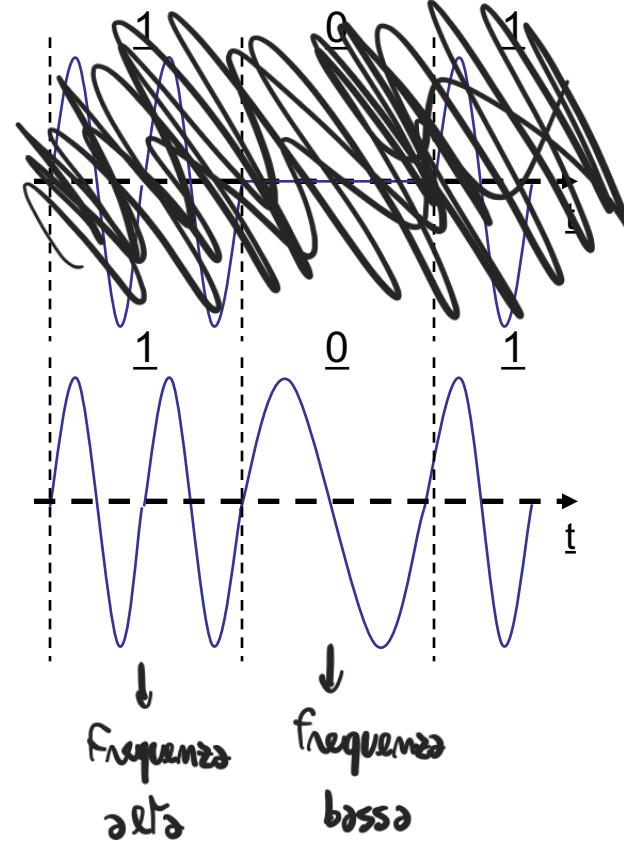
- Frequency Shift Keying (FSK):

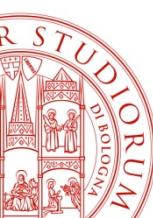
- Uses more spectrum
- “high” and “low” frequencies
 - a livello di protocollo si sceglie se la frequenza alta rappresenta il bit 0 e quella bassa il bit 1 o viceversa

(Spesso le frequenze sono in accordo con il canale)

FSK

non è monobanda



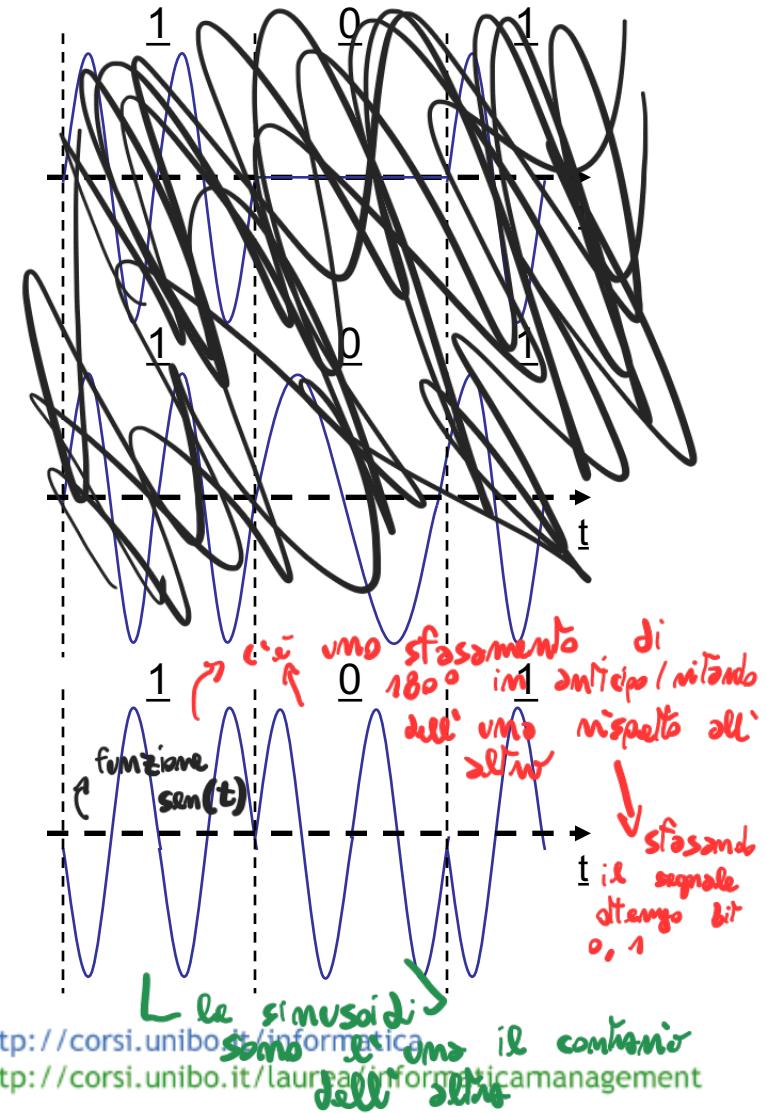


Digital Modulation Techniques

- Signal Modulation (Shift Keying)
- Amplitude Shift Keying (ASK):
 - Simple (on/off)
 - Uses few spectrum resources
 - But subject to high interference
- Frequency Shift Keying (FSK):
 - Uses more spectrum
 - “high” and “low” frequencies

3° Tecnologia

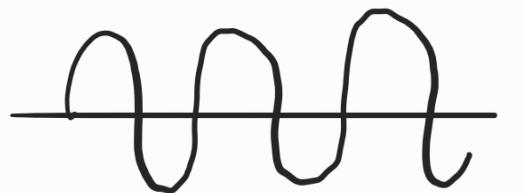
- Phase Shift Keying (PSK):
 - More complex to implement
 - More robust against interference
 - Many phase levels of signal possible



implementazione PSK potrebbe sembrare costoso a livello
di circuito:

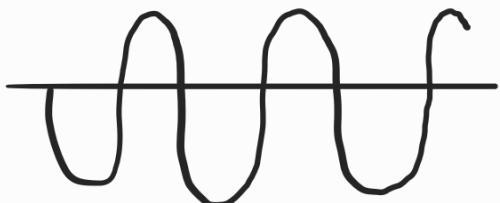
→ In realtà il limite vero è la velocità di "lettura"
del dispositivo ricevente dei SIMBOLI.

$s_{\text{em}}(t)$



1

(sfasata)

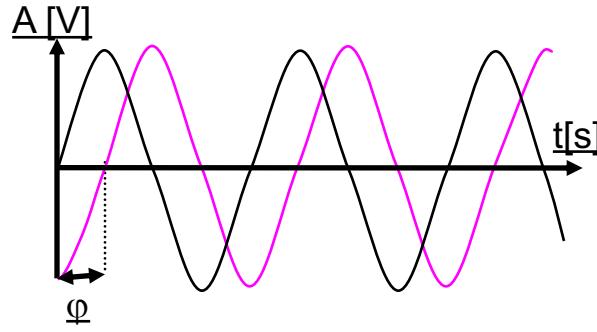


0



Signal Representation

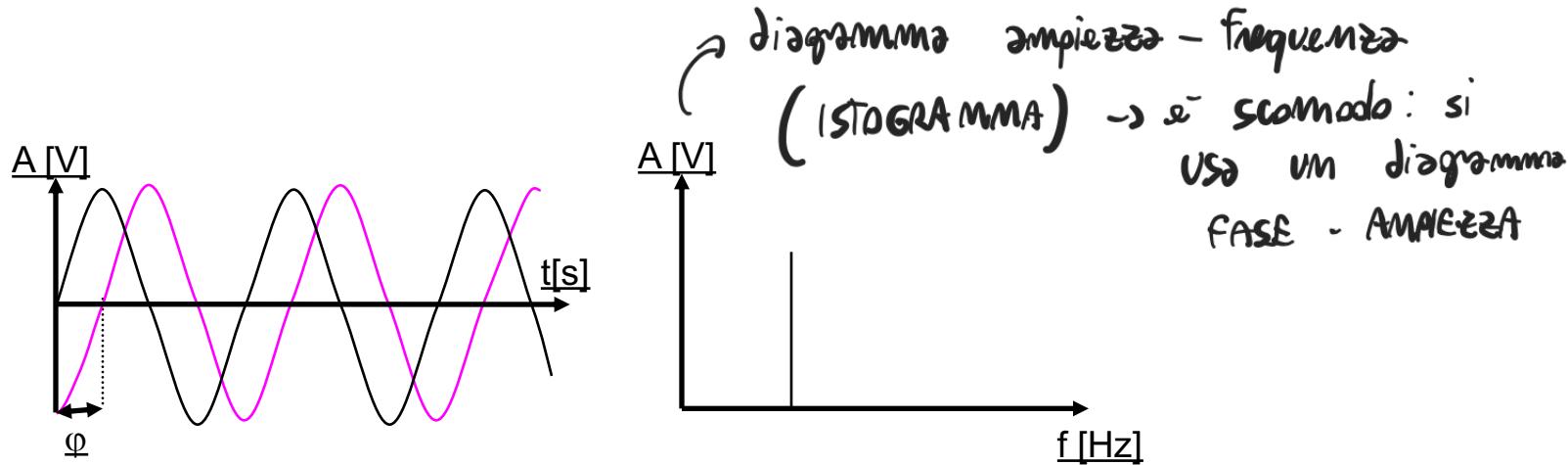
- There are different ways to graphically represent the characteristics of a radio signal:
 - (a) Amplitude Domain





Signal Representation

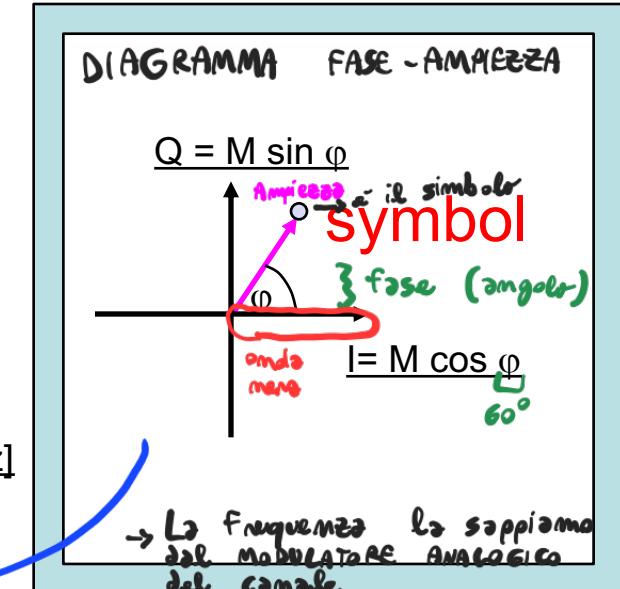
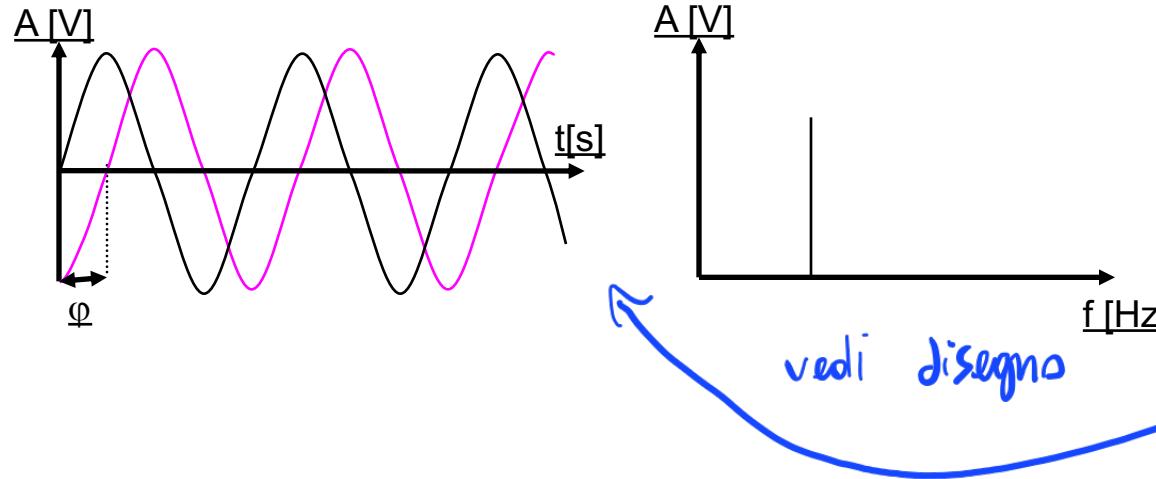
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 - (a) Amplitude Domain
 - (b) Frequency Domain





Signal Representation

- There are different ways to graphically represent the characteristics of a radio signal:
 - (a) Amplitude Domain
 - (b) Frequency Domain
 - (c) Stat diagram of phase and amplitude (amplitude M and phase φ in polar coordinates)
 - Every SYMBOL represents a possible state (phase and amplitude) of the transmitted (and received) radio frequency.





One example?

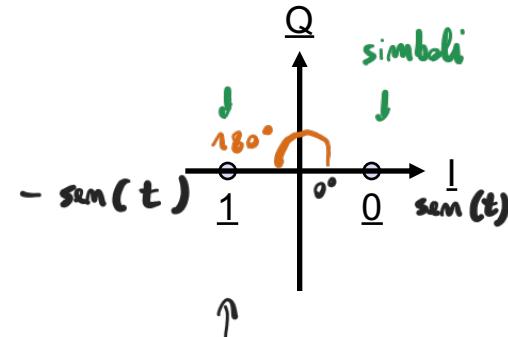
Se il canale utilizza una codifica BPSK

- **BPSK (Binary Phase Shift Keying):**

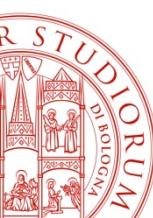
- Every symbol represents a bit value:
 - Bit 0: transmitted signal $\sin(t)$ (in phase 0)
 - Bit 1: transmitted signal $\sin(t)$ in phase 180°
- Simple and robust example of PSK
- Es. Used in satellite communications
- But has low spectral efficiency (few bits per spectrum unit)

→ bit rate = symbol rate $\left(\frac{\text{un bit}}{\text{per simbolo}} \right)$

Can we do better?



stessa frequenza \rightarrow costante
stessa ampiezza \rightarrow costante
fase opposta



One example?

- **BPSK (Binary Phase Shift Keying):**
 - Every symbol represents a bit value:
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 - Simple and robust example of PSK
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Can we do better?

- **QPSK (Quadrature Phase Shift Keying):**

- Every symbol represents a value on **two bits**:
 - Bit 11: transmitted signal $\sin(t)$ in phase $+45^\circ$
 - Bit 10: transmitted signal $\sin(t)$ in phase $+135^\circ$
 - Bit 11: transmitted signal $\sin(t)$ in phase $+225^\circ$
 - Bit 10: transmitted signal $\sin(t)$ in phase $+315^\circ$

quattro simboli perché posso rappresentare due bit $2^2=4$

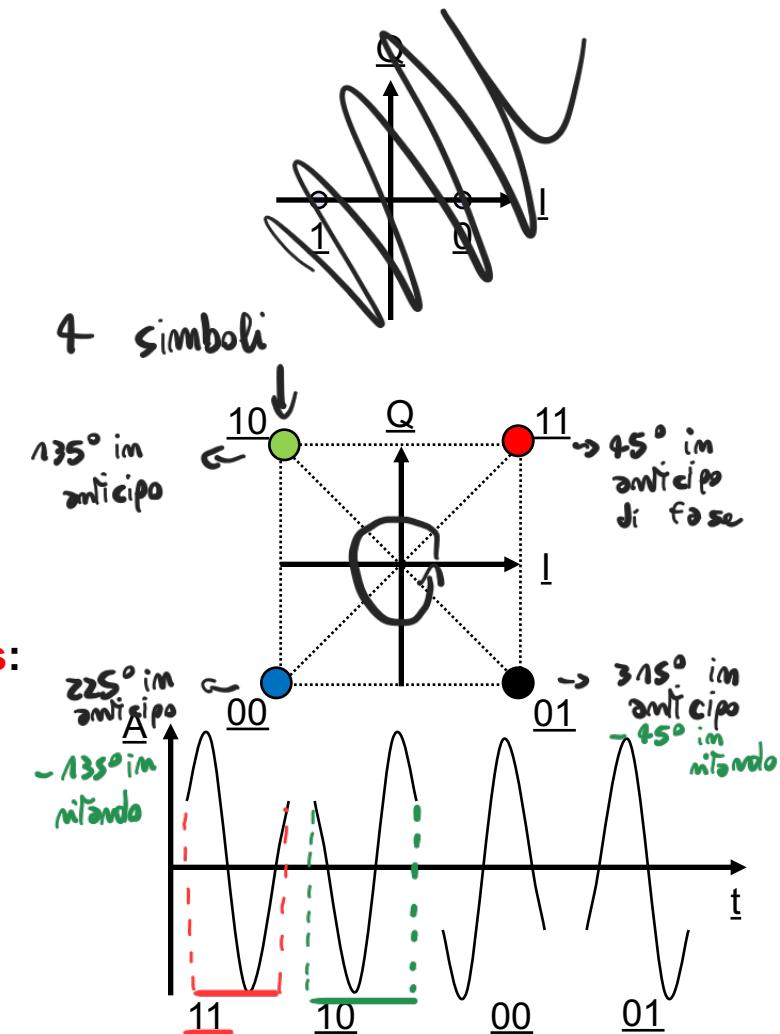
possibili combinazioni di simboli

More complex and vulnerable

- How much interference is needed to realize a wrong interpretation of a symbol on the receiver?

Trasmetto due bit per simbolo (bit rate)

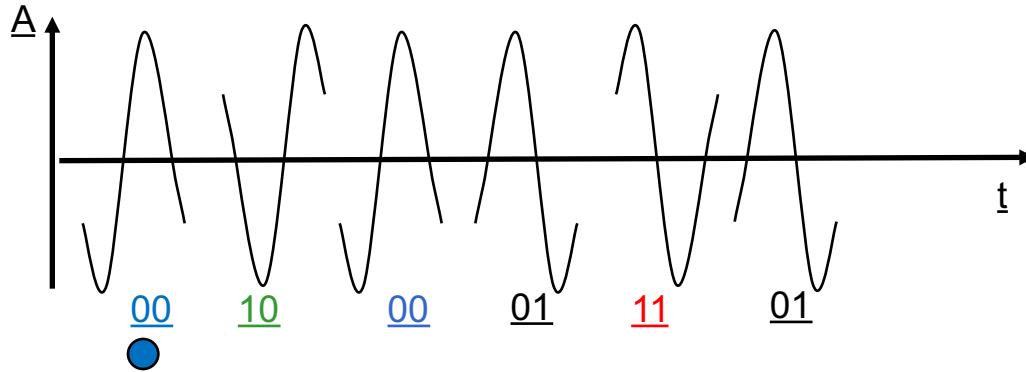
Corso di laurea in Informatica L>ogni simbolo "contiene" due bit
Corso di laurea in Informatica per il Management



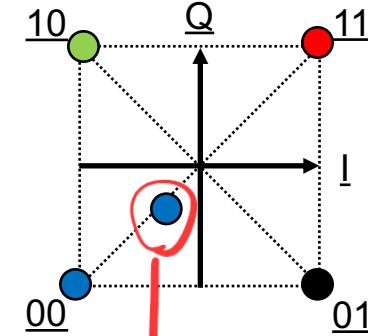
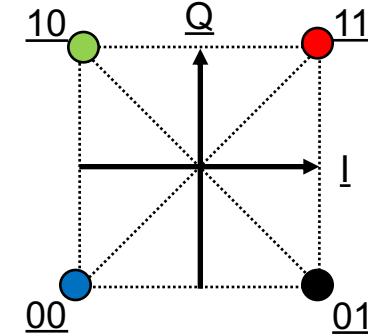


Imagine a target shooting...

- es. How do I “launch” in transmission these bits?
- $001000011101\dots = 00 \text{ } 10 \text{ } 00 \text{ } 01 \text{ } 11 \text{ } 01\dots$
- Emitting a wave assuming in sequence the characteristics of the symbols associated to pairs in the bit sequence:



- ...the receiver tries to understand the symbols
- Despite the symbols falls out of the target it would be possible to interpret them as the “nearest” target

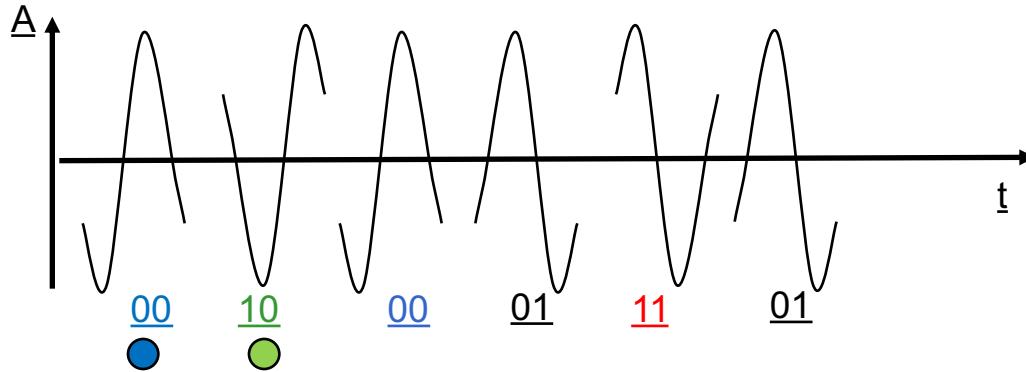


La sinusoide che
risponde questa informazione
assomiglia al blu $\rightarrow 00$

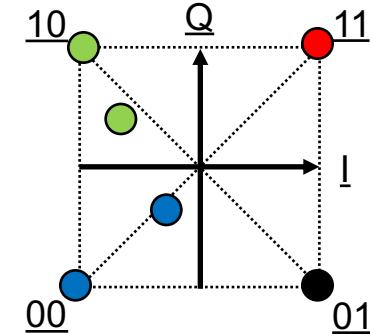
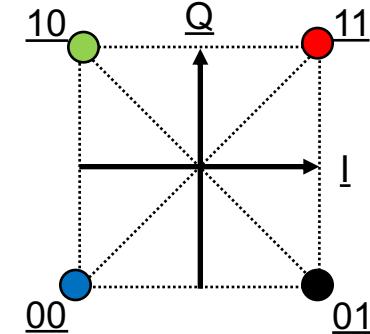


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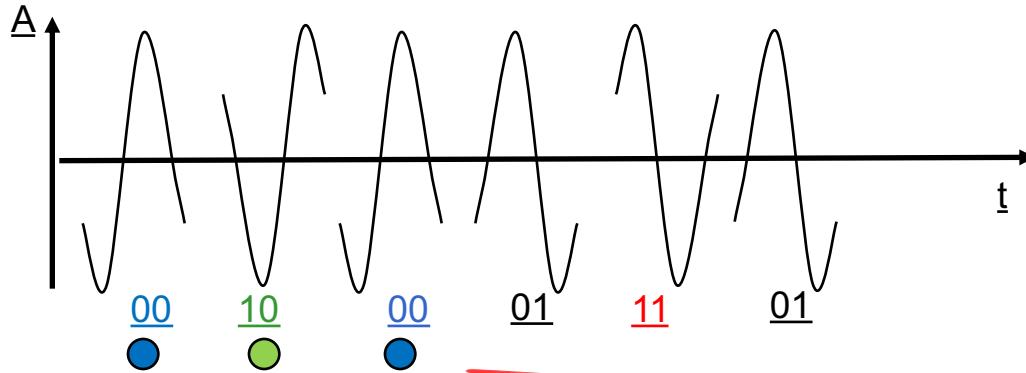
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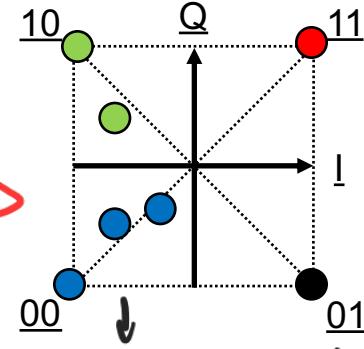
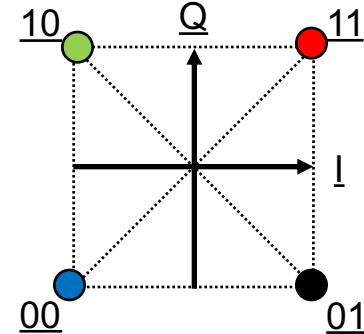


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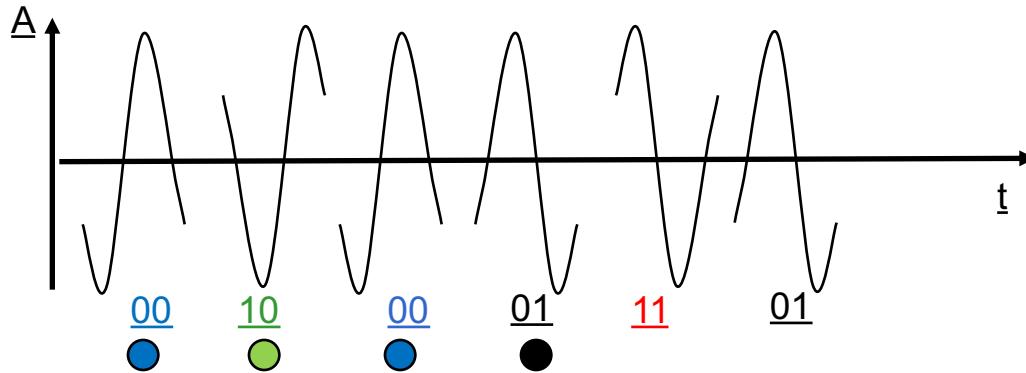
cioè che la
deviazione di
fase non sia
troppo elevata

→ Speriamo che l'
inferenza NON
“allontani” troppo il simbolo
dal valore che
effettivamente trasportava

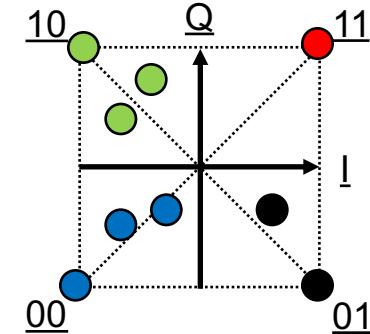
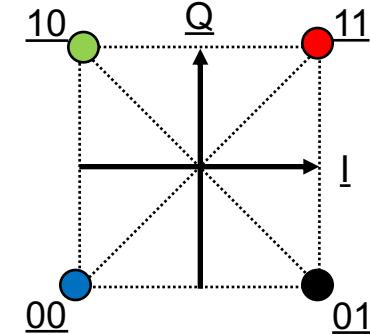


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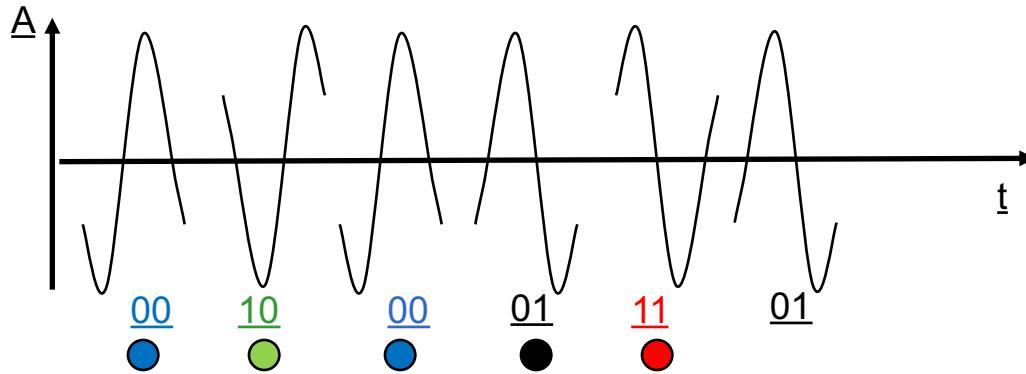
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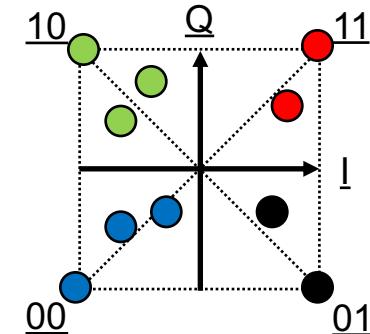
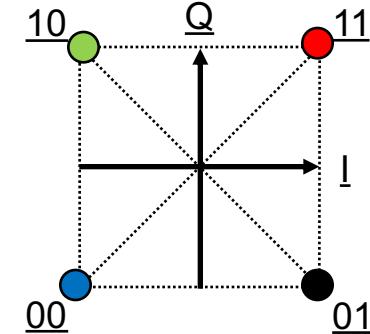


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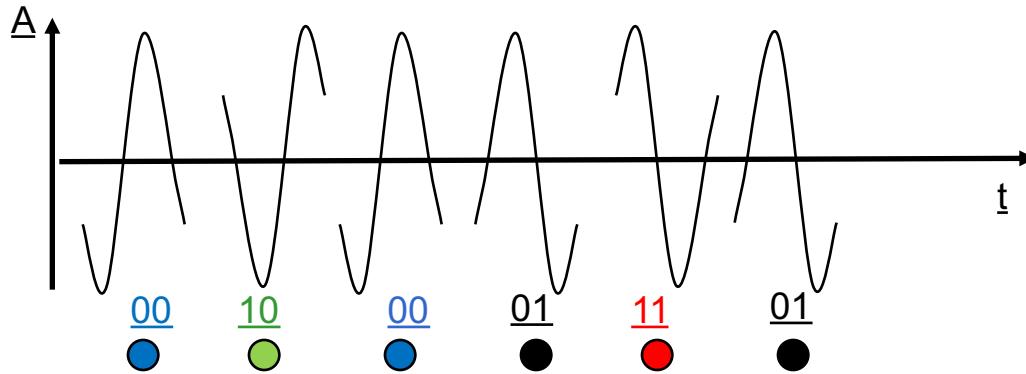
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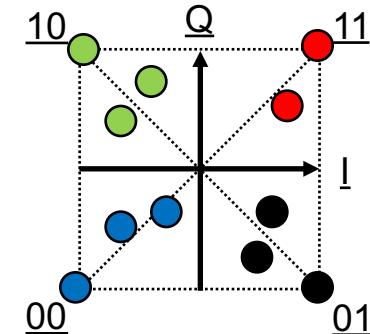
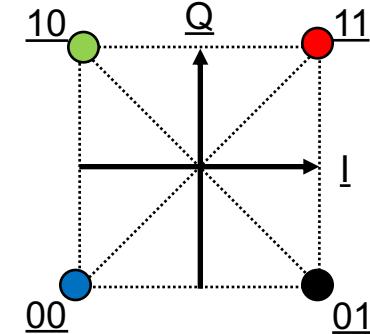


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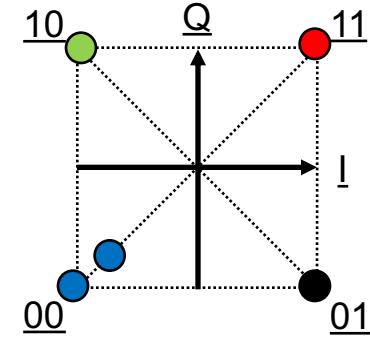
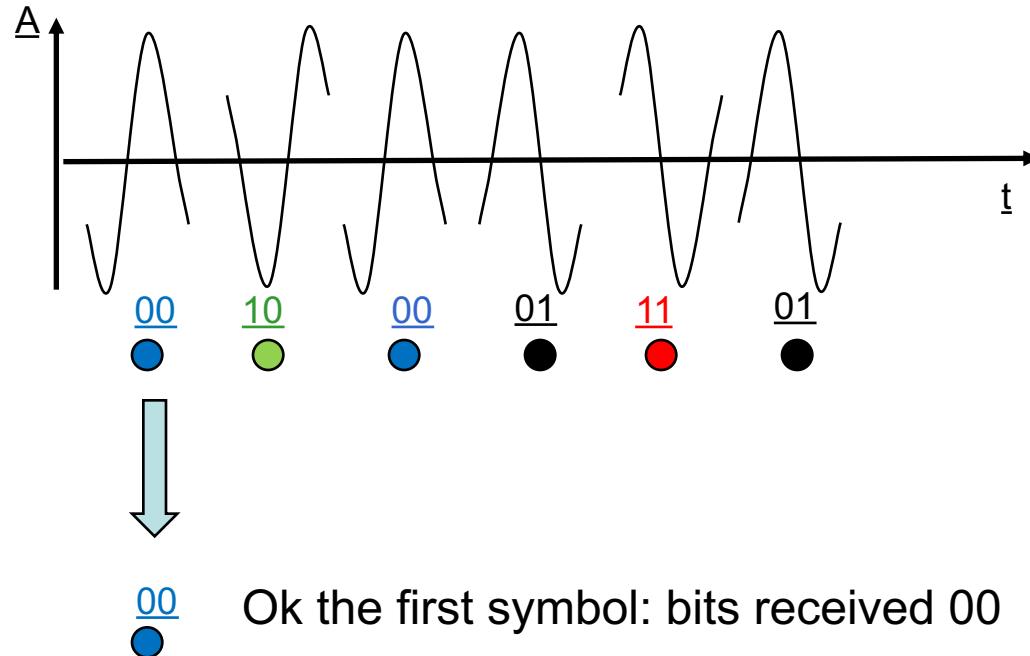
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Imagine a target shooting...

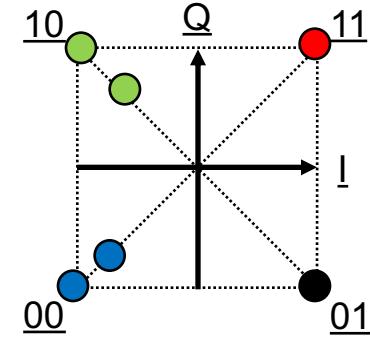
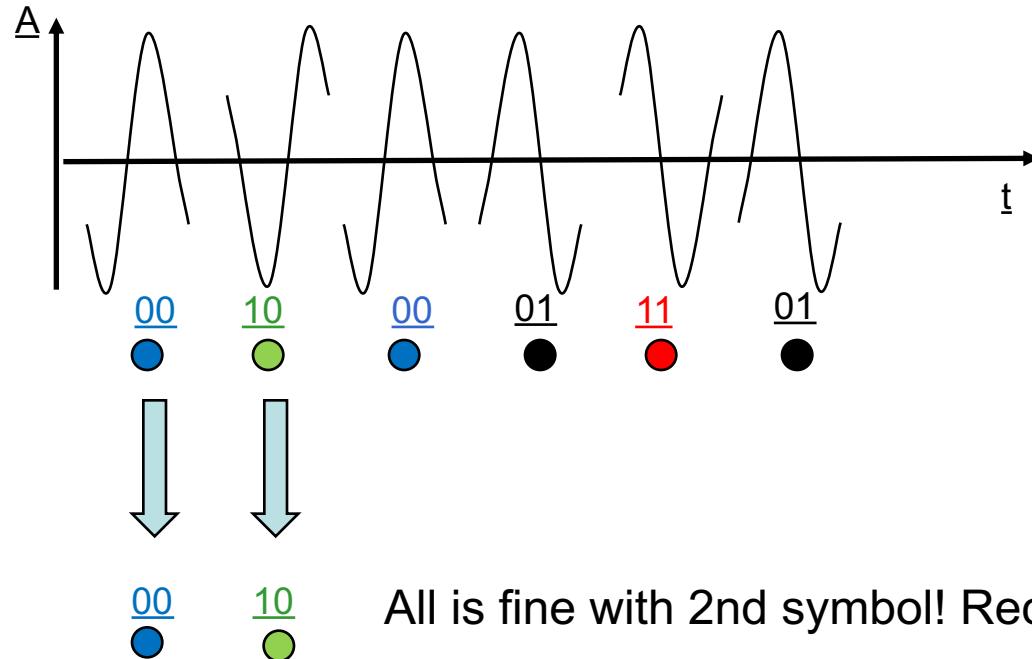
- **Q: Who can say when errors are possible?**
- **Let's see one example step by step**





Imagine a target shooting...

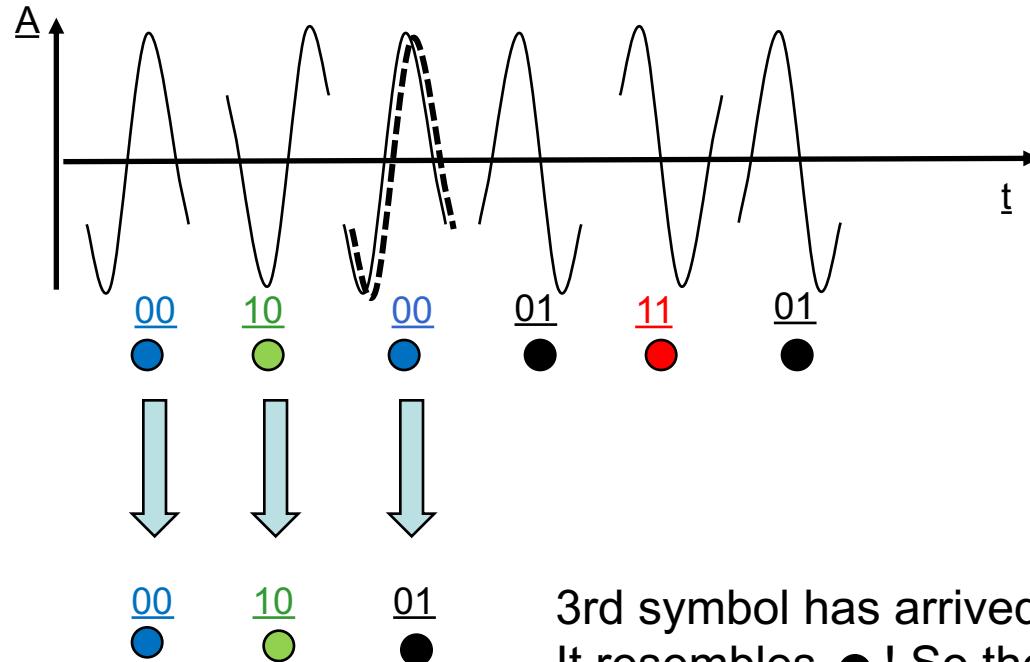
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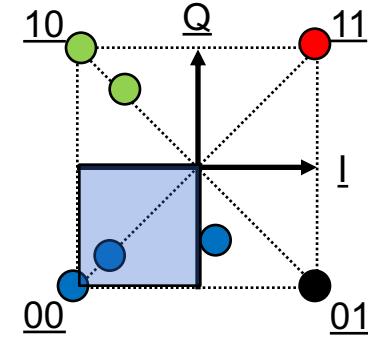
Imagine a target shooting...

- **Q: Who can say when errors are possible?**
- **A: when the changes of phase and amplitude are so high that the limits of the target are exceeded, that is, the area of the target is not hit.**



3rd symbol has arrived...

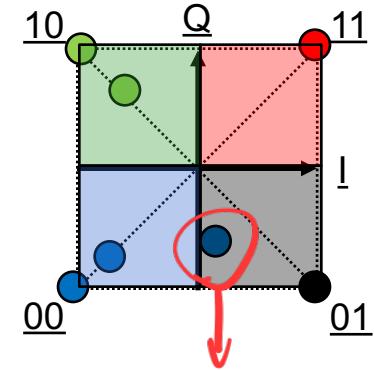
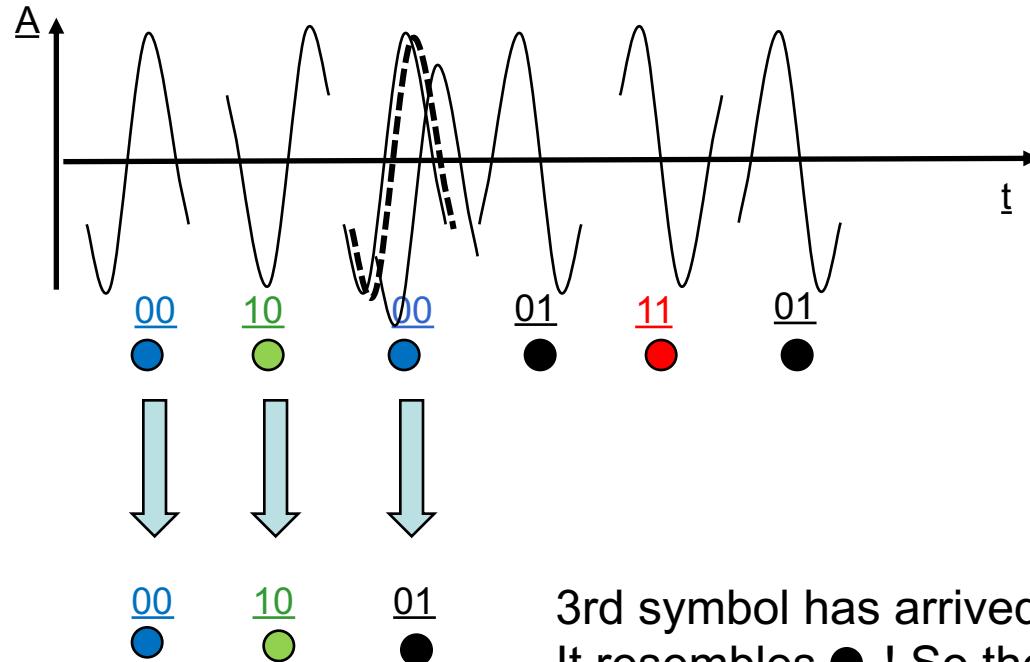
It resembles ● ! So the received bits are 00 10 01: **Error!**





Imagine a target shooting...

- **Q: Who can say when errors are possible?**
- **A: when the changes of phase and amplitude are so high that the limits of the target are exceeded, that is, the area of the target is not hit.**



ERRORE!
due bit errati

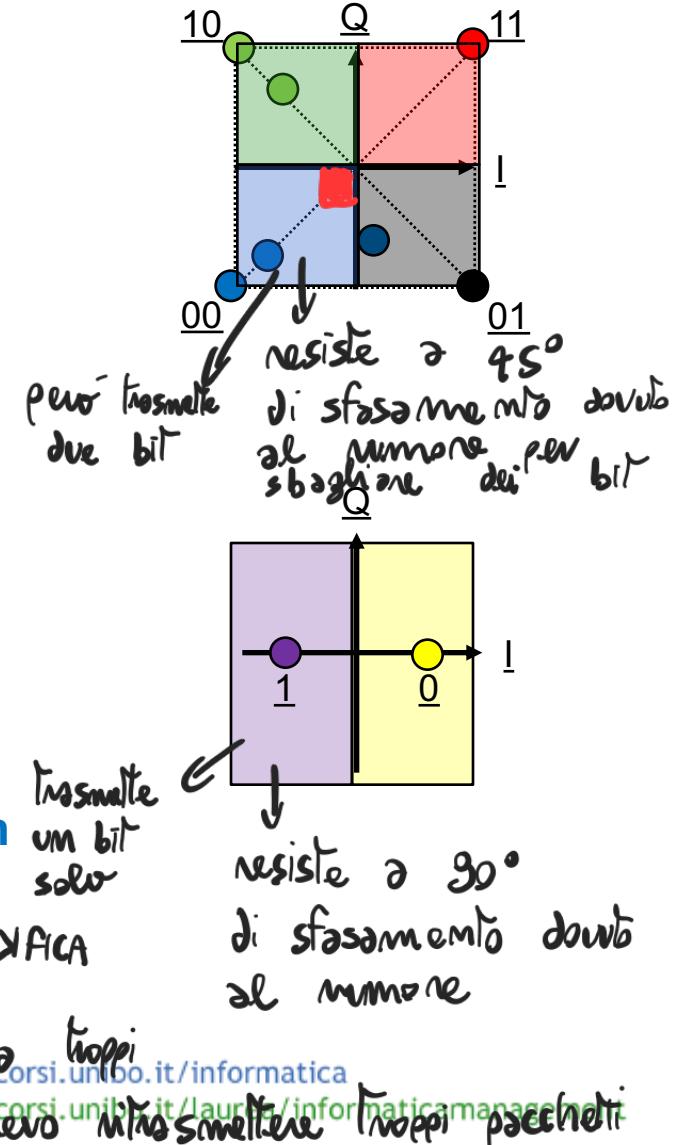


The area of the target...

- **Useful observation:** when the area of the target is small, a small error is sufficient to cause some wrong bits!

- **How could we change this fact in positive?**

- 1) *se ho poco rumore →* when the channel is noisy, we can use a BPSK with just 2 symbols (distance 180°), i.e. we increase the target area!
 - advantage: all the bits sent are correct despite the noise
 - disadvantage: we get half of the nominal bitate (1 bit per symbol)
 - $00\ 10\ 00\ 01\ 11\ 01\dots = 0\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 1$
 - 2) when the channel is good (low noise, a majority of bits received correctly) we can “push on the encoding accelerator” by increasing the nominal bitrate of the channel. \rightarrow CAMBIO LA CONFICA
- => uso la matrice di parità per trovare gli errori*
- Corso di laurea in Informatica se il canale non è soggetto a troppi errori → se no devo moltiplicare i pacchetti*
- http://corsi.unibo.it/informatica*
- Corso di laurea in Informatica per il Management*
-



I CONTROLLI SUL BIT RATE necessari per capire quale codifica adoperare

→ se ho troppo rumore, avrò troppi errori
e devo "andare più piano"

- Uso BPSK

→ Altrimenti non avrò molti errori, poco rumore
e posso "andare più veloce"

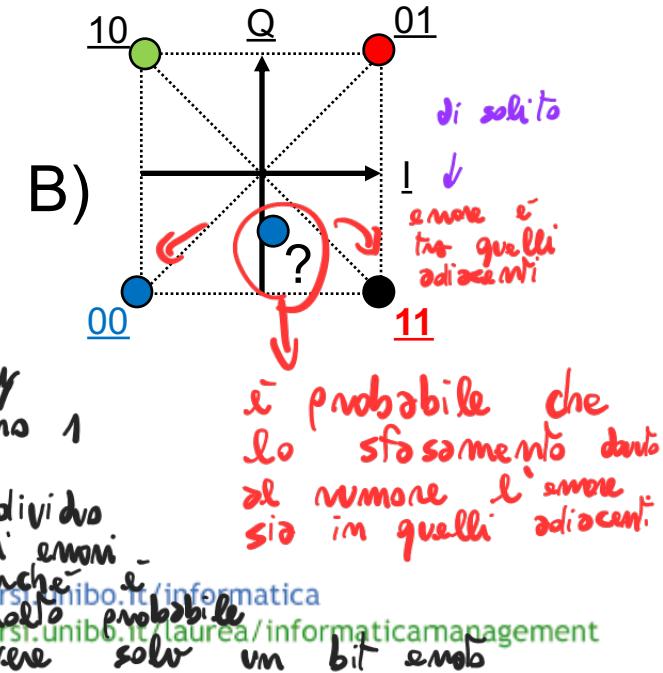
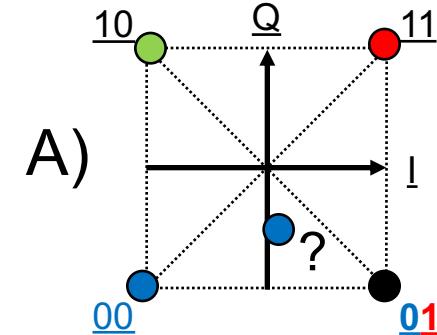
- Uso QPSK

(... fai schemetta ↑ bit rate ↓
ecc... con le altre codifiche
con bit rate più alto)



Bits and symbols associations

- Second observation: it is highly probable that a noisy channel would cause a symbol to be wrong **but misplaced with the adjacent ones (near to the border).**
 - How to exploit this assumption?
 - 1) we can decide to use a more “intelligent” labelling of the symbols.
 - Example: what happens if the same symbol is wrong in case A and B? *sbaglio 2 bit, non è detto che ne sbaglia solo 1*
 - Case A: sent 00 \rightarrow received 01: 1 bit error!
 - Case B: sent 00 \rightarrow received 11: 2 bit errors!
- N.B. given the same channel noise errors are doubled!!!
- So, not all the same labelling associations of bits with symbols are equivalent...
Se m'usciamo a mappare la distanza di Hamming fra coppie di bit adiacenti sia al massimo 1
 - The best labelling are those where the number of different bits between adjacent symbols is minimum. So we must find those labelling and use them!

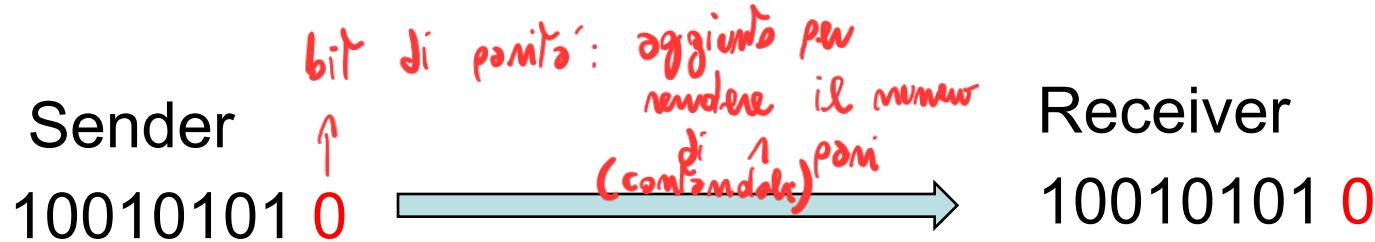




Detecting wrong bits

- Third useful observation: why it is important that max 1 bit is wrong?
- Because we invented a nice algorithm to reveal the wrong bits: **Parity bits**.
- “given a sequence of bits to transmit, we add a final bit which will make even the number of 1s”
- Example. **10010101 0** (4 bits have value one, and 4 is already even)

⇒ BIT DI PARITÀ: individua 1 bit errato ma non sa qual'è



Note: whatever different bit would make the number of ones odd:

This allows to detect the existence of a wrong bit!

Con 1 bit sbagliato me ne

accorgo, con 2 no! non è individuabile

l'errore

Q: what if 2 bits are wrong?



Detect and correct wrong bits

- Third useful observation: why it is important that max 1 bit is wrong?
- Because we invented a nice algorithm to reveal the wrong bits, and in case the wrong bit is just one, **also to correct it!** : **Parity bits matrix.**
- "Given a sequence of bits to be transmitted we organize the bits in a matrix structure $M \times N$ and we put a parity bit after each row (M bits) and column (N bits)."

\Rightarrow Uso la matrice di bit di parità \rightarrow e anche CORREGGERE

- bit di parità aggiunti su una riga e una colonna (a seconda delle disposiz. degli errori)

posso INDIVIDUARE potrei essere bit errati su righe/ colonne diverse fra loro

Sender	Receiver
1 0 0 1 0	1 0 0 1 0
0 1 1 0 0	0 0 1 0 0 !
0 0 0 1 1	0 0 0 1 1
1 1 0 1 1	1 1 0 1 1
0 0 1 1	0 0 1 1 !

Like in a battleship game, if we detect a row and a column with errors we identify the wrong bit! Then we can also correct it!

occhio però che anche i bit stessi di parità sono soggetti ad errori

Q: what if the wrong bits are 2?

→ dipende dalla posizione dell'errore

<http://corsi.unibo.it/informatica>

<http://corsi.unibo.it/laurea/informaticamanagement>



Altro tipo di codifica:

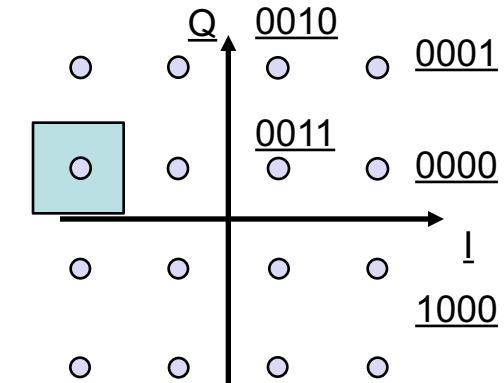
Quadrature Amplitude Modulation

- **Fourth observation:** what if the channel is even better quality?
- **We can push the encoding even more!**
- **Quadrature Amplitude Modulation (QAM):** it combines modulation of both amplitude and phase of the signal for each transmitted symbol.
- **2^n defined symbols:** every symbol identifies by itself a combinatin of n bits!
- ...however, be careful, since the area of the target always reduces when n grows!

Area of the target (see figure)



Example in figure: **16-QAM (16 symbols, 1 symbol = 4 bit)**

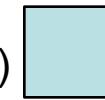




Quadrature Amplitude Modulation

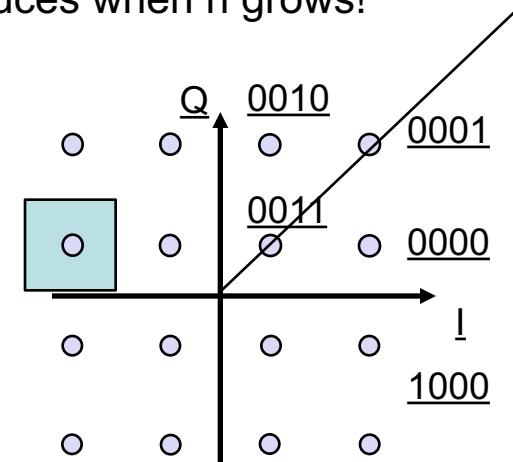
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Example in figure: **16-QAM (16 symbols, 1 symbol = 4 bit)**

- Note. the symbols 0011 and 0001 have same phase but different amplitude





Quadrature Amplitude Modulation

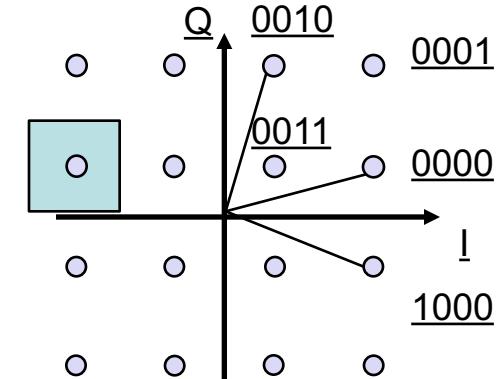
- **Fourth observation:** what if the channel is even better quality?
- **We can push the encoding even more!**
- **Quadrature Amplitude Modulation (QAM):** it combines modulation of both amplitude and phase of the signal for each transmitted symbol.
- **2^n defined symbols: every symbol identifies by itself a combinatin of n bits!**
- ...however, be careful, since the area of the target always reduces when n grows!

Area of the target (see figure)



Example in figure: **16-QAM (16 symbols, 1 symbol = 4 bit)**

- Note. the symbols 0011 and 0001 have same phase but different amplitude
- This enconding was used in the early 9600 bit/s modems, and also in Digital TV, in Wi-max (multicarrier OFDM)...etc.
- Let's have a look at a simulation of the modulation (with variable channel errors):
file:///Users/Luciano/Desktop/Didattica/Mambo_20140315/QAM16_demo/QAM16.html

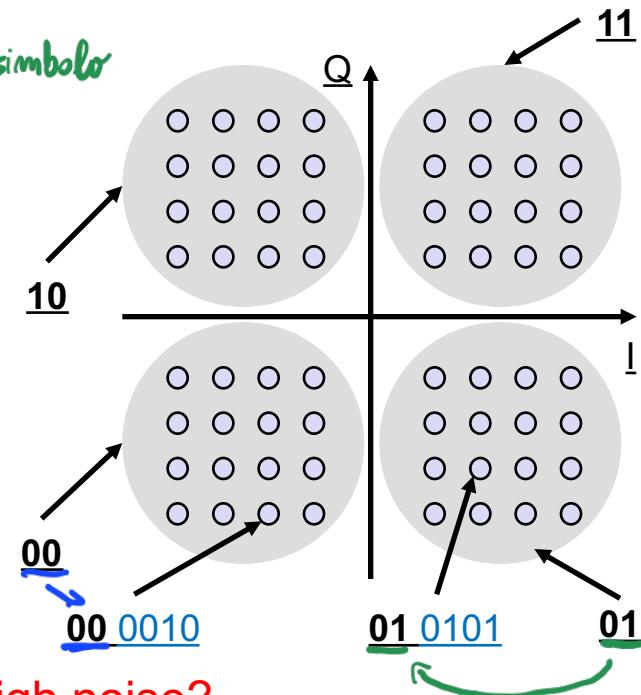




→ Codifica gerarchica

Hierarchical Modulation

- **Fifth observation:** let's introduce a new magic thing!
 - Q1: with the QAM encoding could I modulate two different sequences of bits?
 - Q2: and could I give them different priority in transmission (protection from errors)?
 - Example: **64-QAM with Hierarchical Modulation**
 - Each symbol encodes 6 bits! → 6 bit per ogni simbolo
 - Each “gray cloud” contains 16 symbols
 - Used to encode the bit sequence with LOW priority
 - ...as an example: the video info of a video-call
 - Each “gray cloud” is labelled with the value of a combination of 2 bits
 - Used to encode the bit sequence with HIGH priority
 - ...as an example: the voice info of a video-call
- vantaggio: è difficile che il rumore comprometta la "gray cloud" (chiamalo raggruppamento)*
- Q: what happens when channel has low noise?
 - Q: what happens when channel starts having high noise?

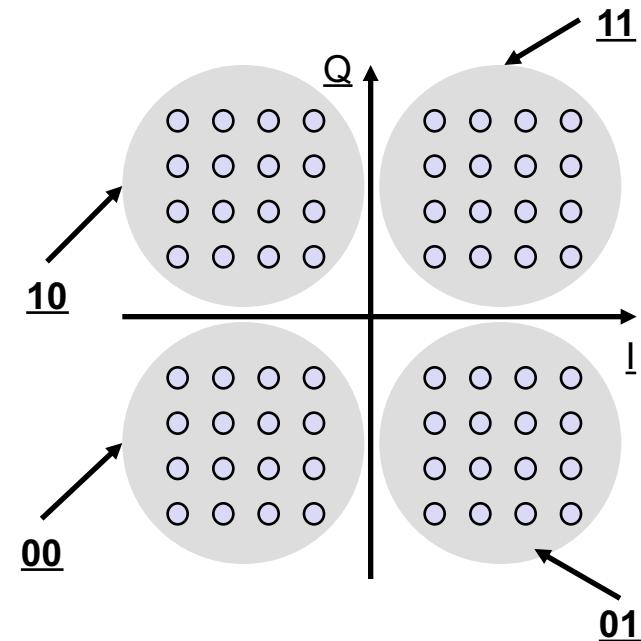




Esempio:

The mobile Video-call

- Ex. Let's assume a video-call generates these sequences of bits to transmit:
 - Voice: 10 01 11 00...
 - Video: 0010 1001 1100 0101...
- z flussi di bit sincronizzati*



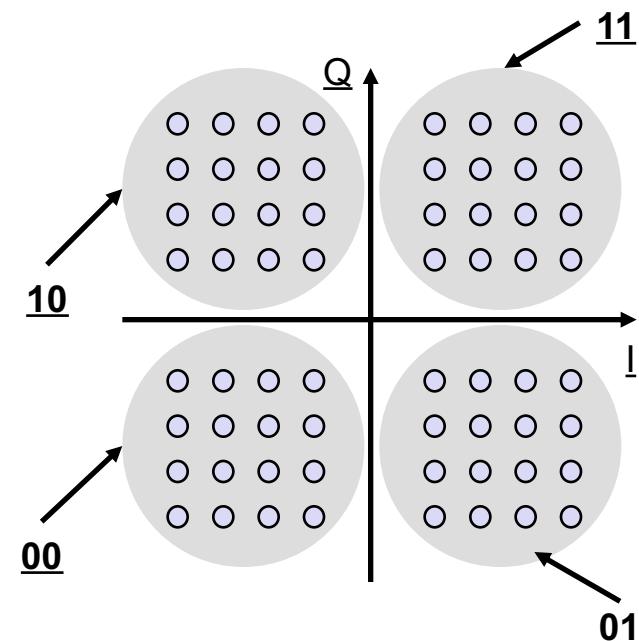


The mobile Video-call

- Ex. Let's assume a video-call generates these sequences of bits to transmit (which will be merged into a unique sequence as follows)
- Voice: 10 01 11 00...
- Video: 0010 1001 1100 0101...
- **100010**



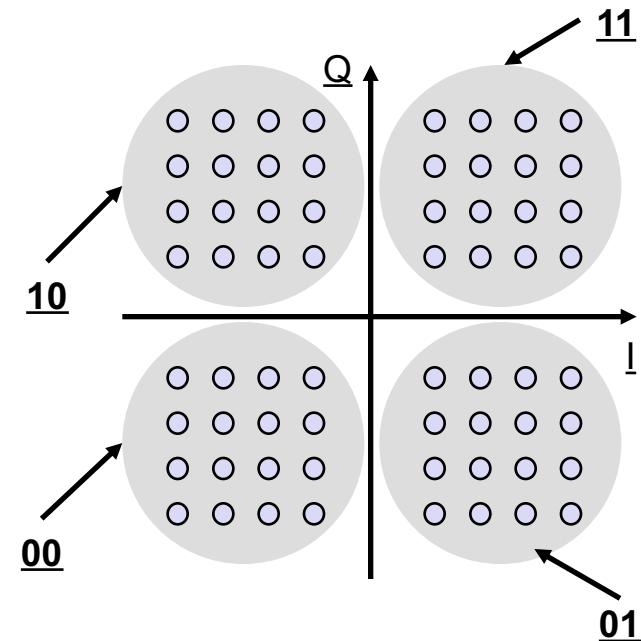
"pacchetti" di 6 bit
ciascuno che rappresentano
la trasmissione





The mobile Video-call

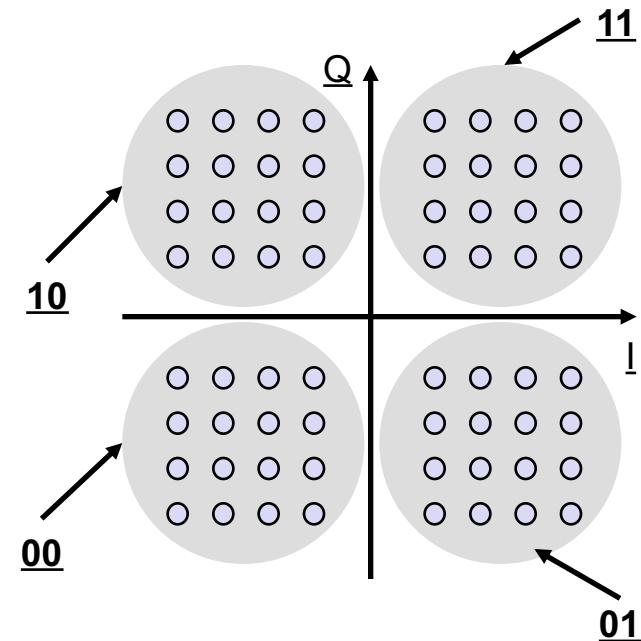
- Ex. Let's assume a video-call generates these sequences of bits to transmit (which will be merged into a unique sequence as follows)
 - Voice: 10 01 11 00...
 - Video: 0010 1001 1100 0101...
 - **100010 011001** → codifica a 64 - QAM
- Yellow circle: 10
Green circle: 01





The mobile Video-call

- Ex. Let's assume a video-call generates these sequences of bits to transmit (which will be merged into a unique sequence as follows)
 - Voice: 10 01 11 00...
 - Video: 0010 1001 1100 0101...
 - **100010 011001 111100**
- Below the bit sequences are three colored circles: yellow, green, and blue, corresponding to the segments of the merged sequence.





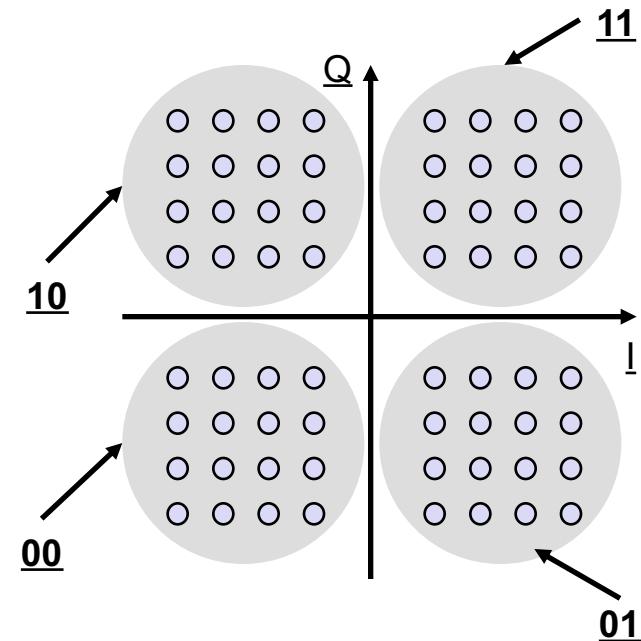
The mobile Video-call

- Ex. Let's assume a video-call generates these sequences of bits to transmit (which will be merged into a unique sequence as follows):

- Voice: 10 01 11 00...
- Video: 0010 1001 1100 0101...
- **100010 011001 111100 000101**

Below the sequence are four small circles: yellow, green, blue, and orange.

→ 4 onde radio modulate
su 4 simboli:



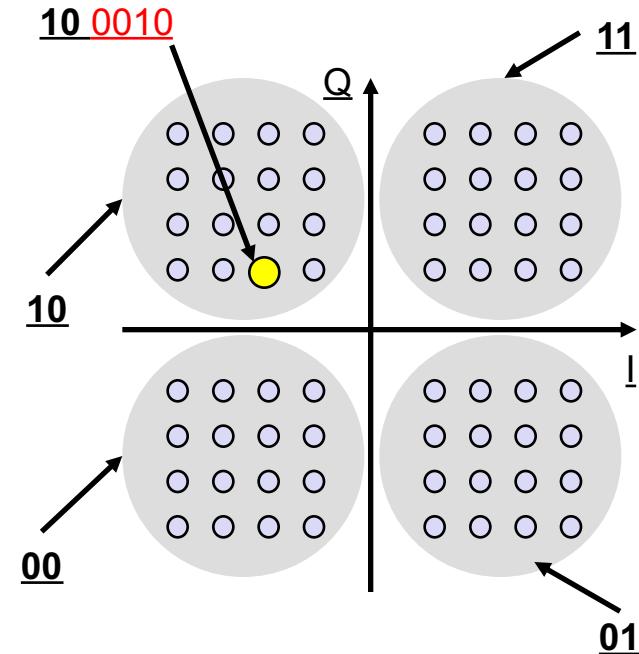


The mobile Video-call

- Ex. Let's assume a video-call generates these sequences of bits to transmit:
- Voice: 10 01 11 00...
- Video: 0010 1001 1100 0101...
- Which will be merged in the following unique sequence:
- **100010 011001 111100 000101**

Q: what happens if the channel has low noise?

- All the symbols are hit correctly with high probability! ●



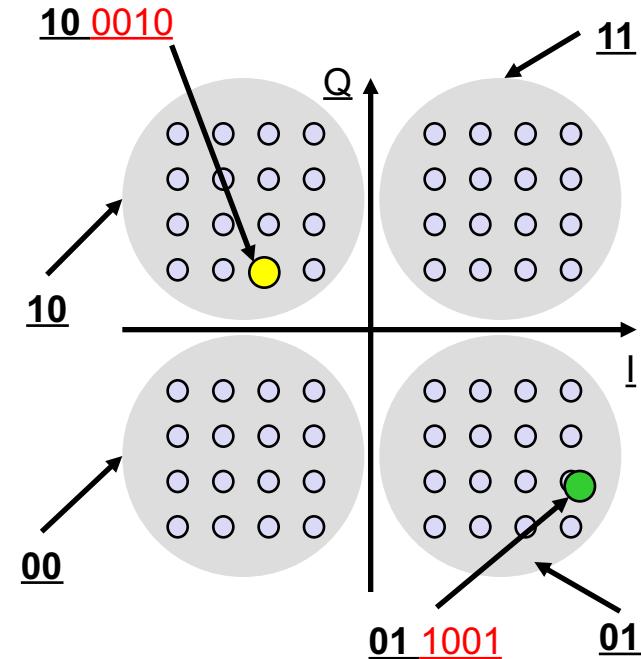


The mobile Video-call

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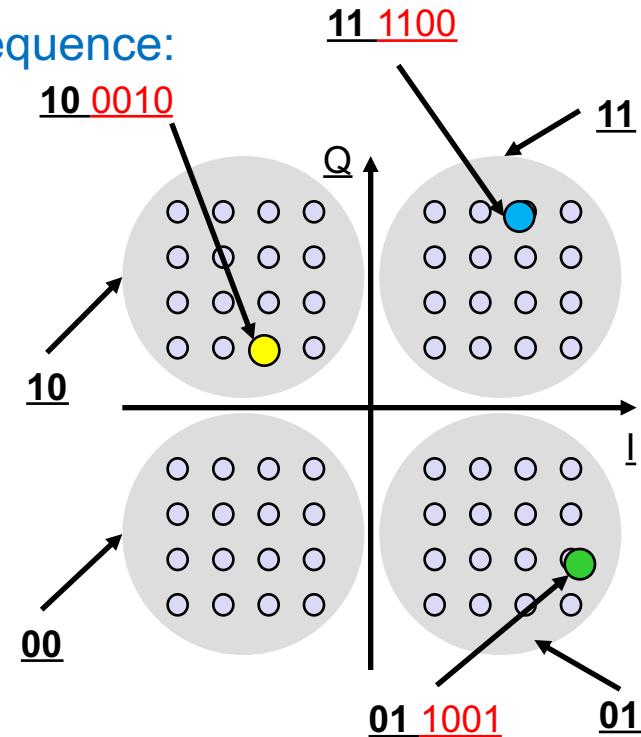


The mobile Video-call

- Ex. Let's assume a video-call generates these sequences of bits to transmit:
- Voice: 10 01 11 00...
- Video: 0010 1001 1100 0101...
- Which will be merged in the following unique sequence:
- **100010 011001 111100 000101**

Q: what happens if the channel has low noise?

- All the symbols are hit correctly with high probability!



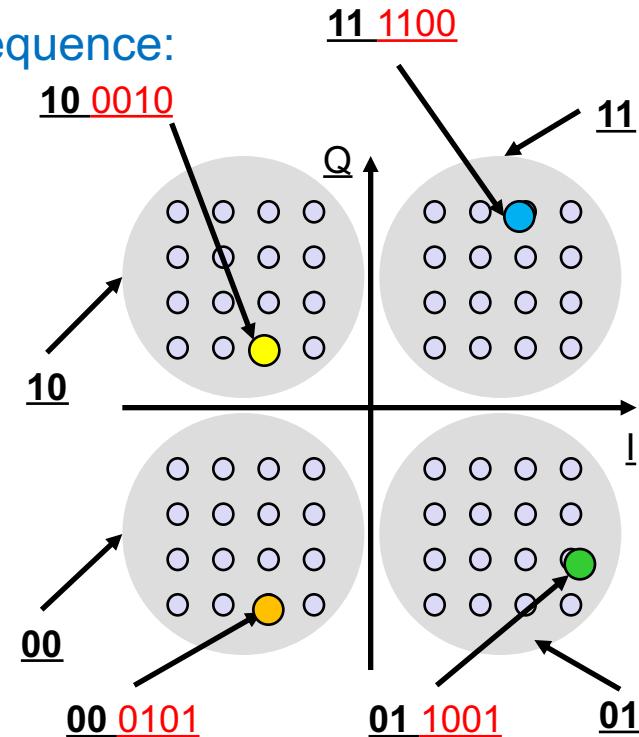


The mobile Video-call

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- Voice: 10 01 11 00...
- Video: 0010 1001 1100 0101...
- Which will be merged in the following unique sequence:
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Q: what happens if the channel has low noise?

- All the symbols are hit correctly with high probability!
- 





The mobile Video-call

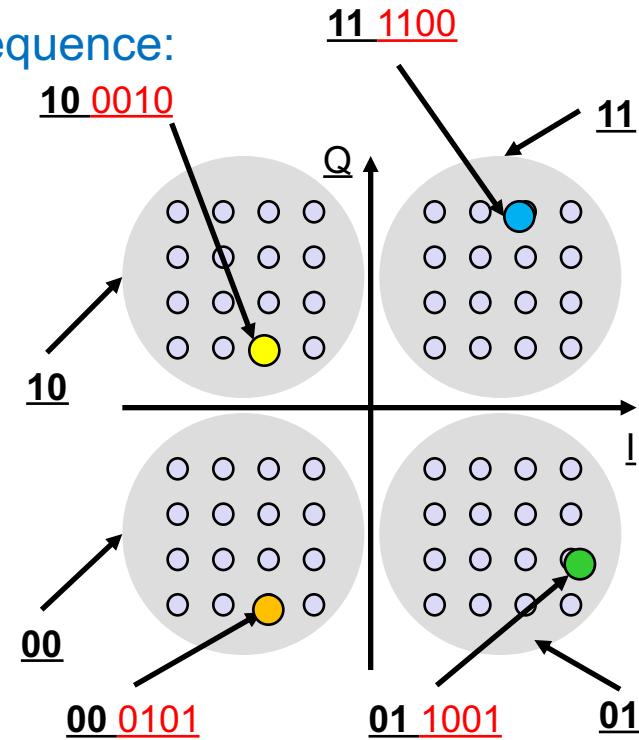
- Ex. Let's assume a video-call generates these sequences of bits to transmit:
- Voice: 10 01 11 00...
- Video: 0010 1001 1100 0101...
- Which will be merged in the following unique sequence:
- **100010 011001 111100 000101**

Q: what happens if the channel has low noise?

- All the symbols are hit correctly with high probability! ● ● ● ●
- ...so the receiver can correctly interpret both voice and video



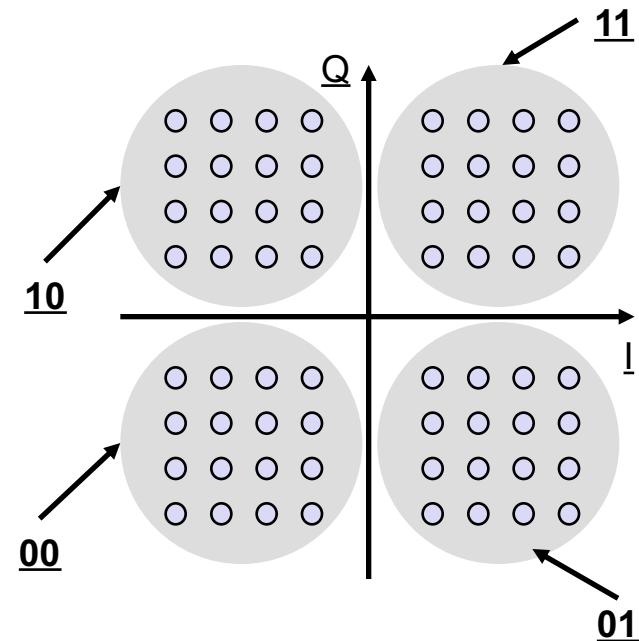
Supercalifragilisti
cexpialidocious!!!





The mobile Video-call

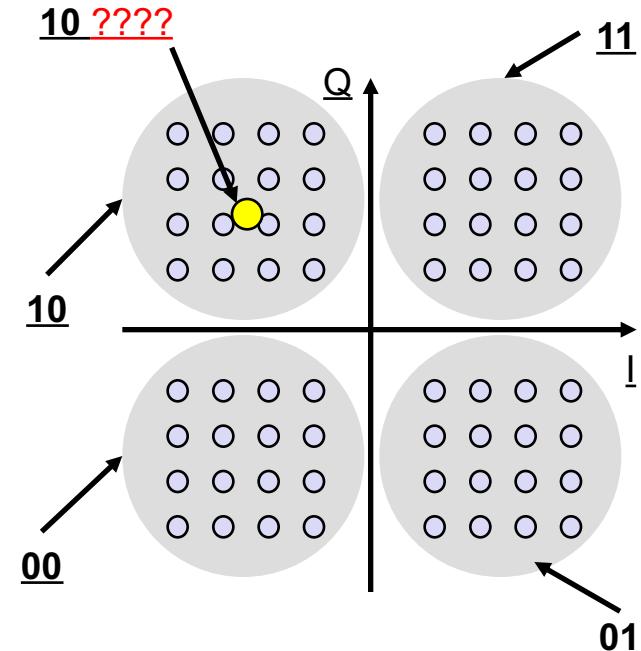
- Ex. Let's assume the call generates the following bit sequence to transmit:
 - Voice: 10 01 11 00...
 - Video: 0010 1001 1100 0101...
 - Which will be merged as the following sequence:
 - **100010 011001 111100 000101**
- Q: what if the channel has a high noise?**





The mobile Video-call

- Ex. Let's assume the call generates the following bit sequence to transmit:
 - Voice: 10 01 11 00...
 - Video: 0010 1001 1100 0101...
 - Which will be merged as the following sequence:
 - **100010 011001 111100 000101**
- Q: what if the channel has a high noise?**
- Many symbols are NOT hit correctly with high probability! ☺ ?



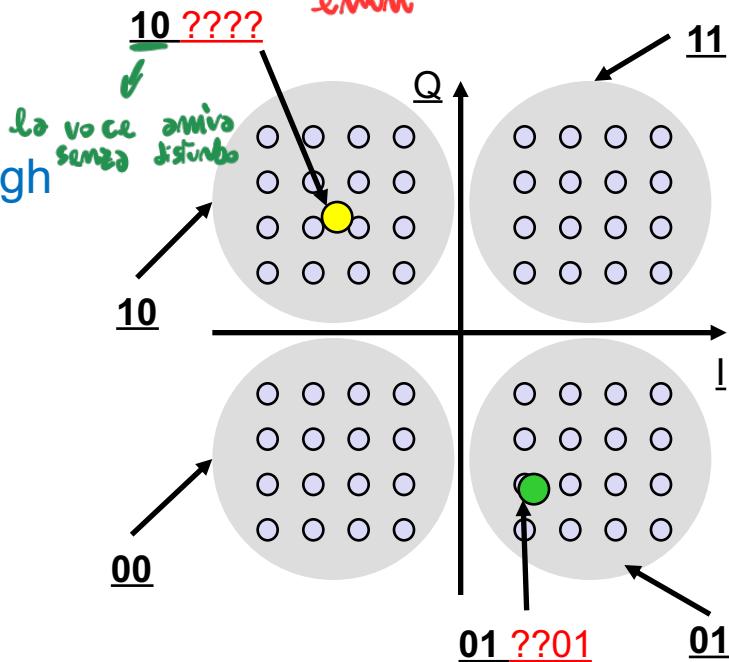


The mobile Video-call

- Ex. Let's assume the call generates the following bit sequence to transmit:
 - Voice: 10 01 11 00...
 - Video: 0010 1001 1100 0101...
 - Which will be merged as the following sequence:
 - **100010 011001 111100 000101**
- Q: what if the channel has a high noise?
- Many symbols are NOT hit correctly with high probability! ? ?

questi bit no, è veramente improbabile

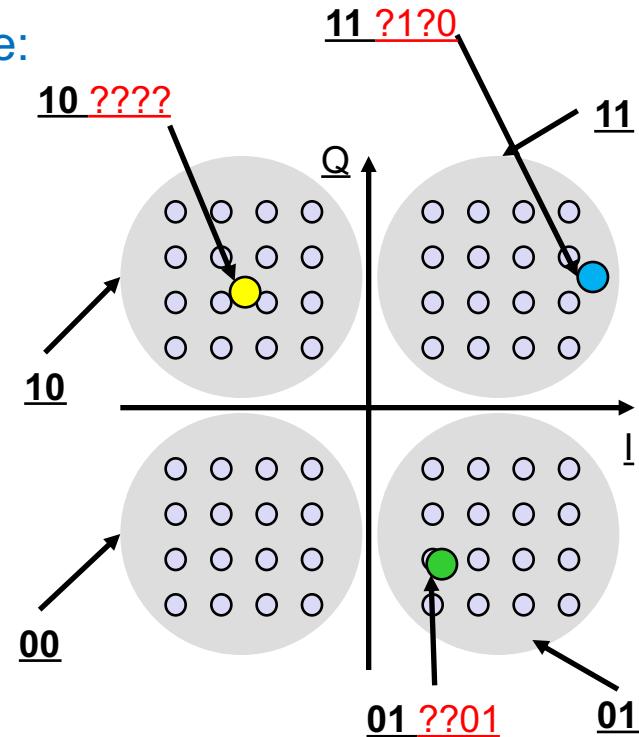
questi bit possono avere molti errori





The mobile Video-call

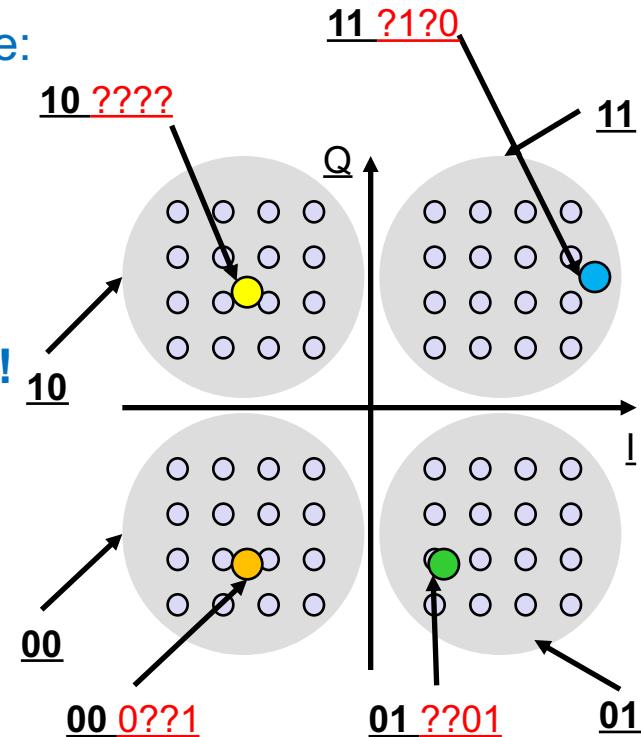
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- Q: what if the channel has a high noise?
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The mobile Video-call

- Ex. Let's assume the call generates the following bit sequence to transmit:
- Voice: 10 01 11 00...
- Video: 0010 1001 1100 0101...
- Which will be merged as the following sequence:
100010 011001 111100 000101
- Q: what if the channel has a high noise?
- Many symbols are NOT hit correctly with high probability! ? ? ? ?
BUT the right CLOUD is always hit correctly!





The mobile Video-call

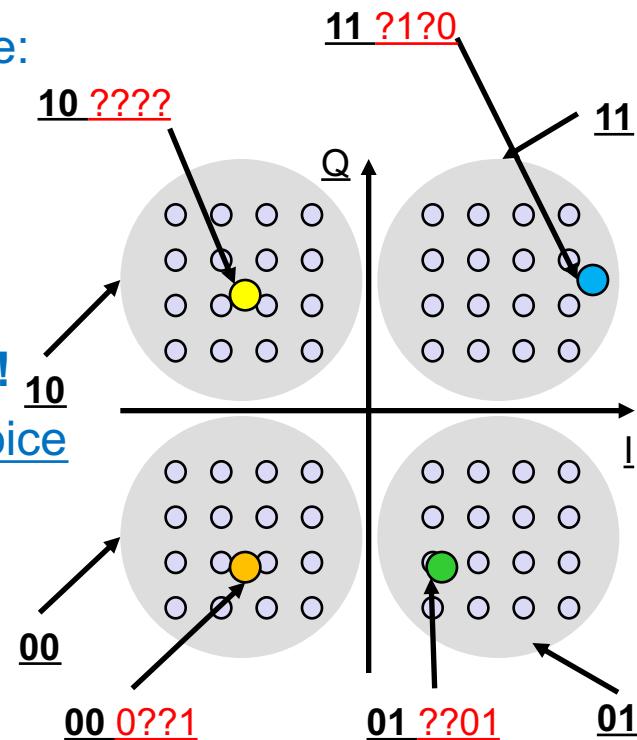
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- Voice: 10 01 11 00...
- Video: 0010 1001 1100 0101...
- Which will be merged as the following sequence:
- **100010 011001 111100 000101**

Q: what if the channel has a high noise?

- Many symbols are NOT hit correctly with high probability! ? ? ? ?
BUT the right CLOUD is always hit correctly!
- So the receiver is able to correctly detect the voice by sacrificing the video quality!



Supercalifragilisti
cexpialidocious!!!





Conclusion

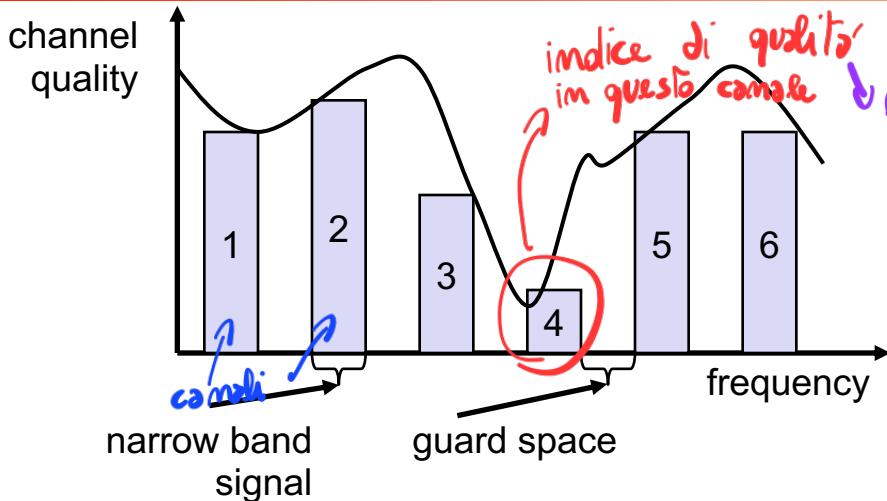
Where is the difference between the Good and the Bad in the wireless transmissions, given the same physical conditions?

NON è l'hardware → è il software che fa la differenza
↓ scelte algoritmiche

“It is mostly in the choices about efficient and effective protocol components, data structures and algorithms and HW advances, used in a way based on correct assumptions and by exploiting in the most practical and “intelligent” way the opportunities to turn a drawback or limits into a practical advantage or synergy”.

Previous examples clarify the active and relevant role of **protocols** to achieve a transmission potential in a harsh world.

Spreading and frequency selective fading

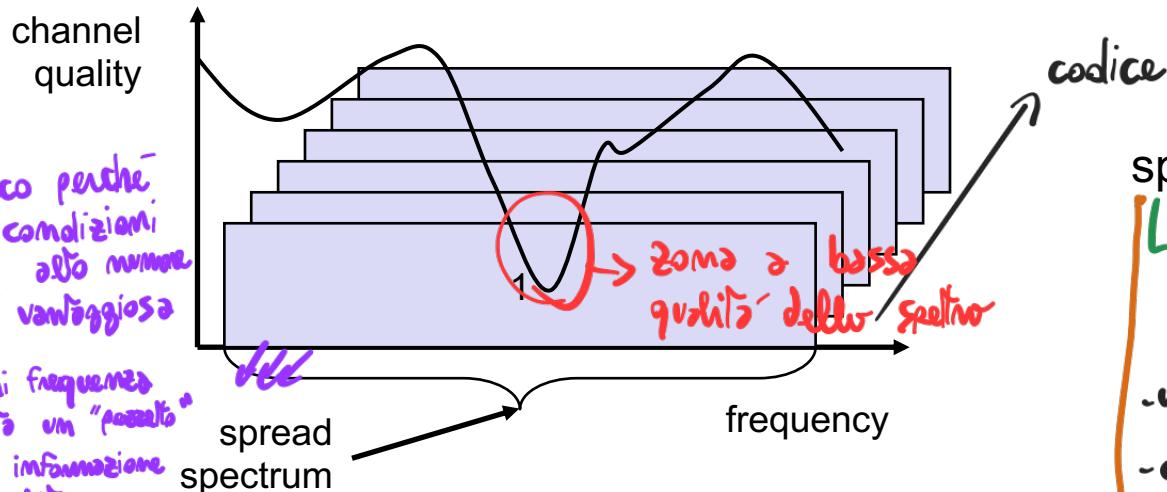


indice di qualità bassa
im questo canale
Es. quantità di bit sbagliati individuati con la matrice di parità

canali con una o poche frequenze adiacenti
narrowband channels

vantaggi: sprecano poco spettro di frequenze

svantaggi: sensibile se c'è molto rumore



ecco perché in condizioni di alto rumore è vantaggiosa ogni frequenza porta un "pacchetto" di informazione dei bit
vedo la condiz. con le relative simboli da

canali che usano tutto lo spettro di sequenze
→ canali vengono differenziati da una caratteristica, come il codice chipping sequence

spread spectrum channels

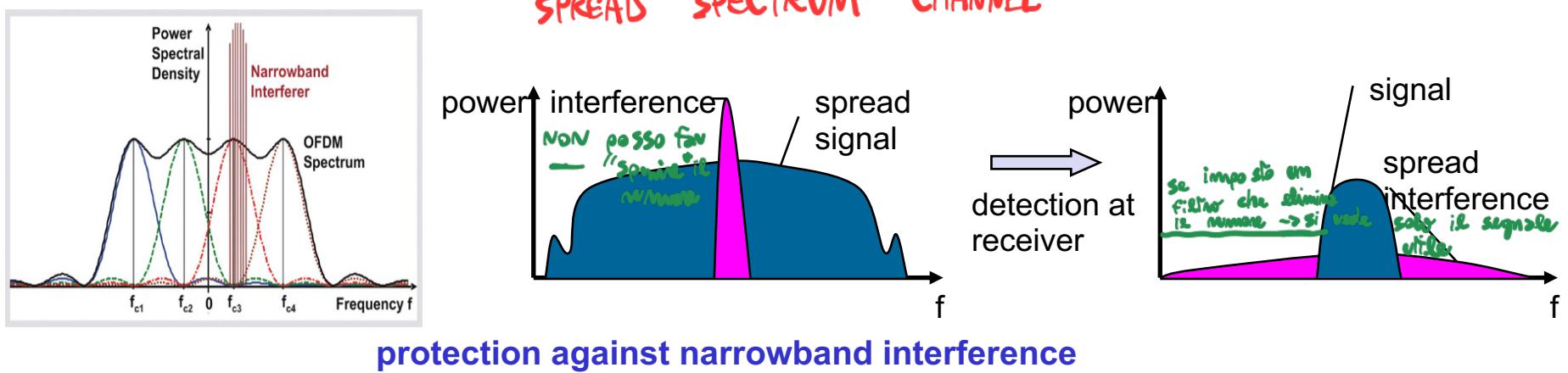
vantaggio: le zone "cattive" non hanno influenza se sono influenti se nella maggior parte delle frequenze la qualità dei canali è buona
migliore se c'è molto rumore

svantaggi:
- usano molte frequenze
- costoso da realizzare

il codice chipping sequence

Spread spectrum technology

- Problem of radio transmission: frequency dependent fading can wipe out narrow band signals for duration of the interference
- E.g. DSSS modulation and correspondent CDMA access technique spread narrowband signal into a broadband signal using special code
- protection against narrow band interference



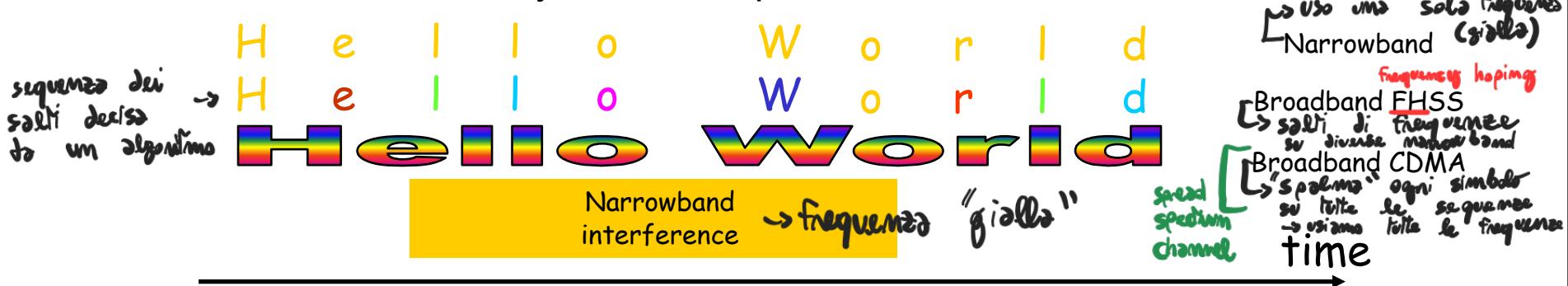
- Side effects:
 - coexistence of several signals without dynamic coordination
 - tap-proof (cannot be detected without knowing the code)
- Spread spectrum modulation Alternatives: Direct Sequence, Frequency Hopping

Spread spectrum technology

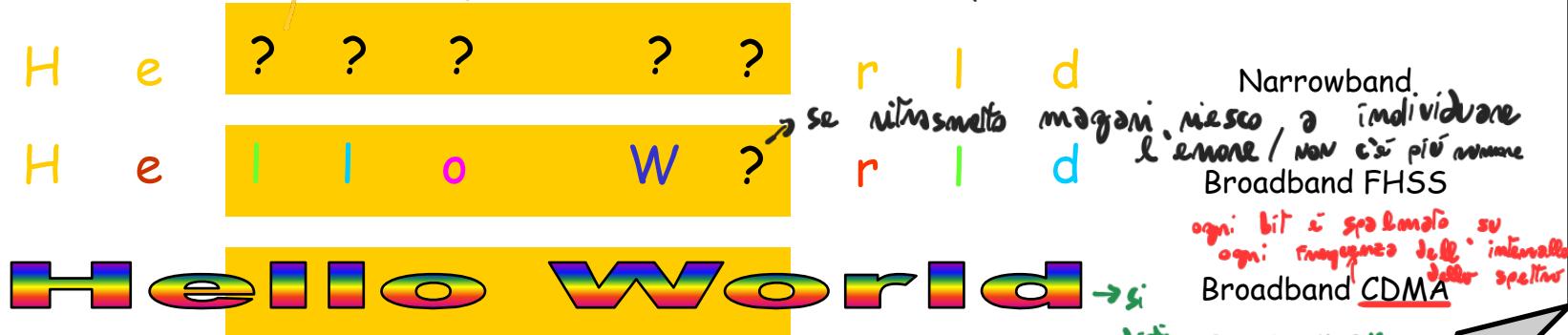
intuitive example: narrowband interference effect on transmission:

→ simboli come "lettere dell'alfabeto" nell'esempio

- transmit "Hello World" coded using narrowband "yellow" frequency and broadband "many colors" frequencies



- a burst of yellow interference adds to the signal for a significant time: what is the result at the receiver? siamo qua



DSSS (Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum) I

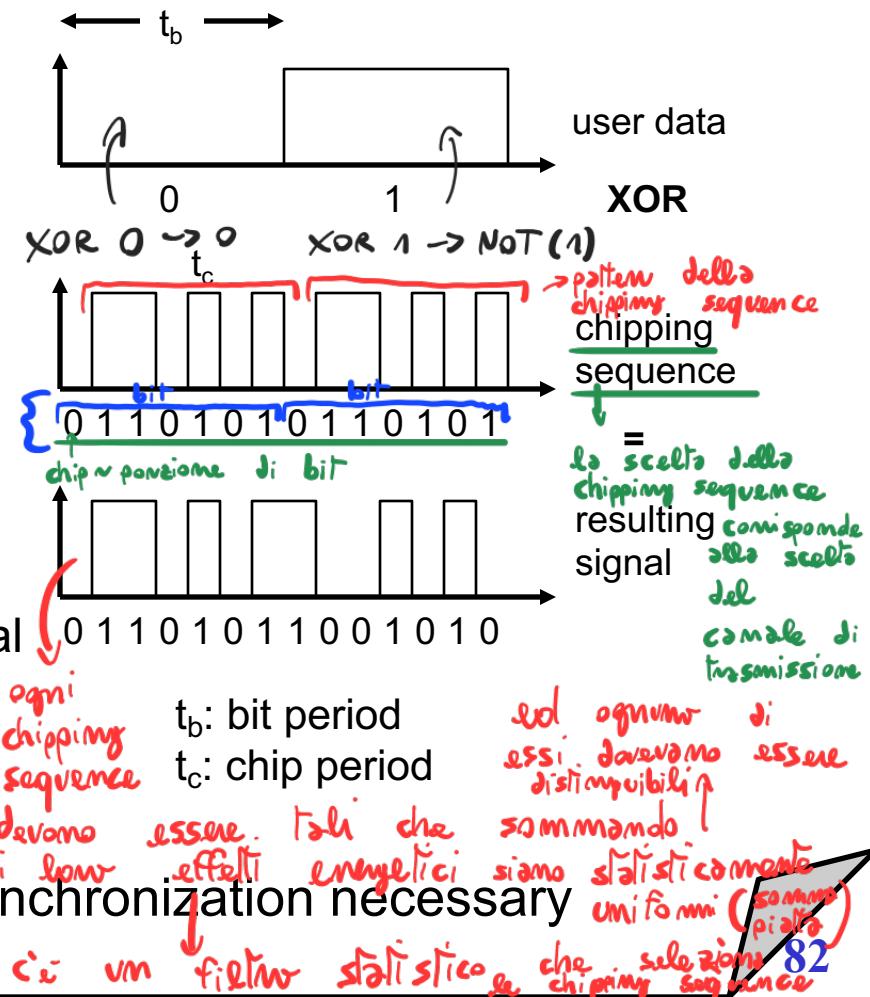
↳ uso tutto lo spettro per codificare le chipping sequence

- XOR of the signal with pseudo-random number (chipping sequence, or Barker sequence)

- many chips per bit (e.g., 128) result in higher bandwidth of the signal (low throughput)

- Advantages**

- reduces frequency selective fading
- in cellular networks
 - base stations can use the same frequency range
 - several base stations can detect and recover the signal
 - soft handover



- Disadvantages**

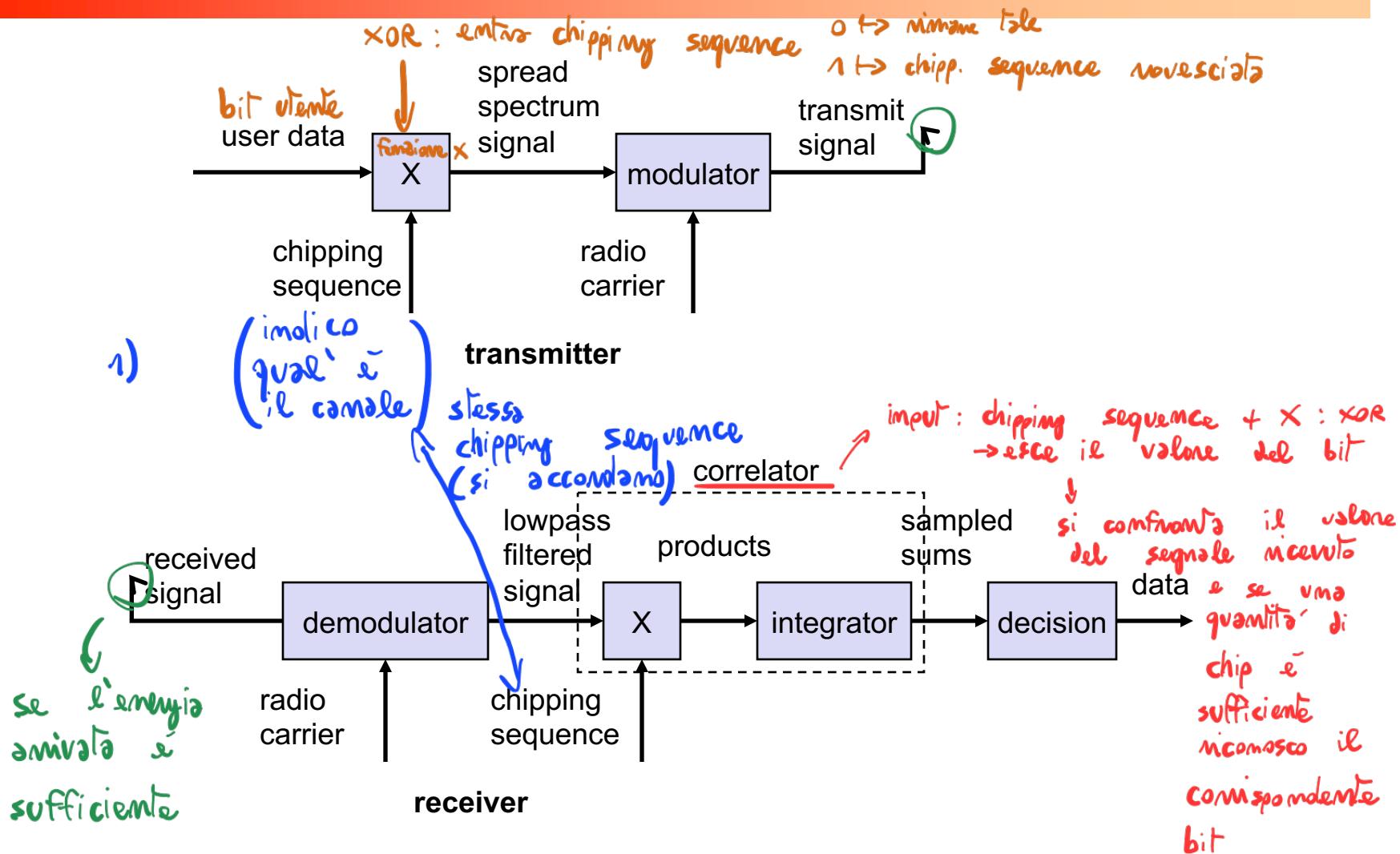
- precise power control and synchronization necessary

⇒ Serve avere una buona sincronizz.

tra trasmettente e ricevente:
Devo fare in modo che i
chip vengano letti in modo

comodo → se va troppo veloce / troppo piano
il ricevente non li "legge" correttamente

DSSS (Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum) II



→ non compatibile con i vecchi access point wi-fi

DSSS (Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum) III

IEEE 802.11b DSSS channel frequency assignment

Channel ID nella banda DSM (free)	Channel (center) frequencies (GHz)
1	2.412
2	2.417
3	2.422
4	2.427
5	2.432
6	2.437
7	2.442
8	2.447
9	2.452
10	2.457
11	2.462
12	2.467
13	2.472
14	2.484

→ 2412 MHz

canale subito
adiacente

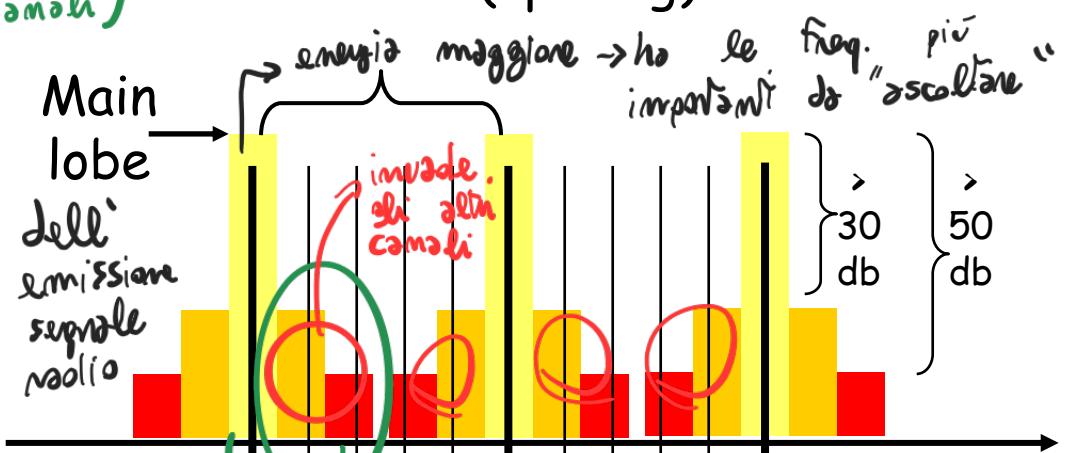
(separaz.
tra i canali) 5 Hz

Non Overlapping channels

DSSS channel frequency rule

25 MHz (spacing)

Main lobe
dell'emissione
segnale radio



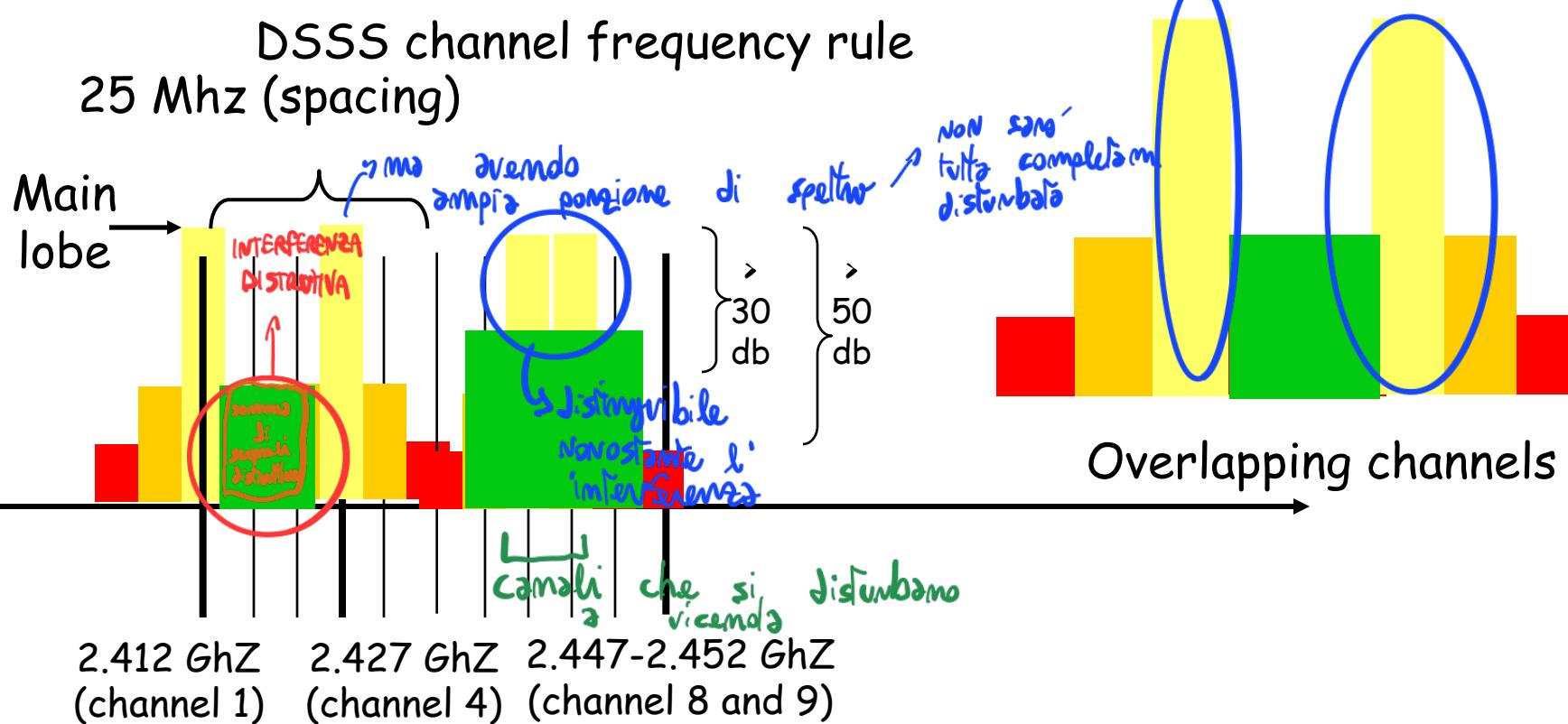
NON da' problemi
di sovrapposizione

2.412 GHz
(channel 1)

2.437 GHz
(channel 6)

2.462 GHz
(channel 11)

DSSS (Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum) IV



⇒ Se scelgo canali distanti, ho più probabilità di avere la possibilità di livello energetico di "comprendere i bit" mantenendo le interferenze grazie all'ampia distribuz. sulle freq. di spettro

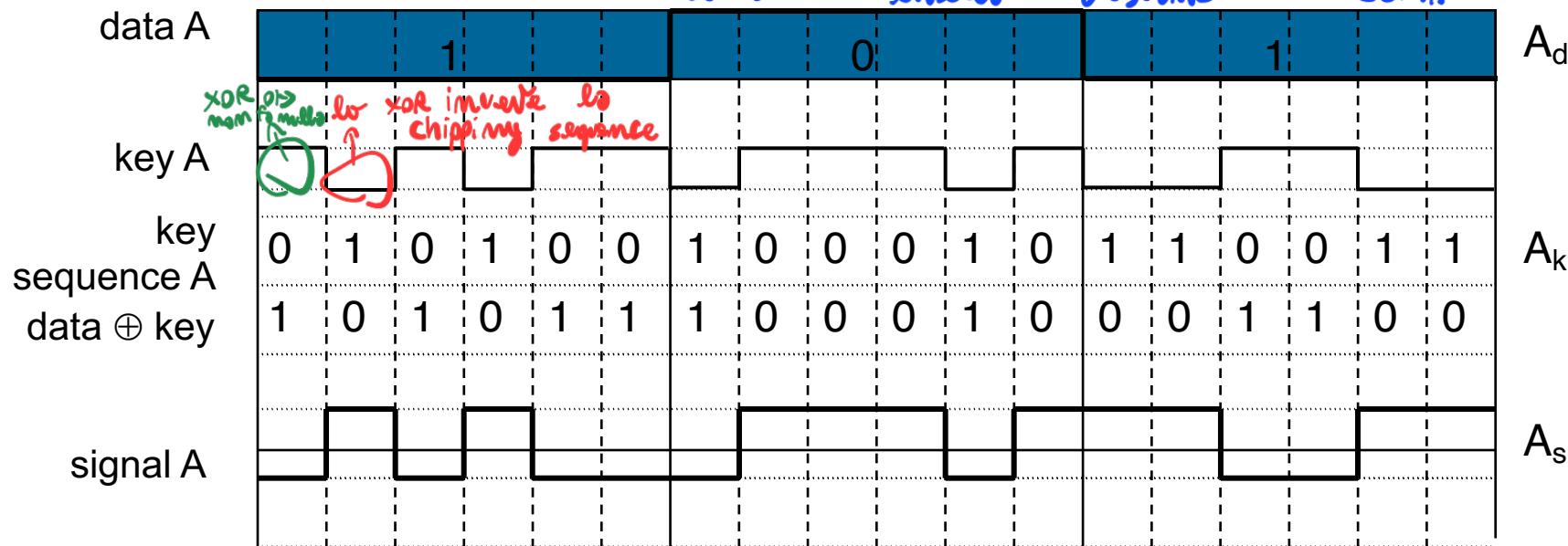
Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA)

Come funziona:

- Sender A → trasmittente sul canale A
 sends $A_d = 1$, key $A_k = 010011$ (assign: „0“ = -1, „1“ = +1) = (-1, +1, -1, -1, +1, +1)
 sending signal $A_s = A_d \oplus A_k = (-1, +1, -1, -1, +1, +1)$
 chip che trasmette per ragioni algebriche
 - Sender B → trasmittente sul canale B
 sends $B_d = 0$, key $B_k = 110101$ (assign: „0“ = -1, „1“ = +1) = (+1, +1, -1, +1, -1, +1)
 sending signal $B_s = B_d \oplus B_k = (-1, -1, +1, -1, +1, -1)$
- Both signals superimpose in space
- interference neglected (noise etc.)
 - $A_s + B_s = (-2, 0, 0, -2, +2, 0)$
- Receiver wants to receive signal from sender A
- apply key A_k bitwise (inner product)
 $A_e = (-2, 0, 0, -2, +2, 0) \bullet A_k = 2 + 0 + 0 + 2 + 2 + 0 = 6$
 - result greater than 0, therefore, original bit was „1“
 - receiving B
 $B_e = (-2, 0, 0, -2, +2, 0) \bullet B_k = -2 + 0 + 0 - 2 - 2 + 0 = -6$, i.e. „0“
- Leviamo essere stati sticamente NON corretti (somma di lunghezza produce una forma unica)
- grazie del codice (dimensione matematica) e capire il valore del bit (nella "mammella" di segnali)
- dal demodulatore ...
- segnale che ricevo somma algebrica delle chipping sequence: effetto dell'interferenza sul canale → non si riceve il bit trasmesso
- $> 0 \rightarrow \text{bit } 1 \text{ ("skyline diritta")}$
 $< 0 \rightarrow \text{bit } 0 \text{ ("skyline rovesciata")}$

CDMA on signal level I

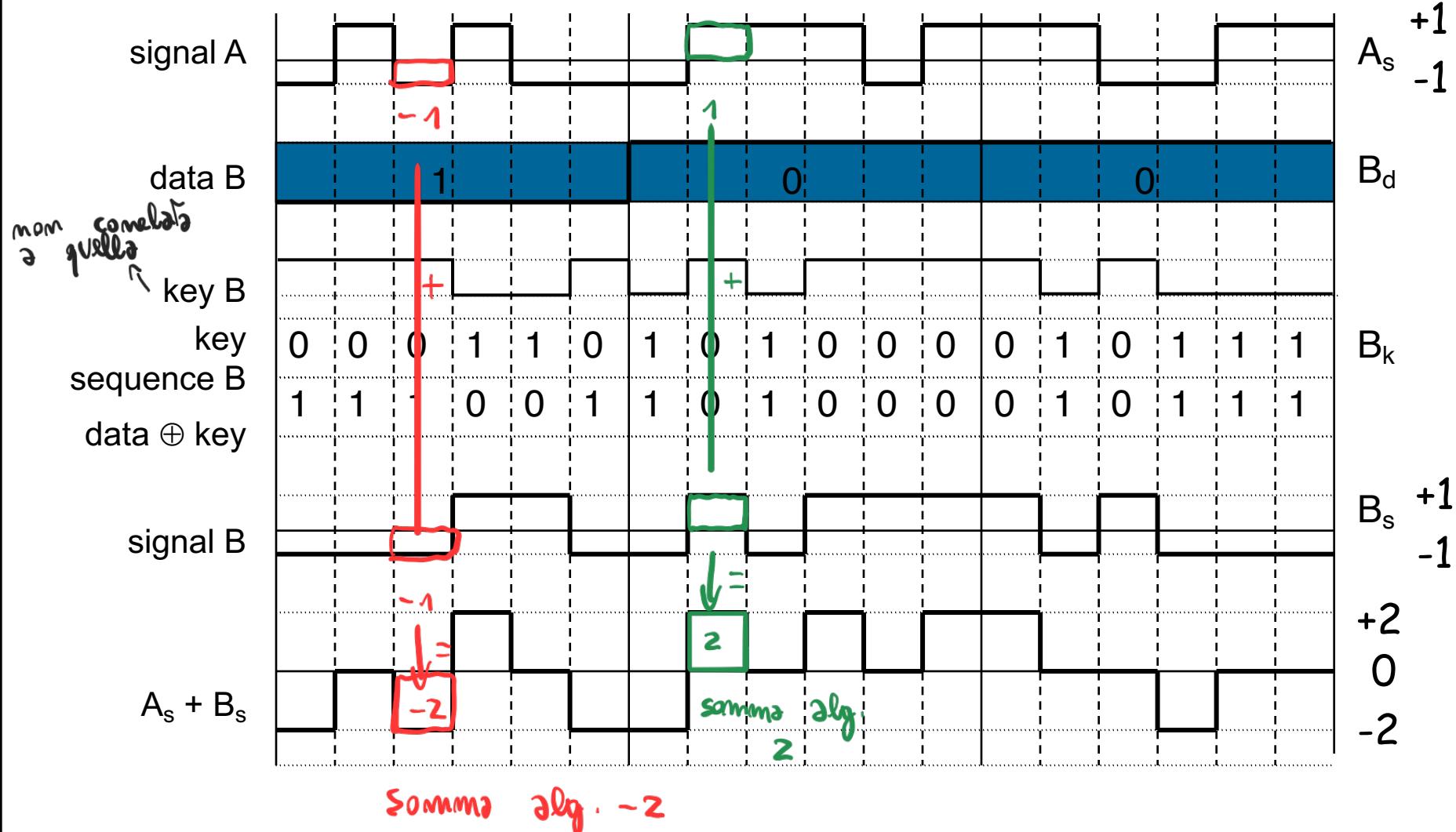
Questo istogramma fornisce una visione grafica di ciò che succede a livello algebrico in CDMA



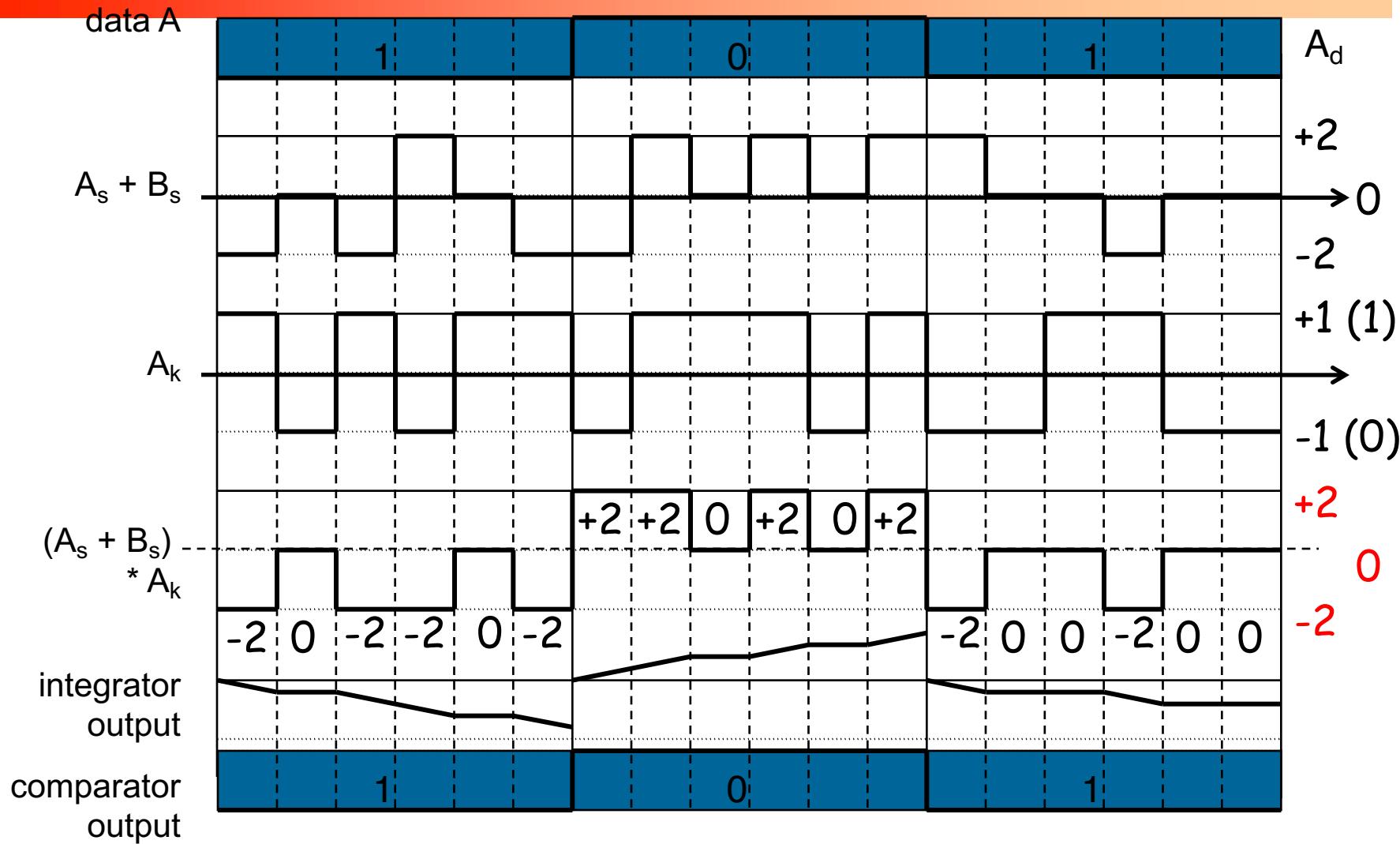
→ Ogni bit della sequenza vers' codificato usando una porzione della chipping sequence

Real systems use much longer keys resulting in a larger distance between single code words in code space.

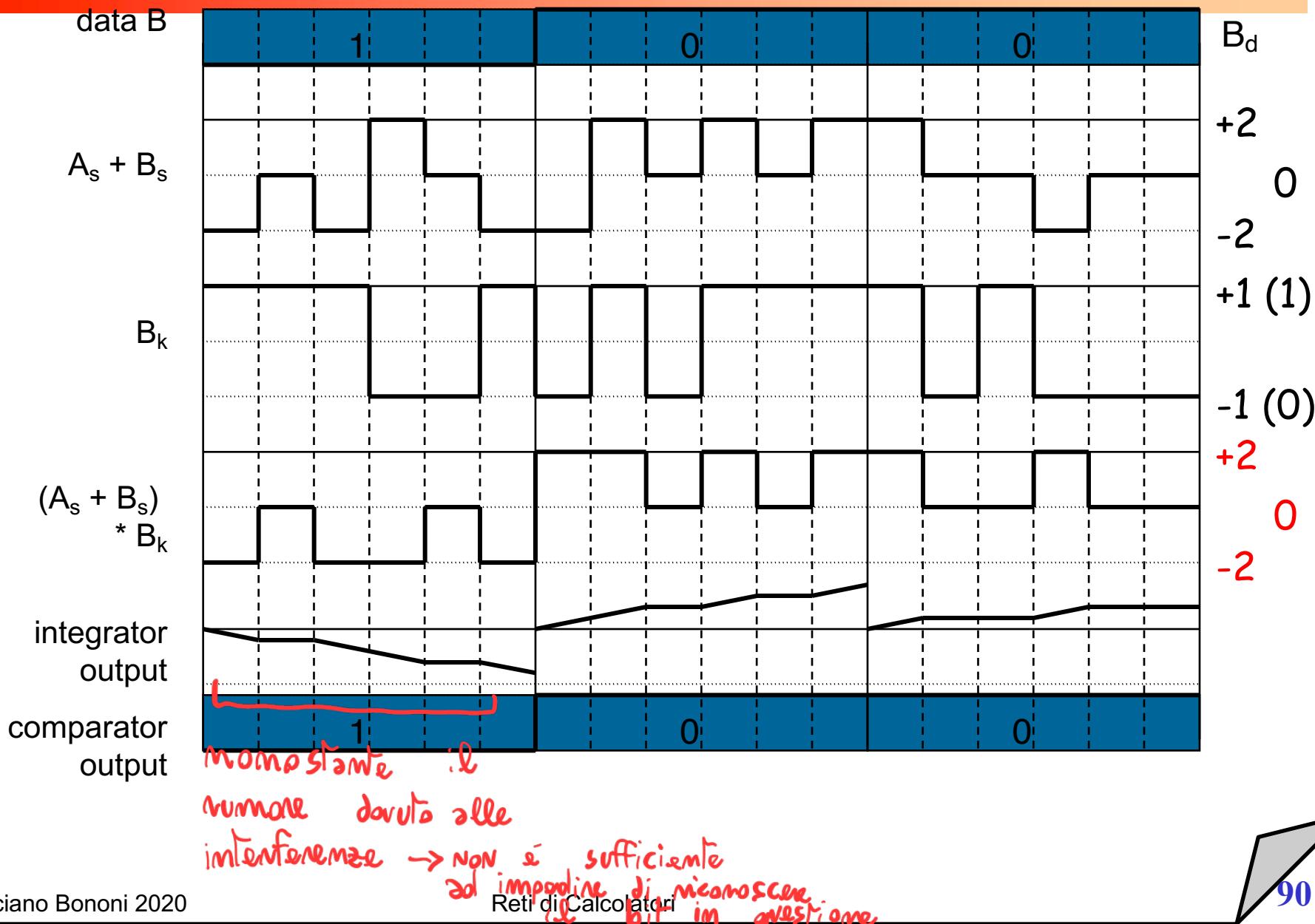
CDMA on signal level II



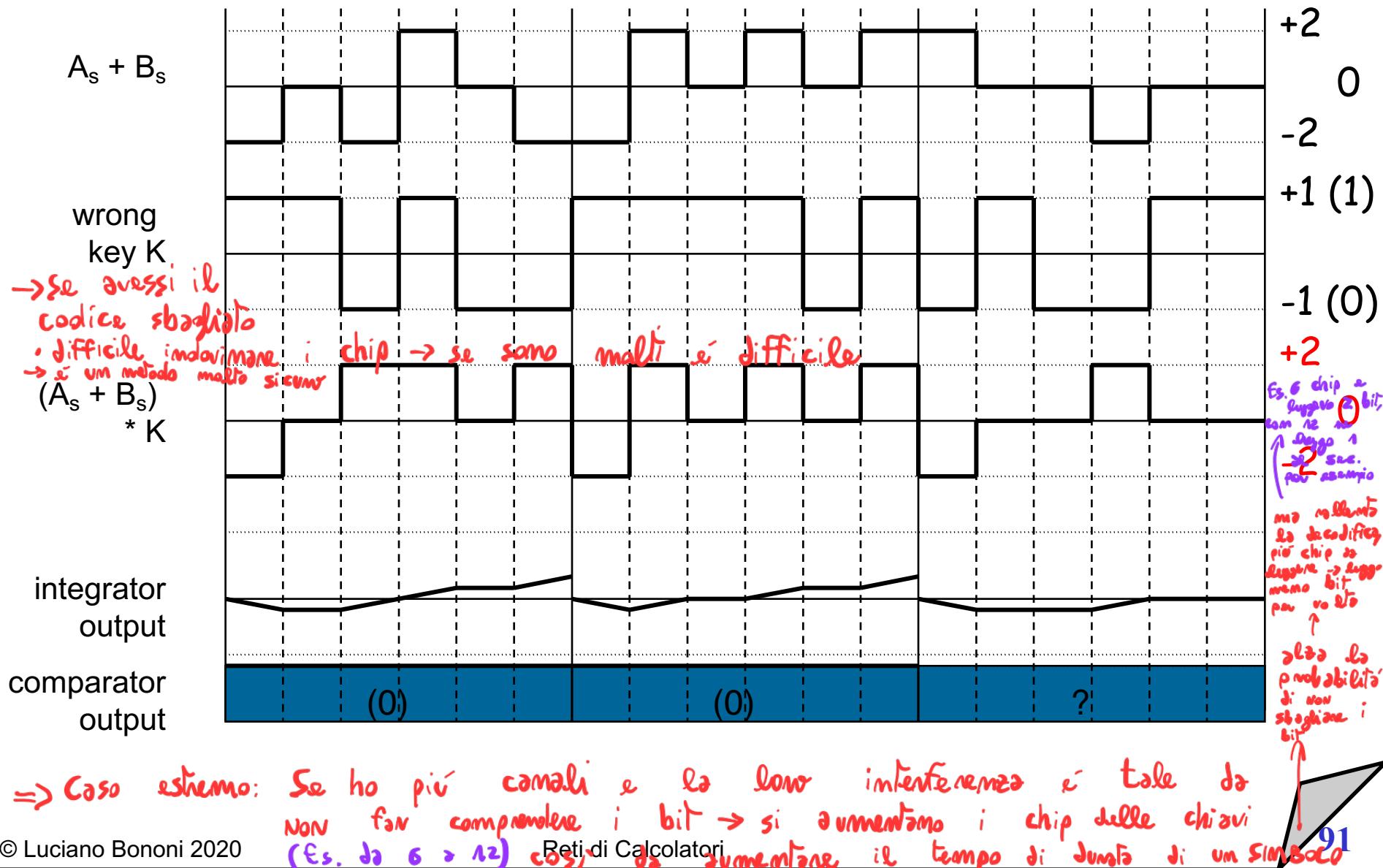
CDMA on signal level III



CDMA on signal level IV



CDMA on signal level V

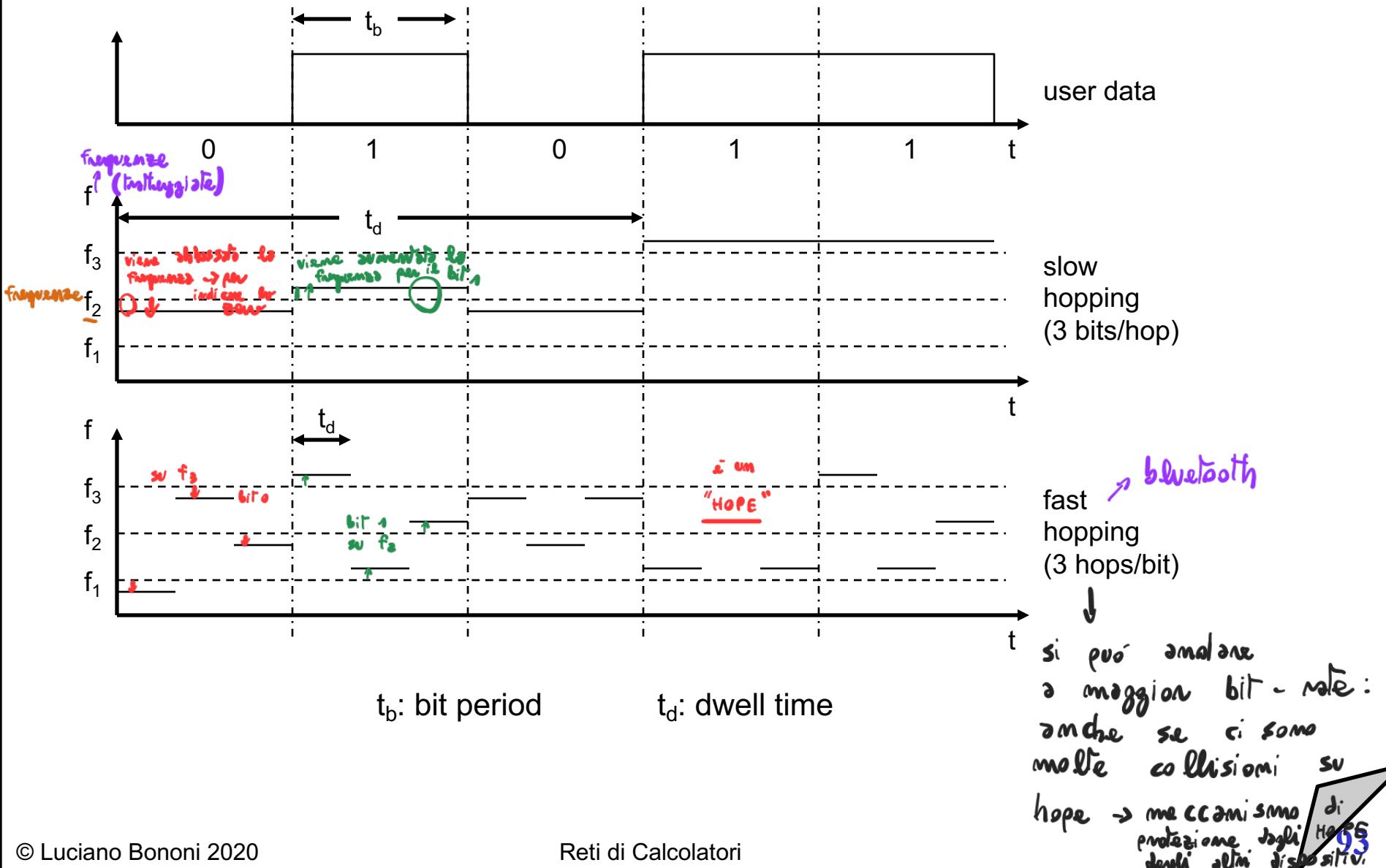


FHSS (Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum) I

⇒ I salti di frequenze sono determinati da un algoritmo

- Discrete changes of carrier frequency
 - sequence of frequency changes determined via pseudo random number sequence (e.g. seed = f(host identifier in Bluetooth))
 - si usa un generatore pseudo - casuale
 - e un seme generatore (della funzione)
 - che è l'identificazione della scheda di rete (32 bit)
- Two versions
 - Fast Hopping:
 - several frequencies per user bit
 - salti più veloci della durezza dei bit
 - Slow Hopping:
 - several user bits per frequency
 - salti più lenti della durezza dei bit
- Advantages
 - frequency selective fading and interference limited to short period
 - simple implementation
 - uses only small portion of spectrum at any time
- Disadvantages
 - not as robust as DSSS
 - simpler to detect

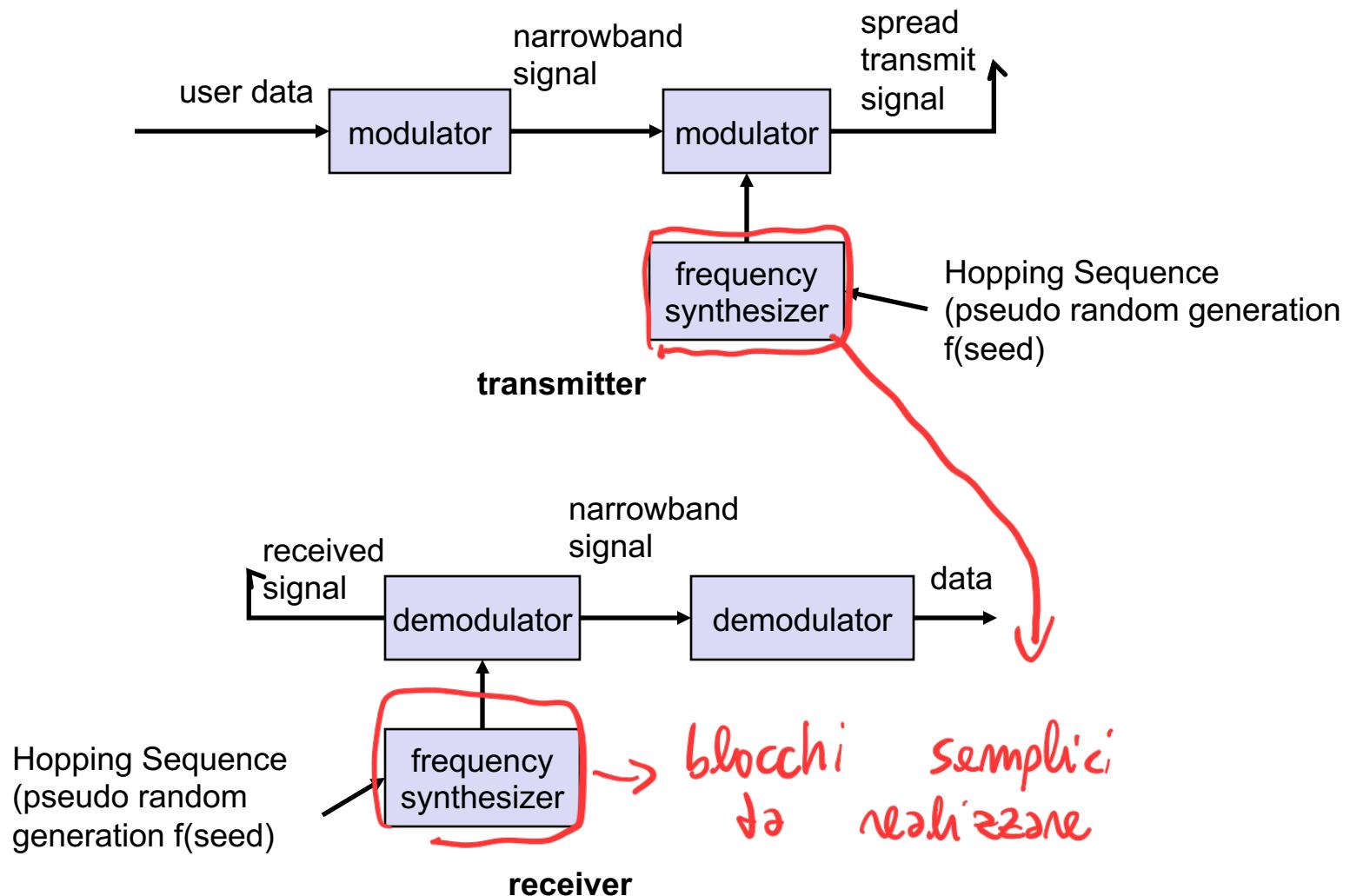
FHSS (Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum) II



Esempio vantaggio FAST HOPPING:

. 2 / 3 HOPE chiam

FHSS (Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum) III

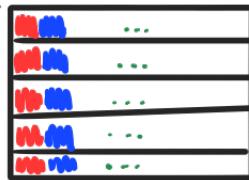


OFDM → Tecnologia "Orthogonal ...

- Very accurate adjacent communication channels
 - E' una tecnologia che trasmette dati in modo concorrente (allo stesso tempo) in canali paralleli sotto frequenza
 - Transmit data concurrently in parallel subcarriers (sotto canali o → Si "ascallano" i sub canali tutti insieme)
 - No need for separate filter for each sub-channel (like in FDM)
 - High bandwidth efficiency (see Nyquist rate formula)
 - Problem: doppler shift (at high speed) of subcarrier frequencies
→ I sub canali sono pacchetti di frequenze
 - Harmonics cancelation, low cost Fast Fourier Transform chips
 - Convolution coding (error correction with redundant information)
 - invento dimensioni aggiuntive grazie alla matematica
 - facilita i passaggi algebrici

mappatura di funzioni in zelle composte
→ vantaggio: permette di facilitare la descrizione
di un tempo meno con una funzione
diverso, più facile da trattare
 - More or less similar to: subcarriers transmit "parity bit"
- OFDM channels: 20 Mhz divided in 52 sub-carriers (300 Khz)
 - 4 subcarriers used as pilot (management) → contengono informazioni di protocollo
 - 48 subcarriers used for data (symbols coding = 1 symbol per subcarrier at a time) = 48 concurrent symbols
- OFDM in 802.11g is not compatible with DSSS in 802.11b!

⇒ OFDM permette la massima efficienza nella trasmissione



↓ sequenze di bit che viaggiano su subcarrier diversi

Esempio didattico con matrice di bit di parità (Oggi si usa la convoluzione)

Ho 4 subcamier:

0	1	1	0	1	0		Se im fondo ad ogni subcamier mettessi un bit di parità per un numero di bit per ogni subcamier
1	1	1	1	1	1		
1	1	1	0	0	0		
{	0	1	0	1	0	1	

subcamier
di controllo

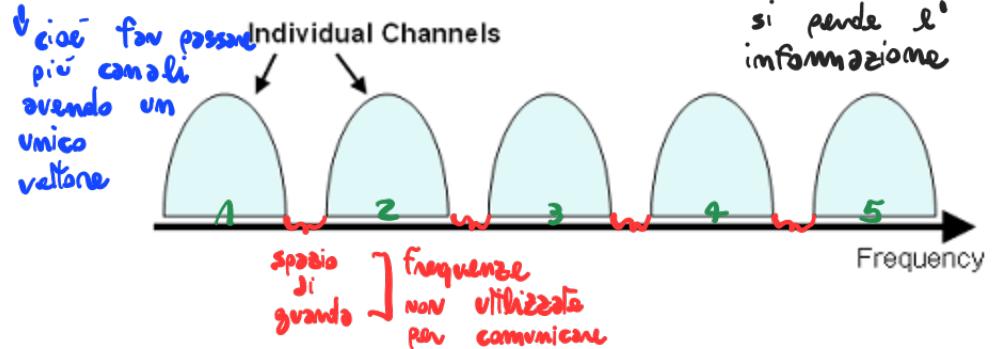
ERRORE

Diagramma: La matrice di bit di parità è visualizzata come un insieme di righe. La quarta riga, che rappresenta i dati di controllo, è segnalata da un brace rosso e una scritta "subcamier di controllo". Sopra la matrice, un'annottazione verde spiega: "Se im fondo ad ogni subcamier mettessi un bit di parità per un numero di bit per ogni subcamier". Inoltre, un'indicazione verde circonda il quinto bit della quarta riga, etichettato come "ERRORE".

OFDM → è soggetto ad un problema: EFFETTO DOPPLER, fa variare la frequenza → rischio: il bit esce dal subcarrier su cui viaggia, si perde l'informazione

- Reprise: Frequency division multiplexing (FDM)

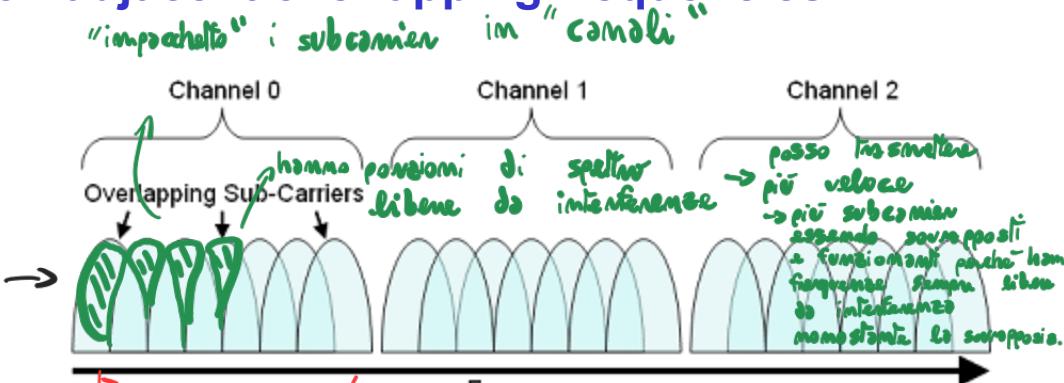
- non overlapping channels



- OFDM: frequency division multiplexing in which a single channel utilizes multiple sub-carriers on adjacent overlapping frequencies

Frequenze sovrapposte dei subcarrier: → subcarrier sovrapposti

⇒ Dedi chiamo un subcarrier alla Trasmissione/m ricezione di bit di parità

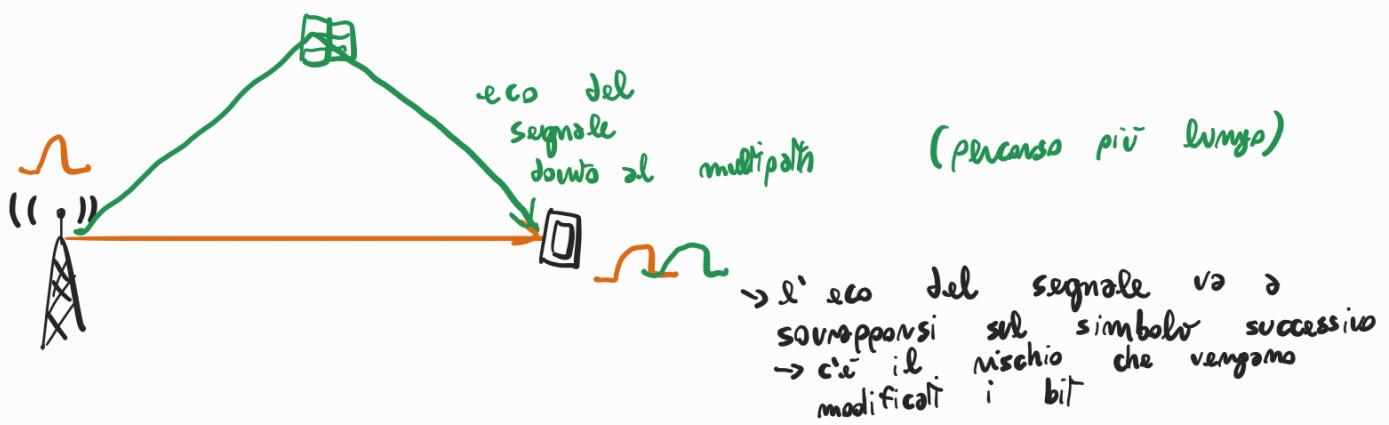


- Spectral efficiency (no guard space) → sono sovrapposte le frequenze

- Better symbol rate

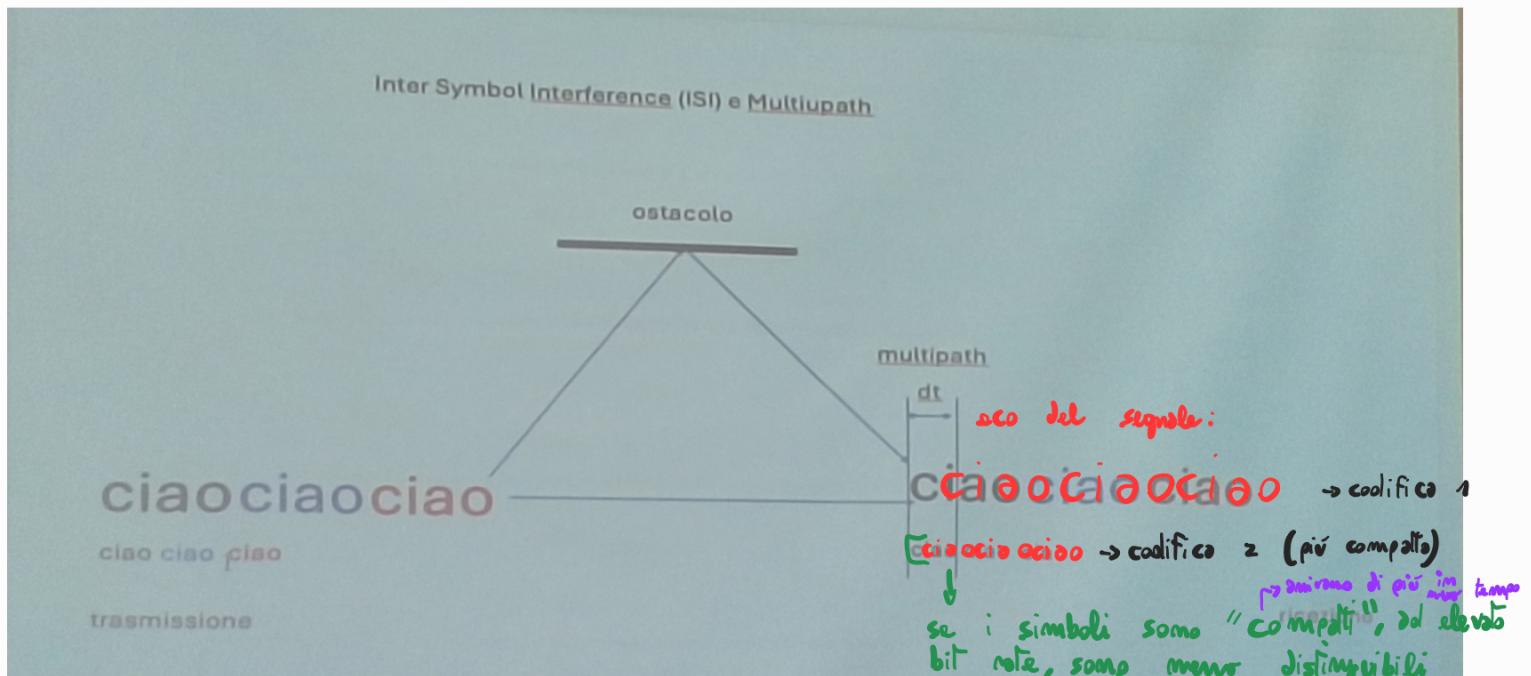
→ E' l'ORTOGONALITÀ che permette la sovrapposizione dei subcarrier, che sono matematicamente funzioni periodiche

Altro effetto dovuto al multipath: INTERSYMBOL INTERFERENCE



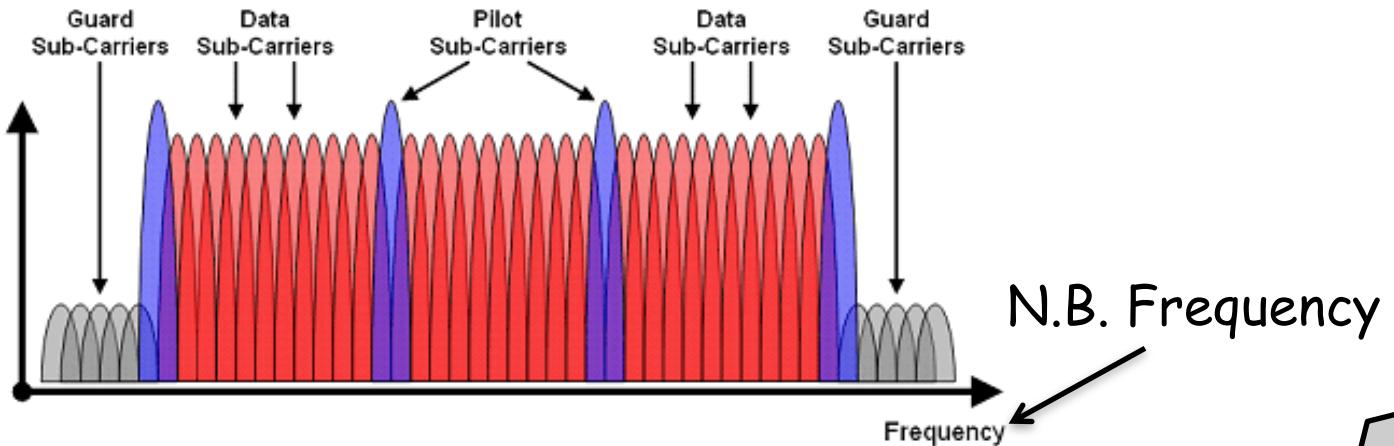
→ Diminuisco la dimensione temporale dei simboli

Esempio Bonomi:



e.g. OFDM

- E.g. IEEE 802.16 (WiMAX): internet access across long wireless communications links (up to 30 miles)
- 1 OFDM channel = 128 to 2048 sub-carriers
 - 1 sub-carrier bandwidth: 9.76 Khz (11.16 kHz in practice)
 - In 1.25 MHz there is space up to 128 subcarriers
 - ...Up to 20 MHz (2048 subcarriers)
 - BPSK, QPSK, 16-QAM, or 64-QAM modulation



How OFDM works

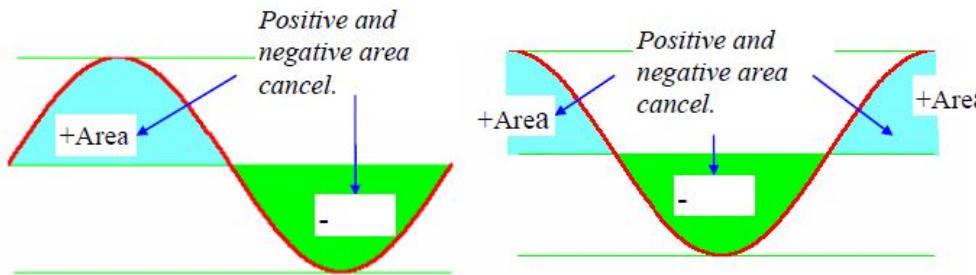
→ perché Orthogonal? → Ogni frequenza dentro il subcarrier è ortogonale alle altre

- 1- The importance of orthogonal subcarriers

↪ durata K dove l'energia della campana (area) positiva e quella negativa si equivalgono

- $\text{Sin}(x) * \text{Sin}(kx) = \text{orthogonal signal (Harmonics orthogonality)}$
- $\text{Cos}(x) * \text{Cos}(kx) = \text{orthogonal signal}$
- In general, all $\text{sin}(mx)$, $\text{sin}(nx)$, $\text{cos}(nx)$, $\text{cos}(mx)$ are orthogonal
- Orthogonal means that integral of signal (t) is zero over period T. This allows simultaneous transmissions on different carriers with no interference

→ permette di "cancelle" le frequenze che non mi interessano



→ Ci sono delle funzioni $f(t) = \text{sin } wt * \text{sin } mwt$ su un certo tempo K, il loro prodotto

(frequenze delle trasmissioni) che vettoriale è pari a zero

Sine wave multiplied by another of a different harmonic

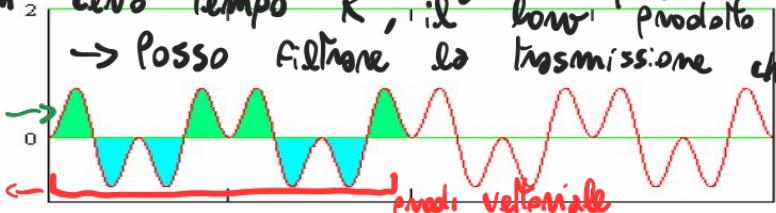
periodo vettoriale e pari a zero

Somma dell'energia:
campane verdi + campane blu
 $= 0$

durata del simbolo

→ La durata dipende da K

delle sinusoidi



ecco perché segnali sovrapposti possono coesistere trasportando l'informazione

How OFDM works

- E.g. OFDM with 4 carriers, 1 symbol per second (total for 4 carriers)
- Bit stream to be modulated (replace 0 with -1): **1 1 -1 -1 1 1 1 -1 1 -1 ...**
- Split the bit sequence in 4 sub-sequences

Carrier 1 → **C1 (1 Hz): 1 1 1 -1 1 -1 1 -1 ...**

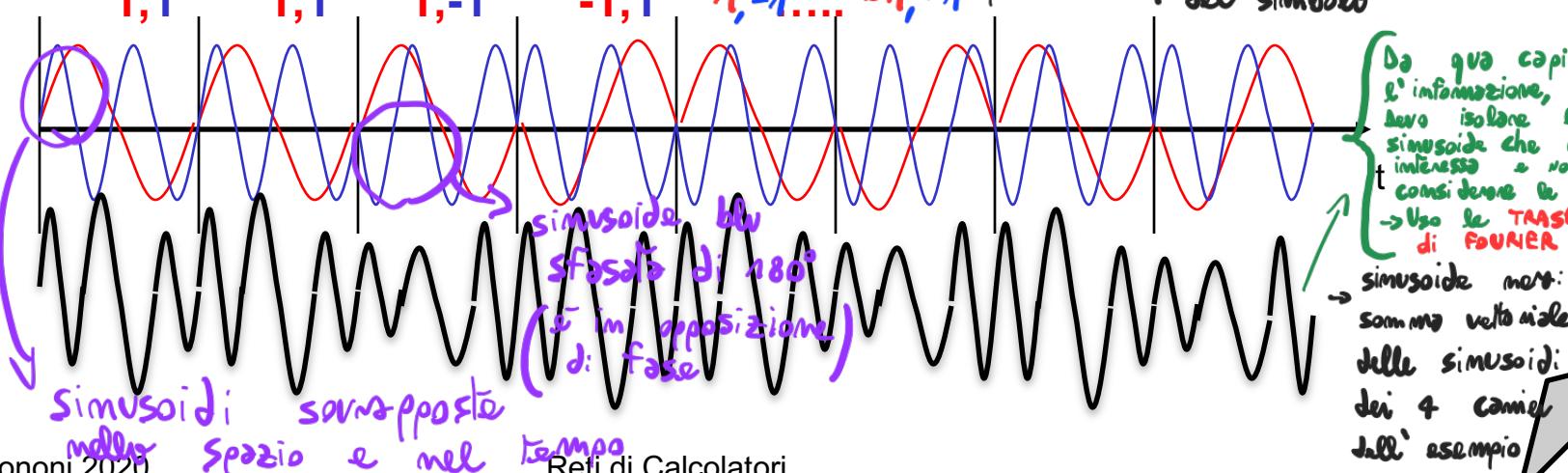
Carrier 2 → **C2 (2 Hz): 1 1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 1 ...**

Carrier 3 → **C3 (3 Hz): -1 1 1 1 1 -1 -1 1 ...**

Carrier 4 → **C4 (4 Hz): -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 ...**

Carrier 1:
Sinusoid
noza:
 $f = 1 \text{ Hz}$

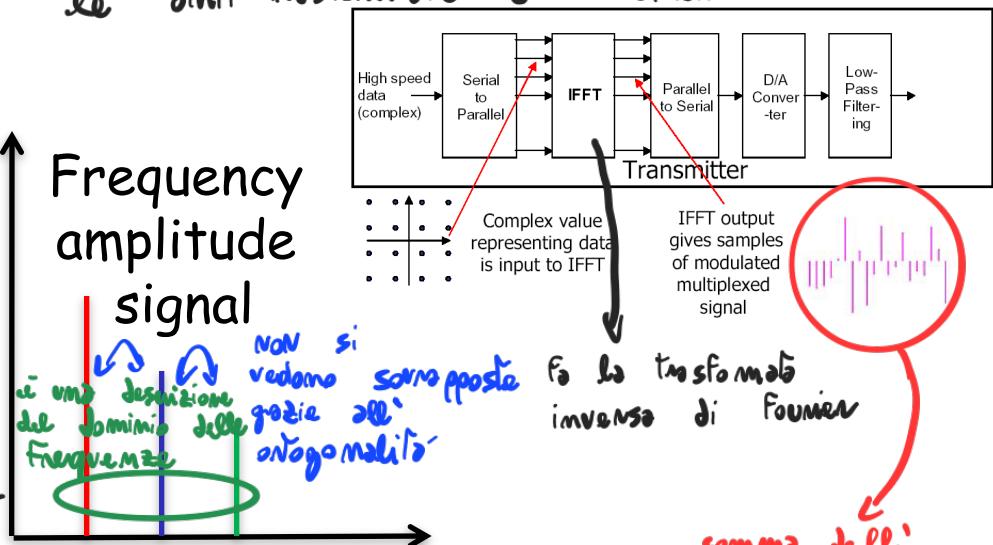
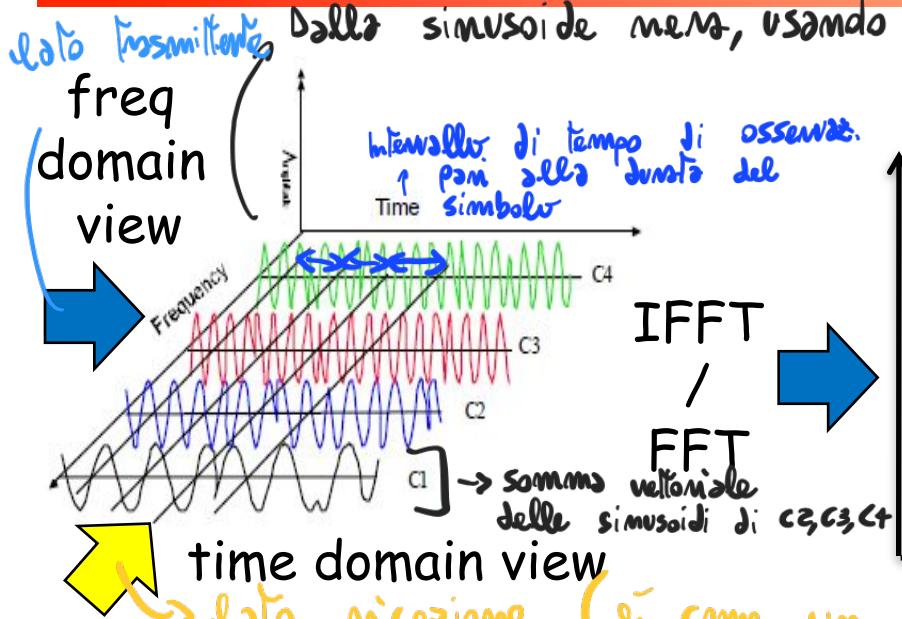
Carrier 2:
sinusoid
blv:
 $f = 2 \text{ Hz}$



Importante: dentro i sistemi di comunicazione serve che la durata dei simboli sia lunga abbastanza delle trasformate Fourier (dirette e inverse) da non essere più veloce

How OFDM works

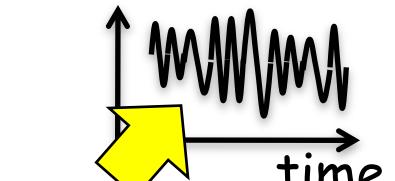
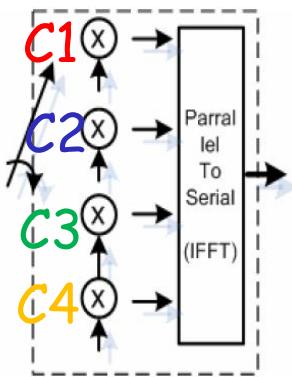
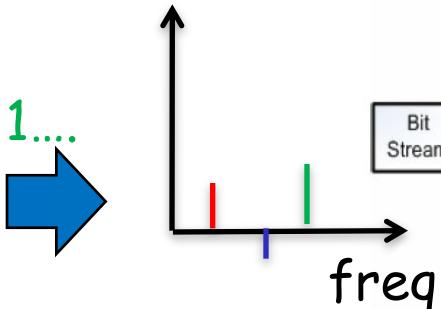
Si parte dal lato trasmettente:



Now think at C1, C2... bits like if they are variable amplitudes of frequencies...
...and apply the IFFT to transform it in a time domain signal:

Lato ricezione

1 -1 1....



time
time domain signal

lato ricevente si guarda il dominio del tempo

lato ricevente:
si usa la FFT
trasformata diretta di Fourier

...and viceversa!

Summary of OFDM

→ canali da 20 MHz, ognuno contiene 52 subcarrier

- OFDM encoding: ≈ 250.000 phase modulations per second

Data Rate (Mbps)	modulation	Bits coded per phase transition	^{bit di protezione} R = fraction of carriers used for convolution	Length of 1 symbol at the given data rate (#subcarriers * bits coded per symbol)	^{bit dati} Data bits encoded in 1 symbol
6	DBPSK	1	1/2	48 (48 bit su 8 canali)	24 → bit non di protezione, contengono i BIT DATI
9	DBPSK	1	3/4	48	36
12	DQPSK	2	1/2	96	48
18	DQPSK	2	3/4	96	72
24	16-QAM	4 (^{+ bit per simbolo})	1/2	192	96
36	16-QAM	4	3/4	192	144
48	64-QAM	6	2/3	288	192
54	64-QAM	6	3/4	288	216

prestazione minima → e salida

dovuto al fatto che

→ Questa tabella serve per riferiri ad uno standard

⇒ Se non tornano gli acknowledgement → diminuisco il bit rate