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CAD for Broadband Wireless Access Design

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Abstract - The paper observes CAD of leading companies in the field of wireless broadband systems development. The basic characteristics of appropriate software and design systems are shown including the most typical examples for their implementation.

Keywords - CAD, wireless broadband access, design.

I. INTRODUCTION

The leading companies, that provide marketing research, predict [1] the huge growth in application of wireless broadband access equipment. This shows the need in CAD for Wireless Broadband System Design, that provides an effective way to design wireless systems, such as LMDS, MMDS, BWS, WLL, and others, which allow to significantly solve the "last mile" problem, allowing for the communication infrastructure to grow.

That is why broadband wireless access (BWA) equipment design is performed on the base of multi-functional and specialized CAD systems and lead to the software and CAD system development.

II. CAD FOR WIRELESS BROADBAND ACCESS DESIGN

The tasks for broadband wireless access are solved by sets of different systems, such as "point-to-point" (PtP) or simple radio-relay line, "point-to-multipoint" (PMP), MMDS, LMDS, MVDS and other. Usually, such systems work on microwaves in the frequency range of 2 to 40 GHz and use different access methods – FDMA, TDMA, CDMA, orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) – code (COFDM) and vector (VOFDM). The information flow rate and bandwidth depend on the modulation method used – QPSK (4 QAM), ... 64 QAM, 256 QAM and other.

The usual broadband wireless access system is shown on the Fig.1 [2].

It includes the Network Management System or a network node, Base Station, user equipment (CPE Transceiver and other). The network node devices provide multiplexing, channel division, routing, modulation and demodulation,

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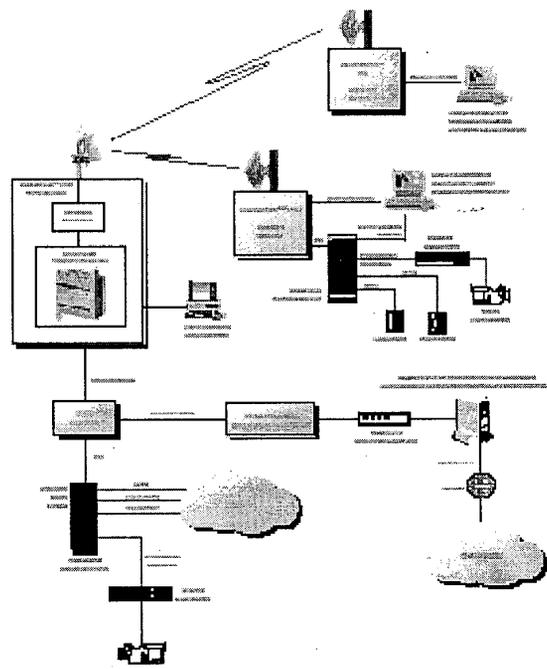


Fig.1 Multi-Service Broadband Wireless Access solution

different protocols support (including ATM). Base Station is a transceiver and an antenna system. The user equipment, except for the transmitter, can contain network interface modules, which provide the necessary service to the user – data, video and television signal (analog and digital), Internet.

From the large amount of software packages the modern requirements of the WBA design are fulfilled by the software of Ansoft Corporation [3], ICUCOM Corporation [4], Xpedian Design Systems [5], Elanix Inc. [6], Agilent Technologies [7], EDX Division, Comarco Wireless Technologies, Inc. [8].

Ansoft's Serenade Design Environment offers a powerful range of circuit, system, and electromagnetic simulation tools for the modern RF and microwave designer. Windows interface provides an intuitive, easy-to-use environment that allows the user to maximize productivity and facilitates data transfer between the simulator and other tools, such as word processors and presentation software.

Symphony adds efficient analog, digital, and mixed-mode (analog and digital) system analysis capabilities to the Environment. Users can quickly construct a system by including blocks from libraries of built-in analog RF and digital signal processing (DSP) components. Blocks such as channel coders, analog and DSP filters, amplifiers, oscillators, and fading channel models enable engineers to quickly put

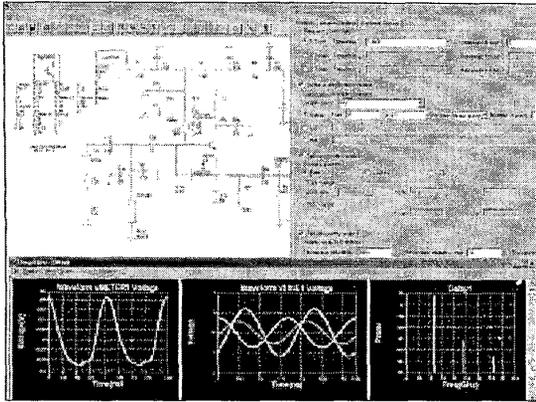


Fig.5. Windows-based Xpedition GoldenGate, integrated with OrCAD schematic capture, is a powerful simulator and display tool

SystemView provides a sophisticated analysis engine. In concert with Microsoft's Windows family of operating systems, SystemView helps to concentrate on what's really important...designing, simulating and documenting your systems rapidly and efficiently. And taking the next step to hardware implementation is a mouse click away with DSP Direct options such as the Xilinx FPGA option.

SystemView consists of two primary windows: the System window and the Analysis window. Design your system in the System window by selecting tokens from various libraries including Sources, Sinks, Operators and Functions. Parameters for each functional block are specified by double-clicking on the block, then entering values in user-friendly dialog boxes.

Large systems can be easily simplified in SystemView by defining groups of tokens as MetaSystems. A MetaSystem allows a single token to represent a complete system or subsystem. MetaSystem connections are handled in the same manner as any other SystemView token. A simple mouse click opens a window showing the complete subsystem contained in the MetaSystem (Fig.6-7).

SystemView contains all of the tools necessary to develop modern wired and wireless communications systems. Typical applications include PCS/cellular radios (GSM, CDMA, TDMA, $\pi/4$ DQPSK); cordless phones, pagers, and modems (wired and wireless); satellite systems (GPS, DBS, LEOS); and spread-spectrum systems. All of the elements required to perform complete end-to-end system simulations are available. This library includes error-correcting codes, base band pulse shaping (i.e. raised cosine), Gray encoding, modulation and demodulation, channel models, and data recovery. Complex models such as the Reed Solomon (RS) error-correction encoder/decoder, the Costas Loop, and the PLL demodulator are provided as individual functional blocks.

HP Advanced Design System(ADS) was developed to improve communication design process. This system is the culmination of HP EEsos's years of expertise in developing RF, microwave, and system design automation solutions.

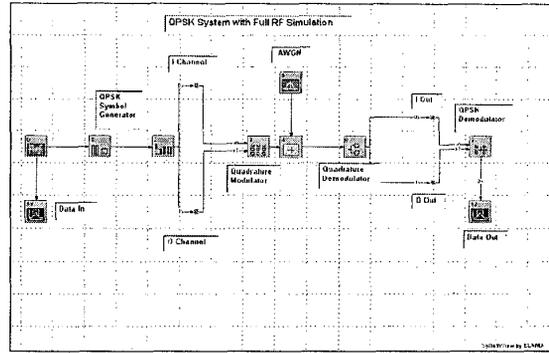


Fig.6. QPSK Simulation with RF Frequency Included

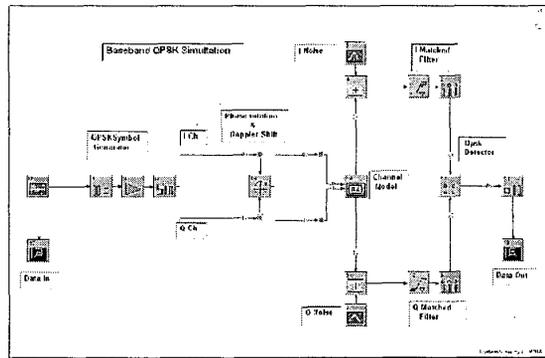


Fig.7. Baseband QPSK Simulation

Complete, Integrated Solutions for End-to-End Communication Signal Path Design HP Advanced Design System is a family of EDA modules that offers designers of communications products a complete signal path solution. The family is composed of EDA modules including circuit and system simulators, translators, layout solutions, models, libraries, etc. The modules have been selectively bundled into design suites that provide solutions to specific problems.

HP offers a variety of suites, bundled to provide solutions to communications system, DSP, RFIC, microwave, RF board, layout, and related design problems.

The following suites are explained in HPADS: HP Communication Systems Designer, HP DSP Designer, HP DSP Synthesis, HP RFIC Designer, HP Microwave Circuit Designer, HP RF Board Designer. HP ADS also offers specialized solutions for high-frequency structure simulation and statistical modeling of ICs and nonlinear devices.

Developed for communication system architects and subsystem designers, this suite lets you model, compare, and trade off architectures, standards, system partitions, specifications, and other factors that affect a system's performance. The suite simplifies the generation of system-level and subsystem-level specifications that are not over- or under-specified. This can translate into significant savings of component development time. A typical radio link, for example, has at least an encoder, decoder, modulator, demodulator, up-converter, down-converter, power amplifier,

low-noise amplifier, and IF section. The minimal benefit from not over-specifying these components could exceed one engineering month. Further, the statistical package (included in Premier) offers guidance on how to maximize manufacturing yield and minimize cost. Finally, the ability to download or upload analog and digital signals to instrumentation leads to better analysis and understanding of the hardware during the critical integration phase (Fig.8).

There are three versions of this suite:

- **HP Communication Systems Designer** is tailored for RF system engineers. It contains an RF simulator that accurately predicts performance of complete RF systems. It also includes a set of block-level RF models for linear and non-linear parts. Some functionality is restricted with this version of the suite.

- **HP Communication Systems Designer Pro** offers RF system modeling and general signal processing, including DSP. In addition, it allows co-simulation between RF system models and DSP simulations. For example, this package allows to implement floating-point DSP algorithms and, in the same simulation, predict system performance measures like BER.

- **HP Communication Systems Designer Premier** extends the suite's simulation capability to include radio propagation models for GSM, IS-95 CDMA, and IS-54 TDMA. And, with the addition of the Matrix model set, you can create block processing models for data compression methods such as JPEG and MPEG. The matrix models also allow to do bi-directional co-simulation with MATLAB.

HP DSP Designer, HP DSP Synthesis, HP RFIC Designer, HP Microwave Circuit Designer, HP RF Board Designer fulfil the tasks of elements design and the design of layout Communication Systems.

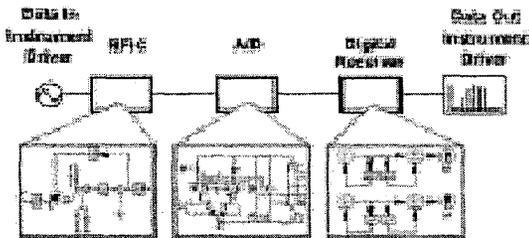


Fig.8. DSP Designer lets you integrate the RF, A-D and DSP components of a system into a unified design flow

EDX Division of Comarco Wireless Technologies, Inc. provides the set of tools for wireless design: EDX SignalPro with the Network Design Module and the Microcell/Indoor Module.

EDX SignalPro is a comprehensive planning tool for LMDS, MMDS, WLL, PCS, cellular, and other wireless communication systems. It uses propagation models to perform coverage, interference and detailed link analysis studies for mobile and fixed wireless networks.

The Network Design Module includes capabilities for automatic system layout and frequency planning with the

support of different system types like AMPS, TDMA, GSM and CDMA. For fixed point-to-multipoint networks, the module can develop system layouts with multi-sector hubs and an unlimited number of customer terminals (CTs), each of which can be specified with different directional antennas, power levels, frequencies, modulation schemes, and other. It provides complete two-way analysis, including signal levels, fade margin, and rain outage (Fig.9).

The Microcell/Indoor Module includes ray-tracing propagation modules that consider the location of building walls and corners. This module features outdoor and indoor microcell models for signal level analysis. It also gives a possibility to calculate bit error rates for multiple digital modulation types.

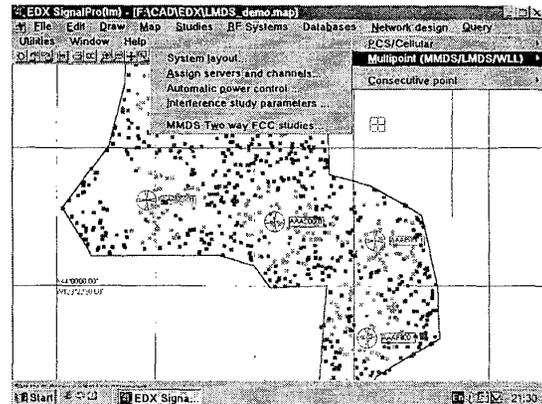


Fig.9. Examles Map LMDS

III. CONCLUSION

The common part for the whole CAD BWA is the existence of both text and graphic interfaces, element and graphics editors, database and libraries, information output service. All CAD for BWA not only compete, but add each other, which increases their application domains.

The results of this work can help designers of equipment and wireless broadband systems to choose an effective tool for simulation and design.

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