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A Novel DCT Preceded SLM Technique to scale down PAPR of OFDM system

Abhishek Katare

Department of Electronics and Communication, Bundelkhand Institute of Engineering and Technology, Jhansi, India

ABSTRACT: Peak to Average Power Ratio (PAPR) in Single Carrier system is 1, 0 dB, Hence There is no Significant deviation from the mean Power level. In OFDM system we are loading the Symbol in Subcarrier and then take IFFT of this signal. In OFDM system the information symbol X(0), X(1), X(2) is $\pm a$ these information symbol are loaded in subcarrier and the transmitted symbol is IFFT of this symbol. commonly PAPR is OFDM system is N which is means that PAPR is an OFDM system is significantly higher, further the PAPR is rises with N, i.e. the number of subcarrier. More value of PAPR in an OFDM structure comes for the reason that of IFFT operation, where data symbol across subcarrier could adjoin up to make a more peak value signal. In OFDM framework, the peak deviation about normal is fundamentally high, the signal level moves outside the dynamic range, here we are using SLM technique which is depending upon a DCT, in reducing the PAPR in OFDM system.

KEYWORDS: PAPR, OFDM, SLM, DCT, IFFT,

I. INTRODUCTION

In wireless communication, the constrained range of assets is amazingly significant. spectrum resources determine the system to oblige the number of clients, in this manner influencing the network construction and market positioning.. Enhance spectrum efficiency is especially important for the development of mobile communication, multiple access technology is one of the solutions to the shortage of spectrum resources [1]. OFDM is a unique case of no. of carrier modulation scheme, which has a place of the modulation technology, also has a multiplexing technology. Strong anti-fading ability, high spectral efficiency, good narrow band interference performance and other advantages make OFDM technology. another time gain people's attention [2].

With the improvement and innovation of science and technology, utilizing the DFT and IDFT to accomplish the objective of the modulation and demodulation of OFDM framework, enormously decrease the calculation[3]. However, high PAPR limits the wide utilization of OFDM technology, which straightforwardly influences the activity cost and effectiveness of the entire system [4]. High PAPR signals not only have necessity for the linear dynamic range of the power amplifier, but also the precision of the analog-to-digital converter / analog-to-digital converter. If it does not then signal distortion, serious interference, reduce the energy efficiency of the terminal and more disadvantages will show. The effective reduction of PAPR in OFDM is essentially required.

In OFDM, we generally modulation as well as multiplexing. Multiplexing is generally refer to many to one and modulation is process to transmit the information[5]. In OFDM, the input data s split into independent medium, modulated by data and then remultiplexed to create OFDM carrier. OFDM is particular case of FDM. As a correlation, a FDM channel resembles water stream out of a pipe, conversely the OFDM flag resembles a Shower.

High PAPR reduced method has been studied in OFDM, which can be classified into three categories according to the different operation of the application: clipping technology (for example: the clipping method, the peak offset, etc.), coding technology (for example: back code, complementary and gray code, etc.) and probability technology (for example: selected mapping, partial transmit sequence).[6]Various techniques in the suppression of PAPR will also exist corresponding defects. Clipping constraints of clipping technique will cause the signal distortion, in-band aliasing phenomenon, deteriorating the bit error rate and spectral efficiency of the transmission system; coding technology limits the number of codeword used to encode the signal, when the number of subcarriers is large, the complexity of encode and decode is high and signal rate decreases rapidly; probability technology reduces the probability of high PAPR, and generates sideband information, which decreases the system throughput[7]. Therefore, the combination of various technical advantages and disadvantages of the joint algorithms are also emerging, such as: partial transmit sequence and quantization of clipping, clipping and commanding, etc. Base on the relationship between the PAPR of the OFDM signal and autocorrelation function of the input data sequence.

This paper is sorted out as takes after: Section II portrays the essentials of the OFDM framework and PAPR reductio3

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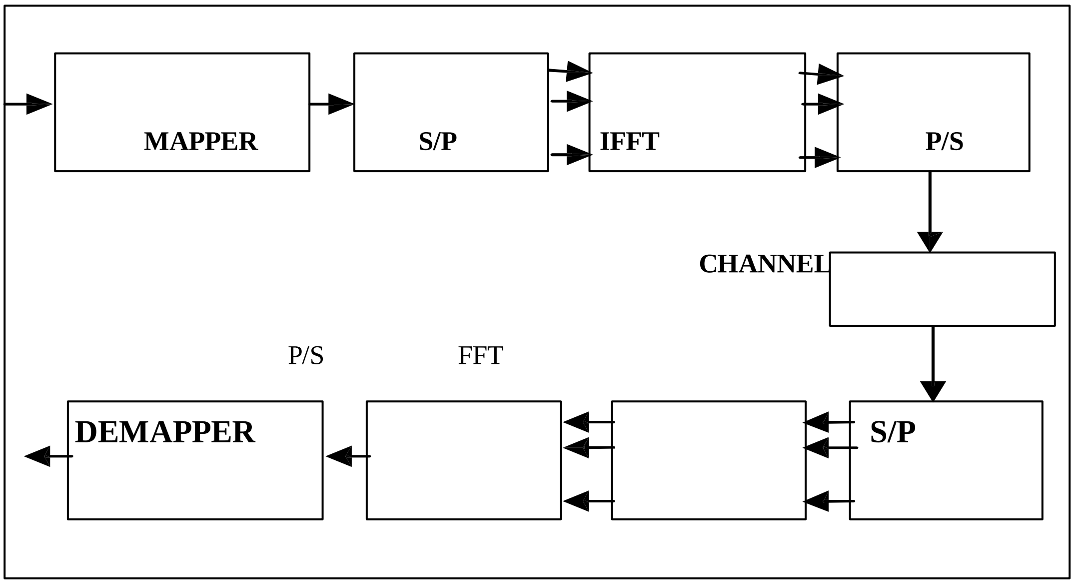
6n, In Section III, we show the proposed framework demonstrate for PAPR decrease, and Section IV presents PC re-enactment results and segment V finishes up the paper.

II. OFDM SYSTEM & PAPR REDUCTION

The transmitter, the transmitter of the OFDM maps the data bit stream into a symbol sequence, this can be done by serial/parallel devices, forming a no. Of parallel low sub-symbol streams, input data is modulated by different subcarriers[8]. After series/parallel transformation of the high-speed data streams, the symbol rate is greatly reduced, and the symbol period is moderately extended, which can successfully oppose the ISI. Dissimilar to conventional multicarrier modulation techniques, multiple orthogonal subcarriers of OFDM can overlap each other with the goal that that the spectrum is fully used(as appeared in diag 1)[8]. The tail of each OFDM symbol is duplicated to the front of the symbol as a insurance interval, which can eliminate interfere between OFDM symbols, and can also enhance subcarrier scrambling. In an OFDM obstruct, the info information can be expressed as:

In OFDM framework, as appeared in fig.1, a settled number of progressive information test are modulated first (e.g.,QPSK), and afterward combined together utilizing IFFT at the transmitter side. IFFT is utilized to generate orthogonal data subcarriers. Let data block of size N given by a vector

$$X = [X_0, X_1, \dots\dots, X_{N-1}]^T \qquad (1)$$



Pulse time of any symbol X_K. The data block for the OFDM signal to be converted is composed by

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} X_N e^{j2\pi n \Delta f t} \qquad 0 \le t \le NT \qquad (2)$$

Where j=√−1, Δf is the subcarrier time gap and NT denotes the data block period.

The utilization of an expansive number of subcarriers presents a high PAPR in OFDM systems[10]. PAPR can be characterized as the connection between the most extreme intensity of an example in a transmit OFDM signal and its normal power. Intelligent expansion of N signs of same stage delivers a pinnacle which is N times the normal signal[11]. PAPR can change up to its hypothetically most extreme of 10(dB), where N is the quantity of subcarriers.

$$PAPR = \frac{max|x(n)|^2}{E[|x(n)|^2]} \qquad (3)$$

Where |x(n)|is the magnitude of x(n) and E[.] denotes the expectation operation.

PAs at the transmitter are driven into saturation due to high PAPR, degrading the BER performance. To abstain from driving the PA into immersion, the normal intensity of the flag might be lessened. Be that as it may, this decreases the SNR and, therefore, the BER execution. Subsequently, it is desirable over take care of the issue of high PAPR by decreasing the pinnacle intensity of the flag. Numerous PAPR lessening procedure have adopted. The execution of a PAPR diminishment plot is normally exhibited by two primary factors: the reciprocal total distributive capacity (CCDF) and bit mistake rate (BER)

III. PROPOSED MODEL (SLM Based OFDM System)

Selective mapping (SLM) is a simple approach to reduce PAPR[12]. In this technique, an arrangement of adequate diverse OFDM images pr $x_m, 0 \leq m \leq M-1$ are produced, every one of length N, all speaking to an indistinguishable data from that of the first OFDM image x, at that point the one with the minimum PAPR is transmitted. Scientifically, the transmitted OFDM image..

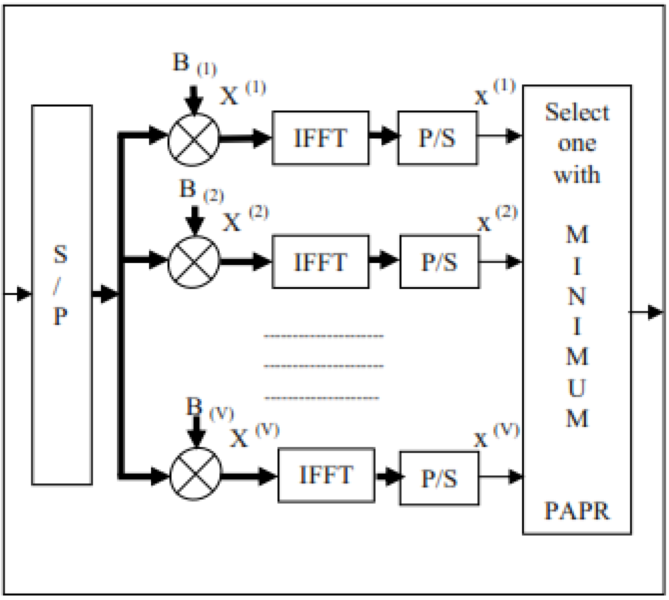


Fig. 2 Block Diagram of SLM Based OFDM System

Fig. 2 speaks to a square chart of the SLM-OFDM framework. Each datum square is duplicated by V divergent stage groupings, every one of length equivalent to N, $B^{(v)} = [b_{v,0}, b_{v,1}, \ldots, b_{v,N-1}]^T$(v=1,2, 3,…V) Presently assume the adjusted information. If data block for the vth phase sequence is specified by$X^{(v)} = [X_0 b_{v,0}, X_1 b_{v,1}, \ldots, X_{N-1} b_{v,N-1}]^T$. Each (v=1,2,…V) can be defined as

$$X_n^v = X_n b_{v,n} (1 \leq v \leq V) \qquad (4)$$

After applying SLM to X, the OFDM signal becomes as

$$x_n^v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X_k^v e^{j2\pi\left(\frac{n}{N}\right)k} \qquad n = 0,1, \ldots . N-1 , v = 1..V \qquad (5)$$

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The PAPR of OFDM signal in (5) could be composed as

$$PAPR = \frac{max|x_n^v|^2}{E[|x_n^v|^2]} \qquad (6)$$

Among the custom fitted information square sX^v, v = 1, 2… V, the information obstruct with the minimum PAPR is decides for transmission and as a side data the data about chose stage succession must be sanded to the beneficiary. At the less than desirable end, the activity is performed in the turn around request to recuperate the genuine information square.

DCT Precoder Based OFDM System

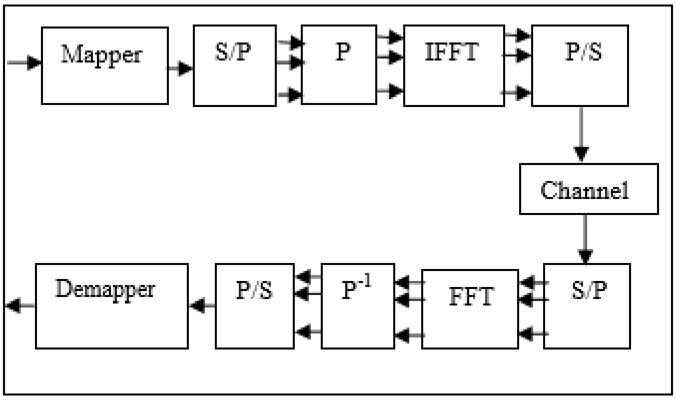

Fig.3 Block Diagram of Precoding Based OFDM System

Fig. 3 shows a OFDM system which based on precoding. In this framework a precoding grid P of measurement N x N is built which depends on DCT. P is connected to star groupings images before IFFT to decrease the PAPR. DCT grid P of size N-by-N can be made by utilizing condition (7)

$$D_{i,j} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} & i = 0 \quad 0 \le j \le N-1 \\ \sqrt{\frac{2}{N}} & \quad 0 \le j \le N-1 \end{cases}$$

and DCT can be characterized as

$$X(K) = \sum_{n=0}^{N\text{-}1} Cos\left[\frac{\pi}{N}\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)k\right] \qquad (7)$$

where K=0,1… … N-1 In precoding based OFDM framework baseband regulated information is gone through S/P convertor which produces an unpredictable vector of size N that can be composed as . At that point precoding is connected to this mind boggling vector which changes this unpredictable vector into new vector of length that can be composed as Y=PX= $[Y_0, Y_1, \ldots\ldots, Y_{N-1}]^T$, Where P is a DCT based precoding Matrix of size M = N×N With the utilization of reordering as given in condition (8)

$$K = mN + n \qquad (8)$$

matrix P can be composed as

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} p_{00} & p_{01} & p_{0(N-1)} \\ p_{10} & p_{11} & p_{1(N-1)} \\ .. & .. & .. \\ p_{(N-1)0} & p_{(N-1)1} & p_{(N-1)(N-1)} \end{bmatrix} \qquad (9)$$

Appropriately, precoding X offers ascend to Y as takes after baseband:

$$Y = PX \qquad (10)$$

$$Ym = \sum_{l=0}^{N\cdot 1} p_{m,i} \quad Xn \qquad m = 0,1, N-1 \qquad (11)$$

$p_{m,l}$ means lth row and mth column of precoder matrix. The OFDM signal with N subcarriers could be composed as

$$x_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} Ym.\, e^{j2\pi\left(\frac{n}{N}\right)m} \qquad n = 0,1, \ldots\ldots N-1 \qquad (12)$$

The PAPR of OFDM signal in (12) can be printed as

$$PAPR = \frac{max\,|x(n)|^2}{E\,[|x(n)|^2]} \qquad (13)$$

The square graph of the proposed DCT Precoder based SLM-OFDM framework can be appeared in fig.5. assume input signal after Serial to parallel transform is $X = [X_0, X_1, \ldots\ldots, X_{N-1}]^T$.Every datum square is multiplied by V different phase sequences, each length equal to N, $B^{(v)} = [b_{v,0}, b_{v,1}, \ldots\ldots, b_{v,N-1}]^T$,(v= 1, 2…V), which results in the altered data blocks. Let us denote the altered data block for the vth phase sequence is given by

$$X^{(v)} = [X_0 b_{v,0}, X_1 b_{v,1}, \ldots\ldots, X_{N-1} b_{v,N-1}]^T \quad v = (1,2 \ldots\ldots V)$$

Each X_n^v can be defined as

$$X_n^v = X_n b_{v,n} (1 \le v \le V)$$

Now we pass the signal given in equation (11) through our DCT Precoder based precoder and the consequential output could be composed as

$$Y_m^v = \sum_{l=0}^{N\cdot 1} p_{m,n} X_n^v \qquad m = 0,1, N-1 \qquad (14)$$

where $p_{m,n}$ means precoding matrix of nth row & mth column the signal in equation (11) after performing the IFFT could be composed as

$$x_n^v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} Y_m^v.\, e^{j2\pi\left(\frac{n}{N}\right)m} \qquad n = 0,1, \ldots\ldots N-1 \qquad (15)$$

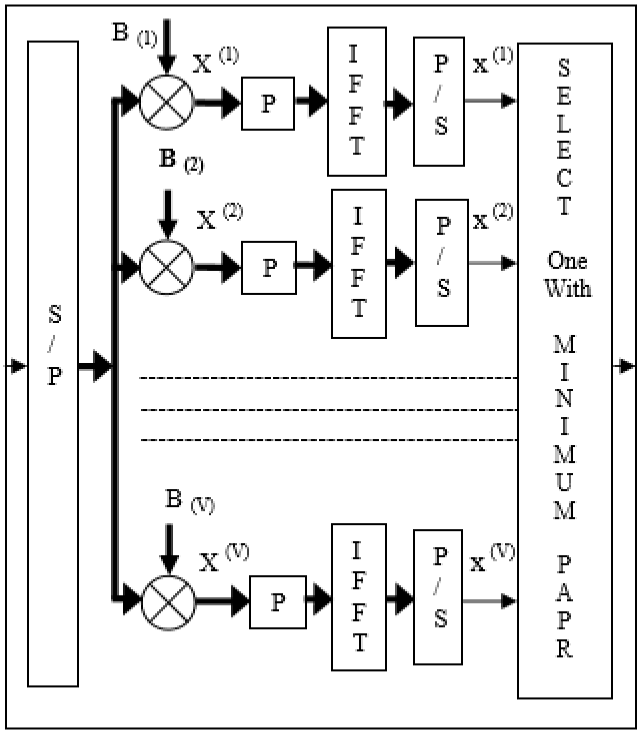

Fig. 4 Block Diagram of DCT Precoder based SLM-OFDM System

where v = (1, 2… V) and the PAPR of OFDM signal in (18) could be composed as

$$PAPR = \frac{max\,|x_n^v|^2}{E\,[|x_n^v|^2]} \tag{16}$$

IV. SIMULATION RESULTS

The framework is displayed utilizing Mat lab to consider the impact of SLM-DCT based PAPR decrease system. The point of doing the simulations is to assess the execution of PAPR reduction techniques. Distinctive parameters utilized as a part of the system. Simulations are given in Table 1. Recreation is done under the supposition that proper synchronization is kept up between the transmitter and the receiver. The length of the cyclic prefix is been more noteworthy than the most extreme delay spread as in order to avoid inter symbol interference. Re-enactments are done for various signal- to-noise ratio.

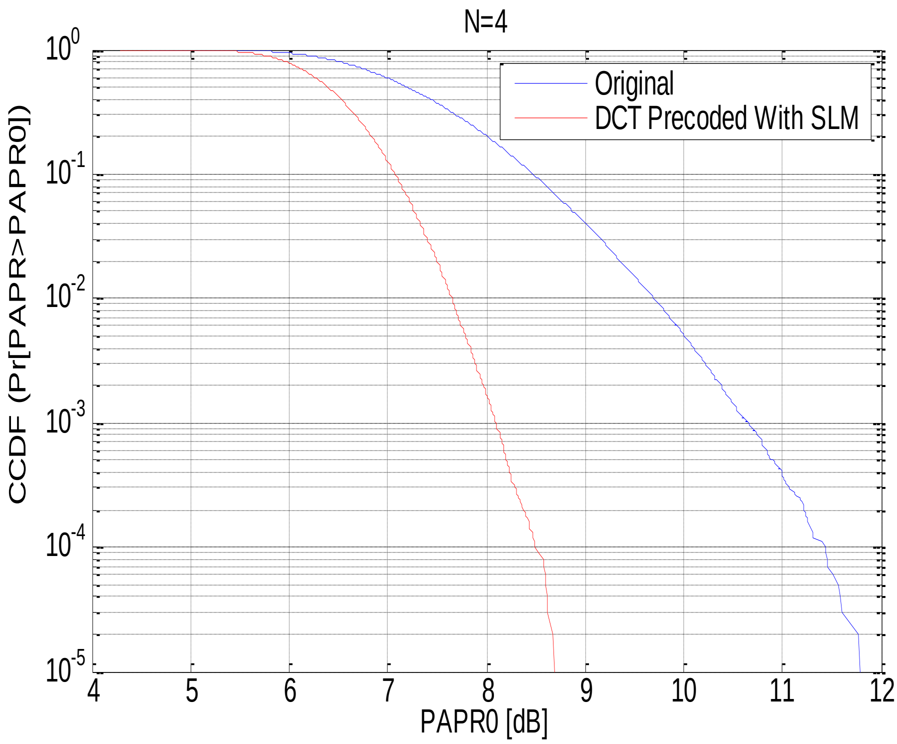

Fig 5 CCDF of OFDM system with DCT Precoded with SLM technique .

From the simulation results we draw the following calculations.
1-At 10^{-3} value of CCDF we get value of PAPR which is 10.62 db in case of original SLM procedure while in case of DCT with SLM is 8.095 db so we can see here reduction in PAPR of the system. While at the value of 10^{-5} we get 3 db improvement in PAPR.

V. CONCLUSION

OFDM is an exceptionally appealing strategy for multicarrier transmission and has turned to be one of the standard decision for high rapid data transmission over a communication channel. It has different favourable circumstances; yet in addition has one major drawback: it has a very high PAPR. In this paper portion of the strategies for reducing the high PAPR of the system were dissected and thought about. Among the five techniques that were analysed, it was found out that peak insertion is more effective in PAPR reduction. In any case, no single PAPR diminishment method is the greatest answer for the OFDM framework. Diverse parameters like loss of data, transmit flag control increment, BER increment, computational complexity nature increment ought to be mulled over before taking the suitable PAPR strategy In this paper, only Single Input Single Output (SISO) OFDM framework have been considered. It can be reached out to MIMO OFDM which can be actualized using multiple transmitting and receiving antennas which is an interesting work of future.

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