REDUCTION OF PAPR IN MIMO OFDMA SYSTEM BY USING DAOUD TECHNIQUE LDPC CODES

NUR FARAHANA BINTI MAT KHAIRI

Dissertation submitted in partial of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Science in Telecommunication and Information Engineering Faculty of Electrical Engineering

July 2014

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, I would like to express my greatest gratitude to Allah the almighty, for his help and support during the course of life and moment of truth. Alhamdulillah.

I would like to extend my gratitude to many people for the successful completion of this project in due course of time. Firstly, I would like to thank my advisor and supervisor during these two semesters, Dr Azlina Idris for giving me all the necessary and valuable guidance in conducting this project till the end. I am also indebted to Dr. Ir. Muhammad for his constructive comments and criticisms.

Thank you to all my friends for their constant support and encouragement for their willingness to support my work and their advice throughout my studies. Last but not the least; I would like to thank my family and those who are involved either directly or indirectly in ensuring the completion of this thesis. Their advice over the years has been of equal importance.

Finally, I also wish to thank to those individuals and colleagues who shared their suggestions and evaluations of this report.

Thank you.

ABSTRACT

MIMO-OFDMA offers significant high data rates transfer without increasing the bandwidth or transmit power. By adopting diversity coding such as Space Time coding (STC), Space Frequency Coding (SFC), Space Time Frequency Base Coding (STFBC), the major challenge of transmitting information over a long distances can be improved in terms of reliability and security of the data due to ISI and ICI. Low Density Parity Check which is introduced by Gallager in 1962 has attracted much attention to the needs of efficient and reliable coding theory in digital data communication system. In this paper together with STFBC, the simulation of LDPC under 4, 16 and 64 QAM is conducted in 2x2 MIMO-OFDMA over Additive White Gaussian Noise (AWGN) and Raleigh fading channel. The propose system is analyzed based on PAPR and BER with signal to noise ratio (SNR). The simulation using Matlab, shows the PAPR comparison, which Daoud LDPC works better in Rayleigh fading channel while in digital modulations the system outperforms with 64-QAM . The performance of LDPC between conventional LDPC and Daoud LDPC are being compared and it is further prove that with STFBC diversity Daoud LDPC achieved a slight improvement in MIMO OFDMA[1].

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	λ	· i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	٦	m
ABSTRACT	çi	iv
TABLES OF CONTENTS		v
LIST OF FIGURES		vii
LIST OF TABLES		ix
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS		X

CHAPTER

1	INTI	INTRODUCTION				
	1.0	CHAPTER OVERVIEW	1			
	1.1	OVERVIEW	1			
	1.2	PROBLEM STATEMENT	3			
	1.3	OBJECTIVES	3			
	1.4	SCOPE OF THE RESEARCH	4			
	1.5	THESIS STRUCTURE	4			
2	LITH	LITERATURE REVIEW				
	2.0	CHAPTER OVERVIEW	6			
	2.1	MIMO SYSTEM	6			
	2.2	OFDM BASIC SYSTEM	8			
	2.3	ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF OFDMA	13			
	2.4	MIMO OFDMA SYSTEM	14			
	2.5	DIGITAL MODULATION	19			
	2.6	SPACE TIME FREQUENCY BLOCK CODING	21			
		2.6.1 JAKE'S MODEL	21			
		2.6.2 DENT MODEL	23			
	2.7	PEAK TO AVERAGE POWER RATIO IN OFDMA SYSTEM	25			
	2.8	LOW DENSITY PARITY CHECK CODES	26			

¥

3	METHODOLOGY			
	3.0	CHAPTER OVERVIEW	30	
	3.1	FLOWCHART	30	
	3.2	LDPC DAOUD TECHNIQUE	35	
	3.3	STFBC SYSTEM STRUCTURE	41	
		3.3.3 OFDMA PARAMETER	42	
4	RES	ULTS AND DISCUSSIONS	7	
	4.0	CHAPTER OVERVIEW	43	
	4.1	SIMULATION OF DAOUD LDPC CODES IN MIMO OFDMA	43	
	4.2	PERFORMANCE	43	
		4.2.1 PERFORMANCE OF PAPR	44	
		4.2.2 PERFORMANCE OF BER	48	
5	CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS			
	5.0	CHAPTER OVERVIEW	50	
	5.1	CONCLUSIONS	50	
	5.2	FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS	51	
REF	REFERENCES		53	
APP	APPENDIX		55	

vi