Bit Error Rate Reduction of MIMO OFDM System using STBC

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Abstract – Orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) is a modulation technique that is widely used in many wireless communication systems. Now-a-days the requirements of wireless communication are to have high voice quality, high data rates, multimedia features, lightweight communication devices etc. But the wireless communication channel suffers from much impairment. One of them is fading which is due to the effect of multiple propagation paths, and the rapid movement of mobile communication devices. MIMO-OFDM system, which is the combination of MIMO and OFDM technology, can live up to a high data transmission rate with reliability through diversity. MIMO-OFDM with STBC has excellent performance against Multi-path effects and frequency selective fading, what's more, the BER and the coding complexity is low. In this paper we introduce Multiple-Input-Multiple-Output (MIMO) systems, which use multiple antennas at the transmitter and receiver ends of a wireless communication system. MIMO systems are increasingly being adopted in communication systems for the potential gains in capacity they realize when using multiple antennas. Multiple antennas use the spatial dimension in addition to the time and frequency ones, without changing the bandwidth requirements of the system. Using the flat-fading Rayleigh channel, it illustrates the concept of Orthogonal Space-Time Block Coding, which is employable when multiple transmitter antennas are used. It is assumed here that the channel undergoes independent fading between the multiple transmit- receive antenna pairs. For a chosen system, it also provides a measure of the performance degradation when the channel is imperfectly estimated at the receiver, compared to the case of perfect channel knowledge at the receiver.

Index Terms – Wireless communication, Diversity, Gain, Space Time Block Coding, MIMO, OFDM.

1. INTRODUCTION

MIMO-OFDM system, which is the combination of MIMO and OFDM technology, can live up to a high data transmission rate with reliability through diversity. MIMO-OFDM with STBC has excellent performance against Multi-path effects and frequency selective fading, what's more, the BER and the coding complexity is low. Spatially multiplexed MIMO is known to boost the throughput, on the other hand, when much higher throughputs are aimed at, the multipath character of the environment causes the MIMO channel to be frequency-selective. OFDM can transform such a frequency-selective MIMO channel into a set of parallel frequency-flat MIMO channels and also increase the frequency efficiency. Therefore, MIMO-OFM technology has been researched as the infrastructure for next generation wireless networks.

Therefore, MIMO-OFDM, produced by employing multiple transmit and receive antennas in an OFDM system has becoming a practical alternative to single carrier and Single Input Single Output (SISO) transmission. However, channel estimation becomes computationally more complex compared to the SISO systems due to the increased number of channels to be estimated. This complexity problem is further compounded when the channel from the ith transmit antenna to the mth receive antenna is frequency selective

In Today's communication environment, a demand for high data rate, reliable high speed is prevalent. These requirement place indicative challenges to the parallel data transmission scheme which removes the problems faced with serial systems. The Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) is a wideband multicarrier wireless digital communication technique that is based on modulation. With the wireless multimedia applications becoming more and more popular, the required bit rate / high speed are achieved due to OFDM multicarrier transmissions.

The distribution of the data bits over many carriers means that fading will cause some bits to be received in error while others are received correctly. By using an error-correcting code, which adds extra bits at the transmitter, it is possible to correct many or all of the bits that were incorrectly received. There is an ever-growing need for the communication systems that can provide high data rates.

Modulation schemes characterized by these high data rate transmissions can in turn incur ISI which is usually caused by the channel delay spread and as a result, high performance equalizers are required. Solution to this problem involves using multicarrier modulations (MCM), which divides the high data rate serial streams into a number of parallel streams with low data rates [1]. The number of sub-channels is selected so as to increase the symbol time as compared to the channel delay spread, and also to reduce the sub-stream bandwidth size than the size of the channel coherence bandwidth so the ISI can be bearable [2]. An instance of such MCM is the OFDM which is an FFT- based multicarrier modulation (MCM) scheme. OFDM modulation is the main contender for the communication systems required for the next generation.

Space-time coding introduces redundancy in space, though the addition of multiple antennas, and redundancy in time, through channel coding. Two prevailing space-time coding techniques are Space Time Block Codes (STBC) and Space Time Trellis Codes (STTC). STBC make consistent left over's reach, in all directions categorical infrastructure exegesis complication, worn out STTC fit both diversity and coding gain at the cost of higher decoding complexity. STBC tease be concatenated anent an extrinsic encipher to provide coding gain. Concatenating STBC connected with Raucous Coded Replace with (TCM) creates bandwidth efficient conventions with coding gain.

2. OVERVIEW

Simulation of wireless channels accurately is very important for the design and performance evaluation of wireless communication systems and components. Fading or loss of signals is a very important phenomenon and must be well understood by all engineers related to the Wireless Communications Field. That leads us to the fading models which try to describe the fading patterns in different environments and conditions.

Although no model can 'perfectly' describe an environment, they strive to obtain as much precision as possible. The better a model can describe a fading environment, the better can it be compensated with other signals, so that, on the receiving end, the signal is error free or at least close to being error free? This would mean higher clarity of voice and higher accuracy of data transmitted over wireless medium.

Frequency bands used by mobile devices are strictly specified by responsible regulatory bodies, which set limits on the bandwidth available for communication. Therefore, a very natural and important question is what the maximum data rate is (equivalently, information rate) at which reliable communication over a mobile channel of a given bandwidth is attainable. This quantity is known as the channel capacity. For AWGN channels of a given bandwidth, Shannon [1] has derived the well-known expression for the maximum data rate that can be achieved, for reliable communication.

That is, the average bit error rate (BER) can be made arbitrarily close to zero by use of channel coding, for transmissions up to the maximum achievable rate. For mobile channels, that are time-varying and dispersive in time and frequency however, the channel capacity derivation is still an open research area. In this context, we point out the lack of equivalent vector channel models for realistic continuous-time SISO and MIMO dispersive fading channels. Such models serve as the foundation upon which channel capacity results are derived.

The study of the achievable average error rate performance of communication systems is a natural complement to the study of channel capacity, since waveform fading channel models or their equivalent vector channel models are now used in the context of actual communication systems which include a transmitter and receiver. The average error rate performance, quantified via the minimal average symbol error probability, is a measure of communication reliability.

Given a realistic fading channel model and a transmitter configuration, the study objective is to minimize the error rate performance by an appropriate choice of receiver design. An example of a common signaling scheme and a common received-signal discrimination technique is the use of Nyquist sampling of the received signal. This approach is neither optimal in the sense of minimizing the average error rate performance, nor have they been previously compared (in sense of the achievable error performance) to optimal communication systems that perform an ML detection of the received data symbols.

Nyquist signal sampling doesn't maximize the SNR in the received signal observables when the received signal is not band limited. Additionally, it can be information-lossy when the number of samples is finite [2]. Also, the interference cancellation techniques, commonly used prior to symbol detection, diminish the positive effects of implicit channel diversity [3] ordered by time/frequency- selective fading channels.

3. PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Some key measures of performance related to practical communication system design are as follows:

Signal to noise Ratio (SNR) It is a vital performance measure of a communication system. This performance measure is usually measured at the output of the receiver and indicates the overall quality of the system. For wireless communication system due to the presence of fading, the instantaneous SNR is a random variable.

Outage Probability: It is another important measure of performance to calculate the quality of service provided by wireless systems over fading channels and is defined as the probability that SINR falls below a certain threshold.

Average Bit Error Probability (BEP): It is one of the most informative indicators about the performance of the system. This measure can be obtained by averaging the conditional (on the fading) BEP over fading statistics.

Bit Error Rate (BER): In digital modulation techniques, due to some noise, interference, and distortion the received bits are altered .So bit error rate is defined as the no of error bits divided by total no of transmitted.

$$\text{Bit Error Rate (BER)} = \frac{\text{No of bits in error}}{\text{Total no of transferred bits}}$$

The performance of modulation is calculated measuring BER with assumption that system is operating with Additive white Gaussian noise. Modulation schemes which are capable of delivering more bits per symbol are more immune to errors caused by noise and interference in the channel. Moreover, errors can be easily produced as the number of users is increased and the mobile terminal is subjected to mobility. Thus, it has driven many researches into the application of higher order modulations.

4. PROPOSED METHOD

In this work we introduce Multiple-Input-Multiple-Output (MIMO) systems, which use multiple antennas at the transmitter and receiver ends of a wireless communication system. MIMO systems are increasingly being adopted in communication systems for the potential gains in capacity they realize when using multiple antennas. Multiple antennas use the spatial dimension in addition to the time and frequency ones, without changing the bandwidth requirements of the system.

For a generic communications link, this demo focuses on transmit diversity in lieu of traditional receive diversity. Using the flat-fading Rayleigh channel, it illustrates the concept of Orthogonal Space-Time Block Coding, which is employable when multiple transmitter antennas are used. It is assumed here that the channel undergoes independent fading between the multiple transmit-receive antenna pairs.

For a chosen system, it also provides a measure of the performance degradation when the channel is imperfectly estimated at the receiver, compared to the case of perfect channel knowledge at the receiver.

5. RESULT ANALYSIS

The diversity reception is a well-known technique to mitigate the effects of fading over a communications link. But if we concentrate on the same thing then it can be overlay on the last end only. In this work we also propose diversity for the transmission which can employ and provides a better way of diversity gain when using n antennas or multiple antennas.

So we can say that the more number of antennas, the higher space-time coding diversity gain and the better performance of system. So BER of the system with 4 antennas is lower than that with 2 antennas. We can apply receive and transmit diversity by applying coherent binary phase-shift keying (BPSK) modulation over flat- fading Rayleigh channels. For transmit diversity we can use 1*1, 1*2, 2*1, 2*2,4*1,4*2 etc. antenna combinations.

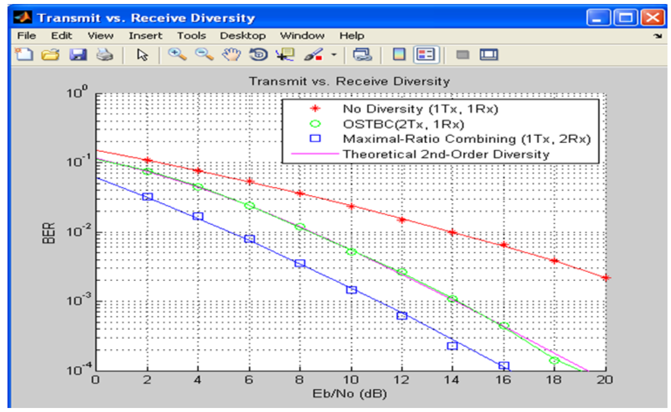

Figure 1: Output 1

After experimentation we also realize that transmit diversity has a disadvantage when compared to MRC receive diversity. Because the transmitted power in both in the transmitted and the receiving case is same. So the nature of performance is identical, because if we analyze the transmitted and receive power then the transmitted power such that the received power for these two cases is the same, then the performance would be identical. The theoretical performance of second-order diversity link matches the transmit diversity system as it normalizes the total power across all the diversity branches.

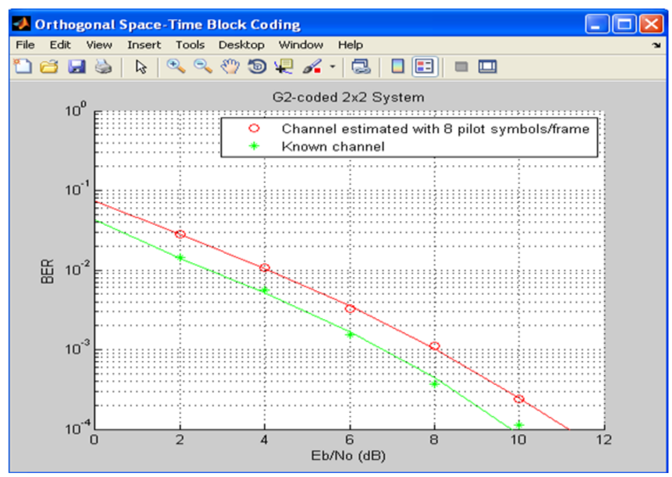

Figure 2: Output 2

We also study the performance of such a scheme with different receive antenna and analysis with different respects. In the practical situation the data will be extracted from the receiver side knowing the visible states of all other system status. We consider the orthogonal signal which is send with the every packet data transmitted to the receiver for the channel estimators. It is assumed that the channel remains unchanged for the length of the packet, because of the slow fading. A similar experimentation is also adopted which leads us to estimate the BER performance for a space-time block coded system using two transmit and two receive antenna.

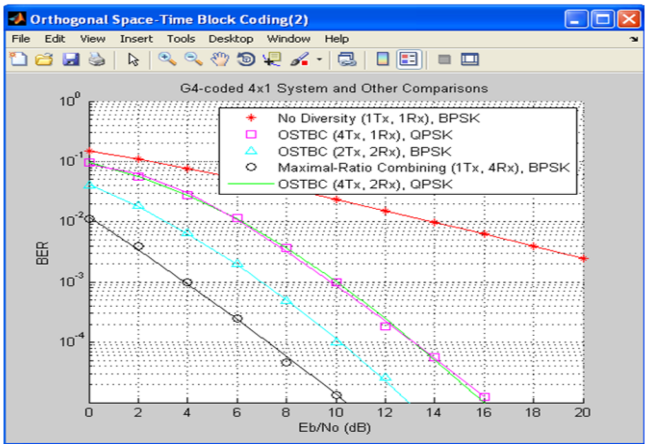

Figure 3: Output 3

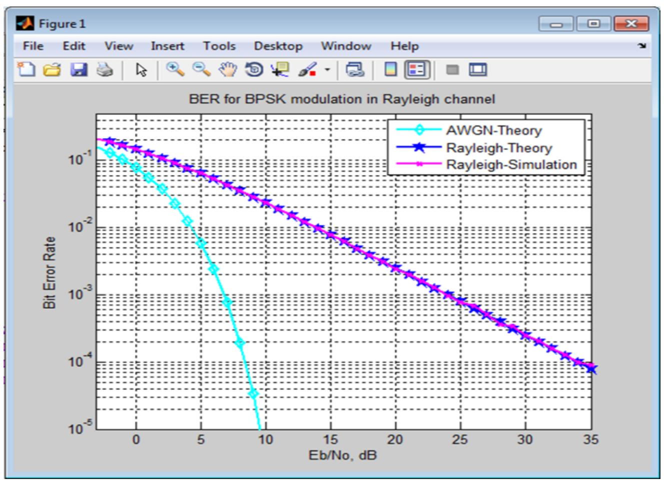

Figure 4: BER for BPSK modulation in Rayleigh Channel

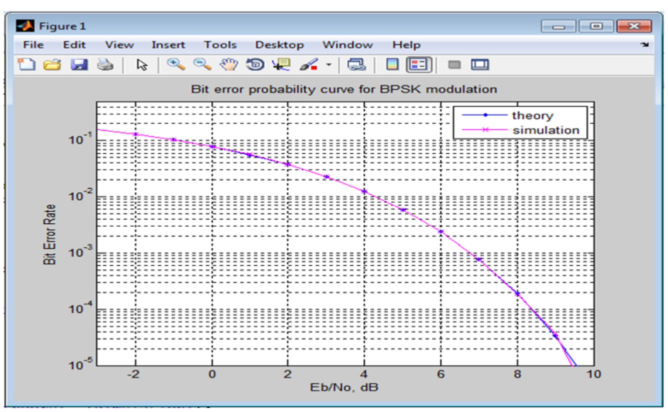

Figure 5: BER probabilities Curve for BPSK Modulation.

6. CONCLUSION

This work is devoted to space-time coding for multiple-input/multiple-output (MIMO) systems. The performance of space-time codes for wireless multiple-antenna systems with and without channel state information (CSI) at the transmitter has been also studied. In this work, the different properties of an MIMO System are analyzed and we also analyzed the effect of noise within frequency selective fading channel of this system. Multi input Multi output is a very attractive technique for multicarrier transmission and become one of the standard choices for high speed data transmission over a communication channel. It has various advantages, but also has one major drawback i.e. Effect of noise within frequency selective fading channel In this paper we present BER Analysis for MIMO OFDM System using Different Modulation Schemes. In this paper we present a comparative study with in phase component to show the better noise reduction parameters. Its performance is analyzed with the help of powerful simulation tool MATLAB. Our Simulation result shows that the performance in term of bit error rate is increased by our proposed methodology. One common aspect of STBC design is that it is assumed that no channel information is available at the transmitter. However, the performance of multiple antennas can be improved if channel state information obtained at the receiver is fed back to the transmitter. Exploiting partial channel knowledge at the transmitter, two simple channel adaptive transmission schemes, namely, channel adaptive code selection and channel adaptive transmit antenna selection have been proposed.

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