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Evaluating And Enhancing the Performance and Capacity of Mimo-Ofdm Systems In 5g Wireless Networks

Chirag Sharma, Research Scholar, Dept. of Electronics & Communication Engineering, The Glocal University Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh
Dr. Sonal Singla, Associate Professor, Research Supervisor, Glocal School of Technology & Computer Science, The Glocal University, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh

Abstract

The research examines ways to analyses and improve 5G wireless network MIMO-OFDM systems. MIMO systems improve wireless communication by using many antennas to increase data throughput and dependability. Bell Labs Layered Space-Time (BLAST) and Vertical BLAST (V-BLAST) improve spectral efficiency by simultaneously broadcasting data streams from several antennas. Space-Time Codes (STCs) like STBCs and STTCs function well with full antenna diversity. MIMO systems are simulated and analyzed using MATLAB Simulink to evaluate transmission strategies under Rayleigh fading channels with Additive White Gaussian Noise. In particular, the study simulates Alamouti STBC systems with different antenna designs and modulation techniques. STBC achieves low Bit Error Rates (BER) and good throughput across changing Signal-to-Noise Ratios (SNR), demonstrating its potential to optimize energy efficiency in wireless sensor networks. This detailed study highlights MIMO-OFDM's crucial role in 5G network capabilities and provides practical ideas for improving wireless communication efficiency and effectiveness.

Keywords: MIMO-OFDM,5g Wireless,Networks,Communication

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of fifth-generation (5G) technology, which seeks to offer previously unheard-of data rates, increased capacity, and improved user experiences, is the culmination of the growth of wireless communication networks. The increasing deployment of 5G networks worldwide necessitates the integration of cutting-edge technologies in order to satisfy the growing needs for more connection, reduced latency, and higher capacity. Combining Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) with Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) is one such key technique. It is commonly known that MIMO-OFDM systems may dramatically increase spectral efficiency, prevent multipath fading, and boost system capacity.

MIMO technology increases the data throughput and dependability of wireless communications by utilising multiple antennas at the transmitter and receiver ends to generate numerous independent data channels. In contrast, OFDM efficiently utilises the existing spectrum by splitting it into several orthogonal subcarriers, hence reducing the impact of inter-symbol interference. MIMO and OFDM work together to create a strong framework that tackles a number of the difficulties involved with high-speed wireless communication.

The objective of this research is to assess and improve MIMO-OFDM systems' capacity and performance in 5G networks. The goal of the research is to find ways to maximise the performance of these systems by looking at important factors such the impact of hardware impairments, signal processing efficiency, and accuracy of channel estimates. In order to fully utilise the potential of MIMO-OFDM systems, sophisticated techniques including beamforming, spatial multiplexing, and adaptive modulation are investigated. The study meets the high demands of contemporary wireless communication standards by offering insights into workable solutions that can greatly increase the throughput, coverage, and dependability of 5G networks through thorough analysis and simulation.

2. REVIEW OF LITREATURE

Albadran (2021)provides a comprehensive evaluation of the development levels and specialized commitments of late innovations embraced to address the difficulties of 5G wireless cell networks. This study emphasizes the importance of integrating advanced technologies such as MIMO-OFDM to enhance spectral efficiency and network capacity. The paper outlines how these technologies are instrumental in achieving the high data rates and low latency required by 5G networks, underscoring their pivotal role in the evolution of wireless communication systems.

El Ghzaoui et al. (2020)center around the pay of non-linear distortion effects in MIMO-OFDM frameworks utilizing consistent envelope OFDM (CE-OFDM) for 5G applications. Their examination tends to one of the critical difficulties in MIMO-OFDM frameworks — non-linear distortions — which can corrupt framework execution. By utilizing CE-OFDM, the review demonstrates a technique to relieve these distortions, consequently improving the unwavering quality and productivity of MIMO-OFDM frameworks in 5G applications. This approach improves signal quality as well as adds to the overall vigor of the communication framework.

Harkat et al. (2022) provide a thorough survey of MIMO-OFDM systems, reviewing recent trends and developments. This survey highlights the latest advancements in signal processing algorithms, channel estimation techniques, and hardware improvements that collectively enhance the performance of MIMO-OFDM systems. The paper discusses various strategies to optimize system capacity and reliability, including beamforming, spatial multiplexing, and adaptive modulation. By synthesizing recent research findings, the survey offers a holistic view of the current state of MIMO-OFDM systems and their future prospects in 5G networks.

Kansal et al. (2022) direct a presentation examination of a massive MIMO-OFDM framework consolidated with various changes for picture communication in 5G frameworks. This study explores the effectiveness of different transform techniques in enhancing the performance of MIMO-OFDM systems, particularly for image transmission applications. The findings indicate that certain transforms can significantly improve system efficiency, reduce error rates, and enhance overall image communication quality in 5G networks. This research highlights the importance of selecting appropriate transforms to optimize the performance of MIMO-OFDM systems for specific applications.

Leftah and Alminshid (2019) evaluate the channel limit and execution of a precoded MIMO-OFDM framework with a huge size star grouping. Their review investigates the effect of utilizing enormous groups of stars on framework limit and execution, showing the way that precoding methods can effectively upgrade channel limit and diminish bit error rates. The examination provides valuable experiences into the advantages of utilizing huge size groups of stars and advanced precoding strategies to improve the unearthly effectiveness and dependability of MIMO-OFDM frameworks in 5G networks.

3. MULTIPLE INPUT MULTIPLE OUTPUT WIRELESS COMMUNICATION

The Multiple Input Multiple Output system is utilized in wireless communications to improve system execution. In MIMO systems, multiple antennas are used to increase data throughput and reliability while keeping power and bandwidth constant. The Ring Laboratories Layered Space Time (BLAST) increases the spectral efficiency by transmitting data streams from several antennas at once. Evidence of the effective delivery of higher bitrates with less bandwidth has been demonstrated by Foschini. Telatar gave an example of how employing several antenna systems can greatly increase capacity. Wolniansky proposed a worked on version of BLAST called Vertical BLAST (V-BLAST), which can lessen D-BLAST's computational intricacy. V-BLAST solves the space time edge wastage issue in D-BLAST. While not providing the most elevated information throughput, Space Time Codes (STCs) can achieve full radio wire diversity and perform better compared to BLAST systems. STCs fall into two classes: Space-Time Block Codes and Space-Time Lattice Codes.

3.1 SIMULATION OF MIMO SYSTEMS

Matlab Simulink was used to implement the simulation model. Simulated results showed how various MIMO transmission methods performed with varying numbers of transmitter and receiver antennas. We presumptively used a 10 MHz channel bandwidth and a 2 GHz carrier frequency for the downlink broadcasts. We have taken into consideration the Rayleigh channel with AWGN noise for MIMO channel.

3.1.1 Steps of MIMO Simulation

1. Create the data points at random.
2. Make advantage of QPSK or some other form of QAM modulation to convert the binary numbers 0 and 1 into symbols.
3. Use an Alamouti encoder to encode the mapped symbol so that it can be transmitted via several antennas.
4. To transmit the signal, utilise the multipath channel. Our assumption is the Rayleigh channel.
5. To replicate channel faults, add AWGN noise.
6. Using an ML detector and STBC combiner, the first signal is decoded at the receiver. Then, demodulate the signal that the STBC decoded.
7. Find out how many wrong bits there are by comparing the received data with the original data.
8. Determine the throughput and BER.
9. Plot throughput versus SNR and BER versus SNR.
10. To apply a different modulation scheme, repeat steps 1 through 9 once.

3.1.2 Simulation Results of STBC System

The design and evaluation of STBCs with a 2x1 and 2x2 antenna configurations are covered in this section . In Figure 2 the 2x1 STBC system is displayed.

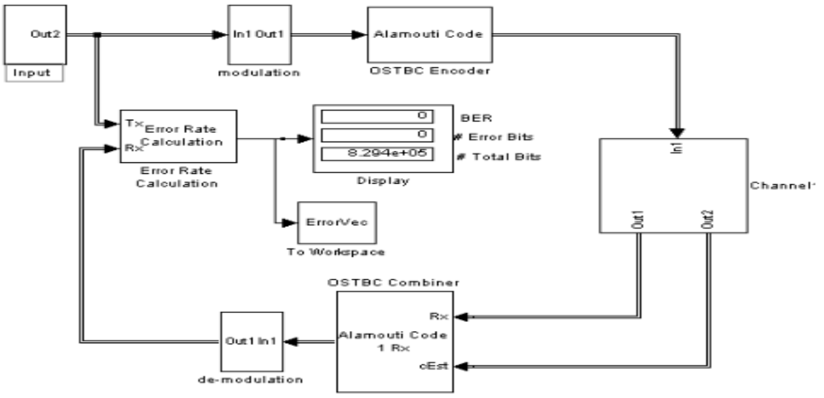


Figure 2: Simulation Model of 2x1 STBC System

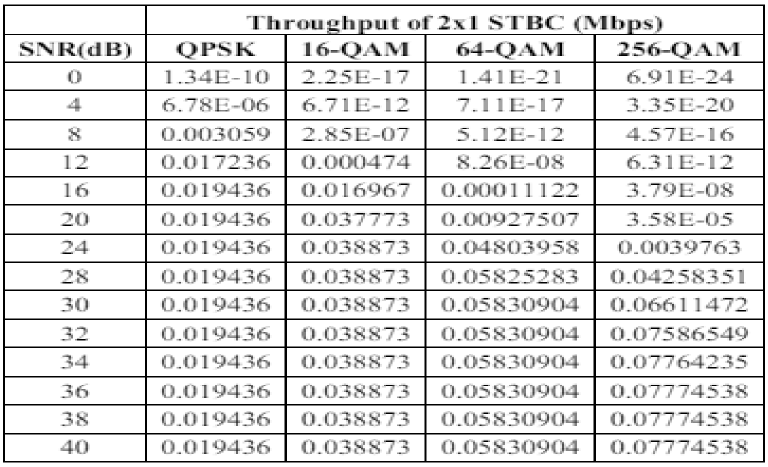
By adjusting SNR, the Cycle Error Rate (BER) is calculated utilizing the system's error rate calculator. The BER of the Alamouti STBC 2x1 plan for various modulations is displayed in Table1. We measured the BER while varying the SNR value from 0 dB to 40 dB.

Table 1: Bit Error Rate for Alamouti STBC Scheme

	BER of 2x1 STBC			
SNR(dB)	QPSK	16-QAM	64-QAM	256-QAM
0	0.171301	0.295913	0.36346	0.398152
4	0.076524	0.201321	0.290649	0.344845
8	0.018321	0.111497	0.206705	0.279405
12	0.001201	0.043106	0.126	0.207334
14	0.000121	0.021477	0.090688	0.170435
16	0	0.008256	0.0607	0.135267
18	0	0.002107	0.035782	0.1029
20	0	0.000287	0.018216	0.073962
22	0	1.21E-05	0.007269	0.049539
24	0	0	0.001935	0.029293
26	0	0	0.000283	0.015025
28	0	0	9.65E-06	0.006002
30	0	0	0	0.001619
32	0	0	0	0.000245
34	0	0	0	1.33E-05
36	0	0	0	0

Throughput is determined by adjusting BER and SNR. The throughput result obtained is displayed in Table 2

Table 2: Throughput of Alamouti STBC



	Throughput of 2x1 STBC (Mbps)			
SNR(dB)	QPSK	16-QAM	64-QAM	256-QAM
0	1.34E-10	2.25E-17	1.41E-21	6.91E-24
4	6.78E-06	6.71E-12	7.11E-17	3.35E-20
8	0.003059	2.85E-07	5.12E-12	4.57E-16
12	0.017236	0.000474	8.26E-08	6.31E-12
16	0.019436	0.016967	0.00011122	3.79E-08
20	0.019436	0.037773	0.00927507	3.58E-05
24	0.019436	0.038873	0.04803958	0.0039763
28	0.019436	0.038873	0.05825283	0.04258351
30	0.019436	0.038873	0.05830904	0.06611472
32	0.019436	0.038873	0.05830904	0.07586549
34	0.019436	0.038873	0.05830904	0.07764235
36	0.019436	0.038873	0.05830904	0.07774538
38	0.019436	0.038873	0.05830904	0.07774538
40	0.019436	0.038873	0.05830904	0.07774538

4. MULTIPLE INPUT MULTIPLE OUTPUT-ORTHOGONAL FREQUENCY DIVISION MULTIPLEXING

Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) innovation permits the transmitter and receiver to really take advantage of the multi-way channel, as examined in prior parts. A multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) system can enormously improve the proficiency of wireless transmission by sending information in over various channels immediately, either totally or to some extent freely. A MIMO system can utilize the multi-way part of the transmission to a restricted degree, implying that it can withstand multi-way blurring; regardless, it can't withstand frequency explicit profound blurring. Alongside orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM), the frequency specific blurring plan strategy for the MIMO system is being utilized as a decent innovation overall.

4.1 MIMO-OFDM System

Figure 3 shows a block graph of a MIMO-OFDM system.

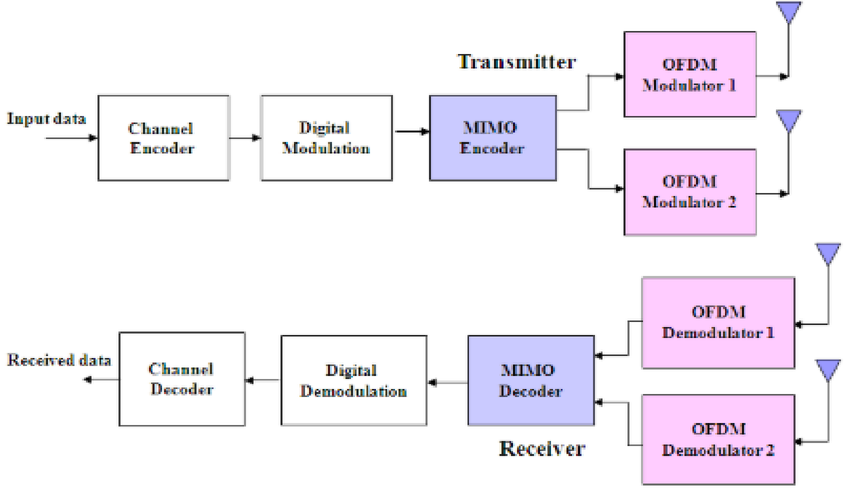


Figure 3: MIMO-OFDM System

A channel encoder first encodes the input data, then digital modulation then maps it.

The MIMO encoder is used to encode the mapped data once more. The separate data streams are initially sent through OFDM modulators, which use N-block-long IFFT.

After that, a copy of the final Lcp samples from the IFFT is prepended with a Cyclic Prefix (CP) of length Lcp ≥ L. It then goes through a parallel to serial conversion process. It uses a MIMO channel to pass through.

Each signal is routed through an OFDM demodulator in the receiver, which performs an N-point FFT after discarding the code. After being finally divided, the outputs of the OFDM demodulators are sent through an ML detector (MIMO decoder). Demodulation and decoding are applied to this data. Now, using the IFFT and FFT functions, we analyse the MIMO-OFDM operation as it is depicted in Figure 4.1 and mathematically illustrate it and .Assume we have a MT transmit antenna, MR get antenna, and bandwidth B in a frequency specific MIMO channel. The equation for the channel drive response between the ith get radio wire (I = 1, 2, MR) and the jth communicate recieving wire (j = 1, 2, MT) is gi,j[l] (l = 0, 1, 2,..., L-1), where L is the greatest channel length of all MT and MR channel parts.

The social occasion of networks G[l], (l=0, 1, 2, L-1), where the ijth part of the framework G[l] is given by gi,j , can be utilized to convey the motivation response of a MIMO divert in grid documentation.

A block of planned information images with a component of MT x N is being communicated across a MIMO channel.

Let sj[k], where k=0, 1, 2, ..., N-1, be the progression to be sent over the jth communicate radio wire. Introductory, an IFFT activity is applied to the gathering that should be communicated across every recieving wire, and then, at that point, Cyclic Prefix (CP) is added.

The FFT activity comes after the CP is removed at each get radio wire.

yi[k] (k=0, 1, 2, N-1) is the signal received at the ith get recieving wire over the kth subcarrier. It is given by

$$y_i[k] = \sqrt{\frac{E_s}{M_T}} \sum_{j=1}^{M_T} h_{i,j}[k] s_j[k] + w_i[k], \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, M_R$$

where wi[k] = noise, and ES is the average energy allotted to the kth subcarrier, distributed equally among the transmit antennas.

For the kth subcarrier, hi,j[k] = channel gain between the jth communicate recieving wire and the ith get recieving wire.

The value of the channel gain is provided by

$$h_{i,j}[k] = \sum_{l=0}^{L-1} g_{i,j}[l]\, e^{-\frac{j2\pi kl}{N}}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, N-1$$

The MIMO system's input-output connection for the kth subcarrier can be composed as

$$y[k] = \sqrt{\frac{E_s}{M_T}}\, H[k] s[k] + w[k]$$

Where

$$y[k] = \begin{bmatrix} y_1[k] \\ y_2[k] \\ \vdots \\ y_{M_R}[k] \end{bmatrix}, \quad w[k] = \begin{bmatrix} w_1[k] \\ w_2[k] \\ \vdots \\ w_{M_R}[k] \end{bmatrix}$$

and [H[k]i,j = hi,j[k] is an MR x MT matrix. The frequency reaction of the matrix channel relating to the kth subcarrier is addressed by the matrix H[k], which is associated with G [l] via,

$$H[k] = \sum_{l=0}^{L-1} G[l]\, e^{-\frac{j2\pi kl}{N}}$$

The bandwidth B channel is divided into N orthogonal level blurring MIMO channels, each with bandwidth B/N, by MIMO-OFDM.

For the MIMO-OFDM channel, the total effective input output relation can be composed as,

$$Y = \sqrt{\frac{E_s}{M_T}}\, H S + w$$

where $$Y = \begin{bmatrix} y[0]^T \\ y[1]^T \\ \vdots \\ y[N-1]^T \end{bmatrix}$$ is a vector of dimension $M_R N$ x 1,

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} s[0]^T \\ s[1]^T \\ \vdots \\ s[N-1]^T \end{bmatrix}$$ is a vector of dimension $M_T N$ x 1,

and $$w = \begin{bmatrix} w[0]^T \\ w[1]^T \\ \vdots \\ w[N-1]^T \end{bmatrix}$$ is a vector of dimension $M_R N$ x 1.

H is an MRN x MTN block diagonal matrix, and its block diagonal elements are H[k] (k = 0, 1, 2,, N-1).

The best scenario is for the transmitter to not know the channel, in which case Eq. 4.5 assumes that the transmit energy is distributed equally throughout space and frequency.

For the MIMO-OFDM system mentioned above, the ML decoding comes to

$$\hat{S} = \underset{c}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \|y(k) - S(k)H(k)\|_F^2$$

where the Frobenius standard of matrix An is denoted by ||A||F. The conditional pairwise error probability of sending S1 and decoding it as S2 should be determined before a design standard for MIMOOFDM systems can be determined. This is computed as

$$P(S_1 \rightarrow S_2) \leq \frac{1}{2} \exp\left(-\frac{\gamma}{4} d^2(S_1, S_1/H)\right)$$

where, given the Euclidian distance d,

$$\left(d^2(S_1, S_1/H)\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \|[S_2(k) - S_1(k)].H(k)\|_F^2$$

5. CONCLUSION

Through the investigation and displaying of Alamouti Space-Time Block Codes (STBC) utilizing MATLAB Simulink, this study has shown the adequacy of Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) systems. Under reasonable states of Rayleigh blurring channels and Additive White Gaussian Noise (AWGN), the outcomes show that STBC provides low Bit Error Rates (BER) and extraordinary throughput across various recieving wire plans and tweak strategies. These results highlight how MIMO technologies, such as MIMO-OFDM systems, can take use of spatial diversity and effective transmission techniques to greatly improve energy efficiency in wireless sensor networks. As time goes on, MIMO research and development promises to increase wireless communication capabilities, satisfying the ever-increasing demands of contemporary applications and guaranteeing long-term connectivity in a variety of operating settings.

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