



# International Journal for Innovative Engineering and Management Research

A Peer Reviewed Open Access International Journal

www.ijiemr.org

## COPY RIGHT

**2017 IJIEMR.** Personal use of this material is permitted. Permission from IJIEMR must be obtained for all other uses, in any current or future media, including reprinting/republishing this material for advertising or promotional purposes, creating new collective works, for resale or redistribution to servers or lists, or reuse of any copyrighted component of this work in other works. No Reprint should be done to this paper, all copy right is authenticated to Paper Authors

IJIEMR Transactions, online available on 19<sup>th</sup> November 2017. Link :

<http://www.ijiemr.org/downloads.php?vol=Volume-6&issue=ISSUE-10>

Title: Single-Carrier Frequency-Domain Equalizer With Multi-Antenna Transmit Diversity.

Volume 06, Issue 10, Page No: 298 – 301.

Paper Authors

**\*GAMPALA SRILATHA, Dr. M.SURENDRA KUMAR.**

\* Dept of ECE, KLR Engineering College.



USE THIS BARCODE TO ACCESS YOUR ONLINE PAPER

To Secure Your Paper As Per **UGC Guidelines** We Are Providing A Electronic Bar Code

## SINGLE-CARRIER FREQUENCY-DOMAIN EQUALIZER WITH MULTI-ANTENNA TRANSMIT DIVERSITY

\*GAMPALA SRILATHA, \*\*Dr. M.SURENDRA KUMAR

\*PG Scholar, Department of ECE, KLR Engineering College, Palwancha, Telangana.

\*\*Professor, Department of ECE, KLR Engineering College, Palwancha, Telangana  
[Srilatha.469@gmail.com](mailto:Srilatha.469@gmail.com) [klrcetprincipal@gmail.com](mailto:klrcetprincipal@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

Single-carrier (SC) piece transmission with cyclic prefix (CP) is a strategy with a few focal points that has been joined into principles. This paper examines the execution of multi-radio wire SC-FDE under cyclic-defer decent variety (CDD) and Alamouti flagging. Our examination completely portrays the assorted variety, demonstrating that it depends not just on the reception apparatus arrangement and channel memory, yet in addition on information piece length and information transmission rate. Underneath a specific rate limit, full assorted variety is accessible to both CDD and Alamouti flagging, while at higher rates their decent variety decreases, yet not exactly similarly. Our examination demonstrates that at high rates the CDD decent variety ruffians to the assorted variety of the SISO SC-FDE, while Alamouti flagging gives double the decent variety of SISO SC-FDE.

**Index Terms** Single-carrier, cyclic prefix, equalization, cyclic delay diversity, Alamouti signaling.

### INTRODUCTION

SINGLE-CARRIER Recurrence Domain Equalization (SCFDE) is a contrasting option to OFDM that keeps away from a few OFDM downsides, including top to-normal power proportion and the high affectability to bearer recurrence balance [1]. SC-FDE has been received for the LTE uplink [1], [2]. In this paper, we investigate the execution of SC-FDE in conjunction with either cyclic postpone decent variety (CDD) or Alamouti flagging, completely portraying the assorted variety as a component of transmission-square length, information rate, channel memory, and number of reception apparatuses. All the while, we get an edge rate (as an element of information square length, channel memory, and number of radio wires) beneath which the full spatial-fleeting decent variety is accomplished, while at higher rates the assorted variety of the two plans reduces, but not exactly similarly. Our examination demonstrates that at high rates the CDD assorted variety ruffians to the decent variety of the SISO SC-FDE, while Alamouti

flagging gives double the decent variety of SISO SCFDE. We find that past a specific rate limit in either CDD or Alamouti flagging, an expansion in transmission rate can lessen the decent variety, yet this assorted variety can be recuperated by expanding the FFT piece length. In particular, in this working administration, the assorted variety can be kept up if each additional bit/s/Hz of transmission rate is joined by a multiplying of FFT piece length. Normally the square length can't surpass the intelligibility time of the channel, along these lines equalizer execution is by and by likewise constrained by the intelligence time. A concise review of related writing is as per the following. It has been realized that SC-FDE in single-reception apparatus (SISO) frameworks shows an assorted variety that is an element of information rate and transmission square length (consequently the FFT estimate) [3]. The conduct of SC-FDE has additionally been broke down in multi-stream (BLAST-sort) MIMO where its assorted variety multiplexing

tradeoff (DMT) and limits on its decent variety have been acquired [4]. Al-Dhahir [5] proposed the Alamouti SC-FDE, however [5] just went so far as to demonstrate that the powerful channel pick up of Alamouti SC-FDE is a whole of two autonomous segments, which just recommends that the decent variety is no less than two. The present work indisputably settles the topic of the decent variety of Alamouti SC-FDE. Configuration rules are given in [6] to accomplishing greatest assorted variety picks up with directly precoded OFDM however it requires ML translating. Tepedelenlioglu [7] demonstrated that direct equalizers accomplish the greatest multipath assorted variety in straightly precoded OFDM frameworks. The zero-cushioned SC framework with straight adjustment was broke down in [8] where it was demonstrated that the full assorted variety is achievable by ZF equalizer. Muquet et al. [9] looked at the execution of ZP-OFDM and CPOFDM. Coded OFDM (COFDM) plans were considered in [10], demonstrating that COFDM accomplishes the most extreme channel assorted variety with ML disentangling. It was demonstrated that the zero-cushioned and cyclic-prefix single-transporter framework are uncommon instances of the COFDM of [10] and in this way accomplish the greatest decent variety with ML. This paper is sorted out as takes after. Segment II gives the framework model to cyclic-prefix transmission and audits the current outcome for the SC MMSE-FDE recipient decent variety. Area III gives the execution examination to the CDD frameworks. Segment IV gives the execution examination to the Alamouti (orthogonal-space time coded) frameworks. Area V gives recreations that enlighten our outcomes.

## CYCLIC-DELAY DIVERSITY

One common transmit assorted variety strategy utilized for single transporter and multicarrier

frameworks is reception apparatus defer decent variety, which can appear as time delay, cyclic postponement and stage delay [13], [14]. Among them, cyclic defer decent variety (CDD) is all the more generally embraced for single bearer and multicarrier applications as CDD can be connected to any number of transmit reception apparatuses with no rate misfortune or change in the recipient structure [14]– [16]. In this area we demonstrate that straight MMSE beneficiaries can accomplish the maximal spatial diversity provided that the equalizer

## Recreation RESULTS

Figure 3 demonstrates the blackout likelihood Pout for the comparable model of the MMSE recipient in the CDD CP MISO level blurring channel with 3 transmit receiving wires, under different decisions of the cyclic defer taps. The rate is  $R = 2$  b/s/Hz and  $L = 5$ . For this situation, the MMSE decent variety is two (as anticipated from (20)) since this rate is more noteworthy than  $R_{th}$  given by (21). Figure 4 analyzes CDD-CP and DD-without-CP frameworks in a  $2 \times 1$  MISO level blurring channel. The last framework is proportional to zero-cushioning transmission over a SISO ISI channel with three channel coefficients and along these lines accomplishes the full assorted variety for all rates [8]. Nonetheless, the CDD CP-framework just accomplishes full decent variety for the rates that fulfill (21). looks at the execution of zero-driving and MMSE collectors in  $2 \times 1$  Alamouti transmission for block length  $L = 4$ . The assorted variety of the ZF is two for all rates  $R$ , though the decent variety of the MMSE is more prominent than or equivalent to two contingent upon the estimation of rate  $R$  (cf. Eq. (49)). thinks about the execution of zero-compelling beneficiary in  $2 \times 1$  CDD and  $2 \times 1$  Alamouti transmission with  $v = 1$ . The assorted variety of the ZF-CDD is one while the decent variety of the ZF-Alamouti is two.

The decent varieties of both systems are independent of R.

## SIMULATION RESULTS

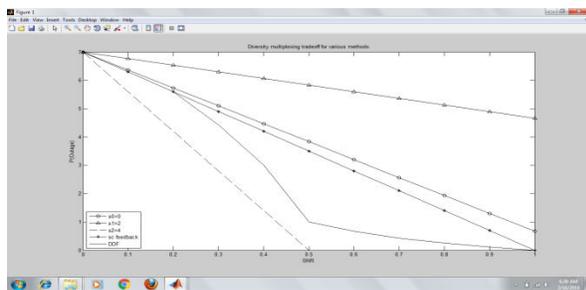


FIG: Diversity varying with various methods

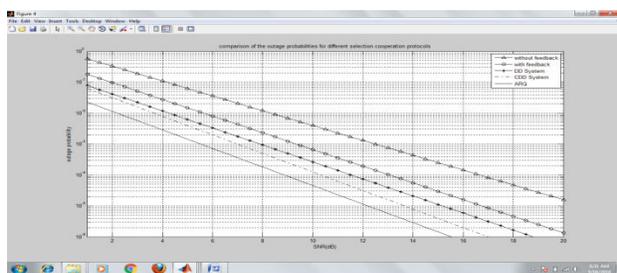


FIG: Comparisons of the outage probabilities for different selection cooperation protocols

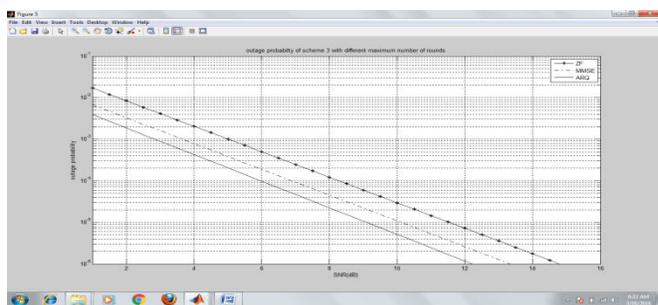


FIG: Outage probabilities of schemes 3 different maximum number of rounds

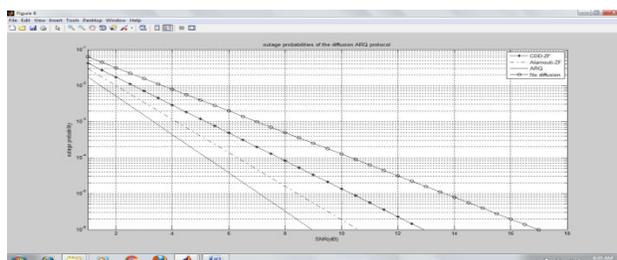


FIG: Outage probabilities of the diffusion with ARQ

## CONCLUSION

This paper breaks down the single-carrier frequency domain equalizer (SC-FDE) for two regular transmit assorted variety plans: cyclic defer decent variety (CDD) and Alamouti flagging. We describe the decent variety for the two plans at all unearthly efficiencies. Simultaneously, we acquire an edge rate (as an element of information square length, channel memory, and number of radio wires) beneath which the full spatial-worldly decent variety is accomplished. Our examination demonstrates that at high rates the CDD decent variety ruffians to the assorted variety of the SISO SCFDE, while Alamouti flagging gives double the assorted variety of SISO SC-FDE.

## REFERENCES

- [1] F. Pancaldi, G. Vitetta, R. Kalbasi, N. Al-Dhahir, M. Uysal, and H. Mheidat, "Single-carrier frequency domain equalization," *IEEE Signal Process. Mag.*, vol. 25, no. 5, pp. 37–56, Sept. 2008.
- [2] D. Falconer, S. Ariyavisitakul, A. Benyamin-Seeyar, and B. Eidson, "Frequency domain equalization for single-carrier broadband wireless systems," *IEEE Commun. Mag.*, vol. 40, no. 4, pp. 58–66, Apr. 2002.
- [3] A. Tajer and A. Nosratinia, "Diversity order in ISI channels with singlecarrier frequency-domain equalizer," *IEEE Trans. Wireless Commun.*, vol. 9, no. 3, pp. 1022–1032, Mar. 2010.
- [4] A. Hesham Mehana and A. Nosratinia, "The diversity of MMSE receiver over frequency-selective MIMO channel," in *Proc. 2011 IEEE ISIT*.
- [5] N. Al-Dhahir, "Single-carrier frequency-domain equalization for spacetime block-coded



transmissions over frequency-selective fading channels,” *IEEE Commun. Lett.*, vol. 5, no. 7, pp. 304–306, July 2001.

[6] Z. Wang and G. Giannakis, “Linearly precoded or coded OFDM against wireless channel fades?” in *Proc. 2001 IEEE Signal Process. Advances Wireless Commun.*, pp. 267–270.

[7] C. Tepedelenlioglu, “Maximum multipath diversity with linear equalization in precoded OFDM systems,” *IEEE Trans. Inf. Theory*, vol. 50, pp. 232–235, Jan. 2004.

[8] C. Tepedelenlioglu and Q. Ma, “On the performance of linear equalizers for block transmission systems,” in *Proc. 2005 IEEE GLOBECOM*, vol. 6.