

Bit Error Rate Determination for Digital Audio Broadcasting Using Different Modulation Scheme

Sandeep Tiwari¹, Saurabh Mitra²

¹M. Tech Student Department of Electronics and Telecommunication,
Dr. C. V. Raman University, Kota, Bilaspur, India

²Assistant Professor and Head of Department Electronics and Telecommunication,
Dr. C. V. Raman University, Kota, Bilaspur, India

Abstract: This paper presents the performance analysis of Eureka-147 DAB system. Frame based processing is used in this study. Performance analyses for PSK and QAM modulation have been conducted. For all studies BER has been used as performance analysis. OFDM stands for Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing. In this paper performance analysis of OFDM system using PSK and QAM has been reported. BER v/s SNR curves are simulated to analysis the performance.

Keyword: OFDM, PSK, QAM, BER, SNR

1. Introduction

Orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) is a modulation scheme that is especially suited for high-data-rate transmission in delay-dispersive environments. It converts a high-rate data stream into a number of low-rate streams that are transmitted over parallel, narrowband channels that can be easily equalized. OFDM splits the information into N parallel streams, which are then transmitted by modulating N distinct carriers (henceforth called subcarriers or tones). Symbol duration on each subcarrier thus becomes larger by a factor of N . In order for the receiver to be able to separate signals carried by different subcarriers they have to be orthogonal [1]. OFDM is special case of modulation and multiplexing [2]. Wireless telecommunication is the transfer of information between two or more points that are not physically connected [3]. Now in the today's modern day world there are lot of problems and different kinds of challenges in the telecommunication industry related to the limited spectral width available. This problem is intelligently handled by the experts by utilizing OFDM for data transmission and data reception. OFDM handles the traffic more effectively than

other techniques available in the market as OFDM utilizes the available bandwidth by splitting into several narrow band channels for parallel and simultaneous transmission of data [4]. In the OFDM system the data to be transmitted is assigned to the different individual carriers. The required phase and amplitude of the carrier is calculated based upon the modulation scheme (like PSK, QAM etc.) for example if we are required to transmit 4 bit data then we have to choose 4 different carrier signals which are orthogonal to each other. Each carrier is assigned to a different bit and its phase and amplitude are chosen according to modulation scheme used in different cases. PSK is one of most popular linear modulation technique. A PSK signal can be depicted using two dimensional constellation diagram with four points [5].

2. OFDM System Model

The OFDM system model represents the different major blocks which are required for the data transmission and reception using OFDM. We have used the PSK and QAM modulation techniques in this model and analyzed their performance.

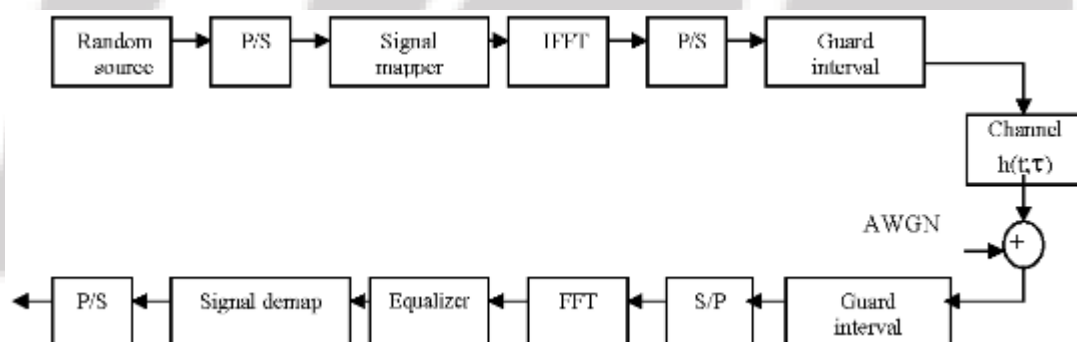


Figure 1: OFDM System model for Transmission and Reception of Data.

2.1. Random binary data generator

Simulations of many physical processes and engineering applications frequently require using a number (or a set of numbers) that has a random value. MATLAB® software has commands like rand, randint, randn etc. that can be used to

assign random numbers to variables [6]. In MATLAB®SIMULINK® software there is Bernoulli random binary generator block which is used to generate random binary numbers. In this model the random binary data generator generates random binary data.

2.2. Transmitter

It consists of serial to parallel converter block, signal mapping block, IFFT block, parallel to serial converter block, guard interval insertion block.

2.2.1. Serial to Parallel Converter

In this block serial data is available as input which is formatted into the word size required for transmission, for example 2 bit/word for PSK and 4 bit/word for QAM and then shifted into a parallel format. The data is then transmitted in parallel by assigning each data word to one carrier in the transmission [7, 8]. In this way the serial to parallel converter converts the serial data stream into parallel data stream.

2.2.2. Data Modulation

Data is modulated before transmission. This is done by signal mapping block. The data which is to be transmitted on each different carrier is differentially encoded with the previous symbols and then it is mapped into a phase shift keying format, which can be either PSK or QAM in this case. Differential encoding requires an initial phase reference so an extra symbol is added at the beginning for this requirement. After that the data on each symbol is mapped to a phase angle based on the modulation method. For example for PSK the phase angles which are used are 0, 90, 180 and 270 degrees. Constant amplitude signal is generated by using phase shift keying; it also reduces problems regarding amplitude fluctuations due to fading of the signal [7, 8].

2.2.3. Inverse Fast Fourier transform (IFFT)

This Block calculates the inverse fast fourier transform of length M input where M must be a power of two. When other input sizes are considered for work the zero pad blocks are utilized to pad or to truncate the length so that it will be of size M. The output obtained is always frame based. The frequency domain data is converted into time domain signal by the IFFT and it also maintains the orthogonality among the carriers.

2.2.4. Guard Interval Insertion.

OFDM has sufficient high level of immunity against multipath delay spread of the signal. To make OFDM system more immune to multi path delay spread guard period/interval is inserted between transmitted symbols. Guard period is added to the start of each symbol. Due to the guard period insertion the multipath signals from the previous symbol die away before the information from the current symbol is obtained. Due to the guard interval/period insertion the symbols are converted into a serial time waveform. This is called the baseband signal for the OFDM data transmission process.

2.3. Channel

Channel consists of a channel model to which transmitted signal is applied. This channel model consists of Multipath Rayleigh fading channel block and AWGN channel block. Multipath fading Delay Spread can be added by adding Multipath Rayleigh fading channel. Signal to noise ratio is set to the signal by adding a known amount of white Gaussian

noise to the signal, this is done by using AWGN channel block [7, 8].

2.4. Receiver

It consists of guard interval removal block, serial to parallel block, FFT block, signal demapping block, parallel to serial block. The different blocks of the receiver perform the opposite operation as compared to the transmitter blocks. The guard interval/period is removed. The FFT of each symbol is utilized to find the original transmitted signal spectrum. The phase angle of each transmitted carrier is evaluated and converted back to the data word by demodulating the received phase, this is done by signal demapping block. The data words are combined back to the same word size as the original data was transmitted [7, 8].

3. OFDM System performance using PSK and QAM

The performance of OFDM system using PSK and QAM can be compared by using the simulation results shown in this section.

3.1. Parameters Used

The different major parameters used and their values are given in this section.

Table 1: DAB System Parameter for simulation

Parameter	Value
Total number of Frames	100
Total number of Sub-carriers	16
IFFT points	64
Modulation Techniques	PSK/OAM
Channel Type	AWGN

3.2. Simulation Results

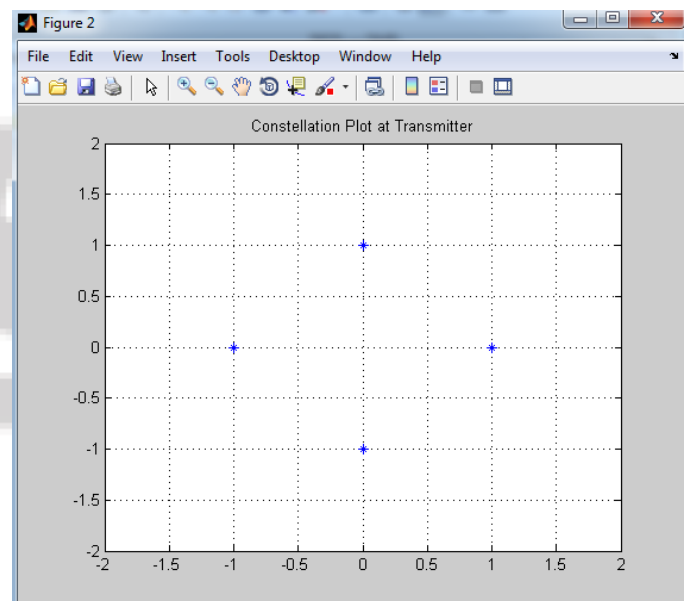


Figure 1: Constellation Plot at Transmitter for PSK

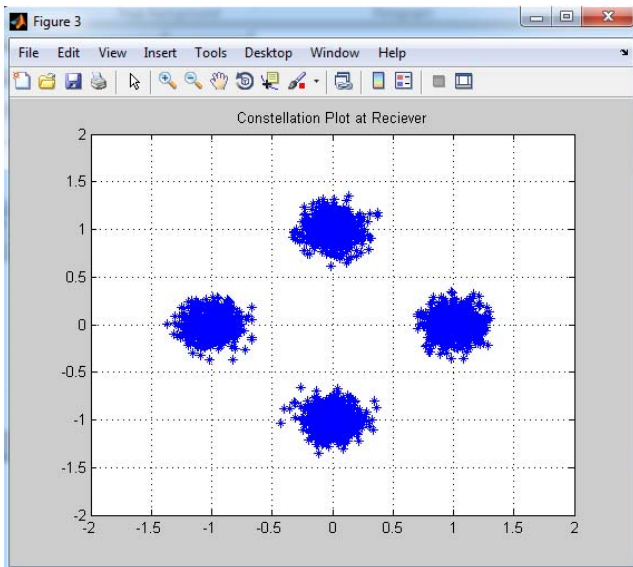


Figure 2: Constellation Plot at Receiver for PSK

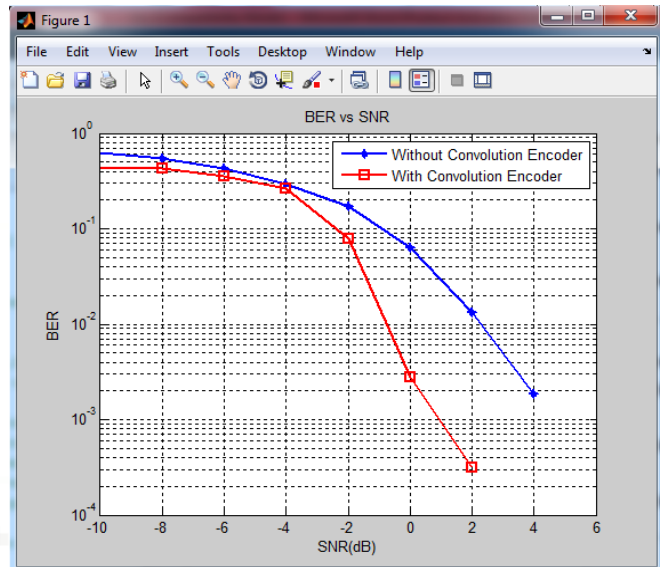


Figure 5: BER VS SNR plot for PSK

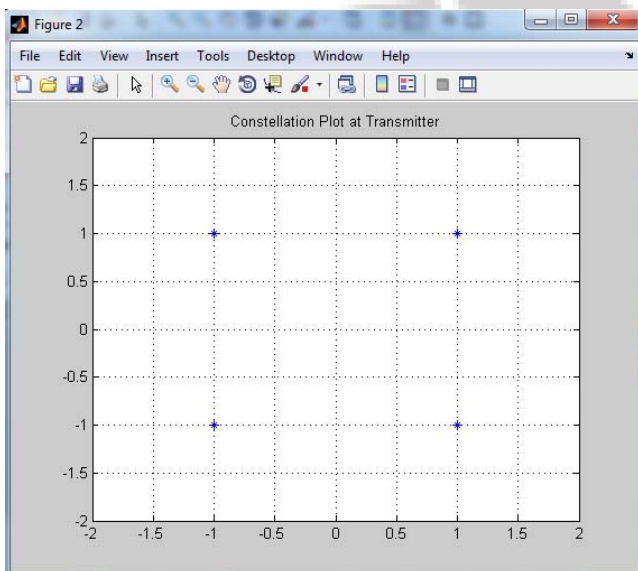


Figure 3: Constellation Plot at Transmitter for QAM

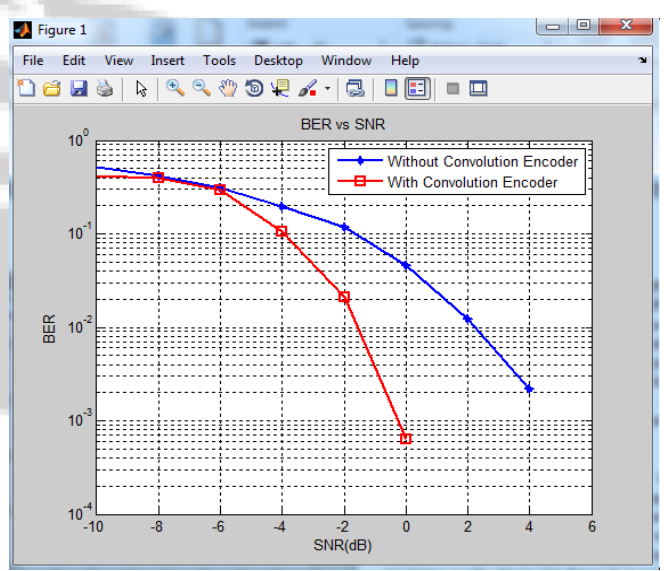


Figure 6: BER VS SNR plot for QAM

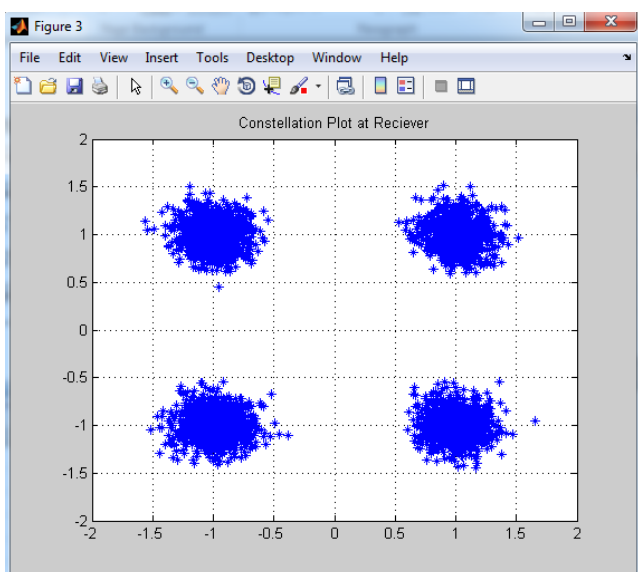


Figure 4: Constellation Plot at Receiver for QAM

4. Conclusion

From the above simulations of PSK Constellation at transmitter PSK mapping and PSK constellation at receiver PSK Dmapping (figures1, 2) and QAM Constellation at transmitter QAM mapping and QAM Constellation plot at receiver side Dmapping (figures 3, 4) we analyzed that the noise randomly mixes with the transmitted signal somewhere in the transmission path which has affected the constellation of PSK and QAM in figures 2 and 4 but the received signal phase and amplitude did not change very much with respect to the transmitted signal. From simulation results obtained in figures 5 and 6 we can say that PSK conveys 2 bits per symbol while on the other hand QAM conveys 4 bits per symbol. Thus the number of bits per symbol carried by QAM is twice more than that carried by PSK. When we consider the BER, the performance of PSK is better than QAM because the BER values with respect to the Average received SNR (in dB) in case of PSK are lower than the values obtained in the case of QAM. The spectral width of QAM is more than that of PSK; therefore QAM can carry more traffic as compared to PSK but at the expense

of BER. So finally it can be concluded that PSK has better BER performance than that of QAM but at the expense of spectral width.

5. Scope of Future work

The work presented in this Paper can be extended in number of directions. One promising area is extension of these concepts for implementing DAB in Femtocell. The Viterbi decoding of the convolutional codes can be improved, just by using 4 bit soft decision decoding with adaptive selection of quantization levels. Another area could be use of adaptive symbol and frame synchronization using phase reference symbols. Last but not the least use of MPEG-4 audio coding may be applied for source coding.



Mr. Saurabh Mitra, received the B.E., degrees from Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur (C.G.) & M. Tech degree from Dr. C. V. Raman university, Kota, Bilaspur (C.G.). He has 5 years of teaching experience in Engineering Institutes and had published several papers in reputed journals. Presently he is working as Assistant Professor and Head in the Department of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering in Dr. C. V. Raman University, Kota, Bilaspur (C.G.), India.

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Author Profile



Sandeep Tiwari, received the B.E. degree in Electronics and communication Engineering from Institute of Technology, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.), affiliated to Guru Ghasidas University (presently known as Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya), Bilaspur (C.G.), India in 2009. Presently he is doing M. Tech. in Digital Electronics Engineering from Dr. C. V. Raman University, Kota, Bilaspur (C.G.), India.