Figure 5 when *M* = 8 sub-blocks there are some more changes observed as contrasted to the earlier case. It shows the good performance than when M = 2, 4. Figure 3 to 5 illustrate that the increasing the no. sub blocks increasing the performance & SLM methods is boost other than the presentation of the Partial Trasmit Sequence & Iterative techniques similar while the earlier case. This method suggests enhanced PAPR lessening presentation as the no. of sub-blocks raise.

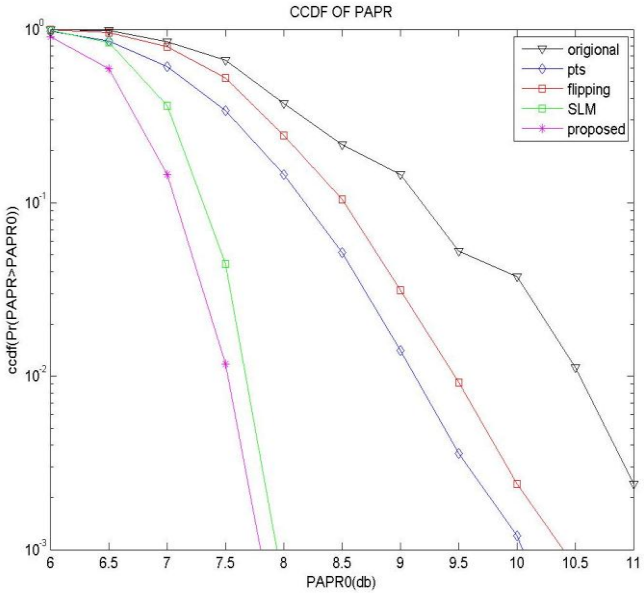

Figure 5: CCDFs of PAPR with *M*=8 sub-blocks (*N*=255, *L*=4, BPSK modulation).

When M=16 the proposed methods provide the best results as contrasted to the previous results as shown in Figure 6.

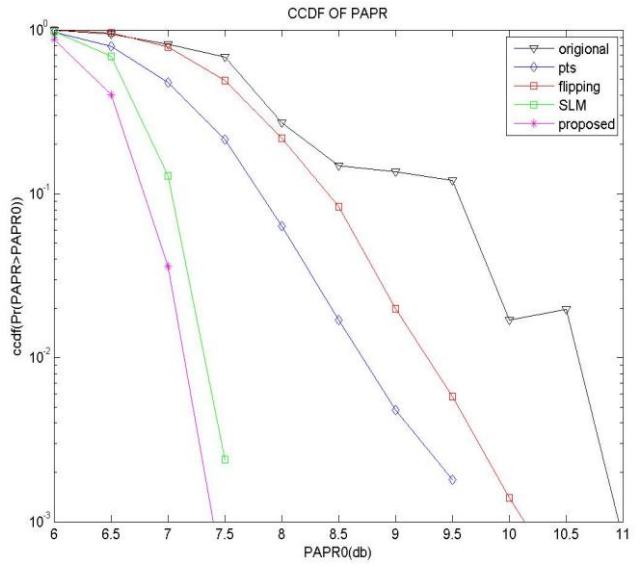

Figure 6: CCDFs of PAPR with *M*=16 sub-blocks (*N*=255, *L*=4, BPSK modulation)

The results come after performing simulation shows that our proposed techniques can achieve further Peak Average Power Ratio reduction by increasing the no. of sub-blocks and iterative technique results come same in some cases.

7. Conclusion

For Peak Average Power Ratio lessening in OFDM system a new technique is suggested in this paper. The results come after performing simulation shows that by using these methods we can lesser the PAPR. In this technique as we increase the no. sub-blocks the performance get better. Although the projected method suggests superior Peak Average Power Ratio lessening, further research work can be carried out to lessen the computational complication.

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