



AIN SHAMS UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Electronics and Communications Engineering Department

**Performance Improvement of Peak to Average Ratio for
OFDM Carrier**

A thesis

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the degree
of Master of Science in Electrical Engineering

Submitted by

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I would like to present my deepest gratitude to Professor Dr. **Hadia El Hennawy** for her precious help, valuable guidance and continuous support. Professor Dr. Hadia inspired me a sense of enthusiasm, optimism and motivation and she provided me with a lot of her wide knowledge and experience. Professor Dr. Hadia gave me much of her valuable time whenever I asked and she kept encouraging me to work harder. I am very lucky to have Professor Dr. Hadia as my Master supervisor. No words can express my appreciation to her. I will always be very grateful to her for my whole life.

I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to Dr. **Hesham Mohammed El-Badawy** for his inspiration, valuable guidance and his great efforts in supervising my Master thesis. Throughout my research period, he provided me with lots of valuable ideas and many stimulating suggestions. I will always appreciate his encouragement and support in our discussions. Really, I would like to thank Dr. Hesham for his guidance and support for me in my Master.

Finally, let me thank my family especially my wife, who gave me help and support along the way. And also I would like to thank my friends and my colleagues in my work for their help.

STATEMENT

This dissertation is submitted to Ain shams university for the degree of Master of Science in Electrical Engineering (Electronics and Communications Engineering).

The work included in this thesis was carried out by the author at the Electronics and Communications Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering, Ain shams university, Cairo, Egypt.

No part of this thesis was submitted for a degree or a qualification at any other university or institution.

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ABSTRACT

Ibrahim Sayed Ibrahim, Performance Improvement of Peak to Average Ratio for OFDM Carrier, Master of Science dissertation, Ain Shams University ,2009.

Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) is widely believed as the enabling Technology for wireless communications due to its high data rates transmission capability and robustness against multipath effects. However, OFDM poses high peak-to-average power ratio (PAPR) problem, as a consequence of independently modulated carriers, that causes low efficiency of the amplifier and increases the complexities of analog-to-digital converter (ADC) and digital-to-analog converter (DAC). This issue is especially important for mobile terminals to sustain longer battery life time. Therefore, reducing the PAPR can be regarded as an important issue to realize efficient and affordable mobile communication services.

This thesis proposes an efficient PAPR reduction methodology for OFDM signals by using carrier interferometry (CI) . CI is capable of reducing the probability of high peaks occurrence, however, some of the high peak still remains. Then, Pseudo-Orthogonal Carrier Interferometry(PO-CI) is performed to limit these peaks .In this thesis, we evaluated the PAPR

problem on multicarrier system especially OFDM. For OFDM we proposed the use of CI spreading code to reduce its PAPR. Then we focus on the correction of PO-CI codes. The proposed method is able to reduce PAPR and also presented minimum BER performance degradation. Throughput of CI and PO-CI codes is then evaluated with the case of $N=256$ and large $N=512$, where N is the number of subcarriers. The results confirm that the proposed method is capable for reducing the PAPR significantly, present minimum BER degradation and does not introduce spectrum increasing or out-of-band noise.

Keywords: OFDM, PAPR reduction, Spreading code, Pseudo-Orthogonal, Carrier Interferometry,

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List of Abbreviations

ADC	analog-to-digital converters
ADSL	Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line
AMPS	Advanced Mobile Phone Service
CAP	Carrierless amplitude phase
CDMA	Code division multiple access
CI	Carrier Interferometry
COFDM	Coded orthogonal frequency division multiplexing
CP	cyclic prefix
DAB	digital audio broadcasting
DMT	Discrete Multitone
DVB-T	digital video broadcasting
EHF	Extremely high bands
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standardisation Institute
FDMA	Frequency Division Multiple Access
FEC	Forward Error Correction
FFT	Fast Fourier Transform
FM	Frequency Modulation
GI	guard interval
GSM	Global System for Mobile Telecommunications
HDSL	High bit rate Digital Subscriber Line
HDTV	high definition digital television

HIPERLAN/2	High Performance LAN type2
ICI	Inter-Carrier Interference
IDFT	Inverse Discrete Fourier Transform
IFFT	Inverse Fast Fourier Transform
ISDN	integrated-services digital network
LO	local oscillator
MMAC	Multimedia Access communication
PAPR	Peak To Average Power Ratio
PO-CI	Pseudo-Orthogonal Carrier Interferometry
QOS	Quality Of Service
SHF	super high frequency bands
TDMA	time division multiple access
UHF	Ultra High Frequencies
UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunications System
VCO	voltage controlled oscillator
WWW	World Wide Web

List of Symbols

Δf	Change In Source Frequency
f_o	Source Frequency
v	Speed
c	Speed Of Light
M	number of carriers
T	symbol period
T_s	total length of the symbol
T_G	length of the guard period
T_{FFT}	the size of the IFFT
f_s	the sample rate
N_{FFT}	the size of the FFT
T_{GRC}	the length of the RC guard period
T_{GF}	the length of the flat guard period
p_{sat}	Saturation Power
$s(t)$	Multicarrier Symbol
p_{mean}	Average Power
p_o	Power Of One Carrier
N	Number Of Carriers
A	Carrier Amplitude
α_i	Fade Parameter
ϕ_i	Phase Offset
k	No. Of symbols
$R_{1,2}$	Cross Correlation rms