

## A ZADOFF-CHU MATRIX TRANSFORM PRECODING BASED LOCALIZED-OFDMA UPLINK SYSTEM: A PAPR ANALYSIS WITH RRC PULSE SHAPING

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### ABSTRACT

High peak-to-average power ratio (PAPR) is one of the major drawbacks in the orthogonal frequency division multiple access (OFDMA) systems. In this paper, we present a Zadoff-chu matrix transform (ZCMT) precoding based localized OFDMA uplink system with improved PAPR. The proposed system is based on precoding the constellation symbols with ZCMT precoder. Extensive computer simulations have been performed to analyze the PAPR of the proposed system with the root-raised-cosine (RRC) pulse shaping. Simulation results show that, the proposed system has better PAPR gain than the Hadamard-transform (WHT) precoded Localized-OFDMA uplink systems and the conventional Localized-OFDMA uplink systems.

**Keywords:** Peak-to-average power ratio (PAPR), Orthogonal frequency division multiple access (OFDMA), Zadoff-chu matrix transform (ZCMT), Localized-OFDMA uplink, Hadamard transform (WHT), Root-raised-cosine (RRC)

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Orthogonal frequency division multiple access (OFDMA) is a multiple access version of the orthogonal-frequency-division-multiplexing (OFDM) system. The OFDMA system splits the high speed data stream into a number of parallel low data rate streams and these low rates data streams are transmitted simultaneously over a number of orthogonal subcarriers. The key difference between the OFDM and the OFDMA is that instead of being allocated all of the available subcarriers the base station assigns a subset of carriers to each user in order to accommodate the several transmissions at the same time. An inherent gain of OFDMA is its ability to exploit the multiuser-diversity through subchannel allocation. Additionally, OFDMA has the advantage of simple decoding at the receiver side due to the absence of inter-carrier-interference (ICI). Other benefit of OFDMA includes better granularity and improved link budget in the uplink communications [1]-[2].

There are two different approaches to do subcarrier mapping in OFDMA system, localized subcarrier mapping and distributed subcarrier mapping. Distributed subcarrier mapping can be further divided in to two modes i.e. interleaved mode and random interleaved mode. To avoid the ICI in the uplink due to the doppler frequency shift, the localized OFDMA is more preferred for practical implementations than the interleaved OFDMA and random interleaved OFDMA. Fig. 1 shows the subcarrier mapping in interleaved mode, where the subcarriers are mapped equidistant to each other's. Fig. 2, further explain the concept of localized subcarrier mapping, where the subcarrier mapping is done in adjacent.

OFDMA is now widely adopted in the various communication standards like the worldwide interoperability for microwave access (WiMAX), the mobile broadband wireless access (MBWA), the evolved UMTS terrestrial radio access (E-UTRA) and the ultra mobile broadband (UMB). OFDMA is also a strong candidate for the wireless regional area networks (WRAN) and the long term evolution advanced (LTE-A).

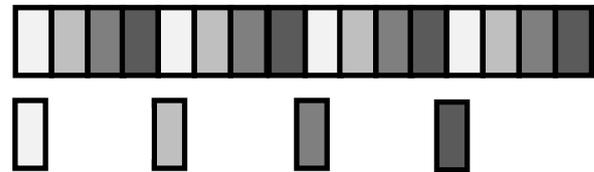


Fig. 1 Interleaved OFDMA

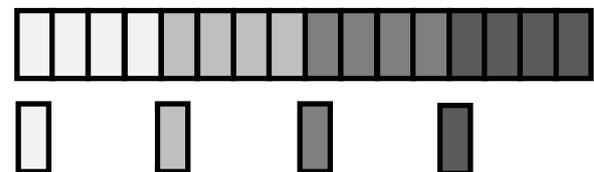


Fig. 2 Localized OFDMA

However, the OFDMA has some drawbacks, among others the peak-to-average power ratio (PAPR) is still one of the major drawbacks in the transmitted OFDMA signals [3]. The nonlinear amplification in the OFDMA transmission systems has a crucial influence on the overall performance and therefore its effects must be taken into account very carefully [4]. Therefore, for zero distortion of the OFDMA signal the high-power-amplifier (HPA) must not only operate in its linear region but also with sufficient back-off. Thus, HPA with a large dynamic range is required for OFDMA systems. These amplifiers are very expensive and are major cost component of the OFDMA systems. Thus, if we reduce the PAPR it not only means that we are reducing the cost of the OFDMA systems and reducing the complexity of analog-to-digital (A/D) and digital-to-analog (D/A) converters but also increasing the transmit power thus, for same range improving received signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) or for the same SNR improving range.

A large number of PAPR reduction techniques have been proposed in the literature. Among them, schemes like phase optimization [5], constellation shaping [6], selective-mapping (SLM) [7], nonlinear companding transforms [8], tone-reservation (TR), tone-injection (TI)

[9]-[10], partial-transmit-sequence (PTS) [11], clipping and filtering [12]-[13], precoding based techniques [14]-[17] precoding based selected mapping (PSLM) techniques [18]-[19] and phase modulation transform [20]-[21] are popular. The precoding based techniques shows great promise as they are simple linear techniques to implement without the need of any side information.

This paper presents a zadoff-chu matrix transform (ZCMT) precoding based localized OFDMA uplink system for PAPR reduction. For the PAPR analysis of the proposed system, the famous root-raised-cosine (RRC) pulse shaping is implemented. This paper is organized as follows: Section 2 describes the basics of the localized OFDMA uplink systems, In Section 3 we present the proposed system with improved PAPR, Section 4 presents the computer simulation results and section 5 concludes the paper.

## 2. LOCALIZED-OFDMA UPLINK SYSTEM

Fig. 3 illustrates the block diagram of the localized OFDMA uplink systems, where the subcarrier mapping is done in adjacent. In the localized OFDMA uplink systems the baseband modulated symbols are passed through serial-to-parallel (S/P) converter which generates the complex vector of size  $L$ . We can write the complex vector of size  $L$  as  $X = [X_0, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{L-1}]^T$ . After  $N$  subcarrier mapping in the localized mode to the  $X$ , we get  $\hat{X}_l = [\hat{X}_0, \hat{X}_1, \dots, \hat{X}_{N-1}]^T$ . The complex baseband localized OFDMA uplink signal with  $N$  system subcarriers and  $L$  user subcarriers can be written as:

$$x_n^{(k)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{l=0}^{L-1} (\hat{X}_l^{(k)} \cdot e^{j2\pi \frac{(kL+l)n}{N}}) \quad (1)$$

where,  $\hat{X}_l$  we get after subcarrier mapping,  $j = \sqrt{-1}$  and  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1$ .  $\hat{X}_l^{(k)}$  is modulated signal on subcarrier  $l$  for the  $k^{th}$  user with users index  $k = 1, 2, \dots, Q - 1$ .

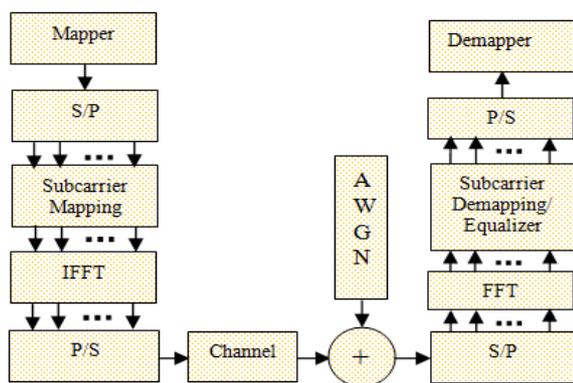


Fig. 3 Localized-OFDMA Uplink system

## 3. PROPOSED MODEL

### 3.1. Zadoff-Chu (ZC) sequences and Zadoff-Chu Matrix Transform (ZCMT)

The zadoff-chu (ZC) sequences are class of poly-phase sequences having optimum correlation properties. ZC

sequences have an ideal periodic autocorrelation and the constant magnitude. According to [22]-[23] ZC sequences of length  $L$  can be defined as:

$$a_n = \begin{cases} e^{\frac{j2\pi r}{L}(\frac{k^2}{2} + qk)} & \text{for } L \text{ Even} \\ e^{\frac{j2\pi r}{L}(\frac{k(k+1)}{2} + qk)} & \text{for } L \text{ Odd} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

where,  $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, L-1$ ,  $q$  is any integer and  $r$  is any integer relatively prime to  $L$ . The kernel of the ZCMT is defined in (3). For  $N = L \times L$  and  $j = \sqrt{-1}$ , the ZCMT  $A$  of size  $N = L \times L = L^2$  is obtained by reshaping the ZC sequence by  $k = mL + l$  as hereunder:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{00} & a_{01} & \dots & a_{0(L-1)} \\ a_{10} & a_{11} & \dots & a_{1(L-1)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{(L-1)0} & a_{(L-1)1} & \dots & a_{(L-1)(L-1)} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

Here  $m$  is the row variable and  $l$  the column variable. In other words, the  $L^2$  point long ZC sequence fills the kernel of the matrix transform row-wise.

### 3.2. ZCMT Precoding Based Localized-OFDMA Uplink System

Fig. 4 shows the ZCMT precoding based localized OFDMA uplink system. In this system a precoding matrix  $A$  of dimension  $N = L \times L$  is applied to the constellation symbols before the subcarrier mapping and the IFFT to reduce the PAPR.

In the ZCMT precoding based localized OFDMA uplink system baseband modulated data is passed through S/P converter which generates the complex vector of size  $L$  that can be written as  $X = [X_0, X_1, \dots, X_{L-1}]^T$ . Then the ZCMT precoding is applied to this complex vector which transforms this complex vector into new vector of length  $L$  that can be written as  $Y = AX = [Y_0, Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{L-1}]^T$ , where  $A$  is a precoder matrix of size  $N = L \times L$  and  $Y_m$  can be written as:

$$Y_m = \sum_{l=0}^{L-1} a_{m,l} \cdot X_l \quad m = 0, 1, \dots, L - 1 \quad (4)$$

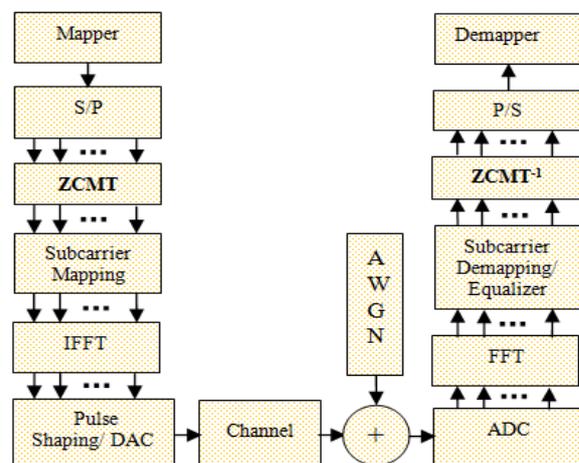


Fig. 4 ZCMT Precoding based Localized-OFDMA uplink system

$a_{m,l}$  means  $m^{\text{th}}$  row and  $l^{\text{th}}$  column of precoder matrix. Expanding equation (4) using the row-wise sequence reshaping  $k = mL + l$  and putting  $q=0, r=1$  in the equation (2) we get:

$$Y_m = \sum_{l=0}^{L-1} (e^{j\frac{\pi(mL+l)^2}{L^2}}) \cdot X_l \quad (5)$$

$$= e^{j\pi m^2} \sum_{l=0}^{L-1} ((e^{j\frac{\pi l^2}{L^2}} \cdot X_l) \cdot e^{j\frac{2\pi ml}{L}}) \quad (6)$$

where  $m = 0, 1, 2 \dots L - 1$ .

The equation (6) represents the ZCMT precoded data/constellations symbols or signal. Mathematically, the subcarrier mapping in localized mode for the ZCMT precoding based localized OFDMA system can be done as:

$$\hat{Y}_l = \begin{cases} Y_m & 0 \leq m \leq L - 1 \\ 0 & L \leq m \leq N - 1 \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

where  $N$ : System subcarriers,  $L$ : User subcarriers,  $Q$ : Subchannels/Users ( $Q = N/L$ ).

The subchannel ( $q$ ) is composed of subcarriers with index set  $\{(qL), (qL+1), (qL+2) \dots (qL+L-1)\}$ , where  $q = 0, 1, 2 \dots Q - 1$ . Suppose the  $k^{\text{th}}$  user is assigned to subchannel ( $k$ ) then the complex baseband ZCMT precoded localized OFDMA uplink signal for  $k^{\text{th}}$  user can be written as:

$$x_n^{(k)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{l=0}^{L-1} (\hat{Y}_l^{(k)} \cdot e^{j2\pi \frac{(kL+l)}{N} n}), \quad n = 0, 1 \dots N - 1 \quad (8)$$

where,  $\hat{Y}_l^{(k)}$  is modulated signal on subcarrier  $l$  for  $k^{\text{th}}$  user. The complex passband signal of the ZCMT precoded localized OFDMA uplink after RRC pulse shaping can be written as:

$$x(t) = e^{j\omega_c t} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n^{(k)} \cdot r(t - n\tilde{T}) \quad (9)$$

Where  $\omega_c$  is carrier frequency,  $r(t)$  is baseband pulse and  $\tilde{T} = \left(\frac{M}{N}\right) \cdot T$  is compressed symbol duration after IFFT and  $T$  is symbol duration is seconds. The RRC pulse shaping filter can be defined as:

$$r(t) = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi t}{\tilde{T}}(1-\alpha)\right) + 4\alpha \frac{t}{\tilde{T}} \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{\tilde{T}}(1+\alpha)\right)}{\frac{\pi t}{\tilde{T}} \left(1 - \frac{16\alpha^2 t^2}{\tilde{T}^2}\right)} \quad (10)$$

where rolloff factor  $\alpha$  is  $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$ . The PAPR of the ZCMT precoded localized OFDMA uplink signals in (9) with RRC pulse shaping can be written as:

$$PAPR = \frac{\max_{0 \leq t \leq N\tilde{T}} |x(t)|^2}{\frac{1}{N\tilde{T}} \int_0^{N\tilde{T}} |x(t)|^2 dt} \quad (11)$$

The PAPR of the ZCMT precoded localized OFDMA uplink signals in (8) without pulse shaping can be written as:

$$PAPR = \frac{\max_{n=0,1,\dots,N-1} |x_n^{(k)}|^2}{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |x_n^{(k)}|^2} \quad (12)$$

It should be pointed out that the orthogonality of the symbols after introducing precoding is maintained, as the precoding matrix is cyclic auto-orthogonal [20].

#### 4. SIMULATION RESULTS

Extensive simulations in MATLAB<sup>(R)</sup> have been performed to evaluate the performance of the proposed ZCMT precoded localized OFDMA uplink system with and without pulse shaping. To show the PAPR analysis of the proposed system, the data is generated randomly then modulated by QPSK, 16-QAM and 64-QAM respectively. We evaluate the PAPR statistically by using complementary-cumulative-distribution function (CCDF). The CCDF of the PAPR for the ZCMT precoded localized OFDMA uplink signals is used to express the probability of exceeding a given threshold  $PAPR_0$  ( $CCDF = Prob(PAPR > PAPR_0)$ ). We also compare the PAPR results of the proposed system with the hadamard transform (WHT) precoded localized OFDMA uplink systems and the conventional localized OFDMA uplink systems respectively. To show the PAPR analysis of the proposed system with RRC pulse shaping in the MATLAB<sup>(R)</sup> we considered RRC rolloff factor  $\alpha = 0.22$ . All the simulations have been performed based on the  $10^5$  random data blocks. Simulation parameters that we use are given in the following Table 1.

Table 1 System Parameters

Channel Bandwidth	5MHz
Oversampling Factor	4
User Subcarriers	64
System Subcarriers	256
Precoding	WHT and ZCMT
Modulation	QPSK, 16-QAM, 64-QAM
Pulse Shaping	Root Raised Cosine (RRC)
Typical RRC Roll-Off Factor	$\alpha = 0.22$
Subcarrier Mapping Mode	Localized
CCDF Clip Rate	$10^{-3}$

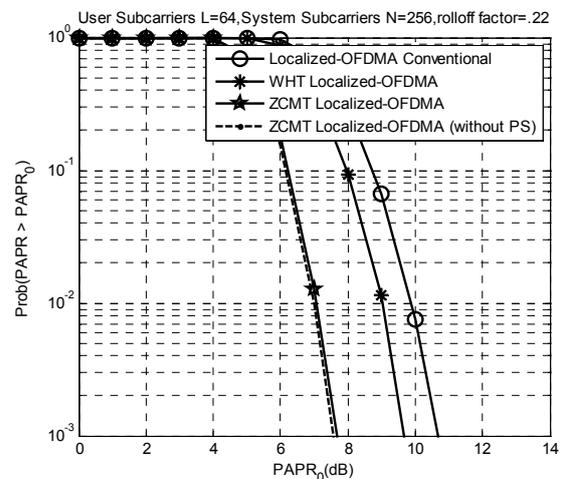
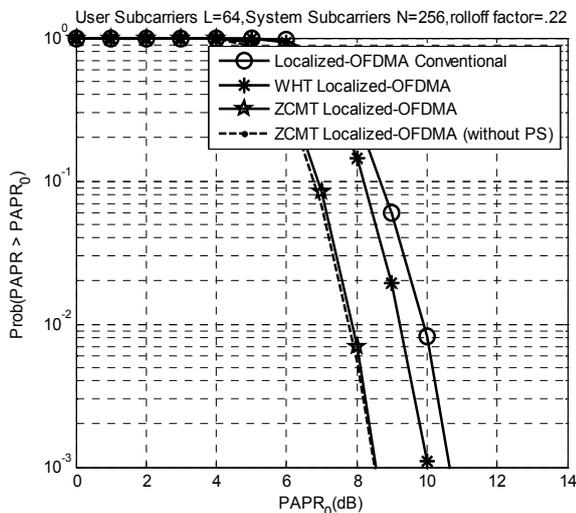


Fig. 5 CCDF Comparison of PAPR of the ZCMT precoded Localized-OFDMA uplink system with pulse shaping and ZCMT precoded Localized-OFDMA uplink system without pulse shaping, with the WHT precoded Localized-OFDMA uplink system and the original Localized-OFDMA uplink system for QPSK modulation

Fig. 5 shows the CCDF comparison of the PAPR for the ZCMT precoded localized OFDMA uplink system with RRC pulse shaping and the ZCMT precoded localized OFDMA uplink system without pulse shaping with the WHT precoded localized OFDMA uplink systems and the conventional localized OFDMA uplink systems. At the clip rate of  $10^{-3}$ , with user subcarriers  $L = 64$  and system subcarriers  $N = 256$ , the PAPR is 10.8 dB, 9.7 dB, 7.8 dB, and 7.7 dB respectively, for the conventional localized OFDMA uplink systems, the WHT precoded localized OFDMA uplink systems, the ZCMT precoded localized OFDMA uplink system using RRC pulse shaping and the ZCMT precoded localized OFDMA uplink system without pulse shaping for QPSK modulation.

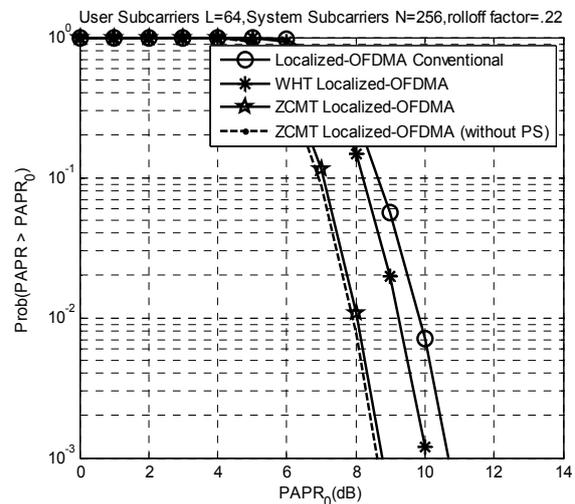
Fig. 6 shows the CCDF comparison of the PAPR for the ZCMT precoded localized OFDMA uplink system with RRC pulse shaping and the ZCMT precoded localized OFDMA uplink system without pulse shaping with the WHT precoded localized OFDMA uplink systems and the conventional localized OFDMA uplink systems. At the clip rate of  $10^{-3}$ , with user subcarriers  $L = 64$  and system subcarriers  $N = 256$  the PAPR is 10.7 dB, 10 dB, 8.4 dB and 8.4 dB respectively, for the conventional localized OFDMA uplink systems, the WHT precoded localized OFDMA uplink systems, the ZCMT precoded localized OFDMA uplink system using RRC pulse shaping and the ZCMT precoded localized OFDMA uplink system without pulse shaping for 16-QAM modulation.



**Fig. 6** CCDF Comparison of PAPR of the ZCMT precoded Localized-OFDMA uplink system with pulse shaping and ZCMT precoded Localized-OFDMA uplink system without pulse shaping, with the WHT precoded Localized-OFDMA uplink system and the original Localized-OFDMA uplink system for 16-QAM modulation

Fig. 7 shows the CCDF comparison of the PAPR for the ZCMT precoded localized OFDMA uplink system with RRC pulse shaping and the ZCMT precoded localized OFDMA uplink system without pulse shaping with the WHT precoded localized OFDMA uplink systems and the conventional localized OFDMA uplink systems. At the clip rate of  $10^{-3}$ , with user subcarriers

$L = 64$  and system subcarriers  $N = 256$  the PAPR is 10.7 dB, 10 dB, 8.7 dB and 8.6 dB respectively, for the conventional localized OFDMA uplink systems, the WHT precoded localized OFDMA uplink systems, the ZCMT precoded localized OFDMA uplink system using RRC pulse shaping and ZCMT precoded localized OFDMA uplink system without pulse shaping for 64-QAM modulation.



**Fig. 7** CCDF Comparison of PAPR of the ZCMT precoded Localized-OFDMA uplink system with pulse shaping and ZCMT precoded Localized-OFDMA uplink system without pulse shaping, with the WHT precoded Localized-OFDMA uplink system and the original Localized-OFDMA uplink system for 64-QAM modulation

Table 2 summarizes the PAPR of the conventional localized OFDMA uplink systems, the WHT localized OFDMA uplink systems, the ZCMT localized OFDMA uplink system, using RRC pulse shaping and the ZCMT localized OFDMA uplink system without pulse shaping respectively, for QPSK, 16-QAM and 64-QAM modulation. From Table 2 it is concluded that, the ZCMT precoded localized OFDMA uplink system with or without pulse shaping has low PAPR than the WHT precoded localized OFDMA uplink systems and the conventional localized OFDMA uplink systems.

**Table 2** At the clip rate of  $10^{-3}$ , the PAPR comparisons of Localized-OFDMA uplink, WHT Localized-OFDMA uplink, ZCMT Localized-OFDMA uplink using RRC pulse shaping (roll off factor  $\alpha = 0.22$ ) and ZCMT Localized-OFDMA uplink without pulse shaping, for  $L = 64$  and  $N = 256$

Uplink Transmission Scheme	PAPR		
	QPSK	16-QAM	64-QAM
Localized-OFDMA	10.8dB	10.7dB	10.7dB
WHT Localized-OFDMA	9.7dB	10.0dB	10.0dB
ZCMT Localized-OFDMA	7.8dB	8.4dB	8.7dB
ZCMT Localized-OFDMA without RRC Pulse Shaping	7.7dB	8.4dB	8.6dB

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, a ZCMT precoded localized OFDMA uplink system has been proposed for the PAPR reduction. Computer simulation shows that the PAPR of the proposed system is less than the WHT precoded localized OFDMA uplink systems and the conventional localized OFDMA uplink systems. Proposed system is efficient, signal independent, distortionless and do not require any complex optimizations. Additionally, ZCMT precoded localized OFDMA uplink system also take the advantage of the frequency variations of the communication channel and can also offer substantial performance gain in fading multipath channels. Thus, it is concluded that the ZCMT precoded localized OFDMA uplink system is more favourable than the WHT precoded localized OFDMA systems and conventional localized OFDMA uplink systems.

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Received November 21, 2010, accepted April 5, 2011

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