International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE)
ISSN: 2277-3878, Volume-1, Issue-5, November 2012

A Survey of PAPR Reduction Techniques in LTE-OFDM System

Leman Dewangan, Mangal Singh, Neelam Dewangan

Abstract: Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) is one of the most promising technique for today's wireless broadband communication systems.3GPP's LTE was the first to adopt OFDM as its downlink technique. One of the major disadvantageisitshighpeak-to- averagepowerratio (PAPR). In this paper various PAPR Reduction Techniques are discussed along with their advantages, disadvantages and improvements done so far. Techniques like clipping, Companding, Selective Mapping (SLM), Interleaving, Tone Reservation (TR), Tone Injection (TI), Partial Transmit Sequence (PTS), etc.

Keywords- OFDM, LTE, PAPR

I. INTRODUCTION

Due to various advantages like robustness to multipath fading, high spectral efficiency, immunity to impulse interferences, flexibility and easy equalization over single carriers communication systems, OFDM is currently being deployed in many high speed data communication systems described in [1] after LTE. This paper deals with methods of combating a main disadvantage of OFDM, its high Peak-to-Average Power Ratio (PAPR) which causes distortion in the signal when it passes through High Power Amplifier (HPA) and Digital-to-Analog converter (DAC) which results in lower mean power level.[2].PAPR cannot be increased just by increasing the signal power as many regulatory norms restrict the transmit powers.So, some other methods need to be deployed for the above problem.

To solve the problem of PAPR many techniques have been proposed by various researchers which include Clipping [1][5][7][8][10][11], Companding[14]-[20], Coding [12][13][22], Interleaving [1][10], Selective Mapping[21] [25]-[39], Partial Transmit Sequence [43]-[52], Active Constellation Extension [40]-[42]. Tone Reservation [40][55] and Tone Injection [53][54].Many PAPR reduction techniques result in performance degradation in terms of BER as compared to original OFDM signal.

This paper discusses all the prominent PAPR reduction techniques described above.Section II deals with definition of the OFDM signals and Peak-to-Average Power (PAPR) mathematicalexpression along with the performance measure to calculate PAPR .Section III describes various PAPR reduction techniques and in section IV conclusion is given.

Revised Manuscript Received on 30 November 2012.
* Correspondence Author
Leman Dewangan*, Chhatrapati Shivaji Institute of Technology,Durg, India
Mangal Singh, Chhatrapati Shivaji Institute of Technology,Durg, India.
Neelam Dewangan, Chhatrapati Shivaji Institute of Technology,Durg, India.

II. DEFINITIONOFOFDMSIGNALSANDPAPR

OFDM is a multicarrier modulation technique, in which the bit stream is divided over several orthogonal subcarriers, each modulated at a low rate. The block diagram of OFDM system is described in figure1.Orthogonality is assured by choosing appropriate frequency spacing between them. The number of sub-carrier is chosen to insure that each sub-channel has a bandwidth less than the channel coherence bandwidth thereby experiencing flat fading. [3]

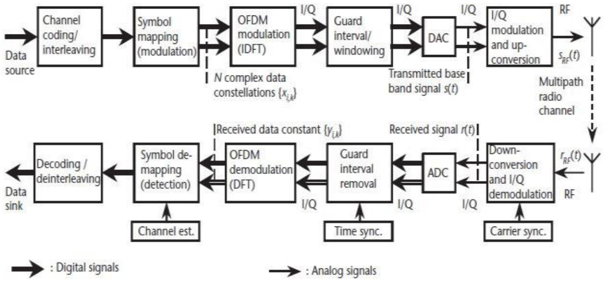

Figure 1: The block diagram of OFDM system [5]

ThePAPRofthetransmitted signalis defined as ratio of peak power to the average power of the signal and canbe writtenas [1]

$$PAPR = \frac{\max_{0 \le n \le k-1} |x_n|^2}{E\{|x_n|^2\}} \qquad (1)$$

As a performance measure, thecomplementary cumulativedistribution function (CCDF) is oneof themostfrequently used for PAPR reduction techniques, which denotesthe probability thatthePAPR of adatablock exceeds agiven threshold z and is calculated by Monte Carlo Simulation[9]. The CCDF of thePAPR of adatablock of N symbolswithNyquistratesamplingisderivedas [5]

$$P(PAPR > z) = 1 - P(PAPR \le z) = 1 - (1 - e^{-z})^N \qquad (3)$$

III. PAPR REDUCTION TECHNIQUES

Clipping and Windowing: Clipping is by far simplest technique for PAPR Reduction in which signal above a predetermined threshold level is clipping which introduces both in-band and out-of-band distortion which can destroy orthogonality of the subcarriers .For the later windowing of the clipped signal can be done which should be ideally as narrow as possible[5][1].

Clipping also introduces peak regrowth in OFDM signal which can be reduced by Repeated Clipping And Filtering(CAF) method[7][8] , Deep Clipping[6] , combined CAFand Interleaving described in [10].Block diagram of repeated CAF is shown in figure 2 where the filtering process is repeated several times to remove peak re-growth of the signal.

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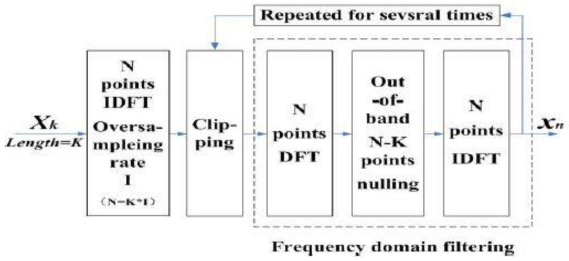

Figure 2: Repeated Clipping and Filtering [11]

Clipping operation is always performed on oversampled signal to reduce in-band distortion [11].

Interleaving : This method is also termed as Adaptive Symbol Selection Method .Multiple OFDM symbols are created by bit interleaving of input sequences .The basic Idea is to use W interleaving ways and selecting one with the lowest PAPR.

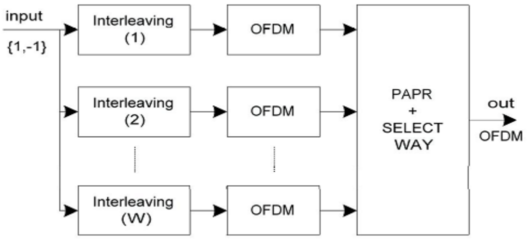

Figure 3: Interleaving

Figure 3 shows an interleaver, PAPR Reduction capability depends on the number of interleaver used .To recover the signals the receiver need to know the information about which interleaver is used.[10][1]

Coding: When FEC codes are used to mitigate the effect of the distortion techniques, the OFDM is termed as COFDM so that the signal degradation can be made less. The basic concept is that when N signals are added in phase they add up to the signal power, such arrangements can be made with different coding schemes like Simple Odd Parity Code (SOBC), Cyclic Coding (CC), Simple Block Code (SBC)Complement Block Coding (CBC) and Modified Complement Block Coding (MCBC), Reed-Solomon, Simplex codes[22], Reed-Muller codes and Golay complementary codes described in [12][13] can significantly reduce PAPR. Table 1 compares PAPR reduction capability of the coding schemes described above.

Companding : The idea of companding came from the companding of speech signal and that the OFDM signal is similar to it from the fact that large signals occur very infrequently. Companding are of two types- linear and non-linear. Linear companding focuses on expanding small signals only while non-linear companding enlarges small signals as well as compresses the large ones thereby obtaining uniform distribution of signals [14].Therefore, the average power is increased and thus the Peak-to-Average Power Ratio

N	n	R	PAPR Reduction (dB)				
			CBC	SBC	MCBC	SOPC	CC
4	1	3/4	3.56	3.56	-	3.56	3.56
8	1	7/8	2.59	2.52	-	2.52 (R = 7/8)	3.66 (R = 3/4)
	2	3/4	2.67	3.72	2.81		
16	1	15/16	2.74	1.16	-	1.18 (R = 15/16)	3.74 (R = 3/4)
	2	7/8	2.74	2.52	-		
	3	13/16	2.74	-	-		
	4	3/4	2.74	2.98	3.46		
32	1	31/32	1.16	0.55	-	0.58 (R = 31/32)	-
	2	15/16	1.16	1.16	-		
	3	29/32	2.75	-	-		
	4	7/8	2.50	2.51	-		
	5	27/32	2.75	-	-		
	8	3/4	2.75	3.00	3.45		

Table 1: Comparison of various coding techniques [12]

(PAPR) of the Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) systems can be reduced, which in turn helps in increasing the efficiency of the power amplifiers. In terms of BER Linear companding performs well [14].Uniform distribution can be achieved by using transforms like trapezium distribution [15], Hadamard transform [23], Discrete Cosine Transform [16], airy function [18], exponential companding [20][19].Companding gives better PAPR performance and also BER degradation is less.

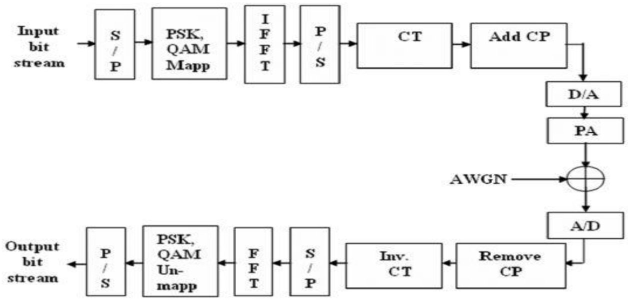

Figure 4: Companding in OFDM system[17]

Selective Mapping: The paper that coined the term “selected mapping" was written by Bauml, Fischer and Huber in 1996[21].Among all the techniques SLM is most promising because it introduces no distortion yet can achieve significant PAPR reduction

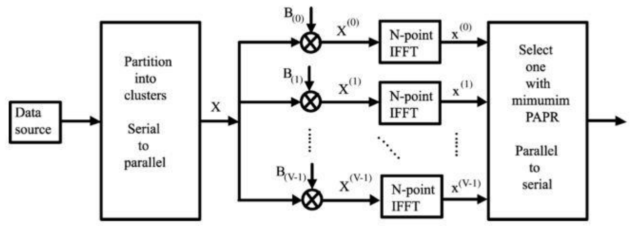

Figure 4: Selective Mapping

Data blocks are converted into several independent blocks and the one with lower PAPR is sent in which converting process involves multiplying data sequences to random phase sequences generated.The selected index is called side-information index (SI Index), must also be transmitted to allow recovery of the data block at the receiver side. SLM leads to the reduction in data rate.Probability of erroneous SI detection has a significant influence on error performance of the system [1][12][24]. In this technique complexity involves in recovering the side information .Moreover, this reduces the data rate of the system because the side information is sent with the data blocks carrying information.Many methods have been proposed to reduce this side information such as Semi-Blind SLM described in [25], known phase sequences like chaotic, Hadamard, Riemann and lots of other techniques described in [26] –[39].

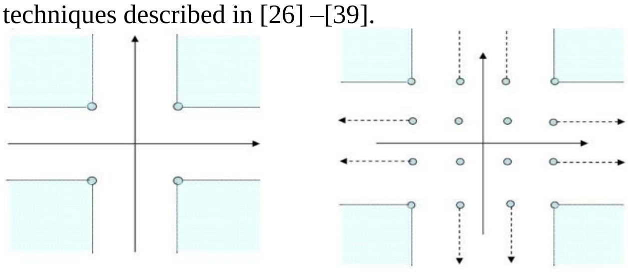

Figure 5: Active Constellation Extension (a) for QPSK (b) for 16 QAM [40]

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Active Constellation Extension (ACE): This technique deals with extending the constellation points outside the signal constellation which is then used to cancel the time domain peaks [1][12][40].Figure 5 shows the points where these constellation points can be extended . is technique has several advantages like no loss of data, no degradation in system performance , lower BER as compared to other techniques and bears no side information like SLM. Some variations of this method like clipping-based ACE and Adaptive ACE in which repeated CAF and in later an adaptive control has been used to optimize the performance[41][42].

Partial Transmit Sequence (PTS): Block diagram of PTS is shown in Figure 6. In the PTS technique, an input data block of N symbols is partitioned into disjoint subblocks and then the signal is transmitted. Another factor that may affect the PAPR reduction performance in PTS is the subblock partitioning, which is the method of division of the subcarriers into multiple disjoint subblocks .There are three kinds of subblock partitioning schemes :adjacent, Interleaved and pseudo-random partitioning. The PTS technique works with an arbitrary number of subcarriers and any modulation scheme. Advantage is that works with an arbitrary number of subcarriers any modulationscheme. But, this scheme includes complexity and side information like SLM [1][12][43]-[52].

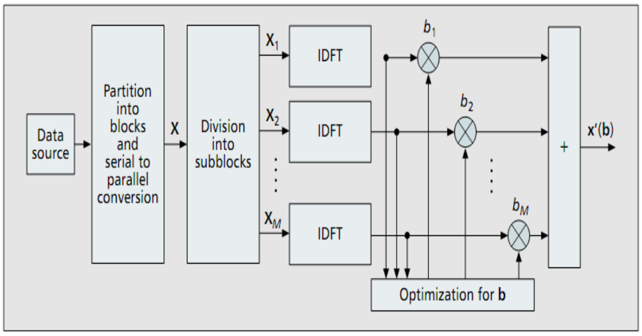

Figure 6: Partial Transmit Sequence [1]

Tone Reservation (TR) and Tone Injection (TI): In this Technique some set of tones are reserved called as peak reduction carriers and these are added to the data signal to isolate energy to cancel large peaks.These tones does not bear any information and are orthogonal to each other[40][55] while Tone Injection technique reduces the PAPR without reducing the data rate similar to ACE some constellation points are extended outside the signal constellation but in a different way than in ACE . Extra flexibility is provided by mapping points of original constellation into extended constellation and then by combining the data signal and Peak reduction carrier so generated [53][54] By maximizing signal-to-distortion ratio error probability can be increased for the same transmit power and same order of computational cost in the tone Reservation method [55].

Table 2: Comparison of PAPR Reduction Techniques

Technique	Complexity	Distortion	Data loss	Power Increase
Clipping	no	yes	no	no
Interleaving	no	no	yes	no
Coding	no	no	yes	no
Companding	no	no	yes	yes
ACE	no	no	no	no
SLM	yes	no	yes	no
PTS	yes	no	yes	yes
TR and TI	no	no	no	yes

IV. CONCLUSION

Table 2 depicts comparision between various PAPR Reduction schemes for OFDM signal that has been discussed along with their advantages and disadvantages in this paper .Also, various advance methods which has been discussed in various papers to overcome these disadvantages of the schemes have also been suggested. All the PAPR reduction techniques results in some BER performance degradation when compared to original OFDM signal. Efficient PAPR reduction scheme is one which reduces the PAPR to minimum without affecting much to the performance and also with low implementation cost.

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