



## Simulation Study of FIR Filter for Complexity Analysis in WCDMA

Anubuti Khare\*, Manish Saxena\*\* and Bhagwati Patil\*\*

\*Department of Electronics and Communication, UIT-RGTU, Bhopal, (M.P.)

\*\*Bansal Institute of Science and Technology, Bhopal, (M.P.)

(Received 10 July, 2012 Accepted 25 August, 2012)

**ABSTRACT :** An election algorithm is an algorithm for solving the coordinator election problem. Various algorithms require a set of peer processes to elect a leader or a coordinator. It can be necessary to determine a new leader if the current one fails to respond. Provided that all processes have a unique identification number, leader election can be reduced to finding the non crashed process with the highest identifier. Garcia-Molina's Bully Algorithm is a classic solution to leader election in synchronous systems with crash failures. In this paper, we will present an efficient version of bully algorithm to minimize the redundancy in electing the coordinator, to reduce the recovery problem of a crashed process in distributed systems and thus to maximize the effectiveness of traditional bully algorithm.

**Keywords:** Election Administration, Bully Algorithm, Election, Coordinator, Process Number, Turnaround Time, Election Message, Ok Message, Coordinator Message, Query Message, Answer Message passing.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Wideband Code-division multiple access is one of several methods of multiplexing wireless users. In CDMA, users are multiplexed by distinct codes rather than by orthogonal frequency bands, as in frequency-division multiple access. The enhancement in performance is obtained from a Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS) signal through the processing gain and the coding gain can be used to enable many DSSS signals to occupy the same channel bandwidth, provided that each signal has its own pseudorandom (signature) sequence [1-7]. Thus enable several users to transmit their information over the same channel bandwidth. This is the main concept of a WCDMA communication system. The signal detection is accomplished at the receiver side by knowing the code sequence or signature of the desired user. Since the bandwidth of the code signal is chosen to be much larger than the bandwidth of the information-bearing signal, the encoding process enlarges or spreads the spectrum of the signal. Therefore, it is also known as spread spectrum modulation. The resulting signal is also called a spread-spectrum signal, and CDMA is often denoted as spread-spectrum multiple access. A tradeoff exists between bandwidth containment in frequency domain and ripple attenuation in time domain. It is this tradeoff of bandwidth containment versus ripple amplitude which must be considered by design engineers, when developing a data transmission system that employs pulse shaping.

The application of signal processing techniques to wireless communications is an emerging area that has recently achieved dramatic improvement in results and holds the potential for even greater results in the future as an increasing number of researchers from the signal processing and communications areas participate in this expanding field [1-5]. From an industrial viewpoint also, the advanced signal

processing technology cannot only dramatically increase the wireless system capacity but can also improve the communication quality including the reduction of all types of interference. To satisfy the ever increasing demands for higher data rates as well as to allow more users to simultaneously access the network, interest has peaked in what has come to be known as WCDMA. The WCDMA has emerged as the most widely adopted 3G air interface and its specification has been created in 3GPP. In this system the user information bits are spread over much wider bandwidth by multiplying the user data bits with quasi random bits called as chips derived from CDMA spreading codes. In order to support very high bit rates (up to 2 Mbps) the use of variable spreading factor and multimode connection is supported. The chip rate of 3.84 Mcps/sec is used to lead a carrier bandwidth of 5Mhz. WCDMA also supports high user data rates and increased multipath diversity [8]. Here each user is allocated the frames of 10 ms duration during which the user data is kept constant though data capacity among users can change from frame to frame.

### II. NEED OF EFFICIENT PULSE SHAPING

In communications systems, two important requirements of a wireless communications channel demand the use of a pulse shaping filter. These requirements are:

1. Generating band limited channels, and
2. Reducing inter symbol interference (ISI) arising from multi-path signal reflections.

Both requirements can be accomplished by a pulse shaping filter which is applied to each symbol. In fact, the sinc pulse, shown below, meets both of these requirements

because it efficiently utilizes the frequency domain to utilize a smaller portion of the frequency domain, and because of the windowing affect that it has on each symbol period of a modulated signal [9-10].

### III. PULSE SHAPING IN WCDMA

Code-division multiple access is one of several methods of multiplexing wireless users. In CDMA, users are multiplexed by distinct codes rather than by orthogonal frequency bands, as in frequency-division multiple access. The enhancement in performance obtained from a direct sequence spread spectrum (DSSS) signal through the processing gain and the coding gain can be used to enable many DSSS signals to occupy the same channel bandwidth, provided that each signal has its own pseudorandom (signature) sequence. Thus enable several users to transmit there information over the same channel bandwidth. This is the main concept of a CDMA communication system. The signal detection is accomplished at the receiver side by knowing the code sequence or signature of the desired user. Since the bandwidth of the code signal is chosen to be much larger than the bandwidth of the information-bearing signal, the encoding process enlarges or spreads the spectrum of the signal. Therefore, it is also known as spread spectrum modulation. The resulting signal is also called a spread-spectrum signal, and CDMA is often denoted as spread-spectrum multiple access. The processing gain factor is defined as the ratio of the transmitted bandwidth to information bandwidth and is given by :

$$G_p = B_t/B_i.$$

Correlating the received signal with a code signal from a certain user will then only dispread the signal of this user, while the other spread-spectrum signals will remain spread over a large bandwidth.

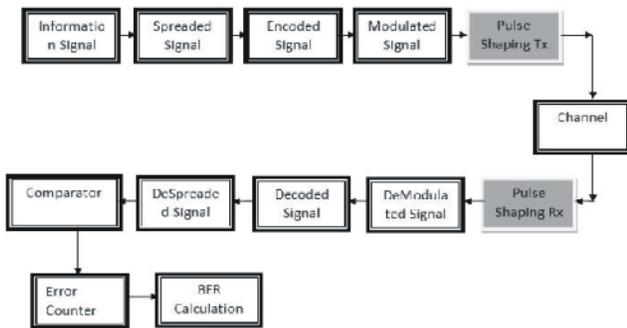


Fig. 1. Block diagram for WCDMA System.

### IV. SIMULATION MODEL FOR WCDMA

The WCDMA communication link proposed in this section is shown in Fig. 1. The performance in terms of the Bit Error Rate can be examined for different values of Group

Delay  $D$  of the pulse shaping filter against a sinusoidal interference. A simulink model based on the matlab 7.3 version will provide the output. The information signal in wideband CDMA system is generated by Bernoulli Binary Generator and the PN sequence is used for spreading the signal at 5 MHz bandwidth. The signal is passed from different parameters block as shown in Fig. 1 and at the end BER is calculated by comparing the transmitted data and received data. On the basis of above block diagram, a simulation model has been developed by using Matlab Simulink Library as shown in Fig. 2.

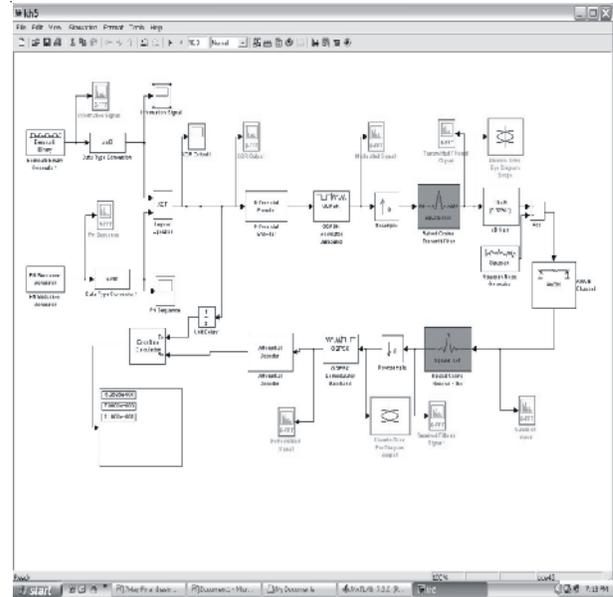


Fig. 2. WCDMA based Simulation Model developed for Square Root Raised Cosine Pulse.

### V. OVSERVATION IN SIMULATION MODEL

Scope as viewed for Information Signal at Input Sample rate=1/64kbps and Scope as viewed for PN Sequence Generator at Sample Rate = 1/3840 Kbps are shown in figures 3 and 4 respectively. Fig. 5 shows the Scope of XOR Output of Information Signal. BFFTs for Information Signal, PN Sequence Generator, XOR Block output and Modulated Signal are shown in Figs. 6, 7, 8 and 9 respectively. BFFT scopes for Transmitted Filtered Signal, Received Filtered Signal, Discrete Time Eye Diagram and Demodulated Signal are shown in Figs. 10, 11, 12, 13 respectively. The frequency contents of an input sequence are displayed at different stages of the blocks by Buffered FFT ,which acquires a sequence of input samples into a buffer and displays the magnitude of FFT. Amplitude values (Expressed in db) are scaled along y-axis. The frequency (plotted along x-axis) units are in KHz.

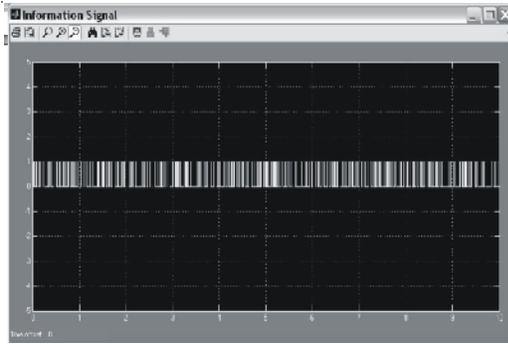


Fig. 3. Information Signal.

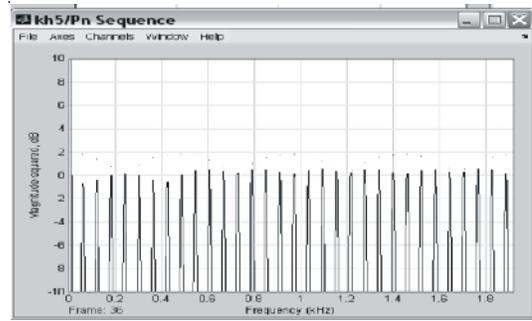


Fig. 7. BFFT scope output of PN Sequence.

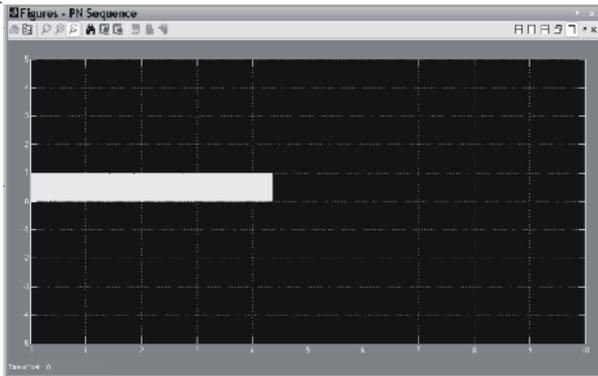


Fig. 4. PN Sequence Generator Output.

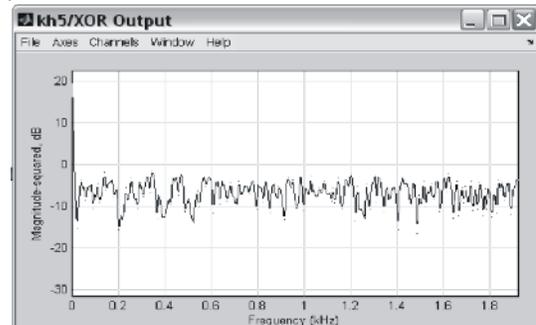


Fig. 8. BFFT Scope output of XOR block.

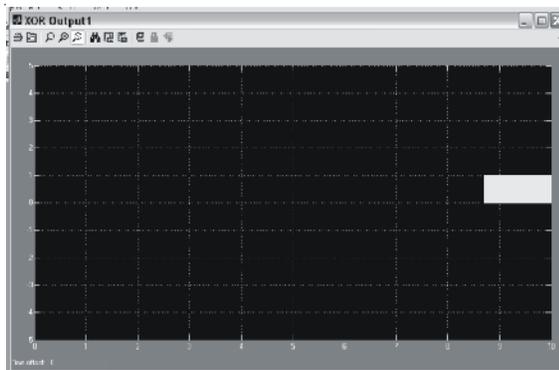


Fig. 5. XOR Output.

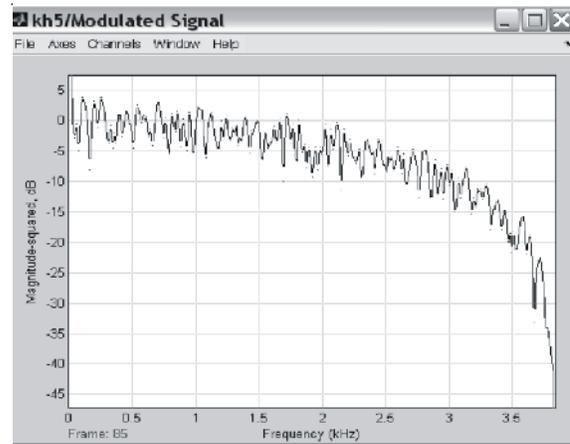


Fig. 9. BFFT Scope output of Modulated Signal.

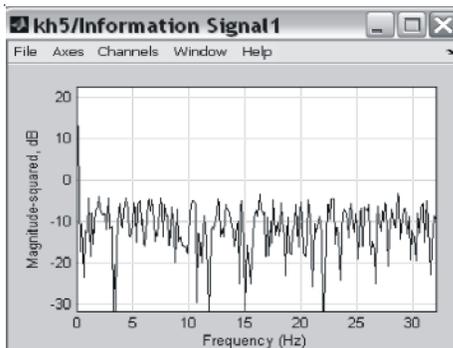


Fig. 6. BFFT Scope output of Information signal.

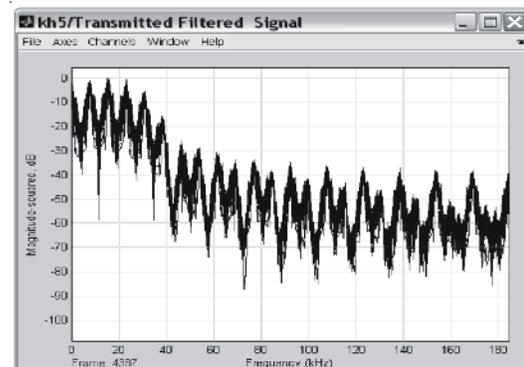


Fig. 10. BFFT Scope Output of Transmitted Filtered Signal.

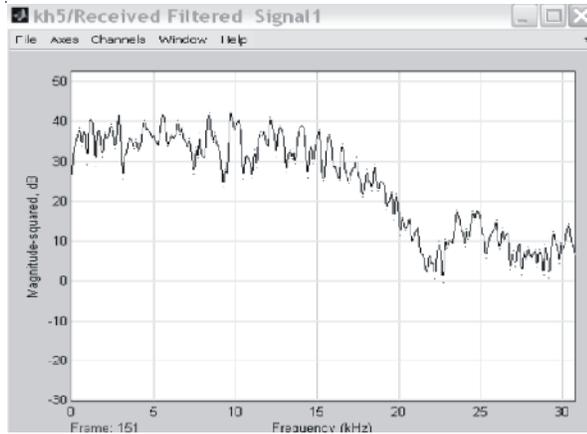


Fig. 11. BFFT Scope of Received Filtered Signal.

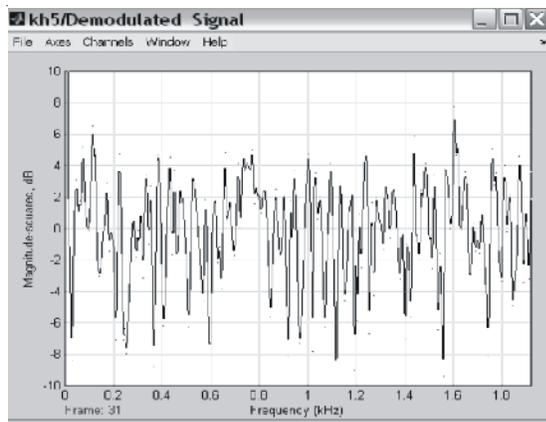


Fig. 12. Discrete Time Eye Diagram Scope.

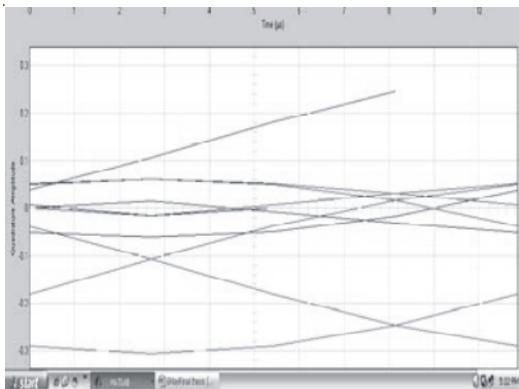


Fig.13. BFFT.

## VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The simulation study has also been carried out for different values of  $D$  i.e. 2, 4, 6 and 8. The simulation results for BER along with the number of errors and number of bits in each frame have been obtained. The readings of the simulation model for number of bits, number of errors and Bit Error Rate at different values of  $D$  have been taken at different

time instants during the simulation runs. The parameters of the simulation model are given as below:

$E_b/N_0 = 5$  dB, PN Sequence Generator Sample time = 1/3840 Kbps, Bernoulli Binary Generator Sample time = 1/64 Kbps (data services) Interpolation Factor  $M = 5$ , Roll Off Factor = 0.22 (Optimum) [8]. The BER versus  $D$  Performance for WCDMA system is plotted in figure 14. It is observed that BER decreases as the group delay is increased from 2 to 4 and then from 4 to 6. The BER is found to increase as the value of group delay  $D$  is varied from 6 to 8. Hence the group delay should be controlled at  $D = 6$  by RF design engineer. The values of  $D$  in the present study are in the range of digital pulse shaping filter as specified by Ken Gentile ( $2 < D < 20$ ) [11]. Hence the optimum value of  $D = 6$  is taken for subsequent analysis in WCDMA system.

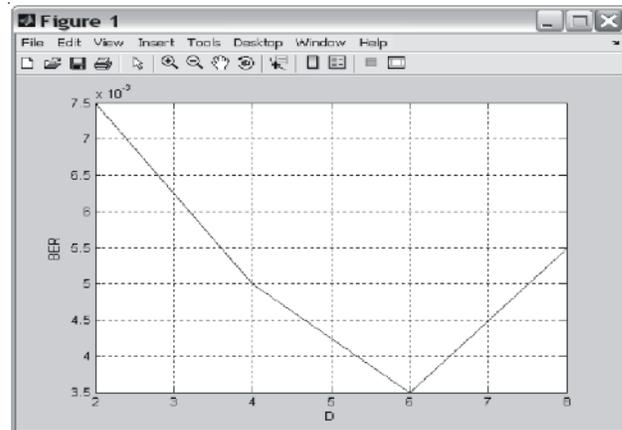


Fig. 14. BER versus Group delay  $D$  for WCDMA at 5MHz.

The 3D Line Plot between Roll Off Factor Alpha, Interpolation factor  $M$  and Group Delay  $D$  is shown in Fig. 15 below. From the plot it is clear that at fixed value of roll off factor alpha (0.22) at  $D = 6$ ,  $M = 5$ . Hence other values of the parameters of pulse shaping filter can be determined from this graph.

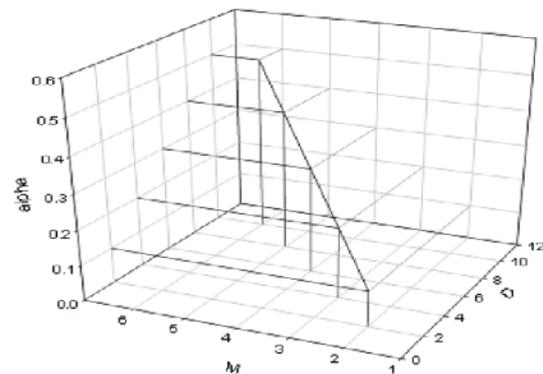


Fig. 15. Three  $D$  Line Plot between Roll Off Factor Alpha, Interpolation factor  $M$  and Group Delay  $D$ .

### A. Effect of $N$ , $D$ on Performance Analysis of WCDMA based Simulation Model(through BER)

Fig. 14 shows the effect of variation of Group Delay on the BER Performance of WCDMA at fixed value of  $\alpha = 0.22$  and Interpolation factor  $M = 5$ . The optimized value of  $D = 6$ , is chosen for WCDMA based communication system using BER Simulation model. For minimizing the filter complexity, filter length or number of taps should be minimum as far as possible. The complexity of the filter increases as the value of  $D$  is increased. Increase in the values of BER,  $D$  and  $N$  is not at all acceptable for efficient performance of WCDMA based communication system. Our aim is to control the group delay .So we optimise the performance of our filter based model by taking value  $D = 6$  as optimum one that provides best possible results. Here at Roll Off Factor  $\alpha = 0.22$ ,  $D = 6$ ,  $M = 5$ , Filter taps  $N = 30$ ; ( $N = D * M$ ), Filterlength =  $1 + N = 31$ ; BER =  $3.5 * 10^{-3}$ . Carrier wave is applied during the first and last  $1/3$  interval in each half-cycle, i.e., at 0 to  $2/3$  to then the widths of the pulses can be changed significantly.

## VII. CONCLUSION

The present study has proposed the WCDMA communication link using OQPSK based system employing the pulse shaping filters using matlab simulink. The group delay plays a crucial role in pulse shaping digital finite impulse response filter .The value of group delay should be minimum for efficient performance of digital pulse shaping

filter. The present study has highlighted the role of pulse shaping filter in WCDMA. A computer flowchart has been prepared and a program is written in Matlab 7.3 version .The time and frequency response of square root raised cosine pulse shaping filter at 5Mhz bandwidth has been studied .The effect of variation of group delay  $D$  i.e. number of symbols spanned by impulse response is studied at fix value of  $\alpha = 0.22$  as well as at fix value of interpolation  $M = 5$ . The study is useful in the reduction of complexity of filter.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mrs. Anubhuti Khare one of the authors is indebted to Director UIT RGPV Bhopal for giving permission for sending the paper to the journal. Manish Saxena is also thankful to the Chairmen, Bansal Institute of Science & Technology Bhopal for giving permission to send the paper for publication. Last but not least, I would also like to thank our HOD and colleagues for supporting us.

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