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Channel Estimation on MIMO F-OFDM Using Deep Learning Algorithm

Abdullah Furqaan Ahmed[1], Charan. H[2], Gandla Venga Naveen[3], Hruthik. U[4], Mrs. Manasa S[5], Dr. Swetha Rani L[6]
[1]*Department of ECE, AMC Engineering College Bengaluru, India*
[2]*R Department of ECE, AMC Engineering College Bengaluru, India*
[3]*Department of ECE, AMC Engineering College Bengaluru, India*
[4]*Department of ECE, AMC Engineering College Bengaluru, India*
[5]*Assisstant Professor, Department of ECE AMC Engineering College Bengaluru, India*
[6]*Associate Professor, Department of ECE AMC Engineering College Bengaluru, India*

Abstract: This paper outlines the Analysis of techniques for estimating channels in MIMO-OFDM systems, which combine Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) with Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing(OFDM)to enhance spectral efficiency and robustness in modern telecommunication systems
Keywords: Channel Estimation On MIMO FOFDM

I. INTRODUCTION

The rapid evolution of wireless communication systems has driven the demand for higher data rates, better reliability, and more efficient use of the radio spectrum. In this context, technologies like Multiple Input Multiple-Output (MIMO) and Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) have emerged as fundamental solutions to these challenges. The combination of these two technologies, known as MIMO-OFDM, is at the heart of modern wireless standards such as LTE, 5G, Wi-Fi, and WiMAX. MIMO-OFDM systems are recognized for their ability to provide both robustness against multipath interference and significant improvements in spectral efficiency, making them indispensable for high speed wireless communication.

II. METHODOLOGY

A. Design Frame Work

The Best of Both Worlds By combining MIMO and OFDM, MIMO-OFDM systems bring together the benefits of both spatial diversity and frequency diversity. The MIMO aspect of the system allows for simultaneous transmission of multiple data streams,which increases the capacity of the system, while the OFDM aspect mitigates the effects of frequency-selective fading and simplifies the equalization process at the receiver.

B. Feedback Mechanism

(F-OFDM) is used to improve the performance of traditional OFDM by reducing out-of-band emissions and enhancing spectral efficiency. It applies filters to each sub-band, which minimizes adjacent channel interference, allowing for better coexistence of different services or users in neighboring frequency bands. F-OFDM also enables flexible spectrum usage, making it ideal for dynamic spectrum allocation in systems like 5G.

C. Data Processing and Analysis

Deep Learning
Better Accuracy: It handles complex channel effects like fading and interference more effectively than traditional methods.
Adaptability: Deep learning can adapt to changing environments, such as different noise levels and mobility patterns.
Handling Time-Varying Channels: Techniques like Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) track rapid changes in high-mobility scenarios.

D. Software Implementation

The BPSK, QPSK and QAM modulation techniques are analyzed with MATLAB. Further, the QAM modulation technique is simulated by using Python Programming using Background and Related Work

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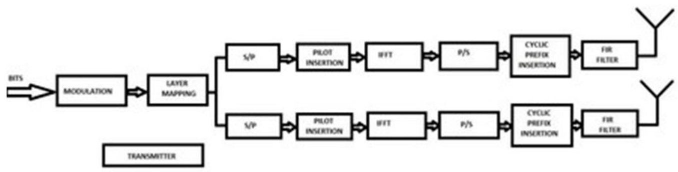
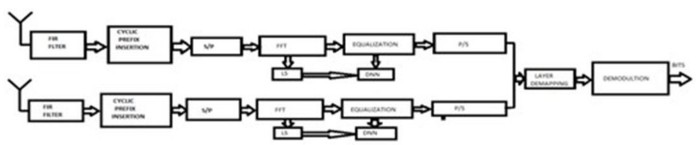
In this project, a Deep Neural Network (DNN) is utilized for channel estimation in the MIMO F- OFDM system, leveraging its ability to learn complex, non-linear relationships between transmitted and received signals. The DNN is trained using datasets of pilot symbols and received signals, enabling it to accurately estimate Channel State Information (CSI). Its architecture includes multiple layers to extract intricate features, providing higher accuracy than traditional methods like LS and MMSE. The DNN's robustness to noise, adaptability to dynamic environments, and scalability to large antenna systems make it ideal for modern wireless networks. Additionally, its real-time inference capability ensures efficiency, aligning with the demands of next-generation networks like 5G and6G.

The use of a Deep Neural Network (DNN) in this project ensures accurate channel estimation by learning complex non-linear relationships between transmitted and received signals. DNNs outperform traditional methods like LS and MMSE, offering robustness to noise and adaptability to dynamic environments. Their scalability to large antenna system and real-time efficiency make them ideal for next-generation networks like 5G and 6G.



Transmitter Side



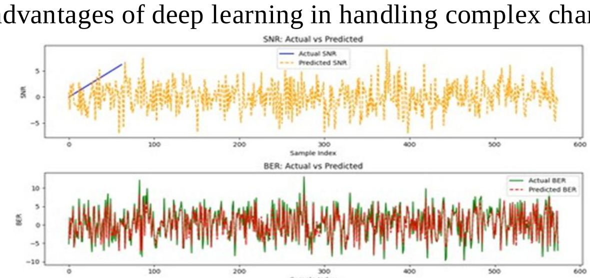
Receiver Side

Fig.1.Blockdiagram.

III. CONCLUSION

This project successfully explores the integration of deep learning techniques into channel estimation for MIMO F-OFDM systems, addressing the critical challenge of accurate channel state information (CSI) acquisition in modern wireless communication networks. The combination of MIMO and F-OFDM provides enhanced spectral efficiency and robustness against interference, making it a cornerstone fornext- generation wireless standards like 5G and beyond.

By employing deep learning algorithms, particularly techniques like DNN , this work demonstrates significant improvements in channel estimation accuracy under varying channel conditions. The MATLAB and Python-based simulations confirm the effectiveness of the proposed methodology, highlighting its capability to minimize the Bit Error Rate (BER) and ensure reliable communication in dynamic environments. Comparative analysis with traditional estimation methods such as LS, ML, and MMSE further underscores the advantages of deep learning in handling complex channel effects.



OUTPUT

The results emphasize the potential of deep learning to adapt to challenging scenarios such as high- mobility and noise-rich environments, offering a scalable and efficient solution for future wireless systems. This approach not only enhances system performance but also paves the way for further innovation in areas like massive MIMO, IoT, and 6G networks.

The work sets a strong foundation for future research ,including the optimization of deep learning models for real-time applications, integration with intelligent surfaces, and exploration of hybrid estimation techniques. With continued advancements, the proposed methodology can significantly contribute to the development of smarter, faster, and more reliable communication systems.

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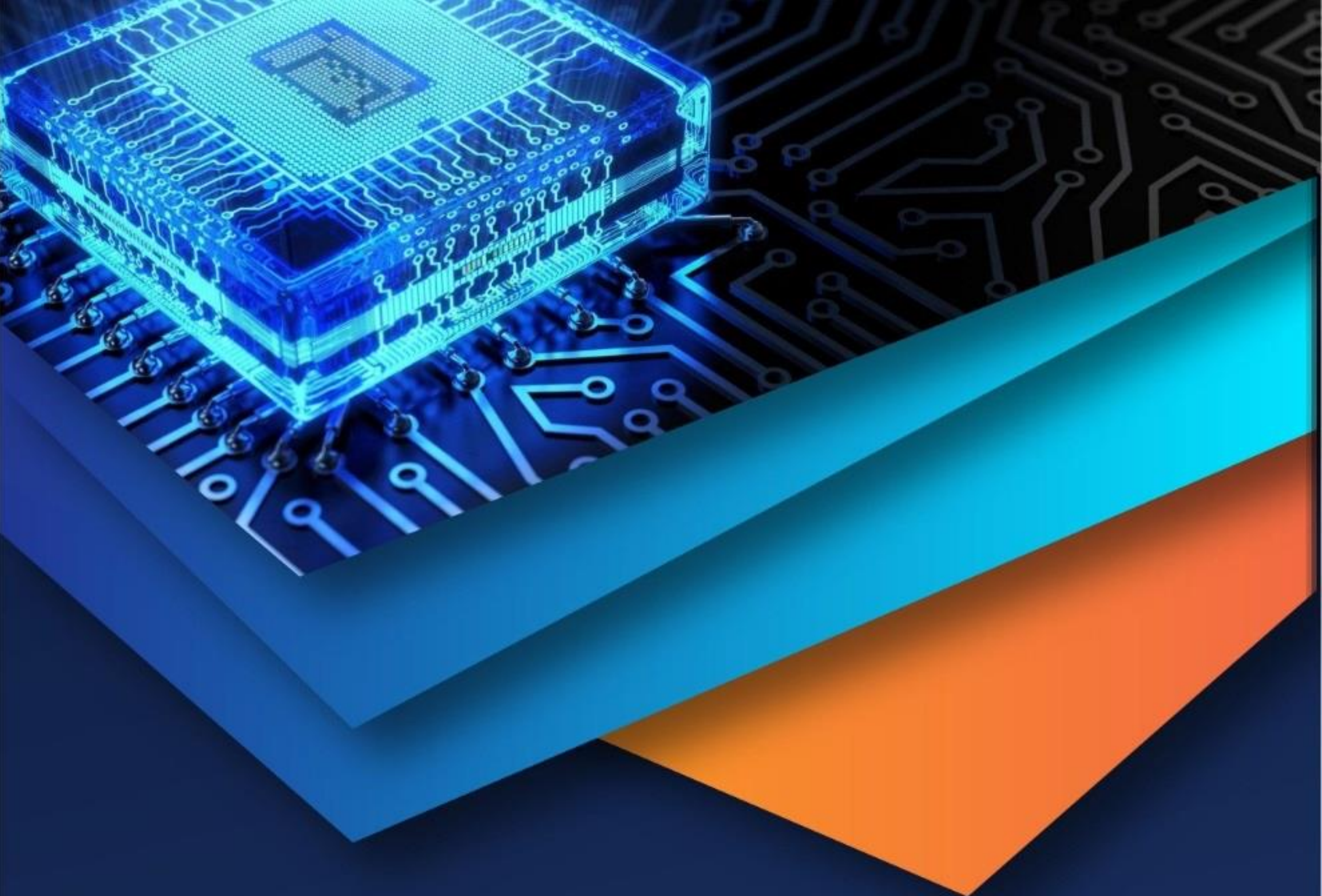

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