

The Optimum Ring Ratio of 16-APSK in LTE Uplink over Nonlinear System

Sorapong Thuakaew , Pornpimon Chayratsami

*Department of Engineering Education, Industrial Education Faculty
King Mongkut Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, Bangkok 10520, Thailand*
siamcreative@gmail.com, kcpormpi@gmail.com

Abstract— Single Carrier Frequency Division Multiple Access (SC-FDMA) has been selected for use in the Long Term Evolution (LTE) uplink due to its lower Peak-to-Average Power Ratio (PAPR) relative to OFDMA. The resultant lower PAPR results in fewer excursions into the amplifier's nonlinear region, where signal distortion can occur and results in degraded bit error rate (BER). The SC-FDMA scheme normally applies 16-ary Quadrature Amplitude Modulation (16-QAM), but amplitude phase shift keying (APSK) modulation has a lower PAPR than does 16-QAM, resulting in improved BER. This paper investigates the constellation ring ratio of the 16-APSK modulation scheme and its effects on BER through its effects on the PAPR. Simulation results are used to conclude that a ring ratio that ranges from 2.5 to 3.5 delivers the best results.

Keyword—16-APSK, SC-FDMA, LTE, Nonlinear system, PAPR



Sorapong Thuaykaew was born in Chiang Mai, Thailand, on Apr 2, 1984. He received the B.S. in Telecommunication engineering and M.S. in Electrical and Communication from King Mongkut Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, Thailand. Currently, he is a test engineer at Celestica, Inc., Leamchabang. His main research interests are in design and analysis of physical layer algorithms, multiple access schemes and mobile communication.



Pornpimon Chayratsami became a Member (M) of IEEE in 2010. She received the BS degree in Electrical Engineering from King Mongkut Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, Thailand, in 1994 and the MS and PhD degrees in Electrical Engineering from University of Colorado, USA, in 1999 and 2004, respectively. Since 2004, she has been an instructor at King Mongkut Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, Thailand. Her research interests include digital communications, wireless communications, signal processing, and engineering education.