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Performance Analysis of MIMO Techniques in Various Wireless Channels

[1]Aryan Verma, [2]Dr. Tanuja S. Dhope, [3]Manvendra Vikram, [4]Shivam Shashwat
[1]Student, [2]Professor, [3]Student, [3]Student
[1]Department of Electronics and Communication,
[1]Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University), Pune, India

Abstract: By using spatial diversity and multiplexing benefits to improve data speeds, dependability, and spectrum efficiency, Multiple Input Multiple Output technology has completely changed wireless communication networks. The research evaluates the performance of many popular MIMO schemes, such as Equal Gain Combining (EGC), Selection Diversity, and Maximum Ratio Combining (MRC), in terms of Bit Error Rate (BER) and Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR), under Rayleigh Fading Channel and Rician Fading Channel. The study analyses and simulates each approach to identify its advantages and disadvantages, providing insight into whether it can be used in real-world wireless networks.

Keywords: ***Equal Gain Combining (EGC), Maximum Ratio Combining (MRC), Selection Combining (SC), Bit Error Rate (BER) Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR), Rician Fading, Rayleigh Fading Channel.***

I. INTRODUCTION

The need for increased dependability, better spectral efficiency, and larger data rates has become critical in the age of wireless communication networks that are constantly growing. By taking use of spatial diversity and multiplexing benefits, multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) technology has emerged as a critical facilitator in addressing these needs. MIMO systems, as opposed to conventional single-antenna systems, provide considerable gains in communication performance by employing multiple antennas at both the transmitter and receiver ends.

MIMO technology dramatically improves communication performance using spatial processing. MIMO systems can improve network reliability and robustness by utilising spatial variety to reduce the impacts of multipath propagation, fading, and interference. Furthermore, MIMO makes spatial multiplexing possible, which makes it easier to transmit many data streams simultaneously over the same frequency range, boosting spectral efficiency and data throughput.

Maximum Ratio Combining (MRC), Equal Gain Combining (EGC), and Selection Diversity are three important MIMO methods that are examined in this work. MRC maximises the signal to noise ratio (SNR) and reduces the impacts of fading by combining signals from many antennas at the receiver using weightings according to the channel strengths. EGC, on the other hand, gives each signal received from an antenna the same weight, making it simpler but maybe less effective than MRC. On the other hand, selection diversity reduces the influence of fading and improves connection dependability by choosing the antenna that has the highest instantaneous SNR for signal reception.

Comparing the performance of various MIMO approaches in terms of bit error rate and signal to noise ratio is a crucial component of this research. One of the most important metrics for evaluating the dependability of communication networks is bit-error-rate (BER), which measures the likelihood of transmitting erroneous bits. SNR, on the other hand, measures how well a communication link is performing by comparing the power of the signal received to the noise. Through analysing Bit Error Rate and Signal to Noise Ratio properties of MRC, EGC, and selection diversity in different channel scenarios, we want to clarify the trade-offs and subtleties of performance related to each method.

The research paper is organized as follows. Sec. 2 describes the literature survey on related works. Sec. 3 discusses the proposed methodology. Sec. 4 describes the experimental results. Finally, Sec. 5 concludes the paper.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

By greatly increasing data capacity, dependability, and spectrum efficiency, MIMO technology has completely changed wireless communication networks. This literature review explores the performance analysis of MIMO techniques across various wireless channels, highlighting key findings and contributions from existing research.

The paper addresses optimum signal distribution, capacity constraints, and comparisons with Rayleigh fading while discussing capacity analysis in Rician fading channels. It also includes definitions and computations of distribution functions and input covariance matrices in mathematics. It also provides asymptotic capacity analysis for systems with numerous antennas.[9]

In wireless communication, diversity strategies try to reduce fading effects and improve reliability without increasing power consumption or sacrificing bandwidth. These techniques, which include addressing frequency non-selective fading and the WSSUS model, are essential for enhancing communication channel performance. Additionally, research has been done on the effects of diversity combining techniques such as Equal Gain Combining and Selection Combining on Bit Error Rate vs. Signal to Noise Ratio for 16-QAM in Multiple Input Multiple Output systems. It is crucial to comprehend modulation methods like ASK, PSK, FSK, and QAM to maximize the effectiveness of digital communication. Research on bit rate, bandwidth, and symbol rate aid in identifying the best communication tactics.[1]

This work highlights the benefits of Rician fading over Rayleigh fading by analyzing cooperative device-to-device (D2D) communication performance under various fading conditions. In Rician fading circumstances, the system model performs better by using convolutional codes and decode-and-forward relay protocols. The study emphasizes how important cooperative communication is for improving data transmission rates and network efficiency, which is especially important for the development of 4G and 5G technologies.[10]

Fading is a phenomenon that impacts channel performance in wireless communication. The focus of this paper is on performance analysis of wireless communications across Rician fading channels. It offers closed-form formulas for bit error rate (BER), average received signal-to-noise ratio (SNR), channel capacity, and outage probability for Rician fading channels. The results of this study can be used to design wireless networks where Rician fading occurs.[8]

A novel equation for the ergodic capacity of the Maximum Ratio Combining (MRC) diversity system in coupled Rician fading channels is derived and discussed in the letter. It demonstrates how correlation affects capacity by demonstrating that branches with a negative correlation may outperform those without one. According to the study, capacity is influenced by the strength of the connection, with κ values below 0.2 showing an increase and values over 0.4 showing a reduction.[7]

The topic of channel fading variations caused by antenna motion is discussed in the paragraph, except for moving reflecting objects. It also discusses how wireless LAN and car systems differ in terms of whether they remain in or leave fading. It also presents the idea of Rician fading channels, emphasizing how they are like Rayleigh channels but have a dominant wave that can represent the sum of signals in a deterministic process with a significant Line-of-Sight component.[6]

For BPSK, QPSK, and 16-QAM modulation schemes, the study focuses on the performance analysis of the Maximal Ratio Combiner (MRC) in fading channels, especially under Rayleigh and Rician fading conditions. The Bit Error Rate (BER) for various modulation types is assessed by the study, and the MRC weights signals based on their amplitudes to combine them. The study shows that under certain Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) and diversity order circumstances, Rician fading performs better than Rayleigh fading in terms of signal quality and performance.[5]

Wireless channel models, such as fading in different frequency bands and well-established models for SISO and MIMO systems, are the focus of the investigation. It addresses several transmit diversity approaches offered for MIMO systems and highlights diversity techniques such as maximum ratio combining (MRC) as ideal for flat fading channels. The paper offers a performance evaluation of transmission methods and explores BER reduction using equalization approaches. Overall, the research highlights how MRC improves BER for various modulation schemes, and performance assessment simulated results corroborate this claim.[4]

The research presents two low complexity receivers for Single Carrier with Frequency Domain Equalization modulations in Massive MIMO schemes: Equal Gain Decision (EGD) and Maximum Ratio Decision (MRD). To remove interference and Inter-Symbol Interference (ISI), the EGD receiver uses matrices Bk, with the best Bk values identified. It performs admirably, especially when the R/T ratio is 4. However, for 4 iterations and R/T ratios larger than or equal to 4, the MRD receiver performs similarly to the Iterative Block Decision Feedback Equalizer (IB-DFE). Comparable results are shown by MRD and IB-DFE, highlighting the need of equalization in obtaining low latency and low complexity in huge MIMO systems.[3]

The study examines performance of Single Input Multiple Output (SIMO) systems employing Maximum Ratio Combining (MRC) and Equal Gain Combining (EGC) techniques under Rayleigh fading channels. It contrasts how well QAM and PSK modulation schemes perform in terms of Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR) and Bit Error Rate (BER). The results of the study show that MRC with QAM modulation outperforms EGC, especially with an increase of receiver antennas, which increases SNR and decreases BER. Since MRC does not involve weighing circuits, EGC is renowned for being simpler to install.[2]

III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The MATLAB script performs the following-

3.1. Simulation Setup:

- Define the parameters of the wireless channel, including path loss models, fading characteristics (e.g., Rayleigh, Rician), and interference models if applicable.
- Specify the characteristics of the MIMO system, such as the number of transmit and receive antennas, modulation scheme, and coding rate.
- Generate random channel realizations to capture the stochastic nature of wireless channels.

3.2. Generation of Transmit Signals:

- Generate data symbols to be transmitted over the MIMO system using the specified modulation scheme.
- Perform channel coding if necessary to introduce error correction capabilities.

3.3. Transmit Processing:

- Apply MIMO processing techniques, including MRC, EGC, and Selection Diversity, to the transmit signals before transmission.
- For MRC, calculate the optimal combining weights based on channel state information.
- For EGC, assign equal weights to each transmit signal.
- For Selection Diversity, select the transmit signal with the highest instantaneous SNR for each channel realization.

3.4. Channel Modeling and Signal Propagation:

- Simulate the wireless channel propagation by applying path loss models, fading models, and interference.
- Incorporate effects such as multipath propagation, shadowing, and Doppler shift.
- Apply appropriate fading models (e.g., Rayleigh, Rician) based on the channel characteristics.

3.5. Receive Processing:

- Receive the transmitted signals at the receiver end of the MIMO system.
- Apply MIMO receive processing techniques, including matched filtering, maximum likelihood detection, and interference cancellation.
- For MRC, combine the received signals using the previously calculated weights.

- For EGC, perform simple signal averaging across all receive antennas.
- For Selection Diversity, select the received signal with the highest SNR.

3.6. Performance Evaluation:

- Compute performance metrics such as Bit Error Rate, Signal to Noise Ratio, and throughput.
- Compare the performance of different MIMO techniques (MRC, EGC, Selection Diversity) under various channel conditions.
- Analyze the impact of factors such as antenna configuration, modulation scheme, and coding rate on system performance.

3.7. Statistical Analysis:

- Conduct statistical analysis to assess the robustness and reliability of the MIMO system under different scenarios.
- Calculate confidence intervals and perform hypothesis testing to validate the results.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

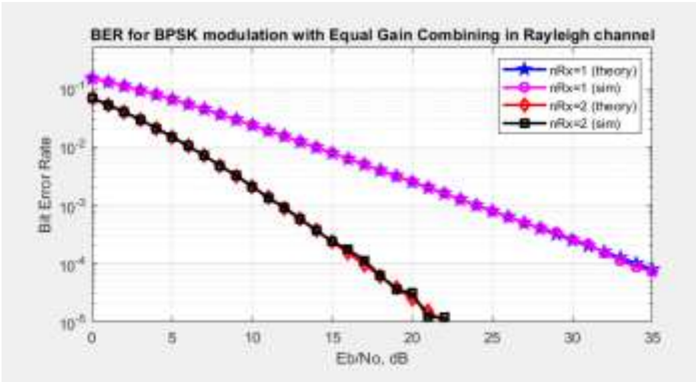

Fig.1.BER for BPSK modulation with EGC in Rayleigh Channel

The BER performance of BPSK modulation with equal gain combining (EGC) in a Rayleigh fading channel is displayed in the graph you submitted. The energy per bit to noise ratio, or Eb/No, is shown on the x-axis in dB. Bit error rate is plotted on the y-axis (BER). For every number of receive antennas (nRx), two sets of curves are displayed. The simulation results are represented by dashed lines, and the theoretical curves are represented by solid lines. The graph indicates that the BER falls as the Eb/No rises. This is a result of more energy being able to cut through the channel's noise. When you increase the number of receive antennas from one to two, the performance gets better. This is so that the impacts of fading can be lessened. Equal gain combining (EGC) does this by combining the signals from several reception antennas.

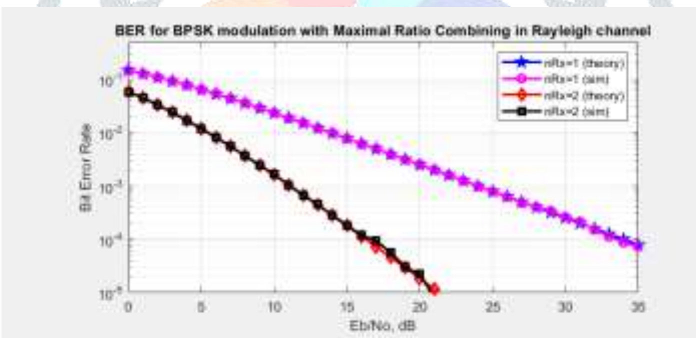

Fig.2.BER for BPSK modulation with MRC in Rayleigh Channel

The Eb/No ratio in decibels (dB) is shown by the graph's x-axis, which is labelled "Eb/No, dB". The signal is stronger than the noise the higher the Eb/No. The likelihood that a bit error may occur during transmission is shown by the "Bit Error Rate" y-axis. Better is a lower BER. Two sets of curves, each denoting a distinct number of receive antennas (nRx), are displayed on the graph. The theoretical BER is represented by a solid line for each nRx value, whereas the simulated BER is represented by a dashed line. In general, the graph indicates that for both nRx = 1 and nRx = 2, the BER drops as the Eb/No value rises. This is because Maximal Ratio Combining (MRC) can enhance the quality of the received signal by utilising the diversity of numerous receive antennas.

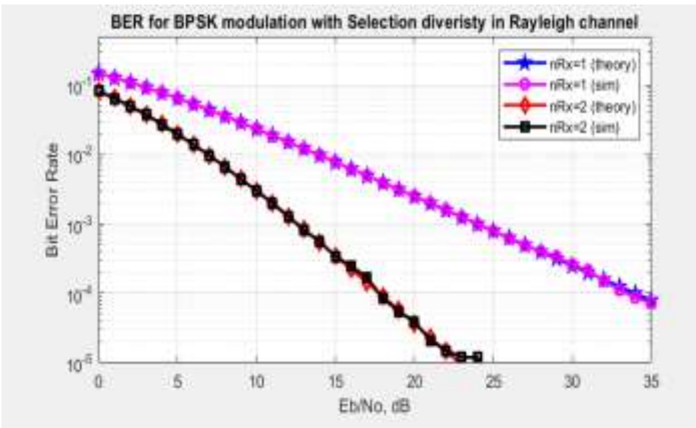

Fig.3. BER for BPSK modulation with SD in Rayleigh Channel

The graph displays the data transmission performance of a BPSK modulation system in a fading channel. The energy per bit to noise ratio, or Eb/No, indicates the degree of fading. The channel conditions get worse when the Eb/No decreases. The BER shows the frequency of errors. The configurations with one receive antenna (nRx = 1) and two (nRx = 2) are shown in the graph. In all scenarios, BER decreases as signal intensity (Eb/No) rises. Due to its ability to reduce fading effects, having two receive antennas usually increases performance (lower BER at the same Eb/No).

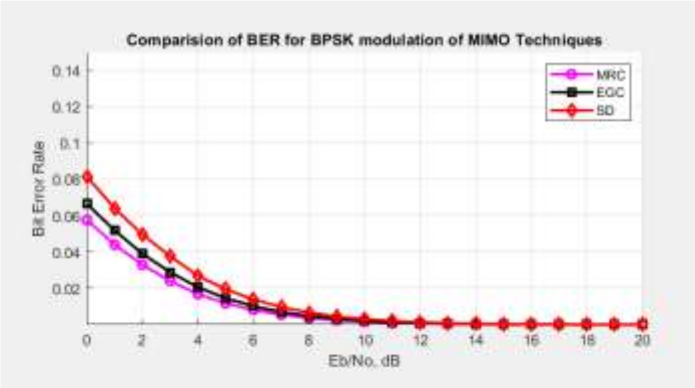

Fig.4. Comparison BER for BPSK modulation of MIMO Techniques in Rayleigh Channel

The graph contrasts the two MIMO methods' performance for BPSK modulation in a fading channel: EGC and MRC. The signal intensity in relation to noise, or Eb/No, is plotted on the x-axis. The bit error rate, or the frequency of transmission faults, is plotted on the y-axis. To increase reception, EGC and MRC both aggregate signals from many receive antennas (nRx). According to the graph, both approaches result in reduced BER when employing two receive antennas (nRx = 2) as opposed to one (nRx = 1) for a given Eb/No. This is so that the effects of fading are lessened when signals from several antennas are combined. For all Eb/No values, MRC often performs better than EGC. This is because, while EGC just adds the signals together, MRC weights the signals from each antenna to maximise the overall signal strength.

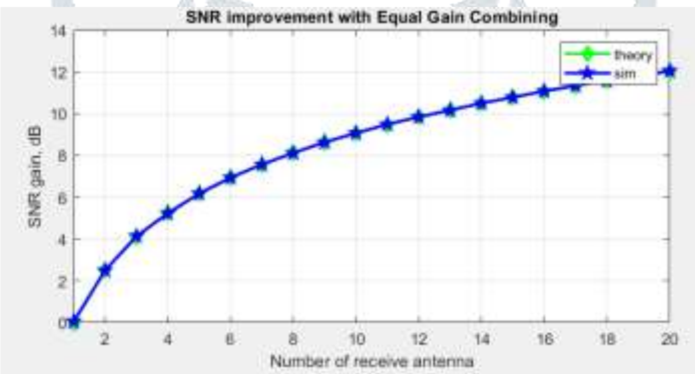

Fig.5. SNR improvement with EGC in Rayleigh Channel

The enhancement of SNR while combining equal gains (EGC). The SNR gain in dB is shown on the y-axis, while the x-axis indicates the quantity of receive antennas. SNR, is a metric that expresses the strength of the signal in relation to the background noise. The graph indicates that the SNR gain grows in tandem with the number of receive antennas. This indicates an increase in the signal's strength relative to the noise. This is so that the intended signal may be amplified while noise is averaged out thanks to equal gain combining, which mixes signals from several antennas. For example, the SNR gain with only two receive antennas is about 3 dB. However, the SNR gain increases to over 9 dB if you raise the number of antennas to 8.

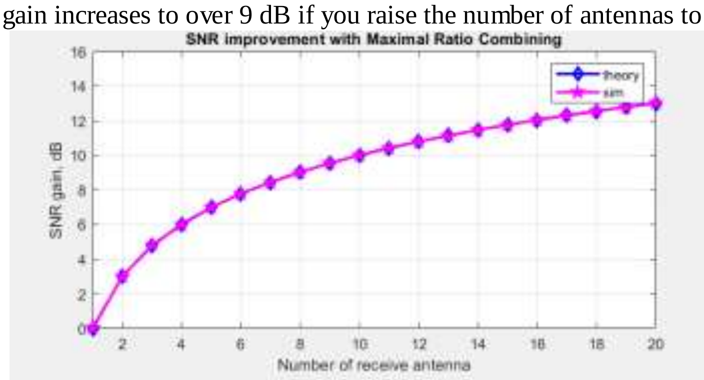

Fig.6. SNR improvement with MRC in Rayleigh Channel

The increase in SNR that MRC allows for in a system. The SNR gain in dB is viewed on the y-axis, while the x-axis indicates quantity of receive antennas. The solid line on the graph represents theoretical findings; the dotted line represents simulation outcomes. The y-axis in both scenarios indicates that as the number of receive antennas rises, the SNR gain rises as well. This indicates an improvement in signal strength over noise. By coherently merging the signals from several receive antennas, MRC increases the signal's power. MRC takes use of having additional reception antennas by combining signals and taking into consideration their phase. The graph makes the advantage clear. For instance, the theoretical and simulated findings indicate that the SNR gain with just two receive antennas is about 6 dB. However, the SNR gain increases to around 16 dB in theory and 14 dB in simulation when the number of antennas is increased to 16.

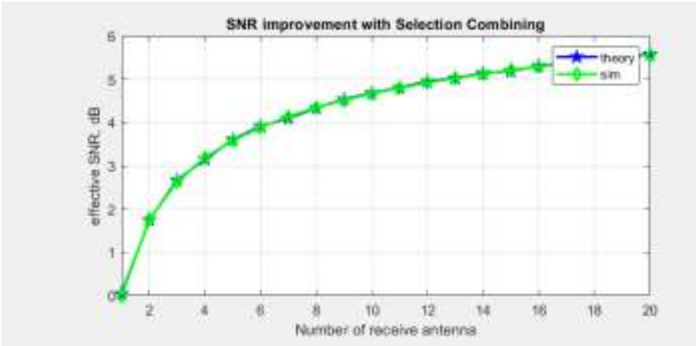

Fig.7. SNR improvement with Selection Combining in Rayleigh Channel

The increase in SNR by selection combining. The SNR gain in dB is displayed on the y-axis, while the x-axis indicates the quantity of receive antennas. Signal-to-noise ratio, or SNR, is a metric that expresses the power of the signal in relation to background noise. The graph indicates that the SNR gain grows in tandem with the number of receive antennas. This indicates an increase in the signal's strength relative to the noise. This is because selection combining eliminates the signals from the other antennas and chooses the one with the strongest signal. This method chooses the best signal possible by taking use of the natural variances in a fading channel, which increases the SNR. For example, the SNR gain with only two receive antennas is about 3 dB. However, the SNR gain increases to over 9 dB if you raise the number of antennas to 8. While not all antennas are utilised, selective combining provides a notable.

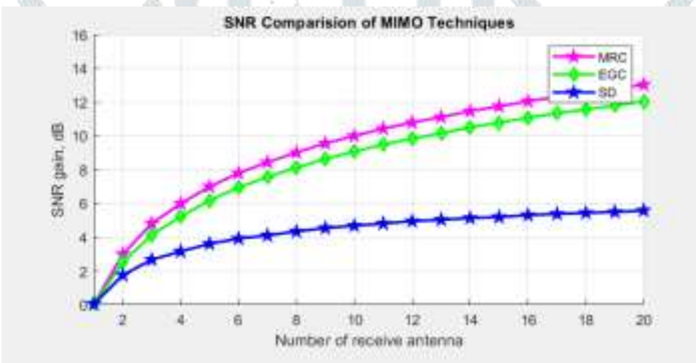

Fig.8. SNR comparison of MIMO techniques in Rayleigh Channel

"SNR Comparision of MIMO Techniques”. Three MIMO techniques—Selection Combining (SC), Equal Gain Combining (EGC), and Maximal Ratio Combining (MRC)—are contrasted in the graph. The number of receive antennas is displayed on the x-axis, while the SNR gain is displayed on the y-axis in dB. A higher signal quality is indicated by a higher SNR.The graph demonstrates that using more antennas boosts SNR gain for all three approaches. Out of the three, MRC makes the most gains, followed by EGC and SC. This is so that the combined signal is stronger as MRC considers the signal phase from each antenna. The signals are simply added up by EGC, and the signal with the highest received power is chosen by SC.

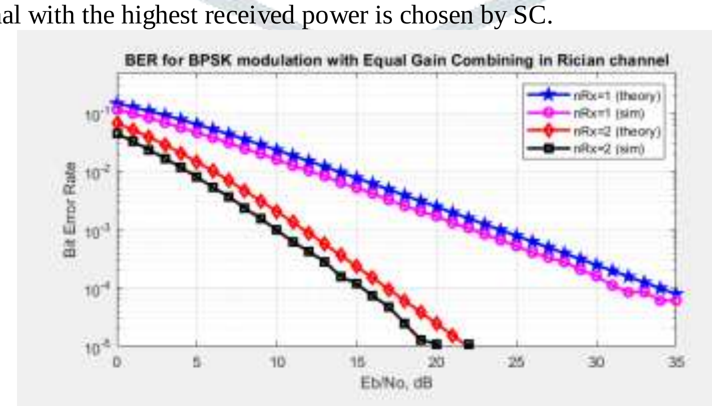

Fig.9. BER for BPSK modulation with EGC in Rician Channel

The energy per bit to noise ratio, or Eb/No, is shown on the x-axis in dB. Bit error rate is plotted on the y-axis (BER). For every number of receive antennas (nRx), two sets of curves are displayed. The simulation results are represented by dashed lines, and theoretical curves are represented by solid lines. The graph indicates that the BER falls as the Eb/No rises. This is a result of more energy being able to cut through the channel's noise. When you increase the number of receive antennas from one to two, the performance gets better. This is so that the impacts of fading can be lessened. Equal gain combining (EGC) does this by combining the signals from several reception antennas.

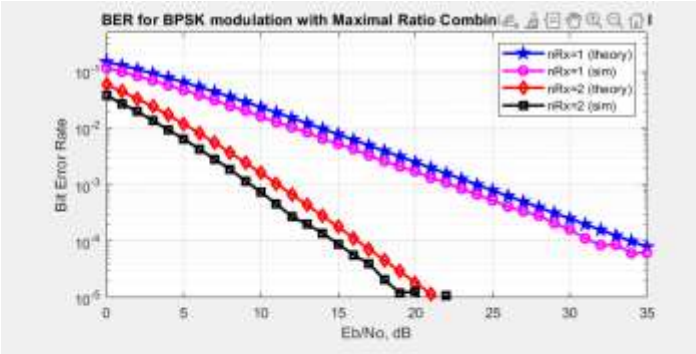

Fig.10. BER for BPSK modulation with MRC in Rician Channel

The graph is called "Performance Comparison of Non-Linear Detectors for MIMO System in Spatial Multiplexing". Multiple-Input Multiple-Output, or MIMO, is a technology used in wireless networks to enhance data transfer. The performance of two MIMO detectors for BPSK modulation in a Rayleigh fading channel is compared in graph. The energy per bit to noise ratio, or Eb/No, is displayed on the x-axis in dB. Bit error rate is plotted on the y-axis (BER). Better is a lower BER.

Two sets of curves, each corresponding to a distinct kind of MIMO detector, are displayed on the graph: Theoretical Linear Detector (solid blue line) Simulation-Based Decision Feedback Detector (dashed red line) In general, the graph indicates that for both detectors, the BER falls as the Eb/No value rises. This is so because a greater signal-to-noise ratio lowers the likelihood of mistakes occurring during transmission. The Decision Feedback Detector seems to function better than the Linear Detector at higher Eb/No values, albeit the picture lacks a legend. This implies that in a Rayleigh channel, the Decision Feedback Detector could be more successful in reducing the impacts of fading.

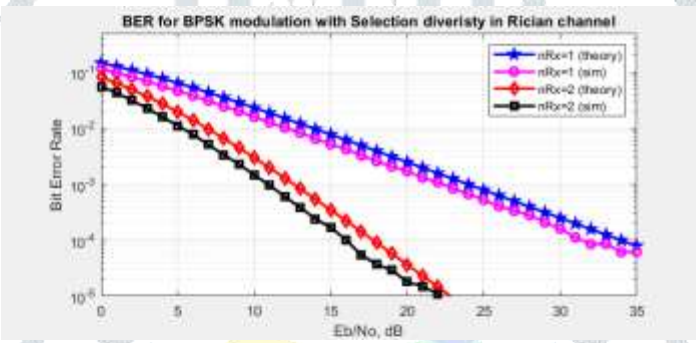

Fig.11. BER for BPSK modulation with SD in Rician Channel

The energy per bit to noise ratio, or Eb/No, is shown on the x-axis in dB. It is the bit error rate on the y-axis. For every number of receive antennas (nRx), two sets of curves are displayed. The simulation results are represented by dashed lines, & the theoretical curves are represented by solid lines. The graph indicates that the BER falls as the Eb/No rises. This is a result of more energy being able to cut through the channel's noise. When you increase the number of receive antennas from one to two, the performance gets better. This is because selection diversity, which chooses the signal with the highest received strength among the available receive antennas, helps to lessen the impacts of fading.

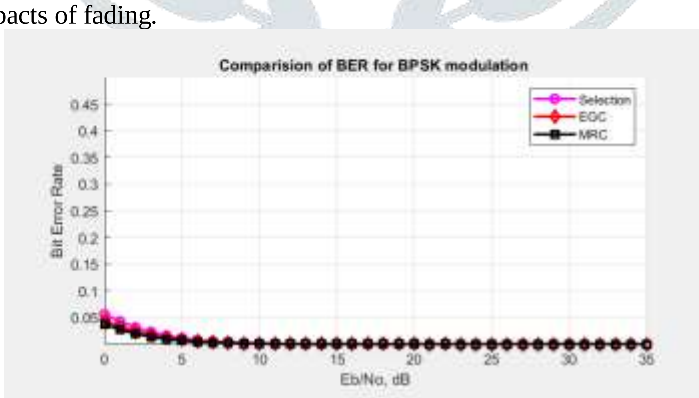

Fig.12. Comparison of BER for BPSK modulation in Rician Channel

The energy per bit to noise ratio in decibels (dB) is shown by the x-axis, which is labelled "Eb/No, dB". The greater the Eb/No, the stronger the signal is relative to the noise. The likelihood that a bit error may occur during transmission is shown by the "Bit Error Rate" y-axis. Better is a lower BER. The graph displays two sets of curves that most likely correspond to various combining methods applied in a Rayleigh channel using BPSK modulation:

DASHED LINE: Selection Combining (SC) Solid line for Equal Gain Combining (EGC) The graph in both situations demonstrates that the BER falls as the Eb/No number rises. This is because there is a decreased chance of mistakes being introduced during transmission when there is a higher signal to noise ratio. Moreover, the graph indicates that for all Eb/No levels, EGC performs better than SC. This is because Selection Combining only utilises the signal from the antenna with the strongest received power, whereas EGC combines the signals from all receive antennas. By integrating the signals from all antennas, EGC might possibly harness more favorable signal routes and enhance the overall signal quality.

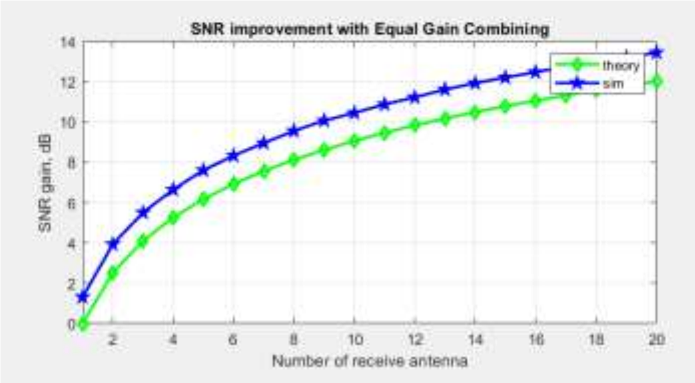

Fig.13. SNR improvement with EGC in Rician Channel

The SNR gain in dB is shown on the y-axis, while the x-axis indicates the quantity of receive antennas. The graph shows the theoretical SNR gain that may be obtained in a system by implementing (EGC). The SNR gain rises in tandem with the number of receive antennas. This indicates that, in comparison to the background noise, the signal intensity increases. Simply adding the signals from several receive antennas is how EGC operates. With this method, the intended signal may be amplified while the noise from each antenna is averaged out. The graph clearly shows the advantages of employing additional antennas. For example, the SNR gain with only two receive antennas is about 3 dB. However, the SNR gain increases to over 9 dB if you raise the number of antennas to 8.

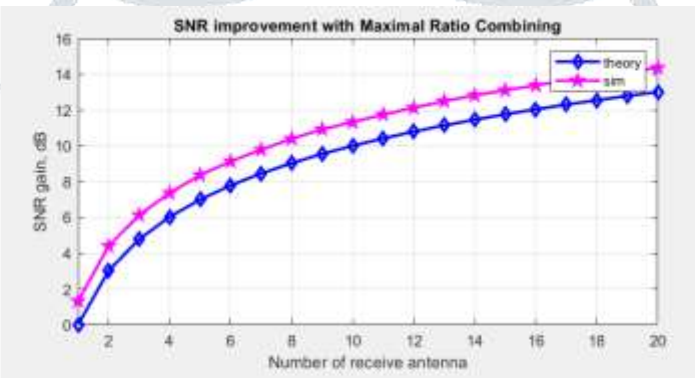

Fig.14. SNR improvement with MRC in Rician Channel

On the graph, theoretical results (solid line) are compared with simulation results (dashed line). The x-axis indicates the number of receive antennas, while the y-axis displays the SNR gain in dB. The y-axis in both scenarios indicates that as the number of receive antennas rises, the SNR gain rises as well. This indicates an improvement in signal strength over noise. By coherently combining the signals from several receive antennas, maximum ratio combining improves the signal. Through the process of combining signals and taking into consideration their phase, MRC makes use of the benefits of having multiple reception antennas. The graph makes the advantage clear. For instance, the theoretical and simulated findings indicate that the SNR gain with just two receive antennas is about 6 dB. However, the SNR gain increases to around 16 dB in theory and 14 dB in simulation when 16 antennas are added to the arrangement.

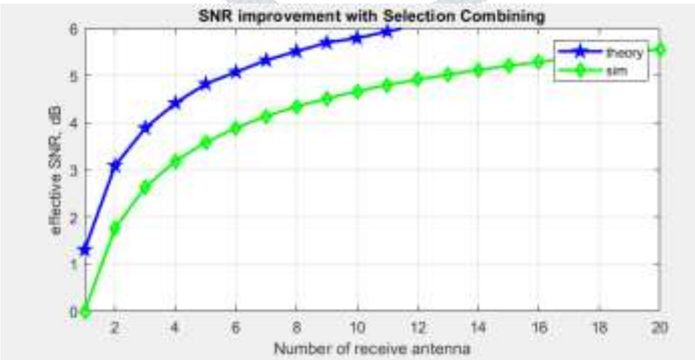

Fig.15. SNR improvement with Selection Combining in Rician Channel

The graph illustrates how selection combining in a system improves the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR). One kind of diversity strategy used to reduce fading in wireless channels is selection combining. The way it operates is that the signals from the other antennas are discarded and the strongest signal is chosen. The difference between the SNR with selection combining and the SNR with a single antenna is the effective SNR gain, which is displayed on the y-axis. The effective SNR gain rises in proportion to the number of receive antennas. This indicates that, in comparison to the background noise, the signal intensity increases.

For example, the effective SNR gain is about 3 dB with only 2 receive antennas. Nevertheless, the effective SNR gain increases to about 9 dB when the antenna count is raised to eight. SNR can be significantly increased by selection combining, even while not all antennas are used.

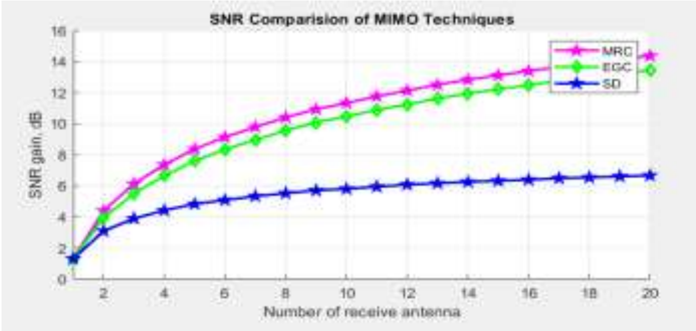

Fig.16. SNR Comparison in Rician Channel

The energy per bit to noise ratio in decibels (dB) is shown by the x-axis, which is labelled "Eb/No, dB". The signal is stronger than the noise the higher the Eb/No. The likelihood that a bit error may occur during transmission is shown by the "Bit Error Rate" y-axis. Better is a lower BER. The graph displays two sets of curves that most likely correspond to various combining methods applied in a Rayleigh channel using BPSK modulation.
The graph in both situations demonstrates that the BER falls as the Eb/No number rises. This is because there is a decreased chance of mistakes being introduced during transmission when there is a higher signal to noise ratio. Moreover, the graph indicates that for all Eb/No levels, EGC performs better than SC. This is because Selection Combining only utilises the signal from the antenna with the strongest received power, whereas EGC combines the signals from all receive antennas. EGC may be able to take advantage of more advantageous signal routes and raise the overall signal quality by combining the signals from all antennas.

V.CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the effectiveness and applicability of different Multiple-Input Multiple-Output (MIMO) approaches in wireless communication systems requires analyzing their performance in both Rayleigh and Rician fading channels. Through contrasting analyses of Bit Error Rate (BER) and Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR), significant variations in MIMO systems' operational efficiency across various channel conditions have been identified.

Primarily, Maximal Ratio Combining (MRC) demonstrates robust BER performance by capitalizing on the dominant Line-of-Sight (LOS) component, which helps mitigate the effects of fading. In contrast, Equal Gain Combining (EGC) and Selection Diversity may exhibit comparable performance, particularly in scenarios where strong LOS signals are present.

However, it's noteworthy that the intensity of the LOS component relative to the multipath components significantly impacts the BER accuracy of MIMO approaches in Rician fading channels. In such scenarios, while MRC maintains its effectiveness, EGC and Selection Diversity may also demonstrate varying degrees of performance depending on the strength of the LOS signal.

Therefore, the choice of MIMO technique should consider the specific characteristics of the channel, including the presence and strength of LOS components, to optimize performance in wireless communication systems. Moreover, continual evaluation and comparison of BER and SNR across different channel circumstances are essential for informed decision-making regarding MIMO deployment strategies.

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