Abstract

Within digital communications, information is expressed inside in the form of bits. The term symbol refers to a collection, in a variety of sizes, of bits. At this time, Source data is taken from 8-bit grayscale bitmap image file and the preferred image data is rehabilitated into symbol size by means of D-PSK, and renovate by taking the Inverse Fast Fourier Transform (IFFT). Converted data will then be separated into multiple frames by the OFDM transmitter. Previous to the outlet of the transmitter, the modulated frames of time signal be cascaded together along with frame guards inserted in between as well as a pair of identical headers added to the beginning and end of the data stream. The receiver detects the start and end of each frame in the received signal through an envelope detector. Every detected frame of time signal is then demodulated into useful data. The additional complex the OFDM system is, the higher IFFT size it has; thus a higher number of carriers can be used, and higher data transmission rate achieved. The preference of MPSK modulation varies the data rate and Bit Error Rate (BER). The advanced order of PSK leads to superior symbol size, thus fewer numbers of symbols desirable to be transmitted and superior data rate is accomplish.
A Review on Effect of Performance Parameter in OFDM System using Digital Modulation Technique


**Index Terms**

Computer Science  Communications

**Keywords**

OFDM System  SNR  Bit error rate  IFFT  FFT  Communication Channel  Digital Modulation Technique.