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MIMO-OFDM Techniques for Wireless Communication System: Performance Evaluation Review

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Abstract
This study evaluates the performance of MIMO-OFDM systems through an in-depth analysis of various modulation schemes, error correction techniques, and AI-driven optimization algorithms. Specifically, the research explores the impact of hybrid Genetic Algorithm (GA) and Artificial Bee Colony (ABC) algorithms in optimizing Bit Error Rate (BER) and Mean Square Error (MSE) within these systems. Additionally, the study examines the effectiveness of Forward Error Correction (FEC) codes, particularly concatenated codes, in enhancing the error control capabilities of MIMO-OFDM systems. The findings indicate that lower-order modulation schemes yield superior BER performance, while Rayleigh and Rician fading channels exhibit varying levels of efficiency depending on the modulation applied. Through MATLAB and Simulink simulations, the research provides empirical evidence of the benefits of integrating AI-based optimization and advanced coding techniques into MIMO-OFDM systems. The results suggest significant improvements in reliability and efficiency, offering valuable insights for the design and optimization of wireless communication systems. This work contributes to the growing body of knowledge in the field and lays the groundwork for future research focused on real-world applications, exploring further advancements in MIMO-OFDM technology.Keywords -Bit error rate, Multiple Input and Multiple Output (MIMO), MIMO-OFDM, Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM), Signal to noise ratio.

Keyboard: MIMO-OFDM Systems; Bit Error Rate (BER); Genetic Algorithm (GA); Forward Error Correction (FEC); Modulation Schemes

Introduction

The challenge of effective long-distance communication has been compounded by the shift from analog to digital modulation systems in wireless communication. While digital modulation techniques such as Amplitude Shift Keying (ASK), Frequency Shift Keying (FSK), and Phase Shift Keying (PSK) offer advantages like increased information capacity, improved communication quality, enhanced data security, and efficient RF spectrum usage, they also introduce new complexities. One of the main challenges is the tradeoff between available bandwidth and the number of bits per symbol that can be transmitted, which in turn affects the maximum data rate.

This issue is particularly significant in environments like satellite communication, where resources are limited, and time slots are costly. The choice of digital modulation schemes is crucial, as it impacts factors like Bit Error Rate (BER), Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR), bandwidth availability, power efficiency, Quality of Service (QoS), and cost-effectiveness. Therefore, it is essential to identify modulation techniques that can transmit more bits per symbol while being resilient to noise and interference.

In the context of wireless communication, digital modulation is indispensable compared to its analog counterpart due to its superior noise immunity and robustness to channel impairments. However, transmitting audio or video signals digitally requires more bandwidth and must ensure no information loss at the receiving end. This necessitates a thorough analysis of digital modulation schemes' performance, particularly in wireless systems.

Digital Modulation Technique

Digital modulation involves varying one or more properties of a carrier signal with a modulating signal that carries the information to be transmitted. This process occurs at the transmitter side, where a modulator alters the signal, and is reversed at the receiver side by a demodulator. Modulation and demodulation can be handled by a modem, which integrates both functions.

Digital modulation is essential for transmitting binary data streams over analog bandpass channels, such as public switched telephone networks or radio frequency bands. Key modulation methods include amplitude modulation (where data is encoded by changing the signal's amplitude), frequency modulation (by altering the signal's frequency), and phase modulation (by adjusting the signal's phase). These techniques are critical for optimizing hands-off in Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) communication systems in Nigeria, where efficient data transmission and low error rates are crucial for enhancing communication quality and system performance.

Therefore, the study aims to evaluate optimized hands-off strategies in MIMO communication systems in Nigeria by examining various digital modulation techniques and their impact on system performance, particularly in terms of BER.

Phase Shift Keying

Phase Shift Keying (PSK) encompasses several modulation techniques, including Binary Phase Shift Keying (BPSK), Quadrature Phase Shift Keying (QPSK), and Differential QPSK (DQPSK). Among these, BPSK, which was initially developed during the early stages of the deep space program, stands out for its efficiency in digital modulation. PSK has since become prevalent in both military and commercial communication systems due to its robustness and reliability.

BPSK is particularly efficient among digital modulation schemes and is favored for scenarios requiring high bit rates with relatively low power efficiency. In BPSK, the carrier waveform's phase is modulated based on the data bit that needs to be transmitted. This modulation technique uses a bipolar non-return-to-zero (NRZ) signal to represent the digital data originating from the digital source. The coherent BPSK system is characterized by a one-dimensional signal space with two distinct message points. These points correspond to the input binary data in polar form, where the symbols '0' and '1' are associated with constant amplitude levels of -VEb and +VEb, respectively, with Eb denoting the energy per bit of the transmitted signal.

QPSK, while similar in principle to BPSK, introduces additional complexity by encoding two bits per symbol instead of one. In QPSK, two successive bits from the bit stream are combined to form a message, each of which corresponds to a specific phase shift of the carrier signal. This modulation technique is divided into two components: the In-phase (I) component, representing the real part of the signal, and the Quadrature phase (Q) component, representing the imaginary part. Due to its ability to encode more information per symbol, QPSK offers improved spectral efficiency but requires more sophisticated implementation than BPSK. The carrier's phase in QPSK can assume one of four equally spaced values: $\pi/4$, $3\pi/4$, $5\pi/4$, and $7\pi/4$.

Differential QPSK (DQPSK) is an evolution of the QPSK technique, where the phase of the modulated signal depends on the phase of the previously modulated signal. Unlike QPSK, where the initial phase is assumed to be zero, DQPSK modulates the carrier signal by combining the initial phase of the current signal with that of the preceding signal. This technique further enhances the reliability of the transmission by minimizing the impact of phase ambiguities that might arise during demodulation.

In the context of optimizing hands-off in MIMO communication systems in Nigeria, the selection of an appropriate phase shift keying technique is critical. BPSK offers simplicity and robustness, making it suitable for high-reliability scenarios with limited bandwidth. However, in environments requiring higher data rates and spectral efficiency, QPSK or DQPSK may be more appropriate, despite their increased implementation complexity. The choice of modulation technique must be carefully aligned with the specific requirements of the communication system, including the trade-offs between bit error rate, power efficiency, and spectral efficiency. This evaluation is particularly relevant in Nigeria, where the demand for reliable and efficient communication systems continues to grow, necessitating a careful balance between these competing factors.

Quadrature Amplitude Modulation (QAM)

Quadrature Amplitude Modulation (QAM) has emerged as a crucial modulation scheme for high-speed digital communication, particularly in applications requiring high data rates, such as wireless 802.11 protocols, ADSL modems, and military communication systems . QAM effectively doubles the bandwidth by combining two amplitude-modulated (AM) signals into a single channel. This is achieved by utilizing two carriers of the same frequency but with a phase difference of 90 degrees—referred to as the In-phase and Quadrature signals, respectively. The phase shift creates a two-dimensional signal space that enables the transmission of more data, making QAM an indispensable technique in modern wireless communication systems. In the context of Nigeria's MIMO communication systems, optimizing hand-off mechanisms in environments with limited bandwidth and high data demands necessitates the utilization of efficient modulation techniques like QAM to enhance system performance and reliability.

MIMO-OFDM Technique

MIMO System

The evolution of wireless communication technologies has led to significant advancements in antenna configurations, particularly in response to the increasing demand for higher data rates and improved channel capacity. Traditional Single Input Single Output (SISO) systems have gradually evolved into more sophisticated configurations, such as Single Input Multiple Output (SIMO), Multiple Input Single Output (MISO), and ultimately, Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) systems. MIMO systems, characterized by multiple antennas at both the transmitter and receiver ends, are particularly advantageous in environments with numerous signal paths between the transmitter and receiver. This technology allows the exploitation of multiple paths to enhance signal robustness and increase link data capacity, thereby improving the overall performance of the communication system.

In Nigeria's MIMO communication systems, the implementation of spatial multiplexing—a technique that enables signals to be transmitted across different spatial domains—plays a crucial role in optimizing hand-off processes. MIMO systems can simultaneously employ transmit diversity at the transmitter and receive diversity at the receiver, combining the benefits of both SIMO and MISO systems. This dual approach maximizes throughput, offering higher data rates and improved error performance. However, it is important to note the fundamental trade-off between diversity gain and spatial multiplexing gain. Higher spatial multiplexing gain, which increases data rates, often comes at the expense of diversity, which is essential for combating channel fading.

Diversity is a critical aspect of MIMO systems in mitigating channel fading. Each pair of transmitting and receiving antennas creates a unique signal path, and the simultaneous transmission of the same information across these paths increases the reliability of the received signal by reducing the impact of fading. This process, known as spatial multiplexing, enhances the data rate by enabling the parallel transmission of independent information streams through multiple spatial channels. The trade-off between diversity and multiplexing must be carefully managed in Nigeria's communication infrastructure to ensure that hand-off processes are optimized for both reliability and speed.

Selection diversity, a technique often employed in MIMO systems, further simplifies the optimization process. By selecting the signal with the highest signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) from among multiple channels, selection diversity minimizes the impact of deep fading and enhances signal quality without requiring complex channel state information. This approach is particularly valuable in non-coherent or differential coherent modulation schemes, where phase information is not utilized.

OFDM System

Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) is a key technique used in conjunction with MIMO to further optimize communication systems. In OFDM, data is converted into parallel streams and mapped onto subcarriers in the time domain, effectively increasing the interval between signals and reducing intersymbol interference (ISI) in time-dispersive channels. The Inverse Fast Fourier Transform (IFFT) is employed to modulate the data onto orthogonal subcarriers, creating a composite OFDM symbol that can be transmitted efficiently.

Upon reaching the receiver, the OFDM signal undergoes processes such as synchronization, channel estimation, demodulation, and decoding to recover the original data. OFDM's resilience to multipath effects, particularly ISI, is achieved through techniques such as parallel data transmission and the use of a cyclic prefix. The cyclic prefix, which is a repetition of part of the OFDM symbol, acts as a guard period that mitigates the effects of multipath delay spreads, ensuring reliable communication even in challenging environments.

In Nigeria's MIMO communication systems, the integration of MIMO with OFDM offers significant advantages for optimizing hand-off processes. The combined use of spatial multiplexing and OFDM enhances both the data rate and the robustness of the communication link, making it a critical component in the development of efficient and reliable wireless networks in the region. As Nigeria continues to expand its communication infrastructure, the careful evaluation and implementation of these advanced techniques will be essential in meeting the growing demand for high-speed, reliable wireless communication.

Evaluation of Optimized Hands-Off in MIMO Communication Systems in Nigeria
MIMO-OFDM System

Multiple Input Multiple Output Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (MIMO-OFDM) has emerged as a crucial technology in modern wireless communication systems, particularly in environments where frequency-selective channels are prevalent. By integrating MIMO and OFDM, this system leverages the ability of OFDM to mitigate narrowband fading by transforming frequency-selective fading channels into parallel flat ones. The combination of MIMO and OFDM facilitates the application of MIMO algorithms in broadband transmissions, enabling simultaneous data transmission from multiple antennas. Upon receiving these transmissions, the system recovers the signals by decoding the sub-channels from all transmit antennas post-OFDM demodulation.

MIMO-OFDM technology is especially beneficial in scenarios where service providers deploy Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) systems that require Non-Line-of-Sight (NLOS) functionality. The system effectively exploits the multipath properties of environments using base station antennas that lack a direct line of sight (LOS). Consequently, MIMO-OFDM offers enhanced robustness and high throughput, which is particularly advantageous in multi-user scenarios where several users communicate with a central station, such as a base station or access point. MIMO-OFDM systems exhibit spectral efficiency, increased throughput, and the ability to prevent inter-symbol interference (ISI), thus making them a highly effective solution for modern wireless communication challenges.

Techniques for BER Evaluation in MIMO-OFDM

Several strategies have been implemented to evaluate the performance of MIMO-OFDM systems, particularly in terms of Bit Error Rate (BER). Singh et al. examined the performance of OFDM-MIMO wireless systems, focusing on the basic structure of OFDM and MIMO, the implementation of MIMO models using Orthogonal Space-Time Block Code (OSTBC) structures, and the effectiveness of introducing encoders and interleavers in these systems. The study's performance simulations, conducted using MATLAB software, revealed insights into the performance of different antenna configurations in terms of BER, throughput, and bandwidth.

Tewari and Singh further explored the performance of digital modulation techniques in wireless communication systems, providing an overview of various digital modulation methods and their efficacy in achieving optimal BER. Their study employed MATLAB/SIMULINK to simulate and compare the performance of these modulation schemes, with BPSK modulation emerging as the most effective technique at higher Signal-to-Noise Ratios (SNRs).

In a related study, Oyetunji and Ale investigated the performance of digital modulation techniques in multipath fading channels. Their research highlighted the challenges posed by channel characteristics and their impact on effective wireless communication, with findings indicating that multipath fading significantly limits data rates in wireless systems.

Mahalakshmi's research on the performance of digital modulation schemes in wireless mobile communication systems further emphasized the importance of BER and SNR as key metrics in evaluating modulation techniques. Her study identified 7t/4-DQPSK as a superior modulation scheme, capable of transmitting more data with lower error rates compared to other techniques.

Performance Analysis of MIMO-OFDM Systems

Alade focused on the effectiveness of MIMO and OFDM in communication systems by comparing various modulation schemes in terms of BER across different channel conditions, including AWGN and Rayleigh Fading channels. The study utilized MATLAB Simulink to model MIMO-OFDM systems, revealing that MIMO-OFDM offers significant improvements in BER performance, particularly in challenging channel conditions.

Further analysis by Achra et al. examined the BER performance of MIMO-OFDM systems under various fading channels and modulation schemes, utilizing Zero Forcing (ZF) and Minimum Mean Square Error (MMSE) equalizers. Their findings indicated that MMSE equalizers provided better BER performance, especially in multipath fading environments, making them a preferred choice for MIMO-OFDM systems.

Bhagya and Ananth's study on MIMO-OFDM in Wi-MAX systems highlighted the importance of adaptive modulation and coding techniques in overcoming temporal variations in channel quality. The implementation of MIMO systems on Wi-MAX networks demonstrated significant improvements in system throughput and BER performance, particularly when employing interleaved Reed-Solomon coding with convolutional encoding.

Finally, Akhtar et al. provided a comprehensive performance analysis of MIMO-OFDM technology in LTE cellular networks, examining various MIMO configurations and M-QAM modulation schemes. Their research identified the optimal MIMO configuration for LTE networks and demonstrated the superior BER performance of 64-QAM modulation in Rayleigh fading and AWGN channels.

In summary, the studies reviewed provide a critical evaluation of the performance of MIMO-OFDM systems, particularly in terms of BER across different modulation schemes and channel conditions. The integration of MIMO and OFDM has proven to be a robust solution for modern wireless communication systems, offering high throughput, spectral efficiency, and resilience against multipath fading. As Nigeria continues to advance its communication infrastructure, the adoption of optimized hands-off strategies in MIMO-OFDM systems will be essential in ensuring reliable and high-performance wireless networks.

The integration of Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) and Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) has significantly advanced wireless communication, enabling enhanced spectral efficiency and robustness against multipath fading. Chandel and Gautam [21] conducted a performance analysis of MIMO-OFDM systems under various fading channels, utilizing modulation techniques such as BPSK, QPSK, and 16-QAM within a MATLAB simulation environment. Their findings revealed that BPSK-modulated MIMO-OFDM systems demonstrated superior Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) performance in Rayleigh channels compared to Gaussian and Rician channels, with Rician channels outperforming Gaussian channels. Conversely, 16-QAM modulation exhibited better Bit Error Rate (BER) in Gaussian channels relative to Rician channels, while Rayleigh channels displayed the lowest BER.

Rathore and Sharma [22] explored the application of OFDM systems in mobile radio channels using MATLAB and Simulink. By employing various modulation techniques, including BPSK, QPSK, and 16-PSK, their study confirmed that OFDM is a promising technique for data communication in mobile environments, offering potential for significant future advancements in wireless communication.

Further evaluation of OFDM systems was conducted by Philip-Kpae and Omijeh [23], who assessed BER and SNR performance with QPSK and M-ary QAM modulation techniques across Rayleigh, Rician, and AWGN channels using MATLAB/Simulink. The study demonstrated that QPSK outperformed M-ary QAM across all channel types, providing lower BER, thereby establishing QPSK as the preferable modulation technique for OFDM systems.

Ogale et al. [24] investigated two MIMO-OFDM models, 2x2 spatial multiplexing OFDM (SM-OFDM) and 2x2 space-time block coding OFDM (STBC-OFDM), using MATLAB/Simulink. The study focused on BER and throughput, particularly in processing real image input with 64 QAM modulation. Results indicated that STBC-OFDM systems offered reduced BER in low to medium SNR scenarios, while SM-OFDM systems provided improved throughput at higher SNRs. Additionally, the quality of received images highlighted the STBC-OFDM scheme's superior noise suppression compared to the SM-OFDM system.

In another study, Manju and Dessai [25] designed a 4x4 MIMO-OFDM system to evaluate BER, SNR, Peak SNR (PSNR), and Mean Square Error (MSE) using QPSK modulation over an AWGN channel. Simulations using MATLAB demonstrated that QPSK-modulated MIMO-OFDM systems significantly reduced BER and noise, with notable PSNR values for both color and binary images, indicating effective noise mitigation at low SNR levels.

Elsanousi and Ozturk [26] performed a comparative analysis of OFDM and MIMO-OFDM systems, examining the BER performance across AWGN, Rayleigh, and Rician channels using convolutional channel coding and various modulation techniques, including QPSK, 16 QAM, and 64 QAM. Their study concluded that MIMO-OFDM systems outperformed OFDM systems, with QPSK emerging as the best-performing modulation technique, particularly in AWGN channels.

Finally, Devi and Talwar [27] proposed an enhanced data transfer strategy for MIMO-OFDM systems, addressing the challenge of users' rapidly changing locations during data transmission. By employing a combination of machine learning and artificial intelligence, the study optimized data transfer through the integration of natural and swarm intelligence schemes, ultimately improving the efficiency of data transmission across varying user regions.

These studies collectively underscore the importance of modulation techniques and channel conditions in optimizing the performance of MIMO-OFDM systems. The findings highlight the potential of MIMO-OFDM in achieving high data rates, improved BER, and robustness against fading, which are critical for the development of future wireless communication technologies.

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and optimization algorithms within MIMO-OFDM systems has the potential to significantly enhance performance metrics such as Bit Error Rate (BER) and Mean Square Error (MSE). In a recent study, a hybrid AI algorithm combining Genetic Algorithm (GA) and Artificial Bee Colony (ABC) algorithm was utilized to optimize data transmission in a MIMO-OFDM system. The system's performance was evaluated using three modulation schemes: 16-QAM, 32-QAM, and 64-QAM. Simulation results demonstrated that the AI-driven optimization process notably reduced both MSE and BER, indicating the effectiveness of the combined GA and ABC approach.

Nithiya et al. [28] further explored performance improvements in MIMO-OFDM systems by applying Forward Error Correction (FEC) techniques. FEC is a method for achieving error control during data transmission, where redundant data is transmitted, and the receiver only corrects portions of the data with detectable errors. The study employed both block codes and convolutional codes, which are the two primary categories of FEC. Block codes work with fixed-size blocks of bits or symbols, while convolutional codes process bit or symbol streams of arbitrary length.

In the MIMO-OFDM system modeled by Nithiya et al., concatenated FEC codes—a class of error-correcting codes—were utilized. The system was simulated using MATLAB/Simulink, and its performance was assessed across various SNR ranges and corresponding BER values. The findings indicated that the MIMO-OFDM system with concatenated FEC outperformed a comparable OFDM system without MIMO, particularly in terms of BER. Additionally, the study found that the Rician fading channel offered better performance than the Rayleigh fading channel, demonstrating the influence of channel conditions on system efficacy.

The paper also reviewed several approaches to evaluating the BER performance of MIMO-OFDM systems via simulations using software like MATLAB. A specific focus was given to the impact of different QAM modulation orders on BER. Simulations were conducted for an OFDM system using QAM modulation, where the number of bits was set to 104. For 16-QAM modulation at an SNR of 20 dB, the theoretical and simulated BER values were 0.006135 and 0.005425, respectively. In the case of 64-QAM, the theoretical BER was 0.01109, and the simulated BER was 0.0098. These results highlighted a trend where higher-order modulation schemes, such as 64-QAM, resulted in increased BER compared to lower-order schemes like 16-QAM. This finding reinforces the notion that lower-order modulation schemes provide better BER performance.

To further demonstrate the OFDM technique integrated with MIMO technology, the study conducted simulations of a 2x2 MIMO-OFDM system using a MATLAB/Simulink model. The system employed 16-QAM modulation, with modulated data transmitted over Rayleigh and Rician fading channels. The simulations evaluated BER performance against an SNR of 20 dB using the MATLAB BER tool (bertool). Results showed that for the Rayleigh fading channel, the BER was 2.486e-05, whereas for the Rician fading channel, the BER was 0.0001513 at the same SNR level. These outcomes indicate that the Rayleigh fading channel achieved a lower BER, thus offering better performance compared to the Rician fading channel.

In summary, these studies collectively underscore the importance of optimization algorithms, FEC techniques, and modulation schemes in enhancing the performance of MIMO-OFDM systems. The findings highlight how AI-driven optimization, appropriate FEC coding, and careful selection of modulation orders can significantly reduce BER and MSE, thereby improving the reliability and efficiency of wireless communication systems.

Summary of Findings

The research evaluated the performance of MIMO-OFDM systems across different studies, focusing on key performance metrics such as Bit Error Rate (BER), Mean Square Error (MSE), and Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR). The integration of AI-driven optimization algorithms, specifically a hybrid of Genetic Algorithm (GA) and Artificial Bee Colony (ABC) algorithm, proved effective in reducing BER and MSE. Additionally, the application of Forward Error Correction (FEC) codes, particularly concatenated codes, enhanced the error control capabilities of MIMO-OFDM systems, leading to improved BER performance, especially when compared to OFDM systems without MIMO. The impact of different modulation schemes, such as QAM, was also assessed, with lower-order modulation schemes yielding better BER performance. Furthermore, the study highlighted the varying effects of different fading channels, with Rayleigh and Rician channels demonstrating different levels of efficiency depending on the modulation scheme used.

Conclusion

The research underscores the critical role of advanced optimization algorithms, error correction techniques, and modulation strategies in enhancing the performance of MIMO-OFDM systems. The integration of AI-based optimization, as demonstrated by the hybrid GA and ABC algorithms, offers significant improvements in BER and MSE, making the system more reliable and efficient. Moreover, the use of FEC codes in MIMO-OFDM systems enhances error control, further improving system performance, particularly in challenging channel conditions. The findings suggest that careful selection of modulation schemes and consideration of fading channel characteristics are crucial for optimizing MIMO-OFDM systems. Overall, the study provides valuable insights into the design and optimization of wireless communication systems, highlighting the potential of AI and advanced coding techniques in driving future developments in the field.

Contribution to Knowledge

This research contributes to the body of knowledge by demonstrating the effectiveness of combining AI-driven optimization algorithms with traditional MIMO-OFDM techniques. The successful application of a hybrid GA and ABC algorithm represents a significant advancement in optimizing BER and MSE in wireless communication systems. Additionally, the research provides empirical evidence of the benefits of using concatenated FEC codes in MIMO-OFDM systems, showcasing their superiority over systems that do not employ MIMO. The study also offers a detailed analysis of how different modulation schemes and fading channels impact system performance, providing a nuanced understanding of the trade-offs involved in selecting these parameters. These contributions are particularly relevant for the development of more robust and efficient communication systems, especially in environments with varying channel conditions.

Future Research

Future research could focus on exploring the application of other AI-driven optimization algorithms in MIMO-OFDM systems, potentially uncovering new approaches that further enhance system performance. Additionally, there is a need to investigate the performance of these systems in real-world environments, beyond the simulations conducted in this study. This could include testing in diverse geographic regions and under different environmental conditions to validate the findings. Research could also explore the integration of other advanced coding techniques, such as polar codes or low-density parity-check codes, to further improve error correction capabilities. Finally, future studies might examine the potential of combining MIMO-OFDM with emerging technologies like 5G and beyond, to assess the scalability and adaptability of these systems in next-generation wireless networks.

Authors Disclaimer

The authors acknowledge that while the study was conducted with rigor, it is based on simulations using MATLAB and Simulink models, which may not fully capture the complexities of real-world environments. The results are therefore indicative rather than definitive. Additionally, the findings are based on specific modulation schemes and fading channels, and may not be universally applicable to all MIMO-OFDM systems. The authors recommend that readers consider these limitations when interpreting the results and applying them to practical scenarios. Further experimental validation is encouraged to confirm the generalizability of the findings.

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