Doppler Shift Simulator and Mobility Channel Analyzer

1 Members

- Roshdy Elsayed Khalifah
- Kareem Essam Elsayed
- Helmy Ekramy Helmy
- Youssef Hany Sakr
- Mohammed Naem

2 Objective

The objective of this project is to design and implement a Doppler Shift Simulator that analyzes the impact of user mobility on wireless communication channels. The simulator computes Doppler shift, received frequency, and coherence time for a mobile receiver moving at different speeds and directions relative to a transmitter. The project also classifies the channel as fast or slow fading and provides visual analysis using MATLAB.

3 Introduction

In modern wireless communication systems, user mobility introduces time-varying effects on the communication channel. One of the most important effects is Doppler shift, which causes frequency offsets and fading. Understanding Doppler behavior is essential in the design of 4G and 5G systems, especially those based on OFDM technology.

4 Doppler Shift Theory

Doppler shift refers to the change in observed frequency due to relative motion between a transmitter and a receiver. It is mathematically expressed as:

$$f_D = \frac{v}{\lambda} \cos(\theta \tag{1}$$

where v is the mobile speed, λ is the wavelength, and θ is the angle between the direction of motion and wave propagation.

The wavelength is given by:

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f_c} \tag{2}$$

where c is the speed of light and f_c is the carrier frequency.

5 Doppler Effects on Wireless Links

Doppler shift affects wireless links in multiple ways:

- Frequency increases when the receiver moves toward the transmitter.
- Frequency decreases when moving away.
- Zero Doppler occurs during perpendicular motion.
- No Doppler effect occurs if transmitter and receiver move at the same speed.

These effects cause channel variations that lead to fading and inter-carrier interference.

6 Real-Life Examples

- **Car moving toward a cell tower**: Experiences noticeable Doppler shift affecting handover and channel estimation.
- **User walking with a smartphone**: Low Doppler shift leading to slow fading.
- **High-speed train internet**: High Doppler shift causing fast fading and OFDM distortion.

7 Coherence Time

Coherence time represents the time duration over which the channel remains approximately constant and is given by:

$$T_c \approx \frac{1}{f_D} \tag{3}$$

Small coherence time indicates fast fading, while large coherence time indicates slow fading.

8 Impact on Mobile Communication Systems

Doppler effects influence:

- Channel estimation accuracy
- Adaptive modulation and coding
- OFDM system performance
- Design of 4G and 5G systems

9 Practical Implementation

The simulator was implemented using MATLAB App Designer. Users input carrier frequency, speed, and motion angle. The application computes Doppler shift, received frequency, coherence time, and channel classification.

9.1 Inputs

- Carrier frequency (f_c)
- Speed (v)
- Angle of motion (θ)

9.2 Outputs

- Doppler shift (f_D)
- Received frequency ($f_c + f_D$)
- Coherence time (T_c)
- Channel classification

10 Results and Interpretation

For a carrier frequency of 2 GHz, speed of 30 m/s, and angle of 0 degrees, the Doppler shift was calculated as 200 Hz. The coherence time was 5 ms, indicating a slow fading channel. The plots demonstrate a linear relationship between Doppler shift and speed, and a cosine relationship between Doppler shift and angle.

11 Simulation Scenarios and Screenshots

11.1 Application Interface

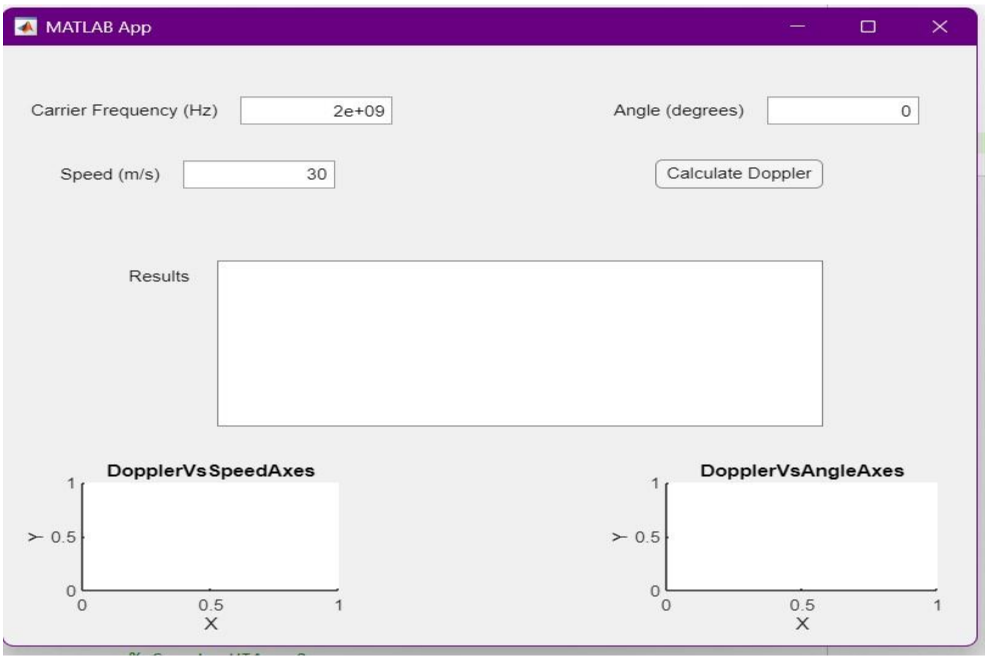

Figure 1: MATLAB Doppler Shift Simulator Interface

11.2 Walking User Scenario (2 GHz)

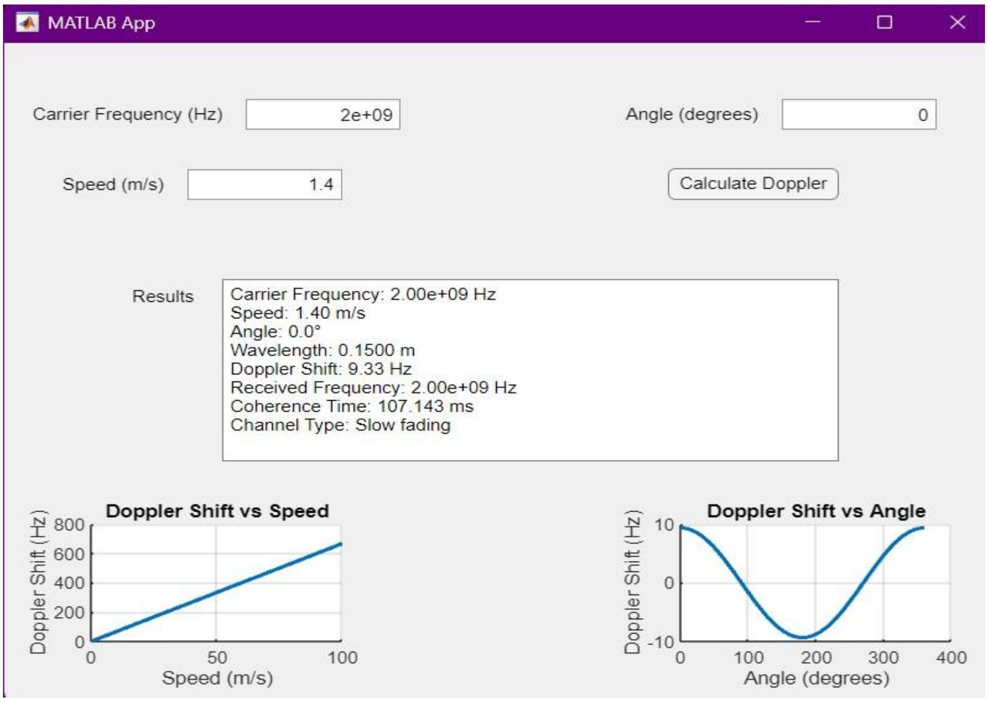

Figure 2: Doppler Analysis for Walking User at 2 GHz

11.3 Highway Car Scenario (2 GHz)

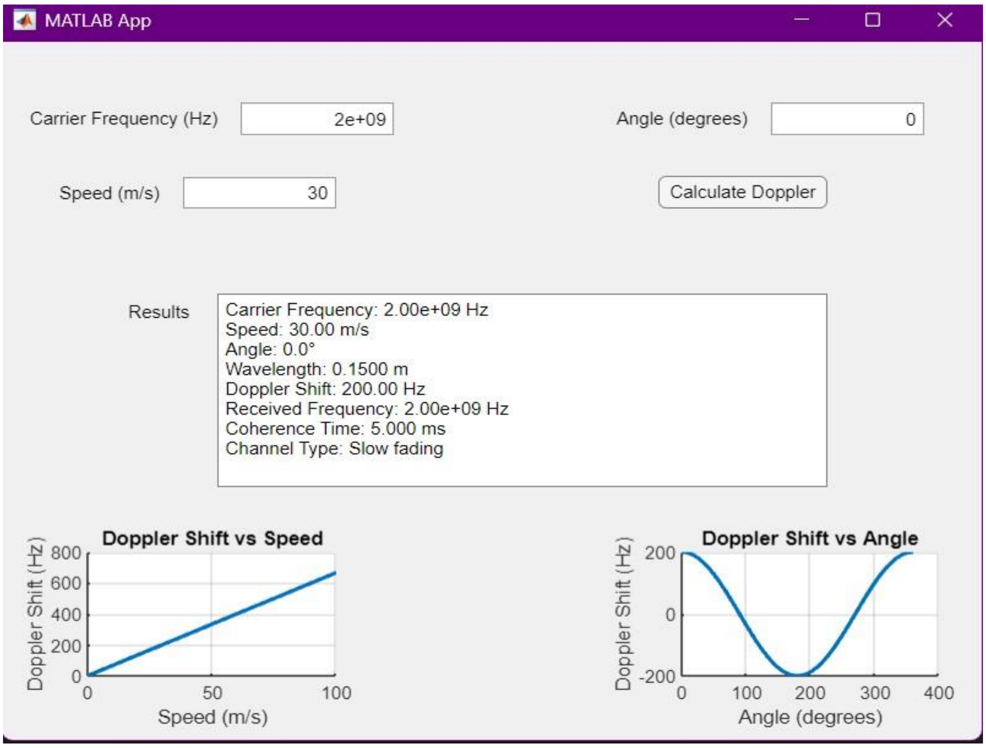

Figure 3: Doppler Analysis for Highway Speed Vehicle

11.4 High-Speed Train Scenario (2 GHz)

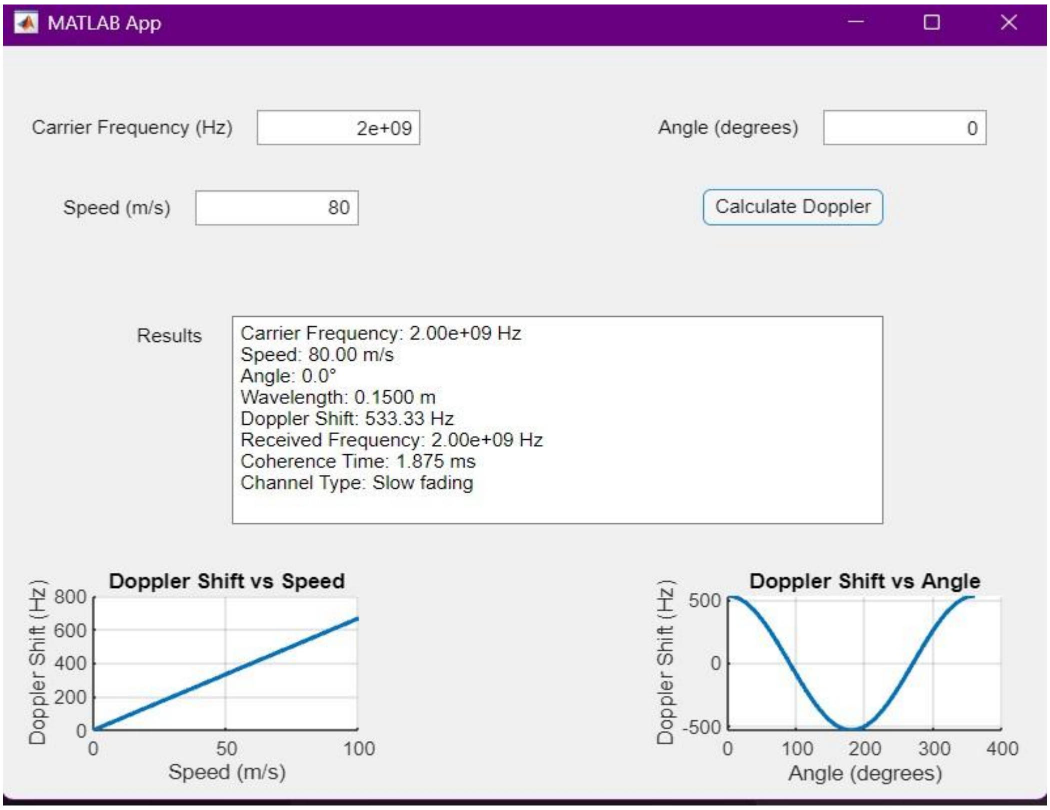

Figure 4: Doppler Analysis for High-Speed Train

11.5 Perpendicular Motion Scenario

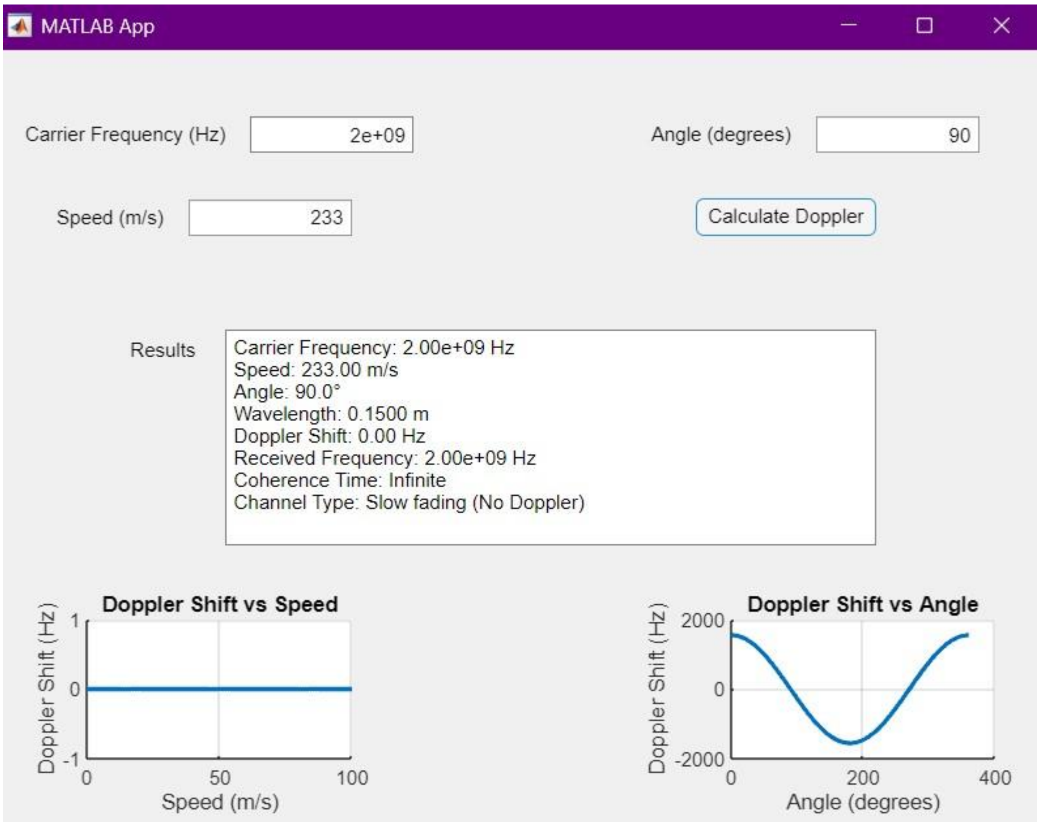

Figure 5: Zero Doppler Shift for Perpendicular Motion

11.6 5G mmWave Scenario (28 GHz)

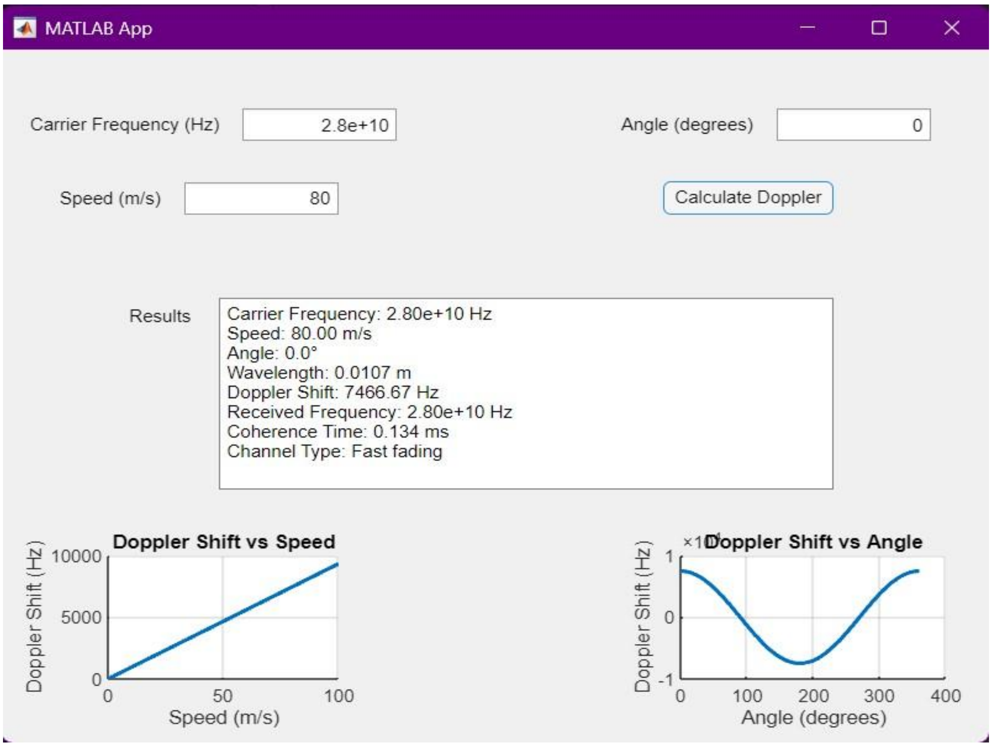

Figure 6: Doppler Effect at mmWave Frequency (28 GHz)

12 Conclusion

This project successfully demonstrates the effect of mobility on wireless communication channels through Doppler shift analysis. The MATLAB-based simulator provides an effective educational tool for understanding Doppler behavior in modern communication systems.

13 Future Work

Future enhancements may include movement animation, fading channel models, and mmWave frequency analysis.