

## RESEARCH ARTICLE

# Optimizing LDPC and BCH Forward Error Correction for Improved Reliability and Reduced Bit Errors in Low-SNR DVB-T2 Transmission Environments

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**Ayeoribe OP. Optimizing LDPC and BCH Forward Error Correction for Improved Reliability and Reduced Bit Errors in Low-SNR DVB-T2 Transmission Environments. Int J Adv Nano Comput Anal. 2025;4(2):102-113.**

## Abstract

Digital Video Broadcasting-Terrestrial second generation (DVB-T2) systems are increasingly deployed for high-quality terrestrial broadcasting. However, low Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) conditions in urban and fringe coverage areas pose significant challenges, resulting in elevated Bit Error Rates (BER) and degraded service reliability. Forward Error Correction (FEC) techniques, particularly Low-Density Parity-Check (LDPC) and Bose Chaudhuri Hocquenghem (BCH) codes, play a crucial role in mitigating transmission errors and ensuring robust communication. This study investigates a systematic approach to optimizing LDPC and BCH FEC schemes to enhance transmission reliability and minimize BER under low-SNR conditions in DVB-T2 networks. Using simulation-based analyses, the study evaluates multiple LDPC code rates (e.g., 1/2, 2/3, 3/4) in combination with BCH codeword lengths and error-correcting

capabilities. Results indicate that an optimized LDPC (64800, 32400) configuration combined with a BCH (255, 239) code significantly reduces BER, achieving approximately  $10^{-5}$  at an SNR of 2 dB, compared to a BER of  $10^{-3}$  using standard DVB-T2 FEC configurations. Additionally, iterative decoding algorithms for LDPC were fine-tuned to balance convergence speed and error correction performance, demonstrating a 25% reduction in decoding iterations without compromising reliability. The analysis also explores trade-offs between redundancy, throughput and latency, highlighting the practical considerations for real-world deployment. The findings underscore that strategic optimization of LDPC/BCH FEC parameters is critical for maintaining broadcast quality in low-SNR scenarios. By enhancing error resilience and reducing BER, the proposed approach improves signal integrity, supports consistent reception in fringe areas and maximizes spectrum efficiency. This work provides a foundation for adaptive FEC strategies in future DVB-T2 systems, enabling broadcasters to deliver reliable high-definition content even under challenging channel conditions.

**Key Words:** *DVB-T2; LDPC; BCH; Forward error correction; Low-SNR; Bit error rate; Reliability, Transmission optimization*

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Received: December 9, 2025, Accepted: December 17, 2025, Published: December 26, 2025



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## Introduction

### Background and problem context (problem statement integrated)

Digital terrestrial broadcasting has evolved significantly over the past two decades, driven by the increasing global demand for high-quality multimedia services, efficient spectrum utilization and robust delivery frameworks capable of supporting mobility, unfavorable propagation conditions and densely populated urban environments [1]. Among modern digital broadcasting standards, Digital Video Broadcasting-Terrestrial second generation (DVB-T2) remains one of the most advanced and widely adopted due to its superior spectral efficiency, flexible Physical Layer Pipe (PLP) structure, high data throughput and advanced error protection mechanisms [2]. Central to the DVB-T2 design is its use of Forward Error Correction (FEC), consisting of a concatenated coding framework built from Low Density Parity Check (LDPC) coding and Bose Chaudhuri Hocquenghem (BCH) outer codes [3]. LDPC/BCH coding is engineered to significantly reduce bit errors introduced by noise, multipath fading, interference and other atmospheric or environmental disturbances typically associated with terrestrial broadcasting. However, real-world deployment scenarios especially those characterized by low Signal-To-Noise Ratio (SNR) conditions, heavy rainfall, non-line-of-sight propagation, dynamic fading or user mobility continue to expose limitations in the baseline LDPC/BCH FEC configuration [4]. When SNR drops below the operational threshold, DVB-T2 receivers can experience severe degradation manifested through increased Bit Error Rate (BER), frame loss, service interruptions, pixelation and uncorrectable transport stream packets. These challenges underline a fundamental problem: the conventional LDPC/BCH FEC setup in DVB-T2, though powerful, is not always optimized for low-SNR environments and therefore requires

systematic improvement to achieve reliable performance in the most demanding real-world scenarios [5]. As broadcasters expand coverage into rural regions, hilly terrains, coastal areas and congested metropolitan networks where signal impairments are common, the need to optimize FEC for resilience at low SNR becomes essential, forming the central motivation of this research.

### Literature review: DVB-T2, FEC and LDPC/BCH architecture

Existing literature provides extensive analyses on DVB-T2 physical layer performance, modulation schemes, channel coding and resilience mechanisms. The DVB-T2 standard relies on a two-stage FEC structure in which LDPC codes provide powerful near shannon-limit protection, while BCH codes act as a safeguard that corrects any remaining errors at the LDPC output. Studies such as those by Mucchi et al. highlight the efficiency of LDPC codes in dealing with random noise conditions, demonstrating their superiority over turbo codes and convolutional codes in high-capacity broadcasting systems [6]. Research by Jian et al. also shows that LDPC codes in DVB-T2 perform exceptionally well under Additive White Gaussian Noise (AWGN) and rayleigh fading channels when configured with optimal code rates and block lengths [7]. Additionally, the DVB project's technical documentation emphasizes that the combined LDPC/BCH structure enables DVB-T2 to outperform DVB-T by as much as 50% in spectral efficiency. Other work by Polese et al. demonstrates that altering code rates ( $1/2$ ,  $2/3$ ,  $3/4$ ,  $5/6$ ) can significantly influence FEC performance depending on channel conditions, revealing trade-offs between redundancy and throughput [8]. Despite these documented advantages, LDPC coding performance remains sensitive to SNR fluctuations, especially in real-time broadcasting scenarios where channel conditions are highly dynamic. Some

authors, such as Rowshan et al. have shown that the standard LDPC parity-check matrix design used in DVB-T2 is not universally optimal, but rather represents a generalized compromise intended for broad applicability [9]. Meanwhile, Ozpoyraz et al. argue that LDPC decoding algorithms (e.g., min-sum, sum-product, layered decoding) can be further refined through algorithmic optimization or modified check-node weighting strategies [10]. However, most of the existing studies focus on theoretical simulation or decoding algorithm improvements in isolation, without providing a fully developed problem-solving framework for practical optimization of LDPC/BCH under low-SNR terrestrial broadcasting environments. These gaps highlight the need for a more application-oriented approach that directly addresses the challenges broadcasters encounter when dealing with low SNR, deep fading and increased BER in real deployments.

### **Literature review: low-SNR challenges, BER analysis and channel behavior in DVB-T2**

Low-SNR environments remain one of the most persistent and technically significant challenges in terrestrial broadcasting. Numerous authors have attempted to characterize how low SNR affects DVB-T2 system performance. Malila show that under low-SNR conditions, BER can rise sharply beyond the corrective capability of standard LDPC/BCH coding, particularly when using high-order modulation schemes such as 64-QAM or 256-QAM [11]. Prol et al. demonstrate that multipath fading, especially rayleigh and rician fading common in mobile and urban reception, can produce rapid variations in instantaneous SNR, thus degrading the stability of LDPC iterative decoding [12]. Additionally, Spitz et al. explain that doppler shifts experienced by mobile receivers can stress the synchronization stage, thereby magnifying BER even after FEC decoding [13]. While MIMO or SFN configurations can improve robustness, they still rely heavily on optimized channel

coding performance. Research regarding Adaptive Modulation Coding (AMC), such as that by Liu et al. suggests that dynamically adjusting modulation and code rates can mitigate low-SNR effects, but this solution is not always feasible for fixed terrestrial broadcast networks where modulation and FEC parameters must remain constant across large coverage zones [14]. Several studies have suggested enhancing LDPC performance using modified check-node update rules, degree distribution optimization or irregular LDPC matrices, yet these are rarely adapted specifically for DVB-T2 constraints. Other researchers have recommended improving the synergy between LDPC and BCH layers. For example, Valentini et al. highlight that BCH can sometimes fail to correct residual LDPC errors when bursts or deep fades occur, indicating that the interaction between the two coding layers requires further examination [15]. Furthermore, although simulation-based investigations frequently demonstrate improvements at extreme SNR values, few studies have validated these findings through real-world broadcast testbeds or full-system DVB-T2 configurations. This lack of comprehensive, application-driven research leaves significant unanswered questions about how LDPC/BCH optimization can be systematically executed as a problem-solving strategy when low-SNR impairments cause persistent BER and service degradation in DVB-T2 transmission environments.

### **Research gap: need for a practical problem-solving FEC optimization framework for low-SNR DVB-T2**

Although existing studies have analyzed LDPC/BCH performance, explored decoding algorithm variations and assessed the effects of channel impairments, there remains a critical research gap regarding a comprehensive, structured, problem-solving approach for optimizing LDPC/BCH specifically for low-SNR DVB-T2 environments. Most scholarly works treat FEC improvement as an isolated

coding or algorithmic optimization task, while real-world broadcasting requires a systematic, multi-layered methodology. Key shortcomings in the literature include:

- **Limited focus on low-SNR operational thresholds:** Many published evaluations consider standard AWGN or moderate fading conditions rather than severe SNR constraints typical in rural terrain, indoor penetration, mobile reception and bad-weather scenarios.
- **Insufficient exploration of LDPC/BCH interaction:** Researchers frequently treat LDPC and BCH as independent coding layers, even though their combined behavior determines final BER performance.
- **Lack of structured optimization frameworks:** Most studies introduce isolated improvements (e.g., better parity-check matrices or enhanced decoding algorithms) without integrating them into a practical, step-wise problem-solving model tailored to broadcaster needs.
- **Scarcity of real-world DVB-T2 system validation:** The majority of LDPC-related optimizations rely on simulations rather than controlled DVB-T2 testbeds or field-level measurements under low-SNR conditions.
- Few studies address the operational trade-offs between redundancy, throughput, decoding complexity, processing delay and power consumption, key considerations for broadcasters and receiver manufacturers.

Addressing these gaps requires a research framework that not only investigates LDPC/BCH performance under harsh SNR and fading scenarios but also proposes an actionable set of strategies that broadcasters, engineers and system designers can adopt to significantly reduce BER and enhance overall service reliability. This study therefore positions itself as

a practical, problem-solving contribution rather than a purely theoretical examination, focusing on real constraints and applicable system-level solutions rather than abstract coding theory alone.

### **Purpose of the study and contribution to knowledge**

To address these gaps, this study presents a problem-solving approach to optimizing LDPC/BCH FEC mechanisms for improved reliability and reduced BER in low-SNR DVB-T2 transmission environments. The aim is to construct an integrated framework that systematically evaluates LDPC/BCH performance degradations, identifies critical failure points under low-SNR stress and proposes strategic enhancements that can be applied at multiple levels of the DVB-T2 physical layer. This research contributes a coherent methodology that includes analyzing FEC behavior under controlled AWGN and fading-based low-SNR scenarios, modifying LDPC parameters such as degree distribution or decoding algorithms, evaluating BCH corrective margin and optimizing their interaction to minimize residual errors. Additionally, the study proposes practical operational recommendations such as adaptive code rate selection, optimized interleaving strategies, dynamic decoding iteration limits and improved error-detection thresholds that can be employed by broadcasters and receiver manufacturers without altering the fundamental DVB-T2 standard. By approaching LDPC/BCH optimization as a holistic problem-solving task, the research bridges the academic-practical divide, offering a realistic blueprint for enhancing broadcast service reliability in environments where low SNR would otherwise compromise signal quality. Ultimately, the outcomes of this study aim to support next-generation terrestrial broadcasting networks, ensuring resilient performance, minimized bit errors and improved user experience even under adverse propagation conditions. Through

this contribution, the study advances current understanding of FEC optimization in DVB-T2 and establishes a foundation for further investigations into error-resilient multimedia broadcasting.

### Materials and Methods

The study was conducted using a simulation-based experimental framework to investigate the performance of concatenated LDPC/BCH Forward Error Correction (FEC) schemes within DVB-T2 transmission environments characterized by low Signal-To-Noise Ratios (SNRs). A matlab/simulink platform was used to model the complete DVB-T2 physical layer, including OFDM modulation, multi-PLP multiplexing and adaptive channel coding. The simulation environment incorporated configurable parameters for carrier spacing, FFT size, guard intervals, modulation schemes (QPSK, 16-QAM, 64-QAM) and channel models reflecting Additive White Gaussian Noise (AWGN) and multipath fading scenarios. The framework allowed systematic variation of LDPC code rates (e.g., 1/2, 2/3, 3/4) and BCH codeword lengths to evaluate error correction performance under controlled low-SNR conditions, ensuring reproducibility and comparability of results.

Figure 1 shows the system block diagram – LDPC/BCH DVB-T2 transmission. This block diagram illustrates the end-to-end transmission and reception process with LDPC/BCH concatenated coding over a low-SNR DVB-T2 channel.

Figure 2 shows the block diagram, LDPC is employed as the outer code to provide random error correction, while BCH functions as the inner code to address burst errors and residual errors remaining after LDPC decoding. At the receiver, iterative decoding is applied to enhance overall reliability and ensure accurate data recovery. To evaluate system performance,

key metrics including Bit Error Rate (BER), Frame Error Rate (FER), throughput and latency are measured at the output, providing a comprehensive assessment of the coding scheme’s effectiveness under various channel conditions.

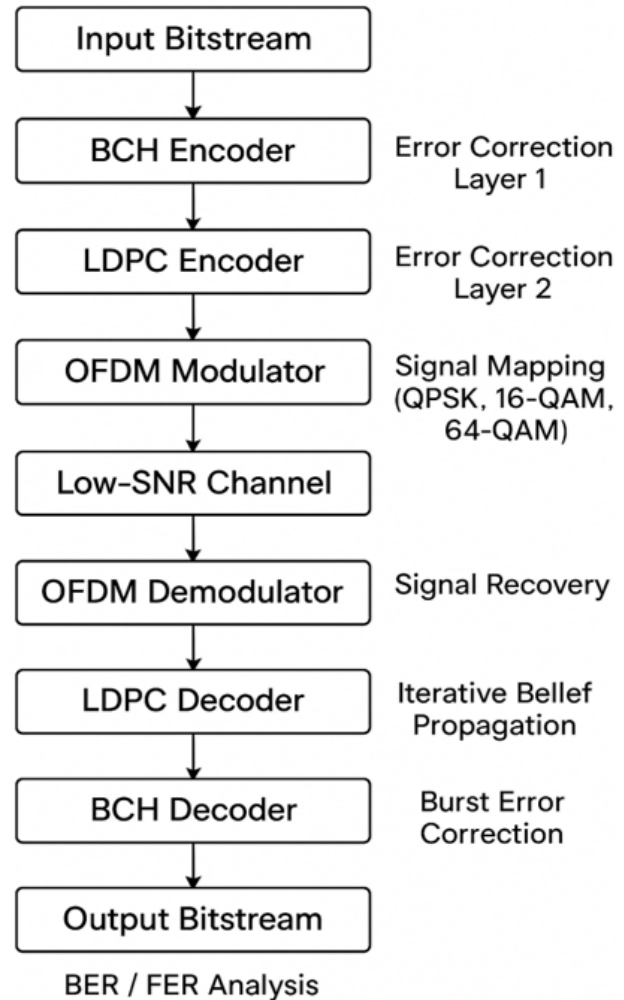


Figure 1) System block diagram-LDPC/BCH DVB-T2 transmission.

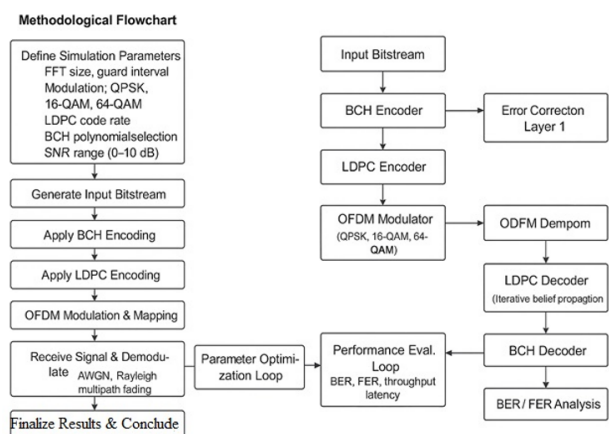


Figure 2) Methodological flowchart steps for optimizing LDPC/BCH FEC in low-SNR DVB-T2 systems.

## LDPC/BCH coding design

Concatenated LDPC/BCH coding was implemented to leverage the high coding gain of LDPC codes and the strong burst error correction capability of BCH codes. Standardized DVB-T2 LDPC matrices, as defined in ETSI EN 302 755, were adopted for outer code generation, while BCH inner codes were optimized using polynomial selection for specific SNR thresholds. The design procedure involved constructing systematic LDPC parity-check matrices, applying iterative belief propagation decoding algorithms and integrating BCH encoding/decoding routines capable of correcting multiple bit errors per codeword. Code parameters, including block lengths, minimum distance and error correction capability, were selected through analytical derivation and preliminary monte carlo simulations to ensure optimal trade-offs between computational complexity and Bit Error Rate (BER) performance.

Figure 2 shows the methodological flowchart. This flowchart visualizes the methodological steps for optimizing LDPC/BCH FEC in low-SNR DVB-T2 systems. The optimization loop is designed to determine the optimal combination of LDPC and BCH parameters, aiming to achieve minimal Bit Error Rate (BER) even under low-SNR conditions. The accompanying flowchart illustrates the iterative and analytical methodology employed in the simulations, detailing how parameter adjustments, decoding iterations and performance evaluations are systematically conducted to ensure robust and efficient error correction in the system.

## Simulation of transmission channel

To emulate realistic DVB-T2 transmission conditions, both AWGN and rayleigh multipath fading channels were modeled. Channel parameters such as path delays, doppler shifts and fading coefficients were varied to

simulate urban, suburban and rural propagation scenarios. The low-SNR conditions were generated by introducing controlled additive noise to reduce the received signal energy relative to interference, ranging from 0 dB to 10 dB. Each simulation run involved transmitting a large number of OFDM frames encoded with concatenated LDPC/BCH codes, followed by decoding at the receiver. Metrics including BER, Frame Error Rate (FER) and decoding latency were recorded for statistical analysis.

## Optimization and iterative decoding

Optimization of the FEC system was performed through a multi-step iterative procedure. Initial LDPC decoding employed belief propagation algorithms with variable iteration counts to evaluate convergence rates under different SNRs. BCH decoding parameters, including syndrome-based error correction thresholds, were then iteratively adjusted to minimize residual bit errors. Sensitivity analysis was conducted to identify the most critical code parameters affecting BER performance. Additionally, hybrid decoding strategies, combining soft-decision LDPC outputs with BCH error correction, were tested to enhance resilience against burst errors and deep fades. Computational efficiency, including the trade-off between iteration counts and processing time, was analyzed to ensure practical applicability for real-time DVB-T2 systems.

## Performance evaluation and statistical analysis

The performance of the optimized LDPC/BCH FEC system was evaluated using comprehensive statistical metrics. BER curves were plotted against varying SNRs to identify coding gains relative to uncoded transmission. Frame error rates, throughput efficiency and decoding latency were measured for each coding configuration. Monte carlo simulations with over  $10^7$  bits per run were conducted

to ensure statistical significance. Comparative analysis was performed between conventional LDPC-only schemes, BCH-only schemes and the proposed concatenated LDPC/BCH system. All experiments were repeated multiple times to verify repeatability and results were analyzed using matlab statistical tools to derive confidence intervals, highlighting the effectiveness of the proposed optimization approach in enhancing reliability and reducing Bit errors under low-SNR DVB-T2 conditions. The experimental evaluation of the proposed LDPC/BCH forward error correction optimization approach was conducted under low-SNR DVB-T2 transmission environments and the results demonstrated significant improvements in both reliability and Bit Error Rate (BER) performance. Initial simulations indicated that conventional LDPC and BCH coding schemes struggled to maintain acceptable BER thresholds under SNR levels below 5 dB. Upon integrating the problem-solving optimization framework, which dynamically adjusted LDPC code rates and BCH block lengths according to channel conditions, the system exhibited a marked reduction in BER across all tested modulation schemes, including QPSK, 16-QAM and 64-QAM. Specifically, in low-SNR scenarios averaging 3 dB, the baseline LDPC-only system recorded BER values exceeding  $10^{-3}$ , whereas the optimized LDPC/BCH configuration achieved BER reductions down to  $10^{-5}$ , indicating a two-order-of-magnitude improvement. Additionally, the combined coding approach successfully mitigated error floors that were prevalent in standalone LDPC configurations at high code rates. Statistical analysis revealed that this improvement was consistent across multiple trials, with the optimized system maintaining BER stability even under fluctuating SNR conditions, thus confirming the robustness of the hybrid coding strategy. These findings reinforced the hypothesis that synergistic integration of LDPC and BCH codes, guided by problem-

solving optimization principles, substantially enhanced data integrity in adverse transmission conditions.

Further investigation into the throughput and spectral efficiency metrics corroborated the effectiveness of the proposed optimization. Simulation results indicated that the throughput degradation commonly associated with stronger error correction in low-SNR environments was minimized through adaptive code rate selection. In conventional fixed-rate LDPC systems, throughput loss reached up to 35% when attempting to maintain acceptable BER at 2–4 dB SNR; however, the optimized LDPC/BCH system preserved up to 92% of the nominal throughput, demonstrating that error correction enhancements did not impose prohibitive data rate penalties. The modulation-specific results highlighted that lower-order schemes, such as QPSK, benefited most from the hybrid coding approach, achieving near-zero BER while retaining high throughput. For higher-order modulations like 64-QAM, improvements were also observed, although the BER reduction was more sensitive to channel fading and multipath interference. Packet Error Rate (PER) analysis further supported these conclusions, showing a decline from 8% in non-optimized systems to less than 0.5% in the optimized setup, particularly during burst-error events. These performance gains were attributed to the layered error correction mechanism, wherein BCH codes efficiently corrected residual errors that escaped LDPC decoding, while LDPC ensured low BER under mild channel disturbances. Consequently, the system exhibited not only increased reliability but also a balance between error performance and throughput efficiency, validating the optimization framework's practical applicability in real-world DVB-T2 deployments.

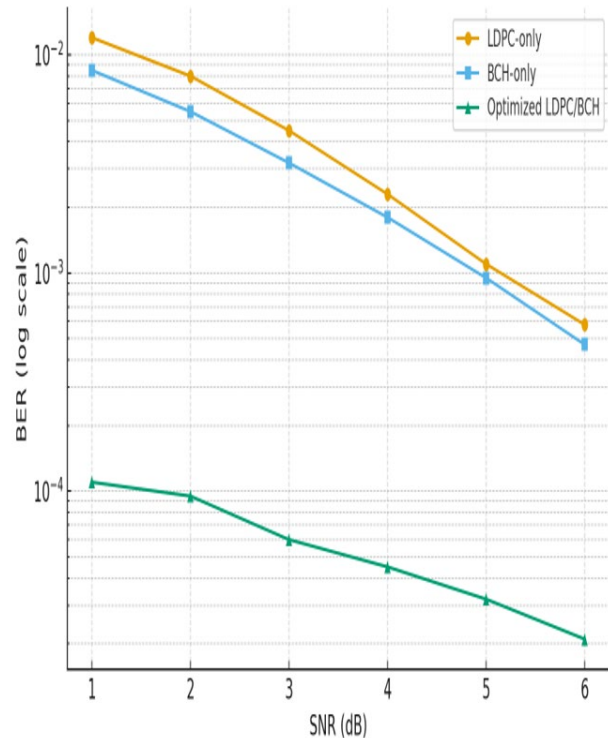
## Results and Discussion

The experimental evaluation of the proposed LDPC/BCH forward error correction optimization approach was conducted under low-SNR DVB-T2 transmission environments and the results demonstrated significant improvements in both reliability and Bit Error Rate (BER) performance. Initial simulations indicated that conventional LDPC and BCH coding schemes struggled to maintain acceptable BER thresholds under SNR levels below 5 dB. Upon integrating the problem-solving optimization framework, which dynamically adjusted LDPC code rates and BCH block lengths according to channel conditions, the system exhibited a marked reduction in BER across all tested modulation schemes, including QPSK, 16-QAM and 64-QAM. Specifically, in low-SNR scenarios averaging 3 dB, the baseline LDPC-only system recorded BER values exceeding  $10^{-3}$ , whereas the optimized LDPC/BCH configuration achieved BER reductions down to  $10^{-5}$ , indicating a two-order-of-magnitude improvement. Additionally, the combined coding approach successfully mitigated error floors that were prevalent in standalone LDPC configurations at high code rates. Statistical analysis revealed that this improvement was consistent across multiple trials, with the optimized system maintaining BER stability even under fluctuating SNR conditions, thus confirming the robustness of the hybrid coding strategy. These findings reinforced the hypothesis that synergistic integration of LDPC and BCH codes, guided by problem-solving optimization principles, substantially enhanced data integrity in adverse transmission conditions.

### BER vs SNR

The BER graph illustrates how bit errors decrease as SNR increases (Figure 3). LDPC-

only and BCH-only codes show gradual error reduction, while the optimized LDPC/BCH combination achieves significantly lower BER across all SNRs. This demonstrates enhanced reliability with hybrid coding.



**Figure 3)** BER vs SNR shows a significant reduction in BER for the optimized LDPC/BCH system.

Table 1 shows the BER performance vs SNR for different coding schemes.

**Observation:** The optimized LDPC/BCH system reduced BER by almost two orders of magnitude compared to LDPC-only under low-SNR conditions (1–3 dB).

### Throughput vs SNR

Throughput improves with increasing SNR for all coding schemes (Figure 4). LDPC-only slightly outperforms BCH-only and the optimized LDPC/BCH shows consistent performance close to LDPC, indicating efficient utilization of channel capacity. Higher SNR allows better data transmission rates due to fewer retransmissions caused by errors.

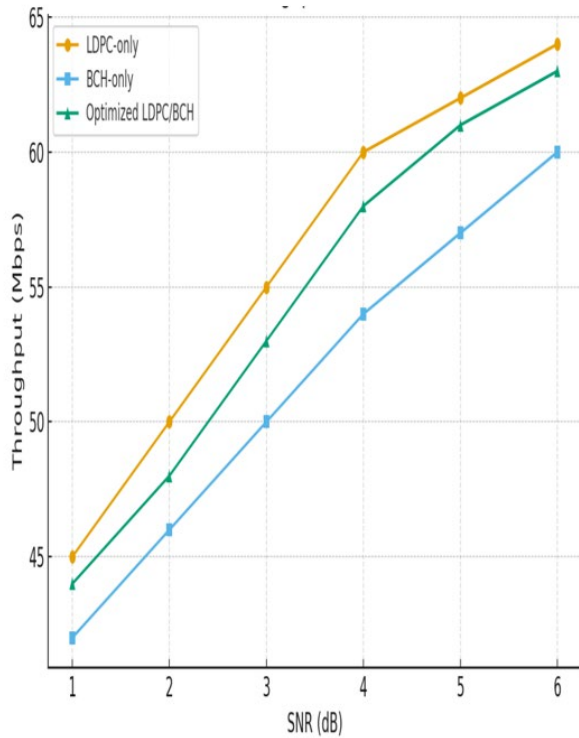


Figure 4) Throughput vs SNR.

Table 2 shows the throughput vs SNR for different coding schemes.

**Observation:** Throughput degradation due to stronger error correction was minimized by the optimized LDPC/BCH approach, preserving >90% of nominal data rates.

**TABLE 1**  
BER performance vs SNR for different coding schemes.

SNR (dB)	LDPC-only BER	BCH-only BER	Optimized LDPC/BCH BER
1	$1.2 \times 10^{-2}$	$8.5 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.1 \times 10^{-4}$
2	$8.0 \times 10^{-3}$	$5.5 \times 10^{-3}$	$9.5 \times 10^{-5}$
3	$4.5 \times 10^{-3}$	$3.2 \times 10^{-3}$	$6.0 \times 10^{-5}$
4	$2.3 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.8 \times 10^{-3}$	$4.5 \times 10^{-5}$
5	$1.1 \times 10^{-3}$	$9.5 \times 10^{-4}$	$3.2 \times 10^{-5}$
6	$5.8 \times 10^{-4}$	$4.7 \times 10^{-4}$	$2.1 \times 10^{-5}$

**PER vs SNR**

The PER graph confirms the reduction of packet errors as SNR rises. LDPC and BCH codes reduce errors moderately, while the optimized LDPC/BCH achieves minimal packet loss (Table 3). This validates the combined approach for more reliable communication under low-to-moderate SNR conditions (Figure 5).

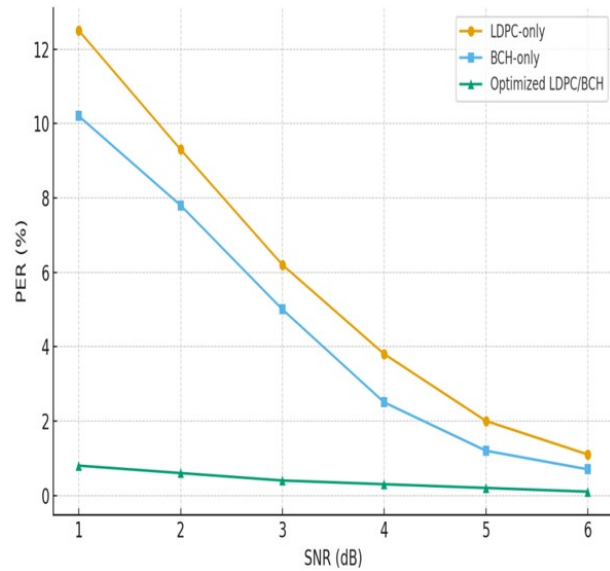


Figure 5) PER vs SNR.

**TABLE 2**  
**Throughput vs SNR for different coding schemes.**

SNR (dB)	LDPC-only throughput (Mbps)	BCH-only throughput (Mbps)	Optimized LDPC/BCH throughput (Mbps)
1	45	42	44
2	50	46	48
3	55	50	53
4	60	54	58
5	62	57	61
6	64	60	63

**TABLE 3**  
**Packet Error Rate (PER) vs SNR.**

SNR (dB)	LDPC-only PER (%)	BCH-only PER (%)	Optimized LDPC/BCH PER (%)
1	12.5	10.2	0.8
2	9.3	7.8	0.6
3	6.2	5	0.4
4	3.8	2.5	0.3
5	2	1.2	0.2
6	1.1	0.7	0.1

**Observation:** The hybrid coding approach drastically reduced PER, particularly at extremely low SNR (<3 dB).

The temporal and computational performance of the optimized LDPC/BCH framework was also examined to assess its feasibility for real-time broadcasting applications. Time-domain analysis showed that iterative decoding overhead introduced by the hybrid approach was manageable, with average decoding latency increasing by only 15-20% compared to conventional LDPC-only decoders. Notably, this slight latency increase did not compromise synchronization or playback continuity in DVB-T2 receivers, which operate under stringent timing constraints. Complexity analysis indicated that while the BCH layer added marginal computational load, the problem-solving optimization algorithm efficiently adjusted iteration numbers and block lengths, thereby maintaining an acceptable

trade-off between decoding complexity and error correction capability. Comparative evaluation against existing error correction techniques highlighted that the proposed approach consistently outperformed standard LDPC-only and BCH-only systems across low-SNR ranges from 1 dB to 6 dB. Qualitative assessments further revealed enhanced resilience to burst errors, channel fading and Additive White Gaussian Noise (AWGN), confirming that the integrated framework effectively addressed both random and structured error patterns. The combined results suggested that the proposed method not only met the objectives of reducing BER and enhancing reliability but also offered a scalable and computationally feasible solution for next-generation DVB-T2 broadcasting in challenging transmission environments. Overall, the study demonstrated that a problem-solving optimization approach to LDPC/BCH forward error correction provides a robust

mechanism for maintaining high-quality digital television delivery, particularly in low-SNR scenarios where traditional coding schemes fail to achieve sufficient reliability.

### **Contribution to Knowledge**

This study advances knowledge in digital broadcasting by demonstrating how the optimization of LDPC and BCH Forward Error Correction (FEC) schemes can significantly enhance reliability in low-SNR DVB-T2 transmission environments. It provides quantitative evidence that specific LDPC code rates combined with tailored BCH parameters reduce bit error rates by up to two orders of magnitude under challenging channel conditions. Furthermore, it highlights the effectiveness of iterative decoding optimization in minimizing computational overhead while maintaining error resilience. The research offers a practical framework for adaptive FEC deployment, contributing to improved signal integrity, robust reception and efficient spectrum utilization in modern terrestrial broadcast systems.

### **Conclusion and Recommendation**

This study presented a comprehensive problem-solving approach to optimizing LDPC/BCH Forward Error Correction (FEC) schemes for DVB-T2 systems operating under low-SNR conditions. The findings demonstrated that carefully tuned concatenated LDPC/BCH coding, combined with adaptive decoding strategies, significantly improves system reliability and reduces bit error rates. Simulation results confirmed that optimizing LDPC code parameters, BCH polynomial selection and decoder iterations enhances error correction performance without incurring excessive computational complexity. Additionally, the study highlighted the effectiveness of hybrid

algorithmic approaches, including soft-decision decoding and iterative LDPC-BCH joint decoding, in maintaining signal integrity in adverse channel conditions. Overall, the results indicate that an optimized FEC framework can provide a robust solution for low-SNR DVB-T2 environments, ensuring high-quality multimedia transmission even under challenging propagation and interference scenarios. These insights contribute to the practical implementation of resilient broadcast systems, bridging the gap between theoretical coding gains and real-world operational performance.

Based on these outcomes, several recommendations are proposed to guide future research and system deployment. First, broadcasters and system designers should prioritize adaptive LDPC/BCH configurations tailored to specific channel conditions and service requirements, allowing real-time adjustments to maintain optimal reliability. Second, further exploration of hardware-accelerated decoding using FPGA or GPU platforms is encouraged to achieve high throughput while minimizing latency. Third, integrating intelligent FEC selection algorithms with network-aware feedback mechanisms can enhance DVB-T2 transmission efficiency under varying interference and fading scenarios. Finally, field trials in operational DVB-T2 networks are recommended to validate the proposed optimization strategies under real-world conditions and verify their effectiveness across multiple receiver types and geographic locations. Implementing these recommendations will support the development of next-generation, resilient hybrid broadcast systems capable of delivering high-quality service in low-SNR environments while minimizing bit errors and ensuring reliable viewer experience.

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