

เราพิจารณาระบบการสื่อสารที่มีพลังงานจำกัด ตามธรรมชาติ
 สามารถเป็นได้ทั้งแบบที่ส่งสัญญาณใน frequency band pass

บทที่ 2

เราจะมาศึกษา Block diagram ของระบบสื่อสารแบบ digital ทั่วไป

โดยทั่วไป

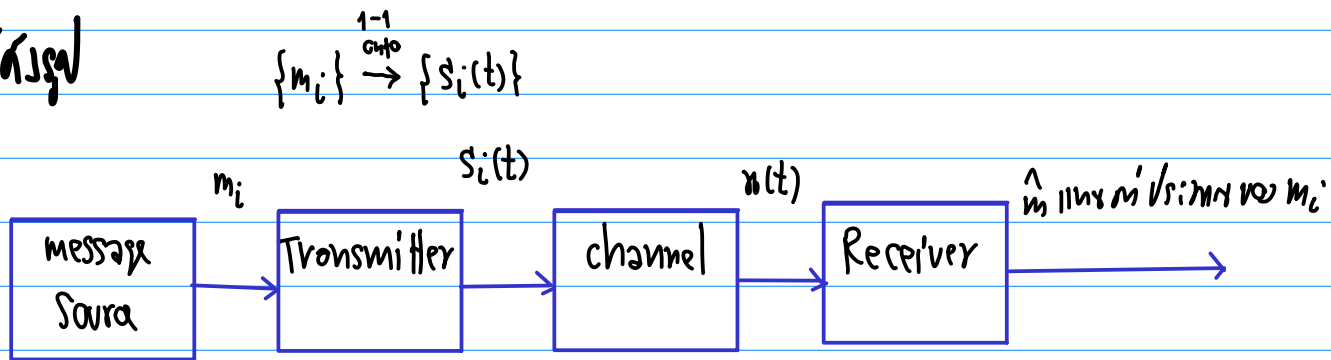


Fig. Block diagram of digital communication system

(Symbol)

ในลักษณะ: M ชุดของสัญลักษณ์ m_1, m_2, \dots, m_M

$$\text{เซตของสัญลักษณ์} \quad M = \{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_M\}$$

ใน message source กำหนดให้แต่ละสัญลักษณ์ถูกส่งด้วย T วินาที

สมมติว่าแต่ละสัญลักษณ์มีโอกาสที่จะถูกส่งเท่าๆกัน

$$P_i = P(m_i) = \frac{1}{M}, \quad i = 1, \dots, M \quad (5.1)$$

9.1 $s_i(t)$ is real-valued energy signal is

$$E_i = \int_0^T s_i^2(t) dt, \quad i=1,2,\dots,M \quad (5.1)$$

Assume the channel is AWGN model

- 1) channel is **linear** i.e. no distortion
- 2) channel noise is **zero-mean additive white Gaussian noise process**
AWGN

for

$$x(t) = s_i(t) + w(t), \quad \begin{cases} 0 \leq t \leq T \\ i=1,2,\dots,M \end{cases} \quad (5.2)$$

AWGN channel model diagram

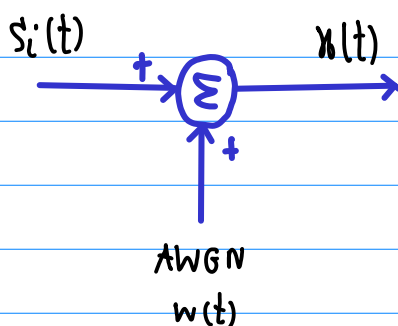


Fig: AWGN model is channel

Assume **average probability of symbol error** is

$$P_e = \sum_{i=1}^M p_i \cdot P(\hat{m} \neq m_i | m_i) \quad (5.4)$$

បើបញ្ចូលក្នុង អនុសាសន៍ស្របនឹង នៃ អ័ណ្ឌ P_e ត្រូវបាន កាត់បន្ថយ

P_e ត្រូវបាន កាត់បន្ថយ ទៅជា **optimum in the minimum probability of error**

Geometric Representation of Signals

Geometric Representation of Signals គឺជាការ បង្ហាញ ឱ្យឃើញ

M energy signal, $\{s_i(t)\}_{i=1}^M$ ត្រូវបាន បង្ហាញ ជា linear combination របស់ N orthonormal basis functions ដែល $N \leq M$

ក្នុង $\{\phi_i(t)\}_{i=1}^N$ គឺជា orthonormal basis functions ក្នុងប្រព័ន្ធគោល

ក្នុង $s_i(t)$ គឺជា អនុសាសន៍ ដែល មាន ចំនួន T វិនាទី គឺ

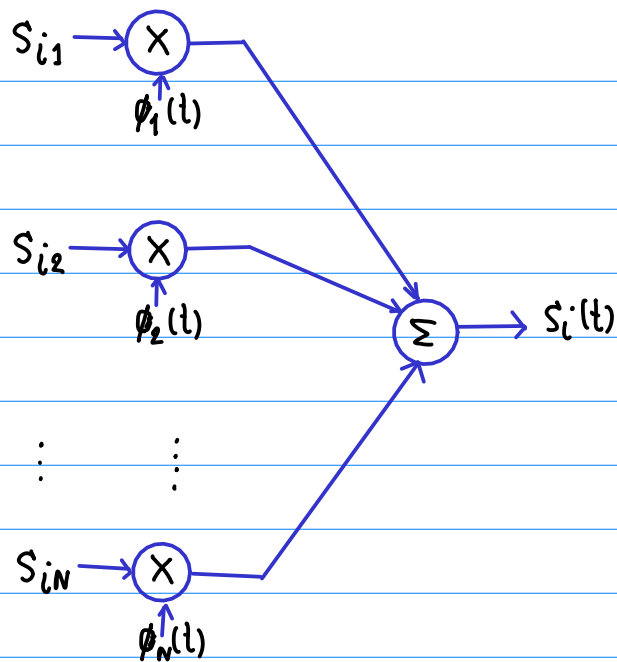
គឺជា អនុសាសន៍

$$s_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^N s_{ij} \phi_j(t), \quad \begin{cases} 0 \leq t \leq T \\ i=1, 2, \dots, M \end{cases} \quad (5.5)$$

គឺជា ចំនួន គោលដៅ

គឺជា ចំនួន គោលដៅ ដែល

$$s_{ij} = \int_0^T s_i(t) \phi_j(t) dt, \quad \begin{cases} i=1, \dots, M \\ j=1, \dots, N \end{cases} \quad (5.6)$$



រូប a: របៀបសរុបនៃ អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់
 $s_i(t)$

អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ $\phi_j(t)$ គឺជា orthonormal គ្នា គឺ៖

$$\int_0^T (\phi_j(t))^2 dt = 1 \quad : \text{normal} \quad \text{គឺ៖}$$

$$\int_0^T \phi_j(t) \phi_k(t) dt = 0 \quad \text{គឺ៖ } j \neq k \quad : \text{orthogonal}$$

គឺជា ទំនាក់ទំនង

$$\int_0^T \phi_j(t) \phi_k(t) dt = \delta_{jk} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{គឺ } j=k \\ 0 & \text{គឺ } j \neq k \end{cases} \quad (5-7)$$

គឺ៖ δ_{jk} គឺជា Kronecker delta

จาก (5.6) หมายความว่า

$$s_{ij} = \int_0^T s_i(t) \phi_j(t) dt, \quad \begin{cases} i = 1, \dots, M \\ j = 1, \dots, N \end{cases} \quad (5.6)$$

สามารถหาหาในรูปของเวกเตอร์ได้ดังนี้

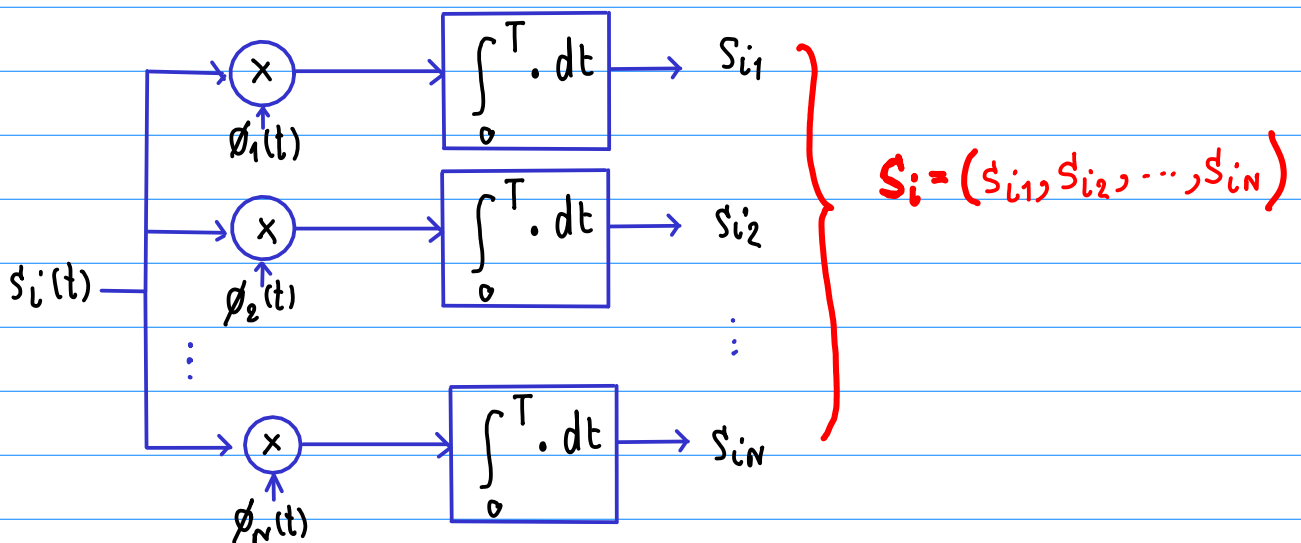


Fig b) เราสามารถหาในรูปของ signal vectors, S_i

จาก (5.6) และ Fig b) เราได้ **Vector** ของสัญญาณดังนี้

$$\underbrace{S_i}_{\text{signal vector}} = \begin{bmatrix} s_{i1} \\ s_{i2} \\ \vdots \\ s_{iN} \end{bmatrix}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, M \quad (5.8)$$

เราได้ signal vector S_i ในรูปของ $s_i(t)$

$$s_1(t) \mapsto S_1$$

$$s_2(t) \mapsto S_2$$

\vdots

$$s_N(t) \mapsto S_N$$

ហើយ N គឺ **N -dimensional Euclidean space**

ឯង ឆ្លើយ ប្រព័ន្ធ Communication System ដំណើរ N រូប

signal space

ក្នុងការសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវរូប N រូប vectors ក្នុង signal space ដំណើរ N រូប
អ្នកប្រើ vector ប្រើ

length ឬ **norm** របស់ signal vector, S_i ប្រើប្រាស់រូប

$$\|S_i\|$$

ឯង squared-length របស់ S_i ឬអ្នកប្រើ **inner product** ឬ

dot product របស់ S_i ក្នុង S_i ឬអ្នកប្រើ

$$\|S_i\|^2 = S_i^T S_i$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^N S_{ij}^2, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, M$$

(S.9)

၇၇ (5.2)

$$E_i = \int_0^T s_i^2(t) dt$$

၇၇၈၇ (5.5) ၇၇၈၇၇

$$E_i = \int_0^T \left[\sum_{j=1}^N s_{ij} \phi_j(t) \right] \left[\sum_{k=1}^N s_{ik} \phi_k(t) \right] dt$$

၇၇၈၇၇၇

$$E_i = \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^N s_{ij} s_{ik} \int_0^T \phi_j(t) \phi_k(t) dt \quad (5.11)$$

၇၇ (5.7) ၇၇

$$E_i = \sum_{j=1}^N s_{ij}^2 \quad (5.12)$$

$$= \|S_i\|^2 \quad : \text{၇၇ (5.9)}$$

၇၇၇၇၇၇၇၇၇၇၇၇

$$\int_0^T s_i(t) s_k(t) dt = \underbrace{S_i^T S_k}_{\text{inner product of representation vector of } s_i(t) \text{ and } s_k(t)} \quad (5.13)$$

inner product of

signal

$s_i(t)$ and $s_k(t)$

inner product of

representation

vector of dimension

||s|| = energy

$$\begin{aligned}\|S_i - S_k\|^2 &= \sum_{j=1}^N (s_{ij} - s_{kj})^2 \\ &= \int_0^T (s_i(t) - s_k(t))^2 dt\end{aligned}\quad (5.14)$$

||s|| = energy ||S_i - S_k|| (Euclidean distance, d)

||S_i - S_k|| = distance between S_i and S_k

S_i and S_k are signals

$$\cos \theta_{ik} = \frac{S_i^T S_k}{\|S_i\| \|S_k\|} \quad (5.15)$$

Ex. Let $s_1(t)$ and $s_2(t)$ be energy signals with energy 1 and 2 respectively

Let $s_2(t) = c s_1(t)$

$$\left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s_1(t) s_2(t) dt \right)^2 \leq \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s_1(t) dt \right) \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s_2(t) dt \right) \quad (5.16)$$

$s_2(t) = c s_1(t)$

$$s_1(t) = s_{11} \phi_1(t) + s_{12} \phi_2(t) \quad \text{from (5.5)}$$

$$s_2(t) = s_{21} \phi_1(t) + s_{22} \phi_2(t)$$

Let vector signals $s_1(t)$ and $s_2(t)$ be

$$\mathbf{s}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} s_{11} \\ s_{12} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{s}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} s_{21} \\ s_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

نقطه

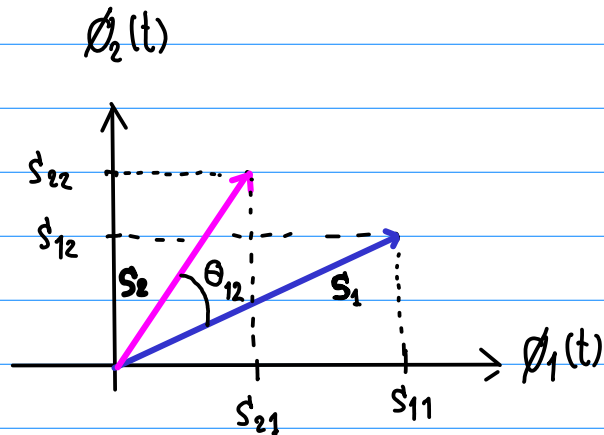


Fig: Two Vectors in a Signal $s_1(t)$ and $s_2(t)$

نقطه

$$\cos \theta_{12} = \frac{\mathbf{s}_1^T \mathbf{s}_2}{\|\mathbf{s}_1\| \|\mathbf{s}_2\|}$$

$$= \frac{\int_0^T s_i(t) s_k(t) dt}{\left(\int_0^T s_i^2(t) dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_0^T s_k^2(t) dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\left(\int_0^T s_i^2(t) dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_0^T s_k^2(t) dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

(5.17)

نقطه

$$\|\mathbf{s}_i\|^2 = \int_0^T s_i^2(t) dt$$

ឆ្លើយប្រយោជន៍ (5.16) គឺ

$$\left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s_1(t) s_2(t) dt \right|^2 \leq \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |s_1(t)|^2 dt \right) \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |s_2(t)|^2 dt \right)$$

ឬ
= ឆ្លើយ $s_2(t) = c s_1(t)$

ក្នុងករណីពិសេស $\phi_j(t)$, $j=1, \dots, n$