

การสอบปลายภาค:

188340 Princ. of Dig. Comm.: วันจันทร์ที่ 17 ก.ย.55 เวลา 09:00-12:00
(open-book)

หัวข้อ

- ✓ Baseband Pulse Transmission
- ✓ Signal-Space Analysis
- Passband Data Transmission

188341 Princ. of Dig. Comm. Lab: วันพฤหัสบดี 27 ก.ย. 55 เวลา 13:00-16:00
(closed-book, calculators are not permitted)

หัวข้อ DTC04-DTC10

เนื้อห

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_N \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{ที่ } x_i \text{ และ } x_k \text{ ต่าง } i \neq k \text{ เป็นอิสระต่อกัน}$$

เราสามารถหาค่าของ Probability ได้ Condition probability เป็น

$$f_{\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{x} | m_i) = \prod_{j=1}^N f_{x_j}(x_j | m_i), \quad i=1, 2, \dots, M \quad (5.94)$$

เวกเตอร์ \mathbf{x} ที่ observation vector และเวกเตอร์ $x_i, i=1, \dots, N$

ที่ observation element และเวกเตอร์ x_i ที่สังเกตได้ (5.94)

ที่ memoryless channel

พหุคูณ x_j เป็น Gaussian r.v. ที่มี mean s_{ij} และ

variance $N_0/2$ ได้

$$f_{x_j}(x_j | m_i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi N_0}} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{N_0} (x_j - s_{ij})^2 \right], \quad \begin{matrix} j=1, 2, \dots, N \\ i=1, 2, \dots, M \end{matrix} \quad (5.95)$$

ឆ្លើយ (5.95) នឹង (5.94) គឺកំណត់ដូចខាងក្រោម

$$f_x(x|m_i) = (1/N_0)^{N/2} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{N_0} \sum_{j=1}^N (x_j - s_{ij})^2 \right], \quad i=1,2,\dots,M \quad (5.96)$$

ដូចគ្នា noise process $w(t)$ គឺជា Gaussian រាង mean ជូន

ក្នុងករណី $w'(t)$ គឺជា Gaussian រាង mean ជូន
(ដំណើរការ noise ដែល span លើ $\phi_j(t)$)

ក្នុងករណី

$$E[X_j w'(t_k)] = 0, \quad \begin{cases} j=1,2,\dots,N \\ 0 \leq t_k \leq T \end{cases} \quad (5.97)$$

(លុះត្រឹមតែពេលដែល j មិនស្មើ k ទើបមានលំនឹង)

ដូចគ្នា correlation គឺជា Gaussian process ដែល

statistically independent នឹងគ្នាទៅវិញទៅមក

ដែលកំណត់ដោយ $w'(t)$ ដែល span លើ $\phi_j(t)$

ចំពោះ x

$$x = s_i + \underline{w}, \quad i=1,2,\dots,M$$

w គឺជា vector របស់ noise ដែល span លើ $\phi_j(t)$, $j=1,\dots,N$



For continuous detector the probability of making error
is given by the Likelihood functions

5.9 likelihood functions

likelihood function is denoted by $L(m_i)$ and is given by

$$L(m_i) = f_x(x|m_i), \quad i=1, 2, \dots, M \quad (5.49)$$

and the log-likelihood function is denoted by $l(m_i)$ and is given by

$$l(m_i) = \log L(m_i), \quad i=1, 2, \dots, M \quad (5.50)$$

Properties of the log-likelihood function are

① log-likelihood function is a monotonically increasing 1-1 of the likelihood function

② log-likelihood function is monotonically increasing function of argument

↓
 $l(c)$

is denoted by (5.46) and (5.50) respectively

$$l(m_i) = -\frac{1}{N_0} \sum_{j=1}^N (x_j - s_{ij})^2, \quad i=1, \dots, M \quad (S.S1)$$

using this we can find the likelihood for each hypothesis detector

5.3 Coherent Detection of Signals in Noise: Maximum Likelihood Decoding

Assume a Symbol duration is T (slot is T units)

Let $\{s_i(t)\}_{i=1}^M$ be the M possible signals

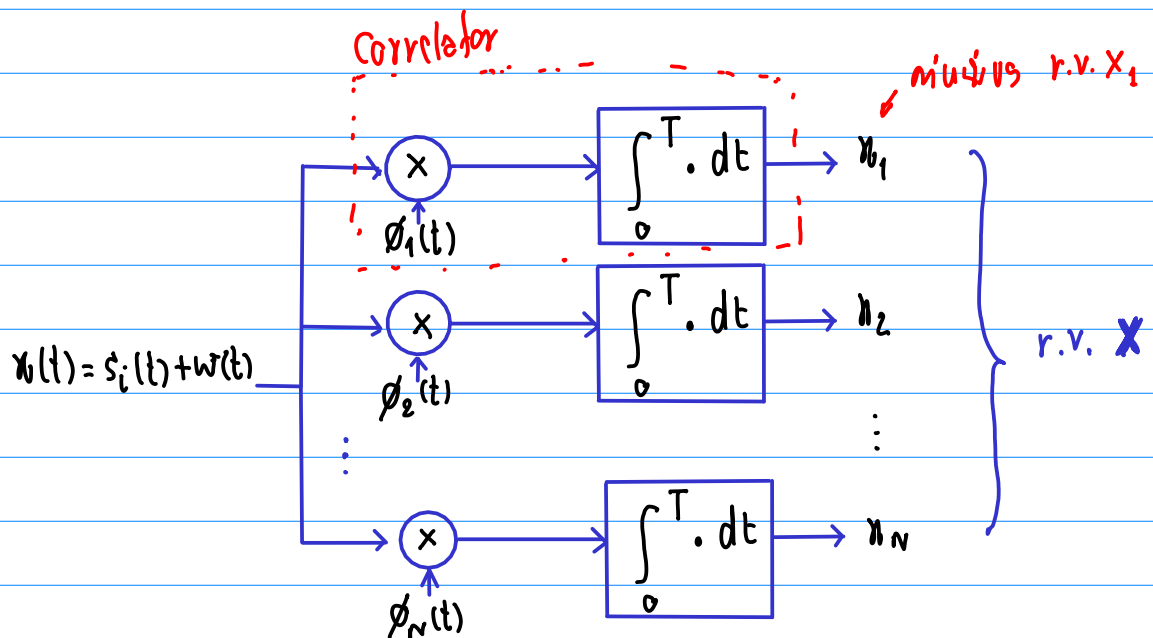


Fig: Correlators o/r

Assume $s_i(t)$ are sent over a channel with AWGN with mean 0 and

power spectral density $N_0/2$ i.e. $S_w(f) = \frac{N_0}{2}$

ឯកតា message point ដែលបាន បញ្ជូន transmitted signal $\{s_i(t)\}_{i=1}^M$

ឬហៅ **Signal constellation** (i.e. ឬហៅ $s_i, i=1, \dots, M$)

ឱ្យមាន detector ដើម្បីស្វែងរក

“ ដោយ observation vector x ប្រើការ mapping ពី x

ទៅជា estimate \hat{m} នៃ transmitted symbol, m_i ដើម្បី

កំណត់ probability នៃ error ក្នុងការ decision-

making process ”

ដោយឡែក ដោយ observation vector x ដើម្បី make decision

ឬ $\hat{m} = m_i$ គឺជា កំហុស ដែលមាន $P_e(m_i|x)$ ដូចខាងក្រោម

$$\begin{aligned} P_e(m_i|x) &= P(m_i \text{ not sent} | x) \\ &= 1 - P(m_i \text{ sent} | x) \end{aligned} \quad (5.52)$$

ឬ (5.52) តាមការស្វែងរក **optimum decision rule**

$$\text{កំណត់ } \hat{m} = m_i \text{ បើ}$$

(5.53)

$$P(m_i \text{ sent} | x) \geq P(m_k \text{ sent} | x) \quad \text{សំរាប់ } k \neq i$$

ឬ: $k = 1, \dots, M$

តាមការស្វែងរក (5.53) គឺ maximum a posteriori probability
(MAP rule)

ឯកសារប្រែប្រួល Bay ១៥ (5.53) ត្រូវ

$$\text{ក្នុងករណី } \hat{m} = m_i \text{ ត្រូវ}$$

$$\frac{p_k f_x(x|m_k)}{f_x(x)} \text{ លើ maximum សំរាប់ } k=i \quad (5.54)$$

នេះ p_k លើ priori probability ចំពោះ symbol m_k

ចំណុច

១) $f_x(x)$ ត្រូវបាន symbol កំណត់

២) ពិសេសជាងនេះ $p_k = p_i$ សំរាប់ $\forall i, k \in \{1, \dots, M\}$

៣) $f_x(x|m_k)$ ជាការបំប្លែង 1-1 លើ $I(m_k)$

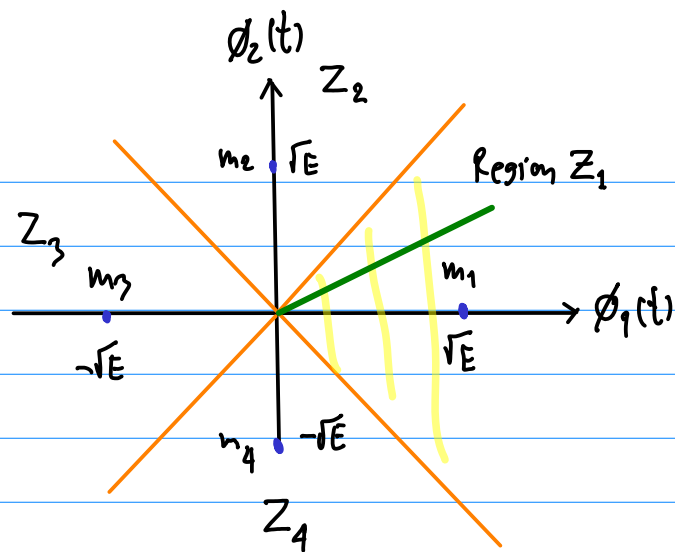
លើកលែង decision rule ចំពោះ (5.54) លើ

$$\text{ក្នុងករណី } \hat{m} = m_i \text{ ត្រូវ}$$

$$I(m_k) \text{ លើ maximum សំរាប់ } k=i \quad (5.55)$$

ដើម្បី ការ decision ចំពោះសញ្ញាដែលបាន គេបានបំប្លែង ជា ការបំប្លែង ការបំប្លែង

ការបំប្លែង ចំពោះ ព.ប. ប្រែប្រួល



သဘာဝ

$$\{m_i\}_{i=1}^4 \Leftrightarrow \{s_i(t)\}_{i=1}^4$$

Correlation $\Rightarrow \{s_i\}_{i=1}^4$

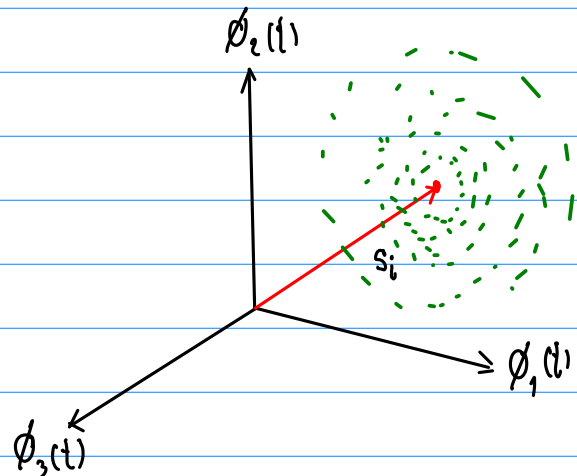
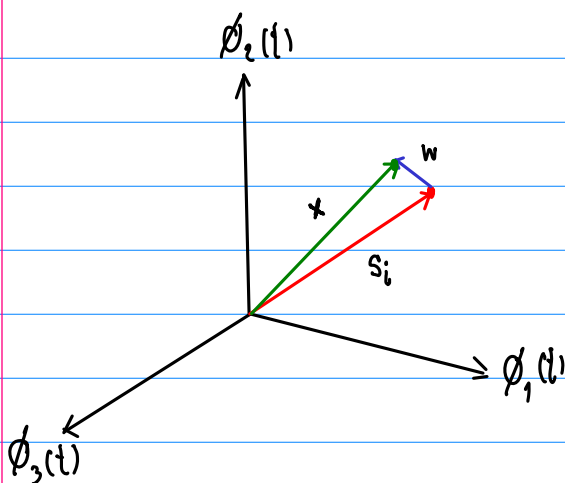
Fig : observation space

လေး: စံချိန်လေး (S.S) နှင့် ကာကွယ်မှု

1) လေး observation space ကို basis နှင့် ဝင်ရောက် M regions

2) လေးကို decision နှင့် လေး m_i ကို observation vector

ဝင်ရောက် region Z_i



က log-likelihood နှင့် (S.S) ကို

Observation vector x ဝင်ရောက် region Z_i ကို

$$\sum_{j=1}^N (x_j - s_{kj})^2 \quad \text{နမူနာများအားလုံးအတွက် } k=j \quad (S.57)$$

118: 9:18

$$\sum_{j=1}^N (x_j - s_{kj})^2 = \|x - s_k\|^2 \quad (5.58)$$

118: 9:18

Observation vector x וּנְיָ רֶגְיוֹן z_i מִן

Euclidean distance $\|x - s_k\|$ הוּא מִינִימוּם לְכָל $k=i$ (5.59)

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$$\sum_{j=1}^N (x_j - s_{kj})^2 = \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^N x_j^2}_{\text{מִינִימוּם } k} - 2 \sum_{j=1}^N x_j s_{kj} + \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^N s_{kj}^2}_{E_k}$$

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Observation vector x וּנְיָ רֶגְיוֹן z_i מִן

$$\sum_{j=1}^N x_j s_{kj} - \frac{1}{2} E_k \text{ הוּא מִקְסִימוּם לְכָל } k=i \quad (5.61)$$

מִינִימוּם 19 Defector מִינִימוּם

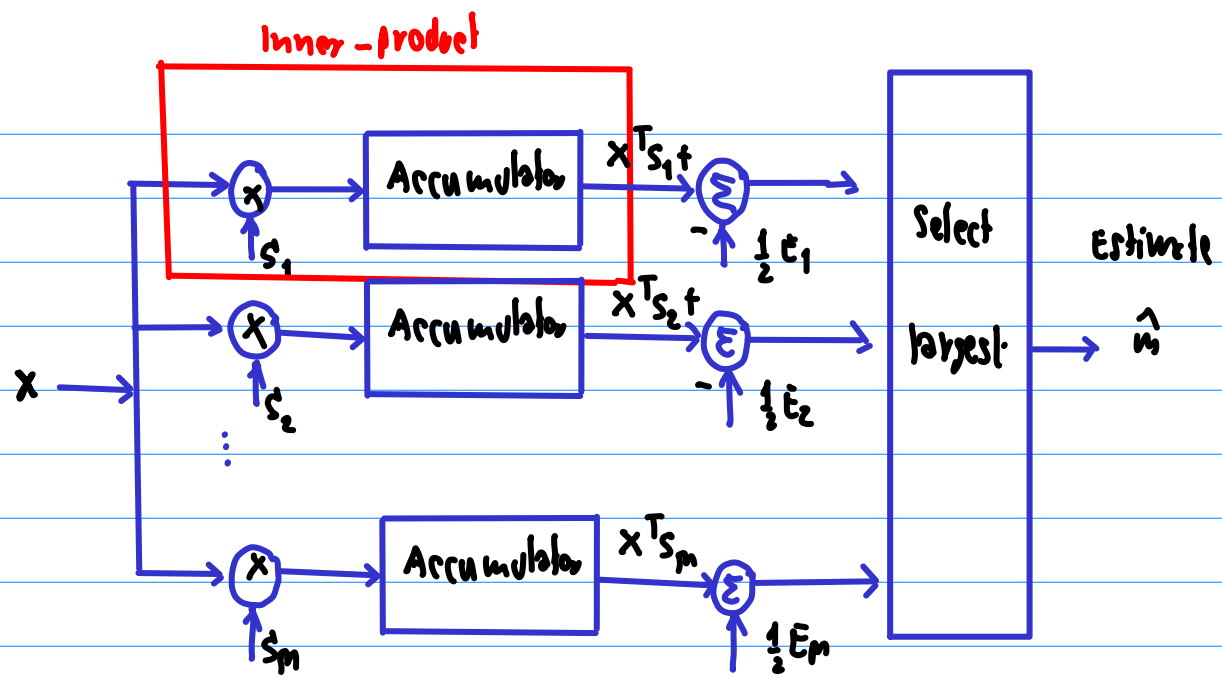


Fig: Decoder \Rightarrow observation vector x