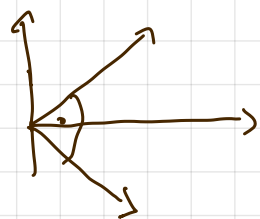


# Представяне 8

09.12.2022

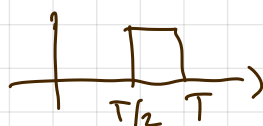
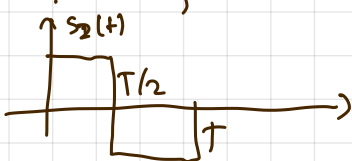
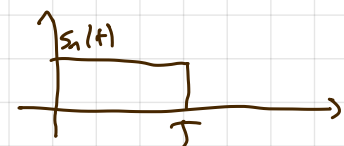
## Дводимензионални сигнали в оскел

### -фазна модулация



$$u_m(t) = s_m(t) \cos 2\pi f_0 t$$

$s_m(t)$  се ортогонални в основни оскел



$$\int_0^T s_m(t) s_n(t) dt = 0 \quad m \neq n$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^T u_m(t) u_n(t) dt = 0$$

$$\int_0^T \underbrace{s_m(t) s_n(t)}_{\text{суперпозиция}} \cos^2(2\pi f_0 t) dt = 0$$

$$\cos^2(2\pi f_0 t) = \frac{1}{2} [1 + \cos(4\pi f_0 t)]$$

## Фазна модулация

Информацията е в фазата на сигнала

$$u_m(t) = g_T(t) \cos \left[ 2\pi f_0 t + \frac{2\pi (m-1)}{M} \right] \quad m = 1, \dots, M$$

зависи от  $m$  (ог информацията)

$$m=1 \quad \text{фаза } 0$$

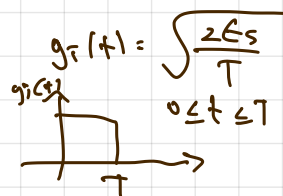
$\vdots$

$$m=M \quad \text{фаза } \frac{2\pi}{M} (M-1)$$

$$K = \log_2 M$$

уп.  $M=8, K=3$   
 $0, \frac{2\pi}{M}, \frac{4\pi}{M}, \dots, \frac{2\pi}{M} (M-1)$

Phase Shift Keying



$$u_m(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2E_s}{T}} \cos \left[ 2\pi f_0 t + \frac{2\pi}{M} (m-1) \right] \quad m = 1, \dots, M$$

$$\int_0^T u_m^2(t) dt = \frac{2E_s}{T} \int_0^T \cos^2 \left[ 2\pi f_0 t + \frac{2\pi}{M} (m-1) \right] dt = E_s$$

$$E_1 = E_2 = E_3 = \dots = E_M = E_s$$

$$E_{avr} = E_s$$

$$u_m(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2\epsilon_s}{T}} \left[ \cos \frac{2\bar{u}}{M} (m-1) \cos 2\bar{u} t_0 t - \sin \frac{2\bar{u}}{M} (m-1) \sin 2\bar{u} t_0 t \right]$$

$$A_{mc} = \cos \left[ \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (m-1) \right]$$

$$A_{ms} = \sin \left[ \frac{2\pi}{M} (m-1) \right]$$

$q_T(t)$  e  $G_0$  δaturu q-jāna

Bo oīwā cāycaj:

$$u_m(t) = g_T(t) \cos 2\pi f_0 t \cdot A_{mc} - g_I(t) \sin 2\pi f_0 t \cdot A_{ms}$$

Багус!

$$\varphi_1(t) = \frac{g_1(t) \cdot \cos 2\pi f_0 t}{\sqrt{E_{g \cos}}}$$

PAM 60 örneği  $\epsilon_{gws} = \frac{\epsilon_g}{2}$

$$\psi_1(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{G_T}} g_T(t) \exp(-j2\pi f_0 t)$$

$$\psi_2(t) = - \frac{g_T(t) \sin(2\omega_0 t)}{\sqrt{E_{gsin}}}$$

$$E_{g \sin} = \int_0^T g^2 (1 + \sin^2(2\pi b t)) dt = \frac{E_g}{2}$$

$$\psi_2(t) = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{\epsilon_9}} g_T(t) \sin(2\pi f_0 t + 1)$$

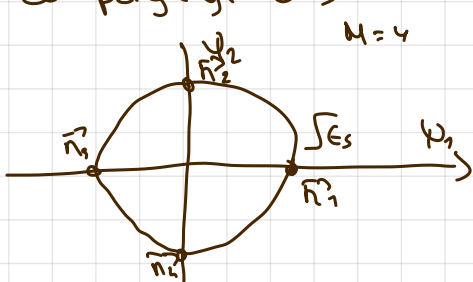
$$\int \psi_1(t) \cdot \psi_2(t) dt = 0$$

$$\sin 2\alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha$$

$$\frac{2}{G_9} \int_0^{\tau} g_{\tau^2}(t) \sin 2\bar{\omega} t \cos 2\bar{\omega} t \, dt = 0 \quad - \text{opw } 0 \text{ i } 0 + u \text{ i } u$$

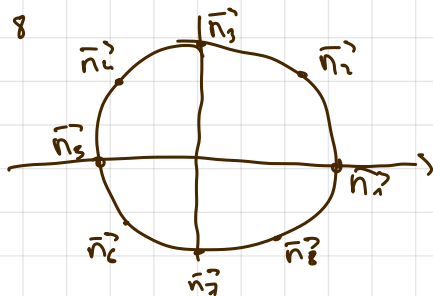
$$U_m(t) = A_m c \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0}{2}} \quad \psi_1(t) + A_m s \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0}{2}} \quad \psi_2(t)$$

- 2-визимензонални сгнали  $N=2$
- Сгналнийт фотки се:  $\vec{M}_m = (A m_s \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_g}{2}}, A m_s \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_g}{2}})$ , летай на кружности со радиус  $\sqrt{\epsilon_g}$

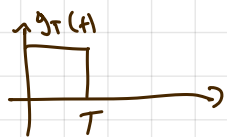

$$0, \frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{3}{2}$$

Енерџијата се губи како радиусот на кводрат

$M=8$



BPSK - Binary PSK



$M=2$

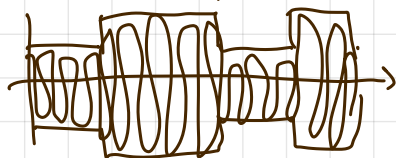
φασιδίε σε 0 ή π

ή α "0" → φασιδίε 0

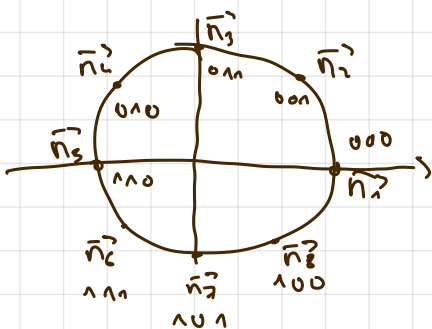
ή α "1" → φασιδίε π



$M=4$  M-αριθμ PAM ή ούρεϊ



σχεδόν σε αμυλιδίε



— Gray-οδο κωδιδιρ ή διιδίε κώδο σε μαθιδιρ  
βο σιδιηκί

σικου·δβι σιδιηκί σι ριθκιδιβαδύ ια εδιδι διδ

# Взаємна модуляція - ФАМ Quadrature Amplitude Modulation

Двогуменина модуляція

$$u_m(t) = A_{mc} g_T(t) \cos(2\pi f_c t) + A_{ms} g_T(t) \sin(2\pi f_c t) \quad \text{інформація}$$

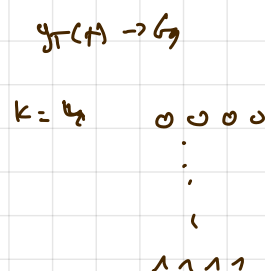
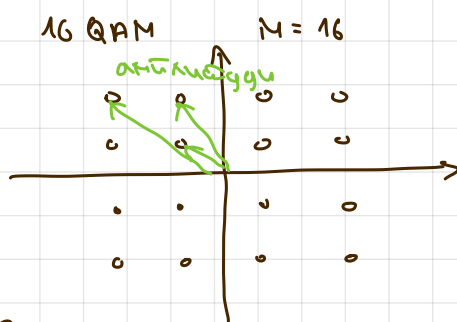
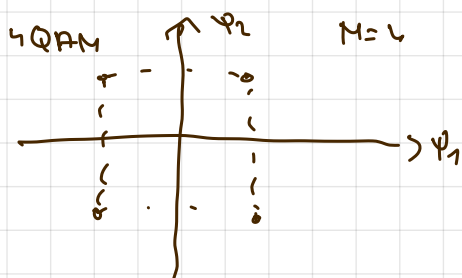
$$\psi_1(t) = \frac{g_T(t) \cos(2\pi f_c t)}{\sqrt{E_g \cos}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{E_g}} g_T(t) \cos(2\pi f_c t)$$

$E_g/2$

$$\psi_2(t) = \frac{g_T(t) \sin(2\pi f_c t)}{\sqrt{E_g \sin}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{E_g}} g_T(t) \sin(2\pi f_c t)$$

$$u_m(t) = \sqrt{\frac{E_g}{2}} A_{mc} \psi_1(t) + \sqrt{\frac{E_g}{2}} A_{ms} \psi_2(t)$$

$$\vec{u}_m = (\sqrt{\frac{E_g}{2}} A_{mc}, \sqrt{\frac{E_g}{2}} A_{ms})$$



- Розличні амплітуди та частоти
- За разлика од фазної модуляції, ромбінація є погодо ро покренна (среднаа енергія є помала бо епоредба со фазної модуляції)
- Сигналіїе кои се блиску од се раш.
- за роо помалку дити

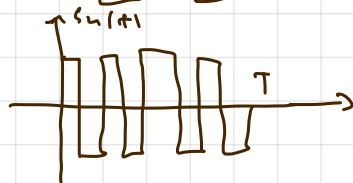
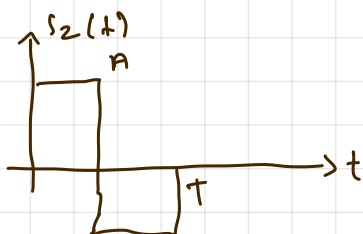
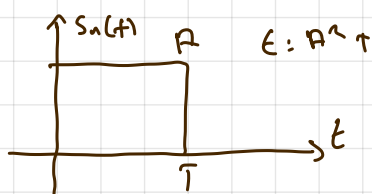
$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_m + \vec{r}_n \leftarrow \text{шумоу}$$

$$\min \|\vec{r} - \vec{s}_m\| - \text{Minimum Distance} \quad \text{MAP, ML, MD}$$

$$E_m = \|\vec{u}_m\|^2 \quad \vec{u}_m = (u_{m1}, u_{m2}) \quad E_{av} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^M E_m$$

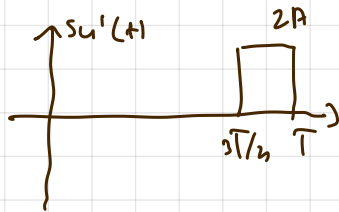
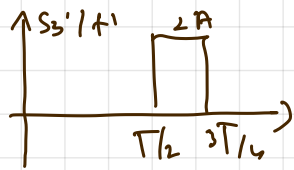
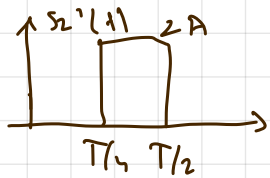
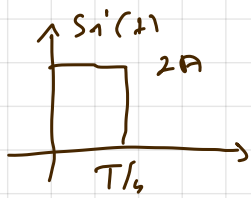
## Полієдимензоналн модуляції $N=M$

1. Во основен оїсеї



# PPM - Pulse Position Modulation

$$E = 4A^2 \frac{T}{4} = A^2 T$$



$$M=4 \quad K=2$$

$$\int_0^T s_m(t) s_n(t) dt = 0 \quad m \neq n$$

$$\int_0^T \dot{s}_m(t) \dot{s}_n(t) dt = 0 \quad m \neq n$$

$$N=4$$

$$\psi_i(t) = \frac{s_i(t)}{\sqrt{E_i}} \quad , i=1, \dots, M$$

$$\int_0^T \psi_i^2(t) dt = 1 \quad \text{ορθογονηται ο ορος}$$

$$s_m(t) = \sqrt{E_m} \psi_m(t) \quad , m=1, \dots, M$$

$$E_m = E_s$$

$$\vec{s}_1 = (\sqrt{E_s}, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$\vec{s}_2 = (0, \sqrt{E_s}, 0, 0)$$

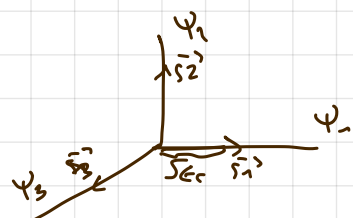
$$\vec{s}_3 = (0, 0, \sqrt{E_s}, 0)$$

$$\vec{s}_4 = (0, 0, 0, \sqrt{E_s})$$

$$M=4 \quad \text{αυτο} \quad N=M$$

$$1 \leq N \leq M$$

$$E_{av} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^M E_m = E_s$$



## Фреквенциска модулација

- Може да се додурат повеќе димензионални сигнали во оскѝ од повеќе глум. во основен оскѝ со множење со  $\cos(2\pi f_0 t)$   
 $u_m(t) = s_m(t) \cdot \cos(2\pi f_0 t)$

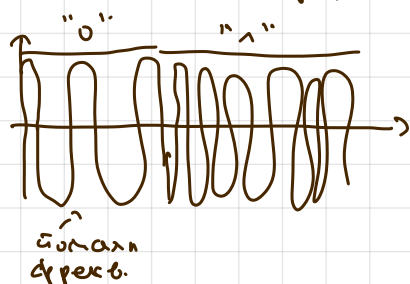
FSK - frequency shift keying

Бинарно ( $M=2$ )

$$u_1(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2E_b}{T_b}} \cos(2\pi f_1 t)$$

$$u_2(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2E_b}{T_b}} \cos(2\pi f_2 t)$$

BFSK униформ. во фрекв.



M-арна FSK M фрекв.  $N=M$

$$u_m(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2E_s}{T}} \cos[2\pi f_0 t + 2\pi(m-1)\Delta f t] \quad 0 \leq t \leq T$$

$m = 1, \dots, M$

$$T = nT_b \quad K = \log_2 M$$

$$\cos \left\{ 2\pi \underbrace{[f_0 + (m-1)\Delta f] t}_{\text{фрекв.}} \right\}$$

$$u_m(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2E_s}{T}} \cos[2\pi f_0 t + 2\pi(m-1)\Delta f t] = \sqrt{\frac{2E_s}{T}} \cos[2\pi [f_0 + (m-1)\Delta f] t] \quad m = 1, \dots, M$$

Прекда да посматраме сигналите да се ортогонални

$$\int_0^T u_m(t) u_n(t) dt = 0 \quad m \neq n$$

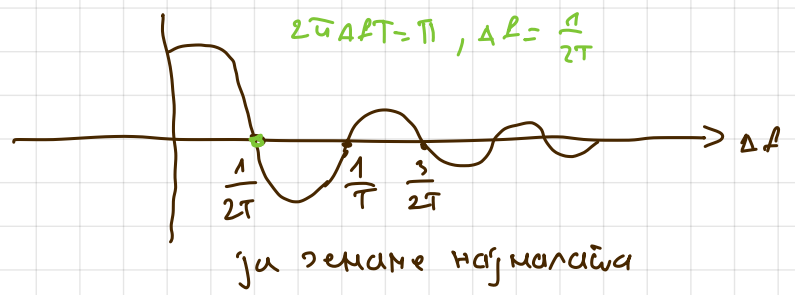
Ако прека да се издере од овој услов

$$\frac{2E_s}{T} \int_0^T \cos\{2\pi [f_0 + (m-1)\Delta f] t\} \cdot \cos\{2\pi [f_0 + (n-1)\Delta f] t\} dt =$$

$$= \frac{2E_s}{T} \int_0^T \cos[2\pi (m-n)\Delta f t] dt = \frac{E_s}{T} \frac{\sin[2\pi (m-n)\Delta f t]}{2\pi (m-n)\Delta f} \Big|_0^T =$$

$$= E_s \frac{\sin[2\pi (m-n)\Delta f T]}{2\pi (m-n)\Delta f T} \quad \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$E_s = \frac{\sin 2\pi \Delta f T}{2\pi \Delta f T}$$



MSK - Minimum Shift Keying

Основне об-чии:

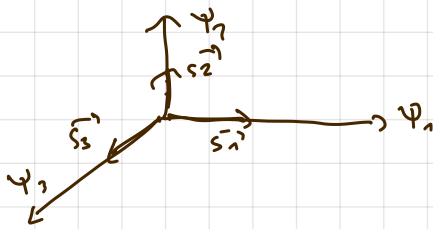
$$\varphi_i(t) = \frac{s_i(t)H}{\sqrt{E_s}}, \quad i=1, \dots, M$$

$$s_m(t) = \sum_{i=1}^M \varphi_i(t)$$

$$E_{av} = E_s$$

$$\vec{s}^m = (0, \dots, 0, \underbrace{\sqrt{E_s}}_m, 0, \dots, 0)$$

$$M=N=3$$

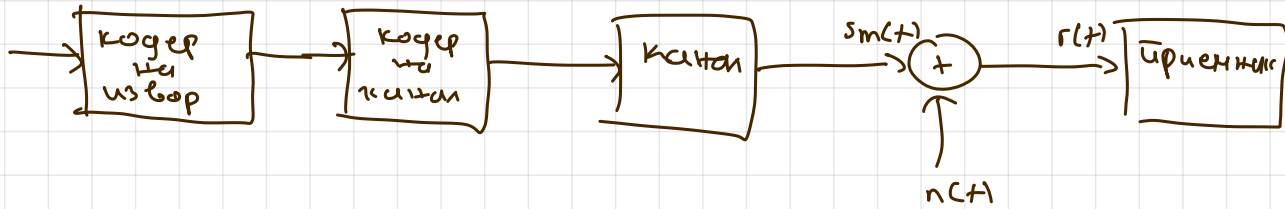


$$B = M \Delta f = M \frac{1}{2T}$$

↑  
ошреша

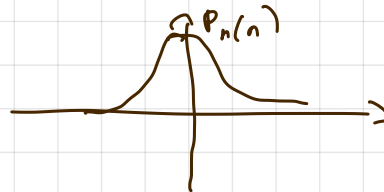
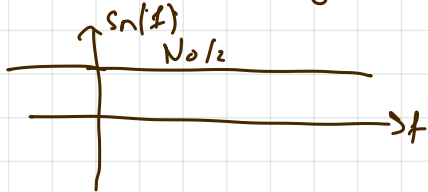
$$M \uparrow \quad E_{av} \uparrow \quad B \text{ е иста}$$

## Глава 6: Оптимален приемник и детектор за GUT, моч. сигнали



декодер на канал - демодулятор и детектор

$n(t)$  - Адгъуилен бел Таушб шум



$$P_n(\tau) = \frac{N_0}{2} \delta(\tau)$$

$$S_n(f) = \mathcal{F}\{P_n(\tau)\}$$

### Корелациони приемник

$$\vec{s}_m = (s_{m1}, s_{m2}, \dots, s_{mN}) \quad m = 1, \dots, M$$

$N$  димензии

Шум:

$$n(t) = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \psi_i(t)$$

$n(t)$  е 0-бескочечен димензионален процесор

$\vec{n} = (n_1, n_2, \dots, n_N)$  - во теорија само

$$n(t) = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \psi_i(t)$$

$$r(t) = s_m(t) + n(t)$$

$$r(t) = \sum_{i=1}^N (s_{mi} + n_i) \psi_i = \sum_{i=1}^N r_i \psi_i(t)$$

$$\vec{r} = (r_1, r_2, \dots, r_N)$$

$s_1, \dots, s_M$

Приемникот одлучува кога  $s_m(t)$  е испратено нема шум

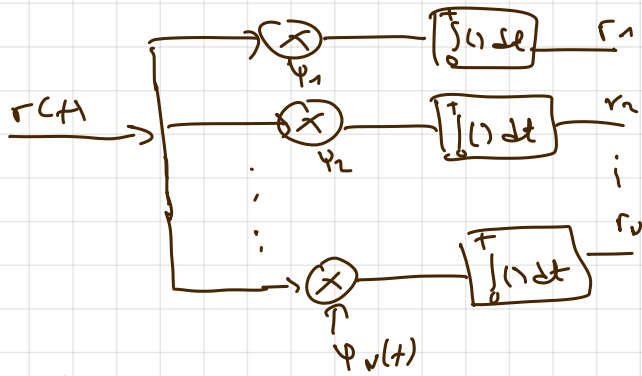
$$r(t) = s_m(t)$$

сето има шум

$$r(t) = s_m(t) + n(t)$$



Какое гато получается  $\vec{r}$ ?



$$\vec{r} = (r_1, r_2, \dots, r_N)$$

$$\int_0^T r(t) \psi_i(t) dt =$$

$$= \int_0^T [s_m(t) + n(t)] \psi_i(t) dt =$$

$$= s_m \int_0^T \psi_i(t) dt + n_i$$

$$n_i = \int_0^T n(t) \psi_i(t) dt \quad \text{случайная переменная на выходе}$$

$n_i$  - случайные переменные - Точка с ср. 0. и дисперсия  $\frac{N_0}{2}$

$$E\{n_i\} = E\left\{\int_0^T n(t) \psi_i(t) dt\right\} = \int_0^T E\{n(t)\} \psi_i(t) dt = 0$$

$$\sigma_n^2 = E\{n_i^2\} - \{E\{n_i\}\}^2$$

$$E\{n_i n_j\} = E\left\{\int_0^T n(t) \psi_i(t) dt \int_0^T n(\tau) \psi_j(\tau) d\tau\right\} =$$

$$= \int_0^T \dots \int_0^T E\{n(t) n(\tau)\} \psi_i(t) \psi_j(\tau) dt d\tau$$

$$= \int_0^T \frac{N_0}{2} \psi_i(t) \psi_j(t) dt$$

$$\int f(t) \delta(t - t_0) dt = f(t_0)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{N_0}{2} & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$i=j \quad E\{n_i^2\} = \frac{N_0}{2}$$

$$i \neq j \quad E\{n_i n_j\} = 0$$

некоррелированы и независимы  
 $\vec{n} = (n_1, n_2, \dots, n_N)$

$p(n_1, \dots, n_N) = p(n_1) p(n_2) \dots p(n_N)$  згрупируем в совокупности