

LECTURE7

• 传统CFAR: 估计+参量检测, 自适应门限

$$P_{fa} = \int_{th}^{\infty} exp\left(-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) d\left(\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)^{x=\frac{y}{\sigma}} = exp\left(-\frac{(th')^2}{2}\right)$$

瑞利噪声/杂波: 计算均值

• 非参量检测: 检测单元与参考单元比较

$$T_{GS} = \sum_{j=1}^{M} R_{j} = \sum_{j=1}^{M} \sum_{k=1}^{N} U(z_{j} - z_{jk}), j = 1, 2...M; k = 1, 2...N$$

统计检验量符合二项式分布

- 鲁棒检测: 寻找最不利分布对进行似然检验
- 检测性能: 参量检测>鲁棒检测>非参量检测
- 普适性: 非参量检测>鲁棒检测>参量检测



检测场景

- 检测信噪比越大,检测性能越好
- 接收滤波器设计逻辑:
 - 滤波器輸出波形与发送端波形均方误差最小
 - √ 滤波器输出信噪比最大
- 后者更适用于假设检验







- 1 白噪声下的匹配滤波器
- 2 有色噪声下的匹配滤波器
- 3 K-L变换
- 4 白噪声下的波形接收





- 1 白噪声下的匹配滤波器
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定义

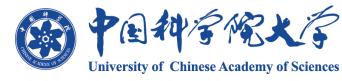
匹配滤波器:指滤波器的性能与信号的特性取得某种一致,使滤波器输出端的信号瞬时功率与噪声平均功率的比值最大。即当信号与噪声同时进入滤波器时,它使信号成分在某一瞬间出现尖峰值,而噪声成分受到抑制。

$$s(t)+n(t)$$
 $s_o(t)+n_o(t)$ s : signal n : noise

在 $t = t_m$ 时刻信噪比

$$\rho = \frac{s_o^2(t_m)}{n_o^2(t_m)}$$

依据:滤波器使信号平方与噪声功率之比达到最大值。



瞬时信噪比

$$S(\mathbf{j}\omega) = \mathscr{F}[s(t)]$$

$$\mathbf{s}_{o}(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left[\mathbf{S} \left(\mathbf{j} \boldsymbol{\omega} \right) \boldsymbol{H} \left(\mathbf{j} \boldsymbol{\omega} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \boldsymbol{H} \left(\mathbf{j} \boldsymbol{\omega} \right) \mathbf{S} \left(\mathbf{j} \boldsymbol{\omega} \right) e^{\mathbf{j} \boldsymbol{\omega} t} d\boldsymbol{\omega}$$

$$s_{o}(t_{m}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \boldsymbol{H}(j\boldsymbol{\omega}) S(j\boldsymbol{\omega}) e^{j\boldsymbol{\omega} t_{m}} d\boldsymbol{\omega}$$

n(t)是白噪声,其功率谱为常数N

$$\overline{n_o^2(t)} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} N |H(j\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

$$\rho = \frac{s_o^2(t_m)}{n_o^2(t)} = \frac{\left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \boldsymbol{H}(j\boldsymbol{\omega}) S(j\boldsymbol{\omega}) e^{j\boldsymbol{\omega} t_m} d\boldsymbol{\omega} \right|^2}{2\pi N \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left| \boldsymbol{H}(j\boldsymbol{\omega}) \right|^2 d\boldsymbol{\omega}}$$



Schwarz Inequality

实内积空间

内积
$$(X,Y) = \sum_{i=1}^{M} x_i y_i;$$
 范数 $||X|| = \sqrt{(X,X)} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{M} x_i^2};$

连续函数空间

$$\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) y(t)^* dt$$
 $\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x} \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = ||\mathbf{x}||_2^2$

柯西一施瓦茨不等式
$$\left|\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle\right|^2 \leq \left\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x} \right\rangle \cdot \left\langle \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{y} \right\rangle$$

当且仅当x=ky*成立时上式取等号

$$\Rightarrow x = H(j\omega), y = S(j\omega)e^{j\omega t_m}$$



匹配滤波器的传递函数

$$\left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H(j\omega) S(j\omega) e^{j\omega t_m} d\omega \right|^2 \leq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |H(j\omega)|^2 d\omega \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |S(j\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

当且仅当下式成立时上式取等号

$$\boldsymbol{H}(j\boldsymbol{\omega}) = \boldsymbol{k} \left[S(j\boldsymbol{\omega}) e^{j\boldsymbol{\omega} t_m} \right]^* = \boldsymbol{k} S(-j\boldsymbol{\omega}) e^{-j\boldsymbol{\omega} t_m}$$

k为任意常数,此时滤波器输出端信噪比的最大可能值为

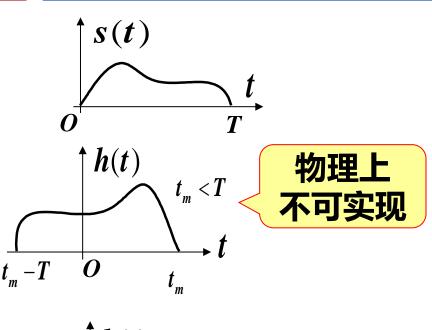
$$\rho_{\text{max}} = \frac{s_o^2(t_{\text{m}})}{n_o^2(t)} = \frac{1}{2\pi N} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |S(j\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

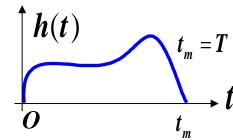
匹配滤波器的约束关系 $H(j\omega) = kS(-j\omega)e^{-j\omega t_m}$

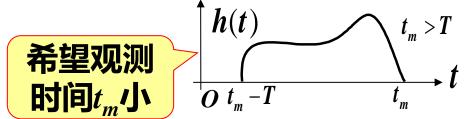
其冲激响应为
$$h(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1} [H(j\omega)] = ks(t_m - t)$$



匹配滤波器的冲激响应







为保证物理可实现性, 冲激响应应为

$$h(t) = \begin{cases} ks_i(t_m - t) & t \ge 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

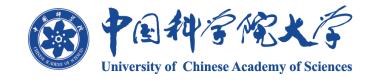
必须有: 当t<0时, $s_i(t_m-t)=0$

即, 当 $t>t_m$ 时, $s_i(t)=0$

对于 $h(t) = k \cdot s(t_m - t)$

一般取 $t_m=T$,同时k=1,则h(t)=s(T-t)

匹配滤波器的冲激响应是所需信号s(t)对纵轴镜像并延迟时间T。



相关运算器

匹配滤波器的功能相当于对s(t)进行自相关运算

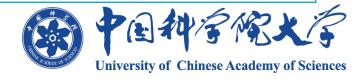
$$S_o(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_i(t-\tau)kS_i(T-\tau)d\tau = R_s(t-T)$$

s(t)的匹配滤波器输入y(t)在T时刻的值等于s(t)和y(t)的相关

$$y_o(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y(t-\tau)s_i(T-\tau)d\tau = \int_{0}^{T} y(u)s_i(u)du$$

在t=T时刻,自相关 $R_s(t)$ 取峰值;而噪声通过滤波器所完成的互相 关运算相对于有用信号受到明显抑制。

从改善系统信噪比考虑,匹配滤波器是线性系统的最佳滤波器。



输出最大

当t=T时,输出信号峰值为

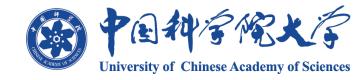
$$s_{o}(T) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |S(j\omega)|^{2} d\omega$$
 相关定理得到

由于 $s_o(t) = R_S(T-t)$ 得 $s_o(T) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s^2(t) dt$

所以

$$S_{o}(T) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S^{2}(t) dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |S(j\omega)|^{2} d\omega = E$$

匹配滤波器输出信号的最大值出现在t=T时刻,其大小等于信号的能量E,且与波形无关。



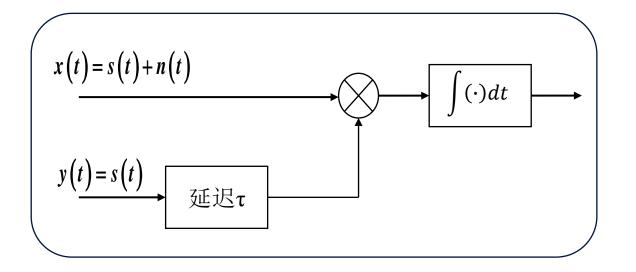
相关器

• 互相关函数

$$R_{xy}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)y(t+\tau)dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[s(t) + n(t) \right] s(t+\tau)dt$$

$$= R_{s}(\tau) + R_{sn}(\tau)$$



(噪声均值为零,与信号不相关)

$$=R_{s}\left(\tau \right)$$

自相关函数

$$R_{x}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)x(t+\tau)dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[s(t) + n(t) \right] \left[s(t+\tau) + n(t+\tau) \right] dt$$

$$= R_{s}(\tau) + R_{n}(\tau)$$

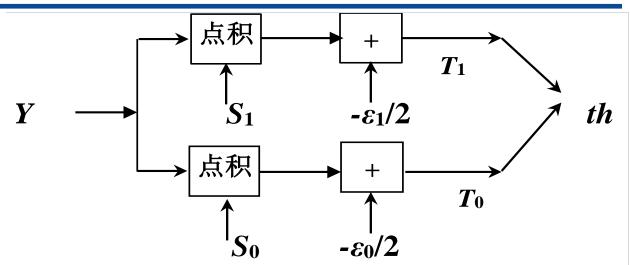
$$= R_{s}(\tau) + R_{n}(\tau)$$
University of Chinese Academy of Sciences

相关接收

$$H_1: Y = S_1 + N$$

$$H_0: Y=S_0+N$$

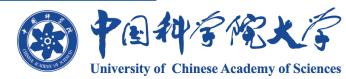
• 对数似然比



$$l(Y) = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^{M} \left[2y_i s_{0i} - 2y_i s_{1i} - \left(s_{0i}^2 - s_{1i}^2\right) \right]$$

• 等效检验统计量

$$T\left(Y\right) = \sigma^{2} \cdot l\left(Y\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{M} y_{i} \left(s_{1i} - s_{0i}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\varepsilon_{1} - \varepsilon_{0}\right) = T_{1}\left(Y\right) - T_{0}\left(Y\right)$$

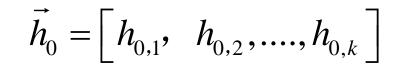


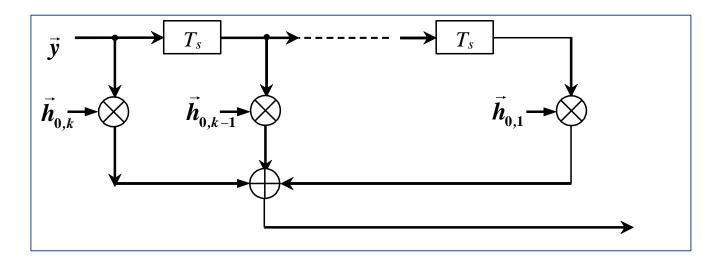
数字匹配滤波器

卷积和
$$x_n = \sum_{i=1}^n h_{n-i} y_i$$

匹配滤波器 $h_n = s_{k-n}, n = 1, 2, ..., k$

$$x_n = \sum_{i=1}^n h_{n-i} y_i = \sum_{i=1}^n s_{k-(n-i)} y_i$$





相关(点积)由数字匹配滤波器实现



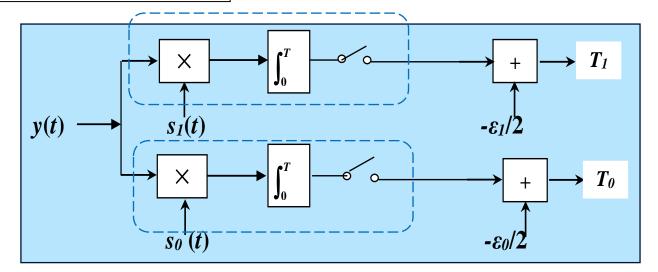


扩展: IID高斯噪声下的连续波形接收

设y(t)为实信号

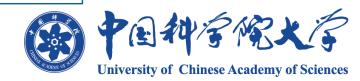
$$T_{i} = \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} \sum_{j=1}^{k} y_{j} u_{ij} - \frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} \sum_{j=1}^{k} |s_{ij}|^{2}$$

$$(\Delta t \to 0, k \to \infty, k \cdot \Delta t = T)$$



等效为

$$\int_{0}^{T} y(t) s_{i}(t) dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{T} \left| s_{i}(t) \right|^{2} dt = \int_{0}^{T} y(t) s_{i}(t) dt - \frac{\varepsilon_{i}}{2}$$







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广义匹配滤波器

$$\left(\frac{S}{N}\right)_{0} = \frac{\left|s_{o}(T)\right|^{2}}{E\left\{n_{0}^{2}(T)\right\}} = \frac{\left|\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}H(\omega)S(\omega)e^{-j\omega T}d\omega\right|^{2}}{\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}S_{z}(\omega)|H(\omega)|^{2}d\omega}$$

$$\leq \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^{2}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}|H(\omega)|^{2}S_{z}(\omega)d\omega\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\frac{|S(\omega)|^{2}}{S_{z}(\omega)}d\omega}{\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}S_{z}(\omega)|H(\omega)|^{2}d\omega} \leq \frac{1}{2\pi}\int\frac{|S(\omega)|^{2}}{S_{z}(\omega)}d\omega$$

$$H(\omega) = k \frac{S_i^*(\omega)}{S_z(\omega)} e^{-j\omega T}$$



高斯有色噪声

 $N\sim N(0, C)$, 其中C为噪声协方差矩阵

特例:对于平稳IID的AGWN, $C=\sigma^2$ I

以零假设/备择假设为例,

似然函数:

$$f(Y \mid H_1) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}} \det^{\frac{1}{2}}(C)} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}[Y - S]^T C^{-1}[Y - S]\right)$$
$$f(Y \mid H_0) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}} \det^{\frac{1}{2}}(C)} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}Y^T C^{-1}Y\right)$$



检验统计量

对数似然比

判决准则
$$l(Y) = \ln \frac{f(Y \setminus H_1)}{f(Y \setminus H_0)} \ge \ln th$$

$$l(Y) = -\frac{1}{2} \left[(Y - S)^{T} C^{-1} (Y - S) - Y^{T} C^{-1} Y \right] = Y^{T} C^{-1} S - \frac{1}{2} S^{T} C^{-1} S$$

等效检验统计量

$$T(Y) = Y^{T}C^{-1}S \ge \ln th + \frac{1}{2}S^{T}C^{-1}S$$





扩展:复信号最佳数字接收?

$$y_j = u_{ij} + z_j$$

$$\vec{y} = \vec{u}_i + \vec{z}$$

$$f(\vec{z}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^k \det(C)} exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\vec{z}^T C^{-1}\vec{z}^*\right)$$

$$f(\vec{y} \mid \boldsymbol{H}_i) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^k \det(\boldsymbol{C})} exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} [\vec{y} - \vec{u}_i]^T \boldsymbol{C}^{-1} [\vec{y} - \vec{u}_i]^*\right)$$





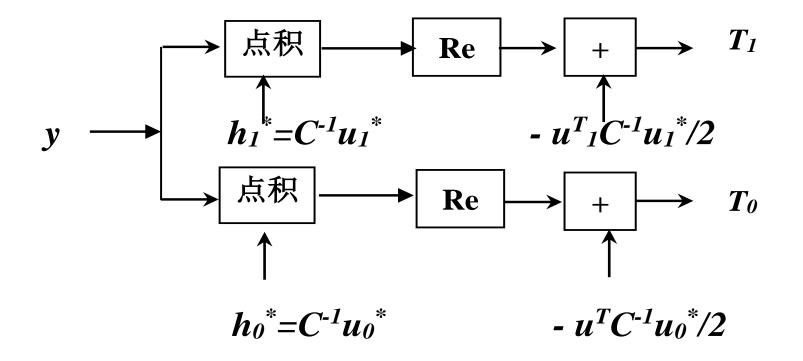
$$L(\vec{y}) = exp(\frac{1}{2}(\vec{u}_1 - \vec{u}_0)^T C^{-1} \vec{y}^* + \frac{1}{2} \vec{y}^T C^{-1} (\vec{u}_1 - \vec{u}_0)^* + \frac{1}{2} \vec{u}_0^T C^{-1} \vec{u}_0^* - \frac{1}{2} \vec{u}_1^T C^{-1} \vec{u}_1^*)$$

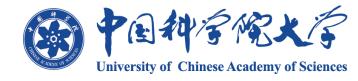
$$l(\vec{y}) = Re \{ \vec{y}^T C^{-1} (\vec{u}_1^* - \vec{u}_0^*) \} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{u}_0^T C^{-1} \vec{u}_0^* - \frac{1}{2} \vec{u}_1^T C^{-1} \vec{u}_1^*$$

$$Re \{ \vec{y}^T \vec{h}^* \} \ge th'$$





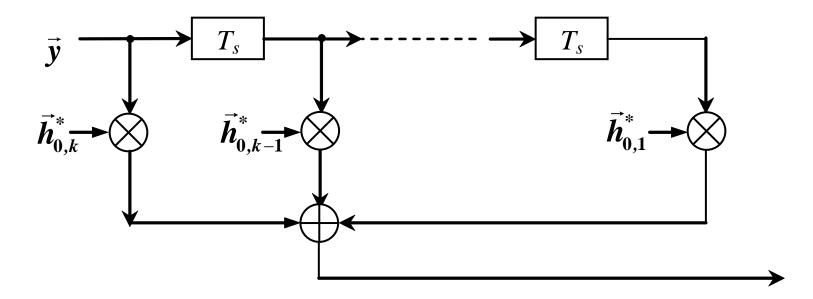






相关(点积)由数字广义匹配滤波器实现

$$\vec{h}_0^* = \begin{bmatrix} h_{0,1}^*, & h_{0,2}^*,, h_{0,k}^* \end{bmatrix}$$







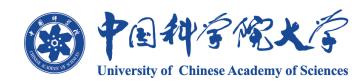
每次测量受到噪声干扰为 n_k , k=1,2...N, n_k 为均值零、方差 σ_k^2 的高斯干扰或噪声。N次独立观测。

解:

$$T(Y) = Y^T C^{-1} S = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{y_k S_k}{\sigma_k^2} \ge th',$$
 判 H_1 假设为真;否则 H_0 为真且 H_1 假设下

$$T(Y) = \sum_{k=1}^{N} \frac{y_k s_k}{\sigma_k^2} = \sum_{k=1}^{N} \frac{\left(s_k + n_k\right) s_k}{\sigma_k^2} = \sum_{k=1}^{N} \left(n'_k + \frac{s_k}{\sigma_k}\right) \frac{s_k}{\sigma_k}$$





预白化

· 对于任意正定矩阵C, C-1存在且正定

$$C^{-1} = D^T D$$

• 检验统计量

$$T(Y) = Y^T C^{-1} S = Y^T D^T D S = Y'^T S'$$

其中 $Y' = DY$, $S' = DS$

· 预白化矩阵D

$$\diamondsuit N' = DN$$

则
$$C_{N'} = E\left[N'N'^T\right] = E\left[DNN^TD^T\right] = DE\left[NN^T\right]D^T$$
$$= DCD^T = D\left(D^TD\right)^{-1}D^T = I$$







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确知信号的正交展开

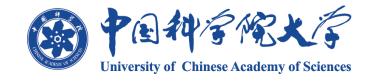
- ・能量有限确知信号 $g(t) = \lim_{N \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{N} a_k f_k(t)$ ・ 归一化正交函数集:(0, T)域

$$\left\langle f_{i}\left(t\right),\;f_{j}\left(t\right)\right
angle =\int_{0}^{T}f_{i}\left(t\right)f_{j}^{*}\left(t\right)dt=egin{cases}1 & i=j\\0 & i
eq j \end{cases}$$

$$a_{k}=\left\langle g\left(t
ight),\;f_{k}\left(t
ight)
ight
angle =\int_{0}^{T}g\left(t
ight)f_{k}^{*}\left(t
ight)dt\qquad ilde{A}=\left[a_{1},a_{2},\cdots
ight]^{T}$$

• 归一化完备正交函数集:

$$\lim_{N\to\infty}\int_0^T \left|g(t)-\sum_{k=1}^N a_k f_k(t)\right|^2 dt = 0$$



卡亨南-洛维(Karhunen-Loéve)展开

• 随机信号样本函数 $y(t) = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left| \sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i f_i(t) \right|$

• 均方误差
$$\lim_{N\to\infty} E\left[\left(g(t) - \sum_{k=1}^{N} a_k f_k(t)\right)^2\right] = 0$$

要求展开系数不相关

$$E\left\{ \left[y_{i} - E\left(y_{i}\right) \right] \cdot \left[y_{j} - E\left(y_{j}\right) \right]^{*} \right\} = \lambda_{j} \delta_{ij}$$



齐次积分方程

正交函数满足
$$\int_0^T \cos\{y(t_1)y(t_2)\} f_j(t_2) dt_2 = \lambda_j f_j(t_1), 0 \le t_1 \le T$$

$$E\left\{\left[y_{i}-E\left(y_{i}\right)\right]\cdot\left[y_{j}-E\left(y_{j}\right)\right]^{*}\right\}$$

$$=E\left\{\int_{0}^{T}\left[y\left(t_{1}\right)-E\left(y\left(t_{1}\right)\right)\right]f_{i}^{*}\left(t_{1}\right)dt_{1}\cdot\int_{0}^{T}\left[y\left(t_{2}\right)-E\left(y\left(t_{2}\right)\right)\right]^{*}f_{j}\left(t_{2}\right)dt_{2}\right\}$$

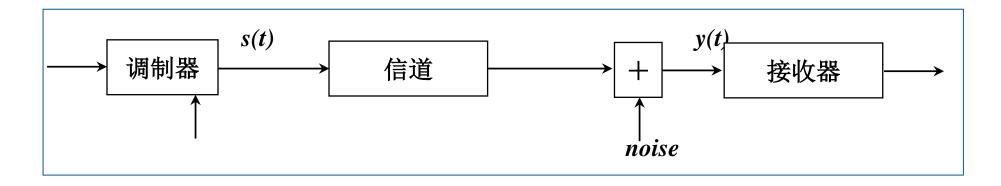
$$=\int_{0}^{T}\left[\int_{0}^{T}Cov\left\{y\left(t_{1}\right)y\left(t_{2}\right)\right\}f_{j}\left(t_{2}\right)f_{i}^{*}\left(t_{1}\right)dt_{2}dt_{1}$$

$$=\lambda_{j}\delta_{ij}$$

$$\lambda_{i}f_{i}\left(t_{1}\right)$$

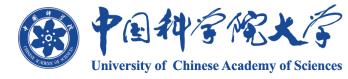


窄带接收



- 发送信号 $s(t) = Re\left\{\tilde{s}(t)e^{j2\pi f_c t}\right\}, 0 \le t \le T$
- 窄带噪声 $n(t) = Re\{\tilde{n}(t)e^{j2\pi f_c t}\}$
- 接收信号

$$y(t) = Re\left\{\alpha e^{-j\beta}\tilde{s}(t)e^{j2\pi f_c t}\right\} + n(t), 0 \le t \le T$$



等效假设表达

$$y_{i} = \int_{0}^{T} \tilde{y}(t) f_{i}^{*}(t) dt, i = 1,...N$$

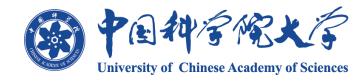
$$s_i = \int_0^T \tilde{s}(t) f_i^*(t) dt, i = 1,...N$$

$$n_{i} = \int_{0}^{T} \tilde{n}(t) f_{i}^{*}(t) dt, i = 1,...N$$

$$\tilde{y}(t) = \alpha e^{-j\beta} \left[\lim_{N \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{N} s_i f_i(t) \right] + \left[\lim_{N \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{N} n_i f_i(t) \right]$$

$$=\lim_{N\to\infty}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\left(\alpha e^{-j\beta}S_{i}+n_{i}\right)f_{i}\left(t\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow y_i = \alpha e^{-j\beta} s_i + n_i, \quad i = 1, ...N$$



展开系数不相关。且高斯分布

齐次积分方程性质

- · 若齐次积分方程的核为半正定核,则其特征值必为非负定的实数
- · 至少存在一个非零实数 λ 及平方可积函数f(t)使齐次积分方程成立
- · 若 $f_j(t)$ 是齐次积分方程的解,则 $cf_j(t)$ 亦为其解
- 不同特征值的特征函数相互正交
- · Mercer定理: 假设随机信号均值为零

$$Cov\{s(t_1), s(t_2)\} = \sum_{j} \lambda_j f_j(t_1) f_j^*(t_2)$$



齐次积分方程性质

- 特征值的和就是信号能量
- ・ $\{\lambda_j\}$ 为可数集合且有界
- · 对于某一特定的特征值而言,其线性独立的特征函数的个数有限, 且可被归一正交化

$$\lim_{N\to\infty}\int_0^T E\left\{\left|s(t)-\sum_{i=1}^N y_i f_i(t)\right|^2\right\}dt=0$$

・ 若核函数正定,则 $\{f_i(t)\}$ 必形成一个归一化完备正交函数集



离散KL展开

长度为N的离散随机信号 $X = [X_1, X_2, ..., X_n]^T$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_N \end{bmatrix} = y_1 \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{11} \\ \phi_{12} \\ \vdots \\ \phi_{1N} \end{bmatrix} + y_2 \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{21} \\ \phi_{22} \\ \vdots \\ \phi_{2N} \end{bmatrix} + \dots + y_N \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{N1} \\ \phi_{N2} \\ \vdots \\ \phi_{NN} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y_{i} = \left[\Phi_{i}^{*}\right]^{T} \cdot \left[x_{1}, x_{2}, \dots, x_{N}\right]^{T}$$
要求 $E\left\{\left[y_{i} - E\left(y_{i}\right)\right] \cdot \left[y_{j} - E\left(y_{j}\right)\right]^{*}\right\} = \lambda_{j} \delta_{ij}$

$$\Rightarrow cov\left\{X, X\right\}\Phi_{j} = \lambda_{j} \Phi_{j}$$

$$KL$$
展开: $X = [\Phi_1,...,\Phi_N] \cdot [y_1,...,y_N]^T = \Phi Y$







- 1 白噪声下的匹配滤波器
- 2 有色噪声下的匹配滤波器
- 3 K-L变换
- 4 白噪声下的波形接收

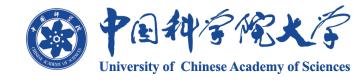
KL展开假设表达

- · 零均值平稳噪声n(t), 功率谱密度 $N_0/2$
- 自相关函数 $r_n(t-u) = (N_0/2)\delta(t-u)$
- ・展开系数的观测模型

$$\begin{cases} H_0 : y_i = n_i \\ H_1 : y_i = s_i + n_i \end{cases}, i = 1, 2, ... N$$

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{y}_i &= \int_0^T ilde{oldsymbol{y}}\left(t
ight) f_i^*\left(t
ight) dt, i = 1, \dots N \ oldsymbol{s}_i &= \int_0^T ilde{oldsymbol{s}}\left(t
ight) f_i^*\left(t
ight) dt, i = 1, \dots N \ oldsymbol{n}_i &= \int_0^T ilde{oldsymbol{n}}\left(t
ight) f_i^*\left(t
ight) dt, i = 1, \dots N \end{aligned}$$

展开系数不相关,且高斯分布



似然表达

$$E \left\{ y_i \mid H_0 \right\} = E \left\{ \int_0^T n(t) f_i(t) dt \right\} = \left\{ \int_0^T E \left[n(t) \right] f_i(t) dt \right\} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$V \left\{ y_i \mid H_0 \right\} = E \left\{ n_i^2 \right\} = E \left\{ \int_0^T n(t) f_i(t) dt \int_0^T n(u) f_i(u) du \right\}$$

$$= \int_0^T f_i(t) \left[\int_0^T E \left\{ n(t) n(u) \right\} f_i(u) du \right] dt$$

$$= \frac{N_0}{2} \int_0^T f_i(t) \left[\int_0^T \delta(t - u) f_i(u) du \right] dt = \frac{N_0}{2} \int_0^T f_i^2(t) dt = \frac{N_0}{2}$$

$$f(Y \mid H_0) = \left(\frac{1}{\pi N_0}\right)^{N/2} exp\left[-\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{y_i^2}{N_0}\right]$$



似然表达

$$E\left\{y_{i} \mid H_{1}\right\} = E\left(s_{i} + n_{i}\right) = s_{i} + E\left(n_{i}\right) = s_{i}$$

$$V\left\{y_{i} \mid H_{1}\right\} = V\left\{y_{i} \mid H_{0}\right\} = \frac{N_{0}}{2}$$

$$f(Y \mid H_1) = \left(\frac{1}{\pi N_0}\right)^{N/2} exp \left[-\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\left(y_i - S_i\right)^2}{N_0} \right]$$



波形的似然函数

$$s(t) = \lim_{N \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{N} s_i f_i(t), \quad n(t) = \lim_{N \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{N} n_i f_i(t)$$

$$f\left(y\left(t\right)\middle|H_{1}\right) = \lim_{N\to\infty} \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{\pi N_{0}}\right)^{N/2} exp\left[-\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\left(y_{i} - S_{i}\right)^{2}}{N_{0}}\right] \right\}$$

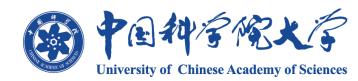
$$f(y(t)|H_1) = F exp \lim_{N\to\infty} \left[-\frac{1}{N_0} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - s_i)^2 \right]$$



波形的似然函数

$$\begin{split} f\left(y(t)\middle|H_{1}\right) &= F \exp\left(-\frac{1}{N_{0}}\right) \left\{\lim_{N\to\infty} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{N} y_{i} \int_{0}^{T} y(t) f_{i}(t) dt\right] \right. \\ &\left. -2\lim_{N\to\infty} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{N} s_{i} \int_{0}^{T} y(t) f_{i}(t) dt\right] + \lim_{N\to\infty} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{N} s_{i} \int_{0}^{T} s(t) f_{i}(t) dt\right] \right\} \\ &= F \exp\left[-\frac{1}{N_{0}} \int_{0}^{T} y^{2}(t) dt + \frac{2}{N_{0}} \int_{0}^{T} y(t) s(t) dt - \frac{1}{N_{0}} \int_{0}^{T} s^{2}(t) dt\right] \\ &= F \exp\left[-\frac{1}{N_{0}} \int_{0}^{T} y^{2}(t) dt + \frac{2}{N_{0}} \int_{0}^{T} y(t) s(t) dt - \frac{E_{s}}{N_{0}}\right] \end{split}$$

同理
$$f(y(t)|H_0) = F exp \left[-\frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^T y^2(t) dt \right]$$

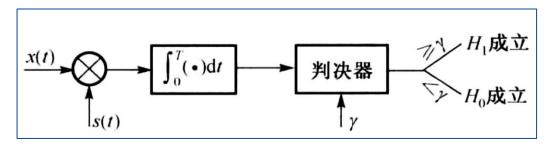


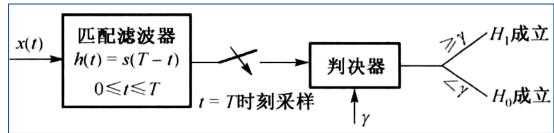
检验准则

$$L[y(t)] = \frac{f(y(t) \setminus H_1)}{f(y(t) \setminus H_0)} = \exp\left[\frac{2}{N_0} \int_0^T y(t) s(t) dt - \frac{E_s}{N_0}\right]^{H_1} \ge th$$

等效判决

$$l\left[y(t)\right] = \int_0^T y(t)s(t)dt \stackrel{H_1}{\geq} \gamma \left(=\frac{N_0}{2}\ln th + \frac{E_s}{2}\right)$$





Q: $s_0(t)$ 和 $s_1(t)$ 情况?



summary

- 为达到最佳检测性能, 使用匹配滤波器进行接收
- 高斯白噪声下接收机的点积运算亦可由匹配滤波器实现
- 非白噪声可使用广义匹配滤波器实现预白化后的相关接收
- K-L通过正交投影达到白化效果

Ref: §4.1-§4.3(赵版)or §4.1-§4.4(KAY版)



- 连续最佳接收的性能评估?
- 非白噪声的检测?



