

AWGN: Additive White Gaussian Noise Channel

$$X_i \rightarrow \boxed{\text{AWGN}} \rightarrow Y_i = X_i + Z_i, Z_i \sim N(0, N)$$

① 若 $N=0$, 即无噪声, 则 $Y_i = X_i$, 那么该 channel 能传输连续的随机变量, 故 $C = \infty$

② 若 $N \neq 0$, 则令功率 $P = E[X_i^2] = \sigma_x^2 \rightarrow \infty$

$$\text{令 } X_i' = \frac{X_i}{\sigma_x}, Y_i' = \frac{Y_i}{\sigma_x}, Z_i' = \frac{Z_i}{\sigma_x}, \text{ 则 } Y_i' = X_i' + Z_i'$$

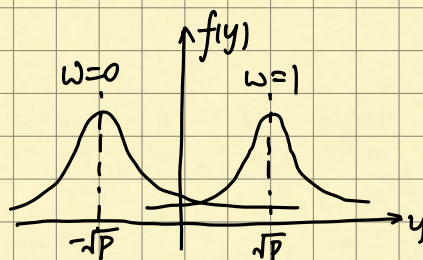
那么 $E[X_i'] = \text{Var}(X_i') = 1, Z_i' \sim N(0, \frac{N}{\sigma_x^2})$, 即噪声归0, 那么也会有 $C \rightarrow \infty$

③ 若 $N \neq 0$, 且发射功率有上限 $E[X^2] \leq P$ (power constraint)

对 code word $\omega \rightarrow (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$, 则 $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \leq P$

例子: BPSK:

code word	发射电平	接收电平
$\omega = 1$	$x = \sqrt{P}$	$Y = \sqrt{P} + Z \sim N(\sqrt{P}, N)$
$\omega = 0$	$x = -\sqrt{P}$	$Y = -\sqrt{P} + Z \sim N(-\sqrt{P}, N)$

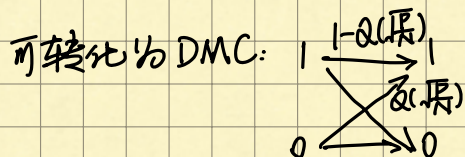


$$Y \geq 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\omega} = 1 \\ Y < 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\omega} = 0$$

Detection Error Prob.:

$$P_e = \Pr[Y \geq 0 | x = -\sqrt{P}] = \Pr[Z \geq \sqrt{P}] = 1 - \Phi(\frac{\sqrt{P}}{\sqrt{N}}) = Q(\frac{\sqrt{P}}{\sqrt{N}})$$

Φ : CDF of $N(0, 1)$



$$C = 1 - H(Q(\frac{\sqrt{P}}{\sqrt{N}}))$$

信道容量 $C = \max I(X; Y)$, 有限制 $E[X^2] \leq P$

$$I(X; Y) = h(Y) - h(Y|X) = h(Y) - h(X + Z|X)$$

$$\text{由于 } X \text{ 与 } Z \text{ 无关, 故 } h(X + Z|X) = h(Z), \text{ 又 } Z \sim N(0, N) \\ = h(Y) - h(Z) \\ = h(Y) - \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi e N)$$

$$E[Y^2] = E[(X+Z)^2] = E[X^2 + 2XZ + Z^2] \\ = E[X^2] + E[2XZ] + E[Z^2] \\ \stackrel{\leq P}{=} \stackrel{0}{=} \stackrel{N}{=} E[X^2] + N \leq P + N$$

当 $E[X^2] = P$ 时, $E[Y^2]$ 取到最大值 $P + N$.

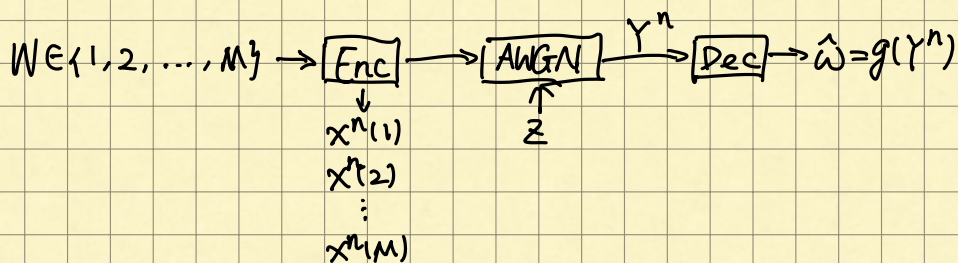
$$C = \max I(X; Y) = \max h(Y) - \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi e N)$$

当 Y 服从高斯分布时, 有 $\max h(Y)$, 即 $Y \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, $\sigma^2 = E[Y^2] - E[Y]^2 \leq E[Y^2] = P + N$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi e (P+N)) - \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi e N) \quad (\text{取等号时, } X \sim N(0, P), Y \sim N(0, P+N))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{P+N}{N} = \frac{1}{2} \log(1 + \frac{P}{N}) \quad (\frac{P}{N}: \text{信噪比 SNR})$$

Channel Coding in AWGN



$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2(w) \leq P$$

假如发送 $x^3(1) = [x_1(1), x_2(1), x_3(1)]$

同时可能有 $x^3(2) = [x_1(2), x_2(2), x_3(2)]$

收到 $y^3 = [x_1(1) + z_1, x_2(1) + z_2, x_3(1) + z_3]$

在解码时需计算 y^3 与 $x^3(1)$ 和 $x^3(2)$ 的距离大小, 越近的认为是解码结果

推广: 对 n 维, $x^n = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \rightarrow y^n = (x_1 + z_1, x_2 + z_2, \dots, x_n + z_n) = x^n + z^n$
 $z^n = (z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n)$

$$\text{欧几里得距离 } d(x^n, y^n) = \sqrt{z_1^2 + z_2^2 + \dots + z_n^2} = \sqrt{n} \sqrt{\left(\frac{z_1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z_2}{\sqrt{n}}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{z_n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)^2}$$

由 $z_i \sim N(0, N)$ 得 $\frac{z_i}{\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$

$$\Pr[d(x^n, y^n) \geq \sqrt{n(N+\epsilon)}] = \Pr\left[\left(\frac{z_1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z_2}{\sqrt{n}}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{z_n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)^2 \geq n \frac{N+\epsilon}{N}\right]$$

chi-squared of degree n . mean = n , var = $2n$.

$$= \Pr\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{z_i}{\sqrt{n}}\right)^2 \geq 1 + \frac{\epsilon}{N}\right]$$

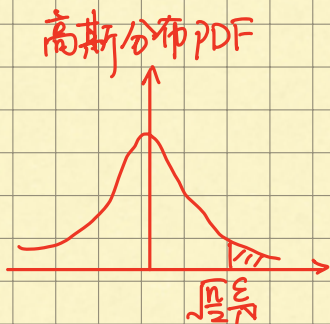
n 个独立同分布的随机变量的平方的均值

由中心极限定理可得: $A = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{z_i}{\sqrt{n}}\right)^2 \sim N\left(1, \frac{2}{n}\right)$

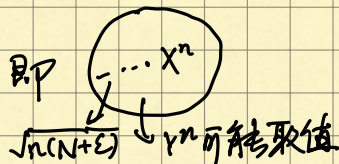
$$= \Pr[A - 1 \geq \frac{\epsilon}{N}]$$

$$= \Pr\left[\underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}}(A-1)}_{N(0,1)} \geq \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{\epsilon}{N}\right]$$

固定 ϵ , $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, PDF 下面积 $\rightarrow 0$, 即 $n \rightarrow \infty, \Pr[\dots] \rightarrow 0$



因此 x^n 与 y^n 的距离应小于 $\sqrt{n(N+\epsilon)}$, 即

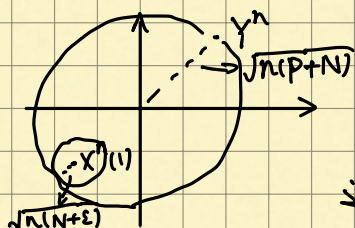


欲使 $x^n(1)$ 与 $x^n(2)$ 不会误判, 则需该球形不重叠, 即 $d(x^n(1), x^n(2)) > 2\sqrt{n(N+\epsilon)}$

由于 $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2(w) \leq P$, 即球心到原点的距离有限制 (发射功率有限), 故空间中球数量有限。

由 $E[x^2] \leq P$, $E[z^2] = N$ 可得 $E[y^2] = E[x^2 + z^2] \leq P + N$. 即 $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 = E[y^2] \leq P + N \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2} \leq \sqrt{n(P+N)}$

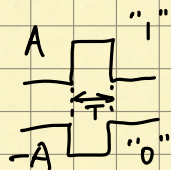
在 y^n 的可能范围中能塞入多少个互不重叠的 x^n 球呢?



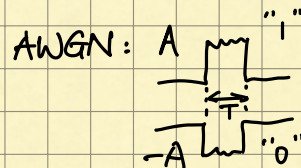
$$\frac{C_n [\sqrt{n(P+N)}]^n}{C_n [\sqrt{n(N+\epsilon)}]^n} = \left(\frac{P+N}{N+\epsilon}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \approx \left(\frac{P+N}{N}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \quad (n \text{ 维球的体积为 } C_n r^n)$$

这么多的 code word (x^n) 对应的 rate 为 $\frac{1}{n} \log_2 \left(\frac{P+N}{N}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{P}{N}\right)$

无噪声发送:



AWGN:



$$\frac{1}{AT} \int_0^T y(t) dt = \begin{cases} 1+z \\ -1+z \end{cases}$$

不一定发射方波. 其他波形也可. 此时 $y(t) = x(t) + z(t)$