

$$f_{\max} = \frac{V}{C_0} f_0$$

C_0 = 광속 f_0 = carrier frequency

$\tilde{r}_i(t)$

$$\tilde{r}_i = \sum_{n=1}^{N_i} \underbrace{C_{in}}_{\text{gain}} \cos(2\pi \underbrace{f_{in}^o}_{\text{송신기 주파수}} t + \underbrace{\theta_{in}^o}_{\text{위상}})$$

→ $\theta_{in}^o = 0$

$$f_{in}^o = \begin{cases} f_{\max} \cos \left[\frac{n\pi}{2(N_i - 1/2)} \right] \\ f_{\max} \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} i=1,2 \\ n=1 \sim N_i-1 \end{matrix}$$

$$C_{in}^o = \begin{cases} \frac{2V_0}{\sqrt{N_i - 1/2}} \sin \left(\frac{\pi n}{N_i - 1} \right) & n=1 \sim N_i-1 \quad i=1 \\ \frac{2V_0}{\sqrt{N_i - 1/2}} \cos \left(\frac{\pi n}{N_i - 1} \right) & n=1 \sim N_i-1 \quad i=2 \\ \frac{2V_0}{\sqrt{N_i - 1/2}} & n=N_i \quad i=1,2 \end{cases}$$

$$u_1 + j u_2 = u(t)$$

$$C_0 = 300 \text{ Mm/s}$$

$$\zeta(t) = |u(t)| = \sqrt{u_1^2 + u_2^2}$$

$N, \sigma_0 \Rightarrow \text{영의 설정}$

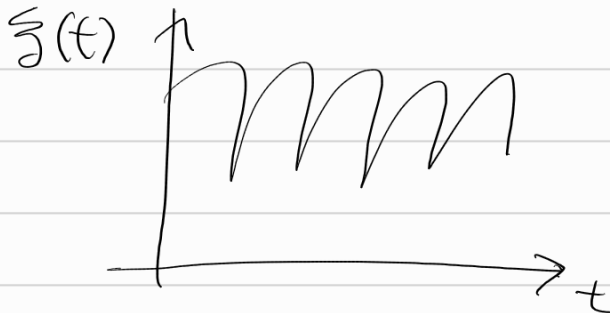
$$f_{\max} = \frac{v}{C_0} f \rightarrow \text{우리가 가지 않는 것}$$

$$u_1 = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{N-1} \left(\frac{2\sigma_0}{\sqrt{N-1/2}} \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{N-1}\right) \right) \cos\left(f_{\max} \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{2(N-1/2)}\right) t\right) \right)$$

$$+ \frac{2\sigma_0}{\sqrt{N-1/2}} \cos(f_{\max} t)$$

$$u_2 = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{N-1} \left(\frac{2\sigma_0}{\sqrt{N-1/2}} \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{N-1}\right) \right) \cos\left(f_{\max} \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{2(N-1/2)}\right) t\right) \right)$$

$$+ \frac{2\sigma_0}{\sqrt{N-1/2}} \cos(f_{\max} t)$$



↙ 푸리에 변환을 할까?

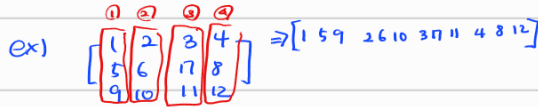
$$\frac{0 \sim 100}{(\text{ms})} \Rightarrow \text{주파수 500 Hz}$$

* 전송가 밝기 표현하기 ~

$$10 \log_{10} P = A$$

① 난수 생성하기 $\rightarrow 4 \times 10$ 은 기점으로 만들기

② 4×10 은 1×40 바이트로 바꾸기



③ Mapping 알단은 "BPSK"로 매핑하기.



④ $|\sqrt{P}| - |\sqrt{P}| \dots \dots |\sqrt{P}|$

여기다가 $\mu_1(t) + \mu_2(t)$ 를 계산

- Developed for the Jakes PSD exclusively
- Closed-form expressions for $c_{i,n}$, $f_{i,n}$ and $\theta_{i,n}$
- Parameters:

$$c_{i,n} = \begin{cases} \frac{2\sigma_0}{\sqrt{N_i-1/2}} \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{N_i-1}\right), & n=1,2,\dots,N_i-1 \quad i=1 \\ \frac{2\sigma_0}{\sqrt{N_i-1/2}} \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{N_i-1}\right), & n=1,2,\dots,N_i-1 \quad i=2 \\ \frac{2\sigma_0}{\sqrt{N_i-1/2}}, & n=N_i \quad i=1,2 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{i,n} = \begin{cases} f_{\max} \cos\left[\frac{n\pi}{2(N_i-1/2)}\right], & n=1,2,\dots,N_i-1 \quad i=1,2 \\ f_{\max}, & n=N_i \quad i=1,2 \end{cases}$$

$$\theta_{i,n} = 0 \quad n=1,2,\dots,N_i \quad i=1,2$$

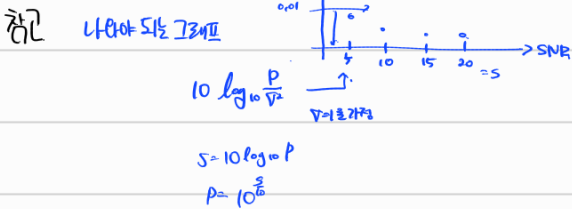
⑤ Noise $C_n + D_n$ 를 추가 C, D Gaussian (0, σ^2)으로 매번 랜덤하게 다르게 생성 $1 \leq n \leq 40$

⑥ Antenna 2 \rightarrow Antenna 1이 양방향일 때 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mapping에 따라 달라짐
Antenna 2 \rightarrow Antenna 1이 음방향일 때 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mapping에 따라 달라짐
QPSK (2비트씩 매핑)
11비트 $\rightarrow (0,1)$ 34비트 $\rightarrow (1,1)$
24비트 $\rightarrow (1,0)$ 44비트 $\rightarrow (0,0)$ (예시: 01 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow 2 00 \rightarrow 4 ...)

Deterministic Gaussian process: $\tilde{\mu}_i(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{N_i} c_{i,n} \cos(2\pi f_{i,n} t + \theta_{i,n})$
gains discrete Doppler frequencies phases

⑦ 위 값을 2500번 반복하기

⑧ 정리하기



$$10^3 = P \Rightarrow 30 \text{ dB}$$

$$10 = P \Rightarrow 10 \text{ dB}$$

$$10^{\frac{3}{2}} = P \Rightarrow 15 \text{ dB}$$

$$10^2 = P \Rightarrow 20 \text{ dB}$$

QPSK

□□ □□ □□ ①

↓

Mapping

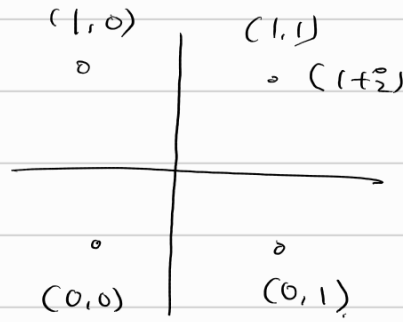
□ □ □ ②

$\sqrt{P(a_n^2 + b_n^2)}$

Jake Noise

98%의
(0,1) 신호

49%의
(a+bj) 신호



③ □ □ □ $\sqrt{P(a_n^2 + b_n^2)}(u_1 + u_2j)$ → Random generation.

④ □ □ □ $\sqrt{P(a_n^2 + b_n^2)}(u_1 + u_2j) + c + dj$

⑤ □ □ □ $\frac{(\sqrt{P(a_n^2 + b_n^2)}(u_1 + u_2j) + c + dj)}{(u_1 + u_2j)} = A + Bj$

↓ ↓ ↓

□□ □□ □□ 2비트 ⇒ A가 0 B가 0 ⇒ (1,1)

A가 0 B가 1 ⇒ (1,0)

A가 1 B가 0 ⇒ (0,0)

A가 1 B가 1 ⇒ (0,1)

←

① ⑤를 비교해서 오류를 검출!