

统计信号处理

第十二章

简单假设检验 II (随机信号的检测)

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内容概要

- 一、估计器—相关器
- 二、线性模型及其应用
- 三、一般高斯信号检测
- 四、小结

一、估计器—相关器

两类假设：

$$H_0 : \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{w}$$

$$H_1 : \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{s} + \mathbf{w}$$

其中信号服从 $N(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{C}_s)$ ，噪声服从 $N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})$ 且与信号独立。
如何检测是否存在信号？

采用NP准则，若似然比

$$L(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{x}; H_1)}{p(\mathbf{x}; H_0)} > \gamma$$

则判 H_1

$$L(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{x}; H_1)}{p(\mathbf{x}; H_0)} > \gamma$$

$$\mathbf{x} \sim \begin{cases} N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}), & H_0 \\ N(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{C}_s + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}), & H_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow L(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}} \det^{\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbf{C}_s + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T (\mathbf{C}_s + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{x}\right\}}{\frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma^2)^{\frac{N}{2}}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}\right\}} > \gamma$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T \left\{ \underline{(\mathbf{C}_s + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1}} - \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \mathbf{I} \right\} \mathbf{x} > \gamma'$$

矩阵求逆引理:

$$(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{BCD})^{-1} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} - \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{B} (\mathbf{D} \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{C}^{-1})^{-1} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{A}^{-1}$$

$$\text{令: } \mathbf{A} = \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}, \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{D} = \mathbf{I}, \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{C}_s$$

$$\Rightarrow (\mathbf{C}_s + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{\sigma^4} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{C}_s^{-1} \right)^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{x}^T \left\{ \underline{\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{C}_s^{-1} \right)^{-1}} \right\} \mathbf{x} > 2\sigma^2 \gamma' = \gamma'' \Rightarrow \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{C}_s (\mathbf{C}_s + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{x} > \gamma''$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2} (\mathbf{I} + \sigma^2 \mathbf{C}_s^{-1}) \right)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2} (\mathbf{C}_s + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}) \mathbf{C}_s^{-1} \right)^{-1} = \mathbf{C}_s (\mathbf{C}_s + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1}$$

$$T(\mathbf{x}) = \underline{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{C}_s (\mathbf{C}_s + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{x}}$$

物理含义?

$$= \mathbf{x}^T \hat{\mathbf{s}}$$

——先估计信号，然后再与观测数据进行相关

——“估计器—相关器”

H_1 时观测数据: $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{s} + \mathbf{w}$

$$\text{MMSE估计量: } \hat{\mathbf{s}} = \underbrace{E(\mathbf{s})}_{\mathbf{0}} + \mathbf{C}_{sx} \mathbf{C}_{xx}^{-1} \underbrace{(\mathbf{x} - E(\mathbf{x}))}_{\mathbf{0}} = \mathbf{C}_{sx} \mathbf{C}_{xx}^{-1} \mathbf{x}$$

$$\mathbf{C}_{sx} = E(\mathbf{s} \mathbf{x}^T) = E(\mathbf{s} (\mathbf{s} + \mathbf{w})^T) = E(\mathbf{s} \mathbf{s}^T + \mathbf{s} \mathbf{w}^T) = \mathbf{C}_s$$

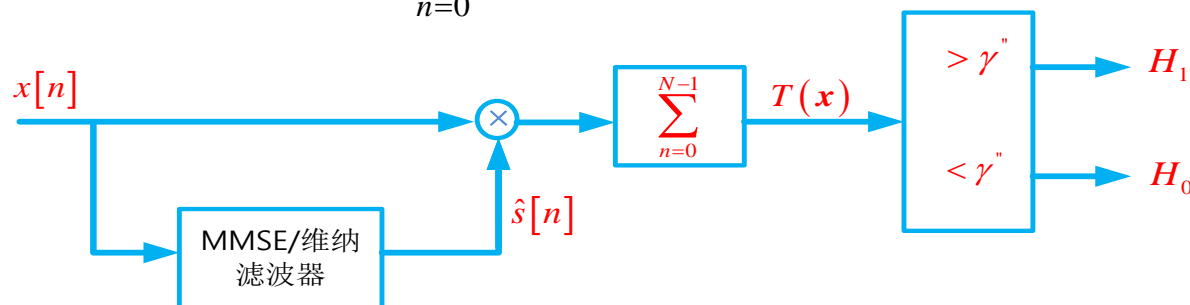
$$\mathbf{C}_{xx} = E(\mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}^T) = E((\mathbf{s} + \mathbf{w})(\mathbf{s} + \mathbf{w})^T) = E(\mathbf{s} \mathbf{s}^T + \mathbf{s} \mathbf{w}^T + \mathbf{w} \mathbf{s}^T + \mathbf{w} \mathbf{w}^T) = \mathbf{C}_s + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}$$

➡ $\hat{\mathbf{s}} = \mathbf{C}_s (\mathbf{C}_s + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{x}$ 维纳滤波

● 随机信号检测

$$T(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^T \hat{\mathbf{s}} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] \hat{s}[n]$$

估计+相关

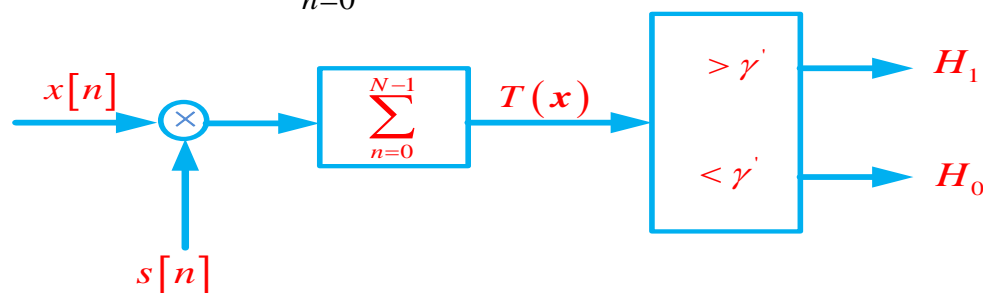


Vs

● 确定信号检测

$$T(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{s} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] s[n]$$

仿形+相关



● 体现着相同思想： 利用当前信号与 数据进行相关

- ✓ 对确定信号检测，当前信号是已知的，可直接使用
- ✓ 对随机信号检测，当前信号是随机变量，是未知的，因此需要先估计

● 检测性能

$$T(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{C}_s (\mathbf{C}_s + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{x}$$

- 若信号为“WGN”时

$$\mathbf{C}_s = \sigma_s^2 \mathbf{I} \quad \Rightarrow \quad T(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^T \sigma_s^2 \mathbf{I} (\sigma_s^2 \mathbf{I} + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{x} = \frac{\sigma_s^2}{\sigma_s^2 + \sigma^2} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad T'(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x^2[n] \quad \text{—— 能量检测器}$$

—— $T'(\mathbf{x})$ 服从 χ_N^2 分布

- 信号服从 $N(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{C}_s)$ 时

—— χ_1^2 分布加权和

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_{FA} = \int_{\gamma''}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \prod_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 2j\alpha_n \omega}} \exp(-j\omega t) \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} dt \\ P_D = \int_{\gamma''}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \prod_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 2j\lambda_{s_n} \omega}} \exp(-j\omega t) \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} dt \end{array} \right.$$

其中, $\alpha_n = \lambda_{s_n} \sigma^2 / (\lambda_{s_n} + \sigma^2)$, λ_{s_n} 为 \mathbf{C}_s 的第 n 个特征值 (见附录5A)

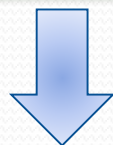
二、线性模型及其应用

两类假设：

$$H_0 : \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{w}$$

$$H_1 : \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{s} + \mathbf{w}$$

其中信号服从 $N(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{C}_s)$ ，噪声服从 $N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})$ 且与信号独立。如何检测是否存在信号？



特例情况

两类假设：

$$H_0 : \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{w}$$

$$H_1 : \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{H}\boldsymbol{\theta} + \mathbf{w}$$

\mathbf{H} 是已知的 $N \times p$ 的观测矩阵， $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 是 $p \times 1$ 的随机矢量且服从 $N(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{C}_\theta)$ 。噪声服从 $N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})$ 且与信号独立。如何检测是否存在信号？

两类假设:

$$H_0: \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{w}$$

$$H_1: \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{H}\boldsymbol{\theta} + \mathbf{w}$$

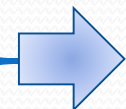
\mathbf{H} 是已知的 $N \times p$ 的观测矩阵, $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 是 $p \times 1$ 的随机矢量且服从 $N(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{C}_\theta)$ 。
噪声服从 $N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})$ 且与信号独立。如何检测是否存在信号?

检测统计量:

$$T(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{C}_s (\mathbf{C}_s + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{x}$$

其中, $\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{H}\boldsymbol{\theta}$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{C}_s &= E(\mathbf{s}\mathbf{s}^T) = E(\mathbf{H}\boldsymbol{\theta}\boldsymbol{\theta}^T \mathbf{H}^T) \\ &= \mathbf{H}\mathbf{C}_\theta \mathbf{H}^T \end{aligned}$$


$$\begin{aligned} T(\mathbf{x}) &= \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{H}\mathbf{C}_\theta \mathbf{H}^T (\mathbf{H}\mathbf{C}_\theta \mathbf{H}^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{x} \\ &= \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{H} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \\ &= \mathbf{x}^T \hat{\mathbf{s}} \end{aligned}$$

MMSE估计量: $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = E(\boldsymbol{\theta}) + \mathbf{C}_{\theta x} \mathbf{C}_{xx}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - E(\mathbf{x}))$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \mathbf{C}_{\theta x} \mathbf{C}_{xx}^{-1} \mathbf{x} \\ &= \mathbf{C}_\theta \mathbf{H}^T (\mathbf{H}\mathbf{C}_\theta \mathbf{H}^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{x} \end{aligned}$$

——先对未知参数进行估计,
然后构建信号, 最后再与观
察数据进行匹配——匹配滤
波的思想

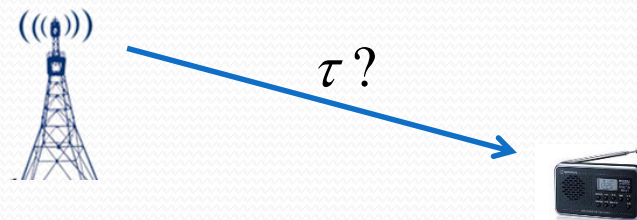
应用1: 通信信号检测

- 信号源/发端:

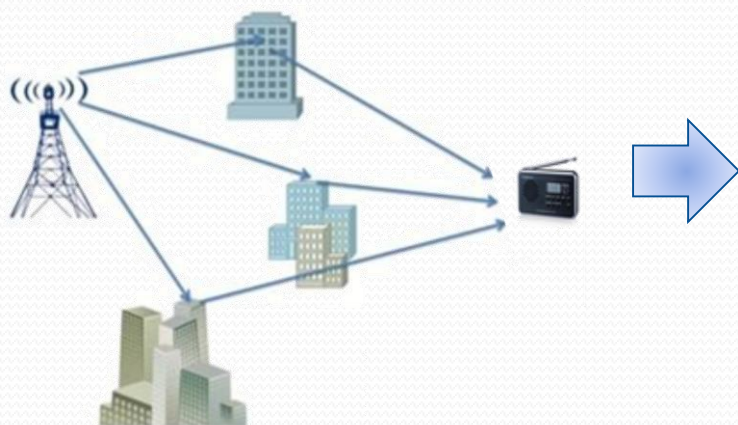
$$s_s(t) = A \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \phi)$$

- 收端:

$$\begin{cases} H_0: \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{w} \\ H_1: \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{s} + \mathbf{w} \end{cases}$$



如何判断是否存在信号? 匹配滤波?



建筑物密集区域

接收信号:

$$\begin{aligned} s(t) &= \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} A_i \cos(2\pi f_0 (t - \tau_i) + \phi) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} A_i \cos(2\pi f_0 t - \underbrace{2\pi f_0 \tau_i + \phi}_{\phi_i}) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} A_i \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \phi_i) \end{aligned}$$

- 瑞利衰落信道信号检测

$$s(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} A_i \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \phi_i)$$

$$= \underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^{M-1} A_i \cos(\phi_i)}_a \cos(2\pi f_0 t) - \underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^{M-1} A_i \sin(\phi_i)}_b \sin(2\pi f_0 t)$$

$$= a \cos(2\pi f_0 t) + b \sin(2\pi f_0 t) \quad \text{——服从高斯分布 } N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma_s^2 \mathbf{I})$$

$$= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \phi')$$

幅度 $B = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ 服从**瑞利**分布: $p(B) = \begin{cases} \frac{B}{\sigma_s^2} \exp\left(-\frac{B}{2\sigma_s^2}\right), & B > 0 \\ 0, & B < 0 \end{cases}$

瑞利包络均方根值:

$$R_{rms} = \sqrt{E(B^2)} = \left\{ \int_0^{+\infty} B^2 \frac{B}{\sigma_s^2} \exp\left(-\frac{B}{2\sigma_s^2}\right) dB \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{2}\sigma_s \quad \text{瑞利衰落}$$

H_1 下的观测数据可表示为:

$$\begin{aligned}x(t) &= s(t) + w(t) \\ &= a \cos(2\pi f_0 t) + b \sin(2\pi f_0 t) + w(t)\end{aligned}$$

离散化后的观测数据可表示为:

$$x[n] = a \cos(2\pi f_0 n) + b \sin(2\pi f_0 n) + w[n]$$

该信号检测问题可表示为:

$$H_0: \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{w}$$

$$H_1: \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{H}\boldsymbol{\theta} + \mathbf{w}$$

$$\text{其中 } \mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \cos(2\pi f_0) & \sin(2\pi f_0) \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \cos(2\pi(N-1)f_0) & \sin(2\pi(N-1)f_0) \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\theta} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma_s^2 \mathbf{I})$$

$\mathbf{w} \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})$ 。如何检测是否存在信号?

根据线性模型，此时的检测统计量为：

$$T(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{H} \mathbf{C}_\theta \mathbf{H}^T (\mathbf{H} \mathbf{C}_\theta \mathbf{H}^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{x} = \sigma_s^2 \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{H} \mathbf{H}^T (\sigma_s^2 \mathbf{H} \mathbf{H}^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{x}$$

矩阵求逆引理： $(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} \mathbf{C} \mathbf{D})^{-1} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} - \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{B} (\mathbf{D} \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{C}^{-1})^{-1} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{A}^{-1}$

令 $\mathbf{A} = \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}$, $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{H}$, $\mathbf{C} = \sigma_s^2 \mathbf{I}$, $\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{H}^T$

$$\Rightarrow (\sigma_s^2 \mathbf{H} \mathbf{H}^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \mathbf{I} - \frac{\sigma_s^2}{\sigma^4} \mathbf{H} \left(\frac{\sigma_s^2}{\sigma^2} \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H} + \mathbf{I} \right)^{-1} \mathbf{H}^T$$

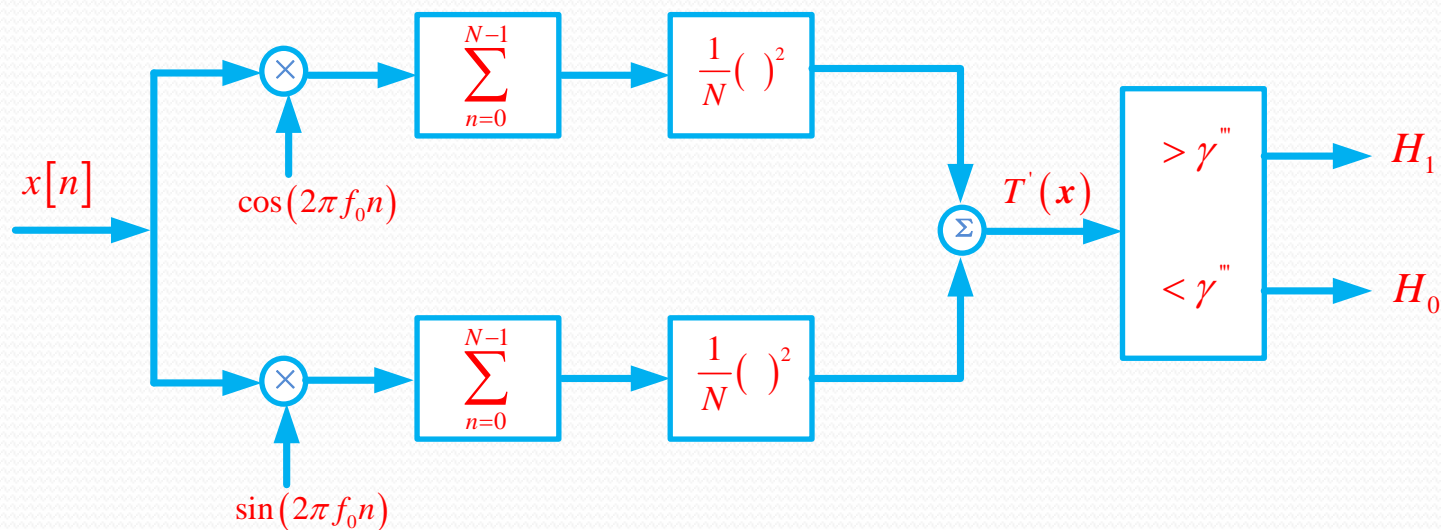
$$T(\mathbf{x}) = \sigma_s^2 \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{H} \mathbf{H}^T \left[\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \mathbf{I} - \frac{\sigma_s^2}{\sigma^4} \mathbf{H} \left(\frac{\sigma_s^2}{\sigma^2} \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H} + \mathbf{I} \right)^{-1} \mathbf{H}^T \right] \mathbf{x} = \frac{N \sigma_s^2}{\frac{N \sigma_s^2}{2} + \sigma^2} \frac{1}{N} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{H} \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow T'(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{N} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{H} \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{N} \left\| \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{x} \right\|^2 = \frac{1}{N} \left\| \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] \cos(2\pi f_0 n) \\ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] \sin(2\pi f_0 n) \end{bmatrix} \right\|^2$$

第一种实现方案

$$T'(x) = \frac{1}{N} \left\| \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] \cos(2\pi f_0 n) \\ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] \sin(2\pi f_0 n) \end{bmatrix} \right\|^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \left\{ \left(\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] \cos(2\pi f_0 n) \right)^2 + \left(\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] \sin(2\pi f_0 n) \right)^2 \right\}$$



正交匹配滤波器/非相干匹配滤波器

$$T'(x) = \frac{1}{N} \left\{ \left(\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] \cos(2\pi f_0 n) \right)^2 + \left(\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] \sin(2\pi f_0 n) \right)^2 \right\}$$

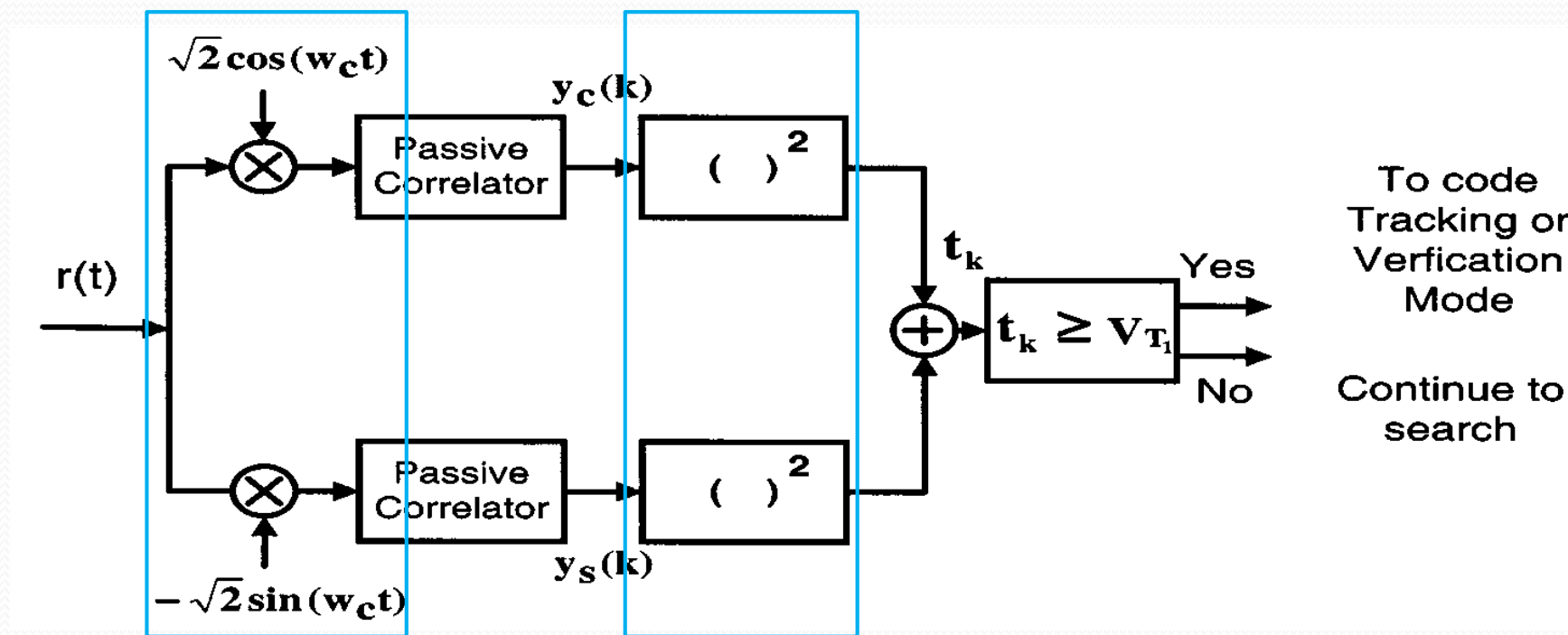


Fig 1 (a), Sheen W H, Wang H C. A new analysis of direct-sequence pseudonoise code acquisition on Rayleigh fading channels[J]. Selected Areas in Communications, IEEE Journal on, 2001, 19(11): 2225-2232.

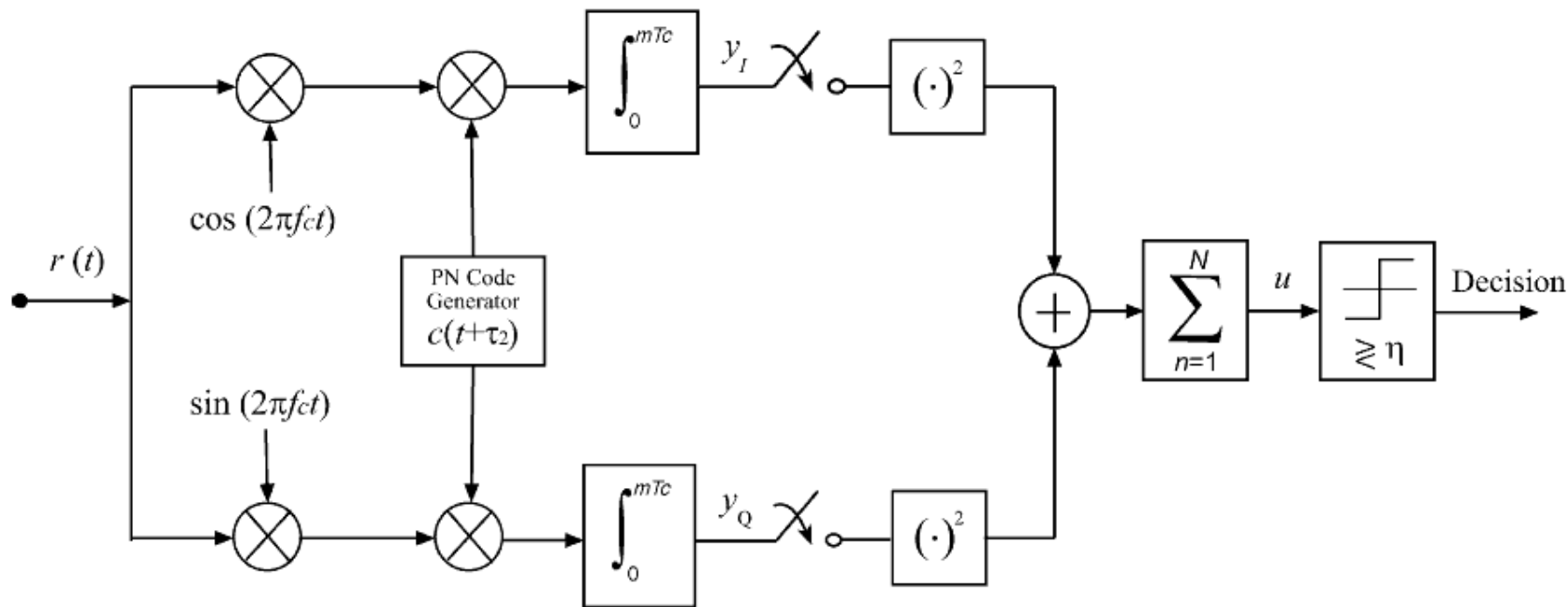


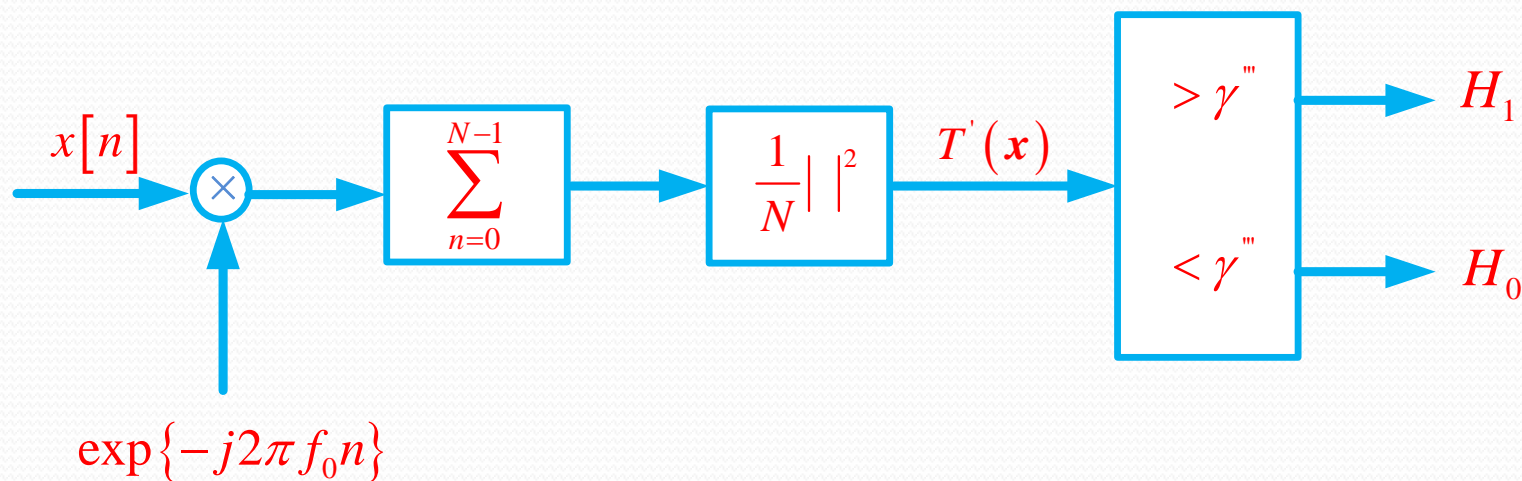
Fig.1, J. Diez, C. Pantaleon, etc, A Simple Expression for the optimization for Spread-Spectrum Code Acquisition Detectors Operating in the Presence of Carrier-Frequency Offset, IEEE Transactions on Communications, 2014, 52(4):550-552

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第二种实现方案

$$T'(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{N} \left\| \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] \cos(2\pi f_0 n) \\ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] \sin(2\pi f_0 n) \end{bmatrix} \right\|^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \left\| \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] \exp(-j2\pi f_0 n) \right\|^2$$



周期图检测器

应用2：多径信道的非相干FSK

两类假设：

$$H_0 : x[n] = A_0 \cos(2\pi f_0 n + \phi_0) + w[n]$$

$$H_1 : x[n] = A_1 \cos(2\pi f_1 n + \phi_1) + w[n]$$

假定信号的幅度与相位服从瑞利衰落模型，且两种假设服从相同的PDF。噪声服从 $\mathbf{w} \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})$ 。在最小错误概率准则下，若两种假设的先验概率相同，如何检测出现的是哪个信号？

采用最小错误概率准则，若似然比

$$L(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{x} | H_1)}{p(\mathbf{x} | H_0)} > 1$$

则判 H_1

$$p(\mathbf{x} | H_i) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}} \det^{\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbf{C}_{xx})} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x} - E(\mathbf{x}))^T \mathbf{C}_{xx}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - E(\mathbf{x})) \right\}$$

- 第一种假设 $H_0: \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{H}_0 \boldsymbol{\theta}_0 + \mathbf{w}$

观测矩阵: $\mathbf{H}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \cos(2\pi f_0) & \sin(2\pi f_0) \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \cos(2\pi(N-1)f_0) & \sin(2\pi(N-1)f_0) \end{bmatrix}$

瑞利衰落信道: $\boldsymbol{\theta}_0 \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma_s^2 \mathbf{I})$, 其中 $\boldsymbol{\theta}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} A_{0i} \cos(\phi_{0i}) \\ \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} A_{0i} \sin(\phi_{0i}) \end{bmatrix}$

噪声: $\mathbf{w} \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})$

$E(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{0}$

$$\mathbf{C}_{xx} = E(\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^T) = E((\mathbf{H}_0 \boldsymbol{\theta}_0 + \mathbf{w})(\mathbf{H}_0 \boldsymbol{\theta}_0 + \mathbf{w})^T) = \mathbf{H}_0 \mathbf{C}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_0} \mathbf{H}_0^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I} = \sigma_s^2 \mathbf{H}_0 \mathbf{H}_0^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}$$

$$\Rightarrow p(\mathbf{x} | H_0) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}} \det^{\frac{1}{2}}(\sigma_s^2 \mathbf{H}_0 \mathbf{H}_0^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T (\sigma_s^2 \mathbf{H}_0 \mathbf{H}_0^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{x} \right\}$$

$$p(\mathbf{x} | H_i) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}} \det^{\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbf{C}_{xx})} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x} - E(\mathbf{x}))^T \mathbf{C}_{xx}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - E(\mathbf{x})) \right\}$$

- 同理，对第二种假设 $H_1: \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{H}_1 \boldsymbol{\theta}_1 + \mathbf{w}$

观测矩阵: $\mathbf{H}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \cos(2\pi f_1) & \sin(2\pi f_1) \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \cos(2\pi(N-1)f_1) & \sin(2\pi(N-1)f_1) \end{bmatrix}$

瑞利衰落信道: $\boldsymbol{\theta}_1 \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma_s^2 \mathbf{I})$, 其中 $\boldsymbol{\theta}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} A_{li} \cos(\phi_{li}) \\ \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} A_{li} \sin(\phi_{li}) \end{bmatrix}$ } $\Rightarrow E(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{0}$

噪声: $\mathbf{w} \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})$

$$\mathbf{C}_{xx} = E(\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^T) = E((\mathbf{H}_1 \boldsymbol{\theta}_1 + \mathbf{w})(\mathbf{H}_1 \boldsymbol{\theta}_1 + \mathbf{w})^T) = \mathbf{H}_1 \mathbf{C}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_1} \mathbf{H}_1^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I} = \sigma_s^2 \mathbf{H}_1 \mathbf{H}_1^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}$$

$$\Rightarrow p(\mathbf{x} | H_1) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}} \det^{\frac{1}{2}}(\sigma_s^2 \mathbf{H}_1 \mathbf{H}_1^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T (\sigma_s^2 \mathbf{H}_1 \mathbf{H}_1^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{x} \right\}$$

似然比: $L(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{x} | H_1)}{p(\mathbf{x} | H_0)}$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}} \det^{\frac{1}{2}}(\sigma_s^2 \mathbf{H}_1 \mathbf{H}_1^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T (\sigma_s^2 \mathbf{H}_1 \mathbf{H}_1^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{x}\right\}}{\frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}} \det^{\frac{1}{2}}(\sigma_s^2 \mathbf{H}_0 \mathbf{H}_0^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T (\sigma_s^2 \mathbf{H}_0 \mathbf{H}_0^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{x}\right\}}$$

$$\det(\mathbf{I}_K + \mathbf{A}_{KL} \mathbf{B}_{LK}) = \det(\mathbf{I}_L + \mathbf{B}_{LK} \mathbf{A}_{KL}) \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\det(\sigma_s^2 \mathbf{H}_i \mathbf{H}_i^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}) = \det(\sigma_s^2 \mathbf{H}_i^T \mathbf{H}_i + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}_2) = \det\left(\sigma_s^2 \frac{N}{2} \mathbf{I}_2 + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}_2\right), \quad i = 0, 1$$

$$\Rightarrow L(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T (\sigma_s^2 \mathbf{H}_1 \mathbf{H}_1^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{x}\right\}}{\exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T (\sigma_s^2 \mathbf{H}_0 \mathbf{H}_0^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{x}\right\}}$$

$$\text{即 } L(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{x}^T\left(\sigma_s^2\mathbf{H}_1\mathbf{H}_1^T + \sigma^2\mathbf{I}\right)^{-1}\mathbf{x}\right\}}{\exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{x}^T\left(\sigma_s^2\mathbf{H}_0\mathbf{H}_0^T + \sigma^2\mathbf{I}\right)^{-1}\mathbf{x}\right\}} > 1 \text{ 时判 } H_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\mathbf{x}^T\left(\sigma_s^2\mathbf{H}_1\mathbf{H}_1^T + \sigma^2\mathbf{I}\right)^{-1}\mathbf{x}} < \underline{\mathbf{x}^T\left(\sigma_s^2\mathbf{H}_0\mathbf{H}_0^T + \sigma^2\mathbf{I}\right)^{-1}\mathbf{x}}$$

求逆引理: $(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{BCD})^{-1} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} - \mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{DA}^{-1}\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{C}^{-1})^{-1}\mathbf{DA}^{-1}$

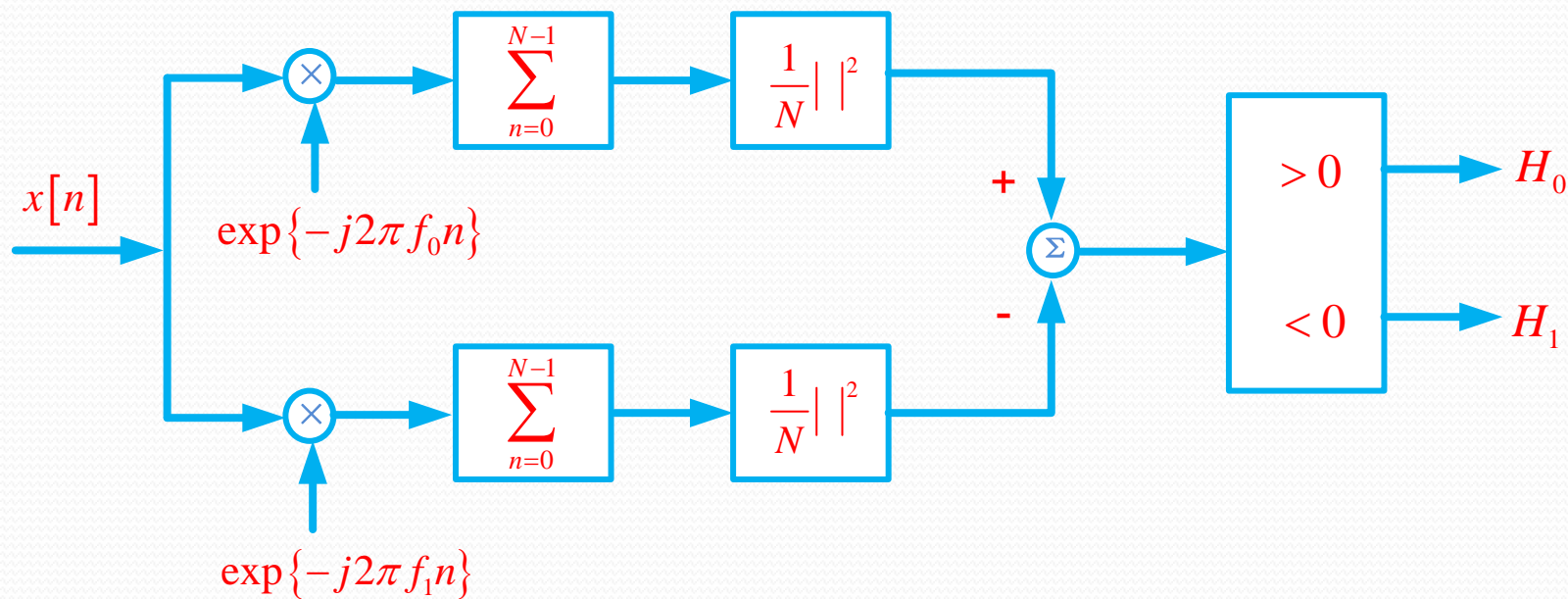
令 $\mathbf{A} = \sigma^2\mathbf{I}, \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{H}_i, \mathbf{C} = \sigma_s^2\mathbf{I}, \mathbf{D} = \mathbf{H}_i^T$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\sigma_s^2\mathbf{H}_i\mathbf{H}_i^T + \sigma^2\mathbf{I}\right)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2}\mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{\sigma^4}\mathbf{H}_i\left(\frac{N}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_s^2}\right)^{-1}\mathbf{H}_i^T$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma^2}\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{x} - \frac{1}{\sigma^4}\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{H}_1\frac{1}{\frac{N}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_s^2}}\mathbf{H}_1^T\mathbf{x} < \frac{1}{\sigma^2}\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{x} - \frac{1}{\sigma^4}\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{H}_0\frac{1}{\frac{N}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_s^2}}\mathbf{H}_0^T\mathbf{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{H}_1\mathbf{H}_1^T\mathbf{x} > \mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{H}_0\mathbf{H}_0^T\mathbf{x} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{N}\|\mathbf{H}_1^T\mathbf{x}\|^2 > \frac{1}{N}\|\mathbf{H}_0^T\mathbf{x}\|^2$$

周期图检测器



多路径信道中非相干FSK检测

应用3：对DSSS的启示

- 信号源/发端：

$$s_s(t) = AD(t)p(t)\cos(2\pi f_c t + \phi)$$

- 收端第*i*条支路信号：

$$s_i(t) = \underline{A_i D(t - \tau_i)} p(t - \tau_i) \cos(2\pi(f_c + f_D)(t - \tau_i) + \phi)$$

在一个数据比特以内，无数据比特翻转，此时有

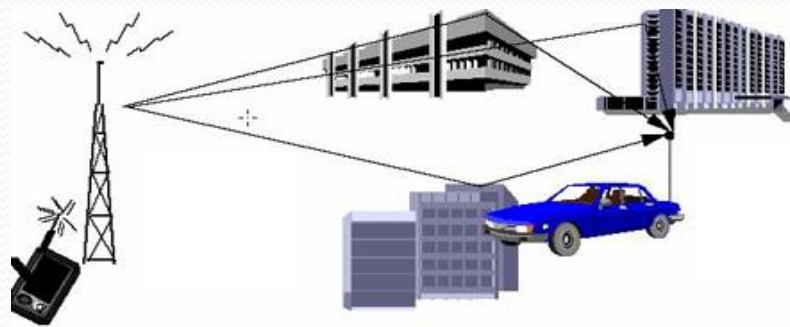
$$s_i(t) = \underline{A_i' p(t - \tau_i)} \cos(2\pi(f_c + f_D)t + \phi_i)$$

进一步地，暂不考虑伪码影响时

$$s_i(t) = A_i' \cos(2\pi(f_c + f_D)t + \phi_i)$$

- 此时，接收端观测数据可表示为：

$$x(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} s_i(t) + w(t)$$



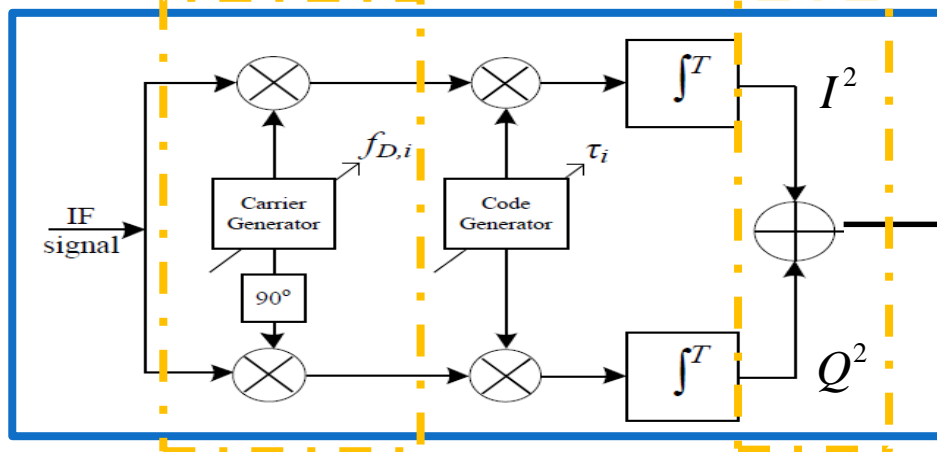
$$\begin{aligned}
x(t) &= \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} A_i' \cos(2\pi(f_c + f_D)t + \phi_i) + w(t) \\
&= \underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^{M-1} A_i' \cos(\phi_i)}_a \cos(2\pi(f_c + f_D)t) - \underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^{M-1} A_i' \sin(\phi_i)}_b \sin(2\pi(f_c + f_D)t) + w(t) \\
&= a \cos(2\pi(f_c + f_D)t) + b \sin(2\pi(f_c + f_D)t) + w(t) \\
&= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cos(2\pi(f_c + f_D)t + \phi') + w(t) \\
&= \underline{B} \cos(2\pi(f_c + \underline{f_D})t + \underline{\phi'}) + w(t)
\end{aligned}$$

——正交变频 + 非相干
——频率需分格检测

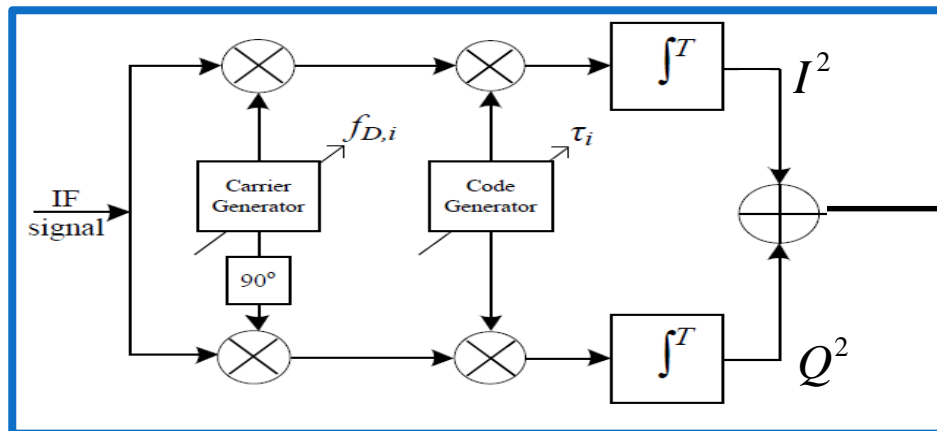
回顾：瑞利衰弱信道信号检测

$$T'(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{N} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{H} \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{N} \left\{ \left(\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] \cos(2\pi f_c n) \right)^2 + \left(\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] \sin(2\pi f_c n) \right)^2 \right\}$$

频率格1



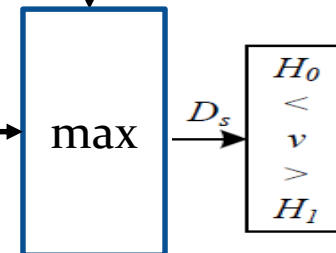
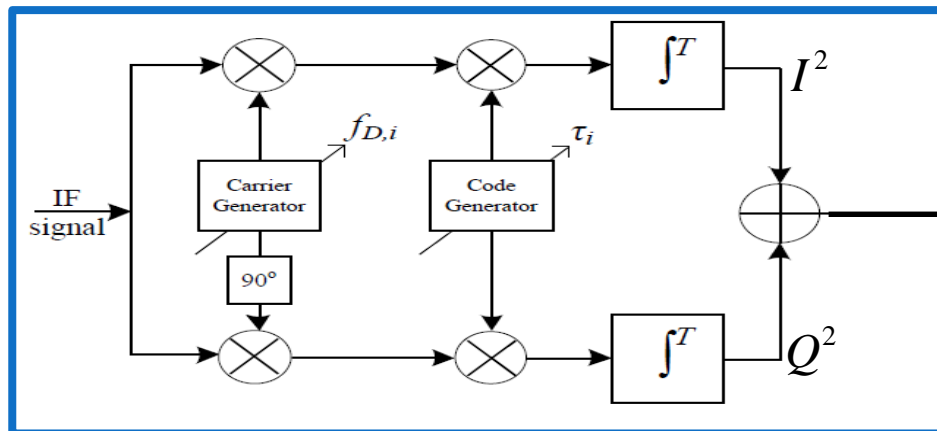
频率格2



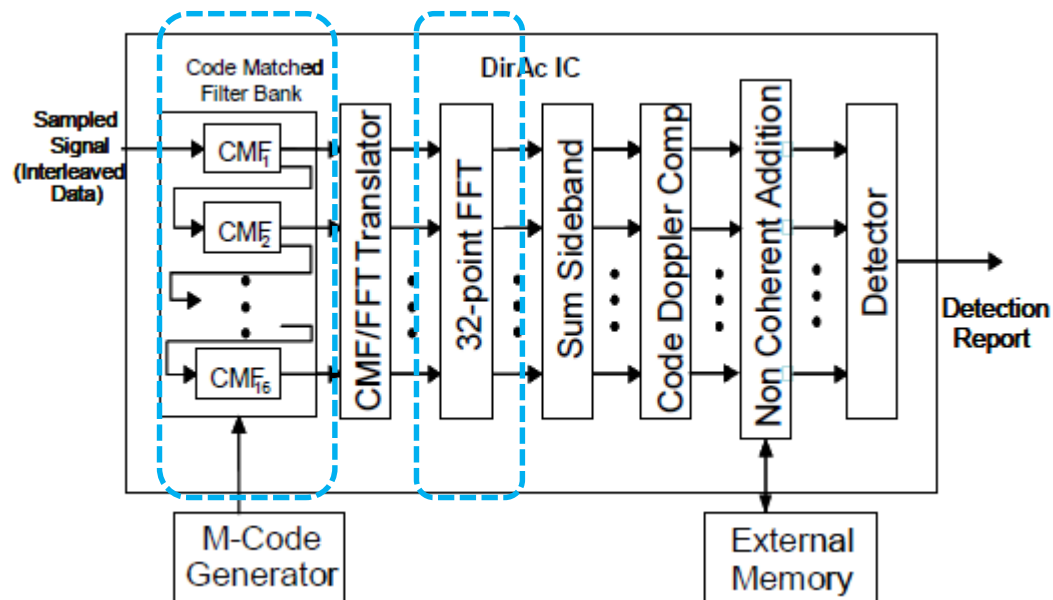
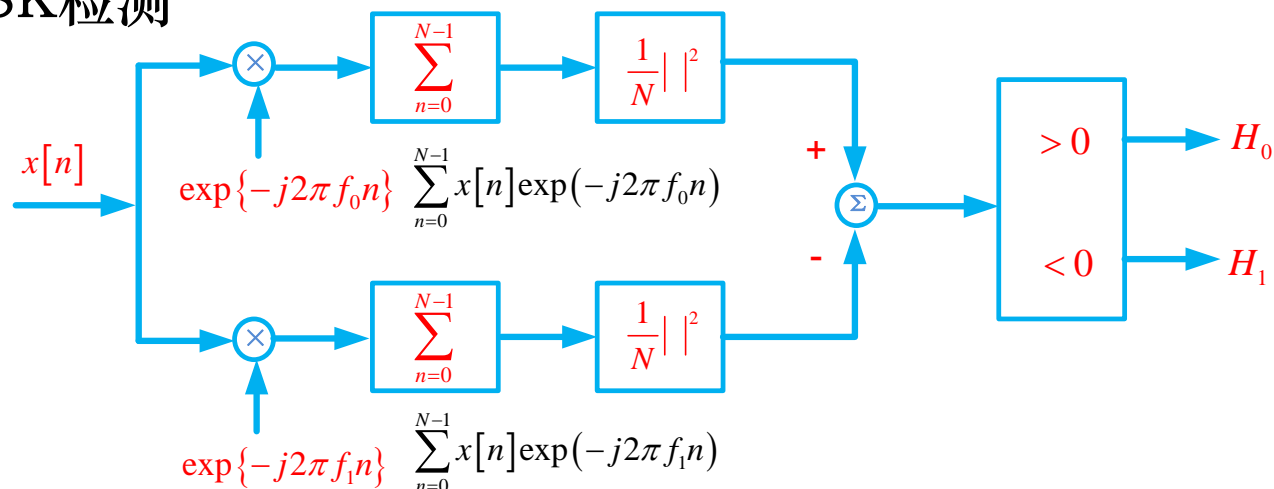
.....

.....

频率格K



非相干FSK检测



Betz, J.W., Fite, J.D., Capozza, P.T, DirAc: an integrated circuit for direct acquisition of the M-code signal, Proc. ION GNSS 2004, Long Beach, CA, USA, 2004, pp. 447-456

三、一般高斯信号检测

两类假设：

$$H_0 : \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{w}$$

$$H_1 : \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{s} + \mathbf{w}$$

其中信号服从 $N(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{C}_s)$ ，噪声服从 $N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})$ 且与信号独立。如何检测是否存在信号？



两类假设：

$$H_0 : \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{w}$$

$$H_1 : \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{s} + \mathbf{w}$$

其中信号服从 $N(\boldsymbol{\mu}_s, \mathbf{C}_s)$ ，噪声服从 $N(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{C}_w)$ 且与信号独立。如何检测是否存在信号？

信号由**确定性部分**和**随机性部分**共同组成

两类假设:

$$H_0: \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{w}$$

$$H_1: \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{s} + \mathbf{w}$$

其中信号服从 $N(\boldsymbol{\mu}_s, \mathbf{C}_s)$, 噪声服从 $N(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{C}_w)$ 且与信号独立。如何检测是否存在信号?

采用NP准则, 若似然比

$$L(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{x}; H_1)}{p(\mathbf{x}; H_0)} > \gamma$$

则判 H_1

$$p(\mathbf{x}; H_1) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}} \det^{\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbf{C}_s + \mathbf{C}_w)} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_s)^T (\mathbf{C}_s + \mathbf{C}_w)^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_s) \right\}$$

$$p(\mathbf{x}; H_0) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}} \det^{\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbf{C}_w)} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{C}_w^{-1} \mathbf{x} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}} \det^{\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbf{C}_s + \mathbf{C}_w)} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_s)^T (\mathbf{C}_s + \mathbf{C}_w)^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_s)\right\}}{\frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}} \det^{\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbf{C}_w)} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{C}_w^{-1} \mathbf{x}\right\}} > \gamma$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow T(\mathbf{x}) &= \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{C}_w^{-1} \mathbf{x} - (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_s)^T (\mathbf{C}_s + \mathbf{C}_w)^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_s) \\ &= \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{C}_w^{-1} \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^T (\mathbf{C}_s + \mathbf{C}_w)^{-1} \mathbf{x} + 2\mathbf{x}^T (\mathbf{C}_s + \mathbf{C}_w)^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_s - \boldsymbol{\mu}_s^T (\mathbf{C}_s + \mathbf{C}_w)^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_s \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow T'(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^T (\mathbf{C}_s + \mathbf{C}_w)^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_s + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T \left(\mathbf{C}_w^{-1} - (\mathbf{C}_s + \mathbf{C}_w)^{-1} \right) \mathbf{x}$$

求逆引理: $(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{BCD})^{-1} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} - \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{B} (\mathbf{D} \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{C}^{-1})^{-1} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{A}^{-1}$

令 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{C}_w, \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{C}_w, \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{C}_s^{-1}, \mathbf{D} = \mathbf{C}_w$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{C}_w^{-1} - (\mathbf{C}_s + \mathbf{C}_w)^{-1} &= (\mathbf{C}_w + \mathbf{C}_w \mathbf{C}_s^{-1} \mathbf{C}_w)^{-1} = ((\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{C}_w \mathbf{C}_s^{-1}) \mathbf{C}_w)^{-1} \\ &= \mathbf{C}_w^{-1} (\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{C}_w \mathbf{C}_s^{-1})^{-1} = \mathbf{C}_w^{-1} ((\mathbf{C}_s + \mathbf{C}_w) \mathbf{C}_s^{-1})^{-1} \\ &= \mathbf{C}_w^{-1} \mathbf{C}_s (\mathbf{C}_s + \mathbf{C}_w)^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow T'(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^T (\mathbf{C}_s + \mathbf{C}_w)^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_s + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{C}_w^{-1} \mathbf{C}_s (\mathbf{C}_s + \mathbf{C}_w)^{-1} \mathbf{x}$$

$$\text{检测统计量: } T'(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^T (\mathbf{C}_s + \mathbf{C}_w)^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_s + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{C}_w^{-1} \mathbf{C}_s (\mathbf{C}_s + \mathbf{C}_w)^{-1} \mathbf{x}$$

- 当 $\mathbf{C}_s = 0$ 时，表示确定性信号 ($s = \boldsymbol{\mu}_s$)

$$T'(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{C}_w^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_s \quad \text{广义匹配滤波器}$$

- 当 $\boldsymbol{\mu}_s = \mathbf{0}$ 时，表示零均值高斯信号 ($s \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{C}_s)$)

$$T'(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{C}_w^{-1} \mathbf{C}_s (\mathbf{C}_s + \mathbf{C}_w)^{-1} \mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{C}_w^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{s}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad T''(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{C}_w^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{s}}$$

MMSE

有色噪声中零均值随机信号的检测

- 若满足贝叶斯一般线性模型: $s = \mathbf{H}\boldsymbol{\theta}$, $\boldsymbol{\theta} \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}_\theta, \mathbf{C}_\theta)$ 且与 \mathbf{w} 独立

$$T'(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^T (\mathbf{H}\mathbf{C}_\theta\mathbf{H}^T + \mathbf{C}_w)^{-1} \mathbf{H}\boldsymbol{\mu}_\theta + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{C}_w^{-1} \mathbf{H}\mathbf{C}_\theta\mathbf{H}^T (\mathbf{H}\mathbf{C}_\theta\mathbf{H}^T + \mathbf{C}_w)^{-1} \mathbf{x}$$

例：WGN中一般高斯“噪声”信号检测

$$H_0: x[n] = w[n]$$

$$H_1: x[n] = s[n] + w[n]$$

$w[n]$ 是均值为零方差为 σ^2 的WGN。 $s[n] \sim N(A, \sigma_s^2)$ 且是独立同分布的， $s[n]$ 与 $w[n]$ 相互独立。此时的检测统计量是？

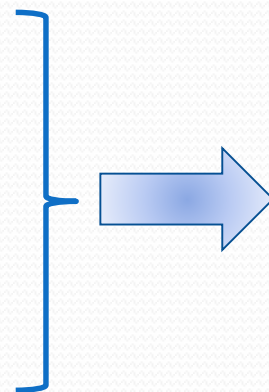
满足一般高斯检测模型，检测统计量为：

$$T'(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^T (\mathbf{C}_s + \mathbf{C}_w)^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_s + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{C}_w^{-1} \mathbf{C}_s (\mathbf{C}_s + \mathbf{C}_w)^{-1} \mathbf{x}$$

$$\mathbf{C}_s = \sigma_s^2 \mathbf{I}$$

$$\mathbf{C}_w = \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}_s = \begin{bmatrix} A \\ A \\ \vdots \\ A \end{bmatrix} = A \mathbf{1}$$



$$T'(\mathbf{x}) = \underbrace{\frac{NA}{\sigma_s^2 + \sigma^2} \bar{x}}_{\text{“平均器”}} + \underbrace{\frac{\sigma_s^2 / \sigma^2}{2(\sigma_s^2 + \sigma^2)} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x^2[n]}_{\text{“能量器”}}$$

四、小结

- 高斯噪声中高斯信号检测

一般高斯
检测模型

两类假设:

$$H_0: \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{w}$$

$$H_1: \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{s} + \mathbf{w}$$

其中信号服从 $N(\boldsymbol{\mu}_s, \mathbf{C}_s)$, 噪声服从 $N(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{C}_w)$ 且与信号独立。检测统计量为:

$$T'(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^T (\mathbf{C}_s + \mathbf{C}_w)^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_s + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{C}_w^{-1} \mathbf{C}_s (\mathbf{C}_s + \mathbf{C}_w)^{-1} \mathbf{x}$$

- 不同参数对应不同信号模型

- 有色噪声中零均值随机信号检测 ($\boldsymbol{\mu}_s = \mathbf{0}$)
- 估计器-相关器 ($\boldsymbol{\mu}_s = \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{C}_w = \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}$)
- 贝叶斯一般线性模型 ($\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{H}\boldsymbol{\theta}$),

- 实际系统中具体应用