

统计信号分析与处理

第3章 噪声中的信号检测



本章内容

- 3.1 引言
- 3.2 信号检测模型
- 3.3 统计判决准则
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3.1 引言

几个概念

- 假设:对检验对象的所有可能的判决结果的陈述。
- 假设检验:基于观测信号在几个假设中选取一个的判决。
- 先验知识: 观测者事先具备的知识。
- 后验知识:对观测信号分析后重新形成的关于发送信号的知识。



3.2 信号检测模型

雷达检测系统对应的二元假设检验模型

$$H_0: x(t) = n(t)$$

 $H_1: x(t) = s(t) + n(t)$
 $0 \le t \le T$

二元通信系统对应的二元假设检验模型

$$H_0: x(t) = s_0(t) + n(t)$$

 $H_1: x(t) = s_1(t) + n(t)$ $0 \le t \le T$

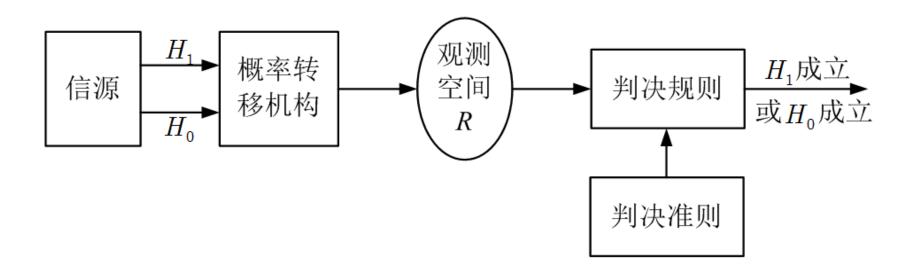


统计判决的基本步骤

- (1) 做出合理假设
- (2) 确定判决所要遵循的最佳准则
- (3) 进行实验, 获取判决所需的先验知识
- (4) 形成判决规则,划分判决域
- (5) 设计最佳接收机, 计算统计性能



二元的信号检测模型





分类

- 二元假设检验
 - 二元简单假设检验
 - 二元复合假设检验
- M 元假设检验
- 连续信号的检测
- 离散信号的检测
- 单样本检测
- 多样本检测



3.3 统计判决准则

- 3.3.1 几个基本概念
- 3.3.2 最大后验概率准则
- 3.3.3 最小错误概率准则
- 3.3.4 贝叶斯准则
- 3.3.5 极小极大准则
- 3.3.6 纽曼-皮尔逊准则
- 3.3.7 似然比检验



3.3.1 几个基本概念

- $P(D_1|H_0)$ (第一类错误判决概率,即虚警概率,用 P_{fa} 或 α 表示): H_0 为真但判决为 H_1 的概率
- $P(D_0|H_1)$ (第二类错误判决概率,即漏警概率,用 β 表示): H_1 为真但判决为 H_0 的概率
- $P(D_0|H_0)$: H_0 为真也判决为 H_0 的概率
- $P(D_1|H_1)$ (检测概率,用 P_D 表示): H_1 为真也判为 H_1 的概率



$$P(D_{1}|H_{0}) = P(x \in R_{1}|H_{0}) = \int_{R_{1}} f(x|H_{0}) dx$$

$$P(D_{0}|H_{1}) = P(x \in R_{0}|H_{1}) = \int_{R_{0}} f(x|H_{1}) dx$$

$$P(D_{0}|H_{0}) = P(x \in R_{0}|H_{0}) = \int_{R_{0}} f(x|H_{0}) dx$$

$$P(D_{1}|H_{1}) = P(x \in R_{1}|H_{1}) = \int_{R_{1}} f(x|H_{1}) dx$$

$$\bar{P}_{e} = P(H_{0})P(D_{1}|H_{0}) + P(H_{1})P(D_{0}|H_{1})$$



例1:

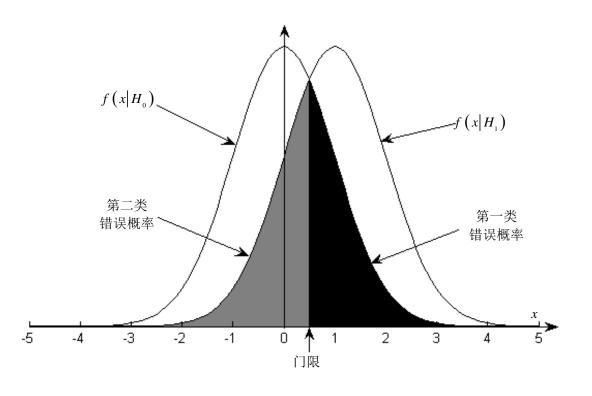
目标回波信号 s(t)=1 ,噪声 $n(t)\sim N(0,1)$,利用单个观测样本进行检测。

$$H_0: x=n$$

$$H_1: x = 1 + n$$

$$f\left(x\middle|H_{1}\right) \underset{H_{0}}{\overset{H_{1}}{\geqslant}} f\left(x\middle|H_{0}\right)$$

$$x \underset{H_{0}}{\overset{H_{1}}{\geqslant}} \frac{1}{2}$$



四类判决概率



3.3.2 最大后验概率准则

二元假设检验模型

$$H_0: x = -A + n$$

$$H_1$$
: $x = A + n$

根据观测样本,选择最可能产生这种观测样本的那个信号 判断为信源输出的信号。

$$P(H_1 \mid x) \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geqslant}} P(H_0 \mid x)$$

• 相应的判决规则为

$$\lambda(x) = \frac{f(x|H_1)}{f(x|H_0)} \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} \frac{P(H_0)}{P(H_1)} = th$$

推导过程:

$$\begin{split} &P\left(H_{i} \middle| x\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} P\left(H_{i} \middle| x \le X \le x + \Delta x\right) \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{P\left(H_{i}\right) P\left(x \le X \le x + \Delta x \middle| H_{i}\right)}{P\left(x \le X \le x + \Delta x\right)} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{P\left(H_{i}\right) \int_{x}^{x + \Delta x} f\left(X \middle| H_{i}\right) dX}{\int_{x}^{x + \Delta x} f\left(X\right) dX} \\ &\approx \frac{P\left(H_{i}\right) f\left(x \middle| H_{i}\right) \Delta x}{f\left(x\right) \Delta x} = \frac{P\left(H_{i}\right) f\left(x \middle| H_{i}\right)}{f\left(x\right)} \end{split}$$



例1解

$$f(x|H_0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{2}\right\}$$

$$f(x|H_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x-1)^2}{2}\right\}$$

$$\lambda(x) = \frac{f(x|H_1)}{f(x|H_0)} = \exp\left\{x - \frac{1}{2}\right\} \stackrel{H_1}{\underset{H_0}{\geq}} \frac{P(H_0)}{P(H_1)}$$

$$x \stackrel{H_1}{\underset{H_0}{\geq}} \frac{1}{2} + \ln\frac{P(H_0)}{P(H_1)} = th'$$

门限, 检验统计量



3.3.3 最小错误概率准则

寻找合适的判决门限 th' 使二元假设检验的统计平均错误概率

$$\overline{P}_{e} = P(H_{0})P(D_{1}|H_{0}) + P(H_{1})P(D_{0}|H_{1})$$

$$= P(H_{0})\int_{th'}^{+\infty} f(x|H_{0})dx + P(H_{1})\int_{-\infty}^{th'} f(x|H_{1})dx$$

达到最小。

即令
$$\frac{d\overline{P}_{e}}{dth'} = -P(H_{0})f(th'|H_{0}) + P(H_{1})f(th'|H_{1}) = 0$$

得判决规则为
$$\lambda(x) = \frac{f(x|H_1)}{f(x|H_0)} \stackrel{H_1}{\gtrless} \frac{P(H_0)}{P(H_1)} = th$$

例2

二元通信系统, 其单样本的二元假设检验为

$$H_0: x = -A + n$$

$$H_1: \quad x = A + n$$

其中A>0 ,噪声 $n \sim N(0,\sigma^2)$, $P(H_1)=P(H_0)=1/2$

求基于最小错误概率准则进行判决的判决规则和最小错误概率。



解

$$x|H_{0} \sim N(-A,\sigma^{2}) \quad x|H_{1} \sim N(A,\sigma^{2})$$

$$x \underset{H_{0}}{\overset{H_{1}}{\geq}} 0$$

$$\bar{P}_{e} = 0.5 \left[P(D_{1} | H_{0}) + P(D_{0} | H_{1}) \right]$$

$$= 0.5 \left[P(x > 0 | H_{0}) + P(x < 0 | H_{1}) \right]$$

$$= 1 - \Phi(A/\sigma)$$

$$\Phi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^{2}/2} dx$$



3. 3. 4 贝叶斯准则

判决是需要付出代价的,引入代价函数 C_{ij} (i, j=0,1)

一般 $C_{10} \geq C_{00}, C_{01} \geq C_{11}$ 则判决所付的平均代价为

$$\bar{C} = P(H_0) \Big[C_{00} P(D_0 | H_0) + C_{10} P(D_1 | H_0) \Big]$$

$$+ P(H_1) \Big[C_{01} P(D_0 | H_1) + C_{11} P(D_1 | H_1) \Big]$$

目标: 寻找合适的判决门限 th', 使平均代价达到最小。



令
$$\frac{d\overline{C}}{dth'} = 0$$
 解得
$$\frac{f(th'|H_1)}{f(th'|H_0)} = \frac{P(H_0)(C_{10} - C_{00})}{P(H_1)(C_{01} - C_{11})}$$

则判决规则为

$$\lambda(x) = \frac{f(x|H_1)}{f(x|H_0)} \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} \frac{P(H_0)(C_{10} - C_{00})}{P(H_1)(C_{01} - C_{11})} = th$$

$$R = R_0 \bigcup R_1$$



$$\overline{C} = P(H_0) \left[C_{00} \int_{R_0} f(x|H_0) dx + C_{10} \int_{R_1} f(x|H_0) dx \right]
+ P(H_1) \left[C_{01} \int_{R_0} f(x|H_1) dx + C_{11} \int_{R_1} f(x|H_1) dx \right]
\exists \mathbb{H} \int_{R_0} f(x|H_0) dx = 1 - \int_{R_1} f(x|H_0) dx
\int_{R_0} f(x|H_1) dx = 1 - \int_{R_1} f(x|H_1) dx
\overline{C} = P(H_0) C_{00} + P(H_1) C_{01}
+ \int_{R_1} \left[P(H_0) \left(C_{10} - C_{00} \right) f(x|H_0) - P(H_1) \left(C_{01} - C_{11} \right) f(x|H_1) \right] dx
\rightarrow \min
R_1 = \left\{ x : P(H_0) \left(C_{10} - C_{00} \right) f(x|H_0) \le P(H_1) \left(C_{01} - C_{11} \right) f(x|H_1) \right\}$$



3. 3. 5 极小极大准则

• 贝叶斯准则要求已知先验概率和各种代价函数;极小极大准则应用于仅仅知道代价函数 C_{ij} (i,j=0,1),而先验概率 $P(H_i)$ (i=0,1) 未知的情况。

极小极大准则: 把使最小平均代价(贝叶斯代价)取得 最大值所对应的概率当作先验概率使用。



设先验概率 $P(H_0) = p$, 则贝叶斯判决规则为

$$\frac{f(x|H_1)}{f(x|H_0)} \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} \frac{p(C_{10} - C_{00})}{(1-p)(C_{01} - C_{11})}$$

贝叶斯代价为

$$\overline{C}_{\min}(p) = p \left\{ C_{00} \left[1 - \alpha(p) \right] + C_{10} \alpha(p) \right\} + (1 - p) \left\{ C_{01} \beta(p) + C_{11} \left[1 - \beta(p) \right] \right\} \\
= C_{00} p + C_{11} (1 - p) + (C_{10} - C_{00}) \alpha(p) p + (C_{01} - C_{11}) \beta(p) (1 - p)$$



当先验概率 p 未知时,按照推测的先验概率 $(p_1, 1-p_1)$ 来设计贝叶斯检验,判决规则为

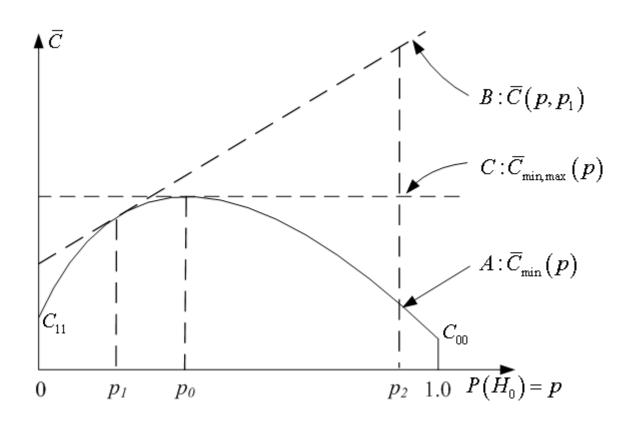
$$\frac{f(x|H_1)}{f(x|H_0)} \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} \frac{p_1(C_{10} - C_{00})}{(1 - p_1)(C_{01} - C_{11})}$$

此时判决所付的平均代价

$$\overline{C}(p, p_1) = C_{00} p + C_{11}(1-p) + (C_{10} - C_{00})\alpha(p_1) p
+ (C_{01} - C_{11})\beta(p_1)(1-p)$$



\bar{C}_{\min} 以及 $\bar{C}(p,p_1)$ 与 p 的关系曲线



$$\bar{C}(p,p_1) \ge \bar{C}_{\min}(p)$$

推测值 p_0 的求解

• 方法一 贝叶斯曲线 $\bar{C}_{\min}(p)$ 取极大值: $\frac{dC_{\min}(p)}{dp}\bigg|_{p=p_o}=0$

• 方法二 直线 $\bar{C}(p,p_1)$ 斜率等于零: $\frac{\partial \bar{C}(p,p_1)}{\partial p}\bigg|_{p_1=p_0}=0$

得
$$C_{10}\alpha(p_0) + C_{00}\left[1 - \alpha(p_0)\right] = C_{01}\beta(p_0) + C_{11}\left[1 - \beta(p_0)\right]$$
 (极小极大方程)



3.3.6 纽曼-皮尔逊准则

纽曼-皮尔逊准则是在先验概率和代价都难以确定的情况下处理假设检验问题的有效准则。

• 在保证虚警概率小于等于某一给定值 $(P_{fa} \le \alpha_0)$ 的约束条件下,使检测概率 P_D 最大。其表示形式为

$$\max P(D_1 | H_1) \quad \text{s.t. } P(D_1 | H_0) = \alpha_0$$



采用拉格朗日待定系数法

$$\mathcal{L} = P(D_0 | H_1) + \mu P(D_1 | H_0)$$

类比平均代价,

$$\stackrel{\square}{=} \begin{cases} C_{00} = C_{11} = 0 \\ P(H_1)C_{01} = 1 \\ P(H_0)C_{10} = \mu \end{cases} \quad \overline{C} = L$$

可得相应的判决规则:

$$\frac{f\left(x\middle|H_{1}\right)}{f\left(x\middle|H_{0}\right)} \underset{H_{0}}{\overset{H_{1}}{\geqslant}} \mu = th$$

门限 th 由 $P_{fa} = \alpha_0$ 确定。

例3

对于单样本的雷达检测问题,有

$$H_0: x=n$$

$$H_1: x = 1 + n$$

其中噪声 $n \sim N(0,1)$,给定虚警概率 $\alpha_0 = 10^{-3}$ 。请求纽曼 –皮尔逊准则的判决规则和检测概率。



解

$$x | H_{0} \sim N(0,1) \qquad x | H_{1} \sim N(1,1)$$

$$x \underset{H_{0}}{\stackrel{H_{1}}{\geq}} \ln(th) + \frac{1}{2} \stackrel{\triangle}{=} th'$$

$$P(D_{1} | H_{0}) = \int_{th'}^{+\infty} f(x | H_{0}) dx$$

$$= \int_{th'}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}\right\} dx = 1 - \Phi(th') = \alpha$$

$$th' = \Phi^{-1}(1-\alpha)$$

$$P_{D} = P(D_{1} | H_{1}) = \int_{th'}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x-1)^{2}}{2}\right\} dx = 1 - \Phi(th'-1)$$



3. 3. 7 似然比检验

前面几种准则下的判决规则都具有如下形式:

$$\lambda(x) = \frac{f(x|H_1)}{f(x|H_0)} \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} th$$

其中判决门限由具体的判决准则来确定。

- 似然比 λ(x)
- 与门限作比较的变量称为检验统计量
- 似然比检验 $\lambda(x) \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} th$ 似然比检验的对数形式 $\ln \lambda(x) \underset{\overset{H_1}{\geq}}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} \ln th$

几种判决准则的门限值

• 最大后验概率准则/最小错误概率准则: $th = P(H_0)/P(H_1)$

• 贝叶斯平均风险最小准则: $th = \frac{P(H_0)(C_{10} - C_{00})}{P(H_1)(C_{01} - C_{11})}$

• 极小极大准则: $th = \frac{p_0(C_{10} - C_{00})}{(1 - p_0)(C_{01} - C_{11})}$

• 纽曼-皮尔逊准则: th 由给定的虚警概率确定。



3.4 统计判决准则的推广

- 3. 4. 1 M元假设检验
- 3.4.2 多样本假设检验
- 3.4.3 序贯检验
- 3. 4. 4 复合假设检验



3. 4. 1 M元假设检验

M元假设下的贝叶斯检验

- M 种假设 H_0, H_1, \dots, H_{M-1} , 先验概率 $P(H_0), P(H_1), \dots, P(H_{M-1})$ 代价函数 C_{ij} $(i, j = 0, 1, \dots, M-1)$, 则统计判决付出的平均代价为: $\bar{C} = \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} C_{ij} P(D_i | H_j) P(H_j)$
- M 元假设下的贝叶斯检验就是根据使平均风险最小的准则,将观测空间 \mathbb{R} 划分为互斥的 \mathbb{R}_i $(i=0,1,\cdots,M-1)$ 。
- 当 $x \in \mathbb{R}_i$,则判 H_i 为真。



$$\begin{split} & \bar{C} = \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} C_{ij} P(D_i | H_j) P(H_j) \\ & = \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} P(H_i) C_{ii} \int_{R_i} f(x | H_i) dx + \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \sum_{j=0, j \neq i}^{M-1} P(H_j) C_{ij} \int_{R_i} f(x | H_j) dx \\ & = \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} P(H_i) C_{ii} \left[1 - \sum_{j=0, j \neq i}^{M-1} \int_{R_j} f(x | H_i) dx \right] \\ & + \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \sum_{j=0, j \neq i}^{M-1} P(H_j) C_{ij} \int_{R_i} f(x | H_j) dx \end{split}$$

 $= \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} P(H_i) C_{ii} + \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \int_{R_i} \sum_{i=0, i \neq i}^{M-1} P(H_j) (C_{ij} - C_{jj}) f(x|H_j) dx$



定义

$$I_{i}(x) = \sum_{j=0, j\neq i}^{M-1} P(H_{j})(C_{ij} - C_{jj}) f(x|H_{j})$$

则贝叶斯判决规则为

$$\mathbb{R}_{i} = \{x : I_{i}(x) \leq I_{k}(x), k = 0, 1, \dots, M - 1, k \neq i\}$$

$$I_i(x) \stackrel{H_i}{\leq} I_k(x), k = 0, 1, \dots, M-1, k \neq i$$



• 令 $C_{ii} = 0, C_{ij} = 1$,贝叶斯判决规则退化成最小错误概率准则或最大后验概率准则下的判决规则。

$$\begin{split} I_{i}(x) &= \sum_{j=0, j \neq i}^{M-1} P(H_{j}) f(x|H_{j}) = \sum_{j=0, j \neq i}^{M-1} P(H_{j}) \frac{P(H_{j}|x) f(x)}{P(H_{j})} \\ &= \sum_{j=0, j \neq i}^{M-1} P(H_{j}|x) f(x) = \left[1 - P(H_{i}|x)\right] f(x) \\ & \text{ P}\left(H_{i}|x\right)^{H_{i}} P(H_{k}|x), k = 0, 1, \dots, M-1, k \neq i \end{split}$$

• 进一步:
$$\lambda(x) = \frac{f(x|H_i)}{f(x|H_k)} \ge \frac{P(H_k)}{P(H_i)}, j = 0, 1, \dots, M-1, k \neq i$$

3.4.2 多样本假设检验

多样本假设检验模型

$$H_0: x_i = A_0 + n_i$$

 $H_1: x_i = A_1 + n_i$ $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$

• 记 $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N \end{bmatrix}^T$ 。 贝叶斯判决的目标是将N维观测空间划分为互斥的 $\mathbb{R}_0^N, \mathbb{R}_1^N$ 两个区域,使平均代价 \bar{C} 达到最小。



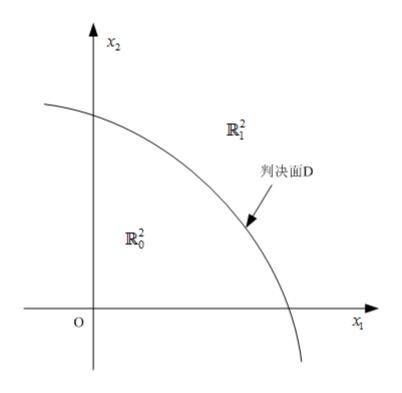
$$\begin{split} \overline{C} &= P(H_0) \left[C_{00} \int \cdots \int_{R_0^N} f(\mathbf{x} | H_0) d\mathbf{x} + C_{10} \int \cdots \int_{R_1^N} f(\mathbf{x} | H_0) d\mathbf{x} \right] \\ &+ P(H_1) \left[C_{01} \int \cdots \int_{R_0^N} f(\mathbf{x} | H_1) d\mathbf{x} + C_{11} \int \cdots \int_{R_1^N} f(\mathbf{x} | H_1) d\mathbf{x} \right] \\ &= C_{00} P(H_0) + C_{01} P(H_1) \\ &+ \int \cdots \int_{R_1^N} \left[P(H_0) \left(C_{10} - C_{00} \right) f(\mathbf{x} | H_0) - P(H_1) \left(C_{01} - C_{11} \right) f(\mathbf{x} | H_1) \right] d\mathbf{x} \end{split}$$

判决规则为

$$\lambda(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{f(\mathbf{x}|H_1)}{f(\mathbf{x}|H_0)} = \frac{f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N|H_1)}{f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N|H_0)} \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} = \frac{P(H_0)(C_{10} - C_{00})}{P(H_1)(C_{01} - C_{11})} = th$$



双样本检测下二维观测空间的判决域划分示意图



判决面的方程式为: $\lambda(\mathbf{x}) = th$



纽曼-皮尔逊准则 $\max P(D_1 | H_1)$ s.t. $P(D_1 | H_0) = \alpha_0$

即

$$\lambda(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{f(\mathbf{x}|H_1)}{f(\mathbf{x}|H_0)} \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geqslant}} \mu = th$$

门限 th 由下式确定

$$P(D_1 | H_0) = \int_{th} f(\lambda(\mathbf{x}) | H_0) d\lambda = \alpha_0$$

在N维观测空间中有一系列判决面可以满足虚警概率的约束条件,从众多的判决面中找出一个使检测概率达到最大值的判决面。

例4

对于二元通信系统中的多样本检测问题,有

$$H_0: x_i = -A + n_i$$

 $H_1: x_i = A + n_i$ $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$

假定 $P(H_0)=P(H_1)=1/2$,噪声 $n_i\sim N(0,\sigma^2)$ 且相互独立。

请分析基于最小平均错误概率准则下的系统检测性 能。



解

$$f(\mathbf{x}|H_{1}) = \prod_{i=1}^{N} f(x_{i}|H_{1}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma^{2})^{N/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_{i} - A)^{2}\right\}$$

$$f(\mathbf{x}|H_{0}) = \prod_{i=1}^{N} f(x_{i}|H_{0}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma^{2})^{N/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_{i} + A)^{2}\right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma^{2})^{N/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_{i} - A)^{2}\right\} \underset{H_{0}}{\overset{H_{1}}{=}} \frac{P(H_{0})}{P(H_{1})} = 1$$

$$\overline{x} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i} \underset{H_{0}}{\overset{H_{1}}{=}} 0$$



$$\overline{x} | H_1 \sim N\left(A, \frac{\sigma^2}{N}\right) \qquad \overline{x} | H_0 \sim N\left(-A, \frac{\sigma^2}{N}\right)$$

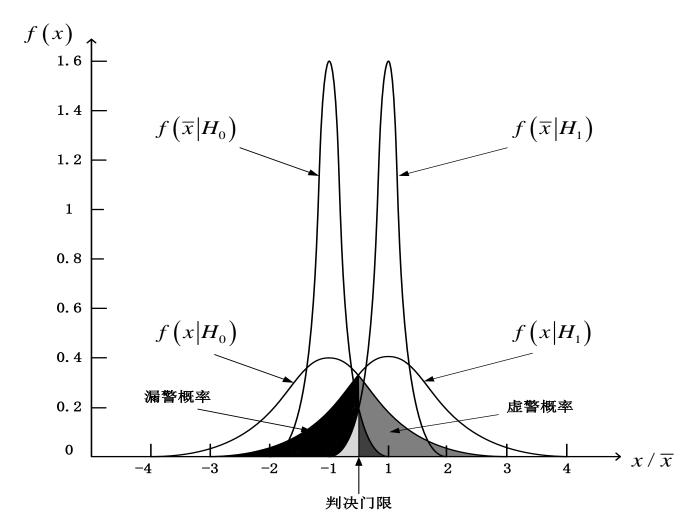
$$\overline{P}_e = \frac{1}{2} \left[P(D_1 | H_0) + P(D_0 | H_1) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[P(\overline{x} > 0 | H_0) + P(\overline{x} < 0 | H_1) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left[1 - \Phi\left(\frac{A}{\sqrt{\sigma^2/N}}\right) \right] + \Phi\left(\frac{-A}{\sqrt{\sigma^2/N}}\right) \right\} = 1 - \Phi\left(\sqrt{\frac{NA^2}{\sigma^2}}\right)$$

中国科学技术大学

多样本与单样本下的性能比较



增加观测样本数使得检验统计量中的信噪比增强, "累积"技术

例5

对于4元多样本检测问题:

$$H_0: x_i = -2 + n_i$$
 $H_1: x_i = -1 + n_i$
 $H_2: x_i = 1 + n_i$
 $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$
 $H_3: x_i = 2 + n_i$

其中 $n_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ 且相互独立,各种假设出现的概率彼此相等。请分析基于最小平均错误概率准则下的检测性能。



解
$$f(\mathbf{x}|H_{k}) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^{2}}\right)^{N/2} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}}\sum_{i=1}^{N}(x_{i}-m_{k})^{2}\right\}$$

$$\frac{f(\mathbf{x}|H_{i})}{f(\mathbf{x}|H_{j})} \stackrel{H_{i}}{\geq} \frac{P(H_{j})}{P(H_{i})} = 1 \quad i, j = 0, 1, 2, 3 \quad j \neq i$$

$$f(\mathbf{x}|H_{i}) \stackrel{H_{i}}{\geq} f(\mathbf{x}|H_{j})$$

$$\exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}}\sum_{i=1}^{N}(x_{i}-m_{k})^{2}\right\} = \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N}x_{i}^{2}-2\sum_{i=1}^{N}x_{i}m_{k}+Nm_{k}^{2}\right)\right\}$$

判决规则:
$$\overline{x} < -1.5$$
判为 H_0 , $-1.5 \le \overline{x} < 0$ 判为 H_1 , $\overline{x} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i$

$$0 \le \overline{x} \le 1.5$$
判为 H_2 , $\overline{x} > 1.5$ 判为 H_3



$$\overline{x} \mid H_i \sim N(m_i, \sigma^2/N)$$

$$\overline{P}_e = \sum_{i, j \neq i} \sum_{i, j \neq i} P(D_i \mid H_i) / 4 = \sum_{i} \left[1 - P(D_i \mid H_i) \right] / 4$$



3.4.3 序贯检测

- 序贯检测: 事先不规定样本数而留待实验过程中确定的假设检验方法。
- 二元序贯假设检测:在虚警概率 $P_{fa} \leq \alpha$ 和漏警概率 $P_D \geq 1-\beta$ 的约束下,从所获得的第一个数据序列开始进行似然比检验,若能做出明确判决,检验结束;若不能做出判决,则采用新接收的数据与前面已有的数据按照同样的规则进行联合判决,直至能做出判决为止。



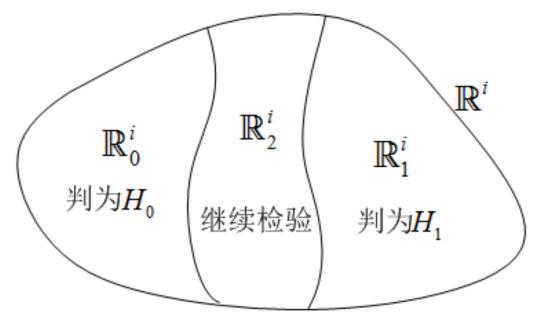
序贯检测的判决规则

$$\begin{cases} \lambda(\mathbf{x}_{i}) \geq th_{1} & \text{判为}H_{1} \\ \lambda(\mathbf{x}_{i}) \leq th_{0} & \text{判为}H_{0} \\ th_{0} < \lambda(\mathbf{x}_{i}) < th_{1} & \text{增加一个样本,重新判决} \end{cases}$$

 $\mathbf{x}_{i} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1}, x_{2}, \cdots, x_{i} \end{bmatrix}^{T} (i = 1, 2, \cdots)$ 为观测样本矢量,i为观测样本数序号,随着判决过程进行不断增加,直至做出判决为止; th_{0}, th_{1} 由给定的虚警概率 α_{0} 和漏警概率 β_{0} 决定。



序贯检测 的判决域



$$R_{1} = \left\{ R_{1}^{1}, R_{1}^{2}, R_{1}^{3}, \cdots \right\}, \quad R_{1}^{i} = \left\{ \mathbf{x}_{i} : \frac{f(\mathbf{x}_{i} | H_{1})}{f(\mathbf{x}_{i} | H_{0})} \ge th_{1} \right\}$$

$$R_{0} = \left\{ R_{0}^{1}, R_{0}^{2}, R_{0}^{3}, \cdots \right\}, \quad R_{0}^{i} = \left\{ \mathbf{x}_{i} : \frac{f(\mathbf{x}_{i} | H_{1})}{f(\mathbf{x}_{i} | H_{0})} \le th_{0} \right\}$$

虚警概率

$$\alpha_{0} = P\left(\lambda\left(\mathbf{x}_{1}\right) \geq th_{1} \middle| H_{0}\right) + P\left(\left(th_{0} < \lambda\left(\mathbf{x}_{1}\right) < th_{1}, \lambda\left(\mathbf{x}_{2}\right) \geq th_{1}\right) \middle| H_{0}\right)$$
$$+ P\left(\left(th_{0} < \lambda\left(\mathbf{x}_{1}\right) < th_{1}, th_{0} < \lambda\left(\mathbf{x}_{2}\right) < th_{1}, \lambda\left(\mathbf{x}_{3}\right) \geq th_{1}\right) \middle| H_{0}\right) + \cdots$$

漏警概率

$$\beta_{0} = P((\lambda(\mathbf{x}_{1}) \leq th_{0})|H_{1}) + P((th_{0} < \lambda(\mathbf{x}_{1}) < th_{1}, \lambda(\mathbf{x}_{2}) \leq th_{0})|H_{1})$$

$$+P((th_{0} < \lambda(\mathbf{x}_{1}) < th_{1}, th_{0} < \lambda(\mathbf{x}_{2}) < th_{1}, \lambda(\mathbf{x}_{3}) \leq th_{0})|H_{1}) + \cdots$$



近似求解方法

$$P_{D} = P(D_{1}|H_{1}) = \int_{\mathbb{R}_{1}^{i}} f(\mathbf{x}_{i}|H_{1}) d\mathbf{x}_{i}$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}_{1}^{i}} \lambda(\mathbf{x}_{i}) f(\mathbf{x}_{i}|H_{0}) d\mathbf{x}_{i} \qquad \rightarrow th_{1} \leq \frac{1 - \beta_{0}}{\alpha_{0}}$$

$$\geq th_{1} \int_{\mathbb{R}_{1}^{i}} f(\mathbf{x}_{i}|H_{0}) d\mathbf{x}_{i} = th_{1}\alpha_{0} \qquad \approx$$

$$\beta_{0} = P(D_{0}|H_{1}) = \int_{\mathbb{R}_{0}^{i}} f(\mathbf{x}_{i}|H_{1}) d\mathbf{x}_{i}$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}_{0}^{i}} \lambda(\mathbf{x}_{i}) f(\mathbf{x}_{i}|H_{0}) d\mathbf{x}_{i} \qquad \rightarrow th_{0} \geq \frac{\beta_{0}}{1 - \alpha_{0}}$$

$$\leq th_{0} \int_{\mathbb{R}_{0}^{i}} f(\mathbf{x}_{i}|H_{0}) d\mathbf{x}_{i} = th_{0} P(D_{0}|H_{0}) \qquad \approx$$



序贯检测的判决门限

$$th_1 \approx \frac{1 - \beta_0}{\alpha_0} \qquad \text{$3 \over $} \ln th_1 \approx \ln \left(\frac{1 - \beta_0}{\alpha_0}\right)$$

$$th_0 \approx \frac{\beta_0}{1 - \alpha_0} \quad \vec{\mathbf{g}} \quad \ln th_0 \approx \ln \left(\frac{\beta_0}{1 - \alpha_0}\right)$$



结束判决所需的平均样本数

$$E\{N\} = E\{N|H_1\}P(H_1) + E\{N|H_0\}P(H_0)$$

其中

$$E\left\{\ln\lambda\left(\mathbf{x}_{N}\right)\middle|H_{0}\right\} = \int_{R_{1}^{N}+R_{0}^{N}}\ln\lambda\left(\mathbf{x}_{N}\right)f\left(\mathbf{x}_{N}\middle|H_{0}\right)d\mathbf{x}_{N}$$

$$\approx \alpha_{0}\ln th_{1} + \left(1-\alpha_{0}\right)\ln th_{0} \approx E\left\{N\middle|H_{0}\right\}E\left\{\ln\lambda\left(x\right)\middle|H_{0}\right\}$$

$$E\left\{\ln\lambda\left(\mathbf{x}_{N}\right)\middle|H_{1}\right\} \approx \left(1-\beta_{0}\right)\ln th_{1} + \beta_{0}\ln th_{0}$$

$$\approx E\left\{N\middle|H_{1}\right\}E\left\{\ln\lambda\left(x\right)\middle|H_{1}\right\}$$

$$E\left\{N\right\} = \frac{\alpha_{0}\ln th_{1} + \left(1-\alpha_{0}\right)\ln th_{0}}{E\left\{\ln\lambda\left(x\right)\middle|H_{0}\right\}}P\left(H_{0}\right) + \frac{\left(1-\beta_{0}\right)\ln th_{1} + \beta_{0}\ln th_{0}}{E\left\{\ln\lambda\left(x\right)\middle|H_{1}\right\}}P\left(H_{1}\right)$$



证明: 当观测样本数趋于无穷时判决一定结束。

假设判决在i 时刻没结束,定义 $C = |\ln th_1| + |\ln th_0|$

$$\begin{split} &P \Big(\ln t h_0 < \ln \lambda \big(x_1 \big) < \ln t h_1 \Big) \leq P \Big(-C < \ln \lambda \big(x_1 \big) < C \Big) \triangleq p \\ &P \Big(\ln t h_0 < \ln \lambda \big(x_1 \big) + \ln \lambda \big(x_2 \big) < \ln t h_1 \Big) \\ &= P \Big(\ln t h_0 < \ln \lambda \big(x_1 \big) < \ln t h_1, \ln t h_0 < \ln \lambda \big(x_1 \big) + \ln \lambda \big(x_2 \big) < \ln t h_1 \Big) \\ &\leq P \Big(-C < \ln \lambda \big(x_1 \big) < C, -C < \ln \lambda \big(x_2 \big) < C \Big) = p^2 \\ &\vdots \\ &P \Big(\ln t h_0 < \ln \lambda \big(x_1 \big) + \ln \lambda \big(x_2 \big) + \dots + \ln \lambda \big(x_i \big) < \ln t h_1 \Big) \leq p^i \xrightarrow{i \to \infty} 0 \end{split}$$



例6

二元假设检验

$$H_0: x_i = n_i$$

 $H_1: x_i = 0.6 + n_i$ $i = 1, 2, \dots$

其中 $n_i \sim N(0,1)$ 的白噪声。先验概率 $P(H_1) = P(H_0)$, 虚 警概率和漏警概率约束为 $\alpha_0 = \beta_0 = 0.05$ 。采用序贯似然比检测,求结束判决所需的平均样本数。



解
$$\ln th_1 \approx 2.944$$
, $\ln th_0 \approx -2.944$
 $\ln \lambda(x) = 0.6(x-0.3)$

$$E\{\ln \lambda(x) \mid H_0\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2(x-1) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{2}\right\} dx = -0.18$$

$$E\left\{\ln\lambda\left(x\right)|H_{1}\right\} = 0.18$$

$$E\{N|H_0\} \approx \frac{\alpha \ln t h_1 + (1-\alpha) \ln t h_0}{E\{\ln \lambda(x)|H_0\}} = 14.72$$

$$E\{N|H_1\} \approx \frac{(1-\beta)\ln th_1 + \beta \ln th_0}{E\{\ln \lambda(x)|H_1\}} = 14.72$$

$$E\{N\} = (14.72 + 14.72) \times 0.5 = 14.72$$



3.4.4 复合假设检验

信号检测中除了由于噪声对观测样本的影响使判决产生了不确定性以外,被检测的信号的一些参量还可能是随机的,称为随机参量信号,对应的检测称为复合假设检验。

二元复合假设检验

- 与 H_0 假设有关的随机参量矢量为 $\Phi = [\phi_1, \phi_2, ..., \phi_m]^T$,先验概率密度函数为 $f_0(\Phi)$,先验概率为 $P(H_0)$,代价函数为 $C_{00}(\Phi), C_{10}(\Phi)$ 。
- 与 H_1 假设有关的随机参量矢量为 $\mathbf{o} = [\theta_1, \theta_2, \cdots, \theta_n]^T$,先验概率密度函数为 $f_1(\mathbf{o})$,先验概率为 $P(H_1)$,代价函数为 $C_{11}(\mathbf{o}), C_{01}(\mathbf{o})$ 。



• 系统判决所付的平均代价:

$$\overline{C} = P(H_0) \int_{(\mathbf{\Phi})} \left[C_{00}(\mathbf{\Phi}) P(D_0 | \mathbf{\Phi}, H_0) + C_{10}(\mathbf{\Phi}) P(D_1 | \mathbf{\Phi}, H_0) \right] f_0(\mathbf{\Phi}) d\mathbf{\Phi}
+ P(H_1) \int_{(\mathbf{\Theta})} \left[C_{01}(\mathbf{\Theta}) P(D_0 | \mathbf{\Theta}, H_1) + C_{11}(\mathbf{\Theta}) P(D_1 | \mathbf{\Theta}, H_1) \right] f_1(\mathbf{\Theta}) d\mathbf{\Theta}
= P(H_0) \int_{(\mathbf{\Phi})} C_{00}(\mathbf{\Phi}) f_0(\mathbf{\Phi}) d\mathbf{\Phi} + P(H_1) \int_{(\mathbf{\Theta})} C_{01}(\mathbf{\Theta}) f_1(\mathbf{\Theta}) d\mathbf{\Theta}
+ \int_{x \in R_1^N} \int_{(\mathbf{\Phi})} P(H_0) \left[C_{10}(\mathbf{\Phi}) - C_{00}(\mathbf{\Phi}) \right] f(\mathbf{x} | \mathbf{\Phi}, H_0) f_0(\mathbf{\Phi}) d\mathbf{\Phi} dx
- \int_{x \in R_1^N} \int_{(\mathbf{\Theta})} P(H_1) \left[C_{01}(\mathbf{\Theta}) - C_{11}(\mathbf{\Theta}) \right] f(\mathbf{x} | \mathbf{\Theta}, H_1) f_1(\mathbf{\Theta}) d\mathbf{\Theta} dx$$



基于贝叶斯准则的判决规则:

$$\lambda\left(\mathbf{x}\right) = \frac{\int_{\left(\mathbf{\Theta}\right)} \left[C_{01}\left(\mathbf{\Theta}\right) - C_{11}\left(\mathbf{\Theta}\right)\right] f\left(\mathbf{x}\middle|\mathbf{\Theta}, H_{1}\right) f_{1}\left(\mathbf{\Theta}\right) d\mathbf{\Theta}}{\int_{\left(\mathbf{\Phi}\right)} \left[C_{10}\left(\mathbf{\Phi}\right) - C_{00}\left(\mathbf{\Phi}\right)\right] f\left(\mathbf{x}\middle|\mathbf{\Phi}, H_{0}\right) f_{0}\left(\mathbf{\Phi}\right) d\mathbf{\Phi}} \underset{H_{0}}{\overset{H_{1}}{\geq}} \frac{P\left(H_{0}\right)}{P\left(H_{1}\right)} = th$$

若各类代价函数 C_{ii} 与随机参量矢量 Φ 和 Θ 无关,则

$$\lambda\left(\mathbf{x}\right) = \frac{\int_{\left(\mathbf{\Theta}\right)} f\left(\mathbf{x}\middle|\mathbf{\Theta}, H_{1}\right) f_{1}\left(\mathbf{\Theta}\right) d\mathbf{\Theta}}{\int_{\left(\mathbf{\Phi}\right)} f\left(\mathbf{x}\middle|\mathbf{\Phi}, H_{0}\right) f_{0}\left(\mathbf{\Phi}\right) d\mathbf{\Phi}} \underset{H_{0}}{\overset{H_{1}}{\geq}} \frac{\left(C_{10} - C_{00}\right) P\left(H_{0}\right)}{\left(C_{01} - C_{11}\right) P\left(H_{1}\right)} = th$$

$$\lambda(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{f(\mathbf{x}|H_1)}{f(\mathbf{x}|H_0)} \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} th$$



• $C_{00} = C_{11} = 0$, $C_{10} = C_{01} = 1$,则基于最小错误概率准则和最大后验概率准则的判决规则:

$$\lambda\left(\mathbf{x}\right) = \frac{\int_{\left(\mathbf{\Theta}\right)} f\left(\mathbf{x}\middle|\mathbf{\Theta}, H_{1}\right) f_{1}\left(\mathbf{\Theta}\right) d\mathbf{\Theta}}{\int_{\left(\mathbf{\Phi}\right)} f\left(\mathbf{x}\middle|\mathbf{\Phi}, H_{1}\right) f_{0}\left(\mathbf{\Phi}\right) d\mathbf{\Phi}} \underset{H_{0}}{\overset{H_{1}}{\geq}} \frac{P(H_{0})}{P(H_{1})}$$

• $C_{00} = C_{11} = 0$, $P(H_1)C_{01} = 1$, $P(H_0)C_{10} = th$, 则基于纽曼-皮尔逊准则的判决规则:

$$\lambda(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\int_{(\mathbf{\Theta})} f(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{\Theta}, H_1) f_1(\mathbf{\Theta}) d\mathbf{\Theta}}{\int_{(\mathbf{\Phi})} f(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{\Phi}, H_1) f_0(\mathbf{\Phi}) d\mathbf{\Phi}} \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} th$$

M元复合假设检验

• 与 H_i $(i=0,1,\cdots,M-1)$ 假设有关的随机参量矢量为 $\mathbf{\Theta}_i$,先验概率密度函数为 $f(\mathbf{\Theta}_i)$,先验概率为 $P(H_i)$,代价函数为 $C_{ij}(\mathbf{\Theta}_j)$

• 系统判决所付的平均代价:

$$\overline{C} = \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} P(H_j) \int_{(\mathbf{\Theta}_j)} C_{ij} (\mathbf{\Theta}_j) P(D_i | \mathbf{\Theta}_j, H_j) f(\mathbf{\Theta}_j) d\mathbf{\Theta}_j$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} P(H_j) \int_{(\mathbf{\Theta}_j)} \left[\int_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}_i^n} f(\mathbf{x} | \mathbf{\Theta}_j, H_j) C_{ij} (\mathbf{\Theta}_j) d\mathbf{x} \right] f(\mathbf{\Theta}_j) d\mathbf{\Theta}_j$$



定义

$$I_{i}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{j=0, j \neq i}^{M-1} P(H_{j}) \int_{(\mathbf{\Theta}_{j})} f(\mathbf{x} | \mathbf{\Theta}_{j}, H_{j}) \left(C_{ij}(\mathbf{\Theta}_{j}) - C_{jj}(\mathbf{\Theta}_{j}) \right) f(\mathbf{\Theta}_{j}) d\mathbf{\Theta}_{j}$$

基于贝叶斯准则的判决规则:

$$I_i(\mathbf{x}) \stackrel{H_i}{\leq} I_k(\mathbf{x}), k = 0, 1, \dots, M-1, k \neq i$$

即

$$\mathbb{R}_{i}^{N} = \left\{ \mathbf{x} : I_{i}(\mathbf{x}) \leq I_{k}(\mathbf{x}), k = 0, 1, \dots, M - 1, k \neq i \right\}$$



3.5 高斯白噪声中已知信号的检测

- 3.5.1 最佳接收机
- 3.5.2 通信接收机的性能
- 3.5.3 雷达系统的最佳接收机性能
- 3.5.4 匹配滤波器
- 3.5.5 M元通信系统
- 3.5.6 已知信号的分集接收



3.5.1 最佳接收机

二元假设检验问题:

$$H_0: x(t) = s_0(t) + n(t)$$

 $H_1: x(t) = s_1(t) + n(t)$ $0 \le t \le T$

其中 $s_0(t)$ 和 $s_1(t)$ 是确知信号,n(t) 是均值为零、功率谱密度为 $N_0/2$ 的高斯白噪声。在 [0,T] 内对接收信号采样,获得N个观测样本:

$$H_0: x_k = s_{0k} + n_k$$

 $H_1: x_k = s_{1k} + n_k$ $k = 1, 2, \dots, N$



记 $\mathbf{x} = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N]^T$, 其似然比检验为

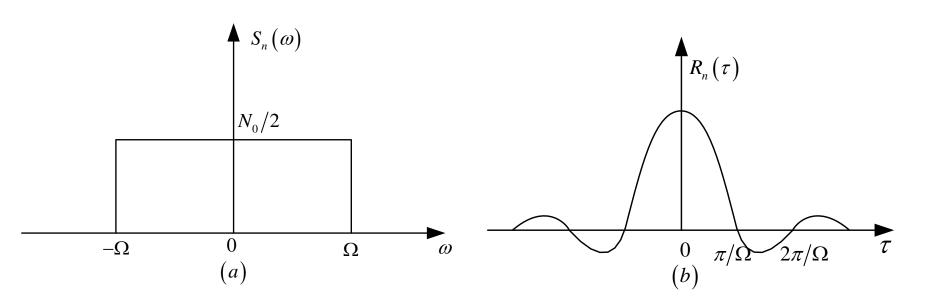
$$\lambda(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N | H_1)}{f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N | H_0)} \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} th$$

如果这N个样本统计独立,则

$$\lambda\left(\mathbf{x}\right) = \frac{\prod_{k=1}^{N} f\left(x_{k} \left| H_{1}\right)\right)_{H_{1}}}{\prod_{k=1}^{N} f\left(x_{k} \left| H_{0}\right)\right)^{H_{0}}} \gtrsim th$$



带限白噪声



$$R_n(\tau) = \frac{N_0 \Omega}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\sin \Omega \tau}{\Omega \tau}$$



当假设为 $H_i(i=0,1)$ 时,样本 x_k 的似然函数为:

$$f\left(x_{k} \mid H_{i}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_{n}}} \exp \left[-\frac{\left(x_{k} - s_{ik}\right)^{2}}{2\sigma_{n}^{2}}\right], \quad \sigma_{n}^{2} = \frac{N_{0}\Omega}{2\pi} = \frac{N_{0}\Omega}{2\Delta t}$$

此时样本矢量的似然函数为:

$$f\left(\mathbf{x}\middle|H_{i}\right) = \prod_{k=1}^{N} f\left(x_{k}\middle|H_{i}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_{n}^{2}}\right)^{N/2} \exp\left[-\sum_{k=1}^{N} \frac{\left(x_{k} - s_{ik}\right)^{2}}{2\sigma_{n}^{2}}\right], N = \frac{T}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Omega T}{\pi}$$

似然比判决规则为:

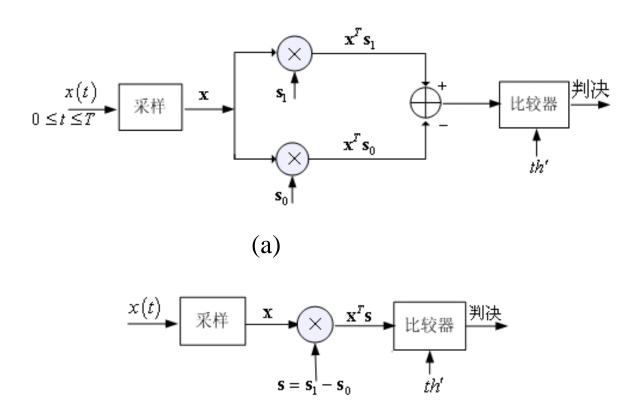
$$\mathbf{x}^{T} \left(\mathbf{s}_{1} - \mathbf{s}_{0} \right) \underset{H_{0}}{\overset{H_{1}}{\geq}} \sigma_{n}^{2} \ln \left(th \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\mathbf{s}_{1}^{T} \mathbf{s}_{1} - \mathbf{s}_{0}^{T} \mathbf{s}_{0} \right) = th'$$

$$\mathbf{s}_{1} = \left[s_{11}, s_{12}, \dots, s_{1N} \right]^{T}, \mathbf{s}_{0} = \left[s_{01}, s_{02}, \dots, s_{0N} \right]^{T}$$

其中



相关接收机



(b)



适合于连续信号检测的最佳接收机

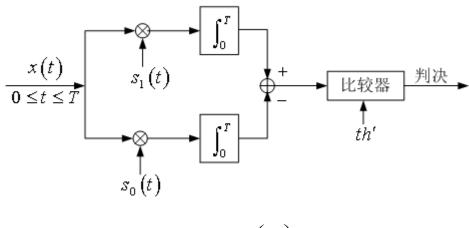
在 H_i 假设下的似然函数

$$f\left(x(t)\middle|H_{i}\right) = \lim_{\substack{N \to +\infty \\ \Delta t \to 0}} f\left(\mathbf{x}\middle|H_{i}\right) = F \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{N_{0}} \int_{0}^{T} \left[x(t) - s_{i}(t)\right]^{2} dt\right\}$$

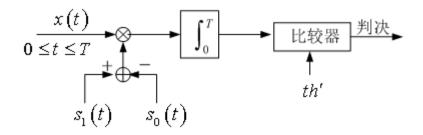
连续信号的似然比判决规则



相关接收机



(a)



(b)



3.5.2 通信接收机的性能

• 通常用平均错误概率来衡量,设计检验统计量

$$G = \int_0^T \left[s_1(t) - s_0(t) \right] x(t) dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \left[s_0^2(t) - s_1^2(t) \right] dt \underset{H_0}{\gtrless} \frac{N_0}{2} \ln \left| \frac{P(H_0)}{P(H_1)} \right|$$

H₀条件下

$$E\{G \mid H_{0}\} = E\left\{\int_{0}^{T} \left[s_{1}(t) - s_{0}(t)\right] \left[s_{0}(t) + n(t)\right] dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{T} \left[s_{0}^{2}(t) - s_{1}^{2}(t)\right] dt\right\}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{T} \left[s_{0}(t) - s_{1}(t)\right]^{2} dt$$

$$Var\{G \mid H_{0}\} = E\left\{\left[G - E\{G \mid H_{0}\}\right]^{2} \mid H_{0}\right\}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{T} \int_{0}^{T} E\{n(t)n(\tau)\} \left[s_{0}(t) - s_{1}(t)\right] \left[s_{0}(\tau) - s_{1}(\tau)\right] dt d\tau$$

$$= \frac{N_{0}}{2} \int_{0}^{T} \left[s_{0}(t) - s_{1}(t)\right]^{2} dt$$



• *H*₁ 条件下

$$E\{G|H_{1}\} = E\left\{\int_{0}^{T} \left[s_{1}(t) - s_{0}(t)\right] \left[s_{1}(t) + n(t)\right] dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{T} \left[s_{0}^{2}(t) - s_{1}^{2}(t)\right] dt\right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{T} \left[s_{0}(t) - s_{1}(t)\right]^{2} dt$$

$$Var\{G|H_{1}\} = E\left\{\left[G - E\{G|H_{1}\}\right]^{2} \middle| H_{1}\right\}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{T} \int_{0}^{T} E\{n(t)n(\tau)\} \left[s_{0}(t) - s_{1}(t)\right] \left[s_{0}(\tau) - s_{1}(\tau)\right] dt d\tau$$

$$= \frac{N_{0}}{2} \int_{0}^{T} \left[s_{0}(t) - s_{1}(t)\right]^{2} dt$$

$$= Var\{G|H_{0}\}$$



定义参数:

$$E = \frac{1}{2} (E_0 + E_1) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^T s_0^2(t) dt + \int_0^T s_1^2(t) dt \right]$$

 E_0 和 E_1 分别表示信号 $s_0(t)$ 和 $s_1(t)$ 的能量, E 表示信号 $s_0(t)$ 和 $s_1(t)$ 的平均能量;

$$\rho = \frac{1}{E} \int_0^T s_0(t) s_1(t) dt$$

 ρ 表示 $s_0(t)$ 和 $s_1(t)$ 的时间互相关系数。

可证明: $|\rho| \le 1$



$$f(G|H_0) = \left[\frac{1}{2\pi N_0 E(1-\rho)}\right]^{1/2} \exp\left\{-\frac{\left[G + E(1-\rho)\right]^2}{2N_0 E(1-\rho)}\right\}$$

$$f(G|H_1) = \left[\frac{1}{2\pi N_0 E(1-\rho)}\right]^{1/2} \exp\left\{-\frac{\left[G - E(1-\rho)\right]^2}{2N_0 E(1-\rho)}\right\}$$

假定通信源的先验概率近似相等,即 $P(H_0) = P(H_1) = \frac{1}{2}$,

$$\overline{P}_{e} = P(D_{1}|H_{0}) = P(D_{0}|H_{1}) = \int_{\alpha/2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^{2}}{2}\right) dx$$

$$= 1 - \Phi(\alpha/2) = 1 - \Phi\left(\sqrt{(1-\rho)E/N_{0}}\right)$$

最佳二元通信系统

相干相移键控系统(CPSK)

• 在 [0,T] 内可能发射信号

$$s_0(t) = A \sin \omega_c t$$

$$s_1(t) = A \sin (\omega_c t + \pi) = -A \sin \omega_c t$$

$$0 \le t \le T$$

• 判决规则

$$\int_0^T x(t) s_1(t) dt \underset{H_0}{\gtrless} 0$$

• 平均错误概率

$$\bar{P}_{e} = 1 - \Phi\left(\sqrt{2E/N_{0}}\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(\sqrt{2E_{1}/N_{0}}\right)$$

相干频移键控系统(CFSK)

• 在[0,T]内可能发射信号

$$s_0(t) = A \sin \omega_0 t$$

$$s_1(t) = A \sin \omega_1 t$$

$$0 \le t \le T$$

• 判决规则

$$\int_0^T \left[s_1(t) - s_0(t) \right] x(t) dt \underset{H_0}{\gtrless} 0$$

• 平均错误概率

$$\overline{P}_{e} = 1 - \Phi\left(\sqrt{E/N_{0}}\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(\sqrt{E_{1}/N_{0}}\right)$$

开关载波键控系统(OOK)

• 在 [0,T] 内可能发射信号

$$s_0(t) = 0$$

$$s_1(t) = B \sin \omega_c t$$

$$0 \le t \le T$$

• 判决规则

$$\int_{0}^{T} x(t) s_{1}(t) dt \underset{H_{0}}{\gtrless} \frac{1}{2} E_{1}$$

• 平均错误概率

$$\overline{P}_e = 1 - \Phi\left(\sqrt{E/N_0}\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(\sqrt{E_1/2N_0}\right)$$



3.5.3 雷达系统的最佳接收机性能

两种假设

$$H_0: x(t) = n(t)$$

$$H_1: x(t) = s(t) + n(t)$$

$$0 \le t \le T$$

其中 n(t) 是零均值,功率谱密度为 $N_0/2$ 的高斯白噪声。

• 判决规则

$$\int_0^T s(t)x(t)dt \underset{H_0}{\gtrless} th'$$

其中

$$th' = \frac{N_0}{2} \ln th + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T s^2(t) dt$$

• 定义检验统计量

$$G = \int_0^T s(t)x(t)dt$$

$$G|H_0 \sim N\left(0, \frac{N_0 E_1}{2}\right), \quad G|H_1 \sim N\left(E_1, \frac{N_0 E_1}{2}\right)$$

虚警概率

$$P_{fa} = \int_{th'}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi N_0 E_1}} \exp\left(-\frac{G^2}{N_0 E_1}\right) dG = \int_{\eta}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right) dx$$
$$= 1 - \Phi(\eta) = \alpha$$

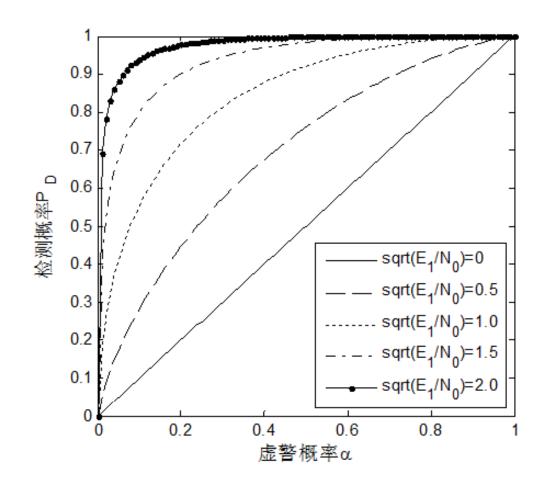
检测概率

$$P_{D} = \int_{th'}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi N_{0} E_{1}}} \exp \left[-\frac{\left(G - E_{1}\right)^{2}}{N_{0} E_{1}} \right] dG = \int_{\eta - \sqrt{2E_{1}/N_{0}}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left(-\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) dx$$

$$= 1 - \Phi \left(\eta - \sqrt{2E_{1}/N_{0}} \right)$$



接收机工作特性(ROC)





3.5.4 匹配滤波器

- 匹配滤波器是基于最大输出信噪比准则的最佳接收机
- 最大输出信噪比准则就是输出信号峰值的瞬时功率与噪声的平均功率之比为最大的准则
- 线性滤波器的输入输出模型

输入:
$$x(t) = s(t) + n(t)$$

输出:
$$y(t) = s_o(t) + n_o(t)$$

其中 s(t) 是确知信号,n(t) 是功率谱密度为 $N_0/2$ 的广义 平稳白噪声。



定义系统输出的峰值信噪比为

$$SNR_{o} = \frac{s_{o}^{2}(t_{0})}{E\{n_{o}^{2}(t)\}} = \frac{\left|\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}S(\omega)H(j\omega)e^{j\omega t_{0}}d\omega\right|^{2}}{\frac{N_{0}}{4\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\left|H(j\omega)\right|^{2}d\omega}$$

利用施瓦兹不等式

$$\left| \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(t) Q(t) dt \right|^{2} \leq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left| F(t) \right|^{2} dt \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left| Q(t) \right|^{2} dt$$

 $(只有当 F(t) = CQ^*(t), C$ 为任意常数,上式等式才成立)



可得信噪比

$$SNR_{o} \leq \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left|S(\omega)\right|^{2} d\omega \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left|H(j\omega)\right|^{2} d\omega}{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{N_{0}}{2} \left|H(j\omega)\right|^{2} d\omega}$$
$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left|S(\omega)\right|^{2} d\omega}{N_{0}/2} = \frac{E}{N_{0}/2}$$

当系统传输函数设计为 $H(j\omega)=CS^*(\omega)e^{-j\omega t_o}$ 且取 C=1 时,系统输出达到最大信噪比为 $\frac{E}{N_o/2}$ 。

匹配滤波器的时域特性

$$h(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left\{H(j\omega)\right\} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S^*(\omega) e^{j\omega(t-t_0)} d\omega = s^*(t_0-t)$$

• 对于实信号 s(t) , 有 $h(t) = s(t_0 - t)$

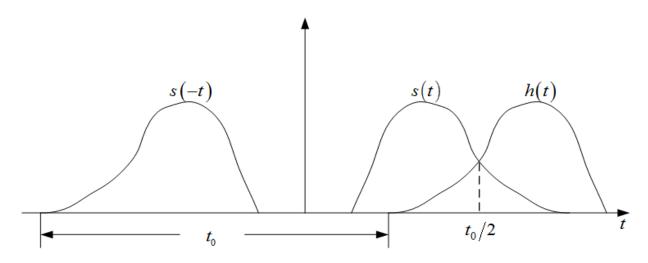


图 3.15 匹配滤波器的冲激响应。

性质

(1) 在所有的线性滤波器中, 匹配滤波器输出信噪比最大,

$$SNR_{o\,\mathrm{max}} = E/(N_0/2)$$
 .

(2)
$$\begin{cases} |H(j\omega)| = |S(\omega)| \\ \varphi_h(\omega) = -\varphi_s(\omega) - \omega t_0 \end{cases}$$
$$s_o(t_0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S(\omega) H(j\omega) e^{j\omega t_0} d\omega / 2\pi = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |S(\omega)|^2 d\omega / 2\pi$$

- (3) 输出信噪比达到最大的时刻 $t_0 \ge T$
- (4) 与 s(t) 匹配的滤波器对 $s_1(t) = As(t-\tau)$ 同样匹配

$$H_1(j\omega) = S_1^*(\omega)e^{-j\omega t_0'} = AS^*(\omega)e^{-j\omega(t_0'-\tau)} = AH(j\omega)e^{-j\omega(t_0'-t_0-\tau)}$$

(5) 匹配滤波器对频移信号不再匹配

$$S_1(\omega) = S(\omega + \omega_0), \quad H_1(j\omega) = S_1^*(\omega)e^{-j\omega t_0}$$

(6) 匹配滤波器的输出信号是输入信号的时间自相关函数

$$s_o(t) = \int_0^T h(\tau) s(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_0^T s(T-\tau) s(t-\tau) d\tau = R_s(T-t)$$

(7) 匹配滤波器和相关器的等效性

$$y(t) = \int_0^T x(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau = \int_0^T x(\tau)s(T-t+\tau)d\tau$$
$$y(t=T) = \int_0^T x(\tau)s(\tau)d\tau$$



3.5.5 M元通信系统

• M元假设检验问题

$$H_i: x(t) = s_i(t) + n(t), \ 0 \le t \le T, \ i = 0, 1, \dots, M-1$$

其中 n(t) 是均值为0、功率谱密度为 $N_0/2$ 的高斯白噪声

$$\rho_{ij} = \int_{0}^{T} s_{i}(t) s_{j}(t) dt = \delta_{ij} \cdot E, \quad \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$P(H_{0}) = P(H_{1}) = \dots = P(H_{M-1}) = \frac{1}{M}$$

基于最小错误概率准则的判决规则为

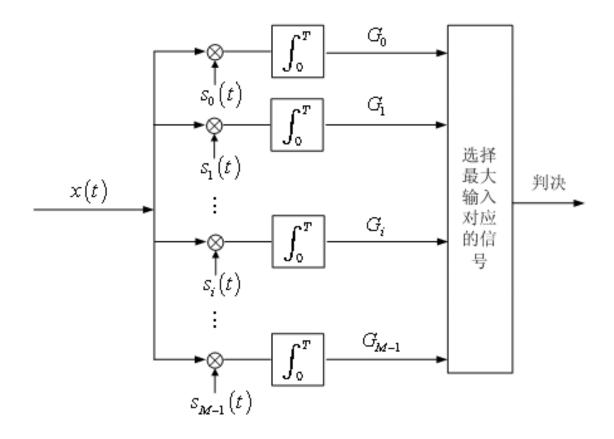
$$\frac{f\left(x(t)\middle|H_{i}\right)}{f\left(x(t)\middle|H_{j}\right)} \stackrel{H_{i}}{\geq} 1, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, M - 1, j \neq i$$

$$f\left(x(t)\middle|H_{j}\right) = F \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{N_{0}} \int_{0}^{T} \left[x(t) - s_{i}(t)\right]^{2} dt\right\}$$

$$\int_{0}^{T} s_{i}(t)x(t) dt \stackrel{H_{i}}{\geq} \int_{0}^{T} s_{j}(t)x(t) dt, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, M - 1, j \neq i$$

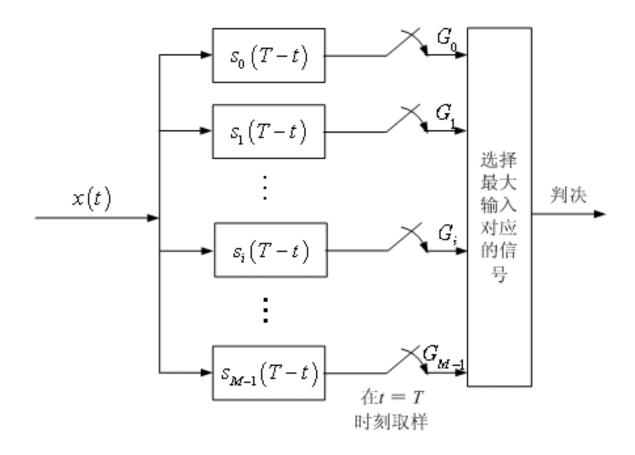


相关接收机





匹配滤波器





M元系统的检测性能

• 以第*i*个相关器输出作为检验统计量

$$G_i = \int_0^T x(t) s_i(t) dt, \ i = 0, 1, \dots, M-1$$

• 平均错误概率为:

$$\begin{split} \overline{P}_{e} &= \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} P_{e} \left(H_{j} \right) P \left(H_{j} \right) = \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \left(1 - P \left(D_{i} \middle| H_{i} \right) \right) P \left(H_{i} \right) \\ P \left(D_{i} \middle| H_{i} \right) &= P \left(G_{0} < G_{i}, \dots, G_{i-1} < G_{i}, G_{i+1} \leq G_{i}, \dots, G_{M-1} < G_{i} \middle| H_{i} \right) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P \left(D_{i} \middle| G_{i} = g, H_{i} \right) f \left(G_{i} = g \middle| H_{i} \right) dg \\ P \left(D_{i} \middle| G_{i} = g, H_{i} \right) \\ &= P \left(G_{0} < g, \dots, G_{i-1} < g, G_{i+1} \leq g, \dots, G_{M-1} < g \middle| G_{i} = g, H_{i} \right) \end{split}$$



• G_i 的统计特性

$$G_i | H_j \sim N \left(E \delta_{ij}, \sigma^2 = \frac{N_0 E}{2} \right)$$

$$Cov \left\{ G_k, G_l | H_j \right\} = 0, \ k \neq l$$

所以

$$P(D_{i}|G_{i} = g, H_{i}) = \left[P(G_{j} < g|G_{i} = g, H_{i})\right]^{M-1}$$

$$= \left[\int_{-\infty}^{g} f(G_{j}|H_{i})dG_{j}\right]^{M-1}, j \neq i$$

• 推得平均错误概率为

$$\overline{P}_{e} = 1 - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^{2}}{2}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{z + \sqrt{2E/N_{0}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{u^{2}}{2}} du \right)^{M-1} dz$$



3.5.6 已知信号的分集接收

利用分集技术可以改善信号检测的性能

- 时间分集
- 频率分集
- 空间分集
- 极化分集



考虑一个多站雷达系统,M部特性一致的雷达接收机在观察时间T内接收信号,记为 $x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_M(t)$,对应的二元假设检验问题为:

$$H_1: x_i(t) = s_i(t) + n_i(t)$$

 $H_0: x_i(t) = n_i(t)$
 $0 \le t \le T, i = 1, 2, \dots, M$

• 似然比判决规则为

$$\lambda\left(\mathbf{x}(t)\right) = \frac{f\left(x_1(t), \dots, x_M(t) \middle| H_1\right)}{f\left(x_1(t), \dots, x_M(t) \middle| H_0\right)} = \prod_{i=1}^{M} \frac{f\left(x_i(t) \middle| H_1\right)}{f\left(x_i(t) \middle| H_0\right)}$$



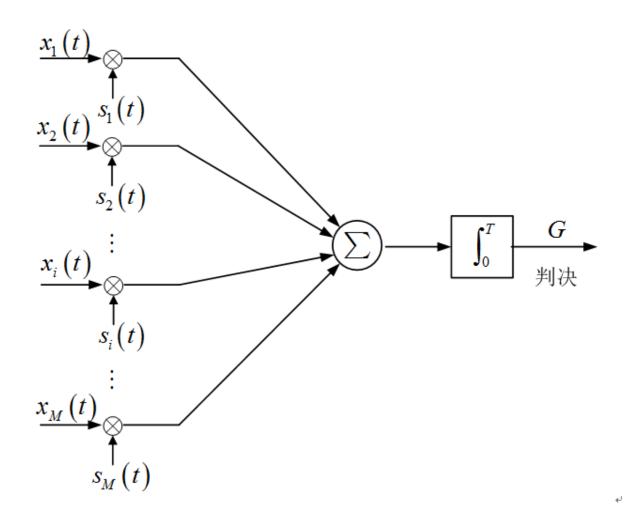
$$\lambda\left(\mathbf{x}(t)\right) = \prod_{i=1}^{M} \lambda\left(x_{i}(t)\right)$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^{M} \exp\left(-\frac{E_{i}}{N_{0}}\right) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{M} \exp\left[\frac{2}{N_{0}} \int_{0}^{T} x_{i}(t) s_{i}(t) dt\right]$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{M} \int_{0}^{T} x_{i}(t) s_{i}(t) dt \underset{H_{0}}{\gtrless} \frac{N_{0}}{2} \left(\ln th + \frac{1}{N_{0}} \sum_{i=1}^{M} E_{i}\right) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} th'$$



相关接收机





• 选择检验统计量为

$$G = \sum_{i=1}^{M} \int_{0}^{T} x_{i}(t) s_{i}(t) dt$$

$$G|H_0 \sim N\left(0, rac{N_0 E_T}{2}
ight), \quad G|H_1 \sim N\left(E_T, rac{N_0 E_T}{2}
ight)$$

• 虚警概率和检测概率分别为:

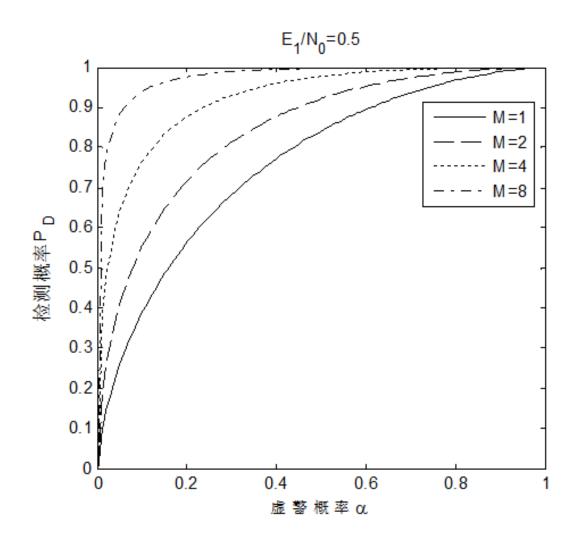
$$P_{fa} = \int_{\eta}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right) dx = 1 - \Phi(\eta)$$

$$P_{D} = \int_{\eta - \sqrt{2E_{T}/N_{0}}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^{2}}{2}\right) dx = 1 - \Phi\left(\eta - \sqrt{2E_{T}/N_{0}}\right)$$

其中
$$E_T = \sum_{i=1}^{M} E_i$$
, $\eta = th'\sqrt{2/N_0 E_T}$



接收机工作特性(ROC)





3.6 高斯色噪中的已知信号的检测

- 3.6.1 预白化方法
- 3.5.2 广义匹配滤波
- 3.6.3 卡亨南-洛维展开
- 3.6.4 高斯色噪声中已知信号的检测
- 3.6.5 性能分析



3. 6. 1 预白化方法

- 将接收信号通过冲激响应为 h(t) 的白化滤波器。
- 问题转化为高斯白噪声中已知信号 $s_1(t)$ 的检测问题,可用相关接收机或匹配滤波器完成。
- 检测过程如下图所示

预白化滤波器 $h_1(t)$ 的构造

- 要使 $n_1(t)$ 为白噪声,要求 $|H_1(\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{S_n(\omega)}$
- 若噪声的功率谱密度 $S_n(\omega)$ 是个有理函数

则有
$$S_n(s) = S_n^+(s) S_n^-(s)$$

其中 $S_n^+(s)$, $S_n^-(s)$ 分别表示所有零极点都在 s 平面的左半

平面(对应正时间函数)和右半平面(对应负时间函数)。

• 有
$$S_n^+(\omega) = S_n^-(-\omega)$$



- 选取 $H_1(\omega) = \frac{1}{S_n^+(\omega)}$,此时 $S_{n_1}(\omega) = S_n(\omega) |H_1(\omega)|^2 = 1$
- 该白化滤波器 $h_1(t)$ 是物理可实现的
- 噪声白化之后,再对信号 $s_1(t)$ 进行匹配滤波。匹配滤波器的传输函数为:

$$H_{2}(\omega) = S_{s_{1}}^{*}(\omega)e^{-j\omega T} = \frac{S^{*}(\omega)}{S_{n}^{-}(\omega)}e^{-j\omega T}$$

• 整个系统传输函数为:

$$H(\omega) = H_1(\omega)H_2(\omega) = \frac{S^*(\omega)}{S_n(\omega)}e^{-j\omega T}$$



3. 6. 2 广义匹配滤波

假定在 $t = t_0$ 时刻输出信号达到峰值,此时滤波器输出的信噪比为

$$SNR_{o} = \frac{s_{o}^{2}(t_{0})}{E\{n_{o}^{2}(t)\}} = \frac{\left|\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}S(\omega)H(j\omega)e^{j\omega t_{0}}d\omega\right|^{2}}{\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}S_{n}(\omega)|H(j\omega)|^{2}d\omega}$$

利用施瓦兹不等式

$$\left| \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(t) Q(t) dt \right|^{2} \leq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left| F(t) \right|^{2} dt \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left| Q(t) \right|^{2} dt$$



此时
$$SNR_{o} \leq \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\left|S\left(\omega\right)\right|^{2}}{S_{n}\left(\omega\right)} d\omega \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_{n}\left(\omega\right) \left|H\left(j\omega\right)\right|^{2} d\omega}{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_{n}\left(\omega\right) \left|H\left(j\omega\right)\right|^{2} d\omega}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\left|S\left(\omega\right)\right|^{2}}{S_{n}\left(\omega\right)} d\omega$$

当
$$H(j\omega) = c \frac{S^{r}(\omega)}{S_{n}(\omega)} e^{-j\omega t_{0}}$$
 时,等式成立。

• 广义匹配滤波器等价于白化滤波器和匹配滤波器的级联。



3.5.3 卡亨南-洛维(K-L)展开

• 归一化正交函数集: 定义域为[0,T] 的函数集

$$\left\{f_{k}\left(t\right),\ k=1,2,\cdots\right\}$$
 ,满足 $\int_{0}^{T}f_{i}\left(t\right)f_{j}^{*}\left(t\right)dt=\delta_{ij}$

• 完备的归一化正交函数集:在 [0,T] 区间内,对任意平方可积函数 g(t),均有

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

或者记为:
$$g(t) = \lim_{N \to +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{N} a_k f_k(t)$$
, $a_k = \int_0^T g(t) f_k^*(t) dt$

- 接收信号模型 x(t) = s(t) + n(t) 其中 n(t) 为零均值相关函数为 $R_n(\tau)$ 的广义平稳高斯噪声。
- 将x(t) 在完备的归一化正交函数集上展开

$$x(t) = \sum_{k} x_k f_k(t), \quad x_k = \int_0^T x(t) f_k^*(t) dt$$

• 系数 x_k 是高斯随机变量,若它们互不相关(即统计独立),可将它们视为观测样本进行信号检测。



$$E\{x_{k}\} = E\{\int_{0}^{T} x(t) f_{k}^{*}(t) dt\} = E\{\int_{0}^{T} s(t) f_{k}^{*}(t) dt\}$$

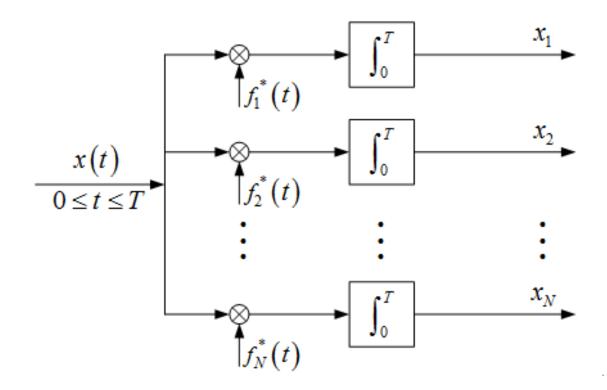
$$E\{(x_{i} - E\{x_{i}\})(x_{j} - E\{x_{j}\})^{*}\} = \int_{0}^{T} \int_{0}^{T} R_{n}(t_{1} - t_{2}) f_{i}^{*}(t_{1}) f_{j}(t_{2}) dt_{1} dt_{2}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_{0}^{T} R_{n}(t_{1} - t_{2}) f_{j}(t_{2}) dt_{2} = \lambda_{j} f_{j}(t_{1}), \quad 0 \le t_{1} \le T$$

$$E\{(x_{i} - E\{x_{i}\})(x_{j} - E\{x_{j}\})^{*}\} = \lambda_{j} \delta_{ij}$$

将接收信号 x(t) 按一组满足上述积分方程的完备归一化正交函数集 $\{f_k(t)\}$ 进行展开,称为卡亨南-洛维展开,其系 x_k 数称为卡亨南-洛维展开系数。

卡亨南-洛维展开系数 $x_k(k=1,2,\cdots)$ 的获取(相关器)





性质

- (1) 齐次积分方程,核函数,本征值,本征函数,厄米特核,对称核,(半)正定核
- (2) 厄米特核对应的本征值是实数
- (3) 实对称核对应的本征函数是个实函数
- (4) 正定核对应的本征值是个正数
- (5) 反核 $\int_0^T R_n^{-1}(t_1-t_2)R_n(t_2-t_3)dt_2 = \delta(t_1-t_3), \quad 0 \le t_1, t_3 \le T$



相关证明

$$(1) R_{n}(t_{1}-t_{2}) = R_{n}^{*}(t_{2}-t_{1})$$

$$\int_{0}^{T} \int_{0}^{T} g^{*}(t_{1})g(t_{2})R_{n}(t_{1}-t_{2})dt_{1}dt_{2} \geq 0$$

$$(2) \int_{0}^{T} R_{n}^{*}(t_{1}-t_{2})f_{j}^{*}(t_{2})dt_{2} = \lambda_{j}^{*}f_{j}^{*}(t_{1}) = \int_{0}^{T} R_{n}(t_{2}-t_{1})f_{j}^{*}(t_{2})dt_{2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{T} \lambda_{j}^{*}f_{j}^{*}(t_{2})f_{i}(t_{2})dt_{2} = \int_{0}^{T} \int_{0}^{T} f_{i}(t_{2})R_{n}(t_{1}-t_{2})f_{j}^{*}(t_{1})dt_{1}dt_{2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{T} \int_{0}^{T} R_{n}(t_{1}-t_{2})f_{i}(t_{2})f_{j}^{*}(t_{1})dt_{2}dt_{1} = \int_{0}^{T} \lambda_{i}f_{i}(t_{1})f_{j}^{*}(t_{1})dt_{1}$$

$$(\lambda_{j}^{*}-\lambda_{i})\int_{0}^{T} f_{j}^{*}(t)f_{i}(t)dt = 0$$

$$(3) \int_{0}^{T} R_{n}(t_{1}-t_{2})f_{j}^{*}(t_{2})dt_{2} = \lambda_{j}f_{j}^{*}(t_{1})$$



$$(4) \int_{0}^{T} \int_{0}^{T} R_{n}(t_{1} - t_{2}) f_{j}(t_{2}) f_{j}^{*}(t_{1}) dt_{2} dt_{1} = \int_{0}^{T} \lambda_{j} f_{j}(t_{1}) f_{j}^{*}(t_{1}) dt_{1} = \lambda_{j}$$

(5)
$$R_n^{-1}(t_1 - t_2) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \lambda_i^{-1} f_i(t_1) f_i^*(t_2)$$



齐次积分的求解:
$$\int_0^T R_n(t-\tau)f_i(\tau)d\tau = \lambda_i f_i(t), 0 \le t \le T$$

假设
$$S_n(\omega) = \frac{N(\omega^2)}{D(\omega^2)}$$

$$\delta(t-\tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp[j\omega(t-\tau)] d\omega$$

对t求二次导:
$$-p^2\delta(t-\tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \omega^2 \exp[j\omega(t-\tau)]d\omega$$

$$N(-p^{2})\delta(t-\tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} N(\omega^{2}) \exp[j\omega(t-\tau)] d\omega$$

$$R_{n}(t-\tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_{n}(\omega) \exp[j\omega(t-\tau)] d\omega$$

$$D(-p^{2})R_{n}(t-\tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} D(\omega^{2})S_{n}(\omega) \exp[j\omega(t-\tau)]d\omega$$



$$N(-p^2)\delta(t-\tau) = D(-p^2)R_n(t-\tau)$$

对齐次积分方程两边求导:

$$\lambda_{i}D(-p^{2})f_{i}(t) = \int_{0}^{T}D(-p^{2})R_{n}(t-\tau)f_{i}(\tau)d\tau$$

$$= \int_{0}^{T}N(-p^{2})\delta(t-\tau)f_{i}(\tau)d\tau = N(-p^{2})f_{i}(t)$$

$$\left[N(-p^{2})-\lambda_{i}D(-p^{2})\right]f_{i}(t) = 0, \quad 0 \le t \le T$$



例7

假设噪声的相关函数为 $R_n(\tau) = \sigma^2 \exp(-k|\tau|)$, $-\infty < \tau < \infty$ 对应的谱密度为 $S_n(\omega) = \frac{2k\sigma^2}{\omega^2 + k^2}$ 。求该有理核的本征值和本征函数。

$$N(-p^{2}) = 2k\sigma^{2}, \quad D(-p^{2}) = k^{2} - \frac{d^{2}}{dt^{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_{i}} \left(2k\sigma^{2} - \lambda_{i}k^{2}\right) f_{i}(t) + \frac{d^{2}}{dt^{2}} f_{i}(t) = 0$$

3.6.4 高斯色噪声中已知信号的检测

二元假设检验问题:

$$H_0: x(t) = s_0(t) + n(t)$$

 $H_1: x(t) = s_1(t) + n(t)$ $0 \le t \le T$

其中 $s_0(t)$ 和 $s_1(t)$ 是已知信号,n(t)是均值为零、自相关函数为 $R_n(\tau)$ 的高斯色噪声。



采用K-L展开系数作为接收信号样本:

$$x(t) = \sum_{k} x_k f_k(t), \quad x_k = \int_0^T x(t) f_k(t) dt$$

其中
$$\int_0^T R_n(t-\tau) f_k(\tau) d\tau = \lambda_k f_k(t), \quad 0 \le t \le T$$

此时的似然比检验为:

$$\lambda(x_{1}, x_{2}, \dots, x_{+\infty}) = \frac{f(x_{1}, x_{2}, \dots, x_{+\infty} | H_{1})}{f(x_{1}, x_{2}, \dots, x_{+\infty} | H_{0})} \underset{H_{0}}{\overset{H_{1}}{\geq}} th$$



$$E\left\{x_{k} \middle| H_{i}\right\} = E\left\{\int_{0}^{T} x(t) f_{k}(t) dt \middle| H_{i}\right\}$$

$$= E\left\{\int_{0}^{T} \left[s_{i}(t) + n(t)\right] f_{k}(t) dt\right\} = \int_{0}^{T} s_{i}(t) f_{k}(t) dt \triangleq s_{ik}$$

$$Cov\left\{x_{k}, x_{j} \middle| H_{i}\right\} = \lambda_{k} \delta_{kj}$$

样本 x_k 的似然函数为:

$$f(x_k | H_i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\lambda_k}} \exp \left[-\frac{(x_k - s_{ik})^2}{2\lambda_k} \right]$$

N个样本的对数似然比为:

$$\ln \lambda(\mathbf{x}) = \ln \prod_{k=1}^{N} \lambda(x_k) = \sum_{k=1}^{N} \frac{1}{2\lambda_k} \left[s_{1k} \left(2x_k - s_{1k} \right) - s_{0k} \left(2x_k - s_{0k} \right) \right]$$

$$\triangleq G_1(N) - G_0(N)$$

$$G_{i} = \lim_{N \to +\infty} G_{i}(N) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\lambda_{k}} s_{ik} \left(2x_{k} - s_{ik}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{s_{ik}}{2\lambda_{k}} \left(2\int_{0}^{T} x(t) f_{k}(t) dt - \int_{0}^{T} s_{i}(t) f_{k}(t) dt \right) = \int_{0}^{T} \left[x(t) - \frac{1}{2} s_{i}(t) \right] \eta_{i}(t) dt$$

$$\eta_i(t) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{S_{ik}}{\lambda_k} f_k(t)$$

对上式两边乘以 $R_n(t-\tau)$ 并积分

$$\int_{0}^{T} \eta_{i}(\tau) R_{n}(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_{0}^{T} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{S_{ik}}{\lambda_{k}} f_{k}(\tau) R_{n}(t-\tau) d\tau = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} S_{ik} f_{k}(t) = S_{i}(t)$$

两边乘以
$$R_n^{-1}(z-t)$$
并积分,可得 $\eta_i(z) = \int_0^T s_i(t) R_n^{-1}(z-t) dt$



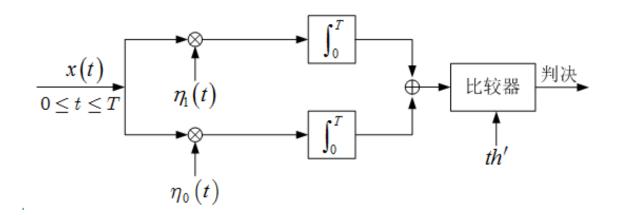
似然比判决规则为 $G_1-G_0 \mathop{\gtrless}_{H_0}^{H_1} \ln th$

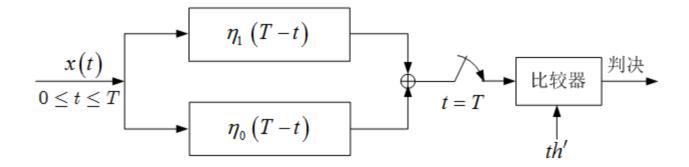
$$\iint_0^T x(t)\eta_1(t)dt - \int_0^T x(t)\eta_0(t)dt \underset{H_0}{\gtrless} th'$$

其中
$$th' = \ln th + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T s_1(t) \eta_1(t) dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T s_0(t) \eta_0(t) dt$$



最佳接收机







3.6.5 性能分析

选择检验统计量:

$$G = \int_{0}^{T} \left[x(t) - \frac{1}{2} s_{1}(t) \right] \eta_{1}(t) dt - \int_{0}^{T} \left[x(t) - \frac{1}{2} s_{0}(t) \right] \eta_{0}(t) dt$$

$$E \left\{ G \middle| H_{1} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{T} s_{1}(t) \eta_{1}(t) dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{T} \left[2s_{1}(t) - s_{0}(t) \right] \eta_{0}(t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{T} \int_{0}^{T} \left[s_{1}(t) - s_{0}(t) \right] R_{n}^{-1}(t - x) \left[s_{1}(x) - s_{0}(x) \right] dt dx \triangleq \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{G}^{2}$$

$$G \middle| H_{0} \sim N \left(-\frac{1}{2} \sigma_{G}^{2}, \sigma_{G}^{2} \right), \quad G \middle| H_{1} \sim N \left(\frac{1}{2} \sigma_{G}^{2}, \sigma_{G}^{2} \right)$$

$$\exists A : C \neq A : C \neq$$

基于最小错误概率准则,判决规则为: $G\geqslant 0$

平均错误概率:

$$\bar{P}_{e} = \int_{\frac{\sigma_{G}}{2}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{z^{2}}{2}\right) dz = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\sigma_{G}}{2}\right)$$

$$\sigma_{G}^{2} = \int_{0}^{T} \int_{0}^{T} \left[s_{1}(t) - s_{0}(t)\right] R_{n}^{-1}(t - x) \left[s_{1}(x) - s_{0}(x)\right] dt dx$$



广义匹配滤波器满足的积分方程

输入 $x(t) = s(t) + n(t), 0 \le t \le T$, 其中是 s(t) 已知信号, n(t) 是均值为0、自相关函数为 $R_n(\tau)$ 的色噪声。考虑物理可实现的滤波器,其输出

$$y(T) = \int_0^T h(\tau) x(T - \tau) d\tau = \int_0^T h(\tau) s(T - \tau) d\tau + \int_0^T h(\tau) n(T - \tau) d\tau$$

$$\stackrel{\triangle}{=} s_o(T) + n_o(T)$$

$$\left(\frac{S}{N}\right)_o = \frac{s_o^2(T)}{E\left\{n_o^2(T)\right\}} \xrightarrow{h(t)} \max$$

$$Q = E\left\{n_o^2(T)\right\} - \mu \ s_o(T)$$

$$= \int_0^T \int_0^T h(z) h(\tau) R_n(\tau - z) d\tau dz - \mu \int_0^T h(\tau) s(T - \tau) d\tau \xrightarrow{h(t)} \min$$



用变分法求解,设 α 为任意乘子, $\xi(x)$ 为定义在 $0 \le t \le T$ 上的任意函数。

$$\begin{split} Q(\alpha) &= \int_0^T \int_0^T \left[h_0(z) + \alpha \, \xi(z)\right] \left[h_0(\tau) + \alpha \, \xi(\tau)\right] R_n(\tau - z) d\tau dz \\ &- \mu \int_0^T \left[h_0(\tau) + \alpha \, \xi(\tau)\right] s \left(T - \tau\right) d\tau \\ &\frac{dQ(\alpha)}{d \, \alpha} = \int_0^T \int_0^T \left[\xi(\tau) \, h_0(z) + \xi(z) \, h_0(\tau) + 2 \, \alpha \, \xi(\tau) \, \xi(z)\right] R_n(\tau - z) d\tau dz \\ &- \mu \int_0^T \xi(\tau) \, s \left(T - \tau\right) d\tau \\ &\frac{dQ(\alpha)}{d \, \alpha} \bigg|_{\alpha = 0} = \int_0^T \int_0^T \left[\xi(\tau) \, h_0(z) + \xi(z) \, h_0(\tau)\right] R_n(\tau - z) d\tau dz - \mu \int_0^T \xi(\tau) \, s \left(T - \tau\right) d\tau = 0 \\ &\int_0^T \xi(\tau) \left[\int_0^T h_0(z) \, R_n(\tau - z) \, dz - \frac{\mu}{2} \, s \left(T - \tau\right)\right] d\tau = 0 \\ &\int_0^T h_0(z) \, R_n(\tau - z) \, dz = \frac{\mu}{2} \, s \left(T - \tau\right), \quad 0 \le \tau \le T \end{split}$$



3.7 高斯白噪声中随机参量信号的检测

- 3.7.1 随机相位信号
- 3.7.2 随机相位、随机振幅信号
- 3.7.3 随机相位、随机频率信号
- 3.7.4 随机相位、随机到达时间信号
- 3.7.5 非相干频移键控信号
- 3.7.6 分集信号
- 3.7.7 本征滤波器



3.7.1 随机相位信号

二元假设检验问题:

$$H_0: x(t) = n(t)$$

$$H_1: x(t) = A \sin(\omega_c t + \theta) + n(t)$$

$$0 \le t \le T$$

其中 n(t) 是均值为零、功率谱密度为 $N_0/2$ 的高斯白噪声,信号幅度A和中心频率 ω_c 是常数,且 $2\pi/\omega_c \ll T$,信号相位 Θ 是均匀分布的随机变量。

$$f(\theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi}, \quad 0 \le \theta < 2\pi$$



似然比检验为

$$\lambda(x(t)) = \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} f(x(t)|\theta, H_1) f(\theta) d\theta}{f(x(t)|H_0)} \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} th$$

$$\lambda(x(t)) = \frac{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^T \left[x(t) - A\sin\left(\omega_c t + \theta\right)\right]^2 dt\right\} d\theta}{\exp\left[-\frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^T x(t)^2 dt\right]}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^T \left[A^2 \sin^2\left(\omega_c t + \theta\right) - 2x(t) A\sin\left(\omega_c t + \theta\right)\right] dt\right\} d\theta}$$

$$= \exp\left(-\frac{A^2 T}{2N_0}\right) \int_0^{2\pi} \exp\left[\frac{2A}{N_0} \int_0^T x(t) \sin\left(\omega_c t + \theta\right) dt\right] \frac{d\theta}{2\pi}$$



$$\int_{0}^{T} x(t) \sin(\omega_{c}t + \theta) dt = \int_{0}^{T} x(t) [\sin \omega_{c}t \cos \theta + \cos \omega_{c}t \sin \theta] dt$$

$$= \cos \theta \int_{0}^{T} x(t) \sin \omega_{c}t dt + \sin \theta \int_{0}^{T} x(t) \cos \omega_{c}t dt$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a = q \sin \theta_{0} = \int_{0}^{T} x(t) \cos \omega_{c}t dt$$

$$b = q \cos \theta_{0} = \int_{0}^{T} x(t) \sin \omega_{c}t dt$$

$$q^{2} = \left[\int_{0}^{T} x(t) \sin \omega_{c}t dt\right]^{2} + \left[\int_{0}^{T} x(t) \cos \omega_{c}t dt\right]^{2}$$

$$\lambda(x(t)) = \exp\left(-\frac{A^{2}T}{2N_{0}}\right) \int_{0}^{2\pi} \exp\left[\frac{2Aq}{N_{0}} \cos(\theta - \theta_{0})\right] \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} = \exp\left(-\frac{A^{2}T}{2N_{0}}\right) I_{0}\left(\frac{2Aq}{N_{0}}\right)$$



等效的判决规则为

$$I_0 \left(\frac{2Aq}{N_0} \right)_{H_0}^{H_1} th \cdot \exp \left(\frac{A^2T}{2N_0} \right)$$

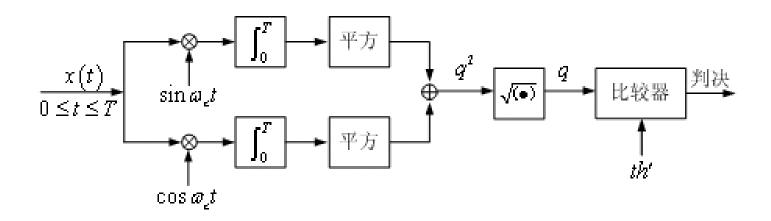
进一步简化为

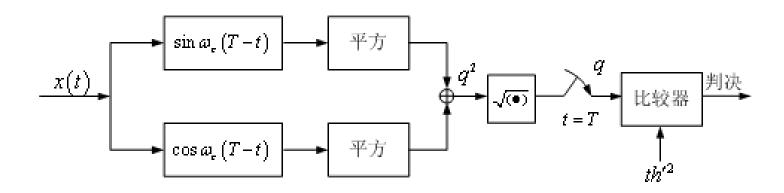
$$q \underset{H_0}{\gtrless} th' \quad or \quad q^2 \underset{H_0}{\gtrless} th'^2$$

$$\exp\left(-\frac{A^2T}{2N_0}\right) I_0\left(\frac{2Ath'}{N_0}\right) = th$$



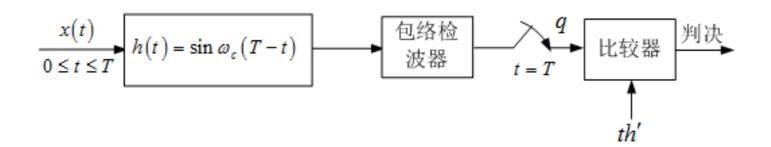
最佳接收机——正交接收机







等效形式——非相干匹配滤波器



将信号通过与 $A\sin(\omega_c t + \theta)$ 相匹配的滤波器, 其输出包络为 A(t)

$$h(t) = A \sin\left[\omega_c(T - t) + \theta\right]$$

$$y(t) = \int_0^t x(\tau)h(t - \tau)d\tau = \int_0^t x(\tau)\sin\left[\omega_c(T - t + \tau) + \theta\right]d\tau$$

$$= \sin\left[\omega_c(T - t) + \theta\right]\int_0^t x(\tau)\cos\omega_c\tau d\tau + \cos\left[\omega_c(T - t) + \theta\right]\int_0^t x(\tau)\sin\omega_c\tau d\tau$$

$$A(T) = \sqrt{\left[\int_0^T x(t)\sin\omega_ct dt\right]^2 + \left[\int_0^T x(t)\cos\omega_ct dt\right]^2} = q$$



正交接收机的性能分析

$$q = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \mathop{\gtrless}_{H_0}^{H_1} th'$$

$$E\{a|\theta, H_1\} = E\{\int_0^T \left[A\sin(\omega_c t + \theta) + n(t)\right]\cos(\omega_c t) dt\} \approx \frac{AT}{2}\sin\theta$$

$$E\{b|\theta, H_1\} = E\{\int_0^T \left[A\sin\left(\omega_c t + \theta\right) + n(t)\right] \sin\omega_c t dt\} \approx \frac{AT}{2}\cos\theta$$

$$Var\left\{a\middle|\theta,H_{1}\right\} = E\left\{\int_{0}^{T} \int_{0}^{T} n(t)n(\tau)\cos\omega_{c}t\cos\omega_{c}\tau dt d\tau\right\} = \frac{N_{0}}{2} \int_{0}^{T} \cos^{2}\omega_{c}t dt$$

$$\approx \frac{N_0 T}{4} = Var\{b|\theta, H_1\}$$

$$Cov\{a,b|\theta,H_1\} = E\{\int_0^T n(t)\cos\omega_c t dt \cdot \int_0^T n(\tau)\sin\omega_c \tau d\tau\} \approx 0$$



$$a|\theta, H_1 \sim N\left(\frac{AT}{2}\sin\theta, \sigma_T^2 \triangleq \frac{N_0T}{4}\right)$$
 $b|\theta, H_1 \sim N\left(\frac{AT}{2}\cos\theta, \sigma_T^2\right)$
 $f(a,b|\theta, H_1) = f(a|\theta, H_1)f(b|\theta, H_1)$

定义:
$$q = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$
 $q > 0$

$$\theta_0 = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) \quad 0 \le \theta_0 < 2\pi$$

$$f\left(q, \theta_0 \middle| \theta, H_1\right) = f\left(a, b \middle| \theta, H_1\right) \middle| J \middle| = f\left(a, b \middle| \theta, H_1\right) q$$

$$f\left(q \middle| \theta, H_1\right) = \int_0^{2\pi} f\left(q, \theta_0 \middle| \theta, H_1\right) d\theta_0$$

可得:
$$f(q|H_1) = \int_0^{2\pi} f(q|\theta, H_1) f(\theta) d\theta$$
$$= \frac{q}{\sigma_T^2} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma_T^2} \left(q^2 + \frac{A^2 T^2}{4}\right)\right] I_0\left(\frac{qAT}{2\sigma_T^2}\right)$$
$$f(q|H_0) = f(q|H_1)|_{A=0} = \frac{q}{\sigma_T^2} \exp\left(-\frac{q^2}{2\sigma_T^2}\right)$$

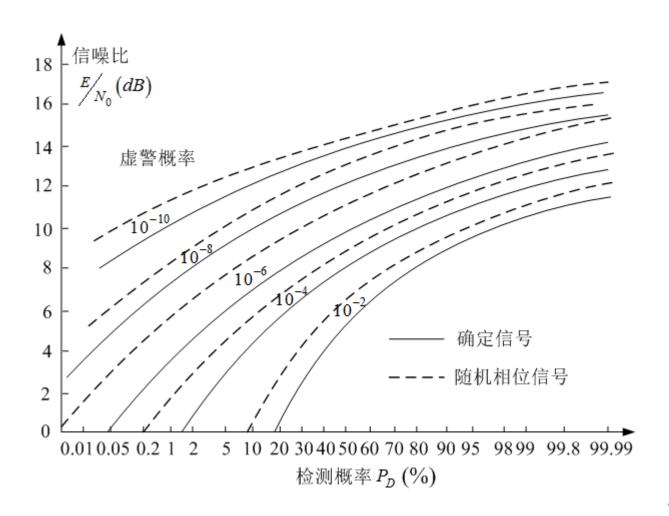
即 $q|H_1$ 服从莱斯分布, $q|H_0$ 服从瑞利分布。

$$P_{fa} = \int_{th'}^{+\infty} f(q|H_0) dq = \exp\left(-\frac{th'^2}{2\sigma_T^2}\right), \quad \beta = \frac{th'}{\sigma_T}$$

$$P_D = \int_{th'}^{+\infty} f(q|H_1) dq = \int_{\beta}^{+\infty} z \exp\left(-\frac{z^2 + \gamma^2}{2}\right) I_0(\gamma z) dz, \quad \gamma^2 = \frac{2E}{N_0}$$



性能比较





3.7.2 随机相位、随机振幅信号

二元假设检验问题:

$$H_0: x(t) = n(t)$$

$$H_1: x(t) = A \sin(\omega_c t + \theta) + n(t)$$

$$0 \le t \le T$$

其中n(t)是均值为零、功率谱密度为 $N_0/2$ 的高斯白噪声,信号中心频率 ω_c 是常数且 $2\pi/\omega_c \ll T$, 振幅 A 是瑞利分布随机变量,相位 Θ 是均匀分布随机变量。

$$f(A) = \frac{A}{A_0^2} \exp\left(-\frac{A^2}{2A_0^2}\right), A \ge 0$$
 $f(\theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi}, 0 \le \theta < 2\pi$



在振幅A给定时的条件似然比为:

$$\lambda \left(x(t) \middle| A \right) = \exp \left(-\frac{A^2 T}{2N_0} \right) I_0 \left(\frac{2Aq}{N_0} \right)$$

似然比为:

$$\lambda (x(t)) = \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda (x(t)|A) f(A) dA$$

$$= \frac{N_0}{N_0 + TA_0^2} \exp \left[\frac{2A_0^2 q^2}{N_0 (N_0 + TA_0^2)} \right]_{H_0}^{H_1} th$$

则判决规则为:

$$q \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\gtrless}} th'$$
 or $q^2 \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\gtrless}} th'^2$

接收机性能分析

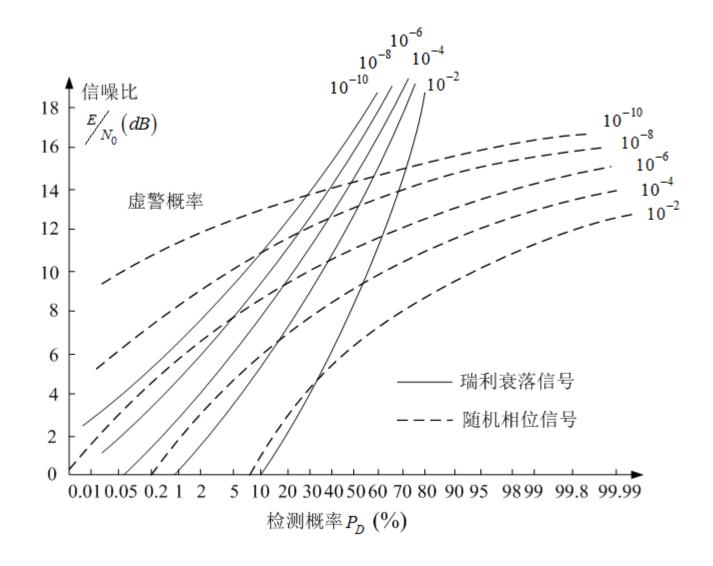
虚警概率和检测概率分别为:

$$P_{fa} = \int_{th'}^{+\infty} f(q|H_0) dq = \exp\left(-\frac{th'^2}{2\sigma_T^2}\right)$$

$$P_{D} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} P_{D}(D_{1} | H_{1}, A) f(A) dA = \exp \left[-\frac{2th'^{2}}{T(N_{0} + TA_{0}^{2})} \right]$$



性能比较





3.7.3 随机相位、随机频率信号

二元假设检验问题:

$$H_0: x(t) = n(t)$$

$$H_1: x(t) = A \sin(\omega t + \theta) + n(t)$$

$$0 \le t \le T$$

其中n(t)是均值为零、功率谱密度为 $N_0/2$ 的高斯白噪声,信号幅度A、中心频率 ω_c 和带宽 $B = \omega_U - \omega_L$ 是常数,信号相位 Θ 是在 $[0,2\pi)$ 内均匀分布的随机变量,频率 ω 的概率密度函数为 $f(\omega)(\omega_L \le \omega \le \omega_U)$

在频率 ω 给定时的条件似然比为:

$$\lambda \left(x(t) \middle| \omega \right) = \exp \left(-\frac{A^2 T}{2N_0} \right) I_0 \left(\frac{2Aq}{N_0} \right)$$

似然比为:

$$\lambda\left(x(t)\right) = \int_{\omega_{t}}^{\omega_{U}} \lambda\left(x(t)|\omega\right) f\left(\omega\right) d\omega$$

将区间 $[\alpha_L, \alpha_U]$ 划分为M个子区间,对其作离散化近似:

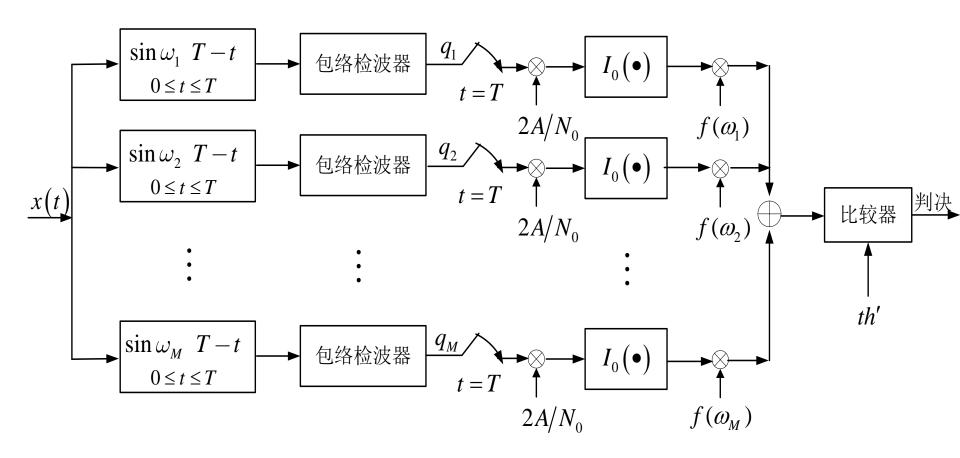
$$\lambda(x(t)) = \Delta\omega \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{A^2T}{2N_0}\right) \sum_{i=1}^{M} f(\omega_i) I_0\left(\frac{2Aq_i}{N_0}\right)$$

其中 $\Delta \omega = (\omega_U - \omega_L)/M$, ω_i 为各个子区间的中心频率,

$$q_i^2 = \left[\int_0^T x(t)\sin\omega_i t dt\right]^2 + \left[\int_0^T x(t)\cos\omega_i t dt\right]^2$$



最佳接收机





当 x 很小时: $I_0(x) \approx 1 + x^2 / 4$

当信噪比
$$(A/N_0)$$
 很小时: $I_0\left(\frac{2Aq_i}{N_0}\right) \approx 1 + \left(\frac{Aq_i}{N_0}\right)^2$

进一步假设频率为均匀分布,即 $f(\omega_i) \triangle \omega = 1/M$,有:

$$\lambda(x(t)) = \frac{1}{M} \exp\left(-\frac{A^2T}{2N_0}\right) \sum_{i=1}^{M} \left[1 + \left(\frac{Aq_i}{N_0}\right)^2\right]$$

则判决规则为:

$$\sum_{i=1}^M q_i^2 \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geqslant}} th'$$



多元近似:

$$H_{0}: x(t) = n(t)$$

$$H_{1}: x(t) = A \sin(\omega_{1}t + \theta) + n(t)$$

$$H_{2}: x(t) = A \sin(\omega_{2}t + \theta) + n(t)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$H_{M}: x(t) = A \sin(\omega_{M}t + \theta) + n(t)$$

$$\lambda_{i}(x(t)) = \frac{f(x(t)|H_{i})}{f(x(t)|H_{0})} = \exp\left(-\frac{A^{2}T}{2N_{0}}\right) I_{0}\left(\frac{2Aq_{i}}{N_{0}}\right)$$

与门限比较

3.7.4 随机相位、随机到达时间信号

二元假设检验问题:

$$H_0: x(t) = n(t)$$

$$H_1: x(t) = s(t-\tau) + n(t)$$

其中n(t)是均值为零、功率谱密度为 $N_0/2$ 的高斯白噪声,信号 $s(t) = A \sin(\omega t + \theta)(0 \le t \le T)$,信号振幅A和频率 ω 是确知的,相位 Θ 是在 $[0,2\pi)$ 内均匀分布的随机变量,延时 τ 是随机变量,概率密度函数 $f(\tau)$ 定义在 $[0,\tau_m]$ 内。



在时延 τ 给定时的条件似然比为:

$$\lambda(x(t)|\tau) = \exp\left(-\frac{A^2T}{2N_0}\right)I_0\left(\frac{2Aq(\tau)}{N_0}\right)$$

$$q^2(\tau) = \left[\int_{\tau}^{\tau+T} x(t)\sin\omega(t-\tau)dt\right]^2 + \left[\int_{\tau}^{\tau+T} x(t)\cos\omega(t-\tau)dt\right]^2$$

$$= \left[\int_0^T x(t+\tau)\sin\omega tdt\right]^2 + \left[\int_0^T x(t+\tau)\cos\omega tdt\right]^2$$
似然比为:

$$\lambda(x(t)) = \int_0^{\tau_m} \lambda(x(t)|\tau) f(\tau) d\tau$$

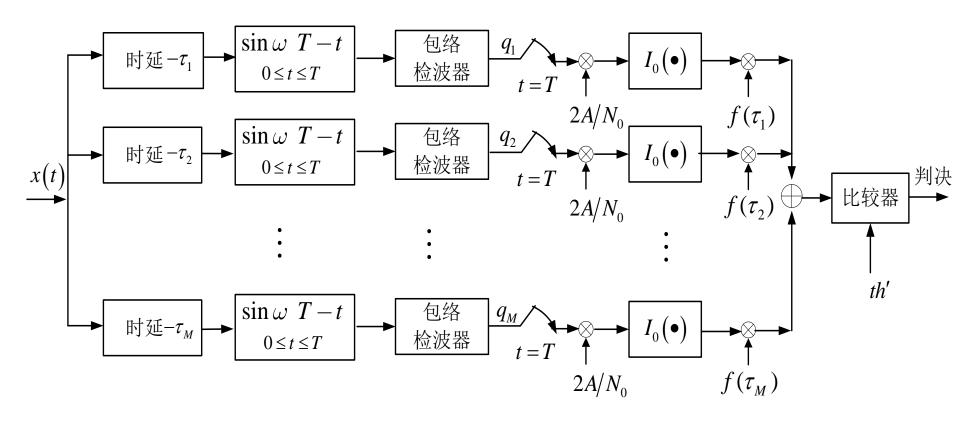
$$= \int_0^{\tau_m} \exp\left(-\frac{A^2 T}{2N_0}\right) I_0\left(\frac{2Aq(\tau)}{N_0}\right) f(\tau) d\tau$$

判决规则为:

$$\int_{0}^{\tau_{m}} I_{0}\left(\frac{2Aq(\tau)}{N_{0}}\right) f(\tau) d\tau \underset{H_{0}}{\gtrless} th \cdot \exp\left(\frac{A^{2}T}{2N_{0}}\right)$$



最佳接收机



3.7.5 非相干频移键控信号

1. 随机相位信号

$$H_0: x(t) = A \sin(\omega_0 t + \phi) + n(t)$$

$$H_1: x(t) = A \sin(\omega_1 t + \theta) + n(t)$$

$$0 \le t \le T$$

其中n(t) 是均值为零、功率谱密度为 $N_0/2$ 的高斯白噪声,信号振幅 A 和中心频率 ω_0, ω_1 是常数,且 $2\pi/\omega_0 \ll T, 2\pi/\omega_1 \ll T$,相位 ϕ, θ 都是均匀分布的随机变量。 $f(\phi) = \frac{1}{2\pi}, 0 \leq \phi < 2\pi; \quad f(\theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi}, 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$



基于最小错误概率准则, 判决规则为:

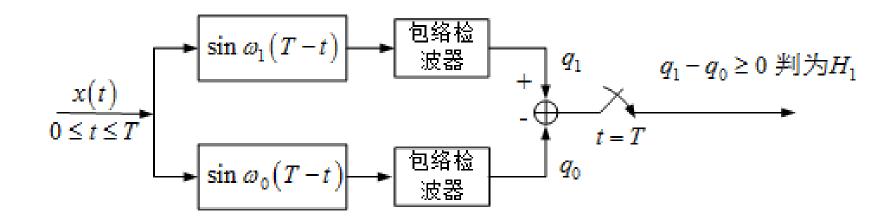
$$\lambda(x(t)) = \frac{f(x(t)|H_1)}{f(x(t)|H_0)} = \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} f(x(t)|\theta, H_1) f(\theta) d\theta}{\int_0^{2\pi} f(x(t)|\phi, H_0) f(\phi) d\phi} = \frac{I_0\left(\frac{2Aq_1}{N_0}\right)}{I_0\left(\frac{2Aq_0}{N_0}\right)^{H_1}} \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} 1$$

$$q_{i} = \left[\left(\int_{0}^{T} x(t) \sin \omega_{i} t \, dt \right)^{2} + \left(\int_{0}^{T} x(t) \cos \omega_{i} t \, dt \right)^{2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad i = 1, 2, \quad q_{i} > 0$$

简化成:
$$q_1 \underset{H_0}{\gtrless} q_0$$



最佳接收机





平均错误概率

$$\bar{P}_{e} = \frac{1}{2} \Big[P(D_{1} | H_{0}) + P(D_{0} | H_{1}) \Big] = P(D_{0} | H_{1})$$

$$P(D_{0} | H_{1}) = P(q_{0} \ge q_{1} | H_{1}) = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(q_{1} | H_{1}) \int_{q_{1}}^{\infty} f(q_{0} | q_{1}, H_{1}) dq_{0} dq_{1}$$

$$f(q_{1} | H_{1}) = \frac{q_{1}}{2} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(q_{1}^{2} + \frac{A^{2}T^{2}}{2} \right) \right] I_{0} \left(\frac{q_{1}AT}{2} \right)$$

$$f(q_1|H_1) = \frac{q_1}{\sigma_T^2} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma_T^2} \left(q_1^2 + \frac{A^2 T^2}{4} \right) \right] I_0 \left(\frac{q_1 A T}{2\sigma_T^2} \right)$$

当 $|\omega_1 - \omega_0|$ 很大

$$f(q_0|q_1, H_1) = f(q_0|H_1) = \frac{q_0}{\sigma_T^2} \exp\left(-\frac{q_0^2}{2\sigma_T^2}\right)$$
$$\bar{P}_e = \frac{1}{2} \exp\left(-\frac{A^2T}{4N_0}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \exp\left(-\frac{E}{2N_0}\right)$$



2. 随机相位、随机振幅信号

$$H_1: x(t) = A \sin(\omega_1 t + \theta) + n(t)$$

$$H_0: x(t) = B \sin(\omega_0 t + \phi) + n(t)$$

$$0 \le t \le T$$

其中 n(t) 是均值为零、功率谱密度为 $N_0/2$ 的高斯白噪声,信号中心频率 ω_0 , ω_1 是常数且 $2\pi/\omega_0 \ll T$, $2\pi/\omega_1 \ll T$,振幅 A,B 是瑞利分布随机变量,相位 ϕ , θ 是均匀分布随机变量,相互统计独立。

$$f(A) = \frac{A}{A_0^2} \exp\left(-\frac{A^2}{2A_0^2}\right), A \ge 0 \qquad f(\theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi}, 0 \le \theta < 2\pi$$
$$f(B) = \frac{B}{A_0^2} \exp\left(-\frac{B^2}{2A_0^2}\right), B \ge 0 \qquad f(\phi) = \frac{1}{2\pi}, 0 \le \phi < 2\pi$$



基于最小错误概率准则, 判决规则为:

$$\lambda(x(t)) = \frac{f(x(t)|H_1)}{f(x(t)|H_0)} = \frac{\frac{N_0}{N_0 + TA_0^2} \exp\left[\frac{2A_0^2 q_1^2}{N_0 (N_0 + TA_0^2)}\right]}{\frac{N_0}{N_0 + TA_0^2} \exp\left[\frac{2A_0^2 q_0^2}{N_0 (N_0 + TA_0^2)}\right]} \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geqslant}} 1$$

$$q_{i} = \left[\left(\int_{0}^{T} x(t) \sin \omega_{i} t \, dt \right)^{2} + \left(\int_{0}^{T} x(t) \cos \omega_{i} t \, dt \right)^{2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad i = 1, 2, \quad q_{i} > 0$$

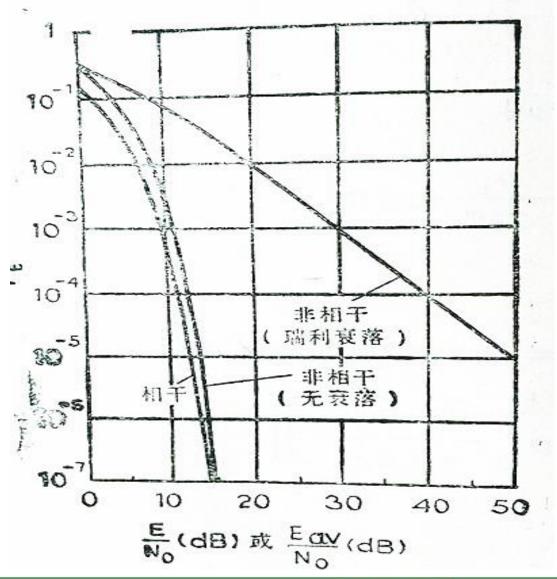
简化成:
$$q_1 \underset{H_0}{\gtrless} q_0$$

平均错误概率

$$\begin{split} \overline{P}_{e} &= \frac{1}{2} \Big[P(D_{1} | H_{0}) + P(D_{0} | H_{1}) \Big] = P(D_{0} | H_{1}) \\ P(D_{0} | A, H_{1}) &= \frac{1}{2} \exp \left(-\frac{A^{2}T}{4N_{0}} \right) \\ \overline{P}_{e} &= \int_{0}^{\infty} P(D_{0} | A, H_{1}) f(A) dA = \frac{1}{2 + \frac{A_{0}^{2}T}{N_{0}}} = \frac{1}{2 + \frac{E_{av}}{N_{0}}} \end{split}$$



性能比较



3.7.6 分集信号

1. 多脉冲雷达信号

$$H_0: x_i(t) = n_i(t)$$

$$H_1: x_i(t) = A_i \sin(\omega_c t + \theta_i) + n_i(t)$$

$$0 \le t \le T, i = 1, 2, \dots, M$$

其中 $n_i(t)$ 是均值为零、功率谱密度为 $N_0/2$ 的高斯白噪声,信号频率 ω_c 是确知的,信号振幅 A_i 和相位 θ_i 都是随机变量,

$$f(A_i) = \frac{A_i}{A_0^2} \exp\left(-\frac{A_i^2}{2A_0^2}\right), \quad A_i \ge 0, A_0 > 0$$
$$f(\theta_i) = \frac{1}{2\pi}, \quad 0 \le \theta_i < 2\pi$$



假设M个脉冲回波信号独立同分布。第i个脉冲接收信号的似

然比为:

$$\lambda(x_i(t)) = \frac{N_0}{N_0 + TA_0^2} \exp\left[\frac{2A_0^2 q_i^2}{N_0(N_0 + TA_0^2)}\right]$$

$$q_i = \left[\left(\int_0^T x_i(t) \sin \omega_c t \, dt \right)^2 + \left(\int_0^T x_i(t) \cos \omega_c t \, dt \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

M个脉冲接收信号的似然比为:

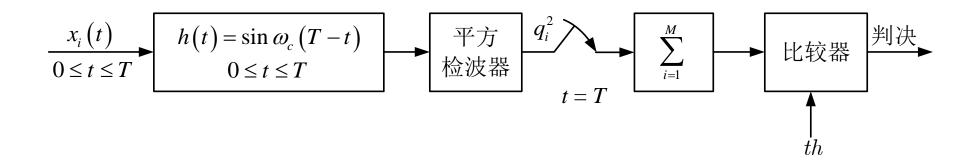
$$\lambda(\mathbf{x}(t)) = \prod_{i=1}^{M} \lambda(x_i(t)) = \left(\frac{N_0}{N_0 + TA_0^2}\right)^M \exp \left[\frac{2A_0^2 \sum_{i=1}^{M} q_i^2}{N_0(N_0 + TA_0^2)}\right]$$

判决规则:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{M} q_i^2 \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\gtrless}} th'$$



最佳接收机



检波后积累或视频积累



接收机性能分析

采用归一化检验统计量

$$G = \sum_{i=1}^{M} \frac{q_i^2}{\sigma_T^2} = \sum_{i=1}^{M} \frac{a_i^2 + b_i^2}{\sigma_T^2}, \quad \sigma_T^2 = \frac{N_0 T}{4}$$

$$a_i | A_i, \theta_i, H_1 \sim N\left(\frac{A_i T}{2} \sin \theta_i, \sigma_T^2\right)$$

$$b_i | A_i, \theta_i, H_1 \sim N\left(\frac{A_i T}{2} \cos \theta_i, \sigma_T^2\right)$$

$$a_i, b_i | H_0 \sim N\left(0, \sigma_T^2\right)$$



性质

$$f(y) = \frac{1}{\left(2\sigma^2\right)^{n/2} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} y^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \exp\left(-\frac{y}{2\sigma^2}\right), \quad y \ge 0$$

当 $\sigma^2 = 1$,则称为n个自由度的 χ^2 分布。



(2) 若 $x_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$, n 个独立同分布的高斯变量构成新的变量 $y = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (A + x_i)^2$, 则y 服从n个自由度的非中心非归一化 χ^2 分布,非中心参量为 $v = nA^2$ 。

$$f(y) = \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left(\frac{y}{v}\right)^{\frac{n-2}{4}} \exp\left(-\frac{v+y}{2\sigma^2}\right) I_{\frac{n}{2}-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{vy}}{\sigma^2}\right), y \ge 0$$

当 $\sigma^2 = 1$, 则称为n个自由度的非中心 χ^2 分布。

(3) 对于非归一化的两个独立的 χ^2 分布的变量 y_1, y_2 ,自由度分别为 n_1, n_2 ,非中心参量分别为 v_1, v_2 。 只有当 $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$, $y_1 + y_2$ 才是 χ^2 分布的变量,自由度为 $n_1 + n_2$,非中心参量为 $v_1 + v_2$ 。



利用上述性质,可知:

 $G|A_i,\theta_i,H_1$ 是自由度为 2M 的非中心 χ^2 分布,非中心参量为

$$v = \sum_{i=1}^{M} \left(\frac{A_i T}{2\sigma_T} \cos \theta_i \right)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{M} \left(\frac{A_i T}{2\sigma_T} \sin \theta_i \right)^2 = \frac{T}{N_0} \sum_{i=1}^{M} A_i^2$$

$$f(G|v, H_1) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{G}{v}\right)^{\frac{M-1}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{G}{2} - \frac{v}{2}\right) I_{M-1}\left((Gv)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right), G \ge 0$$

 $G|H_0$ 是自由度为2M 的 χ^2 分布。

$$f(G|H_0) = \frac{1}{2^M \Gamma(M)} G^{M-1} e^{-G/2}, G \ge 0$$



虚警概率为

$$P_{fa} = \int_{th'}^{+\infty} f(G|H_0) dG = \int_{th'}^{+\infty} \frac{G^{M-1}e^{-G/2}}{2^M \Gamma(M)} dG$$
$$= 1 - \int_0^{th'} \frac{G^{M-1}e^{-G/2}}{2^M \Gamma(M)} dG = 1 - I\left(\frac{th'}{2M^{1/2}}, M - 1\right)$$

非中心参量 ν 是自由度为2M的非归一化 χ^2 分布

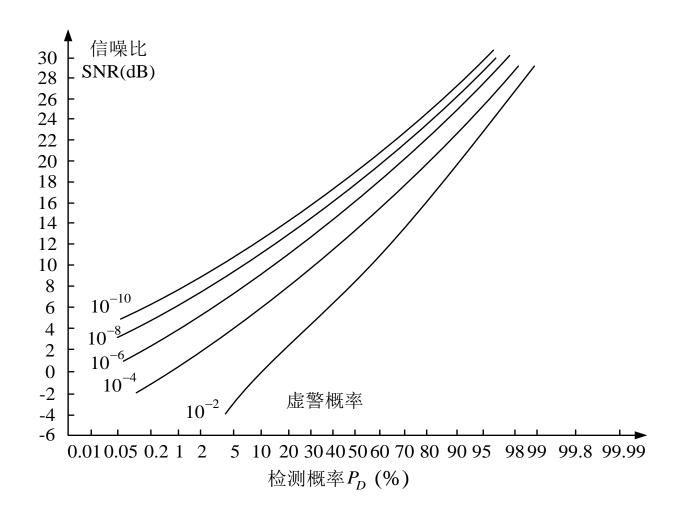
检测概率为

$$P_{D} = \int_{th'}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(G|v, H_{1}) f(v) dv dG$$

$$= \int_{th'}^{+\infty} \frac{G^{M-1} \exp\left[-G/2(1+\varepsilon)\right]}{\left[2(1+\varepsilon)\right]^{M} \Gamma(M)} dG$$

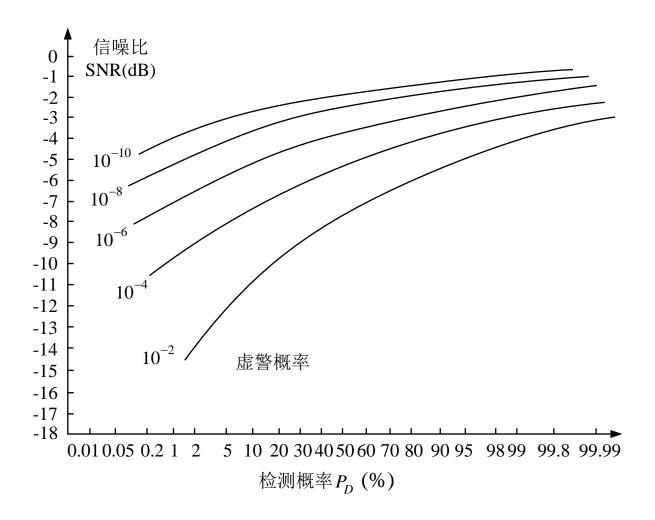
$$= 1 - I\left(\frac{th'}{2M^{1/2}(1+\varepsilon)}, M-1\right), \qquad \varepsilon = \frac{A_{0}^{2}T}{N_{0}}$$





单脉冲下慢瑞利衰落信号的检测性能





128个脉冲下慢瑞利衰落信号的检测性能

2. 空间分集的频移键控信号

$$H_1: x_i(t) = A_i \sin(\omega_1 t + \theta_i) + n_i(t)$$

$$H_0: x_i(t) = B_i \sin(\omega_0 t + \phi_i) + n_i(t)$$

$$0 \le t \le T, i = 1, 2, \dots, M$$

其中 $n_i(t)$ 是均值为零、功率谱密度为 $N_0/2$ 的高斯白噪声,信号中心频率 ω_0, ω_1 是常数,信号振幅 A_i, B_i 和相位 θ_i, ϕ_i 都是随机变量,相互统计独立。

$$f(A_{i}) = \frac{A_{i}}{A_{0}^{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{A_{i}^{2}}{2A_{0}^{2}}\right), A_{i} \ge 0 \qquad f(\theta_{i}) = \frac{1}{2\pi}, 0 \le \theta_{i} < 2\pi$$
$$f(B_{i}) = \frac{B_{i}}{A_{0}^{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{B_{i}^{2}}{2A_{0}^{2}}\right), B_{i} \ge 0 \qquad f(\phi_{i}) = \frac{1}{2\pi}, 0 \le \phi_{i} < 2\pi$$



假设M个接收信号独立同分布。第i个接收信号的似然比为:

$$\lambda(x_{i}(t)) = \frac{\frac{N_{0}}{N_{0} + TA_{0}^{2}} \exp\left[\frac{2A_{0}^{2}q_{i,1}^{2}}{N_{0}(N_{0} + TA_{0}^{2})}\right]}{\frac{N_{0}}{N_{0} + TA_{0}^{2}} \exp\left[\frac{2A_{0}^{2}q_{i,0}^{2}}{N_{0}(N_{0} + TA_{0}^{2})}\right]} = \exp\left[\frac{2A_{0}^{2}(q_{i,1}^{2} - q_{i,0}^{2})}{N_{0}(N_{0} + TA_{0}^{2})}\right]$$

$$q_{i,1} = \left[\left(\int_{0}^{T} x_{i}(t)\sin\omega_{1}t \, dt\right)^{2} + \left(\int_{0}^{T} x_{i}(t)\cos\omega_{1}t \, dt\right)^{2}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$q_{i,0} = \left[\left(\int_{0}^{T} x_{i}(t)\sin\omega_{0}t \, dt\right)^{2} + \left(\int_{0}^{T} x_{i}(t)\cos\omega_{0}t \, dt\right)^{2}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$



M个接收信号的似然比为:

$$\lambda(\mathbf{x}(t)) = \prod_{i=1}^{M} \lambda(x_i(t)) = \prod_{i=1}^{M} \exp\left[\frac{2A_0^2(q_{i,1}^2 - q_{i,0}^2)}{N_0(N_0 + TA_0^2)}\right]$$

$$\ln \lambda \left(\mathbf{x}(t) \right) = \frac{2A_0^2}{N_0 \left(N_0 + TA_0^2 \right)} \sum_{i=1}^{M} \left(q_{i,1}^2 - q_{i,0}^2 \right)$$

基于最小错误概率准则, 判决规则:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{M} q_{i,1}^2 \mathop{\gtrless}\limits_{H_0}^{H_1} \sum_{i=1}^{M} q_{i,0}^2$$



采用归一化检验统计量

$$G_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{M} \frac{q_{i,1}^2}{\sigma_T^2}, \quad G_0 = \sum_{i=1}^{M} \frac{q_{i,0}^2}{\sigma_T^2}, \quad \sigma_T^2 = \frac{N_0 T}{4}$$

当 $|\omega_1 - \omega_0|$ 很大时

 $G_1|v_1,H_1$ 是自由度为2M的非中心 χ^2 分布,非中心参量为

$$v_1 = \frac{T}{N_0} \sum_{i=1}^{M} A_i^2$$

非中心参量 v_1 是自由度为2M的非归一化 χ^2 分布。

 $G_0|H_1$ 是自由度为2M的 χ^2 分布。



 $G_0|_{V_0}, H_0$ 是自由度为2M的非中心 χ^2 分布,非中心参量为

$$v_0 = \frac{T}{N_0} \sum_{i=1}^{M} B_i^2$$

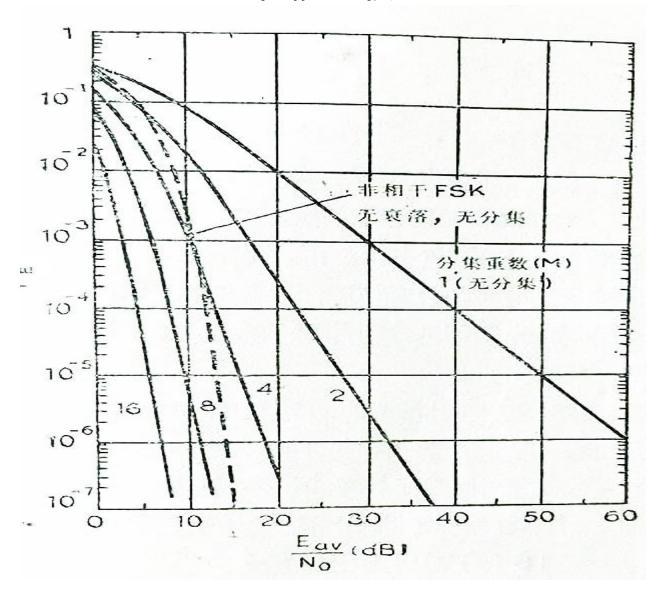
非中心参量 v_0 是自由度为2M的非归一化 χ^2 分布。

 $G_1|H_0$ 是自由度为2M的 χ^2 分布。

$$\begin{split} & \overline{P}_{e} = P(D_{0} | H_{1}) = P(G_{0} \geq G_{1} | H_{1}) = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(G_{1} | H_{1}) \int_{G_{1}}^{\infty} f(G_{0} | G_{1}, H_{1}) dG_{0} dG_{1} \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(G_{1} | H_{1}) \int_{G_{1}}^{\infty} f(G_{0} | H_{1}) dG_{0} dG_{1} \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(G_{1} | v_{1}, H_{1}) f(v_{1}) dv_{1} \int_{G_{1}}^{\infty} f(G_{0} | H_{1}) dG_{0} dG_{1} \end{split} \qquad \qquad \varepsilon = \frac{A_{0}^{2} T}{N_{0}} \\ & = \frac{1}{(2+\varepsilon)^{M}} \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} \binom{M+k-1}{k} \left(\frac{1+\varepsilon}{2+\varepsilon} \right)^{k} \end{split}$$



性能比较





3.7.7 本征滤波器

对在时间间隔[0,T]内的观测信号采样,获得N个样本

$$x_k = s_k + n_k, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

 S_k 是平稳随机信号。将观测样本 X_k 通过滤波器 $\mathbf{h} = [h_0, h_1, \dots, h_{P-1}]^T$,

其输出的信噪比为

$$SNR_o = \frac{E\left\{\left|\mathbf{h}^T\mathbf{s}_k\right|^2\right\}}{E\left\{\left|\mathbf{h}^T\mathbf{n}_k\right|^2\right\}} = \frac{\mathbf{h}^T\mathbf{R}_s\mathbf{h}^*}{\mathbf{h}^T\mathbf{R}_n\mathbf{h}^*}$$

使输出信噪比达到最大的滤波器称为本证滤波器。其中

$$\mathbf{x}_{k} = [x_{k}, x_{k-1}, \dots, x_{k-P+1}]^{T}, \mathbf{s}_{k} = [s_{k}, s_{k-1}, \dots, s_{k-P+1}]^{T}, \mathbf{n}_{k} = [n_{k}, n_{k-1}, \dots, n_{k-P+1}]^{T}$$



$$\mathbf{R}_{s} = E\{\mathbf{s}_{k}\mathbf{s}_{k}^{H}\} = \begin{bmatrix} r_{s}(0) & r_{s}(1) & \cdots & r_{s}(P-1) \\ r_{s}(-1) & r_{s}(0) & \cdots & r_{s}(P-2) \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ r_{s}(1-P) & r_{s}(2-P) & \cdots & r_{s}(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{n} = E\{\mathbf{n}_{k}\mathbf{n}_{k}^{H}\} = \begin{bmatrix} r_{n}(0) & r_{n}(1) & \cdots & r_{n}(P-1) \\ r_{n}(-1) & r_{n}(0) & \cdots & r_{n}(P-2) \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ r_{n}(1-P) & r_{n}(2-P) & \cdots & r_{n}(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

下面我们分两种情况讨论本证滤波器。



1. 白噪声背景

对于白噪声, $\mathbf{R}_n = \sigma_n^2 \mathbf{I}$, 此时输出信噪比为

$$SNR_o = \frac{\mathbf{h}^T \mathbf{R}_s \mathbf{h}^*}{\sigma_n^2 \mathbf{h}^T \mathbf{h}^*}$$

将R。进行特征分解

$$\mathbf{R}_{s} = \mathbf{Q} \Lambda \mathbf{Q}^{H}$$

对任何正定矩阵R_e, Rayleigh商和特征值有如下关系

$$\lambda_{\min} \leq \frac{\mathbf{h}^T \mathbf{R}_s \mathbf{h}^*}{\mathbf{h}^T \mathbf{h}^*} \leq \lambda_{\max}$$

最佳滤波器系数 \mathbf{h}_{opt}^* 为 \mathbf{R}_s 的最大特征值对应的特征向量 \mathbf{q}_{max} 即:

$$\mathbf{h}_{opt} = \mathbf{q}_{max}^* \qquad SNR_{omax} = \frac{\lambda_{max}}{\sigma_n^2}$$



2. 色噪声背景

对噪声自相关矩阵做Cholesky分解

$$\mathbf{R}_{n} = \mathbf{L}\mathbf{L}^{H}$$

对观测信号 \mathbf{x}_k 做预白化处理

$$\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_k \triangleq \mathbf{L}^{-1}\mathbf{x}_k = \mathbf{L}^{-1}\mathbf{s}_k + \mathbf{L}^{-1}\mathbf{n}_k = \tilde{\mathbf{s}}_k + \tilde{\mathbf{n}}_k$$

可以看到 $\tilde{\mathbf{n}}_k$ 变成了白噪声,其自相关矩阵 $\mathbf{R}_{\tilde{n}} = E\left\{\tilde{\mathbf{n}}_k\tilde{\mathbf{n}}_k^H\right\} = \mathbf{I}$ 。 变换后信号 $\tilde{\mathbf{s}}_k$ 的自相关矩阵为 $\mathbf{R}_{\tilde{s}} = E\left\{\tilde{\mathbf{s}}_k\tilde{\mathbf{s}}_k^H\right\} = \mathbf{L}^{-1}\mathbf{R}_s\mathbf{L}^{-H}$ 。 此时最佳滤波器的系数 \mathbf{h}_{opt}^* 是 $\mathbf{R}_{\tilde{s}}$ 的最大特征值所对应的特征矢量。



3.8 高斯色噪声中随机参量信号的检测

- 3.8.1 似然函数
- 3.8.2 非相干频移键控系统
- 3.8.3 雷达系统



3.8.1 似然函数

考虑窄带信号情况:

$$x(t) = \operatorname{Re}\left\{\tilde{x}(t)e^{j\omega_{c}t}\right\}, \quad 0 \le t \le T$$

$$\tilde{x}(t) = \tilde{A}(t)e^{j\theta} + \tilde{n}(t)$$

其中 $\tilde{A}(t)e^{j\theta}$ 是有用信号成分的复包络, $\tilde{A}(t)$ 是已知函数,相位 Θ 是均匀分布的随机变量, $\tilde{n}(t)$ 是均值为零、自相关函数为 $R_n(\tau)$ 的高斯色噪声的复包络。

$$f(\theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi}, \quad 0 \le \theta < 2\pi$$



复包络 $\tilde{x}(t)$ 的K-L展开为

$$\tilde{x}(t) = \sum_{k} x_{k} f_{k}(t), \quad x_{k} = \int_{0}^{T} \tilde{x}(t) f_{k}^{*}(t) dt \triangleq \alpha_{k} + j\beta_{k}$$

其中

$$\int_{0}^{T} \tilde{R}_{n}(t-\tau) f_{k}(\tau) d\tau = \lambda_{k} f_{k}(t), \quad 0 \le t \le T$$

核函数 $\tilde{R}_n(t-\tau)$ 为噪声自相互函数的复包络。此时,可

以证明

$$E\left\{\left(x_{k} - E\left\{x_{k}\right\}\right)\left(x_{m} - E\left\{x_{m}\right\}\right)^{*} \middle| \theta\right\} = 2\lambda_{k}\delta_{km}$$

$$E\left\{\tilde{n}\left(t\right)\tilde{n}^{*}\left(t - \tau\right)\right\} = R_{\tilde{n}}\left(\tau\right) = 2\tilde{R}\left(\tau\right)$$

$$R_{n}\left(\tau\right) = \operatorname{Re}\left\{\tilde{R}\left(\tau\right)e^{j\omega_{c}t}\right\}$$



在相位 Θ 一定下,每个系数 X_k 是个复高斯变量,其实

部 α_k 和虚部 β_k 均为高斯变量,系数之间统计独立。

$$\begin{split} &E\Big\{\big|x_{k}-E\big\{x_{k}\big\}\big|^{2}\Big|\theta\Big\} = E\Big\{\Big(\alpha_{k}-E\big\{\alpha_{k}\big\}\Big)^{2} + \Big(\beta_{k}-E\big\{\beta_{k}\big\}\Big)^{2}\Big\} = 2\lambda_{k} \\ &E\Big\{\tilde{n}(t)\tilde{n}(t-\tau)\Big\} = 0 \\ &E\Big\{\Big(x_{k}-E\big\{x_{k}\big\}\Big)\Big(x_{m}-E\big\{x_{m}\big\}\Big)\Big|\theta\Big\} \\ &= \int_{0}^{T} \int_{0}^{T} E\Big\{\tilde{n}(t_{1})\tilde{n}(t_{2})\Big\} f_{k}^{*}(t_{1})f_{m}^{*}(t_{2})dt_{1}dt_{2} = 0 \\ &\mathbb{E}\Big\{\Big(x_{k}-E\big\{x_{k}\big\}\Big)^{2}\Big|\theta\Big\} = E\Big\{\Big[\Big(\alpha_{k}-E\big\{\alpha_{k}\big\}\Big) + j\Big(\beta_{k}-E\big\{\beta_{k}\big\}\Big)\Big]^{2}\Big\} = 0 \\ &E\Big\{\Big(\alpha_{k}-E\big\{\alpha_{k}\big\}\Big)^{2} - \Big(\beta_{k}-E\big\{\beta_{k}\big\}\Big)^{2}\Big\} = 0 \\ &E\Big\{\Big(\alpha_{k}-E\big\{\alpha_{k}\big\}\Big)\Big(\beta_{k}-E\big\{\beta_{k}\big\}\Big)\Big\} = 0 \end{split}$$



解得

$$Var\{\alpha_k\} = Var\{\beta_k\} = \lambda_k$$
$$Cov\{\alpha_k, \beta_k\} = 0$$

进一步

$$E\{x_{k}|\theta\} = E\{\alpha_{k} + j\beta_{k}|\theta\} = E\{\int_{0}^{T} \left[\tilde{A}(t)e^{j\theta} + \tilde{n}(t)\right]f_{k}^{*}(t)dt\}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{T} \tilde{A}(t)e^{j\theta}f_{k}^{*}(t)dt \triangleq a_{k}e^{j\theta}$$

$$E\{\alpha_{k}|\theta\} = \operatorname{Re}\{a_{k}e^{j\theta}\}, \quad E\{\beta_{k}|\theta\} = \operatorname{Im}\{a_{k}e^{j\theta}\}$$

$$\alpha_{k}|\theta \sim N\left(\operatorname{Re}\{a_{k}e^{j\theta}\}, \lambda_{k}\right), \quad \beta_{k}|\theta \sim N\left(\operatorname{Im}\{a_{k}e^{j\theta}\}, \lambda_{k}\right)$$

$$f(x_{k}|\theta) = f(\alpha_{k}, \beta_{k}|\theta) = f(\alpha_{k}|\theta)f(\beta_{k}|\theta)$$



$$f\left(\mathbf{x}\middle|\theta\right) = f\left(x_{1}, x_{2}, \dots, x_{+\infty}\middle|\theta\right) = \prod_{k=1}^{+\infty} f\left(x_{k}\middle|\theta\right)$$

$$= \prod_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi\lambda_k} \exp\left\{-\frac{\left(\alpha_k - \operatorname{Re}\left\{a_k e^{j\theta}\right\}\right)^2 + \left(\beta_k - \operatorname{Im}\left\{a_k e^{j\theta}\right\}\right)^2}{2\lambda_k}\right\}$$

$$= \prod_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi\lambda_k} \exp\left\{-\frac{\left|x_k - a_k e^{j\theta}\right|^2}{2\lambda_k}\right\} \triangleq C \exp\left\{-\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\left|x_k - a_k e^{j\theta}\right|^2}{2\lambda_k}\right\}$$

$$= C \exp \left\{-\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\left|x_{k}\right|^{2} + \left|a_{k}\right|^{2}}{2\lambda_{k}}\right\} \exp \left\{\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \operatorname{Re} \left\{\frac{x_{k} a_{k}^{*} e^{-j\theta}}{\lambda_{k}}\right\}\right\}$$

$$U = De^{j\eta} = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{x_k a_k^*}{\lambda_k}$$



$$f\left(\mathbf{x}\middle|\theta\right) = C \exp\left\{-\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\left|x_{k}\right|^{2} + \left|a_{k}\right|^{2}}{2\lambda_{k}}\right\} \exp\left\{\operatorname{Re}\left\{De^{j(\eta-\theta)}\right\}\right\}$$

$$= C \exp \left\{-\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\left|x_{k}\right|^{2} + \left|a_{k}\right|^{2}}{2\lambda_{k}}\right\} \exp \left\{D \cos \left(\eta - \theta\right)\right\}$$

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\mathbf{x}|\theta) d\theta = C \exp\left\{-\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\left|x_k\right|^2 + \left|a_k\right|^2}{2\lambda_k}\right\} I_0(D)$$

$$U = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{x_k a_k^*}{\lambda_k} = \int_0^T \tilde{x}(t) \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{a_k^* f_k^*(t)}{\lambda_k} dt \triangleq \int_0^T \tilde{x}(t) \tilde{g}^*(t) dt$$

$$\tilde{g}\left(t\right) = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{a_k}{\lambda_k} f_k\left(t\right)$$



$$\int_{0}^{T} \tilde{R}_{n}(t-\tau)\tilde{g}(\tau)d\tau = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{a_{k}}{\lambda_{k}} \int_{0}^{T} \tilde{R}_{n}(t-\tau)f_{k}(\tau)d\tau$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} a_{k}f_{k}(t) = \tilde{A}(t), \quad 0 \le t \le T$$

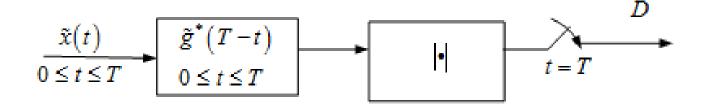
$$D = \left| \int_{0}^{T} \tilde{x}(t)\tilde{g}^{*}(t)dt \right|$$

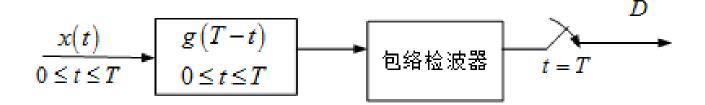
由相关器与匹配滤波器之间的等效性,D可以由将接收信号复包络 $\tilde{x}(t)$ 通过低通冲击响应为 $\tilde{g}^*(T-t)$ 滤波器输出包络在T时刻的采样得到。



定义窄带滤波器的冲击响应:

$$g(t) = 2\operatorname{Re}\left\{\tilde{g}(t)e^{j\omega_{c}t}\right\}$$







3.8.2 非相干频移键控系统

二元假设检验问题:

$$H_{1}: x(t) = s_{1}(t) + n(t) = a(t)\cos(\omega_{1}t + \theta) + n(t) H_{0}: x(t) = s_{0}(t) + n(t) = b(t)\cos(\omega_{0}t + \phi) + n(t) 0 \le t \le T$$

其中振幅 a(t),b(t) 是已知的实函数,相位 θ,ϕ 都是均匀分布的随机变量,彼此统计独立,n(t) 是均值为零、自相关函数为 $R_n(\tau)$ 的窄带高斯色噪声。假定接收信号为窄带信号。 $f(\theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi}, \ 0 \le \theta < 2\pi \qquad f(\phi) = \frac{1}{2\pi}, \ 0 \le \phi < 2\pi$

http://issp.ustc.edu.cn/



有用信号可以进一步表示成

$$s_{1}(t) = \operatorname{Re}\left\{a(t)e^{j(\omega_{1}-\omega_{c})t}e^{j\theta}e^{j\omega_{c}t}\right\} \triangleq \operatorname{Re}\left\{\tilde{A}(t)e^{j\theta}e^{j\omega_{c}t}\right\}$$
$$s_{0}(t) = \operatorname{Re}\left\{b(t)e^{j(\omega_{0}-\omega_{c})t}e^{j\phi}e^{j\omega_{c}t}\right\} \triangleq \operatorname{Re}\left\{\tilde{B}(t)e^{j\phi}e^{j\omega_{c}t}\right\}$$

假设频差很小, $\tilde{A}(t)$, $\tilde{B}(t)$ 都是时间慢变函数。

$$f\left(\mathbf{x}\middle|H_{1}\right) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} f\left(\mathbf{x}\middle|\theta\right) d\theta = C \exp\left\{-\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\left|x_{k}\right|^{2} + \left|a_{k}\right|^{2}}{2\lambda_{k}}\right\} I_{0}\left(D_{1}\right)$$

$$f(\mathbf{x}|H_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\mathbf{x}|\theta) d\theta = C \exp\left\{-\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\left|x_k\right|^2 + \left|b_k\right|^2}{2\lambda_k}\right\} I_0(D_0)$$

$$D_{1} = \left| \int_{0}^{T} \tilde{x}(t) \, \tilde{g}_{1}^{*}(t) \, dt \right|, \quad D_{0} = \left| \int_{0}^{T} \tilde{x}(t) \, \tilde{g}_{0}^{*}(t) \, dt \right|$$



其中 $\tilde{g}_1(t)$ 和 $\tilde{g}_0(t)$ 分别是下列积分方程的解

$$\int_{0}^{T} \tilde{R}_{n}(t-\tau) \tilde{g}_{1}(\tau) d\tau = \tilde{A}(t), \quad 0 \le t \le T$$

$$\int_{0}^{T} \tilde{R}_{n}(t-\tau) \tilde{g}_{0}(\tau) d\tau = \tilde{B}(t), \quad 0 \le t \le T$$

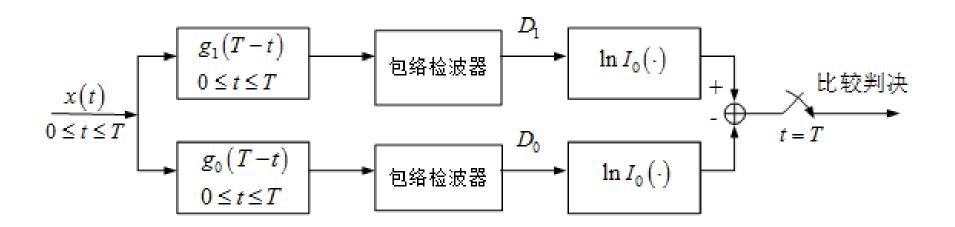
$$\ln \lambda(\mathbf{x}) = \gamma + \ln I_0(D_1) - \ln I_0(D_0) \underset{H_0}{\gtrless} \ln th$$

$$\gamma = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{|b_k|^2 - |a_k|^2}{2\lambda_k} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \tilde{B}(t) \, \tilde{g}_0^*(t) \, dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \tilde{A}(t) \, \tilde{g}_1^*(t) \, dt$$

$$\ln I_0(D_1) - \ln I_0(D_0) \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\gtrless}} \ln th - \gamma$$



$$g_1(t) = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \tilde{g}_1(t) e^{j\omega_c t} \right\}$$
$$g_0(t) = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \tilde{g}_0(t) e^{j\omega_c t} \right\}$$





3.8.3 雷达系统

二元假设检验问题:

$$H_1: x(t) = A(t)\cos(\omega_c t + \theta) + n(t)$$

$$H_0: x(t) = n(t)$$

$$0 \le t \le T$$

其中振幅 A(t) 是已知的实函数,相位 θ 是均匀分布的随机变量,n(t) 是均值为零、自相关函数为 $R_n(\tau)$ 的窄带高斯色噪声。假定接收信号为窄带信号。

$$f(\theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi}, \quad 0 \le \theta < 2\pi$$



有用信号可以进一步表示成

$$A(t)\cos(\omega_c t + \theta) = \text{Re}\{A(t)e^{j\theta}e^{j\omega_c t}\}$$

$$f(\mathbf{x}|H_1) = C \exp \left\{ -\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{|x_k|^2 + |a_k|^2}{2\lambda_k} \right\} I_0(D)$$

$$f(\mathbf{x}|H_0) = C \exp \left\{-\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{|x_k|^2}{2\lambda_k}\right\}$$

$$D = \left| \int_0^T \tilde{x}(t) \, \tilde{g}^*(t) \, dt \right|, \quad \int_0^T \tilde{R}_n(t-\tau) \, \tilde{g}(\tau) \, d\tau = A(t), \quad 0 \le t \le T$$

$$\lambda(\mathbf{x}) = I_0(D) \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geqslant}} th \cdot e^{\gamma}, \quad \gamma = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\left|a_k\right|^2}{2\lambda_k} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T A(t) \, \tilde{g}^*(t) \, dt$$