

第六章 数字信号的频带传输

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6.4 M进制数字调制

内容

- 数字调制信号的矢量表示
- 统计判决理论
- AWGN下的最佳接收
- MASK
- MPSK
- MQAM
- MFSK
- 恒包络连续相位调制

核心问题

- 信号表示
- 功率谱密度
- 最佳接收
- 性能分析
 - 误码率性能
 - 功率效率
 - 频谱效率

- 矢量表示能简化M进制信号的产生及解调结构,误 码率性能分析更简单
 - 正交矢量空间
 - 正交信号空间
 - M进制线性数字调制信号波形的矢量表示

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6.4.1 正交矢量空间

■ 若N个相互正交的能量归一化矢量组 $\{e_1, e_2, ..., e_N\}$ 形成一个完备的正交坐标系统,那么任意一个矢量 V可表示为在N个坐标轴上的分矢量的几何和:

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^{N} v_i e_i = [v_1, v_2, ..., v_N]$$

其中:
$$v_i = \langle V, e_i \rangle = V^T e_i$$

 $\{e_1,e_2,...,e_N\}$ 构成了空间的一组标准正交基/正交坐标系

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6.4.1 数字调制信号的矢量表示

坐标系下的表示与信号的均方误差:

$$E_{e} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[s(t) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} s_{i} f_{i}(t) \right]^{2} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s^{2}(t) dt - 2 \sum_{i=1}^{N} s_{i} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{i}(t) s(t) dt + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{N} s_{i} f_{i}(t) \right]^{2} dt$$

$$= E_{s} - 2 \sum_{i=1}^{N} s_{i}^{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{N} s_{i}^{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{i}^{2}(t) dt$$

$$= E_{s} - \sum_{i=1}^{N} s_{i}^{2}$$

当 $E_e = 0$ 时, $E_s = \sum_{i=1}^N s_i^2$,即有: $S(t) = \sum_{i=1}^N s_i f_i(t)$

如果对每个能量有限信号进行正交展开时均能满足 $E_e = 0$,则称正交函数集 $\{f_i(t)\}$ 是完备的。

■ 信号s(t)的矢量表示(几何表示)

$$\mathbf{s} = [s_1, s_2, ..., s_N] \sim N$$
维信号空间中的一个点

where $s_n = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s(t) \cdot f_n(t) dt \sim s(t)$ 在各归一化正交函数 $f_n(t)$ 上的投影

■ 用{ $f_n(t)$, n=1,2,...,N}描述M个能量有限的信号波形{ $s_i(t)$, i=1,...,M}

$$s_i(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{N} s_{in} f_n(t), \quad i = 1, 2, ..., M$$

其中
$$s_{in} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s_i(t) \cdot f_n(t) dt$$
, $i = 1, 2, ..., M$; $n = 1, ..., N$

可得
$$\mathbf{s}_i = [s_{i1}, s_{i2}, ..., s_{iN}], i = 1, 2, ..., M$$

$$E_i = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [s_i(t)]^2 dt = \sum_{i=1}^{N} s_{in}^2 = \left| s_i \right|^2 \sim 矢量模的平方$$

- 与误码率有关的两个参量
 - 两个信号波形或两个信号矢量之间的互相关系数

$$\rho_{mk} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{E_m E_k}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s_m(t) s_k(t) dt$$

$$= \frac{s_m \cdot s_k}{\sqrt{E_m E_k}} = \frac{s_m \cdot s_k}{|s_m| \cdot |s_k|}$$
where $s_m \cdot s_k = \sum_{n=1}^{N} s_{mn} s_{kn} \sim$ 内积

 $E_k \sim s_k(t)$ 的能量 $E_m \sim s_m(t)$ 的能量

- 表征两个信号之间的相似性
- $\rho \in [-1, +1]$

■ 两信号波形或两信号矢量之间的距离(欧氏距离)

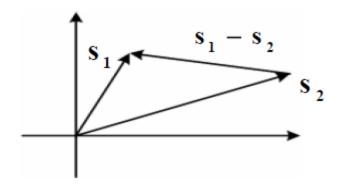
$$d_{km} = \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[s_m(t) - s_k(t) \right]^2 dt \right\}^{1/2}$$

$$= \left(E_m + E_k - 2\sqrt{E_m E_k} \rho_{km} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$= \left| s_m - s_k \right| = \sqrt{\sum_n (s_{mn} - s_{kn})^2}$$
若 $E_k = E_m = E$,

$$d_{km} = \sqrt{2E(1-\rho_{km})}$$
 ~ 也用来测量两信号之间的相似性

- M个能量有限的信号波形 $\xrightarrow{\text{wyh}}$ N维信号空间中的M个点
- 信号星座: N维信号空间中的M个点的集合,可用几何图形表示 —— 星座图
 - 某点矢量长度的平方:信号的能量
 - 两点之间的距离: 欧氏距离距离的平方: 两信号波形之差的能量



■ 例1. OOK信号

$$s(t) = \begin{cases} s_1(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2E_1}{T_b}} \cos \omega_c t \\ s_2(t) = 0 \end{cases} \quad 0 \le t \le T_b$$

$$f_1(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{T_b}} \cos \omega_c t \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \begin{cases} s_1(t) = \sqrt{E_1} f_1(t) \\ s_2(t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{s}_i = [s_{i1}], \quad s_{i1} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s_i(t) f_1(t) dt, \qquad i = 1, 2$$

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{s}_1 = \left[\sqrt{E_1}\right] & \rho_{12} = 0 \\ \mathbf{s}_2 = \left[0\right] & \frac{s_2}{\sqrt{E_1}} & d_{12} = \sqrt{E_1} \\ \frac{s_2}{\sqrt{E_1}} & \frac{s_1}{\sqrt{E_1}} & f_1(t) \end{cases}$$

例2. 正交2FSK信号

$$s(t) = \begin{cases} s_1(t) = \sqrt{2E_b/T_b} \cos \omega_1 t \\ s_2(t) = \sqrt{2E_b/T_b} \cos \omega_2 t \end{cases} \quad 0 \le t \le T_b$$

$$f_1 - f_2 = k/2T_b \quad \Rightarrow \quad \rho_{12} = \frac{1}{E_b} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s_1(t) s_2(t) dt = 0$$

$$f_1(t) = \sqrt{2/T_b} \cos \omega_1 t$$

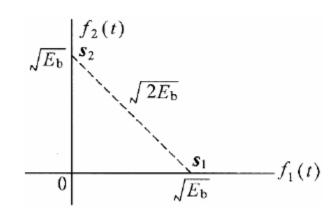
$$f_2(t) = \sqrt{2/T_b} \cos \omega_2 t$$

$$\begin{cases} s_1(t) = \sqrt{E_b} f_1(t) \\ s_2(t) = \sqrt{E_b} f_2(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{s}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} s_{11}, & s_{12} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{E_{b}}, & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{s}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} s_{21}, & s_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0, & \sqrt{E_{b}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d_{12} = |\mathbf{s}_1 - \mathbf{s}_2| = \sqrt{2E_b}$$



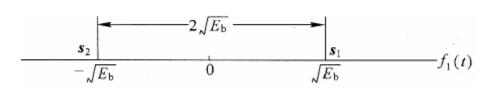
■ 例3. 2PSK信号

$$s(t) = \begin{cases} s_1(t) = \sqrt{2E_b/T_b} \cos \omega_c t \\ s_2(t) = -\sqrt{2E_b/T_b} \cos \omega_c t \end{cases} \quad 0 \le t \le T_b$$

$$f_1(t) = \sqrt{2/T_b} \cos \omega_c t \qquad \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} s_1(t) = \sqrt{E_b} f_1(t) \\ s_2(t) = -\sqrt{E_b} f_1(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{s}_1 = \left[\sqrt{E_b} \right]$$

$$\mathbf{s}_2 = \left[-\sqrt{E_b} \right]$$



$$d_{12} = |s_1 - s_2| = 2\sqrt{E_b}$$

$$\rho_{12} = -1$$

6.4.1 标准正交基的构造: G-S法

■假设通信信道中有M个信号波形 $s_i(t)$ 用于信息传输,据此可构造一个由 $N \leq M$ 个标准正交波形构成的集合

•
$$f_1(t) = \frac{s_1(t)}{\sqrt{E_1}}$$
, $E_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s_1^2(t) dt \sim s_1(t)$ 的能量

•
$$f_2(t) = \frac{d_2(t)}{\sqrt{E_2}}, \quad E_2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d_2^2(t) dt$$

其中
$$d_2(t) = s_2(t) - c_{21} f_1(t)$$

$$c_{21} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s_2(t) f_1(t) dt \sim s_2(t) \Delta f_1(t)$$
上的投影

■
$$f_k(t) = \frac{d_k(t)}{\sqrt{E_k}}$$
, $E_k = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d_k^2(t) dt$

其中 $d_k(t) = s_k(t) - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} c_{ki} f_i(t)$

 $c_{ki} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s_k(t) f_i(t) dt$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, k-1$

N维信号空间的一组基:

由N个标准正交波形构成的集合 $\{f_n(t), n=1,...N\}$ 。

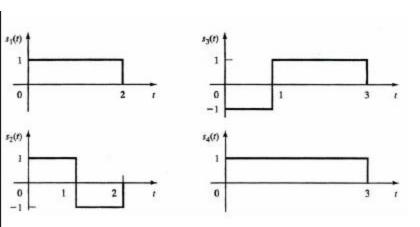
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_n(t) f_m(t) dt = \begin{cases} 0 & m \neq n \\ 1 & m = n \end{cases}$$

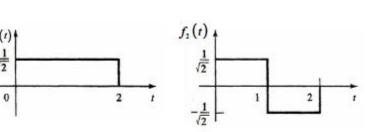
若M个信号波形线性无关,则N=M.

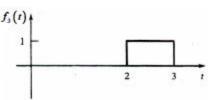
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6.4.1 数字调制信号的矢量表示

■ 例. 对下图所示四波形集进行Gram-Schmidt正交化







•
$$E_1 = 2$$
, $f_1(t) = s_1(t)/\sqrt{2}$.

$$c_{21} = 0$$
, $E_2 = 2$, $f_2(t) = s_2(t)/\sqrt{2}$.

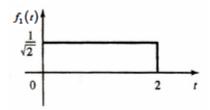
$$c_{31} = 0, c_{32} = -\sqrt{2},$$

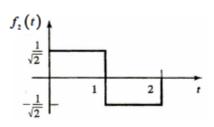
$$d_3(t) = s_3(t) + \sqrt{2} f_2(t)$$

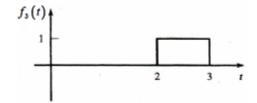
$$f_3(t) = s_3(t) + \sqrt{2} f_2(t)$$
.

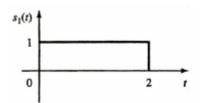
$$c_{41} = \sqrt{2}, c_{42} = 0, c_{43} = 1,$$

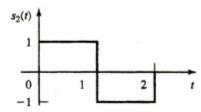
$$d_4(t) = s_4(t) - \sqrt{2} f_1(t) - f_3(t) = 0$$





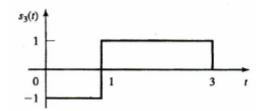


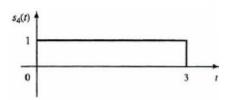




$$\mathbf{s}_1 = \left(\sqrt{2}, \ 0, 0\right)$$

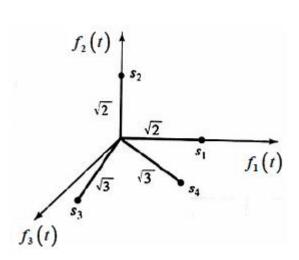
$$\mathbf{s}_2 = \left(0, \sqrt{2}, 0\right)$$





$$s_3 = (0, -\sqrt{2}, 1)$$

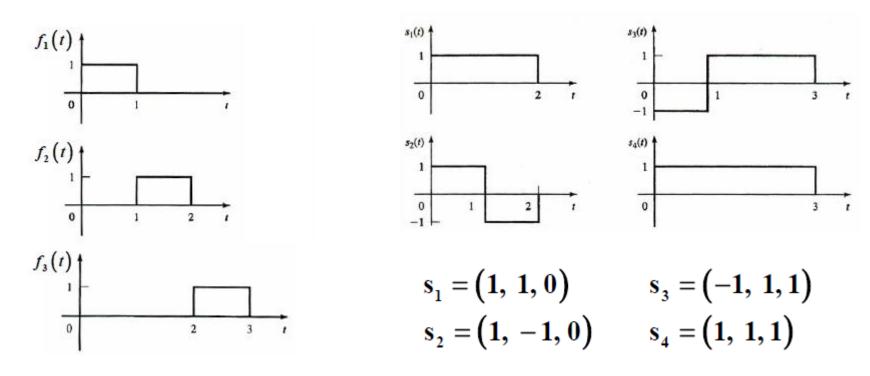
$$s_4 = (\sqrt{2}, 0, 1)$$



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6.4.1 数字调制信号的矢量表示

标准正交函数集 $\{f_n(t), n=1,...N\}$ 不唯一.

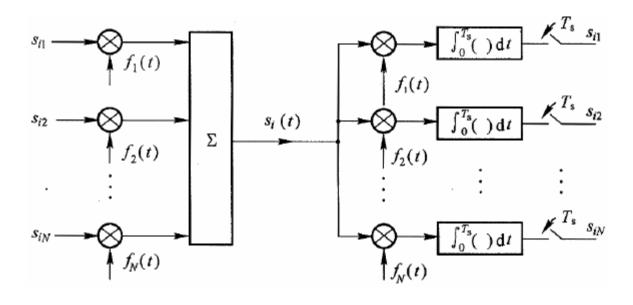


标准正交函数集的变化不改变信号空间的维数、信号矢量的长度及任意两个矢量的内积.

信号波形的正交展开

$$s_{i}(t) \iff s_{i} = [s_{i1}, s_{i2}, ..., s_{iN}], \quad i = 1, 2, ..., M, \quad N \le M$$

$$s_{i}(t) = \sum_{l=1}^{N} s_{in} f_{n}(t) \quad \text{where} \quad s_{in} = \int_{0}^{T_{s}} s_{i}(t) \cdot f_{n}(t) dt$$



- 问题的提出
 - 若在 $0 \le t \le T_s$ 区间内发送M进制数字调制信号波形 $\{s_i(t), i=1,2,...,M\}$ 之一,信道传输中受到加性高斯白噪 声 $n_w(t)$ 干扰,接收到的信号为:

$$r(t) = s_i(t) + n_w(t), i=1,2,...,M. 0 \le t \le T_s$$

设 $s_i(t)$ 为确定信号,发端发送 $s_i(t)$ 的概率(先验概率)为 $P(s_i)$

■ 判决: 根据r(t)判断发端发出的信号波形是哪一个s_i(t)

如何使平均错判概率最小?

统计判决理论要解决的问题:根据平均错判概率最小的原则设计最佳接收。

做出假设

对信源输出的符号/发送的信号波形做出M个假设:

$$\{s_i, i=1,2,...,M\}$$

先验概率:每个假设出现的概率 $P(s_i)$

- 信道的转移概率 $s_i(t) + n_w(t) \rightarrow r(t)$
 - 观察矢量: $\mathbf{r} = [r_1, ..., r_N]$

观察矢量 \mathbf{r} 与 \mathbf{s}_i 之间无确定的函数关系,但具有转移概率 关系,即

$$p(\mathbf{r}|s_i)$$
 or $P(\mathbf{r}|s_i)$
 r_i 连续 r_i 离散

问题一:

$$r(t) \xrightarrow{?} \mathbf{r} = [r_1, r_2, ..., r_N]$$

~ 有限维观察矢量且为充分统计量

• 问题二:
$$p(\mathbf{r}|s_i) = p(r_1, r_2, ..., r_N|s_i)$$

 $r_1, r_2, ..., r_N$ 应为相互统计独立的高斯随机变量

■ 接收信号波形的正交展开

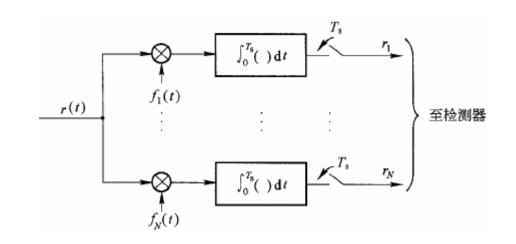
$$r(t) = s_i(t) + n_w(t), i = 1,...,M, 0 \le t \le Ts$$

ightharpoonup $\mathbf{r} = [r_1, r_2, ..., r_N] \sim 观察矢量(维数<math>N$ 由信号波形 $s_i(t)$ 的维数决定)

$$r_k = \int_0^{T_s} r(t) f_k(t) dt = s_{ik} + n_k, \quad i = 1, ..., M; k = 1, ..., N$$

其中:
$$s_{ik} = \int_0^{T_s} s_i(t) \cdot f_k(t) dt$$
, $n_k = \int_0^{T_s} n_w(t) \cdot f_k(t) dt$

可以证明:各r_k相 互统计独立,且观 察矢量r是充分统 计量(包含了r(t)中 所有与判决有关的 信息)



- 问题2: r 的统计特性?
 - $n_k = \int_0^T n_w(t) f_k(t) dt \sim 高斯随机变量$

$$E[n_k] = \int_0^T E[n_w(t)] f_k(t) dt = 0$$

$$E[n_k n_m] = \int_0^T E[n_w(t) n_w(\tau)] f_k(t) f_m(\tau) dt d\tau$$

$$= \int_0^T \int_0^T \frac{N_0}{2} \delta(t - \tau) f_k(t) f_m(\tau) dt d\tau$$

$$= \frac{N_0}{2} \int_0^T f_k(t) f_m(t) dt = \frac{N_0}{2} \delta_{mk} \xrightarrow{m=k} \sigma_n^2 = \frac{N_0}{2}$$

$$\therefore p(n_k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_m} \exp\left(-\frac{n_k^2}{2\sigma_n^2}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}N_0} \exp\left(-\frac{n_k^2}{N_0}\right)$$

$$p(\mathbf{n}) = \prod_{k=1}^{N} p(n_k) = \frac{1}{(\pi N_0)^{N/2}} \exp\left(-\sum_{k=1}^{N} \frac{n_k^2}{N_0}\right)$$

$$r_k = s_{ik} + n_k$$

$\mathbf{r}_k = \mathbf{s}_{ik} + \mathbf{n}_k$ ~ 高斯随机变量

$$E[r_k] = E[s_{ik} + n_k] = s_{ik}$$

$$\sigma_r^2 = \sigma_n^2 = \frac{N_0}{2}$$

$$\therefore p(r_k|s_{ik}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi N_0}} \exp \left[-\frac{(r_k - s_{ik})^2}{N_0}\right]$$

$$p(\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{s}_{i}) = \prod_{k=1}^{N} p(r_{k}|s_{ik}) = \frac{1}{(\pi N_{0})^{N/2}} \exp \left[-\sum_{k=1}^{N} \frac{(r_{k} - s_{ik})^{2}}{N_{0}} \right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{(\pi N_{0})^{N/2}} \exp \left[-\frac{\|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{s}_{i}\|^{2}}{N_{0}} \right], \quad i = 1, 2, ..., M$$

■ 问题1: r 对于发送信号的判决是否统计充分?

$$r(t) = s_{i}(t) + n_{w}(t)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{N} s_{ik} f_{k}(t) + \sum_{k=1}^{N} n_{k} f_{k}(t) + n'(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{N} r_{k} f_{k}(t) + n'(t)$$

$$\implies n'(t) = n_{w}(t) - \sum_{k=1}^{N} n_{k} f_{k}(t)$$

$$E[n'(t)r_{k}] = E[n'(t)s_{ik}] + E[n'(t)n_{k}] = E[n'(t)n_{k}]$$

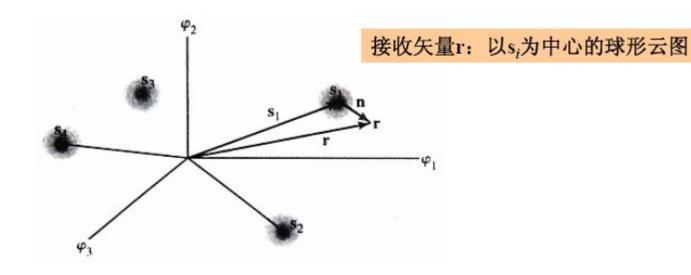
$$= E\{[n_{w}(t) - \sum_{j=1}^{N} n_{j} f_{j}(t)] n_{k}\} = \int_{0}^{T} E[n_{w}(t) n_{w}(\tau)] f_{k}(t) d\tau + \sum_{j=1}^{N} E(n_{j} n_{k}) f_{j}(t)$$

n'(t)不包含与判决有关的任何信息

 $= \frac{N_0}{2} f_k(t) - \frac{N_0}{2} f_k(t) = 0$

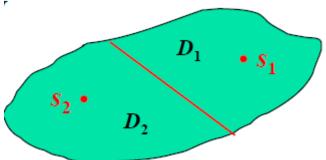
$$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{s}_i + \mathbf{n}$$
 ~ 观察矢量空间

其中,
$$\mathbf{r} = (r_1, r_2, ..., r_N)$$
, $\mathbf{s}_i = (s_{i1}, s_{i2}, ..., s_{iN})$, $\mathbf{n} = (n_1, n_2, ..., n_N)$.



信号检测的任务:根据接收矢量r对发送信号做出判决, 并使正确判决的概率最大.

- 选择合适的判决准则: 最小错判概率准则/最大后验概率准则(MAP)
- 最佳地划分判决区域
 根据 P(s_i), p(r|s_i) 与 MAP 准则确定判决区域 D_i, i=1,2,...,M



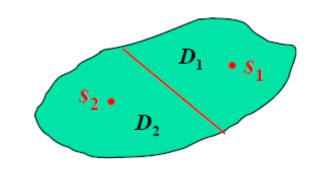
■ 最佳判决: if $\mathbf{r} \in D_i$, then $\hat{s} = s_i$.

$$P_{e} = \sum_{i=1}^{M} P(s_{i}) \cdot P(\hat{s} \neq s_{i} | s_{i}) = \sum_{i=1}^{M} P(s_{i}) \cdot P(e | s_{i})$$

■ 在发s_i的条件下,正确判决的概率:

$$P(\hat{s} = s_i | s_i) = \int_{D_i} p(\mathbf{r} | s_i) d\mathbf{r}$$





$$P(e|s_i) = P(\hat{s} \neq s_i|s_i) = 1 - \int_{D_i} p(\mathbf{r}|s_i) d\mathbf{r}$$

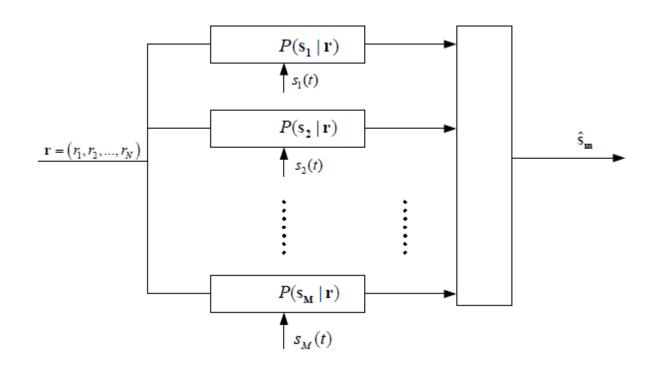
$$P_e = \sum_{i=1}^M P(s_i) \cdot P(e|s_i) = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^M \int_{D_i} P(s_i) p(\mathbf{r}|s_i) d\mathbf{r}$$

使 P_e 最小的判决规则: $\hat{s} = \arg \max P(s_i) p(\mathbf{r}|s_i)$

定义后验概率:
$$P(s_i|\mathbf{r}) = \frac{P(s_i)p(\mathbf{r}|s_i)}{p(\mathbf{r})}$$

■ 最大后验概率准则(MAP): 根据接收矢量r同时计算M个后验概率{ $P(s_i|r)$, i=1,...,M},选择使 $P(s_i|r)$ 最大的 s_i 作为判决输出,此时错误判决概率最小.

$$\hat{s} = \underset{s_i}{\operatorname{arg\,max}} P(s_i | \mathbf{r}) = \underset{s_i}{\operatorname{arg\,max}} P(s_i) p(\mathbf{r} | s_i)$$



最大似然(ML)准则:根据接收矢量r同时计算M个似然函数{p(r|s_i), i=1,...M},选择使p(r|s_i)最大的s_i作为判决输出.

$$\hat{s} = \underset{s_i}{\operatorname{arg\,max}} p(\mathbf{r}|s_i),$$

其中 $p(\mathbf{r}|s_i)$ ~ 似然函数

根据Bayes公式,
$$P(s_i|r) = \frac{p(r|s_i)P(s_i)}{p(r)}$$

- 先验等概时,ML准则等价于MAP准则.
- 实际应用中,信源编码的使用,可以放心的用ML代替MAP。

在AWGN信道条件下,

$$p(\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{s}_{i}) = \prod_{k=1}^{N} p(r_{k}|\mathbf{s}_{ik}) = \frac{1}{(\pi N_{0})^{N/2}} \exp \left[-\frac{\|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{s}_{i}\|^{2}}{N_{0}}\right]$$

$$\ln p(\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{s}_i) = -\frac{N}{2}\ln(\pi N_0) - \frac{\|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{s}_i\|^2}{N_0}$$

定义

$$D(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}_i) = \|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{s}_i\|^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{N} (r_k - s_{ik})^2, \quad i = 1, 2, ..., M$$
 ~距离度量

 对于加性白高斯噪声信道,基于ML准则的判决规则等 价于寻求在距离上最接近于接收信号矢量r的信号s_i.

$$D(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}_{i}) = \sum_{k=1}^{N} (r_{k} - s_{ik})^{2} = \sum_{k=1}^{N} r_{k}^{2} - 2 \sum_{k=1}^{N} r_{k} s_{ik} + \sum_{k=1}^{N} s_{ik}^{2}$$
$$= ||\mathbf{r}||^{2} - 2\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{s}_{i} + ||\mathbf{s}_{i}||^{2}, \quad i = 1, 2, ..., M$$

定义

$$D'(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}_i) = -2\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{s}_i + \|\mathbf{s}_i\|^2, \quad i = 1, 2, ..., M \qquad \sim$$
 修正距离度量
$$C(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}_i) = 2\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{s}_i - \|\mathbf{s}_i\|^2, \quad i = 1, 2, ..., M \qquad \sim$$
 相关度量

信号等能量
$$C(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}_i) = \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{s}_i$$

对于加性白高斯噪声信道,基于ML准则的判决规则等 价于计算一组M个相关度量 $C(r,s_i)$,并选择对应于最大 度量的信号s,

MAP准则

先验等概

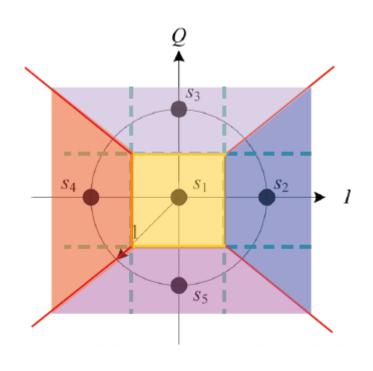
ML准则

AWGN信道

最小距离准则

最大相关准则 (信号等能量)

某个5进制信号星座如下图所示,若信道噪声是加性白高斯噪声,请画出按最大似然判决准则进行判决时,各符号的判决域。若各符号等概出现,求平均符号能量。



$$E_s = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{i=1}^{5} E_i$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \Big[0 + 1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 \Big]$$

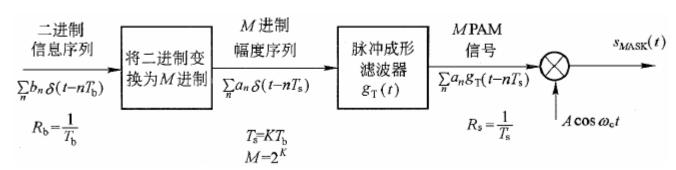
$$= 0.8$$

6.4.4 MASK

M进制符号间隔 T_s 内,载波振幅是 $M=2^m$ 个电平之一,每种电平对应一个M进制符号

$$s_{MASK}(t) = b(t)A\cos\omega_c t = \sum_n a_n g_T(t - nT_s)A\cos\omega_c t$$

= $a_n A\cos\omega_c t$, $(n-1)T_s \le t \le nT_s$



$$P_s(f) = \frac{A^2}{4} [P_b(f - f_c) + P_b(f + f_c)]$$

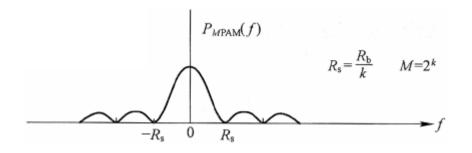
若 $g_T(t)$ 矩形不归零、 $\{a_n\}$ 各电平等概,各符号互不相关且 $E[a_n]=0$,则

$$P_b(f) = \frac{\sigma_a^2}{T_s} |G_T(f)|^2 = \sigma_a^2 A^2 T_s \operatorname{sinc}^2(fT_s)$$



6.4.4 MASK

$$b(t) = \sum_{n} a_{n} g_{T} \left(t - n T_{s} \right)$$



 $s_{MASK}(t) = b(t) \cdot A\cos \omega_c t$ $P_{MASK}(f)$ 0 f_c

- 特点: 主瓣宽度为 $2R_s$,仅取决于符号速率 $R_s=R_b/k$
- 频带利用率: $\frac{R_s}{2R_s} = \frac{1}{2}$ Baud/Hz 或 $\frac{kR_s}{2R_s} = \frac{k}{2}$ bit/s/Hz

4

6.4.4 MASK

■ $0 \le t \le T_s$, $b_i(t) = a_i g_T(t)$ 其中 $a_i = 2i - 1 = \pm 1, ..., \pm (M - 1)$, $i = -\frac{M}{2} + 1, ..., \frac{M}{2}$

$$s_i(t) = b_i(t)\cos\omega_c t = a_i g_T(t)\cos\omega_c t = s_i f_1(t)$$

其中:
$$f_1(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{E_g}} g_T(t) \cos \omega_c t \qquad E_g = \int_0^{T_s} g_T^2(t) dt$$

$$s_i = \int_0^{T_s} s_i(t) f_1(t) dt = \sqrt{\frac{E_g}{2}} a_i \sim s_i(t) 在 f_1(t) 上的投影$$

$$s_i = [s_i], i = 1, ..., M d_{mn} = \sqrt{(s_m - s_n)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{E_g}{2}} |a_m - a_n| = \sqrt{2E_g} |m - n|$$

■ 例. *M*=8时的8ASK信号空间图

$$a_{i} = \pm 1, \pm 3, \pm 5, \pm 7$$

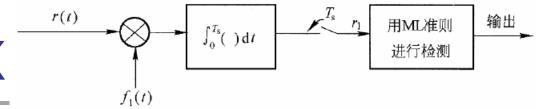
$$s_{i} = \sqrt{\frac{E_{g}}{2}} a_{i}, \quad i = 1, 2, ..., 8$$

$$d_{\min} = \sqrt{2E_{g}}$$

$$000 \quad 001 \quad 011 \quad 010 \quad 110 \quad 111 \quad 101 \quad 100$$

$$\frac{s_{1}}{s_{1}} \quad \frac{s_{2}}{s_{2}} \quad \frac{s_{3}}{s_{3}} \quad \frac{s_{4}}{s_{4}} \quad \frac{s_{5}}{s_{5}} \quad \frac{s_{6}}{s_{6}} \quad \frac{s_{7}}{s_{7}} \quad \frac{s_{8}}{s_{8}}$$

$$-7\sqrt{\frac{E_{g}}{2}} \quad -5\sqrt{\frac{E_{g}}{2}} \quad -3\sqrt{\frac{E_{g}}{2}} \quad -\sqrt{\frac{E_{g}}{2}} \quad 0 + \sqrt{\frac{E_{g}}{2}} \quad +3\sqrt{\frac{E_{g}}{2}} \quad +5\sqrt{\frac{E_{g}}{2}} \quad +7\sqrt{\frac{E_{g}}{2}}$$



$$r_1 = \int_0^{T_s} r(t) f_1(t) dt = \int_0^{T_s} \left[s_i(t) + n_w(t) \right] f_1(t) dt$$

$$= s_i + n, \quad i = 1, ..., M$$

■ ML准则(等概条件下): $\hat{s} = \underset{s}{\operatorname{arg max}} p(r_1|s_i)$

$$n = \int_{0}^{T_{s}} n_{w}(t) f_{1}(t) dt$$

$$E(n) = E \left[\int_{0}^{T_{s}} n_{w}(t) f_{1}(t) dt \right] = 0$$

$$D(n) = E \left[\int_{0}^{T_{s}} \int_{0}^{T_{s}} n_{w}(t) n_{w}(z) f_{1}(t) f_{1}(z) dt dz \right]$$

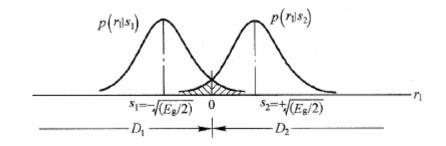
$$= \int_{0}^{T_{s}} \int_{0}^{T_{s}} \frac{N_{0}}{2} \delta(t - z) f_{1}(t) f_{1}(z) dt dz$$

$$= \frac{N_{0}}{2}$$

$$r_1 = s_i + n \implies p(r_1|s_i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2N_0}} \exp\left[-\frac{(r_1 - s_i)^2}{N_0}\right]$$



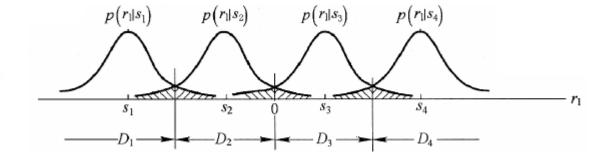
■ *M*=2



$$V_T=0$$

$$p(e|s_1) = \int_0^\infty p(r_1|s_1) dr_1 = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{d_{min}^2}{2N_0}}\right), \quad p_b = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{2E_b}{N_0}}\right) = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{d_{min}^2}{2N_0}}\right) \quad ($$
\$\\$\\$\\$#\\$\\$#\\$\]

M=4



$$\boldsymbol{P}_{e} = \boldsymbol{Q}\left(\sqrt{\frac{d_{min}^{2}}{2N_{0}}}\right)$$

$$P_{M} = p_{1} \cdot P_{e} + p_{2} \cdot 2P_{e} + p_{3} \cdot 2P_{e} + p_{4} \cdot P_{e} = \frac{3}{2}P_{e}$$
(等概时)



$$f_1(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{E_g}} \cos \omega_c t$$

■推广:对于 $M=2^k$

对于
$$M=2^k$$

$$d_{min}=2\sqrt{\frac{E_g}{2}}=\sqrt{2E_g}$$

$$P_M=\frac{2(M-1)}{M}Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{d_{min}^2}{2N_0}}\right)=\frac{2(M-1)}{M}Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_g}{N_0}}\right)$$

■ 第*i*个*M*ASK信号波形的能量:

$$E_i = |s_i|^2 = \frac{E_g a_i^2}{2}, i = 1, ..., M$$

平均符号能量:

$$E_{\text{avg}} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^{M} E_i = \frac{E_g}{2M} \sum_{i=1}^{M} (2i - 1 - M)^2 = \frac{M^2 - 1}{6} E_g$$

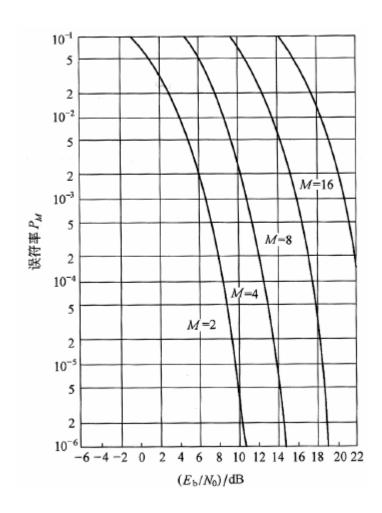
平均比特能量:

$$E_b = \frac{E_{\text{avg}}}{\log_2 M} = \frac{M^2 - 1}{6 \log_2 M} E_g$$

$$P_{M} = \frac{2(M-1)}{M} Q \left(\sqrt{\frac{6\log_{2}M}{M^{2}-1} \frac{E_{b}}{N_{0}}} \right)$$

- 误符号率 P_M : 理论信 噪比一定, M^{\uparrow} , P_M^{\uparrow} .
- 误比特率 P_b : 格雷编码映射下,近似有

$$P_b \approx \frac{P_M}{\log_2 M}$$



例题5

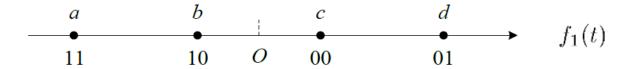
6. **错误!未定义书签。** 下图是 4ASK 的产生框图,其中 $\{b_m\}$ 是速率为 1Mbps 的独立等概二进制序列, $b_m \in \{1,0\}$, $a_n \in \{-3,-1,+1,+3\}$, $\{a_n\}$ 是独立等概的四

进制序列。
$$g(t) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{T_s}} & 0 \le t \le T_s \\ 0 & else \end{cases}$$
。求 A 点和 B 点的功率谱密度,并画图。

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} b_m \delta(t-mT_b) \\ \hline T_b = l \mu s \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{二电平} \\ \mathfrak{S} \\ \text{四电平} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n \delta\left(t-nT_s\right) \\ \hline T_s = 2T_b \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{发送} \\ \text{滤波器} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n g\left(t-nT_s\right) \\ \hline A \\ \hline A \\ \hline A \\ \hline B \\ \hline A \\ \hline A \\ \hline B \\ \hline A \\ \hline A \\ \hline B \\ \hline A \\ \hline B \\ \hline A \\ \hline B \\ \hline B \\ \hline A \\ \hline Cos 2\pi f_c t \\ \hline B \\ \hline Cos 2\pi f_c t \\ \hline B \\ \hline Cos 2\pi f_c t \\ \hline Cos 2\pi$$

例:

五、(10分)某 4ASK 系统的输入速率为 2Mbps,已知输入的比特序列为独立但不等概序列,其中"0"的出现概率是 1/4。该系统发送信号的星座图如下



其中 a、b、c、d 四个点的坐标分别是-3,-1,1,3,基函数 $f_1(t) = g(t)\cos 2\pi f_c t$,g(t)是能量为 2、滚降系数为 0.5 的根升余弦成形脉冲。

- 1) 求 a、b、c、d 各点的出现概率。
- 2) 求 a、b、c、d 各点所对应波形 $s_a(t), s_b(t), s_c(t), s_d(t)$ 的能量。
- 3) 求该系统发送信号的平均符号能量 E_s 、平均比特能量 E_b 。
- 4) 画出发送信号的功率谱密度示意图。

6.4.5 MPSK

MPSK: 在一个M进制符号间隔内,M种可能符号对应M种可能 的载波相位

$$\begin{split} s_i(t) &= g_T(t) \cos \left[2\pi f_c t + \frac{2\pi(i-1)}{M} \right] = g_T(t) \cos \left[2\pi f_c t + \theta_i \right] \\ &= g_T(t) \left[\cos \theta_i \cos 2\pi f_c t - \sin \theta_i \sin 2\pi f_c t \right] \\ &= g_T(t) \left[a_{i_c} \cos 2\pi f_c t - a_{i_s} \sin 2\pi f_c t \right], i = 1, \dots, M, 0 \le t \le T_s \end{split}$$

■ MPSK各信号波形等能量:

$$E_s = \int_0^{T_s} s_i^2(t)dt = \int_0^{T_s} \frac{1}{2} g_T^2(t)dt = \frac{E_g}{2}, \quad i = 1, 2, ..., M$$

■ MPSK有两个坐标轴,却是一维调制:两坐标一约束)1 DoF

6.4.5 MPSK

$$s_i(t) = g_T(t) \left[a_{i_c} \cos \omega_c t - a_{i_s} \sin \omega_c t \right], \quad 0 \le t \le T_s$$

$$f_1(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{E_g}} g_T(t) \cos 2\pi f_c t$$

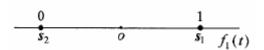
$$f_2(t) = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{E_g}} g_T(t) \sin 2\pi f_c t$$

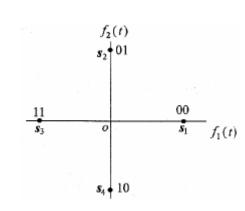
$$s_i(t) = s_{i1} f_1(t) + s_{i2} f_2(t)$$

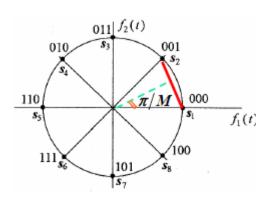
$$s_{i1} = \int_{0}^{T_{s}} s_{i}(t) f_{1}(t) dt = \sqrt{E_{s}} a_{i_{c}} \implies s_{i} = \left[s_{i1}, s_{i2} \right] = \left[\sqrt{E_{s}} a_{i_{c}}, \sqrt{E_{s}} a_{i_{s}} \right]$$

$$s_{i2} = \int_{0}^{T_{s}} s_{i}(t) f_{2}(t) dt = \sqrt{E_{s}} a_{i_{s}} \qquad \qquad \exists a_{i_{c}}^{2} + a_{i_{s}}^{2} = 1$$

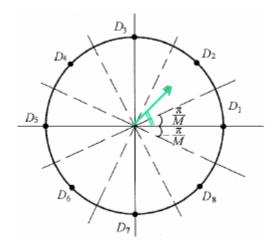
$$d_{\min} = 2\sqrt{E_s} \sin \frac{\pi}{M}$$







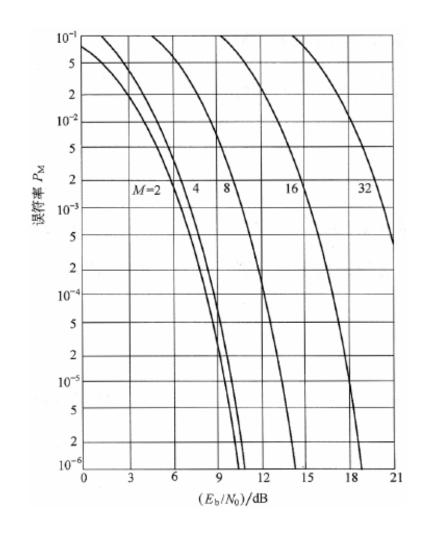
6.4.5 MPSK



$$P(e|s_1) = 1 - \int_{-\pi/M}^{\pi/M} p(\theta_r|s_1) d\theta_r$$

$$P_{M} = \sum_{i=1}^{M} P(s_{i}) P(e|s_{i})$$

$$\approx 2Q \left(\sqrt{\frac{2\log_2 M \cdot E_b}{N_0}} \sin \frac{\pi}{M} \right)$$



QAM由两个正交载波的MASK信号叠加而成

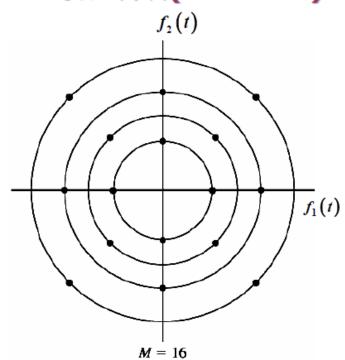
$$s_{QAM}(t) = a_{i_c}g_T(t)\cos\omega_c t - a_{i_s}g_T(t)\sin\omega_c t, i = 1, \cdots, M, \qquad 0 \le t \le T_s$$
 $a_{i_c}, a_{i_s} \in \{\pm 1, \pm 3, \dots, \pm \sqrt{M}\}, \qquad a_{i_c}^2 + a_{i_s}^2 = 1, 9, \dots, M$ $s_{QAM}(t) = \operatorname{Re}\{V_i e^{j\theta_i} g_T(t) e^{j\omega_c t}\}$ $V_i = \sqrt{a_{i_c}^2 + a_{i_s}^2}, \quad \theta_i = \operatorname{atan}\left(\frac{a_{i_s}}{a_{i_c}}\right) \quad \text{~ 数字振幅和数字相位 联合调制(PAM-PSK)}$

■ QAM信号的矢量表示

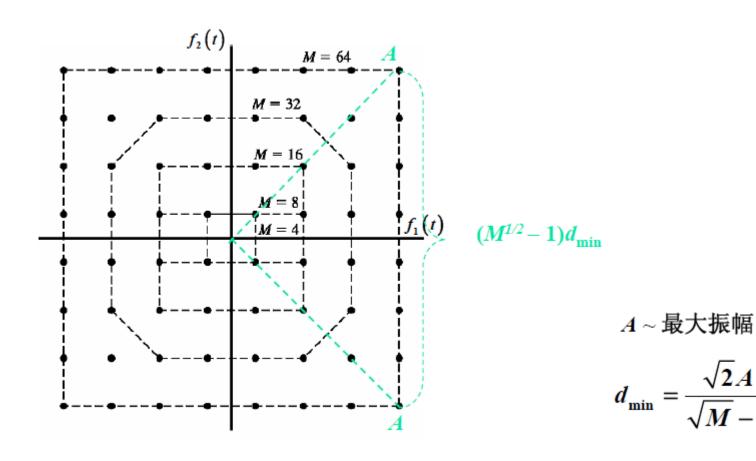
$$f_1(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{E_g}} g_T(t) \cos \omega_c t$$

$$f_2(t) = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{E_g}} g_T(t) \sin \omega_c t$$

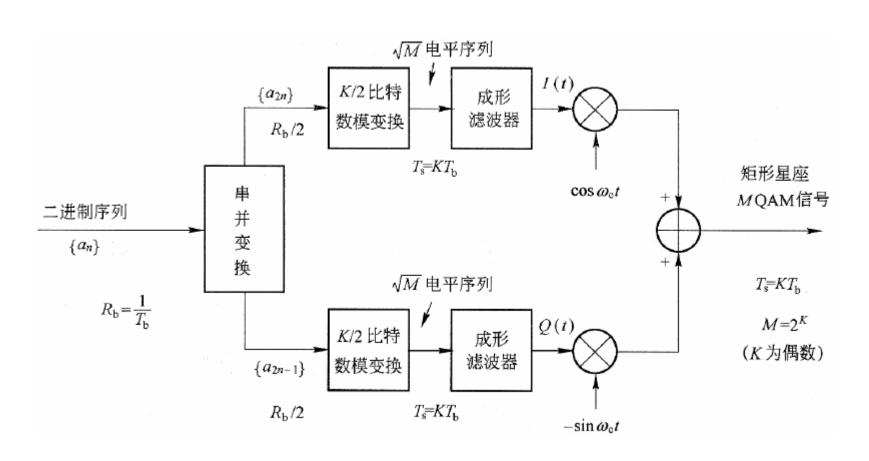
$$\Rightarrow$$
 $s_i = [s_{i1}, s_{i2}] = \sqrt{E_g/2}[a_{i_c}, a_{i_s}]$

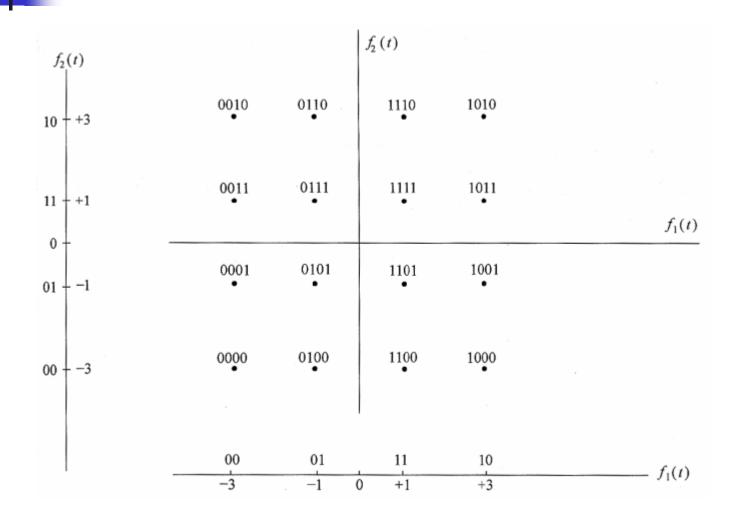


■ 矩形QAM信号星座:可分解为两路独立正交的M^{1/2} 进制PAM信号,调制解调较为简单

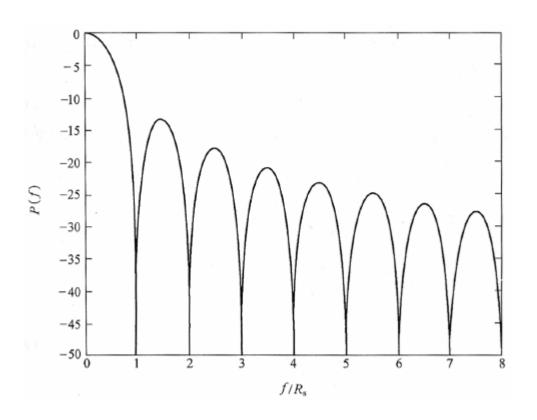


$$s_{QAM}(t) = a_{i_c} g_T(t) \cos \omega_c t - a_{i_s} g_T(t) \sin \omega_c t, \quad i = 1, 2, ..., M, \quad 0 \le t \le T_s$$





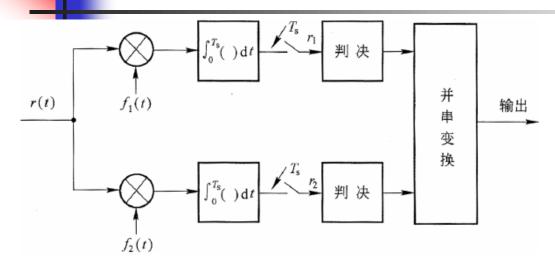
MAQM的功率谱:同相及正交支路的平均功率谱密度 之和



$$B = 2R_s = \frac{2R_b}{\log_2 M}$$

$$\eta = \frac{R_b}{B} = \frac{R_b}{2 \frac{R_b}{\log_2 M}}$$

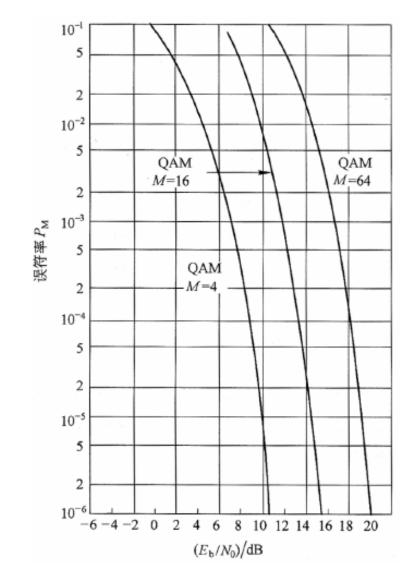
$$= \frac{\log_2 M}{2} \text{bit/s/Hz}$$



$$P_c = \left(1 - P_{\sqrt{M}}\right)^2$$

$$P_{\sqrt{M}} = 2\left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}}\right)Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{3\log_2 M}{M-1} \cdot \frac{E_b}{N_0}}\right)$$

$$P_{M} = 1 - P_{c} = 1 - \left(1 - P_{\sqrt{M}}\right)^{2}$$



$$P_{M-PSK} \simeq 2Q \left(\sqrt{2 \frac{E_{av}}{N_0} \cdot \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{M}} \right)$$

$$P_{M-QAM} \simeq 4 \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \right) Q \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{M-1} \cdot \frac{E_{av}}{N_0}} \right)$$

$$\Re_M = \frac{3/(M-1)}{2\sin^2 \pi/M}$$
 ~ 两系统获得相同误符率所需的理论SNR之比

$$M=4: \mathfrak{R}_M=1$$

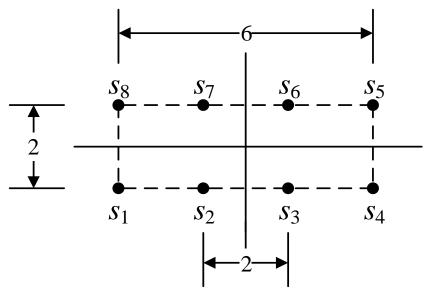
$$M>4: \mathfrak{R}_{M}>1$$

即MQAM好于MPSK.

\mathbf{M}	$10\lg \mathfrak{R}_{M}$ (dB)
8	1.65
16	4.20
32	7.02
64	9.95

例1:

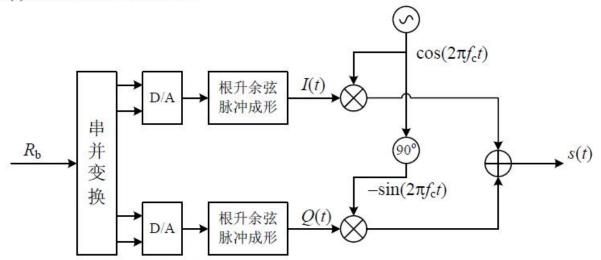
某8进制调制在归一化正交基下的星座图如下所示。假设各星座点等概出现,信道中加性白高斯噪声的双边功率谱密度是 $\frac{N_0}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ 。



- (1) 求平均符号能量 E_S 、最小星座点距离,并标出 S_1 的佳判决域;
- (2) 按格雷码映射规则标注出各星座点所携带的比特;
- (3) 求发送 s_1 条件下误判为 s_2 , s_3 , s_4 之一的总概率。

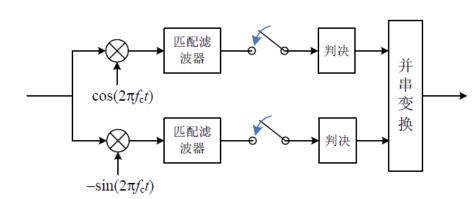
例题2

五、 $(12 \, f)$ 下图所示为一个 16QAM 系统,已知该系统的滚降系数是 0.5,发送信号 s(t)的带宽是 12MHz。



- (1)求该系统的数据传输速率 R_b 。
- (2)画出 s(t)的功率谱图。
- (3)画出接收框图。

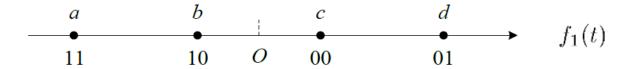
$$f$$
- f_c (MHz)



 $R_s(1+\alpha) = B$, $R_s = \frac{12}{1+0.5} = 8$ MBaud, $R_b = 4R_s = 32$ Mbps

例:

五、(10分)某 4ASK 系统的输入速率为 2Mbps,已知输入的比特序列为独立但不等概序列,其中"0"的出现概率是 1/4。该系统发送信号的星座图如下



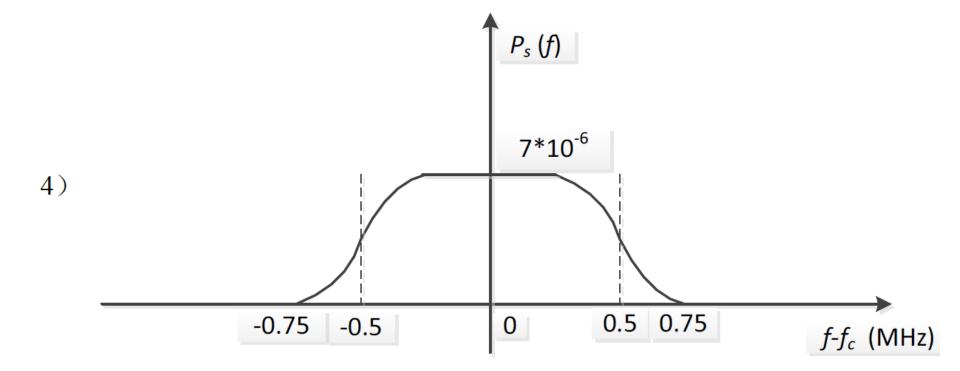
其中 a、b、c、d 四个点的坐标分别是-3,-1,1,3,基函数 $f_1(t) = g(t)\cos 2\pi f_c t$,g(t)是能量为 2、滚降系数为 0.5 的根升余弦成形脉冲。

- 1) 求 a、b、c、d 各点的出现概率。
- 2) 求 a、b、c、d 各点所对应波形 $s_a(t), s_b(t), s_c(t), s_d(t)$ 的能量。
- 3) 求该系统发送信号的平均符号能量 E_s 、平均比特能量 E_b 。
- 4) 画出发送信号的功率谱密度示意图。

1)
$$p_a = \frac{9}{16}$$
, $p_b = p_d = \frac{3}{16}$, $p_c = \frac{1}{16}$

2)
$$S_a = S_d = 9, S_b = S_c = 1$$

3)
$$E_s = \sum_{i=1}^4 p_i S_i = 7, E_b = \frac{E_s}{2} = 3.5$$



6.4.7 MFSK信号表示

$$s_{i,MFSK}(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2E_s}{T_s}} \cos[2\pi f_c t + 2\pi i \Delta f t], i = 1, \dots, M, \quad 0 \le t \le T_s$$

$$= \text{Re}\{V_i(t)e^{j2\pi f_c t}\} \text{ with } V_i(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2E_s}{T_s}}e^{j2\pi i \Delta f t}$$

- 各信号波形等能量: $E_s = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s_i^2(t) dt$
- 各信号波形之间的互相关系数

$$\rho_{mk} = \frac{1}{E_s} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s_m(t) s_k(t) dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{T_s} \int_{0}^{T_s} \left[\cos 2\pi \left(f_c + k \Delta f \right) t \cdot \cos 2\pi \left(f_c + m \Delta f \right) t \right] dt$$

$$= \operatorname{sinc} \left[2 \left(m - k \right) \Delta f T_s \right]$$

$$\Delta f = \frac{1}{2T}, \quad \rho_{km} = 0 \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \text{if } \text{ \mathbb{Z}MFSK}$$

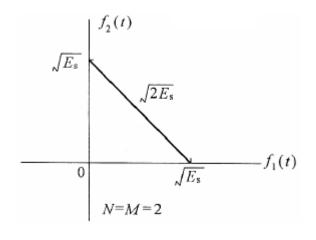
6.4.7 MFSK矢量表示(星座图)

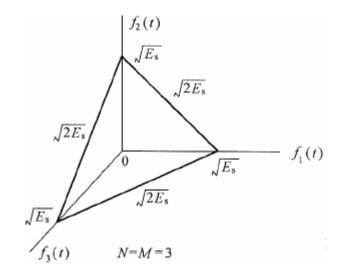
$$s_i(t) = \sqrt{E_s} f_i(t), \quad i = 1, 2, ..., M, \quad 0 \le t \le T_s$$

where
$$f_i(t) = \sqrt{2/T_s} \cos 2\pi (f_c + i\Delta f)t$$
, $i = 1,...,M$

$$\begin{cases}
s_1 = \left(\sqrt{E_s}, 0, 0, \dots, 0\right) \\
s_2 = \left(0, \sqrt{E_s}, 0, \dots, 0\right) \\
\vdots \\
s_M = \left(0, 0, \dots, 0, \sqrt{E_s}\right)
\end{cases}$$

$$d_{kn} = \sqrt{2E_s}, \forall k, n$$

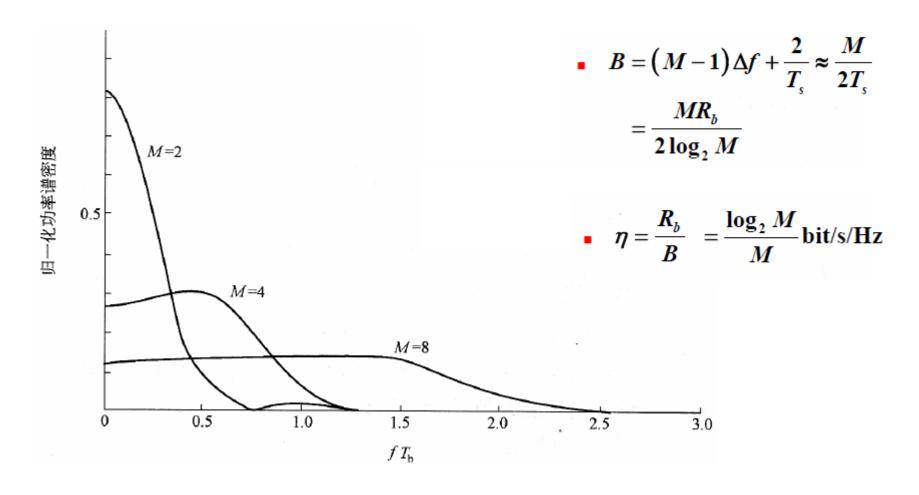




4

6.4.7 MFSK的功率谱密度

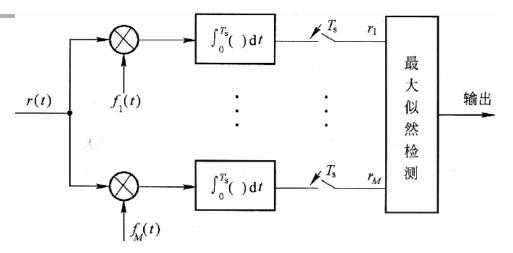
给定 $\Delta f = 1/2T_s$,正交MFSK信号的复包络功率谱密



6.4.7 MFSK的最佳接收

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{r}|\boldsymbol{s_1} &= [r_1, \cdots, r_M] \\ &= \left[\sqrt{E_S} + n_1, n_2, \cdots, n_M\right] \end{aligned}$$

$$n_1, n_2, \cdots, n_M : i.i.d., \sim N\left(0, \frac{N_0}{2}\right)$$



AWGN信道下,发送信号独立等概且等能量: MAP=ML=MED=MC

发送 s_1 而错判为 s_i 的错判事件发生的条件为: $E_i = \{\sqrt{E_s} + n_1 < n_i\}$

发送 s_1 的正确判决事件为: $C = \prod_{i=2}^{M} \{ \sqrt{E_s} + n_1 > n_i \}$

发送 s_1 的正确判决概率: $\Pr\{C\} = \Pr\left\{ \prod_{i=2}^{M} \left\{ \sqrt{E_s} + n_1 > n_i \right\} \right\} = \prod_{i=2}^{M} (1 - \Pr\{E_i\})$

发送 s_1 的错判概率:

$$p_1 = 1 - \left(1 - Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_S}{N_0}}\right)\right)^{M-1} \simeq M \cdot Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_S}{N_0}}\right) = M \cdot Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_b \log_2 M}{N_0}}\right) = p_M$$

6.4.7 MFSK的解调性能

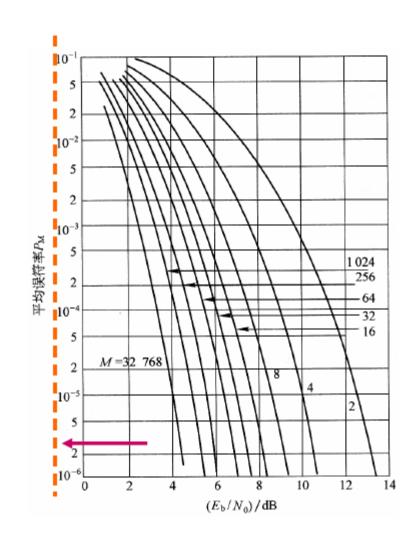
$$p_{M} \simeq M \cdot Q \left(\sqrt{\frac{E_{b} \log_{2} M}{N_{0}}} \right)$$

M增加,带宽增加,误 符率降低。(有效性换 可靠性)

$$M \to \infty$$
时,为保证 $P_M \to 0$,要求
$$\frac{E_b}{N_0} > \ln 2 \ \left(-1.6 \text{dB}\right)$$

■ 平均误比特率 P_n

$$P_b \approx \frac{P_M}{2}$$



例:

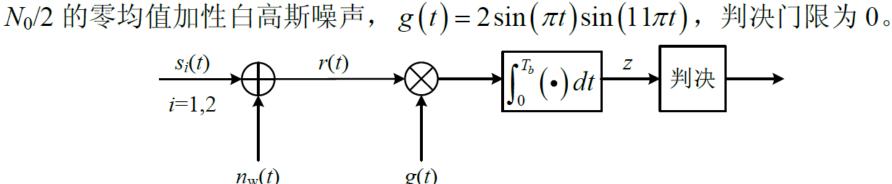
四、(10 分) 某系统在时间区间 $0 \le t \le 2$ 时间内等概发送如下两个信号之一

$$\begin{cases} s_1(t) = 2\cos 20\pi t \\ s_2(t) = \cos 22\pi t \end{cases} \quad 0 \le t \le 2$$

至接收端时叠加了双边功率谱密度为 N₀/2 的加性白高斯噪声。

- 1) 求 $s_1(t)$ 和 $s_2(t)$ 的能量。
- 2) 设 $f_1(t) = \cos 20\pi t$ 、 $f_2(t) = \cos 22\pi t$, $0 \le t \le 2$ 是一组正交基,试画出此系统的星座图,并求星座点之间的欧氏距离。
- 3) 画出该系统匹配滤波器最佳接收框图。
- 4) 推导最佳接收的判决错误概率。

三、(12 分) 某 2FSK 系统在 $[0,T_b]$ 时间内等概发送 $s_1(t) = \sqrt{2}\cos(10\pi t)$ 或 $s_2(t) = \sqrt{2}\cos(12\pi t)$ 之一。接收框图如下所示,图中 $n_w(t)$ 是双边功率谱密度为



- (1) 求能使 $s_1(t)$ 和 $s_2(t)$ 正交的最小 T_b 值。
- (2) 求发送 $s_1(t)$ 条件下,判决量 z 的均值、方差及概率密度函数 $f_1(z)$ 。 求发送 $s_1(t)$ 条件下判决出现错误的概率。

频差是 1Hz,最小频差是 1/(2
$$T_b$$
),因此 Tb=0.5s
$$g(t) = 2\sin(\pi t)\sin(11\pi t) = \cos 10\pi t - \cos 12\pi t = \frac{s_1(t) - s_2(t)}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$f_1(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi N_0 T_b}} \exp\left(-\frac{\left(z - \frac{T_b}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}{N_0 T_b}\right) \qquad \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc}\left(\sqrt{\frac{T_b}{2N_0}}\right)$$