eMasters in Communication Systems Prof. Aditya Jagannatham

Elective Module: Detection for Wireless Communication



Chapter 2 Neyman Pearson (NP) Criterion

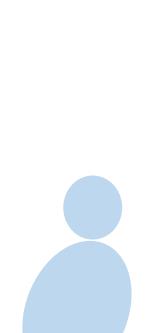
• The optimal detector maximizes the P_D for a given P_{FA}

• The optimal detector maximizes the P_D for a given P_{FA} $\max P_D$ subject to: $P_{FA} = \alpha$

Let optimal detector choose

$$\mathcal{H}_1$$
:

$$\mathcal{H}_0$$
:



Let optimal detector choose

$$\mathcal{H}_1: \overline{\mathbf{y}} \in R_1 \subset R^{N \times 1}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_0: \overline{\mathbf{y}} \in R_0 = R^{N \times 1} - R_1$$

$$P_D = \Pr(\bar{\mathbf{y}} \in R_1; \mathcal{H}_1)$$



$$P_D = \Pr(\bar{\mathbf{y}} \in R_1; \mathcal{H}_1)$$

$$= \int_{R_1} p(\bar{\mathbf{y}}; \mathcal{H}_1) d\bar{\mathbf{y}}$$

$$P_{FA} = \Pr(\bar{\mathbf{y}} \in R_1; \mathcal{H}_0)$$

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$$= \int_{R_1} p(\bar{\mathbf{y}}; \mathcal{H}_0) d\bar{\mathbf{y}}$$

How to solve the constrained optimization problem?

λ: Lagrange multiplier

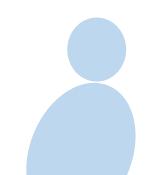
Lagrangian is

 $\max P_D$
subject to: $P_{FA} = \alpha$

$$\max P_D$$

subject to: $P_{FA} = \alpha$
$$P_D + \lambda(\alpha - P_{FA})$$

NP Criteron Lagrangian



NP Criteron Lagrangian

$$\int_{R_1} p(\bar{\mathbf{y}}; \mathcal{H}_1) d\bar{\mathbf{y}} + \lambda \left(\alpha - \int_{R_1} p(\bar{\mathbf{y}}; \mathcal{H}_0) d\bar{\mathbf{y}}\right)$$

$$= \int_{R_1} \left(p(\bar{\mathbf{y}}; \mathcal{H}_1) - \lambda p(\bar{\mathbf{y}}; \mathcal{H}_0)\right) d\bar{\mathbf{y}} + \lambda \alpha$$

$$\int_{R_1} (p(\bar{\mathbf{y}}; \mathcal{H}_1) - \lambda p(\bar{\mathbf{y}}; \mathcal{H}_0)) d\bar{\mathbf{y}} + \lambda \alpha$$

• How to maximize P_D ?

$$\int_{R_1} (p(\bar{\mathbf{y}}; \mathcal{H}_1) - \lambda p(\bar{\mathbf{y}}; \mathcal{H}_0)) d\bar{\mathbf{y}} + \lambda \alpha$$

• To maximize P_D include all points $\bar{\mathbf{y}}$ in R_1 such that $p(\bar{\mathbf{y}}; \mathcal{H}_1) > \lambda p(\bar{\mathbf{y}}; \mathcal{H}_0)$

ullet Choose \mathcal{H}_1 if

• Choose \mathcal{H}_1 if

$$p(\bar{\mathbf{y}}; \mathcal{H}_{1}) > \lambda p(\bar{\mathbf{y}}; \mathcal{H}_{0})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p(\bar{\mathbf{y}}; \mathcal{H}_{0})}{p(\bar{\mathbf{y}}; \mathcal{H}_{1})} < \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

ullet Choose \mathcal{H}_0 if

• Choose \mathcal{H}_0 if

$$p(\bar{\mathbf{y}}; \mathcal{H}_{1}) \leq \lambda p(\bar{\mathbf{y}}; \mathcal{H}_{0})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p(\bar{\mathbf{y}}; \mathcal{H}_{0})}{p(\bar{\mathbf{y}}; \mathcal{H}_{1})} \geq \frac{1}{\lambda} = \tilde{\gamma}$$

• How to choose λ ?

- How to choose λ ?
- From the constraint!!

$$P_{FA} = \alpha$$

Constant Signal Detection

• Given
$$P_{FA} = \alpha$$

$$P_{FA} = Q\left(\frac{\gamma}{\sigma \|\overline{\mathbf{s}}\|}\right) = \alpha$$

Constant Signal Detection

• Given
$$P_{FA} = \alpha$$

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$$\Rightarrow \gamma = \sigma \|\bar{\mathbf{s}}\| Q^{-1}(\alpha)$$

Instructors may use this white area (14.5 cm / 25.4 cm) for the text. Three options provided below for the font size.

Font: Avenir (Book), Size: 32, Colour: Dark Grey

Font: Avenir (Book), Size: 28, Colour: Dark Grey

Font: Avenir (Book), Size: 24, Colour: Dark Grey

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