申请上海交通大学硕士学位论文

移动网络通信质量测试、建模与系统实现

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Performance Measurement and Modeling in Mobile Wireless Networks

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摘 要

安全始终是高速铁路发展过程中的首要目标,而 GSM-R 网络则是保证高铁系统安全性的重要环节,因此有必要对 GSM-R 网络进行在线实时测试,在确保 GSM-R 网络正常通信的基础之上,保证整个高铁系统的稳定运行。但是由于高铁系统具有较为特殊的无线传播环境,传统的信号强度测试算法无法直接应用于 GSM-R 网络测试中,例如高铁线路周围地形复杂多变以及列车处于高速运行状态,这就要求 GSM-R 网络信号强度测试算法必须具有实时高效的特点,以适应高速铁路的特殊要求。

关键词: 上海交大 饮水思源 爱国荣校

Performance Measurement and Modeling in Mobile Wireless Networks

ABSTRACT

Recent studies show that Received Signal Strength (RSS) is a weak indicator for 802.11n channel quality due to the large transition window with respect to Packet Delivery Ratio (PDR), and there exists a fundamental and inevitable tradeoff between the accuracy and overhead in channel measurement and prediction. This is further complicated by the distinctive features in mobile 802.11n networks, specifically, multiple PHY/MAC settings and spatial-temporal variation channels. In this work, we present an online PDR-RSS modeling framework for mobile 802.11n networks. The proposed online PDR-RSS model incorporates a novel design by exploiting both packet-level and physical-level metrics, along with the diversity property of multi-configuration simultaneously to overcome channel capturing problem in the existing PDR-RSS models. This online framwork also strikes a balance between the measurement overhead and accuracy. We further develop a rate adaption algorithm, Graded Rate or GradedR, to advocate the advantage of online PDR-RSS modeling framework. GradedR adopts an online rate selection process with high precision. Through a real world implementation on our testbed, we evaluate the GradedR over different scenarios and routes. The experimental results indicate that GradedR can achieve throughput gains up to 40% over the Minstrel rate control algorithm under different MIMO configurations.

The on-line and dynamic estimation algorithm for Rician fading channels in GSM-R networks is proposed, which is an expansion of local mean power estimation of Rayleigh fading channels. The proper length of statistical interval and required number of averaging samples are determined which are adaptive to different propagation environments. It takes advantage of the sampling signals and Rician fading parameters of last estimation to reduce measurement overhead. The performance of this method

was evaluated by measurement experiment along the Beijing-Shanghai high-speed railway. When it is NLOS propagation, the required sampling intervals can be increased from 1.1λ in Lee's method to 3.7λ of the on-line and dynamic algorithm. The sampling interval can be set up to 12λ although the length of statistical interval decreases when there is LOS signal, which can reduce the measurement overhead significantly. The algorithm can be applied in coverage assessment with lower measurement overhead, and in dynamic and adaptive allocation of wireless resource.

KEY WORDS: GSM-R, 802.11n, local mean power estimation, packet delivery modeling

目 录

摘要		j
ABSTR	ACT	iii
目录		V
插图索	∄ 	ix
表格索	∄ 	ix
主要符号	号对照表	xi
第一章	背景介绍	1
1.1	移动无线网络	1
	1.1.1 高速移动网络	1
	1.1.2 无线局域网络	2
1.2	通信质量测试	4
	1.2.1 物理层信道状态估计	5
	1.2.2 链路层链路质量测试	6
1.3	本章小结	7
全文总统	结	9
附录 A	接收信号强度本地均值估计	11
A.1	统计区间长度	11
A.2	采样点数目	12
参考文献	献	15

移动网络通信质量测试、建模与系统实现	上海交通大学硕士学位论文
致谢	19
攻读学位期间发表的学术论文目录	21

23

攻读学位期间参与的项目

插图索引

1–1	GSM-R 网络业务模型	2
1_2	GSM-R 网络基本结构	?

表格索引

1–1	802.11 网络基本参数 .							•					3
1–2	802.11n 网络 MCS 索引												4

主要符号对照表

GSM	Global System for Mobile communications	全球移动通信系统
GSM-R	GSM for Railways	铁路移动通信系统
ITU	International Telecommunication Union	国际电信联盟
WLAN	Wireless Local Area Networks	无线局域网络
Wi-Fi	Wireless Fidelity	无线保真
MIMO	Multiple-Input Multiple-Output	多天线系统
OFDM	Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing	正交频分复用
RSS	Received Signal Strength	接收信号强度
SNR	Signal to Noise Ratio	信噪比
SINR	Signal to Interference plus Noise Ratio	信号与干扰加噪声比
CSI	Channel State Information	信道状态信息
PDR	Packet Delivery Ratio	数据包传输成功率
QoS	Quality of Service	服务质量
GPS	Global Positioning System	全球定位系统
GIS	Geographic Information System	地理信息系统
BS	Base Station	基站
MS	Mobile Station	移动台
AP	Access Point	接入点
EWMA	Exponentially Weighted Moving Average	指数加权移动平均
DWSA	Dynamic Weighted Sliding Average	动态加权滑动平均
MCS	Modulation and Coding Scheme	调制与编码策略
MAC	Medium Access Control	媒介访问控制
SDM	Spatial Division Multiplexing	空分复用
MSDU	MAC Service Data Units	服务数据单元
MPDU	MAC Protocol Data Units	协议数据单元

A-MSDU	Aggregation of MSDU	聚合服务数据单元
A-MPDU	Aggregation of MSDU	聚合协议数据单元
STBC	Space Time Block Coding	空时编码
GI	Guard Interval	保护时隙
LGI	Long Guard Interval	长保护时隙
SGI	Short Guard Interval	短保护时隙
ACK	Acknowledgement	应答
MLE	Maximum Likelihood Estimation	最大似然估计
MMSE	Minimum Mean Square Error	最小均方误差
XML	eXtensible Markup Language	可扩展标记语言

第一章 背景介绍

移动无线网络中的一个基本问题是如何在系统可靠性与网络传输性能之间进行有效平衡,对于高速移动网络而言,首先要保证其系统可靠性以实现信息的可靠传输;而无线局域网络则更关注网络的传输性能,包括网络吞吐量及覆盖范围等。其中信道状态和链路质量作为无线网络可靠性与传输性能的衡量指标,同时也是网络运行与优化的重要参数,因此两者的准确高效的测量对于移动网络中可靠性与传输性能的有效平衡至关重要。本文主要针对高速移动网络和无线局域网络中的信道估计与链路测试问题,对移动网络的通信质量测试进行详细分析,并通过算法设计、系统实现与实验测试对移动网络通信质量测试算法进行性能评估。

1.1 移动无线网络

1.1.1 高速移动网络

在高速铁路的快速发展的过程中,列车的安全稳定运行至关重要,要实现高铁的安全稳定高速运行,必须实时地对整个高铁系统进行安全监测。其中列控系统保证高铁系统的可靠运行,GSM-R无线网络则是列控系统中的关键环节,同时又是系统中最脆弱的部分。GSM-R网络是专门应用于铁路环境中的综合数字调度移动通信网络,如图 1–1 所示,GSM-R网络承载了高速铁路的列车运行状态数据传输、列车控制数据传输、区间移动公务通信、应急指挥通信等业务,因此对GSM-R网络进行实时监测具有重要意义。

目前我国的 GSM-R 数字移动通信系统由七个子系统构成: 网络交换子系统 (SSS)、基站子系统 (BSS)、操作维护子系统 (OSS)、通用分组无线业务子系统 (GPRS)、智能网子系统 (IN)、固定接入交换子系统 (FAS) 和终端子系统, 如图 1-2 所示。GSM-R 系统的各个功能单元通过不同的接口进行连接,使各组成单元在物理上和逻辑上遵守特定的协议。GSM-R 系统测试的主要应用到的接口有空中接口、Abis 接口、A 接口、PRI 接口等,其中空中接口是移动台与基站之间的通信接口,用于移动台与 GSM-R 系统固定部分之间的通信,其物理连接通过无线链路实现,它的特点是完全标准化。

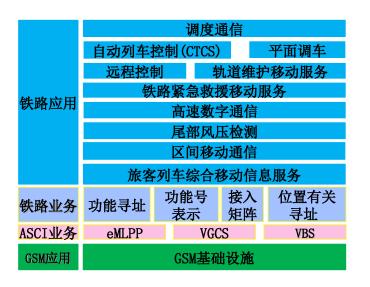


图 1-1 GSM-R 网络业务模型 Fig 1-1 Service model of GSM-R networks

在 GSM-R 网络的通信过程中,大部分的信令都是和移动台相关,从图 1-2 中可以看出,虽然移动台只和基站之间存在接口,但发往基站和从基站发往移动台的信令消息中还包括了移动台与 GSM-R 网络中其他设备之间的通信信息,即要在无线接口上传输各种不同的协议。同时,由于空中接口为无线链接,其可靠性是 GSM-R 网络能够正常运行的基础,因此需要对 GSM-R 的空中接口进行实时监测 [1]。

1.1.2 无线局域网络

近年来,无线业务的流量和带宽需求不断提高,使得基于 802.11n 的无线局域网络 (Wireless Local Area Networks, WLANs) 经历了快速的发展,同时由于智能手机等移动终端的迅猛发展,802.11n 网络将会得到进一步的发展 [2]。802.11n 网络一方面能够有效提升网络性能,同时也使得链路质量的测试与建模更为复杂。

802.11n 网络的显著特点是采用了 MIMO-OFDM 及其相关技术,从而有效地提升网络的传输性能。在物理层方面,多天线技术有效提升网络吞吐量及覆盖范围,同时提高系统的稳定性,以及信道绑定技术等,更好地解决载波侦听、隐藏/暴露终端等问题;在链路层方面,802.11n 网络采用帧聚合技术即多个帧共用一个 MAC 头部,同时降低 ACK 发送频率及发送/接收开销,提高传

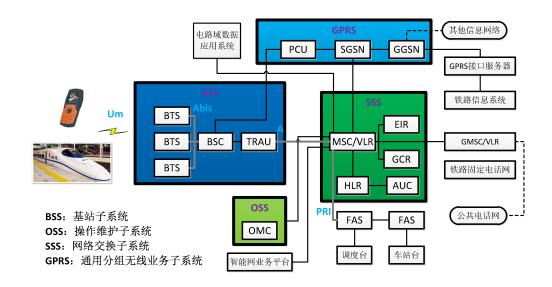


图 1-2 GSM-R 网络基本结构 Fig 1-2 Architecture of GSM-R networks

输效率,同时采用 400ns 的短保护间隔,以降低时间开销,并提高链路层吞吐量。

表 1-1 802.11 网络基本参数

Table 1–1 Features and settings of 802.11 networks

	802.11a	802.11b	802.11g	802.11n				
调制方式	OFDM	DSSS/CCK	OFDM DSSS/CCK	SDM/OFDM				
频率	5GHz	2.4GHz	2.4GHz	2.4/5GHz				
信道带宽	20MHz	25MHz	25MHz	20/40MHz				
传输速率	6-54Mbps	5.5/11Mbps	1-54Mbps	6-600Mbps				

首先 802.11n 网络显著提升了无线局域网络的传输性能、覆盖范围及其兼容性。在传输速率方面,802.11n 可以将无线局域网的传输速率由目前 802.11a 及 802.11g 提供的 54Mbps,提高到 300Mbps 甚至高达 600Mbps。得益于将多天线(Multiple Input Multiple Output, MIMO)与正交频分复用(Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing, OFDM)技术相结合而应用的 MIMO-OFDM 技术,提高了无线传输质量,也使传输速率得到极大提升,如表 1–1 所示;在覆盖范围方面,802.11n 采用智能天线技术,通过多组独立天线组成的天线阵列,可以动态调整波束,保证让用户接收到稳定的信号,并可以减少其它信号的干

扰。因此其覆盖范围可以扩大到好几平方公里,同时使无线局域网的移动性得到极大提高;在兼容性方面,802.11n 采用了一种软件无线电技术,它是一个完全可编程的硬件平台,使得不同系统的基站和终端都可以通过这一平台的不同软件实现互通和兼容,这使得 WLAN 的兼容性得到极大改善。这意味着 WLAN 将不但能实现 802.11n 向前后兼容,而且可以实现 WLAN 与无线广域 网络的结合,比如 3G 网络。

表 1-2 802.11n 网络 MCS 索引 Table 1-2 MCS index of 802.11n

MCS	Modulation	Code Rate	Rate (Mbps)	Sensitivity (dBm)	
				Typical	Max
0	BPSK	1/2	6.5	-94	-85
1	QPSK	1/2	13.0	-92	-82
2	QPSK	3/4	19.5	-90	-80
3	16 QAM	1/2	26.0	-87	-77
4	16 QAM	3/4	39.0	-84	-73
5	64 QAM	2/3	52.0	-79	-69
6	64 QAM	3/4	58.5	-78	-68
7	64 QAM	5/6	65.0	-76	-67

另一方面,802.11n 网络链路质量的测试与建模更为复杂,如表 1-2 所示。第一,802.11n 网络的多种配置提高了链路质量测试的复杂度,需要对所有可能的物理层与链路层配置进行采样测试,同时使得链路质量的建模变得复杂;第二,802.11n 网络的链路质量与信道状态(Packet Delivery Ratio - Received Signal Strength, PDR-RSS)模型呈现过渡窗口,而并非传统无线网络中的近似线性关系;第三,移动网络的信道状态与链路质量更容易受到无线传播环境及通信终端的移动性的影响,从而影响到链路质量测试与建模的精度。

1.2 通信质量测试

对于高速移动网络 GSM-R 与无线局域网络 802.11n 通信质量测试而言, 其目标都是实现系统可靠性与网络传输性能的有效平衡,但是两者的侧重点不同,前者主要保证网络的可靠运行,而后者主要实现传输性能的提升。无线网 络通信质量通常由信道状态与链路质量进行衡量,而信道状态是链路质量的基础,因此对于 GSM-R 网络而言,其关键是如何在高速移动情况下实现信道状态的可靠估计,同时在保证测试精度的前提下尽量降低测试开销,进而完成上层的链路质量测试以保证系统可靠性;而对于移动 802.11n 网络,由于其移动性与多配置的特性,主要难点是如何实现实时的链路质量测试与建模,从而实现不同网络状态下网络的有效配置,以提高网络传输性能。

1.2.1 物理层信道状态估计

无线传播测量与信道状态估计在移动网络中发挥重要作用,并广泛应用于其他上层应用中,例如无线覆盖评估、信道接入、功率控制及小区切换等[3][4][5][6]。文献 [7] [8] 给出了无线网络中无线传播模型及其测试方法,文献[9] 以国际电信联盟(International Telecommunication Union, ITU)相关规定为基础提出点到面无线传输服务的无线预测模型,[10] 和 [11] 分别基于最小均方差和 Levenberg-Marquardet 方法提出改进 Okumura-Hata 传播模型。以上的无线传播模型与测试方法主要集中于路径损耗与阴影衰落,当考虑到移动无线网络中的多径衰落时,主要问题是如何对接收信号强度进行估计,以准确反映网络当前的链路质量。

针对这一问题, William C. Y. Lee 在 1985 年提出移动网络信号强度采样算法 [12],该算法分析了瑞利衰落情况下接受信号强度本地均值的估计问题,并给出合适的统计区间与采样点数的参数设置。Mark D. Austin 在其蜂窝网络的切换算法中对莱斯衰落条件下的采样算法进行了推导 [3],得到统计区间与采样点数的近似解,但是该算法过程复杂且计算量较大。David de la Vega 在 2009年提出通用 Lee 氏采样算法 [13],在不需要知道多径衰落具体分布的条件下,利用实测采样信号进行估计,得到实际网络环境所需要的统计区间与采样点数。由于高速铁路无线环境的复杂性及其对安全性的特殊要求,以上的本地均值估计算法难以在较低的测试开销条件下实现可靠的测试精度,不符合高铁环境实时测试的要求,因此无法直接应用于 GSM-R 网络中。

由于高速铁路沿线地形复杂多变,一条线路通常会经过山地、平原、隧道和高架等地形,从而造成 GSM-R 网络无线传播环境的复杂性。同时高速铁路无线传播环境大多较为平坦,同时为了尽量保证 GSM-R 网络的可靠性,基站位置通常距离高铁线路很近,而且小区半径一般设置为 3-6km,从而造成移动

终端与基站之间一般存在直射路径(Line of Sight, LOS),因此 GSM-R 网络的无线传播应该刻画为莱斯衰落。对于莱斯衰落信道的参数估计已有大量相关工作,包括基于学习训练机制 [14]、最大似然估计(Maximum Likelihood, ML) [15] 以及期望最大化算法(Expectation Maximization, EM) [16]。因此 GSM-R 网络的信道状态估计问题实为莱斯衰落信道下本地均值估计,如何通过莱斯衰落参数估计,确定信道状态测试的采样参数。

1.2.2 链路层链路质量测试

无线网络中基于实测数据的 PDR-RSS 模型存在大量研究,多数早期的工作主要针对静态无线网络中的离线 PDR-RSS 模型 [17] [18],同时实测 PDR-RSS 模型广泛应用于其他上层应用中,包括容量分析 [19] 和速率控制 [20] [21] 等。文献 [22] 通过实验与仿真的结合,提出移动无线网络的可重复测量方法,文献 [23] 同样提出针对移动网络的频谱测量方法,但是只对 RSS 进行测量而忽略链路质量。以上的移动无线网络测量方法都基于传统 802.11a/b/g 网络,而无法直接应用于 802.11n 网络中。由于 802.11n 网络采用 MIMO-OFDM 技术,导致 PDR-RSS 模型存在过渡窗口,从而增加了链路质量测试与建模的复杂度。近期许多工作针对 802.11n 网络的实验特性进行了详细分析 [24] [25],其中文献 [24] 利用 802.11n 网络的 MIMO-OFDM 特性提出基于信道状态信息(Channel State Information, CSI)的链路质量预测模型;文献 [25] 针对信道绑定技术,分析了信道带宽对无线局域网络性能的影响。以上针对 802.11n 网络的工作并未针对移动性进行分析,同时主要针对物理层而忽略链路层的影响。

信道状态与链路质量及其模型广泛应用于速率控制算法中 [26] [27] [28] [?],许多算法应用于 Linux 平台无线驱动中,例如采用 Minstrel 算法 [29] 的 mac80211 及 Atheros 的 ath9k 无线驱动 [30],但是以上的算法都采用固定指数加权平均(Exponential Weighted Moving Average, EWMA)进行链路质量测试,仅适用于静态 802.11 网络。针对移动无线网络的速率控制算法主要针对 RSS测量 [20] [21],并利用静态 PDR-RSS 模型进行链路质量预测,但是其预测精度容易受 802.11n 网络的 MIMO-OFDM 配置的影响。许多上层应用考虑到在线PDR 测试算法,比如入侵信号检测 [31] 与拥塞控制 [32] 等,但是并不考虑链路质量建模与速率控制问题。以上速率控制算法主要利用静态 PDR-RSS 模型 [19] [17] [18],同时只利用单一指标,即链路层 PDR 或物理层 RSS,进行链路质量预测与速率控制 [21] [28]。

1.3 本章小结

全文总结

This paper proposed the on-line and dynamic estimation algorithm of Rician fading channels in GSM-R networks, which is influential in system's real-time reliability. We gave the basic procedure of this algorithm which is similar to the Lee's standard procedure except that the multi-path fading channel is Rician distributed, for the cell radius is designed short and the terrain is generally flat in GSM-R networks. Then we discussed the determination of proper length of statistical interval and required number of averaging samples, in which EM method is employed to reduce the estimating overhead and make the measurement adaptive to different propagation environments. To evaluate the performance of the algorithm, measurement experiment was implemented along the Beijing-Shanghai high-speed railway. It is illustrated that the long-term and short-term fading can be differentiated separately by the on-line estimating algorithm. In the end, the experiment results were summarized and compared to the Lee's local power estimating method. It requires smaller sampling intervals in Lee's method than that of on-line method when it is NLOS propagation, which can be increased from 1.1λ to 3.7λ . It does not need to make frequent sampling although the length of statistical interval decreases when there is LOS signal, it can be set up to 12λ to reduce the measurement overhead. The on-line and dynamic estimation algorithm can be not only used in coverage assessment with lower measurement overhead which is implemented in network planning, but also applied in real-time dynamic channel allocation, power control and adaptive handoff algorithms. Since Rician fading is the generalized model of multi-path fading channels, the algorithm can also be introduced into measurement of other networks.

In this paper, we use an 802.11n compliant, programmable platform to study channel measurement and prediction in mobile 802.11n networks. Our research shows that the existing PDR-RSS model can't capture the channel quality in 802.11n due to the static model and single measurement input. To this end, we propose a simple and effective online PDR-RSS modeling framework, a dynamic model that explicitly utilizes the real-time PDR and RSS jointly. The online framework derives a set of configurations

with certain performance guaranteeing, which overcomes the channel quality capturing problem in static PDR-RSS models. Finally, we develop a rate adaption scheme, GradedR, based on online PDR-RSS modeling framework for mobile 802.11n. The experimental results from experiments in our testbeds indicate that GradedR can significantly improve the throughput under a wide range of configurations.

附录 A 接收信号强度本地均值估计

A.1 统计区间长度

由式 ($\ref{eq:condition}$) 和式 ($\ref{eq:condition}$) 并通过近似 [$\ref{eq:condition}$] 可以得到莱斯衰落的自相关函数 $R_{p_z^2}(au)$

$$R_{p_r^2}(\tau) = 4\sigma^2 \left[J_0^2 \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \tau \right) + 2K J_0 \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \tau \right) \cos \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \eta \tau \right) \right]$$
 (A-1)

其中 $J_0(\cdot)$ 为零阶贝塞尔函数, η 为中间变量, 即 $\eta = \cos \theta_0$ 。然后 $\sigma_{\hat{s}}^2$ 可以通过 将式 (A-1) 带入式 (??) 计算得到, 如式 (A-2) 所示。

$$\sigma_{\hat{s}}^{2} = \frac{4\sigma^{2}}{L} \int_{0}^{2L} \frac{2L - \tau}{2L} [J_{0}^{2}(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\tau) + 2KJ_{0}(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\tau)\cos(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\eta\tau)]d\tau$$

$$= \frac{\hat{s}^{2}(2L - \lambda)\lambda}{2(1 + K)^{2}L^{2}} \int_{0}^{\frac{2L}{\lambda}} [J_{0}^{2}(2\pi\rho) + 2KJ_{0}(2\pi\rho)\cos(2\pi\eta)]\rho d\rho$$
(A-2)

其中 $\rho = \tau/\lambda$ 为中间变量,且当 $2L/\lambda \to \infty$ 时, $\sigma_{\hat{s}}^2 \to 0$ 。当 2L 足够长时 \hat{s} 可以认为服从高斯分布,则 $\sigma_{\hat{s}}^2$ 可以简化为

$$\sigma_{\hat{s}}^2 = \frac{2(n-1)}{n^2(1+K)^2} \int_0^n g(K;\rho) d\rho$$
 (A-3)

其中 $n := 2L/\lambda$ 代表统计区间长度 2L 与无线信号波长 λ 的比值, $g(K; \rho) := [J_0^2(2\pi\rho) + 2KJ_0(2\pi\rho)\cos(2\pi\eta)]\rho$ 。则均一化估计误差可以表示为

$$\begin{split} P_{e} &:= 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{\hat{s} + \sigma_{\hat{s}}}{\hat{s} - \sigma_{\hat{s}}} \right) \\ &= 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{n(1+K) + \sqrt{2(1+n) \int_{0}^{n} g(K; \rho) d\rho}}{n(1+K) - \sqrt{2(1+n) \int_{0}^{n} g(K; \rho) d\rho}} \right) \\ &= 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{\frac{2\sigma^{2} + \nu^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}} n + \sqrt{2(1+n) \int_{0}^{n} g\left(\frac{\nu^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}; \rho\right) d\rho}}{\frac{2\sigma^{2} + \nu^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}} n - \sqrt{2(1+n) \int_{0}^{n} g\left(\frac{\nu^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}; \rho\right) d\rho}} \right) \end{split}$$
(A-4)

A.2 采样点数目

根据莱斯分布的特性, z_i^2 可以表示为 $z_i^2 = x_i^2 + y_i^2$,其中 $x_i \sim N(\nu \cos \eta, \sigma^2)$ 和 $y_i \sim N(\nu \sin \eta, \sigma^2)$ 为统计独立的正态随机变量, η 为任一实数。令 $x_{0i} = x_i/\sigma$,则 $x_{0i} \sim N(\nu \sin \eta, 1)$ 且其和服从非中心 χ^2 分布,即 $\sum_{i=1}^N x_{0i}^2 \sim \chi_N^2(\nu^2 \cos^2 \eta)$ 。由于 $E[\chi_n^2(\lambda)] = n + \lambda$ 且 $D[\chi_n^2(\lambda)] = 2n + 4\lambda$,则 $\sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2$ 的均值与方差可以表示为

$$E\left[\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i^2\right] = \sigma^2 E\left[\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{0i}^2\right]$$

$$= \sigma^2 E\left[\chi_N^2(\nu^2 \cos^2 \eta)\right]$$

$$= \sigma^2 \left(N + \nu^2 \cos^2 \eta\right)$$
(A-5a)

$$D\left[\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i^2\right] = \sigma^4 D\left[\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{0i}^2\right]$$

$$= \sigma^4 D\left[\chi_N^2(\nu^2 \cos^2 \eta)\right]$$

$$= \sigma^4 \left(2N + 4\nu^2 \cos^2 \eta\right)$$
(A-5b)

同样的, $E[\sum_{i=1}^N y_i^2] = \sigma^2(N + \nu^2 \sin^2 \eta)$, $D[\sum_{i=1}^N y_i^2] = \sigma^4(2N + 4\nu^2 \sin^2 \eta)$ 可以通过以上计算得到。则 r^2 及其方差分别表示为

$$\begin{split} \bar{r^2} &= E\left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} z_i^2\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{N} E\left[\sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i^2 + y_i^2)\right] \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2}{N} \left(N + \nu^2 \cos^2 \eta + N + \nu^2 \sin^2 \eta\right) \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2}{N} \left(2N + \nu^2\right) \end{split} \tag{A-6a}$$

$$\begin{split} \sigma_{\bar{r^2}}^2 &= D \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N z_i^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{N^2} D \left[\sum_{i=1}^N \left(x_i^2 + y_i^2 \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{\sigma^4}{N^2} \left(2N + 4\nu^2 \cos^2 \eta + 2N + 4\nu^2 \sin^2 \eta \right) \\ &= \frac{\sigma^4}{N^2} \left(4N + 4\nu^2 \right) \end{split} \tag{A-6b}$$

从而计算得到采样点数的均一化误差,如式(A-7)所示

$$Q_{e} = 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{\bar{r}^{2} + \sigma_{\bar{r}^{2}}}{\bar{r}^{2}} \right)$$

$$= 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{\frac{\sigma^{2}}{N} (2N + \nu^{2}) + \frac{2\sigma^{2}}{N} \sqrt{N + \nu^{2}}}{\frac{\sigma^{2}}{N} (2N + \nu^{2})} \right)$$

$$= 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{2N + \nu^{2} + 2\sqrt{N + \nu^{2}}}{2N + \nu^{2}} \right)$$
(A-7)

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攻读学位期间参与的项目

- [1] 铁道部重点课题"GSM-R网络通信质量测试技术研究"
- [2] 国家自然科学基金"认知无线网络动态频谱拍卖机制与优化算法研究"
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