

<<无线通信基础>>

图书基本信息

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前言

The writing of this book was prompted by two main developments in wireless communication in the past decade. First is the huge surge of research activities in physical-layer wireless communication theory. While this has been a subject of study since the sixties, recent developments such as opportunistic and multiple input multiple output (MIMO) communication techniques have brought completely new perspectives on how to communicate over wireless channels. Second is the rapid evolution of wireless systems, particularly cellular networks, which embody communication concepts of increasing sophistication. This evolution started with second-generation digital standards, particularly the IS-95 Code Division Multiple Access standard, continuing to more recent third-generation systems focusing on data applications. This book aims to present modern wireless communication concepts in a coherent and unified manner and to illustrate the concepts in the broader context of the wireless systems on which they have been applied.

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内容概要

《无线通信基础(英文版)》介绍无线通信的基本原理，着重强调概念及其在系统中的实现之间的相互影响，涉及的主要问题有MIMO通信、空时编码、机会通信、OFDM和CDMA等，这些概念均利用无线系统的大量实例予以说明。

书中还配有大量的习题和图表，可以帮助读者进一步理解材料内容。

《无线通信基础(英文版)》适合作为通信工程和电子信息类相关专业高年级本科生和研究生的教材，也可供工程技术人员参考。

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书籍目录

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|----------|--|----------|---|-----------------------|--|---|---|
| 1 | Introduction | 11.1 | Book objective | 11.2 | Wireless systems | 21.3 | Book outline | 52 | The wireless channel |
| 102.1 | Physical modeling for wireless channels | 102.1.1 | Free space , fixed transmit and receive antennas | 122.1.2 | Free space , moving antenna | 132.1.3 | Reflecting wall , fixed antenna | 142.1.4 | Reflecting wall , moving antenna |
| 162.1.5 | Reflection from a ground plane | 172.1.6 | Power decay with distance and shadowing | 182.1.7 | Moving antenna , multiple reflectors | 192.2 | Input/output model of the wireless channel | 202.2.1 | The wireless channel as a linear time-varying system |
| 202.2.2 | Baseband equivalent model | 222.2.3 | A discrete-time baseband model | 25 | Discussion 2.1 | Degrees of freedom | 282.2.4 | Additive white noise | 292.3 |
| 302.3.1 | Time and frequency coherence | 302.3.2 | Doppler spread and coherence time | 312.4 | Delay spread and coherence bandwidth | 342.4.1 | Statistical channel models | 342.4.2 | Modeling philosophy |
| 362.4.3 | Rayleigh and Rician fading | 37 | Tap gain auto-correlation function | 38 | Example 2.1 | Clarke ' s model | 402.5 | Bibliographical notes | 422.6 |
| 423 | Exercises | 493.1 | Point-to-point communication : detection , diversity , and channel uncertainty | 503.1.1 | Detection in a Rayleigh fading channel | 503.1.2 | Non-coherent detection | 503.1.2 | Coherent detection |
| 523.1.3 | From BPSK to QPSK : exploiting the degrees of freedom | 563.1.4 | Diversity | 593.2 | Time diversity | 603.2.1 | Repetition coding | 603.2.2 | Beyond repetition coding |
| 64 | Summary 3.1 | 68 | Time diversity code design criterion | 68 | Example 3.1 | Time diversity in GSM | 693.3 | Antenna diversity | 713.3.1 |
| 713.3.1 | Receive diversity | 713.3.2 | Transmit diversity : space-time codes | 733.3.3 | MIMO : a 2×2 example | 77 | Summary 3.2 | 2×2 MIMO schemes | 823.4 |
| 833.4.1 | Frequency diversity | 833.4.1 | Basic concept | 833.4.2 | Single-carrier with ISI equalization | 843.4.3 | Direct-sequence spread-spectrum | 913.4.4 | Orthogonal frequency division multiplexing |
| 95 | Summary 3.3 | 1013.5 | Communication over frequency-selective channels | 1023.5.1 | Impact of channel uncertainty | 1033.5.2 | Non-coherent detection for DS spread-spectrum | 1033.5.2 | Channel estimation |
| 1053.5.3 | Other diversity scenarios | 107 | Chapter 3 The main plot | 1093.6 | Bibliographical notes | 1104 | Cellular systems : multiple access and interference management | 1204.1 | Introduction |
| 1204.2 | Narrowband cellular systems | 1234.2.1 | Narrowband allocations : GSM system | 1244.2.2 | Impact on network and system design | 1264.2.3 | Impact on frequency reuse | 127 | Summary 4.1 |
| 1284.3 | Narrowband systems | 1284.3 | Wideband systems : CDMA | 1284.3.1 | CDMA uplink | 1314.3.2 | CDMA downlink | 1454.3.3 | System issues |
| 147 | Summary 4.2 | 1474.4 | CDMA | 1484.4.1 | Wideband systems : OFDM | 1484.4.1 | Allocation design principles | 1484.4.2 | Hopping pattern |
| 1504.4.3 | Signal characteristics and receiver design | 1524.4.4 | Sectorization | 153 | Example 4.1 | Flash-OFDM | 153 | Chapter 4 The main plot | 1544.5 |
| 1554.6 | Bibliographical notes | 1554.6 | Exercises | 1555 | Capacity of wireless channels | 1665.1 | AWGN channel capacity | 1675.1.1 | Repetition coding |
| 1675.1.2 | Packing spheres | 168 | Discussion 5.1 | 170 | Capacity-achieving AWGN channel codes | 170 | Summary 5.1 | Reliable rate of communication and capacity | 1715.2 |
| 1725.2.1 | Resources of the AWGN channel | 1725.2.1 | Continuous-time AWGN channel | 1725.2.2 | Power and bandwidth | 173 | Example 5.2 | Bandwidth reuse in cellular systems | 1755.3 |
| 1795.3.1 | Linear time-invariant Gaussian channels | 1795.3.1 | Single input multiple output (SIMO) channel | 1795.3.2 | Multiple input single output (MISO) channel | 1795.3.3 | Frequency-selective channel | 1815.4 | Capacity of fading channels |
| 1865.4.1 | Slow fading channel | 1875.4.2 | Receive diversity | 1895.4.3 | Transmit diversity | 191 | Summary 5.2 | Transmit and receive diversity | 1955.4.4 |
| 195 | Summary 5.3 | 1995.4.5 | Outage for parallel channels | 1995.4.6 | Fast fading channel | 1995.4.6 | Transmitter side information | 203 | Example 5.3 |
| 2095.4.7 | Rate adaptation in IS-856 | 2135.4.8 | Frequency-selective fading channels | 213 | Summary : a shift in point of view | 213 | Chapter 5 The main plot | 2145.5 | Bibliographical notes |
| 2175.6 | Exercises | 2176 | Multiuser capacity and opportunistic communication | 2286.1 | Uplink AWGN channel | 2296.1.1 | Capacity via successive interference cancellation | 2296.1.2 | Comparison with conventional CDMA |
| 2326.1.3 | Comparison with orthogonal multiple access | 2326.1.4 | General K -user uplink capacity | 2346.2 | Downlink AWGN channel | 2356.2.1 | Symmetric case : two capacity-achieving schemes | 2366.2.2 | General case : superposition coding achieves capacity |
| 238 | Summary 6.1 | 238 | Uplink and downlink AWGN | | | | | | |

capacity 240 Discussion 6.1 SIC : implementation issues 2416.3 Uplink fading channel 2436.3.1 Slow fading channel 2436.3.2 Fast fading channel 2456.3.3 Full channel side information 247 Summary 6.2 Uplink fading channel 2506.4 Downlink fading channel 2506.4.1 Channel side information at receiver only 2506.4.2 Full channel side information 2516.5 Frequency-selective fading channels 2526.6 Multiuser diversity 2536.6.1 Multiuser diversity gain 2536.6.2 Multiuser versus classical diversity 2566.7 Multiuser diversity : system aspects 2566.7.1 Fair scheduling and multiuser diversity 2586.7.2 Channel prediction and feedback 2626.7.3 Opportunistic beamforming using dumb antennas 2636.7.4 Multiuser diversity in multicell systems 2706.7.5 A system view 272 Chapter 6 The main plot 2756.8 Bibliographical notes 2776.9 Exercises 2787 MIMO I : spatial multiplexing and channel modeling 2907.1 Multiplexing capability of deterministic MIMO channels 2917.1.1 Capacity via singular value decomposition 2917.1.2 Rank and condition number 2947.2 Physical modeling of MIMO channels 2957.2.1 Line-of-sight SISO channel 2967.2.2 Line-of-sight MISO channel 2987.2.3 Antenna arrays with only a line-of-sight path 2997.2.4 Geographically separated antennas 3007.2.5 Line-of-sight plus one reflected path 306 Summary 7.1 Multiplexing capability of MIMO channels 3097.3 Modeling of MIMO fading channels 3097.3.1 Basic approach 3097.3.2 MIMO multipath channel 3117.3.3 Angular domain representation of signals 3117.3.4 Angular domain representation of MIMO channels 3157.3.5 Statistical modeling in the angular domain 3177.3.6 Degrees of freedom and diversity 318 Example 7.1 Degrees of freedom in clustered response models 3197.3.7 Dependency on antenna spacing 3237.3.8 I.i.d. Rayleigh fading model 327 Chapter 7 The main plot 3287.4 Bibliographical notes 3297.5 Exercises 3308 MIMO II : capacity and multiplexing architectures 3328.1 The V-BLAST architecture 3338.2 Fast fading MIMO channel 3358.2.1 Capacity with CSI at receiver 3368.2.2 Performance gains 3388.2.3 Full CSI 346 Summary 8.1 Performance gains in a MIMO channel 3488.3 Receiver architectures 3488.3.1 Linear decorrelator 3498.3.2 Successive cancellation 3558.3.3 Linear MMSE receiver 3568.3.4 Information theoretic optimality 362 Discussion 8.1 Connections with CDMA multiuser detection and ISI equalization 3648.4 Slow fading MIMO channel 3668.5 D-BLAST : an outage-optimal architecture 3688.5.1 Suboptimality of V-BLAST 3688.5.2 Coding across transmit antennas : D-BLAST 3718.5.3 Discussion 372 Chapter 8 The main plot 3738.6 Bibliographical notes 3748.7 Exercises 3749 MIMO III : diversity – multiplexing tradeoff and universal space-time codes 3839.1 Diversity – multiplexing tradeoff 3849.1.1 Formulation 3849.1.2 Scalar Rayleigh channel 3869.1.3 Parallel Rayleigh channel 3909.1.4 MISO Rayleigh channel 3919.1.5 2×2 MIMO Rayleigh channel 3929.1.6 $n_t \times n_r$ MIMO i.i.d. Rayleigh channel 3959.2 Universal code design for optimal diversity-multiplexing tradeoff 3989.2.1 QAM is approximately universal for scalar channels 398 Summary 9.1 Approximate universality 4009.2.2 Universal code design for parallel channels 400 Summary 9.2 Universal codes for the parallel channel 4069.2.3 Universal code design for MISO channels 407 Summary 9.3 Universal codes for the MISO channel 4109.2.4 Universal code design for MIMO channels 411 Discussion 9.1 Universal codes in the downlink 415 Chapter 9 The main plot 4159.3 Bibliographical notes 4169.4 Exercises 41710 MIMO IV : multiuser communication 42510.1 Uplink with multiple receive antennas 42610.1.1 Space-division multiple access 42610.1.2 SDMA capacity region 42810.1.3 System implications 431 Summary 10.1 SDMA and orthogonal multiple access 43210.1.4 Slow fading 43310.1.5 Fast fading 43610.1.6 Multiuser diversity revisited 439 Summary 10.2 Opportunistic communication and multiple receive antennas 44210.2 MIMO uplink 44210.2.1 SDMA with multiple transmit antennas 44210.2.2 System implications 44410.2.3 Fast fading 44610.3 Downlink with multiple transmit antennas 44810.3.1 Degrees of freedom in the downlink 44810.3.2 Uplink – downlink duality and transmit beamforming 44910.3.3 Precoding for interference known at transmitter 45410.3.4 Precoding for the downlink 46510.3.5 Fast fading 46810.4 MIMO downlink 47110.5 Multiple antennas in cellular networks : a system view 473 Summary 10.3 System implications of multiple antennas on multiple access 47310.5.1 Inter-cell interference management 47410.5.2 Uplink with multiple receive antennas 47610.5.3 MIMO uplink 47810.5.4 Downlink with multiple receive antennas

47910.5.5 Downlink with multiple transmit antennas 479Example 10.1 SDMA in ArrayComm systems
479Chapter 10 The main plot 48110.6 Bibliographical notes 48210.7 Exercises 483Appendix A
Detection and estimation in additive Gaussian noise 496Appendix B Information theory from first principles
516References 546Index 554

章节摘录

Consider the baseband uplink signal of a user given in (4.1). Due to the abrupt transitions (from +1 to -1 and vice versa) of the pseudonoise sequences $s_{i,j}$, the bandwidth occupied by this signal is very large. On the other hand, the signal has to occupy an allotted bandwidth. As an example, we see that the IS-95 system uses a bandwidth of 1.2288 MHz and a steep fall off after 1.67 MHz. To fit this allotted bandwidth, the signal in (4.1) is passed through a pulse shaping filter and then modulated on to the carrier. Thus though the signal in (4.1) has a perfect PAPR (equal to 1), the resulting transmit signal has a larger PAPR. The overall signal transmitted from the base-station is the superposition of all the user signals and this aggregate signal has PAPR performance similar to that of the narrowband system described in the previous section. In the narrowband system we saw that all users can maintain high SINR due to the nature of the allocations. In fact, this was the benefit gained by paying the price of poor (re)use of the spectrum. In the CDMA system, however, due to the intra and inter-cell interferences, the values of SINR possible are very small. Now consider sectorization with universal frequency reuse among the sectors. Ideally (with full isolation among the sectors), this allows us to increase the system capacity by a factor equal to the number of sectors. However, in practice each sector now has to contend with inter-sector interference as well. Since intra-sector and inter-cell interference dominate the noise faced by the user signals, the additional interference caused due to sectorization does not cause a further degradation in SINR. Thus sectors of the same cell reuse the frequency without much of an impact on the performance. We have observed that timing acquisition (at a chip level accuracy) by a mobile is a computationally intensive step. Thus we would like to have this step repeated as infrequently as possible. On the other hand, to achieve soft handoff this acquisition has to be done (synchronously) for all base-stations with which the mobile communicates. To facilitate this step and the eventual handoff, implementations of the IS-95 system use high precision clocks (about 1 ppm (parts per million)) and further, synchronize the clocks at the base-stations through a proprietary wireline network that connects the base-stations. This networking cost is the price paid in the design to ease the handoff process.

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媒体关注与评论

“ Tse和viswanath将通信技术的理论发展和实际应用完美结合在本书中。
本书必将成为业界经典教材和权威参考。

” ——Robert G.Gallager教授，麻省理工学院 “ David Tse和Pranlod viswanath为现代无线通信撰写了一部经典著作！

本书覆盖无线系统设计基础以及无线通信领域最新进展，不仅是高校通信专业理想教材，而且是无线工程领域工程技术人员的理想指南！

” ——Roberto Padovani博士，高通公司CTO

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