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二维相关跳频序列偶唯一性和理论界

许成谦, 赵雅洁

- (1. 燕山大学 信息科学与工程学院, 秦皇岛 066004;
2. 燕山大学 河北省信息传输与信号处理重点实验室, 秦皇岛 066004)

摘要: 针对传统跳频序列偶只包含时延变量的一维汉明相关函数的问题,在相关函数中加入频移因素,提出了跳频序列偶的时频二维移位汉明相关函数的概念. 证明了二维相关跳频序列偶的唯一性,保证了这类信号在实际应用中的唯一接收. 导出了由二维相关跳频序列偶的汉明相关函数、序列偶个数、频隙个数和序列长度构成的理论界,对于构造满足理论界的二维相关跳频序列偶具有重要意义.

关键词: 跳频序列偶; 二维汉明相关函数; 唯一性; 理论界

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Uniqueness and Theory Bounds of Two-Dimensional Correlation Frequency Hopping Sequence Pair

XU Cheng-qian, ZHAO Ya-jie

- (1. School of Information Science and Engineering, Yanshan University, Hebei Qinhuangdao 066004, China;
2. Hebei Key Laboratory of Information Transmission and Signal Processing, Yanshan University, Hebei Qinhuangdao 066004, China)

Abstract: In view of the traditional frequency hopping sequence pair containing only one-dimensional Hamming correlation function of time-delayed variables, frequency shift factors are added to correlation function, and the concept of time-frequency two-dimensional correlation function of frequency hopping sequence pair is proposed. The uniqueness of frequency hopping sequence pair is proved, and the only reception of this kind of signal is guaranteed in the practical application. The theory bounds formed by two-dimensional Hamming correlation values, the number of frequency hopping sequence pair, the number of frequency gap and sequence length are derived. It is of great significance to construct the two-dimensional correlation frequency hopping sequence pair which can satisfy the theory bounds.

Key words: frequency hopping sequence pair; two-dimensional Hamming correlation function; uniqueness; theoretical bound

在跳频通信中,用来控制载波频率跳变的地址码序列称为跳频序列^[1]. 对跳频序列的研究主要包括2个方面^[2-3]:一方面是寻找跳频序列各种参数受到的理论限制;另一方面是构造满足理论界限的跳频序列集. 文献[3-7]给出了跳频序列有关一维汉

明相关函数的理论界.

跳频序列偶适用于发送端和接收端使用不同地址码的跳频通信系统,这类通信系统采用失配滤波实现相关接收^[8-9]. 目前只有跳频序列偶包含时延变量的一维汉明相关函数的理论界^[10]. 在实际系

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作者简介: 许成谦(1961—),男,教授,博士生导师, E-mail: cqxu@ysu.edu.cn.

统中,跳频信号除存在传输时延外,还可能发生频率偏移.特别是像雷达等系统在高速运动的情况下,传输信号的频率可能发生偏移,跳频序列的频隙可能移位至其他频隙,导致与其他跳频序列发生碰撞,影响通信质量.因此有必要在传统汉明相关函数中引入频移变量,建立跳频序列偶的时频二维移位汉明相关函数的概念及其相关理论界.给出了跳频序列偶时频二维移位汉明相关函数的概念,证明了二维相关跳频序列偶的唯一性,推导了跳频序列偶的二维移位汉明相关函数的理论界.

1 跳频序列偶二维移位汉明相关函数的概念

跳频序列偶的时频二维移位汉明相关函数的概念定义如下.

定义1 设频率集 F 是一个加法群, (x, y) 是 F 上周期为 L 的跳频序列 $x = (x(0), x(1), \dots, x(L-1))$ 和 $y = (y(0), y(1), \dots, y(L-1))$ 组成的序列偶, (x', y') 是 F 上周期为 L 的跳频序列 $x' = (x'(0), x'(1), \dots, x'(L-1))$ 和 $y' = (y'(0), y'(1), \dots, y'(L-1))$ 组成的序列偶. 称

$$H_{(x,y)}(\tau, d) = \sum_{j=0}^{L-1} h[x(j), y(j+\tau) + d] \quad (1)$$

为 (x, y) 的时频二维周期汉明自相关函数. 称

$$H_{(x,y)(x',y')}(\tau, d) = H_{(x,y')}(\tau, d) = \sum_{j=0}^{L-1} h[x(j), y'(j+\tau) + d] \quad (2)$$

为 (x, y) 和 (x', y') 的时频二维周期汉明互相关函数. 其中, $h[\cdot]$ 为汉明函数, 即当 $u = v$ 时, $h[u, v] = 1$, 当 $u \neq v$ 时, $h[u, v] = 0$, τ 表示时延, d 表示频移, $0 \leq \tau \leq L-1, d \in F$, 且 $j + \tau \equiv (j + \tau) \bmod L, j = 0, 1, \dots, L-1$.

当 $d = 0$ 时, 二维周期汉明相关函数退化成一维周期汉明相关函数. 因此二维周期汉明相关函数是一维周期汉明相关函数的推广.

$$H_m(x, y) = \max\{H_{(x,y)}(\tau, d) \mid (\tau, d) \neq (0, 0)\} \quad (3)$$

表示跳频序列偶 (x, y) 的异相二维汉明自相关函数最大值.

$$H_m[(x, y)(x', y')] = \max\{H_{(x,y)(x',y')}(\tau, d)\} \quad (4)$$

表示跳频序列偶 (x, y) 和 (x', y') 的二维汉明互相关函数最大值.

$$\bar{H}(x, y) = \frac{1}{Lq-1} \sum_{(\tau, d) \neq (0, 0)} H_{(x,y)}(\tau, d) \quad (5)$$

表示跳频序列偶 (x, y) 的平均二维周期汉明自相关函数值. 其中: L 为序列长度, q 为频隙数目.

$$\bar{H}[(x, y)(x', y')] = \frac{1}{Lq} \sum_{\tau=0}^{L-1} \sum_{d=0}^{q-1} H_{(x,y)(x',y')}(\tau, d) \quad (6)$$

表示跳频序列偶 (x, y) 和 (x', y') 的平均二维周期汉明互相关函数值. 其中: L 为序列长度, q 为频隙数目.

$$H_{am}(S) = \max\{H_{(x,y)}(\tau, d) \mid (x, y) \in S, (\tau, d) \neq (0, 0)\} \quad (7)$$

$$H_{cm}(S) = \max\{H_{(x,y)}(\tau, d) \mid (x, y), (x', y') \in S, x \neq y'\} \quad (8)$$

$$H_m(S) = \max\{H_{am}(S), H_{cm}(S)\} \quad (9)$$

分别表示跳频序列偶集 S 的最大异相二维周期汉明自相关、最大二维周期汉明互相关和最大二维周期汉明相关.

$$S_a(S) = \sum_{(x,y) \in S} \sum_{(\tau, d) \neq (0, 0)} H_{(x,y)}(\tau, d) \quad (10)$$

$$S_c(S) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{(x,y) \in S \\ (x',y') \in S \\ x \neq y}} \sum_{\tau=0}^{L-1} \sum_{d=0}^{q-1} H_{(x,y)(x',y')}(\tau, d) \quad (11)$$

分别表示跳频序列偶集 S 的二维周期汉明自相关碰撞总数和二维周期汉明互相关碰撞总数.

$$A_a(S) = \frac{S_a(S)}{M(Lq-1)} \quad (12)$$

$$A_c(S) = \frac{2S_c(S)}{M(M-1)Lq} \quad (13)$$

分别表示跳频序列偶集 S 的平均二维周期汉明自相关和平均二维周期汉明互相关.

2 二维相关跳频序列偶的唯一性

定理1 设频率集 $F = \{f_0, f_1, \dots, f_{q-1}\}$ 是一个加法群, $x = (x(0), x(1), \dots, x(L-1))$, $y = (y(0), y(1), \dots, y(L-1))$ 和 $y' = (y'(0), y'(1), \dots, y'(L-1))$ 为 F 上长度为 L 的跳频序列, 若跳频序列偶 (x, y) 和 (x, y') 的二维周期汉明自相关函数相等, 即 $H_{(x,y)}(\tau, d) = H_{(x,y')}(\tau, d)$ ($0 \leq \tau \leq L-1, d \in F$), 则 $y = y'$.

证明 设

$f_x(a, b) = \sum_{i=0}^{q-1} \sum_{j=0}^{L-1} x_{ij} a^i b^j$, $f_y(a, b) = \sum_{i=0}^{q-1} \sum_{j=0}^{L-1} y_{ij} a^i b^j$ 是以 a, b 为变量的二元多项式函数. 其中,

$$x_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & i = x(j) \\ 0, & i \neq x(j) \end{cases}$$

$$y_{(i-d)(j+\tau)} = \begin{cases} 1, & i = y(j+\tau) + d \\ 0, & i \neq y(j+\tau) + d \end{cases}$$

则

$$f_x(a, b) f_y(a^{-1}, b^{-1}) = \sum_{i=0}^{q-1} \sum_{j=0}^{L-1} x_{ij} a^i b^j \sum_{k=0}^{q-1} \sum_{h=0}^{L-1} y_{kh} a^{-k} b^{-h} = \sum_{i=0}^{q-1} \sum_{j=0}^{L-1} \sum_{k=0}^{q-1} \sum_{h=0}^{L-1} x_{ij} y_{kh} a^{i-k} b^{j-h}$$

令 $i - k = d, j - h = -\tau$, 则

$$f_x(a, b) f_y(a^{-1}, b^{-1}) = \sum_{i=0}^{q-1} \sum_{j=0}^{L-1} \sum_{d=0}^{q-1} \sum_{\tau=0}^{L-1} x_{ij} y_{(i-d)(j+\tau)} a^d b^{-\tau}$$

其中

$$\sum_{i=0}^{q-1} \sum_{j=0}^{L-1} x_{ij} y_{(i-d)(j+\tau)} = \sum_{i=x(j)=y(j+\tau)+d} \sum_{j=0}^{L-1} 1 \times 1 = \sum_{x(j)=y(j+\tau)+d} 1 = \sum_{j=0}^{L-1} h[x(j), y(j+\tau) + d] = H_{(x,y)}(\tau, d)$$

因此

$$f_x(a, b) f_y(a^{-1}, b^{-1}) = \sum_{d=0}^{q-1} \sum_{\tau=0}^{L-1} H_{(x,y)}(\tau, d) a^d b^{-\tau}$$

设 $f_{y'}(a, b) = \sum_{i=0}^{q-1} \sum_{j=0}^{L-1} y'_{ij} a^i b^j$, 同理可得

$$f_x(a, b) f_{y'}(a^{-1}, b^{-1}) = \sum_{d=0}^{q-1} \sum_{\tau=0}^{L-1} H_{(x,y')}(\tau, d) a^d b^{-\tau}$$

因为 $H_{(x,y)}(\tau, d) = H_{(x,y')}(\tau, d)$, 所以

$$f_x(a, b) f_y(a^{-1}, b^{-1}) = f_x(a, b) f_{y'}(a^{-1}, b^{-1})$$

即 $f_x(a, b) [f_y(a^{-1}, b^{-1}) - f_{y'}(a^{-1}, b^{-1})] = 0$

上式两边同时乘以 $f_y(a^{-1}, b^{-1})$, 得

$$f_x(a, b) f_y(a^{-1}, b^{-1}) [f_y(a^{-1}, b^{-1}) - f_{y'}(a^{-1}, b^{-1})] = 0$$

因为 $f_x(a, b) f_y(a^{-1}, b^{-1})$ 不等于 0, 则有

$$f_y(a^{-1}, b^{-1}) = f_{y'}(a^{-1}, b^{-1})$$

所以 $y = y'$.

3 跳频序列偶二维周期汉明相关函数的理论界

引理 1 设 S 是由频率集 $F = \{f_0, f_1, \dots, f_{q-1}\}$

上 M 个周期为 L 的二维相关跳频序列偶组成的集合, 对于任意频率 $f_i \in F$, $(x, y) \in S$, 用 $u_x(f_i) = \sum_{j=0}^{L-1} h(x(j), f_i)$ 表示频率 f_i 在 x 中出现的次数, 则

$$\sum_{x,y \in S} \sum_{\tau=0}^{L-1} \sum_{d=0}^{q-1} H_{(x,y)}(\tau, d) = \sum_{x,y \in S} \sum_{f \in F} u_x(f) u_{y(\tau)+d}(f) \quad (14)$$

证明 由于

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\tau=0}^{L-1} \sum_{d=0}^{q-1} H_{(x,y)}(\tau, d) = \sum_{\tau=0}^{L-1} \sum_{d=0}^{q-1} \sum_{j=0}^{L-1} h(y(j+\tau) + d, x(j)) = \\ & \sum_{j=0}^{L-1} u_{y(\tau)+d}(x(j)) = \sum_{i=0}^{q-1} u_x(f_i) u_{y(\tau)+d}(f_i) = \sum_{f \in F} u_x(f) u_{y(\tau)+d}(f) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $y^{(\tau)} + d = (y(0 + \tau) + d, y(1 + \tau) + d, \dots, y(L-1 + \tau) + d)$, $u_x(f_i)$ 表示频率 f_i 在跳频序列 x 中出现的次数, $u_{y(\tau)+d}(f_i)$ 表示频率 f_i 在跳频序列 $y^{(\tau)} + d$ 中出现的次数. 所以得

$$\sum_{x,y \in S} \sum_{\tau=0}^{L-1} \sum_{d=0}^{q-1} H_{(x,y)}(\tau, d) = \sum_{x,y \in S} \sum_{f \in F} u_x(f) u_{y(\tau)+d}(f)$$

定理 2 对于频率集合 $F = \{f_0, f_1, \dots, f_{q-1}\}$ 上的 (L, q) 二维相关跳频序列偶 (x, y) , 其异相二维自相关函数最大值 $H_m(x, y)$ 满足

$$H_m(x, y) \geq \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{q-1} e_i d_i - L + d(x, y)}{Lq - 1} \quad (15)$$

其中: $d_i, e_i (i=0, 1, \dots, q-1)$ 分别表示第 i 个频率 f_i 在跳频序列 x 和 y 的一个周期中出现的次数, $d(x, y)$ 表示跳频序列 x 和 y 之间的汉明距离.

证明 由式(5)和式(6)知

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\tau=0}^{L-1} \sum_{d=0}^{q-1} H_{(x,y)}(\tau, d) = \\ & L - d(x, y) + \sum_{(\tau, d) \neq (0, 0)} H_{(x,y)}(\tau, d) = \\ & L - d(x, y) + (Lq - 1) \bar{H}(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

由引理 1 知

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\tau=0}^{L-1} \sum_{d=0}^{q-1} H_{(x,y)}(\tau, d) = \sum_{i=0}^{q-1} u_x(f_i) u_{y(\tau)+d}(f_i) = \\ & \sum_{f \in F} u_x(f) u_{y(\tau)+d}(f) \end{aligned}$$

已知频率集合 $F = \{f_0, f_1, \dots, f_{q-1}\}$, $d_i = u_x(f_i)$, $e_i = u_{y(\tau)+d}(f_i)$, $0 \leq i \leq q-1$, 则有

$$\sum_{f \in F} u_x(f) u_{y(\tau)+d}(f) = \sum_{\tau=0}^{L-1} \sum_{d=0}^{q-1} H_{(x,y)}(\tau, d) =$$

$$L - d(x, y) + (Lq - 1)\bar{H}(x, y)$$

即

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{H}(x, y) &= \frac{\sum_{f \in F} u_x(f) u_{y(\tau)+d}(f) - L + d(x, y)}{Lq - 1} = \\ &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{q-1} e_i d_i - L + d(x, y)}{Lq - 1} \\ H_m(x, y) &\geq \bar{H}(x, y) = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{q-1} e_i d_i - L + d(x, y)}{Lq - 1}\end{aligned}$$

定理3 设跳频序列偶 (x, y) 和 (x', y') 分别是频率集合 $F = \{f_0, f_1, \dots, f_{q-1}\}$ 上2个 (L, q) 二维相关跳频序列偶, 并设 $a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i (i=0, 1, \dots, q-1)$ 分别表示第 i 个频率 f_i 在二维相关跳频序列 x, y, x', y' 的一个周期中出现的次数, 且所有 f_i 的排列使得 a_i 和 c 分别形成递减数列, 即 $a_0 \geq a_1 \geq \dots \geq a_{q-1}, c_0 \geq c_1 \geq \dots \geq c_{q-1}$, 则二维相关跳频序列偶 (x, y) 与 (x', y') 之间的二维汉明互相关函数最大值 $H_m[(x, y)(x', y')]$ 满足

$$\begin{aligned}H_m[(x, y)(x', y')] &\geq \\ \frac{1}{3Lq - 2} &\left[\sum_{i=0}^{q-1} (a_i b_i + c_i d_i + a_i d_i) - 2(L - d_{\min}) \right]\end{aligned}\quad (16)$$

且满足下述条件时, 式(16)右边达到最小:

- 1) $b_0 \leq b_1 \leq \dots \leq b_{q-1}, d_0 \leq d_1 \leq \dots \leq d_{q-1}, b_i, d_i$ 形成递增数列;
- 2) $d_{\min} = \min\{d(x, y), d(x', y')\}$.

证明 设

$$\begin{aligned}E[(x, y), (x', y')] &= \\ \frac{1}{3Lq - 2} &\left[\sum_{(\tau, d) \neq (0, 0)} H_{(x, y)}(\tau, d) + \right. \\ &\left. \sum_{(\tau, d) \neq (0, 0)} H_{(x', y')}(\tau, d) + \sum_{\tau=0}^{L-1} \sum_{d=0}^{q-1} H_{(x, y')}(\tau, d) \right]\end{aligned}$$

由式(5)和式(6)知

$$\begin{aligned}E[(x, y), (x', y')] &= \\ \frac{1}{3Lq - 2} &[(Lq - 1)\bar{H}(x, y) + \\ (Lq - 1)\bar{H}(x', y') &+ Lq\bar{H}[(x, y), (x', y')]]\end{aligned}$$

由式(5)、式(6)、式(14)知

$$\begin{aligned}(Lq - 1)\bar{H}(x, y) &= \sum_{f \in F} u_x(f) u_{y(\tau)+d}(f) - \\ (L - d(x, y))(Lq - 1)\bar{H}(x', y') &= \\ \sum_{f \in F} u_{x'}(f) u_{y'(\tau)+d}(f) - (L - d(x', y')) &\end{aligned}$$

$$Lq\bar{H}[(x, y), (x', y')] = \sum_{f \in F} u_x(f) u_{y'(\tau)+d}(f)$$

由于 $a_i = u_x(f_i), b_i = u_{y(\tau)+d}(f_i), c_i = u_{x'}(f_i), d_i = u_{y'(\tau)+d}(f_i), 0 \leq i \leq q-1$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}E[(x, y), (x', y')] &= \\ \frac{1}{3Lq - 2} &\left[\sum_{f \in F} u_x(f) u_{y(\tau)+d}(f) - \right. \\ (L - d(x, y)) + \sum_{f \in F} u_{x'}(f) u_{y'(\tau)+d}(f) - \\ (L - d(x', y')) + \sum_{f \in F} u_x(f) u_{y'(\tau)+d}(f) &= \\ \frac{1}{3Lq - 2} &\left[\sum_{i=0}^{q-1} (a_i b_i + c_i d_i + a_i d_i) - (L - d(x, y)) - \right. \\ (L - d(x', y')) &\left. \right] \geq\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{3Lq - 2} \left[\sum_{i=0}^{q-1} (a_i b_i + c_i d_i + a_i d_i) - 2(L - d_{\min}) \right]$$

故得

$$\begin{aligned}H_m[(x, y)(x', y')] &\geq E[(x, y), (x', y')] \geq \\ \frac{1}{3Lq - 2} &\left[\sum_{i=0}^{q-1} (a_i b_i + c_i d_i + a_i d_i) - 2(L - d_{\min}) \right]\end{aligned}$$

满足条件1)、2)时, 由切比雪夫不等式可知, 等式右边达到最小。

4 跳频序列偶集最大二维周期汉明相关函数的理论界

定理4 设 S 是由频率集 $F = \{f_0, f_1, \dots, f_{q-1}\}$ 上 M 个 (L, q) 二维相关跳频序列偶组成的集合, $(x, y) \in S, (x', y') \in S, \tau = 0, 1, \dots, L-1, d = 0, 1, \dots, q-1$. 令函数

$$H_{CA}(S) = \sum_{\substack{(x, y) \in S \\ (x', y') \in S}} \sum_{\tau=0}^{L-1} \sum_{d=0}^{q-1} H_{(x, y)(x', y')}(\tau, d) \quad (17)$$

则

$$\begin{aligned}H_{CA}(S) &\leq M(L - d_{\min}) + M(Lq - 1)H_{am}(S) + \\ &M(M - 1)LqH_{cm}(S)\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}d_{\min} &= \min\{d(x, y) \mid (x, y) \in S\} \\ H_{am}(S) &= \\ \max\{H_{(x, y)}(\tau, d) \mid (x, y) \in S, (\tau, d) \neq (0, 0)\} & \\ H_{cm}(S) &= \\ \max\{H_{(x, y')}(\tau, d) \mid (x, y), (x', y') \in S, x \neq y'\} &\end{aligned}$$

证明

$$\begin{aligned}H_{CA}(S) &= \sum_{(x, y) \in S} H_{(x, y)}(0, 0) + \\ \sum_{(x, y) \in S} \sum_{(\tau, d) \neq (0, 0)} H_{(x, y)}(\tau, d) &+ \\ \sum_{(x, y) \in S} \sum_{(\tau, d) \neq (0, 0)} H_{(x, y')}(\tau, d) &+ \\ \sum_{(x, y) \in S} \sum_{(\tau, d) \neq (0, 0)} H_{(x, y'')}(\tau, d) &\end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{\substack{(x,y) \in S \\ (x',y') \in S \\ x \neq y'}} \sum_{\tau=0}^{L-1} \sum_{d=0}^{q-1} H_{(x,y)'}(\tau, d) \leq$$

$$M(L - d_{\min}) + M(Lq - 1)H_{\text{am}}(S) + \\ M(M - 1)LqH_{\text{cm}}(S)$$

定理 5 设 S 是由频率集 $F = \{f_0, f_1, \dots, f_{q-1}\}$ 上 M 个 (L, q) 二维相关跳频序列偶组成的集合, 令

$$H_{\text{CA}}(S) = \sum_{\substack{(x,y) \in S \\ (x',y') \in S}} \sum_{\tau=0}^{L-1} \sum_{d=0}^{q-1} H_{(x,y)'}(\tau, d), (x, y) \in S, (x', y') \in S, \text{ 则}$$

$$H_{\text{CA}}(S) \geq \frac{L^2 M^2}{q} \quad (18)$$

证明 对于任意整数 $i = 0, 1, \dots, q - 1$, 令 $g_i = \sum_{x \in S} u_x(f_i)$, 由定义 1 知

$$H_{(x,y)'}(\tau, d) = H_{(x,y')}(\tau, d) = \sum_{j=0}^{L-1} h[x(j), y'(j + \tau) + d]$$

那么

$$\sum_{j=0}^{L-1} u_{y'(\tau)+d}(x(j)) = \sum_{j=0}^{L-1} h(y', x(j)) = \sum_{j=0}^{L-1} \sum_{\tau=0}^{L-1} \sum_{d=0}^{q-1} h[x(j), y'(j + \tau) + d] = \sum_{\tau=0}^{L-1} \sum_{d=0}^{q-1} H_{(x,y)'}(\tau, d)$$

由引理 1 得

$$H_{\text{CA}}(S) = \sum_{\substack{(x,y) \in S \\ (x',y') \in S}} \sum_{j=0}^{L-1} u_{y'(\tau)+d}(x(j)) =$$

$$\sum_{\substack{(x,y) \in S \\ (x',y') \in S}} \sum_{i=0}^{q-1} u_x(f_i) u_{y'(\tau)+d}(f_i) = \sum_{i=0}^{q-1} \left(\sum_{(x,y) \in S} u_x(f_i) \right)^2$$

$$\text{即 } H_{\text{CA}}(S) = \sum_{i=0}^{q-1} g_i^2, \text{ 并且}$$

$$g_i \geq 0, i = 0, 1, \dots, q - 1$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{q-1} g_i = \sum_{(x,y) \in S} \sum_{i=0}^{q-1} u_x(f_i) = \sum_{(x,y) \in S} L = LM$$

利用拉格朗日法, 求得在上述条件下 $\sum_{i=0}^{q-1} g_i^2$ 的最小

值是 $\frac{L^2 M^2}{q}$, 即证得 $H_{\text{CA}}(S) \geq \frac{L^2 M^2}{q}$.

推论 1 设 S 是由频率集 $F = \{f_0, f_1, \dots, f_{q-1}\}$ 上 M 个 (L, q) 二维相关跳频序列偶组成的集合, $\tau = 0, 1, \dots, L - 1, d = 0, 1, \dots, q - 1$, 则

$$q(Lq - 1)H_{\text{am}}(S) + q(M - 1)LqH_{\text{cm}}(S) \geq L^2 M - q(L - d_{\min}) \quad (19)$$

其中

$$d_{\min} = \min \{d(x, y) \mid (x, y) \in S\}$$

$$H_{\text{m}}(S) = \max \{H_{\text{am}}(S), H_{\text{cm}}(S)\}$$

证明 由定理 4 和定理 5, 得

$$M(L - d_{\min}) + M(Lq - 1)H_{\text{am}}(S) +$$

$$M(M - 1)LqH_{\text{cm}}(S) \geq \frac{L^2 M^2}{q}$$

$$q(L - d_{\min}) + q(Lq - 1)H_{\text{am}}(S) +$$

$$q(M - 1)LqH_{\text{cm}}(S) \geq L^2 M$$

$$q(Lq - 1)H_{\text{am}}(S) + q(M - 1)LqH_{\text{cm}}(S) \geq$$

$$L^2 M - q(L - d_{\min})$$

推论 2 设 S 是由频率集 $F = \{f_0, f_1, \dots, f_{q-1}\}$ 上 M 个 (L, q) 二维相关跳频序列偶组成的集合, 令 $H_{\text{m}} = \max \{H_{\text{am}}, H_{\text{cm}}\}$, 可得

$$H_{\text{m}}(S) \geq \frac{L^2 M - q(L - d_{\min})}{q(LqM - 1)} \quad (20)$$

证明 由推论 1 得

$$q(Lq - 1)H_{\text{am}}(S) + q(M - 1)LqH_{\text{cm}}(S) \geq$$

$$L^2 M - q(L - d_{\min})$$

$$[q(Lq - 1) + q(M - 1)Lq]H_{\text{m}}(S) \geq$$

$$L^2 M - q(L - d_{\min})$$

$$H_{\text{m}}(S) \geq \frac{L^2 M - q(L - d_{\min})}{q(LqM - 1)}$$

5 跳频序列偶集平均二维周期汉明相关函数的理论界

定理 6 设 S 是由频率集 $F = \{f_0, f_1, \dots, f_{q-1}\}$ 上 M 个 (L, q) 二维相关跳频序列偶组成的集合, 则

$$\frac{A_{\text{a}}(S)}{Lq(M - 1)} + \frac{A_{\text{c}}(S)}{Lq - 1} - \frac{d_{\min}}{Lq(Lq - 1)(M - 1)} \geq \frac{LM - q}{q^2(Lq - 1)(M - 1)} \quad (21)$$

其中: $A_{\text{a}}(S)$ 和 $A_{\text{c}}(S)$ 分别表示跳频序列偶集 S 的平均二维周期汉明自相关和平均二维周期汉明互相关, $d_{\min} = \min \{d(x, y) \mid (x, y) \in S\}$.

证明

$$H_{\text{CA}}(S) = \sum_{\substack{(x,y) \in S \\ (x',y') \in S}} \sum_{\tau=0}^{L-1} \sum_{d=0}^{q-1} H_{(x,y)'}(\tau, d) =$$

$$\sum_{(x,y) \in S} H_{(x,y)}(0, 0) + \sum_{(x,y) \in S} \sum_{(\tau, d) \neq (0, 0)} H_{(x,y)}(\tau, d) +$$

$$\sum_{\substack{(x,y) \in S \\ (x',y') \in S \\ x \neq y'}} \sum_{\tau=0}^{L-1} \sum_{d=0}^{q-1} H_{(x,y)'}(\tau, d) \leq$$

$$M(L - d_{\min}) + S_{\text{a}}(S) + 2S_{\text{c}}(S)$$

由定理5知, $H_{\text{CA}}(S) \geq \frac{L^2 M^2}{q}$. 故得

$$M(L - d_{\min}) + S_a(S) + 2S_c(S) \geq \frac{L^2 M^2}{q}$$

根据式(10)~式(13)中 $A_a(S)$ 和 $A_c(S)$ 分别与 $S_a(S)$ 和 $S_c(S)$ 的关系知

$$\begin{aligned} & M(L - d_{\min}) + M(Lq - 1)A_a(S) + \\ & M(M - 1)LqA_c(S) \geq \frac{L^2 M^2}{q} \\ & M(Lq - 1)A_a(S) + M(M - 1)LqA_c(S) - Md_{\min} \geq \\ & \frac{L^2 M^2}{q} - LM \\ & \frac{A_a(S)}{Lq(M - 1)} + \frac{A_c(S)}{Lq - 1} - \frac{d_{\min}}{Lq(Lq - 1)(M - 1)} \geq \\ & \frac{LM - q}{q^2(Lq - 1)(M - 1)} \end{aligned}$$

6 结束语

给出了跳频序列偶的时频二维移位汉明相关函数的概念. 证明了二维相关跳频序列偶的唯一性, 保证了这类信号在实际应用中的唯一接收. 导出了由二维相关跳频序列偶的汉明相关函数、序列偶个数、频隙个数和序列长度构成的理论界, 对于构造满足理论界的二维相关跳频序列偶集具有重要指导意义.

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