

У статті викладено теоретичні засади та проведено дослідження формування цифрових відліків на основі кореляційних функцій у теоретико-числовому базисі Радемахера, що дозволило обґрунтувати характеристики переваг та недоліків використання базису Радемахера в задачі ідентифікації станів об'єкта.

Ключові слова: теоретико-числовий базис, дискретизація, автокореляційна функція, інформаційний потік.

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THEORETICAL SUBSTANCES AND REASONING OF INFORMATION CHARACTERISTICS OF DISCRETION OF FORMATION OF DIGITAL MESSAGES BASED ON AUTOCORRELLATION FUNCTIONS IN THE RADEMAKER BASIS

Theoretical numerical bases are the fundamental theoretical foundations of numerical systems and data encoding methods. The choice of the basis function is performed depending on the systemic characteristics of the various communication channels and the operating conditions of the computer systems. In modern computer and telecommunication systems, widely used are theoretical numerical bases on the foundation of discrete piecewise linear functions, which provide a drastically simpler implementation of digital generators, as well as simplify algorithms for digital signal reception. This article describes the theoretical principles and conducts research on the formation of digital samples based on the correlation functions in the theoretic-numerical basis of Rademacher, which allowed to substantiate the characteristics of advantages and disadvantages for using the Rademacher basis in the problem of identifying the states of the object. Presented theoretical principles and research on the formation of digital samples, based on the correlation functions in the theoretical numerical basis of Rademacher, allowed to prove the characteristics of the advantages and disadvantages of using the Rademacher basis in the problem of identifying the states of the object, and they are an important reserve for the development of the theory and the improvement of diagnostic tools for the quasi-stationary objects.

Keywords: theoretical numerical basis, discretization, autocorrelation function, information flow.

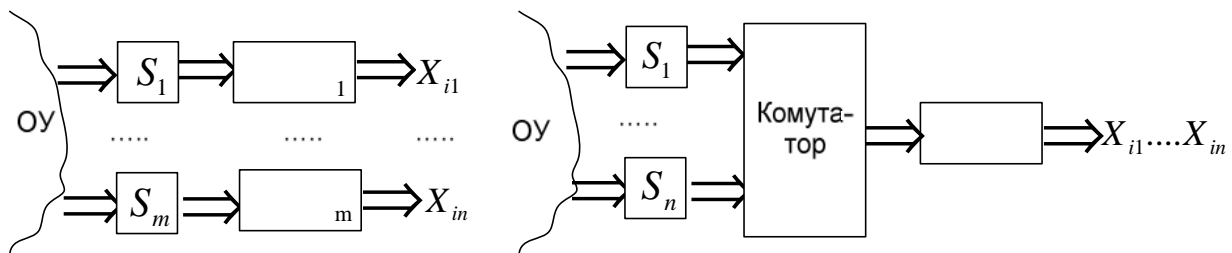
1. ().

() [1, 2].

X_{ij} , $i -$, $j -$

$\Delta t ($

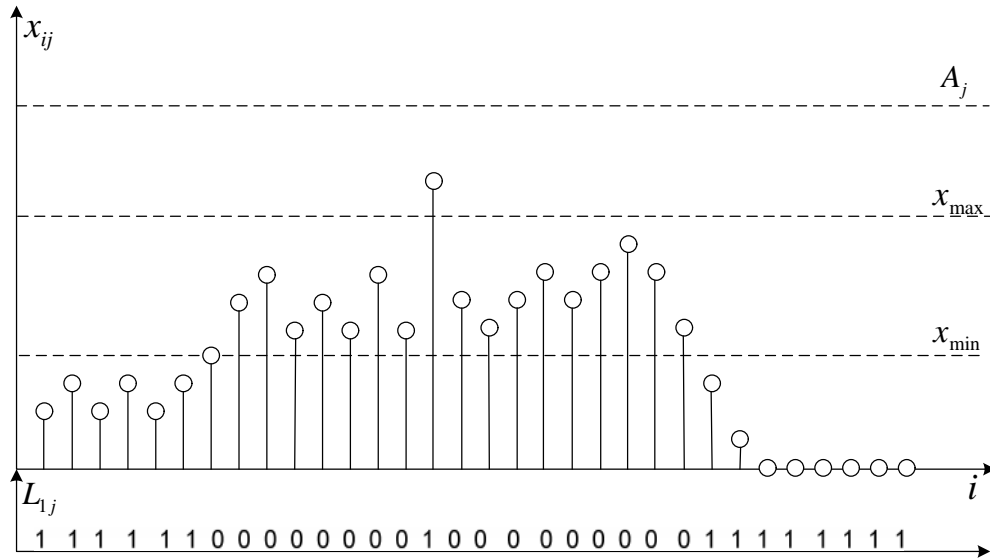
1).



.1.

$$\begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{21} & \dots & X_{i1} & \dots & X_{n1} \\ X_{12} & X_{22} & \dots & X_{i2} & \dots & X_{n2} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ X_{1j} & X_{2j} & \dots & X_{ij} & \dots & X_{nj} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ X_{1m} & X_{2m} & \dots & X_{im} & \dots & X_{nm} \end{pmatrix}.$$

. 2



. 2.

(-1)

$$L_{1j} = 0, x_{\max} - x_{ij} > 0 \wedge x_{ij} - x_{\min} > 0;$$

$$L_{1j} = 1, x_{\max} - x_{ij} \leq 0 \wedge x_{ij} - x_{\min} \leq 0.$$

(1)

(1)

$$L_{1j} = 0, [x_{\max}] + [x_{ij}] > 1 \wedge [x_{ij}] + [x_{\min}] > 1;$$

$$L_{1j} = 1, [x_{\max}] + [x_{ij}] \leq 1 \wedge [x_{ij}] + [x_{\min}] \leq 1,$$

1.

20-30%

[3].

2.

$$I = n \sum_{j=1}^m \hat{E}[\log_2 A_j],$$

$$0 \leq x_j \leq A_j.$$

$$, 0 \leq x_j \leq 1023, n = 128, I = 128 \times 10 = 1028 / \approx 1 / .$$

x_{ij} .

$i = \overline{1, n}$:

$$\nu = 1 - \frac{1}{\tau} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\lambda_i}$$

$R(t)$

$$\gamma = N/N_0, \quad N_0 = T/\tau_0 -$$

$$N = T/\tau -$$

$$\gamma = \tau/\tau_0.$$

$$R(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{|t|}{\tau_0}, & |t| < \tau_0; \\ 0, & t \end{cases}$$

(),

L ,

$R_{xx}(t)$.

$$R_{xx}(t), \quad t = 1, k, \quad k -$$

$Y(t), \quad t = 1, 900,$

$$R_{xx}(k) < 0.01 R_{xx}(0).$$

$$L = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\Delta \xi} \sqrt{1 - R_{xx}(t)}, \tag{5}$$

$$\Delta \xi = \Delta y / \sigma - \tag{) } ;$$

$$\Delta y = y_{t+1} - y_t -$$

;

$\sigma -$

(5),

$R_{xx}(t)$

[2],

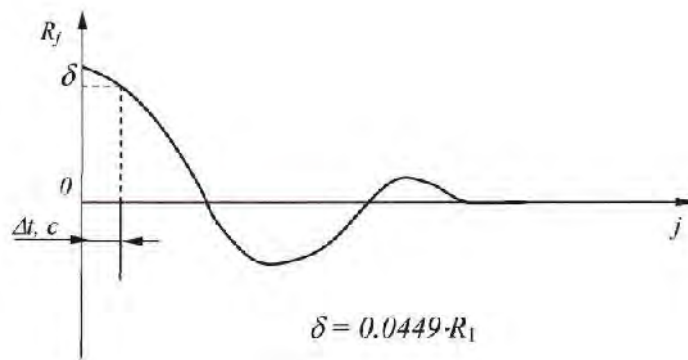
$y -$

$R_{xx}(t)$

$R_{xx}(1)$

$$0.045 \Delta y.$$

. 3.



. 3.

$R_{xx}(t), R_{xx}(t+1)$

$$y = R_{xx}(1) - 0.045 R_{xx}(1).$$

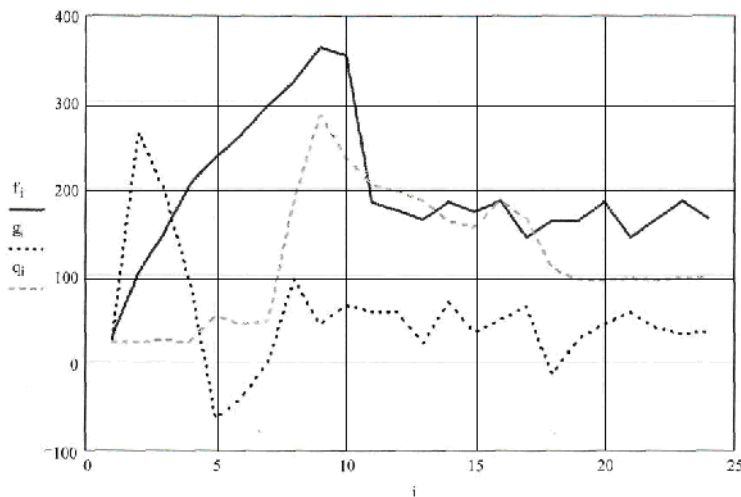
$R_{xx}(t), R_{xx}(t+1)$:

$$\frac{t-t_i}{t_{i+1}-t_i} = \frac{R_{xx} - R_{xx}(i)}{R_{xx}(i+1) - R_{xx}(i)}$$

$$R_{xx} \quad y, \quad :$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{\delta - R_{xx}(i)(t_{i+1} - t_i)}{|R_{i+1} - R_i|} + t_i = \frac{0.955 \times R_{xx}(1) - R_{xx}(i)(t_{i+1} - t_i)}{|R_{i+1} - R_i|} + t_i.$$

ORIGIN = 1, n = 24, i = 1, 2, ..., n.



. 4.

$$M(f) = \frac{1}{n} \times \sum_{i=1}^n f_i ;$$

$M(f) = 196.625 ;$

$M(g) = 52.875 ;$

$M(q) = 121.042 .$

$F_i = f_i - M(f) ;$

$G_i = g_i - M(g) ;$

$Q_i = q_i - M(q) .$

: j = 1, 2, ..., n-1

$$R_j = \frac{1}{n-j} \times \sum_{i=1}^{n-j} (F_i \times F_{i+j}) ;$$

$$K_j = \frac{1}{n-j} \times \sum_{i=1}^{n-j} (G_i \times G_{i+j}) ;$$

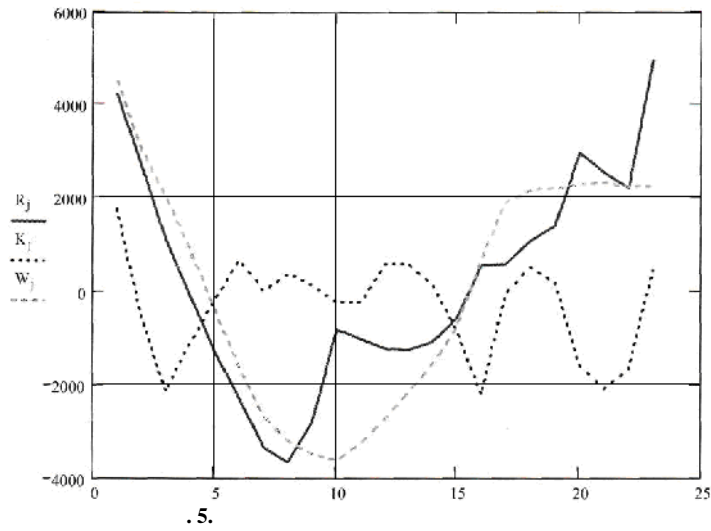
$$W_j = \frac{1}{n-j} \times \sum_{i=1}^{n-j} (Q_i \times Q_{i+j}) .$$

$R_1 = 4.203 \times 10^3 ;$

$K_1 = 1.735 \times 10^3 ;$

$W_1 = 4.49 \times 10^3 .$

$$k(F) = \begin{cases} i \rightarrow 1 & k(R) = 4 \\ \text{while } F_i \geq 0.01 \times F_1 & k(K) = 2 . \\ i \rightarrow i+1 & k(W) = 5 \\ i & \end{cases}$$



$$\Delta t(F, k) = \begin{cases} i - 1 \\ t \rightarrow \frac{0.9551 \times F_1 - F_j}{|F_{j+1} - F_j|} + j \text{ if } F_{j+1} < 0.9551 \times F_1 \\ t \end{cases}$$

: $\Delta t(R, k(R)) = 7.519$; $\Delta t(K, k(K)) = 3.374$; $\Delta t(W, k(W)) = 8.8$.

()
(clock jitter).

A_i ,

$$E_{a\delta} \leq |\delta'(t)\Delta t| \leq 2 \times A \times \pi \times f_0 \times \Delta t$$

$$\Delta t < \frac{1}{2^n \times \pi \times f_0}$$

π - ; Δt - ; f_0 -

1

	44.1	192	1	10	100
8	28.2 c	6.48 c	1.24	124	12.4
10	7.05 c	1.62 c	311	31.1	3.11
12	1.76	405	77.7	7.77	777
14	441	101	19.4	1.94	194
16	441	101	19.4	1.94	194
18	27.5	25.3	4.86	486	48.6
24	430	98.8	19.0	1.9	190

(clock jitter).

(,),

$x_i = x_{i0} \pm \delta_i,$

$x_{i0} -$, $\delta_i -$

1. . . . / . . .
 // . . . , 2009. - . 3-161.

2. . . . : / . . - :
 , 2008. - 396 .

3. . . . / . . .
 // . . . - 2009. - 22. - . 107-111.

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/Peer review : 22.02.2018 .

/Printed :28.03.2018 .

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