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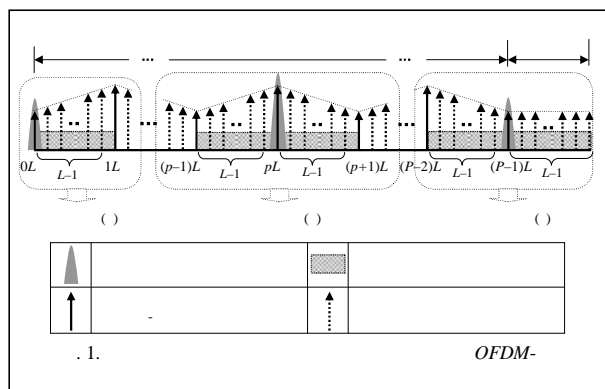
$X(k)$ – , ; $J(k)$ – , [4].

– () , $\frac{2}{\xi}$; $B(k)$ – σ^2 ; K – .

[5, 6]. OFDM- P – (k) , k -

1. :
OFDM-
[7]. $X(k) = \begin{cases} X_{pL}, & \text{if } l=0; \\ X_{pL+l}, & \text{if } l=1, \dots, L-1, \end{cases}$
 L – (

OFDM- () – () .
[8]. () OFDM,



() , pL – :
 , Z_{pL} pL – pL –
 () $X_{pL} = 1$, H_{pL}

:
 , nfr :
 $H_{pL}^i = H_{pL} + J_{pL} + B_{pL}$, i ò-í ãñó÷³, ãðææí³ çàääâî p (1)
 $H_{pL} = H_{pL} + B_{pL}$, i ò-í ãñó÷³ áâçàääâ,
 J_{pL} B_{pL} – pL – , .

:
 $H(k)$ – , $H(k)$ –
 , k -
 :
 $Z(k) = X(k)H(k) + J(k) + B(k), k=0,1,\dots$

$(pL+1)$,
 [6]:

$$\mathbf{H}_{pL+1} = \frac{L-1}{L} \mathbf{H}_{pL} + \frac{1}{L} \mathbf{H}_{(p+1)L}, l=1,2,\dots,L-1 \quad (2)$$
 OFDM-
 OFDM-
 D_{pL}^j (
 $(P-1)L$ -
 $(\dots - 1)$,
 D_{pL} (
 $:$
 $\mathbf{H}_{(P-1)L+1} = \mathbf{H}_{(P-1)L}$; ,

$$D_{pL}^j = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \mathbf{H}_{pL}^j(m+1) - \mathbf{H}_{pL}^j(m) \right\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \left[J_{pL}(m+1) - J_{pL}(m) \right] + \left[B_{pL}(m+1) - B_{pL}(m) \right] \right\} \quad (3)$$

$$D_{pL} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \mathbf{H}_{pL}(m+1) - \mathbf{H}_{pL}(m) \right\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \left[B_{pL}(m+1) - B_{pL}(m) \right] \right\}, \quad (4)$$

m - OFDM.
 OFDM-
 $\hat{\mathbf{O}}_{\mathbf{H}_{pL}}$,
 \gg ,
 OFDM-
 $\hat{\mathbf{O}}_{\mathbf{H}_{pL}} = \begin{cases} \text{var}[D_{pL}^j] = \frac{2}{\zeta} + \frac{2}{0}, & 3\text{ÿ} 3\text{ÿ}\hat{\imath} \text{ò-í} \hat{\text{a}}\hat{\text{n}}\hat{\text{o}}\hat{\text{÷}}\hat{\text{3}}; \\ \text{var}[D_{pL}] = \frac{2}{0}, & 3\text{ÿ} 3\text{ÿ}\hat{\imath} \text{ò-í} \hat{\text{a}}\hat{\text{n}}\hat{\text{o}}\hat{\text{÷}}\hat{\text{3}}. \end{cases} \quad (5)$
 \leq ,
 $\frac{2}{\zeta} \gg \frac{2}{0}$.
 OFD - (, (), () -
 $p = \mathbf{H}_{pL} - \min_p \mathbf{H}_{pL} \approx \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\zeta}, \\ 0, \end{cases}$ (6),
 OFDM- [9].
 (a) - $\hat{\imath} \hat{\imath} \hat{\div}$,

$$\hat{\imath} \hat{\imath} \hat{\div} = \frac{1}{K} \left[\begin{matrix} j & j \\ 1 & 1 \\ p & p \\ 4 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 4 \\ 3 & 3 \\ L & L \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} (L-1) & (L-1) \\ 3 & 3 \\ L & L \\ 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 4 \\ 3 & 3 \\ E & E \end{matrix} \right], \quad (8)$$

p, L, E, j_p, j_L
 () () -
 $\hat{\text{a}}\hat{\text{e}}\hat{\text{a}}\hat{\text{n}}\hat{\text{i}} \hat{\text{a}} \hat{\imath} \hat{\imath} \hat{\text{o}}\hat{\text{e}}\hat{\text{a}}\hat{\text{e}}\hat{\text{a}}$,

$$\hat{\text{a}}\hat{\text{e}}\hat{\text{a}}\hat{\text{n}}\hat{\text{i}} = \frac{1}{K} \left[\begin{matrix} j & j \\ 1 & 1 \\ p & p \\ 4 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 4 \\ 3 & 3 \\ L & L \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} (L-1) & (L-1) \\ 3 & 3 \\ L & L \\ 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 4 \\ 3 & 3 \\ E & E \end{matrix} \right]; \quad (9)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}}_{\text{E}}^j = \frac{1}{K} \left[\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{h}_{\text{E}}^j + \frac{(L-1)}{4} \mathbf{h}_{\text{E}}^j + \frac{(L-1)}{4} \mathbf{h}_{\text{E}}^j + \frac{(L-1)}{4} \mathbf{h}_{\text{E}}^j + \frac{(L-1)}{4} \mathbf{h}_{\text{E}}^j \\ \mathbf{h}_{\text{E}}^j + \frac{(L-1)}{4} \mathbf{h}_{\text{E}}^j + \frac{(L-1)}{4} \mathbf{h}_{\text{E}}^j + \frac{(L-1)}{4} \mathbf{h}_{\text{E}}^j + \frac{(L-1)}{4} \mathbf{h}_{\text{E}}^j \end{array} \right]; \quad (10)$$

\mathbf{h}_{E}^j () - . () (),

E , P, L, .

[9].

OFDM-

$$\mathbf{h}_{\text{p}}^j = M \left\{ \left\| \mathbf{h}_{\text{pL}}^j - \mathbf{h}_{\text{pL}} \right\|^2 \right\} = \frac{2}{\zeta} + p;$$

$$\mathbf{h}_{\text{L}}^j = \frac{1}{L-1} \sum_{l=1}^{L-1} M \left\{ \left\| \mathbf{h}_{\text{pL}}^j - \mathbf{h}_{\text{pL}} \right\|^2 \right\} = \frac{2L-1}{6L} \frac{2}{\zeta} + L; \quad (11)$$

$$\mathbf{h}_{\text{E}}^j = \frac{1}{L-1} \sum_{l=1}^{L-1} M \left\{ \left\| \mathbf{h}_{(\text{P-1})L+1}^j - \mathbf{h}_{(\text{P-1})L+1} \right\|^2 \right\} = \frac{2}{\zeta} + E,$$

\mathbf{h}_{pL}^j -

(1); $M\{ \}$

; $\mathbf{h}_{(\text{P-1})L+1}^j$

(pL+1)-

(2).

(11) (8), (9) (10),

-(), (), (),

OFDM-

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}}_{\text{E}}^j = + \left\{ \frac{1}{K} + \frac{(L-1)(2L-1)}{6KL} \right\} \frac{2}{\zeta};$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}}_{\text{E}}^j = + \left\{ \frac{1}{K} + 2 \frac{(L-1)(2L-1)}{6KL} \right\} \frac{2}{\zeta}; \quad (12)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}}_{\text{E}}^j = + \left\{ \frac{1}{K} + \frac{(L-1)(2L-1)}{6KL} + \frac{L-1}{K} \right\};$$

OFDM-

$$= \frac{1}{P} \hat{\mathbf{h}}_{\text{E}}^j + \frac{P-2}{P} \hat{\mathbf{h}}_{\text{E}}^j + \frac{1}{P} \hat{\mathbf{h}}_{\text{E}}^j. \quad (13)$$

(12)

OFDM-

(a)

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В статье предложен метод контроля состояния радиоканала в системах информационной безопасности сущность которого заключается в том, что оценка передаточной характеристики канала радиосистемы осуществляется методом поэлементного деления с использованием алгоритма выявления подавленных шумовыми помехами в части полосы пилонесущих с последующим исключением их влияния на получение окончательной оценки передаточной характеристики.

METHODS OF CONTROL OF INFORMATION CHANNELS IN THE INFORMATION SECURITY SYSTEM

S.V. Tolyupa, J.Y. Samokhvalov, V.A. Druzhynin

The paper proposed a method of monitoring the state of the air in the information security system which the essence is that the evaluation of the transfer characteristics of the radio channel is carried by -element division using an algorithm detecting suppressed noise interferences in the band of the pilot bearing followed except their influence to obtain a final evaluation of transfer features.

Keywords: robustness, channel, pilot information system.