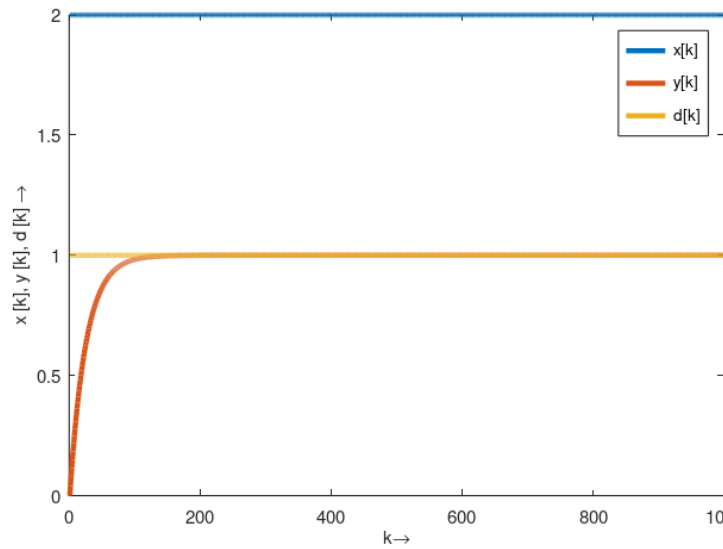


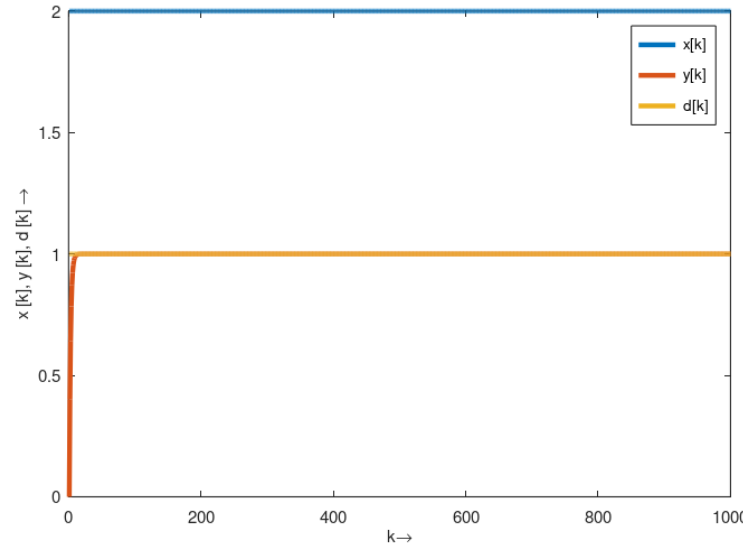
Implementation of LMS FIR based Adaptive Filter for System Identification

Under the guidance of :
Prof. Dr.-Ing. Christof Jonietz
SRH Hochschule Heidelberg

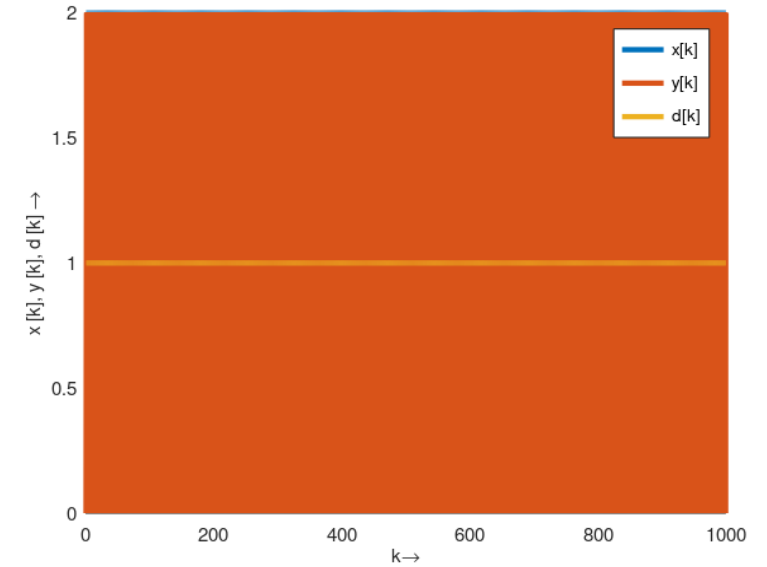
Anjali Pankan
Matriculation Number: 11016821



$(\mu) = 0.01$



$(\mu) = 0.1$



$(\mu) = 0.5$

Task 01

LMS Algorithm



Plot $x[k]$, $y[k]$ and $d[k]$ for different step size



M -> Larger the step size causes a faster convergence but also a larger excess error

EXCESS ERROR : Wiener solution is approximated and not guaranteed

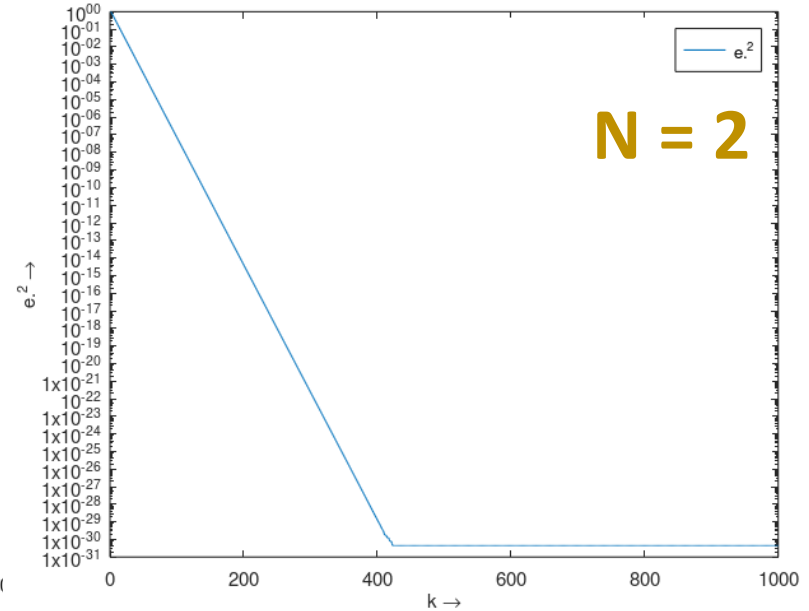
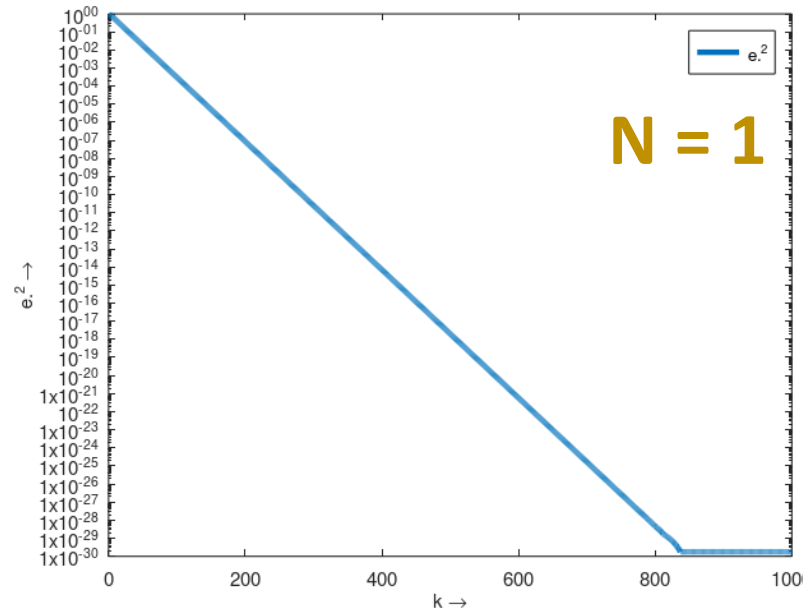
The convergence speed of LMS algorithm depends on the conditioning $X(R)$ of the input and the step size μ . The LMS algorithm is therefore considered a rather 'slow' algorithm

Task 02

LEARNING CURVE

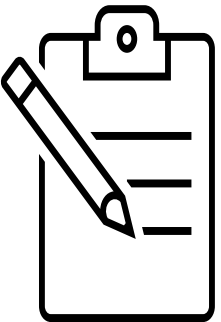


Compare the Behavior of learning curve for $N = 1$ and $N = 2$



$$J = J_{\min} + J_{\text{ex}}$$

If N increases, J_{\min} decreases (accuracy) and J_{ex} (inaccuracy) increases



The number of weights N should therefore be kept as small as possible but large enough to meet the requirements of the applications.

Task 02 :LEARNING CURVE



*Compare the learning curves with and without noise. **Do the coefficients converge ?***

YES!

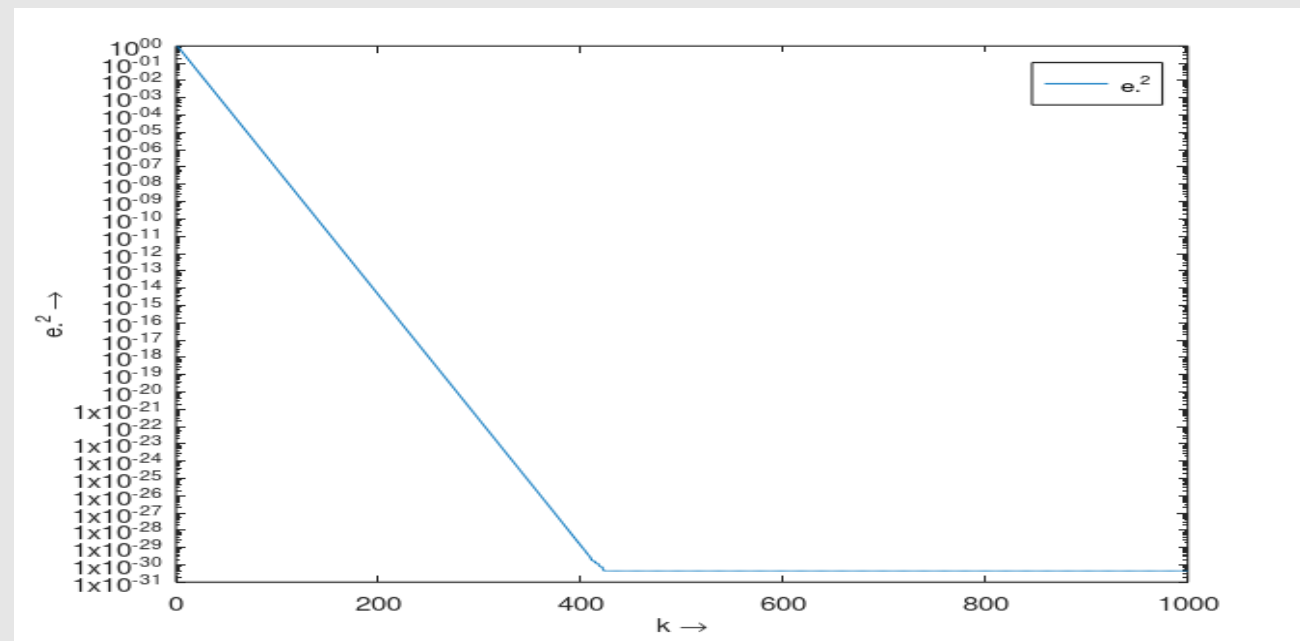
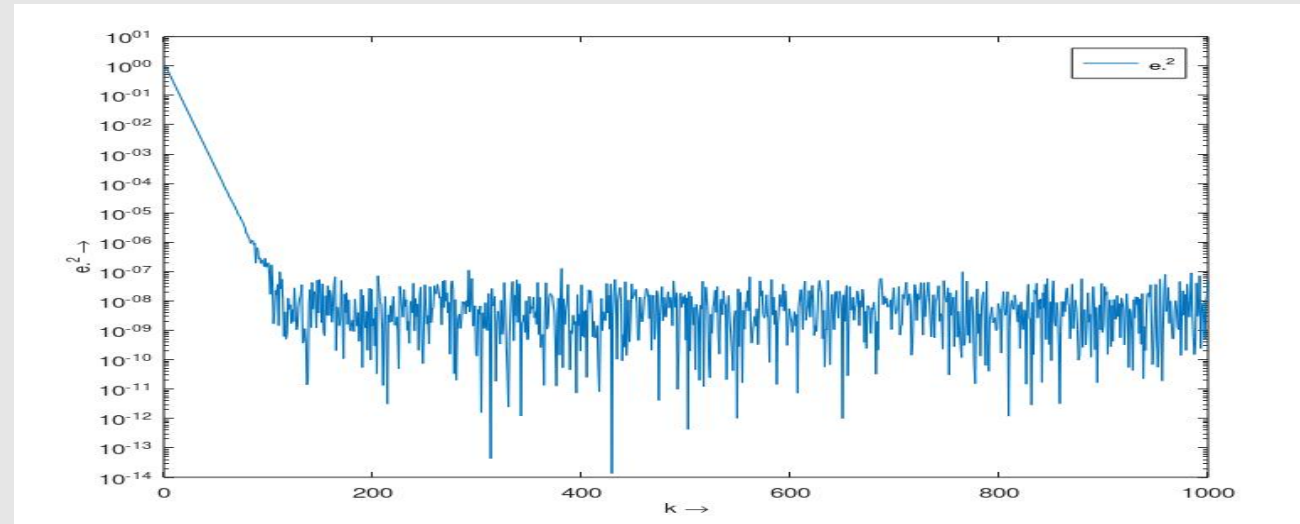


For LMS an excess error $J_{ex}[k] > 0$ remains for $k \rightarrow \infty$ (gradient noise)



For the LMS algorithm, which is an approximation of the gradient method, we can at most expect to get close to J_{min} (gradient noise).

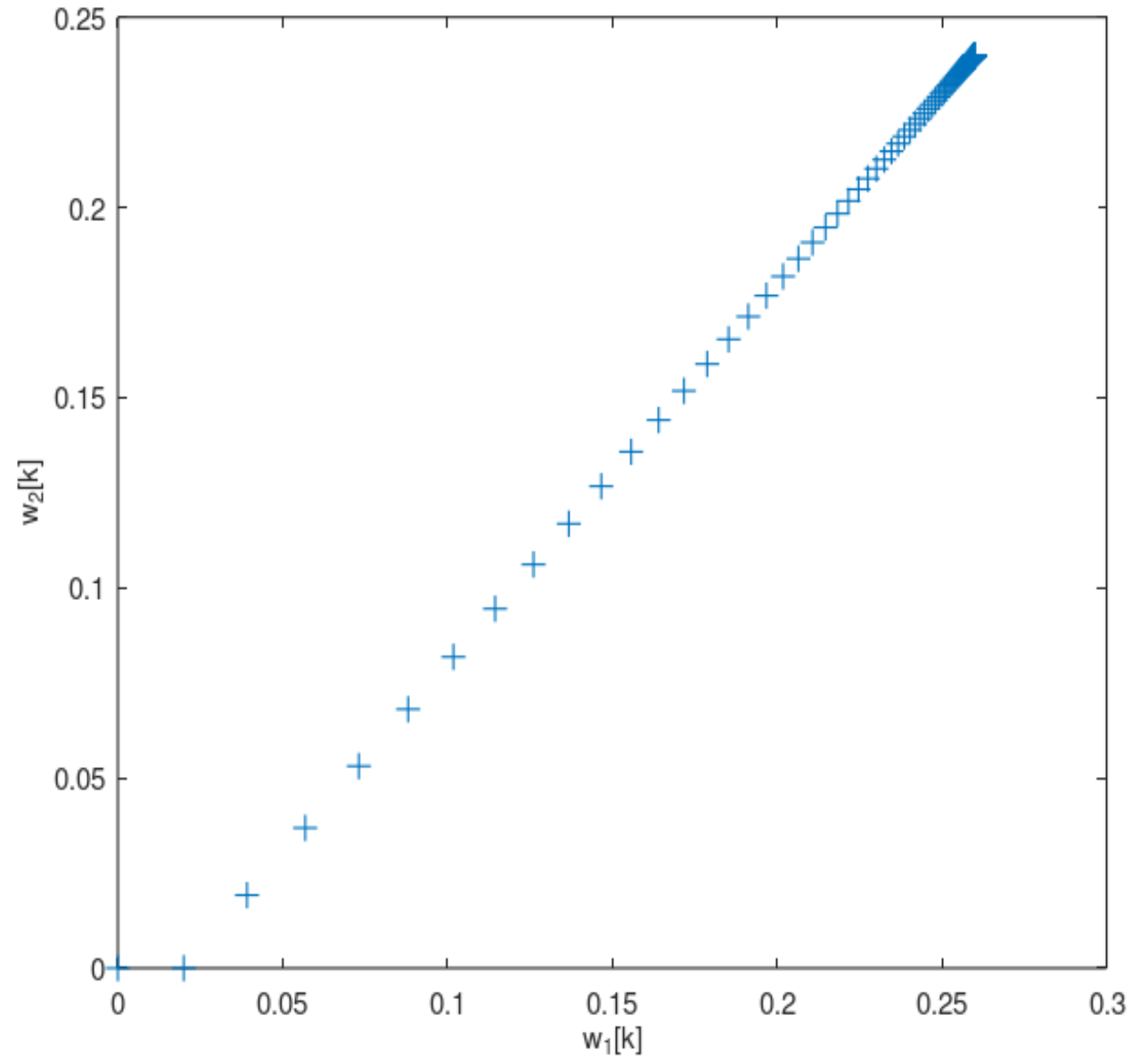
$N = 2$



Task 02

Learning Curve

- Filter Vector Coefficients
- $w_1 = 0.26$
- $w_2 = 0.24$



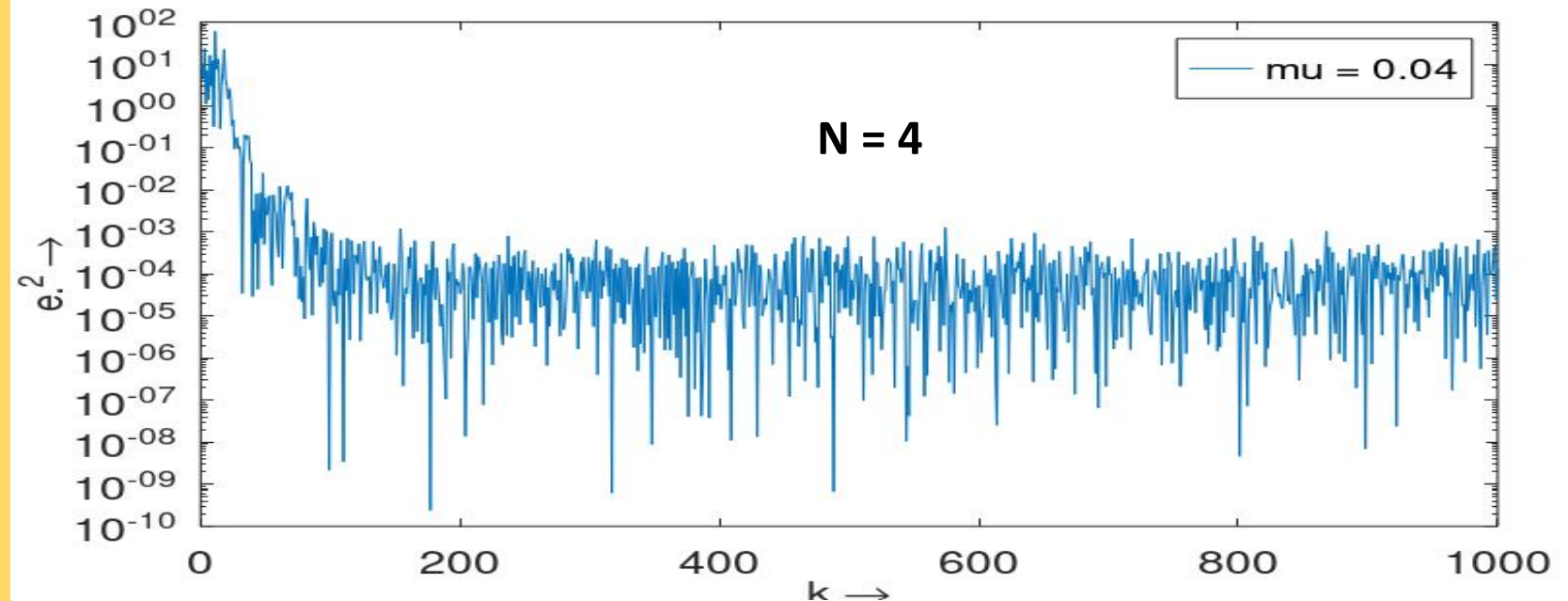
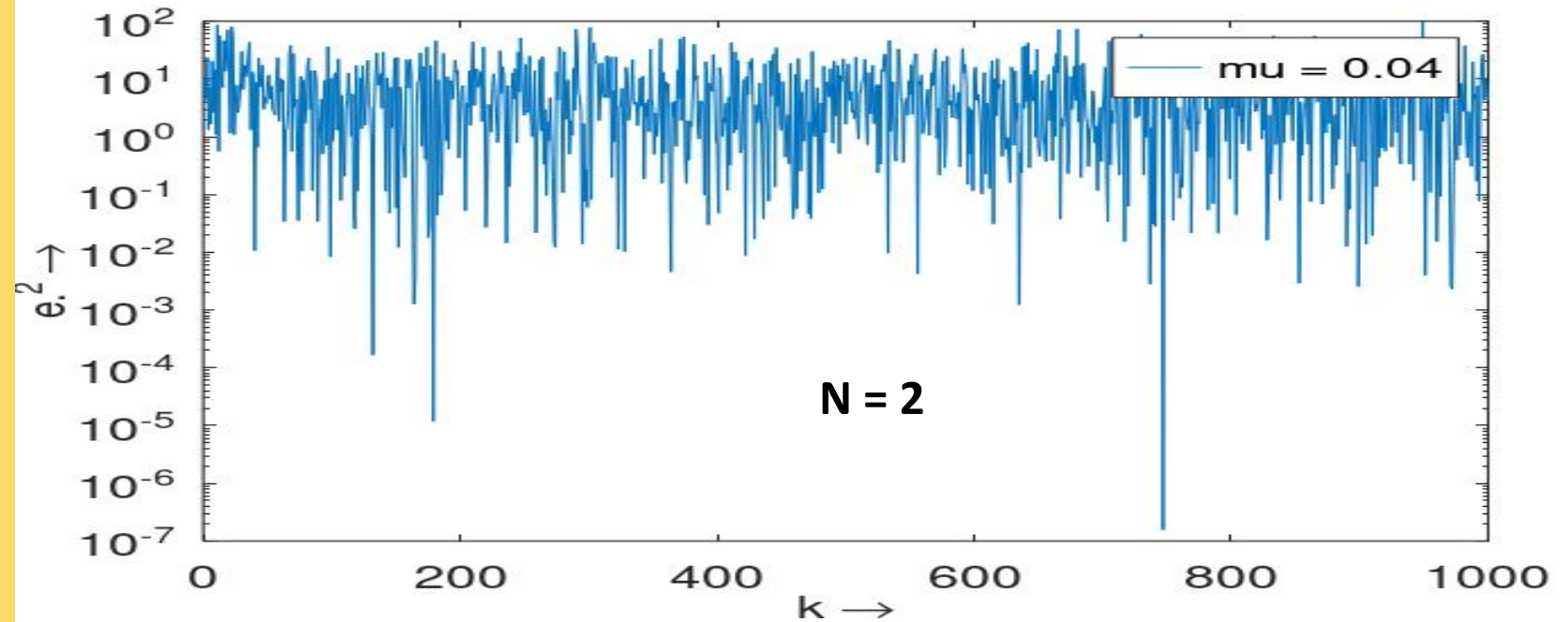


Determine the optimal length N

N should therefore be kept as small as possible but large enough to meet the requirements of the applications.

Task 03

System Identification

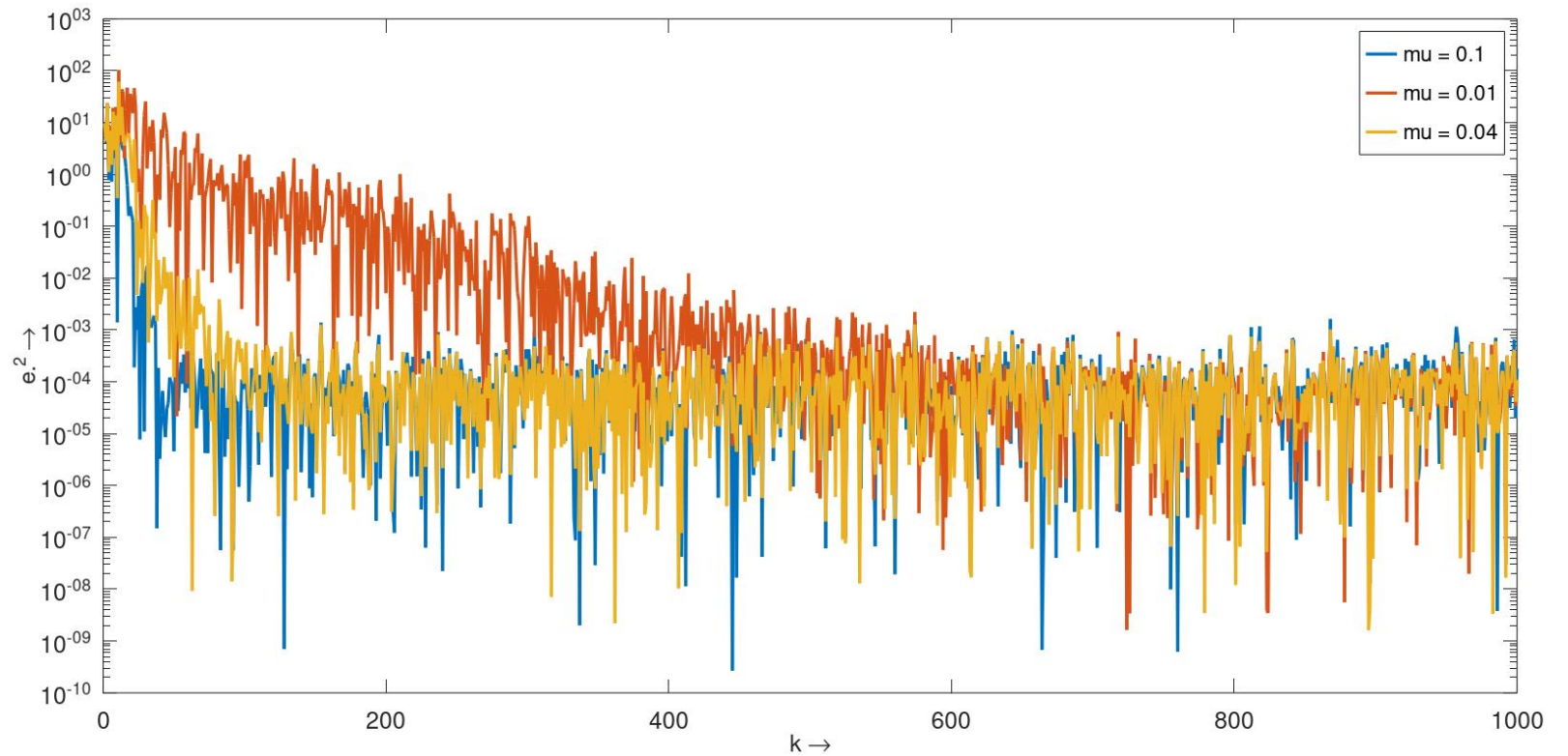


Task 03

System Identification

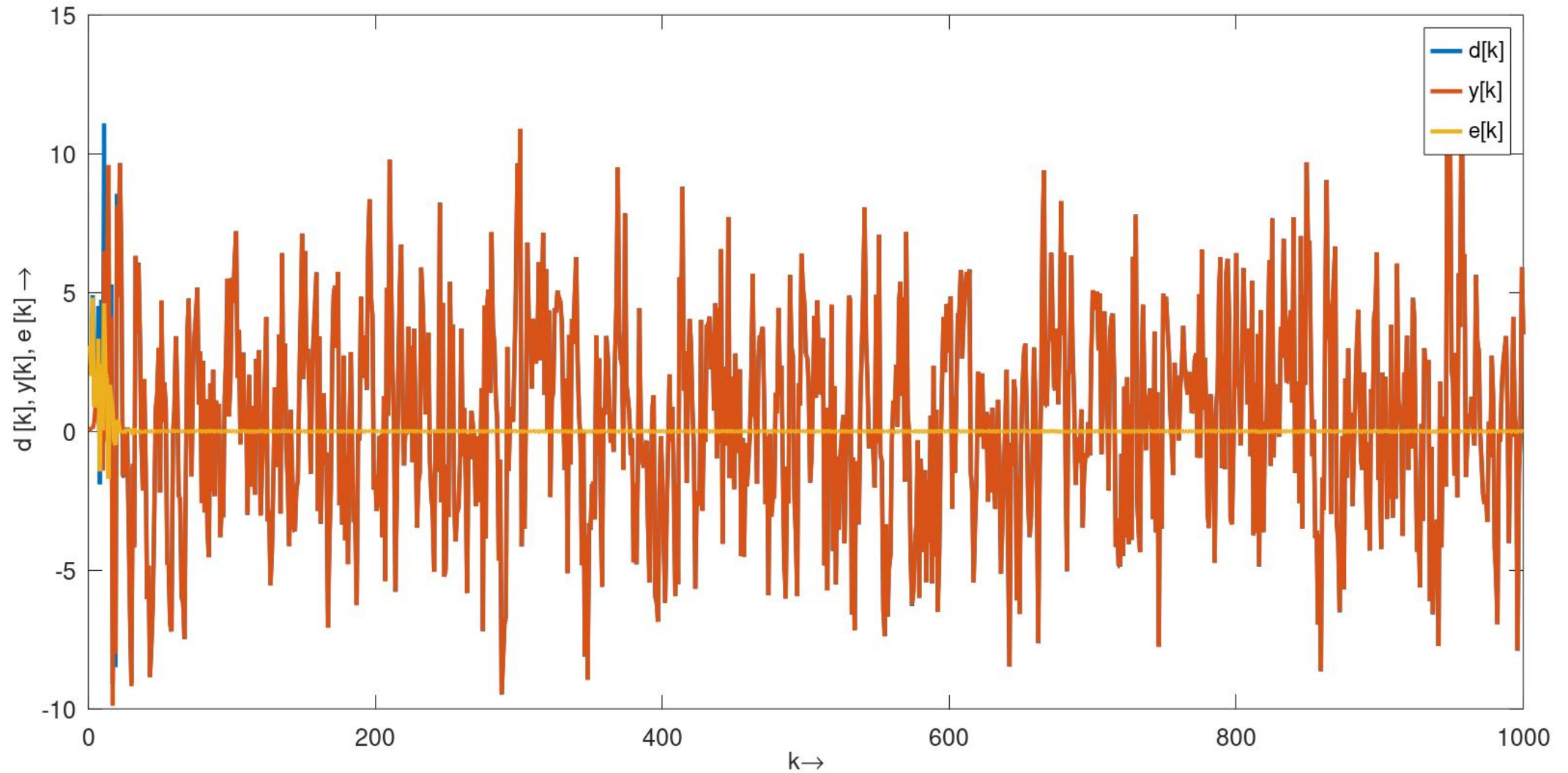


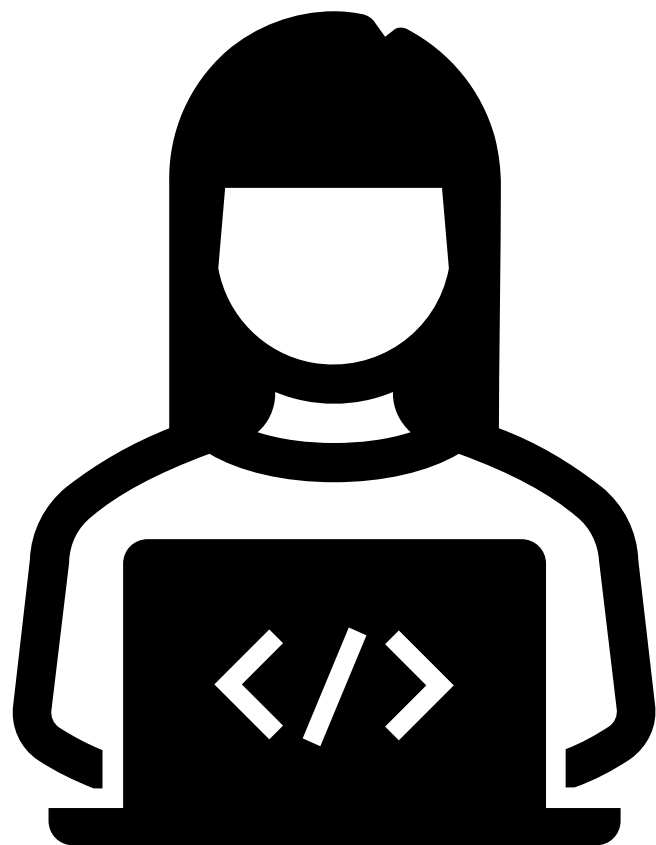
Determine the optimal step size



Task 3

System Identification





DEMO