

Given

Statistical Signal Processing Assignment-1

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Given the random process

$$y(n) = A \cos(\omega_0 n + \phi)$$

where $A = 0.5$, $\phi_0 = 0.05$

The phase is coupled by AWGN

$$v(n) \sim N(0, \sigma_v^2)$$

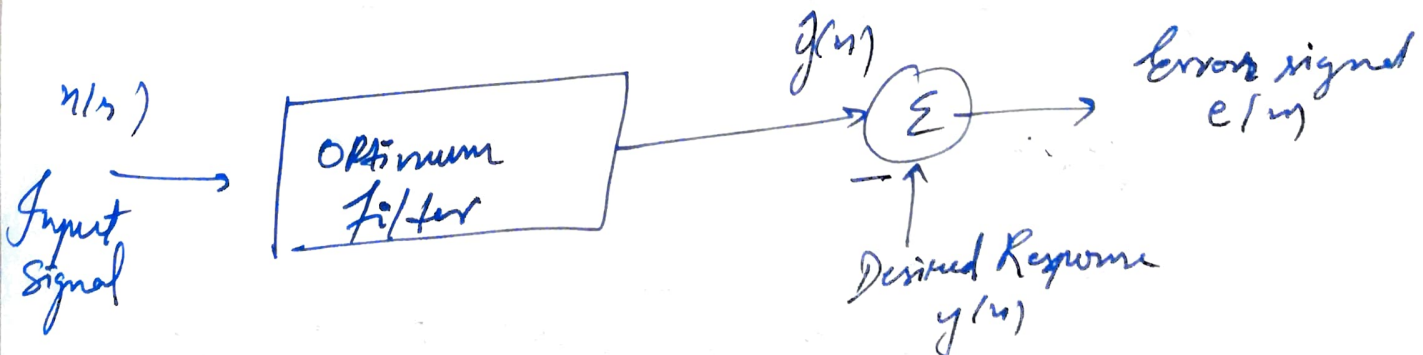
$$\sigma_v^2 = 0.5$$

$$x(n) = y(n) + v(n)$$

$$v(n) \rightarrow \text{AWGN} \sim N(0, \sigma_v^2)$$

$$y(n) \rightarrow \text{Random Process}$$

$$x(n) \rightarrow \text{Coupled Random Process}$$



$y(n)$ & $v(n)$ are uncorrelated, autocorrelation of the input signal,

$$V_x(k) = V_y(k) + V_v(k)$$

$$r_{yy}(k) = E[y(n)[y(n-k) + v(n-k)]]$$

The auto-correlation matrix

$$R = E[x(n)x^T(n)]$$

$$x(n) = [x(n), x(n-1), \dots, x(n-M+1)]^T$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} r(0) & r(1) & \dots & r(M-1) \\ r(1) & r(0) & \dots & r(M-2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ r(M-1) & \dots & \dots & r(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

Cross-correlation Vector

$$P = E[x(n)y^*(n)]$$

$$P = [p(0), p(1), p(2), \dots, p(M-1)]^T$$

$$Rw_0 = P$$

$$w_0 = R^{-1}P$$

$$\boxed{w_0 = R^{-1}r_{yy}(k)} \rightarrow \text{Optimum weight vector}$$

$$\hat{y}(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} w_{ok} x(n-k)$$

↳ Output of filter

$w_{ok} \rightarrow$ are the optimum weights.

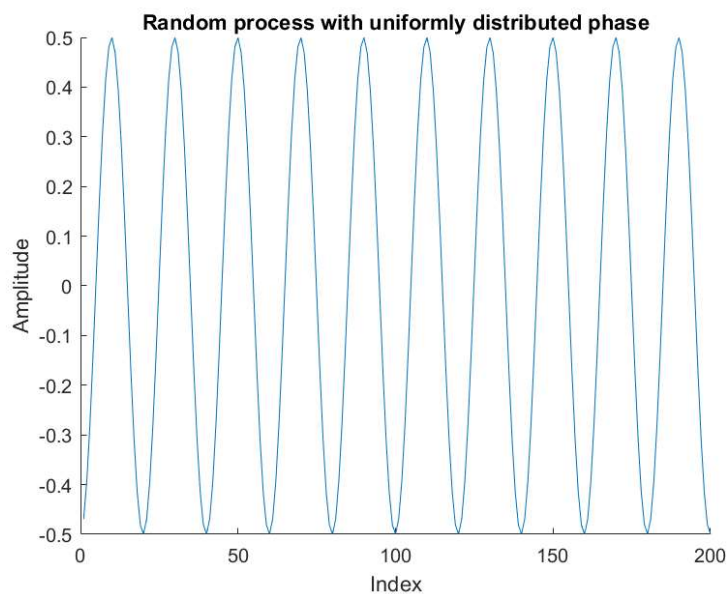
```
% Submitted By:  
% Pratyush Jaiswal  
% 18EE35014
```

```
close all;  
clear all;  
clc;
```

```
%% Data generation
```

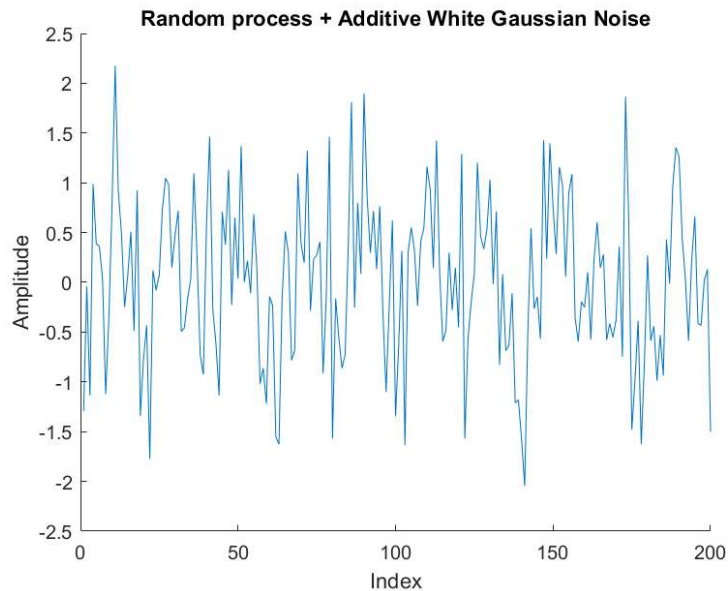
```
A = 0.5;           % Amplitude of random process  
f_0 = 0.05;        % Frequency  
w = 2*pi*f_0;      % Getting Angular Frequency  
  
indices_arr = 1:200; % Indices for recording relaxation  
N = numel(indices_arr); % Storing number of elements in indices  
  
y = random_process(A, w, indices_arr); % Getting the desired signal  
                                     % for above parameters
```

```
% Plotting the Amplitude of the above random process  
figure(1)  
hold on;  
plot(y)  
title('Random process with uniformly distributed phase')  
ylabel('Amplitude')  
xlabel('Index')  
hold off;
```



```
%% Noise Addition
```

```
var = 0.5;          % Setting Noise variance  
v = sqrt(var)*randn(1, N); % Adding Gaussian noise  
  
% Mixing Signal and Noise  
x = y + v;  
  
% Plotting parameters of the random process  
figure(2)  
hold on;  
plot(x)  
title('Random process + Additive White Gaussian Noise')  
ylabel('Amplitude')  
xlabel('Index')  
hold off;
```



```
err = rms(x - y)^2;           % Mean Squared Error
disp("Initial mean squared error = "+num2str(err));
```

Initial mean squared error = 0.50127

```
%% Wiener-Hopf Filter Implementation
```

```
filter_orders = [10 15 20]; % Array containing the filter orders
```

```
mean_squared_error_arr = []; % Array for storing the mean squared errors
```

```
for order = filter_orders
    wiener_weights = wiener_filter(A, var, w, order, order); % Obtaining optimum weights (from function defined below)
```

```
    % Convolution with filter coefficients
```

```
    y_hat = zeros(1, N); % Generating an array for storing the convolutionized signal
```

```
    for n=1:N
```

```
        if n < order
```

```
            % If the order is greater than number of samples, we will have
```

```
            % to append zeros in front of the signal to make the sample
```

```
            % size equal to n for convolution
```

```
            x_w = [zeros(1, order-n), x(1:n)].'; % Window having n elements of x (signal) (making
```

```
        else
```

```
            x_w = x(n-order+1:n).'; % Window having n elements of x (signal)
```

```
        end
```

```
        % Calculating the convolutionized result for current sample and
```

```
        % storing it
```

```
        y_hat(n) = conj(wiener_weights)*flipud(x_w); % y_hat(n) = sum over k(wH(k) * x(n-k))
```

```
    end
```

```
err_sig = y - y_hat;
```

```
% Computing error signal
```

```
error = rms(y(order:N)-y_hat(order:N))^2;
```

```
% Calculating Mean Squared Error
```

```
mean_squared_error_arr = [mean_squared_error_arr; error];
```

```
% Storing the mean squared error
```

```
disp("Mean squared error with filter order "+num2str(order)+" = "+num2str(error));
```

```
% Plotting y(n)
```

```
figure
```

```
hold on;
```

```
plot(y_hat);
```

```
title("Filter Output for Filter Order = "+num2str(order));
```

```
ylabel('Amplitude');
```

```
xlabel('Index');
```

```
hold off;
```

```
% Plotting the predicted error for this filter order
```

```
figure
```

```
hold on;
```

```
plot(err_sig);
```

```
title("Predicted Error for Filter Order = "+num2str(order));
```

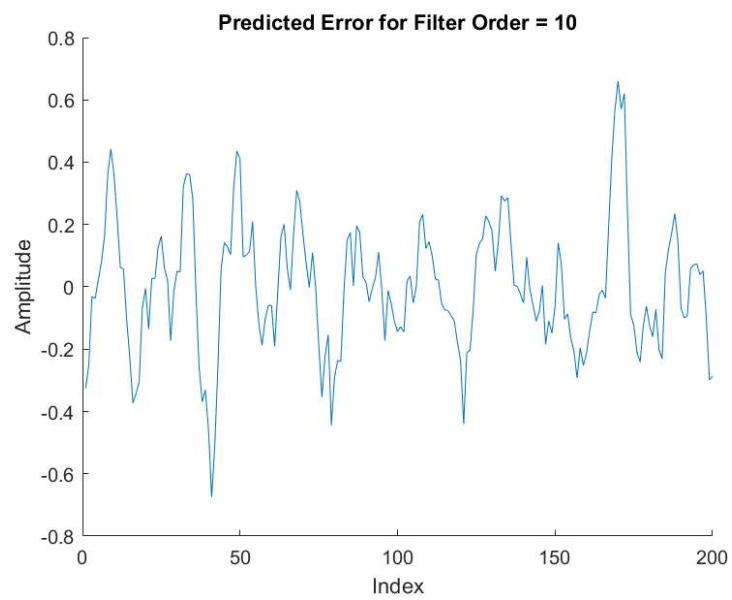
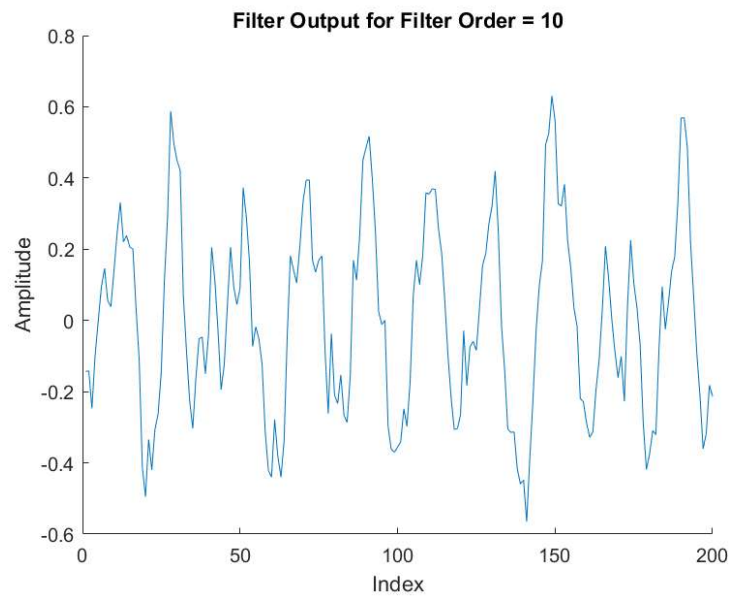
```
ylabel('Amplitude');
```

```
xlabel('Index');
```

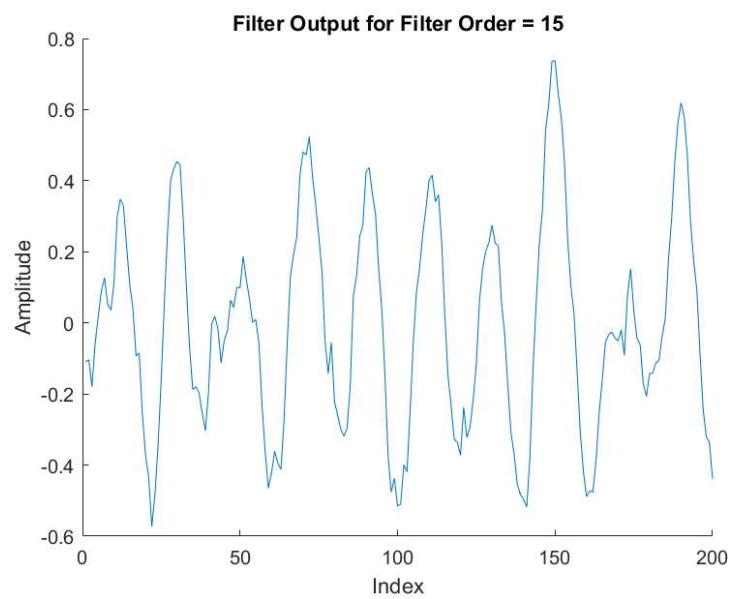
```
hold off;
```

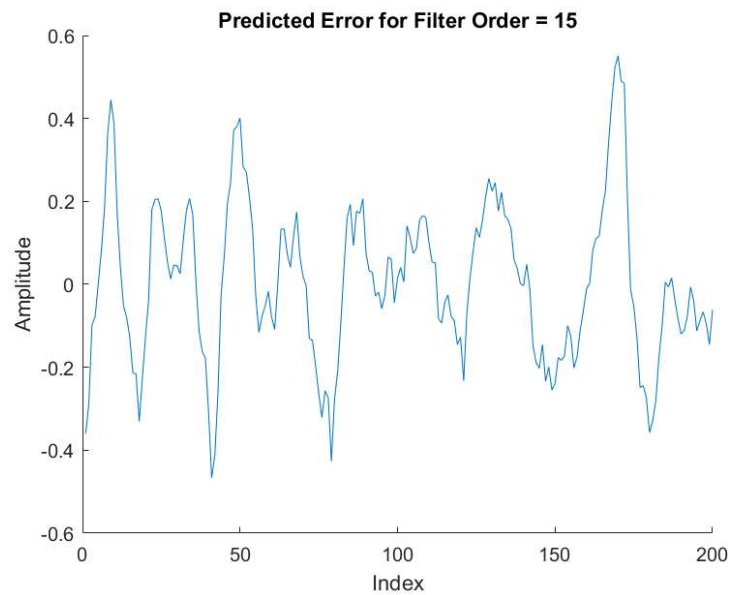
end

Mean squared error with filter order 10 = 0.042915

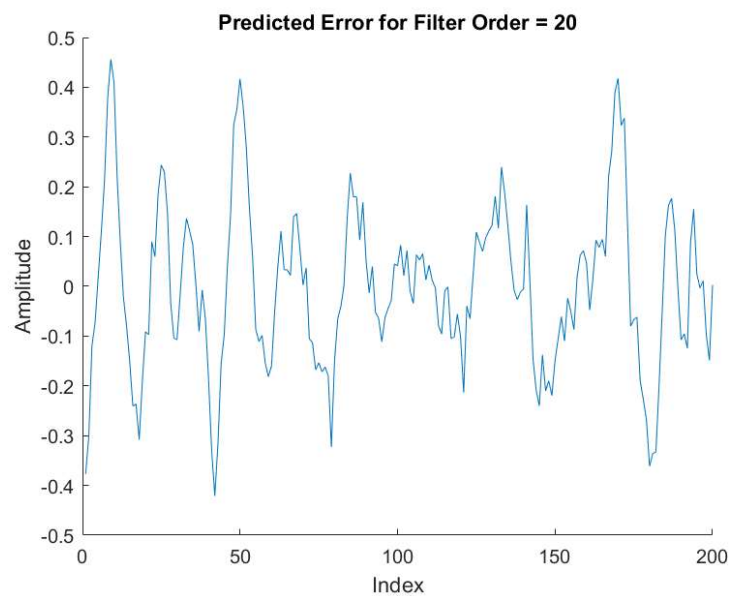
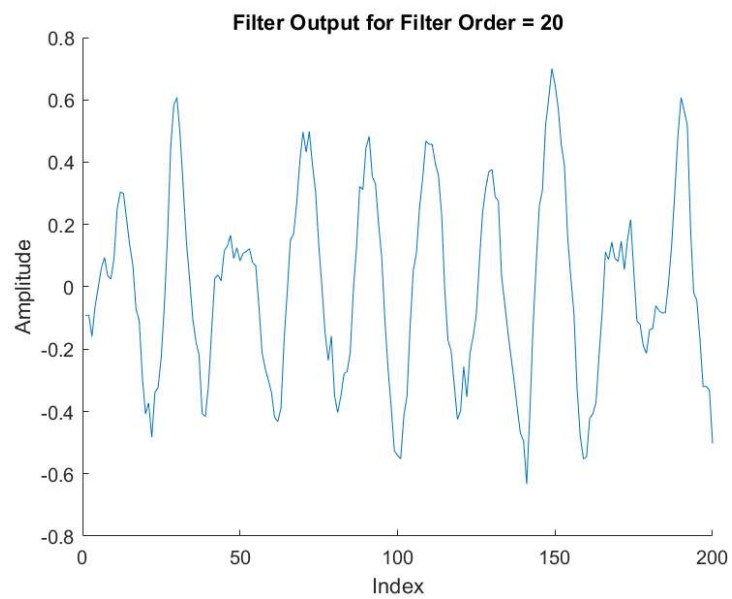


Mean squared error with filter order 15 = 0.034537



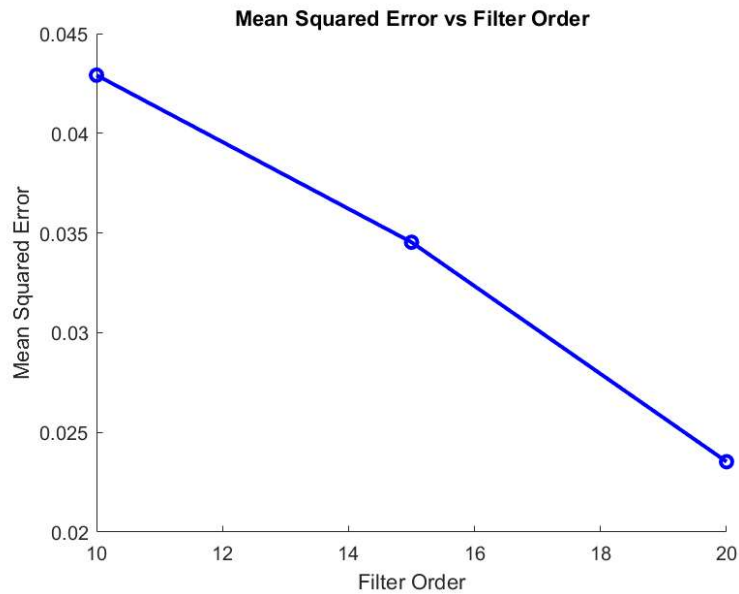


Mean squared error with filter order 20 = 0.02353



```
% Plotting the means squared error
figure
hold on
plot(filter_orders, mean_squared_error_arr, 'bo-', 'LineWidth', 2)
title('Mean Squared Error vs Filter Order')
xlabel('Filter Order')
ylabel('Mean Squared Error')
```

hold off



```
disp("It can be seen that as the filter order is increasing, the mean squared error is decreasing.");
```

It can be seen that as the filter order is increasing, the mean squared error is decreasing.

Functions

```
function y = random_process(A, w0, n_arr)
    % Generate random process
    N = numel(n_arr);
    phi = 2*pi*rand(); % Uniformly distributed phase
    y = A*cos(n_arr.*w0+ones(1,N).*phi);
end

function w = wiener_filter(A, var, w, M, N)
    % Implementing Wiener-Hopf equation

    % This function Generate optimum Wiener filter weights by solving Wiener-Hopf matrix equation

    % Obtain the theoretical autocorrelation
    auto = [0.5*(abs(A)^2) + var, zeros(1, N-1)];
    for i=2:N
        auto(1, i) = 0.5*cos((i-1)*w)*(abs(A)^2);
    end

    % Obtain the theoretical crosscorrelation
    cross = [0.5*(abs(A)^2), zeros(1, N-1)];
    for i=2:N
        cross(1, i) = 0.5*cos((1-i)*w)*(abs(A)^2);
    end

    p = cross(N-(M-1):N); % Obtain top M values of crosscorrelation
    toeplitz_row = auto(N-(M-1):N); % Obtain top M values of autocorrelation

    R = toeplitz(toeplitz_row); % Generate toeplitz matrix

    w = R\p.'; % Obtain optimum Wiener-Hopf filter
end
```