

Processamento Adaptativo de Sinais

Introdução à Filtragem Adaptativa

Edson P. da Silva

Programa de Pós-Graduação em Engenharia Elétrica (PPgEE). Unidade Acadêmica de Engenharia Elétrica (UAEE) Universidade Federal de Campina Grande (UFCG)

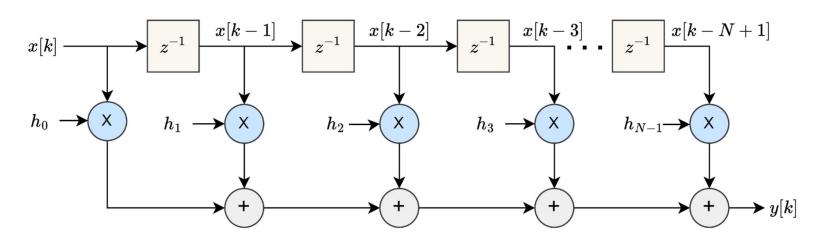
Sumário



- 1. Filtros lineares FIR
- Cálculo de gradientes com relação à parâmetros de filtros FIR lineares
- 3. Exemplos de aplicação
 - Identificação de sistemas lineares
 - Equalização linear

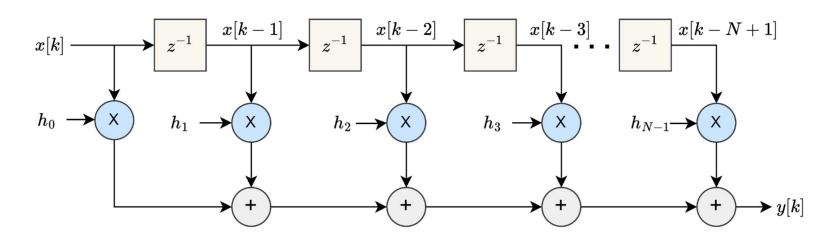


• Filtros lineares com resposta ao impulso finita (finite impulse response – FIR):





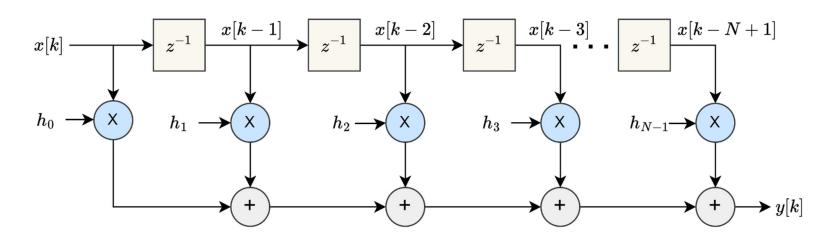
Filtros lineares com resposta ao impulso finita (finite impulse response – FIR):



$$x[k] = [x[k], x[k-1], \dots, x[k-N+1]]^T$$



Filtros lineares com resposta ao impulso finita (finite impulse response – FIR):

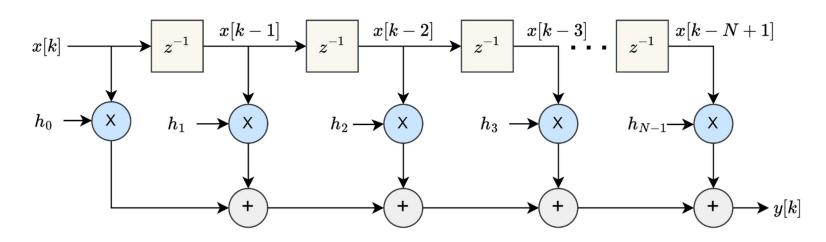


$$\mathbf{x}[k] = [x[k], x[k-1], \cdots, x[k-N+1]]^T$$

$$h[k] = [h_0[k], h_1[k], \cdots, h_{N-1}[k]]^T$$

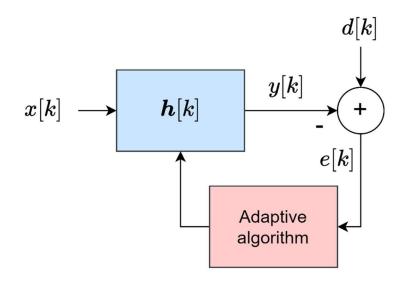


 Filtros lineares com resposta ao impulso finita (finite impulse response – FIR):



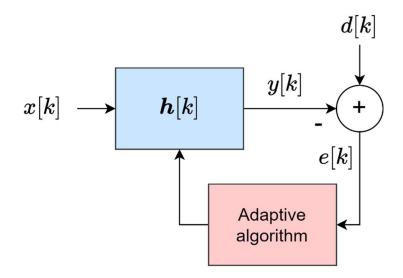
$$x[k] = [x[k], x[k-1], \dots, x[k-N+1]]^T$$
 $x[k] = [h_0[k], h_1[k], \dots, h_{N-1}[k]]^T$
 $y[k] = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} h_i[k]x[k-i] = h^T[k]x[k]$







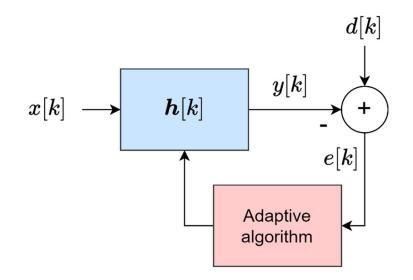
$$J[k] = |e[k]|^2 = (d[k] - y[k])^2$$





$$J[k] = |e[k]|^2 = (d[k] - y[k])^2$$

$$J[k] = (d[k] - \boldsymbol{h}^T[k]\boldsymbol{x}[k])^2$$

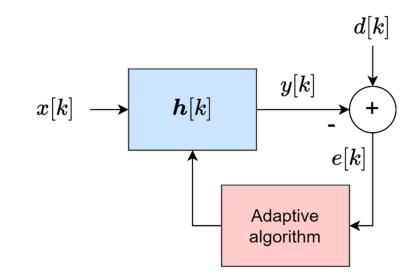




$$J[k] = |e[k]|^{2} = (d[k] - y[k])^{2}$$

$$J[k] = (d[k] - \mathbf{h}^{T}[k]\mathbf{x}[k])^{2}$$

$$J[k] = (d[k] - \mathbf{h}^{T}[k]\mathbf{x}[k])(d[k] - \mathbf{h}^{T}[k]\mathbf{x}[k])$$





$$J[k] = |e[k]|^2 = (d[k] - y[k])^2$$

$$J[k] = (d[k] - \mathbf{h}^T[k]\mathbf{x}[k])^2$$

$$J[k] = (d[k] - \mathbf{h}^T[k]\mathbf{x}[k])(d[k] - \mathbf{h}^T[k]\mathbf{x}[k])$$

$$J[k] = d[k]^2 - 2d[k]\mathbf{h}^T[k]\mathbf{x}[k] + \mathbf{h}^T[k]\mathbf{x}[k]\mathbf{x}[k]$$

$$Adaptive \text{ algorithm}$$



$$J[k] = |e[k]|^2 = (d[k] - y[k])^2$$

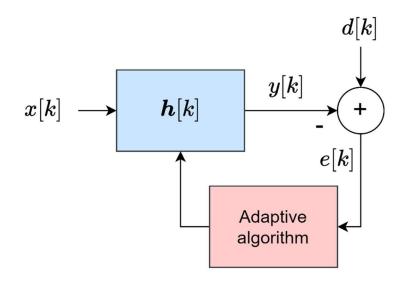
$$J[k] = (d[k] - \mathbf{h}^T[k]\mathbf{x}[k])^2$$

$$J[k] = (d[k] - \mathbf{h}^T[k]\mathbf{x}[k])(d[k] - \mathbf{h}^T[k]\mathbf{x}[k])$$

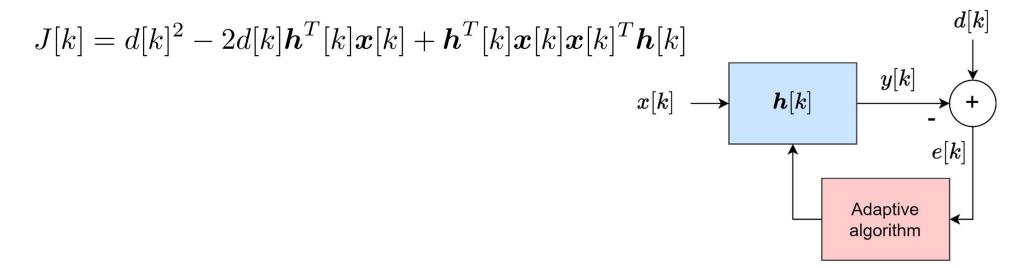
$$J[k] = d[k]^2 - 2d[k]\mathbf{h}^T[k]\mathbf{x}[k] + \mathbf{h}^T[k]\mathbf{x}[k]\mathbf{h}^T[k]\mathbf{x}[k]$$

$$J[k] = d[k]^2 - 2d[k]\mathbf{h}^T[k]\mathbf{x}[k] + \mathbf{h}^T[k]\mathbf{x}[k]\mathbf{x}[k]^T\mathbf{h}[k]$$

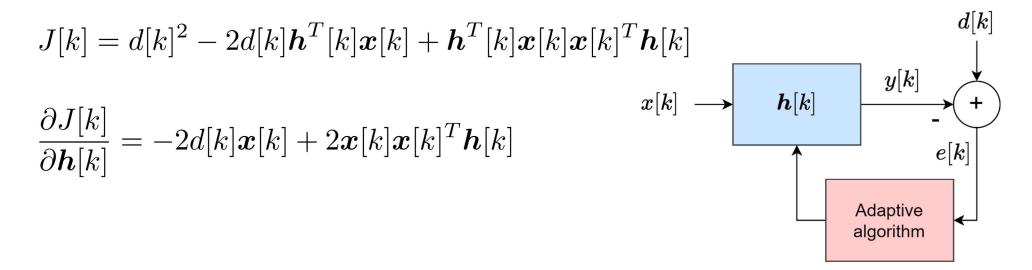




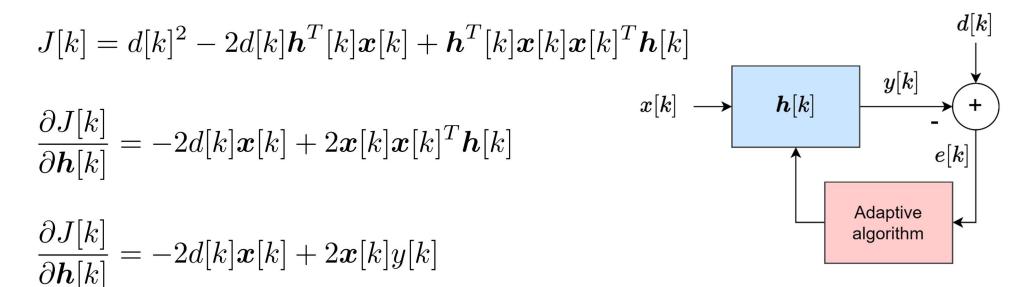




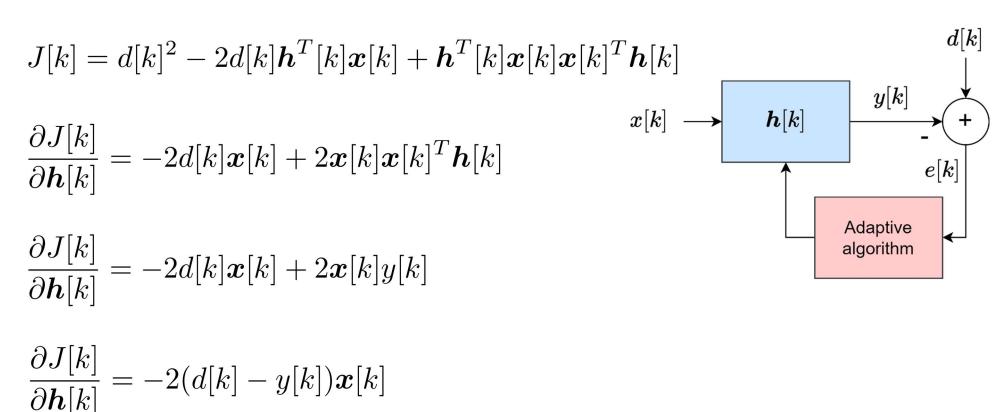




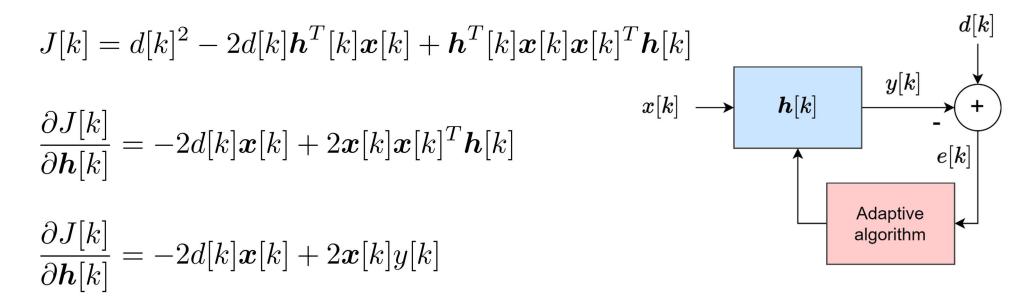








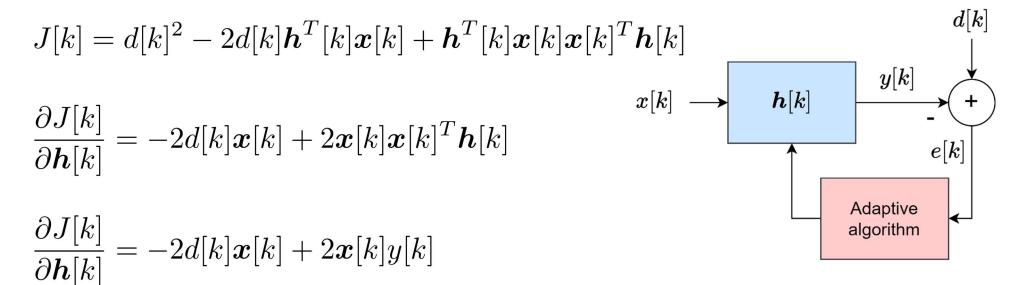




$$\frac{\partial J[k]}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}[k]} = -2(d[k] - y[k])\boldsymbol{x}[k] \quad \frac{\partial J[k]}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}[k]} = -2e[k]\boldsymbol{x}[k]$$



• Gradientes da função erro quadrático instantâneo:



$$\frac{\partial J[k]}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}[k]} = -2(d[k] - y[k])\boldsymbol{x}[k] \quad \frac{\partial J[k]}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}[k]} = -2e[k]\boldsymbol{x}[k]$$

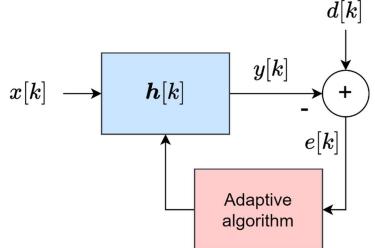
Atualização de $\boldsymbol{h}[k]$ no sentido oposto ao do vetor gradiente: $\Delta \boldsymbol{h}[k] = 2e[k]\boldsymbol{x}[k]$



 Algoritmo do gradiente descendente para função erro quadrático instantâneo:

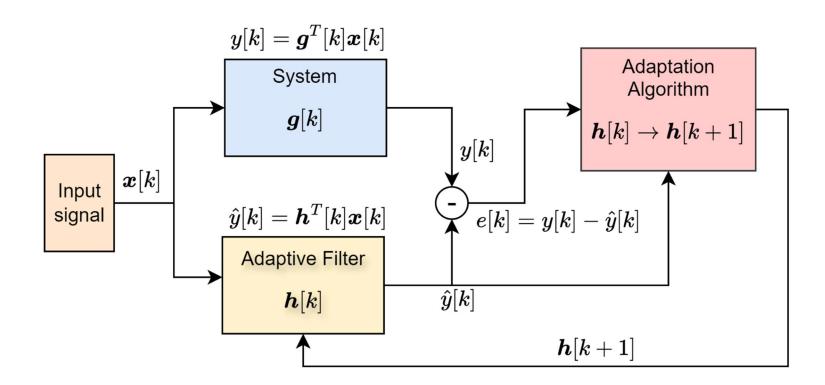
$$\boldsymbol{h}[k+1] = \boldsymbol{h}[k] + \mu \Delta \boldsymbol{h}[k]$$

$$\boldsymbol{h}[k+1] = \boldsymbol{h}[k] + \mu e[k]\boldsymbol{x}[k]$$



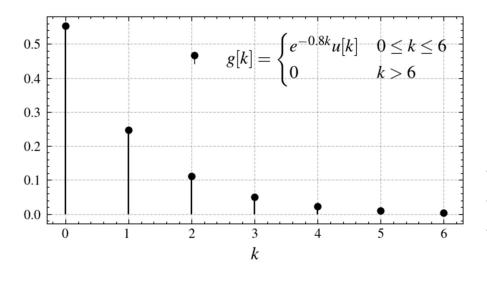


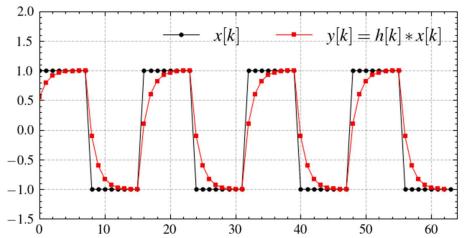
• Exemplo: identificação de sistemas LIT





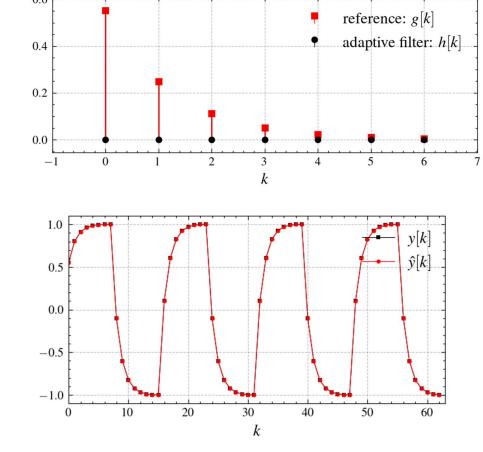
• Exemplo: identificação de sistemas LIT



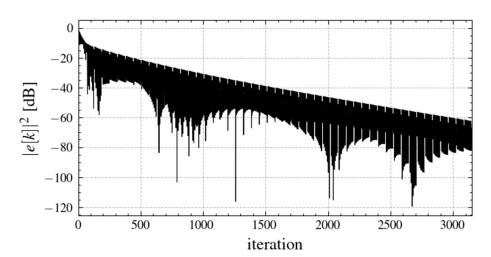




• Exemplo: identificação de sistemas LIT



iteration 0: $h[k] = [0. \ 0. \ 0. \ 0. \ 0. \ 0.$





• Exemplo: identificação de sistemas LIT

