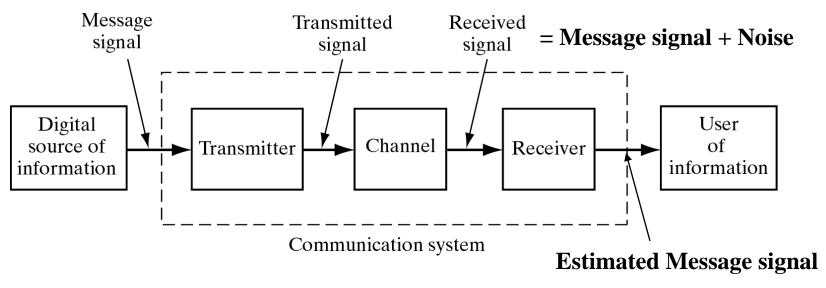
第一章 自适应滤波引言

- 线性滤波
- 最优滤波
- 自适应滤波
- 自适应滤波应用举例
- 维纳滤波
- 卡尔曼滤波

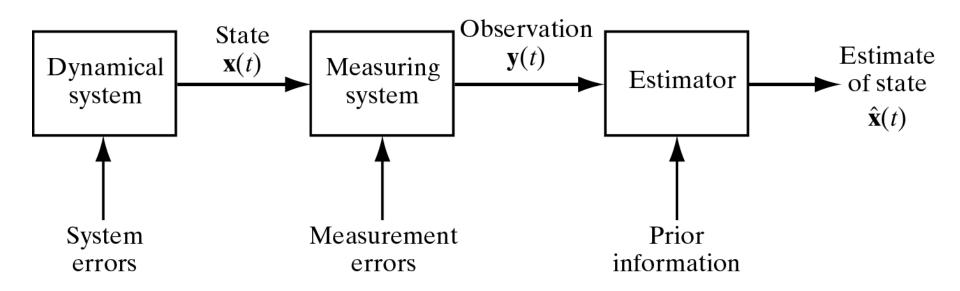
1. 滤波器(Filter)的概念

一个器件或系统(硬件系统或软件系统),它对<mark>混有噪音</mark>的数据序列过滤(Filtering)或估计(Estimating),达到提取(Extract)有用信息的目的.

-----Estimator



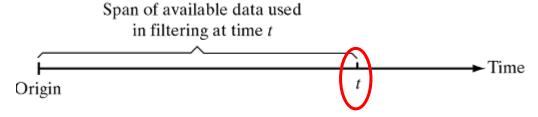
通信示例



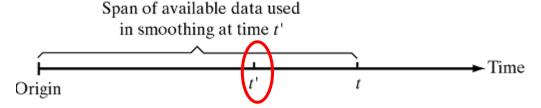
系统状态参数估计示例

滤波器的三种基本的信号处理模式

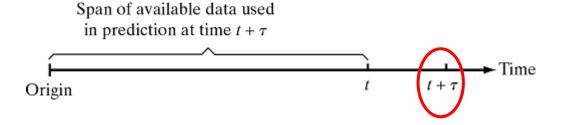
□ 滤波 使用<=t 的数据 => t时刻有用信息(因果)



□ 平滑 使用<=t'和> t'的数据 => t'时刻有用信息(非因果)



□ 预测 使用<=t 的数据 => $t + \tau(\tau > 0)$ 时刻有用信息(因果)



2. 线性滤波(Linear Filtering)

指滤波器的输出(被滤波,平滑,预测的输出量)是其输入数据的线性加权.

注意:与线性系统定义的区别

3. 最优线性滤波(Optimum Linear Filtering)

指在已知输入信号的某些统计特性的条件下,线性滤波的结果是有用信息(被估计量,需提取的量)按某一准则的最优估计.

准则:最小均方误差(Minimum Mean Square Error,MMSE)

维纳滤波(Weiner Filtering),卡尔曼滤波(Kalman Filtering)

信号平稳,已知统计特性 信号非平稳,已知状态和观察方程 (先验知识) (先验知识)

4. 自适应滤波(自适应线性滤波 Adaptive Linear Filtering)

维纳滤波和卡尔曼滤波在实际应用中的困难:难以获得有关输入信号的先验知识;或者由于信号的统计特性是随时间变化的,而难以获得有关输入信号的先验知识.一种解决途径:1)在获取大量输入数据后,估计统计特性;2)根据估计结果,设计最优滤波器,并进而进行最优滤波. ----资源消耗大,非实时,仅适合平稳另一种实用的途径:自适应滤波.构造叠代算法,该叠代算法在每获取新的输入数据同时,按某一准则更新滤波器的参数.(具有某种学习的能力)

(1)自适应滤波定义

当滤波器的系数或参数可随新的数据获取而按某一 预定准则而变化时,称之为自适应滤波.

自适应线性滤波

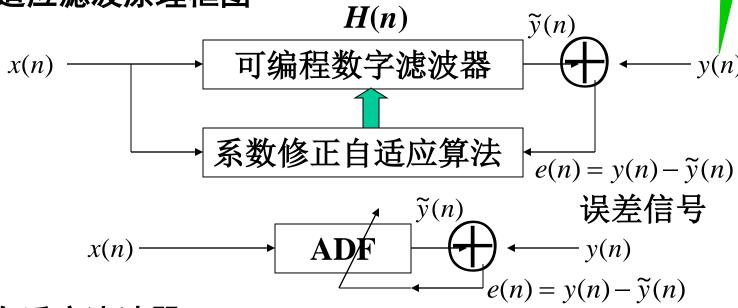
参考信号

真实信号

注意:

自适应线性滤波:在输出是输入的线性加权的意义上,但 滤波器的参数是依赖于输入数据的,所以不满足叠加原理.

(2)自适应滤波原理框图



自适应滤波器 = Filtering Process + Adaptive Process

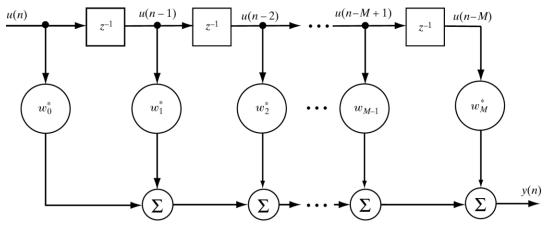
参考信号在自适应滤波中具有重要地位→ill-posed problem

(3)自适应滤波分类

自适应滤波按所采用的分类方式而有不同的分类:

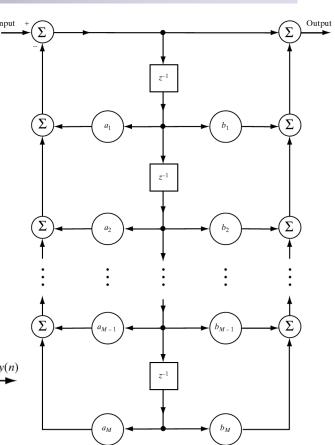
- > 最优准则
- 如:
- 1. Least Mean Square(LMS),最小均方误差
- 2. Least Absolute Value(LAV),最小绝对值误差
- 3. Least Square(LS),最小二乘方(平方)误差
- > 系数修正算法
- 如:
- 1. 梯度算法
- 2. 符号算法
- 3. 递推算法

- >可编程滤波器结构
- 1.IIR:直接型,级联型,并联型
- 2.FIR:直接型,级联型,Lattice结构



FIR:直接型

- 被处理信号类型
- 1. 一维或多维
- 2. 实信号或复信号



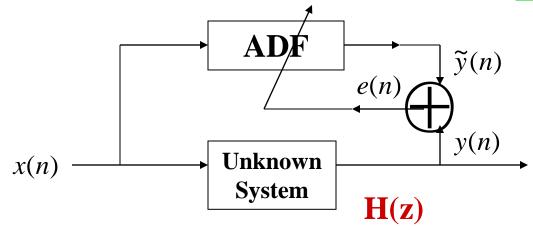
IIR:直接型

(4) 自适应滤波应用分类及应用举例:系统辩识;自适应逆滤

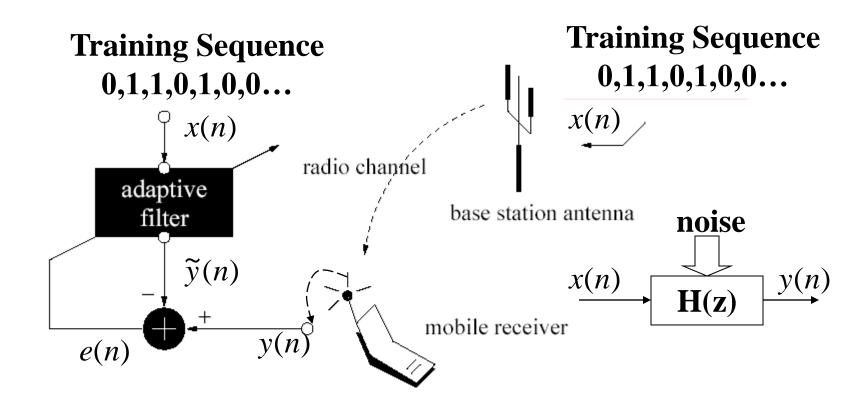
波;自适应预测;自适应干扰抵消

▶系统辩识,System Identification(Unknown dynamuc) 中心用原 system Identification) 理、特别是在不

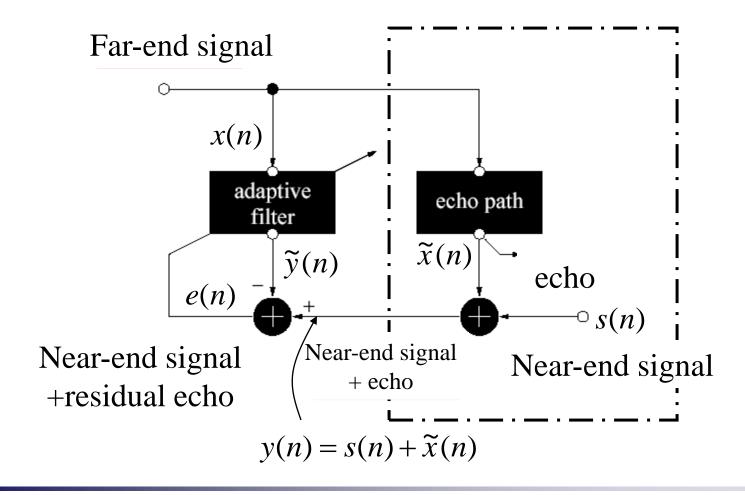
Layered earth modeling; Radio channel Modeling; etc.



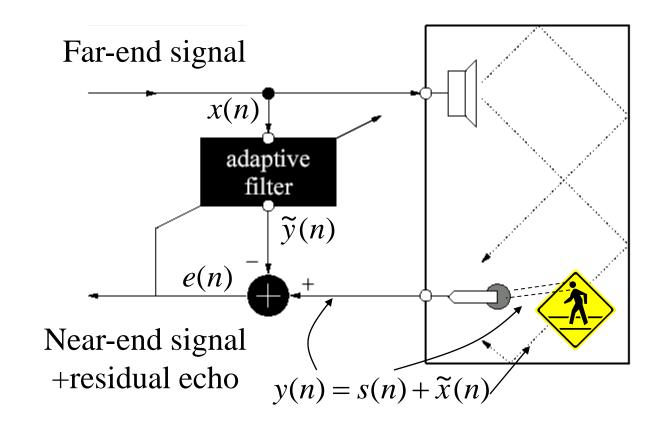
Example 1:Channel identification(信道辩识)

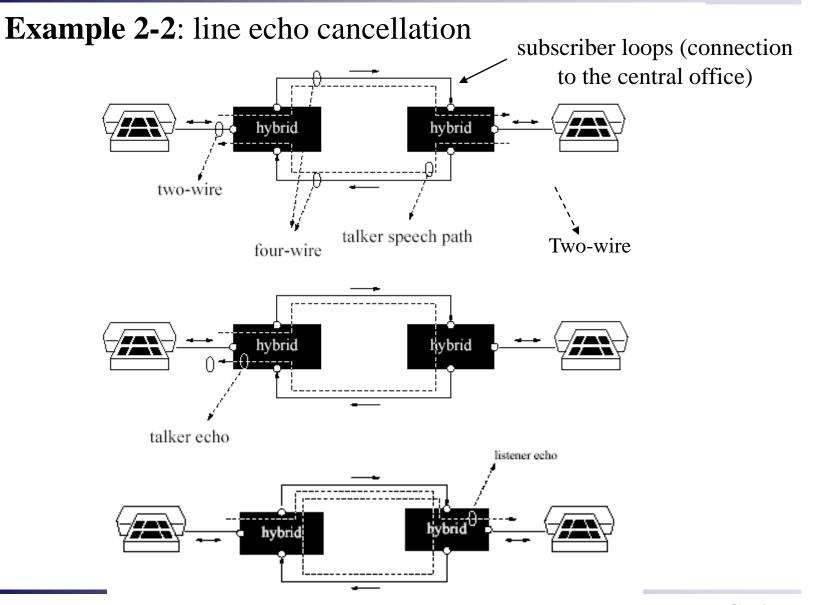


Example 2: echo cancellation

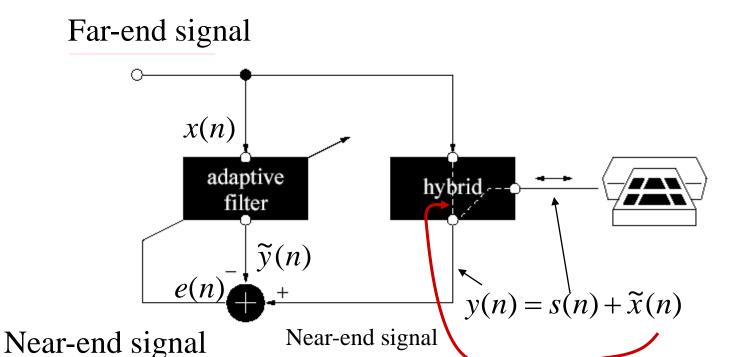


Example 2-1: acoustic echo cancellation





Example 2-2: line echo cancellation(cont.)



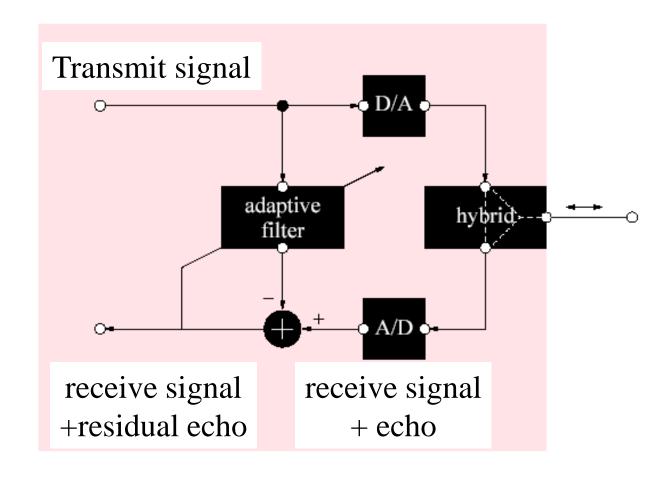
+echo

MMVCLAB

echo

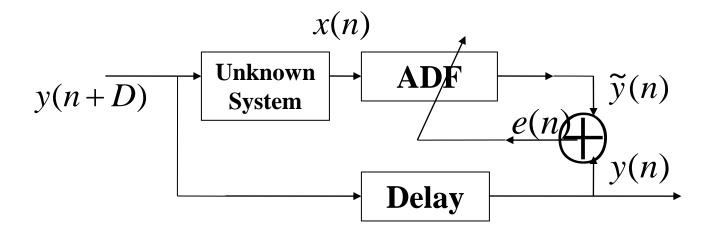
+residual echo

Example 2-3: echo cancellation in full-duplex modems

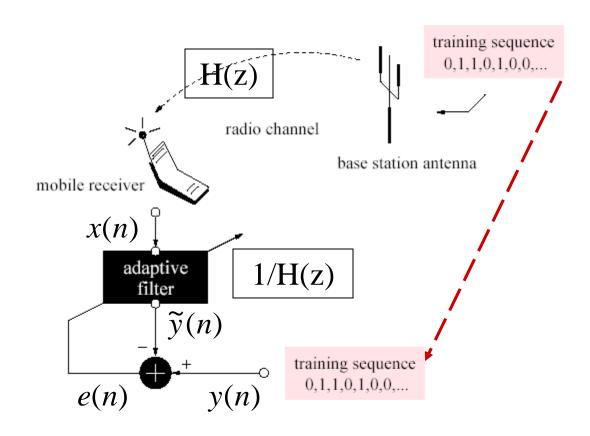


▶自适应逆滤波,Inverse Modeling

Channel Equalization(信道均衡)

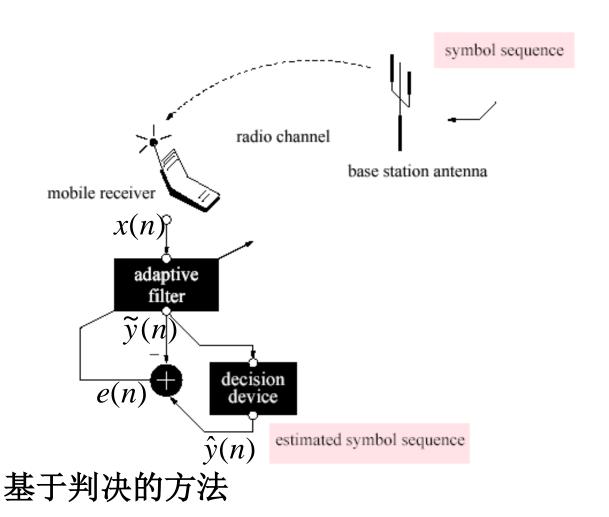


example: channel equalization (training mode)

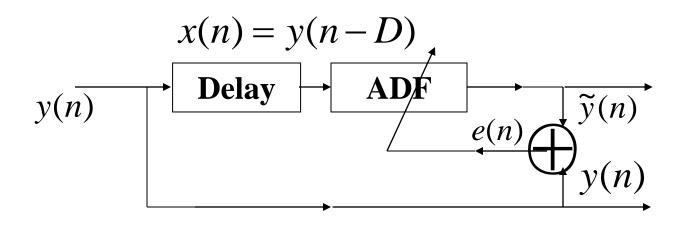


消除码间串扰(symbol interference)

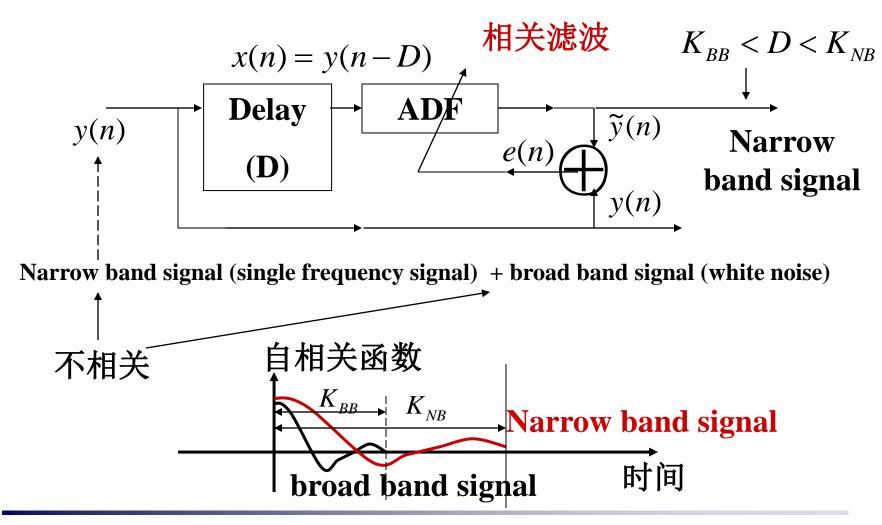
example: channel equalization (decision-directed mode)

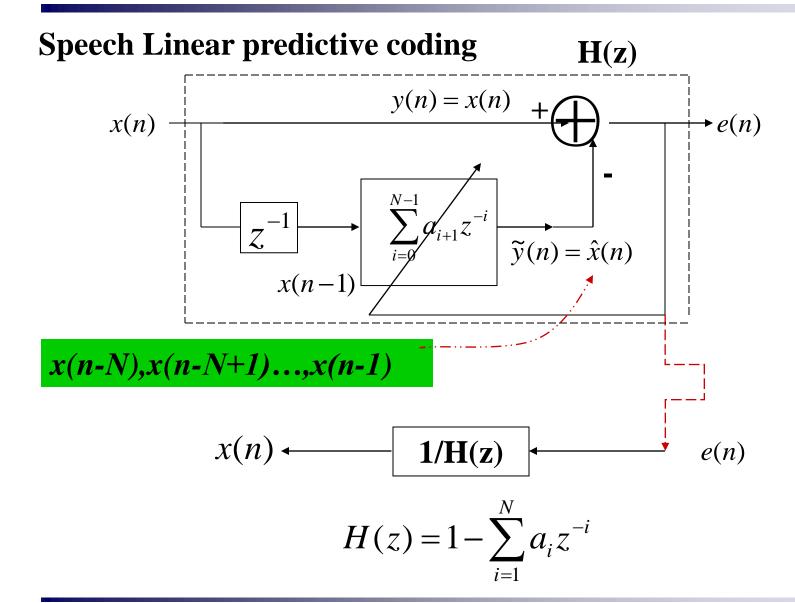


➤自适应预测,Adaptive Prediction
Speech Linear predictive coding;(语音线性预测编码)
Adaptive line Enhancer(自适应谱线增强)



自适应谱线增强(Adaptive line Enhancer)





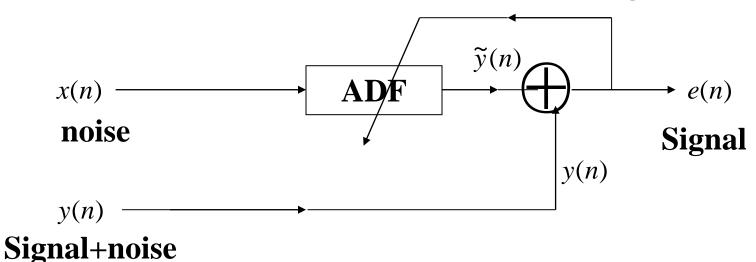
▶干扰抵消,Interference Cancellation(Noise cancellation)

有源噪声抵消(Noise-robust Microphone)

心电图记录仪中50HZ陷波器

胎儿心电信号的测试

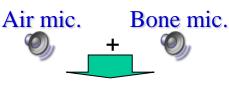
自适应空间滤波(自适应波束形成, Beamforming)



Noise-robust Microphone

- Conventional microphone
 - √ High-quality audio
 - x Sensitive to external noise or speech
- Bone microphone
 - $\sqrt{\text{Very resistant to external noise or speech}}$
 - x Low-quality audio (less than 3KHz, distorted)
- "Witty" fusion technology is a breakthrough!
 - Cost-effectively eliminate the noise problem
 - Make speech recognition real
 - Enhance human communication quality as well





WITTY (Enhanced)



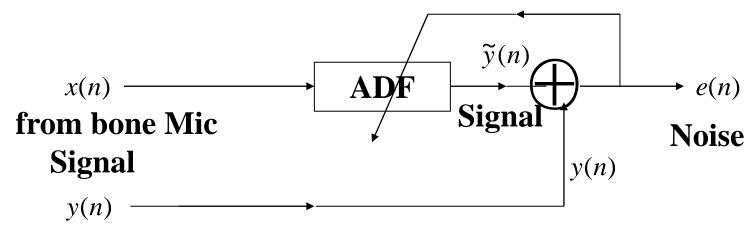
8 KHz sampling

Jabra EarWrap



Witty EarWrap

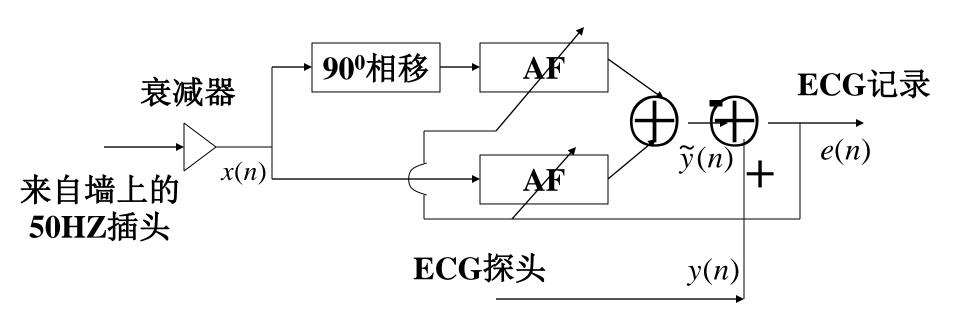
MMVCLAB



From air MIC

Signal+noise

心电图记录仪中50HZ陷波器:



胎儿心电信号的测试:胎儿心电信号受母体心电信号的干扰

自适应波束形成, Beamforming

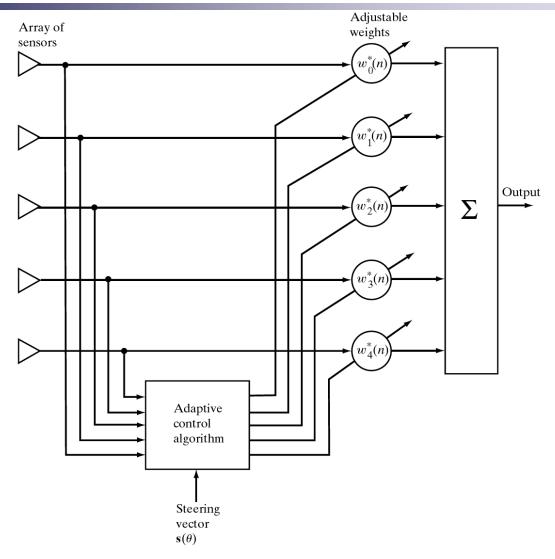


Figure 00.12

Adaptive beamformer for an array of five sensors. The sensor outputs (in 2025年9月17^{baseband form)} are complex valued; hence, the weights are complex valued. VCLAB