

# Statistical signal processing 5CTA0

## Estimation theory - Introduction

# Application I - Radar

- Estimate range, velocity, and angle to enable self driving cars



## Application II - Ultrasound

- Range and angle to create image of fetus or organs

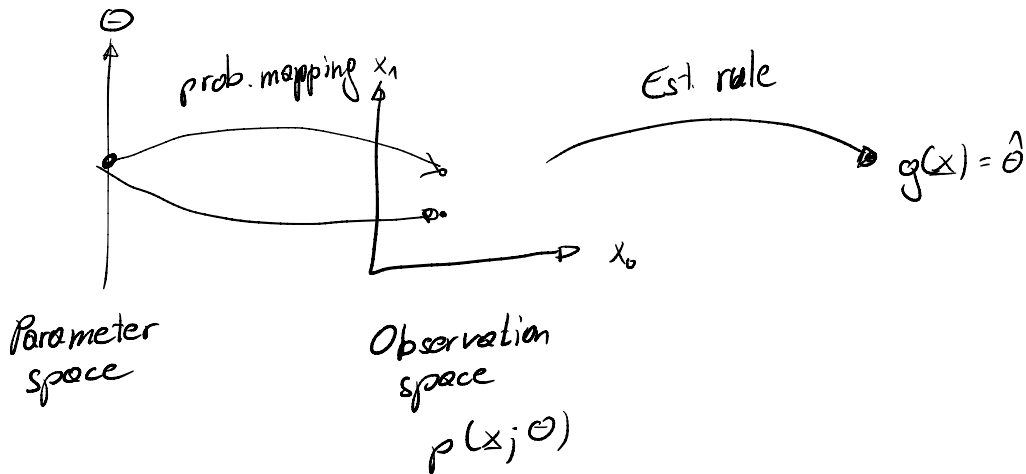


## Application III - Wireless communication

- Estimate timing, carrier phase, and carrier frequency offset to synchronize Tx and Rx



# Estimation Problem



## Example: Estimation of a DC voltage

- Observation model:

$$x_n = A + w_n, \quad w_n \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$p(\mathbf{x}; \theta) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma^2)^{N/2}} \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (x_n - A)^2 \right)$$

- Estimators:

$$\hat{A}_1 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n$$

$$\hat{A}_2 = x_i, \quad 0 \leq i \leq N-1$$

$$\hat{A}_3 = \frac{1}{N-2} \left( 2x_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{N-2} x_n - 2x_{N-1} \right)$$

} optimal?

## Example: Estimation of a DC voltage

- Unbiasedness:  $E[\hat{\theta}] = \theta$
- $E[\hat{A}_1] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} A + E[w_n] = \frac{1}{N} \cancel{NA} = A \checkmark$
- $E[\hat{A}_2] = A + E[w] = A \checkmark$
- $E[\hat{A}_2] = \frac{1}{N-2} (2A + (N-2)A - 2A) = \frac{1}{N-2} (N-2)A = A \checkmark$

## Example: Estimation of a DC voltage

$$\text{Var}[x] = E[x^2] - E^2[x] \Rightarrow E[x^2] = \text{Var}[x] + E^2[x]$$

- Variance: variability of estimator

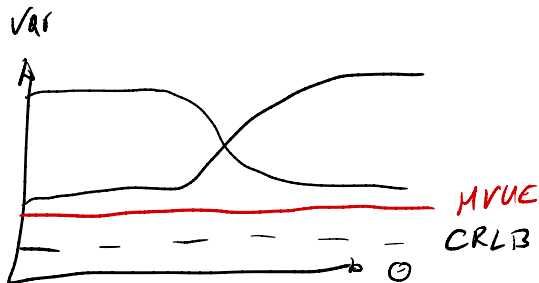
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}[\hat{A}_1] &= \frac{1}{N^2} E\left[\sum_n \sum_i x_n x_i\right] - A^2 = \frac{1}{N^2} \left[ \sum_n \overbrace{E[x_n^2]}^{G^2 + A^2} + \sum_n \sum_{i=n}^N \overbrace{E[x_n] E[x_i]}^{A^2} \right] - A^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{N^2} \left[ N(G^2 + A^2) + N(N-1)A^2 \right] - A^2 = \frac{1}{N} [G^2 + NA^2] - A^2 = \frac{G^2}{N} \end{aligned}$$

- $\text{Var}[\hat{A}_2] = G^2$

- $\text{Var}[\hat{A}_2] = \frac{N+6}{(N-2)^2} G^2$



# Performance bound



# Outline of Part II

- Cramér Rao Lower Bound
- Maximum likelihood estimation
- Linear models
- Least squares estimation
- Bayesian estimation
- Numerical Methods