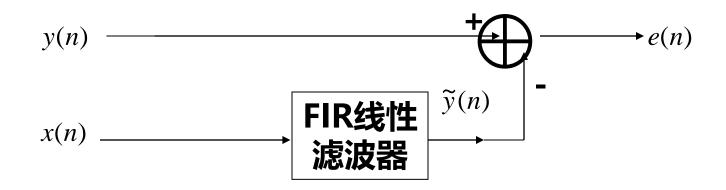
• 第二章 LMS自适应滤波

(基于最陡下降法:Method of Steepest Descent

梯度算法: Gradient Algorithm)



$$J(\mathbf{H}) = E[e^{2}(n)] = E\{[(y(n) - \widetilde{y}(n)]^{2}\} = \min$$
$$\mathbf{H} = [h_{0}, h_{1}, ..., h_{N-1}]^{T}$$

维纳滤波问题的求解: 求田。。

$$J(\mathbf{H}_{opt}) \leq J(\mathbf{H}), \forall \mathbf{H}$$

为此,基于如下思想构造迭代算法:

构造迭代算法,根据迭代算法所得到滤波器系数矢量更新序列:

$$\mathbf{H}(0), \mathbf{H}(1), \dots, \mathbf{H}(k), \mathbf{H}(k+1), \dots$$

使均方误差随着滤波器系数矢量的更新而下降,即

$$J[\mathbf{H}(k)] > J[\mathbf{H}(k+1)]$$

滤波器系数矢量的一种更新方法:最陡下降法---即系数矢量 的更新沿着均方误差的最陡下降方向---即沿着均方误差的梯 度方向的相反方向---梯度法

Wiener-Hopf equations & Wiener filter solution

 $J(\mathbf{H}) = E[y^{2}(n)] - 2\mathbf{r}_{vx}^{T}\mathbf{H} + \mathbf{H}^{T}\mathbf{R}_{xx}\mathbf{H}$ 10000

(bowl-shaped) error-performance surface (with unique minimum)

均方误差相对于系数矢量的梯度:

$$\mathbf{V}_{G}(n) = \frac{\partial E[e^{2}(n)]}{\partial \mathbf{H}} \Big|_{\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{H}(n)} = \frac{\partial J[\mathbf{H}]}{\partial \mathbf{H}} \Big|_{\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{H}(n)}$$
$$= -2E[e(n)\mathbf{X}(n)] = 2\mathbf{R}_{xx}\mathbf{H}(n) - 2\mathbf{r}_{yx}$$

滤波器系数矢量更新
$$\mathbf{H}(n+1) = \mathbf{H}(n) - \frac{1}{2} \delta \mathbf{V}_G(n)$$
 $\delta =$ 迭代步长($step - size$)

$$= \mathbf{H}(n) + \delta[\mathbf{r}_{yx} - \mathbf{R}_{xx}\mathbf{H}(n)] \qquad \mathbf{r}_{yx} = \mathbf{R}_{xx}\mathbf{H}_{opt}$$

$$\nabla \mathbf{H}(n) = \mathbf{H}(n+1) - \mathbf{H}(n) = -\frac{\delta}{2}\mathbf{V}_{G}(n) = \delta\mathbf{R}_{xx}[\mathbf{H}_{opt} - \mathbf{H}(n)]$$

$$J[\mathbf{H}(n+1)] < J[\mathbf{H}(n)] \stackrel{\delta > 0}{\longleftarrow} J[\mathbf{H}(n+1)] \approx J[\mathbf{H}(n)] + \mathbf{V}_{G}^{T}(n) \nabla \mathbf{H}(n)$$

$$= J[\mathbf{H}(n)] - \frac{1}{2} \delta \|\mathbf{V}_G(n)\|^2$$

$$n \to \infty, \mathbf{H}(n) \to \mathbf{H}_{opt}; J(\mathbf{H}) \to \bar{J}_{\min}$$

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讨论:

(1) 维纳滤波问题的迭代求解的最陡下降算法由三个量决 定:

初值 $\mathbf{H}(0)$,梯度矢量 $\mathbf{V}_{G}(n)[\mathbf{r}_{_{VX}},\mathbf{R}_{_{XX}}]$,步长 δ

- (2) 最陡下降算法的迭代过程是确定的(deterministic)
- (3) 维纳滤波问题的迭代求解的最陡下降算法在迭代步长足够小时收敛于维纳最优解.
- (4) 维纳滤波问题的迭代求解的最陡下降算法需要先验知识: r_{yx} , R_{xx}

$$\mathbf{H}(n+1) = \mathbf{H}(n) + \delta[\mathbf{r}_{yx} - \mathbf{R}_{xx}\mathbf{H}(n)]$$

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2.2 LMS自适应滤波 (Least Mean Square Adaptive Algorithm) (最小均方误差:Least Mean Square)

1. 问题的提出:传统线性滤波 ──最优线性滤波

➡自适应滤波

- 1).传统线性滤波器设计:低通/带通/带阻/...
- 2). 最优滤波器设计
- •所谓的最优滤波是在一定的统计意义上的,按某一准则;
- •信号和噪声被看作是随机过程;
- •最优滤波器设计需要一定的先验知识
- →如: Wiener filters, Kalman Filters

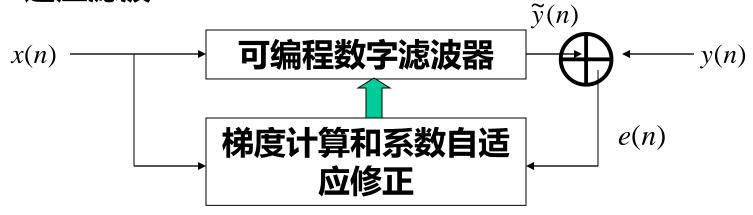
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当缺乏对于输入信号的先验知识时:

- 3). Adaptive filters
- •self-designing
- adaptation algorithm to monitor environment
- ·adaptive filters 的性能指标:
 - -----收敛性能/跟踪能力(convergence/tracking)
 - ----numerical stability/accuracy/robustness
 - -----computational complexity
 - -----hardware implementation

2. Gradient adaptive filters

LMS自适应滤波是梯度自适应滤波的重要一种.梯度自适应滤波是基于最陡下降迭代算法的基本思想的一类自适应滤波.



梯度自适应滤波原理框图

3. LMS adaptive filtering(FIR Transversal)

基于最陡下降法的维纳滤波问题的迭代求解

$$\mathbf{H}(n+1) = \mathbf{H}(n) - \frac{1}{2} \delta \mathbf{V}_{G}(n)$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{G}(n) = \frac{\partial E[e^{2}(n+1)]}{\partial \mathbf{H}} | \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{H}(n)$$

$$= -2E[e(n+1)\mathbf{X}(n+1)] = 2\mathbf{R}_{xx}\mathbf{H}(n) - 2\mathbf{r}_{yx}$$

$$e(n+1) = y(n+1) - \tilde{y}(n+1)$$

$$= y(n+1) - \mathbf{H}^{T}(n)\mathbf{X}(n+1) = y(n+1) - \mathbf{X}^{T}(n+1)\mathbf{H}(n)$$
MMSE准则

$$J(\mathbf{H}) = E[e^{2}(n)] = E\{[(y(n) - \widetilde{y}(n))^{2}\} = \min$$

$$J(\mathbf{H}) = E[e^2(n)] \Rightarrow J(n) = e^2(n)$$

when a priori statistical information is lacking

$$\mathbf{V}_{G}(n) \Leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{V}}_{G}(n)$$

一种简单的估计方法:用瞬时值作为估计值

$$\mathbf{V}_{G}(n) = -2E[e(n+1)\mathbf{X}(n+1)] \qquad J(\mathbf{H}) = E[e^{2}(n)]$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{V}}_{G}(n) = -2e(n+1)\mathbf{X}(n+1) \qquad \hat{J}(\mathbf{H}) = e^{2}(n)$$

显然,这是一种无偏估计: $E[\hat{\mathbf{V}}_G(n)] = \mathbf{V}_G(n)$

LMS自适应算法: 给定初始值 H(0)

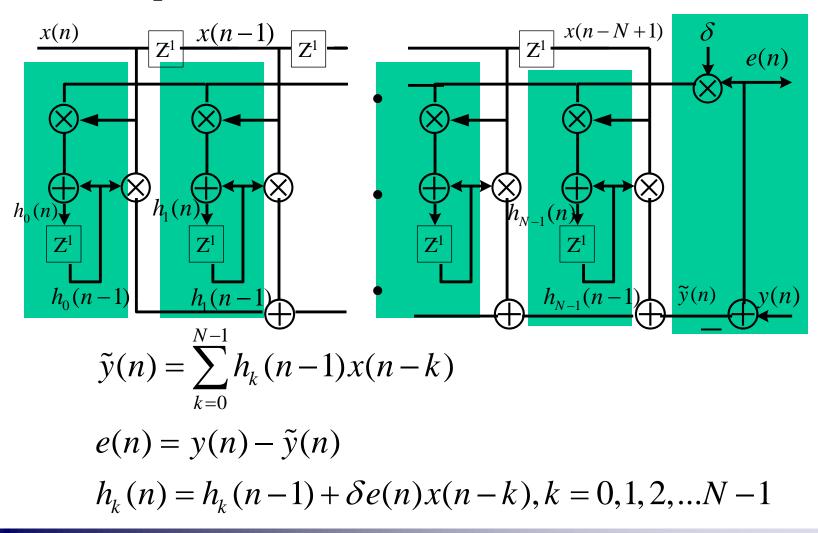
$$e(n+1) = y(n+1) - \mathbf{H}^{T}(n)\mathbf{X}(n+1)$$

$$\mathbf{H}(n+1) = \mathbf{H}(n) + \delta e(n+1)\mathbf{X}(n+1), n = 0,1,2,...$$

$$\mathbf{X}(n+1) = [x(n+1), x(n),..., x(n-N+2)]^{T}$$

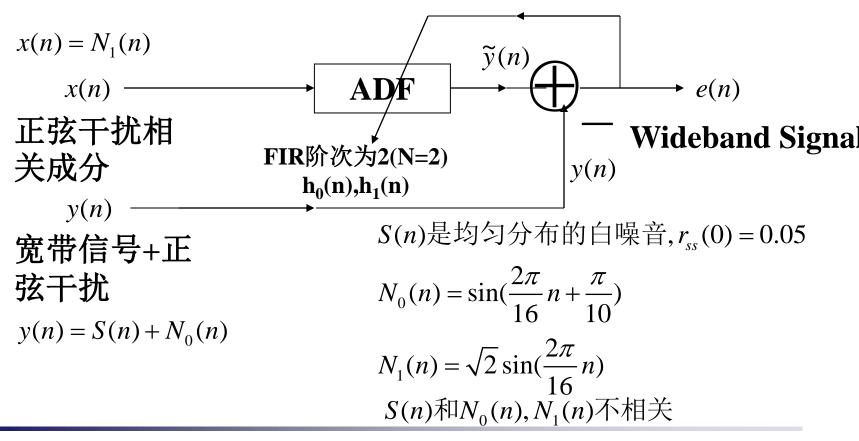
$$\mathbf{H}(n) = [h_{0}(n), h_{1}(n),..., h_{N-1}(n)]^{T}$$

LMS adaptive filter(FIR Transversal)实现结构图



4. Examples

传统的宽带信号中抑制正弦干扰的方法是采用陷波器(notch filter),为此我们需要精确知道干扰正弦的频率.然而当干扰正弦频率是缓慢变化时,且选频率特性要求十分尖锐时,则最好采用自适应噪声抵消的方法.



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求相关系数:(正弦信号的相关,可对其一个周期取平均来获得)

$$r_{xx}(k) = \frac{1}{16} \sum_{i=0}^{15} (\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{2\pi i}{16}) (\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{2\pi (i-k)}{16}) = \cos \frac{2\pi k}{16}$$

$$r_{yx}(k) = \frac{1}{16} \sum_{i=0}^{15} \left[\sin(\frac{2\pi i}{16} + \frac{\pi}{10}) \right] (\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{2\pi (i-k)}{16}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(\frac{2\pi k}{16} + \frac{\pi}{10})$$

$$r_{yy}(0) = r_{ss}(0) + r_{N_0N_0}(0) = 0.05 + 0.5 = 0.55$$

输入信噪比为0.1

1)最优系数
$$\mathbf{H}_{opt} = \mathbf{R}_{xx}^{-1}\mathbf{r}_{yx}, \mathbf{H}_{opt} = [h_0^*, h_1^*]^T$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} h_0^* \\ h_1^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r_{xx}(0) & r_{xx}(1) \\ r_{xx}(1) & r_{xx}(0) \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} r_{yx}(0) \\ r_{yx}(1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.200 \\ -0.571 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}_{yx} = \mathbf{R}_{xx} \mathbf{H}_{opt}$$

$$J_{\min} = E[y^2(n)] - \mathbf{H}_{opt}^T \mathbf{R}_{xx} \mathbf{H}_{opt} = r_{yy}(0) - \mathbf{H}_{opt}^T \mathbf{r}_{yx} = 0.05$$

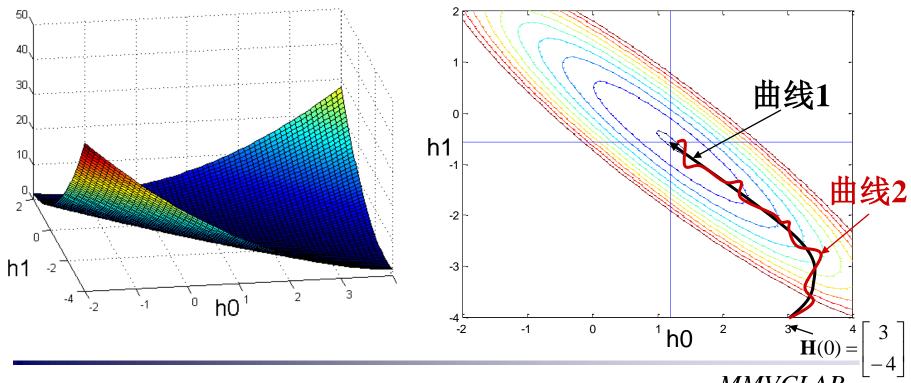
即:完全抵消了正弦,表示在理想的情况下,信噪比从0.1提高到无穷大

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2)误差性能曲面和等值曲线

$$J(n) = E[y^{2}(n)] - 2\mathbf{r}_{yx}^{T}\mathbf{H} + \mathbf{H}^{T}\mathbf{R}_{xx}\mathbf{H}$$

$$=0.55 + h_0^2 + h_1^2 + 2h_0h_1\cos\frac{\pi}{8} - \sqrt{2}h_0\cos\frac{\pi}{10} - \sqrt{2}h_1\cos\frac{9\pi}{40}$$



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3)最陡下降法和LMS算法的搜索过程,
$$\mathbf{H}(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $\delta = 0.4$ 最陡下降法: $\mathbf{H}(n+1) = \mathbf{H}(n) - \frac{1}{2} \delta \mathbf{V}_G(n)$

叠代过程如曲线1

LMS算法:

$$e(n+1) = y(n+1) - \mathbf{H}^{T}(n)\mathbf{X}(n+1)$$

 $\mathbf{H}(n+1) = \mathbf{H}(n) + \delta e(n+1)\mathbf{X}(n+1), n = 0,1,2,...$
叠代过程如曲线2