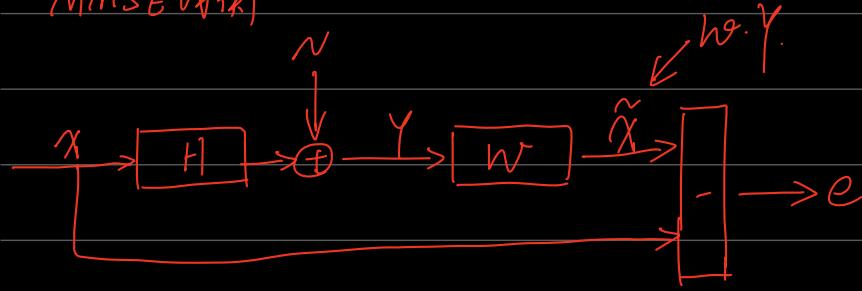


MMSE 均衡



$$\begin{cases} e = x - \hat{x} = x - w^H y \\ y = Hx + n \end{cases}$$

注一：矩阵微分法。

建立目标函数 $f(w) = E\{e^H e\} = \text{MSE 均方误差}$

\therefore 本 w_0 使 $f(w_0) = \min f(w)$

$$\begin{aligned} f(w) &= E\{(x - w^H y)^H (x - w^H y)\} = E\{[x^H - (w^H y)^H] (x - w^H y)\} \\ &= E\left\{\frac{x^H x}{\textcircled{1}} - \frac{(w^H y)^H x}{\textcircled{2}} - \frac{[(w^H y)^H \cdot x]^H}{\textcircled{3}} + \frac{(w^H y)^H w^H y}{\textcircled{4}}\right\} \quad n \sim N(0, \sigma_n^2) \end{aligned}$$

根据已有假设 $y = Hx + n$, x 与 n 统计独立. $E x = E n = 0$
 $E x^H = \sigma_x^2 = 1$, H 已估计为已知常数.

$$\underbrace{E\{(w^H y)^H x\}}_{\textcircled{2}} = w^H \cdot E\{(H^H x + n^H) x\} = w^H \cdot E\{H^H |x|^2 + n^H x\}$$

$$= w^H \cdot \left(\underbrace{H^H \cdot E|x|^2}_{=1} + \underbrace{E n^H \cdot E x}_{=0} \right) = w^H \cdot H^H$$

$$\underbrace{E\{[(w^H y)^H \cdot x]\}^H}_{\textcircled{3}} = [E\{(w^H y)^H x\}]^H = [w^H \cdot H^H]^H$$

$$\underbrace{E\{(w^H y)^H (w^H y)\}}_{\textcircled{4}} = E\{y^H \cdot w^H \cdot w^H y\} = |w|^2 \cdot E\{(H^H x^H + n^H)(H x + n)\}$$

$$= |w|^2 \cdot E \left\{ H^H X^H H X + H^H X^H \cdot N + N^H H X + N^H \right\}$$

$$= |w|^2 \left[\underbrace{|H|^2 \cdot E|X|^2}_{=1} + H^H \cdot (E X)^H \cdot E N + H \cdot (E N)^H \cdot E X + E N^H \right]$$

$$= |w|^2 \cdot \left(|H|^2 + \sigma_n^2 \right)$$

$$DN = E N^2 - (E N)^2 = \sigma_n^2$$

$$\therefore f(w) = E|X|^2 - w^H \cdot H^H - [w^H \cdot H^H]^H + |w|^2 (|H|^2 + \sigma_n^2)$$

$$= 1 - w^H \cdot H^H - H \cdot w + w^2 |H|^2 + w^2 \sigma_n^2$$

为何 Wirtinger 导数结果长这样

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial w^H} = -H^H + w \underbrace{(|H|^2 + \sigma_n^2)}_{\text{为最优解}} \Rightarrow w = \frac{H}{|H|^2 + \sigma_n^2} \text{ 为最优解}$$

$$\tilde{X} = w \cdot Y = \frac{H}{|H|^2 + \sigma_n^2} \cdot Y \text{ 为最佳估计的发送信号在接收端的值.}$$

$$\text{如上所述 } e = X - \tilde{X} = X - w \cdot Y.$$

为使 e 足够接近 X 的真实值. 即 $e \rightarrow 0$. 求二：泛函性原理.

$$\therefore E\{e\} = E\{X - \tilde{X}\} = 0$$

$$\text{即 } E\{e \cdot Y^H\} = 0 \text{ 或 } E\{Y \cdot e^H\} = 0$$

$$\text{此时 } E\{(X - \tilde{X}) Y^H\} = E\left\{ \underbrace{XY^H}_{\textcircled{1}} - \underbrace{wY \cdot Y^H}_{\textcircled{2}} \right\} = 0.$$

$$\frac{E\{XY^H\}}{\textcircled{1}} = E\{X(HX)^H + X \cdot N^H\} = E\{X X^H H^H\} + E\{X \cdot N^H\} = \underbrace{E|X|^2 \cdot H^H}_{=1} + \underbrace{E X \cdot E N^H}_{=0} = H^H$$

$$\underbrace{E\{wY \cdot Y^H\}}_{\textcircled{2}} = w \cdot E\{H X + N \cdot (X^H H^H + N^H)\}$$

$$= w \left[E\{H X \cdot X^H H^H\} + E\{H X \cdot N^H\} + E\{N \cdot X^H H^H\} + E\{N \cdot N^H\} \right]$$

$$= W \left[H \cdot \underbrace{E|H|^2}_{=1} H^H + H \cdot \underbrace{EXE^H}_{=0} + \underbrace{ENEX^H H^H}_{=0} + \underbrace{\sigma_n^2}_{\text{噪声}} \cdot I \right]$$

$$= W \left[H H^H + \sigma_n^2 \cdot I \right]$$

$$\therefore ① - ② = H^H - W \left[|H|^2 + \sigma_n^2 \cdot I \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$\therefore W = \frac{H^H}{|H|^2 + \sigma_n^2 \cdot I} \text{ 为最优权重.}$$

分析与理解.

- ① MMSE均衡器将噪声考虑在内，当SNR较高($\sigma_n^2 > 0$)， $W_{MMSE} \approx \frac{H^H}{|H|^2} = \frac{1}{H}$ 此时MMSE均衡器退化为零均衡(此时噪声功率被忽略)。当SNR较低(σ_n^2 很大)， $W_{MMSE} \approx \frac{H^H}{\sigma_n^2}$ ，均衡器的增益变得很小，有效抑制噪声。
- ② 拆开看 W_{MMSE} ， H^H 对信道引入的相位旋转进行补偿， $\frac{1}{|H|^2 + \sigma_n^2}$ 可以近似看作一个缩放因子，其根据不同信道增益 $|H|^2$ 和噪声水平 σ_n^2 对接收信号 y 的幅度进行调整。
- ③ 单独看 W_{MMSE} ，在两种推导的过程我们都假设 H 确定已知， N 的噪声水平已知，但实际上， H 和 σ_n^2 都需要依靠精确的信道估计，换句话说，MMSE均衡是建立在精确的信道估计上的，当 H 和 σ_n^2 足够准确时，估计的结果才具有足够的可靠性。