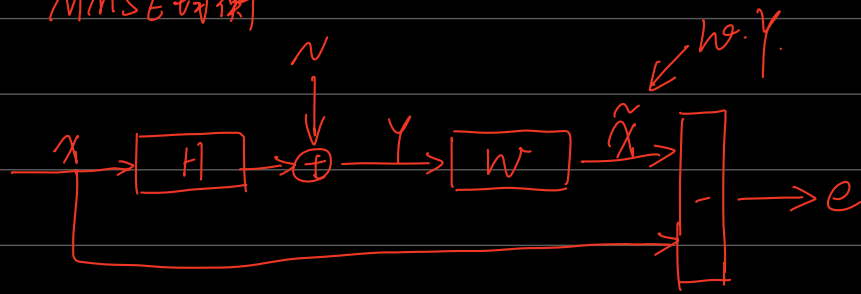


MMSE 均衡



$$e = x - \tilde{x} = x - wY$$

$$Y = Hx + N$$

法一：矩阵微分法。

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

$$\therefore \text{求 } w_0 \text{ 使 } f(w_0) = \min f(w)$$

$$f(w) = E\{(x - wY)^H (x - wY)\} = E\{[x^H - (wY)^H] \cdot (x - wY)\}$$

$$= E\left\{ \underbrace{x^H x}_{(1)} - \underbrace{(wY)^H x}_{(2)} - \underbrace{[(wY)^H \cdot x]^H}_{(3)} + \underbrace{(wY)^H wY}_{(4)} \right\}$$

$$N \sim N(0, \sigma_n^2)$$

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。

$$\underbrace{E\{(wY)^H x\}}_{(2)} = w^H \cdot E\{(H^H x^H + N^H) x\} = w^H \cdot E\{H^H |x|^2 + N \cdot x\}$$

(2)

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

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

(3)

$$\underbrace{E\{(wY)^H (wY)\}}_{(4)} = E\{Y^H \cdot w^H \cdot w Y\} = |w|^2 \cdot E\{(H^H x^H + N^H)(Hx + N)\}$$

(4)

$$= |w|^2 \cdot E \{ H^H x^H H x + H^H x^H \cdot n + n^H H x + n^2 \}$$

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

$$= |w|^2 \cdot (|H|^2 + \sigma_n^2) \quad \sigma_n^2 = E n^2 - \underbrace{(E n)^2}_{=0} = \sigma_n^2$$

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

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

← 为何 Wirtinger 导数结果长这样

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial w^H} = -H^H + w (|H|^2 + \sigma_n^2) = 0 \Rightarrow w = \frac{H^H}{|H|^2 + \sigma_n^2} \text{ 为最优权重}$$

$$\tilde{x} = w \cdot y = \frac{H^H}{|H|^2 + \sigma_n^2} \cdot y \text{ 为最佳估计的发送符号在接收端的值。}$$

如上所述 $e = x - \tilde{x} = x - w y$

为使 \tilde{x} 足够接近 x 的真实值, 即 $e \rightarrow 0$.

法二: 正交性原理.

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

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

$$\text{此时 } E\{(x - \tilde{x}) \cdot y^H\} = \underbrace{E\{x y^H\}}_{(1)} - \underbrace{E\{w y \cdot y^H\}}_{(2)} = 0.$$

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

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

$$= w \left[E\{H x x^H H^H\} + E\{H x n^H\} + E\{n \cdot x^H H^H\} + E\{n \cdot n^H\} \right]$$

$$= W \left[\underbrace{H \cdot \overbrace{E[X^H X]}^=1 \cdot H^H}_{=1} + \underbrace{H \cdot \overbrace{E[X N^H]}^=0}_{=0} + \underbrace{E[N \cdot \overbrace{E[X^H]}^=0} \cdot H^H}_{=0} + \underbrace{\sigma_n^2 \cdot I}_{=0} \right]$$

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

$$\therefore \textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} = H^H - W [H \cdot H^H + \sigma_n^2 \cdot I] = 0$$

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

分析与理解.

① MMSE均衡将噪声考虑在内, 当SNR较高($\sigma_n^2 \rightarrow 0$), $W_{\text{MMSE}} \approx \frac{H^H}{[H \cdot H^H]} = \frac{1}{H}$ 此时, MMSE均衡器退化迫零均衡. (此时噪声功率被忽略). 当SNR较低(σ_n^2 很大), $W_{\text{MMSE}} \approx \frac{H^H}{\sigma_n^2}$, 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, $\frac{1}{H^H + \sigma_n^2}$ 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, 估计的结果才有足够的可靠性。