# eMasters in Communication Systems Prof. Aditya Jagannatham

# Elective Module: Estimation for Wireless Communication

# Chapter 9 LMMSE Interpretation

### LMMSE Interpretation

Let us now take a deeper look at LMMSE.

min 
$$\mathbb{E}\left\{\left\|\left(\bar{y}-\bar{h}\right)\right\|^{2}\right\}$$
.

Linear minimum Mean square error Estimator.

#### **LMMSE**

Recall the LMMSE estimate is

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Recall the LMMSE estimate is

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}} = \mathbf{C}\bar{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{R}_{hy}\mathbf{R}_{yy}^{-1}\bar{\mathbf{y}}$$
LMMSE Estimate

 We first derive the LMMSE estimate for non-zero mean parameter/observation

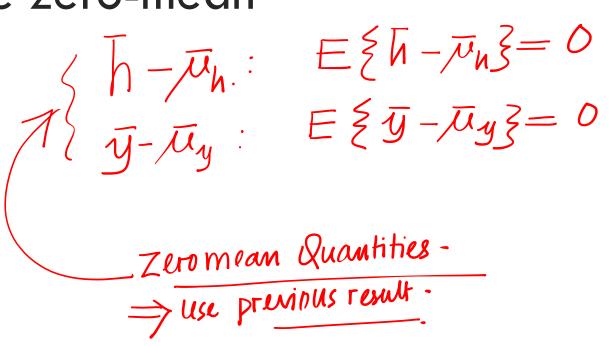
$$E \xi \bar{y} \xi = \bar{\mathcal{U}}_h \cdot \xi_{\text{Nonzeromenr.}}$$
  
 $E \xi \bar{y} \xi = \bar{\mathcal{U}}_y \xi_{\text{Nonzeromenr.}}$ 

Let

$$E\{\bar{\mathbf{h}}\} = \bar{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_{h}$$

$$E\{\bar{\mathbf{y}}\} = \bar{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_{y}$$

Make zero-mean



Make zero-mean

$$E\{\bar{\mathbf{h}} - \bar{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_h\} = 0$$

$$E\{\bar{\mathbf{y}} - \bar{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_y\} = 0$$

 The LMMSE estimate for non-zero mean is given as follows

$$\hat{h} - \overline{u}_{h} = R_{hy}R_{yy}(\overline{y} - \overline{u}_{y})$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{h} = R_{hy}R_{yy}(\overline{y} - \overline{u}_{y}) + \overline{u}_{h}.$$

$$LMMSE For Arbitrarily distributed h, y$$

$$Non-zero mean.$$

 The LMMSE estimate for non-zero mean is given as follows

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}} - \overline{\mathbf{\mu}}_h = \mathbf{R}_{hy} \mathbf{R}_{yy}^{-1} (\overline{\mathbf{y}} - \overline{\mathbf{\mu}}_y)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}} = \mathbf{R}_{hy} \mathbf{R}_{yy}^{-1} (\overline{\mathbf{y}} - \overline{\mathbf{\mu}}_y) + \overline{\mathbf{\mu}}_h$$

Note

$$\mathbf{R}_{yy} = E \{ (\overline{y} - \overline{\mu}_y)(\overline{y} - \overline{\mu}_y)^{\top} \}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{hy} = E \{ (\overline{h} - \overline{\mu}_h)(\overline{y} - \overline{\mu}_y)^{\top} \}$$

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Note

$$\mathbf{R}_{yy} = E \left\{ (\overline{\mathbf{y}} - \overline{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_y) (\overline{\mathbf{y}} - \overline{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_y)^T \right\}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{hy} = E \left\{ (\overline{\mathbf{h}} - \overline{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_h) (\overline{\mathbf{y}} - \overline{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_y)^T \right\}$$

• Therefore, the LMMSE for the linear MISO channel estimation model is

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$$\hat{\mathbf{h}} = \left(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \frac{1}{SNR} \mathbf{I}\right)^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T (\bar{\mathbf{y}} - \bar{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_y) + \bar{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_h$$

ullet Further,  $\overline{\mu}_{y}$  is derived as follows

$$\bar{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{h} + \bar{\mathbf{v}}$$

• Since noise is zero-mean, we have

$$\overline{\mu}_{y} = E\{\overline{y}\} = E\{x\overline{h} + \overline{v}\}$$

$$= E\{x\overline{h}\} + E\{\overline{v}\}$$

$$\overline{\mu}_{y} = X\overline{\mu}_{h}$$

ullet Further,  $\overline{\mu}_{y}$  is derived as follows

$$\bar{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{h} + \bar{\mathbf{v}}$$

• Since noise is zero-mean, we have

$$\overline{\mathbf{\mu}}_{y} = E\{\overline{\mathbf{y}}\} = E\{\mathbf{X}\overline{\mathbf{h}} + \overline{\mathbf{v}}\} = \mathbf{X}\overline{\mathbf{\mu}}_{h}$$

Therefore,

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}} = \left(\mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{X} + \frac{1}{SNR}\mathbf{I}\right)^{-1}\mathbf{X}^{T}(\bar{\mathbf{y}} - \bar{\mathbf{\mu}}_{y}) + \bar{\mathbf{\mu}}_{h}$$

$$= \left(X^{T}X + \frac{1}{SNR}\mathbf{I}\right)^{-1}X^{T}(\bar{\mathbf{y}} - X\bar{\mathbf{\mu}}_{y}) + \bar{\mathbf{\mu}}_{h}$$

• Therefore,

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}} = \left(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \frac{1}{SNR} \mathbf{I}\right)^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T (\bar{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{X} \overline{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_h) + \overline{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_h$$

# LMMSE SISO Model Single input-

For simplicity consider the SISO Model

Nationals
$$y(1) = hx(1) + v(1) + v(2)$$

$$y(2) = hx(2) + v(2)$$

$$y(N) = hx(N) + v(N)$$

$$\frac{1}{\text{Channel: coefficient}}$$

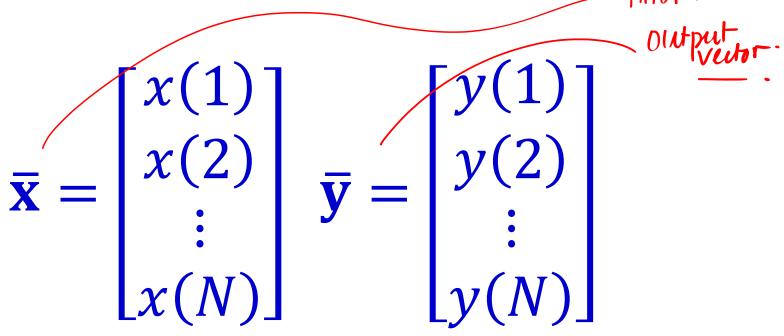
#### LMMSE SISO Model

For simplicity consider the SISO Model

$$y(1) = hx(1) + v(1)$$
  
 $y(2) = hx(2) + v(2)$   
 $\vdots$   
 $y(N) = hx(N) + v(N)$ 

The different quantities are

• The different quantities are pilot vector



Therefore,

$$\bar{\mathbf{y}} = \bar{\mathbf{x}}h + \bar{\mathbf{v}}$$

• The mean satisfies E = 0.

$$\bar{\chi}_{y} = \bar{\xi}\bar{y}\bar{\xi} = \bar{\chi}_{h}.$$

$$\bar{y} = \bar{x}h + \bar{y} \quad \text{Mean of } \bar{y} \quad \text{Mean of } \bar{y}.$$

$$\bar{\mu}_{y} = \bar{x}\mu_{h}.$$

 Therefore, the LMMSE for the linear SISO channel estimation model is

$$\hat{h} = \left( \bar{\chi}^{T} \bar{\chi} + \frac{1}{5NR} \mathbf{1} \right)^{-1} \bar{\chi}^{T} (\bar{y} - \bar{\chi}_{MN}) + MN$$

$$= \frac{\bar{\chi}^{T} (\bar{y} - \bar{\chi}_{MN})}{\|\bar{\chi}\|^{2} + \frac{\sigma^{2}}{\sigma_{N}^{2}}} + MN \cdot \frac{1}{NN} \frac{1}{$$

 Therefore, the LMMSE for the linear SISO channel estimation model is

$$\hat{h} = \left(\bar{\mathbf{x}}^T \bar{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{SNR} \mathbf{1}\right)^{-1} \bar{\mathbf{x}}^T (\bar{\mathbf{y}} - \bar{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_y) + \mu_h$$

$$\hat{h} = \frac{\bar{\mathbf{x}}^T (\bar{\mathbf{y}} - \bar{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_y)}{\|\bar{\mathbf{x}}\|^2 + \frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma_h^2}} + \mu_h$$

• This can be simplified as

$$\hat{h} = \frac{\bar{\chi}^{T}(\bar{y} - \bar{\chi} u_{N})}{\|\bar{\chi}\|^{2} + \frac{\sigma^{2}}{\sigma_{N}^{2}}} + \mu_{N}.$$

$$= \frac{\bar{\chi}^{T}(\bar{y} - \bar{\chi} u_{N})}{\|\bar{\chi}\|^{2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{N}^{2}}} + \mu_{N}.$$

• This can be simplified as 
$$\hat{h} = \frac{\bar{\mathbf{x}}^T(\bar{\mathbf{y}} - \bar{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_y)}{||\bar{\mathbf{x}}||^2 + \frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma_h^2}} + \mu_h$$

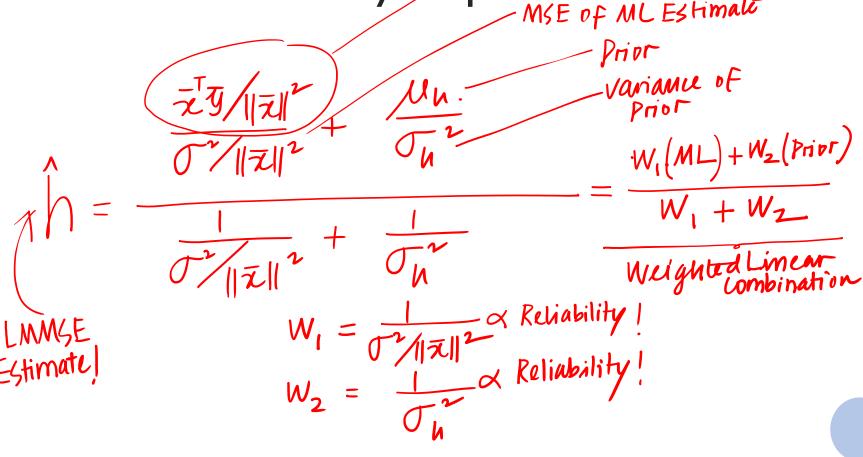
$$= \frac{\overline{\mathbf{x}}^T}{\frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma^2}} (\overline{\mathbf{y}} - \overline{\mathbf{x}}\mu_h) + \mu_h$$
$$\frac{\|\overline{\mathbf{x}}\|^2}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_h^2}$$

This can be simplified as 
$$\hat{h} = \frac{\frac{\bar{\mathbf{x}}^T}{\sigma^2}(\bar{\mathbf{y}} - \bar{\mathbf{x}}\mu_h)}{\frac{||\bar{\mathbf{x}}||^2}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_h^2}} + \mu_h$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\bar{\mathbf{x}}^T \bar{\mathbf{y}}}{\sigma^2} - \frac{\mu_h ||\bar{\mathbf{x}}||^2}{\sigma^2}}{\frac{||\bar{\mathbf{x}}||^2}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_h^2}} + \mu_h = \frac{\frac{\bar{\mathbf{x}}^T \bar{\mathbf{y}}}{\sigma^2} + \frac{\mu_h}{\sigma_h^2}}{\frac{||\bar{\mathbf{x}}||^2}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_h^2}}$$

ML Estimale -

• This can intuitively explained as follows



This can intuitively explained as follows

$$\hat{h} = \frac{\frac{\bar{\mathbf{x}}^T \bar{\mathbf{y}}/||\bar{\mathbf{x}}||^2}{\sigma^2/||\bar{\mathbf{x}}||^2} + \frac{\mu_h}{\sigma_h^2}}{\frac{1}{\sigma^2/||\bar{\mathbf{x}}||^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_h^2}} = \frac{\frac{\text{ML Est}}{\text{ML MSE}} + \frac{\text{Prior}}{\text{Prior var.}}}{\frac{1}{\text{ML MSE}} + \frac{1}{\text{Prior var.}}}$$

Weights 
$$\propto \frac{1}{MSE/Variance}$$
.

higher MSE/Variance.

higher MSE/Var  $\Rightarrow$  Lower weight.

• Therefore, LMMSE is performing weighted Limear combination of ML, Print Weights. A. MSE/Variance.

$$\hat{h} = \frac{\frac{\bar{\mathbf{x}}^T \bar{\mathbf{y}}/||\bar{\mathbf{x}}||^2}{\sigma^2/||\bar{\mathbf{x}}||^2} + \frac{\mu_h}{\sigma_h^2}}{\frac{1}{\sigma^2/||\bar{\mathbf{x}}||^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_h^2}} = \frac{\frac{\text{ML Est}}{\text{ML MSE}} + \frac{\text{Prior var}}{\text{Prior var}}}{\frac{1}{\text{ML MSE}} + \frac{1}{\text{Prior var}}}$$

- Therefore, LMMSE is performing a linear combination of ML and prior
  - With weights given by inverse of var/MSE.

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{h}} = \frac{\frac{\bar{\mathbf{x}}^T \bar{\mathbf{y}}/||\bar{\mathbf{x}}||^2}{\sigma^2/||\bar{\mathbf{x}}||^2} + \frac{\mu_h}{\sigma_h^2}}{\frac{1}{\sigma^2/||\bar{\mathbf{x}}||^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_h^2}} = \frac{\frac{\text{ML Est}}{\text{ML MSE}} + \frac{\text{Prior var.}}{\text{Prior var.}}}{\frac{1}{\text{ML MSE}} + \frac{1}{\text{Prior var.}}}$$

## LMMSE Linear Model - Very noisy observations

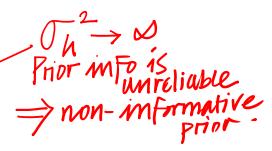
• When ML MSE  $\rightarrow \infty$ 

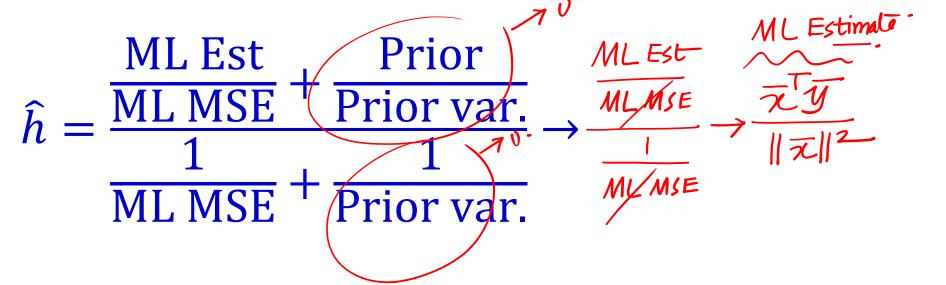
$$\hat{h} = \frac{\text{ML Est}}{\text{ML MSE}} + \frac{\text{Prior}}{\text{Prior var.}} \rightarrow \frac{\frac{Mh}{h}}{\frac{1}{\text{Prior var.}}} \rightarrow \frac{\frac{Mh}{h}}{\frac{1}{h}}$$

• When ML MSE  $\rightarrow \infty$ 

$$\widehat{h} = rac{ ext{ML Est}}{ ext{ML MSE}} + rac{ ext{Prior var.}}{ ext{Prior var.}} 
ightarrow rac{ ext{Prior var.}}{ ext{T}} = \mu_h$$
 $rac{ ext{ML MSE}}{ ext{ML MSE}} + rac{ ext{Prior var.}}{ ext{Prior var.}} 
ightarrow rac{ ext{Prior var.}}{ ext{Prior var.}}$ 

• WhenPrior var  $\rightarrow \infty$ 





• WhenPrior var  $\rightarrow \infty$ 

$$\hat{h} = \frac{\frac{\text{ML Est}}{\text{ML MSE}} + \frac{\text{Prior}}{\text{Prior var.}}}{\frac{1}{\text{ML MSE}}} + \frac{\frac{\text{ML Est}}{\text{ML MSE}}}{\frac{1}{\text{Prior var.}}} \rightarrow \frac{\frac{\text{ML Est}}{\text{ML MSE}}}{\frac{1}{\text{ML MSE}}} = \frac{\bar{\mathbf{x}}^T \bar{\mathbf{y}}}{\|\bar{\mathbf{x}}\|^2}$$

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