

多个具有零均值复乘性噪声复谐波信号的 循环估计量的性能分析¹

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摘 要 文中研究了利用循环平稳方法估计多个具有零均值随机乘性噪声的复谐波信号参数的方法,并分析了其渐近统计性能,结果表明循环估计量可用来恢复多个具有任意分布的零均值随机有色乘性噪声的复谐波信号,且所得的谐波参数估计的均方差与相应的 Cramer-Rao 界具有相同的数量级。模拟结果验证了所得结果的正确性。

关键词 循环估计量,性能分析,乘性随机噪声,谐波恢复

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1 引 言

谐波恢复是实际应用中经常碰到的问题,文献 [1] 分析了在复非零均值乘性噪声和复加性噪声中复谐波的循环估计量性能。由于零均值乘性噪声情形需要不同的估计方法,本文研究零均值乘性噪声情形循环估计量的性能。

2 基于循环累积量的谐波恢复

考虑在复乘性和复加性噪声中由 L 个谐波分量组成的离散时间信号模型:

$$x(t) = \sum_{l=1}^L s_l(t)e^{j\omega_l t} + v(t), \quad t = 0, 1, \dots, T-1 \quad (1)$$

假设

AS1 频率 ω_l 为取区间 $(0, \pi/2)$ 或 $(\pi/2, \pi)$ 中值的两两不同的待估确知参数;

AS2 复包络 $s_l(t)$ 和复噪声 $v(t)$ 为 $L+1$ 个相互独立的、零均值且遍历的复平稳混合随机过程 [2]。

由于此时 $x(t)$ 的均值为零,不再含有谐波信息,而 $x(t)$ 的不取共轭二阶时变累积量 $c_{02x}(t, 0) = \sum_{l=1}^L \gamma_{02s_l} e^{2j\omega_l t} + \gamma_{02v}$ 为 t 的周期函数,其中 $\gamma_{02s_l} \triangleq E[s_l^2(t)] = b_{02s_l} e^{j\varphi_{02s_l}}$, 故考虑相应的循环相关函数:

$$C_{02x}(\alpha; 0) \triangleq \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} c_{02x}(t; 0) e^{-j\alpha t} = \sum_{l=1}^L \gamma_{02s_l} \delta(\alpha - 2\omega_l) + \gamma_{02v} \delta(\alpha), \quad \alpha \in (-\pi, \pi], \quad (2)$$

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其估计量为 [2]

$$\hat{C}_{02x}(\alpha; 0) \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} x^2(t) e^{-j\alpha t}, \quad (3)$$

只不过是 $x^2(t)$ 的标准化 DFT, 因而有

$$\begin{aligned} \{\hat{\omega}_l\}_{l=1}^L &= \frac{1}{2} \arg \max_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_L > 0} \sum_{l=1}^L |\hat{C}_{02x}(\alpha_l; 0)| = \frac{1}{2} \arg \max_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_L > 0} \sum_{l=1}^L \left| \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} x^2(t) e^{-j\alpha_l t} \right|, \\ \hat{\varphi}_{02s_l} &= \arg[\hat{C}_{02x}(2\hat{\omega}_l; 0)], \quad \hat{b}_{02s_l} = |\hat{C}_{02x}(2\hat{\omega}_l; 0)|. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

定义参数向量为 $\theta \triangleq (b_{02s_1}, \dots, b_{02s_L}; \varphi_{02s_1}, \dots, \varphi_{02s_L}; T\omega_1, \dots, T\omega_L)^T$, 利用非零均值情形的结论 [1], 容易证明 (4) 式中的循环估计量与二次函数:

$$Q_T(b_{02s_1}, \dots, b_{02s_L}; \varphi_{02s_1}, \dots, \varphi_{02s_L}; \omega_1, \dots, \omega_L) \triangleq \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \left| x^2(t) - \sum_{l=1}^L \gamma_{02s_l} e^{2j\omega_l t} \right|^2 \quad (5)$$

的最小化估计量等价.

下一定理给出了零均值乘性噪声情形, 循环估计量 (4) 式的统计性能.

定理 1 若 $s_l(t)$ 与 $v(t)$ 满足假设 AS2, 则循环估计量 (4) 式为渐近无偏且最小均方意义下相容的, 其大样本方差为

$$\begin{aligned} \text{var}(\hat{b}_{02s_l}) &\approx \frac{G(\omega_l) + \text{Re}[e^{-2j\varphi_{02s_l}} H_{3l}(0)]}{2T}, \quad \text{var}(\hat{\varphi}_{02s_l}) \approx \frac{2\{G(\omega_l) - \text{Re}[e^{-2j\varphi_{02s_l}} H_{3l}(0)]\}}{Tb_{02s_l}^2}, \\ \text{var}(\hat{\omega}_l) &\approx \frac{3\{G(\omega_l) - \text{Re}[e^{-2j\varphi_{02s_l}} H_{3l}(0)]\}}{2T^3 b_{02s_l}^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

进一步地, $\sqrt{T}(\hat{\theta} - \theta)$ 渐近地服从复正态分布 $N_c(0, \Sigma_{\hat{\theta}})$, 其渐近协方差矩阵为

$$\Sigma_{\hat{\theta}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}[DF_1 D^T - D\text{Re}(F)D^T] & \frac{1}{2}D\text{Im}(F) & \mathbf{0} \\ \frac{1}{2}\text{Im}(F)D^T & 2[F_1 - \text{Re}(F)] & -\frac{3}{2}[F_1 - \text{Re}(F)] \\ \mathbf{0} & -\frac{3}{2}[F_1 - \text{Re}(F)] & \frac{3}{2}[F_1 - \text{Re}(F)] \end{bmatrix}, \quad (7)$$

其中

$$F_1 = \text{diag} \left[\frac{G(\omega_1)}{b_{02s_1}^2}, \dots, \frac{G(\omega_L)}{b_{02s_L}^2} \right], \quad F = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{H_{31}(0)}{\gamma_{02s_1}^2} & \frac{S_{12}}{\gamma_{02s_1} \gamma_{02s_2}} & \dots & \frac{S_{1L}}{\gamma_{02s_1} \gamma_{02s_L}} \\ \frac{S_{21}}{\gamma_{02s_2} \gamma_{02s_1}} & \frac{H_{32}(0)}{\gamma_{02s_2}^2} & \dots & \frac{S_{2L}}{\gamma_{02s_2} \gamma_{02s_L}} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \frac{S_{L1}}{\gamma_{02s_L} \gamma_{02s_1}} & \frac{S_{L2}}{\gamma_{02s_L} \gamma_{02s_2}} & \dots & \frac{H_{3L}(0)}{\gamma_{02s_L}^2} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (8)$$

$$G(\omega) \triangleq \sum_{l=1}^L H_{1l}[2\omega - 2\omega_l] + \sum_{l=1}^L H_{2l}[2\omega - \omega_l] + H_{1v}(2\omega) + \sum_{k \neq l} \sum_{l=1}^L H_{5kl}[2\omega - \omega_k - \omega_l], \quad (9)$$

$$S_{pq} \triangleq H_{6pq}(\omega_q - \omega_p) + H_{6qp}(\omega_p - \omega_q), \quad H_{kv}(\omega) \triangleq \sum_{\tau=-\infty}^{\infty} h_{kv}(\tau)e^{-j\omega\tau}, \quad k = 1, 2,$$

$$H_{kl}(\omega) \triangleq \sum_{\tau=-\infty}^{\infty} h_{kl}(\tau)e^{-j\omega\tau}, \quad k = 1, 2, 3, 4, \quad H_{ikl}(\omega) \triangleq \sum_{\tau=-\infty}^{\infty} h_{ikl}(\tau)e^{-j\omega\tau}, \quad i = 5, 6, \quad k \neq l.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } h_{1l}(\tau) &\triangleq c_{22s_l}(0, \tau, \tau) + 2c_{11s_l}^2(\tau), \quad h_{2l}(\tau) \triangleq 4c_{11s_l}(\tau)c_{11v}(\tau), \quad h_{3l}(\tau) \triangleq c_{04s_l}(0, \tau, \tau) + \\ &2c_{02s_l}^2(\tau), \quad h_{4l}(\tau) \triangleq 4c_{02s_l}(\tau)c_{02v}(\tau), \quad h_{1v}(\tau) \triangleq c_{22v}(0, \tau, \tau) + 2c_{11v}^2(\tau), \quad h_{2v}(\tau) \triangleq c_{04v}(0, \tau, \tau) + \\ &2c_{02v}^2(\tau), \quad h_{5kl}(\tau) \triangleq 4c_{11s_k}(\tau)c_{11s_l}(\tau), \quad h_{6kl}(\tau) \triangleq 4c_{02s_k}(\tau)c_{02s_l}(\tau), \quad \forall k \neq l. \end{aligned}$$

证明从略, 参看文献 [1] 附录.

特别地, 若 $s_l(t)$ 和 $v(t)$ 都是白的复高斯信号, 且 $v(t)$ 是圆的, 则有 $c_{22s_l}(0, \tau, \tau) = c_{22v}(0, \tau, \tau) = c_{04s_l}(0, \tau, \tau) \equiv 0$, 因此对 $\forall \omega$, $H_{1l}(\omega) = 2\sigma_{s_l}^4$, $H_{1v}(\omega) = 2\sigma_v^4$, $H_{2l}(\omega) = 4\sigma_{s_l}^2\sigma_v^2$, $H_{5kl}(\omega) = 4\sigma_{s_k}^2\sigma_{s_l}^2$, $H_{3l}(\omega) = 2\gamma_{02s_l}^2$, $H_{6kl}(\omega) = 4\gamma_{02s_k}\gamma_{02s_l}$, 由 (9) 式得到对 $\forall \omega$, $G(\omega) = \sigma_x^4$, $S_{pq} = 8\gamma_{02s_p}\gamma_{02s_q}$, 故有

$$\text{var}(\hat{b}_{02s_l}) \approx \frac{\sigma_x^4 + b_{02s_l}^2}{T}, \quad \text{var}(\hat{\varphi}_{02s_l}) \approx \frac{4[\sigma_x^4 - b_{02s_l}^2]}{Tb_{02s_l}^2}, \quad \text{var}(\hat{\omega}_l) \approx \frac{3[\sigma_x^4 - b_{02s_l}^2]}{T^3b_{02s_l}^2}. \quad (10)$$

若 $s_l(t)$ 和 $v(t)$ 均为复白高斯过程, 则高斯似然函数为 [3]

$$f(x|\theta) = \frac{\exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\sum_{t=0}^{T-1}\frac{1}{a(t)}[2\sigma_x^2|x(t)|^2 - \gamma_{02x}^*(t)x^2(t) - \gamma_{02x}(t)x^{*2}(t)]\right\}}{\pi^T \prod_{t=0}^{T-1} a^{T/2}(t)}. \quad (11)$$

按照常规的推导方法, 经烦琐的数学运算, 可以得到:

定理 2 设 $s_l(t)$, $v(t)$ 均为 0 均值的复白高斯过程, 且 $v(t)$ 为圆的, 则无偏估计量 $\hat{\theta} = (\hat{b}_{02s_1}, \dots, \hat{b}_{02s_L}; \hat{\varphi}_{02s_1}, \dots, \hat{\varphi}_{02s_L}; T\hat{\omega}_1, \dots, T\hat{\omega}_L)$ 的方差满足 $\text{var}(\hat{\theta}_i) \geq (J^{-1})_{ii}$, 其中 J 为 Fisher 信息阵

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} F & G & H \\ G^T & P & Q \\ H^T & Q^T & R \end{bmatrix}. \quad (12)$$

这里每一子阵为 $L \times L$ 方阵. 显然, F , P , R 分别为 b_{02s} , φ_{02s} , $T\omega$ 的 Fisher 信息阵, 而 G , H , Q 为 (b_{02s}, φ_{02s}) , $(b_{02s}, T\omega)$ 和 $(\varphi_{02s}, T\omega)$ 的 Fisher 互信息阵. 记

$$\left. \begin{aligned} b_{pq}(t) &= \frac{1}{a(t)} \exp\{j[2(\omega_p - \omega_q)t + (\varphi_{02s_p} - \varphi_{02s_q})]\}, \\ c_{pq}(t) &= \frac{1}{a(t)} \exp\{j[2(\omega_p + \omega_q)t + (\varphi_{02s_p} + \varphi_{02s_q})]\}, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (13)$$

则矩阵 F 、 G 、 H 、 P 、 Q 和 R 的元素依次为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_{pq} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \frac{1}{a(t)} \{ \sigma_x^4 [b_{pq}(t) + b_{qp}(t)] + \gamma_{02x}^2(t) c_{pq}^*(t) + \gamma_{02x}^{*2}(t) c_{pq}(t) \}, \\ g_{pq} &= \frac{j b_{02s_q}}{2} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \frac{1}{a(t)} \{ \sigma_x^4 [b_{pq}(t) - b_{qp}(t)] + \gamma_{02x}^2(t) c_{pq}^*(t) - \gamma_{02x}^{*2}(t) c_{pq}(t) \}, \\ h_{pq} &= -\frac{j b_{02s_q}}{2} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \frac{t}{T a(t)} \{ \sigma_x^4 [b_{pq}(t) - b_{qp}(t)] + \gamma_{02x}^2(t) c_{pq}^*(t) - \gamma_{02x}^{*2}(t) c_{pq}(t) \}, \\ P_{pq} &= \frac{b_{02s_p} b_{02s_q}}{2} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \frac{1}{a(t)} \{ \sigma_x^4 [b_{pq}(t) + b_{qp}(t)] - \gamma_{02x}^2(t) c_{pq}^*(t) - \gamma_{02x}^{*2}(t) c_{pq}(t) \}, \\ Q_{pq} &= b_{02s_p} b_{02s_q} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \frac{t}{T a(t)} \{ \sigma_x^4 [b_{pq}(t) + b_{qp}(t)] - \gamma_{02x}^2(t) c_{pq}^*(t) - \gamma_{02x}^{*2}(t) c_{pq}(t) \}, \\ r_{pq} &= b_{02s_p} b_{02s_q} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \frac{t^2}{T^2 a(t)} \{ \sigma_x^4 [b_{pq}(t) + b_{qp}(t)] - \gamma_{02x}^2(t) c_{pq}^*(t) - \gamma_{02x}^{*2}(t) c_{pq}(t) \}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (14)$$

3 模拟结果

为了说明循环平稳估计方法的性能, 考虑具有参数 $L=2$, $\omega_1=-1$, $\omega_2=0.75$ 的双谐波情形. 其中乘性噪声 $s_1(t)$ 为由 i.i.d. 复指数分布 (实部参数 $\nu=0.5$, 虚部参数 $\nu=1$) 的噪声通过参数 $\beta=0.5$ 的 MA(1) 系统的输出而得到, 且 $m_{s_1}=0$, $s_2(t)$ 为具有 $m_{s_2}=0$ 和协方差矩阵 $C_{s_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 7 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 的复值白高斯噪声. 加性噪声 $v(t)$ 为具有 $m_v=0$ 和协方差矩阵 $C_v = \begin{bmatrix} 0.7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.7 \end{bmatrix}$ 的复值白高斯噪声. 我们固定 $T=1024$, 对于上述信号仿真了其参数的循环平稳估计方差与相应的 CR 界随信噪比 (SNR) 变化的情况. 图 1(a) ~ 1(f) 中的实线表示的分别为 \hat{b}_{02s_1} , \hat{b}_{02s_2} , $\hat{\varphi}_{02s_1}$, $\hat{\varphi}_{02s_2}$, $\hat{\omega}_1$ 和 $\hat{\omega}_2$ 的循环平稳估计的方差, 而相应的渐近 CR 界则用虚线表示. 可以看出, $\hat{\omega}_1$ 和 $\hat{\omega}_2$ 的循环平稳估计方差最小, \hat{b}_{02s_1} , \hat{b}_{02s_2} , $\hat{\varphi}_{02s_1}$, $\hat{\varphi}_{02s_2}$ 的循环平稳估计方差次之.

4 结 论

本文研究了多个具有零均值随机乘性噪声的复谐波信号参数的循环估计量的渐近统计性能, 得到了其渐近协方差矩阵. 所得结果对于循环估计的应用是有意义的.

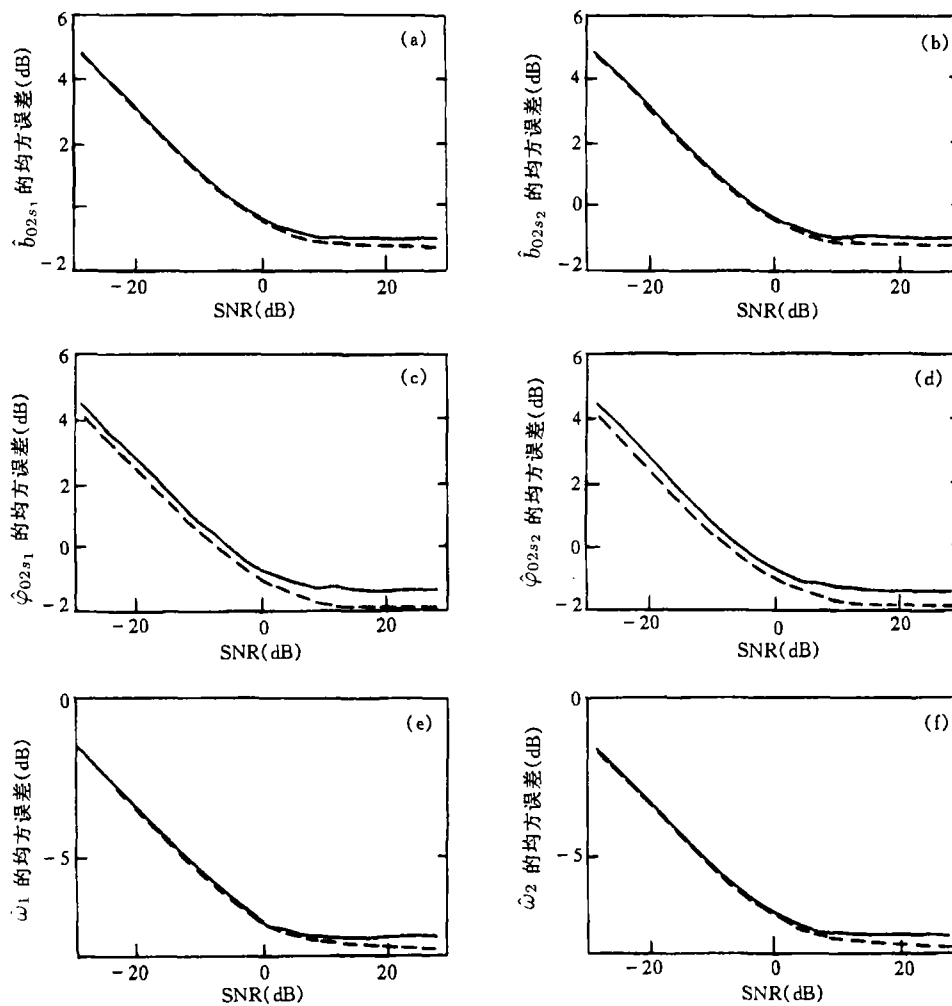


图 1 SNR 对于零均值情形的双谐波信号参数估计的影响 ($T=1024$)

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PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF CYCLIC ESTIMATORS FOR
MULTIPLE HARMONICS IN COMPLEX ZERO MEAN
MULTIPLICATIVE NOISES

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Abstract The concern here is retrieval of multiple tone harmonics observed in complex-valued multiplicative noises with zero mean. Cyclic statistics have proved to be useful for harmonic retrieval in the presence of complex-valued multiplicative noises with zero mean of arbitrary colors and distributions. Performance analysis of cyclic estimators is carried through and large sample variance expressions of the cyclic estimators are derived. Simulations validate the large sample performance analysis.

Key words Cyclic estimator, Performance analysis, Multiplicative random noise, Harmonic retrieval

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