

多个具有非零均值复乘性噪声的复谐波信号 循环估计量的性能分析¹

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摘 要 从雷达等探测系统需要的频率估计出发,文中研究了利用循环平稳方法估计多个具有非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,结果表明循环均值可用来恢复多个具有任意分布的非零均值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^[1,2],在信号处理中常从一系列实测的时间序列估计出谐波频率。所用的模型设定信号为纯正弦波(或复正弦波)并附有加性噪声,这适用于一般物理实验的测量系统。通信和探测系统中也有谐波恢复(即频率估计)问题,但信号附有包络调制^[3](相当于乘性噪声),如通信信号是受调制的,且通过信道(如电离层)还会有附加调制。雷达回波的多普勒频率在短的观察时间里(小于秒级,对连续波或高重复频率雷达已可获取数以千计的测量值)可视为常数,但复包络是有起伏的,因此用恒定复振幅对这类信号进行分析显然不完全适合。

文献 [1] 对实谐波情形进行了性能分析,表明循环估计的性能良好,而对于通信和探测系统宜采用复正弦信号,且乘性噪声也应当是复的。

本文主要是来分析在复非零均值乘性噪声和复加性噪声中多个复谐波的循环估计量性能。对于零均值乘性噪声情形需要不同的估计方法,将另文讨论。

2 基于循环均值的谐波恢复

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:

$$x(t) = \sum_{i=1}^L s_i(t)e^{j\omega_i t} + v(t), \quad t = 0, 1, \dots, T-1. \quad (1)$$

假设

AS1 频率 ω_i 为区间 $(0, \pi/2)$ 或 $(\pi/2, \pi)$ 中的两两不同的待估确知参数;

AS2 复包络 $s_i(t)$ 为均值 $m_{s_i} \triangleq E[s_i(t)] = b_{s_i}e^{j\phi_{i0}} \neq 0$ (复数)的慢变且遍历的复平稳随机过程,复噪声 $v(t)$ 为均值 $m_v \triangleq E[v(t)] = 0$ 且遍历的复平稳随机过程,又 $s_i(t), i = 1, 2, \dots, L$ 和 $v(t)$ 为 $L+1$ 个相互独立的混合随机过程^[1]。

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由 (1) 式可得 $x(t)$ 的时变均值

$$c_{1x}(t) = m_{1x}(t) = E[x(t)] = \sum_{l=1}^L m_{s_l} \exp(j\omega_l t) \quad (2)$$

含有频率信息, 且 $m_{1x}(t)$ 为 t 的周期函数, 因此考虑其关于 t 的 Fourier 级数系数:

$$C_{1x}(\alpha) = M_{1x}(\alpha) \triangleq \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} m_{1x}(t) e^{-j\alpha t} = \sum_{l=1}^L m_{s_l} \delta(\alpha - \omega_l), \quad \alpha \in (-\pi, \pi], \quad (3)$$

称之为循环均值, 在实际中循环均值可由单次记录数据利用

$$\hat{C}_{1x}(\alpha) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} x(t) e^{j\alpha t} \quad (4)$$

得到相容估计^[1]. 一旦得到估计 $\hat{C}_{1x}(\alpha)$, 只要满足分离条件 $m \neq n$ 时,

$$\min |\hat{\omega}_m - \hat{\omega}_n| \geq T^{-1/2}, \quad (5)$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned} \{\hat{\omega}_l\}_{l=1}^L &= \arg \max_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_L > 0} \sum_{l=1}^L |\hat{C}_{1x}(\alpha_l)| = \arg \max_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_L > 0} \sum_{l=1}^L \left| \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} x(t) e^{-j\alpha_l t} \right|, \\ \hat{\phi}_l &= \arg[\hat{C}_{1x}(\hat{\omega}_l)], \quad \hat{a}_{s_l} = \operatorname{Re}[e^{-j\hat{\phi}_l} \hat{C}_{1x}(\hat{\omega}_l)]. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

可以证明, 如果只考虑频率估计, 则非线性二次函数:

$$Q_T(a_{s_1}, \dots, a_{s_L}; \phi_1, \dots, \phi_L; \omega_1, \dots, \omega_L) \triangleq \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \left| x(t) - \sum_{l=1}^L a_{s_l} e^{j(\omega_l t + \phi_l)} \right|^2 \quad (7)$$

的最小化问题与求循环估计量 (6) 式的循环均值最大值问题等价.

记 $\theta \triangleq (a_{s_1}, \dots, a_{s_L}; \phi_1, \dots, \phi_L; \omega_1, \dots, \omega_L)$, 下一定理给出了非零均值乘性噪声情形, 循环估计量 (6) 式的统计性能.

定理 1 若 $s_l(t)$ 和 $v(t)$ 满足假设 AS2, 则循环估计量 (6) 式为渐近无偏且最小均方意义下相容的, 其大样本方差为

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{var}(\hat{a}_{s_l}) &\approx \frac{1}{2T} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^L C_{11s_k}(\omega_l - \omega_k) + C_{11v}(\omega_l) + \operatorname{Re}[e^{-2j\phi_l} C_{02s_l}(0)] \right\}, \\ \operatorname{var}(\hat{\phi}_l) &\approx \frac{2}{T a_{s_l}^2} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^L C_{11s_k}(\omega_l - \omega_k) + C_{11v}(\omega_l) - \operatorname{Re}[e^{-2j\phi_l} C_{02s_l}(0)] \right\}, \\ \operatorname{var}(\hat{\omega}_l) &\approx \frac{6}{T^3 a_{s_l}^2} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^L C_{11s_k}(\omega_l - \omega_k) + C_{11v}(\omega_l) - \operatorname{Re}[e^{-2j\phi_l} C_{02s_l}(0)] \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

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

$$\Sigma_{\hat{\theta}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} D(G + G_1) D^T & \frac{1}{2} D G_2 & \mathbf{0} \\ \frac{1}{2} D G_2 & 2(G - G_1) & -3(G - G_1) \\ \mathbf{0} & -3(G - G_1) & 6(G - G_1) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (9)$$

其中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} G_1 &= \text{diag} \left(\frac{\text{Re}[e^{-2j\phi_1} C_{02s_1}(0)]}{a_{s_1}^2}, \dots, \frac{\text{Re}[e^{-2j\phi_L} C_{02s_L}(0)]}{a_{s_L}^2} \right), \\ G_2 &= \text{diag} \left(\frac{\text{Im}[e^{-2j\phi_1} C_{02s_1}(0)]}{a_{s_1}^2}, \dots, \frac{\text{Im}[e^{-2j\phi_L} C_{02s_L}(0)]}{a_{s_L}^2} \right), \\ G &= \text{diag} \left(\frac{\sum_{l=1}^L C_{11s_l}(\omega_1 - \omega_l) + C_{11v}(\omega_1)}{a_{s_1}^2}, \dots, \frac{\sum_{l=1}^L C_{11s_l}(\omega_L - \omega_l) + C_{11v}(\omega_L)}{a_{s_L}^2} \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

而 $C_{11s_l}(\omega) \triangleq \sum_{\tau=-\infty}^{\infty} c_{11s_l}(\tau) e^{-j\omega\tau}$, $C_{02s_l}(\omega) \triangleq \sum_{\tau=-\infty}^{\infty} c_{02s_l}(\tau) e^{-j\omega\tau}$, $C_{11v}(\omega) \triangleq \sum_{\tau=-\infty}^{\infty} c_{11v}(\tau) e^{-j\omega\tau}$ 分别为 $s_l(t)$ 和 $v(t)$ 在频率 ω 处的谱密度.

证明 见附录.

对于循环估计量 (6) 式, 若 $s_l(t)$ 和 $v(t)$ 都是白高斯的, 且 $v(t)$ 是圆的, 则对 $\forall \omega$, $C_{11s_l}(\omega) = \sigma_{s_l}^2$, $C_{02s_l}(\omega) = \gamma_{02s_l}$, $C_{11v}(\omega) = \sigma_v^2$, 因此由 (8) 式得到

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{var}(\hat{a}_{s_l}) &\approx \frac{1}{2T} \{ \sigma_x^2 + \text{Re}[e^{-2j\phi_l} \gamma_{02s_l}] \}, \\ \text{var}(\hat{\phi}_l) &\approx \frac{2}{T a_{s_l}^2} \{ \sigma_x^2 - \text{Re}[e^{-2j\phi_l} \gamma_{02s_l}] \}, \\ \text{var}(\hat{\omega}_l) &\approx \frac{6}{T^3 a_{s_l}^2} \{ \sigma_x^2 - \text{Re}[e^{-2j\phi_l} \gamma_{02s_l}] \}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (11)$$

下面给出在白高斯的复乘性和复加性噪声下多个复谐波的频率估计的方差下界—CRB. 若 $s_l(t)$ 和 $v(t)$ 均为复白高斯过程, 则高斯似然函数为 [4]

$$f(x|\theta) = \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \frac{1}{a(t)} [2\sigma_x^2 |x(t) - m_x(t)|^2 - \gamma_{02x}^*(t)(x(t) - m_x(t))^2 - \gamma_{02x}(t)(x^*(t) - m_x^*(t))^2] \right\} / \left[\pi^T \prod_{t=0}^{T-1} a^{T/2}(t) \right]. \quad (12)$$

按照常规的推导方法, 经烦琐的数学运算, 可以得到以下定理:

定理 2 设 $s_l(t)$ 为具有非 0 均值 $m_{s_l} \triangleq E[S_l(t)] \neq 0$ 的复白高斯过程; $v(t)$ 为具有 0 均值的白复圆高斯过程, 则 (1) 式的无偏估计 $\hat{\theta} = (\hat{a}_{s_1}, \dots, \hat{a}_{s_L}; \hat{\phi}_1, \dots, \hat{\phi}_L; T\hat{\omega}_1, \dots, T\hat{\omega}_L)$ 的方差满足 $\text{var}(\hat{\theta}_i) \geq (J^{-1})_{ii}$, 其中 J 为 Fisher 信息阵:

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} F & G & H \\ G^T & P & Q \\ H^T & Q^T & R \end{pmatrix}. \quad (13)$$

这里每一子阵为 $L \times L$ 方阵. 显然, F, P, R 分别为 $a_s, \phi, T\omega$ 的 Fisher 信息阵, 而 G, H, Q 为 (a_s, ϕ) , (a_s, ω) 和 $(\phi, T\omega)$ 的 Fisher 互信息阵. 记

$$b_{pq}(t) = \frac{1}{a(t)} \exp\{j[(\omega_p - \omega_q)t + (\phi_p - \phi_q)]\}, \quad c_{pq}(t) = \frac{1}{a(t)} \exp\{j[(\omega_p + \omega_q)t + (\phi_p + \phi_q)]\}, \quad (14)$$

则矩阵 F 、 G 、 H 、 P 、 Q 和 R 的元素依次为

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

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 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, $s_2(t)$ 为具有 $m_{s_2} = 1.5 - j$ 和协方差矩阵 $C_{s_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 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 $C_v = \begin{pmatrix} 0.7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.7 \end{pmatrix}$ 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{a}_{s_1} , \hat{a}_{s_2} , $\hat{\phi}_1$, $\hat{\phi}_2$, $\hat{\omega}_1$ 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{a}_{s_1} , \hat{a}_{s_2} , $\hat{\phi}_1$, $\hat{\phi}_2$ 的循环平稳估计方差次之.

4 结 论

本文研究了多个具有非零均值随机乘性噪声的复谐波信号参数的循环均值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.

附 录

定理 1 的证明 为简便记号, 记

$$y_p(t) = \frac{x(t)}{m_{s_p}} e^{-j\omega_p t} = \frac{x(t)}{a_{s_p}} e^{-j(\omega_p t + \phi_p)},$$

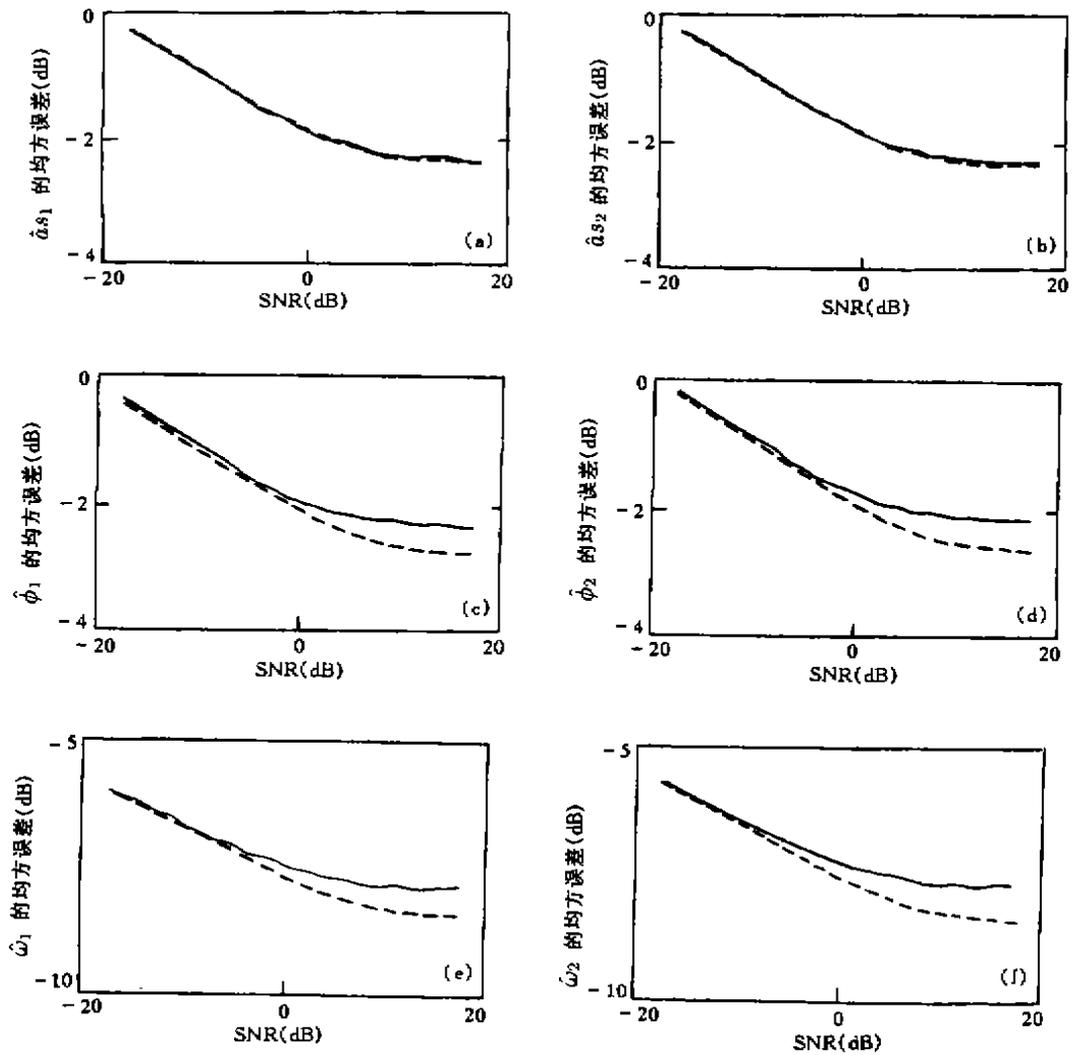


图 1 SNR 对于非零均值情形的双谐波信号参数估计的影响 ($T=1024$)

则

$$b_{1p} = \frac{1}{2T} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} [y_p(t) + y_p^*(t)], \quad b_{2p} = \frac{1}{2Tj} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} [y_p(t) - y_p^*(t)], \quad b_{3p} = \frac{1}{2Tj} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \frac{t}{T} [y_p(t) - y_p^*(t)].$$

由累积量的多线性性得

$$\begin{aligned} c_{1pqq}(t, t + \tau) &\triangleq \text{cum}[y_p^*(t), y_q(t + \tau)] \\ &= \frac{e^{j(\omega_p - \omega_q)t}}{m_{b_{s_p}}^* m_{b_{s_q}}} \left\{ \sum_{l=1}^L e^{-j(\omega_q - \omega_l)\tau} c_{1l s_l}(\tau) + e^{-j\omega_q \tau} c_{1l v}(\tau) \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

$$c_{2pqy}(t, t + \tau) \triangleq \text{cum}[y_p(t), y_q(t + \tau)] \\ = \frac{\sum_{l=1}^L e^{j[(2\omega_l - \omega_p - \omega_q)t + (\omega_l - \omega_q)\tau]} C_{02s_l}(\tau) + e^{-j[(\omega_p + \omega_q)t + \omega_q\tau]} C_{02v}(\tau)}{m_{s_p} m_{s_q}},$$

故有

$$A_{1pqy} \triangleq \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t_1=0}^{T-1} \sum_{t_2=0}^{T-1} c_{1pqy}(t_1, t_2) = \frac{\delta(\omega_p - \omega_q)}{m_{s_p}^* m_{s_q}} \left[\sum_{l=1}^L C_{11s_l}(\omega_q - \omega_l) + C_{11v}(\omega_q) \right],$$

$$A_{2pqy} \triangleq \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t_1=0}^{T-1} \sum_{t_2=0}^{T-1} c_{2pqy}(t_1, t_2) = \frac{1}{m_{s_p} m_{s_q}} \sum_{l=1}^L \delta(2\omega_l - \omega_p - \omega_q) C_{02s_l}(\omega_q - \omega_l),$$

$$B_{1pqy} \triangleq \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t_1=0}^{T-1} \sum_{t_2=0}^{T-1} \frac{t_2}{T} c_{1pqy}(t_1, t_2) = \frac{\delta(\omega_p - \omega_q)}{2m_{s_p}^* m_{s_q}} \left[\sum_{l=1}^L C_{11s_l}(\omega_q - \omega_l) + C_{11v}(\omega_q) \right],$$

$$B_{2pqy} \triangleq \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t_1=0}^{T-1} \sum_{t_2=0}^{T-1} \frac{t_2}{T} c_{2pqy}(t_1, t_2) = \frac{1}{2m_{s_p} m_{s_q}} \sum_{l=1}^L \delta(2\omega_l - \omega_p - \omega_q) C_{02s_l}(\omega_q - \omega_l),$$

$$C_{1pqy} \triangleq \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t_1=0}^{T-1} \sum_{t_2=0}^{T-1} \frac{t_1 t_2}{T^2} c_{1pqy}(t_1, t_2) = \frac{\delta(\omega_p - \omega_q)}{3m_{s_p}^* m_{s_q}} \left[\sum_{l=1}^L C_{11s_l}(\omega_q - \omega_l) + C_{11v}(\omega_q) \right],$$

$$C_{2pqy} \triangleq \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t_1=0}^{T-1} \sum_{t_2=0}^{T-1} \frac{t_1 t_2}{T^2} c_{2pqy}(t_1, t_2) = \frac{1}{3m_{s_p} m_{s_q}} \sum_{l=1}^L \delta(2\omega_l - \omega_p - \omega_q) C_{02s_l}(\omega_q - \omega_l),$$

因而有

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} T \text{cov}(b_{1p}, b_{1q}) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{4T} \sum_{t_1=0}^{T-1} \sum_{t_2=0}^{T-1} \text{cum}[y_p(t_1) + y_p^*(t_1), y_q(t_2) + y_q^*(t_2)] \\ = \frac{1}{2} \text{Re}(A_{1pqy} + A_{2pqy}) \\ = \frac{\delta(p - q)}{2\alpha_{s_p}^2} \left\{ \sum_{l=1}^L C_{11s_l}(\omega_p - \omega_l) + C_{11v}(\omega_p) + \text{Re}[e^{-2j\phi_p} C_{02s_p}(0)] \right\}.$$

类似地,

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} T \text{cov}(b_{1p}, b_{2q}) = \frac{\delta(p - q)}{2\alpha_{s_p}^2} \text{Im}[e^{-2j\phi_p} C_{02s_p}(0)],$$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} T \text{cov}(b_{1p}, b_{3q}) = \frac{\delta(p - q)}{4\alpha_{s_p}^2} \text{Im}[e^{-2j\phi_p} C_{02s_p}(0)],$$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} T \text{cov}(b_{2p}, b_{2q}) = \frac{\delta(p - q)}{2\alpha_{s_p}^2} \left\{ \sum_{l=1}^L C_{11s_l}(\omega_p - \omega_l) + C_{11v}(\omega_p) - \text{Re}[e^{-2j\phi_p} C_{02s_p}(0)] \right\},$$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} T \text{cov}(b_{2p}, b_{3q}) = \frac{\delta(p - q)}{4\alpha_{s_p}^2} \left\{ \sum_{l=1}^L C_{11s_l}(\omega_p - \omega_l) + C_{11v}(\omega_p) - \text{Re}[e^{-2j\phi_p} C_{02s_p}(0)] \right\},$$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} T \text{cov}(b_{3p}, b_{3q}) = \frac{\delta(p - q)}{6\alpha_{s_p}^2} \left\{ \sum_{l=1}^L C_{11s_l}(\omega_p - \omega_l) + C_{11v}(\omega_p) - \text{Re}[e^{-2j\phi_p} C_{02s_p}(0)] \right\}.$$

从而由 B 的对称性得

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}B_1 + \frac{1}{2}\text{Re}(B) & \frac{1}{2}\text{Im}(B) & \frac{1}{4}\text{Im}(B) \\ \frac{1}{2}\text{Im}B & \frac{1}{2}B_1 - \frac{1}{2}\text{Re}(B) & \frac{1}{4}B_1 - \frac{1}{4}\text{Re}(B) \\ \frac{1}{4}\text{Im}B & \frac{1}{4}B_1 - \frac{1}{4}\text{Re}(B) & \frac{1}{6}B_1 - \frac{1}{6}\text{Re}(B) \end{pmatrix},$$

其中 $B = \text{diag} \left(\frac{C_{D2s_1}(0)}{m_{s_1}^2}, \dots, \frac{C_{D2s_L}(0)}{m_{s_L}^2} \right)$,

$$B_1 = \text{diag} \left(\frac{\sum_{l=1}^L C_{11s_l}(\omega_1 - \omega_l) + C_{11v}(\omega_1)}{a_{s_1}^2}, \dots, \frac{\sum_{l=1}^L C_{11s_l}(\omega_L - \omega_l) + C_{11v}(\omega_L)}{a_{s_L}^2} \right)$$

因此即得 (9) 式.

证毕

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

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Abstract The concern here is retrieval of multiple tone harmonics observed in complex-valued multiplicative noises with nonzero mean. Cyclic mean statistics have proved to be useful for harmonic retrieval in the presence of complex-valued multiplicative noises with nonzero 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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