

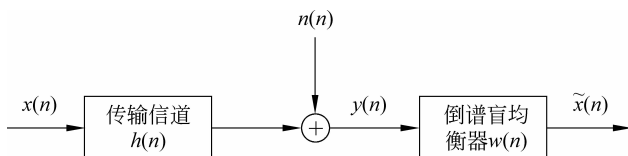
第 5 章 倒谱盲均衡算法的研究

本章提要

本章研究了倒谱盲均衡算法的基本原理,分析了倒三谱盲均衡器。在此基础上,推导了二阶和四阶倒谱盲均衡器的传输函数,该盲均衡器既可以用最大相位滤波器和最小相位滤波器组合实现,也可以用混合相位滤波器来实现,且实现形式灵活多样。

5.1 倒谱盲均衡算法的基本原理

倒谱盲均衡器是利用接收序列的倒谱中含有传输信道的幅度特性和相位特性这一特点,直接从系统接收序列(即盲均衡器的输入序列)的倒谱中获得信道参数。其关键是建立接收信号的倒谱与信道参数之间的关系方程,然后以解方程的方式获得信道参数。该方法不仅能保证算法的全局收敛性,而且容易构造出不同结构的均衡器形式。其基本原理框图如图 5.1 所示^[1,2]。



图中, $x(n)$ 为发送信号; $n(n)$ 为信道上叠加的噪声; $y(n)$ 为接收信号,也是倒谱盲均衡器的输入信号; $\tilde{x}(n)$ 为盲均衡器的输出信号; $h(n)$ 为传输信道的冲激响应; $w(n)$ 为盲均衡器的冲激响应。

在倒谱盲均衡算法中,首先对发送信号及未知系统(传输信道)和均衡器进行如下假设^[3]:

- (1) 发送信号为非高斯且满足独立同分布序列,服从对称均匀分布;
- (2) 未知系统(传输信道) $h(n)$ 是慢时变和非最小相位,其传递函数在单位圆上无零点

$$H(\omega) = \sum_{i=0}^{L-1} h(n) e^{jn\omega} \neq 0 \quad 0 < \omega \leq 2\pi \quad (5.1)$$

- (3) 均衡器 $\mathbf{W} = \{w(n)\}$ 具有足够长度的抽头延迟线,截尾影响可以忽略不计。

并假设信道传输函数 $H(z)$ 满足等价的因式分解,即

$$H(z) = \alpha I(z) O(z^{-1}) \quad (5.2)$$

式中, α 为比例因子; $I(z)$ 代表最小相位多项式; $O(z^{-1})$ 代表最大相位多项式。也就是说,多项式 $I(z)$ 的所有零点均位于 z 平面的单位圆内,即

$$I(z) = \prod_{i=1}^{L_1} (1 - a_i z^{-1}), \quad |a_i| < 1 \quad (5.3)$$

而多项式 $O(z^{-1})$ 的零点全部位于单位圆外,即

$$O(z^{-1}) = \prod_{j=1}^{L_2} (1 - b_j z), \quad |b_j| < 1 \quad (5.4)$$

式中, L_1, L_2 为阶数。

本章研究了倒二谱^[1,4]、倒三谱^[3,5,6]和倒四谱^[1,2]的盲均衡算法,推导了盲均衡器的传输函数。

5.2 倒双谱盲均衡算法

5.2.1 传输函数的推导

根据倒双谱的定义式(2.128),得

$$K_{3y}(z_1, z_2) = \ln B_{3y}(z_1, z_2) \quad (5.5)$$

式中, $B_{3y}(z_1, z_2)$ 为接收信号 $y(n)$ 的双谱。

两边求导得

$$\frac{\partial K_{3y}(z_1, z_2)}{\partial z_1} = \frac{1}{B_{3y}(z_1, z_2)} \frac{\partial B_{3y}(z_1, z_2)}{\partial z_1} \quad (5.6)$$

等式两边同乘以 z_1 得

$$B_{3y}(z_1, z_2) z_1 \frac{\partial K_{3y}(z_1, z_2)}{\partial z_1} = z_1 \frac{\partial B_{3y}(z_1, z_2)}{\partial z_1} \quad (5.7)$$

由于

$$c_{3y}(\tau_1, \tau_2) = Z^{-1} B_{3y}(z_1, z_2) \quad (5.8)$$

$$k_{3y}(\tau_1, \tau_2) = Z^{-1} K_{3y}(z_1, z_2) \quad (5.9)$$

且根据 z 域微分性质,得到

$$- \tau_1 k_{3y}(\tau_1, \tau_2) = Z^{-1} \left(z_1 \frac{\partial K_{3y}(z_1, z_2)}{\partial z_1} \right) \quad (5.10)$$

$$(- \tau_1 k_{3y}(\tau_1, \tau_2)) * c_{3y}(\tau_1, \tau_2) = Z^{-1} \left(B_{3y}(z_1, z_2) z_1 \frac{\partial K_{3y}(z_1, z_2)}{\partial z_1} \right) \quad (5.11)$$

因此对式(5.7)进行 Z 的逆变换,得到

$$\sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} m k_{3y}(m, n) c_{3y}(\tau_1 - m, \tau_2 - n) = \tau_1 c_{3y}(\tau_1, \tau_2) \quad (5.12)$$

上式称为倒双谱——累积量方程,反映了倒双谱与三阶累积量之间的关系。

根据 BBR 公式(2.116)可得

$$B_{3y}(z_1, z_2) = r_{3x} H(z_1) H(z_2) H(z_1^{-1} z_2^{-1}) \quad (5.13)$$

根据式(5.5)和式(5.13)得

$$\begin{aligned} K_{3y}(z_1, z_2) &= \ln B_{3y}(z_1, z_2) \\ &= \ln r_{3x} + \ln H(z_1) + \ln H(z_2) + \ln H(z_1^{-1} z_2^{-1}) \end{aligned} \quad (5.14)$$

对上式进行 Z 的逆变换得

$$k_{3y}(m, n) = (\ln r_{3x}) \delta(m, n) + \hat{h}(m) \delta(n) + \hat{h}(n) \delta(m) + \hat{h}(-m) \delta(n - m) \quad (5.15)$$

式中

$$Z^{-1}(K_{3y}(z_1, z_2)) = k_{3y}(m, n) \quad (5.16)$$

$$Z^{-1}(\ln r_{3x}) = (\ln r_{3x})\delta(m, n) \quad (5.17)$$

$$Z^{-1}(\ln H(z_1)) = \hat{h}(m)\delta(n) \quad (5.18)$$

$$Z^{-1}(\ln H(z_2)) = \hat{h}(n)\delta(m) \quad (5.19)$$

$$Z^{-1}(\ln H(z_1^{-1} z_2^{-1})) = \hat{h}(-m)\delta(n-m) \quad (5.20)$$

由上式可知,倒双谱 $k_{3y}(\tau_1, \tau_2)$ 只有在 $m=0, n=0$ 或 $m=0, n \neq 0$ 或 $m \neq 0, n=0$ 或 $m=n$ 时,才有非零值。

(1) 当 $m=0, n=0$ 时,式(5.12)左边为 0。

(2) 当 $m=0, n \neq 0$ 时,式(5.12)左边为 0。

(3) 当 $m \neq 0, n=0$ 时,式(5.15)变为 0。

$$k_{3y}(m, n) = \hat{h}(m) \quad (5.21)$$

将上式代入式(5.12)左边得

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} m k_{3y}(m, n) c_{3y}(\tau_1 - m, \tau_2 - n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} m \hat{h}(m) c_{3y}(\tau_1 - m, \tau_2) \\ &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{-1} m \hat{h}(m) c_{3y}(\tau_1 - m, \tau_2) + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} m \hat{h}(m) c_{3y}(\tau_1 - m, \tau_2) \\ &= \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} (-m) \hat{h}(-m) c_{3y}(\tau_1 + m, \tau_2) + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} m \hat{h}(m) c_{3y}(\tau_1 - m, \tau_2) \end{aligned} \quad (5.22)$$

(4) 当 $m=n$ 时,式(5.15)变为

$$k_{3y}(m, n) = \hat{h}(-m) \quad (5.23)$$

将上式代入式(5.12)左边得

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} m k_{3y}(m, n) c_{3y}(\tau_1 - m, \tau_2 - n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} m \hat{h}(-m) c_{3y}(\tau_1 - m, \tau_2 - m) \\ &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{-1} m \hat{h}(-m) c_{3y}(\tau_1 - m, \tau_2 - m) \\ &\quad + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} m \hat{h}(-m) c_{3y}(\tau_1 - m, \tau_2 - m) \\ &= \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} (-m) \hat{h}(m) c_{3y}(\tau_1 + m, \tau_2 + m) \\ &\quad + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} m \hat{h}(-m) c_{3y}(\tau_1 - m, \tau_2 - m) \end{aligned} \quad (5.24)$$

综合式(5.22)和式(5.24)可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} m k_{3y}(m, n) c_{3y}(\tau_1 - m, \tau_2 - n) \\ &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} m \hat{h}(m) c_{3y}(\tau_1 - m, \tau_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} m \hat{h}(-m) c_{3y}(\tau_1 - m, \tau_2 - m) \\
& = \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} (-m) \hat{h}(-m) c_{3y}(\tau_1 + m, \tau_2) + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} m \hat{h}(m) c_{3y}(\tau_1 - m, \tau_2) \\
& \quad + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} (-m) \hat{h}(m) c_{3y}(\tau_1 + m, \tau_2 - m) + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} m \hat{h}(-m) c_{3y}(\tau_1 - m, \tau_2 - m) \\
& = \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} m \hat{h}(m) [c_{3y}(\tau_1 - m, \tau_2) - c_{3y}(\tau_1 + m, \tau_2 + m)] \\
& \quad + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} m \hat{h}(-m) [c_{3y}(\tau_1 - m, \tau_2 - m) - c_{3y}(\tau_1 + m, \tau_2)] \quad (5.25)
\end{aligned}$$

利用此结果,可将式(5.12)简化为

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \{ m \hat{h}(m) [c_{3y}(\tau_1 - m, \tau_2) - c_{3y}(\tau_1 + m, \tau_2 + m)] \\
& \quad + m \hat{h}(-m) [c_{3y}(\tau_1 - m, \tau_2 - m) - c_{3y}(\tau_1 + m, \tau_2)] \} \\
& = \tau_1 c_{3y}(\tau_1, \tau_2) \quad (5.26)
\end{aligned}$$

为方便计算,通常假设当 $m > p$ 时, $\hat{h}(m) = 0, \hat{h}(-m) = 0$, p 一般选得均很大(理论上为无穷大)。上式变为

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{m=1}^p \{ m \hat{h}(m) [c_{3y}(\tau_1 - m, \tau_2) - c_{3y}(\tau_1 + m, \tau_2 + m)] \\
& \quad + m \hat{h}(-m) [c_{3y}(\tau_1 - m, \tau_2 - m) - c_{3y}(\tau_1 + m, \tau_2)] \} \\
& = \tau_1 c_{3y}(\tau_1, \tau_2) \quad (5.27)
\end{aligned}$$

得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{m=1}^p \{ A(m) [c_{3y}(\tau_1 - m, \tau_2) - c_{3y}(\tau_1 + m, \tau_2 + m)] \\
& \quad + B(-m) [c_{3y}(\tau_1 - m, \tau_2 - m) - c_{3y}(\tau_1 + m, \tau_2)] \} \\
& = \tau_1 c_{3y}(\tau_1, \tau_2) \quad (5.28)
\end{aligned}$$

将上式写为矩阵形式得

$$C\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{p} \quad (5.29)$$

式中, $\mathbf{a} = [A(1), \dots, A(p), B(1), \dots, B(p)]^T$ 。

可采用最小二乘法求得 $\mathbf{a}^{[4]}$ 。要使 $\|C\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{p}\|^2 = \min$, 即 $(C\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{p})^H (C\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{p}) = \min$, 令 $\frac{\partial \|C\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{p}\|^2}{\partial \mathbf{a}} = 0$, 得

$$2C^H(C\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{p}) = 0, \quad \mathbf{a} = (C^H C)^{-1} C^H \mathbf{p} \quad (5.30)$$

求得 $\mathbf{a}$ 后,通过解下列方程组

$$\begin{cases} A(1) = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{L_1} \\ A(2) = a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_{L_1}^2 \\ \vdots \\ A(L_1) = a_1^{L_1} + a_2^{L_1} + \dots + a_{L_1}^{L_1} \end{cases} \quad (5.31)$$

$$\begin{cases} B(1) = b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_{L_2} \\ B(2) = b_1^2 + b_2^2 + \cdots + b_{L_2}^2 \\ \vdots \\ B(L_2) = b_1^{L_2} + b_2^{L_2} + \cdots + b_{L_2}^{L_2} \end{cases} \quad (5.32)$$

即可求得 $a_i (i=1, 2, \cdots, L_1)$ 和 $b_j (j=1, 2, \cdots, L_2)$ 。

根据式(5.3)和式(5.4)可知,利用 a_i, b_j 便可构造出系统传输函数的最小相位多项式 $I(z)$ 和最大相位多项式 $O(z^{-1})$, 从而获得传输信道的传输函数为

$$H(z) = \alpha I(z) O(z^{-1}) \quad (5.33)$$

得到逆信道(即盲均衡器)的传输函数为

$$W(z) \approx \frac{1}{I(z) O(z^{-1})} \quad (5.34)$$

5.2.2 盲均衡器结构形式

根据推导出的盲均衡器的传输函数式(5.34),利用最小相位滤波器和最大相位滤波器,或者混合相位滤波器均可实现对传输信道的补偿,即实现盲均衡。图 5.2 和图 5.3 分别给出了两种最基本的实现原理框图。

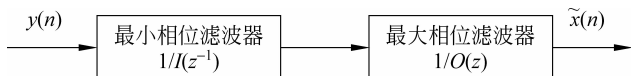


图 5.2 最小和最大相位滤波器实现盲均衡原理框图

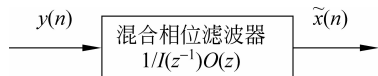


图 5.3 混合相位滤波器实现盲均衡原理框图

5.2.3 计算机仿真

输入序列采用 4PAM 信号,盲均衡器由 11 阶混合相位数字滤波器构成,信道采用典型电话信道和普通信道,其传输函数分别见式(3.46)和式(3.47)。图 5.4 和图 5.5 分别给出了

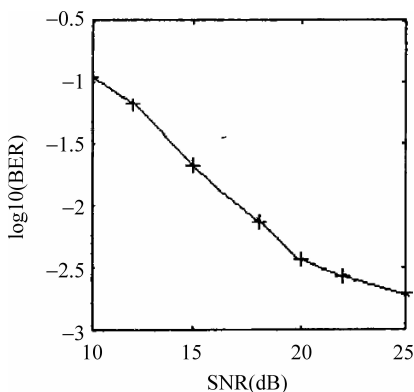


图 5.4 典型电话信道中倒四谱盲均衡器的误比特率曲线

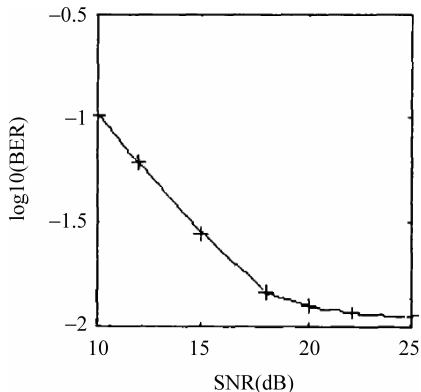


图 5.5 普通信道中倒四谱盲均衡器的误比特率曲线

在典型电话信道和普通信道中倒二谱盲均衡器的误比特率曲线。由图可见,随着信噪比的增加,误比特率降低。

5.3 倒三谱盲均衡算法

5.3.1 传输函数的推导

根据倒三谱的计算公式(2.129)得

$$k_{4y}(\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3) = F_3^{-1}[\ln T_y(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3)] \quad (5.35)$$

式中, $T_y(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3)$ 为接收信号 $y(n)$ 的三谱; F_3^{-1} 表示三维 Fourier 逆变换。

利用 BBR 公式(2.116)可知, $y(n)$ 的四阶累积量为

$$c_{4y}(\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3) = r_{4x} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} h(i)h(i+\tau_1)h(i+\tau_2)h(i+\tau_3) \quad (5.36)$$

由三维 Fourier 变换给出其三谱为

$$T_y(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3) = r_{4x} H(e^{j\omega_1})H(e^{j\omega_2})H(e^{j\omega_3})H(e^{-j(\omega_1+\omega_2+\omega_3)}) \quad (5.37)$$

根据式(5.33)、式(5.3)和式(5.4)有

$$H(e^{j\omega_1}) = \alpha \prod_{i=1}^{L_1} (1 - a_i e^{-j\omega_1}) \prod_{j=1}^{L_2} (1 - b_j e^{j\omega_1}) \quad (5.38)$$

$$H(e^{j\omega_2}) = \alpha \prod_{i=1}^{L_1} (1 - a_i e^{-j\omega_2}) \prod_{j=1}^{L_2} (1 - b_j e^{j\omega_2}) \quad (5.39)$$

$$H(e^{j\omega_3}) = \alpha \prod_{i=1}^{L_1} (1 - a_i e^{-j\omega_3}) \prod_{j=1}^{L_2} (1 - b_j e^{j\omega_3}) \quad (5.40)$$

$$H(e^{-j(\omega_1+\omega_2+\omega_3)}) = \alpha \prod_{i=1}^{L_1} (1 - a_i e^{j(\omega_1+\omega_2+\omega_3)}) \prod_{j=1}^{L_2} (1 - b_j e^{-j(\omega_1+\omega_2+\omega_3)}) \quad (5.41)$$

将式(5.38)~式(5.41)代入式(5.37),并两边取自然对数,可得

$$\begin{aligned} \ln T_y(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3) &= \ln r_{4x} + \ln H(e^{j\omega_1}) + \ln H(e^{j\omega_2}) + \ln H(e^{j\omega_3}) + \ln H(e^{-j(\omega_1+\omega_2+\omega_3)}) \\ &= \ln r_{4x} + 4 \ln \alpha \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^{L_1} \ln(1 - a_i e^{-j\omega_1}) + \sum_{j=1}^{L_2} \ln(1 - b_j e^{j\omega_1}) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^{L_1} \ln(1 - a_i e^{-j\omega_2}) + \sum_{j=1}^{L_2} \ln(1 - b_j e^{j\omega_2}) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^{L_1} \ln(1 - a_i e^{-j\omega_3}) + \sum_{j=1}^{L_2} \ln(1 - b_j e^{j\omega_3}) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^{L_1} \ln(1 - a_i e^{j(\omega_1+\omega_2+\omega_3)}) + \sum_{j=1}^{L_2} \ln(1 - b_j e^{-j(\omega_1+\omega_2+\omega_3)}) \end{aligned} \quad (5.42)$$

可求得倒三谱具有以下的形式

$$k_{4y}(\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3) = F_3^{-1} [\ln T_y(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3)] = \begin{cases} 4\ln\alpha + \ln r_{4x}, & \tau_1 = \tau_2 = \tau_3 \\ -\frac{1}{\tau_1}A(\tau_1), & \tau_1 > 0, \tau_2 = \tau_3 = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\tau_2}A(\tau_2), & \tau_2 > 0, \tau_1 = \tau_3 = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\tau_3}A(\tau_3), & \tau_3 > 0, \tau_1 = \tau_2 = 0 \\ \frac{1}{\tau_1}B(-\tau_1), & \tau_1 < 0, \tau_2 = \tau_3 = 0 \\ \frac{1}{\tau_2}B(-\tau_2), & \tau_2 < 0, \tau_1 = \tau_3 = 0 \\ \frac{1}{\tau_3}B(-\tau_3), & \tau_3 < 0, \tau_1 = \tau_2 = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\tau_2}B(\tau_2), & \tau_1 = \tau_2 = \tau_3 > 0 \\ \frac{1}{\tau_2}A(-\tau_2), & \tau_1 = \tau_2 = \tau_3 < 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad (5.43)$$

式中, $A(\tau) = \sum_{i=1}^{L_1} (a_i)^\tau$ 称为最小相位差分倒谱系数, 它包含了信道的最小相位信息;

$B(\tau) = \sum_{j=1}^{L_2} (b_j)^\tau$ 称为最大相位差分倒谱系数, 它包含了信道的最大相位信息。

可以证明^[7], 四阶累积量和倒三谱系数之间存在以下关系

$$\sum_{r=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{s=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{t=-\infty}^{+\infty} rk(r, s, t) c_{4y}(\tau_1 - r, \tau_2 - s, \tau_3 - t) = -\tau_1 c_{4y}(\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3) \quad (5.44)$$

将式(5.43)代入式(5.44), 并整理可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{m=1}^p A(m) [c_{4y}(\tau_1 - m, \tau_2, \tau_3) - c_{4y}(\tau_1 + m, \tau_2 + m, \tau_3 + m)] \\ & + \sum_{m=1}^q B(m) [c_{4y}(\tau_1 - m, \tau_2 - m, \tau_3 - m) - c_{4y}(\tau_1 + m, \tau_2, \tau_3)] = -\tau_1 c_{4y}(\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3) \end{aligned} \quad (5.45)$$

式(5.45)称为倒三谱——累积量方程。理论上, 参数 p 和 q 为无穷大, 实际中可用有限大值近似。因为 $A(m)$ 和 $B(m)$ 是随 m 值的增大而指数衰减的, 这样倒三谱——累积量方程可以写成矩阵形式^[8]

$$\mathbf{C}\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{p} \quad (5.46)$$

式中, 已知矩阵 $\mathbf{C}$ 和矢量 $\mathbf{p}$ 以及未知矢量 $\mathbf{a}$ 分别定义如下^[5]:

- (1) 矩阵 $\mathbf{C}$ 是一个 $V \times (p+q)$ 矩阵, 其元素具有 $\{c_4(\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3) - c_4(\tau'_1, \tau'_2, \tau'_3)\}$ 的形式;
- (2) 矢量 $\mathbf{p}$ 是一个 $V \times 1$ 向量, 其元素形如 $\{-\tau_1 c_4(\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3)\}$;
- (3) 未知矢量 $\mathbf{a}$ 是一个 $(p+q) \times 1$ 的系数向量, 定义为

$$\mathbf{a} = [A(1), \dots, A(p), B(1), \dots, B(q)]^T \quad (5.47)$$

根据最小二乘法可求得

$$\mathbf{a} = (\mathbf{C}^H \mathbf{C})^{-1} \mathbf{C}^H \mathbf{p} \quad (5.48)$$

求得 $\mathbf{a}$ 后,通过解下列方程组

$$\begin{cases} A(1) = a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_{L_1} \\ A(2) = a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \cdots + a_{L_1}^2 \\ \vdots \\ A(L_1) = a_1^{L_1} + a_2^{L_1} + \cdots + a_{L_1}^{L_1} \end{cases} \quad (5.49)$$

$$\begin{cases} B(1) = b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_{L_2} \\ B(2) = b_1^2 + b_2^2 + \cdots + b_{L_2}^2 \\ \vdots \\ B(L_2) = b_1^{L_2} + b_2^{L_2} + \cdots + b_{L_2}^{L_2} \end{cases} \quad (5.50)$$

即可求得 $a_i (i=1, 2, \cdots, L_1)$ 和 $b_j (j=1, 2, \cdots, L_2)$ 。

得到逆信道(即盲均衡器)的传输函数为

$$W(z) \approx \frac{1}{I(z)O(z^{-1})} \quad (5.51)$$

5.3.2 盲均衡器结构形式

本章参考文献[5,9,10]给出了倒三谱盲均衡器的结构形式如图 5.6 和图 5.7 所示。

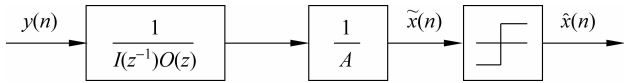


图 5.6 倒三谱线性盲均衡器

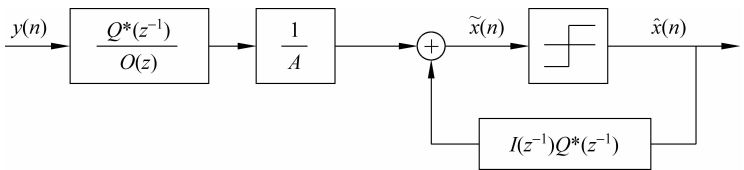


图 5.7 倒三谱判决反馈盲均衡器

5.4 倒四谱盲均衡算法

5.4.1 传输函数的推导

根据倒四谱的计算公式得

$$k_{5y}(\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3, \tau_4) = F_4^{-1} [\ln T_y(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4)] \quad (5.52)$$

式中, $T_y(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4)$ 为接收信号 $y(n)$ 的四谱; F_4^{-1} 表示三维 Fourier 逆变换。

利用 BBR 公式(2.116),可知 $y(n)$ 的五阶累积量为

$$c_{5y}(\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3, \tau_4) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} r_{5x} h(i) h(i + \tau_1) h(i + \tau_2) h(i + \tau_3) h(i + \tau_4) \quad (5.53)$$

其四维 Fourier 变换给出四谱为

$$T_y(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4) = r_{5x} H(e^{j\omega_1}) H(e^{j\omega_2}) H(e^{j\omega_3}) H(e^{j\omega_4}) H(e^{-j(\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 + \omega_4)}) \quad (5.54)$$

根据式(5.33)、式(5.3)和式(5.4)有

$$H(e^{j\omega_1}) = \alpha \prod_{i=1}^{L_1} (1 - a_i e^{-j\omega_1}) \prod_{j=1}^{L_2} (1 - b_j e^{j\omega_1}) \quad (5.55)$$

$$H(e^{j\omega_2}) = \alpha \prod_{i=1}^{L_1} (1 - a_i e^{-j\omega_2}) \prod_{j=1}^{L_2} (1 - b_j e^{j\omega_2}) \quad (5.56)$$

$$H(e^{j\omega_3}) = \alpha \prod_{i=1}^{L_1} (1 - a_i e^{-j\omega_3}) \prod_{j=1}^{L_2} (1 - b_j e^{j\omega_3}) \quad (5.57)$$

$$H(e^{j\omega_4}) = \alpha \prod_{i=1}^{L_1} (1 - a_i e^{-j\omega_4}) \prod_{j=1}^{L_2} (1 - b_j e^{j\omega_4}) \quad (5.58)$$

$$H(e^{-j(\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 + \omega_4)}) = \alpha \prod_{i=1}^{L_1} (1 - a_i e^{j(\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 + \omega_4)}) \prod_{j=1}^{L_2} (1 - b_j e^{-j(\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 + \omega_4)}) \quad (5.59)$$

将式(5.55)~式(5.59)代入式(5.54),并两边取自然对数,可得

$$\begin{aligned} \ln T_y(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4) &= \ln r_{5x} + \ln H(e^{j\omega_1}) + \ln H(e^{j\omega_2}) \\ &\quad + \ln H(e^{j\omega_3}) + \ln H(e^{j\omega_4}) + \ln H(e^{-j(\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 + \omega_4)}) \\ &= \ln r_{5x} + 5 \ln \alpha + \sum_{i=1}^{L_1} \ln(1 - a_i e^{-j\omega_1}) + \sum_{i=1}^{L_1} \ln(1 - a_i e^{-j\omega_2}) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^{L_1} \ln(1 - a_i e^{-j\omega_3}) + \sum_{i=1}^{L_1} \ln(1 - a_i e^{-j\omega_4}) \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^{L_2} \ln(1 - b_j e^{j\omega_1}) + \sum_{j=1}^{L_2} \ln(1 - b_j e^{j\omega_2}) \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^{L_2} \ln(1 - b_j e^{j\omega_3}) + \sum_{j=1}^{L_2} \ln(1 - b_j e^{j\omega_4}) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^{L_1} \ln(1 - a_i e^{j(\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 + \omega_4)}) + \sum_{j=1}^{L_2} \ln(1 - b_j e^{-j(\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 + \omega_4)}) \end{aligned} \quad (5.60)$$

令 $X(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4) = \ln(1 - b e^{j\omega_1})$, 那么其四维 Fourier 反变换为

$$\begin{aligned} x(n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4) &= \frac{1}{16\pi^4} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(e^{j\omega_1}) e^{j\omega_1 n_1} d\omega_1 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{j\omega_2 n_2} d\omega_2 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{j\omega_3 n_3} d\omega_3 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{j\omega_4 n_4} d\omega_4 \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \ln(1 - b e^{j\omega_1}) e^{j\omega_1 n_1} d\omega_1 \delta(n_2) \delta(n_3) \delta(n_4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ \frac{\ln(1 - be^{j\omega_1})}{jn_1} e^{j\omega_1 n_1} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{b}{n_1} \frac{e^{j\omega_1(n+1)}}{1 - be^{j\omega_1}} d\omega_1 \right\} \right] \delta(n_2) \delta(n_3) \delta(n_4) \\
&= \frac{b}{2\pi_1 n_1} \delta(n_4) \delta(n_3) \delta(n_2) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{e^{j\omega_1}}{1 - be^{j\omega_1}} e^{j\omega_1 n_1} d\omega_1
\end{aligned} \tag{5.61}$$

其中,若令 $z = e^{j\omega_1}$, 则 $dz = je^{j\omega_1} d\omega_1$, 即 $d\omega_1 = -je^{-j\omega_1} dz$ 。代入上式可得

$$\begin{aligned}
x(n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4) &= \delta(n_2) \delta(n_3) \delta(n_4) \oint_{z=1} \frac{b}{2jn_1} \frac{z}{1 - bz} z^{n-1} dz \\
&= \frac{b}{n_1} \left(\frac{1}{b} \right) \left(\frac{1}{b} \right)^{n_1} u(-n_1 - 1) \delta(n_2) \delta(n_3) \delta(n_4) \\
&= \frac{1}{n_1} \left(\frac{1}{b} \right)^{n_1} u(-n_1 - 1) \delta(n_2) \delta(n_3) \delta(n_4)
\end{aligned} \tag{5.62}$$

同理,求得 $Y(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4) = \ln(1 - ae^{-j\omega_1})$ 的四维 Fourier 反变换为

$$y(n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4) = -\frac{a^{n_1}}{n_1} u(n_1 - 1) \delta(n_2) \delta(n_3) \delta(n_4) \tag{5.63}$$

令 $G(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4) = \ln(1 - ae^{j(\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 + \omega_4)})$, 利用四维 Fourier 变换可以得到

$$\begin{aligned}
g(n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4) &= \frac{1}{16\pi^4} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \ln [1 - ae^{j(\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 + \omega_4)}] \\
&\quad \times e^{j(\omega_1 n_1 + \omega_2 n_2 + \omega_3 n_3 + \omega_4 n_4)} d\omega_1 d\omega_2 d\omega_3 d\omega_4 \\
&= \frac{1}{16\pi^4} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{j(\omega_1 n_1 + \omega_3 n_3 + \omega_4 n_4)} d\omega_1 d\omega_3 d\omega_4 \\
&\quad \times \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \ln [1 - ae^{j(\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 + \omega_4)}] e^{j\omega_2 n_2} d\omega_2 \\
&= \frac{1}{16\pi^4} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{j(\omega_1 n_1 + \omega_3 n_3 + \omega_4 n_4)} d\omega_1 d\omega_3 d\omega_4 \\
&\quad \times \left[\frac{\ln [1 - ae^{j(\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 + \omega_4)}]}{jn_2} e^{j\omega_2 n_2} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{ae^{j\omega_1 + j\omega_2(n_2+1) + j\omega_3 + j\omega_4}}{n_2(1 - ae^{j(\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 + \omega_4)})} d\omega_2 \right] \\
&= \frac{a}{16\pi^4 n_2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{e^{j\omega_1(n_1+1)} e^{j\omega_2(n_2+1)} e^{j\omega_3(n_3+1)} e^{j\omega_4(n_4+1)}}{(1 - ae^{j(\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 + \omega_4)})} d\omega_1 d\omega_2 d\omega_3 d\omega_4
\end{aligned} \tag{5.64}$$

由于 $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-j(n-k)\omega} d\omega = \delta(n - k)$, 所以上式变为

$$\begin{aligned}
g(n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4) &= \frac{a}{16\pi^4 n_2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{j\omega_1(n_1+1)} d\omega_1 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{j\omega_3(n_3+1)} d\omega_3 \\
&\quad \times \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{j\omega_4(n_4+1)} d\omega_4 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{e^{j\omega_2(n_2+1)}}{(1 - ae^{j(\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 + \omega_4)})} d\omega_2 \\
&= \frac{a}{8\pi^3 n_2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{j\omega_1(n_1+1)} d\omega_1 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{j\omega_3(n_3+1)} d\omega_3 \\
&\quad \times \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{j\omega_4(n_4+1)} d\omega_4 \left(\frac{1}{ae^{j(\omega_1 + \omega_3 + \omega_4)}} \right)^{n_2+1} u(-n_2 - 1)
\end{aligned}$$