

10/21/24

ESTIMATING POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY FUNCTIONS

(OS 75: 11.0-11.4, NOTES 5.4-5.7)

ESTIMATES OF A.C. FUNCTION

$$\phi_{xx}(\omega) = E[k(n)x(n+m)]$$

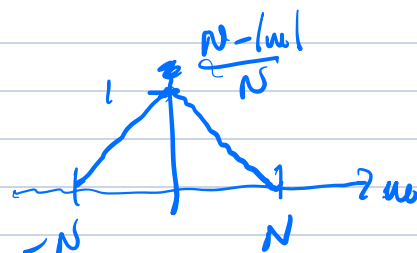
UNBIASED ESTIMATE, ASSUME THAT WE OBSERVE $x(n)$, $0 \leq n \leq N-1$

$$c'_{xx}(m) = \frac{1}{N-|m|} \sum_{n=0}^{N-|m|-1} x(n)x(n+m)$$

$$E[c'_{xx}(m)] = \phi_{xx}(m) \Rightarrow \text{Bias} = 0$$

$$c_{xx}(m) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-|m|-1} x(n)x(n+m) = \frac{N-|m|}{N} c'_{xx}(m)$$

$$E[c_{xx}(m)] = \frac{N-|m|}{N} \cdot \phi_{xx}(m)$$



$$\text{VAR}[c'_{xx}(m)] \approx \frac{1}{(N-|m|)^2} \cdot \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} (\phi_{xx}^2(l) + \phi_{xx}(l+m)\phi_{xx}(l-m))$$

$$\text{VAR}[c_{xx}(m)] = \frac{(N-|m|)^2}{N^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(N-|m|)^2} \cdot \sum_l \text{wavy line}$$

PSD FUNCTIONS

WIENER-KHINTCHINE
THM.

$$P_{xx}(\omega) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \phi_{xx}[m] e^{-j\omega m}$$

$$\phi_{xx}[m] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} P_{xx}(\omega) e^{j\omega m} d\omega$$

$$\phi_{xx}[0] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} P_{xx}(\omega) d\omega$$

IF $x[n]$ REAL, $\phi_{xx}[\omega]$ REAL, EVEN

$P_{xx}(\omega)$ REAL, EVEN, PERIODIC, PERIOD 2π

$$P_{xx}(\omega) \geq 0, \forall \omega$$

ESTIMATES of PSD:

"REASONABLE" ESTIMATE: THE PERIODOGRAM

$$I_N(\omega) = \sum_{m=-(N-1)}^{N-1} c_{xx}[m] e^{-j\omega m}$$

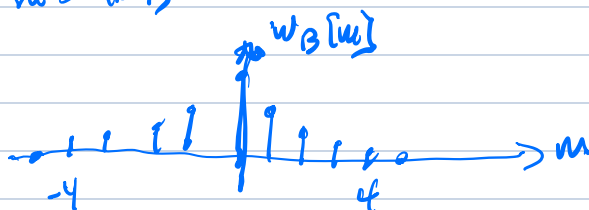
MEAN of PERIODOGRAM

$$E[I_N(\omega)] = E\left[\sum_{m=-(N-1)}^{N-1} c_{xx}[m] e^{-j\omega m}\right]$$

$$= \sum_{m=-(N-1)}^{N-1} E[c_{xx}[m]] e^{-j\omega m}$$

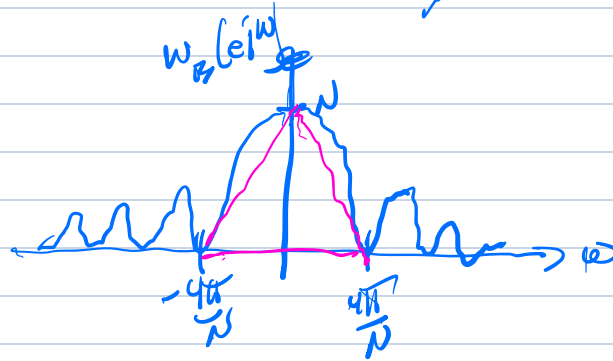
$$= \sum_{m=-(N-1)}^{N-1} \frac{N-|m|}{N} \phi_{xx}[m] e^{-j\omega m}$$

$N=5$



$$E[I_N(\omega)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \text{FT}[w_N(e^{j\omega})] \otimes P_{xx}(\omega)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{\sin(\frac{N\omega}{2})}{\sin(\frac{\omega}{2})} \right)^2 \otimes P_{xx}(\omega)$$



$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} w_N(e^{j\omega}) = \delta(\omega)$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} E[I_N(\omega)] = P_{xx}(\omega)$$

ALTERNATE EST. of PSD

$$I'_N(\omega) = \sum_{m=-N+1}^{N-1} c'_{xx}(m) e^{-j\omega m}$$

$$E[I'_N(\omega)] = \sum_{m=-N+1}^{N-1} E[c'_{xx}(m)] e^{-j\omega m} = \sum_{m=-N+1}^{N-1} \phi_{xx}(m) e^{-j\omega m}$$

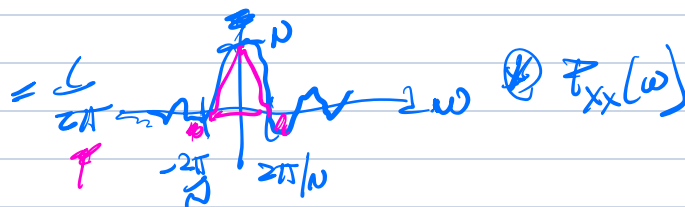
$$= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \phi_{xx}(m) \end{array} \right) e^{-j\omega m}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} w_N(e^{j\omega}) \otimes P_{xx}(\omega)$$

USE $I_N(\omega)$

PROCESS $I_N(\omega)$

$\geq 0, \forall \omega$



DON'T USE $I'_N(\omega)$!

COMMENT: $I_N(\omega) = \sum_{m=-N+1}^N c_{xx}(\omega) e^{-j\omega m}$

IF WE LET $X_N(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] e^{-j\omega n}$

THEN $I_N(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{N} |X_N(e^{j\omega})|^2$

VARIANCE OF PERIODOGRAM

CONSIDER $x[n]$, REAL, ZM, WHITE, GAUSSIAN, VARIANCE σ_x^2

FIND COVARIANCE OF $I_N(\omega)$

$\text{COV}_{I_N}(\omega_1, \omega_2) = E[I_N(\omega_1) I_N(\omega_2)] - E[I_N(\omega_1)] E[I_N(\omega_2)]$

USE $I_N(\omega) = \frac{1}{N} |X_N(e^{j\omega})|^2$

② $E[I_N(\omega_1) I_N(\omega_2)] = E\left[\frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x[k] e^{-j\omega_1 k} \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} x[l] e^{-j\omega_2 l}\right]$

$E[I_N(\omega_1) I_N(\omega_2)]$

$= E\left[\frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[k] x[l] x[m] x[n] e^{-j\omega_1(k-l)} e^{-j\omega_2(m-n)}\right]$

$= \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[k] x[l] x[m] x[n] e^{-j\omega_1(k-l)} e^{-j\omega_2(m-n)}$

IF $x[n]$ GAUSSIAN, CAN APPLY MOMENT FACTORING THM

$E[x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4] = \overline{x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4} = \overline{x_1 x_2} \overline{x_3 x_4} + \overline{x_1 x_3} \overline{x_2 x_4} + \overline{x_1 x_4} \overline{x_2 x_3}$

$E[x(k) x(l)] = \delta[k-l] \sigma_x^2 e^{-j\omega(k-l)}$

$\Rightarrow E[I_N(\omega_1) I_N(\omega_2)] = \sigma_x^4 \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{\sin((\omega_1 + \omega_2) \frac{N}{2})}{N \sin((\omega_1 + \omega_2) \frac{1}{2})} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sin((\omega_1 - \omega_2) \frac{N}{2})}{N \sin((\omega_1 - \omega_2) \frac{1}{2})} \right)^2 \right\}$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} E [I_N(\omega_1) I_N(\omega_2)] \neq 0 !!$$

How to improve variance?

BARTLETT METHOD ... GIVES WSS RP $x^{(i)}[n]$, $0 \leq n \leq N-1$

1. DIVIDE $x[n]$ INTO K NONOVERLAPPING SUBSEQUENCES OF LENGTH M
2. COMPUTE PERIODOGRAM FOR EACH SUBSEQUENCE
3. AVERAGE PERIODOGRAMS

$$N = KM$$

$$\text{let } x^{(i)}[n] = x[n + (i-1)M]$$

$$\text{BARTLETT PSD} = B_{xx}(\omega) = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^K I_M^{(i)}(\omega)$$

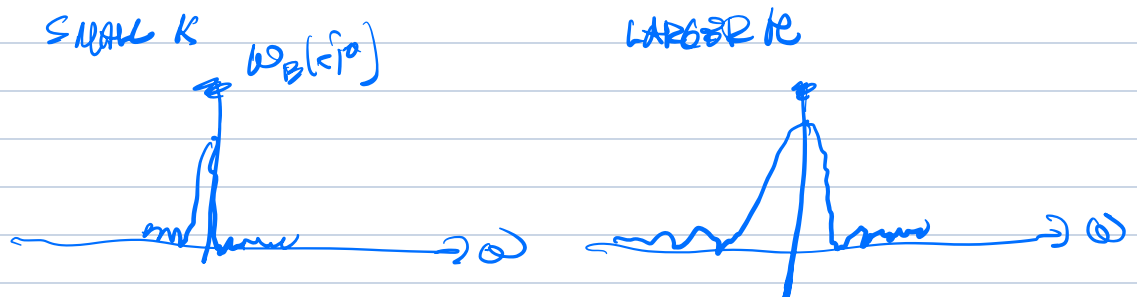
$$E[B_{xx}(\omega)] = \frac{1}{K} E \left[\sum_{i=1}^K I_M^{(i)}(\omega) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^K E[I_M^{(i)}(\omega)] = E[I_M^{(1)}(\omega)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \underbrace{W_B(e^{j\omega})}_{\text{LENGTH } M} \otimes P_{xx}(\omega)$$

AS K INCREASES, BIAS (CAUSED BY BLUZZING) INCREASES

$$E[B_{xx}(\omega)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} P_{xx}(\theta) W_B(e^{j(\omega-\theta)}) d\theta$$



$$\text{VAR} \{B_{xx}(\omega)\} = \frac{1}{K^2} \text{VAR} \left[\sum_{i=1}^K I_m^{(i)}(\omega) \right]$$

$$M = \frac{N}{K}$$

$$= \frac{1}{K^2} \left[\sum_{i=1}^K \text{VAR} \{I_m^{(i)}(\omega)\} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{K} \text{VAR} \{I_m^{(1)}(\omega)\}$$

fixed