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ELG5377 Adaptive Signal Processing

Simulation of LMS-Based Algorithms



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Introduction



- We have seen the development of the algorithms for LMS, NLMS and Affine Projection Adaptive Filters
- We wish to compare the three algorithms in terms of performance (convergence, misadjustment, mean square deviation).



Equalization example



- Equalizer
 - u(n) = d(n)-0.2d(n-1)+v(n)
 - Where
 - d(n) is independent binary data (equiprobable +1 or -1)
 - v(n) is White Gaussian noise with 0 mean and variance 0.1
 - We want to use a three tap transversal filter to equalize the input. The desired output is d(n).





Wiener Solution

• We can show that

$$\mathbf{R} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.14 & -0.2 & 0 \\ -0.2 & 1.14 & -0.2 \\ 0 & -0.2 & 1.14 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\mathbf{p} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{w}_o = \mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{p} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.906 \\ 0.164 \\ 0.029 \end{bmatrix}, \quad J_{\min} = 0.0994$$

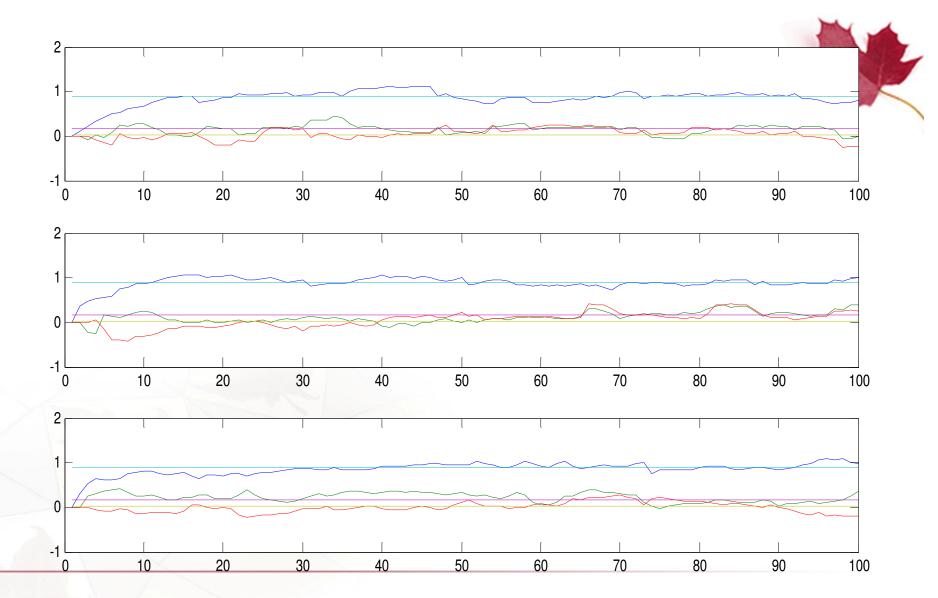


Practical considerations

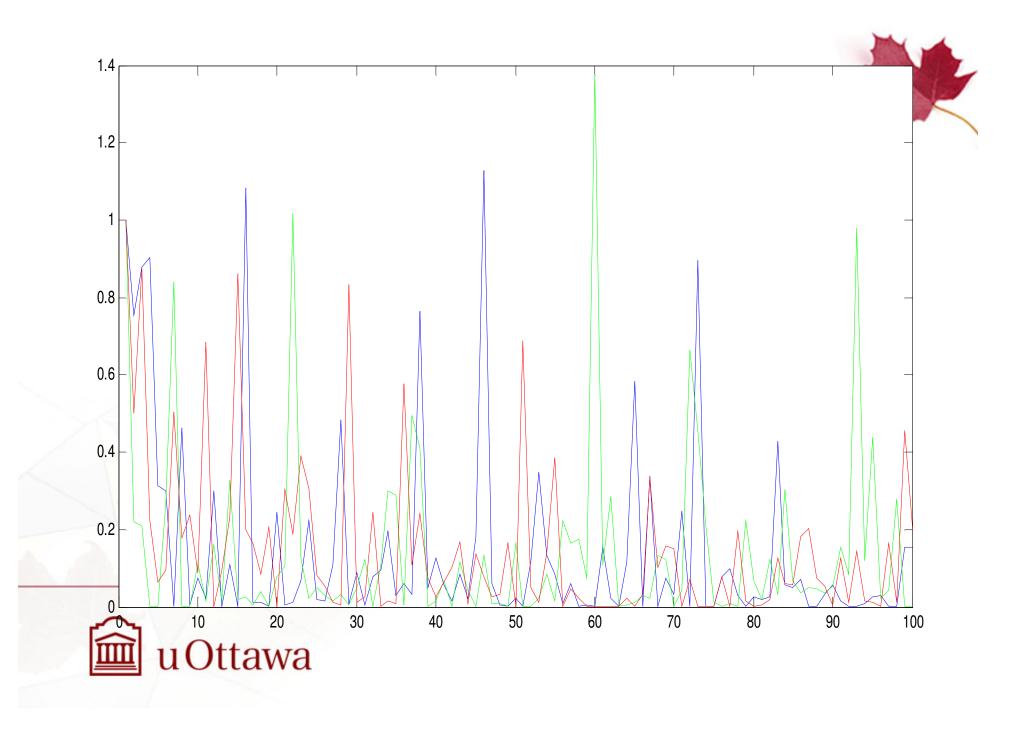


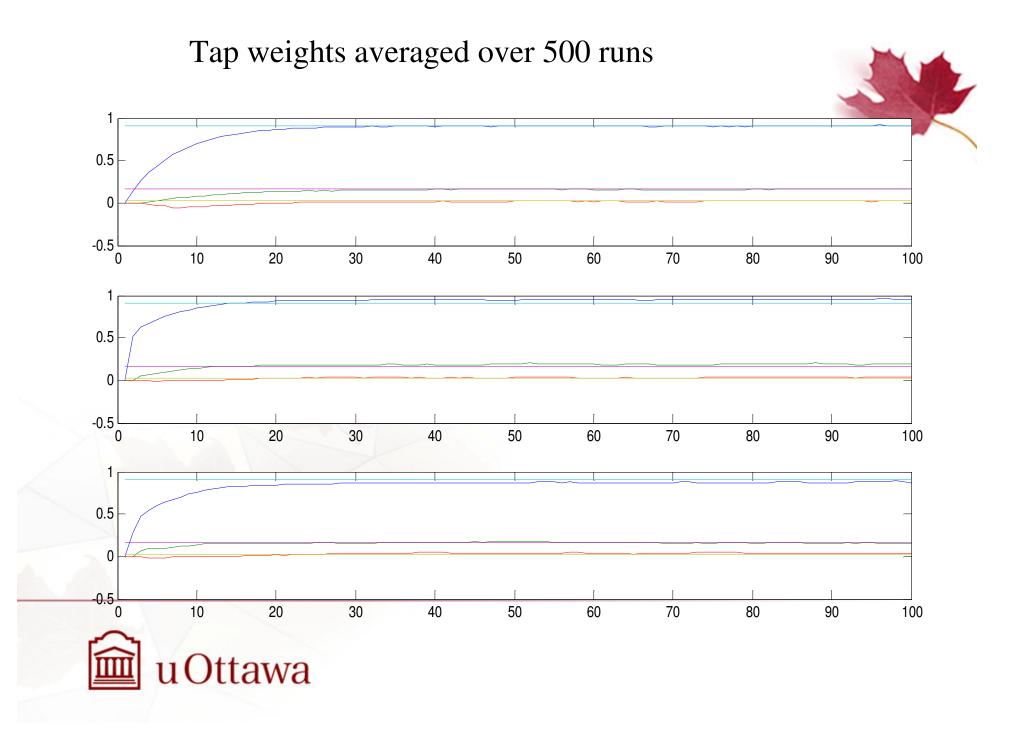
- $\lambda_{max} = 1.423, \ \mu_{max} \ (LMS) = 1.41$
- In NLMS, $\mu = \mu(LMS)/tr(\mathbf{R})$, therefore $\mu_{max} = 1.41*tr(\mathbf{R})$ = 1.41*3.42 = 4.82.
- We will use $\mu = 0.1 \mu_{max}$ in all cases.
- NLMS is special case of AP.
- For AP, we'll use N = 2. Since we are using two vectors, we'll divide μ of NLMS by 2.

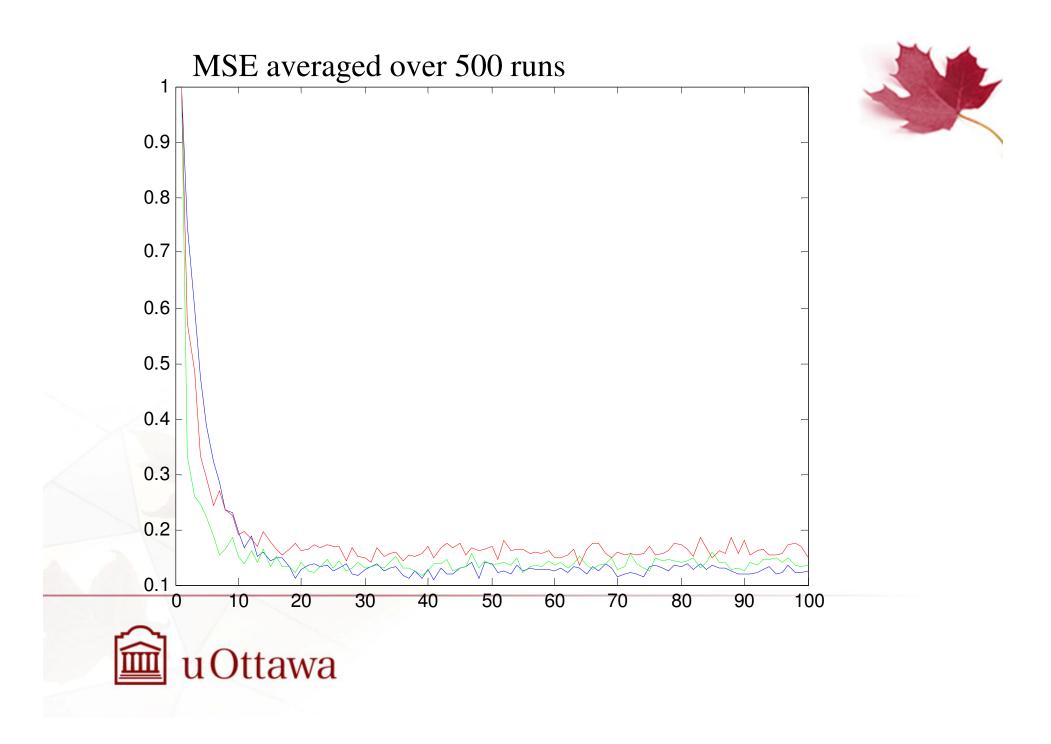


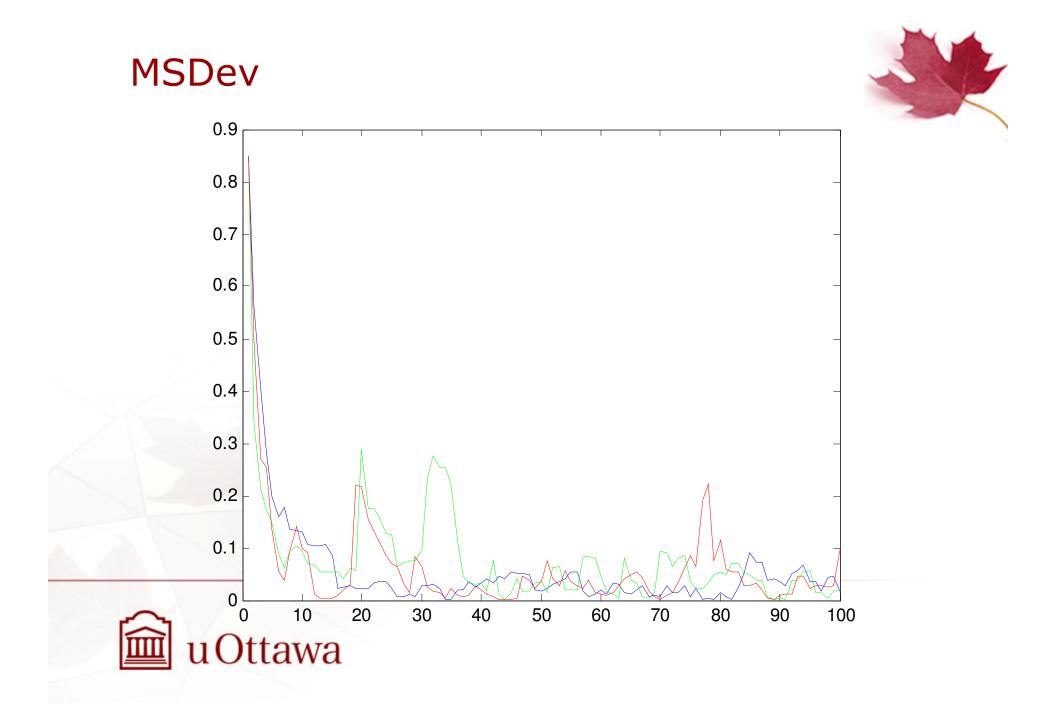






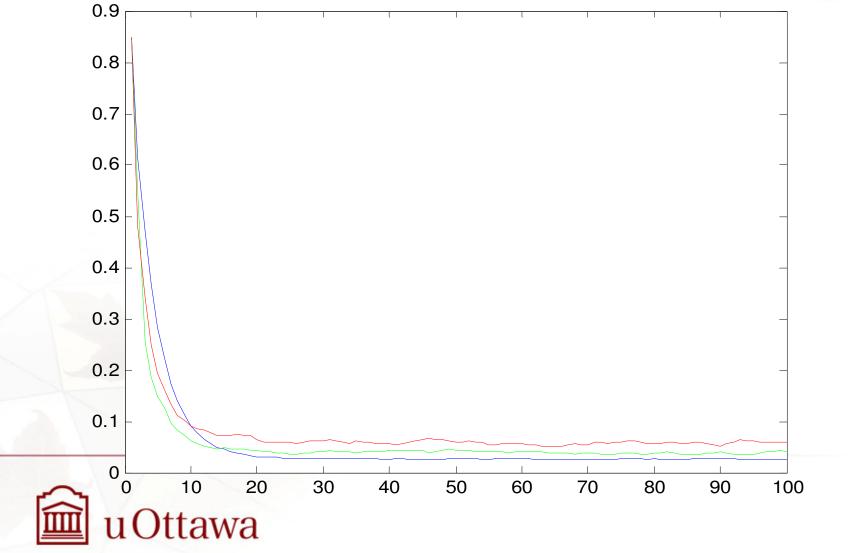






MSDev averaged over 500 runs





Comparison



- The misadjustment of LMS, NLMS and AP were found by simulation
 - LMS = 0.3
 - NLMS = 0.36
 - AP = 0.6
- We can adjust the values of the step sizes to try to obtain the same value of misadjustment.
- Since misadjustment is roughly proportional to the step size, we will decrease the step size in NLMS by 1.2 and by 2 in AP.



