

信道跟踪的好坏直接影响整个系统的 SER 性能好坏,而本文算法在保持了 LMS 算法的简单性(相比于 RLS 和 Kalman 滤波)的基础上,明显地改进了它的性能。此外,本文算法还保持了 LMS 无需信道先验统计知识的特点,相对于 RLS 和 Kalman 滤波来说是一种优势。

4 结论

本文提出了一种基于 LMS 的自适应信道跟踪算法,用于时变衰落的 MIMO 无线信道中。我们首先用 AR 模型对信道进行预测,然后用 LMS 算法分别跟踪信道经 QR 分解后的两个矩阵,并通过定义出的 DNF 作为信道衰落大小的度量,以此来调整 LMS 自适应算法的步长,以达到有效跟踪的目的。计算机仿真结果表明,本文提出的算法在保持了 LMS 低复杂度的优势下较传统的 LMS 直接跟踪信道性能有所提高。

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