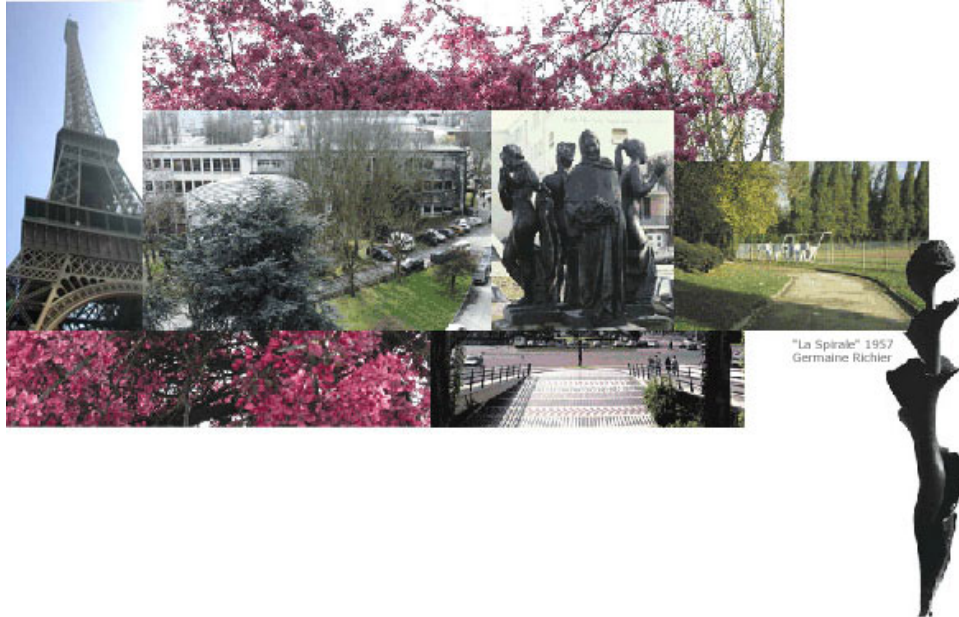


Estimation Lower Bounds and Synchronization Issue in Single Carrier System

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"La Spirale" 1957
Germaine Richier

Outline

Estimation Lower Bounds

Estimator Performance Breakdown

Relative Insufficiency of Deterministic Bounds

Bayesian Bounds of the Weiss-Weinstein Family

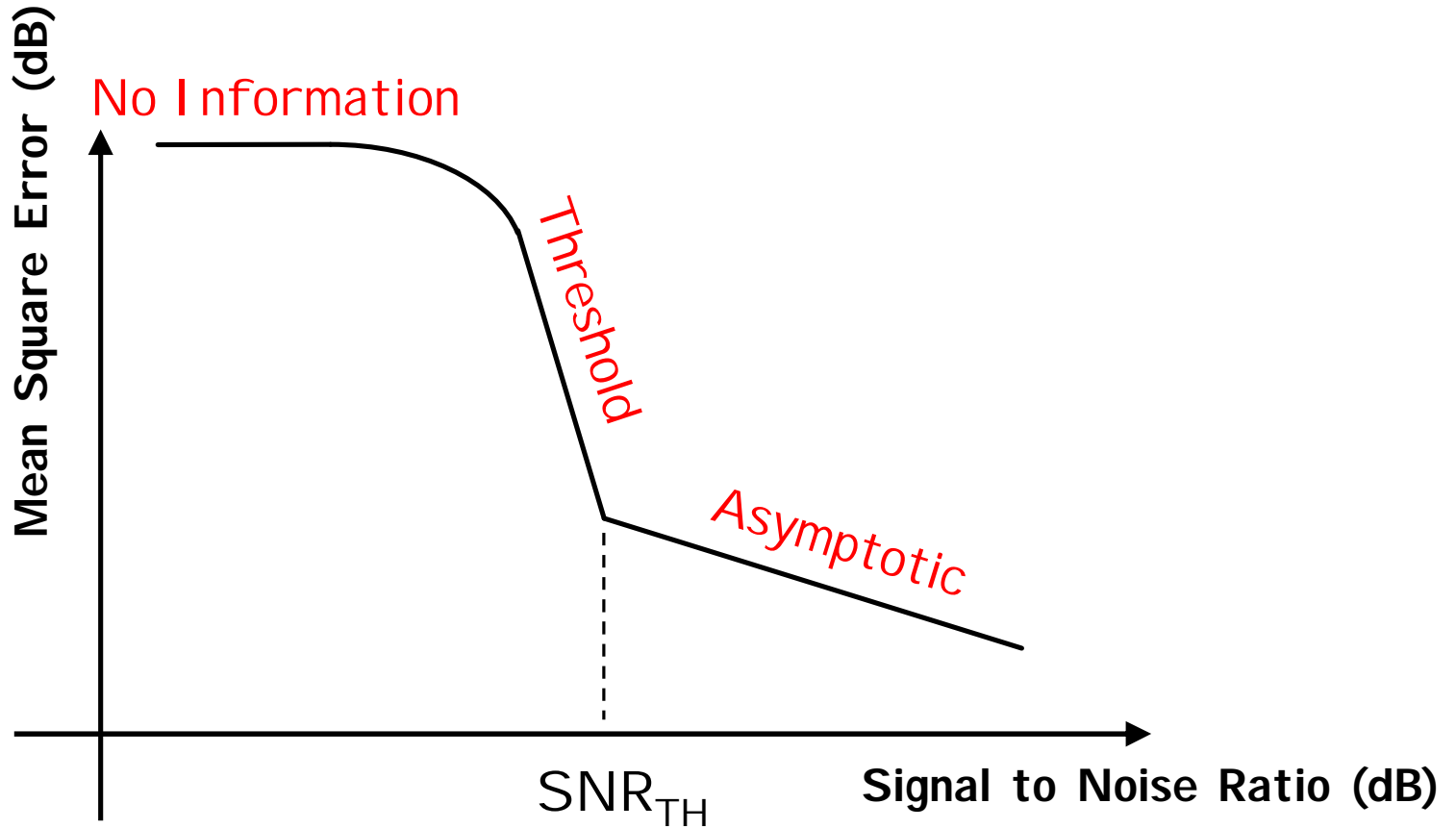
Synchronization Issue in Single Carrier System

Problem Setup

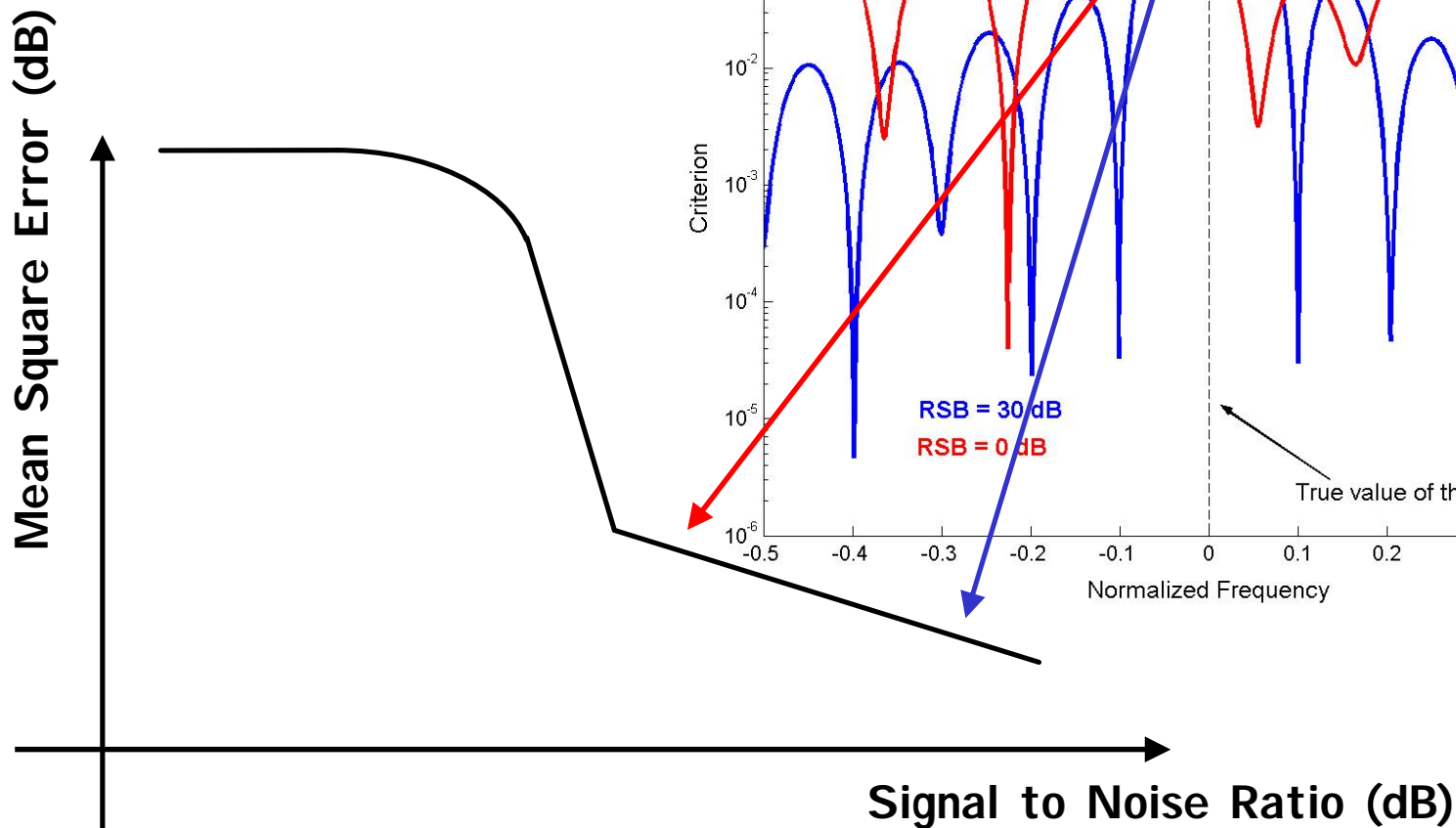
Deterministic Bounds

Weiss & Weinstein Family Bounds

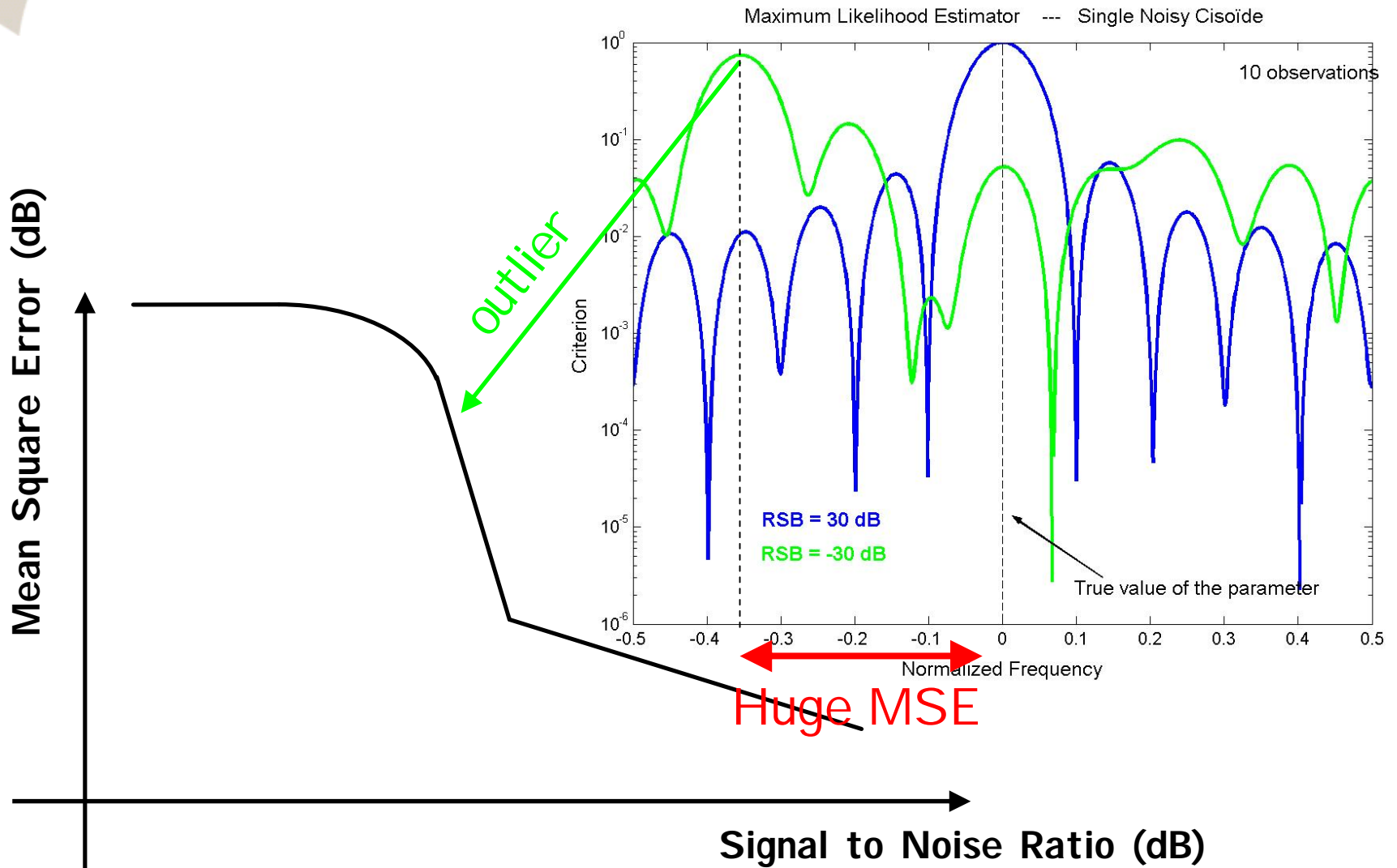
Estimator Performance Breakdown



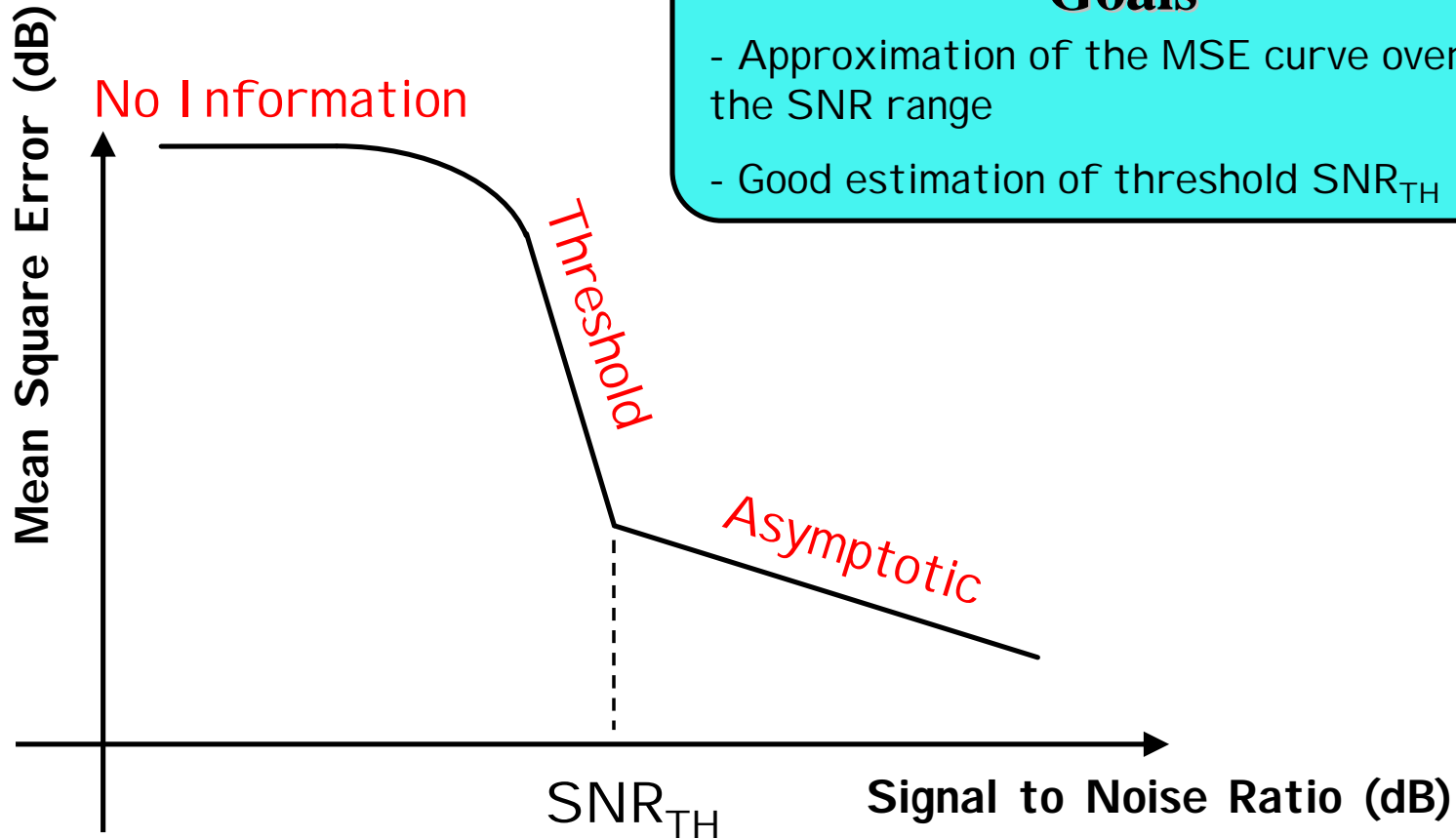
Estimator Performance Breakdown



Estimator Performance Breakdown



Estimator Performance Breakdown

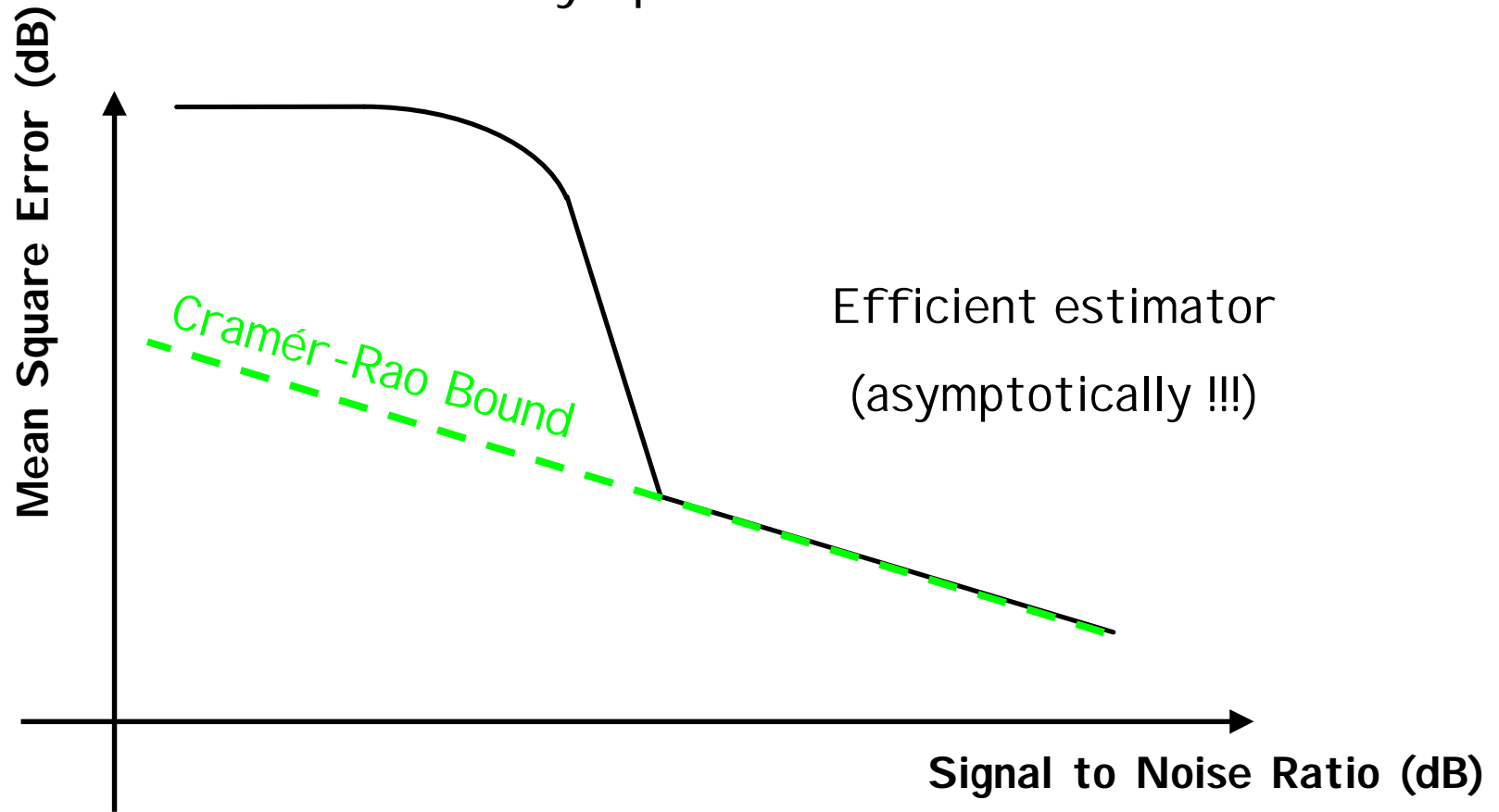


Goals

- Approximation of the MSE curve over all the SNR range
- Good estimation of threshold SNR_{TH}

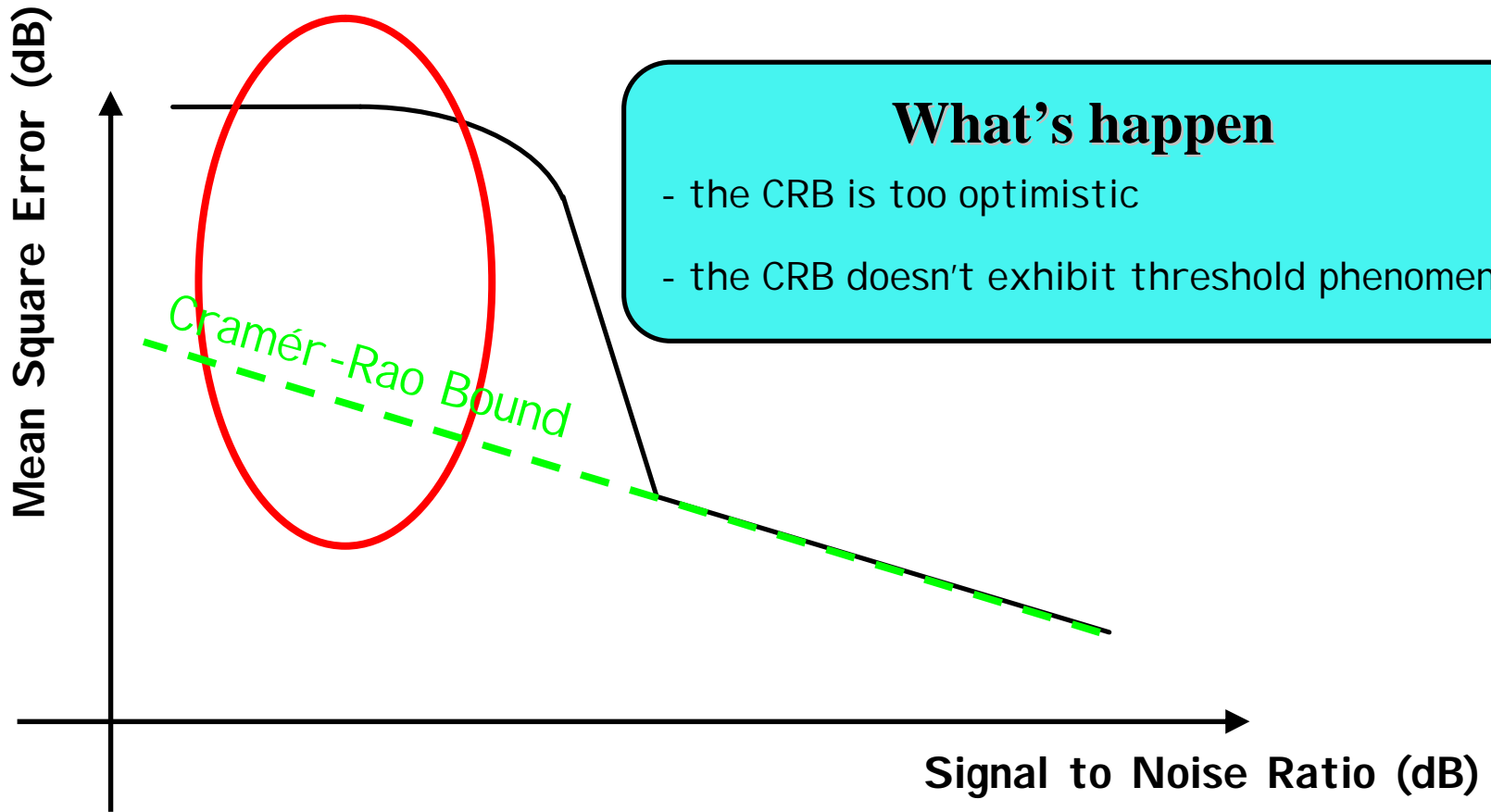
Insufficiency of the Cramér-Rao Bound

Asymptotic Area

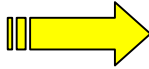


Insufficiency of the Cramér-Rao Bound

Non-asymptotic Area



Relative Insufficiency of Deterministic Bounds

 The parameters are assumed to be deterministic

Unification of deterministic lower bounds



Bounds = Minimum MSE of an estimator in θ_0 with constraints on the bias
(in possible other points)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \min \int (\hat{\theta} - \theta_0)^2 p(\mathbf{x}|\theta_0) d\mathbf{x} \\ s.t. \int (\hat{\theta} - \theta_0) p(\mathbf{x}|\theta_0) g_k(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} = c_k \end{array} \right.$$

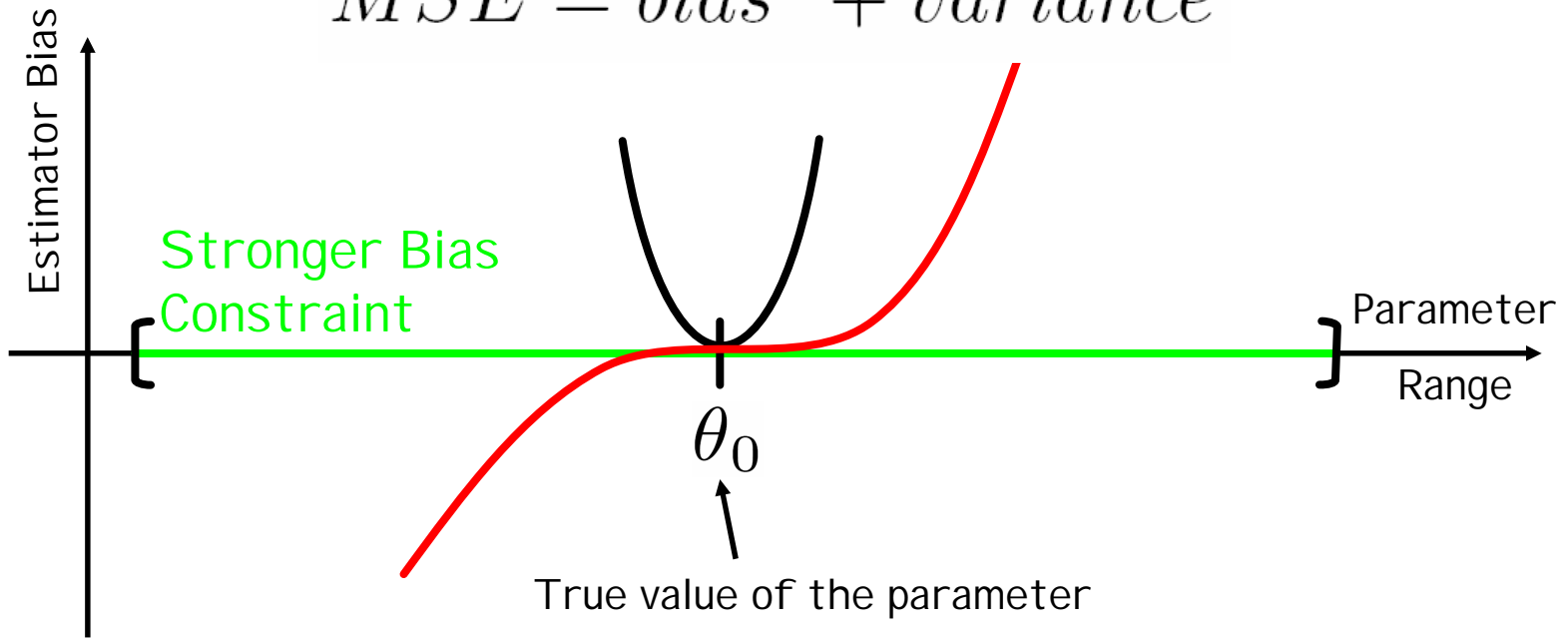
MSE

$k = 0, \dots, K - 1$

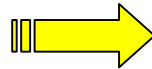
Bias constraints

Relative Insufficiency of Deterministic Bounds

$$MSE = bias^2 + variance$$



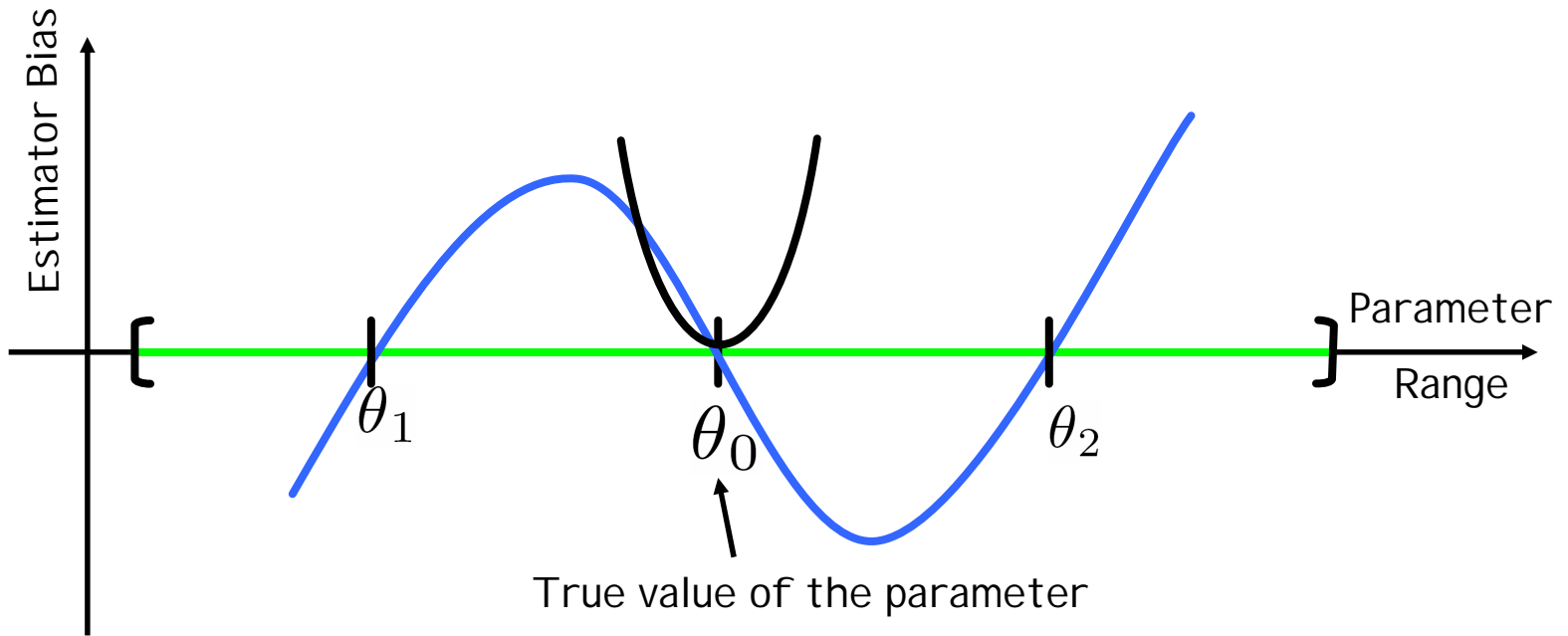
Solution of the constraints optimization problem



Cramér-Rao bound

Bhattacharyya bound

Relative Insufficiency of Deterministic Bounds



N test points: Barankin bound

1 test point: Chapman-Robins bound

Test points ???

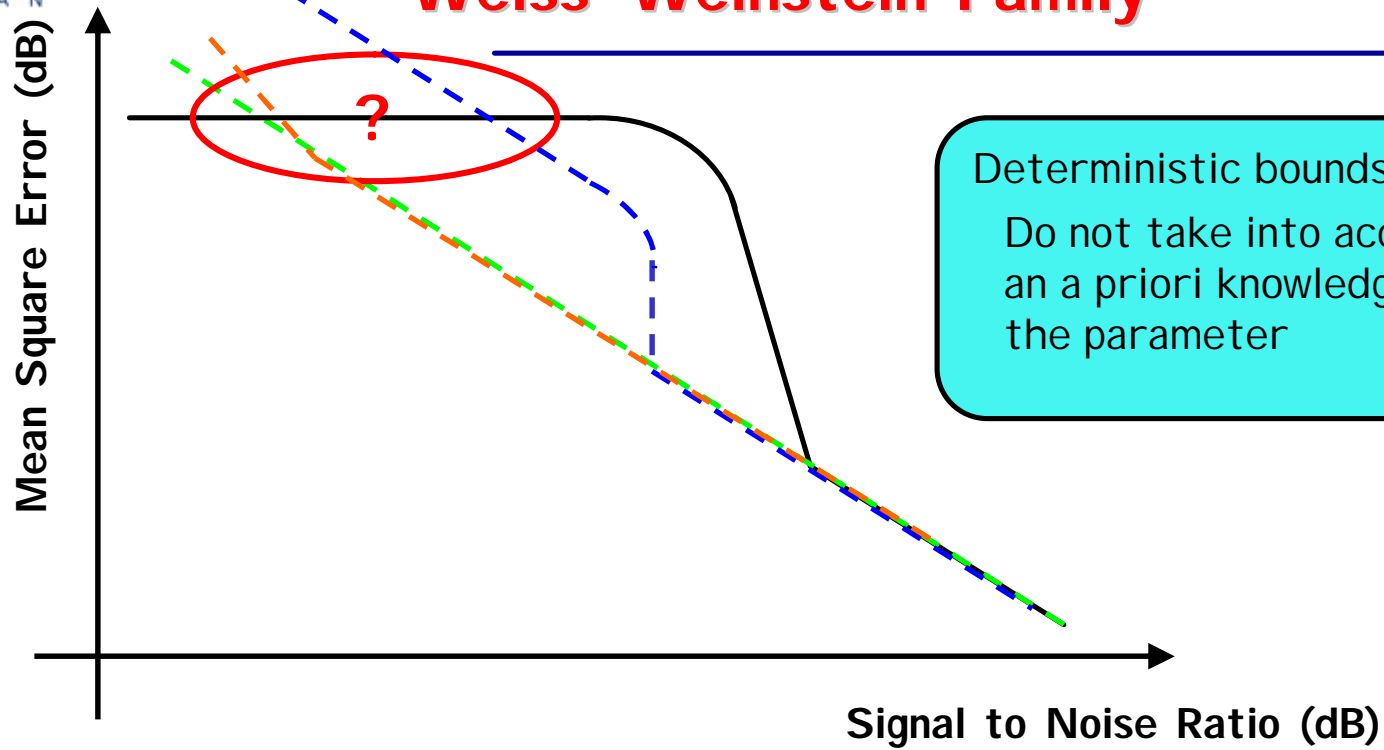
$$\textit{bound} = f(h_1, h_2, \dots, h_K)$$



$$\textit{bound}_{\textit{best}} = \max_{h_1, h_2, \dots, h_K} f(h_1, h_2, \dots, h_K)$$

Huge computational cost

Bayesian Bounds of the Weiss-Weinstein Family

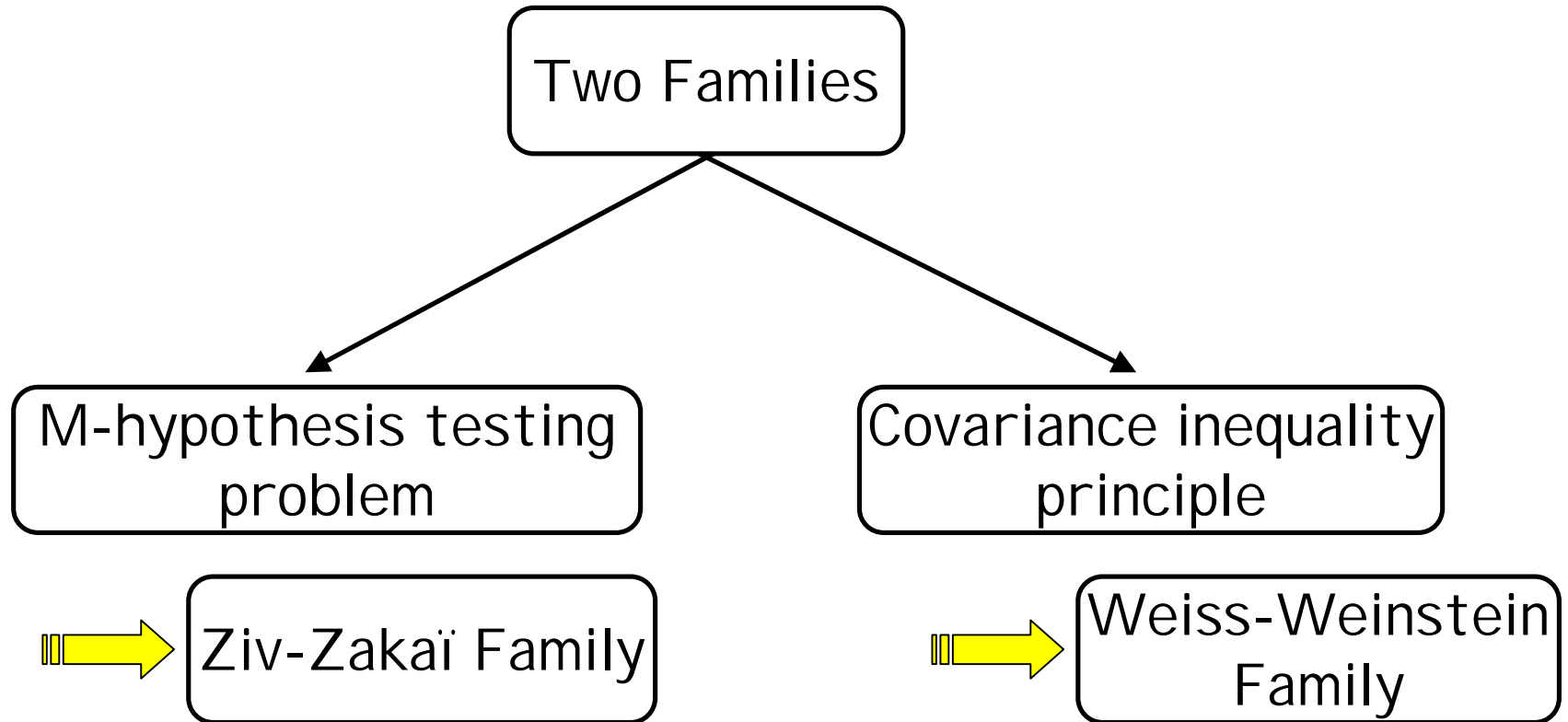


Deterministic bounds
Do not take into account an a priori knowledge of the parameter

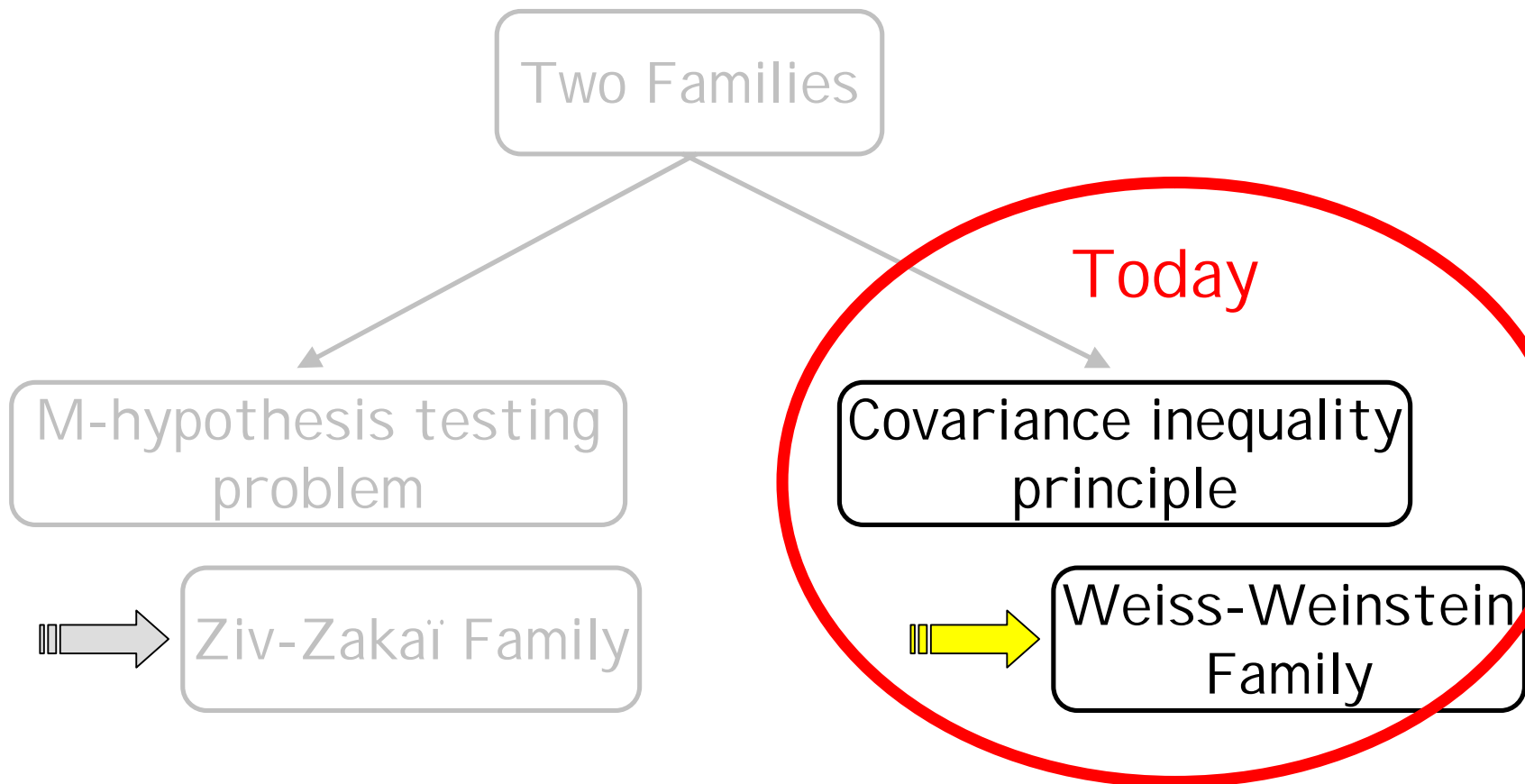
solution  Bayesian Bounds

The parameters are assumed to be **random** (take into account the a priori pdf)

Bayesian Bounds of the Weiss-Weinstein Family



Bayesian Bounds of the Weiss-Weinstein Family



Bayesian Bounds of the Weiss-Weinstein Family

Unification of Bayesian lower bounds

In the Bayesian context, the **best Bayesian bound** is given by the Conditional Mean Estimator

$$\hat{\theta}_{MMSEE} = \int \theta p(\theta | \mathbf{x}) d\theta$$

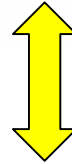
which is the solution of

$$\min \int_{\Omega} \int_{\Theta} \left(\hat{\theta}(\mathbf{x}) - \theta \right)^2 p(\mathbf{x}, \theta) d\theta d\mathbf{x} \quad \text{Global MSE}$$

Bayesian Bounds of the Weiss-Weinstein Family

Unification of Bayesian lower bounds

$$\min \int_{\Omega} \int_{\Theta} \left(\hat{\theta}(\mathbf{x}) - \theta \right)^2 p(\mathbf{x}, \theta) d\theta d\mathbf{x}$$



$$\begin{cases} \min_v \int_{\Omega} \int_{\Theta} v^2(\mathbf{x}, \theta) p(\mathbf{x}, \theta) d\theta d\mathbf{x} \\ \text{s. t. } \int_{\Omega} \int_{\Theta} v(\mathbf{x}, \theta) \left[\left(\frac{p(\mathbf{x}, \theta+h)}{p(\mathbf{x}, \theta)} \right)^s - \left(\frac{p(\mathbf{x}, \theta-h)}{p(\mathbf{x}, \theta)} \right)^{1-s} \right] p(\mathbf{x}, \theta) d\theta d\mathbf{x} \\ = h \int_{\Omega} \int_{\Theta} \left(\frac{p(\mathbf{x}, \theta-h)}{p(\mathbf{x}, \theta)} \right)^{1-s} p(\mathbf{x}, \theta) d\theta d\mathbf{x} \end{cases}$$

$\forall h$ and $\forall s$

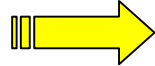
$h \in \text{parameter range}$

$s \in [0, 1]$

Bayesian Bounds of the Weiss-Weinstein Family

Unification of Bayesian lower bounds

$\forall h$ and $\forall s$  Infinite number of constraints

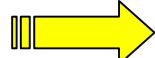
~~$\forall h$~~ and ~~$\forall s$~~  Something **less** than the best Bayesian bound (due to the constraints relaxation)

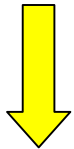
Minimal bounds on the MSE

Bayesian Bounds of the Weiss-Weinstein Family

Unification of Bayesian lower bounds

$\forall h$ and $\forall s$  Infinite number of constraints

~~$\forall h$~~ and ~~$\forall s$~~  Something less than the Conditional Mean Estimator MSE (due to the constraints relaxation)



Solution of the constrained optimization problem

Degrees of freedom: choice of h and s

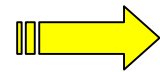
Bayesian Bounds of the Weiss-Weinstein Family

Unification of Bayesian lower bounds

$$s = 1$$

$$h \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^K}{\partial \theta^K}$$



Bayesian Bhattacharyya bound

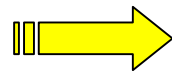
$$\text{solution} = [1, 0, \dots, 0] \mathbf{B}^{-1} [1, 0, \dots, 0]^T$$

$$\text{With } B_{i,j} = \int_{\Omega} \int_{\Theta} \frac{1}{p(\mathbf{x}, \theta)} \frac{\partial^i p(\mathbf{x}, \theta)}{\partial \theta^i} \frac{\partial^j p(\mathbf{x}, \theta)}{\partial \theta^j} d\theta d\mathbf{x}$$

Bayesian Cramér-Rao bound

Particular case

$$K = 1$$



$$\text{solution} = \left(\int_{\Omega} \int_{\Theta} \frac{1}{p(\mathbf{x}, \theta)} \frac{\partial p(\mathbf{x}, \theta)}{\partial \theta} d\theta d\mathbf{x} \right)^{-1}$$

Bayesian Bounds of the Weiss-Weinstein Family

Unification of Bayesian lower bounds

$$s = 1$$

$$\mathbf{h} = \begin{bmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \\ \vdots \\ h_K \end{bmatrix}$$

Particular case

$$K = 1$$

Reuven-Messer bound (Bayesian Barankin bound)

$$\Rightarrow \text{solution} = \mathbf{h}^T \left(\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T \right)^{-1} \mathbf{h}$$

$$\text{With } D_{i,j} = \int_{\Omega} \int_{\Theta} \frac{p(\mathbf{x}, \theta + h_i) p(\mathbf{x}, \theta + h_j)}{p(\mathbf{x}, \theta)} d\theta d\mathbf{x}$$

Bobrovsky-Zakai bound

(Bayesian Chapman-Robins bound)

$$\Rightarrow \text{solution} = \frac{h^2}{\int_{\Omega} \int_{\Theta} \frac{p^2(\mathbf{x}, \theta + h)}{p(\mathbf{x}, \theta)} d\theta d\mathbf{x} - 1}$$



Bayesian Bounds of the Weiss-Weinstein Family

Unification of Bayesian lower bounds

$$\mathbf{h} = [h_1, h_2, \dots, h_K]^T$$
$$\mathbf{s} = [s_1, s_2, \dots, s_K]^T$$

Weiss-Weinstein Bound

$$\text{solution} = \boldsymbol{\xi}^T \mathbf{W}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\xi}$$

$$W_{i,j} = E \left[(L^{s_i}(\mathbf{x}|\theta + h_i, \theta) - L^{1-s_i}(\mathbf{x}|\theta - h_i, \theta)) (L^{s_j}(\mathbf{x}|\theta + h_j, \theta) - L^{1-s_j}(\mathbf{x}|\theta - h_j, \theta)) \right]$$

$$L(\mathbf{x}|\theta_1, \theta_2) \triangleq \frac{p(\mathbf{x}, \theta_1)}{p(\mathbf{x}, \theta_2)}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\xi} = \begin{bmatrix} h_1 E [L^{1-s_1}(\mathbf{x}|\theta - h_1, \theta)] \\ h_2 E [L^{1-s_2}(\mathbf{x}|\theta - h_2, \theta)] \\ \vdots \\ h_K E [L^{1-s_K}(\mathbf{x}|\theta - h_K, \theta)] \end{bmatrix}$$

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Deterministic Bounds

Weiss & Weinstein Family Bounds

Data Model

$$x_k = \rho a_k e^{jk\theta} + n_k \quad \text{with} \quad k = 0, \dots, N - 1$$

$\{a_k\}$: training sequence θ : parameter of interest

$$\{n_k\} \sim \mathcal{N}_c(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I}_N) \quad \rho^2 = SNR$$

Bayesian case

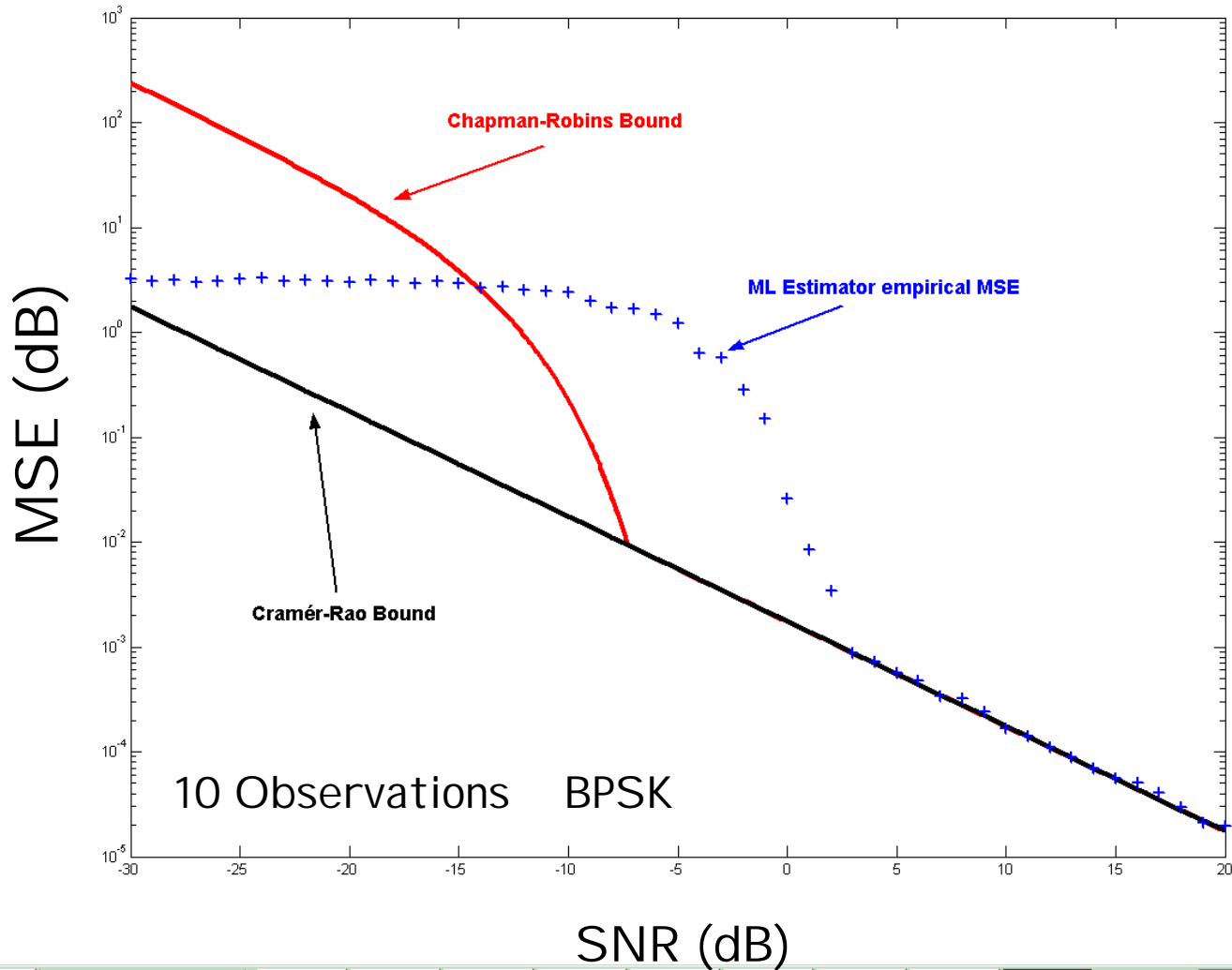
$$\theta \sim N(0, \sigma_\theta^2)$$

Deterministic Bounds

$$CRB(\theta_0) = \frac{1}{2\rho^2 \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} |a_k|^2 k^2}$$

$$ChRB(\theta_0) = \sup_{0 \leq h \leq \pi} \frac{h^2}{e \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} |a_k|^2 (1 - \cos(kh))} - 1$$

Deterministic Bounds



Weiss & Weinstein Family Bounds

$$BCRB = \frac{\sigma_\theta^2}{2\sigma_\theta^2\rho^2 \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} |a_k|^2 k^2 + 1}$$

$$BZB = \sup_h \frac{h^2}{\sqrt{2}\sigma_\theta e^{4\rho^2 \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} |a_k|^2 (1 - \cos(hk)) - 2h^2 \left(\frac{1}{2\sigma_\theta^2} - 2\right)} - 1}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} WWB = \sup_{h,s} \frac{h^2 \eta^2(s, h)}{\eta(2s, h) + \eta(2 - 2s, -h) - 2\eta(s, 2h)} \\ \eta(\alpha, \beta) = \sqrt{2}\sigma_\theta e^{-2\rho^2 \alpha(1-\alpha) \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} |a_k|^2 (1 - \cos(k\beta)) - \alpha\beta^2 \left(\frac{1}{2\sigma_\theta^2} - \alpha\right)} \end{array} \right.$$

Weiss & Weinstein Family Bounds

