

关联噪声对线性系统信噪比的影响*

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摘要 研究了关联白噪声对具有偏置信号调制噪声的线性模型的信噪比的影响.通过计算噪声的指数形式的积分,推导出了一阶矩、相关函数和信噪比的精确解析表达式,并且发现加性噪声能够增强信噪比,而乘性噪声使信噪比减小.噪声之间的关联性能够使信噪比增大,增强输出的信号强度.该结果可应用于光通信系统,对改善输出信号的质量有应用价值.

关键词 信噪比,偏置信号调制的噪声,线性系统,关联噪声

引言

随着随机系统理论研究的进一步深化,人们发现许多随机动力系统是由多个噪声驱动的并且各噪声之间具有某种形式的关联性,如:激光系统就是由具有关联的量子噪声和泵噪声激励的实际系统.针对激光模型,曹力等^[1-4]研究了噪声之间的关联性对随机共振及逃逸率的影响,探测到许多有意义的物理现象.噪声之间的关联性还可以诱导非平衡相变,导致序的形成^[5-7].Gitterman等^[8,9]发现由关联色噪声驱动的线性系统中存在随机共振,并指出由白噪声驱动的线性系统中不存在随机共振.

在这些工作中,噪声和周期信号都是以相加的形式引入系统的.但是,在实际的物理系统中,例如,在光学或射电天文学的扩充器中需要使用信号调制的噪声,即噪声和信号必须以相乘的方式出现.于是,Dykman等^[10]研究了具有信号调制噪声的非对称双稳系统并发现了随机共振现象.信号调制的噪声一般分为两种:一种是直接信号调制,另一种是偏置信号调制.偏置信号调制的噪声广泛应用于光通信系统^[11],用来提高通信的质量.

本文给出了具有偏置信号调制噪声的线性模型的信噪比的表达式,讨论了关联白噪声对信噪比的影响,揭示了乘性噪声和加性噪声及其关联性在系统中所起的不同作用.文中得到的信噪比的表达式是未作任何近似的精确解析表达式,故适用于任

意的噪声强度和信号的振幅和频率,不必限制在小的噪声和信号范围内.

1 线性系统的信噪比

考虑如下具有偏置信号调制噪声的过阻尼线性系统

$$\ddot{x} = -(\alpha + \xi(t))x + (\alpha + A \cos \Omega t)\eta(t) \quad (1)$$

其中 A 和 Ω 分别为周期信号的振幅和频率,常数 α 可以取两个值:0 和 1, $\alpha = 0$ 代表直接信号调制的噪声, $\alpha = 1$ 代表偏置信号调制的噪声. $\xi(t)$ 和 $\eta(t)$ 是具有零均值的相关高斯白噪声,其统计性质为

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \xi(t) \rangle &= \langle \eta(t) \rangle = 0, \\ \langle \xi(t)\xi(t') \rangle &= 2P\delta(t-t'), \\ \langle \eta(t)\eta(t') \rangle &= 2P_1\delta(t-t'), \\ \langle \xi(t)\eta(t') \rangle &= \langle \eta(t)\xi(t') \rangle = \\ &2\lambda\sqrt{PP_1}\delta(t-t') \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中 P, P_1 为噪声强度, λ 是噪声 $\xi(t)$ 和 $\eta(t)$ 之间的关系系数.

根据^[7]作如下变换,令 $\eta_1(t) = \eta(t) - \lambda\sqrt{P_1/P}\xi(t)$,则 $\xi_1(t)$ 和 $\eta_1(t)$ 为不相关的白噪声,且 $\eta_1(t)$ 具有下列性质

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \eta_1(t) \rangle &= 0, \langle \eta_1(t)\eta_1(t') \rangle = \\ &2P_1(1-\lambda^2)\delta(t-t'), \\ \langle \xi(t)\eta_1(t') \rangle &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

2005-03-07 收到第1稿,2005-05-20 收到修改稿.

* 国家自然科学基金(10472091 和 10332030)和陕西自然科学基金资助项目(2003A03)

根据式(3),式(1)可改写为下列形式

$$\dot{x} = -(a + \xi(t))x + \lambda \sqrt{P_1/P}(a + A \cos \Omega t)\xi(t) + (a + A \cos \Omega t)\eta_1(t) \quad (4)$$

则式(4)的解的一般形式为

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) = & e^{-at} \exp\left(-\int_0^t \xi(t') dt'\right) + a \int_0^t e^{-a(t-t')} \times \\ & \exp\left(-\int_t^t \xi(t') dt'\right) (\eta_1(t') + \\ & \lambda \sqrt{P_1/P} \xi(t')) dt' + \\ & A \int_0^t e^{-a(t-t')} \exp\left(-\int_t^t \xi(t') dt'\right) (\eta_1(t') + \\ & \lambda \sqrt{P_1/P} \xi(t')) \cos(\Omega t') dt' \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

由于式(5)中含有噪声的指数形式的积分,计算这些积分,可求得一阶矩的表达式

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x(t) \rangle = & e^{-(a-P)t} [x_0 + \frac{a\lambda \sqrt{P_1/P}}{a-P} + \\ & \frac{A\lambda \sqrt{P_1/P}(a-P)}{(a-P)^2 + \Omega^2} - \frac{a\lambda \sqrt{P_1/P}}{a-P} - \\ & \frac{A\lambda \sqrt{P_1/P}}{\sqrt{(a-P)^2 + \Omega^2}} \cos(\Omega t + \phi)] \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

其中 x_0 为 $x(t)$ 在 $t = 0$ 时的值,相位角 $\phi = \arctan(-\frac{\Omega}{a-P})$. 并且仅当 $0 < P \leqslant a$ 时,式(6)是收敛的.

由式(5)可得相关函数在 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时的渐近表达式

$$\begin{aligned} \langle\langle x(t)x(t+\tau) \rangle\rangle = & e^{-(a-P)\tau} \times \\ & \left[\frac{2P_1a^2(1-\lambda^2)}{a-2P} - \frac{a^2\lambda^2P_1/P}{4(a-P)^2} + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{A^2P}{2(a-2P)((a-P)^2 + \Omega^2)} \right] + \\ & \frac{a^2\lambda^2P_1/P}{(a-P)^2} + A^2 \cos(\Omega\tau) \times \\ & \left[\frac{\lambda^2P_1/P}{(a-P)^2 + \Omega^2} + \frac{2P_1(1-\lambda^2)}{(a-2P)^2 + \Omega^2} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

其中外层的平均 $\langle\langle \cdot \rangle\rangle$ 表示对相位角的平均,内层的平均 $\langle \cdot \rangle$ 表示对噪声现实的平均.

根据定义可知,相应的功率谱函数 $S(\omega)$ 为式(7)的傅立叶变换(这里仅取正 ω 的谱进行讨论)

$$\begin{aligned} S(\omega) = & \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \langle\langle x(t)x(t+\tau) \rangle\rangle \times \\ & \exp(-i\omega\tau) d\tau = S_0(\omega) + S_1(\omega) + S_2(\omega) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} S_0(\omega) &= \frac{2\pi\lambda^2 a^2 P_1/P}{(a-P)^2} \delta(\omega), \\ S_1(\omega) &= \pi A^2 \left[\frac{\lambda^2 P_1/P}{(a-P)^2 + \Omega^2} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{2P_1(1-\lambda^2)}{(a-2P)^2 + \Omega^2} \right] \delta(\omega - \Omega), \\ S_2(\omega) &= |2A^2 P(a-P)^2 + a^2[8P_1(a-P)^2(1-\lambda^2) - \lambda^2(P_1/P)(a-2P)] \times \\ &\quad ((a-P)^2 + \Omega^2)| / [2(a-2P)(a-P)((a-P)^2 + \Omega^2)((a-P)^2 + \omega^2)] \end{aligned}$$

这里谱 $S_0(\omega)$ 为在零频率处的功率谱密度, $S_1(\omega)$ 来源于输出噪声,而 $S_2(\omega)$ 则是来源于输出信号.那么,输出信噪比 R 定义为输出总信号功率与 $\omega = \Omega$ 处的单位噪声谱的平均功率之比

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \frac{\int_0^\infty S_1(\omega) d\omega}{S_2(\omega = \Omega)} = |2\pi A^2(a-2P)(a-P)[\lambda^2(P_1/P)((a-2P)^2 + \omega^2) + \\ &\quad 2P_1(1-\lambda^2)((a-P)^2 + \omega^2)]| / [2A^2 P(a-P)^2 + a^2((a-P)^2 + \omega^2)[8P_1(1-\lambda^2)(a-P)^2 - \\ &\quad \lambda^2(P_1/P)(a-2P)]| \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

其中 $|\lambda| < 1$.

2 结论和讨论

2.1 噪声及其关联性对信噪比的影响

根据信噪比的解析表达式(9),下面讨论噪声及其关联性对线性系统(1)的信噪比的影响.

图1和图2分别是以关联系数 λ 和加性噪声强度 P_1 为参数的信噪比 R 随乘性噪声强度 P 的变化曲线.由图可见, R 随着 P 的增加而单调递减.图1中, R 随着 λ 的增加而逐渐增大.图2中, R 随着 P_1 的增大而逐渐增大.因此,从图1和图2可以看出,由相关白噪声驱动的线性系统中不存在随机共振,且加性噪声和乘性噪声对信噪比的影响是不同的:乘性噪声能够减小信噪比,使输出的信号减弱,在系统中起消极的作用;而加性噪声使信噪比增加,增强系统输出的信号,在系统中起积极的作用.同时,噪声之间的关联性能够使信噪比增加,提高系统的输出信号强度.

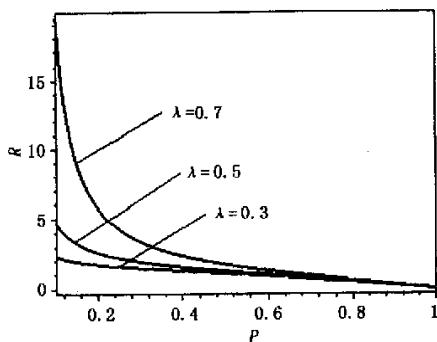


图1 信噪比R作为乘性噪声强度P的函数

随噪声之间相关系数 λ 变化的曲线

$$(\alpha = 1, A = 1, \alpha = 2, \omega = 1, P_1 = 1)$$

Fig. 1 Signal-to-noise ratio as a function of multiplicative noise intensity P with varied correlations λ
 $(\alpha = 1, A = 1, \alpha = 2, \omega = 1, P_1 = 1)$

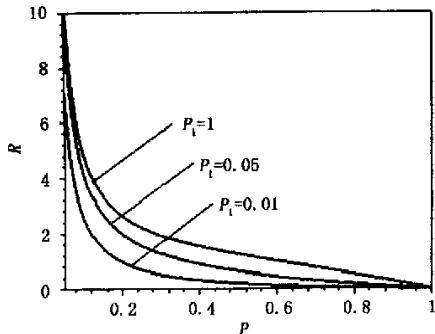


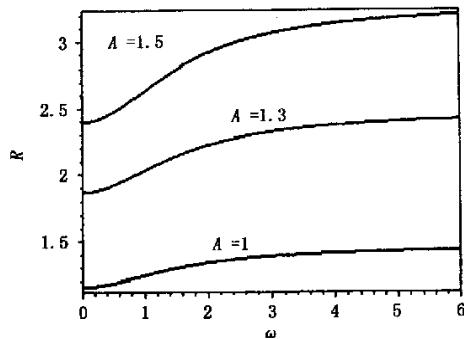
图2 信噪比R作为乘性噪声强度P的函数

随加性噪声强度 P_t 变化的曲线

$$(\alpha = 1, A = 1, \alpha = 2, \omega = 1, \lambda = 0.5)$$

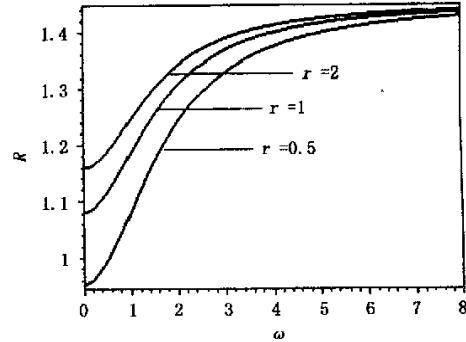
Fig. 2 Signal-to-noise ratio R as a function of multiplicative noise intensity P with varied additive noise intensities P_t
 $(\alpha = 1, A = 1, \alpha = 2, \omega = 1, \lambda = 0.5)$

令加性噪声强度和乘性噪声强度的比值为 $r = P_t/P$.图3和图4分别是以信号振幅 A 和加性噪声强度和乘性噪声强度的比率 r 为参数的信噪比 R 随频率 ω 的变化曲线.由图可见, R 随着 ω 的增加而单调的增大.图3中, R 随着 A 的增大而逐渐增大.图4中, R 随着 r 的增加而增大,说明加性噪声可以提高信噪比,当 $0 < \omega < 2$ 时,随着 r 的增加,信噪比的增量较大,当 $\omega > 2$ 时,随着 r 的增加,信噪比的增量较小.由此可见,当系统的输入信号频率较大时, R 对噪声的变化不再敏感,此时周期信号在系统中起主导作用.

图3 信噪比R作为频率 ω 的函数随信号振幅 A 变化的曲线

$$(\alpha = 1, A = 1, \alpha = 2, P_1 = 1, P = 0.5, \lambda = 0.5)$$

Fig. 3 Signal-to-noise ratio as a function of frequency ω with varied signal amplitudes A
 $(\alpha = 1, A = 1, \alpha = 2, P_1 = 1, P = 0.5, \lambda = 0.5)$

图4 信噪比R作为频率 ω 的函数随加性和乘性噪声强度比率 r 变化的曲线

$$(\alpha = 1, A = 1, \alpha = 2, P = 0.5, \lambda = 0.5)$$

Fig. 4 Signal-to-noise ratio as a function of frequency ω with varied additive and multiplicative noise intensity ratios r
 $(\alpha = 1, A = 1, \alpha = 2, P = 0.5, \lambda = 0.5)$

2.2 结论

文中讨论了噪声及其相关性对具有偏置信号调制噪声的线性模型的信噪比的影响.通过对信噪比曲线的分析,发现加性噪声在系统中起积极作用,能够提高信噪比,而乘性噪声在系统中起消极作用,减小信噪比.我们还可以通过增强噪声之间的关联系数来增强信噪比.从而可以通过调节光通信系统中某些随机参数来改善输出信号的质量.虽然文献[8]指出由白噪声驱动的线性系统中不会出现随机共振,但是没有分析噪声对信噪比的影响且文献[8]中利用平均解耦方法计算系统的信噪

比,该方法需要求解高维微分方程组,计算时较麻烦。本文通过计算噪声的指数形式的积分,直接得到了相关函数及信噪比的表达式,较为简便实用。

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EFFECTS OF CORRELATED NOISES ON THE SIGNAL-TO-NOISE RATIO IN A LINEAR SYSTEM*

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Abstract This paper investigated the effects of correlated noises on the signal-to-noise ratio in a linear system with bias signal-modulated noise. By calculating the exponential of an integral of the noise, we obtained the expressions of the first moment, the correlated function and the signal-to-noise ratio. The curves of signal-to-noise ratio indicate that the additive noise can strengthen the signal-to-noise ratio while the multiplicative noise decreases the signal-to-noise ratio, and the correlation between the additive and multiplicative noise can increase the signal-to-noise ratio.

Key words signal-to-noise ratio, bias signal-modulated noise, linear system, correlated noises

Received 07 March 2005, revised 20 May 2005.

* The project supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (10472091&10332030) and by NSF of Shaanxi province (2003A03).