



# STATISTICAL SIGNAL PROCESSING

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IIT Guwahati

**TYPE OF COURSE**

: Rerun | Core | PG

**COURSE DURATION**

: 12 weeks (24 Jan' 22 - 15 Apr' 22)

**EXAM DATE**

: 23 Apr 2022

**PRE-REQUISITES** : A Basic Course in Probability

**INTENDED AUDIENCE** : PG and UG students

**COURSE OUTLINE :**

Many practical signals are random in nature or modelled as random processes. Statistical Signal Processing involves processing these signals and forms the backbone of modern communication and signal processing systems. This course will cover the three broad components of statistical signal processing: random signal modelling, estimation theory and detection theory.

**ABOUT INSTRUCTOR :**

Prof. Prabin Kumar Bora received his Ph.D from IISc Bangalore. He joined IIT Guwahati in 1997. Presently he is working as Professor in Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering at IIT Guwahati.

**COURSE PLAN :**

**Week 1 & 2** : Introduction; Stationary processes: Strict sense and wide sense stationarity; Correlation and spectral analysis of discrete-time wide sense stationary processes, white noise, response of linear systems to wide-sense stationary inputs, spectral factorization

**Week 2, 3 & 4** : Parameter estimation: Properties of estimators, Minimum Variance Unbiased Estimator (MVUE Cramer Rao bound, MVUE through Sufficient Statistics, Maximum likelihood estimation- properties. Bayesian estimation-Minimum Mean-square error(MMSE) and Maximum a Posteriori(MAP) estimation

**Week 5** : Signal estimation in white Gaussian noise— MMSE, conditional expectation; Linear minimum mean-square error( LMMSE ) estimation—, orthogonality principle and Wiener Hoff equation

**Week 6** : FIR Wiener filter, linear prediction-forward and backward predictions, Levinson-Durbin Algorithm, application –linear prediction of speech

**Week 7** : Non-causal IIR wiener filter, Causal IIR Wiener filtering

**Week 8, 9 & 10**: Iterative and adaptive implementation of FIR Wiener filter: Steepest descent algorithm, LMS adaptive filters, convergence analysis, least-squares(LS) method, Recursive LS (RLS) adaptive filter, complexity analysis, application- neural network

**Week 10 & 11**: Kalman filters: Gauss -Markov state variable models; innovation and Kalman recursion, steady-state behaviour of Kalman filters

**Week 12**: Review; Conclusions.