

地震信号去卷的一种自适应滤波方法

邓自立

(哈尔滨黑龙江大学应用数学研究所)

摘 要

本文讨论地震信号去卷问题,提出了一种新的自适应递推去卷滤波器,它由参数和信号估计的两段 Bootstrap 算法组成.其优点是:1)同增广状态 Kalman 滤波^[2,5]相比,显著地减小了计算量;2)采用了虚拟噪声补偿技术,有效地克服了滤波的发散.仿真例子说明了方法有效性.

关键词——信号处理,去卷,自适应滤波.

一、引 言

近年来,地震信号去卷问题引起了广泛的理论和应用兴趣^[1].在油田地震勘探过程中,“反射系数序列”含有地层结构的重要信息,但在地面上它是以“卷和”形式被观测的,因此基于这种观测信息来估计反射系数序列叫做去卷(Deconvolution).与文[1]不同,本文假定反射系数序列信号 $x(k)$ 用如下单变量有色噪声模型描写^[2]:

$$x(k) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i(k)x(k-i) + w(k-1), \quad (1)$$

其中 $w(k)$ 是零均值、方差为 Q 的高斯白噪声.

观测方程用如下卷和模型描写^[2]:

$$y(k) = \sum_{i=0}^m h_i(k)x(k-i) + v(k), \quad (2)$$

其中地震迹 $y(k)$ 是观测信号, $h_i(k)$ 是已知的地震子波,观测噪声 $v(k)$ 是均值为 r 、方差为 R 的独立于 $w(k)$ 的高斯白噪声.

假定(1)式的参数向量 $\theta(k) = (a_1(k), \dots, a_n(k))^T$, T 是转置号,用如下随机游动模型描写:

$$\theta(k+1) = \theta(k) + \xi(k), \quad (3)$$

其中 $\xi(k)$ 是均值为 $s(k)$ 、方差阵为 $S(k)$ 的独立于 $w(k)$ 和 $v(k)$ 的高斯白噪声.

自适应去卷问题是:当系统(1)–(3)的参数 $\theta(k)$ 和噪声统计未知时,基于观测 $(y(k), \dots, y(0))$,求有色噪声信号 $x(k)$ 的自适应滤波估值 $\hat{x}(k)$.

二、参数和信号估计的两段 Bootstrap 算法

第一段: 自适应参数估计器

当估值 $\hat{x}(k-i)$ 已知时, 将(1)式代入(2)式, 且以估值 $\hat{x}(k-i)$ 近似代替 $x(k-i)$, 并把所产生的观测模型误差合并到观测噪声中去, 有伪观测方程

$$y(k) = \hat{c}(k)\theta(k) + \hat{d}(k) + \eta(k), \quad (4)$$

其中 $\eta(k) = v(k) + h_0 w(k-1) +$ (观测模型误差项), 叫虚拟观测噪声, 它补偿了观测模型误差, 显然它带未知时变均值 $\lambda(k)$ 和方差 $\Lambda(k)$. 还有

$$\hat{c}(k) = (h_0(k)\hat{x}(k-1), \dots, h_0(k)\hat{x}(k-n)); \hat{d}(k) = \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(k)\hat{x}(k-i). \quad (5)$$

对系统(3)和(4)式, 自适应 Kalman 滤波为^[3]

$$\hat{\theta}(k+1) = \hat{\theta}(k+1/k) + K(k+1)\varepsilon(k+1), \quad (6)$$

$$\hat{\theta}(k+1/k) = \hat{\theta}(k) + \hat{s}(k), \quad (7)$$

$$\varepsilon(k+1) = y(k+1) - \hat{c}(k+1)\hat{\theta}(k+1/k) - \hat{d}(k+1) - \hat{\lambda}(k), \quad (8)$$

$$P(k+1/k) = P(k) + \hat{S}(k), \quad (9)$$

$$P(k+1) = (I - K(k+1)\hat{c}(k+1))P(k+1/k), \quad (10)$$

$$\hat{s}(k+1) = (1 - b_k)\hat{s}(k) + b_k(\hat{\theta}(k+1) - \hat{\theta}(k)), \quad (11)$$

$$\hat{S}(k+1) = (1 - b_k)\hat{S}(k) + b_k(K(k+1)K^T(k+1)\varepsilon^2(k+1) + P(k+1) - P(k)), \quad (12)$$

$$\hat{\lambda}(k+1) = (1 - b_k)\hat{\lambda}(k) + b_k(y(k+1) - \hat{c}(k+1)\hat{\theta}(k+1/k) - \hat{d}(k+1)), \quad (13)$$

$$\hat{\Lambda}(k+1) = (1 - b_k)\hat{\Lambda}(k) + b_k(\varepsilon^2(k+1) - \hat{c}(k+1)P(k+1/k) \cdot \hat{c}^T(k+1)), \quad (14)$$

其中 $b_k = (1 - b)/(1 - b^{k+1})$, $0 < b < 1$, b 叫遗忘因子. 取初值为 $\hat{\theta}(0) = \theta_0$, $P(0) = P_0$, $\hat{s}(0) = s_0$, $\hat{S}(0) = S_0$, $\hat{\lambda}(0) = \lambda_0$, $\hat{\Lambda}(0) = \Lambda_0$.

第二段: 自适应信号估计器

一旦参数估值 $\hat{\theta}(k+1)$ 被得到, 代入(1)式有

$$x(k+1) = \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{a}_i(k+1)x(k+1-i) + w^*(k), \quad (15)$$

其中 $w^*(k) = w(k) +$ (模型误差项), 叫虚拟模型噪声, 带有未知时变均值 $q(k)$ 和方差 $Q(k)$.

对系统(15)和(2)式, 自适应递推滤波器为^[4]

$$\hat{x}(k+1) = \hat{x}(k+1/k) + l(k+1)e(k+1), \quad (16)$$

$$\hat{x}(k+1/k) = \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{a}_i(k+1)\hat{x}(k+1-i) + \hat{q}(k), \quad (17)$$

$$e(k+1) = y(k+1) - h_0(k+1)\hat{x}(k+1/k)$$

$$- \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(k+1)\hat{x}(k+1-i) - \hat{r}(k), \quad (18)$$

$$p(k+1/k) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \hat{a}_{i+1}^2(k+1)p(k-i) + \hat{Q}(k), \quad (19)$$

$$l(k+1) = (p(k+1/k)h_0(k+1) + \sum_{i=0}^h \hat{a}_{i+1}(k+1)p(k-i)h_{i+1}(k+1)) / \\ (h_0^2(k+1)p(k+1/k) + \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} h_0^2(k+1)p(k-i) \\ + 2h_0(k+1) \sum_{i=0}^h \hat{a}_{i+1}(k+1)p(k-i)h_{i+1}(k+1) + \hat{R}(k)), \quad (20)$$

$$p(k+1) = (1 - l(k+1)h_0(k+1))p(k+1/k) \\ - l(k+1) \sum_{i=0}^h \hat{a}_{i+1}(k+1)p(k-i)h_{i+1}(k+1), \quad (21)$$

$$\hat{q}(k+1) = (1 - f_k)\hat{q}(k) + f_k(\hat{x}(k+1) - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \hat{a}_{i+1}(k+1)\hat{x}(k-i)), \quad (22)$$

$$\hat{Q}(k+1) = (1 - f_k)\hat{Q}(k) + f_k(\hat{r}^2(k+1)e^2(k+1) + p(k+1) \\ - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \hat{a}_i^2(k+1)p(k-i)), \quad (23)$$

$$\hat{r}(k+1) = (1 - f_k)\hat{r}(k) + f_k(y(k+1) - h_0(k+1)\hat{x}(k+1/k) \\ - \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} h_{i+1}(k+1)\hat{x}(k-i)), \quad (24)$$

$$\hat{R}(k+1) = (1 - f_k)\hat{R}(k) + f_k(e^2(k+1) - h_0^2(k+1)p(k+1/k) \\ - \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} h_{i+1}^2(k+1)p(k-i) - 2h_0(k+1) \sum_{i=0}^h \hat{a}_{i+1}(k+1) \\ \cdot p(k-i)h_{i+1}(k+1)). \quad (25)$$

其中 $f_k = (1 - f)/(1 - f^{k+1})$, $0 < f < 1$, f 是遗忘因子, 且 $h = \min(n, m)$, 并适当地规定滤波初值.

滤波算法(16)~(25)式只要求简单的标量四则运算, 避免了矩阵及其求逆运算, 因而是一种快速自适应递推滤波算法.

上述两段 Bootstrap 算法是两段互耦自适应滤波器, 按图 1 方式交替递推实现.

三、仿真例子

考虑用 $AR(2)$ 模型描写的有色噪声信号 $x(k)$:

$$x(k) = a_1x(k-1) + a_2x(k-2) + w(k-1). \quad (26)$$

观测信号 $y(k)$ 用如下卷和模型描写:

$$y(k) = 0.8x(k) + 0.4x(k-1) + v(k), \quad (27)$$

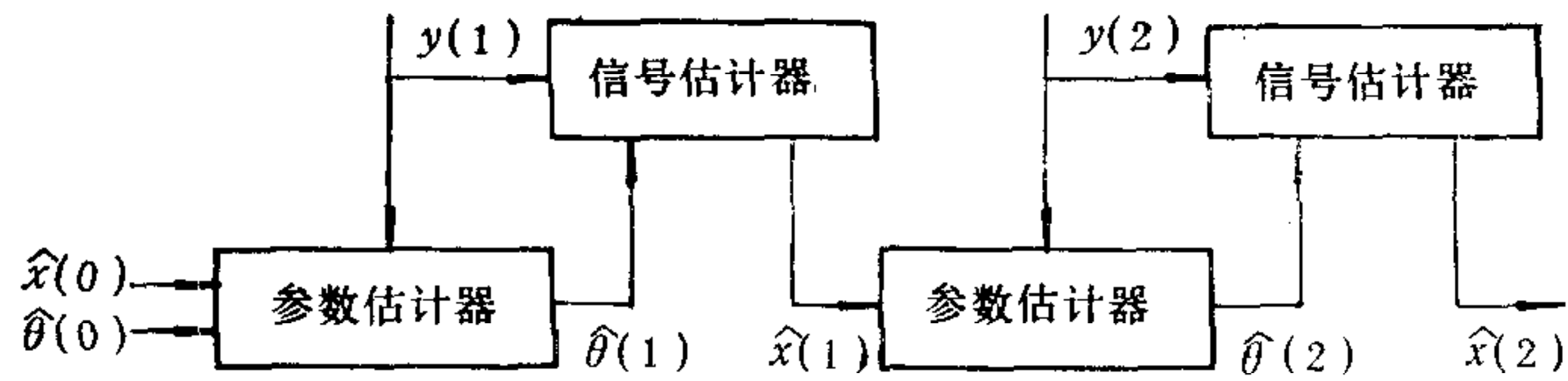
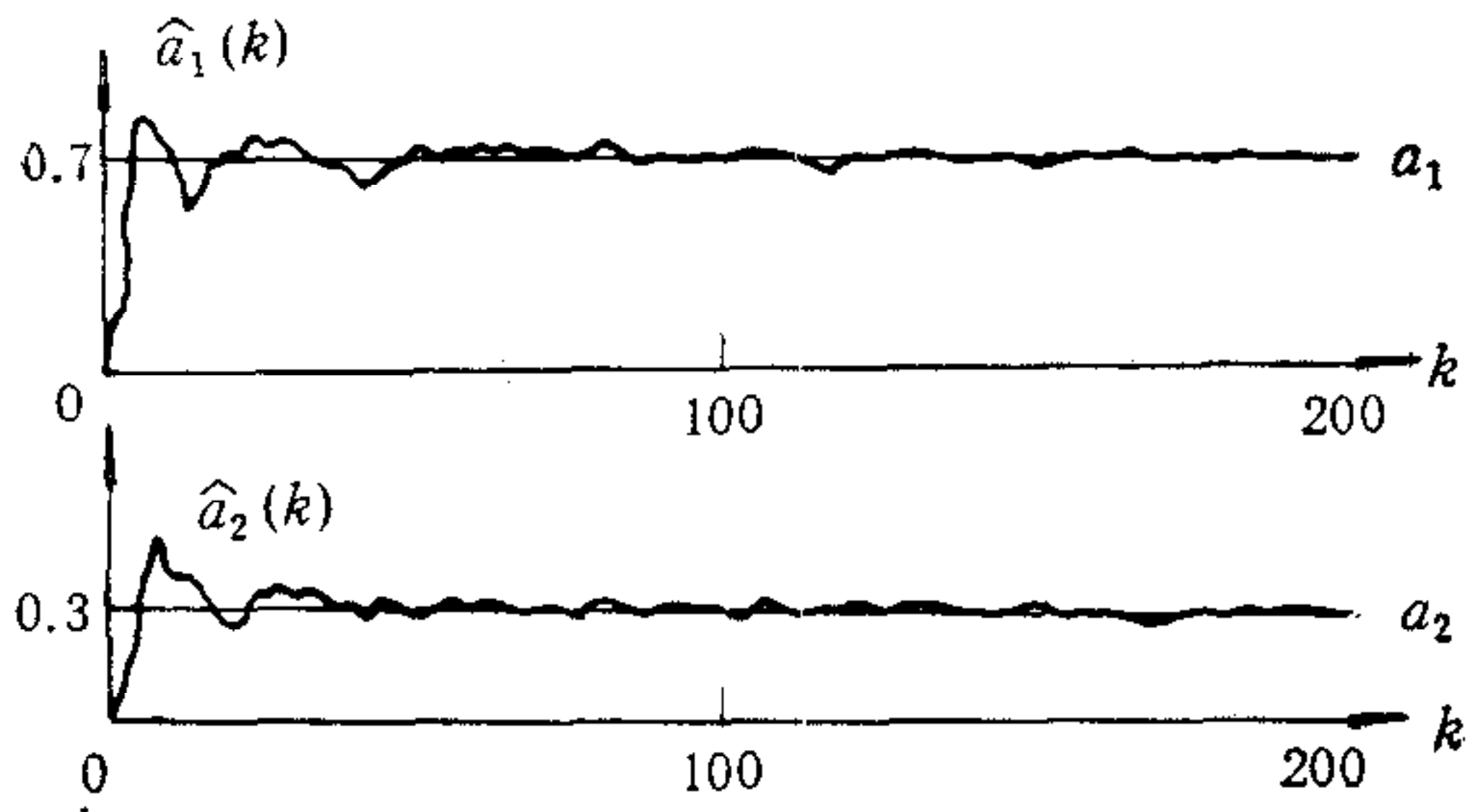
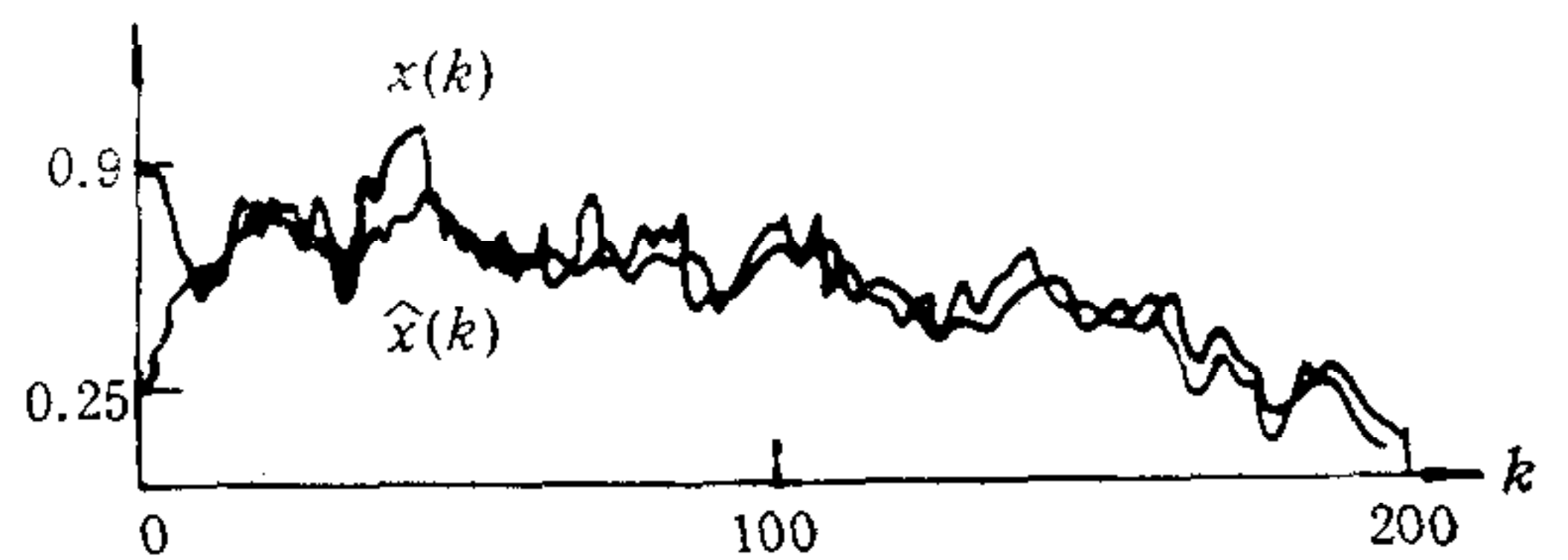


图1 参数和信号估计的两段 Bootstrap 算法

图2 自适应参数估计 $\hat{a}_i(k)$ 的收敛性图3 自适应信号估计 $\hat{x}(k)$ 与真实值 $x(k)$ 比较

其中常参数 $a_1 = 0.7$, $a_2 = 0.3$ 是未知的, $w(k)$ 和 $v(k)$ 是带零均值, 方差分别为 $(0.16)^2$ 和 $(0.06)^2$ 的独立的高斯白噪声。用本文算法仿真结果如图 2 和图 3 所示。图 2 表明参数估计有良好的收敛性, 图 3 表明信号估计有良好的跟踪性能。

致谢: 研究生解三名计算了仿真例子, 谨表谢意。

参 考 文 献

- [1] Mendel, J. M., White Noise Estimators for Seismic Data Processing in Oil Exploration, *IEEE Trans. Automatic Control*, **AC-22**(1977), 694—706.
- [2] Crump, N. D., A Kalman Filter Approach to the Deconvolution of Seismic Signals, *Geophysics*, **39**(1974), No.1.
- [3] 邓自立, 郭一新, 动态系统分析及其应用, 辽宁科学技术出版社, (1985), 190—215.
- [4] 邓自立, 解三名, Identification of Noise Statistics and Adaptive Filtering for Linear Systems with Multiple Delays, The 18th JAACE Symp. on Stochastic Systems Theory and its Applications, 1986, 185—188.
- [5] Prasad, R. M., Sinha, A. K., Mahalanabis, A. K., Tow-stage Bootstrap Algorithms for Parameter Estimation, *Int. J. Syst. Sci.*, **8**(1977), No.12.

AN ADAPTIVE FILTERING APPROACH FOR DECONVOLUTION OF SEISMIC SIGNALS

DENG ZILI

(Institute of Applied Mathematics, Heilongjiang University)

ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the problems of deconvolution of seismic signals. An adaptive recursive deconvolution filter consisting of two-stage bootstrap algorithms for parameter and signal estimations is proposed. It has two advantages. (1) The amount of computation, compared with the augmented state Kalman filter [2, 5], is considerably reduced. (2) The problem of divergence associated the bootstrap algorithms is effectively alleviated, due to a fictitious noise compensation technique used. Simulation example has shown the effectiveness of the proposed approach.

Key words —— Signal processing; deconvolution; adaptive filtering.