

ABSTRACT

DISCRIMINATING BETWEEN STATIONARY AND NON-STATIONARY SIGNALS

A discriminator (24) discriminates between stationary and non-stationary signals. The energy $E(T_i)$ of the input signal is calculated in a number of windows T_i . These energy values are stored in a buffer (52), and from these stored values a test variable V_i is calculated (54). This test variable comprises the ratio between the maximum energy value and the minimum energy value in the buffer. Finally, the test variable is tested against a stationarity limit γ . If the test variable exceeds this limit the input signal is considered non-stationary. This discrimination is especially useful for discriminating between stationary and non-stationary background sounds in a mobile radio communication system.

(Fig. 3)