

# CH4 连续时间信号的采样

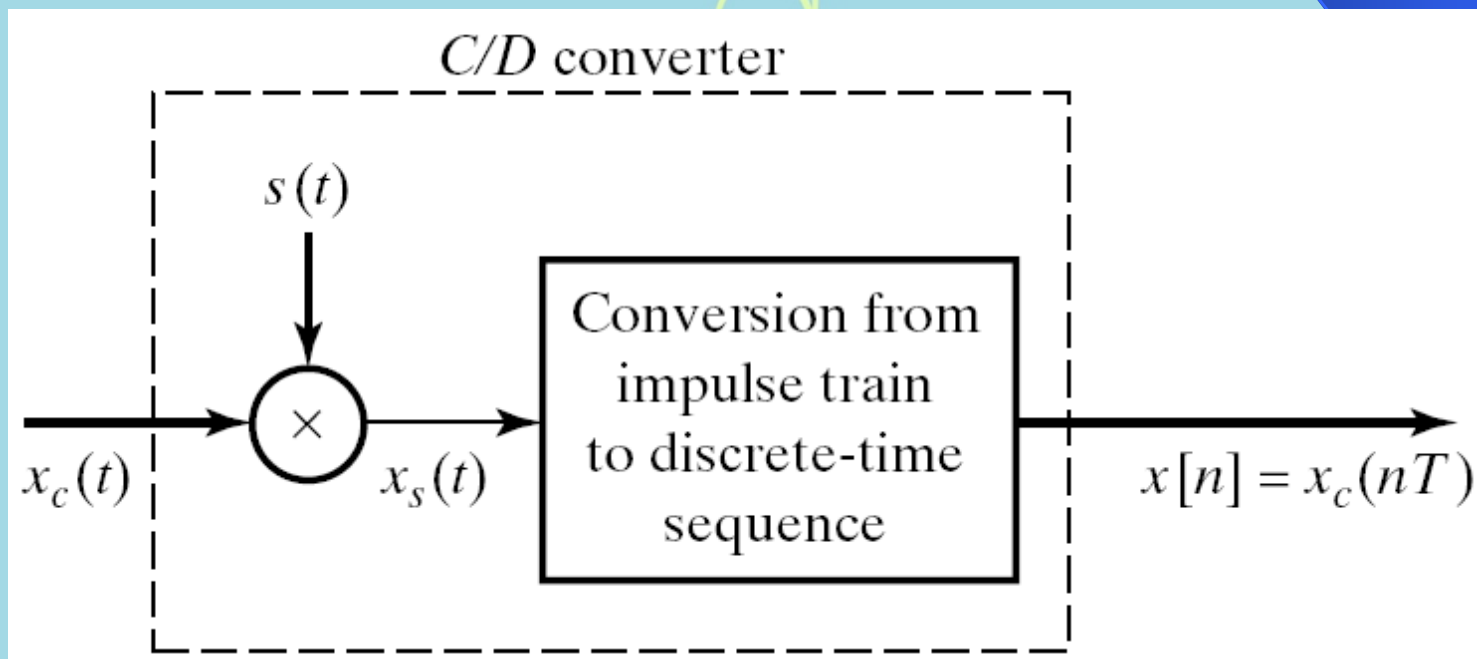
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# 4.1 周期采样

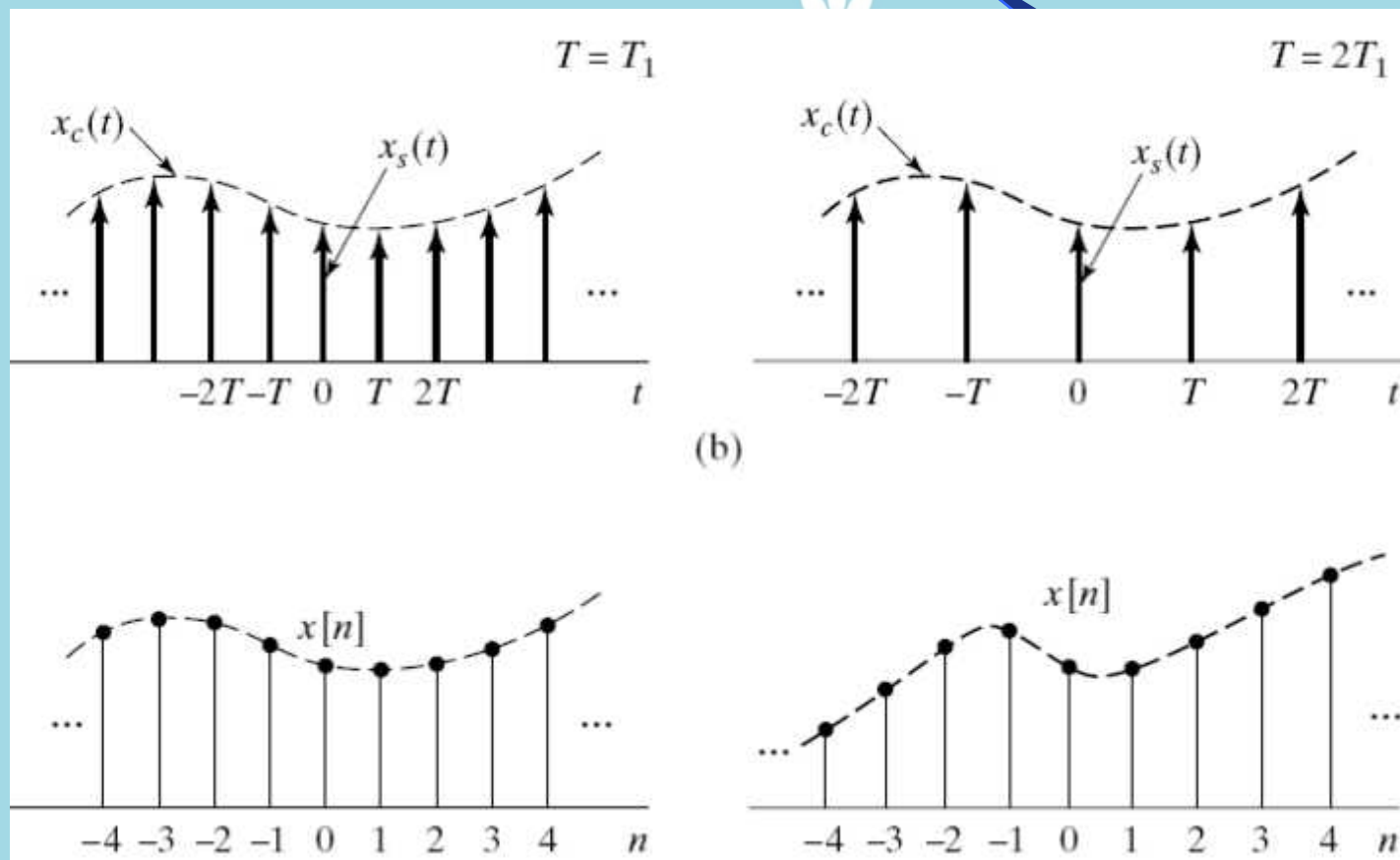
采样周期:  $T(S)$

采样频率:  $f_s=1/T(Hz)$

$$x[n] = x_c(nT)$$



# 同一信号，不同采样频率的采样输出



## 4.2 采样的频域表示

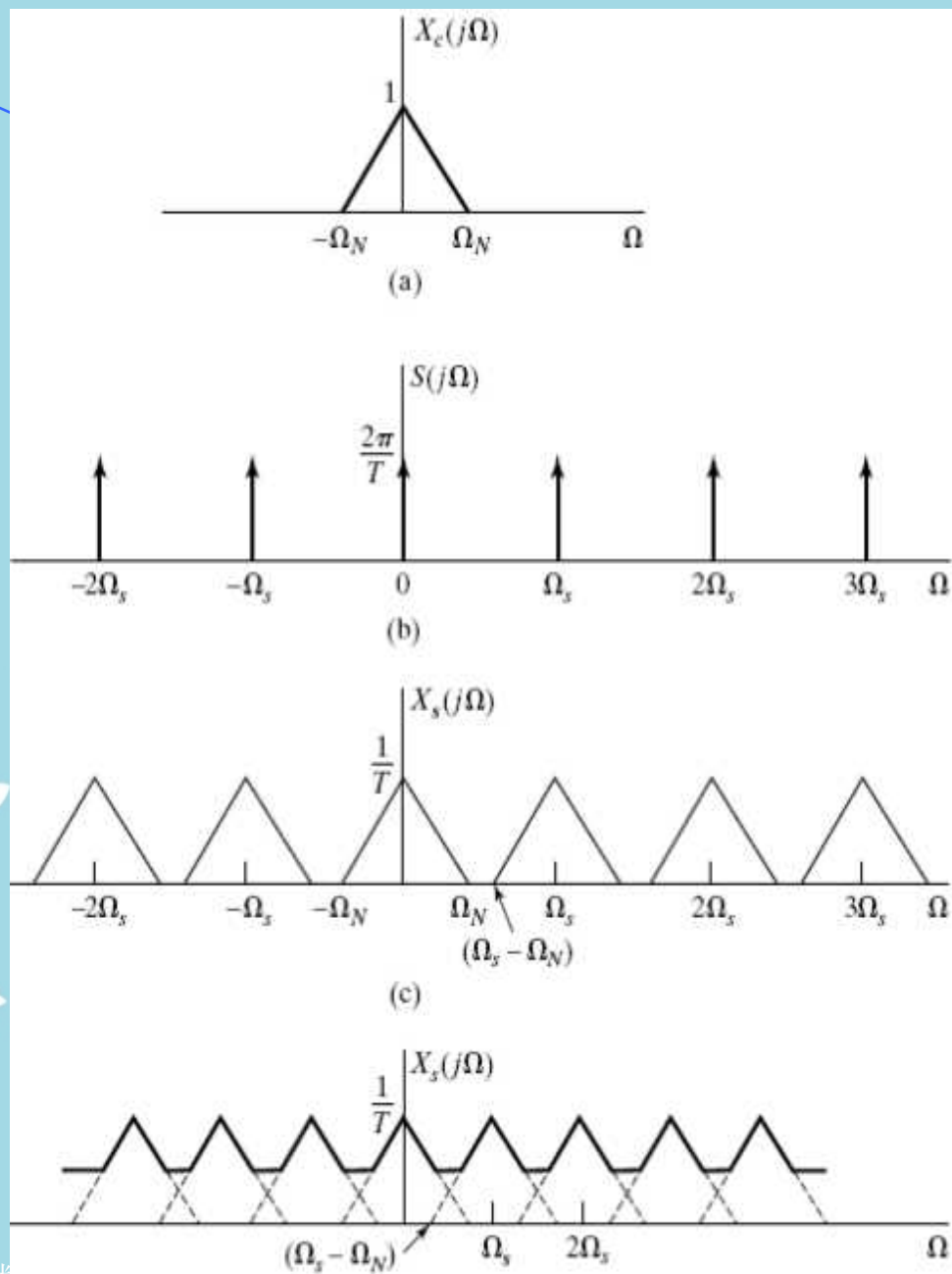
$$\ominus x_s(t) = x_c(t)s(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore X_s(j\Omega) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} X_c(j\Omega) * S(j\Omega) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} X_c(j\Omega) * \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\Omega - k\Omega_s), \text{ let } \Omega_s = 2\pi / T \\ &= \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X_c(j\Omega) * \delta(\Omega - k\Omega_s) \\ &= \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X_c(j(\Omega - k\Omega_s)) \\ X(e^{j\omega}) &= X_s(j\Omega) |_{\Omega=\omega/T} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X_c(j(\omega - k2\pi) / T)\end{aligned}$$

周期采样后的信号频谱为原信号频谱的平移叠加

# 平移叠加

- 当横轴分别为  $f$ ,  $\Omega$ ,  $\omega$  时, 平移周期对应为  $f_s$ ,  $\Omega_s$ ,  $2\pi$
- 当  $\Omega_s < 2\Omega_N$  时, 信号频谱产生混叠
- 幅度因子  $1/T$

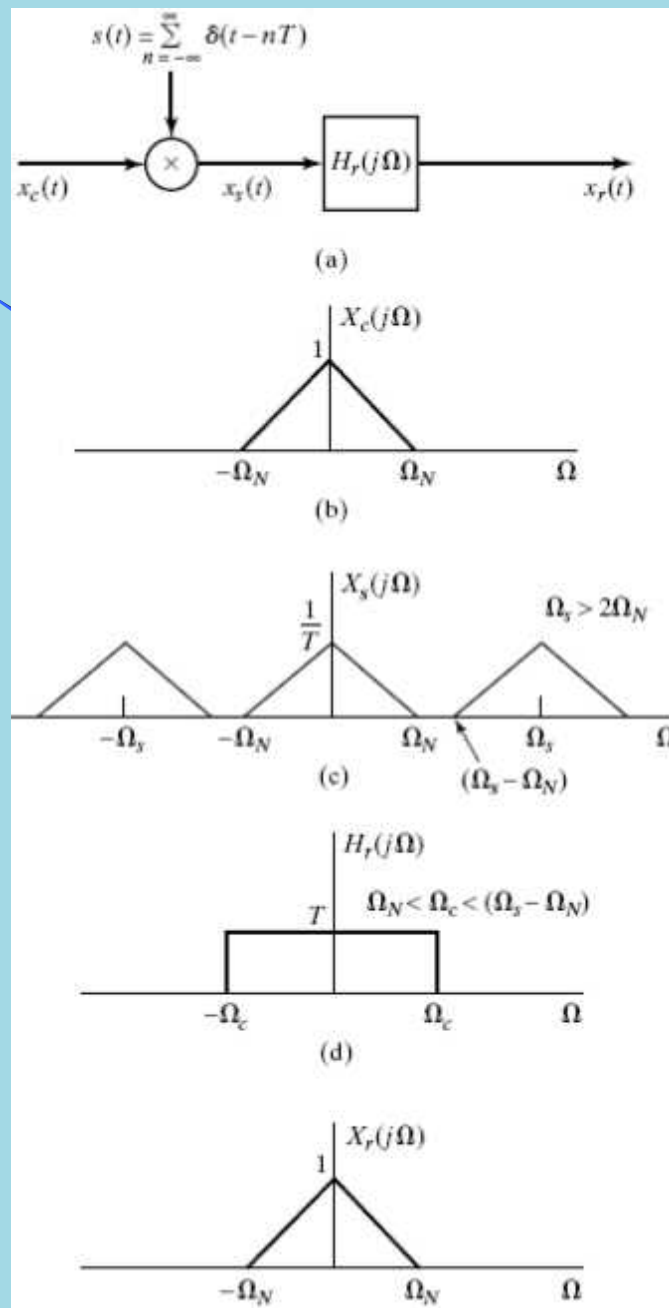


# 连续时间信号的恢复

- 当  $\Omega_s > 2\Omega_N$  时，原理上可找到合适的理想低通滤波器完全恢复原来的连续时间信号

$$X_r(j\Omega) = X_s(j\Omega)H_r(j\Omega) = X_c(j\Omega)$$

$$H_r(j\Omega) = \begin{cases} T & |\Omega| \leq \Omega_c \\ 0 & |\Omega| > \Omega_c \end{cases}$$



# 奈奎斯特采样定理

- 对带限信号 $x_c(t)$ , 有

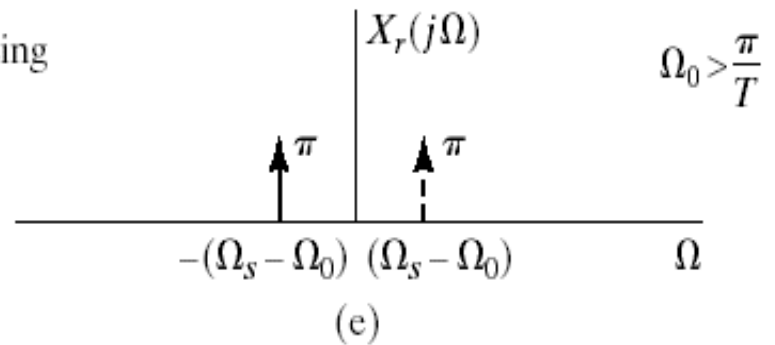
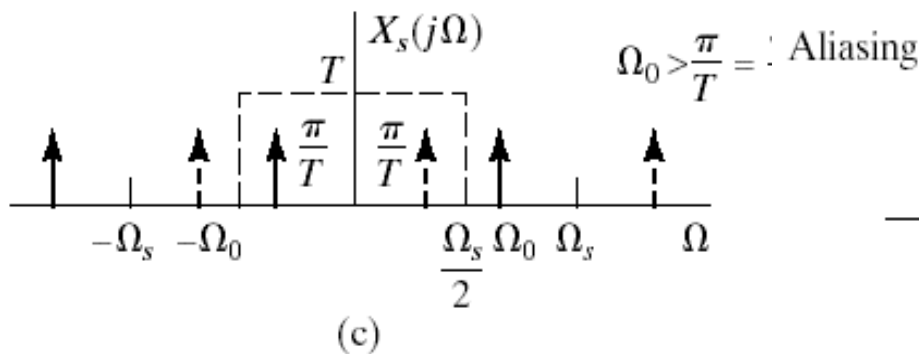
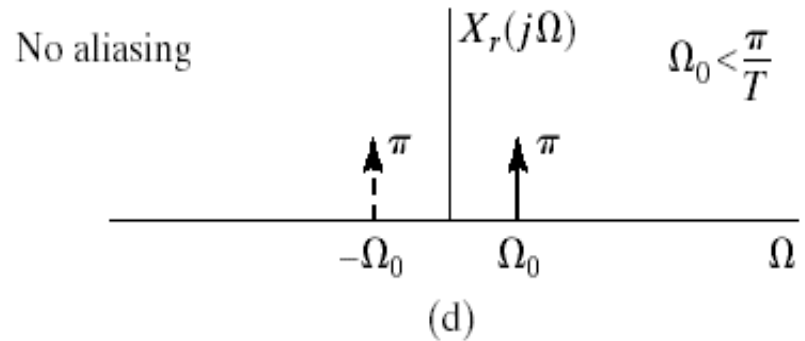
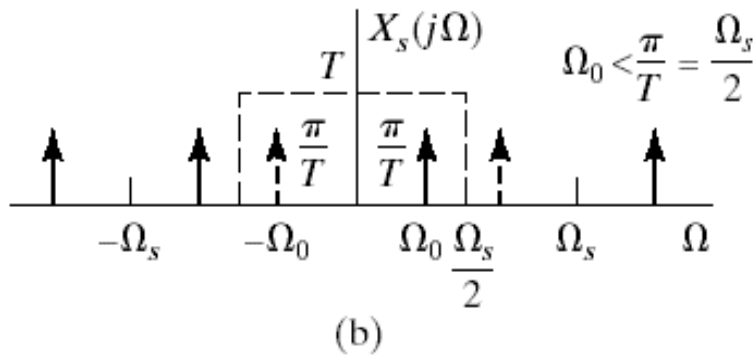
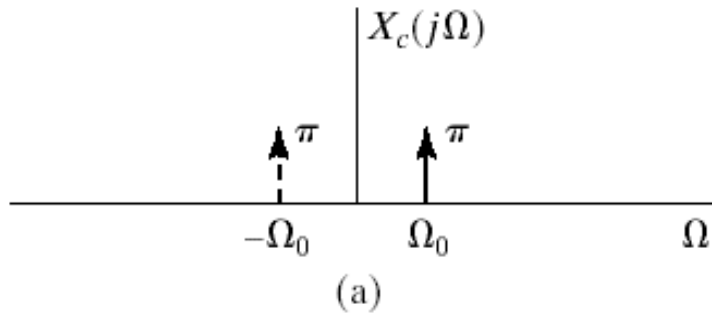
$$X_c(j\Omega) = 0, |\Omega| \geq \Omega_N$$

- 当采样频率  $\Omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{T} \geq 2\Omega_N$  时:

$$x[n] = x_c(nT), n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2,$$

- 周期采样信号 $x[n]$ 唯一决定了 $x_c(t)$

# 例：单频信号的混叠效果





## 4.3 由样本重构带限信号

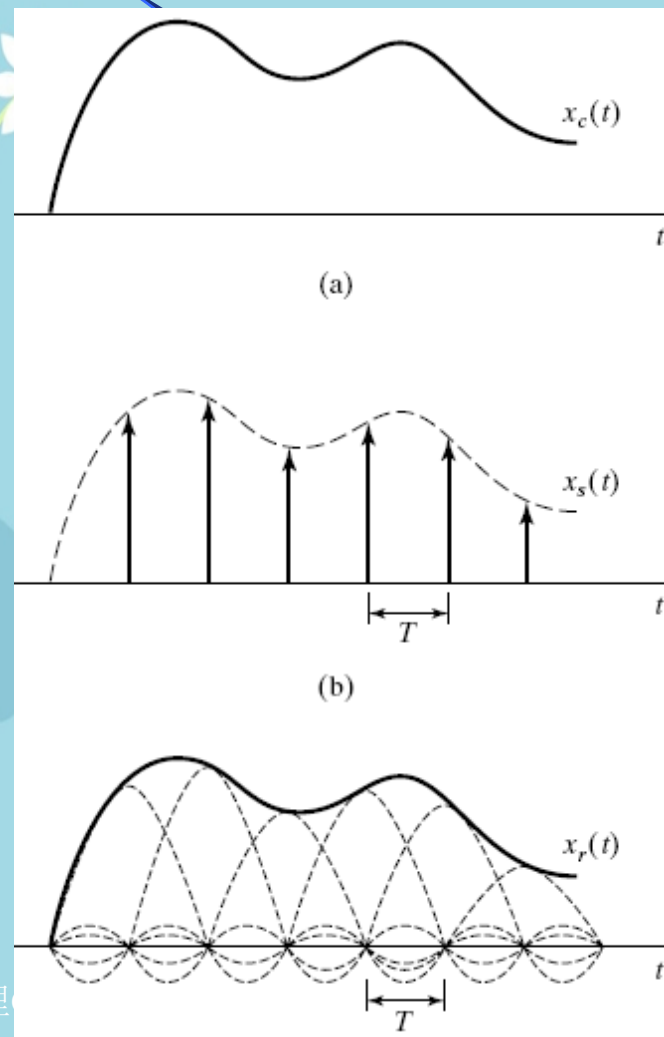
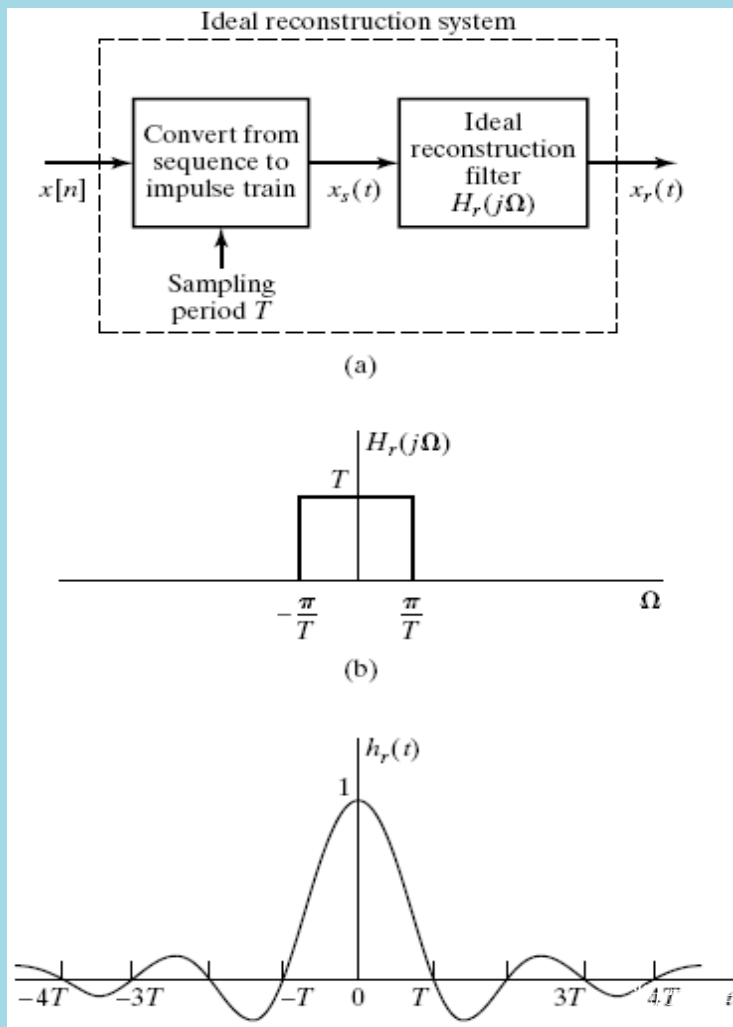
$$H_r(j\Omega) = \begin{cases} T & |\Omega| \leq \Omega_c \\ 0 & |\Omega| > \Omega_c \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_r(t) &= IFT[H_r(j\Omega)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H_r(j\Omega) e^{j\Omega t} d\Omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\Omega_c}^{\Omega_c} T e^{j\Omega t} d\Omega \\ &= \frac{\sin(\Omega_c t)}{\pi t / T} = \frac{\sin(\pi t / T)}{\pi t / T} \end{aligned}$$

$$X_r(j\Omega) = X_s(j\Omega) H_r(j\Omega),$$

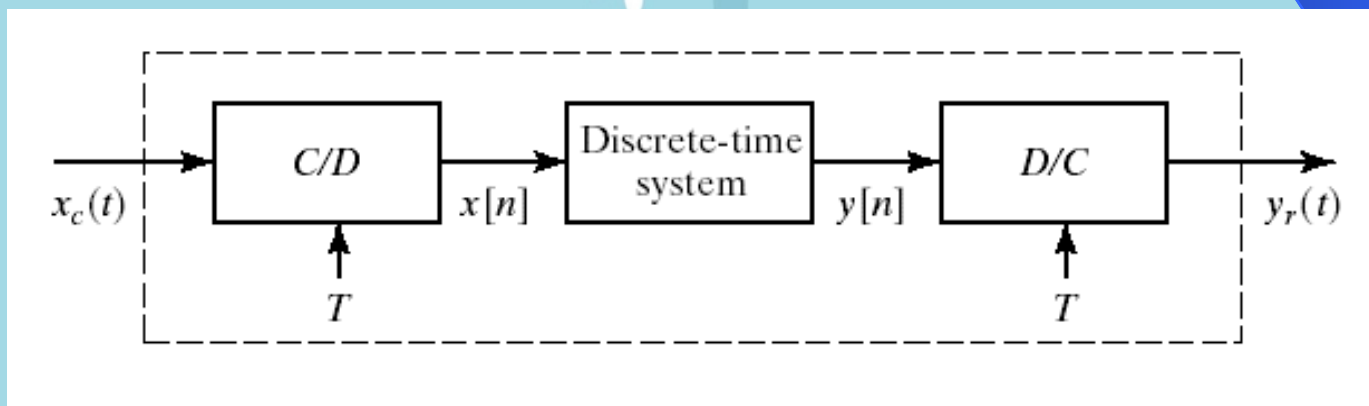
$$\begin{aligned} \therefore x_r(t) &= x_s(t) * h_r(t) = \left[ \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] \delta(t - nT) \right] * \frac{\sin(\pi t / T)}{\pi t / T} \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] \left[ \delta(t - nT) * \frac{\sin(\pi t / T)}{\pi t / T} \right] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] \frac{\sin[\pi(t - nT) / T]}{\pi(t - nT) / T} \end{aligned}$$

# 时域重构过程的理想带限内插



## 4.4 连续与离散系统的等效性

- 等效的充分条件：带限信号通过线性时不变系统



# 连续与离散系统频率响应的等效关系

$$X_c(j\Omega) = 0 \quad \text{for } |\Omega| \geq \pi/T$$

$$H_r(j\Omega) = \begin{cases} T & |\Omega| < \Omega_c = \Omega_s/2 = \pi/T \\ 0 & |\Omega| \geq \pi/T \end{cases}$$

$$\text{then, } Y_r(j\Omega) = Y(e^{j\Omega T})H_r(j\Omega) = X(e^{j\Omega T})H(e^{j\Omega T})H_r(j\Omega)$$

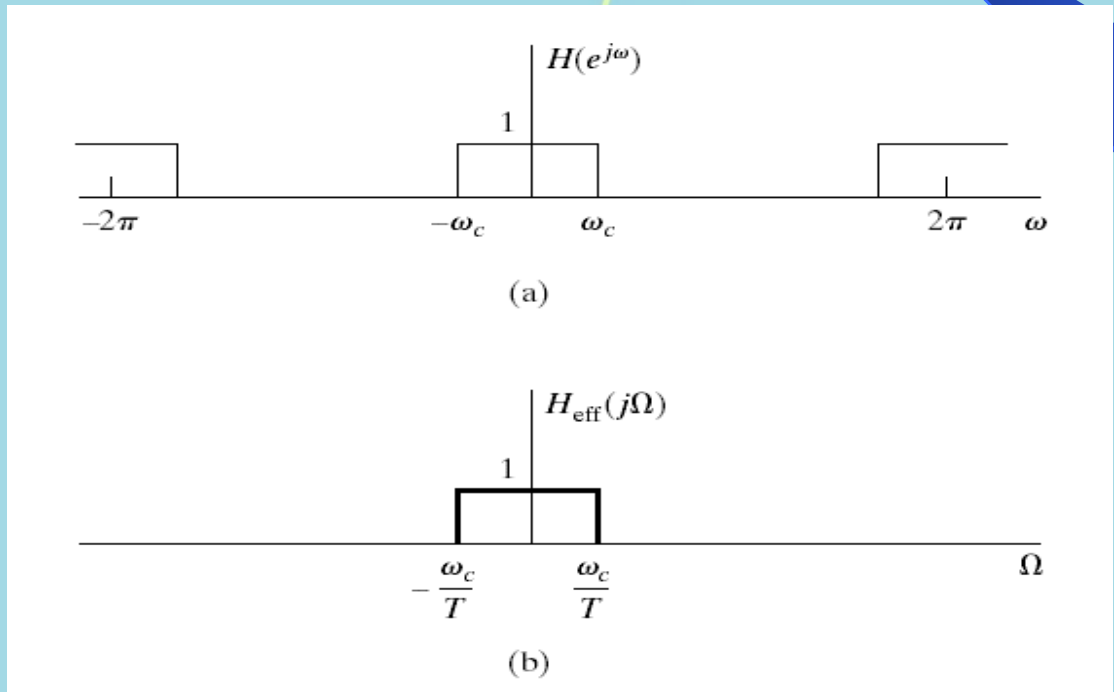
$$= H(e^{j\Omega T})H_r(j\Omega) \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X_c(j(\Omega - 2\pi k/T))$$

$$= H(e^{j\Omega T}) \begin{cases} X_c(j\Omega) & |\Omega| < \pi/T \\ 0 & |\Omega| \geq \pi/T \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} X_c(j\Omega)H(e^{j\Omega T}), & |\Omega| < \pi/T \\ 0, & |\Omega| \geq \pi/T \end{cases} = X_c(j\Omega) \begin{cases} H(e^{j\Omega T}), & |\Omega| < \pi/T \\ 0, & |\Omega| \geq \pi/T \end{cases}$$

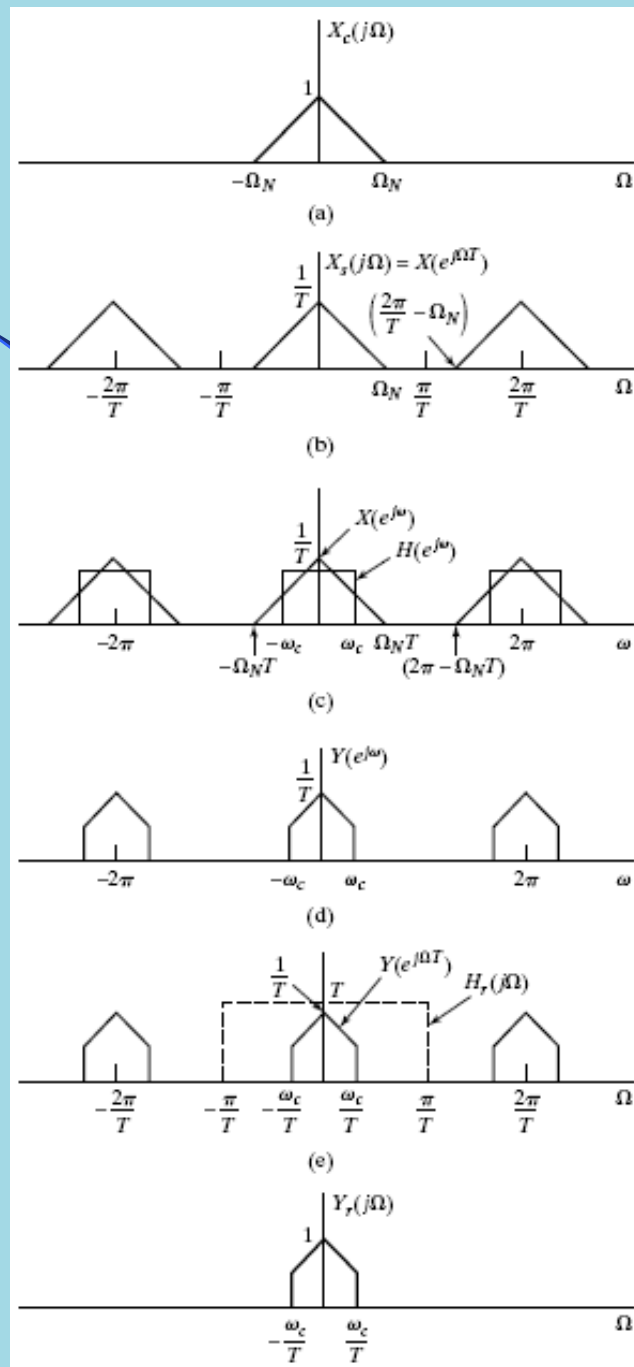
$$\therefore H_{\text{eff}}(j\Omega) = \begin{cases} H(e^{j\Omega T}) & |\Omega| < \pi/T \\ 0 & |\Omega| \geq \pi/T \end{cases}$$

# 连续等效系统相当于离散系统 周期频率响应的基带周期



# 例：数字低通滤波器

- 输入信号必须带限
- 对低通滤波，允许信号采样稍有混叠
- 改变信号采样率，可等效不同截止频率的模拟滤波器



# 带限连续系统对应离散系统

- 与信号采样相似，频率响应平移叠加
- 无混叠时，单周期内相同：

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = H_c(j\omega/T) \quad , \text{for } |\omega| < \pi$$

- 脉冲响应不变： $h[n] = T h_c(nT)$
- 注意：脉冲响应采样有幅度因子T

# 例：延时系统

$$: H(e^{j\omega}) = e^{-j\omega\Delta}$$

- 用傅里叶变换时移性质，得：

$$Y(e^{j\omega}) = X(e^{j\omega})H(e^{j\omega})$$

$$y[n] = x[n - \Delta]$$

- 当延时为整数 $n_0$ 时，相当延时 $n_0$ 个样本，上面输入-输出方程可实现
- 但当延时为非整数时，上式不成立且离散系统数学意义不明确



# 例：非整数延时系统

$$(1) x_c(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] \frac{\sin[\pi(t-nT)/T]}{\pi(t-nT)/T}$$

$$(2) H_c(j\Omega) = H(e^{j\omega})|_{\omega=\Omega T} = e^{-j\Omega\Delta T}$$

$$Y_c(j\Omega) = X_c(j\Omega)H_c(j\Omega) = X_c(j\Omega)e^{-j\Omega\Delta T}$$

$$y_c(t) = x_c(t - \Delta T)$$

$$(3) y[n] = y_c[nT] = x_c(nT - \Delta T)$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k] \frac{\sin[\pi(t-kT)/T]}{\pi(t-kT)/T} \Big|_{t=nT-\Delta T}$$

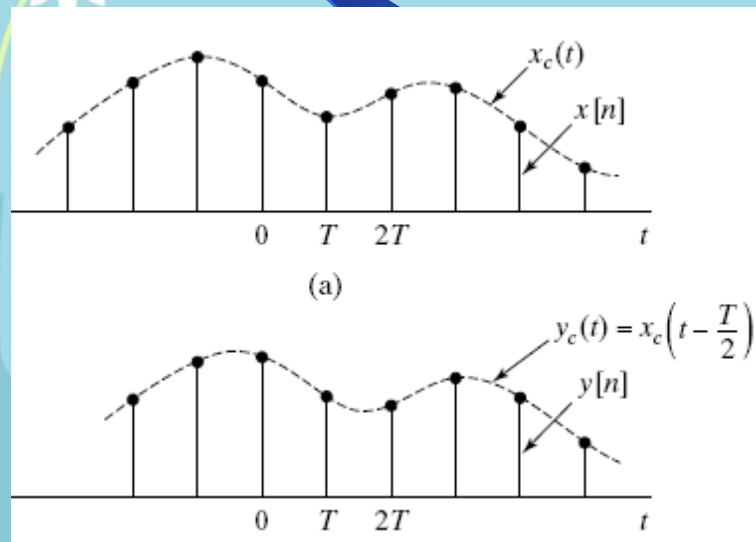
$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k] \frac{\sin[\pi(n-k-\Delta)]}{\pi(n-k-\Delta)}$$

- 该方程是无限卷积也无法实现，但过程说明了非整数延时系统的数学意义

# 例：非整数延时系统（续）

非整数延时系统输出  
结果等效于：

- 输入连续化
- 延时
- 离散重采样

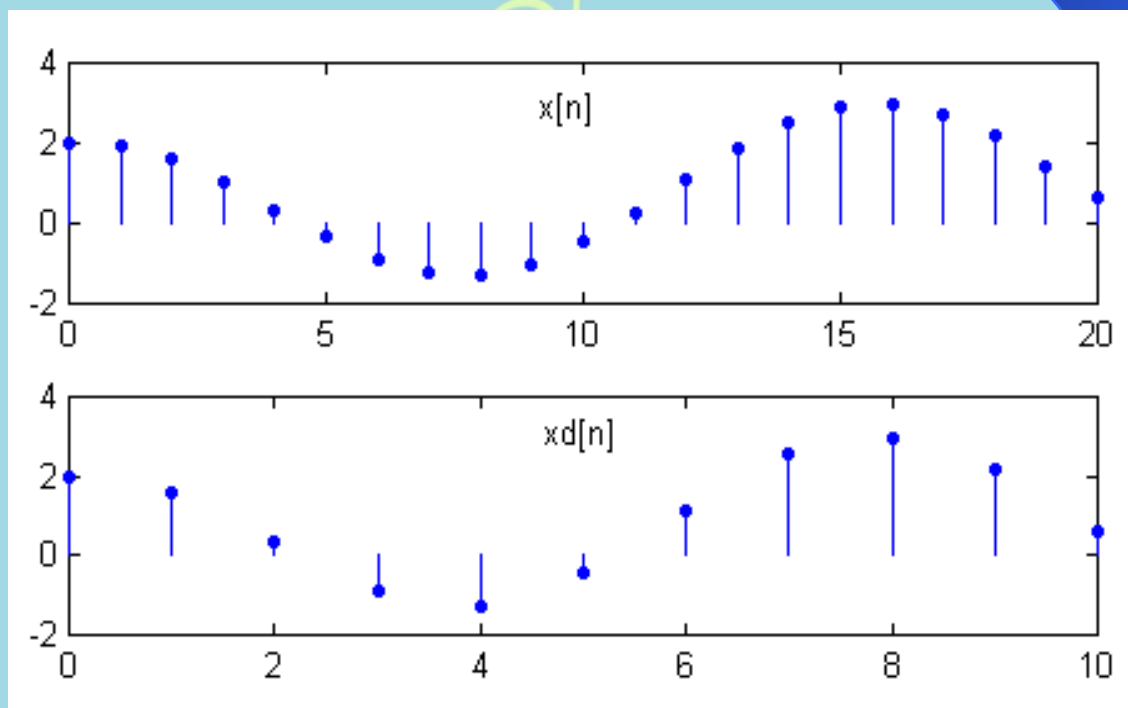


## 4.5 离散变采样方法

- 采样定理要求采样率大于信号带宽的2倍
- 非理想锐截止抗混叠低通滤波器一般要求采样率再提高20%
- 较高的采样率意味着较大的数据量，也就要求系统较大的运算处理能力
- 等效模拟相同性能的FIR滤波器其运算量正比于采样率的平方！

## 4.5.1 比例抽取—M整倍数减采样

- 对原始序列每M点抽取一点
- $x_d[n]=x[nM]=x_c(nMT)$



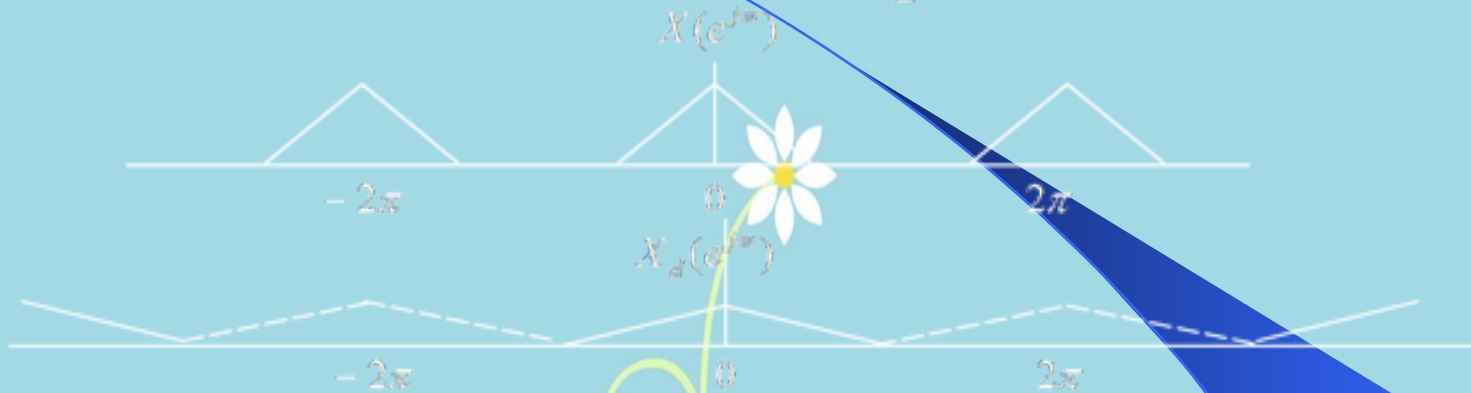
# 减采样频谱关系

$$\begin{aligned}
 X(e^{j\omega}) &= \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X_c \left( j \frac{\omega}{T} - j \frac{2\pi k}{T} \right) \\
 X_d(e^{j\omega}) &= \frac{1}{MT} \sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} X_c \left( j \frac{\omega}{MT} - j \frac{2\pi r}{MT} \right) \quad \text{let, } r = i + kM \\
 &= \frac{1}{MT} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} X_c \left( j \frac{\omega}{MT} - j \frac{2\pi k}{T} - j \frac{2\pi i}{MT} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X_c \left( j \frac{\omega - 2\pi i}{MT} - j \frac{2\pi k}{T} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} X \left( e^{j(\omega - 2\pi i)/M} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

- 频谱扩大M倍，按  $2\pi$  平移M个，叠加除M

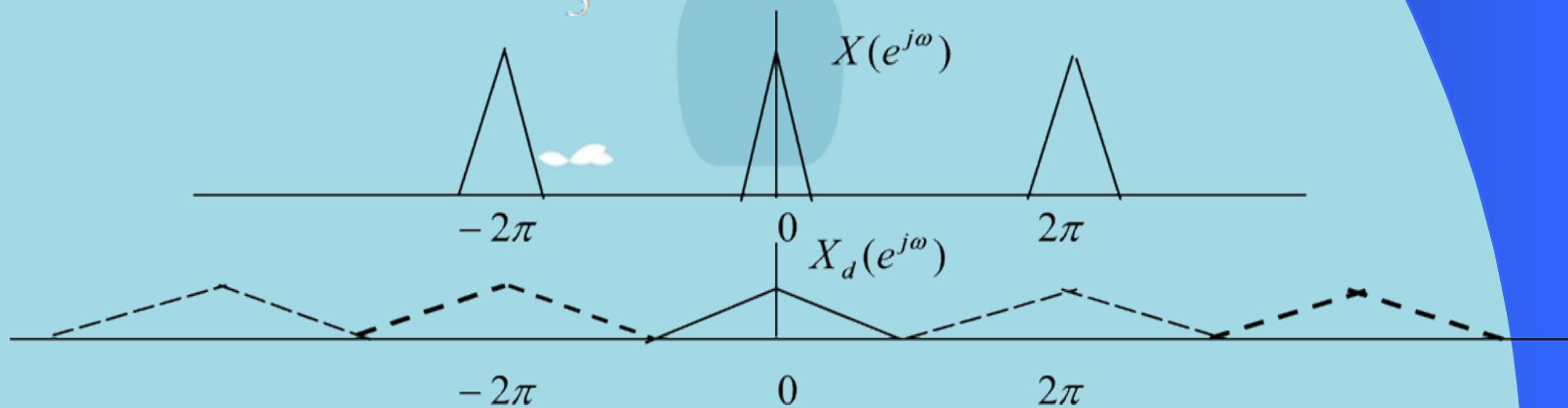
# 例: 2倍减采样

$$X_d(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{2} [X(e^{j\omega/2}) + X(e^{j(\omega-2\pi)/2})]$$



# 3倍减采样

$$X_d(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{3} [X(e^{j\omega/3}) + X(e^{j(\omega-2\pi)/3}) + X(e^{j(\omega-4\pi)/3})]$$



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