

# 第十五讲连续时间信号的离散处理

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# 向客提要



- ◆连续时间信号的离散时间处理
- ☆应用举例

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- ◆连续时间信号的离散时间处理
- ☆应用举例

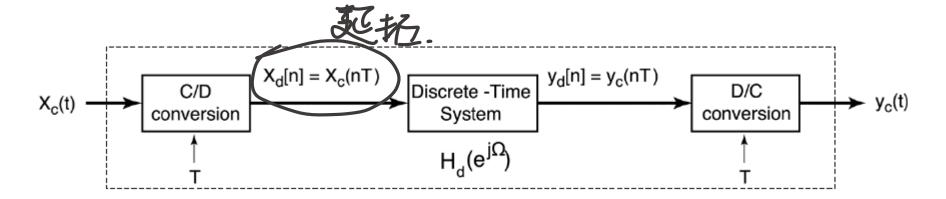
# 引言



- > 采样定理,连续时间信号的离散也表示
- 》得益于数字技术的飞速发展,与连续时间 信号相比,离散时间信号的处理更为灵活、 方便和廉价
- 利用离散时间信号处理技术来实现连续时间系统并处理连续时间信号

# 系统模型

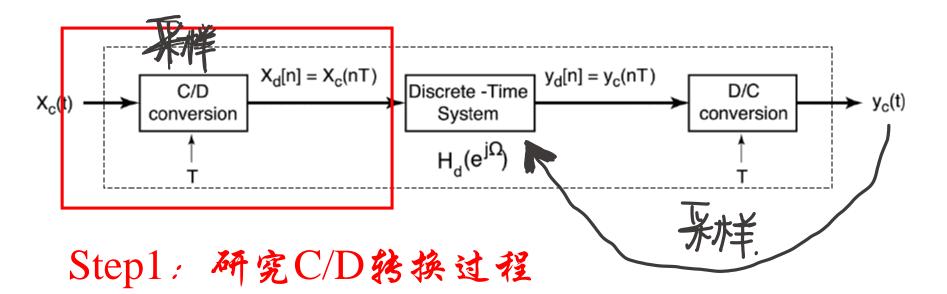


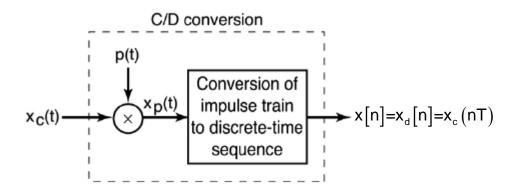


#### > 两点说明:

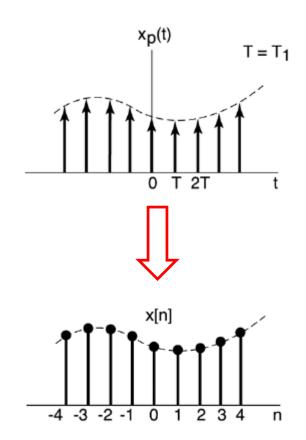
- 1. 为避免混淆,引入的下记号;
- $\omega$  连续时间的频率变量,模拟频率
- $\Omega$  离散时间的频率变量,数字频率
- 2. C/D和D/C转换并不完全等同于A/D和D/A转换

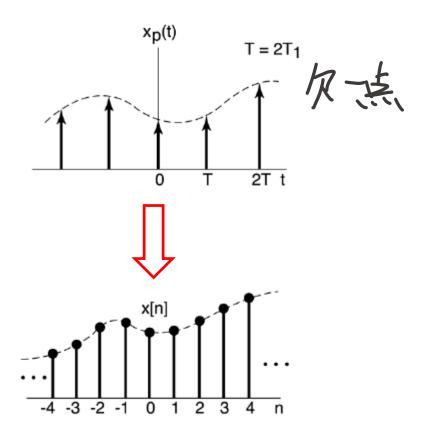








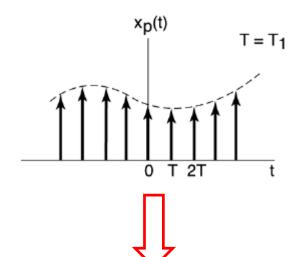


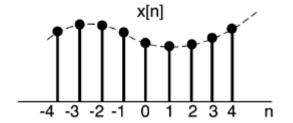


# 理论分析——时域



$$x_{p}(t) = x_{c}(t) \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t - nT) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x_{c}(nT) \delta(t - nT)$$



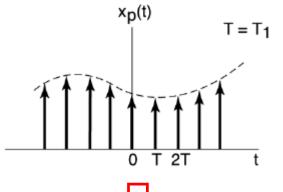


$$x[n] = x_c(nT)$$

#### 理论分析-**缅** 域



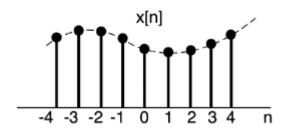
$$x_{p}(t) = x_{c}(t) \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t - nT) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x_{c}(nT) \delta(t - nT)$$



$$X_{p}(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left( \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x_{c}(nT) \delta(t-nT) \right) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_c (nT) \delta(t - nT) e^{-j\omega t} dt \right)$$

$$=\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty}x_{c}\left(nT\right)e^{-j\omega nT}$$



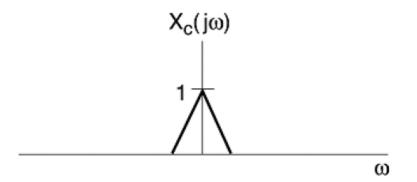
$$x_d[n] = x_c(nT)$$

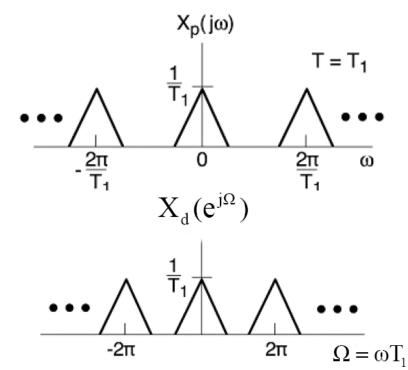
$$X_d\left(e^{j\Omega}\right) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x_d[n]e^{-j\Omega n}$$
$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x_c(nT)e^{-j\Omega n}$$

$$\Omega = \omega T$$



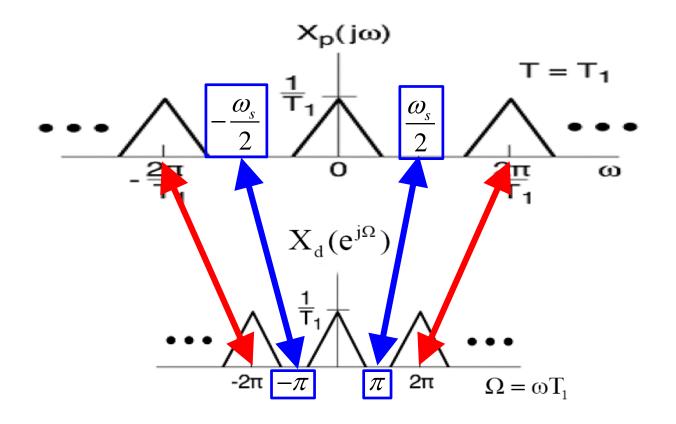
此發上述商式可知,
$$X_d\left(e^{j\Omega}\right) = X_p\left(j\omega\right)$$
  $\omega = \frac{\Omega}{T}$ 







此發上述商式可知, 
$$X_d\left(e^{j\Omega}\right) = X_p\left(j\omega\right)_{\omega = \frac{\Omega}{T}}$$





数字

这说明,数字频率和模拟频率之间的关系为:

$$\Omega = \omega T$$

#### 几点讨论:

- > 线性频率尺度变换可以看成是由冲激串到 序列转换时所引入的时间归一化的结果
- 多  $\omega = \omega_s$  时,  $\Omega = \omega_s T = 2\pi$



$$\Omega = \omega T$$

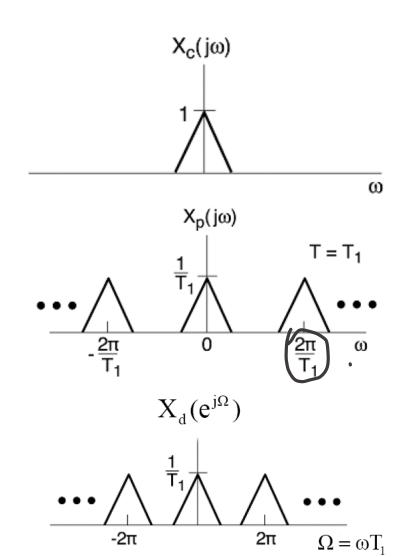
数字频率的量纲为弧度

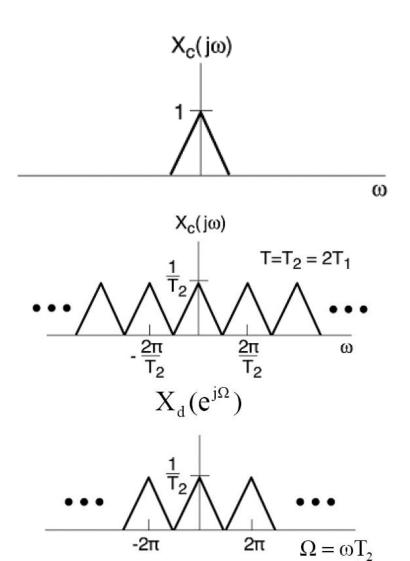
> 数字频率是相对频率

$$\Omega = \omega T = \omega / f_s$$

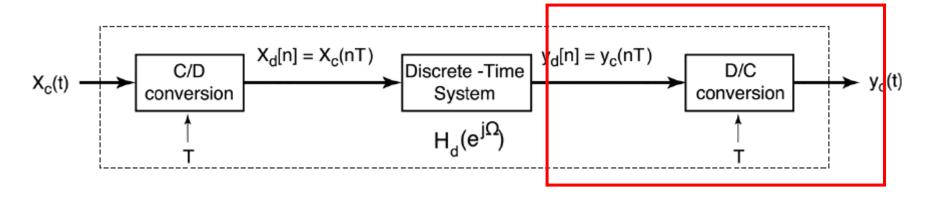
》用不同的采样周期对同一个连续时间信号进行采样,得到的序列可能不同,但只要满足采样定理,则反映的是同一个信号,只是数字域所占的带宽不同



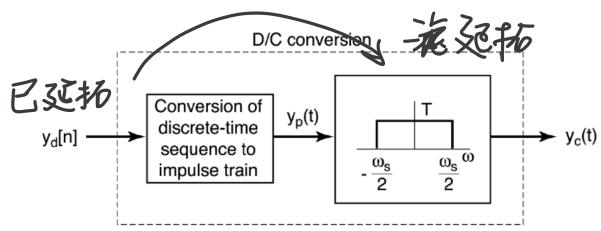








#### Step2: 研究D/C转换过程





$$y_{p}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} y_{d}[n]\delta(t-nT) \qquad \qquad Y_{p}(j\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} y_{d}[n]e^{-j\omega nT}$$

而;

$$Y_d\left(e^{j\Omega}\right) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} y_d[n]e^{-j\Omega n}$$

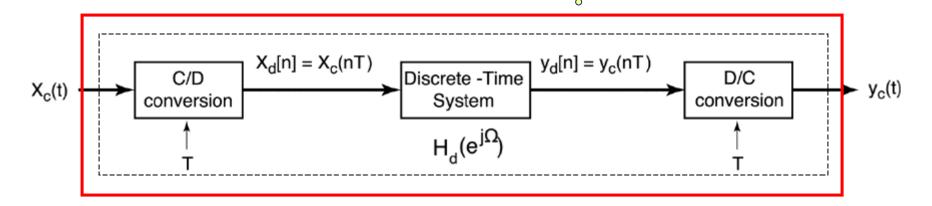
#### 比较上述两式可得!

$$Y_d(e^{j\Omega})|_{\Omega=\omega T} = Y_p(j\omega) |_{\omega=\frac{\Omega}{T}} = Y_d(e^{j\Omega})$$

## 最终通过低通滤波器之后的输出为:

$$Y_{c}(j\omega) = H_{r}(j\omega)Y_{d}(e^{j\omega T}) = \begin{cases} TY_{d}(e^{j\omega T}), & |\omega| < \omega_{s}/2 \\ 0, & otherwise \end{cases}$$





## Step3,研究整个系统

假设离散时间系统是LTI的,则有:

$$Y_d(e^{j\Omega}) = H_d(e^{j\Omega})X_d(e^{j\Omega})$$

而之前已经求出:

$$Y_{c}(j\omega) = H_{r}(j\omega)Y_{d}(e^{j\omega T})$$



$$Y_c(j\omega) = H_r(j\omega)H_d(e^{j\omega T})X_d(e^{j\omega T})$$

根据下述关系: 
$$X = \frac{\Omega}{T}$$

$$X_d\left(e^{j\Omega}\right) = X_p\left(j\left(\frac{\Omega}{T}\right)\right) = \frac{1}{T}\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty}X_c\left(j\left(\frac{\Omega}{T} - \frac{2\pi k}{T}\right)\right)$$

并利用 $\Omega=\omega T$ ,可得:

$$Y_{c}(j\omega) = H_{r}(j\omega)H_{d}(e^{j\omega T})\frac{1}{T}\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty}X_{c}\left(j\left(\omega - \frac{2\pi k}{T}\right)\right)$$

的果输入信号 $x_c(t)$ 带限于 $\pi/T$ ,则:

$$Y_{c}(j\omega) = \begin{cases} H_{d}(e^{j\omega T})X_{c}(j\omega), & |\omega| < \pi/T \\ 0, & |\omega| \ge \pi/T \end{cases}$$

HribWA 解决至如今等



因此, 此果输入是带限的, 并且采样频率高 于奈奎斯特率,则整个系统的输入与输出通 过下述关系关联起来!

式中,

$$Y_c(j\omega) = H_c(j\omega)X_c(j\omega)$$

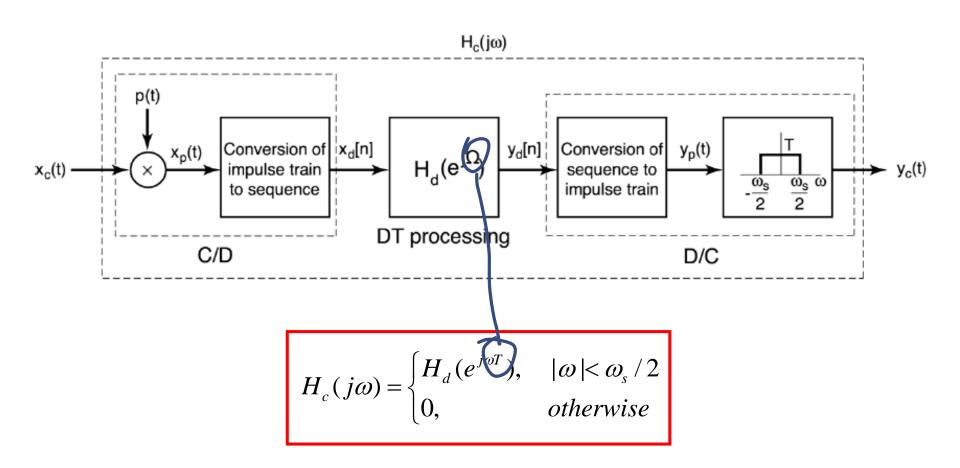
$$H_{c}(j\omega) = \begin{cases} H_{d}(e^{j\omega T}), & |\omega| < \omega_{s}/2 \\ 0, & otherwise \end{cases}$$

致连续时 间系统的频 率响应

这一结果表明,利用固定的离散时间滤波器 和可变的采样率就可以实现截止频率可调节 的连续时间滤波器。

# 连续时间信号的离散时间处理系统





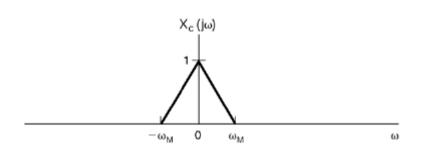
# 连续时间信号的离散时间处理系统 🕲

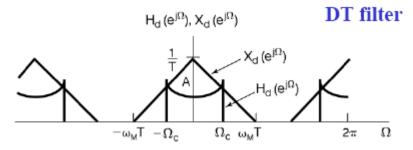


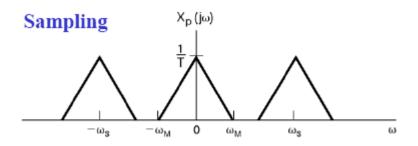
#### 几点讨论。

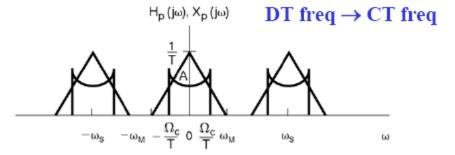
- > 在满足的下两个条件时,整个系统等效为
  - 一个连续时间LTI系统, 1)离散时间子系统是LDI的,
  - 2)输入信号必须是带限的,并且采样频率 足够高, 以使得任何混叠的分量都被离散 时间子系统所滤除。

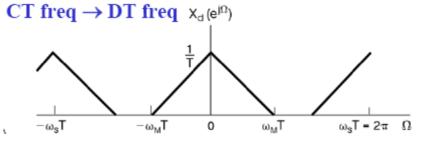


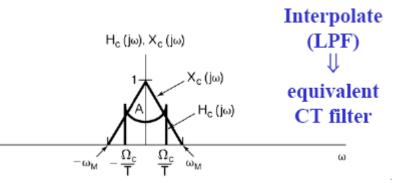






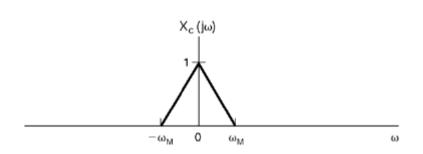


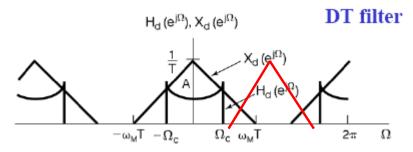


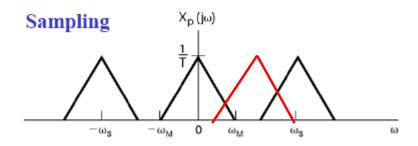


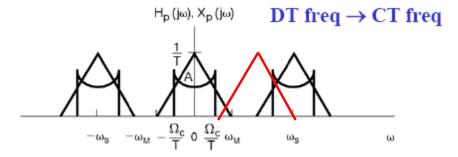
# 连续时间信号的高散时间处理系统

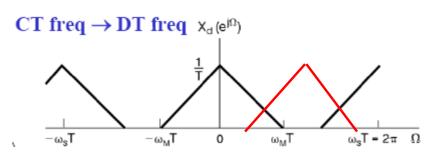


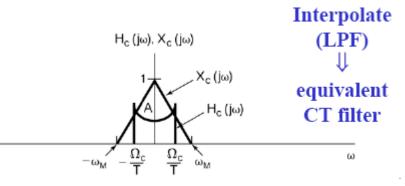












# 连续时间信号的离散时间处理系统 🕲



- > 等致的连续时间LTI系统一定是带限的. 且其频率响应既和离散时间子系统的频率 响应有关, 也和采样频率有关。
- > 为了实现一个带限的连续时间系统,可以 等价地设计一个离散时间系统,该离散时 间系统的频率响应按照的下方式确定:

$$H_d(e^{j\Omega}) = H_c(j\omega) \bigg|_{\omega = \frac{\Omega}{T}} \quad |\Omega| < \pi$$

# 向客提要



- ◆连续时间信号的离散时间处理
- ☆应用举例

# 数字微分器



$$y_{c}(t) = \frac{d}{dt} x_{c}(t) \qquad H_{c}(j\omega) = \begin{cases} j\omega, & |\omega| < \omega_{c} \\ 0, & |\omega| > \omega_{c} \end{cases}$$





# 数字微分器

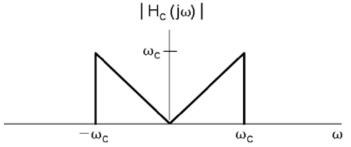


$$H_{c}(j\omega) = \begin{cases} j\omega, & |\omega| < \omega_{c} \\ 0, & |\omega| > \omega_{c} \end{cases}$$

奶果这样 $\omega_s$ =  $2\omega_c$ ,则有:

 $\omega_{c}$ 

$$H_{d}(e^{j\Omega}) = H_{c}(j\Omega/T) = j\left(\frac{\Omega}{T}\right) = j\omega_{c}\left(\frac{\Omega}{\pi}\right), \quad |\Omega| < \pi$$

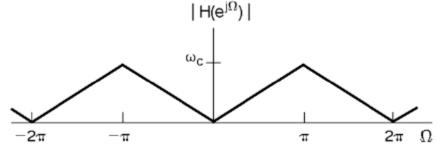


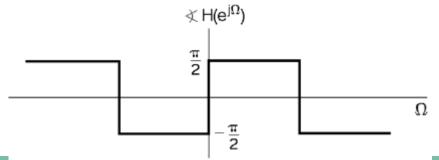
≰H<sub>c</sub> (jω)

 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 

 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 

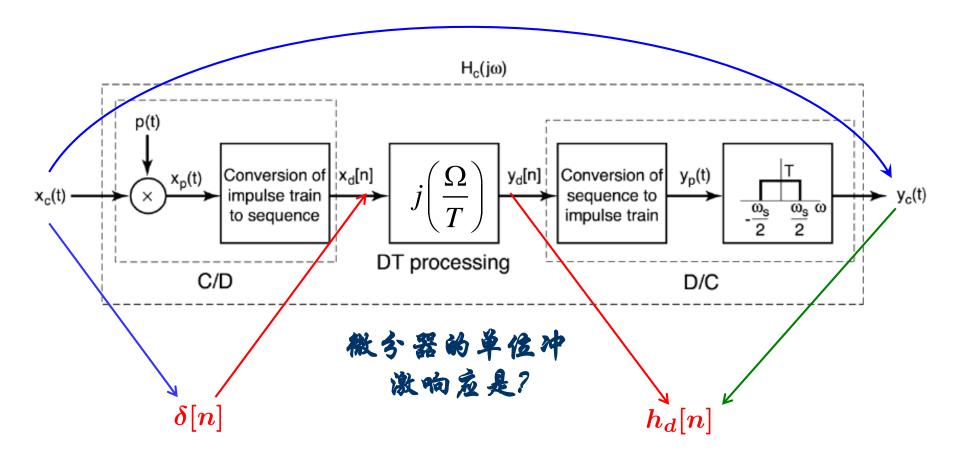






# 数字微分器单位脉冲响应的确定





# 数字微分器单位脉冲响应的确定



$$x_{c}(t) = \frac{\sin(\pi t/T)}{\pi t}, \quad y$$

$$X_{c}(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & |\omega| < \pi/T \\ 0, & otherwise \end{cases}$$

### 而连续时间系统的输出为:

$$y_c(t) = \frac{d}{dt} x_c(t) = \frac{\cos(\pi t/T)}{Tt} - \frac{\sin(\pi t/T)}{\pi t^2}$$

此时: 
$$x_d[n] = x_c(nT) = \frac{1}{T}\delta[n]$$

$$y_{d}[n] = y_{c}[nT] = \begin{cases} \frac{(-1)^{n}}{nT^{2}} & n \neq 0 \\ 0 & n = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y_{c}(t) = \frac{1}{dt} x_{c}(t) = \frac{1}{Tt} - \frac{1}{\pi t^{2}}$$

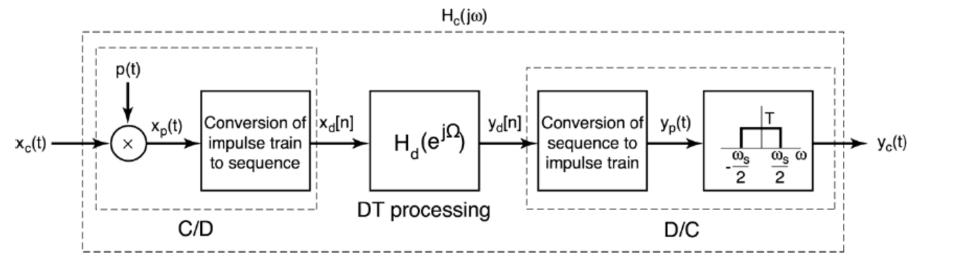
$$x_{d}[n] = x_{c}(nT) = \frac{1}{T} \delta[n]$$

$$y_{d}[n] = y_{c}[nT] = \begin{cases} \frac{(-1)^{n}}{nT^{2}} & n \neq 0 \\ 0 & n = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$h_{d}[n] = \begin{cases} \frac{(-1)^{n}}{nT} & n \neq 0 \\ 0 & n = 0 \end{cases}$$

# 非整数延时





$$y_{c}(t) = x_{c}(t - \Delta)$$

$$Y_{c}(j\omega) = e^{-j\omega\Delta} X_{c}(j\omega)$$

$$e^{-j\omega\Delta} = H_{c}(j\omega) = H_{d}\left(j\frac{\Omega}{T}\right) = e^{-j\Omega\frac{\Delta}{T}}$$

# 旅整数延时



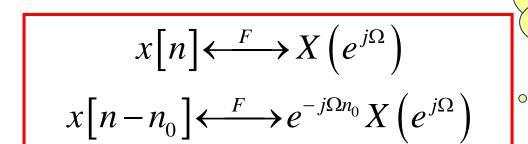
$$X_{c}(t) = \frac{\sin(\pi t/T)}{\pi t} , \qquad X_{c}(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & |\omega| < \pi/T \\ 0, & otherwise \end{cases}$$

而连续时间系统的输出为:

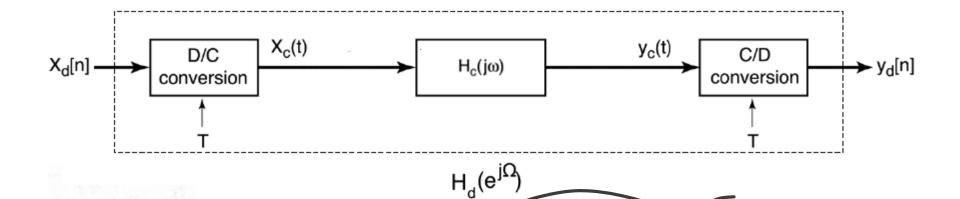
而连续时间系统的输出为: 
$$y_c(t) = x_c(t-\Delta) = \frac{\sin\left(\pi(t-\Delta)/T\right)}{\pi(t-\Delta)} \quad \text{只要为544}$$
 此时: 
$$x_d[n] = x_c(nT) = \frac{1}{T} \delta[n] \quad \text{注 } \lambda \quad \text{YdIn} = XdIn] + hdIn]$$
 而: 
$$y_d[n] = y_c[nT] = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{T}(nT-\Delta)\right)}{\pi(nT-\Delta)} \quad \text{Im} \left[n\right] = \frac{\sin\left(\pi(n-\frac{\Delta}{T})\right)}{\pi(n-\frac{\Delta}{T})}$$

# 旅整数延时





n<sub>0</sub>不是整数 时此何解释?

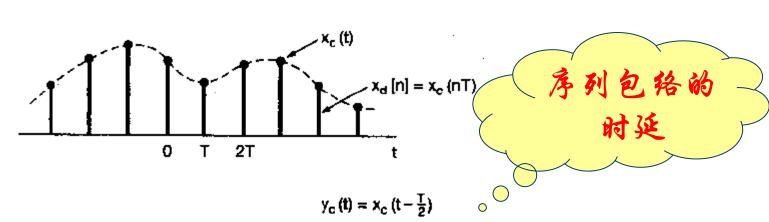


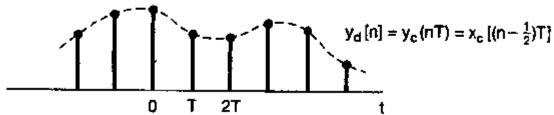
离散滤波器布质上可以视为离散时间信号的连续时间处理

# 非整数延时



$$\Delta = \frac{T}{2}$$







# 谢谢大家!