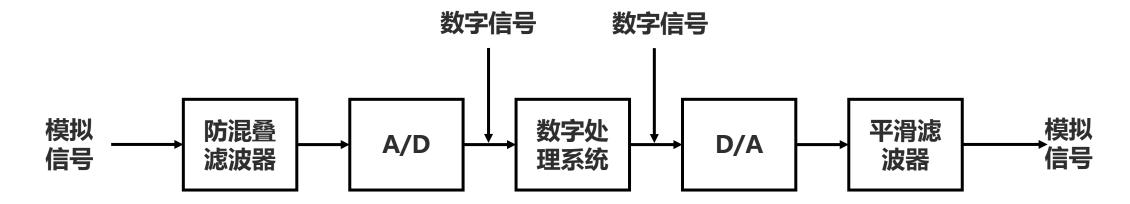
# 06 信号的采样

模拟信号和数字信号的互相转换



#### 信号处理与分析的典型过程

- 数字信号的处理 (A:Analog, D:Digital)

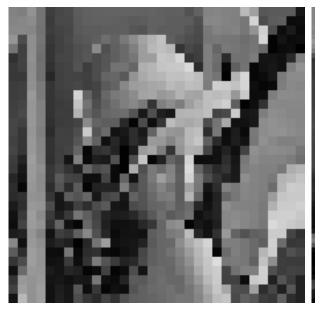


• 如何将模拟信号转化为数字信号?

• 如何将数字信号转化为模拟信号?

## 如何进行信号采样

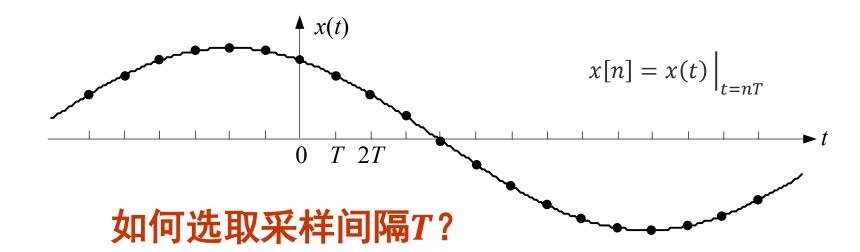
■图片信号





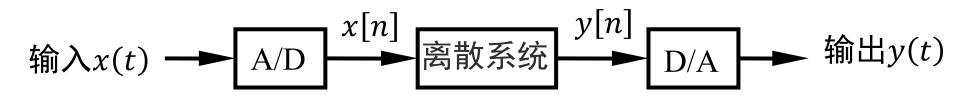


• 时序信号



#### 为什么进行信号采样

- •(1) 信号稳定性好: 数据用二进制表示, 受外界影响小。
- •(2) 信号可靠性高: 存储无损耗, 传输抗干扰。
- •(3) 信号处理简便: 信号压缩, 信号编码, 信号加密等
- •(4) 系统精度高:可通过增加字长提高系统的精度。
- •(5) 系统灵活性强: 改变系统的系数使系统完成不同功能。

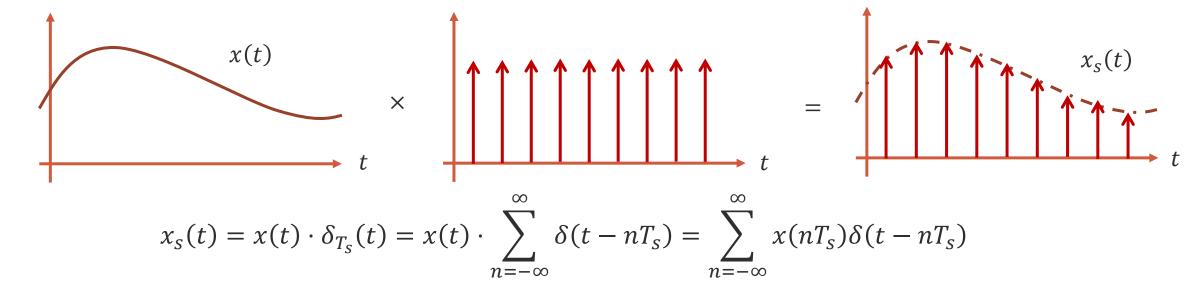


用数字方式处理模拟信号

• 信号x(t)使用脉冲序列

$$\delta_{T_S}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT_S)$$

采样得到 $x_s(t)$ 



 $\delta_{T_S}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT_S)$ 

- 已知

$$x_s(t) = x(t) \cdot \delta_{T_s}(t)$$

• 设

$$\mathcal{F}[x(t)] = X(j\omega)$$

- 则

$$\mathcal{F}\big[\delta_{T_s}(t)\big] = ?$$

周期信号的傅里叶变换

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X_n e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

$$\mathcal{F}[x(t)] = \mathcal{F} \left| \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X_n e^{jn\omega_0 t} \right| = 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X_n \delta(\omega - n\omega_0)$$

- 已知

$$\delta_{T_S}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT_S)$$

求解 $\mathcal{F}[\delta_{T_s}(t)]$ 

$$\omega_{s} = \frac{2\pi}{T_{s}}$$

• 针对周期信号首先计算傅里叶级数

$$X_n = \frac{1}{T_s} \int_{-T_s/2}^{T_s/2} \delta_{T_s}(t) e^{-jn\omega_s t} dt = \frac{1}{T_s} \int_{-T_s/2}^{T_s/2} \delta(t) e^{-jn\omega_s t} dt = \frac{1}{T_s}$$

傅里叶变换为

$$\mathcal{F}[\delta_{T_S}(t)] = 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X_n \delta(\omega - n\omega_S) = \omega_S \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - n\omega_S)$$

$$\delta_{T_S}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT_S)$$

• 已知 $x_s(t) = x(t) \cdot \delta_{T_s}(t)$ , 设 $\mathcal{F}[x(t)] = X(j\omega)$ , 且

$$\mathcal{F}[\delta_{T_S}(t)] = \omega_S \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - n\omega_S)$$

周期信号的傅里叶变换

• 由频域卷积特性

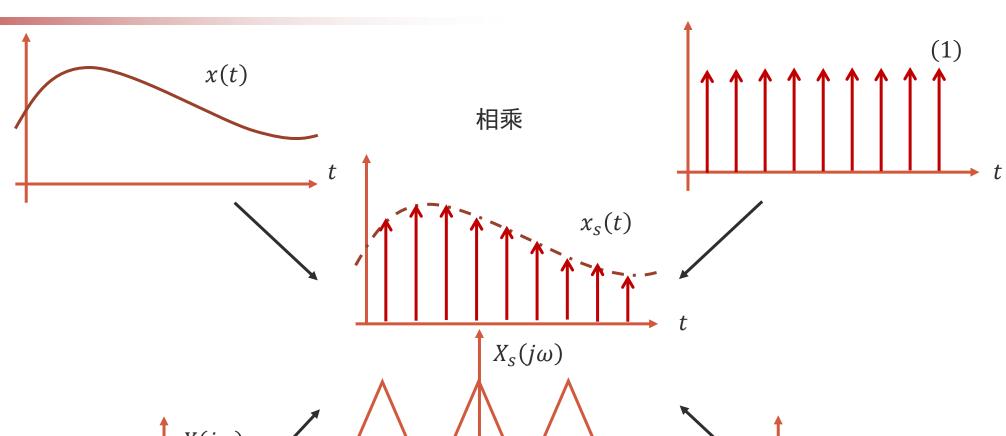
$$\omega_{S} = \frac{2\pi}{T_{S}}$$

$$\mathcal{F}[x_s(t)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ X(j\omega) * \mathcal{F}[\delta_{T_s}(t)] \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ X(j\omega) * \omega_s \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - n\omega_s) \right]$$

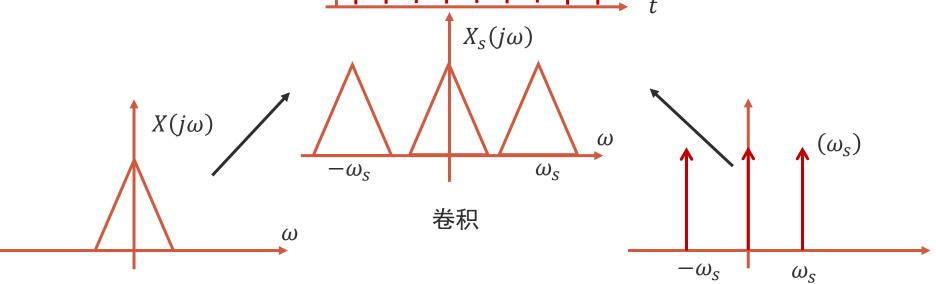
$$=\frac{1}{T_s}\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}X(j(\omega-n\omega_s))$$

• 时域对信号做**离散化**,频域表现为原始时域信号频谱 $X(j\omega)$ 的**周期延拓(重复)**,时域的离散化导致了频域的周期性

- 时域



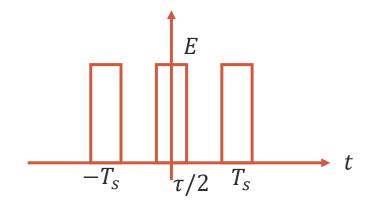
- 频域



采样信号为周期矩形信号p(t),求采样后信号的频谱

• 根据 $x_s(t) = x(t) \cdot p(t)$ ,且p(t)的傅里叶级数为

$$P_n = \frac{1}{T_s} \int_{-T_s/2}^{T_s/2} p(t)e^{-jn\omega_s t} dt = \frac{E\tau}{T_s} Sa\left(\frac{n\omega_s \tau}{2}\right)$$

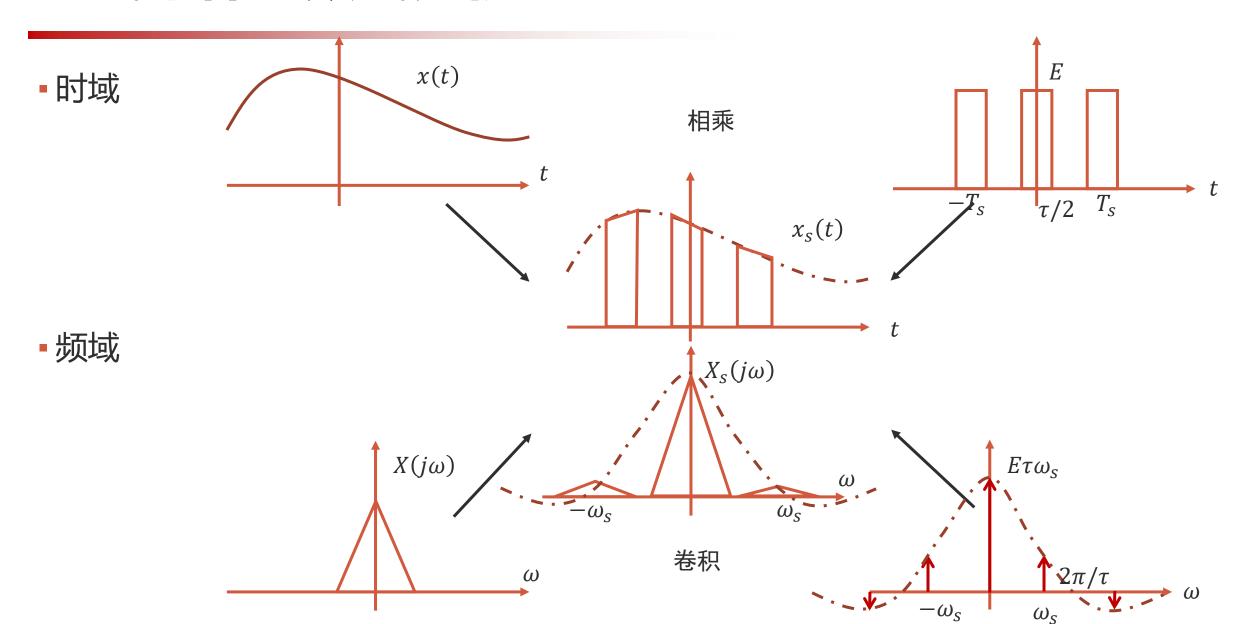


因此

$$\mathcal{F}[p(t)] = 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} P_n \delta(\omega - n\omega_s)$$

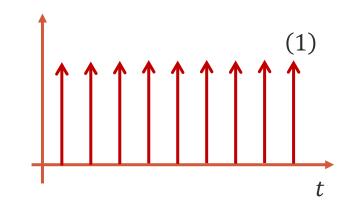
- 所以

$$\mathcal{F}[x_s(t)] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} P_n X(j(\omega - n\omega_s))$$



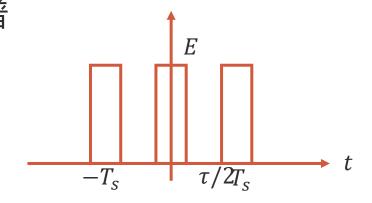
【理想采样】采样信号为周期冲激信号 $\delta_{T_c}(t)$ ,采样后信号的频谱

$$\mathcal{F}[x_s(t)] = \frac{1}{T_s} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X(j(\omega - n\omega_s))$$



• 采样信号为足够窄的周期<mark>矩形信号p(t),采样后信号的频谱</mark>

$$\mathcal{F}[x_s(t)] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} P_n X(j(\omega - n\omega_s))$$



#### 信号的频域采样

- 频域信号X(jω)使用频域脉冲序列

$$\delta_{\omega_S}(\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - n\omega_S)$$

采样得到 $X_s(j\omega)$ , 因此

$$X_{s}(j\omega) = X(j\omega) \cdot \delta_{\omega_{s}}(\omega)$$

• 设 $\mathcal{F}^{-1}[X(j\omega)] = x(t), \quad \mathcal{F}^{-1}[X_S(j\omega)] = x_S(t),$ 由于

$$\mathcal{F}[\delta_{T_S}(t)] = \omega_S \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - n\omega_S) = \omega_S \delta_{\omega_S}(\omega)$$

所以
$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}[\delta_{\omega_S}(\omega)] = \frac{1}{\omega_S}\delta_{T_S}(t)$$

• 设

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}[X(j\omega)] = x(t)$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}[X_S(j\omega)] = x_S(t),$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}[\delta_{\omega_S}(\omega)] = \frac{1}{\omega_S} \delta_{T_S}(t)$$

• 由卷积定理

$$x_s(t) = x(t) * \mathcal{F}^{-1} [\delta_{\omega_s}(\omega)]$$

$$= x(t) * \left[ \frac{1}{\omega_s} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT_s) \right]$$

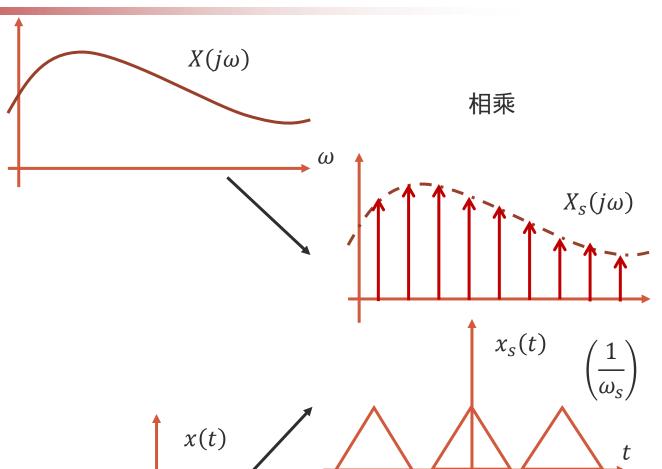
$$=\frac{1}{\omega_S}\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}x(t-nT_S)$$

频域的**离散化**对应时域信号的**周期延拓** 

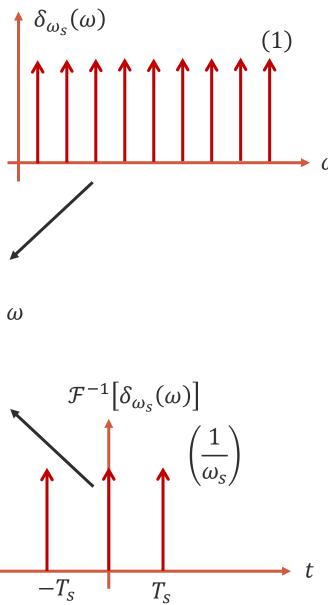
## 信号的频域采样

- 频域

- 时域

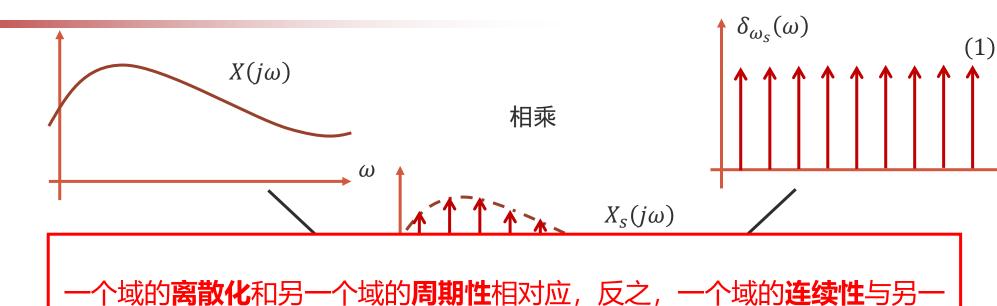


卷积



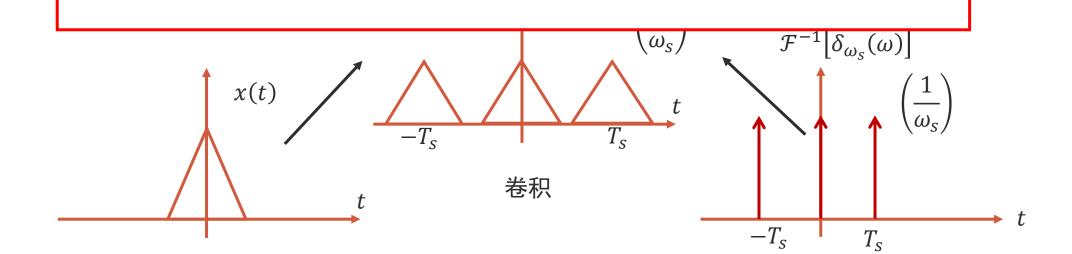
#### 信号的频域采样





个域的非周期性相对应

• 时域



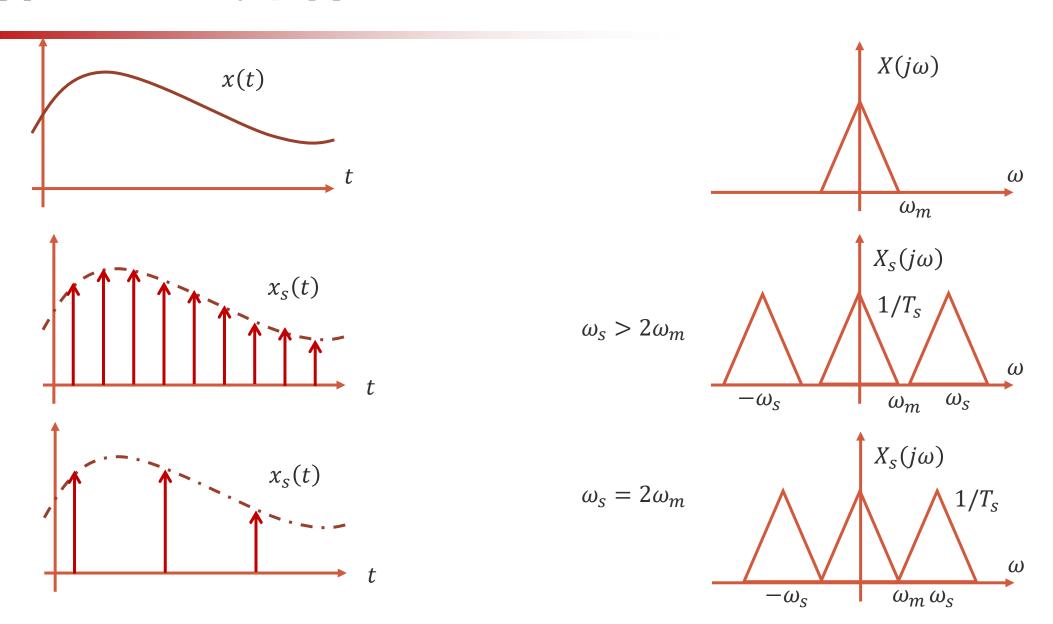
#### 时域采样定理

• 采样定理:若连续信号x(t)是一个频带受限信号(若 $|\omega| > \omega_m$ 则 $X(j\omega) = 0$ , $\omega_m = 2\pi f_m$ ), x(t) 的等间隔样本值 $x_s(t)$ ,用 $x_s(t)$ 唯一表示x(t)的条件是

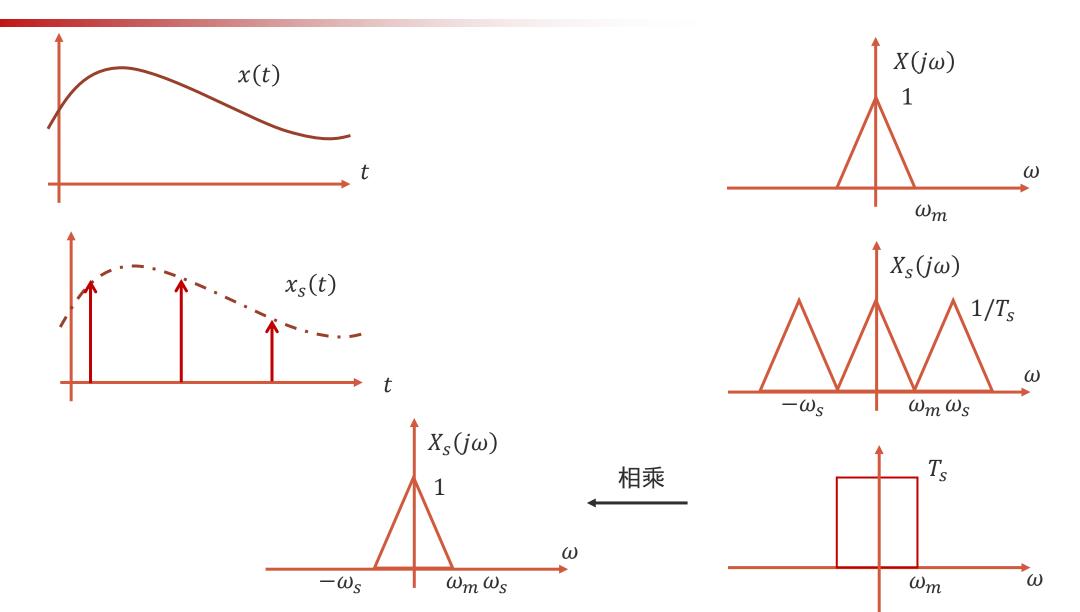
$$T_s < \frac{1}{2f_m}, \qquad \mathbb{P}\omega_s > 2\omega_m$$

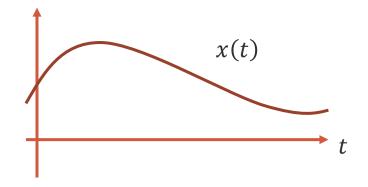
 $f_s = 2f_m$  为最小采样频率,称为Nyquist Rate.

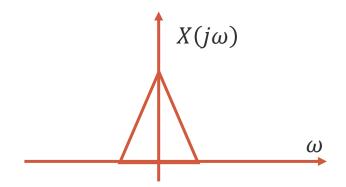
- 条件
  - 等间隔采样, 频带受限信号
  - 唯一恢复条件(采样频率)
  - •恢复方法(低通滤波器)

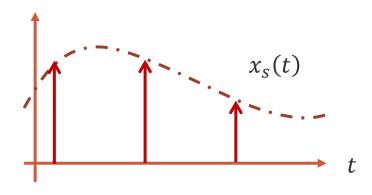


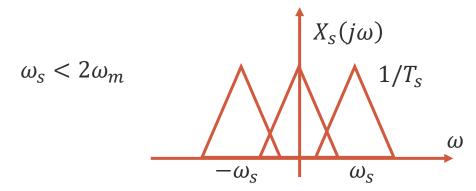
## 信号时域采样的恢复











产生混叠 (aliasing)

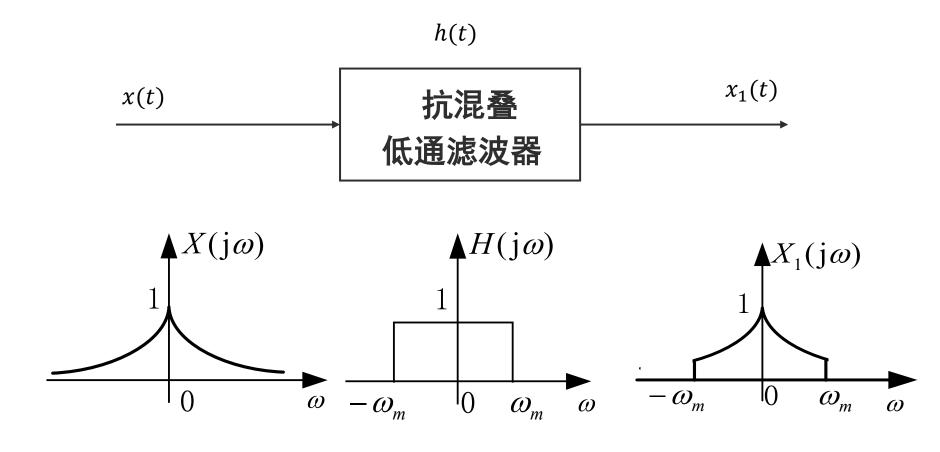
已知实信号x(t)的最高频率为 $f_m(Hz)$ ,试计算对各信号x(2t),x(t)\*x(2t),x(t)\*x(2t)采样不混叠的最小采样频率。

- 对信号x(2t)采样时,最小采样频率为 $4f_m(Hz)$
- 对x(t) \* x(2t)采样时,最小采样频率为2 $f_m(Hz)$
- 对 $x(t) \cdot x(2t)$ 采样时,最小采样频率为6 $f_m(Hz)$

时域相乘相当于频域卷积,所以带宽为 $\omega 1 + \omega 2$ 时域卷积相当于频域相乘,所以带宽为 $\min (\omega 1, \omega 2)$ 

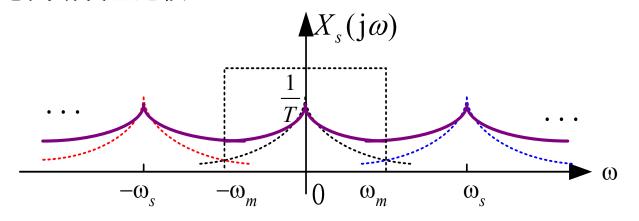
#### 采样定理的实际应用

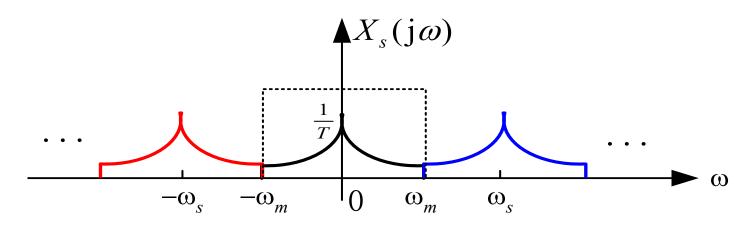
• 许多实际工程信号不满足带限条件

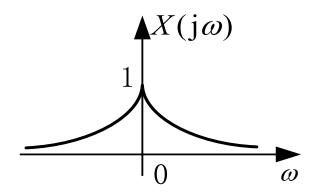


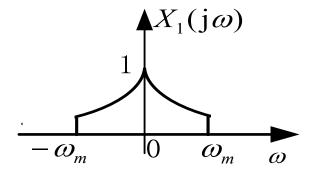
## 采样定理的实际应用

- 混叠误差与截断误差比较



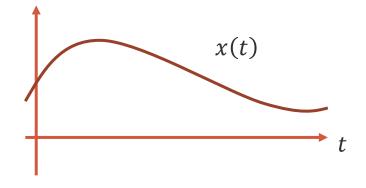


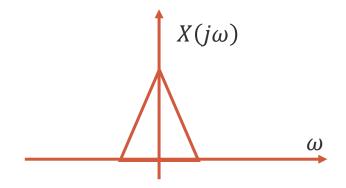


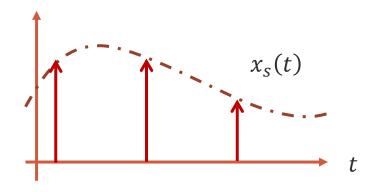


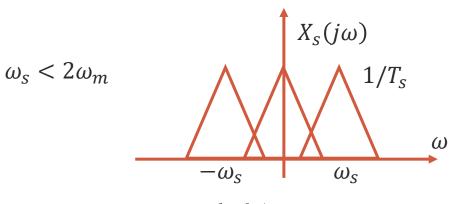
为避免频谱混叠,通常把采样频率设为 $\omega_s = (3 \sim 4)\omega_m$ 或更高

• 不满足采样定理条件时,信号重构时可能会干扰原始频谱



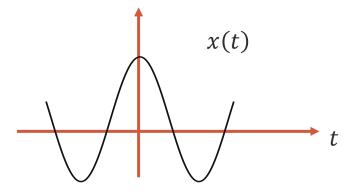


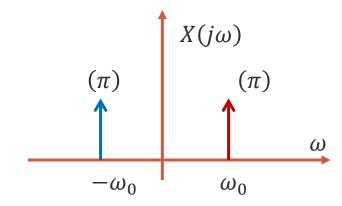




产生混叠 (aliasing)

• 设 $x(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t)$ 





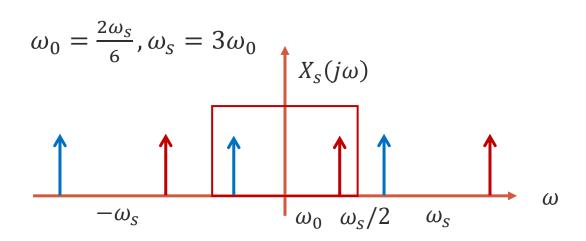
• 固定 $\omega_s$ , 考察不同 $\omega_0$ 与 $\omega_s$ 的关系时的情况

$$\omega_0 = \frac{\omega_s}{6}, \omega_s = 6\omega_0$$

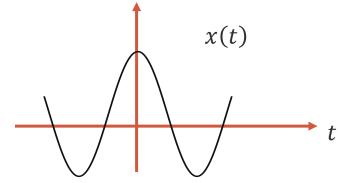
$$X_s(j\omega)$$

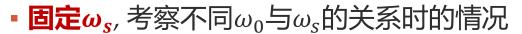
$$-\omega_s$$

$$\omega_0 \quad \omega_s/2 \quad \omega_s$$

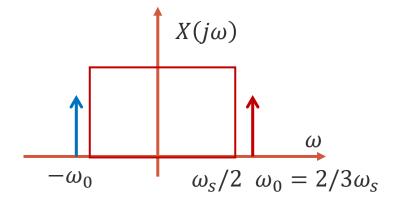


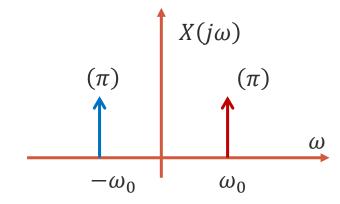
• 设 $x(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t)$ 

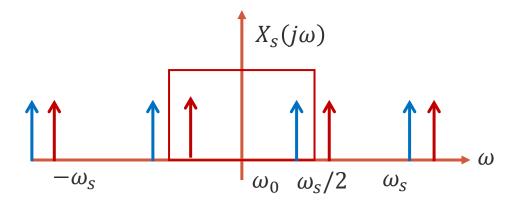




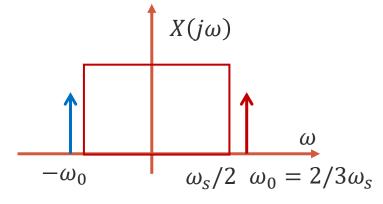
• 
$$\omega_0 = \frac{4\omega_S}{6}$$
,  $\omega_S = 1.5\omega_0$  (发生混叠)

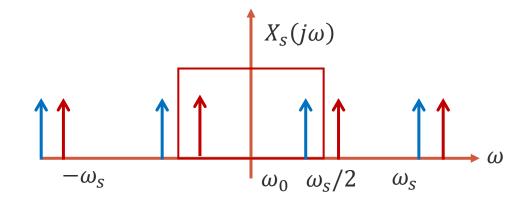






- 设 $x(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t)$ , 固定 $\omega_s$ , 考察不同 $\omega_0$ 与 $\omega_s$ 的关系时的情况
  - $\omega_0 = \frac{4\omega_s}{6}$ ,  $\omega_s = 1.5\omega_0$  (发生混叠)

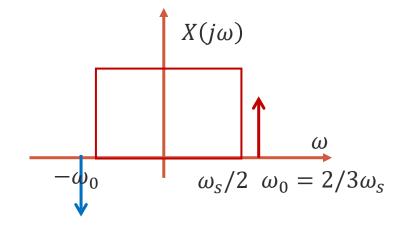


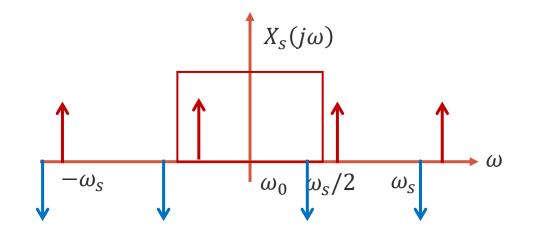


- 原始频率 $\omega_0$ 被混叠为低频率 $\omega_s \omega_0$ 
  - 当 $\frac{\omega_s}{2}$  <  $\omega_0$  <  $\omega_s$ 时,随 $\omega_0$ 相对 $\omega_s$ 的增加,输出频率 $\omega_s \omega_0$ 会减小
  - $\omega_s = \omega_0$ 时,重建后的信号为常数(每个周期只采样一次)

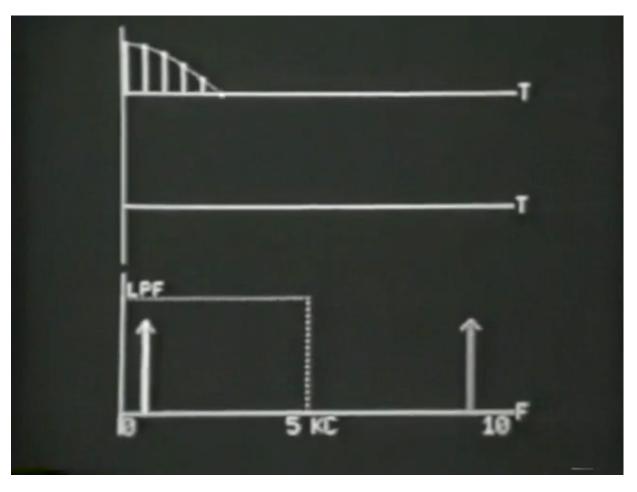
•  $\partial x(t) = \sin(\omega_0 t)$ , 固定 $\omega_s$ , 考察不同 $\omega_0$ 与 $\omega_s$ 的关系时的情况

• 
$$\omega_0 = \frac{4\omega_s}{6}$$
,  $\omega_s = 1.5\omega_0$  (发生混叠)





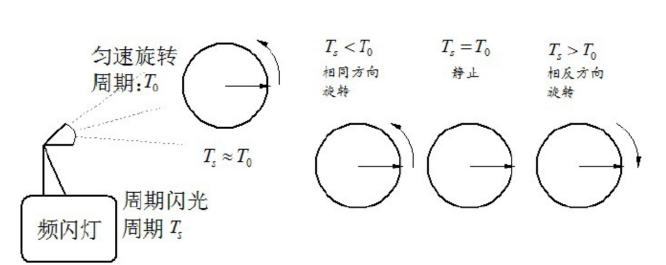
■ 产生相位倒置 (phase reversal)

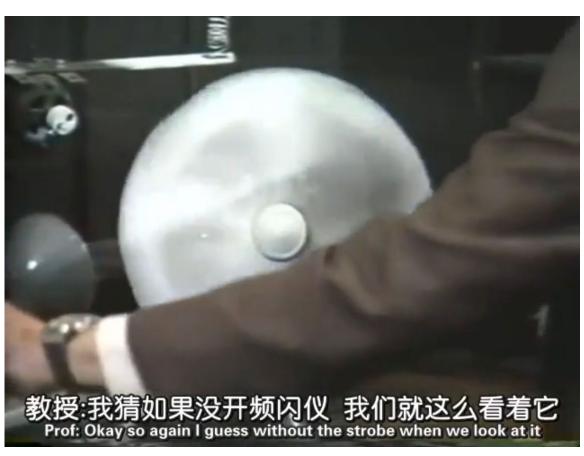




#### 欠采样示例

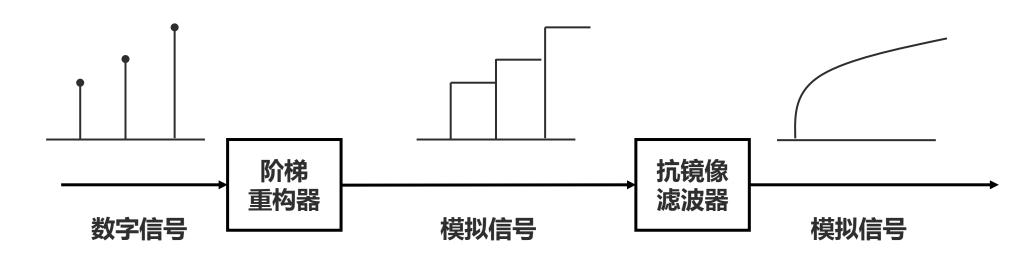
• 频率混叠对低频的影响,原本是高频信号,采样后会变成低频序列,干扰原始信号的低频频谱





#### 从数字信号到模拟信号

• D/A的工作流程



保持信号,使当前时刻的样本值 保持到下一个时刻,使信号更加 光滑(滤除高频部分) 再次通过低通滤波器,进一步滤 除高频分量