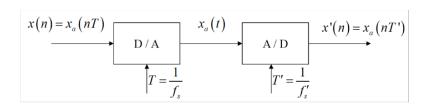
仅供个人复习参考

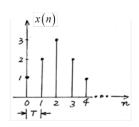
## > 第七章 多抽样率数字信号处理

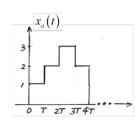
#### 7.1 概述

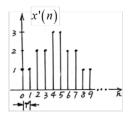
模拟域方法



例:







抽样率提升2倍

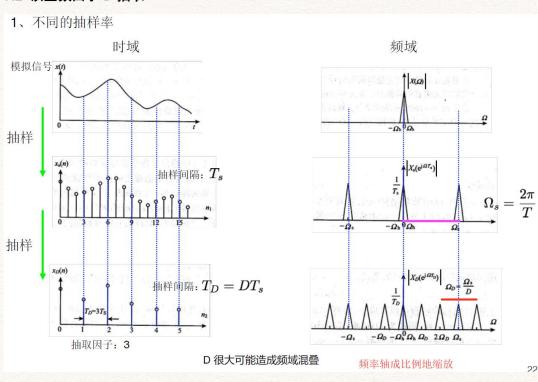
优点:可以实现抽样率的任意转换 缺点:信号重构误差、量化噪声

#### 数字域方法

在数字域内改变信号x(n)的抽样率

抽取——抽样率由高变低 内插——抽样率由低变高

#### 7.2 以整数因子 D 抽取



#### 2、抽样率转换

## 仅供个人复习参考

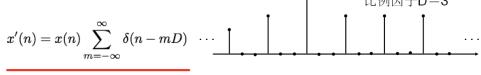
$$x_{a}(nT_{x}) \qquad y_{D}(nT_{y}) = x_{a}(nDT_{x})$$

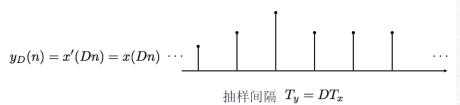
$$x(n) \qquad y_{D}(n) = x(nD)$$

# 3、抽取过程和数学表达 每D个抽样,保留第1个,丢弃后D-1个。

分两步进行:







## 4、抽取前后的频谱

$$Y_{D}(e^{j\omega_{y}}) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} y_{D}(m) e^{-j\omega_{y}m} = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x'(Dm) e^{-j\omega_{y}m}$$

$$y_{D}(m) = x'(Dm)$$

$$= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ x(Dm) \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(Dm - kD) \right] e^{-j\omega_{y}m}$$

$$x'(Dm) = x(Dm) \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(Dm - kD)$$

$$\frac{\diamondsuit l = Dm}{l} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ x(l) \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(l - kD) \right] e^{-\frac{i\omega_{y}}{l}}$$

$$= \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ x(l) \frac{1}{D} \sum_{i=0}^{D-1} e^{i\frac{2\pi i}{D}} \right] e^{-\frac{i\omega_{y}}{l}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{D} \sum_{i=-0}^{D-1} \left[ \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} x(l) e^{-j\frac{\omega_{y}-2\pi i}{D}-l} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{D} \sum_{i=-0}^{D-1} X(e^{i\omega_{y}-2\pi i})$$

$$= \frac{1}{D} \sum_{i=0}^{D-1} X(e^{i(\omega_{x}-\frac{2\pi i}{D})})$$

$$\omega_{y} = D\omega_{x}$$

$$W_{D}(m) = x'(Dm)$$

$$x'(Dm) = x(Dm) \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(Dm - kD)$$

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(l-kD) = \frac{1}{D} \sum_{i=0}^{D-1} e^{i\frac{2\pi i}{D}}$$

$$(P14)$$

$$X(e^{i\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) e^{-jn\omega}$$

按整数因子D抽取之后的信号频谱是多个原频谱的平移相加 🎸



4、抽取前后的频谱

根据  $z_y = e^{j\omega_y}$  和  $z_x = e^{j\omega_x}$  可得

$$Y_{D}(z_{y}) = \frac{1}{D} \sum_{i=0}^{D-1} X(z_{y}^{\frac{1}{D}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{jD^{i}}}) = \frac{1}{D} \sum_{i=0}^{D-1} X(z_{x} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{jD^{i}}}) = \frac{1}{D} \sum_{i=0}^{D-1} X(\underline{z_{x}} W_{D}^{i})$$

 $W_D = e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}}$  为旋转因子



 $Y_D(z_y)$  由  $X(z_x)$  旋转组合得到。

#### 5、抽取的频域效应

$$Y_D(e^{\mathrm{j}\omega_y}) = \frac{1}{D} \sum_{i=0}^{D-1} X(e^{\mathrm{j}(\omega_x - \frac{2\pi}{D}i)})$$

频率轴 $\omega_x$ 上

重复 D 次

幅度减少到 1/D 👯



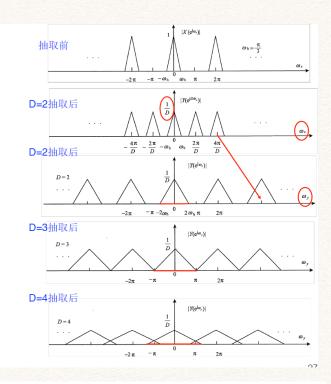
频率轴  $\omega_v$ 上

$$\omega_v = D\omega_x$$
 (7.4)

频率扩展 D倍

相邻周期间距减小,

可能混叠

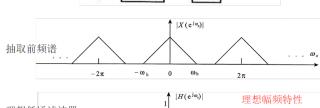


#### 给定信号带宽 $[-\omega_h, \omega_h]$

保证不引入混叠的

最大抽取因子  $D_{\max} = \lfloor \pi/\omega_h \rfloor$ 



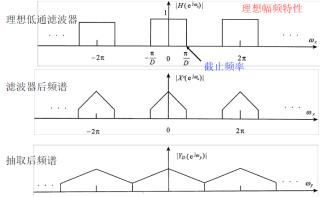


#### 给定抽取因子D,

为抽取后不产生混叠,

原信号带宽须限制在 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{D}, \frac{\pi}{D}\right]$ 





### 为避免产生混叠,

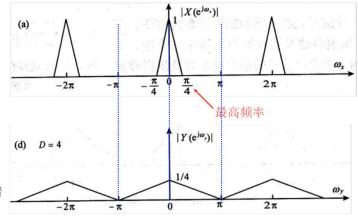
抽取前应先做 抗混叠滤波。

#### (1) 求信号的最大抽取因子 及抽取后信号的频谱

最大抽取因子:

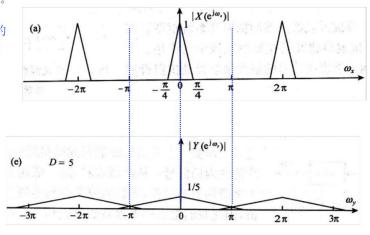
$$D_{\max} = \left\lfloor \frac{\pi}{\omega_h} \right\rfloor = 4$$

用最大因子抽取后信号的频谱



例7.1 信号x(n) 的频谱如图。

(2) 若对x(n) 进行D = 5 的 抽取。求抽取后信号y(n)的 频谱。

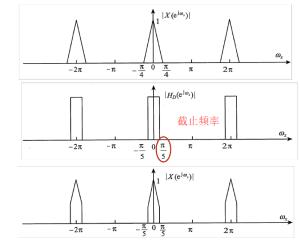


混叠

例7.1 信号x(n) 的频谱如图。

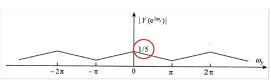
#### 要进行D=5的抽取。

为使信号y(n) 无混叠, 求抗混叠滤波器的 截止频率。



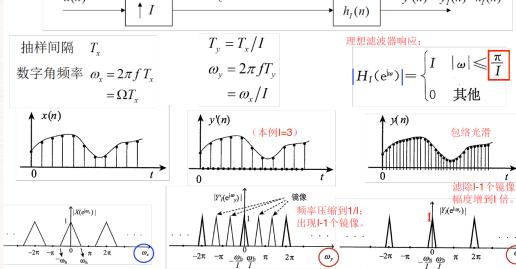
先抗混叠滤波

再抽取



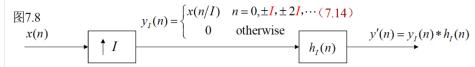
#### 7.3 以整数因子 I 内插

## 仅供个人复习参考



内插—— 提高抽样频率 (上采样,升采样)

每个样点后插入I-1个零值点,再通过低通滤波来平滑



频域关系:

$$Y_{I}(e^{j\omega_{y}}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} y(nT_{y})e^{-jn\omega_{y}} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(nT_{x}/I)e^{-jn\omega_{y}}$$

$$\frac{(m=n/I)}{m} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x(mT_{x})e^{-jmI\omega_{y}}$$

$$= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x(mT_{x})e^{-jm\omega_{x}} = X(e^{j\omega_{x}}) = X(e^{j\omega_{y}I})$$

频带压缩了I 倍,周期变为 2π/I 原主值区间上,现在有I 个谱瓣 (不同于周期延拓,不会混叠)

$$\omega_x = \omega_y I$$

复频域关系:

$$\begin{aligned} Y_I(z) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} y_I(n) z^{-n} = \sum_{n=ml} y_I(n) z^{-n} \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty} x \left(\frac{n}{I}\right) z^{-n} = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x(m) z^{-ml} = X(z^I) \end{aligned}$$

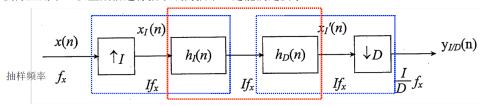
低通滤波

频域: 只保留一个谱瓣

时域:包络平滑

### 7.4 以有理因子 I/D 转换抽样频率

实际应用中, 以整数倍进行抽取或内插不一定能满足要求。



将抽样率变为I/D倍

I 和D 为互质的整数

先插值, 再抽取。若先抽取, 会丢失数据, 产生混叠

位意:一定要先插值、滤波 再抽取

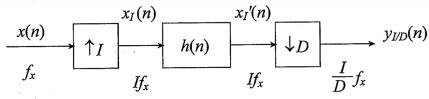
两个低通滤波器级联,工作频率相同

合成一个低通滤波器h(n)

应逼近的理想频率响应  $\left| H\left(e^{\mathrm{j}\omega}\right) \right| = \begin{cases} I, & |\omega| \leq \min\left(\frac{\pi}{I}, \frac{\pi}{D}\right) \\ 0, & 其他 \end{cases}$ 







$$(7.11)$$

$$Y_{I/D}\left(e^{j\omega_{y}}\right) = \frac{1}{D} \sum_{i=0}^{D-1} X_{I}'\left(e^{j\frac{\omega_{y}-2\pi i}{D}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{D} \sum_{i=0}^{D-1} H\left(e^{j\frac{\omega_{y}-2\pi i}{D}}\right) X_{I}\left(e^{j\frac{\omega_{y}-2\pi i}{D}}\right)$$

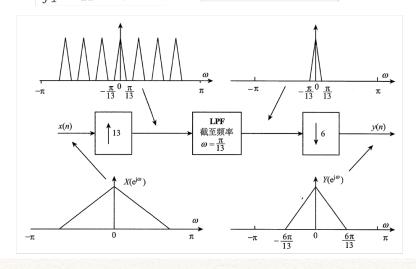
$$= \frac{1}{D} \sum_{i=0}^{D-1} H\left(e^{j\frac{\omega_{y}-2\pi i}{D}}\right) X\left(e^{j\frac{\omega_{y}I-2\pi i}{D}}\right)$$

$$(7.15)$$

例 7.2 设信号 x(n)的抽样频率为  $f_x=12$ kHz,分别按如下两种情况对其进行抽样 率转换:(1)抽样频率转换为  $f_y$ =26kHz;(2)抽样频率转换为  $f_y$ =10kHz。

$$\frac{f_y}{f_x} = \frac{26}{12} = \frac{13}{6} = \frac{I}{D}$$

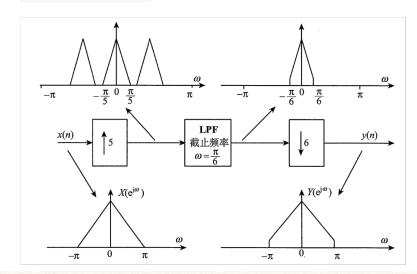
解: (1) 
$$\frac{f_y}{f_x} = \frac{26}{12} = \frac{13}{6} = \frac{I}{D}$$
  $\min(\frac{\pi}{I}, \frac{\pi}{D}) = \frac{\pi}{I} = \frac{\pi}{13}$ 



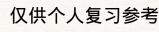
例 7.2 设信号 x(n)的抽样频率为  $f_x=12$ kHz,分别按如下两种情况对其进行抽样 率转换:(1)抽样频率转换为  $f_y$ =26kHz;(2)抽样频率转换为  $f_y$ =10kHz。

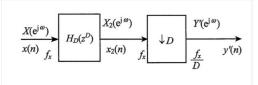
解: (2) 
$$\frac{f_y}{f_x} = \frac{10}{12} = \frac{5}{6} = \frac{I}{D}$$

$$\min\left(\frac{\pi}{I}, \frac{\pi}{D}\right) = \frac{\pi}{D} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

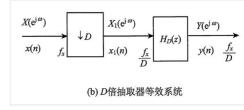


### 7.5 多抽样率系统的高效实现





(a) D倍抽取器系统



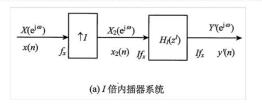
$$X_2(\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{j}\omega})=H_D(\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{j}\omega D})X(\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{j}\omega})$$

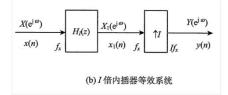
$$\begin{split} Y'(\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega}) &= \frac{1}{D} \sum_{i=0}^{D-1} X_2(\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\frac{\omega-2\pi i}{D}}) = \frac{1}{D} \sum_{i=0}^{D-1} H_D(\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}(\omega-2\pi i)}) X(\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\frac{\omega-2\pi i}{D}}) \\ &= \frac{1}{D} \sum_{i=0}^{D-1} H_D(\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega}) X(\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\frac{\omega-2\pi i}{D}}) \\ &= H_D(\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega}) \frac{1}{D} \sum_{i=0}^{D-1} X(\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\frac{\omega-2\pi i}{D}}) \\ &= H_D(\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega}) X_1(\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega}) = Y(\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega}) \end{split}$$

$$X_1(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{D} \sum_{i=0}^{D-1} X(e^{j\omega - 2\pi i})$$

$$Y(\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{j}\omega})=H_D(\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{j}\omega})X_1(\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{j}\omega})$$







$$Y(\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{j}\omega}) = X_1(\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{j}\omega I}) = X(\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{j}\omega I})H_I(\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{j}\omega I})$$
  $X_2(\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{j}\omega}) = X(\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{j}\omega I})$ 

