第二章 软件无线电理论基础

- 1. 信号采样理论
- 1.1 Nyquist 采样理论

设有频率带限信号 $x_a(t)$,其最高频率为 f_H ,如果以采样频率 $f_s > 2f_H$ 对 $x_a(t)$ 进行采样,得到时间离散的采样信号 $x(n) = x_a(nT_s)$ (其中 $T_s = 1/f_s$ 为采样周期),则原信号 $x_a(t)$ 可被x(n)完全恢复。

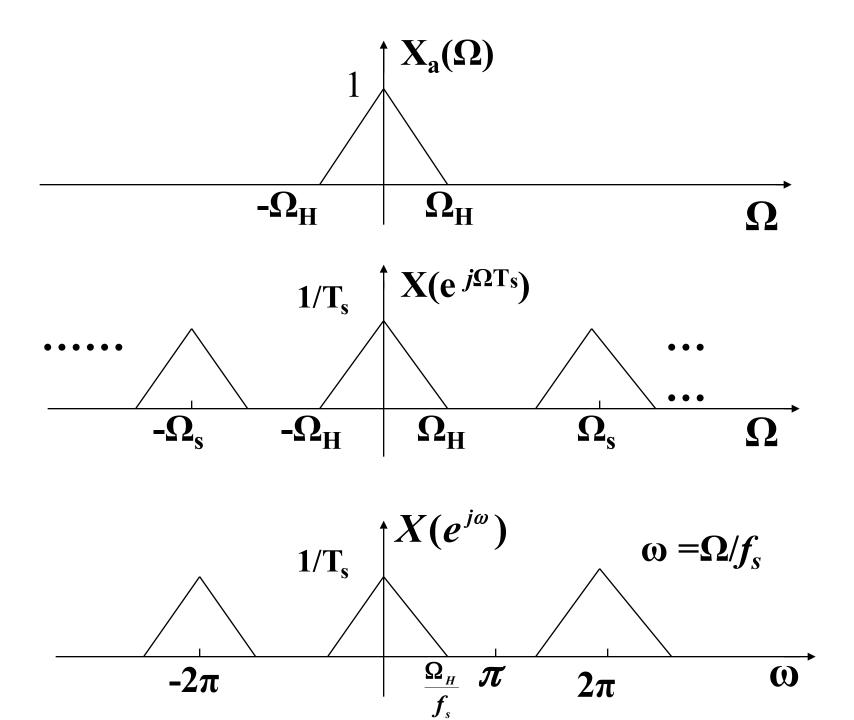
$$x_a(t) \Leftrightarrow X_a(j\Omega),$$

设
$$x_a(t) \Leftrightarrow X_a(j\Omega), \quad \Omega = 2\pi f, \quad \Omega_H = 2\pi f_H$$

$$x(n) \Leftrightarrow X(e^{j\omega})\Big|_{\omega=\Omega T_s} = X(e^{j\Omega T_s})$$

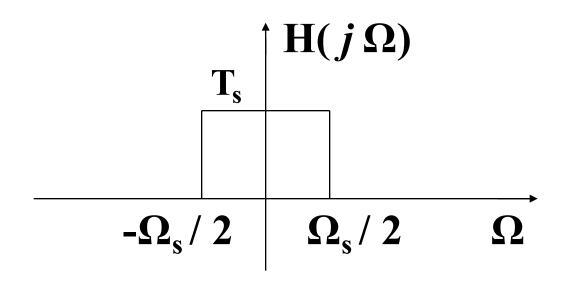
$$X\left(e^{j\Omega T_{s}}\right) = \frac{1}{T_{s}} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_{a} \left(j\Omega - jk\Omega_{s}\right), \qquad \Omega_{s} = 2\pi f_{s}$$

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{T_s} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_a \left(j \frac{\omega}{T_s} - j \frac{2\pi k}{T_s} \right), \qquad \omega = \Omega T_s = \Omega / f_s$$



如果将抽样信号通过一个低通滤波器:

$$h(t) = Sa(\Omega_s t/2) = Sa(\pi t/T_s)$$



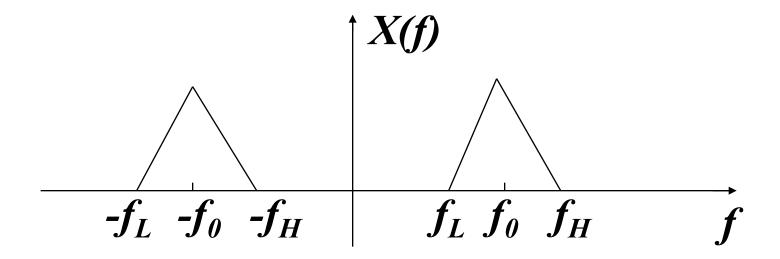
则信号可不失真恢复:

$$x(t) = x_s(t) \otimes h(t)$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(n) Sa(\frac{\pi}{T_s}(t - nT_s))$$

1.2 带通信号采样定理

设频率带限信号x(t), 其频带限制在 (f_L, f_H) ,



带宽 $B=f_H-f_L$

 $f_{\theta} = (f_H + f_L) / 2$, $f_H = f_{\theta} + B/2$, $f_L = f_{\theta} - B/2$

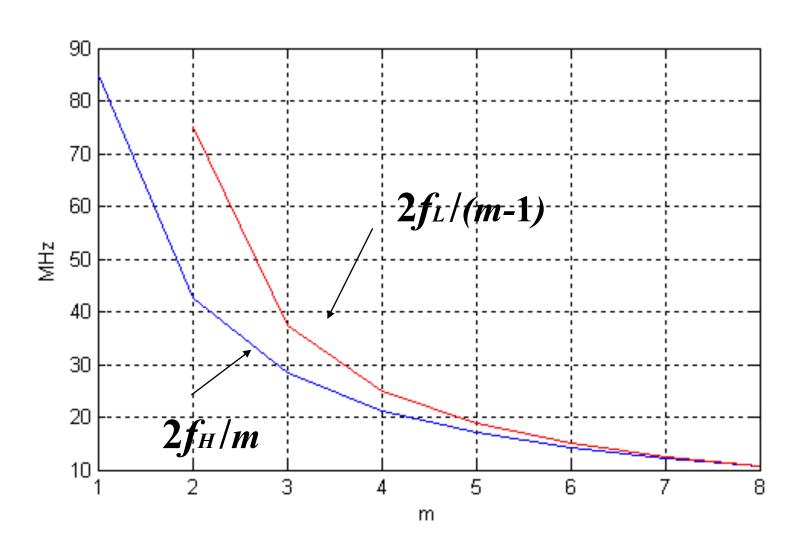
根据采样值不失真地重建信号的充要条件是采样频率满足:

$$\frac{2f_H}{m} \le f_s \le \frac{2f_L}{m-1} \quad \text{Result} \quad \frac{2f_0 + B}{m} \le f_s \le \frac{2f_0 - B}{m-1}$$

其中
$$m = 1, ..., m_{max}, m_{max} = [f_H/B]$$

所以带通信号采样频率的取值范由 m_{max} 个互不重合的区间 S_m =[$2f_H/m$, $2f_L/(m-1)$]组成。

$$B = 5MHz$$
, $f_0 = 40MHz$

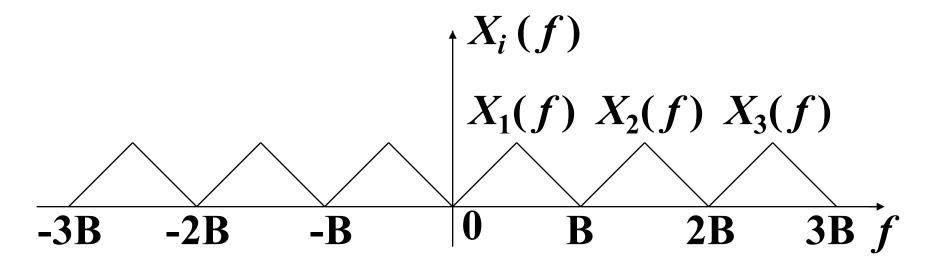


☆一种常见的采样频率取值为:

$$f_s = \frac{4f_0}{2n-1}$$

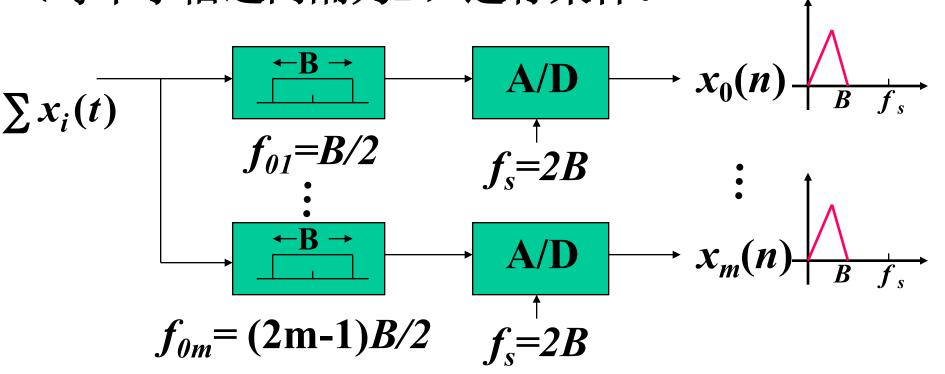
n 取能满足f≤2B 的最大正整数.

☆当 f_H =mB时,有 f_L =(m-1)B, f_0 =(2m-1)B/2

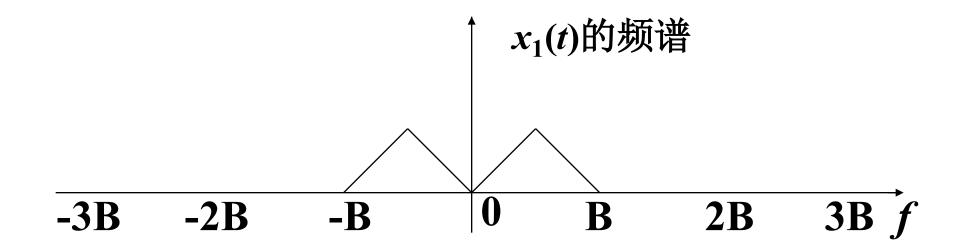


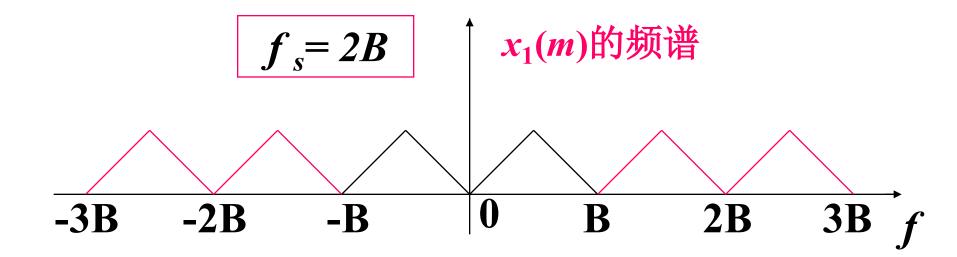
此时
$$f_s = 2B$$

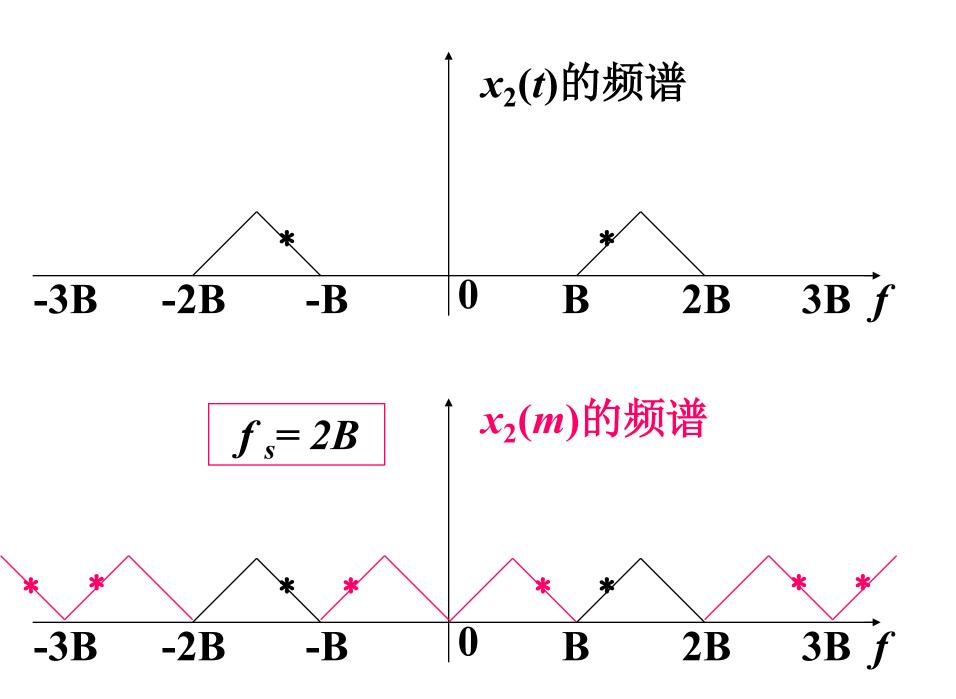
此时可用同一个采样频率 $f_S = 2B$ 对频分信号 (每个子信道间隔为B) 进行采样。



带通采样把位于 $\{(m-1)B, mB\}$ 上不同频带的信号都用位于(0,B)上相同的基带信号频谱来表示。但要注意,当m为偶数时, 其频率对应关系是相对中心频率"反折"的。

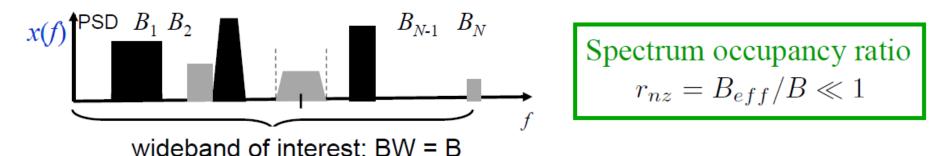






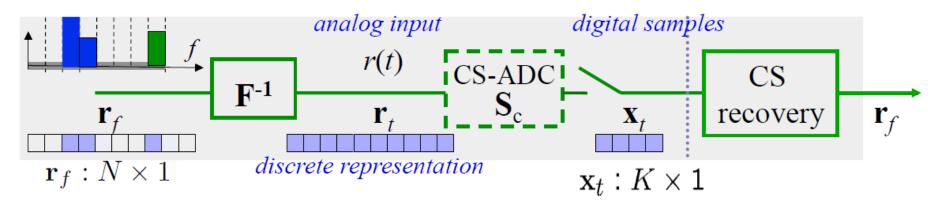
1.3 压缩采样 (Compressive Sampling)

☐ Context: Wideband Spectrum Sensing in Cognitive Networks



- \Box Goal: recover frequency spectrum \mathbf{x}_f from samples \mathbf{b}_t
 - ➤ lower-than-Nyquist-rate sampling
 - recovery without distortion or losing frequency resolution

Sub-Nyquist-rate Sampling

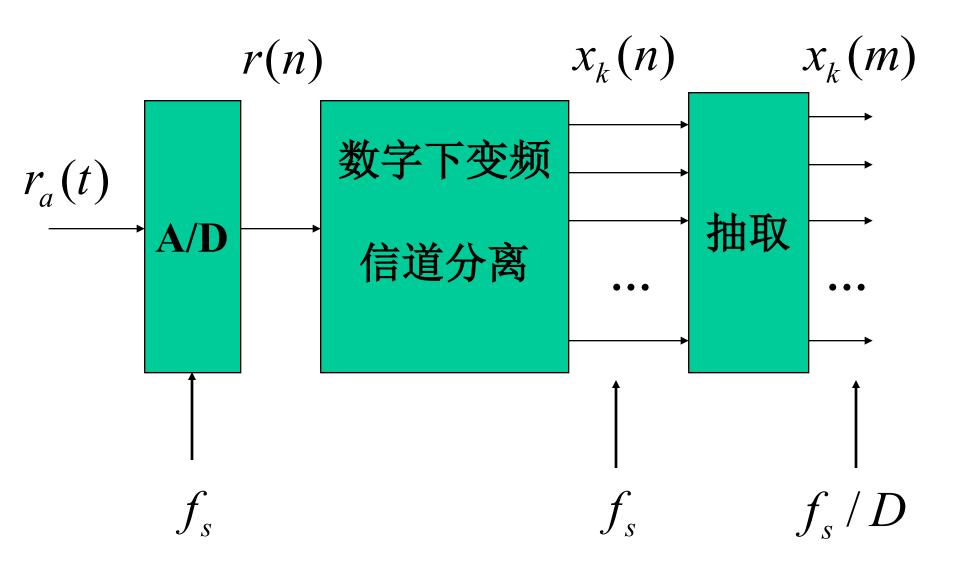


- \square Received signal $r(t): t \in [0, NT_s]$
 - \succ Fine-resolution (Nyquist-rate) representation: $\mathbf{r}_t \leftrightarrow \mathbf{r}_f = \mathbf{Fr}_t$
 - > Sparsity in frequency: $N_{nz} = ||\mathbf{r}_f||_0 \ll N$
- \Box Linear sampling $\mathbf{x}_t = \mathbf{S}_c \mathbf{r}_t$ $x_t(k) = \int S_{c,i}(t) r(t) dt$
 - ► Compression in time (M/N): $\mathbf{S}_c: K \times N$ $N_{nz} \leq K \leq N$

$$\mathbf{x}_t = \mathbf{S}_c \ \mathbf{r}_t = \mathbf{S}_c \mathbf{F}^{-1} \mathbf{r}_f$$
 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{S}_c \mathbf{F}^{-1}$ is rank-deficient $\mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{1}$ $\mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{N}$ $\mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{1}$ $\mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{1}$

2. 多速率信号处理

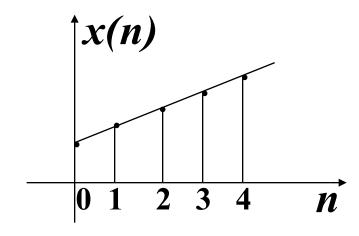
前述的带通采样定理的应用大大降低了所需的射频采样速率。但从软件无线电的要求看,带通采样的带宽越宽越好。随着采样速率的提高,采样后的数据率很高,但实际的无线电通信信号带宽一般为几十千赫到几百千赫,我们可以对这种窄带信号进行降速处理。

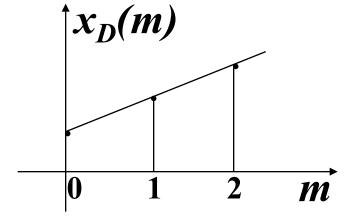


2.1 整数倍抽取

$$x(n) \longrightarrow D \longrightarrow x_D(m)$$

$$x_D(m) = x(Dm)$$





x(n)是以 $f_s = 1/T_s$ 采样 $x_a(t)$ 得到的,其富氏变换为

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{T_s} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_a \left(j \frac{\omega}{T_s} - j \frac{2\pi k}{T_s} \right)$$

 $x_D(n)$ 是以 $f_s = 1/DT_s$ 采样 $x_a(t)$ 得到的, 其富氏变换为

$$X_{D}\left(e^{j\omega}\right) = \frac{1}{DT_{s}} \sum_{r=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_{a} \left(j\frac{\omega}{DT_{s}} - j\frac{2\pi r}{DT_{s}}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $r = i + kD$, $-\infty < k < +\infty$, $0 \le i \le D - 1$

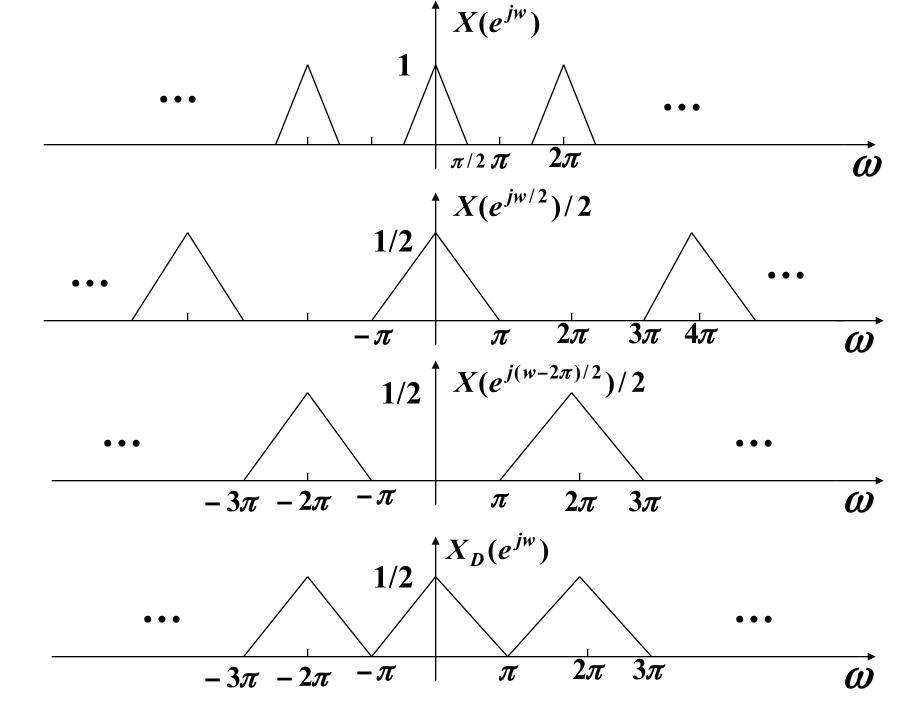
$$X_{D}\left(e^{j\omega}\right) = \frac{1}{D} \sum_{i=0}^{D-1} \frac{1}{T_{s}} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_{a} \left(j \frac{\omega}{DT_{s}} - j \frac{2\pi i}{DT_{s}} - j \frac{2\pi k}{T_{s}} \right)$$

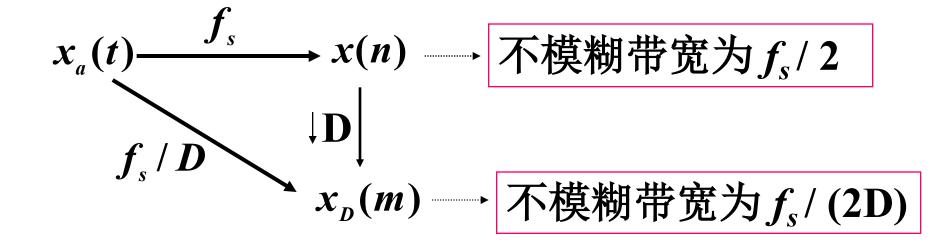
$$X_D\left(e^{j\omega}\right) = \frac{1}{D} \sum_{i=0}^{D-1} X\left(e^{j(\omega - 2\pi i)/D}\right)$$

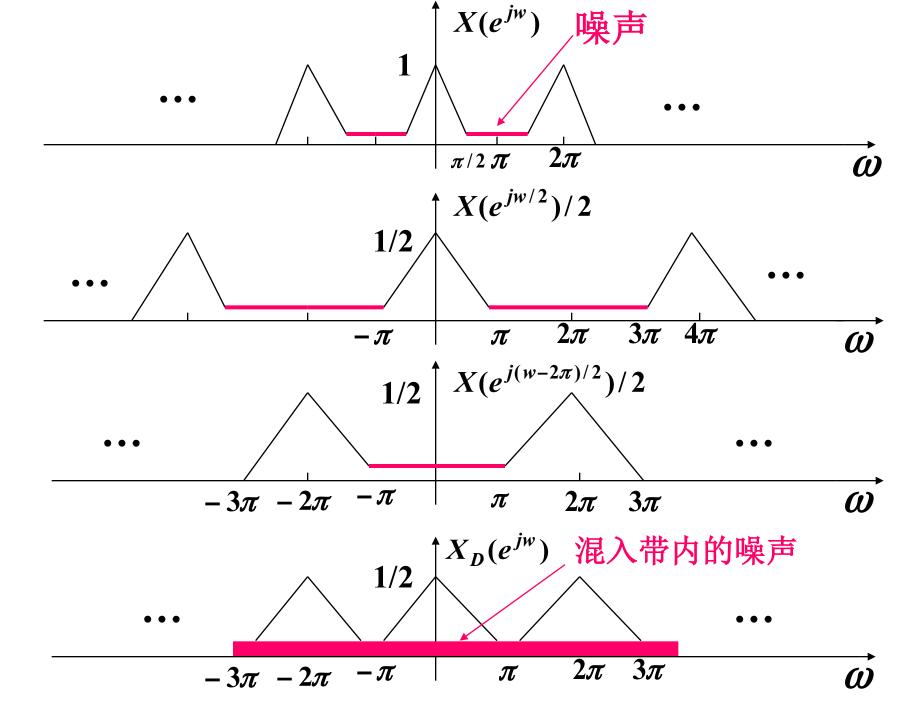
$$X_{D}\left(e^{j\omega}\right) = \frac{1}{D} \sum_{i=0}^{D-1} X\left(e^{j(\omega - 2\pi i)/D}\right)$$

所以抽取序列的频谱为抽取前原始序列频谱经D 倍展宽后D个频移频谱的叠加和。

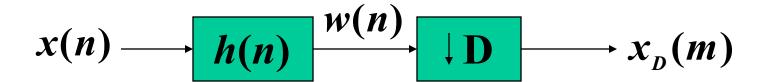
当 **D** = 2 时,
$$X_D(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{2}X(e^{j\omega/2}) + \frac{1}{2}X(e^{j(\omega-2\pi)/2})$$







为了不失真抽取,应先用一数字滤波器(带宽为 π/D 的低通滤波器)对x(n)进行滤波。



2.2 整数倍内插

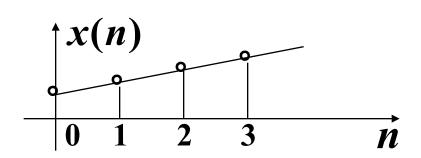
$$x(n) \longrightarrow \uparrow I \xrightarrow{x'_I(m)} h(n) \longrightarrow x_I(m)$$

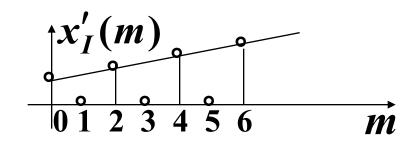
设x(n)的z变换和富氏变换分别为X(z)和 $X(e^{j\omega})$,

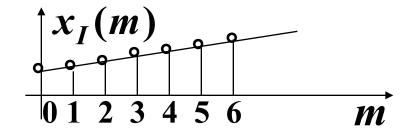
则 $x_I'(m)$ 的 z 变换和富 氏变换分别为:

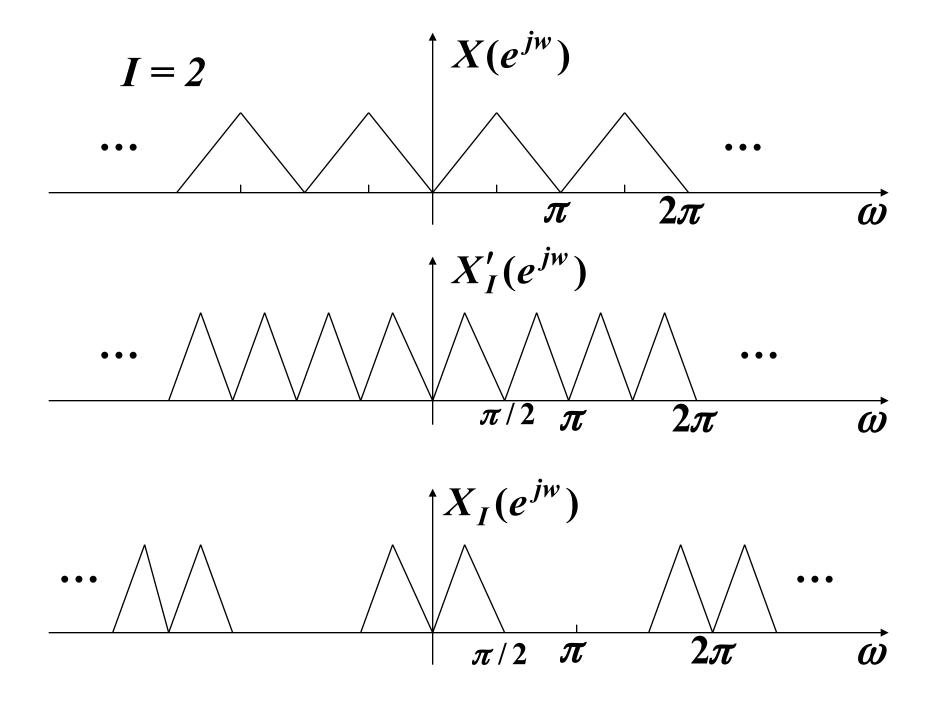
$$X_I'(z) = X(z^I)$$

$$X_I'(e^{jw}) = X(e^{jwI})$$





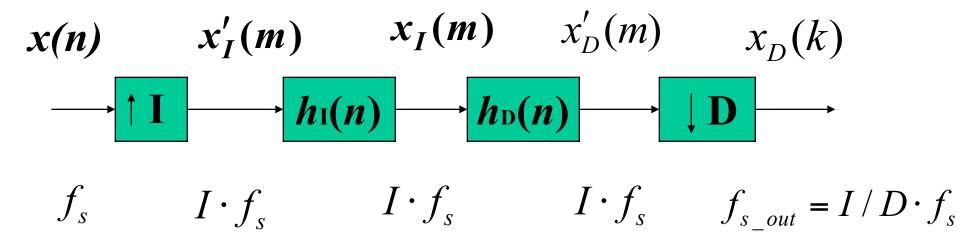


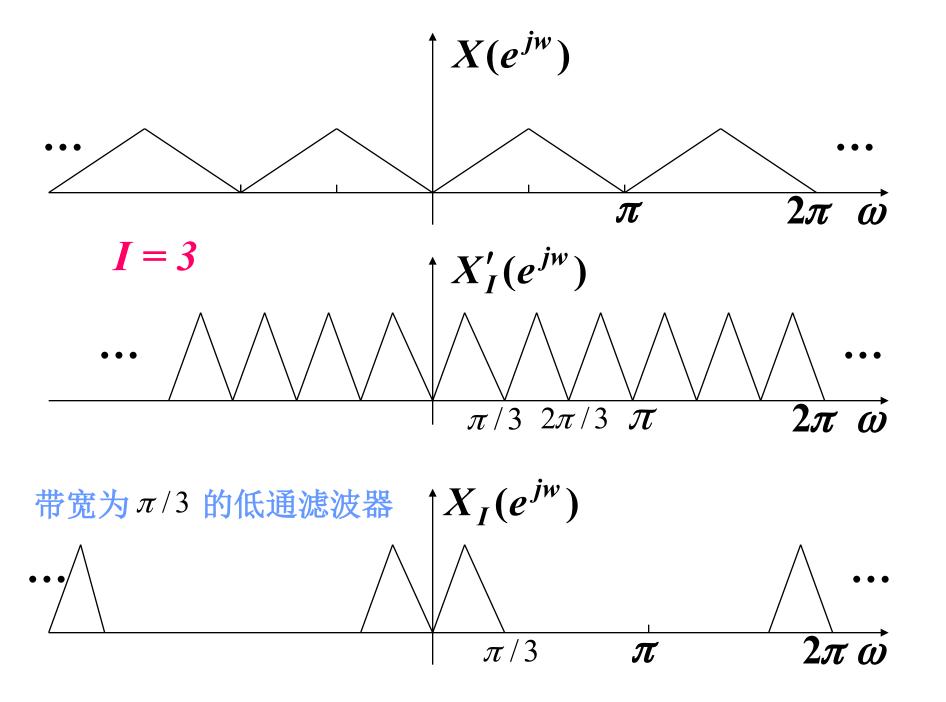


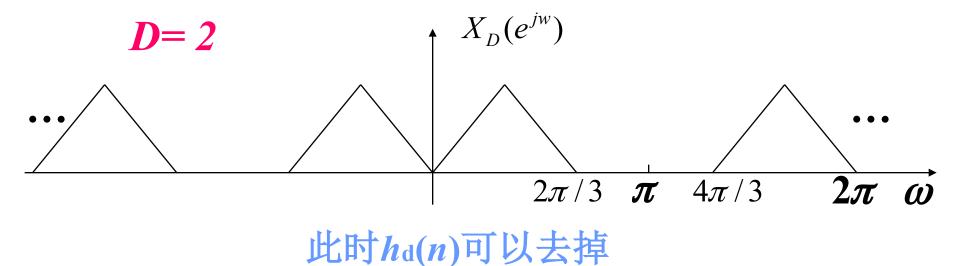
2.3 取样率的分数倍变换

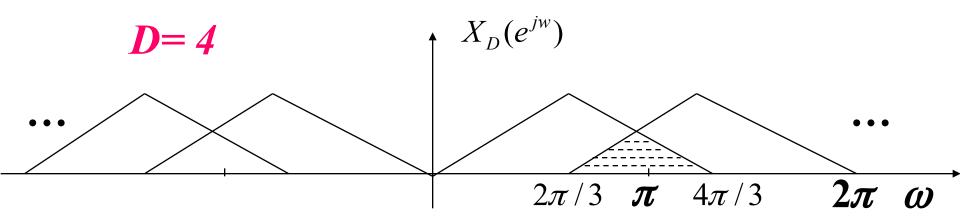
$$f_{s_out} = f_s / R$$

设分数倍变换的变换比为R=D/I,则可以通过先进行I倍内插再进行D倍抽取来实现。









必须加带宽为 $\pi/4$ 的低通滤波器,此时 $h_I(n)$ 可以去掉

2.4 抽取与内插的多相滤波器结构

前述的抽取器与内插器的抗混叠数字滤波器均是在高取样率的条件下进行,因此对运算速度的要求很高。多相滤波器结构可以降低其运算量。

设数字滤波器的冲击响应为h(n),则其z变换为:

$$H(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} h(n)z^{-n}$$

$$\diamondsuit n = mD + k, 则$$

$$H(z) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{D-1} h(mD+k)z^{-k}z^{-mD}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{D-1} z^{-k} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} h(mD+k)(z^{D})^{-m}$$

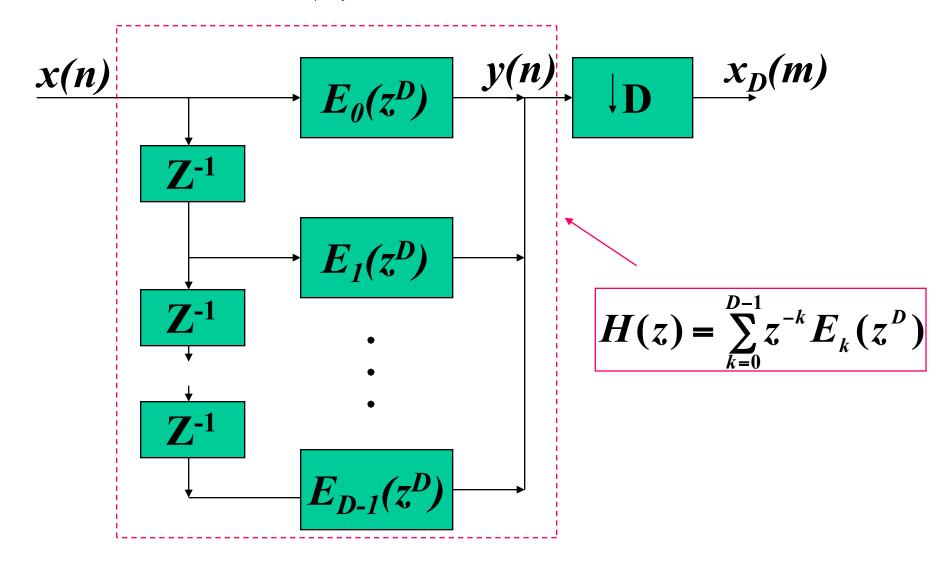
$$= \sum_{k=0}^{D-1} z^{-k} E_k(z^D)$$

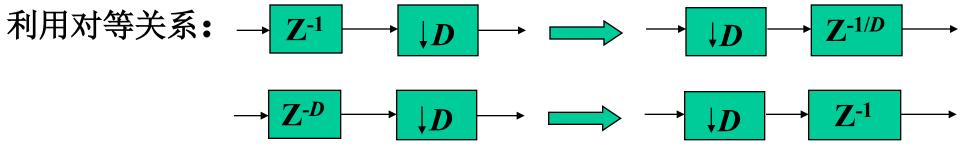
其中

$$E_k(z) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} h(mD+k)z^{-m}$$

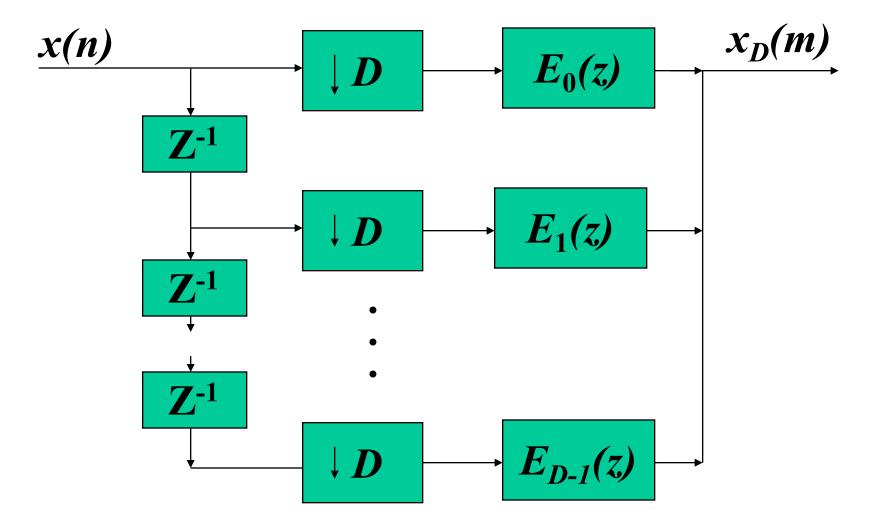
(1) 抽取器的多相滤波结构

数字滤波器 h(n) 的多相结构为





得到抽取器的多相滤波结构为



可见,数字滤波器 $E_k(z)$ 位于抽取器以后,大大降低了对处理器的吞吐率要求。

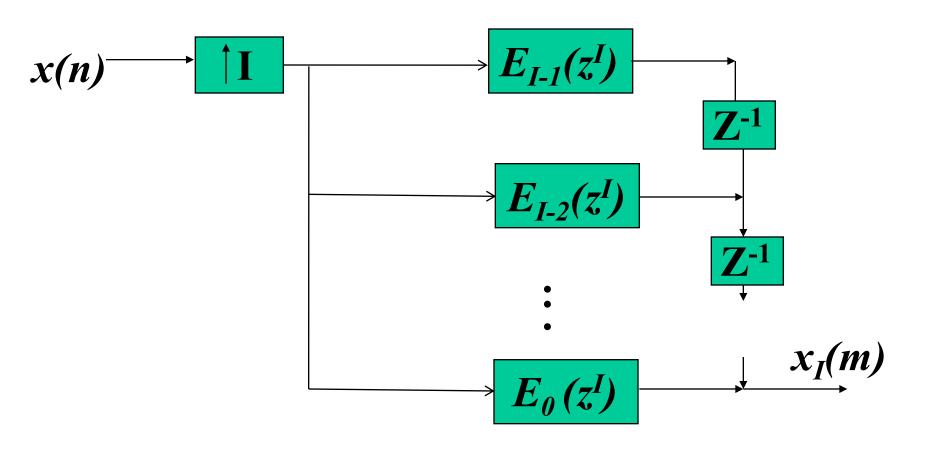
$$E_k(z) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} h(mD+k)z^{-m}$$

例: h(n)的长度为32,抽取因子D=4

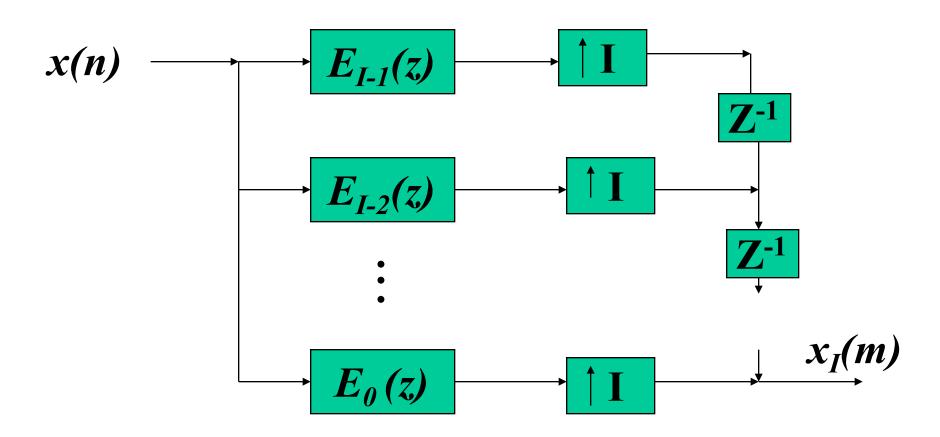
| h(0) | h(1) | h(2) | h(3) |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| h(4) | h(5) | h(6) | h(7) |
| h(8) | h(9) | h(10) | h(11) |
| h(12) | h(13) | h(14) | h(15) |
| h(16) | h(17) | h(18) | h(19) |
| h(20) | h(21) | h(22) | h(23) |
| h(24) | h(25) | h(26) | h(27) |
| h(28) | h(29) | h(30) | h(31) |

(2) 内插器的多相滤波结构

$$H(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{I-1} z^{-(I-1-k)} E_{I-1-k}(z^{I})$$



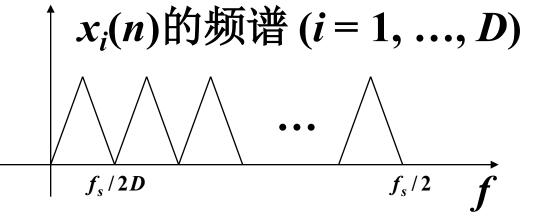
(2) 内插器的多相滤波结构



2.5 带通信号的抽取

设数字信号x(n)是 $(0,f_s/2)$ 整个数字频带上某一带宽 (f_L,f_H) 内的信号。如果该带通信号的最高频率和最低频率是信号带宽 $B=f_{H}-f_L$ 的整数倍,即 $f_H=(n+1)B, f_L=nB$

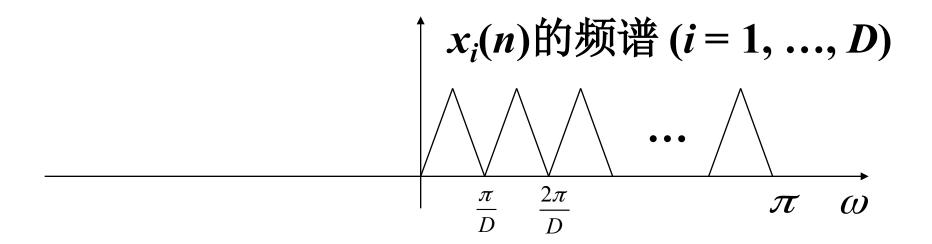
设子带个数为 **D**,则带宽为: $B = \frac{f_s/2}{D} = \frac{f_s}{2D}$

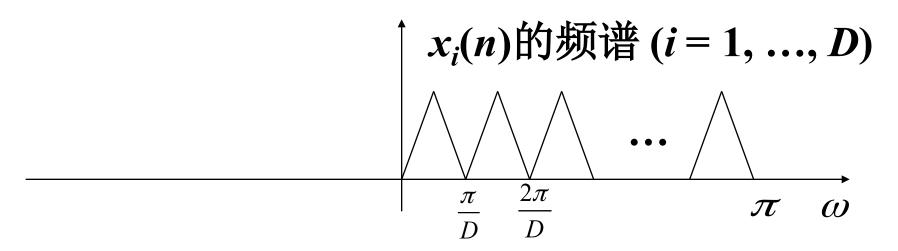


$$x_i(n)$$
的频谱 $(i=1,...,D)$

$$f_{s/2D}$$

$$f_{s/2}$$





"整带"抽取:对感兴趣的子带进行带通滤波后再进行D倍抽取,信号的频谱都将搬至 $0 \sim B$ 。注意: n为偶数的子带信号抽取后频谱是反折的。

