

AKADEMIA GÓRNICZO-HUTNICZA IM. STANISŁAWA STASZICA W KRAKOWIE

Teoria sygnałów

Wykład 8

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UPEL: TS 2022



Temat wykładu

- 1. Okna definiowane w dziedzinie czasu.
- 2. Okna definiowane w dziedzinie częstotliwości.



Efekt modulacji (zmiana długości okna)

$$x_1(t) = \cos(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f_x \cdot t)$$

$$x_2(t) = \Pi(t / T)$$

$$y(t) = x_1(t) \cdot x_2(t)$$

b)

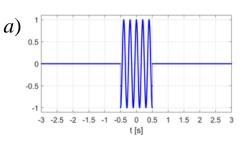
$$f_x = 5 \text{ Hz}$$

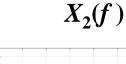
a)
$$T = 1$$
 s

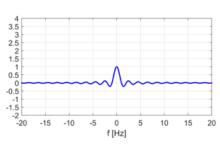
b)
$$T = 2$$
 s

$$c) T = 4 s$$

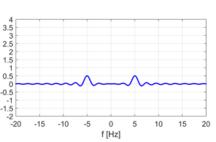
y(t)

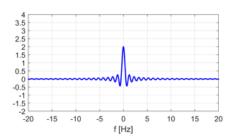


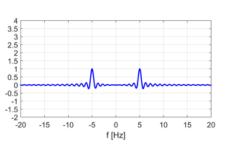


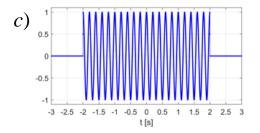








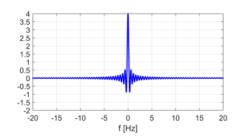


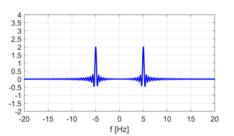


t [s]

1 1.5 2 2.5 3

-3 -2.5 -2 -1.5 -1 -0.5 0





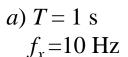


Efekt modulacji (sygnał - "sprężynka")

$$x_1(t) = \cos(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f_x \cdot t)$$

$$x_2(t)=\Pi(t/T)$$

$$y(t) = x_1(t) \cdot x_2(t)$$



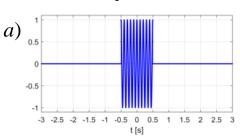
b)
$$T = 2 \text{ s}$$

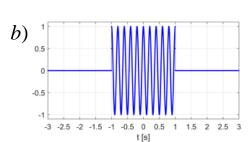
 $f_x = 5 \text{ Hz}$

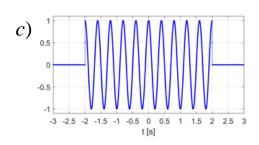
c)
$$T = 4 \text{ s}$$

 $f_x = 2.5 \text{ Hz}$

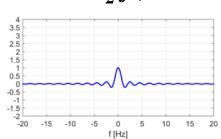


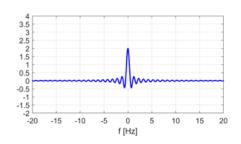


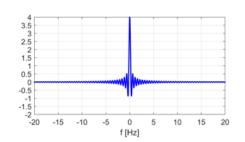




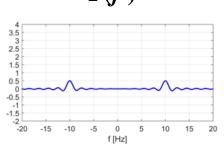
$X_2(f)$

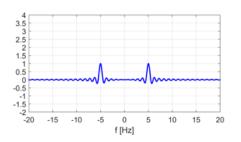


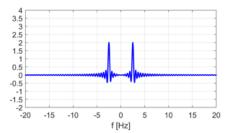














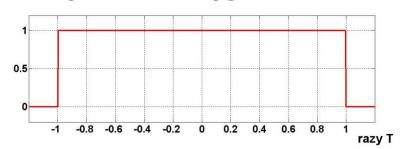
Okno prostokątne

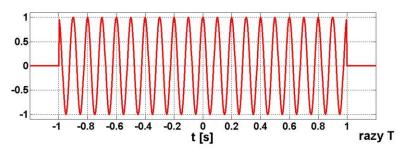
Przebiegi czasowe okna oraz iloczynu okna i sygnału:

$$w(t) = \Pi\left(\frac{t}{2 \cdot T}\right)$$

$$x(t) = \cos(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f_0 \cdot t)$$

$$y(t) = x(t) \cdot w(t) = \prod \left(\frac{t}{2 \cdot T}\right) \cdot \cos(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f_0 \cdot t)$$



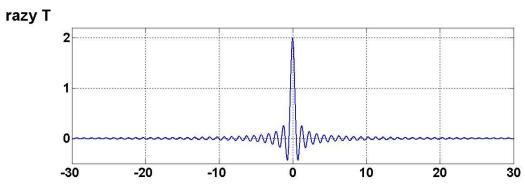


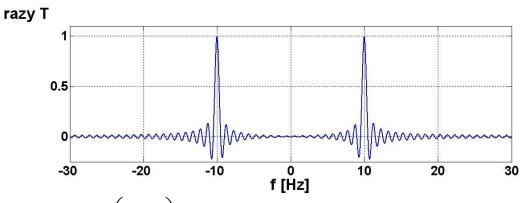
$$x(t) = \cos(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f_0 \cdot t) \quad \stackrel{CFT}{\longleftarrow} \quad X(f) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\delta(f + f_0) + \delta(f - f_0) \right]$$



Okno prostokątne

Widma częstotliwościowe okna oraz iloczynu okna i sygnału:





$$w(t) = \Pi\left(\frac{t}{2 \cdot T}\right) \quad \stackrel{CFT}{\longleftarrow} \quad W(f) = 2 \cdot T \cdot \text{sinc}(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot T)$$

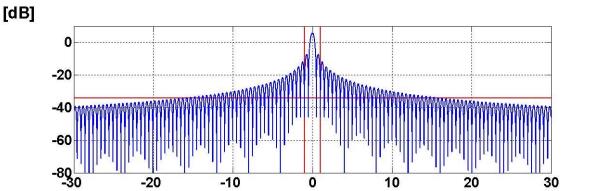


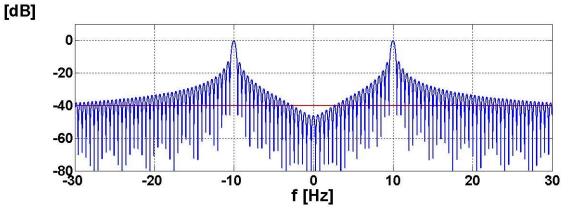
Okno prostokątne – widma amplitudowe w dB

$$X_{dB} = 20 \cdot \log_{10} \left(\frac{x}{x_{ref}} \right)$$

Często: $x_{ref} = 1$

Często:
$$x_{ref} = 1$$
 $x = 2 \cdot x_{ref}$ \longleftrightarrow $x_{dB} = +6 \, dB$
 $x = \sqrt{2} \cdot x_{ref}$ \longleftrightarrow $x_{dB} = +3 \, dB$
 $x = x_{ref}$ \longleftrightarrow $x_{dB} = 0 \, dB$
 $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot x_{ref}$ \longleftrightarrow $x_{dB} = -3 \, dB$
 $x = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x_{ref}$ \longleftrightarrow $x_{dB} = -6 \, dB$
 $x = \frac{1}{10} \cdot x_{ref}$ \longleftrightarrow $x_{dB} = -20 \, dB$
 $x = \frac{1}{100} \cdot x_{ref}$ \longleftrightarrow $x_{dB} = -40 \, dB$
 $x = \frac{1}{1000} \cdot x_{ref}$ \longleftrightarrow $x_{dB} = -60 \, dB$





$$w(t) = \Pi\left(\frac{t}{2 \cdot T}\right) \quad \stackrel{CFT}{\longleftarrow} \quad W(f) = 2 \cdot T \cdot \text{sinc}(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot T)$$

Czerwone linie pokazują poziom -40dB w odniesieniu do maksimum oraz $f_{\tau}=1/T$.

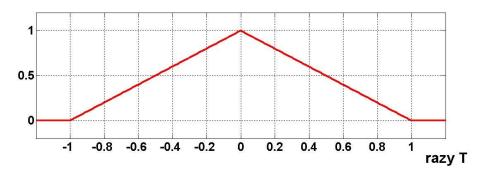


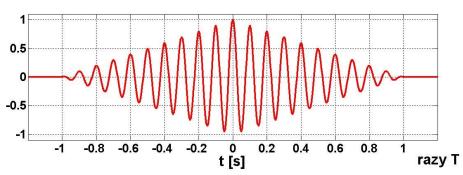
Okno trójkątne (Bartletta)

$$w(t) = \Lambda \left(\frac{t}{T}\right)$$

$$x(t) = \cos(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f_0 \cdot t)$$

$$y(t) = x(t) \cdot w(t) = \Lambda \left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \cdot \cos(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f_0 \cdot t)$$



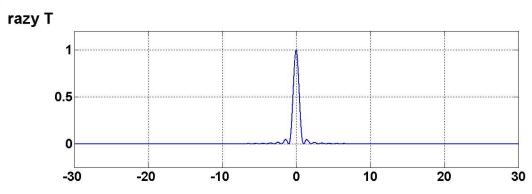


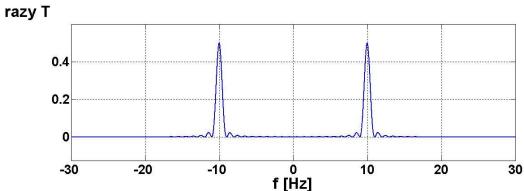
$$w(t) = \Lambda\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \xleftarrow{CFT} W(f) = T \cdot \text{sinc}^{2}(\pi \cdot f \cdot T)$$



Okno trójkątne (Bartletta)

Widma częstotliwościowe okna oraz iloczynu okna i sygnału:

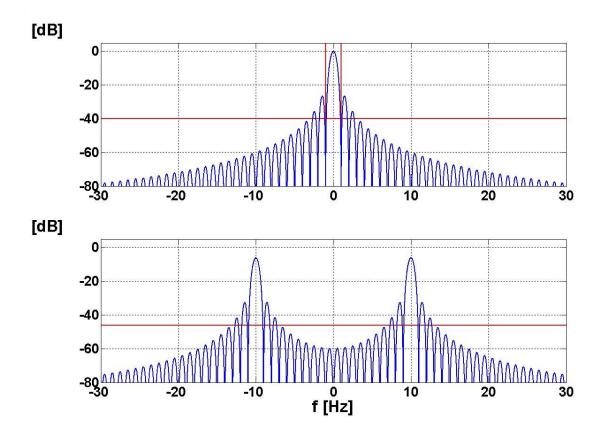




$$w(t) = \Lambda \left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \quad \xleftarrow{CFT} \quad W(f) = T \cdot \operatorname{sinc}^{2}(\pi \cdot f \cdot T)$$



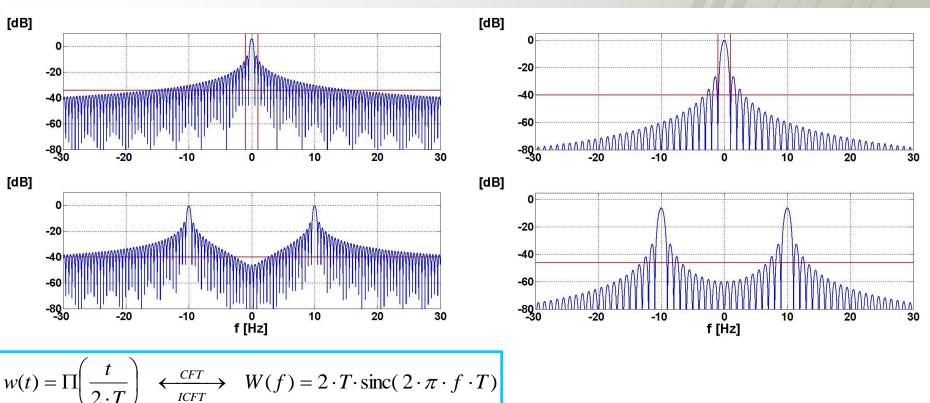
Okno Bartletta – widma amplitudowe w dB



$$W(f) = T \cdot \operatorname{sinc}^{2}(\pi \cdot f \cdot T) \cong \frac{\sin^{2}(\pi \cdot f \cdot T)}{\pi^{2} \cdot f^{2} \cdot T} \rightarrow (\bullet) \cdot \frac{1}{f^{2}}$$



Porównanie okna prostokątnego i trójkątnego



$$w(t) = \Lambda \left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \quad \stackrel{CFT}{\longleftrightarrow} \quad W(f) = T \cdot \operatorname{sinc}^{2}(\pi \cdot f \cdot T)$$



Sygnał "podniesiony kosinus"

$$x(t) = \left[\cos(2 \cdot \pi \cdot t) + 1\right] \cdot \Pi(t) \quad \xleftarrow{CFT} \quad X(f) = \left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\delta(f+1) + \delta(f-1)\right) + \delta(f)\right] * \operatorname{sinc}(\pi \cdot f)$$

$$X(f) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\operatorname{sinc} \left(\pi \cdot (f+1) \right) + \operatorname{sinc} \left(\pi \cdot (f-1) \right) \right] + \operatorname{sinc} \left(\pi \cdot f \right)$$

$$\sin(\pi \cdot (f+1)) = \sin(\pi \cdot f + \pi) = -\sin(\pi \cdot f)$$

$$\sin(\pi \cdot (f-1)) = \sin(\pi \cdot f - \pi) = -\sin(\pi \cdot f)$$

$$X(f) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{-\sin(\pi \cdot f)}{\pi \cdot (f+1)} + \frac{-\sin(\pi \cdot f)}{\pi \cdot (f-1)} \right] + \frac{\sin(\pi \cdot f)}{\pi \cdot f}$$

Uwaga - tu mamy trzy "niewygodne" wartości f (dla których można jednak wyprowadzić cały wzór – dla każdej z osobna): -1, 0, +1.



Sygnał "podniesiony kosinus" (cd.)

$$X(f) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{-\sin(\pi \cdot f)}{\pi \cdot (f+1)} + \frac{-\sin(\pi \cdot f)}{\pi \cdot (f-1)} \right] + \frac{\sin(\pi \cdot f)}{\pi \cdot f}$$

$$X(f) = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \sin(\pi \cdot f) \cdot \left[\frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{(f+1)} + \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{(f-1)} + \frac{1}{f} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \sin(\pi \cdot f) \cdot \left[\frac{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot f \cdot (f-1) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot f \cdot (f+1) + (f+1) \cdot (f-1)}{f \cdot (f+1) \cdot (f-1)} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \sin(\pi \cdot f) \cdot \left[\frac{-1}{f \cdot (f^2 - 1)} \right] = \frac{\sin(\pi \cdot f)}{\pi \cdot f} \cdot \frac{1}{(1 - f^2)}$$

Jeżeli teraz uzupełnimy przepis o "niewygodne" wartości f, to:

$$X(f) = \begin{cases} \frac{\operatorname{sinc}(\pi \cdot f)}{(1 - f^2)} & dla \mid f \neq 1 \\ & = \begin{cases} \frac{\operatorname{sinc}(\pi \cdot f)}{(1 - f^2)} \end{cases} & \cong \frac{\operatorname{sinc}(\pi \cdot f)}{(1 - f^2)} \end{cases}$$

Sygnał "podniesiony kosinus" (cd.)

Ostatecznie para: sygnał - transformata jest następująca:

$$x(t) = \left[\cos(2 \cdot \pi \cdot t) + 1\right] \cdot \Pi(t) \quad \xleftarrow{CFT} \quad X(f) = \frac{\sin(\pi \cdot f)}{(1 - f^2)}$$

Z faktu, że obie funkcje są parzyste, a także z podobieństwa wzorów na transformaty w przód i wstecz otrzymujemy, że również:

$$x(t) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{\operatorname{sinc}(\pi \cdot t)}{(1 - t^2)} \quad \stackrel{CFT}{\longleftarrow} \quad X(f) = \left[\cos(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f) + 1\right] \cdot \Pi(f)$$

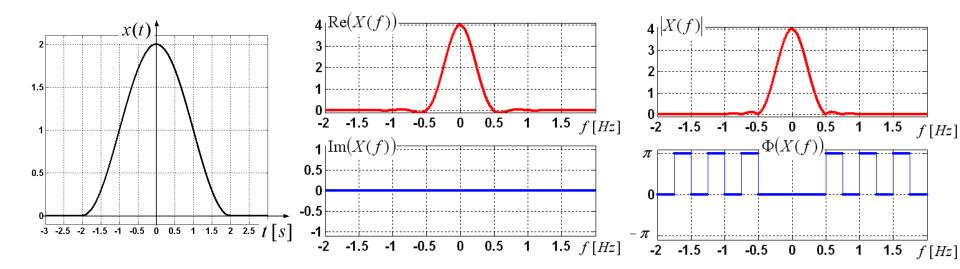
(*) – z dodatkową interpretacją dla "niewygodnych" wartości f lub t.



Sygnał "podniesiony kosinus" - przykład

$$x(t) = \left[\cos\left(2\cdot\pi\cdot\frac{t}{T}\right) + 1\right] \cdot \Pi\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \quad \xleftarrow{CFT} \quad X(f) = T \cdot \frac{\operatorname{sinc}(\pi\cdot f\cdot T)}{\left(1 - (f\cdot T)^2\right)}$$

T=4s



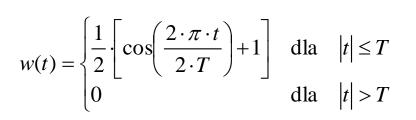


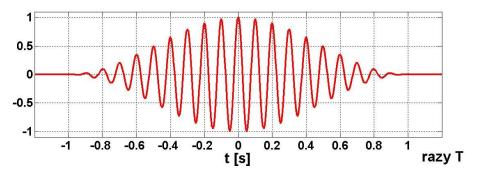
Okno podniesiony cosinus (Hanna)

$$x(t) = \left[\cos\left(2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{t}{T}\right) + 1\right] \cdot \Pi\left(\frac{t}{T}\right)$$

$$\leftarrow \underbrace{CFT}_{ICFT}$$

$$X(f) = T \cdot \frac{\operatorname{sinc}(\pi \cdot f \cdot T)}{\left(1 - (f \cdot T)^{2}\right)}$$



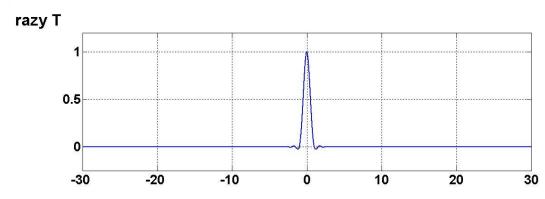


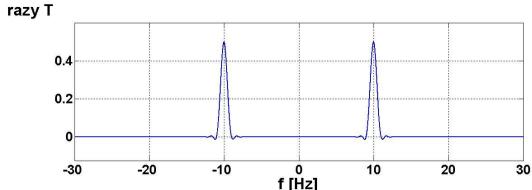
$$w(t) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\cos \left(\frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot t}{2 \cdot T} \right) + 1 \right] \cdot \Pi \left(\frac{t}{2 \cdot T} \right) \quad \stackrel{CFT}{\longleftrightarrow} \quad W(f) = T \cdot \frac{\operatorname{sinc}(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot T)}{(1 - 4 \cdot f^2 \cdot T^2)} \right]$$



Okno podniesiony cosinus (Hanna)

Widma częstotliwościowe okna oraz iloczynu okna i sygnału:

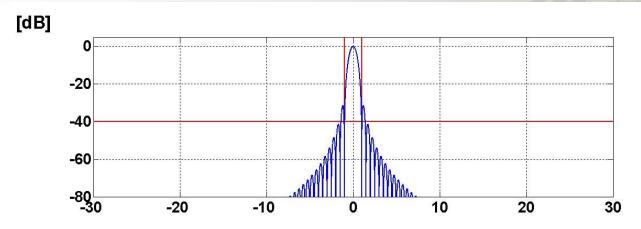


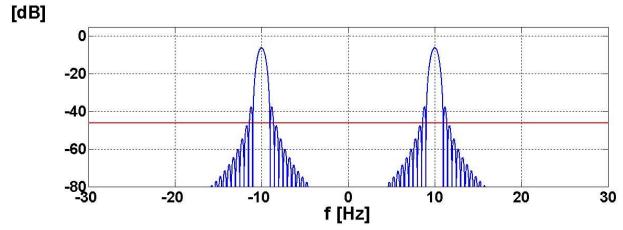


$$W(f) = T \cdot \frac{\operatorname{sinc}(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot T)}{(1 - 4 \cdot f^2 \cdot T^2)} = \frac{\operatorname{sin}(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot T)}{(1 - 4 \cdot f^2 \cdot T^2) \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot f} \rightarrow (\bullet) \cdot \frac{1}{f^3}$$



Okno Hanna – widma amplitudowe w dB



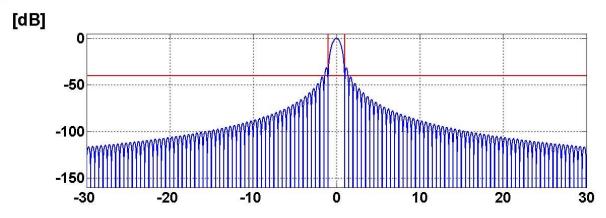


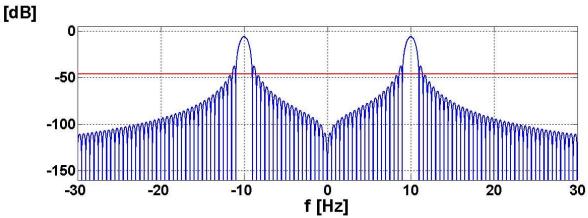
$$W(f) = T \cdot \frac{\operatorname{sinc}(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot T)}{(1 - 4 \cdot f^2 \cdot T^2)} = \frac{\operatorname{sin}(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot T)}{(1 - 4 \cdot f^2 \cdot T^2) \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot f} \rightarrow (\bullet) \cdot \frac{1}{f^3}$$



Okno Hanna

widma amplitudowe w dB

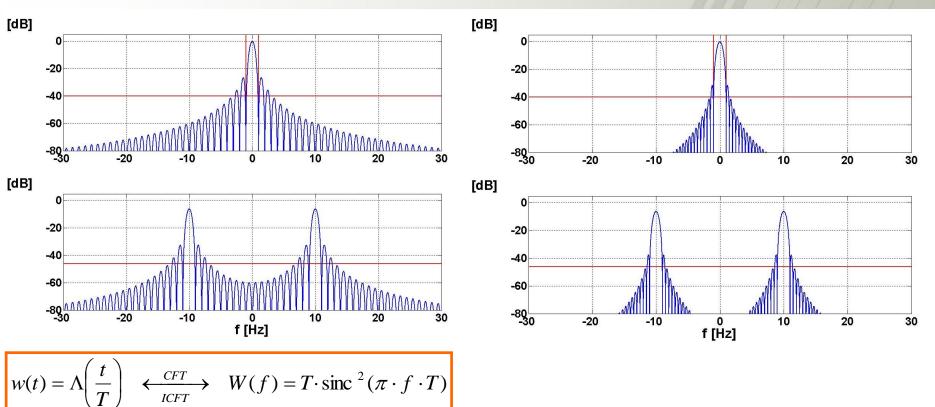




$$W(f) = T \cdot \frac{\operatorname{sinc}(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot T)}{(1 - 4 \cdot f^2 \cdot T^2)} = \frac{\operatorname{sin}(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot T)}{(1 - 4 \cdot f^2 \cdot T^2) \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot f} \rightarrow (\bullet) \cdot \frac{1}{f^3}$$



Porównanie okna trójkątnego i podniesiony kosinus

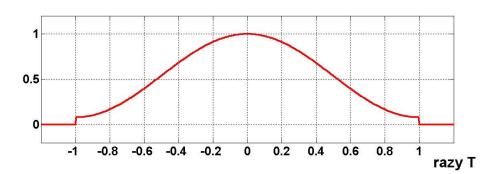


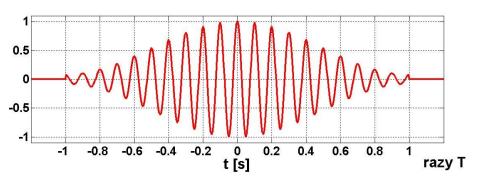
$$w(t) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\cos \left(\frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot t}{2 \cdot T} \right) + 1 \right] \cdot \Pi \left(\frac{t}{2 \cdot T} \right) \quad \stackrel{CFT}{\longleftrightarrow} \quad W(f) = T \cdot \frac{\operatorname{sinc}(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot T)}{(1 - 4 \cdot f^2 \cdot T^2)} \right]$$



Okno Hamminga

$$w(t) = \begin{cases} 0.46 \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi \cdot t}{T}\right) + 0.54 & \text{dla} \quad |t| \le T \\ 0 & \text{dla} \quad |t| > T \end{cases}$$





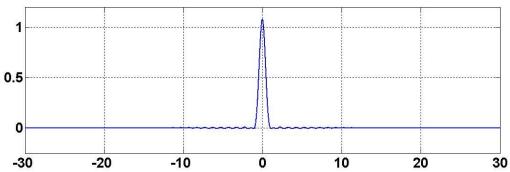
$$W(f) = \frac{(1,08 - 0,64 \cdot f^{2} \cdot T^{2}) \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot T)}{(1 - 4 \cdot T^{2} \cdot f^{2}) \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot f}$$



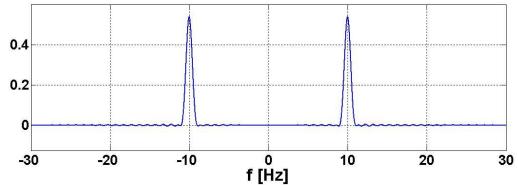
Okno Hamminga

Widma częstotliwościowe okna oraz iloczynu okna i sygnału:

razy T



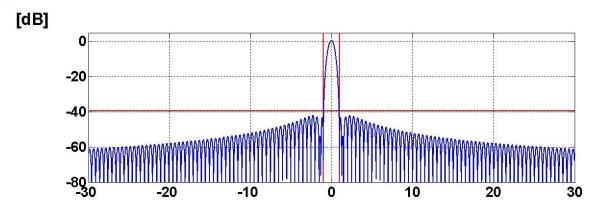
razy T

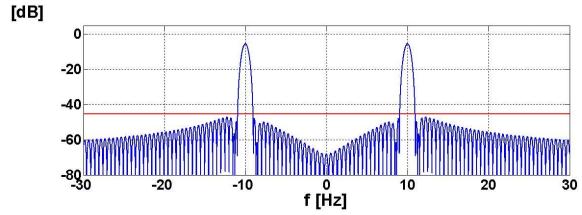


$$W(f) = \frac{(1,08 - 0,64 \cdot f^{2} \cdot T^{2}) \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot T)}{(1 - 4 \cdot T^{2} \cdot f^{2}) \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot f}$$



Okno Hamminga – widma amplitudowe w dB

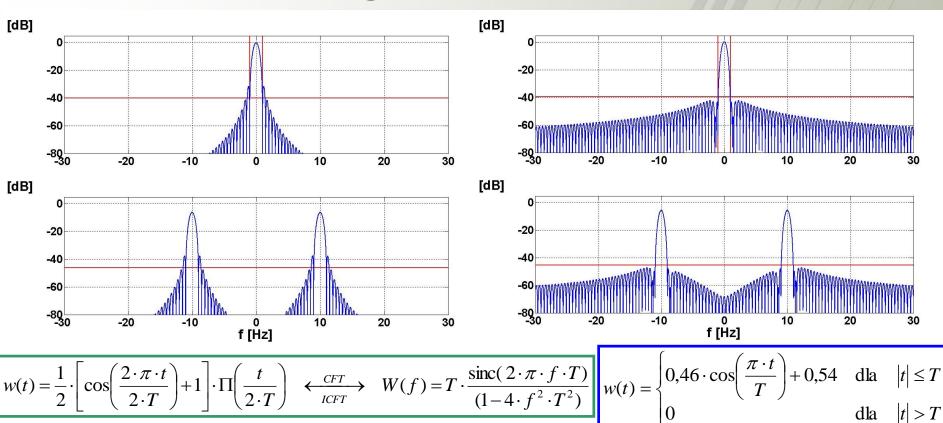




$$W(f) = \frac{(1,08 - 0,64 \cdot f^{2} \cdot T^{2}) \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot T)}{(1 - 4 \cdot T^{2} \cdot f^{2}) \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot f}$$



Porównanie okna Hanna i Hamminga



$$W(f) = \frac{(1,08 - 0,64 \cdot f^{2} \cdot T^{2}) \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot T)}{(1 - 4 \cdot T^{2} \cdot f^{2}) \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot f}$$



Okno Parzena

$$w(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - 6 \cdot t^2 / T^2 + 6 \cdot |t|^3 / T^3 & dla & |t| \le T/2 \\ 2 \cdot (1 - |t| / T)^3 & dla & T/2 < |t| \le T \\ 0 & dla & |t| > T \end{cases}$$

$$0.5$$

$$0.5$$

$$0.5$$

$$0.6 \cdot 0.4 \cdot 0.2 \cdot 0 \cdot 0.2 \cdot 0.4 \cdot 0.6 \cdot 0.8 \cdot 1$$

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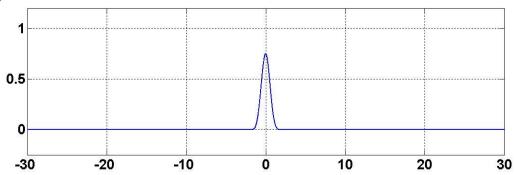
$$W(f) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot T \cdot \operatorname{sinc}^{4} \left(\frac{\pi \cdot f \cdot T}{2} \right) = \frac{12 \cdot \sin^{4} \left(\pi \cdot f \cdot T / 2 \right)}{\pi^{4} \cdot f^{4} \cdot T^{3}} \rightarrow \left(\bullet \right) \cdot \frac{1}{f^{4}}$$



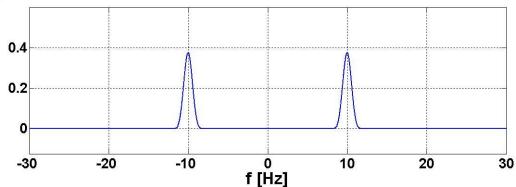
Okno Parzena

Widma częstotliwościowe okna oraz iloczynu okna i sygnału:





razy T

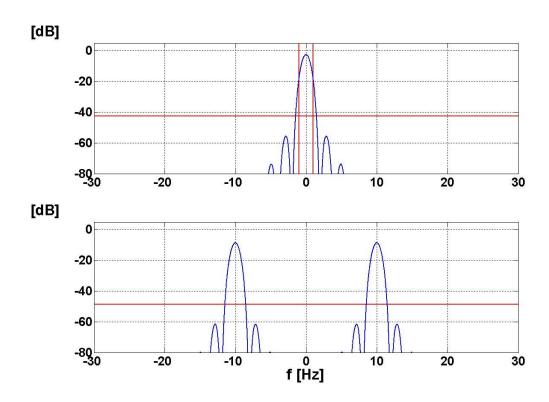


$$W(f) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot T \cdot \operatorname{sinc}^{4} \left(\frac{\pi \cdot f \cdot T}{2} \right) = \frac{12 \cdot \sin^{4} \left(\pi \cdot f \cdot T / 2 \right)}{\pi^{4} \cdot f^{4} \cdot T^{3}} \rightarrow \left(\bullet \right) \cdot \frac{1}{f^{4}}$$



Okno Parzena

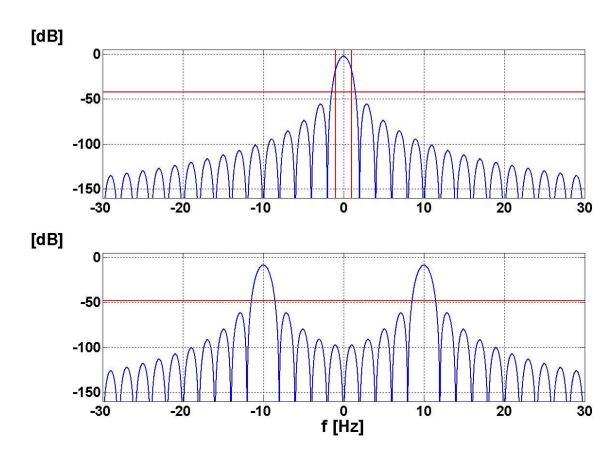
- widma amplitudowe w dB



$$W(f) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot T \cdot \operatorname{sinc}^{4} \left(\frac{\pi \cdot f \cdot T}{2} \right) = \frac{12 \cdot \sin^{4} \left(\pi \cdot f \cdot T / 2 \right)}{\pi^{4} \cdot f^{4} \cdot T^{3}} \rightarrow (\bullet) \cdot \frac{1}{f^{4}}$$



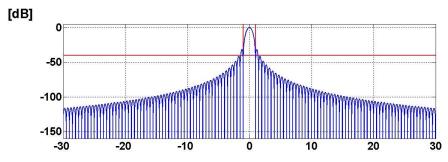
Okno Parzena - widma amplitudowe w dB

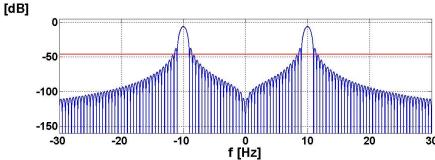


$$W(f) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot T \cdot \operatorname{sinc}^{4} \left(\frac{\pi \cdot f \cdot T}{2} \right) = \frac{12 \cdot \sin^{4} \left(\pi \cdot f \cdot T / 2 \right)}{\pi^{4} \cdot f^{4} \cdot T^{3}} \rightarrow (\bullet) \cdot \frac{1}{f^{4}}$$



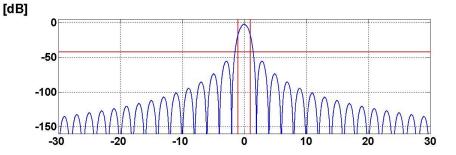
Porównanie okna Hanna i Parzena

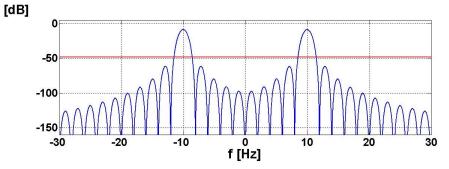




$$w(t) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\cos \left(\frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot t}{2 \cdot T} \right) + 1 \right] \cdot \Pi \left(\frac{t}{2 \cdot T} \right)$$

$$W(f) = T \cdot \frac{\operatorname{sinc}(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot T)}{(1 - 4 \cdot f^2 \cdot T^2)}$$





$$w(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - 6 \cdot t^{2} / T^{2} + 6 \cdot |t|^{3} / T^{3} & dla & |t| \le T / 2 \\ 2 \cdot (1 - |t| / T)^{3} & dla & T / 2 < |t| \le T \\ 0 & dla & |t| > T \end{cases}$$

$$W(f) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot T \cdot \operatorname{sinc}^{4} \left(\frac{\pi \cdot f \cdot T}{2} \right)$$

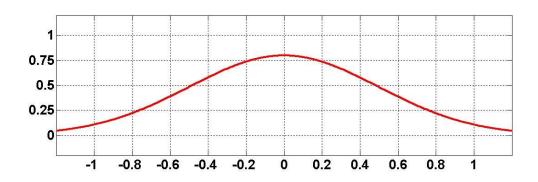


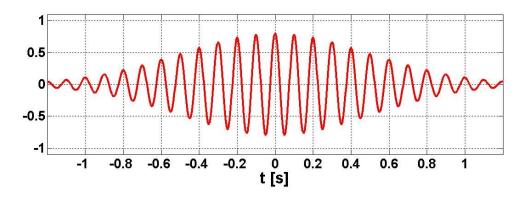
Okno Gaussa

$$w(t) = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{\pi \cdot \alpha}} \cdot e^{-\frac{t^2}{4 \cdot \alpha}}$$

$$t_{\sigma} = \sqrt{2 \cdot \alpha}$$

Dla a=1/8





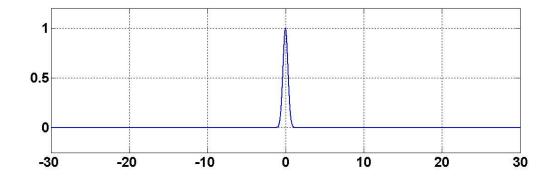
$$W(f) = e^{-4 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot \alpha \cdot f^2}$$

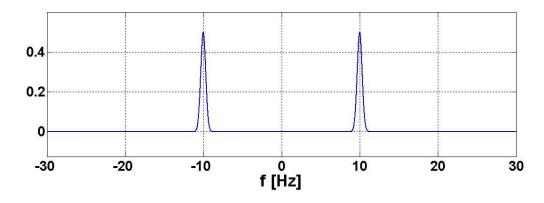


Okno Gaussa

Widma częstotliwościowe okna oraz iloczynu okna i sygnału:

Dla
$$a=1/8$$



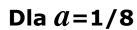


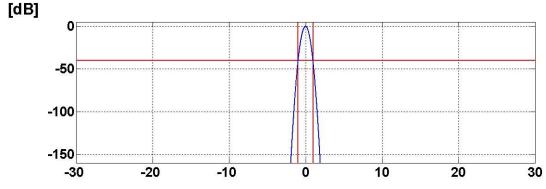
$$W(f) = e^{-4 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot \alpha \cdot f^2}$$

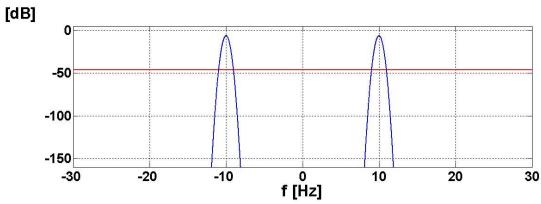


Okno Gaussa

- widma amplitudowe w dB





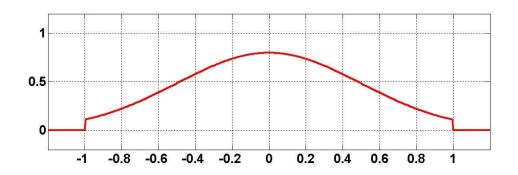


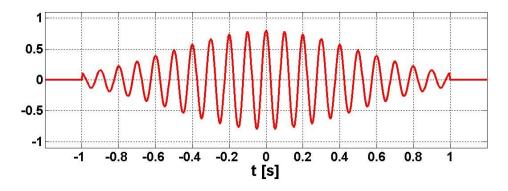
$$W(f) = e^{-4 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot \alpha \cdot f^2}$$



Okno Gaussa (obcięte)

Dla a = 1/8

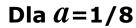


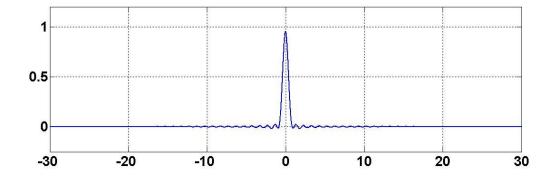


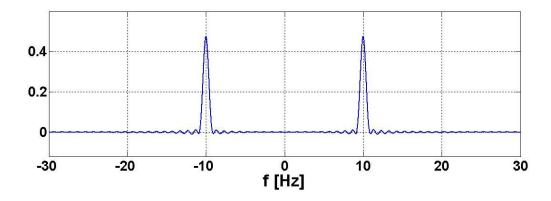


Okno Gaussa (obcięte)

Widma częstotliwościowe okna oraz iloczynu okna i sygnału:

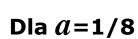


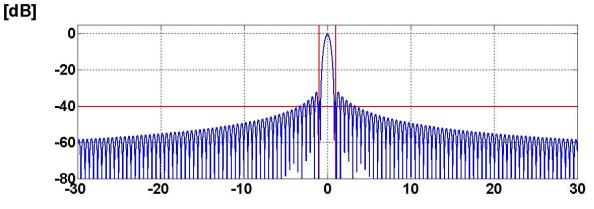


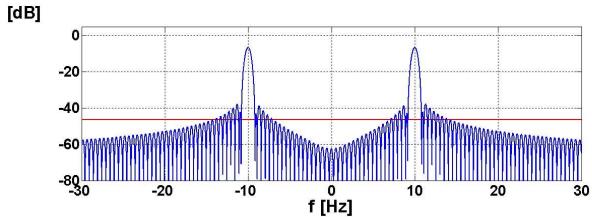




Okno Gaussa (obcięte) - widma amplitudowe w dB

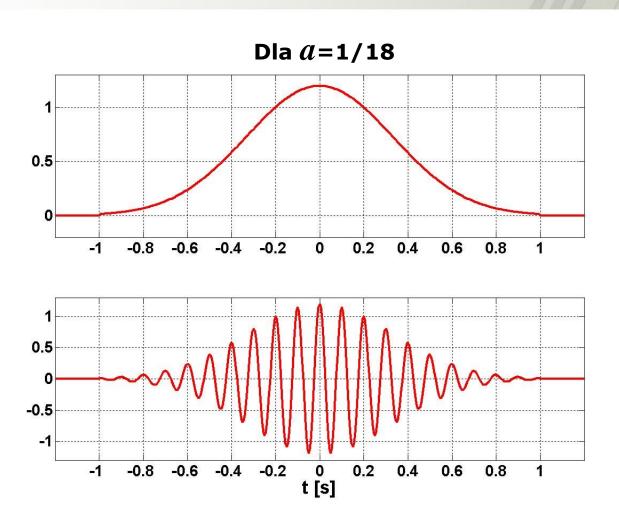








Okno Gaussa (obcięte)

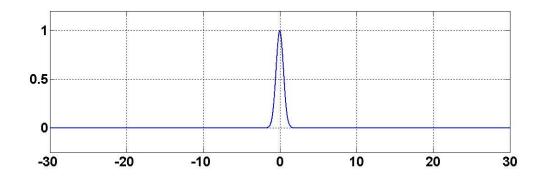


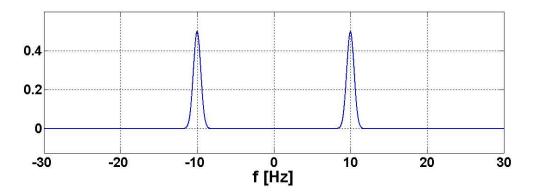


Okno Gaussa (obcięte)

Widma częstotliwościowe okna oraz iloczynu okna i sygnału:

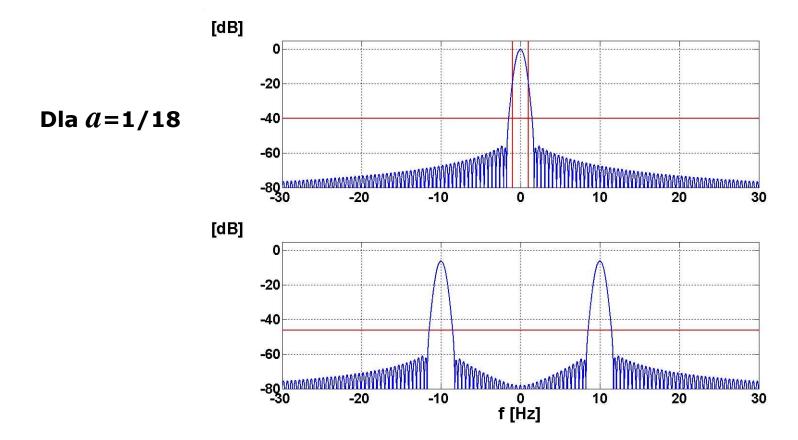
Dla
$$a = 1/18$$





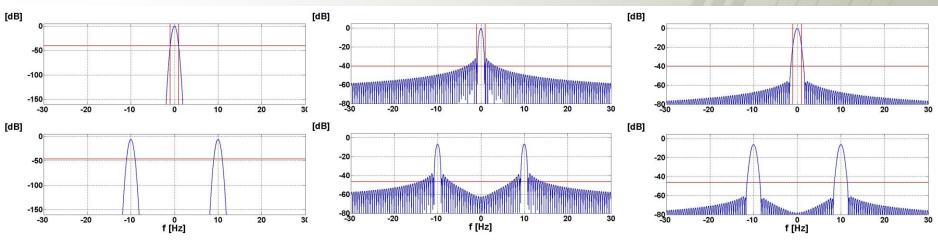


Okno Gaussa (obcięte) - widma amplitudowe w dB





Porównanie okien Gaussa



Dla
$$a=1/8$$

Dla
$$a = 1/8$$

Dla
$$a = 1/18$$

$$W(f) = e^{-4 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot \alpha \cdot f^2}$$



Okna definiowane w dziedzinie częstotliwości

Wszystkie rozważane dotąd okna są funkcjami parzystymi *t.* Dlatego ich transformaty są także funkcjami rzeczywistymi, parzystymi od *f*.

Zatem wszystkie pokazane relacje można odwrócić.

W przypadku stosowania okna odpowiednio przesuniętego należy zastosować odpowiednie twierdzenie "o przesunięciu".

Warto zastanowić się chwilę, jakie mogą być konsekwencje, np. w dziedzinie t, gdy okno – zdefiniowane w dziedzinie t – zostanie opóźnione o t_d .



Zapraszam na ćwiczenia lub do laboratorium...