

随机信号处理mooc (下)

2021年10月25日 9:22

参考：《随机信号处理-西安电子科技大学-赵国庆》

<https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV16s411p7iX>

因为太长了，做个分篇，这里是41-72集

白噪声通过线性系统

白噪声均值为0，功率谱在无穷区间均匀分布

$$G_x(\omega) = \frac{N_0}{2}, \quad -\infty < \omega < \infty$$

$$R_x(\tau) = \frac{N_0}{2} \delta(\tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{N_0}{2} e^{j\omega\tau} d\omega$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \delta(\tau) d\tau = \frac{1}{2}$$

一般关系式

冲击响应函数/传递函数

$h(t)$ $H(\omega)$

$$G_y(\omega) = G_x(\omega) |H(\omega)|^2 = \frac{N_0}{2} |H(\omega)|^2$$

$$R_y(\tau) = R_x(\tau) \otimes h(\tau) \otimes h(-\tau) = \frac{N_0}{2} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |H(\omega)|^2 e^{j\omega\tau} d\omega = \frac{N_0}{2} h(\tau) \otimes h(-\tau)$$

前者一般用来计算输出过程功率谱，后者用来计算输出过程相关函数

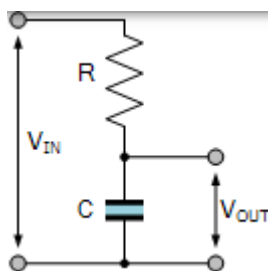
等效噪声通频带 Δf_n

说明输出后的等效宽度有多少

$$\Delta f_n = \frac{\int_0^{\infty} G(\omega) d\omega}{2\pi |G(\omega_0)|} \quad |G(\omega_0)| = \max |G(\omega)|$$

反映了能量在频谱上的集中程度，越大代表分布越宽，频谱占据越宽变化越大

通过RC低频滤波器（积分器）



$$H(\omega) = \frac{j \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R + j \frac{1}{\omega C}}$$

$$|H(\omega)|^2 = \frac{(\frac{1}{\omega C})^2}{R^2 + (\frac{1}{\omega C})^2} = \frac{1}{(R\omega C)^2 + 1}$$

令 $a = \frac{1}{RC}$ 则

$$|H(\omega)|^2 = \frac{a^2}{\omega^2 + a^2}$$

则有

$$G_y(\omega) = G_x(\omega) |H(\omega)|^2 = \frac{N_0}{2} \frac{a^2}{\omega^2 + a^2}$$

$$R_y(\tau) = \frac{N_0 a^2}{2} \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\omega^2 + a^2} \cos(\omega\tau) d\omega = \frac{N_0}{2} \frac{1}{2} a e^{-a|\tau|} = \frac{N_0}{4} a e^{-a|\tau|}$$

等效噪声通频带

$$\Delta f_n = \frac{\frac{N_0}{2} \int_0^\infty \frac{a^2}{\omega^2 + a^2} d\omega}{2\pi \frac{N_0}{2}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{a^2}{\omega^2 + a^2} d\omega = \frac{a}{4} = \frac{1}{4RC}$$

RC越大, 过滤的高频分量越多, 频带越小

相关系数

$$r_y(\tau) = \frac{C_y(\tau)}{C_y(0)} = \frac{R_y(\tau)}{R_y(0)} = \frac{\frac{N_0}{4} a e^{-a|\tau|}}{\frac{N_0}{4} a} = e^{-a|\tau|}$$

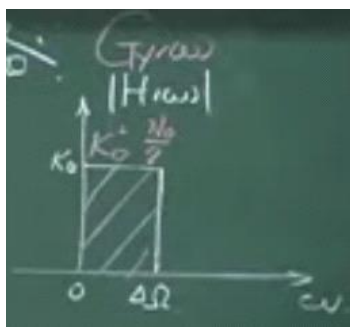
相关时间

$$\tau_0 = \int_0^\infty a^{-a\tau} d\tau = \frac{1}{a} = RC = \frac{1}{4\Delta f_n}$$

相关时间和等效噪声通频带关系

几乎所有的 $\tau_0 \propto \frac{1}{\Delta f_n}$ 都成立

通过理想的低通滤波器



$$|H(\omega)| = \begin{cases} K_0 & |\omega| \leq \Delta\Omega \\ 0 & \text{others} \end{cases}$$

$$G_y(\omega) = \frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2 \quad |\omega| \leq \Delta\Omega$$

$$R_y(\tau) = \frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2 \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_0^\infty \cos(\omega\tau) d\omega = \frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2 \frac{\sin\Delta\Omega\tau}{\pi\tau}$$

频域矩形谱, 时域为sin函数

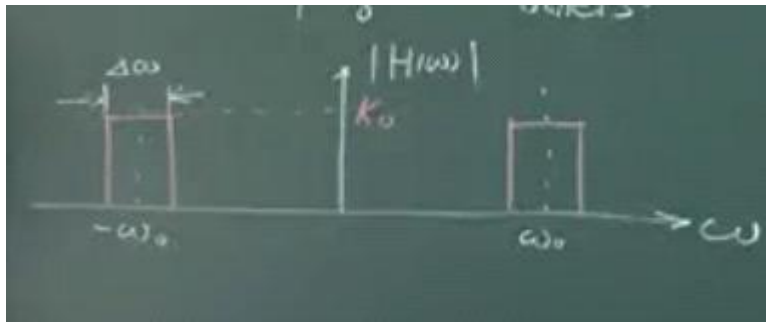
$$\Delta f_n = \frac{\frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2 \Delta\Omega}{2\pi \frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2} = \frac{\Delta\Omega}{2\pi}$$

即为矩形谱的宽度 $\Delta\Omega$

$$r_y(\tau) = \frac{\frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2 \frac{\sin\Delta\Omega\tau}{\pi\tau}}{\frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2 \frac{\Delta\Omega}{\pi}} = \frac{\sin\Delta\Omega\tau}{\Delta\Omega\tau}$$

$$\tau_0 = \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin\Delta\Omega\tau}{\Delta\Omega\tau} d\tau = \frac{\pi}{2\Delta\Omega} = \frac{1}{4\Delta f_n}$$

通过理想的带通滤波器



$$|H(\omega)| = \begin{cases} K_0 & |\omega \pm \omega_0| \leq \Delta\omega/2 \\ 0 & \text{others} \end{cases}$$

$$G_y(\omega) = \frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2 \quad |\omega \pm \omega_0| \leq \frac{\Delta\omega}{2}$$

$$R_y(\tau) = \frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2 \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_{\omega_0 - \frac{\Delta\omega}{2}}^{\omega_0 + \frac{\Delta\omega}{2}} \cos(\omega\tau) d\omega = \frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2 \frac{1}{2\pi\tau} \cos\omega_0\tau \sin \frac{\Delta\omega\tau}{2}$$

在sin函数的基础上加了一个载波

$$\Delta f_n = \frac{\frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2 \Delta\omega}{2\pi \frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2} = \frac{\Delta\omega}{2\pi} = \Delta f$$

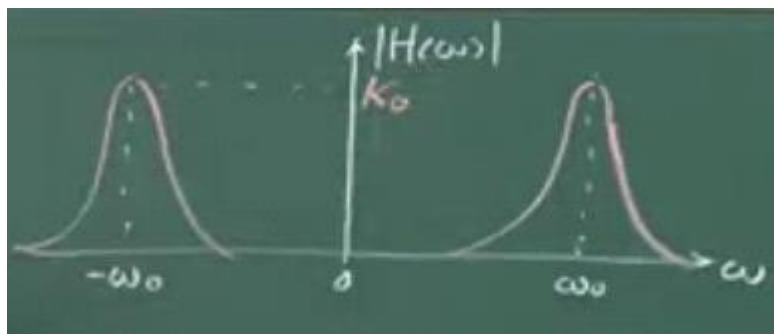
角频率转为物理频率

$$r_y(\tau) = \frac{\frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2 \frac{1}{2\pi\tau} \cos\omega_0\tau \sin \frac{\Delta\omega\tau}{2}}{\frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2 \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{\Delta\omega}{2}} = \frac{2\cos\omega_0\tau \sin \frac{\Delta\omega\tau}{2}}{\Delta\omega\tau}$$

相关时间不看载波，只看包络

$$\tau_0 = \int_0^\infty \frac{2}{\Delta\omega\tau} \sin \frac{\Delta\omega\tau}{2} d\tau = \frac{\pi}{\Delta\omega} = \frac{1}{2\Delta f_n}$$

通过高斯型带通滤波器



$$|H(\omega)| = K_0 e^{-\frac{(\omega \pm \omega_0)^2}{2\beta^2}} \quad -\infty < \omega < \infty$$

$$G_y(\omega) = \frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2 e^{-\frac{(\omega \pm \omega_0)^2}{\beta^2}} \quad -\infty < \omega < \infty$$

$$R_y(\tau) = \frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2 \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(\omega - \omega_0)^2}{\beta^2}} \cos\omega\tau d\omega \quad \text{令 } \omega - \omega_0 = \omega'$$

$$= \frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2 \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\omega'^2}{\beta^2}} \cos(\omega_0 + \omega')\tau d\omega' = \frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2 \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\omega'^2}{\beta^2}} \cos\omega'\tau d\omega' \cos\omega_0\tau$$

$$= \frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2 \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos\omega_0\tau e^{-\frac{\tau^2\beta^2}{4}}$$

$$\Delta f_n = \frac{\frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(\omega-\omega_0)^2}{\beta^2}} d\omega}{2\pi \frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(\omega-\omega_0)^2}{\beta^2}} d\omega = \frac{\beta}{2\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$r_y(\tau) = \frac{\frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2 \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos \omega_0 \tau e^{-\frac{\tau^2 \beta^2}{4}}}{\frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2 \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{\pi}}} = \cos \omega_0 \tau e^{-\frac{\tau^2 \beta^2}{4}}$$

载波项依然存在

载波项依然不参加积分

$$\tau_0 = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\tau^2 \beta^2}{4}} d\tau = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\beta} = \frac{1}{2\Delta f_n}$$

随机过程线性变换后的概率分布