Advanced Digital Signal Processing 高等數位訊號處理

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課程網頁:http://djj.ee.ntu.edu.tw/ADSP.htm

歡迎大家來修課,也歡迎有問題時隨時聯絡!

上課方式

- (1) 錄影 , 影片將藉由 NTU Cool 下載 http://cool.ntu.edu.tw
- (2) 現場 (週三下午 15:30~18:20,明達館205室)

作業和報告繳交方式:

用 NTU Cool 來繳交作業與報告的電子檔 http://cool.ntu.edu.tw

注意,Tutorial 一定要交Word 或 Latex 原始碼 Wiki 要寄編輯條目的連結給老師 上課時間:14週

<u>2/22</u>,

<u>3/1</u>,

3/8, 出 HW1

3/15,

<u>3/22</u>, 交 HW1

<u>3/29</u>, 出 HW2

4/5, 放假

<u>4/12</u>, 交 HW2

<u>4/19</u>, 出 HW3

4/26,

<u>5/3</u>, 交 HW3

5/10, 出 HW4

<u>5/17</u>,

<u>5/24</u>, 交 HW4,

<u>5/31</u>, 出 HW5

6/7 之前, Oral Presentation

6/21, 交 HW5 及 term paper

原則上: 3n 週出作業, 3n+2 週繳交

• 評分方式:

Basic: 15 scores

原則上每位同學都可以拿到 12 分以上, 另外,會有額外問答題,每位同學四次,每答對一次加0.8分

Homework: 60 scores (5 times, 每 3 週一次)

請自己寫,和同學內容極高度相同,將扣70%的分數就算寫錯但好好寫也會給40~95%的分數,遲交分數打8折,不交不給分。不知道如何寫,可用E-mail和我聯絡,或於上課時發問禁止Ctrl-C Ctrl-V的情形。

Term paper 25 scores

Term paper 25 scores

方式有五種

(1) 書面報告

10頁以上(不含封面),中英文皆可,11或12的字體,題目可選擇和信號處理(包括信號、通訊、影像、音訊、生醫訊號、經濟信號處理等等)有關的任何一個主題。

包括 abstract, conclusion, 及 references, 並且要分 sections。儘量工整 鼓勵多做實驗及模擬,

有做模擬的同學請將程式附上來,會有額外加分。 嚴禁 Ctrl-C Ctrl-V 的情形,否則扣 70% 的分數

(2) Tutorial (對既有領域做淺顯易懂的整理)

限十八個名額,和書面報告格式相同,但頁數限制為18頁以上(若為加強前人的 tutorial,則頁數為 (2/3)N+13 以上,N為前人 tutorial之頁數),題目由老師指定,以清楚且有系統的介紹一個主題的基本概念和應用為要求,為上課內容的進一步探討和補充,交 Word 檔。選擇這個項目的同學,學期成績加4分

(3) 口頭報告

限五個名額,每個人 15~40分鐘,題目可選擇和課程有關的任何一個主題。口頭報告的同學請在6月7日以前將影片錄好,並且把影片(或連結)寄給老師。有意願的同學,請儘早告知,以先登記的同學為優先。選擇這個項目的同學,學期成績加2分口頭報告時,希望同學們至少能參與線上觀看,並將做為第五次作業的

其中一題。

(4) 編輯 Wikipedia

中文或英文網頁皆可,至少2個條目,但不可同一個條目翻成中文和英文。總計80行以上。限和課程相關者,自由發揮,越有條理、有系統的越好

選擇編輯 Wikipedia 的同學,請於 6月7日前,向我登記並告知我要編緝的條目(2 個以上),若有和其他同學選擇相同條目的情形,則較晚向我登記的同學將更換要編緝的條目

書面報告和編輯 Wikipedia,期限是6月21日

以上(1), (2), (3), (4) 不管選哪個題目,若有做實驗模擬,請附上程式碼, 會有額外的加分(鼓勵不強制)

(5) 程式編寫,協助信號處理程式資料庫的建立

選擇二個和這門課相關的題目(不可以和歷年 Homework 重覆,不可太瑣碎或使用內建程式),來編寫相關的程式,程式用 Matlab 或 Python編寫皆可

唯,選擇程式編寫的同學,請於6月7日前,向我登記並告知我要編寫的程式(2個題目以上),以避免和其他同學重覆。

選擇這個題目的同學,期末要用 NTUCool 交程式,並另外寫一個 ReadMe 的檔案(Word 檔),說明程式該如何執行,並舉例子顯示程式執行結果。

Tutorial 可供選擇的題目(可以略做修改)

- (1) Noise Estimation Techniques
- (2) Lattice Filter Design
- (3) Learning Based Filter Design
- (4) Beamforming
- (5) Low Rank Approximation
- (6) Maximum Likelihood Estimation
- (7) Optimization for L0 Norm Problems
- (8) Perceptual Evaluation of Speech Quality (PESQ)
- (9) Hearing-Aid Speech Quality Index (HASQI)
- (10) Rényi Entropy
- (11) Karhunen-Loeve Transform
- (12) Color Coordinate Transformation

Tutorial 可供選擇的題目(可以略做修改)

- (13) Image Dehazing
- (14) Image Inpainting
- (15) Learning Based ECG Analysis Method
- (16) Transformer Models for Audio Signal Analysis
- (17) Transformer Models for Image Processing
- (18) Hidden Markov Models

Matlab Program

Download: 請洽台大各系所

參考書目

洪維恩, Matlab 程式設計, 旗標,台北市, 2013. (合適的入門書)

張智星, Matlab 程式設計入門篇,第四版,基峰,2016.

預計看書學習所花時間: 3~5天

Python Program

Download: https://www.python.org/

參考書目

葉難, Python程式設計入門,博碩,2015

黄健庭, Python程式設計:從入門到進階應用,全華,2020

The Python Tutorial https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/index.html

研究所和大學以前追求知識的方法有什麼不同?

研究所:觀念的學習

大學:

Question:

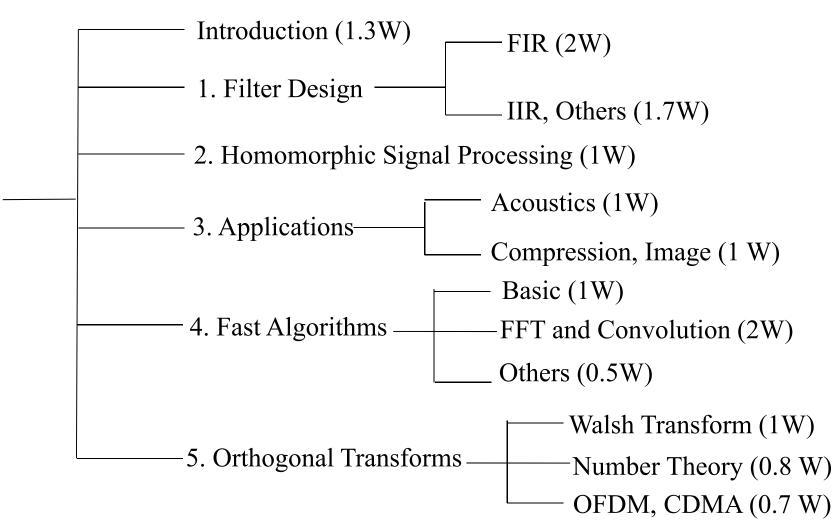
Fourier transform:
$$X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)e^{-j2\pi ft} dt$$

Why should we use the Fourier transform?

Is the Fourier transform the best choice in any condition?

I. Introduction

Outline

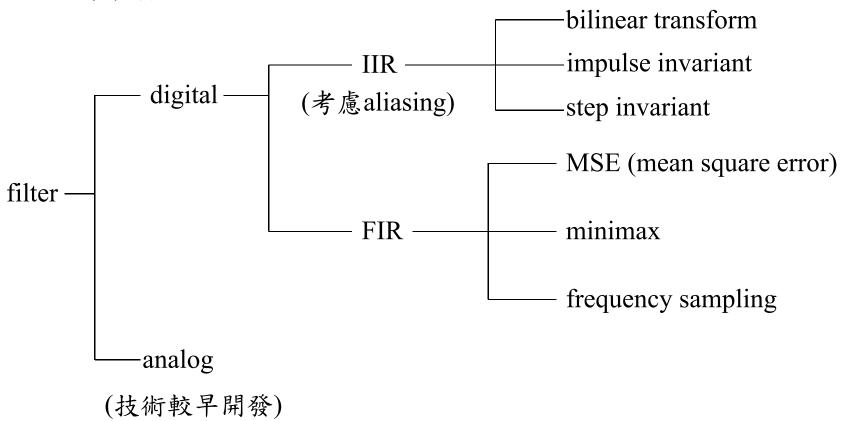


目標:

- (1) 對 Digital Signal Processing 作更有系統且深入的了解
- (2) 學習 Digital Signal Processing 幾個重要子領域的基礎知識

Part 1: Filter

• Filter 的分類



IIR filter 的優點:(1) easy to design

(2) (sometimes) easy to implement

缺點:

FIR filter 的優點:

缺點: An FIR filter is impossible to have the ideal frequency response of

Part 2: Homomorphic Signal Processing

● 概念:把 convolution 變成 addition

Part 3: Applications of DSP

filter design, data compression (image, video, text), acoustics (speech, music), image analysis (structural similarity, sharpness), 3D accelerometer

- Part 4: Fast Algorithms
- Basic Implementation Techniques

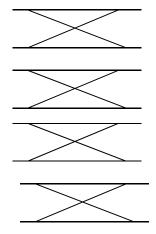
Example: one complex number multiplication

=? Real number multiplication.

Trade-off: "Multiplication" takes longer than "addition"

• FFT and Convolution

Due to the Cooley-Tukey algorithm (butterflies), the complexity of the FFT is:



The complexity of the convolution is: 3個 DFTs, $O(N \log_2 N)$

• Part 5: Orthogonal Transforms

DFT 的兩個主要用途:

Question: DFT 的缺點是什麼?
$$DFT(x[n]) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n]e^{-j\frac{2\pi mn}{N}}$$

- Walsh Transform (CDMA)
- Number Theoretic Transform

- Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiplexing (OFDM)
- Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA)

Review 1: Four Types of the Fourier Transform

• 四種 Fourier transforms 的比較

	time domain	frequency domain	
(1) Fourier transform	continuous, aperiodic	continuous, aperiodic	
(2) Fourier series	continuous, periodic	discrete, aperiodic	
	(or continuous, only the value in a finite duration is known)		
(3) discrete-time Fourier transform	discrete, aperiodic	continuous, periodic	
(4) discrete Fourier transform	discrete, periodic (or discrete, only the value in a finite duration is known)	discrete, periodic	

(1) Fourier Transform

$$X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)e^{-j2\pi ft}dt \quad , \qquad x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(f)e^{j2\pi ft}df$$

Alternative definitions

$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt \qquad , \qquad x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega)e^{j\omega t}d\omega$$

(2) Fourier series (suitable for period function)

$$X[m] = \int_0^T x(t)e^{-j\frac{2\pi m}{T}t}dt \qquad x(t) = T^{-1}\sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} X[m]e^{j\frac{2\pi m}{T}t}$$

$$T$$
: 週期 $x(t) = x(t+T)$ Possible frequencies are to satisfy:

$$e^{-j2\pi ft} = e^{-j2\pi f(t+T)}$$

(3) Discrete-time Fourier transform (DSP 常用)

$$X(f) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n]e^{-j2\pi f n\Delta_t} , x[n] = \Delta_t \int_0^{1/\Delta_t} X(f)e^{j2\pi f n\Delta_t} df$$

$$t = n\Delta_t$$

 Δ_t : sampling interval

$$X(\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n]e^{-j\omega n\Delta_t} \qquad x[n] = \frac{\Delta_t}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi/\Delta_t} X(\omega)e^{j\omega n\Delta_t} d\omega$$

(4) Discrete Fourier transform (DFT) (DSP 常用)

$$X[m] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n]e^{-j\frac{2\pi mn}{N}}$$
, $x[n] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} X[m]e^{j\frac{2\pi mn}{N}}$

頻率和
$$m$$
 之間的關係: $f = \frac{m}{N\Delta_t} = \frac{m}{N} f_s$ where $f_s = 1/\Delta_t$ (sampling frequency)

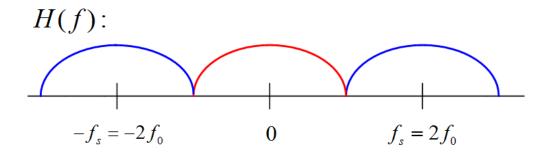
Review 2: Normalized Frequency

(1) Definition of **normalized frequency** *F*:

$$F = \frac{f}{f_s} = f \Delta_t = \frac{\omega \Delta_t}{2\pi}$$
 where $f_s = 1/\Delta_t$ (sampling frequency)
 Δ_t : sampling interval

(2) folding frequency f_0

$$f_0 = \frac{f_s}{2}$$
 若以 normalized frequency 來表示, folding frequency = 1/2



For the discrete time Fourier transform

(1)
$$G(f) = G(f+f_s)$$
 ----- i.e., $G(F) = G(F+1)$.

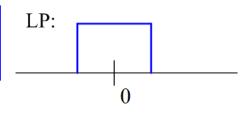
(2) If
$$g[n]$$
 is real $G(F) = G^*(-F)$ (* means conjugation)

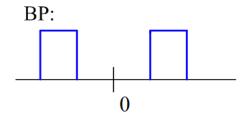
只需知道 G(F) for $0 \le F \le \frac{1}{2}$ (即 $0 < f < f_0$) 就可以知道全部的 G(F)

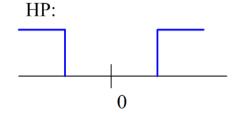
(3) If
$$g[n] = g[-n]$$
 (even) $G(F) = G(-F)$,

$$g[n] = -g[-n] \text{ (odd)} \longrightarrow G(F) = -G(-F)$$

Analog filter: *H*(*f*)



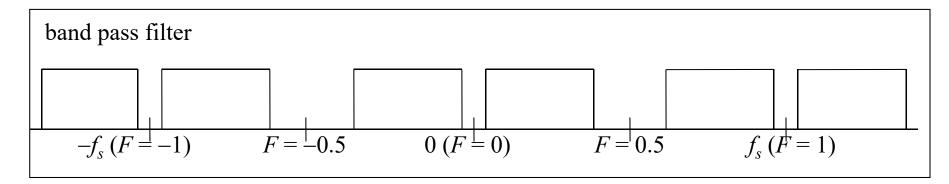




• Discrete time Fourier transform of the lowpass, highpass, and band pass filters

low pass filter (pass band 在 fs 的整數倍附近) $-f_s (F=-1) \qquad 0 (F=0) \qquad f_s (F=1)$

high pass filter $-f_s(F=-1) \qquad F=-0.5 \qquad 0 \ (F=0) \qquad F=0.5 \qquad f_s(F=1)$



Review 3: Z Transform and Laplace Transform

• **Z**-Transform

suitable for discrete signals

$$G(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} g[n]z^{-n}$$

Compared with the discrete time Fourier transform:

$$G(f) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} g[n] e^{-j2\pi f n \Delta_t} \qquad z = e^{j2\pi f \Delta_t}$$

• Laplace Transform

suitable for continuous signals

One-sided form
$$G(s) = \int_0^\infty g(t)e^{-st}dt$$

Two-sided form
$$G(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t)e^{-st}dt$$

Compared with the Fourier transform:

$$G(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t)e^{-j2\pi ft}dt \qquad s = j2\pi f$$

bilinear transform

Review 4: IIR Filter Design

Two types of digital filter:

- (1) IIR filter (infinite impulse response filter)
- (2) FIR filer (finite impulse response filer)

There are 3 popular methods to design the IIR filter — impulse invariant — step invariant

Advantage:

Disadvantage:

An IIR Filter May Not be Hard to Implement

Ex:
$$h[n] = (0.9)^n$$
, for $n \ge 0$, $h[n] = 0$, otherwise $y[n] = x[n] * h[n]$

Z transform

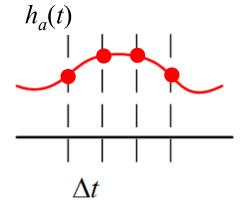
Method 1: Impulse Invariance

白話一點,就是直接做 sampling

analog filter $h_a(t)$

digital filter h[n]

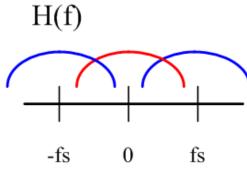
$$h[n] = h_a(n\Delta_t)$$



Advantage: Simple

Disadvantage: (1) infinite

(2)



$$f_s < 2B$$

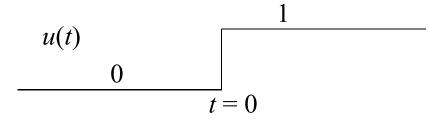
Method 2: Step Invariance

對 step function 的 response 作 sampling

analog filter $h_a(t)$

digital filter h[n]

step function (continuous form)



Laplace transform of u(t):

$$\frac{1}{s}$$

Fourier transform of u(t):

$$\frac{1}{j2\pi f}$$

step function (discrete form)

Z transform of u[n]:

$$\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$$

Step 1 Calculate the convolution of $h_a(t)$ and u(t)

$$h_{a,u}(t) = h_a(t) * u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h_a(\tau) u(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{t} h_a(\tau) d\tau$$
$$H_{a,u}(f) = \frac{H_a(f)}{i2\pi f} \qquad (其實就是對 h_a(t) 做積分)$$

Step 2 Perform sampling for $h_{a,u}(t)$

$$h_{u}[n] = h_{a,u}(n\Delta_{t})$$

Step 3 Calculate h[n] from $h[n] = h_u[n] - h_u[n-1]$

Note: Since
$$h_u[n] = h[n] * u[n]$$
 $H_u(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} H(z)$
 $H(z) = (1 - z^{-1}) H_u(z)$
so $h[n] = h_u[n] - h_u[n-1]$

Advantage of the step invariance method:

*主要 Advantage:

Disadvantage of the step invariance method:

較為間接,設計上稍微複雜

Method 3: Bilinear Transform

Suppose that we have known an analog filter $h_a(t)$ whose frequency response is $H_a(f)$.

To design the digital filter h[n] with the frequency response H(f),

$$H(f_{new}) = H_a(f_{old})$$

$$f_{old} \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$f_{new} \in (-f_s/2, f_s/2)$$

$$f_s = 1/\Delta_t \text{ (sampling frequency)}$$

• The relation between f_{new} and f_{old} is determined by the mapping function

s: index of the Laplace transform
$$z = c \frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}}$$
z: index of the Z transform

c: some constant

$$h_a(t) \xrightarrow{Laplace} H_a(s) \rightarrow H(z) = H_a\left(c\frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}}\right) \xrightarrow{Z-transform} h[n]$$

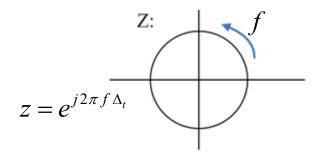
$$j2\pi f_{old} = c \frac{1 - e^{-j2\pi f_{new}\Delta_t}}{1 + e^{-j2\pi f_{new}\Delta_t}} = c \frac{e^{j\pi f_{new}\Delta_t} - e^{-j\pi f_{new}\Delta_t}}{e^{j\pi f_{new}\Delta_t} + e^{-j\pi f_{new}\Delta_t}}$$

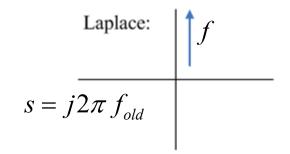
$$= c \frac{j\sin(\pi f_{new}\Delta_t)}{\cos(\pi f_{new}\Delta_t)}$$

$$= a \frac{j\sin(\pi f_{new}\Delta_t)}{\cos(\pi f_{new}\Delta_t)}$$
Later the second s

$$2\pi f_{old} = c \tan(\pi f_{new} \Delta_t)$$

$$f_{new} = \frac{1}{\pi \Delta_t} \arctan\left(\frac{2\pi}{c} f_{old}\right) = \frac{f_s}{\pi} \arctan\left(\frac{2\pi}{c} f_{old}\right)$$



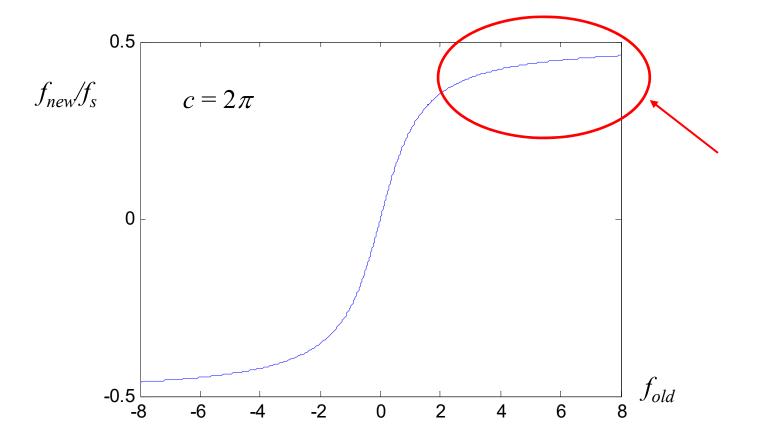


• Suppose that the Laplace transform of the analog filter $h_a(t)$ is $H_{a,L}(s)$ The Z transform of the digital filter h[n] is $H_z(z)$

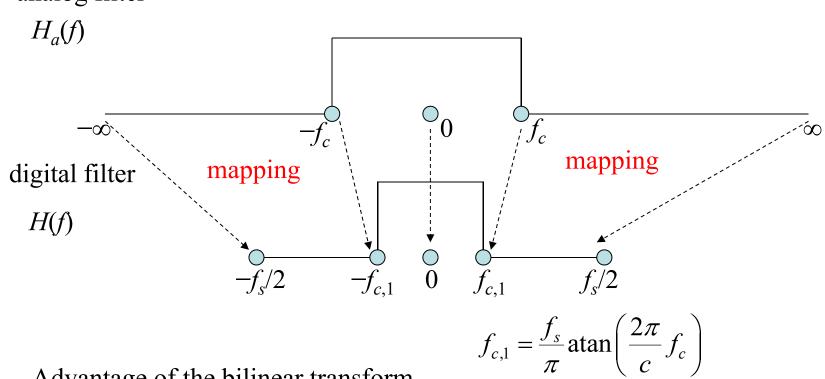
$$H_z(z) = H_{a,L}(c\frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}})$$

f	$=\frac{f_s}{\sin atan}$	$\left(\frac{2\pi}{f_{old}}\right)$
J new	π	$\left(\begin{array}{c}c\end{array}\right)$

f_{old}	$-\infty$	0	80	1
f_{new}				







Advantage of the bilinear transform

Disadvantage of the bilinear transform

附錄一: 學習 DSP 知識把握的要點

- (1) Concepts: 這個方法的核心概念、基本精神是什麼
- (2) Comparison: 這方法和其他方法之間,有什麼相同的地方? 有什麼相異的地方
- (3) Advantages: 這方法的優點是什麼 (3-1) Why? 造成這些優點的原因是什麼
- (4) Applications: 這個方法要用來處理什麼問題,有什麼應用
- (5) Disadvantages: 這方法的缺點是什麼
 - (5-1) Why? 造成這些缺點的原因是什麼
- (6) Innovations: 這方法有什麼可以改進的地方 或是可以推廣到什麼地方