

# SALI/SNLI - Convoluția. Corelația

# Cuprins

- **Sisteme liniare și invariante – convoluția**
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- **Mecanismul convoluției**
- **Proprietățile convoluției**
- **Corelația**
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# Răspunsul SNLI/SALI

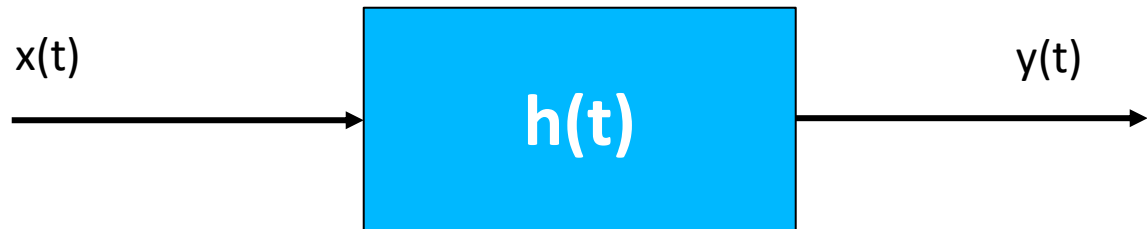
**Sisteme numerice liniare și invariante - SNLI**



**x** – excitație/intrare/input  
**Y** – răspuns/ieșire/output  
**h** – funcție pondere

$$y[n] = \sum_{(k)} x[k] h[n - k] = \sum_{(k)} h[k] x[n - k]$$

**Sisteme analogice liniare și invariante - SALI**



$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) h(t - \tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) x(t - \tau) d\tau$$

# Răspunsul SNLI/SALI

- Dacă sistemul este liniar și invariant și dacă se cunoaște funcția pondere, putem să determinăm răspunsul sistemului la orice intrare.
- Dacă sistemul este liniar și invariant și dacă se cunoaște intrarea și ieșirea pe care dorim să o obținem, putem să calculăm funcția pondere.
- Funcția pondere
- Funcția pondere este răspunsul sistemului la impulsul Dirac/impulsul unitate.

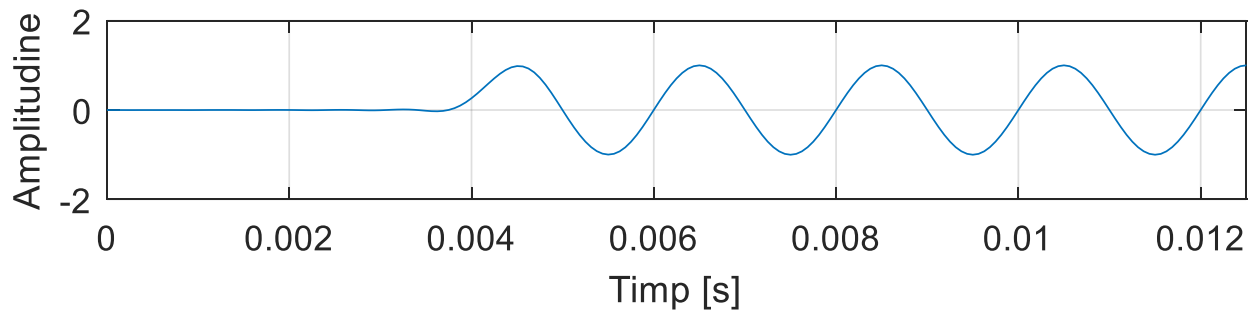
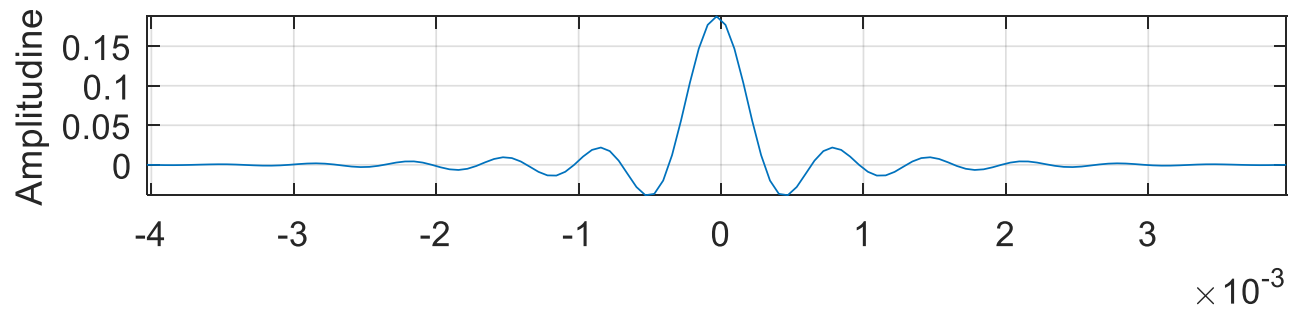
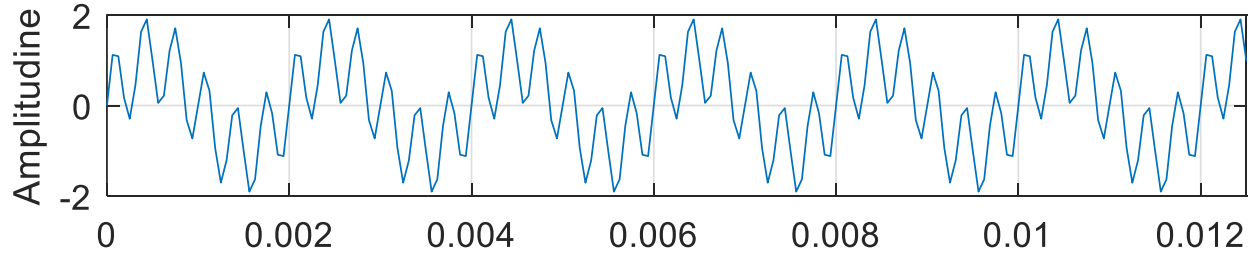


$$y[n] = \sum_{(k)} h[k] \delta[n - k]$$



$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) \delta(t - \tau) d\tau$$

# Exemplu



# Exemplu

```
clearvars  
clc  
close all
```

```
Fe=16000;  
t=0:1/Fe:32000/Fe;  
s1=sin(2*pi*500*t);  
s2=sin(2*pi*3000*t);  
s=s1+s2;
```

```
h=fir1(128,1500/(Fe/2),'low');  
y=conv(s,h);
```

# Funcție Matlab

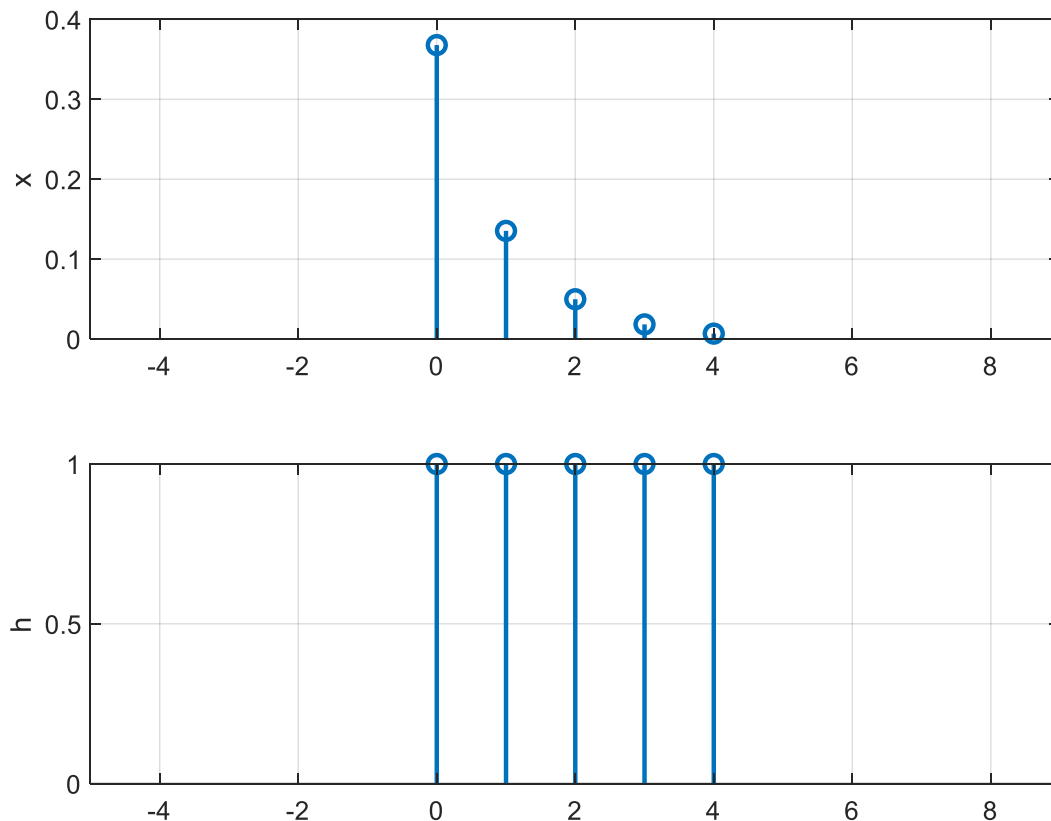
`conv` Convolution and polynomial multiplication.

`C = conv(A, B)` convolves vectors A and B. The resulting vector is length `MAX([LENGTH(A)+LENGTH(B)-1,LENGTH(A),LENGTH(B)])`. If A and B are vectors of polynomial coefficients, convolving them is equivalent to multiplying the two polynomials.

`C = conv(A, B, SHAPE)` returns a subsection of the convolution with size specified by SHAPE:

- 'full' - (default) returns the full convolution,
- 'same' - returns the central part of the convolution that is the same size as A.
- 'valid' - returns only those parts of the convolution that are computed without the zero-padded edges. `LENGTH(C)` is `MAX(LENGTH(A)-MAX(0,LENGTH(B)-1),0)`.

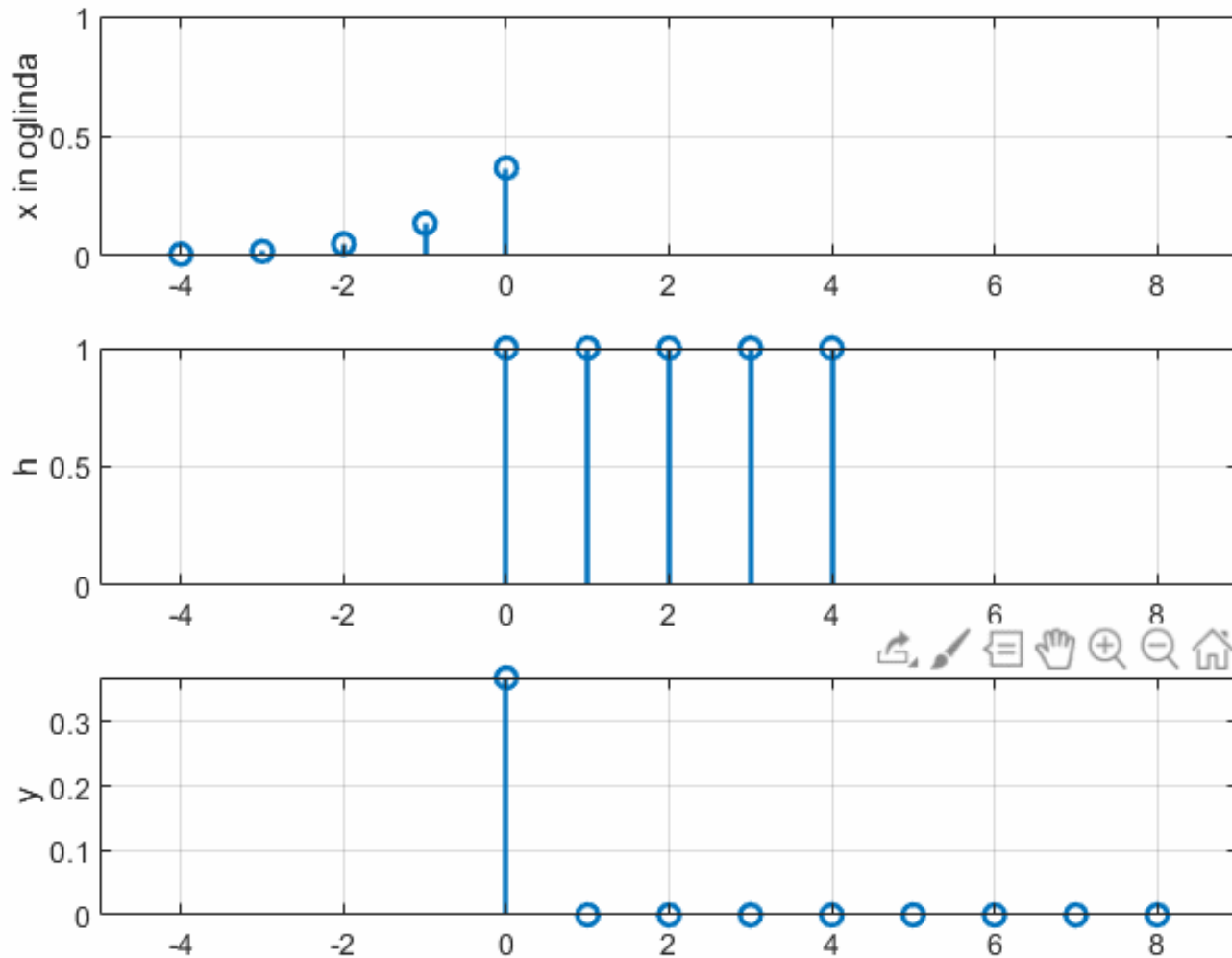
# Mecanismul convoluției



$$\begin{aligned} y[n] &= \sum_{(k)} x[k]h[n-k] \\ &= \sum_{(k)} h[k]x[n-k] \end{aligned}$$



# Mecanismul convoluției



# Lungimea convoluției

$$L_y = L_x + L_h - 1$$

$L_y$  – lungimea lui  $y$  (numărul de eșantioane din  $y$ , durată)

$L_x$  – lungimea lui  $x$  (numărul de eșantioane din  $x$ , durată)

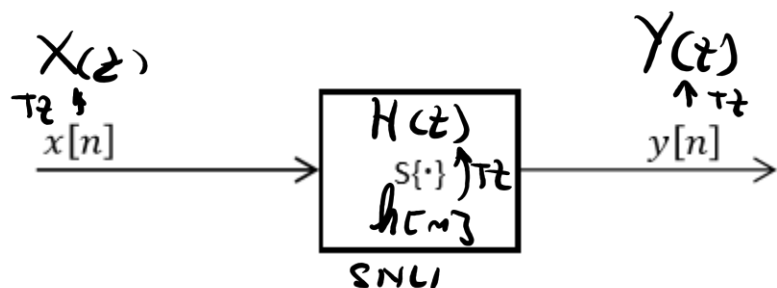
$L_h$  – lungimea lui  $h$  (numărul de eșantioane din  $h$ , durată)

# Convoluția ca produs de polinoame

# Deconvoluția

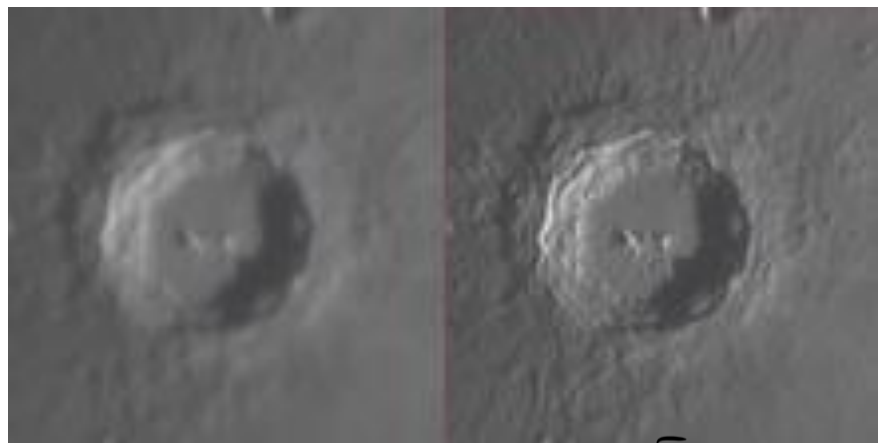
- Operația inversă a convoluție
- Exemplu: dacă știu ieșirea unui sistem și funcția pondere, pot să aflu semnalul de intrare.
- Convoluția – înmulțire polinomială
- Deconvoluția – împărțire polinomială

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} - \text{fct. de transfer}$$



$$y[n] = x[n] * h[n]$$

$$Y(z) = X(z) \cdot H(z) \rightarrow X(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{H(z)}$$



ORIGINEAL

DECONV

# Deconvoluția - Matlab

## **deconv Deconvolution and polynomial division.**

`[Q,R] = deconv(B,A)` deconvolves vector A out of vector B. The result is returned in vector Q and the remainder in vector R.

The outputs satisfy  $B = \text{conv}(A,Q) + R$  when  $\text{length}(A) \leq \text{length}(B)$ ; otherwise,  $Q = 0$  and  $R = B$ . With  $K = \min(\text{length}(A), \text{length}(B))$ , these two cases can be written as  $B = \text{conv}(A(1:K), Q) + R$ .

If A and B are vectors of polynomial coefficients, deconvolution is equivalent to polynomial division. The result of dividing B by A is quotient Q and remainder R.

Class support for inputs B,A:  
float: double, single

# Deconvoluția - Matlab

## ■ Exemplu – dereverberație semnal audio

$$y[n] = x[n] + a y[n-M]$$

- măsur  $h[n]$

- elimina reverberația → deconvoluție

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{1 \cdot z^0}{1 - a z^{-M}}$$

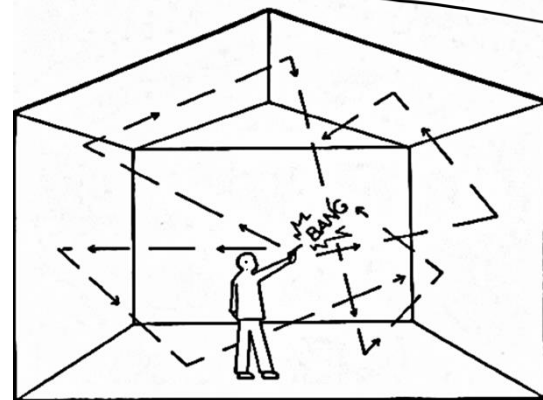
$$x[n] \xrightarrow{F_z} X(z) \quad Y(z) = X(z) + a Y(z) \cdot z^{-M}$$

$$y[n] \xrightarrow{F_z} Y(z) \quad 1 - a z^{-M} = 1 + 0 \cdot z^{-1} + 0 \cdot z^{-2} + 0 \cdot z^{-3} + \dots - a \cdot z^{-M}$$

$$\text{num} = [1];$$

$$\text{den} = [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \ -a];$$

(Bici MD  
DECONVOALIZARE)



# Deconvoluția - Matlab

```
clearvars
```

```
clc
```

```
close all
```

```
[s,fs]=audioread('salut.wav');
```

```
s=[s' zeros(1,10000)];
```

```
num=1;
```

```
den=[1 zeros(1,1000) -0.5];
```

```
ic=zeros(1,1001);
```

```
% y semnal inregistrat intr-o sala cu reverberatii
```

```
y=filter(num,den,s,ic);
```

```
%masor raspunsul la impuls al salii
```

```
%generez un impuls unitar si inregistrez raspunsul salii (adica ce se aude)
```

```
%in practica se folosesc alte semnale decat impuls Dirac
```

```
delta=[1 zeros(1,15000)];
```

```
h=filter(num,den,delta,ic);
```

```
%h este functia pondere masurata
```

```
%se face deconvolutia dintre semnalul cu reverberatii si functia pondere a camerei
```

```
yy=deconv(y,h);
```

```
sound(s,fs)
```

```
pause(1)
```

```
sound(y,fs)
```

```
pause(1)
```

```
sound(yy,fs)
```

# Corelația – definiție

- cross-correlație
- autocorrelație

$$r[k] = \sum_{(n)} x^*[n] \cdot y[n+k] \quad (1)$$

*\* complex conjugate*

$$x = a + j^b$$

$$x^* = a - j^b$$

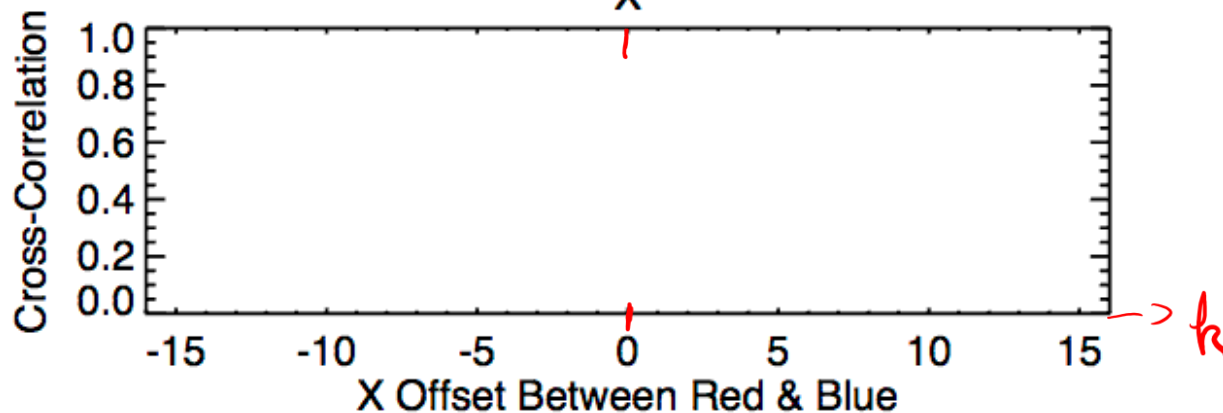
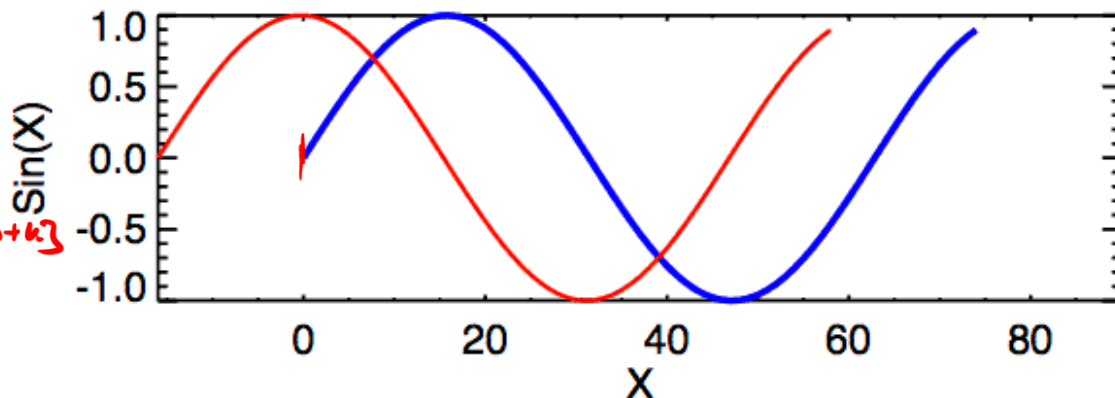
$$r(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^*(\tau) \cdot y(t + \tau) dt \quad (2)$$

$$x = \delta e^{j\theta}$$

$$x^* = \delta e^{-j\theta}$$

$$r_{xx}[k] = \sum_{(n)} x^*[n] \cdot x[n+k]$$

$$r_{xy}[k] = \sum_{(n)} x^*[n] \cdot y[n+k]$$





# Corelația – definiție

- Autocorelație – corelația unui semnal cu el însuși
- Cross-corelație sau corelație încrucișată – corelația dintre două semnale diferite
- Lungimea corelației

$$\rightarrow L_z = L_x + L_y - 1$$

$x, y$

# xcorr (Matlab)

## xcorr Cross-correlation function estimates.

$C = \text{xcorr}(A, B)$ , where  $A$  and  $B$  are length  $M$  vectors ( $M > 1$ ), returns the length  $2 \cdot M - 1$  cross-correlation sequence  $C$ . If  $A$  and  $B$  are of different length, the shortest one is zero-padded.  $C$  will be a row vector if  $A$  is a row vector, and a column vector if  $A$  is a column vector.

$\text{xcorr}$  produces an estimate of the correlation between two random (jointly stationary) sequences:

$$C(m) = E[A(n+m) \cdot \text{conj}(B(n))] = E[A(n) \cdot \text{conj}(B(n-m))]$$

It is also the deterministic correlation between two deterministic signals.

$C = \text{xcorr}(A)$ , where  $A$  is a length  $M$  vector, returns the length  $2 \cdot M - 1$  auto-correlation sequence  $C$ . The zeroth lag of the output correlation is in the middle of the sequence, at element  $M$ .

$C = \text{xcorr}(A)$ , where  $A$  is an  $M$ -by- $N$  matrix ( $M > 1$ ), returns a large matrix with  $2 \cdot M - 1$  rows and  $N^2$  columns containing the cross-correlation sequences for all combinations of the columns of  $A$ ; the first  $N$  columns of  $C$  contain the delays and cross correlations using the first column of  $A$  as the reference, the next  $N$  columns of  $C$  contain the delays and cross correlations using the second column of  $A$  as the reference, and so on.

$C = \text{xcorr}(\dots, \text{MAXLAG})$  computes the (auto/cross) correlation over the range of lags:  $-\text{MAXLAG}$  to  $\text{MAXLAG}$ , i.e.,  $2 \cdot \text{MAXLAG} + 1$  lags.

If missing, default is  $\text{MAXLAG} = M - 1$ .

$[C, \text{LAGS}] = \text{xcorr}(\dots)$  returns a vector of lag indices (LAGS).

$$L_c = L_{\max} - 1$$

$$L_{\max} = \max(L_x, L_y)$$

# Semnal sinus cardinal

(SINC)

- Apare ca rezultat al mai multor operații specifice prelucrării semnalelor.

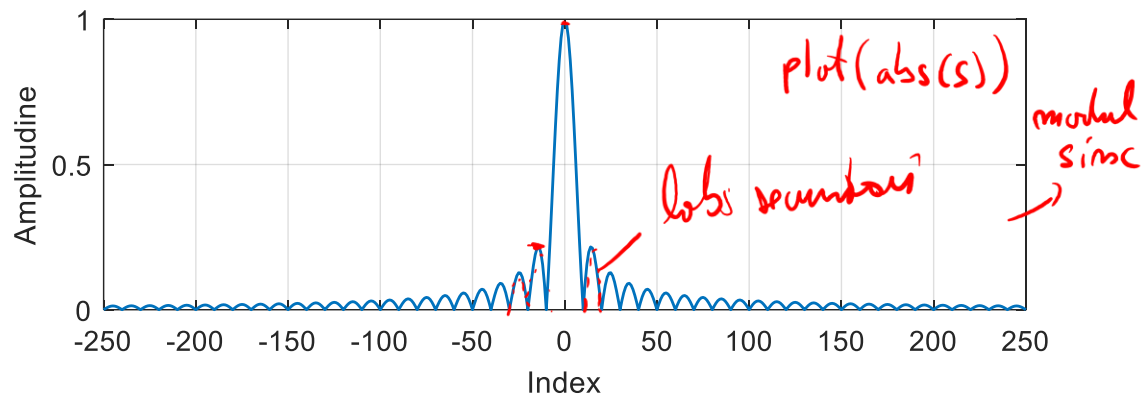
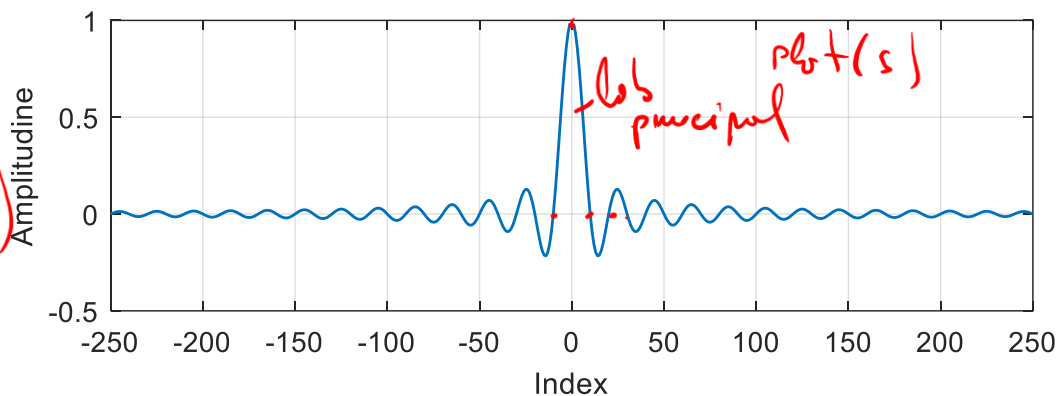
$$s(t) = \frac{\sin(\omega \cdot t)}{\omega \cdot t} \quad \omega \left[ \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} \right] \quad (\text{analogic})$$

$$s[n] = \frac{\sin(\Omega \cdot n)}{\Omega \cdot n} \quad (\text{numeric})$$

$\Omega \left[ \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{sample}} \right]$

$x_{\text{ref}}$   
 $y$

$$y[\text{dB}] = 20 \log \frac{y}{x_{\text{ref}}}$$



# Autocorelația unor semnale

## ■ Sinus

$$s(t) = \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f_0 \cdot t) \quad s[n] = \sin(\Omega \cdot n)$$

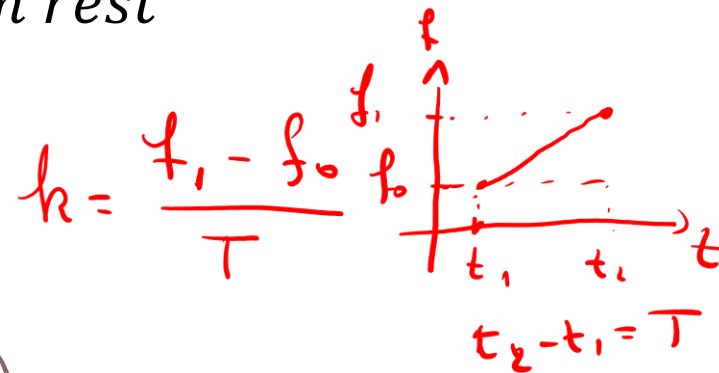
## ■ Impuls dreptunghiular

$$s(t) = \begin{cases} 1, 0 < t < T \\ 0, \text{in rest} \end{cases} \quad s[n] = \begin{cases} 1, 0 < n < N \\ 0, \text{in rest} \end{cases}$$

## ■ Chirp

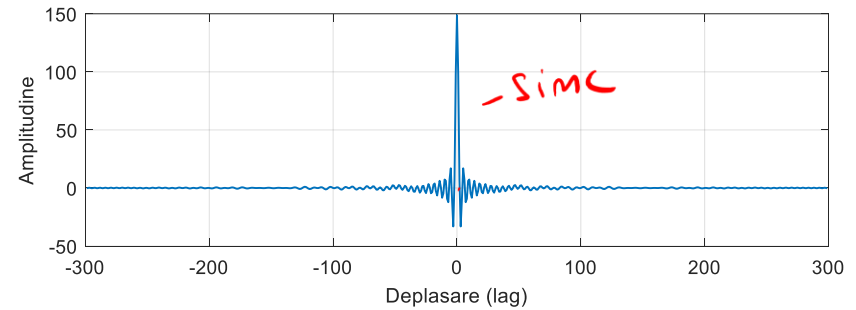
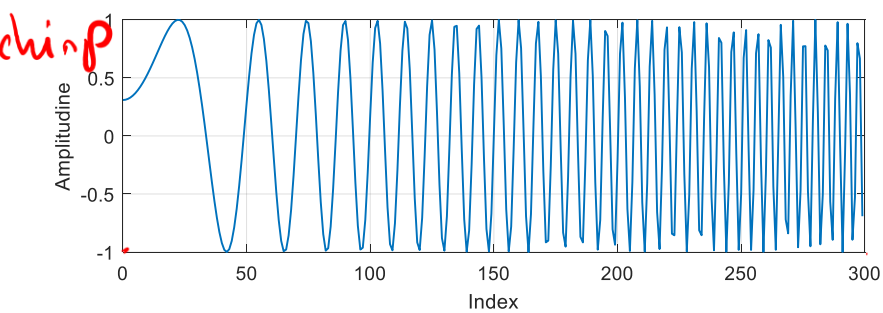
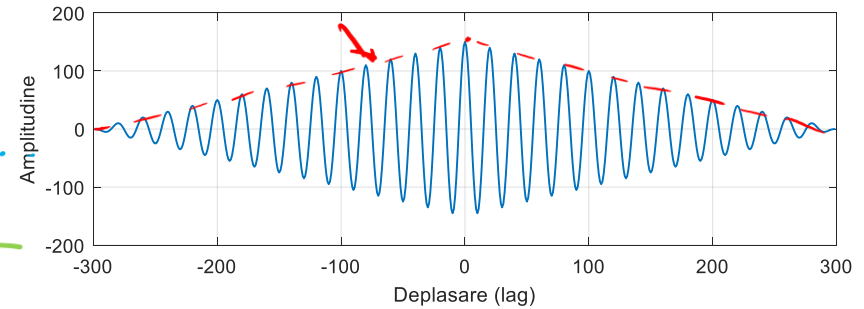
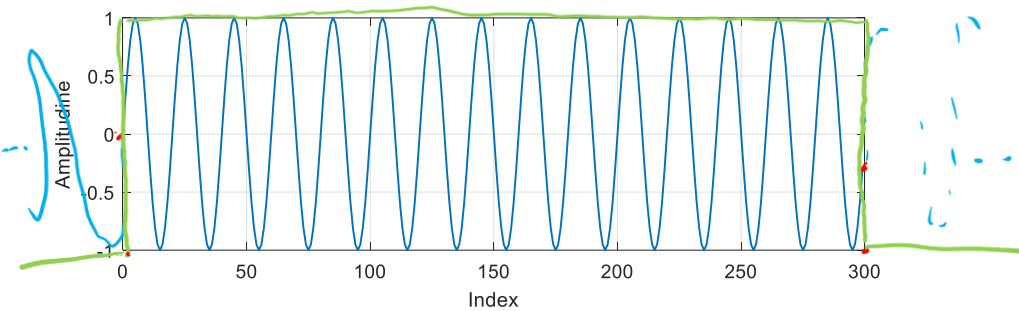
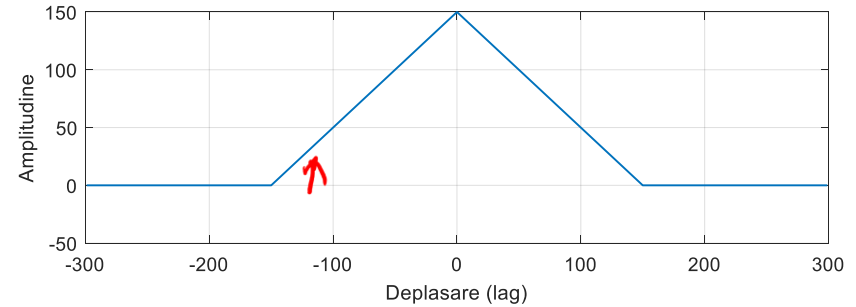
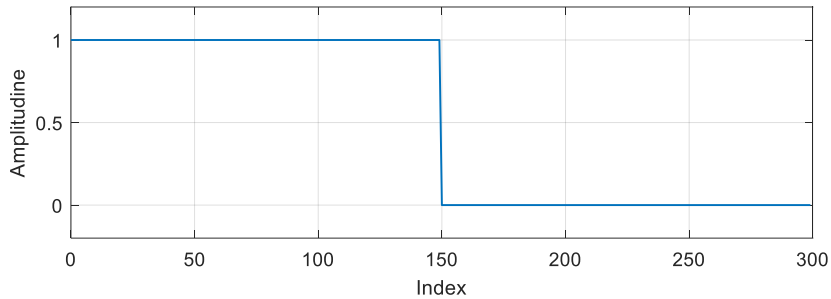
$$s(t) = \sin\left(2 \cdot \pi \cdot \underline{f_0} \cdot t + 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{k \cdot t^2}{2}\right)$$

$$s[n] = \sin\left(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f_{n0} \cdot n + 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{k_n \cdot n^2}{2}\right)$$



# Autocorelația unor semnale

$$\tilde{s}(t) = s(t) \cdot w(t)$$

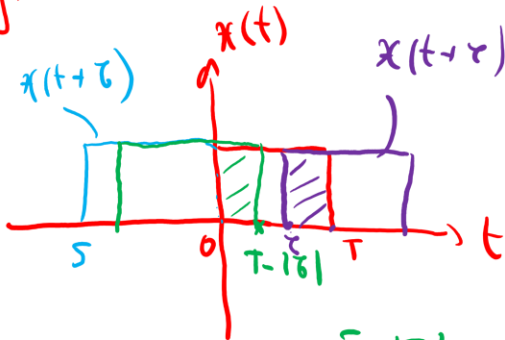


# Autocorelația - exemple

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \in [0, T] \\ 0, & \text{în rest} \end{cases}$$

$$R_{xx}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \cdot x(t+\tau) dt$$

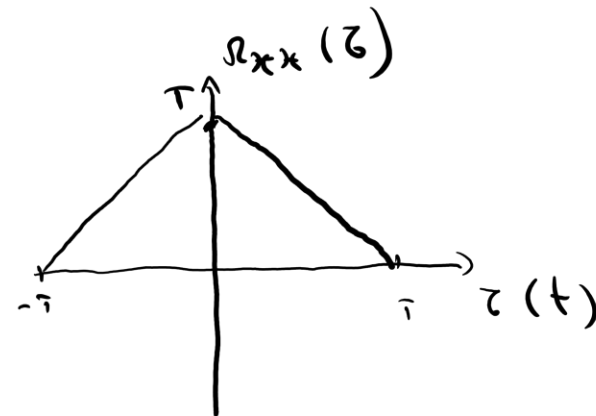
intervalul (lag)



$$\tau \in [-T, 0] \quad R_{xx}(\tau) = \int_0^{T-|\tau|} 1 dt = T - |\tau|$$

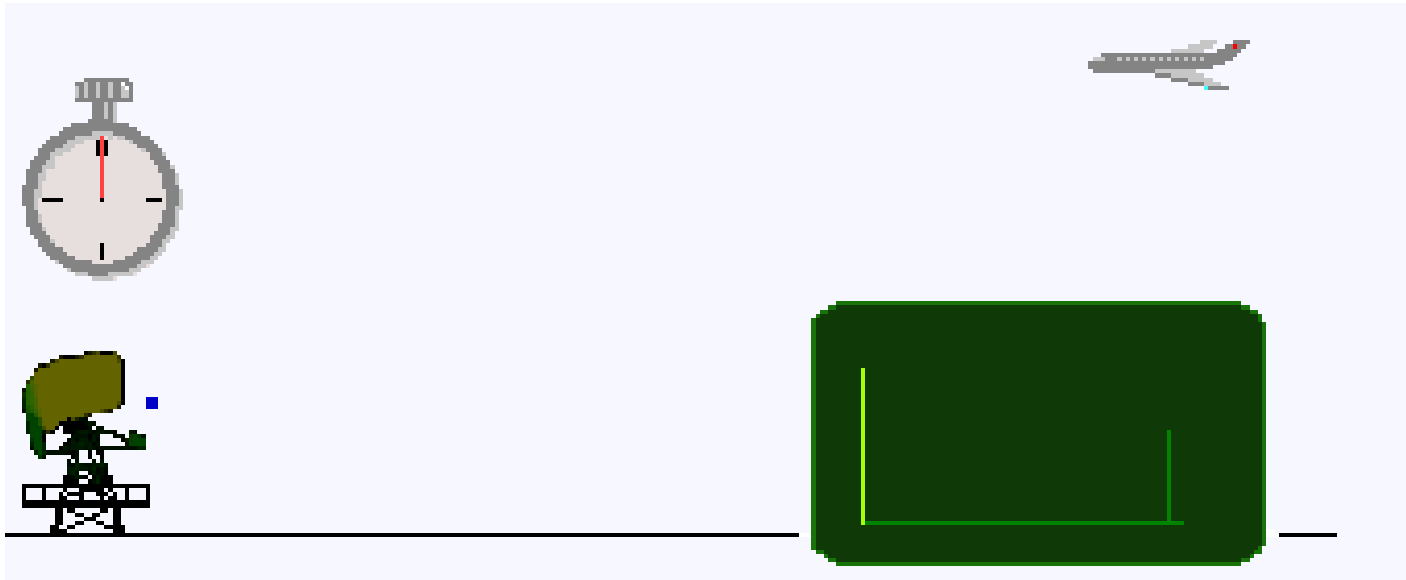
$$\tau \in (0, T) \quad R_{xx}(\tau) = \int_{\tau}^T 1 dt = T - |\tau|$$

$$R_{xx}(\tau) = \begin{cases} T - |\tau|, & \tau \in [-T, T] \\ 0, & \text{în rest} \end{cases}$$

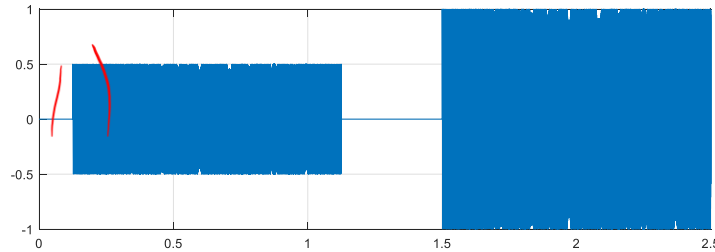


$$R_{xx}(t) = \begin{cases} T - |t|, & t \in [-T, T] \\ 0, & \text{în rest} \end{cases}$$

# Radar - principiu

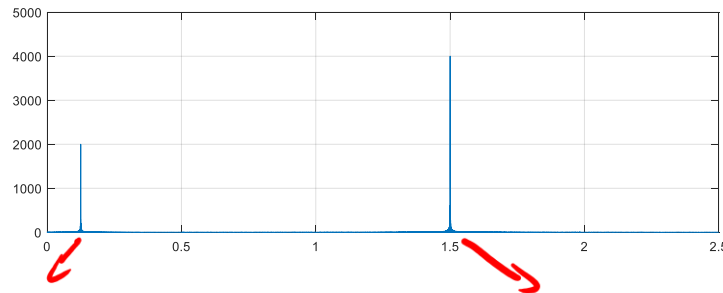


# Exemplu - radar

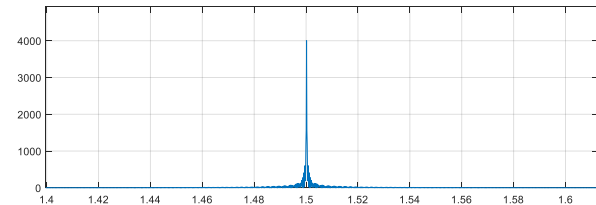
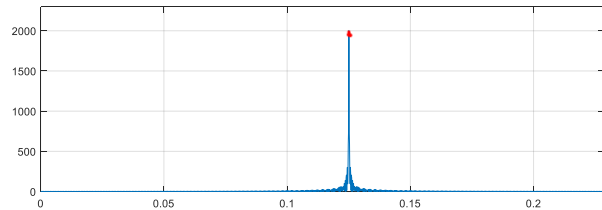
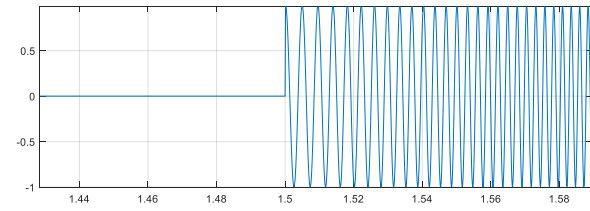
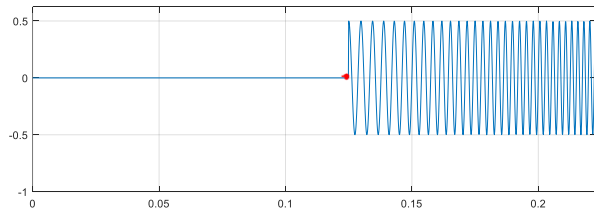


$s[n]$  - chirp

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=1}^2 s[n - M_k] \cdot a_k$$

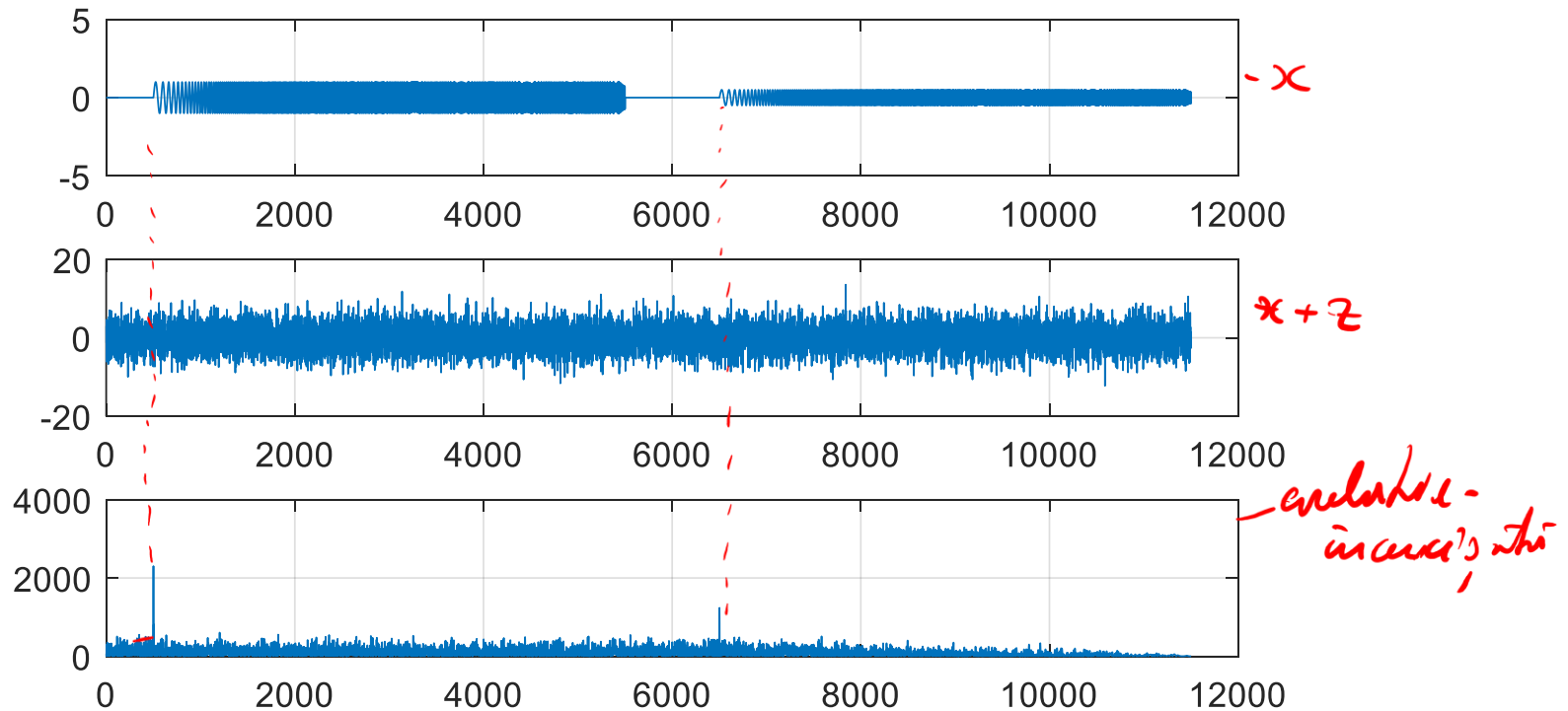


$\rightarrow R_{sy} =$

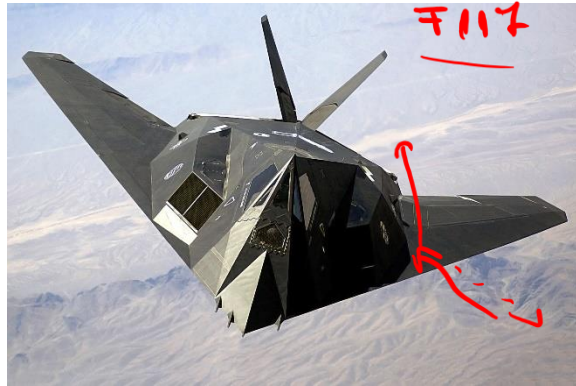




# Exemplu - radar



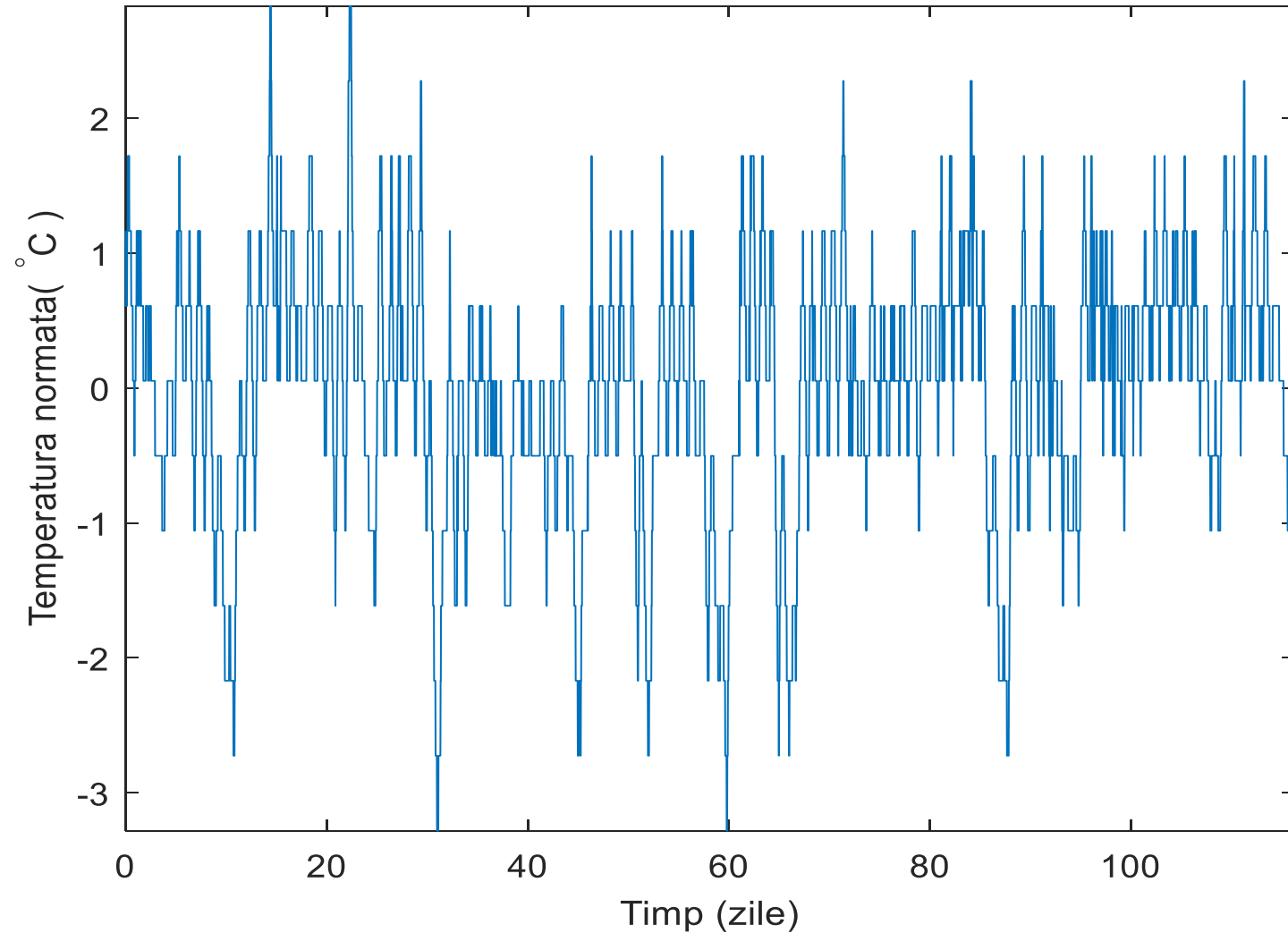
# Tehnologii stealth



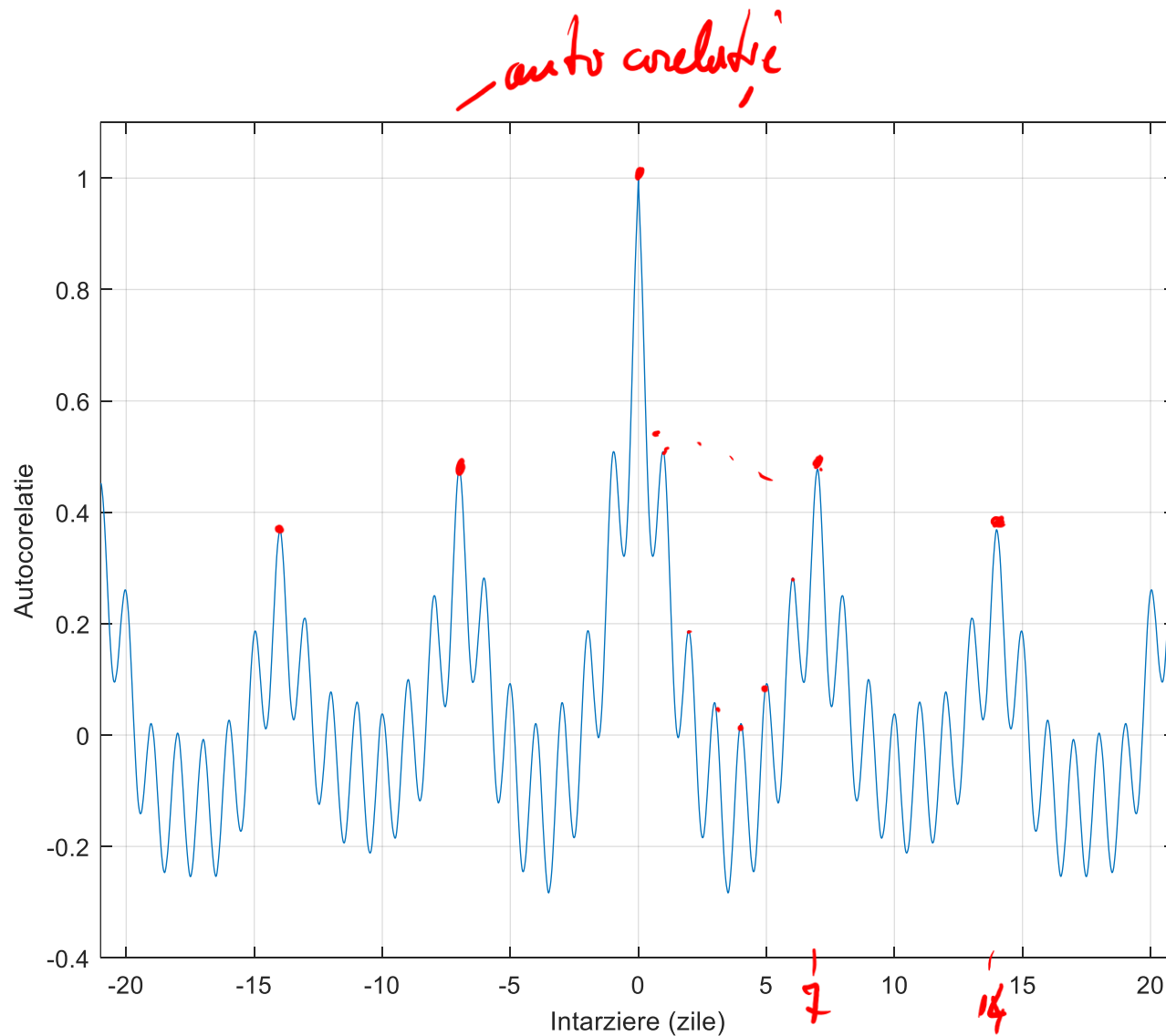
RAM



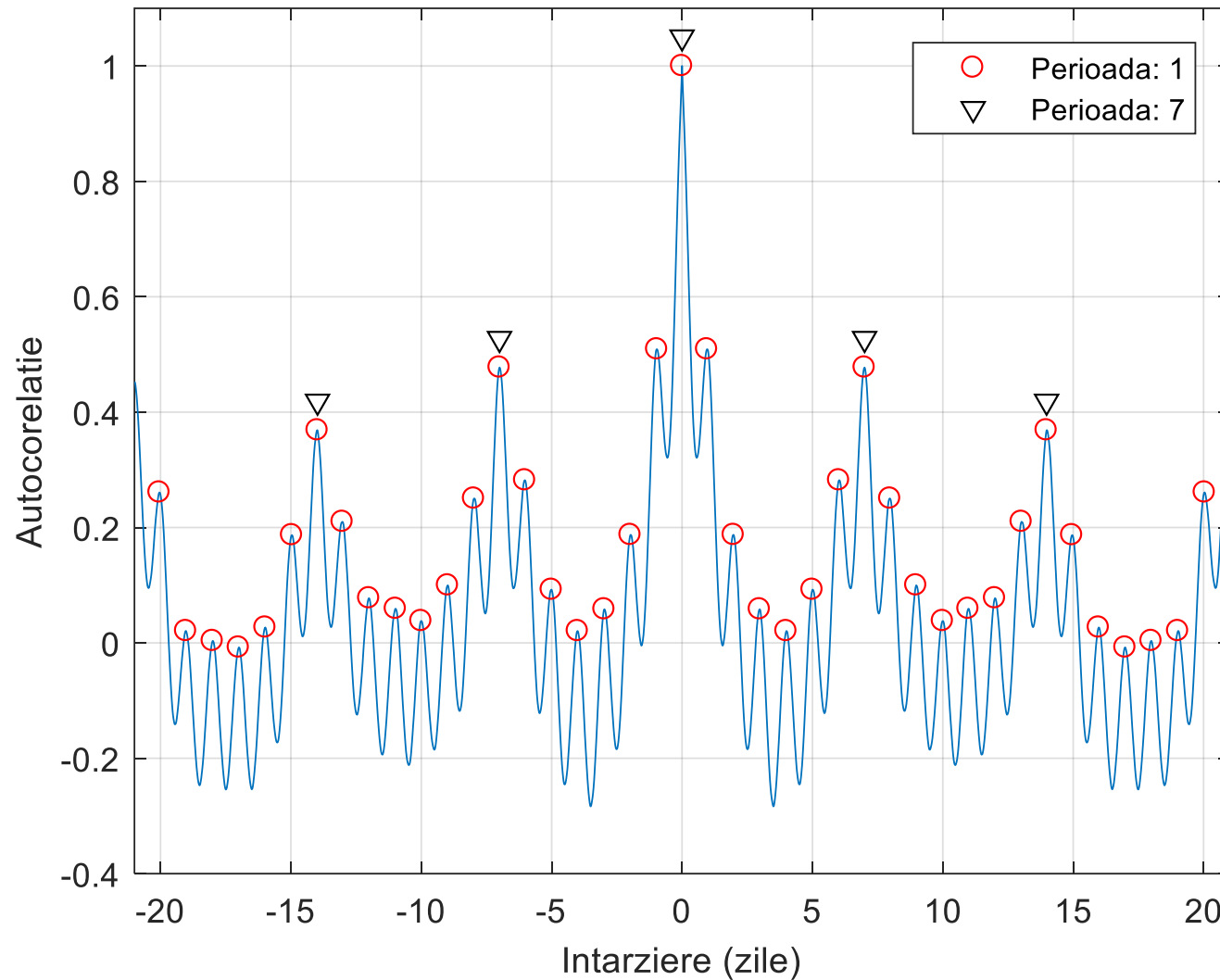
# Analiza periodicitate semnal



# Analiza periodicitate semnal



# Analiza periodicitate semnal



# Analiza periodicitate semnal

Autocorelația oscilează, indicând atât o variație zilnică, cât și o variație săptămânală. Acest lucru este de așteptat, întrucât temperatura în birou este mai mare când oamenii sunt la lucru și mai mică după program și în weekend.

# Întrebări

