

SALI/SNLI - Convoluția. Corelația

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- **Mecanismul conoluției**
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Răspunsul SNLI/SALI

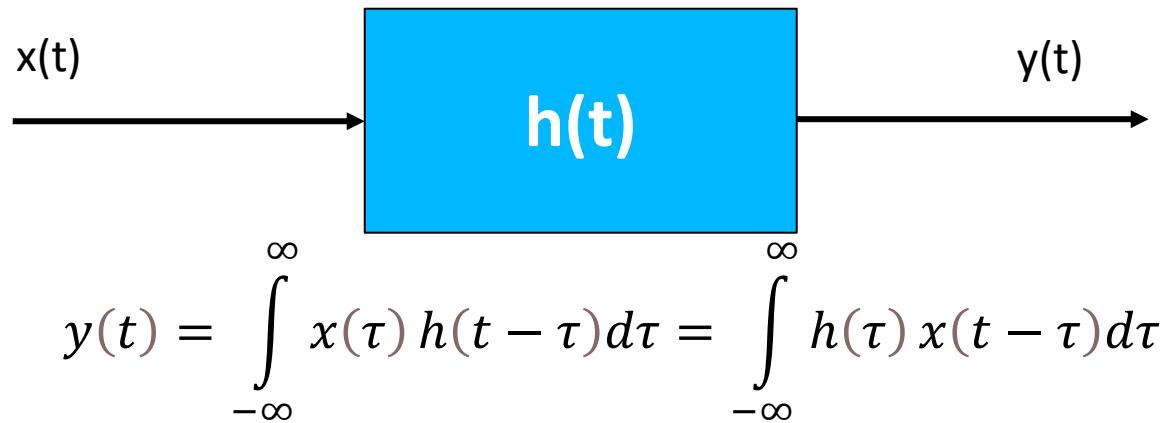
Sisteme numerice liniare și invariante - SNLI



x – excitare/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

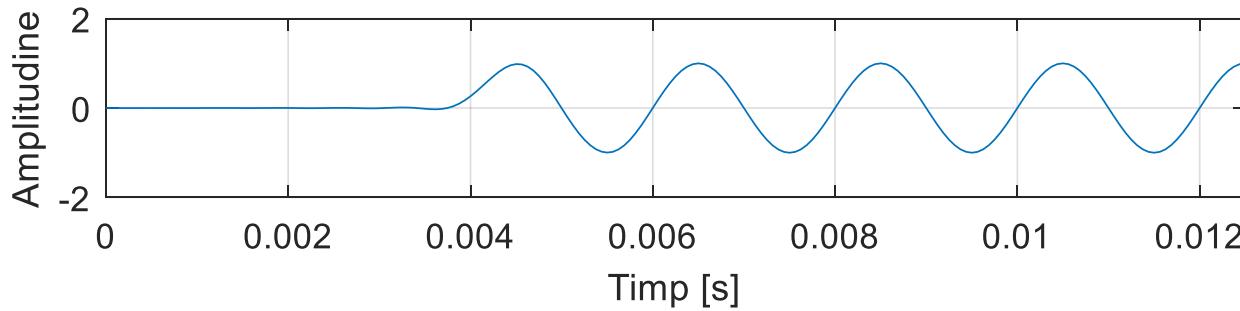
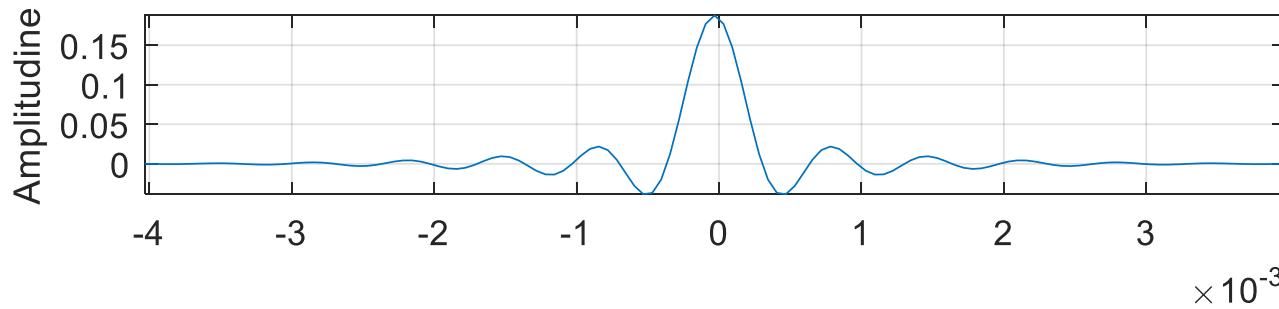
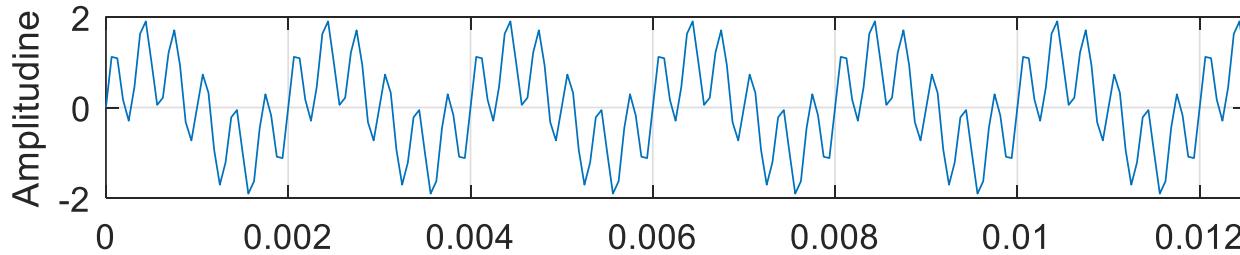
- Dacă sistemul este liniar și invariant și dacă se cunoaște funcția pondere, putem să determinăm răspunsul sistemului la orice intrare.
- Dacă sistemul este liniar și invariant și dacă se cunoaște intrarea și ieșirea pe care dorim să o obținem, putem să calculăm funcția pondere.
- Funcția pondere
-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

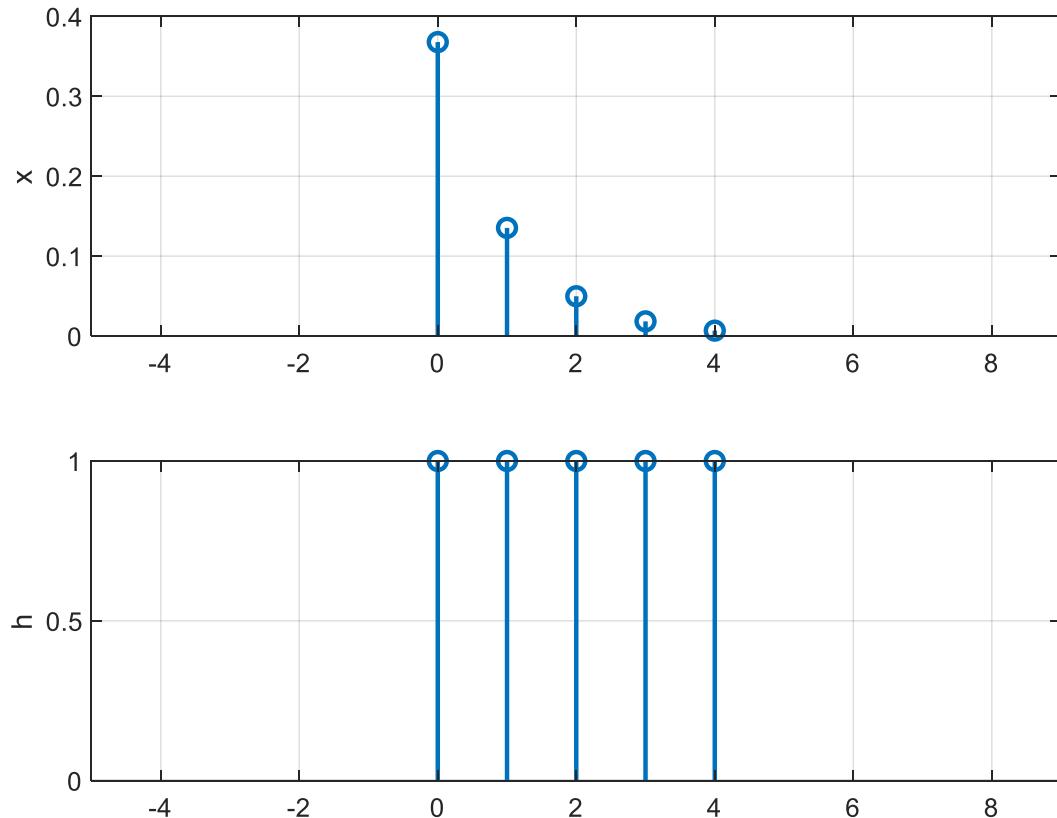
conv Convolution and polynomial multiplication.

`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:

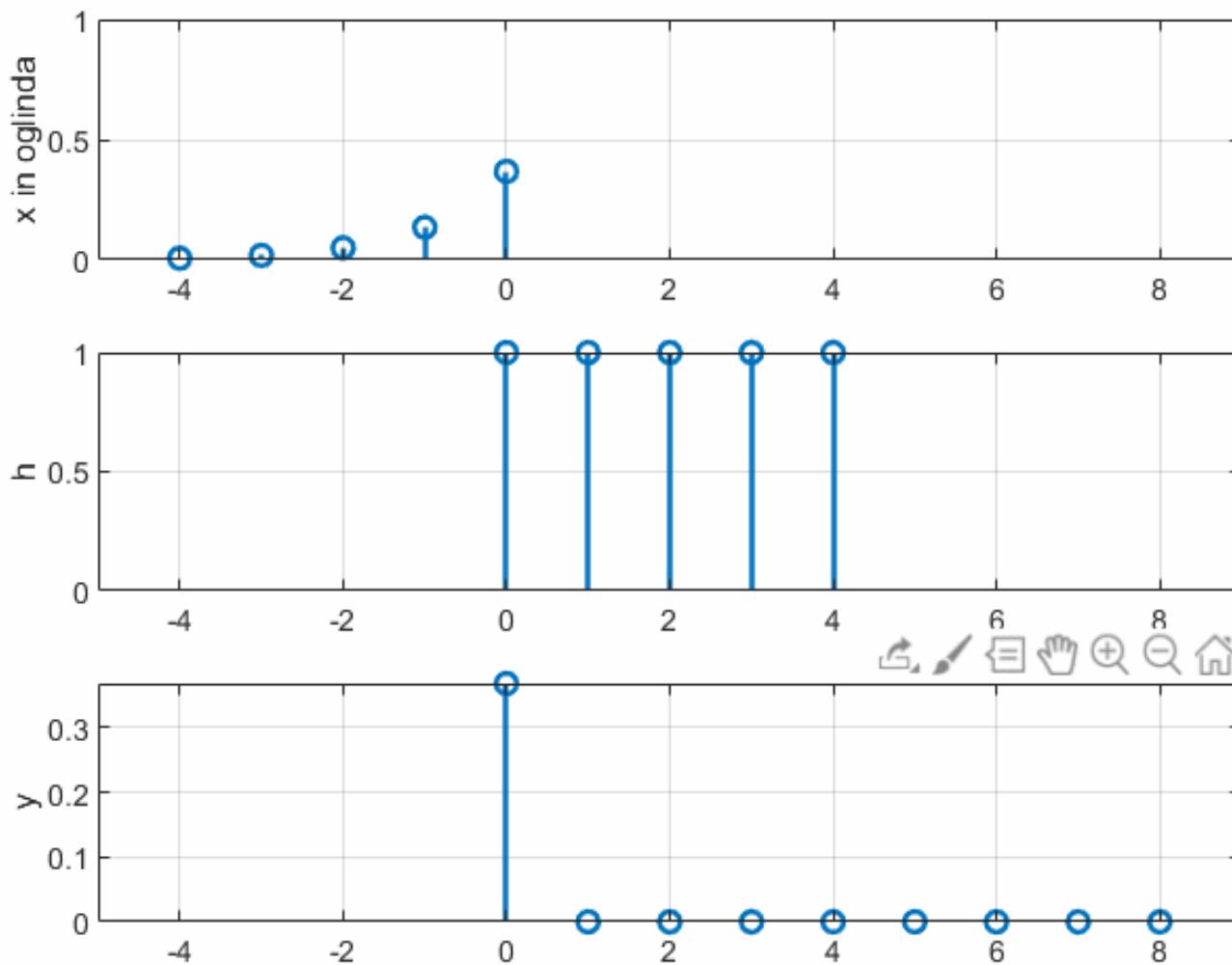
- 'full' - (default) returns the full convolution,
- 'same' - returns the central part of the convolution that is the same size as A.
- 'valid' - returns only those parts of the convolution that are computed without the zero-padded edges.
`LENGTH(C)` is `MAX(LENGTH(A)-MAX(0, LENGTH(B)-1), 0)`.

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 conoluției

$$L_y = L_x + L_h - 1$$

L_y – lungimea lui y (*numărul de eșantioane din y , durata*)

L_x – lungimea lui x (*numărul de eșantioane din x , durata*)

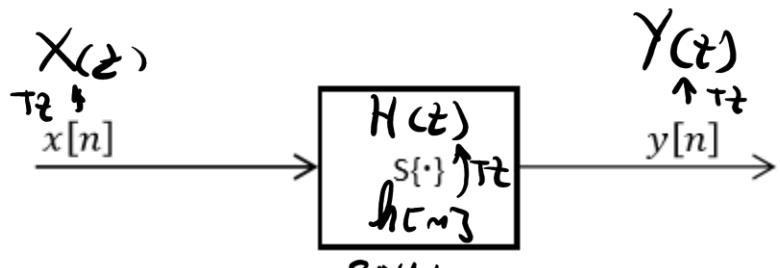
L_h – lungimea lui h (*numărul de eșantioane din h , durata*)

Convoluția ca produs de polinoame

Deconvoluția

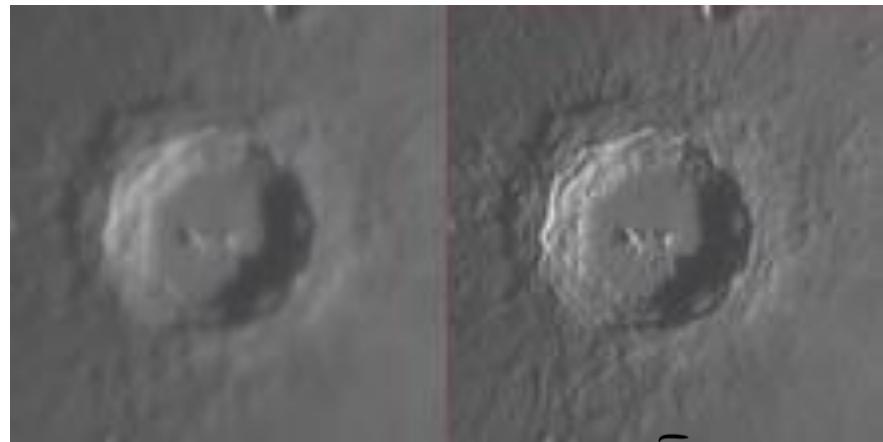
- Operația inversă a conoluție
- Exemplu: dacă știu ieșirea unui sistem și funcția pondere, pot să aflu semnalul de intrare.
- Conoluția – înmulțire polinomială
- Deconvoluția – împărțire polinomială

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



$$y(n) = x(n) * h(n)$$

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



ORIGINA

DECONVOLU

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

$$y[n] = x[n] + a y[n-1]$$

- măsură $y[n]$

- elimină reverberanța \rightarrow deconvoluție

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

$$x[n] \xrightarrow{Tz} X(z)$$

$$Y(z) = X(z) + a Y(z) \cdot t^{-N}$$

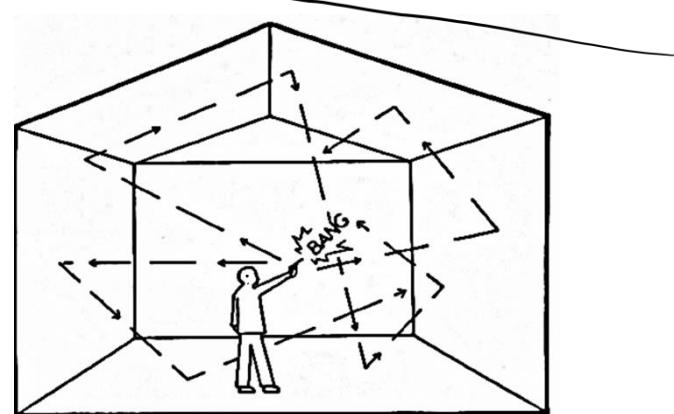
$$y[n] \xrightarrow{Tz} Y(z)$$

$$1 - az^{-N} = 1 + 0 \cdot z^0 + 0 \cdot z^{-1} + 0 \cdot z^{-2} + 0 \cdot z^{-3} + \dots - a \cdot z^{-N}$$

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

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

(Biciș
deconvoluție)



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
- auto-correlație

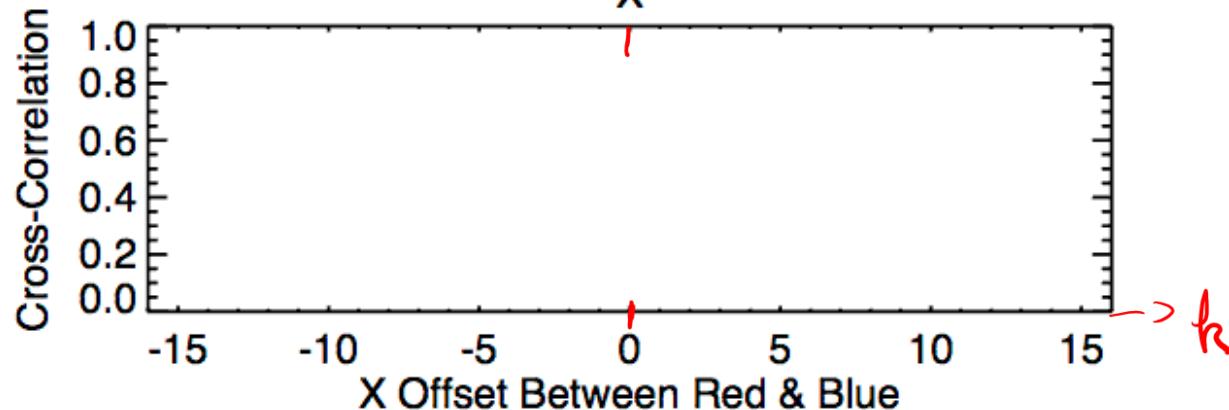
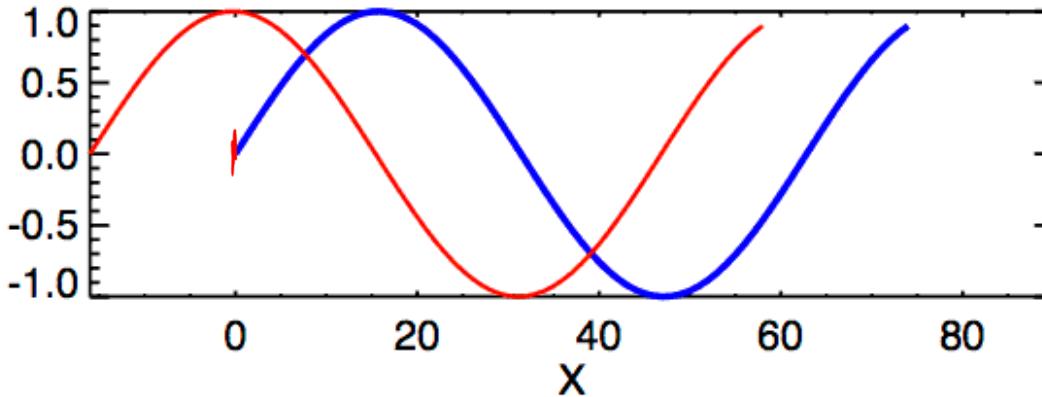
$$R_{xy}[k] = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x^*[m] \cdot x[m+k]$$

$$r_{xy}[\tau] = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x^*[m] \sin(\tau)$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}x &= a + jb \\x^* &= a - jb \\x &= S e^{j\theta} \\x^* &= S e^{-j\theta}\end{aligned}$$



Corelația – definiție

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

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

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 $2*M-1$ 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.

xcorr produces an estimate of the correlation between two random (jointly stationary) sequences:

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

It is also the deterministic correlation between two deterministic signals.

$C = \text{xcorr}(A)$, where A is a length M vector, returns the length $2*M-1$ 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 $2*M-1$ 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: -MAXLAG to MAXLAG, i.e., $2*\text{MAXLAG}+1$ lags.

If missing, default is MAXLAG = M-1.

[C, LAGS] = xcorr(...) returns a vector of lag indices (LAGS).

$$L_c \rightarrow \delta L_{\max} - 1$$

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

Semnal sinus cardinal

(SINC)

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

$$\omega \left[\frac{\omega t}{s} \right]$$

$$s(t) = \frac{\sin(\omega \cdot t)}{\omega \cdot t} \quad (\text{analogic})$$

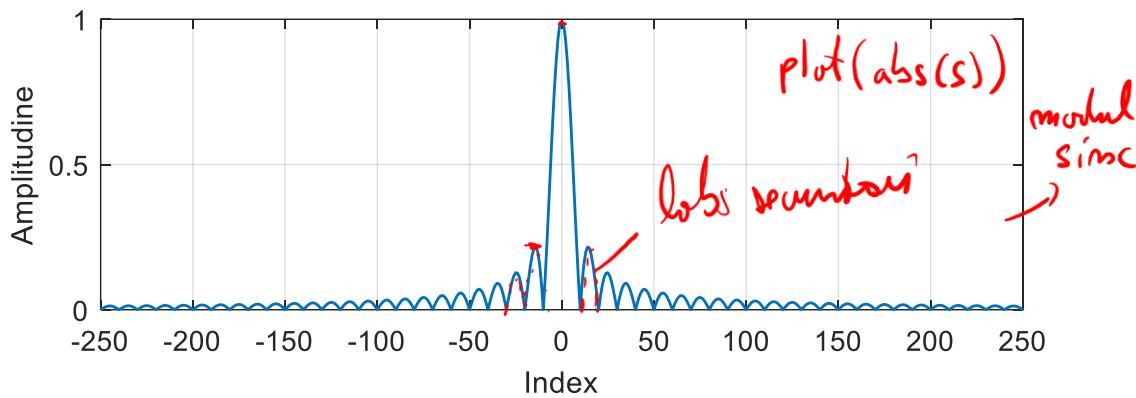
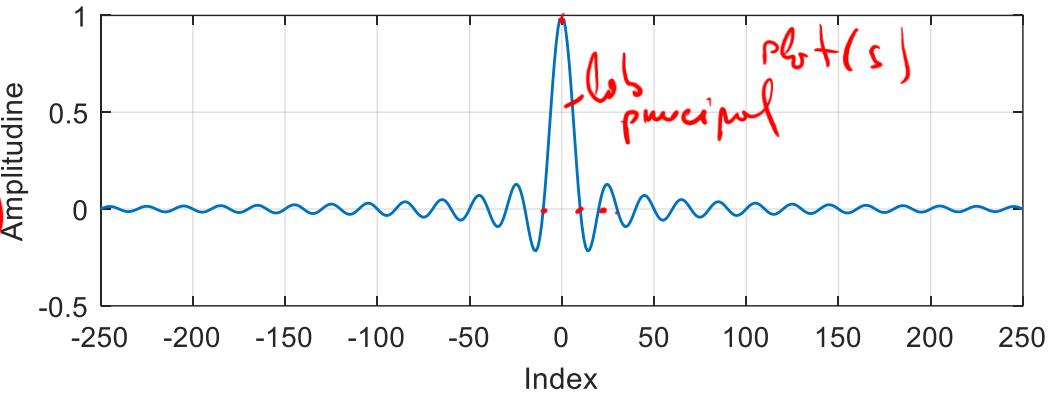
$$s[n] = \frac{\sin(\Omega \cdot n)}{\Omega \cdot n} \quad (\text{numeric})$$

$$\omega \left[\omega t \right]$$

$$x_{nf}$$

$$y$$

$$y \left[d \text{BZ} = 20 \log \frac{x}{x_{nf}} \right]$$



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

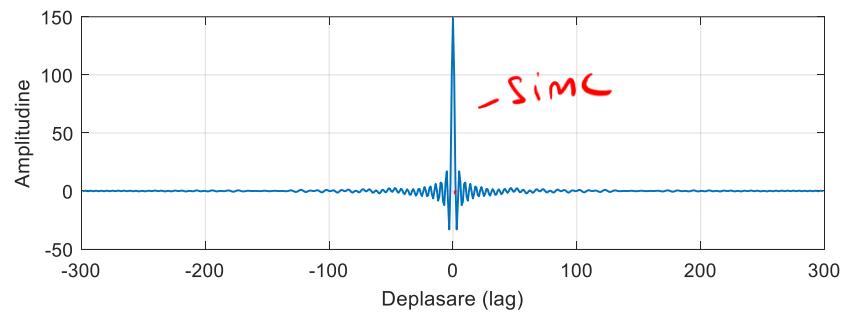
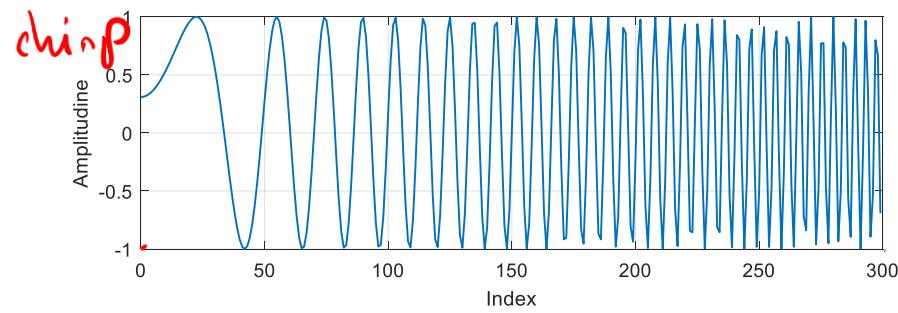
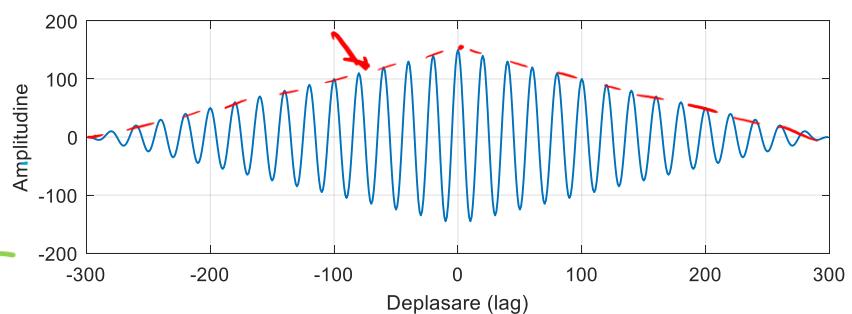
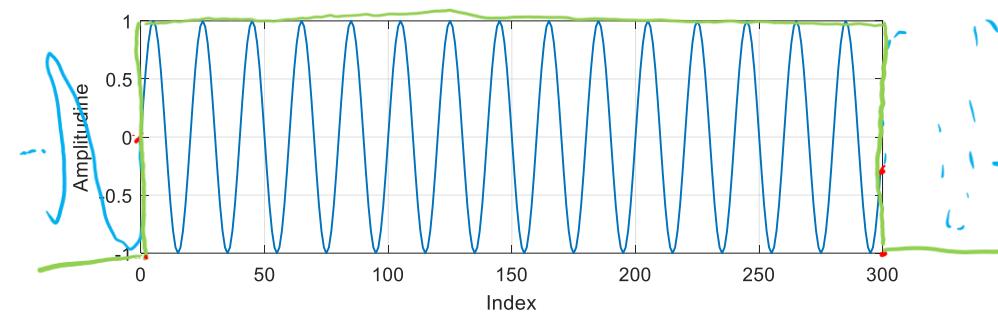
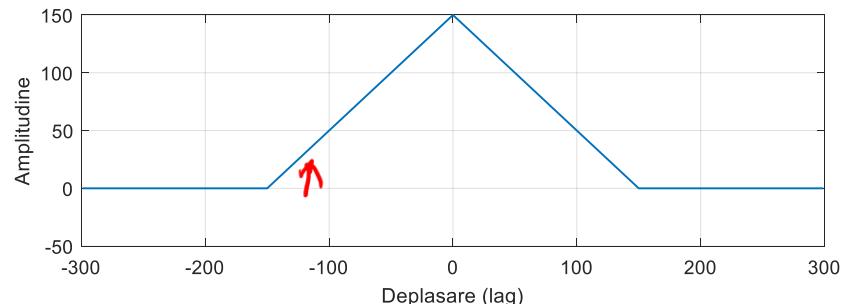
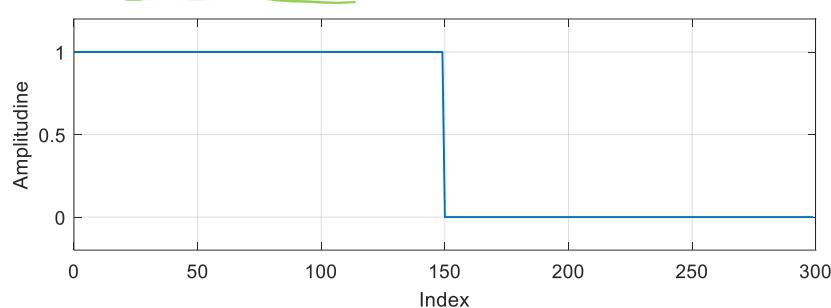
$$s(t) = \sin\left(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f_0 \cdot t + 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{k \cdot t^2}{2}\right)$$

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

$$k = \frac{f_i - f_o}{T}$$
$$t_2 - t_1 = T$$

Autocorelația unor semnale

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

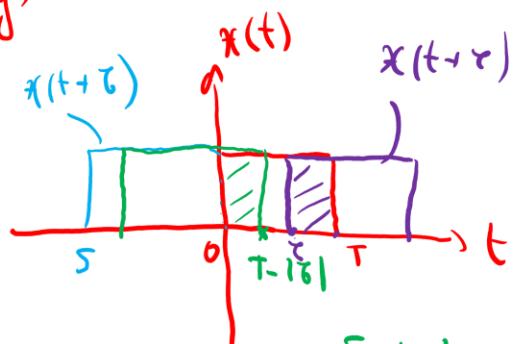


Autocorelația - exemple

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

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

intervale (lag)



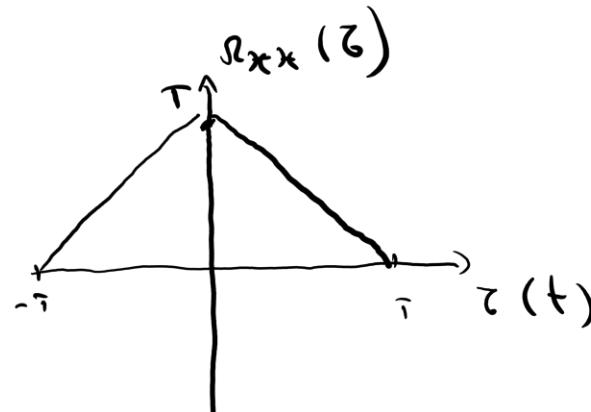
$$\tau \in [-T, 0]$$

$$R_{xx}(\tau) = \int_0^{T-|\tau|} 1 dt = T - |\tau|$$

$$\tau \in (0, T)$$

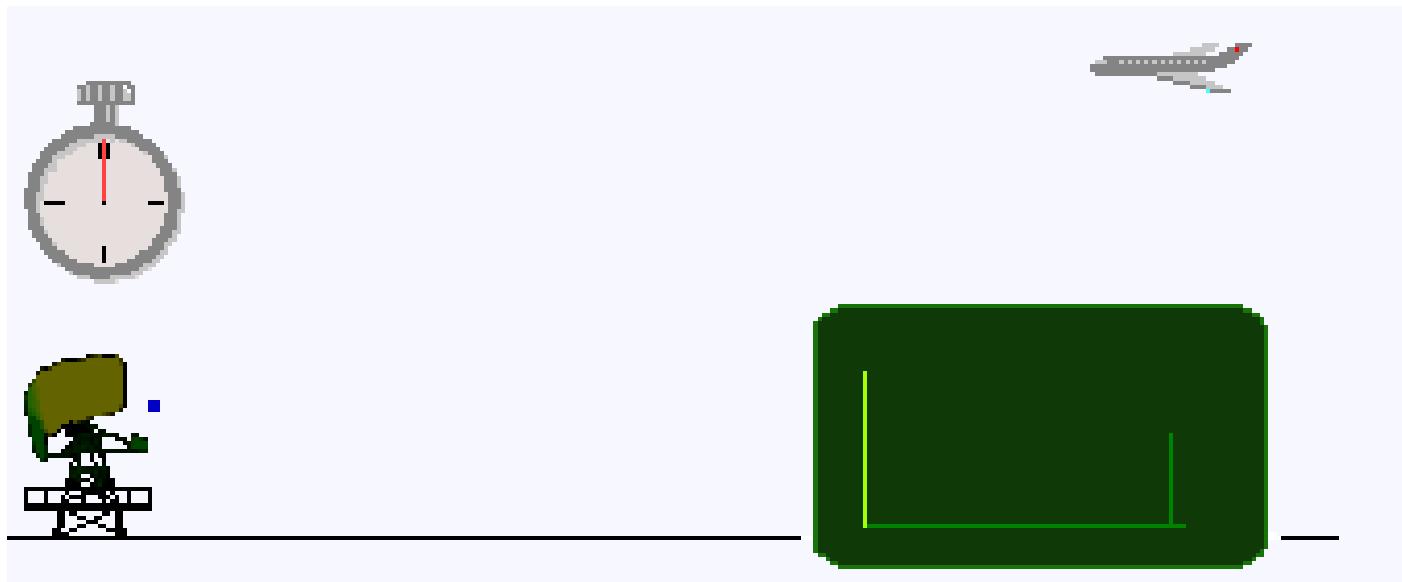
$$R_{xx}(\tau) = \int_{-T}^{\tau} 1 dt = T - |\tau|$$

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

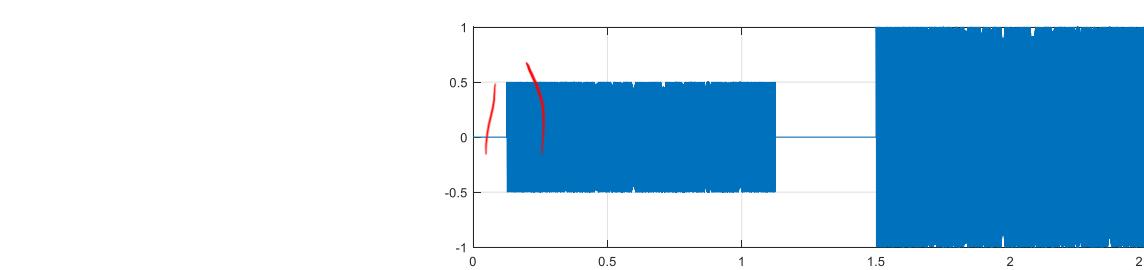


$$R_{xx}(t) = \begin{cases} T - |t|, & t \in [-T, T] \\ 0, & \text{în rest} \end{cases}$$

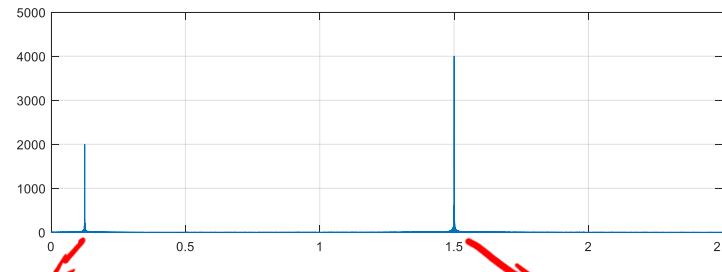
Radar - principiu



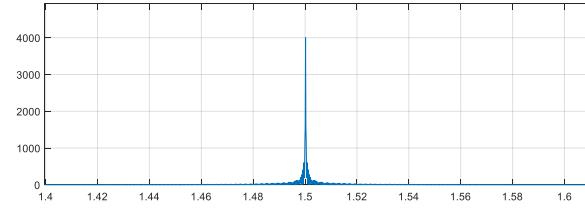
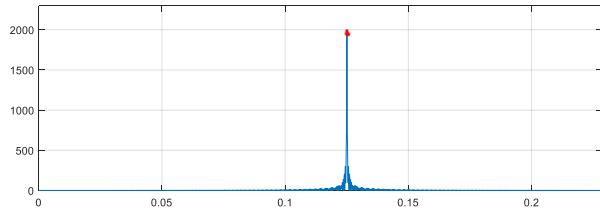
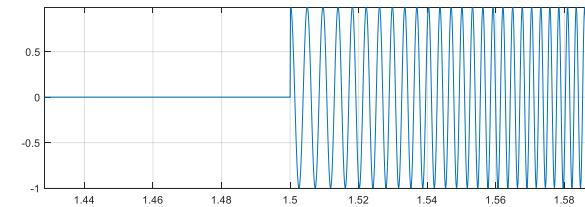
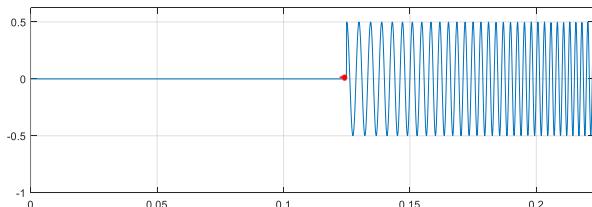
Exemplu - radar



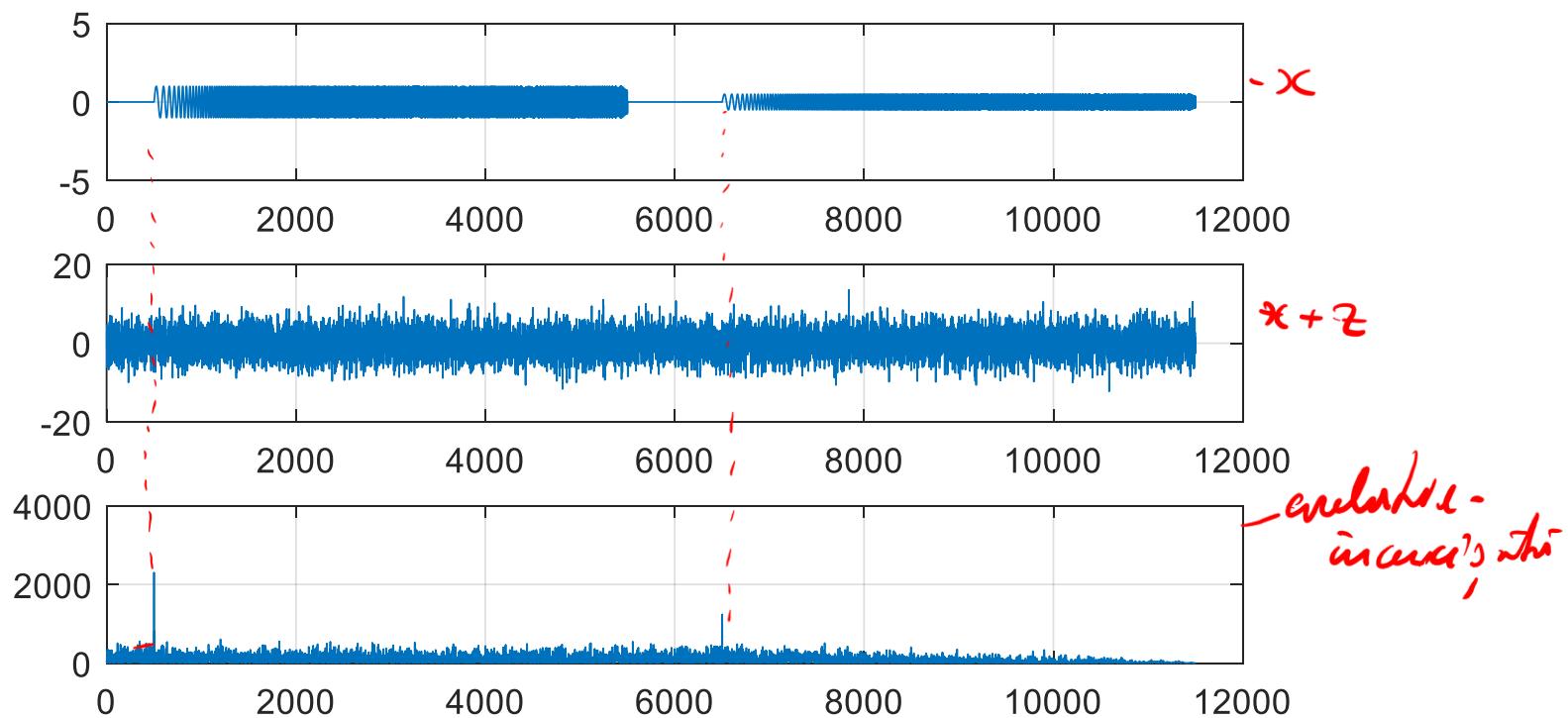
$$s(t) - \text{champ}$$
$$-$$
$$y(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} s(t - M_k) \cdot a_k$$



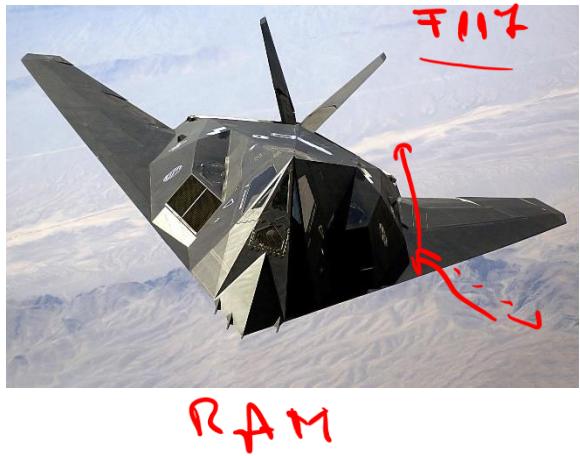
$$\rightarrow \underline{R}_{sy} =$$



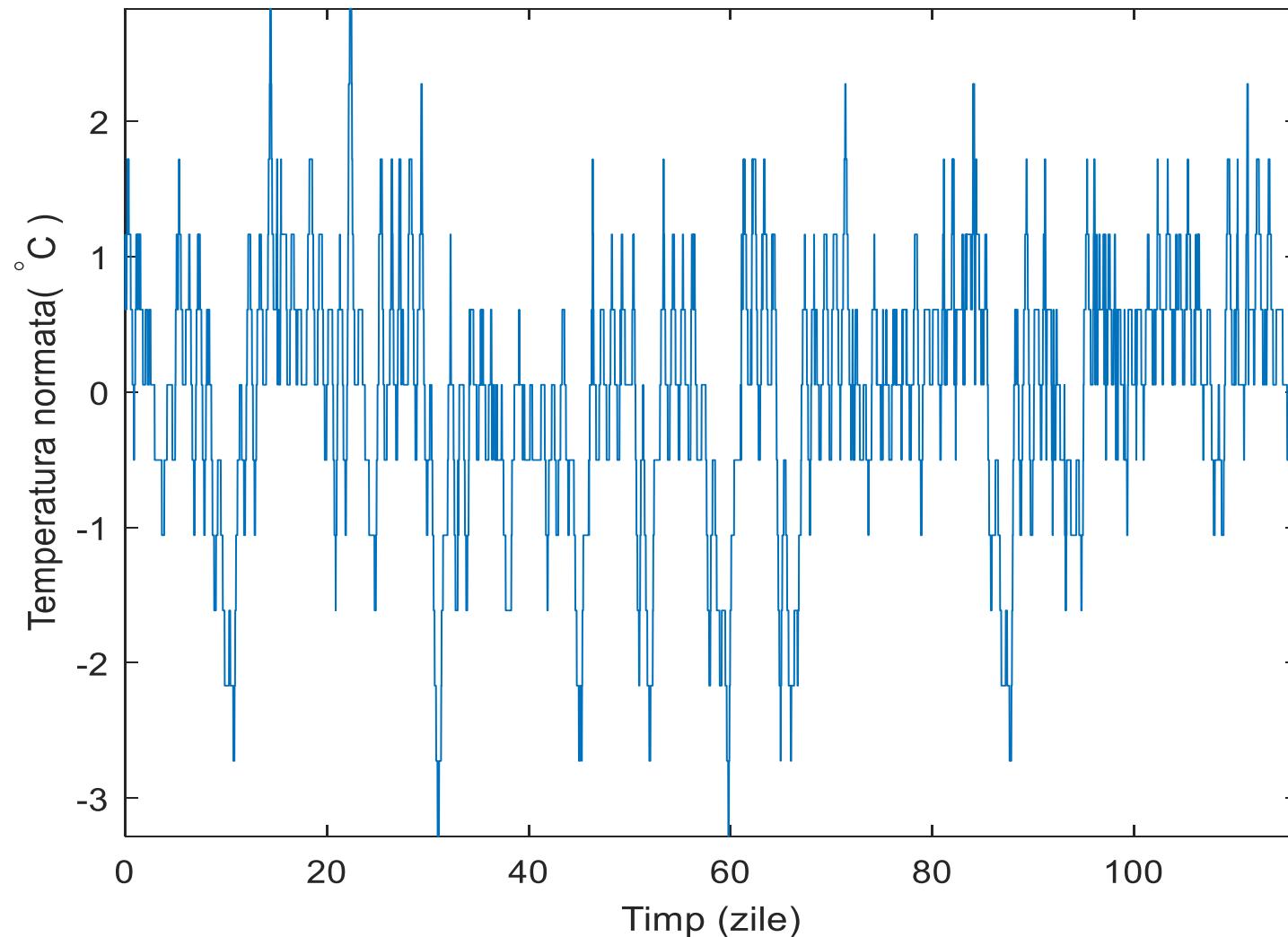
Exemplu - radar



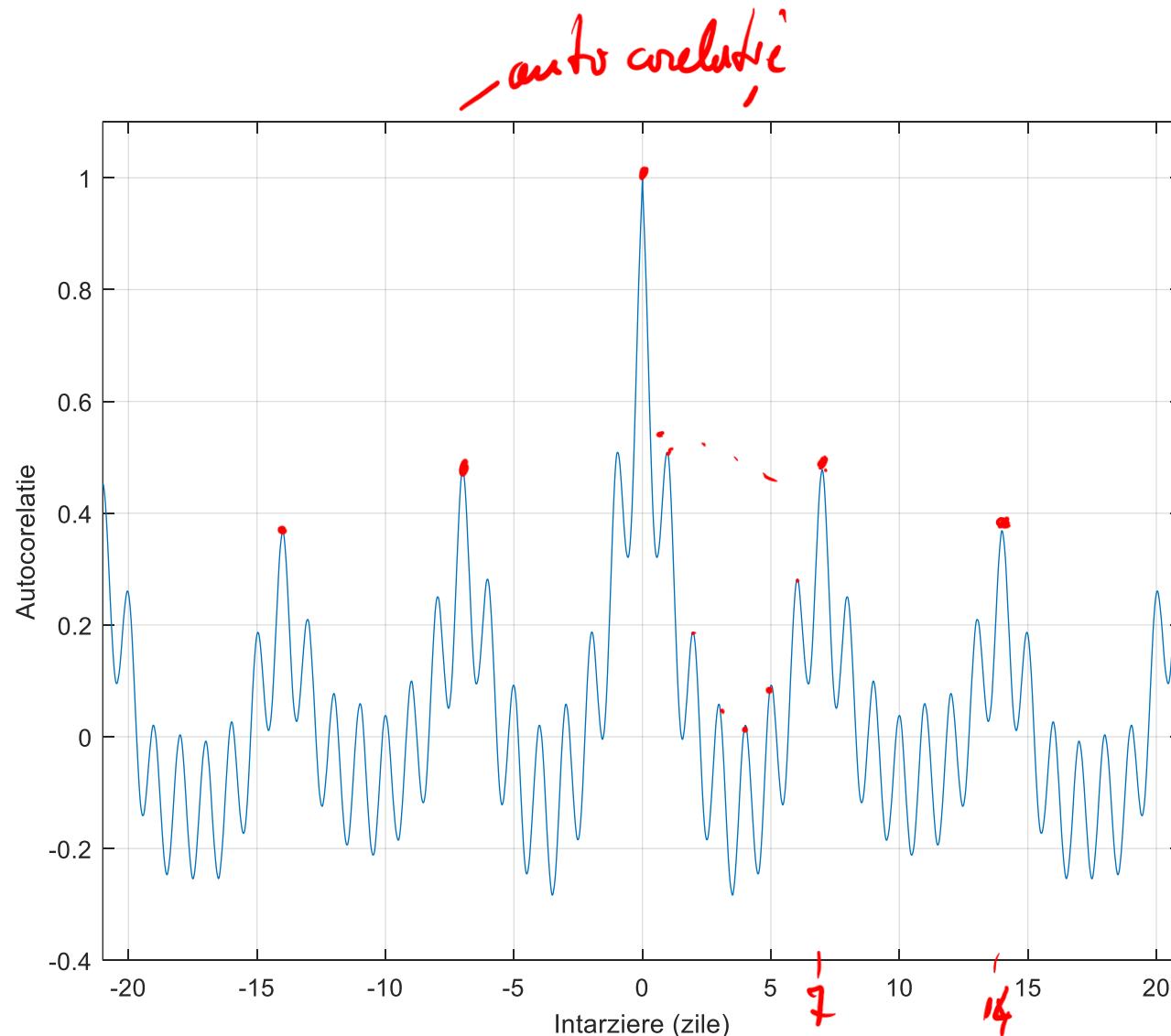
Tehnologii stealth



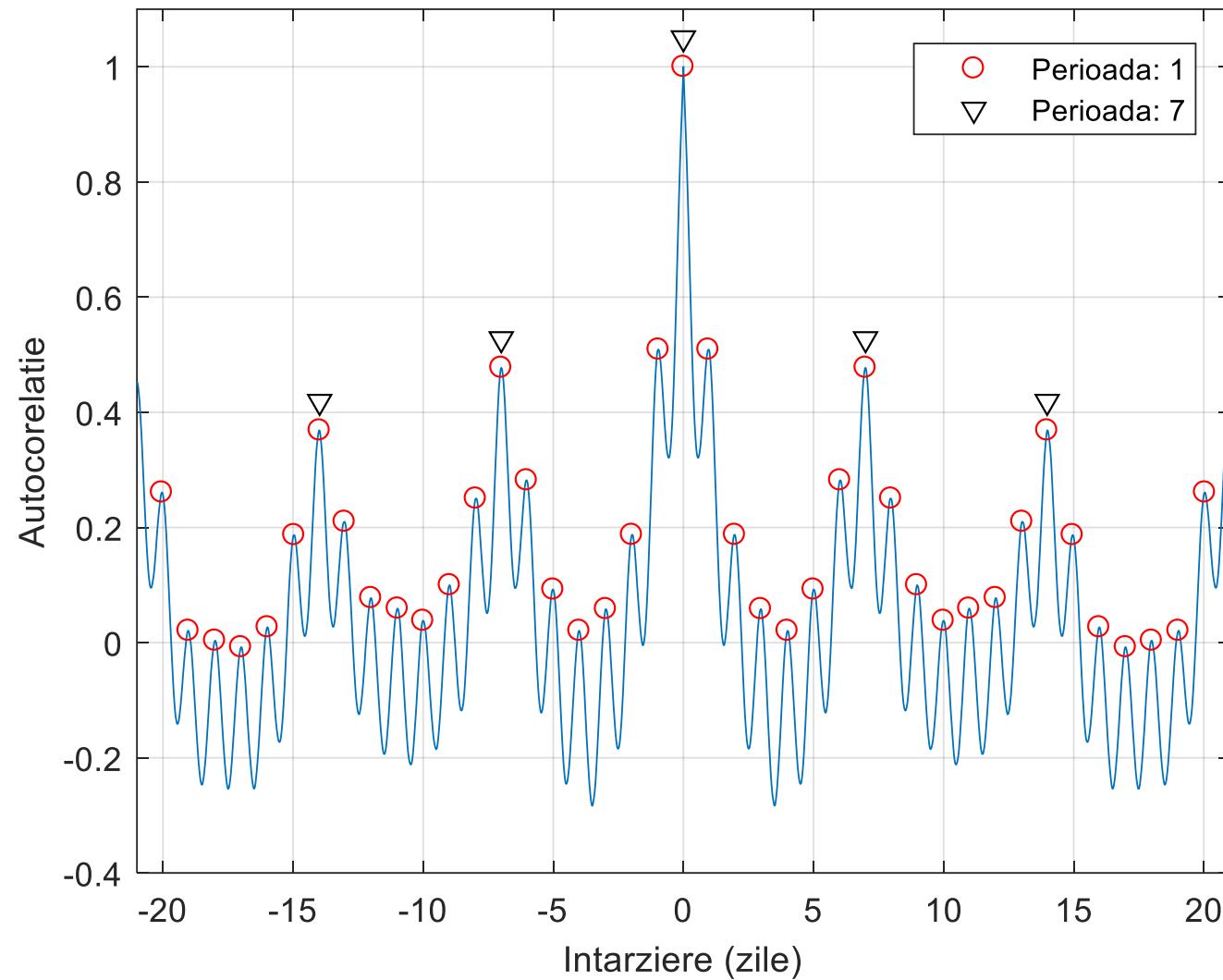
Analiza periodicitate semnal



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

