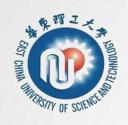


第八章 多采样率数字信号处理

Multirate Digital Signal Processing



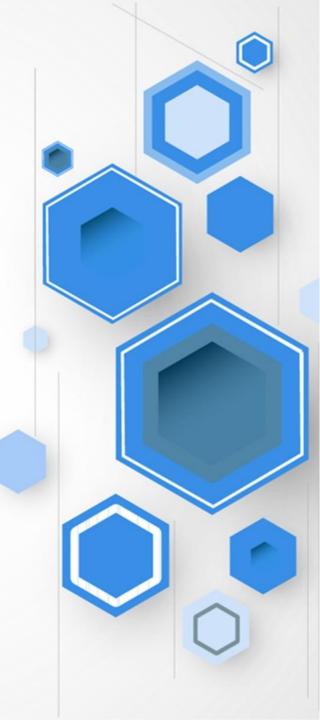


第八章 多采样率数字信号处理

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8.3 信号的任意有理数倍采样频变换及应用

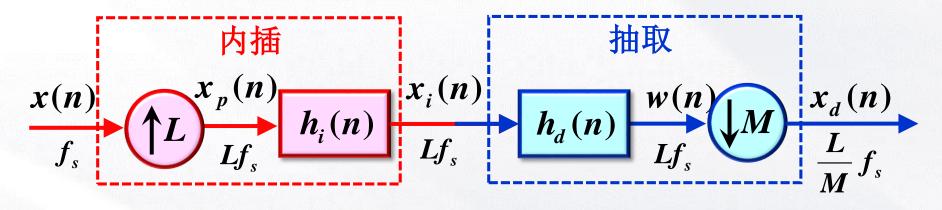
华东理工大学信息科学与工程学院 万永菁







一、单级采样频率变换



$$h(n) = h_i(n) * h_d(n) \Leftrightarrow H(e^{j\omega}) = H_i(e^{j\omega}) \cdot H_d(e^{j\omega})$$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \begin{cases} L & 0 \le |\omega| < \omega_c \\ 0 & \omega_c \le |\omega| \le \pi \end{cases}, \quad \sharp \Rightarrow \omega_c = \min(\frac{\pi}{L}, \frac{\pi}{M})$$





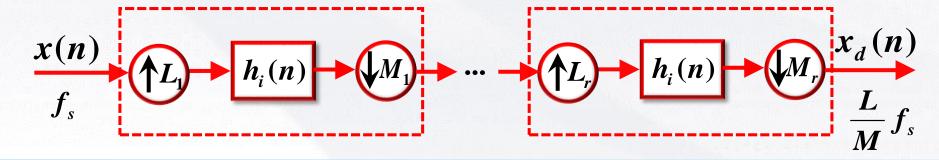
二、多级采样频率变换

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \begin{cases} L & 0 \le |\omega| < \omega_c \\ 0 & \omega_c \le |\omega| \le \pi \end{cases}, \quad \sharp \Rightarrow \omega_c = \min(\frac{\pi}{L}, \frac{\pi}{M})$$

当L或M值较大时, ω_c 很小,设计h(n)的代价太大。因此,可以设计为多级采样率变换系统,避开设计高代价的h(n)。

$$\frac{L}{M} = \prod_{i=1}^{r} \frac{L_i}{M_i}$$

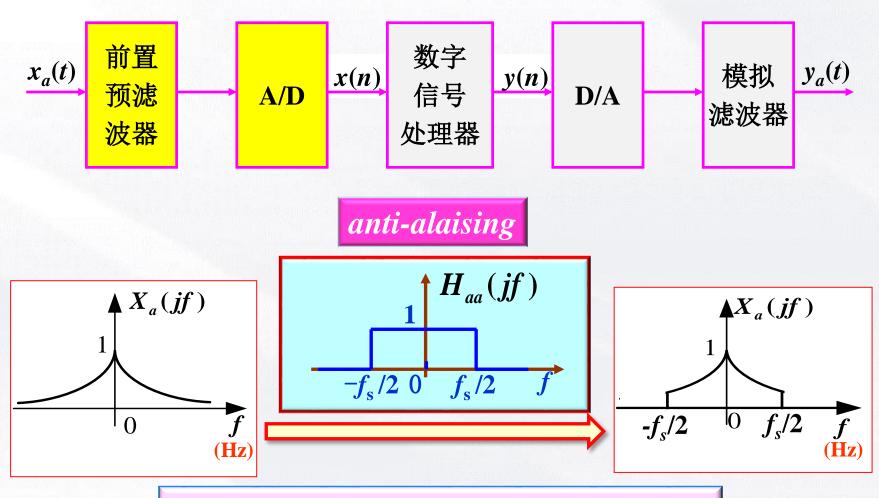
$$\frac{L}{M} = \frac{147}{160} = \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{7}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{4}$$



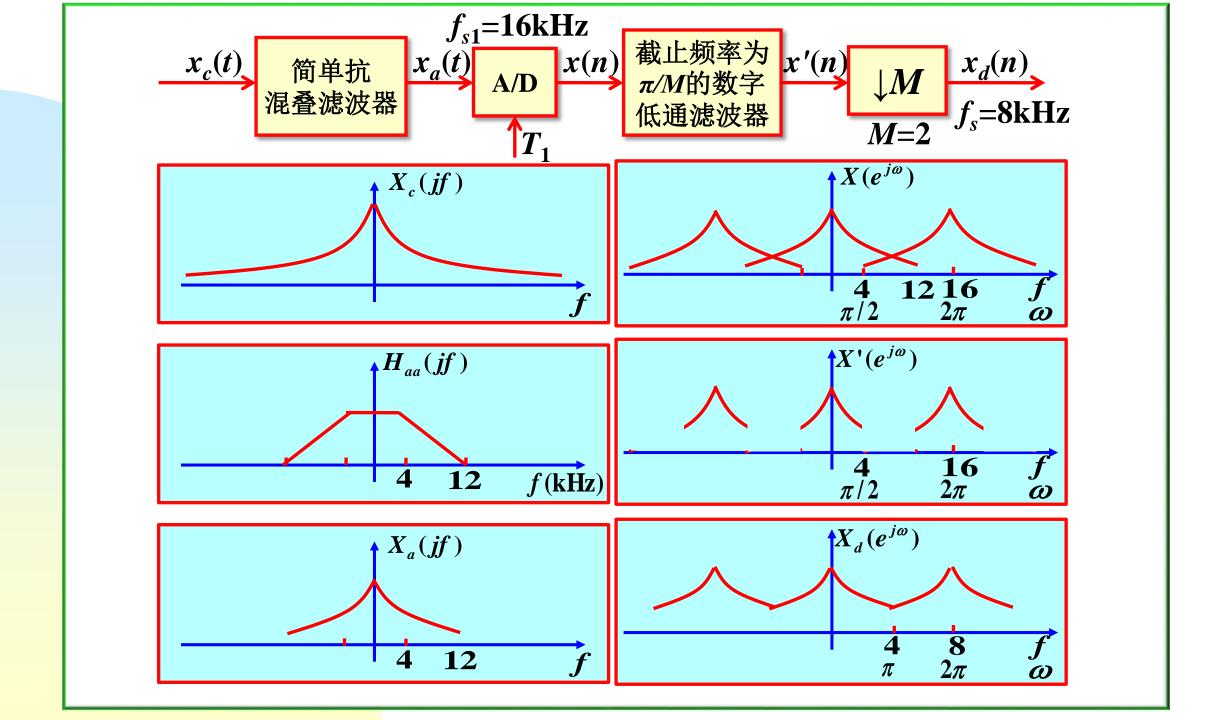


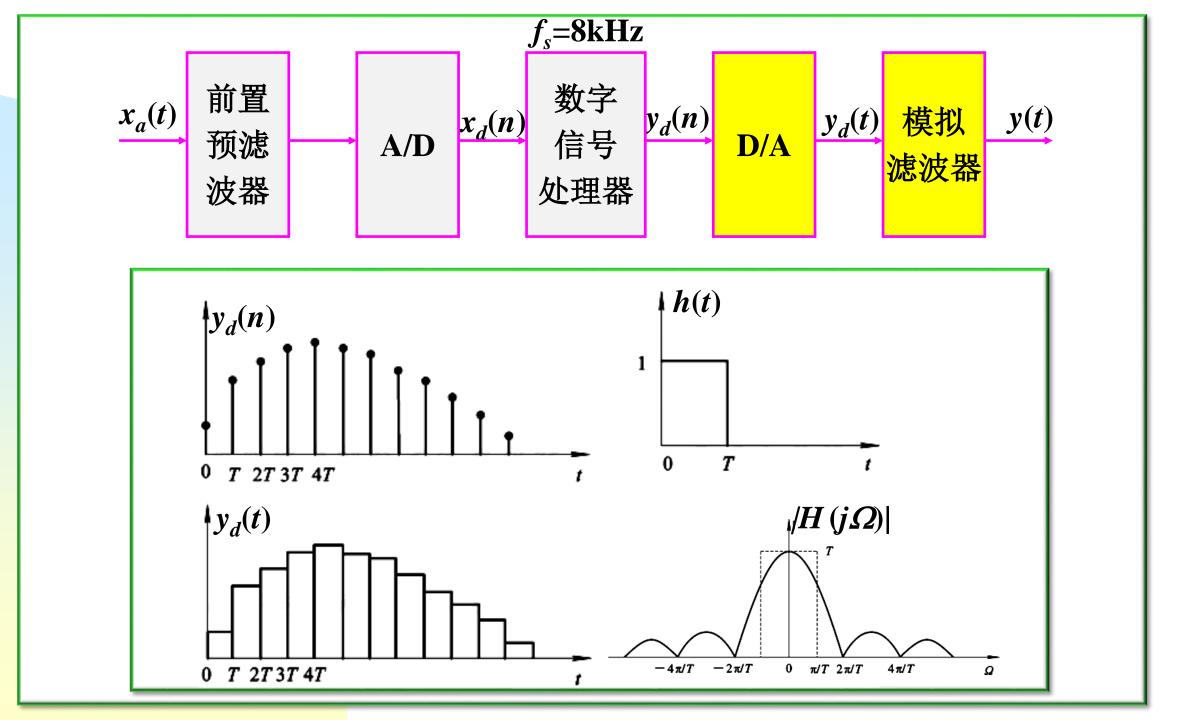


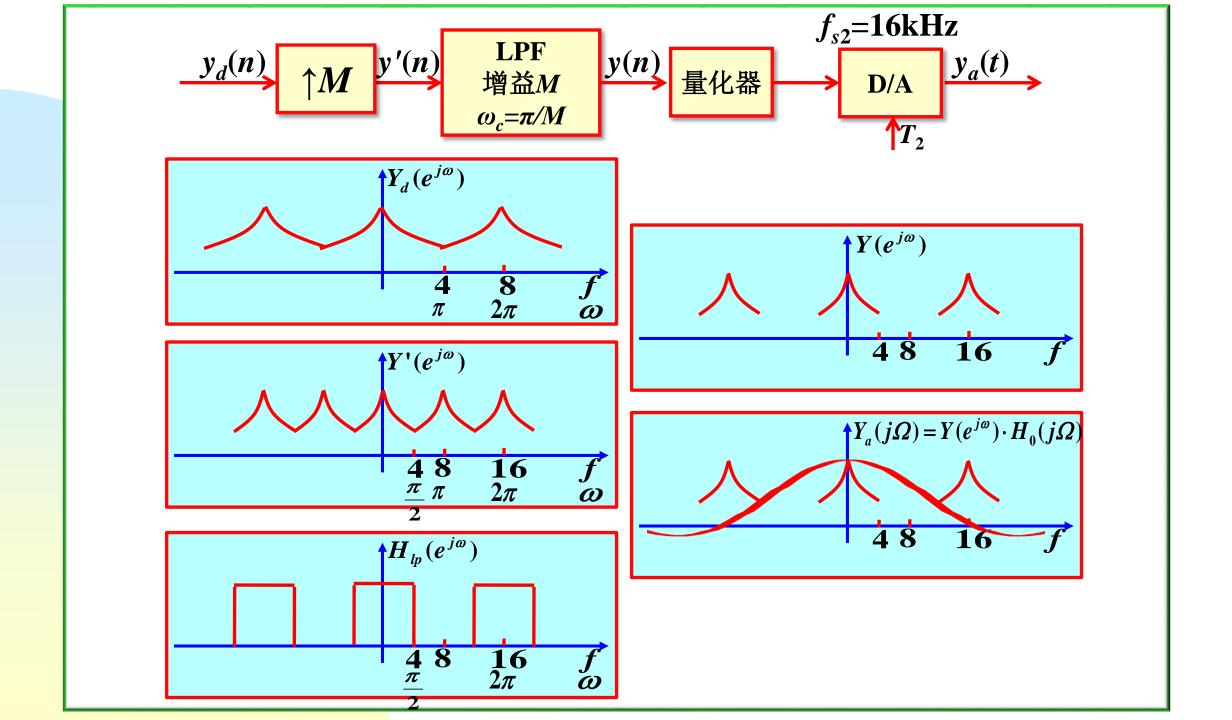
三、多采样率系统的应用举例 —— 语音系统中的应用

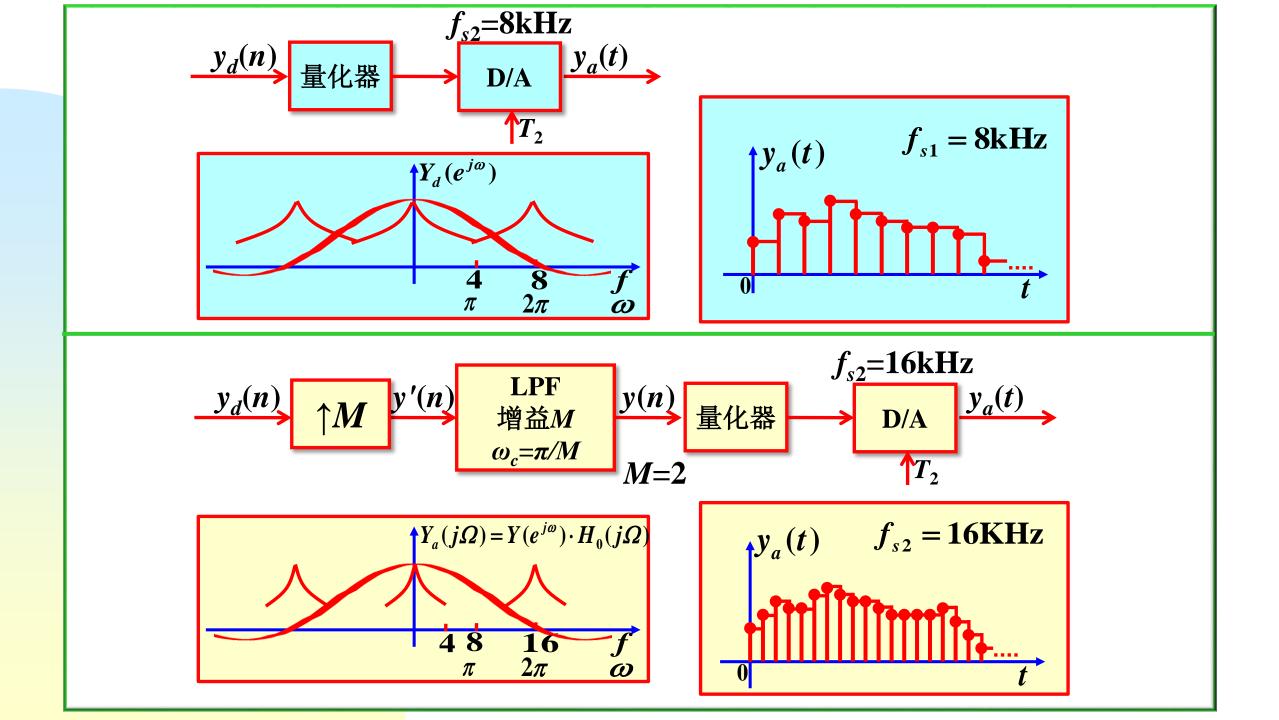


但这个模拟抗混叠滤波器很难实现!





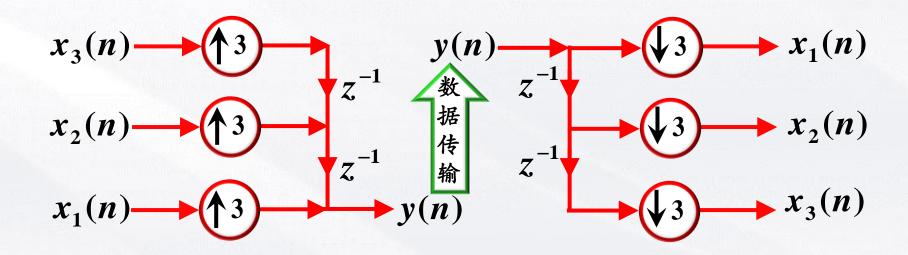








- 三、多采样率系统的应用举例 —— 时分复用和频分复用
 - ◆ 时分复用 (time division multiplexed, TDM)



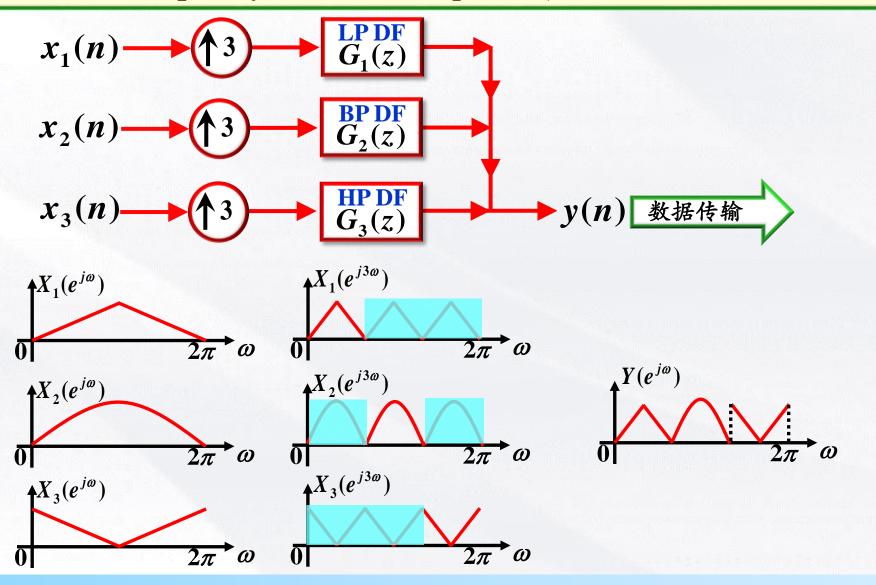
y(n)是 $x_1(n)$ 、 $x_2(n)$ 和 $x_3(n)$ 按时间分开后的组合

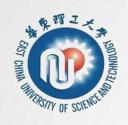
$$y(n) = \{.....x_1(0), x_2(0), x_3(0), x_1(1), x_2(1), x_3(1),\}$$





◆ 频分复用 (Frequency division multiplexed, FDM)





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