第九章 多采样率数字信号处理

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9.1引言

- 需要多采样率的场合:
 - □需求不同(数字电视、数字电话等)
 - □非平稳信号的分析
 - □冗余数据的存在
- 采样率转换、 多采样率数字信号处理

采样率转换方法:

■ 方法一: 间接转换

把离散时间信号(序列)x(n)经过D/A变换器变成模拟信号x(t),再经A/D变换器对x(t)以另一种采样率进行采样。但经过D/A和A/D变换器都会产生量化误差,影响精度。

■ 方法二: 直接转换

直接在数字域对抽样信号x(n)作抽样频率的变换,以得到新的抽样信号y(m)。

$$rac{x(n)}{F_x = 1/T_x}$$
 采样率转换器 $rac{y(m)}{F_y = 1/T_y}$



采样率转换通常分为:

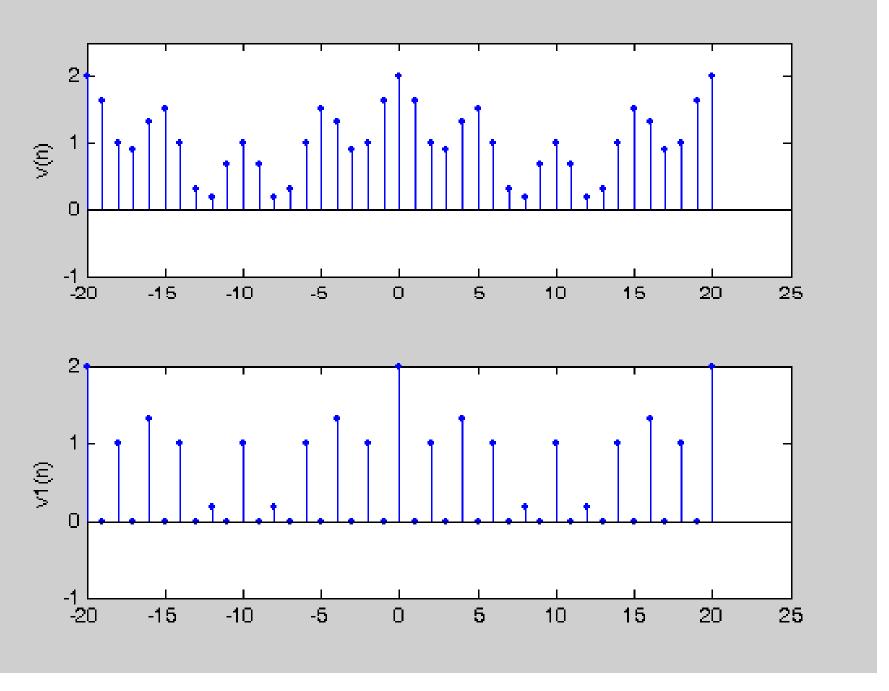
- 采样率转换类型 (转换前后采样率Fx和Fy的比例关系)
 - 整数因子抽取
 - 整数因子插值
 - □有理数因子采样率转换
 - □任意因子采样率转换

$$F_{y} = F_{x}/D$$
 D为正整数

$$F_{y} = IF_{x}$$
 I为正整数

$$F_{y}/F_{x} = I/D$$
 D,I 互素整数

$$F_{y}/F_{x}$$
 = 任意有限数



采样率转换类型?

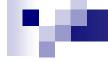


■ 问题:

采样率降低,导致...?

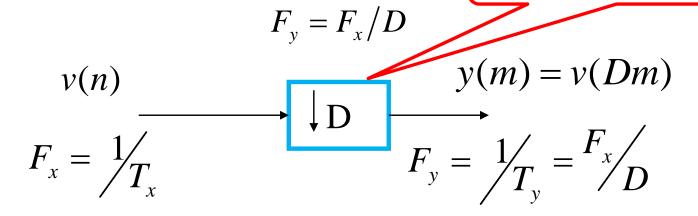


$$F_{\rm v} = F_{\rm x}/D$$

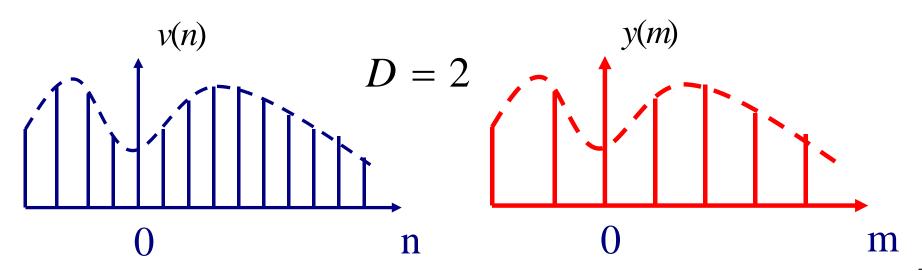


■原理框图

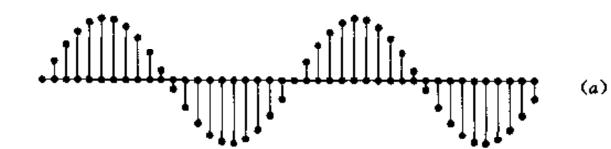
按整数因子D抽取



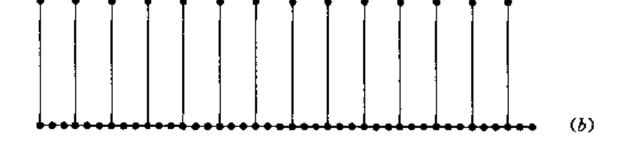
$$y(m) = v(Dm)$$







原始信号v(n)



脉冲串p(n)

$$p(n) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(n - iD)$$

$$s(n) = v(n) p(n)$$



抽取后的序列y(m)

$$y(m) = v(Dm) p(Dm) = v(Dm)$$

频谱关系

 $\bullet \Leftrightarrow s(n) = v(n) p(n)$

$$y(m) = s(Dm) = v(Dm) p(Dm)$$

$$Y(Z) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} y(m)z^{-m} = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} s(Dm)z^{-m} = \sum_{n=Dm}^{\infty} s(n)z^{-n/D}$$

$$Y(Z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} s(n) z^{-n/D} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} v(n) p(n) z^{-n/D}$$

DFS:
$$p(n) = \frac{1}{D} \sum_{k=0}^{D-1} e^{j\frac{2\pi}{D}nk}$$

$$Y(Z) = \sum_{n = -\infty}^{\infty} v(n) \left[\frac{1}{D} \sum_{k=0}^{D-1} e^{j\frac{2\pi}{D}nk} \right] z^{-n/D}$$

$$Y(Z) = \sum_{n = -\infty}^{\infty} v(n) \left[\frac{1}{D} \sum_{k=0}^{D-1} e^{j\frac{2\pi}{D}nk} \right] z^{-n/D} = \frac{1}{D} \sum_{k=0}^{D-1} \sum_{n = -\infty}^{\infty} v(n) e^{j\frac{2\pi}{D}nk} z^{-n/D}$$

$$= \frac{1}{D} \sum_{k=0}^{D-1} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} v(n) \left(e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{D}k} z^{1/D} \right)^{-n} = \frac{1}{D} \sum_{k=0}^{D-1} V(e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{D}k} z^{1/D})$$

$$v(n) \Leftrightarrow V(e^{j\omega_x})$$

$$Y(e^{j\omega_{y}}) = \frac{1}{D} \sum_{k=0}^{D-1} V(e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{D}k} \left(e^{j\omega_{y}}\right)^{1/D}) = \frac{1}{D} \sum_{k=0}^{D-1} V(e^{-j\frac{\omega_{y}-2\pi k}{D}})$$

$$\omega_y = \Omega T_y \quad \omega_x = \Omega T_x \quad T_y = DT_x$$

$$\therefore \omega_{y} = D\omega_{x}$$

$$Y(e^{j\omega_y}) = \frac{1}{D} \sum_{k=0}^{D-1} V(e^{-j(\omega_x - \frac{2\pi k}{D})})$$

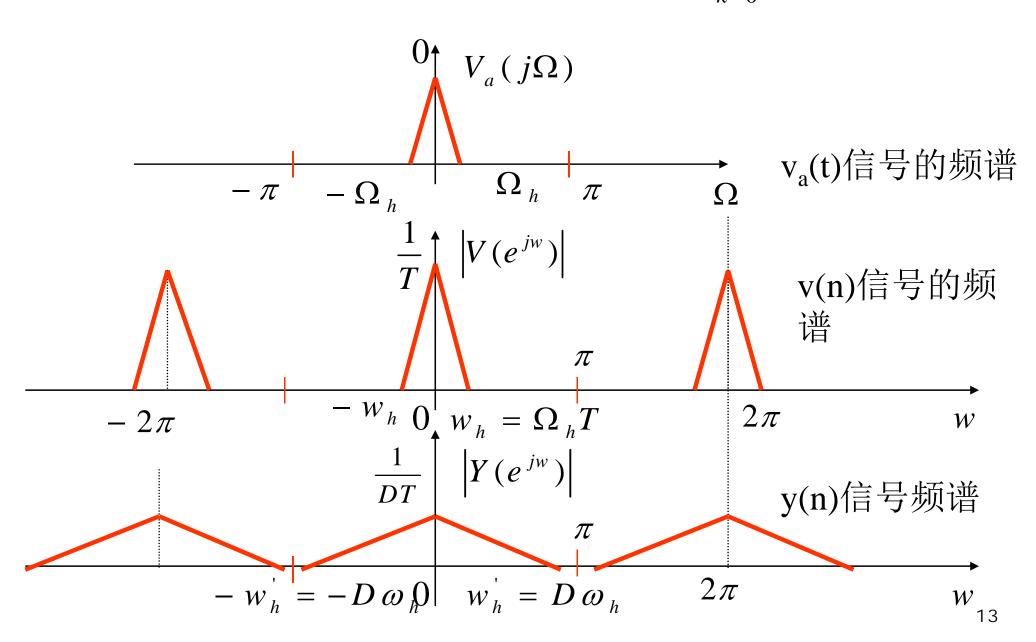
$\omega_{y} = D\omega_{x} \qquad Y(e^{j\omega_{y}}) = \frac{1}{D} \sum_{k=0}^{D-1} V(e^{-j(\omega_{x} - \frac{2\pi k}{D})})$

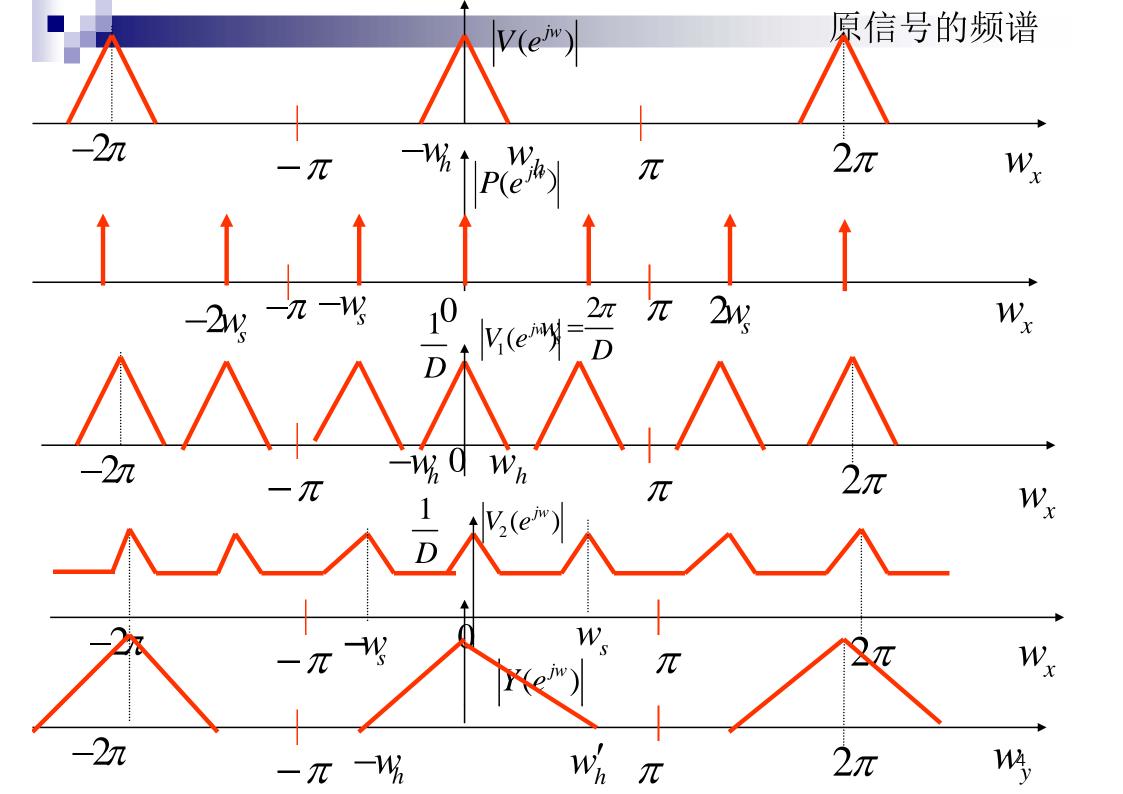
$$\omega_{x} = \frac{2\pi}{D} \implies \omega_{y} = 2\pi$$

- 经过整数因子D抽取,使数字频率区间 $0 \le |\omega_x| \le \frac{n}{D}$ 扩展 成相应的频率区间 $0 \le |\omega_y| \le \pi$
- 原采样信号频谱中 $\left|\omega_{x}\right| > \frac{\pi}{D}$ 的非零频谱就会在 $\omega_{y} = \pi$ 附近产生频谱混叠

频域分析 (D=2)

$$Y(e^{j\omega_{y}}) = \frac{1}{D} \sum_{k=0}^{D-1} V(e^{-j(\frac{\omega_{y}}{D} - \frac{2\pi k}{D})})$$

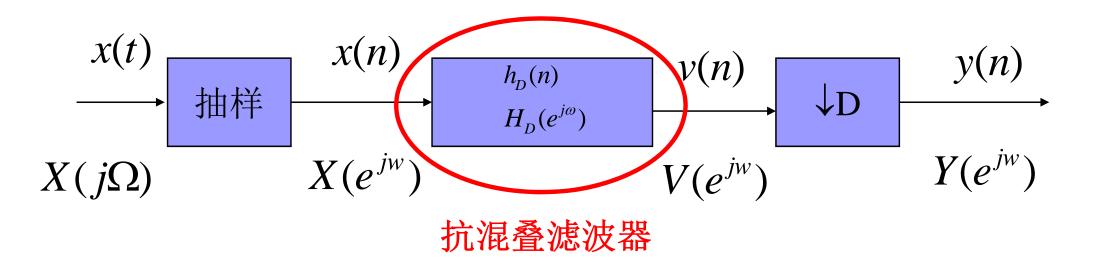




■ 时域抽取得愈大,即**D**愈大,或抽样率愈低,则频域周期 延拓的间隔愈近,因而有可能产生频率响应的混叠失真。

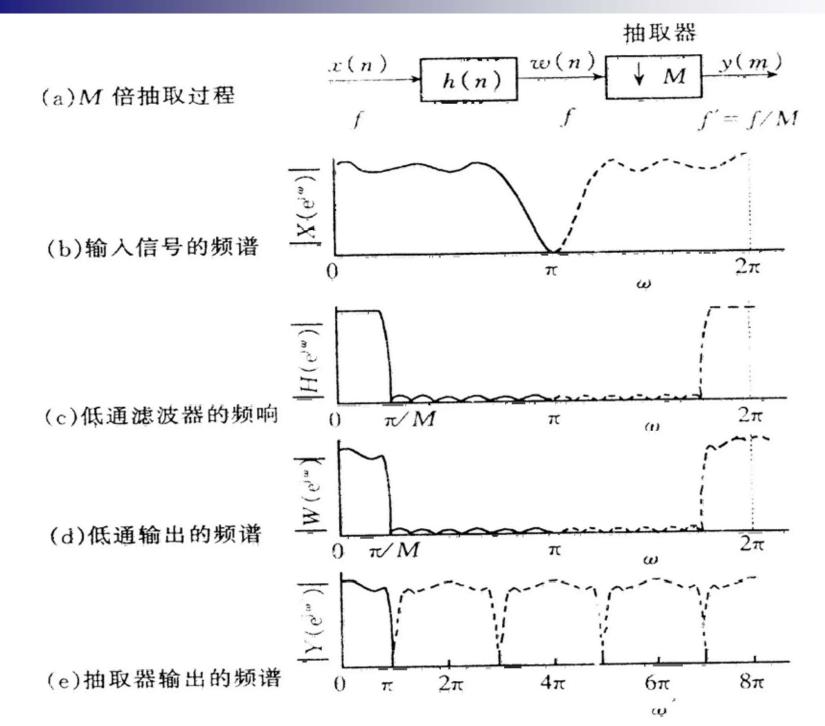
■ 所以,对x(n)不能随意抽取,只有在抽取之后的抽样率仍满足抽样定理要求时,才不会产生混叠失真,才能恢复出原来的信号,否则必须采取另外的措施。

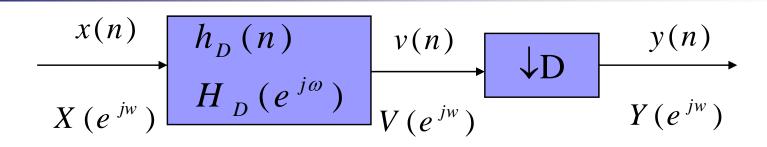
整数因子D抽取过程框图



■ 在抽取器之前加上抗混叠滤波器。即:把序列 $\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{n})$ 先通过数字低通滤波器 $H_{\mathbf{n}}(e^{j\omega})$,使信号的频带限制在:

$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{2\pi}{D}$$



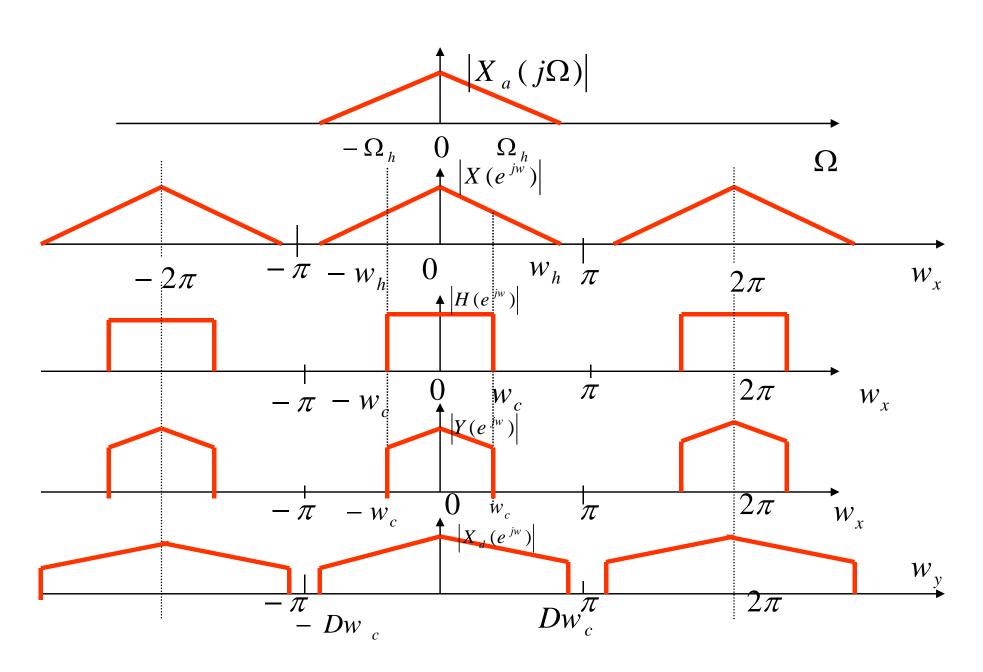


$$H_{D}(e^{j\omega}) = \begin{cases} 1, & |\omega| < \frac{\pi}{D} \\ 0, & \frac{\pi}{D} \le |\omega| \le \pi \end{cases} \qquad V(z) = H_{d}(z)X(z)$$

$$Y(e^{j\omega_{y}}) = \frac{1}{D} \sum_{k=0}^{D-1} V(e^{-j(\frac{\omega_{y}}{D} - \frac{2\pi k}{D})})$$

$$= \frac{1}{D} \sum_{k=0}^{D-1} H_d \left(e^{-j(\frac{\omega_y}{D} - \frac{2\pi k}{D})} \right) X \left(e^{-j(\frac{\omega_y}{D} - \frac{2\pi k}{D})} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{D} H_d(e^{-j\frac{\omega_y}{D}}) X(e^{-j\frac{\omega_y}{D}}) \qquad \left|\omega_y\right| \le \pi$$

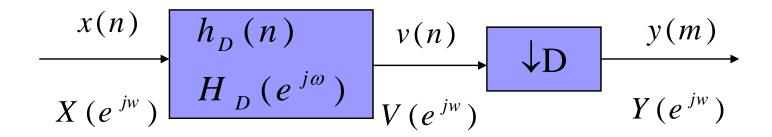




特点

- 已抽样序列x(n)和抽取序列y(n)的频谱差别在频率尺度上不同。
- 抽取的效果使数据量降低(1/D),但同时将原序列的频谱带宽扩展(D)。
- 为避免在抽取过程中发生频率响应的混叠失真,原序列 x(n)的频谱就不能占满频带(0~π).
- 如果序列能够抽取而又不产生频率响应的混叠失真,其原来的连续时间信号是过抽样,使原抽样率可以减小而不发生混叠。

时域关系

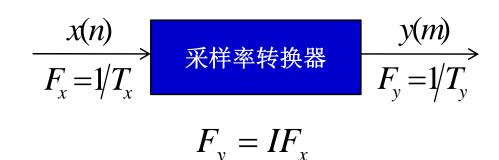


$$v(n) = x(n) * h_D(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} h_D(k) v(n-k)$$

$$y(m) = v(Dm) = \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} h_D(k)v(Dm-k)$$

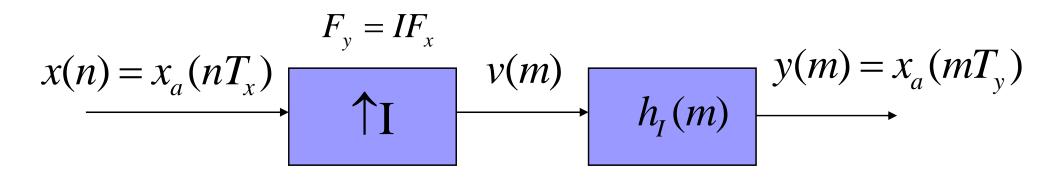
9.3整数因子内插

■ 采样频率



■ 整数因子I内插:将x(n)的抽样频率 F_x 增加 I 倍,即为I倍

插值结果



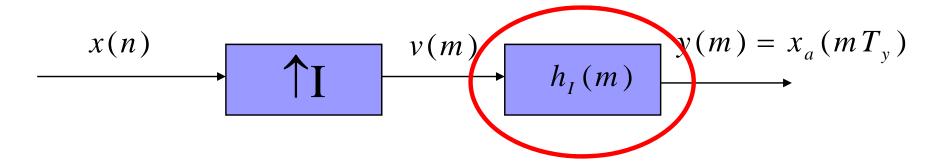
■ 插值的目标

$$y(m) = x_a(mT_y) \quad T_y = \frac{T_x}{I}$$

■ I倍插值能否恢复?

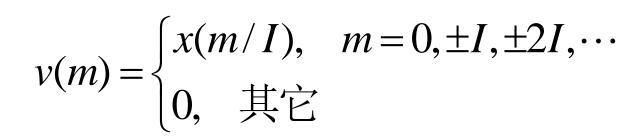
零值内插方案

- 在已知抽样序列x(n)的相邻两抽样点之间等间隔地插入(I-1) 个零值点
- 然后进行数字低通滤波,即可求得I倍插值的结果。



证明:

$$v(m) = \begin{cases} x(m/I), & m = 0, \pm I, \pm 2I, \dots \\ 0, & 其它 \end{cases}$$

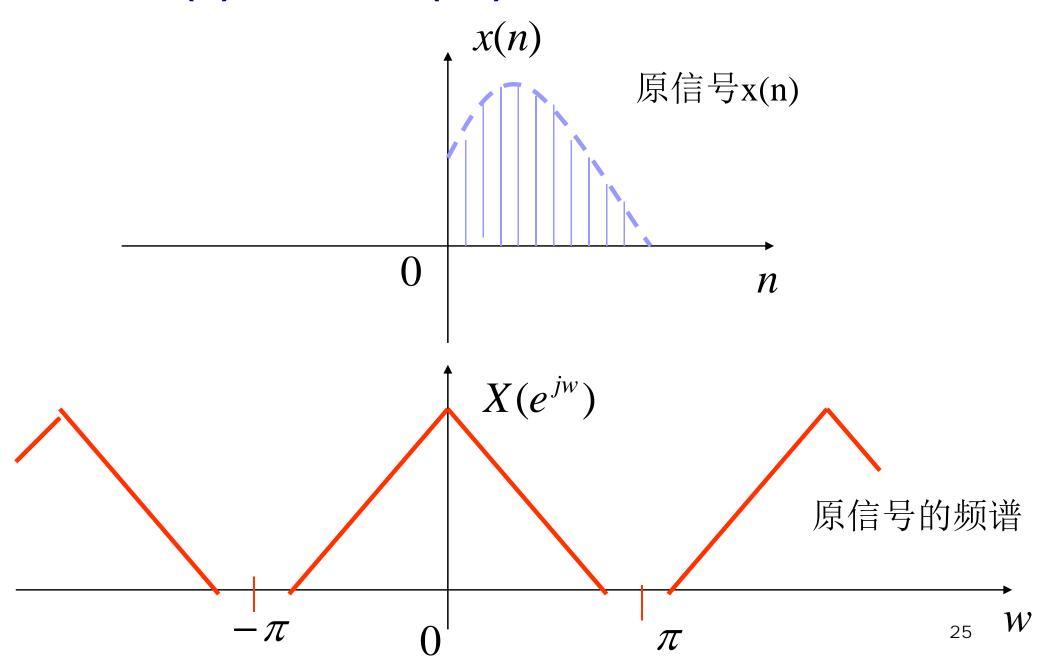


■ z变换

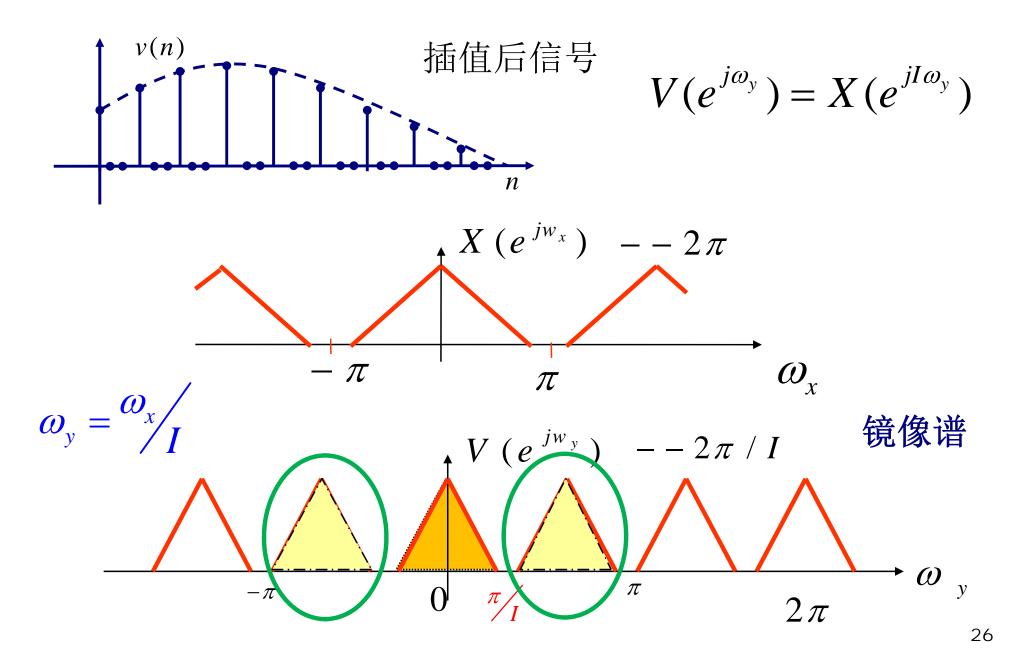
$$V(z) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} v(m)z^{-m} = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} v(Im)z^{-Im}$$
$$= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x(m)z^{-Im} = X(z^{I})$$

$$V(e^{j\omega_y}) = V(z)|_{z=e^{j\omega_y}} = X(e^{jI\omega_y})$$
 $\omega_y = \sqrt[\omega]{I}$

原信号x(n)及其频谱X(ejw)



插入零值点后的信号及其频谱(I=3)



■ 如何实现 $y(m) = x_a(mT_y)$ $T_y = \frac{T_x}{I}$ $\omega_y = \frac{\omega_x}{I}$?

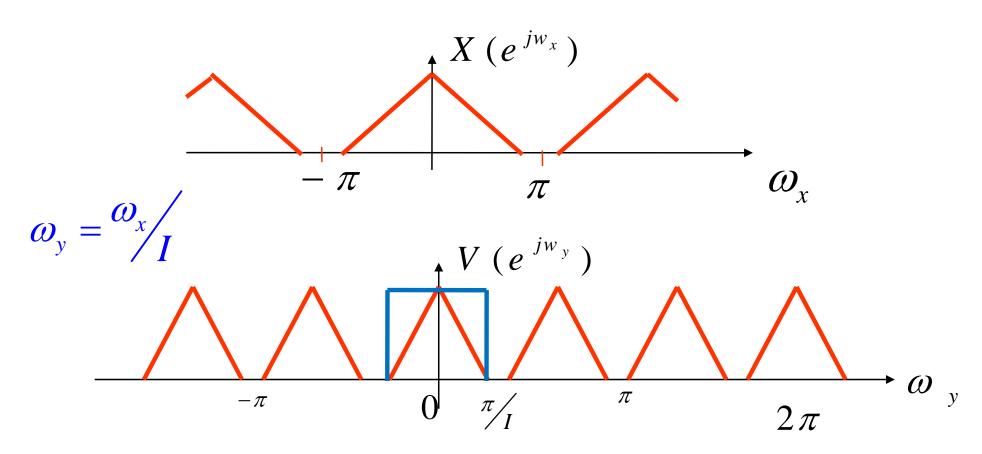


如何实现
$$y(m) = x_a(mT_y)$$
 $T_y = \frac{T_x}{I}$ $\omega_y = \frac{\omega_x}{I}$

$$T_{y} = T_{x} / I$$

$$\omega_{y} = \frac{\omega_{x}}{I}$$

支器
$$H_I(e^{j\omega_y}) = \begin{cases} C, & \left|\omega_y\right| < \pi/I \\ 0, & \pi/I \le \left|\omega_y\right| \le \pi \end{cases}$$
 镜像滤波器





如何实现
$$y(m) = x_a(mT_y)$$
 $T_y = \frac{T_x}{I}$ $\omega_y = \frac{\omega_x}{I}$

$$T_{y} = T_{x}/I$$

$$\omega_{y} = \frac{\omega_{x}}{I}$$

■ 加滤波器
$$H_I(e^{j\omega_y}) = \begin{cases} C, & |\omega_y| < \pi/I \\ 0, & \pi/I \le |\omega_y| \le \pi \end{cases}$$
 镜像滤波器

$$Y(e^{j\omega_{y}}) = \begin{cases} CV(e^{j\omega_{y}}) = CX(e^{jI\omega_{y}}), & |\omega_{y}| < \frac{\pi}{I} \\ 0, & \frac{\pi}{I} \le |\omega_{y}| \le \pi \end{cases}$$

C=?

$$TI \qquad v(m) \qquad h_I(m) \qquad h_I(m) \qquad K_a(mT_y)$$

$$F_y = IF_x$$



■ 如何实现
$$y(m) = x_a(mT_y)$$
 $T_y = \frac{T_x}{I}$ $\omega_y = \frac{\omega_x}{I}$

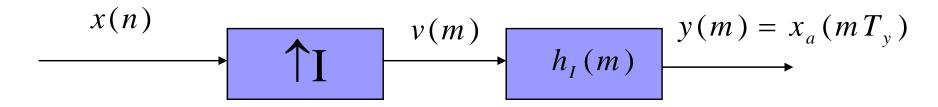
■ 加滤波器
$$H_I(e^{j\omega_y}) = \begin{cases} C, & |\omega_y| < \pi/I \\ 0, & \pi/I \le |\omega_y| \le \pi \end{cases}$$
 镜像滤波器

$$Y(e^{j\omega_{y}}) = \begin{cases} CV(e^{j\omega_{y}}) = CX(e^{jI\omega_{y}}), & |\omega_{y}| < \frac{\pi}{I} \\ 0, & \frac{\pi}{I} \le |\omega_{y}| \le \pi \end{cases}$$

• C=?
$$y(m) = x(m/I)$$
 $m = 0, \pm I, \pm 2I, \cdots$

$$y(0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} Y(e^{j\omega_y}) d\omega_y = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi/I}^{\pi/I} CX(e^{jI\omega_y}) d\omega_y$$
$$= \frac{C}{2\pi I} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(e^{j\omega_x}) d\omega_x = \frac{C}{I} x(0) \implies C = I$$

时域关系

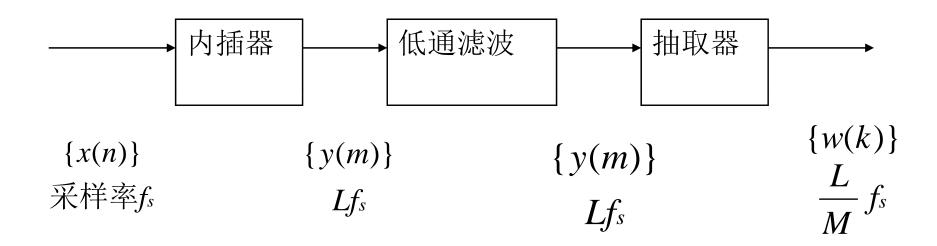


$$y(m) = v(m) * h_I(m) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h_I(m-k)v(k)$$

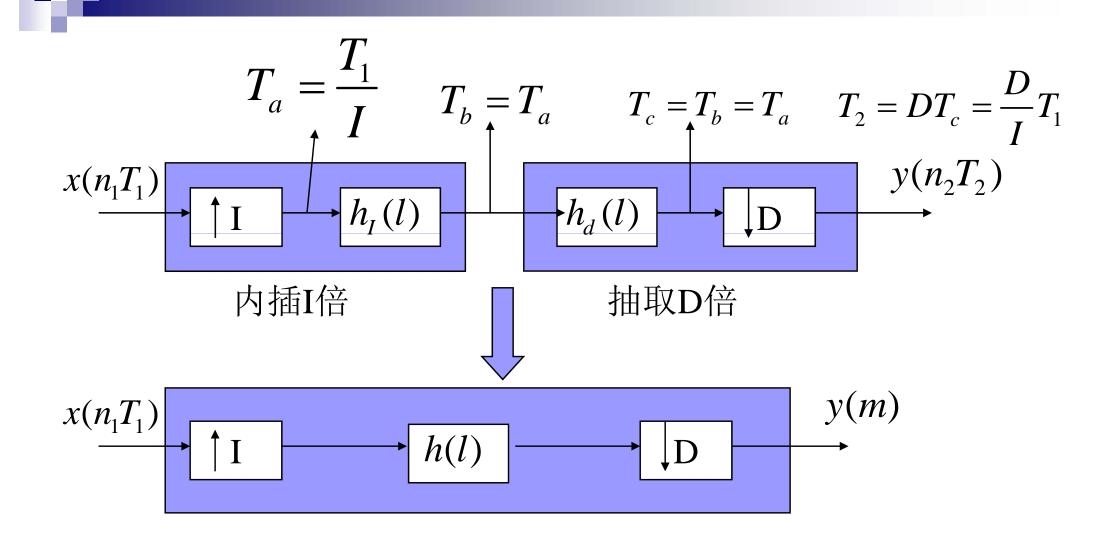
$$y(m) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h_I(m-kI)x(k)$$



采样率变换一个有理因数



问题:低通滤波的指标如何确定?



$$H\left(e^{j\omega}\right) = H_{I}\left(e^{j\omega}\right)H_{D}\left(e^{j\omega}\right)$$

$$H_{D}\left(e^{j\omega}\right) = \begin{cases} 1, & \left|\omega\right| < \frac{\pi}{D} \\ 0, & \frac{\pi}{D} \le \left|\omega\right| \le \pi \end{cases} \qquad H_{I}(e^{j\omega}) = \begin{cases} I, \left|\omega\right| \le \frac{\pi}{I} \\ 0, \frac{\pi}{I} \le \left|\omega\right| \le \pi \end{cases}$$

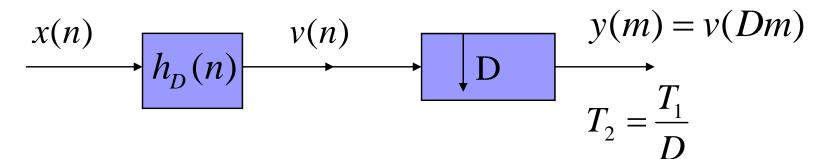
所以,

$$H\left(e^{j\omega}\right) = \begin{cases} 1, & \left|\omega\right| < \min\left\{\frac{\pi}{D}, \frac{\pi}{I}\right\} \\ 0, & \min\left\{\frac{\pi}{D}, \frac{\pi}{I}\right\} \le \left|\omega\right| \le \pi \end{cases}$$

■ 无论是抽取或是插值,其输入到输出的变换都相当于经过 一个线性移变(时变)系统。

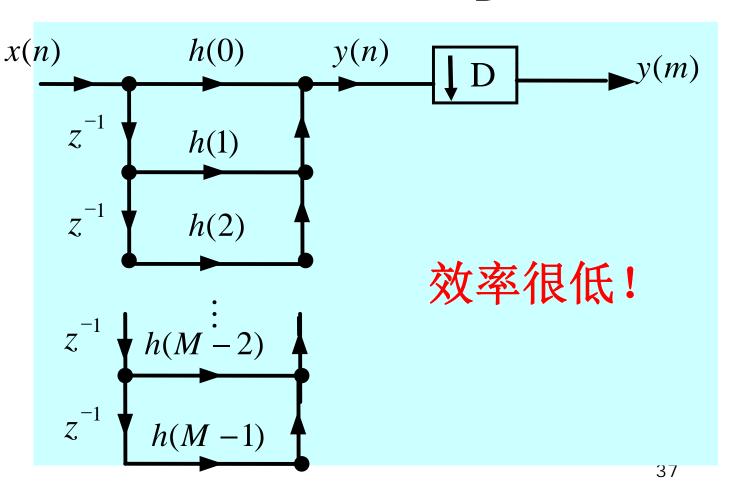
9.5 采样率转换滤波器的高效实现方法

一、整数因子D抽取系统的直接型FIR结构:

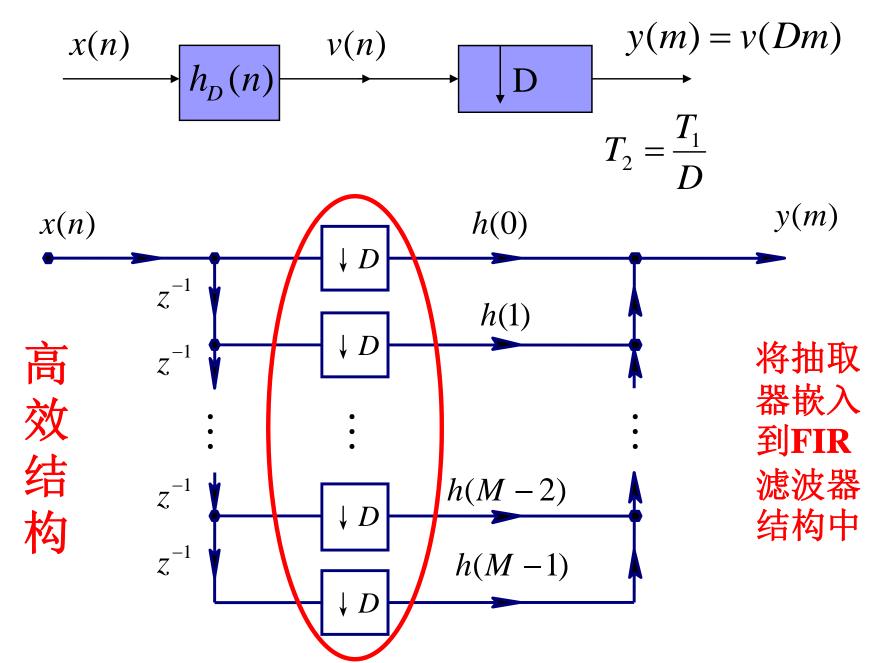


问题:

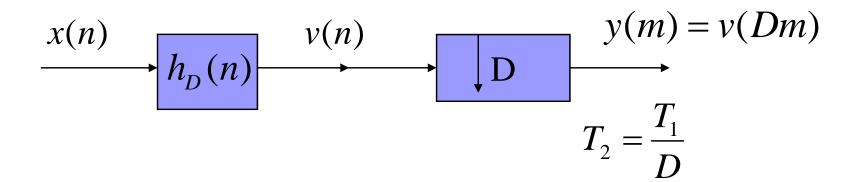
- 滤波器工作 在高采样频 率上;
- D个滤波器输出的样值中,仅一个输出

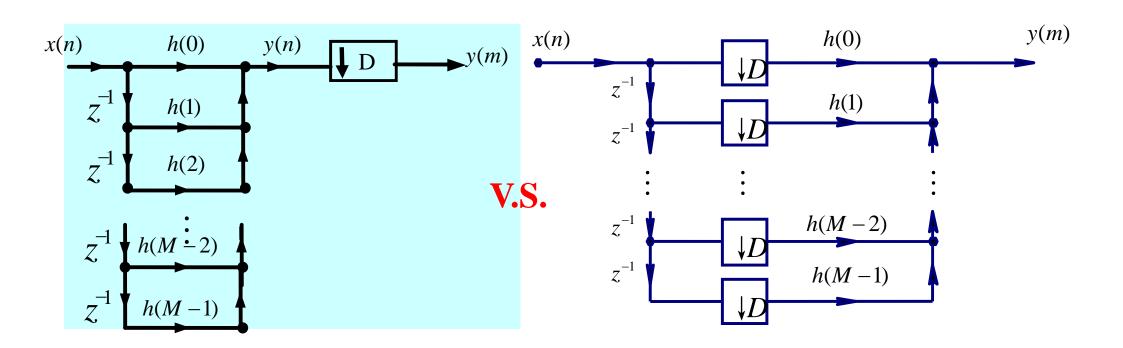


一、整数因子D抽取系统的直接型FIR结构:

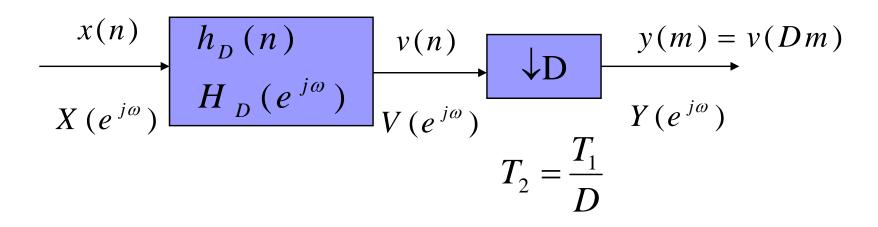


一、整数因子D抽取系统的直接型FIR结构:



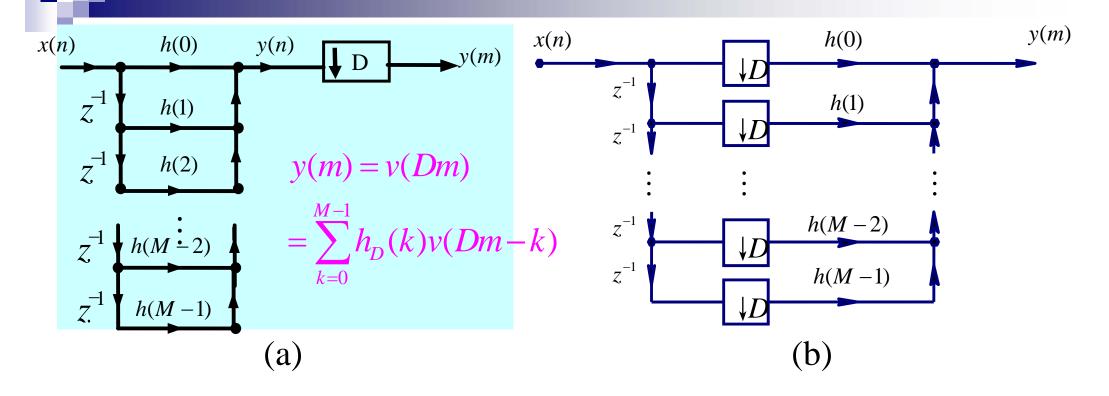


一、整数因子D抽取系统的直接型FIR结构:

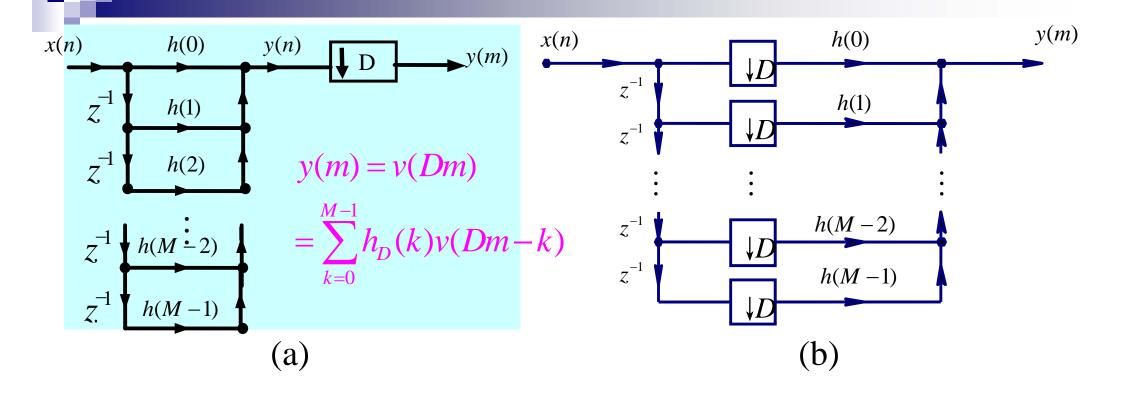


$$v(n) = x(n) * h_D(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} h_D(k)v(n-k)$$

$$y(m) = v(Dm) = \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} h_D(k)v(Dm-k)$$



- n=Dm,抽取器开通
 - □ 图(a): 选通FIR滤波器的一个输出作为y(m)
 - 图(b): 选通FIR滤波器输入信号x(n)的一组延时 $x(Dm), x(Dm-1), x(Dm-2), \dots, x(Dm-M+1)$ 进行运算得到输出y(m)



- 两种实现结构的功能完全等效
- (b)的运算量仅为(a)的1/D,为高效实现结构
- 注意: (b)结构的滤波仍在抽取之前

线性相位FIR: h(n)

$$h(n) = h[N-1-n]$$

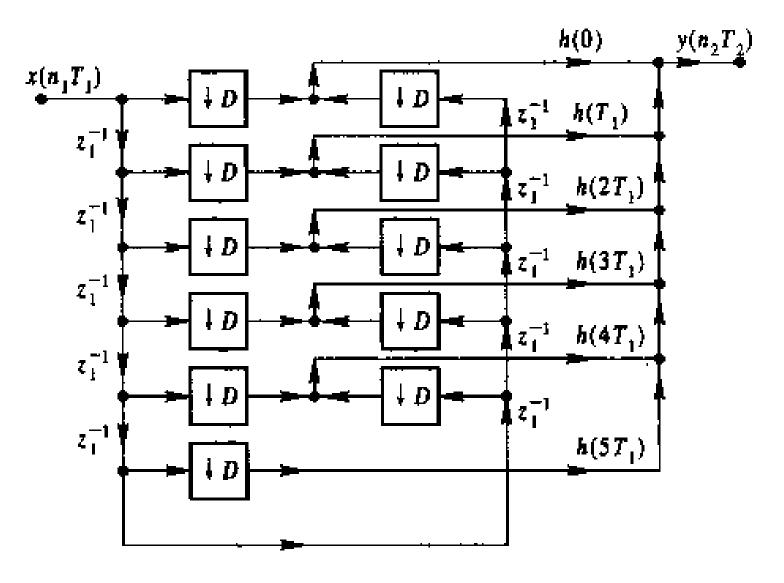
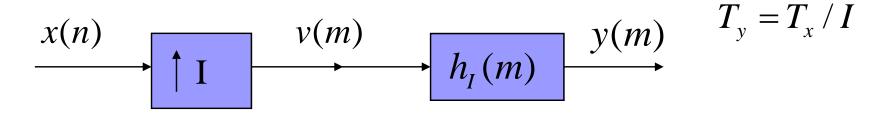


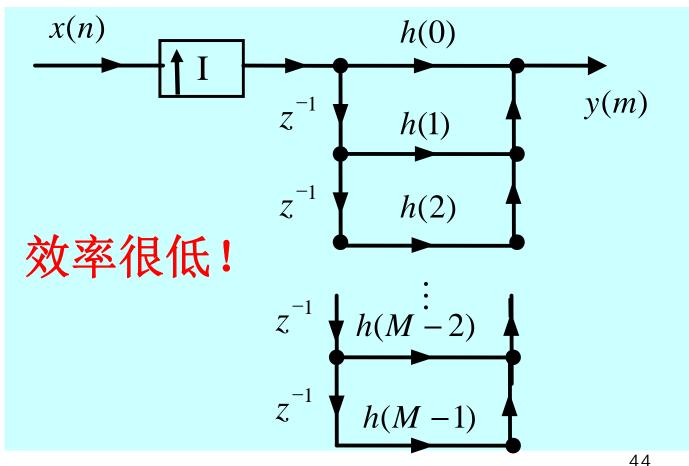
图 8.4.27 抽取器 FIR 结构的线性相位形式

整数因子I内插系统的FIR结构:



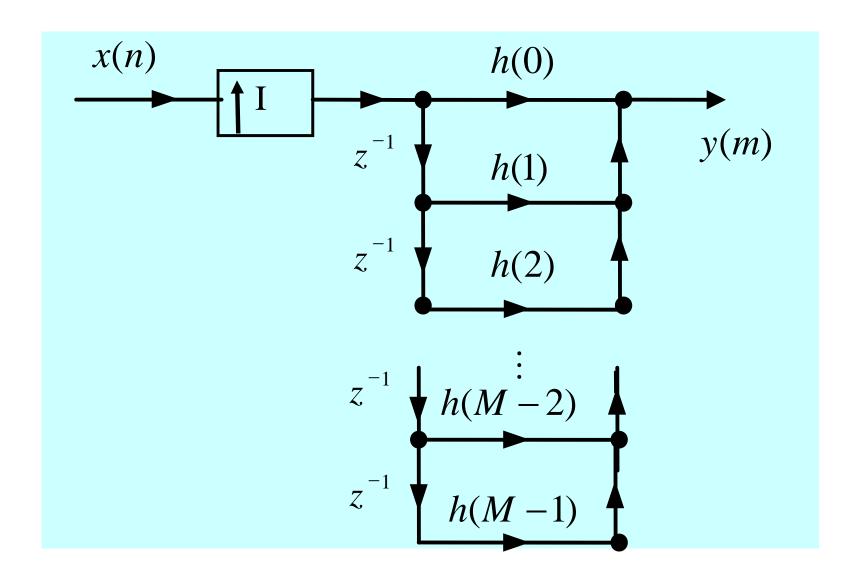
问题:

- 滤波器工作 在高采样频 率上;
- 滤波器输入 的I个样值 中,仅一个 非零

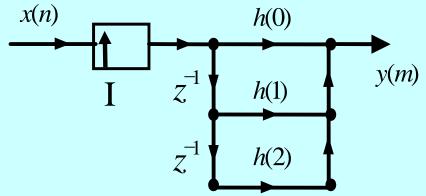


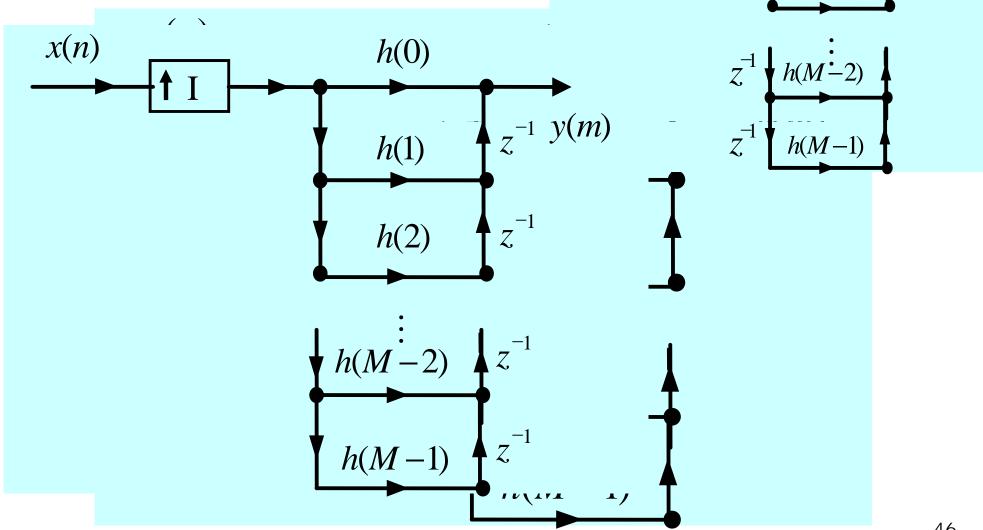
■ 注意: 不能直接将内插器移到滤波器中乘法器之后!

(整数因子Ⅰ内插:零值内插→滤波)



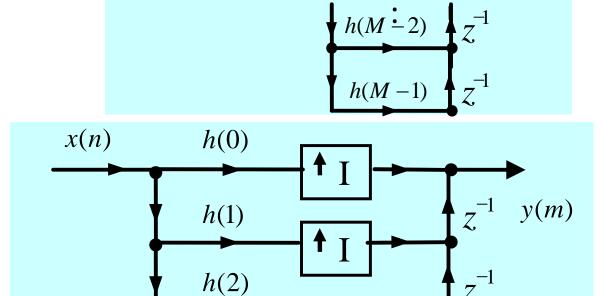
■ FIR滤波器转置





■ 将零值内插器移到滤 波器中乘法器之后

- 加在延迟链上的信号完全一样
- 乘法运算在低采样率下实现
- 高效结构



 $h(M \stackrel{:}{-} 2)$

h(M-1)

h(0)

h(1)

h(2)

 $\oint Z^{-1} y(m)$

 z^{-1}

 $\chi(n)$

线性相位FIR: $h(n_2T_2) = h[(N-1-n_2)T_2]$

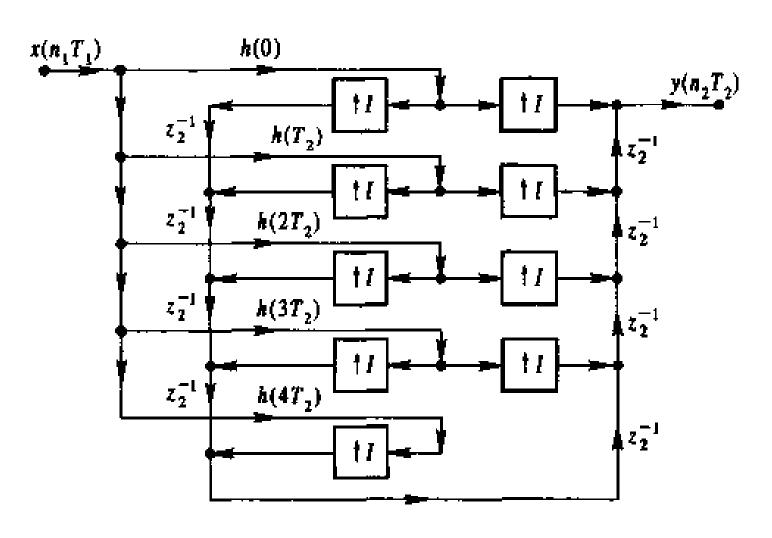


图 8.4.33 内插器的线性相位 FIR 直接实现



- P272:
 - 3, 4