Interpolacija signala

Obrada informacija Damir Seršić

http://www.fer.hr/predmet/obrinf







- Interpolacija signala polinomom
 - Interpolacija nultog reda
 - Linearna interpolacija
 - Interpolacija polinomom višeg reda
 - savitljivi krivuljar (eng. spline), kubni spline
 - Shannonov interpolator
- Nelinearni filtri
 - Medijan filtar
 - Procjena efektivne vrijednosti

Kontinuirani signal iz diskretnog

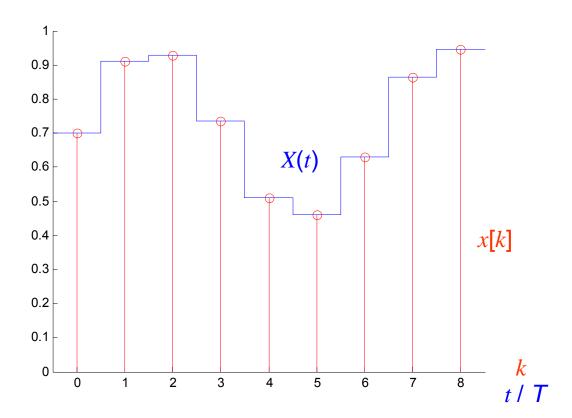


- Digitalno / analogna pretvorba
 - Nakon digitalne obrade signala, rezultat se pretvara u odgovarajuću analognu veličinu.
- Promjena frekvencije uzorkovanja signala, ili promjena broja točaka u slici
 - Česta potreba u audio tehnici, komunikacijama, obradi slike i video signala.

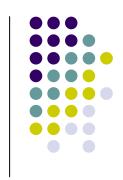




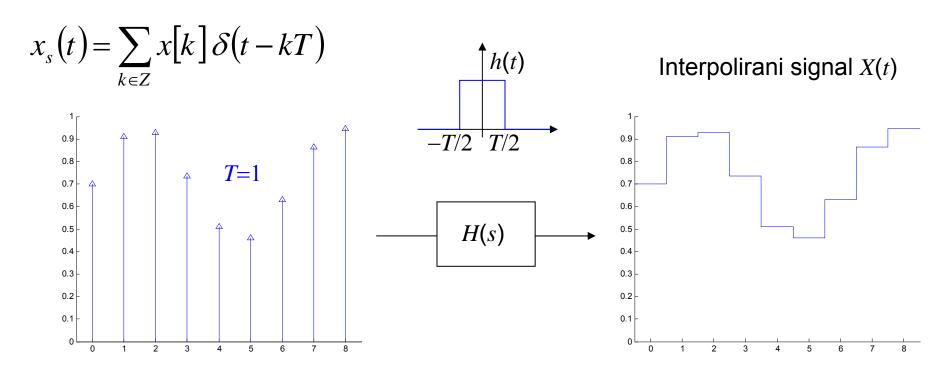
Reprezentira djelovanje tipičnog A/D pretvornika.



Matematički model interpolatora nultog reda



• Formiramo kontinuirani signal $x_s(t)$ množenjem x[k] s češljem Diracovih funkcija, te filtriramo rezultat filtrom pravokutnog impulsnog odziva:

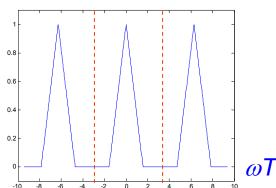






Spektar $x_s(t)$ je periodičan:

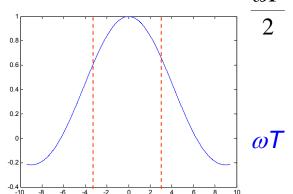
$$X_{s}(\omega) = \int_{t} \sum_{k} x[k] \delta(t - kT) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \sum_{k} x[k] e^{-j\omega Tk}$$



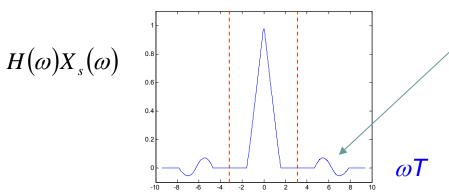
Frekvencijska karakteristika

filtra je:

a je: $H(\omega) = \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} e^{-j\omega t} dt = T \frac{\sin \frac{\omega T}{2}}{\omega T}$



Filtriranje utječe na osnovni pojas $-\pi$ do π , a rezultat sadrži i *aliasing* komponente:



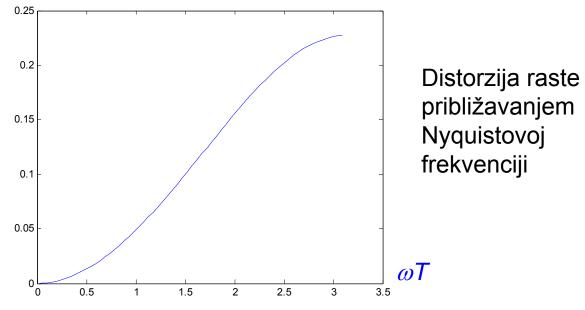




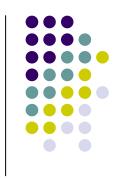
 Rekonstruirani signal uslijed aliasinga nije ograničenog spektra, te ne zadovoljava Nyquistov (Shannonov) uvjet.

• Za diskretni sinusoidni signal frekvencije ω možemo mjeriti faktor distorzije rekonstruiranog signala (omjer sume energija *aliasing* komponenti i energije osnovne

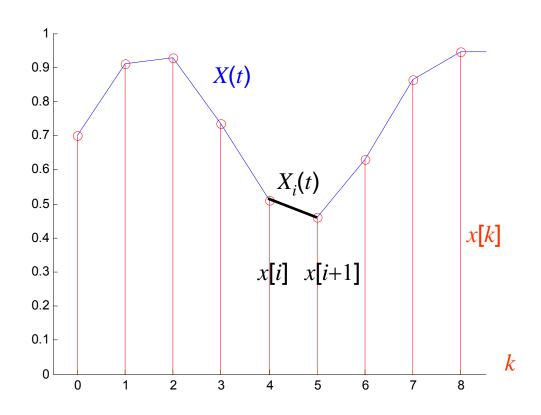
komponente):







Bolju aproksimaciju daje linearni interpolator:



Za *i*-ti interval vrijedi:

$$X_i(t) = a_i + b_i t, \quad t \in [0,1]$$

$$X_{i}(0) = x[i] = a_{i}$$

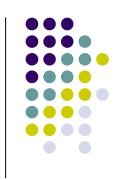
 $X_{i}(1) = x[i+1] = a_{i} + b_{i}$

$$a_i = x[i]$$

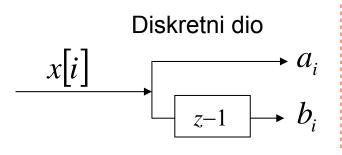
$$b_i = x[i+1] - x[i]$$

T=1, radi jednostavnosti





Realizacija interpolatora:



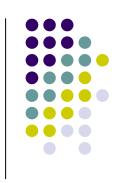
Kontinuirani dio

$$X_{i}(t) = a_{i} + b_{i}t, \quad t \in [0,1], \quad i \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Impulsni odziv cijelog sustava:

$$i=-1, \quad x[i]=0, \quad x[i+1]=1; \qquad a_i=0, \quad b_i=1, \quad X_i(t)=t;$$
 $i=0, \quad x[i]=1, \quad x[i+1]=0; \qquad a_i=1, \quad b_i=-1, \quad X_i(t)=1-t;$ (drugdje nula)
$$t \in [0,1]$$

Matematički model interpolatora prvog reda



• Formiramo kontinuirani signal $x_s(t)$ množenjem x[k] s češljem Diracovih funkcija, te filtriramo rezultat filtrom trokutnog impulsnog odziva:

$$x_{s}(t) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} x[k] \, \mathcal{S}(t-k)$$
Interpolirani signal $X(t)$

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$$H(s)$$

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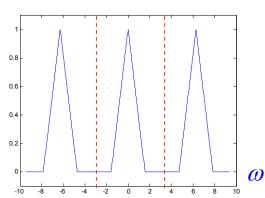




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Periodičan spektar $x_s(t)$:

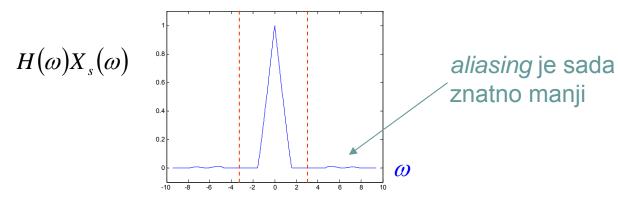
$$X_{s}(\omega) = \sum_{k} x[k] e^{-j\omega k}$$



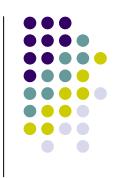
Frekvencijska karakteristika filtra je:

$$H(\omega) = \int_{-1}^{1} |1 - t| e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{\sin \frac{\omega}{2}}{\frac{\omega}{2}}$$

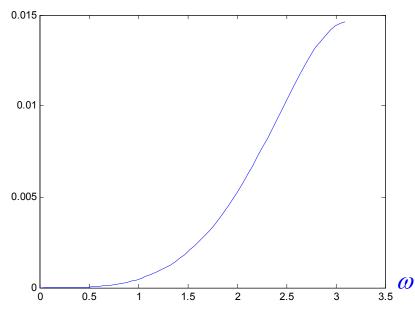
Rezultat filtriranja:







• Faktor distorzije rekonstruiranog signala (omjer sume energija aliasing komponenti i energije osnovne komponente) za diskretni sinusoidni signal frekvencije ω :



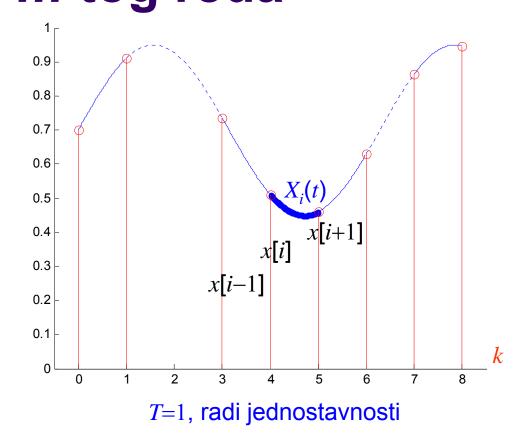
Distorzija je za red veličine manja u usporedbi s interpolatorom nultog reda

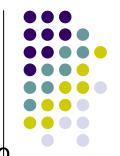
Interpolacija polinomom *m*-tog reda



- Za crtanje krivulja često se koristi savitljivi krivuljar (eng. spline).
- Krivuljar se učvrsti u N točaka (čvorova), a elastične sile naprezanja određuju interpolacijsku krivulju, što daje glatke prijelaze između čvorova.
- Ideja: signal između uzoraka interpolirati odsječcima polinoma, a na rubovima izjednačiti njihove iznose i derivacije.

Interpolacija polinomom *m*-tog reda





A) Za *i*-ti interval imamo polinom:

$$X_i(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{m} a_i[k] t^k$$

$$t \in [0,1]$$
 m neparan

B) Izjednačavanje s uzorcima:

$$X_{i}(0) = x[i] = a_{i}[0]$$

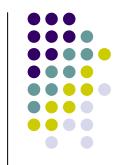
 $X_{i}(1) = x[i+1] = \sum_{k=1}^{m} a_{i}[k]$

C) Izjednačavanje derivacija:

$$X_i^{(n)}(0) = X_{i-1}^{(n)}(1)$$
 $n = 0,...,m-1$

 Odsječci polinoma su na rubovima izjednačeni po iznosima sa uzorcima, a susjednim polinomima je na rubovima izjednačeno m-1 derivacija.





A) Kubni polinom za *i*-ti interval :

$$X_i(t) = a_i + b_i t + c_i t^2 + d_i t^3$$
 $t \in [0,1]$

i njegove derivacije:

B) Izjednačavanje s uzorcima (2 jednadž.):
$$X_i'(t) = b_i + 2c_i t + 3d_i t^2$$
 $X_i''(t) = 2c_i + 6d_i t$ $X_i''(t) = x[i+1] = a_i + b_i + c_i + d_i$ (2)

C) Izjednačavanje derivacija (2 jednadžbe):

$$X'_{i}(0) = X'_{i-1}(1)$$
 $b_{i} = b_{i-1} + 2c_{i-1} + 3d_{i-1}$ (3)
 $X''_{i}(0) = X''_{i-1}(1)$ $2c_{i} = 2c_{i-1} + 6d_{i-1}$ (4)

- Svaki interval daje 4 jednadžbe i 4 nepoznanice → ukupan sustav ima 4×N jednadžaba i isto toliko nepoznanica, pa se može riješiti.
- Za rješavanje je potrebno svih N uzoraka signala!

Rješenje sustava

- Sustav ćemo rješavati rekurzivno.
- Za početak, imamo (1): $a_i = x[i]$
- Uvedimo oznaku za uzorak derivacije: $D[i] = X'_i(0)$ $X'_i(0) = b_i$ $b_i = D[i]$
- Iz (2) dobivamo: $x[i+1] = x[i] + D[i] + c_i + d_i$ riješimo po $c_i i d_i$ po $c_i i d_i$

$$d_{i} = -2x[i+1] + 2x[i] + D[i+1] + D[i]$$

$$c_{i} = 3x[i+1] - 3x[i] - D[i+1] - 2D[i]$$

Uvrstimo u (4) i imamo jednadžbu diferencija:

$$D[i+1]+4D[i]+D[i-1]=3x[i+1]-3x[i-1]$$





$$D[i+1]+4D[i]+D[i-1]=3x[i+1]-3x[i-1]$$

• U Z-domeni imamo:

$$(z+4+z^{-1})D(z)=3(z-z^{-1})X(z) D(z)=3\frac{z-z^{-1}}{z+4+z^{-1}}X(z)$$

- Do uzoraka derivacije $X_i'(0) = D[i] = b_i$ dolazimo određivanjem odziva diskretnog IIR filtra!
- Koeficijenti a_i jednaki su uzorcima signala x[k].
- Izrazi za c_i i d_i s prethodnog slajda daju i preostale koeficijente (izrazi vode na FIR filtre).
- Problem: IIR filtar nije kauzalan!

Realizacija kubnog *spline*a filtrima



Recipročna

- Nekauzalnost FIR filtara se lako može riješiti dodavanjem kašnjenja, ali to nije slučaj s IIR filtrima!
- Nazivnik razložimo na kauzalnu i antikauzalnu komponentu:

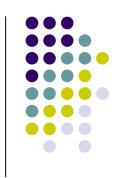
$$\frac{1}{z+4+z^{-1}} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{1-z_1z^{-1}}}_{\text{kauzalni dio}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{z-z_2}}_{\text{antikauzalni dio}} \qquad z_1 = -2+\sqrt{3}$$

$$z_2 = -2-\sqrt{3} = 1/z_1$$

$$z_1 = -2 + \sqrt{3}$$
 vrijednost
$$z_2 = -2 - \sqrt{3} = 1/z_1$$

- Najprije primijenimo kauzalni dio, zatim preokrenemo rezultat u vremenu i primijenimo antikauzalni dio, te ga opet preokrenemo!
- To je moguće samo za konačne signale.

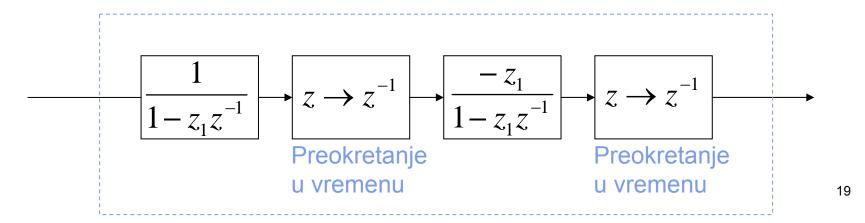
Realizacija kubnog *spline*a filtrima



• Preokretanje u vremenu odgovara zamjeni $z \to 1/z$.

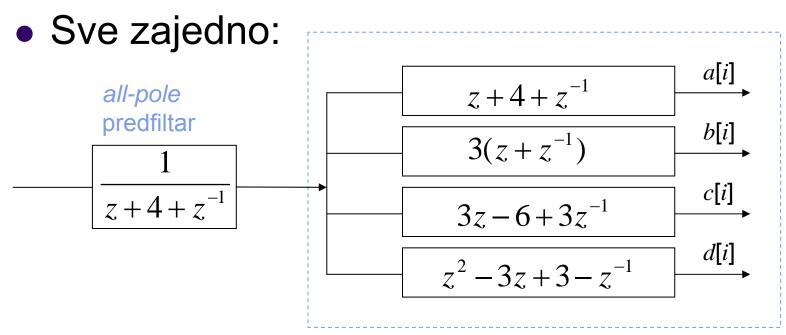
$$\frac{1}{z-z_{2}} = \frac{1}{z^{-1}-z_{2}} = \frac{-z_{2}^{-1}}{1-z_{2}^{-1}z^{-1}} = \frac{-z_{1}}{1-z_{1}z^{-1}}$$
antikauzalni dio

Konačno imamo realizaciju all-pole predfiltra:



Realizacija kubnog *spline*a filtrima

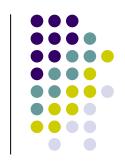


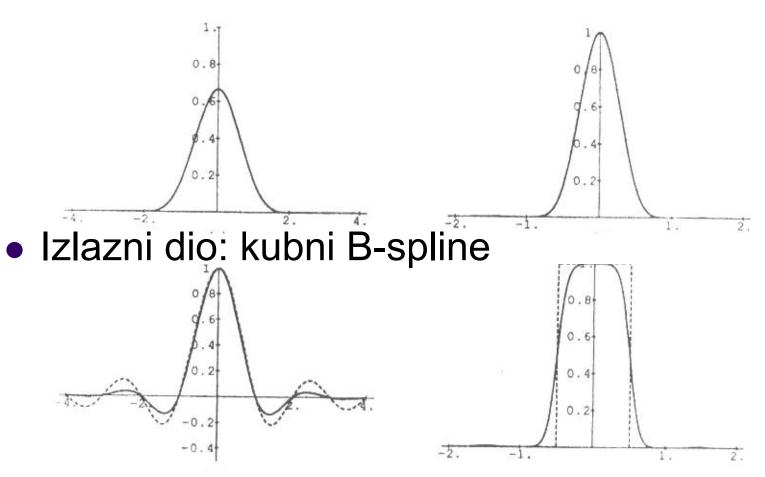


izlazni dio

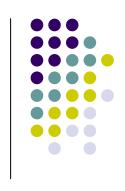
 Često se posebno promatra impulsni odziv izlaznog dijela, koji je konačan, te ukupan beskonačan impulsni odziv interpolatora.

Impulsni odzivi i frekvencijske karakteristike filtara





Ukupni odziv: kardinalni kubni spline



Shannonov interpolator

• Formiramo kontinuirani signal $x_s(t)$ množenjem x[k] s češljem Diracovih funkcija, te filtriramo rezultat idealnim NP filtrom sa slike:

$$x_{s}(t) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} x[k] \, \delta(t - kT)$$
Interpolirani signal $X(t)$

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$$H(s)$$

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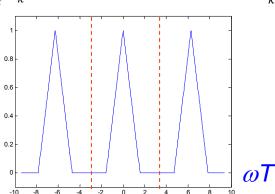
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U frekvencijskoj domeni

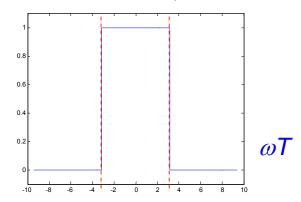
Spektar $x_s(t)$ je periodičan:

$$X_{s}(\omega) = \int_{t} \sum_{k} x[k] \delta(t - kT) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \sum_{k} x[k] e^{-j\omega Tk}$$

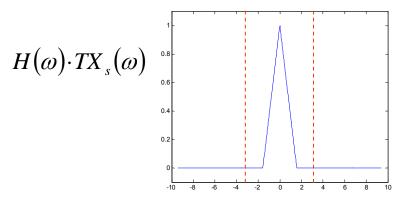


Frekvencijska karakteristika

idealnog NP filtra je: $H(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & |\omega T| < \pi \\ 0 & \text{drugdje} \end{cases}$



Filtriranje ne utječe na osnovni pojas $-\pi$ do π , nema *aliasinga*:





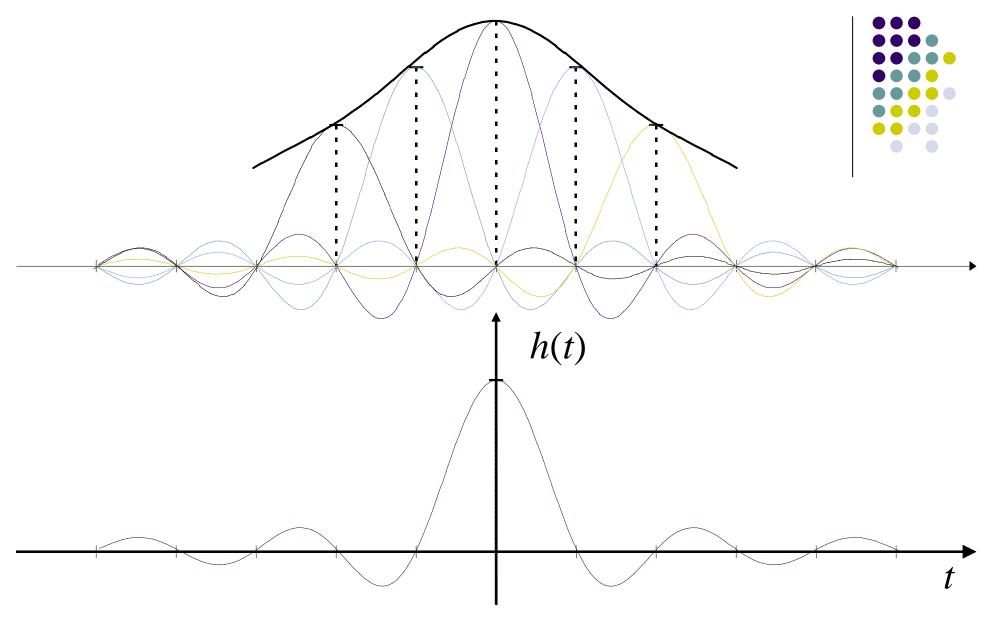


- Rekonstruirani signal je frekvencijski ograničen, nema niti aliasinga ni distorzije.
- Direktan izraz za interpolaciju možemo dobiti tako da izračunamo odziv NP filtra na $x_s(t)$:

$$H(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & |\omega T| < \pi \\ 0 & \text{drugdje} \end{cases} \qquad h(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi/T}^{\pi/T} 1 \cdot e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \frac{1}{T} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{T} t}{\frac{\pi}{T} t}$$

$$x(t) = h(t) * Tx_s(t) = \int_{\tau} \frac{1}{T} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{T} \tau}{\frac{\pi}{T} \tau} T \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} x[k] \, \delta(t - \tau - kT) \, d\tau = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} x[k] \int_{\tau} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{T} \tau}{\frac{\pi}{T} \tau} \delta(t - \tau - kT) \, d\tau$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} x[k] \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{T} (t - kT)}{\frac{\pi}{T} (t - kT)} \qquad \text{Idealna interpolacijska formula}$$



Filtar ima nekauzalan odziv i nije ostvariv.

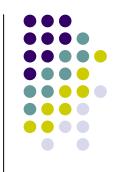




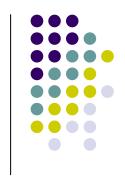
 U nastavku ćemo napraviti dva primjera nelinearnih sustava.

Medijan

- Srednja vrijednost: $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x[k]$
- Središnja vrijednost (medijan):
 - poredaj uzorke po veličini,
 - uzmi središnji uzorak za N neparan, odnosno uzmi srednju vrijednost 2 središnja uzorka za N paran.
- Primjer $x = \{1, -1, 2, 7, 5\}$:
 - Srednja vrijednost (1-1+2+7+5)/5 = 2.8.
 - Medijan: $x_{sort} = \{-1, 1, 2, 5, 7\}$, medijan(x) = 2.
- Primjer $x = \{1, -1, 2, 7\}$:
 - Medijan: $x_{sort} = \{-1, 1, 2, 7\}$, medijan(x)=(1+2)/2=1,5.27



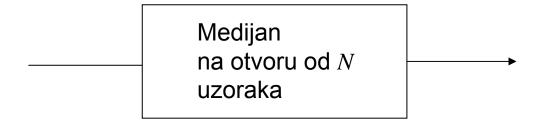




Pomična srednja vrijednost (eng. moving average):

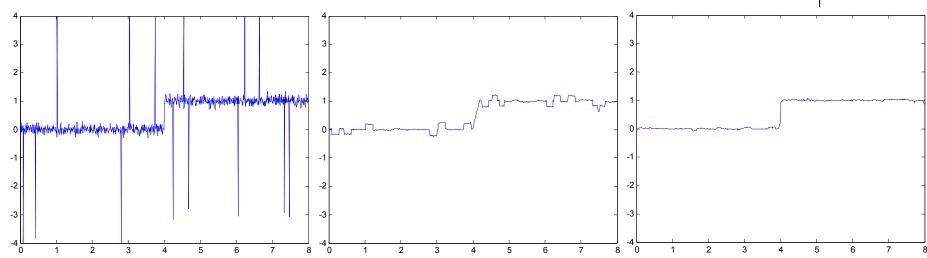
$$H(z) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} z^{-k}$$

- Ovaj se NP filtar često koristi za dobivanje procjene srednje vrijednosti neke mjerne veličine, potiskivanje šuma, ...
- Često bolje rezultate daje medijan filtar:



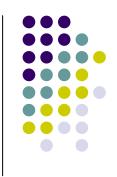
Primjeri





- Lijevo: mjereni signal.
- Sredina: pomična srednja vrijednost, *N*=20.
- Desno: pomični medijan, $N=20 \rightarrow$
 - strmiji brid, manja osjetljivost na impulsni šum.





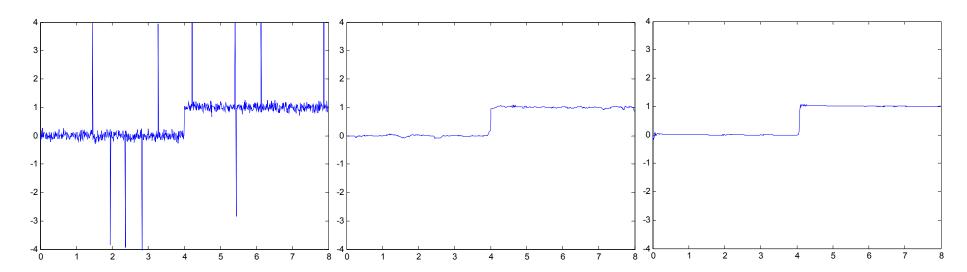
Inicijalizacija:

- 1: y(k) = x(1)
- 2: $korak = max(|x(1)/2|, najmanji_korak)$
- Za svaki novi k:
- 3: $y(k) = y(k-1) + korak \cdot sign(x(k)-y(k-1));$
- 4: if |x(k) y(k)| < korak then
- 5: korak = korak / 2
- 6: else if $|x(k) y(k)| > 3\sigma_n$ then
- 7: $korak = korak \cdot 2$
- 8: end if

Devijacija šuma

Primjeri



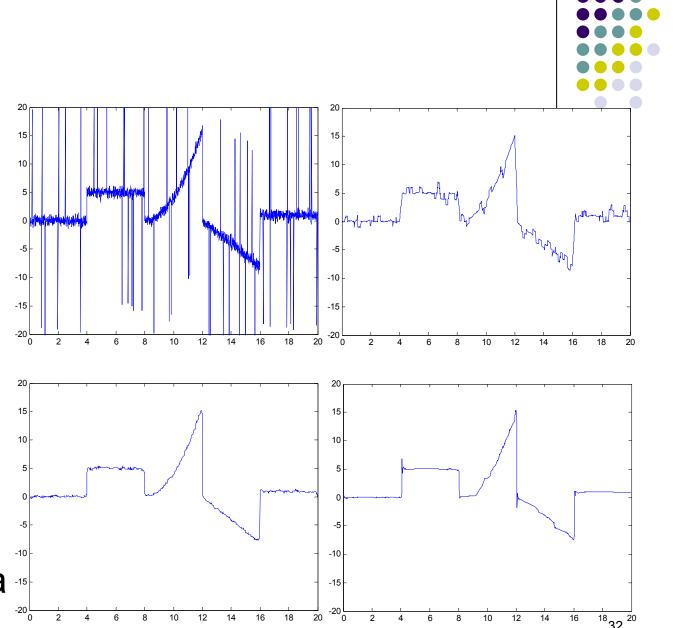


- Lijevo: mjereni signal.
- Sredina: pomični medijan, *N*=20.
- Desno: brza aproksimacija medijana.

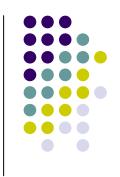
Primjer 2

- L: mjereni signal
- D: pomična sredina

- L: pomični medijan
- D: brza
 aproksima cija medijana



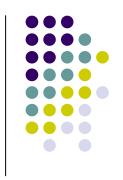




- Poboljšanje mjernih podataka
- Potiskivanje šuma
- Detekcija i separacija trenda u signalu
- Separacija nepomične pozadine u video signalu

• ...

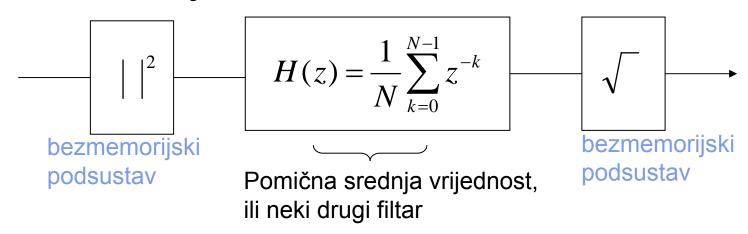




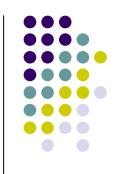
Procjena efektivne vrijednosti signala:

$$x_{eff} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} |x[k]|^2}$$

Realizacija filtrima:





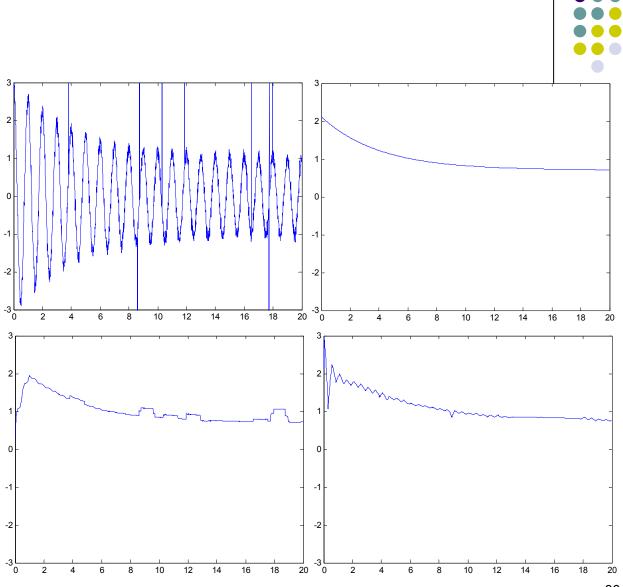


- Srednji član kaskade se može zamijeniti npr. all-pole NP filtrom, I ili II reda (potonji može oponašati otklonski sustav instrumenta).
- Nadalje, može se zamijeniti i nekim nelinearnim estimatorom.

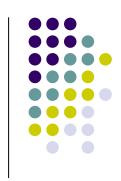
Primjer

- L: signal
- D: efektivna vrijednost

- Estimatori
- L: pomična sredina
- D: brza aproksimacija medijana







- Interpolacija signala polinomom
 - Interpolacija nultog reda
 - Linearna interpolacija
 - Interpolacija polinomom višeg reda
 - savitljivi krivuljar (eng. spline), kubni spline
 - Shannonov interpolator
- Nelinearni filtri
 - Medijan filtar
 - Procjena efektivne vrijednosti