







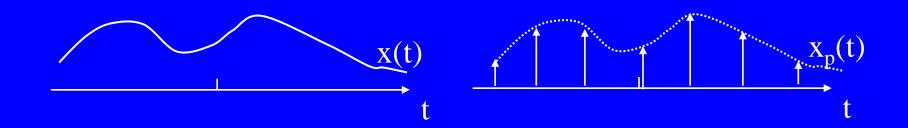
§ 5.0 引言

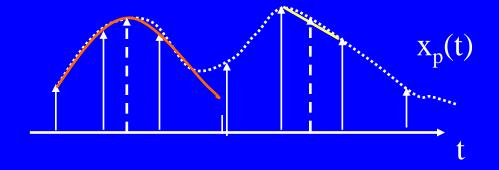
自然、原始的信号——模拟信号:时间连续、 幅值连续。

适合数字设备的信号——数字信号:时间离散、 幅值离散。

采样 连续时间信号 → 离散时间信号



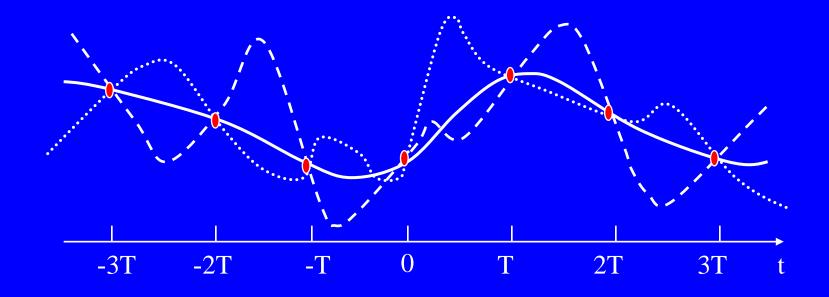




在采样点,样本值等于原值,

在非采样点,用数学方法恢复——插值(线性、抛物线、 多项式、样条等)





$$x_1(kT) = x_2(kT) = x_3(kT)$$

直觉告诉我们,非采样点的误差与采样频率、恢复方法有关。





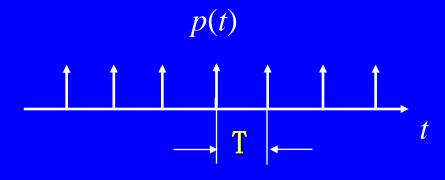
§ 5.1 时域采样定理

时域采样—

在一定的条件下,可以用样本值表示连续 与离散信号(由样本恢复原信号)。

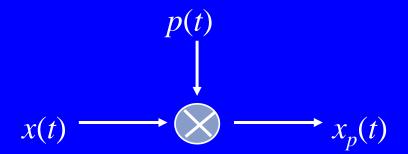


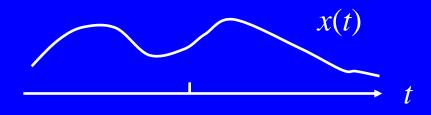
5.1.1 冲击串采样



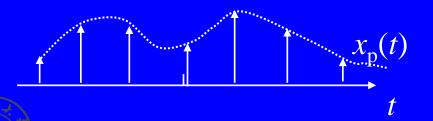
$$p(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t - nT)$$











$$p(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t - nT)$$

$$x_p(t) = x(t)p(t)$$

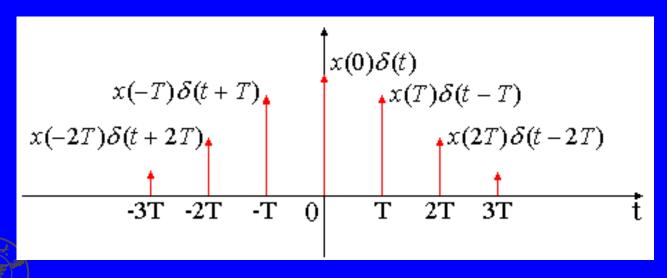




$$p(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t - nT) \qquad x(t)\delta(t - t_0) = x(t_0)\delta(t - t_0)$$

$$x_p(t) = x(t)p(t) = x(t)\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t - nT)$$

$$x_{p}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t)\delta(t-nT) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(nT)\delta(t-nT)$$
$$x[n] = x[nT]$$







频谱

分

析

$$x_p(t) = x(t)p(t)$$



$$p(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t - nT)$$

$$X_p(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} [X(j\omega) * P(j\omega)]$$



$$P(j\omega) = \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\omega - n\omega_s)$$

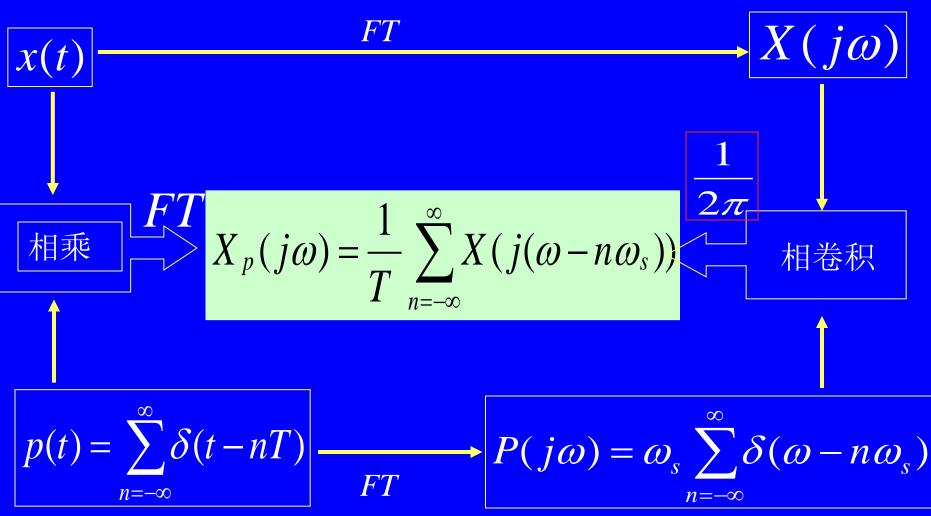
$$X(j\omega) * \delta(\omega - \omega_s) = X(j(\omega - \omega_s))$$

$$X_{p}(j\omega) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(j(\omega - n\omega_{s}))$$

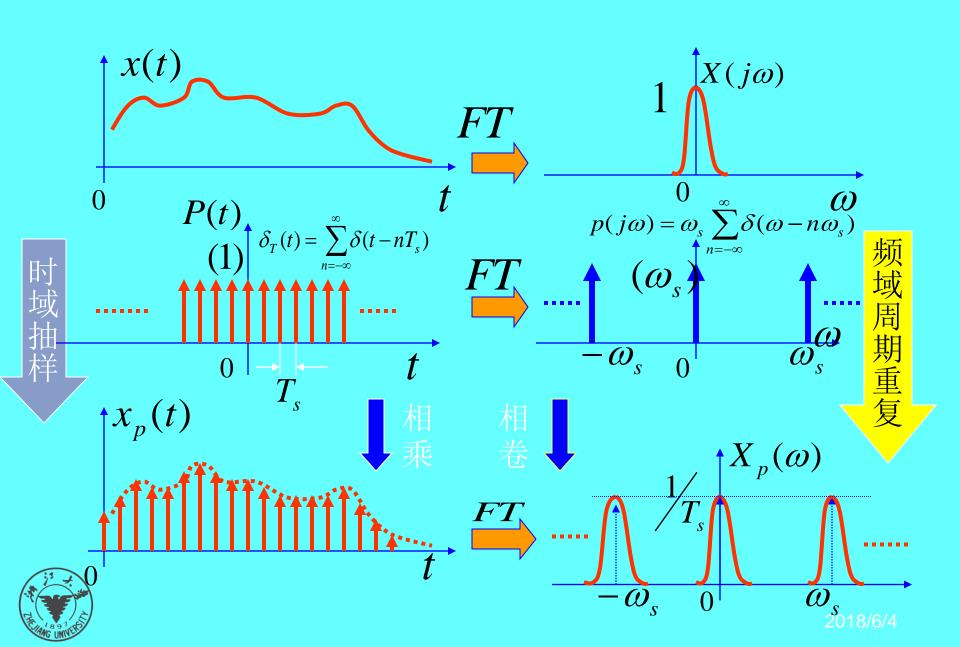




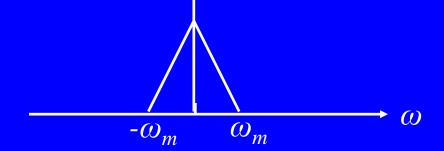
时域理想抽样的傅立叶变换









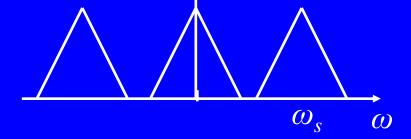


第五章



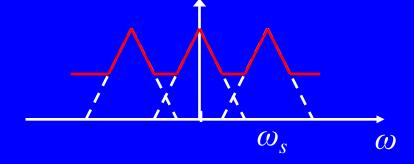
$$\omega_m = 1/T$$

$$X_{\rm p}(j\omega)$$



$$\omega_s > 2\omega_m$$

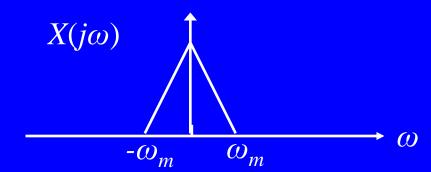
$$X_{\rm p}(j\omega)$$

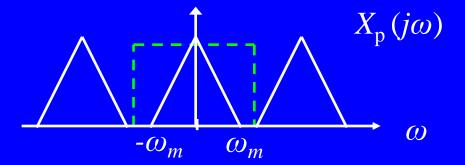


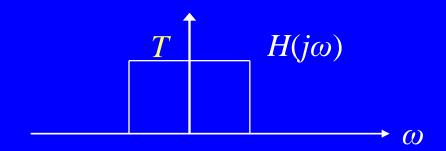
$$\omega_s < 2\omega_m$$
 混频





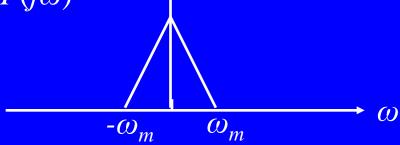






$$X_r(j\omega) = X_p(j\omega) H(j\omega)$$

$$X_r(j\omega) = X(j\omega)$$







采样定理

设 x(t) 是某一个带限信号,在 $|\omega| > \omega_m$ 时, $X(j\omega) = 0$,如果采样频率 $\omega_s > 2 \omega_m$ (采样间隔 $T < 1/2 \omega_m$),那么x(t)任意一点的函数值都可以由采样值无误差地重建出来。

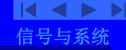
 ω_s : 奈奎斯特频率.





已知这些样本值,能用如下方法重建x(t): 产生一个周期冲激串,其冲激幅度就是这些依 次而来的样本值;然后将该冲激串通过一个增 益为T,截止频率为 ω_s 的理想低通滤波器,其 输出就是x(t)。

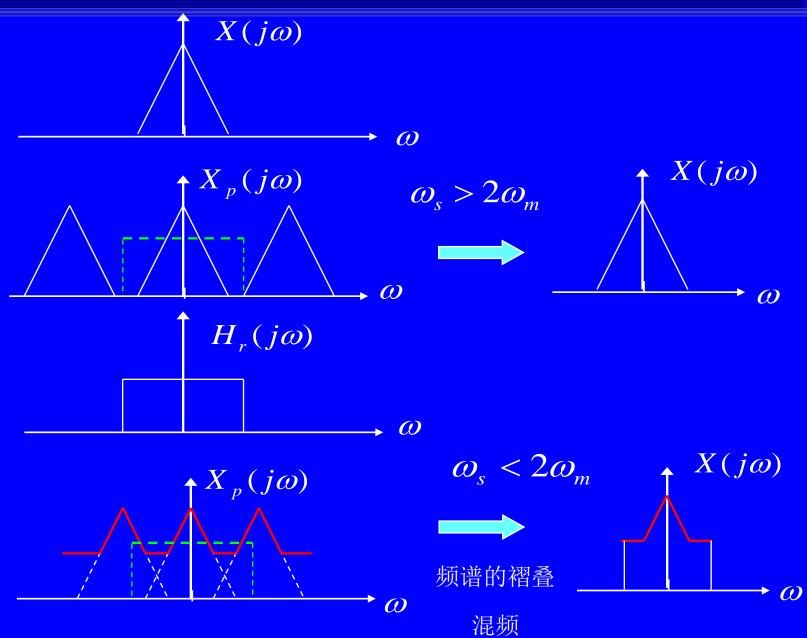




- 3、连续时间信号的时域采样定理:
- (采样信号的频谱不发生混叠的条件)
- (1)x(t)为带限信号,即当 ω > ω_M 时, $X(j\omega) = 0$
- (2) 采样频率 $\omega_s = 2\pi/T$ 需满足, $\omega_s > 2\omega_M$,临界值 $\omega_s = 2\omega_M$ 称为奈奎斯特采样频率。
- $(3)X_p(j\omega)$ 中无混叠时,可以从 $x_p(t)$ 无失真地恢复x(t)。
- 4、信号的重建: $(根据x_p(t)恢复x(t))$
 - (1)重建系统

$$x_p(t) \longrightarrow H_r(j\omega) \longrightarrow x(t)$$







理想重建公式

$$x_r(t) = F^{-1}\{X_r(j\omega)\} = F^{-1}\{X_p(j\omega)H(j\omega)\}$$

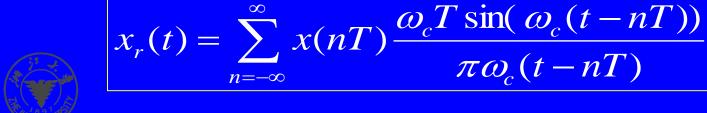
$$= x_p(t) * h(t)$$

$$x_p(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(nT)\delta(t-nT)$$

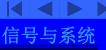
$$+\infty$$

$$x_{r}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(nT)h(t-nT)$$

$$h(t) = \frac{\omega_{c}T\sin(\omega_{c}t)}{\pi\omega_{c}t}$$





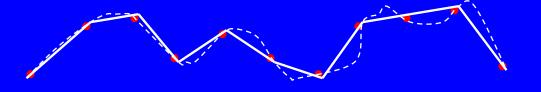


重建公式的解释

内插: 就是用一组样本值的拟合一连续信号。

$$x(t) = \sum c_n x[nT]$$

线性内插:将相邻的样本点用直线直接连起来。







理想内插(带限内插)

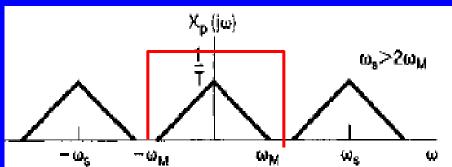
当信号本身是有限带宽, 而采样频率又满足采 样定理,就实现了信号的真正重建。

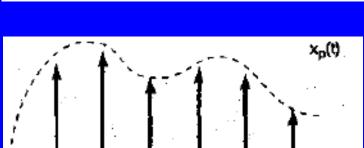
> 利用理想低通滤波器的 单位冲激响应的内插

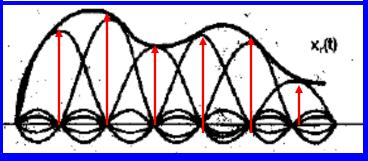
$$h(t) = T \frac{\omega_c}{\pi} Sa(\omega_c t) = T \frac{\sin(\omega_c t)}{\pi t}$$

$$x_r(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(nT) \frac{\omega_c T \sin(\omega_c (t - nT))}{\pi \omega_c (t - nT)}$$









$$x_r(t) = x_p(t) * h(t)$$

$$x_p(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(nT)\delta(t - nT)$$

$$x_r(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(nT)h(t-nT)$$

$$h(t) = \frac{T\sin(\omega_c t)}{\pi t}$$



$$x_{r}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(nT) \frac{T \sin(\omega_{c}(t-nT))}{\pi(t-nT)_{2018/6/4}}$$

§ 5.1.2 零阶保持采样

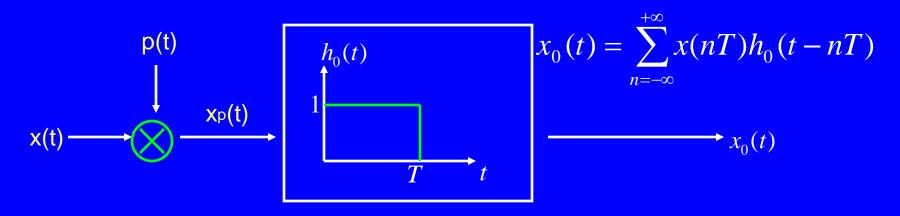
冲击脉冲序列采样是理想情况,实际做不到。

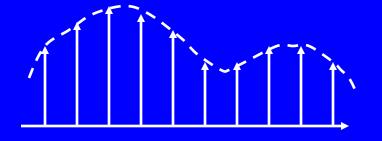


在一个给定的瞬间对x(t)采样,并保持这一样本直到下一个样本被采到。



系统的输出,原理上可以看作:理想冲激串采样,再跟一个LTI系统(该系统具有矩形的单位冲激响应)



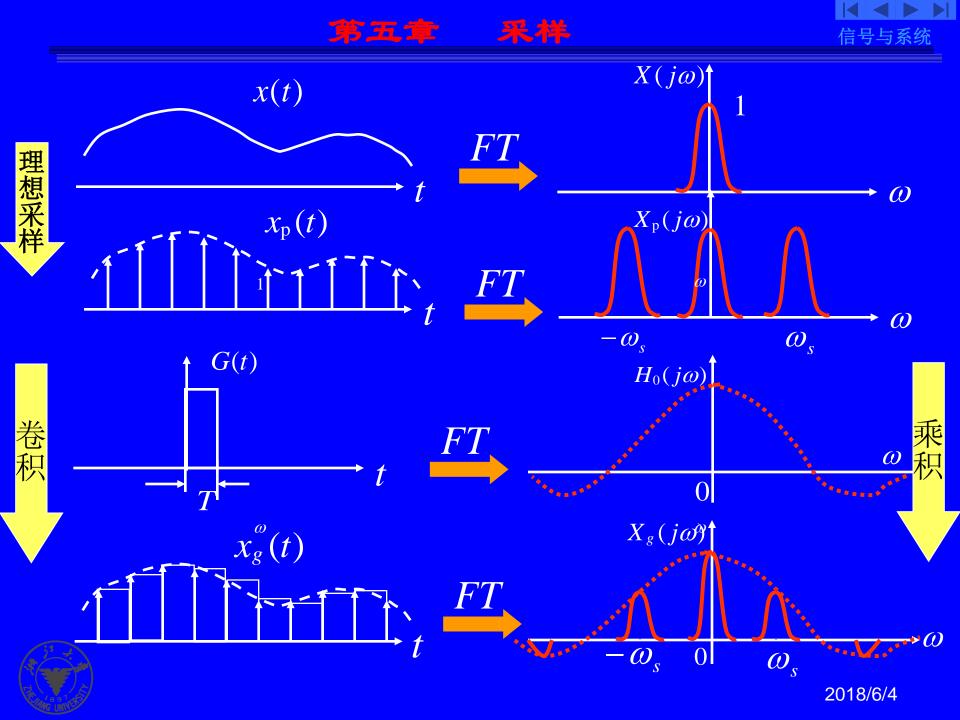




$$X_0(j\omega) = X_p(j\omega)H_0(j\omega)$$

$$x[n] = x(nT)$$
和 $x_0(t)$ 对应

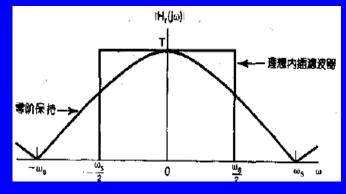




■ 零阶保持采样是一种有失真的采样。对中 心频谱来说,是低通滤波。

数学上的分析:

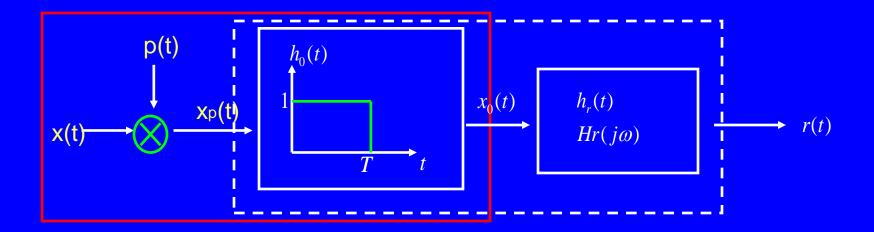
- ■矩形宽度越窄,失真越小, 当窄到为冲击脉冲时,无失 真。
- ■矩形宽度越宽,失真越大, 当无限宽时,只剩下直流分 量。





零阶保持信号重建

零阶保持信号重建:用一个单位冲激响应为 $h_r(t)$ 的LTI系统来处理。 $x_0(t)$ 经该系统后,重建为x(t)。



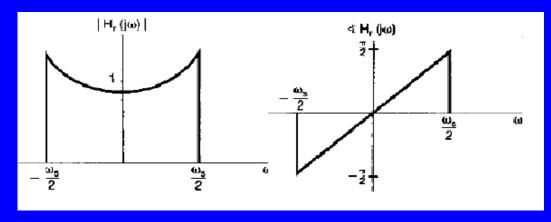




$$H_0(j\omega) = e^{-j\omega T/2} \left[\frac{2\sin(\omega T/2)}{\omega} \right]$$

$$H_r(j\omega) = H(j\omega) \frac{e^{j\omega T/2}\omega}{2\sin(\omega T/2)}$$

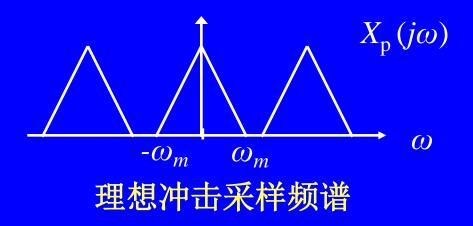
 $H(j\omega)$ 是理想低通滤波器



实际上,该系统难以真正实现。

很多情况下,零阶保持输出本身就被认为是对原始信 号的充分近似。同时也可以看作是一种样本间的内插。

§ 5.1.3 理想冲击采样的其他输出



只要通过一个低通滤波器,就能输出近 似值。

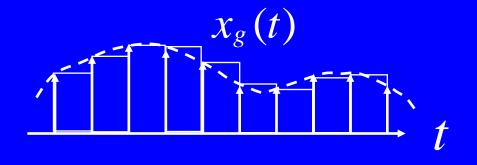
$$x_r(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(nT)h(t-nT)$$

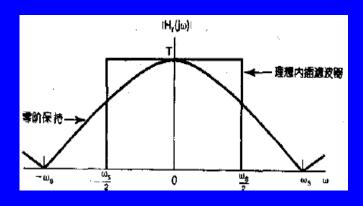


零阶保持输出

■ 滤波器 $h(t)=G(t), H(j\omega)=Sa(\omega T)$

$$x_r(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(nT)h(t-nT) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(nT)G(t-nT)$$

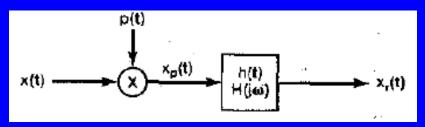


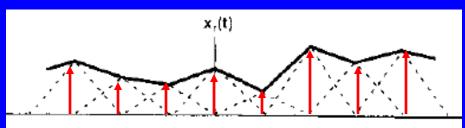


D/A转换器输出。

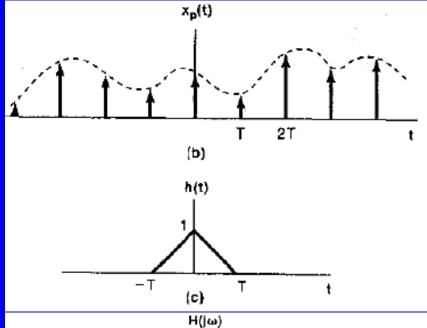


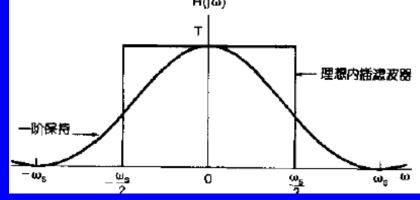
一阶保持输出—线性内插











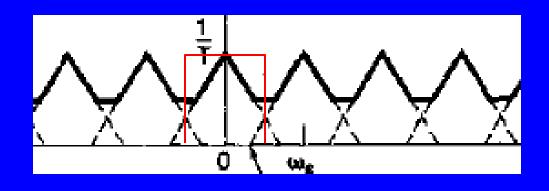


高阶保持输出—非线性内插



§ 5.2 欠采样的效果: 混叠现象

混叠: 当 ω_s <2 ω_m 时,x(t)的频谱,存在相互重叠,不能用低通滤波恢复原来信号(欠采样)

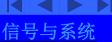


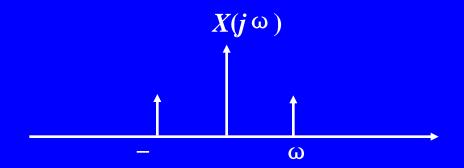
但当 ω_s =2 ω_m ,重建信号和原始信号在采样点是相等的:

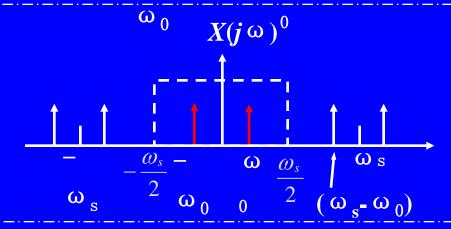
$$x_r(nT) = x(nT), n = 0,\pm 1,\pm 2....$$











$$\omega_0 = \omega_s / 6; \quad \omega_s = 6\omega_0;$$

$$x_r(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t) = x(t)$$

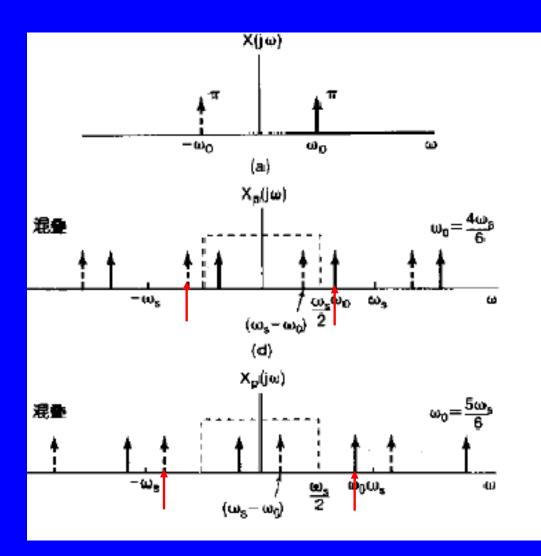
$$X(j\omega)$$

$$-\frac{\omega_{s}}{2} - \omega_{0} \frac{\omega_{s}}{2} \omega_{0}$$

$$\omega_{s} - \omega_{0} \omega_{s} \omega_{s}$$

$$\omega_0 = 2\omega_s / 6; \quad \omega_s = 3\omega_0;$$

$$x_r(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t) = x(t)$$



$$\omega_0 = 4\omega_s / 6; \quad \omega_s = 1.5\omega_0;$$

$$x_r(t) = \cos(\omega_s - \omega_0 t) \neq x(t)$$

$$\omega_0 = 5\omega_s / 6$$
; $\omega_s = 1.2\omega_0$;

$$x_r(t) = \cos(\omega_s - \omega_0 t) \neq x(t)$$



当混叠现象发生时,原始频率 ω_0 就被混叠成一 个较低的频率 $\omega_s - \omega_0$ 。对于 $\omega_s / 2 > \omega_s - \omega_0$,随着 ω_0 的增加,输出频率就下降,当 ω_s = ω_0 时,被重建信 号就是一个常数。

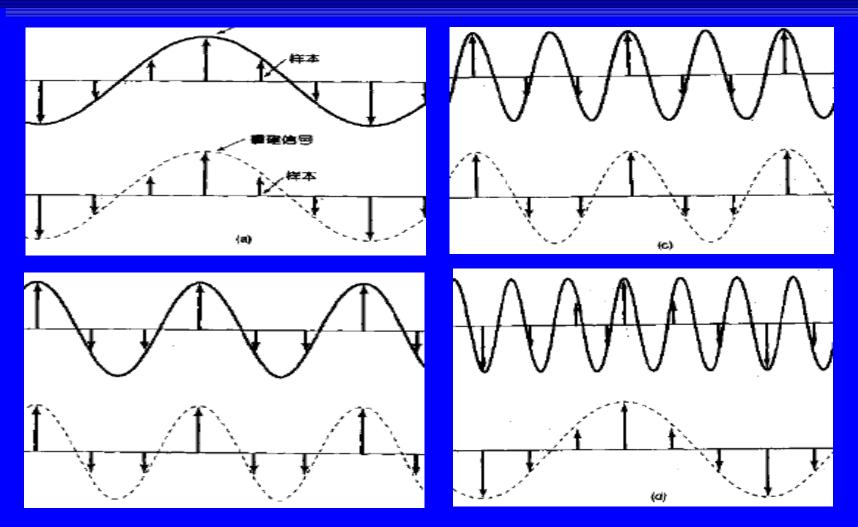
$$x(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi)$$

相位倒置:

$$x_r(t) = \cos((\omega_s - \omega_0)t - \phi)$$

采样定理要求大于两倍最高频率,而不是 大于等于两倍最高频率。







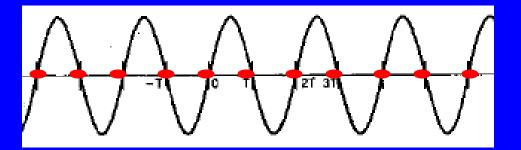


例7.1

$$x(t) = \cos(\frac{\omega_s}{2}t + \phi)$$

$$x_r(t) = \cos(\phi)\cos(\frac{\omega_s}{2}t)$$

$$x(t) = 0 * \cos(\frac{\omega_s}{2}t)$$







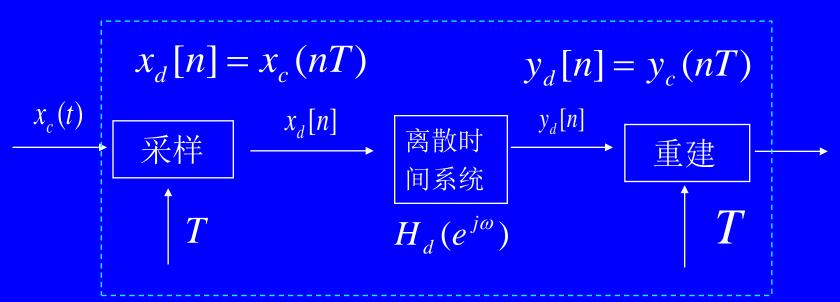
§ 5.4 连续时间系统的离散处理



$$x[n] = x(nT)$$







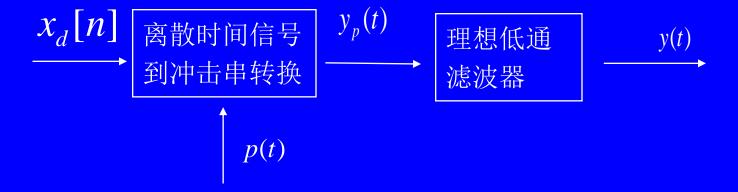


■ 采样系统





■重建系统





■ 采样系统

$$x(t) \rightarrow x_c(nT)$$

 $x_c(nT) \rightarrow x_d[n]$

连续信号到离散信号: 信号离散化和时间归一化

$$x_{p}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(nT)\delta(t-nT)$$

$$F\{\delta(t-nT)\} = e^{-j\omega \cdot nT}$$

$$X_{p}(j\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(nT)e^{-j\omega \cdot nT}$$





$$x_d[n] = x_c(nT)$$

$$X_d(e^{j\Omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x_d[n]e^{-j\Omega n}$$

$$X_{d}(e^{j\Omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x_{c}(nT)e^{-j\Omega n} \qquad X_{p}(j\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(nT)e^{-j\omega \cdot nT}$$

$$X_d(e^{j\Omega}) = X_p(j\omega)$$
$$\Omega = \omega T$$



$$X_d(e^{j\Omega}) = X_p(j\Omega/T)$$

 $\Omega = \omega T$

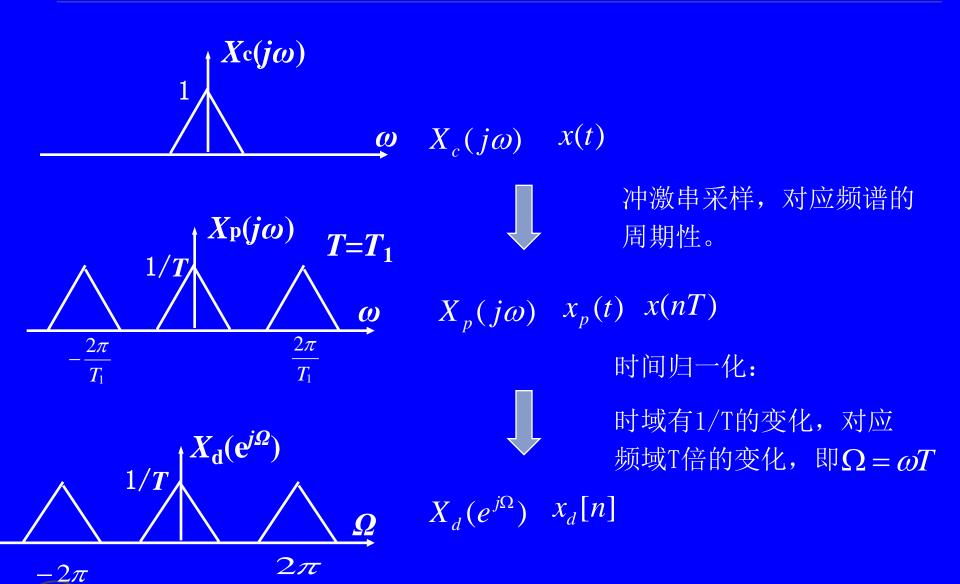
$$\Omega = \omega T$$

$$X_{p}(j\omega) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X_{c}(j(\omega - k\omega_{s}))$$

$$X_d(e^{j\Omega}) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X_c(j(\Omega - 2\pi k)/T)$$

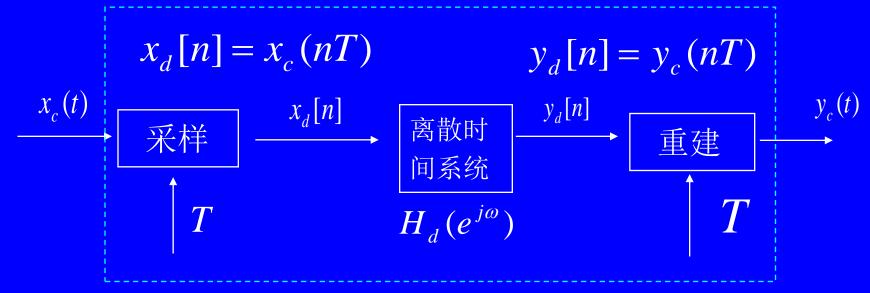
$$X_c(j\omega) = T \bullet X_d(e^{j\Omega}), |\omega| < \omega_s/2$$



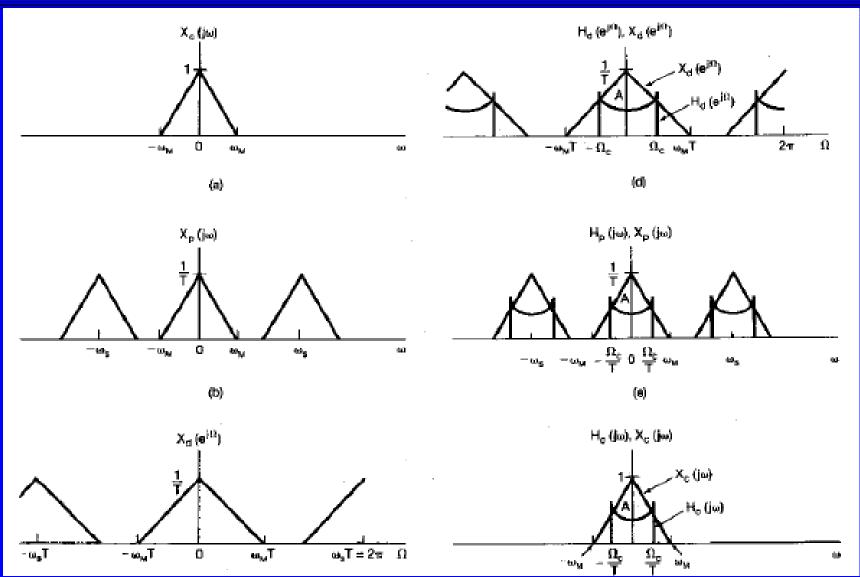




 $H_c(j\omega)$









§ 5.5 调制

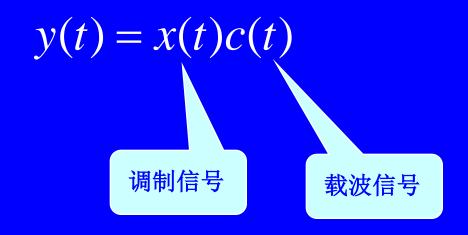
调制---将某一个载有信息的信号嵌入另一个信号的过程;

解调---将载有信息的信号提取出来的过程

$$y(t) = x(t)c(t)$$



复指数与正弦幅度调制



复指数信号或正弦信号c(t)的振幅被载有信息的信号x(t)相乘(调制)——实现频谱搬移功能。



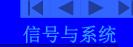
复指数载波的幅度调制

$$c(t) = e^{j(\omega_c t + \theta_c)}$$
一般 $\theta c = 0$

$$y(t) = x(t)e^{j\omega_c t}$$



解调



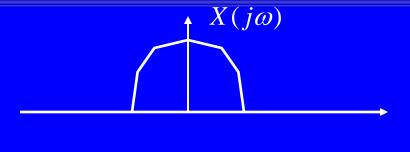
$$Y(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} X(j\omega) * C(j\omega)$$

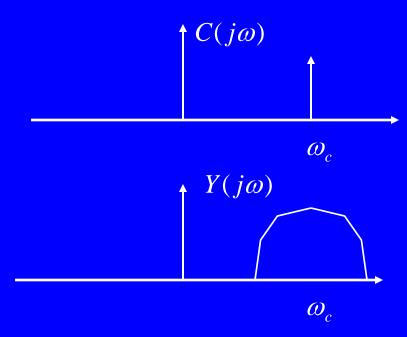
$$Y(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} X(j\omega) * C(j\omega)$$

$$C(j\omega) = 2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_c)$$

$$Y(j\omega) = X(j\omega - j\omega_c)$$

$$x(t) = y(t)e^{-j\omega_c t}$$









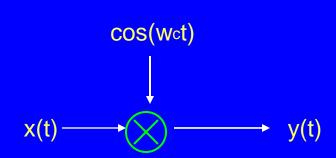


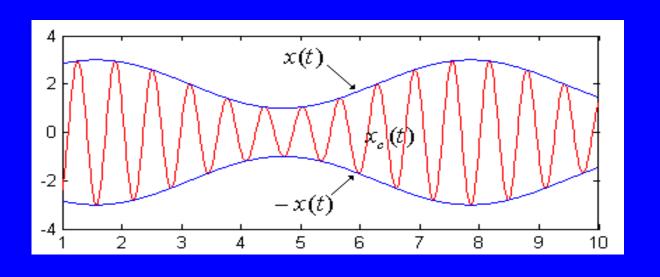
§ 5.5.1 双边带正弦载波幅度调制(DSB)

$$c(t) = \cos(\omega_c t + \theta_c)$$

$$y(t) = x(t)\cos(\omega_c t + \theta_c)$$

一般
$$\theta c = 0$$







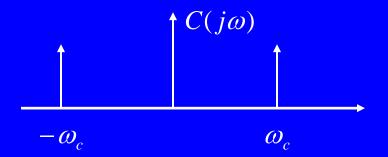
x(t)与 $x_c(t)$ 的频谱关系

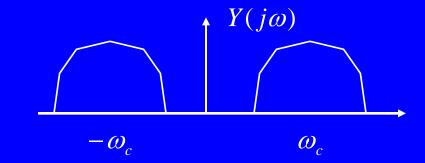
$$x_c(t) = x(t)\cos(\omega_c t)$$

$$C(j\omega) = \pi[\delta(\omega - \omega_c) + \delta(\omega + \omega_c)]$$

$$Y(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2} [X(j\omega - j\omega_c) + X(j\omega + j\omega_c)]$$

载波抑制







解调

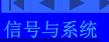
在通讯系统的接收端,载有信息的信号*x*(*t*)经由解调而得到恢复。



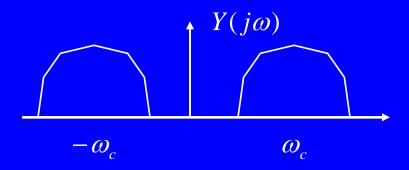
解调过程: 根据 $x_c(t)$ 恢复x(t)

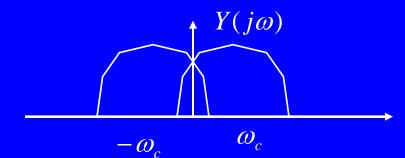
一般有同步解调和非一般有同步解调





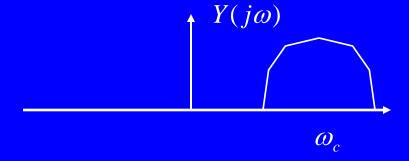
解调





·正弦调制时,必须ω。〉ω_m, x(t)才能从 y(t) 中恢复。 一般 ω_{c} >> ω_{m}

•复指数调制,都能恢复。





同步解调

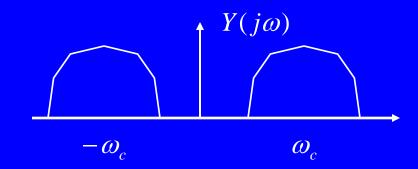
当
$$\omega_c > \omega_M$$
 时

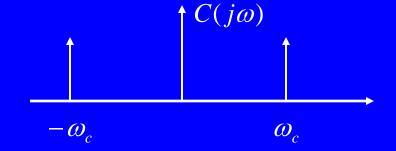
$$y(t) = x(t)\cos(\omega_c t)$$

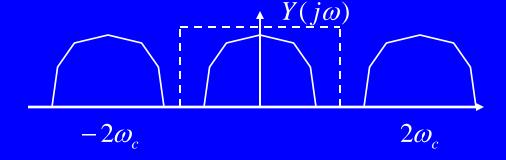
$$w(t) = y(t)\cos(\omega_c t)$$

$$w(t) = x(t)\cos^{2}(\omega_{c}t)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}x(t) + \frac{1}{2}x(t)\cos(2\omega_{c}t)$$

解调器载波的相位与调制器载波的相位相同

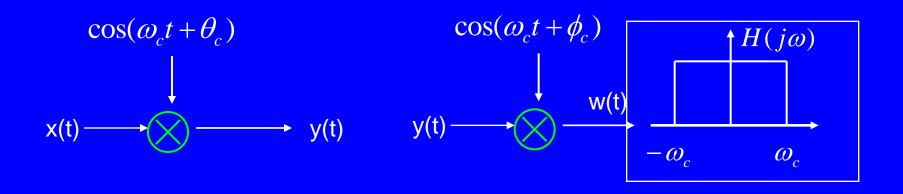








解调器载波的相位与调制器载波的相位不同时



$$w(t) = x(t)\cos(\omega_c t + \theta_c)\cos(\omega_c t + \phi_c)$$

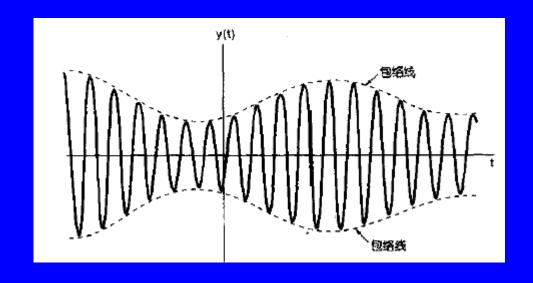
$$= \frac{1}{2}\cos(\theta_c - \phi_c)x(t) + \frac{1}{2}x(t)\cos(2\omega_c t + \theta_c + \phi_c)$$

因此: 为获得最大的输出信号,振荡器要求同相, 而且相位在全部时间内保持不变。



非同步解调

实际应用中,解调器与调制器同相很困难,假设x(t)>0,且调制频率大大高于信号频率时,采用非同步解调。已调信号的包络线近似为信号。

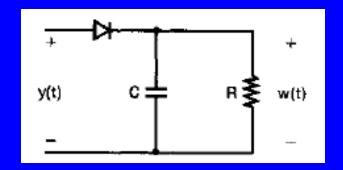


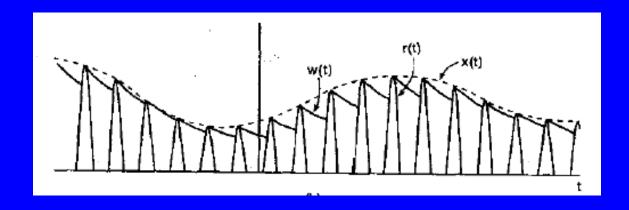






包络检波器



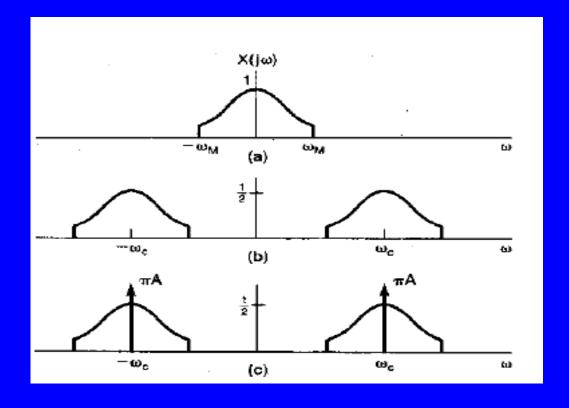


要求: x(t)>0; x(t)的变化比调制信号慢很多



为保证
$$x(t) > 0$$
 $x(t) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{A} y(t) = (A + x(t)) \cos(\omega_c t)$
$$\cos(\omega_c t)$$

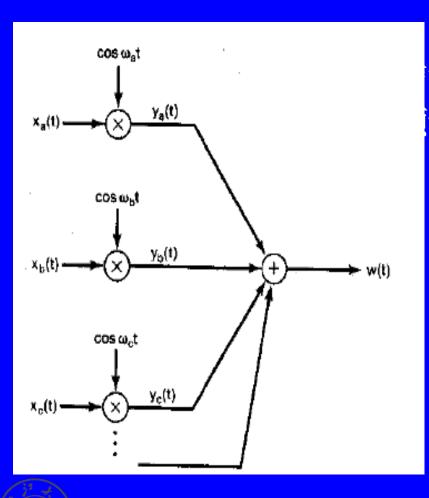
$$\cos(\omega_c t)$$

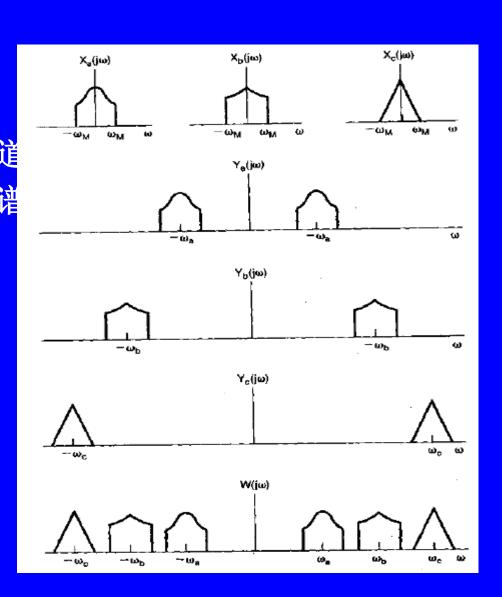




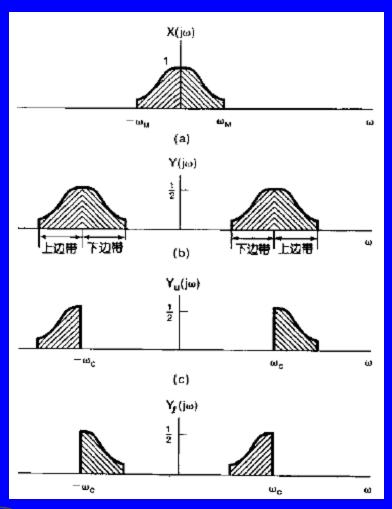
2018/6/4

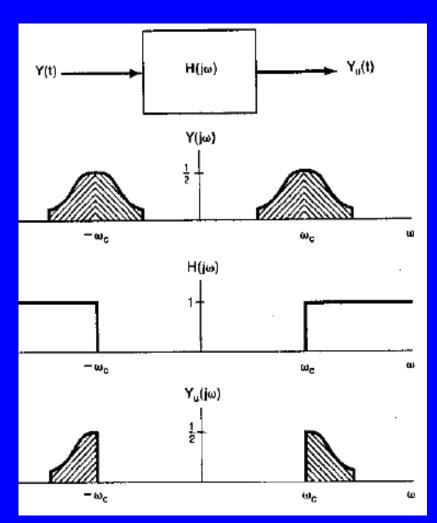
§ 5.5.2 频分复用





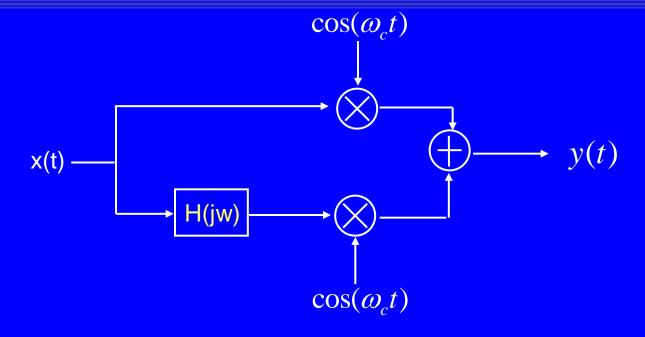
单边带调制



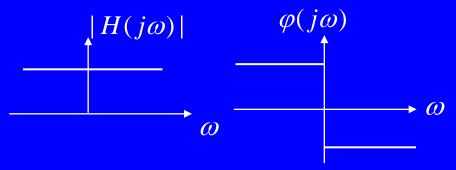








$$H(j\omega) = \begin{cases} -j, \omega > 0 \\ j, \omega < 0 \end{cases}$$

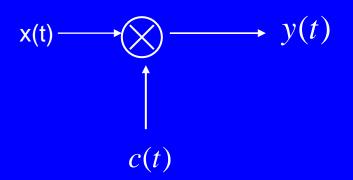


希尔伯特变换

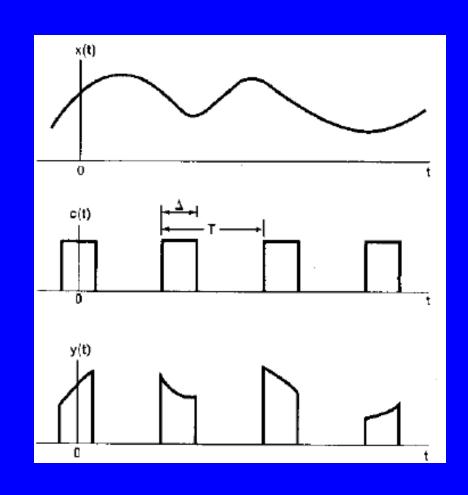




§ 5.6 脉冲幅度调制(PAM)



$$y(t) = x(t)c(t)$$



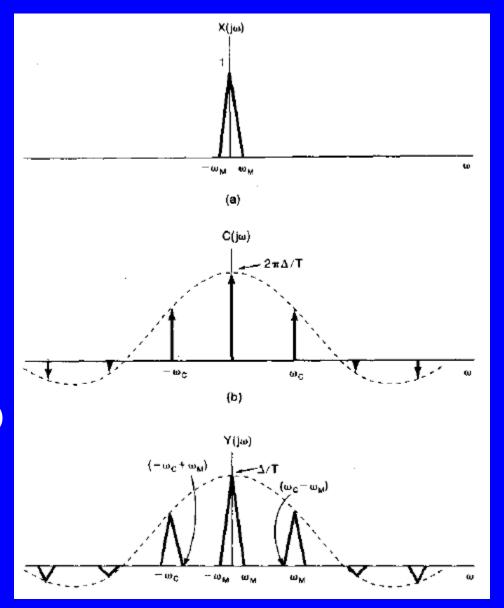
§ 5.7.1 自然采样与时分复用

$$Y(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} X(j\omega) * C(j\omega)$$

$$C(j\omega) = 2\pi \sum a_k \delta(\omega - k\omega_c)$$

$$a_k = \frac{\sin(k\omega_c \Delta/2)}{\pi k}$$

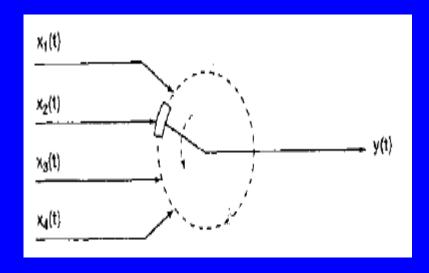
$$Y(j\omega) = \sum a_k X(j(\omega - k\omega_c))$$

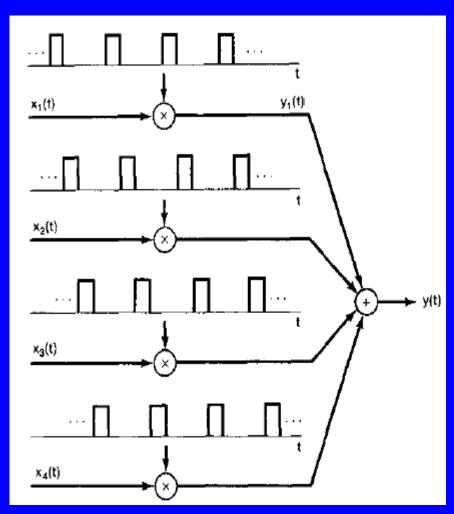






时分多路复用







平顶采样的脉冲幅度调制

频率调制:调制信号控制正弦载波的频率

角调制:相位调制

$$c(t) = A\cos(\omega_c t + \theta_c)$$

$$y(t) = A\cos[\omega_c t + \theta_c(t)]$$

$$\theta_c(t) = \theta_0 + k_p x(t)$$



角调制:相位导数(频率)

$$y(t) = A\cos\theta(t)$$

$$\frac{d\theta(t)}{dt} = \omega_c + k_f x(t)$$

相位调制与频率调制

$$\frac{d\theta(t)}{dt} = \omega_c + k_p \, \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$$

瞬时频率

$$\omega_i = \frac{d\theta(t)}{dt}$$

