



AMOSTRAGEM

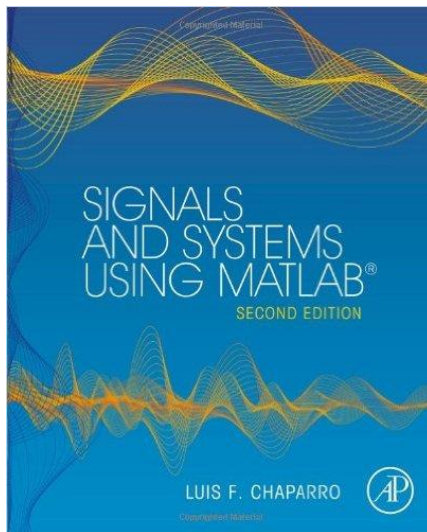
Larissa Driemeier



LIVRO TEXTO

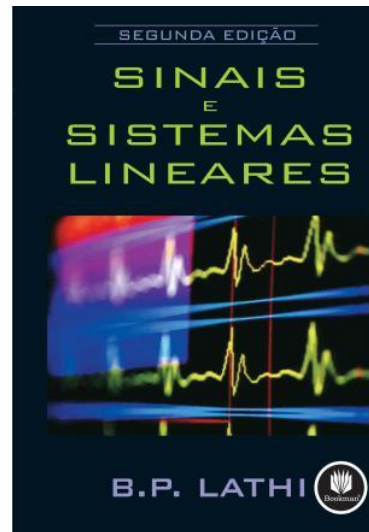
Essa aula é baseada nos livros:

[1]



2nd ed – 2015

[2]



2nd ed – 2007

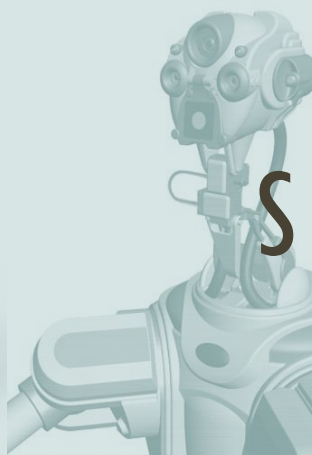
[3]

INTRODUCTION TO Signal Processing

Sophocles J. Orfanidis
Rutgers University

<http://www.ece.rutgers.edu/~orfanidi/intro2sp>

Download gratuito da internet



SINAIS

Digital vs analógico

ANALÓGICO VS DIGITAL



Vivemos em
um mundo
analógico,
dinâmico e
não
linear!!!!

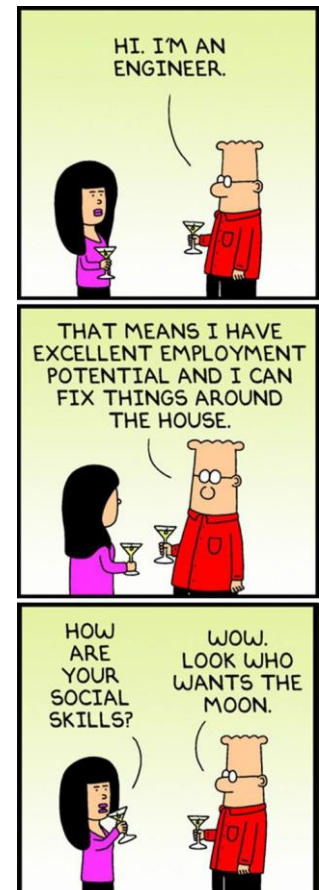


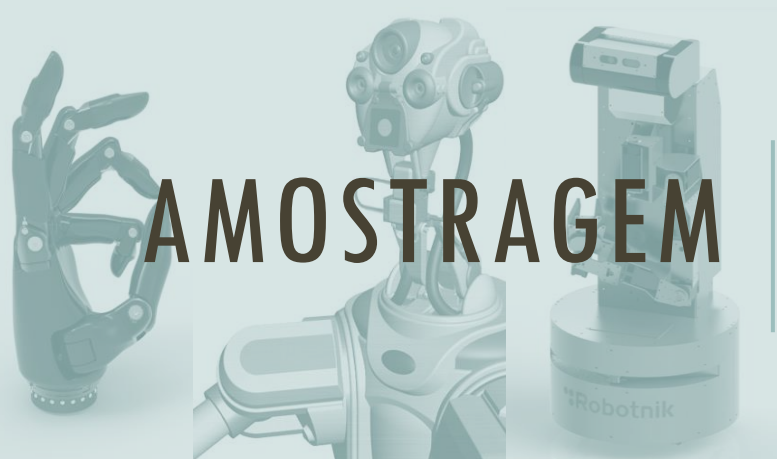
MODELO



“Engineering is the art of molding materials we don't wholly understand, into shapes we can't fully analyze, so as to withstand forces we can't really assess, in such a way that the community at large has no reason to suspect the extent of our ignorance.” ...

James E. Amrhein - Masonry Institute of America (Retired)
(talk), September 2009 (UTC)





AMOSTRAGEM

*“Amostragem é a ponte
entre os mundos do
contínuo e do discreto”*

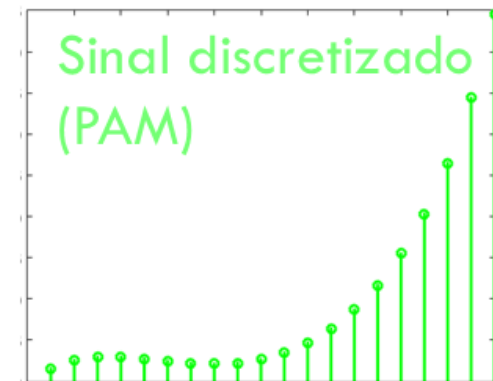
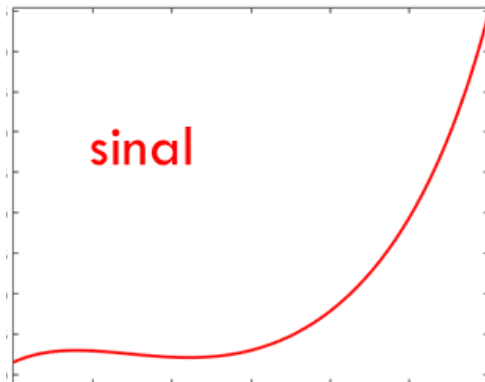
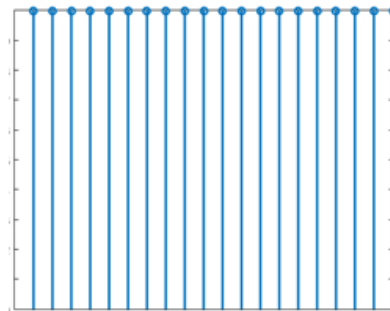
Lathi, 2007



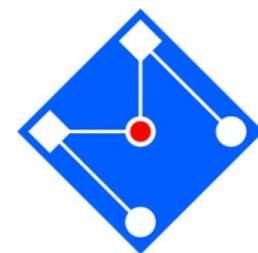
AMOSTRAGEM

Discretização temporal do sinal analógico original

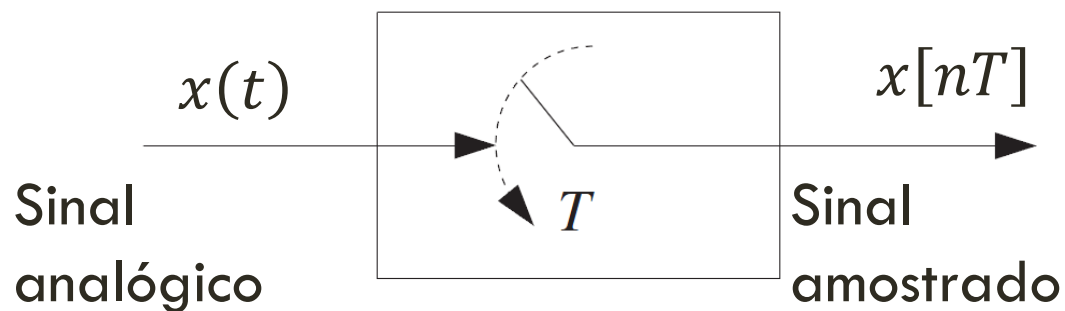
Trem de impulsos
unitários



Impulsos medidos e guardados
como sinais amostrados
..., 3.44, 4.67, 6.39, 8.69, ...

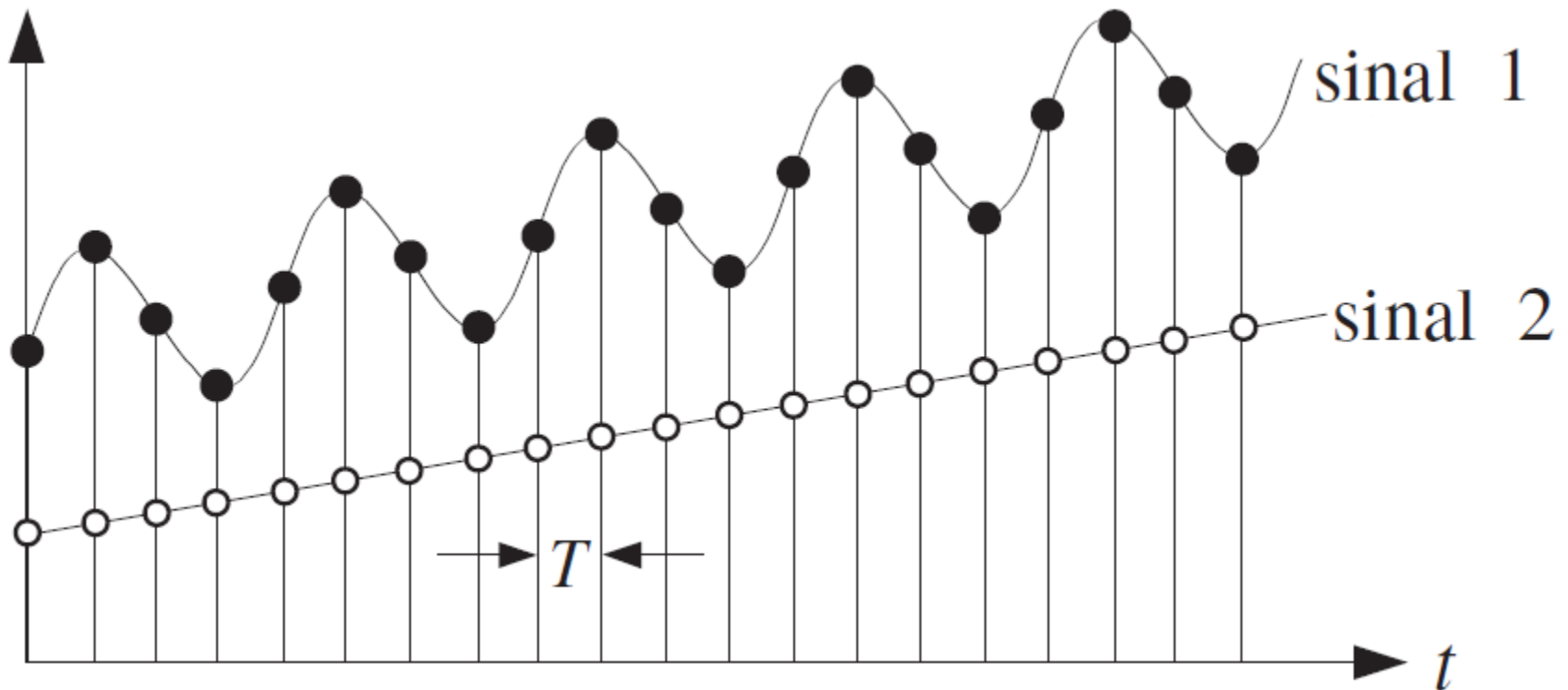


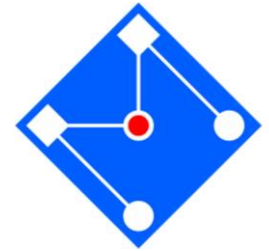
Amostrador ideal



**COMO ESCOLHER A FREQUÊNCIA
DE AMOSTRAGEM????**

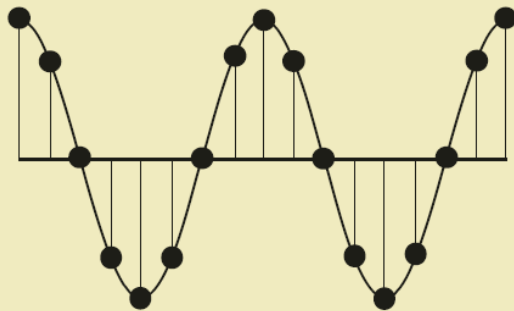
DOMÍNIO DO TEMPO



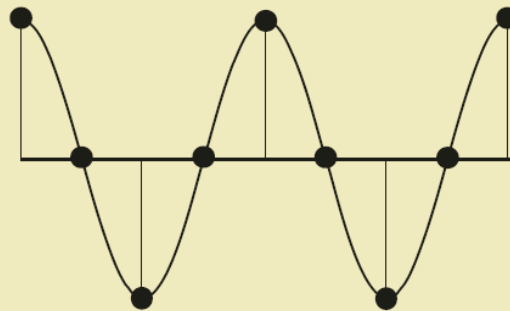


AMOSTRAGEM DE SENOIDES

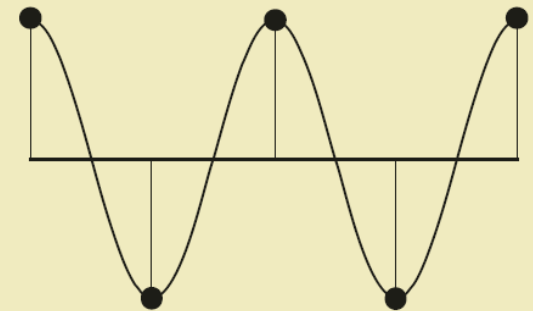
$$x(t) = \cos \omega t = \cos 2\pi f t$$



$$f_s = 8f$$

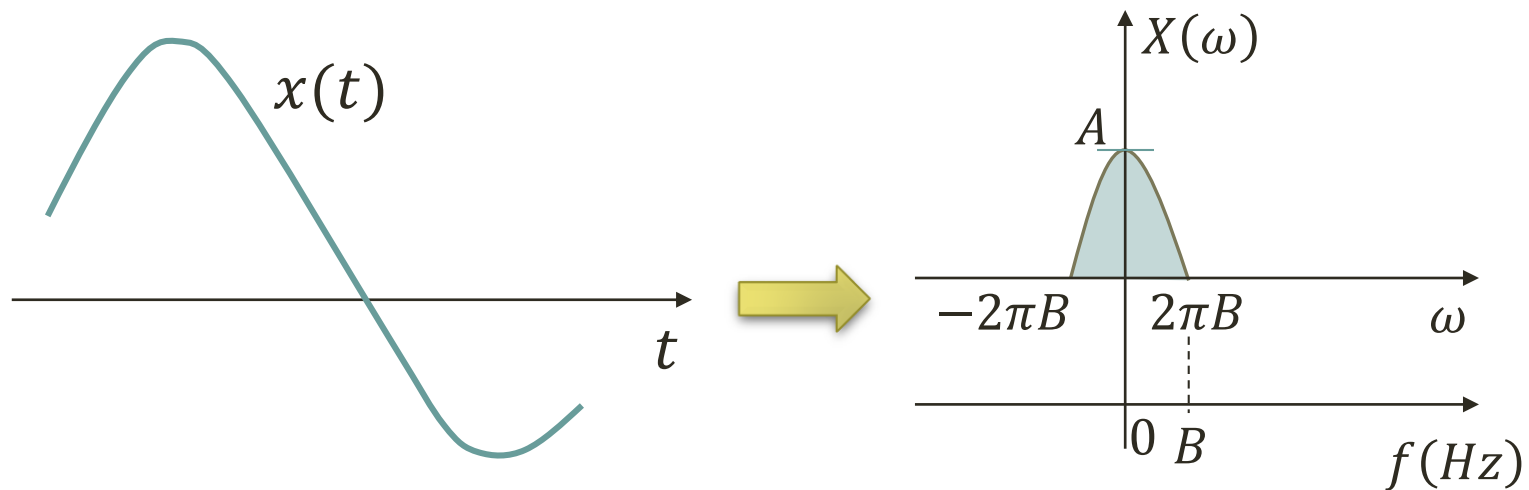
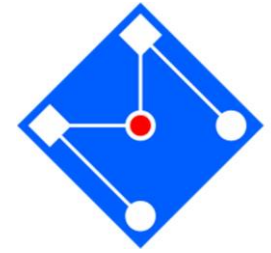


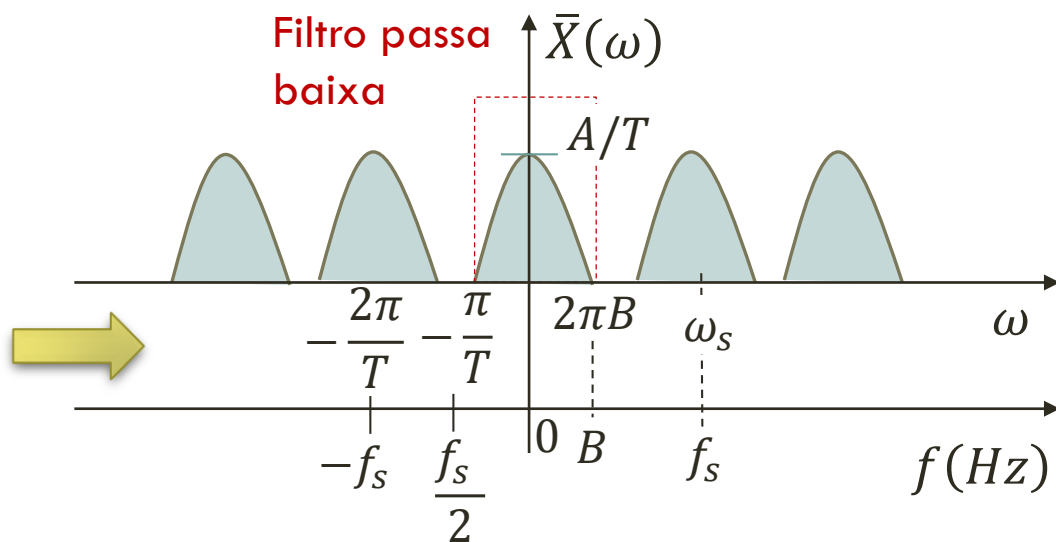
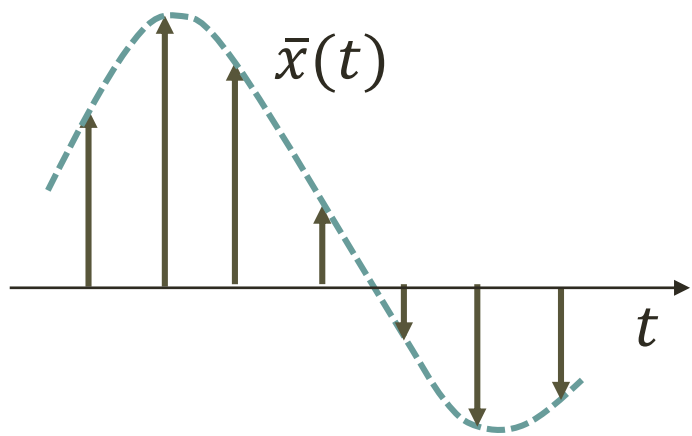
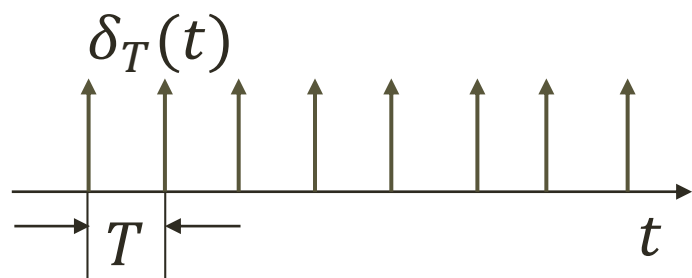
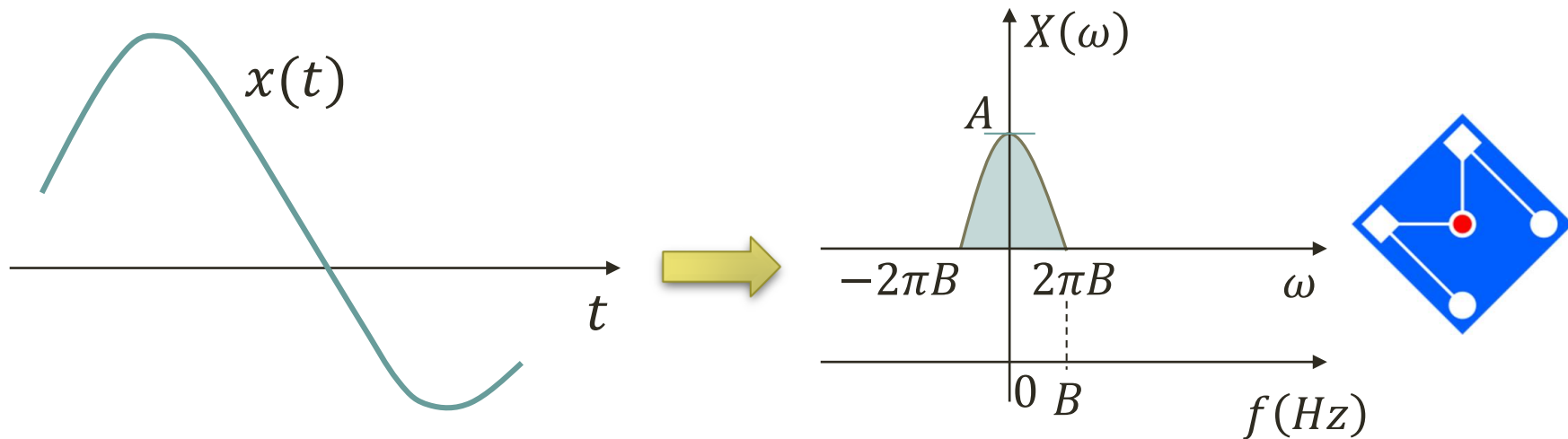
$$f_s = 4f$$

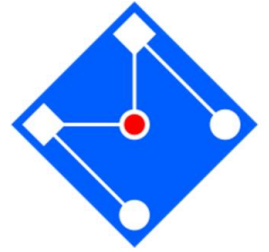
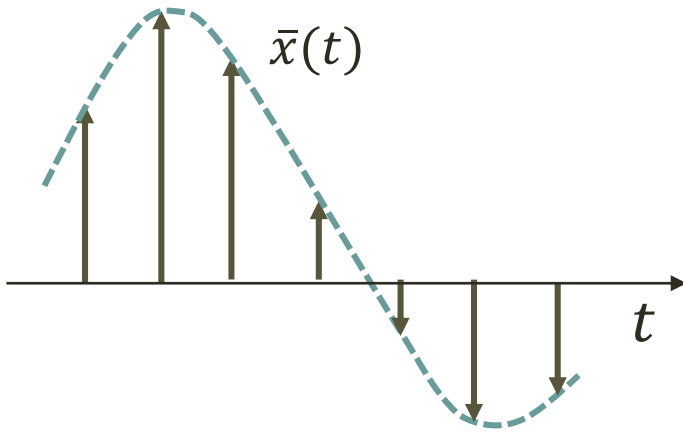


$$f_s = 2f$$

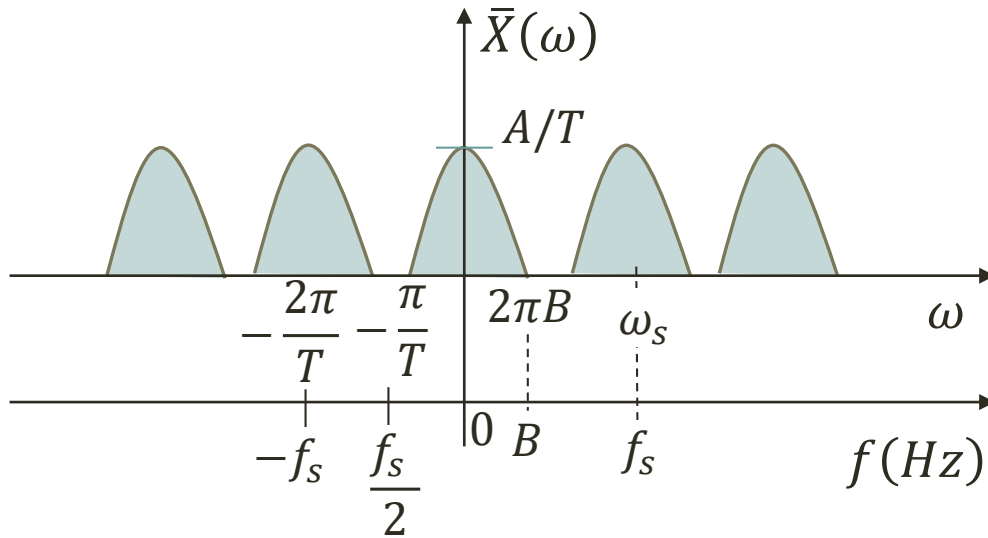
DOMÍNIO DA FREQUÊNCIA







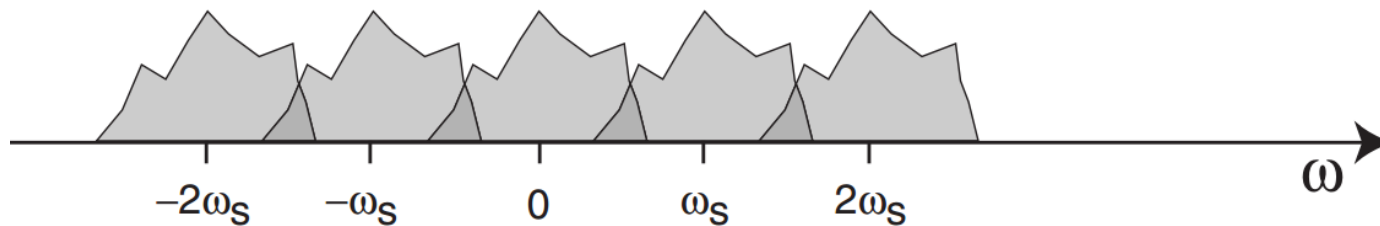
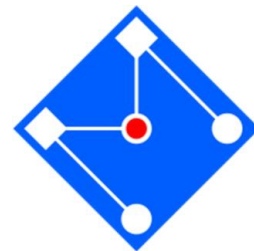
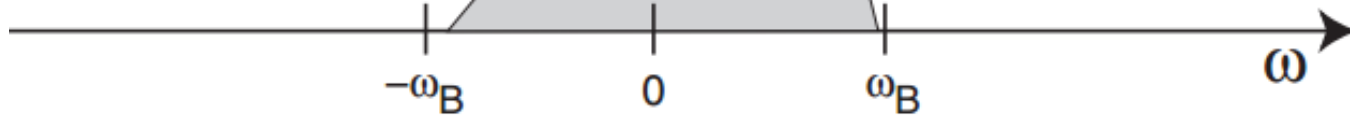
$$\bar{x}(t) = x(nT) = x(t)\delta_{T_0}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)\delta(t - nT_0)$$



$$\bar{X}(\omega) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega - n\omega_s)$$

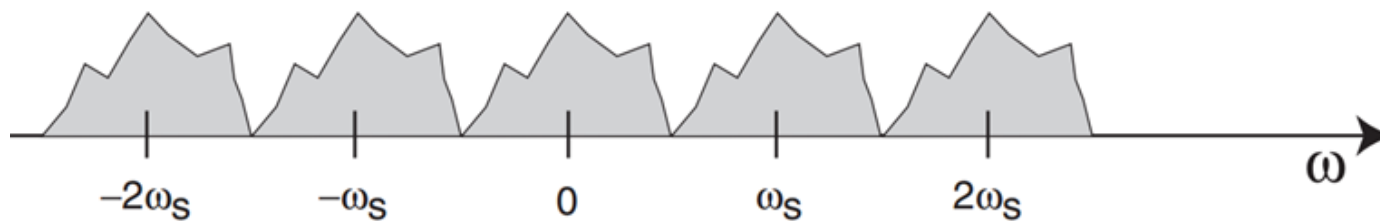
$$X(\omega) = 0 \text{ se } |\omega| > \omega_B$$

$X(\omega)$



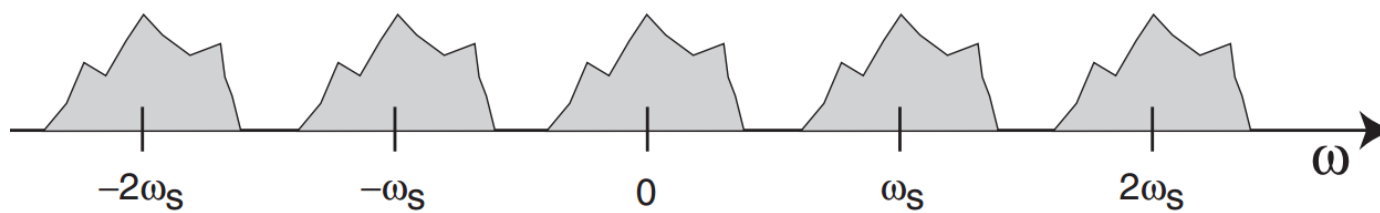
$$f_s = \frac{\omega_s}{2\pi} \ll B$$

Subamostragem



$$f_s = B$$

Frequência de Nyquist



$$f_s = \frac{\omega_s}{2\pi} \gg B$$

Superamostragem



TEOREMA DA AMOSTRAGEM

Se um sinal analógico $x(t)$ tem banda limitada, ou seja, se a frequência mais elevada do sinal é B ou seja,

$$X(\omega) = 0 \text{ para } |f| > B,$$

então, é suficiente uma amostragem a qualquer taxa

$$f_s > 2B$$

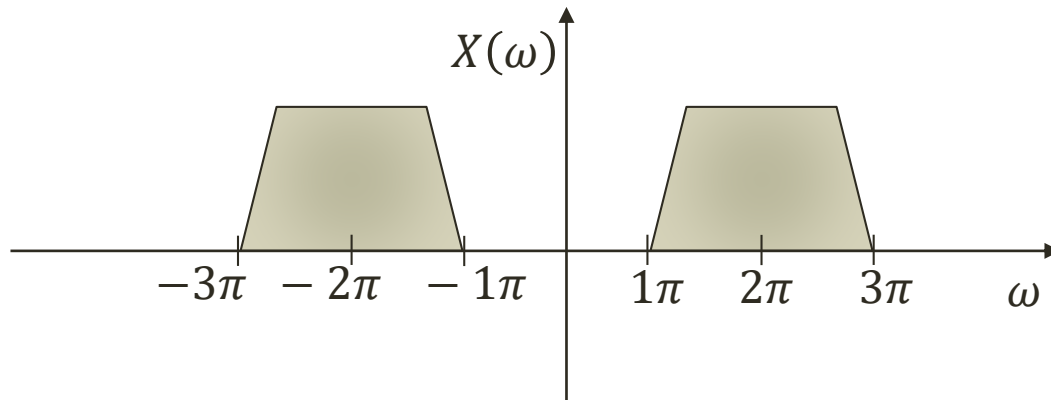


TESTE...

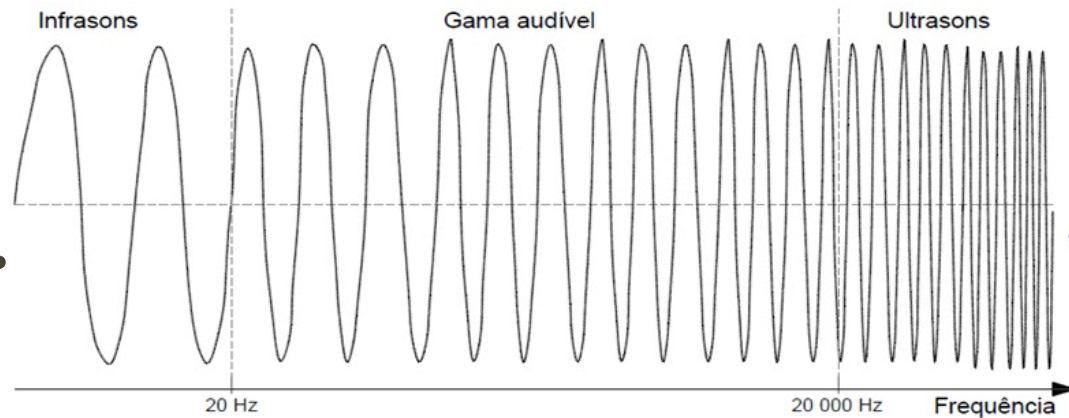
Encontre T_s máximo para correta amostragem de $x(t)$,

A. $x(t) = \sin(2\pi t) + \cos(5\pi t + 0,1) + \cos(\pi t)$

B.



ENTÃO...



Os sons audíveis pelo ouvido humano têm uma frequência entre 20Hz e 20kHz.

Qual o intervalo máximo de amostragem T_s que podemos usar para amostrar um sinal sem perda de informação audível?

- A. $100 \mu s$
- B. $50 \mu s$
- C. $25 \mu s$
- D. $100\pi \mu s$
- E. $50\pi \mu s$
- F. $25\pi \mu s$

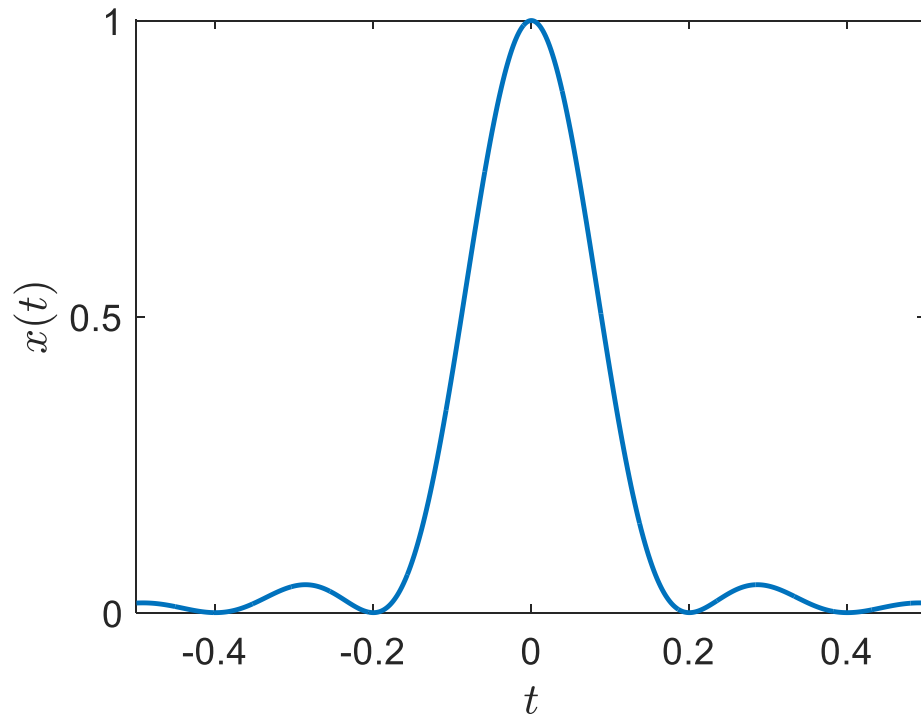


EXEMPLO

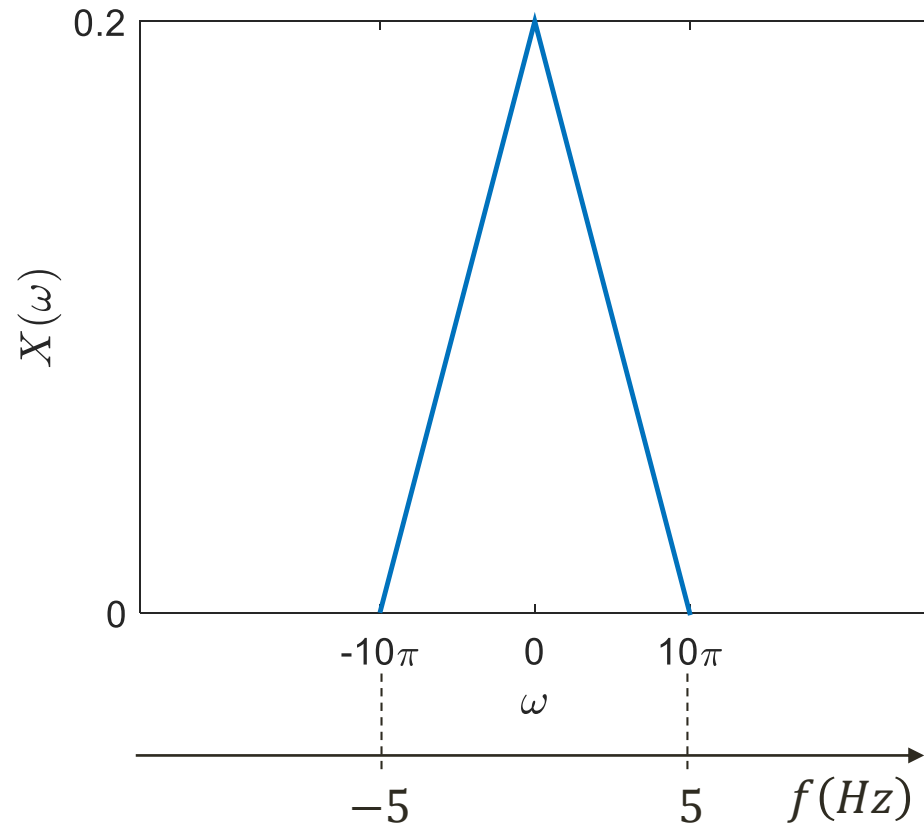
Sonata No 1 In G Minor Presto - Johann Sebastian Bach,
amostrada a:

- A. 44.1 kHz 
- B. 22 kHz 
- C. 11 Hz 
- D. 5.5 kHz 
- E. 2.8 kHz 

EXEMPLO



$$x(t) = \text{sinc}^2(5\pi t)$$

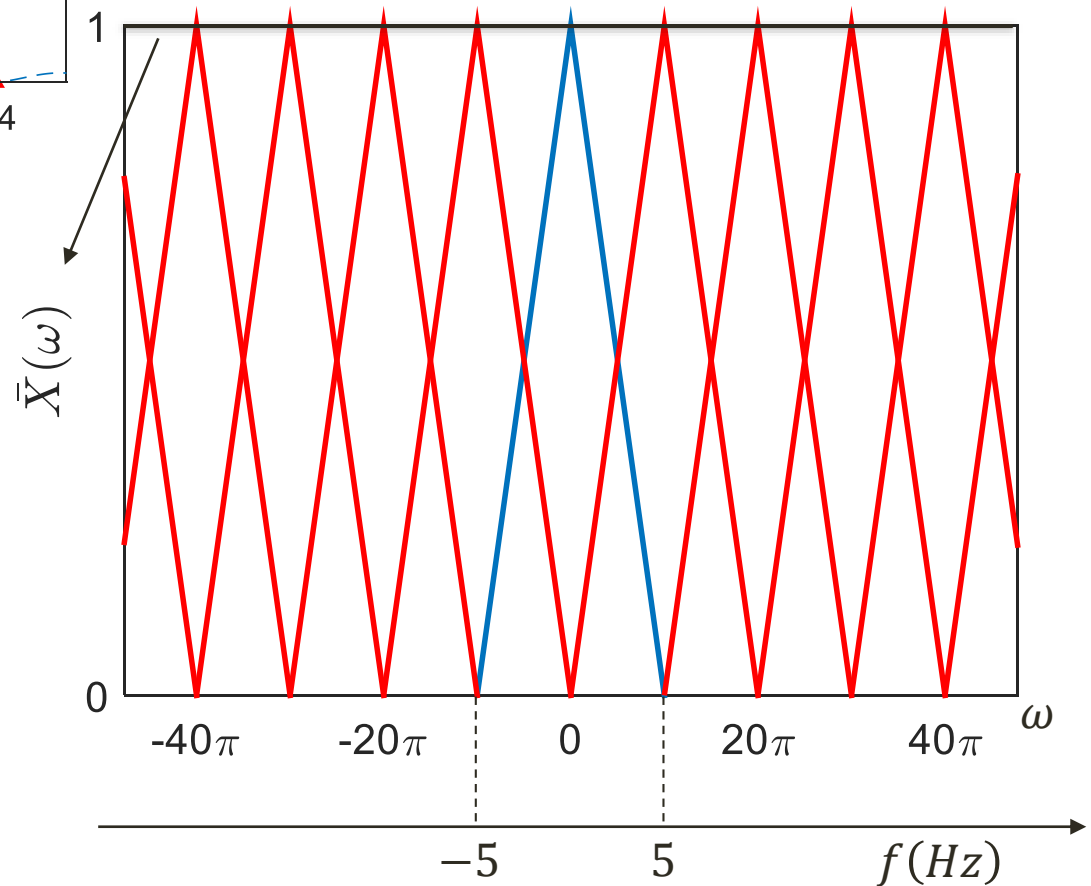
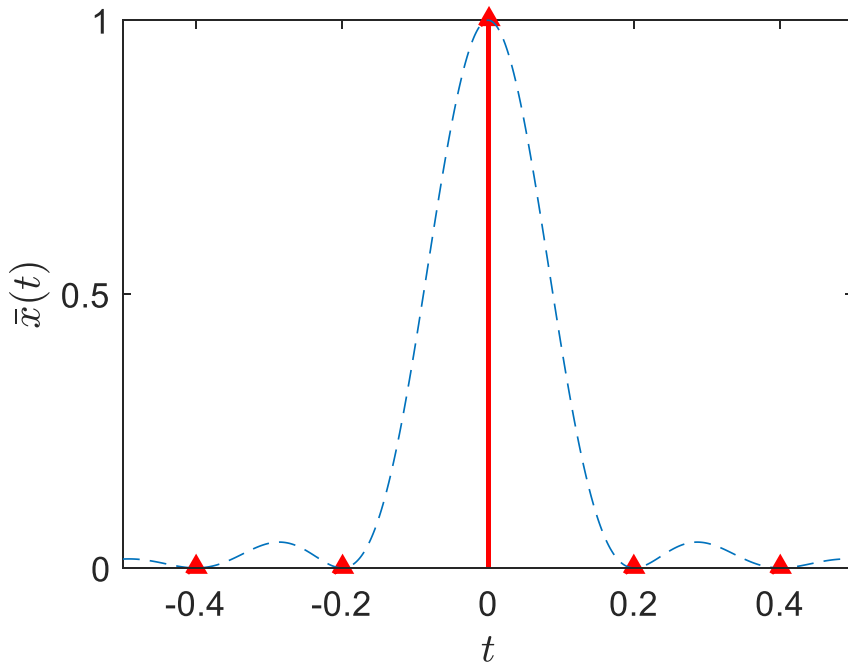


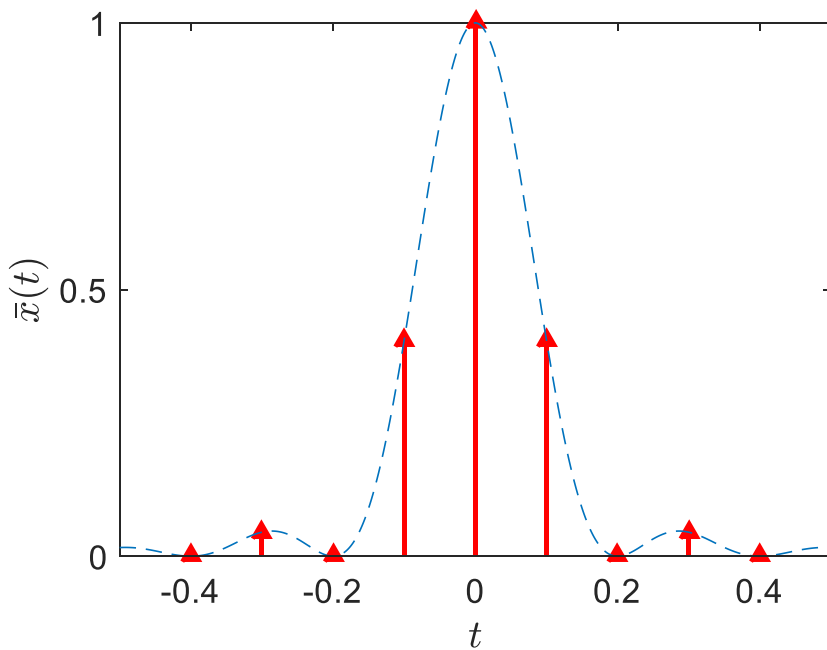
$$X(\omega) = 0,2 \Delta\left(\frac{\omega}{20\pi}\right)$$

Frequência de amostragem 5Hz

Intervalo de amostragem: 0,2 s

$$\frac{1}{T}X(\omega) = \Delta\left(\frac{\omega}{20\pi}\right)$$

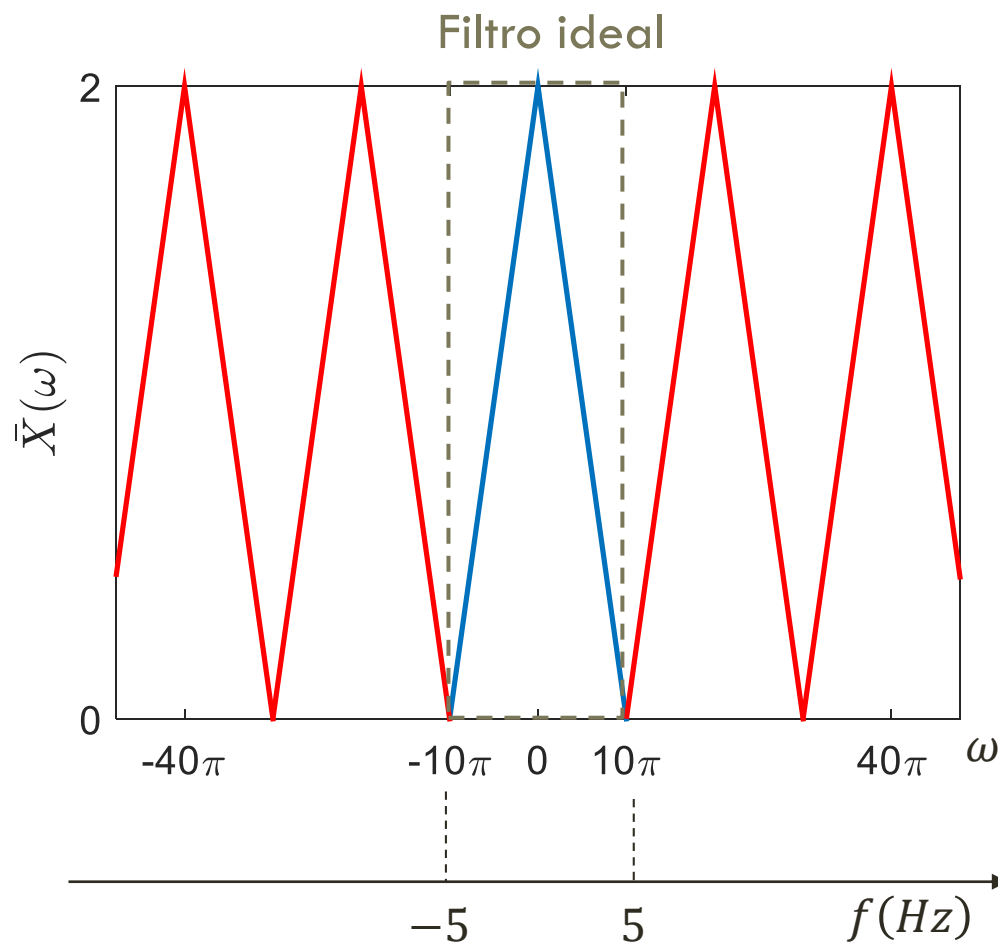
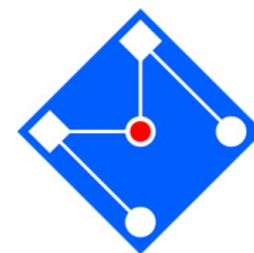


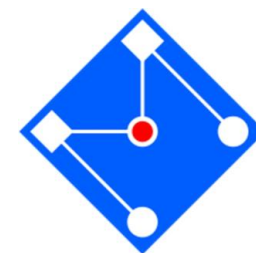
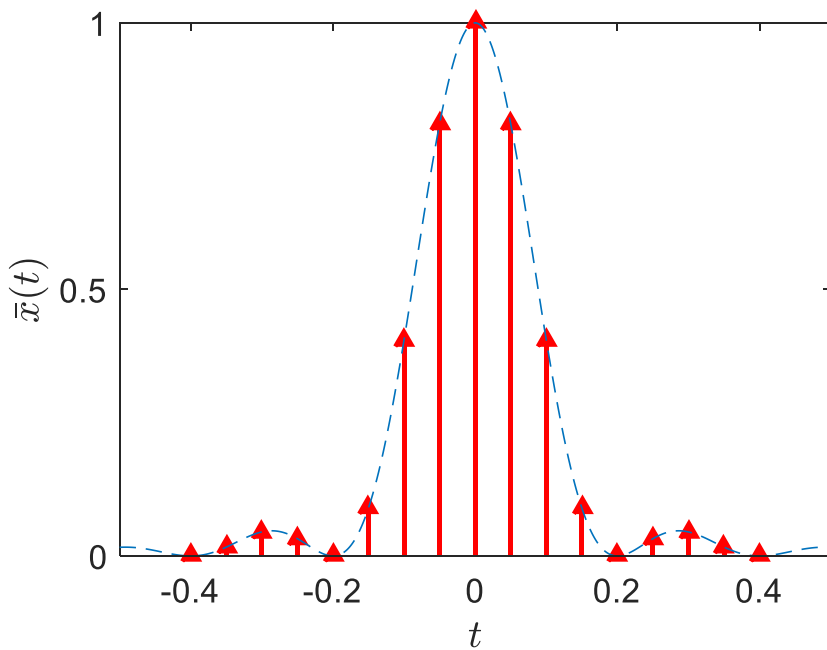


Frequência de amostragem
10Hz

Intervalo de amostragem: 0,1 s

$$\frac{1}{T}X(\omega) = 2\Delta\left(\frac{\omega}{20\pi}\right)$$

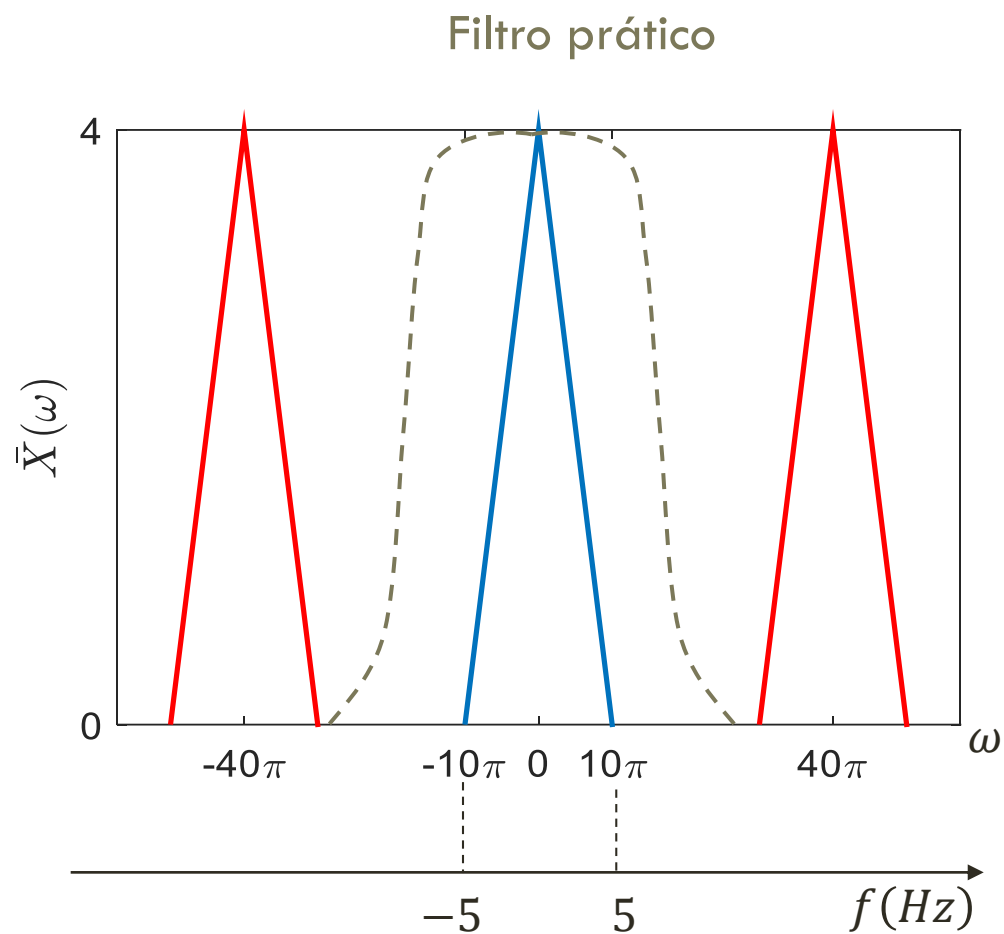




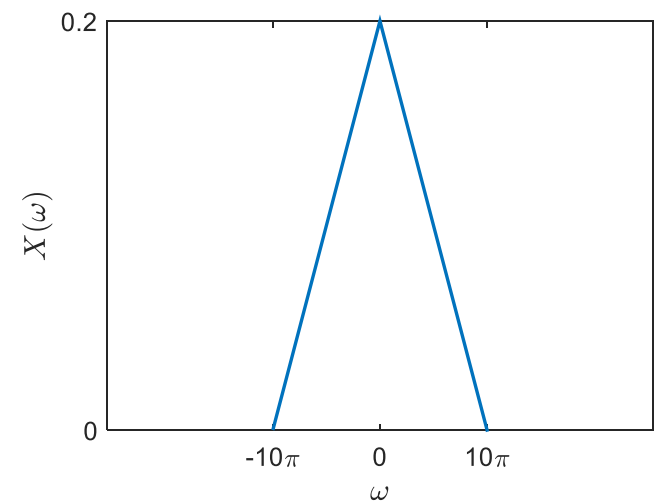
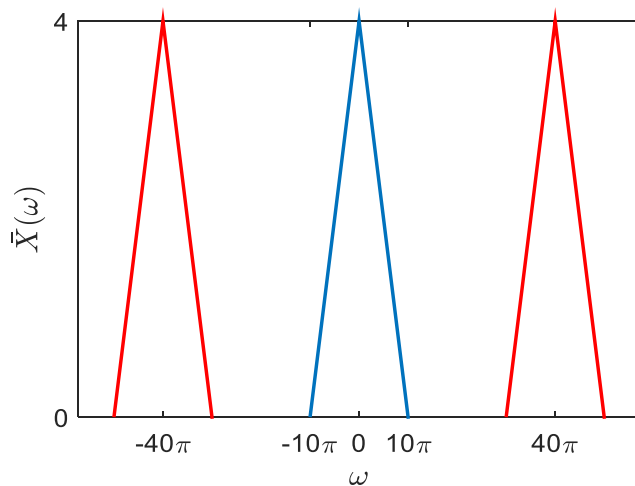
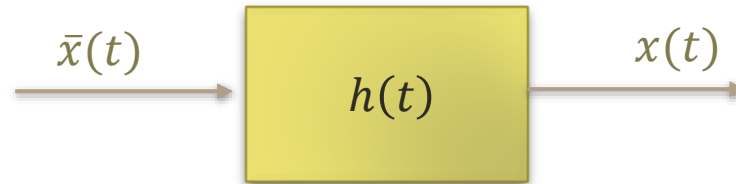
Frequência de amostragem
20Hz

Intervalo de amostragem: 0,05 s

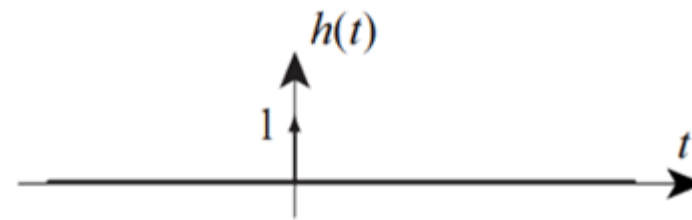
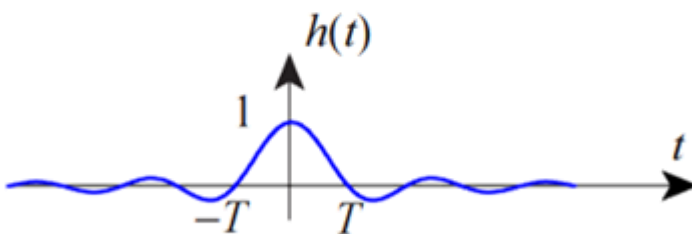
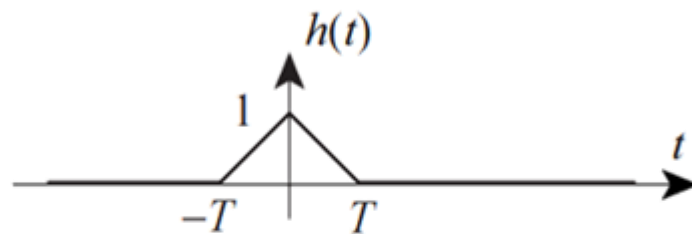
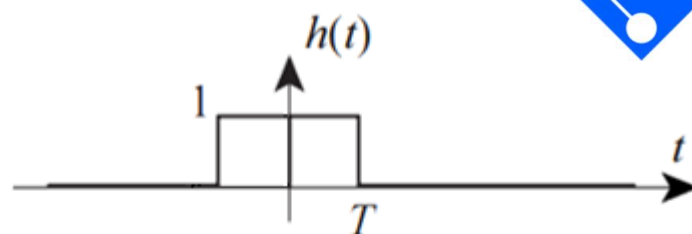
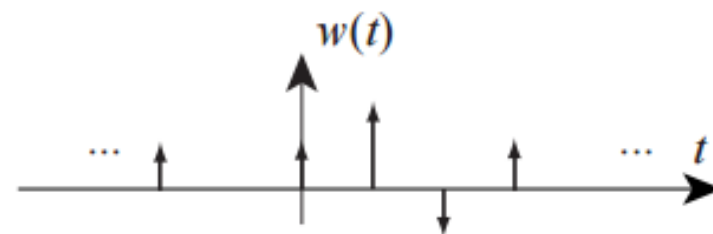
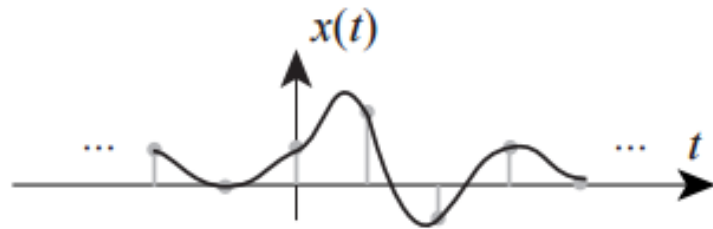
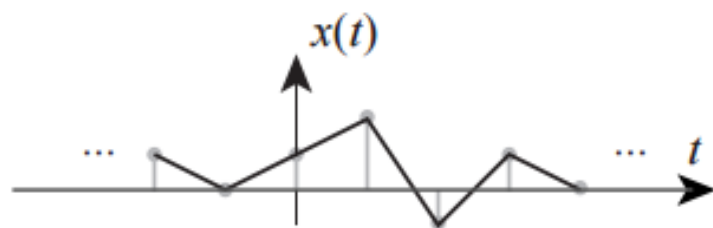
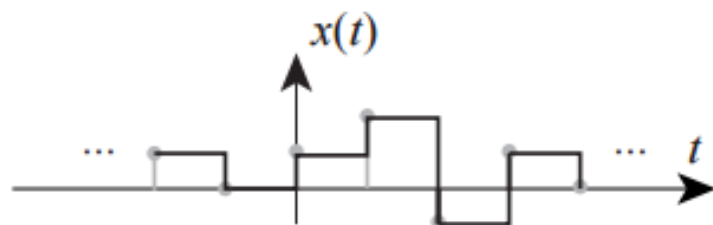
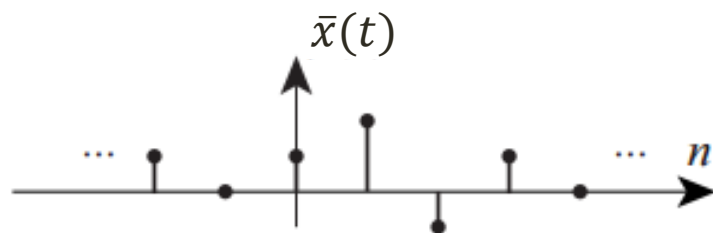
$$\frac{1}{T}X(\omega) = 4\Delta\left(\frac{\omega}{20\pi}\right)$$



COMO RECONSTRUIR O SINAL ORIGINAL???

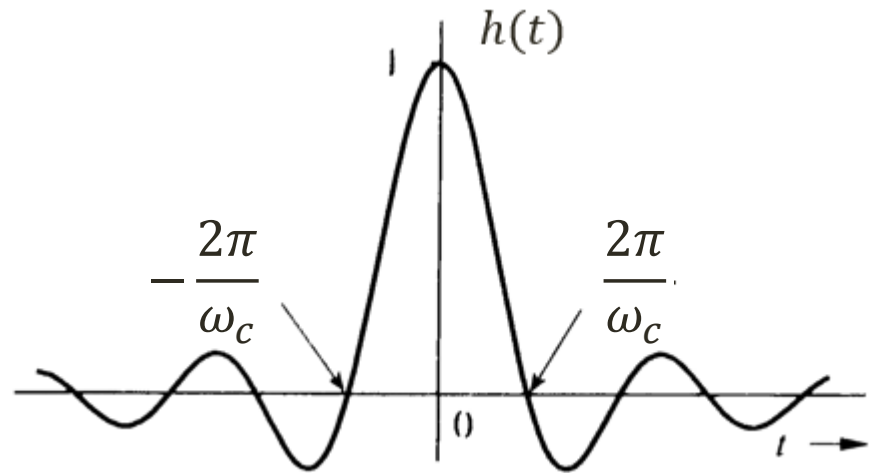
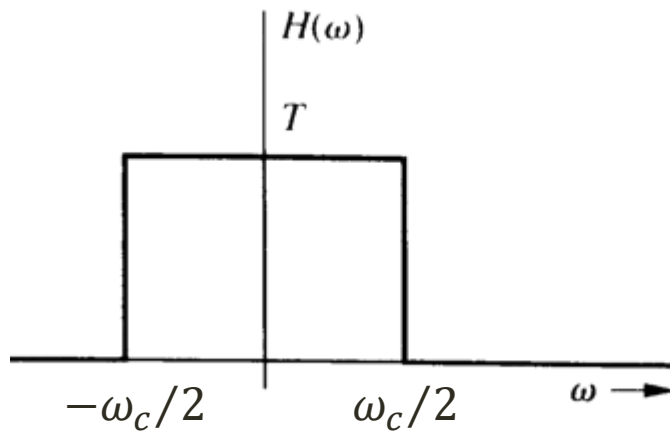


Obviamente, temos que remover as cópias de $X(\omega)$ e aplicar um fator de escala T_s

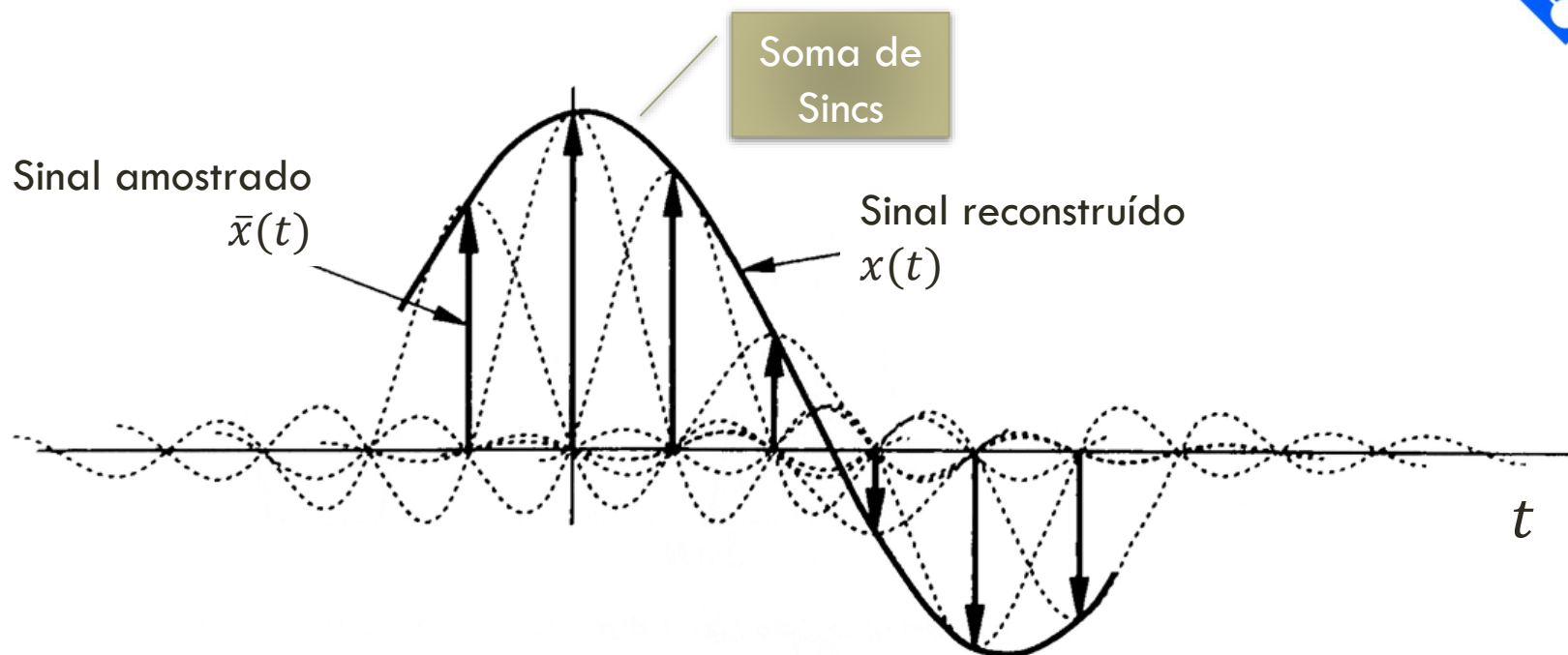
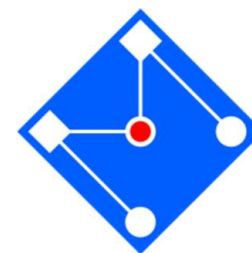


INTERPOLAÇÃO IDEAL (SINC)

interpolação ideal limitada em faixa



$$H(\omega) = T \operatorname{rect} \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_c} \right) \iff h(t) = \operatorname{sinc} \left(\frac{\omega_c t}{2} \right)$$



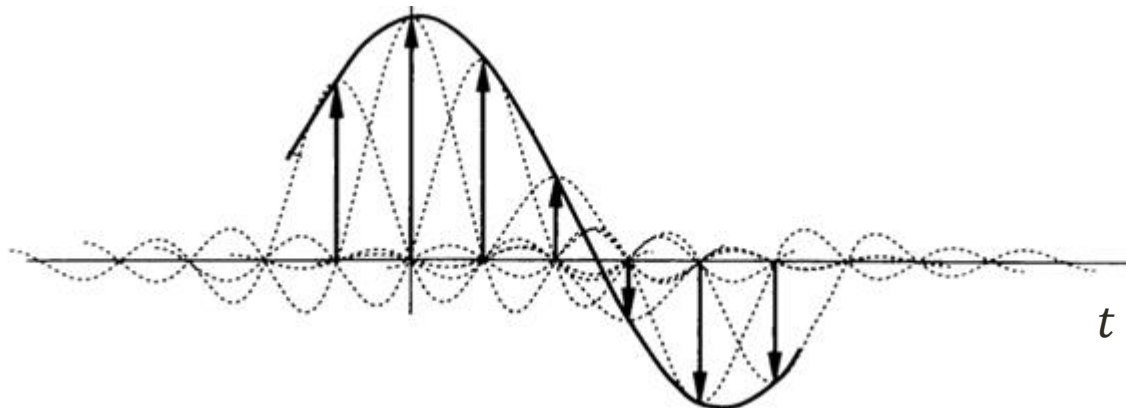
Domínio do tempo, o sinal é reconstruído através da soma ponderada de funções *sinc* deslocadas pelo período de amostragem. Os pesos de cada uma das funções corresponde aos valores do sinal em cada um dos instantes de amostragem.



PROBLEMAS...

Não pode ser implementado pois representa um sistema *não-causal*, ou seja, a saída depende de valores passados e futuros de $x(nT)$.

Além disso, a influência de cada amostra estende-se ao longo de um intervalo infinito de tempo.

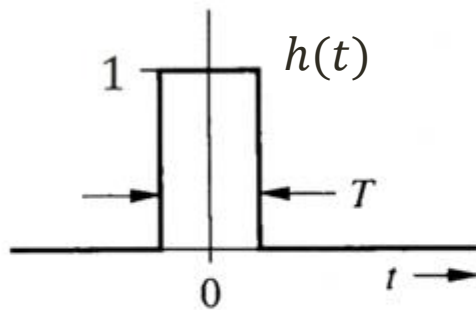


INTERPOLAÇÃO SIMPLES

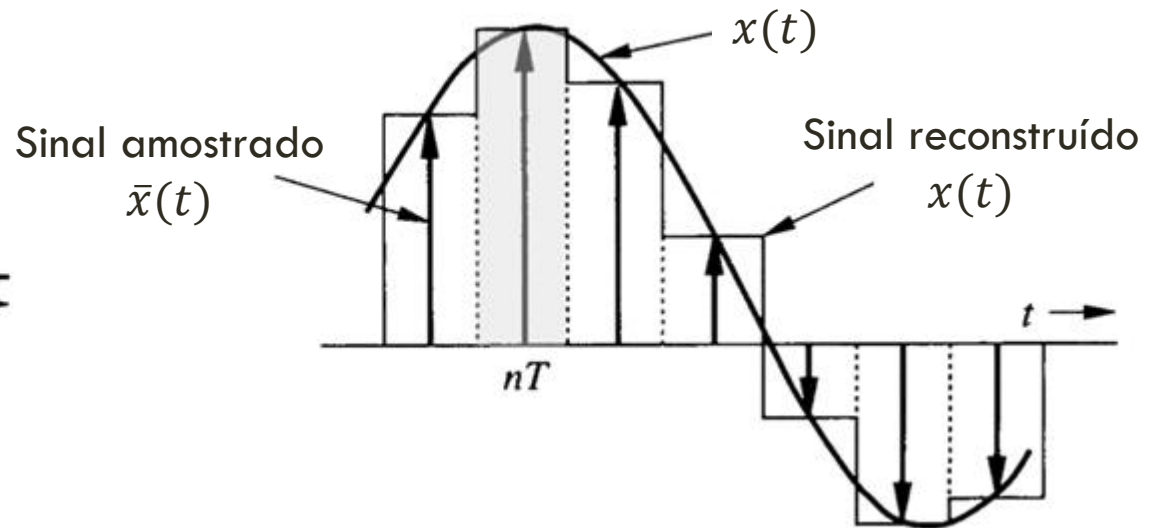
USANDO UM CIRCUITO ROZ (RETENTOR DE ORDEM ZERO)



uma aproximação em degraus do sinal de tempo contínuo $x(t)$.

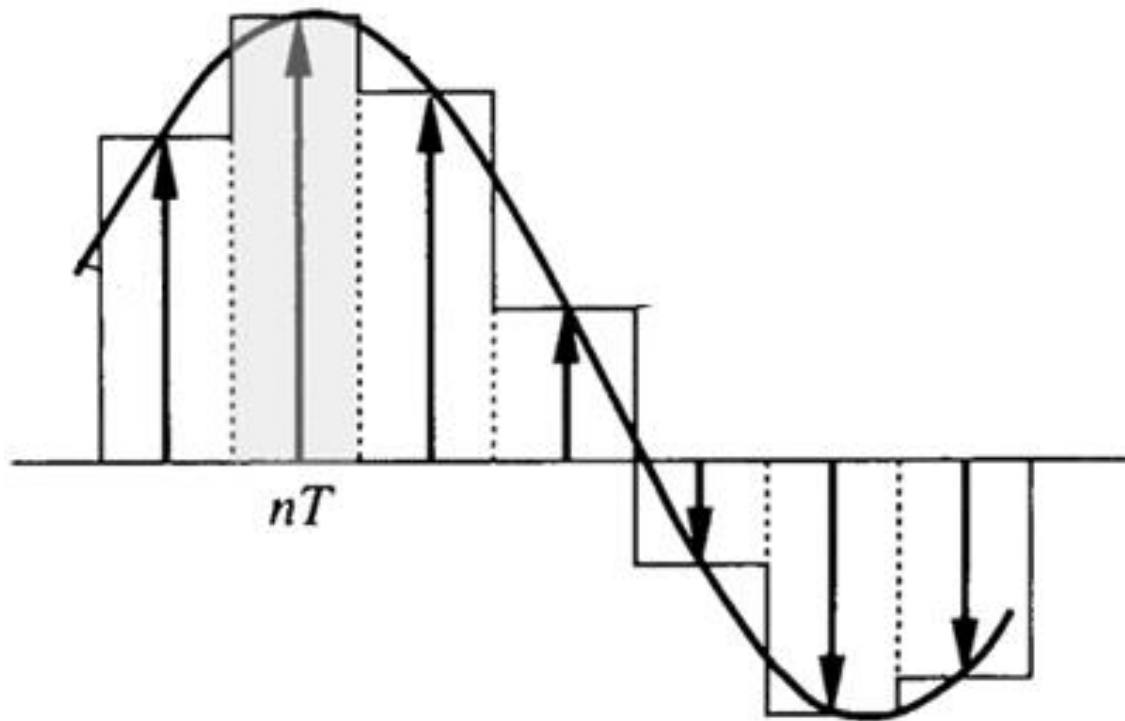


$$h_0(t) = \text{rect} \left(\frac{t}{T} \right)$$

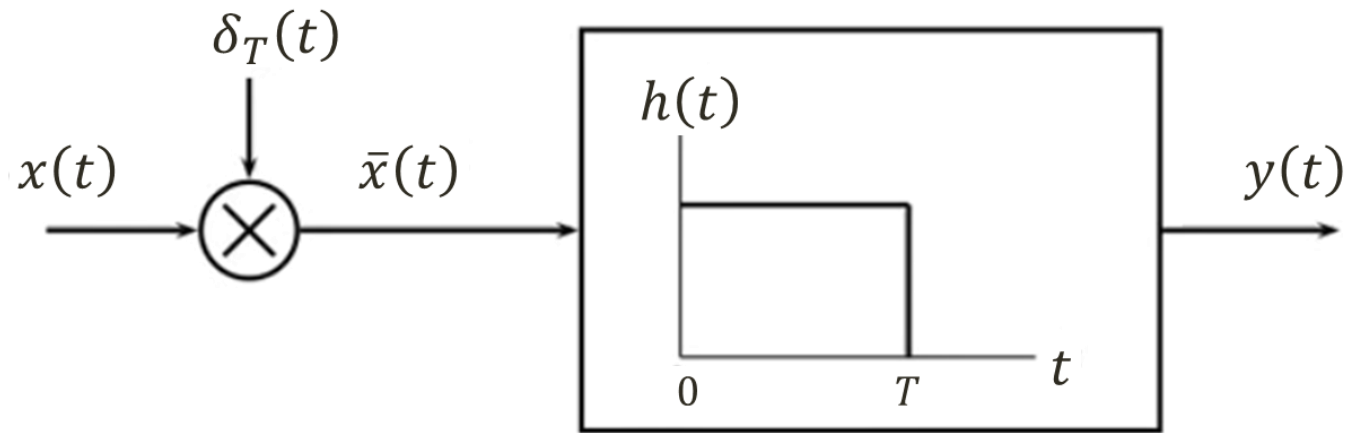


$$x(t) = \bar{x}(t) * h_0(t) = \sum_n x(nT) h_0(t - nT)$$

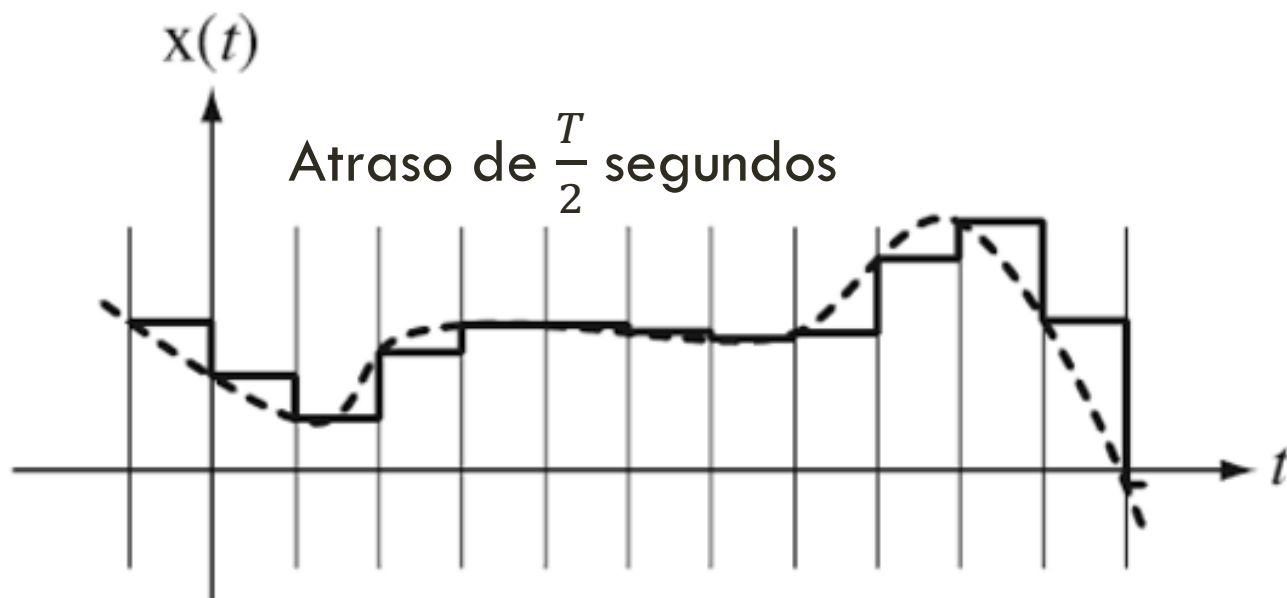
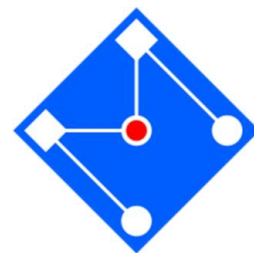
Figuras extraídas de [2]



O retentor de ordem zero é representado matematicamente como a soma ponderada de pulsos retangulares deslocados de múltiplos inteiros do intervalo de amostragem.



$$h(t) = \text{rect} \left(\frac{t - 0,5T}{T} \right)$$



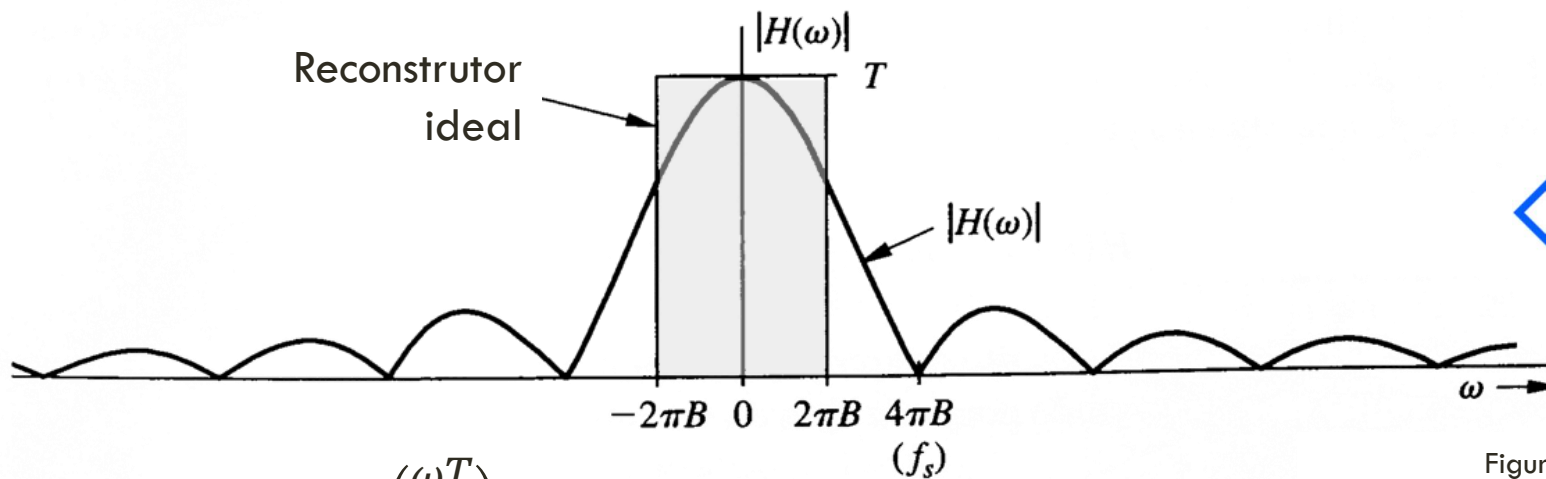


Figura extraída de [2]

$$H(\omega) = T \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega T}{2}\right)$$

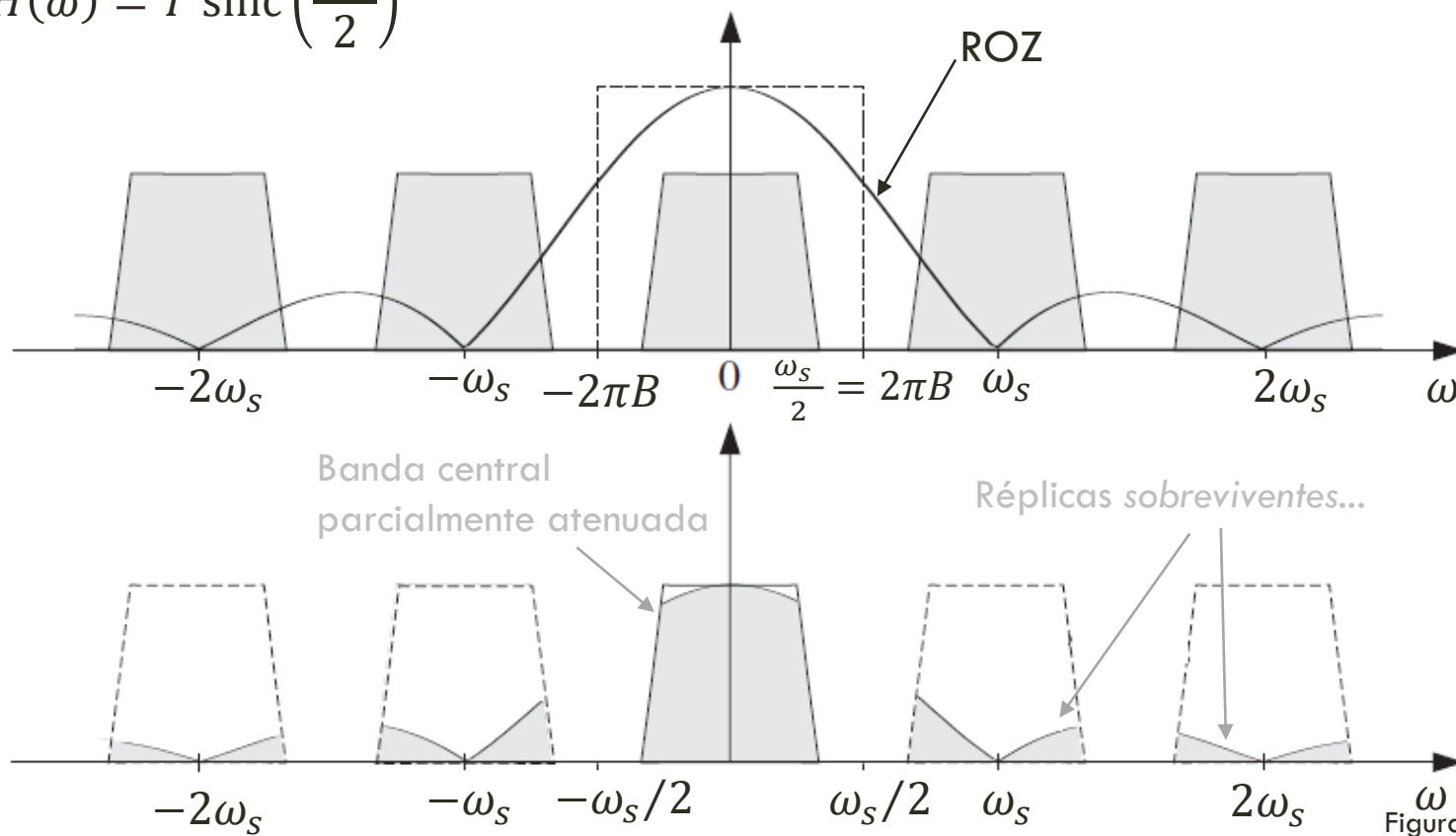
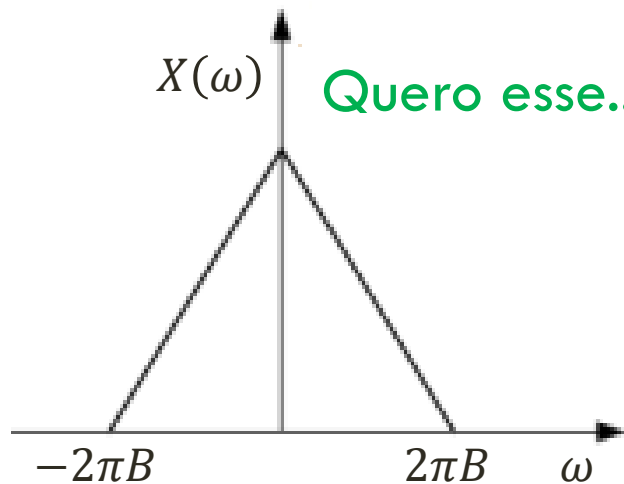


Figura extraída de [3]

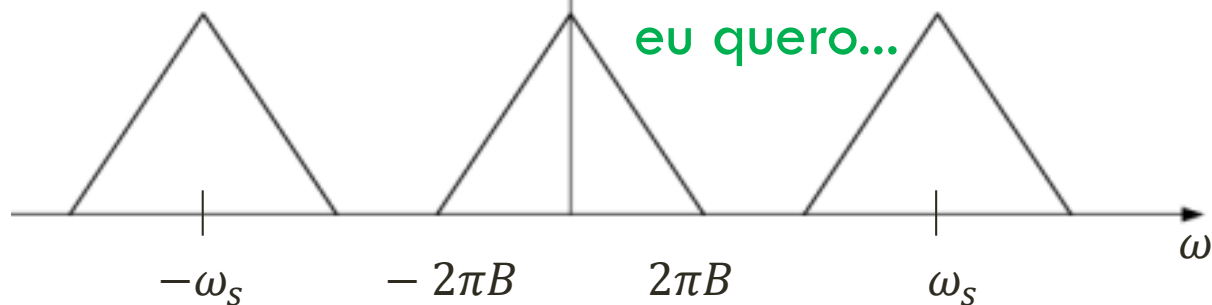
$X(\omega)$

Quero esse...



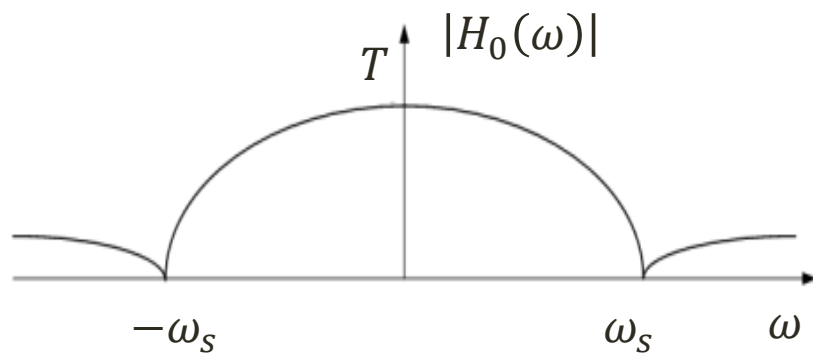
$\bar{X}(\omega)$

A amostragem
replica o que
eu quero...



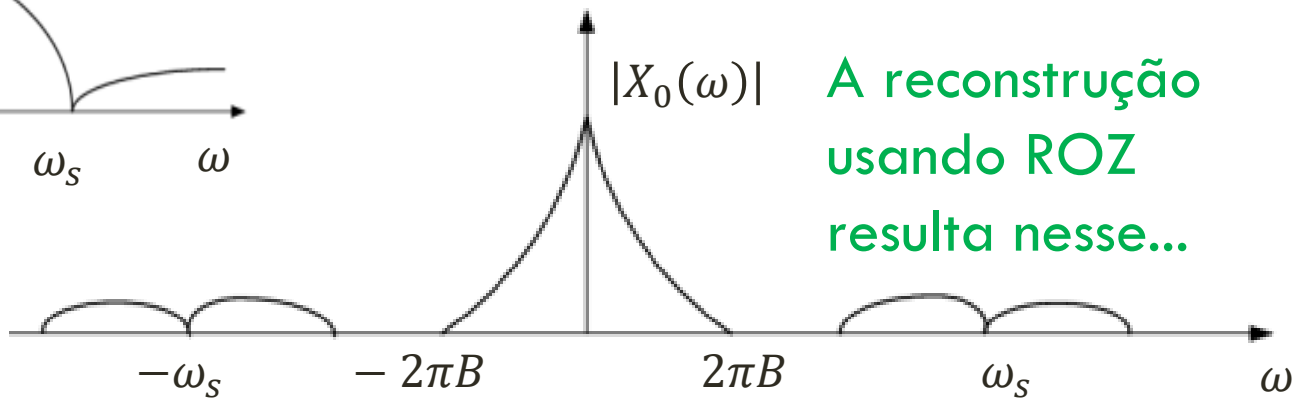
$|H_0(\omega)|$

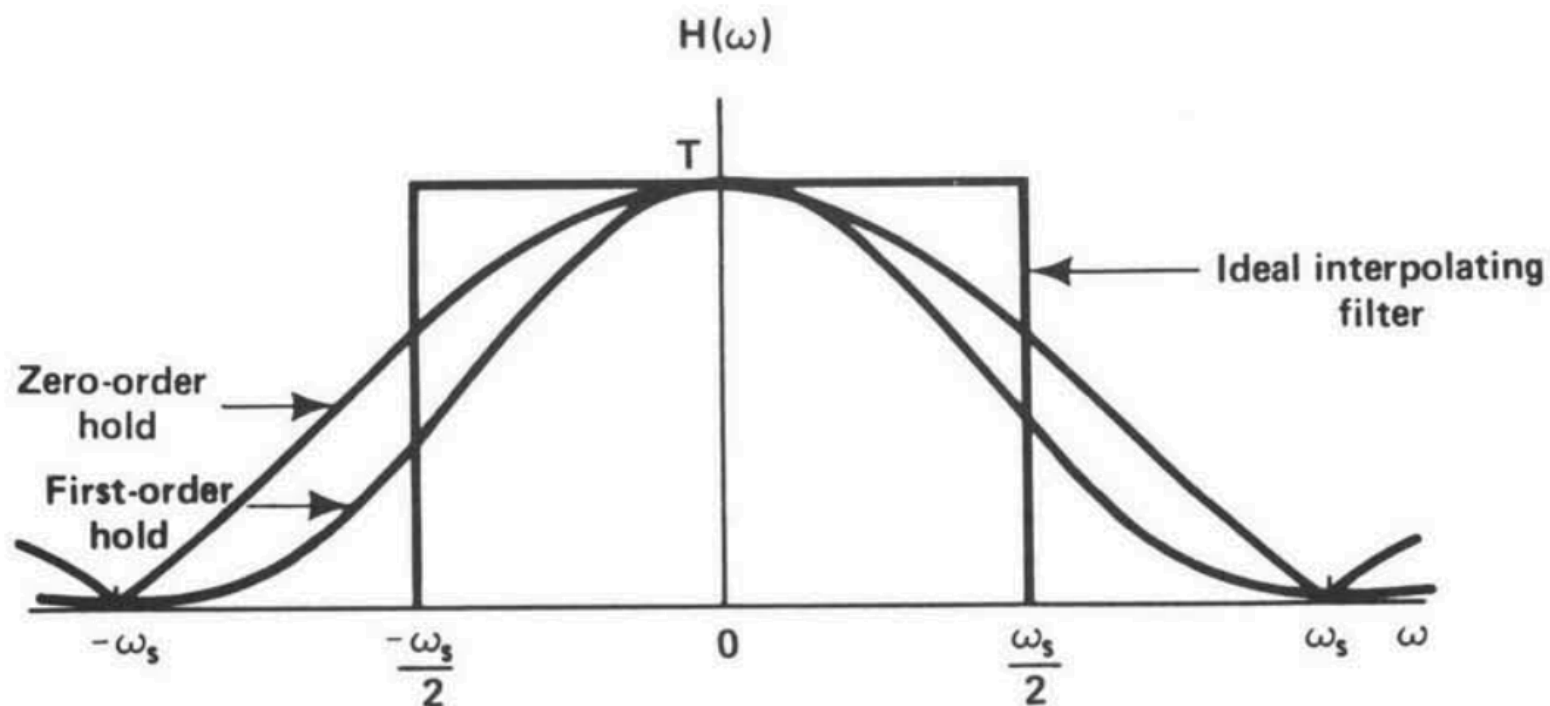
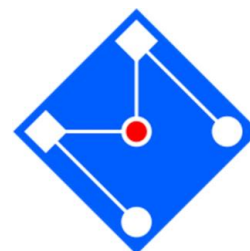
T

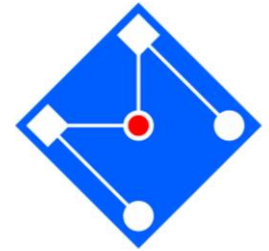


$|X_0(\omega)|$

A reconstrução
usando ROZ
resulta nesse...

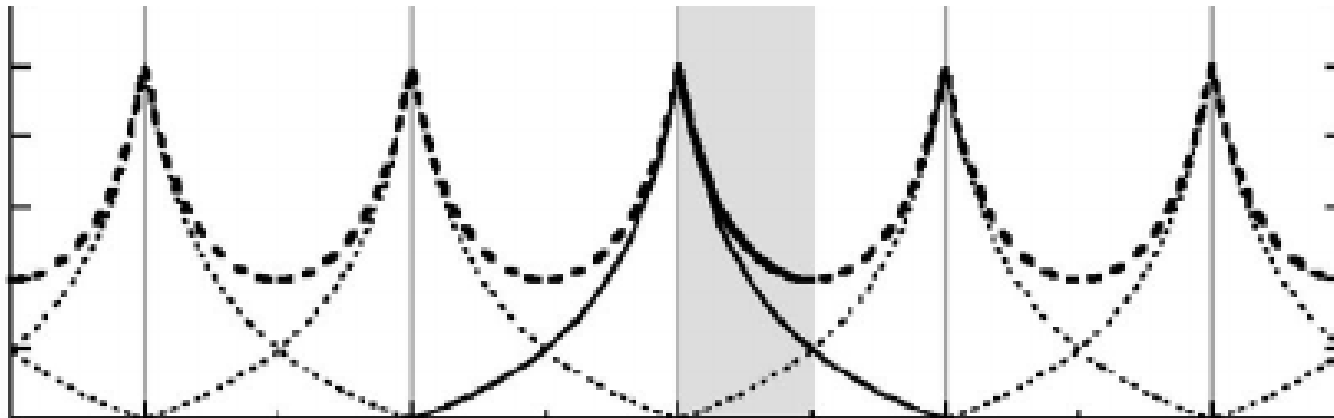


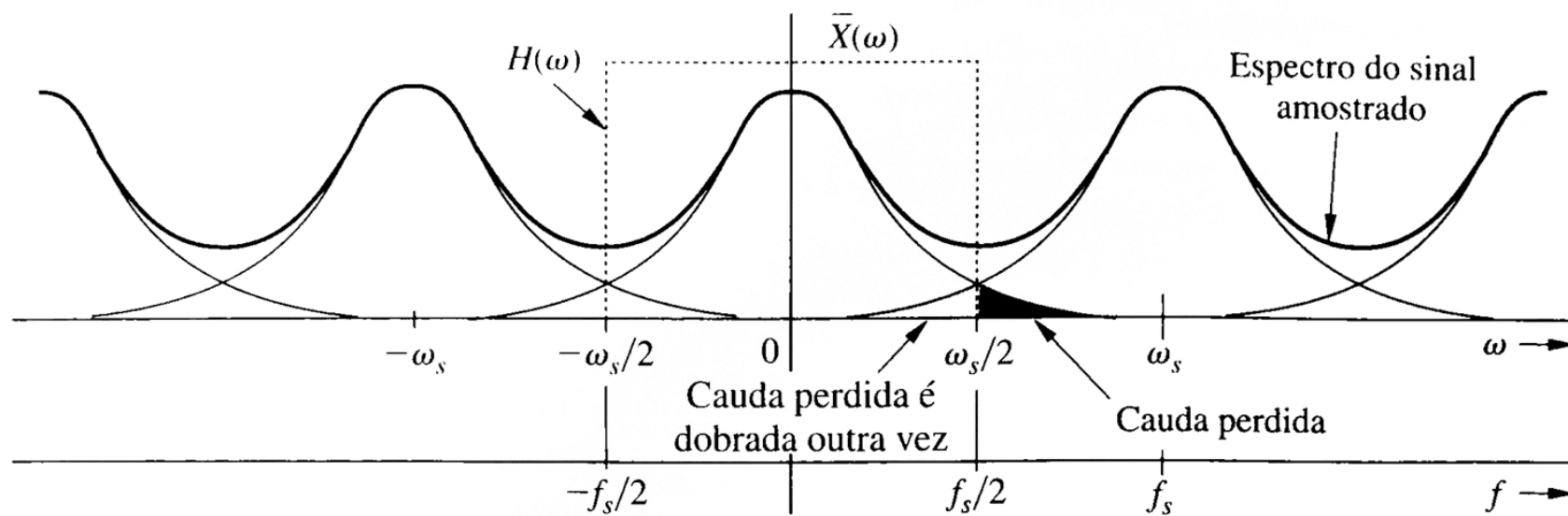
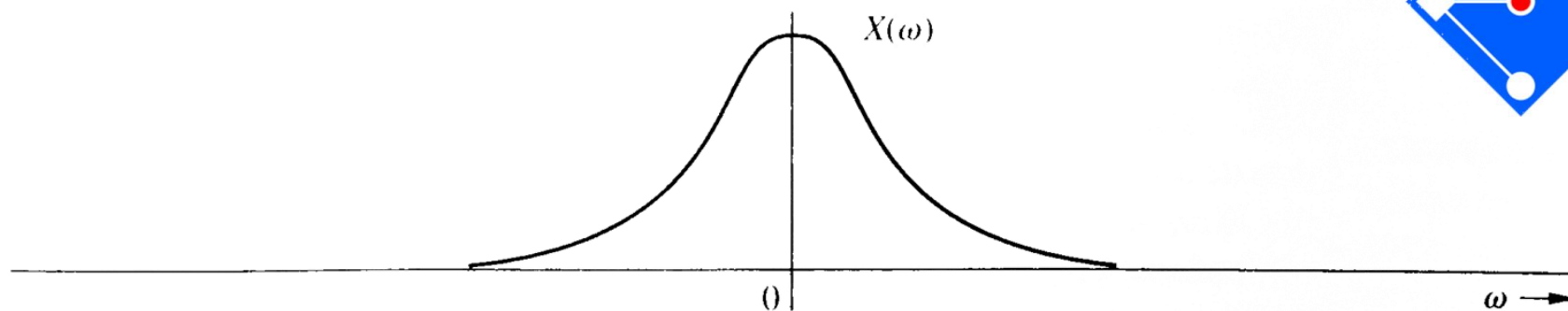


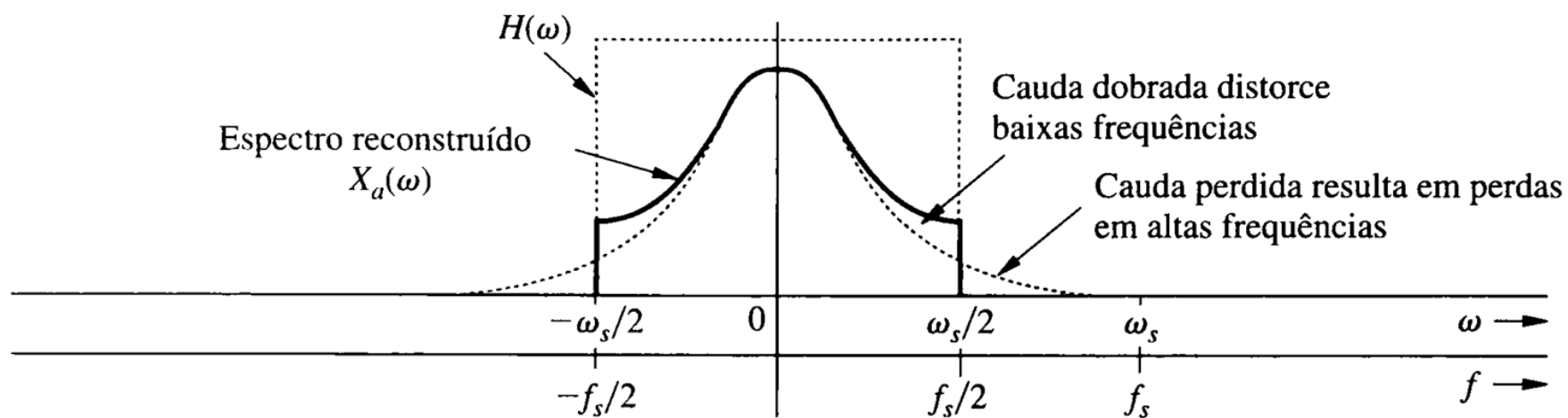
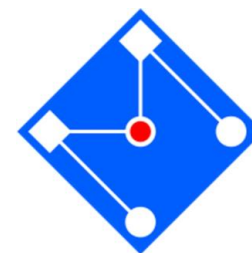


ALIASING

Muitos sinais não tem largura de banda finita ou não conhecemos. Dessa forma, existe uma grande chance de ocorrer sobreposição nas réplicas da frequência...







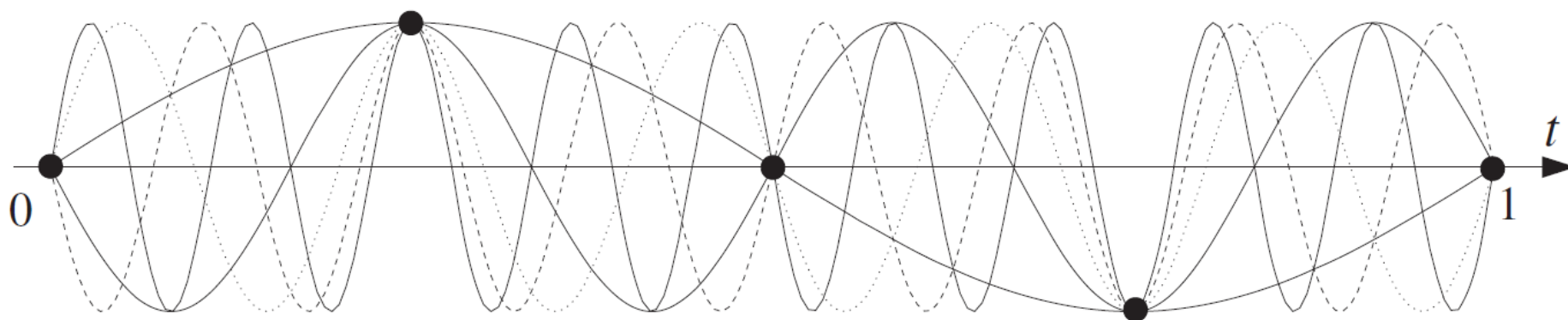
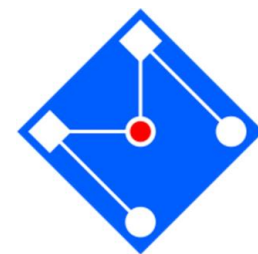
SENOIDE E ALIASING



Os seguintes sinais são amostrados a uma frequência de 4 Hz,

$$-\sin 14\pi t \quad -\sin 6\pi t \quad \sin 2\pi t \quad \sin 10\pi t \quad \sin 18\pi t$$

Mostre que eles representam todos o mesmo sinal amostrado...



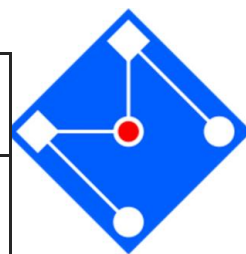
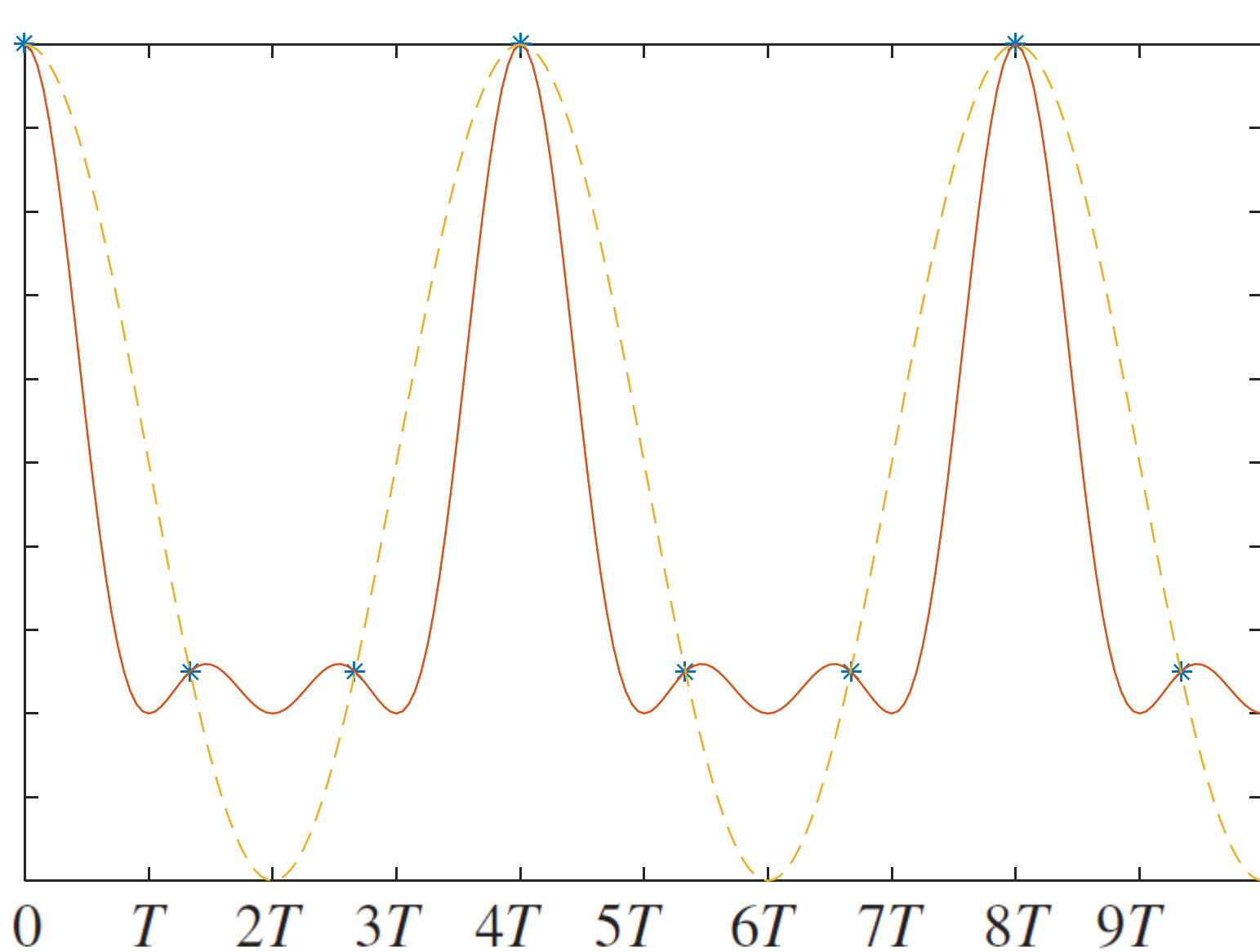
EXEMPLO 2



Considere $x(t)$ como a soma de sinais senoidais,

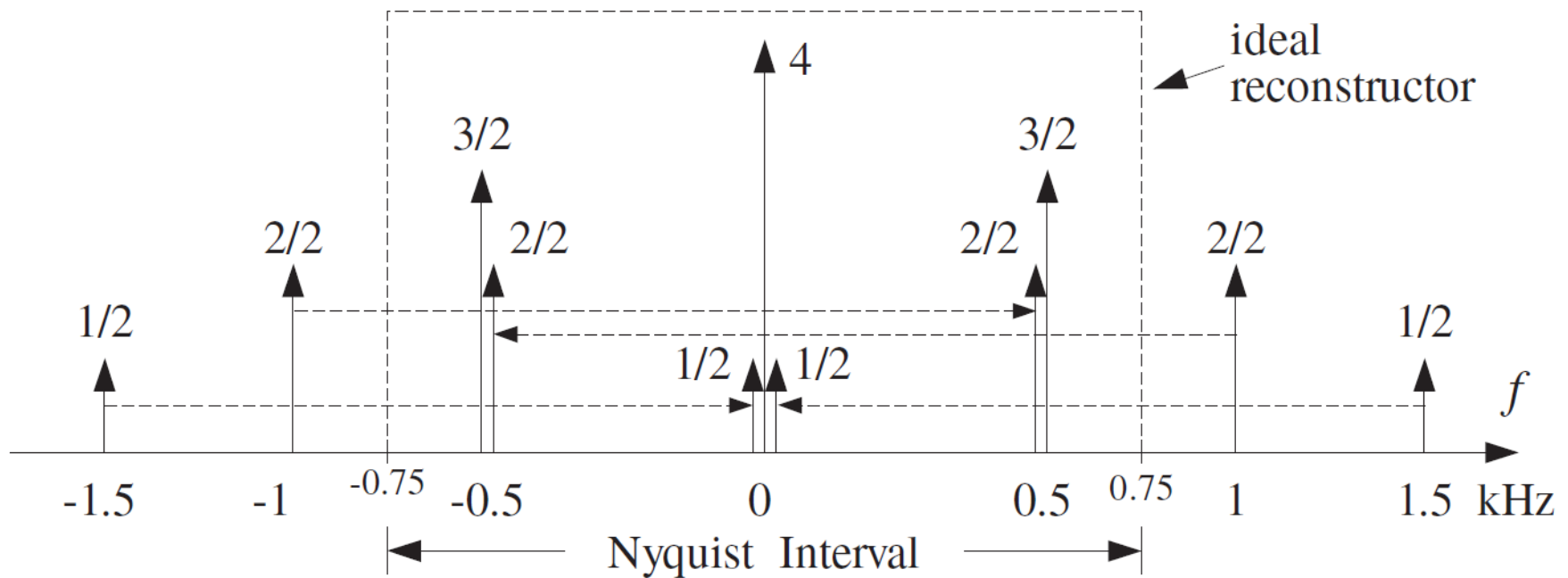
$$x(t) = 4 + 3 \cos \pi t + 2 \cos 2\pi t + \cos 3\pi t$$

onde t está em milisegundos. Determine a frequência mínima de amostragem para que não ocorra aliasing, i. é, a frequência de Nyquist (f_N). Para observação dos efeitos do aliasing, suponha que o sinal é amostrado à $f_N/2$. Determine o sinal recuperado $x_a(t)$.



$$x(t) = \cos \omega_0 t \longrightarrow X(\omega) = \pi[\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0)]$$

$$\bar{x}(t) = \sum_n x(nT) \delta(t - nT) \longrightarrow \bar{X}(\omega) = \frac{1}{T} X(\omega - n\omega_s)$$



$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X[k] e^{jk\omega_0 t}$$

$$x(t) = 5 + 5 \cos \pi t$$

FILTRO

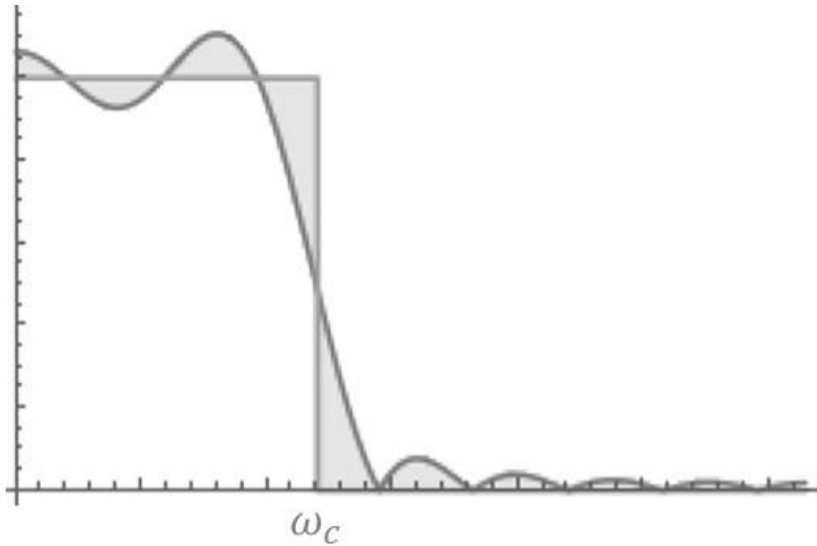


Para extrair corretamente a informação fundamental do sinal analisado é necessário selecionar as frequências de interesse que compõe esse sinal. Como fazer isso?

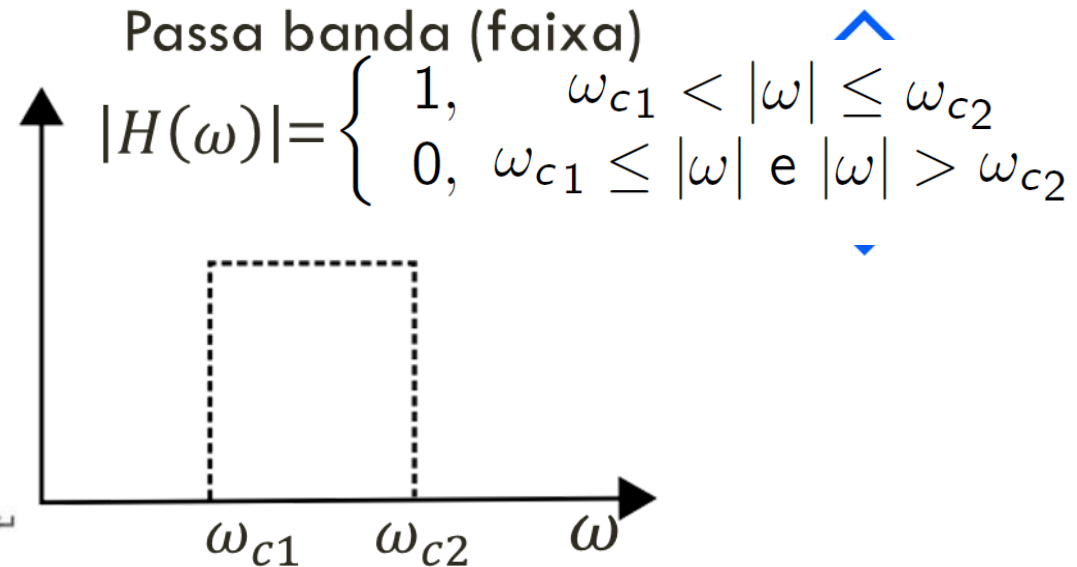
Com um **FILTRO**. Filtros são SLIT capazes de modificar as características dos sinais de entrada de tal modo que apenas uma parcela específica dos seus componentes de frequência chega à saída do filtro.

A resposta em frequência do filtro é caracterizada por **uma faixa de passagem** e **uma faixa de rejeição**, separadas por uma **faixa de transição ou faixa de guarda**

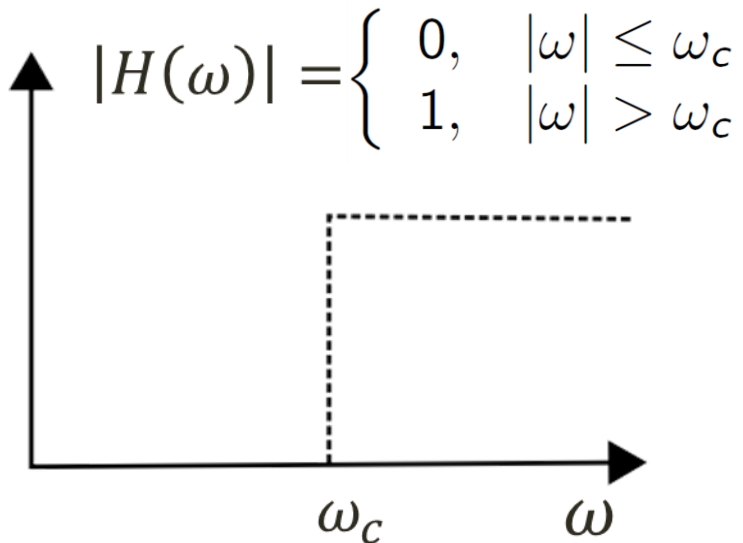
Passa baixa



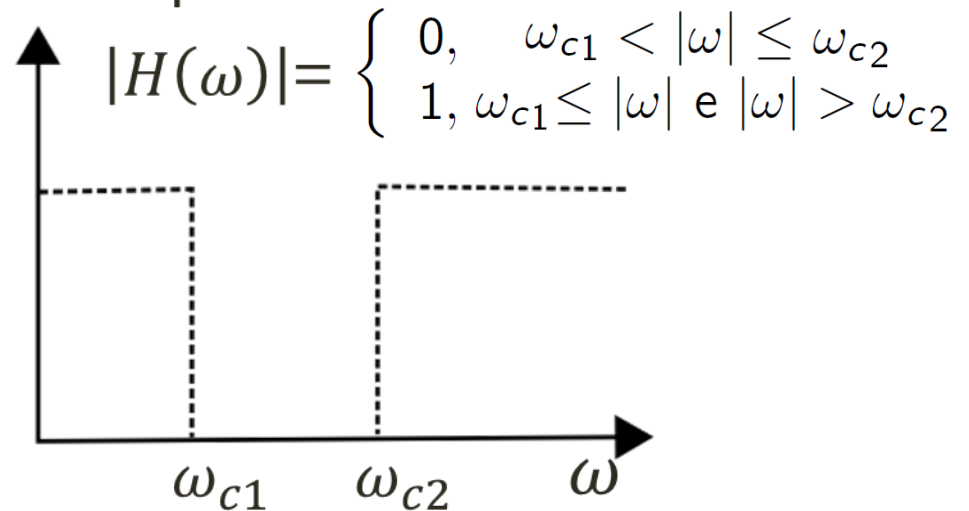
Passa banda (faixa)



Passa alta



Rejeita banda (faixa)



SOLUÇÃO: FILTRO ANTIALIASING

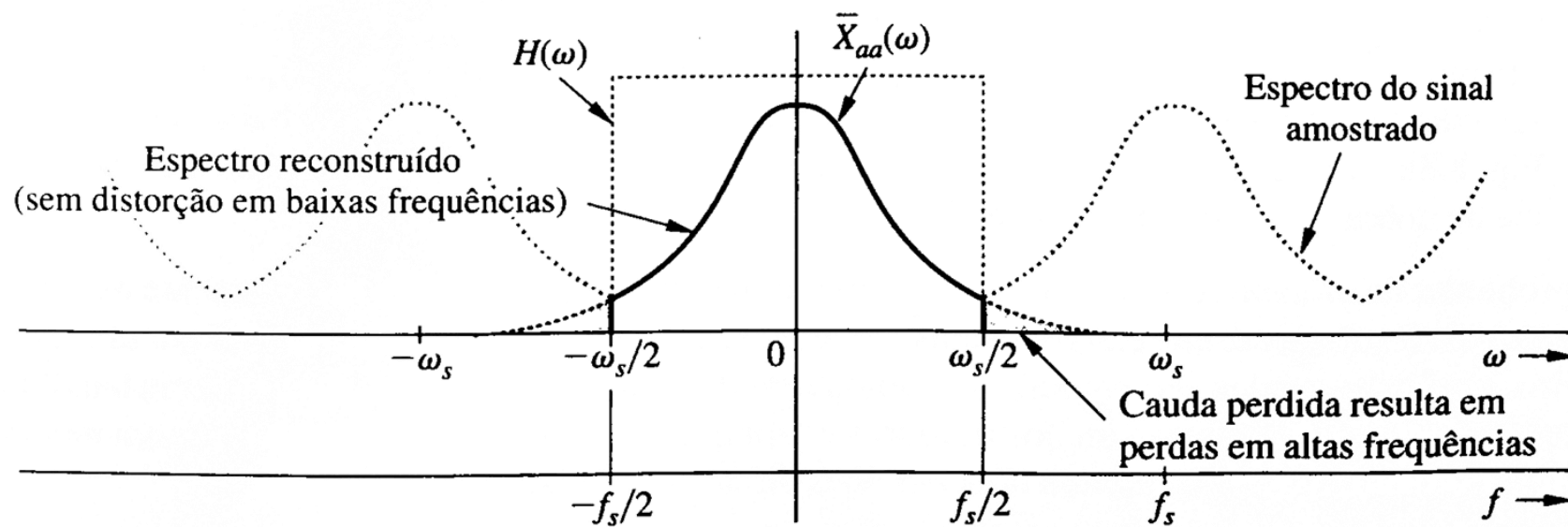
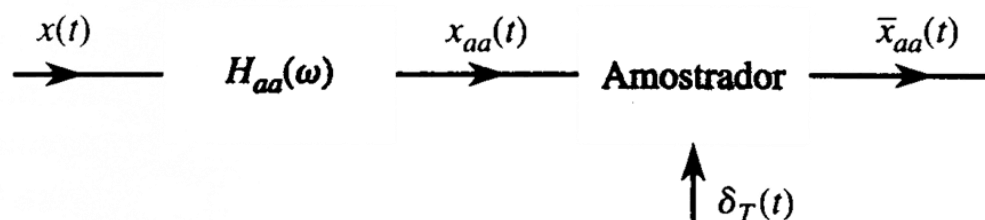
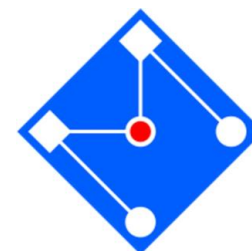


As frequências altas devem ser eliminadas ANTES da amostragem do sinal. Como???

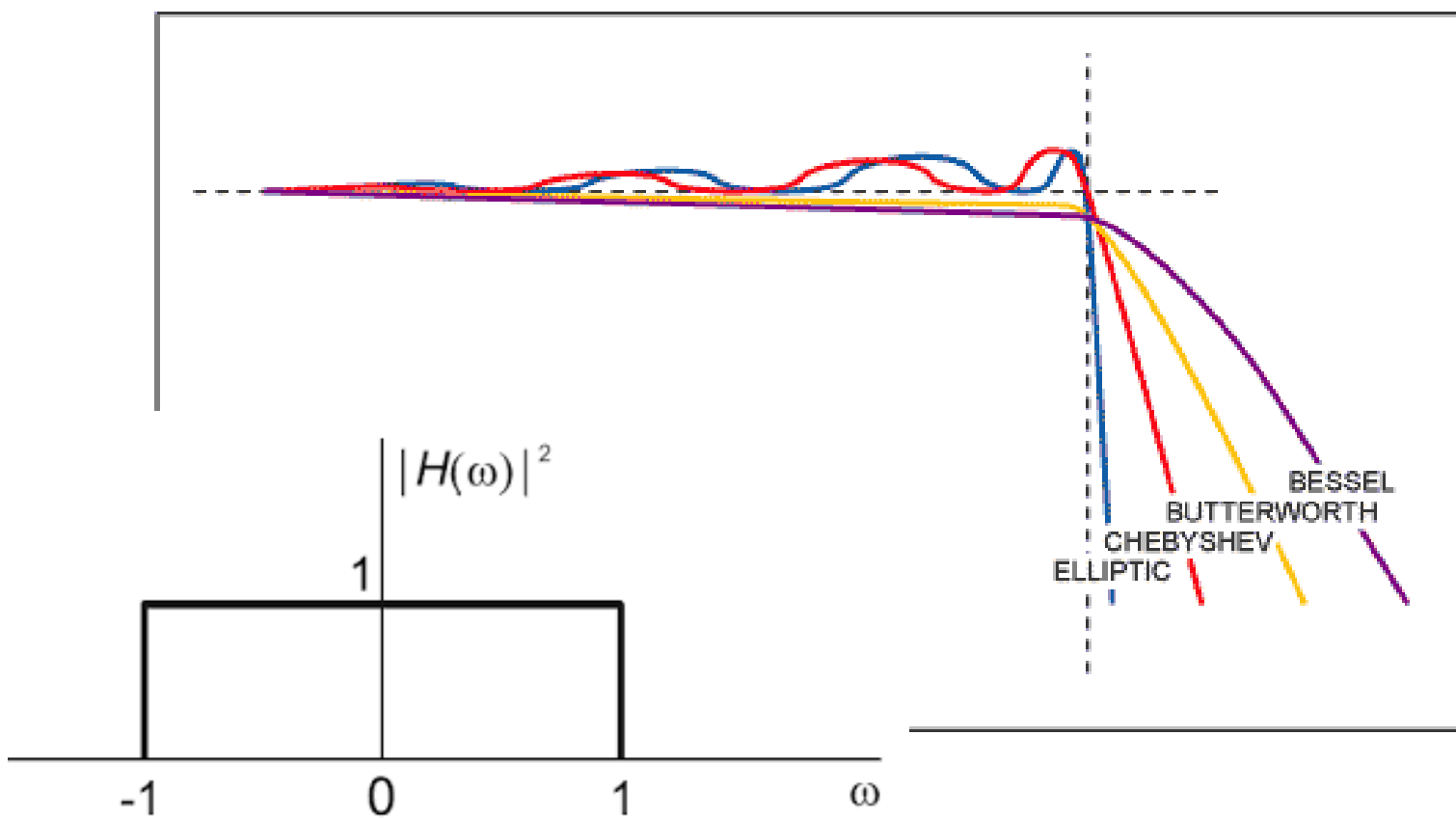
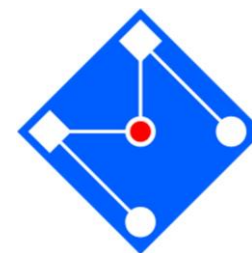
Emprega-se um filtro *passa-baixa* com frequência de corte $f_s/2$.

Esse filtro é chamado de filtro *anti-aliasing*.

O espectro das componentes de baixa frequência permanece intacto. Como perdemos as componentes de alta frequência, determina-se a frequência de corte com base nas frequências de interesse do sinal e na frequência de amostragem.



FILTROS



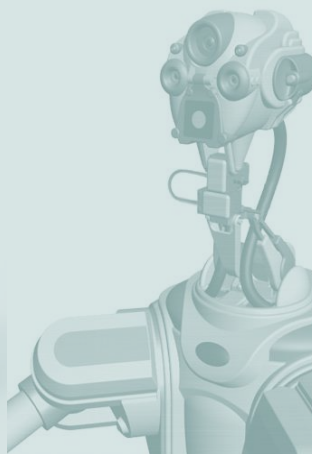
AMOSTRAGEM

Teorema da Amostragem

Interpolação – ideal, ordem zero, linear

Aliasing e filtro anti aliasing

So far...



FIM