



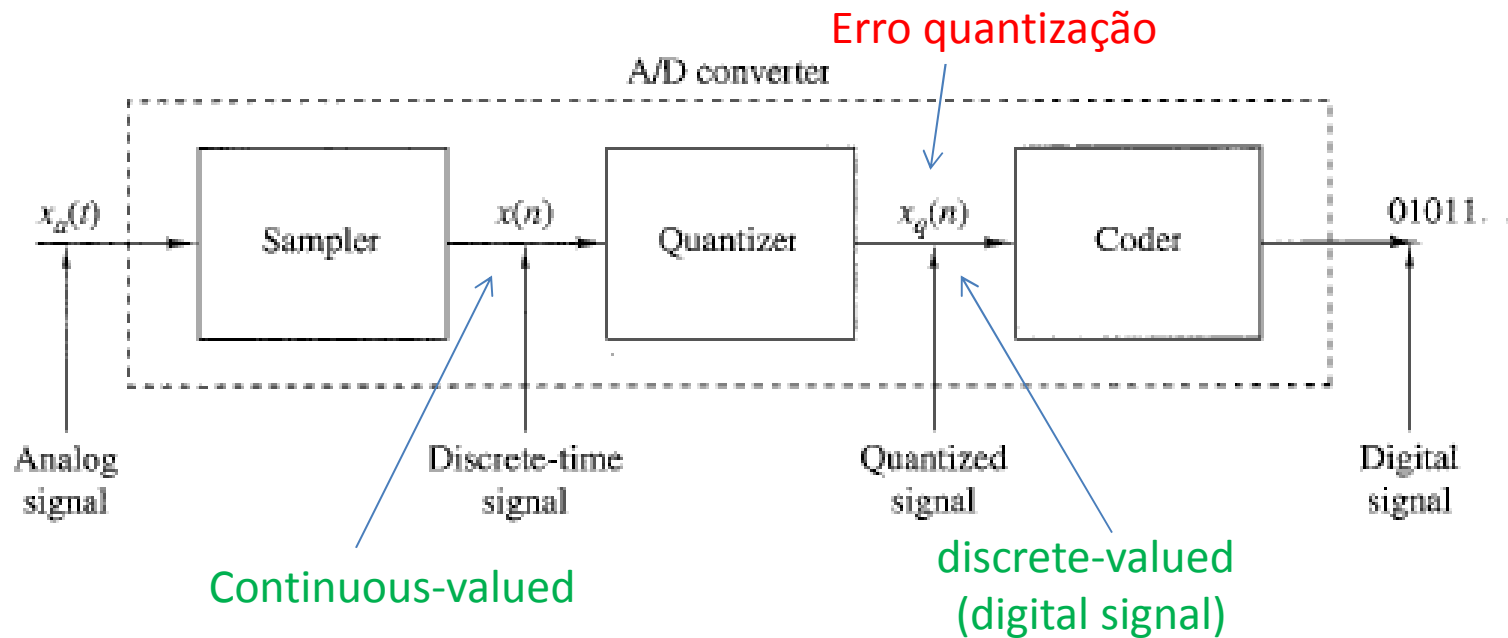
**Universidade Federal de Uberlândia
Engenharia Eletrônica e de Telecomunicações**

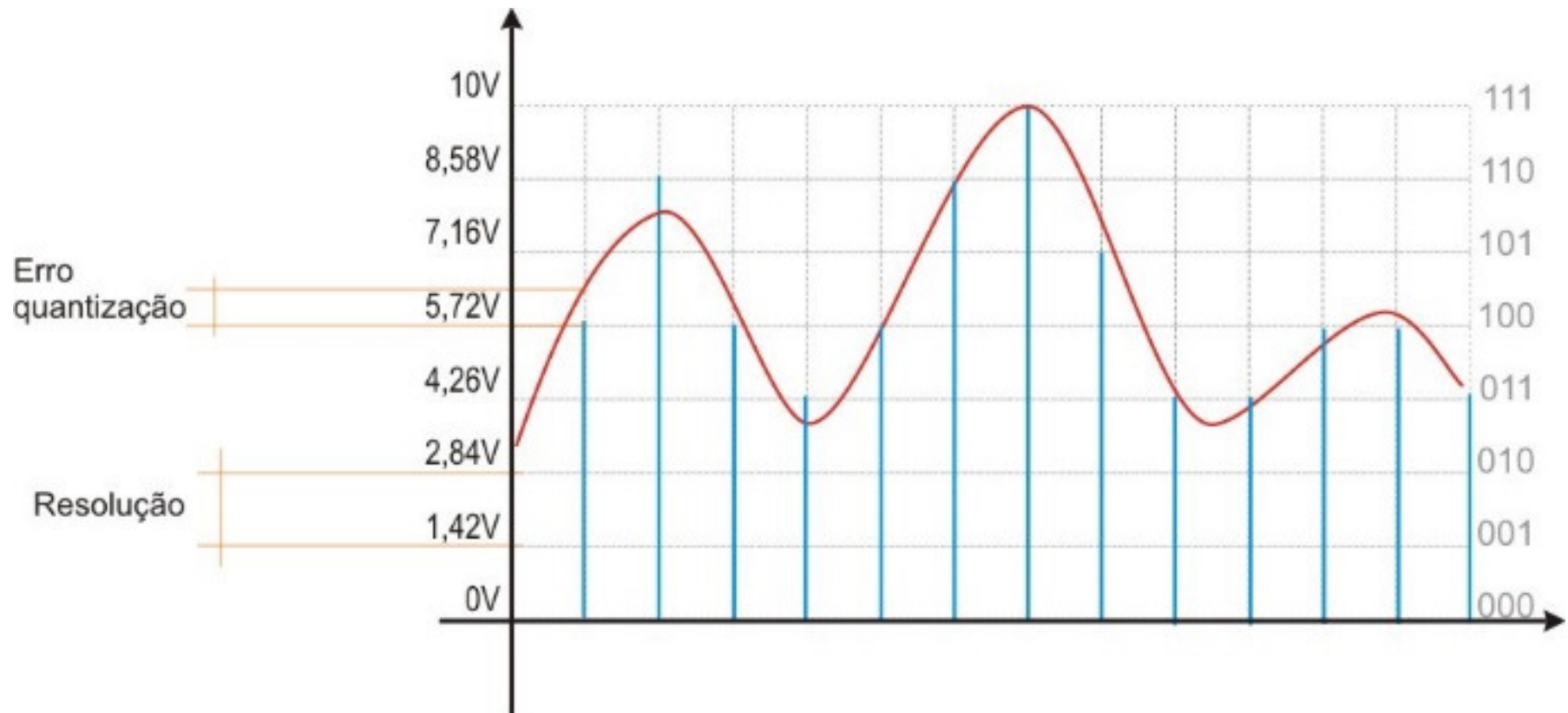
**- Processamento digital de sinais –
Capítulo 3 – Amostragem**

Prof. Alan Petrônio Pinheiro

Introdução

- Conversão analógico-digital:





- Cálculo resolução:

$$R = \frac{V_{\text{fundo_escala}}}{2^N - 1}$$

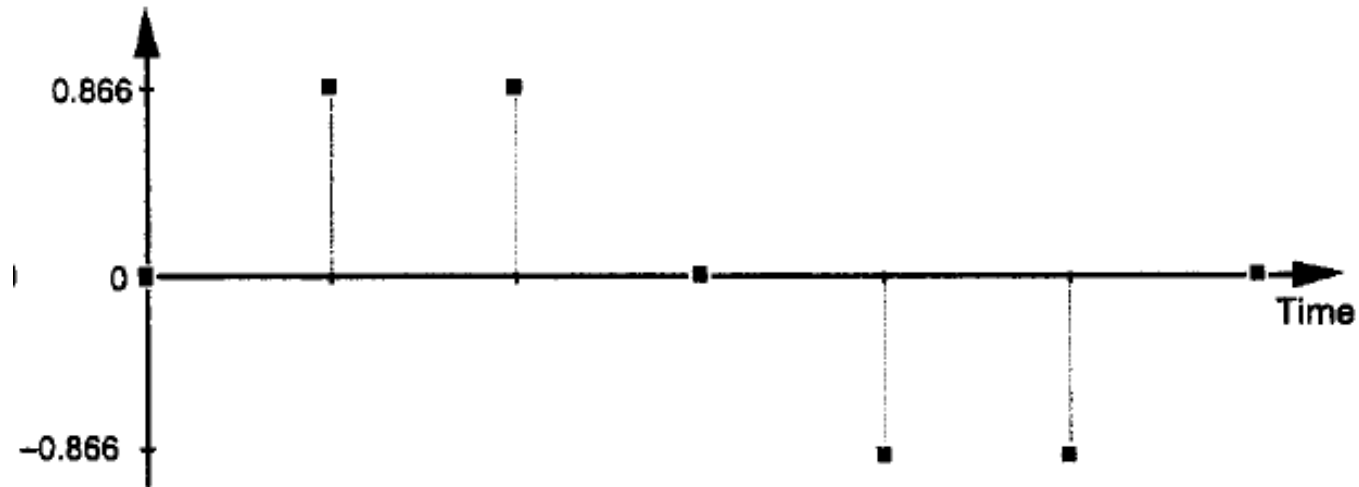
- Erro quantização máximo:

$$Erro_{\text{máx}} = \frac{R}{2}$$

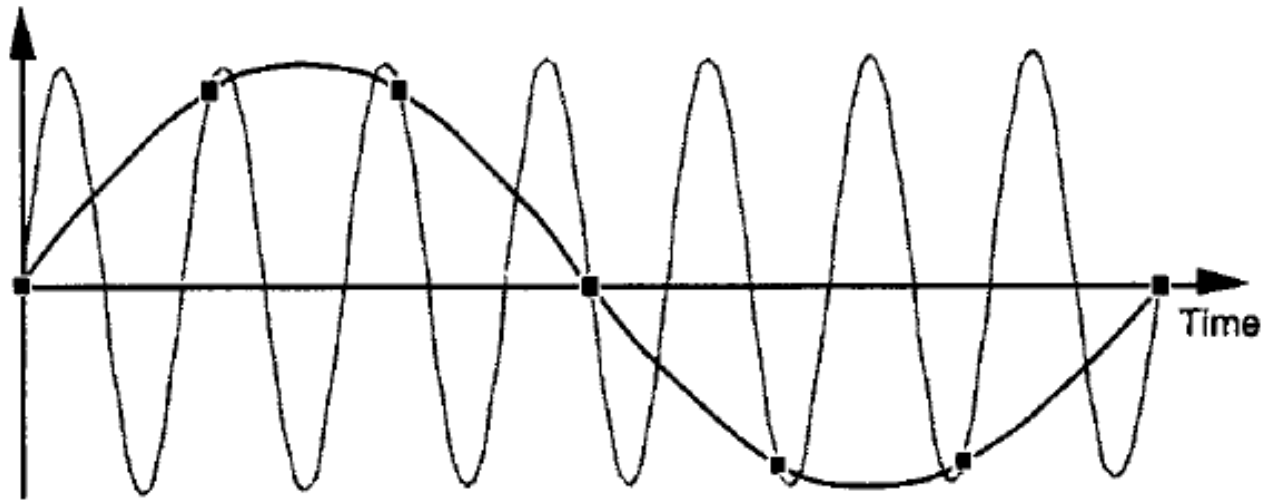


- Que sinal é este?

$$x[n]=\{0, 0.866, 0.866, 0, -0.866, -0.866, 0\}$$



- Resposta:



- Relembrando parâmetros digitalização:

$$x_a(t) = A \cos(2\pi Ft + \theta) = A \cos(\Omega t + \theta)$$

$$x[n] = A \cos(2\pi fn + \theta) = A \cos(\omega n + \theta)$$

t = tempo

(seg.)

F = frequência domínio analógico

(Hz)

n = índice amostra

T_s = período amostragem

(seg. por amostra)

F_s = frequência amostragem

(amostras por seg.)

ω = freq. angular domínio discreto

(rad. por amostra)

f = freq. domínio discreto

(ciclos por amostra ou 1/amostra por ciclo)



Continuous-time signals

$$\Omega = 2\pi F$$

$$\frac{\text{radians}}{\text{sec}} \quad \text{Hz}$$

$$-\infty < \Omega < \infty$$

$$-\infty < F < \infty$$

Discrete-time signals

$$\omega = 2\pi f$$

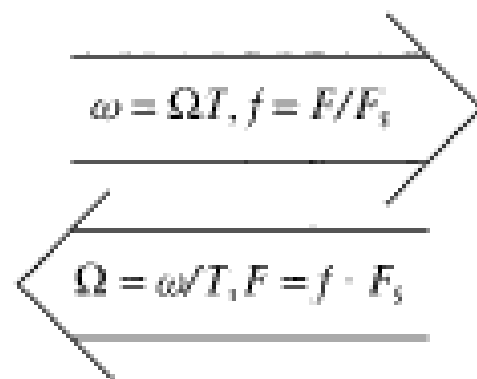
$$\frac{\text{radians}}{\text{sample}} \quad \frac{\text{cycles}}{\text{sample}}$$

$$-\pi \leq \omega \leq \pi$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \leq f \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$-\pi/T \leq \Omega \leq \pi/T$$

$$-F_s/2 \leq F \leq F_s/2$$



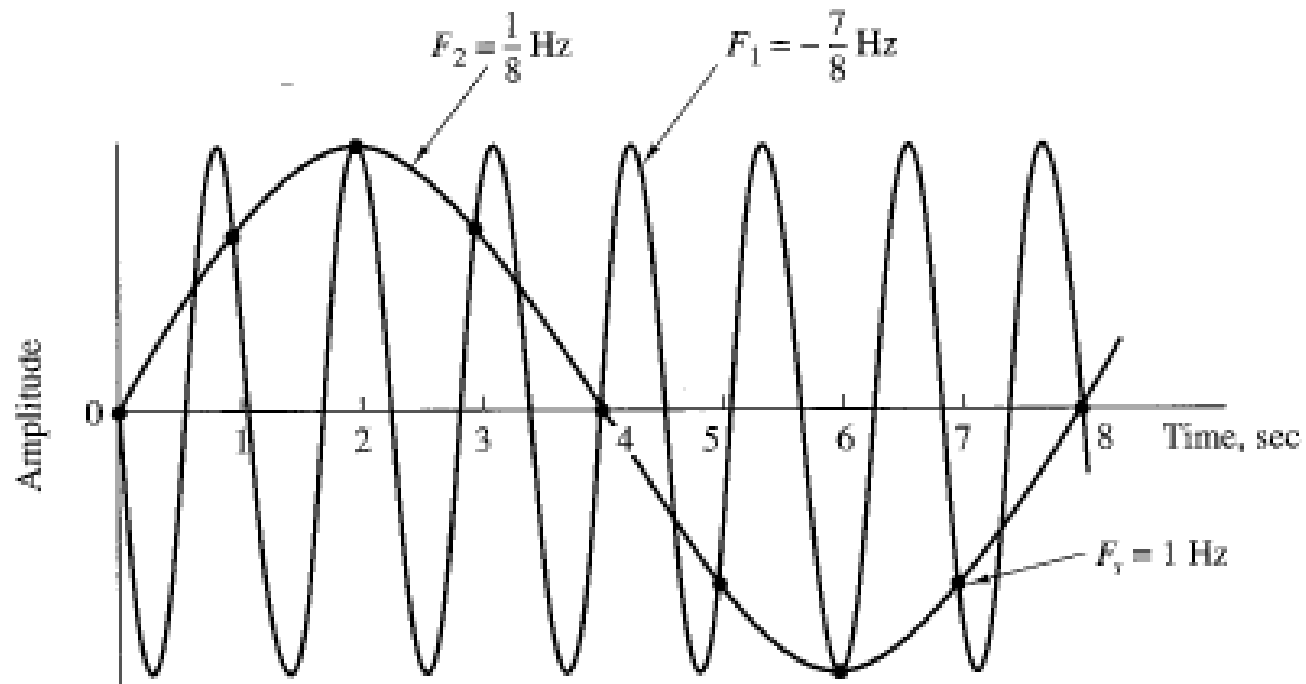
- Exemplo: considere os sinais analógicos x_1 e x_2 . Determine seu correspondente digital considerando $F_s=40\text{Hz}$.

$$x_1(t) = \cos 2\pi(10t)$$

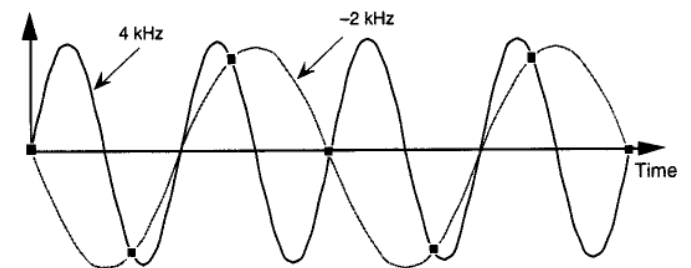
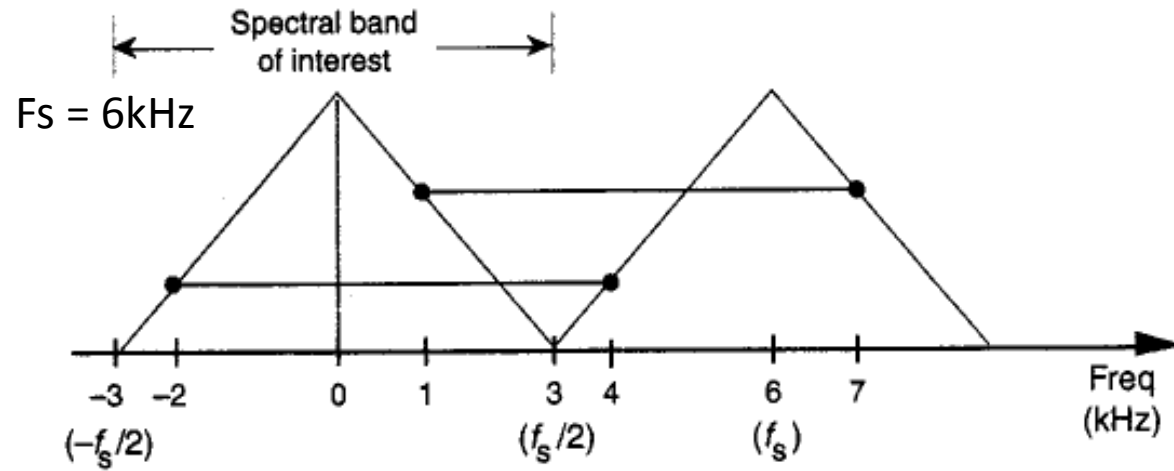
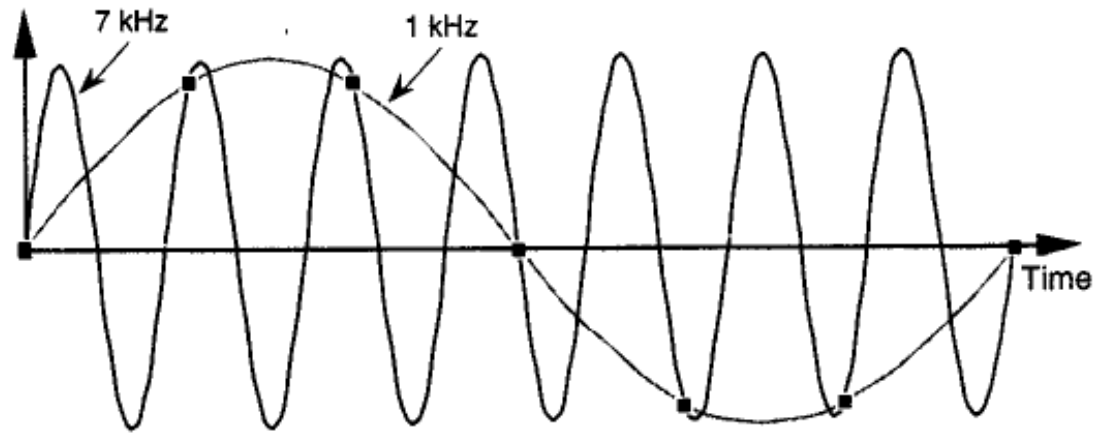
$$x_2(t) = \cos 2\pi(90t)$$



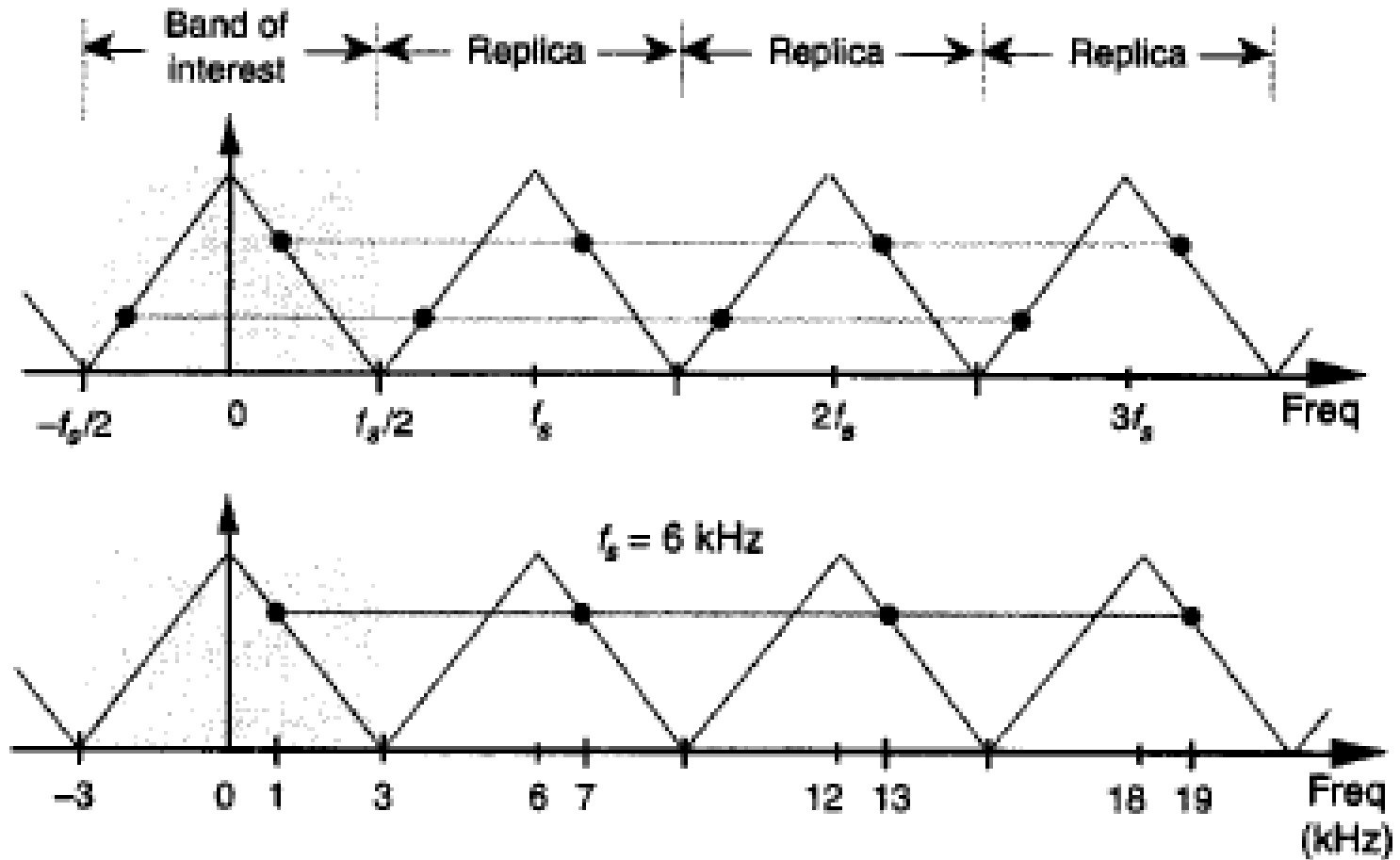
- Ilustração aliasing:



- Espectro:

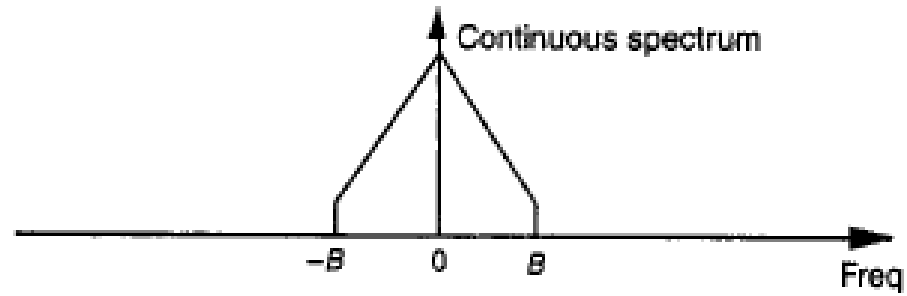


- Replicação:



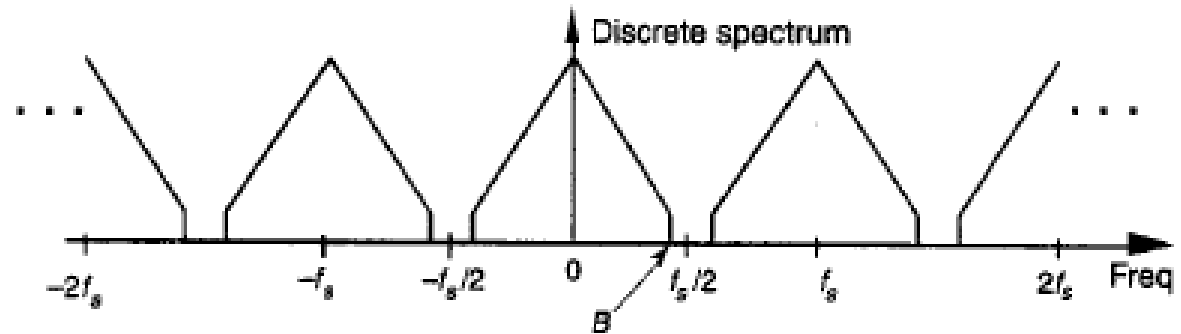
- Sobreposição de espectros

Espectro sinal original:



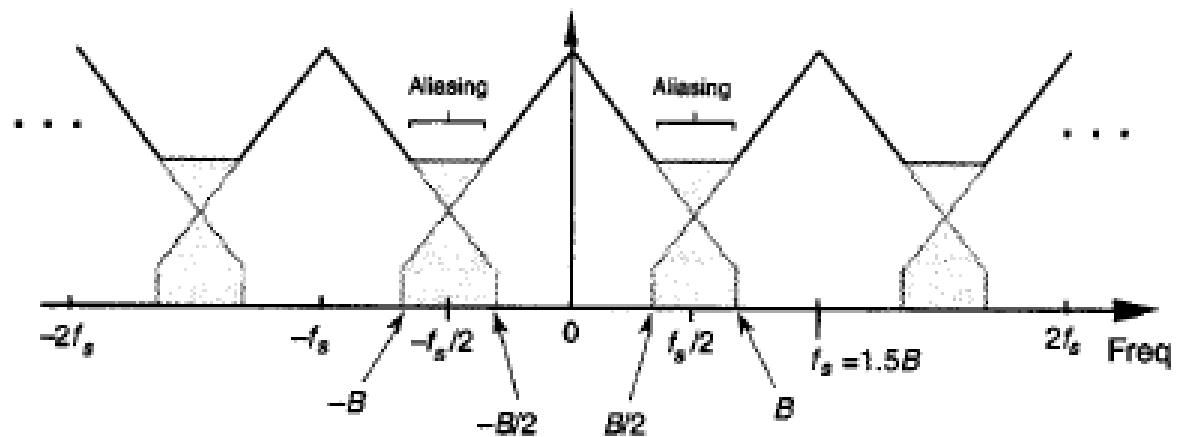
Espectro replicado sinal amostrado quando:

$f_s/2 > B$ para $B = F_{\text{máx}}$



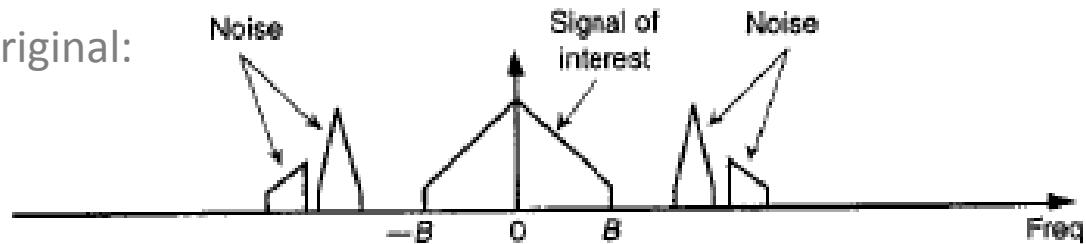
Espectro replicado sinal amostrado quando:

$f_s/2 < B$

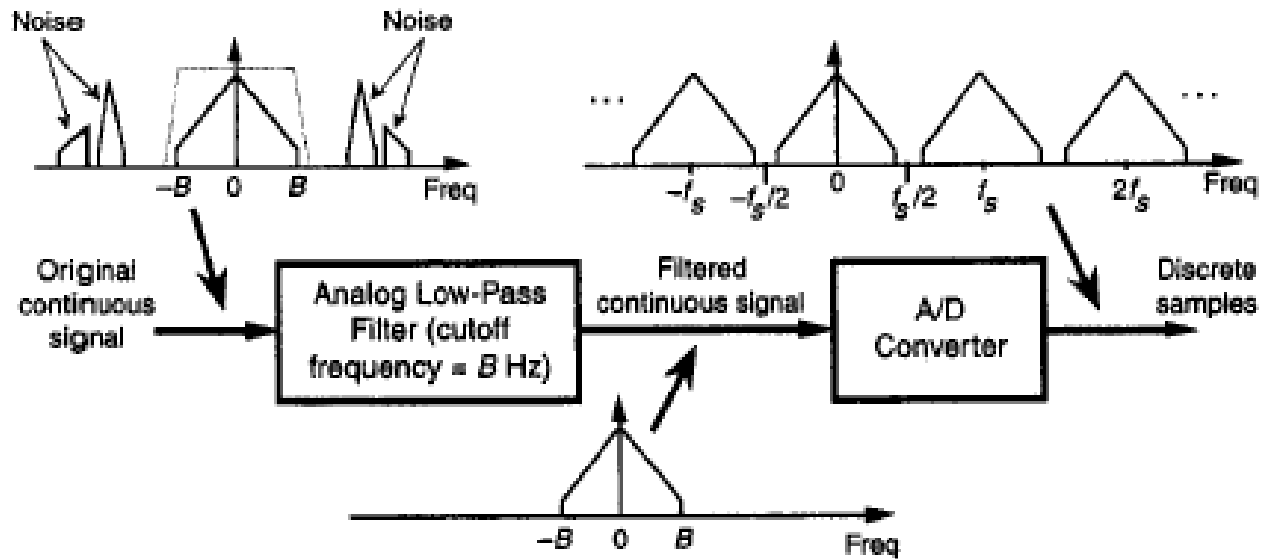
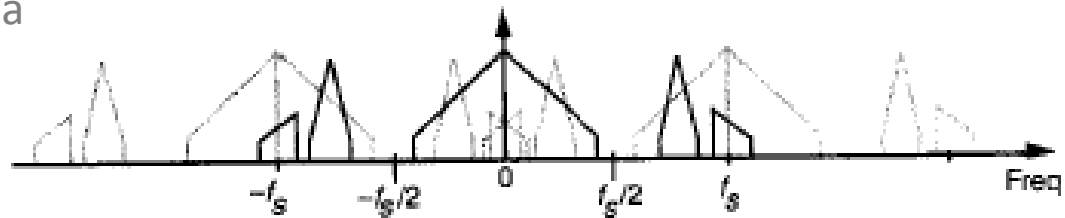


- Outros efeitos:

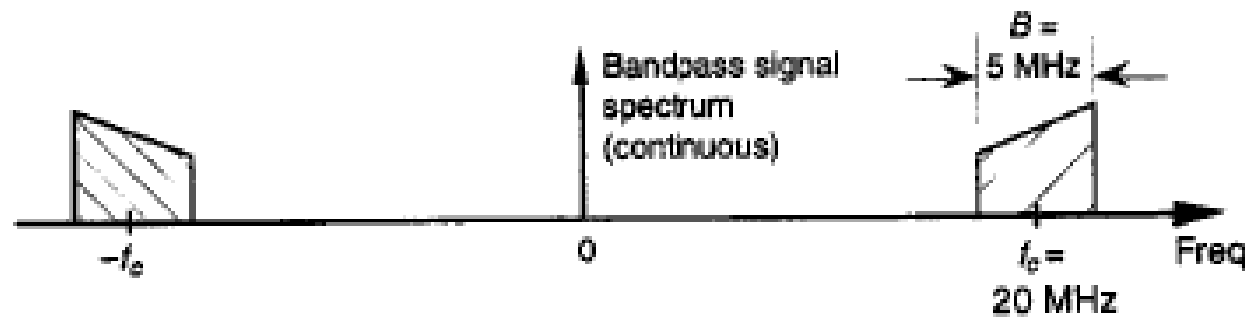
Espectro sinal original:



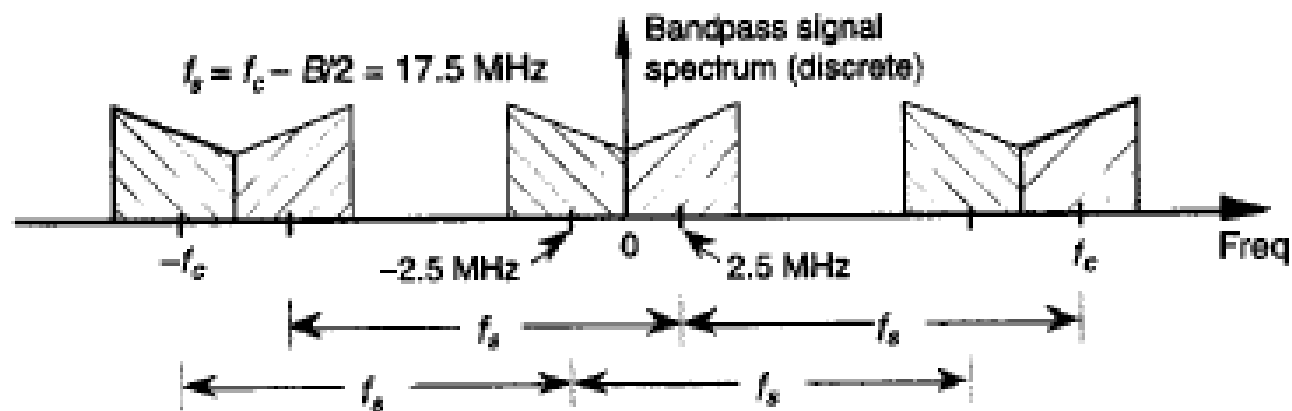
Versão amostrada



- Amostrando sinais passa-banda



$$f_s = 17,5 \text{ MHz}$$

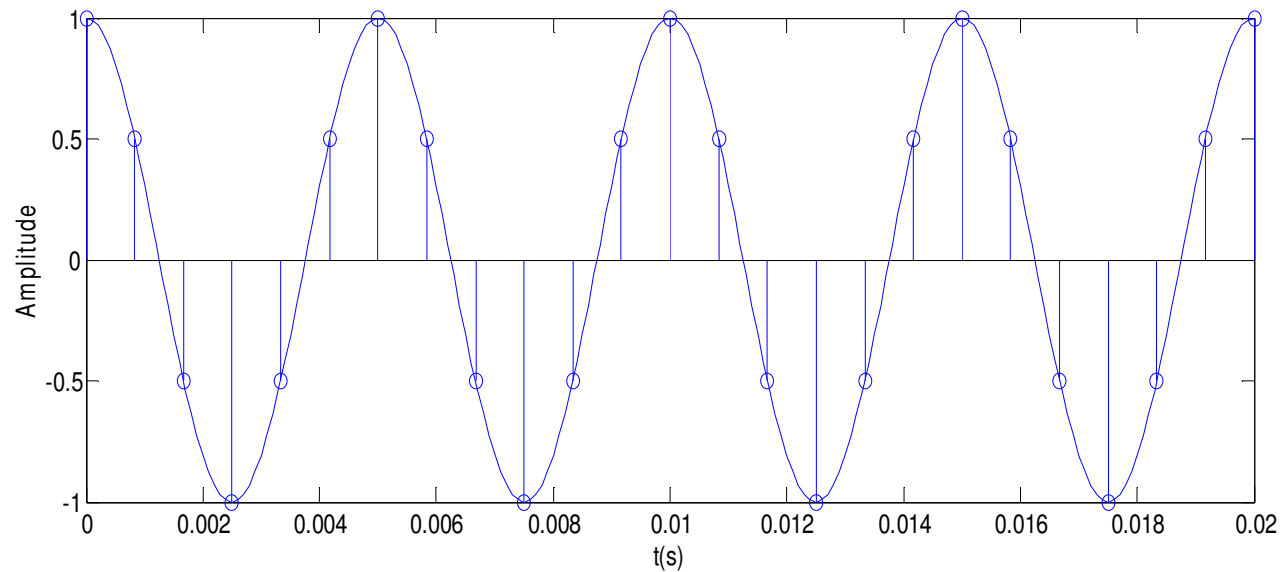


- Exemplo: qual deve ser a taxa de Nyquist para o sinal abaixo ? Esboce também as réplicas

$$x_a(t) = 3 \cos 50\pi t + 10 \sin 300\pi t - \cos 100\pi t$$

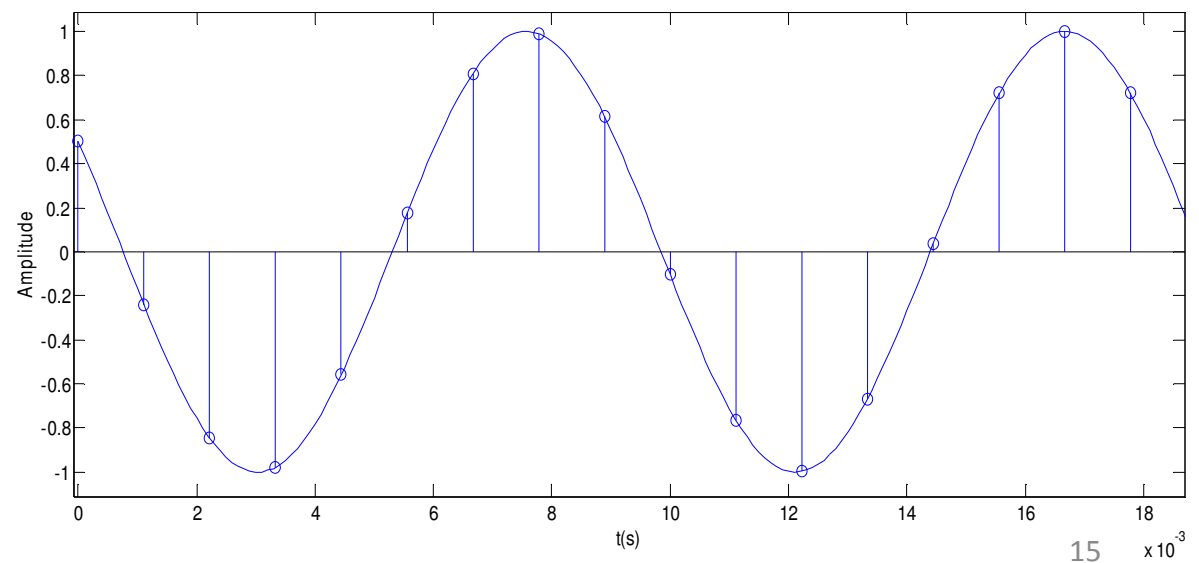


- Periodicidade: analógico x digital



Sinal discretizado
periódico

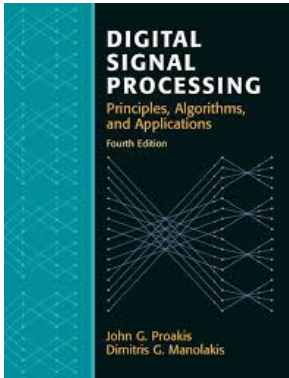
Sinal discretizado
Não-periódico



15 $\times 10^{-3}$

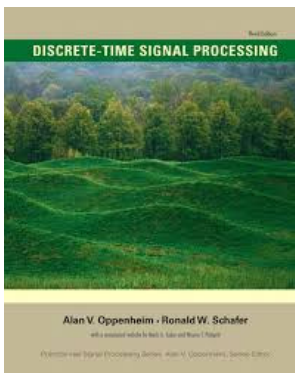
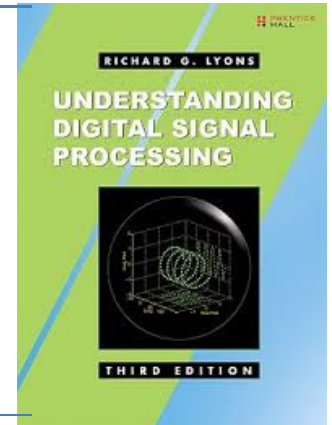


Referencias para leitura:



- Proakis//Manolakis (4ª edição)
 - Cap. 1, seção 1.4

- Lyons (3ª edição)
 - Cap. 2



- Oppenheim (3ª edição, Discrete-time...)
 - Cap. 4, seções 4.0 a 4.4

