Signals and Spectra (1A)

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Energy and Power

Instantaneous Power

$$p(t) = x^2(t)$$ real signal

Energy dissipated during

$$(-T/2,\ +T/2)$$

$$E_x^T = \int_{-T/2}^{+T/2} x^2(t)\,dt$$

Affects the performance
of a communication system

Average power dissipated during

$$(-T/2,\ +T/2)$$

$$P_x^T = \frac{1}{T}\int_{-T/2}^{+T/2} x^2(t)\,dt$$

The rate at which energy is dissipated

Determines the voltage

Energy and Power Signals (1)

Energy dissipated during

$$(-T/2,\ +T/2)$$

$$E_x^T = \int_{-T/2}^{+T/2} x^2(t)\, dt$$

Average power dissipated during

$$(-T/2,\ +T/2)$$

$$P_x^T = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{+T/2} x^2(t)\, dt$$

Energy Signal

Nonzero but finite energy

$0 < E_x < +\infty$ for all time

$$E_x = \lim_{T \to +\infty} \int_{-T/2}^{+T/2} x^2(t)\, dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2(t)\, dt \quad < \quad +\infty$$

Power Signal

Nonzero but finite power

$0 < P_x < +\infty$ for all time

$$P_x = \lim_{T \to +\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{+T/2} x^2(t)\, dt$$

$$< \quad +\infty$$

Energy and Power Signals (2)

Energy Signal

Nonzero but finite energy

$0 < E_x < +\infty$ for all time

$$E_x = \lim_{T \to +\infty} \int_{-T/2}^{+T/2} x^2(t)\, dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2(t)\, dt < +\infty$$

Power Signal

Nonzero but finite power

$0 < P_x < +\infty$ for all time

$$P_x = \lim_{T \to +\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{+T/2} x^2(t)\, dt$$

$$< +\infty$$

$$P_x = \lim_{T \to +\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{+T/2} x^2(t)\, dt$$

$$= \lim_{T \to +\infty} \frac{B}{T} \to 0$$

$$E_x = \lim_{T \to +\infty} \int_{-T/2}^{+T/2} x^2(t)\, dt$$

$$= \lim_{T \to +\infty} B \cdot T \to +\infty$$

Non-periodic signals
Deterministic signals

Periodic signals
Random signals

Energy and Power Spectral Densities (1)

Total Energy, Non-periodic

$$E_x^T = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2(t)\, dt$$

Average power, Periodic

$$P_x^T = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{+T/2} x^2(t)\, dt$$

Parseval's Theorem, Non-periodic

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X(f)|^2\, df$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \Psi(f)\, df$$

$$= 2\int_{0}^{+\infty} \Psi(f)\, df$$

Parseval's Theorem, Periodic

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |c_n|^2$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} G_x(f)\, df$$

$$= 2\int_{0}^{+\infty} G_x(f)\, df$$

Energy Spectral Density

$$\Psi(f) = |X(f)|^2$$

Power Spectral Density

$$G_x(f) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |c_n|^2\, \delta(f - n f_0)$$

Energy and Power Spectral Densities (2)

Energy Spectral Density

$$\Psi(f) = |X(f)|^2$$

Total Energy, Non-periodic

$$E_x^T = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2(t)\, dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \Psi(f)\, df$$

Parseval's Theorem, Non-periodic

Power Spectral Density

$$G_x(f) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |c_n|^2 \delta(f - n f_0)$$

Average power, Periodic

$$P_x^T = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{+T/2} x^2(t)\, dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} G_x(f)\, df$$

Parseval's Theorem, Periodic

Non-periodic power signal
(having infinite energy) ?

Energy and Power Spectral Densities (3)

Power Spectral Density

$$G_x(f) = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{T} \left| X_T(f) \right|^2$$

Non-periodic power signal
(having infinite energy) ?

→ No Fourier Series

truncate $\left(-\frac{T}{2} \le t \le +\frac{T}{2}\right)$

$x(t) \Rightarrow x_T(t)$

→ Fourier Transform $X_T(f)$

$$P_x^T = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{+T/2} x^2(t)\, dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{\left| X(f) \right|^2}{T}\, df$$

Power Spectral Density

$$G_x(f) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left| c_n \right|^2 \delta(f - n f_0)$$

Average power, Periodic

$$P_x^T = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{+T/2} x^2(t)\, dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} G_x(f)\, df$$

Parseval's Theorem, Periodic

Autocorrelation of Energy and Power Signals

Autocorrelation of an Energy Signal

$$R_x(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t)x(t+\tau)\,dt$$

$$(-\infty \le \tau \le +\infty)$$

$$R_x(\tau) = R_x(-\tau)$$

$$R_x(\tau) \le R_x(0)$$

$$R_x(\tau) \Leftrightarrow \Psi(f)$$

$$R_x(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2(t)\,dt$$

Autocorrelation of a Power Signal

$$R_x(\tau) = \lim_{T\to+\infty} \frac{1}{T}\int_{-T/2}^{+T/2} x(t)x(t+\tau)\,dt$$

$$(-\infty \le \tau \le +\infty)$$

Autocorrelation of a Periodic Signal

$$R_x(\tau) = \frac{1}{T_0}\int_{-T_0/2}^{+T_0/2} x(t)x(t+\tau)\,dt$$

$$(-\infty \le \tau \le +\infty)$$

$$R_x(\tau) = R_x(-\tau)$$

$$R_x(\tau) \le R_x(0)$$

$$R_x(\tau) \Leftrightarrow G_x(f)$$

$$R_x(0) = \frac{1}{T_0}\int_{-T_0/2}^{+T_0/2} x^2(t)\,dt$$

Ensemble Average

Random Variable

$$m_x = \boldsymbol{E}\{X\}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x\, p_X(x)\, dx$$

$$\boldsymbol{E}\{X^2\} = \sigma_x^2 + m_x^2$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 p_X(x)\, dx$$

Random Process

$$m_x(t_k) = \boldsymbol{E}\{X(t_k)\}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x\, p_{X_k}(x)\, dx$$

for a given time t_k

$$R_x(t_1, t_2) = \boldsymbol{E}\{X(t_1)\, X(t_2)\}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_1 x_2\, p_{X_1, X_2}(x_1, x_2)\, dx_1\, dx_2$$

WSS (Wide Sense Stationary)

Random Process

$$m_x(t_k) = \boldsymbol{E}\{X(t_k)\}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x\, p_{X_k}(x)\, dx$$

for a given time t_k

WSS Process

$$m_x(t_k) = \boldsymbol{E}\{X(t_k)\}$$

$$= m_x$$

Random Process

$$R_x(t_1,\ t_2) = \boldsymbol{E}\{X(t_1)\, X(t_2)\}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_1 x_2\, p_{X_1, X_2}(x_1, x_2)\, dx_1\, dx_2$$

WSS Process

$$R_x(t_1,\ t_2) = \boldsymbol{E}\{X(t_1)\, X(t_2)\}$$

$$= R_x(t_1 - t_2)$$

Ergodicity and Time Averaging

Random Process

$$m_x(t_k) = \boldsymbol{E}\{X(t_k)\}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x\, p_{X_k}(x)\, dx$$

for a given time

$$R_x(t_1,\ t_2) = \boldsymbol{E}\{X(t_1)\, X(t_2)\}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_1 x_2\, p_{X_1, X_2}(x_1, x_2)\, dx_1\, dx_2$$

WSS Process by ensemble average

$$m_x(t_k) = \boldsymbol{E}\{X(t_k)\}$$

$$= m_x$$

$$R_x(t_1,\ t_2) = \boldsymbol{E}\{X(t_1)\, X(t_2)\}$$

$$= R_x(t_1 - t_2) = R_x(\tau)$$

Ergodic Process by time average

$$m_x(t_k) = \boldsymbol{E}\{X(t_k)\} =$$

$$m_x = \lim_{T \to +\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{+T/2} X(t)\, dt$$

$$R_x(t_1,\ t_2) = \boldsymbol{E}\{X(t_1)\, X(t_2)\} =$$

$$= \lim_{T \to +\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{+T/2} X(t)\, X(t+\tau)\, dt$$

Autocorrelation of Power Signals

Autocorrelation of a Random Signal

$$R_x(\tau) = \boldsymbol{E}\{X(t)\,X(t+\tau)\}$$

$$R_x(\tau) = R_x(-\tau)$$

$$R_x(\tau) \le R_x(0)$$

$$R_x(\tau) \Leftrightarrow G_x(f)$$

$$R_x(0) = \boldsymbol{E}\{X^2(t)\}$$

Autocorrelation of a Power Signal

$$R_x(\tau) = \lim_{T \to +\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{+T/2} x(t)x(t+\tau)\,dt$$

$$(-\infty \le \tau \le +\infty)$$

Autocorrelation of a Periodic Signal

$$R_x(\tau) = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{+T_0/2} x(t)x(t+\tau)\,dt$$

$$(-\infty \le \tau \le +\infty)$$

$$R_x(\tau) = R_x(-\tau)$$

$$R_x(\tau) \le R_x(0)$$

$$R_x(\tau) \Leftrightarrow G_x(f)$$

$$R_x(0) = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{+T_0/2} x^2(t)\,dt$$

Autocorrelation of Random Signals

Autocorrelation of
a Random Signal

$$R_x(\tau) = \boldsymbol{E}\{X(t)\,X(t+\tau)\}$$

$$= \lim_{T \to +\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{+T/2} X(t)\,X(t+\tau)\,dt$$

if *ergodic* in the
autocorrelation function

$$R_x(\tau) = R_x(-\tau)$$

$$R_x(\tau) \le R_x(0)$$

$$R_x(\tau) \Leftrightarrow G_x(f)$$

$$R_x(0) = \boldsymbol{E}\{X^2(t)\}$$

Power Spectral Density of
a Random Signal

$$G_x(f) = \lim_{T \to +\infty} \frac{1}{T} |X_T(f)|^2$$

$$G_x(f) = G_x(-f)$$

$$G_x(f) \ge 0$$

$$G_x(f) \Leftrightarrow R_x(\tau)$$

$$P_x(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} G_X(f)\,df$$

Ergodic Random Process

$m_X = \boldsymbol{E}\{X(t)\}$ DC level

m_X^2 normalized power in the dc component

$\boldsymbol{E}\{X^2(t)\}$ total average normalized power (mean square value)

$\sqrt{\boldsymbol{E}\{X^2(t)\}}$ rms value of voltage or current

σ_X^2 average normalized power in the ac component

σ_X

$m_x = m_X^2 = 0$ ➡ $\sigma_X^2 = \boldsymbol{E}\{X^2\}$ var = total average normalized power
= mean square value (rms^2)

σ_X rms value of the ac component

$m_X = 0$ rms value of the signal

References

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[2] http://planetmath.org/
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