

Deterministic definition of Power Spectral Density (PSD)

Given $w_T(t) = w(t) \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right)$

The average power is
$$P = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} w^2(t) dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} w_T^2(t) dt$$

By Parseval's rule
$$E = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |w_T(f)|^2 df = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |W_T(f)|^2 df$$

$$P = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \langle w_T^2(t) \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P_w(f) df = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \{ P_w(f) \} \Big|_{f=0}$$

$$P_w(f) \triangleq \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{|W_T(f)|^2}{T} \right) \triangleq \text{PSD}$$

Auto correlation Function

$$R_w(\tau) \triangleq \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \langle w(t) w(t+\tau) \rangle = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} w(t) w(t+\tau) dt$$

②-09

Wiener - Khintchine Theorem

$$R_w(\tau) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} P_w(f)$$

$$f(t) * f^*(-t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} |F(f)|^2 = F(f) F^*(f)$$

auto-correlation

Properties

$$P = \langle \omega^2(t) \rangle = W_{rms}^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P_w(f) df = R_w(0)$$

Ex: Auto-correlation of $A \sin \omega_0 t$

$$R_w(\tau) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} A^2 \sin \omega_0 t \sin \omega_0 (t+\tau) dt$$

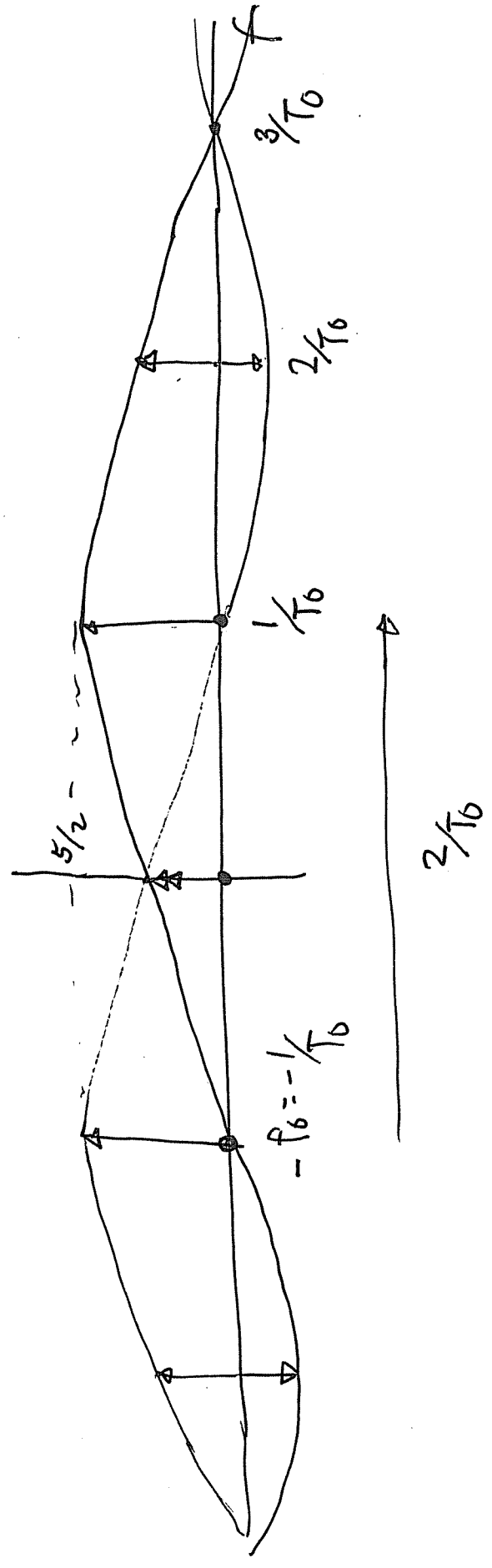
$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \left[\underbrace{A^2 \cos \omega_0 \tau \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} dt}_{\cos \omega_0 \tau - \cos(2\omega_0 \tau)} - A^2 \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \cos(2\omega_0 t + \tau) dt \right]$$

$$R_w(\tau) = \frac{A^2}{2} \cos \omega_0 \tau$$

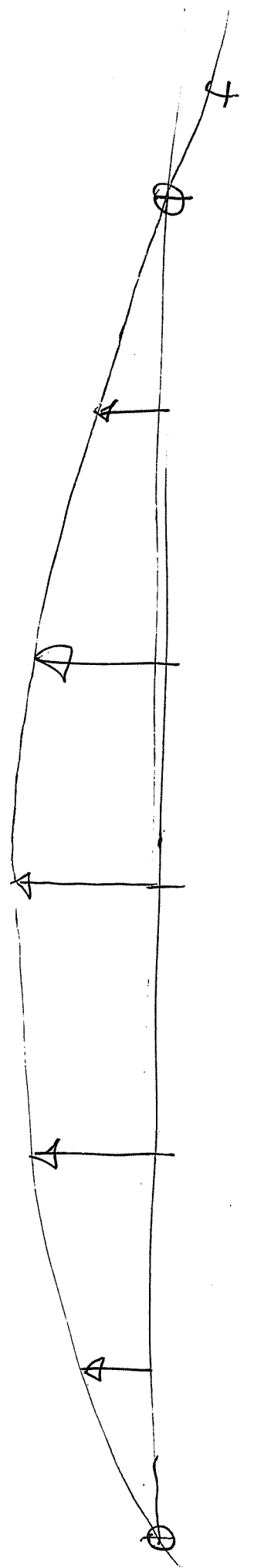
To graph this, we need to find nulls

(3)

$$S_a\left(\pi \frac{fT_0}{2}\right) \Rightarrow \pi \frac{fT_0}{2} = \pi n \Rightarrow f = \frac{2n}{T_0} \text{ even harmonics}$$



$$PSD = \sum_n |C_n|^2 \delta(f - n f_0)$$



②

$$C_n = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} N_0(t) e^{-j 2\pi f_0 n t} dt$$

$$N_0(t) = 10 \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T_0/2}\right) \cos 2\pi f_0 t$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 10 \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T_0/2}\right) \cos 2\pi f_0 t e^{-j 2\pi f t} dt \quad f = f_0 n$$

Using our FT (rect) trick we know

$$\operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T_0}\right) \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T_0/2}\right) = \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T_0/2}\right)$$

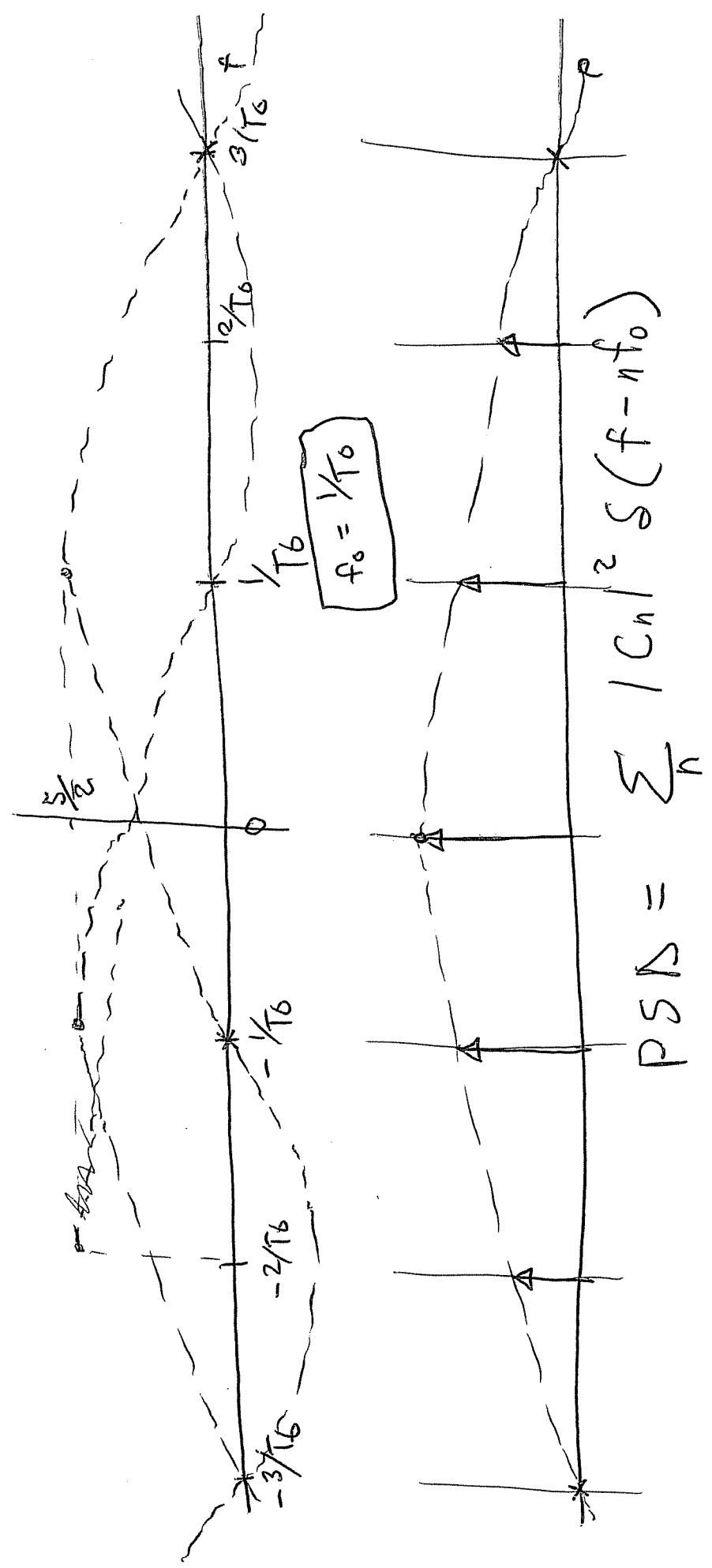
We can use the FT to get C_n

$$C_n = \frac{10}{T_0} \frac{T_0}{2} \operatorname{sinc}\left(\pi f \frac{T_0}{2}\right) * \left. \frac{\delta(f-f_0) + \delta(f+f_0)}{2} \right|_{f=f_0 n}$$
$$= \frac{5}{2} \left[\operatorname{sinc}\left(\pi (f-f_0) \frac{T_0}{2}\right) + \operatorname{sinc}\left(\pi (f+f_0) \frac{T_0}{2}\right) \right]_{f=f_0 n}$$

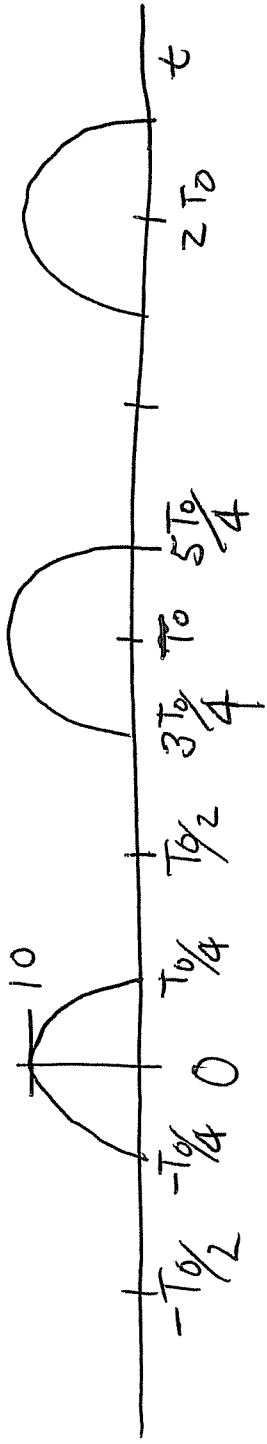
5-09

$$C_n = \frac{5}{2} \left[\text{Sa} \left(\pi \frac{(f-f_0)T_0}{2} \right) + \text{Sa} \left(\pi \frac{(f+f_0)T_0}{2} \right) \right]$$

To graph this, we need to find nulls $f = f_0$
 $\text{Sa} \left(\pi \frac{fT_0}{2} \right) \Rightarrow \pi \frac{fT_0}{2} = \pi n \Rightarrow f = \frac{2n}{T_0}$ even harmonics



4-69



assume $\omega_0 = 2\pi f_0$, $T_0 = \frac{1}{f_0}$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} v_0(t) e^{-j 2\pi f_0 n t} dt$$

$$v_0(t) = 10 \text{sinc}\left(\frac{t}{T_0/2}\right) \cos 2\pi f_0 t$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 10 \text{sinc}\left(\frac{t}{T_0/2}\right) \cos 2\pi f_0 t e^{-j 2\pi f t} dt \Big|_{f=f_0 n}$$

We can use the FT to get C_n

$$C_n = \frac{10}{T_0} \text{Sa}\left(\pi f \frac{T_0}{2}\right) * \frac{\delta(f-f_0) + \delta(f+f_0)}{2} \Big|_{f=f_0 n}$$

3-09

$$P_{\omega}(f) = \mathcal{F}\{R_{\omega}(t)\} = \mathcal{F}\left\{A^2 \cos \omega_0 t\right\}$$

$$= \frac{A^2}{2} \frac{\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0)}{2}$$

$$P = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P_{\omega}(f) df = \frac{A^2}{4} + \frac{A^2}{4} = \frac{A^2}{2} = R_{\omega}(0)$$

Finding PSD from C_n of a FS

Use the identity $P(f) = \sum_n |C_n|^2 \delta(f - nT_0)$

EX: Find the PSD of

$$r_n(t) = \begin{cases} 10 \cos \omega_0 t & |t - nT_0| < T_0/4 \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$