

①

# Rappels

Fi# 54

+ Représentation "magnitude signée"  
 → 1 bit de signe

+ Complément à 2

→ prendre la représentation binaire de la magnitude

ex :  $0.1875$   $0.375$   $0.75$   $1.5$   $3.0$   $6.0$   $12.0$   
 $0$   $0$   $1$   $1$   $0$   $0$   $0$

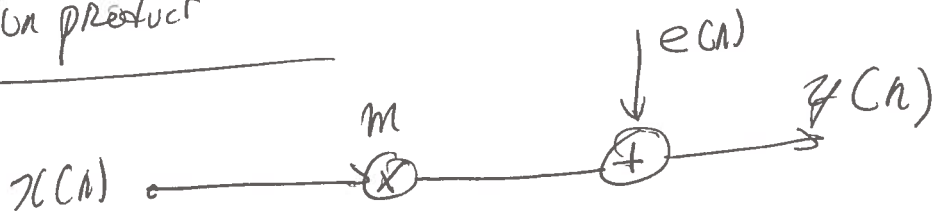
signe

→ 0. 00 11 00 0

Complément à 1 → 1. 11 00 11 1

ajouter 1 → 1. 11 0 1 0 0 0

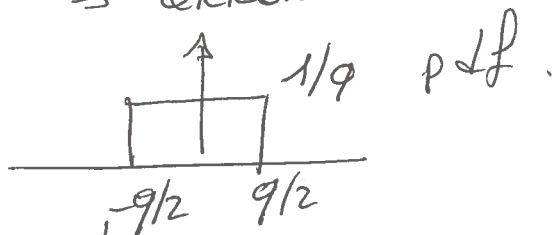
## Quantification d'un produit



$$E\{e(n)\} = 0$$

quantification  $q = 2^{-b}$

→ modulo → arrondi



$$\sigma_e^2 = \frac{q^2}{12} = \frac{2^{-2b}}{12}$$

Filt 35 note floor ceil posok car  $E\{e(n)\} = \frac{+9}{2}$

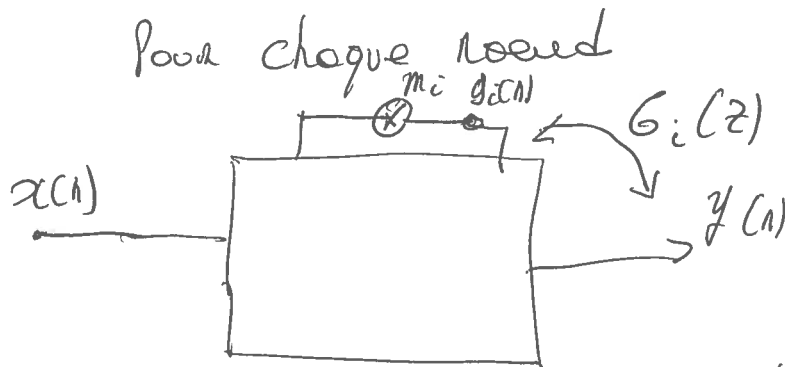
$$\rightarrow Pdf = \int_E (e^{j\omega}) = \sigma_e^2$$

Pour les filtres on note  $e_i(n)$  l'erreur de quantification pour chaque noeud  $i$

et 1  $e_i(n) \perp e_i(n+l) \quad l \neq 0$

2  $e_i(n) \perp e_j(n) \quad i \neq j$

$\Rightarrow$  Principe de superposition



$\Rightarrow$  la contribution des bruit vient

$$S_y(e^{j\omega}) = \sigma_e^2 \sum_{i=1}^k G_i(e^{j\omega}) G_i(e^{-j\omega})$$

où  $k$  est le nombre de multiplexeurs

$\Rightarrow$  Qualité

$$d_{sp} \text{ relative} = \frac{S_y(e^{j\omega})}{S_E(e^{j\omega})} \text{ dB} = 10 \log \sum_{i=1}^k |G_i(e^{j\omega})|^2$$

puissance relative

$$\frac{\sigma_y^2}{\sigma_e^2} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^k (G_i(z) G_i(z^{-1}))^2 \Big|_{z=e^{j\omega}} d\omega$$

2

$$\frac{\sigma_y^2}{\sigma_e^2} = \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi |G_i(e^{j\omega})|^2 d\omega$$

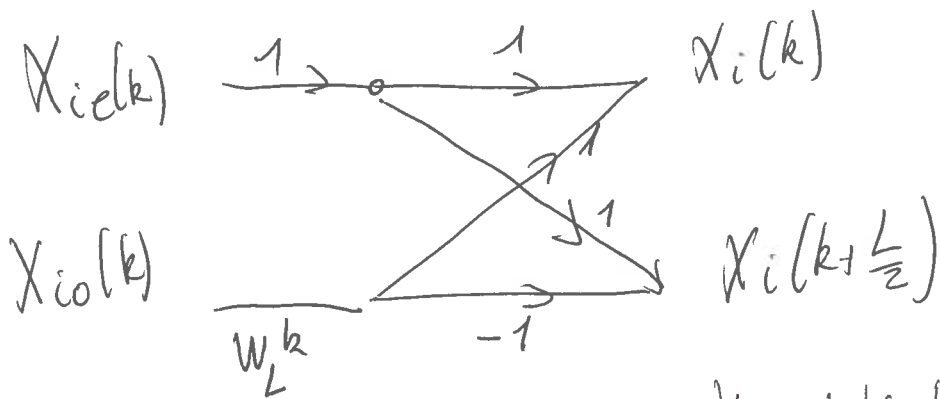
$$= \sum_{k=1}^K \|G_i(e^{j\omega})\|_2^2$$

Filt 56

## Signal Scaling

Overflow  $\rightarrow$  Scaling such that  $P(\text{overflow}) \ll 1$

Example Radix-2 FFT



$$|X_i(k)| \leq 2 \max\{|x_i(k)|, |x_i(k)|\}$$

$$|X_i(k + \frac{L}{2})| \leq 2 \max\{|x_i(k)|, |x_i(k)|\}$$

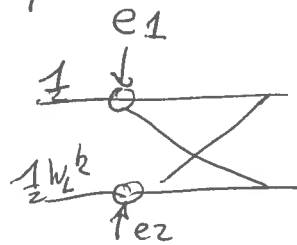
$\Rightarrow$  Scaling per  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Soit  $\sigma_e^2 = \frac{2^{-2b}}{12}$

$\Rightarrow \sigma_{e1}^2 = 2 \sigma_e^2 = \frac{2^{-2b}}{6}$

$\uparrow$  partie Imaginaire + partie Reelle.

$\sigma_{e2}^2 = 4 \sigma_e^2$   
 $\uparrow$  produit de 2 expres



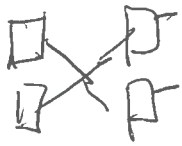
Pour la FFT globale

HYP  $\Rightarrow$  toutes les sources de bruit corrélées

$l$  étages

1<sup>er</sup> étage  $\rightarrow$  bruit  $\times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{l-1}$

k<sup>er</sup> étage  $\rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{l-k}$



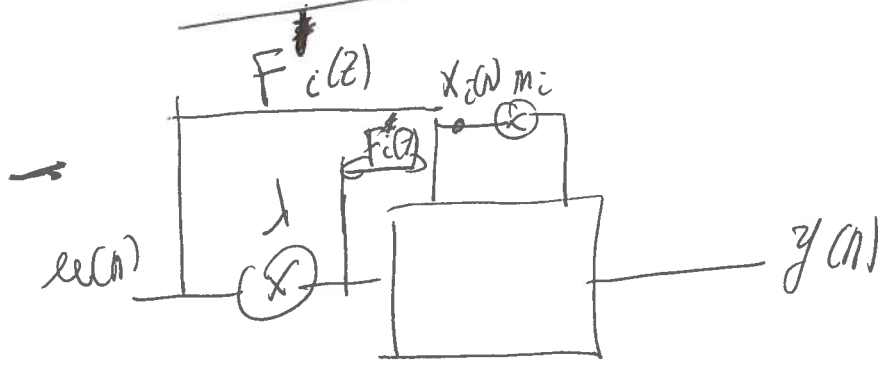
$\rightarrow$  compter le # étages connectés à 1 sortie

$$\sigma_0^2 = 6 \sigma_b^2 \left( 2 - \frac{1}{2^{l-1}} \right)$$

(3)

## Scaling Analysis

(Felt 58)



$$F_i'(z) = \lambda F_i(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow x_i(n) = \sum f_i'(k) u(n-k) = \lambda \sum f_i(k) u(n-k)$$

$$\text{Si } |u(n)| \leq u_m \quad \forall n$$

$$\Rightarrow |x_i(n)| \leq \lambda u_m \sum |f_i'(k)| = u_m \lambda \sum |f_i(k)|$$

$$\text{Si on veut } |x_i(n)| \leq u_m$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum |f_i'(k)| \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda \leq \frac{1}{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |f_i(k)|}$$

Difficile de implémenter

# Autre Stratégie

Filt 59

$$L\{C(z)\} = \sum_0^{\infty} c(n) z^{-n}$$

$$X_i(z) = F_i'(z) U(z) = d F_i(z) U(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow x_i(n) = \frac{d}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} F_i(e^{j\omega}) U(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega$$

Rappel

$$\|F(e^{j\omega})\|_p = \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |F(e^{j\omega})|^p d\omega \right]^{1/p}$$

$$\|F(e^{j\omega})\|_{\infty} = \max_{\omega} \{|F(e^{j\omega})|\}$$

$$\text{Si } \|U(e^{j\omega})\|_{\infty} \leq U_m$$

$$|x_i(n)| \leq \frac{U_m d}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |F_i(e^{j\omega})| d\omega$$

$$\leq d \|F_i(e^{j\omega})\|_1 \|U(e^{j\omega})\|_{\infty}$$

$$\text{de m}^1 \quad |x_i(n)| \leq d \|F_i(e^{j\omega})\|_{\infty} \|U(e^{j\omega})\|_1$$

et également par l'inégalité de Schwartz

$$|x_i(n)| \leq d \|F_i(e^{j\omega})\|_2 \|U(e^{j\omega})\|_2$$

et

$$|x_i(n)| \leq d \|F_i(e^{j\omega})\|_p \|U(e^{j\omega})\|_q$$

$$\text{où } \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$$

(4)

En pratique

$$a) \|U(e^{j\omega})\|_{\infty} = U_m$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda \leq \frac{1}{\|F_i(e^{j\omega})\|_1}$$

b) signal à Energie finie

$$E = \sum u^2(n) = \|U(e^{j\omega})\|_2^2 \ll \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda \leq \frac{1}{\|F_i(e^{j\omega})\|_2}$$

c) signal de type sinusoidal

$\Rightarrow \|U(e^{j\omega})\|_{\infty}$  et  $\|U(e^{j\omega})\|_2$  infinis

$$\Rightarrow \lambda \leq \frac{1}{\|f_i(e^{j\omega})\|_{\infty}}$$

contraignant !

d) signal aléatoire

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_{xi}^2 = |F_i(e^{j\omega})|^2 |F_o(e^{j\omega})|^2 S_u(e^{j\omega})$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_{xi}^2 \leq d^2 \|F_i^2(e^{j\omega})\|_p \|S_u(e^{j\omega})\|_q \quad \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$$

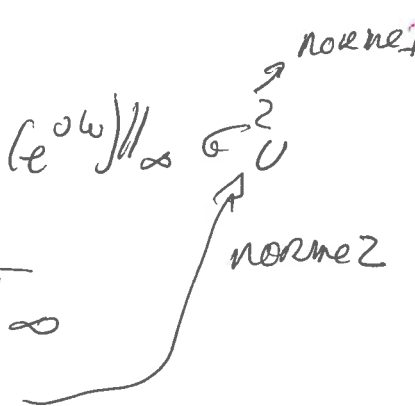
$$\hookrightarrow e) \quad q=1 \quad p=\infty$$

$$\sigma_{xi}^2 \leq d^2 \|F_i(e^{j\omega})\|_{\infty}^2 \sigma_u^2$$

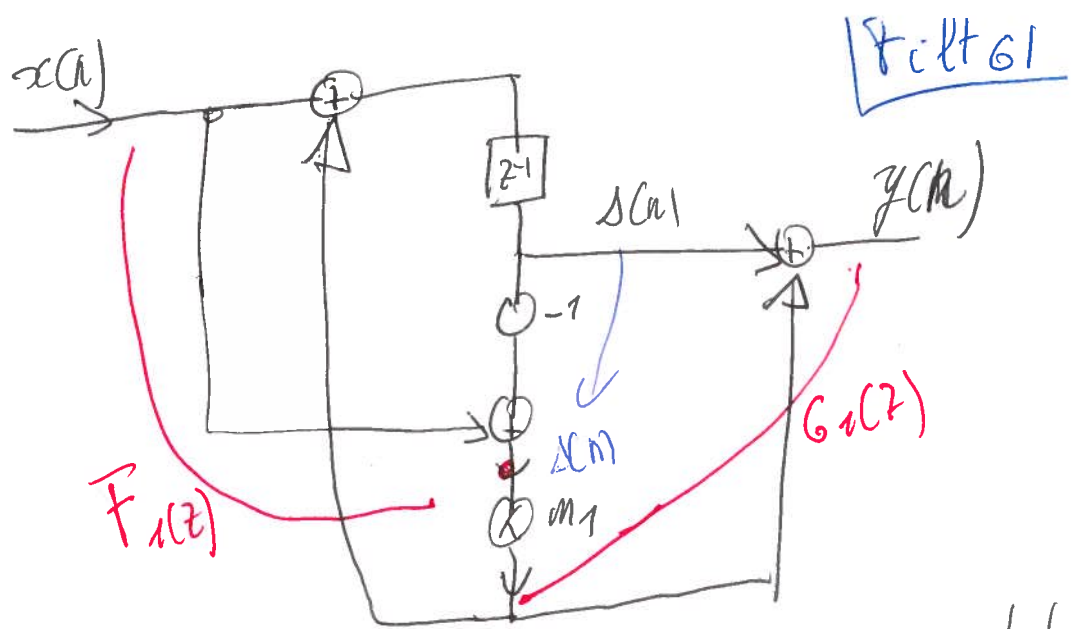
$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{\|F_i(e^{j\omega})\|_{\infty}}$$

f) entrée B.B.

$$d = \frac{1}{\|f_i(e^{j\omega})\|_2}$$



Exemple



→ Scaling avec norme  $L_2$  pour implémentation  
 point fixe  
 → variance de bruit (relative) à la sortie

$$\begin{cases} s[n+1] = x[n] + m_1(x[n] - s[n]) \\ y[n] = s[n] + m_1(x[n] - s[n]) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} s[n+1] = -m_1 s[n] + (1+m_1)x[n] \\ y[n] = (1-m_1)s[n] + m_1 x[n] \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow H(z) = \frac{z m_1 + 1}{z + m_1}$$

$$\|H(z)\|_2^2 = 1$$



(5)

$$x(n) = A x(n) + B u(n)$$

$$y(n) = C^T x(n) + D u(n)$$

Filt 62

$$\Rightarrow H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{U(z)} = C^T (zI - A)^{-1} B + d$$

$$A = -m_1$$

$$B = (1 + m_1)$$

$$C = (1 - m_1)$$

$$d = m_1$$

$$\Rightarrow H(z) = \frac{z m_1 + 1}{z + m_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|H(z)\|_2^2 = 1$$

Scaling.  $y'(n) = -x(n) + x(n)$

$$\Rightarrow C = -1 \quad d = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow H(z) = -\frac{1 + m_1}{z + m_1} + 1 = \frac{z - 1}{z + m_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|F_1(z)\|_2^2 = \sum_{\text{Residues}} \left[ F_1(z) F_1(z^{-1}) z^{-1} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{\text{Residues}} \frac{(z-1)(1-z)}{(z+m_1)(1+zm_1)z}$$

$$= \frac{(-m_1-1)(1-(-m_1))}{(1-m_1^2)(-m_1)} = \frac{1}{m_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \sqrt{\frac{1-m_1}{2}}$$

(Filt 63)

→ compenser par un gain en sortie

$$\text{deg} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{1-m_1}}$$

Puissance du bruit

$G_1(z)$  :

$$d(n+1) = -m_1 d(n) + \frac{1}{z} x(n)$$

$$z(n) = (1-m_1) d(n) + x(n)$$

$$\Rightarrow G_1(z) = \frac{1-m_1}{z+m_1} + 1 = \frac{z+1}{z+m_1}$$

$$\|G_1(z)\|_2^2 = \sum_{\text{Residus}} \left[ G_1(z) G_1(z^{-1}) z^{-1} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{\text{Residus}} \frac{(1+z)^2}{(z+m_1)(1+zm_1)z}$$

$$= \frac{(1-m_1^2)}{(1-m_1^2)(-m_1)} + \frac{1}{m_1} = \frac{2}{1+m_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sigma_y^2}{\sigma_x^2} = \|H(z)\|_2^2 \rho^2 + \|G_1(z)\|_2^2 \rho^2 + 1$$

$$= \frac{2}{1-m_1} + \frac{2}{1+m_1} \frac{2}{1-m_1} + 1 = \frac{-m_1^2 + 2m_1 + 7}{m_1^2 - 1}$$