

Power Density Spectrum - Continuous Time

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January 12, 2021

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Based on
Probability, Random Variables and Random Signal Principles,
P.Z. Peebles,Jr. and B. Shi

Fourier Transform

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

Fourier transform

$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

a deterministic signal $x(t)$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

Energy and Average Power in time domain

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

a deterministic signal $x(t)$

$$x_T(t) = \begin{cases} x(t) & -T < t < T \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

the energy

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

the average power

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

Measuring Average Power

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

the average power $P(T)$ for a deterministic signal $x(t)$

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

the average power P_{XX} for a random process $X(t)$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{XX} &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^{+T} E[X^2(t)] dt \\ &= A[E[X^2(t)]] \end{aligned}$$

Average Power $P(T)$

N Gaussian random variables

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

- not the average power in a **random process**
 - only the power in one **sample function**
- not the average power in an entire **sample function**
 - take $T \rightarrow \infty$ to include all power in the **ensemble** member
- to obtain the **average power** over all possible realizations,
 - replace $x(t)$ by $X(t)$
 - take the **expected value** of $x^2(t)$, that is $E[X^2(t)]$
- then, the **average power** is a **random variable** with respect to the **random process** $X(t)$

Average Power P_{XX}

N Gaussian random variables

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

- replace $x(t)$ by the **random variable** $X(t)$
- take the **expected value** of $x^2(t)$, that is $E[X^2(t)]$

$$P(T) = \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^{+T} E[X^2(t)] dt$$

- take $T \rightarrow \infty$ to include all power

$$P_{XX} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} P(T) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^{+T} E[X^2(t)] dt$$

Fourier Transform of $x_T(t)$

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

for a finite T , $x_T(t)$ is assumed to have bounded variation

$$\int_{-T}^{+T} |x(t)| dt < \infty$$

the Fourier transform of $x_T(t)$

$$\begin{aligned} X_T(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_T(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_{-T}^{+T} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \end{aligned}$$

Fourier transform - $x_T(t)$ and $X_T(\omega)$

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

a **deterministic** sample signal $x_T(t)$

$$x_T(t) \iff X_T(\omega)$$

a **random process** signal $X_T(t)$

$$X_T(t) \iff X_T(\omega)$$

Parseval's theorem (I)

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

a **deterministic** sample signal $x_T(t)$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_T(\tau)x_T^*(\tau)d\tau = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X_T(\omega)X_T^*(\omega)d\omega$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x_T(\tau)|^2 d\tau = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X_T(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

Parseval's theorem (II)

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

Parseval's Theorem

- a **deterministic** signal $x_T(t) \iff X_T(\omega)$

$$\int_{-T}^{+T} |x_T(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X_T(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

- a **random** signal $X_T(t) \iff X_T(\omega)$

$$\int_{-T}^{+T} E [|X_T(t)|^2] dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} E [|X_T(\omega)|^2] d\omega$$

Energy and Average Power in frequency domain

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

the average power for a deterministic signal $x(t)$

$$\begin{aligned} E(T) &= \int_{-T}^{+T} x^2(t) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X_T(\omega)|^2 d\omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(T) &= \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^{+T} x^2(t) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2T} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X_T(\omega)|^2 d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{|X_T(\omega)|^2}{2T} d\omega \end{aligned}$$

Parseval's theorem is used

$E(T)$ and $P(T)$ in frequency domain – deterministic case

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

the **energy** for the **deterministic** $X_T(\omega)$

$$E(T) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X_T(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

the **average power** for the **deterministic** $X_T(\omega)$

$$P(T) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{|X_T(\omega)|^2}{2T} d\omega$$

the **power density spectrum** for the **deterministic** $X_T(\omega)$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|X_T(\omega)|^2}{2T}$$

$E(T)$ and $P(T)$ in frequency domain – random case

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

the **energy** for the random $X_T(\omega)$

$$E(T) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} E[|X_T(\omega)|^2] d\omega$$

the **average power** for the random $X_T(\omega)$

$$P(T) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{E[|X_T(\omega)|^2]}{2T} d\omega$$

the **power density spectrum** for the random $X_T(\omega)$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{E[|X_T(\omega)|^2]}{2T}$$

Power density spectrum $S_{XX}(\omega)$

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

the average power P_{XX} for the random process $X_T(\omega)$

$$P_{XX} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{E[|X_T(\omega)|^2]}{2T} d\omega$$

the **power density spectrum** $S_{XX}(\omega)$

$$S_{XX}(\omega) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{E[|X_T(\omega)|^2]}{2T}$$

$$P_{XX} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{XX}(\omega) d\omega$$

Average Power and Power Spectrum Density

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

the average power for the deterministic signal $X_T(\omega)$

$$P(T) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{|X_T(\omega)|^2}{2T} d\omega$$

the average power P_{XX} for the random process $X_T(\omega)$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{XX} &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \boxed{\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{E[|X_T(\omega)|^2]}{2T}} d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \boxed{S_{XX}(\omega)} d\omega \end{aligned}$$

Properties of Power Spectrum

N Gaussian random variables

- $S_{XX}(\omega) \geq 0$
- $S_{XX}(-\omega) = S_{XX}(\omega)$ $X(t)$ real
- $S_{XX}(\omega)$ real
- $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{XX}(\omega) d\omega = A [E [X^2(t)]]$
- $S_{\dot{X}\dot{X}}(\omega) = \omega^2 S_{XX}(\omega)$
- $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{XX}(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = A [R_{XX}(t, t + \tau)]$
- $S_{XX}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A [R_{XX}(t, t + \tau)] e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau$

Equations involving $S_{XX}(\omega)$

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

the average power related equation

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{XX}(\omega) d\omega = A [E [X^2(t)]]$$

the autocorrelation related equation

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{XX}(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = A [R_{XX}(t, t + \tau)]$$

Average power related equation

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

the average power related equation

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{XX}(\omega) d\omega = A [E [X^2(t)]]$$

- a random process $X(t)$ in time domain
- a random process $X_T(\omega)$ in frequency domain

Average power P_{XX} in time / frequency domain

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

a random process $X(t)$ in time domain

$$P_{XX} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^{+T} E[X^2(t)] dt$$
$$= \boxed{A[E[X^2(t)]]}$$

a random process $X_T(\omega)$ in frequency domain

$$P_{XX} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \boxed{\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{E[|X_T(\omega)|^2]}{2T}} d\omega$$
$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{XX}(\omega) d\omega}$$

Power Density Spectrum of $x_T(t)$

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

the average power for a random process $X(t)$

$$\boxed{S_{XX}(\omega)} = \boxed{\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{E[|X_T(\omega)|^2]}{2T}}$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_{XX}(\tau) e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau$$

the average power P_{XX} for the random process $X_T(\omega)$

$$\dot{X}(t) = \frac{d}{dt} X(t)$$
$$\frac{d^n}{dt^n} x(t) \iff (j\omega)^n X(\omega)$$

Power Density Spectrum and Auto-correlation

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

$$S_{XX}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A[R_{XX}(t, t + \tau)] e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{XX}(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = A[R_{XX}(t, t + \tau)]$$

for a WSS $X(t)$, $A[R_{XX}(t, t + \tau)] = R_{XX}(\tau)$

$$S_{XX}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_{XX}(\tau) e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau$$

$$R_{XX}(\tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{XX}(\omega) e^{+j\omega\tau} d\omega$$

Power Spectrum and Auto-Correlation Functions

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

the power spectrum

$$S_{XX}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_{XX}(\tau) e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau$$

the auto-correlation function

$$R_{XX}(\tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{XX}(\omega) e^{+j\omega\tau} d\omega$$

RMS Bandwidth

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

the standard deviation is

a measure of the spread in a density function.

the analogous quantity for the normalized power spectrum is

a measure of its spread that we call the rms bandwidth

(root-mean-square)

$$W_{rms}^2 = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \omega^2 S_{XX}(\omega) d\omega}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{XX}(\omega) d\omega}$$

RMS Bandwidth and Mean Frequency

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

the mean frequency $\bar{\omega}_0$

$$\bar{\omega}_0 = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \omega S_{XX}(\omega) d\omega}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{XX}(\omega) d\omega}$$

the rms bandwidth

$$W_{rms}^2 = \frac{4 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\omega - \bar{\omega}_0)^2 S_{XX}(\omega) d\omega}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{XX}(\omega) d\omega}$$

