



Sampling

- Sampling Theorem
- Aliasing
- Digital Processing

Theory of Sampling



Edmund T. Whittaker
1873-1956



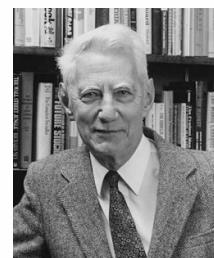
Harry Nyquist
1889-1976



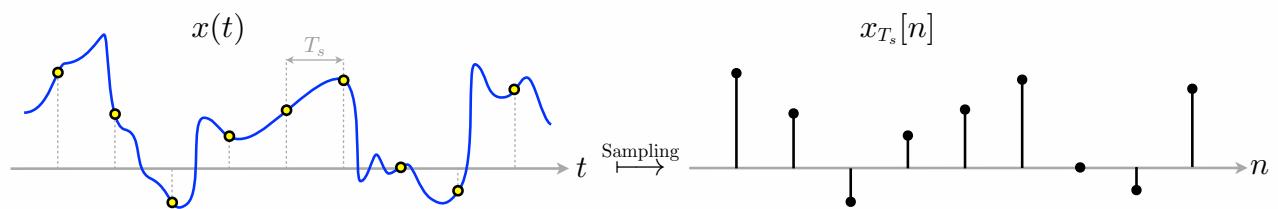
Vladimir Kotelnikov
1908-2005



Denis Gabor
1900-1979

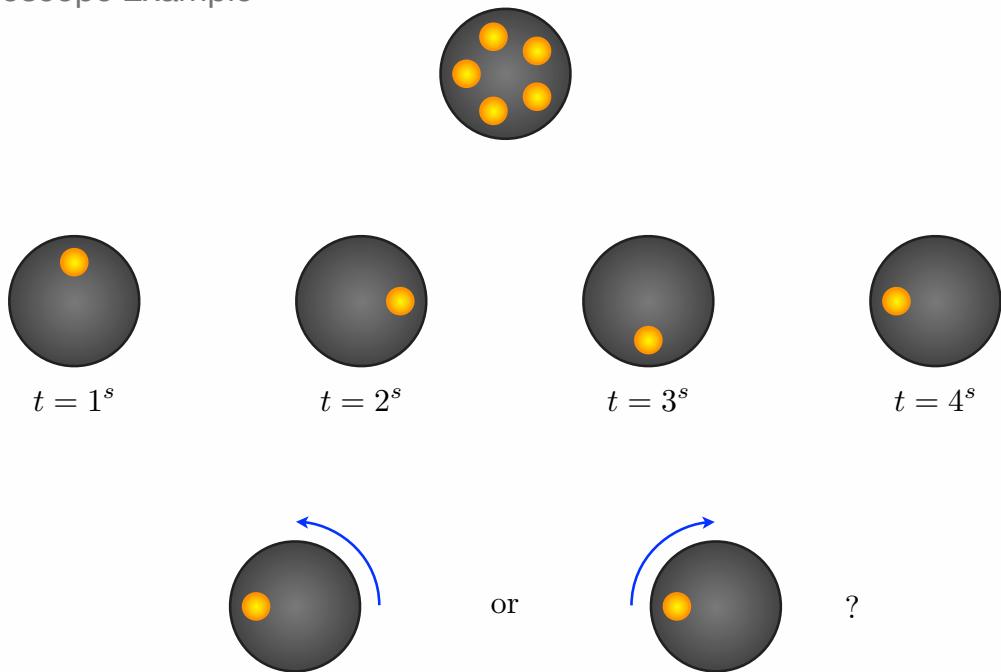


Claude Shannon
1916-2001



Sampling Dilemma

- Stroboscope Example

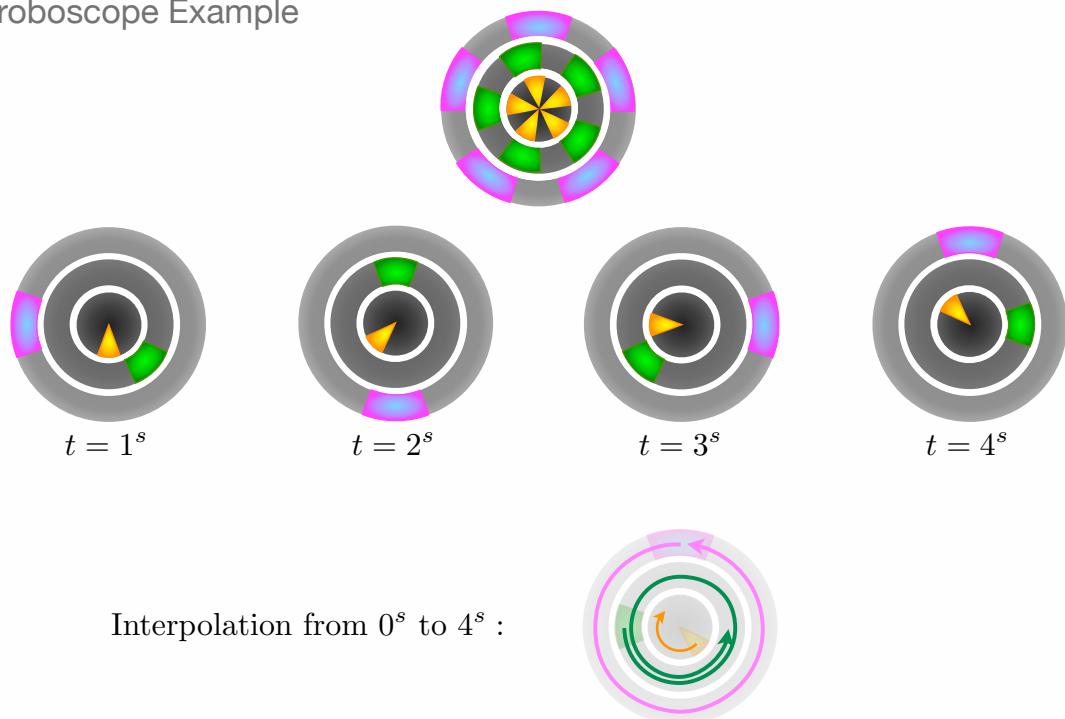


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Sampling Dilemma

- Stroboscope Example



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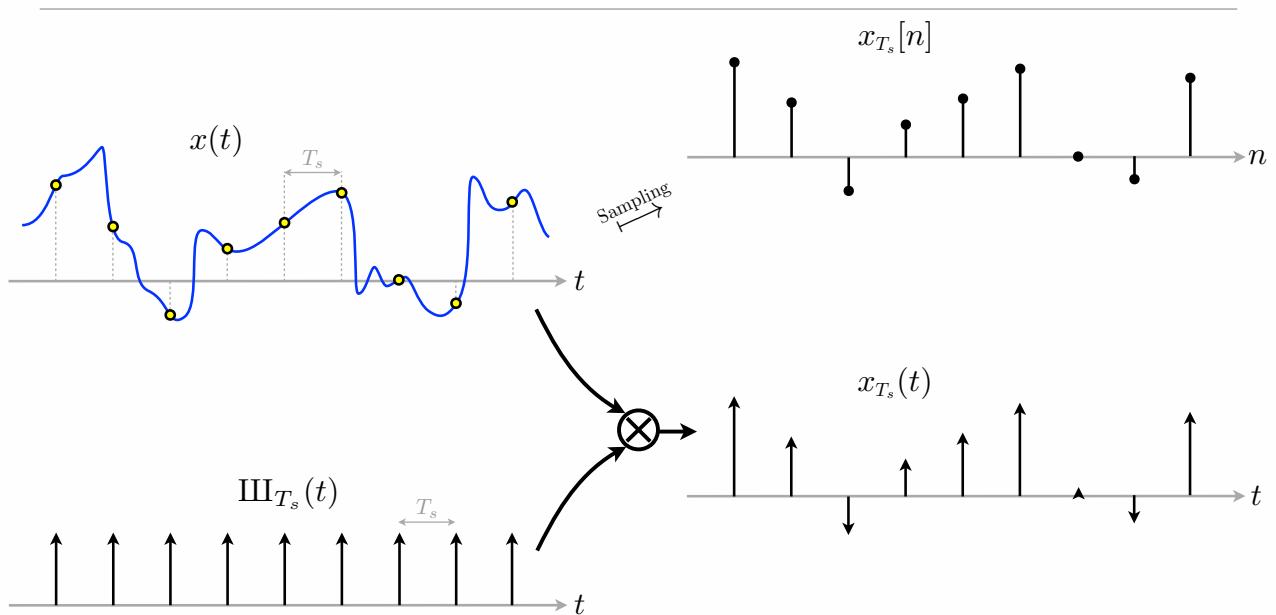
Sampling Rate

- Stroboscope Example



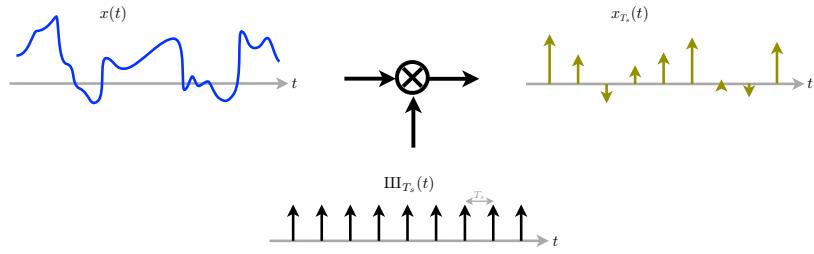
Interpolation = exact \Leftrightarrow sampling rate $> 2 \times (\text{max. frequency})$

Impulse-train Sampling

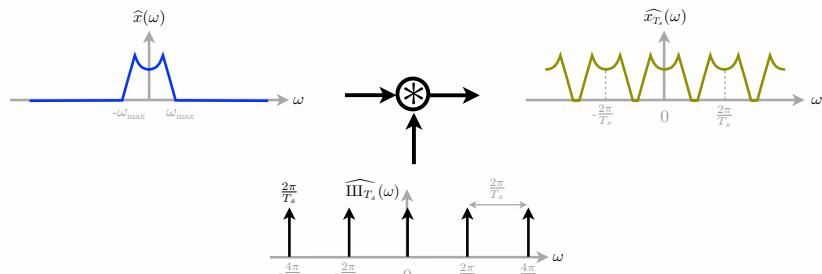


$$\Rightarrow x_{T_s}(t) = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} x_{T_s}[m] \delta(t - mT_s) \Rightarrow \widehat{x_{T_s}(\omega)} = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} x_{T_s}[m] e^{-j\omega m T_s} = \widehat{x_{T_s}}(e^{j\omega T_s})$$

Impulse-train Sampling



$$x_{T_s}(t) = x(t) \text{III}_{T_s}(t) \Rightarrow \widehat{x_{T_s}}(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} (\widehat{x} * \underbrace{\widehat{\text{III}}_{T_s}}_{\frac{2\pi}{T_s} \text{III} \frac{2\pi}{T_s}})(\omega) = \frac{1}{T_s} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \widehat{x}(\omega - \frac{2\pi}{T_s} k)$$

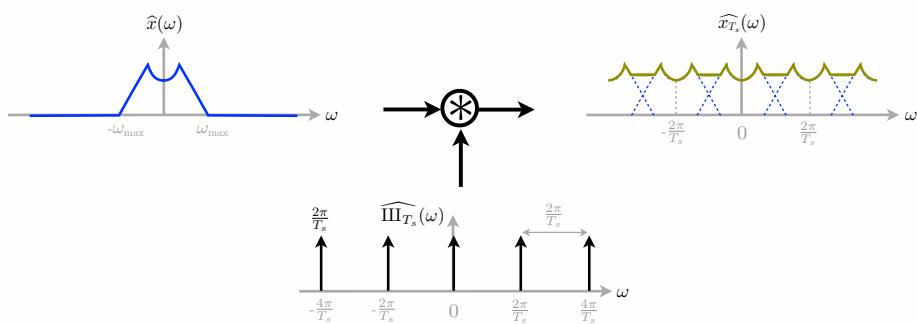


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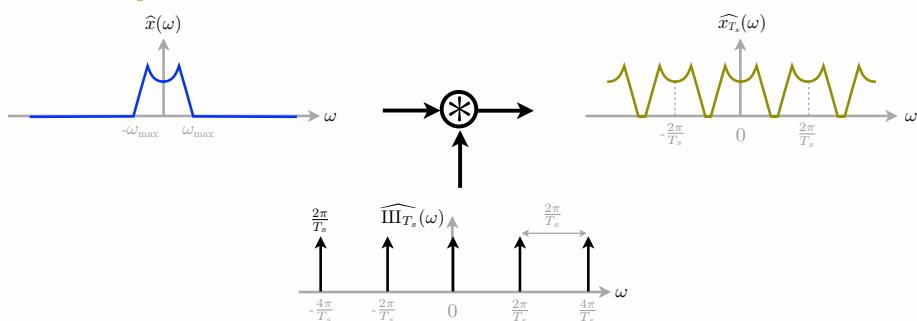
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Impulse-train Sampling

Case 1: $\omega_{\max} \geq \frac{\pi}{T_s}$



Case 2: $\omega_{\max} < \frac{\pi}{T_s}$

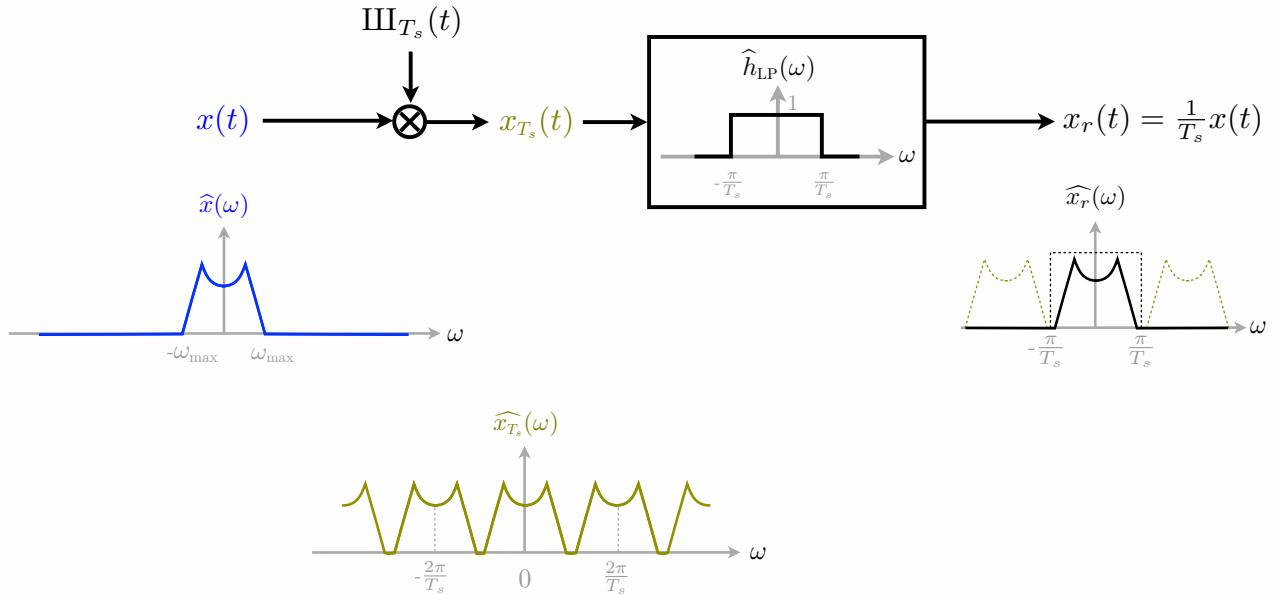


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Impulse-train Sampling

Case 2: $\omega_{\max} < \frac{\pi}{T_s}$



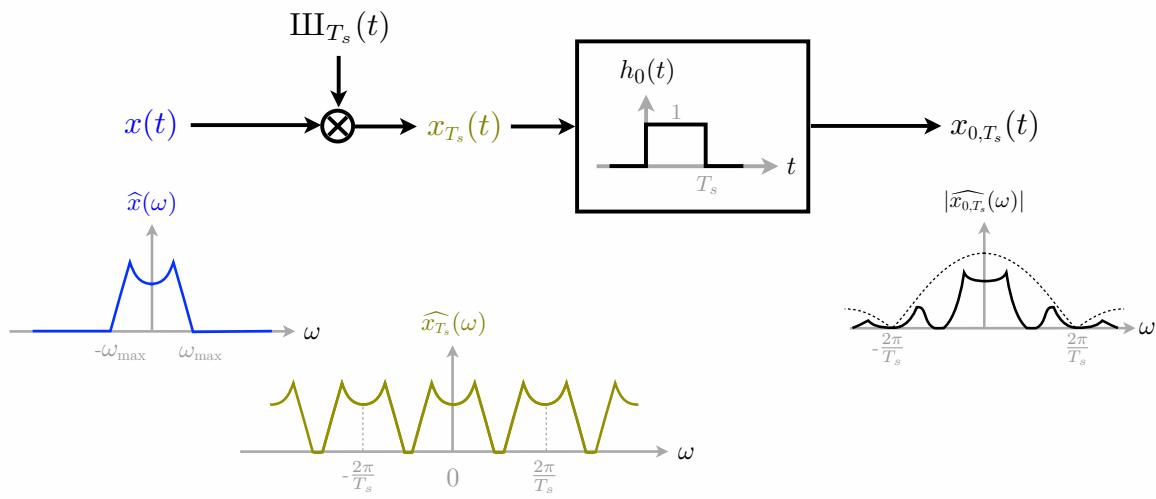
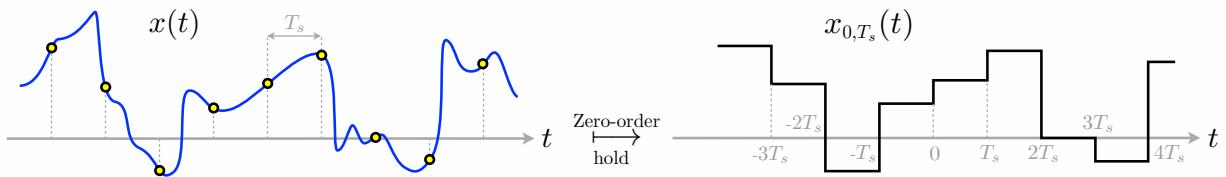
Sampling Theorem

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{lcl} x(t) & = & \text{band-limited} \\ & & \text{with } \omega_{\max}, \\ T_s & = & \text{Sampling period,} \\ \omega_s & \triangleq & \frac{2\pi}{T_s}, \\ \omega_s & > & 2\omega_{\max} \end{array} \right.$$

$\Rightarrow x(t)$ is uniquely determined
by its samples $\{x(nT_s)\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$

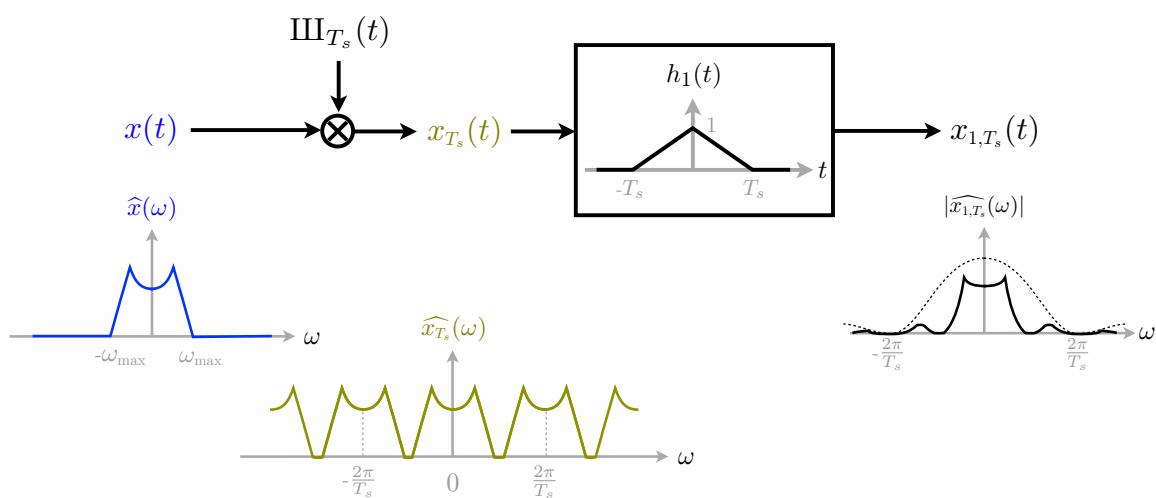
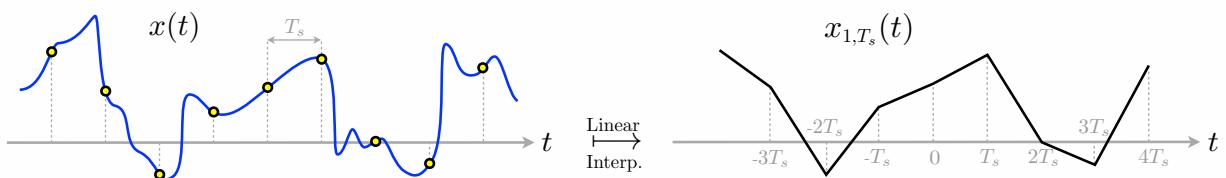
$$x(t) = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} x(mT_s) \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{t}{T_s} - m\right)$$

Zero-order Hold



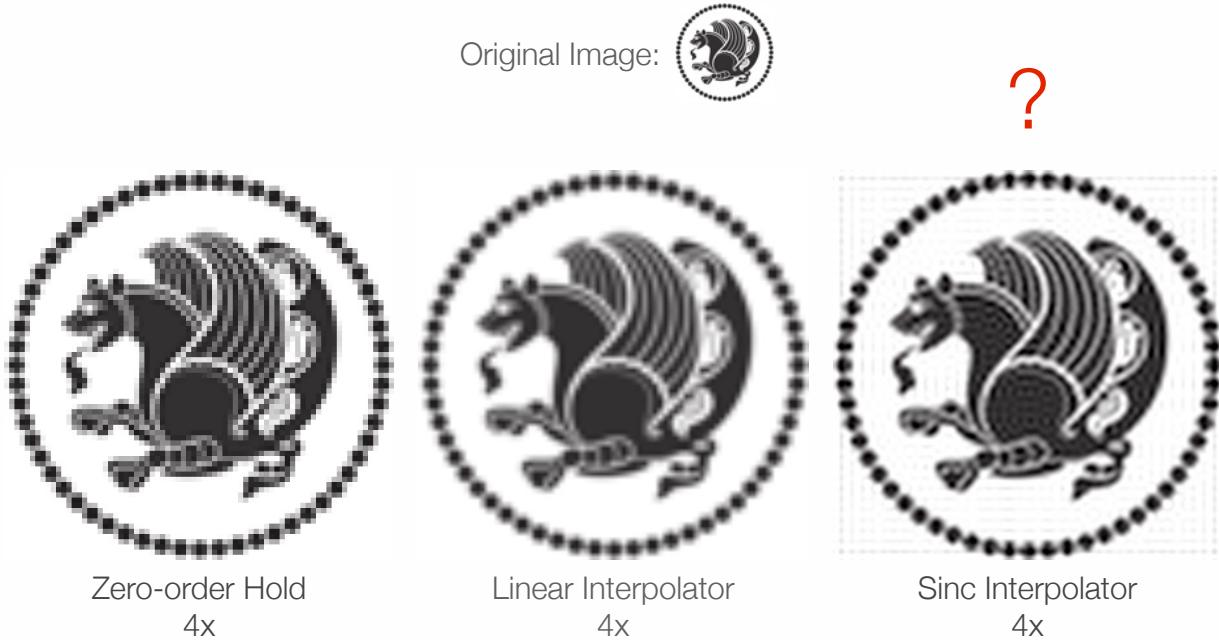
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Linear Interpolator



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Image Enlargement





Sampling

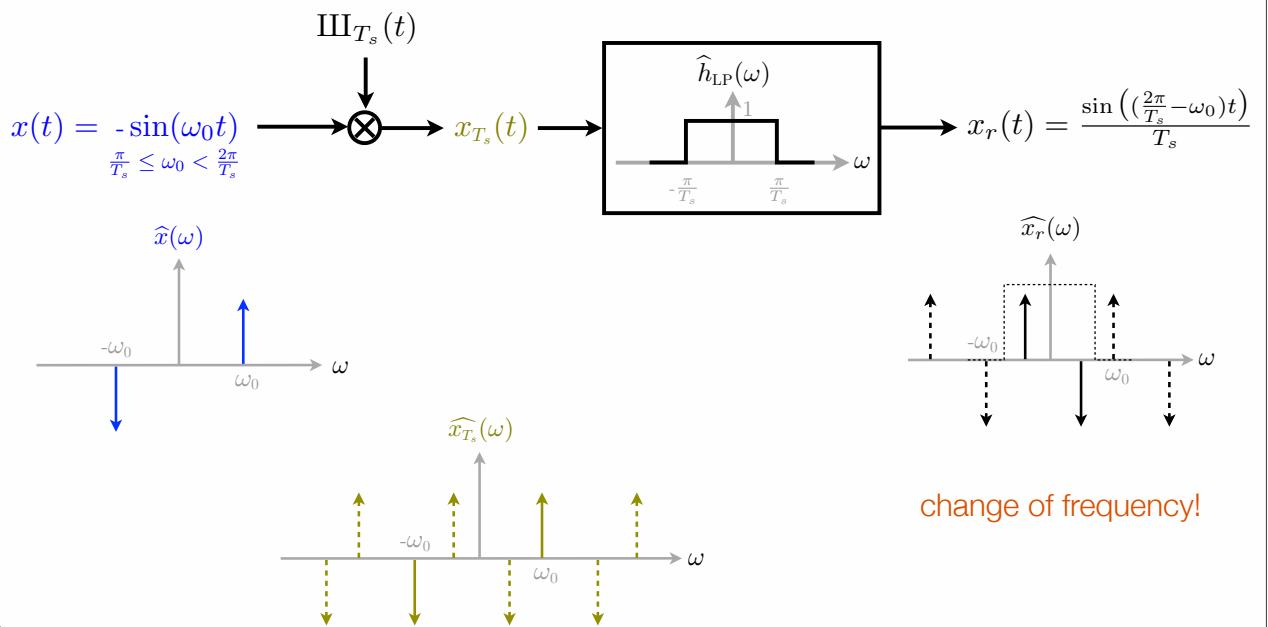
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Aliasing

- Sampling Below Nyquist rate

$$\frac{1}{T_s} \leq \boxed{\frac{\omega_{\max}}{\pi}}$$

Nyquist rate

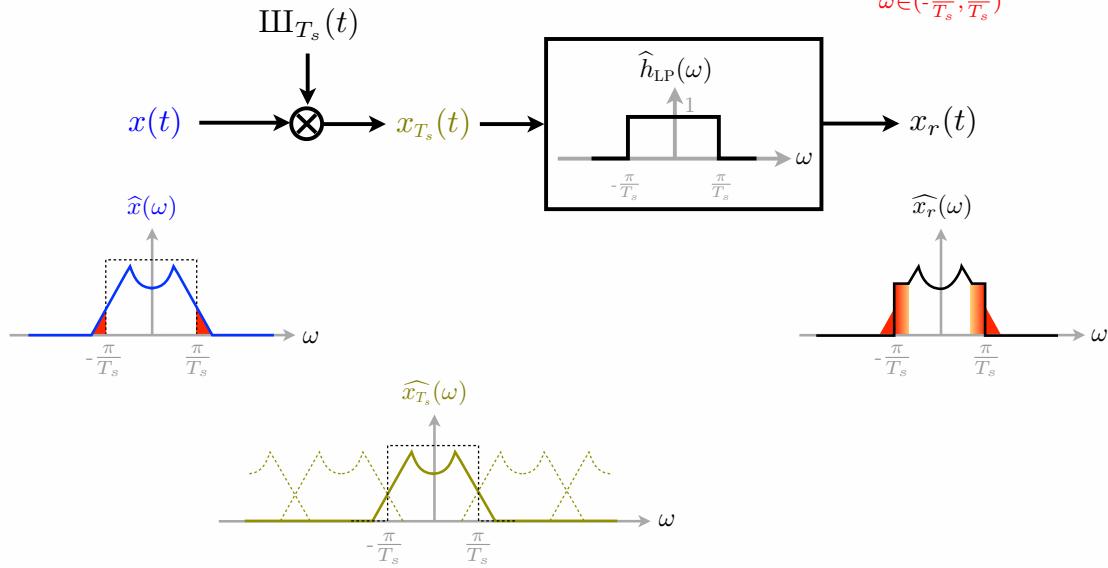


Aliasing

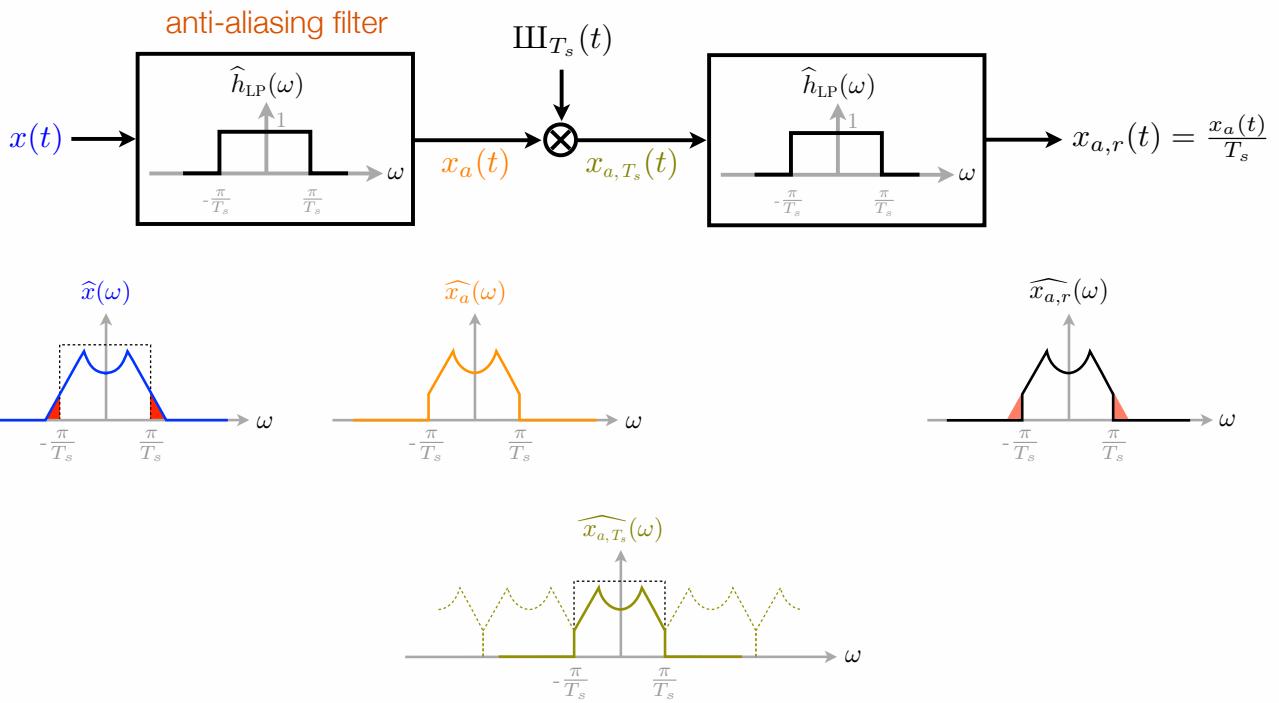
- Sampling Below Nyquist rate

$$\frac{1}{T_s} \leq \frac{\omega_{\max}}{\pi}$$

$\widehat{x}_r \equiv \widehat{x}$? No!
 $\omega \in (-\frac{\pi}{T_s}, \frac{\pi}{T_s})$



Anti-Aliasing Filter

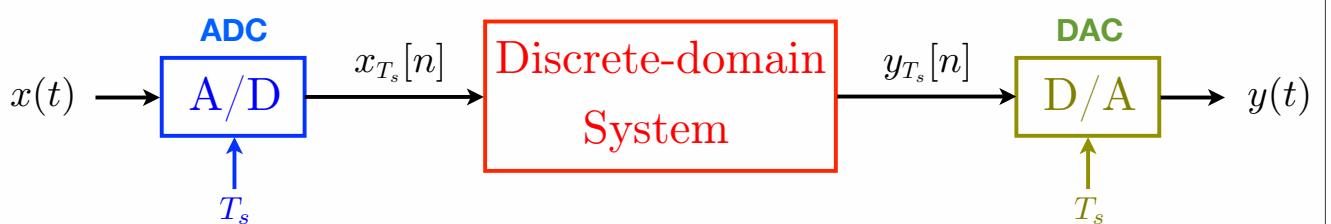




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Digital Systems



Digital Systems

- Example: Differentiator

