

## Exercise 2: ALIASING, SAMPLING AND RECONSTRUCTION

Purpose of the lecture is to get familiar with:

- Anti-Aliasing filter;
- Reconstruction filter of D/A converter;
- Sampling rules;

### Exercise 1: Anti-Aliasing filter

Determine corner frequency and lowest possible order of anti-aliasing filter with slope of  $-N \cdot 20\text{dB/dec}$ . SNR in the band from 5kHz to 10kHz must be  $\geq 100\text{dB}$ .

Additional information:

- $f_s = 1\text{ MHz}$ .
- Bandpass of interest is from 5 kHz to 10 kHz.
- The digital filter is used to remove all out of band components after the sampling

### Instructions:

Prepare .m file and Simulink model, where you generate signals with frequencies  $f_s/2 - 1\text{kHz}$ ,  $f_s/2 + 2\text{kHz}$ ,  $f_s + 3\text{kHz}$  in  $f_s + 7\text{kHz}$ , with corresponding amplitudes (Figure 1). Example of realized model is shown in Figure 2. Compare filtered and non-filtered specter after sampling.

As anti-aliasing filter use function  $[\text{num}, \text{den}] = \text{butter}(\text{ord}, \text{wp}, 's')$ , where you need to determine: filter order, corner frequency  $\text{wp}$  in rad/s. Result is filter transfer function which should be used in Simulink block "transfer function" Figure 3.

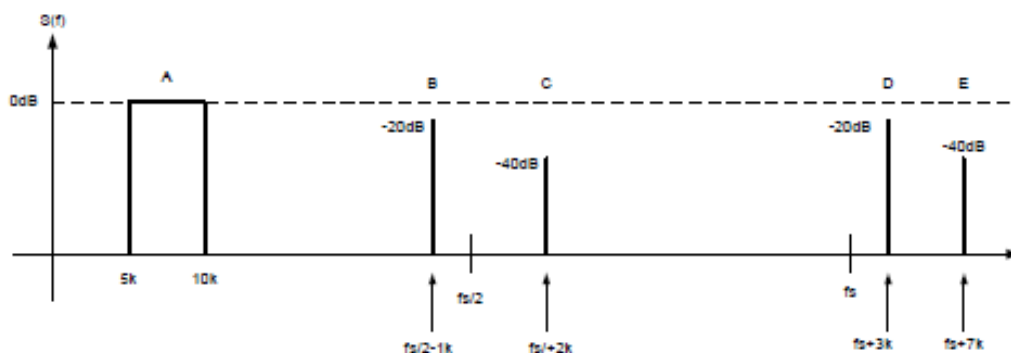


Figure 1: Specter of input signals.

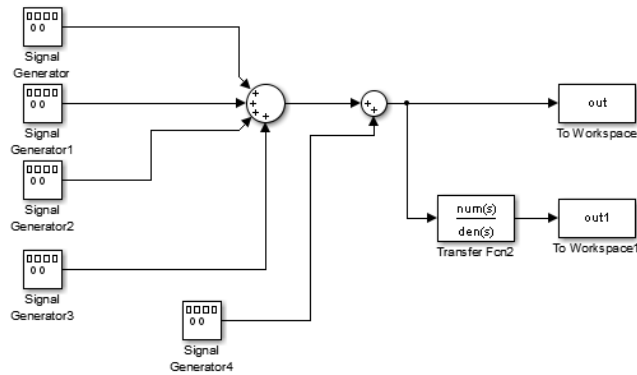


Figure 2: Example of sampling and anti-aliasing filter.

Time continuous signal is sampled by block "To Workspace", where you should determine sampling period (Figure 3). Simulink model is started by `sim()` function. Example: model "sim\_model" is started by `sim('sim_model')`. Maximal step size "Max step size" in Simulink must be a few times higher than sampling time step.

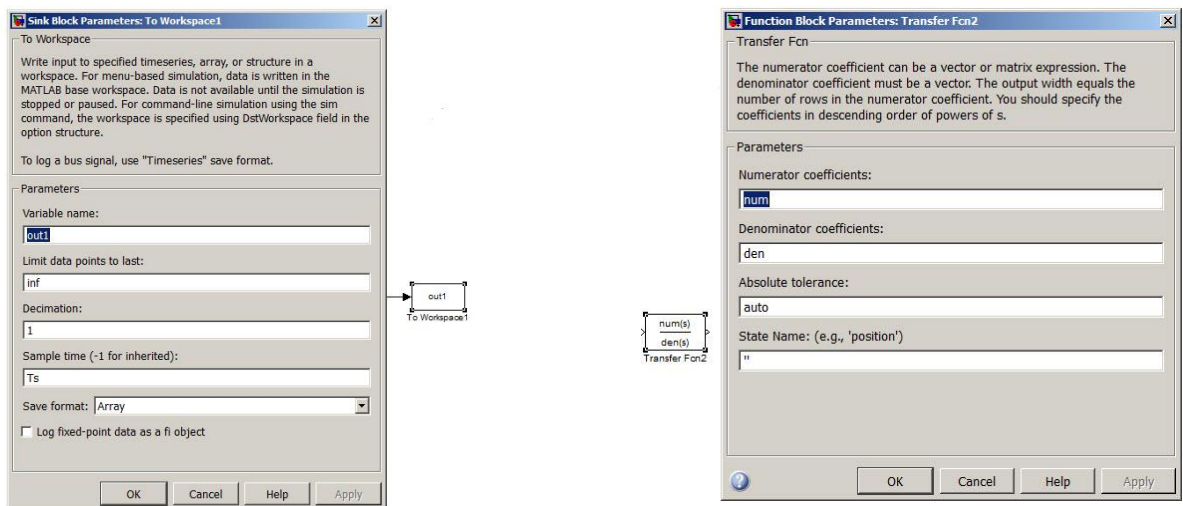
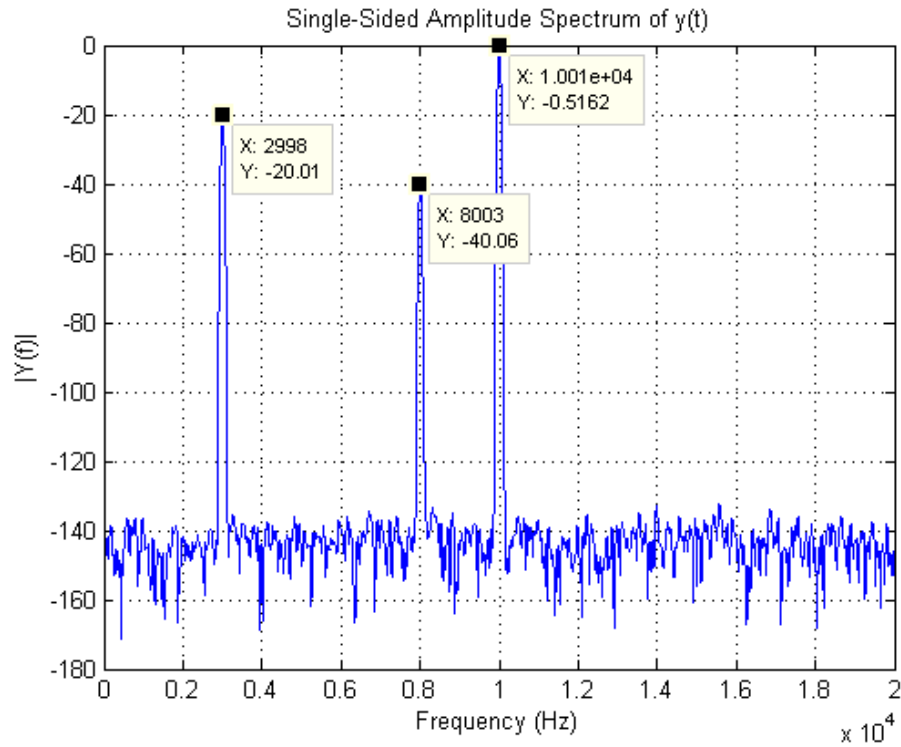
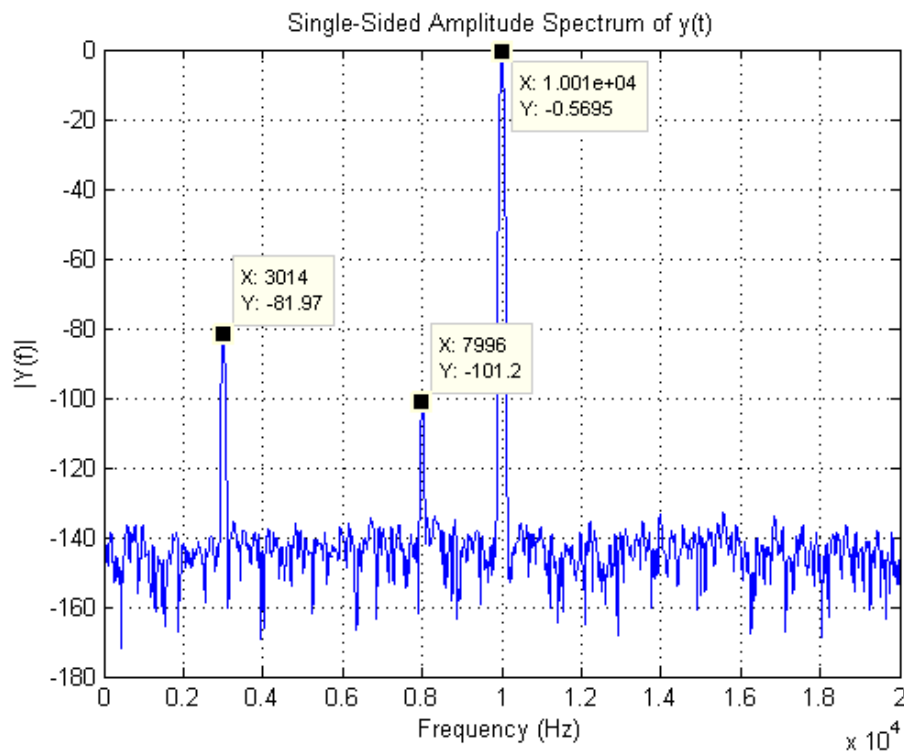


Figure 3: Sampling (left) and preparation of anti-aliasing filter (right) in Simulink environment.

**Results:** The amplitude of unwanted components at 7 kHz must be attenuated or eliminated with the help of anti-aliasing filter because unwanted components appears in band pass from 5 to 10 kHz (Figure 4 and 5).



**Figure 4: Sampling without anti-aliasing filter with sampling frequency 1MHz.**



**Figure 5: Sampling with anti-aliasing filter with sampling frequency 1MHz.**

## **Exercise 2: Reconstruction filter**

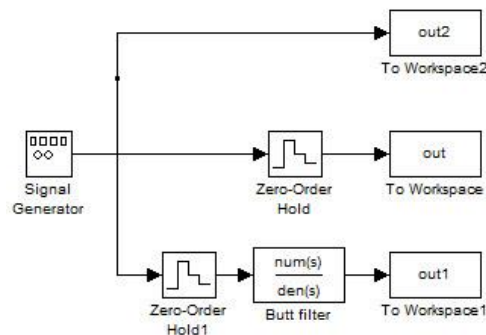
12 bit D/A converter converts digital sine signal with  $f_0=100$  kHz to analog signal with sampling frequency  $f_s=1$  MHz and amplitude  $A=1$  V.

- Plot the signal spectrum of the D/A output in range from 0 to  $3f_s$ ,
- Calculate order (N) and corner frequency  $f_p$  of smoothing filter ( $S=-N*20$  dB/dec). SNR from 0 to  $2f_s$  must be higher than 40 dB (sinx/x effect)

### **Instruction:**

Prepare .m file and Simulink model, where you check S/H and reconstruction filter operation.

The example of realized S/H circuit and reconstruction filter is shown in Figure 6. The model consist of signal generator, S/H and analog filter. The Figure 9 shows spectrum without S/H circuit. The figure shows the input signal with frequency  $f_0$  and mirrored components over sampling frequency  $f_s$ . S/H circuit in Simulink environment is described with "Zero-Order Hold" block (Figure 7) with sampling time  $T_s=1/f_s$ .



**Figure 6: Simulink model of reconstruction filter.**

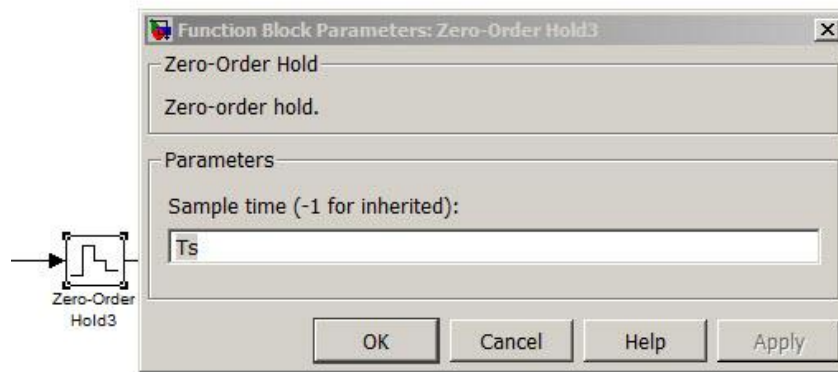


Figure 7: S/H block.

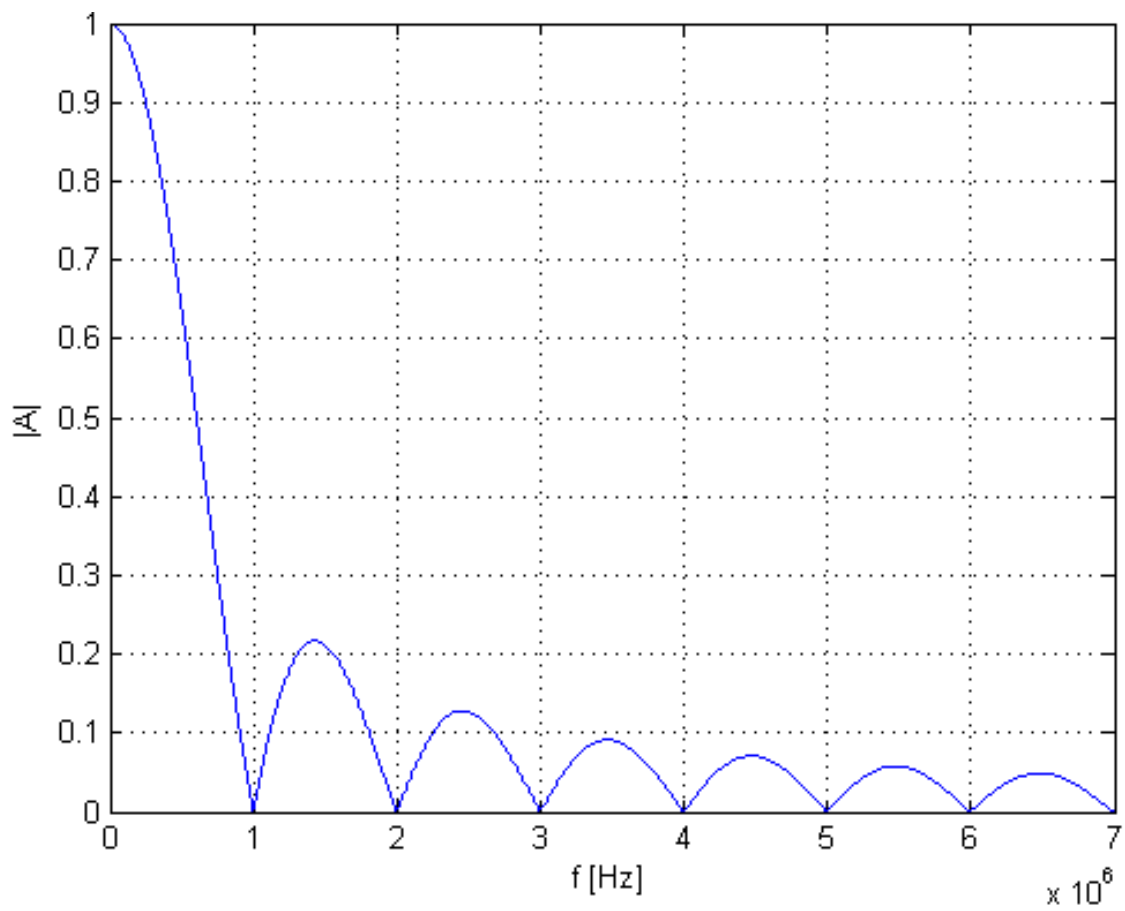


Figure 8: Transfer function of S/H with sampling frequency 1 MHz.

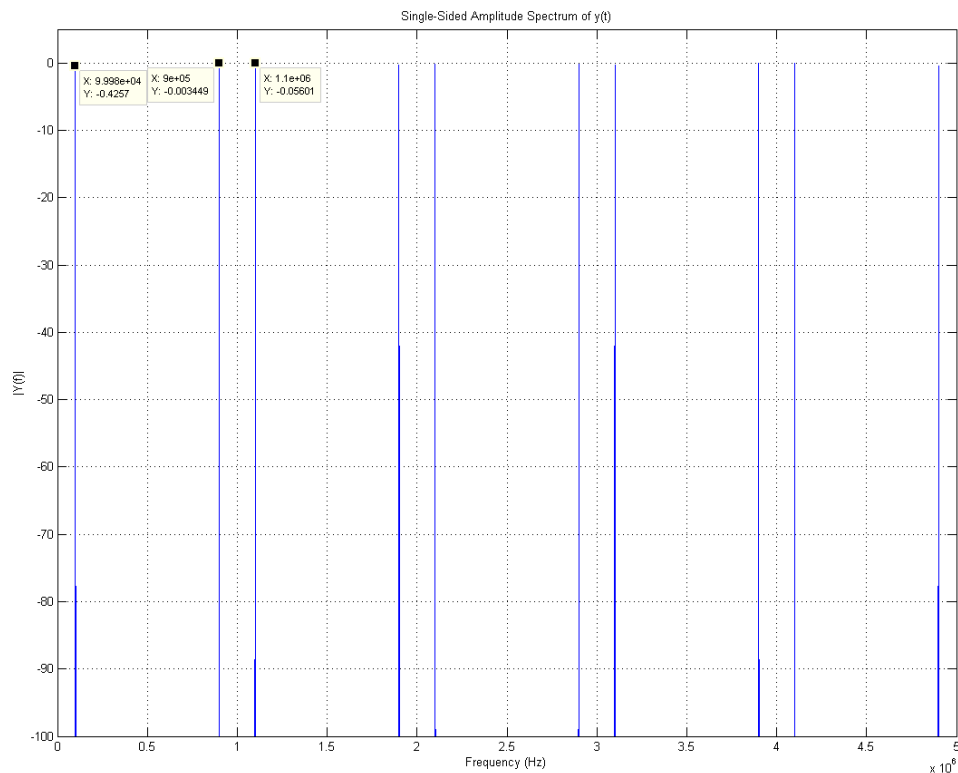
### D/A spectrum without S/H from 0 to 3fs:

fft() function calculates Discrete Fourier Transform between  $f_0$  and  $f_s/2$ . Use upsample function to show D/A spectrum without S/H in wider frequency range. Upsample increases sampling rate by inserting  $N$  zeroes between samples. With aforementioned function the sampling rate is increased, maintaining same signal spectrum.

For regular result the sampling frequency must be  $N$ -times higher ( $f_{s_{\text{new}}} = N \cdot f_s$ ). Additional information about upsample() is found with help.

Results out and out1 should be saved with  $n$ -times higher frequency as the sampling frequency of S/H.

**Results:** Figure 9, Figure 10 and Figure 11 show spectrum of D/A converter signal without S/H, with S/H and additional reconstruction filter. Figure 11 presents influence of reconstruction filter which attenuates the amplitude of the component at 1,1 MHz



**Figure 9: D/A Spectrum without S/H.**

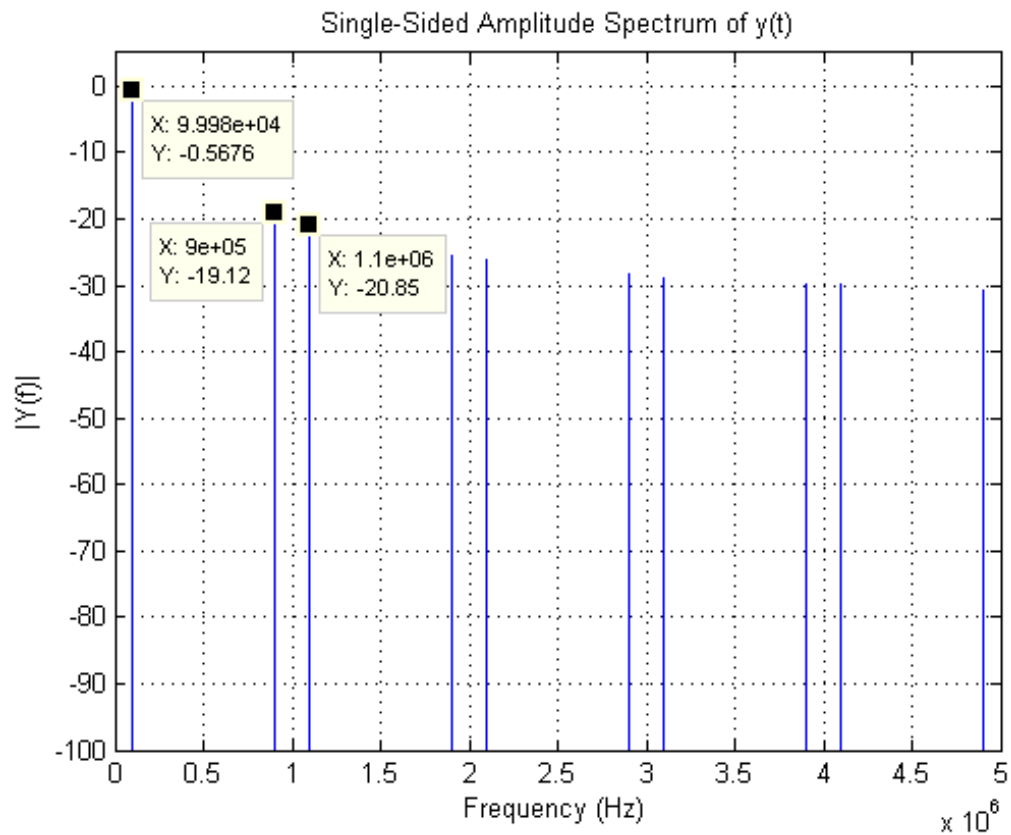


Figure 10: Spectrum of D/A and S/H without reconstruction filter.

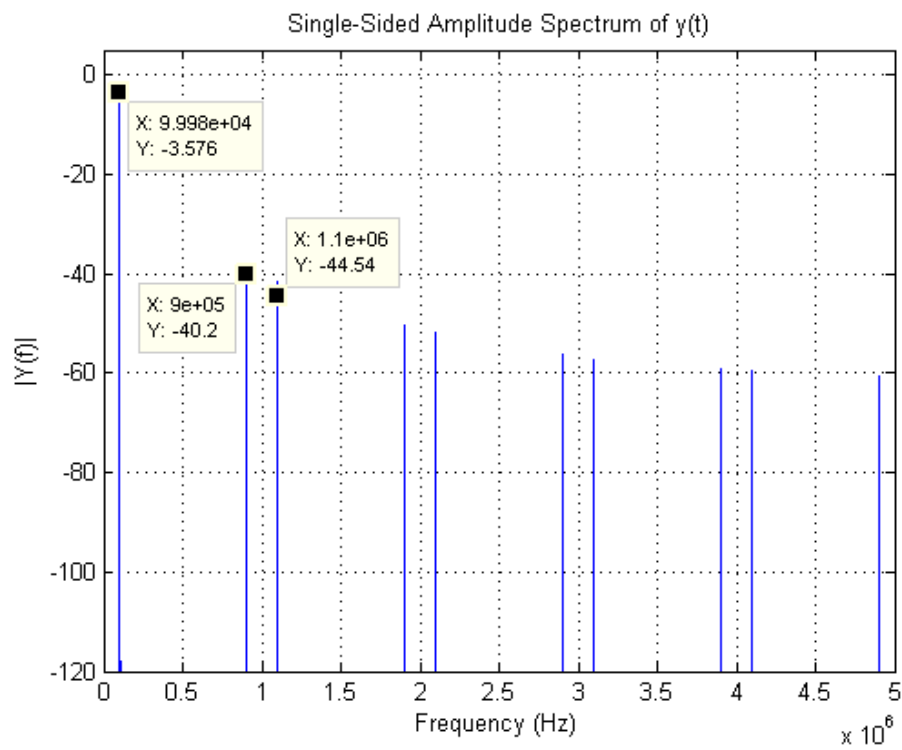


Figure 11: Spectrum of D/A and S/H with reconstruction filter.

### **Exercise 3: Sampling rule**

From  $f_l=10.21$  MHz to  $f_h=10.39$  is the spectrum before the sampling. Prepare .m file where you calculate the minimal possible sampling frequency and base Nyquist zone before sampling. Plot the spectrum before and after sampling.

$$\frac{2f_L}{n} > f_s > \frac{2f_H}{(n+1)}$$