

Speech signal

300 Hz

3400 Hz

Max freq

Nyquist criteria

$2 \times \text{Max freq}$

6800

for

Accurate

sampling

$2.2 \times \text{Max freq}$



1480

PICL

8000 s/sec

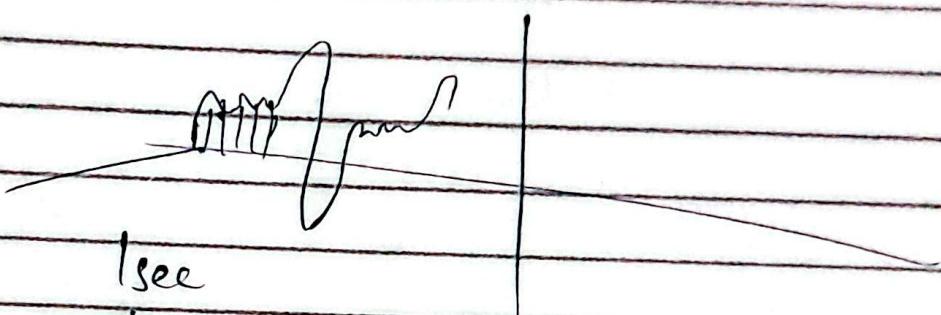
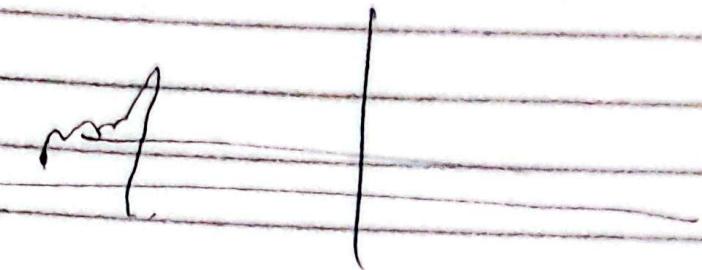
ECG

$\rightarrow 30 \text{ Hz}$

$2 \cdot 2 \times 30$

= 66

sampling  
rate



$30 \times 2.2$   
Max  $\rightarrow$  70 samples |      digital  
snapshots      digitized      DSP

info loss      ||| | | | | |  
in il      noise  
loss

seconds fraction

if sampling rate is 2.2 times into Max  
then you can recover this loss

initial → remaining  
info  
loss

## Quantization

B.C.I

Analogue signal

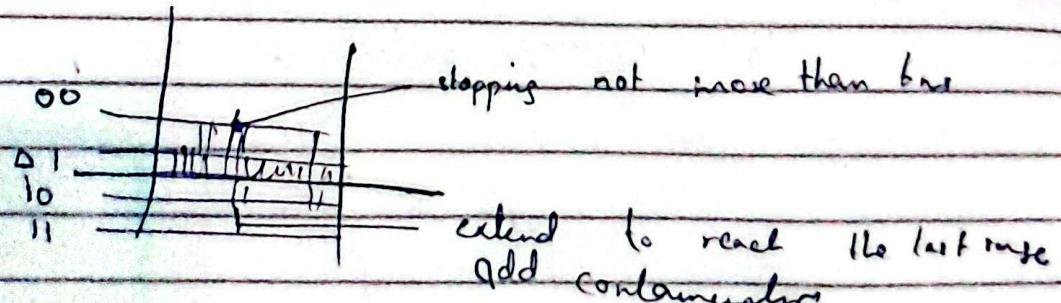
3.7

Sampler

not  
know the  
stopping  
point

digitise on y-axis f.

2-bit digitalisation → represent any sample  
2-bit resolution

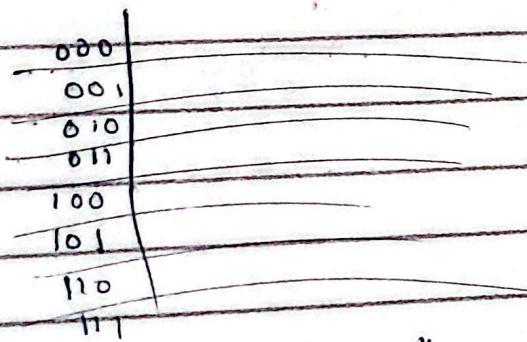


More info loss in  
this

for less loss increase resolution

### 3 bit resolution

Q<sup>3</sup>      S<sup>8</sup>



Why we are doing this  
if we digitize signal  
infinite values  
are the  
problem

we can improve performance of  
processor

### Techniques of reconstruction

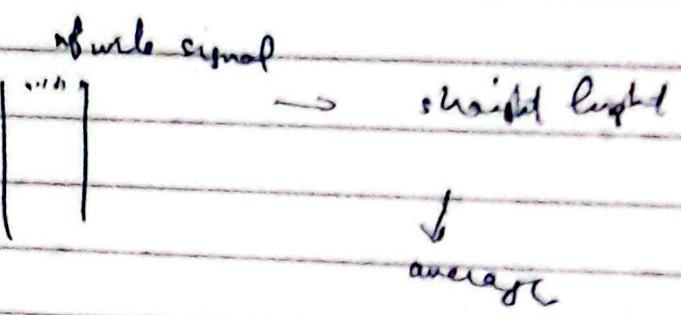
increase samples

Proven

2.2x -

= 70  
200

std more nearer  
data get increased  
Polar  $f_{ad}$



Sensor  
Skin  
Motor with

Dither Quantization

$2^4 \rightarrow 16$  linear lines

Sampling

$2^{24}$

for brain  
reference

① quantization

brain signal

16 million

quantizer

24 bit resolution

needed for brain signal

Arduino

$\rightarrow$  10 bit  
resolution

Dither

modulating

noise

10 bit quantizer

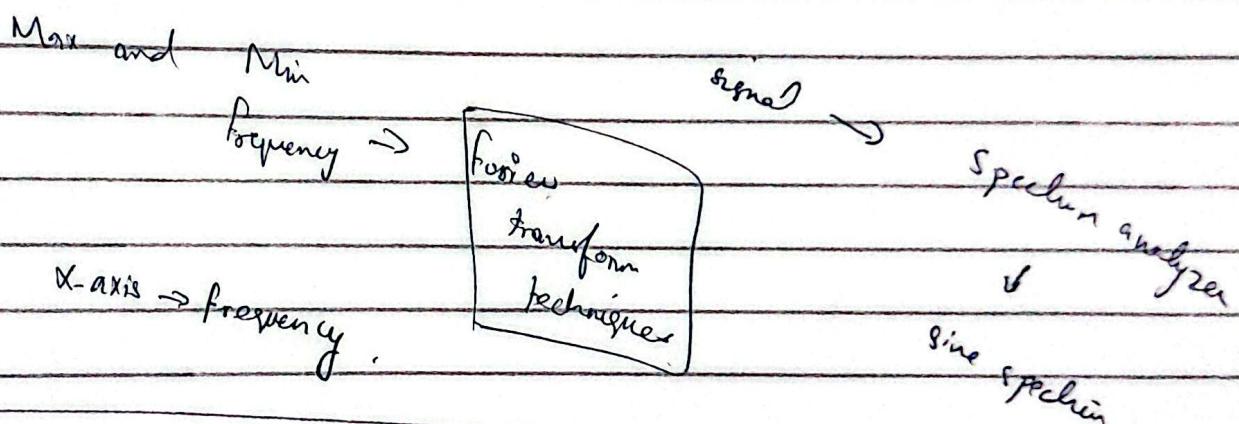
Data out

Forward data  
transformation

6.

binary encoding

non linear quantization.



Notch filter

90 MHz