

# Outline

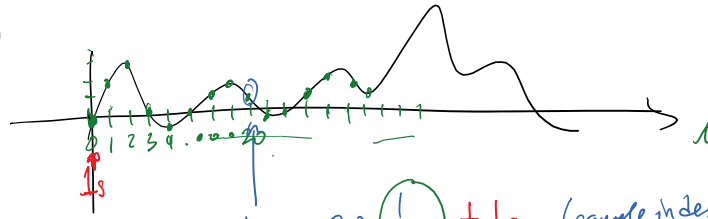
Thursday, March 3, 2022 11:18 PM

- Sampling
- Quantization
- Ensemble averaging
- SNR
- Cross-correlation (phase shifting)
- Discrete Fourier transform (fft)
- Aliasing

# ADC - sampling

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Sampling, quantization



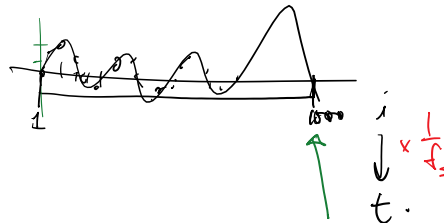
$$t_{20} = 20 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{f_s} \right) + 1s. \quad (\text{sample index to time in seconds})$$

$$T_s = \text{sampling period.}$$

Suppose

Suppose I am given signal  $x$  acquired at a sampling rate of  $f_s$ . What is the sampling rate if I tell you the total duration of  $x$  is 4 seconds?

```
>> whos
Name      Size      Bytes Class      Attributes
x         1x1000    8000 double
```



$$T_{1000} = 4 = 1000 \cdot \frac{1}{f_s}$$

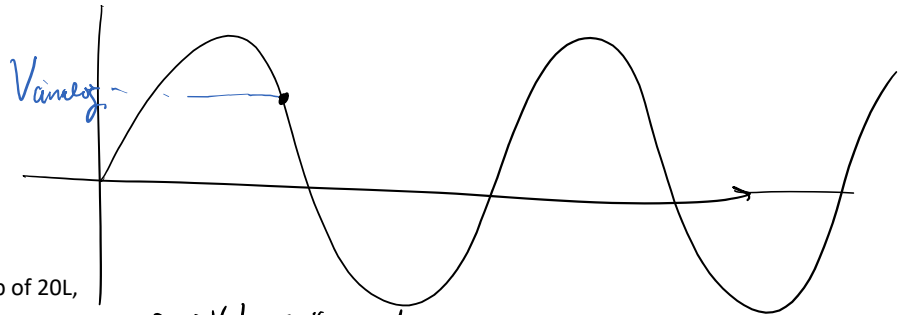
$$f_s = \frac{1000 \text{ samples}}{4s} = 250 \text{ samples/s.}$$

# Quantization

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3:29 PM

$$\Delta q \approx \frac{V_{max} - V_{min}}{2^N - 1}$$



If I need 500 buckets to fill a bathtub of 20L,  
Then each bucket holds

$$\frac{20L}{500 \text{ buckets}} = 0.04L = 40mL$$

$$D = \left\lceil \frac{V_{analog}}{\Delta q} \right\rceil$$

round to nearest whole "bucket"

Problem Set 1  
Example 1.6

$$\Delta q = \frac{1 - (-1)}{2^8 - 1} = 7.8mV$$

$$v(t) = \sin(2\pi 5t)$$

given in problem.

Matrix

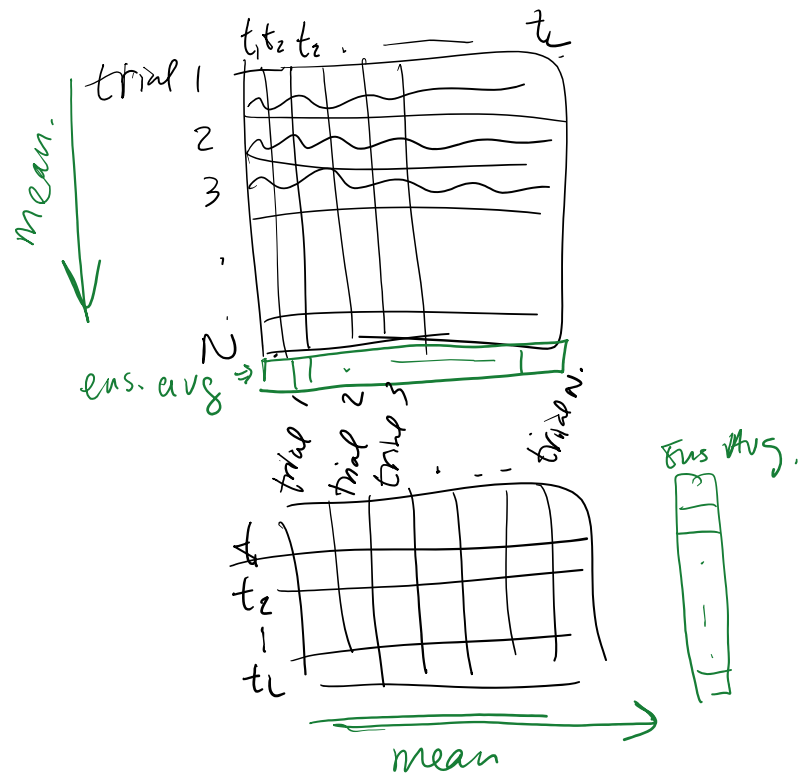
k	i	t <sub>i</sub>	v(t <sub>i</sub> )	D <sub>i</sub>
1	0	0	$\sin(2\pi 5t_i)$	
2	1	$1/f_s$		
3	2	$2/f_s$		
4	3	$3/f_s$	$\sin(2\pi 5(0.006)) = 0.1874$	$\left\lceil \frac{0.1874}{0.0078} \right\rceil = 24$
⋮				

# Ensemble avg

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(SNR) = signal to noise ratio

$$= 20 \cdot \log_{10}(V_{rms, \text{signal}} / V_{rms, \text{noise}})$$



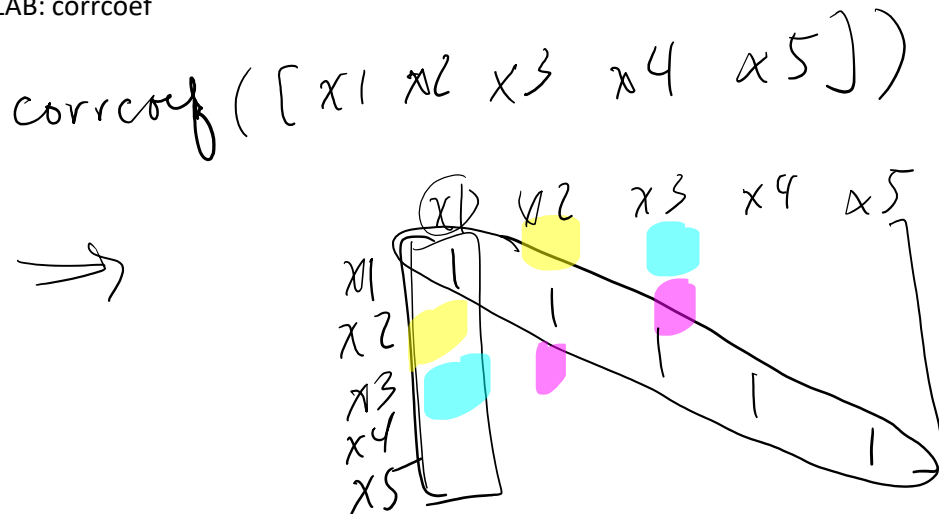
# Correlation

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Pearson's correlation coefficient - measures correlation between pairs of signals

And the coefficient is normalized to be between -1 and 1.

In MATLAB: `corrcoef`



Questions we could answer:

- How similar are two signals with each other?
- How well could one signal estimate or predict another?
- How well does an estimate (from some algorithm) track the actual predicted signal?

# Cross-correlation

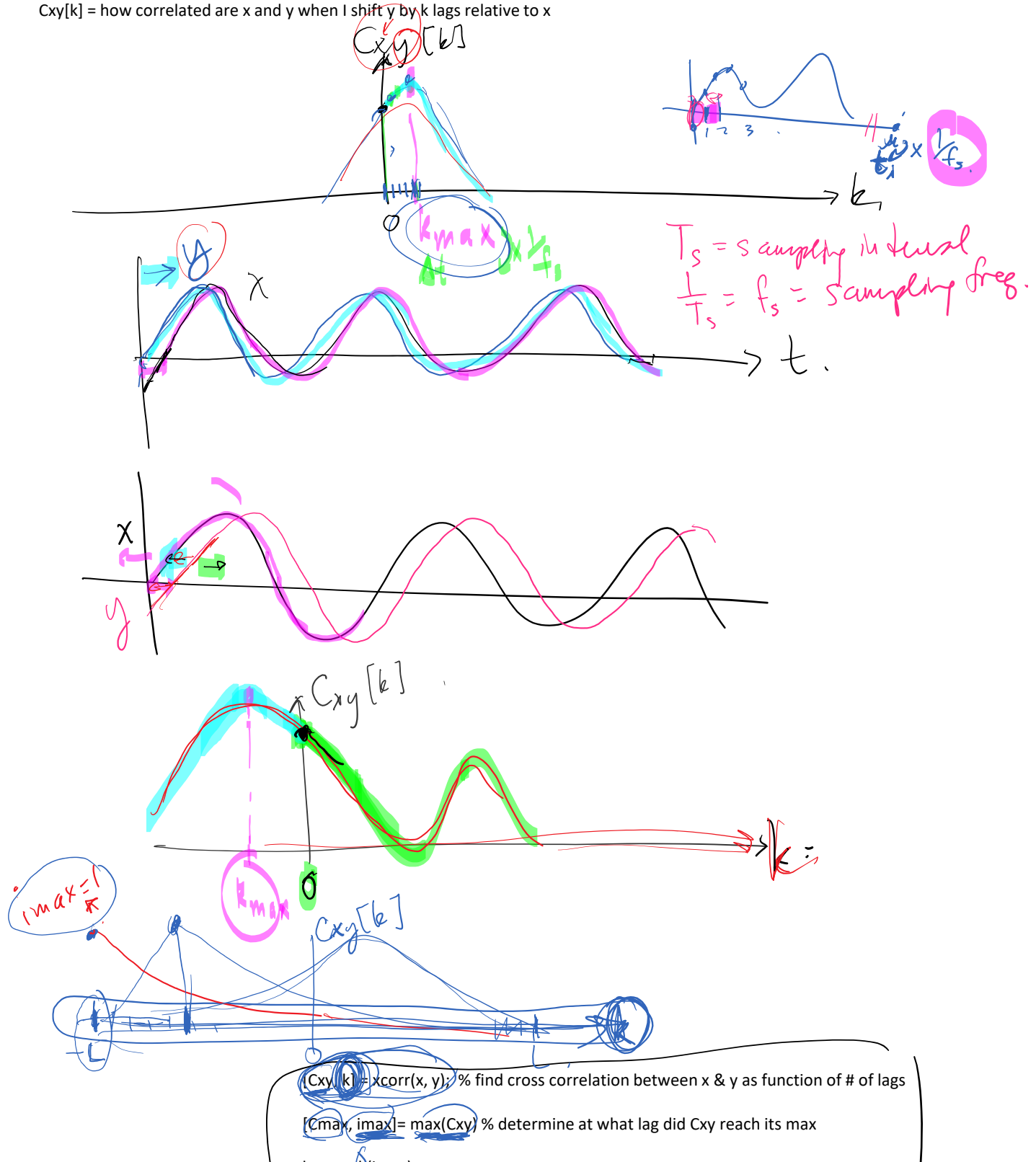
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Not normalized (does not have to be between -1 and 1)

Calculate correlation as the second signal is shifted relative to the first.

Is a function of  $k$ , the number of lags, or how many time samples the second signal was shifted

$C_{xy}[k]$  = how correlated are  $x$  and  $y$  when I shift  $y$  by  $k$  lags relative to  $x$



$[C_{max}, i_{max}] = \max(C_{xy})$  % determine at what lag did  $C_{xy}$  reach its max

$k_{max} = k(i_{max})$

$T_{delay} = k_{max} / f_s$  % convert the delay in number of lags to delay in seconds

# DFT

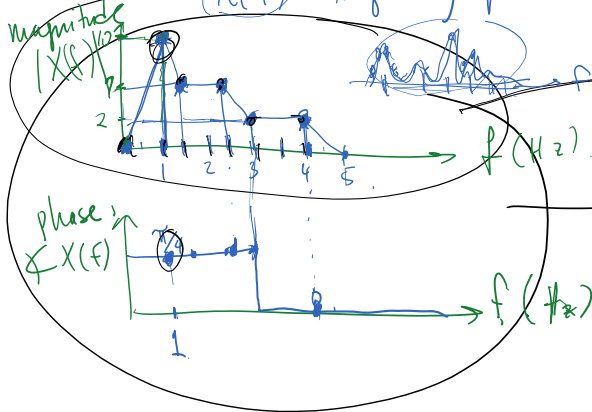
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Discrete Fourier transform

$X(f)$  = frequency spectrum of  $x(t)$

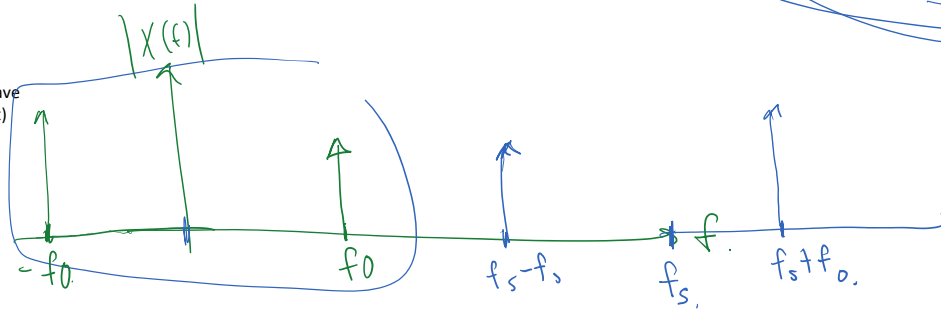
$$X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt$$

$X(f)$  = DFT of  $x[n]$

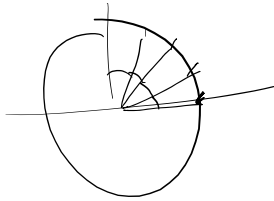


$$x(t) = 10 \cos(2\pi \cdot 1 t + \pi/4) + 7 \cos(2\pi \cdot 1.5 t + \pi/4) + 1 \cos(2\pi \cdot 2.5 t + \pi/4) + 2 \cos(2\pi \cdot 3 t + \pi/4) + 2 \cos(2\pi \cdot 4 t + \pi/4)$$

Spectrum of sin wave  
 $x(t) = \sin(2\pi f_0 t)$



$$x(t) \rightarrow \text{FFT} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{abs}() \\ \text{angle} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} X_{\text{mag}} \\ X_{\text{angle}} \end{cases}$$

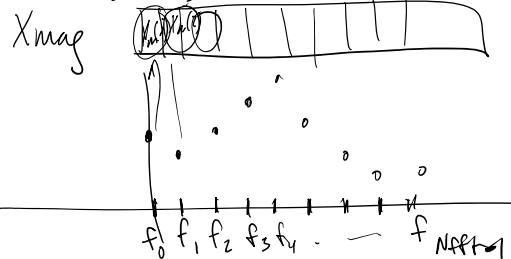


$$X_{\text{mag}} = [X(f_1) \ X(f_2) \ \dots \ X(f_{N/2-1})]$$

$$f = [f_1 \ f_2 \ \dots \ f_{N/2-1}]$$

$$X_{\text{angle}} = [\angle X(f_1) \ \angle X(f_2) \ \dots \ \angle X(f_{N/2-1})]$$

```
For i=1:Nfft,
    Y = y + Xmag(i)*cos(2*pi*f(i)*t + Xangle(i))
end
```





# Exam 1 announcement

Monday, March 7, 2022 4:25 PM

Wed. 3/9

Allowed 1 side of 1 8.5 x 11" page of notes

You will not be using the computer at all. You will write fill in the blank code	
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