

Lab P8 - Digital Images: A/D and D/A

(Matthew Lowery, Timothy Felt)

3.1 Detecting aliasing in a downsampled lighthouse image

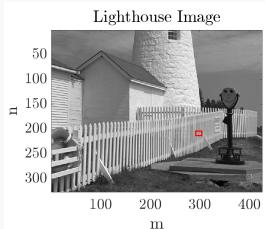


Figure 1

In images, it is visually intuitive when aliasing has occurred, e.g. blurring, rough edges (see figure 2; figure 3).

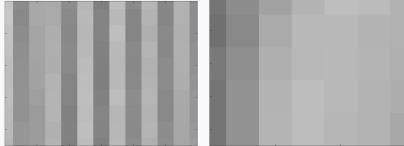


Figure 2. (Left) Zoomed in region of the red box of Figure 1 and (Right) same region in the downsampled image.

We detect it using DSP if we show there is frequency content in the original image higher than the Nyquist frequency of the downsampled image.

Thus, the downsampled image can not represent it.

3.2 Signal reconstruction of the downsampled lighthouse image

Different methods for reconstruction result in different qualitative results (figure 3), i.e.

- A zero-order hold method produced higher contrast edges
- bilinear interpolation softens the edges

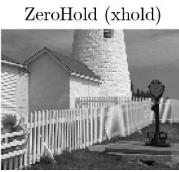
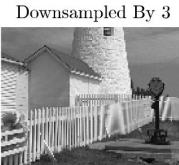


Figure 3

Nonetheless, we can not undo the aliasing. The original higher frequency is lost in downsampling and permanently conflated with lower frequencies.

Lab S8 - Spectrograms: Harmonic Lines & Chirp

Aliasing

(Joshua Palter, Ryan Zarekarizi, Jordy Larrea Rodriguez)

2.2 Understanding the Harmonic Line Spectrum of a Periodic Triangle Wave via different Spectrogram amplitude scales

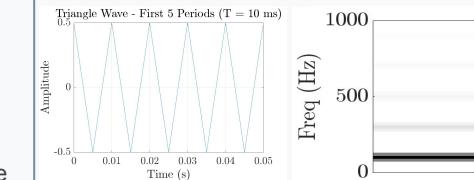


Figure 5

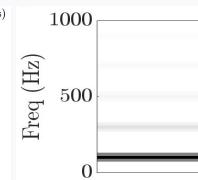


Figure 6

Periodic signals, such as the triangular signal (fig 5) contain harmonics. These harmonics can be observed when going from the time-domain (fig 5) to the frequency-domain (fig 6).

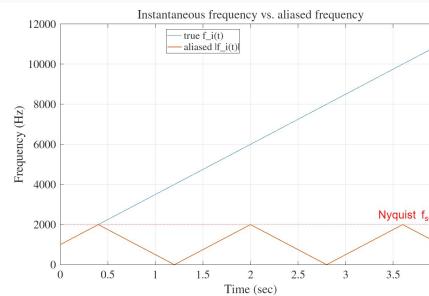


Figure 4

This means that for a relatively large range of frequencies we only end up seeing a range of $[0, (\text{the sampling rate}/2)]$, or $[0, 2000]$ Hz in this case (figure 4).

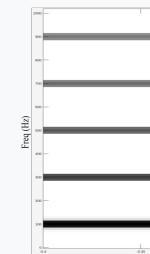


Figure 7

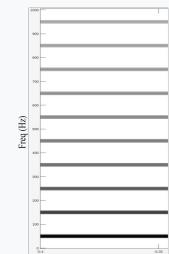


Figure 8

Spectrogram in dB of a 10 msec (fig 7) and a 20 msec (fig 8) triangular periodic.