

## Sampling Rate Conversions: Downsampling

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## Downsampling: Motivation

### Why downsample?

- Reduce computation, memory, bandwidth, and power.
- Match device/IO rate constraints (sensors, radios, codecs).
- Enable multirate algorithms, filter banks.

### Definition (Compressor / Downampler):

$$x_d[n] = x[nM] = x_c(nMT) \quad \text{with} \quad T_d = MT$$

Equivalent to sampling the bandlimited reconstruction  $x_c(t)$  with period  $T_d$ .

## Downsampling: Aliasing Considerations

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Sampling  
Interpolation  
Decimation

### When is it alias-free?

- If  $X_c(j\Omega) = 0$  for  $|\Omega| \geq \Omega_N$ , then  $x_d[n]$  exactly represents  $x_c(t)$  if

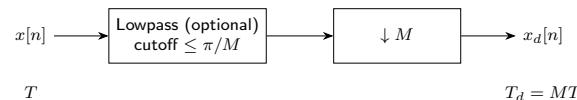
$$\frac{\pi}{T_d} = \frac{\pi}{MT} \geq \Omega_N \iff \omega_N \leq \frac{\pi}{M}.$$

### Interpretations:

- Original sampling rate is at least  $M$  times the Nyquist rate, or
- Prefilter to reduce bandwidth by factor  $M$  before downsampling (decimation).

### Terminology:

- Compressor: just  $\downarrow M$  (rate reduction).
- Decimator: antialiasing lowpass +  $\downarrow M$ .



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Frequency-Domain Analysis  
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## Frequency-Domain Analysis

### DTFT Relationship:

DTFT of  $x[n] = x_c(nT)$ :

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X_c\left(j\frac{\omega}{T} - j\frac{2\pi k}{T}\right)$$

Downsampled sequence DTFT (with  $T_d = MT$ ):

$$X_d(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{T_d} \sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} X_c\left(j\frac{\omega}{T_d} - j\frac{2\pi r}{T_d}\right)$$

### Key Result – Relationship Between DTFTs:

$$X_d(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} X\left(e^{j(\omega/M - 2\pi i/M)}\right)$$

### Interpretation:

- $X_d(e^{j\omega})$  is sum of  $M$  scaled, shifted copies of  $X(e^{j\omega})$ .
- Frequency axis compressed by factor  $M$ ; shifts at  $2\pi i/M$ .
- Overall amplitude scaling  $1/M$ .

## Derivation of DTFT Relationship

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Starting point (sampling with  $T_d = MT$ ):

$$X_d(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{MT} \sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} X_c\left(j\frac{\omega}{MT} - j\frac{2\pi r}{MT}\right)$$

Let  $r = i + kM$  with  $i = 0, 1, \dots, M-1$ :

$$X_d(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{MT} \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X_c\left(j\frac{\omega}{MT} - j\frac{2\pi(i+kM)}{MT}\right)$$

Group terms:

$$X_d(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X_c\left(j\frac{\omega - 2\pi i}{MT} - j\frac{2\pi k}{T}\right)$$

Recognize inner sum as  $X(e^{j(\omega/M - 2\pi i/M)})$ . Therefore:

$$X_d(e^{j\omega}) = \boxed{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} X\left(e^{j(\omega/M - 2\pi i/M)}\right)}$$

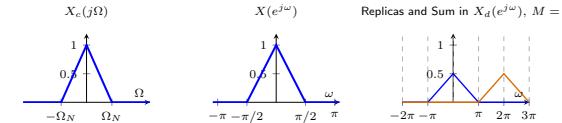
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## Downsampling Example: $M = 2$ (No Aliasing)

Setup: Original sampling rate is twice the minimum Nyquist rate; bandwidth fits after compression.



Result: No aliasing because the compressed baseband fits in  $[-\pi, \pi]$ . For  $M = 2$  with  $\omega_N = \pi/2$ , the baseband and the shifted replica (centered at  $2\pi$ ) do not overlap within  $[-\pi, \pi]$ .

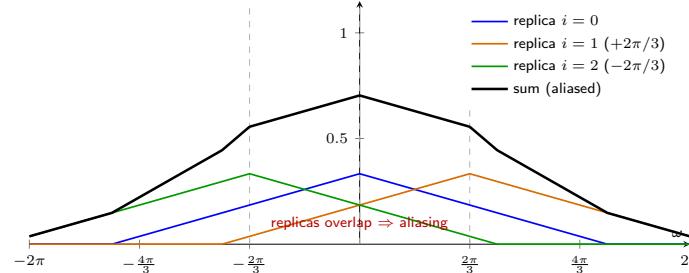
## Downsampling with Aliasing: $M = 3$

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Setup: Compression factor too large, spectral copies overlap.



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## Decimation: Prefiltering Before Downsampling

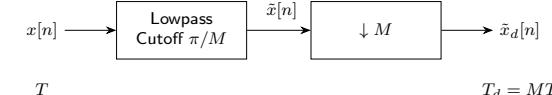
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Problem: If original bandwidth exceeds  $\pi/M$ , downsampling aliases.

Solution: Apply a lowpass (antialiasing) filter of cutoff  $\pi/M$  before compression.



$T$

$T_d = MT$

Ideal filter:

$$\tilde{H}_d(e^{j\omega}) = \begin{cases} 1, & |\omega| \leq \pi/M \\ 0, & \pi/M < |\omega| \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

After filtering,  $\tilde{x}[n]$  has bandwidth  $\pi/M$ , so  $\tilde{x}_d[n] = \tilde{x}[nM]$  is alias-free.

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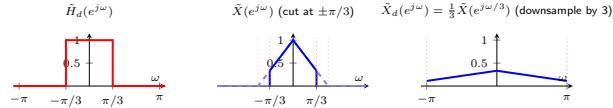
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## Decimation Example: $M = 3$ With Prefiltering

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Notes:

- Original  $X(e^{j\omega})$  (triangular to  $\pm\pi/2$ ) is truncated by the ideal LPF to  $\pm\pi/3$ , producing vertical cutoffs and a triangular top peaking at 1.
- Downsampling by  $M = 3$  yields  $\tilde{X}_d(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{3}\tilde{X}(e^{j\omega/3})$ : bandwidth expands to  $\pm\pi$ , apex is 1/3.

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### Key Concepts:

- Resampling changes sampling rate using discrete-time operations.
- Downsampling by  $M$ :  $x_d[n] = x[nM]$ .
- Compressor vs. Decimator: Decimator adds antialias filter.

### Frequency-Domain Relationship:

$$X_d(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} X\left(e^{j(\omega/M - 2\pi i/M)}\right)$$

### Aliasing Condition:

$$\omega_N \leq \frac{\pi}{M} \quad (\text{required for alias-free direct downsampling})$$

If violated: prefilter to bandwidth  $\pi/M$  before rate reduction.