SAMPLING

UNIFORM SAMPLING

C/D, D/C (A/D, D/A)

A MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF SAMPLING

IMPULSE SAMPLING

ALIASING

EXPRESSING $X(e^{j\omega})$ IN TERMS OF $X_c(\Omega)$

NYQUIST-SHANNON SAMPLING THEOREM

RECONSTRUCTION OF A CT SIGNAL FROM A DT SIGNAL

DISCRETE-TIME PROCESSING OF CONTINUOUS-TIME SIGNALS

IMPULSE RESPONSES OF EQUIVALENT CT AND DT SYSTEMS

CHANGING THE SAMPLING RATE IN DISCRETE-TIME

RATE REDUCTION BY AN INTEGER FACTOR

RATE INCREASE BY AN INTEGER FACTOR

CHANGING THE SAMPLING RATE BY A NONINTEGER (RATIONAL) FACTOR

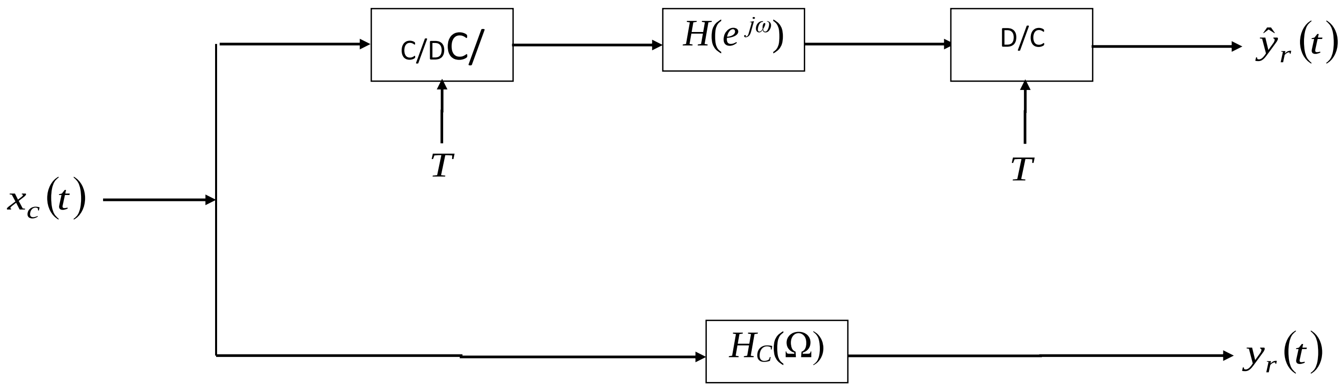
DIGITAL PROCESSING OF ANALOG SIGNALS

ANALOG TO DIGITAL CONVERSION

QUANTIZATION

DIGITAL TO ANALOG CONVERSION

IMPULSE RESPONSES OF EQUIVALENT CT AND DT SYSTEMS



Suppose that

$$h[n] = h_C(nt)$$

Does $y_r(t) = \hat{y}_r(t)$ hold?

Let's see

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

So, **if** $H_C(\Omega)$ **is bandlimited to** $\frac{\pi}{T}$, effective continuos-time frequency respone of the upper path would be

$$H_{eff}(\Omega) = H\left(e^{j\Omega T}\right) \qquad |\Omega| < \frac{\pi}{T}$$

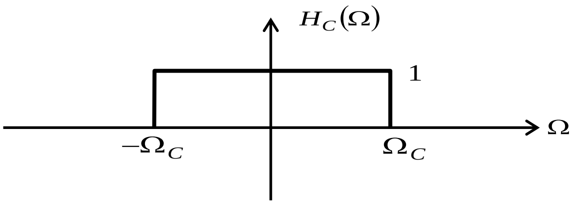
$$= \frac{1}{T} H_C(\Omega)$$

Therefore upper and lower paths are equivalent, i.e. $y_r(t) = \hat{y}_r(t)$, if

$$h[n] = T\, h_C(nt)$$

(it is also assumed that $x_c(t)$ is bandlimited to $\frac{\pi}{T}$).

Ex:

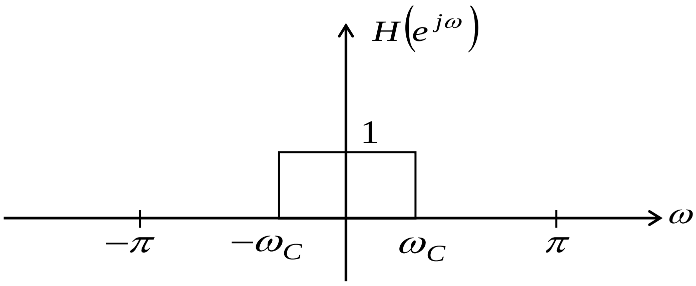


$$h_c(t) = \frac{\sin(\Omega_c t)}{\pi t}$$

If

$$\begin{aligned} h[n] &= T\, h_c(nt) \\ &= T\, \frac{\sin(\Omega_c T\, n)}{\pi T n} \\ &= \frac{\sin(\Omega_c T\, n)}{\pi n} \\ &= \frac{\sin(\omega_c\, n)}{\pi n} \end{aligned}$$

$\rightarrow$



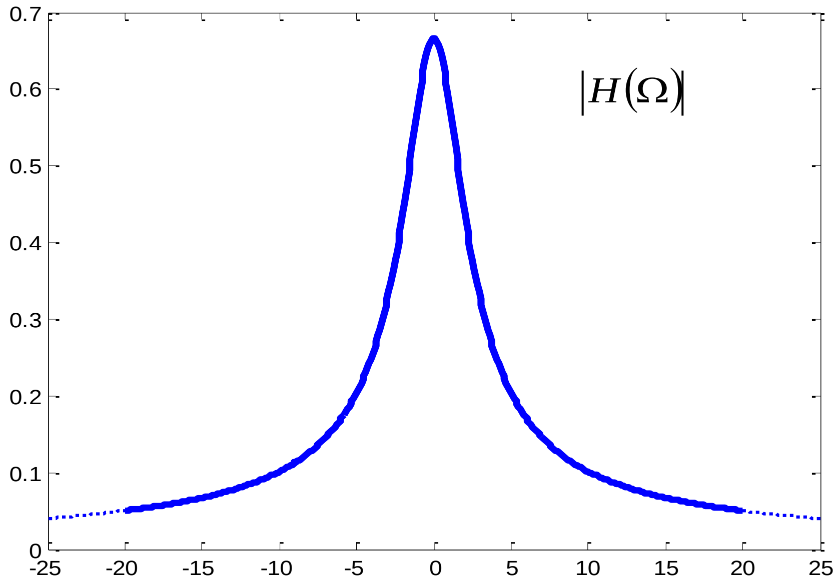
Ex: Rational system functions: for example, let

$$H(s) = \frac{s+4}{s^2+5s+6}$$
$$= \frac{2}{s+2} - \frac{1}{s+3}$$

for which

$$h(t) = 2e^{-2t}u(t) - e^{-3t}u(t).$$

$$H(\Omega) = \frac{j\Omega + 4}{-\Omega^2 + j5\Omega + 6}$$



H(Ω) is not bandlimited!

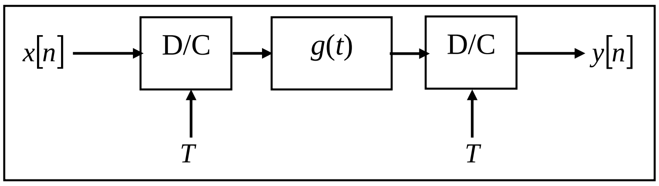
Ex: The frequency response of a LTI system is $H\left(e^{j\omega}\right)=e^{-j\alpha\omega}$.

a) Find the impulse response of this system by carrying out the inverse DTFT.

b) Plot the impulse response for $\alpha=3$.

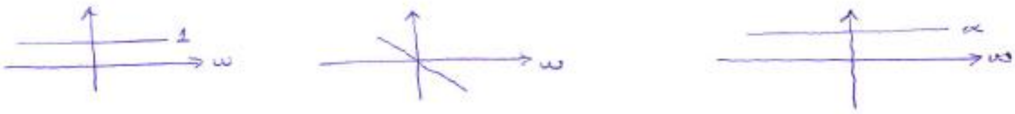
c) Plot the impulse repsonse for $\alpha=3.5$.

d) What is the impulse response *g*(*t*) so that $\dfrac{Y\left(e^{j\omega}\right)}{X\left(e^{j\omega}\right)}=e^{-j3.5\omega}$?



Comment on the results of part-d and part-e. (What is the function/purpose of the discrete time system whose frequency response is $e^{-j3.5\omega}$?)

a) $|H(e^{j\omega})|=1$ $\quad \angle H(e^{j\omega}) = -\alpha\omega$ $\quad \tau_{ph}(\omega) = -\dfrac{\angle H}{\omega} = \alpha$

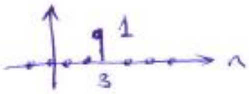


b) $$\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-j\alpha\omega} e^{j\omega n} d\omega$$

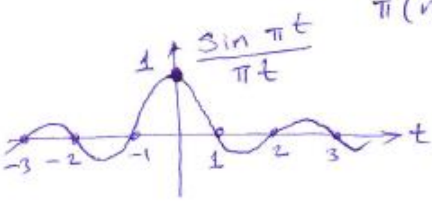
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi}\,\frac{1}{\pi(n-\alpha)}\,2j\sin(\pi(n-\alpha))$$

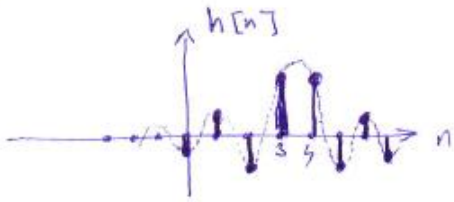
$$= \frac{\sin(\pi(n-\alpha))}{\pi(n-\alpha)} = h[n]$$

c) $\alpha = 3$ $\quad h[n] = \delta[n-3]$



d) $\alpha = 3.5$ $\quad h[n] = \dfrac{\sin(\pi(n-3.5))}{\pi(n-3.5)}$





e) $$X(e^{j\omega}) \to \underbrace{X(e^{j\Omega T})\,G(\Omega)}_{|\Omega|<\frac{\pi}{T}} \to X(e^{j\omega})\,G\left(\tfrac{\omega}{T}\right) = Y(e^{j\omega})$$

$$\Rightarrow G\left(\tfrac{\omega}{T}\right) = e^{-j3.5\omega} \Rightarrow G(\Omega) = e^{-j3.5T\Omega} \Rightarrow g(t) = \delta(t-3.5T)$$

Comment: $e^{-j3.5\omega}$ (system) yields an output which can be obtained by resampling the continuous-time counterpart of its input signal after delaying by 3.5T seconds.

CHANGING THE SAMPLING RATE IN DISCRETE-TIME

Given $x[n]$ we can consider

$$x_c(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] h_r(t - nT)$$

obtained from $x[n]$ (bandlimited interpolation).

We wish to construct another discrete-time sequence $y[n]$ such that

$$y[n] = x_c[nT']$$

We aim to do this in discrete-time, i.e., without generating $x_c(t)$ and resampling it with T', i.e., we want to obtain $y[n]$ from $x[n]$ by discrete-time processing.

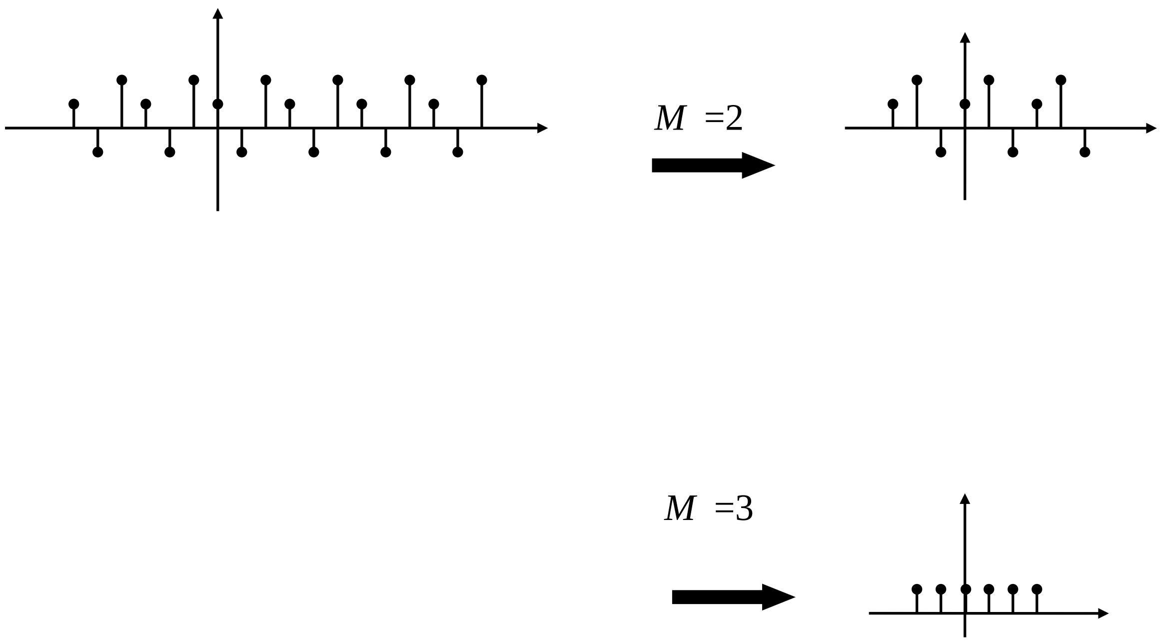
We will consider rational $\frac{T'}{T}$ rate changes.

To do so, first we will study rate decrease ($\frac{T'}{T} > 1$) and rate increase ($\frac{T'}{T} < 1$) by integer factors.

$$T' = MT \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad x_d[n] = x[Mn]$$

$$x[n] \longrightarrow \boxed{\downarrow M} \longrightarrow x_d[n]$$

_M_-fold
"downsampler"/ "compressor"



Now we will relate $X\left(e^{j\omega}\right)$ and $X_d\left(e^{j\omega}\right)$.

Let

$$x_c(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] h_r(t - nT)$$

We know that

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

since $x[n] = x_c(nT)$,

and

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

since $x_d[n] = x_c(nMT)$.

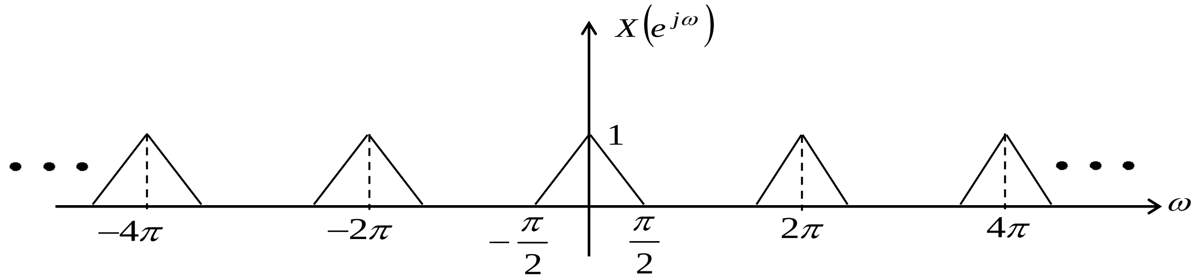
Then,

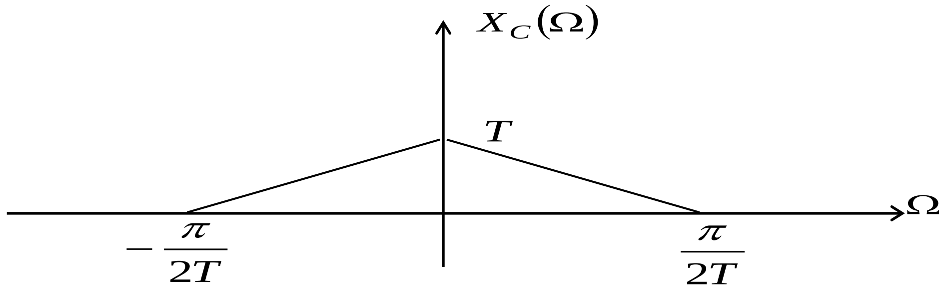
$$X_d\left(e^{j\omega}\right) = \frac{1}{M}\left(X\left(e^{j\frac{\omega}{M}}\right) + X\left(e^{j\left(\frac{\omega}{M} - \frac{2\pi}{M}\right)}\right) + X\left(e^{j\left(\frac{\omega}{M} - 2\frac{2\pi}{M}\right)}\right) + \cdots \right.$$
$$\left. + X\left(e^{j\left(\frac{\omega}{M} - (M-1)\frac{2\pi}{M}\right)}\right)\right)$$

or

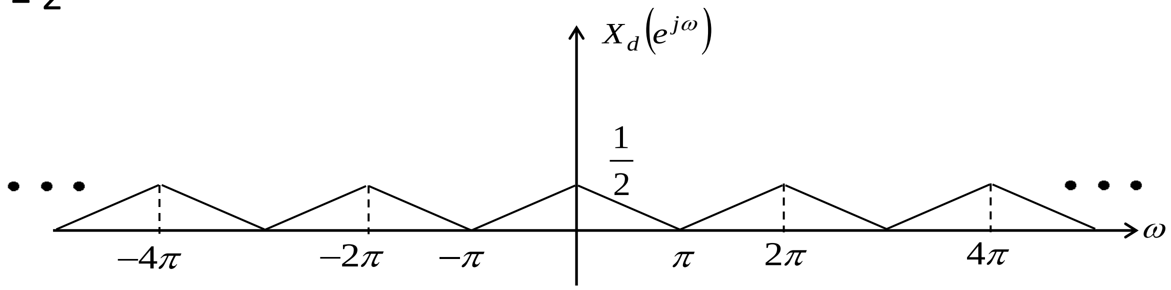
$$X_d\left(e^{j\omega}\right) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X\left(e^{j\left(\frac{\omega}{M} - k\frac{2\pi}{M}\right)}\right)$$

Ex:

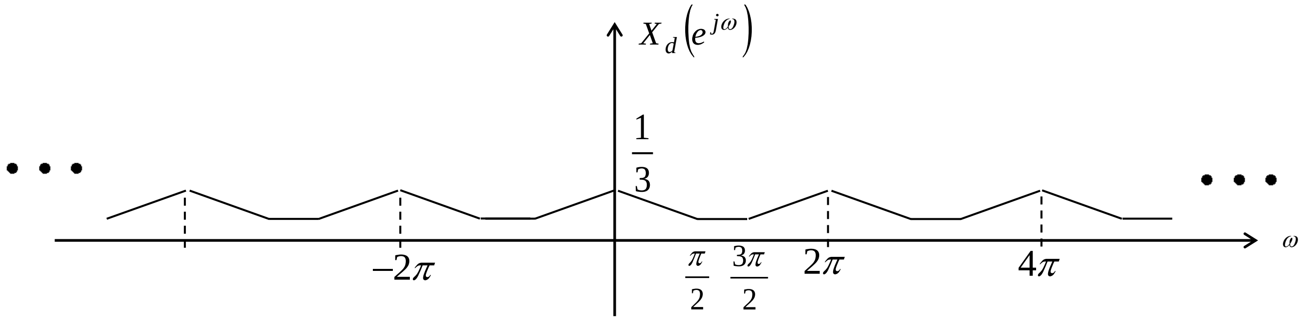




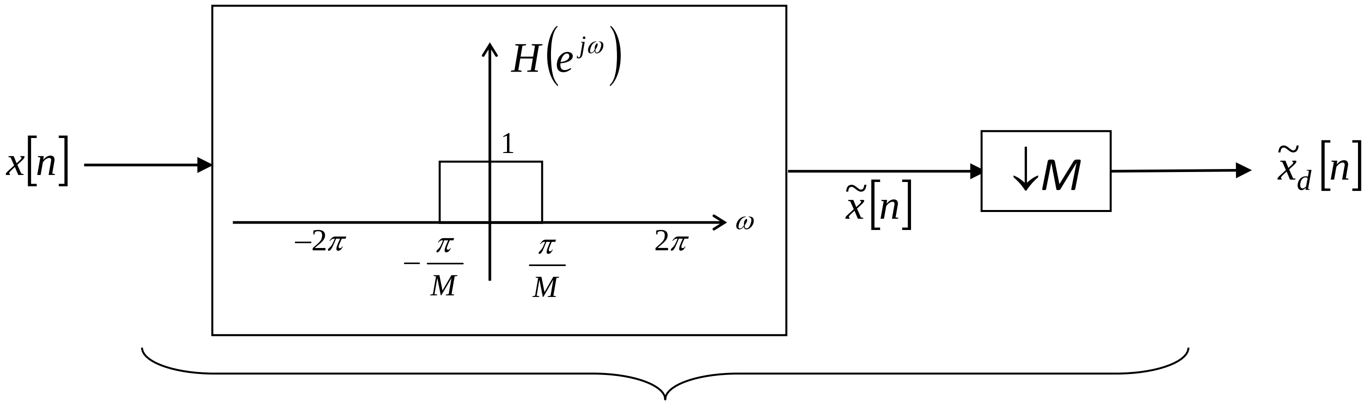
Let $M = 2$



If $M = 3$



Therefore, to avoid aliasing, before *M*-fold sampling rate reduction, an ideal lowpass filter having a cutoff frequency of $\frac{\pi}{M}$ has to be used!



"DECIMATION"

RATE INCREASE BY AN INTEGER FACTOR

$$T' = \frac{T}{L} \qquad L\text{: positive integer, } L > 1$$

Define

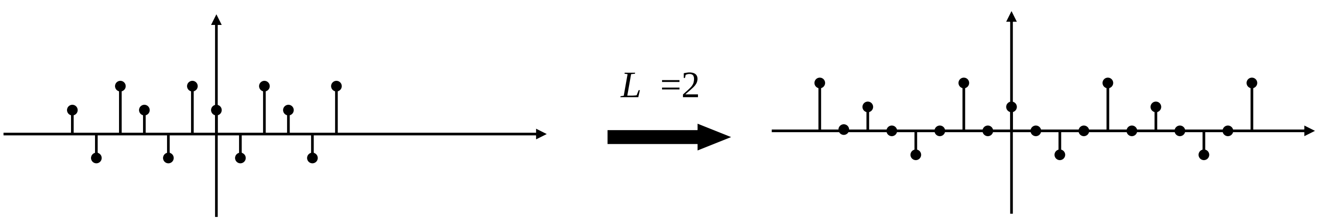
$$x_i[n] = x_c(nT')$$

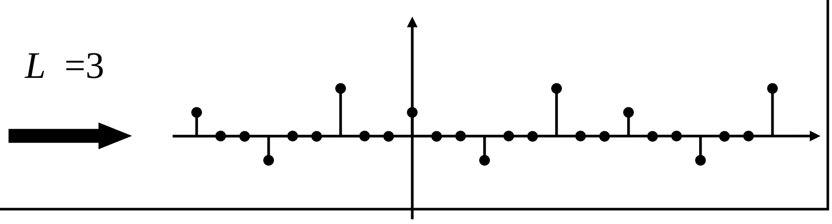
First, consider the "expander"

$$x[n] \longrightarrow \boxed{\uparrow L} \longrightarrow x_e[n]$$

***L*-fold**
"upsampler"/ "expander"

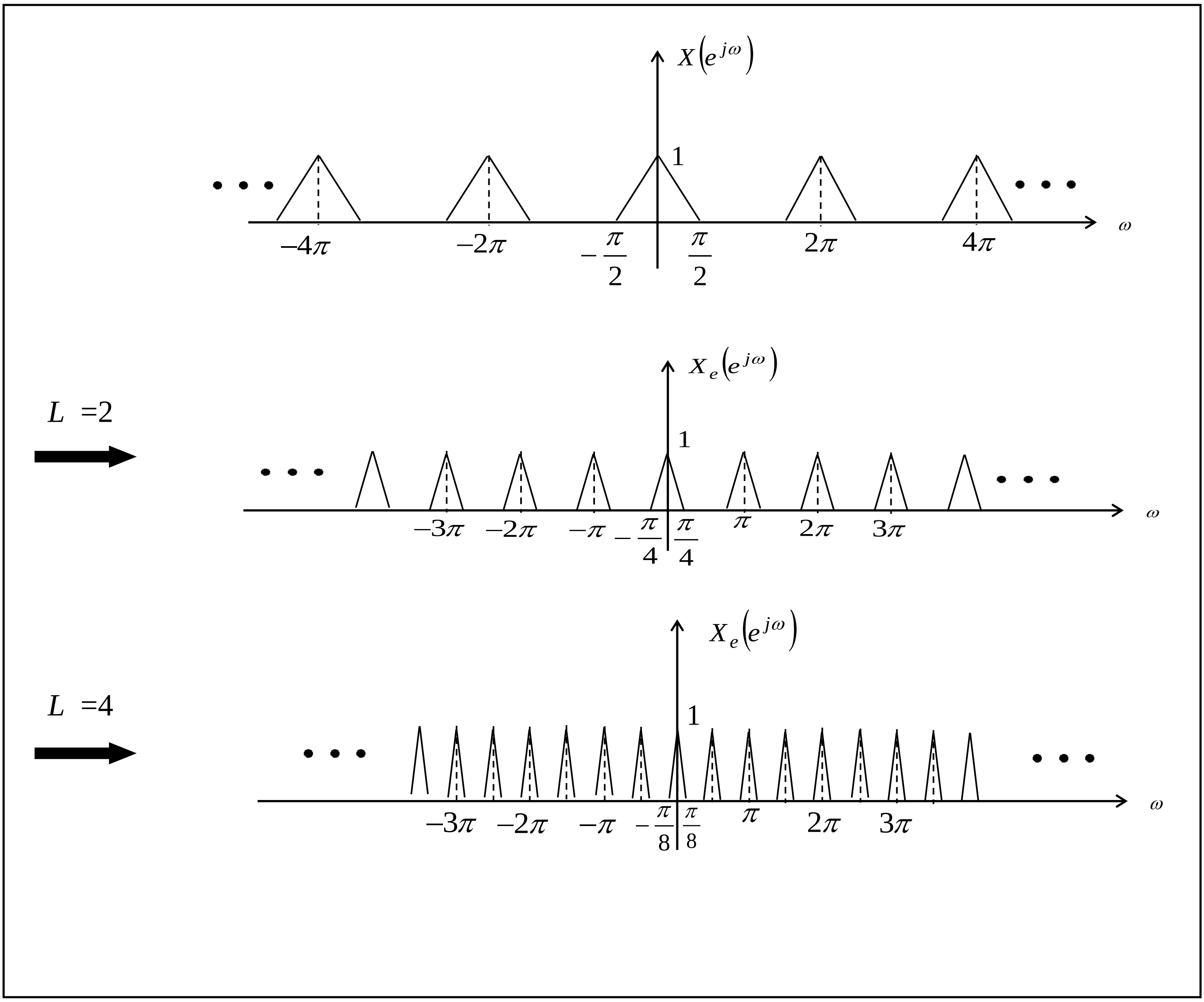
$$x_e[n] = \begin{cases} x\left[\dfrac{n}{L}\right] & n = 0, \pm L, \pm 2L, \ldots \\ 0 & o.w. \end{cases}$$





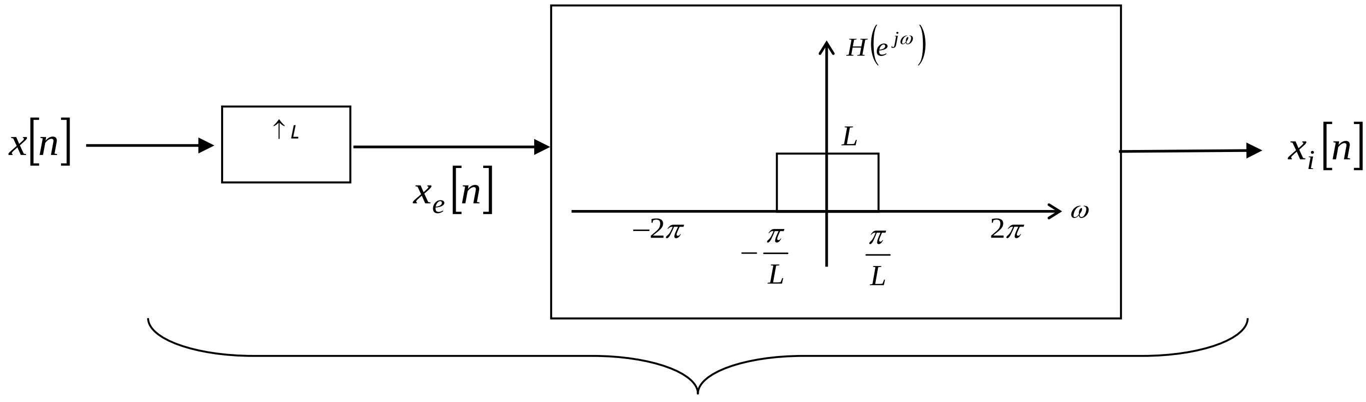
$$x_e[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]\delta[n-kL]$$

$$X_e\left(e^{j\omega}\right) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]e^{-j\omega kL}$$
$$= X\left(e^{j\omega L}\right)$$

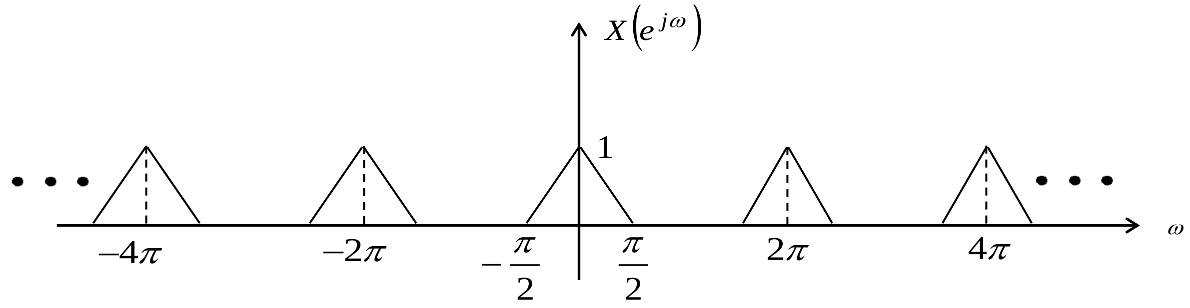


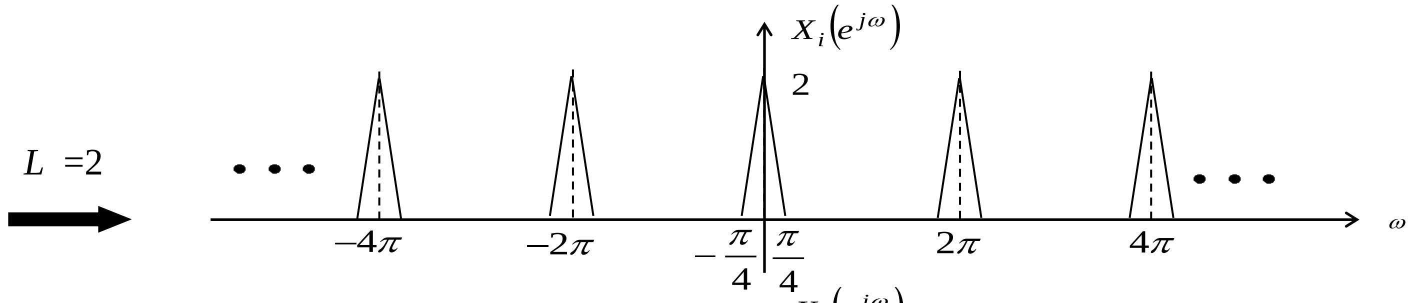
$X\left(e^{j\omega}\right)$
1
ω
-4π
-2π
$-\frac{\pi}{2}$
$\frac{\pi}{2}$
2π
4π
L =2
$X_e\left(e^{j\omega}\right)$
1
ω
-3π
-2π
$-\pi$
$-\frac{\pi}{4}$
$\frac{\pi}{4}$
π
2π
3π
L =4
$X_e\left(e^{j\omega}\right)$
1
ω
-3π
-2π
$-\pi$
$-\frac{\pi}{8}$
$\frac{\pi}{8}$
π
2π
3π

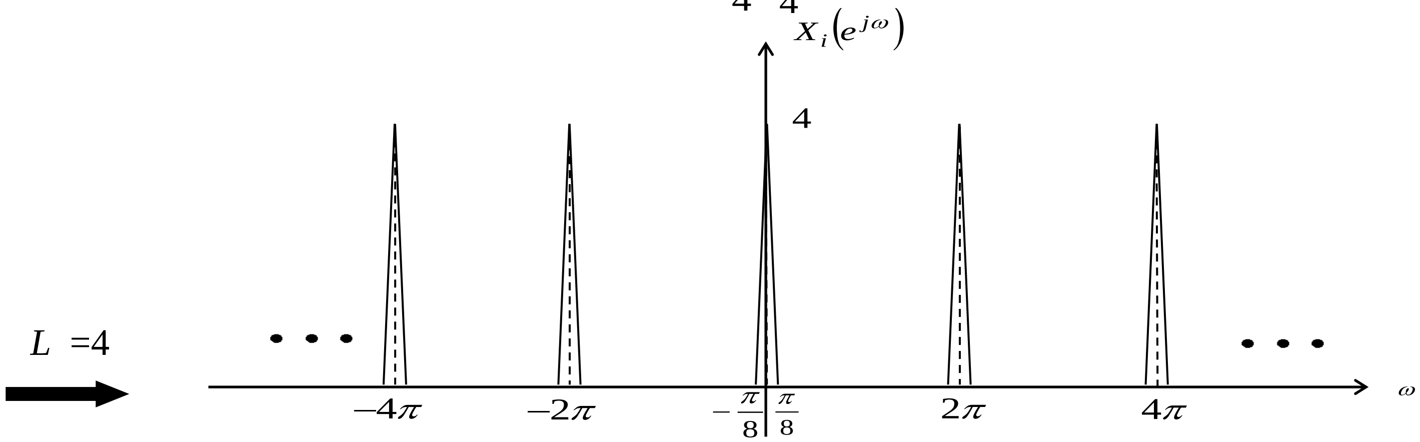
Now, let's remove undesired components by lowpass filtering and provide a gain of L :



INTERPOLATION







So that

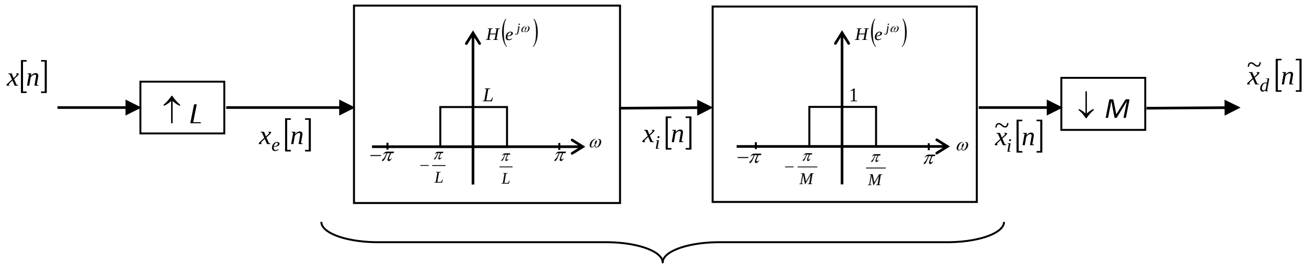
$$X_i\left(e^{j\omega}\right)=\frac{L}{T}\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty}X_C\left(\frac{L}{T}(\omega-k2\pi)\right)$$

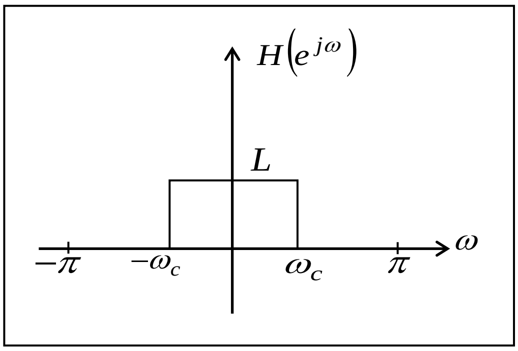
as desired.

CHANGING THE SAMPLING RATE BY A NONINTEGER (RATIONAL) FACTOR

First upsample by a factor of L, then downsample by a factor of M.

Priority of upsampling is important!





$$\omega_c = \min\left\{\frac{\pi}{L}, \frac{\pi}{M}\right\}$$

If $\frac{L}{M} > 1$, sampling rate is increased.

If $\frac{L}{M} < 1$, sampling rate is decreased.

In either case, upsampling must be performed first!

Otherwise, $x[n]$ has to be bandlimited to $\frac{\pi}{M}$ although

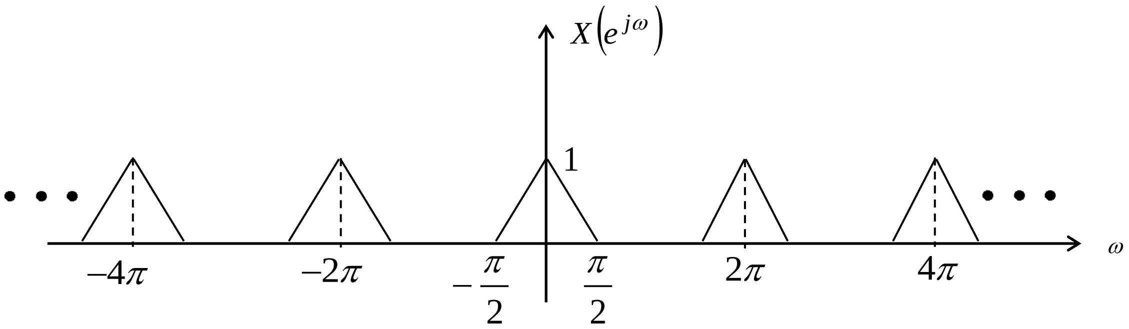
1) No bandlimit is reuired for $\frac{L}{M} > 1$

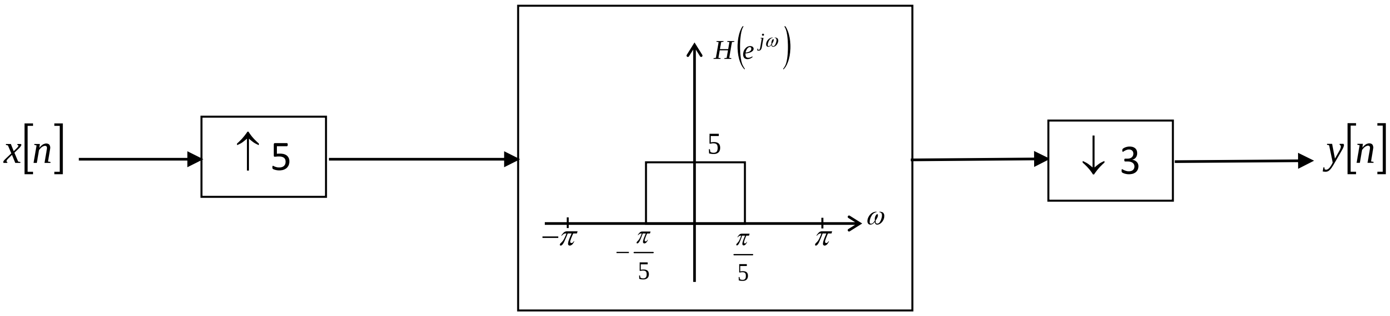
2) A bandlimit of $\frac{\pi L}{M}$ is sufficient for $\frac{L}{M} < 1$.

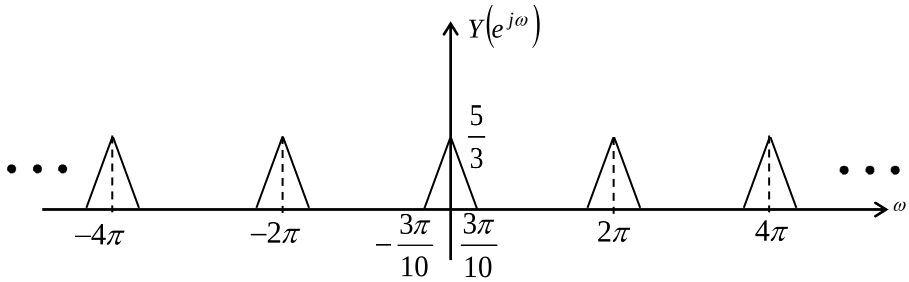
Ex: Let L =5 and M =3

Since SR is increased no bandlimit is required.

Assume that the input has the following spectrum,

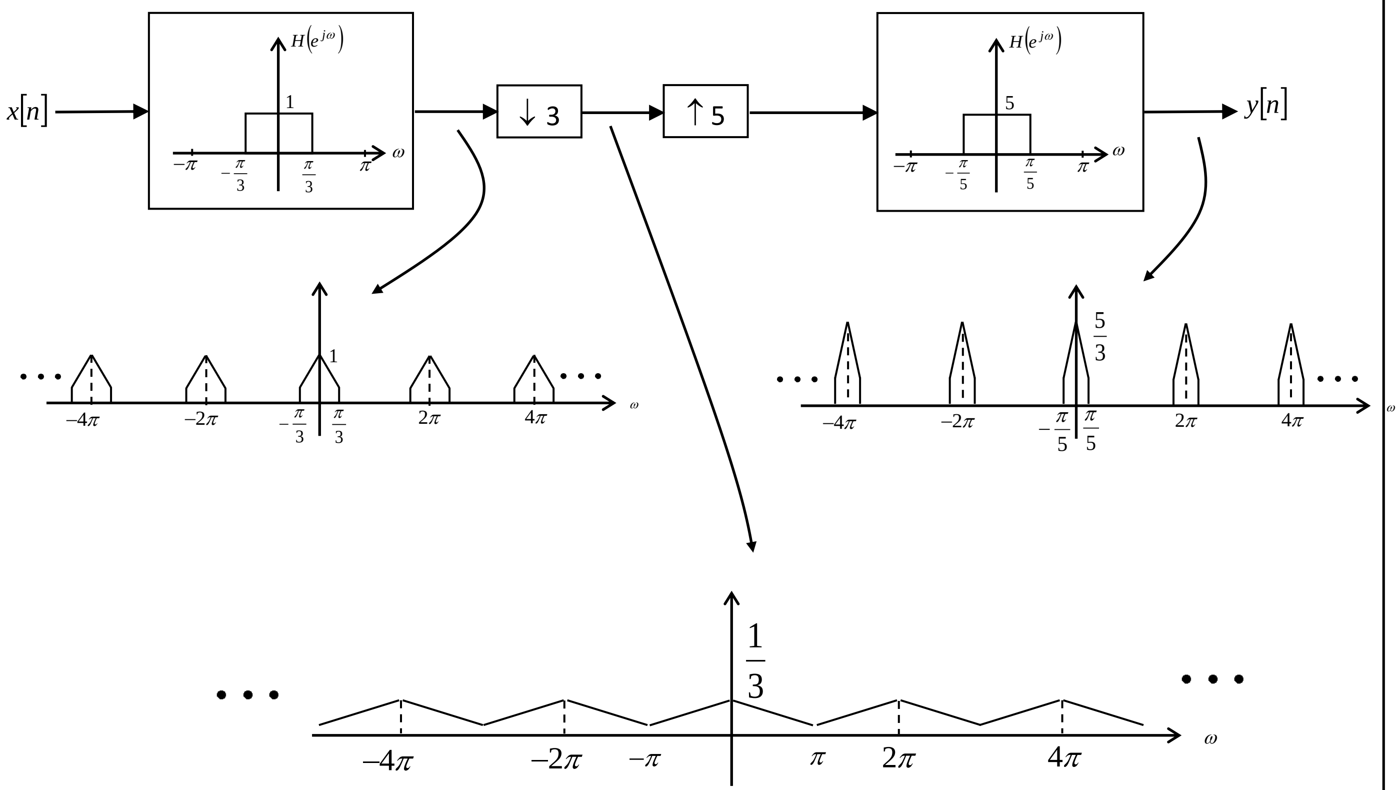






Rate change is achieved without signal distortion.

On the other hand, if downsampling is performed first



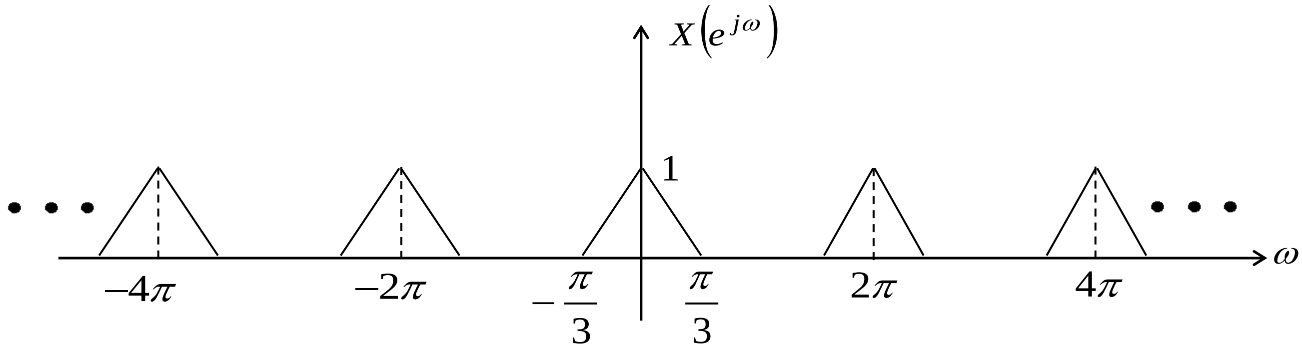
Rate change is achieved however signal is distorted!

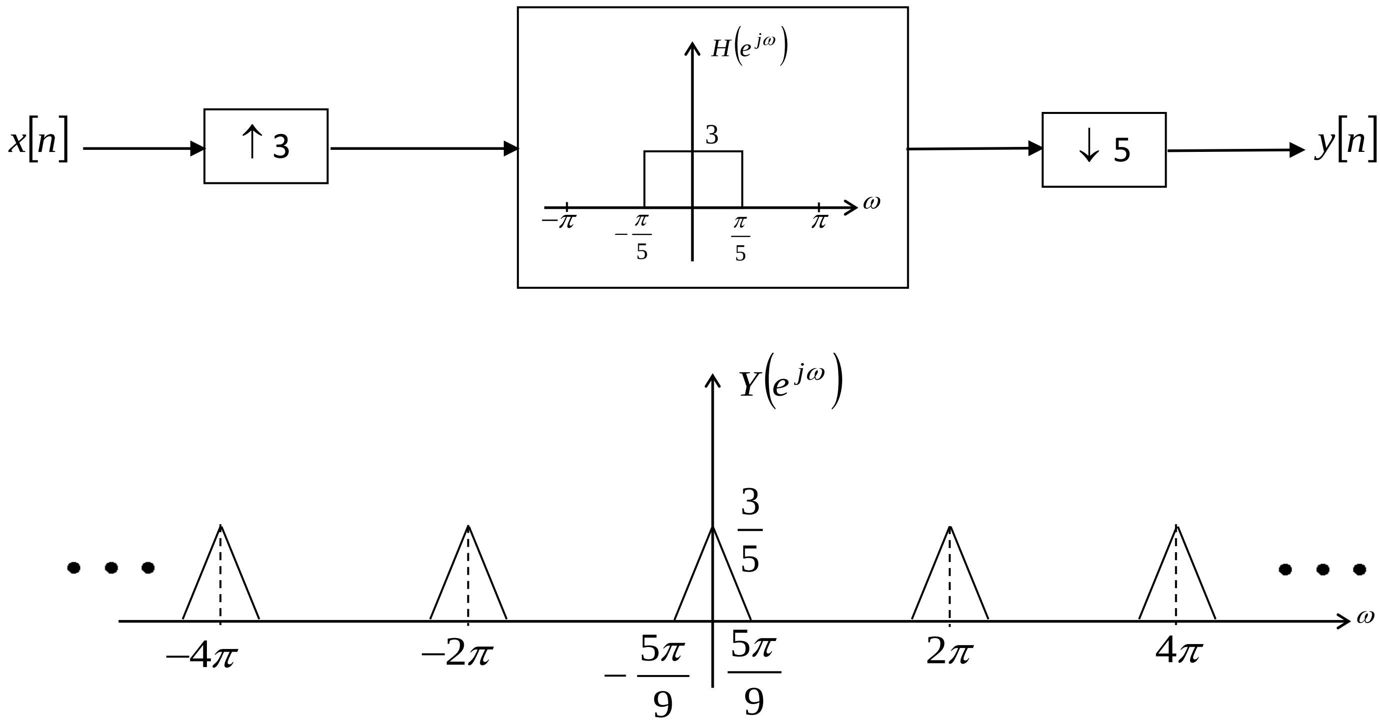
END OF THE EXAMPLE

Ex: Let L =3 and M =5

This time, SR is decreased so $x[n]$ has to be bandlimited to $\frac{3\pi}{5}$, otherwise aliasing distortion occurs.

Assume that the input has the following spectrum,





Rate change is achieved without signal distortion.

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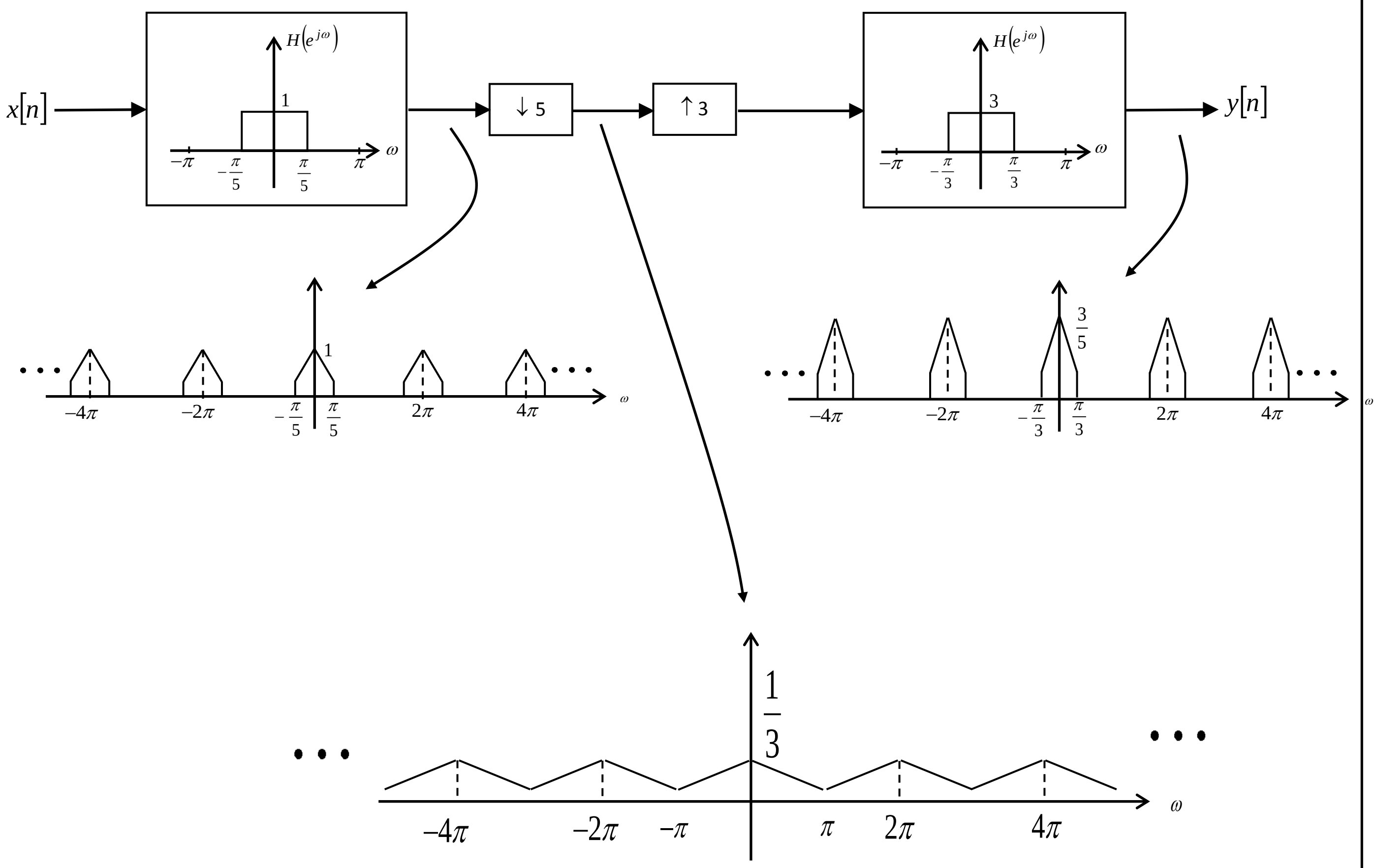


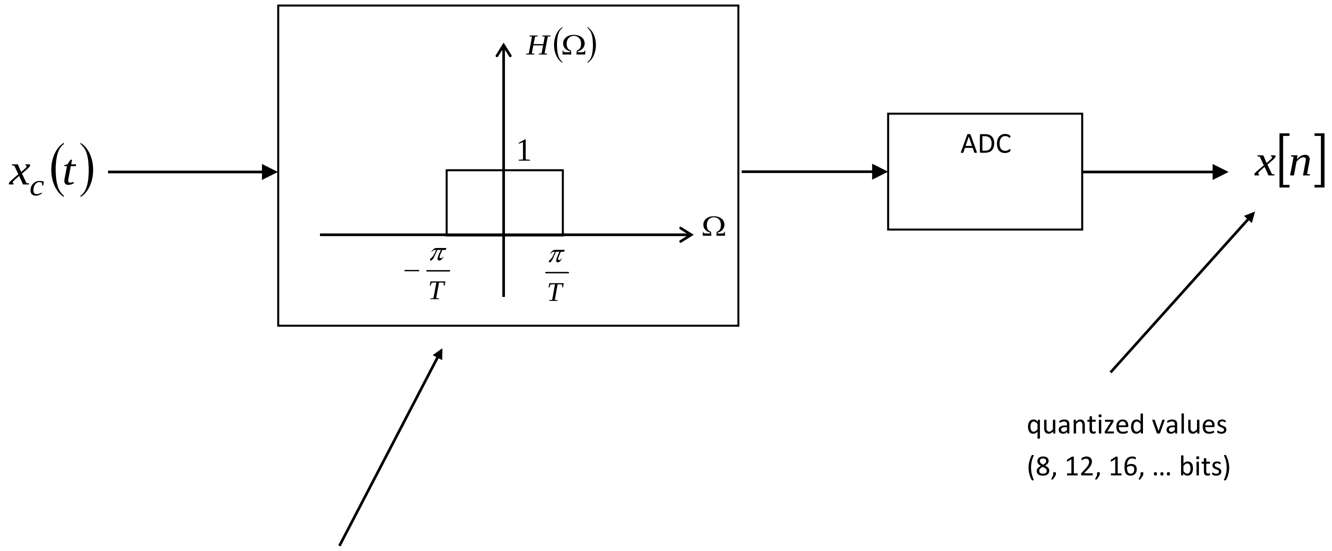
Rate change is achieved, however, signal is distorted.

END OF THE EXAMPLE

Anti-aliasing Filter

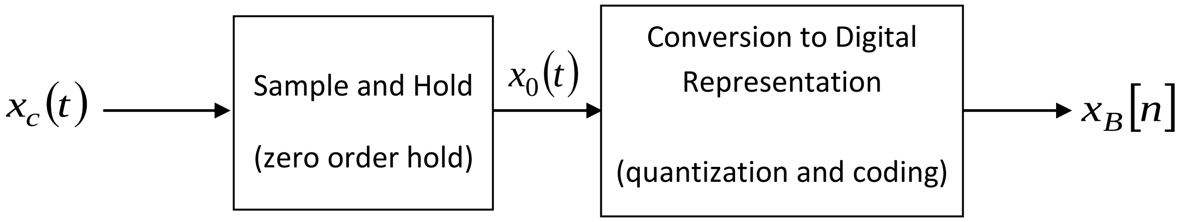
Lowpass filter with a cutoff frequency of

$$\frac{\pi}{T} = \frac{\Omega_S}{2}$$



Ideal filter characteristic cannot be achieved in practice.
The distortion of the nonideal filter can be be taken into account in DT system design.

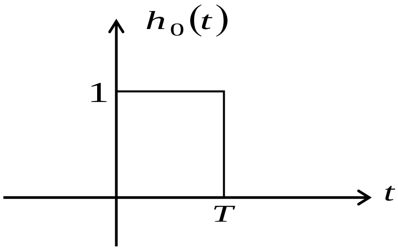
Analog to Digital Conversion

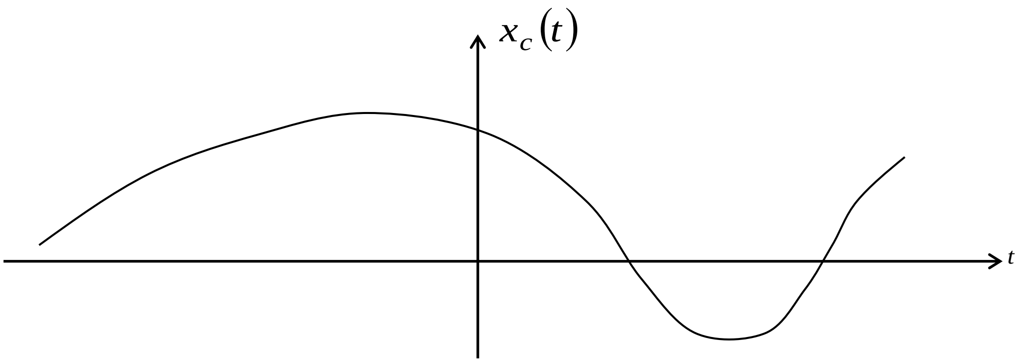


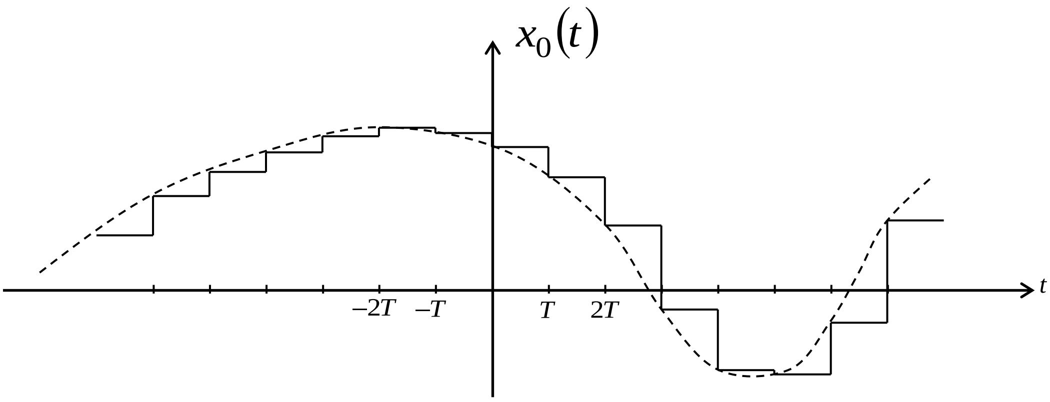
Zero order hold produces

$$x_0(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x_c(nT)h_0(t-nT)$$

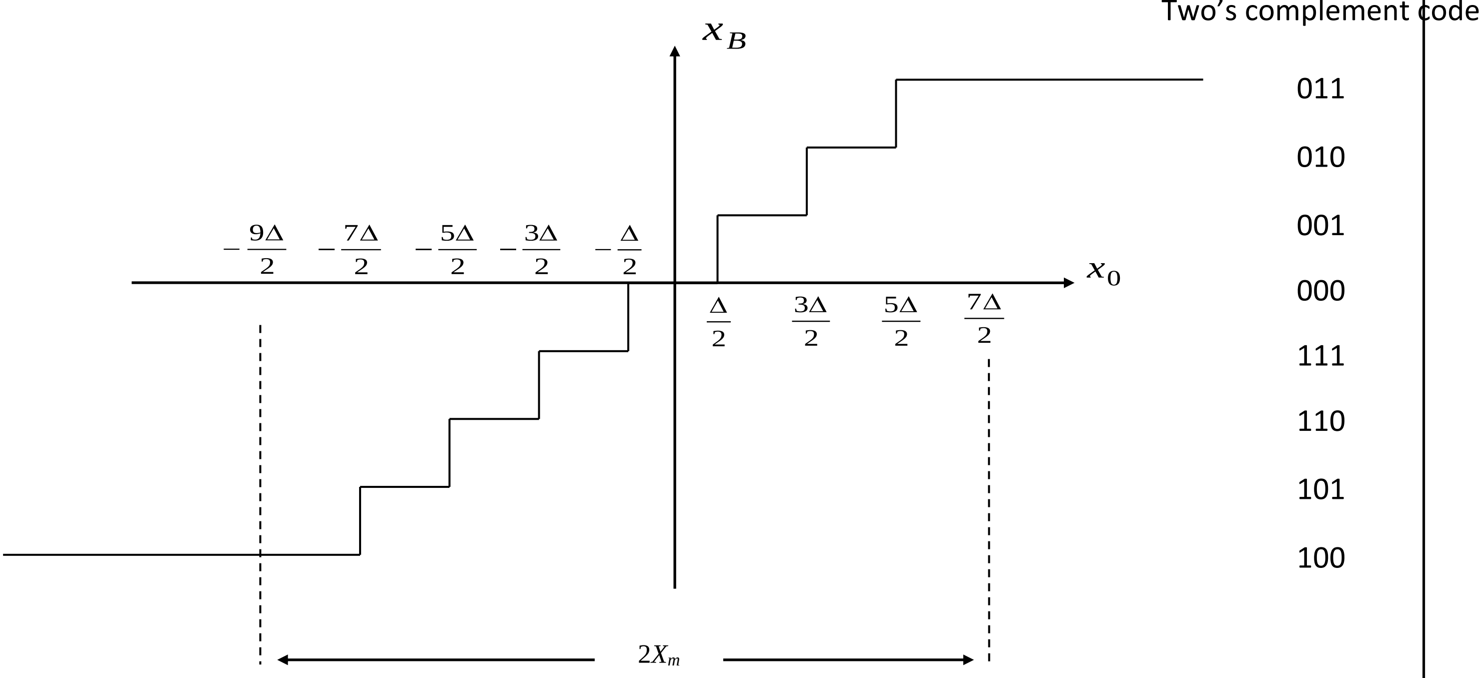
where







B+1 bit uniform quantization.



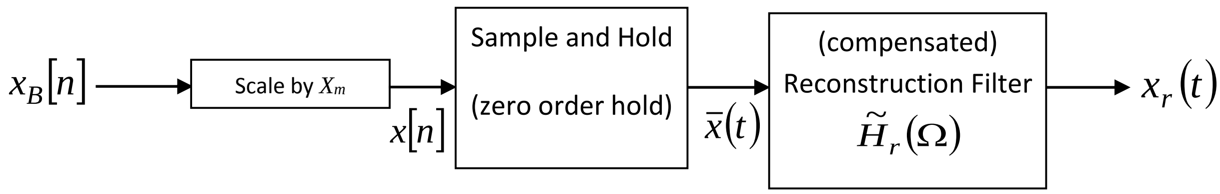
Δ : quantization level

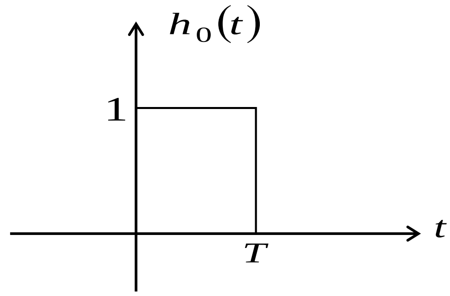
$2\ X_m$: dynamic range

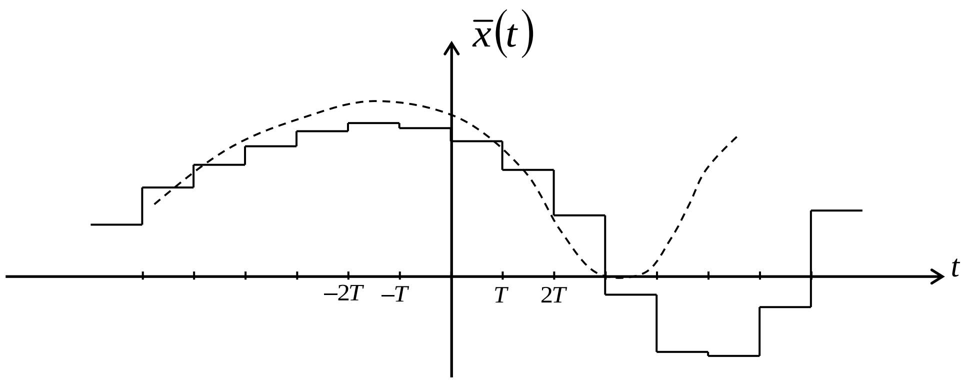
$$\Delta = \frac{2X_m}{2^{B+1}}$$

$$= \frac{X_m}{2^B}$$

DIGITAL TO ANALOG CONVERSION







$$\bar{x}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] h_0(t - nT)$$

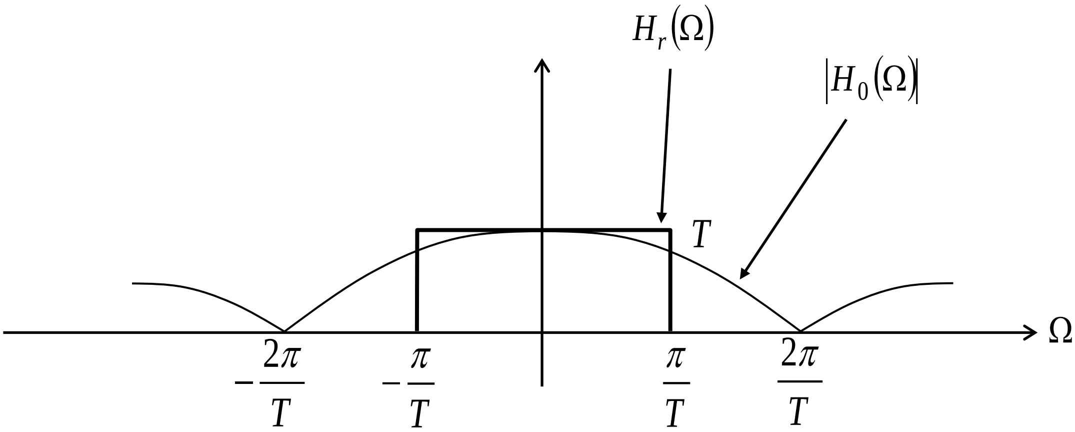
$$\bar{X}(\Omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] e^{-j\Omega nT} H_0(\Omega) = X\left(e^{j\Omega T}\right) H_0(\Omega)$$

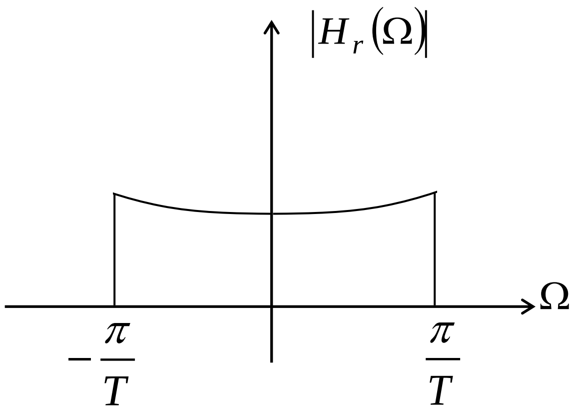
$$H_0(\Omega) = \frac{2\sin\left(\frac{\Omega T}{2}\right)}{\Omega} e^{-j\frac{\Omega T}{2}}$$

Therefore (compensated) reconstruction filter can be specified as

$$\tilde{H}_r(\Omega) = \frac{H_r(\Omega)}{H_0(\Omega)}$$

$$= \begin{cases} H_0(\Omega) = \dfrac{\frac{\Omega T}{2}}{\sin\left(\frac{\Omega T}{2}\right)} e^{j\frac{\Omega T}{2}} & |\Omega| < \dfrac{\pi}{T} \\ 0 & o.w. \end{cases}$$





Ex: $x_c(t) = \cos(\Omega_0 t)$

$$X_c(\Omega) = \pi\,\delta(\Omega - \Omega_0) + \pi\,\delta(\Omega + \Omega_0)$$

If $x_c(t)$ is sampled with sampling period *T*.

$$\Rightarrow x[n] = \cos(\Omega_0 T n)$$
$$= \cos(\omega_0 n)$$

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = -j\pi\delta(\omega - \Omega_0 T) + j\pi\delta(\omega + \Omega_0 T) \qquad \text{in } (-\pi, \pi] \qquad (1)$$

and periodic with 2π.

Or we can use,

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{T}\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X_c\left(\frac{\omega}{T} - k\,\frac{2\pi}{T}\right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{T}\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \pi\,\delta\left(\frac{\omega}{T} - k\,\frac{2\pi}{T} - \Omega_0\right) + \frac{1}{T}\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \pi\,\delta\left(\frac{\omega}{T} - k\,\frac{2\pi}{T} + \Omega_0\right)$$

$$\delta\left(\frac{\omega}{T} - k\,\frac{2\pi}{T} - \Omega_0\right) = \delta\left(\frac{1}{T}(\omega - k2\pi - \Omega_0 T)\right) \underset{\uparrow}{=} T\delta(\omega - k2\pi - \Omega_0 T)$$

$$\text{since} \quad \delta(a\,\omega) = \frac{1}{|a|}\,\delta(\omega)$$

Therefore

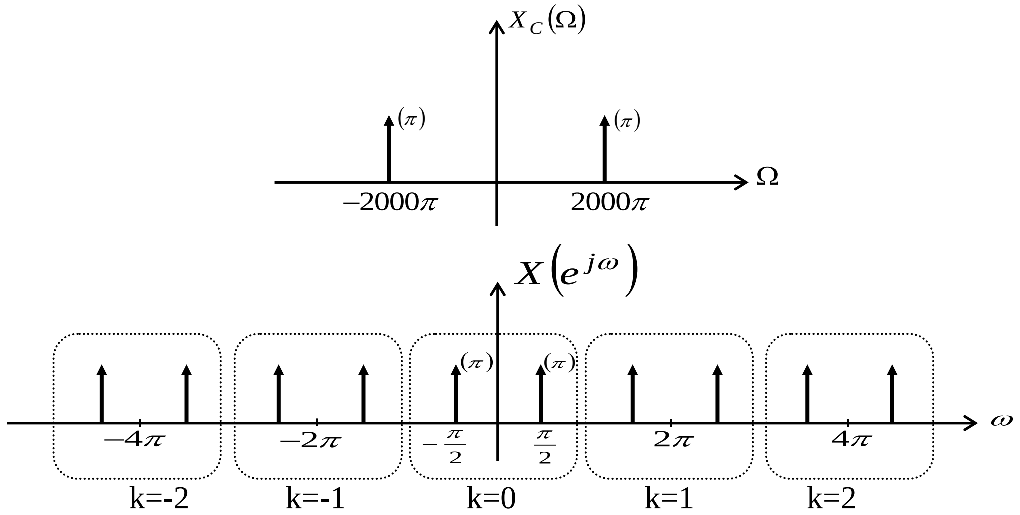
$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \pi\delta(\omega - k2\pi - \Omega_0 T) + \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \pi\,\delta(\omega - k2\pi + \Omega_0 T) \qquad (2)$$

Obviously, (1) and (2) are the same.

a) Let $\Omega_0 = 2000\pi$ (1 kHz)
$T = 0.25$ ms (4 kHz)

$$\Rightarrow \Omega_0 T = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

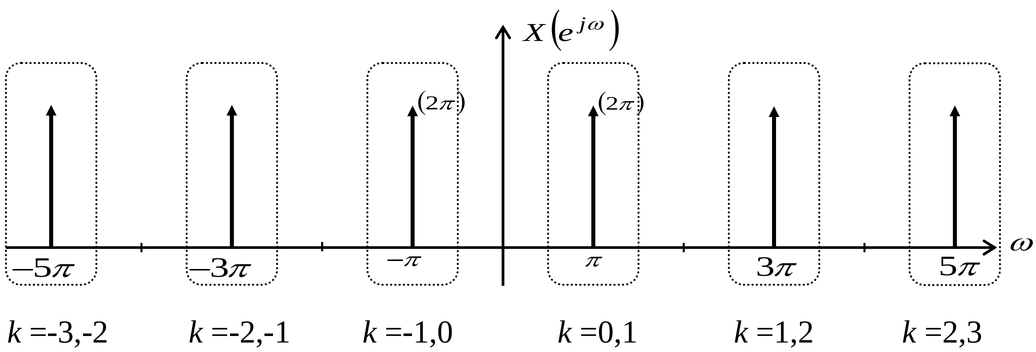
$$X\left(e^{j\omega}\right) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \pi\delta\left(\omega - k2\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \pi\,\delta\left(\omega - k2\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$



b) Let $\Omega_0 = 2000\pi$ (1 kHz)
$T = 0.5$ ms (2 kHz)

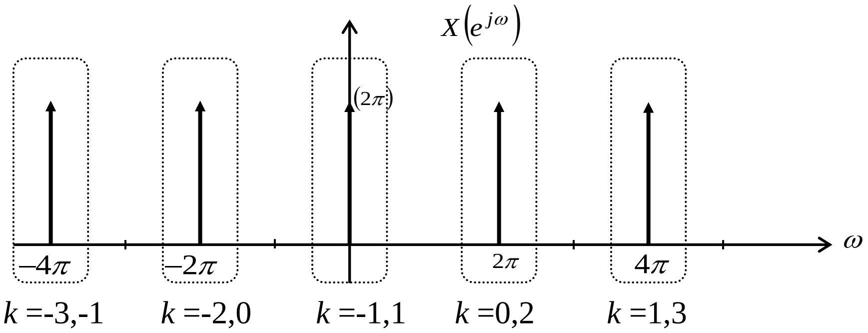
$$\Rightarrow \Omega_0 T = \pi$$

$$X\left(e^{j\omega}\right) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \pi\delta(\omega - k2\pi - \pi) + \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \pi\,\delta(\omega - k2\pi + \pi) \quad \left(= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} 2\pi\,\delta(\omega - k2\pi - \pi)\right)$$



c) Let $\begin{array}{ll} \Omega_0 = 2000\pi & (1\ \text{kHz}) \\ T = 1\ \text{ms} & (1\ \text{kHz}) \end{array}$ $\Rightarrow \Omega_0 T = 2\pi$

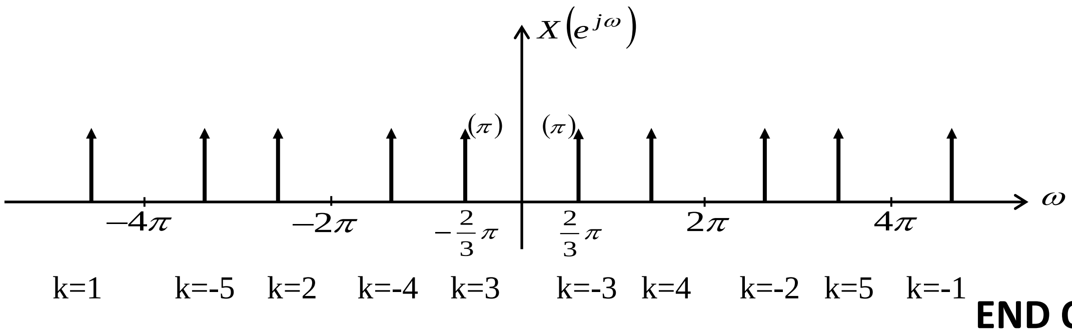
$$X\left(e^{j\omega}\right) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \pi\delta(\omega - k2\pi - 2\pi) + \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \pi\,\delta(\omega - k2\pi + 2\pi) \quad \left(= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} 2\pi\,\delta(\omega - k2\pi) \right)$$



Indeed, in this case $x[n]=1$. (Reconstruction at any T yields a cont-time DC!)

d) Let $\begin{array}{ll} \Omega_0 = 2000\pi & (1\ \text{kHz}) \\ T = \dfrac{1}{300}\ \text{s} & (300\ \text{Hz}) \end{array}$ $\Rightarrow \Omega_0 T = \dfrac{20}{3}\pi = \left(6 + \dfrac{2}{3}\right)\pi$

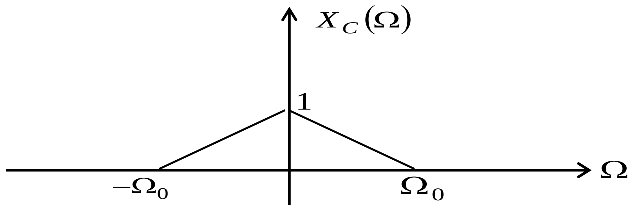
$$X\left(e^{j\omega}\right) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \pi\delta\left(\omega - k2\pi - \frac{20}{3}\pi\right) + \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \pi\,\delta\left(\omega - k2\pi + \frac{20}{3}\pi\right)$$



END OF THE EXAMPLE

What do you get if you reconstruct at 300 Hz.?

Ex: Let



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

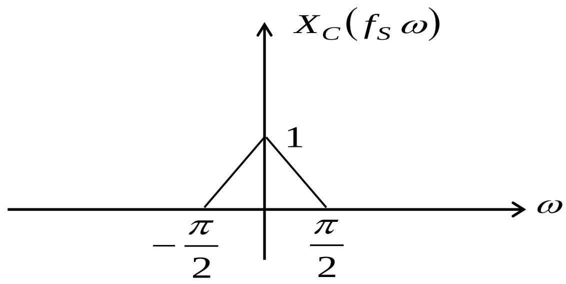
$$= \frac{1}{T}\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X_c\left(\frac{1}{T}(\omega - k2\pi)\right)$$

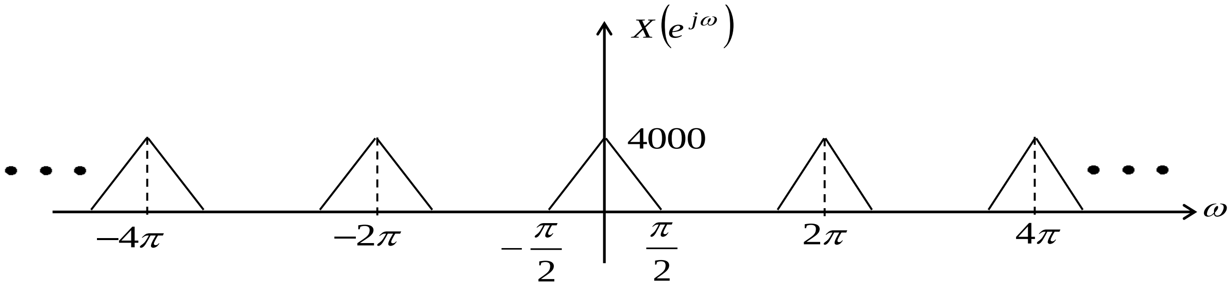
$$= \frac{1}{T}\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X_c\left(f_s(\omega - k2\pi)\right)$$

a) Let

$$\Omega_0 = 2000\pi \qquad (1\ \text{kHz}) \qquad \Rightarrow \Omega_0 T = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

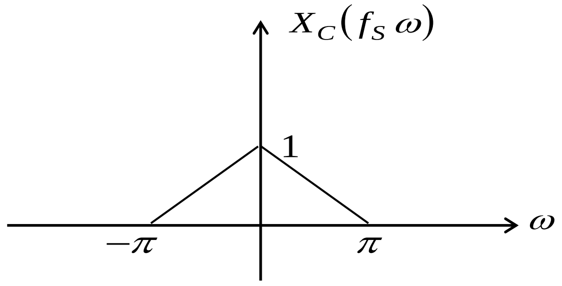
$$T = 0.25\ \text{ms} \qquad (4\ \text{kHz})$$

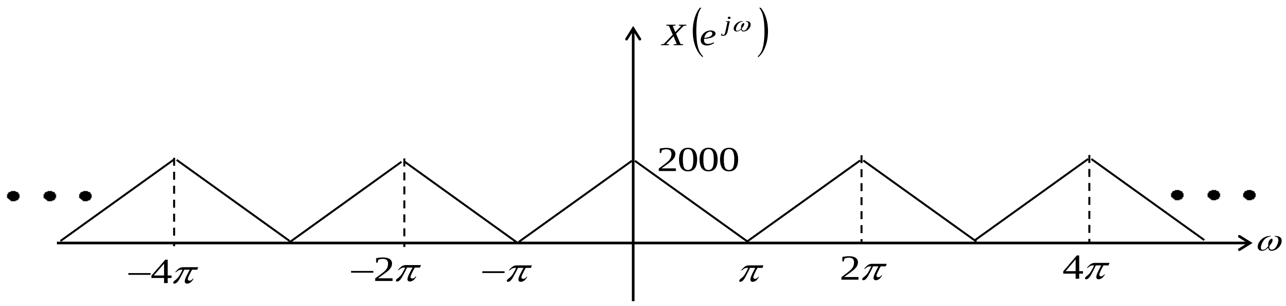




b) Let $\Omega_0 = 2000\pi$ (1 kHz)

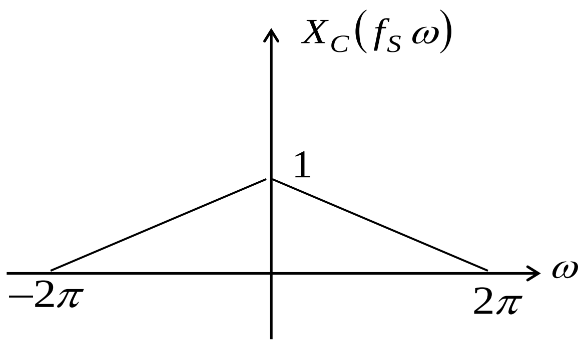
$T = 0.5$ ms (2 kHz) $\Rightarrow \Omega_0 T = \pi$

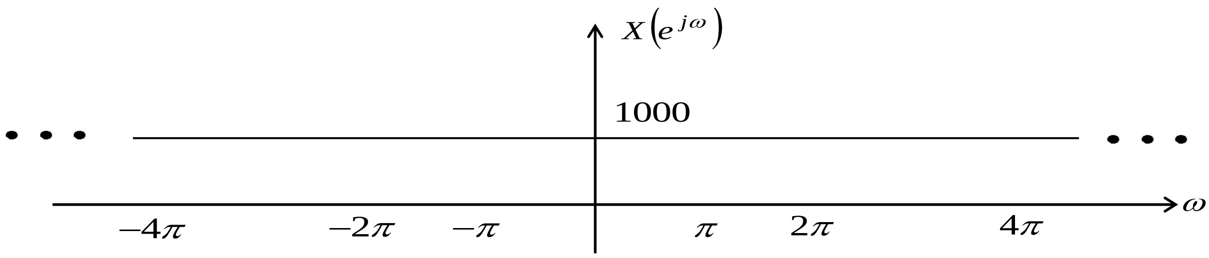




c) Let $\Omega_0 = 2000\pi$ (1 kHz)

$T = 1$ ms (1 kHz) $\Rightarrow \Omega_0 T = 2\pi$





d) Let

$$\Omega_0 = 2000\pi \qquad \text{(1 kHz)}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{300}\text{ s} \qquad \text{(300 Hz)} \qquad \Rightarrow \Omega_0 T = \frac{20}{3}\pi = \left(6 + \frac{2}{3}\right)\pi$$