BLM2041 Signals and Systems

The Instructors:

Prof. Dr. Nizamettin Aydın

naydin@yildiz.edu.tr

Asist. Prof. Dr. Ferkan Yilmaz

ferkan@yildiz.edu.tr

BLM2041 Signals and Systems

Sampling & Aliasing

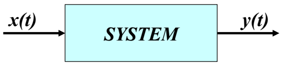
LECTURE OBJECTIVES

- SAMPLING can cause ALIASING
  - Sampling Theorem
    - Sampling Rate > 2(Highest Frequency)
- Spectrum for digital signals, $x[n]$
  - Normalized Frequency

$$\hat{\omega} = \omega T_s = \frac{2\pi f}{f_s} + 2\pi \ell$$

ALIASING

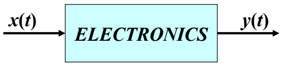
SYSTEMS Process Signals



- PROCESSING GOALS:
  - Change $x(t)$ into $y(t)$
    - For example, more BASS
  - Improve $x(t)$,
    - e.g., image deblurring
  - Extract information from $x(t)$

System IMPLEMENTATION

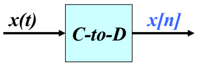
- ANALOG/ELECTRONIC:
  - Circuits: resistors, capacitors, op-amps



- DIGITAL/MICROPROCESSOR
  - Convert $x(t)$ to numbers stored in memory

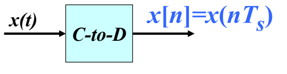
SAMPLING $x(t)$

- SAMPLING PROCESS
  - Convert $x(t)$ to numbers $x[n]$
  - "n" is an integer;
  - $x[n]$ is a sequence of values
  - Think of "n" as the storage address in memory
- UNIFORM SAMPLING at $t = nT_s$
  - IDEAL: $x[n] = x(nT_s)$



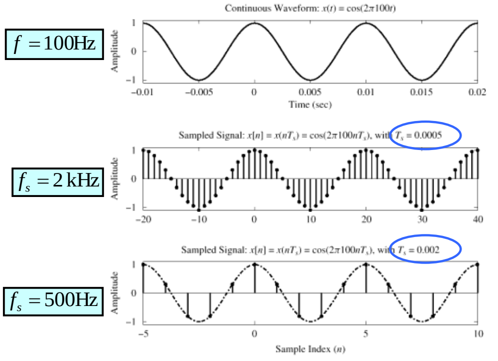
SAMPLING RATE, f_s

- SAMPLING RATE (f_s)
  - $f_s = 1/T_s$
    - NUMBER of SAMPLES PER SECOND
      - T_s = 125 microsec → f_s = 8000 samples/sec
      - UNITS ARE HERTZ: 8000 Hz
- UNIFORM SAMPLING at $t = nT_s = n/f_s$
  - IDEAL: $x[n] = x(nT_s) = x(n/f_s)$



7

SAMPLING RATE, f_s



8

SAMPLING THEOREM

- HOW OFTEN ?
  - DEPENDS on FREQUENCY of SINUSOID
  - ANSWERED by SHANNON/NYQUIST Theorem
  - ALSO DEPENDS on "**RECONSTRUCTION**"

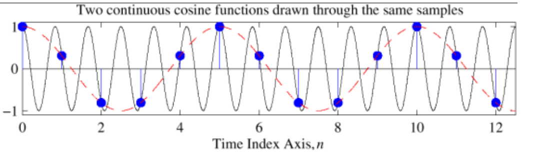
Shannon Sampling Theorem

A continuous-time signal $x(t)$ with frequencies no higher than f_{max} can be reconstructed exactly from its samples $x[n] = x(nT_s)$, if the samples are taken at a rate $f_s = 1/T_s$ that is greater than $2f_{max}$.

9

Reconstruction? Which One?

Given the samples, draw a sinusoid through the values



$$x[n] = \cos(0.4\pi n)$$

When n is an integer $\cos(0.4\pi n) = \cos(2.4\pi n)$

10

STORING DIGITAL SOUND

- **$x[n]$** is a SAMPLED SINUSOID
  - A list of numbers stored in memory
- EXAMPLE: audio CD
- CD rate is 44,100 samples per second
  - 16-bit samples
  - Stereo uses 2 channels
- Number of bytes for 1 minute is
  - 2 × (16/8) × 60 × 44100 = 10.584 Mbytes

11

DISCRETE-TIME SINUSOID

- Change x(t) into x[n]
- **DERIVATION**

$$x(t) = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$x[n] = x(nT_s) = A\cos(\omega n T_s + \varphi)$$

$$x[n] = A\cos((\omega T_s) n + \varphi)$$

$$x[n] = A\cos(\hat{\omega} n + \varphi)$$

$$\hat{\omega} = \omega T_s = \frac{\omega}{f_s}$$

DEFINE DIGITAL FREQUENCY

12

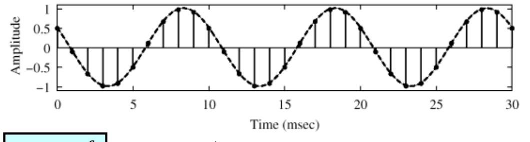
DIGITAL FREQUENCY

- Digital frequency $\hat{\omega}$ VARIES from **0** to **2π**, as f varies from 0 to the sampling frequency
- UNITS are radians, **not** rad/sec
  - DIGITAL FREQUENCY is NORMALIZED

$$\hat{\omega} = \omega T_s = \frac{2\pi f}{f_s}$$

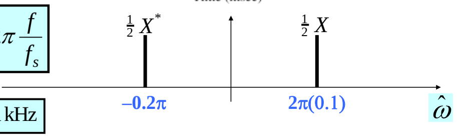
SPECTRUM (DIGITAL)

$$x[n] = A\cos(2\pi(100)(n/1000) + \varphi)$$



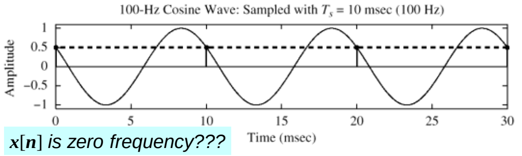
$$\hat{\omega} = 2\pi \frac{f}{f_s}$$

$$f_s = 1\,\text{kHz}$$



SPECTRUM (DIGITAL) ???

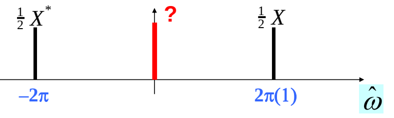
$$x[n] = A\cos(2\pi(100)(n/100) + \varphi)$$



x[n] is zero frequency???

$$\hat{\omega} = 2\pi \frac{f}{f_s}$$

$$f_s = 100\,\text{Hz}$$



The REST of the STORY

- Spectrum of x[n] has more than one line for each complex exponential
  - Called **ALIASING**
  - **MANY SPECTRAL LINES**
- SPECTRUM is PERIODIC with period = **2π**
  - Because

$$A\cos(\hat{\omega} n + \varphi) = A\cos((\hat{\omega} + 2\pi)n + \varphi)$$

ALIASING DERIVATION

- Other Frequencies give the same $\hat{\omega}$

$x_1(t) = \cos(400\pi t)$ sampled at $f_s = 1000$ Hz

$x_1[n] = \cos(400\pi \tfrac{n}{1000}) = \cos(0.4\pi n)$

$x_2(t) = \cos(2400\pi t)$ sampled at $f_s = 1000$ Hz

$x_2[n] = \cos(2400\pi \tfrac{n}{1000}) = \cos(2.4\pi n)$

$$x_2[n] = \cos(2.4\pi n) = \cos(0.4\pi n + 2\pi n) = \cos(0.4\pi n)$$

$\Rightarrow x_2[n] = x_1[n]$ $\quad 2400\pi - 400\pi = 2\pi(1000)$

ALIASING DERIVATION–2

- Other Frequencies give the same $\hat{\omega}$

If $x(t) = A\cos(2\pi(f + \ell f_s)t + \varphi)$ $\quad t \leftarrow \frac{n}{f_s}$

and we want: $x[n] = A\cos(\hat{\omega} n + \varphi)$

$$\text{then}: \hat{\omega} = \frac{2\pi(f + \ell f_s)}{f_s} = \frac{2\pi f}{f_s} + \frac{2\pi \ell f_s}{f_s}$$

$$\hat{\omega} = \omega T_s = \frac{2\pi f}{f_s} + 2\pi\ell$$

ALIASING CONCLUSIONS

- ADDING f_s or $2f_s$ or $-f_s$ to the FREQ of $x(t)$ gives exactly the same $x[n]$
  - The samples, $x[n] = x(n/f_s)$ are EXACTLY THE SAME VALUES
- GIVEN $x[n]$, WE CANNOT DISTINGUISH f_o FROM $(f_o + f_s)$ or $(f_o + 2f_s)$

19

NORMALIZED FREQUENCY

- DIGITAL FREQUENCY

Normalized Radian Frequency

$$\hat{\omega} = \omega T_s = \frac{2\pi f}{f_s} + 2\pi\ell$$

Normalized Cyclic Frequency

$$\hat{f} = \hat{\omega}/(2\pi) = f T_s = f/f_s$$

20

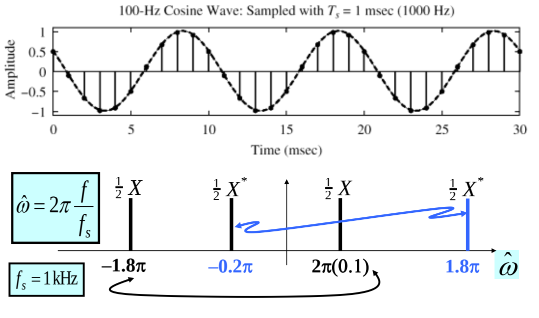
SPECTRUM for $x[n]$

- PLOT versus NORMALIZED FREQUENCY
- INCLUDE **ALL** SPECTRUM LINES
  - ALIASES
    - ADD MULTIPLES of 2π
    - SUBTRACT MULTIPLES of 2π
  - FOLDED ALIASES
    - ALIASES of NEGATIVE FREQS

21

SPECTRUM (MORE LINES)

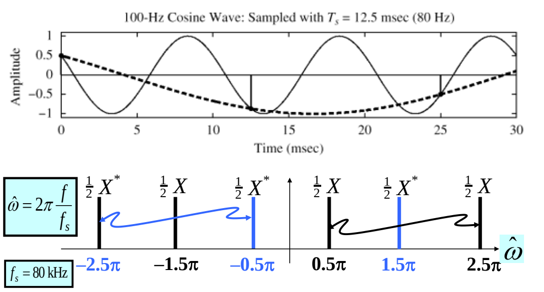
$x[n] = A\cos(2\pi(100)(n/1000) + \varphi)$



22

SPECTRUM (ALIASING CASE)

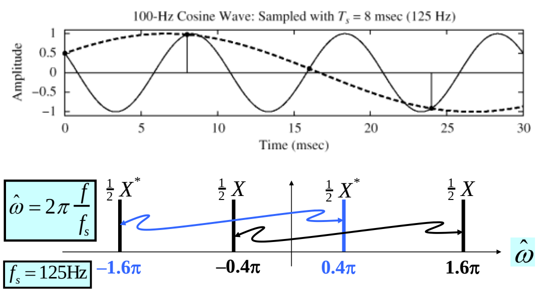
$x[n] = A\cos(2\pi(100)(n/80) + \varphi)$



23

SPECTRUM (FOLDING CASE)

$x[n] = A\cos(2\pi(100)(n/125) + \varphi)$



24