EE123
Digital Signal Processing

Lecture 14

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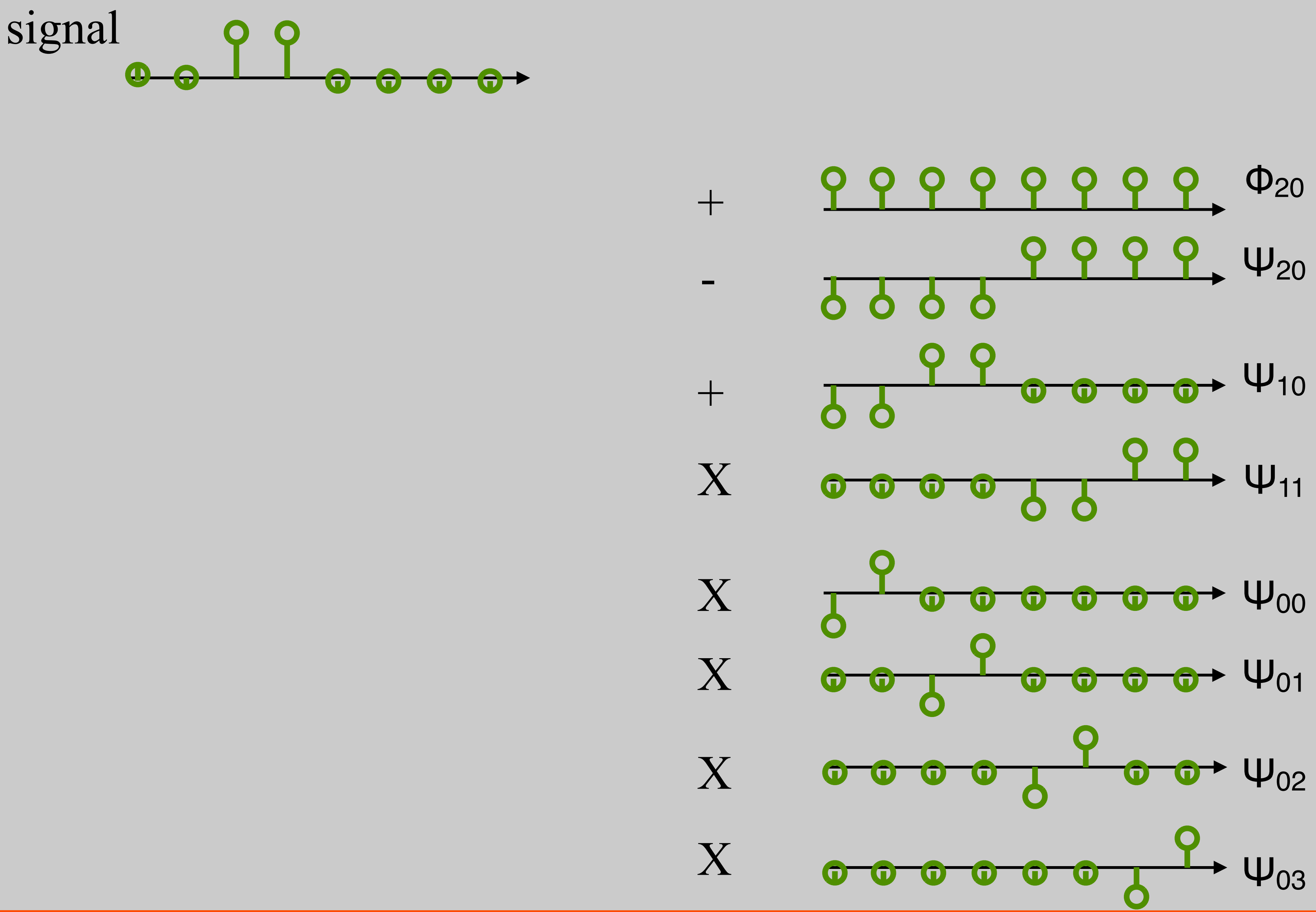
Announcements

- Ham exam W 7-10+, Banato Auditorium
  - Please come on time
- Midterm this Friday
  - Open everything -- no laptop, no internet
  - Who has a problem taking the midterm? Send me an email (again) with title: midterm problem
- Lab:
  - Who is having trouble?

I owe you from last time

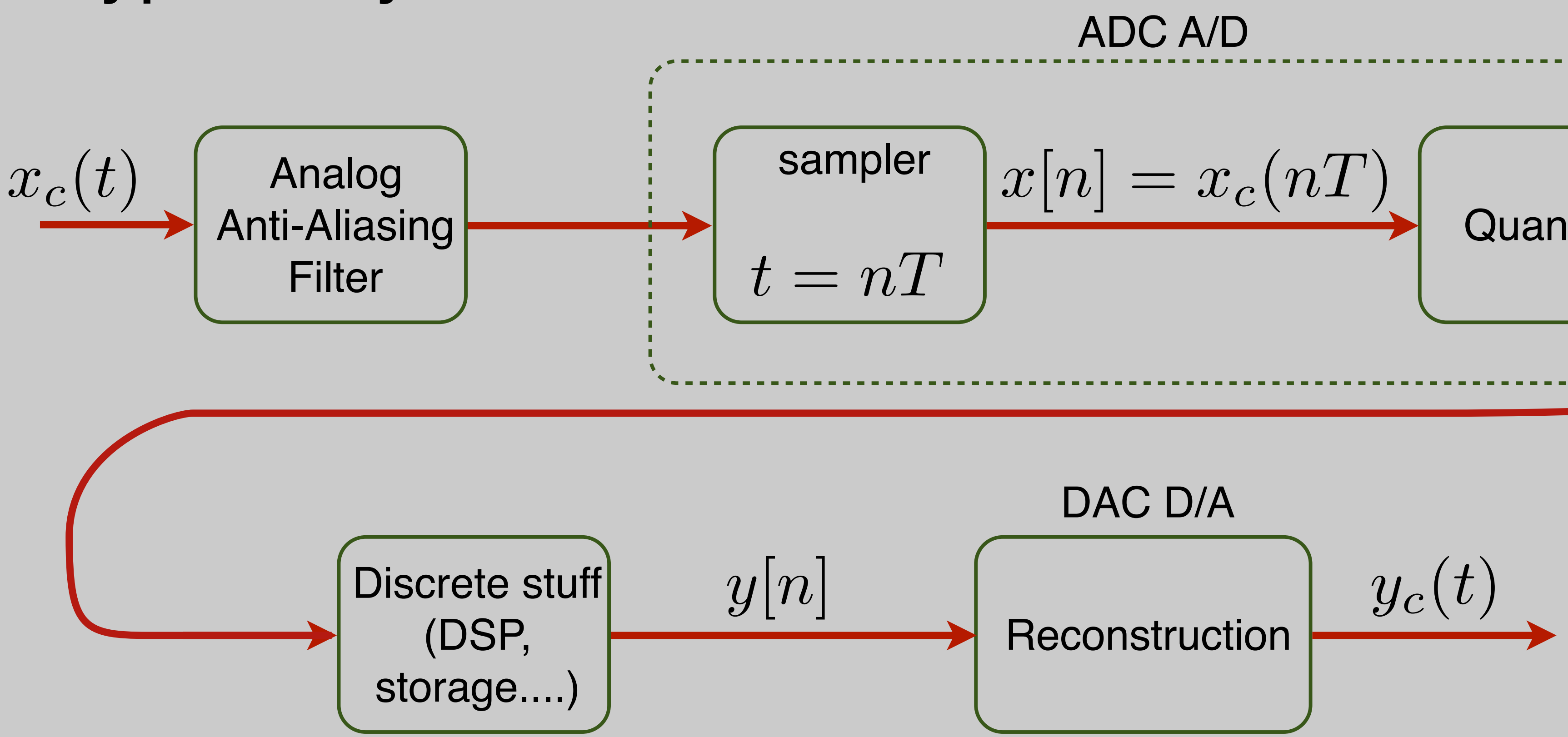


Sampling of Continuous Time Signals (Ch.4)

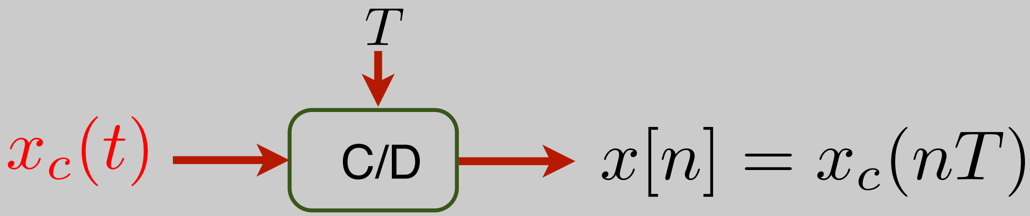
- Sampling:
  - Conversion from C.T (not quantized) into D.T (usually quantized)
- Reconstruction
  - D.T (quantized) to C.T
- Why?
  - Digital storage (audio, images, videos)
  - Digital communications (fiber optics, cellular...)
  - DSP (compression, correction, restoration)
  - Digital synthesis (speech, graphics)
  - Learning

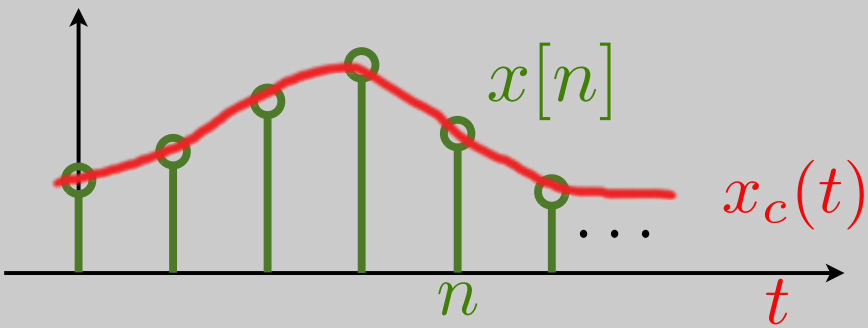
Sampling of C.T. Signals

- Typical System:



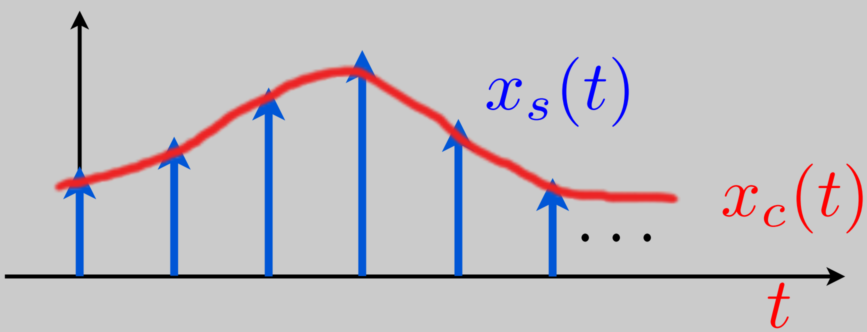
Ideal Sampling Model





Discrete and Continuous

define impulsive sampling:



Continuous

$$x_s(t) = \cdots + x_c(0)\delta(t) + x_c(T)\delta(t-T) + \cdots$$

$$x_s(t) = x_c \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-nT)$$

Ideal Sampling Model

$$x_s(t) = x_c \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT)$$

- Not physical: used for modeling & derivations

$$x[n] \leftrightarrow x_s(t) \leftrightarrow x_c(t)$$

- How is x[n] related to $x_s(t)$ in freq. domain?

Frequency Domain Analysis

- How is x[n] related to $x_s(t)$ in the Freq. Domain?

$x_s(t)$:C.T

$$X_s(j\Omega) = \sum_n x_c(nT)e^{-j\Omega nT}$$

$x[n]$:D.T

$$X_s(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_n x[n]e^{-j\omega n}$$

$$\omega = \Omega T$$

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = X_s(j\Omega)|_{\Omega=\omega/T}$$

$$X_s(j\Omega) = X(e^{j\omega})\Big|_{\omega=\Omega T}$$

Frequency Domain Analysis

- How is $x_s(t)$ related to $x_c(t)$?

$$x_s(t) = x_c(t) \underbrace{\sum_n \delta(t - nT)}_{\triangleq s(t)}$$

Frequency Domain Analysis

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notation Break

recall $Ш(t) = \sum_n \delta(t-n)$

$$s(t) = \sum_n \delta(t-nT) = \sum_n \delta\left(T\left(\frac{t}{T} - n\right)\right) =$$

recall $\delta(at) = \frac{1}{|a|}\delta(t)$

$$= \frac{1}{T}\sum_n \delta\left(\frac{t}{T} - n\right) = \frac{1}{T}Ш\left(\frac{t}{T}\right)$$

Frequency Domain Analysis

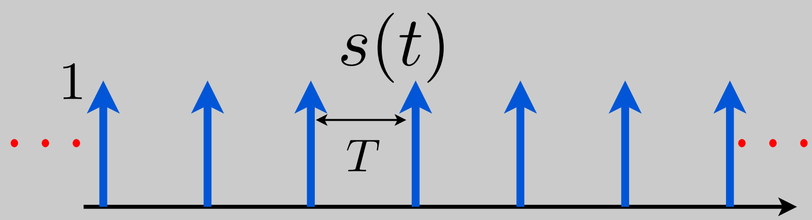
- How is $x_s(t)$ related to $x_c(t)$?

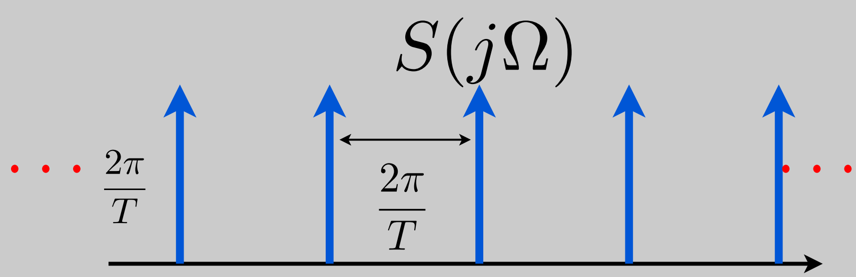
$$x_s(t) = x_c(t) \underbrace{\sum_n \delta(t - nT)}_{\triangleq s(t)}$$

$$s(t) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad S(j\Omega)$$

$$S(j\Omega) \quad = \quad \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\Omega - \frac{2\pi}{T} k)$$

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



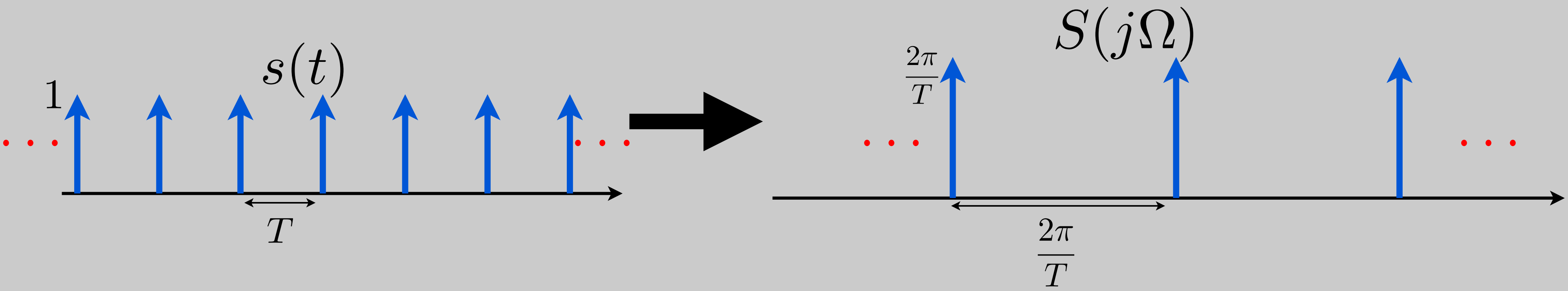


Frequency Domain Analysis

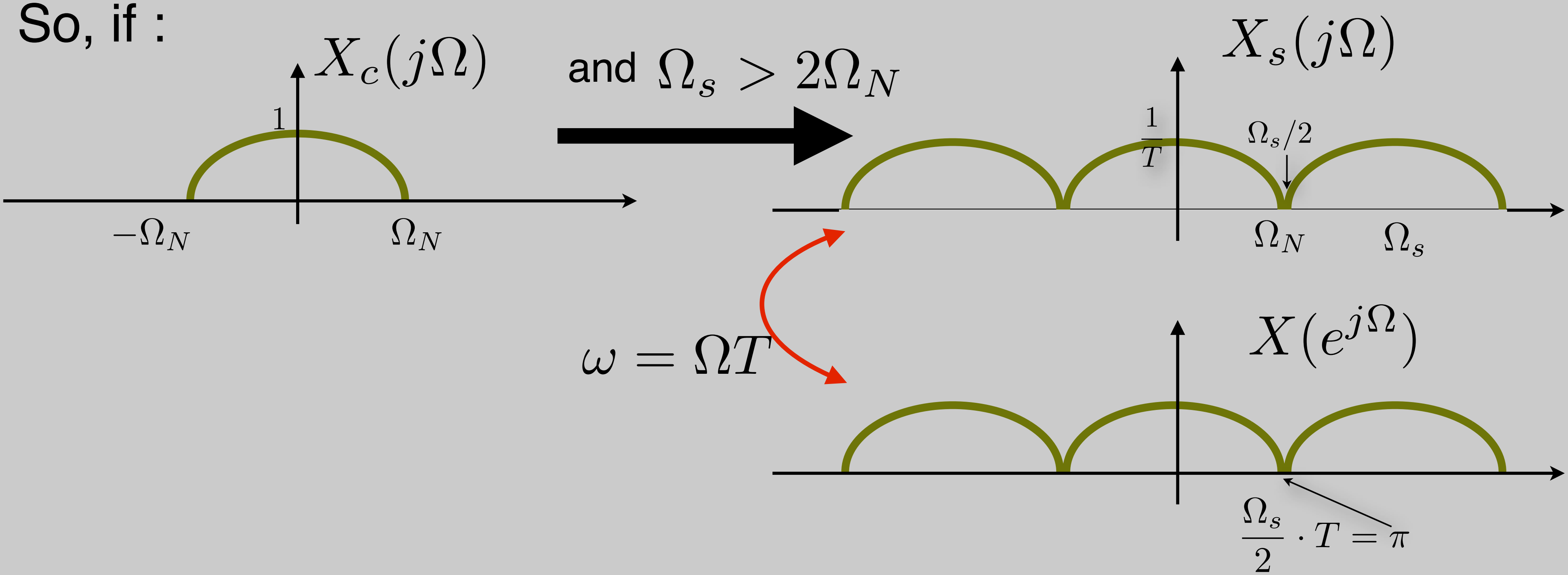
$$\begin{aligned} X_s(j\Omega) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} X_c(j\Omega) * S(j\Omega) \\ &= \frac{1}{T}\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X_c(j(\Omega - \Omega_s)) \quad \Big| \quad \Omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{T} \end{aligned}$$

- X_s is replication of X_c !

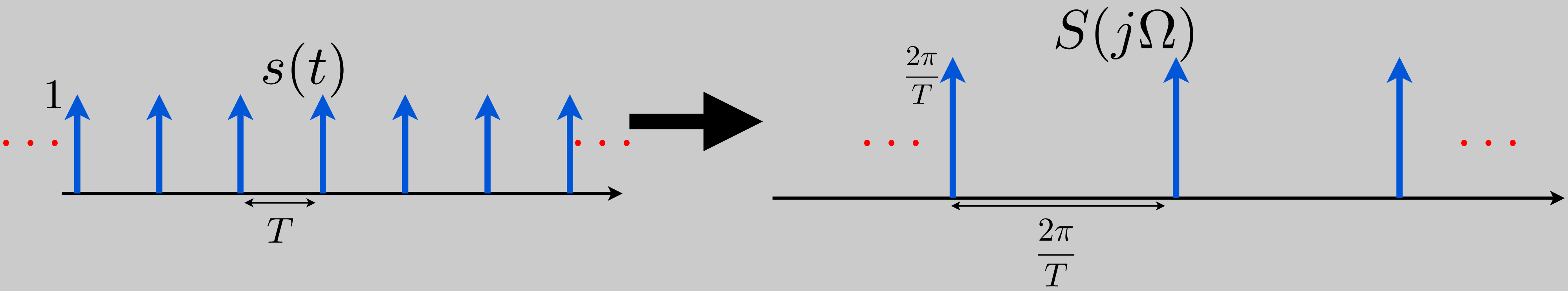
Frequency Domain Analysis



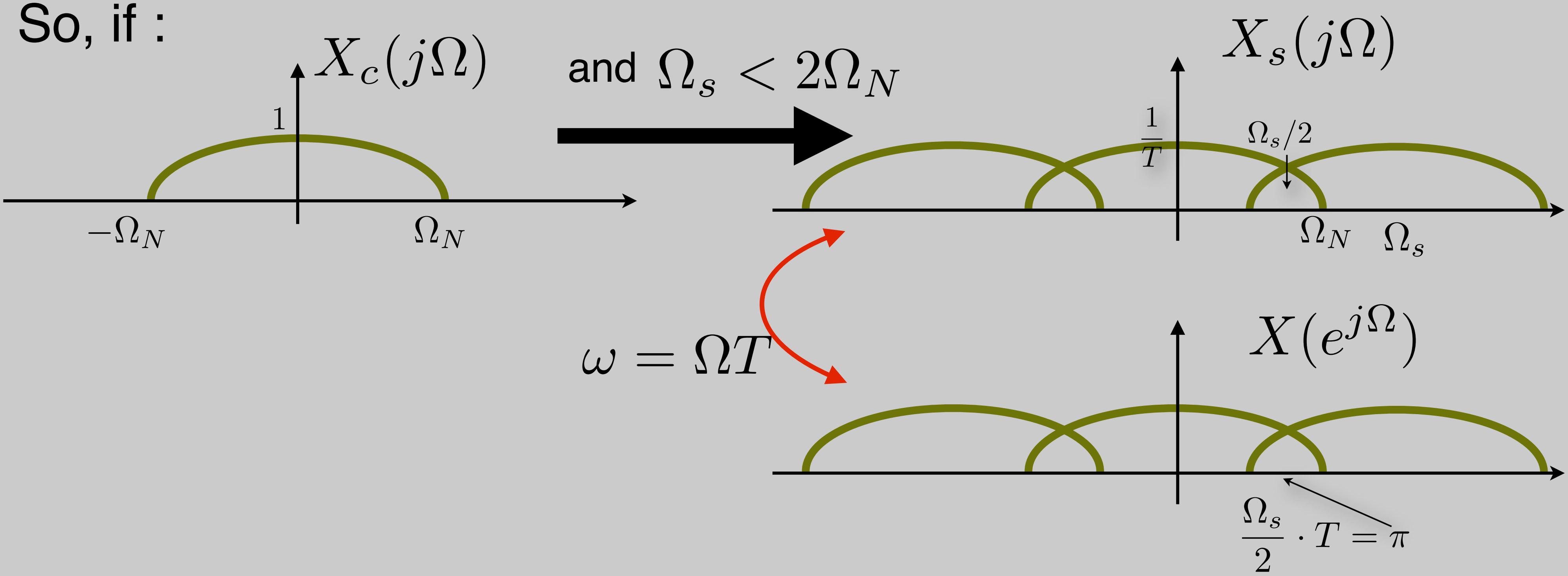
So, if :



Aliasing



So, if :



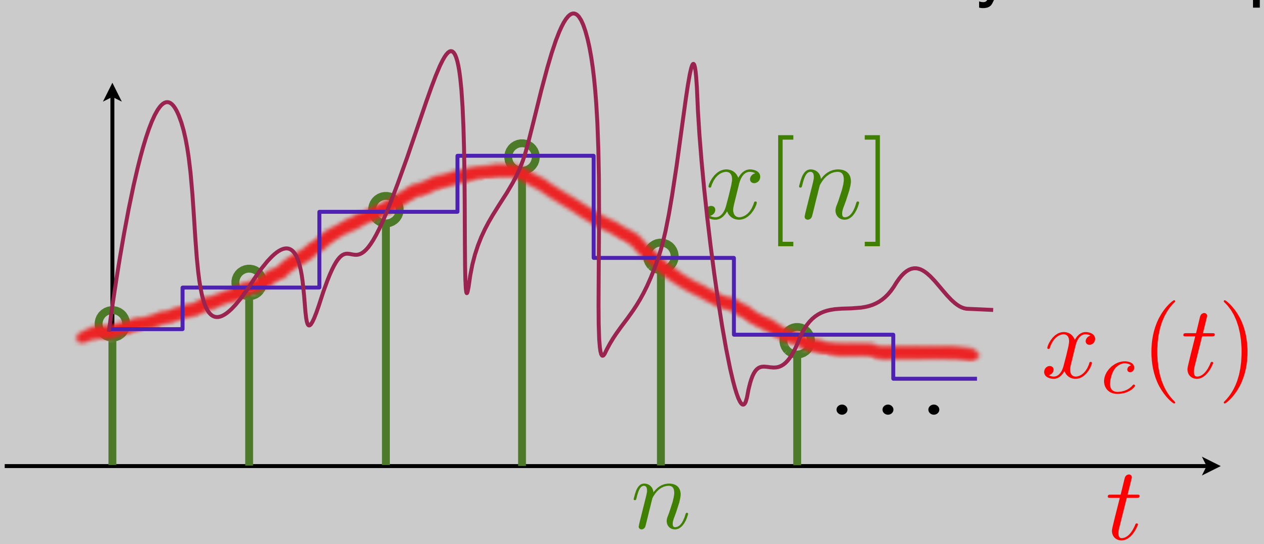
Reconstruction of Bandlimited Signals

- Nyquist Sampling Thm: suppose $x_c(t)$ is bandlimited

$$X_c(j\Omega) = 0 \quad \forall \quad |\Omega| \geq \Omega_N$$

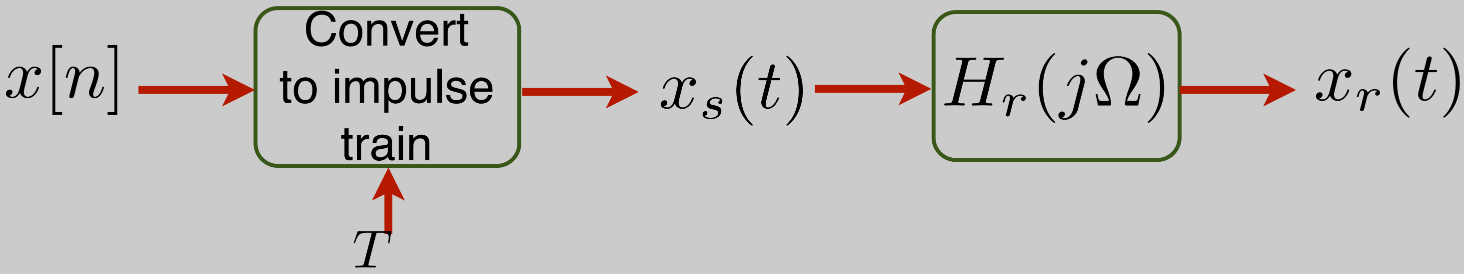
if $\Omega_s \geq 2\Omega_N$, then $x_c(t)$ can be uniquely determined from its samples $x[n] = x_c(nT)$

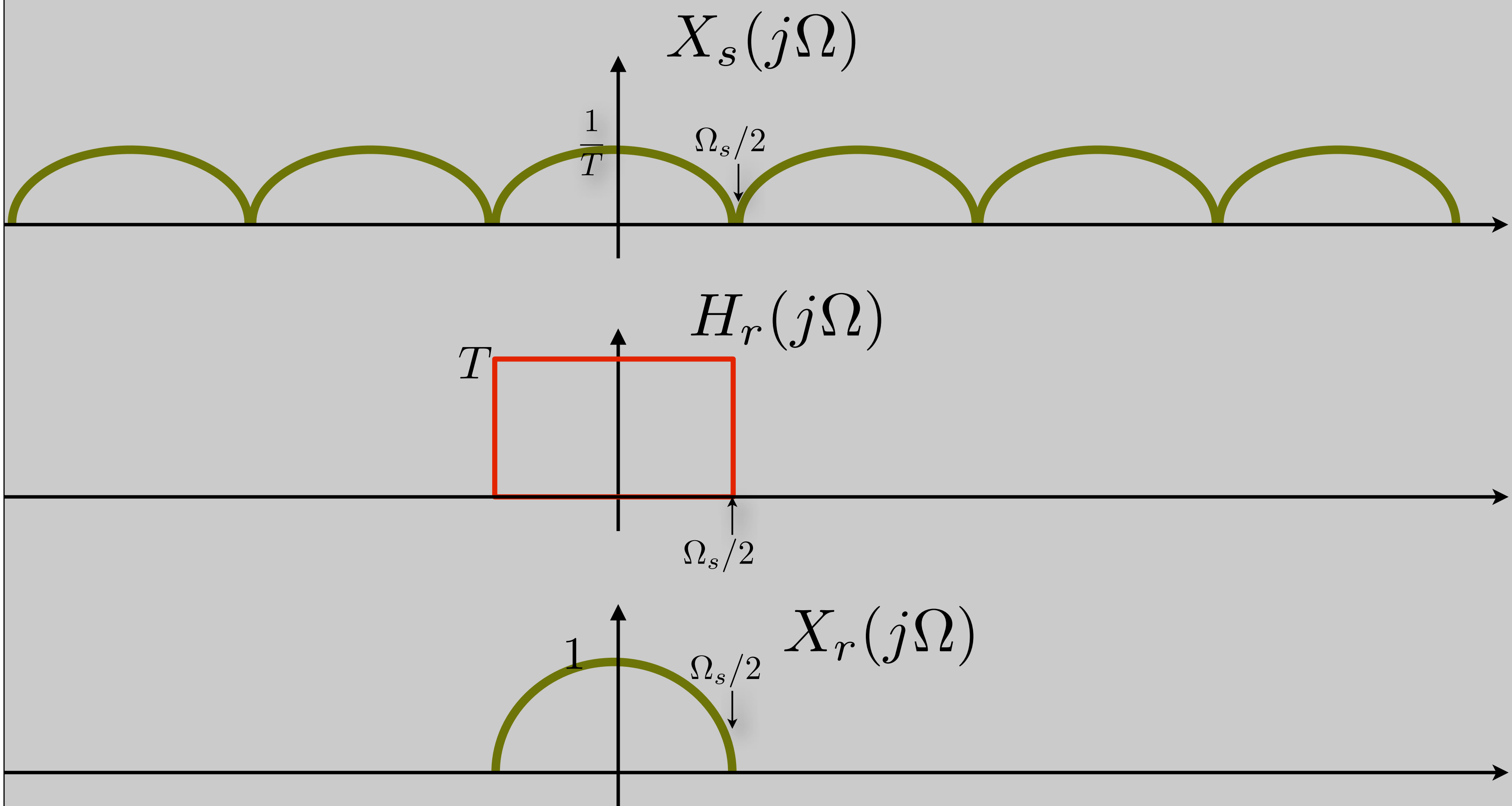
- Bandlimitedness is the key to uniqueness



multiple signals go through the samples, but only one is bandlimited!

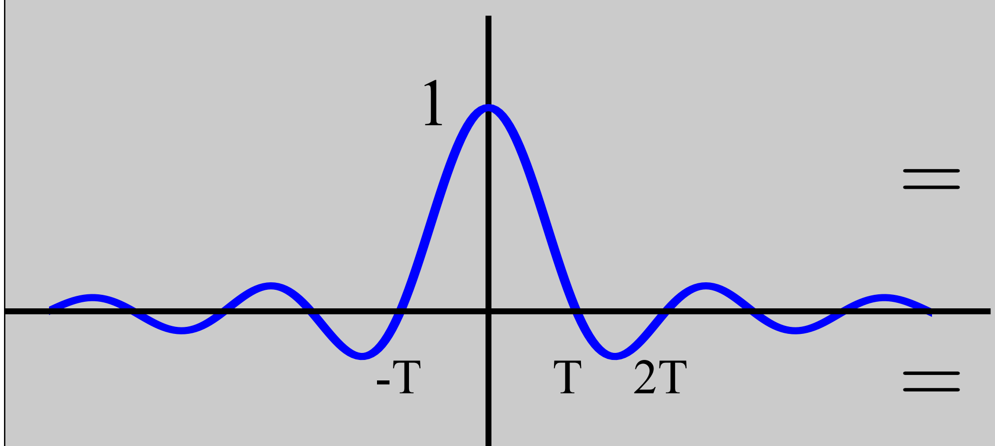
Reconstruction in Frequency Domain





Reconstruction in Time Domain

$$
\begin{aligned}
h_r(t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\Omega_s/2}^{\Omega_s/2} T e^{j\Omega t} d\Omega \\
&= \frac{T}{2\pi}\frac{1}{jt} s^{j\Omega t}\Big|_{-\Omega_s/2}^{\Omega_s/2} \\
&= \frac{T}{\pi t}\frac{e^{j\frac{\Omega_s}{2}t} - e^{-j\frac{\Omega_s}{2}t}}{2j} \\
&= \frac{T}{\pi t}\sin(\frac{\Omega_s}{2}t) = \frac{T}{\pi t}\sin(\frac{\pi}{T}t) \\
&= \text{sinc}(\frac{t}{T})
\end{aligned}
$$



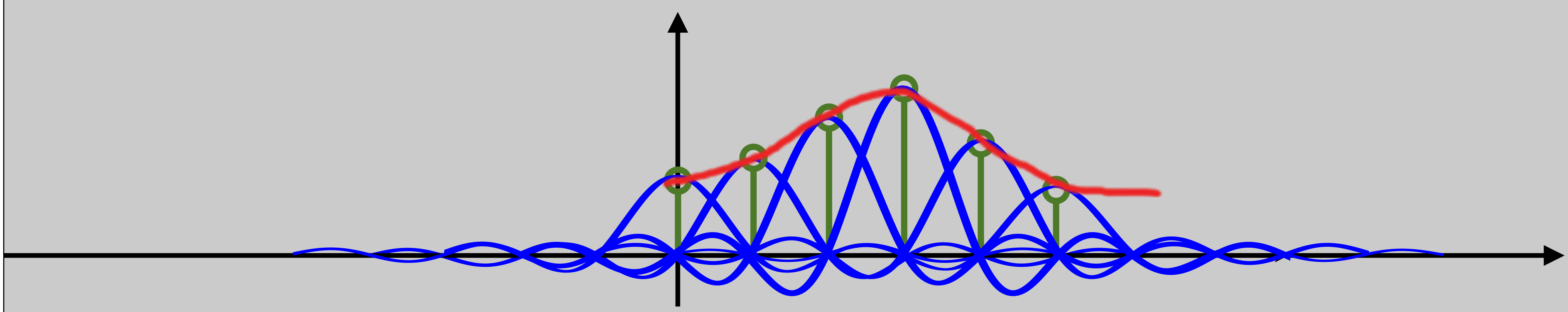
Reconstruction in Time Domain

$$x_r(t) = x_s(t) * h_r(t) \quad = \quad \left(\sum_n x[n]\delta(t - nT) \right) * h_r(t)$$

$$= \quad \sum_n x[n]h(t - nT)$$

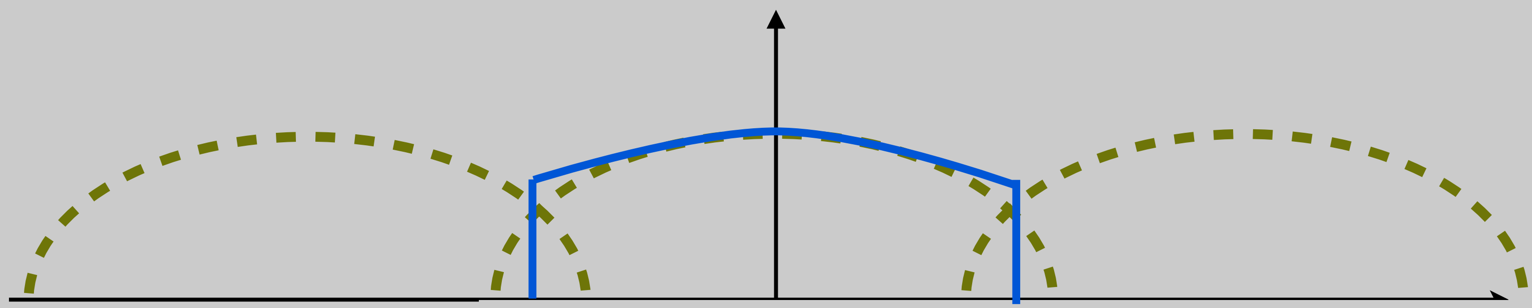
The sum of “sincs gives $x_r(t)$ ⇒ Unique signal

bandlimited by Ω_s



Aliasing

- If $\Omega_N > \Omega_s/2,$ $x_r(t)$ an aliased version of $x_c(t)$



$$X_r(j\Omega) = \begin{cases} TX_s(j\Omega) & \text{if} \quad |\Omega| \leq \Omega_s/2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$