



KAPITAŁ LUDZKI
NARODOWA STRATEGIA SPÓJNOŚCI

UNIA EUROPEJSKA
EUROPEJSKI
FUNDUSZ SPOŁECZNY



„SIGNAL PROCESSING”

**Prezentacja multimedialna współfinansowana przez
Unię Europejską w ramach
Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego w projekcie pt.
*„Innowacyjna dydaktyka bez ograniczeń - zintegrowany
rozwój Politechniki Łódzkiej - zarządzanie Uczelnią,
nowoczesna oferta edukacyjna i wzmacniania zdolności
do zatrudniania osób niepełnosprawnych”***



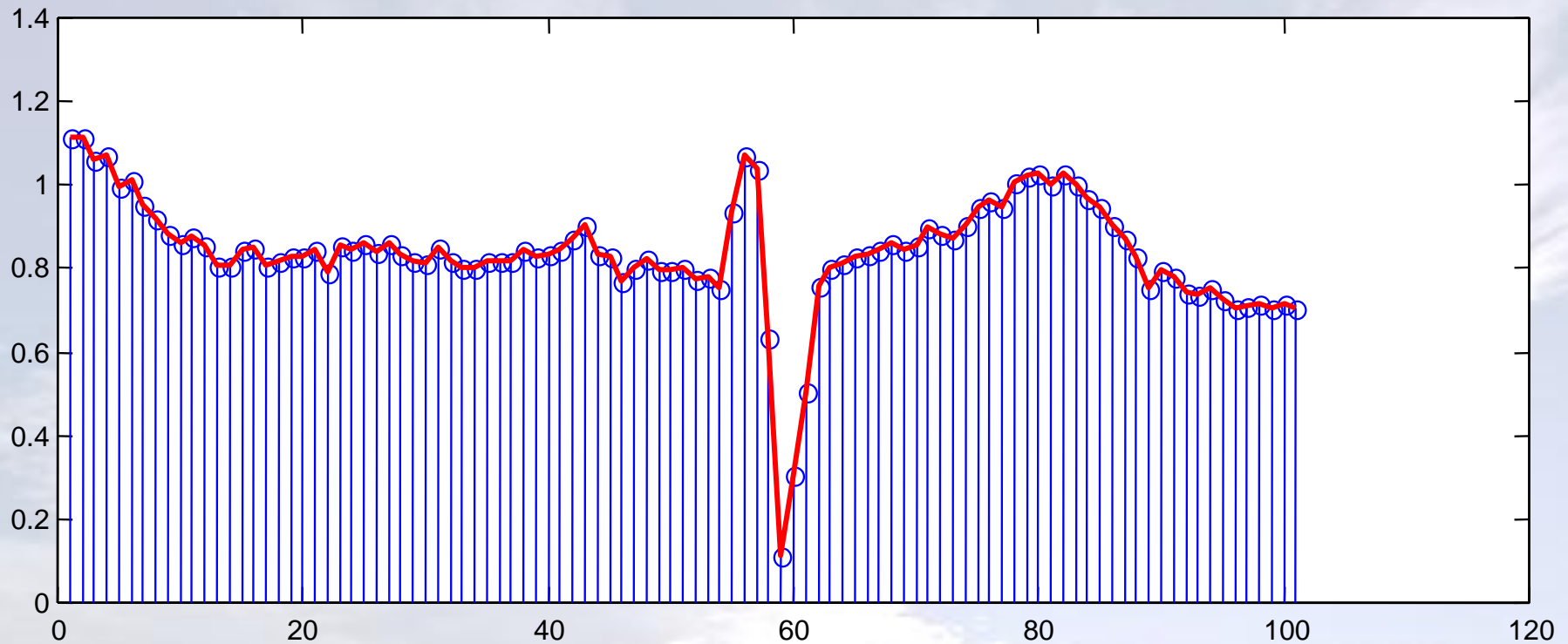
Politechnika Łódzka

Politechnika Łódzka, ul. Żeromskiego 116, 90-924 Łódź, tel. (042) 631 28 83
www.kapitalludzki.p.lodz.pl



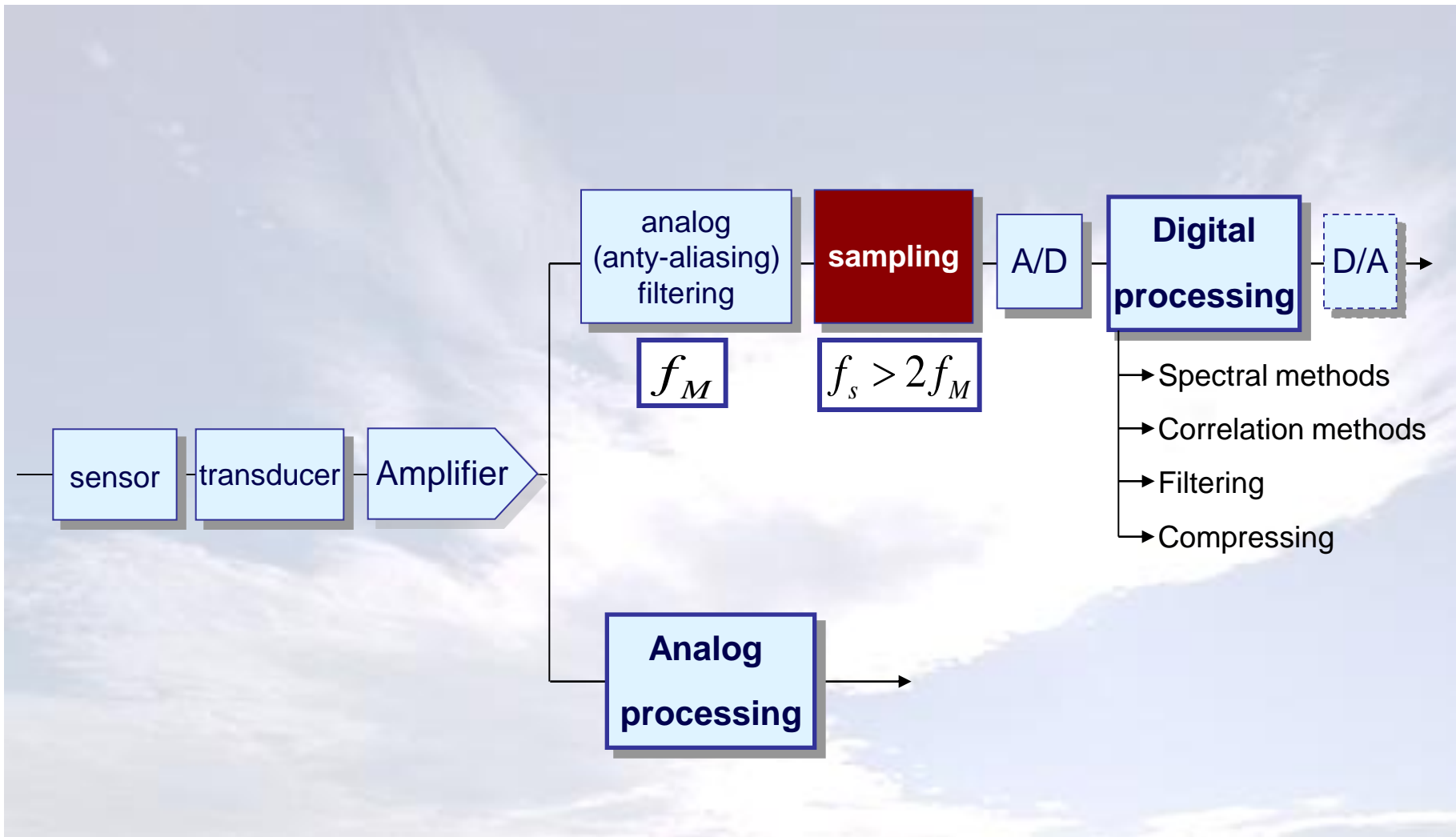
Sampling

Sampling is applied in digital (computer) systems for processing and analysis of signals.





Signal processing

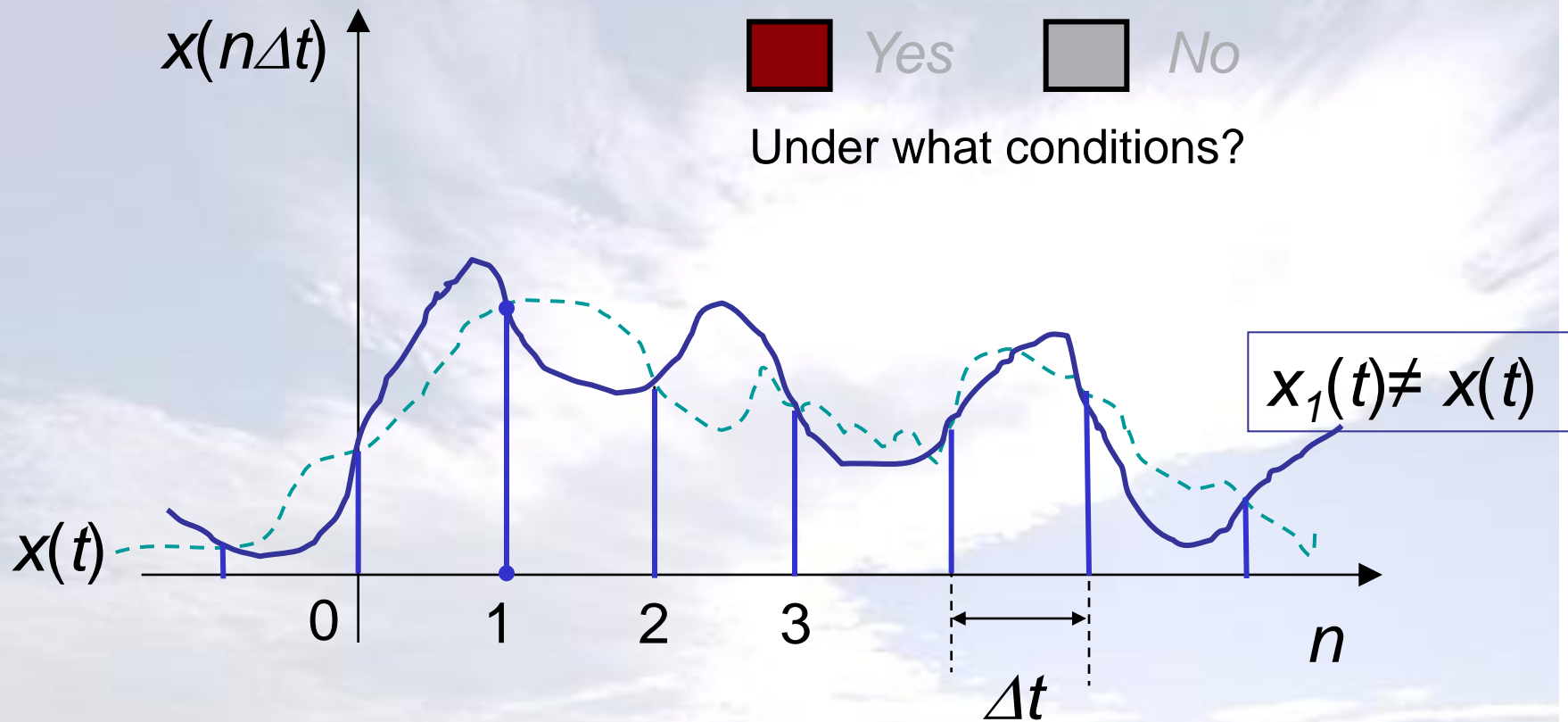


How often should the signal be sampled?

- Can the analog and discrete signals be equivalent?

☒ Yes ☐ No

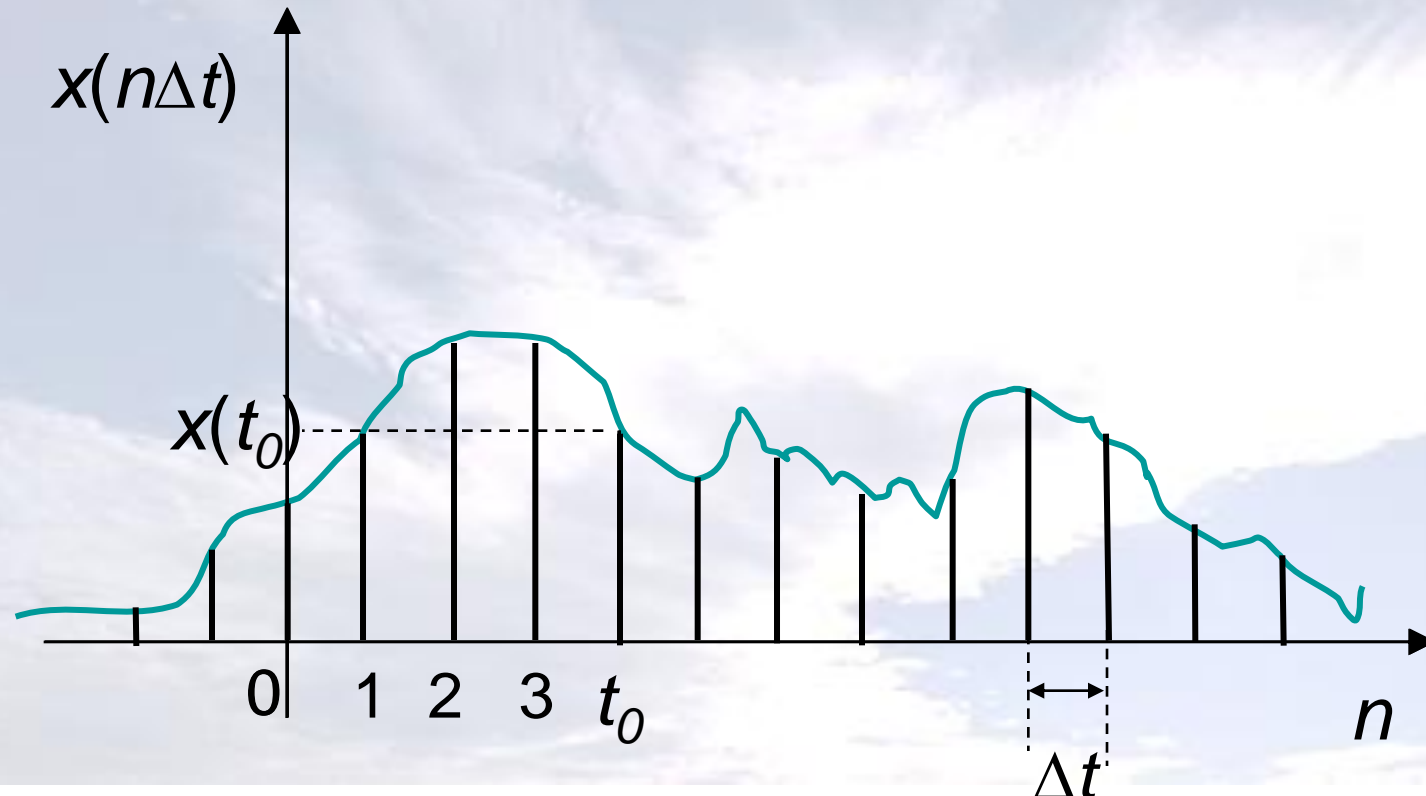
Under what conditions?





Sampling

Discrete signal can be obtained by sampling the amplitude of the continuous signal at discrete time instances nT :





Sampling

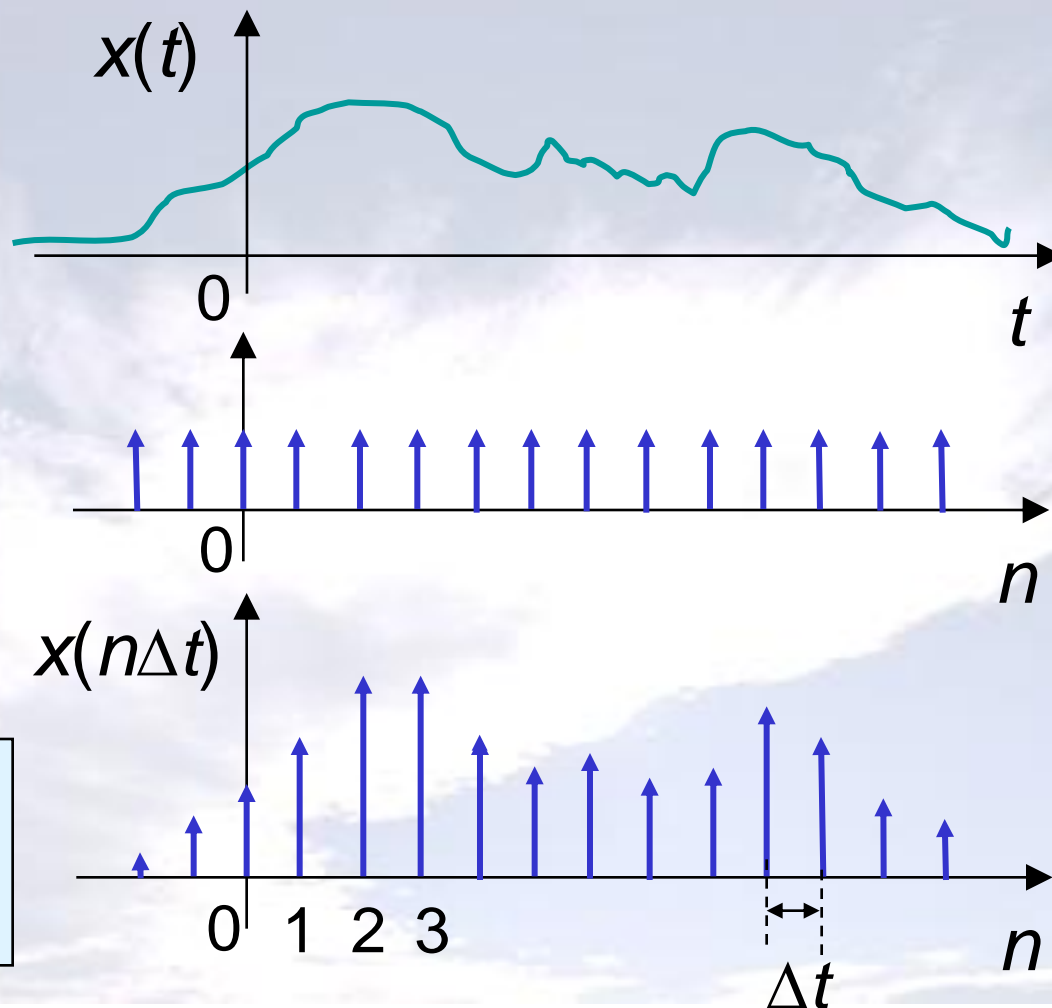
$$x(t)$$

 \times

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{k=\infty} \delta(n-k)$$

 $=$

$$x(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k=\infty} x(t) \delta(n-k)$$



Properties of Fourier Transform

1. Linearity:

$$ax(t) + by(t) \leftrightarrow aX(j\omega) + bY(j\omega)$$

2. Scaling:

$$x(at) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a} X\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right), \quad a > 0$$

3. Convolution:

$$x(t) * y(t) \leftrightarrow X(j\omega)Y(j\omega)$$

4. **Multiplication:**

$$x(t)y(t) \leftrightarrow X(j\omega) * Y(j\omega)$$

5. Parseval's equality:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X(j\omega)|^2 d\omega =$$

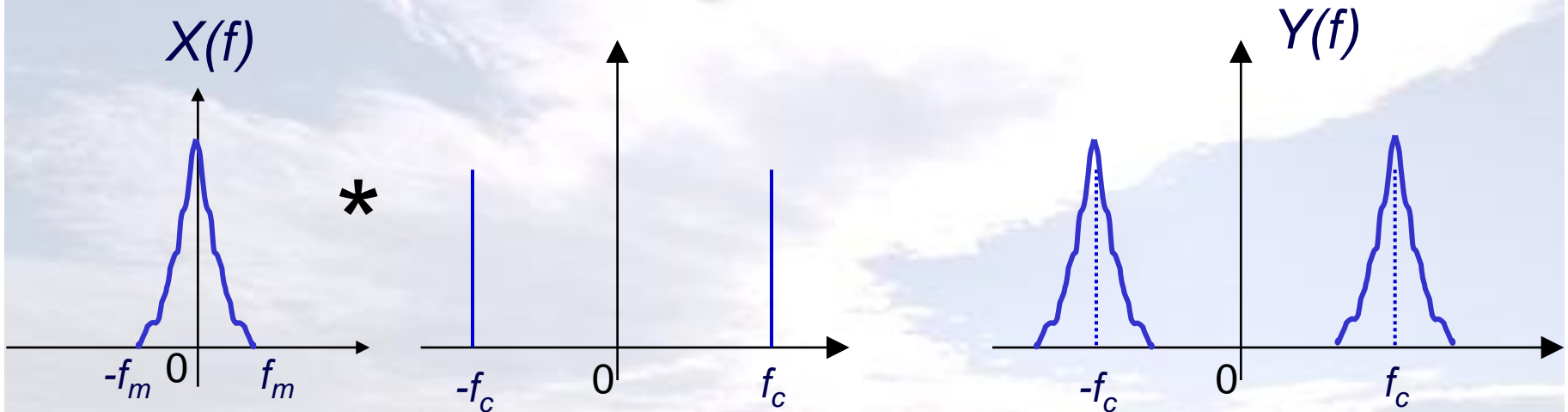
6. Modulation:

$$x(t)e^{j\omega_0 t} \leftrightarrow X(\omega - \omega_0)$$

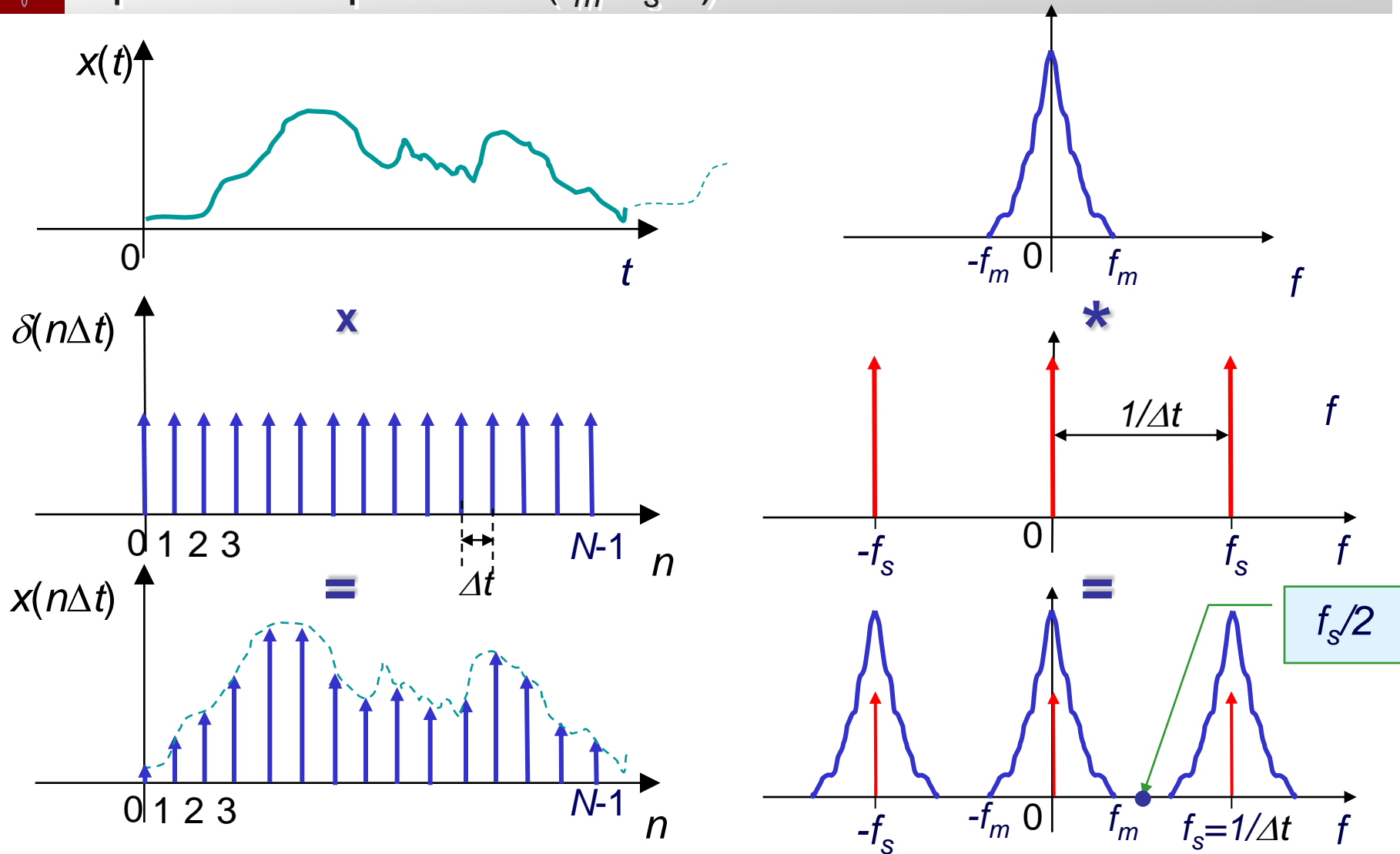
Modulation

$$\mathfrak{I}(\cos 2\pi f_c t) = \mathfrak{I}\left\{\frac{1}{2}\left(e^{j2\pi f_c t} + e^{-j2\pi f_c t}\right)\right\} = \frac{1}{2}(2\pi\delta(f - f_c) + 2\pi\delta(f + f_c))$$

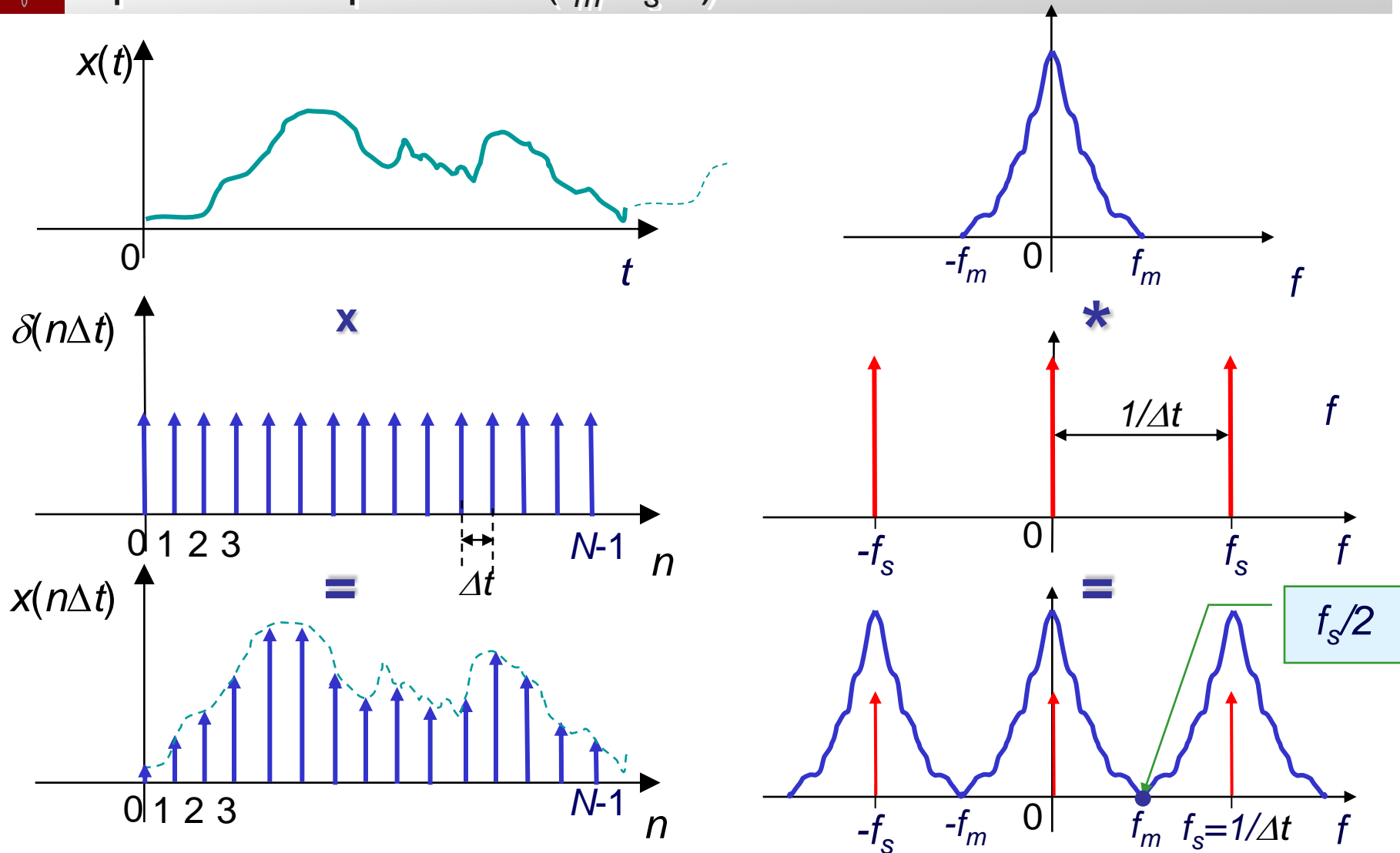
$$y(t) = x(t)\cos(2\pi f_c t) \leftrightarrow Y(f) = X(f - f_c)$$



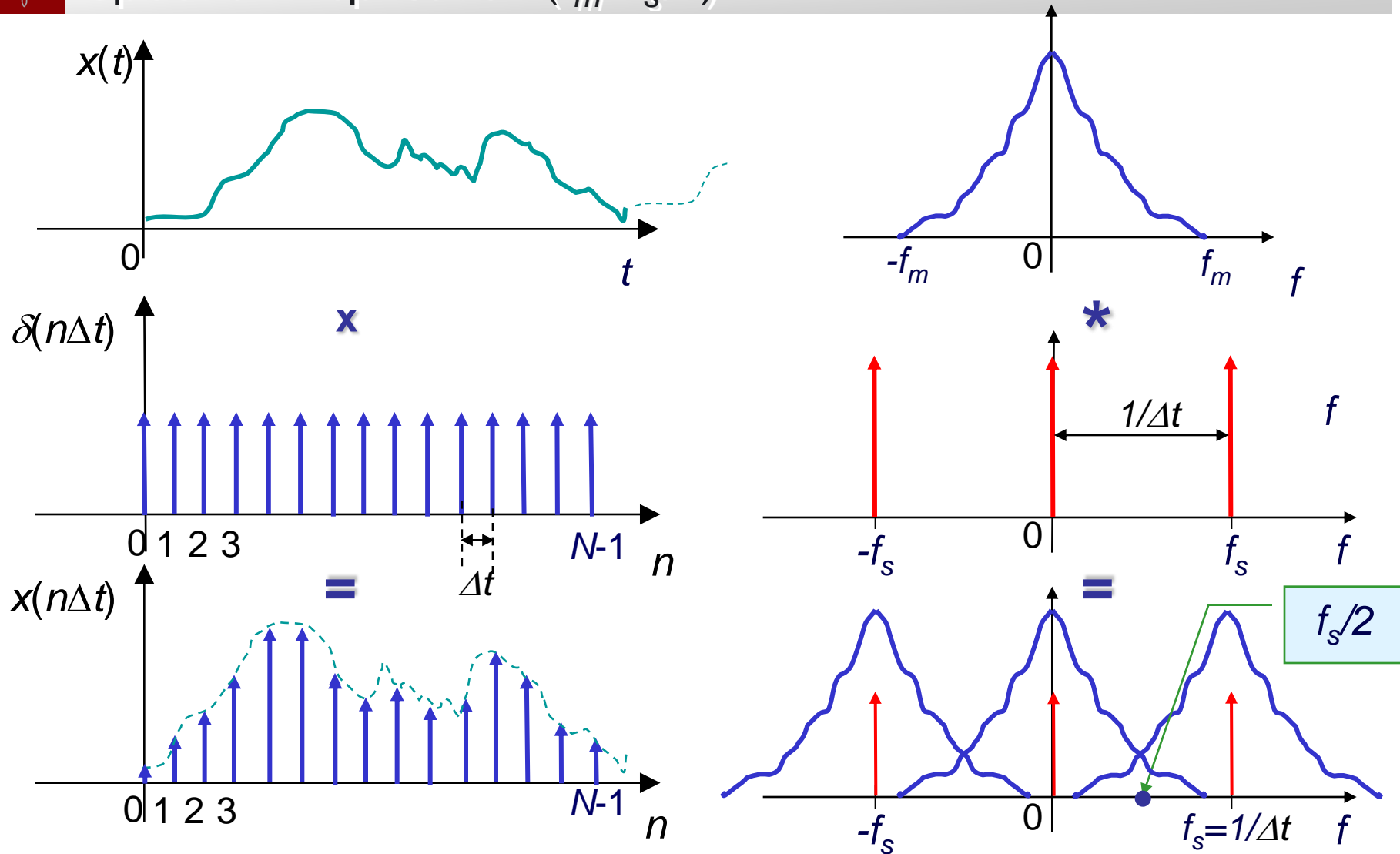
Spectrum replication ($f_m < f_s/2$)



Spectrum replication ($f_m = f_s/2$)

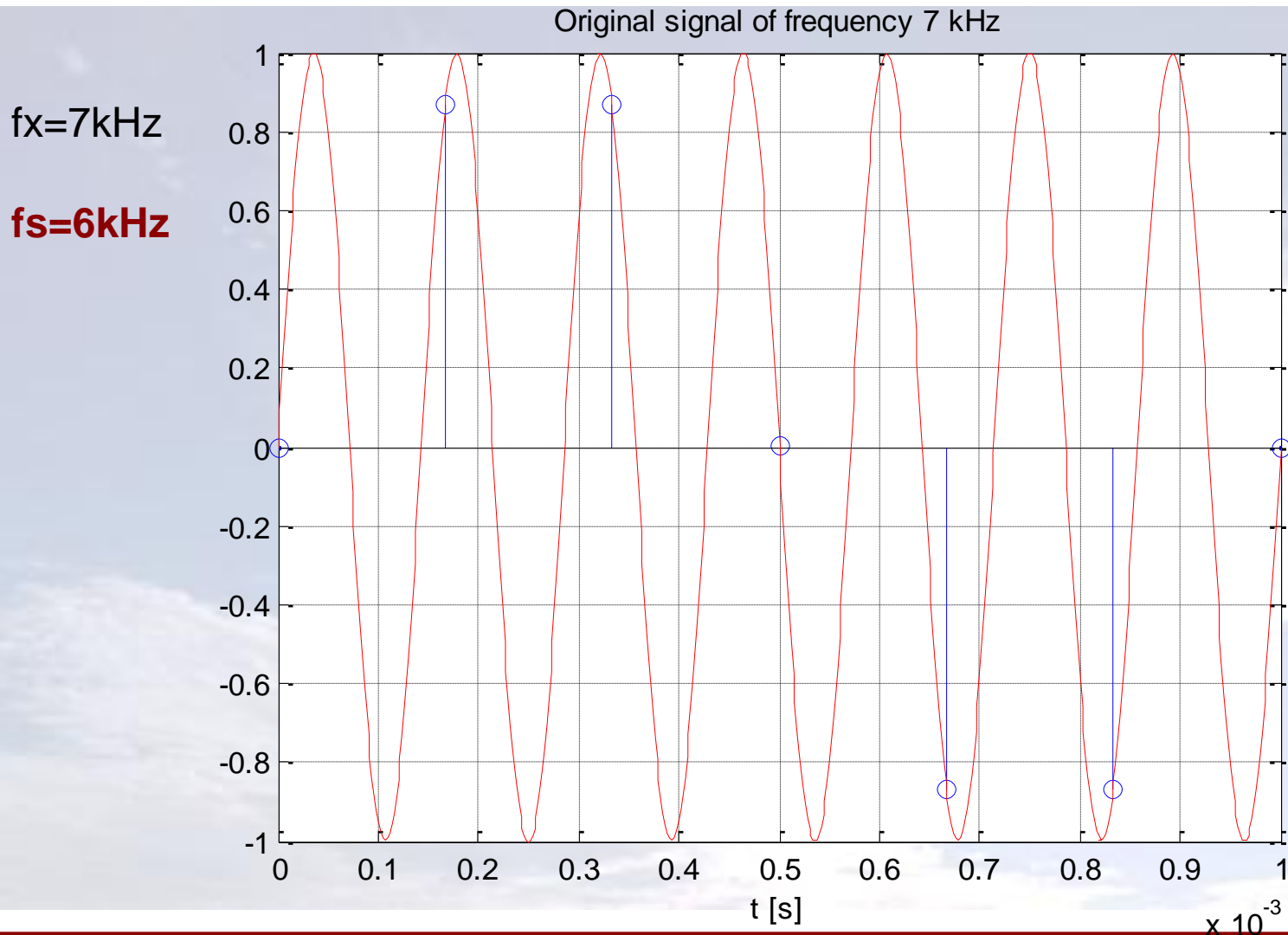


Spectrum replication ($f_m > f_s/2$)





Aliasing

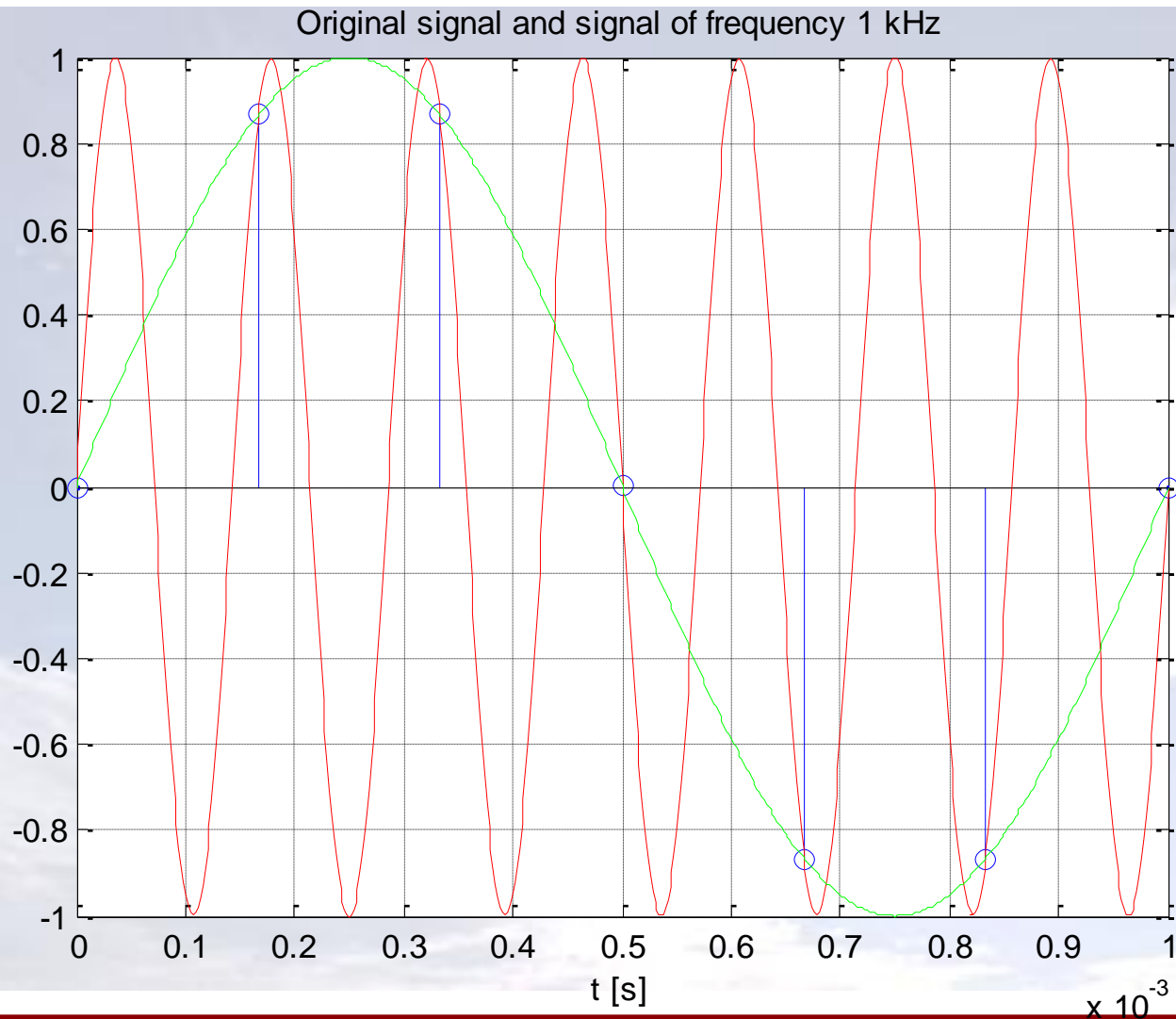




Aliasing

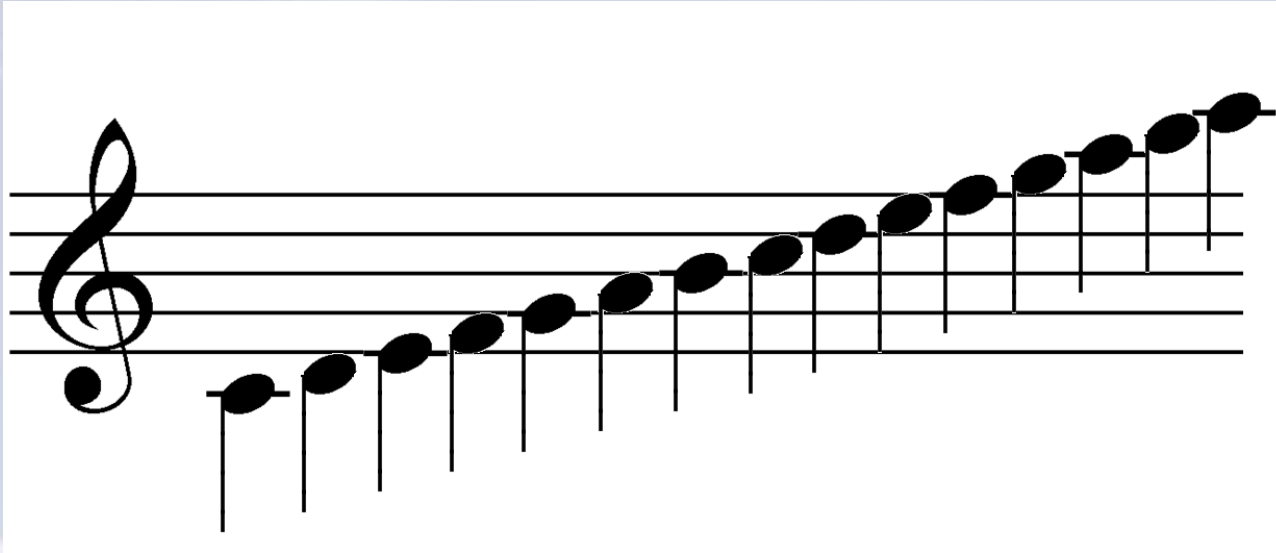
$f_x = 7\text{kHz}$

$f_s = 6\text{kHz}$



Aliasing in acoustics

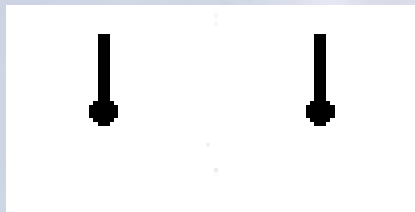
Demo:



- The C-major scale features max. tone frequency of $f=987$ Hz
- We listen to the C-major scale for three different sampling rates: $f_s=5000\text{Hz}$, 2000Hz i 1000Hz

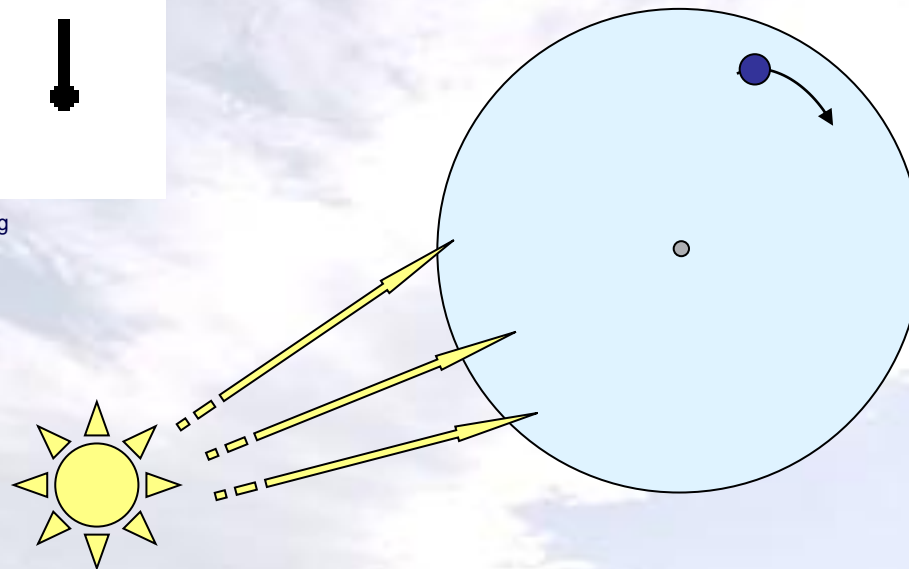
The stroboscopic effect

In order to observe the rotation of the disc, it is necessary to illuminate it at least twice during the period of its rotation.



wikipedia.org

Flash lamp



The effect of stationary hovercraft blades: www.youtube.com/watch?v=R-IVw8OKjvQ

The sampling Theorem

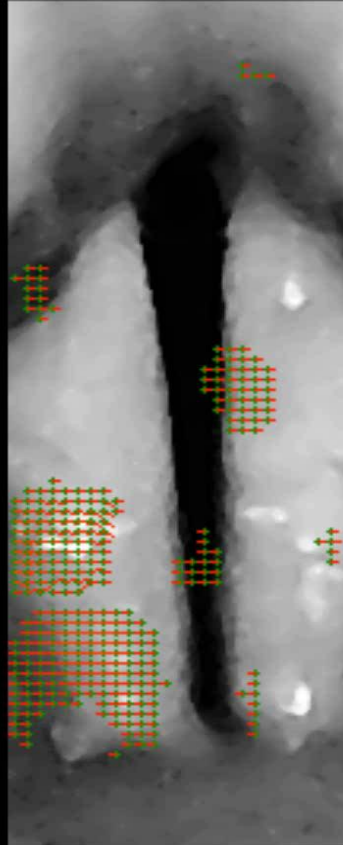
! An analog signal $x(t)$, which has a bandlimited spectrum,
i.e. $X(f)=0$ for $|f|>f_m$, can be completely reconstructed from
■ its samples if the sampling frequency f_s satisfies the condition:

$$f_s > 2f_m$$

the Nyquist
frequency: $f_m = f_s/2$

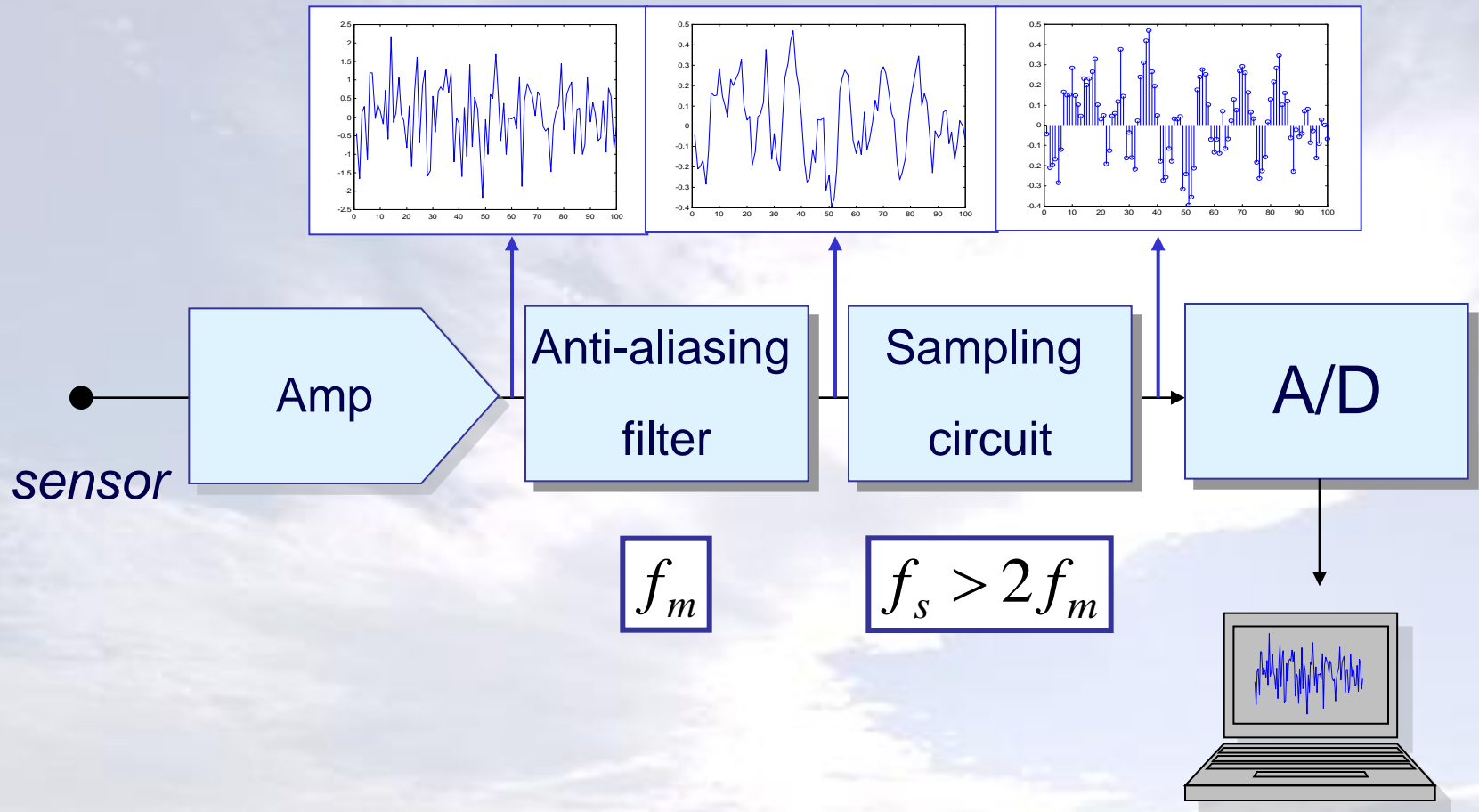
e.g. in GSM system $f_s=8\text{kHz}$

Intentional use of the stroboscopic effect



Imaging of the vibrating vocal cords: the stroboscope flashes with the frequency: $f_s = f_{cord} - 1\text{Hz}$, where $f_{cord} \cong 200\text{Hz}$ is the vibration frequency of the vocal cords.

Signal acquisition system



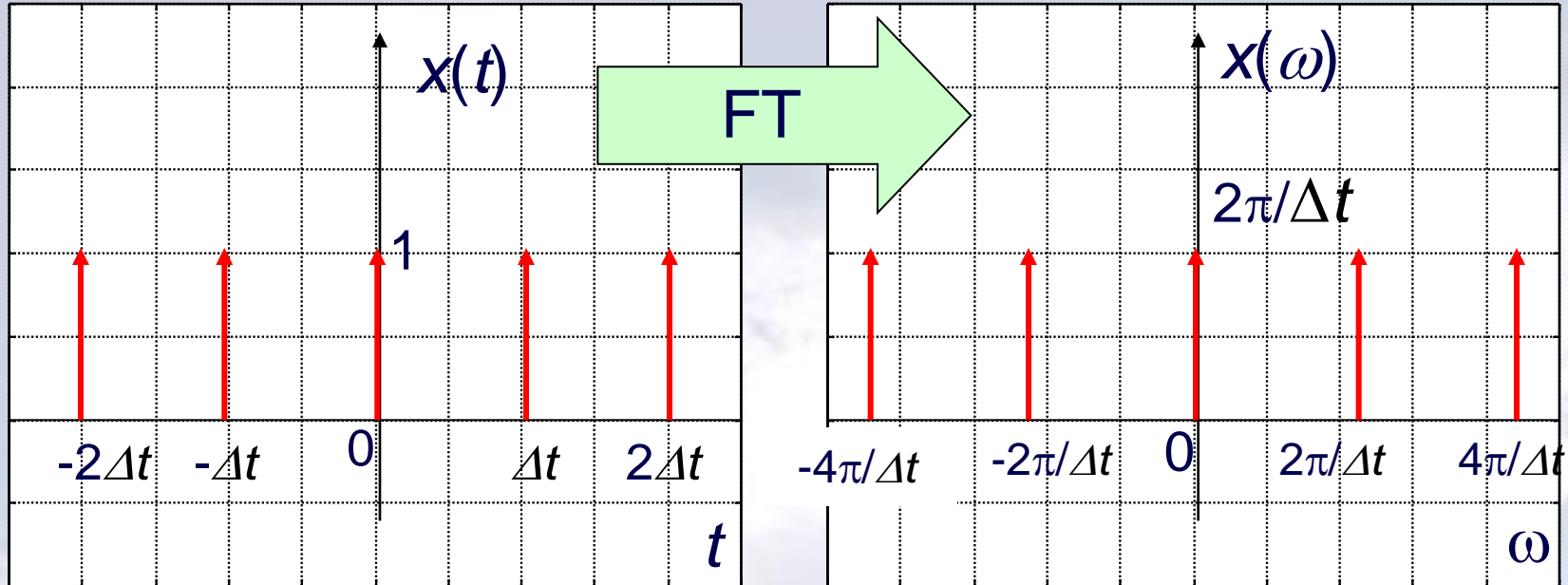
Sampling Theorem – theoretical basis

$$x_p(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{n=\infty} x(t) \delta(t - n\Delta t)$$

Using the property of Fourier Transform about multiplication of signals, the spectrum of signal $x_p(t)$ can be expressed as a convolution of the signal spectrum with the spectrum of the sampling function:

$$X_p(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} [X(j\omega) * \Pi(j\omega)]$$

The sampling function - a series of Dirac Impulses



$$\delta_T(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t - k\Delta t) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad \Pi(j\omega) = \omega_s \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\omega - k\omega_0)$$

where $\omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{\Delta t}$

Sampling Theorem

From the property of the Fourier Transform about multiplication of signals:

$$X_p(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} [X(j\omega) * \Pi(j\omega)] \quad \text{where} \quad \Pi(j\omega) = \frac{2\pi}{\Delta t} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - k\omega_s)$$

and since the convolution of a signal spectrum with a Dirac impulse shifts the signal spectrum to the position of this impulse:

$$X(j\omega) * \delta(\omega - \omega_s) = X(j(\omega - \omega_s))$$

Then we obtain:

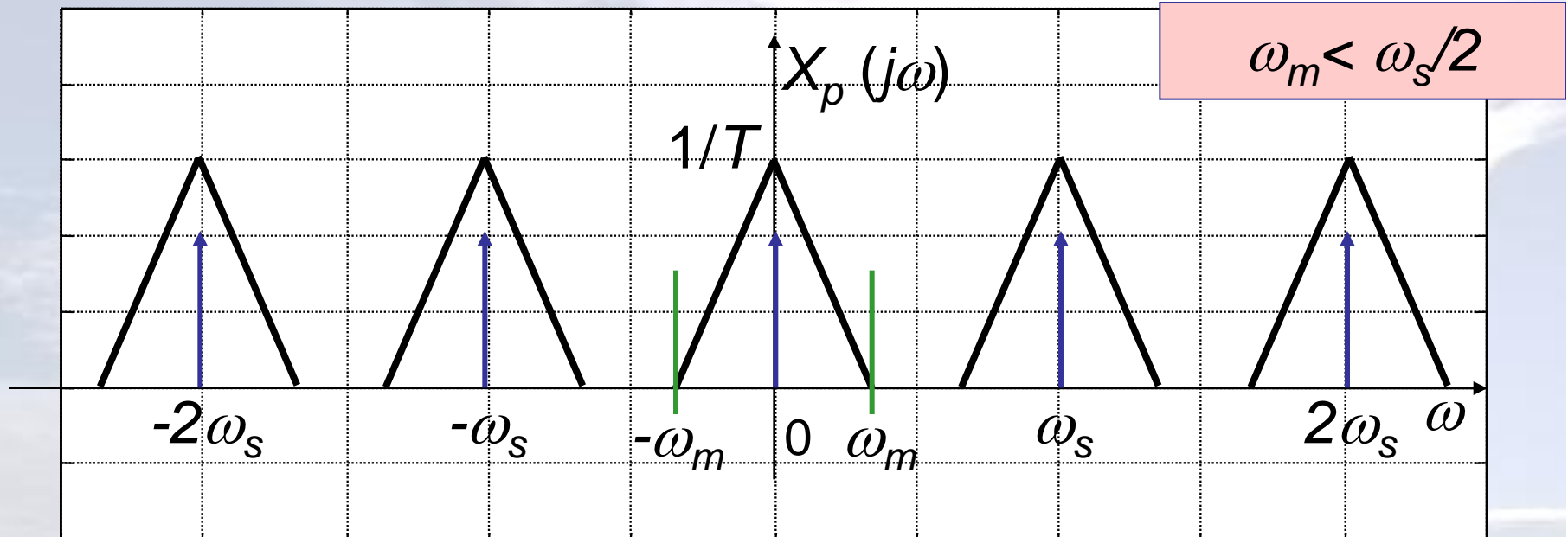
$$X_p(j\omega) = \frac{1}{\Delta t} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X(j(\omega - k\omega_s))$$

Sampling Theorem

The equation:

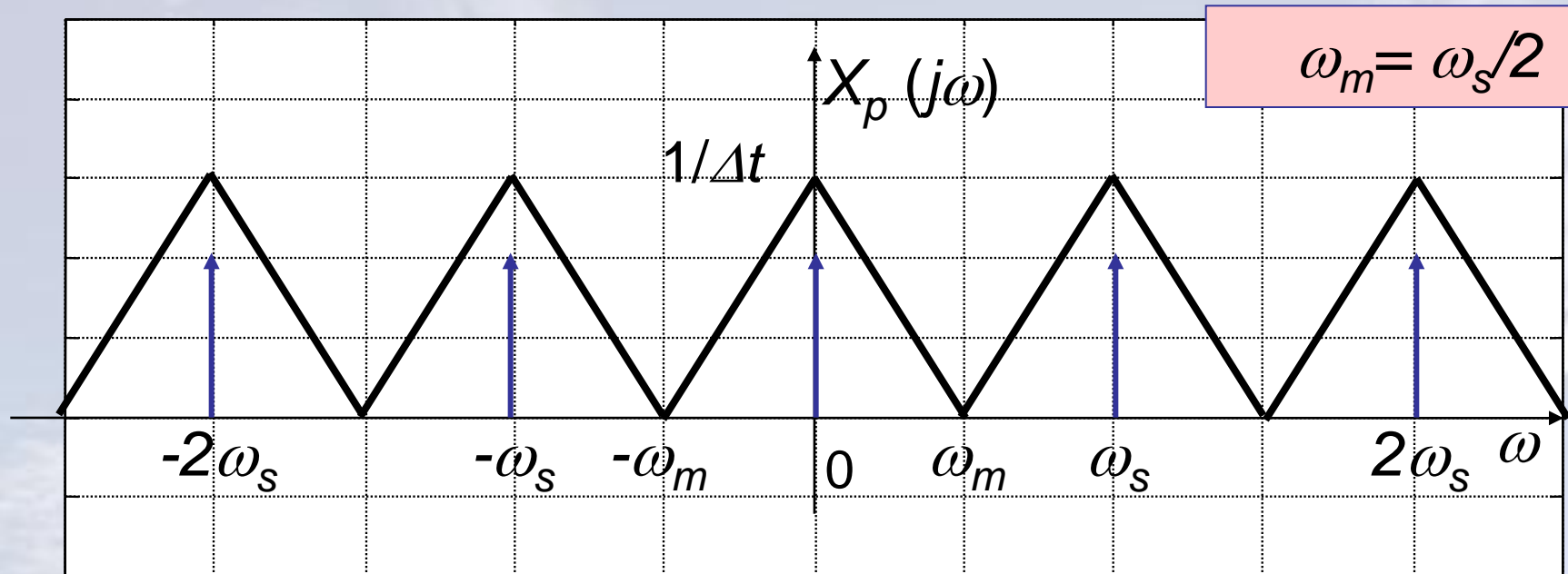
$$X_p(j\omega) = \frac{1}{\Delta t} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X(j(\omega - k\omega_s))$$

describes so called **periodic replication** of frequency spectrum $X(j\omega)$ of the signal $x(t)$.

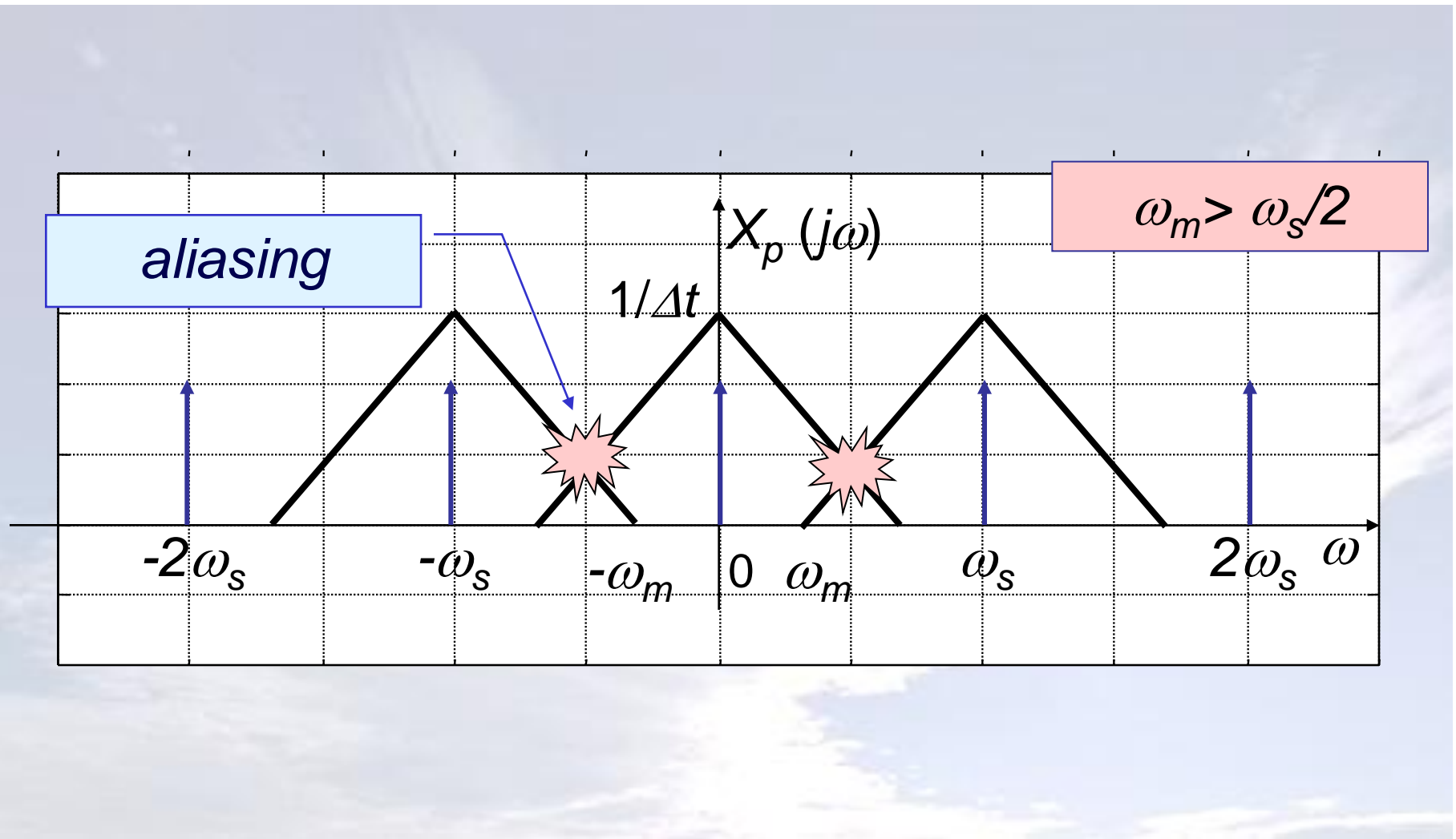




Sampling Theorem



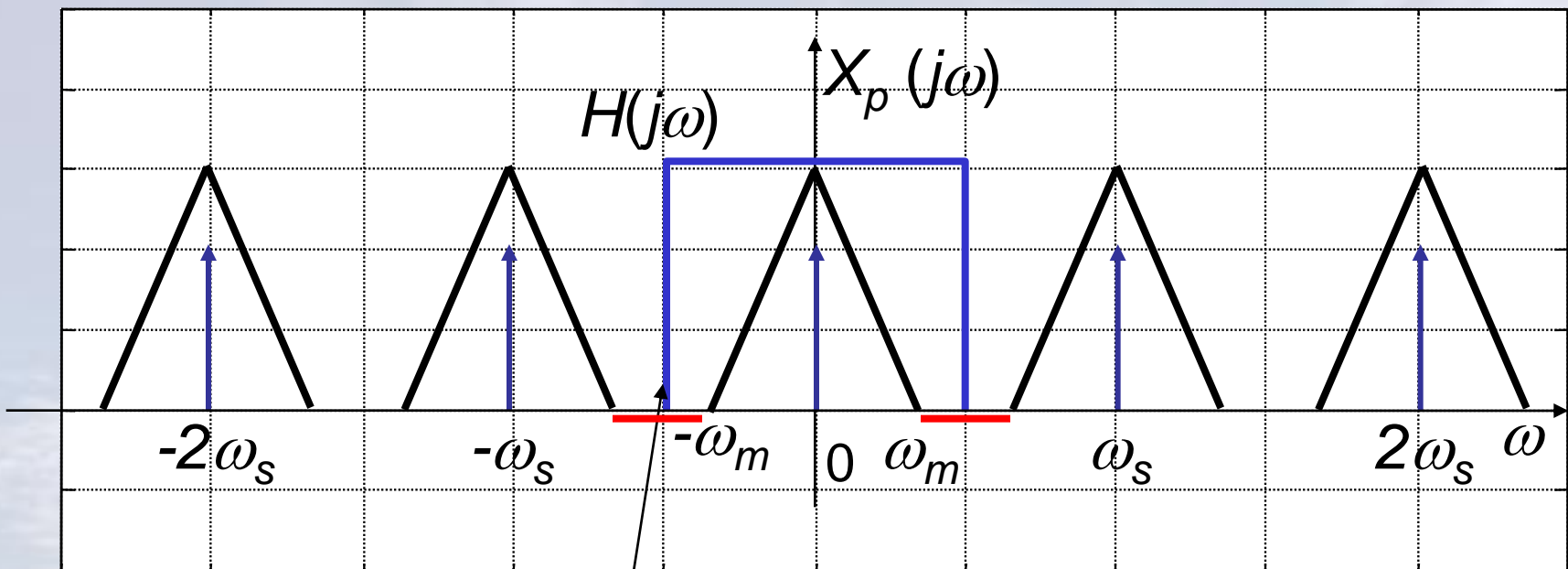
Sampling Theorem





Analog signal reconstruction from the discrete signal.

By applying the ideal lowpass filter $H(j\omega)$ it is possible to isolate the spectrum of the signal:



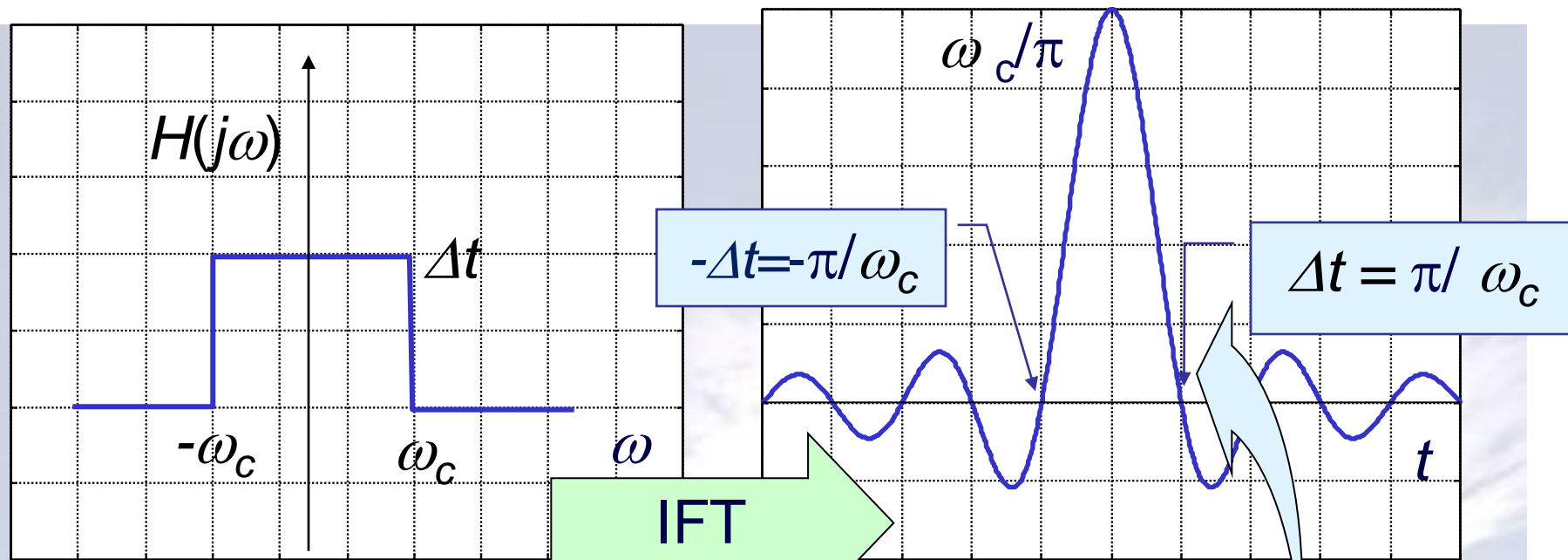
$$\omega_m < \omega_c < (\omega_s - \omega_m)$$

It is the safest to choose:

$$\omega_c = \frac{\omega_s}{2}$$



Analog signal reconstruction from the discrete signal.



$$H(j\omega) = \begin{cases} \Delta t, & |\omega| < \omega_c \\ 0, & |\omega| > \omega_c \end{cases}$$

$$h(t) = \frac{\Delta t}{2\pi} \int_{-\omega_c}^{+\omega_c} e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \Delta t \frac{\sin \omega_c t}{\pi t}$$

For:

$$\omega_c = \frac{\omega_s}{2}$$

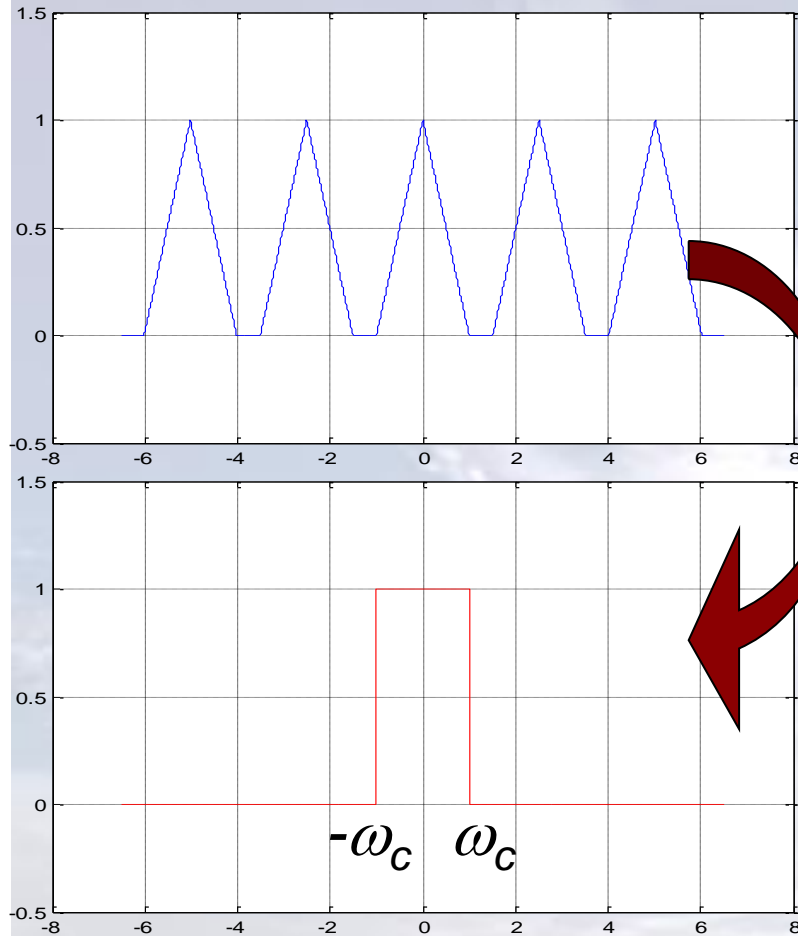
$$\frac{\pi}{\omega_c} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_s} = \frac{2\pi\Delta t}{2\pi} = \Delta t$$



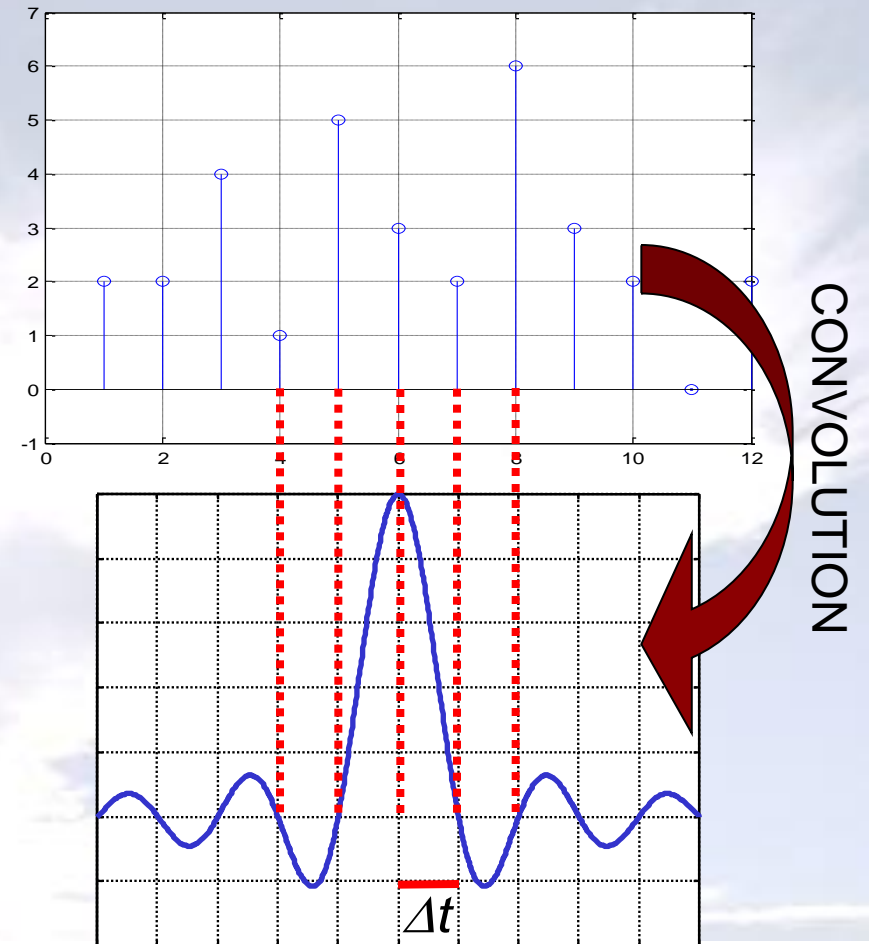


Analog signal reconstruction from the discrete signal.

Spectral domain



Time domain





Some properties of Fourier Transform

1. Linearity:

$$ax(t) + by(t) \leftrightarrow aX(j\omega) + bY(j\omega)$$

2. Scaling:

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3. **Convolution:**

$$x(t) * y(t) \leftrightarrow X(j\omega)Y(j\omega)$$

4. Multiplication:

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5. Parseval's equality:

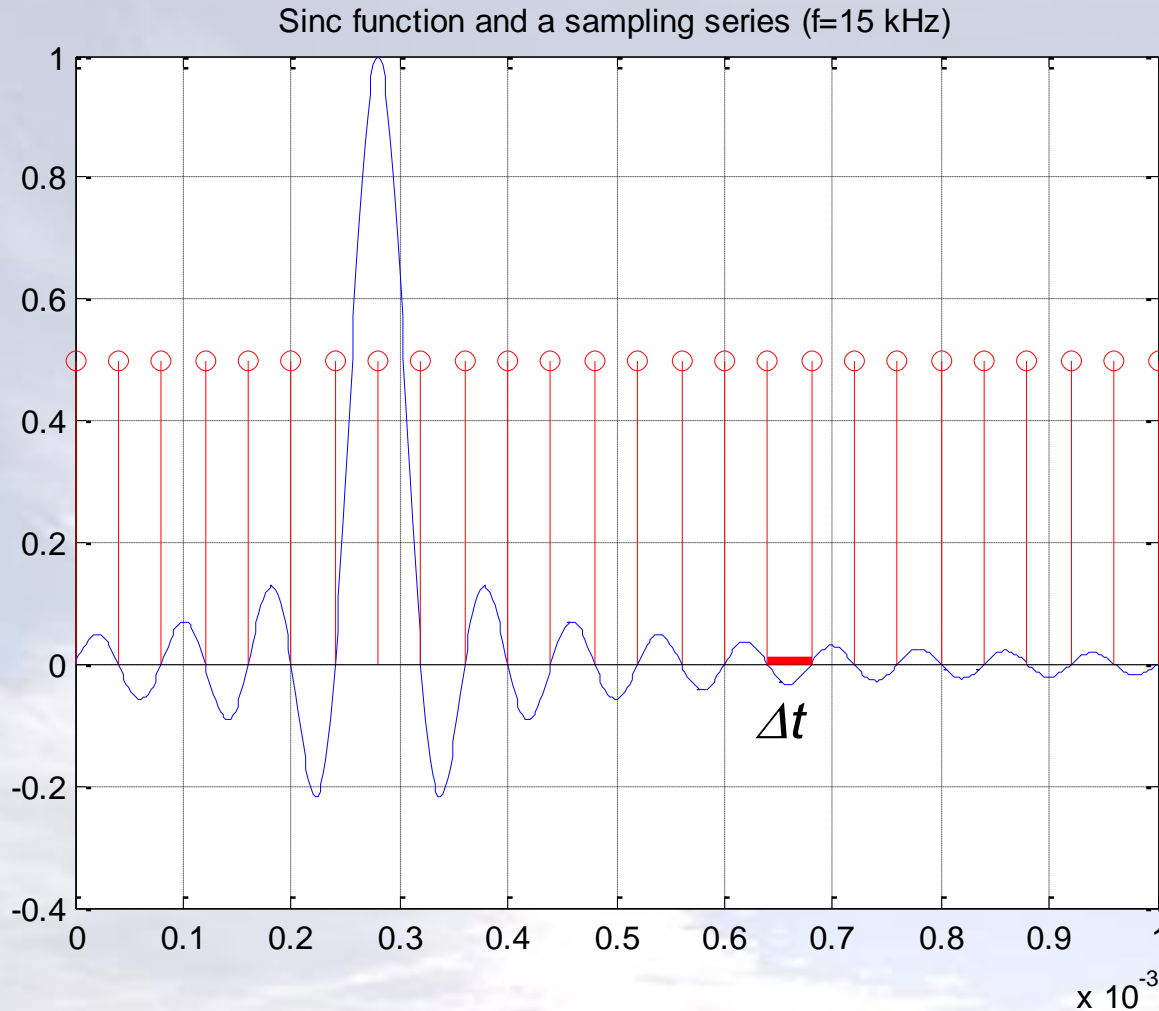
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X(j\omega)|^2 d\omega =$$

6. Modulation:

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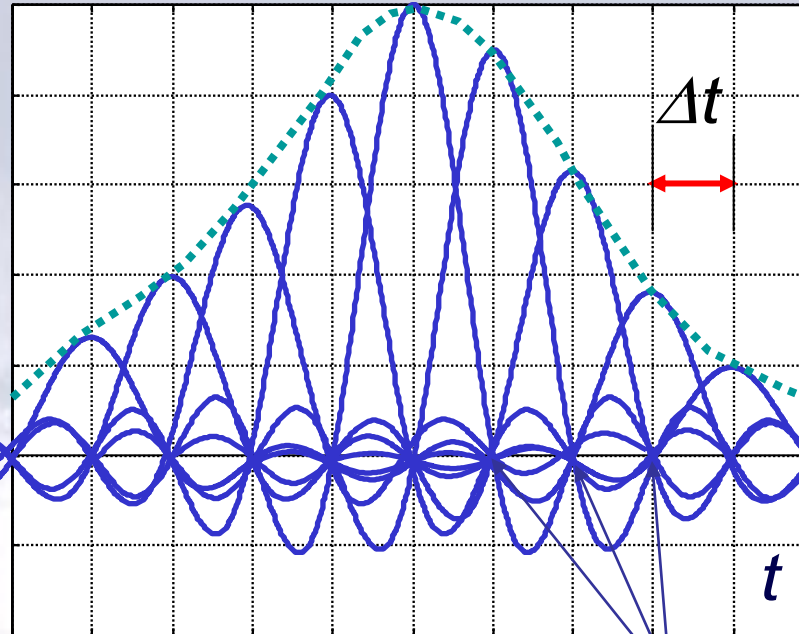
Analog signal reconstruction from the discrete signal.



Interpolation series 'sinc'

Sinc function:

$$h(t) = \frac{\Delta t}{\pi} \frac{\omega_c \sin \omega_c t}{\omega_c t}$$



Convolution: $x(t) * \text{sinc}(t)$:

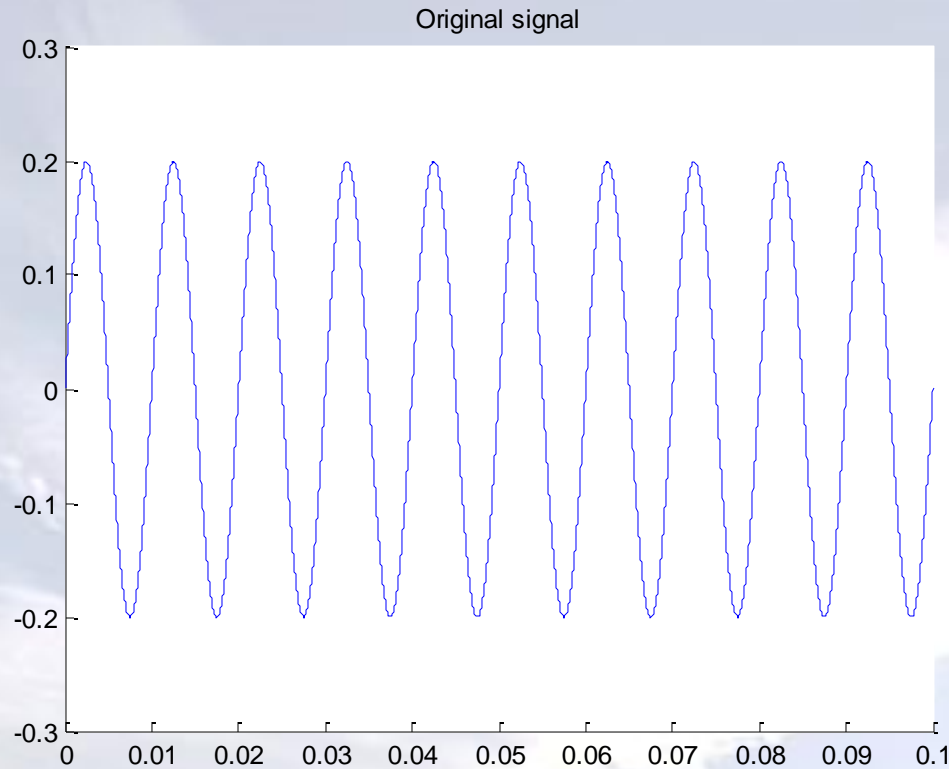
$$x_r(t) = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(n\Delta t) h(t - n\Delta t)$$

$$x_r(t) = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(n\Delta t) \frac{\omega_c \Delta t}{\pi} \frac{\sin(\omega_c(t - n\Delta t))}{\omega_c(t - n\Delta t)} = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(n\Delta t) \text{sinc}(\omega_c(t - n\Delta t))$$



Analog signal reconstruction from the discrete signal.

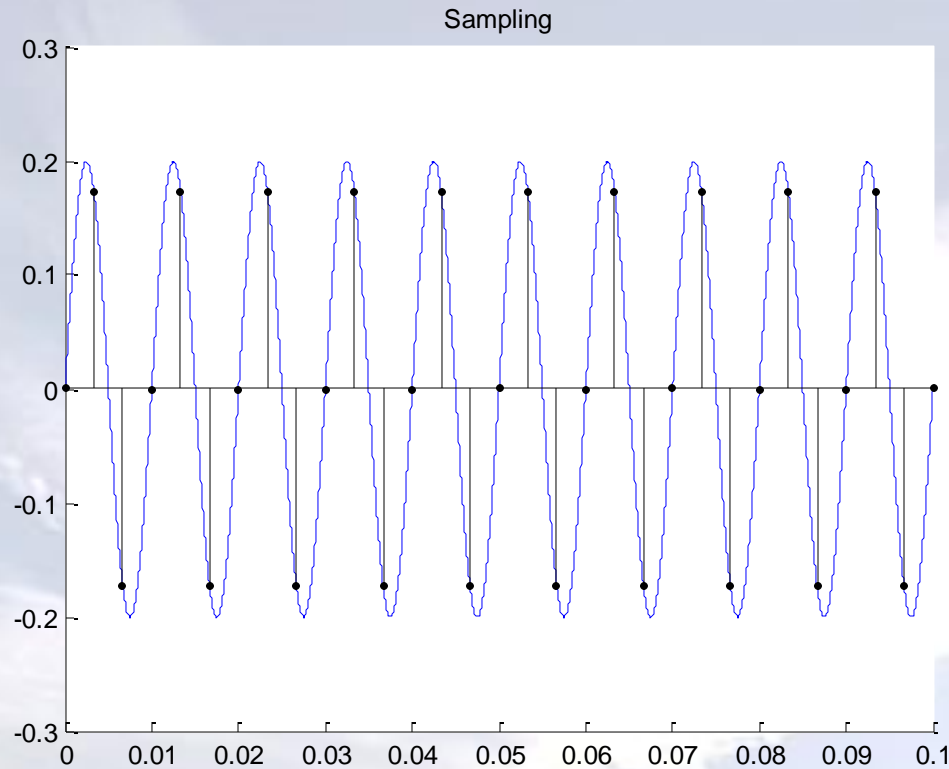
Sinusoid:
 $A=0.2$
 $f_x=100\text{Hz}$





Analog signal reconstruction from the discrete signal.

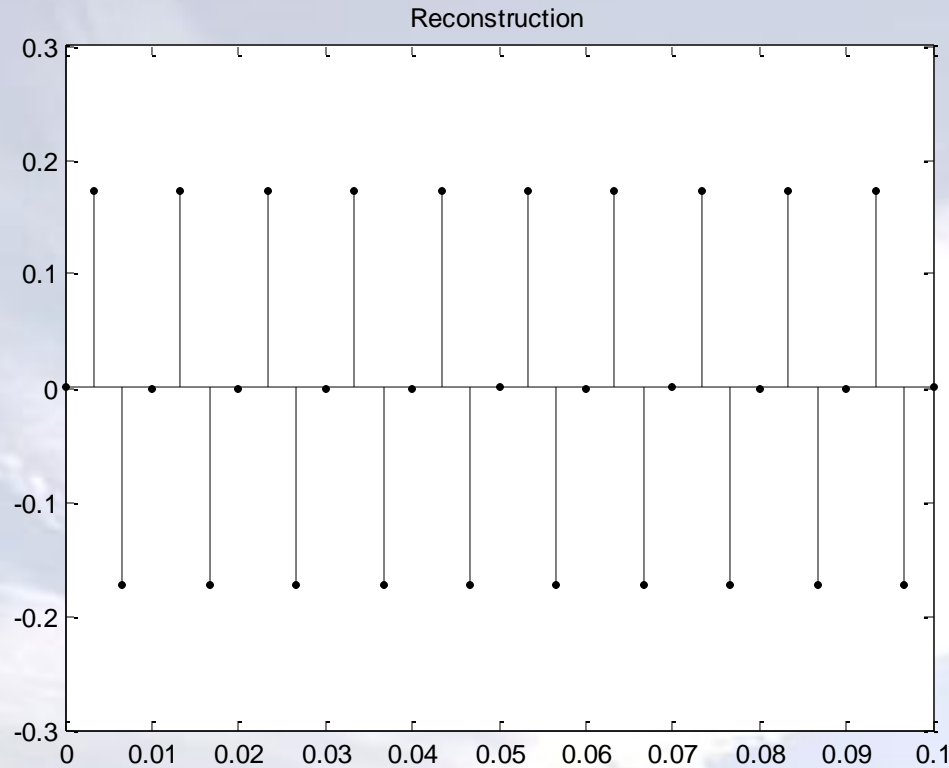
Sinusoid:
 $A=0.2$
 $f_x=100\text{Hz}$
 $f_s=300\text{Hz}$





Analog signal reconstruction from the discrete signal.

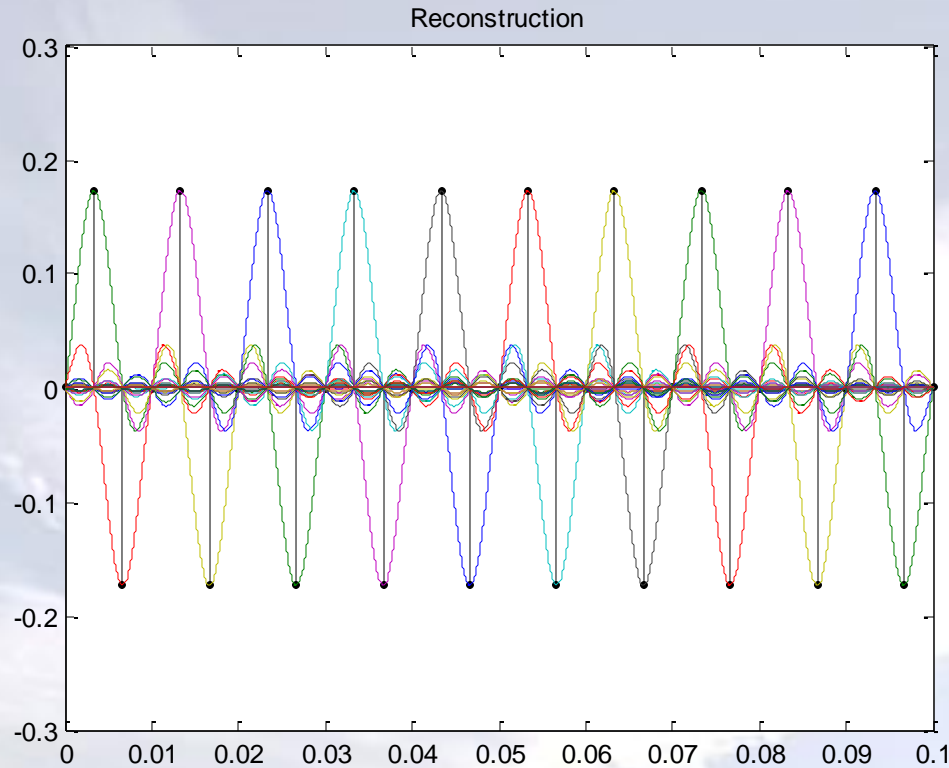
Sinusoid:
 $A=0.2$
 $f_x=100\text{Hz}$
 $f_s=300\text{Hz}$





Analog signal reconstruction from the discrete signal.

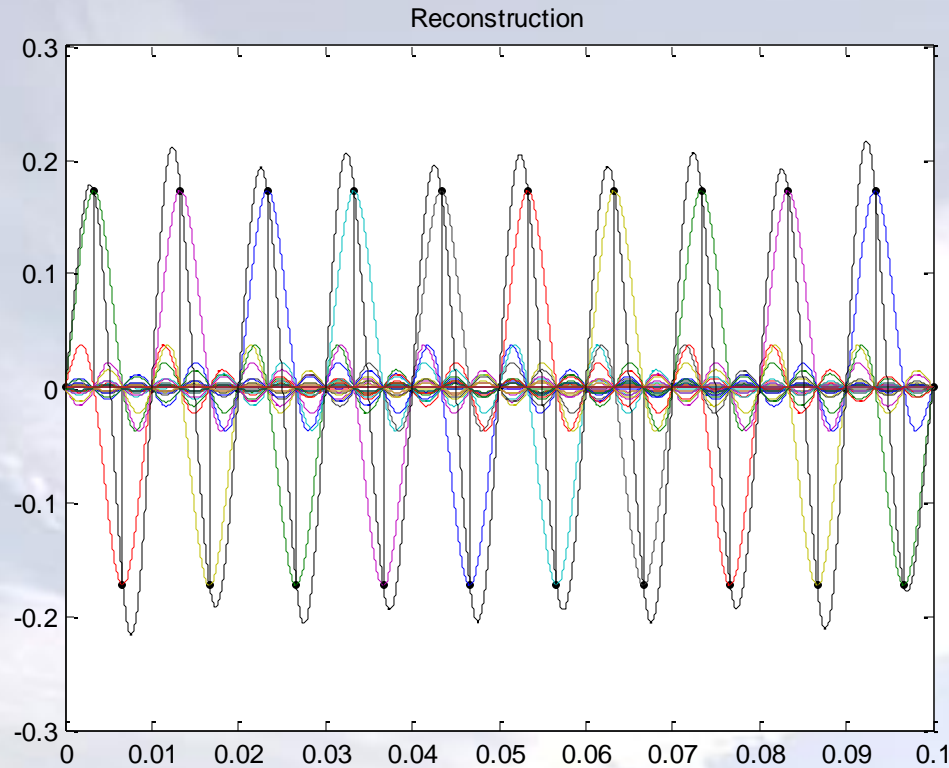
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Analog signal reconstruction from the discrete signal.

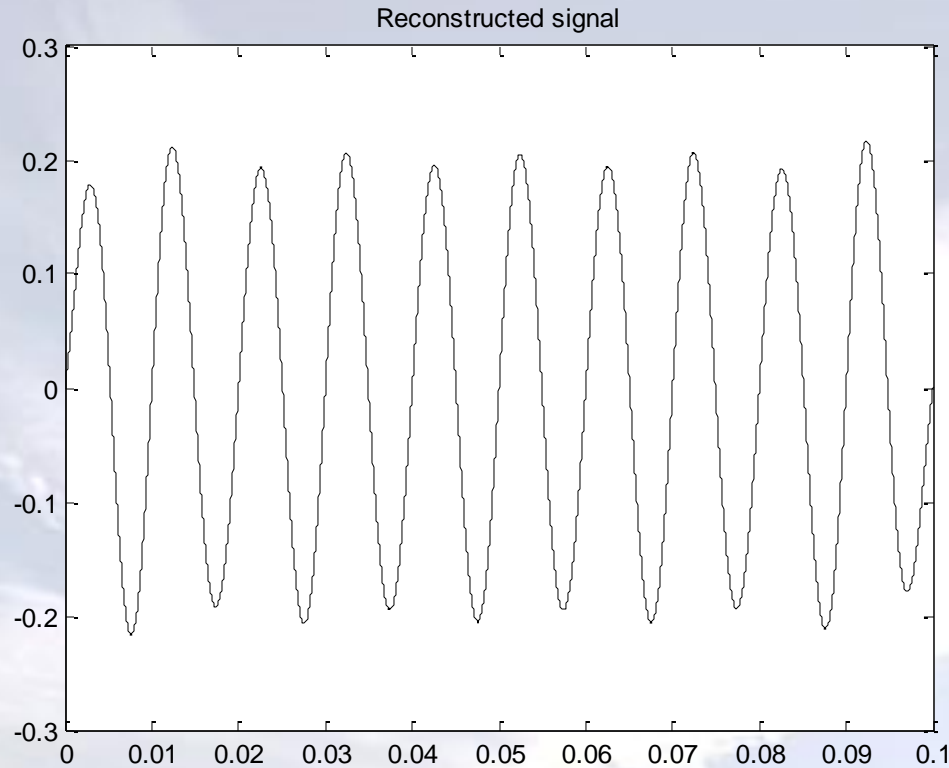
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Analog signal reconstruction from the discrete signal.

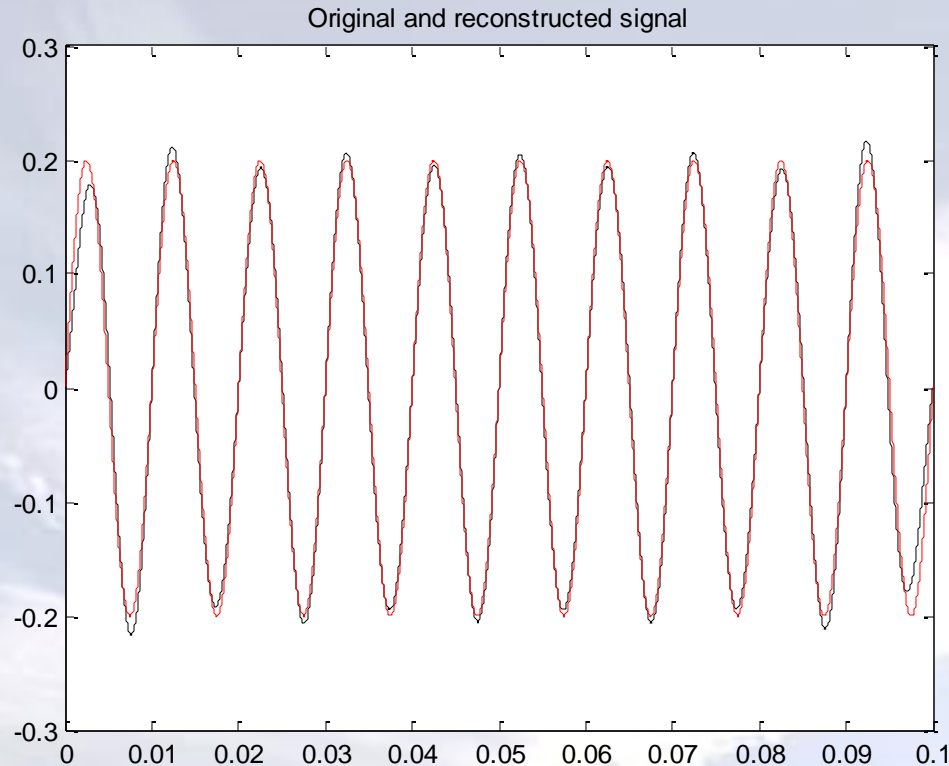
Sinusoid:
 $A=0.2$
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Analog signal reconstruction from the discrete signal.

Sinusoid:
 $A=0.2$
 $f_x=100\text{Hz}$
 $f_s=300\text{Hz}$

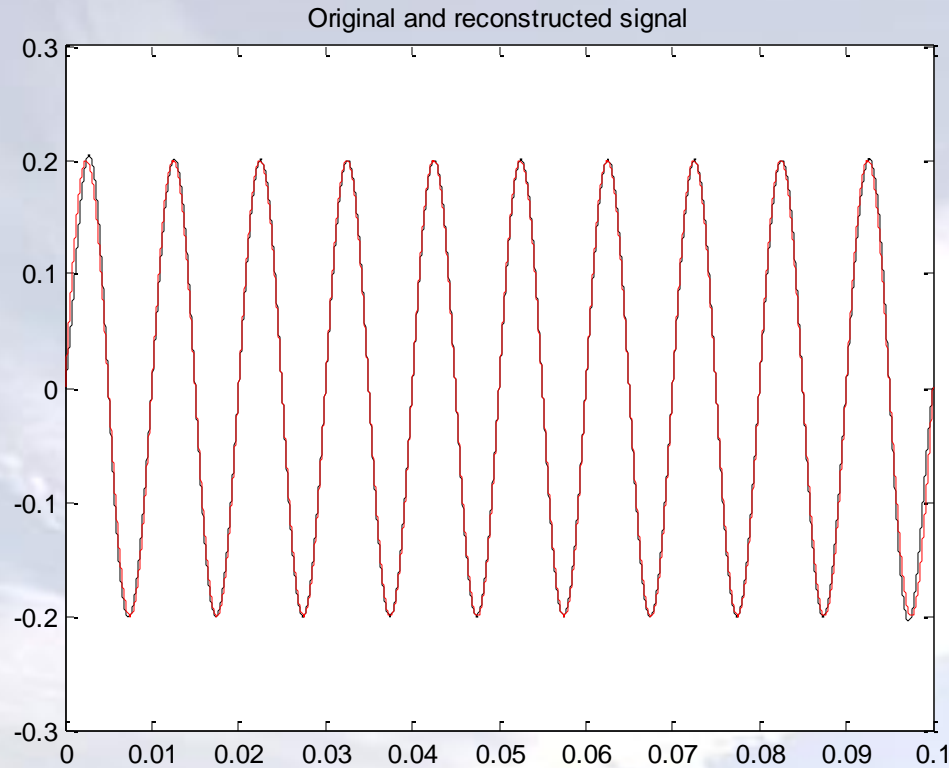


- Samples convolved with finite number of samples of sinc function.
- Boundary conditions result in slight amplitude distortion



Analog signal reconstruction from the discrete signal.

Sinusoid:
 $A=0.2$
 $f_x=100\text{Hz}$
 $f_s=500\text{Hz}$

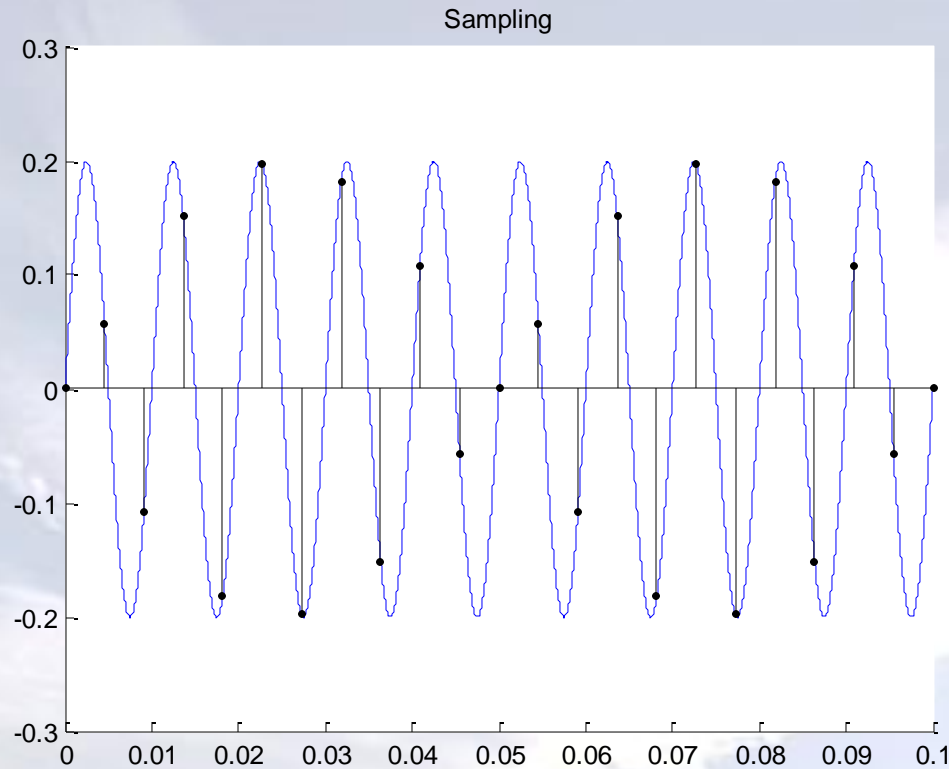




Analog signal reconstruction from the discrete signal.

Sinusoid:
 $A=0.2$
 $f_x=100\text{Hz}$

$f_s=210\text{Hz}!!!!$

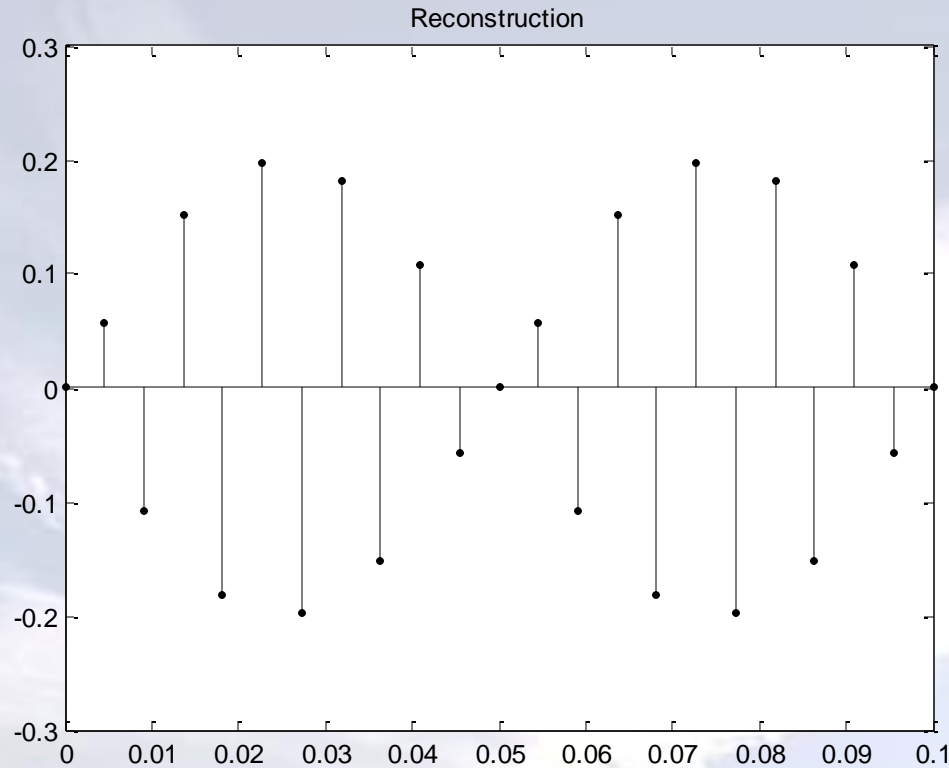




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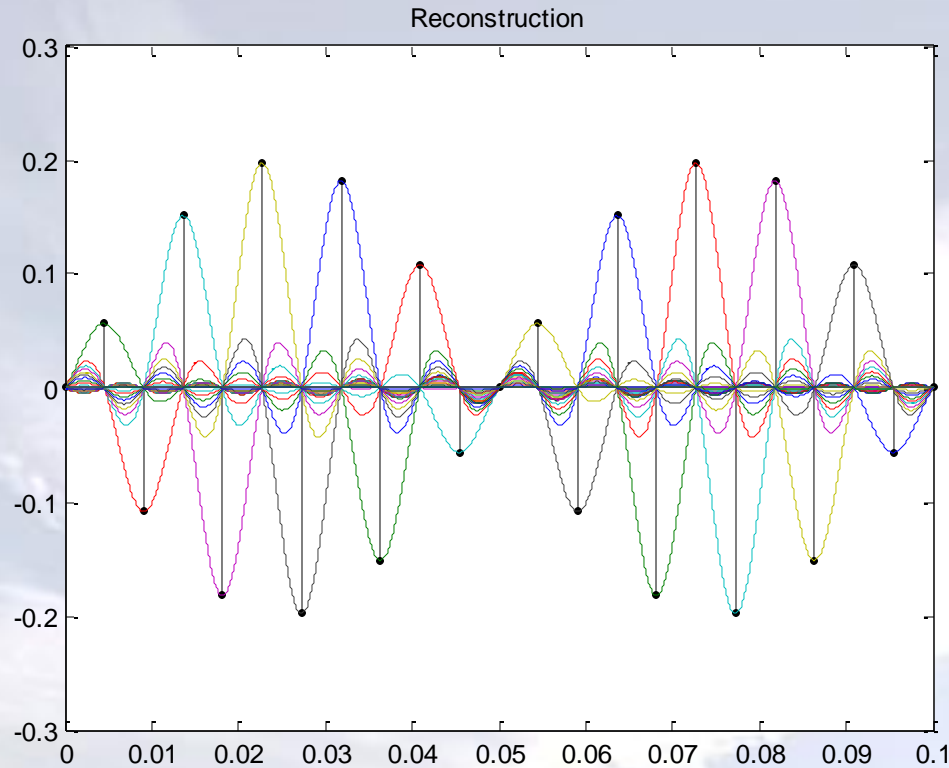




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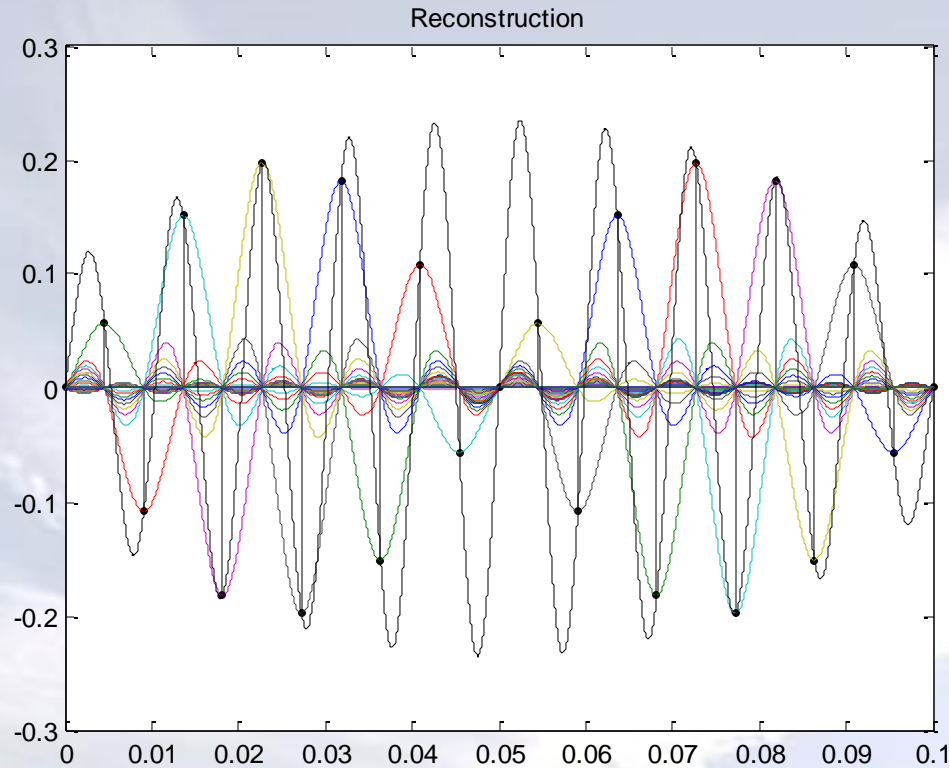




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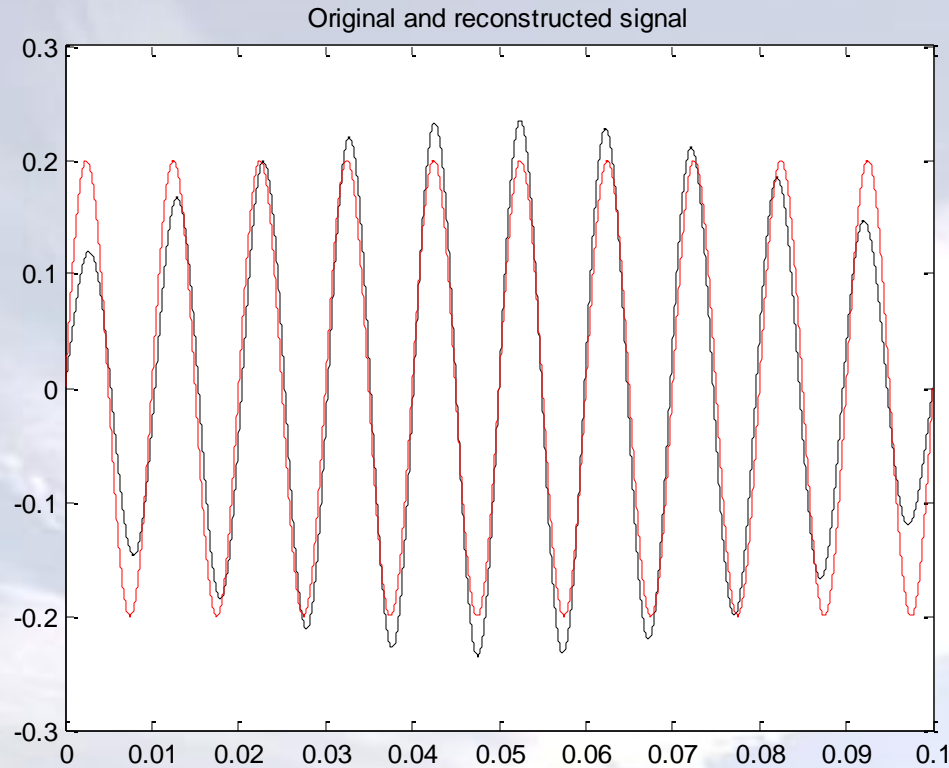
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Sinusoid:

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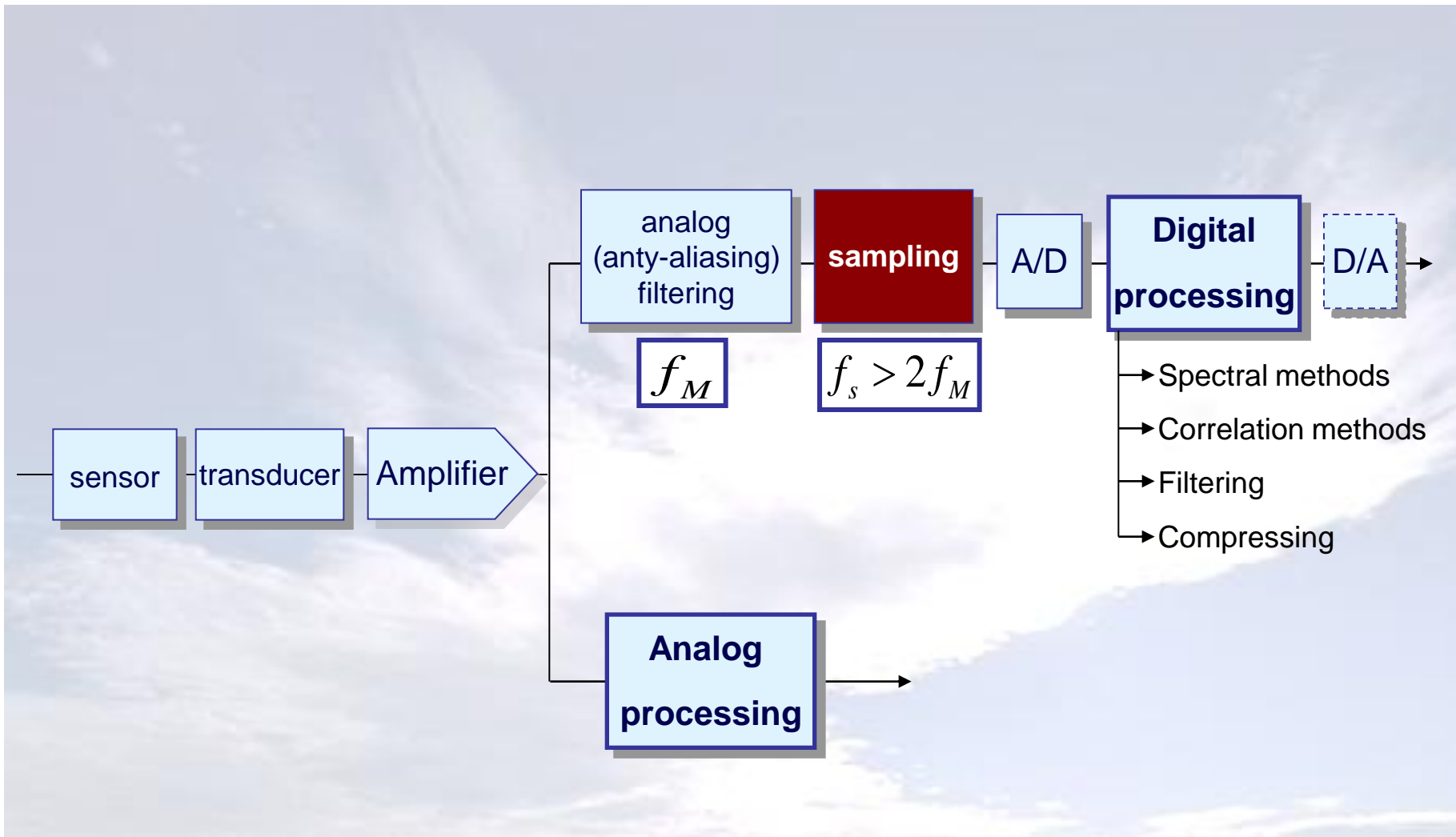
$f_s=210\text{Hz}!!!!$



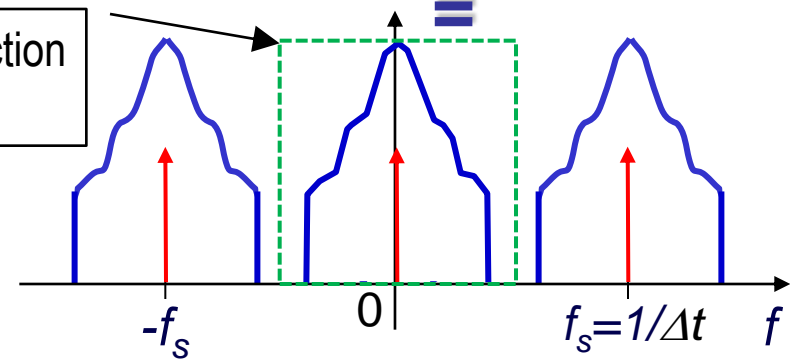
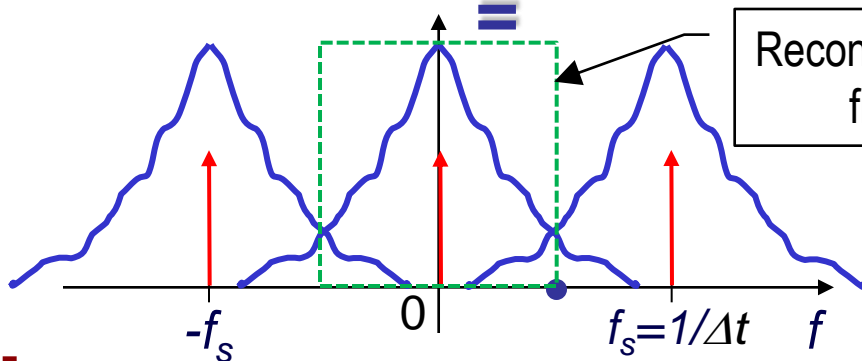
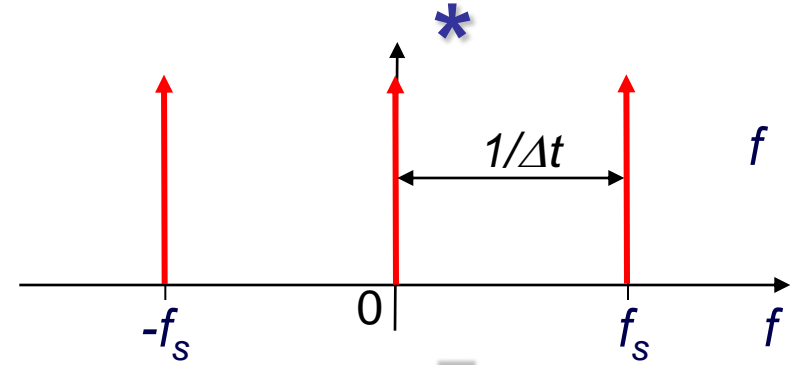
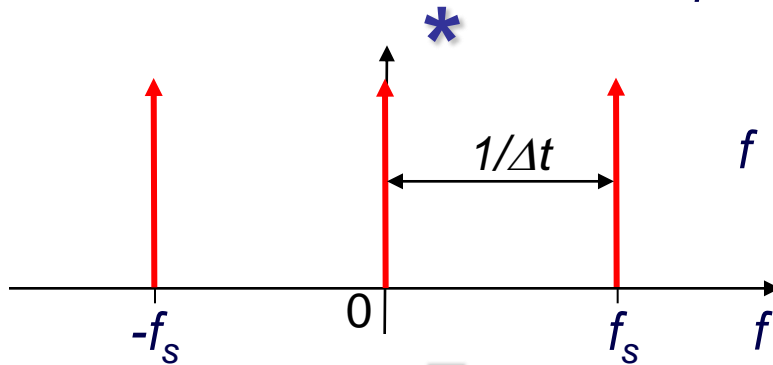
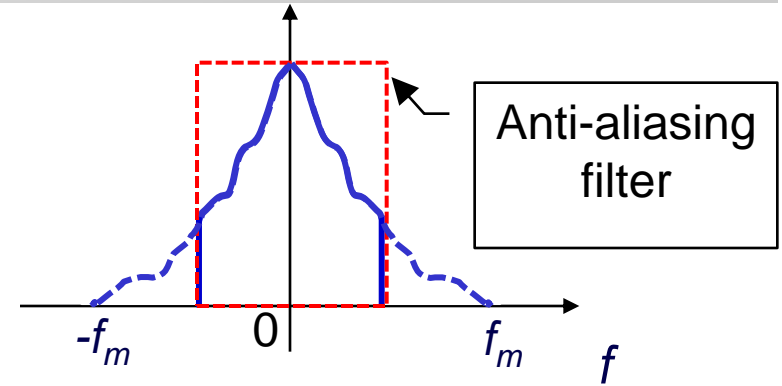
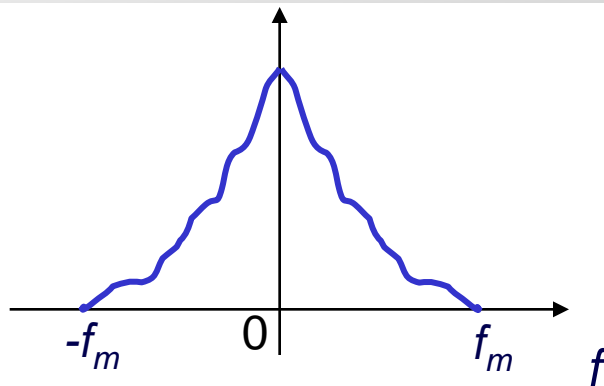
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Signal processing

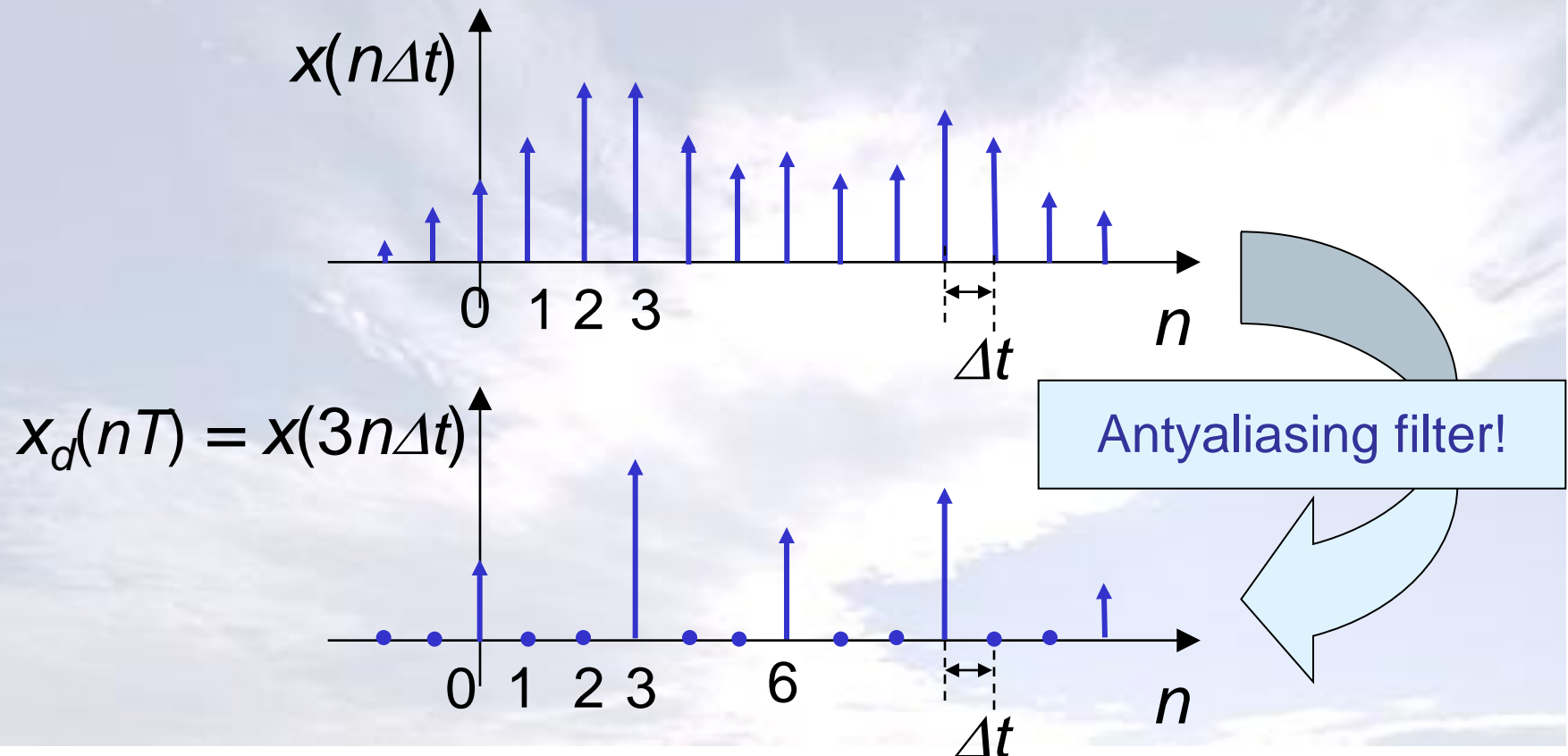


Anti-aliasing filtering

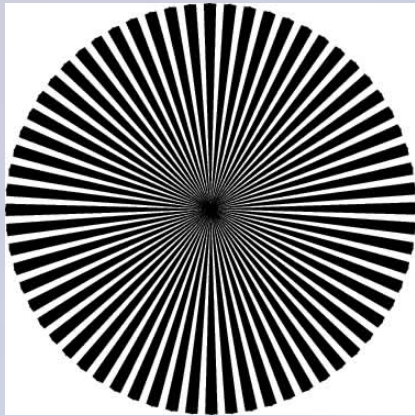


Sampling rate change

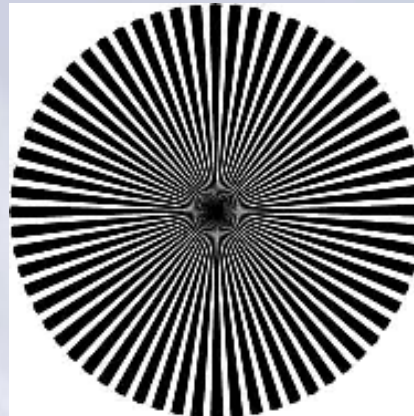
Decimation:



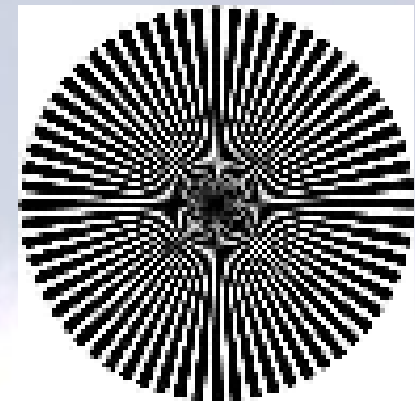
Sampling rate change



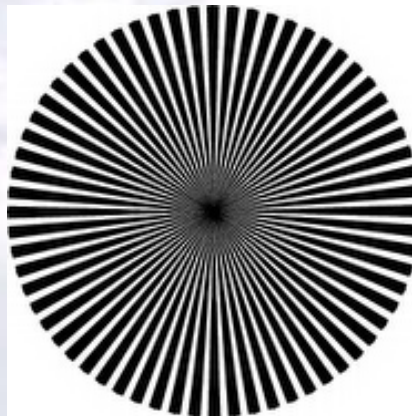
Original image



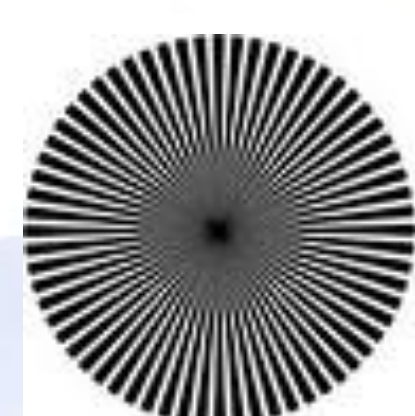
Resampled at 0.5 rate



Resampled at 0.25 rate



Filtered and resampled at 0.5 rate

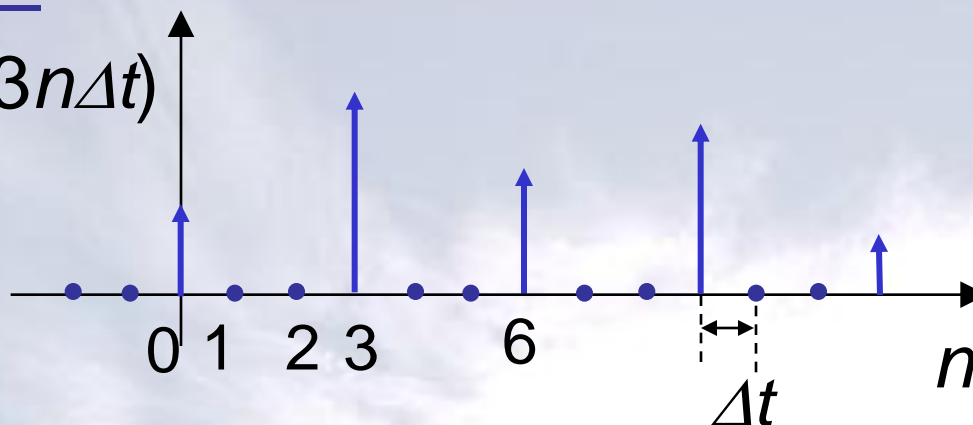


Filtered and resampled at 0.25 rate

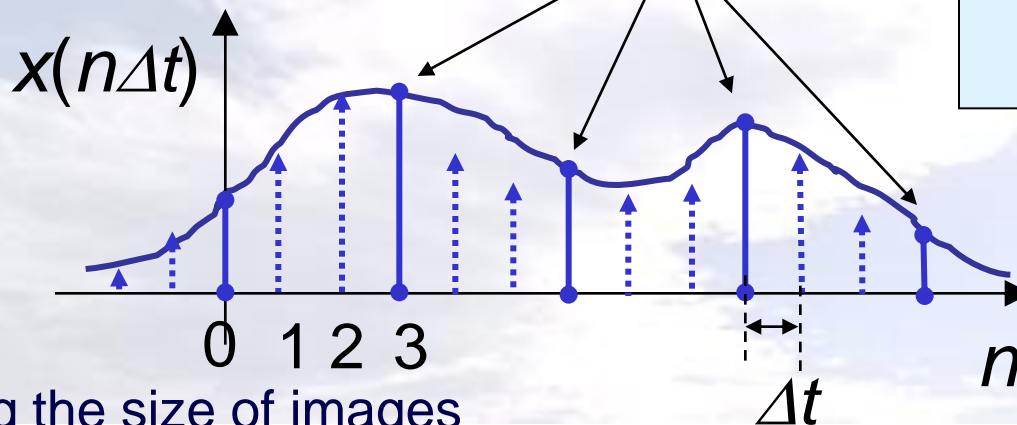
Sampling rate change

Interpolation:

$$x_d(nT) = x(3n\Delta t)$$



Interpolation nodes



Interpolation filter

eg. increasing the size of images



Sampling - summary

1. Sampling basics
2. Periodic spectrum replication
3. Sampling theorem $f_s > 2f_m$
4. Analog signal reconstruction from the discrete signal.
5. Sampling rate change





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EUROPEJSKI
FUNDUSZ SPOŁECZNY



„SIGNAL PROCESSING”

**Prezentacja multimedialna współfinansowana przez
Unię Europejską w ramach
Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego w projekcie pt.
*„Innowacyjna dydaktyka bez ograniczeń - zintegrowany
rozwój Politechniki Łódzkiej - zarządzanie Uczelnią,
nowoczesna oferta edukacyjna i wzmacniania zdolności
do zatrudniania osób niepełnosprawnych”***



Politechnika Łódzka

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