6.003: Signals and Systems

Sampling

April 27, 2010

Mid-term Examination #3

Tomorrow: Wednesday, April 28, 7:30-9:30pm.

No recitations tomorrow.

Coverage: Lectures 1–20
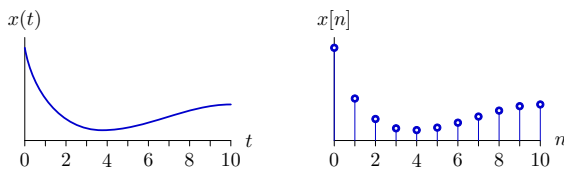   Recitations 1–20
                   Homeworks 1–11

Homework 11 will not collected or graded. Solutions are posted.

Closed book: 3 pages of notes ($8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inches; front and back).

Designed as 1-hour exam; two hours to complete.

Sampling

Conversion of a continuous-time signal to discrete time.

$x(t)$ $x[n]$

We have used sampling a number of times before.

Today: new insights from Fourier representations.
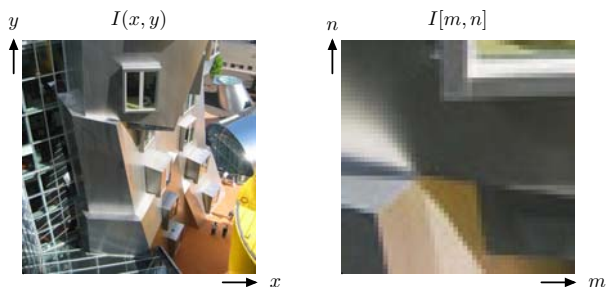

Sampling

Sampling allows the use of modern digital electronics to process, record, transmit, store, and retrieve CT signals.

- audio: MP3, CD, cell phone
- pictures: digital camera, printer
- video: DVD
- everything on the web

Sampling

Sampling is pervasive.

Example: digital cameras record sampled images.

y $I(x,y)$ n $I[m,n]$
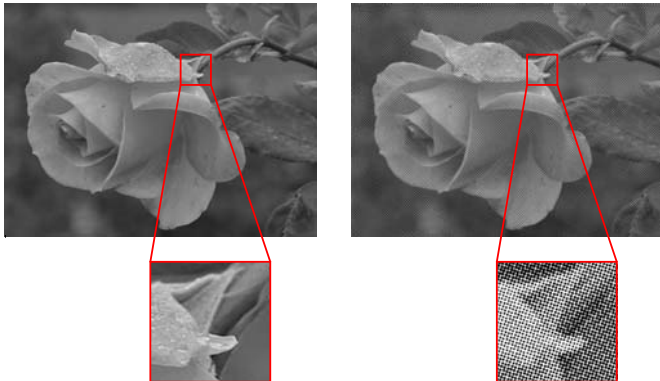
x m

Sampling

Photographs in newsprint are "half-tone" images. Each point is black or white and the average conveys brightness.

Sampling

Zoom in to see the binary pattern.

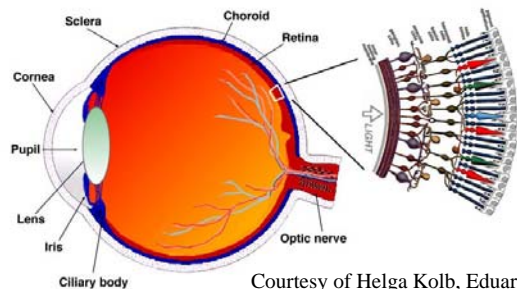## Sampling

Even high-quality photographic paper records discrete images. When AgBr crystals $(0.04 - 1.5\mu m)$ are exposed to light, some of the Ag is reduced to metal. During "development" the exposed grains are completely reduced to metal and unexposed grains are removed.

Images of discrete grains in photographic
paper removed due to copyright restrictions.

Sampling

Every image that we see is sampled by the retina, which contains $\approx$ 100 million rods and 6 million cones (average spacing $\approx 3\mu$m) which act as discrete sensors.

Courtesy of Helga Kolb, Eduardo Fernandez,
and Ralph Nelson. Used with permission.

http://webvision.med.utah.edu/imageswv/sagschem.jpeg

Check Yourself

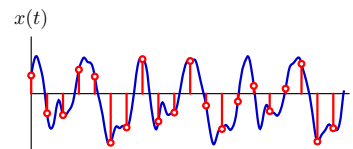Your retina is sampling this slide, which is composed of $1024{\times}768$ pixels.

Is the spatial sampling done by your rods and cones adequate to resolve individual pixels in this slide?
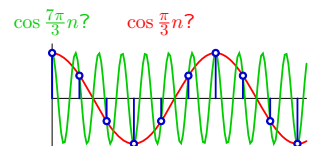
Sampling

How does sampling affect the information contained in a signal?

Sampling

We would like to sample in a way that preserves information, which may not seem possible.
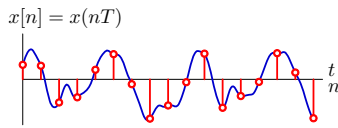
$x(t)$

t

Information between samples is lost. Therefore, the same samples can represent multiple signals.

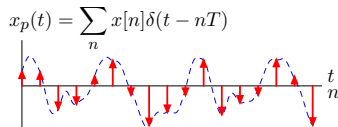$\cos\frac{7\pi}{3}n?$ $\cos\frac{\pi}{3}n?$

t

Sampling and Reconstruction

To determine the effect of sampling, compare the original signal $x(t)$ to the signal $x_p(t)$ that is **reconstructed** from the samples $x[n]$.

Uniform sampling (sampling interval T).

$$x[n] = x(nT)$$

Impulse reconstruction.

$$x_p(t) = \sum_n x[n]\delta(t - nT)$$

Reconstruction

Impulse reconstruction produces a signal $x_p(t)$ that is equal to the original signal $x(t)$ multiplied by an impulse train.
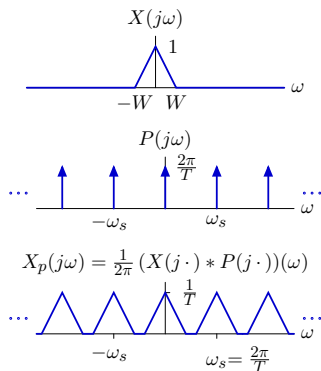
$$
\begin{aligned}
x_p(t) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n]\delta(t - nT) \\
&= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(nT)\delta(t - nT) \\
&= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)\delta(t - nT) \\
&= x(t) \underbrace{\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT)}_{\equiv\, p(t)}
\end{aligned}
$$

$x_p(t)$ is motivated by impulse reconstruction (top line)
− can be understood entirely within CT framework (bottom line)
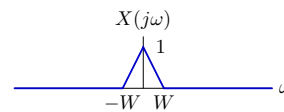
Sampling

Multiplication by an impulse train in time is equivalent to convolution by an impulse train in frequency.

→ generates multiple copies of original frequency content.

$X(j\omega)$

$P(j\omega)$

$$X_p(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi}\left(X(j\cdot) * P(j\cdot)\right)(\omega)$$
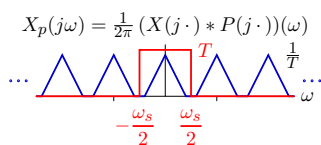
$\omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{T}$

Check Yourself

What is the relation between the DTFT of $x[n] = x(nT)$ and the CTFT of $x_p(t) = \sum x[n]\delta(t - nT)$ for $X(j\omega)$ below.

$X(j\omega)$

1. $X_p(j\omega) = X(e^{j\Omega})|_{\Omega=\omega}$

2. $X_p(j\omega) = X(e^{j\Omega})|_{\Omega=\frac{\omega}{T}}$

3. $X_p(j\omega) = X(e^{j\Omega})|_{\Omega=\omega T}$

4. $X_p(j\omega) = X(e^{j\Omega})|_{\Omega=\omega}$

5. none of the above

Sampling

The high frequency copies can be removed with a low-pass filter (also multiply by T to undo the amplitude scaling).

$$X_p(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi}\left(X(j\cdot) * P(j\cdot)\right)(\omega)$$

Impulse reconstruction followed by ideal low-pass filtering is called **bandlimited reconstruction.**

The Sampling Theorem

If signal is bandlimited → sample without loosing information.

If $x(t)$ is bandlimited so that

$$X(j\omega) = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad |\omega| > \omega_m$$

then $x(t)$ is uniquely determined by its samples $x(nT)$ if

$$\omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{T} > 2\omega_m.$$

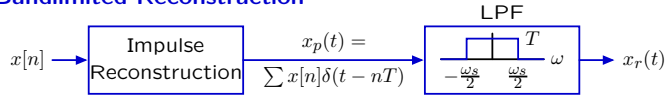The minimum sampling frequency, $2\omega_m$, is called the "Nyquist rate."

Summary

Three important ideas.

Sampling

$$x(t) \rightarrow x[n] = x(nT)$$

Bandlimited Reconstruction

Sampling Theorem: If $X(j\omega) = 0 \ \forall \ |\omega| > \dfrac{\omega_s}{2}$ then $x_r(t) = x(t)$.
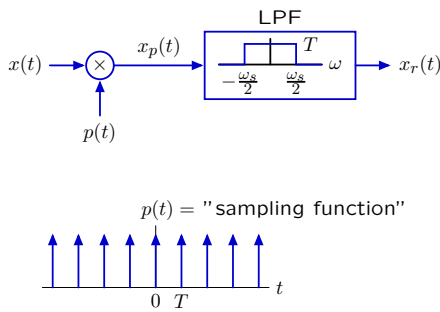
Check Yourself

We can hear sounds with frequency components between 20 Hz and 20 kHz.

What is the maximum sampling interval T that can be used to sample a signal without loss of audible information?

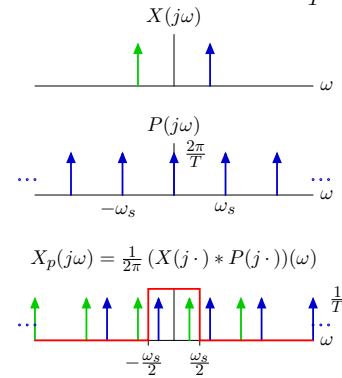|	
1. $100\,\mu s$	2. $50\,\mu s$
3. $25\,\mu s$	4. $100\pi\,\mu s$
5. $50\pi\,\mu s$	6. $25\pi\,\mu s$

CT Model of Sampling and Reconstruction

Sampling followed by bandlimited reconstruction is equivalent to multiplying by an impulse train and then low-pass filtering.
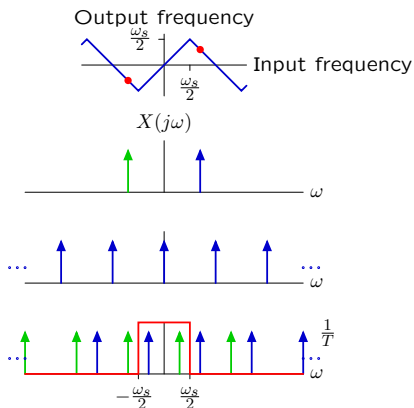

$p(t) = $ "sampling function"

Aliasing

What happens if X contains frequencies $|\omega| > \dfrac{\pi}{T}$?

$$X_p(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(X(j\cdot) * P(j\cdot) \right)(\omega)$$

Aliasing

The effect of aliasing is to wrap frequencies.
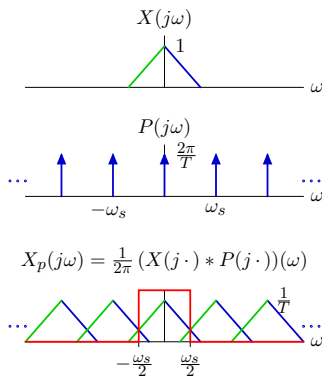

Check Yourself

A periodic signal with a period of 0.1 ms is sampled at 44 kHz.

To what frequency does the eighth harmonic alias?

1. 18 kHz	2. 16 kHz
3. 14 kHz	4. 8 kHz
5. 6 kHz	6. none of the above

Aliasing

High frequency components of complex signals also wrap.

$$X(j\omega)$$

$$P(j\omega)$$

$$X_p(j\omega) = \tfrac{1}{2\pi}\left(X(j\,\cdot\,)*P(j\,\cdot\,)\right)(\omega)$$

Aliasing

Aliasing increases as the sampling rate decreases.

$$X(j\omega)$$

$$P(j\omega)$$

$$X_p(j\omega) = \tfrac{1}{2\pi}\left(X(j\,\cdot\,)*P(j\,\cdot\,)\right)(\omega)$$

Aliasing Demonstration
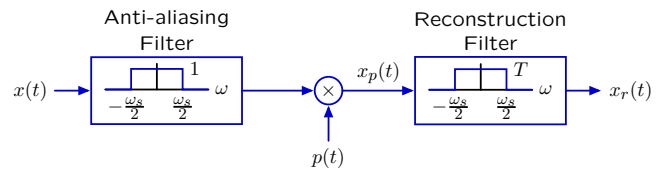
Sampling Music

$$\omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\pi f_s$$

- $f_s = 44.1$ kHz
- $f_s = 22$ kHz
- $f_s = 11$ kHz
- $f_s = 5.5$ kHz
- $f_s = 2.8$ kHz

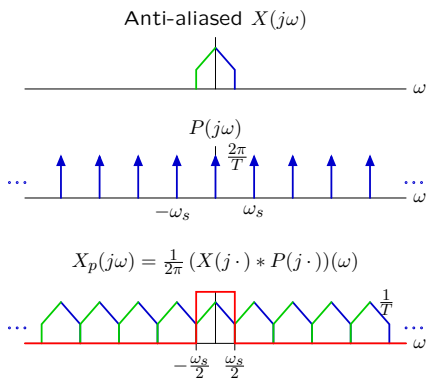J.S. Bach, Sonata No. 1 in G minor Mvmt. IV. Presto
Nathan Milstein, violin

Anti-Aliasing Filter

To avoid aliasing, remove frequency components that alias before sampling.

Anti-aliasing Filter   Reconstruction Filter

$x(t)$ → ⊗ → $x_p(t)$ → $x_r(t)$

$p(t)$

Aliasing

Aliasing increases as the sampling rate decreases.

Anti-aliased $X(j\omega)$

$$P(j\omega)$$

$$X_p(j\omega) = \tfrac{1}{2\pi}\left(X(j\,\cdot\,)*P(j\,\cdot\,)\right)(\omega)$$

Anti-Aliasing Demonstration

Sampling Music

$$\omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\pi f_s$$

- $f_s = 11$ kHz without anti-aliasing
- $f_s = 11$ kHz with anti-aliasing
- $f_s = 5.5$ kHz without anti-aliasing
- $f_s = 5.5$ kHz with anti-aliasing
- $f_s = 2.8$ kHz without anti-aliasing
- $f_s = 2.8$ kHz with anti-aliasing

J.S. Bach, Sonata No. 1 in G minor Mvmt. IV. Presto
Nathan Milstein, violin

Sampling: Summary

Effects of sampling are easy to visualize with Fourier representations.

Signals that are bandlimited in frequency (e.g., $-W < \omega < W$) can be sampled without loss of information.

The minimum sampling frequency for sampling without loss of information is called the Nyquist rate. The Nyquist rate is twice the highest frequency contained in a bandlimited signal.

Sampling at frequencies below the Nyquist rate causes aliasing.

Aliasing can be eliminated by pre-filtering to remove frequency components that would otherwise alias.

MIT OpenCourseWare
http://ocw.mit.edu

6.003 Signals and Systems
Spring 2010