

Sampling theorem

- Impulse invariance
- Sampling of the impulse response of LTI CT systems

$$h[n] = Th_c(nT),$$
$$H(e^{j\omega}) = H_c\left(j\frac{\omega}{T}\right), \quad |\omega| \leq \pi.$$

- Example: LPF

$$\Omega_c = \omega_c/T < \pi/T$$

$$H_c(j\Omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & |\Omega| < \Omega_c, \\ 0, & |\Omega| \geq \Omega_c. \end{cases}$$

Sampling theorem

- The impulse response of the CT LPF:

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

- The impulse response of DT system

$$h[n] = Th_c(nT) = T \frac{\sin(\Omega_c nT)}{\pi nT} = \frac{\sin(\omega_c n)}{\pi n}$$

- And,

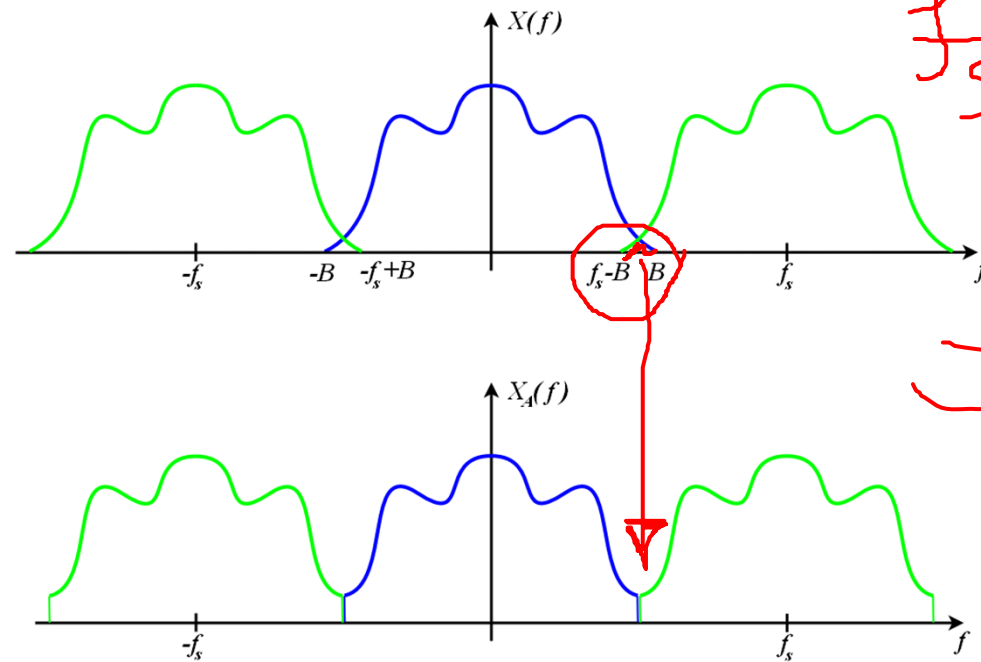
$$\omega_c = \Omega_c T$$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \begin{cases} 1, & |\omega| < \omega_c, \\ 0, & \omega_c < |\omega| \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

Sampling theorem

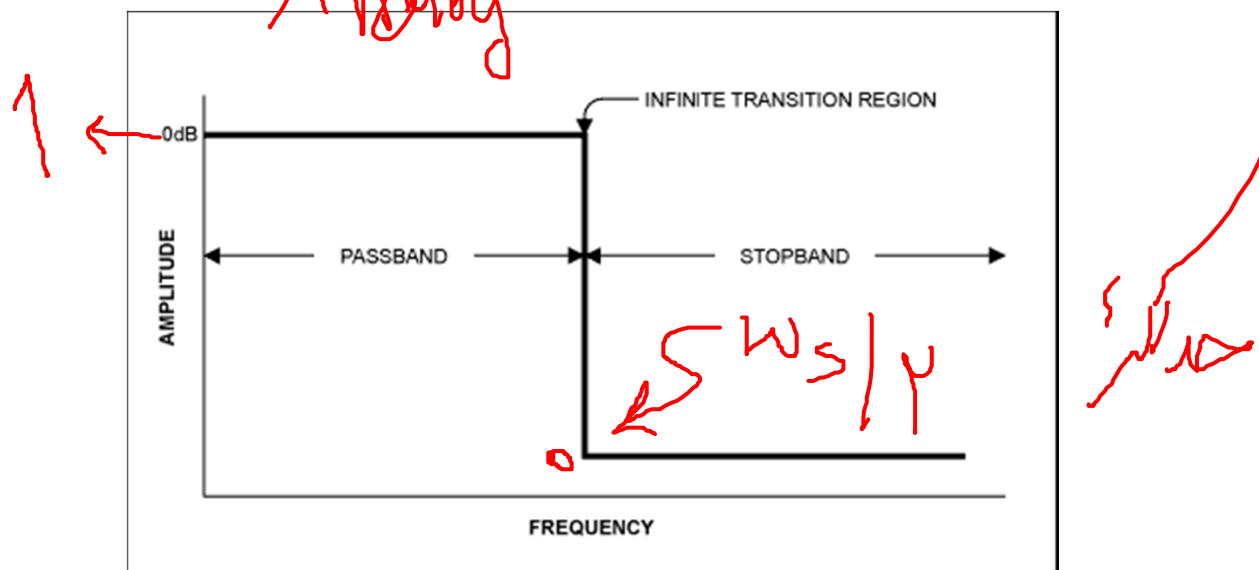
- Anti-aliasing filter

- Aliased components and Nyquist theorem



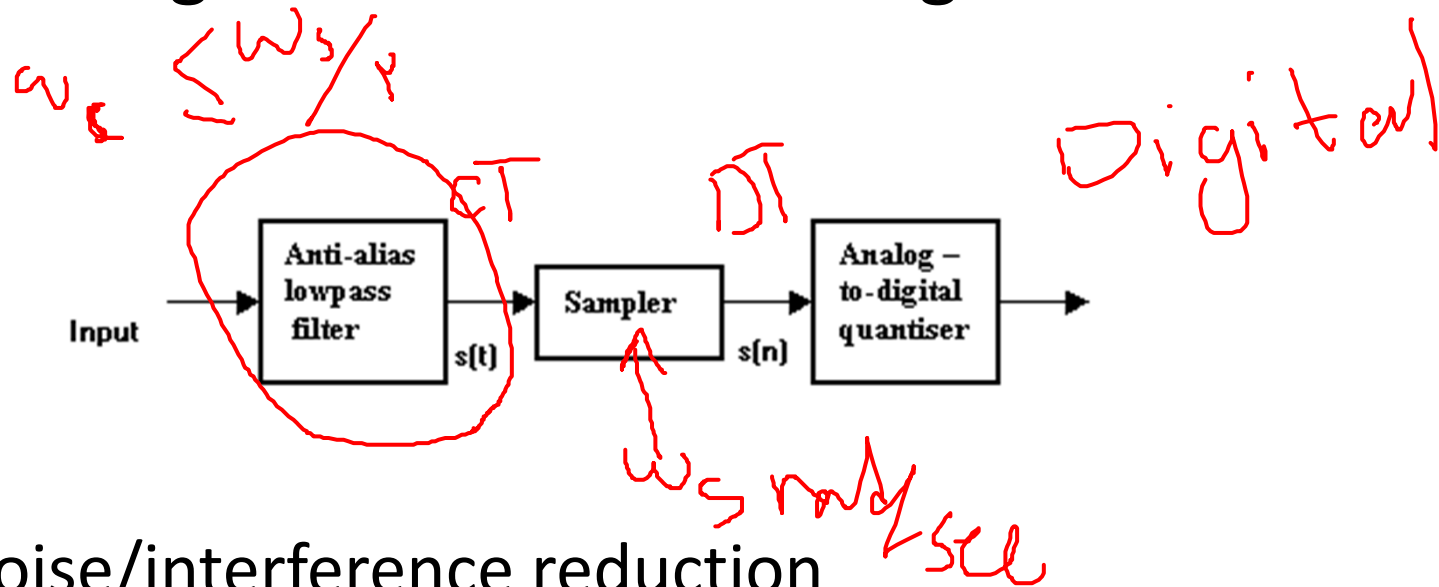
Sampling theorem

- Given a sampling frequency: properly selection of the LPF to ensure “secure” sampling



Sampling theorem

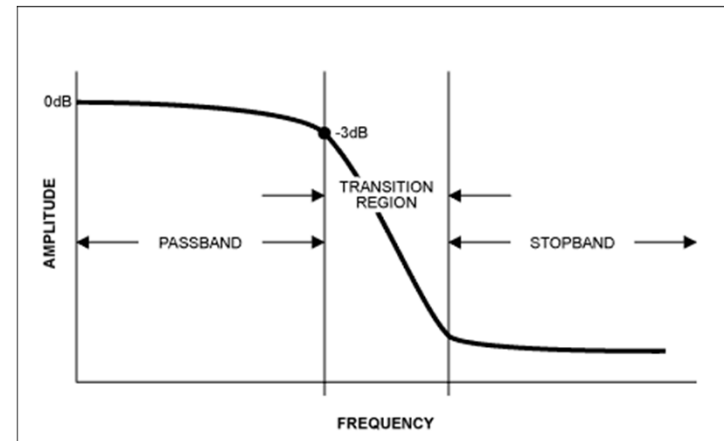
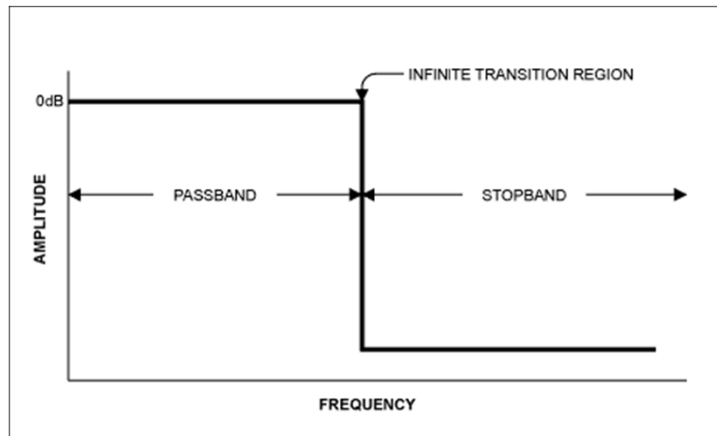
- Block diagram with anti-aliasing filter



<https://www2.spsc.tugraz.at/www-archive/AdvancedSignalProcessing/SS01-VoiceOverIP/coders/quantization.html>

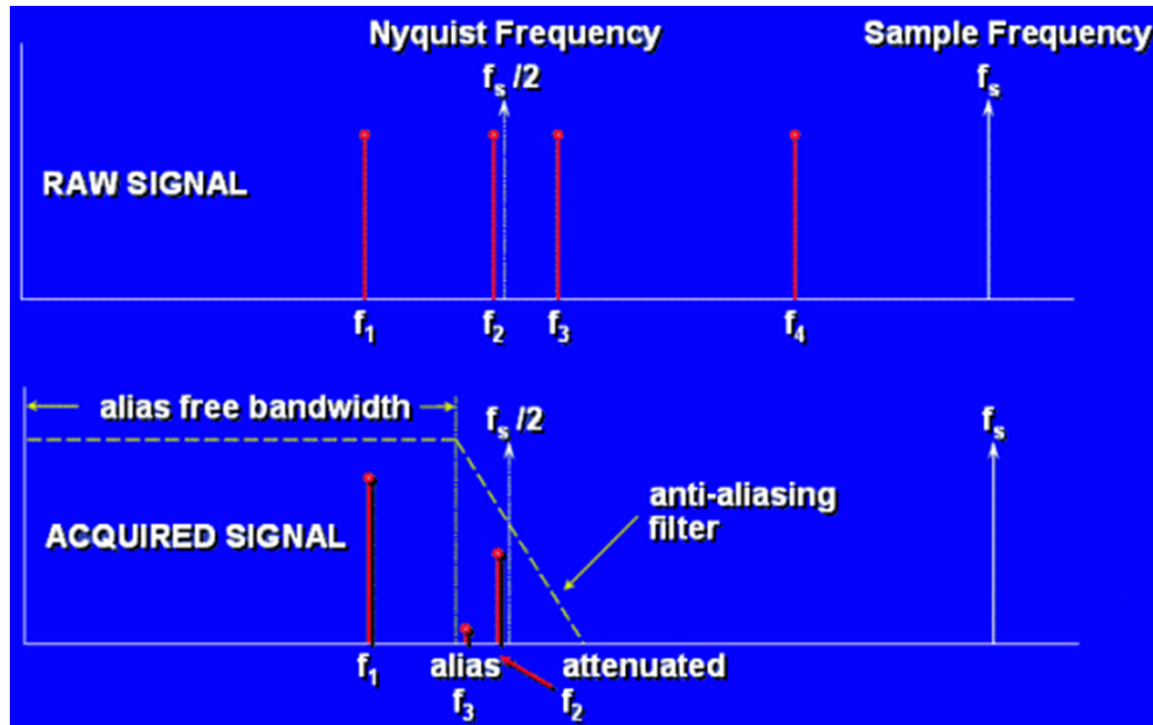
Sampling theorem

- Ideal vs. non-ideal filters
 - Ideal filters are not realizable



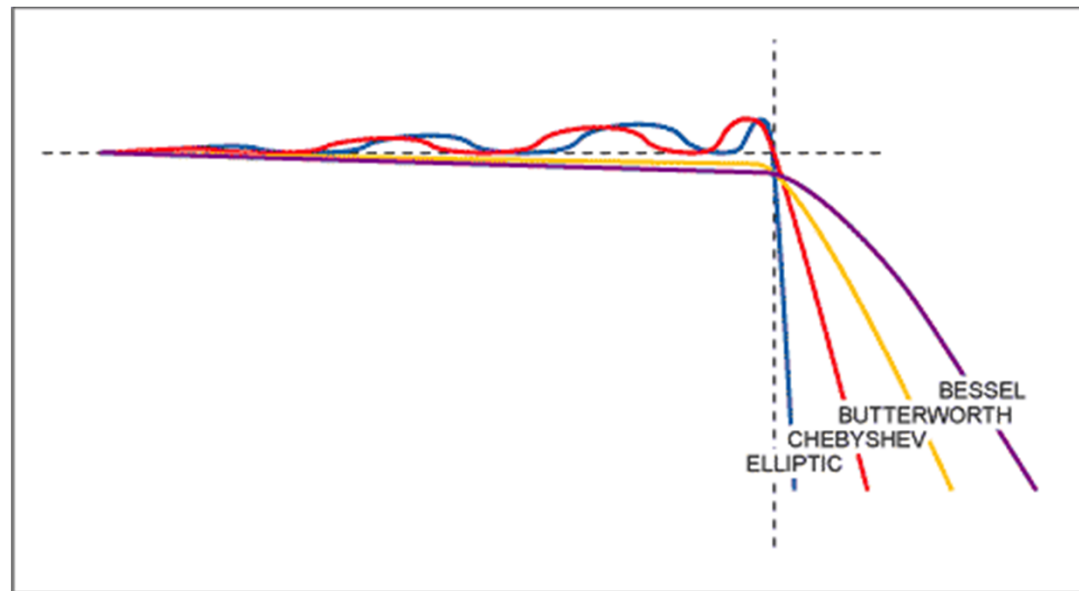
Sampling theorem

- An example of the non-ideal LPF



Sampling theorem

- Addressing filter design
 - Various methods
 - Passband
 - Stopband



Sampling theorem

- Changing the sampling rate
 - Sampling of continuous-time signals

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

- Reconstruction: interpolation formula

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

$$x_r(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] \frac{\sin[\pi(t - nT)/T]}{\pi(t - nT)/T}$$

Sampling theorem

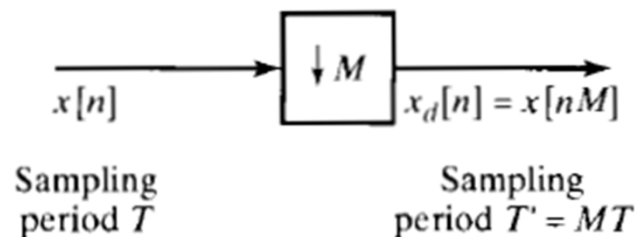
- Changing the sampling rate

$$x[n] = x_c(nT) \quad \longrightarrow \quad x'[n] = x_c(nT')$$

- A suggestion:
 - 1) Reconstruction of the CT signal
 - 2) sampling with desired rate
 - Associated with non-idealities
 - Complexity: ADC, DAC

Sampling theorem

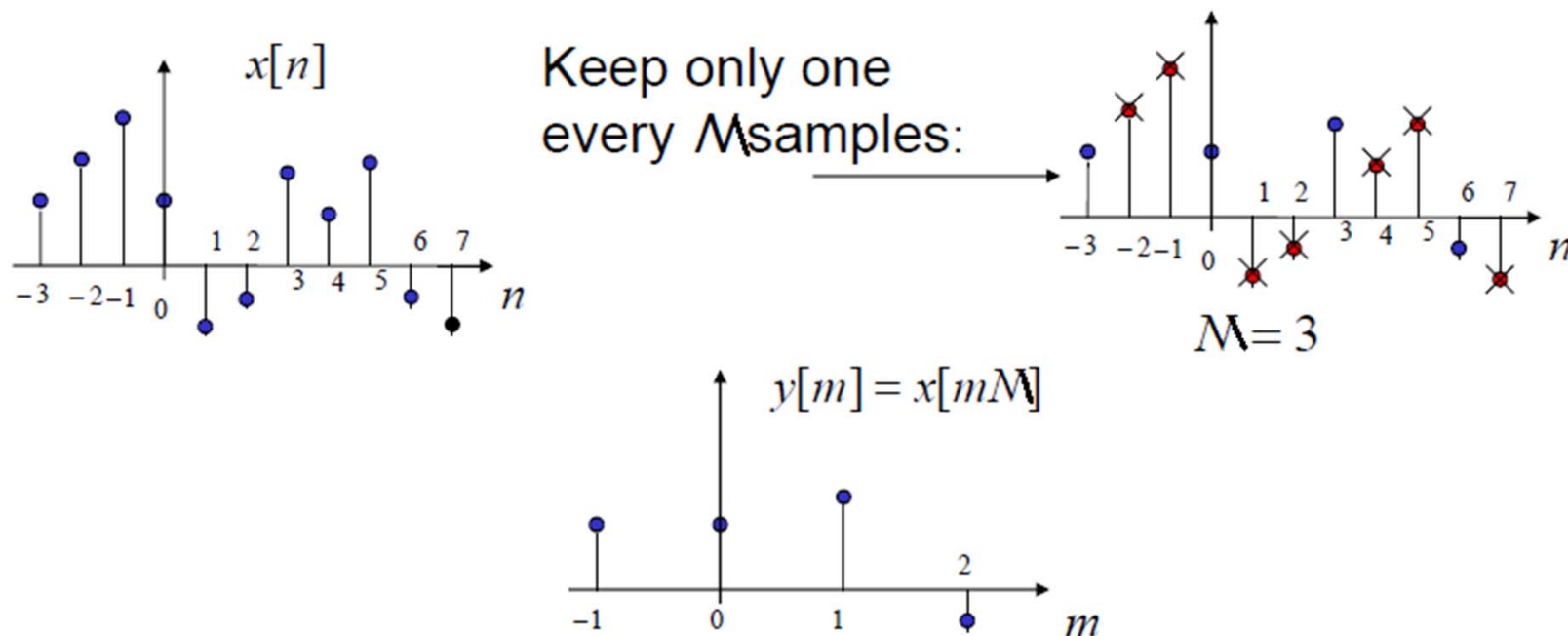
- We consider changing the sampling rate in discrete-time domain
- Sampling rate reduction by an integer factor
 - Downsampling/decimation



$$x_d[n] = x[nM] = x_c(nMT)$$

Sampling theorem

- Compressor system: integer M
 - Discarding $M-1$ samples out of M



Sampling theorem

- The compressor is not TI

$$y[n] = x[Mn], \quad -\infty < n < \infty,$$

- The response to $x_1[n] = x[n - n_0]$

$$y_1[n] = x_1[Mn] = x[Mn - n_0].$$

- Compared with

$$y[n - n_0] = x[M(n - n_0)].$$

Sampling theorem

- Investigation
 - Let $X_c(j\Omega) = 0$ for $|\Omega| \geq \Omega_N$
 - When can we reduce the sampling rate by factor M ?
 - The original sampling frequency must be at least M times of the Nyquist rate
 - More on this later!

Sampling theorem

- Frequency analysis

- We had $x[n] = x_c(nT)$

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

- Therefore, for $x_d[n] = x[nM] = x_c(nT')$

$$X_d(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{T'} \sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} X_c \left(j \left(\frac{\omega}{T'} - \frac{2\pi r}{T'} \right) \right)$$

- interpretation

Sampling theorem

- Next consider that $T' = MT$

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

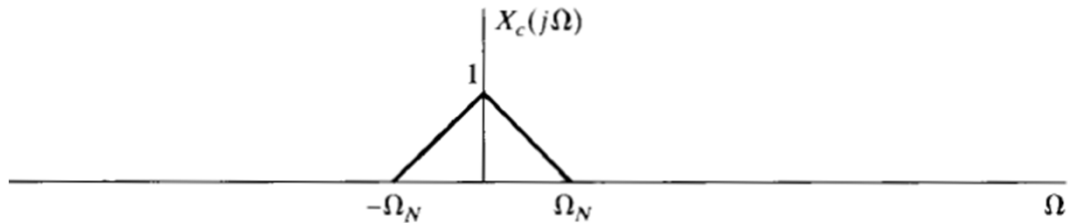
- Finally, it can be shown that

$$X_d(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} X(e^{j(\omega/M - 2\pi i/M)})$$

– M copies!

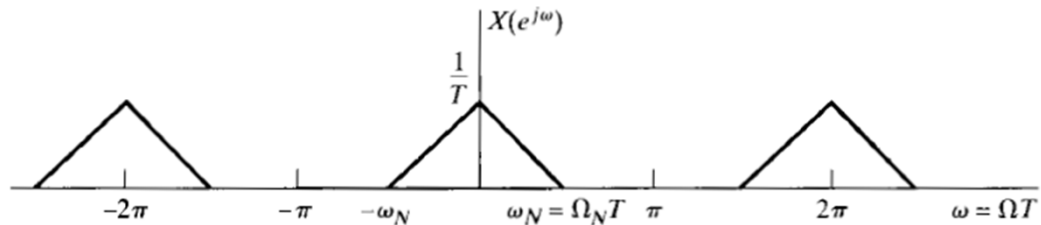
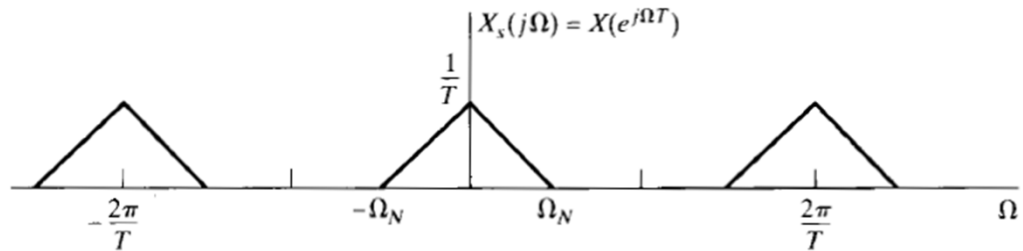
Sampling theorem

- Illustration



$$2\pi/T = 4\Omega_N$$

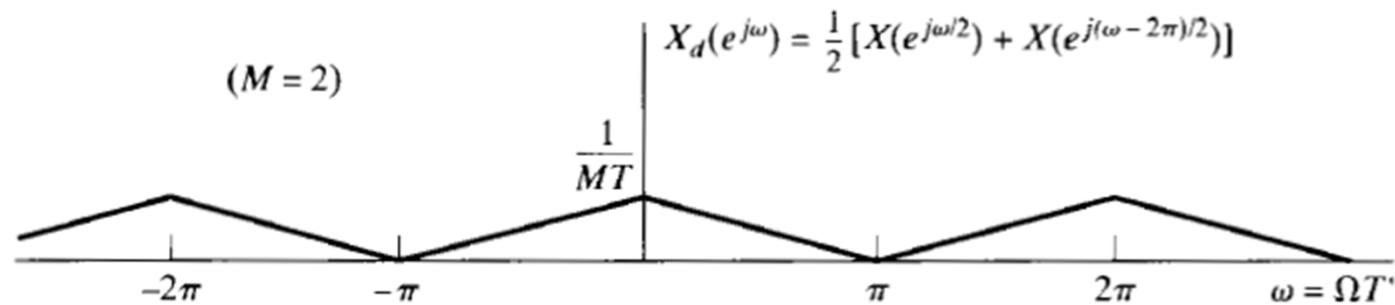
$$\omega_N = \Omega_N T = \pi/2$$



Sampling theorem

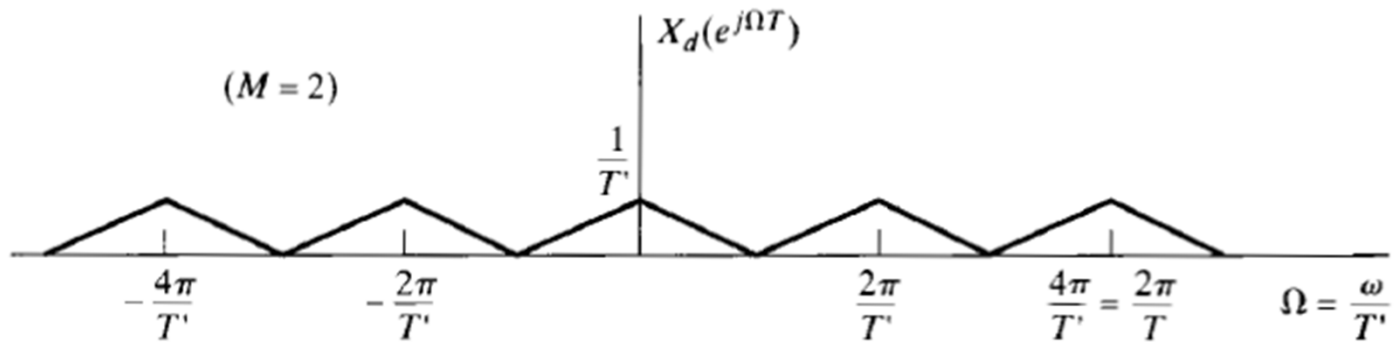
- And after, downsampling

$$2\pi/T = 4\Omega_N$$

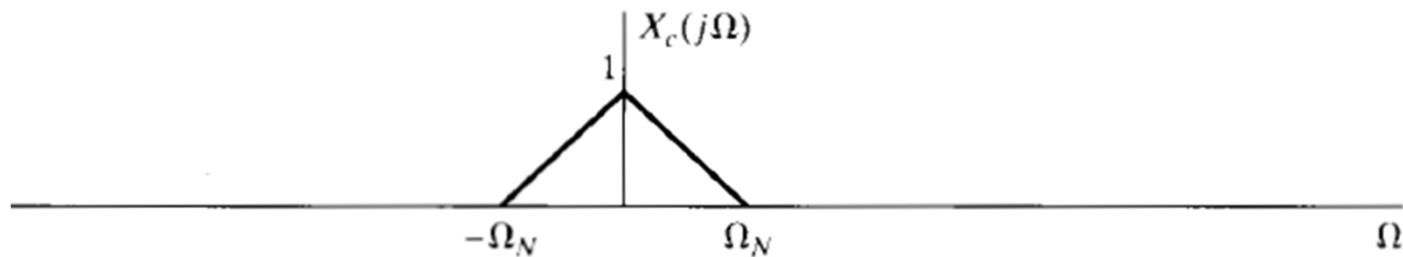


$$X_d(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} X(e^{j(\omega/M - 2\pi i/M)})$$

Sampling theorem

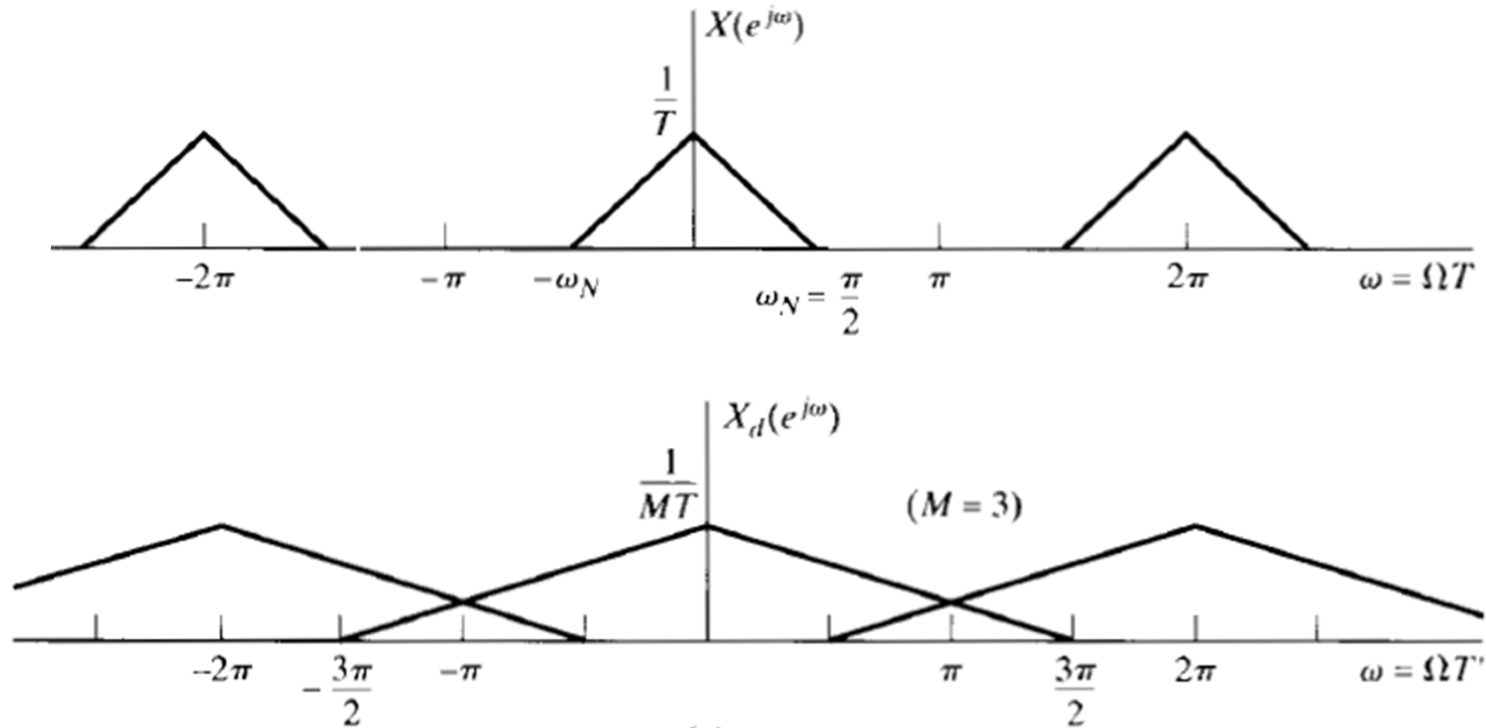


- An example of aliasing via downsampling



Sampling theorem

- Cont.



Sampling theorem

- Consequently, for safe downsampling we should have

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = 0, \quad \omega_N \leq |\omega| \leq \pi.$$

– And

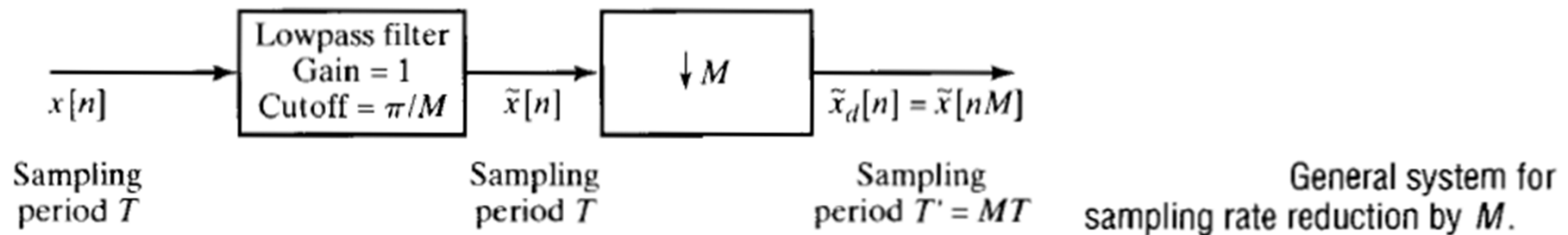
$$\omega_N < \pi/M$$

- Check it!

– Otherwise, we will have aliasing!!

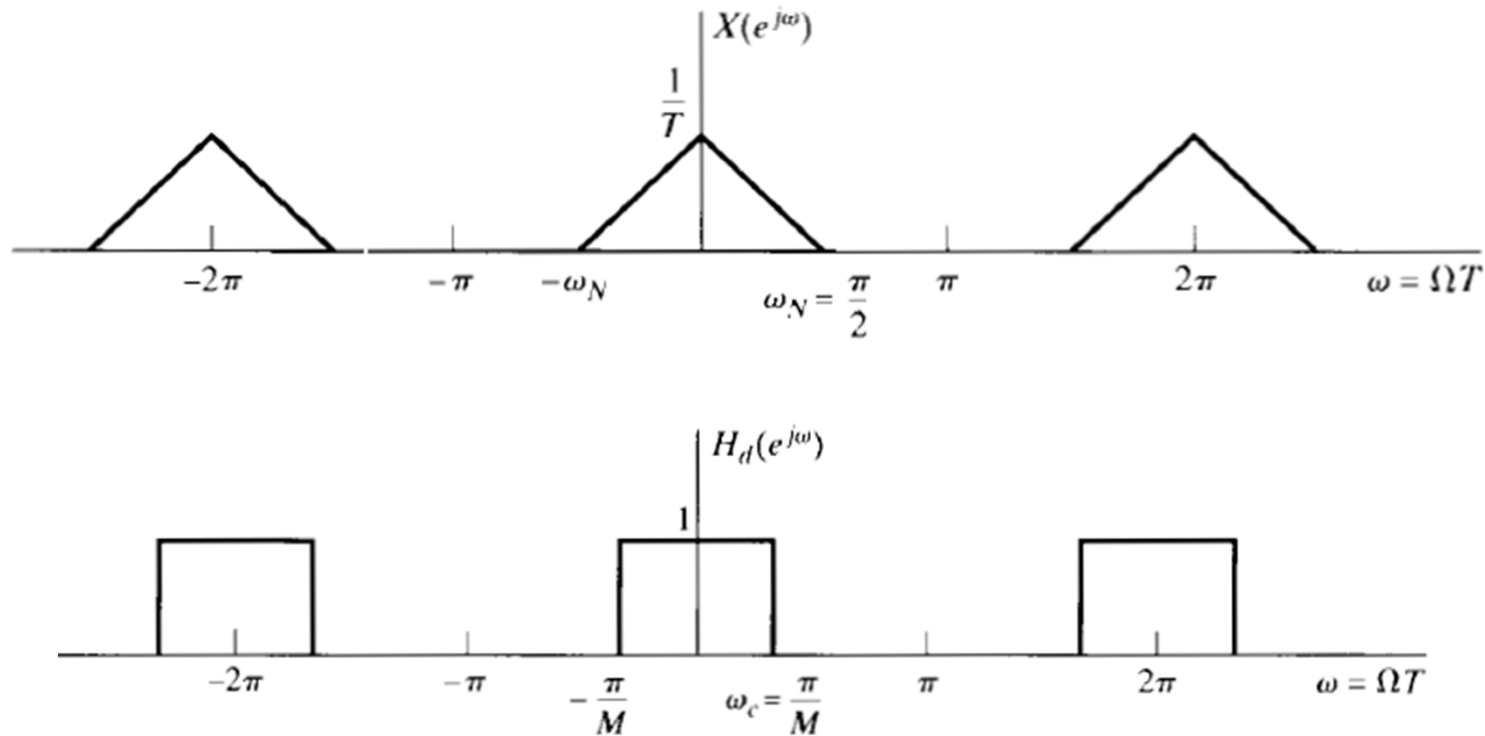
Sampling theorem

- Avoiding aliasing in downsampling via DT anti-aliasing filter
- The cut-off frequency: $\omega_N < \pi/M$



Sampling theorem

- Modified version of the aliased example



Sampling theorem

- Cont.

