



سیگنالها و سیستمها

درس ۲۰

نمونهبرداری (۱)

Sampling (1)

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http://courses.fouladi.ir/sigsys

Prepared by Kazim Fouladi | Spring 2024 | 6th Edition

طرح درس

COURSE OUTLINE

مفهوم و بازنمایی نمونهبرداری متناوب یک سیگنال پیوسته-زمان

The Concept and Representation of Periodic Sampling of a CT Signal

تحلیل نمونهبرداری در حوزهی فرکانس

Analysis of Sampling in the Frequency Domain

قضیهی نمونهبرداری ـ نرخ نایکوئیست

The Sampling Theorem — the Nyquist Rate

در حوزهی زمان: درونیابی

In the Time Domain: Interpolation

زیرنمونهبرداری و آلیاسینگ

Undersampling and Aliasing



سیگنالها و سیستمها

نمونهبرداری (۱)

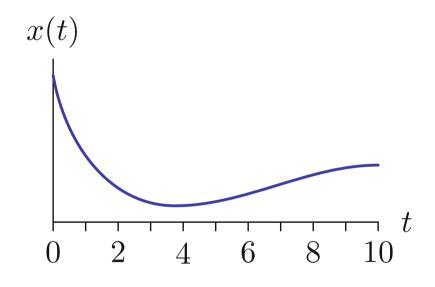


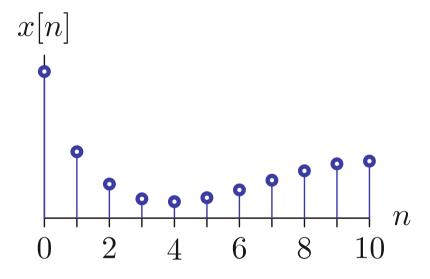
مفهوم و بازنمایی نمونهبرداری متناوب یک سیگنال پیوسته-زمان

نمونهبردارى

SAMPLING

نمونهبرداری: تبدیل یک سیگنال پیوسته-زمان به سیگنال گسسته-زمان





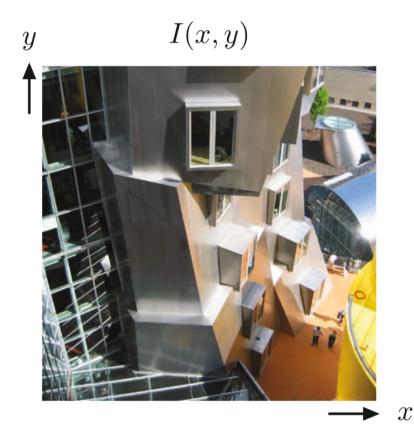


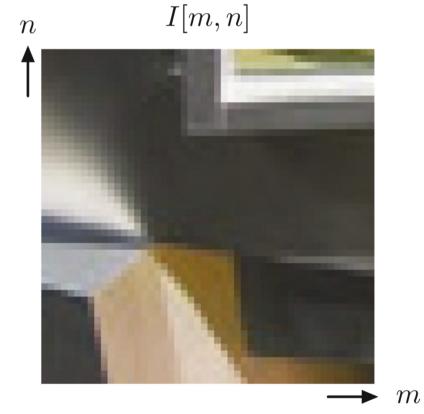
نمونهبردارى

مثال: دوربین دیجیتال

SAMPLING

دوربینهای دیجیتال تصاویر نمونهبرداری شده را ثبت میکنند.





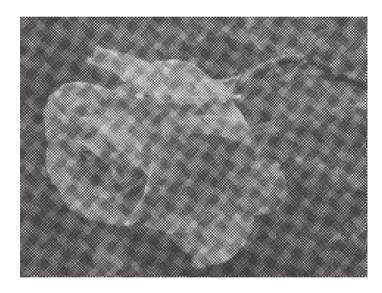


نمونهبرداری مثال: تصاویر خاکستری در روزنامهها (۱ از ۲)

SAMPLING

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



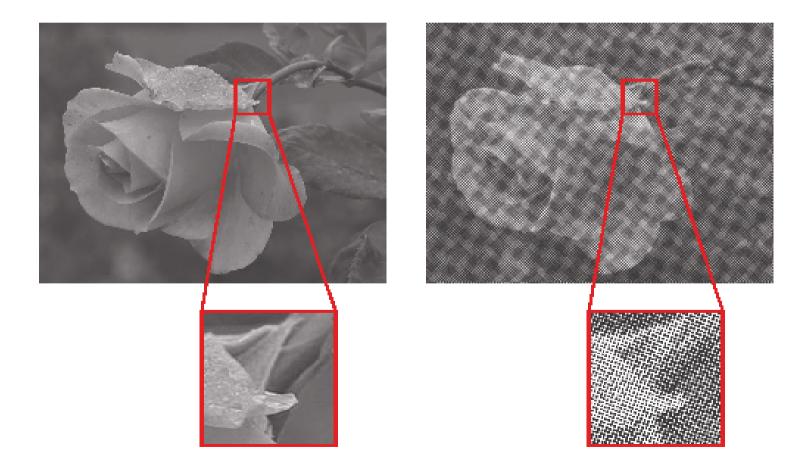




نمونهبرداری مثال: تصاویر خاکستری در روزنامهها (۲ از ۲)

SAMPLING

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

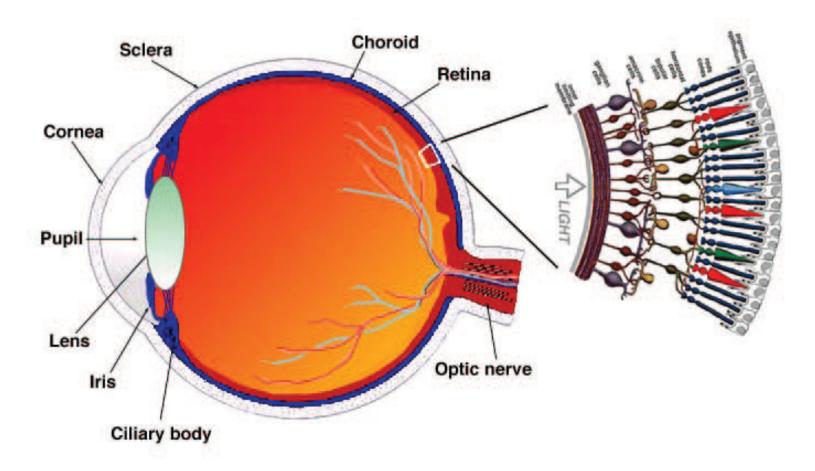




نمونهبرداری در چشم انسان

SAMPLING

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





SAMPLING

We live in a continuous-time world: most of the signals we encounter are CT signals, e.g. x(t). How do we convert them into DT signals x[n]?

— Sampling, taking snap shots of x(t) every T seconds.

T – sampling period $x[n] \equiv x(nT), n = ..., -1, 0, 1, 2, ...$ — regularly spaced samples

Applications and Examples

- Digital Processing of Signals
- Strobe
- Images in Newspapers
- Sampling Oscilloscope
- ____

How do we perform sampling?

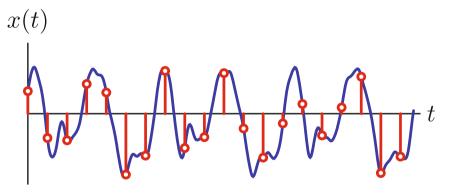
نمونهبردارى

حفظ اطلاعات در نمونهبرداری

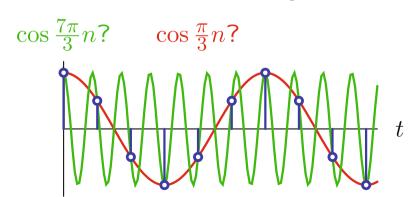
SAMPLING

نمونهبرداری چه اثری بر اطلاعات موجود در سیگنال میگذارد؟

ما دوست داریم نمونهبرداری را به گونهای انجام دهیم که اطلاعات را حفظ کند (که به نظر ممکن نمی رسد).



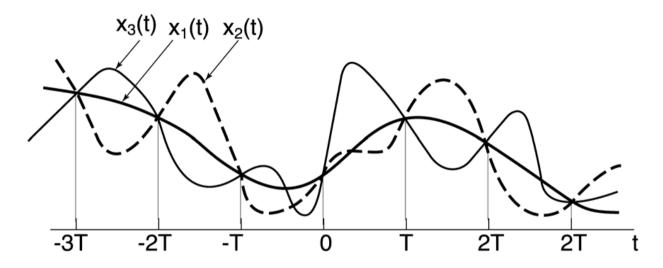
اطلاعات بین نمونهها از دست میرود. بنابراین، همان نمونهها میتوانند سیگنالهای متعددی را بازنمایی کنند.





Why/When Would a Set of Samples Be Adequate?

• Observation: *Lots* of signals have the same samples



- By sampling we throw out lots of information
 - all values of x(t) between sampling points are lost.
- Key Question for Sampling:

Under what conditions can we reconstruct the original CT signal x(t) from its samples?

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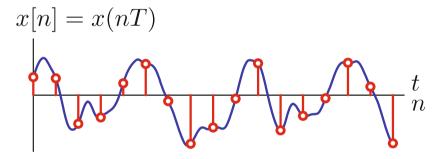
نمونهبرداری و بازسازی

SAMPLING AND RECONSTRUCTION

برای تعیین اثر نمونه برداری ، سیگنال اصلی x(t) را با سیگنال $x_p(t)$ مقایسه میکنیم که از روی نمونه های x[n] بازسازی شده است .

Uniform sampling (sampling interval T).

نمونهبرداري يكنواخت:



Impulse reconstruction.

بازسازی با ضربه:

$$x_p(t) = \sum_{n} x[n]\delta(t - nT)$$



بازسازى

RECONSTRUCTION

بازسازی ضربه ای یک سیگنال $X_p(t)$ را تولید میکند که مساوی با سیگنال اصلی X(t) ضرب در قطار ضربه است.

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

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

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

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

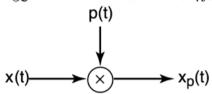
$$= p(t)$$

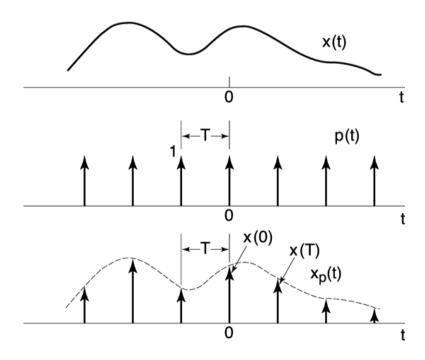


Impulse Sampling — Multiplying x(t) by the sampling function

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

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





سیگنالها و سیستمها

نمونهبرداری (۱)



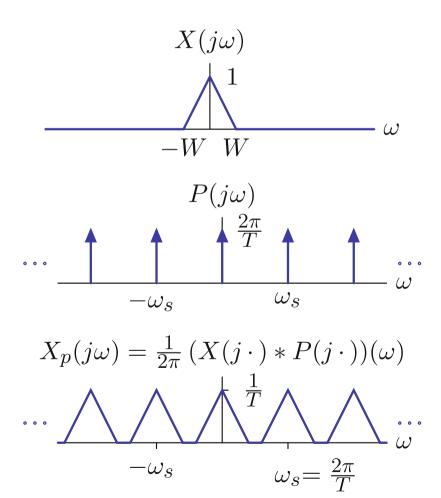
تحلیل نمونهبرداری در حوزهی فرکانس

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نمونهبردارى

SAMPLING

ضرب در ضربه، در حوزهی زمان معادل است با کانوولوشن با قطار ضربه در حوزهی فرکانس \Rightarrow کپیهای متعددی از محتوای فرکانسی اصلی تولید میکند.





Analysis of Sampling in the Frequency Domain

$$x_p(t) = x(t) \cdot p(t)$$

Multiplication Property
$$\Rightarrow X_p(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi}X(j\omega) * P(j\omega)$$

$$P(j\omega) = \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - k\omega_s)$$

$$\omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \text{Sampling Frequency}$$
 Important to note: $\omega_s \approx 1/T$

$$X_{p}(j\omega) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega) * \delta(\omega - k\omega_{s})$$

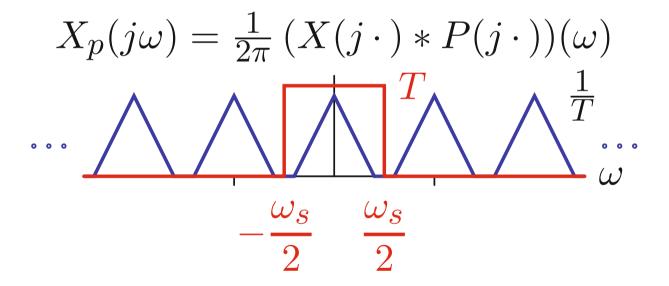
$$= \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X(j(\omega - k\omega_{s}))$$

نمونهبردارى

بازسازى

SAMPLING

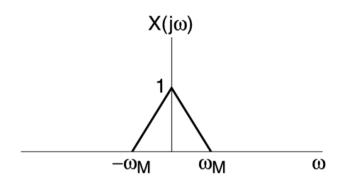
کپیهای فرکانس بالا میتوانند با یک فیلتر پایینگذر حذف شوند. (همچنین با ضرب در T برای لغو اثر تغییر مقیاس دامنه)

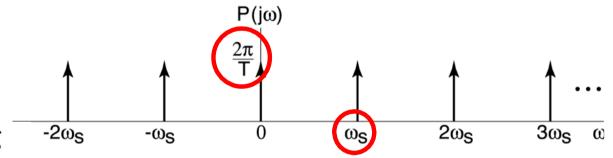


بازسازی ضربهای که به دنبال آن یک فیلتر پایینگذر بیاید، بازسازی باند محدود نام دارد.



Illustration of sampling in the frequency-domain for a band-limited $(X(j\omega) = 0 \text{ for } |\omega| > \omega_M)$ signal

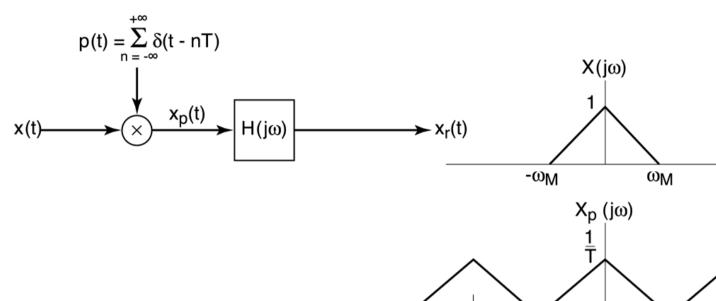




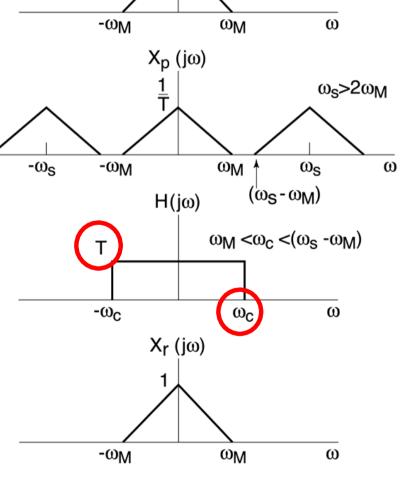
 $X_p(j\omega)$ drawn assuming

$$\omega_s - \omega_M > \omega_M$$
 $\chi_{p(j\omega)} = \chi_{(j\omega)*P(j\omega)/2\pi}$ $i.e.$ $\omega_s > 2\omega_M$ $\chi_{p(j\omega)} = \chi_{(j\omega)*P(j\omega)/2\pi}$ $\chi_{p(j\omega)} = \chi_{p(j\omega)/2\pi}$ $\chi_{p(j\omega)/2\pi} = \chi_{p(j\omega)/2\pi}$

Reconstruction of x(t) from sampled signals



If there is no overlap between shifted spectra, a LPF can reproduce x(t) from $x_p(t)$



سیگنالها و سیستمها

نمونهبرداری (۱)



قضیهی نمونهبرداری

نرخ نايكوئيست

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قضیهی نمونهبرداری

THE SAMPLING THEOREM

اگریک سیگنال دارای باند محدود باشد، میتوان نمونهبرداری را بدون از دست رفتن اطلاعات انجام داد.

اگر x(t) یک سیگنال باند محدود باشد بهگونه ای که

$$X(j\omega) = 0$$
 for $|\omega| > \omega_m$

آنگاه x(t) میتواند به طور یکتا توسط نمونه هایش x(nT) تعیین شود اگر

$$\omega_{s} = \frac{2\pi}{T} > 2\omega_{m}.$$

کوچکترین فرکانس نمونه برداری ، $2\omega_m$ ، «نرخ نایکوئیست» نام دارد .



The Sampling Theorem

Suppose x(t) is bandlimited, so that

$$X(j\omega) = 0$$
 for $|\omega| > \omega_M$

Then x(t) is uniquely determined by its samples $\{x(nT)\}$ if

$$\omega_s > 2\omega_M =$$
The Nyquist rate

where
$$\omega_s = 2\pi/T$$

نمونهبردارى

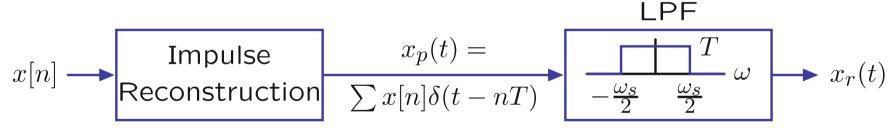
خلاصه

SAMPLING

Sampling

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

Bandlimited Reconstruction

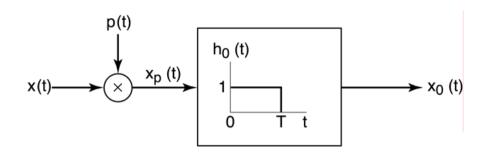


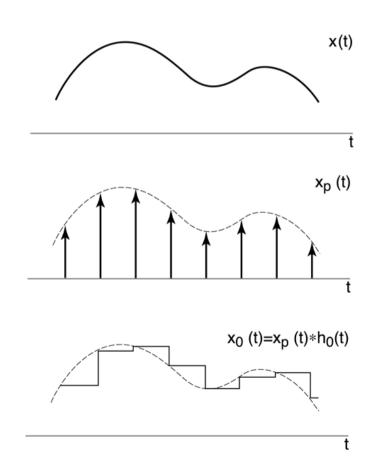
Sampling Theorem: If
$$X(j\omega) = 0 \ \forall \ |\omega| > \frac{\omega_s}{2}$$
 then $x_r(t) = x(t)$.



Observations on Sampling

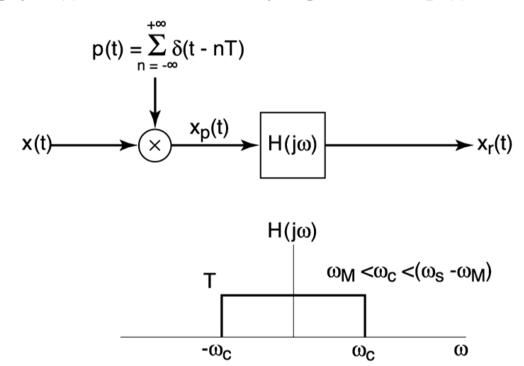
- (1) In practice, we obviously don't sample with impulses or implement ideal lowpass filters.
 - One practical example:The Zero-Order Hold





Observations (Continued)

(2) Sampling is fundamentally a *time-varying* operation, since we multiply x(t) with a time-varying function p(t). However,



is the identity system (which is TI) for bandlimited x(t) satisfying the sampling theorem ($\omega_s > 2\omega_M$).

(3) What if $\omega_s \le 2\omega_M$? Something different: more later.

سیگنالها و سیستمها

نمونهبرداری (۱)



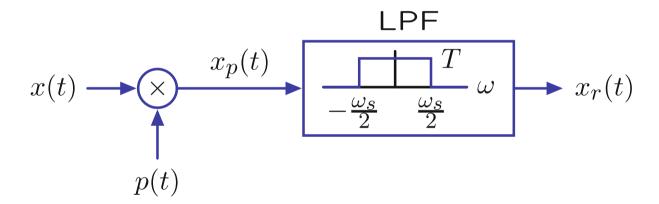
در حوزهی زمان: درونیابی

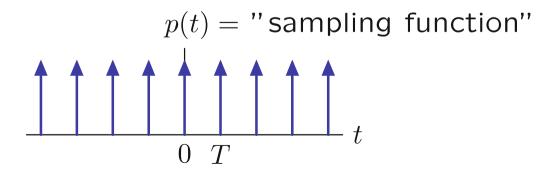
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مدل پیوسته-زمان نمونهبرداری و بازسازی

CT MODEL OF SAMPLING AND RECONSTRUCTION

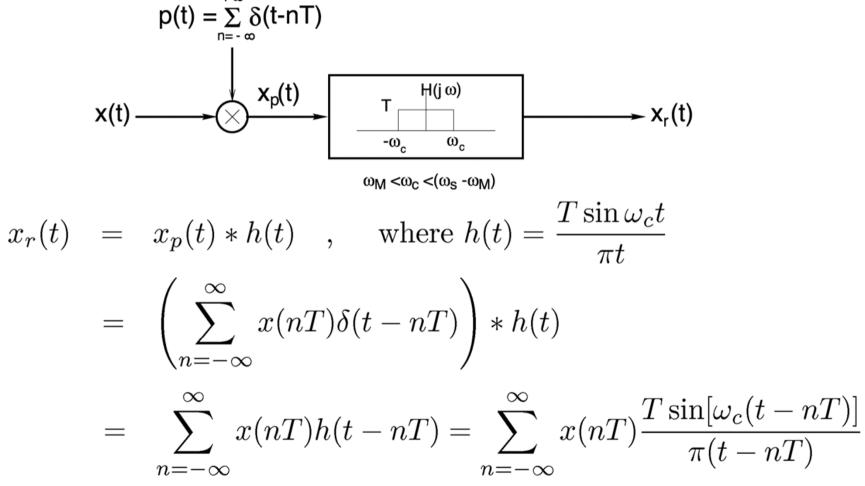
نمونهبرداری که به دنبال آن بازسازی باندمحدود انجام شود، معادل است با ضرب در قطار ضربه و به دنبال آن فیلتر کردن پایینگذر







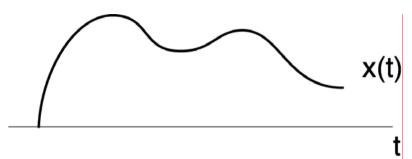
Time-Domain Interpretation of Reconstruction of Sampled Signals — Band-Limited Interpolation



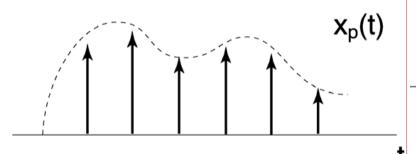
The lowpass filter interpolates the samples assuming x(t) contains no energy at frequencies $\geq \omega_c$

Graphic Illustration of Time-Domain Interpolation

Original CT signal

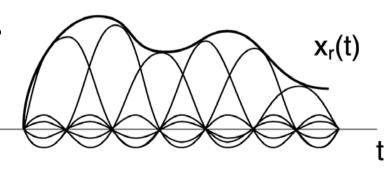


After sampling



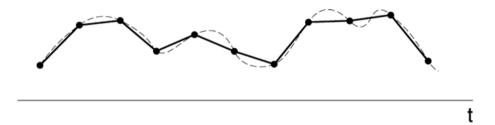
h(t)
T

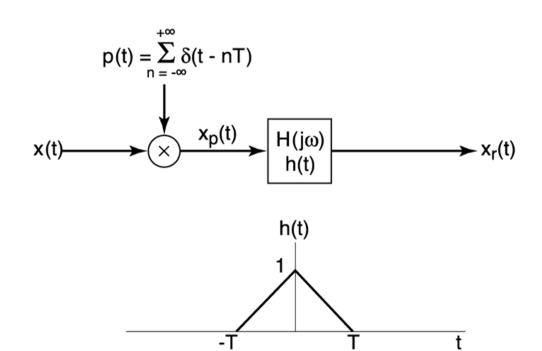
After passing the LPF



Interpolation Methods

- Bandlimited Interpolation
- Zero-Order Hold
- First-Order Hold Linear interpolation





سیگنالها و سیستمها

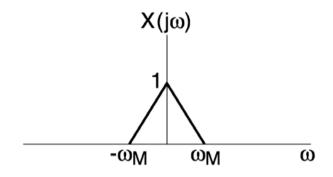
نمونهبرداری (۱)

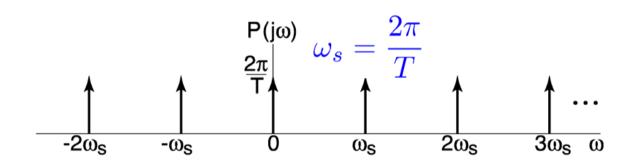


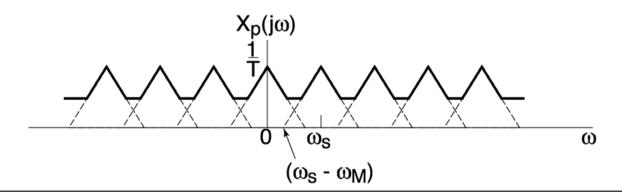
زیرنمونه -برداری و آلیاسینگ

Undersampling and Aliasing

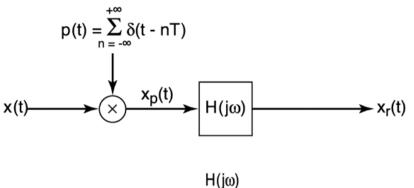
When $\omega_s \le 2\omega_M \Rightarrow \text{Undersampling}$

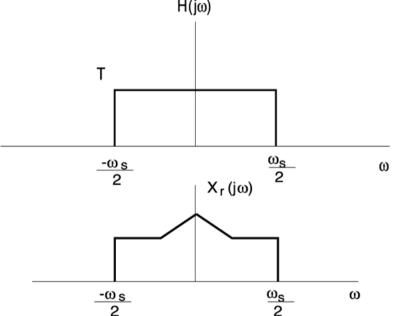






Undersampling and Aliasing (continued)





 $X_r(j\omega) \neq X(j\omega)$ Distortion because of *aliasing*

- Higher frequencies of x(t) are "folded back" and take on the "aliases" of lower frequencies
- Note that at the sample times, $x_r(nT) = x(nT)$

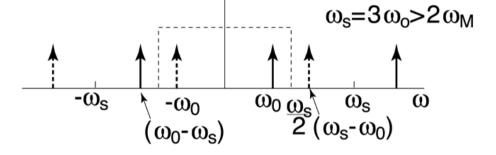
A Simple Example

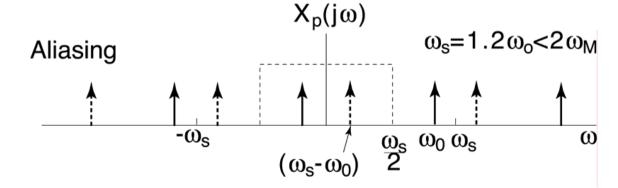
 $x(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi)$

 $X_p(j\omega)$

 $X(j\omega)$

Picture would be Modified...



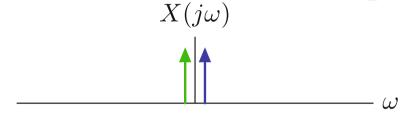


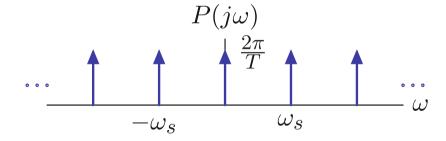
Demo: Sampling and reconstruction of $\cos \omega_0 t$

آلیاسینگ

ALIASING

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





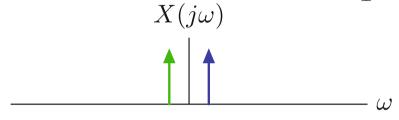
$$X_p(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(X(j \cdot) * P(j \cdot) \right)(\omega)$$

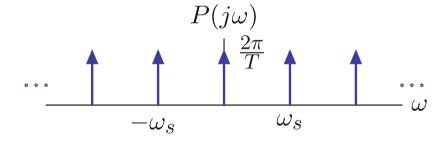
$$-\frac{\omega_s}{2} \quad \frac{\omega_s}{2}$$



ALIASING

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





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

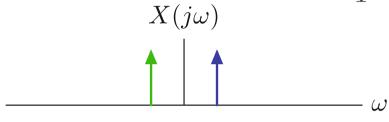
$$\vdots$$

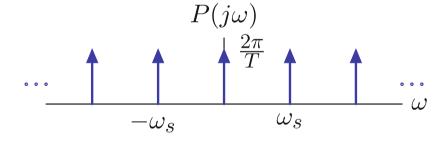
$$-\underline{\omega_s} \quad \underline{\omega_s}$$



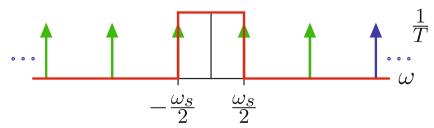
ALIASING

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





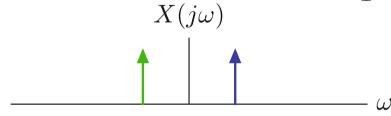
$$X_p(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(X(j \cdot) * P(j \cdot) \right) (\omega)$$

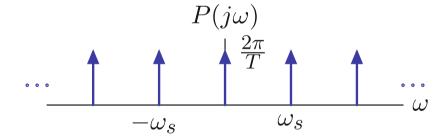




ALIASING

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

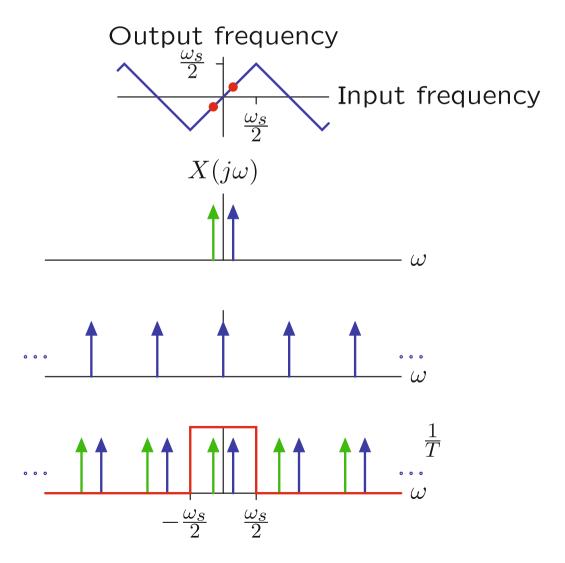




$$X_p(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(X(j \cdot) * P(j \cdot) \right) (\omega)$$

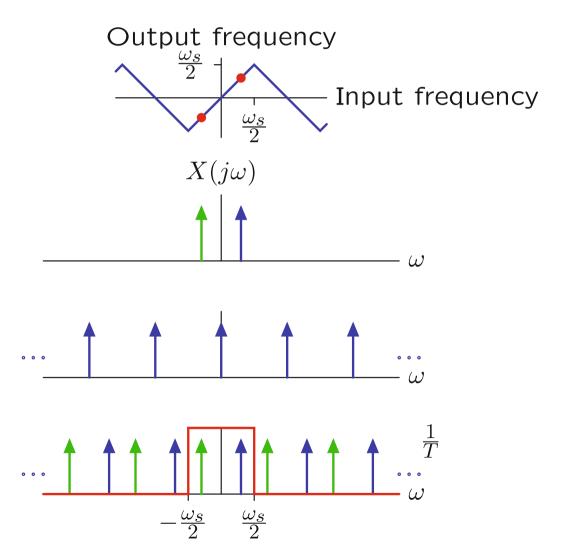


ALIASING



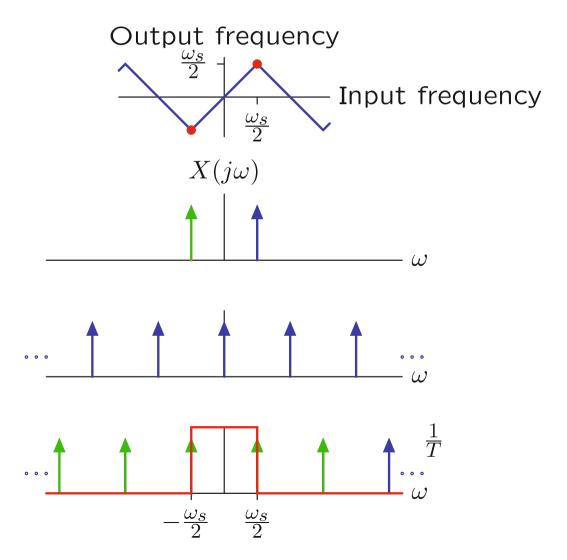


ALIASING



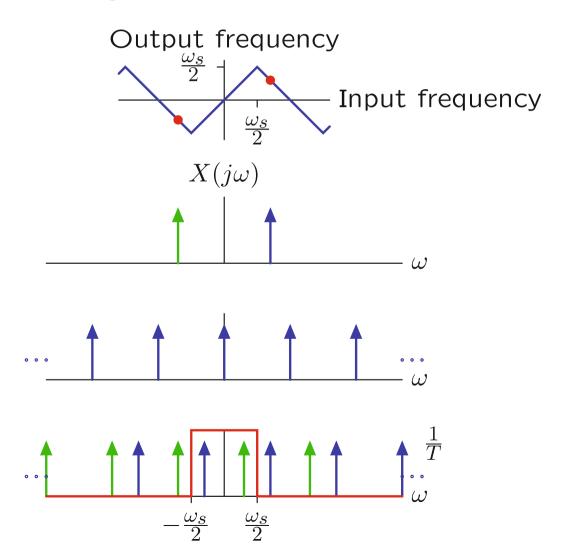


ALIASING





ALIASING





آلىاسىنگ

مثال (۱ از۴)

ALIASING

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

To what frequency does the eighth harmonic alias?

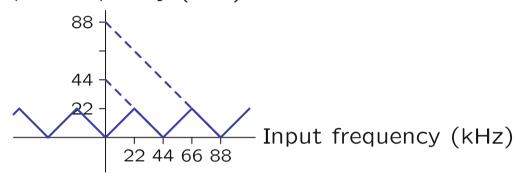
- 18 kHz
- 2. 16 kHz
- 3. 14 kHz
 - 4. 8 kHz
- 5. 6 kHz 6. none of the above



مثال (۲ از ۴)

ALIASING

Output frequency (kHz)





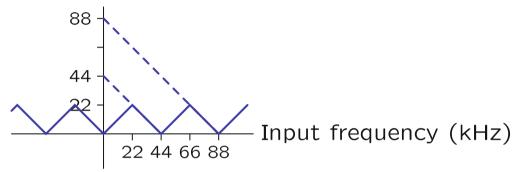
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آلياسينگ

مثال (۳ از ۴)

ALIASING

Output frequency (kHz)



Harmonic	Alias	
10 kHz	10 kHz	
20 kHz	20 kHz	
30 kHz	44 kHz-30 kHz	=14 kHz
40 kHz	44 kHz-40 kHz	= 4 kHz
50 kHz	50 kHz-44 kHz	= 6 kHz
60 kHz	60 kHz-44 kHz	=16 kHz
70 kHz	88 kHz-70 kHz	=18 kHz
80 kHz	88 kHz-80 kHz	= 8 kHz



آلىاسىنگ

مثال (۴ از ۴)

ALIASING

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

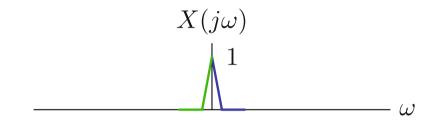
To what frequency does the eighth harmonic alias?

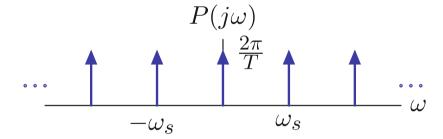
- 18 kHz
- 2. 16 kHz
- 3. 14 kHz 4. 8 kHz

- 5. 6 kHz 6. none of the above

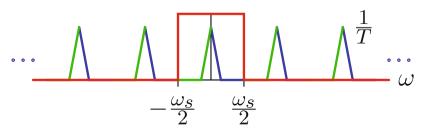


ALIASING



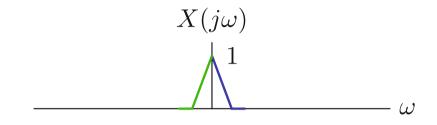


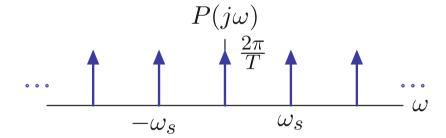
$$X_p(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(X(j \cdot) * P(j \cdot) \right) (\omega)$$



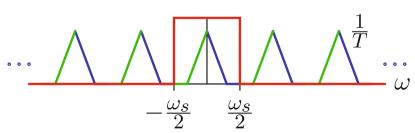


ALIASING



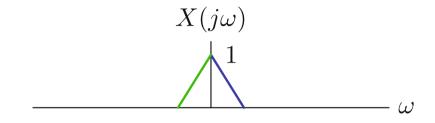


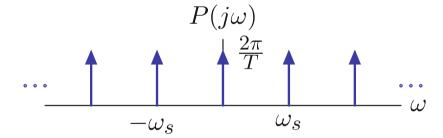
$$X_p(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(X(j \cdot) * P(j \cdot) \right) (\omega)$$



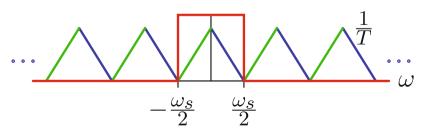


ALIASING



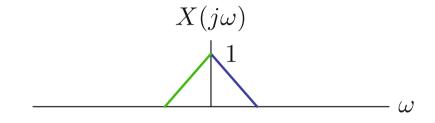


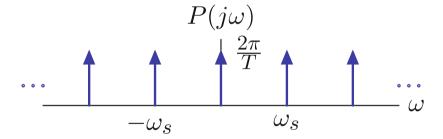
$$X_p(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(X(j \cdot) * P(j \cdot) \right) (\omega)$$



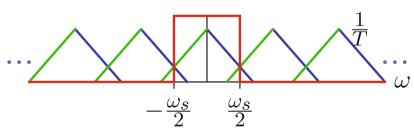


ALIASING



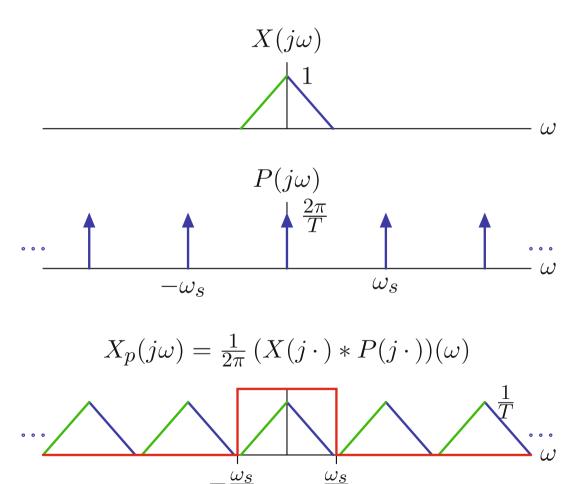


$$X_p(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(X(j \cdot) * P(j \cdot) \right) (\omega)$$



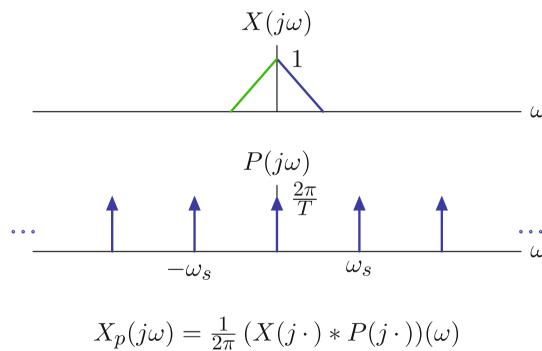


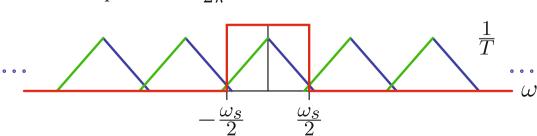
ALIASING





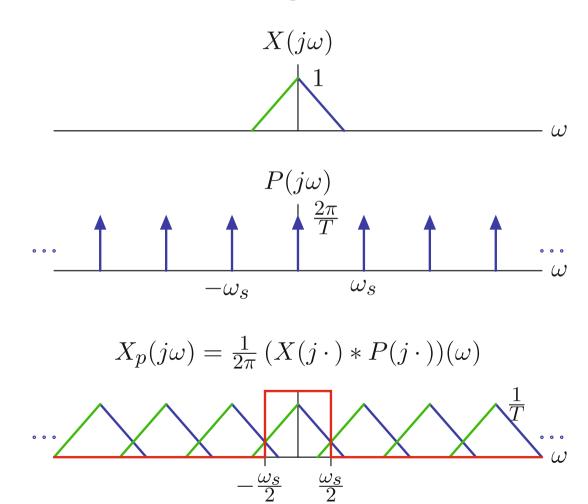
ALIASING





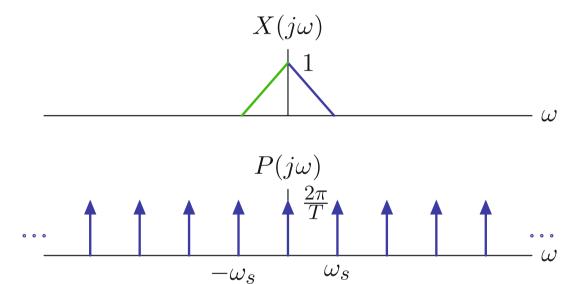


ALIASING

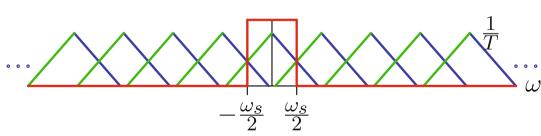




ALIASING

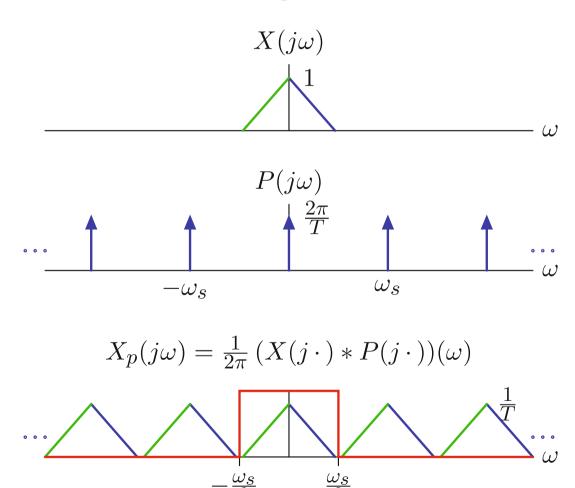


$$X_p(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(X(j \cdot) * P(j \cdot) \right) (\omega)$$



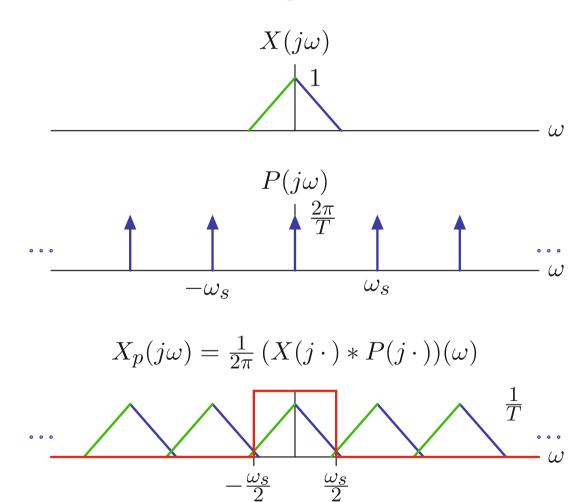


ALIASING





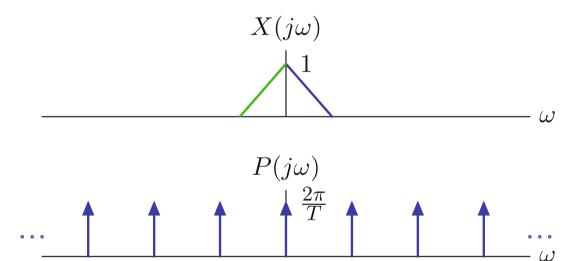
ALIASING





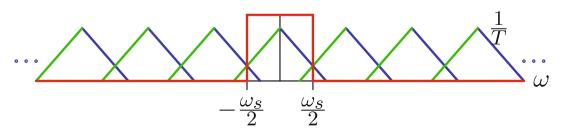
ALIASING

Aliasing increases as the sampling rate decreases.



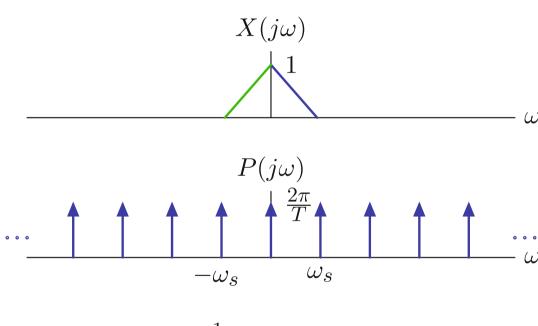
$$X_p(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(X(j \cdot) * P(j \cdot) \right) (\omega)$$

 $-\omega_s$

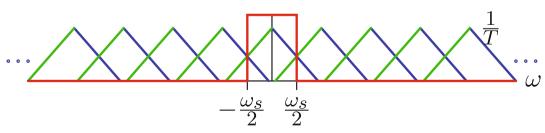




ALIASING



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

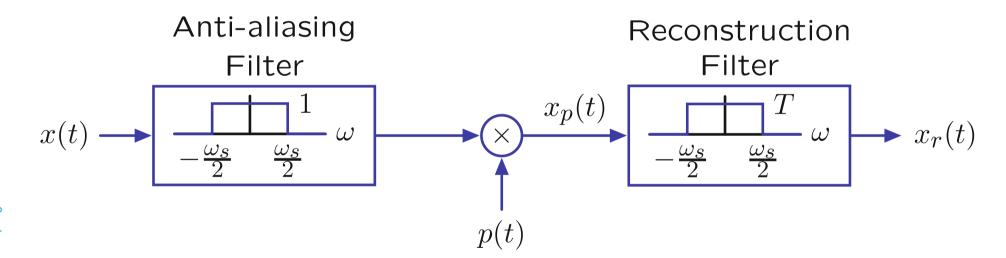




فيلتر ضد آلياسينگ

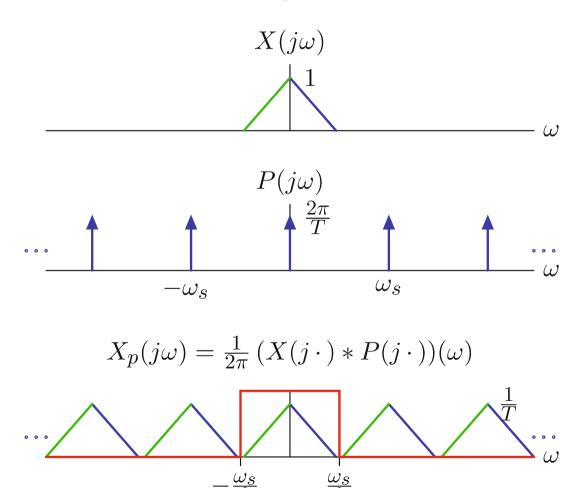
ANTI-ALIASING FILTER

برای اجتناب از آلیاسینگ، مؤلفههای فرکانسی که آلیاس میشوند را پیش از نمونهبرداری حذف میکنیم.





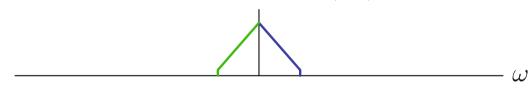
ALIASING

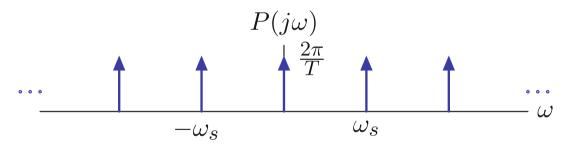




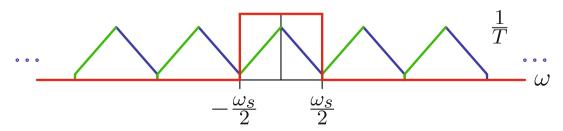
ALIASING







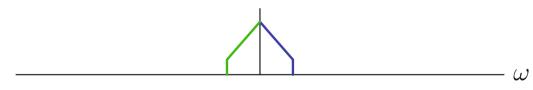
$$X_p(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(X(j \cdot) * P(j \cdot) \right) (\omega)$$

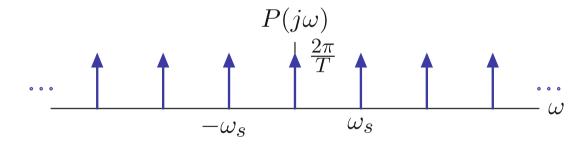




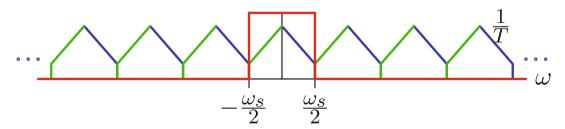
ALIASING







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

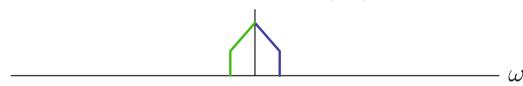


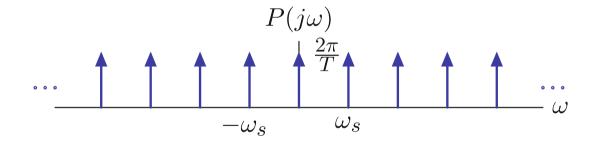


آلىاسىنگ

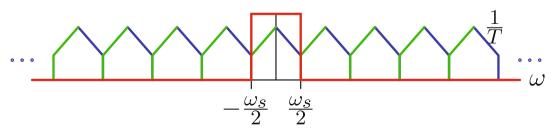
ALIASING







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





سیگنالها و سیستمها

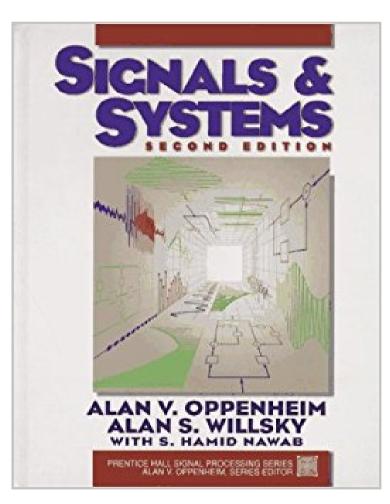
نمونهبرداري (۱)



منابع

Prepared by Kazim Fouladi | Spring 2024 | 6th Edition

منبع اصلى



A.V. Oppenheim, A.S. Willsky, S.H. Nawab, **Signals and Systems**, Second Edition, Prentice Hall, 1997.

Chapter 7

