## DSP: Chapter 4

Sampling of Continuous-Time Signals

فعل ٤: نمونه برداری از شن ن های زمان نوست

$$(U)_{s,i}(U) = \pi(nT) \quad ; \quad -\infty < n < \infty$$

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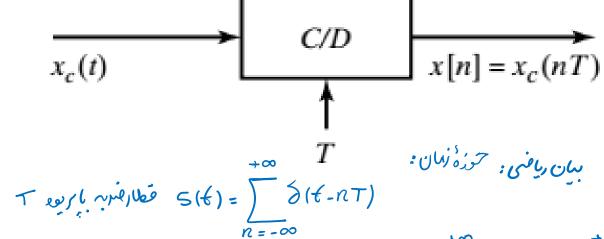
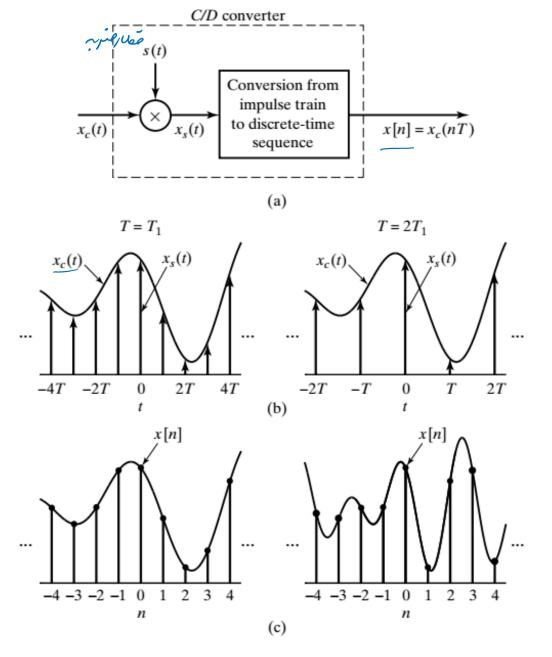


Figure 1 Block diagram representation of an ideal continuous-to-discrete-time (C/D) converter.



**Figure 2** Sampling with a periodic impulse train, followed by conversion to a discrete-time sequence. (a) Overall system. (b)  $x_s(t)$  for two sampling rates. (c) The output sequence for the two different sampling rates.

$$s(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} S(j\Omega)$$

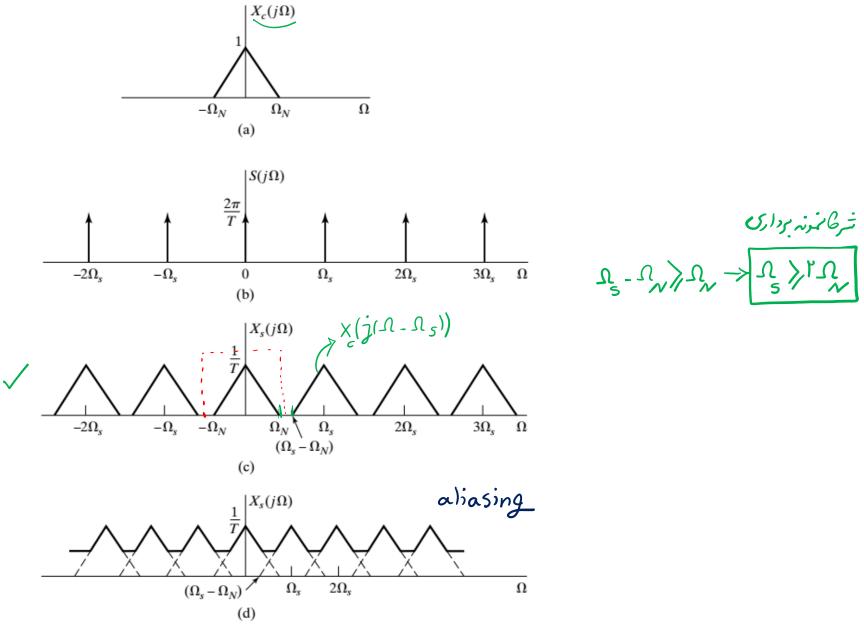
نياس كنده عز فاس موسر دارى .

$$S(j\Omega) = \frac{r_{\infty}}{T} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\Omega - k\Omega_{5}) \qquad \Omega_{5} = \frac{r_{\infty}}{T}$$

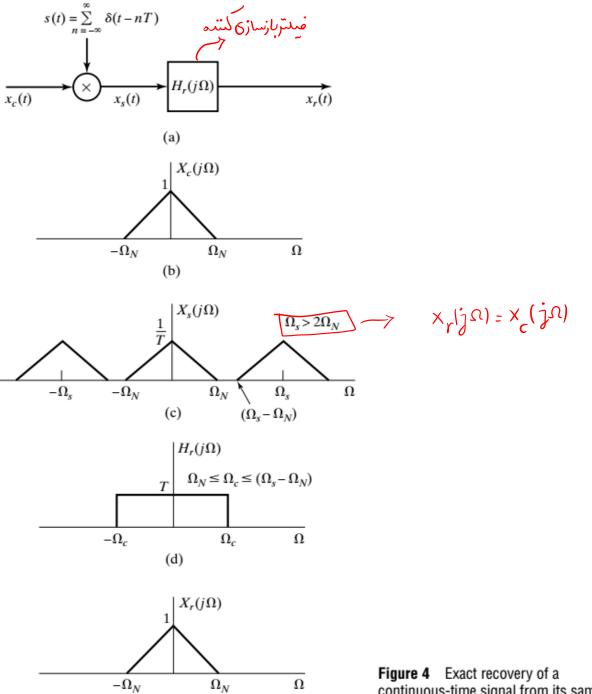
$$\times_{S}(j\Omega) = \frac{1}{T} \times_{C}(j\Omega) \times_{S}(j\Omega)$$

$$\times_{S}(j\Omega) = \frac{1}{T} \times_{C}(j\Omega) \times_{S}(j\Omega)$$

$$\times_{C}(j(\Omega + \Omega_{5}))$$

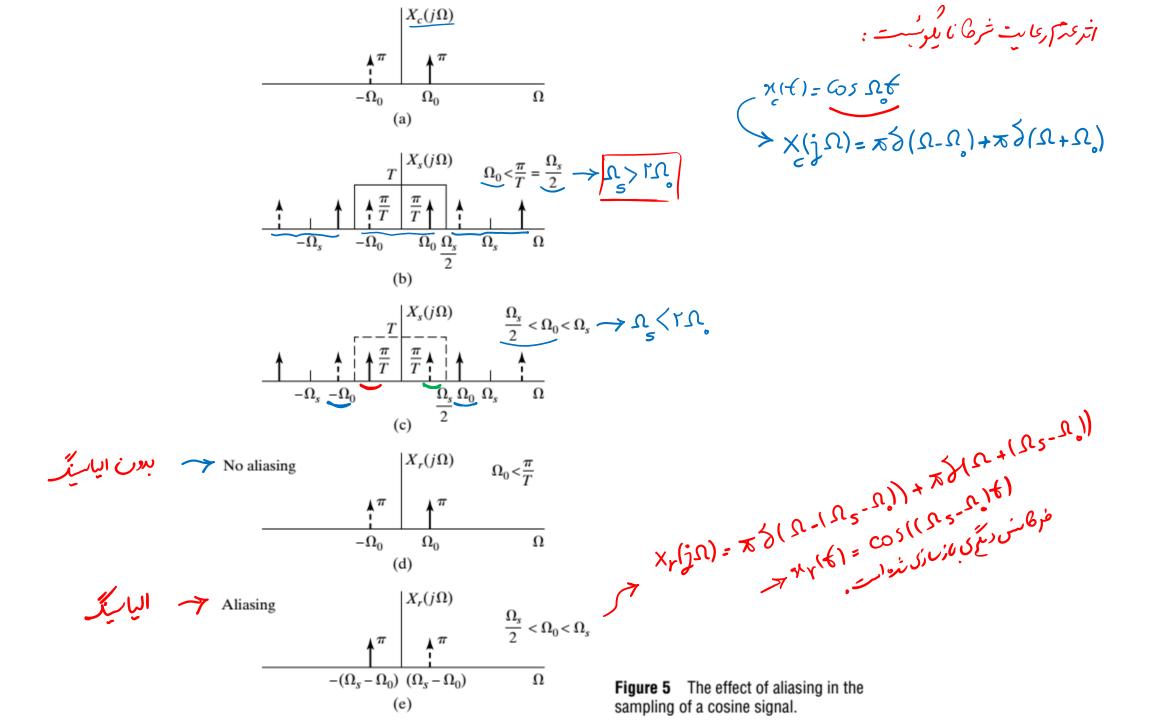


**Figure 3** Frequency-domain representation of sampling in the time domain. (a) Spectrum of the original signal. (b) Fourier transform of the sampling function. (c) Fourier transform of the sampled signal with  $\Omega_{\mathcal{S}} > 2\Omega_{\mathcal{N}}$ . (d) Fourier transform of the sampled signal with  $\Omega_{\mathcal{S}} < 2\Omega_{\mathcal{N}}$ .



(e)

**Figure 4** Exact recovery of a continuous-time signal from its samples using an ideal lowpass filter.



: Nyquist - Shannon Silyring mie \*  $\times_{c}(j\Omega)=0$ ; for  $|\Omega| \times \Omega_{N}$  (2),  $\times_{c}(i\Omega)=0$   $\times_{c}(i\Omega)=0$ J'envisia d دراس صدت (ع) بر برصد کما با برنه تعالیات از ۱۳ ماید ماید برن است از  $\Omega_{s} = \frac{1}{T} / 1 \Omega_{N}$   $S = \frac{1}{T} / 1 \Omega_{N}$  ۳۵ : نخانگوئے

اَتُرانِ خُوط مِرَّارِیاتُ بِسِمُ البانِدُ عَامِ اهد. aliasing

$$x[n] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} x(e^{j\omega})$$

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

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

$$(x(e^{j\omega}) = \begin{bmatrix} x[n]e^{-j\omega n} \\ x[n]e^{-j\omega n} \end{bmatrix} = x(e^{j\omega}) = x(e^{j\omega})$$

$$(x(e^{j\omega}) = \begin{bmatrix} x[n]e^{-j\omega n} \\ x[n]e^{-j\omega n} \end{bmatrix} = x(e^{j\omega})$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \times & \times_{s}(j\Omega) = \frac{1}{T} & \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \times_{c}(j(\Omega-k\Omega_{s})) \\ & & \times & \times_{s}(j\Omega) = \frac{1}{T} & \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \times_{c}(j(\Omega-k\Omega_{s})) \end{array}$$

$$x \times x \times y \Rightarrow x(e^{j\Omega T}) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} x_{k}(j(\Omega - k\Omega_{5}))$$

$$\Omega = \frac{1}{2}$$

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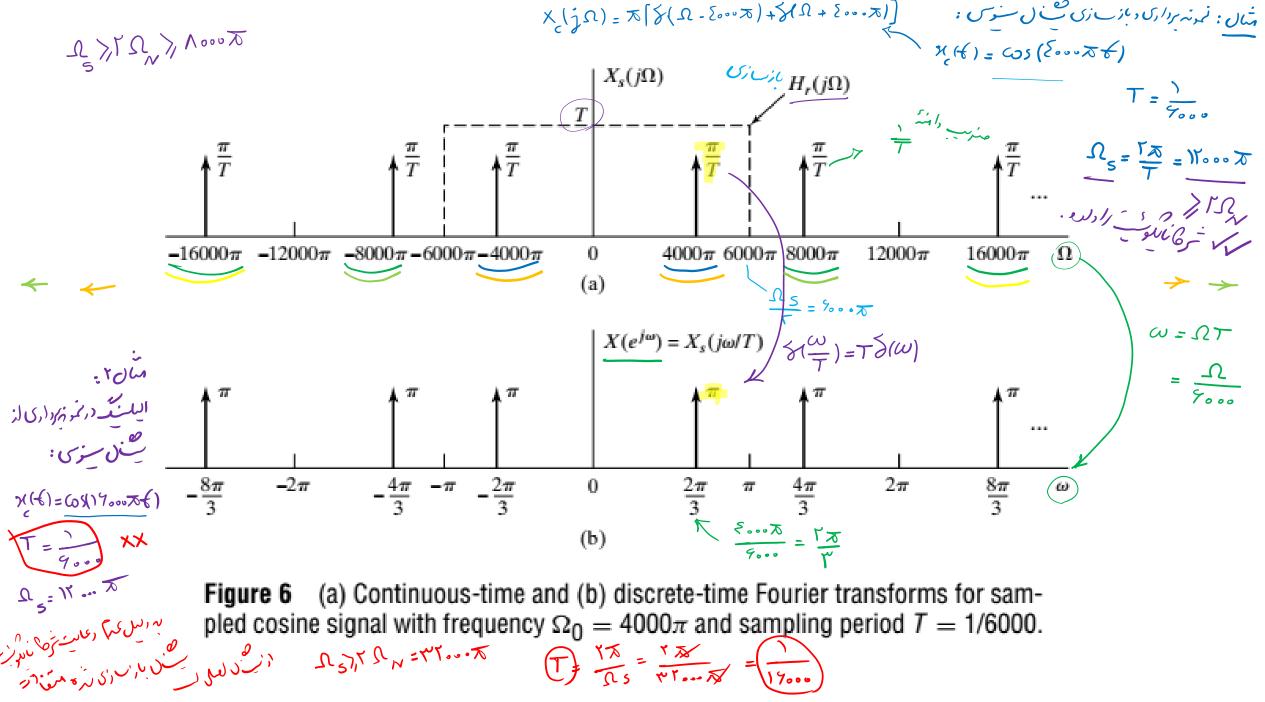
$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{T} \left[ \begin{array}{c} X_{c}[j\omega] - \frac{1}{T} \times K \\ X_{c}[j\omega] - \frac{1}{T} \times K \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \left[ \begin{array}{c} X_{c}[j\omega] - \frac{1}{T} \times K \\ X_{c}[j\omega] - \frac{1}{T} \times K \end{array} \right]$$

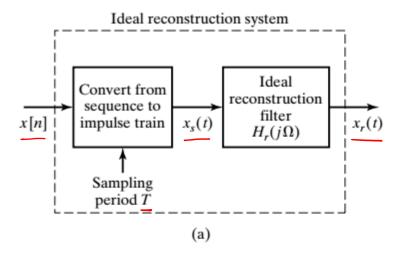
$$= \frac{1}{T} \left[ \begin{array}{c} W = \Omega \\ W = \Omega \end{array} \right]$$

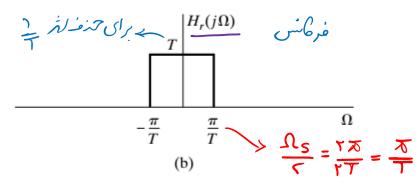
$$= \frac{1}{T} \left[ \begin{array}{c} W = \Omega \\ W = \Omega \end{array} \right]$$

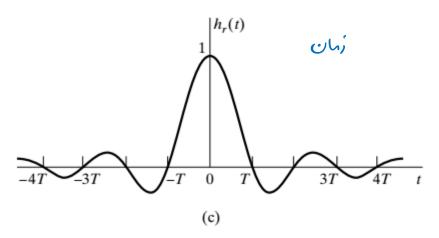
$$= \frac{1}{T} \left[ \begin{array}{c} W = \Omega \\ W = \Omega \end{array} \right]$$



pled cosine signal with frequency  $\Omega_0 = 4000\pi$  and sampling period T = 1/6000.

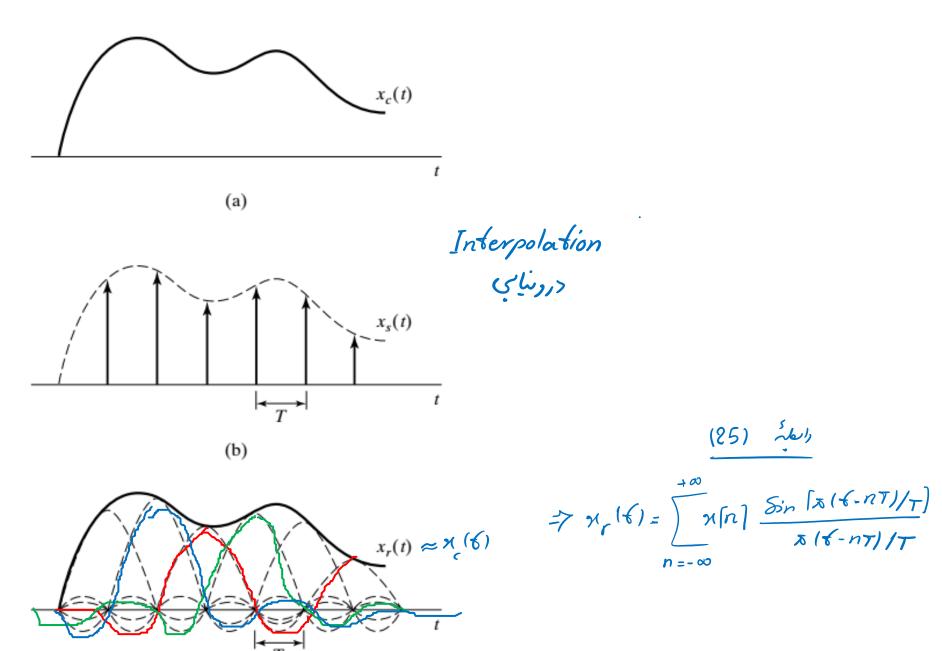






$$x_{r}(f) = x_{s}(f) + h_{r}(f) \qquad \text{orbjo} \qquad x_{r}(f) \qquad x_{r}(f)$$

Figure 7 (a) Block diagram of an ideal bandlimited signal reconstruction system. (b) Frequency response of an ideal reconstruction filter. (c) Impulse response of an ideal reconstruction filter.



(c)

Figure 8 Ideal bandlimited interpolation.

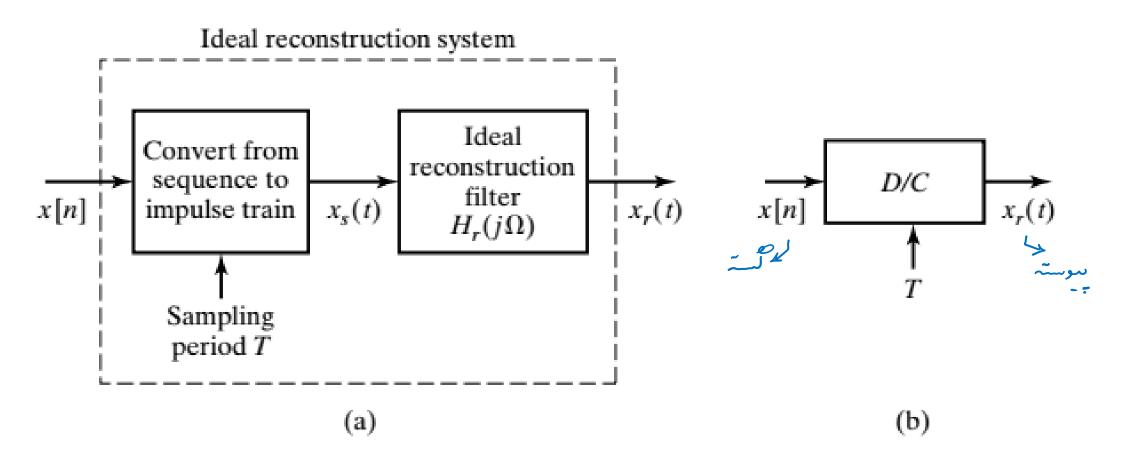
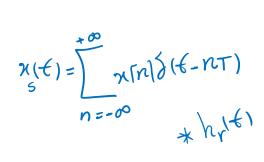
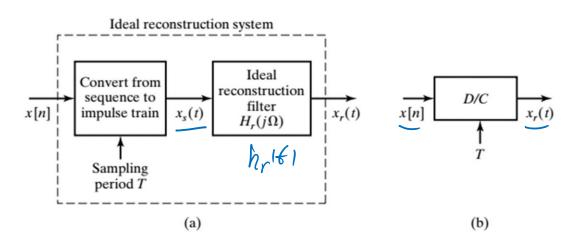


Figure 9 (a) Ideal bandlimited signal reconstruction. (b) Equivalent representation as an ideal D/C converter.





(a) Ideal bandlimited signal reconstruction. (b) Equivalent representation as an ideal D/C converter.

(23) 
$$\chi_{r}(\ell) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \chi(n) h_{r}(\ell-n\tau)$$

$$\int_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathcal{N}[n] \mathcal{H}_{r}[j\Omega] e^{-j\Omega T n} \Rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{r}[j\Omega] = \mathcal{H}_{r}[j\Omega] \mathcal{N}[e^{j\Omega T}]$$

$$\mathcal{N}[e^{j\Omega T}] \qquad \qquad \mathcal{N}[e^{j\Omega T$$

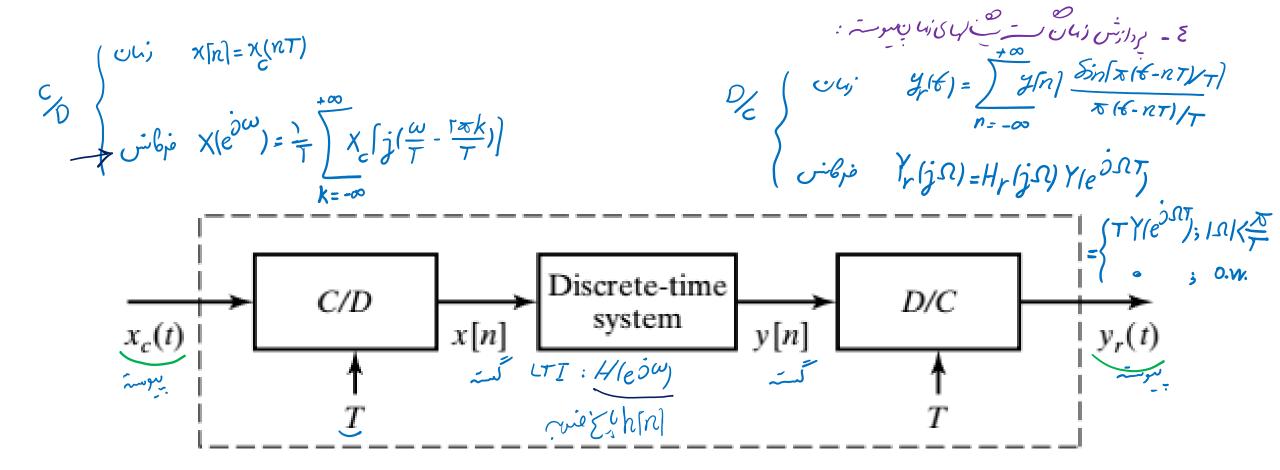


Figure 10 Discrete-time processing of continuous-time signals.

$$O_{C} \Rightarrow Y_{r}[j\Omega] = H_{r}[j\Omega] Y(e^{j\Omega T})$$

$$Y(e^{j\Omega T}) = H_{r}[j\Omega] + H_{r}[j\Omega] H(e^{j\Omega T}) Y(e^{j\Omega T})$$

$$Y_{r}[j\Omega] = H_{r}[j\Omega] + H_{r}[j\Omega] H(e^{j\Omega T}) Y(e^{j\Omega T})$$

$$= \begin{cases} T : |\Omega| \langle \frac{\pi}{T} \rangle \\ \cdot : |\Omega| \rangle \langle \frac{\pi}{T} \rangle \end{cases}$$

$$Y_{r}[j\Omega] = \begin{cases} H_{r}[j\Omega] \times (j\Omega) \\ \cdot : |\Omega| \rangle \langle \frac{\pi}{T} \rangle \end{cases}$$

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$$Y_{r}[j\Omega] = H_{r}[j\Omega] \times (j\Omega) \times (j\Omega) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I(\Omega - \frac{\tau \times k}{T}) \\ \cdot : |\Omega| \rangle \langle \frac{\pi}{T} \rangle \end{cases}$$

$$Y_{r}[j\Omega] = H_{r}[j\Omega] \times (j\Omega) \times (j\Omega) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I(\Omega - \frac{\tau \times k}{T}) \\ \cdot : |\Omega| \rangle \langle \frac{\pi}{T} \rangle \end{cases}$$

$$Y_{r}[j\Omega] = H_{r}[j\Omega] \times (j\Omega) \times (j\Omega) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I(\Omega - \frac{\tau \times k}{T}) \\ \cdot : |\Omega| \rangle \langle \frac{\pi}{T} \rangle \end{cases}$$

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$$Y_{r}[j\Omega] = H_{r}[j\Omega] \times (j\Omega) \times (j\Omega) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I(\Omega - \frac{\tau \times k}{T}) \\ \cdot : |\Omega| \rangle \langle \frac{\pi}{T} \rangle \end{cases}$$

$$Y_{r}[j\Omega] = H_{r}[j\Omega] \times (j\Omega) \times (j\Omega) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I(\Omega - \frac{\tau \times k}{T}) \\ \cdot : |\Omega| \rangle \langle \frac{\pi}{T} \rangle \end{cases}$$

$$Y_{r}[j\Omega] = H_{r}[j\Omega] \times (j\Omega) \times (j\Omega) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I(\Omega - \frac{\tau \times k}{T}) \\ \cdot : |\Omega| \rangle \langle \frac{\pi}{T} \rangle \end{cases}$$

$$Y_{r}[j\Omega] = H_{r}[j\Omega] \times (j\Omega) \times (j\Omega) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I(\Omega - \frac{\tau \times k}{T}) \\ \cdot : |\Omega| \rangle \langle \frac{\pi}{T} \rangle \end{cases}$$

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$$Y_{r}[j\Omega] = H_{r}[j\Omega] \times (j\Omega) \times (j\Omega) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I(\Omega - \frac{\tau \times k}{T}) \\ \cdot : |\Omega| \rangle \langle \frac{\pi}{T} \rangle \end{cases}$$

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$$Y_{r}[j\Omega] = H_{r}[j\Omega] \times (j\Omega) \times (j\Omega) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I(\Omega - \frac{\tau \times k}{T}) \\ \cdot : |\Omega| \rangle \langle \frac{\pi}{T} \rangle \end{cases}$$

$$Y_{r}[j\Omega] = H_{r}[j\Omega] \times (j\Omega) \times (j\Omega) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I(\Omega - \frac{\tau \times k}{T}) \\ \cdot : |\Omega| \rangle \langle \frac{\pi}{T} \rangle \end{cases}$$

$$Y_{r}[j\Omega] = H_{r}[j\Omega] \times (j\Omega) \times (j\Omega) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I(\Omega - \frac{\tau \times k}{T}) \\ \cdot : |\Omega| \rangle \langle \frac{\pi}{T} \rangle \rangle \times (j\Omega) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I(\Omega - \frac{\tau \times k}{T}) \\ \cdot : |\Omega| \rangle \rangle \times (j\Omega) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I(\Omega - \frac{\tau \times k}{T}) \\ \cdot : |\Omega| \rangle \rangle \times (j\Omega) \Rightarrow (j\Omega) \Rightarrow$$



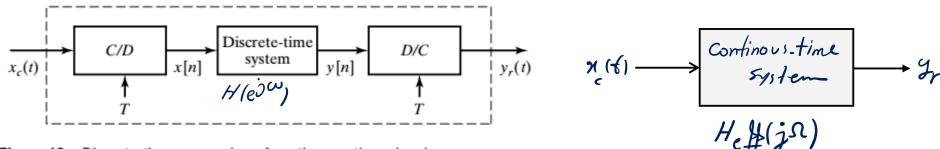


Figure 10 Discrete-time processing of continuous-time signals.

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

$$\omega = \Omega T$$

$$H(e^{j\Omega}) = \begin{cases} H(e^{j\Omega}) ; & |\Omega| < \frac{\pi}{T} \\ 0 ; & |\Omega| > \frac{\pi}{T} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow H_{eff}(j\Omega) = \begin{cases} 1 ; & |\Omega T| < \omega_c \\ 0 ; & |\Omega T| > \omega_c < |\Omega| < \frac{\omega_c}{T} \end{cases}$$

$$\omega_c (xe^{-1} G_{j}(x)^{-1} C_{j}(x)^{-1} C_{j}(x)^{-1}$$

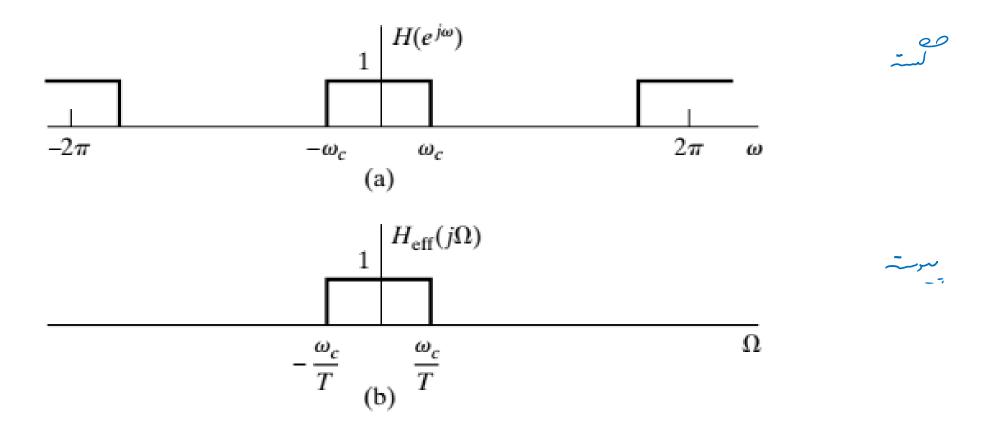


Figure 11 (a) Frequency response of discrete-time system in Figure 10. (b) Corresponding effective continuous-time frequency response for bandlimited inputs.

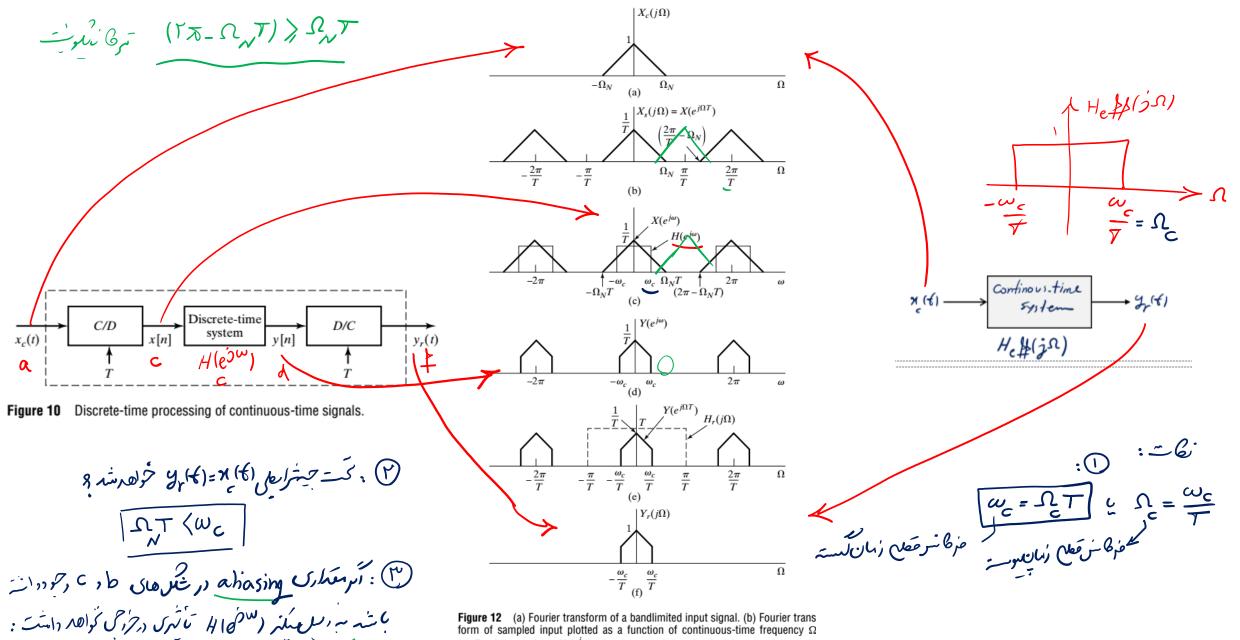
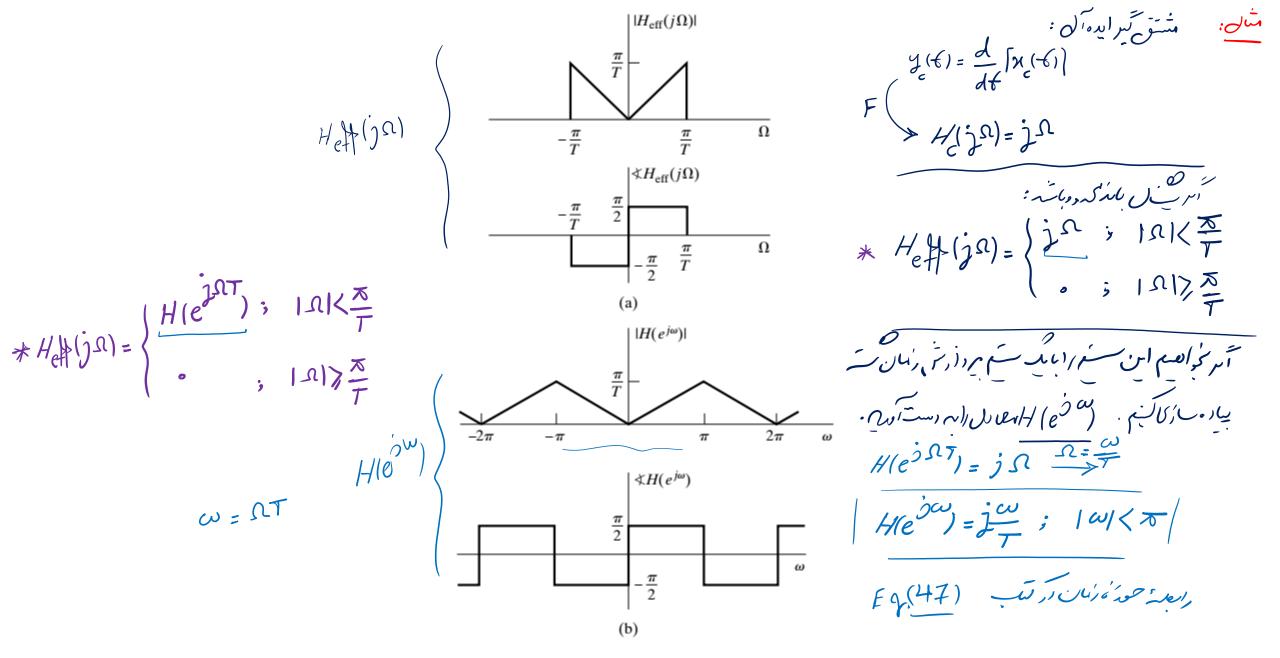


Figure 12 (a) Fourier transform of a bandlimited input signal. (b) Fourier transform of sampled input plotted as a function of continuous-time frequency  $\Omega$  (c) Fourier transform  $X(e^{j\omega})$  of sequence of samples and frequency response  $H(e^{j\omega})$  of discrete-time system plotted versus  $\omega$ . (d) Fourier transform of output of discrete-time system. (e) Fourier transform of output of discrete-time system and frequency response of ideal reconstruction filter plotted versus  $\Omega$ . (f) Fourier transform of output.

بعبارت رسر: خرط عمراً وحود ومنده داله دران منال:

(rx-n,T)>, wc √



**Figure 13** (a) Frequency response of a continuous-time ideal bandlimited differentiator  $H_c(j\Omega) = j\Omega$ ,  $|\Omega| < \pi/T$ . (b) Frequency response of a discrete-time filter to implement a continuous-time bandlimited differentiator.

، خیل عام فرید (رحالت زمان سوسته درنهان لیت میسان است . h[n] = Th(nT)عام فسرست زمان گست نند موندرداری شده با مقیاس داست یا از (۴) با است. The englithes  $f(j) = H_c(j)$ ;  $f(j) = H_c(j)$  $y_{c}(t) = \frac{\partial u_{c}(\eta_{c})}{\partial u_{c}(\eta_{c})} = \frac{\partial u_{c}(\eta_{c})}$ (a)  $|\mathcal{A}_{H(e^{j\omega})}| = \begin{cases} 1 ; |\omega| < \omega_{c} \\ 0 ; \omega_{c} \leq |\omega| < \pi \end{cases}$ Discrete-time LTI system C/DD/C  $y_r(t) = y_c(t) \qquad \omega_c = \Omega_c T$   $h(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{Sin(\Omega_c nT)}} = \frac{Sin(\omega_c n)}{\sqrt{sn}}$  $h[n], H(e^{j\omega})$ y[n] $x_c(t)$ x[n] $H_{\text{eff}}(j\Omega) = H_c(j\Omega)$ 

Figure 14 (a) Continuous-time LTI system. (b) Equivalent system for bandlimited inputs.

(b)

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$$\frac{h(t) = Ae^{st} v(t)}{H_c(s) = \frac{A}{s-s_o}}; Rels \} Rels \}$$

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$$|h[n] = Th(nT) = ATe^{s.Tn} u[n]$$

$$|h[n] = Th(nT) = ATe^{s.Tn} u[n]$$

$$|h[n] = Th(nT) = ATe^{s.Tn} u[n]$$

$$|eT, c| = ATe^{s.Tn} u[n]$$

$$|eT, c|$$

- بردازش زمان بيوست عنهاى زمان أست: <u>-</u>

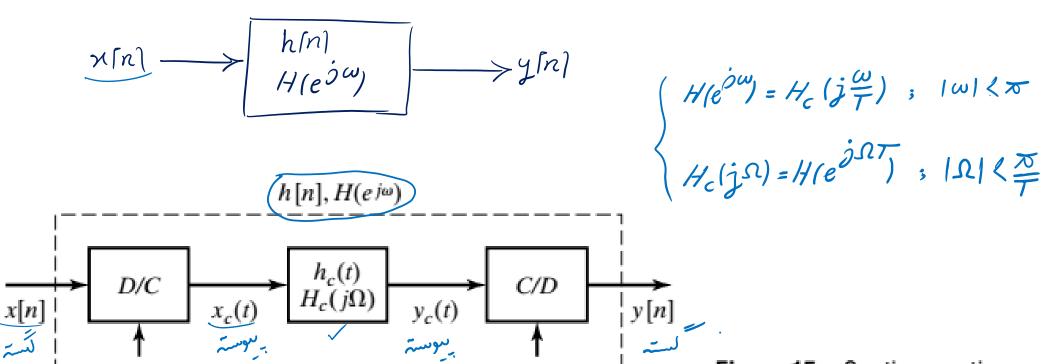


Figure 15 Continuous-time processing of discrete-time signals.

$$F^{-1}(He^{j\omega}) = e^{-j\omega\Delta}; |\omega| \langle \pi = \frac{1}{2}\omega \Delta \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow y[n] = \pi[n-\Delta] : \text{int} e^{-2\omega} \Delta \pi$$

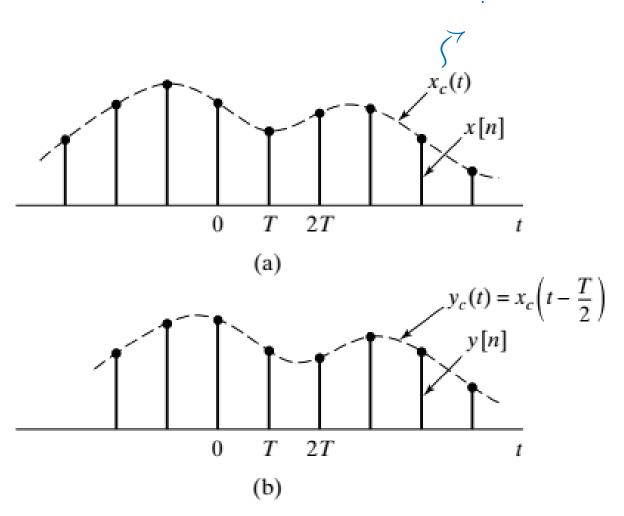
$$\Rightarrow y[n] = \pi[n-\Delta] : \text{int} e^{-2\omega} \Delta \pi$$

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Figure 16 (a) Continuous-time processing of the discrete-time sequence (b) can produce a new sequence with a "half-sample" delay.

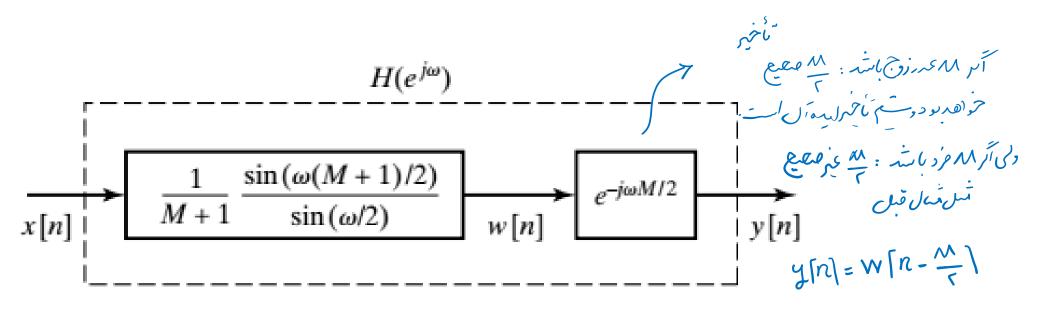


Figure 17 The moving-average system represented as a cascade of two systems.  $M = 5 \longrightarrow \text{yn} = 0.308 \cos \left(0.25 \times (n-2.5)\right)$ 

TY (",") MT

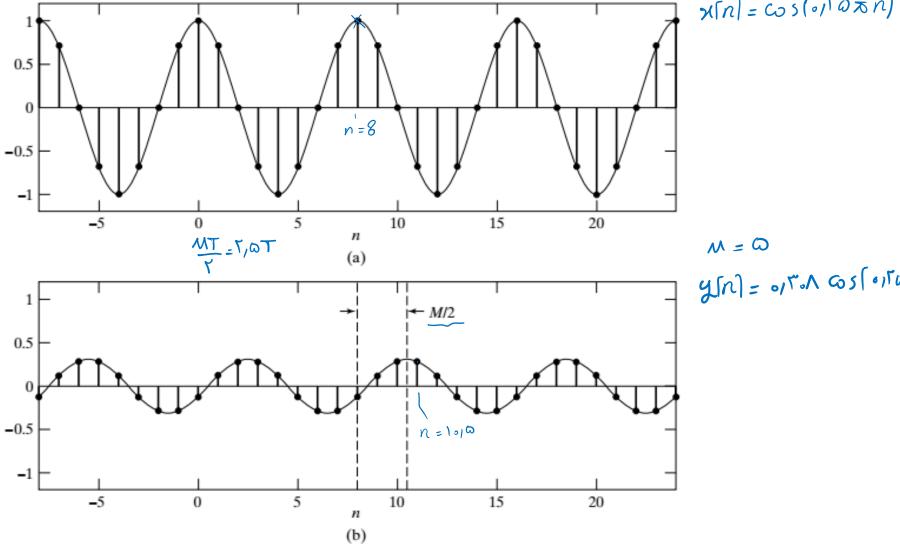


Figure 18 Illustration of moving-average filtering. (a) Input signal  $x[n] = \cos(0.25\pi n)$ . (b) Corresponding output of six-point moving-average filter.

 $x[n] = \cos(0, |\nabla Q \times n|)$ 

y[n] = 0,100 COS[0,100 (n-1,0)]

: Empling Rate (nT) = x(nT) نرخ نمونه کرداری : کوش کے نہ نہ دراری میں میری 6.1 x[n] (10/0/0/0/1/1/2/1/10) == 100: ied T'=MT Downsampling  $n(n) \rightarrow 0/c \rightarrow n(f) \rightarrow 0/c \rightarrow n'(n)$  $x_d[n] = x[nM]$ T' . intil juje, - inter x[n]Compressor Sampling فشرده ساز Sampling Figure 19 Representation of a period Tperiod  $T_d = MT$ compressor or discrete-time sampler. نرخ نمونه وداری ایم حالت قبل سر. לאט ל ×(√) MILL

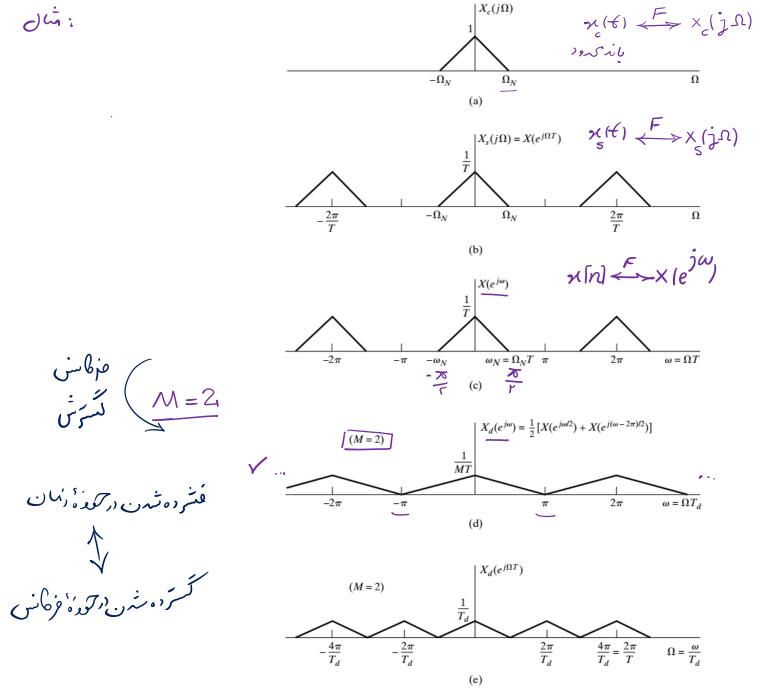
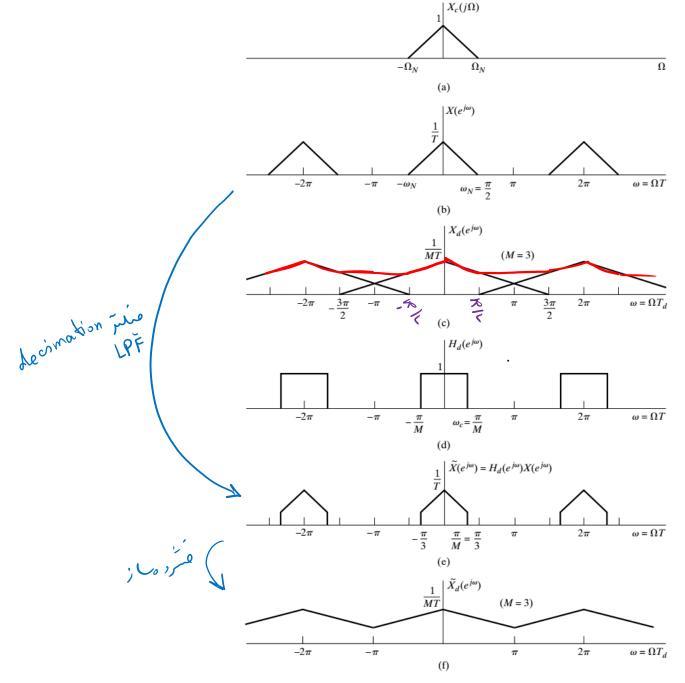


Figure 20 Frequency-domain illustration of downsampling.

الم الم = الم الم : حوز فرناك : حوز فرناك  $\hat{y} = \frac{1}{M} \int X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{M} \int X(e^{j(\frac{\omega}{M} - \frac{\gamma_{\infty}}{M})})$ ~~71~77 : نشرده مازدرس فی این از کرد او کاس از در می در او کاس از کرد او کاس از کرد او کاس از کرد او کاس از کرد او کاس السرش کدور والم اس که کاس ا عمریب ۸۸ \* < 1- برس کسازی ، ×۲ , جع (٣- ضرب داست کم



**Figure 21** (a)–(c) Downsampling with aliasing. (d)–(f) Downsampling with prefiltering to avoid aliasing.

$$M=3$$
 Uly wording

$$\frac{7\pi}{\Gamma} = \frac{\pi}{\Gamma}$$

$$\frac{7\pi}{\Gamma} = \frac{\pi}{\Gamma}$$

$$\frac{7\pi}{\Gamma} = \frac{\pi}{\Gamma}$$

## شس فشرد ماز:

احتمال ازدر بری داختی ... مین اطاعات مین مانته کیدر روی داختی .

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- را بر را بر این است و جارت از از این مان است و می مان است و می مان است و می مان است و می مان است و در و در حالت از در سرختن اطلاعات دا را می در می می می در می

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## Decimation:

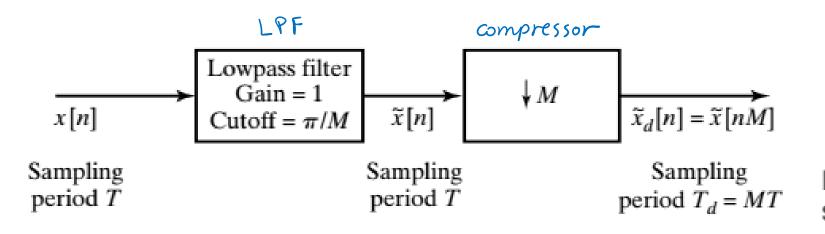
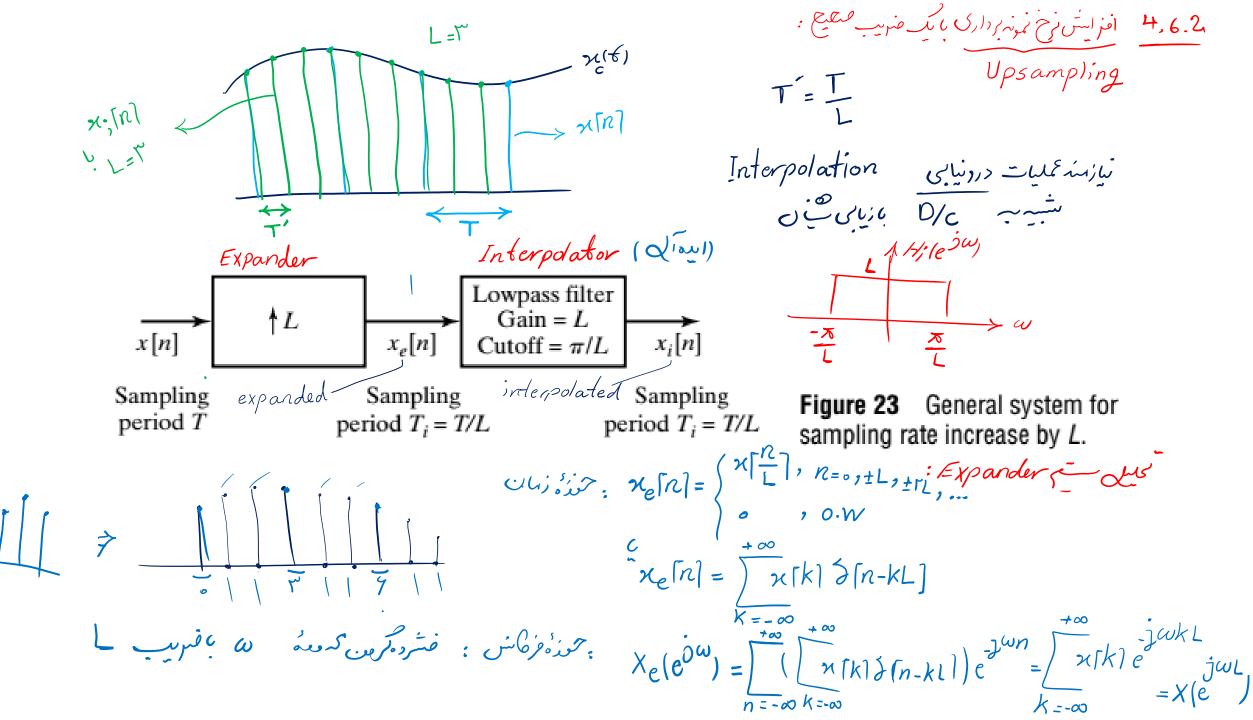


Figure 22 General system for sampling rate reduction by M.



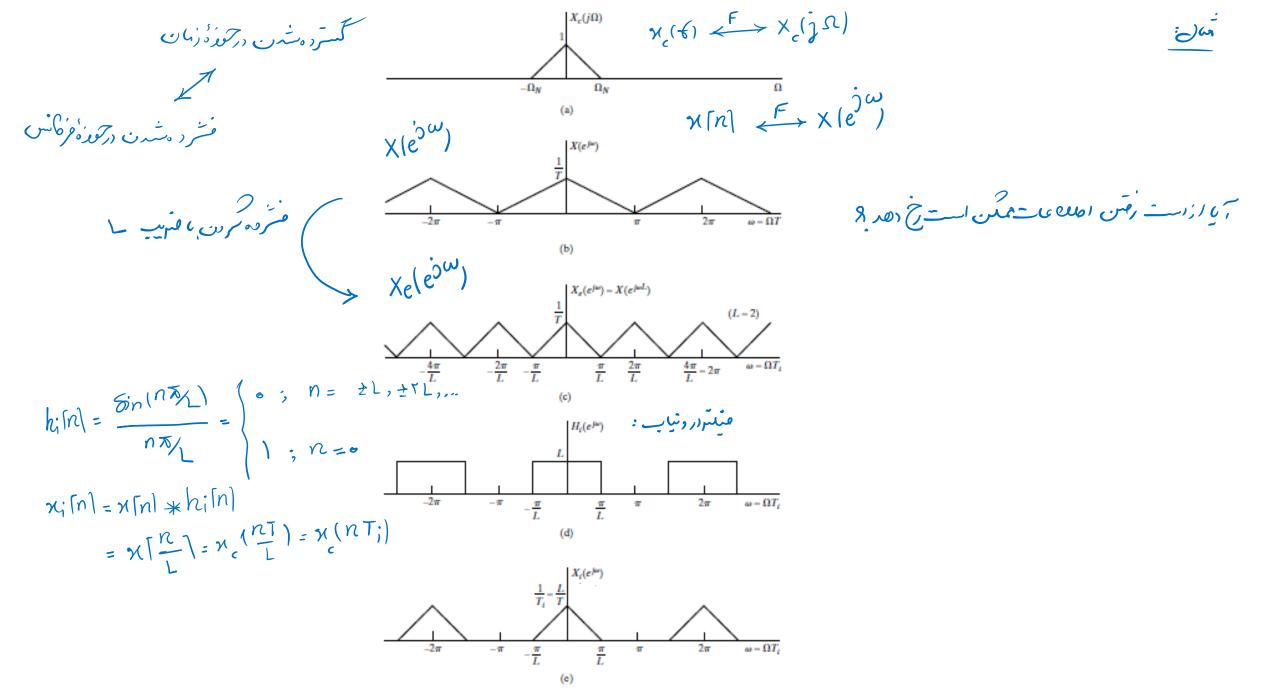
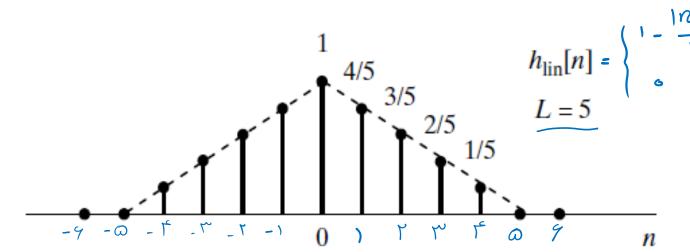


Figure 24 Frequency-domain illustration of interpolation

4.6.3 : فیلترهای درونیاب ساده و عملی : جانزین فیلترانده آلی یا سن ندر



## Figure 25 Impulse response for linear interpolation. (2,1)

$$= \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+1} x_{e} \lceil k \rceil h_{gin} \lceil n-k \rceil$$

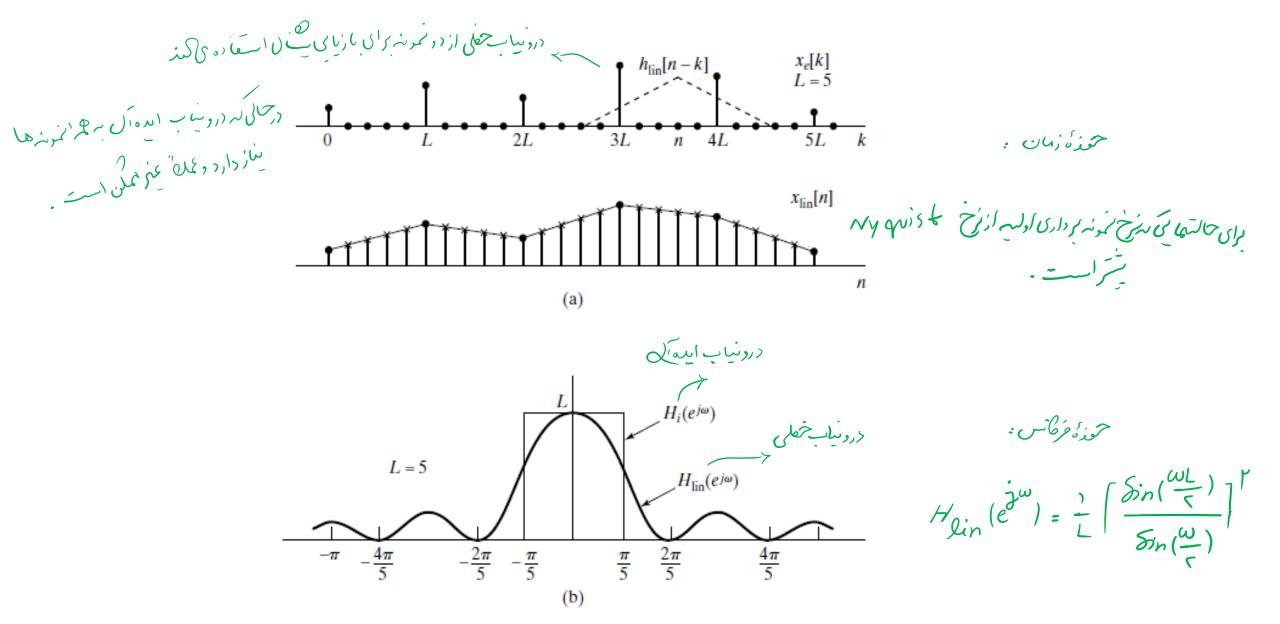
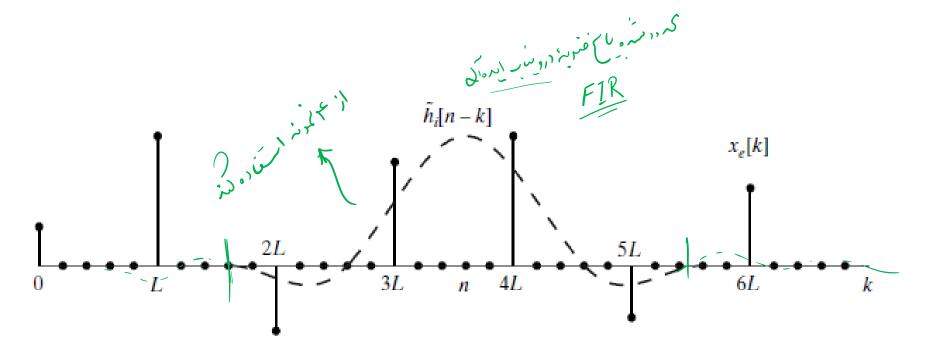


Figure 26 (a) Illustration of linear interpolation by filtering. (b) Frequency response of linear interpolator compared with ideal lowpass interpolation filter.



**Figure 27** Illustration of interpolation involving 2K = 4 samples when L = 5.

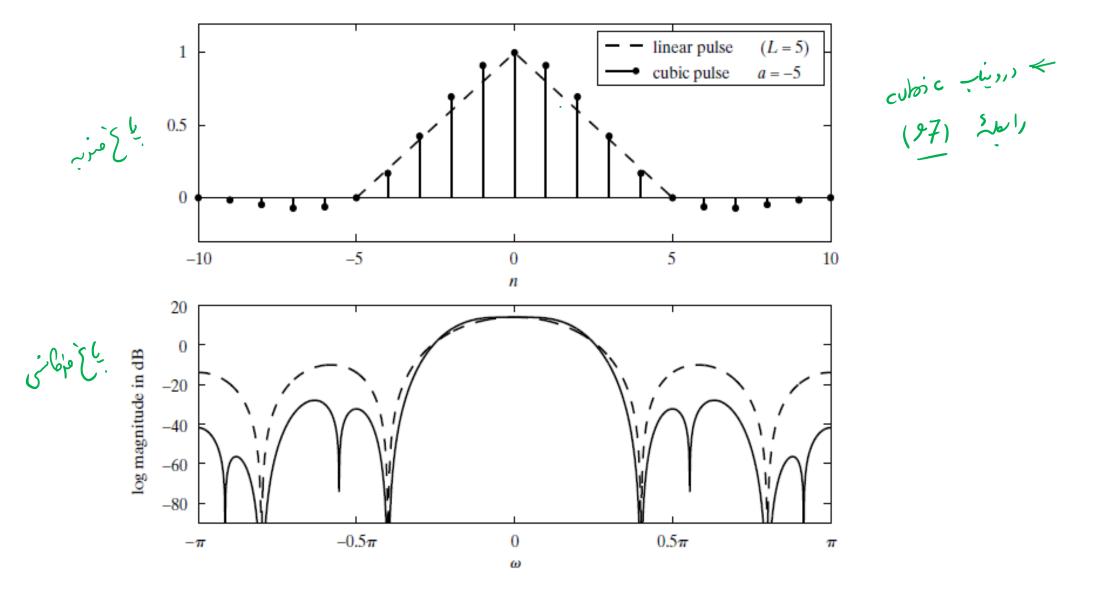


Figure 28 Impulse responses and frequency responses for linear and cubic interpolation.

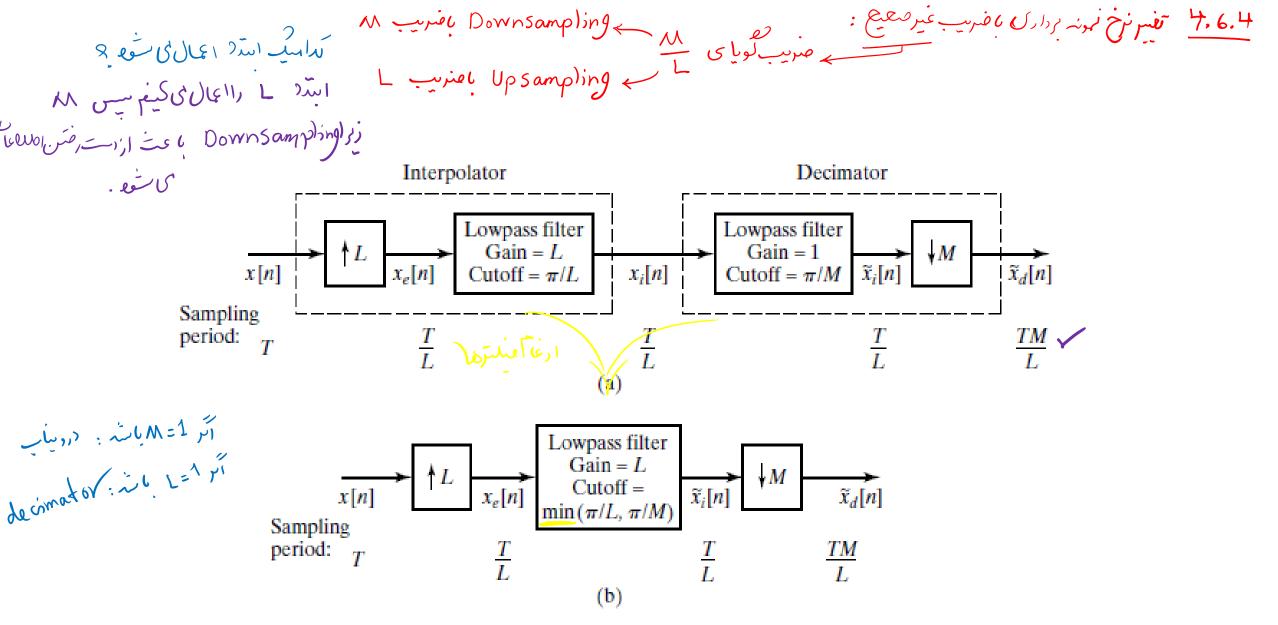
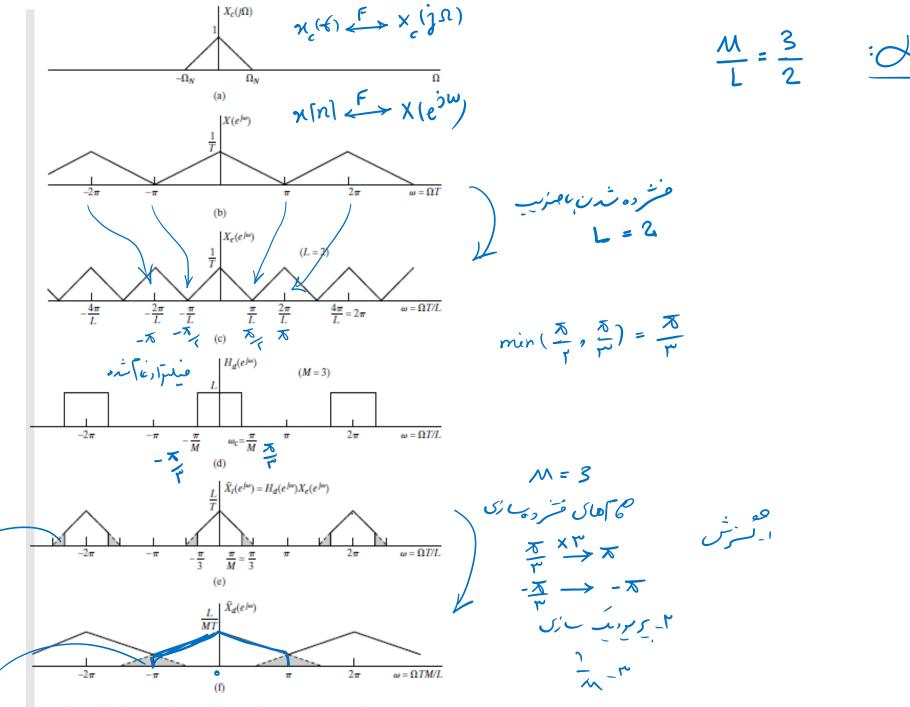


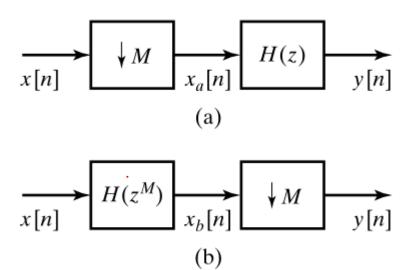
Figure 29 (a) System for changing the sampling rate by a noninteger factor. (b) Simplified system in which the decimation and interpolation filters are combined.



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: Multirate Signal Processing : Size of July: 4.7

١٠٠٠: جايي فيسرها بابورهاي فشررهاز وگسردهاز:



عای می فیلتر و فسر ده میاز:

حاكان فلتر وكسرره ساز:

**Figure 31** Two equivalent systems based on downsampling identities.

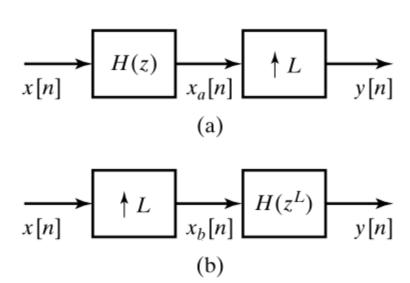


Figure 32 Two equivalent systems based on upsampling identities.

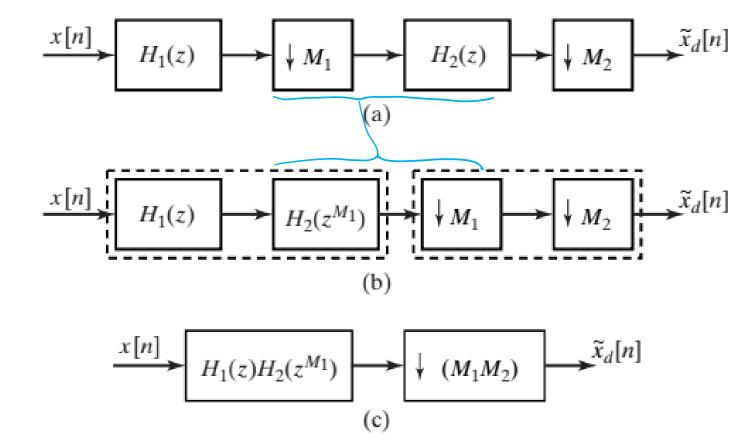
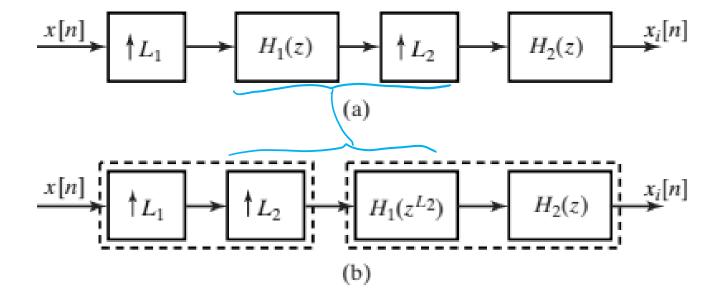


Figure 33 Multistage decimation:

- (a) Two-stage decimation system.
- (b) Modification of (a) using downsampling identity of Figure 31.
- (c) Equivalent one-stage decimation.



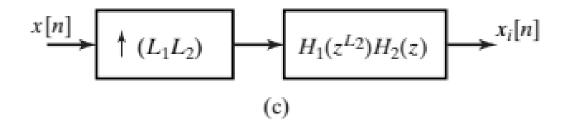


Figure 34 Multistage interpolation:

- (a) Two-stage interpolation system.
- (b) Modification of (a) using upsampling identity of Figure 32. (c) Equivalent one-stage interpolation.

$$h[n] = \int_{k=0}^{M-1} h_{k}[n-k] \qquad Fig 85,36$$

$$h[n] = \begin{cases} h[n+k]; & \text{Measure}: n \\ 0.w. \end{cases}$$

$$|n| = \begin{cases} h[n+k]; & \text{Measure}: n \\ h[n] & \text{M}=3 \end{cases}$$

hilm

$$h[n] = \int_{K=0}^{M-1} h_{K}[n-k]$$

$$Fig 35,36$$

$$h[n] = \begin{cases} h[n+k]; & \text{Measure: } n \\ \text{O.W.} \end{cases}$$

$$e_{K}[n] = \begin{cases} h[n+k]; & \text{Measure: } n \\ \text{O.W.} \end{cases}$$

$$e_{K}[n] = h[nM+k]$$

$$e_{K}[n] = h[nM]$$

$$h_{K}[n] = h[nM]$$

$$e_{K}[n] = h[nM]$$

$$e_{K}[n] = h[nM+1]$$

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$$e_{K}[n] = h[nM+1]$$

$$e_{K}[n] = h[nM+1]$$

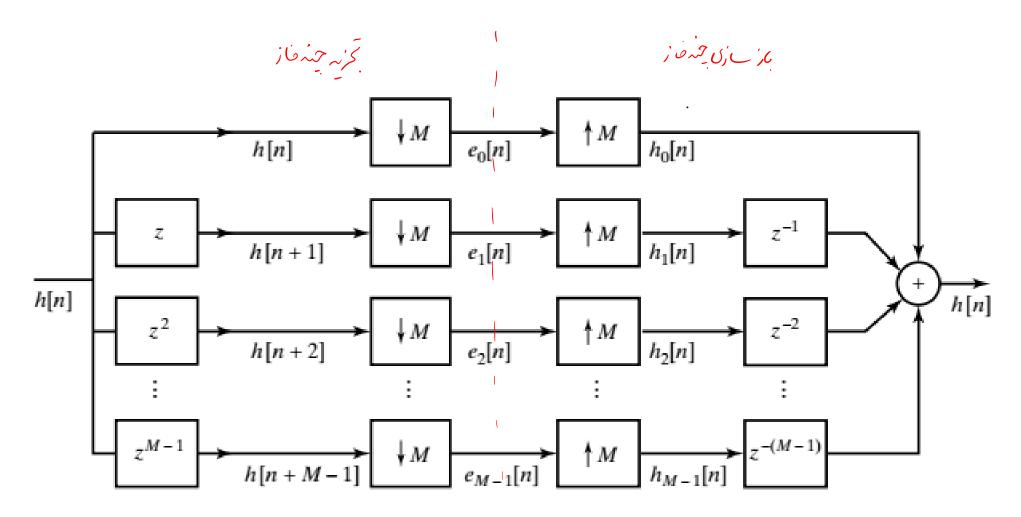
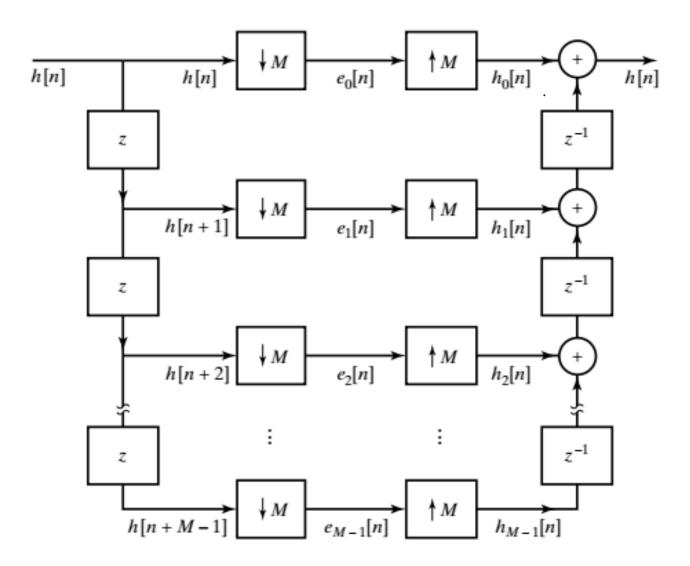
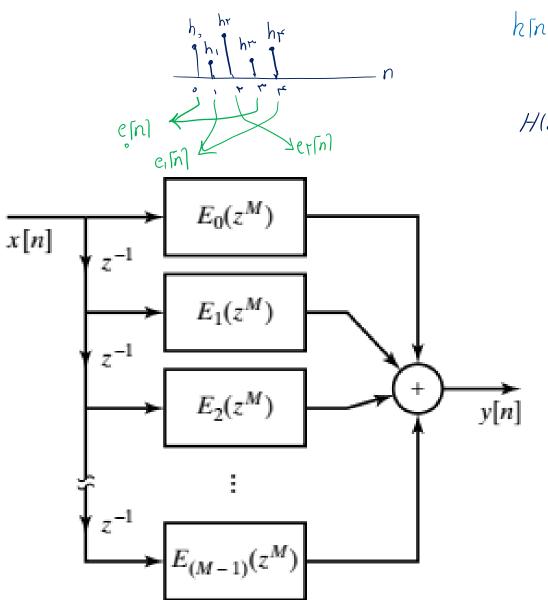


Figure 35 Polyphase decomposition of filter h[n] using components  $e_k[n]$ .



**Figure 36** Polyphase decomposition of filter h[n] using components  $e_k[n]$  with chained delays.



$$h[n] = h_0 \delta[n] + h_1 \delta[n-1] + \cdots + h_r \delta[n-r]$$

$$\underline{M = 3}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$H(Z) = h_0 + h_1 Z_1 + h_1 Z_2^T + ... + h_1 Z_2^T$$
  
=  $(h_0 + h_1 Z_1^T) + (h_1 + h_1 Z_1^T) Z_1^T + h_1 Z_1^T$   
 $E_0(Z_1^T)$   $E_1(Z_1^T)$   $E_1(Z_1^T)$ 

$$H(\mathcal{I}) = \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} E_k(\mathcal{I}^M) \mathcal{I}^{-k}$$

Figure 37 Realization structure based on polyphase decomposition of h[n].

: Decimation juis of ceit of Look : 4.7.4

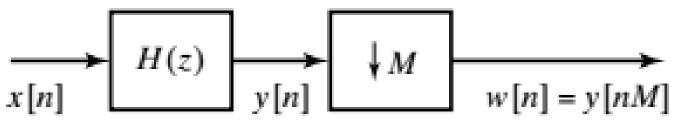


Figure 38 Decimation system.

ستم بالا کارآی کمی دارد نیرا اسد اهر تمونه ها را مناس کی کند و سی تعداد کار بمزنه های فیسرَسته و را حنف میکند. بهتر است فعق در که نمزنه های مور دنیاز فیسر را ایمال کنی .

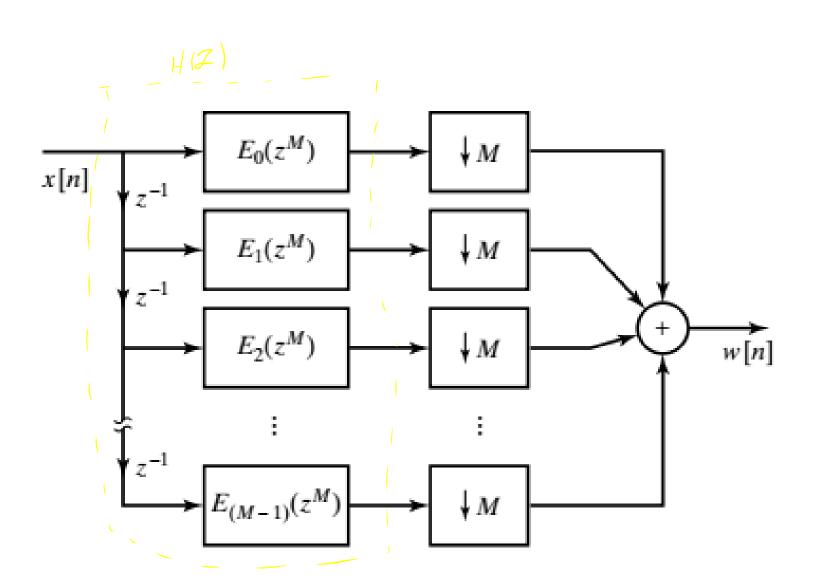
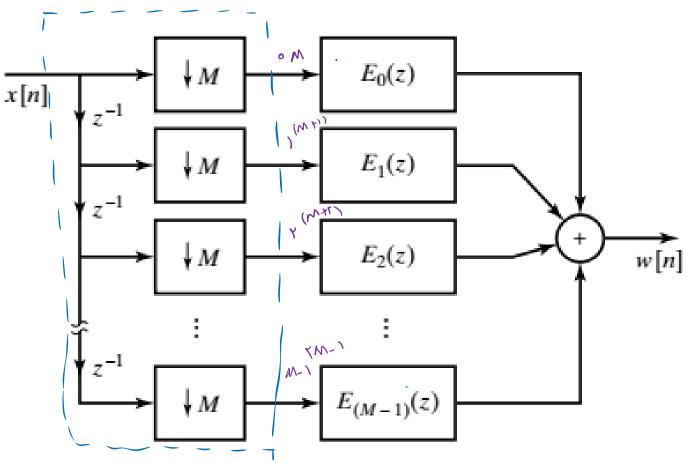


Figure 39 Implementation of decimation filter using polyphase decomposition.

 $\gamma(n) \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{5}{p}}$ 



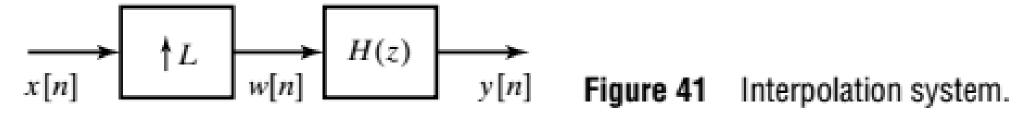
Computational Complexity

Figure 40 Implementation of decimation filter after applying the downsampling identity to the polyphase decomposition.

M=3

21 [U]

: باروب زي تينوره مناسرهاي (روياب : 4.7.5



۵٫ آس م بری ازش ها روی معزهای افنافرشده توسف ۱۸ ای ای و اهده زری مدارد.

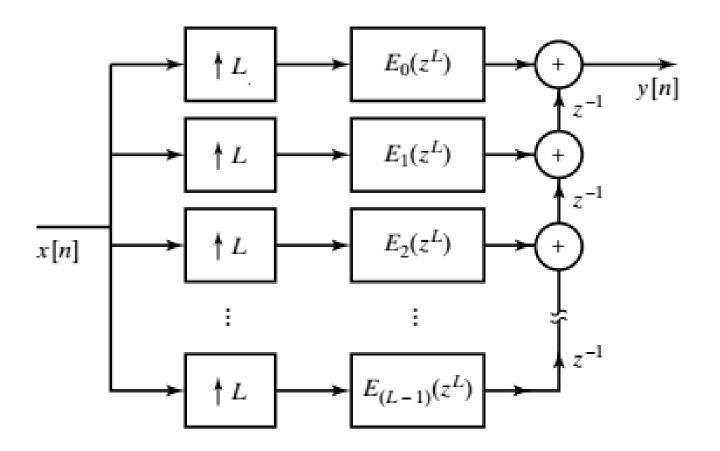


Figure 42 Implementation of interpolation filter using polyphase decomposition.

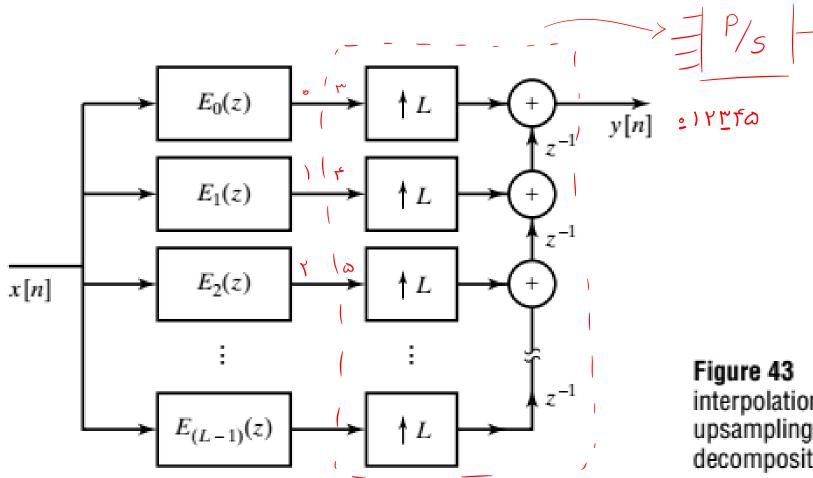
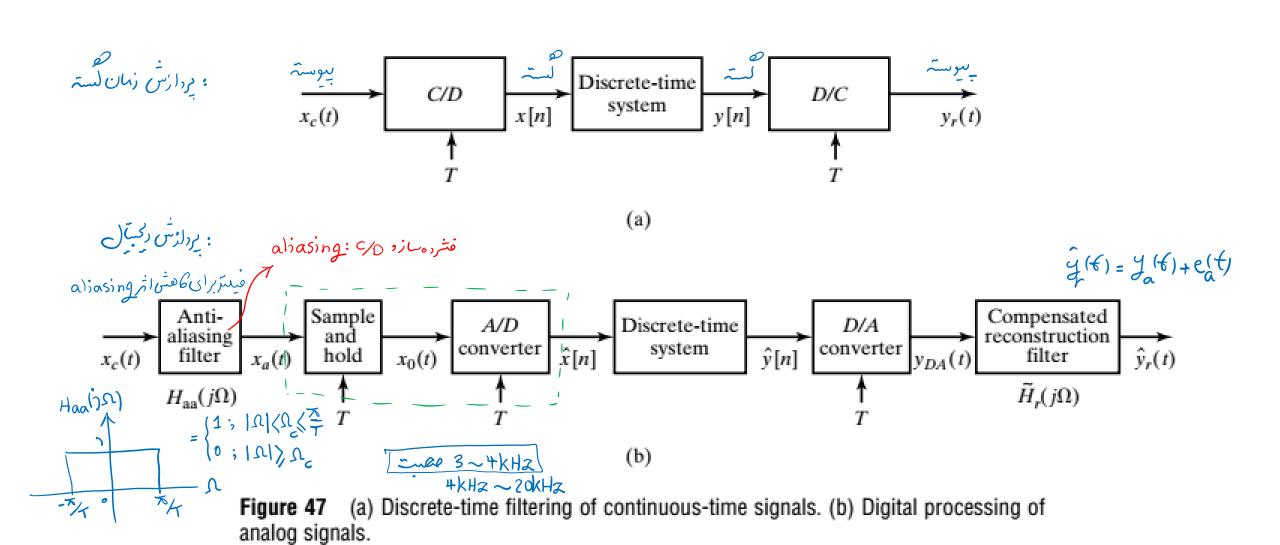
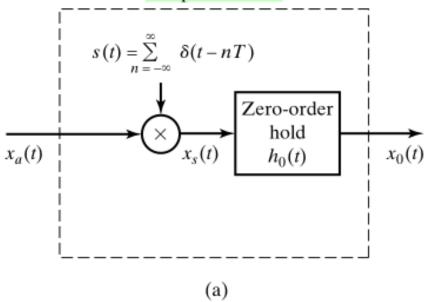


Figure 43 Implementation of interpolation filter after applying the upsampling identity to the polyphase decomposition.



## Sample and hold



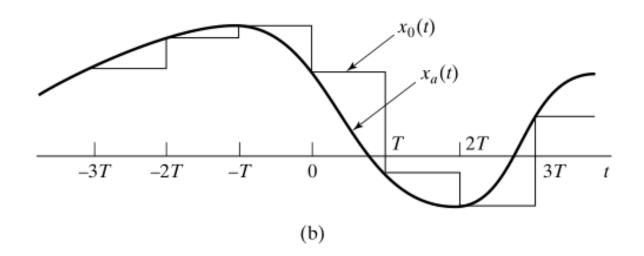


Figure 52 (a) Representation of an ideal sample-and-hold. (b) Representative input and output signals for the sample-and-hold.

Fig 53: راسمرس باراسرهای  $|V| \Delta = \frac{Y \times m}{\sqrt{B+1}} = \frac{Xm}{YB}$ 

: A/O Ju  $\chi(6)$   $\rightarrow |C/O| \chi(n) |Quantizer| <math>\hat{\chi}(n) |Coder| \rightarrow \hat{\chi}(n)$  $\hat{\chi}[n] = Q(\chi[n])$ Step 5,7e: \Delta : A/D somein

Step 5,7e: \Delta : \Delta : \Delta : isose quantizer To cain

Information Loss = were continent; if -1 Quantizer conjuccions: ۱+ B + ا تعرب علوج كوانسزاسون سَی : قالی می می کاری در می کاری این جود موصه بردازنده های دیکالی از کو انگازار آنادی کیا.

بست علی میرد میرد در کیالی از کو انگازار آنادی کی بست علی می در از کارد کی کارلی کی بست علی می در ازنده کارد کی بیازید هزنی بردازنده کی بیازید هزنی بیازید میازید میازید میازید بیازید میازید بیازید میازید بیازید میازید بیازید بیازی

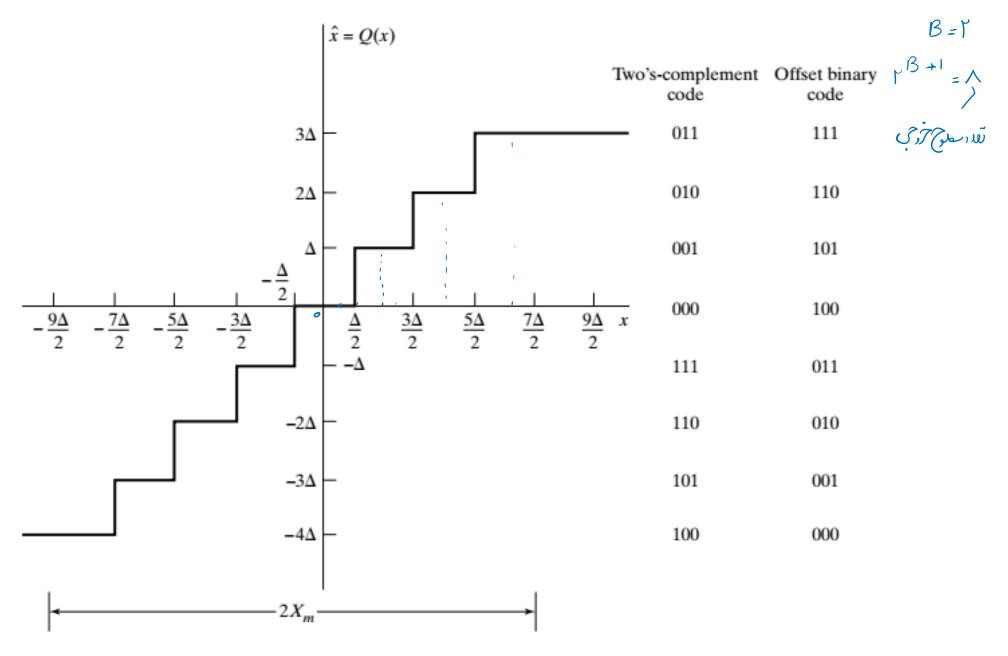


Figure 54 Typical quantizer for A/D conversion.

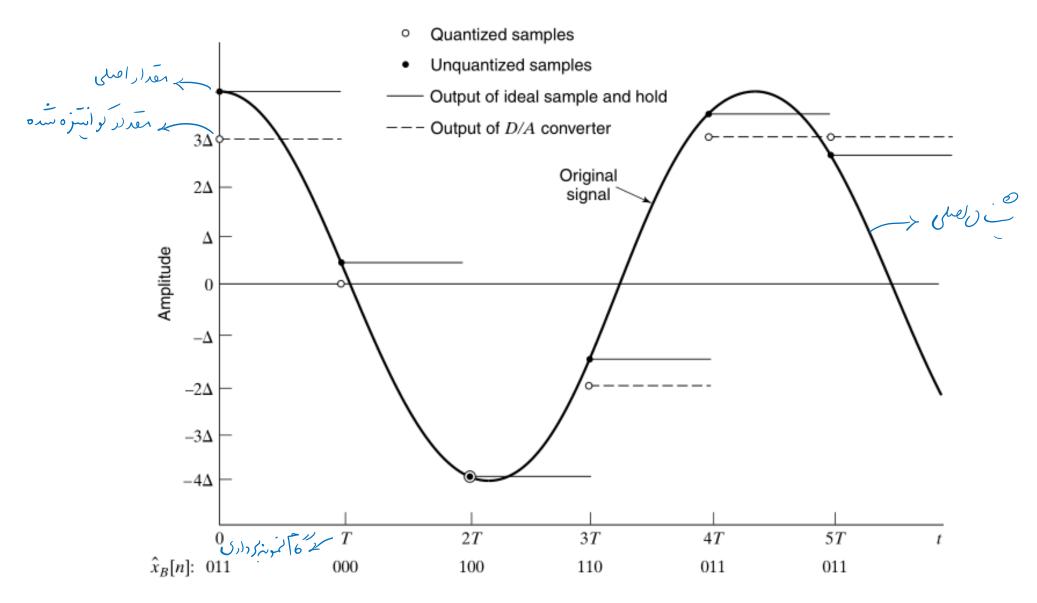
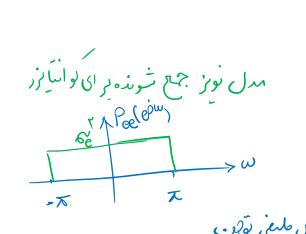


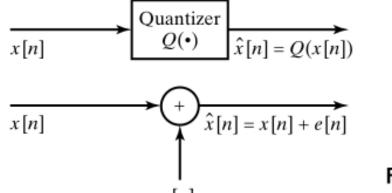
Figure 55 Sampling, quantization, coding, and D/A conversion with a 3-bit quantizer.

إحمياف مقالى لواسر ، سُده واصلى

$$e[n] = \hat{\pi}[n] - \pi[n] \rightarrow \hat{\pi}[n] = \pi[n] + e[n]$$

$$= \frac{\hat{\pi}[n] - \pi[n] - \pi[n]}{m!}$$





 $G_e^r = \int e^r \frac{1}{\Delta} de = \frac{\Delta^r}{2r}$ 

e[n] نوبزسند ماتون يمنوان وب

سنتين صعر وراريان.

Additive noise model for quantizer.

Additive noise model for  $\Delta = \frac{x_m}{r_B}$ 

 $\phi [m] = G_e^{\Gamma} J[m] \rightarrow P_{ee}(e^{j\omega}) = G_e^{\Gamma} = \frac{\Gamma^{-\Gamma}B_{\chi_m}}{|\omega|}; |\omega| \leq \infty$ 

$$x[n] = 0.199 \cos(\frac{n}{100})$$

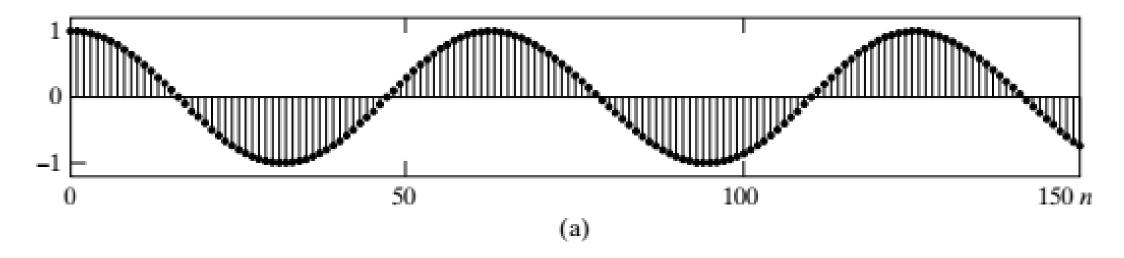


Figure 57 Example of quantization noise. (a) Unquantized samples of the signal  $x[n] = 0.99 \cos(n/10)$ .

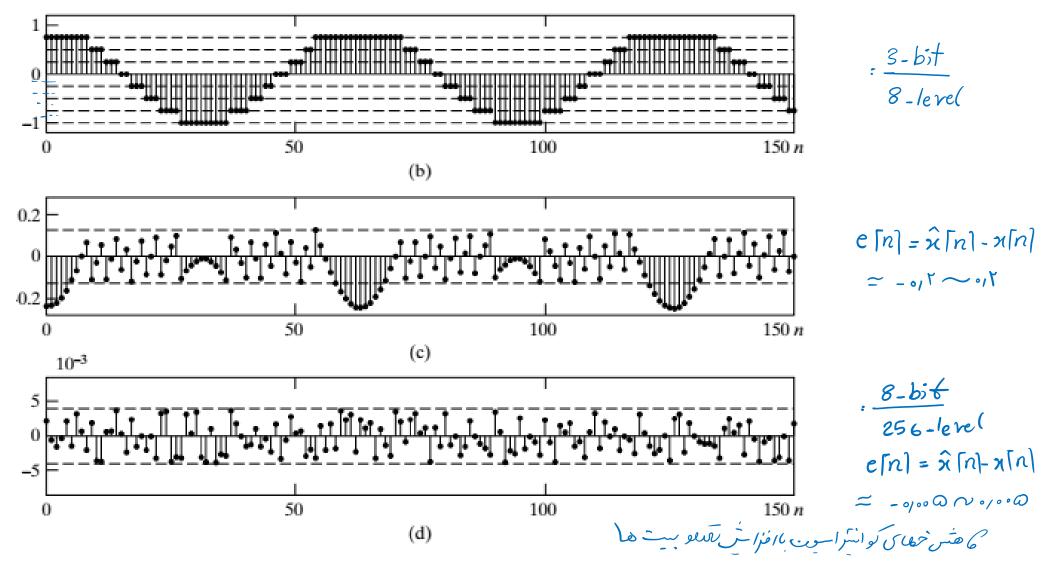
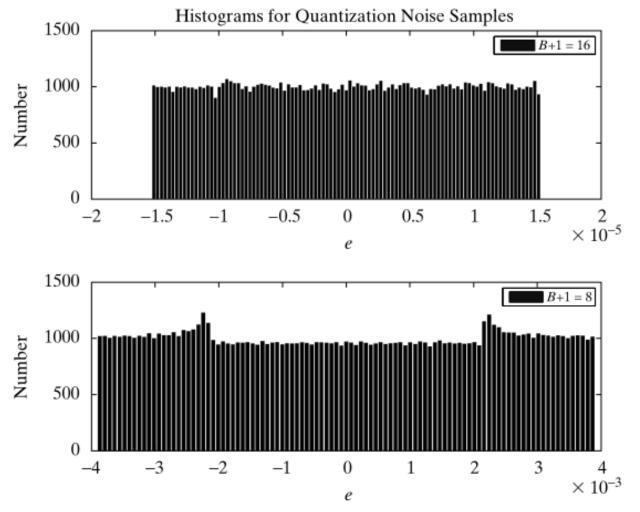


Figure 57 (continued) (b) Quantized samples of the cosine waveform in part (a) with a 3-bit quantizer. (c) Quantization error sequence for 3-bit quantization of the signal in (a). (d) Quantization error sequence for 8-bit quantization of the signal in (a).

: B+1 = 16, B+1=8 Ulre[n] [1,5]

√ = 101000

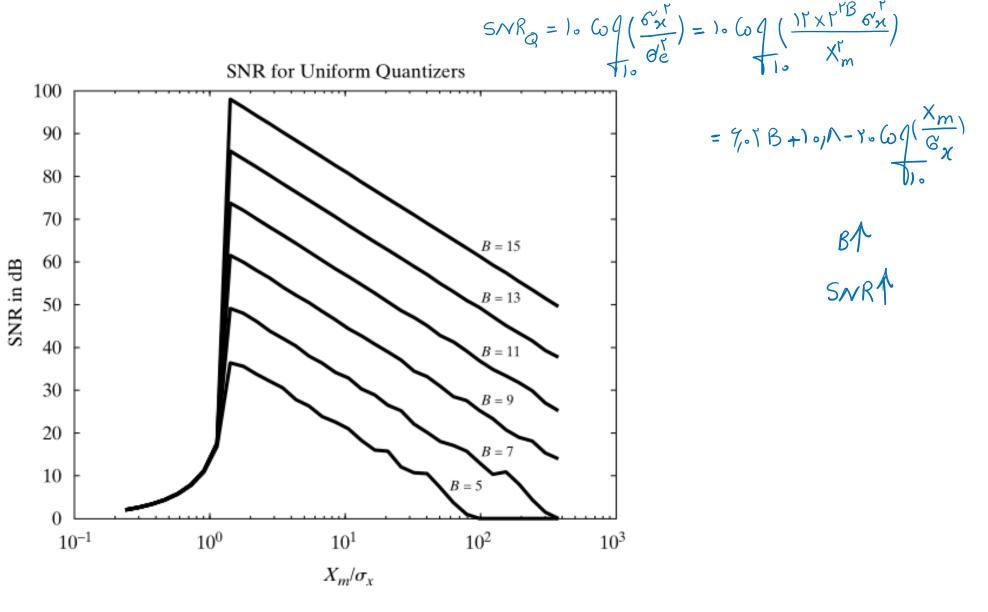
101 bin



**Figure 59** Histograms of quantization noise for (a) B+1=16 and (b) B+1=8.

: dB ... , Pee(e'm) : e[n] je vervist des ,,,,i Power Spectra for Uniform Quantizers -10-20-30-40-50dВ -60-70B = 11-80-90B = 15-100-1100.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 0  $\omega/\pi$ 

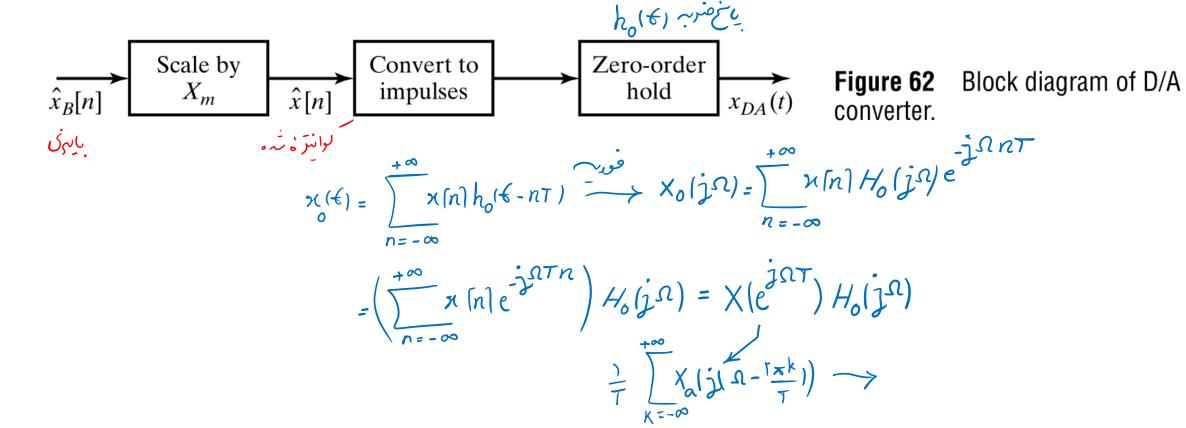
**Figure 60** Spectra of quantization noise for several values of *B*.

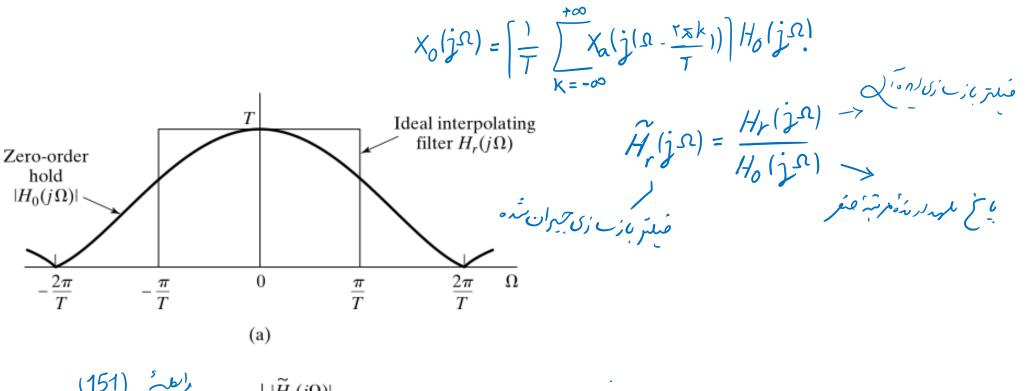


**Figure 61** Signal-to-quantization-noise ratio as a function of  $X_m/\sigma_X$  for several values of B.

$$\chi_{OA}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{x}[n]h_0(t-nT)$$

$$\frac{\hat{\chi}[n] = \chi[n] + e[n]}{\chi_{0}(\epsilon)} = \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \chi[n] h_{0}(\epsilon - nT) + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e[n] h_{0}(\epsilon - nT)}_{\chi_{0}(\epsilon)} = \chi_{0}(\epsilon) + \underbrace{e_{0}(\epsilon)}_{\epsilon_{0}(\epsilon)}$$





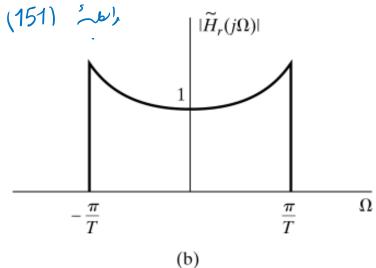
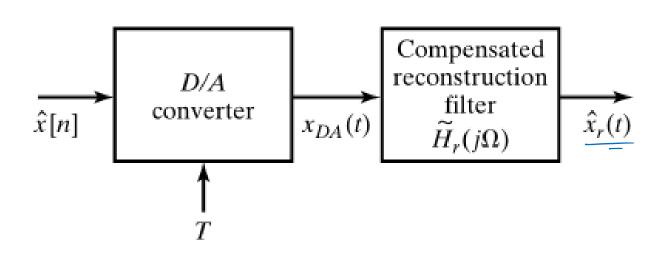
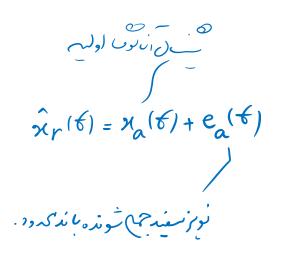


Figure 63 (a) Frequency response of zero-order hold compared with ideal interpolating filter. (b) Ideal compensated reconstruction filter for use with a zero-order-hold output.





**Figure 64** Physical configuration for D/A conversion.