EE123 Digital Signal Processing

Lecture 15

Announcements

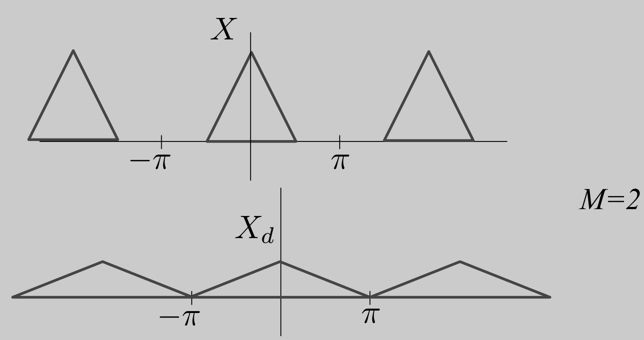
- Last Time
  - D.T processing of C.T signals
  - C.T processing of D.T signals (ha????)
    - D.T are represented as bandlimited C.T signals
    - Fractional delay
    - Resampling
- Today:
  - Resampling
  - Interchanging operations
    - multi-rate processing

DownSampling

- Much like C/D conversion
- Expect similar effects:
  - –Aliasing
  - –mitigate by antialiasing filter
- Finely sampled signal ⇒ almost continuous
  - –Downsample in that case is like sampling!

Changing Sampling-rate via D.T Processing

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



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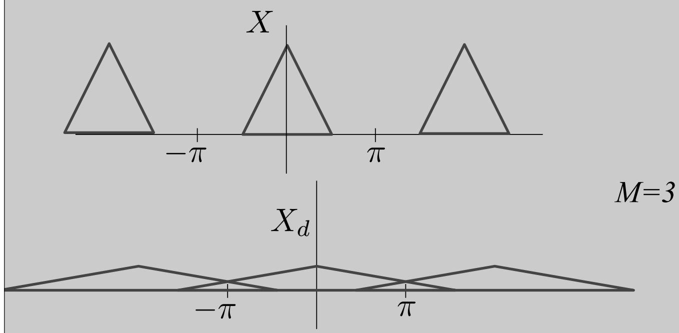
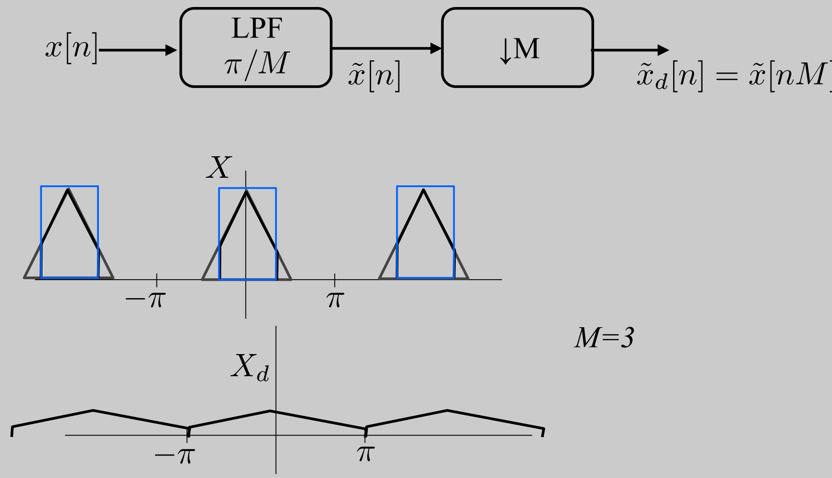


Anti-Aliasing



UpSampling

- Much like D/C converter
- Upsample by A LOT ⇒ almost continuous
- Intuition:
  - Recall our D/C model: x[n] ⇒ $x_s(t) \Rightarrow x_c(t)$
  - Approximate "$x_s(t)$" by placing zeros between samples
  - Convolve with a sinc to obtain "$x_c(t)$"

Up-sampling

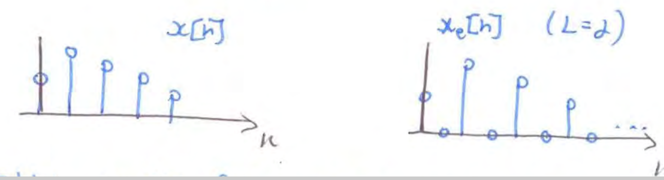
$x[n] = x_c(nT)$

$x_i[n] = x_c(nT')$ where $T' = \frac{T}{L}$, L integer

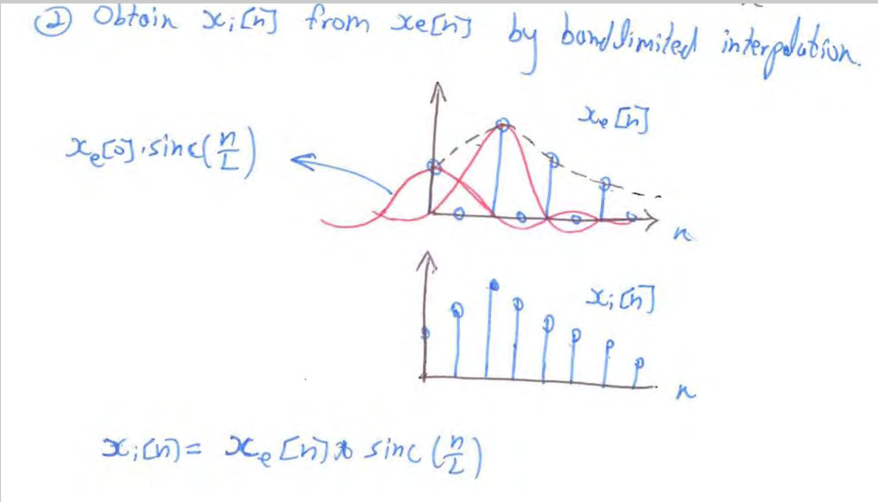
obtain $x_i[n]$ from $x[n]$ in two steps:

(1) Generate $x_e = \begin{cases} x[n/L] & n = 0, \pm L, \pm 2L, \ldots \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

e ↓ expansion



Up-Sampling



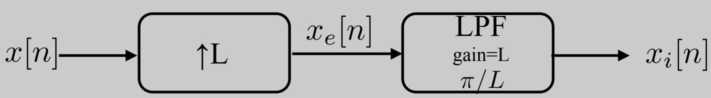
Up-Sampling

$$x_i[n] = x_e[n] * \mathrm{sinc}(n/L)$$

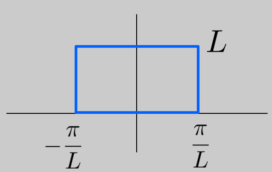
$$x_e[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]\delta[n-kL]$$

$$x_i[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]\mathrm{sinc}(\frac{n-kL}{L})$$

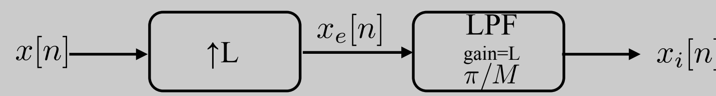
Frequency Domain Interpretation



$\mathrm{sinc}(n/L)$ DTFT ⇒



Frequency Domain Interpretation

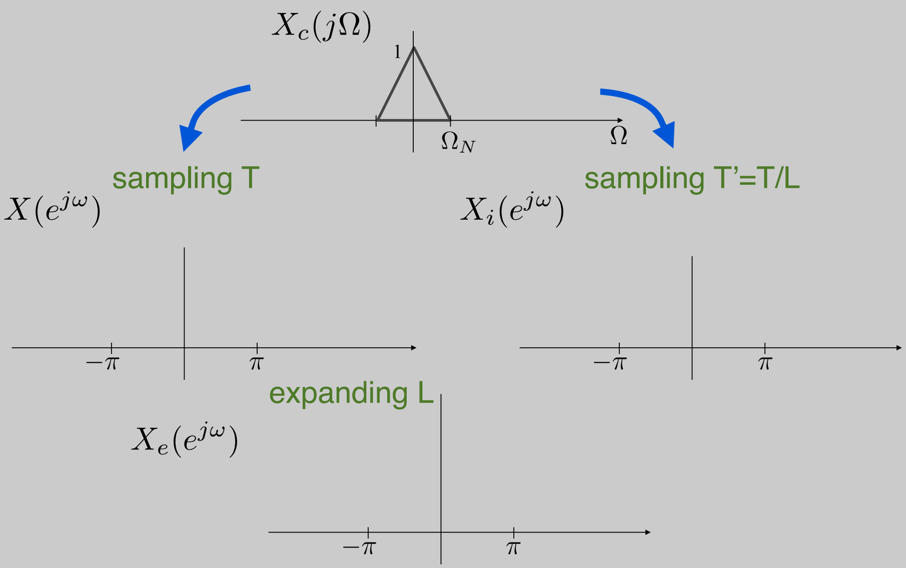


$$X_e(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{x_e[n]}_{\neq 0 \text{ only for n=mL (integer m)}} e^{-j\omega n}$$

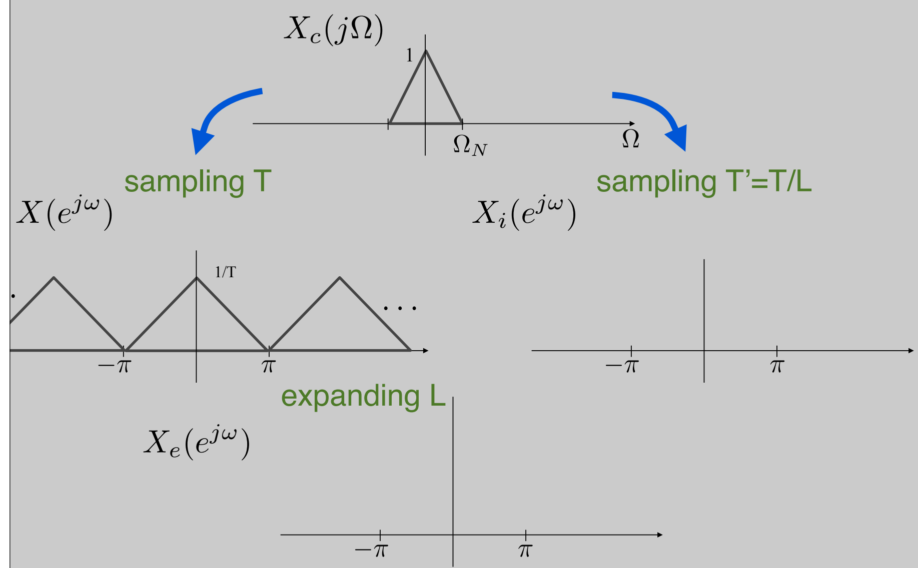
$$= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{x_e[mL]}_{=x[m]} e^{-j\omega mL} \quad = X(e^{j\omega L})$$

Compress DTFT by a factor of L!

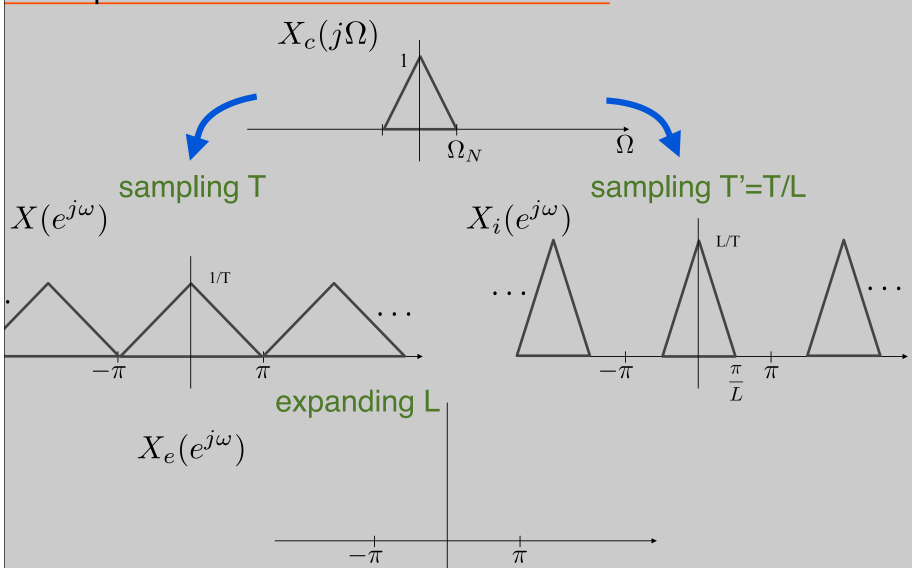
Example:



Example:



Example:



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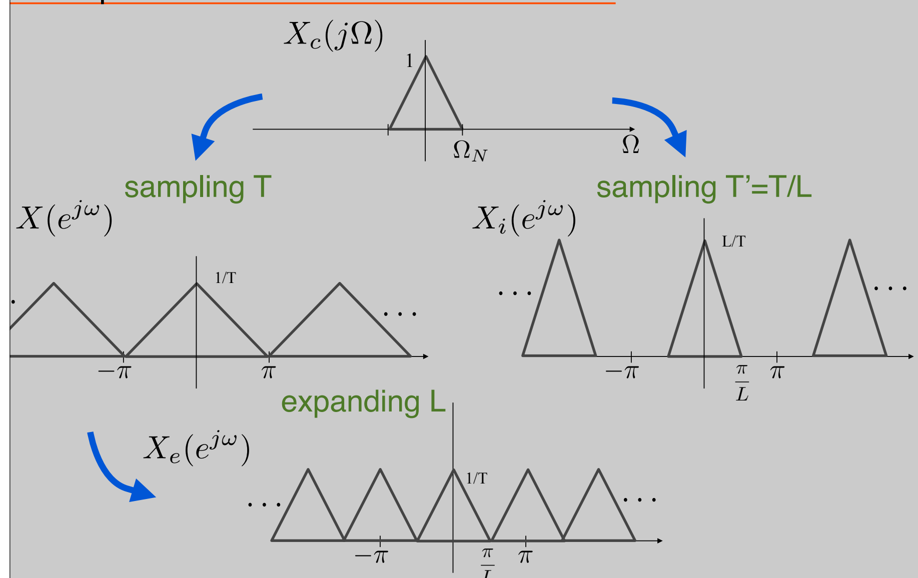

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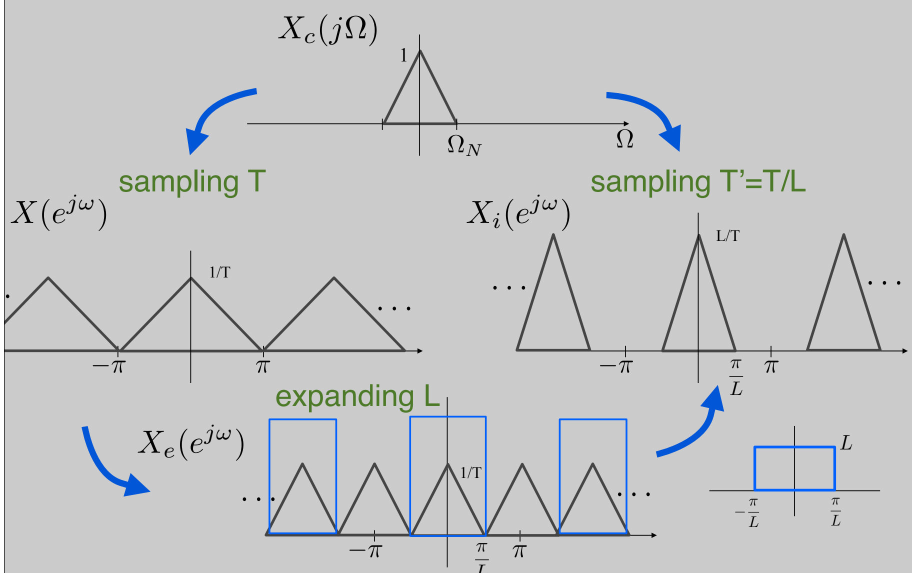
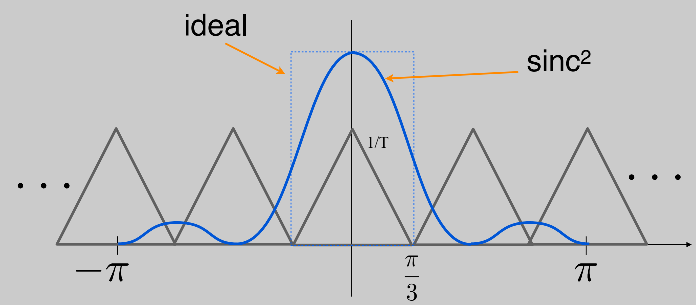


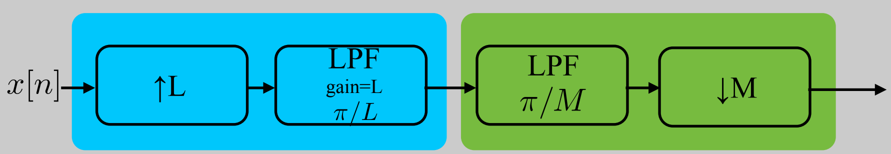
Practical Upsampling

- Can interpolate with simple, practical filters. See Lab!
- Example: L=3, linear interpolation

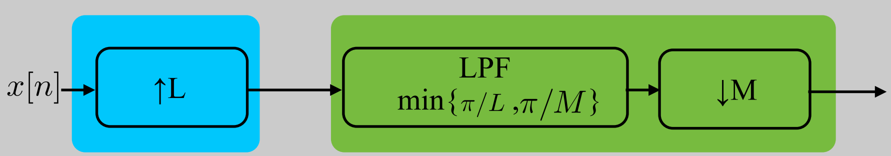


Resampling by non-integer

- T' = TM/L (upsample L, downsample M)



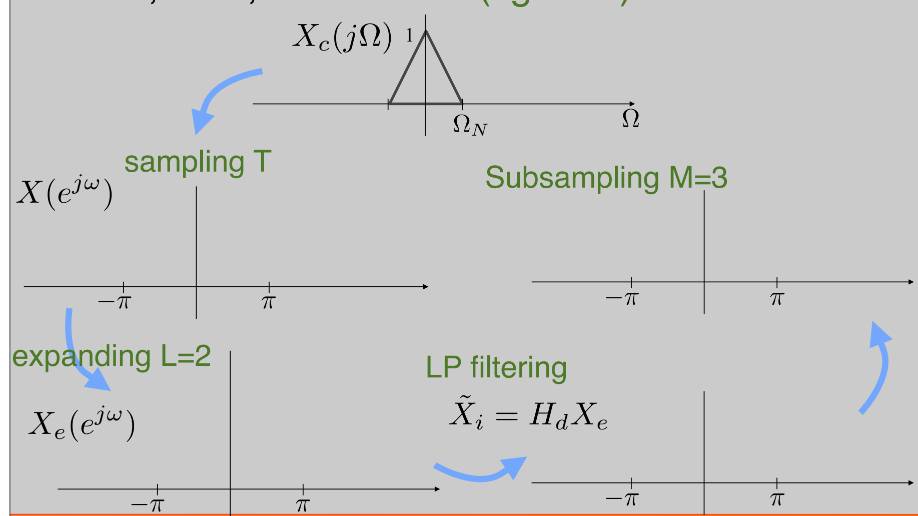
Or,



- What would happen if change order?

Example:

- L = 2, M=3, T'=3/2T (fig 4.30)



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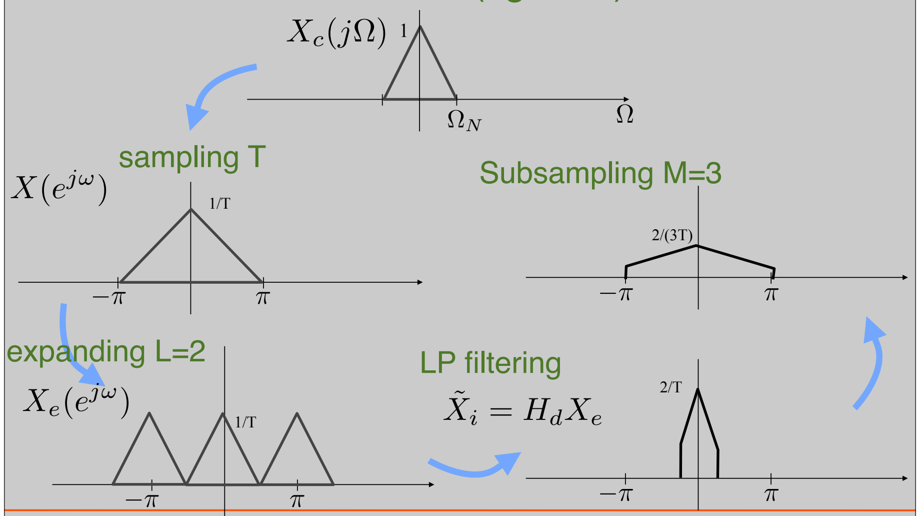
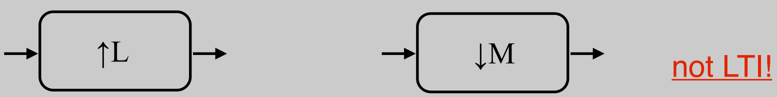


Multi-Rate Signal Processing

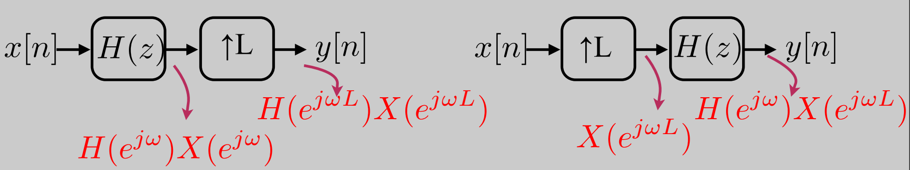
- What if we want to resample by 1.01T?
  - Expand by L=100
  - Filter π/101 ($$$$$)
  - Downsample by M=101
-
- Fortunately there are ways around it!
  - Called multi-rate
  - Uses compressors, expanders and filtering

Interchanging Operations

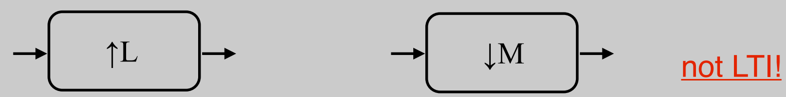


"expander" "compressor" not LTI!

Note:



Interchanging Operations



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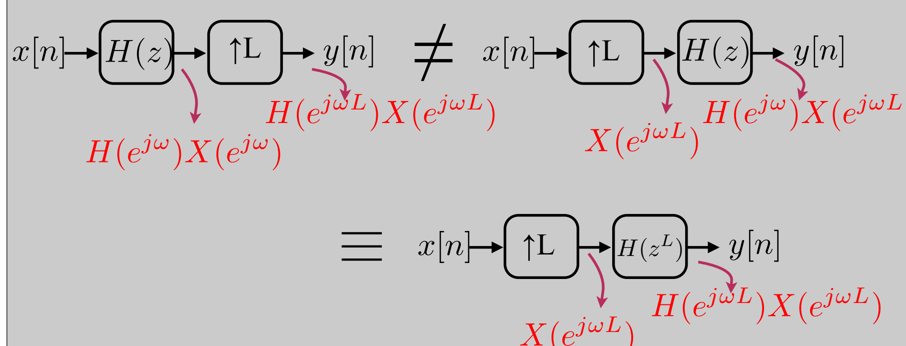
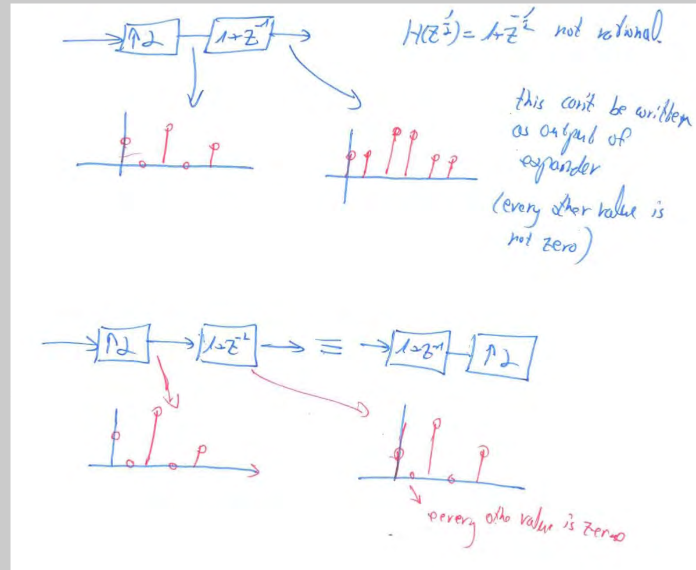


Interchanging Filter Expander

- Q: Can we move expander from Left to Right (with xform)?

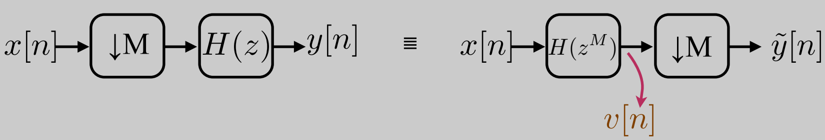
- A: Yes, if H(z) is rational
  No, otherwise

Example:



Compressor

Claim:



Proof:

Compressor

Proof:

$$Y(e^{j\omega}) = H(e^{j\omega})\left(\frac{1}{M}\sum_{i=0}^{M-1} X(e^{j(\frac{\omega}{M}-\frac{2\pi i}{M})})\right) =$$

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

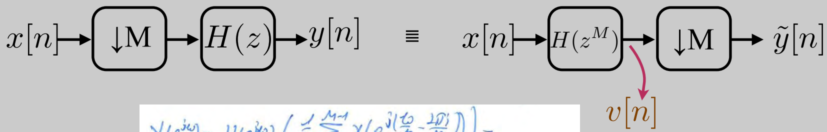
$$= \frac{1}{M}\sum_{i=0}^{M-1} H(e^{jM(\frac{\omega}{M}-\frac{2\pi i}{M})}) X(e^{j(\frac{\omega}{M}-\frac{2\pi i}{M})})$$

$$V(e^{j\omega}) = H(e^{j\omega M}) X(e^{j\omega})$$

after compressor

Compressor

Claim:



Proof:

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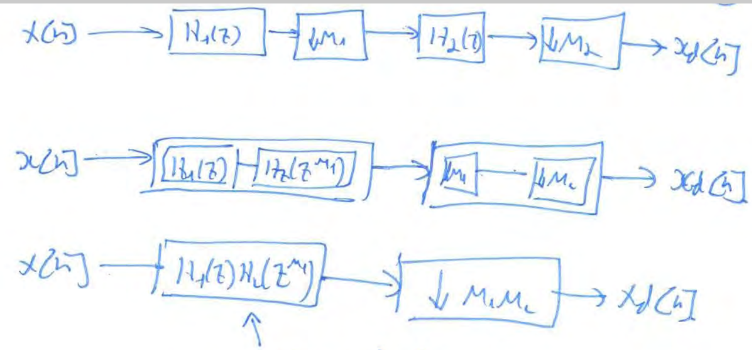
$$V(e^{j\omega}) = H(e^{j\omega M}) X(e^{j\omega})$$

after compressor

Q: How compress from right to left?
A: only if $H(z^{1/M})$ rational.

Multi-Rate Filtering



Very sharp ~~filter~~ Narrow band → long impulse response.

faster to do 2 stage.