

# Principles of Communications

## ECS 332

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## 6. Sampling and Reconstruction



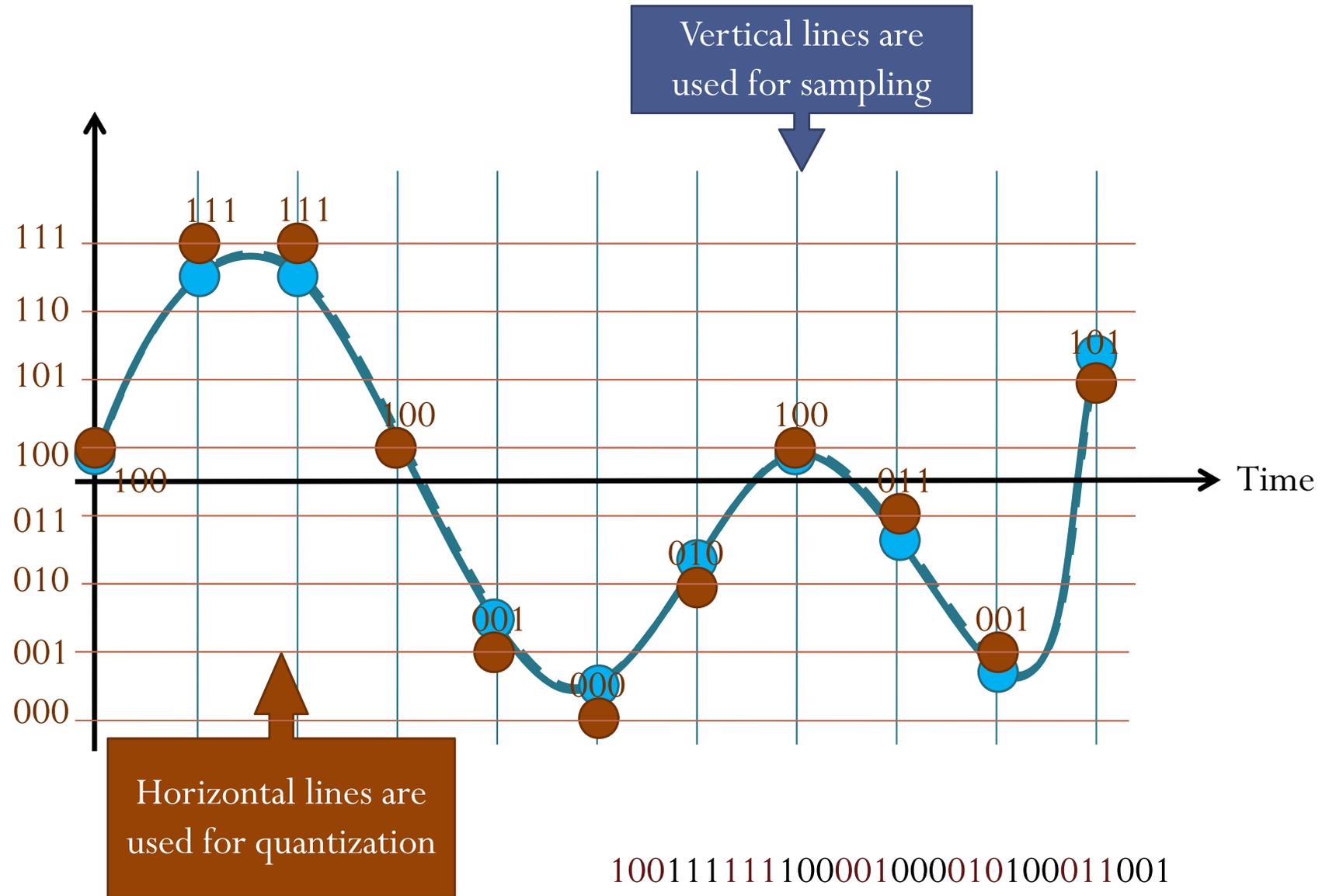
### Office Hours:

BKD, 6th floor of Sirindhralai building

Wednesday 14:00-15:30

Friday 14:00-15:30

# Digitization (analog to digital)



# Principles of Communications

## ECS 332

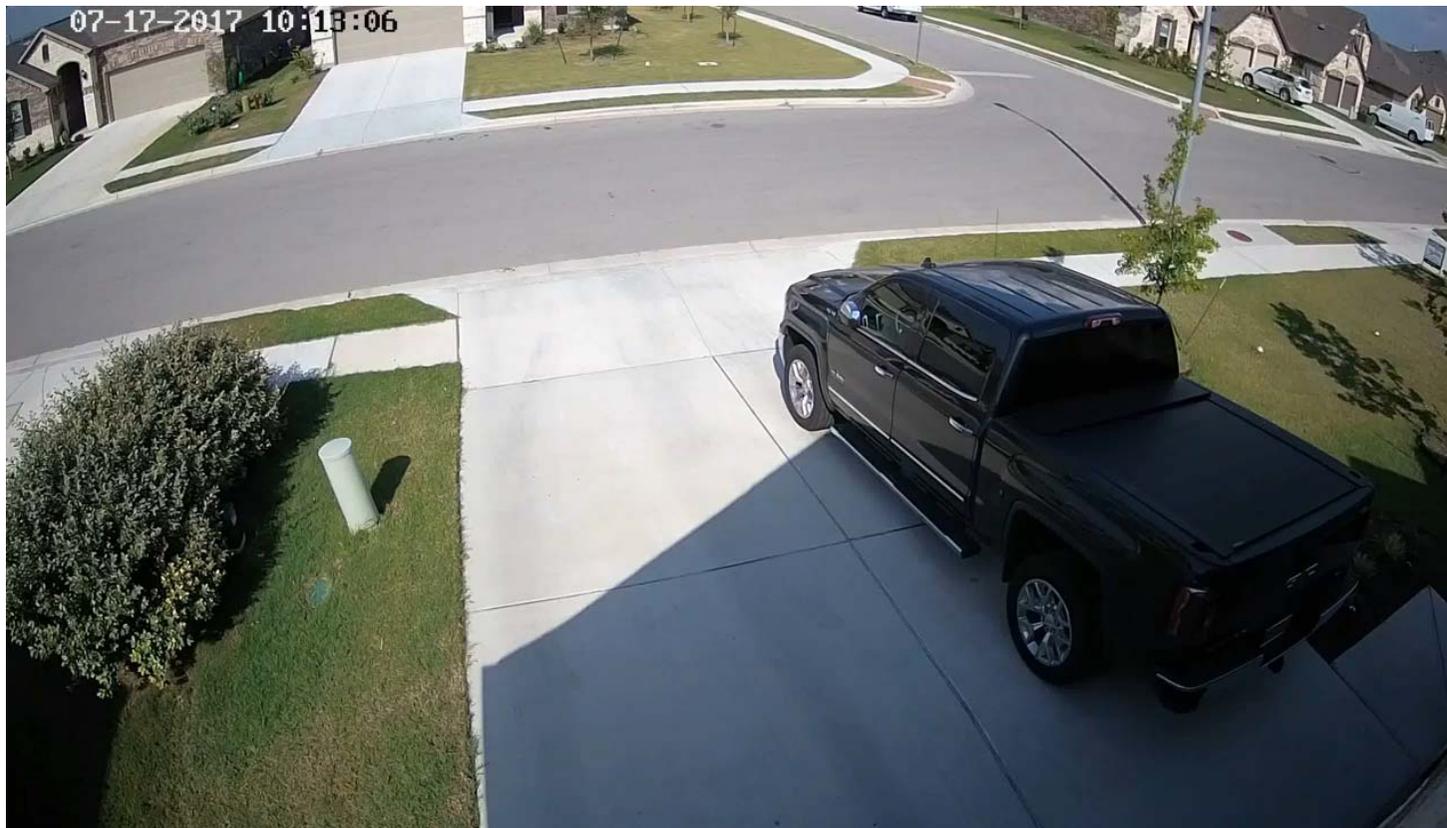
**Asst. Prof. Dr. Prapun Suksompong**

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**6.1 Sampling**

# A bird's mind-boggling stunt?

- Viewed over 250k times in just 24 hours after a YouTuber uploaded it to the internet.



[[http://www.boredpanda.com/camera-frame-rate-synced-bird-wings/?utm\\_source=CB11&utm\\_medium=link&utm\\_campaign=SAW](http://www.boredpanda.com/camera-frame-rate-synced-bird-wings/?utm_source=CB11&utm_medium=link&utm_campaign=SAW)]

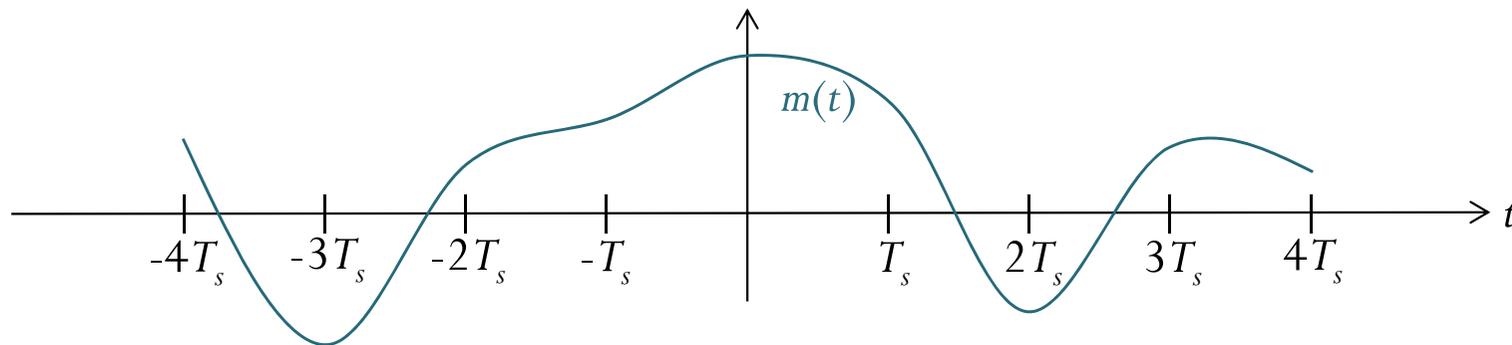


# A magically hovering helicopter?



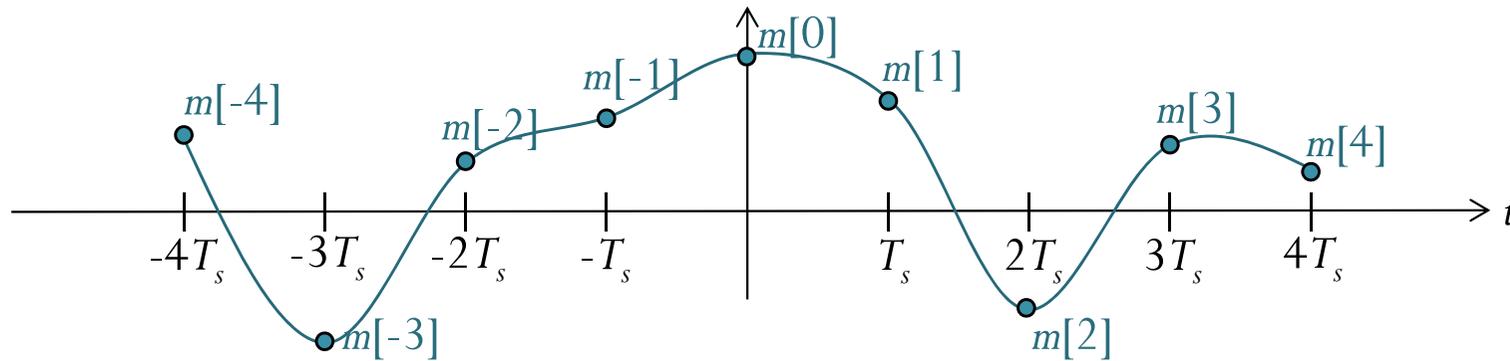
# Sampling

- Start with a continuous-time (analog) signal.



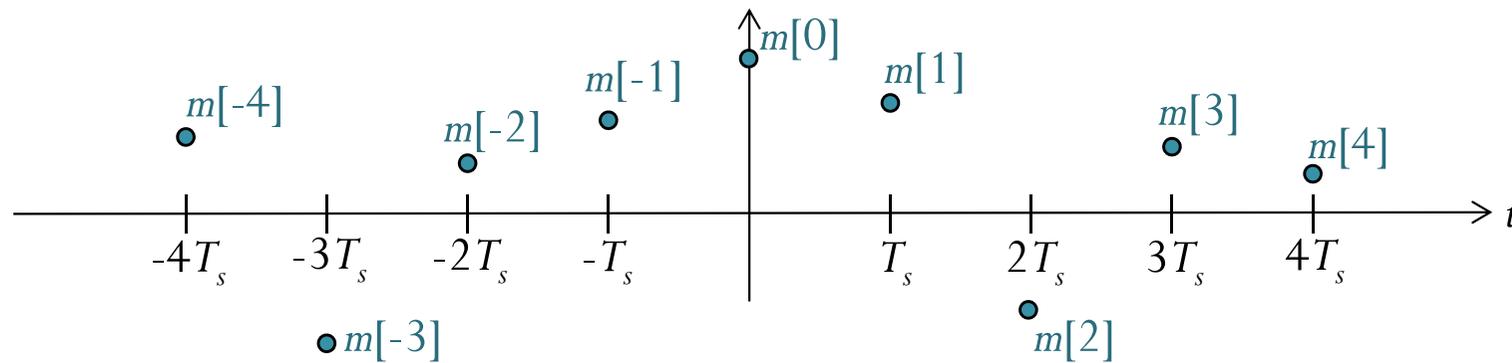
# Sampling

- Record the value every  $T_s$  seconds.



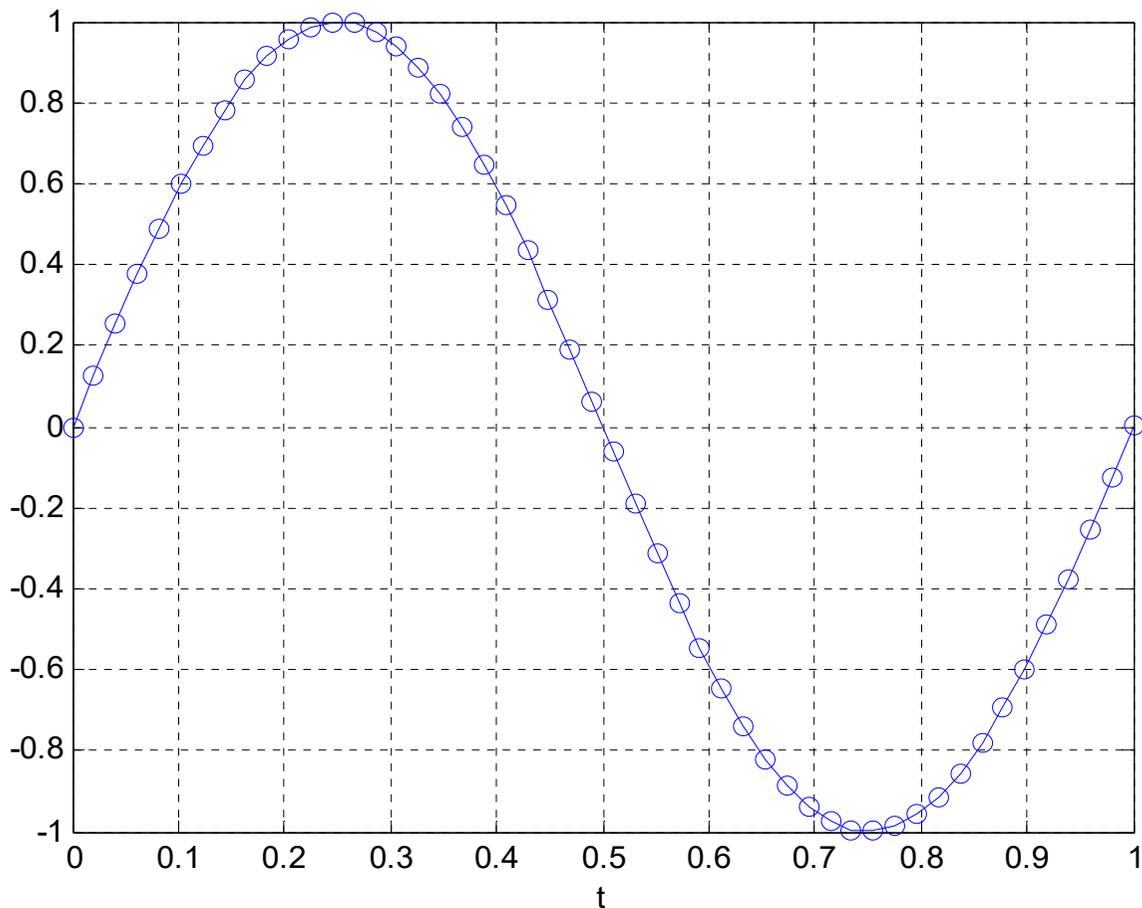
# Sampling

- Get a sequence of samples (numbers).



# Example: Plotting $\sin(100\pi t)$ (1/6)

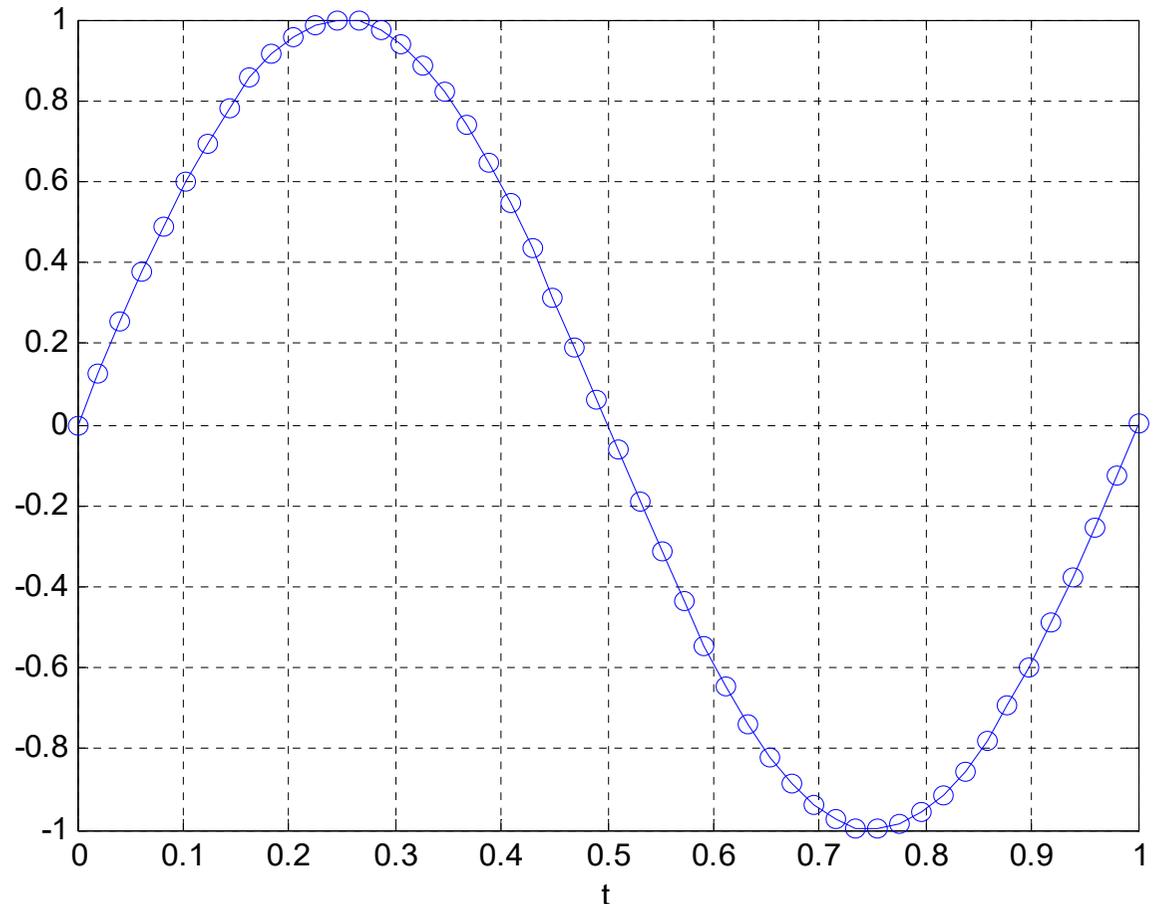
This is the plot of  $\sin(100\pi t)$ . What's wrong with it?



# Example: Plotting $\sin(100\pi t)$ (2/6)

- Plot 50 points from 0 to 1.

```
close all; clear all;  
fs = 49;  
ET = 1;  
t = 0:1/fs:ET;  
x = sin(100*pi*t);  
plot(t,x,'-o'); grid on  
xlabel('t')
```



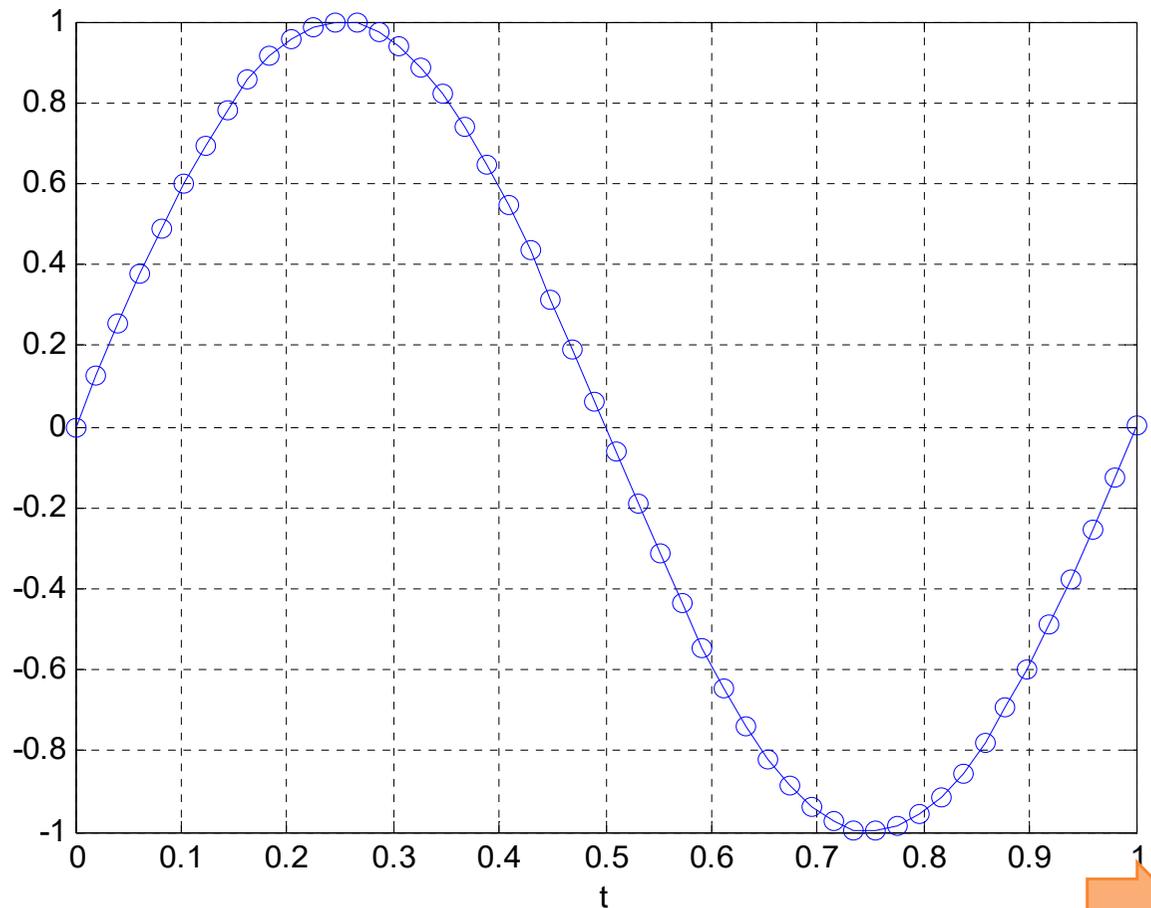
# Example: Plotting $\sin(100\pi t)$ (3/6)

Signal of the form  $\sin(2\pi f_0 t)$  have frequency  $f = f_0$  Hz.

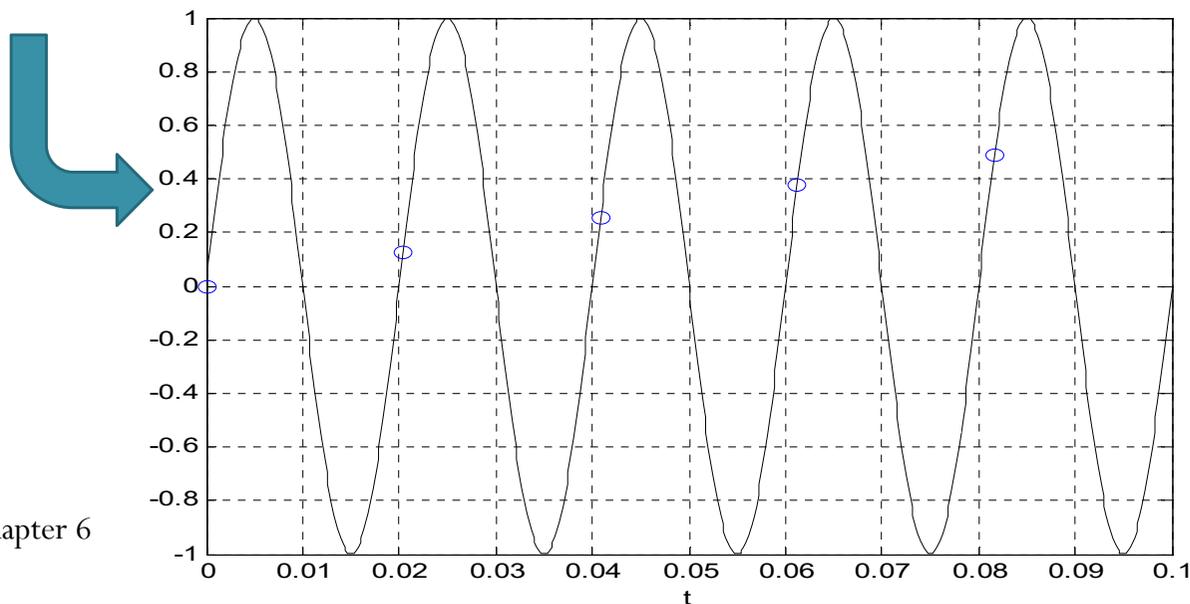
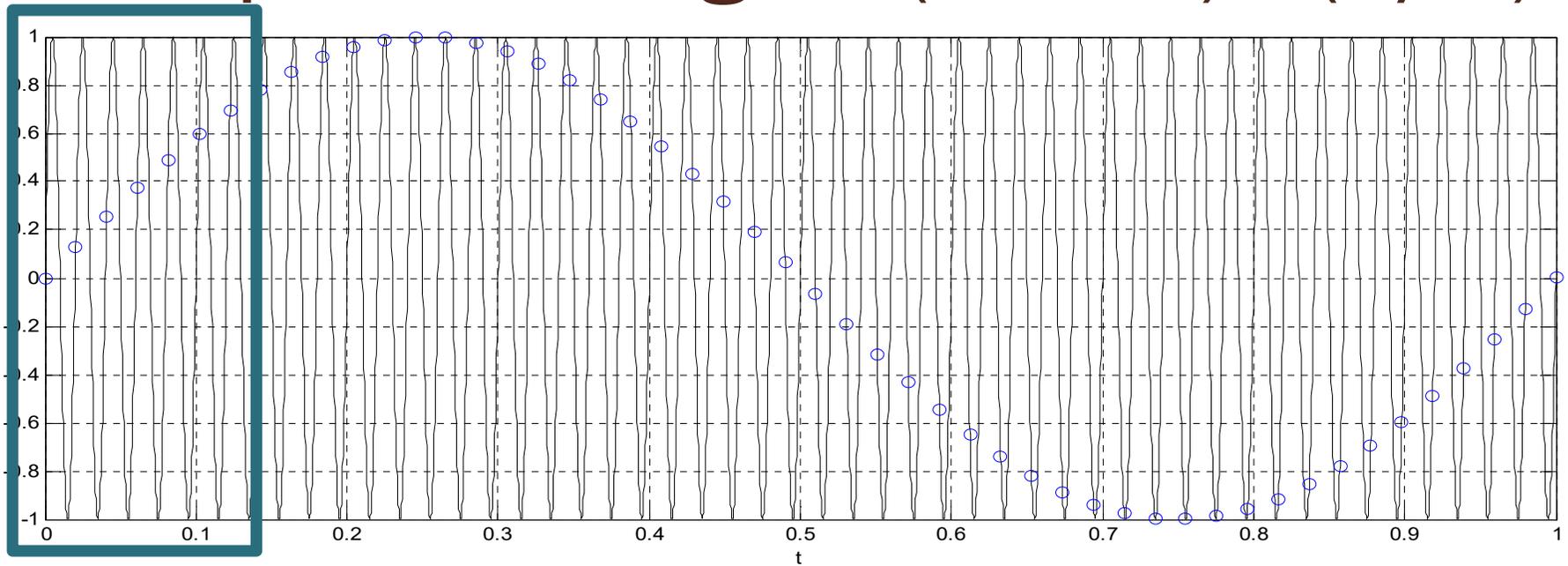
So, the frequency of  $\sin(100\pi t)$  is 50 Hz.

From time 0 to 1, it should have completed 50 cycles. However, our plot has only one cycle.

It looks more like the plot of  $\sin(2\pi t)$



# Example: Plotting $\sin(100\pi t)$ (4/6)



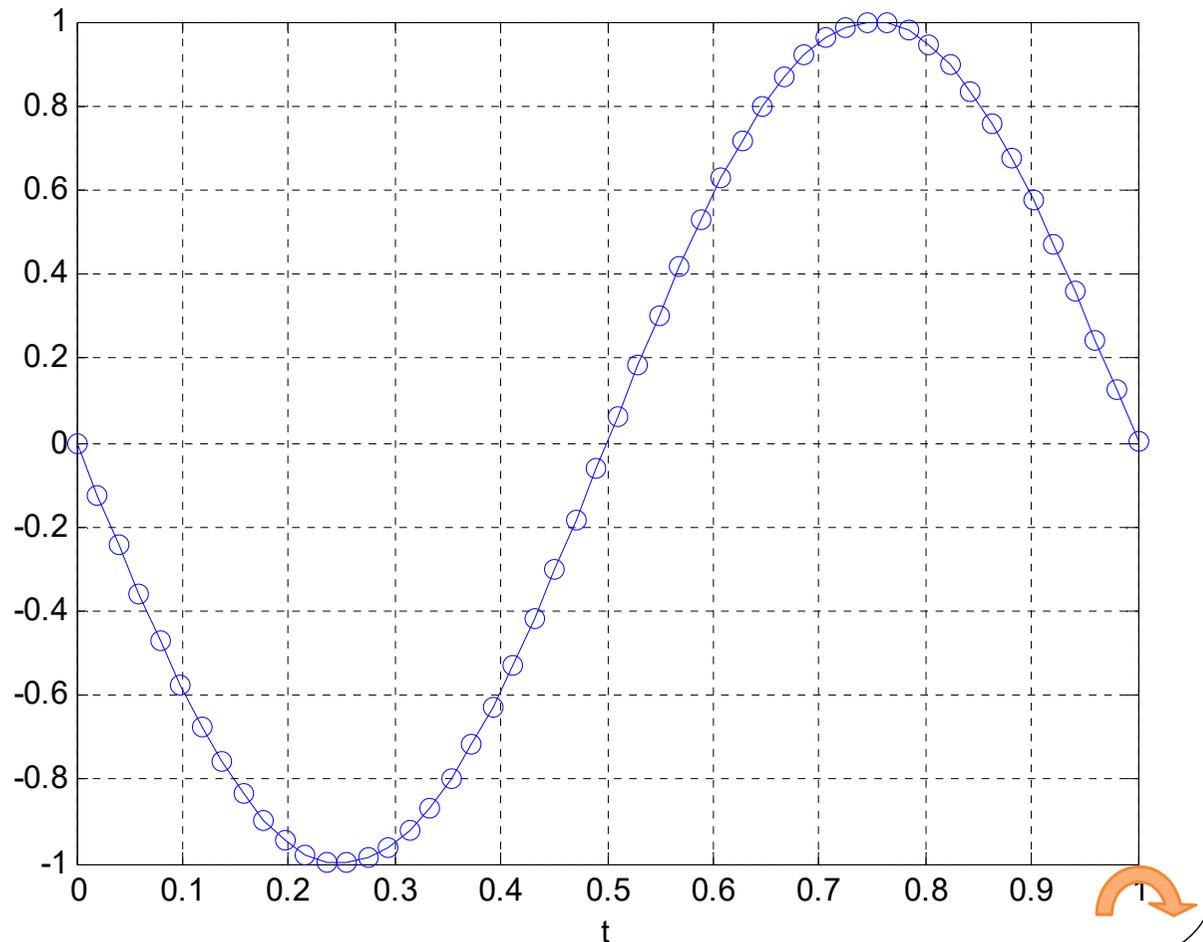
**Aliasing** causes high-frequency signal to be seen as low frequency.



# Example: Plotting $\sin(100\pi t)$ (5/6)

- Plot 52 points from 0 to 1.

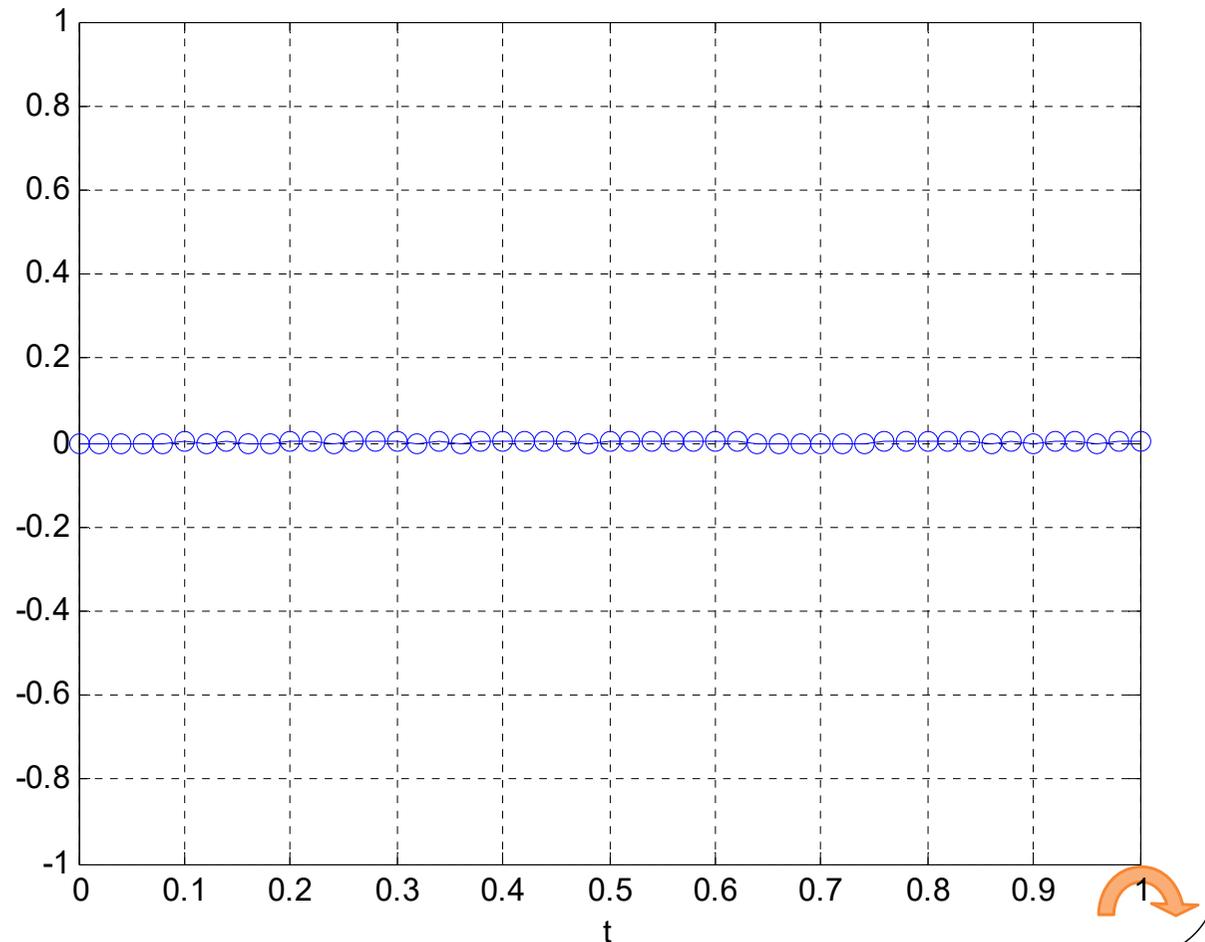
```
close all; clear all;  
fs = 51;  
ET = 1;  
t = 0:1/fs:ET;  
x = sin(100*pi*t);  
plot(t,x,'-o'); grid on  
xlabel('t')
```



# Example: Plotting $\sin(100\pi t)$ (6/6)

- Plot 51 points from 0 to 1.

```
close all; clear all;  
fs = 50;  
ET = 1;  
t = 0:1/fs:ET;  
x = sin(100*pi*t);  
plot(t,x,'-o'); grid on  
xlabel('t')  
ylim([-1 1])
```



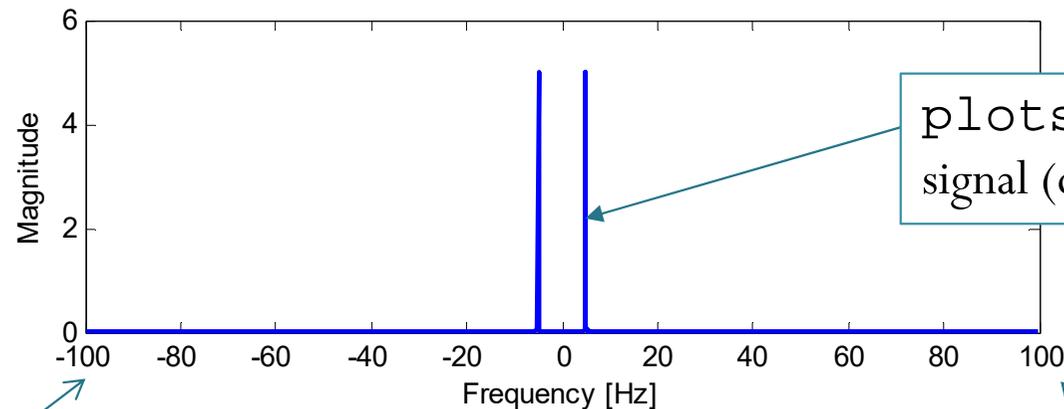
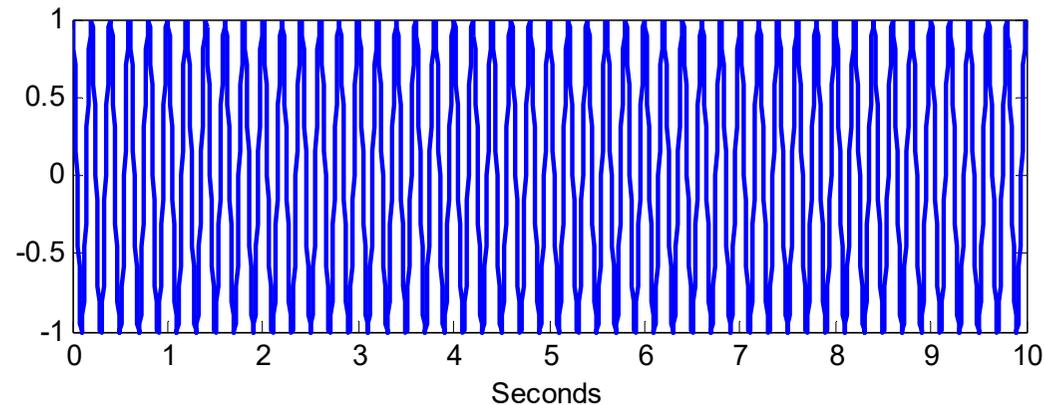
## Example 6.10



# Using `plotspect.m` to study aliasing

- $f_s$ : Sampling frequency = 200 samples/sec

$$\cos(2\pi(5)t)$$



$$-\frac{f_s}{2}$$

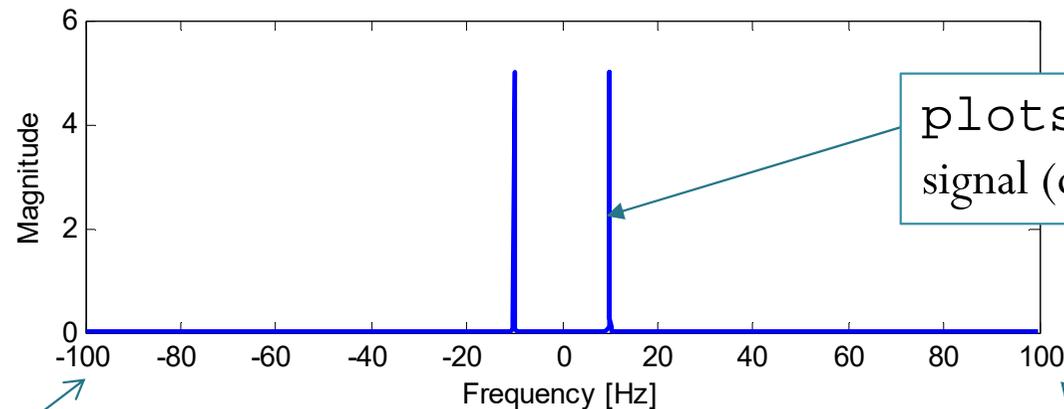
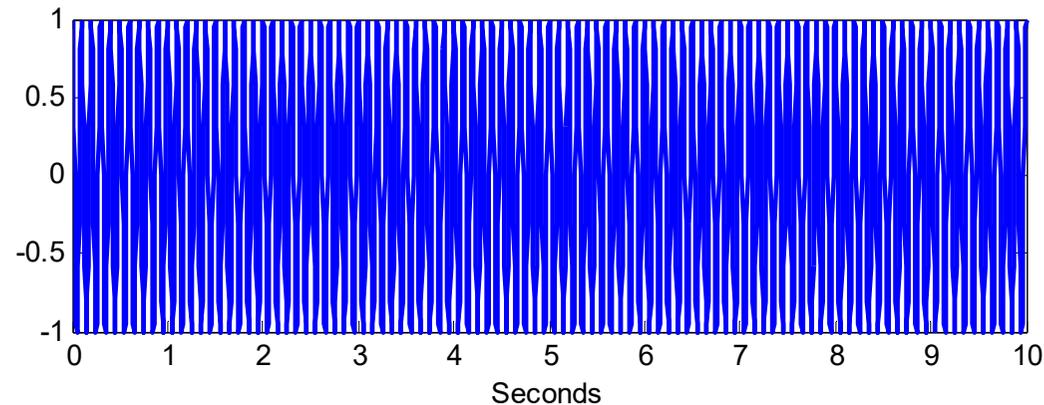
$$\frac{f_s}{2}$$



# Using plotspect.m to study aliasing

- $f_s$ : Sampling frequency = 200 samples/sec

$$\cos(2\pi(10)t)$$



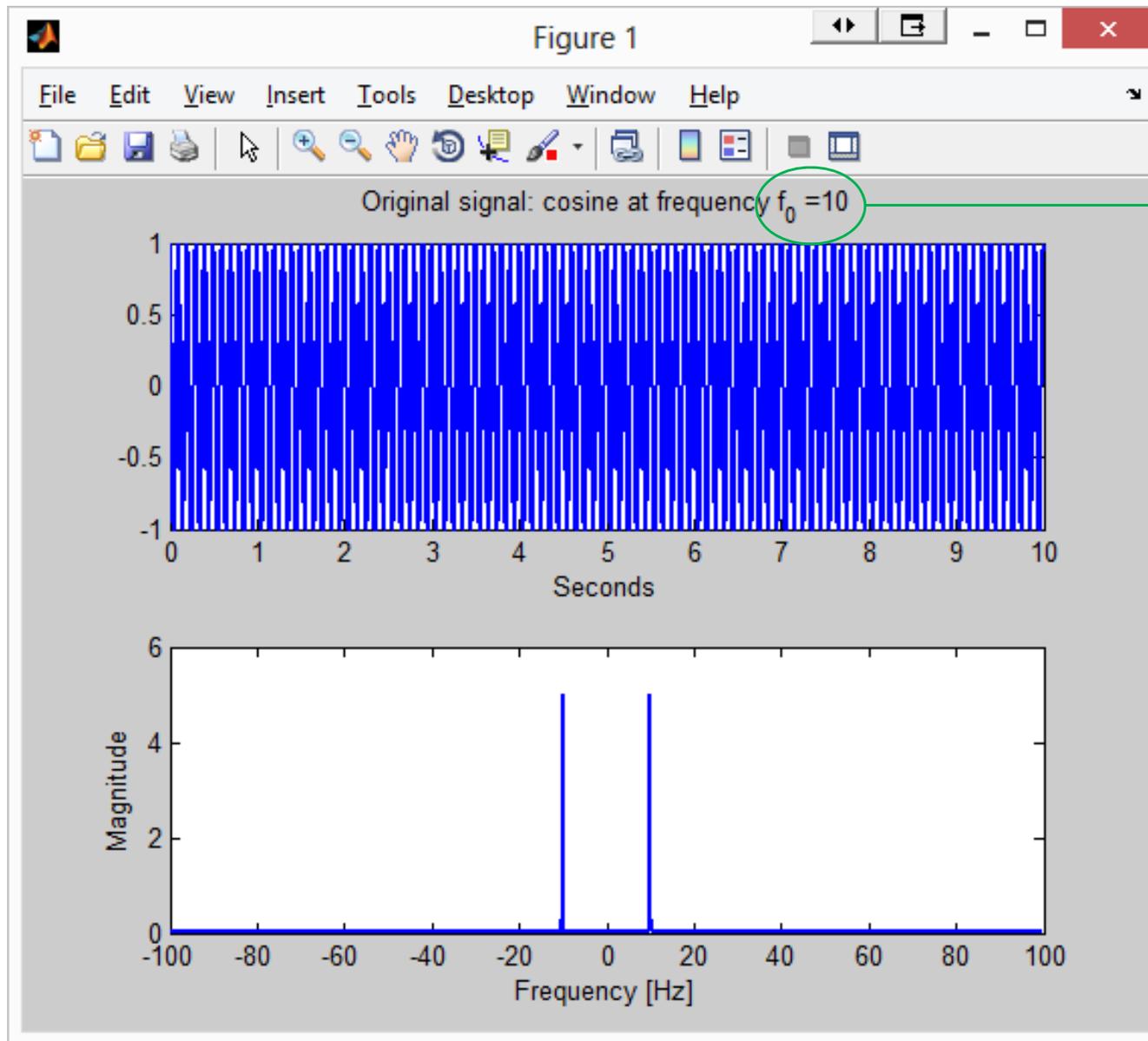
$$-\frac{f_s}{2}$$

$$\frac{f_s}{2}$$



# MATLAB Demo

$f_s$ : Sampling frequency = 200 samples/sec

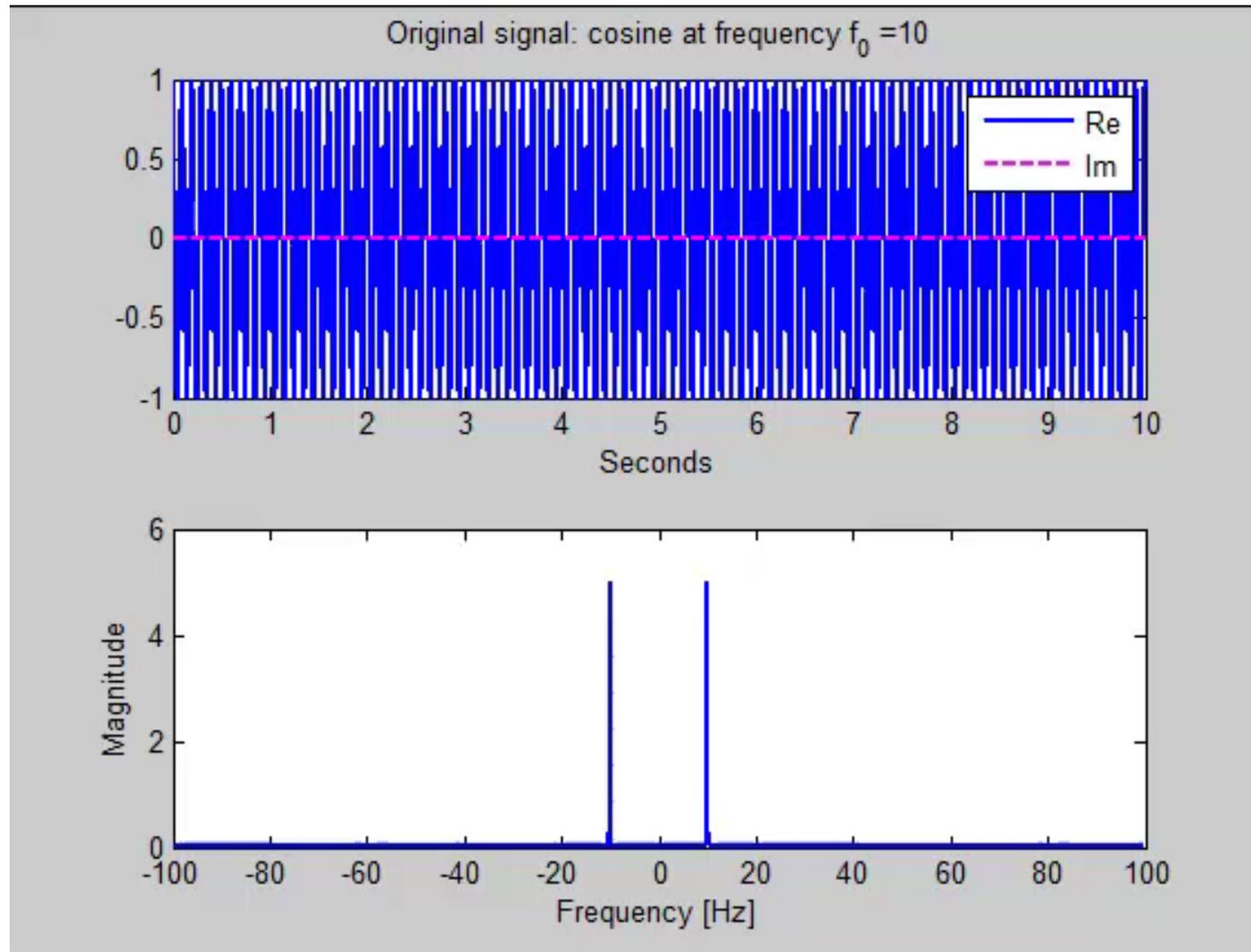


$$\cos(2\pi(f_0)t)$$

The frequency  $f_0$  of the cosine will be increased (in steps of 10) from 10 Hz to 300 Hz.

[aliasingCos.m] 

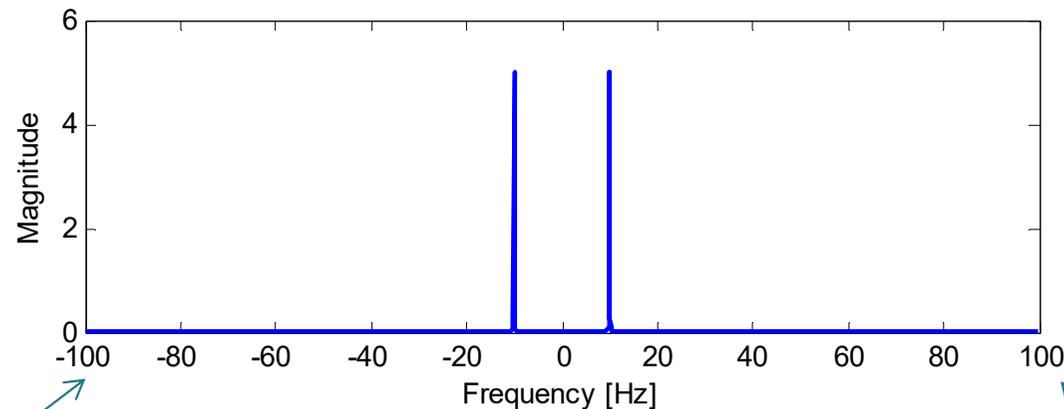
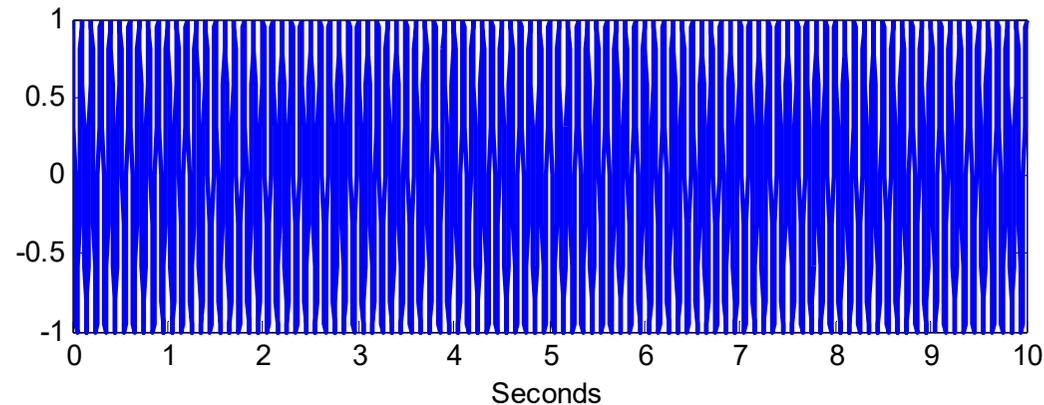
# MATLAB Demo



# Using plotspect.m to study aliasing

- $f_s$ : Sampling frequency = 200 samples/sec

$$\cos(2\pi(10)t)$$



$$-\frac{f_s}{2}$$

$$\frac{f_s}{2}$$

In the subsequent plots, we will show only the frequency-domain part.

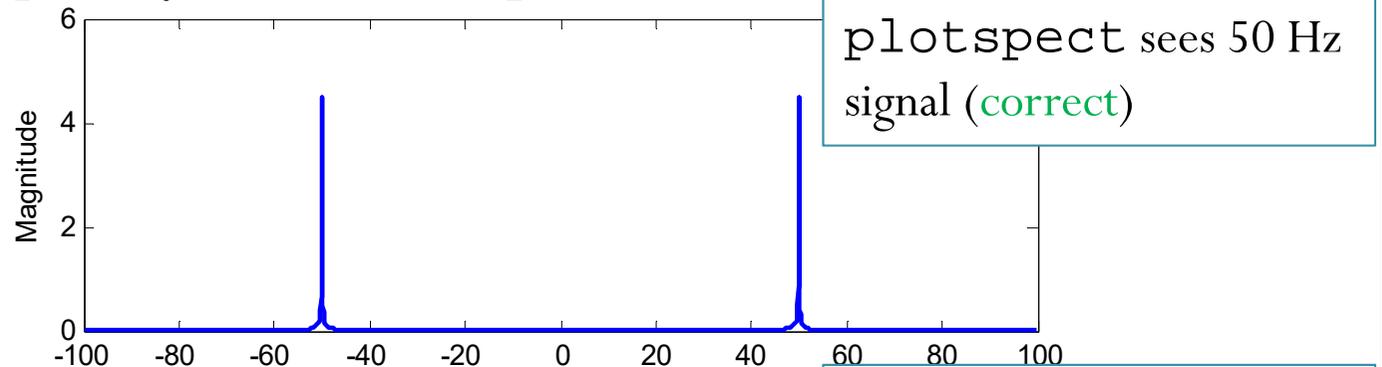


Figure 46

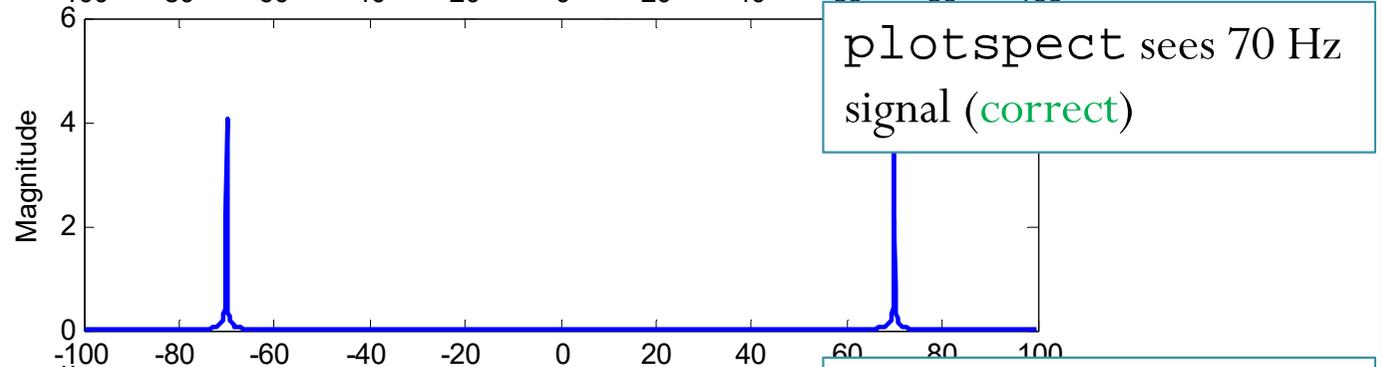
# Using plotspect.m to study aliasing

- $f_s$ : Sampling frequency = 200 samples/sec

$$\cos(2\pi(50)t)$$



$$\cos(2\pi(70)t)$$



$$\cos(2\pi(100)t)$$

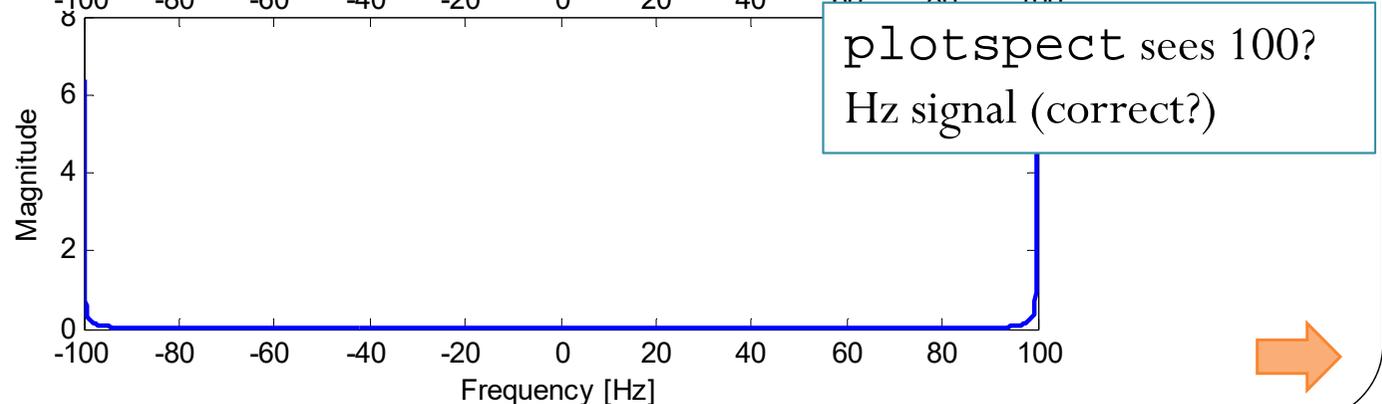
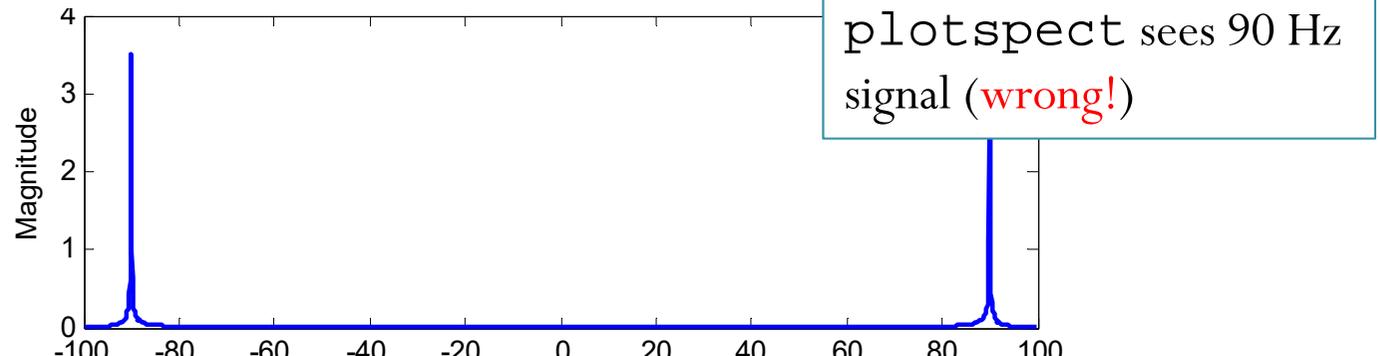


Figure 46

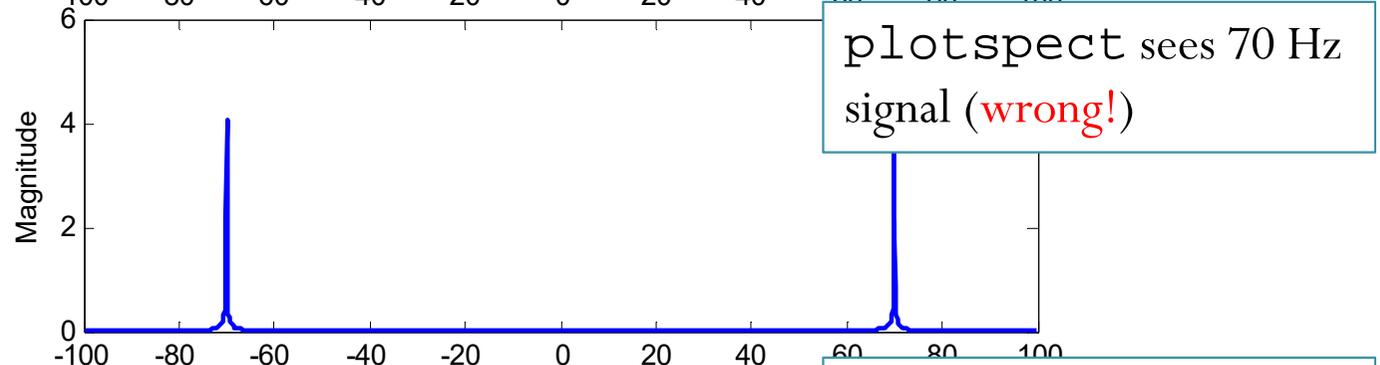
# Using plotspect.m to study aliasing

- $f_s$ : Sampling frequency = 200 samples/sec

$$\cos(2\pi(110)t)$$



$$\cos(2\pi(130)t)$$



$$\cos(2\pi(190)t)$$

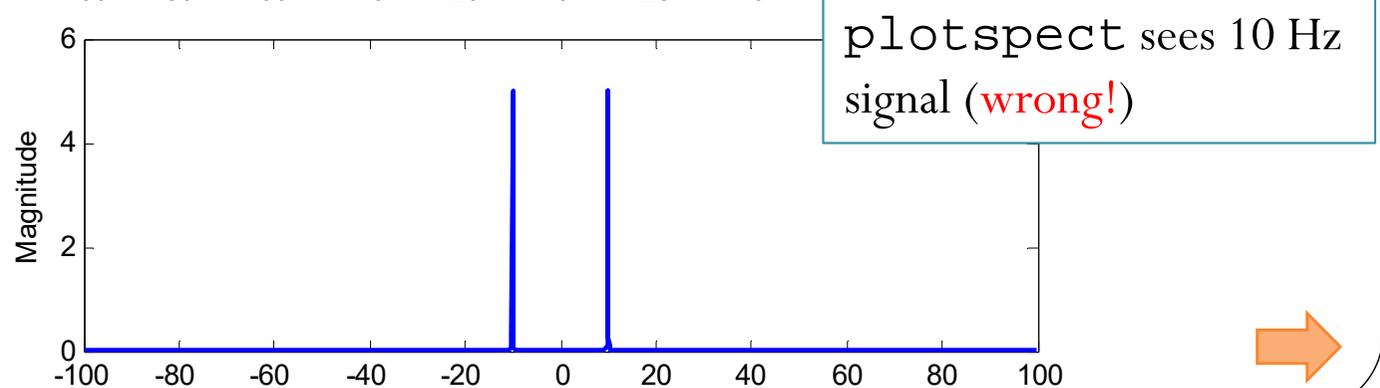


Figure 46

# Using plotspect.m to study aliasing

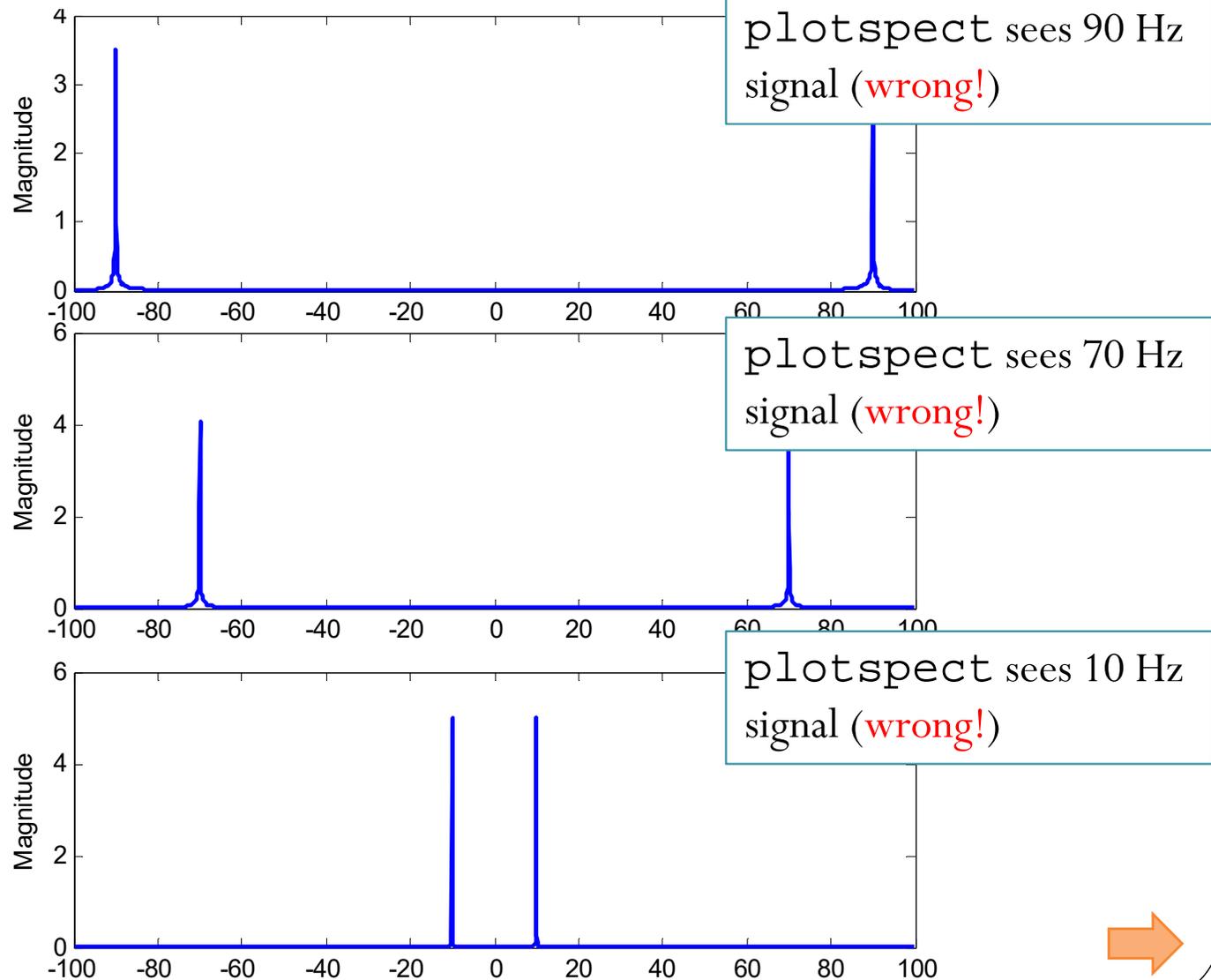
- $f_s$ : Sampling frequency = 200 samples/sec

$$\cos(2\pi(110)t)$$

This behavior is commonly referred to as **folding**.

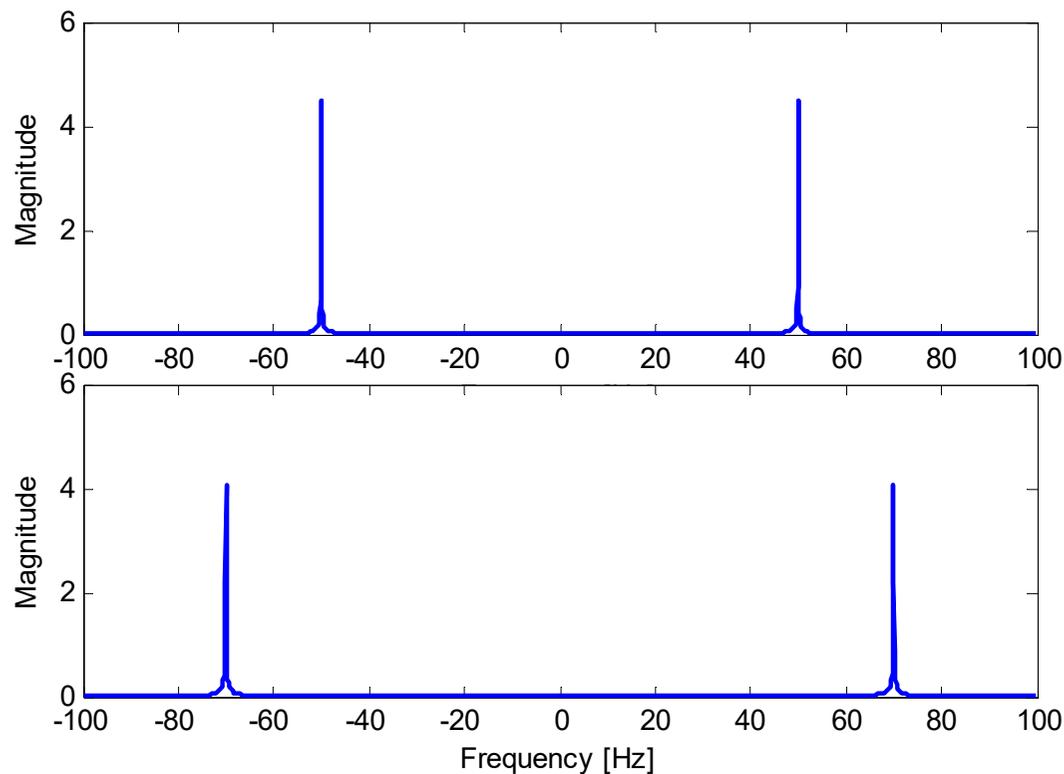
$$\cos(2\pi(130)t)$$

$$\cos(2\pi(190)t)$$

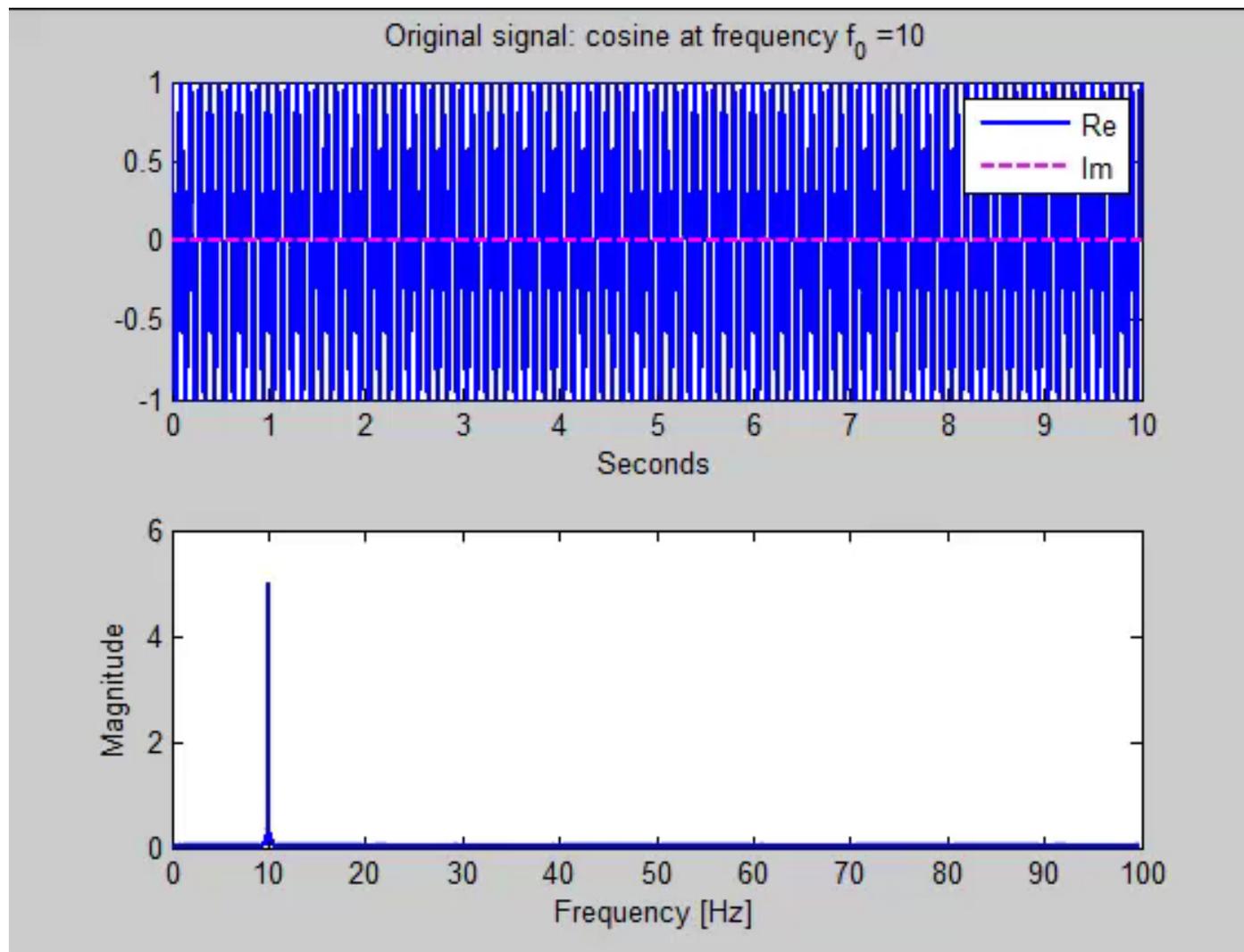


# The folding technique

- The even symmetry of the  $\cos(2\pi(f_0)t)$  spectrum means that we only have to look at positive frequency to find its perceived frequency



# The folding technique

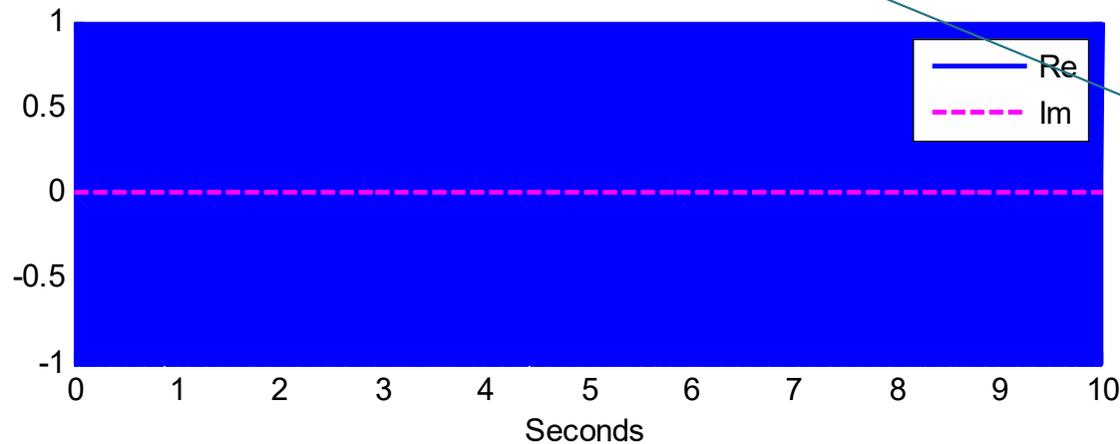


# The folding technique

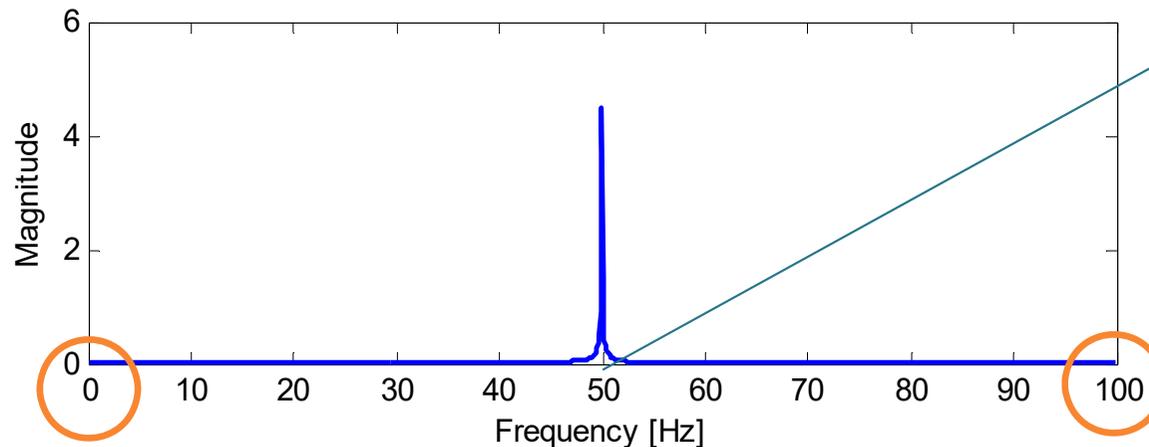
- The folding technique is useful for finding the perceived frequency of  $\cos(2\pi(f_0)t)$ .

Demo: [aliasingCos\_folding]

Original signal: cosine at frequency  $f_0 = 150$



When  $f_s = 200$  [Sa/s], the cosine @ freq. 150 Hz will be perceived as a cosine @ freq. 50 Hz.



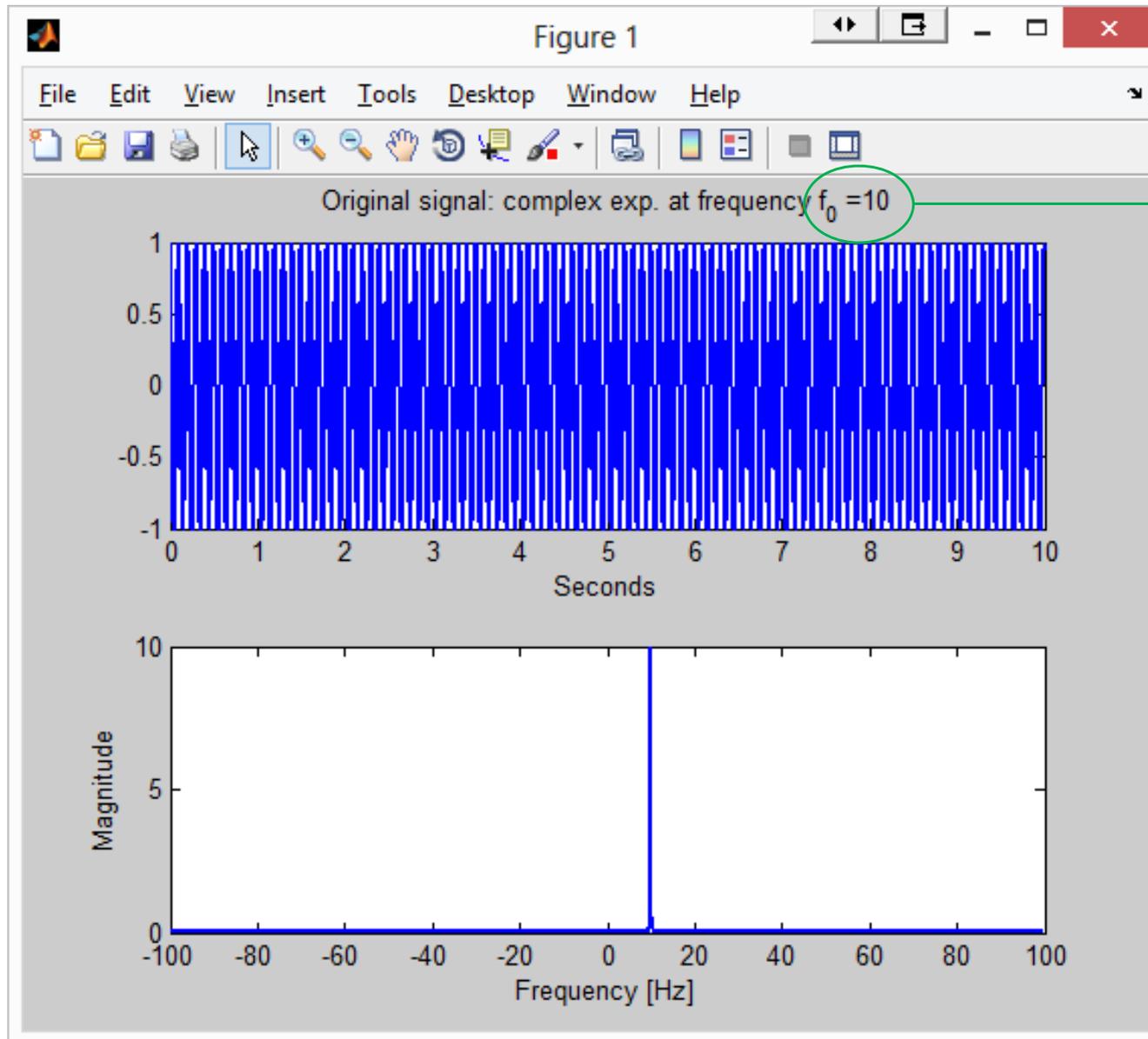
# Pac Man's Tunneling

Actually, the delta functions are doing **tunneling** (like in Pac Man).



# MATLAB Demo

$f_s$ : Sampling frequency = 200 samples/sec

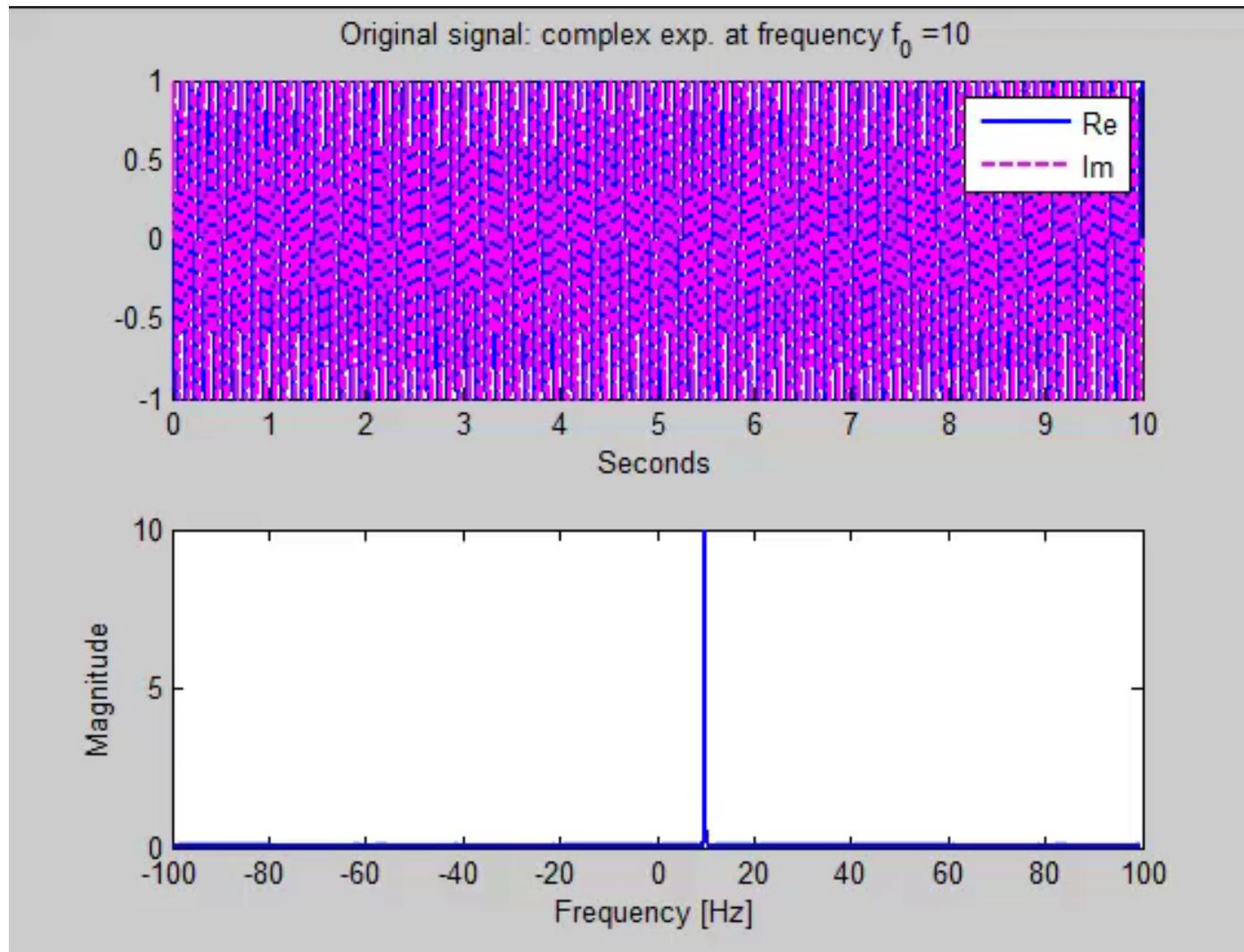


$$e^{j2\pi(f_0)t}$$

The frequency  $f_0$  of the complex expo. signal is increased (in steps of 10) from 10 Hz to 300 Hz.

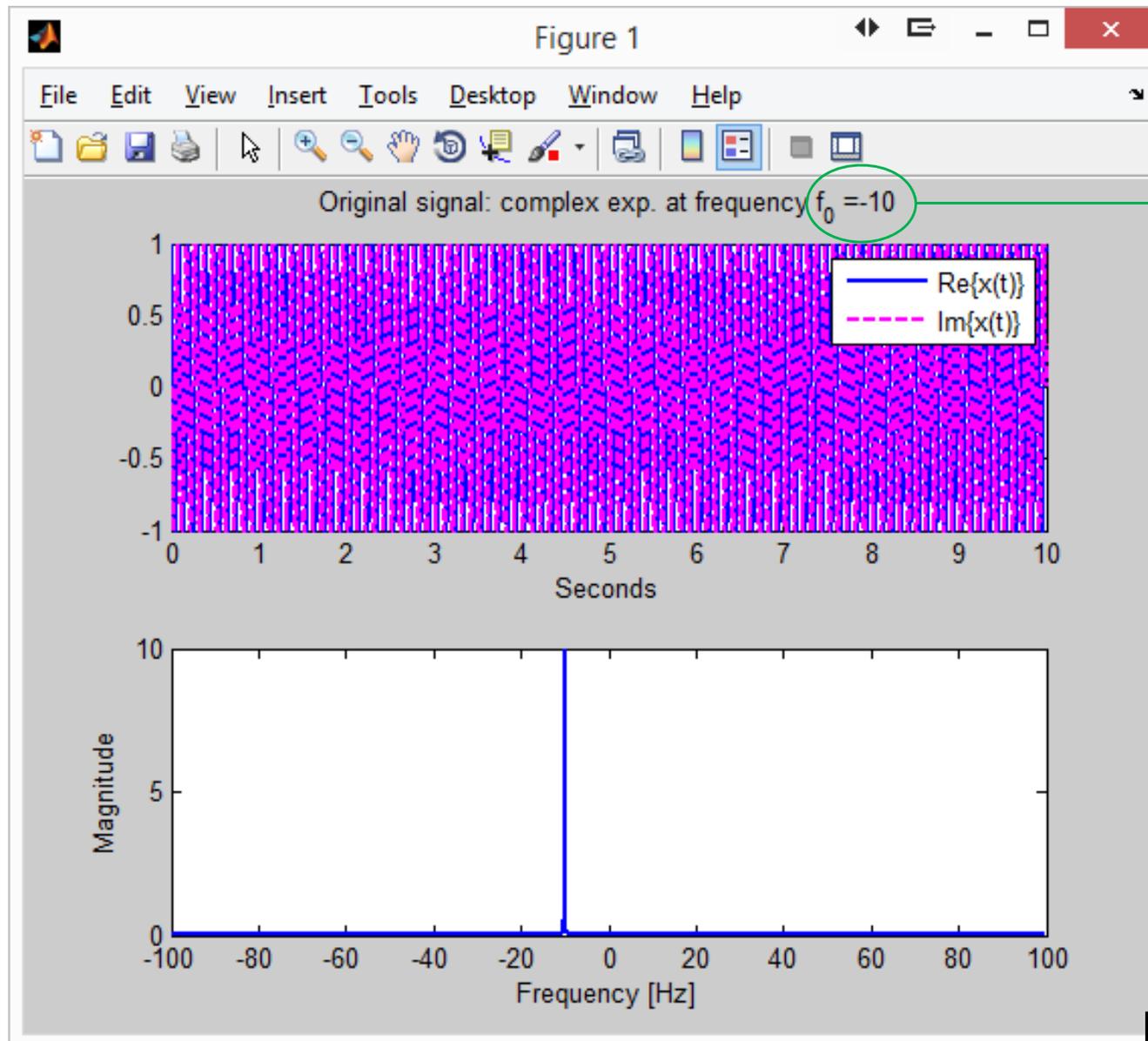
[aliasingExp.m] 

# MATLAB Demo



# MATLAB Demo

$f_s$ : Sampling frequency = 200 samples/sec

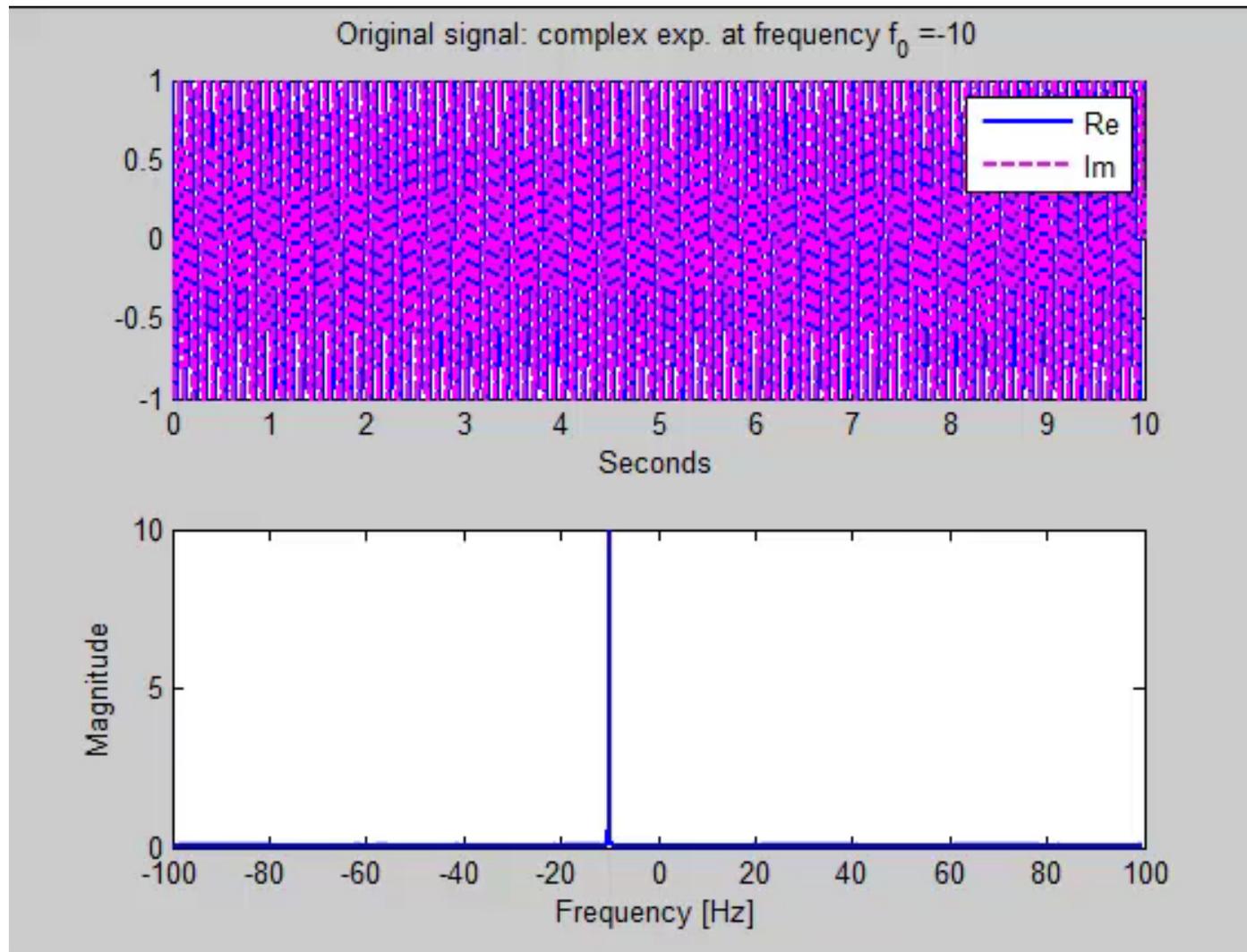


$$e^{j2\pi(f_0)t}$$

The frequency  $f_0$  of the **complex expo. signal** will be decreased (in steps of 10) from **-10 Hz to -300 Hz**.

[aliasingExpNegative.m] 

# MATLAB Demo



# Helicopter Blades Can Look Strange On Video



# Video as Succession of Still Images



# Frame Rate



# Why car wheels rotate backwards in movies?



# Now You See Me 2 Rain Scene



# Sampling via the Camera



# Sampling via the Camera



# Sampling via the Camera



# Sampling via the Camera



# Sampling via Strobe Light



# Sampling via Strobe Light



# Sampling via Strobe Light

