Bandpass Sampling (2B)

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3/26/12

Please send corrections (or suggestions) to youngwlim@hotmail.com.

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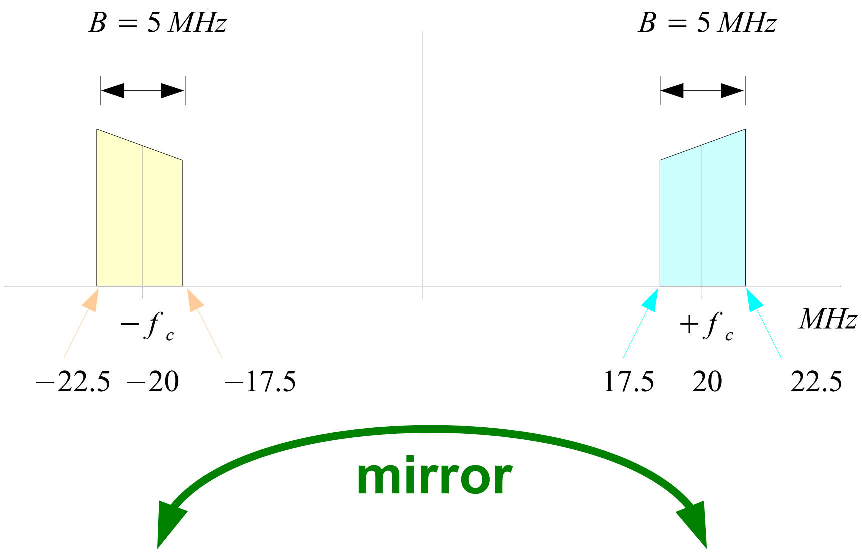
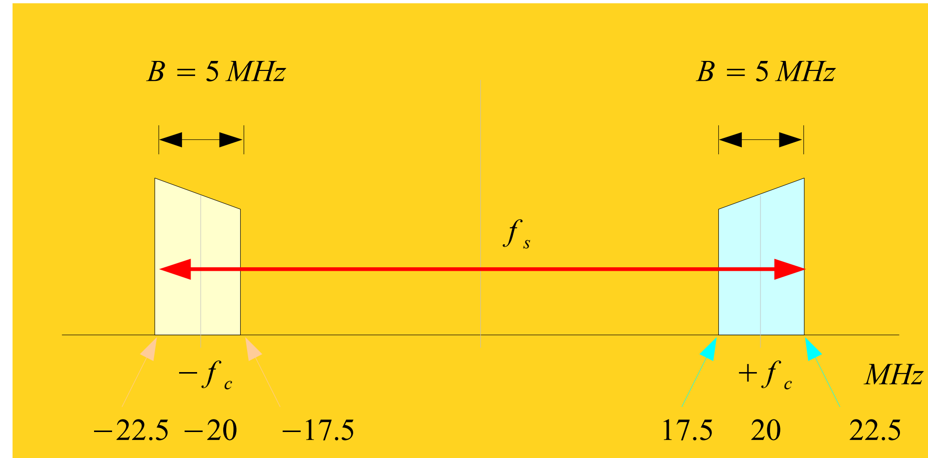
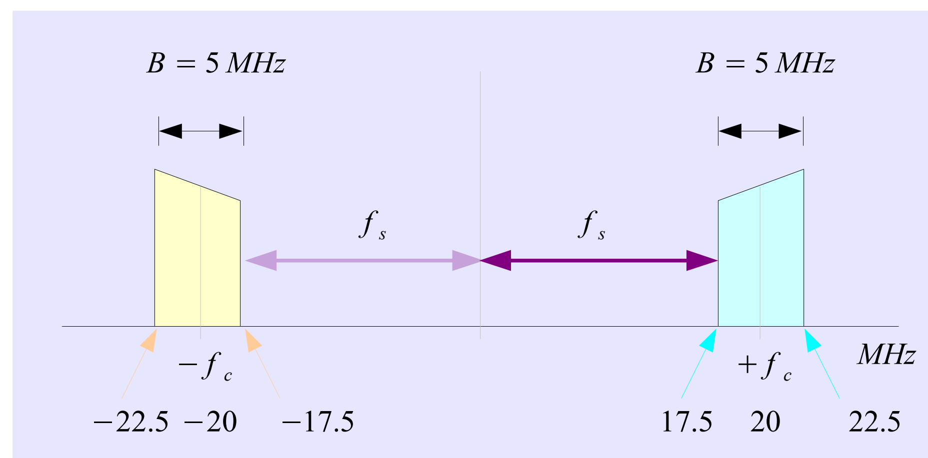
Band-limited Signal



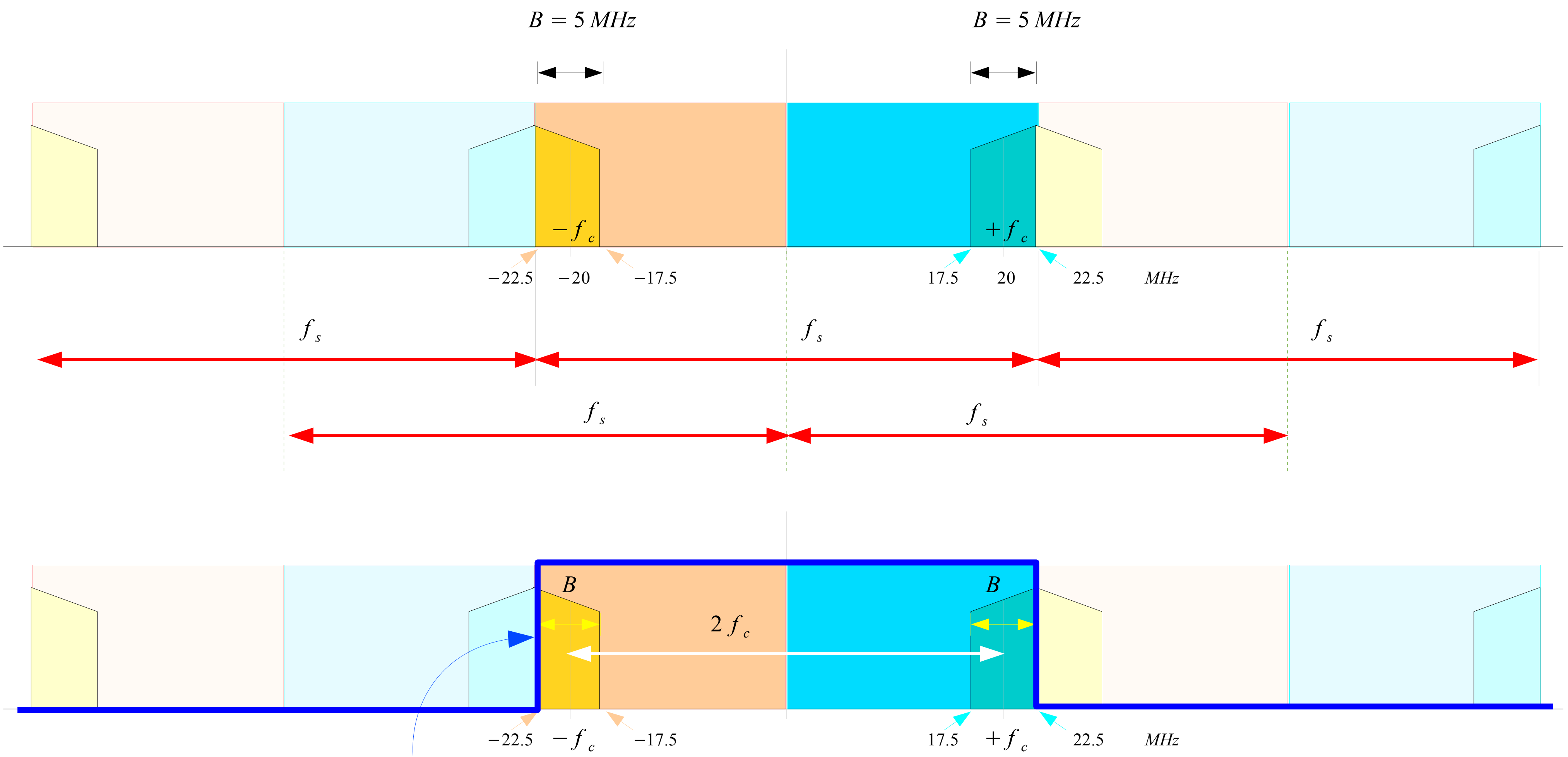


- **Lowpass Sampling**

- **Bandpass Sampling**
- **IF filtering**
- **Harmonic Sampling**
- **Sub-Nyquist Sampling**



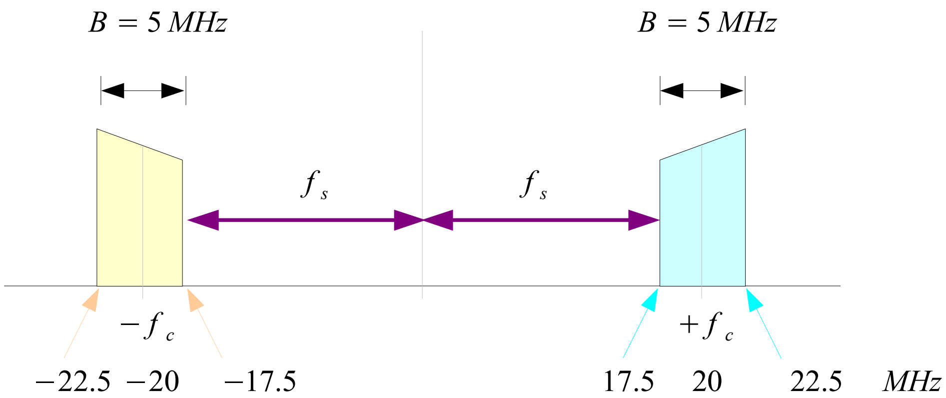
Low-pass Signal Sampling

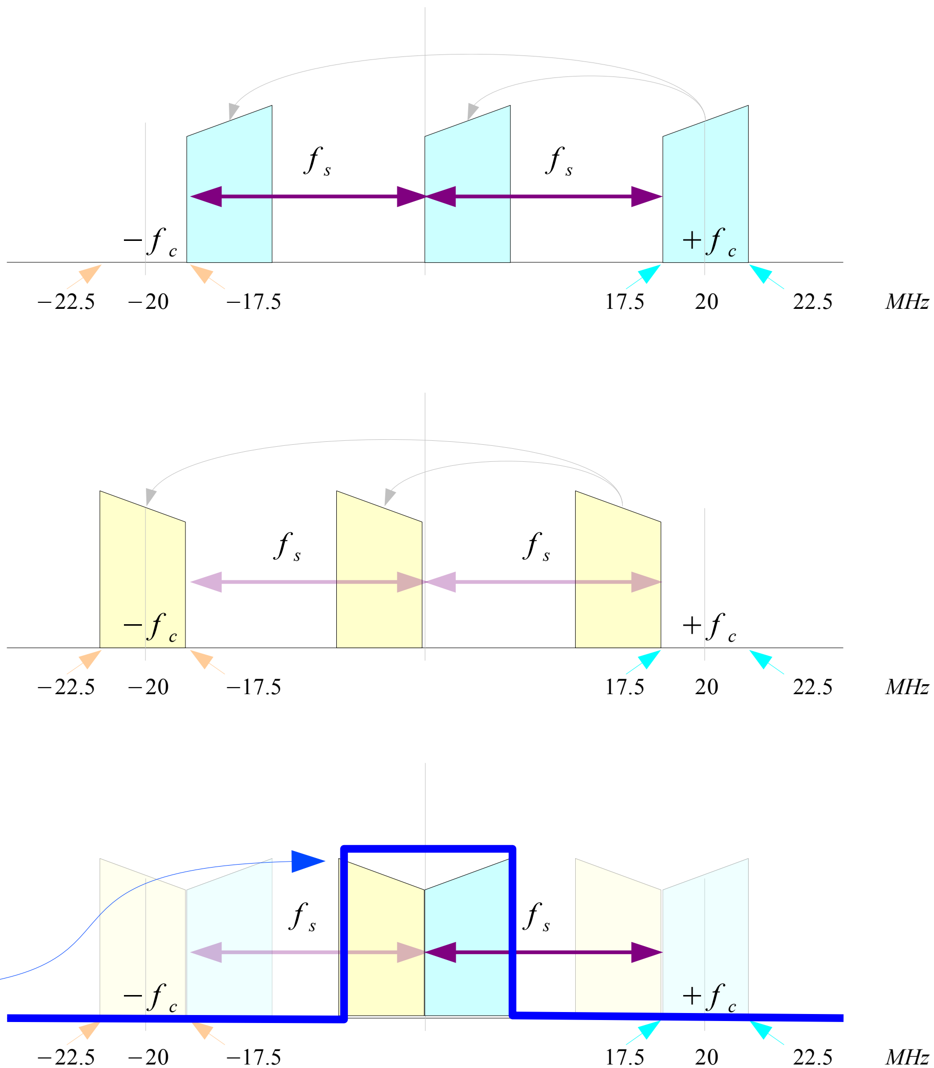


Nyquist Criterion

$$2f_c + B \leq f_s$$

Band-pass Signal Sampling





- **Bandpass Sampling**
- **IF filtering**
- **Harmonic Sampling**
- **Sub-Nyquist Sampling**

Nyquist Criterion	$2B \leq f_s$

Sampling Frequency f_s (1)

Assume there are m multiples of f_s

$$2f_c - B = m \cdot f_s$$

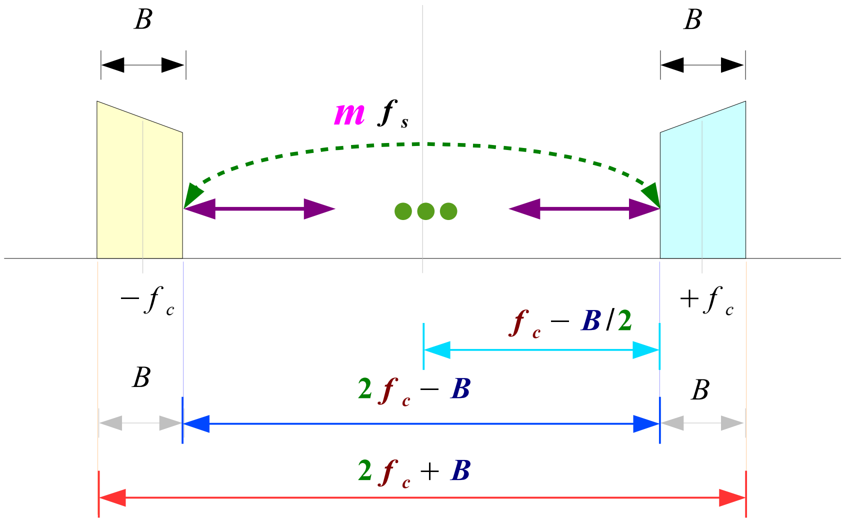
← **Max f_s condition**

Given an integer m

f_s *can be decreased according to the following condition without introducing aliasing problems*

$$2f_c + B = (m+1) \cdot f_s$$

← **Min f_s condition**



Given Band-pass Signal is characterized by

- ***Bandwidth B***
- ***Carrier Frequency f_c***

$$\frac{2f_c + B}{m+1} \le f_s \le \frac{2f_c - B}{m}$$

Sampling Frequency f_s (2)

$$\frac{2f_c + B}{m+1} \le f_s \le \frac{2f_c - B}{m}$$

Given Band-pass Signal is characterized by

- ***Bandwidth B***
- ***Carrier Frequency f_c***

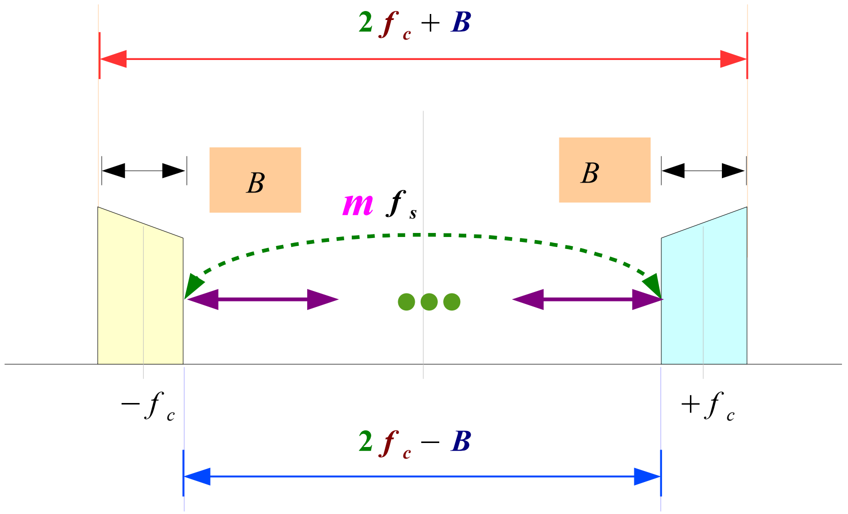
➡ ***Normalization by B***

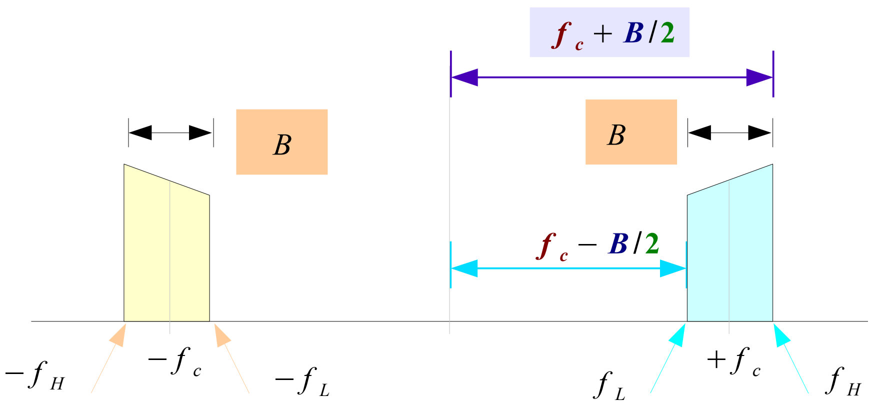
$$\frac{2f_c + B}{(m+1)B} \le \frac{f_s}{B} \le \frac{2f_c - B}{mB}$$

$$\frac{2f_H}{(m+1)B} \le \frac{f_s}{B} \le \frac{2f_L}{mB}$$

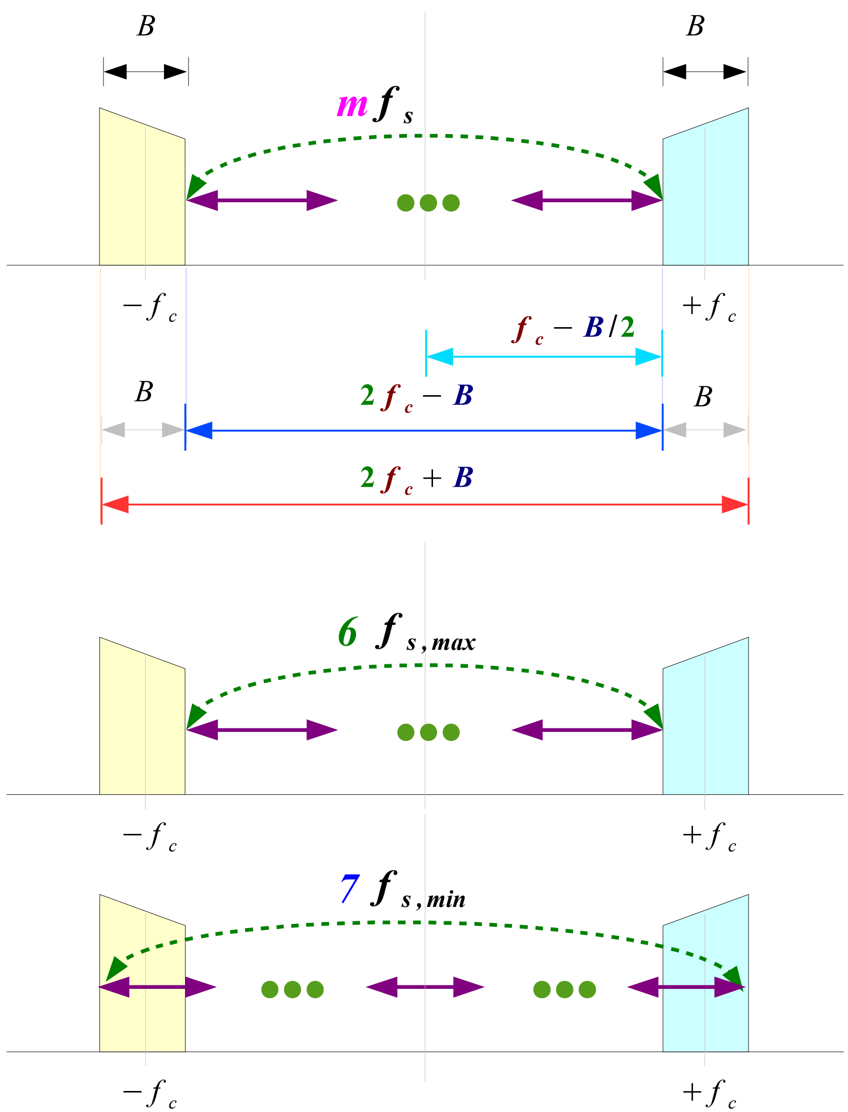
$f_H = f_c + B/2$ ***Highest frequency***

$f_L = f_c - B/2$ ***Lowest frequency***





Example m=6 (1)



$$\frac{2 f_c + B}{m+1} \leq f_s \leq \frac{2 f_c - B}{m}$$

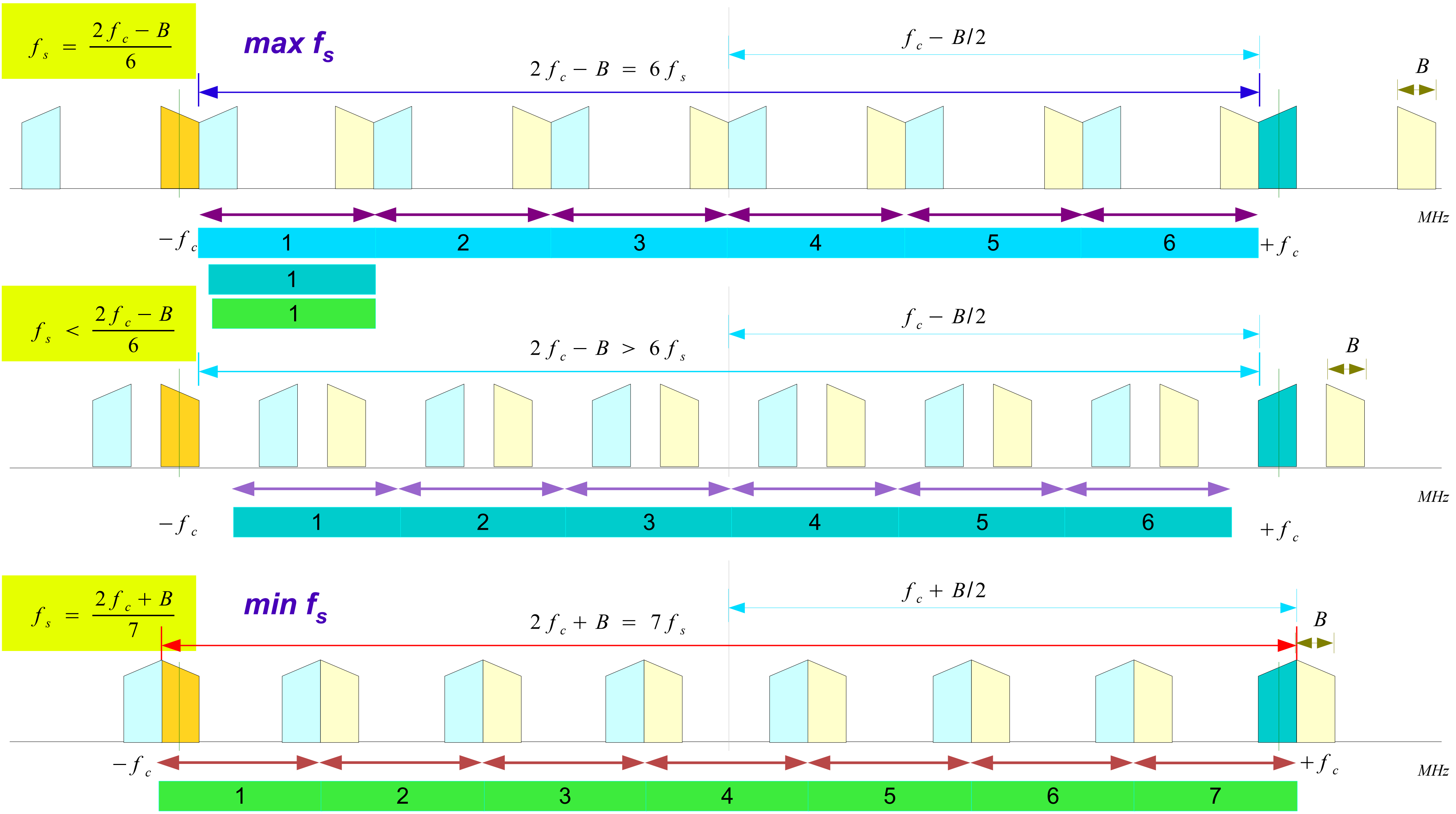
When m = 6

$$\text{min } f_s \quad \frac{2 f_c + B}{7} \leq f_s \leq \frac{2 f_c - B}{6} \quad \text{max } f_s$$

$$\text{max } f_s = \frac{2 f_c - B}{6}$$

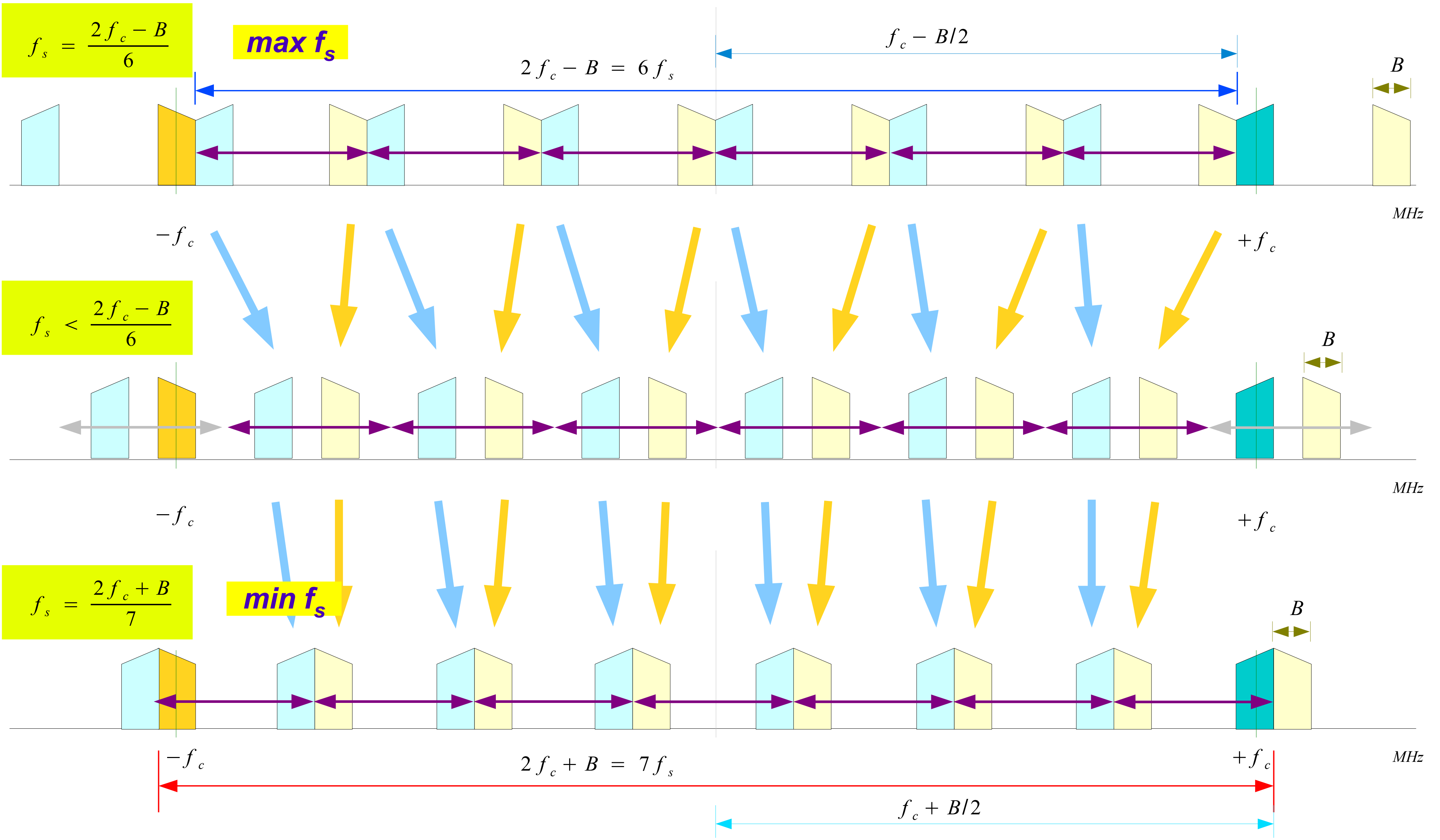
$$\text{min } f_s = \frac{2 f_c + B}{7}$$

Example m=6 (2)



$f_s = \frac{2f_c - B}{6}$
max f_s
$f_c - B/2$
$2f_c - B = 6f_s$
B
MHz
$-f_c$
1 2 3 4 5 6
$+f_c$
1
1
$f_s < \frac{2f_c - B}{6}$
$f_c - B/2$
$2f_c - B > 6f_s$
B
MHz
$-f_c$
1 2 3 4 5 6
$+f_c$
$f_s = \frac{2f_c + B}{7}$
min f_s
$f_c + B/2$
$2f_c + B = 7f_s$
B
$-f_c$
$+f_c$
MHz
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Example m=6 (3)



$f_s = \frac{2f_c - B}{6}$
max f_s
$f_c - B/2$
$2f_c - B = 6f_s$
B
MHz
$-f_c$
$+f_c$
$f_s < \frac{2f_c - B}{6}$
B
MHz
$-f_c$
$+f_c$
$f_s = \frac{2f_c + B}{7}$
min f_s
B
$-f_c$
$2f_c + B = 7f_s$
$+f_c$
MHz
$f_c + B/2$

Minimum f_s Plot (1)

$$\frac{2f_c + B}{m+1} \le f_s \le \frac{2f_c - B}{m}$$

$$\frac{f_c + B/2}{B} = R \rightarrow \mathbf{X}$$

$\Rightarrow$ **highest signal frequency** / **bandwidth B**

$$\frac{2f_c + B}{(m+1)B} = \frac{f_{s,min}}{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{Y}$$

$\Rightarrow$ **minimum sampling rate** / **bandwidth B**

X-Y Plot

Y $\frac{f_{s,min}}{B}$

This plot shows min f_s normalized by B, for the given bandpass signal that is characterized by R and the given parameter m

X

Characterized by

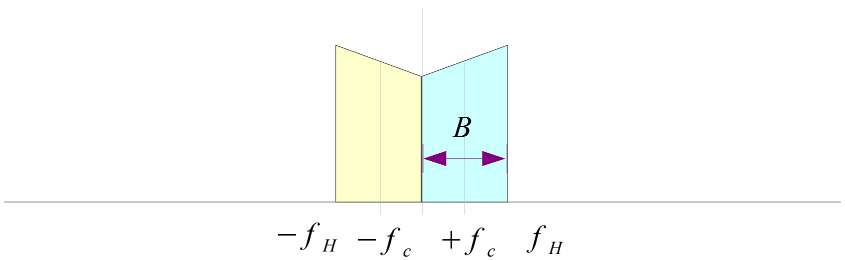
- ***Bandwidth B***
- ***Carrier Frequency f_c***

$$R = \frac{f_H}{B} = \frac{f_c + B/2}{B}$$

Minimum f_s Plot (2)

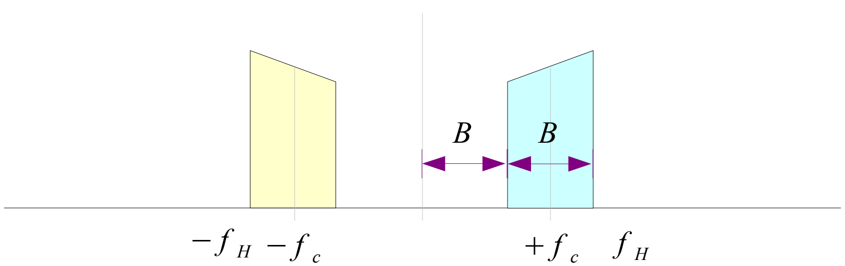
$f_H = f_c + B/2 = 1B$

$R = f_H / B = 1$



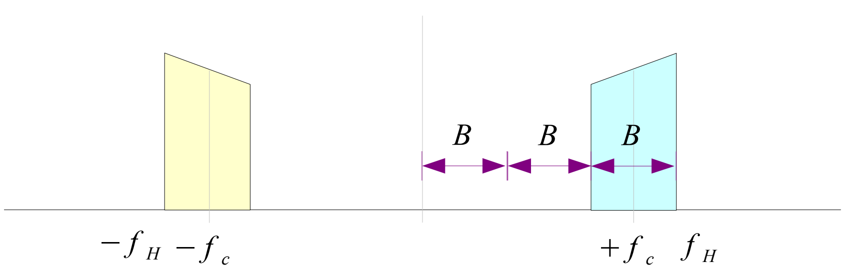
$f_H = f_c + B/2 = 2B$

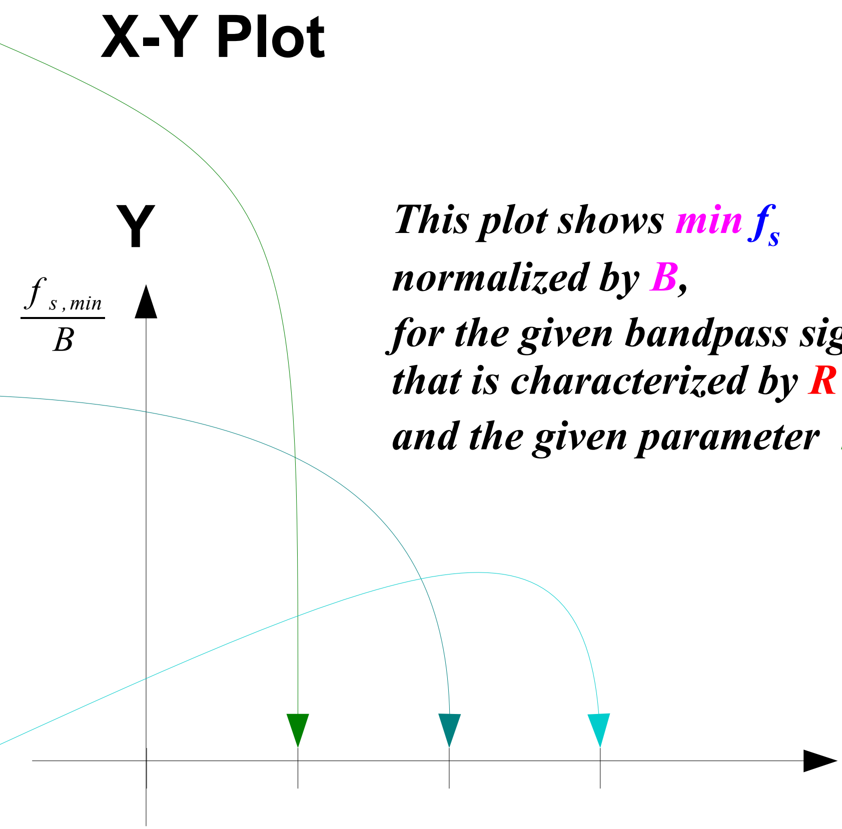
$R = f_H / B = 2$



$f_H = f_c + B/2 = 3B$

$R = f_H / B = 3$





This plot shows min f_s normalized by B, for the given bandpass signal that is characterized by R and the given parameter m

Characterized by

- ***Bandwidth B***
- ***Carrier Frequency f_c***

$$R = \frac{f_H}{B} = \frac{f_c + B/2}{B}$$

Minimum f_s Plot (3)

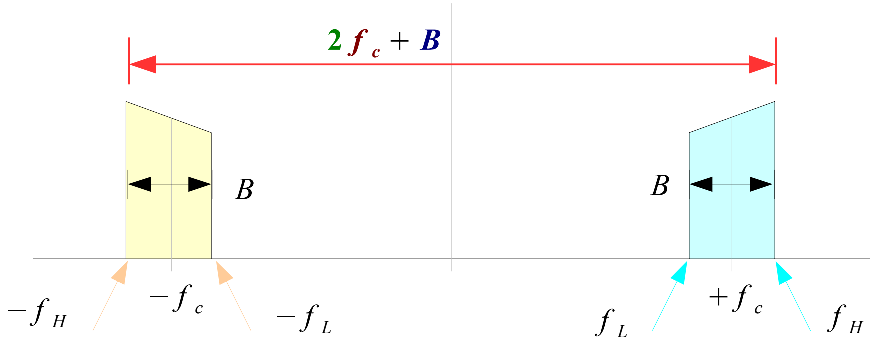
$$\frac{2f_c + B}{m+1} \le f_s \le \frac{2f_c - B}{m}$$

$$g(m,R) = \frac{2}{(m+1)}\frac{f_H}{B} = \frac{2}{(m+1)}R$$

$$\frac{f_H}{B} = \mathbf{X} \Rightarrow \frac{f_c + B/2}{B} = R$$

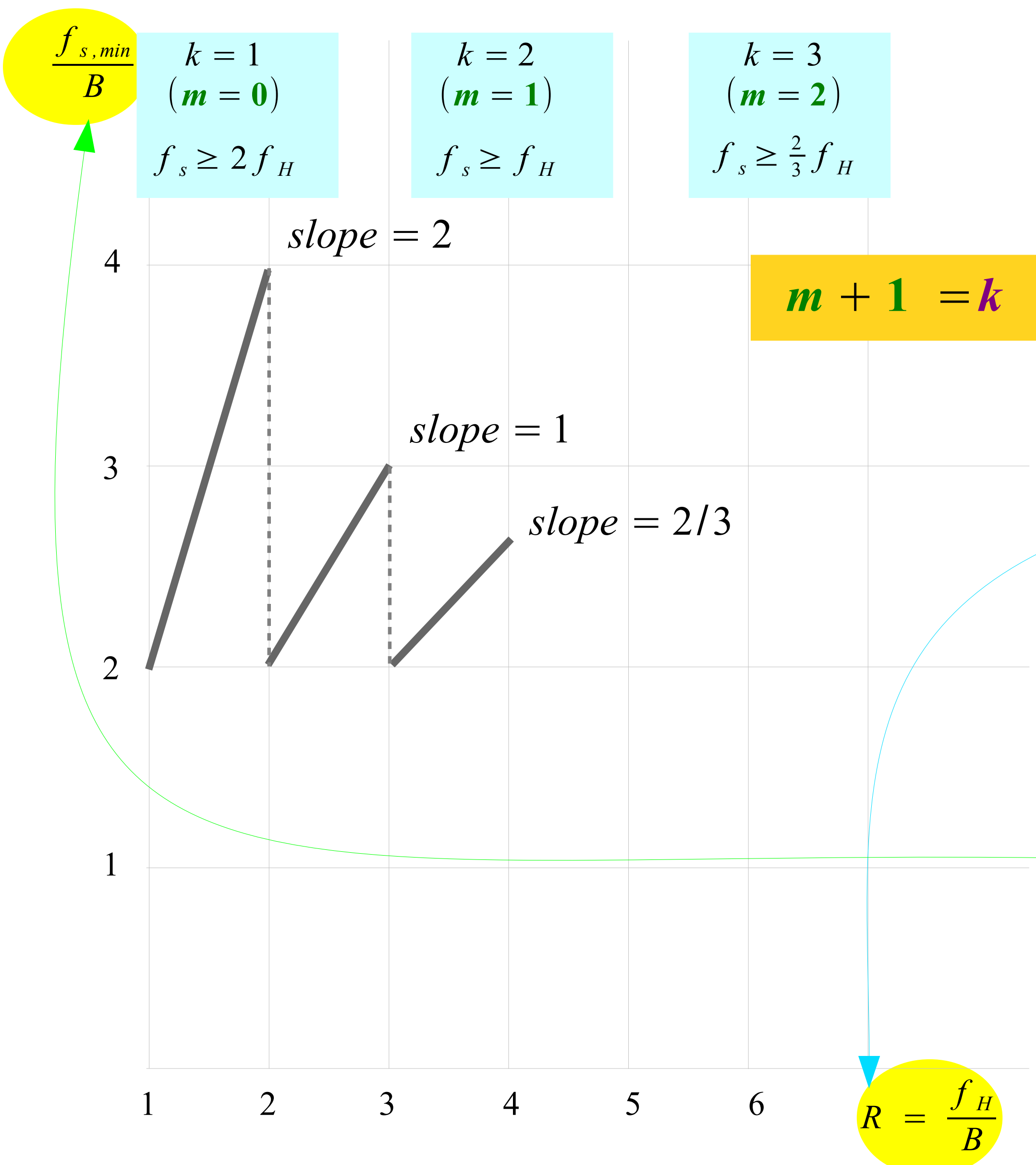
$$\frac{f_{s,min}}{B} = \mathbf{Y} \Rightarrow \frac{2f_c + B}{(m+1)B} = \frac{2f_H}{(m+1)B}$$

$$\Rightarrow g(m,R)$$



$m = 0$	$g(0,R) = 2R$	$slope = 2$
$m = 1$	$g(1,R) = R$	$slope = 1$
$m = 2$	$g(2,R) = \frac{2}{3}R$	$slope = 2/3$
$m = 3$	$g(3,R) = \frac{1}{2}R$	$slope = 1/2$
$m = 4$	$g(4,R) = \frac{2}{5}R$	$slope = 2/5$
$m = 5$	$g(5,R) = \frac{1}{3}R$	$slope = 1/3$
$m = 6$	$g(6,R) = \frac{2}{7}R$	$slope = 2/7$
$m = 7$	$g(7,R) = \frac{1}{4}R$	$slope = 1/4$
$m = 8$	$g(8,R) = \frac{2}{9}R$	$slope = 2/9$

Minimum f_s Plot (3)



$$\frac{2 f_c + B}{m + 1} \leq f_s \leq \frac{2 f_c - B}{m}$$

$$\frac{2 f_c + B}{k} \leq f_s \leq \frac{2 f_c - B}{k - 1}$$

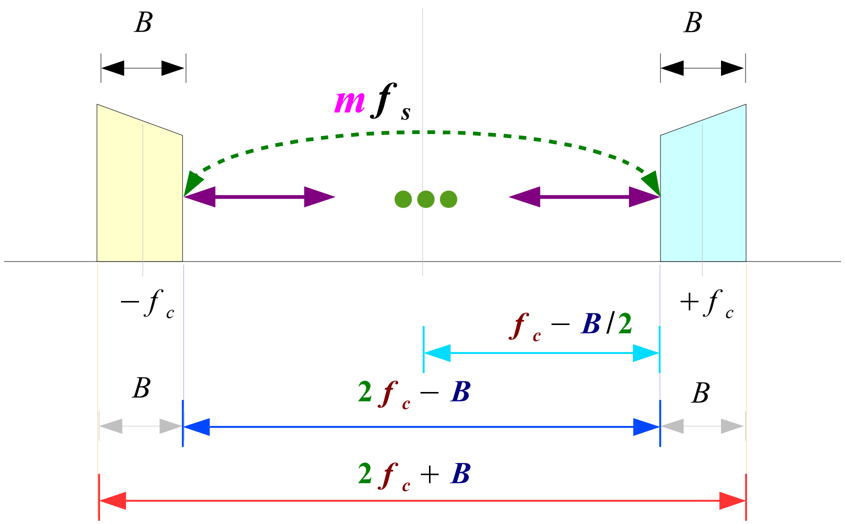
$$\frac{f_c + B/2}{B} = R$$

→ **highest signal frequency / bandwidth B**

$$\frac{2 f_c + B}{(m + 1) B} = \frac{f_{s,min}}{B} = g(m, R)$$

→ **minimum sampling rate / bandwidth B**

Range of f_s (1)

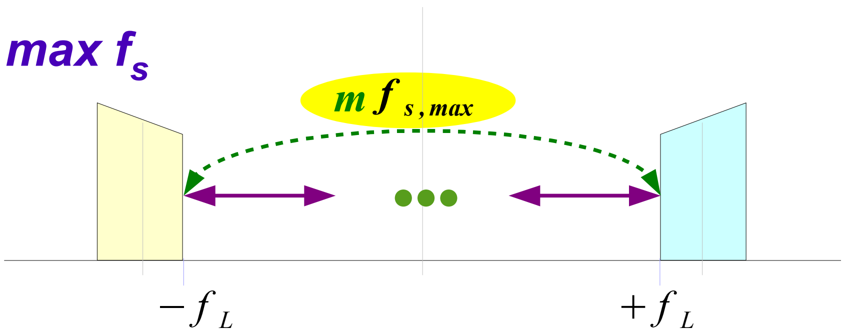


$$\frac{2f_c + B}{(m+1)} \le f_s \le \frac{2f_c - B}{m}$$

$$\frac{2f_H}{(m+1)} \le f_s \le \frac{2f_L}{m}$$

$$m + 1 = k$$

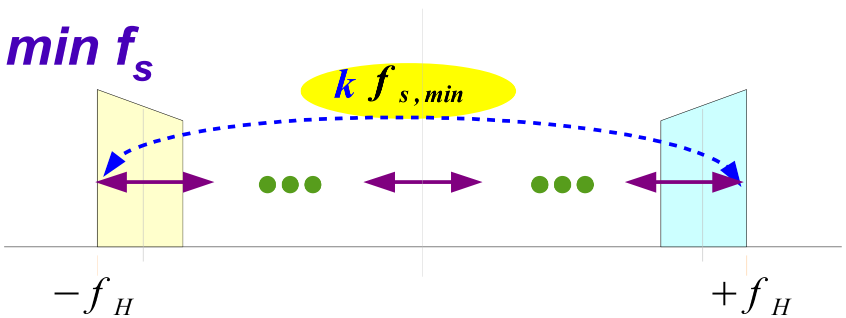
max f_s



***m* represents how many f_s are in $2f_c - B$ in max f_s**

$$\text{max } f_s = \frac{2f_c - B}{m} = \frac{2f_L}{m}$$

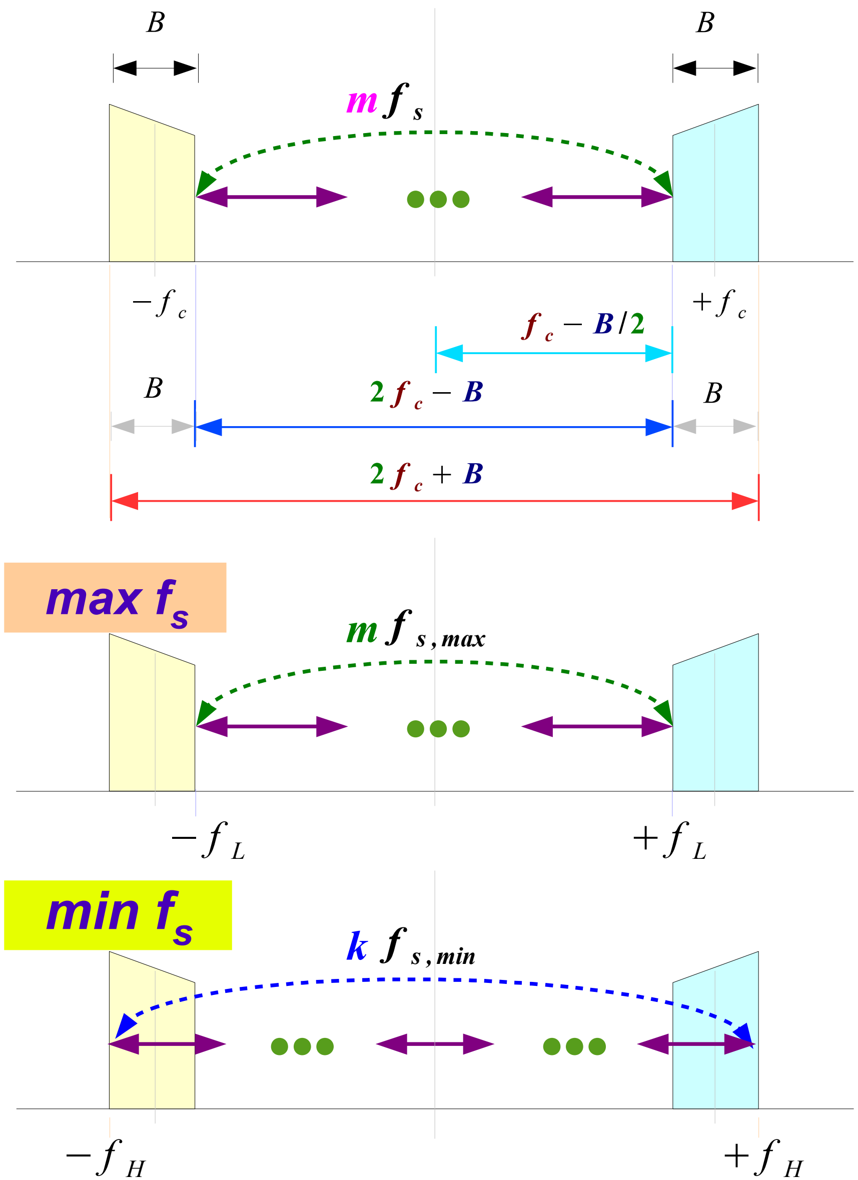
min f_s



***k* represents how many f_s are in $2f_c + B$ in min f_s**

$$\text{min } f_s = \frac{2f_c + B}{k} = \frac{2f_H}{k}$$

Range of f_s (2)



$$\frac{2f_c + B}{m+1} \le f_s \le \frac{2f_c - B}{m}$$

$$\frac{2f_c + B}{k} \le f_s \le \frac{2f_c - B}{k-1}$$

$$m + 1 = k$$

min f_s max f_s

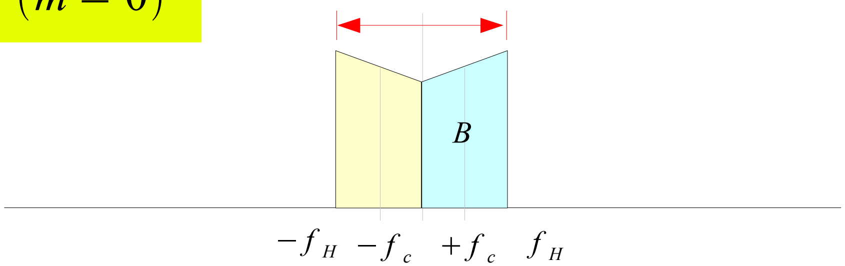
$$\frac{2f_H}{k} \le f_s \le \frac{2f_L}{m}$$

$k = 2$	$f_H \le f_s \le 2f_L$	$m = 1$
$k = 3$	$\frac{2}{3}f_H \le f_s \le f_L$	$m = 2$
$k = 4$	$\frac{1}{2}f_H \le f_s \le \frac{2}{3}f_L$	$m = 3$

Example k=1

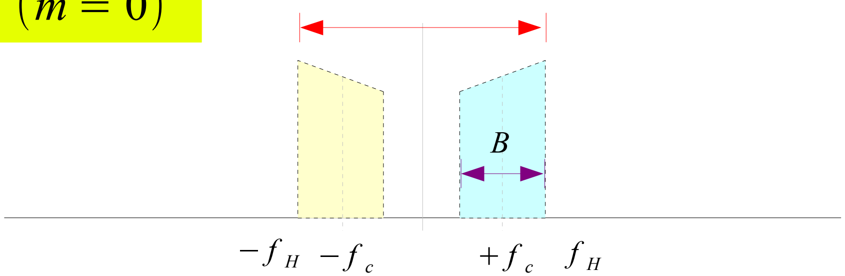
$k = 1$
$(m = 0)$

$f_H = f_c + B/2 = 1B$



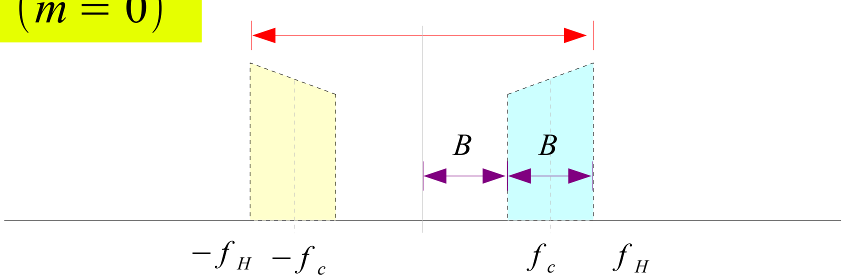
$k = 1$
$(m = 0)$

$f_H = f_c + B/2 = 1.5B$



$k = 1$
$(m = 0)$

$f_H = f_c + B/2 = 2B$



$R = f_H / B = 1$

$$\frac{f_{s,min}}{B} = \frac{2f_H}{kB} = \mathbf{2}$$

$$\frac{f_{s,max}}{B} = \frac{2(f_H - B)}{(k-1)B} = +\infty$$

$R = f_H / B = 1.5$

$$\frac{f_{s,min}}{B} = \frac{2f_H}{kB} = \mathbf{3}$$

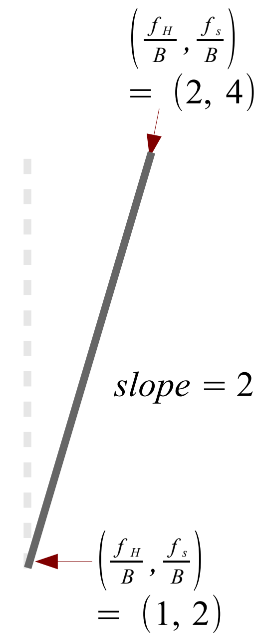
$$\frac{f_{s,max}}{B} = \frac{2(f_H - B)}{(k-1)B} = +\infty$$

$R = f_H / B = 2$

$$\frac{f_{s,min}}{B} = \frac{2f_H}{kB} = \mathbf{4}$$

$$\frac{f_{s,max}}{B} = \frac{2(f_H - B)}{(k-1)B} = +\infty$$

$R \in [1,\ 2]$

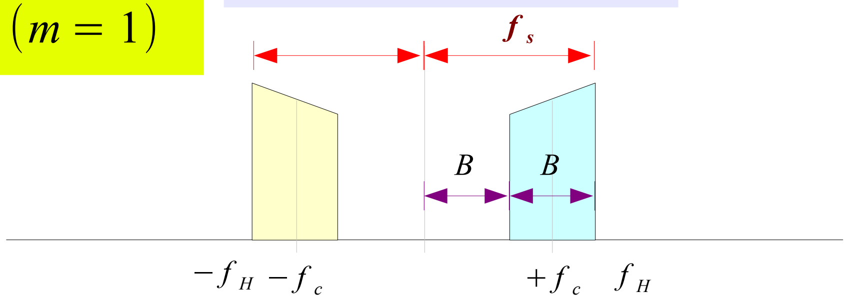


Example k=2

$R \in [2,\ 3]$

$k = 2$
$(m = 1)$

$f_H = f_c + B/2 = 2B$



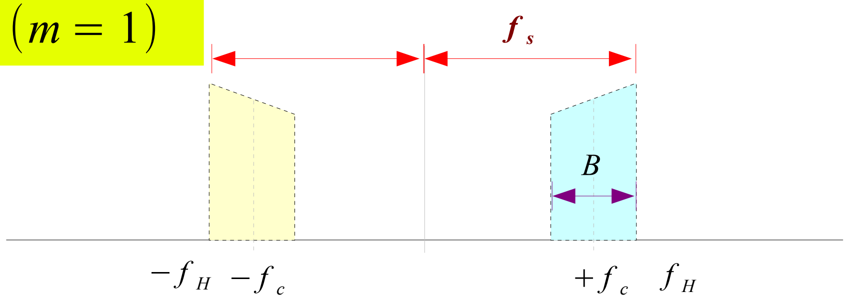
$R = f_H / B = 2$

$$\frac{f_{s,min}}{B} = \frac{2 f_H}{k B} = 2$$

$$\frac{f_{s,max}}{B} = \frac{2(f_H - B)}{(k-1)B} = 2$$

$k = 2$
$(m = 1)$

$f_H = f_c + B/2 = 2.5B$



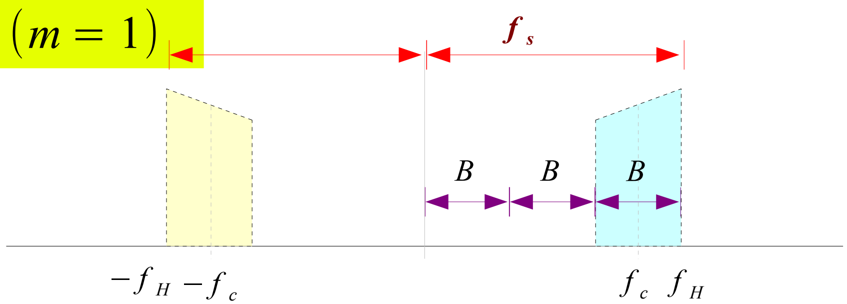
$R = f_H / B = 2.5$

$$\frac{f_{s,min}}{B} = \frac{2 f_H}{k B} = 2.5$$

$$\frac{f_{s,max}}{B} = \frac{2(f_H - B)}{(k-1)B} = 3$$

$k = 2$
$(m = 1)$

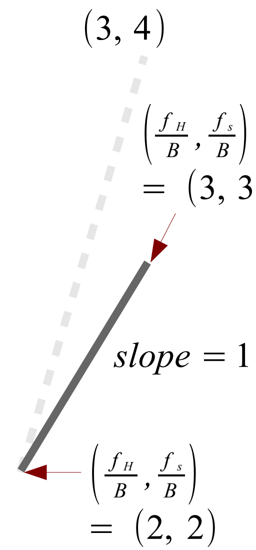
$f_H = f_c + B/2 = 3B$



$R = f_H / B = 3$

$$\frac{f_{s,min}}{B} = \frac{2 f_H}{k B} = 3$$

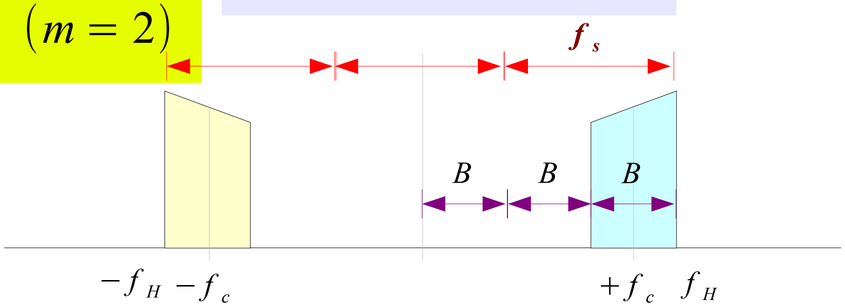
$$\frac{f_{s,max}}{B} = \frac{2(f_H - B)}{(k-1)B} = 4$$



Example k=3

$k = 3$
$(m = 2)$

$f_H = f_c + B/2 = 3B$



$R = f_H / B = 3$

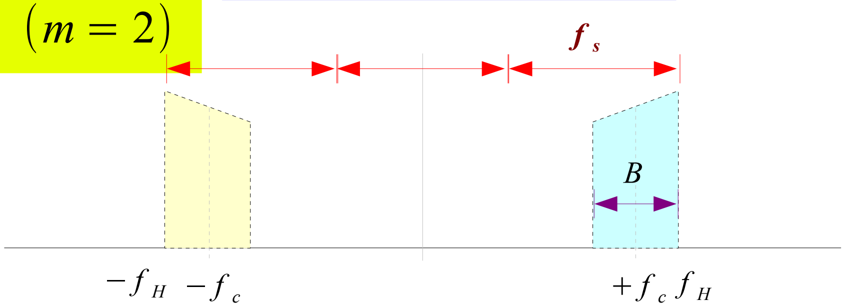
$R \in [3,\ 4]$

$$\frac{f_{s,min}}{B} = \frac{2 f_H}{k B} = 2$$

$$\frac{f_{s,max}}{B} = \frac{2(f_H - B)}{(k-1)B} = 2$$

$k = 3$
$(m = 2)$

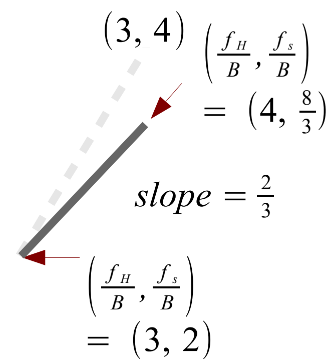
$f_H = f_c + B/2 = 3.5B$



$R = f_H / B = 3.5$

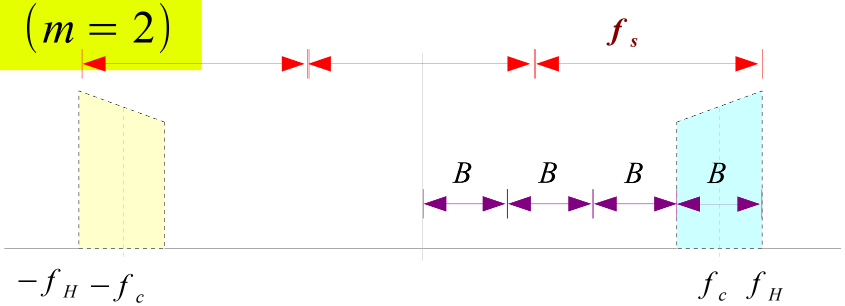
$$\frac{f_{s,min}}{B} = \frac{2 f_H}{k B} = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$\frac{f_{s,max}}{B} = \frac{2(f_H - B)}{(k-1)B} = 3$$



$k = 3$
$(m = 2)$

$f_H = f_c + B/2 = 4B$



$R = f_H / B = 4$

$$\frac{f_{s,min}}{B} = \frac{2 f_H}{k B} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\frac{f_{s,max}}{B} = \frac{2(f_H - B)}{(k-1)B} = 4$$

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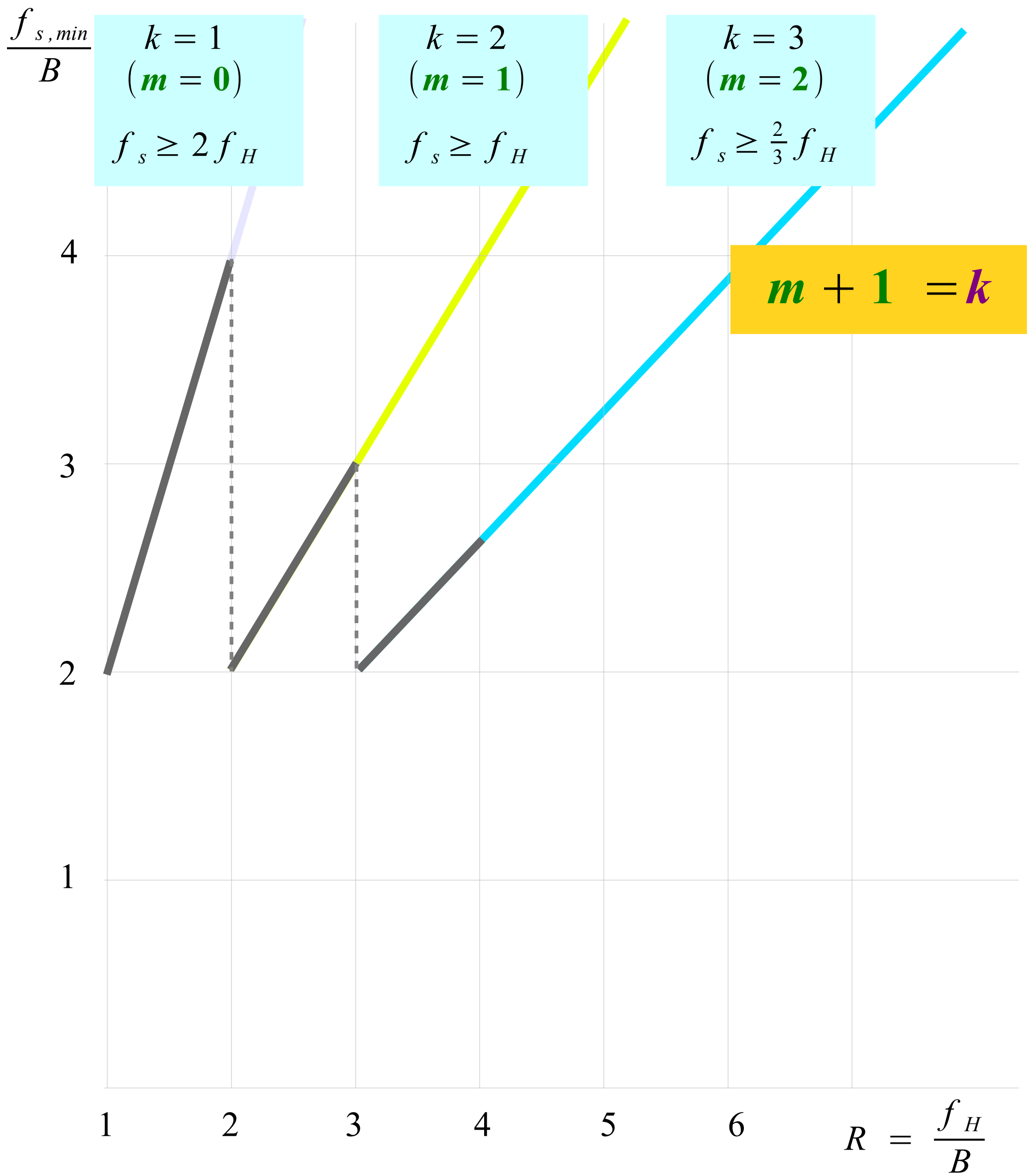
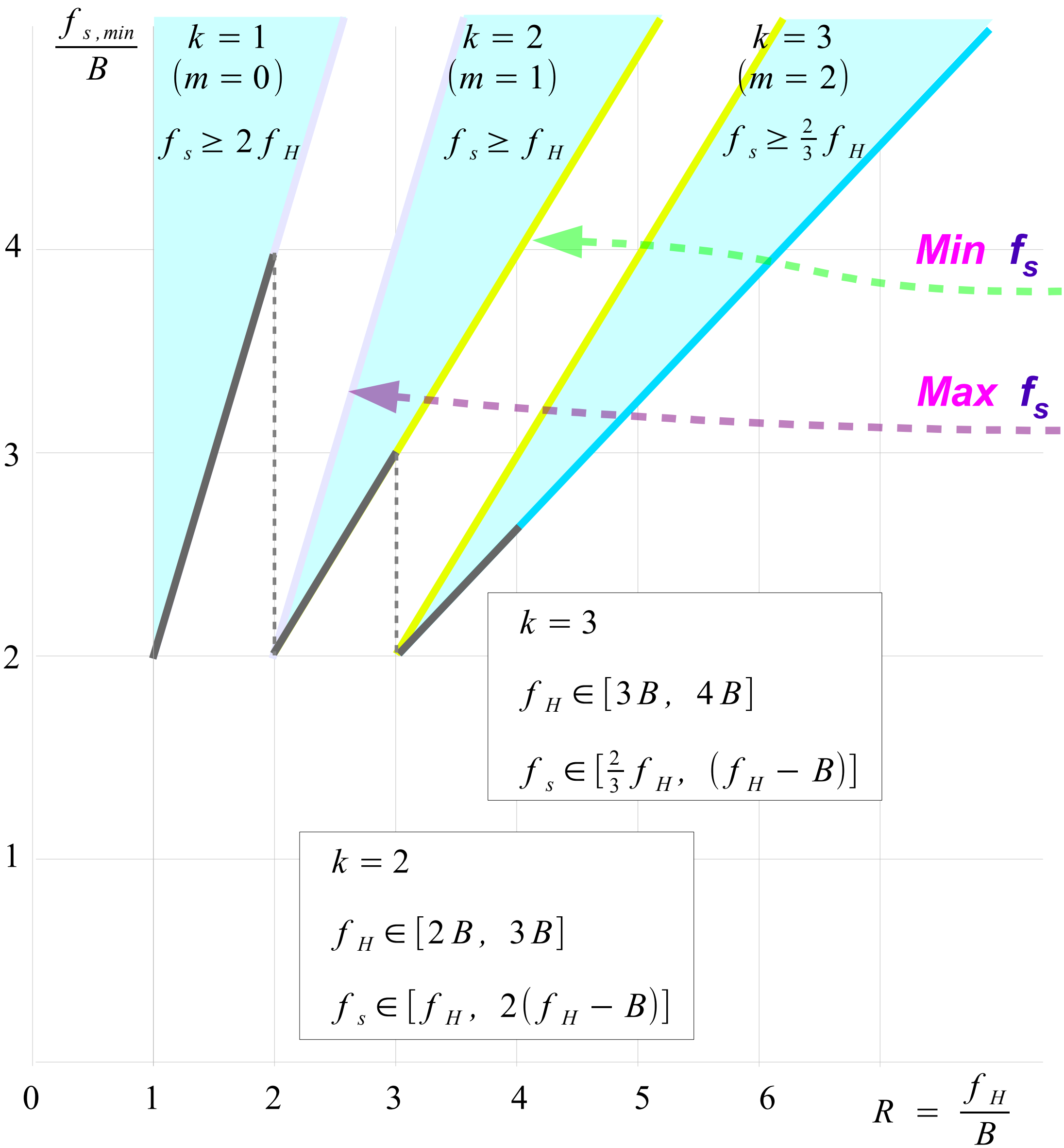


$$\frac{2 f_c + B}{m + 1} \leq f_s \leq \frac{2 f_c - B}{m}$$

$$\frac{2 f_c + B}{k} \leq f_s \leq \frac{2 f_c - B}{k - 1}$$



$$\frac{2f_c + B}{m+1} \le f_s \le \frac{2f_c - B}{m}$$

$$\frac{2f_c + B}{k} \le f_s \le \frac{2f_c - B}{k-1}$$

	Max f_s	Min f_s
	$y = 2(x-2)+2$	$y = 1(x-2)+2$
$k = 2$	$y = 2x-2$	$y = x$
	$y = 1(x-3)+2$	$y = \frac{2}{3}(x-3)+2$
$k = 2$	$y = x-1$	$y = \frac{2}{3}x$

Range of f_s (3)

For a given m	$\frac{2f_c + B}{m+1} \le f_s \le \frac{2f_c - B}{m}$	*Nyquist Criterion*	$2B \le f_s$

$f_c = 20\,MHz$

$B = 5\,MHz$

	min f_s		max f_s	Optimum Sampling Frequency
$m = 1$	$\frac{2\cdot 20 + 5}{1+1} = 22.5$	$\le f_s \le$	$\frac{2\cdot 20 - 5}{1} = 35$	$f_s = 22.5\,MHz \quad (10 \le f_s)$
$m = 2$	$\frac{2\cdot 20 + 5}{2+1} = 15$	$\le f_s \le$	$\frac{2\cdot 20 - 5}{2} = 17.5$	$f_s = 17.5\,MHz \quad (10 \le f_s)$
$m = 3$	$\frac{2\cdot 20 + 5}{3+1} = 11.25$	$\le f_s \le$	$\frac{2\cdot 20 - 5}{3} = 11.67$	$f_s = 11.25\,MHz \quad (10 \le f_s)$
$m = 4$	$\frac{2\cdot 20 + 5}{4+1} = 9$	$\ge$	$\frac{2\cdot 20 - 5}{4} = 8.75$	X
$m = 5$	$\frac{2\cdot 20 + 5}{5+1} = 7.5$	$\ge$	$\frac{2\cdot 20 - 5}{5} = 7.0$	X

References

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