



KAPITAŁ LUDZKI
NARODOWA STRATEGIA SPÓJNOŚCI

UNIA EUROPEJSKA
EUROPEJSKI
FUNDUSZ SPOŁECZNY



„SIGNAL PROCESSING”

**Prezentacja multimedialna współfinansowana przez
Unię Europejską w ramach
Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego w projekcie pt.
*„Innowacyjna dydaktyka bez ograniczeń - zintegrowany
rozwój Politechniki Łódzkiej - zarządzanie Uczelnią,
nowoczesna oferta edukacyjna i wzmacniania zdolności
do zatrudniania osób niepełnosprawnych”***

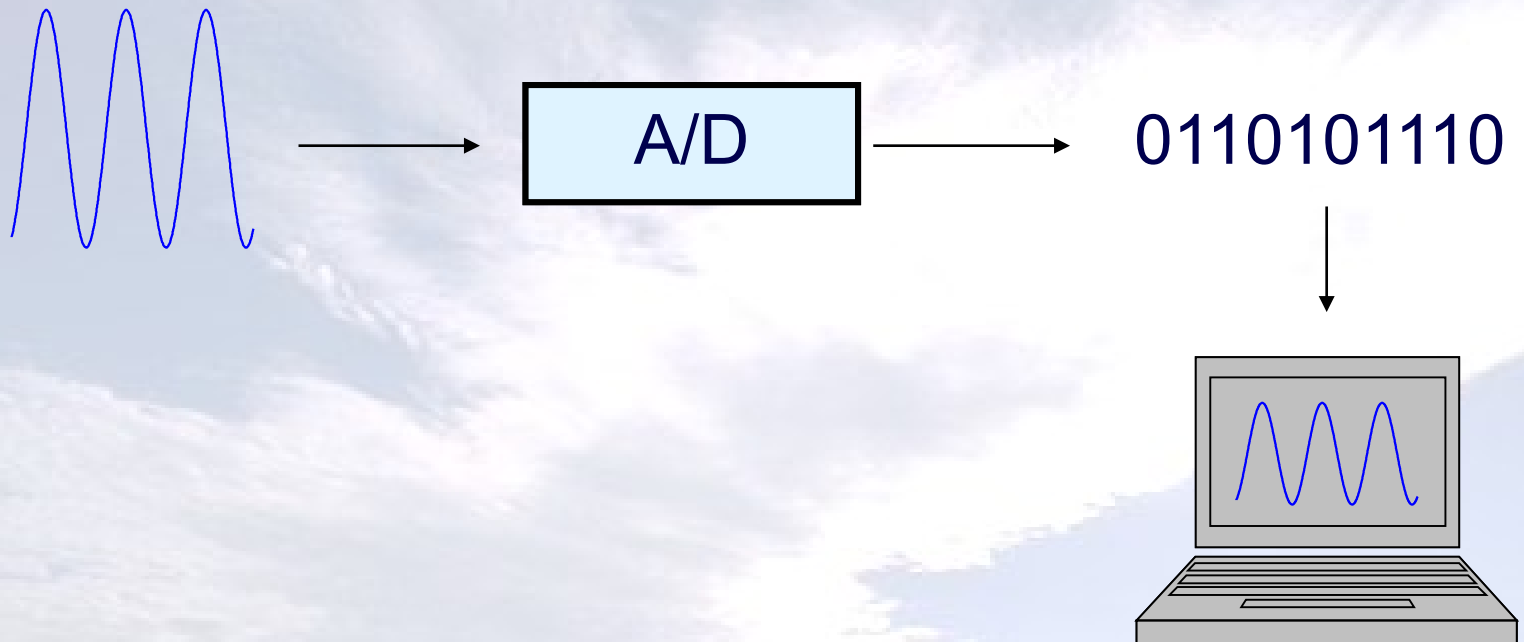


Politechnika Łódzka

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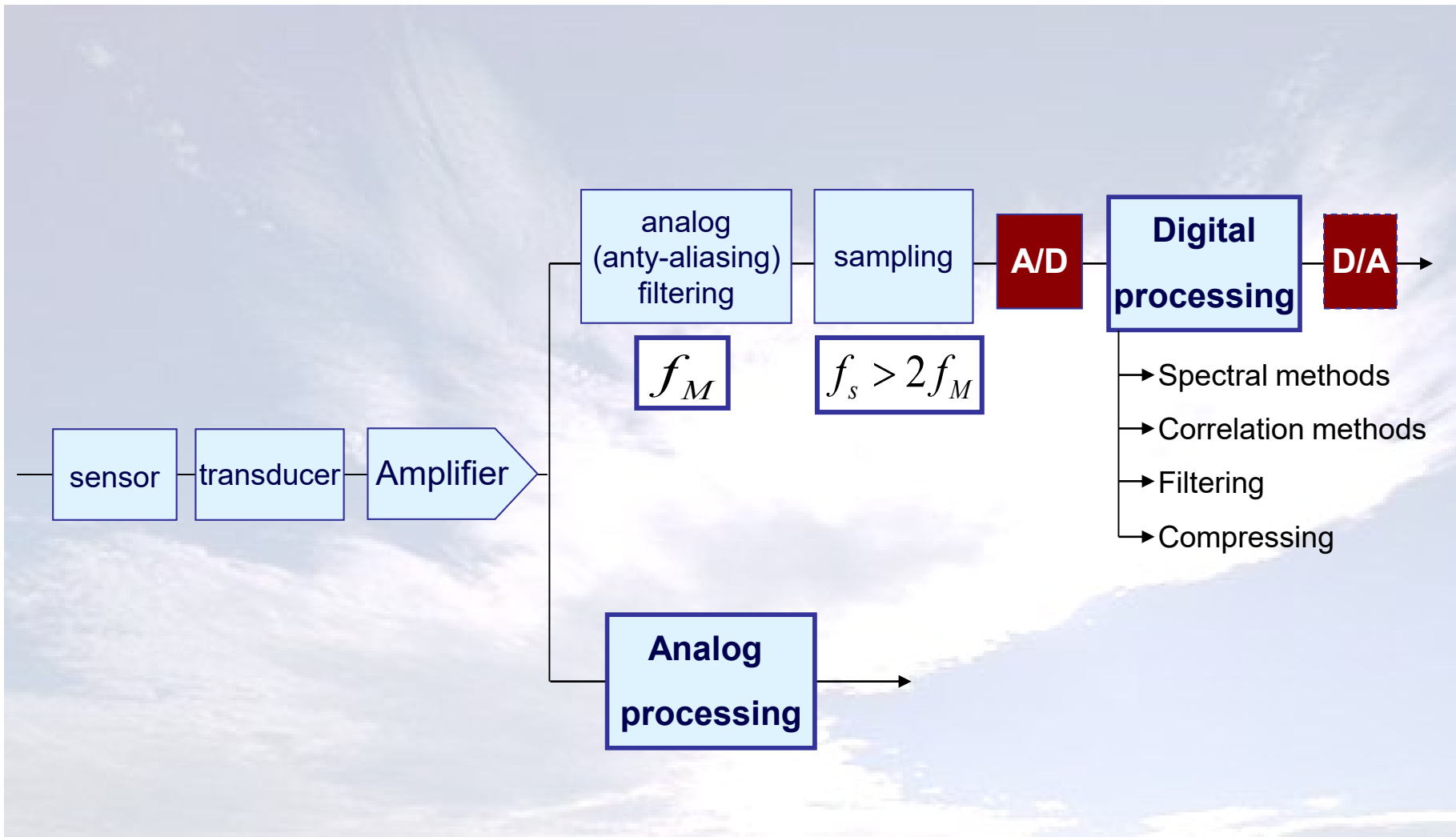


Analog-digital signal processing





Signal processing





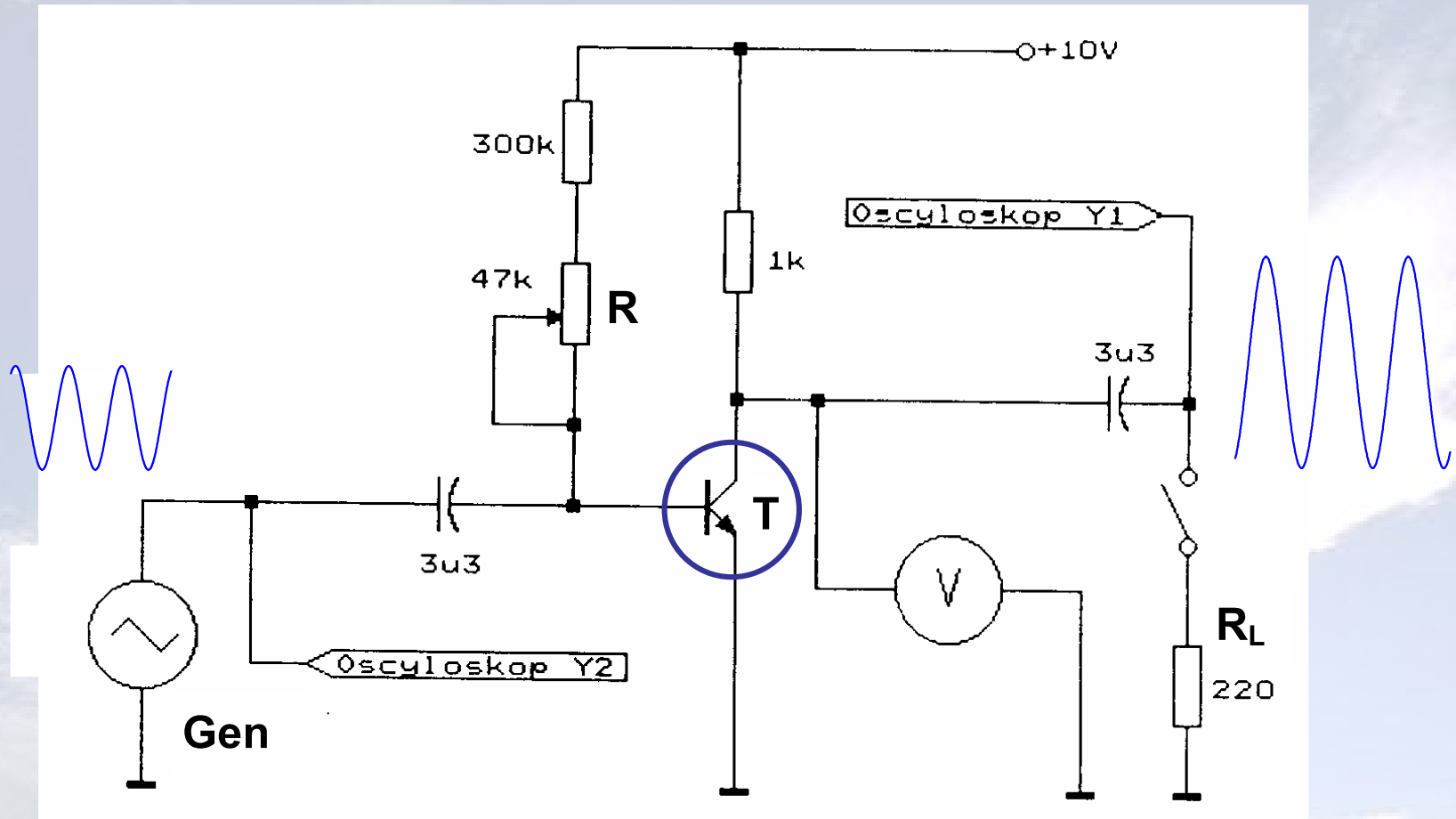
Why to convert an analog signal to a digital one?

- Computer-based methods for registration, processing and analysis can be implemented
- Parameters of the digital systems do not vary in time (eg. they are not dependent on temperature)
- Sophisticated signal processing procedures can be applied and easily modified due to programmable realisation
- Digital signal can easily stored and transmitted



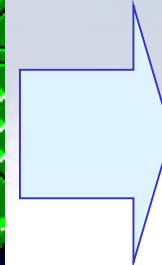
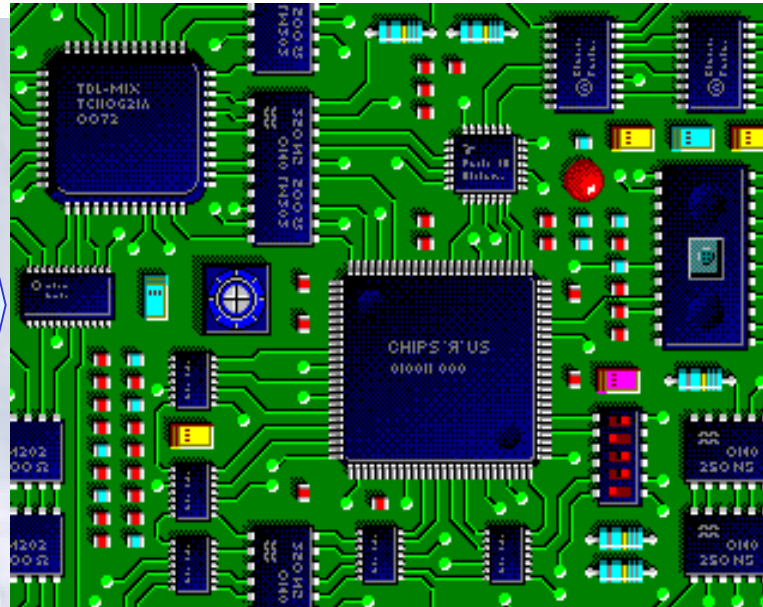
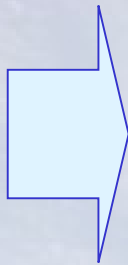


Analog electronic system example



Digital system example

```
01100011001
01001000100
01001001001
.....
.....
```

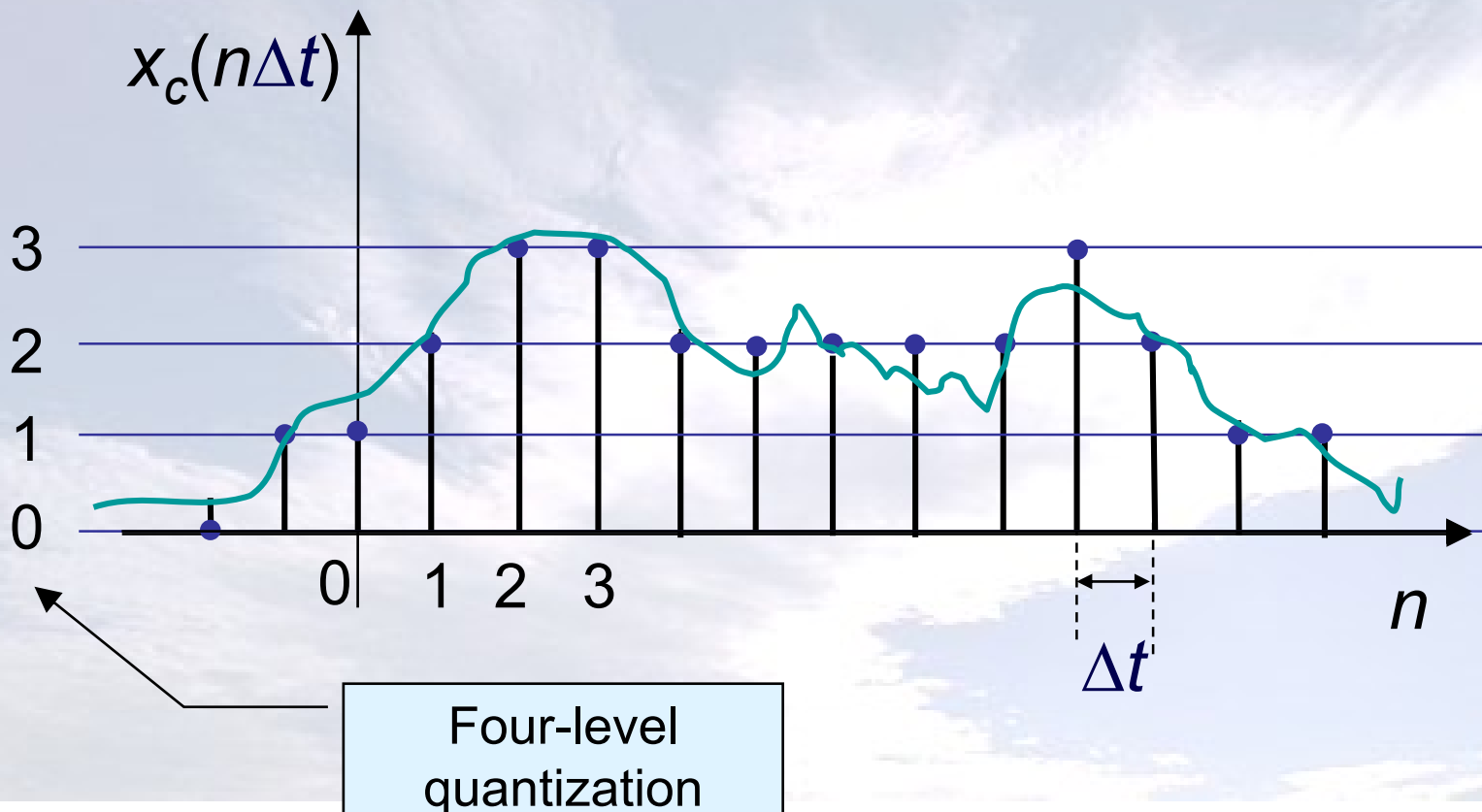


```
11100011001
01001010101
01001011001
.....
.....
```



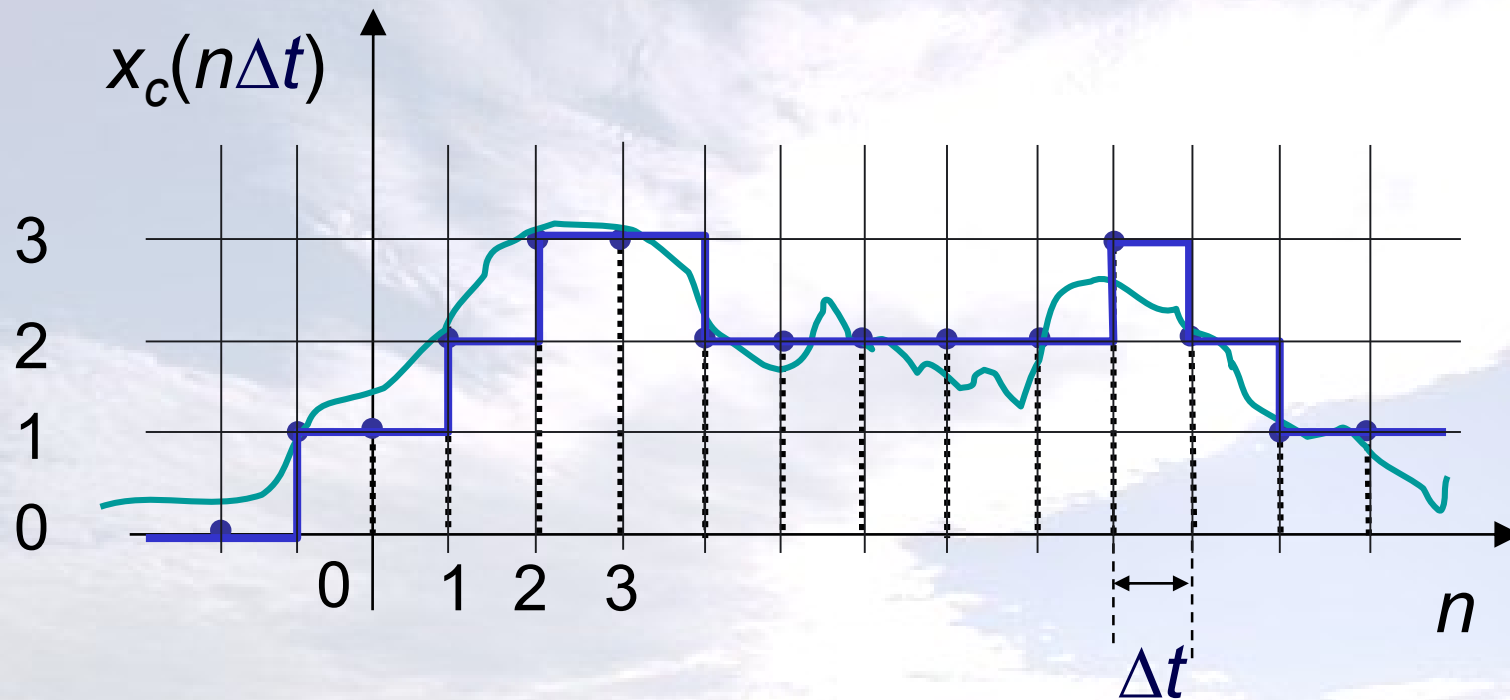
Discrete vs digital signal

- A **discrete** signal whose samples are **quantified** to discrete values is called a **digital** signal.

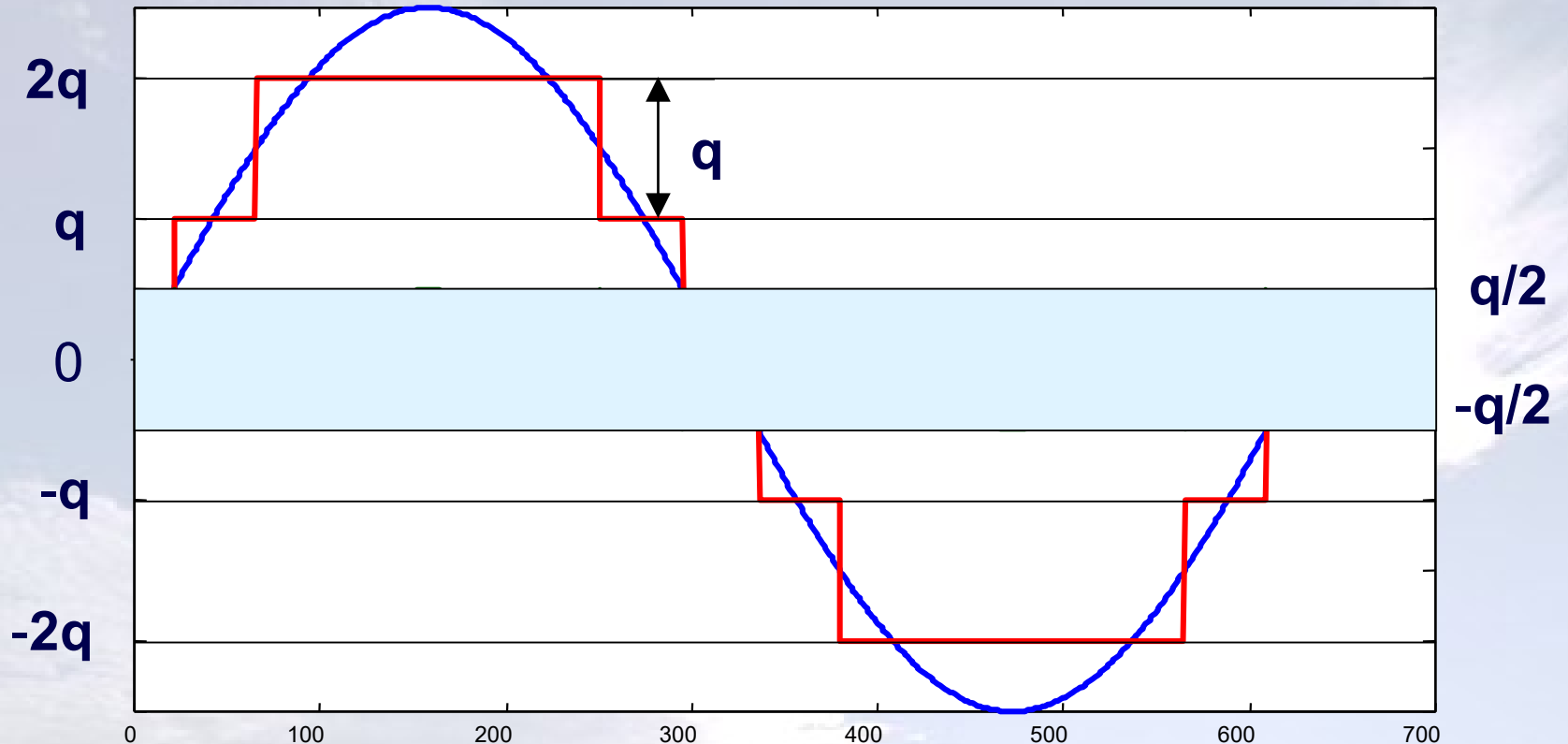


Digital signal

- Quantization is an irreversible operation, eg $\text{round}(4.3) = 4$



Quantization noise

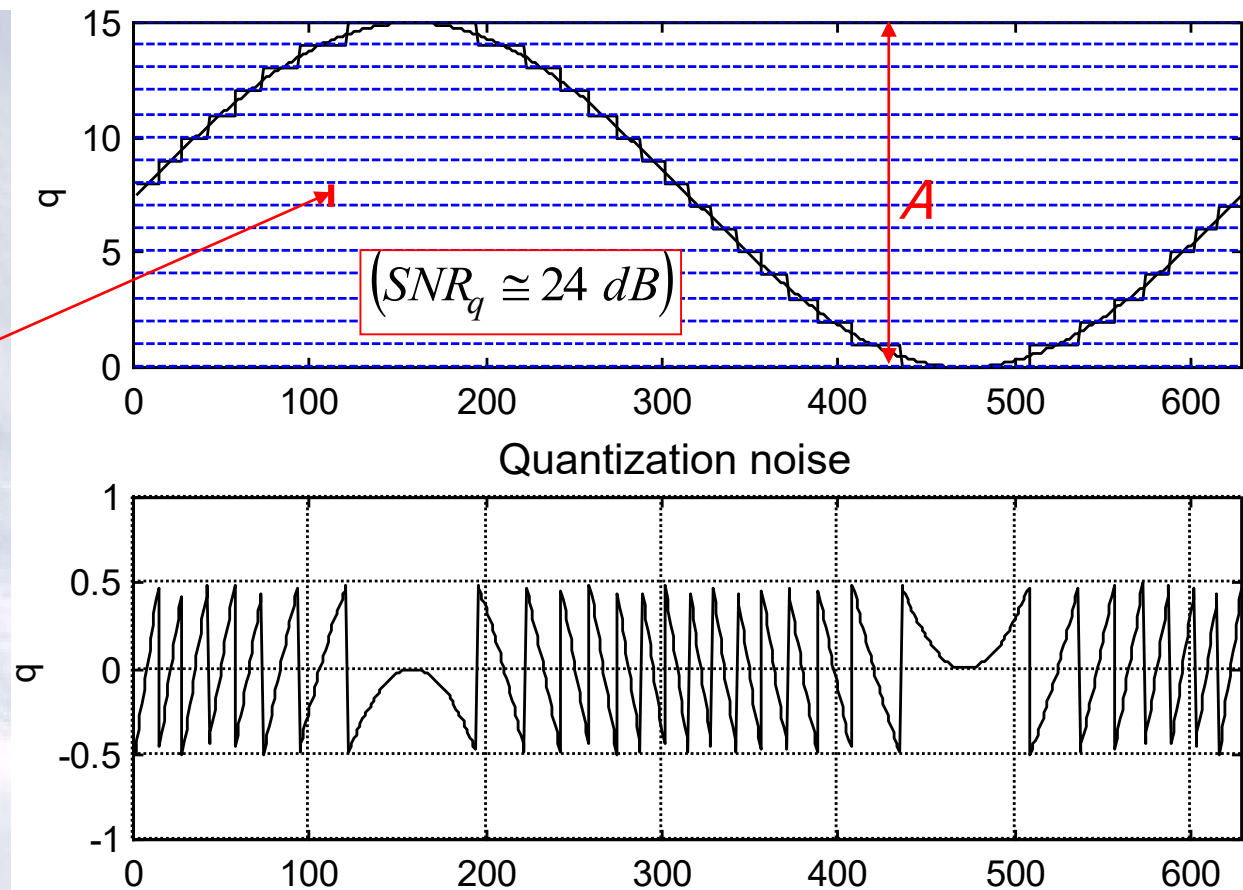


Quantization noise

Quantization step:

$$q = \frac{A}{2^B - 1}$$

Signal to quantization noise ratio:



$$SNR_q = 20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{A}{q} \right) = 20 \log_{10} (2^B - 1) \approx 20 \log_{10} (2^B) \approx 6B \quad [dB]$$

eg. for $B=8$, $SNR_q \approx 48 \text{ dB}$



Practical equation to remember:

!

$$SNR_{dB} \cong 6B [dB]$$

eg. encoding samples with 11 bits (ECG database of MIT-BIH)
provides ~65 dB signal dynamics.

Conclusion: SNR parameter increases by 6dB with each added
bit in the binary word coding signal samples.





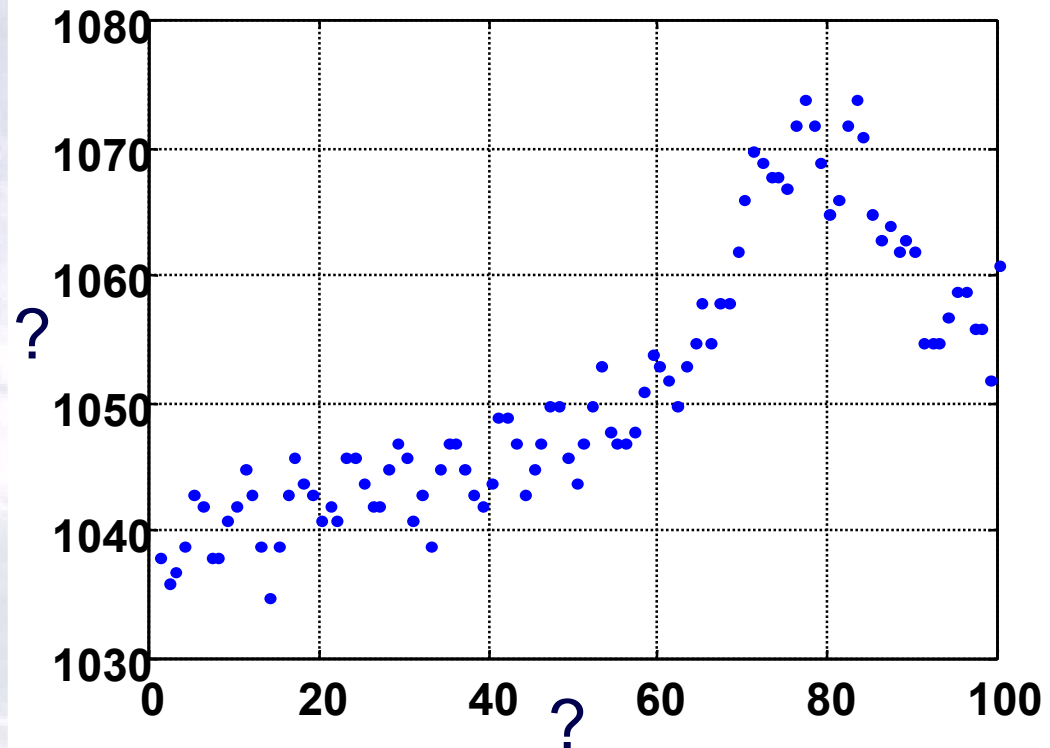
Digital signal - example

Data:

In ECG *MIT-BIH Arrhythmia Database* 11-bits A/D converter with sampling rate $f_s=360$ Hz is used to convert signals to the digital form. The converter operates in the range of input voltage ± 5 mV.

Task:

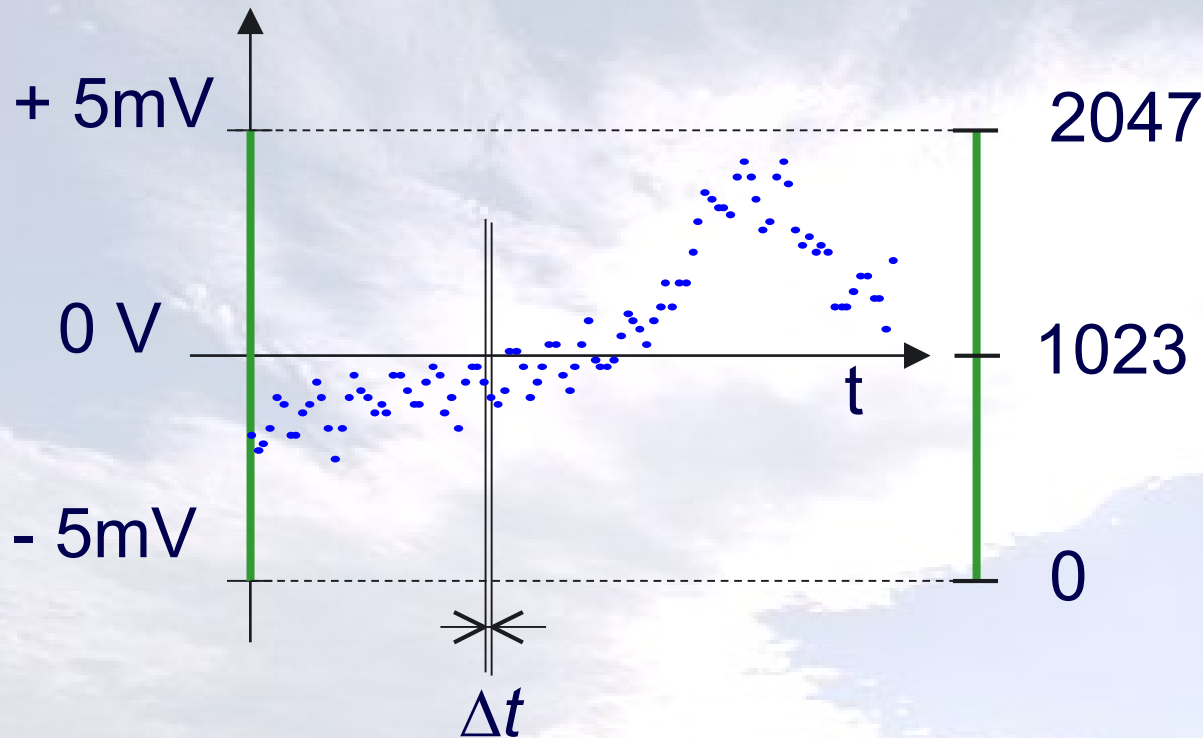
Find the real amplitudes of the ECG signal expressed in mV and the corresponding time instances in second.



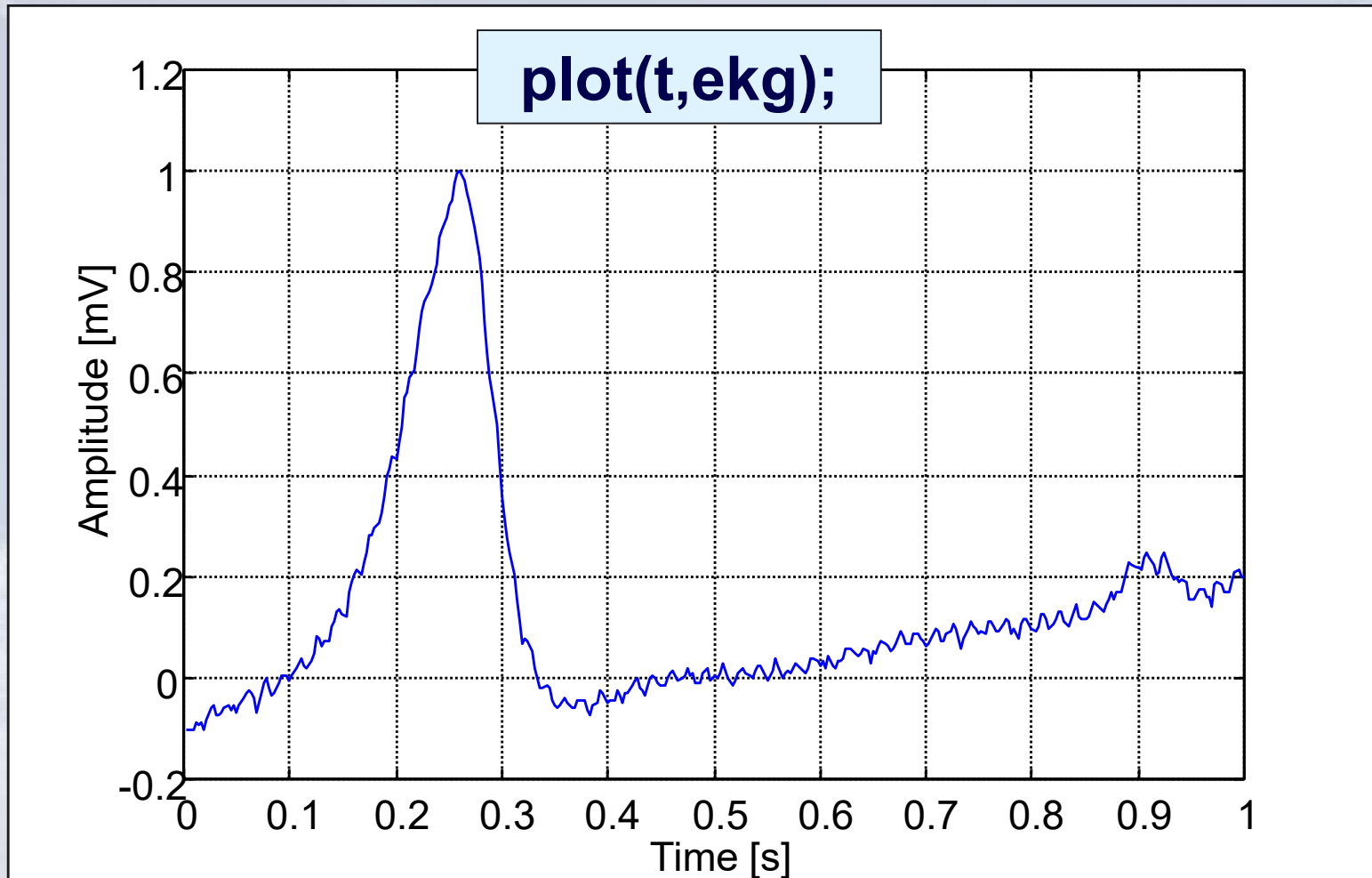


Digital signal - example

11 bit word corresponds to $2^{11}=2048$ levels of quantization and the sampling frequency $f_s=360$ Hz corresponds to the sampling period $\Delta t=1/f_s=\sim 2.77..ms$

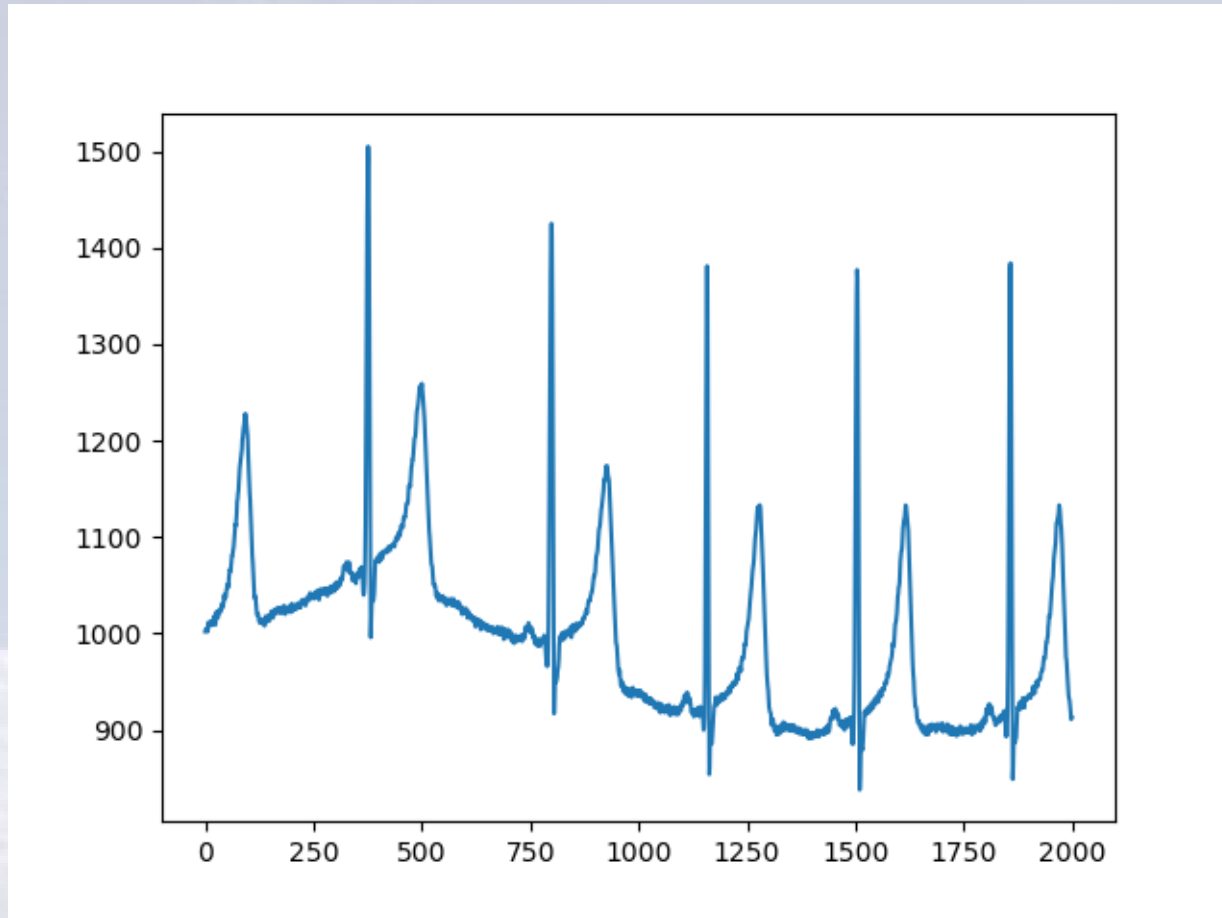


Quantization - exercise



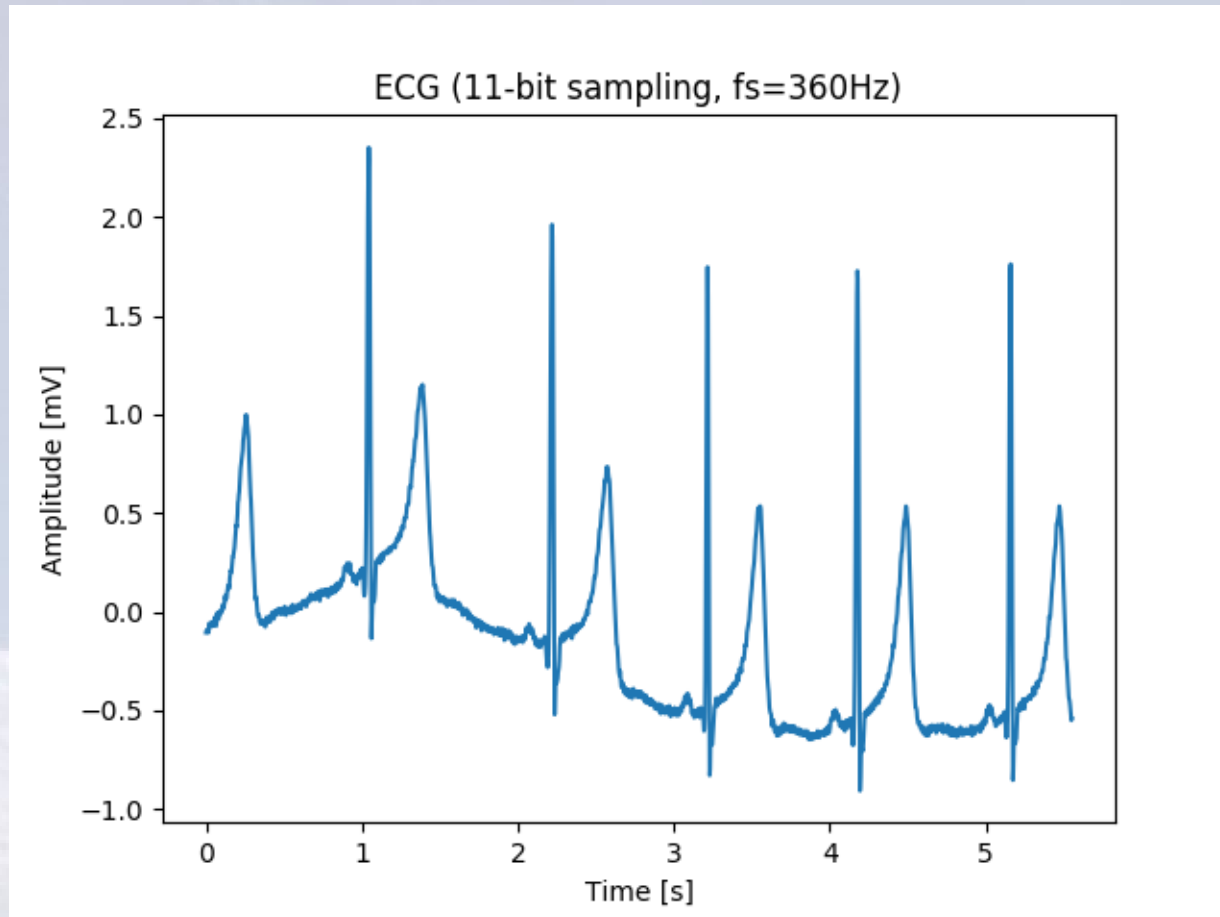


Digitized ECG



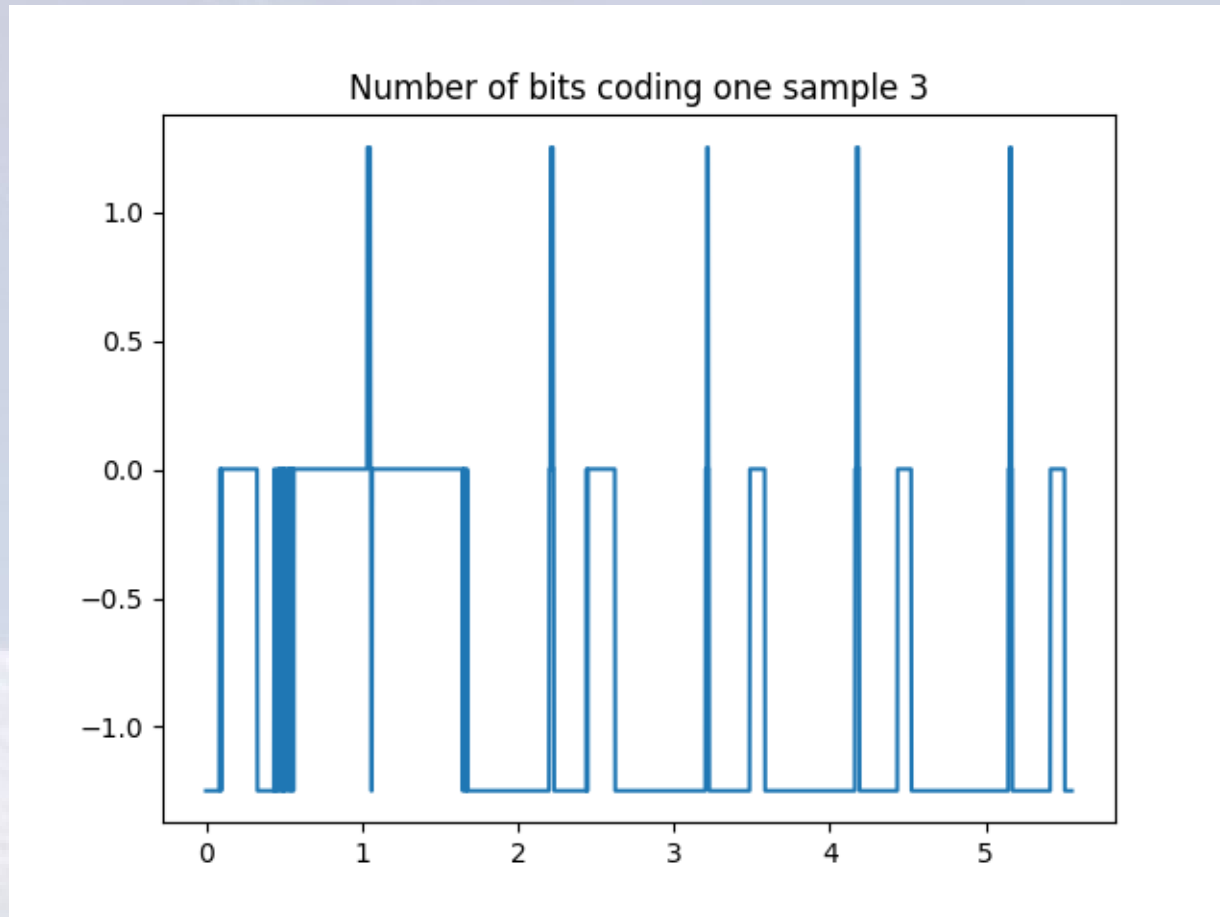


ECG scaled to voltages and time



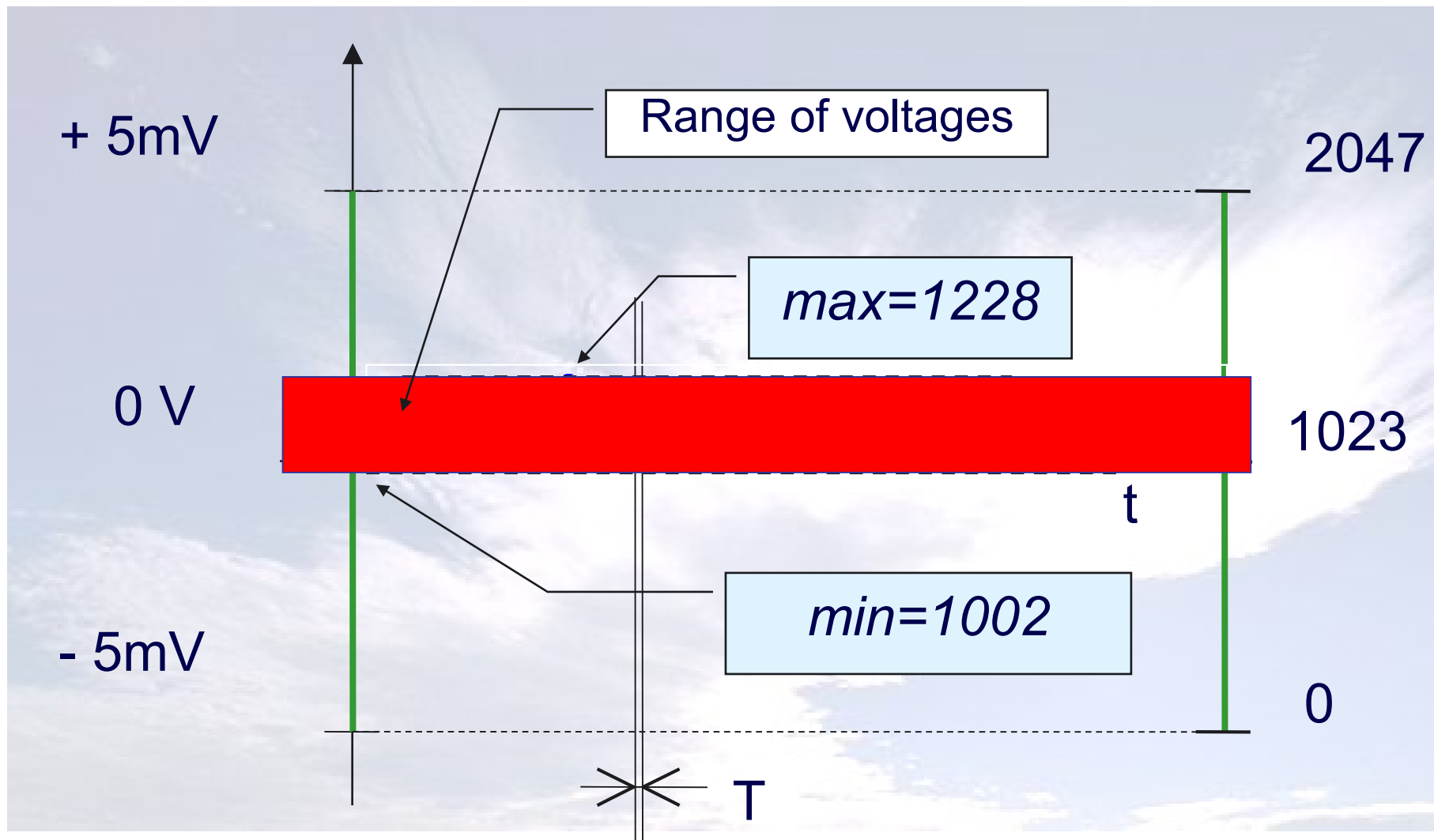


Quantization effect

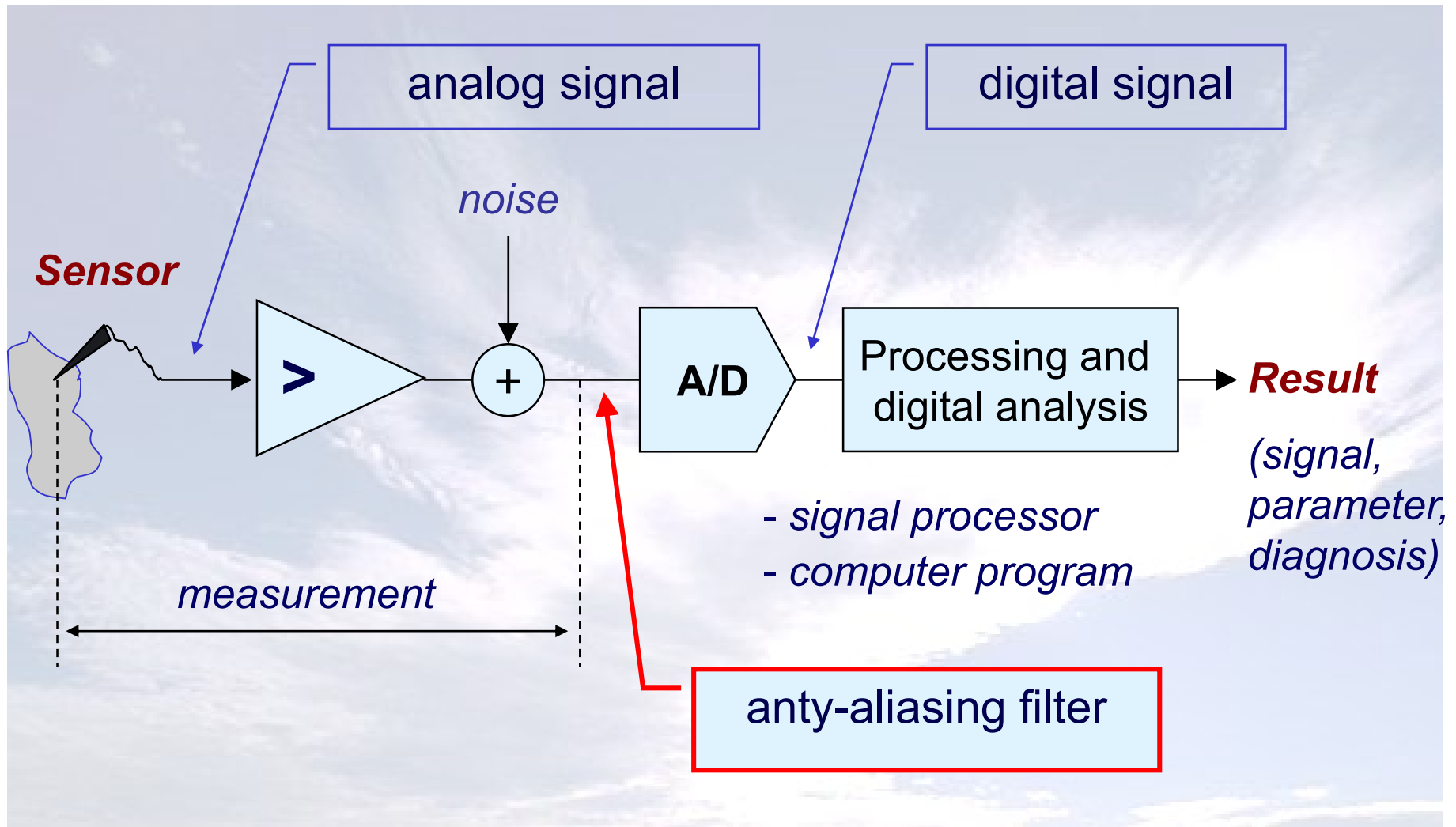




A/D converter range

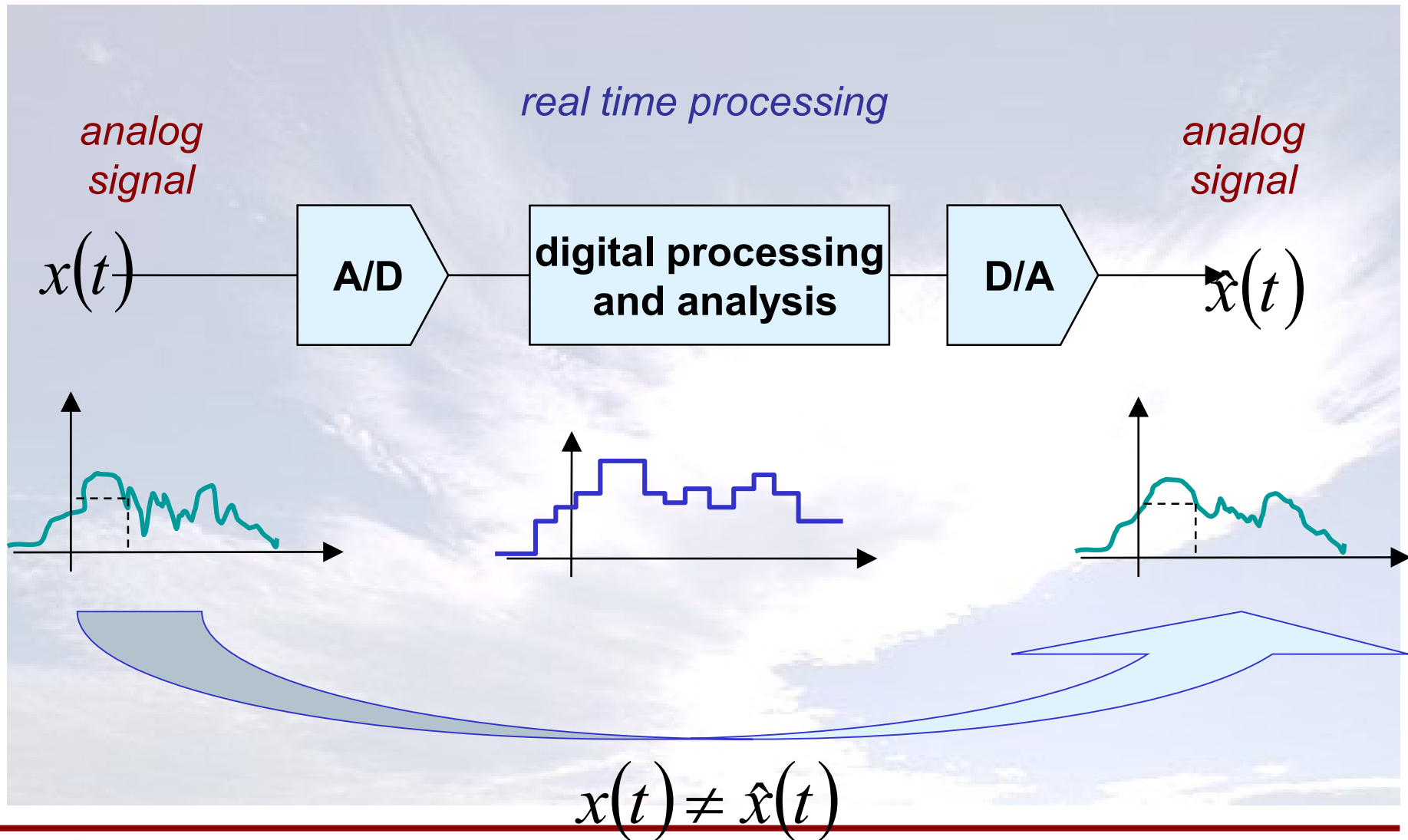


Signal acquisition system

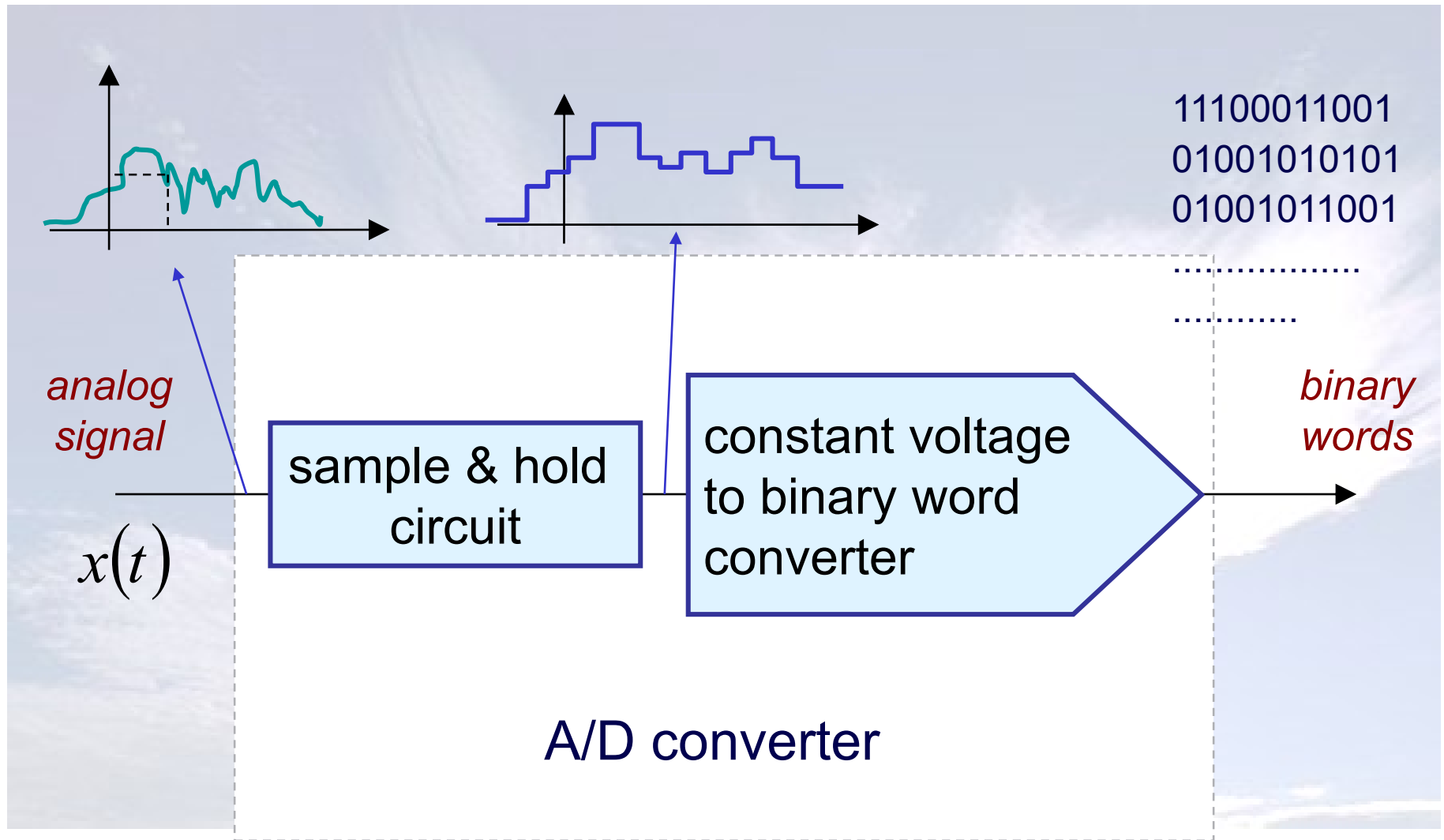




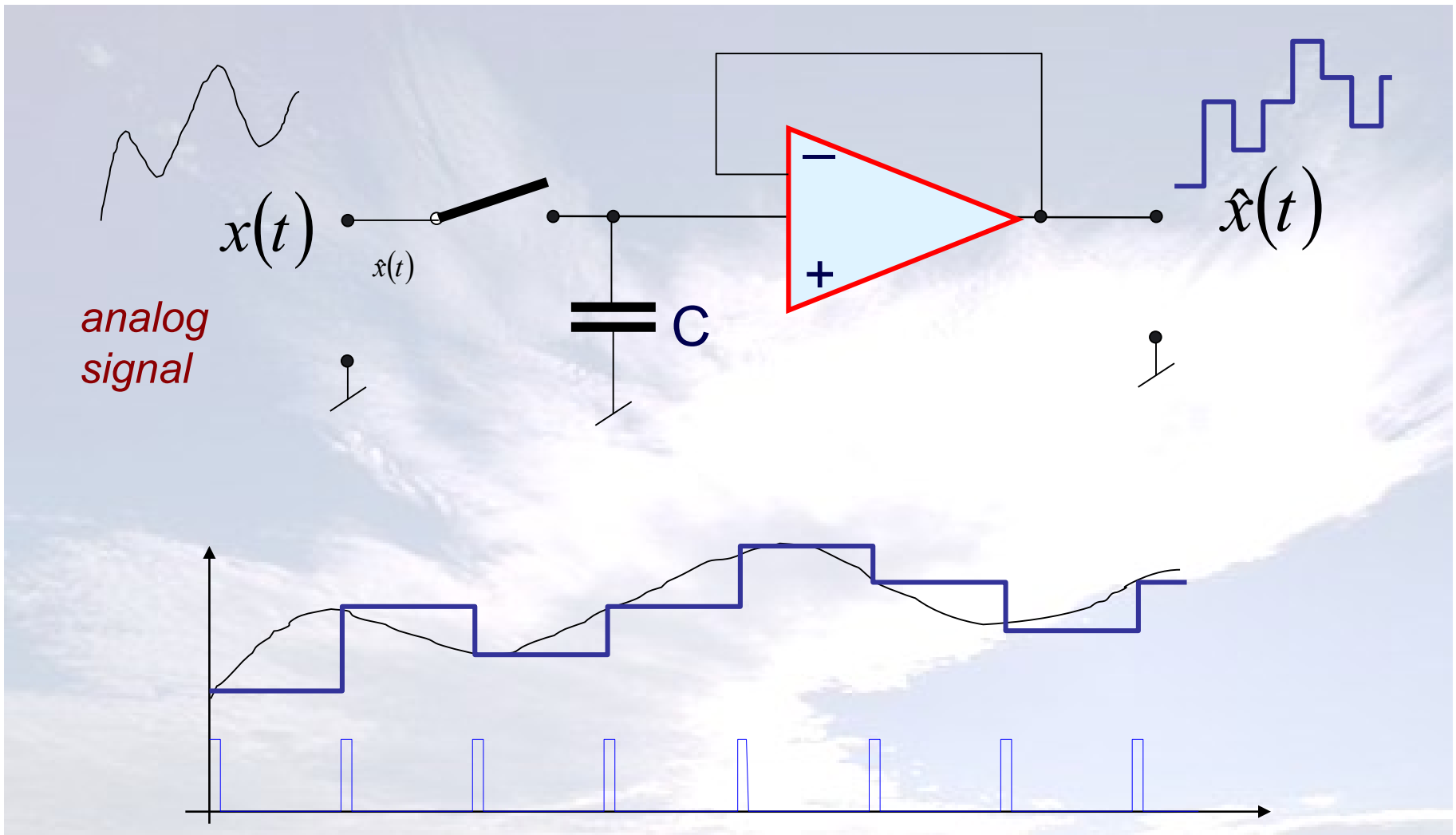
Digital signal processing system



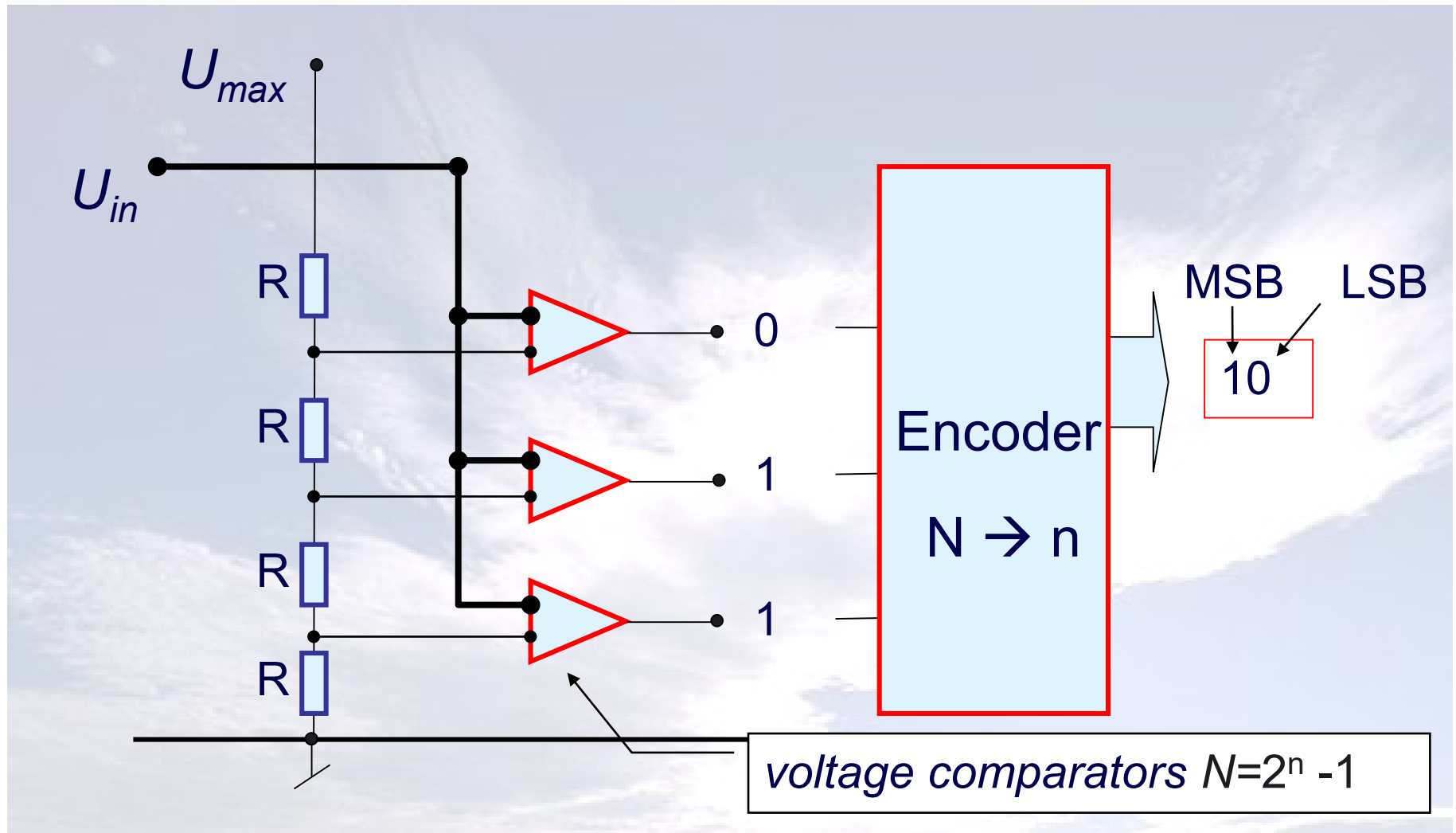
A/D converter



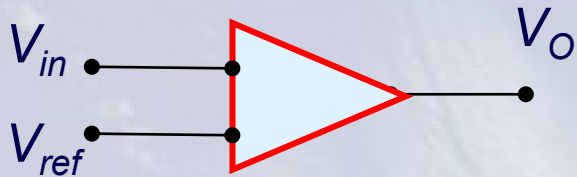
Sample and hold circuit



A/D flash converter

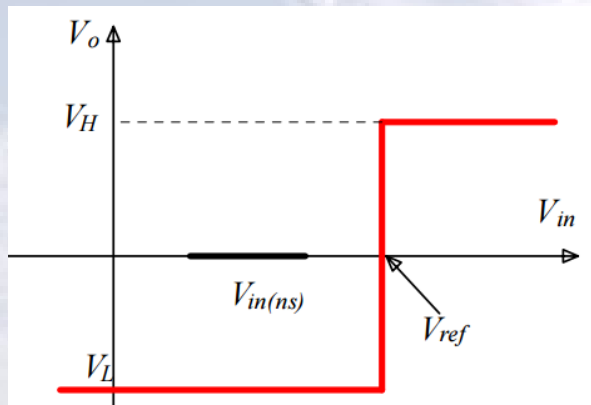
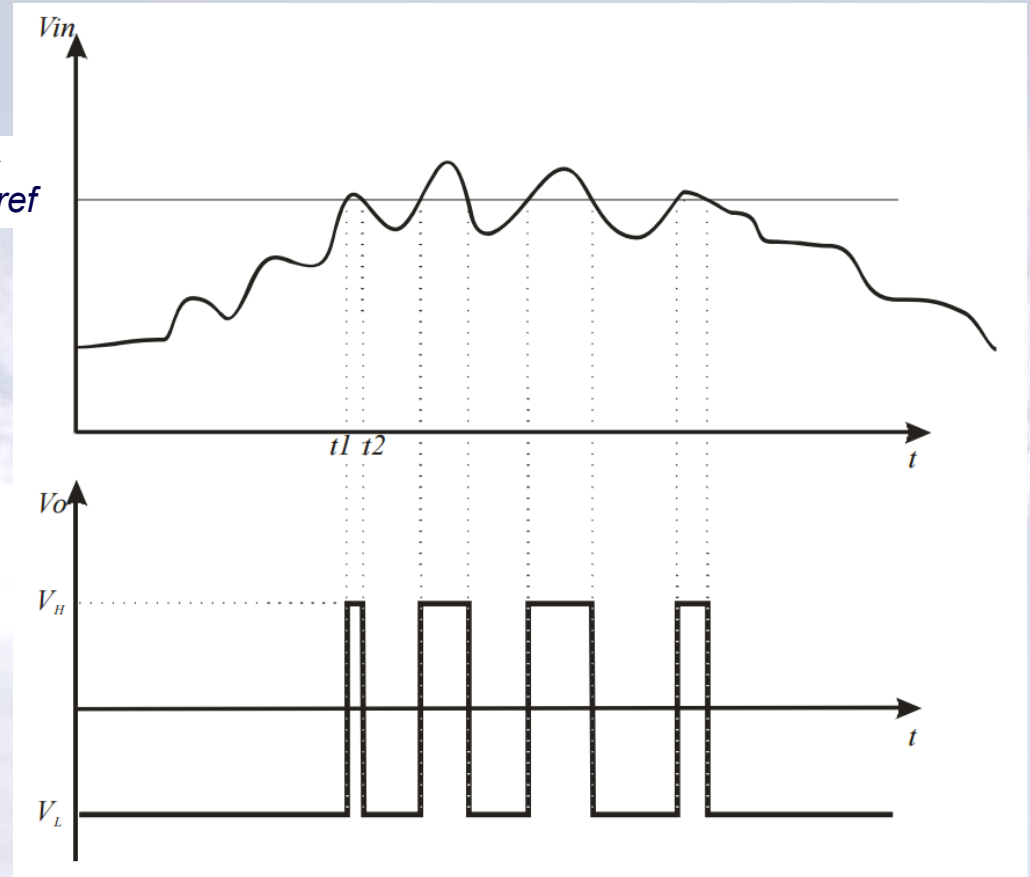


Comparator in action



$$V_O = \{V_H, V_L\}$$

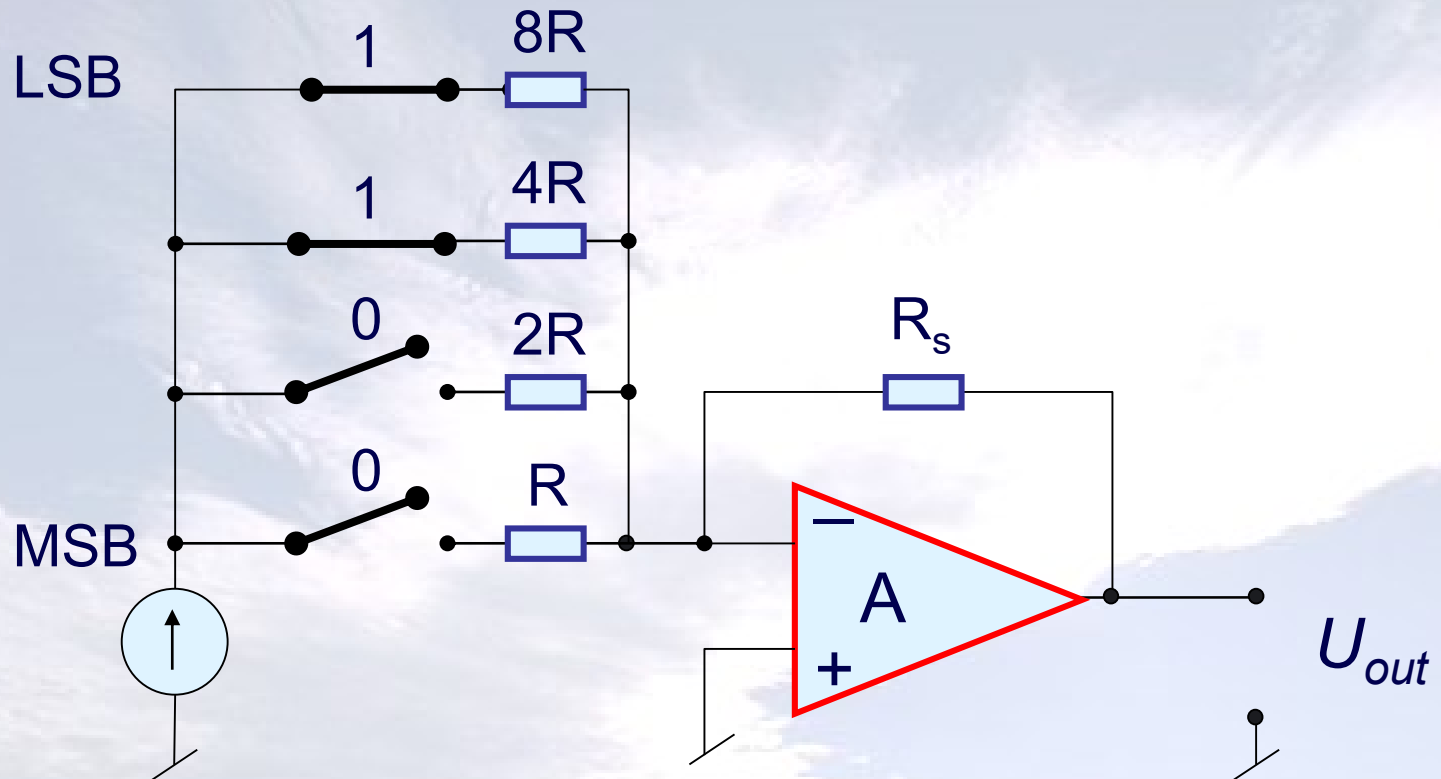
$$V_O = \{0, 1\}$$


 V_{ref}


from: <https://ocw.mit.edu>



D/A converter



A/D and D/A converters

Currently A/D and D/A are available in form of integrated circuits (ia as elements of single-circuit processors).

Their basic parameters:

- Input/output voltage range
- Number of bits
- delay, eg. 20 us
- Nonlinearity error eg. $\frac{1}{2}$ LSB



[Analog Devices](http://www.analog.com)



Analog-digital processing - summary

1. Analog vs digital processing
2. Quantization
3. SNR – quantization noise
4. AD/DA converters





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