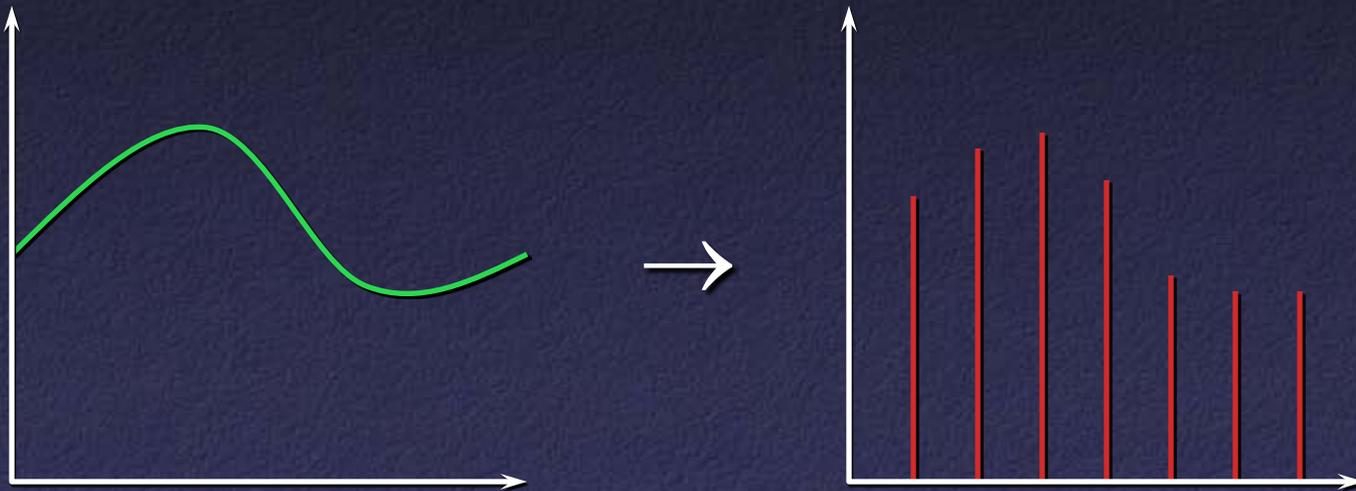


Sampling and Aliasing

COS 323

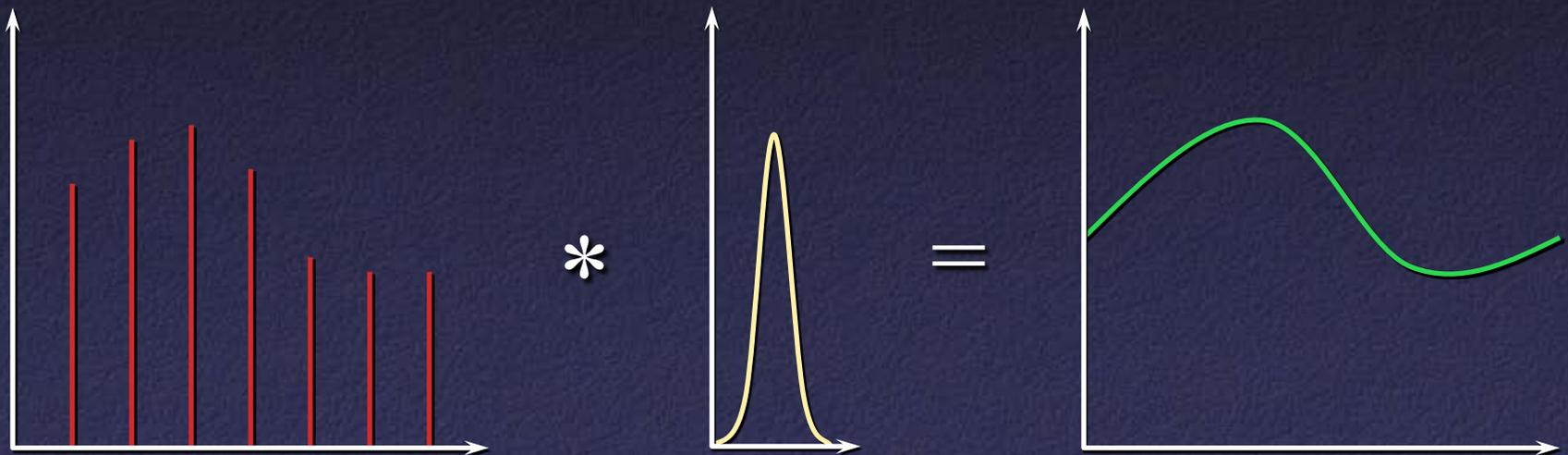
Signal Processing

- Sampling a continuous function



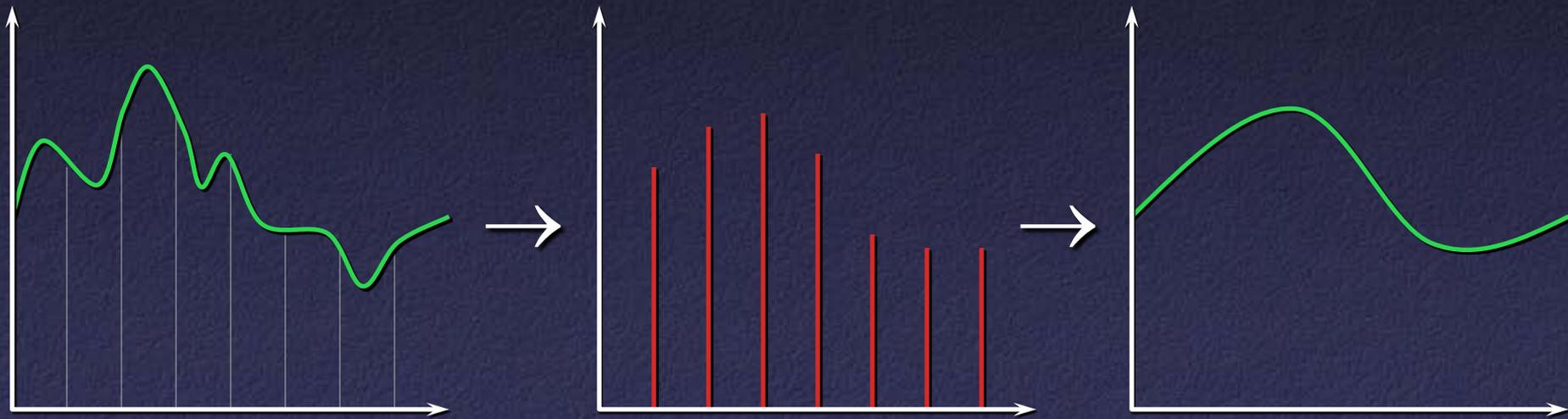
Signal Processing

- Convolve with reconstruction filter to re-create signal



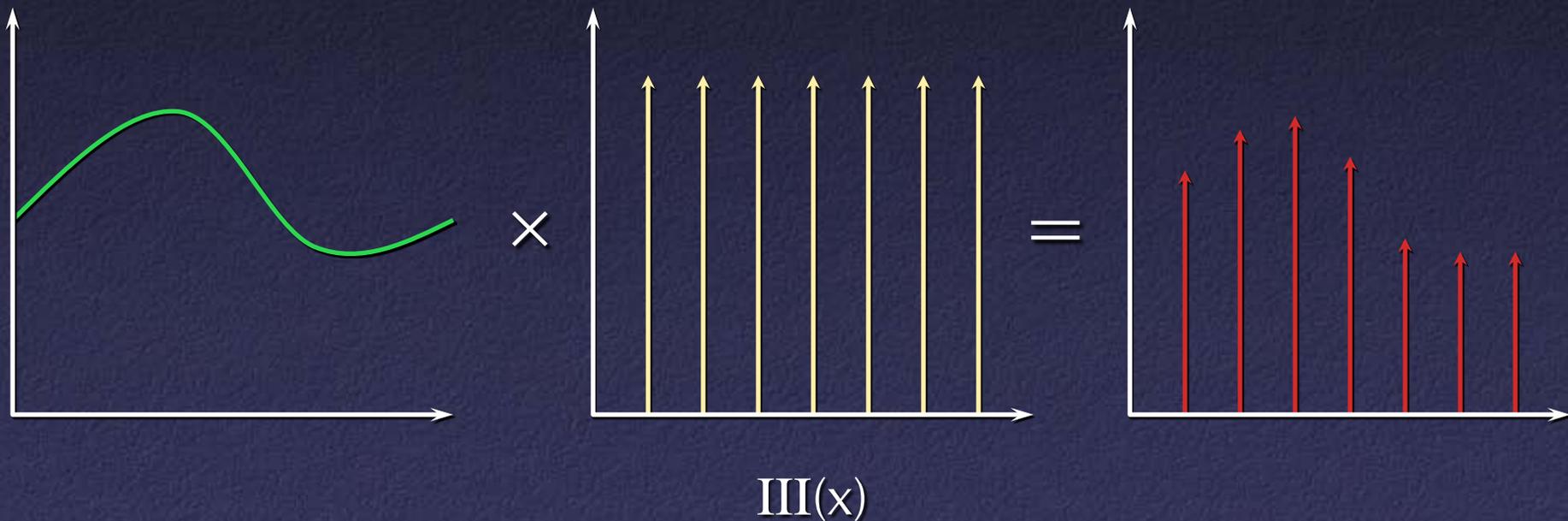
How to Sample?

- Reconstructed signal might be very different from original: “aliasing”



Why Does Aliasing Happen?

- Sampling = multiplication by shah function $\text{III}(x)$ (also known as impulse train)



Digression: Delta Function

Kronecker delta

$$\delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i \neq j \\ 1 & \text{if } i = j \end{cases}$$

Dirac delta

$$\delta(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ \infty & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

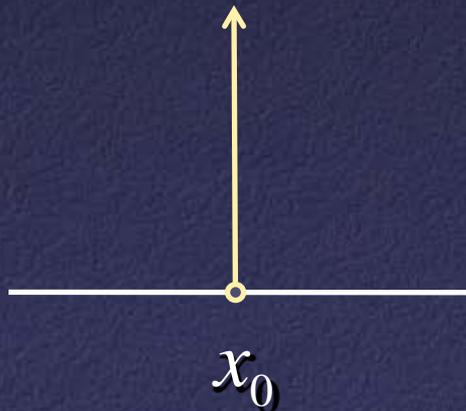
$$\int \delta(x) dx = 1$$

- Can think of as $\delta(x) = \lim_{\sigma \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

Scaled and Translated Dirac Delta

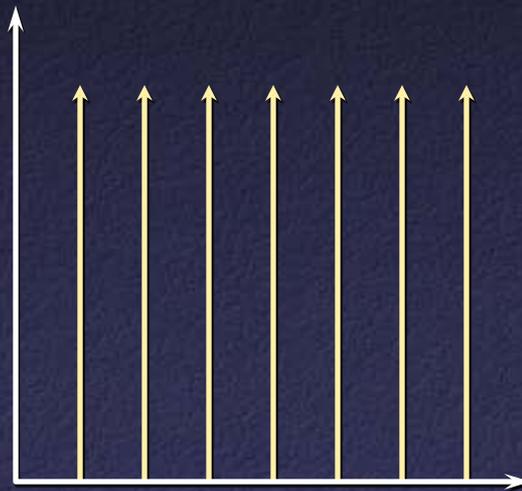
$$c\delta(x - x_0) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \neq x_0 \\ \infty & \text{if } x = x_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int c\delta(x - x_0)dx = c$$



Impulse Train

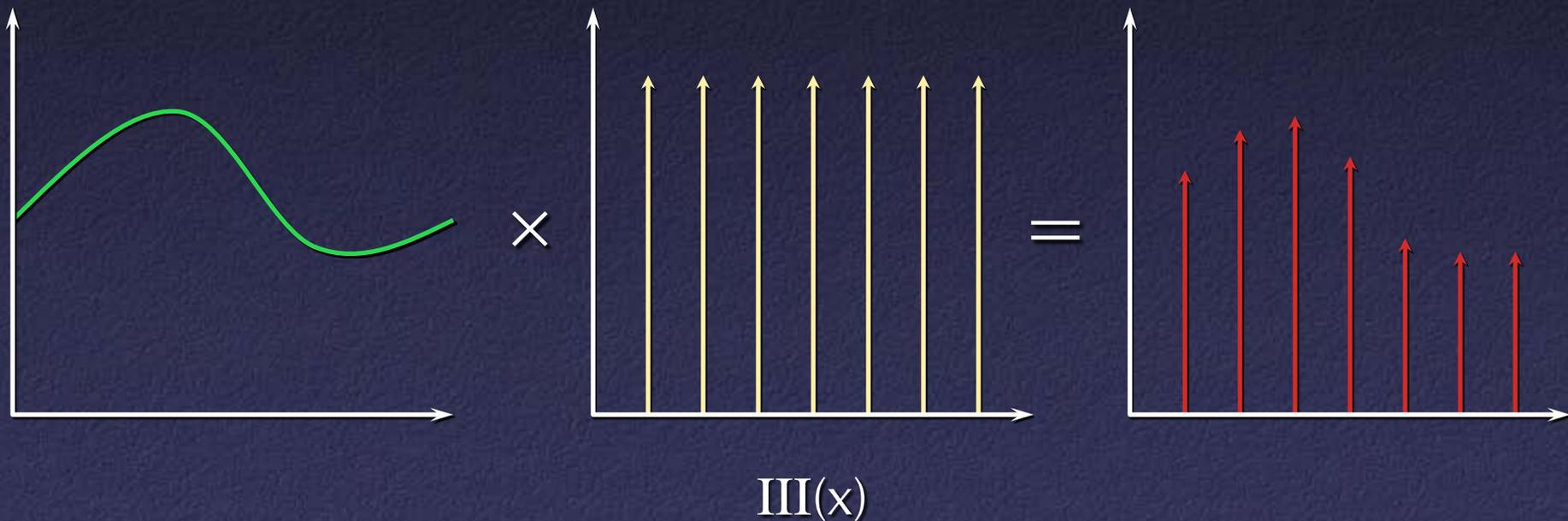
$$\mathbb{III}(x) = \cdots + \delta(x+2) + \delta(x+1) + \delta(x) + \delta(x-1) + \delta(x-2) + \cdots$$



$\mathbb{III}(x)$

Why Does Aliasing Happen?

- Sampling = multiplication by shah function $\text{III}(x)$ (also known as impulse train)

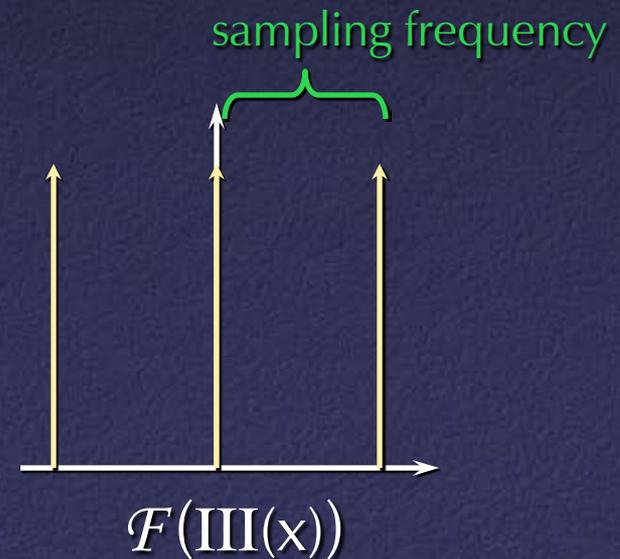
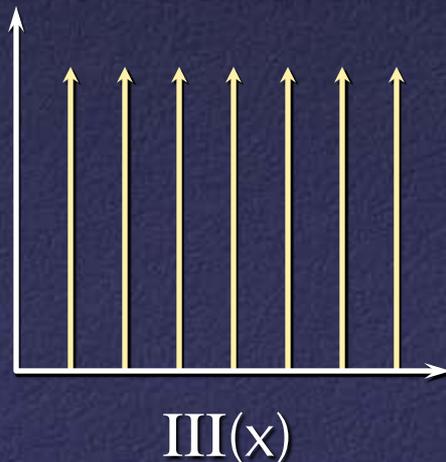


Fourier Analysis

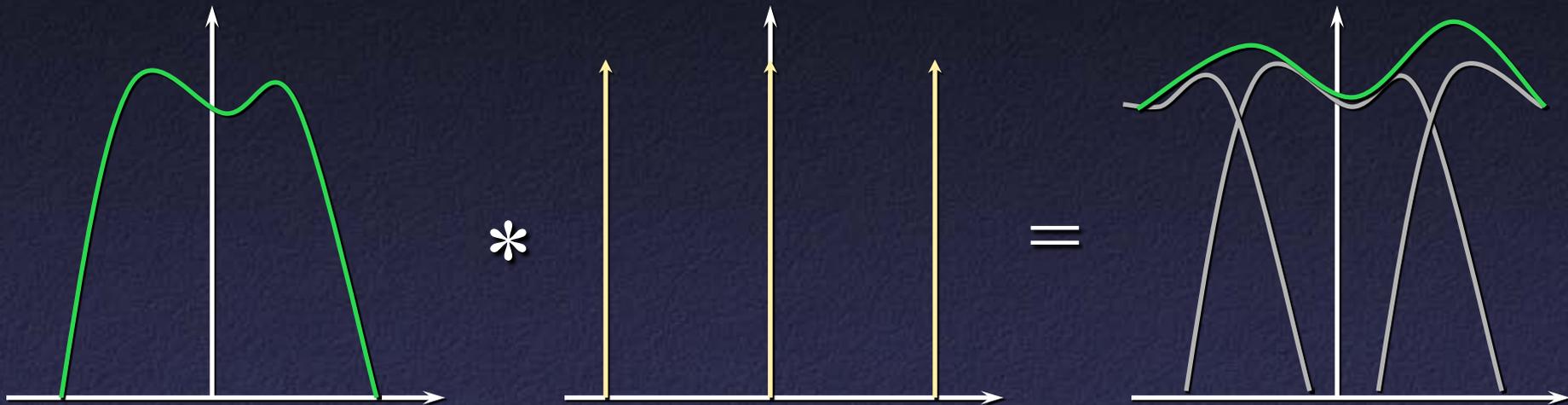
- Multiplication in primal space = convolution in frequency space

$$\mathcal{F}(f(x)g(x)) = \mathcal{F}(f(x)) * \mathcal{F}(g(x))$$

- Fourier transform of $\text{III}(x)$ is III

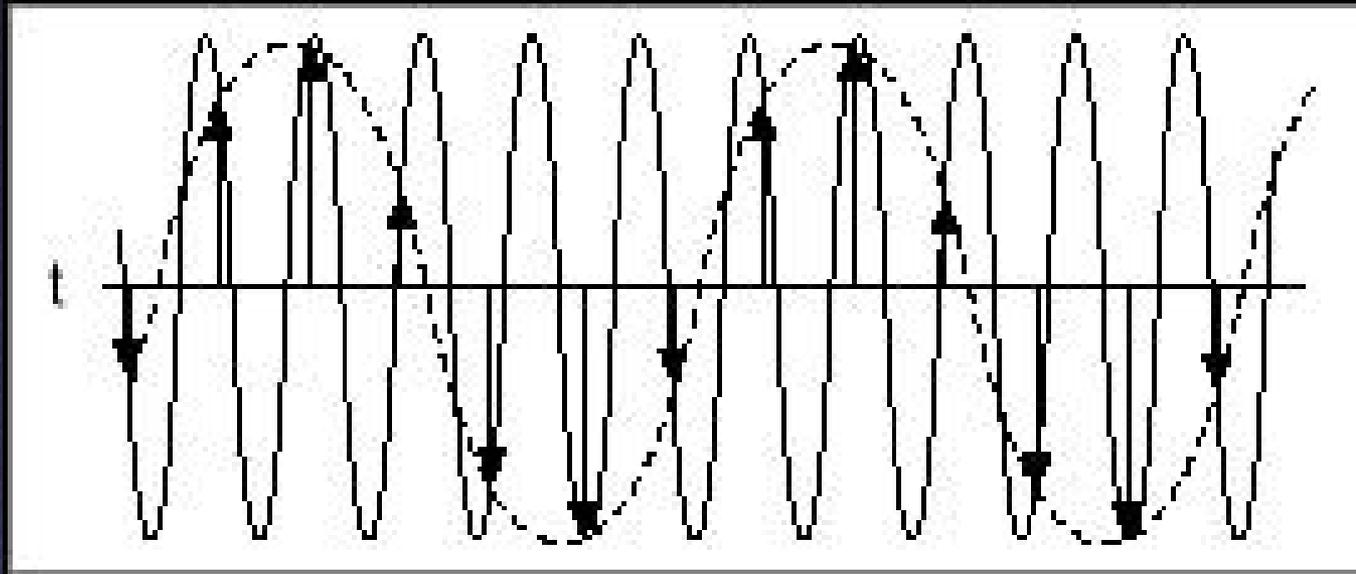


Fourier Analysis



- Result: high frequencies can “alias” into low frequencies

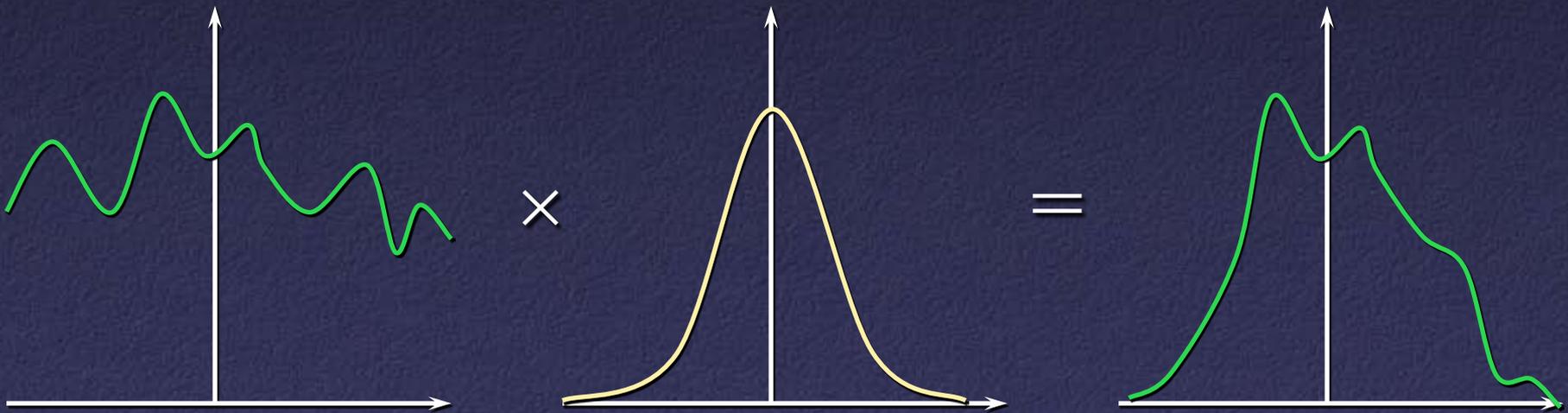
Aliasing



Fourier Analysis

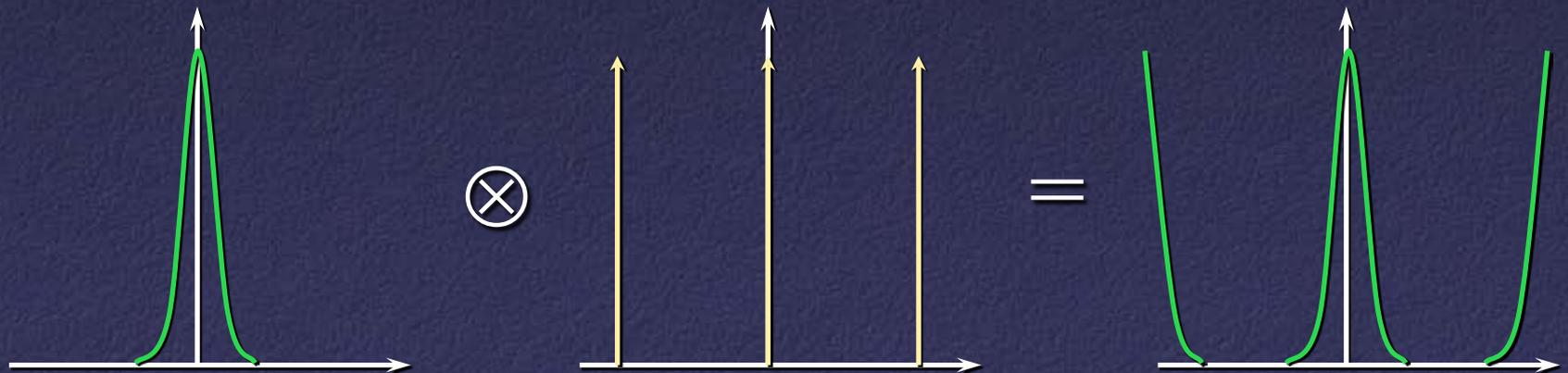
- Convolution with reconstruction filter = multiplication in frequency space

$$\mathcal{F}(f(x) * g(x)) = \mathcal{F}(f(x))\mathcal{F}(g(x))$$



Aliasing in Frequency Space

- Conclusions:
 - High frequencies can alias into low frequencies
 - Can't be cured by a different reconstruction filter
 - Nyquist limit: capture all frequencies iff bandlimited – maximum frequency $< \frac{1}{2}$ sampling rate





Aliasing strikes!

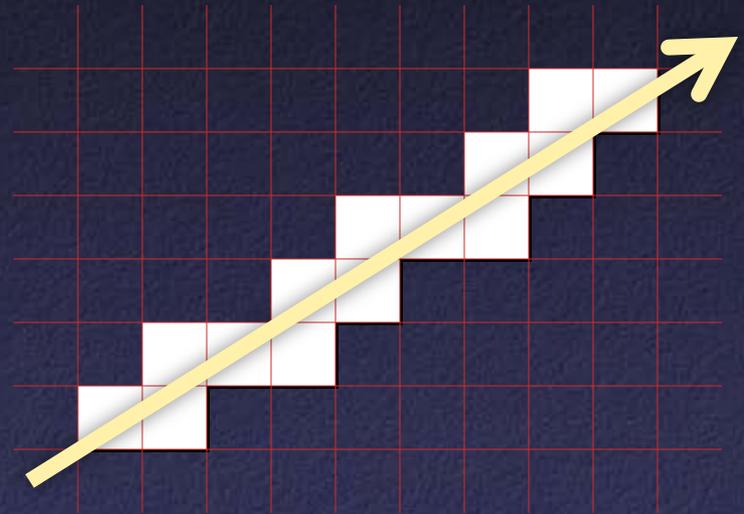




Other Aliasing Examples

- Car wheel “spins backwards” on film

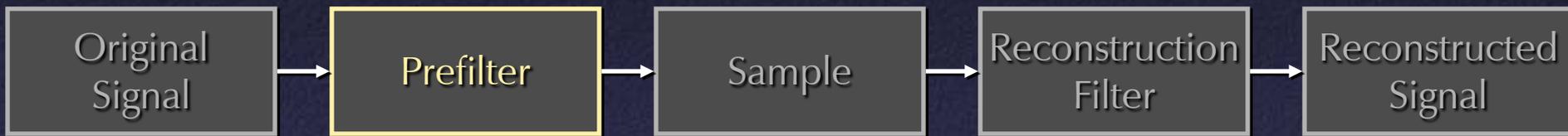
- Jaggies in graphics



- “Crawling jaggies” on edges of objects as they move

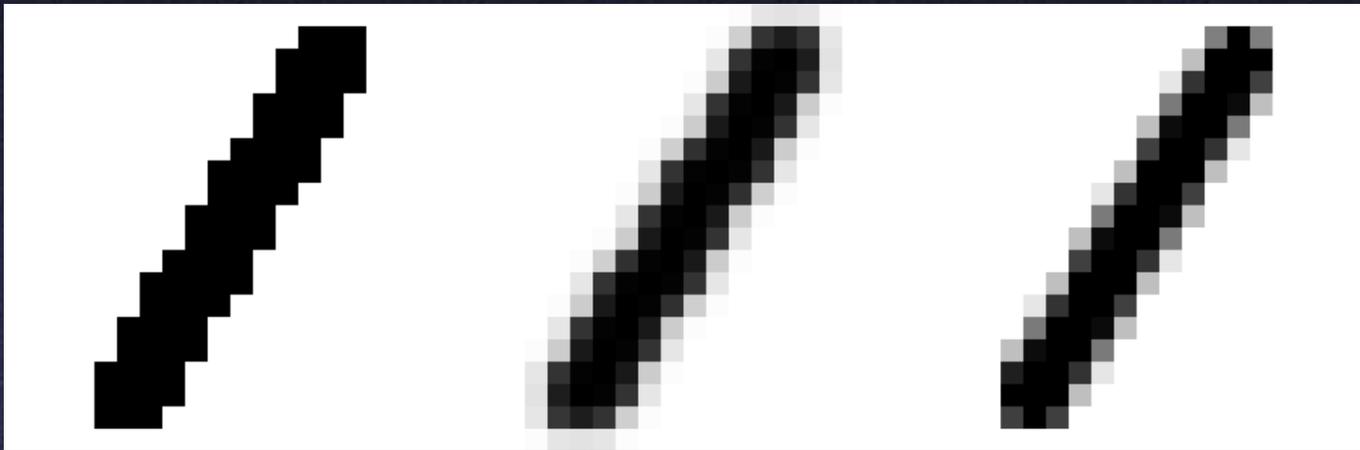
Filters for Sampling

- Solution: insert filter *before* sampling
 - “Sampling” or “bandlimiting” or “antialiasing” filter



- Low-pass filter
- Eliminate frequency content above Nyquist limit
- Result: aliasing replaced by blur
- Partial alternative: **oversampling**, digital filtering

Antialiasing Jaggies



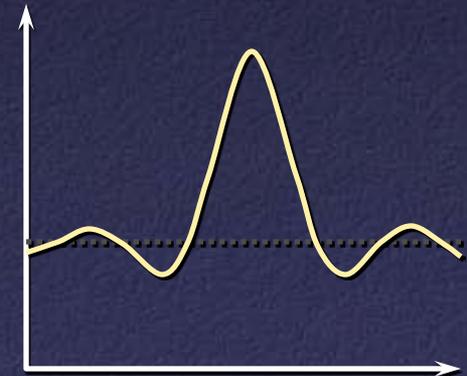
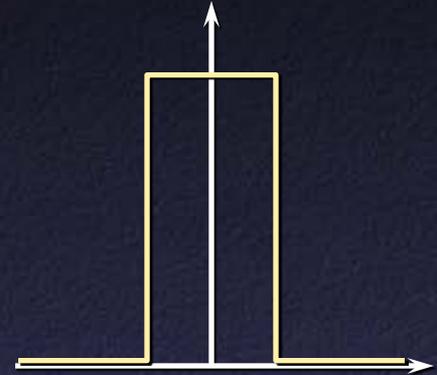
Aliased

Postfiltered:
blurry jaggies

Correctly
prefiltered

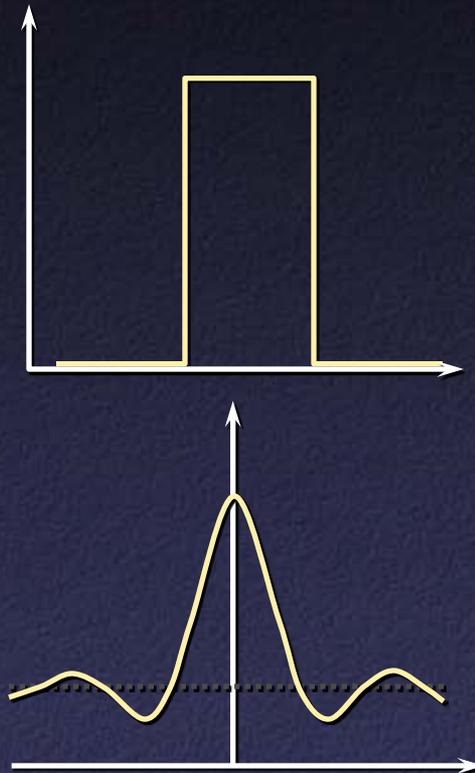
Ideal Sampling Filter

- “Brick wall” filter:
box in frequency
- In space: sinc function
 - $\text{sinc}(x) = \sin(x) / x$
 - Infinite support
 - Possibility of “ringing”

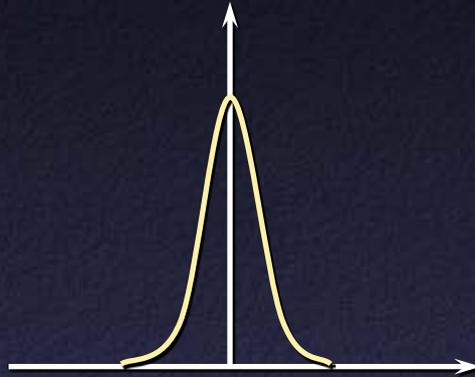


Cheap Sampling Filter

- Box in space
 - Cheap to evaluate
 - Finite support
- In frequency: sinc
 - Imperfect bandlimiting



Gaussian Sampling Filter



- Fourier transform of Gaussian = Gaussian
- Good compromise as sampling filter:
 - Well approximated by function w. finite support
 - Good bandlimiting performance