

Heaven's Light is Our Guide

Rajshahi University of Engineering & Technology



Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering

Course No: ECE 4124

Course Name: Digital Signal Processing Sessional

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Experiment Name : Finding auto correlation and cross correlation of signal using matlab

Theory : The concept of correlation in general quantifies the similarity of two spatial- or time-dependent signals x and y . The main property of correlation is that both signals do not have to depend on each other; only statements regarding their similarity can be given.

In signal processing, cross-correlation is a measure of similarity of two series as a function of the displacement of one relative to the other. This is also known as a sliding dot product or sliding inner-product. It is commonly used for searching a long signal for a shorter, known feature.

Autocorrelation, sometimes known as serial correlation in the discrete time case, is the correlation of a signal with a delayed copy of itself as a function of delay. Informally, it is the similarity between observations of a random variable as a function of the time lag between them.

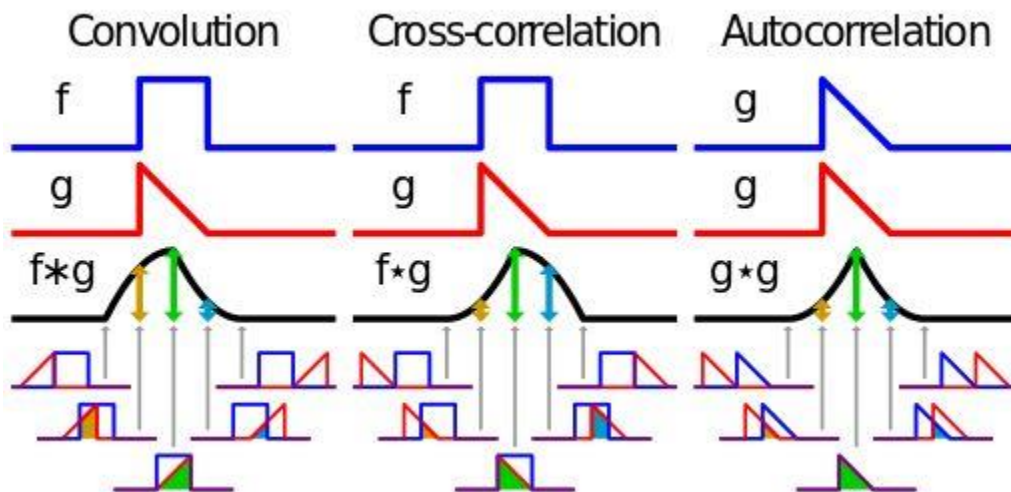


Figure : Graphical representation of convolution, cross correlation and autocorrelation

Code : (cross)

- Close all
- Clc
-
- x=input('Enter the first array');
- h=input('Enter the second array');
- h= fliplr(x);
-
- z=[];
- for i=1:length(x)
- g=h.*x(i);
- z=[z;g];
- end
-
- [r c]=size(z);
- k=r+c;
- t=2;
- y=[];
- cd=0;
- while(t<=k)
- for i=1:r
- for j=1:c
- if((i+j)==t)
- cd=cd+z(i,j);
- end
- end
- end
- t=t+1;
- y=[y cd];
- cd=0;
- end
- disp(y);

Code : (auto)

- Close all
- Clc
-
- x=input('Enter the first array');
- h=flip1r (x);
-
- z=[];
- for i=1:length(x)
- g=h.*x(i);
- z=[z;g];
- end
-
- [r c]=size(z);
- k=r+c;
- t=2;
- y=[];
- cd=0;
- while(t<=k)
- for i=1:r
- for j=1:c
- if((i+j)==t)
- cd=cd+z(i,j);
- end
- end
- end
- t=t+1;
- y=[y cd];
- cd=0;
- end
- disp(y);

Conclusion : The code ran properly in matlab and showed the expected output of cross correlation and autocorrelation using two and one signals respectively.