

Digital Signal Processing Lab

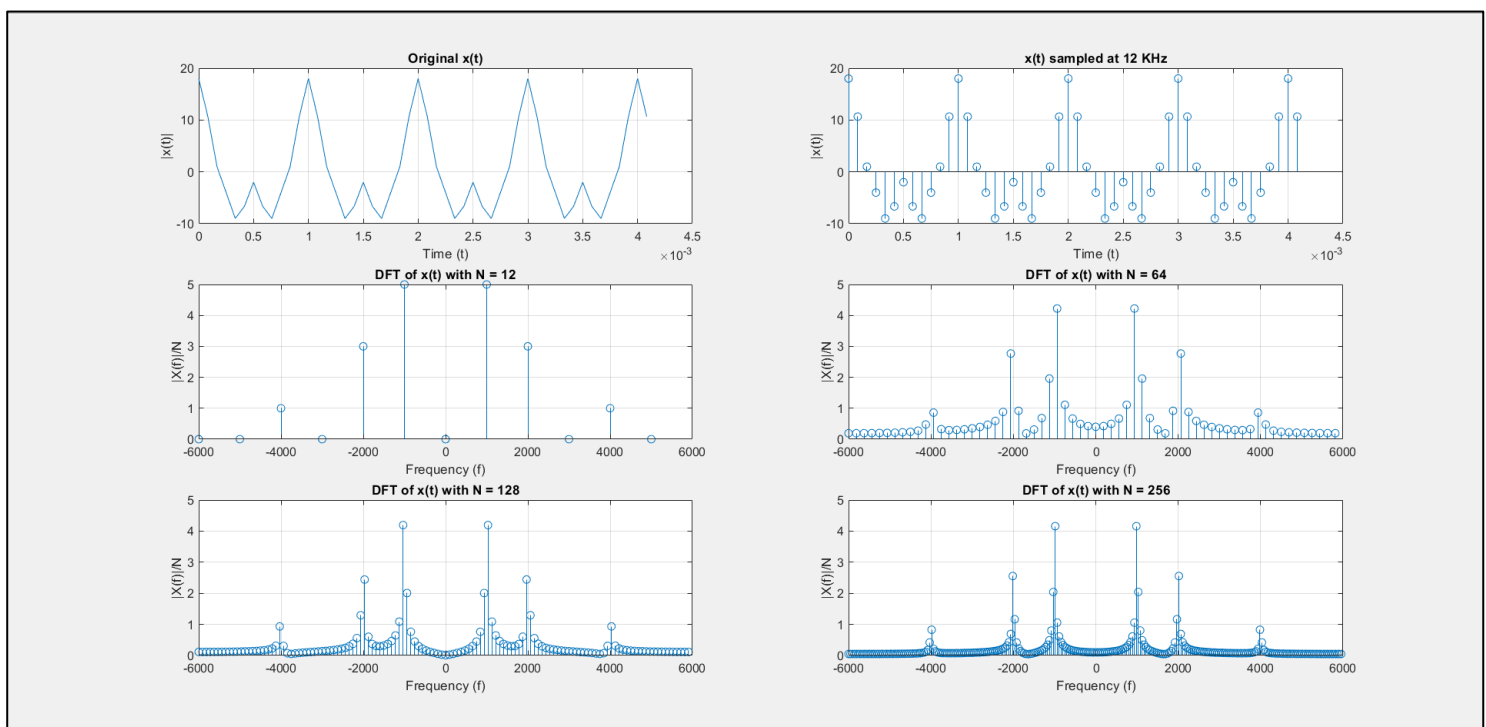
Experiment 1.a & 1.b

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Part A:

To sample a band-limited signal (limited to B Hz) at a sampling frequency (F_s) such that $F_s > 2B$, then apply DFT with $N = 64, 128, 256$ points and plot the magnitude spectra.

$$F_s = 12 \text{ kHz}$$



Here we can see the original signal in time domain, the sampled signal, and the DFT with 12, 64, 128, and 256 points. Since the DFT has been normalised with respect to the number of points, the amplitudes are same for $N=64, 128$, and 256 .

Code:

```
f = 1000;
fs = 12000;
t = 0:1/fs:0.1;

x = 10*cos(2*pi*f*t)+6*cos(2*pi*2*f*t)+2*cos(2*pi*4*f*t);
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```

subplot(3,2,1);
plot(t(1:50), x(1:50));
grid on;
title('Original x(t)');
xlabel('Time (t)');
ylabel('|x(t)|');

subplot(3,2,2);
stem(t(1:50), x(1:50));
grid on;
title('x(t) sampled at 12 KHz');
xlabel('Time (t)');
ylabel('|x(t)|');

N = 12;
dft_1 = fft(x, N);
dft_1 = fftshift(dft_1);
mag_1 = abs(dft_1/N);
f1 = -fs/2:fs/N:(fs/2 - fs/N);
subplot(3,2,3);
stem(f1, mag_1);
grid on;
title('DFT of x(t) with N = 12');
xlabel('Frequency (f)');
ylabel('|X(f)|/N');

N = 64;
dft_1 = fft(x, N);
dft_1 = fftshift(dft_1);
mag_1 = abs(dft_1/N);
f1 = -fs/2:fs/N:(fs/2 - fs/N);
subplot(3,2,4);
stem(f1, mag_1);
grid on;
title('DFT of x(t) with N = 64');
xlabel('Frequency (f)');
ylabel('|X(f)|/N');

N = 128;
dft_1 = fft(x, N);
dft_1 = fftshift(dft_1);
mag_1 = abs(dft_1)/N;
f1 = -fs/2:fs/N:(fs/2 - fs/N);
subplot(3,2,5);

```

```

stem(f1, mag_1);
grid on;
title('DFT of x(t) with N = 128');
xlabel('Frequency (f)');
ylabel('|X(f)|/N');

```

```

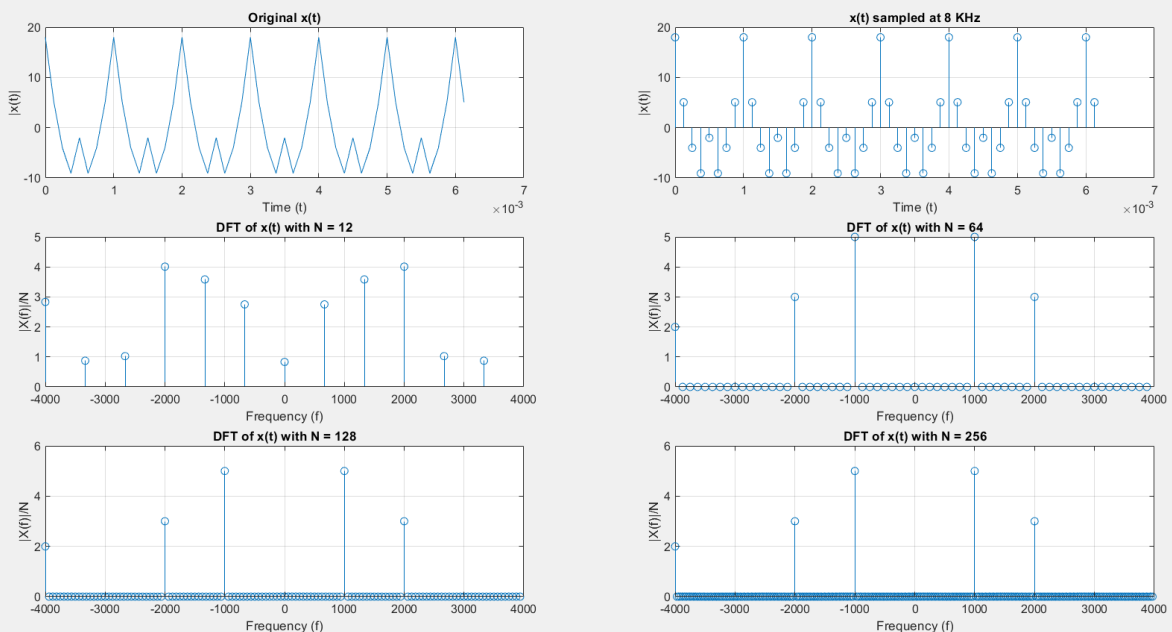
N = 256;
dft_1 = fft(x, N);
dft_1 = fftshift(dft_1);
mag_1 = abs(dft_1)/N;
f1 = -fs/2:fs/N:(fs/2 - fs/N);
subplot(3,2,6);
stem(f1, mag_1);
grid on;
title('DFT of x(t) with N = 256');
xlabel('Frequency (f)');
ylabel('|X(f)|/N');

```

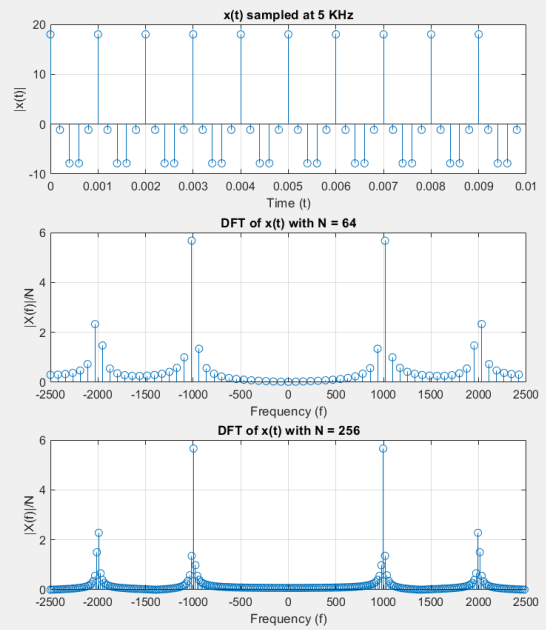
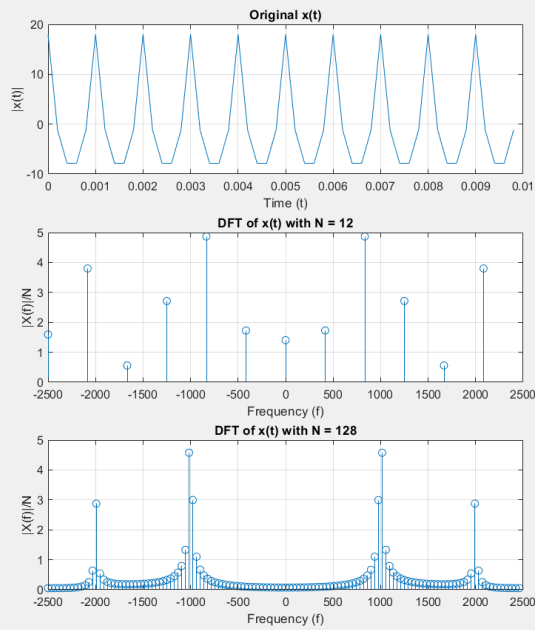
Part B:

To repeat part A with $F_s = 8$ kHz, 5 kHz, and 4 kHz, which are frequencies below the Nyquist rate.

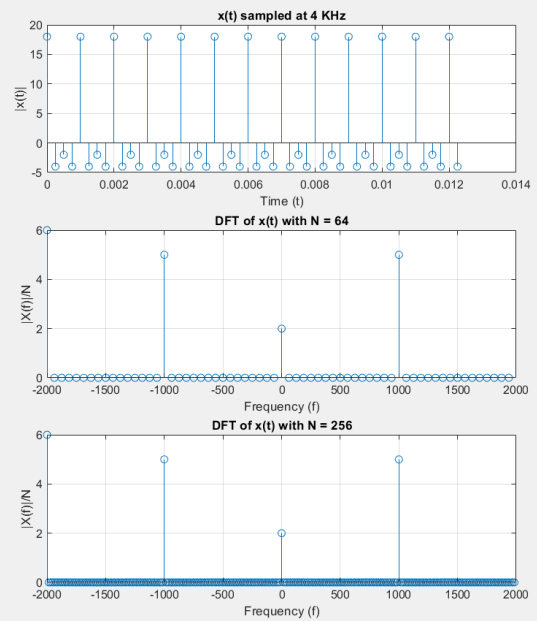
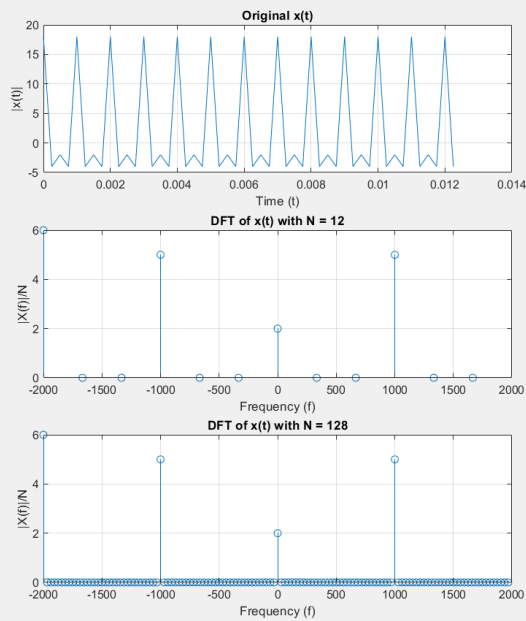
$F_s = 8$ kHz



$F_s = 5 \text{ kHz}$



$F_s = 4 \text{ kHz}$



Here, we see the plots of DFTs are quite different from when $F_s = 12$ kHz. Reasons will be discussed in the full lab report. Code will be included in the full report.

Code same as Part A: (N changed manually)