



Namal University, Mianwali

Department of Electrical Engineering

EE 345 (L) – Digital Signal Processing (Lab)

Lab – 7

Digital Processing of Continuous Signal (Sampling) in MATLAB

Student Name	Student ID

Instructor: Zulaikha Kiran

Lab Engineer: Faizan Ahmad

Introduction

The purpose of this lab is to perform sampling, discrete time processing and up-sampling and down-sampling using MATLAB.

Course Learning Outcomes

CLO1: Develop algorithms to perform signal processing techniques on digital signals using MATLAB and DSP Kit DSK6713

CLO3: Deliver a report/lab notes/presentation/viva, effectively communicating the design and analysis of the given problem

Equipment

- Software
 - MATLAB

Instructions

1. This is an individual lab. You will perform the tasks individually and submit a report.
2. Some of these tasks are for practice purposes only while others (marked as 'Exercise') have to be answered in the report.
3. When asked to display an image/ graph in the exercise, either save it as jpeg or take a screenshot, in order to insert it in the report.
4. The report should be submitted on the given template, including:
 - a. Code (copy and pasted, NOT a screenshot)
 - b. Output values (from command window, can be a screenshot)
 - c. Output figure/graph (as instructed in 3)
 - d. Explanation where required
5. The report should be properly formatted, with easy to read code and easy to see figures.
6. Plagiarism or any hint thereof will be dealt with strictly. Any incident where plagiarism is caught, both (or all) students involved will be given zero marks, regardless of who copied whom. Multiple such incidents will result in disciplinary action being taken.

Background

Sampling of Continuous Signals

Sampling of continuous time signals is the process of converting a continuous time signal into a discrete time signal by taking samples at regular intervals. The result is a sequence of discrete values that can be stored in a digital format (discrete time signal) and processed using digital signal processing techniques.

The sampling process involves taking instantaneous snapshots of the continuous time signal at specific time intervals called the sampling period or sampling interval T .

T = sampling period; $F_s = 1/T$ = sampling frequency (samples/sec)

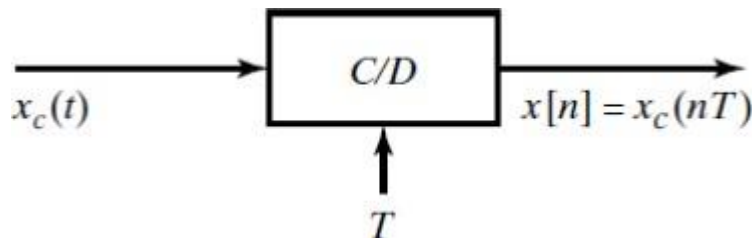
$\Omega_s = 2\pi/T$ = sampling frequency (radians/sec)

Nyquist-Shannon Sampling Theorem

The minimum sampling rate required to avoid aliasing and accurately reconstruct the original signal is called the Nyquist rate, which is given by the formula:

$$\Omega_s \geq 2\Omega_{\max}$$

Where Ω_s is the sampling frequency and Ω_{\max} is the highest frequency component of the signal. If this condition does not meet, we can't reconstruct the original signal.



Practically sampling is implemented using Analog to Digital (A/D) converter, which also includes quantization step.

- From above figure, the continuous signal $x_c(t)$ is passed from the converter at sampling time T to generate discrete time signal $x(n)$.
- After this step, we perform DTFT, and create multiple copies and perform some discrete time processing (filtering, modulation, etc.).
- After processing, we pass our processed signal from the Digital to Analog (D/A) converter to reconstruct the original signal.

Sampling Rate Conversion

Sampling rate conversion is the process of changing the sampling rate of a digital signal from one value to another. This process can be necessary in various situations, such as when a signal needs to be transmitted or stored at a different sampling rate than its original rate, or when a signal needs to be synchronized with another signal at a different sampling rate.

There are two main methods of sampling rate conversion: up sampling/interpolation and down sampling/decimation.

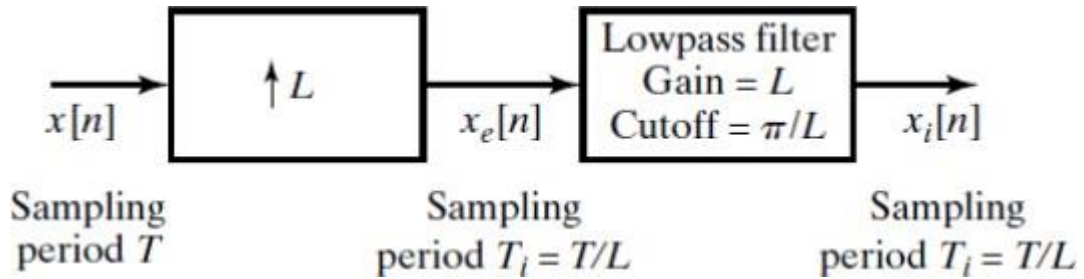
Up Sampling/Interpolation

Up sampling is the process of increasing the sampling rate of a signal by inserting new samples between the existing samples. The below figure shows that the $x(n)$ signal is up sampled/interpolated by factor of L .

Here are the steps for interpolation.

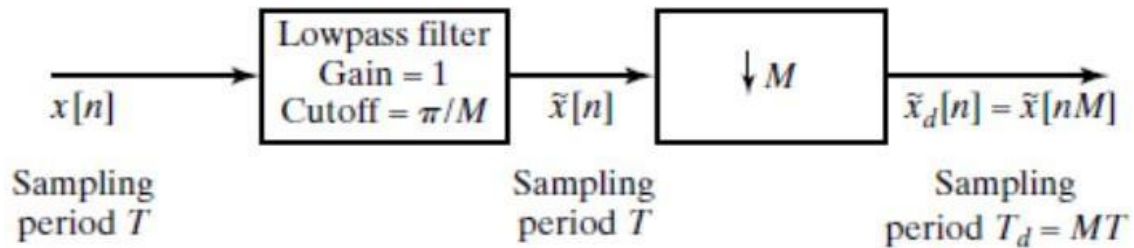
- Define the original signal which need to be up sampled.

- Define the up sampling factor and apply on original signal.
- Apply a low pass filter.
- Interpolate the filtered signal.



Down Sampling/Decimation

The down sampling is the process of reducing the sampling rate of a signal by discarding some of the samples. The below figure shows that the $x(n)$ signal is down sampled/decimated by factor of M .



Here are the steps for decimation.

- Define the original signal which needs to be up sampled.
- Apply a low pass filter.
- Decimate the filtered signal by the decimation factor.

Exercise 1

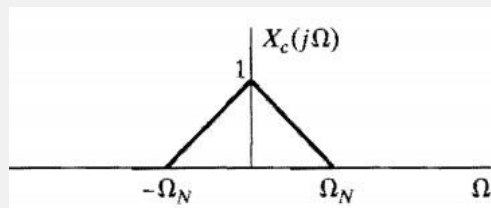
The signal was sampled with sampling period $T = 1/400$ secs to obtain a discrete time signal $x(n)$.

$$x_c(t) = \sin(2\pi(100)t)$$

What will be the resulting sequence $x(n)$? Plot it with proper labels.

Exercise 2

Perform down sampling ($M = 3$) on given signal below. Where the value of maximum frequency $\Omega_N = 4000\text{Hz}$.



What will be the value of sampling period? You can use built-in functions (downsample or decimate or resample) or your own function to perform downsampling. Plot the signal before and after the down sampling.

Exercise 3

Perform up sampling ($L = 2$) of above given signal in Exercise 2. You can use built-in functions (upsample or interp1 or resample) or your own function to perform up sampling. Plot the signal before and after the up sampling.

Evaluation Rubric

- **Method of Evaluation:** In-lab marking by instructors, Report submitted by students
- **Measured Learning Outcomes:**
 CLO1: Develop algorithms to perform signal processing techniques on digital signals using MATLAB and DSP Kit DSK6713
 CLO3: Deliver a report/lab notes/presentation/viva, effectively communicating the design and analysis of the given problem

	Excellent 10	Good 9-7	Satisfactory 6-4	Unsatisfactory 3-1	Poor 0	Marks Obtained
Tasks (CLO1)	All tasks completed correctly. Correct code with proper comments.	Most tasks completed correctly.	Some tasks completed correctly.	Most tasks incomplete or incorrect.	All tasks incomplete or incorrect.	
Output (CLO1)	Output correctly shown with all Figures/Plots displayed as required and properly labelled	Most Output/Figures/Plots displayed with proper labels	Some Output/Figures/Plots displayed with proper labels OR Most Output/Figures/Plots displayed but without proper labels	Most of the required Output/Figures/Plots not displayed	Output/Figures/Plots not displayed	
Answers (CLO1)	Meaningful answers to all questions. Answers show the understanding of the student.	Meaningful answers to most questions.	Some correct/ meaningful answers with some irrelevant ones	Answers not understandable/ not relevant to questions	Not Written any Answer	
Report (CLO3)	Report submitted with proper grammar and punctuation with proper conclusions drawn and good formatting	Report submitted with proper conclusions drawn with good formatting but some grammar mistakes OR proper grammar but not very good formatting	Some correct/ meaningful conclusions. Some parts of the document not properly formatted or some grammar mistakes	Conclusions not based on results. Bad formatting with no proper grammar/punctuation	Report not submitted	
Total						