COMSYS LAB4

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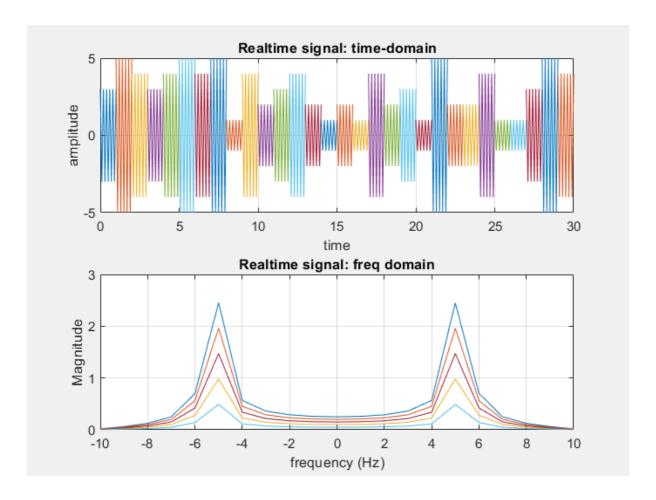
Task1: Realtime signals

Code

```
clear all
close all
duration_signal=29;
for T = 0:duration_signal %%%% Duration 30 seconds with interval of 1 sec.
   display('Transmission Started')
    display (T)
   elseif (T==duration_signal)
       display('Transmission ends: see the final result')
    display (T)
   else
           display('Transmission in progress: please wait')
    display (T)
   end
   freq=5;
  fs=4*freq;
   ts=1/fs;
    t=0:ts:1;
    U=randi(5);
   m_t=U*cos(2*pi*freq*t);
 N=length(m_t);
 m_f= fft(m_t,N)/fs;
 freqaxis=linspace(-fs/2, fs/2, N);
   figure(1)
   hold all %%% keeps the previous plots and everytime changes the color
   subplot(2,1,1), plot(t+T,m_t);
   xlabel('time')
   ylabel('amplitude')
   grid on
   s for y-axis: observe why 0 inf , and -5 5 are used here.
   hold on %%% keeps the previous plots
   subplot(2,1,2), plot(freqaxis,fftshift(abs(m_f)))
     xlabel('frequency (Hz)')
   ylabel('Magnitude')
   grid on
   axis([-inf inf 0 3])  
%%% first two are limits for x-axis, the other two are limit
s for y-axis: observe why -inf inf , and 0 3 are used here.
```

```
pause(2) %%%%% pauses for 2 seconds and then go for next loop increment.
```

Plot

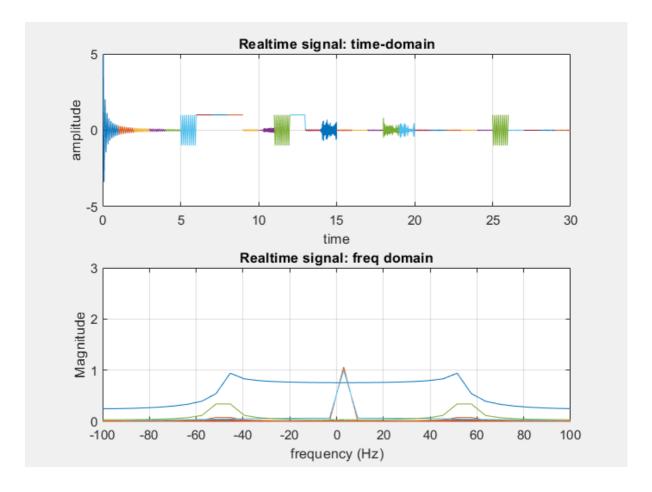


Task2: Real-time signals with choice and memory code

```
clear all;
close all;
clc;
duration_signal=29;
A=1;
t_start=ones(1,4);
%tstop=ones(1,4);
freq=8;
N1=8;
fs=4*freq;
ts=1/fs;
t1=0:ts:30;
rect=@(T,t)(abs(t)<(T/2));
m1=cos(2*pi*freq*t1);</pre>
```

```
m2=2*N1*sinc(2*N1*t1);
m3=rect(N1, t1);
[y,Fs]=audioread('file_example_WAV_1MG.wav');
if T==0
   display('Transmission Started')
    display (T)
   elseif (T==duration_signal)
       display('Transmission ends: see the final result')
    display (T)
   else
          display('Transmission in progress: please wait')
    display (T)
   end
   freq=8;
   fs=4*freq;
   ts=1/fs;
   t=0:ts:1;
   U=randi(4);
   %m_t=U*cos(2*pi*freq*t);
   if U==1
       m_t=m1(t_start(1):t_start(1)+fs+1);
       t_start(1)=t_start(1)+fs;
   elseif(U==2)
       m_t=m2(t_start(2):t_start(2)+fs+1);
       t_start(2)=t_start(2)+fs;
   elseif (U==3)
       m_t=m3(t_start(3):t_start(3)+fs+1);
       t_start(3)=t_start(3)+fs;
   else
       m_t=y(t_start(4):t_start(4)+Fs+1);
       t_start(4)=t_start(4)+Fs;
       fs=Fs;
   end
   N=length(m_t);
   m_f= fft(m_t,N)/fs;
   freqaxis=linspace(-100,100, N);
   figure(1)
   hold all %%% keeps the previous plots and everytime changes the color
   subplot(2,1,1),
   if U==4
       t2=0+T:1/fs:1+T;
       plot(t2, m_t(1:size(t2,2)));
       plot(t+T, m_t(1:size(t,2)));
   end
   xlabel('time')
   ylabel('amplitude')
   title('Realtime signal: time-domain');
   grid on
   s for y-axis: observe why 0 inf , and -5 5 are used here.
             %%% keeps the previous plots
   subplot(2,1,2), plot(freqaxis,fftshift(abs(m_f)))
   xlabel('frequency (Hz)')
```

output



Observations

- The signals were cached before transmission and randomly chosen and subsequent packets were sent each time by storing where the last packets transmission ended
- We can see this by following the rectangle function or the music file output which are different each time

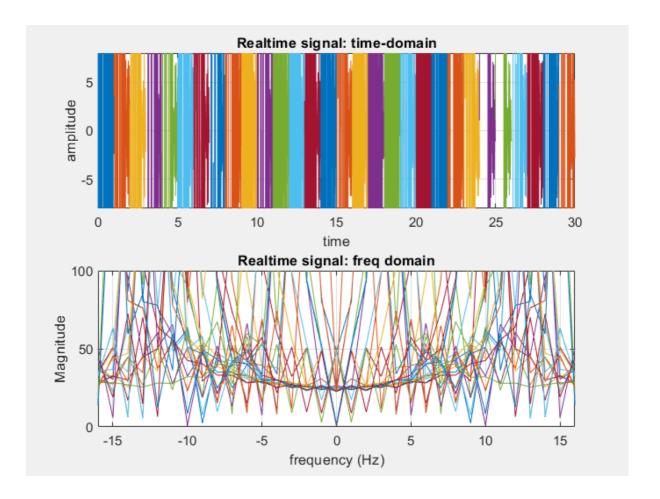
Task-3: Cosine Realtime

code

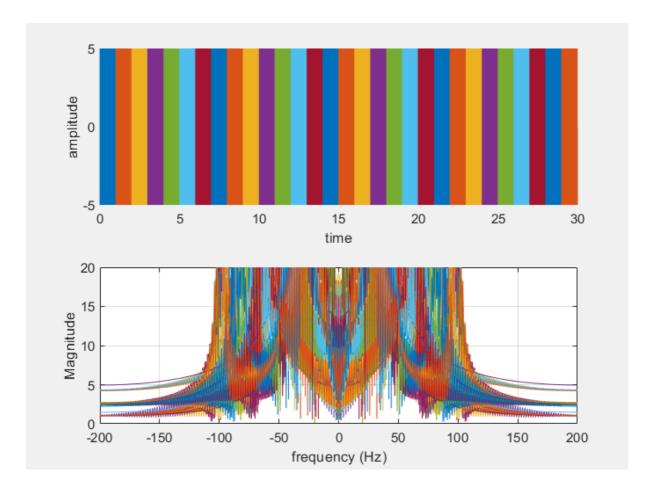
```
clear all;
close all;
clc;
duration_signal=29;
if T==0
   display('Transmission Started')
   display (T)
   elseif (T==duration_signal)
       display('Transmission ends: see the final result')
    display (T)
   else
          display('Transmission in progress: please wait')
    display (T)
   end
   freq=8;
   N=8;
   fs=50*freq;
   ts=1/fs;
   t=0:ts:1;
   f=10+mod(randi(100,1,2),90);
   U=randi(5);
   bw=50 ;%bandwidth=50Hz
   m_t= N*cos(2*pi*f(1)*t)+N*cos(2*pi*f(2)*t);
   channel=2*bw*sinc(2*bw*t);
   y=conv(m_t,channel,'same');
   N1=length(y);
   m_f= fft(y,N1)/fs;
   freqaxis=linspace(-fs/2, fs/2, N1);
   figure(1)
   hold all %%% keeps the previous plots and everytime changes the color
   subplot(2,1,1), plot(t+T,y);
   xlabel('time')
   ylabel('amplitude')
   grid on
   s for y-axis: observe why 0 inf , and -5 5 are used here.
   hold on
             %%% keeps the previous plots
   subplot(2,1,2);
   plot(freqaxis,fftshift(abs(m_f)));
     xlabel('frequency (Hz)')
   ylabel('Magnitude')
   grid on
   axis([-inf inf 0 20])  
%%% first two are limits for x-axis, the other two are limi
ts for y-axis: observe why -inf inf , and 0 3 are used here.
   pause(0.5) \%\%\%\%\% pauses for 2 seconds and then go for next loop increment.
end
```

Plot

I have increased the limits of y-axis for better visibility. The limit of x axis to be 8 since for me the value of N=8



On increasing Sampling frequency we get the following more detailed plot



Task 4: Hilbert transform

code

```
clc; clear all; close all;
N = 8;
fs = 10*N; % 10 times the maximum frequency component in Hertz.
for T = 0:1:29
    t = 0:1/fs:1-1/fs;
    t = t+T; %to get continuation each time
   m = 2*N*sinc(2*N*t);
   x1 = hilbert(m);
   mf = fft(x)/fs;
   mf_abs_sorted = fftshift(abs(mf));
    freq_axis = linspace(-fs/2, fs/2, length(mf));
    figure(1);
    subplot(2,1,1);
    plot(t,real(x1),'g',t,imag(x1),'red');hold on;
    title('Time Domain');
   xlabel('Time in seconds');
   ylabel('Amplitude');
    legend('Realpart of x(t))', 'Imaginary part of x(t)');
    subplot(2,1,2);
```

```
plot(freq_axis,mf_abs_sorted);hold on;
  title('Frequency Domain');
  ylabel('Frequency in Hertz')
  pause(0.5);
end
```

output

