TTT4110 - PROJECT

Kristoffer K. Larsen Magnus Skeide Martin Ervik

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PART 1 - THEORY

- Generating the DTMF-signals from the given table
- Play the generated numbers from an arbitrary number

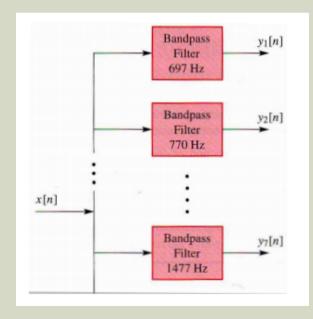
Freqs/Hz	1209	1336	1477
697	1	2	3
770	4	5	6
852	7	8	9
941	*	0	#

PART 1 - CODE

```
function returnArray = main part1()
Fs = 8000; % Hz Punktpr@vingsfrekven
t = 0:1/Fs:T: % Sample vektor
z = 0:1/Fs:.05; % Zero Vektor
returnArray = [];
number = input('Enter the characters you wish to generate DTMF dailing frequncies: ','s');
userInput = input('Do you wish to hear the frequencies generated by your number? (y/n) ','s');
if userInput==
    for x = 1:numel(number)
        switch number(x)
            case
                 returnArray = [returnArray (sin(2*pi*697*t) + sin(2*pi*1209*t))];
                 returnArray = [returnArray (0*sin(2*pi*697*z))];
                 returnArray = [returnArray (sin(2*pi*697*t) + sin(2*pi*1336*t))];
                 returnArray = [returnArray (0*sin(2*pi*697*z))];
                 returnArray = [returnArray (sin(2*pi*697*t) + sin(2*pi*1477*t))];
returnArray = [returnArray (0*sin(2*pi*697*z))];
                 returnArray = [returnArray (sin(2*pi*770*t) + sin(2*pi*1209*t))];
                 returnArray = [returnArray (0*sin(2*pi*697*z))];
                 returnArray = [returnArray (sin(2*pi*770*t) + sin(2*pi*1336*t))];
                 returnArray = [returnArray (0*sin(2*pi*697*z))];
                 returnArray = [returnArray (sin(2*pi*770*t) + sin(2*pi*1477*t))];
                 returnArray = [returnArray (0*sin(2*pi*697*z))];
                 returnArray = [returnArray (sin(2*pi*852*t) + sin(2*pi*1209*t))];
                 returnArray = [returnArray (0*sin(2*pi*697*z))];
                 returnArray = [returnArray (sin(2*pi*852*t) + sin(2*pi*1336*t))];
                 returnArray = [returnArray (0*sin(2*pi*697*z))];
                 returnArray = [returnArray (sin(2*pi*852*t)+ sin(2*pi*1477*t))];
                 returnArray = [returnArray (0*sin(2*pi*697*z))];
                 returnArray = [returnArray (sin(2*pi*941*t) + sin(2*pi*1336*t))];
returnArray = [returnArray (0*sin(2*pi*697*z))];
                 returnArray = [returnArray (sin(2*pi*941*t) + sin(2*pi*1209*t))];
                 returnArray = [returnArray (0*sin(2*pi*697*z))];
                 returnArray = [returnArray (sin(2*pi*941*t) + sin(2*pi*1477*t))];
returnArray = [returnArray (0*sin(2*pi*697*z))];
                 disp([number(x) ' is not a number'])
    sound(returnArray);
```

PART 2 - THEORY

- Decoding the DTMF-signals
- The input is now a signal
- We want the output to be the numbers
- To do so we must:
 - Create filters
 - Split up signal
 - Recognize the numbers in an iterative manner



PART 2 - CODE

- Variables for use throughout the code
- Checking length of signal

CODE CONTINUES

Creating the filters

```
%% Lager Băndpassfiltrene som blir brukt til å identifisere tallene
Frekvenser = [697 770 852 941 1209 1336 1477]; % De forskjellige frekvensene i bruk i DTMF
L = 300; % Bredden på båndet til båndpassfilteret
n = 0:L-1;
filters = [];
for i = 1:length(Frekvenser)
    f0 = Frekvenser(i)/Fs; %Digital frekvens
    w0 = f0 * 2 * pi; %Vinkelfrekvens
    bk = (2 * cos(w0 * n)/L); % Amplitude
    filters = [filters; bk];
    [h, w] = freqz(bk, 1, L);
    plot((w * Fs / (2 * pi)), abs(h));
    hold on
title('Filter');
xlabel('Frekvens');
ylabel('|H(W)|');
```

CODE CONTINUES

Separating and decoding each "piece" of the input signal

```
%% Deler opp signalet til hvert enkelt tall og Dekoder input signalet ved bruk av Båndpassfilterene tidligere laget

for k = 1:(length(toFilter)/(Fs*0.2))
NumberToFilter = toFilter((k-1)*(Fs*0.2)+1:k*(Fs*0.2));
threshold = 0.8;
% Siden filteret ikke er perfekt, setter vi grensen på 0.85.
% Hvis vi får et treff høyere enn 0.85 så antar vi derfor at
% frekvensen finnes.
temp = []; %Liste for å lagre frekvensene vi finner.
for n=1:7
    y = filter(filters(n, 1:L), 1, NumberToFilter); %Filtrerer vektoren part gjennom filteret
    if(max(y) > threshold) % Hvis amplituden på signalet er høyere enn thresholdet, så registreres det.
    temp = [temp n]; % Legger til frekvenstallet i listen
    end
end
```

Summing the frequencies for the final result

```
%% Summerer frekvensene og finner ut hvilke sum som hører til hvilket tall
sum = Frekvenser(temp(1)) + Frekvenser(temp(2)); %Henter ut de to dekodede frekvensene fra parten og Summerer de to frekvensene
%Finner ut hvilken sum som tilhører hvilket tall
switch sum
    case 1906
        decodedNumber = [decodedNumber '1'];
    case 2033
       decodedNumber = [decodedNumber '2'];
    case 2174
        decodedNumber = [decodedNumber '3'];
    case 1979
       decodedNumber = [decodedNumber '4'];
       decodedNumber = [decodedNumber '5'];
       decodedNumber = [decodedNumber '6'];
       decodedNumber = [decodedNumber '7'];
       decodedNumber = [decodedNumber '8'];
       decodedNumber = [decodedNumber '9'];
    case 2150
       decodedNumber = [decodedNumber '*'];
    case 2277
       decodedNumber = [decodedNumber '0'];
    case 2418
       decodedNumber = [decodedNumber '#'];
end
```

■ Takk for oss!