

A dark blue vertical bar on the left side of the page. A blue arrow points to the right from the bar, containing the word 'Report'.

Report

Project Part 2

Spectrum Analyzer

Several thin, curved, light blue lines that sweep upwards from the bottom left towards the center of the page.

Mohamed Megahed
01016290044

Contents

Introduction 2

Manual 3

Results, and Example 9

References 13

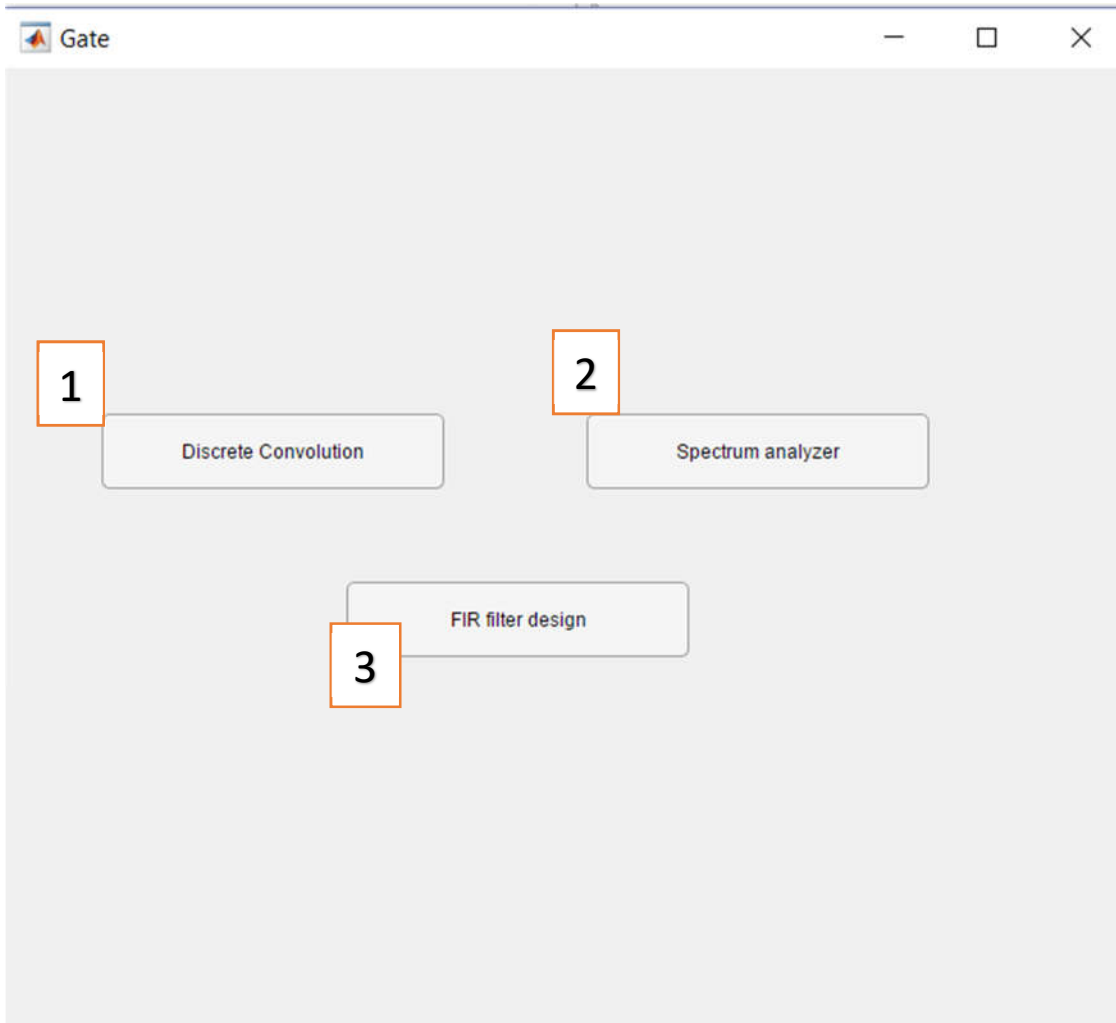
Introduction

Spectrum Analyzer v0.1 is signal processing software based on MATLAB. It does support very necessary features for signal processing

Supported Features:

- Time and Frequency domain analysis.
- Discrete time convolution.
- Windowing effect.
- Comparison mode.
- Calculation mode. (Part 2)
- RMS averaging. (Part 2)
- Peak finding. (Part 2)
- Bias finding. (Part 2)
- Different display options. (Part 2)
- Markers. (Part 2)
- Frequency band choices. (Part 2)
- Different input options. (Part 2)
- FIR filter design using least square method. (Part 2)

Starting Window



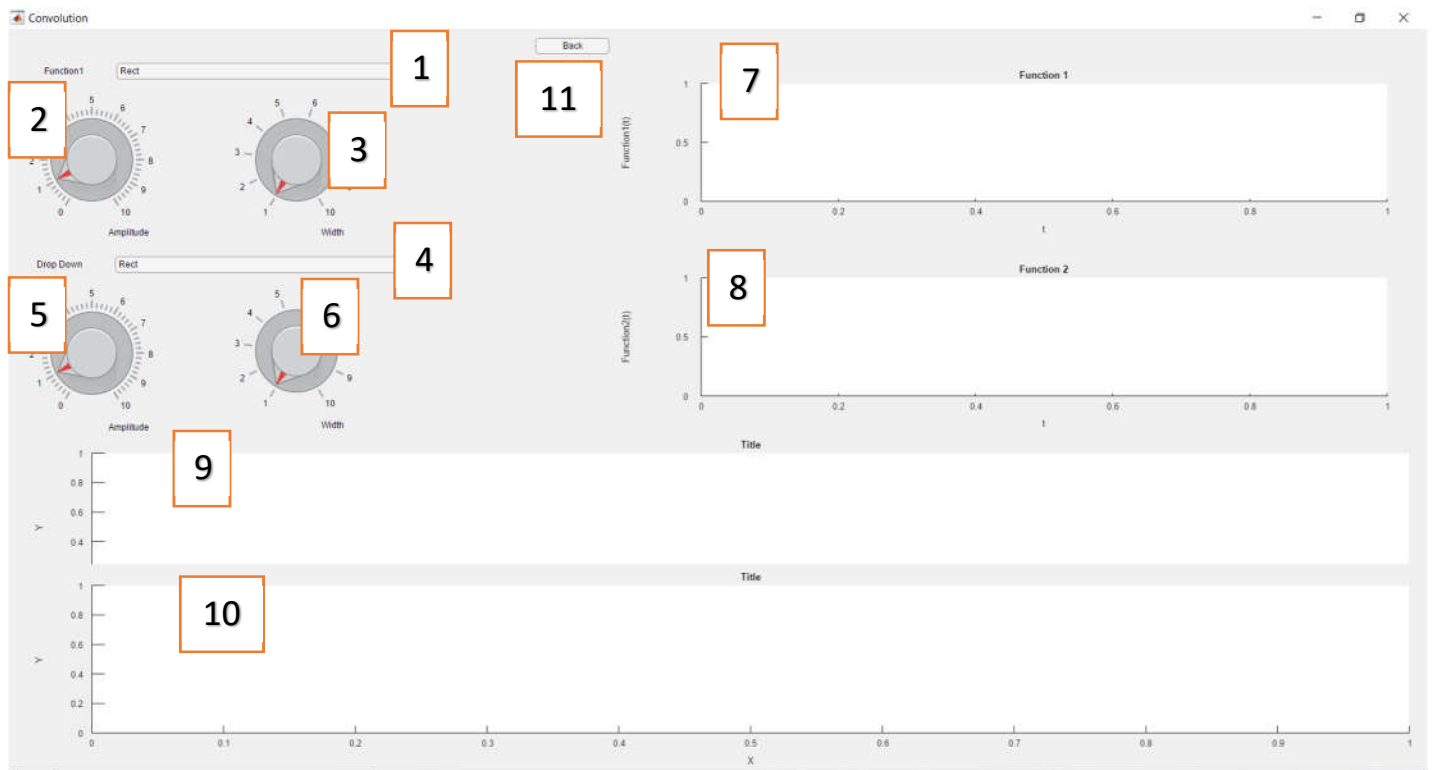
This Window allows the user to navigate through the two main windows of the Software

1- this button leads to Discrete Convolution window

2- this button leads to Spectrum analyzer window

3- this button leads to Filter Design window

Discrete Convolution Window



- 1- First function selection drop menu
- 2- First function amplitude control knob
- 3- First function Width control knob
- 4- Second function selection drop menu
- 5- Second function amplitude control knob
- 6- Second function Width control knob
- 7- First function graph representation
- 8- Second function graph representation
- 9- Convolution graph representation
- 10- Animated Convolution graph representation
- 11- Back button: takes you back to the opening window

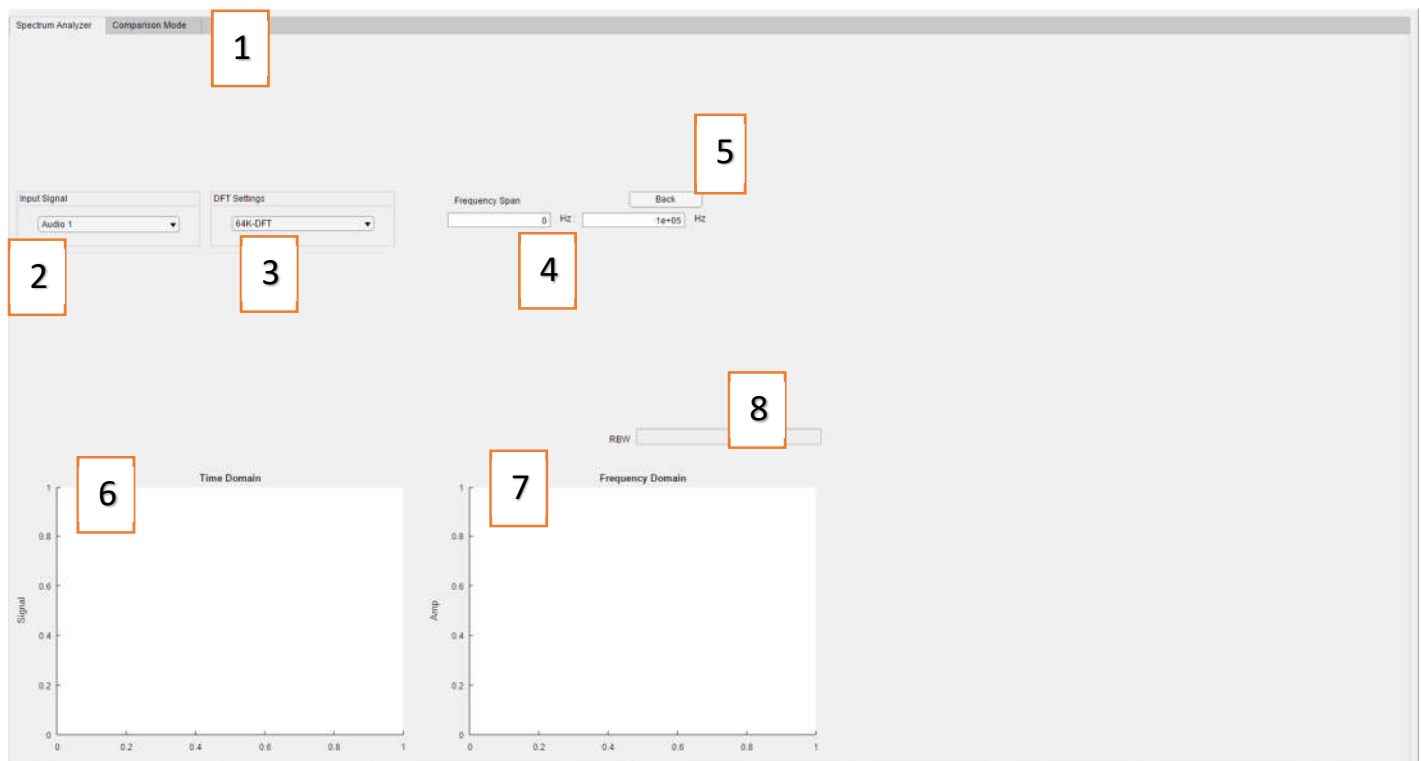
Scale selection was implemented

$$(f * g)[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} f[m]g[n - m]$$
$$= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} f[n - m]g[m].$$

Spectrum Analyzer Window

This window has 2 tabs

Spectrum Analyzer tab



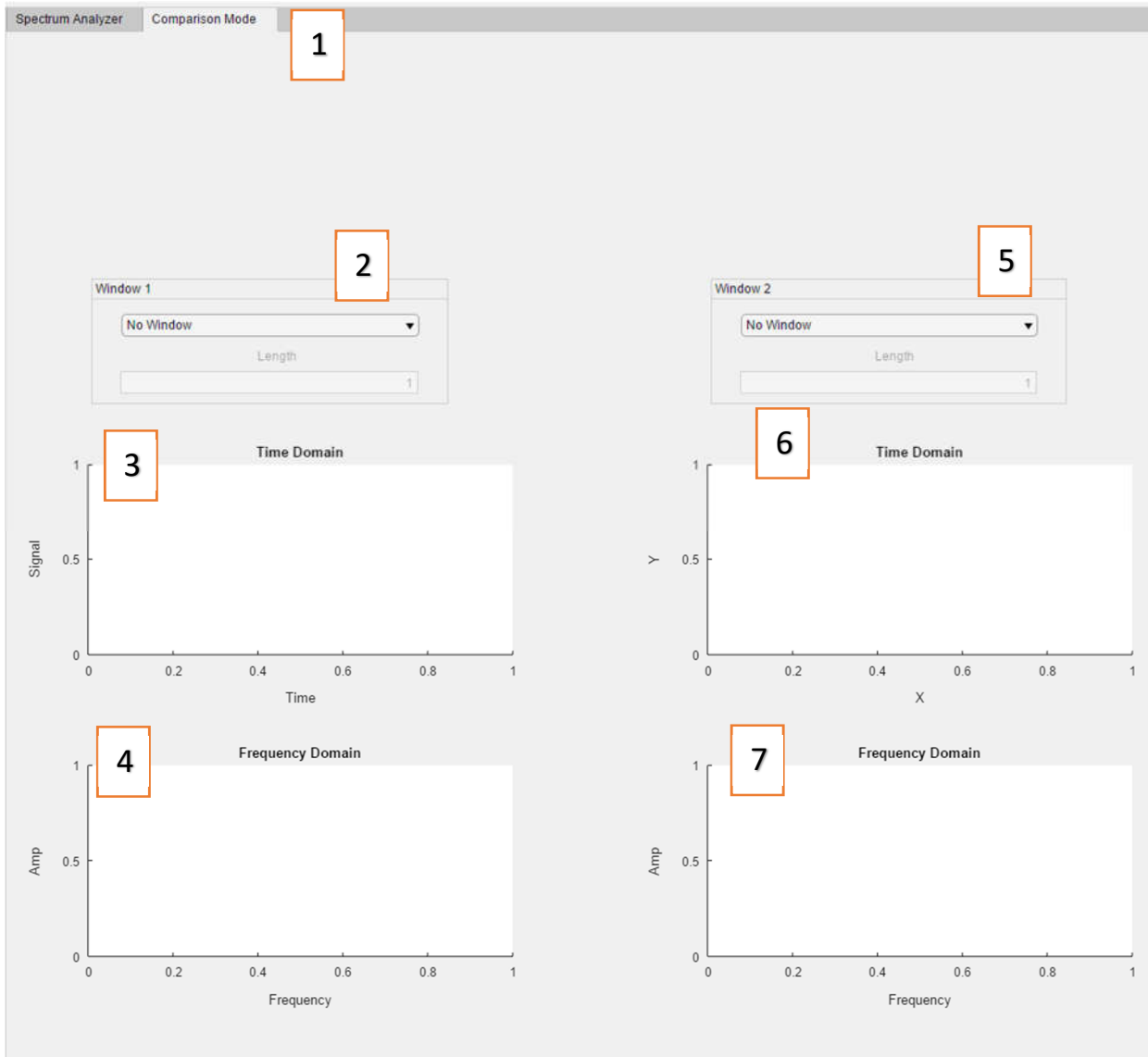
Scale selection was implemented

Calculation mode was implemented

- 1- Tab switch
- 2- Choosing the input signal
- 3- Choosing the desired DFT settings
- 4- Choosing the frequency span
- 5- Back button: takes you back to the opening window
- 6- Time domain graph representation of the input signal
- 7- Frequency domain graph representation of the input signal
- 8- RBW calculation (Resolution Bandwidth)

$$X_k = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n e^{-i2\pi kn/N} \quad k = 0, \dots, N-1.$$

Comparison Mode tab



- 1- Tab switch
- 2- Window 1 selector: it allows user to select desired window and set its length with maximum value of signal length
- 3- Windowed Signal time domain graph representation
- 4- Windowed Signal frequency domain graph representation
- 5- Window 2 selector: it allows user to select desired window and set its length with maximum value of signal length

- 6- Windowed Signal time domain graph representation
- 7- Windowed Signal frequency domain graph representation

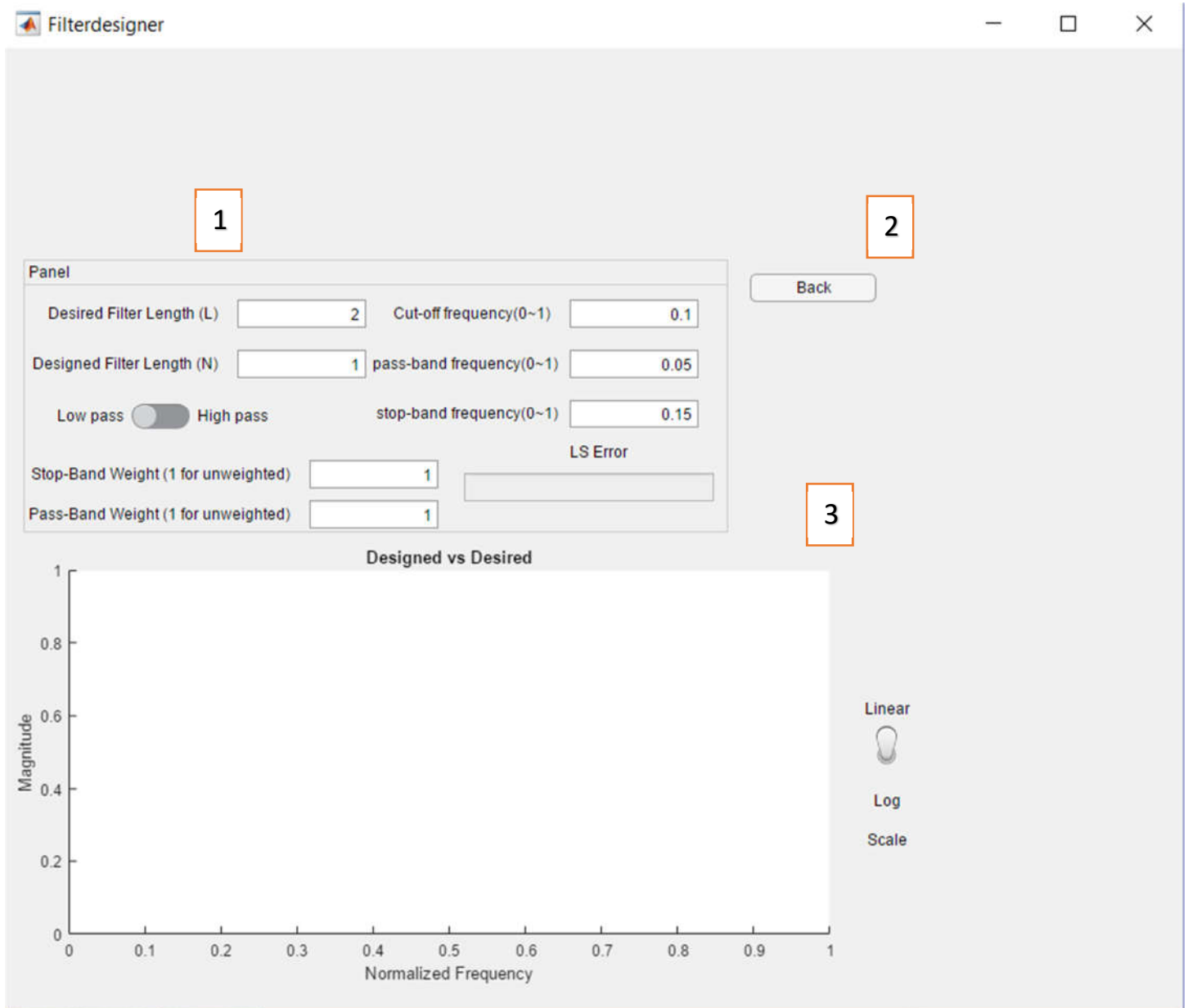
Scale selection was implemented

Note: this tab uses the same input signal entered in the spectrum analyzer tab. If the user tried this tab first without setting an input signal the controls will not respond.

$$X(n) = x(n) \cdot w(n)$$

$$X(m) = x(m) * w(m)$$

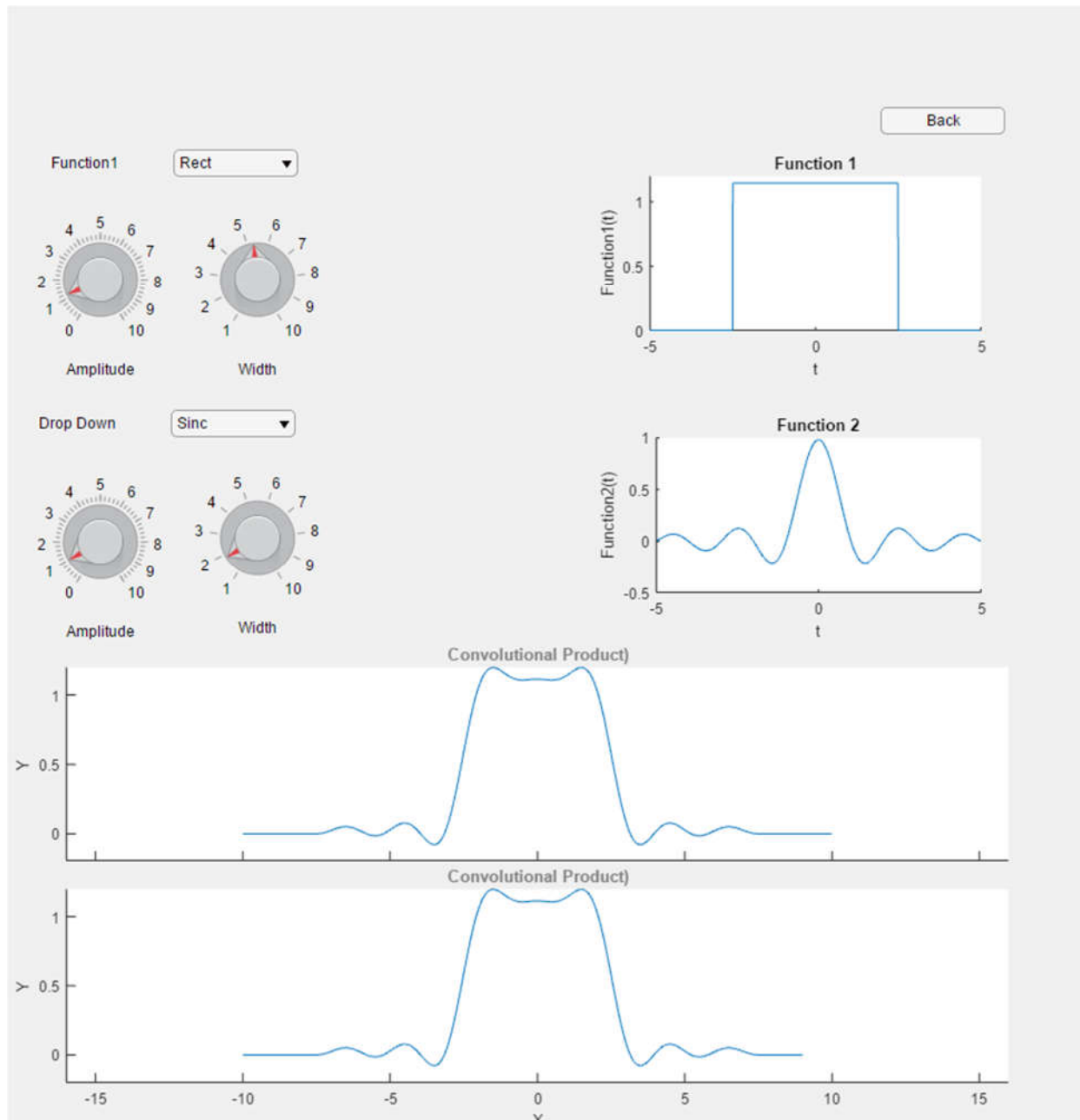
Filter Design Window-



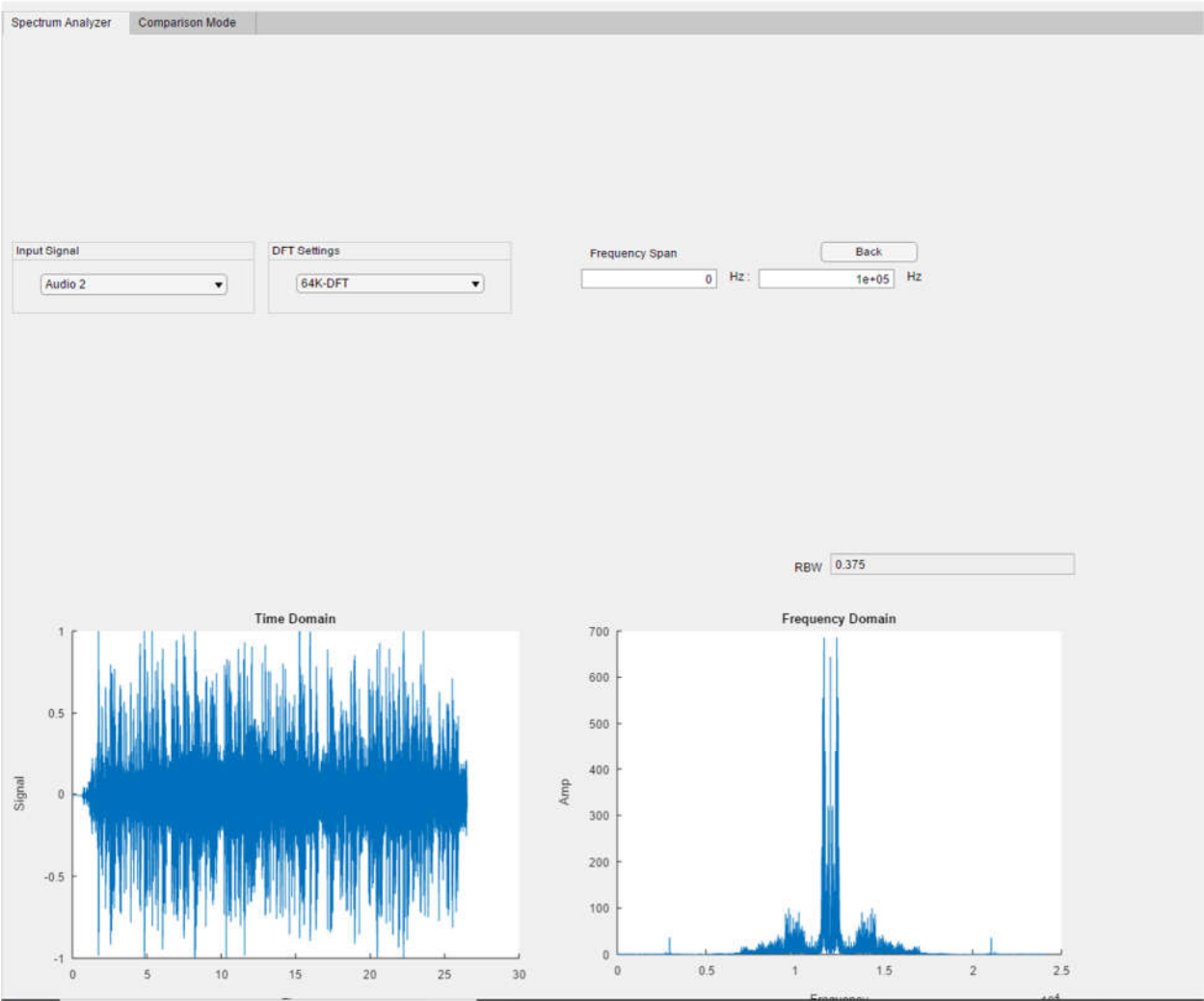
- 1- filter parameter settings
- 2- back button: takes you back to gate
- 3- Designed filter vs Desired filter graph

Results, and Example

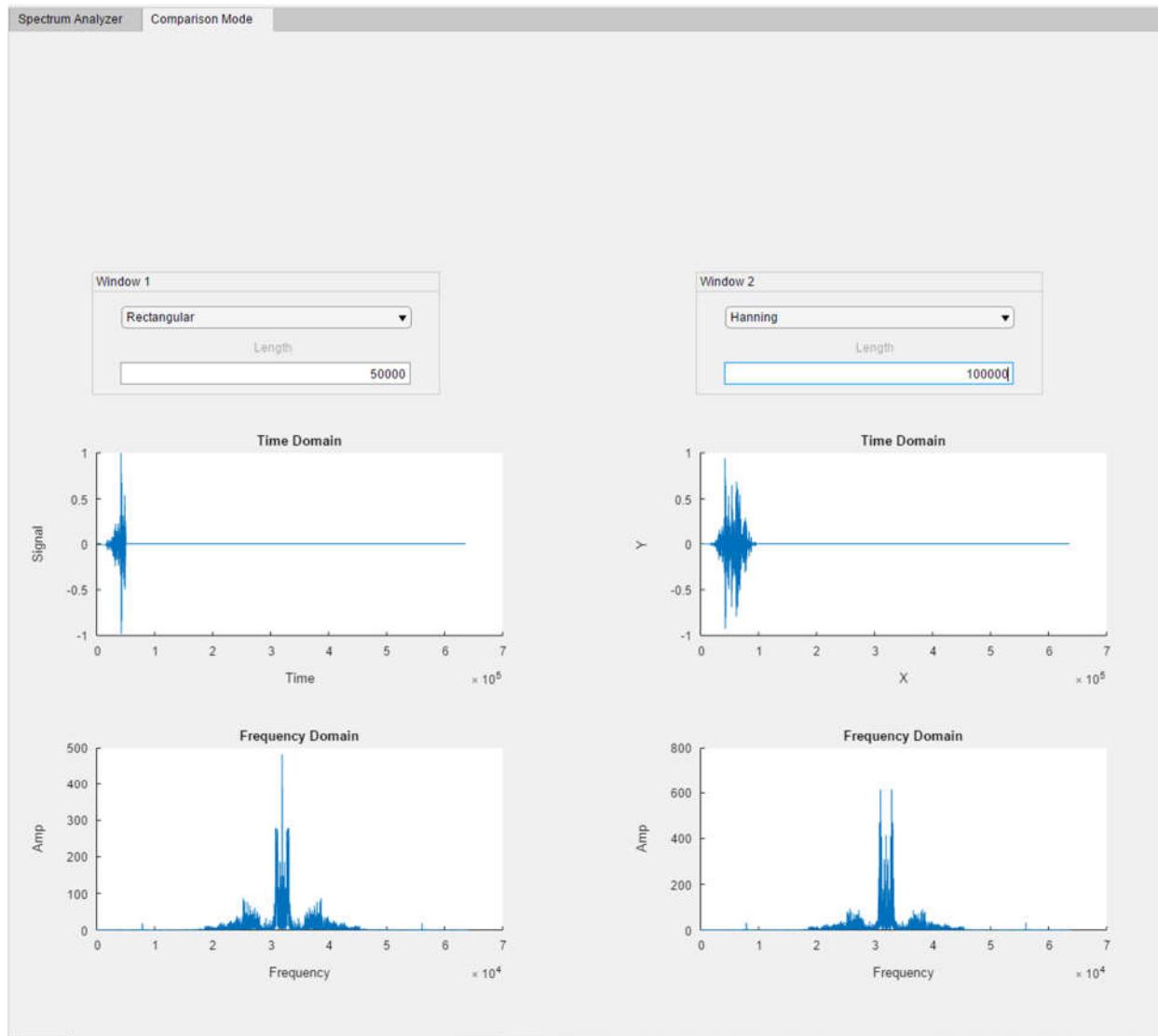
DFT convolution Example



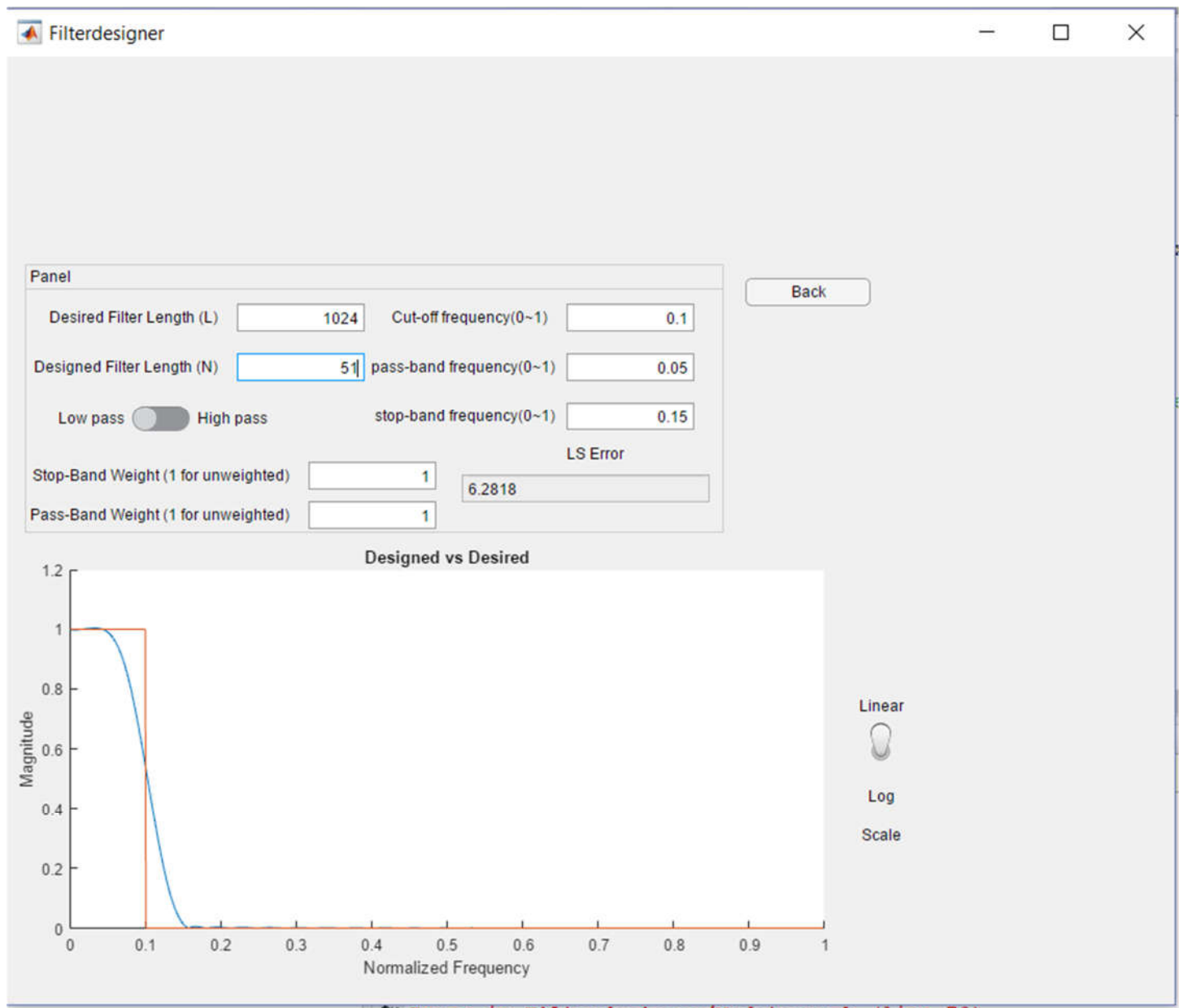
Spectrum Analyzer Example



Comparison Mode Example



Filter Design Example



References

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convolution>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fast_Fourier_transform

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Window_function

<https://www.mathworks.com/help/signal/ug/discrete-fourier-transform.html>

<http://eeweb.poly.edu/iselesni/EL713/firls/firls.pdf>