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Subject- Digital Signal Processing

**EXPERIMENT NO. 10**

**Aim:** Performing Upsampling (or Interpolation) and Downsampling (or Decimation) on Scilab.

**Software Used:** Scilab software.

**Code:***//Down Sampling (or Decimation)*

```
xn = input('Enter the number of samples xn: ');//[1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8]
N = length(xn);
n = 0:1:N-1;
D = 3;
xDn = xn(1:D:N);
n1 = 1:1:N/D;
//figure;
disp(xDn, 'The downsampling or Decimation for D = 3 is:----->')
```

*//Up Sampling (or Interpolation)*

```
yn = input('Enter the number of samples yn: ');//[1 -2 3 4 8 9 10 44]

N = length(yn)
n = 0:1:N-1
I = 2
xIn = [zeros(1, I*N)]
n1 = 1:1:N*I
j = 1:I:N
xIn(j) = yn
disp(xIn, 'The upsampling or interpolation for I = 2 is:----->')
```

## Output:

```
Enter the number of samples xn: [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8]
```

```
The downsampling or Decimation for D = 3 is:----->
```

```
1.  4.  7.
```

```
Enter the number of samples yn: [1 -2 3 4 8 9 10 44]
```

```
The upsampling or interpolation for I = 2 is:----->
```

```
1.  0. -2.  0.  3.  0.  4.  0.  8.  0.  9.  0. 10.  0. 44.  0.
```

```
-->
```

## Conclusion:

In this experiment we learnt how to perform upsampling and downsampling on Scilab. The process of converting the sampling rate of a digital signal from one rate to another is Sampling Rate Conversion. Increasing the rate of already sampled signal is upsampling whereas decreasing the rate is called downsampling.