**Department of Electrical Engineering and   
Computer Science**

**Faculty Member:** Dr. Salman Ghafoor  **Dated:** 21/11/2022

**Semester:** 5th **Section:** BEE 12C

**EE-232: Signals and Systems**

Lab 9: Fourier Transform

Group Members

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **PLO4 – CLO3** | **PLO5 - CLO3** | **PLO8 -CLO4** | **PLO9 -CLO4** |
| **Name** | **Reg. No** | **Viva / Quiz / Lab Performance** | **Analysis of data in Lab Report** | **Modern Tool Usage** | **Ethics and Safety** |
|  |  | **5 Marks** | **5 Marks** | **5 Marks** | **5 Marks** |
| Danial Ahmad | 331388 |  |  |  |  |
| Muhammad Umer | 345834 |  |  |  |  |
| Syeda Fatima Zahra | 334379 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

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# Fourier Transform

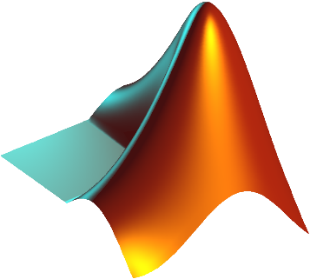
## Objectives

This Lab experiment has been designed to familiarize students with the concepts of Fourier Transform in MATLAB

## Equipment

Software

* *MATLAB*



## Lab Instructions

All questions should be answered precisely to get maximum credit. Lab report must ensure following items:

* Lab objectives
* MATLAB codes
* Results (Graphs/Tables) duly commented and discussed
* Conclusion

# Lab Tasks

## Lab Task 1

Generate a signal as sum of two sinusoidal of frequency Hz and Hz.

Use **fft()** function to find the Fourier transform. Show your results. You have to make two plots of the coefficients against frequency axis. One plot should be against frequency in radians. Other plot should be against frequency in Hz. You also need to use function **fftshift().**

f1 = 400; f2 = 800; Fs = 20 \* f2;

t = 0:1 / Fs:0.05;

x = sin(2 \* pi \* f1 \* t) + sin(2 \* pi \* f2 \* t);

X = fftshift(fft(x, length(t)));

L = length(t);

df = Fs / L;

index = -L / 2:(L / 2) - 1;

frequency\_axis = df \* index;

subplot(311)

plot(t, x, 'LineWidth', 1.1)

grid

title('Original Function x(t)')

xlabel('time (s)')

ylabel('x(t)')

subplot(312)

plot(frequency\_axis, abs(X), 'LineWidth', 1.1)

grid

title('Amplitude Spectrum of FFT of x(t)')

xlabel('Frequency (Hz)')

ylabel('Amplitude')

subplot(313)

plot(2 \* pi \* frequency\_axis, abs(X), 'LineWidth', 1.1)

grid

title('Amplitude Spectrum of FFT of x(t)')

xlabel('Frequency (radians)')

ylabel('Amplitude')







## Lab Task 2

Calculate Fourier transform of .Plot the original signal, magnitude and phase of its Fourier transform. You have to make two plots of the coefficients against frequency axis. One plot should be against frequency in radians. Other plot should be against frequency in Hz. You also need to use function **fftshift().**

n = 100;

t = 0:1/n:5;

x = exp(-2 \* t) .\* (t > 0);

X = 1 / n \* fftshift(fft(x, length(t)));

L = length(t);

df = n / L;

index = -L / 2:(L / 2) - 1;

frequency\_axis = df \* index;

subplot(311)

plot(t, x, 'LineWidth', 1.1)

grid

title('Original Function x(t)')

xlabel('time (s)')

ylabel('x(t)')

subplot(312)

plot(frequency\_axis, abs(X), 'LineWidth', 1.1)

grid

title('Amplitude Spectrum of FFT of x(t)')

xlabel('Frequency (Hz)')

ylabel('Amplitude')

subplot(313)

plot(frequency\_axis, angle(X), 'LineWidth', 1.1)

axis([-4 4 -pi/1.8 pi/1.8])

grid

title('Phase Spectrum of FFT of x(t)')

xlabel('Frequency (Hz)')

ylabel('Amplitude')







## Lab Task 3

Convolve the signals and for 100 samples. Verify that “convolution in time domain equals multiplication in frequency domain”.

t = linspace(-5, 50, 100);

x\_1 = exp(0.5 \* t) .\* (t > 0);

x\_2 = sin(t) .\* (t > 0);

L = length(t);

timeplot = conv(x\_1, x\_2, 'full');

f = (-L / 2:0.001:(L / 2) - 1) / L;

freqplot = fftshift(fft(x\_1, length(f))) .\* fftshift(fft(x\_2, length(f)));

subplot(211)

plot(f, abs(fftshift(fft(timeplot, length(f)))));

grid

title('Frequency Domain Plot of Time Domain Convolution')

xlabel('Frequency (Hz)')

ylabel('Amplitude')

subplot(212)

plot(f, abs(freqplot));

grid

title('Frequeency Domain Plot of Frequency Domain Multiplication')

xlabel('Frequency (Hz)')

ylabel('Amplitude')





As apparent from the two plots, the statement “convolution in time domain equals multiplication in frequency domain” is verified.

# Conclusion

In this lab we further familiarized ourselves with the concept of Fourier transforms in MATLAB. We saw how the Fourier transforms the sum of two sinusoidal functions with different frequencies behaves, by looking at the output graph plots in MATLAB. In addition to that we proved that multiplication in frequency domain is actually convolution in the time domain.