#### ECE-2026 Lab #3 Fall-2023 LAB COMPLETION REPORT

Part 1a: Did you attend the lab in week 1? Yes

Part 1b: Did you attend the lab in week 2? Yes

Part 2: Did you get full check-offs for in-lab demo? Yes

#### Part 3.1 Chirp Aliasing

(a) Chirp formula:  $\cos(\psi(t)) = \cos(2\pi(760)t^2 + 2\pi(400)t + \phi)$ 

(b) 
$$L_{\text{SECT}} = 128$$
 and  $T_{\text{SECT}} = 0.0512$ 

(c) Guess why "ups and downs" in spectrogram (more about **sampling and aliasing** in Lab #4):
After the frequency reaches fs\*2, that is the maximum possible frequency after which aliasing occurs and then the graph folds in on itself.

Part 3.2 Spectrogram of periodic full-wave rectified sine wave using a long section duration.

(b) 
$$T_{\text{SECT}} = 5$$
 and  $L_{\text{SECT}} = 5*2000 = 10,000$ 

- (d) List frequencies of visible harmonics = 0, +2, -2, +4, -4, +6, -6, ...
- (e) Fundamental Frequency = 2 Hz

(f) 
$$|a_1| = 0.212$$
  $|a_5| = 0.006$  and dB difference = 30.96 dB

#### Part 3.3 Questions about decibels:

(a) Explain 12 dB.

Given 20 log10(A2) = 20 log10(A1) - 12 dB = 20 log10(A1) - 20 log10(1/4) = 20 log10((1/4)A1)Therefore, A2 = (4)A1

(b) dB difference between  $|a_1|$  and  $|a_5|$  = dB difference = 20 log10(0.212/0.006) = 30.96 dB

Part 3.4 dB-Spectrogram of periodic full-wave rectified sine wave using a long-duration section.

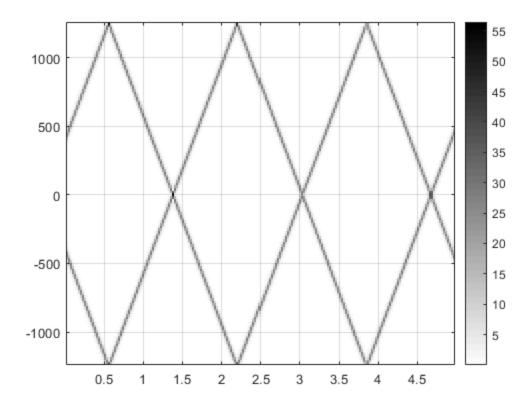
- (a) List frequencies of harmonic lines = 0, +2, -2, +4, -4, +6, -6, +8 -8, +10, -10, .....
- (b) Best value of  $T_{\text{SECT}} = 2 \text{^*T}$

Part 3.5 Using the sample.wav, make a linear and a dB spectrogram with a long section length, e.g.,  $L_{\rm SECT}=512$ . Since the vowel region of the recording is a signal that is quasi-periodic, the spectrograms should exhibit a harmonic line characteristic (parllel horizontal lines) during that time. Try different section lengths  $L_{\rm SECT}$  until the harmonic lines are easy to see in the spectrograms.

fundamental frequency = 1500/11 = 136.36

#### 3.1

```
clc; clear; close all
fSamp = 2500; %-Number of time samples per second
dt = 1/fSamp;
tStart = 0;
tStop = 5;
fStart = 400;
fStop = 8000;
tt = tStart:dt:tStop;
mu = 760;
fzero = 400; %"
phi = 2*pi*rand; %-- random phase
Lsect = 128;
Tsect = Lsect/fSamp;
psi = 2*pi*mu*tt.^2 + 2*pi*fzero*tt + phi; %% <========== FILL IN
THE CODE HERE %
cc = real( exp(j*psi) );
% soundsc( cc, fSamp ); %-- uncomment to hear the sound
plotspec( cc+j*le-12, fSamp, Lsect ), colorbar, grid on %-- with negative
 frequencies
ans =
  Image with properties:
           CData: [128×194 double]
    CDataMapping: 'scaled'
  Use GET to show all properties
```



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#### **Table of Contents**

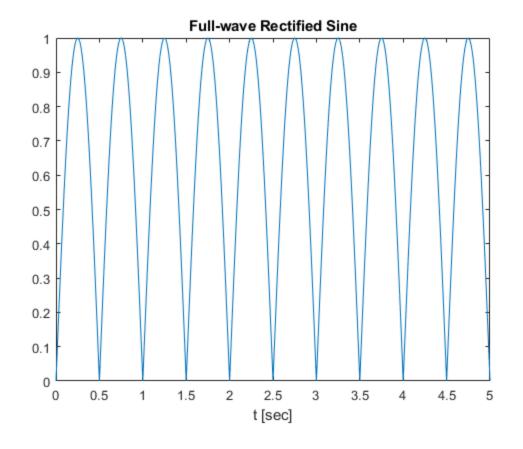
3.2	1
Fill in the values	1
GUI	3

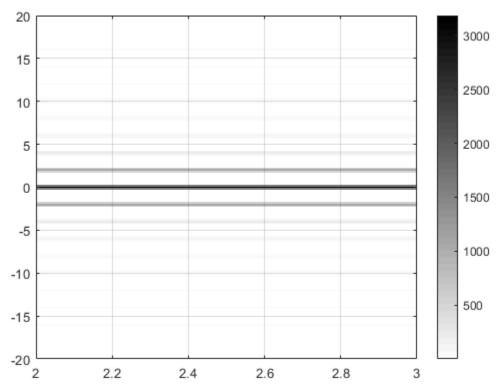
### 3.2

clc;clear;close all

## Fill in the values

```
fs = 2000;
Amp = 1;
T = 1;
tStop = 5;
tt=0:(1/fs):tStop;
xx=Amp*abs(sin(2*pi*tt/T));
Tsect = 5*T;
Lsect = Tsect*fs;
figure
plot(tt,xx);
title('Full-wave Rectified Sine'); xlabel('t [sec]')
figure
plotspec( xx+j*1e-12, fs, Lsect ), colorbar, grid on %-- with negative
 frequencies
ylim([-20,20])
% *****Hint: Zoom in on the verticle axis to see the harmonics****
% Fundamental freq = 2 Hz
ans =
  Image with properties:
           CData: [10000×1 double]
    CDataMapping: 'scaled'
  Use GET to show all properties
```



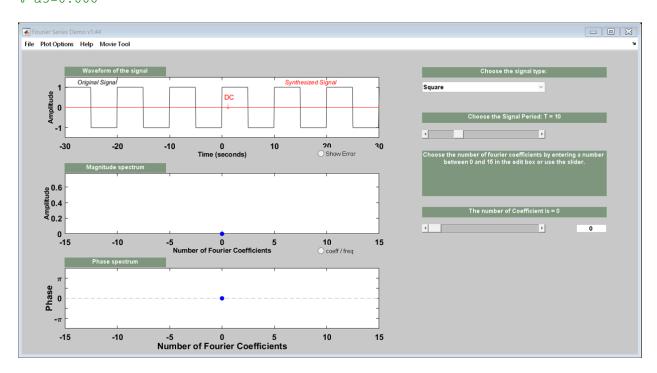


# **GUI**

fseriesdemo

%<==Uncomment to use the GUI

% a1=0.212 % a5=0.006



#### 3.3

```
clc;clear;close all
a1 = 0.212;
a5 = 0.006;
dB_difference = 30.96;

%Ratios become differences on a dB scale
%P/Q become
%20log10(P/Q) = 20log10(P) - 20log10(Q)
%A2 = (2)A1 then A2 is 6 dB bigger than A1, because with logs, we get
%20 log10(A1) = 20 log10((1/2)A2) = 20 log10(A2) +
%20 log10(1/2) = 20 log10(A2) # 6.02 dB
%Similarly, given 20 log10(A2) = 20 log10(A1) - 12 dB = 20 log10(A1) -
%20 log10(1/4) = 20 log10((1/4)A1)
%Therefore, A2 = (4)A1
%WHICH a to use
```

### **Table of Contents**

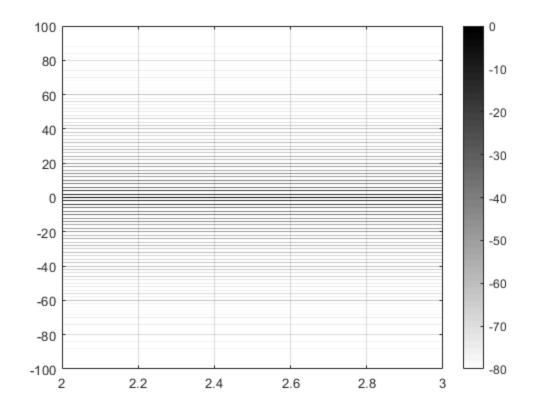
3.4	- ]
Part(a) Fill in the values	1
Part(b) Fill in the values	2

### 3.4

clc;clear;close all

# Part(a) Fill in the values

```
fs = 1000 ;
Amp = 1 ;
T = 1;
tStop = 5;
tt=0:(1/fs):tStop;
xx=Amp*abs(sin(2*pi*tt/T));
Tsect = 5*T;
Lsect = Tsect*fs;
DBrange = 80;
figure
plotspecDB( xx+j*1e-12, fs, Lsect, DBrange), colorbar, grid on %-- with
negative frequencies
ylim([-100, 100])
ans =
  Image with properties:
           CData: [5000×1 double]
    CDataMapping: 'scaled'
  Use GET to show all properties
```



# Part(b) Fill in the values

```
fs = 1000;
Amp = 1;
T = 2;
tStop = 5;
tt=0:(1/fs):tStop;
xx2=Amp*abs(sin(2*pi*tt/T));
Tsect = 2*T;
Lsect = Tsect*fs;
DBrange = 80;
figure
plotspecDB(xx2+j*1e-12, fs, Lsect, DBrange), colorbar, grid on %-- with
negative frequencies
ylim([-100, 100])
ans =
  Image with properties:
           CData: [4000×1 double]
    CDataMapping: 'scaled'
```

Use GET to show all properties

### **Table of Contents**

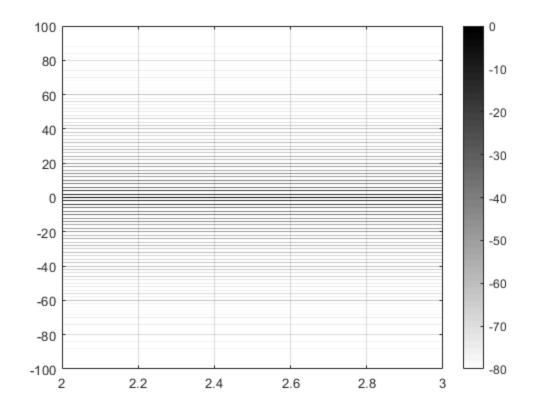
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### 3.4

clc;clear;close all

# Part(a) Fill in the values

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fs = 1000 ;
Amp = 1 ;
T = 1;
tStop = 5;
tt=0:(1/fs):tStop;
xx=Amp*abs(sin(2*pi*tt/T));
Tsect = 5*T;
Lsect = Tsect*fs;
DBrange = 80;
figure
plotspecDB( xx+j*1e-12, fs, Lsect, DBrange), colorbar, grid on %-- with
negative frequencies
ylim([-100, 100])
ans =
  Image with properties:
           CData: [5000×1 double]
    CDataMapping: 'scaled'
  Use GET to show all properties
```



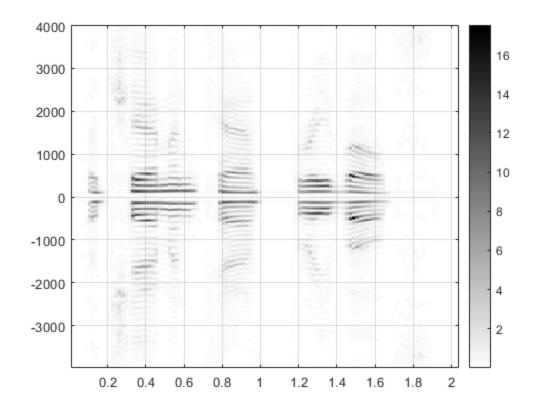
# Part(b) Fill in the values

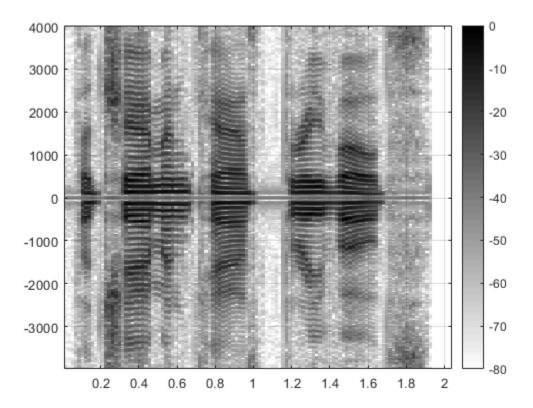
```
fs = 1000;
Amp = 1;
T = 2;
tStop = 5;
tt=0:(1/fs):tStop;
xx2=Amp*abs(sin(2*pi*tt/T));
Tsect = 2*T;
Lsect = Tsect*fs;
DBrange = 80;
figure
plotspecDB(xx2+j*1e-12, fs, Lsect, DBrange), colorbar, grid on %-- with
negative frequencies
ylim([-100, 100])
ans =
  Image with properties:
           CData: [4000×1 double]
    CDataMapping: 'scaled'
```

Use GET to show all properties

## 3.5

```
clc; clear; close all
[xx,fs] = audioread('sample.wav');
Tsect = 0.035; %WHAT NUMBER
Lsect = (round(Tsect*fs));
DBrange = 80;
% Linear spectrogram
figure
plotspec( xx+j*1e-12, fs, Lsect), colorbar, grid on %-- with negative
 frequencies
% DB spectrogram
figure
plotspecDB( xx+j*1e-12, fs, Lsect, DBrange), colorbar, grid on %-- with
negative frequencies
ans =
  Image with properties:
           CData: [280×116 double]
    CDataMapping: 'scaled'
  Use GET to show all properties
ans =
  Image with properties:
           CData: [280×116 double]
    CDataMapping: 'scaled'
  Use GET to show all properties
```







```
function him = plotspecDB(xx,fsamp,Lsect,DBrange)
%PLOTSPECDB
              plot a Spectrogram as an image
          (display magnitude in decibels)
응
 usage: him = plotspec(xx,fsamp,Lsect,DBrange)
      him = handle to the image object
응
        xx = input signal
응
    fsamp = sampling rate
    Lsect = section length (integer, power of 2 is a good choice)
Sec.
               amount of data to Fourier analyze at one time
% DBrange = defines the minimum dB value; max is 0 dB
% 16-Feb-2013 J McClellan, created from plotspec.m
if( nargin<4 )</pre>
    disp('PLOTSPECDB: DB range defaulting to 60 dB')
    DBrange = 60;
end
if( nargin<3 )</pre>
Lsect = 256; %- default section length is 256
end
if( nargin<2 )</pre>
disp('PLOTSPECDB: Sampling Frequency defaulting to 8000 Hz')
fsamp = 8000;
end
if(length(xx)<1000)
warning('PLOTSPECDB: Signal length must be greater than 1000 to get a
reasonable spectrogram')
end
Lfft = Lsect;
Noverlap = round(Lsect/2); %-- overlap defaults to 50%
[B,F,T] = spectgr(xx,Lfft,fsamp,Lsect,Noverlap);
Bdb = 20*log10(abs(B));
Bmax = max(Bdb(:));
Bdb = Bdb - Bmax;
Bmin = - DBrange;
Bdb = Bdb.*(Bdb>=Bmin) + Bmin.*(Bdb<Bmin);</pre>
him = imagesc(T, F, Bdb);
axis xy
colormap(1-gray) %-- use colormap(jet) if you like bright colors !
PLOTSPECDB: DB range defaulting to 60 dB
PLOTSPECDB: Sampling Frequency defaulting to 8000 Hz
Not enough input arguments.
Error in plotspecDB (line 25)
if (length(xx)<1000)
```