

“Heaven’s light is our guide”



Rajshahi University of Engineering & Technology

Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering

Course Name : Digital Signal Processing Sessional

Course No : ECE 4124

Lab Report

Submitted To	Submitted By
<i>Hafsa Binte Kibria</i> <i>Lecturer,</i> <i>Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering.</i> <i>Rajshahi University of Engineering & Technology.</i>	<i>Safal Kumar Biswas</i> <i>Roll: 1810056</i> <i>Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering.</i> <i>RUET</i>
	<i>Date: 14.05.2023</i>

Experiment No: 03

Experiment Date: 07.05.2023

Experiment Name: i. Auto & Cross Correlation of signals.
ii. Process of finding out the Periodicity of the signal.

Theory:

Correlation is the relation or combined form of a signal & time shifted form of another signal. This relation may perform on a single signal, where one of them is time shifted from. Which is called **Autocorrelation**. Or in between two different signals. Which is called **Cross Correlation**.

Correlation is a mathematical tool to find the relation between signals. Mathematical representation of Autocorrelation of the function **x(t)**:

$$R_{xx}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)x'(t - \tau)dt$$

Cross Correlation is almost similar to Autocorrelation. But instead of using a single signal, there is two signal **x(t)** & **y(t)** have been used. Mathematical representation of Autocorrelation of is:

$$R_{xy}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)y'(t - \tau)dt$$

In Graphical Method of calculating the Correlation, there are two number of sequences of discrete signal. Fix one of the signals & sliding the other signal from one side to another. In each step, multiply the corresponding columns & add the multiplied row to get the particular results.

Code with corresponding Output:

- **Code for Auto Correlation:**

```
1  %input section
2
3  %x=[2 5 3 4];
4  x = input("Input Signal values: ");
5
```

```

6     lenx=length(x);
7     h=zeros(1,length(x));
8     for i=1:lenx
9         h(i)=x(i);
10    end
11
12
13
14
15    %custom code section
16
17    lenh=length(h);
18    N=lenx+lenh-1;
19    X=zeros(1,N);
20
21    count=lenx-1;
22    for t=1:lenx
23        for i=1:lenx
24            j=i+count;
25            X(t)=X(t)+(x(i)*h(j));
26            if(i==t)
27                count=count-1;
28                break;
29            end
30        end
31    end
32
33    count=1;
34    index=2;
35    for t=lenx+1:N
36        for i=index:lenx
37            j=i-count;
38            X(t)=X(t)+(x(i)*h(j));
39        end
40        index=index+1;
41        count=count+1;
42    end
43
44
45
46
47    %plotting section
48
49    subplot(3,1,1);
50    stem(x);
51    title('Input Signal: x(n)');
52
53    subplot(3,1,2);
54    stem(xcorr(x,x));
55    title('Auto Correlation using build in function');
56
57    subplot(3,1,3);
58    stem(X);
59    title('Auto Correlation using customized code');

```

- **Output of Auto Correlation:**

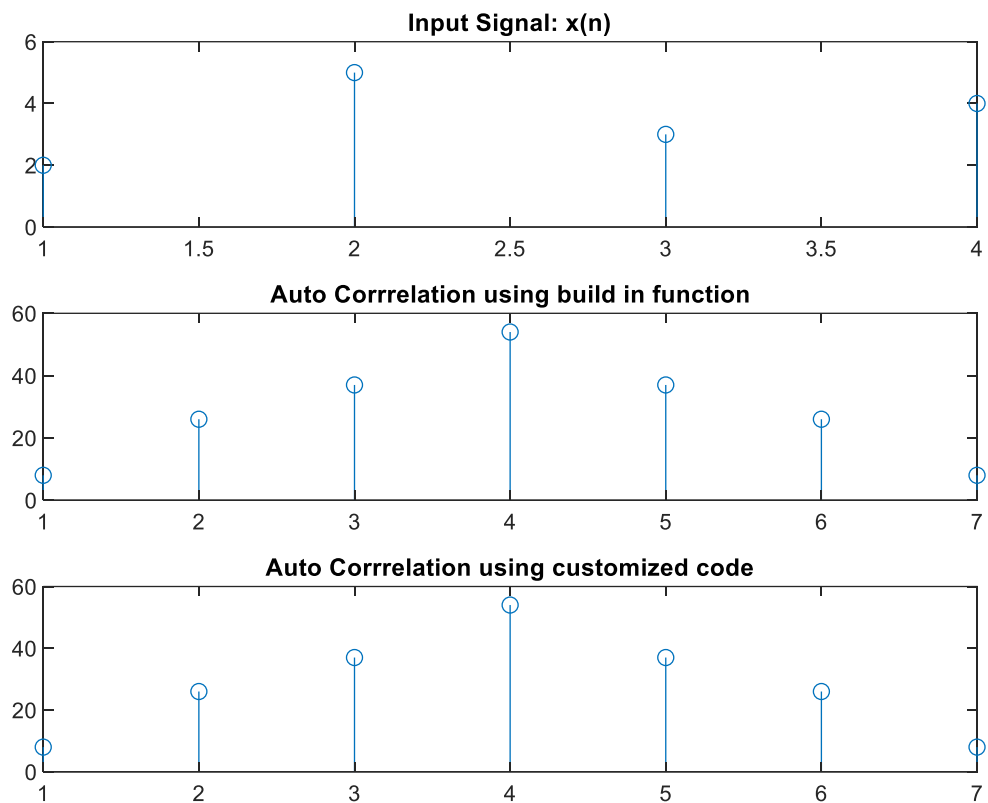


Fig. 1: Output of Auto Correlation.

- **Code for Cross Correlation:**

```

1  %input section
2
3  %x=[2 5 -3 4];
4  x = input("Input First Signal values x(n): ");
5  %h=[3 -1 3 2];
6  h = input("Input Second Signal values h(n): ");
7
8
9
10
11 %custom code section
12
13 lenx=length(x);
14 lenh=length(h);
15 N=lenx+lenh-1;
16 X=zeros(1,N);
17
18 count=lenx-1;

```

```

19     for t=1:lenx
20         for i=1:lenx
21             j=i+count;
22             X(t)=X(t)+(x(i)*h(j));
23             if(i==t)
24                 count=count-1;
25                 break;
26             end
27         end
28     end
29
30     count=1;
31     index=2;
32     for t=lenx+1:N
33         for i=index:lenx
34             j=i-count;
35             X(t)=X(t)+(x(i)*h(j));
36         end
37         index=index+1;
38         count=count+1;
39     end
40
41
42
43
44     %plotting section
45
46     subplot(4,1,1);
47     stem(x);
48     title('First Input Signal: x(t)');
49
50     subplot(4,1,2);
51     stem(h);
52     title('Second Input Signal: h(t)');
53
54     subplot(4,1,3);
55     stem(xcorr(x,h));
56     title('Cross Correlation using build in function');
57
58     subplot(4,1,4);
59     stem(X);
60     title('Cross Correlation using customized code');

```

- **Output of Cross Correlation:**

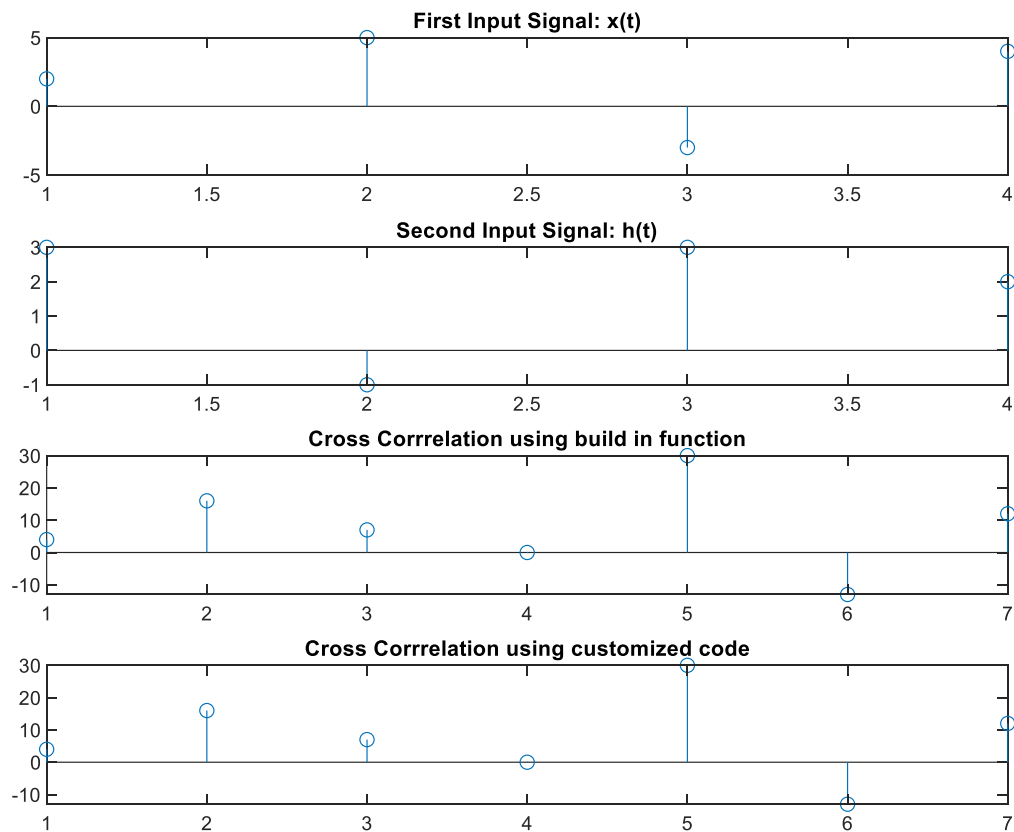


Fig. 2: Output of Cross Correlation.

- **Code for Finding Periodicity:**

```

1      %input section
2
3      %x=[2 1 3 6];
4      x = input("Input Signal values: ");
5      n=5;                                %times of repetition
6      lenx=length(x);
7      L=n*lenx;
8      h=zeros(1,L);
9      for t=1:L
10         if(mod(t,lenx)==0)
11             h(t)=x(lenx);
12         else
13             h(t)=x(mod(t,lenx));
14         end
15     end
16
17
18
19     %custom code section
20
21     N=L-(lenx-1);
22     X=zeros(1,N);
23

```

```

24     count=L;
25     for t=1:N
26         temp=count;
27         for i=lenx:-1:1
28             X(t)=X(t)+(x(i)*h(temp));
29             temp=temp-1;
30         end
31         count=count-1;
32     end
33
34
35
36     %plotting section
37
38     subplot(3,1,1);
39     stem(x);
40     title('First Input Signal: x(t)');
41
42
43     subplot(3,1,3);
44     stem(X);
45     title('Periodicity');

```

- **Output of Finding Periodicity:**

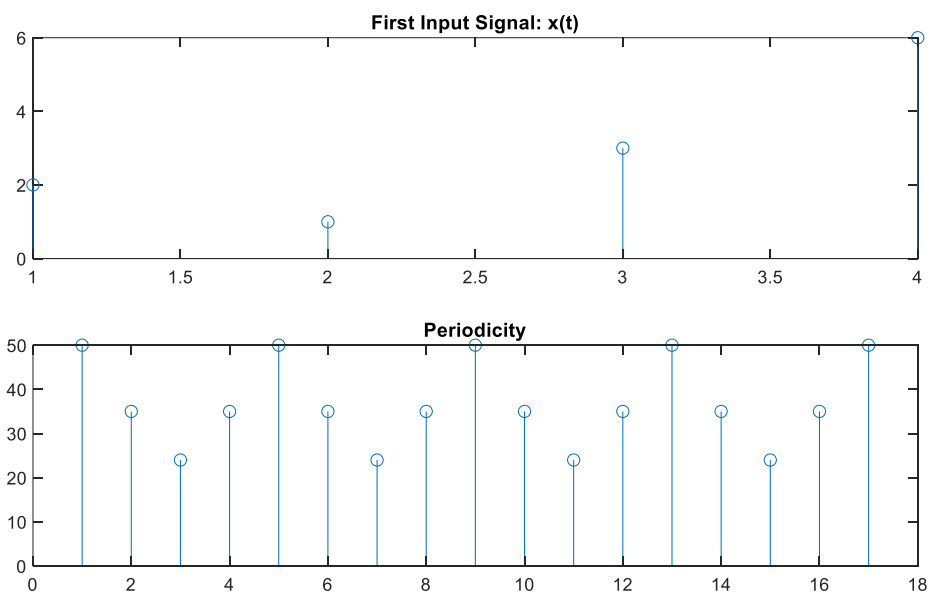


Fig. 3: Output of Periodic Signal.

Discussion:

This experiment is based on MATLAB simulation. Here we have plotted a signal then perform its Auto Correlation of that signal & plotted two discrete signal then perform its Cross Correlation. After that, while performing Auto Correlation, Periodicity of the signal is measured. The program has been completed successfully & ran in MATLAB without any warning or Error.